

**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE  
COPPER ROAD PROPERTY**

**Ryan, Palmer, Kincaid, Wishart, Nicolet, Norberg, Herrick and Fisher  
Townships**

**District of Sault Ste Marie Blind River, Ontario**

**NAD83 Zone 16N, 681700mE, 5212600mN**

**For  
STERLING METALS CORP.**



**Kelly Malcolm, P.Geo.  
Effective Date: April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024  
Revised Date: June 7<sup>th</sup>, 2024**

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report (the “Report”) on the Copper Road Property (the “Property”) was prepared for Sterling Metals Corp. (“Sterling Metals”) by Kelly Malcolm, P.Geo. (the “Author”); a “Qualified Person” under the terms and definitions of NI 43-101 and assisted by Jordan Harris, G.I.T.

The Report was prepared according to the criteria of the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects policy (“NI 43-101”). It is understood that this Report may be filed by the Issuer with the Authors’ consent on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval or “SEDAR” as part of its public disclosure of material technical information about the Property to support corporate financial initiatives.

The purpose of this Report is to provide the Issuer with:

- a) a technical review of historical and current exploration work on the Property;
- b) an evaluation of the exploration potential of the Property; and
- c) recommendations for further exploration on the Property.

The effective date of this report is April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024, based on information known to the Author as of that date. A site visit was conducted from March 18<sup>th</sup> to March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2024. The Author has prepared and reviewed all sections of the Report but has relied on other experts for any discussion of non-technical issues including mineral title. This report is based on information provided by the Company, mineral assessment reports, a 2017 Technical Report, and publicly available information.

The Copper Road Property (the “Project” or the “Property”) consists of 1,127 single-cell unpatented mining claims and 84 boundary-cell unpatented mining cells comprising the Property and covering 25,612 hectares (256.12 km<sup>2</sup>) in the townships of Ryan, Palmer, Kincaid, Wishart, Nicolet, Norberg, Herrick and Fisher, District of Sault Ste Marie Blind River at NAD83 Zone 16N, 681700mE, 5212600mN. The Property is located in the area of Mamainse Point on the southeastern shore of Lake Superior, approximately 85 kilometres north of the town of Sault Ste. Marie in north central Ontario, Canada. The Trans-Canada Highway crosses the westernmost portion of the property and provides a major all weather road connection to Sault Ste. Marie.

On February 13<sup>th</sup> 2024, Sterling Metals Corp entered into a definitive share purchase agreement with Copper Road Resources Inc. (the “Vendor”) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 100797918 Ontario Inc. (the “Subsidiary”) to acquire 100% interest in the Copper Road project, as detailed in Section 4.0.

The Property was acquired for its potential to host copper-rich polymetallic veins and breccias, as well as Archean orogenic lode gold and is located in the Mamainse Point/Batchawana area, which has a long history of prospecting, exploration and mining activity dating to the mid-1800’s, including the production of copper, silver and gold from the Coppercorp Mine from 1965 to 1972 and copper from the Tribag mine from 1962 to 1974. After both mining operations ceased production, the mineral holdings around the historically mined areas were closed to staking up to June 1, 2002. During the period of 1972-2006 significant sections of the district were closed to staking. From 2006 to 2024, the area has seen only sporadic mineral exploration, with regional operators conducting exploration programs infrequently, typically on a bi-yearly basis or longer.

The Property is an advanced-stage exploration project with an exploration history dating back to 1866, including multiple exploration campaigns including airborne and ground based geophysical

surveys, prospecting, bedrock trenching/stripping, geological mapping, diamond drilling, and historical mining.

Most of the previous exploration and development efforts focused on discreet prospects within the current large and consolidated Property by competing operators. Prospects include the Former Montreal Mining Sand Bay mining leases encompassing the Coppercorp Mine area and the Tribag Mining Co Ltd/Teck Resources mining leases of the Tribag mine area. Additionally, there are multiple prospective targets on the property, including the Baseline and Kincaid Breccias, Jogran Porphyry, Richards Breccia, and the Glenrock gold area.

Across the property, there are a variety of hydrothermal mineralization styles which have been divided into four main types. Type 1 is copper-rich polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins, vein stockworks and breccias. Type 2 is unconformity and breccia associated Cu-Ag mineralization. Type 3 is porphyry and breccia-hosted mineralization. Type 4 is vein and shear hosted Archean lode gold.

Sterling Metals Corp has not completed any exploration work on the Copper Road Property up to the effective date of this report, therefore the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report are based solely on the results of the work of previous operators.

During the site visits conducted for this Report, several check samples were taken from 2022/2023 drill holes which correlated well with historical results. The site visits also entailed validation of the location of drill collars, a review of core and data storage facilities, and a visit to select outcrops (although this effort was hampered by snowfall). Results of the visit validated historical exploration work, including the recent drill results, and determined that industry-standard QAQC protocols were followed.

In addition to the site visits, the Author reviewed a number of historical documents, corporate transactions, exploration data, and historical mining information. Based upon this technical review, the Author believes that the Copper Road Project is of merit and recommends additional exploration activities for base and precious metals.

Recommendations for the first phase of exploration on the Project include: a compilation of and digitization of all existing and available historical data; a high resolution property-wide magnetic survey; re-logging drill core from the 2022/2023 drilling campaign as well as select historical core to ensure all mineralized core has been sampled; prospecting and trenching; and building a semi-permanent core logging/storage facility on the project site. This is expected to cost approximately \$497,000 CAD. Recommendations for the second phase of exploration on the Project, provided the first phase is successful, include: a high resolution (~50cm pixel size) LiDAR and Orthophoto survey; additional prospecting and trenching; and finally a roughly 2,000 metre diamond drilling campaign on the best targets. This second phase of exploration is expected to cost approximately \$1,066,000 CAD.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Companies

This Report on the Copper Road Property was prepared for Sterling Metals Corporation, which is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario and has a working address at 401-217 Queen

Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Sterling Metals Corporation is a mineral exploration company that trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SAG and on the OTCQB under the symbol SAGGF.

## 2.2 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Technical Report

Kelly Malcolm, P.Geo., with a business address of 301-217 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, has prepared and reviewed all sections of this Technical Report. Mr. Malcolm is a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Mr. Malcolm has over 10 years of experience in mineral exploration. Mr. Malcolm is a Qualified Person under the terms and definitions of National Instrument 43-101.

The Author prepared this Report according to the criteria of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects policy. It is understood that this Report may be filed by the Issuer with the Authors' consent on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval or "SEDAR" as part of its public disclosure of material technical information about the Property to support corporate financial initiatives.

The purpose of this Report is to provide the Issuer with:

- a) an independent technical review of historical and current exploration work on the Property;
- b) an evaluation of the exploration potential of the Property; and
- c) recommendations for further exploration on the Property.

This Report was prepared in conjunction with a share purchase agreement between Sterling Metals Corp. and Copper Road Resources Corp., in which Sterling Metals is acquiring Copper Road's interest in the Copper Road project, as detailed in section 4.1 of this report.

## 2.3 Sources of Information

The Author has reviewed and analyzed data provided by the Issuer as well as publicly available assessment reports by previous workers on or in the vicinity of the current Property. The Author has taken reasonable steps to verify the information where possible.

Some of the figures and tables for this report were reproduced or derived from historical reports written on the Property by various individuals, government agencies.

Background information for this assessment report, including but not limited to Sections 5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography, 6.1 Development Activities, 6.2 Historical Exploration, 6.3 Modern Exploration Activities, 7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization, 11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security, has been derived from a 43-101 report written on the Coppercorp Property in 2017 by Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo. Additional information was also derived from an NI 43-101 Technical Report by Coates and Brett (2011) and an internal technical report on the Property completed by Tortosa and Moss (2004).

Background information for this assessment report including Sections 6.1 Development Activities, 6.2 Historical Exploration, 6.3 Modern Exploration Activities has been derived from a report written on the Tribag-East Breccia Property in 2007 by Delio Tortosa, M.Sc., P.Eng.

Regional geological information on the Keweenawan rocks of the Mamainse Point area was derived from a Field Guide on Lake Superior Geology issued by the Ontario Geological Survey (Hart and Pace, 2006).

The “Effective Date” of this report is April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024, based on information known to the Author as of that date. The statements and opinions expressed in this Report are given in good faith, are not false or misleading as of the Effective Date.

## 2.4 Property Inspection and Extent of Involvement of Qualified Person

The Author constructed a site visit and QAQC plan, which was conducted on-site by Jordan Harris, GIT., during March 2024. Mr. Harris, under supervision and guidance of the Author reviewed on-site documentation and core logs, completed an assessment of available outcrop exposures and diamond drill locations, and independently sampled several drill holes for verification purposes.

The Author conducted a second site visit for verification and validation purposes during May 2024. He visited several of the exploration targets, areas of historical mining, core storage facilities, and reviewed access & infrastructure.

## 2.5 Units and Terminology

**Asl:** above sea level

**Ga:** billion years

**Sedar:** System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval; mandatory document filing and retrieving system for companies trading on Canadian stock exchanges administered by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

**QAQC:** quality assurance/quality control

**AGAT Laboratories Inc. (“AGAT”):** Analytical laboratory firm with multiple locations including Mississauga, Ontario.

**Activation Laboratories Ltd. (“Actlabs”):** Analytical laboratory firm with multiple locations including Ancaster, Ontario.

**IP:** Inversed Polarization

**UTM:** Universal Transverse Mercator

**MNDM:** Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Ontario

**OGS:** Ontario Geological Survey

**MDI:** Ontario Mineral Deposits Index

**IOCG:** Iron Oxide Copper Gold type deposit

The metric system of measurement is used in this report. Historic data are typically reported in imperial units. Ounces per (short) ton can be converted to grams per (metric) tonne using the

conversion factor of 34.2857. One foot is 0.3048 m. One mile is 1.609344 km. One metric tonne is equal to 1.10231 short ton.

UTM coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD 83, Zone 16.

### 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Property information and status of mineral claims was provided by the claims maintenance firm In Good Standing, who manages the mineral claims on behalf of Copper Road Resources, and was reviewed by the Author on the website of the Government of Ontario, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM).

### 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Copper Road Property consists of 1,127 single-cell unpatented mining claims and 84 boundary-cell unpatented mining cells covering 25,612 hectares (256.12 km<sup>2</sup>) as listed in Table 1 and as illustrated in Figure 2. The Property is located in north central Ontario, Canada in Ryan, Palmer, Wishart, Kincaid, Nicolet, Norberg, Herrick and Fisher townships within the area of Mamainse Point on the southeastern shore of Lake Superior.

The Property is situated approximately 85 kilometres north of Sault Ste. Marie and approximately 160 kilometres south of Wawa, Ontario, with the approximate property centre located at NAD83 UTM Zone 16N, 681,700E, 5,212,600N (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Location of Copper Road Project in Ontario, Canada

### 4.1 Ownership

The Copper Road Property consists of 1,127 single-cell unpatented mining claims and 84 boundary-cell unpatented mining cells of which 100% ownership is being acquired outright by Sterling Metals Corp through a definitive share purchase agreement dated February 13, 2024, with Copper Road Resources Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 100797918 Ontario Inc. The terms of the agreement involve Sterling issuing 98% of its current issued and outstanding shares and \$460,000 in cash payments payable in two tranches, comprised of \$200,000 payable on execution of the Agreement

and \$260,000 upon closing of the Transaction. Upon completion of the Transaction, existing Copper Road and Sterling Metals shareholders will own approximately 49% and 51% of Sterling Metals, respectively. Following the completion of the Transaction, the Vendor will distribute at least 90.1% of the Consideration Shares that it is to receive to its shareholders on pro rata basis. Completion of the Transaction is subject to customary conditions including, but not limited to: (i) the approval of shareholders of Copper Road of certain matters related to Transaction; (ii) receipt of all required consents; and (iii) the approval of the Transaction by the TSXV.

The mineral claims that make up the Property cover an area of approximately 25,612 hectares (256.12 km<sup>2</sup>) and is made up of three separate claims blocks, and in good standing until at least May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2025. The total value of work required to keep the claims in good standing is \$451,800 per annum and the total value of available reserve credit is \$336,571. Although the total value of available reserve assessment credit appears to be sufficient to keep the property in good standing up to January 2025, there are regulations governing the application of reserve credits in Ontario. These regulations include that a claim with reserve credits must have been contiguous with the claim receiving the distributed assessment credits at the time the work were performed to be eligible for distribution. Therefore, caution must be taken when comparing work required to maintain the claims in good standing against available reserve assessment credit.

A map of the mineral claims is viewable in Figure 2 and a comprehensive list of mineral claims to be acquired by Sterling Metal Corp are listed in Table 1.

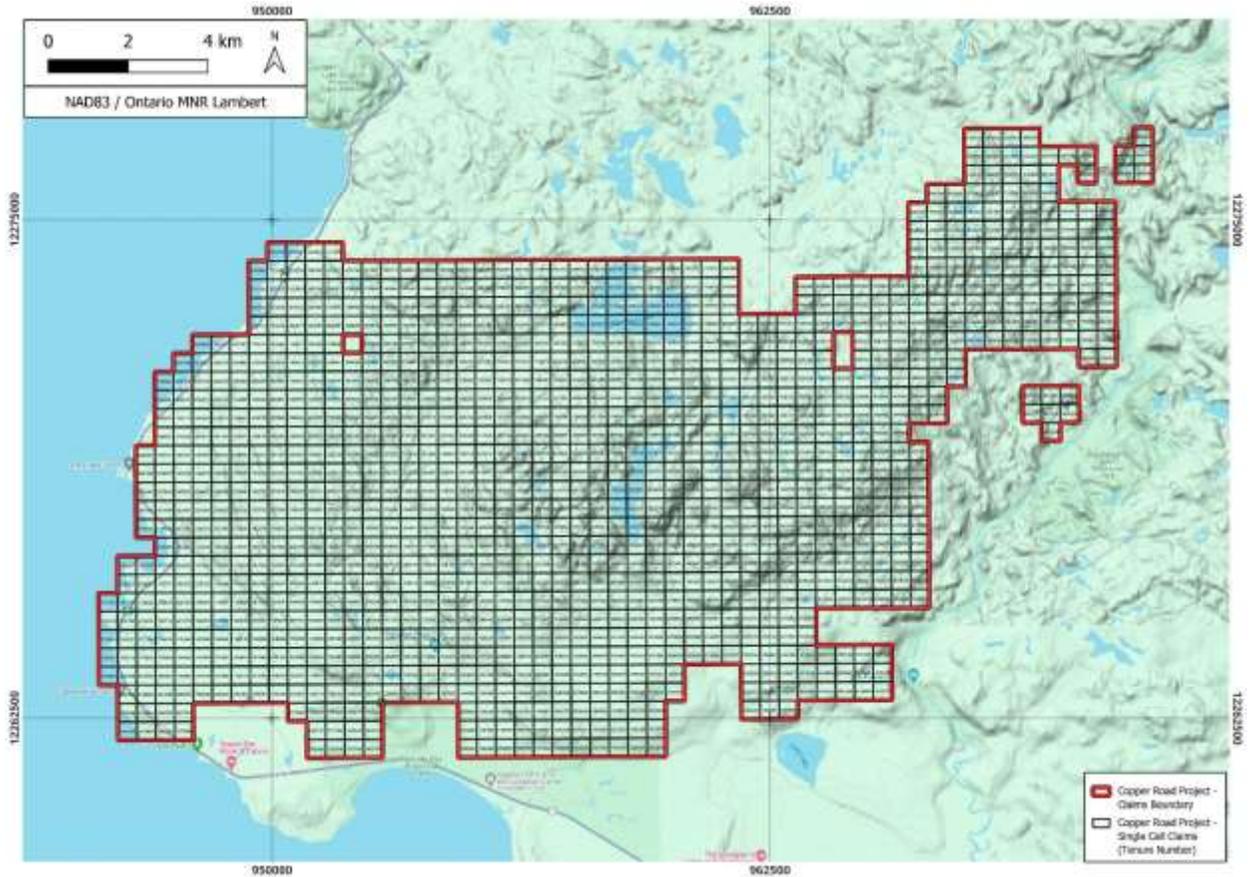


Figure 2: Copper Road Property claims map

Historically, the overall Property package was divided between two properties, known as the Coppercorp Mine property and the Tribag Mine/East Breccia property. Figure 3 displays the historical divide between the properties discussed within Section 4.1.

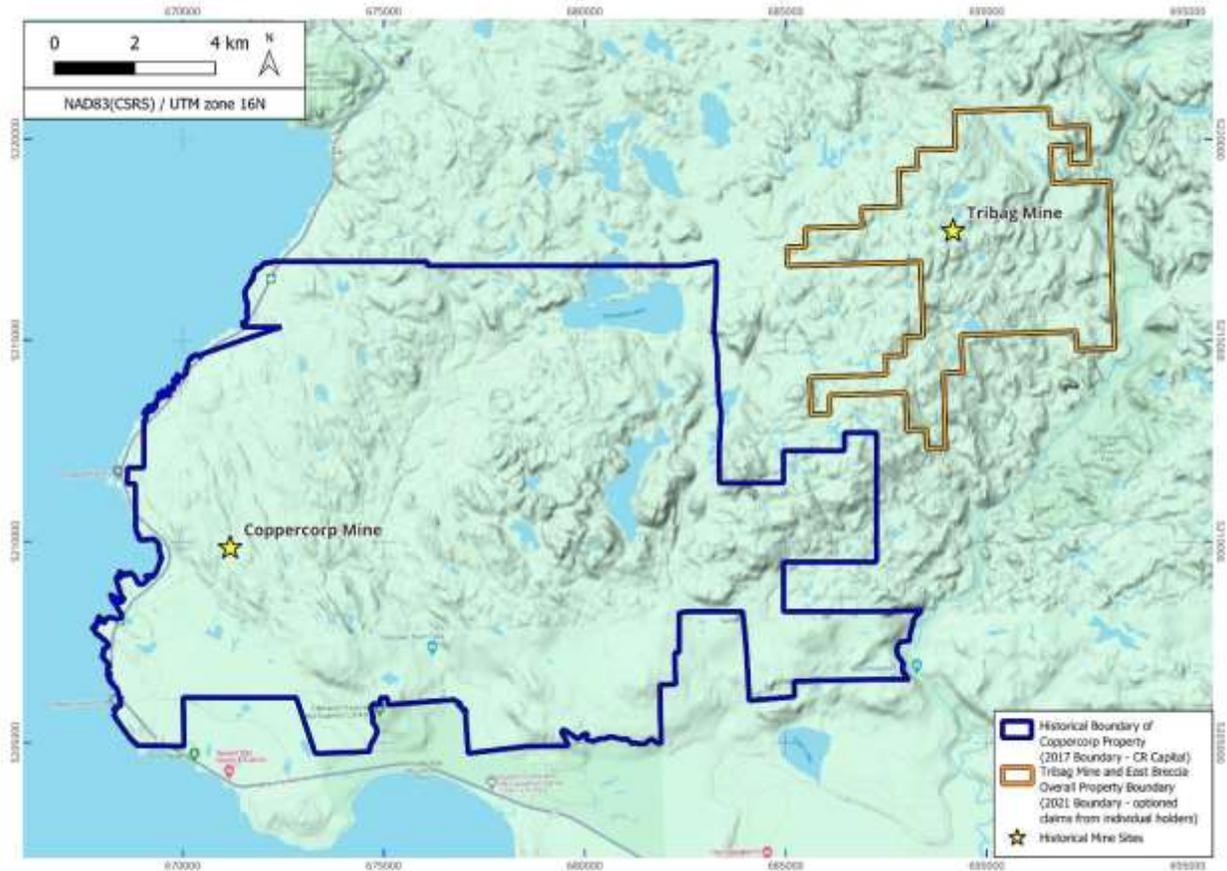


Figure 3: Historical boundaries of properties, including the Coppercorp property and the Tribag and East Breccia property boundary

### Coppercorp Mine Property/Copper Road Project Central Claims

Originally staked in 1856 by the Montreal Mining Company, the location became known as the Montreal Mining Sand Bay Location. Multiple groups held ownership from 1857 to 1954, up until a mining operation began under Coppercorp Ltd., which began mining in the Batchawana Bay area by sinking a shaft to 550 feet and developed 14,000 feet of drifts from 1954 to 1957. From 1965 to 1972, Vauze Mines Ltd. operated the original workings, extending the shaft deeper. From 1972-2002, much of the Coppercorp claims were closed for staking and some rehabilitation efforts were completed.

Since reopening of the area by the MNDM in 2002, Terry Nicholson and William Gibbs staked the original Coppercorp property and optioned the claim group to Amerigo Resources Ltd. In 2003 Nikos Explorations Ltd. acquired Amerigo's interest in the Coppercorp property.

In 2010 Cenit Corporation optioned the Property in a 50% joint venture with First Minerals Explorations Ltd.

Superior Copper then acquired 100% ownership of the Coppercorp property in 2013 through an option agreement to acquire the remaining portion of the project from First Mineral Exploration Limited.

The Property was considerably enlarged by Superior Copper Corporation in 2011 to 2013 by adding the Pall Mall claims to the north, the Jogran / Richard's prospect in the central portion of the property and acquisition of the Glenrock claims to the east.

In 2016 Superior Copper Corp was acquired by Nighthawk Gold Corp. Nighthawk Gold Corp. continued to hold the project under Superior Copper Corporation on the MNDM database until 2017, where it completed the transaction of sale of the Coppercorp property to CR Capital Corp.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Superior Copper Corporation/Nighthawk Gold Corp sold, transferred, conveyed, assigned and delivered to the Company: (i) all right, title and interest to the Claims; and (ii) its rights and interest to all core, photocopies of all maps, reports, results of surveys and drilling and any other reports of information prepared or in possession or under the control of the Vendor relating to the Claims in consideration for the issuance of two (2) million common shares in the capital stock of the Company and the grant of a 0.5% net smelter return royalty on the Claims in favour of the Vendor.

CR Capital Corp held the Coppercorp project from 2017 to Sept. 16, 2020, when the company changed its name to Stone Gold Inc.

Stone Gold Inc held the Coppercorp project from Sept. 16, 2020, to Sept. 14, 2022, when the company changed its name to Copper Road Resources.

After the name change to Copper Road Resources, the claim package began to be referred to as the Copper Road Property.

### **Tribag Mine and East Breccia Property**

The Tribag mine and East Breccia areas have had multiple operators including, Tribag Mining Co., Teck Corporation Ltd and Prace Mining Ltd. The mine operated from 1964 to late 1974 / early 1975 when it ceased production. The claims changed hands over the years until they lapsed in 2006.

The East Breccia claims were then staked by Ken Fenwick, George Luciuk and Daniel Shelly and were optioned to Amador Resources. The terms of the option agreement were not completed, and the property was returned to optionors.

In 2008, the Tribag mine area was staked by R. Salo, D. Tortosa and 2 other partners.

In 2012, the East Breccia and Tribag properties were optioned by Boxxer Gold Corp, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return ("NSR) held by the Optionors of the property. The claims were subsequently returned to the optionors.

In 2021, Stone Gold Inc expanded its Coppercorp property by entering into two separate option agreements, one with the claim holders of the East Breccia project and a second option agreement with claims holders of the Tribag project.

Under the terms of the East Breccia Option Agreement, Stone Gold has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the East Breccia Project by making the following cash payments and shares issuances:

- a) Cash payment of \$15,000 (paid) on the day of acceptance of the transaction by the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Closing”); issuance of 200,000 common shares (issued) of the Company (“Shares”) by the 30th day following the Closing;
- b) cash payment of \$25,000 (paid) and issuance of 200,000 Shares (issued) by the first anniversary of the Closing;
- c) cash payment of \$35,000 (paid) and issuance of 200,000 Shares (issued) by the second anniversary of the Closing;
- d) cash payment of \$40,000 (paid) and issuance of 100,000 Shares (not issued – amended by Sterling – Sterling to issue 200,000 shares of Sterling in place) by the third anniversary of the Closing;
- e) Cash payment of \$50,000 (not paid) and issuance of 100,000 Shares (not issued – amended by Sterling – Sterling to issue 200,000 shares of Sterling in place) by the fourth anniversary of the Closing.

To further maintain the East Breccia Option Agreement in full force and effect, Stone Gold shall also incur cumulative exploration expenditures on the East Breccia Project of \$300,000 as follows: (1) \$100,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Closing; (2) \$100,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Closing; and (3) \$100,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Closing (all expenditures are completed).

Under the terms of the Tribag Option Agreement, Stone Gold will pay a 2.0 % Net Smelter Return royalty (the “Tribag NSR”) to the vendors on commencement of commercial production. Stone Gold will have the right, at any time until one year after commercial production to purchase 1.0 % of the 2.0% East Breccia NSR for \$1,000,000.

Under the terms of the Tribag Option Agreement, Stone Gold has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Tribag Project by making the following cash payments and shares issuances:

- a) cash payment of \$15,000 (paid) on the date of execution of the Tribag Option Agreement;
- b) issuance of 500,000 Shares (issued) by the 30<sup>th</sup> day following the Closing;
- c) cash payment of \$30,000 (paid) and issuance of 250,000 Shares (issued) by the first anniversary of the execution date;
- d) cash payment of \$15,000 (paid) and issuance of 250,000 Shares (issued) by the second anniversary of the execution date;
- e) and cash payment of \$15,000 (paid) and issuance of 500,000 Shares (not issued – amended by Sterling – Sterling to issue 1,000,000 shares of Sterling in place) by the third anniversary of the execution date.

To further maintain the Tribag Option Agreement in full force and effect, Stone Gold shall also incur cumulative exploration expenditures on the Tribag Project of \$400,000 as follows: (1) \$100,000 on or before the second anniversary of the execution date; (2) \$100,000 on or before the third anniversary

of the execution date; and (3) \$200,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the execution date (all expenditures have been completed).

Under the terms of the Tribag Option Agreement, Stone Gold will pay a 2.0 % Net Smelter Return royalty (the “Tribag NSR”) to the vendors on commencement of commercial production. Stone Gold will have the right, at any time until one year after completion of any bankable feasibility study to purchase 0.5 % of the 2.0% Tribag NSR for \$500,000, and at any time until one year after commercial production to purchase an additional 0.5 % of the 2.0% Tribag NSR for \$750,000.

Areas effected by active NSR agreements on the Copper Road Property include:  
 1) 2017 agreement for 0.5% net smelter royalty, granted when the claims were sold from Superior Copper Corp/Nighthawk Gold to the pursuant, CR Capital Corp;  
 2) 2021 agreement for 2.0 % Net Smelter Return on the East Breccia claims;  
 3) 2021 agreement for 2.0 % Net Smelter Return on the Tribag claims.

Figure 4 illustrated the areas covered by NSR agreements on the project.

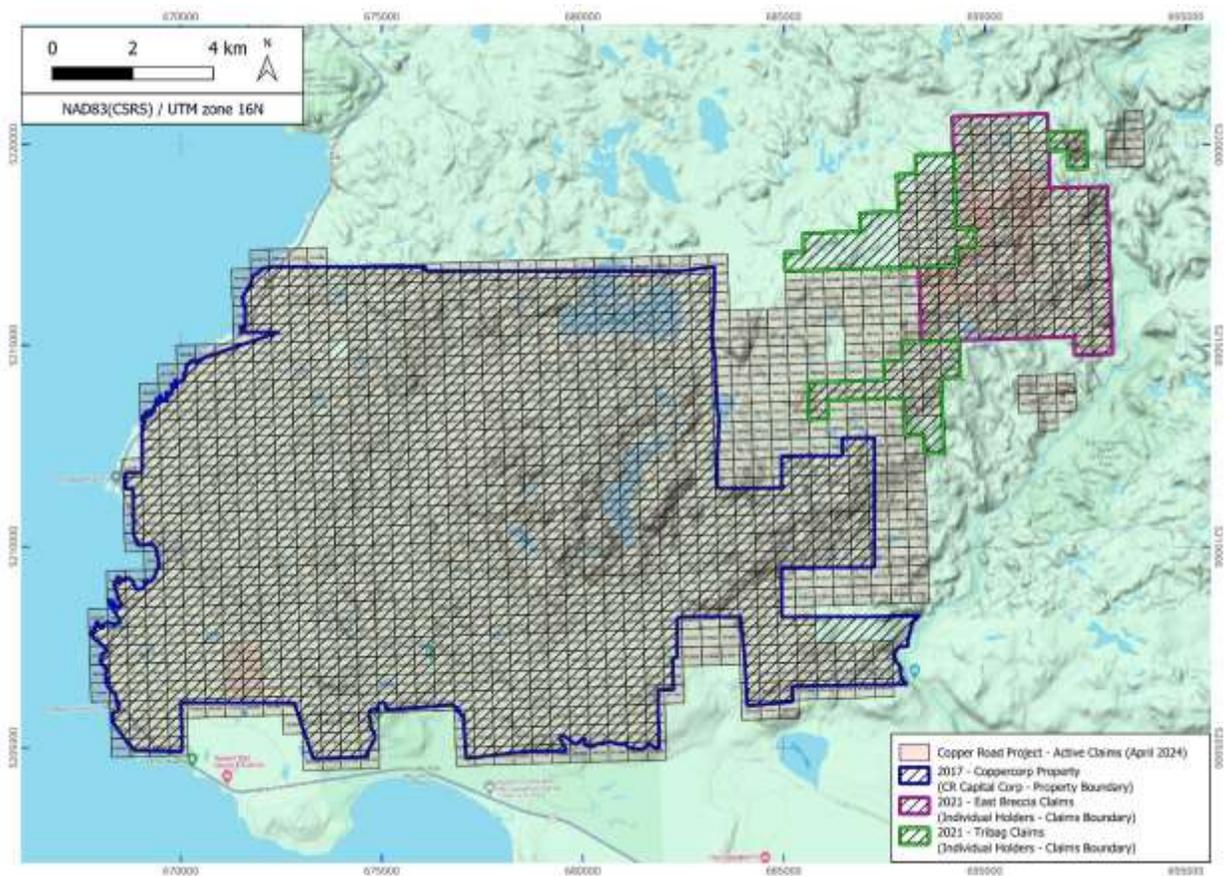


Figure 4: Map of active NSR agreements over the Copper Road Property

A map of the Copper Road Property was completed within the MLAS Map viewer, demonstrating all geographic features of the area, including zones of exclusion, location of tenures and claims, as illustrated in Figure 5.

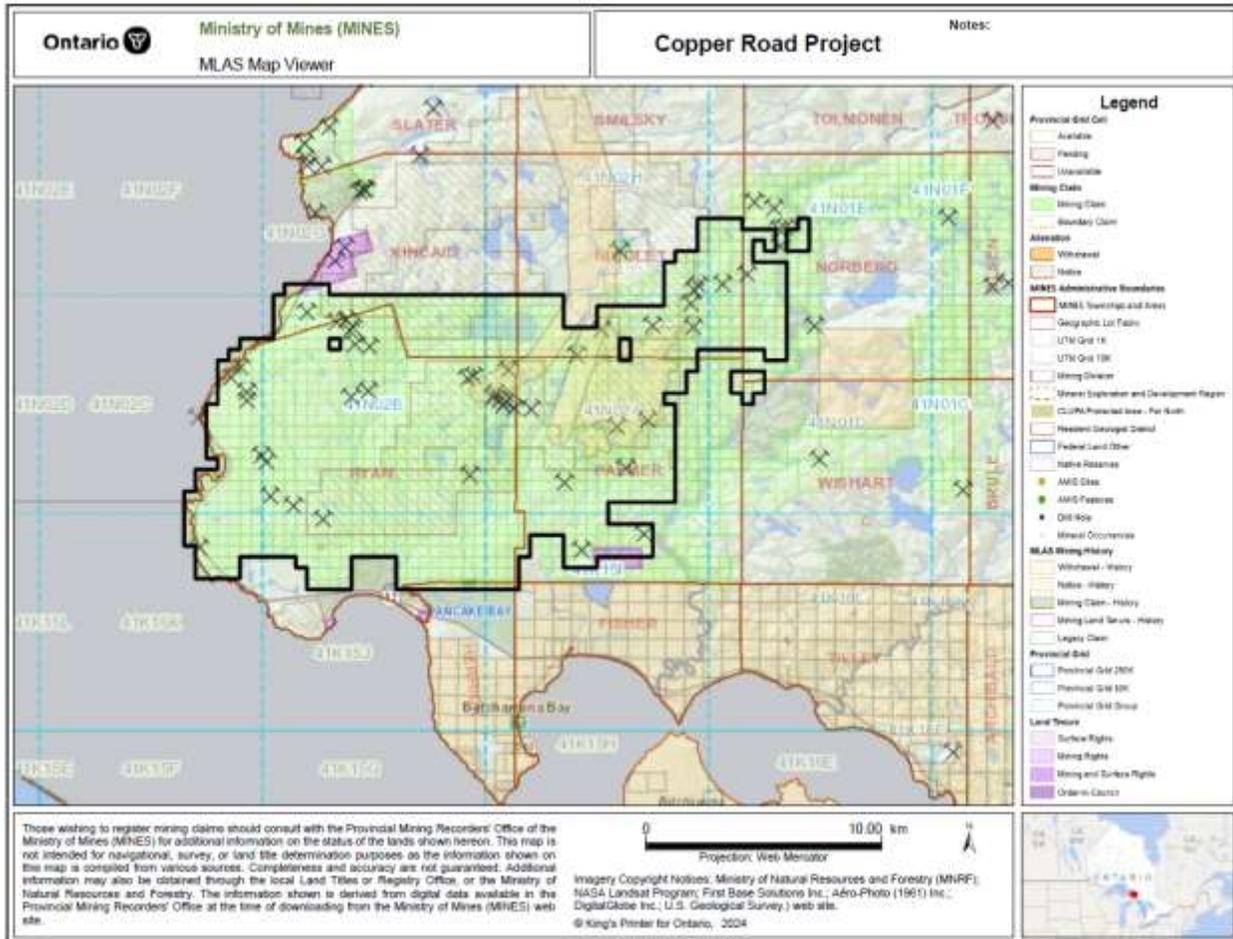


Figure 5: Copper Road Project overall project location and land tenures overview

The Property overlaps with a total of two active mining tenure zones, including patent number 614 in the south-east portion of the project and a second mining tenure, patent number 813 in the north-west of the Project.

Additionally, there are multiple non-mining surface rights dispositions held by across the Property, including forestry contracts. The holders of the mineral claims possess the legal right to access surface rights lands and to conduct exploration on the claims but must inform surface rights holders of their activities and compensate them for any surface damage including accessing bush roads. Figure 6 illustrates both the mine tenures and non-mining tenures within the boundary of the Project.

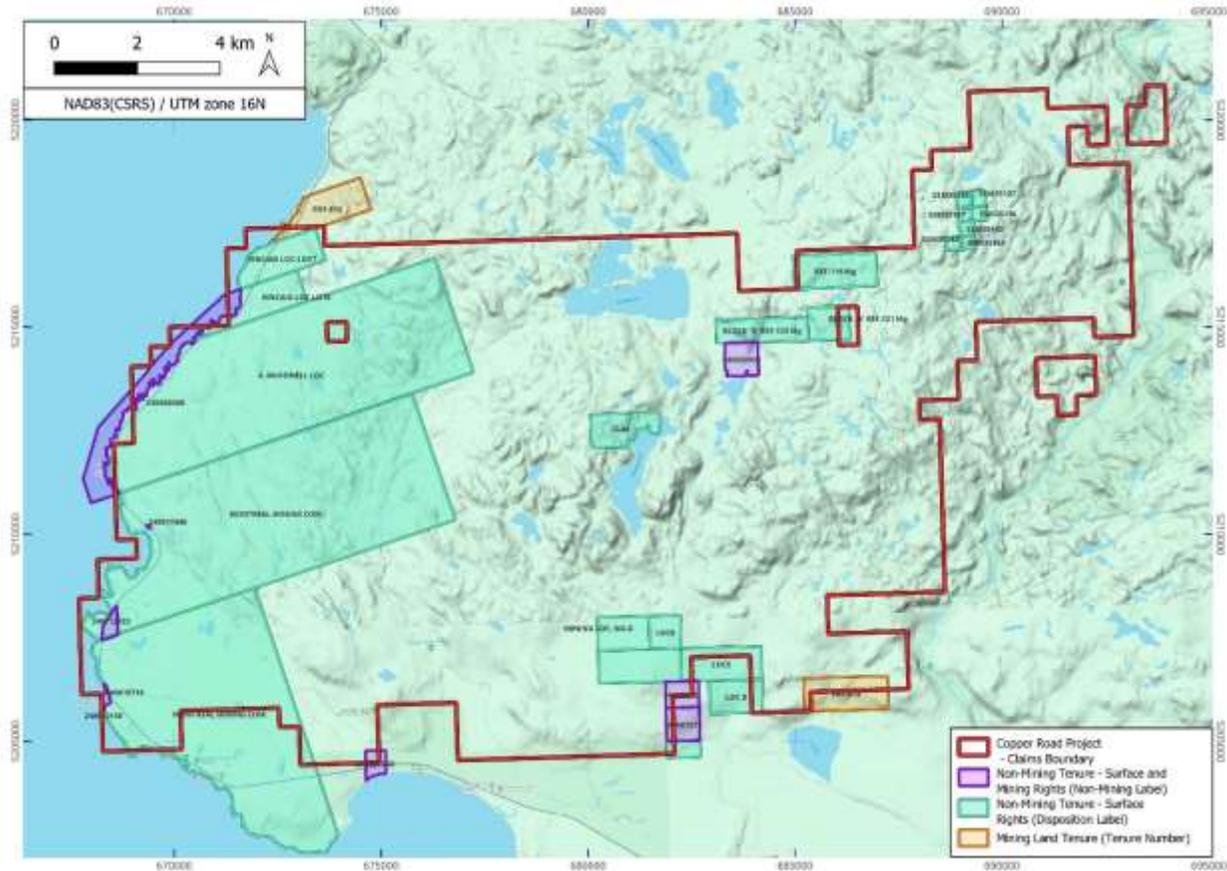


Figure 6: Additional non-mining surface rights (green), non-mining surface and underground rights (purple) and mining patents (orange) within and around the Copper Road Property bounds

An Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit is required from the MNM in order to be allowed to undertake advanced exploration activities on mining claims. Exploration activities requiring permitting in the region include ground geophysical surveys, mechanized drilling, surface stripping, line cutting and pitting and trenching. Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for a permit. Aboriginal communities will need to be consulted to allow for the community to have an opportunity to provide comments/feedback on permitting plans prior to the decision of approval.

The Vendor, Copper Road Resources, currently holds nine exploration permits within the boundary of the Property, with expiration dates of ranging from 3/22/2025 to 3/16/2026. Table 2 details information on the active permits.

Table 1: Active permits located within the Copper Road Property

Instrument Number	Type	Status	Activity Type	Township	Issue Date	Expiry Date
PR-21-000319	Permit	Active	Airborne Geophysical Survey (AA), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Pitting and Trenching of Bedrock (>3m3 in 200 metre radius), Land Sample <1m3 (LS), Trails (TS)	NICOLET	3/23/2022	3/22/2025

PR-21-000322	Permit	Active	Airborne Geophysical Survey (AA), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Land Sample <1m <sup>3</sup> (LS), Trails (TS)	NICOLET, NORBERG	3/23/2022	3/22/2025
PR-23-000004	Permit	Active	Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Mechanized Stripping (>100m <sup>2</sup> in 200 metre radius), Trails (TS)	RYAN	3/17/2023	3/16/2026
PR-23-000005	Permit	Active	Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Mechanized Stripping (>100m <sup>2</sup> in 200 metre radius), Trails (TS)	RYAN	3/17/2023	3/16/2026
PR-23-000006	Permit	Active	Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Mechanized Stripping (>100m <sup>2</sup> in 200 metre radius), Trails (TS)	PALMER, RYAN	3/17/2023	3/16/2026
PR-23-000007	Permit	Active	Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Mechanized Stripping (>100m <sup>2</sup> in 200 metre radius), Trails (TS)	PALMER, RYAN	3/17/2023	3/16/2026
PR-23-000008	Permit	Active	Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Mechanized Stripping (>100m <sup>2</sup> in 200 metre radius), Trails (TS)	NICOLET, PALMER	3/17/2023	3/16/2026
PR-23-000009	Permit	Active	Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Mechanized Stripping (>100m <sup>2</sup> in 200 metre radius), Trails (TS)	NICOLET, PALMER	3/17/2023	3/16/2026
PR-23-000010	Permit	Active	Geophysical Survey Requiring Generator Type, Line Cutting (>1.5m width), Mechanized Drilling (Assembled Weight >150kg), Mechanized Stripping (>100m <sup>2</sup> in 200 metre radius), Trails (TS)	NICOLET, NORBERG	3/17/2023	3/16/2026

If advanced exploration is required outside of the areas currently permitted, the operator will need to apply for and receive a new plan/permit to commence the proposed explorations activities. Figure 7 illustrates the locations of each active permit on the Property.

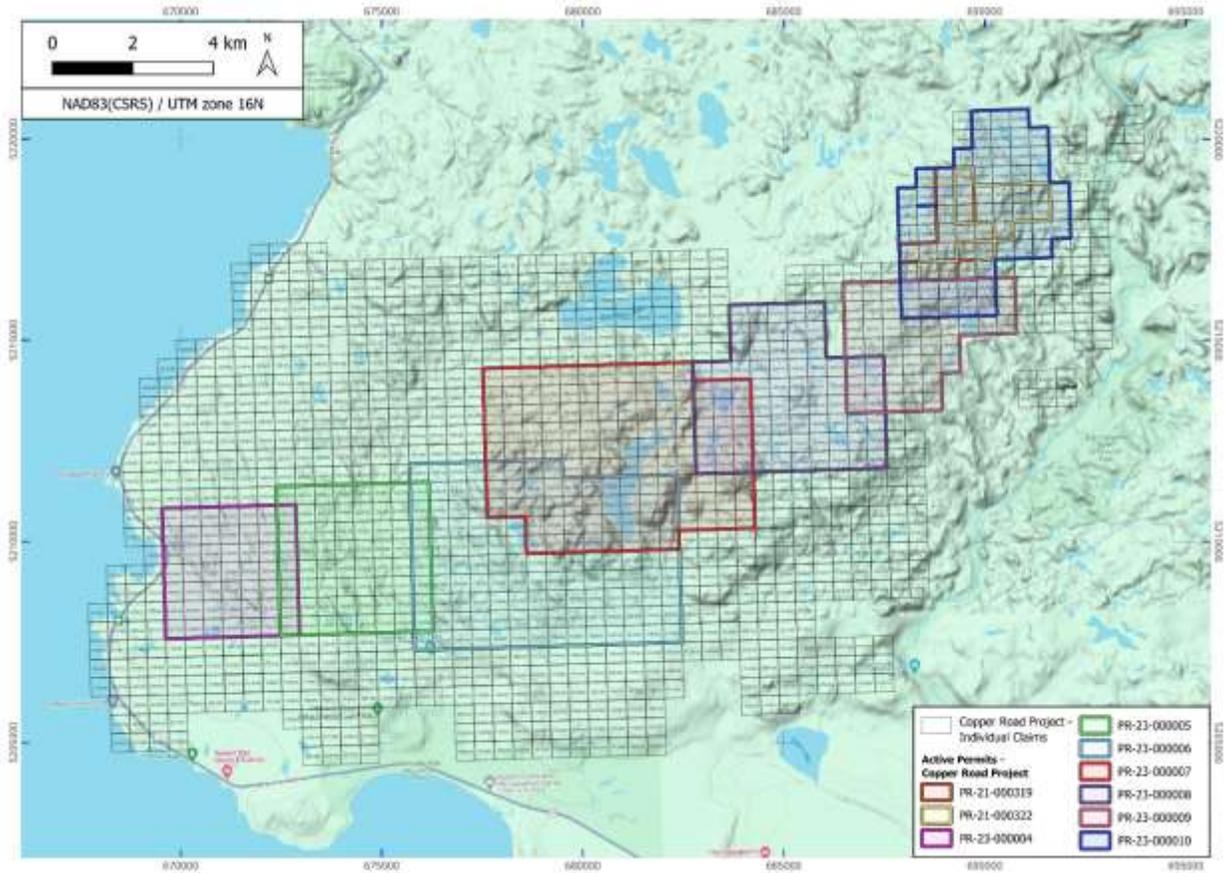


Figure 7: Active permits over the Copper Road Property (As of April 2024)

## 4.2 Environmental Liabilities

The possible environmental liabilities located within the Property are associated with the historical mining operations, including the Tribag mine which operated from 1967 to 1974 and the Coppercorp Mine which operated from 1965 to 1972. After both mines ceased production, much of the mineral holdings around and in the vicinity of the mine were closed to from 1974 to 2002, while a majority of the buildings, workings and tailings underwent rehabilitation (Hamblin 1998).

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect the access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 5.1 Access

The Trans-Canada Highway ("Highway 17") crosses the westernmost portion of the property and provides a major road connection to the city of Sault Ste. Marie located 85 km to the south. A network of logging roads provide access throughout the area from Highway 17, including numerous bush roads and overgrown skidder trails.

The main access routes for the western portion of the property are the historical Coppercorp Mine Road and a major logging road 2.5 km to the northeast, which provides access to the eastern side of the Property. An industrial electric transmission corridor was originally constructed to serve the Coppercorp Mine and crosses the western part of the Property.

Access to the JR Zone is made through the central portion of the property off of Highway 17. One logging road adjacent to the Voyageur's Lodge and Cookhouse, connects the main highway up to the Jogran/Richards zones. This trail connects to the Tribag Mine Road, which leads to the historical mine site.

Figure 8 illustrates all access roads on the Property including watercourses and saturated zones.

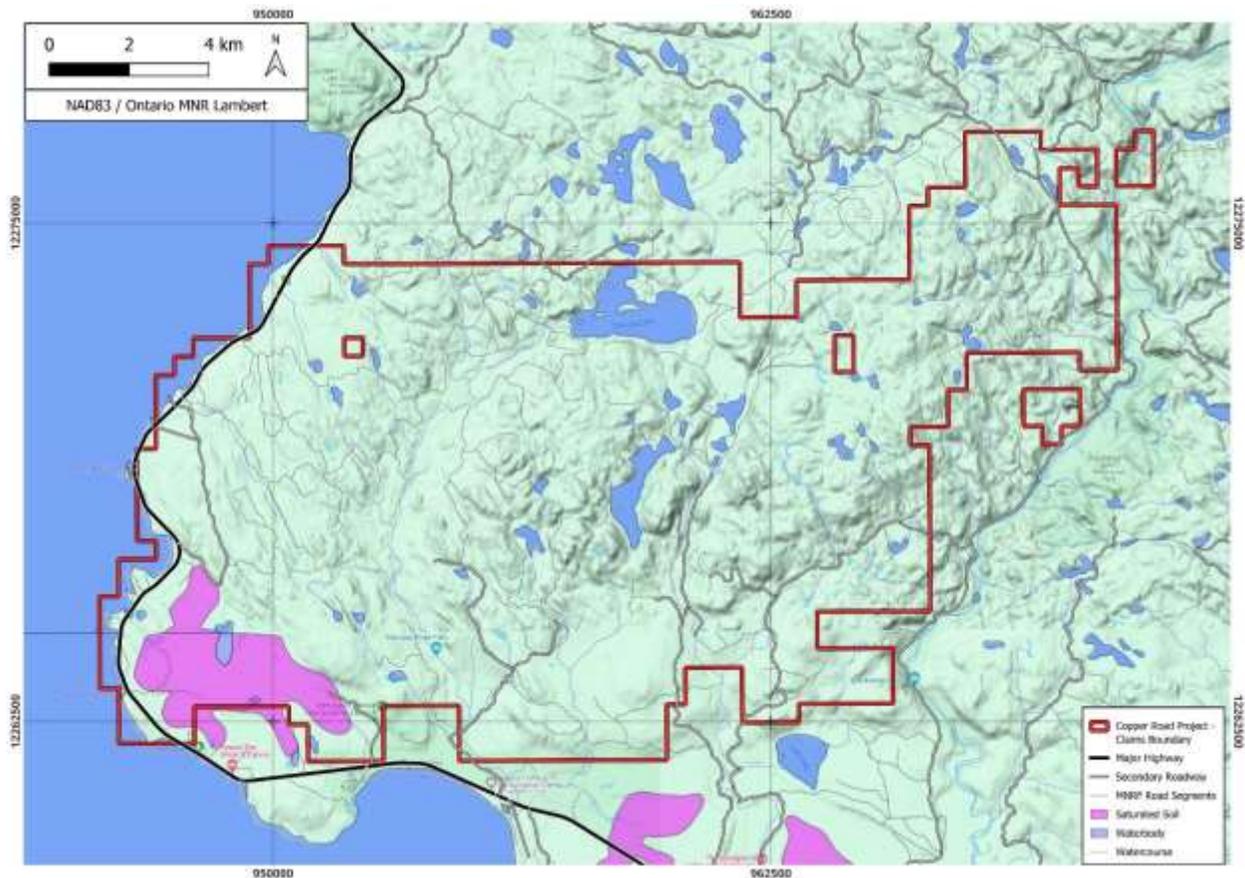


Figure 8: Copper Road Property access map, showing waterbodies, watercourses and saturated soil zones

## 5.2 Climate

The climate is relatively moderate for Northern Ontario with the daily average temperature ranging from -10°C in January to 18°C in July. The annual average accumulation of precipitation is about 880 mm, approximately twice the average for Ontario because of the proximity of Lake Superior.

Drilling can be conducted year-round except for spring thaw in mid - March to May although high snowfall in winter can hamper production. Geological mapping and outcrop sampling can be conducted May to November when there is no snow on the ground.

## 5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The western portion of the Copper Road Property is characterised by moderate to low relief. Drainage and topography are influenced by the northwest trending strike of the volcanic and sedimentary strata.

The eastern part of the property has moderate to high relief. Separating these physiographic areas is the Pancake River and river valley, which runs southerly through the central part of the property.

Elevation ranges from 200 - 300m asl. in the western portion and 200 - 450m asl in the eastern part of the Property. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and softwoods, and there are several logging companies active in the area.

## 5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Sault Ste. Marie is a city with a population of ~75,000. Located at the USA border, the city is primarily known as a steelmaking and fabricating town with a deep-water seaport. Forestry is also a major local industry. Sault Ste. Marie can provide modern housing as well as educational, medical, recreational, and shopping facilities. Labour, industrial supplies and services for mining and exploration activities are readily available in the region. Other facilities and services such as cellphone service, adequate electrical energy for a mining/ milling operation, railway and an adequate fresh water supply are all situated within several kilometres of the Property. The Property has no on-site permanent facilities. Temporary facilities include a core storage area with core logging and core cutting shacks located at a private residence in the Batchawana Bay area.

## 6.0 HISTORY

Note: Much of this section of the report was derived, often verbatim, from a 43-101 report written on the Coppercorp Property in 2017 by Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo and an additional summary report written on the Tribag-East Breccia Property in 2007 by Delio Tortosa, M.Sc., P.Eng.

### 6.1 Development Activities

The Mamainse Point area has a long history of prospecting, exploration, and mining activity dating back to the mid-1800's culminating with the production of copper from the Coppercorp Mine and Tribag mine.

#### **Tribag Mine Development**

The Tribag mine was originally discovered by prospector Karl Gunterman in 1955, which was later acquired by Tribag Mining Co. in 1961.

Tribag Mining Co. sunk an exploratory shaft and began underground exploration in 1964, including the completion of 300ft adit on the East Breccia target. An additional shaft was completed to an underground depth of 1247 ft, including six levels of underground drill bays. In 1967 the mill started production, milling 400 tons per day. The mine was managed by Teck Corp Ltd. with Tribag Mining Co. owning 70%. From 1971-1973, there was mining in both the Breton and West Breccia zones. In 1973 Teck sold its 30% interest, and Tribag Mining Co. leased operations to a new operator, Prace Mining Ltd, which continued mining operations. By late 1974, Prace had cleaned out mine pillars, mined in the East Breccia adit and milled custom ore from outside properties. In late 1974 or early 1975, production at the Tribag mine ceased and Tribag Mining Co. reorganized as a financial services company.

### Historical Estimates of Tribag Development

**All of the historical results presented do not comply with current or past reporting standards for resources or reserves. Historic estimates should not be relied upon and are presented for historical context purposes only.**

Table 2: Tribag Mine Production History

Tribag Mine - Production History			
Time Period	Company	Tons	Percent Copper
May 1967 to Dec.31 1972	Teck management	991,643	1.64% (recovered)
Jan. 1973 to Dec.31 1973	Prace management	172,650	1.14% (reported)
Jan. 1974 to late 1974	Prace management	53,410	0.67% (estimated)
		<b>Total: 1,217,613</b>	<b>1.52% Average</b>

Table 3: Tribag Mine Historical Estimated Resources

Tribag Mine – Historical Estimated Resources				
Date	Company/ Personel	Estimate	Zone	Notes

1972	Teck personnel	40 Million tons (@0.3-0.4% Cu)	Breton Breccia above 1000' level	Rough estimate is based on about 70 surface drill holes and additional underground holes with incomplete analysis for only copper. Analyses that were done used acid digestion and iodine titration procedures not suitable for precise low grade assays
1966	Teck personnel	125,000,000 tons (@0.13% Cu) and some molybdenum above 1000' level	East Breccia	Estimate was done using acid digestion and iodine titration procedures not suitable for precise low grade assays and is based on much fewer drill holes than the 1972 estimate. Additionally, there is suspect reliability of the 1960's molybdenum assay results
1982	De Kalb Mining	60,000 and 117,000 tons (@0.45 and 0.7% WO <sub>4</sub> )	West Breccia	Estimated West Breccia tungsten mineralization. De Kalb Mining concluded was that much of the original (Teck) estimate was mined and in the Tribag tailings pond, and that the project was not economic without more reserves
1989	Energy Mines and Resources Canada Mineral Bulletin MR223	40 million tons at 0.2% copper above 1000 feet depth.	Breton Breccia	unclassified prospective resources are given
1989	Energy Mines and Resources Canada Mineral Bulletin MR223	90,718 tons at 0.6 to 1.0% tungsten, or 1 million tons at 0.23% WO <sub>3</sub>	West breccia	unclassified prospective resources are given
1989	Energy Mines and Resources Canada Mineral Bulletin MR223	113 million tons at 0.13% copper, 0.03 to 0.05% MoS <sub>2</sub>	East breccia	unclassified prospective resources are given

**All of the data presented in tables 3 and 4 is historical and does not comply with current or past reporting standards for resources or reserves. All historical estimates should not be relied upon and are presented for historical context purposes only.**

### **Coppercorp Mine Development**

Originally staked in 1856 by the Montreal Mining Company, the location became known as the Montreal Mining Sand Bay Location. Multiple holders held ownership from 1857 to 1954, up until mining operations began under the Coppercorp Ltd. from 1954 to 1957. Later, from 1965 to 1972, the operator Vauze Mines resumed and completed production.

**The historical grades and tonnage estimates of the Coppercorp mine were originally reported and presented by C.C. Huston & Associates Mining Consultants and J.A. Reid, P. Eng, both reported on in 1952. These 1952 estimates has been discussed extensively in previously issued reports covering the property, including the NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report written by Coates and Brett 2011. To the Author's knowledge, the historical estimates presented by Huston & Associates and J.A. Reid, P.Eng, have been completed to reasonable standards when**

completed in 1952, however do not comply with current regulations as set in the NI 43-101 standard.

All of the Coppercorp historical results presented do not comply with current reporting standards for resources or reserves. The historic estimates should not be relied upon and are presented for historical context purposes only.

Table 4: Coppercorp Historical (1952) estimations by zone, as completed by Huston & Associates

<b>Coppercorp copper deposit historical grade and tonnage estimates</b>		
<b>Report/Estimate By: C.C. Huston, P. Eng (1952)</b>		
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Estimated Tons</b>	<b>Calculated Average Grade %Cu</b>
C	727,000	1.92
C2	375,000	1.58
C2A	125,000	1.56
Silver Creek	440,000	1.6
Total	1,668,000	1.73

Table 5: Coppercorp Historical (1952) estimations by zone, as completed by J.A. Reid, P.Eng

<b>Coppercorp copper deposit historical grade and tonnage estimates</b>		
<b>Report/Estimate By: J. A. Reid, P. Eng. (1952)</b>		
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Estimated Tons</b>	<b>Calculated Average Grade %Cu</b>
C	728,000	1.92
C2	328,000	1.6
Silver Creek	400,000	1.5
Total	1,464,000	1.81

Historical estimates should not be relied upon and are presented for historical context purposes only. The author of this report has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as mineral resources and is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources.

Historical estimates of the Coppercorp pre-production have also been delineated in an unpublished technical report completed in 2004 (Tortosa and Moss 2004). Historical values are presented in Table 7.

Table 6: Historical Pre-Production Estimate at the Coppercorp Mine

<b>Historical Pre-Production estimate at the Coppercorp Mine</b>
<b>Discussed in 2004 unpublished technical report (Tortosa and Moss 2004)</b>

Zone	Estimated Tons	Calculated Average Grade %Cu
C Zone and C Zone South	400,000	2.3
Silver Creek South Zone	490,000	1.9
SB and Silver Creek North Zones	650,000	2.1
Total	1,540,000	2.1
Note: These estimates were given to the 500 foot level		

**The discussion of the pre-production values of the Coppercorp mine area should be viewed as a reported historical number. This data is not reflective of the likely present tonnage or grade of mineralized material remaining in the Coppercorp Mine area.**

Total production of the Coppercorp mine is discussed in the report SMDR 000852, Mineral Deposit Records, Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, MNDM, which indicated that a total of 1,021,358 tons were milled at a grade of 1.16% Cu and processed at the site, which correlates reasonably well with the historic pre-production estimates, albeit at a lower grade.

## 6.2 Historical Exploration

All of the previous exploration and development efforts focused on discreet prospects within the current property by competing operators. The Copper Road Property represents an aggregate of both previous mining operations and prospective exploration targets, including but not limited to: the Baseline and Kincaid Breccia prospects, Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia prospects, and Glenrock gold prospects.

The history of the enlarged Property is presented in tabulated form consolidated into five major exploration areas within the Property bounds including: **(A)**. Coppercorp Mine area (western part of Property); **(B)**. Baseline-Kincaid Breccia and unconformity target area (central to north-west part of Property); **(C)**. Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia area (central part of Property); **(D)**. Glenrock prospects area (southeastern part of Property); and **(E)**. Tribag Mine area

### **(A). Coppercorp Mine Area**

**1856-1857** *The Montreal Mining Company* owned the property; the location became known as the Montreal Mining Sand Bay Location. Historical records unavailable.

**1871** *Ontario Mineral Lands Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.

**1882-1884** *Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.

**1890** *Canada Lands Purchase Syndicate* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.

**1892** *Nipigon Mining Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.

**1906-1908** *Calumet and Hecla Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.

**1948-1949** *Macassa Mines* examined and drilled of old copper showings; optioned the property to C. C. Huston and Associates

**1949-1952** *C.C. Huston and Associates* complete 33,400 feet of diamond drilling; outlined copper mineralization in the area of the Coppercorp Mine, including the C, D, SB, and Silver Creek Zones. Preproduction grade tonnage estimation completed by C.C. Huston, P. Eng. 1, Table 12-2. (McMurphy 1962)

**1954-1957** *Coppercorp Ltd.* sunk a shaft to 550 feet; developed 14,000 feet of drifts; 60,000 tons of mineralized material was stockpiled on surface due to falling copper prices. Preproduction grade tonnage estimation completed by J.A. Reid, P. Eng. 1, Table 12-2. (Burns 1965)

**1962-1964** *Vauze Mines Ltd.* completed surface exploration comprised of geology, geophysics and geochemical sampling as well as additional diamond drilling. (Burns 1965)

**1964** *Pall Mall Copper Mines Ltd.* completes six drill holes on prospect, Old pits and dump pile already on property of unknown age.

**1965** *Vauze Mines Ltd. / Sheridan Geophysics Ltd.* dewatered workings, re-opened the mine, deepened the shaft to 629 feet. Preproduction estimate completed, Table 12-3. (Disler 1967, Tortosa and Moss 2004)

**1965-1972** *Vauze Mines Ltd.* operates the Coppercorp Mine with a production rate of 500 tons per day with over 90% recovery producing over 1,021,358 tons of milled mineralized material for 23.782 million pounds of copper, 228,000 ounces of silver and 1,964 ounces of gold from the Coppercorp Mine

**1969-1970** *Pall Mall Copper Mines Ltd.* complete soil geochemistry survey and diamond drilling of nine holes south of Coppercorp Mine area.

**1968-1970** *Ontario Department of Mines* maps the geology of Batchawana area with final map released in 1973. (Giblin 1973).

**1972-2002** Coppercorp Mine shut down; Much of the Property remained closed to staking.

**1990** Regional Aerodat Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Magnetic survey completed by the Ontario Geological Survey in 1990 over the Batchawana area, (OGS 1992).

**1990-1991** *J.F. Paquette* carried out a self-potential survey, prospecting and sampling at the Lutz Vein and L Zone. (Paquette 1990).

**1993-1994** *Cominco Ltd.* completes mapping, soil and humus geochemistry, electromagnetic (UTEM) and magnetic surveys at the Lutz Vein and L Zone directly north of the closed Coppercorp Mine area. (Lum 1994, Smith 1995)

**2002** *Terry Nicholson and William Gibbs* staked the original Coppercorp property and optioned the claim group to Amerigo Resources Ltd.

**2002-2004** *Amerigo Resources Ltd.* completed using Fugro Ltd. an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey; plus mapping and sampling on selected areas; and MMI soil geochemistry survey on a 16 line-kilometre grid over Silver Creek mineralized trend adjacent to the Coppercorp mine-site trend. (St-Hilaire and Vo 2003, Moss 2004)

**2004-2007** *Nikos Explorations Ltd.* completed detailed mapping, sampling, additional MMI soil geochemistry, ground IP and gravity and magnetic geophysical surveys over the Silver Creek grid; and/or Beaver Pond grid southeast along strike with the Coppercorp mine-site; and / or over a Regional Magnetic High grid to the east defined from the previous airborne survey; plus 3,733 metres of diamond drilling in 23 holes, all but four along strike southeast of the Coppercorp Mine predominantly along the SB Zone. (Moss and Peshkepia 2005, 2007, Moss 2006, Berube 2004, 2005)

**2009** *First Minerals Explorations Ltd.* optioned property; Surface sampling at the exposed B Zone. (Edgar 2010)

**2010** *Superior Copper Corp. (initially named Cenit Corporation)* optioned into a 50% joint venture for the property; completed mechanized stripping / trenching over select areas; prospecting, mapping, and sampling (Edgar and Edgar 2010).

**2011** *Superior Copper Corp.* completed 887.5 meters of diamond drilling in 13 holes at the B zone; and 979 metres of drilling in six holes at SB Zone. (Edgar 2011).

**2011-2012** *Superior Copper Corp.* carried out prospecting, stripping, mapping and sampling over select areas of the property; Ground magnetics, gravity and IP on 41 line-kilometre grid over Regional Magnetic High. Review of airborne and ground geophysical results completed since 2002 with a focus on the gravity data. (Edgar 2012, Mackenzie and Fiaz 2012)

**2013** *Superior Copper Corp.* completed 1,299 metres of diamond drilling in 6 holes on the historical SB Zone, the B Zone and C Zone. (Edgar and Tortosa 2014, Tortosa 2013)

**2014** *Superior Copper Corp.* completed 12,412 metres of diamond drilling in 20 holes throughout the western side of the property. Airborne ZTEM geophysical survey completed over 769 line-km over all of the Property. Ground Resistivity / Induced Polarization and Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic surveys over 40 line-km over the 3M Zone. (Geotech 2014, Quinn 2015, Abitibi Geophysics 2014, 2015)

**2015** *Superior Copper Corp.* completed 4,996 metres of diamond drilling in 9 holes throughout the western side of the property. 173 line-km airborne VTEM survey completed over northeastern part of Property. Mapping and prospecting on selected locations throughout western side of property. Mise a La Masse borehole-surface geophysical survey completed over 3M Zone by Remy Belanger (Geotech 2015, Quinn 2016).

## **B). Baseline Prospect/Kincaid Breccia Area (along unconformity contact)**

**1952** *C.C. Huston and Associates* discover Kincaid Breccia and Baseline Prospect.

**1962** *Coppercorp Ltd.* conducted diamond drilling. Historical records unavailable.

**1999** A. Gasparetto and R. Fenlon completed geological mapping, VLF-EM and ground magnetic surveys (Gasparetto 1999).

**2000-2002** *Intrepid Minerals Corporation / Falconbridge Limited* completed mapping, ground gravity surveying, prospecting and sampling, and 5 holes of diamond drilling in the Ryan Township area. (Spector 2002, Tykajlo 2002, Mackie 2003)

**2003-2004** D. Tortosa conducted detailed geologic mapping, prospecting and sampling on the Baseline Prospect plus an MMI soil sampling study. (Tortosa 2003, 2005)

**2011** *Cenit Corporation (changed to Superior Copper Corporation)* acquired the Baseline Property and completed a reconnaissance geological and sampling survey in Kincaid area. (Edgar 2011)

**2011-2012** *Superior Copper Corp.* completed 1,015m of diamond drilling in 11 holes testing the Kincaid Breccia Zone. (Edgar and Tortosa 2012, Tortosa 2013)

**2014-2015** *Superior Copper Corp.* conducts mapping and prospecting in the Kincaid area including the definition of alteration zones and discovery of the Roadside Breccia Cu-Co showing along unconformity contact SSE of Kincaid area. (Quinn, Personal communication 2017)

**2017** Mr. Thomas A. O'Connor commissioned prospecting on the "Daisy Stone" property in the Kincaid area to identify potential for dimension stone and copper mineralization. A total of seven samples were taken (O'Connor, 2017).

### **C). Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia Area**

**1952-1954** *Algoma Ore Properties Ltd.* options the Pancake Lake Iron Formation from Ole Bjornaa and drills four holes while *Jalore Mining Company* surveys and drills three holes on the west side of the iron formation (Pasach 1953, Booth 1953).

**1952-1958** E.T. Richards discovers his namesake breccia Cu showing followed by trenching by *Jalore Mining Company Ltd.* and an IP ground survey by *Farwest Tungsten Copper Mines Ltd.*

**1960-1962** *Cleveland Cliffs Corp.* completes geological survey, surface sampling and nine holes of diamond drilling on Pancake Lake Iron Formation whereupon some lump iron sections were defined grading up 65.5% Fe. (Cleveland Cliffs Corp. 1962)

**1961-1964** *Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd.* complete trenching at Richards Breccia Cu showing followed by ground EM Survey by *Croinor Perching Mines Ltd.* and 5 holes of diamond drilling by *McKinney Gold Mines Ltd.*

**1964** *Jogran Mines Ltd.* discovers Cu and Mo in the Jogran Porphyry intrusion and complete 9 diamond holes (Jeckell 1964).

**1966** *Phelps-Dodge Corp.* conducts diamond drilling around Jogran Porphyry area discovering more Cu and Mo mineralization. (Mudford 1966)

**1971-1972** *Algoma Ore Division* carries out assaying, grinding and metallurgical tests on Pancake Lake Iron Formation material and arranged for 150-ton bulk sample. (Roy Rupert, Personal communication)

**1981** *Roy Rupert* re-assays core from three drill holes from Jogran Porphyry. (Rupert 1981)

**1988** *Locator Resources Ltd.* drills 4 holes immediately east of the Richards Breccia. (Troup 1988)

**1988-1989** *Duration Mines Limited* completes airborne EM survey of Palmer Township and completes regional drill program.

**1991** *Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.* evaluates Jogran Porphyry including re-assay of core from 8 drill holes. Noranda also conducts stripping, mapping and sampling at the Richards Breccia (Tihor 1991).

**1997-1998** *Aurogin Resources Ltd.* completes Ground Resistivity / Induced Polarization survey over Jogran Porphyry- Richards Breccia area and completes 5 diamond drill holes. *Roy Rupert* completes geological evaluation for Aurogin (Rupert 1997, Fenlon 1998).

**2006-2010** *RRS Syndicate* completes stripping and trenching program in area of Jogran Porphyry plus 3 holes of diamond drilling. Contracts airborne VTEM survey over area encompassing Pancake Lake Iron Formation south to the Richards / Jogran area. (*Geotech 2009, Rupert 2010*).

**2013** *Superior Copper Corp.* acquires Richards / Jogran area property from RSS Syndicate, completes check sampling/assaying of Aurogin drill core from Richards Breccia, and proposes new drill program for both Richards / Jogran area (Tortosa 2013).

#### **D). Glenrock Gold Area**

**1953** After *Ole Bjornaa* discovers namesake high-grade vein, *Glenrock Gold Mines* cuts 15 trenches of EW distance of 300 metres and 11 DDH completed on the Glenrock Au-Cu-Co prospect. Bulk sampling of Bjornaa Vein undertaken at unknown time (Glenrock Gold Mines 1953).

**1964** *United Reef Petroleum* complete two drill holes, *Consolidated Marbenour Mines Ltd.* completes one drill hole, and *Tribag Mines Ltd.* complete three drill holes all testing the Palmer Breccia.

**1984** *Getty Mines Ltd.* complete ground VLF-EM, magnetometer surveys, trenching and sampling, and four drill holes at the Palmer Gold Prospect. (Getty Mines 1984, Rudderham and Sutherland 1984)

**1987-1988** *Locator Exploration Ltd.* complete IP and magnetometer surveys, stripping and trenching and 17 drill holes at the STP and Glenrock showings. (Troup 1988).

**1988** *Astwood Park Resources Ltd.* complete line cutting, ground VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, stripping and trenching at the Palmer Gold Prospect (Weber and Hartwick 1988).

**1991-1992** *Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. (Noranda)* completes ground IP survey, stripping, trenching and sampling at the Glenrock prospect area (Londry and Tihor 1992).

**1996-1998** *Aurogin Resources Ltd.* complete IP Surveys and 17 drill holes at the Glenrock and STP showings areas. (Fenion 1998, Gasparetto 1997, Webster 1997, Rupert 1997)

**2010-2011** *China Metallurgical Exploration Ltd.* complete Airborne TEM and Magnetic surveys, reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling followed by soil geochemistry survey and ground IP survey at the Palmer Gold Prospect. (Johnson 2012, Fedikow 2012, Aeroquest Limited 2010)

**2010-2011** *Hudson River Minerals Ltd.* complete airborne magnetics, VLF-EM, and radiometric survey, plus surface sampling at Glenrock and STP areas, and one partially completed drill hole at the Glenrock showing halted due to dispute with Batchawana First Nation. The airborne survey covers a wide area in Palmer Township. (CMG Airborne 2010)

**2012-2013** *Superior Copper Corp.* acquires Glenrock area claims. Completes prospecting and surface sampling plus check sampling / assaying of Aurogin drill core testing the Glenrock Prospect area. Reinterpretation of Aurogin IP survey results and proposal of new drill program for Glenrock and STP showings area, plus some selected regional targets. (Tortosa 2012)

#### **E) Tribag Mine Area**

**1955** *Sylvanite Gold Mines Limited* drilled 22 diamond drill holes on claims SSM 35136, 35137 and 35128 in the Tribag Mines area (Sylvanite, 1955).

**1956-1957** *Alcourt Mines Limited* conducted mapping, prospecting, trenching and blasting on eighteen claims in Township 27, Range 13 east of the Batchawana River in the Tribag Mines area. They also commissioned electrical resistivity and magnetometer surveys over 3 claims in the property (Halsted, 1957).

**1961** *Cliffs of Canada Limited* conducted geological mapping and a magnetometer survey over 31 claims west of the Tribag property (Riedel, 1962).

**1961-1966** *Tribag Mining Co. Limited* conducted extensive mapping, geophysical surveying, drilling, development and feasibility studies of the Tribag Property (Hymas, 1966). The mine was brought into production in 1967 (Tribag Mining Co. 1967).

**1963** *Jorsco Exploration Limited* commissioned geological reconnaissance and magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys over nine claims south-west of the Tribag property (Szetu, 1963).

**1963-1969** *New Senator Rouyn Limited* conducted geological mapping, magnetometer, self potential and altimeter surveys and diamond drilling on their claims south-west of the Tribag property (New Senator Rouyn Limited, 1963).

**1980** *De Kalb Mining Corporation* drilled 25 diamond drill holes on their Batchawana property seeking mineralized breccia zones (MacGregor, 1981).

**1985** *Jonpol Exploration Limited* conducted airborne electromagnetic, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys totalling 195 line kilometers over the former Tribag property (Boustead, 1985)

**1989** *Loydex Resources Inc.* conducted prospecting, trenching and washing of mineralized outcrop on their claims along the Batchawana River in the Tribag Mines area (Nelson, 1989).

**1996-1998** *Aurogin Resources Ltd.* conducted a prospecting program over their Batchawana property in Palmer township with 101 samples taken (Gasparetto, 1997). Later in 1998 a diamond drill hole program was conducted (Gasparetto, 1998).

**2007-2008** *Amador Gold Corp.* conducted a detailed mapping and sampling program over the East Breccia Zone of the Tribag Mine (Walmsley, 2007). A magnetic and VLF-EM survey was also conducted over the property (Grant, 2008). A follow-up IP survey was later conducted in 2008 totalling 16km (Grant, 2009). An MMI survey was also conducted in 2008 identifying some anomalous results (Walmsley, 2009).

**2012-2013** Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were later conducted over the East Breccia Project (Stewart, 2013). A VLF EM-16 survey was also conducted on claim 4202431 (Parent, 2013).

**2014** A VLF EM-16 Survey was conducted between January 2014 and December 2015 by *Shaun Parent, P. Geo* over part of the Sandra Breccia property in the Tribag Mines area. Eleven VLF traverse lines were run totaling 6.18km (Parent, 2016).

**2016** A VLF EM-16 Survey was conducted in May 2016 by *Shaun Parent, P. Geo* over part of the Sandra Breccia property in the Tribag Mines area. Ten VLF traverse lines were run totaling 7.16km (Parent, 2017a).

**2017** A VLF EM-16 Survey was conducted in January 2017 by *Shaun Parent, P. Geo* over part of the Sandra Breccia property in the Tribag Mines area. Eleven VLF traverse lines were run totaling 6.18km (Parent, 2017b).

### 6.3 Modern Exploration Activities

A summary of all modern areas subject to exploration activities is provided below in Figure 9.

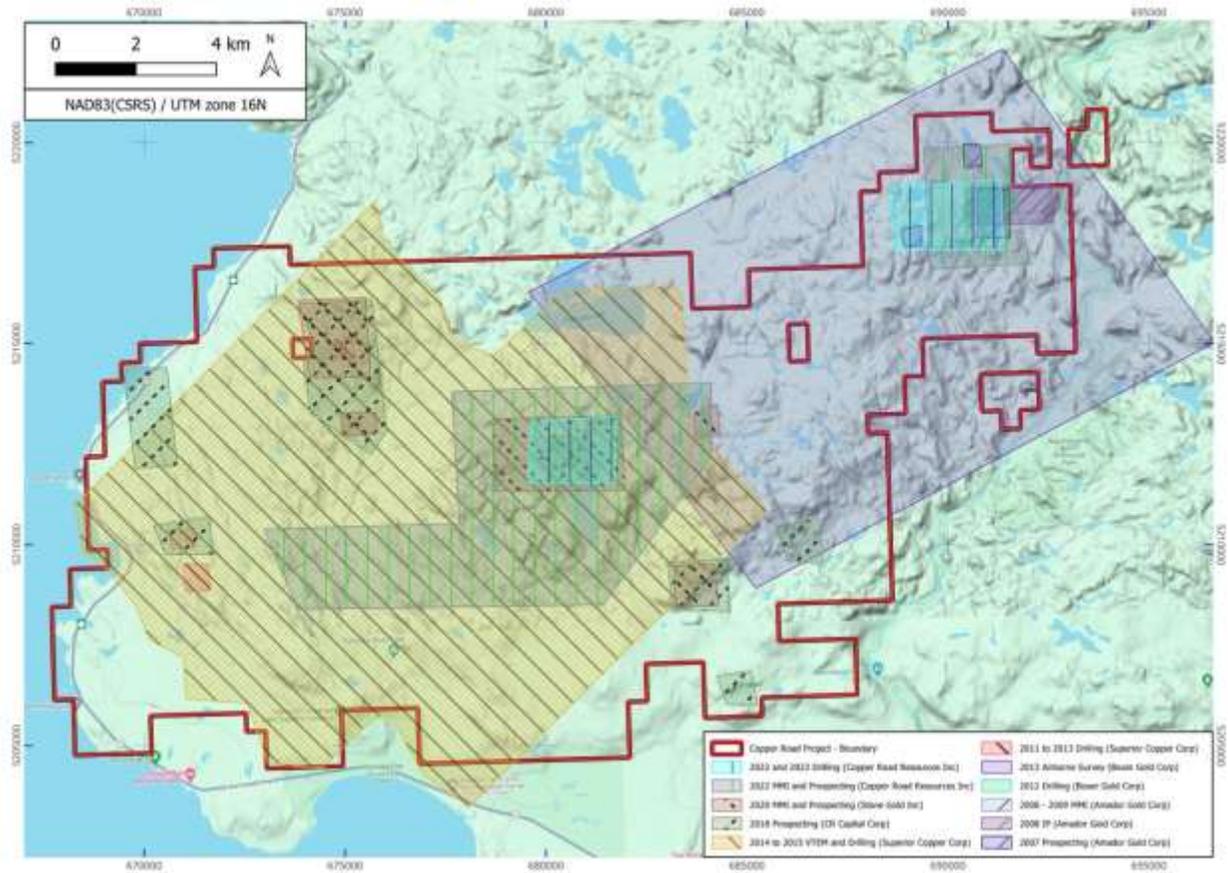


Figure 9: Summary and locations of all recent exploration activities

## Amador Gold Corp (2007-2009)

**2007 Prospecting and Mapping** - Amador Gold Corp. conducted a detailed mapping/sampling project of the East Breccia Zone of the Tribag Mine. The details of this exploration campaign are detailed in the “Report on Detailed Geological Mapping and Reconnaissance Mapping On the East Breccia Property (Tribag Mine)” written by J Walmsley, 2008.

This program was conducted in June/July of 2007 and included two mapping programs, including a high-detail map of the East Breccia Zone was completed at a scale of 1:2,500 and a second regional scale map at 1:20,000 as shown in Figure 9.

The program also including the collection of 34 prospecting samples taken from multiple locations including the East Breccia, East Breccia waste dump, Breton mine shaft waste dump, Specular hematite showing, and the West Breccia.

Additionally, 12 samples were taken from historical core, including 11 samples from HQ 80-1 and one sample from EB-16.

High detail mapping of the East Breccia body focused on the delineation of the brecciated rocks into three sub-units, namely: B1 = weak and "dry" brecciation that involved very little clast movement and no hydrothermal activity (i.e. no quartz veining, sericite and/or sulphides). This type is generally clast-supported and monomictic comprising virtually 100% volcanic and microgabbro clasts.

B2 = moderate to strong "dry" brecciation that probably involved substantial clast movement but was not accompanied by any significant hydrothermal alteration or mineralization. Clast movement resulted in the development of large amounts of rock flour that commonly forms the matrix. This type is largely monomictic (volcanic-microgabbro) although very rare, scattered clasts of pink felsite occur sporadically.

B3:= strong to very intense polymictic brecciation, accompanied by the injection of a crystalline quartz matrix and quartz veining that may be associated with pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite. The clasts include mafic volcanics and microgabbros, as well as a substantial proportion of felsite, granite and rare quartz fragments.

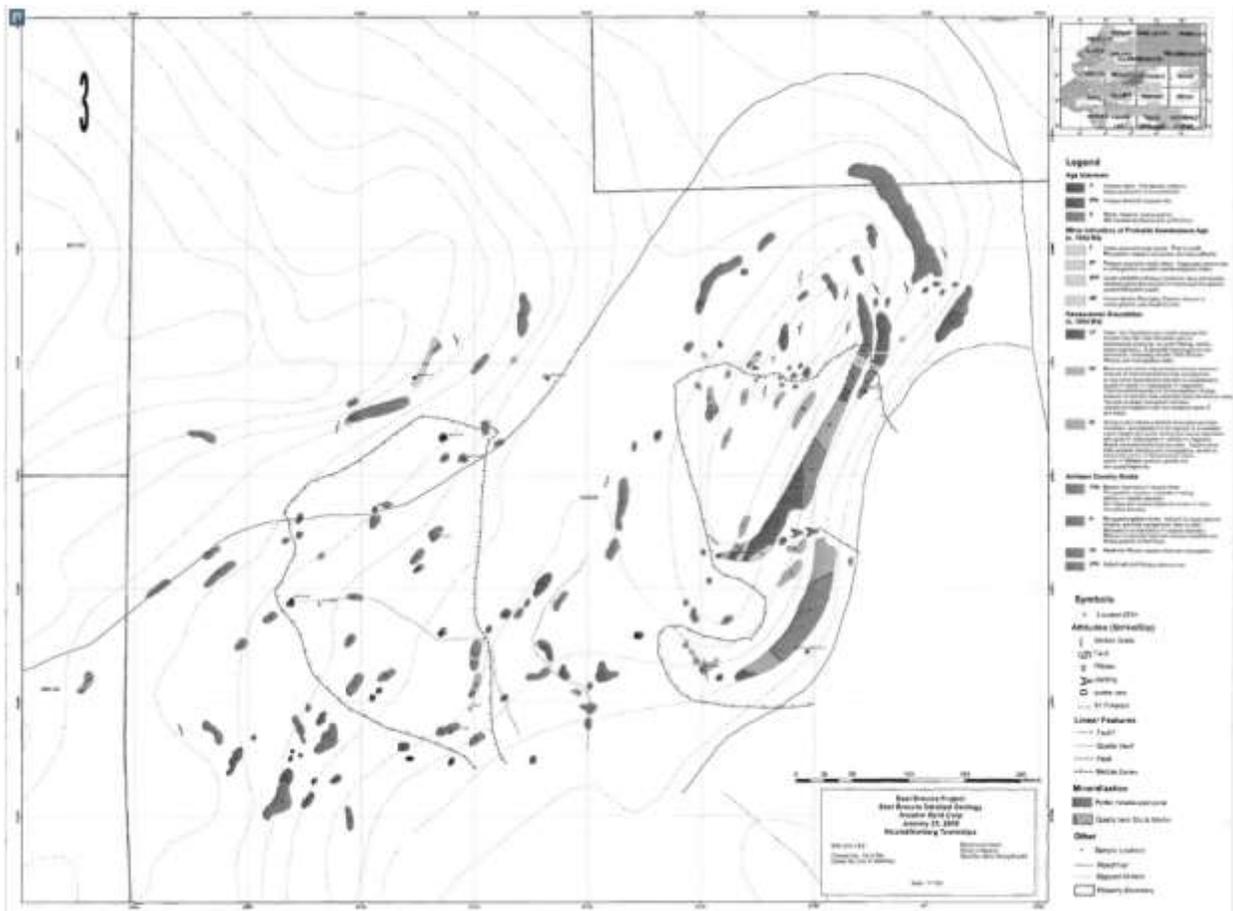


Figure 10: East Breccia Zone mapping at a completed scale of 1:2,500, completed in 2008 by Amador Gold Corp

The 2009 sampling from the surface mapping of the East Breccia Zone did not find any new, significant areas of mineralization. Mapping, however, did produce a better understanding of the geological relationships and better definition of the brecciation extents into three (3) distinct breccia sub-zones.

**2008 – Magnetic and Mag-VLF Surveys** – In the summer of 2008, Amador Gold Corp conducted a total field magnetic survey in conjunction with an IP VLF-EM survey over a cut grid on the East Breccia ground, with the program completed in two phases.

The details of this exploration campaign are recorded in the “Geophysical Report for Amador Gold Corporation on the East Breccia Property” written by J.C. Grant, 2008.

The first phase involved establishing a detailed metric grid across the property. These cross lines were cut, all of the cut grid lines were then chained with 25 meter pickets, and a total of 20.9 kilometers of grid lines were cut and read across the property. It was noted that the strongest VLF zones appear to relate to the high magnetic brecciated unit.

The magnetic survey was successful in locating and defining the geological characteristics of the grid area. The most predominant magnetic structure on the grid lies between Line 800MW and 100MW and correlates to the areas of brecciation as shown in Figure 10.

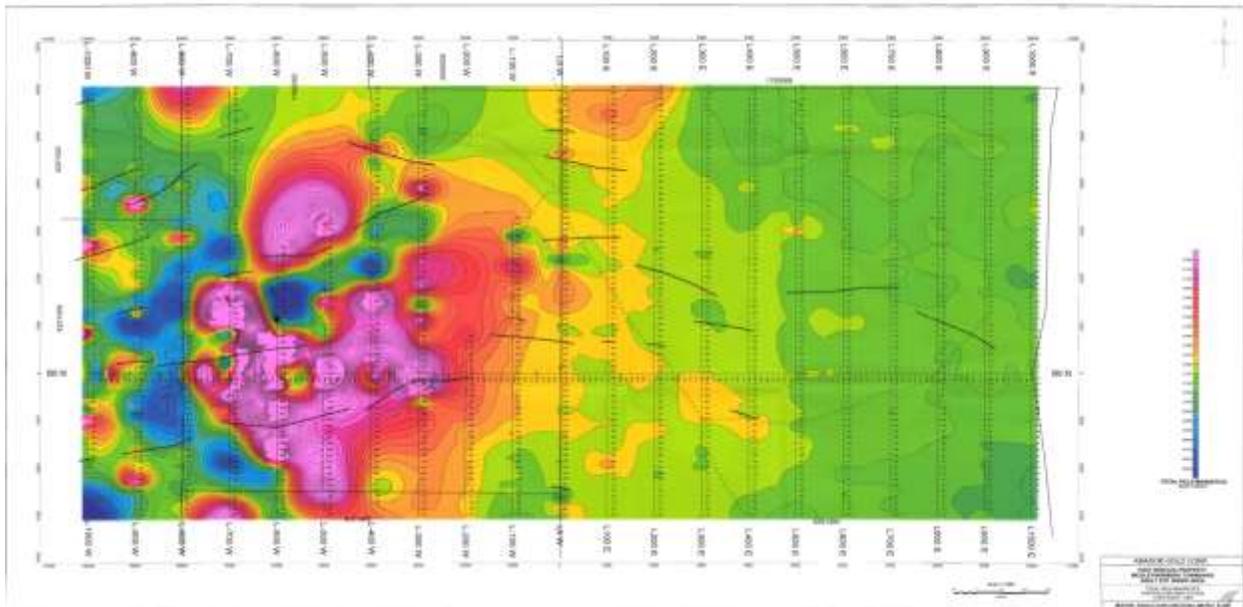


Figure 11: IP Survey lines with Mag-VLF data overlain, completed in 2008 by Amador Gold Corp

The ground program was successful in outlining and defining the geological structures of the grid area. The VLF-EM ground survey suggest that there may be at least 4 parallel zones of conductivity between 200MS and 400MN. All of these zone either correlate directly with the magnetic high unit or to its flanks.

**2008-2009 MMI Soil survey** – This exploration was conducted by Amador Gold Corp between the dates of May 28, 2008 to February 10, 2009.

The details of this exploration campaign are recorded in the “Assessment Report on an MMI Survey, Nicolet and Norberg Townships” written by J. Walmsley, 2009.

The MMI geochemical soil survey utilized a control grid that was cut and chained and picketed. The line intervals are about 100m apart, with 25m chained picketed stations. A total of 558 soil samples were submitted for analysis.

The purpose of the survey was to test the area of known mineralization over the east breccia zone itself and to see if the zone extended under the area of thick overburden east of the east breccia.

Data was analyzed and plotted for response ratio values were contoured. The contours were produced using an inverse distance weighted method, (a deterministic interpolation techniques used to create contoured surfaces from measured points based on the extent of similarity, (i.e. Similar Response Ratio values)) as shown in Figure 11.

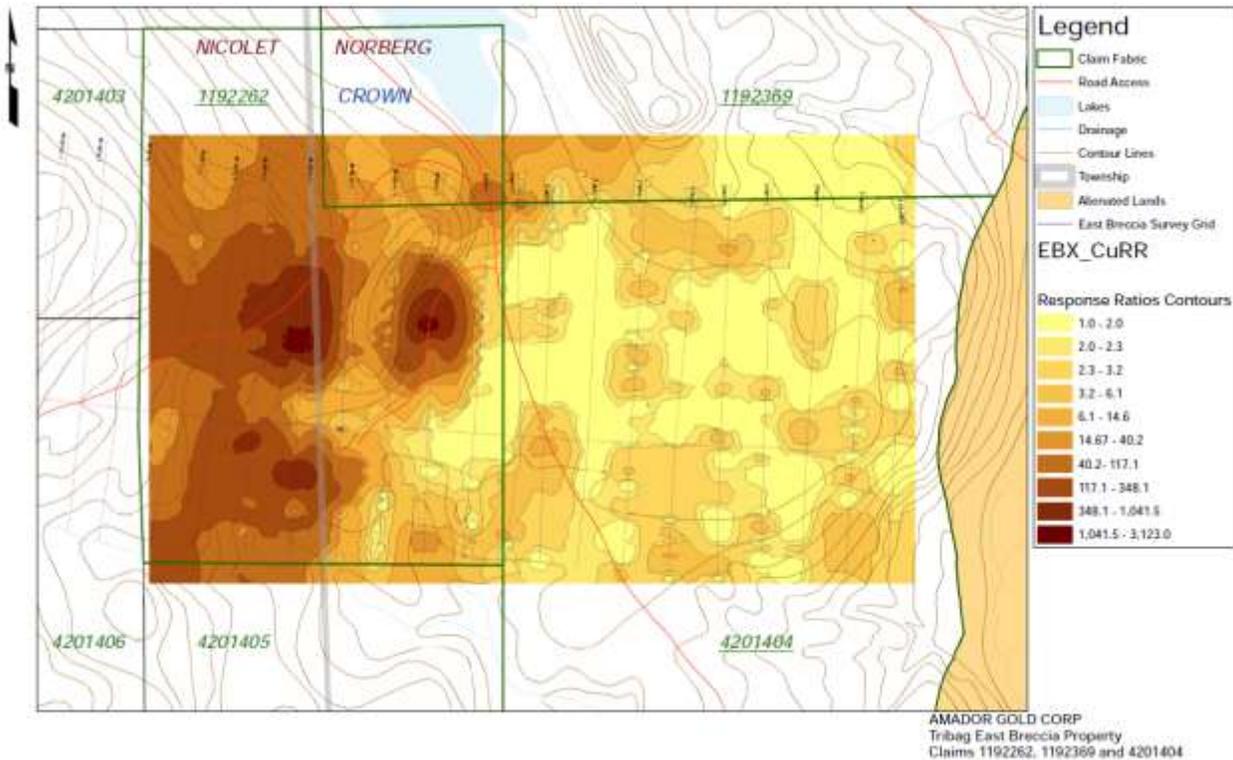


Figure 12: 2008 to 2009 MMI survey results with copper response ratio contours

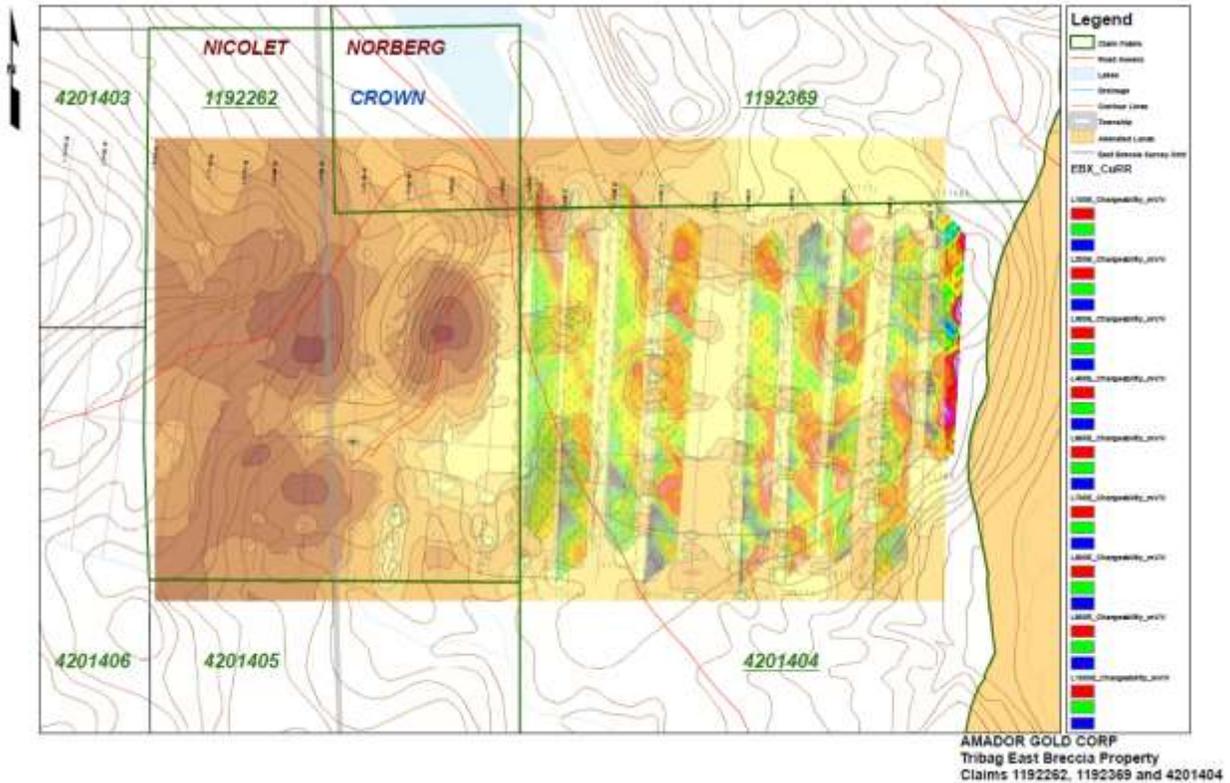


Figure 13: 2008 to 2009 MMI survey results with copper response ratio contours overlain with chargeability IP survey

The survey identified a number of very strong anomalous zones over the area of known mineralization (west of Line 2W) and defined an anomalous area on several of the response ratio maps over the existing known mineralized zone of the East Breccia as shown in Figure 12. The mineralization causing these anomalies can be seen in historical drill core.

A number of weak anomalies were also defined east of the East Breccia and require additional exploration methods (geophysical) to further delineate possible drill targets.

**Boxxer Gold Corporation (2012-2013)**

**2012 Drilling Program** – Boxxer conducted a diamond drill program, with the completion of eight holes in the East Breccia Zone of the Tribag Mine property, totalling 2,000m drilled. The details of this exploration campaign are recorded in the “Assessment Report On Diamond Drilling East Breccia Property” written by S Parent, 2012. Drilling was conducted from May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2012 to June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012, with information regarding the collars displayed in Table 8 and an illustration of drill hole locations within Figure 12.

Table 7: Boxxer Gold 2012 Drilling Program Coordinates

BOXXER GOLD 2012 DRILLING PROGRAM						
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length

EB-01-2012	691019	5218489	406	0	-90	250
EB-02-2012	690945	5218596	437	0	-90	250
EB-03-2012	690971	5218535	414	0	-90	250
EB-04-2012	691058	5218638	425	0	-90	250
EB-05-2012	691012	5218590	424	330	-65	250
EB-06-2012	691002	5218455	424	0	-90	250
EB-07-2012	691356	5218424	359	0	-90	250
EB-08-2012	691187	5218631	391	0	-90	250

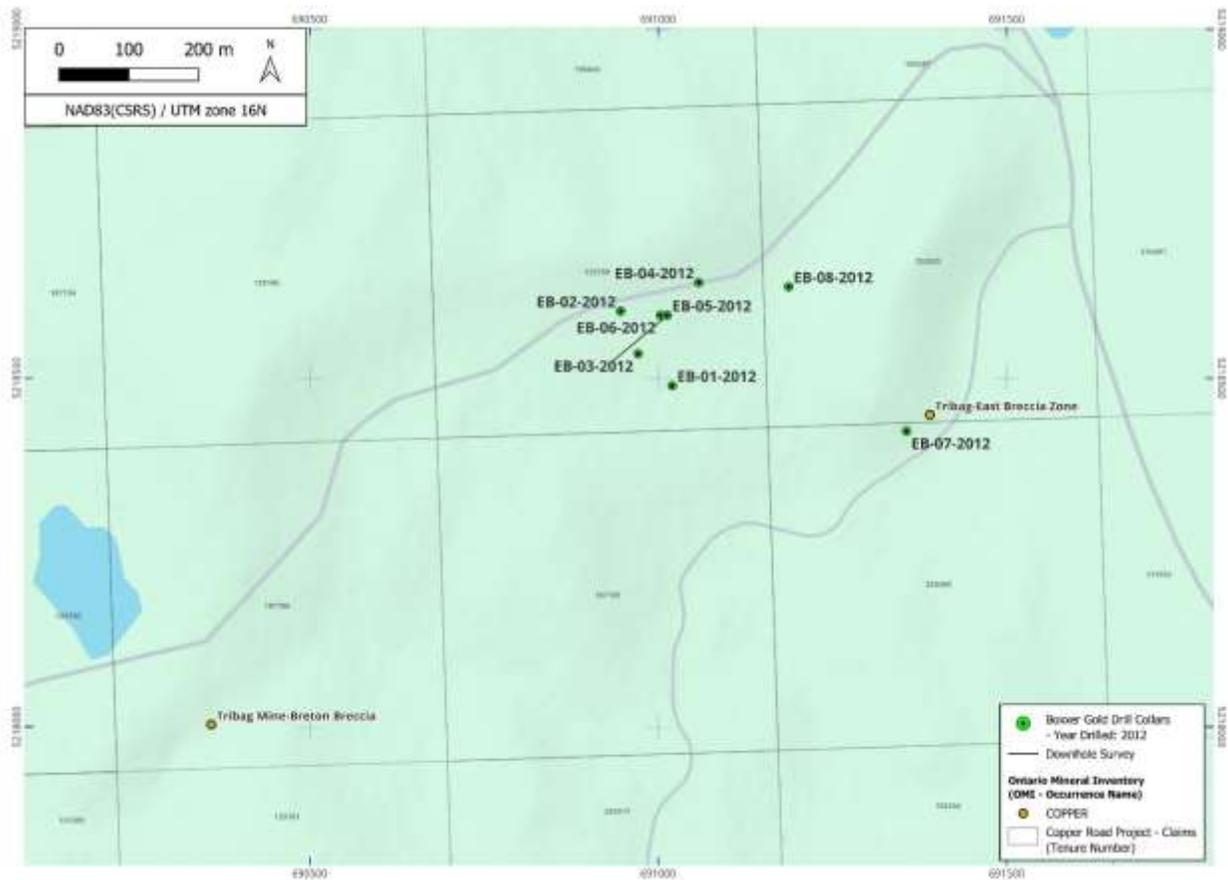


Figure 14: Boxxer Gold Corp 2012 Drilling map, displaying holes within the East Breccia Tribag Mine area

Highlights of the 2012 drill program include: DOH EB-02-2012 which intersected 2.32% copper, 0.01% molybdenum and 31.2g/t silver and 0.25g/t rhenium (2.91% copper equivalent) over a core interval of 8.89m within a longer interval that averaged 0.49% copper, 0.01% molybdenum, 6.86g/t silver and 0.17g/t rhenium over a core interval of 67.81m starting at a core length of 89.90m; and DOH EB-05-2012 located 70m east of DOH EB-02-2012, which intersected 0.20% copper, 0.014% molybdenum, 2.39g/t silver, and 0.34g/t rhenium (0.37% copper equivalent) over an interval of 109.37m starting at a core length of 0.63m.

The drilling program conducted in 2012 was conducted to verify the mineralization reported in historical drill holes (completed between the late 1960's and early 1980's) and at the same time to determine the copper molybdenum-silver concentration over the entire core length of each drill hole completed.

**2013 Airborne Magnetic Survey** – Boxxer Gold Corp conducted two airborne geophysical surveys (total field magnetic and electromagnetic) over their East Breccia, Tribag and Mountain Breccia claims. The details of this exploration campaign are recorded in the “Assessment Report – Airborne Magnetic Survey on East Breccia, Tribag, Mountain Breccia and Breton Breccia claims” written by E Stuart, 2012.

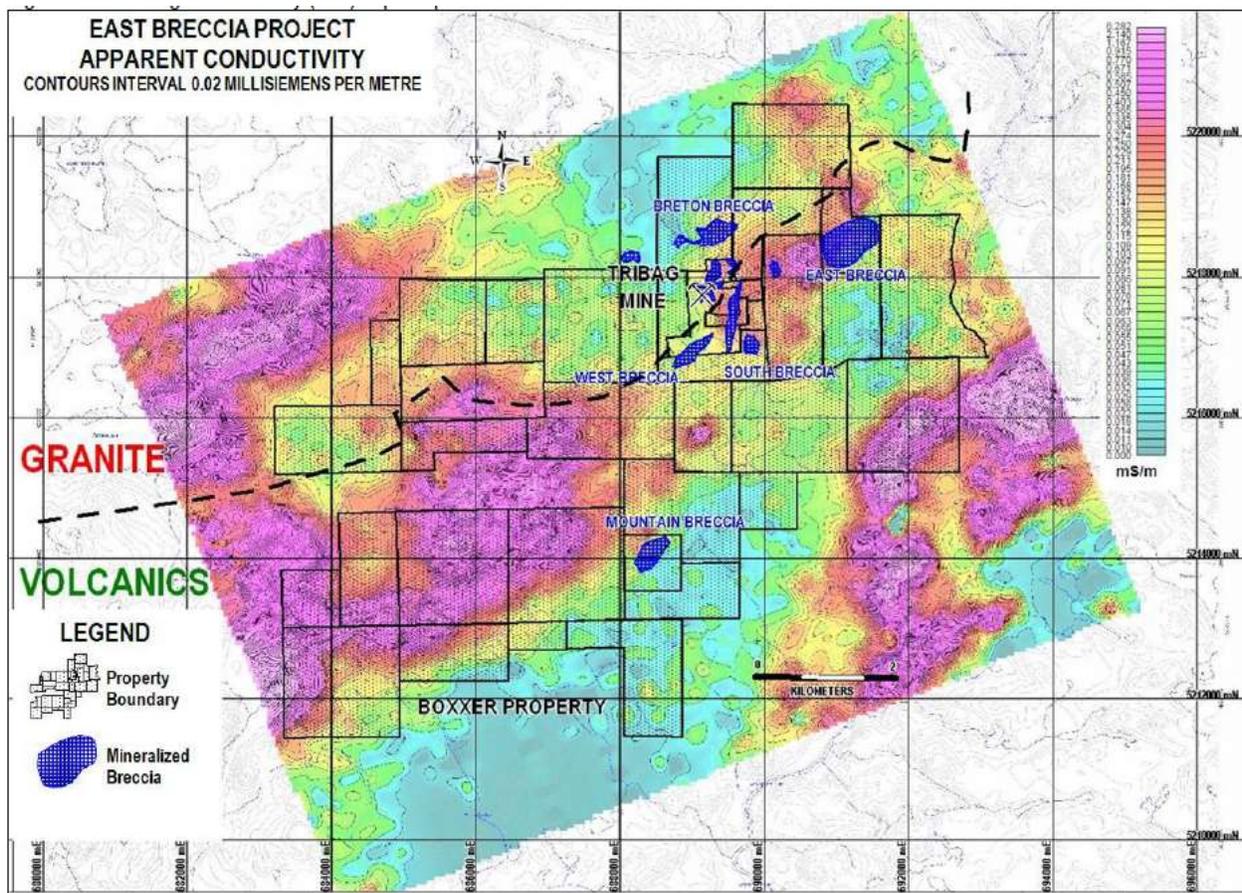


Figure 15: 2013 Airborne magnetic survey by Boxxer Gold Corp, displaying Apparent Conductivity superimposed over the 1<sup>st</sup> vertical derivative of the TMI, also showing mineralized zones and geological contacts

The results of this survey were variable, but interpretation suggested that there were a total of 9 conductive positive magnetic signatures which may be associated with mineralized breccias clustered around the former Tribag mine.

## Superior Copper Corporation (2010 – 2017)

### Coppercorp Mine Area

In 2010 Cenit optioned the Coppercorp Property in a joint venture from First Minerals Explorations Ltd and subsequently changed its name to Superior Copper Corporation. From 2010 to 2013, Superior Copper followed up on the previous work by Nikos Explorations Ltd. ("Nikos") and completed prospecting, stripping and surface sampling, and 3,182 metres of diamond drilling in the Coppercorp mine-site area over three programs focusing on testing and extending the SB Zone, C Zone and B Zone. The programs are reported in assessment reports by Edgar and Tortosa (2013), Edgar (2011) and Edgar and Tortosa (2011) while the previous Nikos drilling program is described in Coates and Brett (2011) and Moss and Peshkepia (2005, 2007) with significant results shown in Table 9 and hole locations displayed in Figure 15.

Table 8: Significant assay values from Superior Copper 2011-2013 drilling

<b>Significant assays from Superior Copper diamond drilling (2011-2013) in the Coppercorp mine-site area</b>						
<b>Drill Hole</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>From (m)</b>	<b>To (m)</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Cu %</b>	<b>Ag g/t</b>
BCP-01-11	B Zone	18.02	23.6	5.58	1.97	20.65
BCP-04-11	B Zone	12.95	16.6	3.65	1.4	3.9
BCP-12-11	B Zone	26	27	1	0.9	12.96
BCP-14-11	B Zone	39.6	41.4	1.8	0.86	5.93
BCP-15-11	SB-Zone	9.1	12.9	3.8	1.67	14.8
BCP-16-11	SB-Zone	13.1	17	3.9	1.83	18.1
BCP-17-11	SB-Zone	213.6	220.8	7.2	0.72	12.2
BCP-19-11	SB-Zone	193.7	198.5	4.8	7.27	144.5
BCP-21-11	SB-Zone	169.3	172.3	3	3.97	65.2
BCP-21-11	SB-Zone	212.2	215.4	3.2	3.18	70.5
BCP-24-11	SB Zone	123.9	125.8	1.9	2.88	5.38
BCP-24-11	SB Zone	133	135.1	2.1	1.21	3.29
BCP-13a-13	B Zone	42.9	46.3	4.6	2.04	12.8
BCP-18-13	SB Zone	176.5	177.8	1.3	1.08	26.40*
BCP-20-13	SB Zone	226.8	230.4	9	2.16	26.5
BCP-22-13	SB Zone	178.1	179.3	1.2	1.31	11.9

\* BCP-18-13 intersection also assayed 5.1 g/t Au.

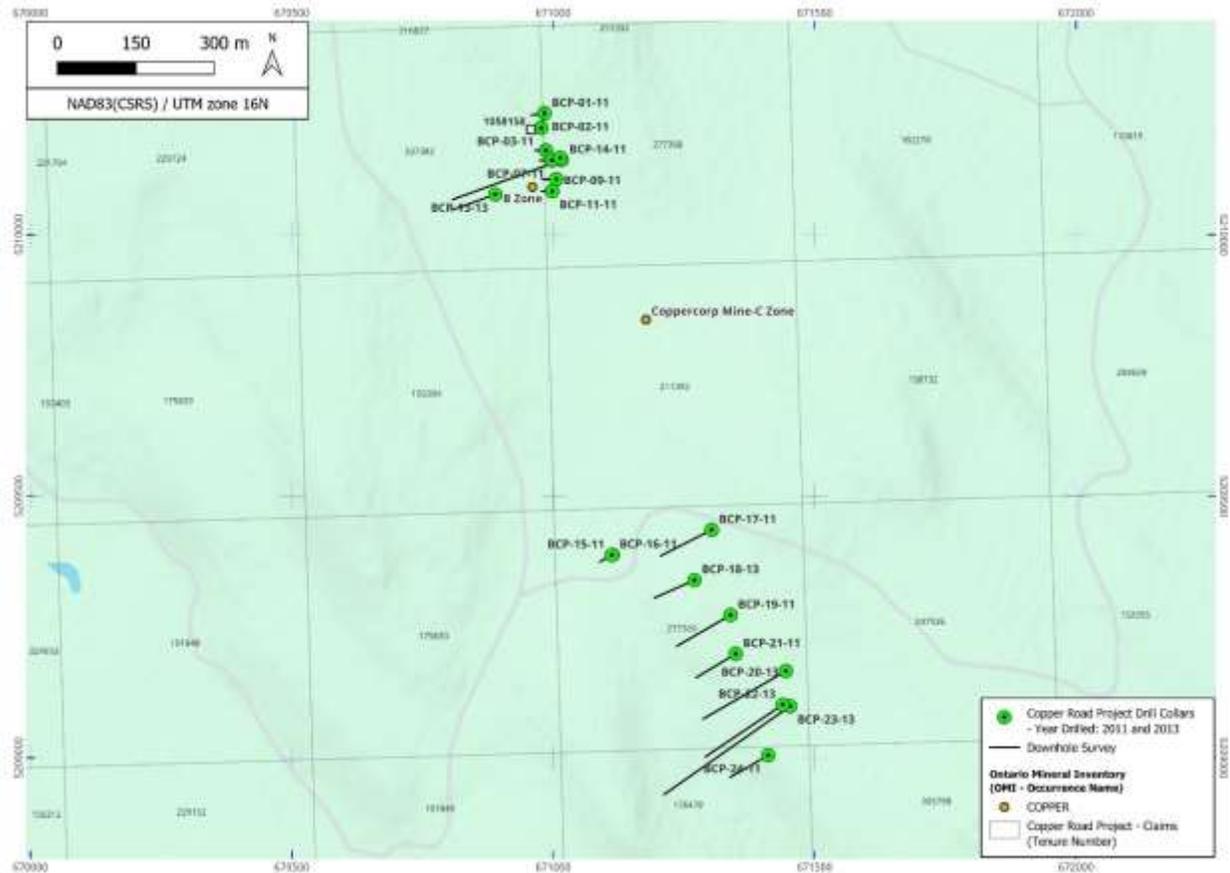


Figure 16: Superior Copper Corp 2011-2013 drilling in the Coppermine trend

Based upon exploration results, it was found the B Zone is highly erratic, but remains open along strike to the North and South. It was noted the depth extent of both the B and C Zone may be limited due to its proximity to the underlying 'Great Conglomerate' contact in the footwall for which it has been found there is a lack of copper mineralization in similar vein fracture and breccia structures cutting that unit. It was found from the drilling programs that the SB-Zone remains open along strike to the south and the reports recommend continued drilling in that direction both at depth and near-surface. Due to the more easterly location of the 'Great Conglomerate' contact in the SB Zone area it is anticipated that more depth extension is possible along strike southwards.

### **Kincaid Breccia Area**

During 2011 and 2012 Superior Copper followed up on earlier prospecting, mapping and surface sampling of the Kincaid Breccia, located five kilometres to the northeast of the Coppercorp mine-site, completing 1,015 metres of diamond drilling in 11 holes in the zone (Figure 16). Table 10 lists significant intersections from the programs. The results found the Cu mineralized breccia to be associated with the unconformity of the Proterozoic Keweenawan rocks overlying the Batchawana Greenstone Belt Archean terrain, striking NNW-SSE for at least 300 metres, and shallowly dipping to the east. The best drill results were generated at the open North and South ends of the zone. In addition to the historic Baseline Prospect to the northwest, surface exploration found multiple new Cu mineralized vein breccia occurrences (Kincaid East, Kincaid North, Malachite Creek, Kincaid

Creek, Roadside) in the vicinity associated with porphyry plugs and dykes, granites and felsite intrusive rocks and the unconformity contact.

Table 9: Kincaid Breccia Drilling Results from 2011-2012

Kincaid Breccia prospect summary of significant drill results					
Hole	From	To	Length	Cu_ppm	Ag_ppm
KB-01-11	19.5	22.3	2.8	1.36	3.66
KB-02-11	18	21.63	3.63	1.57	3.51
KB-02-11	26.6	29	2.4	2.82	5.63
KB-03-11	21.8	22.7	0.9	1.25	7.3
KB-10-12	25.4	28	2.6	0.82	5.26
KB-11-12	57.89	60.29	2.4	0.97	1.03

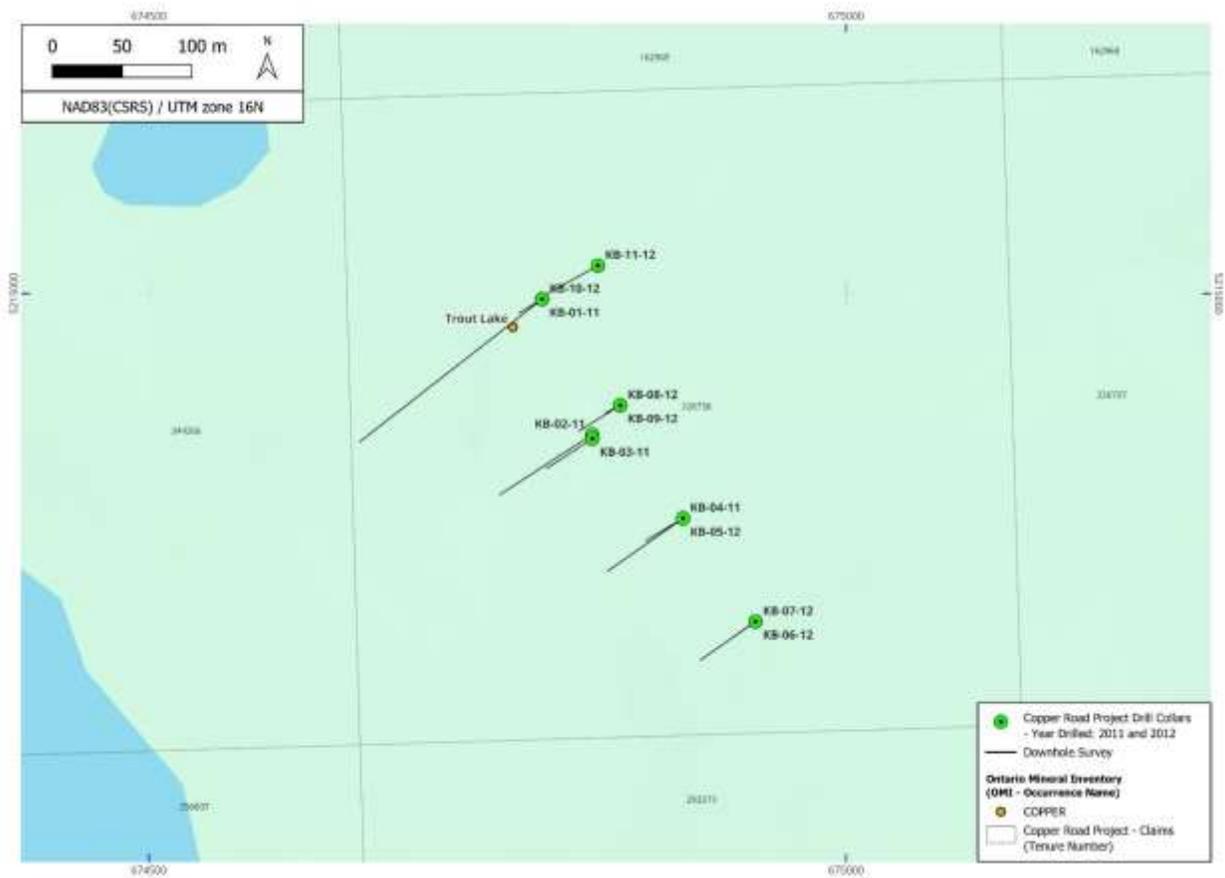


Figure 17: Superior Copper Corp 2012-2013 drilling map within the Kincaid area

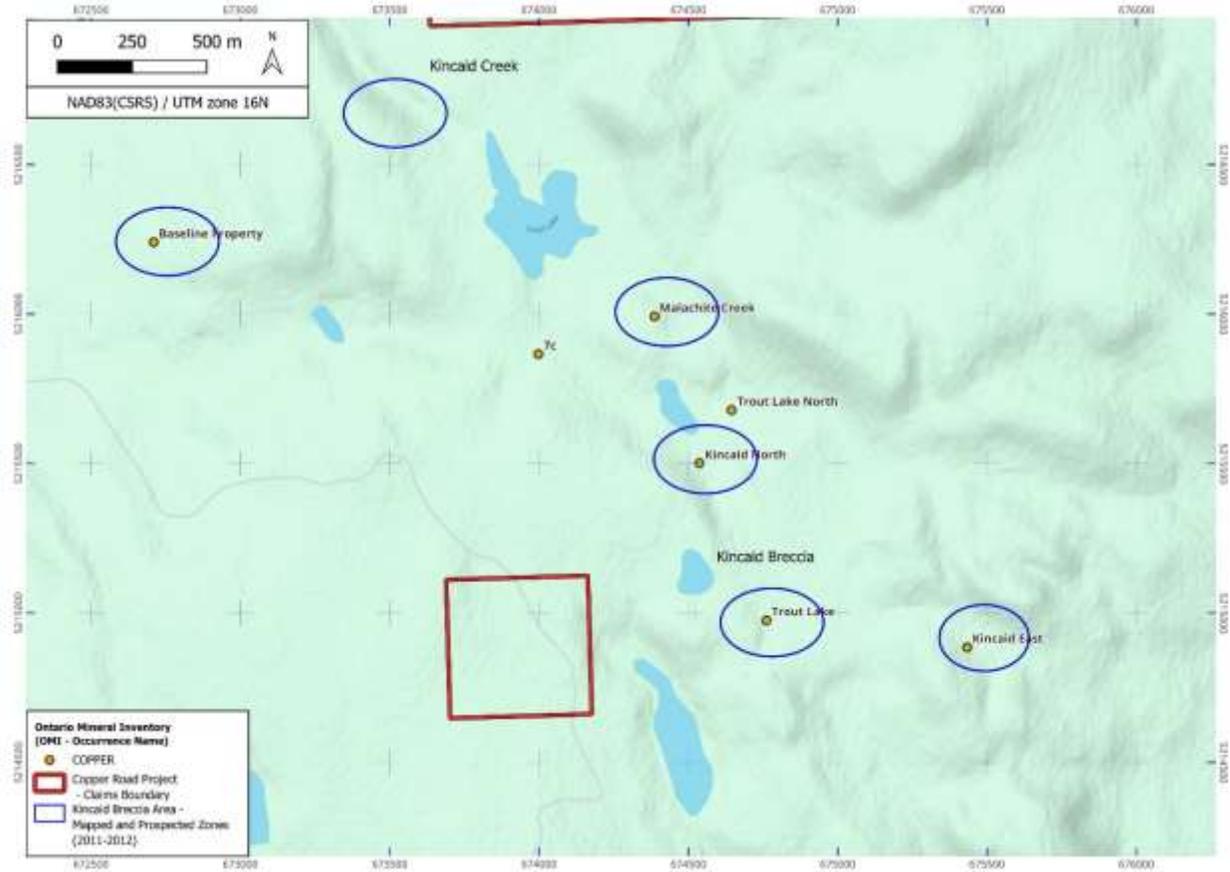


Figure 18: Superior Copper Corp regional exploration targets within the Kincaid area along with prospecting areas completed during 2011 to 2012

### Regional Exploration Programs

During 2014 and 2015 a regional detailed exploration program was undertaken by Superior Copper. The purpose was to target an Iron Oxide Copper Gold ("IOCG") type mineralized body at depth as a hematite-rich, epidotized, polymictic breccia hosting the Cu-Ag+-Au mineralization. Discussion of the classic IOCG model as applied to the Coppercorp Property are outlined in Coates and Brett (2011) and Tortosa and Moss (2004). The program entailed a property-wide ZTEM / aeromagnetic airborne survey in 2014, a targeted VTEM airborne survey in 2015 plus local, ground Resistivity / Induced Polarization, a Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic, and Mise a La Masse surveys in conjunction with 17,408 metres of diamond drilling in 29 mostly deep holes.

The ZTEM survey data provided useful information on geology and large scale structures using resistivity contrasts up to 1.5 kilometers deep, while the magnetometer data provided additional information on geology using magnetometer susceptibility contrasts (Geotech 2014). Since the ZTEM was a deep penetrating geophysical survey and the IOCG exploration model postulated a deep-seated deposit, it was felt that the ZTEM survey would provide drill targets at depths that had never been tested. Before 2014 historic drilling within the claim group had never reached greater than 225 vertical meters (Kilbourne 2015).

Superior Copper retained Geotech Ltd. to carry out a helicopter-borne VTEM survey over a select area around Pancake Lake located in the northeastern part of the Property. The survey delineated a 1.5 kilometre long east-west trending weak conductor in Pancake Lake coincident with a zone of low resistivity from the ZTEM survey (Geotech 2015, Kilbourne 2015).

The placement of geophysical surveys and deep drill testing were also supported by results of the previous airborne magnetic and radiometric survey contracted by Amerigo Resources (St Hilaire and Vo 2003, Moss 2004) over the western and central parts of the Property; the localized ground gravity, magnetic, and soil geochemistry surveys; and the history of extensive surface mapping and rock sampling work at multiple areas throughout the area as summarized in Coates and Brett (2011).

More specifically within the context of initially defining the area of favourable geology, drill hole targeting was prioritized based upon the three most pertinent geophysical signatures: 1. high corrected gravity values from historic ground surveys on the property, 2. areas of low resistivity from the airborne ZTEM survey and 3. margins of areas of high magnetic susceptibility from the airborne survey (Kilbourne 2015).

Exploration reports stated that the results demonstrate the presence of large-scale magmatic hydrothermal system in the western and central part of the Property with the potential to produce an IOCG type deposit including wide drill intersections of polymictic breccias, strong hematite and epidote alteration, and low grade Cu and Fe sulphide mineralization. This was supported by the discovery of multiple breccia outcrop and Cu occurrences from surface mapping and prospecting from earlier exploration of the Property. In summary, reports concluded that the 2014-2015 exploration programs was successful in identifying new areas of exploration interest, but fell short of making a discovery of economic significance.

The results from Holes SPC-14-01, SPC3M-14-01, SPC3M-13-04, and SPC-15-03 were from the drilling off of the area of the newly discovered 3M Zone. The SPC-14-06 and SPC-14-08 hole results were obtained from intersections adjacent to the Proterozoic - Archean unconformity contact regionally down dip from the Kincaid Breccia. Hole SPC-14-07 was drilled to test the Coppercorp Mine trend deep under the Great Conglomerate. Holes SPC-15-04 and SPC-15-05 also tested the Proterozoic - Archean unconformity six to eight kilometres southeast of SPC-14-08. Other drill-holes SPC-14-02, SPC-14-03, SPC-14-04, and SPC-15-08 tested the main magnetic high susceptibility and high resistivity anomaly partially associated with elevated gravity signatures from the local Nikos ground survey completed in 2005. The holes generally intersected altered Keweenawan sequence rocks and the underlying Archean basement but only trace sulphides. Drill hole SPC-15-06 tested the VTEM survey conductor in Pancake Lake with no significant results.

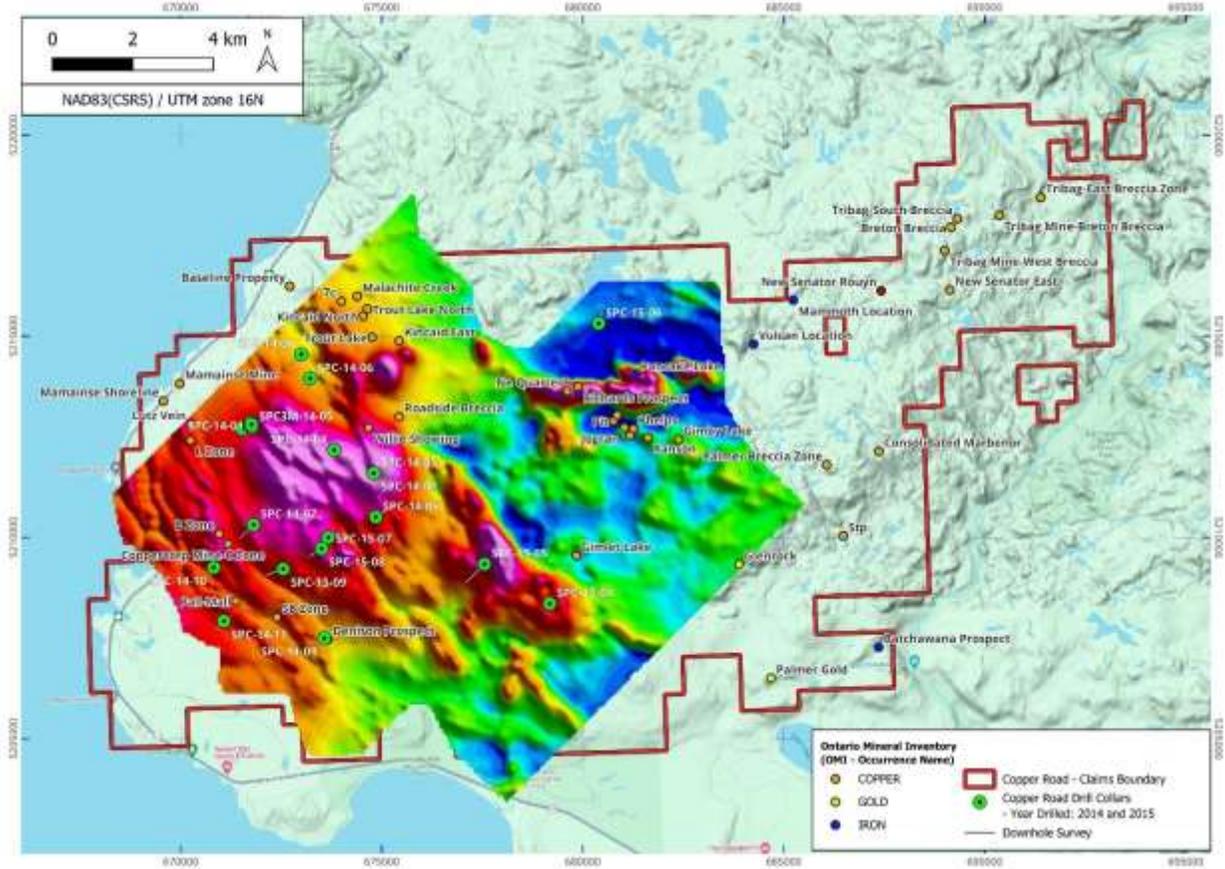


Figure 19: Superior Copper Corp 2014-2015 drilling map, with underlain VTEM geophysical survey

Table 10: Significant intercepts from 2014-2015 Drilling

Significant diamond drilling results from the 2014-2015 regional exploration program						
Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
SPC-14-01	315.37	320.87	5.5	1.26	9.89	0.1
SPC3M-14-01	290.97	299.03	8.06	2.22	2.31	0.11
SPC3M-14-04	258.31	259.8	1.49	0.94	3.4	0.11
SPC-14-06	680.05	736	55.95	0.12	0.7	-
SPC-14-07	1160.34	1160.84	0.5	0.89	1.6	-
SPC-14-07	1211.66	1212.5	0.84	0.58	0.8	-
SPC-14-08	848.83	945.55	96.72	0.63	0.6	0.1
SPC-14-08 Inc.	944	944.5	0.5	16.4	11.2	3.11
SPC-15-03	219	219.43	0.43	5.01	0.91	0.1
SPC-15-04	752.56	771	18.44	0.072	0.3	-
SPC-15-05	714.72	735.66	20.94	0.1	0.4	-

Superior Copper conducted considerably less exploration work in the Glenrock and Jogran / Richards's areas covering the eastern parts of the Property since these claims had been acquired in 2012 and 2013, respectively. No diamond drilling was completed, however, some surface rock sampling and a program of re-evaluation of historic work was undertaken during 2013 with focus on the Glenrock gold and Richards Breccia copper prospects.

### **Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia Area**

Superior Copper's exploration work in the Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia targets area entailed compilation and evaluation of historic data with a focus on Aurogin Resources Ltd.'s work. Aurogin resources completed a diamond drill program of the Richards's Breccia in 1997-98, and Jogran Mines Ltd. and Phelps Dodge Canada Ltd's conducted exploration programs on the Jogran Porphyry during the 1960s. Drill core from the three Aurogin holes testing the Richards Breccia were quartered, re-sampled and re-analyzed by Superior Copper.

Table 11: Resampling of historical JR area core (Superior Copper Corp – 2013)

Re-sampling of selected Aurogin Resources drill holes from the Richards Breccia										
Aurogin Resources Ltd 1997-98 Composite Assays 1997-98: Swastika/TSL Labs (BQ Half Core)							Superior Copper Corporation Composite Assays 2013: AGAT Labs (BQ Quarter Core)			
DDHID	From	To	Length (m)	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Cu_%	Lithology	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Cu_%
AR97-24	55.25	68.95	13.7	62		0.67	BRECCIA ZONE	68	1.9	0.62
AR97-25	42.5	83	40.5	91	3.5	0.86	BRECCIA ZONE	92	3.3	0.94
including										
AR97-25	42.5	73.8	31.3	110	4.1	0.97	BRECCIA ZONE	111	4.1	1.13
AR98-07	36.45	63.3	26.85	169	3.8	1.46	BRECCIA ZONE	151	5.5	1.64

The re-analysis demonstrated the Cu, Ag and Au contents were either comparable or better than the original Aurogin results. Based upon these results and the overall evaluation, Superior Copper recommended in their report a diamond drilling program for both targets with priority given to the Richards Breccia area due to its higher copper grades (Tortosa 2013).

### **Glenrock Gold Area**

After acquiring the claims covering the Glenrock area in 2012, the historic work that has been conducted on the multiple mostly gold showings of the prospects was reviewed by Superior Copper with a focus on the Aurogin 1997-1998 exploration program which consisted of surface stripping and sampling followed by IP surveying and diamond drilling. The IP surveys were re-interpreted to determine the correlation among chargeability, sulphide and gold content, finding that most significant Au values in drill core are associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization in areas of moderate-strong IP chargeability anomalies. Drill core from three Aurogin holes were quartered, re-sampled and re-analyzed by Superior Copper.

Table 12: Resampling of historical Glenrock area core (Superior Copper Corp – 2013)

Re-sampling of selected Aurogin Resources drill holes from the Glenrock Main and North showings									
DDHID	From_m	To_m	Length_m		Aurogin Composite		SPC Composite		Lithology
					Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	
AR97-09	98	102.46	4.46	Weighted Average	58	2025	128	2420	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
AR97-08	104.32	117	12.68	Weighted Average	1268	262	926	336	INTERMEDIATE TUFF ALTERED
AR97-04	42.87	47.73	4.86	Weighted Average	2909	648	3658	531	INTERMEDIATE CHERTY TUFF
including									
AR97-04	42.87	45.07	2.2	Weighted Average	4875	1069	6827	726	INTERMEDIATE CHERTY TUFF

The re-analysis showed the Cu and Au contents were either comparable to or better than the original Aurogin results (Tortosa 2013). Based upon these results, Superior Copper recommended that more Aurogin drill core be fully reviewed and selected Noranda trenches from their 1991 exploration to be resampled and that a program of follow-up diamond drilling be completed building on the Aurogin exploration results focusing on holes AR97-01 for Glenrock Main showing, AR97-04 for Glenrock North Showing area, AR97-07 for the STP Showing and nearby the IP Cluster A and B targets discussed in Tortosa (2013). The Palmer Breccia copper target two kilometres north of the STP showing and the Palmer South gold target located two kilometres south of the Glenrock Main showing were also recommended for follow-up surface exploration in the Superior Copper review.

### **Other Technical Reviews**

Additional reviews and complications of the data occurred in 2012, where Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. completed a geophysical technical review of the airborne magnetics, ground gravity and ground inverse polarization surveys that had been undertaken since 2001 on the western part of the Coppercorp Property.

### **CR Capital Corp. (2017 – 2020)**

**2018 Prospecting Program** – Included a prospecting program over the Coppercorp property with the collection of 83 lithochemical samples. The program was conducted in four areas, NNW of the Coppercorp mine site, Glenrock, the Kincaid Breccia, and the STP Au-Cu-Co prospect.

The results of the program are documented in the “Fall 2018 Surface Exploration Assessment Work Report” completed by Trevor Boyd, 2018.

Prospecting and surface lithochemical sampling were completed between October 9, 2019, and September 30, 2020, resulting in the confirmation of elevated to anomalous Au +/- Cu, Ag, and Co values at most of the occurrences throughout the Glenrock area. Additional gold occurrences were recorded west and north of the Glenrock main grid in grab samples 1058149-1058152 which reported values of up to 13.4 g/t Au.

The STP gold showing area east of the Glenrock area, returned erratic gold and copper values grading up to 3.47 g/t Au in sample 1058130 and 0.89% Cu in sample 1058136. High-grade Cu-Ag-Au values from the surface grab sampling of the Lutz Vein and L-Zone chalcocite mineral occurrences identified up to 15.5% Cu, 51.7 g/t Ag, and 0.30 g/t Au in grab sample 1058108 along the north-northwest trend from the Coppercorp mine-site.

Prospecting samples were recorded across multiple areas on the property, as illustrated in Figure 4.

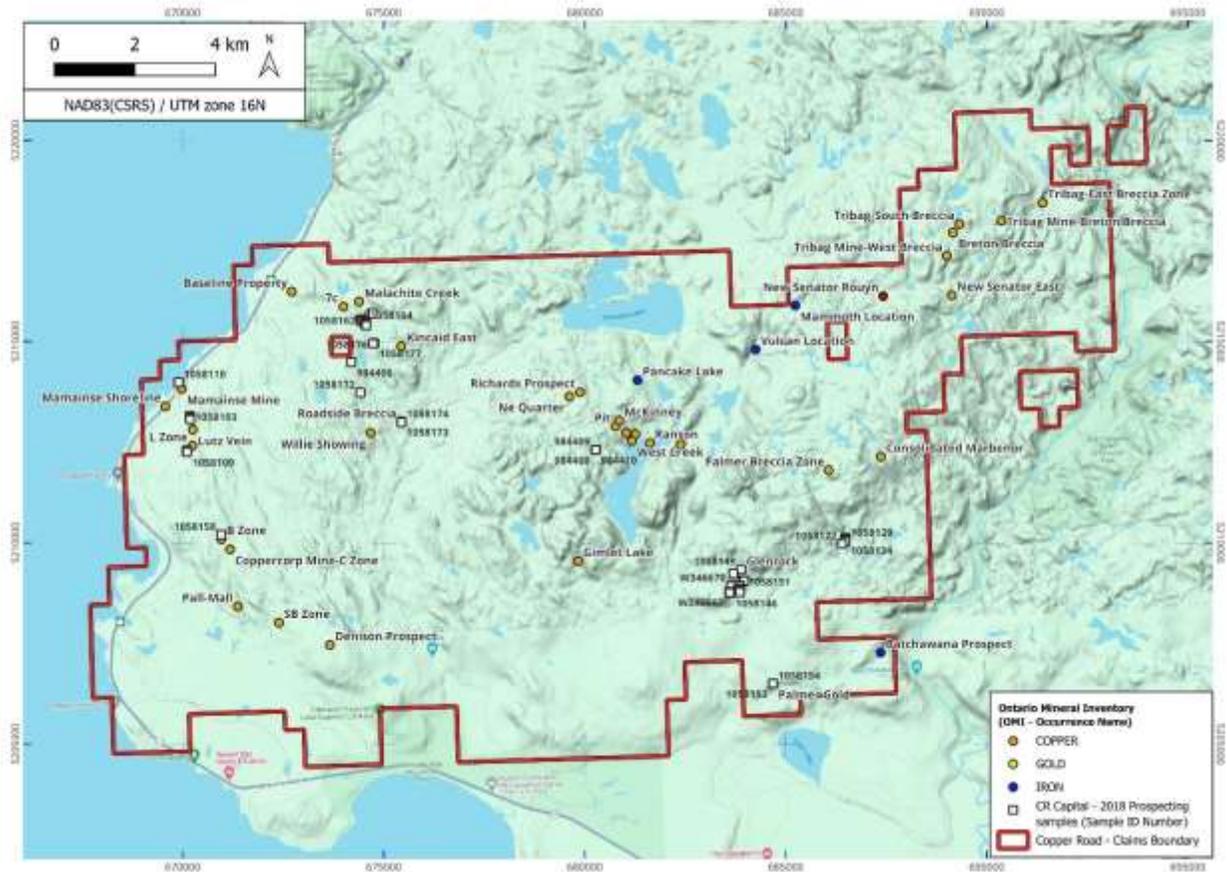


Figure 20: CR Capital 2018 exploration program map, showing the locations of lithochemical sampling

## Stone Gold Inc. (2020 – 2022)

**2020 Prospecting, MMI Soil Survey and Re-Sampling Exploration Program** – this program focused on follow-up areas determined from 2018 exploration results, primarily focusing on the Glenrock Gold prospect area.

The results of the program are documented in the “Fall 2020 Surface Exploration Assessment Work Report” completed by Trevor Boyd, 2020.

From October 9, 2019, through to September 30, 2020, Stone Gold completed surface exploration of the Coppercorp - Glenrock Property included prospecting, surface, and soil geochemical sampling and re-sampling of core drilled in 1988.

During the program, a total of 77 rock samples were collected from outcrop and a 100-sample soil geochemical survey was completed. In addition, during the program 71 core samples were collected from five historic drillholes, completed by Locator Resources in 1988 in proximity to the Glenrock Gold Showing, stored at the ENDM outdoor core storage library in Sault Saint Marie. Most of this drill core had never been split and sampled.

Lithochemical sampling was conducted at two areas, Richards Breccia and the Kinkaid Breccia.

A soil geochemical survey was conducted over five north-south lines 25 to 50 metres apart covering the Glenrock Gold prospect area including the Glenrock Main, West, North and Northwest gold-copper occurrences.

In total, 20 lithochemical samples reported significantly high Au concentrations, the highest of which returned 11.80g/t Au (sample 1058216). Soil geochemistry results reported nine samples carrying highly anomalous values of greater than 0.10 g/t Au.

Historic drillhole sampling was completed on Locator Resources holes 475-88-16 and 475-88-24 which were drilled in the Glenrock Gold west occurrence area. The best interval analyzed was DDH hole 475-88-16 (sample 634381) from 21.5-23.0 m, grading 1.73 g/t.

Results of the soil survey over the same area have outlined Au anomalies supportive of the rock sampling results. Results indicate continuous anomalism over the 400 metre strike length of gold mineralization trending from the Glenrock Main to west of the Glenrock West occurrences.

Locations of regional sampling are shown in Figure 20.

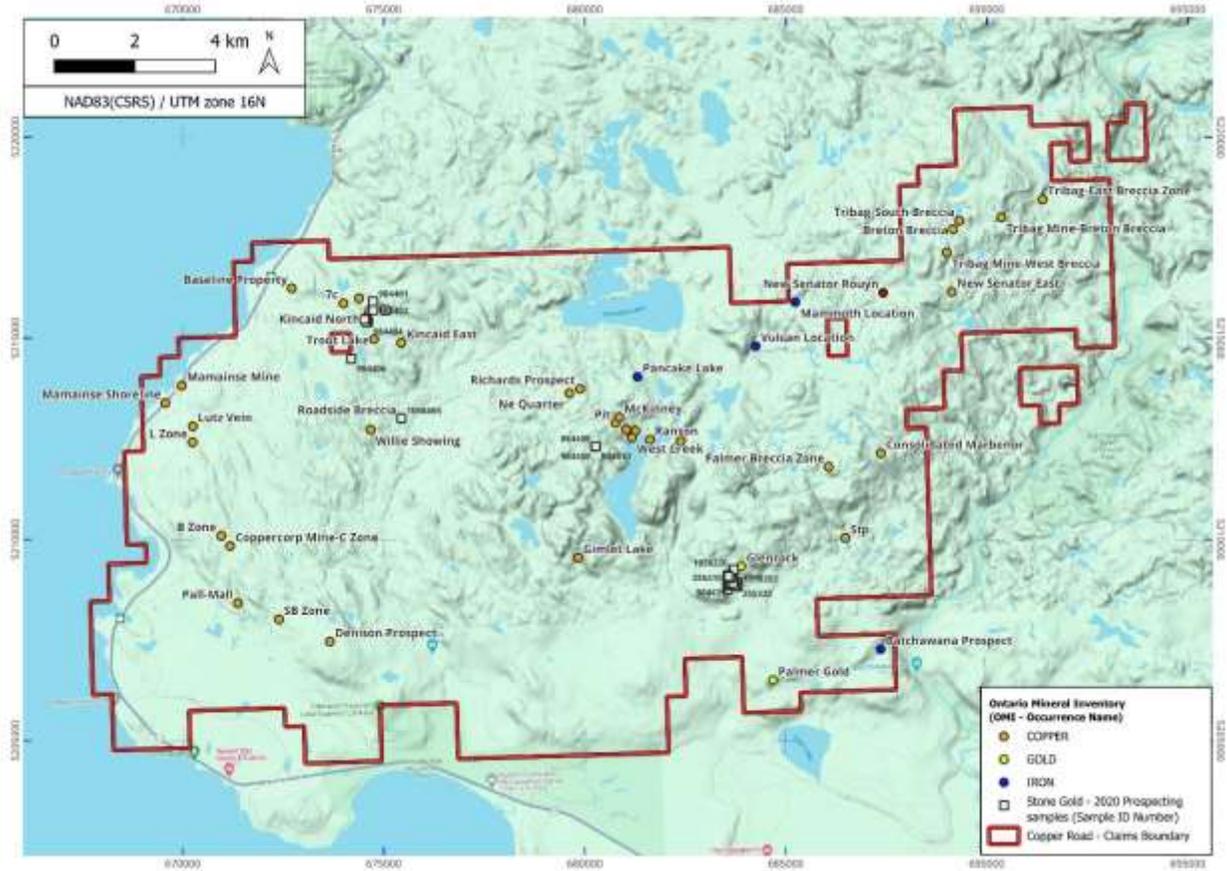


Figure 20: Stone Gold Inc 2020 exploration program map, displaying locations of the surface lithogeochemical sampling

### Copper Road Resources 2022 – 2024

Stone Gold Inc. changed its name to Copper Road Resources Inc. on September 14th, 2022.

**2022 MMI Soil Survey** - conducted between September 11<sup>th</sup> to October 9<sup>th</sup> 2022. A total of 300 soil samples were collected across 7 distinct areas. The sampling methodology of the survey included taking samples along linear grids with a 50 m spacing. Sampling locations were selected to cover areas of known and potential mineralization.

The results of the 2022 MMI soil sampling program have yet to be published within an assessment report filed with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). Raw data of the survey was provided to the Author.

The soil sampling survey concluded with the delineation of multiple areas of anomalous results, including the presence of elevated copper within soils around the Jogran and Richards Breccia zone. The most prominent results of program come from sample E5705697 from the Jogran zone with results of 15,300 ppb Cu and sample E5705739 from the Richards Breccia with results of 13,000 ppb Cu.



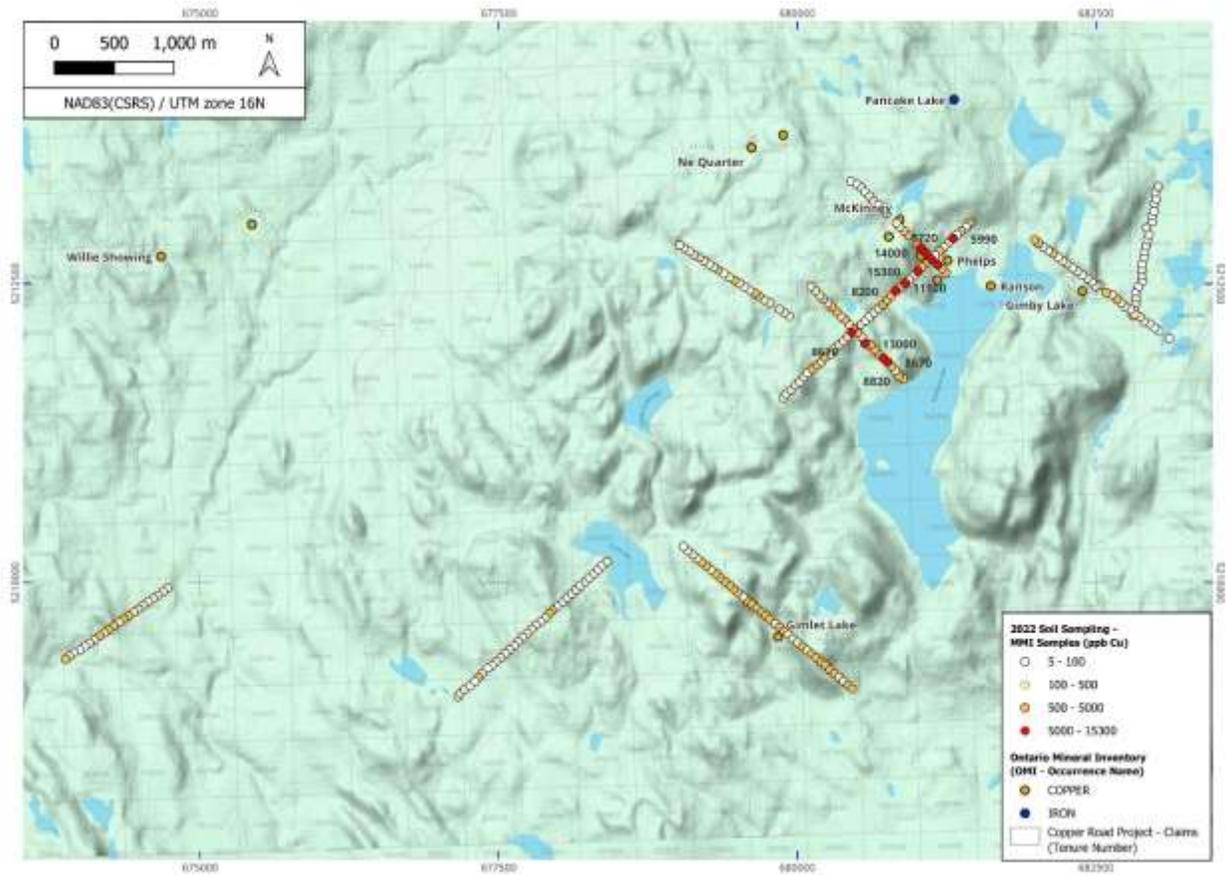


Figure 22: Stone Gold Inc 2020 exploration program map, displaying copper results of the Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil sampling locations within the Jogran, Richards Breccia, Cedar Lake, Gimlet Lake, Mt Milligan, Orion and Cedar Lake areas

**2022/2023 Diamond Drilling Program** – The program was conducted from April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022, to August 24<sup>th</sup>, 2023, in two rounds of drilling with the completion of approximately 4,200m of drilling across 16 drill holes. Drilling was primarily focused on extending known mineral occurrences at the past producing Tribag Mine and exploration potential around the Jogran & Richards Zones.

The results of the 2022/2023 drilling program have yet to be published within an assessment report filed with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). Raw data from the drilling program was provided to the Author.

Significant intercepts of the 2022 Tribag mine zone drilling are displayed within Table 14 and 15.

Table 13: Breton Breccia/Tribag Mine area significant copper intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (% Cu)
TR22-002	25	29	4	0.085
TR22-002	48	73	25	0.370
TR22-003	40	45	5	0.752

TR22-004	350	367	17	0.291
TR22-006	47	56	9	0.920
TR22-006	73	76	3	1.718
TR22-006	153	159.18	6.18	0.609
TR22-006	181	188.38	7.38	0.589

Table 14: East Breccia/East Tribag Mine zone significant copper intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (% Cu)
TR22-008	45	50	5	0.710
TR22-008	330	339	9	0.596

Drilling in the Tribag area delineated additional copper mineralization outside of the previously operated/mined zones. The results of drilling has extended the mineralized zone trends, demonstrating significant continued potential of the area.

Mineralization is noted to be associated with felsitic and felsophyric intrusions of Keweenawan age. These intrusive bodies appear as dikes, sills and small irregular bodies and are locally associated with breccia pipes in the zone, some of which contain Cu mineralization.

Figure 24 displays all 9 nine holes completed in the Tribag/East Breccia area, including collars TR22-001 to TR22-008. Hole TR22-002 also includes a secondary hole (TR22-002a), which was drilled on the same drill set-up with a different dip direction.

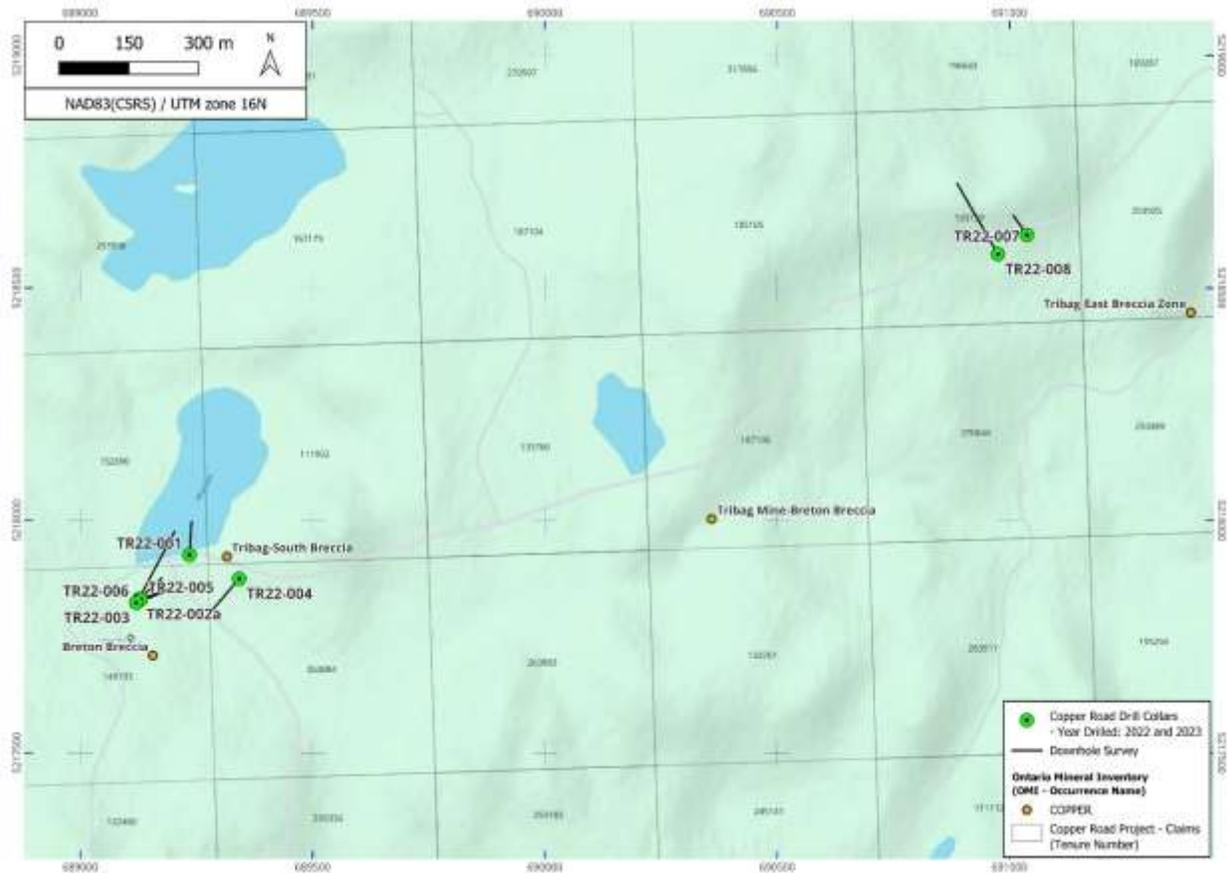


Figure 23: Copper Road Resources 2022-2023 Drilling map, displaying Tribag Mine area drillholes.

2023 drilling results in the Jogran/Richards Breccia area delineated two styles of mineralization. The Jogran Porphyry, which is a plug of Keweenawan quartz-feldspar porphyry type intrusive body, displayed continuous zones of low-grade copper mineralization, including decimetric intervals grading between 0.1- 0.5% Cu, including narrower intervals of higher-grade mineralization.

The Richards Breccia zone is a breccia pipe with 1-5 cm angular to sub-angular country rock fragments in a fine-grained matrix of quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite and altered biotite. The breccia is cut and intruded by quartz porphyry dikes and includes multiple intervals of high-grade copper mineralization.

Significant intercepts of the 2023 Jogran/Richards zone drilling are displayed within Tables 16 and 17.

Table 15: Jogran area significant copper intervals from 2022-2023 drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (% Cu)
J2301	198	242.12	44.12	0.168
J2301	322	355	33	0.160

J2302	4	16	12	0.279
J2302	92	140.49	48.49	0.178

Table 16: Richards Breccia area significant copper intervals from 2022-2023 drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (% Cu)
R2301	78.61	115	36.39	1.117
R2304	79	129.17	50.17	0.879
R2305	70	82	12	0.315

The results of drilling has replicated historically identified intervals, and thus confirming the historical results of the area.

The Richard Breccia drilling shows promising results, with continuous mineralization throughout several intervals over large widths. Additional followup around the Richards Breccia is recommended to both delineate the mineralization and attempt to discover other high-grade copper targets in the vicinity.

Figure 24 displays all 7 nine holes completed in the Jogran/Richards Breccia area.

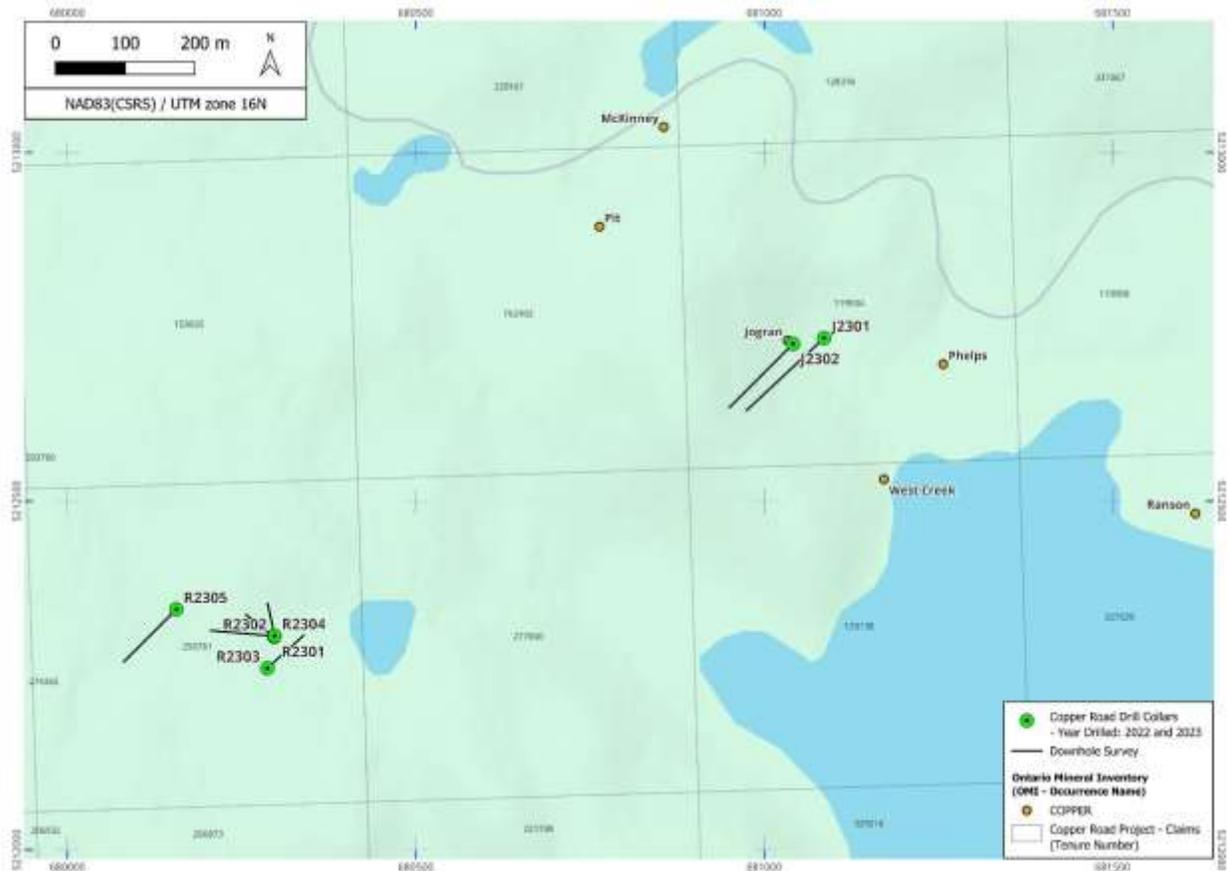


Figure 24: Copper Road Resources 2022-2023 Drilling map displaying JR area drillholes

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The Copper Road Project is situated on the eastern edge of the Late Proterozoic (1050-1115 Ma) Midcontinent Rift (“MCR”), most of which now lies beneath Lake Superior. An assumed mantle plume likely produced the large volumes, up to 40 kilometres, of mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that formed during this period. The rift is bound by normal and reverse faults and can be traced geophysically for over 2,000 km making it one of the largest intra-cratonic rifts in the world.

Numerous past-producing and present deposits have been discovered and mined around Lake Superior associated with the MCR, including the prolific native copper deposits of the Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan. More recent discoveries include Copper-Nickel-PGE deposits such as the Twin Metals, Marathon PGM, Thunder Bay North and Eagle deposits (Figure 22).

One can refer to Miller and Nicholson (2013) and the summary in Coates and Brett (2011) for more information regarding geology and deposits of the Mid-Continent Rift.

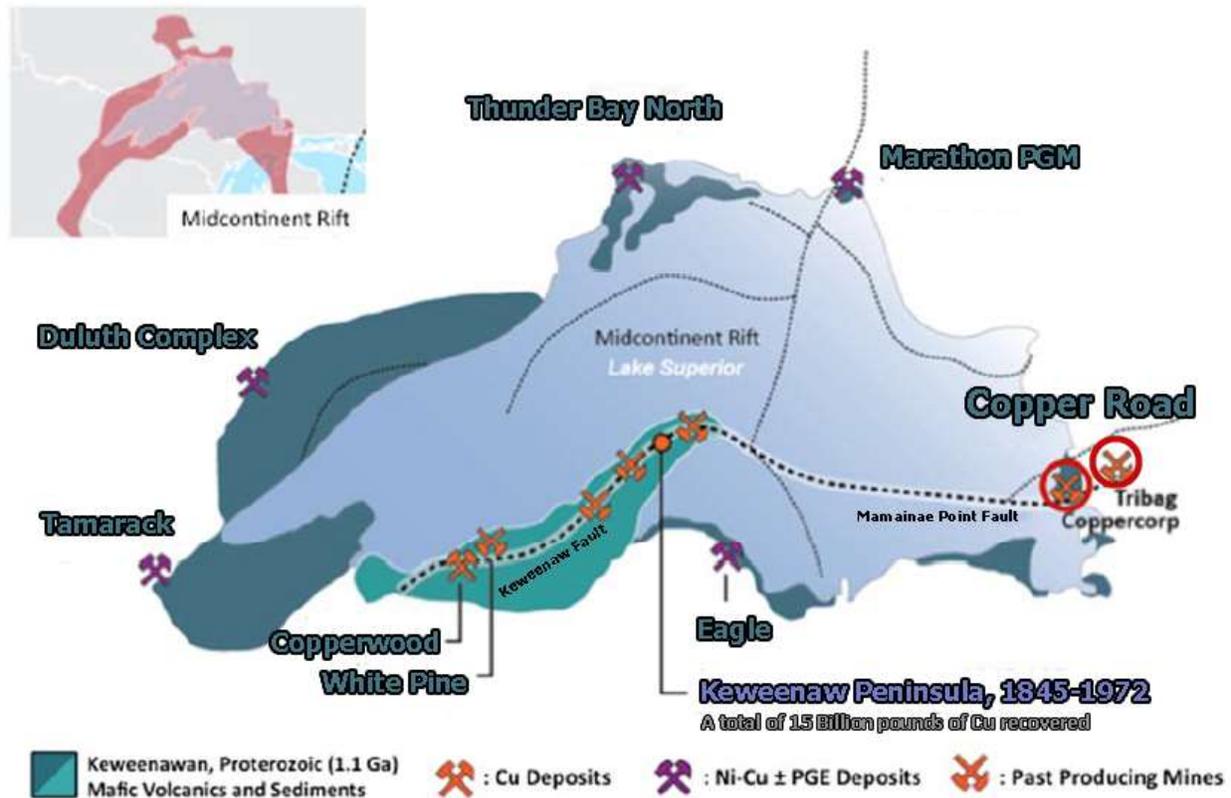


Figure 25: Deposits in the Mid Continental Rift zone. Near Lake Superior, Ontario, Canada

## 7.2 Local and Property Geology

The Copper Road Property is situated within the Mamainse Point Formation of the Keweenawan Group within the Proterozoic Southern Province, on the eastern edge of the Mid Continental Rift. The western and central part of the property straddles the NNW trending unconformity between the Mamainse Point Formation to the west and rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt of the Archean Superior Province to the east as shown in Figure 26.

The Keweenawan Group stratigraphy is characterized by shallow westerly dipping sub-aerial flood basalts and intercalated conglomerates intruded by felsic sub-volcanic intrusive and breccias.

Basalt volcanic flows generally range from 1.5 to 30 metres in thickness, with upper vesicular zones and topped by ropy pahoehoe or scoriaceous flow tops, depending on the rock composition (Annells, 1973). In some cases, clastic material occurs as dike like structures in joints and fissures in the basalt, which are thought to indicate the occurrence of minor earth movements contemporaneous with the accumulation of the lava pile. The clastic sediment in these structures is often highly altered, suggesting that the fissures acted as channel ways for hydrothermal fluids (Richards, 1985).

The clastic sediments within the Mamainse Point Formation consist primarily of poorly sorted, clast supported polymictic conglomerate containing minor lenses and sheets of cross-bedded, coarse

sandstone. Conglomerate clasts are rounded, ranging from pebbles to boulders in size, and are derived predominantly from mafic volcanic (Keweenawan) and granitic (Archean) source areas. The polymictic conglomerate has been interpreted as forming within an alluvial fan depositional environment in a rifted crustal setting. The conglomerate most likely originated as fault scarp deposits resulting from normal faulting occurring at the edge of the rift. Syn- to slightly post-tectonic sediment transport occurred from the craton towards the down-dropped blocks within the rift (Smith, 1995).

In the upper part of the volcanic pile, near the Lake Superior shore, flow-banded felsic units are strongly hematized. The hematite alteration is irregularly overprinted by a white, bleaching alteration (kaolinitization).

The formation is divided into Upper and Lower formations by a 550 metre thick unit of polymictic conglomerate, referred to as the Great Conglomerate. The entire formation is cut by northerly trending sub-vertical vein breccias that host high-grade copper mineralization in the basalts, however, metal grades decrease considerably in the underlying conglomerate.

The country rocks have been intruded by felsic dikes, felsic porphyry, and felsic breccias considered to also be Keweenawan in age and related to the felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks found more extensively within the Mamainse Point Formation to the west. Keweenawan age felsic intrusions and breccia bodies such as the Jogran Porphyry, Richards Breccia and Palmer Breccia also intrude the Archean metavolcanic rocks. Refer to Annells (1972) and the summarized geological description in Coates and Brett (2011) for more detailed local geological descriptions of the Proterozoic rocks on the property.

Hypabyssal felsic rocks occur throughout the stratigraphic succession and have been identified as being predominantly intrusive and sub-volcanic in nature. The three main rock types found are: quartz porphyry, felsite, and flow-banded rhyolite (Giblin, 1969c; Annells, 1973). Although many of the felsic rocks have intrusive contact relationships with the mafic volcanics and conglomerates, the presence of agglomerates and felsic tuffs in the sequence indicate that felsic intrusive activity extended to surface and was contemporaneous with the eruption of basaltic lavas (Annells, 1973; Giblin 1969b; Richards, 1985).

The Archean rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt, dominating the eastern part of the Copper Road Property, consist of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics containing minor felsic metavolcanic units. The Pancake Lake Iron Formation which trends roughly east-west occurs at the north eastern end of the property and consists of Algoma-type banded iron formation rocks. The Archean rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed up to amphibolite rank resulting in northeast trending isoclinal folds and a penetrative fabric with steep dips.

Within the Tribag area the greenstones are mostly unsubdivided, but also contain coarse-grained flows and mafic intrusive rocks (Figure 3: Giblin 1973, Map M2251). Felsic intrusive rocks in the immediate area of the property are identified as massive granodiorite to granite in composition and dated at 2674 (+/-3) My. Immediately north of these intrusive granitic rocks are foliated to massive tonalite to granodiorite (Geology of Ontario, 1990), and comprise part of the Ramsey Gneiss Domain (Card, 1970).

Metavolcanic rocks of the Griffin Lake Assemblage are intruded by middle Proterozoic (Keweenaw) felsic intrusive rocks, including felsite, felsite breccia, quartz porphyry, feldspar porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry, granitic dikes, and intrusive breccia. The intrusive breccias are represented by a series of breccia bodies on the Tribag Property (East Breccia, West Breccia – southern portion, and the NE Breccia – eastern portion). These breccia bodies and their associated Cu $\pm$ -Mo $\pm$ -W, and Ag mineralization has been dated at around 1100 My (K-Ar on muscovite, Breton Breccia) and 1070  $\pm$  30 My (Rb-Sr, Jorgan Porphyry).

Within the zone around the Tribag Mine, the East Breccia is surrounded by gabbro/diabase containing a number of greenstone enclaves of varying shape and size. At several localities near the northern perimeter of the East Breccia, the country rock is intruded by felsite dikes. The East Breccia is cut by N to NNE trending faults along which there has been minor left lateral displacement.

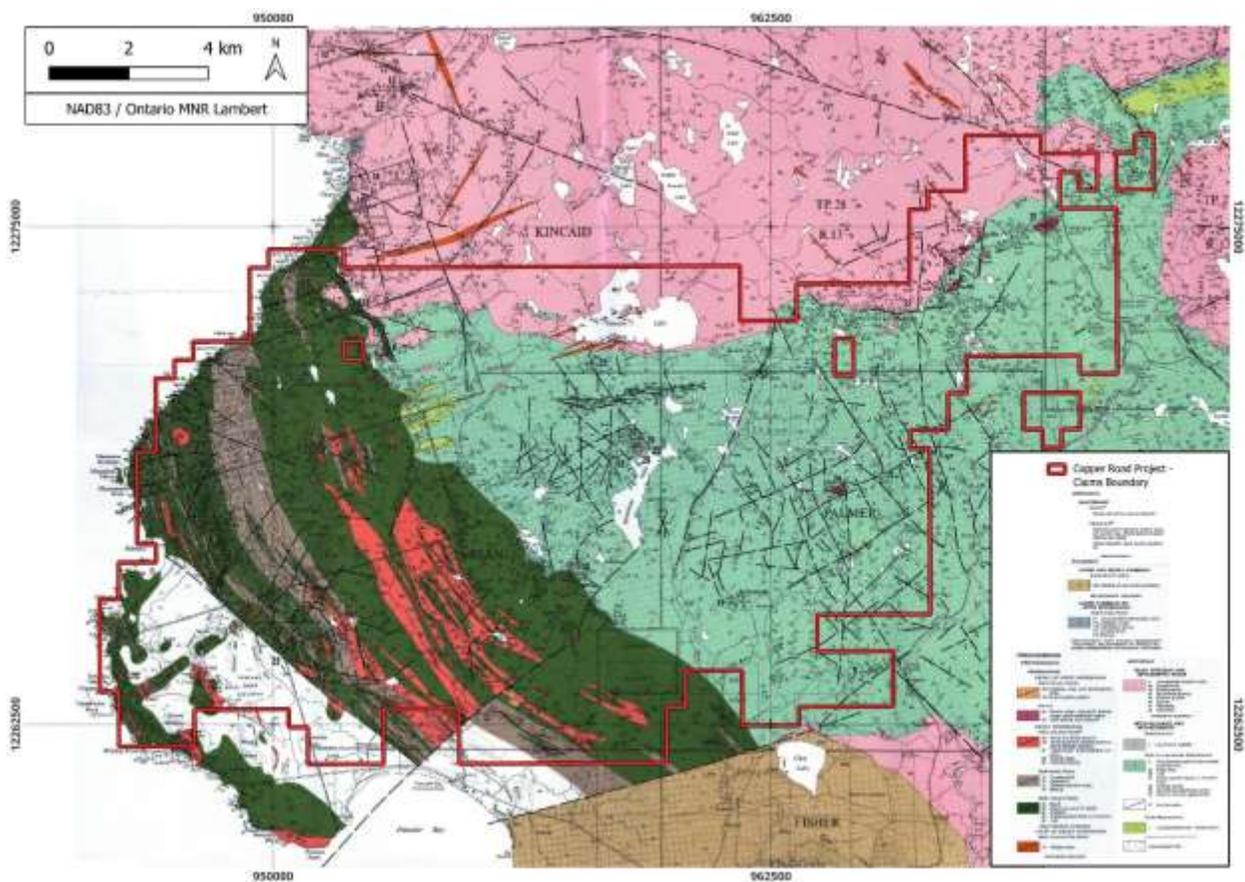


Figure 26: Copper Road Property Geology Map, Mamainse Point Area, Ontario (Geology Map 2251)

### 7.2.1 Structure

The main structural feature mapped on the Copper Road property is the great unconformity between the Archean and Proterozoic tectonic provinces for which its surface exposure bisects southeast across the Centre-west portion of the property (Figure 6). More localized faults offset or truncate the various stratigraphic units, namely the Mamainse Point Fault, the Mamainse Lake Fault, and the Hibbard Bay Fault.

The Mamainse Point Fault trends east-northeast and juxtaposes rocks of the Mamainse Point Formation with the red sandstones of the Jacobsville Formation. The Mamainse Lake Fault trends northeast and displays a variable, left-hand strike displacement of the volcanic and sedimentary units. The Hibbard Bay Fault is a northwest trending fault that truncates the stratigraphy at an acute angle. The fault is oriented sub-parallel to the rift axis under Lake Superior.

### 7.2.2 Alteration

Alteration in the Keweenaw rocks is dominated by epidote, which occurs as veins and clots, but can be locally pervasive. Red earthy hematization is common in the mafic volcanic rocks and occurs mainly as disseminated grains and more rarely as veins and veinlets. Felsite rocks are locally clay altered, and mafic volcanic rocks are locally chloritized and sericitized. Recent investigations have suggested that the Keweenaw rock exhibit a zoning pattern with silicified rocks found in the field to be standing out in higher relief in contrast to epidote-hematite and clay altered zoned rocks and that this proposed indicator may serve as a vector to copper mineralization at depth in the Proterozoic rocks.

Porphyry and brecciated intrusive rocks cutting the Archean rocks exhibit zoned potassic alteration in the form of sericite and potassium feldspar. Carbonatization, sericitization, and silicification are locally associated with gold occurrences hosted in the Archean rocks.

## 7.3 Mineralization

Note: Much of this section regarding mineralization types was derived from a 43-101 report written on the Coppercorp Property in 2017 by Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geol.

There are 44 documented base and precious metal occurrences, prospects, deposits, or past producers locations are registered with the MNDM Mineral Deposits Index ('MDI') located within the boundaries of the Copper Road Property. Significant prospects are shown on the property map in Figure 28.

Locations of all 44 mineral occurrences located on the property is summarized in Table 18.

Table 17: Location of known Mineral Deposit Index (MDI) occurrences on the Property

MDI Identification Number	Status	Primary Commodity	Secondary Commodity	Name	Deposit Class	Easting	Northing
MDI000000000905	Occurrence	COPPER, GOLD	SILVER	Stp	Vein (Polymetallic)	686479	5210036
MDI000000000948	Occurrence	COPPER		Consolidated Marbenor	Hydrothermal	687364	5212135
MDI000000001285	Past Producing Mine With Reserves or Resources	COPPER	SILVER	Breton Breccia, Tribag Mine	Diatreme	689156	5217710

MDI00000001387	Occurrence	GOLD	IRON	Palmer Gold	Lode (Gold)	684680	5206503
MDI00000001703	Occurrence	COPPER	SILVER	B Zone, 51.8 Zone		670960	5210091
MDI00000001705	Occurrence	COPPER	SILVER, GOLD	SB Zone		672392	5208018
MDI00000001722	Occurrence	COPPER		Kincaid East		675433	5214886
MDI00000001791	Occurrence	COPPER		Roadside Breccia	Vein	675434	5212996
MDI00000001792	Occurrence	COPPER		Kincaid North		674537	5215502
MDI00000001793	Occurrence	COPPER		Willie Showing		674674	5212729
MDI41N02SE00105	Occurrence	COPPER	ZINC, LEAD, MOLYBDENUM, SILVER	New Senator East		689130	5216148
MDI41N01SW00031	Prospect	COPPER	ZINC, MOLYBDENUM, SILVER	Tribag-East Breccia Zone	Hydrothermal	691390	5218447
MDI41N02SE00007	Occurrence	COPPER		Richards Prospect		679881	5213744
MDI41N02SE00107	Occurrence	COPPER		Pit		680764	5212894
MDI41N02SE00102	Occurrence	COPPER		Malachite Creek		674387	5215993
MDI41N02SW00004	Past Producing Mine With Reserves or Resources	COPPER	GOLD, SILVER	Coppercorp Mine-C Zone	Vein	671177	5209838
MDI41N02SE00117	Occurrence	IRON		Vulcan Location, Mammoth - Vulcan		684250	5214800
MDI41N02SE00116	Occurrence	COPPER		Trout Lake North		674645	5215680
MDI41N02SE00006	Occurrence	LEAD, SILVER, ZINC	COPPER	New Senator Rouyn, New Senator West Prospect, New Senator Rouyn West	Vein	687420	5216130
MDI41N02SE00035	Past Producing Mine With Reserves or Resources	COPPER	ZINC, TUNGSTEN, LEAD, GOLD, SILVER	Tribag Mine-West Breccia		689000	5217132
MDI41N02SE00003	Occurrence	COPPER	GOLD	Palmer Breccia Zone	Hydrothermal	686063	5211804
MDI41N02SW000029	Occurrence	COPPER, GOLD		Lutz Vein	Vein	670251	5212811
MDI41N02SE00115	Occurrence	COPPER		Trout Lake, Kincaid Breccia		674761	5214976
MDI41N02SE00114	Occurrence	COPPER	MOLYBDENUM	Tribag-South Breccia		689316	5217922
MDI41N02SE00106	Occurrence	COPPER	MOLYBDENUM	Phelps		681257	5212696
MDI41N02SW000031	Occurrence	COPPER		Mamainse Shoreline		669567	5213390
MDI41N02SE00104	Occurrence	COPPER		Ne Quarter		679616	5213637
MDI41N02SE00012	Occurrence	COPPER	SILVER, MOLYBDENUM	Jogran	Porphyry	681034	5212730
MDI41N02SE00034	Past Producing Mine With Reserves or Resources	COPPER	ZINC, LEAD, MOLYBDENUM, GOLD, SILVER	Tribag Mine-Breton Breccia		690359	5218003
MDI41N02SE00011	Occurrence	COPPER		McKinney		680856	5213037

MDI41N02SE00002	Occurrence	IRON		Pancake Lake		681311	5214040
MDI41N02SE00004	Occurrence	GOLD, COBALT	SILVER, COPPER	Glenrock	Hydrothermal	683886	5209329
MDI41N02SE00108	Occurrence	COPPER		Ranson		681619	5212483
MDI41N02SE00103	Occurrence	IRON		Mammoth Location, Mammoth - Vulcan, Heck Lands		685233	5215897
MDI41K15NE00008	Occurrence	IRON	GOLD, COPPER	Batchawana Prospect		687356	5207271
MDI41K15NE00009	Occurrence	COPPER		Denison Prospect	Vein	673662	5207464
MDI41N02SE00118	Occurrence	COPPER		West Creek		681172	5212531
MDI41N02SE00100	Occurrence	COPPER		Gimby Lake	Vein	682383	5212438
MDI41N02SW0002 8	Occurrence	COPPER	GOLD	L Zone	Vein	670244	5212413
MDI41N02SE00096	Occurrence	COPPER	SILVER	7c, C.C. Huston and Associates	Vein	673998	5215867
MDI41N02SE00013	Occurrence	COPPER	GOLD	Gimlet Lake		679838	5209547
MDI41K15NE00010	Occurrence	COPPER		Pall-Mall	Vein	671372	5208421
MDI41N02SW0000 2	Past Producing Mine Without Reserves or Resources	COPPER	SILVER	Mamainse Mine		669978	5213825
MDI41N02SE00010	Prospect	COPPER, SILVER	GOLD	Baseline Property, Baseline D Prospect, Baseline D Showing, Kincaid Location 7, Palumbo Copper Property	Vein	672710	5216241

A variety of hydrothermal mineralization styles are found on the Property, which has been divided into four main types. The locations of these four mineralized areas are shown in Figure 28. These are as follows:

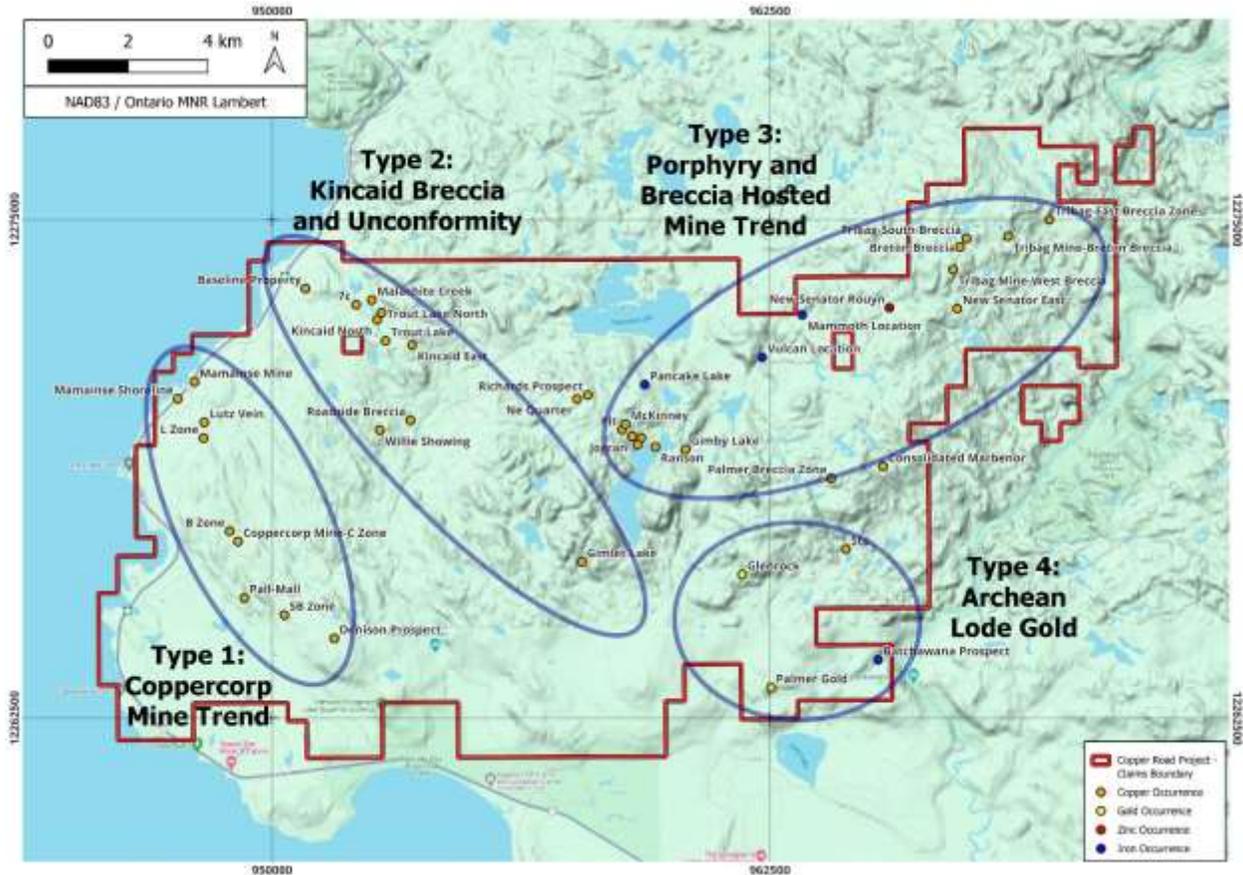


Figure 27: Historical mineral showings and mineralization type trends within the Copper Road Property

**Type 1: Coppercorp Mine-Style Mineralization**

The character and type of mineralization along the Coppercorp Mine trend occurs as copper-rich polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins, vein stockwork and breccias. The primary example of this mineralization type on the property is the past-producing Coppercorp Copper Mine on the western side of the property hosted in structural discontinuities within the Keweenawan rocks. The Coppercorp mine consists of series of obliquely cross-cutting, fault related, east dipping mineralized zones named the B, C, SB, Copper Creek and Silver Creek trending NNW and NNE as exhibited in Figure 29.

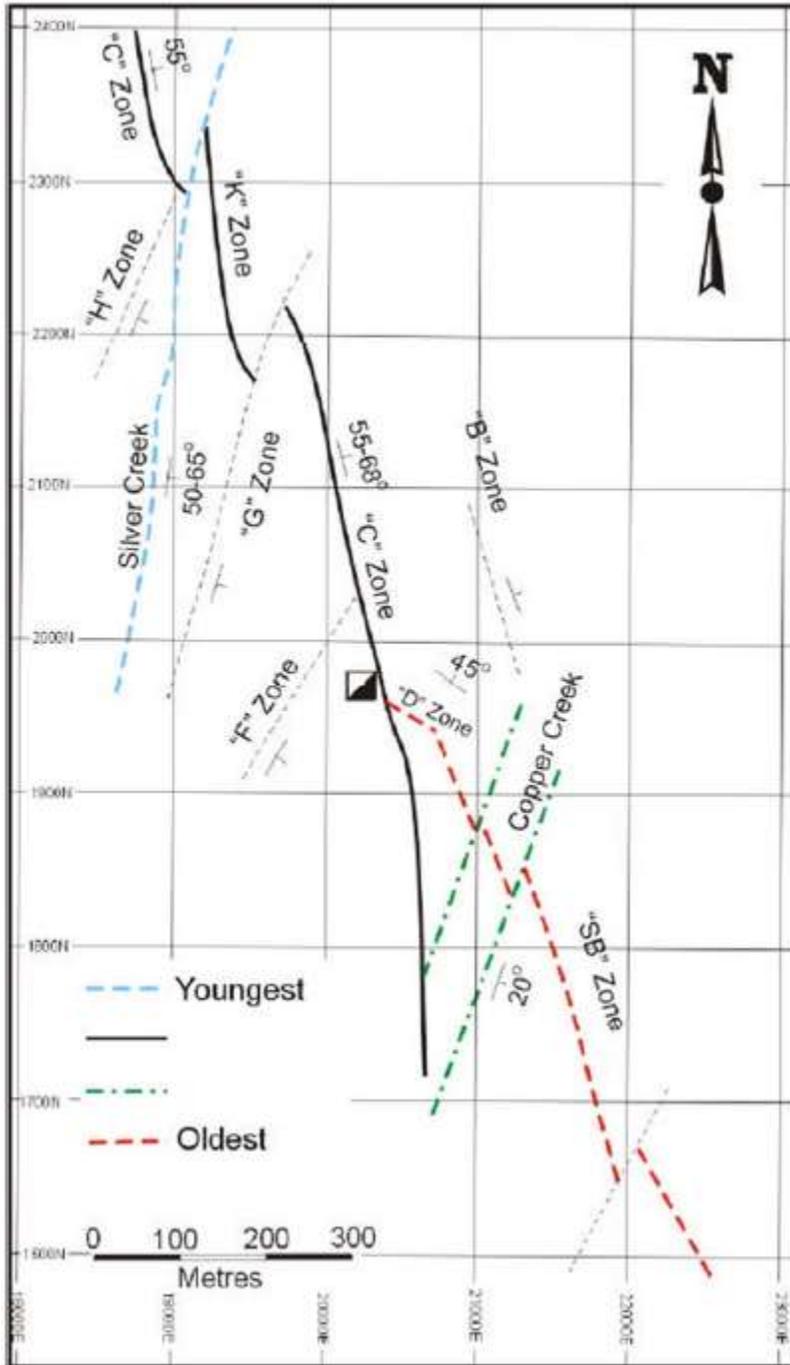


Figure 28: Mineralized structures in the Coppercorp mine-site area (Heslop 1970)

Polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins occur in local breccia zones typically with a range from high-grade sulphide veins to barren oxide cemented breccias. The wall rock to the veins is commonly chloritized and sericitized and may contain epidote and hematite. The copper sulphides, dominantly chalcocite with lesser chalcopyrite and bornite, are usually accompanied by specular hematite and minor sphalerite and galena. Secondary copper minerals, malachite and azurite, are common around surface occurrences.

Best results from diamond drilling since the reopening of the area for staking in 2002 report approximate true widths of up to 4.8 metres grading 7.27% Cu and 145g/t Ag from hole BCP-19-11 (Table 6-4). The drilling of the SB Zone by Superior Copper and Nikos Exploration confirm its continuity as a roughly tabular mineralized body extending from the surface to depths of 75 to 150 metres depth over a 0.5 kilometre strike length. The average grade and width of the SB Zone reported for the 10 Superior Copper holes is 2.97% Cu over 3 metres.

The mineralization occurs primarily within basalts of the upper section of the Mamainse Point Formation, 75 - 150 metres above the Great Conglomerate where the mineralization dissipates and becomes low grade. The depth to the Great Conglomerate contact increases along strike to the SSE. The veins are distributed along a NNW trend along strike for four kilometres into Lake Superior and include the historic Mamainse Cu-Ag Mine, Lutz Vein, and L Zone. Approximately three kilometres along strike SSE of the Coppercorp Mine is the Pall Mall quartz carbonate vein occurrence of similar mineralogy.

## **Type 2: Kincaid Breccia and Unconformity Associated Mineralization**

Unconformity and breccia associated Cu-Ag mineralization such as the Kincaid Breccia Cu prospect is exposed on surface and defined along strike for 300 metres trending along the Proterozoic – Archean unconformity contact. Diamond drilling in 2011 - 2012 encountered significant multiple Cu intersections distributed over a 300 metre SSE trending length, as shown in Figure 6-2, grading up to 2.4 metres at 2.82% Cu and 4.8 metres at 1.44% Cu for holes KB-02-11 and KB-08-12, respectively, at down-hole depths of less than 50 metres (Table 6-4). The Kincaid Zone is open both along strike and at depth with the best results clustered to-date at its northwestern end. This is a relatively recently defined type of mineralization that has been found on the Property characterized by a silicified, shallowly dipping, mineralized vein breccias consisting of mafic fragments in a quartz-carbonate-hematite matrix containing chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, and native copper; and a felsite breccia and quartz-hematite stockwork carrying disseminated chalcopyrite.

Additional similar Cu occurrences are found adjacent in the Kincaid East Breccia, along strike to the NNW including at Kincaid Creek and Malachite Creek, and located two km to the SSE is the newly uncovered Roadside Breccia showing with surface samples of up to 1.45% Cu and 0.19% Co over one metre chipped samples taken directly across the unconformity contact. The historic Baseline quartz carbonate- chalcopyrite vein reporting to carry 2 - 4 g/t Au from historic samples lies two km to the northwest although its genetic association with the Kincaid Zone is uncertain.

Possibly related to the unconformity is a approximately 80 metres long, 40 metres wide and 2-8 metres thick buried stratiform Cu-Ag mineralized pod named the 3M Zone dipping shallowly to the southwest aligned within the Keweenawan stratigraphy. The 3M Zone is located two kilometres north of the Coppercorp Mine and three kilometres southwest of the Kincaid Breccia and was discovered in 2014 reporting a best drill intersection of 8.06 metres grading 2.2% Cu, 2.3g/t Ag and 0.11g/t Au in hole SPC-3M-14-01 (Table xx) (Quinn 2014).

## **Type 3: Porphyry and Breccia Hosted Mineralization**

The Jogran Porphyry is a small plug of Keweenawan quartz-feldspar porphyry of quartz monzonite to granodiorite composition intruded into a sequence of steeply dipping Archean basic volcanic flows located approximately 10 kilometres east of the Coppercorp mine-site. Diamond drilling during the 1960s delineated a low grade Cu-Mo mineralized body of over 14 million tons grading 0.19% Cu and 0.05% Mo hosted in an approximately 360 by 240 metre elliptically shaped body which is both open at depth and exposed at the surface (Tortosa 2013, Rupert 1980).

The mineralized body is characterized by fine disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite within a typical potassium feldspar-sericite porphyry type alteration zone hosted by quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive. Continuing exploration has found the sulphide mineralization extends beyond the boundaries of the defined porphyry host to the southeast occurring in quartz veinlets and fine fractures carrying local high-grade Cu and Mo values and where drilling intersected up to 24 metres of 1.05% Cu in brecciated volcanic and intrusive rocks (Mudford 1966).

Related to the porphyry-style prospects are breccia bodies such as the Richards Breccia, which is, situated a kilometre west of Jogran Porphyry and the Palmer Breccia located at far eastern end of the property. The most important is the semicircular shaped Richards Breccia made up of 1-5 cm angular to sub-angular country rock fragments in a fine-grained matrix of quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite and altered biotite. The breccia is cut and intruded by quartz porphyry dikes and the copper mineralized body is exposed on the surface although its dimensions and continuity remain undetermined. Diamond drill holes AR98-08, AR97-25, AR97-24 completed in 1997-1998 by Aurogin Resources reported 1.46% Cu, 3.8g/t Ag, 0.17g/t Au over 27 metres from 36 to 63 metres down-hole; 0.97% Cu, 4.1g/t Ag, 0.11g/t Au over 31 metres from 43 to 74 metres down-hole; and 0.67% Cu over 14 metres from 55 to 69 metres down-hole, respectively (Fenlon 1998). The geology and mineralization of the Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia area is summarized in a Superior Copper exploration proposal by Tortosa (2013).

The Palmer Breccia is a polymictic granite, diabase, mafic fragmental rock hosted in mafic metavolcanic rocks which have undergone only minor exploration but to-date appears to carry lower sulphide contents.

<b>Type</b>	<b>4:</b>	<b>Archean</b>	<b>Lode</b>	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Mineralization</b>
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Vein and shear hosted Archean lode gold showings and occurrences as exemplified by the Glenrock Au-Ag-Co prospects are found in the southeast part of the property. The Glenrock Prospect area is broken down into the Glenrock Main, Glenrock North, and Bjornaa Vein Au-Ag (+Co-Cu) showings. The showings are hosted in sheared, east-west striking, mafic metavolcanic carbonated rocks interspersed with series of ribbon-like cherty seams plus thin quartz veins and patchy pyritization. The dimensions and continuity of these showings remain undetermined.

Historic trenching results include 6.33g/t Au over 4m and 3.96g/t Au over 8m plus diamond drilling results from Aurogin holes AR97-04 and AR97-08 report intersections of 4.2m at 3.4g/t Au and 13m at 1.27g/t Au at the Glenrock North showing. At the Glenrock Main showing a historic trench reports 0.44 oz/ton Au, 0.4% Co, 0.9% Cu over 3.5 ft and drilling intersected up to 5.6g/t Au and 0.07% Cu over 1.5m in hole AR97-01.

The Bjornaa Vein is reported to consist of highly fractured basalt intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes carrying chalcopyrite and cobaltite. Historic surface bulk sampling results for the Bjornaa vein #1 completed in 1951 report grades of up to 6.19% Co, 0.17% Ni, 2.6oz/ton Au and 0.36oz/ton Ag, and more recently two grab samples obtained from its trenches in 2010 reported values of 58.5g/t and 6.57g/t Au with both containing over-limit (>1%) Co contents based upon data provided by Hudson River Resources Ltd. Which was never submitted for assessment.

The STP Breccia Au-Cu-Ag showing is two km ENE of Glenrock Main and consists of angular mafic volcanic and gabbroic glass in a silicified matrix, all highly sheared surrounding a north striking, disseminated, pyrite chalcopyrite sulphide zone. Diamond drilling have returned intersections of up to 1.6 g/t Au, 3.06% Cu and 43 g/t Ag over 6.53m in Locator Explorations Ltd. hole 475-88-03 completed in 1988 (Troup 1988). Grab samples obtained from its trenches in 2010 returned multiple gold values ranging from 1.4 to 6.6 g/t Au with anomalous Cu, Ag and Co.

The Palmer Au prospect situated two kilometres south of the Glenrock Main showing reports multiple historic high gold values of 0.19 to 0.49 oz/t. from surface grab sampling of quartz veins and pyritic shear zones associated with chert-magnetite iron formation which requires further evaluation. This Glenrock Gold area data is summarized in a presentation and exploration proposal by Tortosa (2013).

Two kilometres north of the Jogran Porphyry, there is the five kilometre long east-west trending, Archean oxide-facies, magnetite-quartz Pancake Lake banded iron formation containing grades from drilling and surface sampling ranging from 37.1 up to 69.7% soluble Fe. The formation has undergone sampling for gold with anomalous results (Roy Rupert, Personal Communication) although no records of this work have been found to-date.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Note: Much of this section regarding deposit types was derived, often verbatim, from a 43-101 report written on the Coppercorp Property in 2017 by Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo.

Historically the region has been explored and exploited for copper-rich polymetallic veins and breccias. The following section provides detailed descriptions of likely deposit type models found at the Property.

### **Polymetallic Vein Deposits**

The historical Coppercorp Mine mineralization may be classified as a “polymetallic veins- Model 22c” type deposit of Cox (1992). This deposit type categorizes quartz +/- carbonate veins with gold and silver associated with base metal sulphides related to hypo-abysal intrusions. The following are the typical characteristics of such deposits:

Associated Rock Types; calc-alkaline to alkaline, diorite to granodiorite, monzonite to quartz monzonite in small intrusions.

Depositional Environment; in some cases peripheral to porphyry systems. Porphyry deposits and other deep-seated shallowly emplaced breccia bodies are present in the region.

Pale tectonic Setting; the typical tectonic setting of this type of deposit is continental margin and island arc volcanic-plutonic belts, especially zones of local domal uplift suggestive of a genetic association with a larger deep-seated mineralizing system such as IOCG or shallowly emplaced porphyry type intrusive.

Mineralogy includes native Au and electrum with pyrite + sphalerite +/- chalcopyrite +/- galena +/- arsenopyrite +/- tetrahedrite-tennantite +/- silver sulphosalts +/- argentite +/- hematite in veins of quartz + chlorite + calcite +/- dolomite +/- ankerite +/- siderite +/- rhodochrosite +/- barite +/- fluorite +/- chalcedony +/- adularia. The major significant type differences to the Coppercorp Mine mineralogy are the lack of precious metal minerals.

Vein Texture/Structure; complex, multiphase veins with comb structure, crustification and colloform textures, may be vuggy to compact. Mineralized zone is more brecciated at the Coppercorp Mine.

Alteration; generally wide pyrophyllitic zones and narrow sericitic and argillic zones while hematization is the dominant alteration noted at the Coppercorp Mine area and throughout the Property. Geochemical Signature; Zn, Cu, Pb, As, Au, Ag, Mn, Ba. Anomalies zoned from Cu-Au outward to Zn-Pb-Ag to Mn at periphery. In comparison, the Coppercorp Mine has a paucity of Zn-Pb-Ba. Size Potential; Polymetallic vein type deposits may be high grade but are relatively small with individual deposits rarely exceeding one million tonnes.

### **IOCG vs. Cu-Mo Porphyry Deposit Models**

Previous technical reviews of the Coppercorp Property by Coates and Brett (2011) and Tortosa and Moss (2004) have proposed an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) model for exploration and development of a world class primary copper deposit on the Property. A detailed description of the model characteristics can be found in Tortosa and Moss (2004). However based upon the exploration results since 2013 and discussions with the previous operator Superior Copper Corporation; it is believed now the geology and mineralization setting of the Coppercorp Property does not fit a classic IOCG model and that the continued application of the exploration model without close re-examination and revision is not supportable.

Contained within the Coppercorp Property is the Proterozoic Jogran Porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit, which is recognized as such in Sinclair (2007). Located about one kilometre to the west is the Richards Breccia a copper-bearing prospect cut and partially hosted by porphyry dykes. Five kilometers to the northeast on an adjacent property is the closed Tribag Mine, a cluster of copper-molybdenum (+/-silver, tungsten) breccia pipes the root of which is a porphyry intrusion (Roy Rupert Personal Communication).

Mineralized polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins occur in the breccia pipes on the Property typically ranging from high-grade sulphide veins to barren oxide cemented breccias. The wall rock to the veins is commonly chloritized and sericitized and may contain epidote. The copper sulphides, dominantly chalcocite with lesser chalcopyrite and bornite and usually accompanied by specular hematite plus minor sphalerite and galena.

Numerous quartz-feldspar and feldspar porphyry dyke rocks were encountered during Superior Copper’s 2014 diamond drill program, some of which were spatially associated with significant copper mineralization.

Bearing this in mind and the considerable enlargement of the Property size since 2011, Superior Copper had come to believe any application of a IOCG deposit model should be in the context of known Cu-Mo+/- Au porphyry deposits and related breccia mineralized bodies within the Property (Quinn 2015), Superior Copper’s original exploration plan focused on the indications of Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold-type (IOCG-type) mineralization. However, known deposits of this type are highly variable in their characteristics and the models for genesis remain controversial and not well understood.

Researchers (Richards and Mumin, 2013) have investigated links between IOCG-type and Cu +-Mo, Au porphyry deposits (Figure 30). Copper-gold rich IOCG mineralization is a desirable model since they can form exceptionally large deposits, however, porphyry type deposits can form similarly attractive deposits with or without associated breccia bodies.

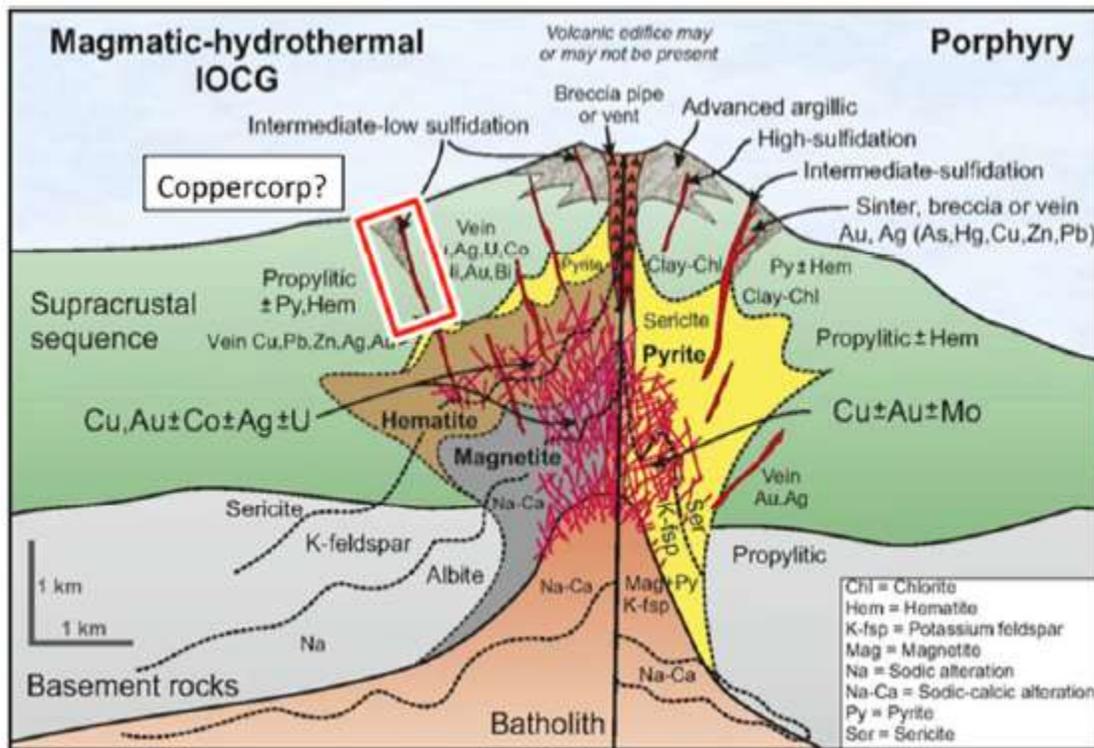


Figure 29: A comparison of IOCG-type and Cu-Mo+-Au porphyry deposit models (Richards and Mumin 2013)

Porphyry Cu-Mo+/-Au deposits are known to form in extensional and/or back-arc settings. The geological setting of the Batchawana Bay area is located on the margin of a failed continental rift, and arguably in the back-arc thrust belt of the Grenville Orogeny (Figure 31). The Himalayan Orogeny is considered to be a modern-day equivalent to the Grenville Orogeny. Recently, a number of Cu-Mo +/- Au porphyry-type deposits have been recognized in post-subduction and collisional settings

including the Qulong Cu-Mo porphyry and the Jiama Cu-Mo-Au porphyry in the Gangdese Belt, Tibet, porphyry Cu systems in Yunan, and the Grasberg Cu-Au deposit, Indonesia (Wang et al. 2014).

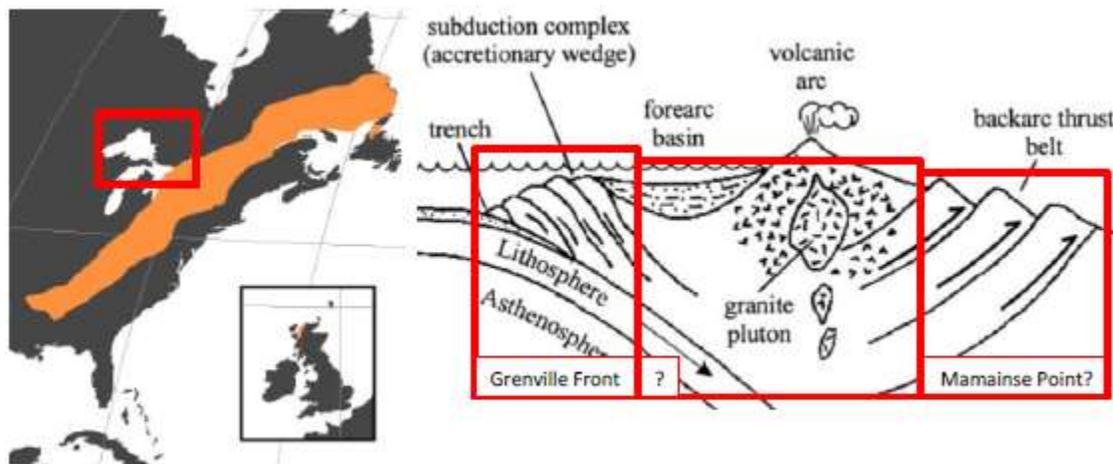


Figure 30: Generalized figure showing extent of the Grenville Province, To the right is simplified cross section of a convergent plate boundary as it could hypothetically relate to the Grenville Orogeny. Amalgamated figure is from Quinn (2015).

There appears to be a gradation in characteristics and setting for IOCG and Porphyry deposit types. This should be kept in mind with the proposal of any model for the deposition of large Cu mineralized bodies in the area of the Coppercorp Property. The spatial and genetic relationship among the Proterozoic – Archean rocks in the Batchawana Bay area in combination with the documented cluster of porphyry and breccia intrusive bodies may aid in explaining the variety of mineralization types found at the Coppercorp Property including the formation of the historic Coppercorp Mine and the formation of stratiform type or unconformity hosted types of Cu mineralization as illustrated in Figure 32.

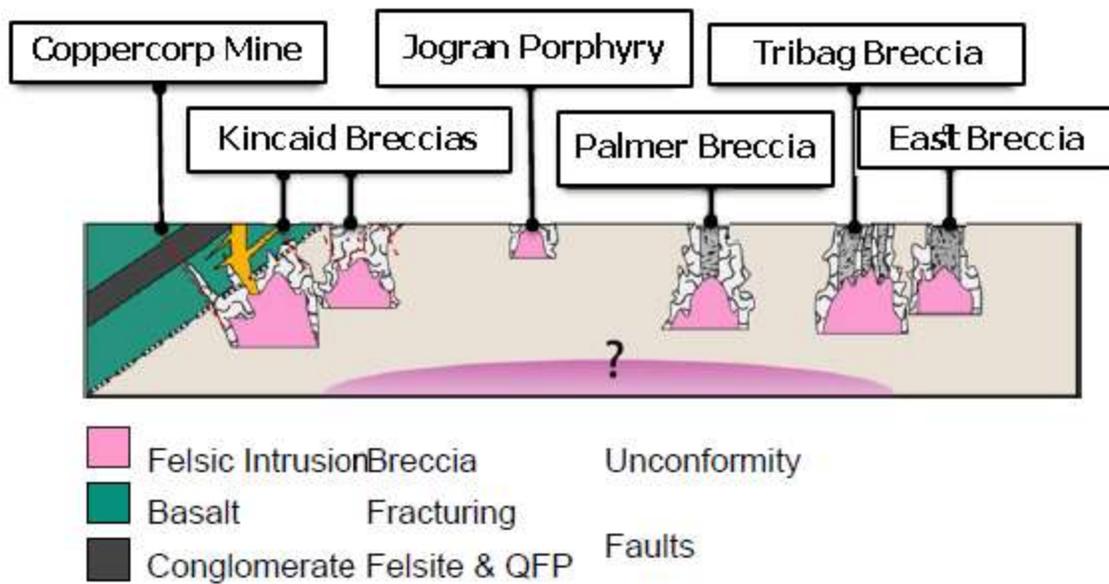


Figure 31: Schematic east-west cross-section of Coppercorp Property area from unpublished presentation by Roy Rupert, 2013

Future proposed exploration of the Coppercorp Property needs to be primarily based upon this evolved hybrid deposit model, as illustrated in Figure 32, recognizing the rare juxtaposition in this Property of predominantly copper mineralized Proterozoic porphyry related breccia bodies, deep-seated fracture and fault controlled vein systems such as at the Coppercorp Mine trend, and Proterozoic - Archean unconformity contact related mineralization such as found in the vicinity of the Kincaid Breccia.

### Archean Lode Gold Deposits

The Glenrock gold area showings are considered the products of typical vein gold mineral systems that occur within Archean greenstones and especially within the nearby Abitibi - Wawa Greenstone Belt in central northern Ontario. These have traditionally been classified as epigenetic, orogenic related, hydrothermal processes (Robert et al. 2007). A sub-set of this type is the type of gold deposition which occurs spatially associated with iron formation such as found for the Palmer Gold showing south of the Glenrock showings. The key geological elements of orogenic gold systems are shown in Figure 33.

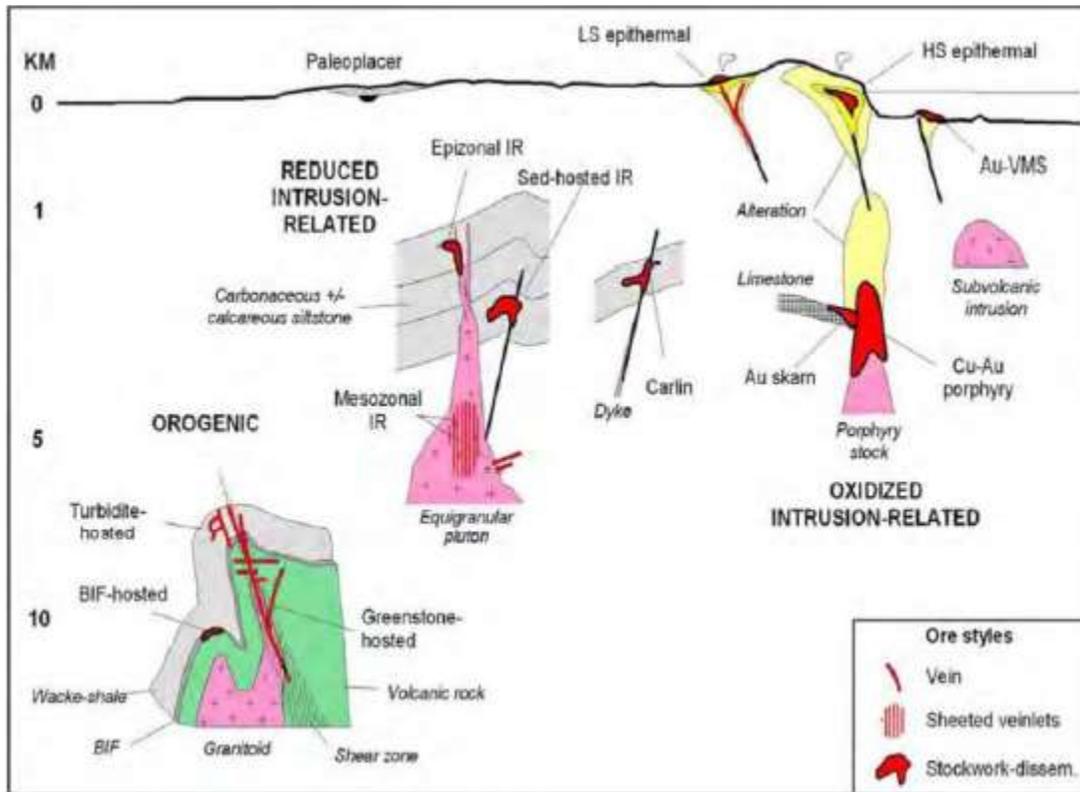


Figure 32: Schematic cross-section of the key geological elements of the main gold systems and their crustal emplacement depth from Robert et al (2007)

Originally the orogenic model applied strictly to syn-tectonic vein-type deposits formed at mid-crustal levels in compressional or trans-tensional tectonic settings. Uncertainties in the classification of greenstone hosted gold deposits have given rise to varying interpretations such that a number of different types and ages of deposits exist (Robert et al, 2007).

Orogenic greenstone mineralisation, as described above, typically comprises of quartz-carbonate veins that are commonly laminated in reverse shear zones and as shallowly-dipping extensional veins. The veins are associated with sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration and are primarily late, overprinting all lithology. Quartz is the dominant gangue mineral followed by carbonate and generally less than 5% sulphide, commonly in the form of pyrite. Tourmaline, scheelite and tellurium are common minor minerals, whilst silver, arsenic and tungsten are commonly prevalent. With respect to the Glenrock area, the association with significant cobalt values is less typical, not well-understood but worthy of further investigation. Robert et al. (2007) highlighted that prolific greenstone belts can contain gold-only and gold-base metal deposits that do not conform to the typical orogenic model. These include Red Lake, Hemlo, Malartic, Doyon, Fimiston, Wallaby, Kanowna Belle and Boddington, and the Horne and La Ronde gold-rich VMS deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2006).

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

Sterling Metals Corp. has not completed any exploration on the Copper Road Property.

## 10.0 DRILLING

Sterling Metals Corp has not completed any drilling on the Copper Road Property.

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Note: Portions of this section regarding QAQC programs completed between 2004 to 2017 have been derived from a 43-101 report written on the Coppercorp Property in 2017 by Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geol.

The following sections provide insight into the sampling and QAQC protocols of the reported historic and modern exploration.

Prior to 2002, the historical programs did not keep accurate logs compared to reports after 2002, however some data are variable on a case-by-case basis. Later reports provide more detail on sample preparation, analysis methodologies and security protocols utilized for the various types of rock, core and soil samples from 2004 to 2023.

### ***Nikos Exploration 2004 - 2007, Surface Rock, Soil and Drill Core Samples***

Nikos Explorations Ltd. during their property work from 2004 to 2007 submitted a variety of rock and drill core samples to Activation Laboratories for gold and multi-element analysis. Activation Laboratories is an analytical laboratory that is accredited to international quality standards (ISO Guide 25 accreditation).

Soil samples for MMI analysis were submitted directly to the SGS Canada Inc. laboratory in Toronto, Ontario. SGS Canada Inc. is an analytical firm that is accredited to international quality standards (ISO Guide 17025 accreditation). All samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Cd by inductively coupled plasma / mass spectrometry following a multi-component extraction. The sample protocols and analytical procedures for the surface samples were discussed in the 43-101 Technical Report from Coates and Brett (2011) as well as repeated here.

Rock samples collected on the surface and drill core were shipped to Activation Laboratories, Ancaster, Ontario, for analysis. All samples were analyzed for Ag, Cd, Cu, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, Al, Be, Bi, Ca, K, Mg, P, Sr, Ti, V, Y, and S by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) following a four-acid digestion (HF, HClO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>, and HCl) and for Au, Ag, As, Ba, Br, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Eu, Fe, Hf, Hg, Ir, La, Lu, Na, Nd, Rb, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Ta, Th, Tb, U, W, Y, and Yb by instrumental neutron activation analysis. Samples containing more than 5,000 ppm Cu were re-assayed by atomic absorption (AA). Those containing more than 1,000 ppb Au were re-assayed by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish.

Nikos followed a quality control procedure to monitor the precision and reproducibility of the analytical results. In addition to reviewing the results of analysis of laboratory standards and

duplicates, Nikos introduced its own standards and blanks/duplicates into the sample stream at regular intervals, typically every twenty samples (Moss, 2004).

Two different standards, manufactured by Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd of Australia and obtained from Analytical Solutions Ltd. of Toronto, were used in the drill program. OREAS 51P is a porphyry copper/gold reference material with certified values of 430ppb Au and 0.728% Cu and OREAS 17Pb is a gold ore reference material with a recommended value of 2.56ppm Au (Moss, 2005).

Blank samples were collected from an outcrop of quartz porphyritic felsic intrusive rock distal to mineralization on the Coppercorp property. The accuracy and relative precision for all elements were calculated based on the duplicates and standards provided by Activation Laboratories as well as the standards introduced by Nikos (Moss 2005).

### ***Cenit Corporation 2010 Surface Rock Samples***

The 2010 Cenit samples were submitted to the AGAT Laboratories facility located at Mississauga, Ontario for preparation and analysis. The laboratory runs certified standards and blanks with each batch of samples as well as four replicate assays on the batch of 69 samples. AGAT laboratories are Standards Council of Canada accredited facilities compliant to ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines.

The sample protocols and analytical procedures for the surface samples were reviewed and discussed in the 43-101 Technical Report from Coates and Brett (2011). The analytical report available to Coates and Brett (2011) did not provide details of the sample preparation. Three analytical/assay procedures were utilized: Aqua Regia Digestion Metals Package (46 elements), ICP-OES Finish, Code (201-073); Fire Assay-Trace Au, ICP-OES Finish, Code (202-552) (50g charge); and Cu Assay, Sodium Peroxide Fusion, ICP-OES Finish, Code (201-079).

### ***Boxxer Gold Corp 2012 Drilling***

Eight Diamond Drill holes were completed on the East Breccia with samples being processed by ALS minerals. The program was conducted by Boxxer Gold Corp with the samples being submitted for 48 element four acid ICP-MS (Code: ME-MS61) with analytes listed of Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Additionally, samples that were overlimit for zinc were re-processed using Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid ICP AES (Code: Zn-OG62) and overlimit analysis for copper were re-processed using Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid (Code Cu-OG62). Additionally, samples were submitted for gold fire assay including package Au 309 FA- AA finish (Code: Au-AA23).

The program solely relied upon ALS laboratory QAQC process, including the laboratory process of inserting one routine pulp QC tests (LOG-QC) in with every 50 samples. No sample duplicates or certified reference material were submitted within assay sample batches by the submitter.

### ***Superior Copper Corporation 2011 - 2013 Drill Core Samples***

The following protocols and analytical procedures are taken from assessment reports and public news releases from 2011 to 2013 for Superior Copper Corporation (which had just changed its name from Cenit Corporation). The 'Qualified Person' under NI 43-101 for this technical program was Delio Tortosa, P. Eng. who was a consultant and a Director of Cenit Corporation.

All core samples were selected by the site geologist and were split in half. Individual samples were placed in plastic sample bags with a sample tag number and sealed. Groups of samples were then placed into rice bags and sealed with locking plastic tabs. The remaining half cores are stored in core racks at the Coppercorp Mine site in the outdoor storage area. The access road to the Coppercorp site was gated and locked during that period of time.

All sample shipments were sealed and shipped to AGAT Laboratories Inc. in Mississauga, Ontario for analysis. AGAT Laboratories' quality control system complies with the requirements for the International Standards. Cenit Corporation also had its own quality control / quality assurance programs in place. The remaining coarse reject portions of the samples and sample pulps remain in storage at the AGAT storage facility in Mississauga in the event that further analyses are required. No information is available as to the use of standards, blanks and duplicates by Superior Copper during this time. AGAT Laboratories used Fire Assay/ICP-OES finish for gold and Aqua Regia / ICP-OES finish for copper and silver analyses in determining the above values. Silver values over 100 g/t were re-assayed using the Fire Assay/Gravimetric method.

### ***Superior Copper Corporation 2014 - 2015 Drill Core Samples***

The following protocols and analytical procedures are taken from Superior Copper news releases and a QC report for the project completed December 2014 by Tracy Armstrong, P.Geo. (Armstrong 2014). The 'Qualified Person' under NI 43-101 for this technical program was Morgan Quinn, P.Geo., Project Geologist for Superior Copper.

All samples reported upon herein were selected, and sealed and readied for shipment to ALS Minerals Laboratory ("ALS") preparation facility in Sudbury, Ontario. Sample intervals were selected and cut in half by diamond core saw. Individual samples were labeled, placed and sealed in plastic sample bags. Groups of samples were then placed into durable rice bags that were secured. The rice bags were then delivered via a bonded courier to the ALS sample preparation laboratory in Sudbury, Ontario. All samples were then crushed and pulverized using ALS preparation procedure PREP-31. The sample pulps were sent to ALS Laboratory in Vancouver B.C. for analysis. In Vancouver, the samples underwent analysis using ALS assay procedure ME-MS61r, a 60 element four-acid ICP-MS multi-element package that includes Rare Earth Elements. When samples received over-limit values they underwent further analysis using ALS assay procedure ME-OG62 (for copper). All samples were also analyzed using ALS assay procedure Au-AA23 gold.

The QC report (Armstrong 2014) describes the results for 57 batches, which were treated from June 2014 through November 2014. All samples were sent to ALS in Sudbury Ontario for sample preparation and forwarded to ALS in Vancouver, BC for geochemical analysis.

A total of 1,984 samples were analyzed at ALS. This number includes the QC samples inserted in each batch. Samples were assembled into batches of 35 samples, which included two certified reference materials, one blank sample comprised of beach sand, one pulp duplicate, and one field (1/4 core) duplicate.

The 2014 drill program completed at Mamainse Point was targeting an Iron Oxide Copper Gold ("IOCG") model, similar to Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena in Australia. Mineral associations for this type of deposit include Cu, Au, ± U, LREE, Ag, CO<sub>3</sub>, F, P, Ba, and Co. Cu-Fe sulfides & Au are typically spatially associated with abundant (>10%) magnetite and/or hematite.

The certified reference materials, (“CRM” or “standards”) chosen for the drill program were done so with the IOCG mineral associations in mind. Two standards are mentioned in the QA/QC report. CDN-CM-36 Cu-Ag-Au reference material was purchased from CDN Labs in Langley, British Columbia. The OREAS 101b certified reference material was purchased from Analytical Solutions Ltd. in Toronto, Ontario. The supplier was Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd., (“OREAS”) in Australia. This standard was certified for Uranium, Thorium, Cerium and Lanthanum. The 101b reference material was exhausted 3/4 of the way through the drill program, and the OREAS 101a was used as a replacement. The source material, as well as the elements for which it is certified, were the same as OREAS 101b with slightly different grades.

There were two types of duplicates prepared and analyzed during the drill program. Each batch contained a core duplicate, which was prepared by quarter sawing the corresponding half core sample that was sent to the lab, thereby leaving quarter core as a witness sample in the box. Each batch also contained a request for the lab to prepare a pulp duplicate of the first sample in the batch. There were 58 pulp duplicate pairs and 56 core duplicate pairs analyzed. Simple scatter graphs were prepared for the core and pulp duplicates.

The quarter core duplicates indicated poor to fair precision, which can be expected, while the pulp duplicates indicated excellent precision for copper and silver (apart from 1 outlier), and fair precision for gold. Most of the gold values are very close to or below detection limit, and there is a great deal of imprecision at these low values.

The blank material was locally sourced beach sand, which monitors possible contamination at the analytical level only, as it does not pass through the crushing and pulverizing stages. There were 57 blank samples analyzed during the program. All Au values reported less than detection limit. Silver had an average grade of 0.04 ppm and a high value of 0.15 ppm. Copper had an average value of 13.95 ppm, and a high value of 177.5 ppm. The high value was verified to ensure there was no mix-up at the core shack or lab, and it appears that the value is truly reflecting the grade of the blank, which in this case indicated that there was Cu present in the blank material. There was no impact to the database and no action was required.

Results of the QC program indicate that it was successful in providing a database with robust results. It was recommended in the report to source a coarse blank material that necessitates crushing and pulverizing so as to measure possible contamination at all levels of sample reduction and analysis.

### ***CR Capital Corp 2018 Prospecting***

The program included the submittal of 70 samples for analyses, which were collected from outcrop and angular boulders. Samples were submitted to AGAT laboratories, Mississauga for analysis and submitted for package Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (50g charge)(code: 202-552), package 3 Acid Digestion, ICP-OES Finish for re-processing of overlimit silver assays, package Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES finish (Code: 201-079) for analysis of Cu, Co, As and finally 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (code: 201-070) for 42 analytes, including Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

CR Capital did conduct its own QAQC program, including the submission of two reference materials and three gravel blanks. Gravel blanks were provided Analytical Systems plus, and certified reference

material included OREAS 206 (Au Standard) and CFRM 100 (Ni-Cu-Co standard). Table 18 summarizes the five QAQC samples submitted as associated with the 2018 prospecting program.

Table 18: 2018 Prospecting (CR Capital) – QAQC Samples

Prospecting 2018 Samples		
Sample ID	Standard Description	Au (ppm)
1058123	CFRM 100 std.	0.175
1058124	gravel blank	0.002
1058155	gravel blank	0.014
1058156	Oreas 206 gold std.	2.354
1058178	gravel blank	0.001
Certified values CFRM 100 Std: Unable to verify Certified Values		
Certified values OREAS 206 Std: 2.2ppm Au (1SD: 0.081, Method: Pb Fire Assay), 2.09ppm Au (1SD: 0.084, Method: Aqua Regia Digestion)		

Sample 1058156 returned assay values of 2.354ppm Au, which would be within two standard deviations of the certified result of OREAS 206. All three blanks (1058124, 1058155, 1058178) returned low gold values, ranging between 0.001 to 0.014 ppm. Sample 1058123 returned a gold assay value of 0.175ppm, however there is no available certified result to compare results to.

Results of the QC program study indicate that the program was reasonably accurate given the QAQC verification sample results.

### **Stone Gold Inc 2020 Prospecting and Soil Sampling**

In 2022, Stone gold completed both surface litho and soil geochemical sampling programs. This involved the submittal of 70 soil samples and 81 prospecting samples. Additionally, assay submissions of 71 core samples were completed, collected from five historic drillholes.

Soil samples were submitted for Aqua Regia Digest - Metals Package, ICP/ICP-MS finish (Code: 201-074), including analytes Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. While prospecting samples were submitted for Fire Assay - Au, Pt, Pd Trace Levels, ICP-OES finish (50g charge) (Code: 202-555), Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish (50g charge) Au (Code: 202-564), Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (code: 202-052) and 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish (Code: 201-070) for analytes including Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr

Despite listing within the assessment report that there was the submission of blanks and reference materials including OREAS 206 Au and CFRM 100 Ni-Cu-Co standards, no samples delineated the status of being a standard or blank in the corresponding sample list. Therefore, it is assumed that this program did not have any standards or blanks submitted by the author.

Therefore, the 2020 program relied solely upon AGAT laboratory QAQC process, including the completion of replicate samples and the addition of AGAT laboratory certified reference material. This program included six submission batches, each with their own sample replicates and certified reference materials, including:

Batch number 19T533061, including the laboratory replicates of samples including 634359, 634373, 634383, 634398, 634408 and reference material, including, CRM #1 (ref.SY-4), CRM #2 (ref.Till-2), CRM #3 (ref.GTS-2a), CRM #4 (ref.GS4H)

Batch: 20T630396, including the laboratory replicates of samples including 1303359, 1303374, 1303309, 1303324, 1303334, 1303349 and reference material, including, CRM #1 (ref.Till-2), CRM #2 (ref.GTS-2a), CRM #3 (ref.GS4E), CRM #4 (ref.GSP6C).

Batch number 20T630410 including the laboratory process of the completion of replicates, including samples 1303518, 1303532, 1303557, 1303582 and reference material, including, CRM #1 (ref.ME-1206), CRM #2 (ref.ME-1308), CRM #3 (ref.ME-1303), CRM #4 (ref.ME-1206).

Batch number 20T631093 including the laboratory process of the completion of replicates, including samples 1307163 and reference material, including, CRM #1 (ref.PGMS30).

Batch number 20T658640 including the laboratory process of the completion of replicates, including samples 1508679, 1508693, 1508703 and reference material, including CRM #1 (ref.SY-4) CRM #2 (ref.Till-2).

Batch number 20T658644 including the laboratory process of the completion of replicates, including samples 1508580, 1508594, 1508609 and reference material, including CRM #1 (ref.ME-1206).

Completion of replicate samples and certified reference material (CRM) samples by the laboratory confirmed minimal variation from when comparing expected and actual values.

Results of the quality control program indicate laboratory results were adequate and within the limits of the QAQC verification samples.

### ***Stone Gold Inc 2022 Soil Sampling***

In total, 301 soil samples were collected and submitted to AGAT laboratories for Aqua Regia Digest - Metals Package, ICP/ICP-MS finish (Code: 201-074), including analytes Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr.

The program solely relied upon AGAT QAQC process to verify results with laboratory replicates and testing of certified reference material.

Results of the laboratory indicate that the QAQC was successfully accurate, with reported laboratory results being adequate and within the limits of quality check standards.

### ***Copper Road Resources 2022-2023 Drilling***

During the period of 2022 to 2023 an aggregate of approximately 4200m of drilling was completed across 16 holes. This program included the submittal of 389 reference samples, concluding with the submittal of 145 blanks, 100 duplicates and 144 CRM standards. The CRM standards used in this program included OREAS 503d and OREAS 700.

Samples were submitted to AGAT laboratories, Mississauga for analysis including Fire Assay - Trace AAS finish (Code: 202-051) with analytes of Au and for 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP/ICP-MS finish (Code-201-071) with analytes of Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

A detailed breakdown of the 2022/2023 QAQC program was analyzed through multiple graphs, presented in Figures 33 to 43.

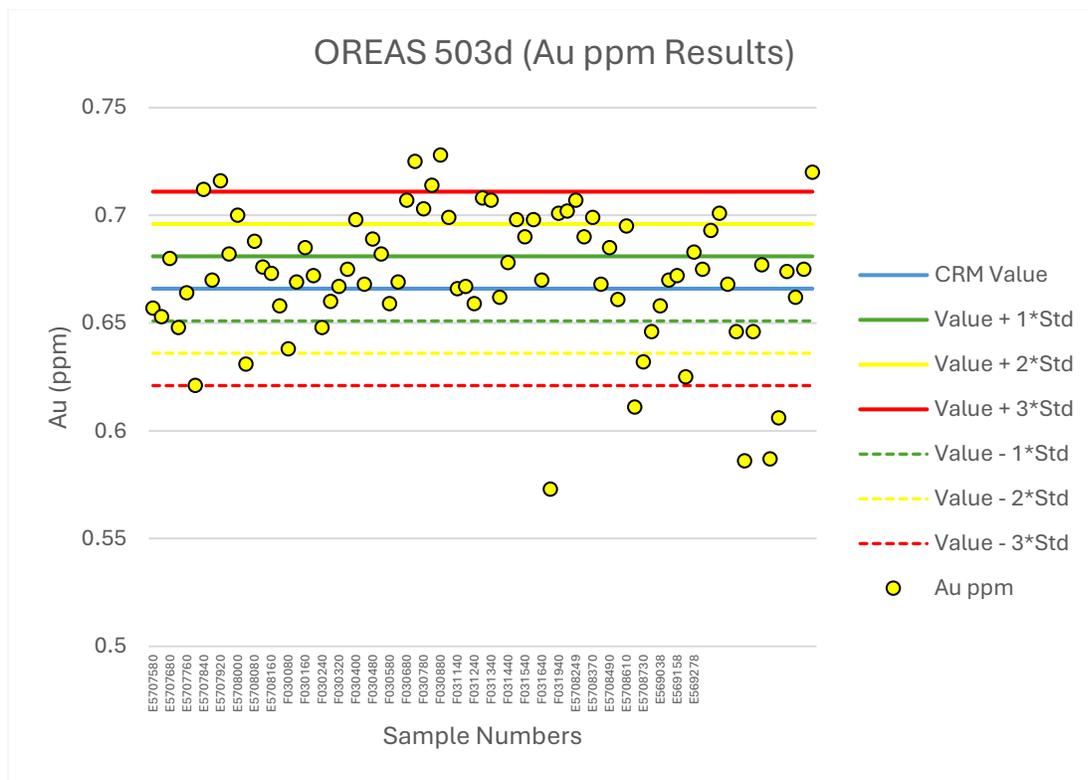


Figure 33: Graph of gold assay results from the OREAS 503d reference samples

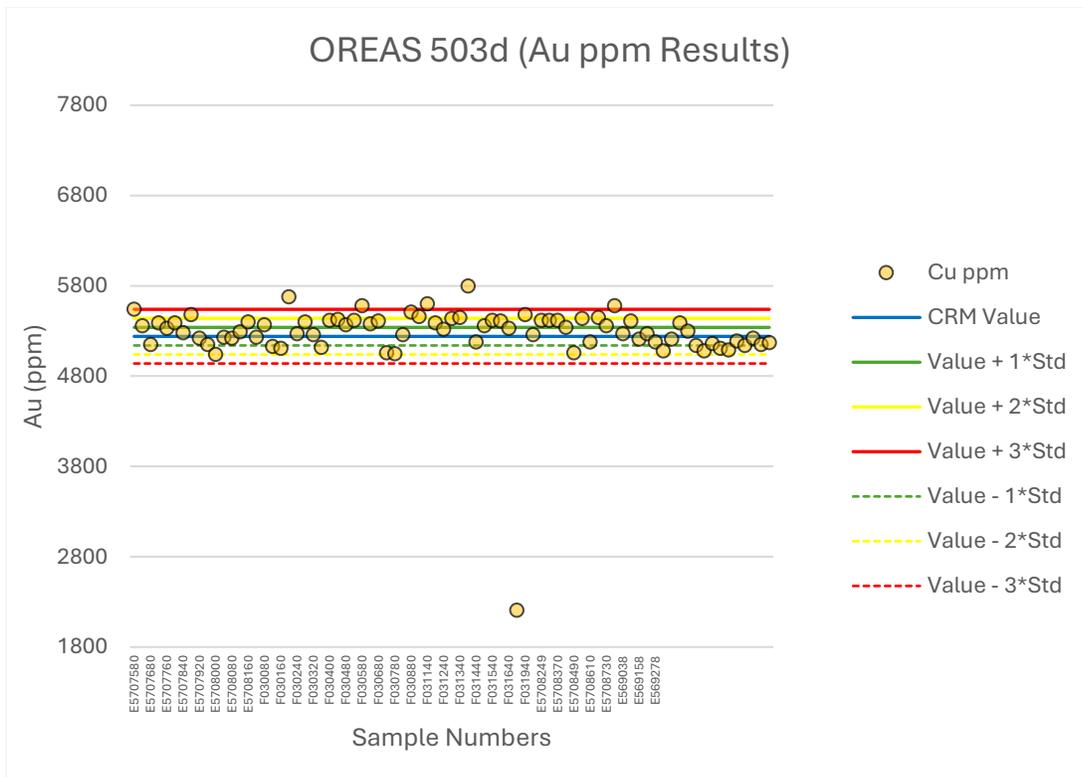


Figure 34: Graph of copper assay results from the OREAS 503d reference samples

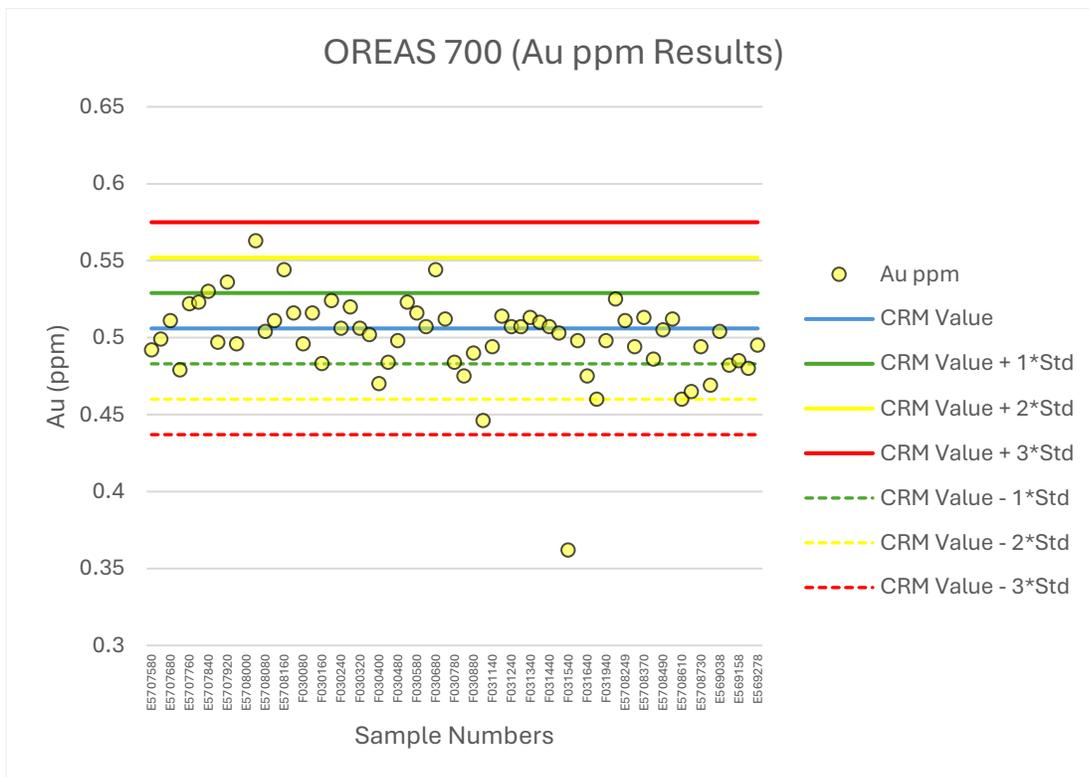


Figure 35: Graph of gold assay results from the OREAS 700 reference samples

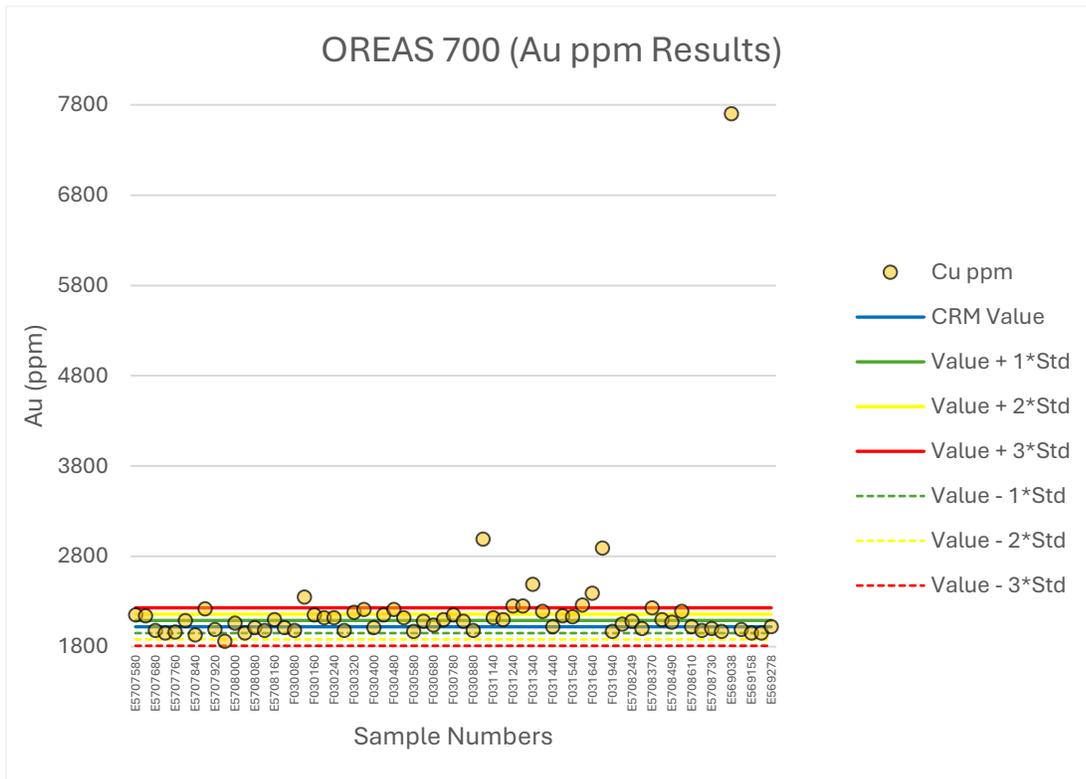


Figure 36: Graph of copper assay results from the OREAS 700 reference samples

Analysis of the 2022-2023 drilling QAQC data, the graphical trend show a high level of consistency for the three standards sent to the Actlabs results do indicate that no major assay contamination issues as associated with the 2022/2023 sampling process.

However, there were several samples record outside of three standard deviations, including sample F030940 with value of 2990 ppm cu, F031680 with value of 2890 ppm Cu and the largest outlier, sample E569048 which recorded a value of 7700. These samples may have been incorrectly recorded/submitted by the logging geologists that submitted the samples and should be omitted from the dataset. In addition, several gold CRMs returned values above or below three standard deviations. This is cause for caution, however the program was focused on copper and thus the results of the gold CRMs are of lesser importance for this program nor do they show any systematic bias that would be cause for concern.

A total of 145 blanks were submitted to Actlabs for analysis during the 2022/2023 drilling program.



Graphical analysis of the 145 samples blank samples submitted indicate that assay results came in below or at the detection limit in most cases. Therefore, it appears that Actlabs sample preparation was well conducted and minimal contamination or other errors were introduced during sample preparation.

One note, sample F031990 failed QAQC checks for copper, returning an assay a value of 6130 ppm copper. Samples E5707970 and E5707990 both failed QAQC checks for Gold with values of 0.27 and 0.22ppm Au respectively. With these few outliers, it is assumed that the failed blank samples were most likely mislabelled by the logging geologist and incorrectly submitted/recorded as a blank.

A total of 100 core duplicates were taken during the 2022/2023 drilling program. Figures 42 and 43 display the results of the duplicate sampling.

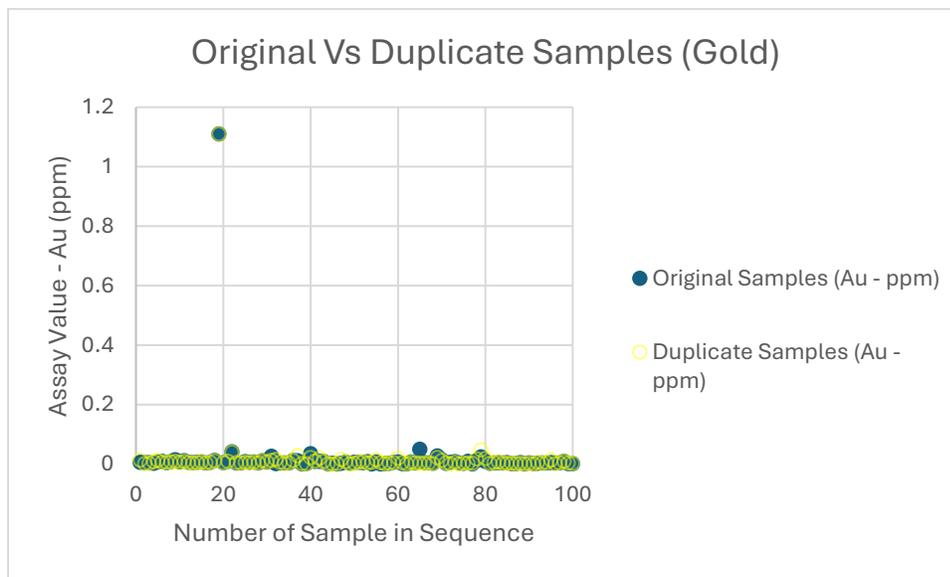


Figure 39: Graph showing direct comparison between the original and duplicate gold assay of the 2022/2023 drilling program

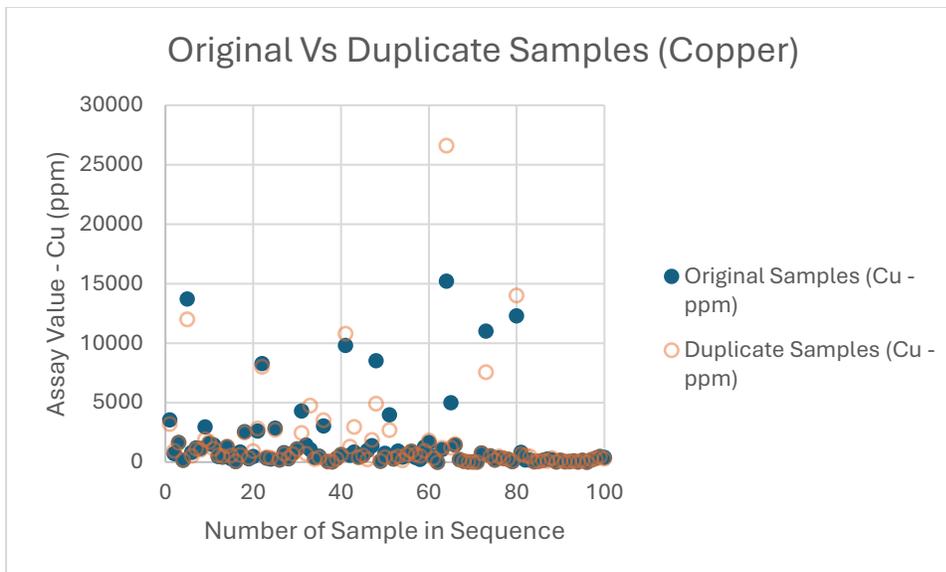


Figure 40: Graph showing direct comparison between the original and duplicate copper assay of the 2022/2023 drilling program

The graphical analysis shows that original and duplicate samples demonstrate a reasonable correlation between values however there is still noted variation. This indicates a small degree of nuggety gold/copper in mineralization.

Additional, within the duplicate samples of the dataset there are a number of outliers, notably F030785 and F030825 when comparing copper duplicate values.

As of the effective date of this report, no additional information regarding sample preparation, analyses, and security has been provided on the Copper Road Project. The Author has no reason to believe that the 2022-2023 drill data is not of good quality.

The Author is of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocol used by Copper Road Resources to date is appropriate and adequate for this type of exploration and drilling program.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The following section summarises the data verification procedures that were carried out and completed and documented by the Author for this technical report.

The Author has reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information (MD&A's and news releases) as listed in References. In addition, the Author has reviewed company news releases and MD&A's which are posted on SEDAR (The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) under multiple profiles, including Copper Road Resources, CR Capital Corp, Superior Copper Corporation and Cenit Corporation.

As part of the verification process, the Author has reviewed all geological data and databases using Microsoft Excel and QGIS. Verifications were carried out on drill hole locations, down hole surveys and logging data. The Author conducted verification of the Actlabs analytical certificates and validation of the property's digital database for errors or discrepancies.

In addition, as described below, Jordan Harris, G.I.T. conducted a site visit to Copper Road Property from March 18 to 20, 2024, accompanied by Jeremy Niemi of Sterling Metals and Daniel Shelly, a regional prospector.

## 12.1 Site Visit

From March 18 to 20, 2024, Jordan Harris, G.I.T. visited the Copper Road Property assisting with the site visit as coordinated and under the supervision of the Author in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 regulations as part of the technical review of the Property.

The first day on March 18 involved reviewing logistics with property holders and reviewing historical documentation, and validating data associated with historical assessment reports and previously issued technical reports.

The second day on March 19 involved travelling within the site boundary, which was heavily snow covered, which mandated the use of snow machines to travel on the roadways. Snow machines were used to access and validate the locations of the 2023 Jogran Porphyry drill collars. Access to the additional target areas, including the Richards Breccia area of 2023 drilling was not able to be completed due to weather conditions.

The final day, March 20th, was spent visiting the core storage area examining drill core from the 2022 and 2023 campaigns. This included the collection of 8 duplicate samples from selected intervals, which were quarter-cut from previously sampled intervals.

The core logging and cutting shacks were located adjacent to a private residence in the Batchawana Bay area and were in ideal condition, with all of the 2022 and 2023 drill core accessible in core racks.

The locations of two drillholes from the 2023 drill campaign, J3201 and J2302, were verified using a hand-held GPS. Both collar coordinates were within +/- of 10m of the recorded location, which is considered reasonable by the Author. Additional observations were made of the drill collars' downhole orientation, which corroborated with the recorded values.

Table 19: Drill holes selected and Re-measured Coordinates

Hole ID of re-measured drill collars	Easting	Northing	Elevation
J2301	681078	5212742	455
J2302	681048	5212728	453



Figure 41: Validation of drill collars J2301 and J2302. The Property was only accessible by snow machine, which prevented reaching the remaining collars drilled in the 2022/2023 program and visiting a number of planned outcrops on the Property.

Mr. Harris visited the core shack which stored the 2022/2023 drill core, located at a private residence in the Batchawana Bay area. Several mineralized intersections were reviewed from a total of 8 holes, including two holes drilled in 2022 (TR22-007 and TR22-008) and six holes drilled in 2023 (JR2301, JR2302, R2301, R2302, R2304 and R2305). All accompanying drill logs and assay certificates were available and visually compared against the mineralized intervals.

A total of 8 check samples were selected from mineralized core intervals from the 2022/2023 drill program. In addition, two CRM reference standards and a gravel blank were included in the batch of reference samples. Selected core samples were cut in quarters from the previously sampled half core. The check/QAQC samples were submitted to Actlabs, at their location in Ancaster, Ontario, for analysis.

Samples were submitted for two assay packages, including Au-Fire Assay (ICPOES 50g)(Code: 1A2-ICP-50g) and Ultratrace 4 acid Digest (Total Digestion ICPOES/ICPMS)(Code: UT-06).

Preliminary results required the use of secondary overlimit analysis for sample 0983007 for the analyte of Copper, owing to a result over the limit of detection of 10,000 ppm from the Ultratrace package (UT-06). Overlimit analysis was completed by QOP Total Assay (Code: 8-4 Acid Total Digestion).

Additional overlimit analysis was needed for sample 0983017 for the analyte of Tungsten, owing to a result over the limit of detection from the Ultratrace package (UT-06). Overlimit analysis was completed by QOP Sodium Peroxide (Code: 8-Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICP-OES)

Figure 42 displays core before and after being sampled during the site visit completed in 2024. The check samples were taken by quartering core over the original sample intervals.



Figure 42: Sample of hole TR22-008, sample E5708011 (48-49m) showing the interval before and after check sampling.



Figure 43: Core racks containing drillcore from 2022-2023 drilling campaign, located at private residence in the Batchawana Bay area.

The Author completed a second site visit in association with this Technical Report between May 16<sup>th</sup> and May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2024. The objectives of the site visit were to review drill core from recent and historical drilling campaigns, review access to the Property, review various outcrop locations, and visit the historical mine sites. This site visit validated the work conducted by Jordan Harris, GIT, during his March site visit, which was conducted under the guidance of the Author.

## 12.2 Quality Control Analysis

Results of the analyses of the verification samples is presented in Table 26 and indicate through the independent sampling of core, that the Author can confirm the presence of the copper, silver and gold mineralization reported from historical exploration.

Table 20: Assay result verification for drill core (quarter core) samples collected on the Copper Road Project

2024 Sample Number	Original Sample Number	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)	Original Assays Recorded
983007	E5708011	TR22-008	48	49	0.033	33.7	15800	103	10.5	0.015 ppm Au, 24.2 ppm Ag, 15000 ppm Cu, 124 ppm Mo, 7 ppm W
983008	E5707722	TR22-007	12.5	14	0.011	4.9	3000	17	1.3	0.018 ppm Au, 5.59 ppm Ag, 4020 ppm Cu, 93.1 ppm Mo, 17.5 ppm W
983009	E5708427	J2301	203	204	0.026	0.9	1840	2	0.7	0.026 ppm Au, 1 ppm Ag, 2060 ppm Cu, 4 ppm Mo, 18.2 ppm W
983010	E5708692	J2302	92	93.04	0.03	1.7	3920	119	5.7	0.057 ppm Au, 1.8 ppm Ag, 4390 ppm Cu, 124 ppm Mo, 5.6 ppm W
983011	569080	R2301	119	120.1	0.025	0.4	1860	3	0.2	0.058 ppm Au, 0.5 ppm Ag, 1920 ppm Cu, 7 ppm Mo, 220 ppm W
983012	569088	R2302	37.55	38.05	0.093	0.4	5400	< 1	0.2	0.925 ppm Au, 1.1 ppm Ag, 10500 ppm Cu, 0.5 ppm Mo, 0.6 ppm W
983013	569270	R2305	74.32	75	0.031	0.9	4130	< 1	0.2	0.024 ppm Au, 1.9 ppm Ag, 7740 ppm Cu, 0.5 ppm Mo, 0.2 ppm W
983014	569175	R2304	80	81	0.069	2.5	9100	19	0.6	0.049 ppm Au, 3.4 ppm Ag, 9430 ppm Cu, 18 ppm Mo, 0.7 ppm W
983015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	< 0.02	< 0.3	15	< 1	0.2	Atlantic Silica - Quartz Gravel Blank
983016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.675	1.4	5270	361	2.9	OREAS 503d - Au-Cu-Mo Standard*
983017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.507	0.5	1920	63	11000	OREAS 700 - Au-Cu-W Standard**

\* Certified values OREAS 503d: 0.666ppm Au (1SD: 0.015, Method: Pb Fire Assay), 1.34ppm Ag (1SD: 0.066, Method: 4-Acid Digestion), 5240ppm Cu (1SD: 100, Method: 4-Acid Digestion), 348ppm Mo (1SD: 10, Method: 4-Acid Digestion), 3.47ppm W (1SD: 0.286, Method: 4-Acid Digestion)

\*\* Certified values OREAS 700: 0.506ppm Au (1SD: 0.023, Method: Pb Fire Assay), 2020ppm Cu (1SD: 70, Method: 4-Acid Digestion), 81 ppm Mo (1SD: 7.5, Method: 4-Acid Digestion), 11300ppm W (1SD: 250, Method: Borate Fusion XRF)

Within the 2024 submission of check samples, the author submitted for analysis three CRM standards, including one Blank, one OREAS 503d standard and one OREAS 700 standard. Both standards performed satisfactorily for their respective primary metals (copper and gold).

Additionally, the blank performed satisfactorily, reporting 15 ppm copper and below detection limit for gold and silver.

Figures 48 and 49 demonstrate the correlation between the original and check samples.

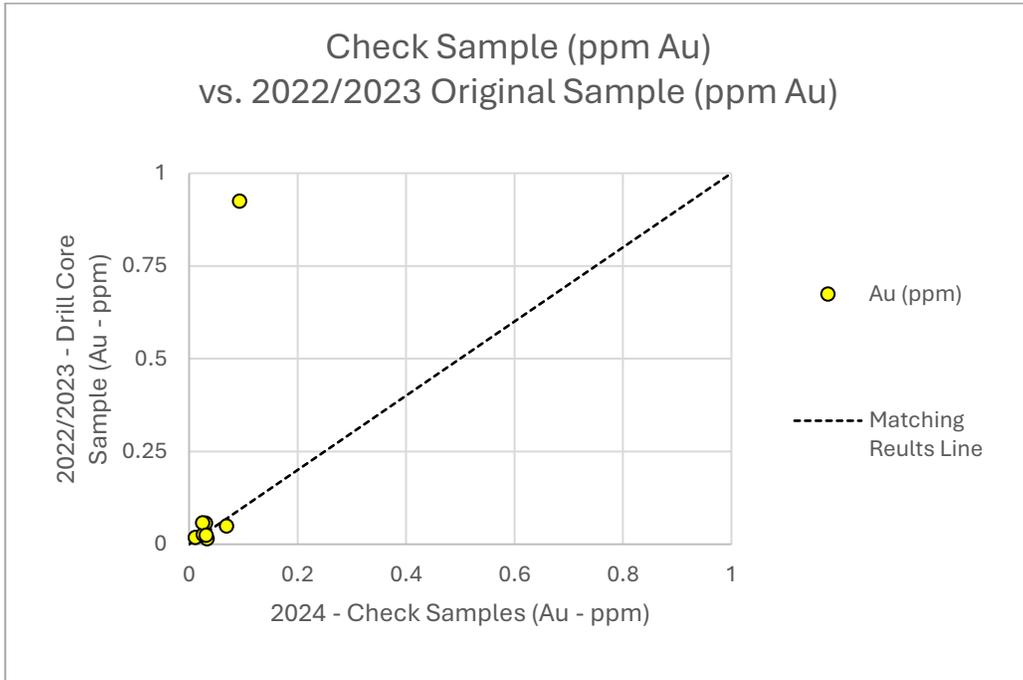


Figure 48: Scatter plot of original Copper Road Resources 2022/2023 drill hole gold assays vs check samples. The solid line represents a 1:1 relationship between samples.

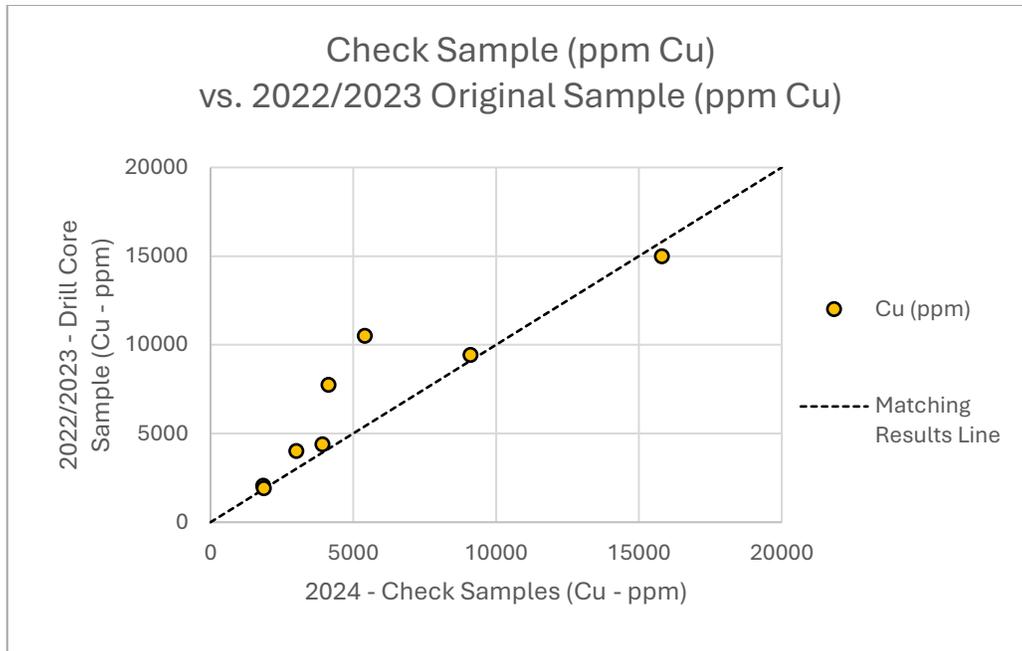


Figure 49: Scatter plot of original Copper Road Resources 2022/2023 drill hole gold assays vs check samples. The solid line represents a 1:1 relationship between samples.

The results of the check samples reasonably replicate those found in the original samples from the property, generally approaching 1:1 correlation. The variance shown between original and verification samples is minor, consistent with the natural variance expected and validates that samples passed verification. It is noted that there is an outlier when comparing the gold concentration of the check samples and original samples from 2023 (0.093 ppm vs. 0.925 ppm). This discrepancy can be explained by the relatively low gold values in the samples and a high likelihood of a possible nugget effect.

It is of the Author's opinion, that based upon the available information, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures for exploration programs completed on the Copper Road Property between 2002 and 2024 have followed industry standard QA/QC protocols. The majority of sampling and drilling programs have incorporated additional QA/QC protocols, including the systematic insertion of blanks and certified reference materials into the sample sequence.

When reviewing the results of the check samples from the 2024 site visit, comparison of assay data has proved the validity of the historical results. Therefore, it is of the Author's determination that the 2022 and 2023 drill programs are of good quality and adequate for the purpose of confirming the presence of significant mineralization on the Property.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Sterling Metals Corp has not completed any mineral processing and metallurgical testing.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No modern Mineral Resource estimates have been completed on the Copper Road Property.

## 15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The reader is cautioned that the Author has not been able to verify the information on the adjacent properties and that the **information on the adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.**

The author of this technical report has been unable to verify this information and the reported mineralization on this outside property is not necessarily indicative of similar mineralization on the Copper Road Property.

Rich Copper Exploration Corp – Tribag Area Project.

Located east of the Copper Road Property within the Batchawana greenstone belt and Precambrian granodiorite to granite, adjacent to the former high grade copper producer (Tribag Mine) with a total of 8 other copper occurrences on property. It includes part of the East Breccia which has a non-43-101 compliant historic resource of 125 million tons @ 0.13 %Cu, 0.03-0.05 %MoS<sub>2</sub>. **Historical estimates should not be relied upon and are presented for historical context purposes only. The author of this report has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as mineral resources and is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources.** The primary target of mineralization on this property is mineralized breccias, including pipe-like bodies that comprise granitic, diabasic and volcanic fragments in a vuggy quartz-carbonate matrix.

Golden Goliath Resources Ltd – Wish Ore Property

Located east of Copper Road Property located within the Batchawana greenstone belt. Historical results include channel samples of up to 9 g/t Au over 1 meter and grab samples up to 27 g/t Au. The primary target of mineralization on this property is vein and shear hosted Archean lode gold.

There are no other significant neighbouring projects near the Property. A map of regional projects adjacent to the Copper Road Property is illustrated in Figure 44.

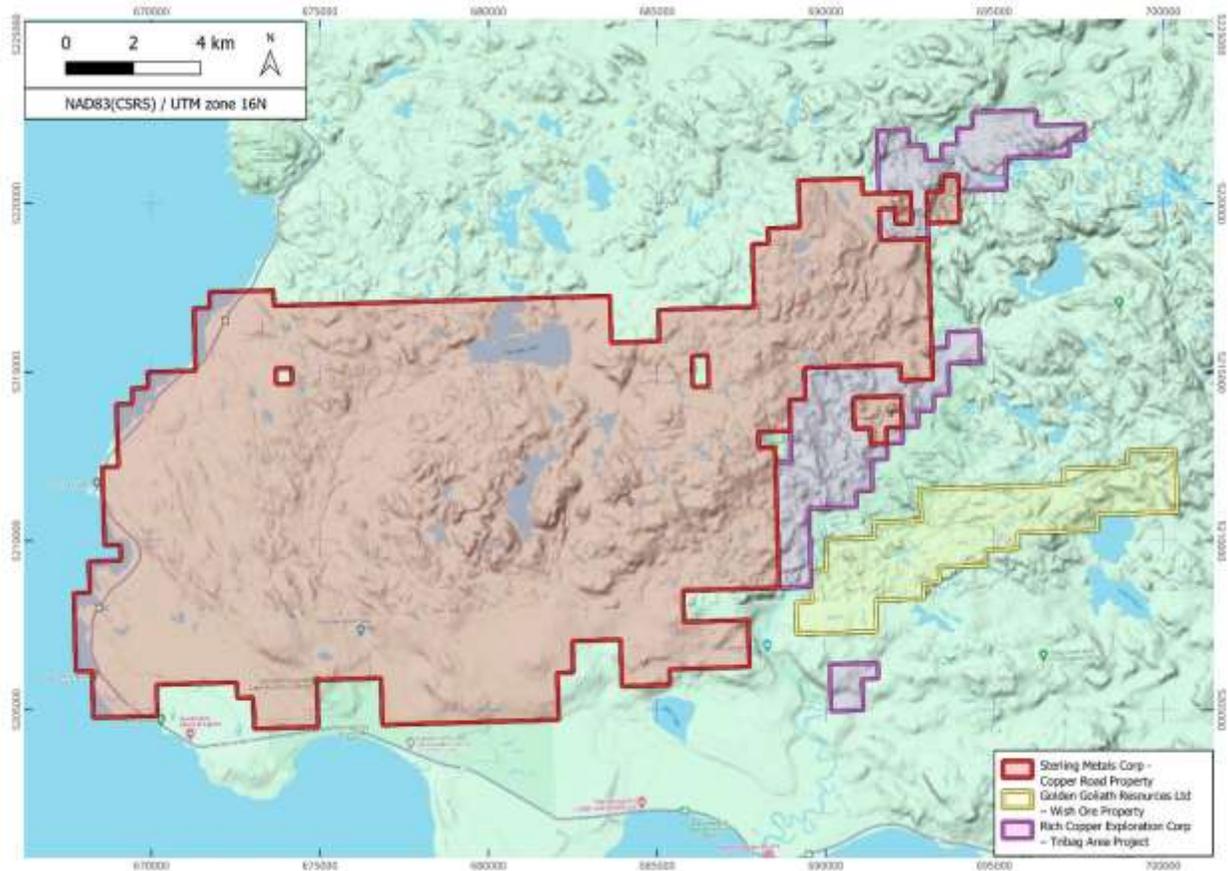


Figure 44: Copper Road Property map showing adjacent properties and projects

## 16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

### First Nations Relations

Holders of unpatented mining rights are instructed by the MNDM to consult and accommodate local first nations having claims to lands as part of their traditional territory. The Batchewana First Nation ('BTM') whose community is located near Sault Saint Marie, claims aboriginal title rights over the Batchewana Bay area including the Copper Road Property. Hudson River Minerals Ltd., which was the immediate previous holder of the Glenrock Gold portion of the Property, had to abandon its exploration program on their claims in 2011 due to a dispute with the BTM.

However, historic operators including Superior Copper Corporation, CR Capital, Stone Gold Inc and Copper Road Resources have successfully negotiated for exploration rights. On the Copper Road Property, multiple agreements have been completed with the first nations groups, including the granting of their exploration permits compliant with the Ontario Mining Act active until 2025-2026.

The Qualified Person is not aware of any other relevant data, information or explanation that would make this report understandable or not misleading.

## 17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the history of the Copper Road Property, multiple programs of both mining and exploration have successfully demonstrated the presence and importance of several styles of economically significant mineralization within the region. Historical mining at both the Tribag Mine and the Coppercorp Mine, which was economically viable in the past, indicate the potential for economically significant concentrations of mineralization within the land package. The number of base and precious metals occurrences that have been found outside of the areas of historic mining, coupled with meaningful drill results from the 2023/2023 drilling campaigns, indicate the potential for more discoveries.

The most interesting and advanced current targets are: the Richards Breccia, with up to 1.12% Cu over 36.39 m and 0.879% Cu over 50.17 m in the most recent drilling campaign; the Jogran porphyry, with lower grades but over equally meaningful widths in recent drilling including 0.168% Cu over 44.12 m; and the Tribag Mine area, with high grades but over narrower widths in recent drilling including 0.92% Cu over 9 m. The Glenrock gold area is also an interesting and underexplored target associated with numerous gold occurrences in prospecting, trenching, and drilling.

The Copper Road Project has a number of underexplored and untested targets, along with areas of historic mining that are open for expansion. Historical and modern exploration has indicated that there is potential for additional discoveries, but further drilling is required to delineate the extent and continuity of this potential. There is no certainty that additional exploration will define Mineral Resources, but it is the Author's opinion that potential exists which warrants further work at the Project.

## 18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Author recommends a two-phase program to effectively and efficiently explore the Project.

### Phase One

Owing to the fact that the Project covers a very large area (approximately 25,118 hectares), has both an extensive history of mining and exploration, a number of copper and gold showings at surface, and is now finally consolidated under a single owner, the Author recommends starting with a significant compilation and re-interpretation of historical data. The review of the technical data for this Report indicates that much of the early work has yet to be incorporated into a modern dataset, and much of this historical work would still be valid and useful for target generation. All available historical exploration work must be compiled, digitized if needed, and validated. This work will serve as a foundation for interpretations which underpin targeting for future drilling. In addition, it is recommended that a proper regional geological interpretation and targeting study be carried out.

The Company should conduct a methodical field program to confirm and validate locations of historical work and the availability of drill core and other records of prior exploration activities. With

a long history of exploration and significant changes to data positioning (GPS versus local grid spotting) it is important to accurately locate exploration data, particularly drillhole collars and ground geophysical grids. In addition, there is a high probability of human-introduced data location errors from coordinate transformations from multiple local grids to a common UTM coordinate system.

Given the size of the Project and the relative lack of exposed outcrop, a high resolution airborne magnetic survey should be conducted. This survey would assist with structural and geological interpretations and is particularly useful for targeting porphyry-type or intrusion-related mineralization systems, which have been found on the Property in the past. Government-flown LiDAR which exists over much of the Project area, in conjunction with the new airborne magnetic survey, should be interpreted with a focus on the structural framework and would also aid in identifying areas of outcropping rocks.

Once targets and areas of interest have been identified they should be sampled and potentially trenched to provide important structural and geochemical data to aid in effective drill targeting.

It is also recommended that a secure facility for core logging be prepared on or in the vicinity of the Project to log available historical core. This facility could be used for field programs and for future drill programs.

Following the Author’s technical review and site visit, it is also recommended that Sterling re-visit the drill core from 2022/2023, where it was noted that some high grade mineralization (>1% Cu) was identified in very discrete samples without any additional samples taken at the margins of the high grade material. Re-logging and additional sampling of the recent drillcore, along with available historical drill core in areas of interest, is recommended. This may provide longer intercepts of mineralization and also aid in understanding the geochemical alteration processes that resulted in the deposition of the mineralization.

## Phase Two

The Phase Two work recommendations are contingent upon successful target generation and data validation from the Phase One work recommendations. The second recommended exploration phase mainly involves testing and ideally validating targets generated from Phase One. The Author recommends flying airborne LiDAR and orthophoto surveys over areas of interest at a high resolution of at least 50 cm per pixel, in order to obtain structural data and also identify areas of potential outcrop. Following this, additional prospecting and possibly trenching is recommended. Provided the targets at this stage remain robust, a 2,000 metre diamond drilling campaign is recommended.

Table 21: Cost estimate for the recommended exploration program (Phase 1)

Phase 1 Budget	Unit	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Total Cost (\$CAD)
Compilation of and digitizing historical data	hour	250	\$100.00	\$25,000.00

Re-analysis of 2022 and 2023, Completing "shouldering samples" 1m on either side of mineralization.	person-day	20	\$500.00	\$10,000.00
High resolution airborne magnetics	Contract	1	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00
Surface sampling and trenching, Drill Target Generation	person-day	200	\$500.00	\$100,000.00
Core shack construction/preparation	person-day	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Interpretation of data and target definition and ranking	hour	150	\$100.00	\$25,000.00
Multi-Element Geochemical assays + Au Fire Assay	Sample	200	\$60.00	\$12,000.00
<b>Total Phase 1</b>				<b>\$497,000.00</b>

Table 22: Cost estimate for the recommended exploration program (Phase 2)

<b>Phase 2 Budget</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>	<b>Cost/Unit</b>	<b>Total Cost (\$CAD)</b>
High-res 50cm LiDAR and Orthophotos	Contract	1	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Diamond drilling on generated targets	meter	2000	\$450.00	\$900,000.00
Surface sampling and trenching	person-day	100	\$500.00	\$50,000.00
Multi-Element Geochemical assays + Au Fire Assay	Sample	1100	\$60.00	\$66,000.00
<b>Total Phase 2</b>				<b>\$1,066,000.00</b>

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## 20.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This report, titled “Technical Report on the Copper Road Property”, dated April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024 and prepared for Sterling Metals Corp, was completed and signed by the following author:

Signed at Toronto, Ontario  
April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024

” Kelly Malcolm, P.Geo.” (signed)  
Kelly Malcolm, P.Geo.  
Consulting Geologist

301-217 Queen Street West, Toronto, ON, M5V 0R2  
email: [kmalcolm@genericgeo.ca](mailto:kmalcolm@genericgeo.ca)



## Appendix 1 Certificate of Author

I, Kelly Malcolm, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with a business address of 301-217 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario.
2. I am the Author responsible for the preparation of the Report entitled " Technical Report on the Copper Road Property " and dated April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: h.B.Sc. Geology and B.A. Economics from Laurentian University, 2014.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (No. 2864) and a member in good standing.
5. I have worked in the mining and exploration industry for approximately 10 years and have been involved in mineral exploration for base and precious metals throughout multiple provinces in Canada, including Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland & Labrador, and New Brunswick.
6. 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, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. My most recent personal inspection of the Property occurred between May 16<sup>th</sup> and May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2024.
8. I am responsible for all sections of this Technical Report.
9. I am independent, as defined in section 1.5 of NI 43-101, of both Sterling Metals and the Vendor.
10. I have had no prior involvement with the Property which is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and have prepared the Technical Report in compliance with the Instrument.
12. At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

## Appendix 2 – Schedule of Mineral Claims

Claim Number	Registration Date	Due Date	Mining Claim Type	Holder
100362	2018-04-10	2024-07-07	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
101936	2018-04-10	2024-12-15	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102254	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102273	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102274	2018-04-10	2024-08-06	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102341	2018-04-10	2024-07-07	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102390	2018-04-10	2025-02-25	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102396	2018-04-10	2024-06-15	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102397	2018-04-10	2024-06-15	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102403	2018-04-10	2024-07-04	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102443	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102444	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102464	2018-04-10	2024-07-07	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
102465	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103019	2018-04-10	2024-06-26	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103020	2018-04-10	2025-02-25	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103025	2018-04-10	2024-07-28	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103026	2018-04-10	2024-06-01	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103140	2018-04-10	2024-07-28	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103141	2018-04-10	2024-07-28	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103201	2018-04-10	2024-08-04	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103361	2018-04-10	2024-08-06	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103509	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103877	2018-04-10	2024-08-04	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
103878	2018-04-10	2024-08-04	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104080	2018-04-10	2025-02-25	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104081	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104082	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104125	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104147	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104368	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104392	2018-04-10	2024-06-26	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104423	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104476	2018-04-10	2025-02-26	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104499	2018-04-10	2024-07-07	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104566	2018-04-10	2024-05-31	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104584	2018-04-10	2024-08-04	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104585	2018-04-10	2024-07-02	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104586	2018-04-10	2024-07-02	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104683	2018-04-10	2025-01-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
104985	2018-04-10	2024-07-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
105916	2018-04-10	2024-10-02	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
106303	2018-04-10	2024-08-06	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
106564	2018-04-10	2024-08-06	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
107214	2018-04-10	2024-08-06	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
107968	2018-04-10	2024-08-06	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
108112	2018-04-10	2024-12-03	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
109717	2018-04-10	2024-06-11	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
109718	2018-04-10	2024-06-11	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
110815	2018-04-10	2024-06-26	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
110816	2018-04-10	2024-06-26	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111110	2018-04-10	2024-05-30	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111111	2018-04-10	2024-05-30	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111112	2018-04-10	2024-05-30	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111369	2018-04-10	2024-05-30	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111387	2018-04-10	2024-05-27	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111552	2018-04-10	2024-05-30	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111901	2018-04-10	2024-05-30	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
111902	2018-04-10	2024-05-30	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
112755	2018-04-10	2024-06-08	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
112756	2018-04-10	2024-06-08	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
112890	2018-04-10	2024-07-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
113149	2018-04-10	2024-12-31	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
113434	2018-04-10	2025-01-14	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
117330	2018-04-10	2024-07-02	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
117557	2018-04-10	2024-05-31	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
118326	2018-04-10	2024-06-26	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
118441	2018-04-10	2024-07-28	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.

































866703	2023-11-09	2025-11-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
866704	2023-11-09	2025-11-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
866705	2023-11-09	2025-11-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
866706	2023-11-09	2025-11-09	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
872438	2023-12-22	2025-12-22	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
872439	2023-12-22	2025-12-22	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.
872440	2023-12-22	2025-12-22	Single Cell Mining Claim	(100) COPPER ROAD RESOURCES INC.

## Appendix 3 – Activation Laboratories Analytical Certificates (2024 – QAQC Verification)