43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

ARTHUR LAKE PROPERTY

Located Near Vanderhoof British Columbia
Ominica Mining Division
TRIM Sheets 093F058, 093F059
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 408500E 5938400N

For

Millbank Mining Corp.
Suite 503 – 905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1L6

By

Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Plateau Minerals Corp.

January 31, 2021

CERTIFICATE & DATE – Robert A. (Bob) Lane

I, Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am the president of Plateau Minerals Corp., a mineral exploration consulting company with an office located at 3000-18th Street, Vernon, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1990 with a M.Sc. in Geology.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration #18993) and have been a member in good standing since 1992.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990 and have more than 30 years of experience investigating a number of mineral deposit types, including copper porphyry and related deposits, and rare earth element properties, primarily in British Columbia.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional organization, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
6. I spent 1 day on the Arthur Lake property: October 23, 2020.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report entitled "**43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE ARTHUR LAKE PROPERTY**" with an Effective Date of January 31, 2021.
8. I am independent of Millbank Mining Corp. (the "issuer") applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I hold no direct or indirect interest in the Arthur Lake Property.
9. I am independent the laboratories used to analyze the samples from the Property.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not disclosed in the report which, by its omission, would make the report misleading.
11. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief at the effective date, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 8th of February, 2021**:**

"signed and sealed"

____

Signature of Qualified Person
Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.

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1. SUMMARY

Millbank Mining Corp. (Millbank) holds a 100% interest in the Arthur Lake property (the "property"), acquired by staking. The road accessible property consists of three claim units totaling 1049.5 hectares and lies 54 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, in the Lakes District in the central part of the province.

Regionally, Arthur Lake lies in an area of low relief and poor outcrop exposure. The area is predominantly underlain by an Early Mesozoic to Tertiary succession of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and by Cretaceous to Tertiary plutons. The Arthur Lake property is underlain by undivided volcanic rocks of the early to middle Jurassic Hazelton Group and by felsic volcanics of the Eocene to Oligocene Ootsa Lake Group. Limited historic detailed mapping with the southern portion of the claim block identified three units: an orange to tan coloured tuff, sometimes rhyolitic, a fine to medium tuff; a maroon coloured, coarse clastic volcanic rock; and a medium-grained granitic intrusive.

Historic rock sampling on the property identified a number of grab samples assaying from a low of 8 ppm Cu to a maximum of 24,800 ppm Cu, with 10 samples assaying in excess of 2200 ppm Cu. These samples loosely defined a northwest-southeast trending copper enrichment zone measuring 1800 metres north-south by 500 metres east-west.

The 2020 Millbank exploration program, which consisted of the collection of 679 grid-based soil samples and 5 rock samples, identified three copper or copper/multi-element soil anomalies:

- Copper Enrichment Anomaly: primarily a copper soil anomaly that coincides with, and has the same approximate dimensions as, the historic copper enrichment zone,
- Granitic Plug Anomaly: a somewhat concentric anomalous copper-silver-iron-zinc soil anomaly that measures approximately 450 metres north-south by 370 metres east-west and is centered on a small granitic plug, and
- Southwest Anomaly: a strong multi-element soil anomaly in the southwest corner of the soil grid measuring 900 metres east-west by 400 metres north-south. The anomaly is open to the south and to the west.

The 2020 Arthur Lake exploration program met with considerable success for a grass roots exploration program. Further exploration on the property is warranted to more fully determine its potential to host a copper porphyry deposit.

The recommended follow-up program consists of 570 line-kilometres of drone magnetic survey and 16 line-kilometres of grid-based Induced Polarization and Resistivity surveys to evaluate the three copper/multi-element soil anomalies as follows:

- Copper Enrichment Anomaly: five 1600 metre east-west lines spaced at 200 metres at southern end, and four 1200 metre east-west lines spaced at 200 metres at the northern end,
- Granitic Plug Anomaly: the same five 1600 metre east-west lines spaced at 200 metres and two 1400 metre north-south lines at 400 metres,
- Southwest Anomaly: five 1200 metre north-south lines spaced at 200 metres.

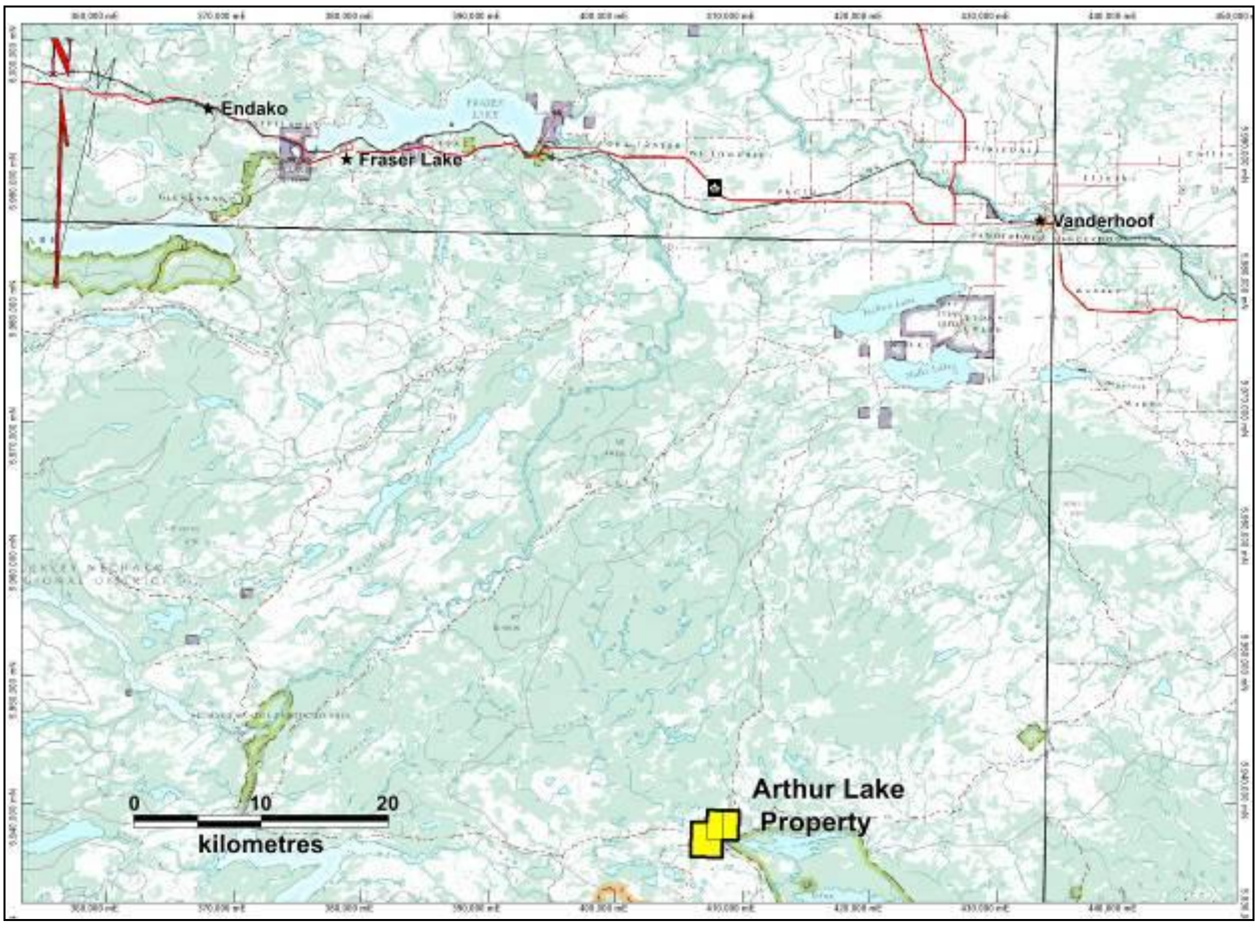
Total cost of the proposed 2021 exploration program is estimated at $210,000 as detailed in Table 6.

2. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to document the 2020 exploration program to support the application of Millbank Mining Corp. for listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The author searched the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Database for any historical exploration completed in the area. This exploration is documented in the History Section with the references found in the Reference Section.

The author completed a one-day site inspection of the property on October 23, 2020, to verify the progress of the soil sampling program and to examine some exposed bedrock.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 1: Arthur Lake Property Location

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Robert A. (Bob) Lane (the QP) for Millbank Mining Corp. The information, conclusions, and opinions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the QP at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Millbank Mining Corp. and other third-party sources.

For the purpose of this report, the QP has relied on ownership information provided by Millbank Mining Corp. The QP has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Arthur Lake property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Arthur Lake property lies on TRIM claim sheet 093F058 and 093F059, which lies on portions of National Topographic System map sheets 093F in the Omenica Mining Division. The property consists of three claims totaling 1049.49 hectares. The geographic center of the property is approximately 408500E 5938400N in UTM ZONE 10 in map datum NAD 83.

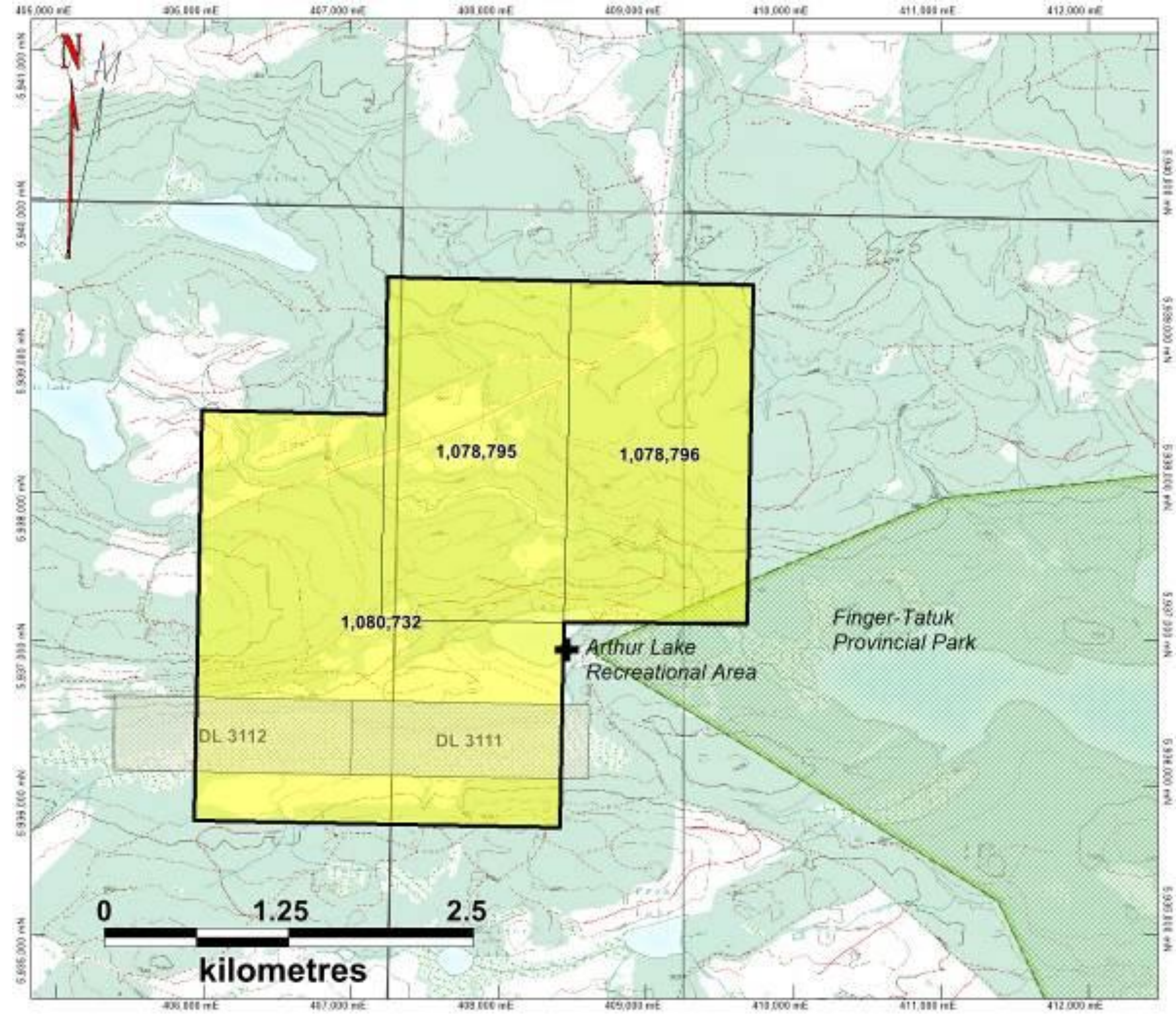
The claims are registered in the name of Millbank Mining Corp. who hold a 100% interest. The claims are not subject to any underlying royalty as Millbank acquired them by staking.

Table 1: List of Mineral Tenures

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1078795	Arthur One	287557 (100%)	093F	2020/SEP/21	2021/SEP/21	288.00
1078796	Arthur Two	287557 (100%)	093F	2020/SEP/21	2021/SEP/21	288.00
1080732	Arthur Three	287557 (100%)	093F	2021/JAN/25	2022/JAN/25	518.49
						1094.49

In British Columbia, mineral titles establish subsurface rights to the owner for minerals (base and precious metals) as outlined in the BC Mineral Tenure Act. The mineral titles are listed in the BC Mineral Titles On-line system (http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/), the boundaries of which are predetermined by geographically defined cells conforming to a provincial mineral titles grid system. Neither the claim nor a property boundary has been surveyed or marked on the ground, nor is this required for resolution of property issues.

Retention of the property requires filing of a Statement of Work with the BC Mineral Titles system that reflects expenditures on qualifying exploration and development work. On the basis of legislation in the Mineral Tenure Act the required work must amount to a minimum of $5/ha/year for first 2 years the claims are held, and then $10/ha/year for the next 2 years, $15/ha/year for the next 2 years and finally $20/ha/year for each subsequent year. An Assessment Report describing the exploration work completed, including a detailed breakdown of costs must be filed and accepted to support the expenditures.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 2: Arthur Lake Claim Locations

Three different types of surface tenure are located near or cover parts of the Property. The southeast corner of claim 1078796 is covered by Finger-Tatuk Provincial Park effectively sterilizing this small part of the property from further exploration or development. The Arthur Lake Recreational area, a single unit campsite located immediately east of the property, is not expected to affect exploration or development of the property. The southern part of claim 1080732 is covered by district lots DL 3111 and DL 3112. The district lots do not encumber non-mechanical exploration, but the owner of the district lots will be consulted prior to the granting of any permits for mechanical exploration and development.

Notice of Work (NOW) applications are required to permit advanced exploration work such as mechanically-assisted exploration (diamond drilling, trenching) and certain types of geophysical surveys (e.g. IP). The author is unaware of any significant factors that would impede expeditious granting of required permits by BC Ministry of Energy Mine and Petroleum Resources. The author is unaware of other liabilities, environmental or otherwise, on ground covered by the mineral claims making up the Arthur Lake property.

The Arthur Lake property is underlain by Crown land with no known adverse claims to mineral rights, including by aboriginal groups. Logging rights are maintained under Timber

Farm Licenses (TFLs) and roads are considered part of the provincial Forest Service Road network and thus not subject to closure by the TFL owners, except locally during logging operations for safety reasons.

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

5.1. ACCESS

The Arthur Lake property is located approximately 54 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, in the Lakes District of central British Columbia. Access to the property is provided by the Kluskus Forest Service Road (FSR) originating in Vanderhoof. The eastern edge of the property lies at approximately kilometre 56 along the Kluskus FSR and the road cuts through the northwestern section of the property.

5.2. CLIMATE

The climate is typical of the central interior, with relatively long, cold winters and short, damp summers. At Vanderhoof average daily temperatures in winter are -10 to -15°C and in the summer around +15°C with annual rainfall and snowfall averaging 30cm and 190cm, respectively. Depending on the type of exploration, the field season generally runs from late April to early November.

5.3. LOCAL RESOURCES

Central British Columbia has a history of mining activity. Supplies and general labour are available from the towns of Fort St. James, Vanderhoof, Burns Lake, Houston, Smithers or Prince George. The closest well-serviced airport is in Prince George and experienced labour can be brought in from other parts of the province. Diamond drilling equipment is available in Burns Lake, Prince George or Smithers.

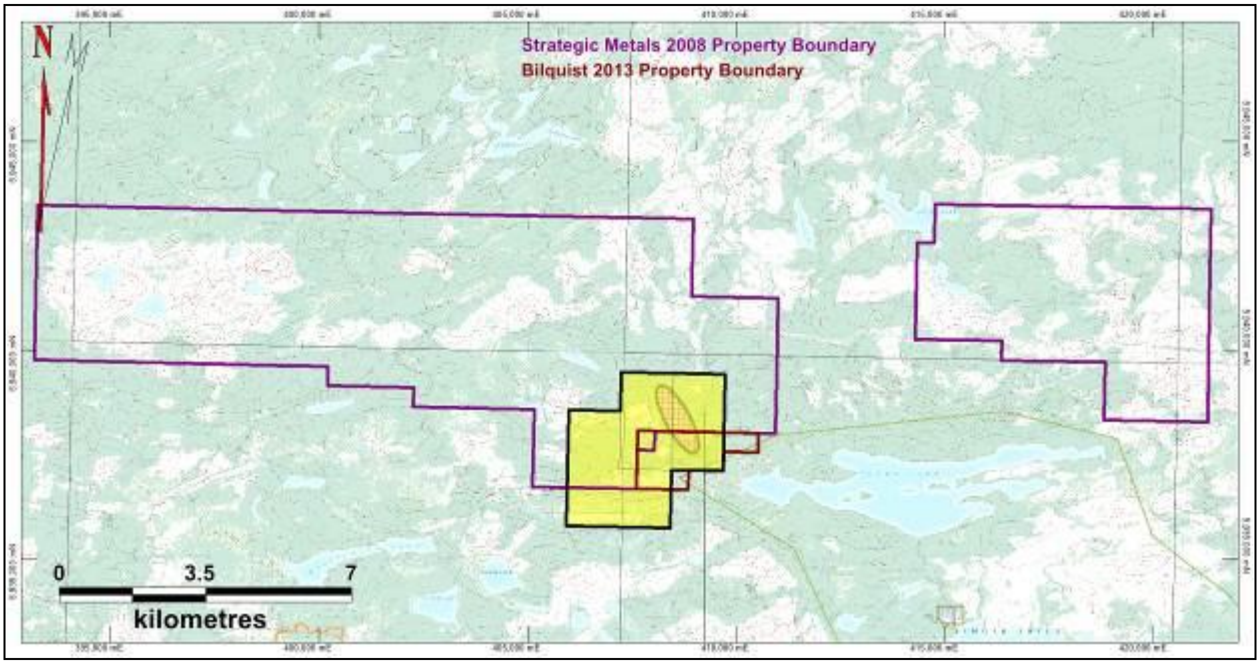
There is abundant water available for exploration activities.

5.4. INFRASTRUCTURE

The Arthur Lake property is located approximately 54 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof. There is no infrastructure on the Property; because of its close proximity to Vanderhoof, an exploration or mining workforce could reside offsite. Vanderhoof has electric power, internet service, health facilities, road building equipment and other services including a small airport, albeit one with no scheduled commercial flights. Should a discovery be made and development proceed, surface rights for a mining operation would need to be obtained from the provincial government. Necessary electric power would either need to be brought to the site or some type of onsite power generation would be required.

5.5. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is located in the Interior Plateau physiographic province and within the watersheds of the Nechako and Chilako rivers. This area is characterized by rolling hills that are surrounded by broad, often poorly drained valleys with many small lakes. Local elevations range from about 1000 to 1250m above sea level. The area has been extensively glaciated with the main ice movement from west-southwest to east-northeast. Outcrop is rare and till cover typically ranges from 1 to more than 20m thick. The Property is well-vegetated and lies within or near areas of active logging. A high proportion of trees in this area have been infected by Pine beetles.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 3: Areas of Recorded Historic Exploration, Arthur Lake Property

6. HISTORY

The Nechako Plateau has a long exploration history dating back to the 1960's. The Plateau has been explored first for porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization and later for gold after work by the British Columbia Geological Survey in the late 1980's to early 1990's found the geology, structure and setting was similar to the gold producing regions in the basin and range structural province in Nevada.

A review of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources MINFILE database and the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report database documents two exploration programs on the ground underlying the current Arthur Lake property (Figure 3). Strategic Metals Ltd. ("Strategic") completed a property wide soil sampling program in 2007 over their Finger Lake project (Wengzynowski, 2008) and Ron Bilquist completed a prospecting and sampling program on his Little Bear claim in 2012 (Bilquist, 2013).

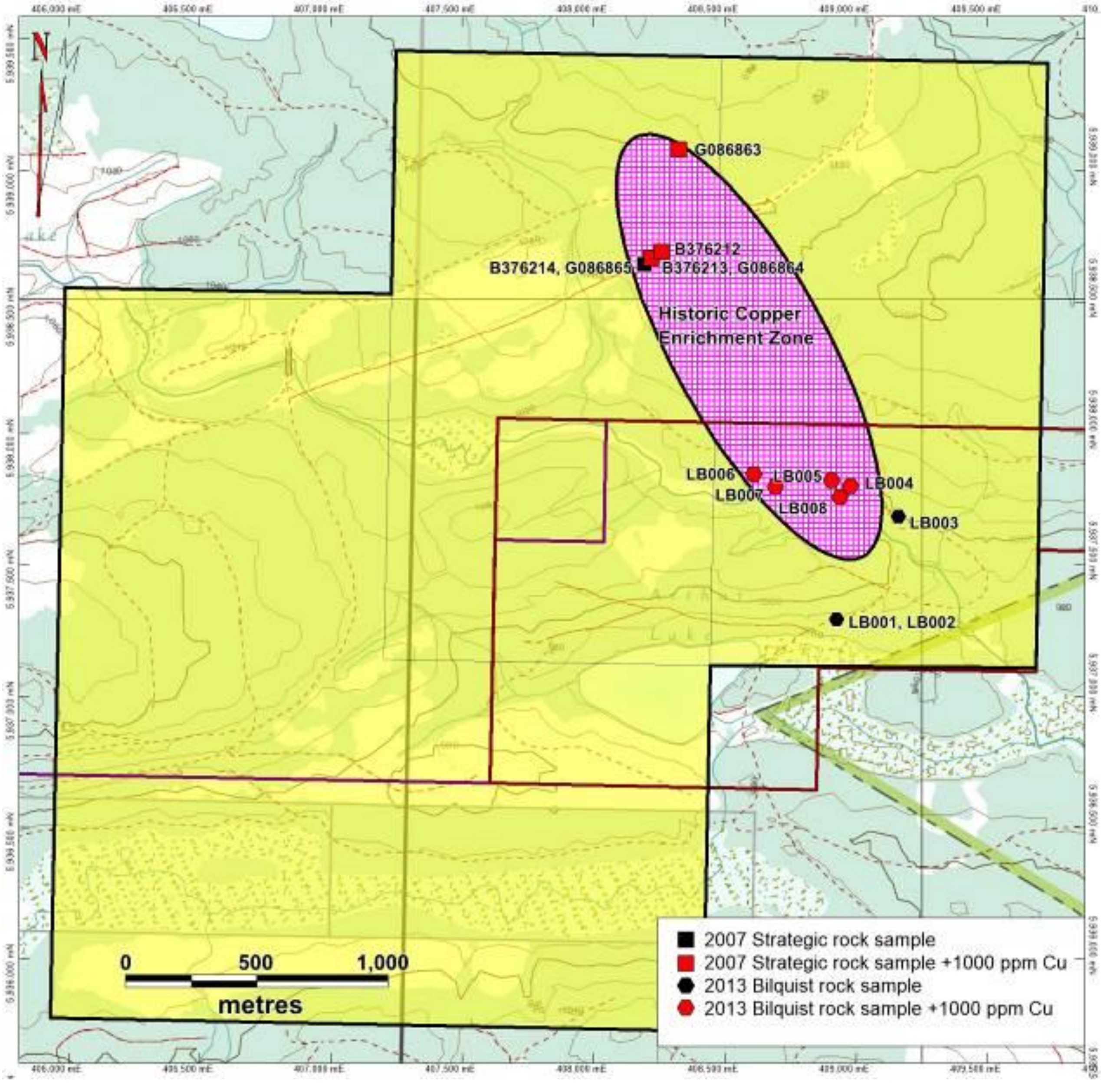
Table 2: Historic Rock Sample Results, Arthur Lake Property

Sample ID	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
B376212	49	24800	1	450	9	2.9
B376213	9	2320	2	10	28	<0.2
B376214	50	87	1	5	11	2.1
G086862	13	3150	37	6	107	1.2
G086863	31	3280	1	2	18	1.1
G086864	41	11400	8	214	-2	1.1
LB001	4.8	42	5.1	12	17	1.9
LB002	8	8	22.9	28	34	4.6
LB003	5.5	222	1.7	9	15	0.7
LB004	6.3	3387	1.7	32	36	2.8
LB005	6.8	6481	1.5	30	41	4.8
LB006	1	2515	0.1	11	121	0.5
LB007	2.4	2211	0.3	18	156	0.9
LB008	0.5	>10000	1.1	4	78	0.7

Along with soil sampling, Strategic also undertook some prospecting that included the collection of a number of rock samples, six of which lie within the present Arthur Lake property boundary (prefixed by "B" or "G" in Table 2). Five of the six samples returned values greater than 2000 parts per million (ppm) copper, ranging from 2320 ppm to 1.14% and 2.48% copper. All samples are assumed to be grab rock samples. There were no rock descriptions given for the "B" series samples in the assessment report, and there is no description for sample G086862. Sample G086863 is described as a grab sample over 4 metres from the edge of road, showing silica-chrysocolla(?) + malachite. Sample G086864 is described as an orange-brown weathering intrusive with <4mm weakly laminated pyrite (Wengzynowski, 2008).

Bilquist (2013) collected eight samples during a 2012 prospecting program on his Little Bear claim (prefixed by "LB" in Table 2). Five of the eight samples returned copper values greater than 2000 ppm, ranging from 2211 to >10,000 Cu. All samples are assumed to be grab rock samples. A follow-up over limit analysis was not completed for the >10,000 ppm copper sample. Sample LB004 was described as a rhyolite or tuff with black copper stain and quartz. Sample LB005 was described as a medium pink tuff with malachite and pyrite. Samples LB006, LB007 and LB008 were described as maroon-coloured coarse-grained volcaniclastic rocks with malachite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite(?).

The results from these two programs crudely defined a 500 metre by 1800 metre area of elevated copper values in bedrock, as shown by the ellipse in Figure 4.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 4: Historic Rock Sample Locations, Arthur Lake Property

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following summary of the regional geology is taken from Pryor (2019). The Arthur Lake property lies within the Nechako Plateau, a physiographic region lying principally within the Stikine terrane; it is bound to the west by the Coast Plutonic Complex and to the east by the Cache Creek terrane. The Stikine terrane is an accreted island arc composed of Devonian to Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

7.1. Regional Geology

In the Nechako Plateau, rocks of the Stikine terrane include Triassic black shale and siltstone that are overlain unconformably by pyroxene-phyric basalt flows, volcanic sandstone, conglomerate and tuffaceous conglomerate of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Hazelton Group also includes subaerial facies consisting of rhyolite tuff and, less commonly, flows and variegated red-green airfall tuff (Diakow et al., 1997).

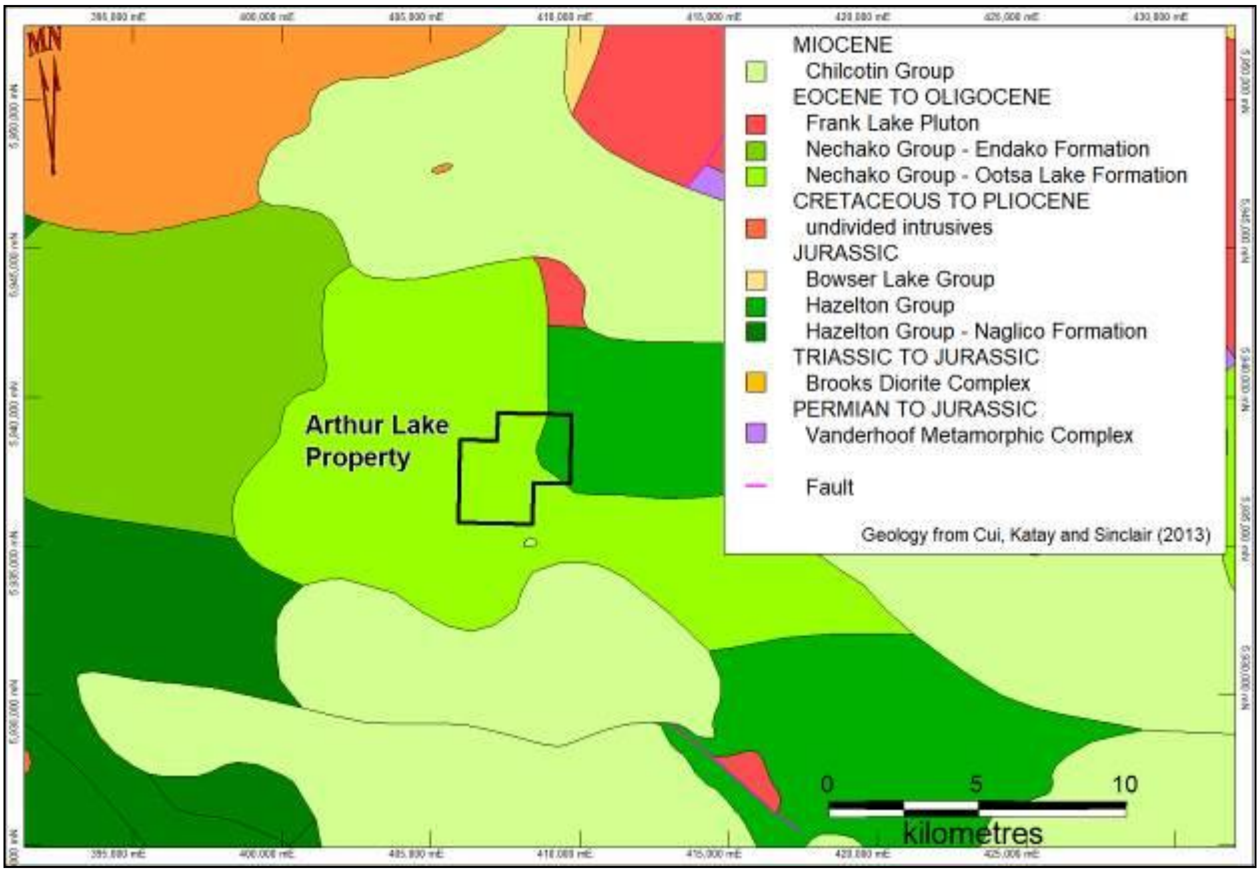


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Figure 5: Regional Geology

The Hazelton Group is unconformably overlain by the Bowser Lake Group, a sequence of flysch and molasse sedimentary rocks that were deposited in the middle Jurassic following the collision of the Stikine and Cache Creek terranes. The Cache Creek terrane, which is composed of primitive oceanic rocks, formed a highland during the orogeny and shed detritus into the adjacent Bowser Basin. An intrusive event at ~150 Ma included the emplacement of the Capoose batholith and rare biotite-phyric dacite flows (Diakow et al., 1997).

A regional contractual deformation event in the mid to late Cretaceous marks a change from sedimentary deposition to continental margin arc volcanism in the southern Stikine terrane. In the Nechako Plateau, this change is marked by rare black mudstone of the Skeena Group and an overlying sequence of andesitic to rhyolitic flows, vitric and crystal-lithic tuff and rare red polymictic conglomerate of the Kasalka Group (Angen et al., 2017).

Continental arc volcanism continued during the Eocene with the deposition of the Ootsa Lake Group and the Endako Group. The Ootsa Lake rocks are similar in composition to those of the Kasalka Group, whereas Endako Group rocks consist primarily of massive andesite flows characterized by vesicular flow tops and columnar jointing. Intrusive units of similar age and composition include the Late Cretaceous Blackwater plutonic suite and the Eocene Quanchus plutonic rocks of, for example, the Frank Lake Pluton. Flood basalts of the Miocene Chilcotin Group are present in low-lying areas within the region. Although mapped extensively through areas of low relief and difficult access, several assessment reports note the flows to be relatively thin and less extensive than originally mapped.

The Nechako Plateau shows evidence of several periods of glaciation. Surficial deposits include extensive, but thin, veneers of basal till and, in other areas, ablation till and glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits that mark periods of glacial retreat and formation of glacial lakes. Striae on bedrock surfaces record east-northeast and northeast ice movement throughout most of the region.

7.2. MINERALIZATION

The Stikine terrane is well known for its calc-alkaline and alkaline porphyry endowment, particularly in the northern half of the belt where Galore Creek, Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell and other large porphyry copper-gold deposits are located. The northern Stikine terrane is also host to high-grade orogenic gold and epithermal gold-silver systems.

The Nechako Plateau area contains both porphyry and epithermal systems, as well as a volcanic hosted red-bed copper occurrence within the Hazelton Group. Porphyry deposits include: the Endako molybdenum mine, a porphyry molybdenum system associated with the late Jurassic Francois Lake plutonic suite; the Chu copper-molybdenum prospect, which is believed to be associated with the Eocene age Quanchus plutonic suite; and the Tagai prospect, a magnetic feature similar to Chu. The Blackwater, Capoose and Newton disseminated silver-gold-zinc±lead-copper deposits are categorized by Angen et al. (2017) as flow-dome epithermal deposits of late Cretaceous age. Looby (2015) categorized Blackwater as an intermediate sulphidation system with characteristics of both low and intermediate sulphidation. All three deposits are disseminated silver-rich systems with both low and intermediate sulphidation mineralogy with significant base-metal components.

The Nechako Plateau contains a large number of low-sulphidation silver-gold vein prospects similar in their trace-element geochemistry to Blackwater but occurring as discontinuous veins and/or silicified horizons within or below impermeable rhyolitic units (Lane and Schroeter, 1997). The majority of these prospects (e.g. Holy Cross, Yellow Moose, Bob, 2 X Fred, Trout, etc.) display some evidence of low sulphidation vein development (laminated quartz-carbonate veins) but appear to be gold-poor and lack evidence of vertical zoning or extent.

7.3. ARTHUR LAKE AREA GEOLOGY

The Arthur Lake area is underlain predominantly by an Early Mesozoic to Tertiary succession of volcanic and sedimentary rocks that were intruded by Cretaceous to Tertiary plutons (Figure

5). This area is generally of low relief with thick glacial cover. Outcrop exposure is typically poor and is confined for the most part to mountain tops. Bedrock geology is largely surmised from limited outcrop and airborne geophysical surveys.

The stratigraphy is floored by marine basic volcanic rocks with interbedded chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke and minor shale of the Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Cretaceous volcanic rocks, including an unnamed volcanic unit and Kasalka Group felsic volcanic rocks (consisting of rhyolite, rhyodacite and crystal, ash and lapilli tuff), unconformably overly the Hazelton Group. These units are in turn overlain by non-marine andesite and later rhyolite of the Eocene to Oligocene Ootsa Lake Group, which are unconformably capped by slightly younger basaltic and andesitic plateau flows, breccias and tuffs of the Endako Group. The entire section is blanketed by widespread olivine basalt flows of the Neogene Chilcotin Group. The general fabric of the geology has a northwesterly trend, which is cut by a series of Eocene and younger northeast-trending normal faults (Wengzynowski, 2008).

7.3.1. Property Geology

The Arthur Lake property has not been mapped in detail, although Bilquist (2013) completed a limited amount of mapping on the former Little Bear claim that coincides with part of the southern half of the Arthur Lake property. His mapping, integrated with compiled regional geological mapping (Cui et al., 2013), is shown in Figure 6.

Two main units underly the Arthur Lake property:

- undivided volcanics of the early to middle Jurassic Hazelton Group consisting of maroon, maroon-grey, and green, heterogeneous, fine- to coarse-grained, feldspar-phyric basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic pyroclastic and flow rocks; and heterolithic and monolithic volcaniclastic and epiclastic volcanic rocks, and tuffaceous rocks,
- overlying Eocene to Oligocence Ootsa Lake Group consisting of flow-laminated rhyolite with minor rhyolite fragments, primary flow folding, minor vesicles, perlitic or spherulitic textures and/or minor lithophysae; variegated buff white to tan, pink, brown, orange, green, and grey, porphyritic and aphanitic rocks.

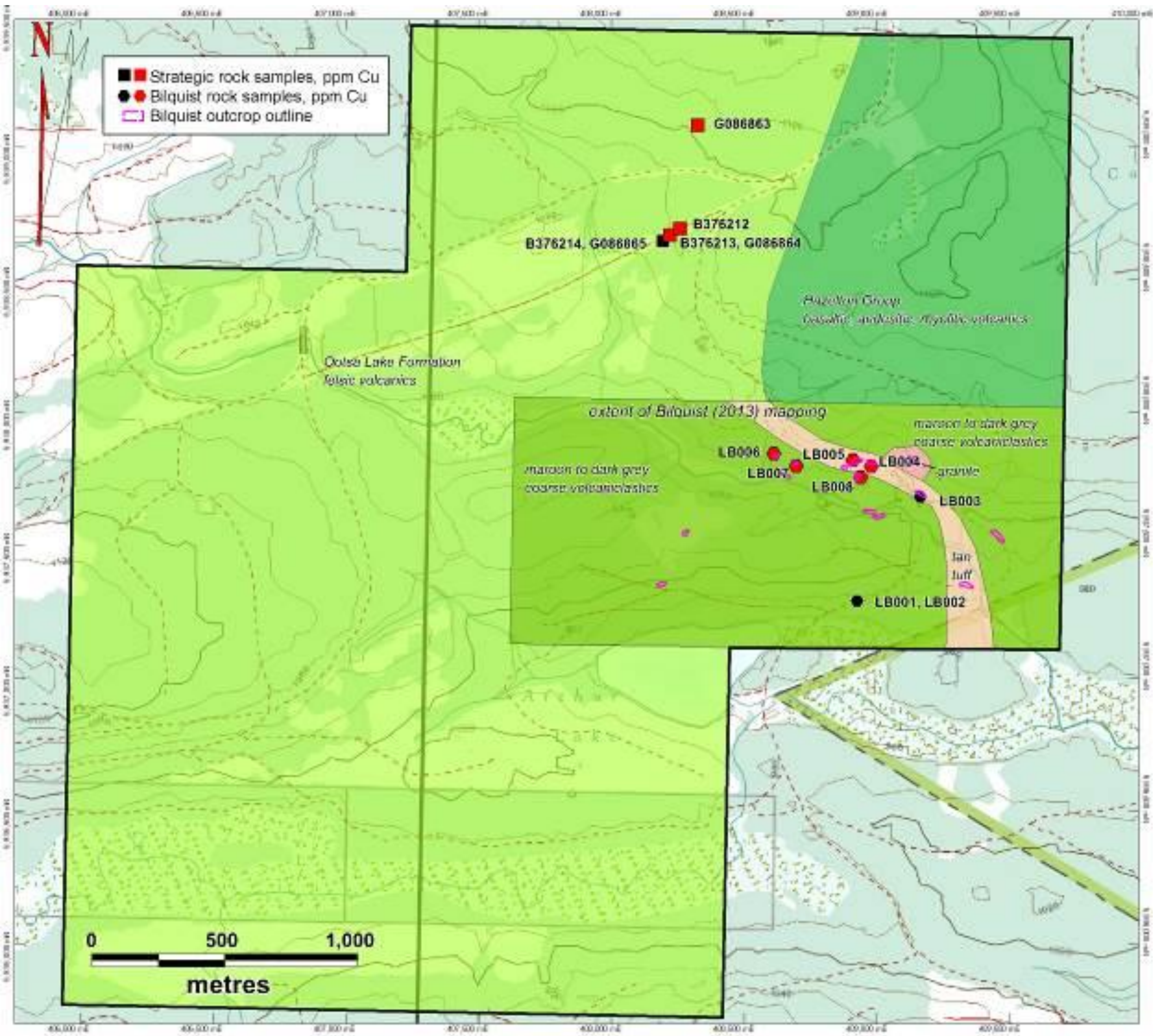
The limited mapping identified three units: an orange to tan colored tuff, sometimes rhyolitic, a fine to medium tuff; a maroon colored, coarse clastic volcanic rock; and a medium grained granitic intrusive. The volcanic rocks are found generally within the southern two-thirds of the property and more or less south of the forest service road. North of the road there are outcrops that appear to be altered intrusives that grade to fresher granites that extend north of the property (Bilquist, 2013). The rhyolite (tuff) could be one or more dykes that cut the more coarse-grained, maroon-coloured volcaniclastic rock. The tuffaceous and rhyolitic rocks appear to be of more or less the same age and with similar composition and have been mapped as one unit. The tuff appears to be composed of tiny fragments of the rhyolite and is ‘intimately intertwined’, grading in and out of the flow banded rocks. The volcanic rock units appear to be in sharp contact with the granitic rocks to the north and likely are in faulted. A strong lineament cuts through this area, trending approximately 105 degrees. The known mineralization occurs along this trend.

7.3.2. Property Mineralization

Mineralization on the Arthur Lake property occurs in two areas:

- a northern area consisting of showings of silica-chrysocolla(?)±malachite, and an orange-brown weathering intrusive with <4mm weakly laminated pyrite (Wengzynowski, 2008), and
- a southern area consisting of rhyolite or tuff with black copper stain and quartz, a medium-pink tuff with malachite and pyrite, and maroon-coloured coarse-grained volcaniclastic rocks with malachite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite (Bilquist, 2013).

Collectively, the anomalous rock samples define a northwest-southeast trending copper enrichment zone measuring 1800 metres long by 500 metres wide. Analytical results for the rock samples are listed in Table 2 and their locations are shown in Figure 7. While the descriptions are brief and limited to only a handful of samples, but together with the geological setting in which they occur, they are consistent with bulk tonnage porphyry copper mineralization.



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 6: Property Geology and Historic Rock Sample Locations

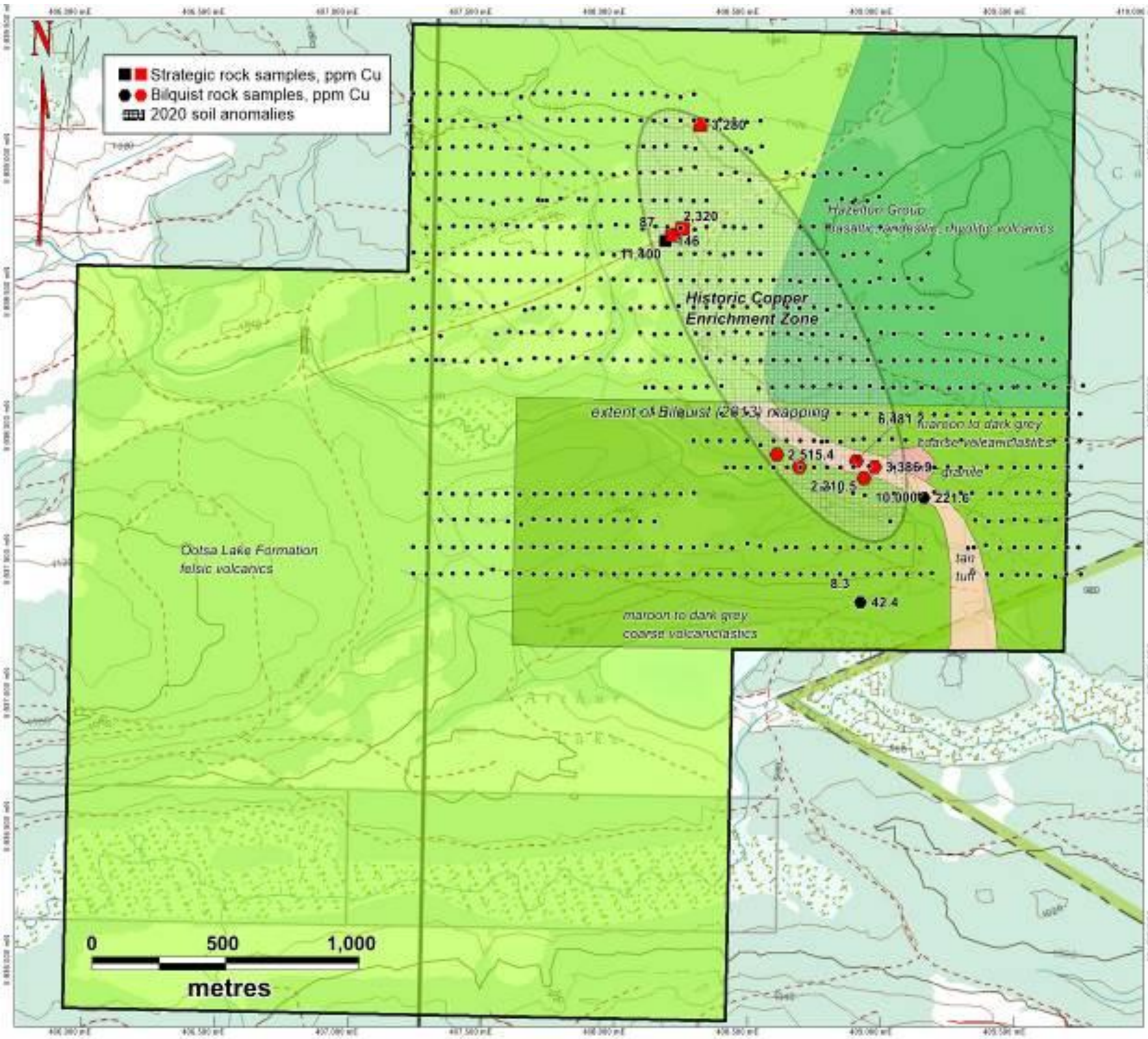


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Figure 7: Mineralization and Historic Rock Sample Results

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Arthur Lake property is being explored for porphyry copper deposits. The following description is summarized from the British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1995).

Porphyry copper deposits consist of stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occurring in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rock intrusions and wallrocks. In British Columbia, porphyry deposits are either Triassic-Jurassic or Cretaceous-Tertiary in age.

Porphyry copper deposits are typically hosted in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism or in association with the emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion. They are associated with high-level (epizonal) stocks within volcano-plutonic arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic pile. These intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias.

Porphyry copper deposits consist of large zones of hydrothermally altered rock containing quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Ore grade mineralization is often controlled by igneous contacts. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types, also commonly host ore-grade mineralization. Zones of intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

Figure 8 shows a schematic diagram of a porphyry copper system in the roots of stratovolcano illustrating generalized metal zonation and possible relationships with peripheral skarn deposits and more distal intermediate level polymetallic veins and near surface precious metal mineralization (Kirkham and Sinclair, 1995).

Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite /gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite).

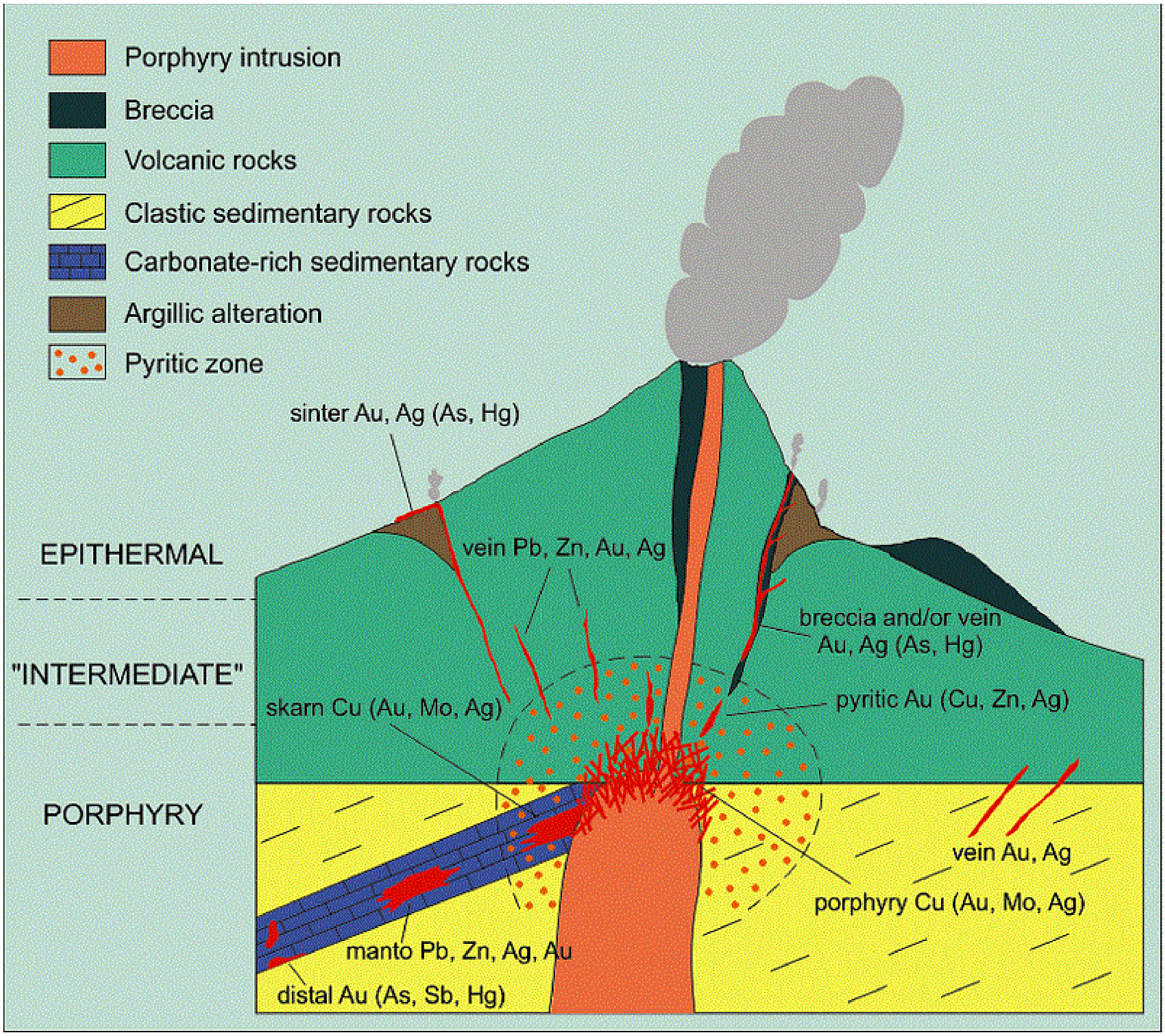


Figure 8: Schematic diagram of a porphyry copper system in the roots of stratovolcano (Kirkham and Sinclair, 1995).

Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Geochemically, calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a copper ore zone having a 'barren', low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with copper commonly have coincident molybdenum, gold and silver with possibly elevated bismuth, tungsten, boron and strontium. Peripheral enrichment in lead, zinc, manganese, vanadium, antimony, aresenic, selenium, tellurium, cobalt, barite, rubidium and possibly mercury is documented. Overall, the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite. Geophysically, ore zones, particularly those with higher gold content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively, the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

Porphyry copper deposits are typically high tonnage (greater than 100 million tonnes) and low to medium grade (0.3–2.0% Cu). They are the world's most important source of copper, accounting for more than 60% of the annual world copper production and about 65% of known copper resources. Porphyry copper deposits are an important source of other metals, most notably molybdenum, gold and silver.

Porphyry copper deposits are responsible for British Columbia's largest reserves of copper, close to 50% of its gold reserves, as well as significant molybdenum resources.

9. EXPLORATION

9.1. 2020 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The objective of the 2020 soil geochemical survey program was to confirm the historic copper enriched zone and to test a broader area of the property for potential mineralization. While soil sampling was planned for the entire property, a combination of areas of swampy ground, a canyon and heavy snowfall reduced the amount of sampling, particularly in the northeast and southwest sections of the property. The 2020 soil geochemical survey consisted of grid-based along lines spaced 100 metres apart with sampling at 50 metre intervals. A total of 679 of the planned 1000 soil samples were taken as shown on Figures 9 through 15, covering an area of approximately 2.8 square kilometres.

The soil grid was laid out on the UTM grid with soil lines coinciding with the even 100's for the UTM Northing and sample stations coinciding with the even 50's for the UTM Easting. At each sample station a location reading was taken with a hand-held Garmin GPS unit and stored as a waypoint. A kraft soil bag was numbered with the sampler's initials and the waypoint number. A sample of soil from the "B" horizon, 10 to 20 centimetres deep, was collected from each site. Flagging with the corresponding sample number was hung at the location of the sample.

Summary statistics for the 679 soil samples collected during the 2020 program are shown in Table 3. Plots for the seven elements shown in Table 3 are provided in Figures 9 through 15.

Table 3: 2020 Summary Statistics for 679 Soil Samples

Element	Min	Max	Mean	Median	50th	75th	90th	95th	98th
Ag	<0.01	0.69	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.15	0.3
As	<0.1	37.9	2.74	1.8	1.8	2.9	4.92	8.1	11.5
Cu	<0.2	143.5	15.20	11.3	11.3	16.5	26.7	40.5	76.7
Fe	0.42	9.62	2.75	2.69	2.69	3.1	3.48	3.89	4.6
Mn	94	11450	610.50	408	408	742.5	1282	1662	2426.4
Pb	<0.2	52.3	6.95	5.6	5.6	7	9.5	12.78	28.7
Zn	11	446	94.08	80	80	115	161.2	189.3	241.2

The distribution of 2020 copper soil values is shown in Figure 9 along with a polygon that outlines an area of copper enrichment (the Copper Enrichment Zone) defined by historic rock sample results. The copper soil data outlines three anomalies on the property:

1) Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly, measuring 1800 metres north long by 500 metres wide: elevated copper soil values generally coincide with the historic Copper Enrichment Zone, particularly in the southern portion of the zone. The copper soil values appear to coincide with the "tan tuff" unit mapped by Bilquist (2013) with moderately to weakly anomalous copper values along the suspected strike projection of the unit.
2) Granitic Plug anomaly, measuring approximately 450 metres north-south by 370 metres east-west: there is a strong spatial relationship between elevated copper soil values and the small granitic plug mapped by Bilquist (2013) where several moderately to strongly anomalous copper values are concentrically zoned around the plug.
3) Southwest anomaly, measuring 900 metres east-west by 400 metres north-south: located in the southwest corner of the soil grid, an area strongly anomalous in copper that is open to the west and to the south (and led to expansion of the property to the southwest).

The distribution of 2020 silver soil values is shown in Figure 10. While the responses for silver are rather subdued, its distribution more or less mirrors that of copper, with elevated silver values in the northern and southern portions of the Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly, elevated values associated with the Granitic Plug anomaly and elevated values in the Southwest anomaly.

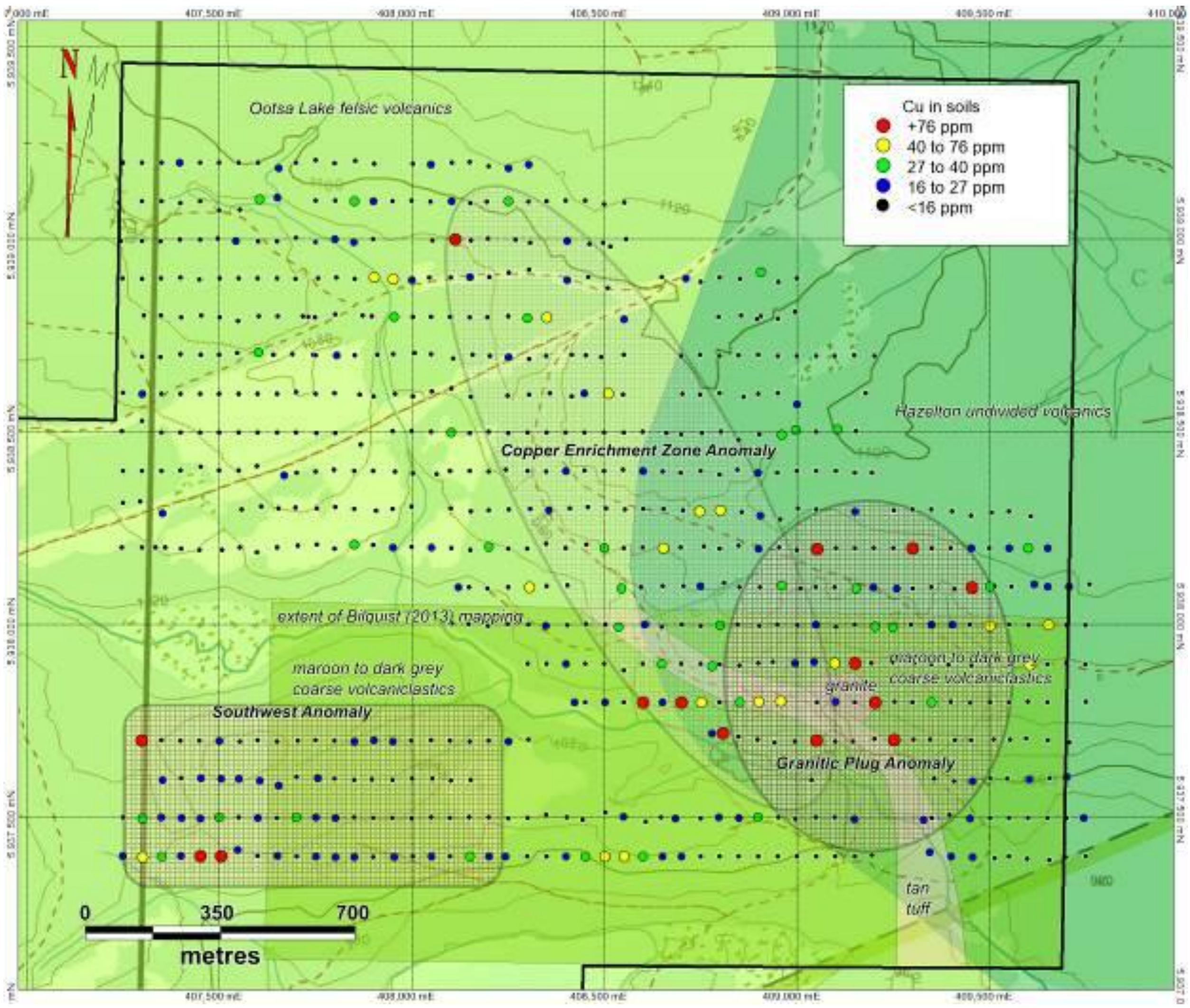
The distribution of 2020 arsenic soil values is shown in Figure 11. As with silver, arsenic values are subtle and appear to mirror copper with moderately to strongly anomalous values associated with the Granitic Plug anomaly and the Southwest anomaly. Weakly anomalous arsenic values are associated with the Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly.

The distribution of iron soil values is shown in Figure 12. Strongly anomalous values are associated with the Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly and the Granitic Plug anomaly, while only weakly anomalous values marked the Southwest anomaly.

The distribution of manganese soil values is shown in Figure 13. There is a weak manganese correlation with the southern end of the Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly, a moderately strong correlation with the Granitic Plug anomaly and a moderate correlation with the Southwest anomaly.

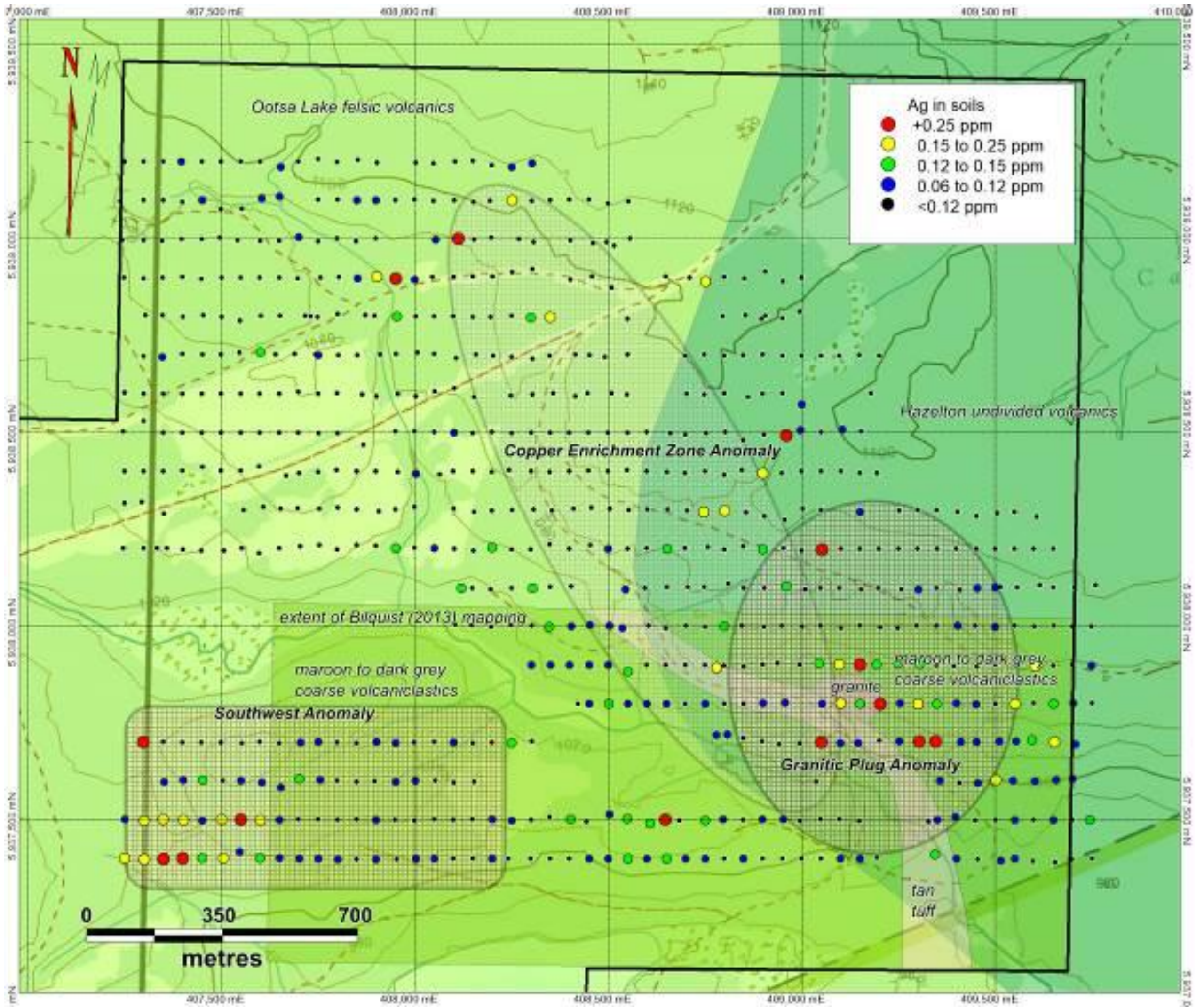
The distribution of lead soil values is shown in Figure 14. As with silver and arsenic, lead values are rather subdued. However, the Southwest anomaly is strongly elevated in lead, the Granitic Plug anomaly is moderately elevated in lead, and the southern end of the Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly is weakly elevated in lead.

The locations of anomalous zinc soil values (Figure 15) are similar those for lead. Lead soil values are strongly elevated in the Southwest anomaly, moderately to strongly elevated in the Granitic Plug anomaly, and weakly elevated at the southern end of the Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly.



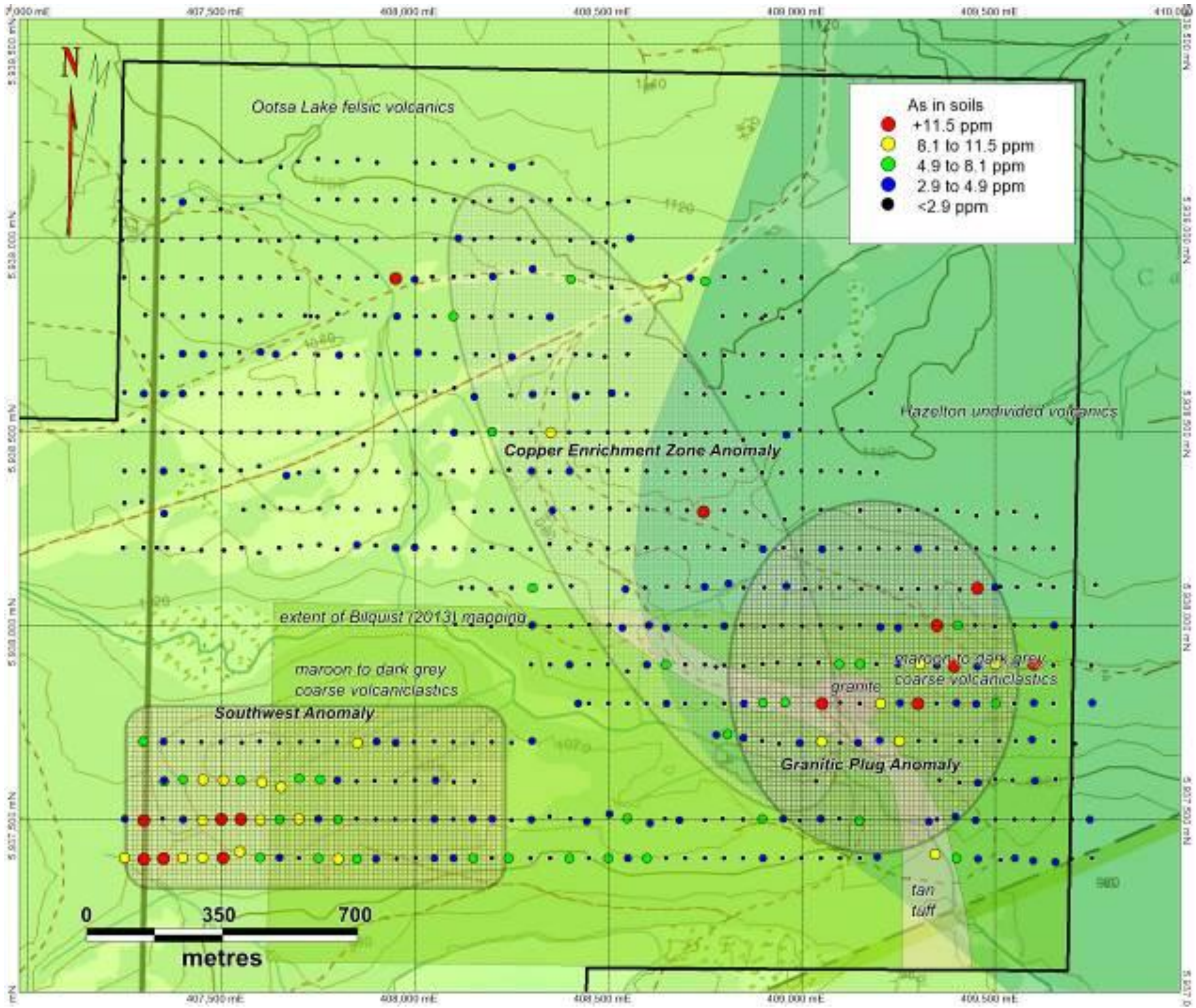
Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 9: 2020 Copper in Soils



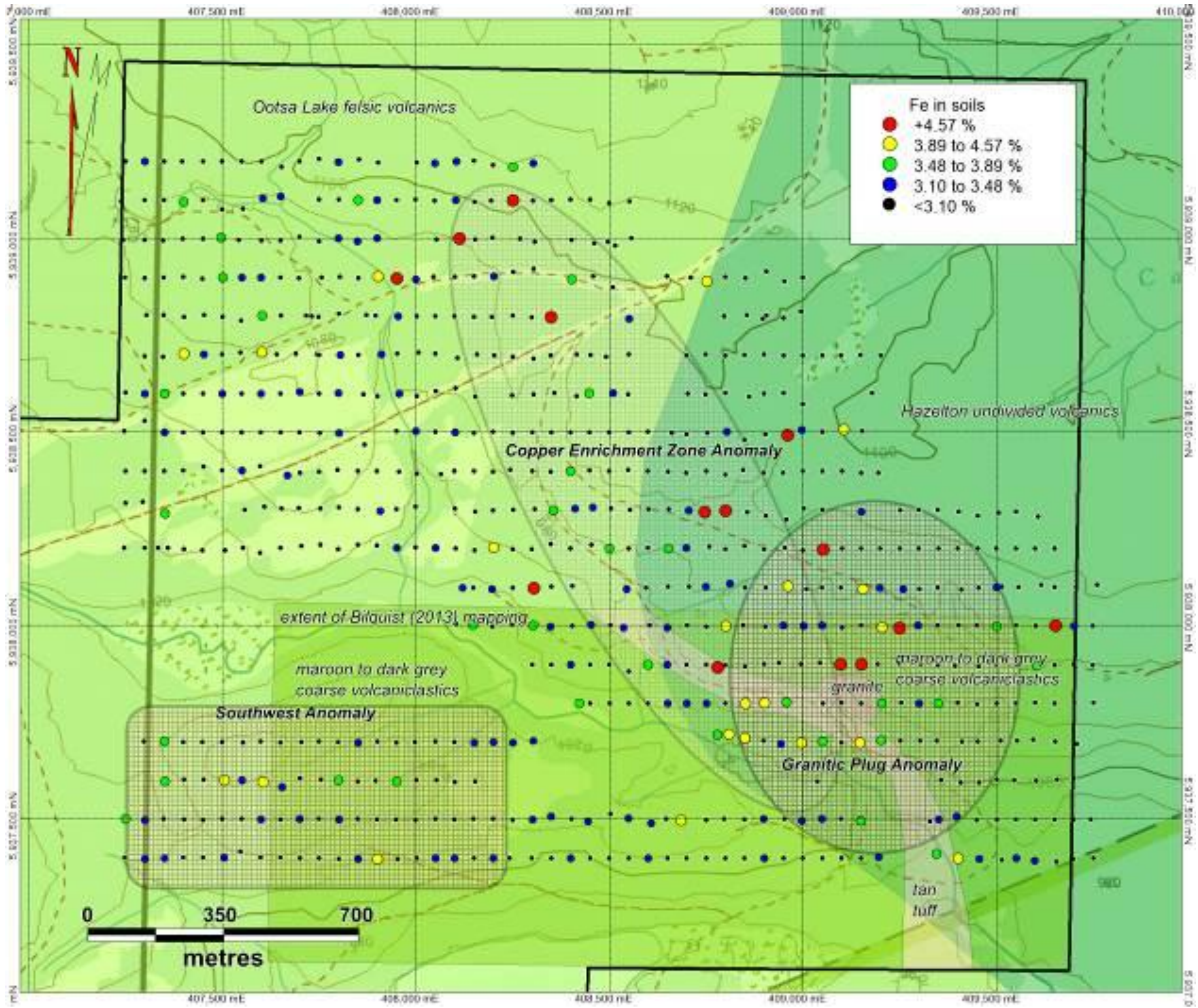
Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 10: 2020 Silver in Soils



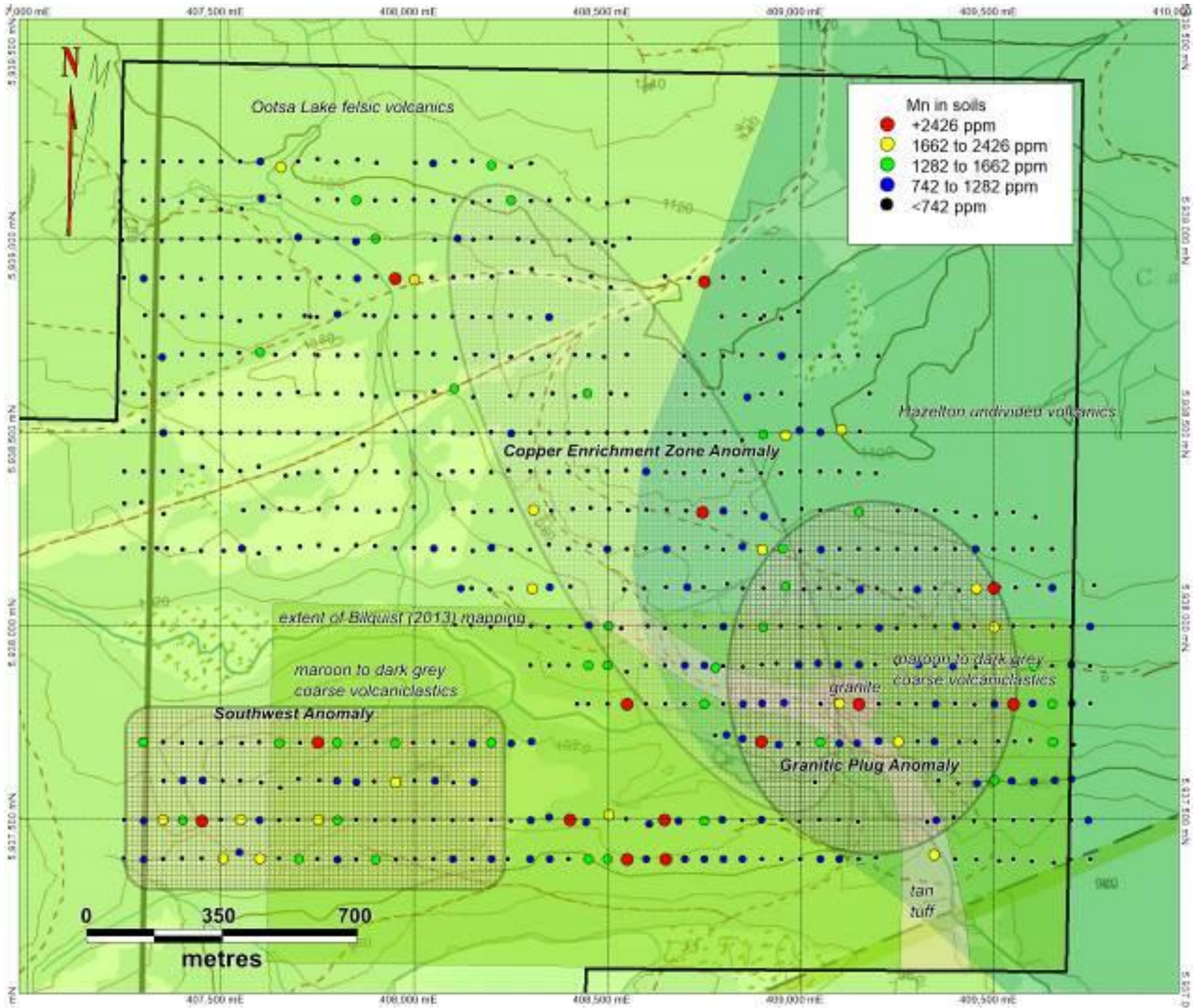
Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 11: 2020 Arsenic in Soils



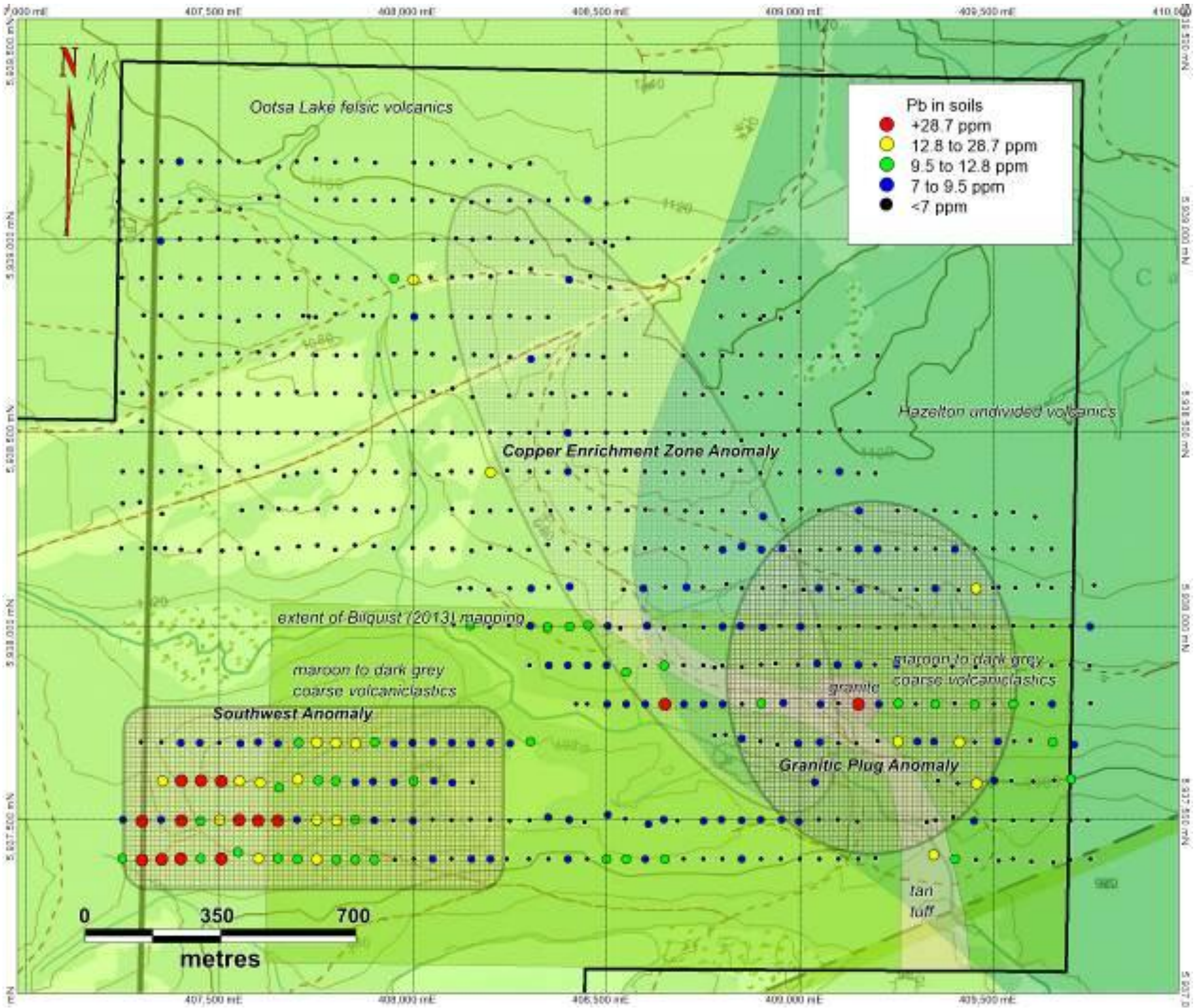
Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 12: 2020 Iron in Soils



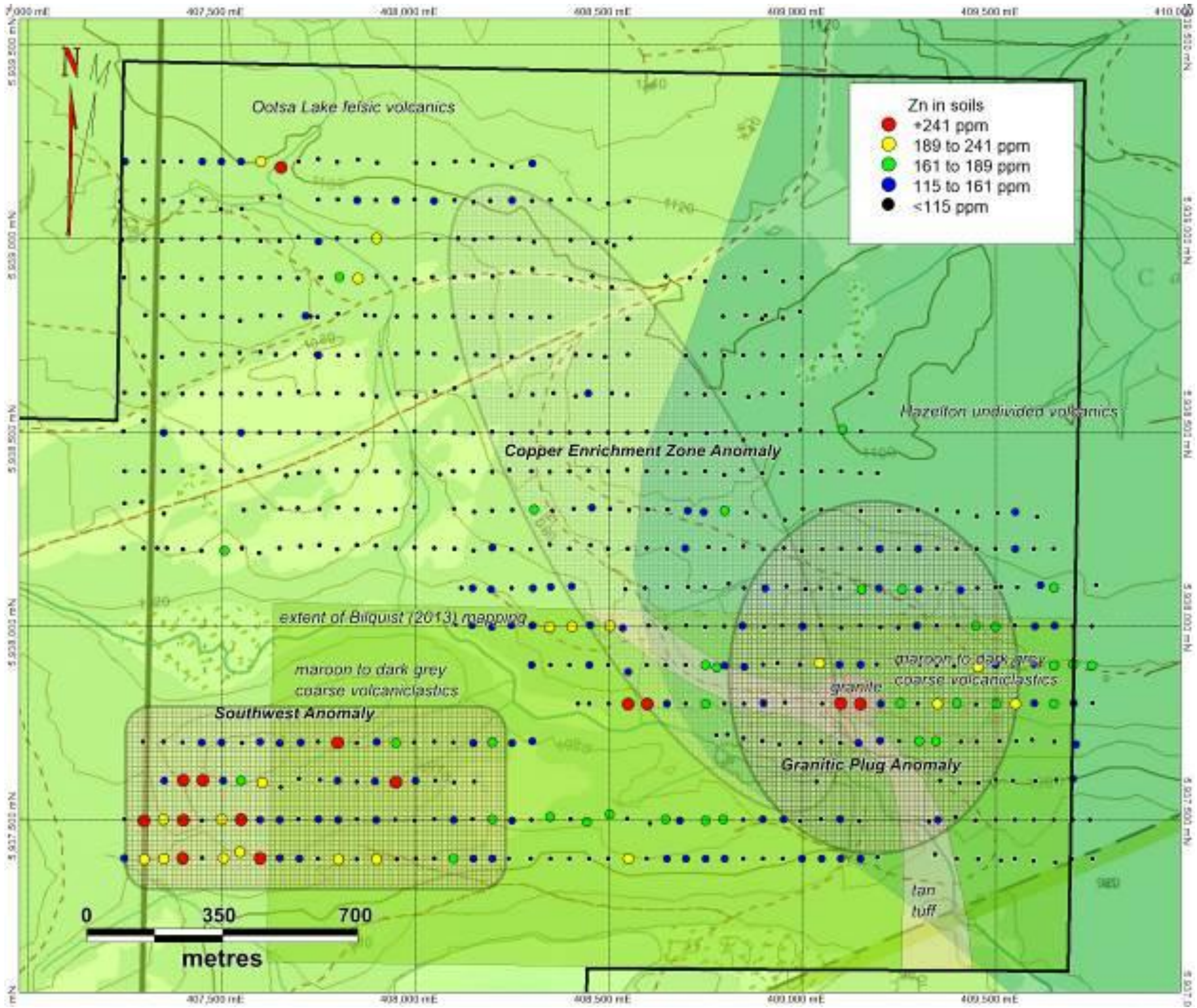
Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 13: 2020 Manganese in Soils



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 14: 2020 Lead in Soils



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 15: 2020 Zinc in Soils

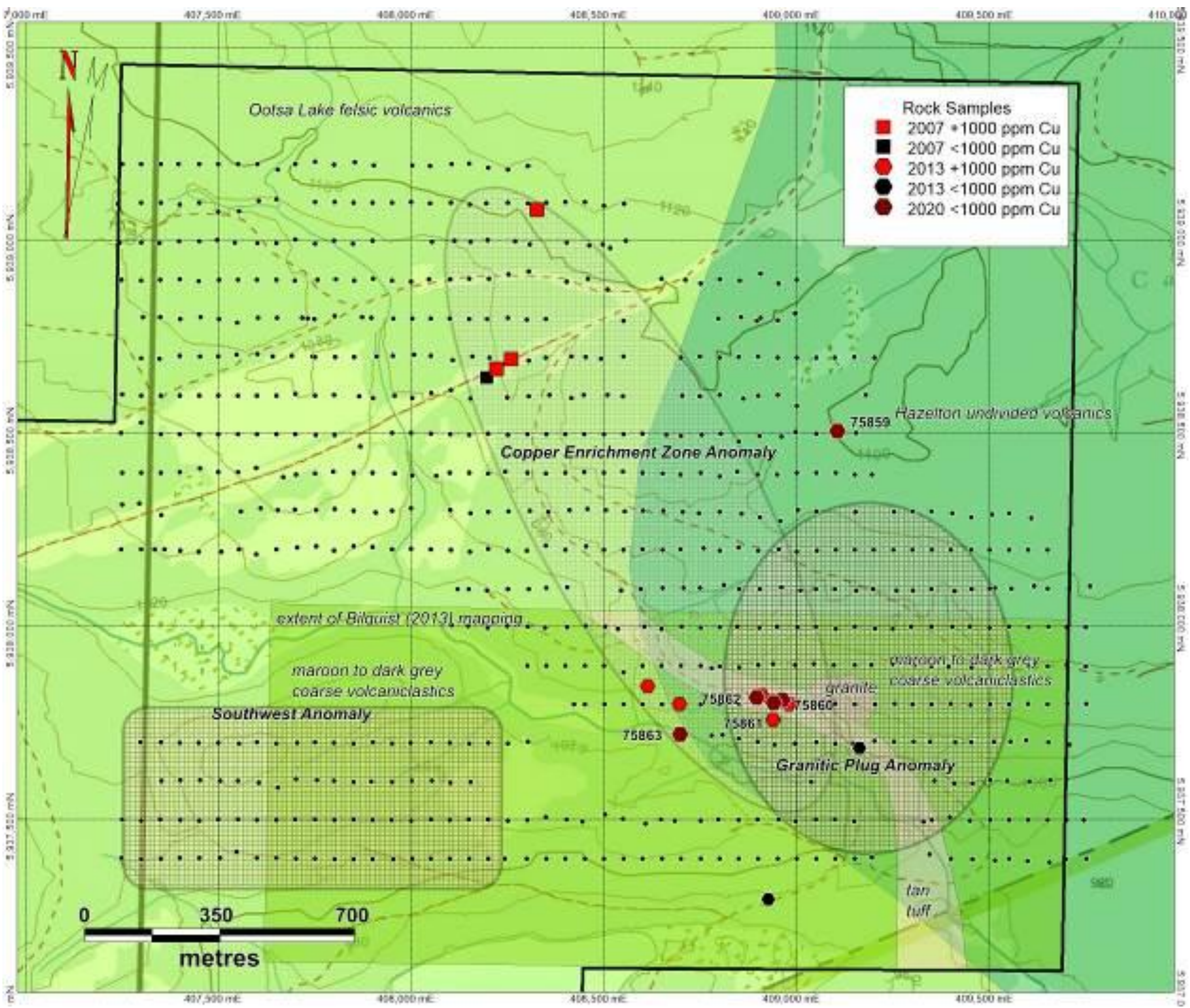
9.2. 2020 Rock Geochemical Sampling

Prospecting and rock sampling was planned to confirm and expand upon the copper zone identified by the historic rock sampling. However, heavy snow cover made locating mineralized outcrops originally sampled by Wengzynowski in 2007 and by Bilquist in 2012 impossible to locate. Despite the snow cover, five 'blind' samples were collected. At each rock sample location sufficient rock material was collected to ½ to ¾ fill an 8 by 13 poly sample bag. The sample number was written on the bag which was then closed with a zap strap. A GPS waypoint of the sample was then recorded in a field notebook along with the corresponding sample number. Flagging with the corresponding sample number was hung at the location of the sample.

The location of the five grab rock samples taken during the 2020 program are shown on Figure 16. The samples consisted of weakly to unaltered andesitic basalt and weakly to unaltered tuff. The copper values from the five samples ranged from 0.5 to 111 ppm Cu (Table 4). Heavy snow cover made it difficult to locate the exact locations of any historic rock sample locations, particularly in the area sampled by Bilquist in 2012. Therefore, the 2020 rock sample results are considered to be background values for the areas sampled.

Table 4: 2020 Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
75859	1	0.9	0.8	2.7	18	0.01
75860	1	0.5	0.7	2	28	0.01
75861	2	111	0.7	128	166	0.2
75862	1	1	0.1	1	85	<0.01
75863	<1	1	1.1	2	48	<0.01



Projection NAD 83 Zone 10

Figure 16: 2020 Rock Sample Locations

9.3. SUMMARY OF 2020 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2020 exploration program confirmed the presence of the historic copper enrichment zone and also outlined two new copper/multi-element soil anomalies, one of which led to the staking of an additional claim to increase the size of the property. The location of three anomalies is shown in Figure 16.

In summary, the 2020 soil sampling program outlined three anomalies of note.

The Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly, characterized by spotty, elevated copper, silver and iron values coincides with the anomalous historic rock sample results of Wengzynowski (2008) and Bilquist (2013). The southern end of the anomaly is spatially related to the "tan tuff" and "granitic plug" units of Bilquist (2013).

The Granitic Plug anomaly, roughly centered on a granitic plug, overlaps the southern part of the Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly. The Granitic Plug anomaly is a somewhat concentric and is characterized by elevated copper-silver-arsenic-iron values and weaker lead-zinc values. -/multi-element anomaly.

The Southwest multi-element anomaly, located in the southwest section of the sample grid, is characterized by consistently elevated copper-silver-lead-zinc values with variably elevated iron values. The anomaly is open to the west and to the south and led the company to subsequently stake the prospective area.

Additional grid-based soil sampling is warranted for south and west of the Southwest anomaly in an attempt to determine its full dimensions. Closer examination of the "tan tuff" and "granitic plug" units of Bilquist (2013) is also warranted. Any future geochemical sampling is recommended for the late spring to late summer timeframe for ease and efficiency and in order to confirm the locations of the anomalous historic samples and conduct prospecting.

10. DRILLING

The author is not aware of any drilling completed or undertaken on the Arthur Lake property.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

At the completion of each field day, all soil and rock samples were brought back to town. Soil samples were put in sequence and placed 12 to 15 into 12 by 20 poly bags. Then two to three of the poly bags were placed in a rice bag. One standard, sealed in a Ziploc bag, was also placed in each of the rice bags. The bag was then zap strapped and stored in the project manager's motel room. Rock samples were put in sequence and placed in a rice bag. The bag was then closed with a zap-strapped and stored in the project manager's motel room. Since these were preliminary surveys no sample splitting or reduction was necessary. The samples were delivered by the field manager directly to ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS) in Kamloops, British Columbia. ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility and is independent of Millbank Mining Corp.

At MLS, all samples are logged into a tracking system, weighed and dried. Silt and soil samples are first dried at 60^{o}C and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. Rock samples are finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen after which a split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. A 30gm sub-sample of the pulverized rock sample pulp is leached with 2-2-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O solution and read on an ICP-MS unit for 42 elements (AuME-TL43), while a 0.5 gram sample of the soil is digested by aqua regia and read on an ICP-MS unit for 42 elements (ME-MS41).

A series of blank standards (CDN-BL-10) manufactured by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. were inserted into the sample stream. All of the standard blanks performed as expected, returning copper values of close to or less than 50 ppm Cu.

Table 5: CDN Standard BL-10 Analyses

Sample ID	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
FLS-001	0.11	5.1	48.7	3.07	511	3.7	45
FLS-002	0.1	5	49	3.02	504	3.8	44
FLS-003	0.13	4.8	51.6	2.88	468	5.5	45
FLS-004	0.11	5.5	48.2	2.88	465	3.5	43
FLS-005	0.11	5.1	47.6	2.95	476	3.5	43
FLS-006	0.12	4.6	49.1	2.94	475	3.4	43
FLS-007	0.1	4.9	46.5	2.92	471	3.2	43
FLS-008	0.1	4.9	48.5	2.99	490	3.3	44
FLS-009	0.11	4.9	48.6	2.99	482	3.3	44
FLS-010	0.1	4.6	47.1	2.99	485	3.4	43
FLS-011	0.1	4.3	47.6	2.93	476	3.5	43
FLS-012	0.1	4.7	48.5	2.96	479	3.2	43
FLS-013	0.11	4.6	49.2	2.95	478	3.3	43
FLS-014	0.1	5	47.5	2.95	478	3.3	43
FLS-015	0.1	4.9	49	2.96	478	3.4	43

The author believes that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures utilized for the 2020 grid-based soil geochemical survey on the Arthur Lake property were adequate for this type of exploration program.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo., visited the Property on October 23, 2020. The site visit included:

- driving the existing Kluskus FSR southward from Vanderhoof to the Property,
- a discussion with the work crew on their way to resume grid-based soil geochemical sampling program,
- attempts to hike to higher ground to locate and sample outcrop,
- stops to locate and examine locations of historical anomalous rock samples.

Recent heavy snowfall and intermittent blizzard conditions during the time of the site visit limited the QPs ability to conduct more complete verification. However, areas corresponding the locations of historic rock samples were found; they coincide with small borrow pits and road cuts. Under normal conditions, the workings would expose significant amounts of bedrock; unfortunately these areas were mostly covered by significant thicknesses of snow. Attempts were made to locate old sample flags, but none were found. No obvious mineralization was identified, but basalt collected from a borrow pit on the main Kluskus FSR displays weak to moderately propylitic alteration (mainly pervasive epidote), and dacite-rhyolite collected from the "tan tuff" unit of Bilquist (2013) showed weak to moderate k-spar alteration accompanied by minor Fe-oxide, Mn-oxide, and perhaps tenorite.

The Arthur Lake property has been the subject of limited exploration consisting of small prospecting and rock geochemical sampling programs conducted in 2007 (Wengzynowski, 2008) and 2012 (Bilquist, 2013), and a soil geochemical sampling program, with minor rock sampling, conducted in 2020. The QP reviewed the reports for these programs and the associated analytical certificates and found them to be adequate.

Overall, the writer is confident that the data and results are valid based on the site visit and inspection of all aspects of the project; this confidence extends to the methods and procedures used, including those used in the 2018 program. It is the opinion of the independent QP that, with very few exceptions, all work, procedures, and results have adhered to the best practices and industry standards as required by NI 43-101.

Verification completed by the QP confirms the adequacy of the data for the purposes used in the technical report.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is not aware of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing associated with the Arthur Lake property.

14. MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no current mineral resources or reserves on the Arthur Lake property.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on any information from adjacent properties.

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data or information not disclosed by the author.

17. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the 2020 program was to evaluate the Arthur Lake property for its potential to host copper porphyry mineralization, as suggested by the results of historical exploration programs in the immediate area. The program was impacted by significant snowfall events that resulted in the collection of just 679 of a planned 1000 soil samples, and only five rock samples. However, the 2020 soil sampling program successfully identified three copper/multi-element soil geochemical anomalies that warrant follow-up. They are:

- Copper Enrichment Zone anomaly: a central copper anomaly, measuring 1800 north metres long by 500 metres wide, that coincides with historic rock geochemical anomalies, and may be related to the “tan tuff” unit and/or the “granitic plug” identified by Bilquist (2013). While anomalous copper values were located throughout the southern portion of the copper enrichment zone, and to a lesser extent through its’ northern portion, scattered values were also found throughout its’ central portion.
- Granitic Plug anomaly: a somewhat concentric multi-element soil anomaly, measuring approximately 450 metres north-south by 370 metres east-west, and centred on the small granitic plug. This zone is also supported by elevated silver, iron and zinc values.
- Southwest anomaly: a strong multi-element soil anomaly, measuring 900 metres (and open to the west) by 400 metres (and open to the south), in the southwest corner of the soil grid. The location of this anomaly drove the decision to expand the claim block to the south and west.

The QP is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of the exploration data.

The 2020 exploration program on the Arthur Lake property met with considerable success for a grass roots program.

The QP believes that further exploration is warranted to evaluate the Arthur Lake property more thoroughly for its potential to host a copper porphyry deposit. Recommendations are provided below.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommended program consists of drone magnetics, line-cutting and Induced Polarization (IP) and Resistivity geophysics to more fully evaluate the three copper/multi-element soil anomalies as follows:

- Central Copper Enrichment Zone
  - 5 east-west lines of 1600 metres spaced at 200 metres at southern end
  - 4 east-west lines of 1200 metres spaced at 200 metres
- Granitic Plug Anomaly
  - 5 east-west lines of 1600 metres spaced at 200 metres
  - 2 north-south lines of 1400 metres spaced at 400 metres
- Southwest Anomaly
  - 5 north-south lines of 1200 metres spaced at 200 metres

The five east-west lines for the Central Copper Enrichment Zone and the Granitic Plug Concentric Anomaly are the same lines, so 16 line-kilometres in total is recommended for line cutting and IP.

The entire property will also be flown with a drone magnetometer to assist in geological mapping, confirm the dimensions of the granitic plug and search for other magnetic anomalies. Inclusive of the one additional claim staked January 2021, a total of 570 line-kilometres of drone magnetics, flown at 25 metre line-spacings, will adequately cover the property.

Total cost for the recommended 2021 exploration program is estimated at $210,000 as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: 2021 Recommended Budget

Line Cutting						
	Two-man crew, all in	20	days	@	$1,700	$34,000
	Saws, gas	20	days	@	$150	$3,000
IP Geophysics						
	All in per line km	16	line km	@	$6,000	$96,000
Drone Magnetics						
	All in per line km	570	line km	@	$100	$57,000
Documentation						$7,500
Contingency						$12,500
Total Budget						**$210,000**

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