

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

ARLINGTON PROJECT

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CANADA

NTS MAP SHEET
82E/11

Latitude 49°35'13.08" N / Longitude 119°05'3.45" W

Prepared for

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This report has been prepared for Jessy Ventures Corp., a registered company in the Province of British Columbia. The authors were requested by Jessy Ventures Corp., to provide an independent review and Technical Report. The report discusses the mineral potential of the Arlington Project. The Arlington Property is an exploration level project. There is no current or historical mineral resource, mineral reserve estimate or production on or from the Arlington property. The Technical Report has been prepared in connection with Jessy Ventures Corp.'s qualifying transaction pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

1.2 Location and Ownership

The Arlington property is located in the Arrow Boundary District of south-central British Columbia, Canada and is 17 kilometers north of the community of Beaverdell and 67 kilometers south of the City of Kelowna. The property consists of five (5) Mineral Title-Online claims covering 1,571.64 hectares of land. The claims are located on Mineral Titles map sheet 082/11 in the Greenwood Mining Division and are in good standing until November 30, 2026. The claims were acquired by on-line staking and Origen Resources Inc. owns a 100% interest in the claims.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The property covers geologically prospective ground just north of the historic Beaverdell Mining camp and the past producing Carmi mine and hosts 13 Minfile Occurrences associated with structurally controlled Polymetallic Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn +/-Au veins. In this deposit style, veins can occur in virtually any host and form steeply dipping, narrow tabular to splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins may vary from a few centimeters up to several meters wide and can be traced from a few hundred meters to more than a kilometer in length. Locally the veins may widen to tens of meters in stockwork zones.

The Jurassic to Cretaceous aged Okanagan Batholith is the most prominent unit in the region, bordering nearly all other rock types. Diorite and quartz diorite of the Nelson Plutonic suite is genetically related to the Okanagan Batholith and is the dominant lithology underlying the claims. The oldest unit in the district belongs to the Carboniferous to Permian aged greenstone and quartz biotite chlorite schist of the Anarchist group which occurs as north-south trending bands along the west side of the property. The youngest unit on the claim is the Eocene Marron Group. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenum mineralization with values in gold and silver are found in shear hosted quartz veins cutting altered diorite and quartz diorite intrusive rocks and Anarchist Group stratigraphy.

1.4 Historic Exploration and Data

Historic work on the property was driven by the early success and discoveries made in the Beaverdell and Carmi Mining Camps located to the south of the property. Historical work can be divided into four periods; an early period of activity in the late 1890's and early 1900's is credited with the discovery of the known zones of mineralization located to date on the property. Three eras of historical exploration work were completed on the property during the early

1970's, 1987 and 1996. More recently, field exploration programs were completed on the property in 2015, 2017 and 2018.

In June 2015, Explorex Resources Inc. completed a 6-day field program consisting of a 12-kilometer reconnaissance style magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical survey. Prospecting located nine historic Minfile Occurrences and collected 14 rock samples from the located showings.

In April 2017, Explorex Resources optioned the Arlington property to Clarmin Exploration Inc. In May 2017 Clarmin completed 30.9 kilometers of gridding over which 657 B horizon soil samples were collected and 26.4 kilometers of magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were completed. The VLF-EM survey identified several east-west to northeast-southwest conductive trends which are closely associated with known zones of mineralization. Prospecting located 11 new historical showings from which 44 rock grab samples were collected and submitted for analysis. These returned from 0.05ppm to 211.0ppm Ag, 0.07ppm to 6.8ppm Au, 7.5ppm to 3.22% Cu, 0.43ppm to 1,795ppm Mo, 1.4ppm to 2,538ppm Pb and 6.0ppm to 9,268ppm Zn.

In May 2018, Clarmin extended the 2017 field grid over which an additional 268 B horizon soil samples and 7 rock samples were collected and submitted for analysis. The soil sampling program extended anomalous copper and to some extent silver soil results through the sampled area, and also evaluated the area surrounding the Black Minfile occurrence located at the south end of the property. Results of rock grab samples collected from the Black showing returned elevated and anomalous results from 2.8ppm to 1.051% Cu, <0.005ppm to 37.65g/t Ag, <0.001ppm to 0.13g/t Au and 1.78ppm to 3,556.44ppm Mo. The soil sample results from the Black showing area returned elevated and anomalous silver soil results as both single point and anomalous clusters.

In November 2020 and January 2021, the Fresh Pots and Blockchain mineral claims were staked by Origen Resources Inc. to encompass ground geologically similar to the adjoining Arlington claims; and is believed to host structurally controlled copper, gold, silver mineralization and copper-gold skarn mineralization. From May 8 to May 23, 2021, a four-man field crew from Coast Mountain Geological Ltd collected 725 B horizon grid-based soil samples and 62 rock grab samples. The soil sampling grid was established over a core area of historical crown grants located on the Fresh Pots claim where undocumented historical workings were located. A compass flagged and GPS grid was established on the Fresh Pots claim which, in part, covers west facing slopes to the Kettle River Valley and south facing slopes to China Creek where two prominent clusters of coincident Cu, Co, Ag, Au and As soil anomalies extend over a distance of 300m to 500m in length and exhibit sharp, coincident and well defined up slope cut-offs. The program located undocumented historical workings upslope of the soil anomalies. South of China Creek, Cu-Co-Ag and Au-As soil anomalies were located at the southern end of the grid and are open to extension towards the southwest. During the soil sampling program, a total of 55 rock grab samples were collected and submitted for analysis. A total of 13 rock samples returned elevated and anomalous results for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Co, Sb and Pb. A 10.1km magnetometer survey was completed over the western portion of the soil geochemical grid. The magnetic data is dominated by a narrow high magnetic lineation which extends for approximately one kilometre in length and encompasses the soil geochemical anomalies. The reader is cautioned

that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results received to date, the authors concludes that the property merits further exploration work to advance the Arlington property.

A mapping/prospecting program is required to evaluate the magnetic features associated with the existing soil anomalies, the potential for locating mineralized structures associated with the soil geochemical anomalies, the potential for extending mineralization out to the northern and southern claim boundaries, mapping and sampling of new showings and to provide a compilation map of the results.

Additional soil sampling is required to complete the coverage of the southern half of the existing soil grid from 400m north of the core grid area to the southwest of China Creek with grid lines extending to the southeastern claim boundary. Soil lines will be established along 100m centers with B horizon soil samples collected at 25m intervals resulting in the collection of 1,218 soil samples over 29.4km of new grid.

Similarly, additional magnetic surveys totaling 24.2-line kilometers will complete the magnetic coverage over the southern half of the Fresh Pots claim. A VLF-EM survey totaling 35.3-line kilometers will assist in detecting geological contacts and structures important in controlling or displacing mineralized veins and cross structures associated with Au, Ag, Cu, Co, Pb, Zn mineralization.

The 2021 field program identified coincident Cu-Co, Au-As, Ag and Zn soil anomalies extending up to 800m in length. The magnetic survey was completed over the western half of the soil grid covering west facing slopes of the West Kettle River valley and well-developed, coincident Cu-Co, Au-As, Ag soil anomalies. The survey identified a large wedge shaped magnetic high zone that extends over one kilometer in length that narrows to the south. Based on a review of the historical data and results of the 2021 field program, the authors concludes the Arlington property is a property of merit and possesses good potential for the discovery of copper, silver, gold and other mineralization. Excellent road access and availability of exploration and mining services in the region makes it a worthy exploration target.

The Arlington Property does not have a Mines Act permit. The work proposed in this report covering the 2022 field program will require a Notice of Work and Reclamation permit.

The recommended budget for the 2022 field program totals \$200,000.00 with a 15% administration fee of \$30,000 for a Project Grand Total of \$230,000.00.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

The authors were retained by Jessy Ventures Corp. to complete this report on the Arlington property located in southern British Columbia. The purpose of this report is to make recommendations for further work, and to provide a Technical Report that conforms to the

format and content standards of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. The Technical Report has been prepared in connection with Jessy Ventures Corp.’s qualifying transaction pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

2.2 Terms of Reference

For the preparation of the report the authors have relied on information from technical reports and data obtained from publicly available sources, specifically that of the BC Government’s Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources ARIS (Assessment Report Index System) database and British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) Publications. Exploration data from recent work completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd on the property for Explorex Resources Ltd. (2015), Clarmin Exploration Inc. (2017/2018) and Origen Resources Inc. (2021) has also been included. Neither QP has validated mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data. The authors advise the extent of the reliance on this information is limited to understanding the type and style of potential mineralization and prospectivity of the geology. The authors reserve the right to revise this report and its conclusions should new information become available after the effective date of this report. A detailed list of references and sources of information is provided in the References section of this Report.

Both authors fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 and both authors are independent of Jessy Ventures Corp.; having no interest in the Arlington property or in claims in the vicinity of the property. The table below sets out the respective responsibilities for each author for this particular report. RK is Richard Kemp; and KM is Ken MacDonald.

Figure 1: Table of Responsibility

| Responsibility for sections of the report | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Item | Title | Responsibility |
| 1 | SUMMARY | RK KM |
| 2 | INTRODUCTION | RK KM |
| 3 | RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS | RK KM |
| 4 | PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION | RK KM |
| 5 | ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY | RK KM |
| 6 | HISTORY | RK |
| 7 | GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION | RK |
| 8 | DEPOSIT TYPES | RK |
| 9 | EXPLORATION | RK |
| 10 | DRILLING | RK |
| 11 | SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY | RK |
| 12 | DATA VERIFICATION | RK KM |
| 13 | MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING | RK |
| 14 | MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES | RK |

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 15-22 | ADVANCED PROPERTY TITLES | NOT RELEVANT |
| 23 | ADJACENT PROPERTIES | RK |
| 24 | OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION | RK KM |
| 25 | INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS | RK KM |
| 26 | RECOMMENDATIONS | RK KM |
| 27 | REFERENCES | RK |

Throughout this report an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia was typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units with length as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units. Some historical information is listed in imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix I. All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars.

A site visit was carried out by author Ken MacDonald on October 21st, 2021 accompanied by Geoff Schellenberg, principal of Coast Mountain Geological. Two principal target areas and their respective mineral showings were examined and several representative grab samples of rocks and mineralization were collected from the Honey Crueller and Fresh Pots zones.

More detailed information of the site visit is provided in Section 12, along with results from check samples. The inspection focused on the general overall site condition of the southern portion of the property, including access, infrastructure, and new logging clear-cuts and roads.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors are not experts in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mineral tenures, mineral rights, and property agreements in British Columbia. To the best of the authors knowledge, there is no legal opinion available to review in regards to the legal validity of the acquisition agreement of the mineral titles that comprise the Property.

A copy of the option agreement between Origen Resources Inc. and Jessy Ventures Corp., dated September 17, 2021, was provided and has been reviewed. Confirmation of mineral tenure registration and status was accomplished by a search of the Mineral Titles Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Government of British Columbia. While the British Columbia government's mineral titles online website and the property option agreement were reviewed for this Technical Report as identified elsewhere herein, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

The authors are not experts in environmental or archaeological matters and do not herein provide any comment regarding the same. Assessments regarding these matters may be required as part of the permitting process prior to any exploration work to be authorized. Jessy Ventures Corp. may be required to hire consultants to carry out these assessments if deemed necessary.

All sources of information for this report are referenced in Section 27 (References). No independent verification of other geological, geochemical or geophysical data was undertaken.

4 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property Location

The Arlington property is located in the Arrow Boundary District of south-central British Columbia, Canada and is 17km north of Beaverdell (population ~350) and 67km south of Kelowna, B.C. along British Columbia Provincial Highway 33 (Figure 1). The property is located on NTS map sheet 082E/11 and consists of five contiguous mineral claims covering 1,571.64 hectares of land as illustrated in Figure 2. The Arlington claim is centered at 49°35'13.08" N Latitude and 119°05'3.45" W Longitude. It covers the following thirteen Minfile occurrences ie Elk 3 (082ENW038), ELK 2 (082ENW005), DKD 6 (082ENW044), ELK 4 (082ENW006), DKD 4 (082ENW043), DKD 2 (082ENW041), Hall (082ENW065), BRU 21 (082ENW042), BRU 22 (082ENW045), Hall Creek (082ENW033), Wallace (082ENW039), Arlington (082ENW015) and BLACK (082ENW061).

4.2 Property Description

The Arlington property consists of five (5) contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) mineral claims covering 1,571.64 hectares of land located in the Greenwood Mining Division. The claims are held 100% by Origen Resources Inc and are in good standing until November 30, 2026.

Annual assessment work requirements in British Columbia fall under a four-tier system, detailed as follows:

- \$5.00/ha for anniversary years 1 and 2
- \$10.00/ha for anniversary years 3 and 4
- \$15.00/ha for anniversary years 5 and 6
- \$20.00/ha for any subsequent anniversary years

Cash-in-Lieu payments may be made instead of performing work, and are double the amounts stated above. In order to maintain the Arlington claims in good standing, assessment work must be completed and a Statement of Cost filed on each of the claims before their collective expiry date of November 30, 2026.

On September 17, 2021 Origen Resources Inc. optioned the Arlington property to Jessy Ventures Corp., a capital pool company with its common shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SARG.P". Jessy Ventures Corp wishes to acquire an undivided 60% interest in and to the Arlington property through staged cash payments, the issuance of stock and staged exploration expenditures over a three (3) year period totaling \$185,000 in cash, 2,000,000 shares

and \$750,000 in exploration expenditures. Jessy Ventures Corp. will grant a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty to Origen Resources Inc upon exercising the Option and acquiring a 60% interest in the property, payable upon the commencement of commercial production. Jessy Ventures will have the right to purchase from Origen Resources 1% of the Net Smelter Royalty, within 1 year of commencement of Commercial Production, at a cost of \$1,000,000, leaving Origen with a 0.5% Net Smelter Royalty after the payment of \$1,000,000.

The Arlington claim boundaries are illustrated in Figure 2 along with the locations of the known Minfile occurrences. There are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements or encumbrances on the property. There has been no historical production on the Arlington property, and the authors are not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accumulated from any historical activity. There are no other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title to the property or the ability to perform work on the Arlington property.

Table 1: Claim Information

| Title Number | Claim Name | Owner | Title Type | Title Sub Type | Map Number | Issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 1033354 | ARLINGTON | 287125 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 082E | 2015/JAN/13 | 2026/NOV/30 | GOOD | 586.46 |
| 1034388 | ARLINGTON 2 | 287125 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 082E | 2015/FEB/25 | 2026/NOV/30 | GOOD | 20.94 |
| 1051497 | ARLINGTON 3 | 287125 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 082E | 2017/APR/20 | 2026/NOV/30 | GOOD | 41.91 |
| 1079686 | FRESH POTS | 287125 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 082E | 2020/NOV/20 | 2026/NOV/30 | GOOD | 733.71 |
| 1080733 | BLOCKCHAIN | 287125 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 082E | 2021/JAN/25 | 2026/NOV/30 | GOOD | 188.62 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1571.63 |



Figure 1 Location Map

| | |
|---|--|
| Jessy Resources Corp. | |
| Arlington Property Greenwood Mining Division | |
| Scale: 1:5,000,000 | Date: Nov. 24, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 |

Topo Source: Esri

Figure 2: Property Location Map

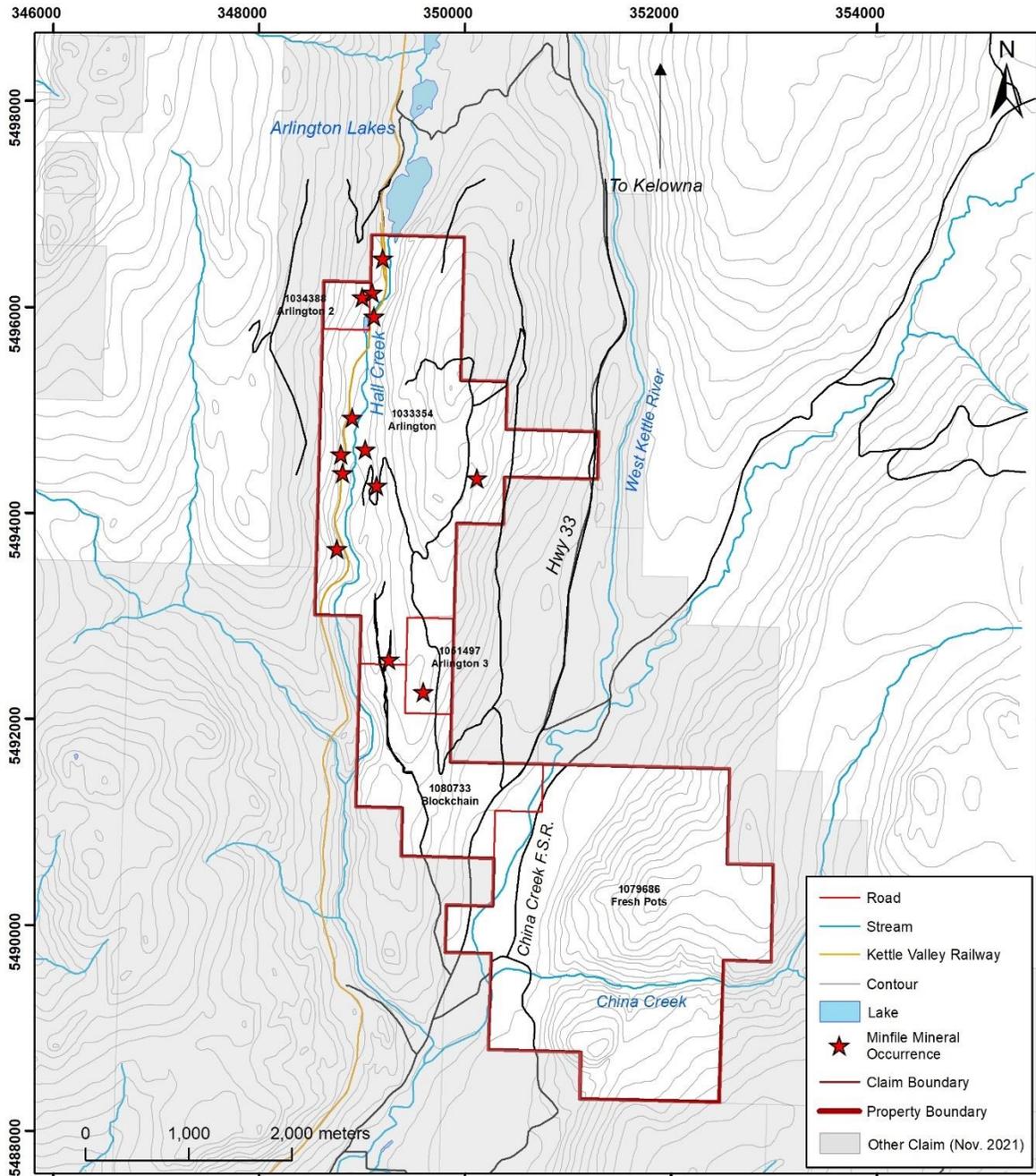


Figure 2 Claim Map

Jessy Ventures Corp.

Arlington Property
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:
1:50,000

Date: Nov. 22, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Topo Source: Geogratis

Figure 3: Property Claim Map

To complete work on mineral claims in British Columbia involving tree cutting/removal, Induced Polarization Geophysical Surveys or mechanized disturbance, a Notice of Work and Reclamation Program application (NOW) is made online through Front Counter BC. The application is reviewed by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources regional offices or the appropriate regional Mine Development Review Committee. Once approved, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources issues a Mines Act permit which authorizes the exploration and reclamation activities as detailed in the Notice of Work application. The applicant must not deviate from the permitted program without written authorization. The Arlington Property does not have a Mines Act permit. The work proposed in this report covering the 2022 field program will require a Notice of Work and Reclamation permit.

The Arlington property is located immediately south of Arlington Lakes with Hall Creek closely bounding the western claim boundary. Arlington Mountain is centered on the eastern side of the property. British Columbia Provincial Highway 33 crosses the most easterly portion of the property. The decommissioned Kettle Valley Railroad (KVR) right-of-way traverses the claim from north to south which closely follows Hall Creek (Figure 2).

The Arlington Property is located on Crown Land; for which Origen Resources Inc. holds the sub surface rights only. There are four separate District Lots which overlap the Arlington property along its southern, western and northern claim boundary. The District Lots are located within the Similkameen Division of the Yale Land District and are referenced as District Lot (DL) 3050S, DL 1497S, DL 1498S and DL 1225S. Interests underlying the District Lots include Licenses' of Occupation for the purpose of Commercial Recreation activities: i.e. tour guiding along the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way, Permits for forestry roads and bridges along Hall Creek are held by Interfor Corporation. Reserve/Notation interest is held over the Kettle Valley Railway corridor for recreation purposes by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources operations.

A District Lot is a type of primary land division or description, which defines a parcel of land that has been surveyed. Unless otherwise excluded in the property title, the District Lot owner is entitled to the soil and the sand and gravel on the property.

A free miner who is exercising a right under the Mineral Tenure Act, is entitled to enter private lands, provided those lands are mineral lands. The Mining Right of Way Act provides for the right of a recorded holder to use access roads owned by a person or to use existing roads on Crown Land or private land for the purpose of gaining access to a mineral title.

Notwithstanding other surface interests there are no known legal impediments to access. To the best of the authors knowledge there are no other factors limiting access, title or the ability to perform appropriate work.

There are no First Nations reserves, treaty lands, or treaty related lands on or in the vicinity of the property. However, the Province is legally obligated to consult and accommodate (where required) First Nations on land and resource decisions that could impact their Aboriginal Interests. While the Province is responsible for ensuring adequate and appropriate consultation

and accommodation, it may involve the proponent in the procedural aspects of consultation. Proponents are encouraged to engage with First Nations as early as possible in the planning stages to build relationships and for information sharing purposes. There are currently five First Nations who may have community interests encompassing the area of the Arlington claims. These First Nation organizations include the Okanagan Indian Band, Penticton Indian Band, the Okanagan Nation Alliance, Lower Similkameen Indian Band and the Upper Nicola Indian Band.

A large area designated as ungulate winter range for mule deer overlaps the property. Special restrictions affect silviculture activities within the winter range area, but these restrictions do not apply to any work (such as mineral exploration and development) that falls under the Mineral Tenure Act.

Historical records document numerous old workings within the claim as evidenced by the presence of overgrown pits, trenches, shafts, open cuts and short adits which may pose a potential public safety hazard. There are no significant waste dumps associated with the historic workings on the property and they do not, in the authors opinion, constitute a significant environmental liability. There are no former mill or tailings sites on the property.

As indicated in Figure 2, the Arlington property is surrounded by claims which were recently located in March and April 2021.

The economy of the Carmi / Beaverdell area has historically relied largely, or entirely, on local natural resources. Exploration and mining activities in the region are generally regarded favorably.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

There is excellent road access to the property. From Kelowna, access is south along Highway 33 for 67km to the Arlington Lakes Forest Service Road. To access the northern and western portions of the Arlington property, turn west (right) and follow the Arlington Lake Forest Service Road for approximately 4km to a Forest Service camp site located at the old Kettle Valley Railway station of Lakevale. The camp site is located immediately north of the northern claim boundary of the Arlington claim #1033354. Logging road access located 7.3km south of the Arlington Lake campground turnoff provides access to the central southern and eastern portions of the property.

Access to the southern portions of the claim group covered by the Fresh Pots claim (1079686) is by way of the China Creek Forest Service Road located 9.7km south of the Arlington Lake campground turn off. The China Creek F.S.R. crosses the western portion of the claim with secondary spur roads and skidder trails providing access to the central and eastern portions of the claim (Figure 2).

5.2 Climate

The climate of the Arlington property area is typical of the mountainous regions of south central and southwestern British Columbia, with warm wet summers and cold snowy winters. Year-round development and mining would be possible. Field exploration seasons are best conducted from May through October as snow accumulations on the property have been reported from October through to May. The mean annual precipitation in the area of the property is approximately 481mm and 153cm of snow, and annual average temperatures range from -12 degrees Celsius to 15.5 degrees Celsius.

5.3 Local Resources

Limited services, including room, board and groceries are available in the community of Beaverdell. Most services needed for exploration are available in either Rock Creek, located 48km to the south of Beaverdell at the junction of BC Provincial Highways 33 and 3 or in Kelowna located 67km to the north of the community of Beaverdell. A small sawmill in Beaverdell provides lumber for local needs. The closest full service international airport is located in Kelowna with regularly scheduled air service to Vancouver, Calgary and USA destinations. There is a small dirt airstrip located in Beaverdell which services both private and charter aircraft. With a recent history of mining in the Greenwood District, there are also ample personnel available with experience in mineral exploration and development. Exploration services such as drilling equipment or equipment rentals that are unavailable in Beaverdell can generally be found in the regional centers of Kelowna and Penticton.

5.4 Infrastructure

Three phase power lines follow Highway 33 through the town of Beaverdell if needed for future mine development. Water sources are locally available within the claim from Hall Creek, China Creek, West Kettle River and bounding tributaries.

5.5 Physiography

Outcrop exposure on the property is variable from 25% to 30%. In general, rock exposure is better in the steeper portions of the property and is scarce on the gentler slopes. Best exposures are located along the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way. The scarcity of outcrop in the low slope areas hampers prospecting and mapping efforts. There are suitable sites within the claim boundary to develop potential processing plant facilities, tailing storage and waste disposal sites located on Crown land.

6 HISTORY

Regionally, the area received considerable attention with the discovery of placer gold at Rock Creek during the mid-1850's and again after the establishment of the Canada – United States International Boundary and the subsequent discovery of the Fairview Mines and Camp McKinney. Later in the early parts of the 1900's, the West Kettle River area became prominent with prospectors resulting from the general lack of access to areas north of the border and the discovery of high-grade ruby silver on Wallace Mountain in 1889. The majority of the significant properties were staked on Wallace Mountain, Carmi and the Arlington Lakes area from 1896 to 1900. The major producing mines in the Beaverdell silver-lead-zinc vein camp were the Wellington, Sally and Rob Roy, Beaver and Beaverdell mines, with numerous other small workings throughout the area. The first ore shipment from the Beaverdell camp was in

1896. The Beaverdell Mine was the longest producing mine in the area, almost continuously between 1913 and 1991. During this period 1,198,829 tonnes of ore were mined from which 1,076,005,759 grams of silver, 520,197 grams of gold, 11,598,238 kilograms of lead and 13,900,078 kilograms of zinc were recovered (Minfile 082ESW030). The author (Richard Kemp) has been unable to verify the historical production and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

The Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was started in 1910. It traversed the Beaverdell-Carmi area and by 1913, rail steel had been laid as far as Arlington Lakes. With the influx of settlers; wagon roads and trails were established throughout the area and in the next decade many promising mineral discoveries were made in the area.

Historical exploration work in the area of the Arlington property is limited in scope. Work completed to date has located numerous old and overgrown pits, trenches, shafts and short adits. Much of this historical work is centered on the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way, the timing of this historical work is assumed to be from the early part of the century.

As detailed below, three eras of limited historical exploration activity occurred during the early 1970's, 1987 and 1996. The source of this information is from the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) website as listed in section 27.0 of this report. More recently, Explorex Resources Inc. completed a one-week field program in June 2015. In April 2017, Explorex Resources optioned the Arlington property to Clarmin Exploration Inc who had the right to acquire 100% interest in the property. Clarmin completed field programs in 2017 and 2018. Clarmin did not exercise their option and returned the property to Explorex Resources Inc including the results of the 2017 / 2018 exploration field programs.

1970 Durocop Mines Ltd. (AR 2804). A 15-day geological survey was completed over the Elk 1-12 claims which covered the central and southern lakes of the Arlington chain of lakes and extended a further 915m to the south of Arlington Lakes. The survey was designed to create a geological map of the property and in the process document mineralization encountered. The report describes samples collected from mineralized outcrop yet none were submitted for analysis. The results of the program determined that mineralization (pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenum) is best developed within the Permian-Triassic aged Anarchist Group comprising intercalated volcanics and sediments and the Jurassic aged Nelson Plutonic suite; dominantly granodiorite to quartz diorite in composition. Mineralization is associated with shear zones which typically contain irregular veins of white quartz and are variably mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenum and lesser pyrrhotite, magnetite with copper and iron carbonates and oxides. The location of the Elk 3 Minfile showing resulted from this work.

1971 D. Ellison (AR 3352). A seven-day field program was completed on the DKD 1 to 6 mineral claims owned by D. Ellison of Kelowna, B.C. The claims are roughly centered on the KVR right-of-way and Hall Creek and are located approximately 1.6 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. In October 1971 a pace and compass grid was established over which a magnetometer survey was completed using a McPhar M700 magnetometer. Approximately 6.8 miles of magnetic surveys were completed over lines established at 400-foot intervals with readings taken at 100 foot intervals and tightened to 25 foot station intervals in anomalous areas.

The survey lines were oriented in a northwest-southeast direction and aided in mapping geological contacts. During the course of the survey, outcrop areas were identified while sites with chalcopryite mineralization were noted. The results of this work identified the location of the DKD 2, DKD 4 and DKD 6 Minfile showings. No samples were submitted for analysis. The results of the magnetometer survey identified a north-south trending magnetic anomaly up to 50,000 gammas in strength. Located showings of chalcopryite mineralization are coincident with the anomaly. The geological contact between the gneissic diorite and mafic diorite was established, in part, on the basis of the magnetic anomaly.

1973 K.F. Brunning (AR 4461). A seven-day field program was completed in May 1973 over the Lakevale property which included a soil geochemical and geological survey to determine the potential of the property and to delineate areas of interest. The property included the DKD 1-6 and the BRU 15-23 claims. This extended the coverage to the north and east of the original DKD claim group. Mapping located several areas with old workings and outcrop exposures with quartz veining, shearing and sulphide enrichment.

The results of the surveys determined that the altered Jurassic aged diorite to quartz diorite is the best host for shear-controlled quartz veins with chalcopryite, pyrite +/- molybdenum, sphalerite and galena mineralization. The geological survey concluded that mineralization on the property occurs as chalcopryite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenum mineralization in quartz veins cutting altered diorite; disseminations and replacements of chalcopryite, pyrite and specular hematite in and around shear zones within altered diorite and greenstone.. Mineralization occurs less frequently as disseminations of magnetite, pyrite and chalcopryite in highly altered basic rocks. A soil geochemical survey covered the property along east-west oriented survey lines established at 750-foot intervals. Samples were collected along the lines at 200-foot intervals. The samples were analyzed in a field laboratory utilizing the "Bloom test" for exchangeable heavy metals. The analysis is neither quantitative nor qualitative but is a fast and inexpensive method for indicating the presence of heavy metals. The result of the survey are not conclusive but indicates one major zone of metal concentration in the soils trending north-south through the center of the DKD claims measuring 4000 feet long by 1000 feet wide at its widest point. The results of this work identified the location of the DKD 2, DKD 4 and DKD 6 Minfile showings. No rock samples were submitted for analysis.

1973 D.C. Mitchell (AR 4720). An eight-day geological mapping and soil geochemical survey was completed over the Cu claims the same year as the geological/geochemical surveys on the adjoining BRU and DKD claims to the west. The soil geochemical survey covered the entire claim block with compass and chain grid lines oriented in an east-west direction and established at 750-foot intervals. Soil samples were collected from the B horizon at 200-foot intervals. Soil analysis was completed in the field utilizing the Bloom test for exchangeable heavy metals. The geochemical survey did not indicate any trends of anomalous heavy metal results and failed to identify the known locations of chalcopryite enrichment. The mapping program identified three styles of mineralization on the property. Replacement of highly altered dyke rock or greenstone by massive and near massive chalcopryite and pyrite carrying values in silver. Quartz veins along greenstone or dyke contacts usually associated with shearing carrying blebs and disseminations of chalcopryite and pyrite and as minor disseminated chalcopryite, magnetite and pyrite in dyke rocks. The results of this program identified numerous locations of historical

surface work: i.e. trenching, shafts and adits with quartz veining, shearing and chalcopyrite mineralization; the location of the Arlington Minfile showing resulted from this work. Results from the sampling program reports 0.92% Cu and 63.0g/t Ag over a 0.6 meter chip sample.

1987 Edward Carson and Associates (AR 17,030). During the period from June 18 to October 31, 1987, a program of geological mapping, prospecting and rock geochemistry was completed on the Black claim group. During the course of the prospecting and geological mapping program several areas of historical exploration activity in the form of surface trenching and test pits were located. The historical work dates back to the early parts of the century. A total of 23 rock grab samples and two stream silt samples were submitted to ACME Analytical Labs in Vancouver for analysis. Best results are reported from two rock grab samples collected along the northern boundary of the Black 2 claim returning 1.08% Cu and 65.4ppm Ag in sample 7851 and 1.61% Cu, 85.3ppm Ag and 12ppb Au in sample 7853. In the north central portion of the Black claim, seven rock grab samples were collected, best results are reported from rock grab sample 6661 assaying 5,504ppm Mo, 17,450ppm Cu, 59.8ppm Ag and 560ppb Au. All of the anomalous samples are described as being hosted by the Nelson Plutonic suite of rocks. The reader is cautioned, grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

1996 Madman Mining Co. Ltd. (AR 24,921). A brief prospecting, soil sampling and a VLF-EM geophysical survey was completed on the companies Arlington property. The aim of the program was to locate and sample historic showings and conduct reconnaissance soil geochemical test lines across prospective bedrock units. VLF-EM data was collected long the soil lines. The prospecting and sampling program were centered along the KVR right-of-way. A total of six rock grab samples from six historical occurrences were submitted for analysis. Grab sample ARL04-L returned 0.16% Cu from mafic schist with chalcopyrite stringers, associated quartz stringers in clasts or xenoliths in granitoid rock from Minfile showing DKD-6. Grab sample ARL02-G is from Minfile showing DKD-2 returning 0.21% Cu and 11.8gm/tonne Ag from a malachite and azurite stained, highly oxidized vein from a railway rock cut. Grab sample ARL01-G is from a malachite and azurite stained boulder broken off from a KVR rail cut from a highly oxidized vein which appears to strike E-W and dip vertically. Analytical results returned 6.1 gm/tonne Au, 8.7 gm/tonne Ag and 0.18% Cu. The reader is cautioned, grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. The reconnaissance soil survey consisted of three east-west lines, each 400m long and established 500m apart on the west slope of Arlington Mountain. Soil samples were collected 25m apart. Anomalous Cu-Zn soil results are reported on the east side of the center soil line which may extend to the eastern end of the southernmost line. The overall trend of the anomaly is north-south with anomalous results up to 150m wide. The anomaly in part coincides with outcroppings of mafic schist. The VLF-EM survey utilized Seattle as the transmitting station. The survey lines were established too far apart to correlate readings from line to line.

2015 Explores Resources Inc (AR 36,026). A four-man field program was completed from June 1 to June 6, 2015 on the Arlington property. The program consisted of both magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys and a prospecting and sampling program. A total of 12.0km of magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were completed covering 300ha of land. The geophysical surveys were completed along pre-existing bush road access trails oriented near

north-south. The VLF-EM survey demonstrated its effectiveness in detecting and delineating the shear structures at each of the located Minfile showings. Several of the VLF-EM anomalies show on-trend anomalies in regions with no known showings nor outcrop exposure, thus presenting good targets for further exploration. The Total Field Magnetic results from the Magnetometer survey varied significantly. Two distinct magnetic domains were delineated, a low domain ranging from 51,000 nT to 54,000 nT, and a high domain, ranging from 55,000 nT to 58,000 nT. The high magnetic domain reflects the close proximity of the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist Group while the lower magnetic domain reflects the Middle Jurassic aged Nelson Plutonic Rocks.

All of the located Minfile showings are noted to occur on or near the contact between the high and low magnetic domains, or the interpreted contact between the Anarchist and Nelson units. A total of nine out of thirteen Minfile occurrences were located in the field during the program. A total of 14 grab samples were collected from the various Minfile occurrences returning elevated and anomalous base and precious metal results from 19.0ppm to 1,490.3ppm Pb, 1,005.7ppm to 2.557% Cu and 4.1ppm to 131gm/t Ag from the Arlington showing, 1,095.3ppm Mo from the Elk 4 showing, 85.7ppb to 10,891.5ppb Au from the BRU 22 Minfile showing and 0.9ppb to 2,336.3ppb Au from the ELK 2 Minfile showing. The attitude of the mineralized structures generally varies from 072° to 108° with dips varying from 62° north to 66° south. The reader is cautioned, grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. Quartz veins typically occupy the structural zones and have been noted up to 1m in width (Elk 4). The reader is cautioned that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. Further work was recommended consisting of two compass and GPS flagged soil geochemical grids oriented north-south with grid lines spaced at 100m intervals and sample stations established at 25 to 50m intervals. Magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys are recommended over the grid to aid in mapping and to identify conductive trends associated with known MINFILE occurrences and newly located showings.

2017 Clarmin Exploration Inc. (AR 36,956). From May 8 to May 23, 2017, a 6-man field crew from Coast Mountain Geological Ltd collected 657 B horizon soil samples, 44 rock samples and surveyed 26.4-line kilometers of ground magnetic and VLF-EM data on behalf of Clarmin Exploration Inc. The 2017 field program was funded by Clarmin Exploration Inc. totaling \$105,893.17. Two separate grids were established with the aid of hand-held GPS and compass. Grid lines were oriented in a north – south direction with a line spacing of 100m. Survey stations along the lines were identified with flagging at 25m to 50m intervals. The north grid consists of eight survey lines totaling 6.95km and the southern grid consists of 17 survey lines totaling 23.95km, both grids collectively cover 304.4ha of land (Figure 3). The soil sampling grids covered both the Middle Jurassic aged Nelson Plutonic Suite and the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist group greenstones and encompasses all of the known MINFILE occurrences located on the property to date. The contact between these two geological units is ill defined and masked by glacial till draping the south and western slopes of Arlington Mountain. Based on 657 B horizon soil samples, statistical analysis of the results determined weakly anomalous, moderately anomalous and strongly anomalous levels for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag.

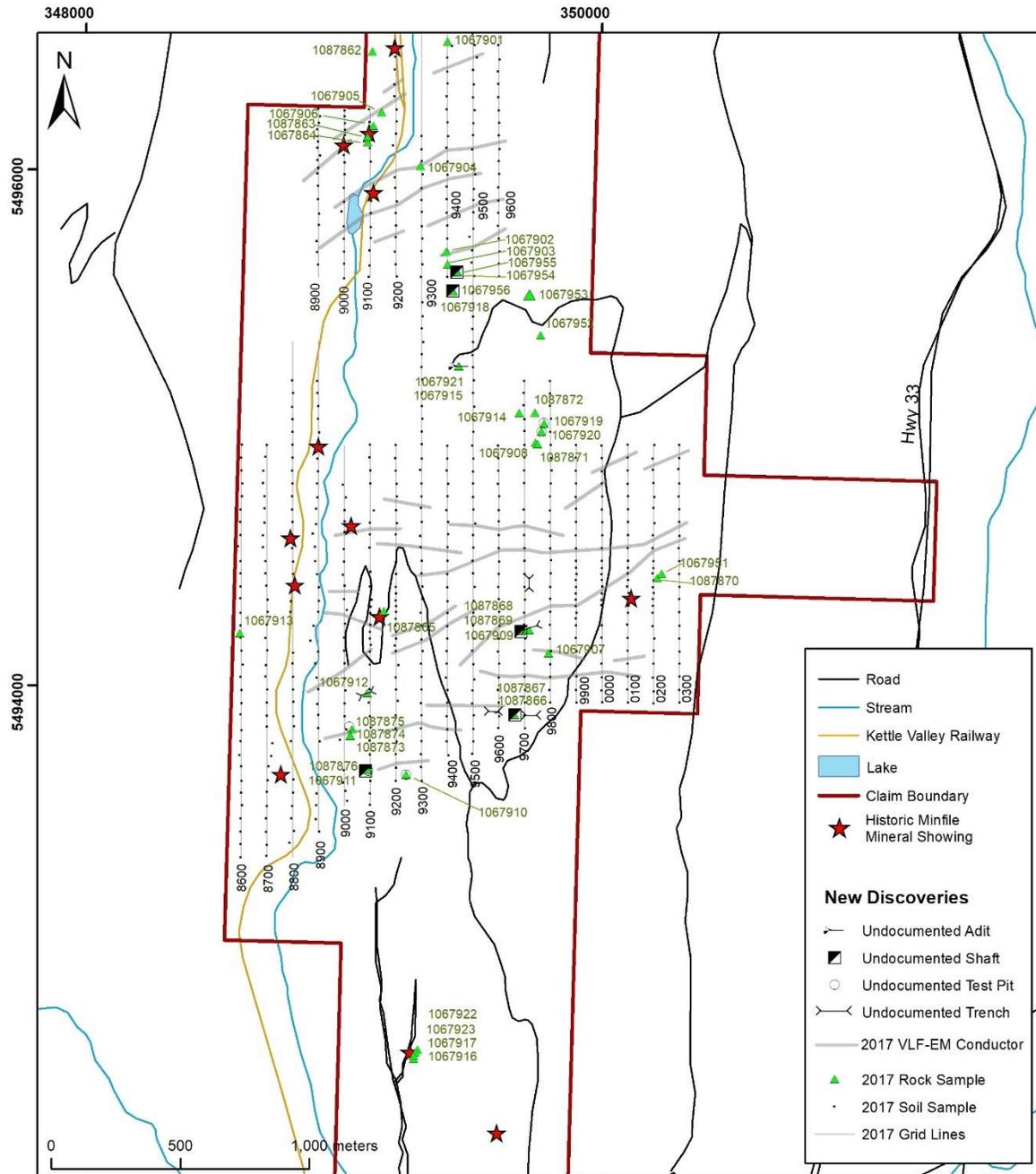


Figure 3

**2017 Soil and Rock Sample Locations,
New Occurrences & VLF-EM Conductors**

Topo Source: Geogratis

Jessy Resources Corp.

Arlington Property
Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/11

Scale:
1:20,000

Date: Nov. 22, 2021
UTM NAD83 Zone 11

Figure 4: 2017 Soil and Rock Sample Locations, New Occurrences and VLF-EM Conductors.

Table 2: 2017 Soil Geochemical Statistic

| Element | Minimum Value (ppm) | Maximum Value (ppm) | Weakly Anomalous | Moderately Anomalous | Strongly Anomalous |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Cu | 2.4 | 990.5 | 24.9-37.5ppm | 37.6-72.0ppm | >72.0ppm |
| Pb | 2.5 | 268.8 | 11.2-14.0ppm | 14.1-20.8ppm | >20.8ppm |
| Zn | 18.0 | 517.0 | 137.0-169.6ppm | 169.7-242.4ppm | >242.4ppm |
| Ag | 0.01 | 3.9 | 0.2-0.3ppm | 0.30-0.4ppm | >0.4ppm |

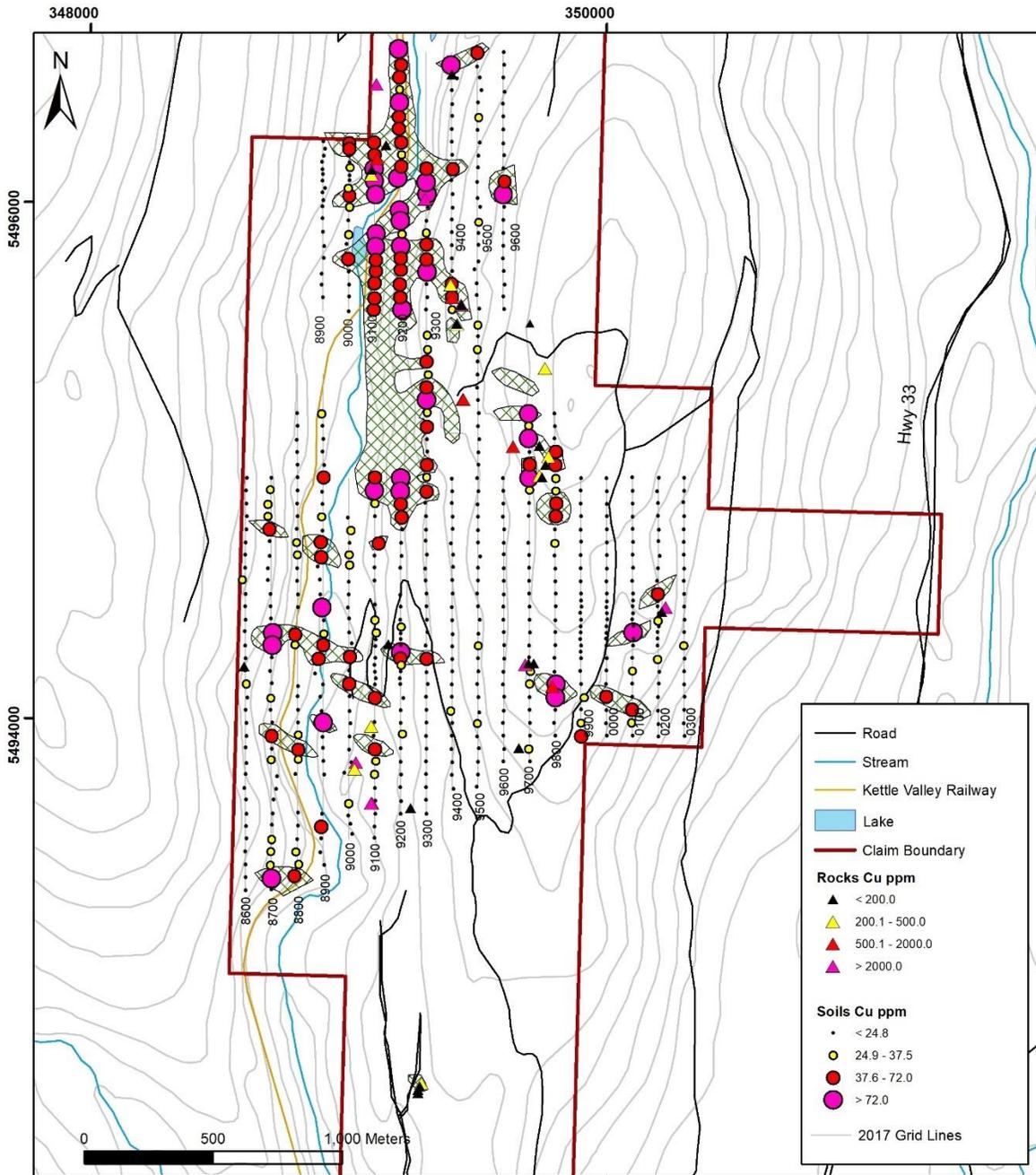
A total of 44 rock grab samples were collected from newly located historical workings uncovered during the 2017 field program. The locations of these rock samples are shown in Figure 3 which highlights the relationship between the showings and the VLF-EM conductor trends. A total of 20 rock samples are deemed significant and are listed in Table 3. A total of 5 samples returned elevated and anomalous gold results from 1.3ppm to 11.67ppm Au. All five samples elevated in gold are located at the southern end of the southern grid which suggests the identified structures trending east-west in this area are enriched in Au, Ag and Cu (Figures 4, 5).

Table 3: Significant 2017 Rock Sample Results

| Sample Number | Type | Ag (ppm) | Au (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Mo (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | Zn (ppm) |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1067904 | Grab* | 4.7 | | 3,304.4 | | | |
| 1067906 | Grab* | 5.4 | | | | | 9,268.0 |
| 1067907 | Grab* | 8.5 | | | | 252.8 | |
| 1067909 | Grab* | 19.3 | | 4,603.0 | | 254.9 | |
| 1067911 | Grab* | 30.9 | 1.3 | 1.22% | | | |
| 1067912 | Grab* | 17.3 | | | | 2,538.1 | |
| 1067914 | Grab* | 3.6 | | 1,653.4 | | | |
| 1067915 | Grab* | 5.2 | | 1,482.4 | | | |
| 1067920 | Grab* | | 1.9 | | | | |
| 1067921 | Grab* | 4.8 | | 1,614.6 | | | |
| 1067922 | Grab* | | | | 1,224.0 | | |
| 1067951 | Grab* | 5.5 | | 3,144.4 | | | |
| 1067954 | Grab* | 22.7 | | 1.071% | | | |
| 1067956 | Grab* | 2.8 | | | | | |
| 1087862 | Grab* | 5.9 | | 3,125.3 | | | |
| 1087866 | Grab* | 2.0 | 6.8 | | | | |
| 1087873 | Grab* | 30.4 | 3.5 | 6,595.4 | 1,203.5 | | |
| 1087874 | 40cm chip | 4.14 | | | 1,784.9 | | |
| 1087875 | Grab* | 3.4 | | 1,218.4 | 1,795.7 | | |
| 1087876 | Grab* | 211.0 | 11.7 | 3.22% | | | |

*Grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

The magnetic and VLF-EM survey results are illustrated in Figure 6. In the southern grid, copper and silver soil geochemical results show east–west to northeast-southwest linear trends which closely approximate the structural trends identified by the VLF-EM survey suggesting the VLF-EM structures may be the host to sulphide enrichment. Also noted are scattered isolated anomalous



| | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--|
| <h1>Figure 4</h1> <h2>2017 Geochemical Results</h2> <h3>Cu ppm</h3> <p>Topo Source: Geogratis</p> | | Jessy Resources Corp. | |
| | | Arlington Property Greenwood Mining Division | |
| NTS 82E/11 | Scale: 1:20,000 | Date: Nov. 22, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 | |

Figure 5: 2017 Copper Geochemistry Results

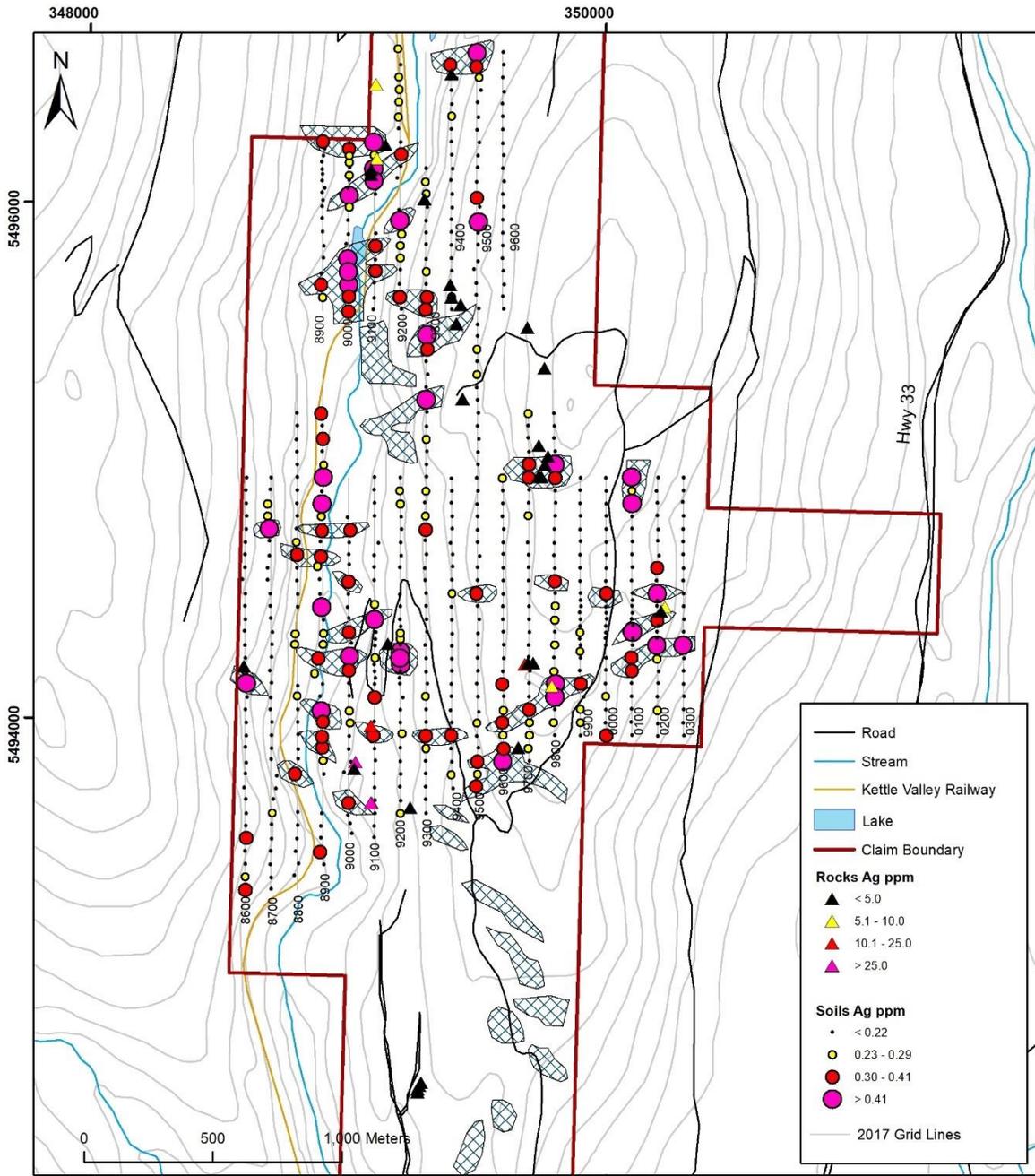


Figure 5
2017 Geochemical Results
Ag ppm

Topo Source: Geogratis

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| Jessy Resources Corp. | | |
| Arlington Property Greenwood Mining Division | | |
| NTS 82E/11 | Scale: 1:20,000 | Date: Nov. 23, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 |

Figure 6: 2017 Silver Soil Geochemistry

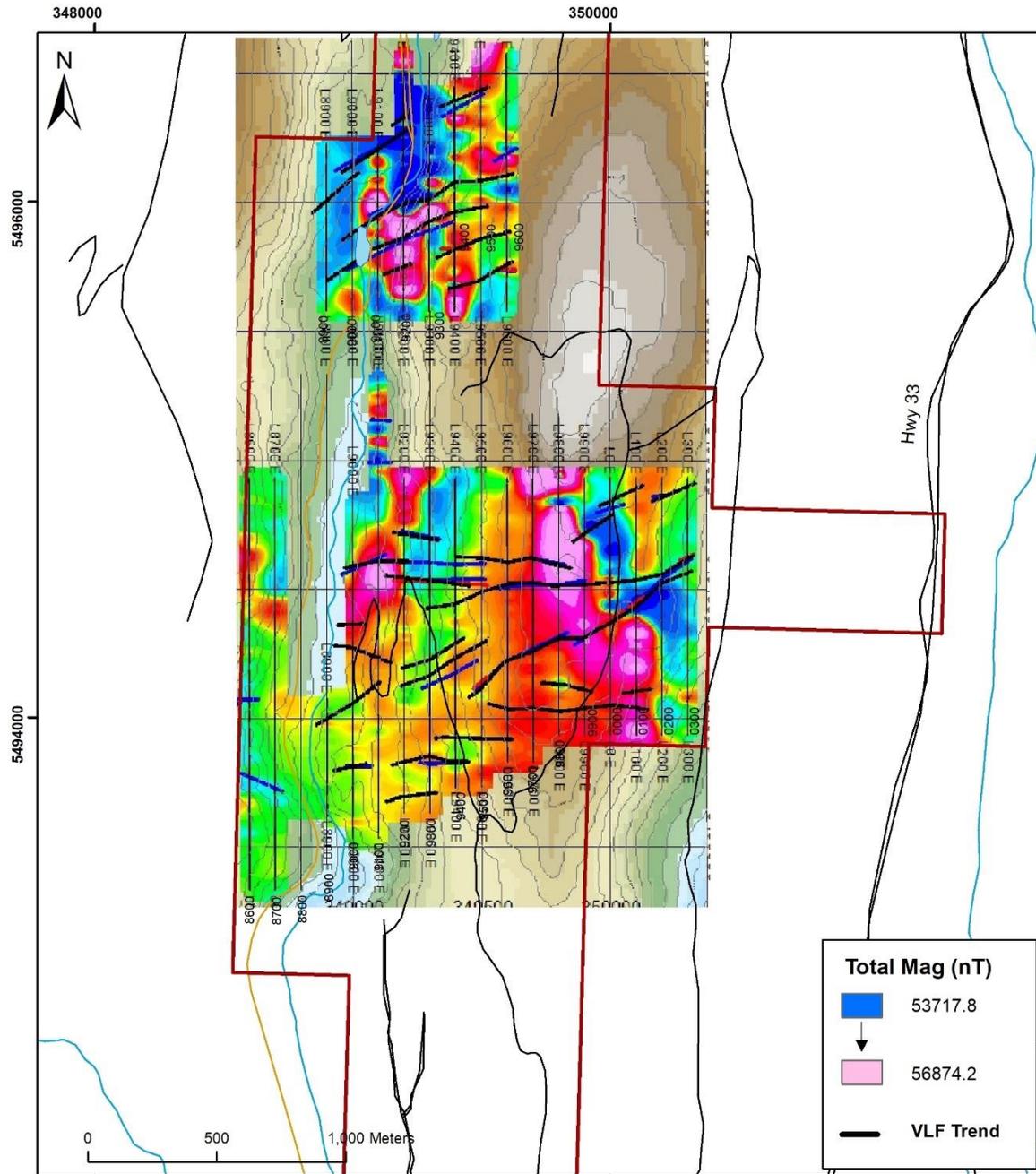


Figure 6
Magnetic and VLF Survey Results

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| Jessy Resources Corp. | | |
| Arlington Property Greenwood Mining Division | | |
| NTS 82E/11 | Scale: 1:20,000 | Date: Nov. 23, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 |

Topo Source: Geogratis

Figure 7: 2017 Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey Results

geochemical responses which may in fact reflect the narrow nature of the VLF-EM structures (<2m) and the sample density of 25m to 50m sample intervals. A closer sample spacing in these areas may better define potential mineralized trends. In the northern grid area anomalous Cu-Ag geochemical results are concentrated along the break in slope and primarily overlie the Anarchist Group volcanics along its contact with the Middle Jurassic aged Nelson Plutonic rocks. As noted at several mineralized occurrences, Anarchist rocks are often located in close proximity to mineralization and as such enrichment in the Cu-Ag soil geochemical results in the northern grid may in fact be due to the proximity of this contact with NE-SW trending VLF-EM conductors located in this area. The broadly elevated copper soil results may also in part suggest enrichment is due to down slope migration with a concentration of elements occurring at the break in slope. Single and multi-line anomalous results for both copper and silver are noted at the end of lines between the two grids and along soil line 9200. Open ended anomalous results suggest additional mineralized zones may occur between the two grids which will require in fill sampling to better define any trends.

2018 Clarmin Exploration Inc. The 2018 field program was completed over a 7-day period from May 24 to May 30, 2018. A field crew consisting of a four-man soil sampling team and a two-man prospecting team completed the program resulting in the collection of 7 rock grab samples and 268 B horizon soil samples covering 109.0ha of land. The 2018 exploration field program was funded by Clarmin Exploration Inc. totaling \$47,379.46.

The soil sampling program was designed to follow up on anomalous soil and rock geochemical results received in 2017 from both the north and south soil grids. Infill soil sample lines have now completed the coverage between the two grids east of the Kettle Valley Railroad. Additional grid lines were emplaced to the south of the southern grid. The southern extension of the soil lines were completed along the east side of the claim group to the southern claim boundary to locate the Black showing. Following the location and examination of the Black showing, it was noted that the trend of the mineralized structure was oriented in a near north-south direction so a series of east-west trending soil lines were established and soil sampled to evaluate the on-strike potential of the Black Minfile occurrence.

The results of the 2018 soil sampling program expanded the area of anomalous copper and silver soil results through the sampled area between the two grids (Figure 7, Figure 8). Much of the anomalous copper in soil results located along the west side of the northern grid reflects the presence of the underlying Anarchist Group volcanics. A sample of Anarchist hosting a small cm scale quartz vein with rare pyrite and malachite stain returned 414.4ppm Cu, 1.68g/t Ag (Sample #1750355).

At the Black Minfile Occurrence a series of trenches and small test pits exposed a 20cm wide quartz vein trending at 153° dipping 53° to the south west. A grab sample of the quartz vein hosting chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite returned anomalous results of 1.051% Cu, 37.65g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Au and 3,556.44ppm Mo (Sample #1750352).

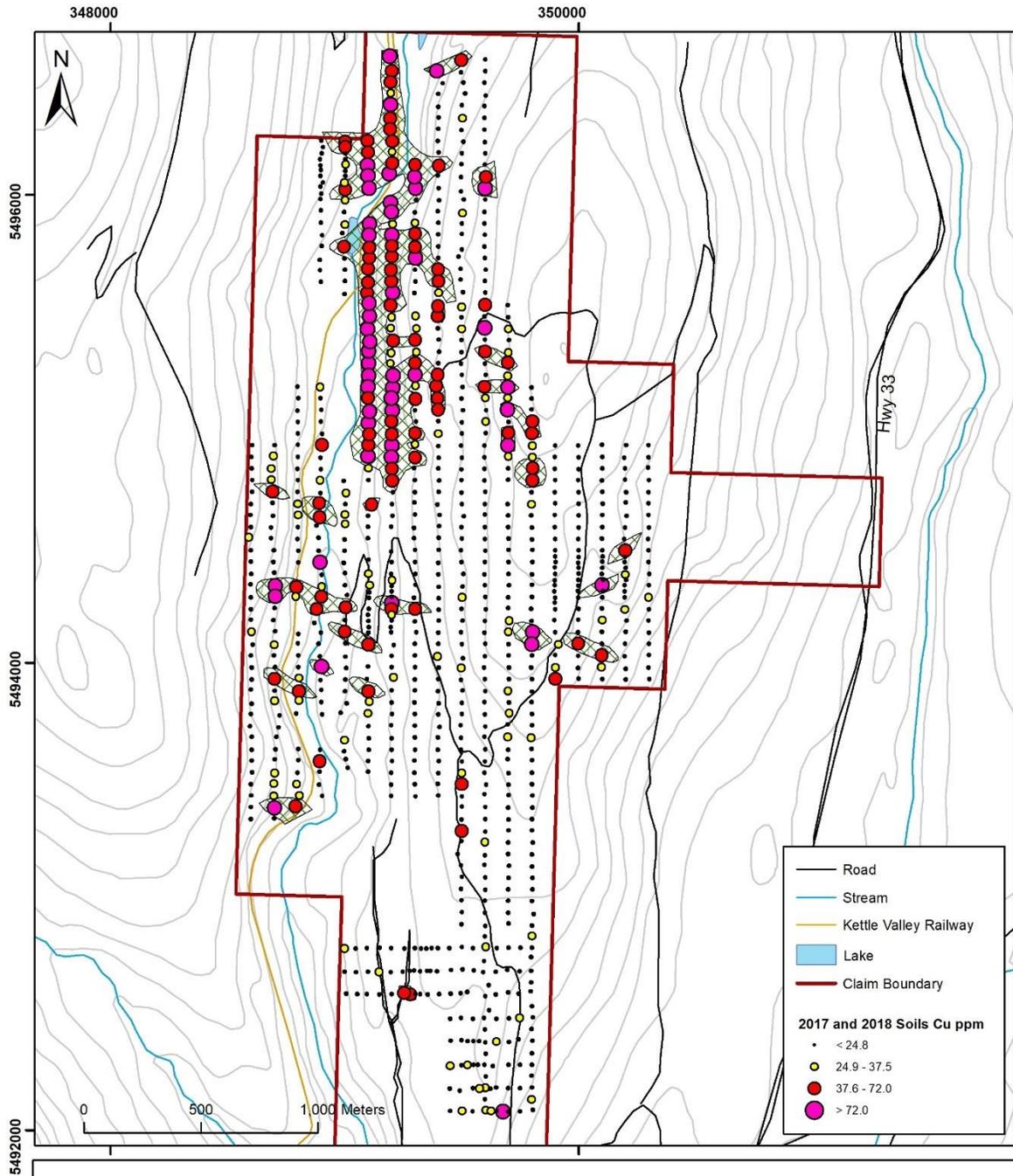


Figure 7
Combined 2017-2018 Cu Soil Geochemical Results

Jessy Resources Corp.
 Arlington Property
 Greenwood Mining Division

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| NTS 82E/11 | Scale: 1:20,000 | Date: Nov. 23, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 |
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Topo Source: Geogratis

Figure 8: Combined 2017-2018 Copper Soil Geochemistry Results

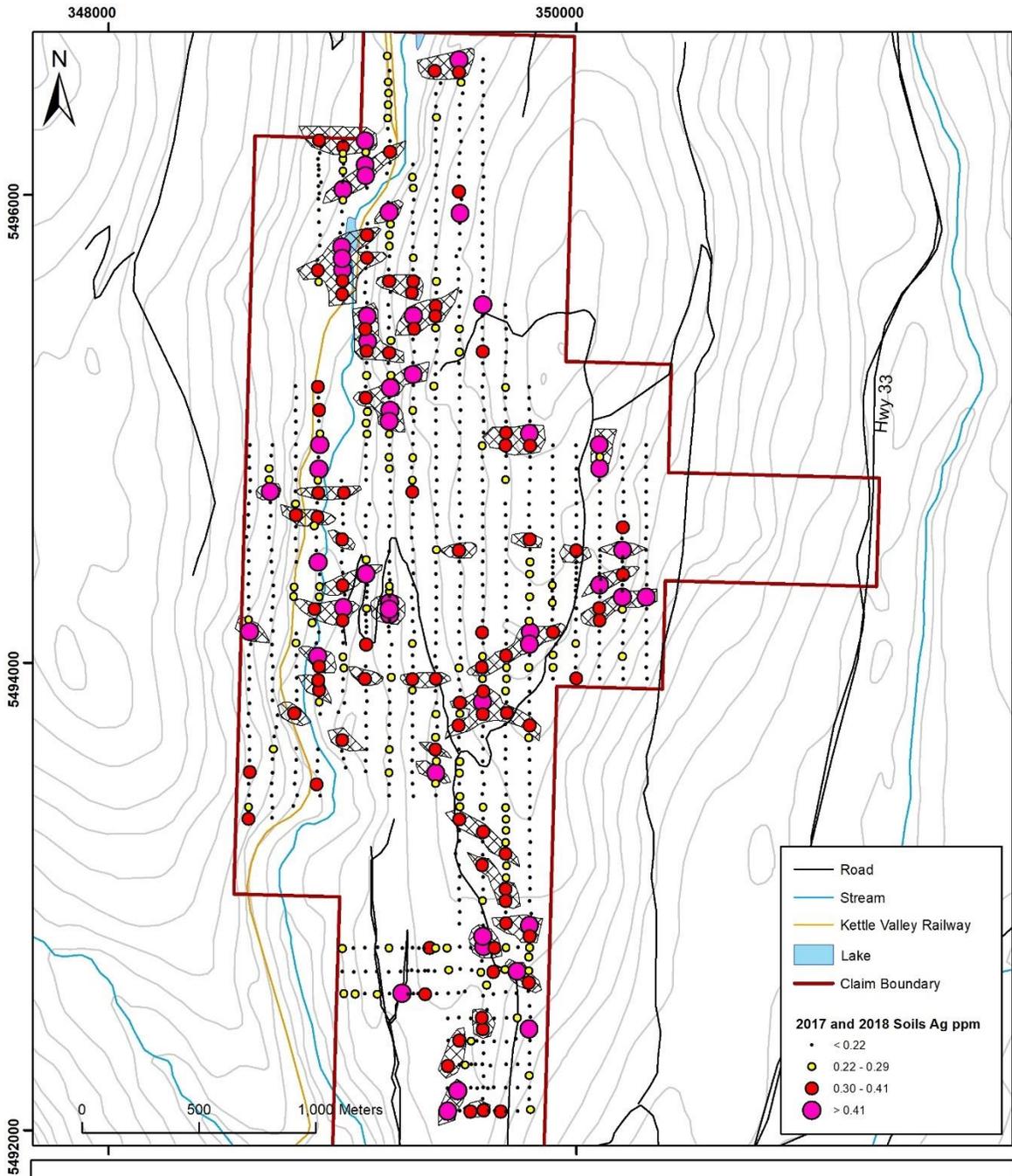


Figure 8
Combined 2017-2018 Ag Soil Geochemical Results

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| Jessy Resources Corp. | | |
| Arlington Property Greenwood Mining Division | | |
| NTS 82E/11 | Scale: 1:20,000 | Date: Nov. 23, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 |

Topo Source: Geogratis

Figure 9: Combined 2017-2018 Silver Soil Geochemistry Results

Approximately 45m to the south along strike of the Black showing is a historical trench where a grab sample of quartz vein material containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization returned 4,358ppm Cu, 16.72g/t Ag, 0.117gm Au and 9,348.75ppm Mo (Sample #1750354). A second trench was located 41m further to the south of Sample #1750354 where heavy red iron oxide and malachite staining was associated with narrow cm scale quartz veining. A grab sample of the altered quartz vein material returned 2013.1ppm Cu, 3.32g/t Ag and 3,829.9ppm Mo (Sample #1750353). An east-west oriented soil grid covering the Black showing and its extension failed to return any significant copper soil results with elevated and anomalous silver soil results occurring only as scattered single point anomalies. Significant 2018 rock sample results are highlighted in Table 4 below.

Table 4: 2018 Rock Sample Results

| Sample No | Sample Type | Copper (ppm, %) | Silver (ppm) | Au (ppm) | Molybdenum (ppm) | Lead (ppm) | Zinc (ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1750351 | Grab* | 9.3 | 0.13 | 0.001 | 8.76 | 3.3 | 18 |
| 1750352 | Grab* | 1.051% | 37.65 | 0.13 | 3556.44 | 3.5 | 37 |
| 1750353 | Grab* | 2013.1 | 3.32 | 0.027 | 3829.19 | 3.7 | 53 |
| 1750354 | Grab* | 4538.0 | 16.72 | 0.117 | 9348.75 | 7.8 | 136 |
| 1750355 | Grab* | 414.4 | 1.68 | 0.001 | 12.92 | 6.9 | 12 |
| 1750356 | Grab* | 89.9 | 0.23 | 0.001 | 6.31 | 9.1 | 87 |
| 1750357 | Grab* | 2.8 | <0.005 | <0.001 | 1.78 | 1.0 | 37 |

* Grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the Penticton map sheet (NTS 82E) was mapped and compiled by D. Templeman-Kluit and published in 1989 as GSC Open File 1969. Kluit has mapped four dominant rock types in the surrounding area of the Arlington property (Figure 9). The oldest rocks in the district belong to the Paleozoic Anarchist Group which is Carboniferous to Permian in age and has been correlated with the Wallace Formation in the Beaverdell Camp. The Anarchist Group consists of metamorphosed mafic volcanics with lesser amounts of sediments. The unit weathers to a dense dark green color and is typically recessive occurring as amphibolite, greenstone, quartz chlorite schist, quartz biotite schist and minor serpentized peridotite. The Mesozoic Nelson Plutonic Rocks are middle Jurassic in age and have been correlated with granodiorite of the Westkettle Batholith which underlies the Beaverdell

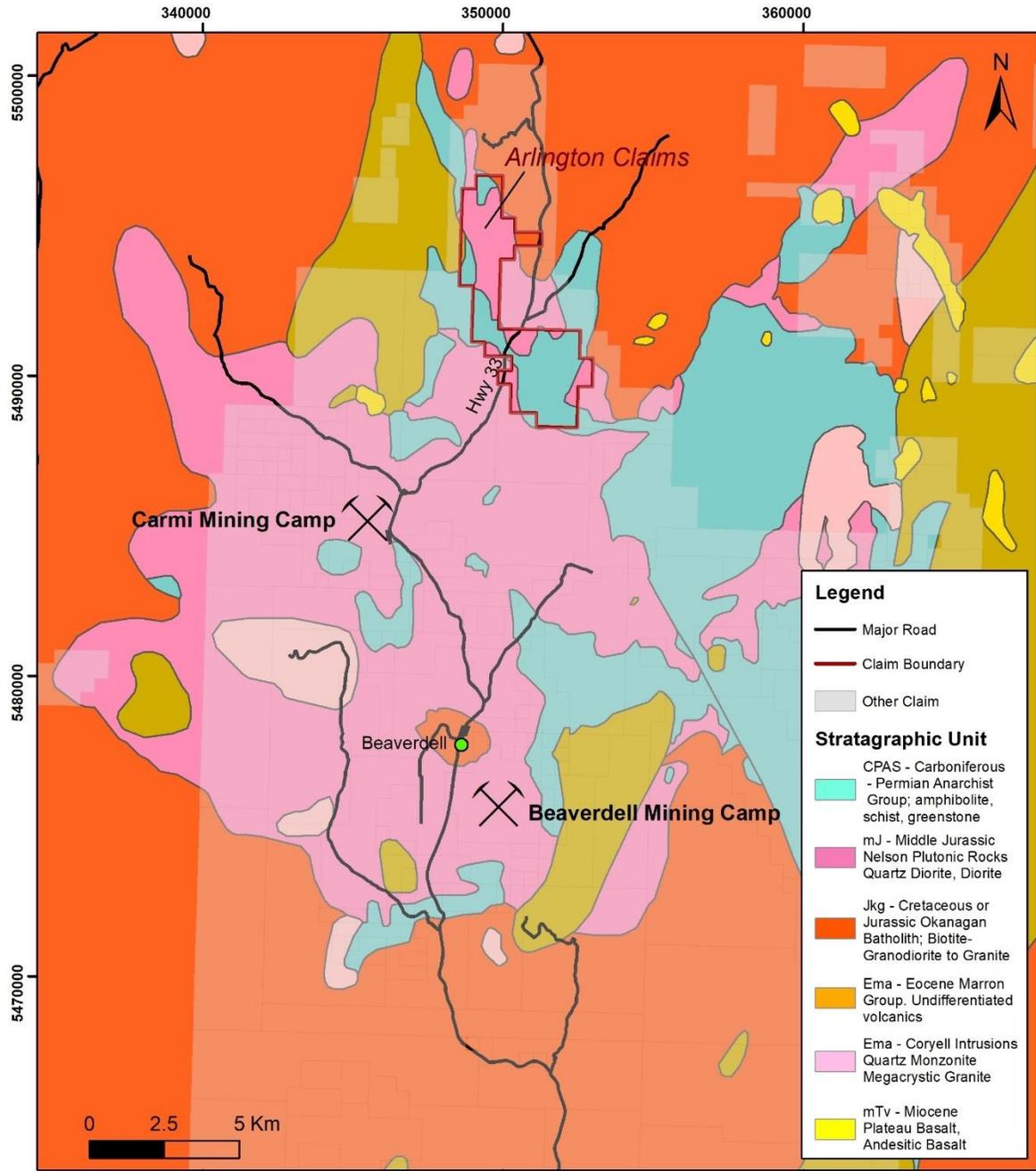


Figure 9
Regional Geology

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Jessy Ventures Corp. | | |
| Arlington Property Greenwood Mining Division | | |
| NTS 82E/11 | Scale: 1:150,000 | Date: Nov. 23, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 |

Topo Source: Geogratis

Figure 10: Regional Geology

Mining Camp and is host to vein type Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. The rocks are massive to moderately foliated and medium grey in color occurring as medium to coarse grained equigranular hornblende biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite and granite. The Nelson Plutonic Rocks are likely genetically related to the Okanagan Batholith. The Okanagan Batholith is the most prominent rock type in the region, bordering nearly all other rock types. The Middle to Early Mesozoic Okanagan Batholith is Cretaceous and/or Jurassic in age and occurs as a massive, light grey weathered, medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic and weakly to non-foliated biotite granodiorite to granite and includes undifferentiated granodiorite of the Nelson Plutonic Suite; age is poorly constrained. The Eocene Marron Group, located to the west of the property, is the youngest unit in the area and is described as an undifferentiated andesite, dacite and trachyte.

Silver vein mineralization, characterized by the Beavertown deposits on Wallace Mountain, are mainly within the Westkettle batholith which contain pendants and screens of the Wallace Formation. Mineralization, mainly within the Westkettle granodiorite, locally extends for short distances into the Wallace Formation (Anarchist Group). Gold mineralization, characterized by the Carmi Mine, is commonly found near the contact of Westkettle granodiorite and Wallace Formation (Anarchist Group).

7.2 Property Geology

The Arlington claims are underlain by four distinct units; variations within these units are largely due to the degree of alteration present. The local geology is illustrated in Figure 10. Diorite and quartz diorite of the Nelson Plutonic suite underly the claims. Diorite is grey-pink in color and fine grained containing approximately 85% plagioclase feldspar, +/- 5% quartz and +/- 10% mafic minerals as biotite or hornblende. The diorite is most commonly gneissic; the degree of the gneissic banding is variable from quite tight to fairly broad. Alteration of the diorite becomes more apparent as one approaches the contact with the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist group rocks and close to major zones of shearing. With increased proximity to the contact, the gneissic banding becomes tighter along with an increase in the intensity of shearing and fracturing. The diorite is chloritized, silicified and locally serpentinized close to the contact. Fractures and shears are developed and healed by quartz, K feldspar and epidote. The altered diorite is noted as a favorable host for quartz veining and chalcocite +/- galena, sphalerite, molybdenum, silver and gold mineralization.

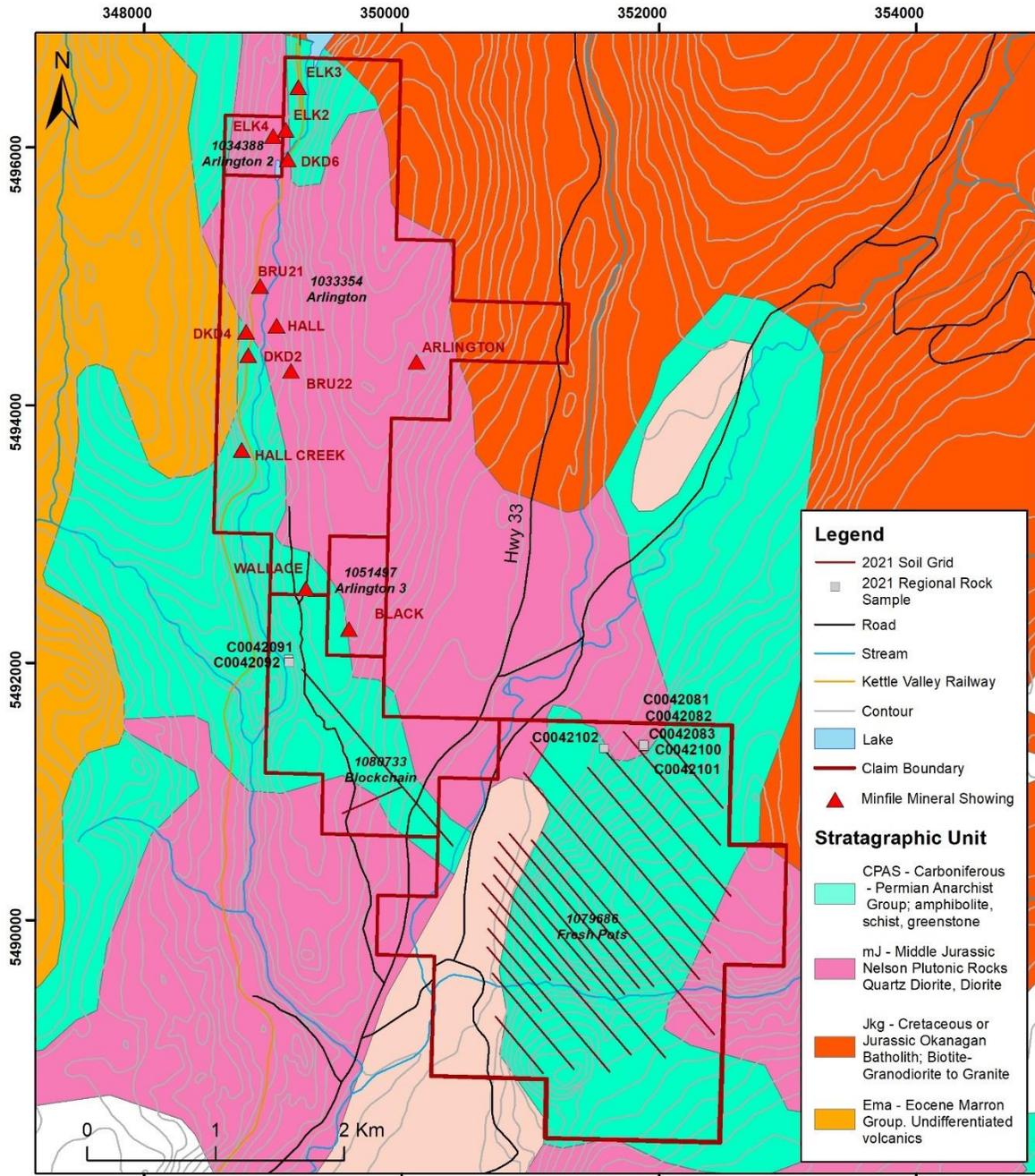
Along the western side of the Arlington claims, roughly parallel to the trace of Hall Creek, is a north-south trending horizon of at least two bodies of intensely altered basic rock belonging to the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist Group. The unit is generally a dense, dark green flaky chlorite biotite hornblende schist, frequently containing magnetite, pyrite and chalcocite as accessory minerals. Wherever this unit was encountered, the rock was strongly fractured, quite magnetic and locally brecciated with quartz, K feldspar and epidote breccia-fracture filling and veining. The contact between the Anarchist Group rocks and the Nelson Plutonic suite is sinuous, trending north northwest.

Anarchist Group stratigraphy covering the Arlington claims trends to the southwest through the Blockchain claim to quaternary valley cover along the west side of the West Kettle River Valley. A large body of Anarchist volcanic stratigraphy trends near north-south through the Fresh Pots

claim and to date hosts all of the known historical workings. The contacts with the bounding Middle Jurassic quartz diorite and the Cretaceous to Jurassic aged Granodiorite are ill-defined. Rock samples collected during the soil geochemical sampling program suggests the Anarchist Group is locally intruded by strongly foliated unmapped intrusive rocks.

In the northeast and eastern portions of the Arlington property is porphyritic granite related to the Okanagan Batholith. The contact between the granite and diorite is irregular and in places fingers of the porphyritic granite are noted to invade the bounding diorite as long dyke like bodies. Rocks of the Okanagan Batholith are light grey in color with sub centimeter scale quartz eyes set in a fine-grained groundmass of quartz and feldspar. Where encountered, the granite is very uniform and equigranular with little to no alteration.

The Eocene aged Marron Group is the youngest stratigraphic unit on the property consisting of undifferentiated andesite, dacite and trachytic volcanic rocks located along the western portion of the Arlington claim boundary.



**Figure 10
Local Geology**

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Jessy Resources Corp. | | |
| Arlington Property Greenwood Mining Division | | |
| NTS 82E/11 | Scale: 1:40,000 | Date: Nov. 23, 2021 UTM NAD83 Zone 11 |

Topo Source: Geogratis

Figure 11: Property Geology

The stratigraphy underlying the Arlington claims vary in strike from northwesterly in the south part of the claim to northeasterly in the northern part of the property with an apparent warp in the stratigraphy in the central portion of the Arlington claim. The stratigraphy generally dips steeply to the east or is vertically inclined. Best outcrop exposures are located along the Kettle Valley Railroad right-of-way and along steep sided slopes.

7.3 Mineralization

There are thirteen (13) BC Minfile showings located within the Arlington property boundary as illustrated in Figure 10. From north to south these Minfile occurrences are the ELK 3, ELK 2, ELK 4, DKD 6, DKD 4, DKD 2, ARLINGTON, HALL, BRU 21, BRU 22, HALL CREEK, WALLACE and the BLACK showings. All of these showings were first discovered and worked on during the early part of the 1900's. More recent assessment work completed on the Arlington property located, described and sampled the historical workings. Mineralization on the Arlington property is noted to occur in three general forms.

- 1) Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenum are hosted in quartz veins which cut altered diorite intrusive rocks (Minfile 082ENW043).
- 2) Disseminations and replacements of chalcopyrite, pyrite and specular hematite in and around shear zones within a strongly jointed and altered gneissic diorite to quartz diorite intrusive hosting frequent quartz feldspar veining and greenstone rock units. The diorites to quartz diorite host are generally strongly chloritic and silicified (Minfile 082ENW045).
- 3) Disseminations of magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in highly altered basic rocks. This style of mineralization is confined to a north-south trending zone which parallels Hall Creek and the KVR right-of-way and at the Arlington Minfile Occurrence. Mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) identifies this unit as a greenstone belonging to the Anarchist Group. Previous claim holders describe this unit as a dense dark green flaky chlorite biotite hornblende schist, thought to be a dyke or sill like body (Minfile 082ENW015).

A summary of the Minfile occurrences located within the Arlington property are contained in Table 2. The source of the information listed in Table 2 is from historical Assessment Reports gained from the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) website as listed in Section 27.0 of this report.

Table 5: Property MINFILE Details

| Minfile Name | Minfile Number | Status | Mineralization | Details |
|--------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---|
| ELK 3 | 082ENW038 | Showing | Cpy, Py, Magnetite | No analysis |
| DKD 6 | 082ENW044 | Showing | Cpy, Py, Magnetite | Grab: 0.16% Cu Assessment Report(AR) 24,921 |
| ELK 2 | 082ENW005 | Showing | Mo, Cu, Zn | Grab: 2,336.3ppb Au, 243.8ppm Ag, AR 36,026 |
| ELK 4 | 082ENW006 | Showing | Cpy | Grab: 6.9ppb Au, 1,095ppm Mo. AR |

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | 36,026. |
| DKD 4 | 082ENW043 | Showing | Cpy | Grab: 6.1g/t Au, 8.7g/tAg,0.18% Cu AR 24,921 |
| DKD 2 | 082ENW041 | Showing | Cpy | Grab: 0.21% Cu, 11.8g/t Ag. AR 24,921 |
| Arlington | 082ENW015 | Showing | Cpy, Py | Chip: 0.92%Cu, 63g/t Ag over 0.6m AR 4,720 Grab: 38.6ppb Au, 131gm/t Ag, 2.557% Cu, 1168.9ppm Pb. AR 36,026 |
| Hall | 082ENW065 | Showing | Cpy | Grab: 14.2ppb Au, 1,854.1ppm Cu. AR 36,026 |
| Bru 21 | 082ENW042 | Showing | Cpy | No Analysis |
| Bru 22 | 082ENW045 | Showing | Cpy, Py, Hematite | Grab: 10,891.5ppb Au, 6.5ppm Ag, 614.8ppm Cu. AR 36,026 |
| Hall Creek | 082ENW033 | Showing | Asbestos | Grab: 4.6ppb Au. AR 36,026 |
| Wallace | 082ENW039 | Showing | Scheelite, Cpy | Grab: 0.15%Cu AR 17,030 |
| Black | 082ENW061 | Showing | Cpy, Ag, Mo, Au | Composite chip sample: 52.69g/t Ag, 0.68g/t Au, 1.72% Cu, 1.19% Mo. AR 17,030 |

A brief description of each of the Minfile occurrences on the property is included below.

ELK 3: The ELK 3 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW038**) is exposed on the east side of a railway cut located approximately 250m south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of a hornblendite outcrop containing chalcopyrite and pyrite as fine disseminations and in quartz calcite stringers. Magnetite is common, as finely disseminated grains and in fracture fillings. The hornblendite appears to be a mafic intrusion in the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group rocks. These are in contact with Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith to the north. Included with the ELK 3 showing is an outcrop located approximately 320 meters to the northeast of the main showing where copper mineralization was noted.

DKD 6: The DKD 6 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW044**) is located 1 kilometer south of Arlington Lakes. The showing occurs in an unnamed Middle Jurassic intrusion near the east contact of a north-south trending band of Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist chlorite-biotite schist. An adit at the site was driven eastward on a quartz vein of unknown width. Disseminated magnetite, pyrite, chalcopyrite are noted within highly altered Anarchist Group rocks. Associated with the DKD 6 are two copper occurrences hosted in Anarchist chlorite-biotite schist located 100m to the northwest, disseminated chalcopyrite blebs in Anarchist chlorite

biotite schist located 200m to the southwest and a copper occurrence in diorite located 250m to the west of the adit.

ELK 2: The Elk 2 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW005**) is located 500m south of Arlington Lakes and 160m west of the Kettle Valley Railroad right of way. The showings consist of several mineralized quartz veins and a series of adits, trenches and a short shaft. Quartz veins vary from 60cm to 1.8m wide hosting chalcopyrite, sphalerite and molybdenite.

ELK 4: The Elk 4 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW006**) is exposed on the east side of a small pond about 750m south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of a 2.5m deep pit which exposes a quartz vein hosting pyrite and chalcopyrite within granodiorite.

DKD 4: The DKD 4 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW043**) is located 1.6 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing occurs in quartz diorite of a Middle Jurassic intrusion which is in contact with an altered gneissic diorite. The altered diorite is strongly chloritized, silicified and locally serpentinized. The showing occurs within a northwest-southeast trending, steeply dipping narrow shear zone along a railway rock cut exposure. Copper mineralization consists of chalcopyrite with abundant iron oxides, specular hematite, epidote, chlorite and biotite. Malachite staining of the outcrop exposure is also noted.

DKD 2: The DKD 2 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW041**) is located 1.9 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of a mineralized outcrop on the Kettle Valley right-of-way. Mineralization is hosted by a Middle Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion which is in contact with an altered gneissic diorite. The altered diorite is strongly chloritized, silicified and locally serpentinized. The showing consists of a west-northwest trending shear zone that dips 80 degrees to the south. Mineralization includes chalcopyrite with limonite, specular hematite, epidote, chlorite and biotite. Malachite staining is present on the outcrop. Greenstone of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group is located approximately 50 meters to the south.

ARLINGTON: The Arlington showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW015**) is located on the southeast slope of Arlington Mountain. The Arlington Mountain area has numerous old workings, pits and adits dating back to the early 1900's. The showing occurs near a contact between a Middle Jurassic quartz diorite intrusion and chlorite hornblende schist which may be part of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group. The showing has been trenched and a shaft/pit dug. A 1936 description describes the showing as a brecciated zone partly cemented with quartz and calcite and mineralized with chalcopyrite and pyrite and said to carry values in both silver and copper. Assessment work in 1987 suggested the dominant lithology at this location is granite gneiss. A channel sample taken in 1973 assayed 0.92% copper and 63 grams per tonne silver over 60cm. A high-grade grab sample in 1987 assayed 1.61% copper, 0.08% lead, 0.02% zinc and 85.3 grams per tonne silver.

HALL: The Hall showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW065**) is located 1.6 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing occurs within Middle Jurassic quartz diorite which lies near the west contact of a north-south trending band of Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist chlorite-biotite schist. An adit is located at the site and has been driven eastward on a quartz vein within a shear zone striking 015 degrees and dipping 60 degrees west. Copper mineralization is reported.

BRU 21: The Bru 21 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW042**) is located 2 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of two mineralized outcrops, 300 meters apart along the Kettle Valley Railway right-of-way and an adit 75 meters east of the railway. The showings are hosted by greenstone of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group. Chalcopyrite is noted at this location; no other information is available. A number of copper occurrences are found in this general area, but they are associated with quartz veins and shear zones in diorite; not greenstone.

BRU 22: The Bru 22 showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW045**) is located 2.5 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of three (3) adits driven eastward on a shear hosted quartz vein trending in a northwest-southeast direction. The shear zone cuts through quartz diorite of a Middle Jurassic intrusion. Hematite is noted to occur in the shear zone, and it is reported that disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite are commonly associated with specular hematite in and around shear zones in diorite on the property. The general area has numerous old workings, pits and adits which date from the early 1900's.

HALL CREEK: The Hall Creek showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW033**) is located approximately 3.0 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes, on the west side of Hall Creek canyon. The showing consists of asbestos veins which cut through a serpentized peridotite of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group. The serpentine and asbestos occur in the lower 3 meters of a sill-like black saxonite porphyry which is 20 meters thick. The serpentine occurs as green bands in the black rock and the asbestos occurs in little veinlets in the serpentine. The bands and veinlets are more or less parallel to the lower contact of the sill. The asbestos veins rarely exceed 2.5 centimeters thick.

WALLACE: The Wallace skarn showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW039**) is located approximately 3.7 kilometers south of Arlington Lakes. Scheelite, as noted in thin section, occurs in quartz veinlets within a limestone pendant of the Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist Group which has been altered to garnet and epidote. The garnet and epidote may be as a result of high-grade metamorphism. The skarn is hosted by a Middle Jurassic quartz diorite. Evaluation of the showing in 1987 (Assessment Report 17030) identifies both scheelite and chalcopyrite mineralization at this location (796ppm W and 0.15% Cu).

BLACK: The Black showing (MINFILE Number **082ENW061**) is located at the southern end of the Arlington claim group and 4.5km south of Arlington Lakes. The showing consists of a quartz vein hosted in an unnamed Middle Jurassic gneissic quartz diorite intrusive located near the west contact of a north-south band of Carboniferous-Permian Anarchist chlorite, biotite schist. A composite quartz vein sample containing chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization assayed 1.72% copper, 1.54oz/t Ag, 1.19% Mo and 0.02 oz/t gold (Assessment Report 17,030).

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

The dominant characteristics of the mineralized showings located to date on the property belong to Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Cu, Au, Mn type mineralization as described by Lefebure and Church (1996). Other names for this deposit style are Silver/base metal epithermal deposits.

Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn veins are the most common deposit type in British Columbia with over 2,000 occurrences and were a significant source of Ag, Pb, and Zn until the 1960's. These sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, and silver +/- copper, gold, manganese and are hosted in carbonate and quartz gangue. Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control. The polymetallic quartz veins are usually associated with second order structures. The deposits typically form steeply dipping, narrow tabular to splayed veins and commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins may vary from a few centimeters up to 3m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1,000m in length and depth and may widen to tens of meters in stockwork zones. These veins can occur in virtually any host.

Numerous examples of Polymetallic vein style mineralization within structurally controlled quartz veins are noted in the Beaverdell Camp and at the Carmi mine, located 16km and 7km respectively, to the south of the Arlington property. The author (Richard Kemp) cautions the reader that information on these properties has not been verified, nor is it necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Arlington property.

In the Beaverdell Camp granodiorite of the Westkettle batholith underlies most of the area. The Westkettle batholith has been correlated with the Nelson intrusions and has been dated to Middle Jurassic in age. The Westkettle batholith contains remnants of pendants and/or screens of metamorphosed rock. The Wallace Formation is correlative with the upper sections of the Carboniferous to Permian Anarchist Group. Lithologies include metamorphosed andesite tuffs and lavas, hornblende diorite porphyries, olivine gabbro and hornblendite. The contact between the Wallace Formation and the Westkettle batholith is sinuous, trending north with gentle east dips. The Westkettle granodiorite and the Beaverdell quartz monzonite are the dominant host rocks. Mineralization rarely extends into the Wallace Formation to the east. The following discussion on the Beaverdell Mine has been extracted from the Minfile Mineral Inventory number 082ESW030.

The Beaverdell silver rich veins are found along a 3.0 by 0.8-kilometer belt referred to as the Beaverdell mine area. Five distinctly separate quartz vein systems are arranged en echelon within this structural zone. In general, quartz breccia veins and stockworks are so complex that continuous mineralized sections are a maximum of a few meters before being faulted or disrupted. Some mineralized zones have been found that extend up to 150 meters horizontally.

Vein type mineralization of the Beaverdell camp is characterized by a high silver content. Mineralization is composed of galena, sphalerite and pyrite with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, chalcopyrite, polybasite, acanthite, native silver and pyrrhotite. The gangue minerals in veins are mainly quartz with lesser amounts of calcite, fluorite and sericite with rare barite. Ore ground has been described as propylitically altered granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz monzonite of the Westkettle batholith up to 15 meters wide. These zones are characterized by sericite, clay minerals, chlorite, calcite, epidote and hematite. The fault bounded veins commonly have a banded texture defined by outer, crudely parallel sulphide stringers. The wall rocks are brecciated and sheared over 30 to 150 centimeters width adjacent to veins. Weak sericite alteration of feldspars is pervasive in the Westkettle batholith.

The Beaverdell mine is composed of the past producing Highland Lass and Bell where the upper and lower Lass veins were mined and which have accounted for the majority of production. Most of the veins are hosted in granodiorite of the Westkettle batholith. Some mineralization locally extends for short distances into the Wallace Formation rocks which overlie the batholith at the eastern end of the mine area. The mineralized quartz veins occupy fissures along northeast trending faults in the eastern portion of the system. To the east the veins generally exhibit progressive increases in width and intensity and extent of wallrock alteration. The Bell and Lass veins average 0.9 and 1.5 meters wide respectively, but are rarely continuous for more than 5 to 10 meters without offset.

The Beaverdell Mine was the longest producing mine in the area; almost continuously between 1913 and 1991. Total historic production from the Beaverdell Camp is 1,198,829 tonnes of mined ore from which 1,076,005,759gm Ag, 520,197gm Au, 13,900,078kg Zn, 11,598,238kg Pb and 11,657kg Cu and 58,171kg of cadmium were recovered.

The Carmi mine is a past producer and is hosted by granodiorite of the Westkettle batholith and an irregular body of Permian aged Wallace Formation covering approximately 2.56 square kilometers. The Westkettle batholith varies in composition from granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite. The granodiorite is medium grained, grey to pink in color with chlorite or biotite altered mafics. The quartz diorite phase is commonly foliated and porphyritic. These phases are intruded by quartz monzonite, quartz k feldspar and andesite dykes. Veins are composed of quartz, quartz and k-feldspar or quartz calcite +/- pyrite and are commonly associated with clay rich fault gouge.

The Carmi and Butcher Boy workings are on the same faulted vein, following a shear zone in fine grained granodiorite oriented along a strike of 090 degrees with dips from 45 to 60 degrees to the south. The vein has been traced along strike for over 549 meters with minor fault displacement. The vein varies from 5 to 213 centimeters wide. Mineralization consists of pyrite with lesser sphalerite and galena carrying gold and silver values. Minor chalcopyrite and molybdenum are also present.

The Carmi mine produced 4,780 tonnes of ore between 1901 and 1915, and between 1932 and 1940. Reported recovery were 279,585 grams silver, 87,929 grams of gold, 3,179 kilograms of lead and 7,307 kilograms of zinc. The reader is cautioned that the author has not verified the information on the Carmi mine, nor is this information necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Arlington property.

Based on the deposit model, exploration programs were designed for the Arlington property to use appropriate geochemical and geophysical methods for the detection of structural features and multi-element signatures associated with Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Cu, Au, Mn type vein deposits.

9 2021 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

In November 2020 and January 2021, the Fresh Pots and Blockchain on-line mineral claims were staked by Origen Resources Inc to encompass ground geologically similar to the adjoining Arlington claims and is believed to host structurally controlled copper, gold, silver

mineralization and copper-gold skarn mineralization. Historical Crown grant supporting documents, newspaper articles and mineral claim survey maps from the late 1890's detail a series of workings exploiting a ledge of magnetite carrying values in copper and gold (Boundary Creek Times, 1899) located north of China Creek, opposite Carmi. The China Creek area was a landmark mining camp in the late 1800's/early 1900's, and the creek itself reportedly produced placer gold between 1896-1898 that was believed to be sourced from the magnetite iron ledge (The Phoenix Pioneer, 1905). The Fresh Pots mineral claims are contiguous and adjoin the southern claim boundary of the Arlington claim (1033354) and the Arlington 3 claim (1051497) and is fully road accessible and has no record of modern exploration activity.

From May 8 to May 23, 2021, Origen Resources Inc. hired a four-man field crew from Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. who collected 725 B horizon grid-based soil samples and 62 rock grab samples from the property. The soil sampling grid was established over a core area of historical crown grants located on the Fresh Pots claim where undocumented historical workings were located. Soil sample lines were oriented at 320° over the core area at a line spacing of 100m with soil samples collected along the lines at 25m intervals. To the southeast and northeast of the core grid area, soil sample lines were established at 200m intervals with soil samples collected at 50m intervals. To the northwest of the core grid area a single soil sample line was established across the Blockchain claim (#108733) resulting in 21 B horizon soil samples collected at 100m intervals. A total of 725 B horizon soil samples were collected during the program with 97% (704 samples) collected from the Fresh Pots claim (#1079686). The 2021 soil sampling survey grid covers approximately 432 hectares of land.

A magnetometer survey was completed from September 14-16, 2021 on the Fresh Pots claim. The magnetometer survey covered westerly facing slopes to the Kettle River Valley. The west side of the pre-existing soil grid along the west facing slopes of the West Kettle River valley were re-established and intermediate lines were located by GPS, compass and flagging. A total of 10.1-line km were surveyed along lines 50m apart with readings taken at 12.5m intervals resulting in 831 magnetic readings. The magnetometer survey grid encompassed an area roughly 1,600m north by 650m east covering 104 ha of land.

During the soil sampling program, field crew members walked each survey grid line and noted any outcrop locations or historical workings encountered. The spot location of outcrop exposures and historical workings were identified using a hand-held Garmin GPS60 or GPS62. Outcrop exposure on the property is variable from 25-30%. In general, rock exposure is better in the steeper portions of the property and is scarce on the gentler slopes. The scarcity of outcrop in the moderate to low slope areas hampered prospecting and mapping efforts. Spot locations of outcrop exposure were recorded with rock type and any alteration, structural features or the presence of sulphides recorded.

9.1 Soil Geochemical Surveys

A total of 725 B horizon soil samples were collected in 2021 along north-west trending compass and GPS flagged survey lines oriented at 320° azimuth; samples were collected from 25m, 50m and 100m intervals. At each of the soil sample sites, a hole was dug with a Geo Tool to depths varying from 15cm to 30cm to collect a B Horizon soil sample. The sample site is marked by flagging tape and inscribed with the sample number for future reference. A standard Kraft soil sample bag was used for sample collection. The soil was placed in the Kraft sample bag, folded

closed and secured by flagging tape. The sample number was recorded on the outside of the bag with an indelible magic marker. Notes were taken at each soil sample site recording the samples GPS location, depth of sample, soil color, % silt and clay and the soil horizon sampled. General notes document slope direction, topography and any features which may influence the sample results: i.e. proximity to muck piles and trenches, talus slopes etc. Soil samples were first assayed in the field using a Niton portable XRF analyzer. The soil samples were allowed to air dry and then securely packed for transport to MSA LABS in Langley, B.C. under the supervision of Coast Mountain Geological personnel.

The soil sampling grid extends from the base of west facing slopes of the West Kettle River valley, east over the height of land to north and south facing slopes along China Creek. Grid lines at 200m separation were extended to the north claim boundary along west facing slopes to the West kettle River.

The soil sampling grid covers the location of historical crown grants and newly discovered historical workings within the Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist Group. All of the historical workings found during the soil sampling program are located near the up-slope cut-off of anomalous soil sample results or further up-slope.

The results of the soil sampling program highlight several coincident and overlapping anomalous soil sample results between Cu-Co (Figures 14, 15) and Au-As (Figures 11, 13) soil anomalies, Ag shows coincidence with both these trends (Figure 12). Within the core area of the grid (i.e. the grid defined by 100m line spacing and 25m sample intervals) a broad multi-line Cu soil anomaly is located along west facing slopes and extends over 400m in a north-south direction. Rock grab sample MJR-001 collected from a historical shaft on the west facing slope on the western side of the soil grid returned strongly anomalous results of 0.31ppm Au, 35.9ppm Ag and 15,500ppm Cu. Along the eastern end of the soil geochem lines, a north-east trending multi-line cu soil anomaly extending over a distance of 400m is located along south facing slopes to China Creek. Both copper and cobalt soil geochem results exhibit sharp, overlapping and coincident anomalies covering both single point and multi line Cu-Co clusters. Both of these trends exhibit sharp and well-defined upslope cut-offs. Perhaps the smearing of the anomalies is due, in part, to downslope creep.

Similarly, Au-As soil geochemical anomalies covering the core grid area exhibit sharp, overlapping and coincident anomalous trends. Along the west facing slopes to the West Kettle River, Au and As soil anomalies are seen to extend over a distance of 300m north-south exhibiting a sharp and well defined up slope cut-off. At the eastern end of the survey lines, northeast trending Au-As soil anomalies are near coincident extending across the south facing China Creek slope for up to 300m in length. Rock sample #42070 is a sample of a gossanous quartz vein within quartz diorite along south facing slopes to China Creek returning 0.124ppm Au and 654.1ppm As.

Silver soil geochemical results shows some coincidence with both the Cu-Co and Au-As geochemical trends. The silver soil anomaly across the core grid area trends in a north-east direction and is seen to extend over 800m in length following a north-east trending ridge line separating west facing slopes of the West Kettle River from east – west trending slopes of China Creek

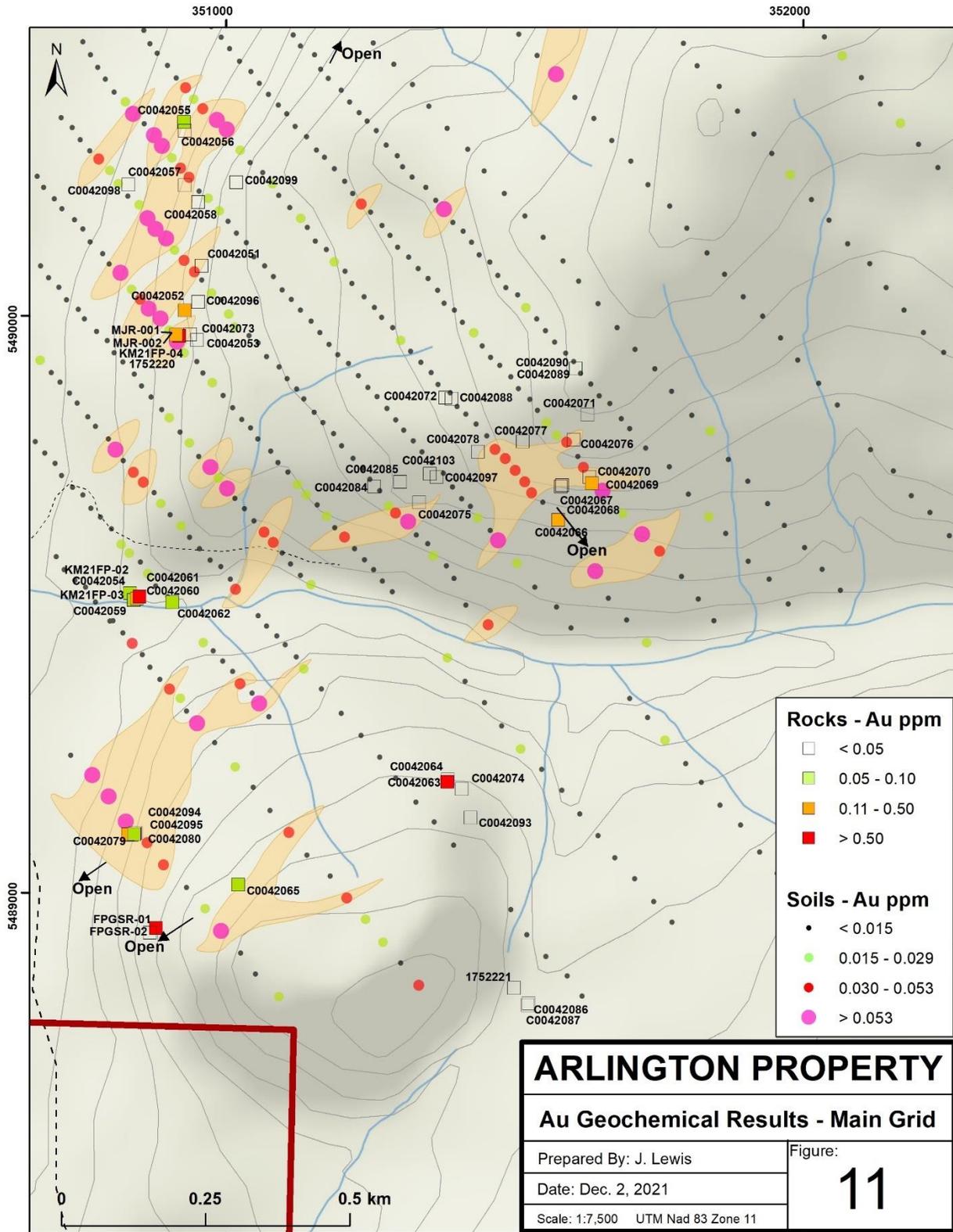


Figure 12 - Au Geochemical Results

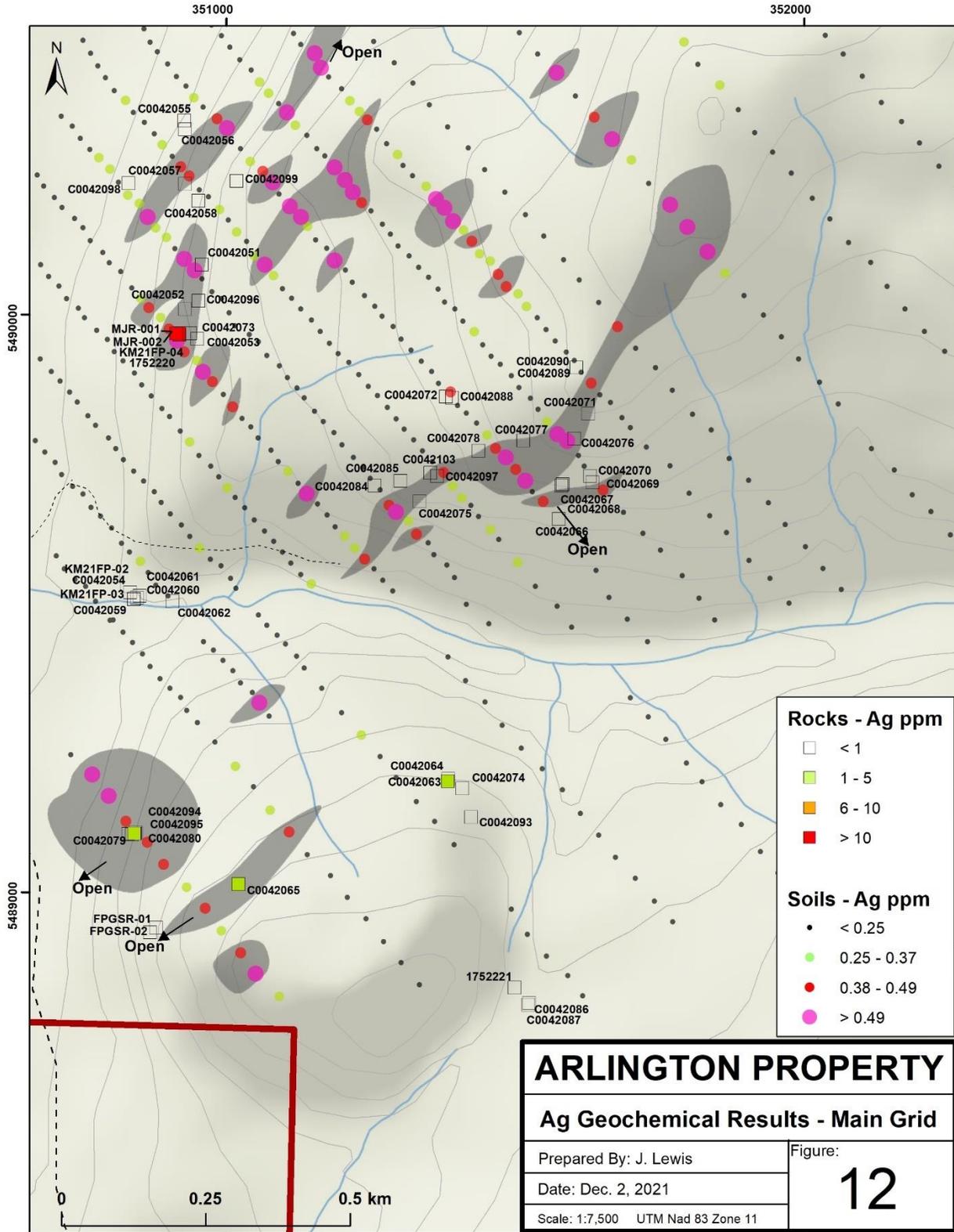


Figure 13 - Ag Geochemical Results

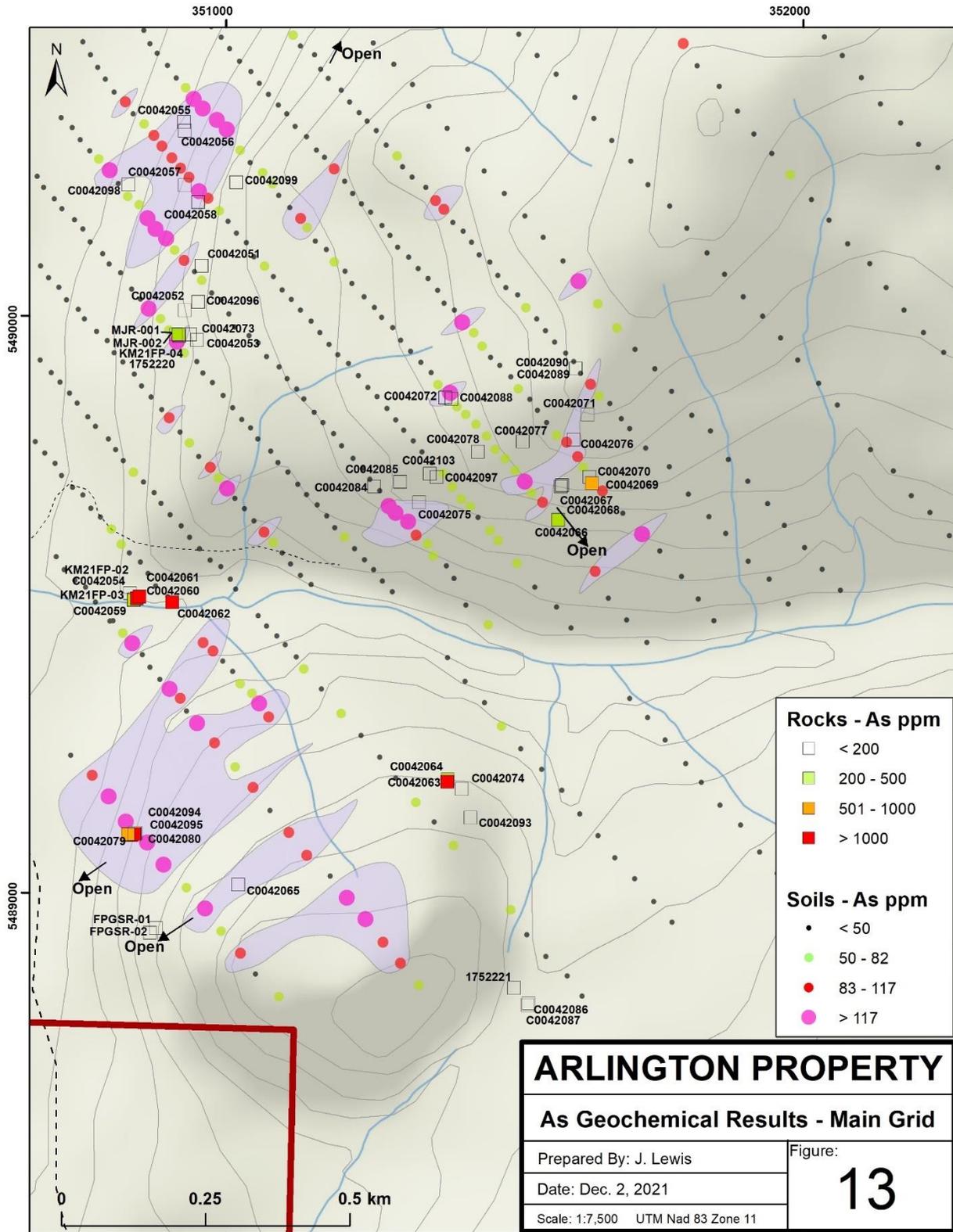


Figure 14 - As Geochemical Results

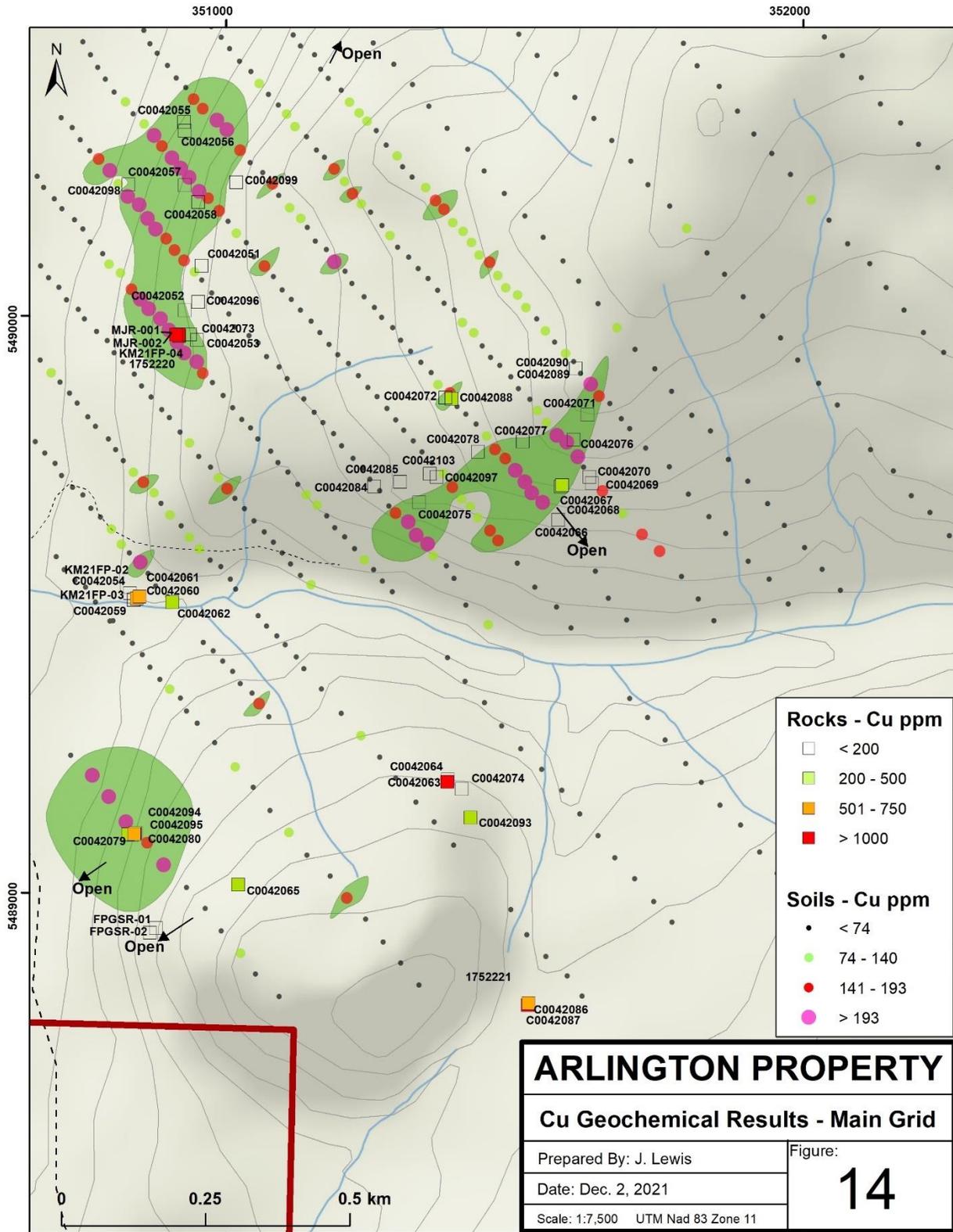


Figure 15 - Cu Geochemical Results

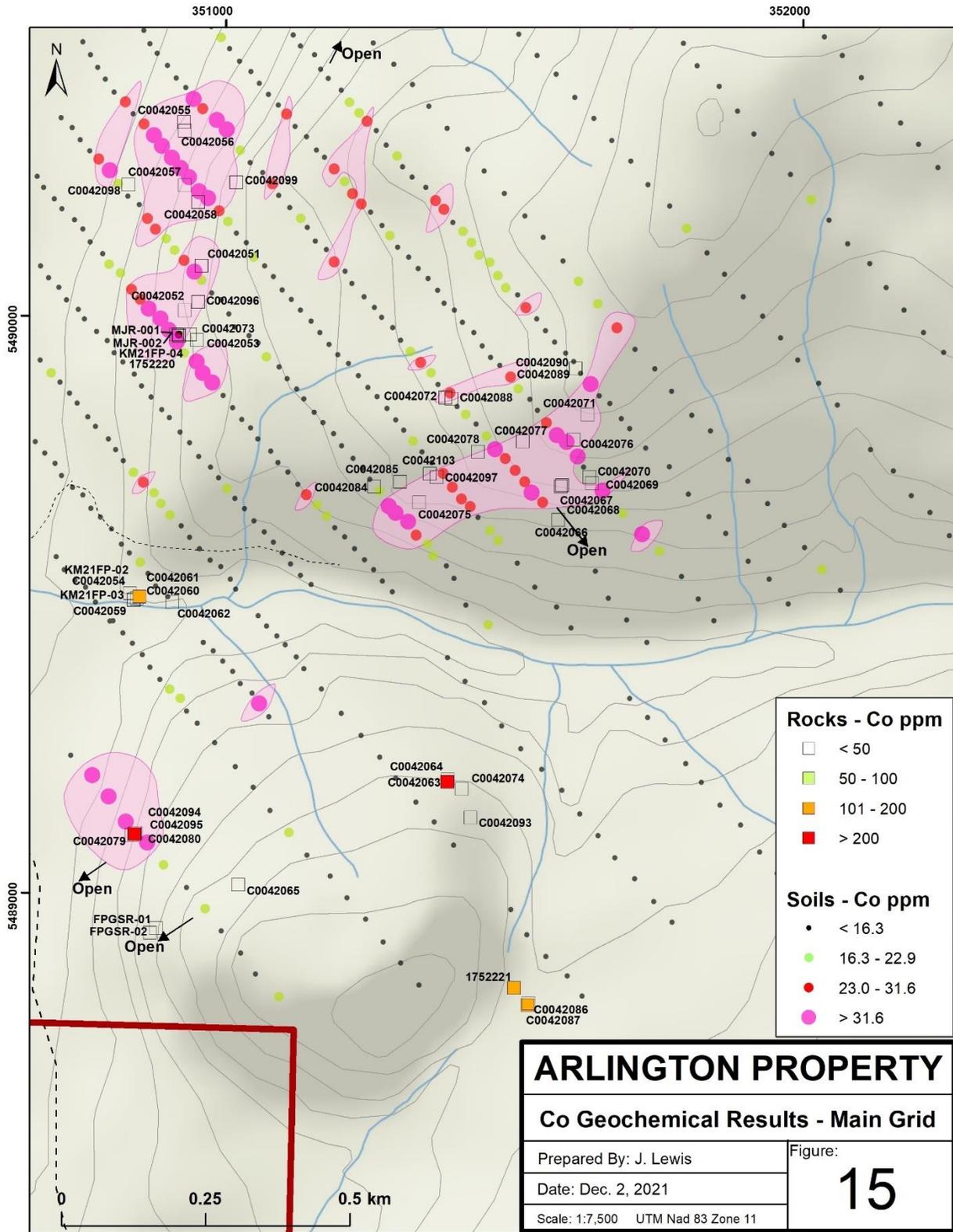


Figure 16 - Co Geochemical Results

The above soil geochemical anomalies extend further to the south and southwest and appear to converge at China Creek where a grab rock sample (#42095) returned 1.85ppm Au, 9455.1ppm As, 231.7ppm Co and 16.03ppm Sb. The soil anomalies continue to the southwest as scattered single point to multi-line aggregates extending over 400m in length. The soil anomalies remain open to extension to the southwest and the northeast. Gold soil results returned single point and multi-line soil anomalies extending over 200m length trending towards the north northwest. In the same general area, anomalous arsenic soil results are noted as single point anomalies.

Reconnaissance style soil lines at a 200m line spacing and sample sites at 50m intervals were extended to the north claim boundary. Single point and multi line anomalous results were received for Au, Zn and As along west facing slopes to the West Kettle River. Anomalous zinc soil results are noted to extend over 300m in length to the northeast and is open to extension to the southwest and to the northeast trending towards grab sample #42100 (Figure 10) returning 0.212ppm Au, 11.42ppm Ag, 7.52ppm Sb and 2,835.7ppm Pb.

Soil Geochemical statistics are listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6 - Soil Geochemical Statistics

| Element | Minimum Value (ppm) | Maximum Value (ppm) | Weakly Anomalous (ppm) | Moderately Anomalous (ppm) | Strongly Anomalous (ppm) |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cu | 2.5 | 1,131.4 | 74 - 140 | 141 - 193 | >193 |
| Co | 1.8 | 98.5 | 16.3 – 22.9 | 23.0 – 31.6 | >31.6 |
| Ag | 0.05 | 1.6 | 0.25 – 0.37 | 0.38 – 0.49 | >0.49 |
| Au | 0.0005 | 0.295 | 0.15 – 0.29 | 0.30 – 0.053 | >0.053 |
| As | 0.6 | 975.7 | 50.0 – 82.0 | 83.0 – 117.0 | >117.0 |

In the author’s opinion (Richard Kemp)the adequacy of the soil sampling program, sample quality, sampling method, selected analytical procedures and recorded sample site observations were representative and suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

9.2 Rock Geochemical Surveys

During the course of the soil sampling program a total of 62 rock grab samples were collected. The reader is cautioned that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated. The location of the rock grab samples are indicated in Figures 10 to 15 and show their spatial relationship with the identified soil geochemical anomalies. A total of twenty-one (21) rock grab samples are deemed significant and are listed in Table 7, rock sample descriptions are located in Table 8. Of the twenty-one significant rock samples collected in 2021, thirteen rock grab samples returned elevated and anomalous gold results from 0.124g/t Au to 1.85g/t Au. Seven of the gold bearing rock samples are associated with elevated and anomalous arsenopyrite from 654.1ppm As to 10,001ppm As and antimony from 7.76ppm Sb to 55.35ppm Sb. Of the remaining anomalous rock samples, three samples (42061, 42064 and 42095) have Au, As, Cu, Co and Sb association while rock

samples 42100 and 42101 returned elevated and anomalous Ag and Pb results located on the northern most grid lines close to the northern property boundary (Figure 10).

In the author's opinion (Richard Kemp) the adequacy of the rock sampling program, selected sampling method, analytical procedures and recorded sample site observations were representable and suitable for the purpose of the work conducted. The rock sampling program was successful in characterizing the style of mineralization associated with the multi-element soil geochemical anomalies. The bulk of the elevated and anomalous rock sample results are located along the western half of the property on west facing slopes to the West Kettle River and to the south of China Creek.

Table 7 - Significant Rock Sample Results

| Sample Number | UTM Coordinate | | Elev (m) | Sample Type * | Au ppm | Ag ppm | As ppm | Cu ppm / % | Co ppm | Sb ppm | Pb ppm |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|----------|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | | | | | | | | | |
| 42052 | 350928.7 | 5490009.0 | 1000.5 | grab | 0.173 | | | | | | |
| 42060 | 350845.1 | 5489502.9 | 900.5 | grab | 0.195 | | 3,752.2 | | | 8.53 | |
| 42061 | 350850.1 | 5489512.4 | 899.5 | grab | 1.16 | | 10,001.0 | 606.9 | 161.9 | 55.35 | |
| 42062 | 350906.4 | 5489502.9 | 908.1 | grab | | | 2,442.8 | | | | |
| 42064 | 351383.6 | 5489191.8 | 1057.2 | grab | 1.6 | | 8,087.9 | 1,118.3 | 249.8 | 7.76 | |
| 42066 | 351585.8 | 5489645.0 | 1057.0 | grab | 0.151 | | | | | | |
| 42070 | 351633.9 | 5489708.0 | 1113.4 | grab | 0.124 | | 654.1 | | | | |
| 42079 | 350836.2 | 5489099.0 | 971.5 | grab | 0.377 | | 2,002.3 | | | | |
| 42086 | 351523.2 | 5488804.4 | | grab | | | | 889.6 | 103.3 | | |
| 42087 | 351524.3 | 5488808.0 | | grab | | | | 571.8 | | | |
| 42095 | 350841.6 | 5489101.1 | 978.6 | grab | 1.85 | | 9,455.1 | | 231.7 | 16.03 | |
| 42100 | 351883.7 | 5491359.5 | 1014.0 | grab | 0.212 | 11.42 | | | | 7.52 | 2,835.7 |
| 42101 | 351883.7 | 5491359.5 | 1014.0 | grab | | 7.87 | | | | | 2,942.0 |
| 1752220 | 350913 | 5489966 | 995 | grab | | 20.5 | | 1.096% | | | |
| 1752221 | 351499 | 5488834 | 1072 | grab | | | | | 114 | | |
| KM21FP02 | 350830 | 5489100 | 988.35 | grab | 0.142 | | 8,15.6 | | | | |
| KM21FP03 | 350841 | 5489101 | 997.97 | grab | | | | 572.2 | | | |
| KM21FP04 | 350918 | 5489964 | 994.12 | grab | 0.652 | 24.7 | | 10,240 | | | |
| FPGSR-01 | 350878 | 5488938 | | grab | 0.43 | | | | | | |
| MJR-001 | 350918 | 5489967 | 969.92 | grab | 0.31 | 35.8 | | 15,550 | | | |
| MJR-002 | 350918 | 5489967 | 969.92 | grab | | 27.8 | | 14,700 | | | |

* Grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being evaluated.

Table 8 - Rock Sample Descriptions

| Sample # | UTM Coordinate * | | Sample Description |
|----------|------------------|--------------|--|
| | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | |
| 42052 | 350928.7 | 5490009.0 | 5mm qtz carb vnlet, Orange, yellow, purple gossan Gossan, Carb + Magnetite on cliff face |
| 42060 | 350845.1 | 5489502.9 | Adit sample, Silic & gossan, Py + Aspy |
| 42061 | 350850.1 | 5489512.4 | Rusty, weathered feature with Py, Aspy. Flt/Vn @ 295°-64° |
| 42062 | 350906.4 | 5489502.9 | Yellow-red Gossan, S. side of Cr. Anarchist Bx @ 052° - 56° |
| 42064 | 351383.6 | 5489191.8 | Gossan at Diorite/Anarch contact? Silic, Wk mag. Sample 10% fg py + galena(?) |
| 42066 | 351585.8 | 5489645.0 | Gossan sub cm sulphide vn, weathered sulphide |
| 42070 | 351633.9 | 5489708.0 | Flt 228°-61°, gossanous, minor qtz vn in Diorite. |
| 42079 | 350836.0 | 5489099.0 | Flt Bx to Cataclasite, gossanous with pods of Aspy? |
| 42086 | 351523.2 | 5488804.4 | Skarn, Foliated Intrusive and marble. 10% fg Po, 1% Cpy |
| 42087 | 351524.3 | 5488808.0 | Skarn, foliated intrusive, gnt lmst. 3% Py, 0.5% Cpy |
| 42095 | 350841.6 | 5489101.1 | Heavy Weather, wall sample, magnetic, pyrite, Anarchist |
| 42100 | 351883.7 | 5491359.5 | yellow, orange, brown, red gossan |
| 42101 | 351883.7 | 5491359.5 | Same as above |
| 42102 | 351574.8 | 5491330.9 | Gossanous outcrop 10m from stream |
| 42103 | 351301.7 | 5489711.4 | Gossanous Hornblende Diorite outcrop |
| KM21FP02 | 350830.2 | 5489100.5 | Sample narrow rusty shear in trench @ 320°-020°SW in Bx with f.g. sulphide. Anarchist |
| KM21FP03 | 350840.8 | 5489100.8 | Continuation of above shear at 10°-50°, fine sulphide replace matrix between Bx clasts, wk mag |
| KM21FP04 | 350918.5 | 5489964.4 | Mine muck sample at shaft, massive magnetite vn with Cpy, Py, 98% magnetite. |
| FPGSR-01 | 350878 | 5488938 | Met sed with limonite and minor qtz carb vnlet. Anarchist |
| FPGSR-02 | 350868 | 5488930 | Rusty Diorite, weakly foliated, trace Py |
| MJR-001 | 350917.7 | 5489966.8 | Shaft wall sample, massive magnetite, cpy band at 010°-80°. 2-3% Cpy |
| MJR-002 | 350917.7 | 5489966.8 | Dump Pile sample at shaft location |
| 1752220 | 350913 | 5489966 | Highly Bxed Anarchist, strong mag in open cut. 1% Py, Cpy and massive magnetite |
| 1752221 | 351499 | 5488834 | Blast trench along Rd exposes gnt skarn within Anarchist group. Pyrite, cpy trace to <1% |

*UTM Datum NAD 83, Zone 11N

9.3 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetometer survey was completed from September 14-16, 2021 over the Fresh Pots claim. The survey covered the west half of the core soil grid area and was completed by two technicians from Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. utilizing two rover GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer units. A separate GSM-19 magnetometer was used as a base station to measure diurnal variations, with stationary readings taken every three seconds. All three units were time synchronized at the start of each day, and the moving magnetometers were tested by ensuring magnetic readings over a known point matched between the three units.

At the end of each day the raw survey data was downloaded from all three units, diurnal corrections were applied to the magnetic survey data from the base station, and the corrected data was compiled into a single Excel spreadsheet. Coordinates were registered in NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N. The raw field data and the compiled excel spreadsheet data were supplied to SJ Geophysics for interpretation.

The pre-existing soil grid covering the core area at 100m line spacing was re-established and intermediate lines were located by GPS, compass and flagging (Figure 16). A total of 10.1-line km were surveyed along lines 50m apart with readings taken at 12.5m intervals resulting in 831 magnetic readings. The magnetometer survey grid extends 1600m north by 650m east covering 104 ha of land.

S.J. Geophysics completed an interpretation memorandum on the Magnetic survey data collected on the Arlington Property dated November 15, 2021. The results of the magnetic interpretation state:

The magnetic data (Figure 17) is dominated by a narrow high magnetic lineation (MH1) striking roughly 010° which extends for approximately one kilometer in length from the northern most line 12E to L5E. Gaps occur in the magnetic data on L9E and L7E along the valley hosting China Creek. It is not clear whether the magnetic responses are continuous across this area. Magnetic High 1 (MH1) forms along the eastern edge of a large wedge shaped magnetic high that narrows to the south. The western edge of the wedge strikes 005° while the eastern edge strikes at 033°.

To the south of China Creek, the high magnetic amplitude linear (MH1) reforms as a north-easterly elongated ellipsoid body 250m in length. It is possible that the east-west trending China Creek is following a fault zone that may have disrupted the high magnetic body. It is unclear whether the two magnetic anomalies on either side of the creek reflects a continuous body.

The basic profile can be modelled as a simple contact response near an inflection point. The inflection point is poorly defined as the grid lines did not extend far enough to the west. The general area of increased magnetic activity correlates with potential fault zones. The modelling also suggests there could be a fault along the upper slopes of the ridge (down block to the east). SJ Geophysics concluded:

- the large-scale magnetic responses, including the MH1 trend can be attributed to the underlying Anarchist Greenstone unit that outcrops along the western facing slope of the

Kettle River valley. Grid lines should be extended further to the west to define the western edge of the magnetic response and to map the contact.

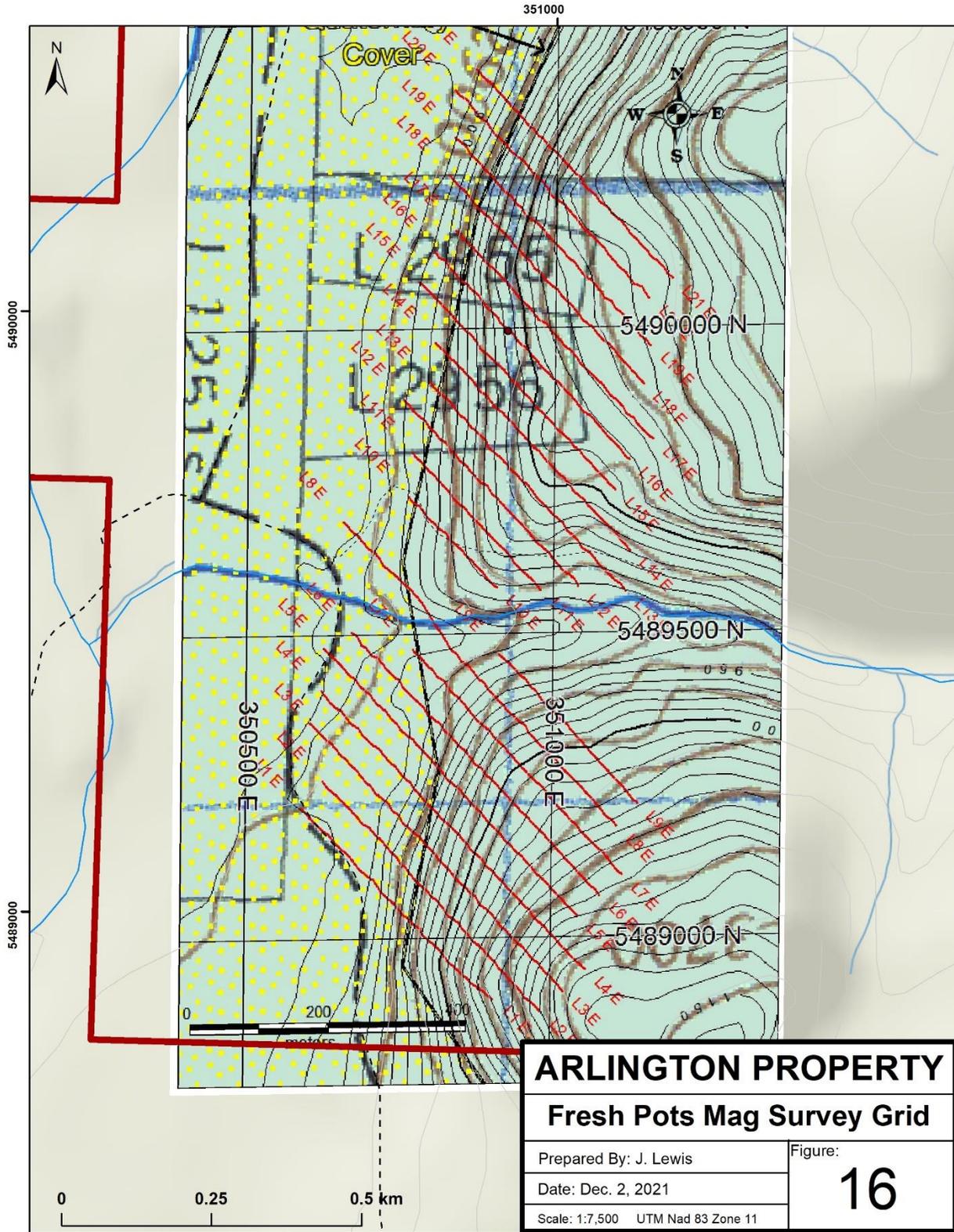


Figure 17 - Fresh Pots Magnetic Survey Grid

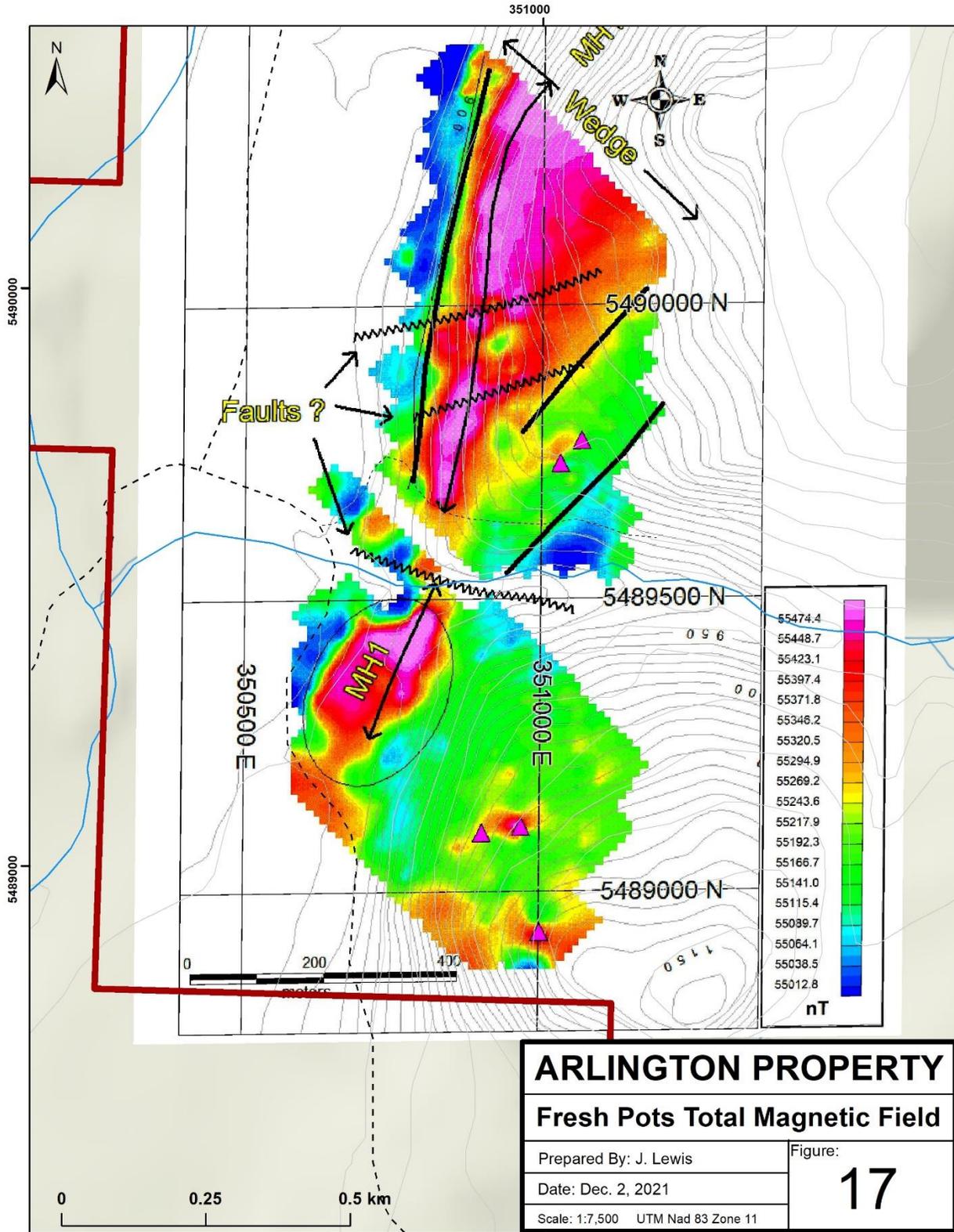


Figure 18 - Fresh Pots Total Magnetic Field

- There are several east-west trends in the data. The most prominent is the disruption of data across China Creek which may be indicative of east-west faulting.
- A cluster of linear features, located at 350900mE/5489900mN may be associated with a deep strike fault structure and easterly trending cross faults suggesting a favourable structural environment for secondary mineralization.
- No extremely high amplitude magnetic anomalies indicative of skarn mineralization were detected.
- Based on the current data, in the north central area of the grid, the complex magnetic patterns and possible fault zones are considered a high priority for structural targets.

10 DRILLING

No drilling has been carried out on the project to the author's (Richard Kemp) knowledge.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

To the best of the author's knowledge (Richard Kemp), historical work was completed to industry best practices of the time. Procedures for sampling, sample handling and security by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. for Jessy Ventures Corp are believed by the author (Richard Kemp) to be adequate for the purposes of this report.

All of the rock and soil samples collected during the 2021 field program were securely stored at Coast Mountain Geological Ltd.'s field facilities and were hand delivered by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd staff to MSALABS in Langley BC for Multi element ICP-AES/MS, ultra trace level analysis for both rock and soil samples. MSALABS is an ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC17025 certified commercial laboratory. MSALABS is a Canadian company with over 25 years of experience analyzing geological material and is independent of Jessy Ventures Corp. and Origen Resources Inc.

The submitted soil samples were dried at the lab and then screened to -80 mesh size. The undersized fraction was analyzed and the oversize fraction is discarded. The soil samples were analyzed using MS Analytical package ICP-IMS-117 (39 element) trace level analysis with dilute aqua regia.

The submitted rock samples were first crushed to 70% passing 2mm, and then a representative split is taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. The pulverized rock samples were analyzed using MS Analytical package ICP-IMS-111 (51 elements) Ultra trace level analysis with dilute aqua regia. Over limit results for silver, lead and zinc were reanalyzed using analytical procedure ICP-ES Ore Grade analysis using a 4-Acid or near total digestion. Only the most resistant minerals will not be dissolved using this analysis. Any over limit silver analysis following the ICP-ES ORE Grade analysis were reanalyzed using MS Analytical procedure FAS-418 Fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Due to the early stage of the exploration work and the medium being sampled, controls and standards were not inserted into the sample stream by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd; MS

Analytical provided in house QA/QC with suitable blanks, standards and duplicates which were inserted into the sample stream every 12 samples with the results evaluated and reviewed prior to release.

Both of these analytical methods use an aqua regia digestion which acts as an oxidizing agent to dissolve most of the oxides, sulphide and carbonate minerals and is therefore an excellent trace level exploration tool. This procedure is a partial digestion ideal for early-stage green fields exploration since more resistant minerals including silicates are not significantly digested. By leaving the matrix undissolved, mobile pathfinder elements produce greater anomaly to background contrast.

Rock samples collected from either outcrop or angular float during the 2021 field program were placed in clear, heavy gauge plastic sample bags along with a unique sample tag number for identification. The sample tag number was also inscribed by an indelible black marker on the outside of the plastic bag for identification. The bag was tightly sealed using flagging tape. Field notes were kept recording the rock sample number, the sample's location in NAD 83, Zone 11 UTM coordinates provided by a hand-held GPS and notes describing the rock type encountered, identify and estimate the percent sulphides contained in the rock sample, the attitude of any structural components i.e. fault and shears, bedding, schistosity, quartz vein attitude etc. General comments regarding the presence of any historical workings, access etc was also recorded.

During the 2021 soil sampling program, the soil samples were first analyzed using a Thermo Scientific NITON Model XL3T 950 XRF Analyzer with Gold Package by a NRCan-certified operator. Two tablespoons of soil were removed from the 4inch X 6inch kraft soil sample bag and placed on a clean sheet of poly plastic. Any visible pebbles and organic matter were removed from the sample, a clean sheet of "Saran" wrap was placed over the sample and compacted to reduce air voids. The sample number was entered into the analyzer and the unit was set to Soil Sample Analysis – All Geo mode. The analyzer ran for a full 30 seconds, the preset time for which the main filter determines the element values. The main filter analyzes for Mo, Zr, Sr, U, Rb, Th, Pb, Au, Se, As, Hg, Zn, W, Cu, Ni, Co, Fe, and Mn with results reporting in parts per million (ppm).

The Thermo Scientific NITON Model XL3T 950 XRF Analyzer performs a spot measurement of the sample, examining an area of approximately 1cm in diameter and 0.1-3mm in depth. For each sample analysis the main, low, and high filters of the XRF were activated for 30 seconds each. The XRF results are qualitative when compared to assay results, and XRF results may not always be as quantitatively accurate as standard ICP or fire assay methods. Nevertheless, XRF analysis is useful in qualitatively identifying anomalous samples from background. For each sample the measurement is accompanied by a variable 2σ error, specific for each element detected, which gives the reliability of the analysis. It is important to note that this error is not only different for each element within a given sample, but varies between samples for the same element. Errors were reduced by thoroughly drying the samples, as well as pressing the material to eliminate air pockets between grains. The XRF did not have a low enough detection limit to analyze for gold and silver.

In the author's opinion (Richard Kemp), the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted. Future rock and soil sampling programs should include company inserted blank and standards into the sample stream at a rate of 1 blank/standard every 20 samples. Future rock sampling programs should include chip samples across the mineralized intervals to provide a sense of grade over the mineralized width with shoulder samples extending beyond the mineralized zone to unmineralized hanging and footwall samples.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Arlington property has several zones of known mineralization that were explored in the early 1900's. Not all of this historical work is documented as is noted on the Fresh Pots claim, and most of the old workings are badly sloughed so that mineralization is not well exposed. No modern-day exploration work has been completed on the Fresh Pots claim. The available data from these past exploration programs have been reviewed by the authors. While the content of the historic material appears to be accurate, neither QP has validated mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data. As a result, the actual results from current and future programs may be more or less favorable.

Exploration programs completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd in 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2021 were also evaluated and appear to have been carried out to current industry standards.

During the site visit by Ken MacDonald, one check grab sample (KM21-FP02) was taken at the Honey Crueller zone at the same location as sample FPSMR-031 which was taken as part of the 2021 sampling conducted by Coast Mountain Geological. The check grab sample was taken from a narrow, rusty mineralized shear zone in an old historical shallow blast pit. The pit measures about 3m deep by 3m wide by 15m long. The shear is exposed in the footwall of the cut; and variably measures mm to cm wide as it pinches and swells along strike; with a possible orientation at 320°/020° SW. The sample is rusty, hackly cataclastic breccia with fine grained sulphides rimming quartz fragments and infilling tiny cracks. The host rock appears to be pale grey, weathered, dark grey-black fresh; dense, hard, calcareous metasilstone. The check sample returned anomalous values including 0.142 ppm Au, 0.36 ppm Ag and 815.6 ppm As; which accords well with anomalous sample FPSMR-031 from 2021 sampling which returned 0.337 ppm Au, 0.55 ppm Ag and 2002 ppm As (G. Schellenberg, pers comm; Oct. 21, 2021).

Another check grab sample (KM21-FP03) was taken approximately 1.5m SW of the first check grab sample along the continuation of the same shear. The rusty shear is roughly oriented 010°/50° NW; and appears to be hosted in a highly brecciated cataclastic rock. The check sample returned 0.084 ppm Au, 1.96 ppm Ag and 161.9 ppm As.

A third check sample (KM21-FP04) was taken at the Fresh Pots showing. The sample is from massive blocky mine muck located at the base of an historic inclined shaft. The showing consists of a massive magnetite vein with clotty to disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor malachite. The vein appears to be structurally hosted in a pinch-swell structure but no apparent movement was noted. The sample returned 0.652 Au (0.7 ppm Au re-run with fire assay), 24.77 ppm Ag, and >10,000 ppm Cu (1.02% Cu re-run as assay).

The samples, along with a QA/QC Certified Reference Standard (CRS), were submitted to MSA Labs of Langley BC who followed similar analytical preparations and processes as described above. The author used a hand-held Garmin 60SCx GPS unit (accuracy: $\pm 3.0\text{m}$) for location and a digital camera to record photographs.

It is the opinion of the authors that the adequacy of the data is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out by Origen Resources Inc. or Jessy Ventures Corp. and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out by Origen Resources Inc. or Jessy Ventures Corp and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

The Arlington property is not an “Advanced Stage Property”: i.e. one that has mineral reserves and/or mineral resources of which the potential economic viability is supported with an economic analysis. As such Sections 15 to 22 have been omitted from this report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In March and April of 2021, extensive claim holdings were acquired encompassing the Arlington property and open ground surrounding the Beavertdale and Carmi mining camps. The claims are registered in the name of Mr. Ryan Kalt of Kelowna, B.C.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any other relevant data or information other than that presented in this report and recorded in Section 26 (References).

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Arlington property covers geologically prospective ground located 16 kilometers north of the historic silver-lead-zinc Beavertdale Mining Camp and 7 kilometers north of the historic past producing Carmi Mine. There has been little effective modern exploration on the Arlington property, and the property is unique in this respect. Good opportunities remain untested on this property while most properties in the area that host showings of similar quality have been more thoroughly explored.

The 2021 field program identified coincident Cu-Co, Au-As, Ag and Zn soil anomalies extending up to 800m in length. Multi-line soil anomalies are located along the west facing slopes of the West Kettle River valley and south facing slopes to China Creek. Further to the southwest, these coincident anomalies appear to merge at China Creek and continue to the southwest as single and multi-line soil anomalies which are open to extension to the southern claim boundary. At the north end of the soil grid, widely spaced single point Au, As and multi-

line Zn soil anomalies are located along west facing slopes of the West Kettle River valley. These anomalous trends remain open to the northern claim boundary.

The soil anomalies exhibit sharp and well defined up slope cutoffs with a smearing of results in the down slope direction. The smearing of the soil anomalies may be due to down slope creep or the possible presence of additional parallel mineralized structures as suggested by the magnetic survey data.

The soil sampling grid is underlain by Carboniferous to Permian aged Anarchist group stratigraphy. During the soil sampling program several rock grab samples of unmapped mineralized and altered diorite and quartz diorite intrusive were sampled and submitted for analysis returning elevated and anomalous results. The location of these unmapped altered Diorite and Quartz Diorite intrusive bodies are deemed significant for Carmi and Beavertdale type mineralization. During the soil sampling program many unrecorded historical trench, shaft, adits and open cuts were discovered, the majority of which were located at or upslope of the multi-element soil anomalies.

The magnetic survey was completed over the western half of the soil grid covering west facing slopes of the West Kettle River valley and well-developed, coincident Cu-Co, Au-As, Ag soil anomalies. The survey identified a large wedge shaped magnetic high zone that extends over one kilometer in length that narrows to the south. The magnetic feature encompasses all of the soil geochemical anomalies along its western edge where a narrow magnetic high lineation extends 1km to the north of China Creek and 250m to the south of China creek. The narrow magnetic high lineation may reflect a mineralized structure associated with the surrounding soil anomalies and appears to project towards Au, Ag and Zn soil anomalies further to the north. There are indications in the data that a shorter parallel structure may exist a further 50m up slope to the east. The magnetic survey identified a number of east-west trending fault structures most notably along China Creek. The magnetic survey identified a cluster of linear features located at 350900E / 5489900N which may be associated with a deep strike fault and easterly trending cross faults suggesting a favorable structural environment for secondary mineralization.

Based on a review of the historical data and results of the 2021 field program, the authors concludes the Arlington property is a property of merit and possesses good potential for the discovery of copper, silver, gold and other mineralization. Excellent road access and availability of exploration and mining services in the region makes it a worthy exploration target. The description and sample techniques utilized by previous workers are poorly described in the assessment reports and therefore the historical assay results must be considered with caution.

The property is in its early stage of exploration. The significant risk for the Arlington property is the same as all early-stage exploration properties and that is there may be no mineral resource in economic quantities. As of the Effective Date of this report, the authors are not aware of other significant risks that could affect the viability of the Arlington property.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Based on the results received to date, further work is warranted to advance the Arlington property.

A mapping/prospecting program is required to evaluate the magnetic features associated with the existing soil anomalies, the potential for locating mineralized structures associated with the soil geochemical anomalies, the potential for extending mineralization out to the northern and southern claim boundaries, mapping and sampling of new showings and to provide a compilation map of the results.

Additional soil sampling is recommended to better define the existing open ended soil anomalies and to evaluate the potential for extending anomalous results to the claim boundaries east of the West Kettle River. Infill grid lines will be established at 100m intervals with B horizon soil samples collected from 25m to 50m intervals resulting in 1218 B horizon soil samples covering 29.2-line kilometers.

Additional magnetic surveys are further recommended totaling 24.2-line km to complete the magnetic coverage over the Fresh Pots claim, east of the West Kettle River. A VLF-EM survey is further recommended totaling 35.3-line km. The magnetic and VLF-EM surveys will assist in detecting geological contacts and structures important in controlling or displacing mineralized veins and cross structures associated with Au, Ag, Cu, Co, Pb, Zn mineralization.

A trenching program is further recommended to evaluate the geochemical responses identified in 2021 extending south of the core grid area to the southern claim boundary.

The Arlington Property does not have a Mines Act permit. The work proposed in this report covering the 2022 field program will require a Notice of Work and Reclamation permit for the trenching program.

The recommended budget for the 2022 field program totals \$200,000.00 with a 15% administration fee of \$30,000.00 for a Project Grand Total of \$230,000.

Cost Estimate

Table 9 - 2022 Field Program Budget

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Wages: 2 Technicians, 1 Geologist, 1 P.Geo. \$2375/day x 28days | \$66,500 |
| Accommodations: 4 people @ \$200/night x 28day | \$5,600 |
| Food: (\$45/person/day x 4) x 28days | \$5,040 |
| Transportation: Truck @ (\$150/day x 2truck) x 28days | \$8,400 |
| Fuel: \$500/wk x 28days | \$2,000 |
| Field Gear: \$262.50 x 28days | \$7,350 |
| Consumables: | \$2,000 |
| Rock Samples: 100 samples x \$28/sample | \$2,800 |
| Soil Samples: 1,218 samples x \$23.00/sample | \$28,014 |
| Niton XRF Analyzer: \$150/day x 28 days | \$4,200 |
| Magnetometer: 24.2km (2 Roamers, 1 Base Station), 7 days | \$1,300 |
| VLF-EM: 35.3km, 10 days | \$1,900 |
| Trenching | \$46,900 |
| Geophysical Interpretation | \$8,000 |
| GIS, Report Writing | \$10,000 |
| Sub Total | \$200,000 |
| Administration 15% | \$30,000 |
| Grand Total | \$230,000 |

27 REFERENCES

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, entitled *TECHNICAL REPORT on the ARLINGTON PROJECT*, is January 18, 2022.

“Signed and Sealed”,

“Richard Kemp”

Richard Kemp, P.Ge.

January 18, 2022

Dated:-----

Signed,

“Signed and Sealed”,

“Ken MacDonald”

Ken MacDonald, P.Ge.

January 18, 2022

Dated:-----

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard Kemp, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 2769 William Ave, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7K 1Z4. I am independent of the Arlington property, Origen Resources Inc and Jessy Ventures Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
2. I am a graduate from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario with a B.Sc. degree in Geology (1981) with over 40 years mineral exploration experience. Since 1981 I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposits and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison. I have carried out numerous exploration programs on gold and polymetallic vein deposits in British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Yukon and Ontario.
3. I have been a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since July 1993, license number 20446.
4. I have read the definition of “qualified person” as set out in Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
5. This report is based on numerous site visits to the property, the last of which was May 11-13, 2021. I am the author of “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Arlington Property” February 6, 2015; “Prospecting, Geochemical, Geophysical Surveys on the Arlington Property Assessment Report” August 2017 and “Prospecting and Geophysical Surveys on the Arlington Property Assessment Report” August 2018.
6. As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.
7. I am solely responsible for sections 6-11, 13, 14, 23, 27 and share responsibility for sections 1-5, 12, 24-26 of the *TECHNICAL REPORT on the ARLINGTON PROJECT*, with an effective date of January 18, 2022.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report (collectively, “NI 43-101”); and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments and forms.
10. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report entitled *TECHNICAL REPORT on the ARLINGTON PROJECT*, with an effective date of January 18, 2022, with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication in the company public files and their websites accessible by the public.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia this 18th day of January, 2022.

“Signed and sealed”

“Richard Kemp”

Richard T. Kemp, P.Geo. (20446)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, F. Kenneth (Ken) MacDonald, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as an independent consulting geologist, residing at 2665 Carlisle Way, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, V2H 4B5. I am independent of the Arlington property, Origen Resources Inc and Jessy Ventures
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia with Professional Geoscientist status since 1997.
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist since 1987. I have assisted on and directed mineral exploration projects in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee and as an independent geological consultant. I have worked on properties of all stages of exploration, from grass roots to early stage exploration through to advance stage exploration and development and production.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” as set out in Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I conducted a site visit on the Arlington Property on October 21, 2021.
7. I share responsibility for sections 1-5, 12 and 24-26 of the *TECHNICAL REPORT on the ARLINGTON PROJECT*, with an effective date of January 18, 2022.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report (collectively, “NI 43-101”); and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments and forms.
11. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report entitled *TECHNICAL REPORT on the ARLINGTON PROJECT*, with an effective date of January 18, 2022, with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication in the company public files and their websites accessible by the public.

Dated in Prince George, British Columbia, this 18th day of January, 2022.

“Signed and sealed”

“Ken MacDonald”

F. Kenneth MacDonald, P.Geo. (License #23018)

APPENDIX I

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| ppb | part per billion |
| ppm | part per million |
| g | gram |
| g/t | gram per tonne |
| opt | (troy) ounce per short ton |
| oz/t | (troy) ounce per short ton |
| Moz | million ounces |
| Mt | million tonnes |
| t | metric tonne (1000 kilograms) |
| st | short ton (2000 pounds) |

Conversions

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 gram | = | 0.0322 troy ounces | |
| 1 troy ounce | = | 31.104 grams | |
| 1 ton | = | 2000 pounds | |
| 1 tonne | = | 1000 kilograms | |
| 1 gram/tonne | = | 1ppm | = 1000ppb |
| 1 troy ounces/ton | = | 34.29 gram/tonne | |
| 1 gram/tonne | = | 0.0292 troy ounces/ton | |
| 1 kilogram | = | 32.151 troy ounces | = 2.205 pounds |
| 1 pound | = | 0.454 kilograms | |
| 1 inch | = | 2.54 centimeters | |
| 1 foot | = | 0.3048 metres | |
| 1 metre | = | 39.37 inches | = 3.281 feet |
| 1 mile | = | 1.609 kilometres | |
| 1 acre | = | 0.4047 hectares | |
| 1 sq mile | = | 2.59 square kilometres | |
| 1 hectare | = | 10,000 square metres | = 2.471 acres |