

# THE WEYMAN PROPERTY

## Map-staked Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Area	Record Number	Claim Name	Area	Record Number
(no name)	20.62 ha (50.93 A)	1066297	WEYMAN WEST	164.94 ha (407.40 A)	1070563
WEYMAN	61.85 ha (152.77 A)	1066341	WEYMAN EAST	82.51 ha (203.80 A)	1070564
WEYMAN2	41.23 ha (101.84 A)	1066343	WEYMAN NORTH	412.22 ha (1,018.18 A)	1076989
WEYMAN	2,041.16 ha (5,041.67 A)	1070560	WEYMAN EAST 2	144.30 ha (356.42 A)	1077087
			Total Property Area	2,968.83 ha (7,333.01 A)	

Location:

**Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions**

**N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8 B.C.: 082L 031 + 092I 040**

**50° 21' 23"N., 119° 59' 42" W., U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., Zone 11U**

Property Owner and Optionor

**Platinum Belt Resources Inc.**

8899 Michael Drive, Coldstream, British Columbia, V1B 2G1

A Technical Report written for the Property Optionee:

**Monumental Gold Corp.**

605-815 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6Z 2E6

By:

**John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Ge., Consulting Geologist**

1015 Clyde Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia, V7T 1E3

Dated and effective November 27, 2020



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**ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TECHNICAL REPORT**

A	acre(s)			oz	troy ounces
AA	atomic absorption	Geol. Surv. or G.S.C.	Geological Survey of Canada	oz/ton	troy ounces per short ton
ARIS	Assessment Report Indexing System of British Columbia	ha	hectare(s) = 2.47 acres	p.	page
Assn.	Association	ICP	induced coupled plasma	P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
ATV	all-terrain vehicle	Inc.	Incorporated	Pap.	Paper
B.C.	British Columbia	inc	including	pp.	pages
B.C.G.S.	British Columbia Geological Survey	ISO	International Standards Organization	ppb	parts per billion
Bull.	Bulletin	km	kilometer(s)	ppm	parts per million
cm	centimeter	Ltd.	Limited	Rept.	Report
Corp.	corporation	m	metre(s)	Sp. Pub.	Special Publication
FA	fire assay	Ma	million years	ST	sample(s) of standard material
figs.	figures	mi	mile(s)	U.T.M.	Universal Transmegerator system or grid
ft	foot, feet	M.Sc.	Master of Science	°	degree(s)
gm	gram(s)	mt	metric ton (tonne)	%	per cent
gm/mt	gram(s) per metric ton (tonne) = ppm	No.	Number		
GPS	ground positioning system	N.T.S. NTS	National Topographic System		

## THE WEYMAN PROPERTY

### Item 1: SUMMARY

The Weyman property comprises 8 map-staked mineral claims covering 2,968.83 hectares (7,333.01 acres) in the Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions and in the Thompson Nicola Regional District on the Thompson Plateau of southern British Columbia. The property is located on N.T.S. map sheets 82 L/5 and 92 I/8, and on B.C. map sheets 082L 031 and 092I 040. The centre of the main Weyman property area is at 50° 21' 23" north latitude and at 119° 59' 42" west longitude (U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E. in Zone 11U). The centre of the Weyman West (1070563) claim is at 50° 21' 15" north latitude and at 120° 06' 04" west longitude (U.T.M.: 5,582,018 N., 706,206 E. in Zone 10U). The current deadline for filing work on these claims is December 31, 2021.

The focus of Monumental Gold Corp.'s exploration and of this Technical Report is on the main Weyman property area. The WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim, located about 3.55 km (2.17 mi) west of the main Weyman property area, was optioned by Monumental Gold to cover the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Western Target soil anomaly and as "insurance" in case economic mineralization is found to extend westward beyond the main Weyman property area to the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim area.

On July 13, 2020 Monumental Gold Corp. entered into an option agreement with Platinum Belt Resources Inc., the owner of the property, whereby Monumental Gold can earn 100% interest in and to the property for a series of payments of money and Monumental Gold's common shares totaling \$105,000 and 200,000 shares, and two work commitments on the property with an aggregate value of \$300,000. Monumental Gold's 100% interest in the property will be subject to a 2% net smelter return payable to Platinum Belt Resources Inc.

No part of the Weyman property covers private land. The nearest native land is the Salmon Lake No. 7 Indian Reserve, located on the northern shore of Salmon Lake, 5.2 km (3.2 mi) south of the southern boundary of the property. The area around the property is along the boundary between the territories of the Segwepemc and Niakapamox first nations. Consultation with the bands of those first nations would be necessary during mine development. Monumental Gold has not made contact with those native bands yet.

There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on the Weyman property.

No damage bond will be required for the recommended first-phase exploration program which comprises soil survey. It is anticipated that a damage bond of \$30,000 will be required for the recommended second-phase exploration program of induced polarization survey. Application for a permit to conduct the second phase of the recommended work program has not been made yet.

The property occupies an area of subdued topography on Thompson Plateau. Elevations of the main Weyman property area range from 820 m (2,690 ft) on the floor of the Salmon River valley near the area's southeastern corner, to 1,490 m (4,888 ft) at the northwestern corner of the property. Elevations of the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim range from 1,267 m (4,157 ft) at the southeastern corner of the claim to 1,400 m (4,593 ft) at its northeastern corner.

Adequate fresh water for mining could be drawn from Salmon River, local creeks, and ground water.

The property hosts a second-growth forest comprised mostly of pine, spruce, fir, and cottonwood trees which is in various states of growth. There is insufficient timber suitable for underground mining on the claims, which is irrelevant to the Weyman project. The exploration target on the property is a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit which would be mined from an open pit.

A high-voltage power transmission line crosses the southeastern part of the Weyman property.

The Thompson Plateau area experiences cold winters and hot, dry summers. Winter snow falls in the property area by November and stays on the ground until April in open areas, and until June on shady slopes at higher elevations in the north-western part of the property area. Surface work can be conducted from April to November during a normal year.

The property area is accessible by road from the southwest and north. Both routes access the property area via Douglas Lake Road, and the Monte Sheila and Monte Glimpse forest service roads (FSR). Douglas Lake Road is maintained for 2-wheel drive year round. The Monte Sheila and Monte Glimpse FSR, and most logging roads across the property area are passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles in dry summer weather.

The town of Princeton, located at the junction of B.C. highways 3 and 5 about 77.3 km (47.2 mi) from the claims, is the nearest significant supply and service center southwest of the property. Services at Princeton are sufficient to support surface exploration programs such as prospecting, mapping, or soil sampling. The city of Kamloops, located on B.C. Highway 1, about 62 km (37.8 mi) by road north of the property area, is the nearest regional service and supply centre with services necessary to support a mining operation.

Several copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits have been or are being mined in the Quesnel terrane around the property. Three examples are Teck Resources's Highland Valley mine located at Logan Lake, 70 km (42.7 mi) west of the property, Copper Mountain Mining's Copper Mountain mine located at Princeton, 120 km (73.2 mi) south-southwest of the property, and New Gold's New Afton mine, located 45 km (27.5 mi) north-northwest of the property.

The Weyman property covers a total of 2,968.83 hectares (7,333.01 acres) in the southern Quesnel terrane. It hosts the southern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a calc-alkalic intrusion in the Eastern belt of that terrane. V.A. Preto, who investigated the Quesnel terrane for the British Columbia Geological Survey, maintained (2005, pers. com.), "Belts within the Quesnel terrane host intrusive centres spaced roughly 10 to 11 kilometers apart. Hydrothermal systems and porphyry deposits tend to be clustered around those intrusive centres; thus, the most prospective parts of the Quesnel terrane are near the intrusive centres." Accordingly, the Weyman property should be prospective for porphyry-type mineralization.

The main Weyman property area is under-explored. Before the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey carried out by Monumental Gold Corp., only two recent exploration programs have been conducted in that area. From 1984 until 1999, diamond drilling and trenching was conducted by Harold Adam and associates at the Pilot showings area which covers an area of about 1.5 ha (3.7 acres) in the eastern part of the main property area. In 2014, HPX Quesnellia Holdings Inc. conducted a reconnaissance total metal ion soil survey between the main Weyman property area and the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim. That survey grid covered a total of 41.7 km<sup>2</sup> (15.5 mi<sup>2</sup>), of which 11.3 km<sup>2</sup> (4.2 mi<sup>2</sup>) was on ground covered by the western part of the main Weyman property area. At present, no recent exploration on the ground has been conducted on 1,675.39 ha (4,138.2 acres) or 59.7% of the main property area. The 2014 HPX Quesnellia soil survey is the only exploration that is known to have been conducted on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim.

Drilling at the Pilot showings area transected background to mildly anomalous concentrations of base metals, silver and gold in quartz lenses, breccias and stockworks in andesitic to dioritic rocks. Mineralization seems to have been localized along a northeast-southwesterly trending shear zone located northwest of the contact between Triassic-age Nicola Group mafic volcanic rocks and Late Palaeozoic-age Cache Creek Group argillic rocks. Also, it is located near the surface trace of the Pilot Thrust, a westerly dipping thrust (high-angle reverse) fault. Alteration and mineralization like that at the Pilot showings area may occur at several places along the surface traces of thrust faults in the southeastern part of the main property area. Mineralization at the Pilot showings-area constitutes a minor occurrence due to local shearing and metamorphism. It neither enhances nor detracts from the potential of the whole Weyman project.

There are four magnetic domains in the main Weyman property area, two in the area's eastern part and another two in its western part. The eastern and western domains are separated by a steeply westward-dipping thrust fault, the Weyman Thrust, that transects the property from north to south.

There is a domain of moderately high magnetism associated with the Wild Horse batholith in the northeastern part of the main property area. The contact between the northeastern and southeastern domains is represented by a distinct change in magnetism across a trend oriented at  $060^{\circ}$ - $240^{\circ}$ , inferred to be the southern boundary of Wild Horse batholith..

The southeastern magnetic domain is an area of moderate magnetism. It hosts at least three westerly dipping thrust faults that are interpreted to be related to local stacking of comparatively ductile meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks as they were shoved eastward past the rigid mass of the Wild Horse batholith. Like with the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the main property area, areas of low magnetism located west of, and above the thrust plates in the southeastern domain are interpreted to have been due to alteration and silicification due to fluid migrating upward through rocks above the thrust plates. The Pilot showings area is located at the surface trace of one of the thrust faults.

The Weyman Thrust, which separates the eastern and western magnetic domains is much more extensive and more magnetically intense than those in the southeastern magnetic domain. Unlike in the eastern part of the main property area, the two western magnetic domains are related to fluid movement along the plane of the Weyman Thrust and not primarily to underlying rock types.

In the western boundary area of the main property area, is an area of comparatively high magnetism with a high degree of magnetic variability. The textures created by the vertical and horizontal magnetic gradients indicate that there was significant fluid movement through the rocks of that magnetic domain. Circular structures formed in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient suggest the presence of plumes of hydrothermal alteration.

Directly above the plane of the Weyman Thrust is a domain of very low magnetism. This is interpreted to be due to alteration above the fault plane. The surface area of that domain is at least 4 km (2.44 mi) long and a maximum of 2.2 km (1.34 mi) wide. In the main Weyman property area, it covers a surface area of about  $6 \text{ km}^2$  ( $2.23 \text{ mi}^2$ ) and it is assumed to be in the form of a westward dipping plate above the Weyman Thrust plane.

Results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey indicate that copper and gold are concentrated near the upper (western) margin of the domain of low magnetism like at the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target area. The relation between soil-molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia survey and the domain of low magnetism are less direct. The author believes that most of the copper, gold, and molybdenum in these rocks predates the Weyman Thrust and the alteration associated with it. During the alteration along the Weyman Thrust, molybdenum has been relatively immobile, and gold and copper have been mobilized and to some extent re-deposited during alteration above the thrust plate. The stability of molybdenum in soils may makes it a reliable indicator of the location of original copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization. The area of low magnetism west of the surface trace of the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the main Weyman property area is the most prospective exploration target for copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization on the Weyman property.

Geophysical surveys are investigations of one or more physical properties of the rock or regolith surveyed in the hope that those properties relate to the localization of economic mineralization. Experience with other surveys conducted in the past over areas of known economic mineralization are often used by interpreters of geophysical surveys to form opinions of the likelihood of the results of a survey being an indicator of economic mineralization.

The results of the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey were a record of magnetic properties of the rock and regolith surveyed across the main Weyman property area. The magnetic qualities of that material do not necessarily relate to the localization of economic quantities of mineralization in the property area. The risk is that despite good looking exploration targets having been generated by the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey, it is possible that no economic quantities of mineralization may be found on it, and in part, that is why the author recommends a total metal ion soil survey be conducted as phase one of the recommended work program in the main Weyman property area. Based on historic work done on the property, the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey, and the geologic setting of the property, the author recommends that further work be carried out on the Weyman property for the potential discovery of a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit.

It is recommended that a two-phase program comprising total metal ion soil survey followed by induced polarization survey be conducted.

The first-phase program should be conducted over a series of lines laid out along east-west U.T.M. grid lines in the southwestern part of the main property area near the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Eastern Target soil-anomaly. Lines should be 100 m (328 ft) apart; soil samples should be taken at 50-m (164-ft) intervals along each line. At the conclusion of the first-phase soil survey, all significant soil-metal anomalies should be examined by a geologist. Also at that time, the 2014 HPX Western Target soil anomaly on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim should be examined.

The second phase of the recommended program would be contingent on reasonable encouragement having been generated from the results of the first phase of the recommended exploration program. It should comprise an induced polarization survey conducted over the soil-grid area. The recommended exploration program may result in a three-dimensional representation of any mineralization spatially related to the Weyman Thrust. Estimated costs are as follow:

<b>Program</b>	<b>Estimated Cost including G.S.T. + Contingency</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Phase:</b> total metal ion soil survey	\$ 236,429
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Phase:</b> induced polarization survey	\$ 396,165
<b>Total Estimated Cost:</b>	\$ 632,594

# **THE WEYMAN PROPERTY**

## **Item 2: INTRODUCTION**

The author, John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Ge., was commissioned by Monumental Gold Corp. through Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd., the author's private geological services company, to write this Technical Report entitled "The Weyman Property" dated and effective November 27, 2020. This Technical Report is written in order to produce documentation necessary to support an initial public offering of Monumental Gold's shares and to provide a summary of the material technical and scientific information concerning the Weyman property.

The focus of Monumental Gold Corp.'s exploration and of this Technical Report is on the main Weyman property area (Figure 2E). The WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim, located about 3.55 km (2.17 mi) west of the main Weyman property area (Figure 2W), was optioned by Monumental Gold to cover the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Western Target soil anomaly and as "insurance" in case economic mineralization is found to extend westward beyond the main Weyman property area to the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim area.

This report is based upon: published records of the results of previous exploration in the Weyman property area, property examinations and regional geological mapping conducted by geologists of the British Columbia Geological Survey and of the Geological Survey of Canada, the results of the 2020 airborne magnetic survey flown over the Weyman property by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Langley, British Columbia and processed by Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. of Rockwood, Ontario, and a Current Personal Inspection conducted by the author. Citations of that work are in standard format in Item 27 of this report.

The author examined the Weyman property in person on July 4, 2020. Both the Pilot showings area, located on the (no name) (1066297) claim, and the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Eastern Target soil anomaly, located on the WEYMAN (1070560) and WEYMAN EAST (1070564) claims were examined. Also, several logging roads across the property area were traversed. He opines that his attendance on the property on July 4, 2020 represents a Current Personal Inspection in compliance with Part 6.2.1 of National Instrument 43-101.

## **Item 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

The author has relied upon information provided by the government of British Columbia in matters of land tenure, security of title, and regulations that may affect one's ability to develop the Weyman property.

He has relied on Precision GeoSurveys Inc. and Michael Cunningham; M.Sc., P.Geo. (Cunningham, 2020) of Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. regarding the collection and processing of data of the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey.

**Item 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Weyman property comprises 8 map-staked mineral claims covering 2,968.83 hectares (7,333.01 acres) in the Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions and in the Thompson Nicola Regional District on the Thompson Plateau of southern British Columbia. The property is located on N.T.S. map sheets 82 L/5 and 92 I/8, and on B.C. map sheets 082L 031 and 092I 040. The centre of the main Weyman property area is at 50° 21' 23" north latitude and at 119° 59' 42" west longitude (U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E. in Zone 11U). The centre of the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim is at 50° 21' 15" north latitude and at 120° 06' 04" west longitude (U.T.M.: 5,582,018 N., 706,206 E. in Zone 10U).

The tenures of the claims comprising the property (Figures 2E and 2W) are as follow:

**Table 1  
Map-staked Mineral Claims**

Claim Name	Record No.	Area: hectares (Acres)	Record Date	Expiry Date	Extended Filing Date (see Note)	Registered Owner
(no name)	1066297	20.62 (50.93)	Feb. 5, 2018	Aug. 19, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN	1066341	61.85 (152.71)	Feb. 6, 2019	Aug. 6, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN2	1066343	41.23 (101.84)	Feb. 6, 2019	Aug. 6, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN	1070560	2,041.16 (5,041.67)	Aug. 22, 2019	Aug. 22, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN WEST	1070563	164.94 (407.40)	Aug. 22, 2019	Aug. 22, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN EAST	1070564	82.51 (203.80)	Aug. 22, 2019	Aug. 22, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN NORTH	1076989	412.22 (1,018.18)	June 27, 2020	June 29, 2021	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN EAST 2	1077087	144.30 (356.42)	July 4, 2020	July 4, 2021	Dec. 31, 2021	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
Total Property area		2968.83 (7,333.01)				

**NOTE:** In the Spring of, 2020 the government of British Columbia issued Order 13180-20-411 regarding the Covid-19 virus pandemic. The required filing deadline dates of all claims subsisting upon the issue of Order 13180-20-411 that expired before December 31, 2021, were protected for the purpose of filing work until December 31, 2021.

This is not an assessment credit holiday. On December 31, 2021, sufficient work or cash in lieu of work must be filed to keep a claim in good standing from the claim's previous expiry date until beyond December 31, 2021.

On July 13, 2020, Monumental Gold Corp. optioned the Weyman property from Platinum Belt Resources Inc. of Coldstream, British Columbia, whereby Monumental Gold can earn 100% title and interest in and to the property by making payments of money and Monumental Gold's common shares to Platinum Belt Resources Inc., and by performing work commitments on the property of the following amounts within the times specified as follow:

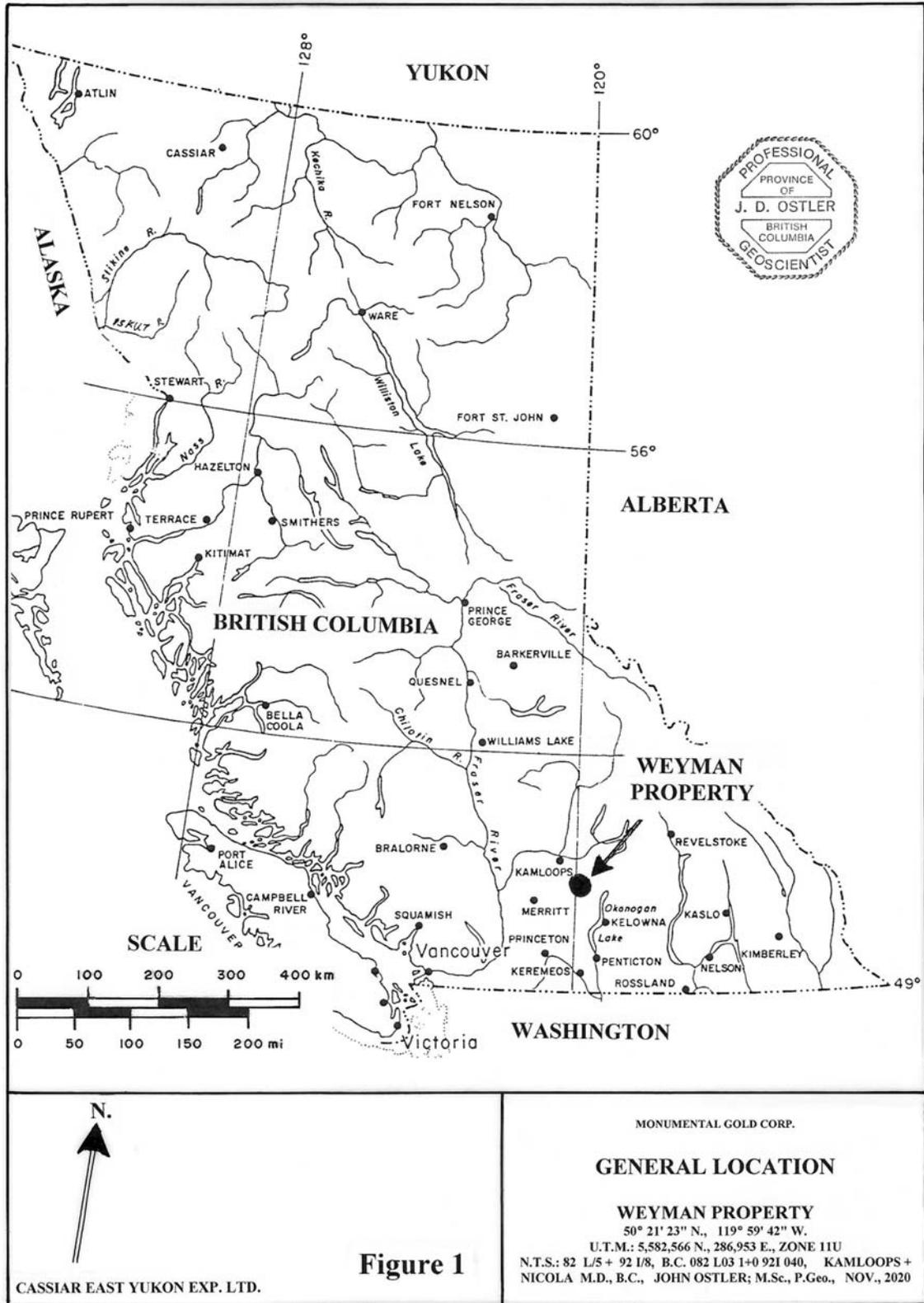
- ( a ) Payments of money totaling \$105,000:
  - 1. \$ 15,000 within 10 days after execution and delivery of a formal option agreement (Paid)
  - 2. \$ 20,000 within 10 days after the date that is three days after notice by the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") approving the listing of the common shares of Monumental Gold Corp. on the Exchange (the "Listing Date")
  - 3. \$ 20,000 on or before the six-month anniversary of the Listing Date
  - 4. \$ 25,000 on or before the 12-month anniversary of the Listing Date
  - 5. \$ 25,000 on or before the 18-month anniversary of the Listing Date
  
- ( b ) The issuance and delivery of 200,000 shares of Monumental Gold Corp. to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. within 10 days after the Listing Date of Monumental Gold Corp. on the Exchange.
  
- ( c ) Incur a minimum of \$300,000 expenditures on the Weyman property:
  - 1. \$100,000 on or before the 12-month anniversary of the Listing Date
  - 2. \$200,000 on or before the 24-month anniversary of the Listing Date

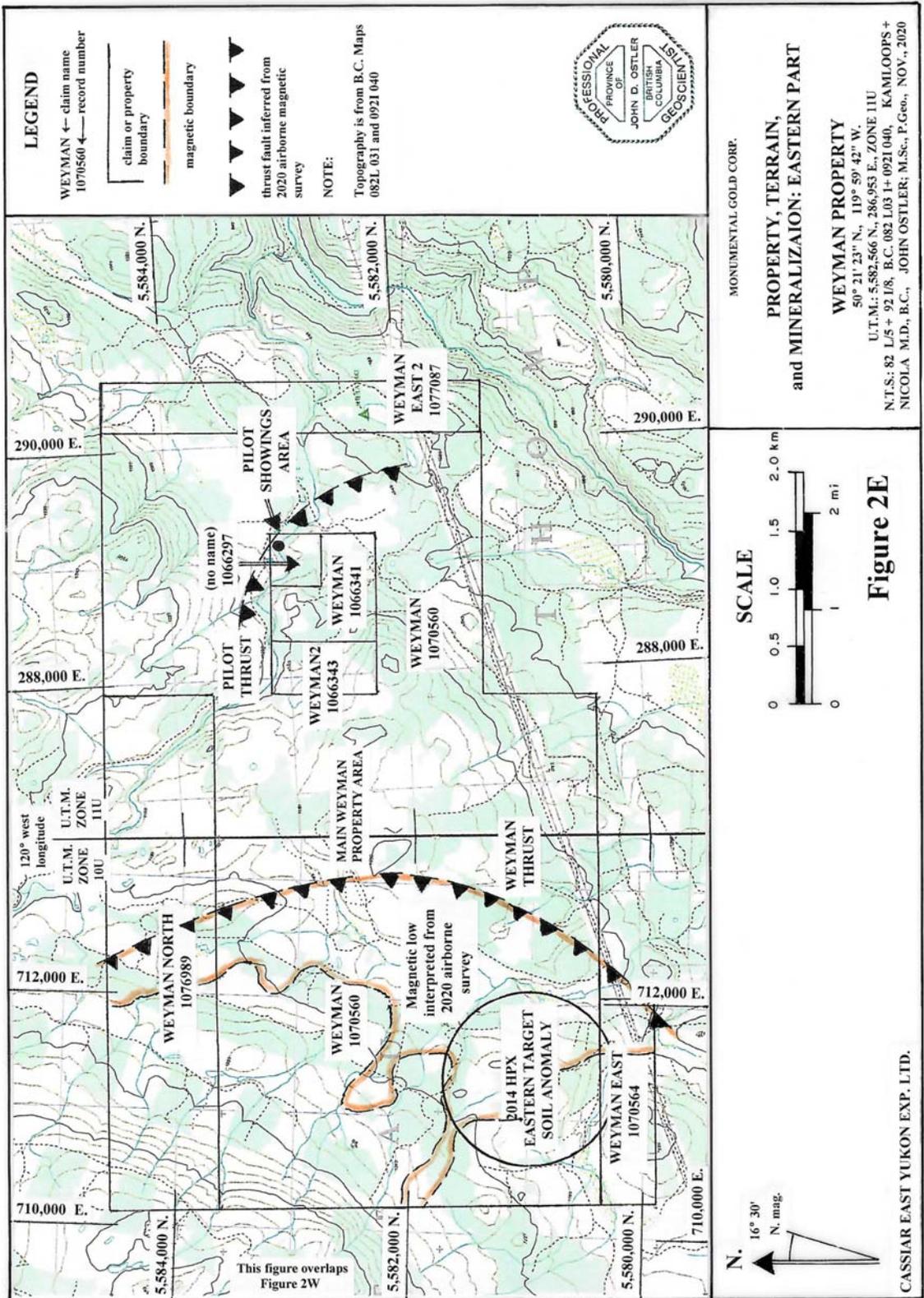
Monumental Gold's potential 100% ownership of the property is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. Monumental Gold has an option to buy back half (1%) of Platinum Belt's 2% net smelter return royalty for \$1,000,000.

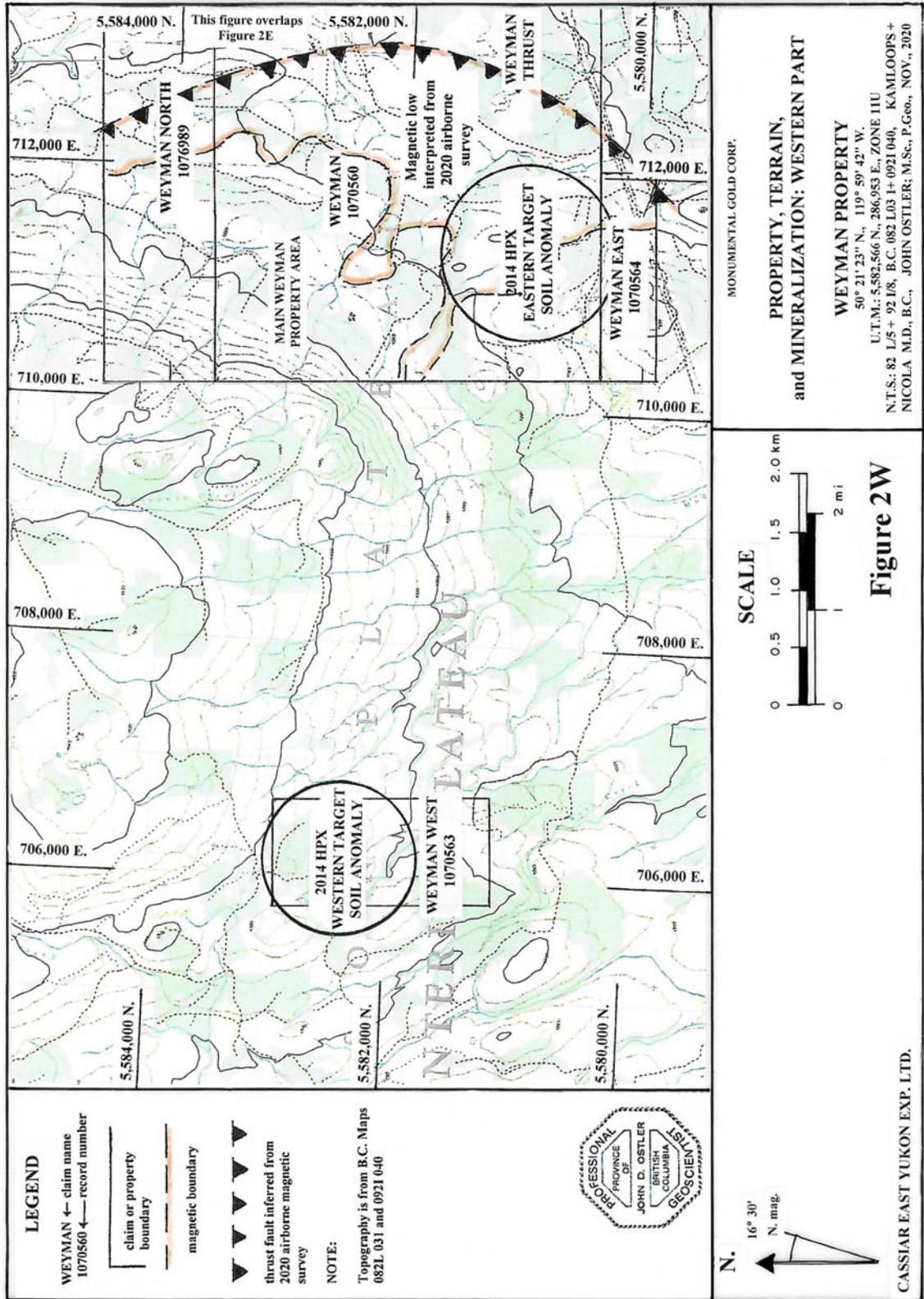
Currently in British Columbia, a mineral claim holder must do and record a minimum amount of assessment work or pay cash in lieu of work per year for each hectare within a claim to maintain that claim in good standing as follows:

**Table 2**  
**Annual Assessment Work Required to Maintain a Mineral Tenure**

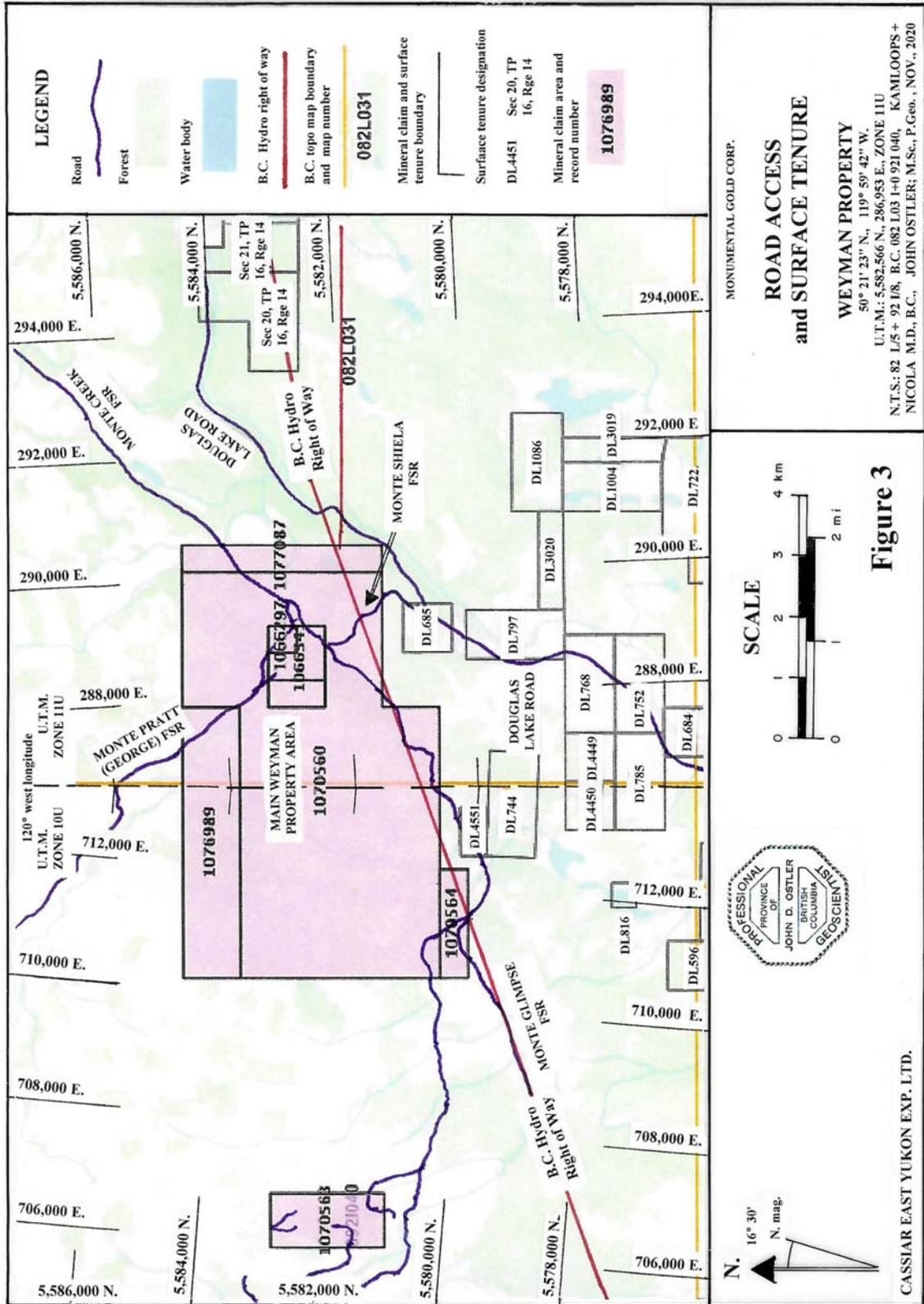
<b>Anniversary Year after Record Date of Tenure</b>	<b>\$ Amount of Assessment Work/ha Required to Extend the Expiry Date of a Tenure for 1 Year</b>
Years 1 and 2	\$5.00/ha
Years 3 and 4	\$10.00/ha
Years 5 and 6	\$15.00/ha
Subsequent years	\$20.00/ha







CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.



Extending the expiry dates of the claims comprising the property for one year would cost as follows:

**Table 3**  
**Annual Cost of Assessment Work**

<b>Year (due by December 31)</b>	<b>Required Work @ \$5/ha</b>	<b>Required Work @ \$10/ha</b>	<b>Required Work @ \$15/ha</b>	<b>Required Work @ \$20/ha</b>	<b>Total Annual Cost of Work</b>
2021	\$ 14,767.71	\$ 7,623.97			\$ 22,391.68
2022	\$ 1,955.64	\$ 25,595.41			\$ 27,551.05
2023		\$ 22,137.43	\$ 11,715.27		\$ 33,852.70
2024		\$ 3,909.28	\$ 35,193.38		\$ 39,102.66
2025			\$ 32,817.78	\$ 15,426.49	\$ 48,244.27
2026			\$ 5,863.92	\$ 51,603.21	\$ 57,467.13
2027 and later years				\$ 59,376.60	\$ 59,376.60

The amount of cash in lieu of work required to extend the expiry date of a mineral tenure for one year is double the amount of assessment work credit required for that year.

Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia are endowed with metallic and some industrial mineral rights but no surface rights. Surface rights can be obtained during production permitting.

These claims are located on the provincial virtual mineral tenure grid. No posts or lines exist on the ground; thus, there is no uncertainty regarding the area covered by the claims. Also, there are no natural features and improvements relative to, and affect the location of the outside property boundaries. However, there are conditions that may affect the design of future exploration and development programs on the Weyman property (Figure 3). A B.C. Hydro power line occupies a right of way over the southeastern part of the property (Figures 2E and 3). That power line would have to be moved to accommodate an open-pit mine in that area.

No part of the property area covers private land. Several district lots are located along Douglas Lake Road that passes southeast of the property area and along associated side roads. The closest is DL 445 that is located about 205 m (673 ft) east of the southeastern corner of the WEYMAN EAST (1070564) claim (Figure 3).

The nearest native reserve to the property is the Salmon Lake No. 7 Indian Reserve, located on the northern shore of Salmon Lake, 5.2 km (3.2 mi) south of the southern boundary of the WEYMAN EAST (1070564) claim. The area around the property is along the boundary between the territories of the Segwepemc and Niakapamox first nations. Consultation with the bands of those first nations would be necessary during mine development. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on these claims.

At the effective date of this Technical Report, being November 27, 2020, Monumental Gold's potential ownership of the claims is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. The author knows of no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or agreements and encumbrances to which the Weyman property is subject. Also, the property is subject to no previous environmental liabilities.

Permits from the British Columbia government and environmental bonds will not be required to conduct the soil survey comprising the first phase of the recommended exploration program. It is estimated that a damage bond of \$30,000 will be required to conduct the induced polarization survey comprising the second phase of the recommended exploration program. Application for the bond has not been made yet.

The locations of the significant exploration areas within the property area, are as follow (Figures 2E and 2W):

**Table 4**  
**Locations of Significant Areas on the Weyman Property**

<b>Center of Entity</b>	<b>U.T.M. Co-ordinates</b>	<b>Longitude and Latitude</b>
main property centre WEYMAN (1070560) claim	5,582,566 N., 286,953 E. Zone 11U	50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
claim centre WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim	5,582,018 N., 706,206 E. Zone 10U	50° 21' 15" N., 120° 06' 04" W.
Pilot showings area (no name) (1066297) claim MINFILE Occurrence No. 082LSW058	5,583,058 N., 289,090 E. Zone 11U	50° 21' 43" N., 119° 57' 56" W.
2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target soil anomaly WEYMAN (1070560) claim	5,580,956 N., 711,126 E. Zone 10U	50° 21' 11" 120° 01' 18" W.
2014 HPX Quesenellia Western Target soil anomaly WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim	5,582,354 N., 706,107 E. Zone 10U	50° 21' 25" 120° 06' 08" W.
centre of magnetic low associated with the Weyman Thrust WEYMAN (1070560) claim	5,582,000 N., 712,300 E. Zone 10U	50° 21' 03" N., 120° 00' 56" W.

**Item 5: ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE,  
AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Weyman property is in an area of subdued topography on the Thompson Plateau in southern British Columbia. Elevations of the main Weyman property area range from 820 m (2,690 ft) at the floor of the Salmon River valley near the property's southeastern corner to 1,490 m (4,888 ft) at the northwestern corner of the area (Figure 2E). Elevations of the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim range from 1,267 m (4,157 ft) at the southeastern corner of the claim to 1,400 m (4,593 ft) at its northeastern corner (Figure 2W).

The property area hosts a second-growth forest comprised mostly of pine, spruce, fir, and cottonwood trees which is in various states of growth. There is insufficient timber suitable for underground mining on the claims.

Directions for road access to the Weyman property are as follow:

Access from the Southwest

At Princeton, take B.C. Highway 5A to Nicola Lake. About 5 km (3.05 mi) east of the village of Quilchena on the southern shore of the lake, turn right (eastward) onto Douglas Lake Road. Follow Douglas Lake road for about 51.5 km (31.4 mi) to its junction with the Monte Sheila forest service road (FSR). Turn left onto the Monte Sheila FSR and proceed northward along it for about 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to its junction with the Monte Glimpse FSR. To access the southern and western parts of the main Weyman property area, use the Monte Glimpse FSR and its side roads. To access the northern and eastern parts of the property including the Pilot showings area, proceed northward for 3.2 km (2 mi) northward on the Monte Glimpse FSR from its junction with the Monte Sheila FSR to Monte Creek George FSR (Monte Pratt FSR) and turn left (westward) onto it. The Monte Creek George FSR extends up the northeastern side of Weyman Creek (Figures 2E and 3).

Access from the North

Take BC Highway 1 east of Kamloops to Monte Creek and turn eastward onto B.C. Highway 97. Follow B.C. Highway 97 to Westwold and turn southwestward onto Douglas Lake Road. Follow Douglas Lake Road for about 14.1 km (8.6 mi) to its junction with the Monte Sheila forest service road (FSR) (Figures 2E and 3). The road directions from that junction to the various parts of the Weyman property are the same as they are for access from the southwest.

Access to the Weyman West Claim Area

Travel the Monte Glimpse FSR system westward from the southwestern corner of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim westward. A road exit to the southern part of the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim is 7.8 km (4.76 mi) west of the main Weyman property area boundary. Roads to the rest of the Weyman West claim area emanate from a junction located west of that claim and about 17.3 km (10.6 mi) west of the western boundary of the main Weyman property area (Figures 2W and 3).

The town of Princeton, located at the junction of B.C. highways 3 and 5 about 77.3 km (47.2 mi) from the claims, is the nearest significant supply and service center southwest of the property. Services at Princeton are sufficient to support surface exploration programs such as prospecting, mapping, or soil sampling. The city of Kamloops, located on B.C. Highway 1, about 62 km (37.8 mi) by road north of the property, is the nearest regional service and supply centre with services necessary to support a mining operation.

The Weyman Creek area experiences cold winters and hot, dry summers. Winter snow falls in the property area by November and stays on the ground until April in open areas, and until May on shady slopes at higher elevations in the north-western part of the property area. Surface work can be conducted from April to November during a normal year.

The current exploration target on the Weyman property is on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon. Normally, upon development permitting, one is able to secure surface rights necessary to conduct a permitted mining operation. The author knows of no legal impediment to Monumental Gold Corp. being able to secure such surface rights as part of the permitting process.

A high-voltage power transmission line crosses the southeastern part of the main property area (Figure 3). A mine in the property area could tap into that line for electric power.

Adequate fresh water for a mining operation could be drawn by gravity from Salmon River from a location south of the property (Figure 3).

Both the mining business and the pool of professionals and skilled tradesmen who serve it are international and mobile. The Thompson Plateau area has already demonstrated that it was able to attract personnel to work at mines there. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine.

There is adequate, reasonably flat area appropriate for erecting a mill and developing a tailings pond on the WEYMAN (1070560) claim (Figure 2E).

## **Item 6: HISTORY**

### **Item 6.1 Chronology of Ownership and Exploration of Claims in the Weyman Property Area**

#### **Pre-1932      Prospecting and Trenching at the Pilot Showings Area**

The author assumes that the region around Salmon River and the Weyman property was prospected intensively. No record of that work is known to the author.

#### **1932      Pilot Showings Area: Shaft sinking**

It was reported in the B.C. Minister of Mines' Annual report of that year that: On the Pilot Group, owned by T.E. Ogilvie and associates of Armstrong, and situated near the headwaters of Boulder creek (now Weyman Creek), which flows into Salmon river, a shaft sunk 18 feet (5.5 m) on a zone in the volcanic tuffs beside the creek uncovered segregations of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue, containing low values (concentrations) in gold and silver. A sample in an open-cut close to the shaft assayed 0.40 oz. in gold per ton (13.71 gm/mt), and the shaft was sunk with the idea of exploring the possibilities at depth. The locality is heavily covered with soil and gravel and prospecting is difficult. The granite batholith is exposed about 1 mile (1.6 km) to the north.

#### **1973      Pilot Showings Area: Staking and line cutting presumably for geophysical survey**

During early 1973, Darma Explorations Inc. optioned the Wade 1 to 8 2-post claims from Wayne Tisdale. The Wade property covered a total of 178.6 ha (441.15 acres) centered on the Pilot shaft area. A line-cutting program was conducted over the claims to construct a grid of 14, north-south trending, 3,000-ft (914.4-m) long lines with a central east-west trending base line. The author opines that the grid was for an intended geophysical survey; however, no record of such a survey is known to him.

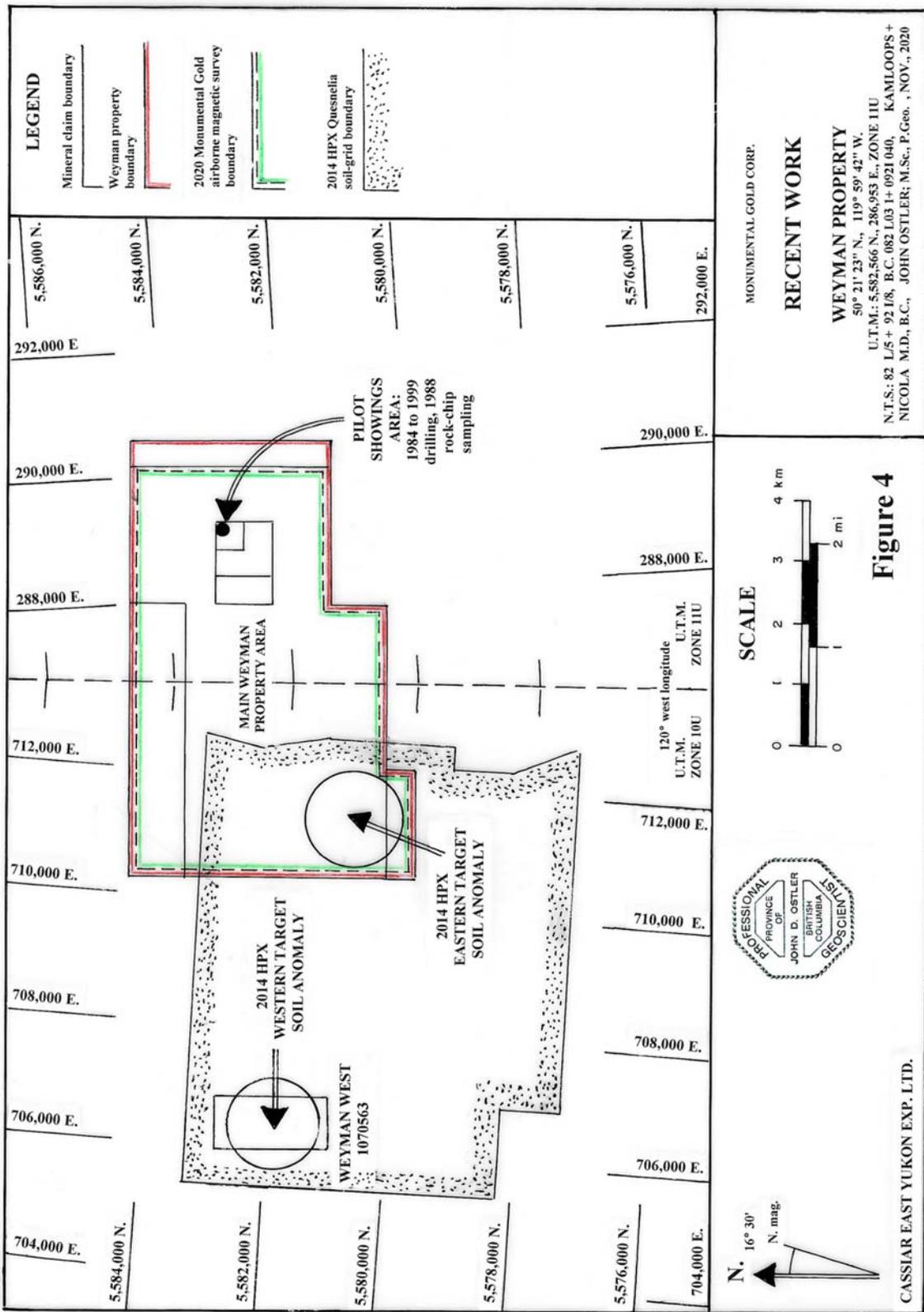
#### **1980 to 1999      Pilot Showings Area: Staking**

In January, 1980, Harold Adam of Tulameen, B.C. staked the JG-1 (2342A) modified grid claim comprising 6 units. The claim covered 150 hectares (370.5 acres) to cover the Pilot showings area.

In 1988 and 1989, the Pilot Gold (7893), Pilot Gold 1 (7894), Pilot Gold 2 (7895) modified grid claims comprising a total of 42 units, and the Gold Wing 1 to 6 2-post claims were staked around the JG-1 (2342A re-numbered to 216900) claim to increase the total size of the property to 1,350 ha (3,334.5 acres). All work was conducted on the original JG-1 (216900) claim within 120 m (393.7 ft) of the 1932-era Pilot shaft.

By August, 1996, Adam had allowed all of the 1988-1989-era claims to lapse and retained only the JG-1 (216900) claim over the Pilot showings area. On January 8, 1996 and from August 23 to 26, 1996, Adam staked the Gold Wing 1 to 8 (339685 to 339692) 2-post claims adjoining the JG-1 (216900) claim to the northeast. The new claims covered 200 ha (494 acres) to increase the new property's size to a total of 350 ha (864.5 acres). No work was conducted on the 1996-era claims.

By August, 1999 the 1996-era claims had been allowed to lapse. On August 18, 1999 the Jg-2 to 5 (370986 to 370989) 2-post claims were staked adjoining the northern boundary of the JG-1 (216900) claim. The 1999 version of the property covered about 238 ha (587.9 acres) after deducting for overlap. Sufficient work was done during the 1999 drill program at the Pilot showings area to keep the property in good standing until 2010. The author assumes that the property was abandoned at that time.



**1984 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling**

Holes 84-1 and 84-2 were collared about 9 m west of the 1932-era Pilot shaft and drilled toward it (Figure 5). DDH 84-1 was drilled at an orientation of 045°/-60° for a length of 20.73 m (68 ft). It intersected an altered zone hosting sparse pyrite near the bottom of the hole beneath a location 5 m (16.4 ft) northwest of the shaft. DDH 84-2 was drilled at an orientation of 090°/-65° for a length of 4.73 m (15.5 ft). From 1.98 to 4.73 m (6.5 to 15.5 ft) down the hole, a zone of up to 30% pyrrhotite was encountered. DDH 84-2 was lost at 4.73 m (15.5 ft).

A total of 12 samples were analyzed at MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver by atomic absorption. The concentrations of economic minerals were reported to have been low. The certificates of analysis in the 1984 assessment report (Wares, 1984) included rock geochemical samples and samples from other properties as well as drill core samples. The author is not sure which samples are from where.

**1988 Pilot Showings Area: AQ diamond drilling**

During June and July, 1988, a total of 81.4 m (267 ft) of AQ diamond drilling was conducted in the Pilot showings area. DDH 88-3 was drilled for a length of 38.7 m (127 ft) at an orientation of 345°/-50° from a location about 15 m (49 ft) south of the 1932-era shaft to an area just west of the shaft and beneath holes 84-1 and 84-2 (Figure 5). DDH 88-4 was drilled from the same location as 88-3 for 42.7 m (140 ft) at an orientation of 000°/-50° to an area directly beneath the shaft.

In DDH 88-3, Jeffery D. Rowe logged diorite and gabbro that had been cut by aplite dykes, quartz veins, and silicic breccia. The best intersection in that hole was from 18.9 to 21.2 m (62 to 69.5 ft) through silicic breccia and quartz veins hosting disseminations and bands of from 7 to 10% pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite. That section contained: 1,127 ppm (0.113%) copper, 32 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 0.6 ppm (0.018 oz/ton) silver, and 14 ppb gold. Other core samples from DDH 88-3 contained low concentrations of economic metals.

DDH 88-4 also went through a succession of coarse-grained diorite and gabbro. Rowe (1989) described the section from 29.9 to 30.9 m (98 to 101.5 ft) as brecciated and quartz-veined volcanic containing 5 to 7% pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite as masses and veinlets. That section contained: 2,194 ppm (0.219 %) copper, 8 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 2.1 ppm (0.061 oz/ton) silver, and 79 ppb (0.002 oz/ton) gold.

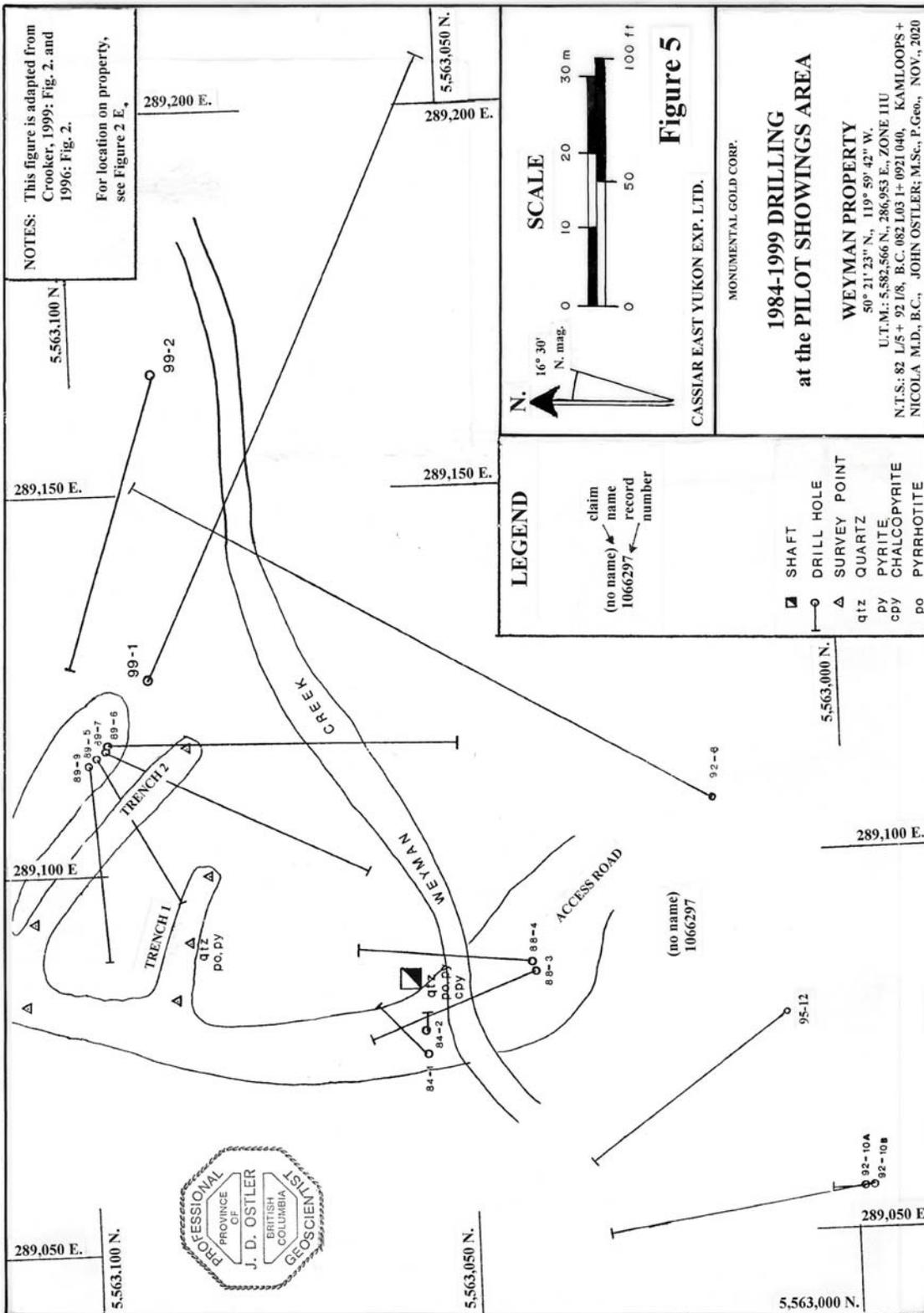
The core from both drill holes hosted sericitic and an unidentified pink alteration which was particularly intense near quartz bodies and breccia zones. Rowe (1989) also reported the presence of a fine-grained, pink mineral that he tentatively identified as a bismuth mineral. All core samples from the 1988 drilling contained only trace amounts of bismuth. The pink mineral may have been potassium feldspar associated with potassic alteration.

A total of 11 drill core samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

**1988 Pilot Showings Area: Trench sampling**

By 1988, two bulldozer trenches had been excavated east of the 1932-era shaft. In 1988 Ed Balon of Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. (Rowe, 1989) took a total of 15 samples from around and in the trenches at the Pilot showings area (Figure 6).

The rock chip samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. The first 6 samples (R1 to 6) were analyzed for silver and gold by fire assay. They averaged 0.037 oz/ton (1.268 gm/mt) silver and 0.0033 oz/ton (0.113 gm/mt) gold. The other 9 samples were analyzed for 31 elements by the induced coupled plasma (ICP) method. Those samples contained an average of 580.6 ppm copper, less than 0.03 oz/ton (10.2 ppm) silver, and less than 0.001 oz/ton (0.03 ppm) gold.



### 1988 Continued

The best two samples were numbered R13 and R14. Both were from the original Pilot showing on a small outcrop at the creek about 15 m (49 ft) south of the shaft. Sample R13 was a 1.4-m (4.6-ft) long channel at 160° across quartz containing a total of 30% sulphides identified as pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. That sample contained: 1,388 ppm (0.139 %) copper, traces of molybdenum, lead and zinc, 0.5 ppm (0.014 oz/ton) silver, and a trace of gold.

Sample R14 was a 1.0-m (3.28-ft) long channel taken southward from the southern end of sample channel R13 across outcrop of quartz containing similar sulphides those in to channel R13. The total sulphide content of channel R14 was 40%. Sample R14 contained: 1,278 ppm (0.128%) copper, traces of molybdenum, lead and zinc, 1.1 ppm (0.032 oz/ton) silver, and a trace of gold.

### 1989 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling

From October 15, to November 21, 1989, four BQ diamond drill holes were drilled from a platform located on a bulldozer cut just northeast of Trench 2 (Crooker, 1989) (Figure 5). That setup was 50 m (164 ft) at a bearing of 035° from the 1932-era shaft. Two drill holes comprising a total of 259.8 m (852 ft) of BQ core were completed.

Ten core samples were analyzed at Rossbacher Laboratories Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. by an induced coupled plasma technique (ICP) for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver, and gold. Six of the 10 samples contained low concentrations of those elements.

DDH 89-5 was drilled for 38.11 m (125 ft) at an orientation of 240°/-50° beneath trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 5). It hosted two significant intersections. From 27.4 to 27.7 m (89.9 to 90.9 ft), the hole passed through a quartz vein with chlorite on fractures that contained 5% pyrite, 5% pyrrhotite, and 0.5% chalcopyrite. That section contained: 1,252 ppm (0.125%) copper, 4 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 3.6 ppm (0.105 oz/ton) silver, and 130 ppb (0.004 oz/ton) gold. From 31.9 to 32.4 m (104.7 to 106.3 ft), the hole penetrated a quartz vein with chloritic fractures that included a section of massive sulphide containing up to 70% pyrrhotite, 10% pyrite, and trace chalcopyrite. That section contained: 1,350 ppm (0.135%) copper, 7 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 2.7 ppm (0.079 oz/ton) silver, and 5 ppb gold.

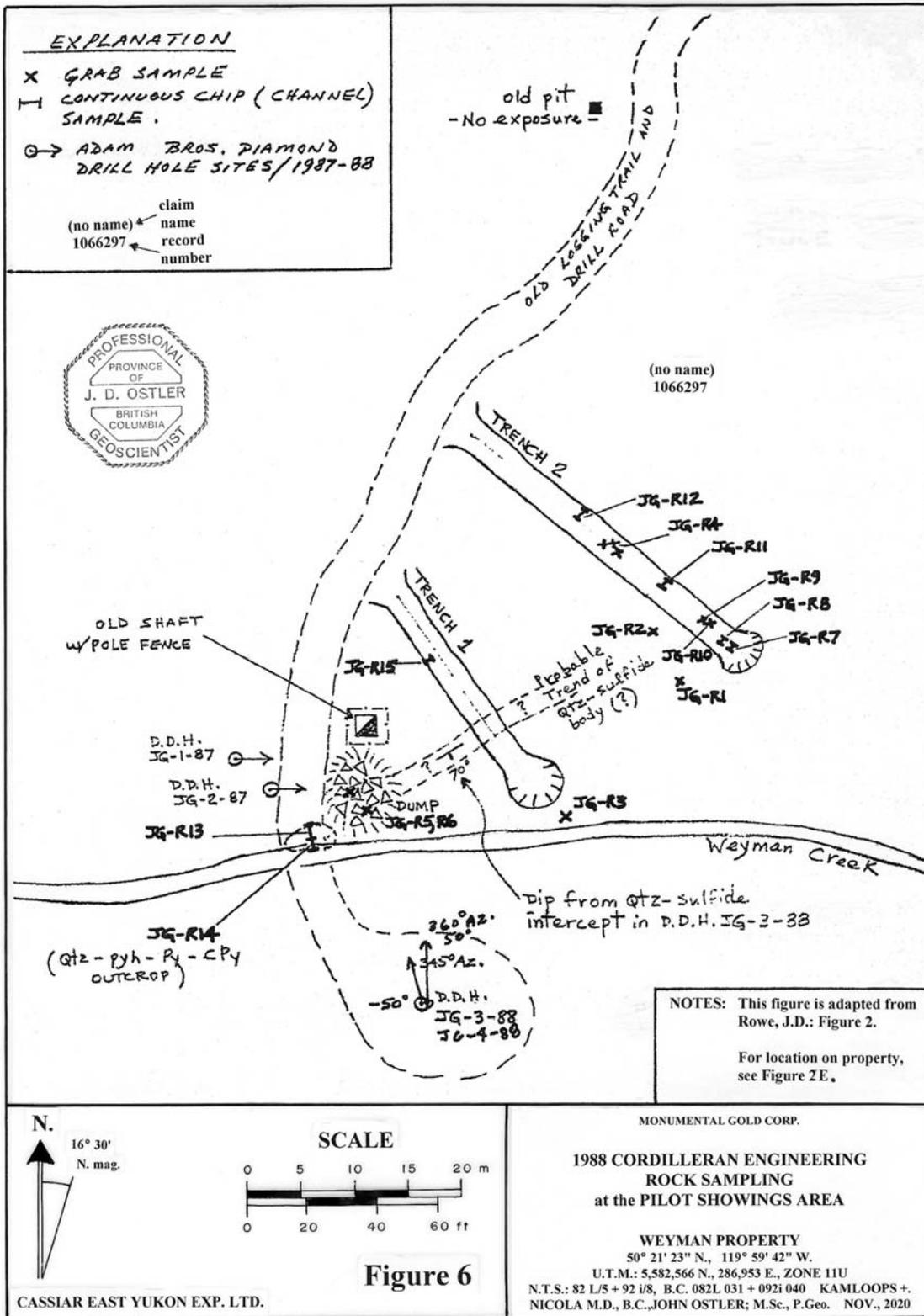
DDH 89-6 was drilled for 78.05 m (256 ft) at an orientation of 180°/-50° east of trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 5). From 20 to 21 m (65.6 to 69 ft), the hole passed through a quartz vein that contained 5% pyrite and 5% pyrrhotite. That section contained: 2,047 ppm (0.205%) copper, 10 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 3.2 ppm (0.093 oz/ton) silver, and 740 ppb (0.022 oz/ton) gold.

DDH 89-7 was drilled for 65.55 m (215 ft) at an orientation of 205°/-50° beneath the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figure 5). That hole contained no significantly mineralized sections.

DDH 89-9 was drilled for 78.05 m (256 ft) at an orientation of 264°/-50° beneath trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 5). From 8.1 to 9 m (26.6 to 29.5 ft), the hole passed through a quartz vein that contained 10% pyrite in fractures. That section contained: 1,061 ppm (0.106%) copper, 9 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 0.8 ppm (0.023 oz/ton) silver, and 5 ppb gold.

### 1992 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling

From July 2 to 16, 1992, DDH 92-8 was drilled for 160.7 m (527.2 ft) at an orientation of 029°/-50° from a location about 55 m (180 ft) at a bearing of 149° from the 1932-era shaft (Figure 5) (Crooker, 1992). It went into an area east of the Pilot showings area. The hole penetrated mostly fine to medium-grained hornblende quartz diorite. The rock contained several narrow silicified zones and veins, none of which were deemed to have been worth sampling.



### **1992 Continued**

Sometime later in 1992, DDH 92-10A and 10B were drilled north-northwestward from a location about 68 m (223 ft) at a bearing of 204° from the 1932-era shaft (Figure 5). DDH92-10A was drilled at an orientation of 000°/-50° and seems to have been lost at 12.8 m (42 ft). DDH92-10B was drilled at an orientation of 349°/-65° for 91.5 m (300 ft). It went into an area southwest of the shaft. No core was sampled or analyzed. It appears that the work was not filed for assessment credit. However, Grant Crooker (1996) mentioned it. No core from the 1992 drilling was sampled or analyzed.

### **1995 Pilot Showings Area: AQ Diamond Drilling**

During 1995, Harold Adam drilled two AQ diamond drill holes comprising a total of 156.7 m (514.1 ft) of core in the southern part of the Pilot showings area (Figure 5) (Crooker, 1996).

DDH95-12 was drilled at an orientation of 308°/-80° from a location about 36 m (36 ft) at a bearing of 184° from the Pilot shaft (Figure 5). G.F. Crooker (1996) reported that DDH 95-12 intersected mainly fine to medium-grained, light grey to green hornblende quartz diorite, with one narrow, 75 cm (2.5 ft) wide section of grey to green argillite. Several sections of silicified/skarn material were encountered in the drill hole, but only one narrow section (41.76 to 42.67 m or 137 to 140 ft) showed significant sulphide mineralization. Approximately 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser sphalerite were noted in the section.

Grant Crooker (1996) indicated that DDH95-11 was drilled from a location 130 m (426.5 ft) south of DDH95-12 at an orientation of 320°/-70° for a length of 48.78 m (160 ft). Crooker (1996) reported that argillite was intersected in the entire drill hole, with traces of pyrite noted along the foliation. The section from 36 to 43.9 m (118.1 to 144 ft) showed an increase in pyrite content up to 2% along the foliation and along fractures. Graphite was noted in the section from 43.3 to 43.9 m (142 to 144 ft). No core from the 1995 drilling was sampled or analyzed.

### **1999 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling**

During August, 1999, Harold Adam drilled two comparatively long BQ diamond drill holes comprising a total of 305.6 m (1,002.5 ft) of core that tested an area east of the Pilot showings area trenches (Figure 5) (Crooker, 1999). A total of 42 drill core samples were analyzed for 32 elements by induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique at Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, British Columbia.

DDH99-1 was drilled at an orientation of 112°/-52° from a location about 11 m (36 ft) at a bearing of 052° from the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figure 5). Grant Crooker (1999) reported that DDH 99-1 intersected grey-green quartz diorite, with weak, pale pink biotite alteration of the mafic minerals. Grey-green silicified zones with 2% pyrrhotite, 2% pyrite, and traces of chalcopyrite were intersected throughout the hole, as were narrow white quartz veinlets, breccias and stockwork locally with 10% pyrrhotite, 10% pyrite, and 1% chalcopyrite. The results for gold were very low, with a maximum concentration of 90 ppb across 20.3 m (6.7 ft). Generally, copper concentrations were in the 150 to 500 ppm range with a maximum concentration of 3,660 ppm (0.366%) across 0.87 m (2.85 ft).

The most notable intersection of a quartz vein in DDH99-1 was 0.37 m (1.21 ft) from 19 to 19.37 m (62.3 to 63.5 ft) where a white quartz vein hosted 70% pyrrhotite, 2% pyrite, and 1% chalcopyrite. That section contained: 3,660 ppm (0.366%) copper, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 26 ppm (0.758 oz/ton) silver and 35 ppb (0.001 oz/ton) gold.

DDH99-2 was drilled at an orientation of 286°/-70° from a location about 50 m (164 ft) at a bearing of 087° from the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figure 5). G.F. Crooker (1999) reported that DDH 99-2 intersected fresh, grey quartz diorite with no pink alteration of the mafic minerals. A number of narrow, grey-green silicified zones with 2% pyrite, 1% pyrrhotite, traces of chalcopyrite were penetrated. Narrow white quartz veinlets, breccias, and stockwork were intersected throughout the

### **1999 Continued**

hole locally which contained; 5% pyrite, 2% pyrrhotite, 1% arsenopyrite, and traces of chalcopyrite. The results for gold were low, with three sections containing weakly anomalous concentrations of: 220 ppb (0.006 oz/ton) across 0.57 m (1.87 ft), 135 ppb (0.004 oz/ton) across (0.87 m (2.85 ft), and 120 ppb (0.004 oz/ton) across 0.35 m (1.15 ft). A number of sections contained weakly anomalous copper concentrations in the 150 to 500 ppm range with a maximum concentration of 1,320 ppm (0.132%) across 0.14 m (0.46 ft). A total of 57 core samples were taken to Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. At the lab, the core samples were analyzed for 34 elements by induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique, gold was assayed by fire assay and atomic absorption.

### **2014 Western Weyman Property Area: Staking and soil survey**

On May 21, 2014, HPX Quesenellia Holdings map-staked the 2014-era Weyman property. The property comprised 10 mineral claims covering 8,270.50 ha (20,428.14 acres). The eastern margin of that property covered the western part of the current main Weyman property area. Its western part included the area currently covered by the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim (Figures 2E, 2W, and 7 to 9).

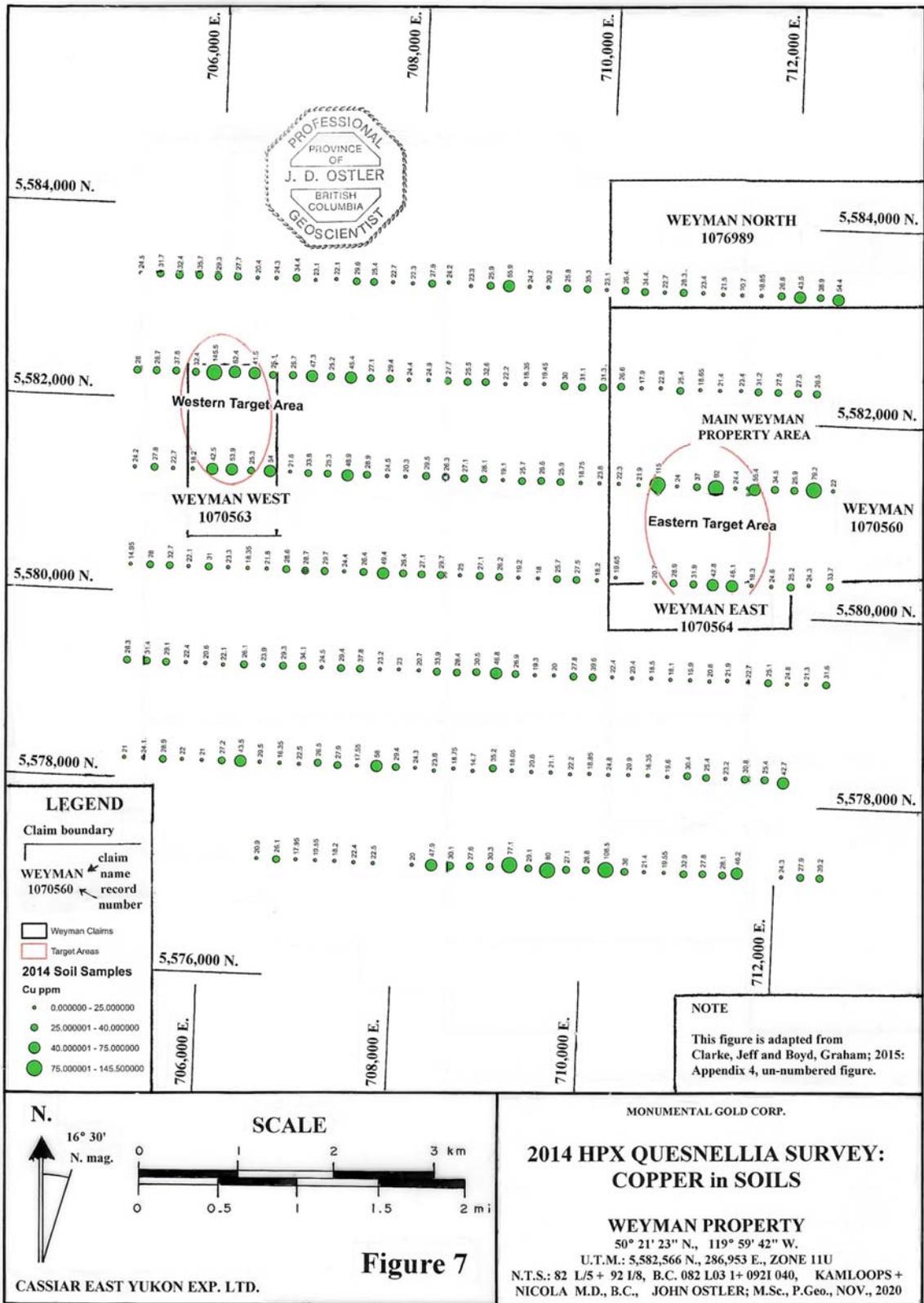
From July 10 to 16 and from July 22 to 29, 2014, Jeff Clarke and an assistant conducted a reconnaissance total metal ion (traditional) soil survey over a grid that comprised a total of 48.36 km (29.5 mi) of lines run along the U.T.M. grid lines in Zone 10U (Clarke and Boyd, 2015) (Figures 7 to 9). That survey grid covered a total of 41.7 km<sup>2</sup> (15.5 mi<sup>2</sup>), of which 11.3 km<sup>2</sup> (4.2 mi<sup>2</sup>) was on ground covered by the western part of the current main Weyman property area (Figure 4). Another 0.016 km<sup>2</sup> (0.006 mi<sup>2</sup>) was over ground now covered by the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim. Lines were spaced 1,000 m (3,280.0 ft) apart. A total of 253 soil samples were taken at intervals along lines ranging from 100 to 200 m (238.1 to 656.2 ft).

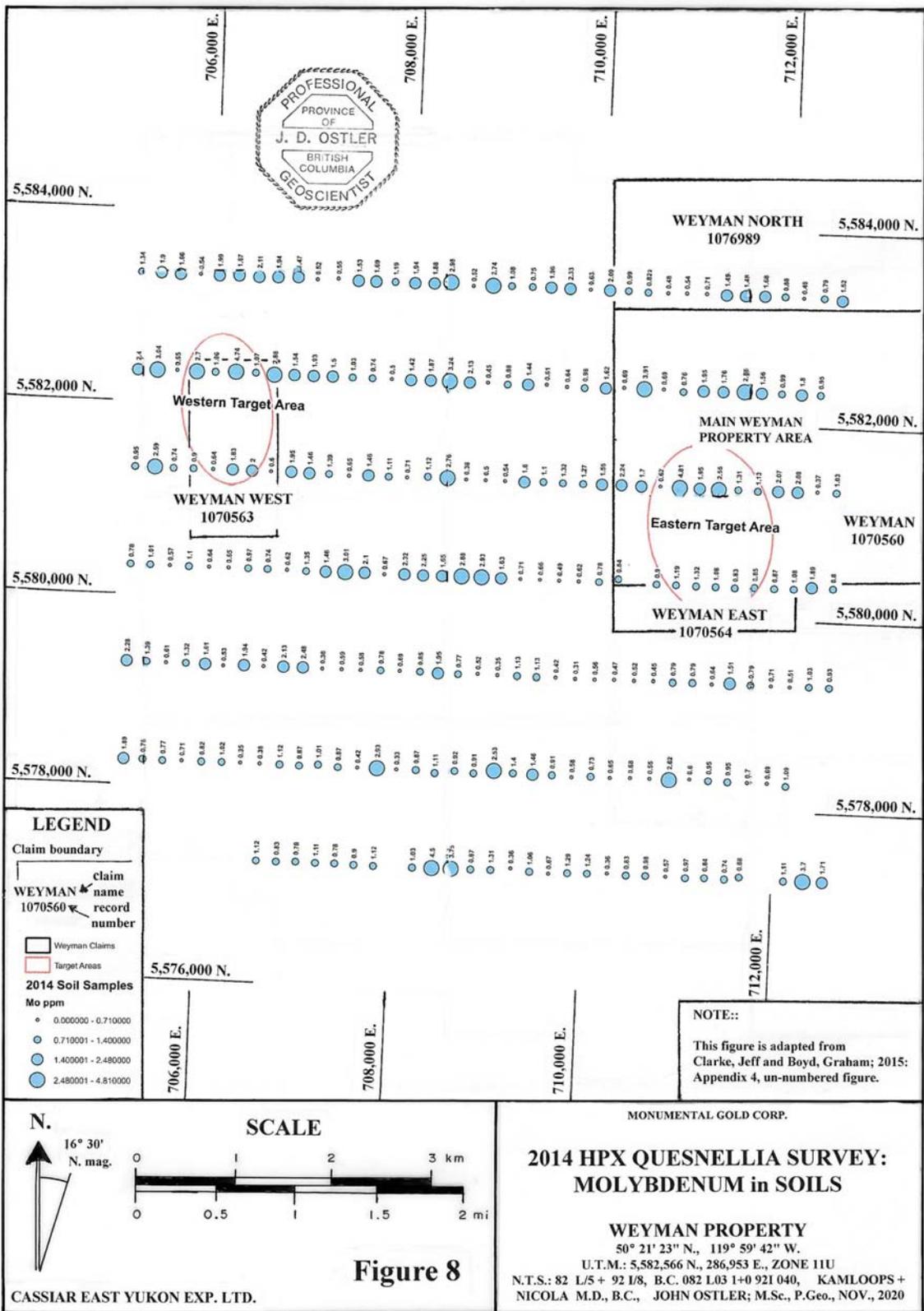
The soil samples were analyzed at ALS Minerals of North Vancouver, British Columbia. Clay fractions were separated and analyzed by induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique (procedure MS41L) for 53 elements including gold. Ultra-trace gold determinations were made via procedure ST43.

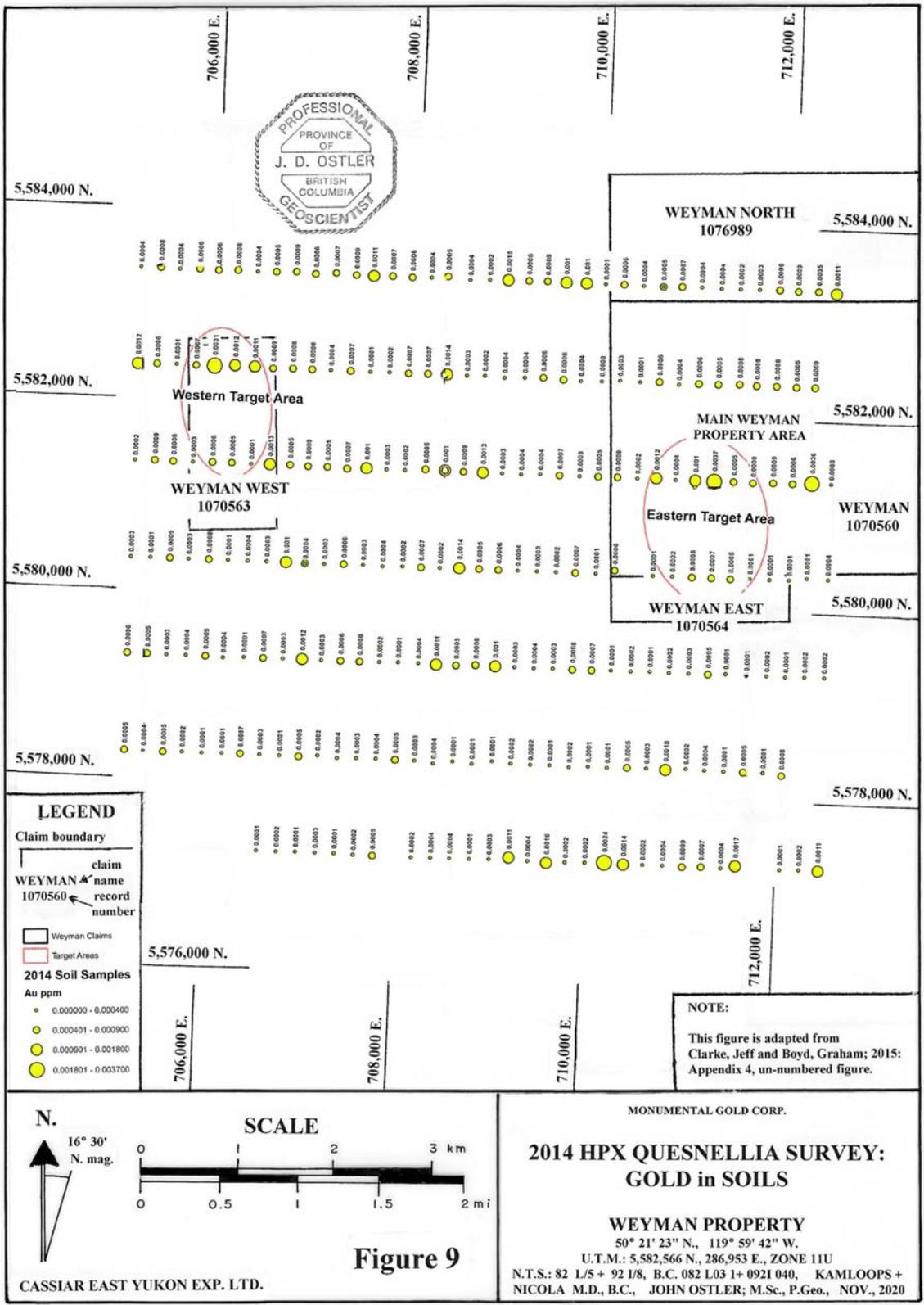
Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) reported the results of the 2014 soil survey as follow:

... Two areas of interest were identified (Figures 7 to 9)... The eastern target returned values (concentrations) up to 115 ppm copper ... and 0.0037 ppm gold ... with samples of interest across 1 km of sampling on a single line. The eastern target lies adjacent to a regional northeast trending fault interpreted from regional magnetics. The western target returned up to 145 ppm copper and 0.0031 ppm gold over 800 m (2,644.7 ft) on a single line. Elevated results of up to 54 ppm copper and 0.0013 ppm gold ... were returned on the soil line immediately south of the western target. Both targets are located in areas with outcrop exposure. At the eastern target, variably chloritic altered diorite and gabbro are in contact with Nicola Group andesite with variably weak to moderate quartz + carbonate veining with localized zones with disseminated pyrite. The western target is in proximity to localized outcrop of a suite of intrusives including gabbro, diorite and granodiorite with no significant alteration noted.

Clarke, Jeff and Boyd, Graham; 2015: pp. 11-12 (un-numbered).







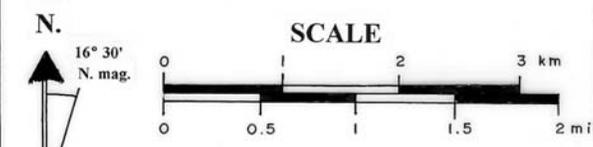
**LEGEND**

Claim boundary  
 claim  
 WEYMAN name  
 1070560 record  
 number

Weyman Claims  
 Target Areas

**2014 Soil Samples**  
 Au ppm

- 0.000000 - 0.000400
- 0.000401 - 0.000900
- 0.000901 - 0.001800
- 0.001801 - 0.003700



**Figure 9**

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

MONUMENTAL GOLD CORP.

**2014 HPX QUESNELLIA SURVEY:  
 GOLD in SOILS**

**WEYMAN PROPERTY**  
 50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.  
 U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U  
 N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+ 092I 040, KAMLOOPS +  
 NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., NOV., 2020

**NOTE:**  
 This figure is adapted from  
 Clarke, Jeff and Boyd, Graham,  
 2015: Appendix 4, un-numbered figure.

**2018 to 2020 Staking of the Current Weyman Property**

From February 5, 2018 to August 22, 2019, Mike Adam of Princeton, British Columbia assembled most of the mineral claims that comprise the current Weyman property (Table 1). He paid cash in lieu of work to keep the ground until it was protected by Order 13180-20-411 in March , 2020 (see note to Table 1).

**2020 Claim Transfer and Staking, Option and Airborne Magnetic Survey**

On February 5, 2020 Mike Adam transferred ownership of the claims comprising the property to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. of Coldstream, British Columbia, a private company that he owns and controls.

On July 4, 2020 the WEYMAN EAST 2 (1077087) claim was staked to increase “elbow room” between the Pilot showings area and the eastern Weyman property boundary.

On July 13, Monumental Gold Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia entered into an option agreement with Platinum Belt Resources Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the Weyman property subject to a 2% net smelter return (see Item 4 of this report).

Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. of Rockwood, Ontario was contracted by Monumental Gold Corp. through Max Investments Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct airborne magnetic survey over the current main Weyman property area.

The survey was flown by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Langley, British Columbia from September 2 to 3, 2020. The survey grid covered all of the main Weyman property area with the exception of the WEYMAN EAST 2 (1077087) claim, which was staked after design of the airborne survey (Figures 4, and 12 to 15). Subsequently, raw data was processed and interpreted by Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. (Cunningham, 2020). The author’s interpretation of those surveys comprises Item 9.2 of this report.

**Item 6.2 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates, and Production from the Weyman Property Area**

No historical estimates of mineral resources or reserves related to, or historical production from the Weyman property are known to the author.

**Item 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION**

**Item 7.1 Regional Geology**

The Weyman property is located in the southern part of the Triassic to Jurassic-age Quesnel terrane in south-central British Columbia. The Quesnel terrane hosts the largest concentration of porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits in British Columbia; and thus, has been the subject of numerous mapping and geological studies.

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) summarized the geology of the Quesnel terrane in southern

British Columbia as follows:

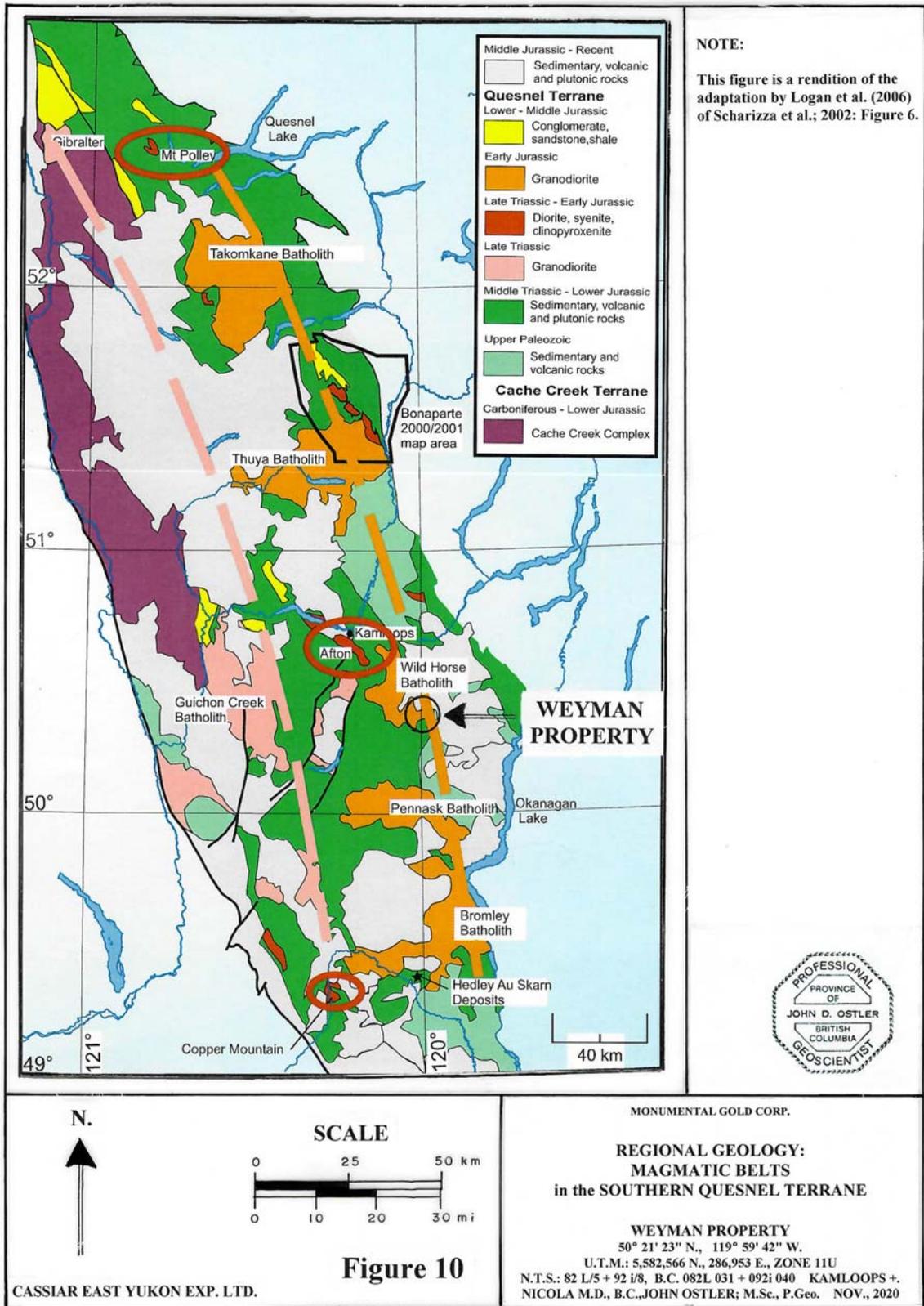
The (current Weyman property is) located within the southern area of the Quesnel terrane, a composite island arc consisting predominantly of Triassic to Jurassic-age rocks and hosts numerous calc-alkalic and alkalic porphyry occurrences throughout British Columbia. The southern Quesnel terrane is dominated by calc-alkaline arc volcanics of the Late Triassic(-age) Nicola Group which are divided into three belts in southern BC - the Eastern, Central, and Western belts. The three belts are interpreted to have formed in (an eastern) distal marine setting ... to (a western) arc proximal setting (Preto, 1979; Mihalynuk et al., 2015). The belts are separated by regional structures which are interpreted to have formed during a period of back-arc extension and rifting which controlled the emplacement of arc volcanics and coeval intrusive phases (Preto, 1979).

The Western belt comprises arc proximal including pyroclastic units and flows (Preto, 1979). A felsic component is mapped within the Western belt (Diakow and Barrios, 2008) and recent mapping by Mihalynuk, et al. (2015) has shown that felsic volcanism is not restricted only to the Western belt but occurs in the Central belt. Recent geochronological dating of the felsic units in the Central belt has further extended the date of Nicola Group volcanics in the southern Nicola arc to about 238 Ma (million years) from (a U-Pb determination) of a rhyolite tuff (Mihalynuk, et al., 2015). The Eastern belt is composed primarily of volcanoclastics and volcanic sedimentary units to the north which grade southward to lahar, crystal and lapilli tuff deposits with minor trachybasalt and trachyandesite flows (Preto, 1979). The Weyman property is underlain by volcanic sedimentary units and tuffaceous units of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group.

Intrusive rocks within the southern Quesnel terrane can be divided into alternating, north-south oriented, linear belts of calc-alkalic and alkaline plutons (Figure 10). The far western calc-alkalic belt which includes the Guichon Creek and Gibraltar batholiths is Late Triassic (age, dated) at approximately 205 Ma (million years). Progressing eastward, the magmatic belts successively young to an alkalic belt (at an age of about) 200 Ma which hosts the Copper Mountain and Afton alkalic porphyries to an Early Jurassic calc-alkalic belt dated at about 195 Ma in the far east which includes the Takomkane, Thuya, Pennask, and Wild Horse batholiths (Logan et al., 2006).

The calc-alkalic Wild Horse batholith intrudes the Nicola Group volcanics at the Weyman claims. To the east of the property is a strip of sedimentary units of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group rocks interfolded with deformed greenschist (facies) metamorphic rocks and ultramafic units of the Permian(-age) Chapperton Group. The Chapperton Group is in direct fault contact with the Nicola Group to the east (Moore, 1988). Tertiary(-age) volcanics and sedimentary units of the Kamloops Group overlie large portions of this area of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group in the area west of the Weyman claims.

Clarke, Jeff and Boyd, Graham; 2015: pp. 7-8 (un-numbered).



## **Item 7.2 Property Geology**

No property-scale geologic map has been made of the Weyman property area. Regional mapping indicated that Eastern belt, Nicola Group andesite and volcanogenic meta-sedimentary rocks underlie much of the property.

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) reported that some of the southwestern part of the main Weyman property area hosts light-grey, well-bedded, fine-grained volcanogenic meta-siltstone.

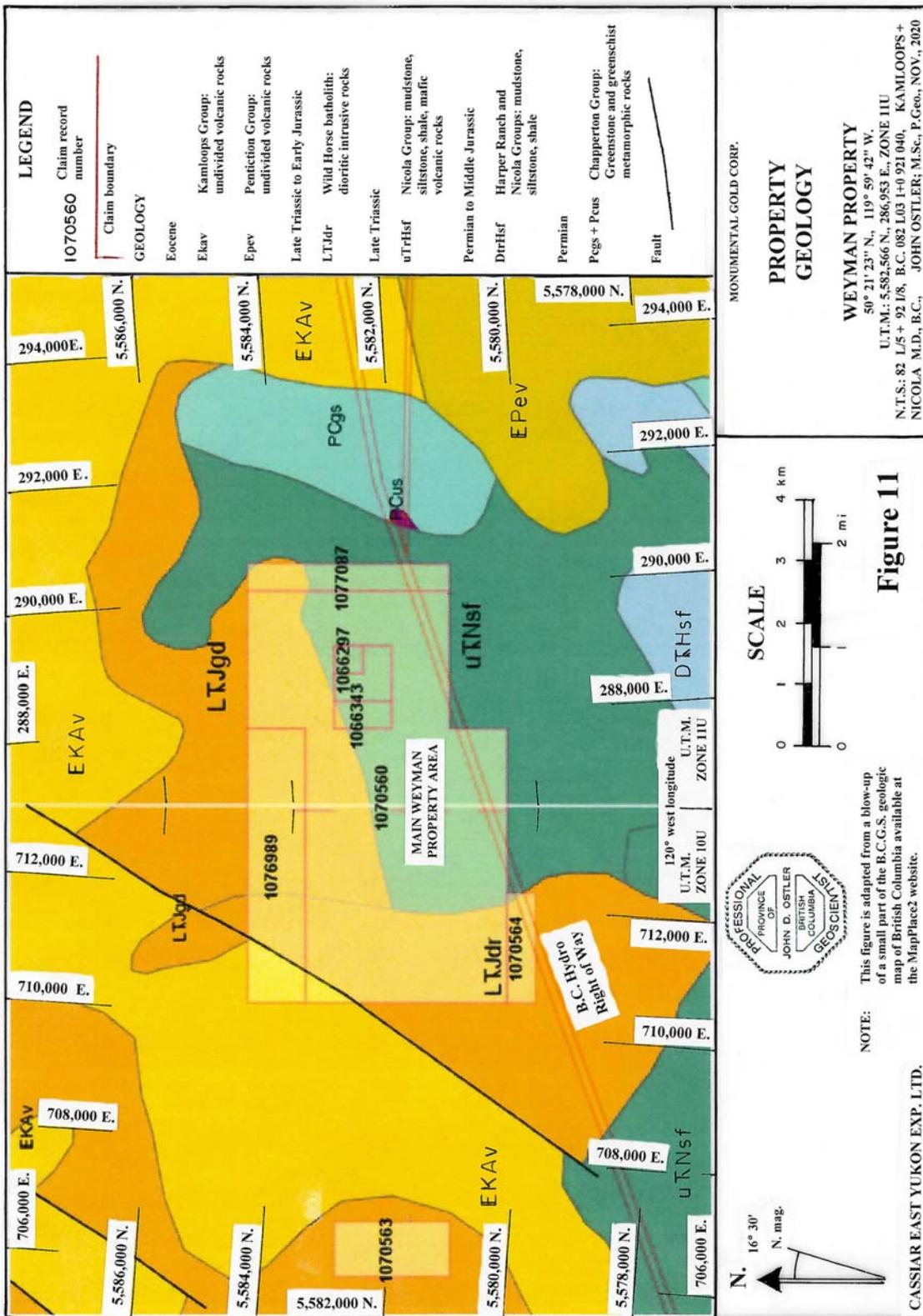
In the eastern part of that property area, Nicola Group stratigraphy is intruded by the Late Triassic-age Wild Horse batholith. Previous regional mapping has indicated that the Wild Horse batholith was a multi-phase body with compositions ranging from medium-grained, biotite-amphibolite granodiorite, to medium-grained, biotite-amphibolite diorite, to coarse-grained hornblende gabbro.

During the author's Current Personal Inspection of the main Weyman property area, it was observed that pyroxene-bearing dioritic pegmatite was intimately associated with Nicola Group andesitic meta-volcanic rocks in the southwestern part of that area near the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Eastern Target soil-anomaly (Figures 2E and 11).

Clarke and Boyd (2015) mentioned that the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Western Target soil anomaly located on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim, was in an area underlain by, "a suite of intrusives including gabbro, diorite and granodiorite".

During the Eocene age, tensional faulting resulted in the extrusion of the Kamloops Group flood basalt flows onto Thompson Plateau. Those flood basalts cover some of the northwestern part of the property area.

Pleistocene-age unconsolidated glacial and para-glacial sediments were deposited through the property area. They vary in thickness from 0 to 30 m (0 to 98.4 ft) in thickness and they have obscured underlying rocks in much of the property area. A small outcrop of unconsolidated, planar-bedded beach sand was observed by the author in the southwestern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim during his current personal property inspection. That sand may be related to a late Pleistocene-age ice dammed lake that covered part of the Salmon River valley and had a water surface level at about 1,170 m (3,838.6 ft).



### **Item 7.3 Mineralization**

The Weyman property covers 2,968.83 hectares (7,333.01 acres) in the southern Quesnel terrane. It hosts the southern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a calc-alkalic intrusion in the Eastern belt of that terrane.

V.A. Preto, who investigated the Quesnel terrane for the British Columbia Geological Survey, maintained (2005, pers. com.), “Belts within the Quesnel terrane host intrusive centres spaced roughly 10 to 11 kilometers apart. Hydrothermal systems and porphyry deposits tend to be clustered around those intrusive centres; thus, the most prospective parts of the Quesnel terrane are near the intrusive centres.” Accordingly, the Weyman property should be prospective for porphyry-type mineralization.

The main Weyman property area is under-explored. Before the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey, only two recent exploration programs have been conducted in that area (Figure 4). From 1984 until 1999, diamond drilling and trenching was conducted by Harold Adam and associates at the Pilot showings area which covers an area of about 1.5 ha (3.7 acres). In 2014, HPX Quesnellia Holdings Inc. conducted a reconnaissance total metal ion soil survey between the main Weyman property area and the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim. That survey grid covered a total of 41.7 km<sup>2</sup> (15.5 mi<sup>2</sup>), of which 11.3 km<sup>2</sup> (4.2 mi<sup>2</sup>) was on ground covered by the western part of the main Weyman property area. No recent ground exploration had been conducted on 1,675.39 ha (4,138.2 acres) or 59.7% of the property area.

The 2014 HPX Quesnellia soil survey is the only exploration that is known to have been conducted on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim.

#### Mineralization Drilled at the Pilot Showings Area

The Pilot showings area is recorded in the British Columbia mineral inventory (MINFILE) as occurrence number 82LSW058.

From 1984 until 1999, Harold Adam, a professional prospector and driller, and the owner of claims covering the Pilot showings area, conducted six drill programs in the Pilot showings area (Figures 4 and 5). He drilled a total of 15 diamond drill holes, four AQ holes and 11 BQ holes, for a total length of 1,049.4 m (3,443 ft). He also excavated two bulldozer trenches northeast of the 1932-era Pilot shaft (Figure 6).

The drill holes transected background to mildly anomalous concentrations of base metals, silver and gold in quartz lenses, breccias and stockworks in andesitic to dioritic rocks. Mineralization seems to have been

localized along a northeast-southwesterly trending shear zone located northwest of the contact between Triassic-age Nicola Group mafic volcanic rocks and Late Palaeozoic-age Cache Creek Group argillic rocks. Also, it is located near the surface trace of the westerly dipping Pilot Thrust (Figures 2 and 15). Alteration and mineralization like that at the Pilot showings area may occur at several places along the surface traces of thrust faults in the southeastern part of the main Weyman property area.

Core that contained sufficient mineralization to analyze, hosted sub-economic concentrations of economic metals. The summary of analytical results reported by Jeff Clarke (1999) from drill hole 99-1 was typical of the drilling results from the Pilot showings area. That report was as follows:

Forty-two sections of drill core were sent for analysis. The results for gold and silver were disappointing, with the highest value (concentration) for gold 90 ppb ... across 2.03 m (6.7 ft) and silver 2.2 ppm ... across 0.87 m (2.85 ft) within the silicification and quartz veinlets. A number of sections of silicification with narrow quartz veinlets gave weakly anomalous copper values (concentrations) in the 150 to 500 ppm range with a maximum value (concentration) of 2,380 ppm (0.238%) ... across 0.87 m (2.85 ft). The 0.37 m (1.21 ft) wide section of quartz vein from 19 to 19.37 m (62.3 to 63.5 ft) (where a white quartz vein hosted 70% pyrrhotite, 2% pyrite, and 1% chalcopyrite) gave 35 ppb (0.001 oz/ton) gold, 2.4 ppm (0.07 oz/ton) silver and 3,660 ppm (0.366%) copper.

Clarke, Jeff; 1999: p.

For a detailed report of historic drilling at the Pilot showings area, see Item 6.1 of this report.

By 1988, two bulldozer trenches were excavated east of the 1932-era shaft. In 1988, Ed Balon of Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. (Rowe, 1989) took a total of 15 samples from around and in the trenches at the Pilot showings area (Figure 6).

The first six samples (R1 to 6) were analyzed for silver and gold only. They averaged 0.037 oz/ton (1.268 gm/mt) silver and 0.0033 oz/ton (0.113 gm/mt) gold. The other nine samples were analyzed for 31 elements by the induced coupled plasma (ICP) method. Those samples contained an average of 580.6 ppm copper, less than 0.03 oz/ton (10.2 ppm) silver, and less than 0.001oz/ton (0.03 ppm) gold.

The trench sampling confirmed that from the drilling. The author opines that mineralization at the Pilot showings area constitutes a minor occurrence due to local shearing, metamorphism, and possibly mineral mobilization up the plane of the Pilot Thrust. The Pilot showings-area mineralization neither enhances nor detracts from the potential of the whole Weyman property.

Mineralization Indicated by the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Soil Survey

The terrain sampled by HPX Quesenellia Holdings Inc. in 2014 comprised a suite of intermediate to mafic meta-volcanic and felsic to intermediate igneous rocks variably covered with Pleistocene and Holocene-age glacial and para-glacial unconsolidated material. In general, as elevation and relief decreases across the current Weyman property area from northwest to southeast, the thickness of the glacial cover increases. Increased depth to the rock surface through cover from an exotic source tends to dilute response of surficial soil survey results over underlying mineralization. It is evident in the results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey that concentrations of copper, molybdenum, and gold seem to diminish from north to south (Figures 7 to 9). The author opines that this is a result of increased depth of glacial cover and not due to the mineral endowment of the underlying rocks diminishing toward the southern margin of the survey area.

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) identified the Eastern and Western Target areas in the northern part of the 2014 grid, apparently based on the copper and gold concentrations in the soils of those areas (Figures 4, and 7 to 9).

The Western Target area is located on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim which is located 3.55 km (2.17 mi) west of the main Weyman property area. There, soil copper concentrations were up to 146.5 ppm as compared with an average over the whole survey area of 25 ppm copper. Soil-gold concentrations ranged up to 0.31 ppb gold as compared with an average of 0.4 ppb gold.

Clarke's and Boyd's (2015) Eastern Target area is centered on the western part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim. There, soil copper concentrations were up to 115 ppm as compared with an average over the whole survey area of 25 ppm copper. Soil-gold concentrations ranged up to 0.37 ppb as compared with an average of 0.4 ppb gold.

Molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia grid area are of particular interest. The author has worked on several calc-alkalic copper-molybdenum prospects in British Columbia and he has found that soil-molybdenum concentrations are typically somewhat less than 1 ppm molybdenum. Along most of the lines in the grid area, soil molybdenum concentrations exceed 1 ppm. The highest soil-molybdenum concentration identified by the 2014 soil survey was 4.81 ppm in the Eastern Target area located in the western part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim (Figure 8).

Molybdenum is a metal that is not found in great concentrations in most mineral deposit types related to mafic volcanic and most granitic igneous rocks. It tends to be related to the hydrothermal systems that produce porphyry deposits. The soil-molybdenum concentrations encountered across the western part of the main Weyman property area indicate that the area is prospective for such deposits.

## **Item 8: DEPOSIT TYPE**

### **Item 8.1 Porphyry Copper-molybdenum-gold Deposit**

The Weyman property area is located in the southeastern part of the Quesnel terrane in south-central British Columbia. That terrane and its northern extension, the Stikine terrane, are the remnants of Triassic-age island arcs that accreted to the western margin of North America during the Early Jurassic Period. Island arc terranes, particularly areas surrounding arc-related granitic intrusions, are the most important hosts of porphyry deposits in British Columbia. The main Weyman property area covers part of the southeastern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a currently under-explored arc-related intrusion; thus, the primary mineral exploration target in the property area is a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit.

#### **NOTE about the word PORPHYRY:**

**The geological meaning of the word porphyry is “big crystals in a ground-mass of little crystals”. This describes the texture of igneous rocks that are most commonly associated with large, low-grade, copper-molybdenum-gold deposits that were formed by hydrothermal systems in active tectonic environments. The name for the texture of the associated igneous rocks became the name for the deposit type because it was short and easy to say. Now we have Porphyry deposits.**

W.D. Sinclair (2007) described porphyry deposits as follows:

Porphyry deposits are the world’s most important source of Cu and Mo, and are major sources of Au, Ag, and Sn; significant byproduct metals include Re, W, In, Pt, Pd, and Sc. They account for about 60% of world Cu production and more than 95% of world Mo production. In Canada, they account for more than 40% of Cu production, virtually all Mo production, and about 10% of Au production. Porphyry deposits are large low- to medium-grade deposits in which primary (hypogene) ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and which are spatially and genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions. They are distinguished from other granite-related deposits such as skarns and mantos by their large size and structural control, mainly stockworks, veins and vein sets, fractures and breccias. Porphyry deposits typically contain hundreds of millions of tonnes of ore (mineralization), although they range in size from tens of millions to billions of tonnes; grades for the different metals vary considerably but generally average less than 1%. In porphyry Cu deposits, for example, Cu grades range from 0.2% to more than 1% Cu; in porphyry Mo deposits, Mo grades range from 0.07% to nearly 0.3% Mo. In porphyry Cu and Cu-Au deposits, Au grades range from 0.2 to 2 gm/mt (0.006 to 0.058 oz/ton). Associated igneous rocks vary in composition from diorite-granodiorite to high-silica granite; they are typically porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions, commonly sub-volcanic. A close temporal and genetic relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization in porphyry deposits is indicated by the presence

of inter-mineral intrusions and breccias that were emplaced between or during periods of mineralization. Porphyry deposits range in age from Archean to Recent, although most economic deposits are Jurassic or younger.

Sinclair, W.D.; 2007: p. 223.

### **Item 8.2 Examples of Porphyry Copper-molybdenum-gold Deposits in the Southern Quesnel Terrane**

Three examples of copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits in the southern Quesnel terrane are: the Highland Valley deposits west of Logan Lake, the Copper Mountain deposits south of Princeton and the New Afton Mine near Kamloops, British Columbia.

#### Highland Valley Mine

The Highland Valley Copper mine is owned by Teck Resources Limited. Operations are located about 17 km (10.4 mi) west of the town of Logan Lake, British Columbia and about 70 km (42.7 mi) west of the Weyman property. The Highland Valley area hosts a cluster of calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits, several of which have been mined in the past. Currently, production is from three separate pits: the Valley, Lornex, and Highmont.

Mineralization mined at Highland Valley is predominantly chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite, specular hematite, magnetite, and chalcocite. Both the mix and concentrations of the economic minerals varies widely throughout the porphyry deposits. Generally, chalcopyrite is concentrated near the centres of mineralization. Bornite is concentrated near the peripheries of mineralization and chalcocite is most abundant in its upper parts. In the large Valley open pit, mining has been profitable at grades as low as 0.25% copper.

The primary products from the mine are copper and molybdenum concentrates that are processed by autogenous grinding in which hard quartz-rich clasts in the mill feed are used to grind the softer economic mineralization, followed by standard flotation. Gold, silver, and other accessory products mostly report either to the copper or molybdenum concentrates.

Concentrates are trucked from the mine to Ashcroft from where they are transported by rail to Vancouver, British Columbia. At Vancouver, concentrates are load on ships for transport of overseas smelters where they are sold under long-term contracts.

The Highland Valley mine hosts a mine and mill tour by reservation on a regular basis. The author has been on that tour and recommends it highly to any resource investor. It is very informative.

In Teck's guidance, it is estimated that annual copper production from 2021 to 2023 will be from 155,000 to 165,000 tonnes and will average 150,000 tonnes until 2027 which is the termination of the current mining plan.

#### Copper Mountain Mine

Copper Mountain is owned 75% by Copper Mountain Mining Corporation and 25% by Mitsubishi Materials Corporation. It is located 20 km (12.2 mi) south of the town of Princeton, British Columbia and about 120 km (73.2 mi) south-southwest of the Weyman property. Copper Mountain hosts a cluster of alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits that contain accessory amounts of molybdenum and silver. Several deposits have been mined in the past. Currently, production is mostly from the Ingerbelle pits. Soon, the focus of production will shift to the New Ingerbelle pit located about 1 km from the current production pits. The mine has 31 years of reserves at the current and projected production rates.

Mineralization mined at Copper Mountain is predominantly chalcopyrite, bornite, hematite, magnetite, and chalcocite. Both the mix and concentrations of the economic minerals varies widely throughout the porphyry deposits. The primary product from the mine is a copper concentrate with gold and silver credits that is processed by conventional grinding followed by standard flotation.

Concentrates are trucked from the mine to Vancouver, British Columbia. At Vancouver, concentrates are load on ships for transport of overseas smelters where they are sold under long-term contracts.

In Copper Mountain Mining's literature, it is estimated that 2020 annual production will be 86 to 94 million pounds of copper equivalent at an all-in cost of from \$US 2.20 to \$US 2.35 per copper equivalent pound.

#### New Afton Mine

The New Afton mine is owned by New Gold Inc. New Gold has control of ground around the old Afton mine site as well as the Ajax deposit located about 15 km (9.2 mi) southeast of the Afton pit. Operations are located about 10 km (6.1 mi) west of the city of Kamloops, British Columbia and about 45 km (27.5 mi) north-northwest of the Weyman property. The New Afton mine was discovered by drilling beneath the bottom

of the old Afton porphyry copper pit which was in production from 1977 to 1991, and then from 1994 to 1997. Production commenced at New Afton in 2012. In 2019, the company reported production of 69,000 oz gold and 79,000,000 pounds of copper. Recently New Gold reported reserves of 1,000,000 oz gold, 2,800,000 oz silver and 802,000,000 pounds of copper. A similar amount of resources of gold, silver, and copper were reported also.

The New Afton deposit is a high-grade root zone of the original Afton deposit. New Gold describes it as tabular, nearly vertical, southwest plunging body measuring at least 1.4 km long along strike by approximately 100 m wide, with down-plunge extent of over 1.5 km. The deposit remains open to the west and at depth.

Mineralization, according to New Gold, is characterized by copper sulphide veinlets and disseminations localized at brecciated margins between altered porphyry intrusives and Nicola volcanic country rocks. Copper occurs primarily as chalcopyrite and lesser bornite, with secondary chalcocite and native copper occurring in the upper, near-surface parts of the deposit. Gold occurs as sub-micron size grains associated with copper sulphides. Cut-off grades in the New Afton Mine range from \$21/mt to \$24/mt.

The New Afton deposit is being mined underground as a trackless, block caving operation. Once mined, mineralization is conducted from the workings to the mill by a series of conveyer belts. The primary product from the mine is a copper concentrate that is processed by semi-autogenous and ball grinding mills, followed by flotation.

Concentrate is shipped from the mine to Vancouver, British Columbia by rail. At Vancouver, concentrates are load on ships for transport to smelters in China, India, Japan, and Philippines, where they are sold under long-term contracts.

New Gold projects that annual copper production from will be about 75,000,000 pounds and gold production will be 85,000 oz. until termination of the current mining plan in 2030. Exploration is on-going to develop new reserves at New Afton. The author expects that the mine life of New Afton will be extended.

**Item 9: EXPLORATION**

**Item 9.1 Summary of the Exploration Conducted by the Author on the Weyman Property**

The author examined the Weyman property on July 4, 2020. He has conducted no other exploration on or around the Weyman property.

**Item 9.2 Current Exploration: Airborne Magnetic Survey**

Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. of Rockwood, Ontario was contracted by Monumental Gold Corp. through Max Investments Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct airborne magnetic survey over the main Weyman property area.

The survey was flown by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Langley, British Columbia from September 2 to 3, 2020 using an Airbus AS350 helicopter. The survey aircraft was equipped with a slung tri-axial magnetic gradient bird-type system, data acquisition system, laser altimeter, barometer, pilot guidance unit, and GPS navigation systems. In addition, two base stations were used to record temporal magnetic variations. Subsequently, raw data was processed by Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. (Cunningham, 2020).

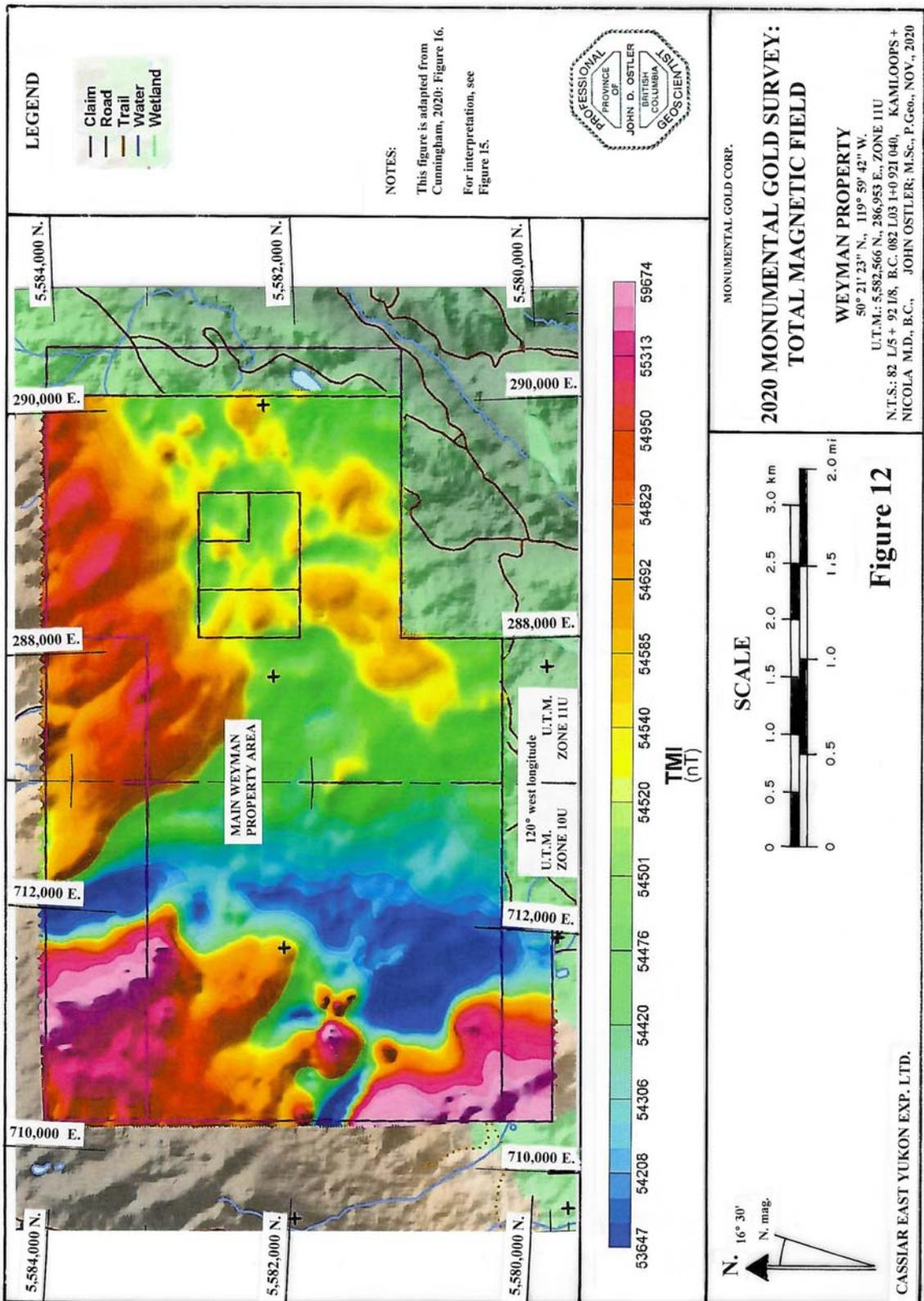
The survey grid covered all of the main Weyman property area with the exception of the WEYMAN EAST 2 (1077087) claim, which was staked after design of the airborne survey (Figures 4, and 12 to 15).

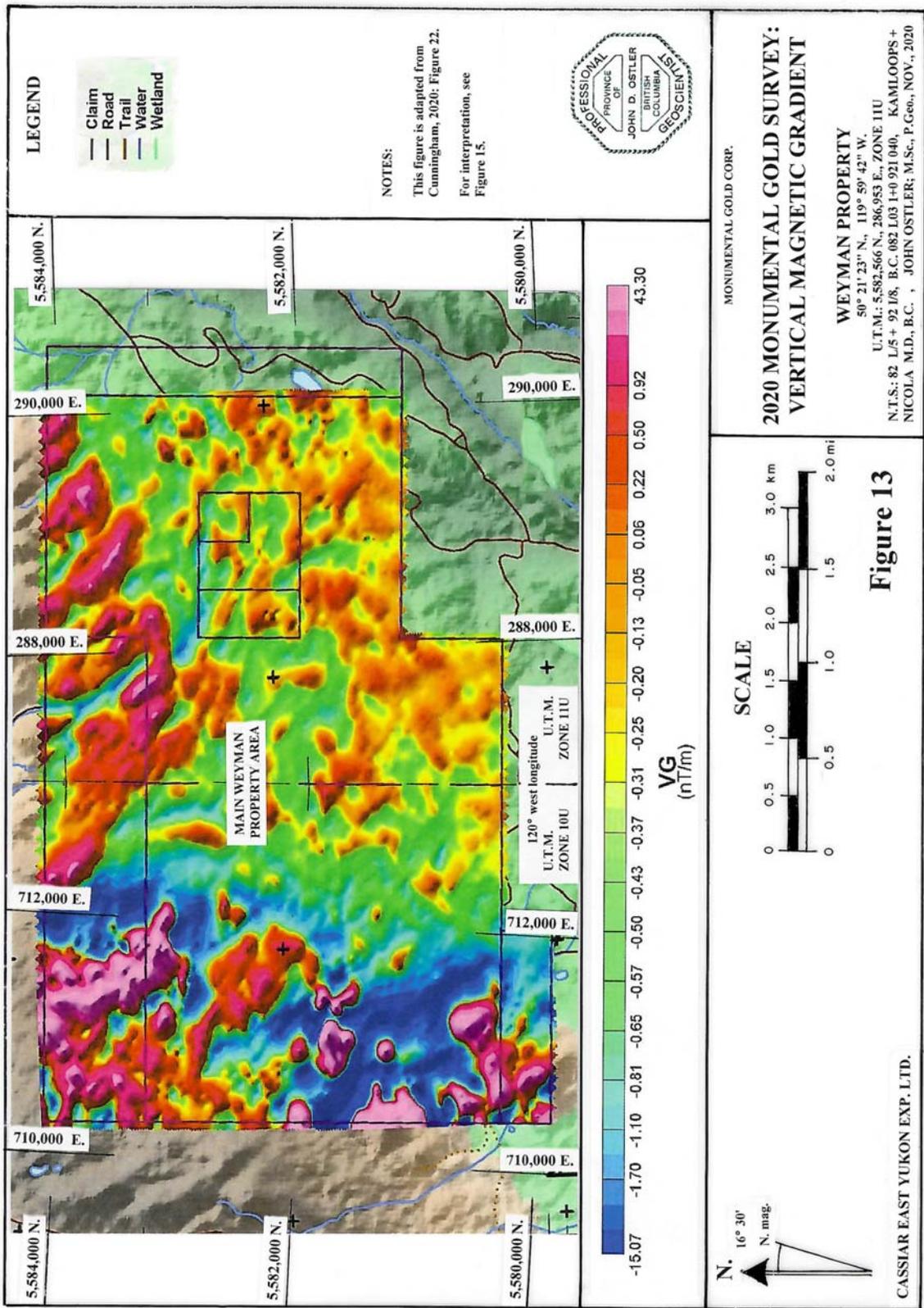
The survey was conducted over a grid described as follows:

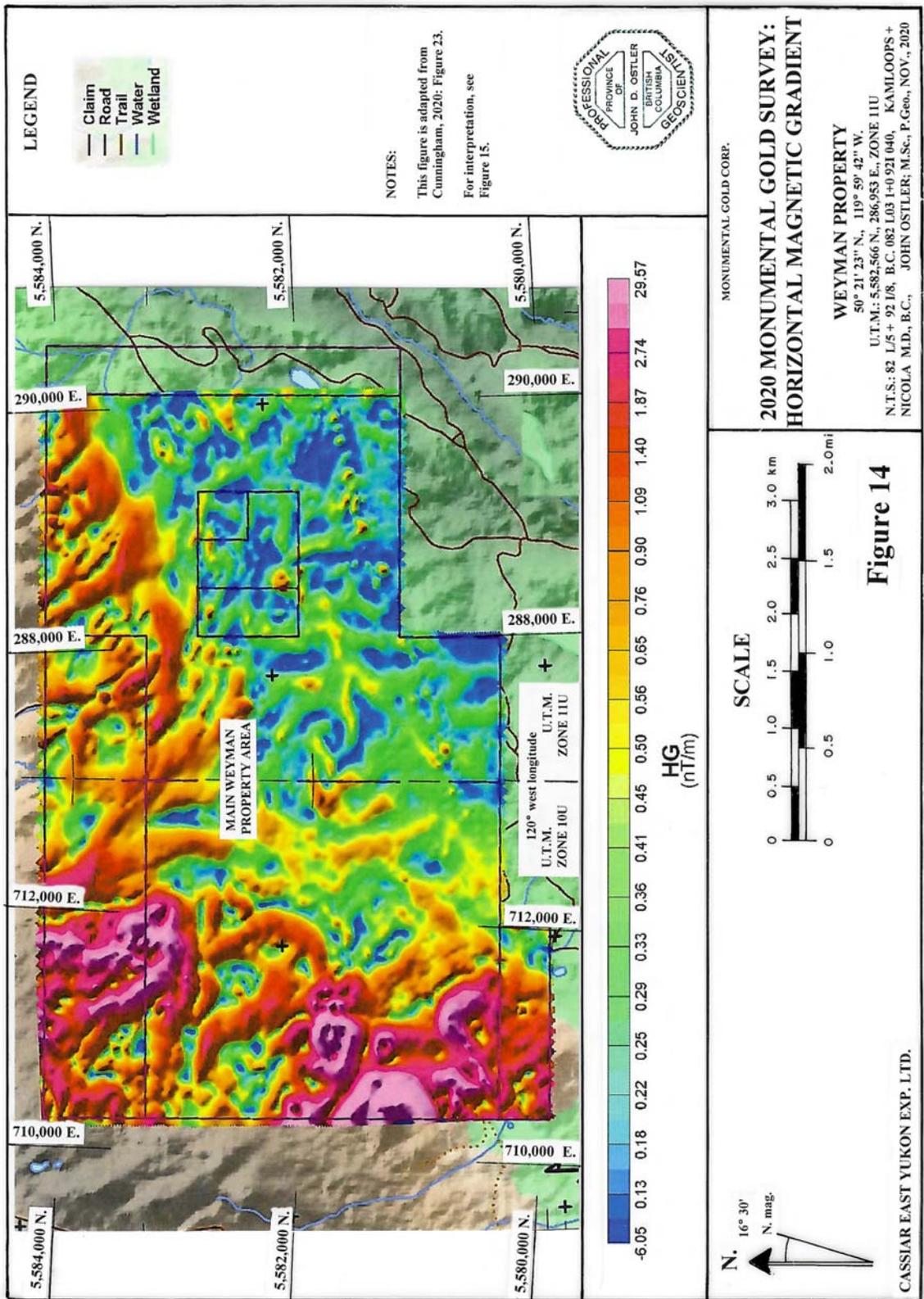
**Table 5  
Flight and Tie-line Specifications of the Current (2020) Monumental Gold Magnetic Survey**

Survey Block	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Line Type	No. of Lines	Line Spacing (m)	Line Orientation (on UTM Grid)	Mean Survey Height (m)	Total Planned Line-km	Total Actual Line-km Flown
Weyman	26.6	Survey	134	50	000°/180°	76.7	534	534
		Tie	10	500	090°/270°	68.9	57	57
		<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>				<b>591</b>	<b>591</b>

**NOTE:** This table is adapted from Cunningham, Michael; 2020: Table 1.





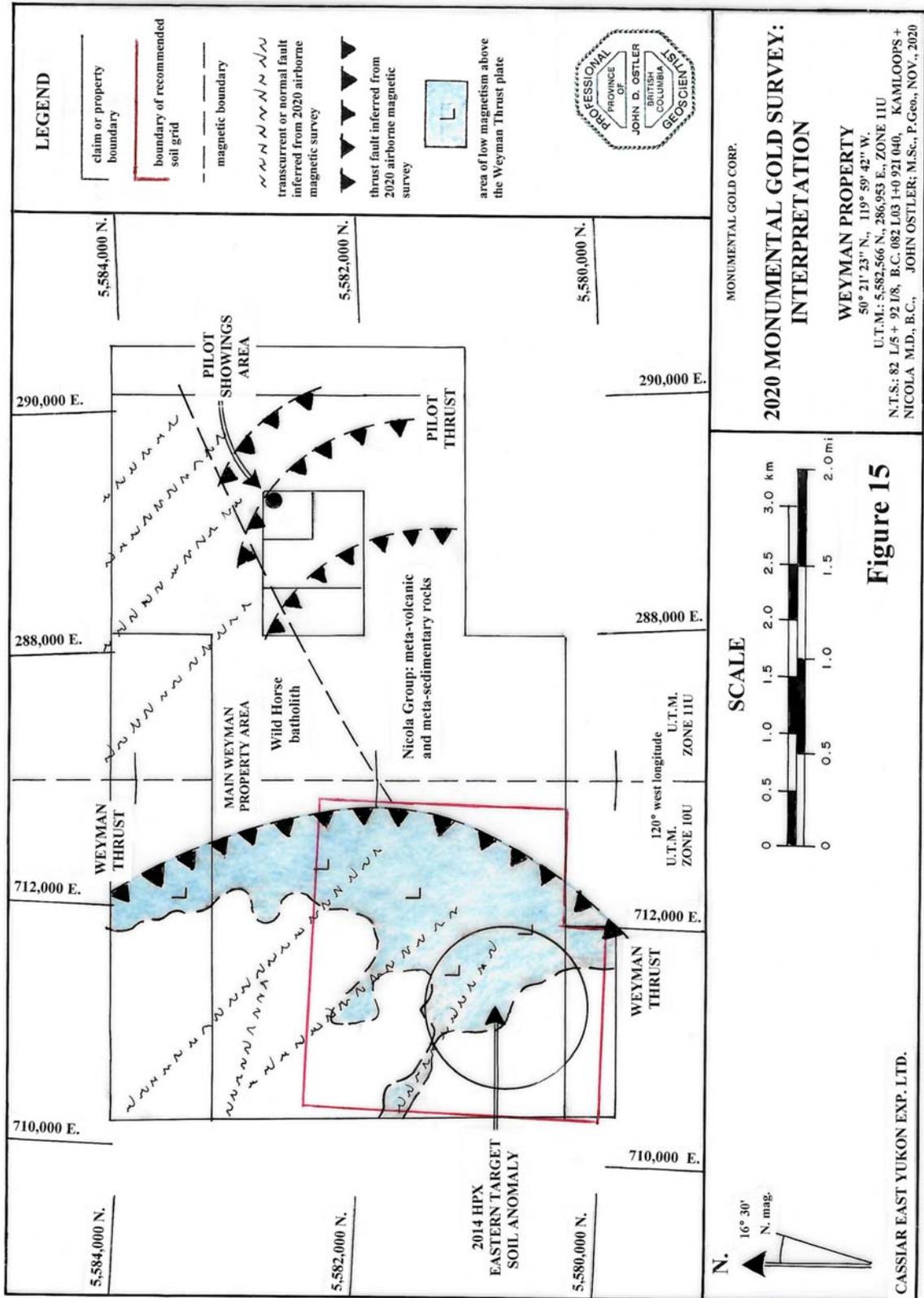


There are a total of four magnetic domains in the main Weyman property area, two in the area's eastern part and another two in its western part (Figures 12 to 15). The eastern and western domains are separated by a steeply westward-dipping thrust fault that transects the survey area from north to south (Figure 15). That fault, herein named "the Weyman Thrust", is most visible in the distribution of the total magnetic field and the vertical magnetic gradient (Figures 12 and 13). It is obscured by local magnetic textures in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient (Figure 14).

There is a domain of moderately high magnetism associated with the Triassic-age Wild Horse batholith in the northeastern part of the main property area. A northwesterly trending texture across that domain is interpreted to be related to a set of faults that cross the batholith. Granitic rocks like those of the Wild Horse batholith are comparatively brittle and tend to form faults rather than folds during regional deformation. The contact between the northeastern domain related to the batholith and the southeastern magnetic domain hosted by meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Triassic-age Nicola Group is represented by a distinct change in magnetism across a trend oriented at  $060^{\circ}$ - $240^{\circ}$ .

The southeastern magnetic domain is an area of moderate magnetism. At least three westerly dipping thrust faults are evident in the magnetic distribution across that domain (Figure 15). They are interpreted to be related to local stacking of comparatively ductile meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks as they were shoved eastward past the rigid mass of the Wild Horse batholith. Like with the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the main property area, areas of low magnetism located west of, and above the thrust plates in the southeastern domain are interpreted to have been due to alteration and silicification migrating upward through rocks above the thrust plates (Figures 12 and 15). The Pilot showings area is located at the surface trace of one of the thrust faults, herein named "the Pilot Thrust" (Figure 15). It is expected that the silicification, alteration, and sulphide mineralization at the Pilot showings area may be typical of that located near surface along the thrust fault planes throughout the southeastern magnetic domain.

The Weyman Thrust, which separates the eastern and western magnetic domains in the main Weyman property area, is much more extensive and more magnetically intense than those in the southeastern magnetic domain (Figures 12 and 15). Unlike in the eastern part of the main property area, the magnetic characters of the two western magnetic domains are related to fluid movement along the plane of the Weyman Thrust and



not primarily to underlying rock types.

In the western boundary area of the main property area, is an area of comparatively high magnetism with a high degree of magnetic variability (Figures 12 to 15). The textures created by the vertical and horizontal magnetic gradients indicate that there was significant fluid movement through the rocks of that magnetic domain. Circular structures formed in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient suggest the presence of plumes of hydrothermal alteration (Figure 14).

Directly above the plane of the Weyman Thrust is a domain of very low magnetism. This is interpreted to be due to intense alteration above the fault plane. The surface trace of that domain is at least 4 km (2.44 mi) long and a maximum of 2.2 km (1.34 mi) wide. In the main Weyman property area, it covers a surface area of about 6 km<sup>2</sup> (2.23 mi<sup>2</sup>) (Figures 12 and 15). It is assumed that the lower margin of the domain of low magnetism is on the plane of the Weyman Thrust and that its upper margin is above and roughly parallel with the thrust plane. Thus, it is assumed to be in the form of a westward dipping plate.

Results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey indicate that copper and gold are concentrated near the upper margin of the domain of low magnetism like at the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target area (Figures 7, 9, and 15). The relation between soil-molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia survey and the domain of low magnetism are less direct. The author believes that most of the copper, gold, and molybdenum in these rocks predates the Weyman Thrust and the alteration associated with it. During the alteration along the Weyman Thrust, molybdenum has been relatively immobile, and gold and copper have been mobilized and to some extent re-deposited during alteration above that fault plane. Probably, the stability of molybdenum in soils makes it a reliable indicator of the location of original copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization.

#### **Item 10: DRILLING**

Monumental Gold Corp. has conducted no drilling on the Weyman property; thus, there is no current drilling upon which to report.

**Item 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY**

Monumental Gold Corp. has conducted no sampling on the Weyman property; thus, there is no current sample processing upon which to report.

**Item 12: DATA VERIFICATION**

All available data from prior exploration programs has been reviewed by the author who is the Qualified Person for the Weyman project as described in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101.

From 1984 until 1999, Harold Adam, a professional prospector and driller, and the owner of claims covering the Pilot showings area, conducted six drill programs and a rock-chip sampling program in the Pilot showings area (Figures 4 to 6). He drilled a total of 15 diamond drill holes, four AQ holes and 11 BQ holes, for a total length of 1,049.4 m (3,443 ft). He also excavated two bulldozer trenches northeast of the 1932-era Pilot shaft. A total of 15 rock-chip samples were taken from the area in 1988.

Drilling at the Pilot showings area transected background to mildly anomalous concentrations of base metals, silver and gold in quartz lenses, breccias and stockworks in andesitic to dioritic rocks. For details of that mineralization, see Items 6.1 and 7.3 of this report.

Before his passing, Harold Adam stored the core from the 1984 to 1989 drill programs at his residence in Tulameen, British Columbia. Reportedly, some of that core is stored in Princeton, B.C. by his son Mike Adam. The core from the 1992 to 1999 drill programs was stored southwest of Weyman Creek near the 1932-era shaft.

During the author's Current Personal Inspection of the Pilot showings area on July 4, 2020, Weyman Creek was in flood. The Pilot showing outcrop was mostly submerged by the creek and the trench floors hosted shallow ponds due to exceptionally heavy summer rain. The creek could not be crossed to reach the core storage area. The author has not examined core from drilling at the Pilot showings area.

A list of sampling at the Pilot showings area and laboratories at which those samples were processed is as follows:

**Table 6**  
**Sampling of the Pilot Showings Area**

Year	Number and Type of Samples	Analysis	Laboratory	Comments
1984	12 including drill core and samples from other properties	AA	MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd. North Vancouver, B.C.	Well-respected in the 1980s, no longer in business
1988	11 drill cores 6 rocks 9 rocks	34-element ICP + ST FA 34-element ICP + ST	Acme analytical Laboratories Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Well-respected in the 1980s, acquired by Bureau Veritas in 2009 currently ISO accredited
1989	11 drill cores	7-element ICP	Rosbacher Laboratory Ltd. Burnaby, B.C.	Well-respected in the 1980s, no longer in business
1992 and 1995	no samples taken			
1999	57 drill cores	34-element ICP + FA+AA for gold	Chemex Labs Limited	Well-respected in the 1990s, now ALS Minerals, part of ALS Canada Ltd. currently ISO accredited

**NOTE:** ICP = induced coupled plasma, FA = fire assay, AA = atomic absorption, ST = standard samples analyzed with submitted samples to ensure accuracy

During 1984, Harold Adam mixed samples from several sources in one batch to send to the lab. At that time, National Instrument 43-101 was still several years in the future and prospectors commonly mixed all of their samples from a season's work and sent them to a lab in a single batch to save transport costs. That practice was rarely due to nefarious intent.

Details of sampling procedure during the 1984 to 1999, drilling and rock-chip sampling, and how they were handled before arriving at the various laboratories in the Vancouver, B.C. area unknown to the author. However, the general tenor of the rock chip and core samples from all of the programs was consistent, as should be expected because the mineralization encountered in all of the programs was similar. Also, the sub-anomalous tenor of the mineralization as sampled was consistent with what one would expect from discontinuous quartz bodies and veins that were sparsely mineralized with pyrrhotite and accessory pyrite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite. The author does not suspect that Harold Adam, his crew, the geologists who

logged the drill core at the Pilot showings area salted or unduly tampered with the samples.

Since the late 1970s, the author has dealt with all of the laboratories to which samples were taken from the Pilot showings area drilling and he has found them all to be quite reputable. The samples from the Pilot showings area drilling and rock-chip survey were analyzed according to the standards acceptable at that time. Both Bureau Veritas and ALS Minerals, the surviving successor entities, currently have ISO/IEC accreditations and are processing samples according to currently acceptable standards. The author is confident that no one at the laboratories to which the samples from the Pilot showings area were submitted, salted, unduly tampered with those samples, or processed them negligently.

In 2014, HPX Quesnellia Holdings Inc. conducted a total metal ion soil survey that extended from the western part of the main Weyman property area to the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim (Figures 4, and 7 to 9) (Clarke and Boyd, 2015). Soil samples were taken by Jeff Clarke, P.Geo and Michael Arness, his assistant.

A total of 253 samples including 6 duplicate samples were taken. Samples were collected from 15 to 30-cm (5.9 to 11.8-inch) deep pits into the illuviated 'B' horizon. Where no 'B' horizon was present, samples were collected from the 'C' horizon. A total of 1 to 1.5 kg (2.2 to 3.3 lb) of raw material was collected, from which large clasts (pebbles, etc.) were extracted. The finer fraction was stored for shipment in Hubco sample bags, tagged and sealed.

Samples were sent to the ALS Minerals lab in North Vancouver, B.C. Currently, that lab has ISO/IEC accreditation No. 17025:2005.

At the lab, samples were reduced to slurries from which the clay fractions were suspended and collected by centrifuge. The clay fractions of samples were analyzed because it was thought that base metal ions would be better represented in clay than in other grain sizes.

The first group of samples (Q922801 to Q922900) were analyzed by a combination of procedures ST43L and ME-MS41L which combined a 41-element induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique with ultra-trace detection for gold. The second batch of samples (Q922901 to Q923000 and R202051 to R202103) were analyzed using the ME-MS41L ICP procedure (Clarke and Boyd, 2015).

The results for copper and gold were typical of what one would expect to encounter in a survey conducted on till-covered volcanic and granitic terrain (Figures 7 and 9). The results for molybdenum in soils were quite encouraging because they were more typical of those from surveys conducted over terrains near hydrothermal systems than they were of surveys conducted over terrains without such systems (Figure 8). Also, the results were consistent and none of them were exceptionally high, which indicates to the author that the soil samples have not been salted or unduly tampered with by the sampling crew or by those in the lab.

In Clarke and Boyd's (2015) assessment report, it was mentioned that six duplicate samples were submitted to the lab. There was no identification of, or comment about the analyses of the six duplicate samples compared with the six original samples from the same locations in the report. The author can not comment on their results.

The author does not possess the computing power or the expertise to verify Precision GeoSurveys Inc.'s raw data from the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey or of the processing of that data by Michael Cunningham; M.Sc., P.Geo. of Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. (see Item 3 of this report). However, the author is confident to offer a geologic interpretation of the results of those surveys (see Item 9.2 of this report).

The author opines that the data available from the historic drilling at the Pilot showings area, the data produced by Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd from the 2014 HPX Quesnellia soil survey, and the data generated by Michael Cunningham from the current (2020) Monumental Gold airborne magnetic survey were adequate for the purposes used in this Technical Report.

#### **Item 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

To the knowledge of the author, no mineral processing studies or metallurgical tests have been conducted on mineralization from the Weyman property area.

#### **Item 14: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

To the knowledge of the author, no resource estimates have been calculated of mineralization within the Weyman property area.

**Items 15 to 22: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED PROPERTIES**

The Weyman is an early-stage, exploration property; thus, reporting requirements for development and production properties contained within National Instrument 43-101 and in Items: 15 to 22 of 43-101F1 are not applicable to this Technical Report.

**Item 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

The main Weyman property area and the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim are located about 3.55 km (2.17 mi) apart. Both areas are hosted by rocks of the Triassic-age Nicola Group and both areas could be developed using the same infrastructure. Thus, the author considers the two areas to be adjacent and constituent of a single property with regard to National instrument 43-101.

Although the current focus of exploration is on the main Weyman property area, Monumental Gold Corp. has optioned both that area and the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim from Platinum Belt Resources Inc. in case it is found that mineralization related to the 2014 HPX Quesnelia Western Target soil anomaly on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim is a westward extension of alteration and mineralization related to the Weyman Thrust in the main Weyman property area (Figures 7 to 9, and 15).

**Item 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

There are no unusual or unique circumstances or facts affecting the ownership, or potential to develop the Weyman property.

**Item 25: INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Weyman property covers a total of 2,968.83 hectares (7,333.01 acres) in the southern Quesnel terrane. It hosts the southern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a calc-alkalic intrusion in the Eastern belt of that terrane. V.A. Preto, who investigated the Quesnel terrane for the British Columbia Geological Survey, maintained (2005, pers. com.), “Belts within the Quesnel terrane host intrusive centres spaced roughly 10 to 11 kilometers apart. Hydrothermal systems and porphyry deposits tend to be clustered around those intrusive centres; thus, the most prospective parts of the Quesnel terrane are near the intrusive centres.” Accordingly, the Weyman property should be prospective for porphyry-type mineralization.

Alteration and mineralization related to the Weyman Thrust in the main Weyman property area may extend westward onto the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim.

The Weyman property is under-explored. Before the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey, only two recent exploration programs have been conducted in the property area. From 1984 until 1999, diamond drilling and trenching was conducted by Harold Adam and associates at the Pilot showings area which covers an area of about 1.5 ha (3.7 acres). In 2014, HPX Quesnellia Holdings Inc. conducted a reconnaissance total metal ion soil survey that extended from the western part of the main Weyman property area to the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim. That survey grid covered a total of 41.7 km<sup>2</sup> (15.5 mi<sup>2</sup>), of which 11.3 km<sup>2</sup> (4.2 mi<sup>2</sup>) was on ground covered by the western part of the main Weyman property area. At present, no recent exploration on the ground has been conducted on 1,675.39 ha (4,138.2 acres) or 59.7% of the main Weyman property area.

The 2014 HPX Quesnellia soil survey is the only exploration that is known to have been conducted on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim.

Drilling at the Pilot showings area, located in the eastern part of the main Weyman property area, transected background to mildly anomalous concentrations of base metals, silver and gold in quartz lenses, breccias and stockworks in andesitic to dioritic rocks. Mineralization seems to have been localized along a northeast-southwesterly trending shear zone located northwest of the contact between Triassic-age Nicola Group mafic volcanic rocks and Late Palaeozoic-age Cache Creek Group argillic rocks. Also, it is located near the surface trace of the westerly dipping Pilot Thrust. Alteration and mineralization like that at the Pilot showings area may occur at several places along the surface traces of thrust faults in the southeastern part of the property area. Mineralization at the Pilot showings-area constitutes a minor occurrence due to local shearing, metamorphism, and fluid migration up the plane of the Pilot Thrust. It neither enhances nor detracts from the potential of the whole Weyman property.

There are four magnetic domains in the main Weyman property area, two in the property's eastern part and another two in its western part. The eastern and western domains are separated by a steeply westward-dipping thrust fault, herein named "the Weyman Thrust", that transects the survey area from north to south.

There is a domain of moderately high magnetism associated with the Wild Horse batholith in the northeastern part of the property area. The contact between the northeastern and southeastern domains is represented by a distinct change in magnetism across a trend oriented at  $060^{\circ}$ - $240^{\circ}$ , inferred to be the southern boundary of Wild Horse batholith.

The southeastern magnetic domain is an area of moderate magnetism. It hosts three westerly dipping thrust faults that are interpreted to be related to local stacking of comparatively ductile meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks as they were shoved eastward past the rigid mass of the Wild Horse batholith. Like with the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the property area, areas of low magnetism located west of, and above the thrust plates in the southeastern domain are interpreted to have been due to alteration and silicification migrating upward through rocks above the thrust plates. The Pilot showings area is located at the surface trace of one of the thrust faults.

The Weyman Thrust, which separates the eastern and western magnetic domains is much more extensive and more magnetically intense than those in the southeastern magnetic domain. Unlike in the eastern part of the main property area, the two western magnetic domains are related to fluid movement along the plane of the Weyman Thrust and not primarily to underlying rock types.

In the western boundary area of the property, is an area of comparatively high magnetism with a high degree of magnetic variability. The textures created by the vertical and horizontal magnetic gradients indicate that there was significant fluid movement through the rocks of that magnetic domain. Circular structures formed in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient suggest the presence of plumes of hydrothermal alteration.

Directly above the plane of the Weyman Thrust is domain of very low magnetism. This is interpreted to be due to alteration above the fault plane. The surface trace of that domain is at least 4 km (2.44 mi) long and a maximum of 2.2 km (1.34 mi) wide. On the Weyman property, it covers a surface area of about 6 km<sup>2</sup> (2.23 mi<sup>2</sup>) and it is assumed to be in the form of a westward dipping plate above the Weyman Thrust plane.

Results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey indicate that copper and gold are concentrated near the upper (western) margin of the domain of low magnetism like at the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target area. The relation between soil-molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia survey and the domain of low magnetism are less direct. The author believes that most of the copper, gold, and molybdenum

in these rocks predates the Weyman Thrust and the alteration associated with it. During the alteration along the Weyman Thrust, molybdenum has been relatively immobile, and gold and copper have been mobilized and to some extent re-deposited during alteration above the thrust plate. Probably, the stability of molybdenum in soils makes it a reliable indicator of the location of original copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization.

The area of low magnetism west of the surface trace of the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the property area is the most prospective exploration target for copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization on the Weyman property.

Geophysical surveys are investigations of one or more physical properties of the rock or regolith surveyed in the hope that those properties relate to the localization of economic mineralization. Experience with other surveys conducted in the past over areas of known economic mineralization are often used by interpreters of geophysical surveys to form opinions of the likelihood of the results of a survey being an indicator of economic mineralization.

The results of the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey were a record of magnetic properties of the rock and regolith surveyed across the Weyman property. The magnetic qualities of that material do not necessarily relate to the localization of economic quantities of mineralization in the property area. The risk is that despite good looking exploration targets having been generated by the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey, it is possible that no economic quantities of mineralization may be found on it, and in part, that is why the author recommends a total metal ion soil survey be conducted as phase one of the recommended work program. Based on historic work done on the property, the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey, and the geologic setting of the property, the author recommends that further work be carried out on the Weyman property for the potential discovery of a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit.

#### **Item 26: RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that a two-phase program comprising total metal ion soil survey followed by induced polarization survey be conducted on the Weyman property.

The first-phase program should be conducted over a series of lines laid out along east-west U.T.M. grid lines. Lines should be 100 m (328 ft) apart; soil samples should be taken at 50-m (164-ft) intervals along

each line. The proposed soil grid would comprise two adjacent blocks covering the southwestern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim and the WEYMAN EAST (1070564) claim. The main block on the WEYMAN (1070560) claim would comprise 23 2.6-km (1.59 mi) long lines, and the smaller block on the WEYMAN EAST (1070564) claim would comprise 3 1.6-km (0.98-mi) long lines for a total line length of 64.6 km (39.41 mi) creating a grid covering 572 ha (1,412.84 acres) in the southwestern part of the main Weyman property area near the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Eastern Target soil-anomaly (Figure 15).

The estimated cost of the first phase of the recommended exploration program is as follows:

**Table 7**  
**Estimated Cost of the Recommended First-phase Exploration Program**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Accumulated Cost</b>
<b>Wages:</b> 1 geologist and field party chief, 30 days @ \$600/day ..... 3 soil samplers, 30 days @ \$350/day ..... 1 geologist, 28 days, data compilation, and reporting @ \$600/day .....	\$ 18,000 \$ 31,500 <u>\$ 16,800</u> \$ 66,300	\$ 66,300
<b>Transport Costs:</b> 1-ton 4X4 pick-up truck; 30 days @ \$160/day ..... 1 ATV and transport trailer, 30 days @ \$100/day ..... Fuel .....	\$ 4,800 \$ 3,000 <u>\$ 1,500</u> \$ 9,300	\$ 9,300
<b>Camp and Crew Costs:</b> Hotel, 4-person crew, 30 days @ \$400/day ..... Camp food and meals in transit; 4-person crew, 30 days @ \$200/day ..... Field and Sampling supplies .....	\$ 12,000 \$ 6,000 <u>\$ 1,200</u> \$ 19,200	\$ 19,200
<b>Communication Costs:</b> Satellite phone and long distance telephone .....	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
<b>Analysis Costs:</b> Shipping and ICP analysis of 1,300 soil samples inc. duplicates @\$75/sample . .	\$ 97,500	\$ 97,500
<b>Office, Environmental and Compliance Costs:</b> Project administration ..... Office expenses .....	\$ 9,000 <u>\$ 2,400</u> \$ 11,400	<u>\$ 11,400</u>
<b>Itemized Cost of Recommended First-phase Program</b>		<b>\$ 204,700</b>
Goods and services tax (G.S.T.) (5% of \$204,700)		<u>\$ 10,235</u>
Itemized Budget		<b>\$ 214,935</b>
Contingency 10% of itemized budget		<u>\$ 21,494</u>
<b>Total Estimated Cost of Recommended First-phase Program</b>		<b>\$ 236,429</b>

At the conclusion of the first-phase soil survey, all significant soil-metal anomalies should be examined by a geologist. Also at that time, the 2014 HPX Western Target soil anomaly on the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim should be examined.

The second phase of the recommended program would be contingent on reasonable encouragement having been generated from the results of the first phase of the recommended exploration program. It should comprise an induced polarization survey conducted over the recommended first-phase soil-grid area. In an induced polarization survey, the ground must be charged through electrodes connected to generators by wires strung out along grid lines. Consequently, lines must be cut out. It is recommended that every second line of the recommended phase-one soil grid be cut out and subjected to induced polarization survey. This would result in the cutting and survey of a total of 12 2.6-km (1.59-mi) long and one 1.6-km (0.98-mi) long lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart. The induced polarization grid would comprise a total of 32.8 km (20 mi) of cut line. Although the cut grid would cover about the same area as the soil grid, it would have half of the line density.

The estimated cost of the second phase of the recommend exploration program is as follow:

**Table 8  
Estimated Cost of the Recommended Second-phase Exploration Program**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Accumulated Cost</b>
Line Cutting Wages: 1 line cutter and field party chief, 34 days @ \$600/day ..... 3 soil samplers, 34 days @ \$350/day .....	\$ 20,400 <u>\$ 35,700</u> \$ 56,100	\$ 56,100
Line Cutting Transport Costs: 1-ton 4X4 pick-up truck; 34 days @ \$160/day ..... 1 ATV and transport trailer, 34 days @ \$100/day ..... Fuel .....	\$ 5,440 \$ 3,400 <u>\$ 1,300</u> \$ 10,140	\$ 10,140
Line Cutting Camp and Crew Costs: Hotel, 4-person crew, 33 days @ \$400/day ..... Camp food and meals in transit; 4-person crew, 34 days @ \$200/day ..... 4 chain saws, 34 days @ \$40/day ..... Field supplies including replacement chains .....	\$ 13,200 \$ 6,800 \$ 1,360 <u>\$ 600</u> \$ 21,960	\$ 21,960
Communication Costs: Satellite phone and long distance telephone .....	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
3-D Induced Polarization Program (SJ Geophysics calculation): All-inclusive price for 33.8 km of surveyed line with a dipole size of 112m and a current injection spacing of 50 m including logistical report ..... 1 geologist, 28 days, data compilation, and assessment report production @ \$600/day .....	\$190,000 <u>\$ 16,800</u> \$206,800	\$ 206,800
Office, Environmental and Compliance Costs: Project administration ..... Filing and maintenance of Notice of Work ..... Environmental damage bond ..... Office expenses .....	\$ 9,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 30,000 <u>\$ 3,000</u> \$ 47,000	\$ 47,000
<b>Itemized Cost of Recommended Second-phase Program</b>		<b>\$ 343,000</b>
Goods and services tax (G.S.T.) (5% of 343,000)		<u>\$ 17,150</u>
Itemized Budget		<b>\$ 360,150</b>
Contingency 10% of itemized budget		<u>\$ 36,015</u>
<b>Total Estimated Cost of Recommended Second-phase Program</b>		<b>\$ 396,165</b>

The recommended exploration program may result in a three-dimensional representation of mineralization spatially related to the Weyman Thrust (Figure 15).

The estimated total cost of both phases of the recommended program is \$632,594.

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1932: p. A 146.

Date and Signature Page:



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John Ostler: M.Sc., P.Ge.,  
Consulting Geologist  
West Vancouver, British Columbia,  
Effective November 27, 2020



**APPENDIX 'A'**

**CERTIFICATE of the QUALIFIED PERSON**

I, John Ostler, of 1015 Clyde Avenue in the City of West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia do hereby certify:

That I am a consulting geologist with business address at 1015 Clyde Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia;

That this Certificate of the Qualified Person applies to the Technical Report entitled "The Weyman Property" dated and effective November 27, 2020;

That I am a graduate of the University of Guelph, Ontario where I obtained my Bachelor of Arts degree in Geography (Geomorphology) and Geology in 1973, that I am a graduate of Carleton University of Ottawa, Ontario where I obtained my Master of Science degree in Geology in 1977, that I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and that I have been engaged in the study and practice of the geological profession for more than 45 years;

That I have participated in exploration for copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits since 1975 for clients, for one of my own public companies, and on my own behalf in Canada, the United States of America, and Chile;

That I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101 and I hereby certify that because of my education, professional affiliation, and relevant experience, I am a Qualified Person with regard to the Weyman property as defined in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101;

That I have conducted no previous exploration in the Weyman property area and that my attendance on the Weyman property on July 4, 2020 represents a Current Personal Inspection of the property in compliance with Part 6.2 of National Instrument 43-101;

That I am responsible for all of the Technical Report entitled "The Weyman Property" dated and effective November 27, 2020;

That I am independent of the Weyman property, and of Monumental Gold Corp. as is defined in Part 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

That I have had no involvement with the Weyman property prior to my examination of the property on July 4, 2020;

That I have read National Instrument 43-101 and that the Technical Report entitled "The Weyman Property" dated and effective November 27, 2020 complies with the current version of National Instrument 43-101 and 43-101F1; and

That as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report entitled "The Weyman Property" dated and effective November 27, 2020 contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make said Technical Report not misleading.



John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.  
Consulting Geologist  
West Vancouver, British Columbia  
Effective November 27, 2020

