

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT PAMPA PACIENCIA PROJECT

ANTOFAGASTA REGION, CHILE



PREPARED FOR

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-and-

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Report Date:

August 4th, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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I, David R. Hopper do hereby certify:

- I am an independent consultant, resident in Santiago, Chile.
- This certificate applies to the technical report “NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT, PAMPA PACIENCIA PROJECT, ANTOFAGASTA REGION, CHILE” effective date July 30th 2021 (the “Technical Report”) in respect of the Pampa Paciencia Project, Antofagasta Region, Chile (the “Project” or “Property”).
- I graduated in 1990 with a BSc Honours in Applied Geology from the University of Leicester, United Kingdom, and in 1998 with a MSc in Mineral Exploration from James Cook University, Australia.
- I am a Chartered Geologist in good standing of The Geological Society of London (GSL), License No. 1030584. The GSL is a recognized professional association as defined by NI 43-101.
- I have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university. Throughout these years of professional experience, I have been directly involved in mineral exploration for porphyry copper and epithermal gold deposits in numerous geologic settings, including northern Chile.
- I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and confirm that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI 43-101, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the Project and the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Astra Exploration Ltd. as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I am independent of Momentous Capital Corp. as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I am independent of the Property Vendors as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I am independent of the Project mineral and surface rights as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I personally reviewed Project drill core and sample storage facilities on April 23rd, 2021 and personally visited the Property on April 24th, 2021.
- I had no previous involvement with the project nor been to site before the current site visit.
- I have read NI 43-101 and this Report. The Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated at Santiago, Chile, this 4th day of August 2021.

David R. Hopper
NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Pampa Paciencia Project
Antofagasta Region, Chile, July 2021



David R. Hopper
Chartered Geologist

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List of Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

\$	US dollars
%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
Arena	Arena Minerals Ltd. Or its subsidiaries
As	arsenic
Astra	Astra Exploration Ltd. or it's subsidiaries
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent
Author	David Hopper, Author of this report, Chartered Geologist and QP
B2Gold	B2Gold Corporation
Ch\$	Chilean peso
Company	Astra Exploration Ltd. or it's subsidiaries
Cu	copper
CuEq	copper equivalent
DDH	diamond drill hole
DRH	David Richard Hopper, Author of this report, Chartered Geologist and QP
E	east
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
IP	induced polarization
kg	kilogram
km	kilometres
LSE	Low sulphidation epithermal
m	metres
Ma	millions of years
masl	metres above sea level
Mo	molybdenum
MT	Magneto telluric
Mt	million tonnes
N	north
NE	northeast
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects
NS	north south
NSR	net smelter royalty
NW	northwest
Pb	lead
ppm	parts per million
Project	The Pampa Paciencia Project, Antofagasta Region, Chile, Subject of this report
Property	The Pampa Paciencia Project, Antofagasta Region, Chile, Subject of this report
QP	qualified person as defined by NI 43-101
RC	reverse circulation
Report	NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Pampa Paciencia Project, Antofagasta Region, Chile
S	south
Sb	antimony
SCM	Sociedad Contractual Minera
SE	southeast
SQM	SOQUIMICH or Sociedad Quimica Minera or its subsidiaries
SW	southwest
Teck	Teck Resources Ltd. Or its subsidiaries
W	west
Zn	zinc

1. SUMMARY

The Pampa Paciencia project is a mineral exploration project located in the Atacama Desert of the Antofagasta Region of northern Chile, 140 km NE of the port city of Antofagasta, and 17 km NW of the village of Sierra Gorda. The Property is located at elevations from 1,500 to 1,600 masl within the Paleocene mineral belt, close to infrastructure and major copper mines at Spence and Sierra Gorda (15 Km) and the former gold-silver mine at Faride (5 Km). The project includes outcropping gold-silver mineralization hosted in low sulphidation style epithermal quartz veins and could have potential for porphyry style copper-molybdenum mineralization under cover in the NE of the property.

The property is controlled by Astra Exploration Ltd., a newly formed private mineral exploration company led by a proven management team with previous exploration success in discovering epithermal gold deposits. Astra acquired 80% of the Pampa Paciencia project from Arena Minerals in return for 5.82 million shares, representing 40% of the issued and outstanding shares of Astra. Subsequently, Astra entered into an amalgamation agreement with Momentous Capital Corp., a TSXV-listed capital pool company, whereby Momentous will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Astra. Sociedad Química y Minera (SQM) retains the other 20% and a 3% NSR on any production. Between 2013 and 2016 portions of the project were explored under option by Arena Minerals, B2Gold and Teck looking for low sulphidation and porphyry style mineralization and culminating in the sampling of 27 trenches and drilling of 3200 mts in 19 drill holes.

The following report was prepared for Astra Exploration by David Hopper, a Chartered Geologist in good standing of the Geological Society of London, Fellow No. 1030584, and an independent Qualified Person as defined under NI 43-101. The report describes the geology of the Project, historical exploration results, and provides recommendations for further work.

1.1. Property Summary

The Pampa Paciencia project consists of 8 exploitation claims in the name of Sociedad Contratural Minera (SCM) Paciencia since January 2021, totaling 2,140 hectares. In March 2021 Astra Exploration applied for 3 exploration claims (Impaciencia claims), covering 2,000 hectares along the western edge of the property. Property payments to date will keep the exploitation concessions in good standing until March 31, 2022 and the exploration claims until October 20, 2023. The claims are in open and uncultivated land so no permits are required to access the area. Exploitation claims and Exploration claims entitle the holder to different rights and are referenced separately in this report.

In Chile, exploration programs with less than 40 drill platforms do not need to be environmentally assessed unless they are in protected or sensitive areas. This applies to the current operator and is not cumulative such that previous drill pads do not count towards the total. No environmental permits have been requested or granted to the Project and the future exploration program as recommended in this report is not expected to require permitting.

Water is limited in the Atacama and Astra or the drilling companies will need to truck water from the nearest source. At the time of writing there are no other known significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

1.2. Geology and Mineralization Summary

The Pampa Paciencia project lies within the Paleocene Mineral belt that hosts a wide range of mineral deposits, including classic porphyry Cu-Mo deposits like Spence and Sierra Gorda, and low sulphidation epithermal deposits at Faride and El Peñon. Two principal magmatic events occur at Pampa Paciencia. These occur along a NNW regional trend and are related to the Dominador and Sierra Gorda N-S regional faults.

1) A late Cretaceous volcanic and igneous magmatic event represented by the Quebrada Mala Formation (73-65 Ma), comprising mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks with interbedded tuffs, and the Sierra Gorda Intrusion Complex (71-65 Ma) of equigranular to porphyritic leucomesocratic intrusions of granite, syeno-monzogranite and granodiorite. 2) A Paleocene (64-56 Ma) magmatic event represented by small intrusions of basalt, andesite and monzonite.

These were all mineralized in the Paleocene and then partially covered by Miocene to Holocene alluvial and colluvial deposits.

Pampa Paciencia is mainly a low sulphidation epithermal (LSE) gold-silver deposit that could have potential to host porphyry style copper-molybdenum mineralization under cover in the NE portion of the property. Epithermal mineralization occurs in quartz veins anomalous in Au and Ag, as demonstrated by sample 187423 which graded 93.3 g/t Au and 301 g/t Ag in surface rock chip samples. Subcrops of the veins cut across the low hills and continue beneath the covered pampas suggesting strike potential. The veins are subvertical to steeply dipping and form lenses that pinch and swell along strike and plunge, varying from a few centimetres to a few metres in width.

Veins show classic low sulphidation epithermal quartz textures such as carbonate replacement quartz lattice texture and colloform-crustiform banded quartz. In the North Zone minor adularia, amethyst, sulphides and sulphosalts are observed and may reflect an intermediate erosion level. In the Central and South zones veins are dominated by chalcedony which may be indicative of a shallower erosion level and therefore untested potential at depth. The intrusive wall rocks show weak to moderate silicification, argillization of feldspars, and chloritization of mafics within a few centimetres of the veins.

1.3. Summary of Historical Exploration Activities

The Pampa Paciencia claims were originally under concession to the industrial minerals company SQM, who optioned them to Arena Minerals in 2013. Arena then optioned parts of the properties to B2Gold in February 2015 and Teck Resources in October 2015.

Arena and B2Gold conducted exploration for epithermal deposits over the entire project, including mapping, geophysics and sampling, and Teck explored for porphyry deposits in the NE part of the property with mapping, sampling, and geophysics. A total of 2,558 geochemical samples were taken from surface, trenches and drill holes as shown in the table below.

	Arena Minerals (2013-2014)	B2 Gold (2015)	Teck (2015-2016)-NE area
Rock chips, float & soil samples	142	137	229 in Paciencia Sur
Ground Mag	575.4 Km		Reprocessing
Mapping (1:10.000 scale)		Yes	Yes
Detail mapping (1:2000 scale)			Yes (Paciencia Sur)
Trenches		22 (1129.75 m)	5 (1500 m)
Trench samples		845	Yes
Thin sections			Yes (70 in all projects)
Geochronology			3 (2 in Pampa Paciencia)
CSAMT		75 linear Km	
Drill holes		11 (1641.3 m)	8 (1568 m)
Drill core samples		467	738

Figure 1. Summary of historical exploration activity at Pampa Paciencia

B2Gold completed 1,641.3 meters of diamond drilling in 11 holes searching for epithermal Au-Ag mineralisation related to outcropping quartz veins. All tested the same WNW vein structure in the North zone. Four holes intersected significant precious metal values including 21 meters* @ 1.69 ppm Au and 22.06 ppm Ag (hole PP15-006) and 16.30 meters* @ 2.30 ppm Au and 18.73 ppm Ag (PP15-007). Veins in the Central Zone and South Zones were not drilled by B2Gold due

to lower results in rock chip sampling and these remain to be tested. (* intercept widths – insufficient information is available to calculate true widths).

In the NE quarter of the property, Teck Resources drilled 1568 meters in 8 reverse circulation holes searching for porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization related to tourmaline crackle breccias observed in outcrop. The breccia system is open to the SE of the Pampa Paciencia claims.

Astra Exploration increased the resolution of the ground magnetics by infilling the previous grid with new lines at 50 and 25 m spacings, and also expanded the regional grid to include the Impaciencia property.

1.4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Author has reviewed the work completed to date over the Pampa Paciencia claims and has independently checked a selection of the original data, drill core, trenches, and outcrops during a site inspection on the 23rd and 24th of April 2021. The Author concludes that the data is adequate for the purpose of this report, that being to confirm the presence and style of gold mineralisation, recommend if further work is warranted, and propose an exploration program appropriate to the style of mineral deposit and exploration stage of the project.

The Paleocene Mineral Belt has been heavily explored for large-scale porphyry deposits, however exploration for epithermal deposits has been much less intense. The lower level of exploration, comparatively small footprint of epithermal deposits, and extensive but shallow cover, provide an opportunity for the discovery of new low sulphidation epithermal deposits.

Pampa Paciencia exploration work by previous operators, which includes geological mapping, rock chip and float sampling, ground geophysics, 2,629.75 m of trenching and 3,209.3 m of drilling, resulted in the discovery of a low sulphidation epithermal vein system with Au and Ag-rich shoots. There is also potential for porphyry style mineralization under cover in the NE part of the property.

Trenching and drilling of the epithermal veins by previous explorers suggests the North Zone may have an intermediate level of erosion and the Central and South Zones shallower levels of erosion. None of the zones have been conclusively tested and potential exists for further vein-hosted Au-Ag mineralization at depth or along strike under post-mineral volcanic rocks or gravel cover.

Similar vein-hosted low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization is observed in the now abandoned Faride deposit 5km to the south, and at the El Peñon and Amancaya mines some 200 Km south along the same belt. In all cases aggressive systematic diamond drilling beneath subcrop and shallow cover resulted in the discovery of new resources.

The Author is in agreement with Astra management that an aggressive one-year exploration program is warranted to explore for additional low-sulphidation style epithermal mineralization at Pampa Paciencia, and has reviewed and endorsed the following recommendations;

- Review of veins elsewhere in the district e.g. Faride. This will provide important insights about controls on mineralization, prospective erosion levels and exploration potential.
- Detailed mapping and sampling of outcrop, subcrop, and float at scales of 1: 5,000 and 1:2,500 including systematic characterization of quartz textures, alteration and structure.
- Relogging of historical drill core using the same systematic criteria as the mapping.
- Trenching and channel sampling of new veins or extensions using a masonry saw.

- Up to 3000 mts of reverse circulation and diamond drilling to test new targets, extend known targets along strike, and test lateral and deep extensions of known intercepts by judicious use of fans or fences of drill holes.

The following complementary studies are also recommended;

- An environmental management plan to support the presentation of a Carta de Pertinencia.
- Mapping should be complemented by a paragenetic study by an experienced specialist, including thin and polished section microscopy, to identify the exact mineralogical association of gold and silver mineralization and its relationship with one or more specific paragenetic events. This might permit more focused exploration and better interpretation.
- Systematic use of pXRF and SWIR on core and cuttings may assist with vectoring.
- Some of the historical trenches expose veins beneath a thick in-situ weathering profile. A couple of these examples should be used for a careful geochemical orientation study to see if veins have a geochemical expression in soils, in what medium, and at what depth.
- If the above study is encouraging, a systematic soil survey could be useful.
- Additional guidance should be sought from geophysical specialists with experience in the area before choosing the final geophysical methods and survey parameters.
- The northeast part of the property where Teck evaluated a porphyry Cu-Mo target was not visited by the Author. It should be reviewed by Astra geologists.

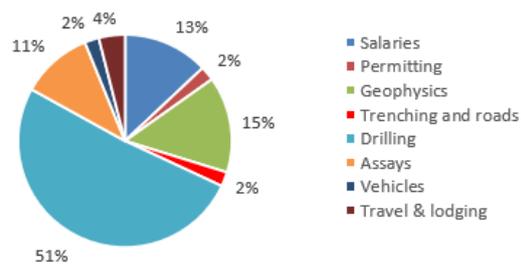
Together with Astra management, the Author has prepared a budget estimate as shown in the table below. The Author considers this to be an appropriate estimate for such a program. Subject to unforeseen permitting or technical delays (including those outlined in Section 4.8), the Author suggests this program could be completed in 4 to 6 months.

Figure 2. Pampa Paciencia budget estimate and timeline. Budget includes ~60K of completed mag survey.

Pampa Paciencia Budget Estimate

Salaries	\$	106,500
Permitting	\$	18,000
Geophysics	\$	120,348
Trenching and roads	\$	18,000
Drilling	\$	420,000
Assays	\$	88,893
Vehicles	\$	17,850
Travel & lodging	\$	32,500

Total cost (including 19% VAT) **\$ 822,091**
 Budget estimate including 20% contingency \$ 986,509



Exploration activity	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Environmental management plan				
Geophysics (ground mag + IP)				
Mapping and sampling				
Trenching and sampling				
RC and diamond drilling				
Interpretation and rehabilitation				

Based on the information available at the time of writing, the Author is not aware of any reason why exploration could not proceed on the Property.

2. INTRODUCTION

Astra Exploration Ltd. (“Astra”) has retained David Hopper, a Chartered Geologist of the Geological Society of London, Fellow No. 1030584 (the “Author”) to prepare a report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) that summarises the Pampa Paciencia Property (the “Property” or “Project”). The report describes the historical work performed on the Property, reviews the data obtained, and provides recommendations for further work. This report was commissioned in connection with a proposed going public transaction by Astra on the TSX Venture stock exchange, Canada.

Mr. Hopper is a Qualified Person (“QP”) as defined by National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and is independent of Astra, the vendors, and the Property. Mr. Hopper is a resident of Santiago, Chile, and has over 30 years of relevant experience in the exploration of epithermal and porphyry systems in a variety of geological settings around the world. This report is effective as at July 30th 2021.

Astra Exploration is a privately owned exploration company formed in 2020. The corporate head office of Astra is located at Suite 700 – 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3V7, Canada.

The Pampa Paciencia Project is a gold exploration project located in the Paleocene Mineral Belt of northern Chile, in the Antofagasta Region II, 140 km NE of the port city of Antofagasta, and 17 km NW of the village of Sierra Gorda. The Project consists of 8 exploitation claims covering 2,140 Hectares, registered in the name of Sociedad Contractual Minera (SCM) Paciencia. In May of 2021 Astra acquired 80% of SCM Paciencia from Arena Minerals Chile SPA, the Chilean subsidiary of Arena Minerals Inc., in return for 5.82 million shares representing 40% of the issued and outstanding shares of Astra. The Chilean company Sociedad Química y Minera (SQM) retains the other 20% of SCM Paciencia, and a 3% NSR on any production. In March 2021 Astra was able to add to the project size by staking 3 additional exploration concessions (Impaciencia claims) in its own name, covering a total area of 2,000 ha. Astra intends to conduct exploration activities on the project beginning in 2021.

Parts of the property were previously explored by Arena Minerals, B2Gold, and Teck Resources. However, the Author is unaware of any previous NI 43-101 reports regarding the Project. The Author has relied on certain technical information collected and prepared by B2Gold and Teck Resources, and information cited by them, during their respective exploration activities on the Project, including assay results and descriptive logs from drilling programs, and the results from geophysical surveys, as well as various reports, memorandums, letters, presentations, scientific papers, figures and maps, of both internal company and public domain character as listed at the end of this report in “Section 27- References”.

Significant portions of the report and most of the illustrations were prepared by or with the generous assistance of Dr. Diego Guido, a highly regarded expert in the exploration of low sulphidation epithermal deposits and the Exploration Director of Astra, who is not independent of Astra. The Author has independently checked and approved this information using the original sources cited above and accepts full responsibility for its accuracy. The author has read National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and this Report. The Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101.

2.1. Site Inspection

The Author completed a current site visit to the Pampa Paciencia Project on April 23rd and 24th, 2021. The site visit was completed in the company of Mr. Juan Bernal, Astra’s contract project geologist. On the 23rd the Author reviewed diamond drill core and sample storage facilities at the Maria Elena Nitrate plant, operated by SQM.

On the 24th the Author visited the Property and reviewed geology in outcrops and trenches and confirmed general access conditions and drill hole locations. The Author did not visit the NE sector of the property explored by Teck.

Seven check samples were taken of drill core, five check samples were taken of outcrop, and five drill collars were confirmed (see Section 12). No discrepancies were identified that would affect overall confidence in the historical exploration data for the express purpose of this report or that would affect the exploration plans of Astra.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has relied upon information provided by Brian Miller, President and CEO of Astra, that describes: the terms of the agreement under which Astra has acquired Pampa Paciencia; the data that describes the legal status, rights, obligations, dimensions and coordinates of the mineral claims; and the need for and status of agreements and/or permits required to access and undertake activities on the Property. The Author considers that the information provided and relied upon for preparation of this Technical Report is accurate at the time of the Technical Report and that the interpretations and opinions expressed herein are reasonable, based on current ore deposit models and the regional geological setting. The Author has made reasonable efforts to verify the accuracy of the data relied upon in this Technical Report. The results and opinions expressed in this Technical Report are conditional upon the aforementioned information being current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this Technical Report, and the understanding that no information has been withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein.

3.1. Mining Property Tenure

The author is not competent to comment on the ownership rights of the Pampa Paciencia claims but has relied on copies of title documents and receipts of payment provided by Astra Exploration. The author has been informed by Astra that, to the best of its knowledge, there are no current or pending litigations, easements or other encumbrances that may be material to the exploration and development of the Pampa Paciencia Project. Brian Miller, President and CEO of Astra, assumes full responsibility for statements on mineral title and ownership as disclosed in Section 4 of this report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1. Property Location

The Pampa Paciencia project (the Project or the Property) is in the Antofagasta Region II of northern Chile, 140 km NE of the port city of Antofagasta, and 17 km NW of the village of Sierra Gorda. From Antofagasta, an excellent paved highway system provides year-round access to Sierra Gorda, and from there to Pampa Paciencia access is via a well maintained graded and compacted dirt road (see Figure 3).

The Property is located at elevations from 1,500 to 1,600 masl in one of the most prolific copper production regions worldwide, that includes the mines at Chuquicamata (70 Km), Esperanza (40 Km), Spence and Sierra Gorda (15 Km). Owing to the presence of these large copper mines Antofagasta has excellent flight connections, access, and port facilities.

The coordinates of the center of the project are 7,486,250 North and 458,000 East (PSAD 56, UTM zona 19S), which correspond to latitude and longitude 22°43'50''S and 69°24'32''W respectively (Figure 4).

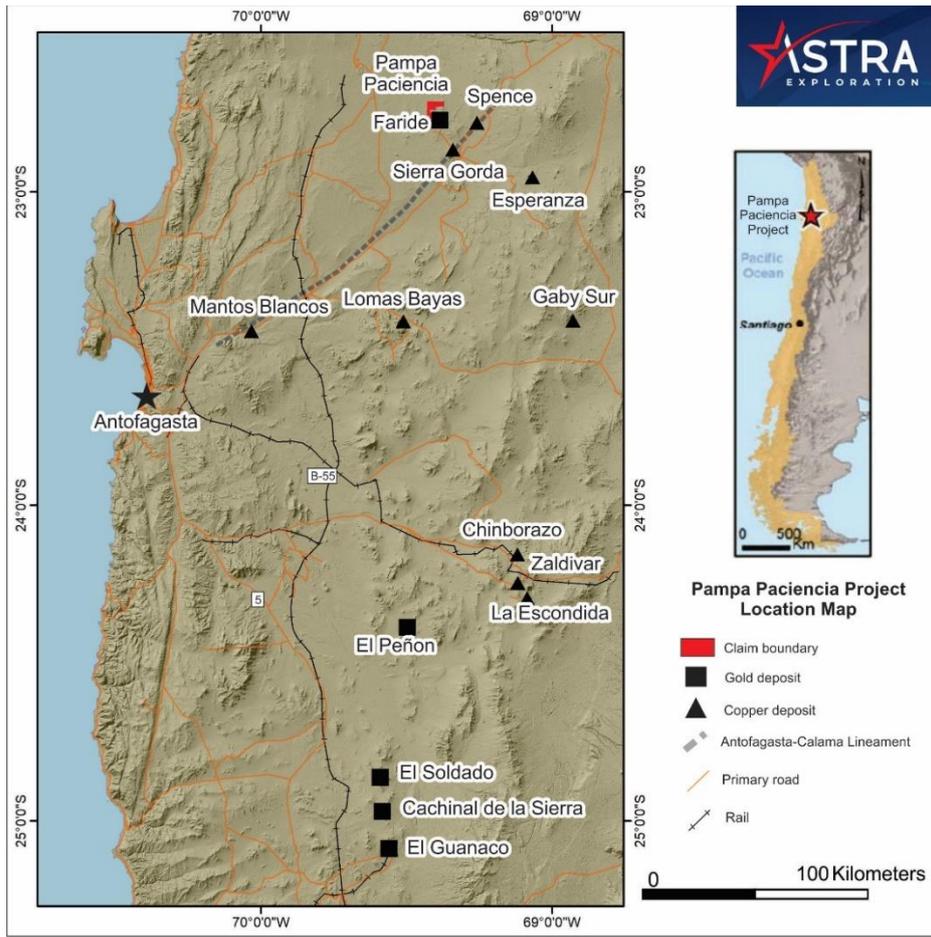


Figure 3. Location map of the Pampa Paciencia Property.

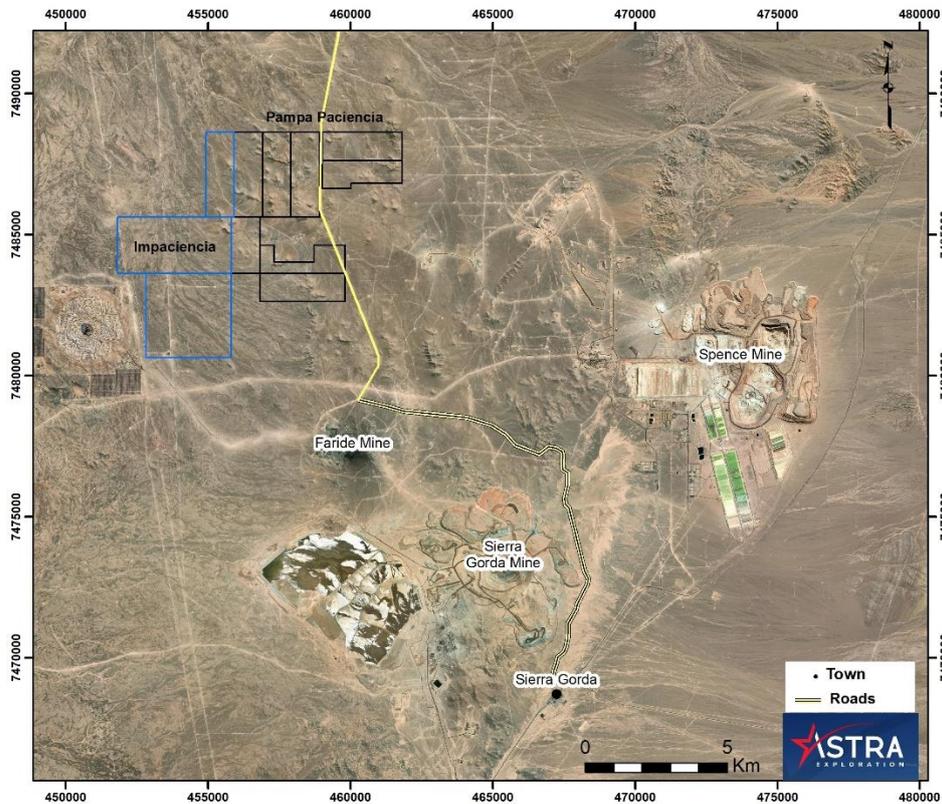


Figure 4. Location of Pampa Paciencia with respect to nearby deposits. Note the Spence Cu Mine (BHP, Sierra Gorda Cu Mine (KGHM), former Faride Au-Ag mine, and Cerro Dominador solar energy complex (EIG Energy).

4.2. Mineral Rights and Land Tenure

The Pampa Paciencia project consists of 8 exploitation claims registered under the name of Sociedad Contratual Minera (SCM) Paciencia since January 2021, totaling 2,140 hectares. In March 2021 Astra Exploration applied for 3 exploration claims, covering 2,000 hectares along the western border of the property: Impacencia 1 (300 ha), Impacencia 2 (800 ha) and Impacencia 3 (900 ha). Concession details are shown in Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 7.

The Paciencia claims are surrounded by ground under concession by SOQUIMICH, Sierra Gorda SCM or KGHM, Compañía Minera Riochilex and Minera Spence.

Under the mining laws of Chile, once granted, exploitation concessions can be held in perpetuity provided that the appropriate annual payments have been made. There is no requirement that the property be put into production within a specified time frame, there are no minimum work or investment commitments, and there is no requirement to reduce concession sizes over time.

Exploration claims are valid for two years from granting, provided that the appropriate annual payments have been made. At the end of two years they may be extended by reducing the area by 50%, or they may be converted to exploitation claims.

Payments to maintain exploitation and exploration concessions are made annually. The Property payments, as made to date, will maintain the Pampa Paciencia exploitation concessions in good standing until March 31, 2022 and the exploration claims until October 20, 2023. The total cost to maintain the exploitation and exploration concessions is approximately Ch\$ 11,000,000 (approximately \$15,000) annually. Prices are calculated using local tax (UTM) and inflation based (UF) indices that vary daily and thus cannot be calculated exactly.

The corners of exploitation concessions are marked in the field by cement monuments surveyed and erected by an authorized surveyor and appropriately inscribed in 2009 and 2013.

	Mining Concession		Survey Act and Constitutive Award Registration			Current Ownership Registration				Registry	Conservator
			Page	Number	Year	Page	Number	Year	Owner		
1	02103-2796-7	Don Patricio 65, 1 al 20	195	68	2009	25	17	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena
2	02103-3305-3	Paciencia 196, 1 al 30	108	37	2013	26	18	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena
3	02103-3306-1	Paciencia 197, 1 al 30	111	38	2013	27	19	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena
4	02103-3307-K	Paciencia 198, 1 al 30	273	92	2013	28	20	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena
5	02103-3308-8	Paciencia 199, 1 al 28	114	39	2013	29	21	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena
6	02103-3309-6	Paciencia 200, 1 al 28	117	40	2013	30	22	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena
7	02103-3311-8	Paciencia 202, 1 al 30	123	42	2013	31	23	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena
8	02103-3312-6	Paciencia 203, 1 al 30	126	43	2013	32	24	2021	SCM Paciencia.	Property	Maria Elena

Figure 5. Summary table of exploitation claims

4.3. Surface Rights and Encumbrances

The claims are located in open and non-cultivated State-owned lands. Therefore, no special or prior permits are required to access the area. A natural gas pipeline crosses the property (see Figure 4) and this will be surrounded by an easement of unknown dimensions. Astra will need to check with legal counsel whether or not permission is required from the easement holder to conduct certain activities within the easement area. Exploration claim requests 2 and 3 (Figure 7) lie close to the Cerro Dominador solar energy complex. Astra should check whether this energy project has any easements or special protections that could require permission before conducting activities nearby.

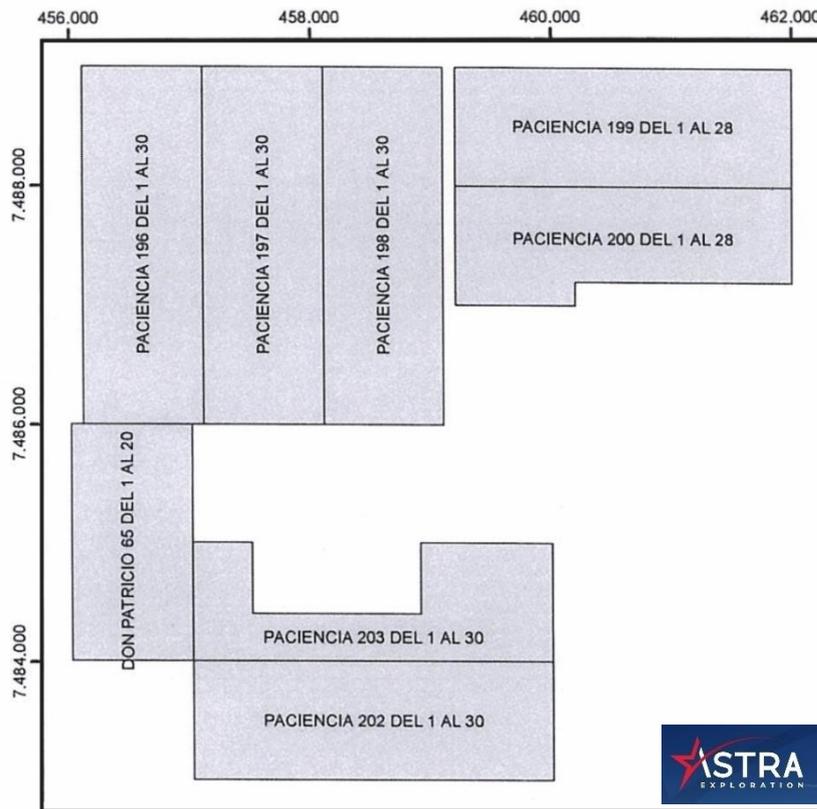


Figure 6. Plan map of exploitation claims.

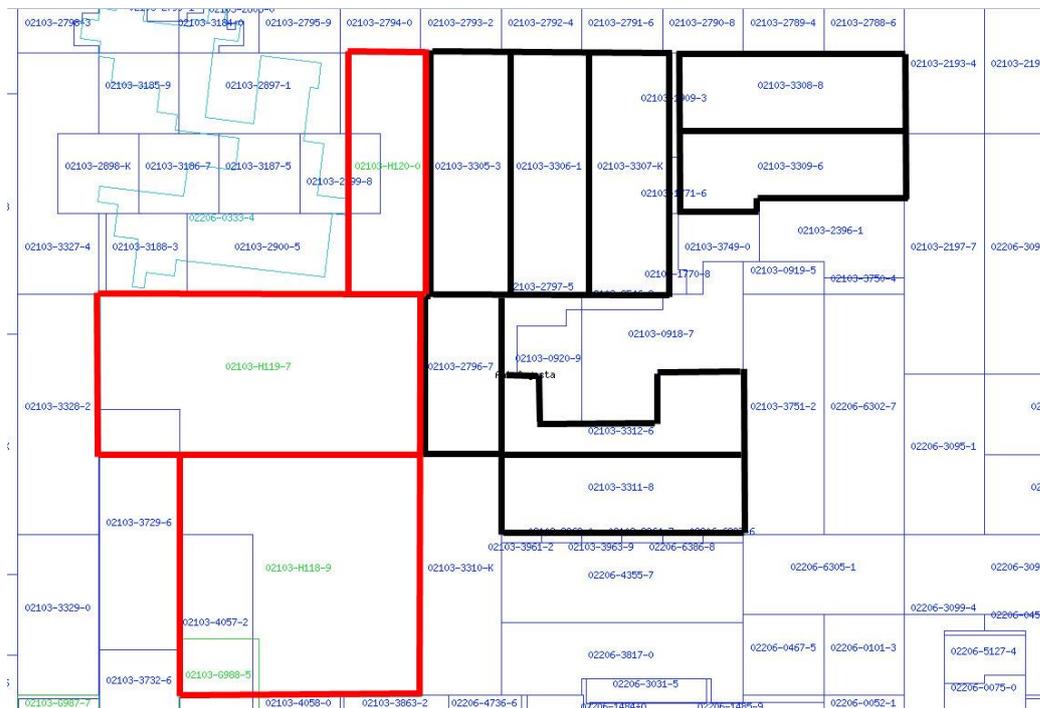


Figure 7. Cadastre of exploitation claims (black) and exploration claim requests (red) <http://catastro.sernageomin.cl/>

4.4. Sensitive Areas and Communities

To the best of the Author’s knowledge there are no areas of special environmental or cultural sensitivity, nor any communities that would be negatively affected. The nearest community, the village of Sierra Gorda, is surrounded by large scale mining and directly benefits from it.

4.5. Underlying Agreements

On July 26, 2013, Arena Minerals Inc. (CVE:AN) acquired a large land package in the Atacama Desert in Region II under an option agreement with Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile (SOQUIMICH or SQM). Then, on February 19, 2015, Arena Minerals entered in a binding agreement with B2Gold (TSE: BTO), pursuant to which Arena granted B2Gold the option to acquire up to a 60% interest in the Pampa Paciencia and Cerro Barco properties by making a series of payments and expenditures in exploration within 4 years. In July 2015, B2Gold started a 2124 metre diamond drill program at Pampa Paciencia. On July 13, 2016, B2Gold gave notice to Arena that they would not continue with the exploration of Pampa Paciencia. Finally, on April 30 and October 2018, Arena completed the exercise of the underlying option agreement with SQM, and acquired an 80% indirect interest in the Paciencia Properties through a 80% shareholding in the joint/venture holding company, Sociedad Contratual Minera (SCM) Paciencia. SQM retains the remaining 20% of SCM Paciencia and has a 3% NSR on production. In a Share Purchase Agreement dated January 30, 2021, Astra acquired Arena's 80% ownership of SCM Paciencia by issuing 5.82M Astra shares to Arena. In an Amalgamation Agreement dated July 7, 2021, Momentous Capital Corp., a TSXV-listed capital pool company, will acquire Astra and become the resulting Issuer by way of a three-cornered amalgamation.

4.6. Environmental Liabilities

Previous exploration comprised trenching and drilling along with the construction of roads and drill pads. In general, the previous operators left the site in clean condition. In keeping with the legislation of the time, there has been no rehabilitation work.

Notwithstanding this, it is the author's understanding that there are no environmental liabilities for Astra Exploration providing that Astra can demonstrate that any impacts were caused by previous operators.

4.7. Permits

In Chile, projects involving 40 or more drill platforms between the Arica, Parinacota and Coquimbo regions require an environmental declaration or assessment depending on the specific environmental impacts and/or location of the Project. A platform is defined as a raised level surface on which the drilling equipment is installed for drilling one or more holes.

Below 40 drill platforms, exploration projects are not required to be environmentally assessed, unless they are in protected or sensitive areas. This applies to the current operator and is not cumulative such that previous drill pads do not count towards the total. Whether the Project requires an Environmental Assessment Study (Estudio de Impacto Ambiental - EIA) or an Environmental Assessment Statement (Declaración de Impacto Ambiental - DIA) depends on the specific location and environmental characteristics of the Project.

No environmental permits have been requested or granted yet to the Project. The future exploration programs, as outlined in Sections 1 and 26 of this report, in the Author's opinion are not expected to require a formal permitting process given the proposed work program. However, subsequent programs may require a DIA or EIA.

Astra will be required to submit an initiation of activities form ("Iniciación de Actividades") to SERNAGEOMIN, the Chilean National Mining and Geology Service, in order to initiate exploration activities at the project site, including installing a mobile camp and undertaking earth moving and drilling activities. Permits to extract water are not expected to be required if water is purchased from third parties who have legal title and rights to sell water.

4.8. Risks and Uncertainties

The Covid pandemic continues to affect daily activities throughout Chile. Multi-tiered dynamic lockdowns are applied at municipal and provincial levels by the central government based on

caseloads and hospital capacity. Lockdowns are generally announced with 3 days' notice and can include restrictions on personnel movement and economic activities. Labour and health and safety regulations have legal provisions for preventing, reporting, monitoring and responding to Covid. Advice should be sought during early stages of project planning.

Mining and mineral exploration are classified as an essential activity in Chile, therefore it is possible to conduct exploration during the different stages of lockdown providing the company and its employees and contractors have the appropriate permits. However, activities may be delayed due to restrictions and their consequences, such as night-time curfews, cancellation or rescheduling of flights and buses, document check points in towns and on highways, closure of certain shops and businesses, or isolation, evacuation and quarantine of Covid-positive personnel and all their close contacts for up to 14 days. These delays may also extend to processing time for legal and regulatory permits, geochemical samples, and so forth.

Water is limited in the hyper-arid Atacama Desert and unauthorized use is illegal. During exploration Astra or the drilling companies will need to truck water from the nearest available source, which may be at a considerable distance and therefore add considerable cost. Given the legal sensitivity of water use, and the possibility of theft, it is recommended that purchases are covered by a legal agreement and all shipments carefully recorded and checked.

Recent changes in legislation have designated that water use for human consumption should take priority in the assignment of future water rights and public opinion is against use of scarce water resources for mining. Moreover, the aquifers in the region appear to have no further capacity for granting of water rights and it cannot be assured that new rights will be granted. Therefore, if the Project were to advance to mining, water rights may need to be purchased from current water rights holders. Construction of desalination plants on the coast is becoming increasingly common and may be the norm in the future.

According to the information available at the time of writing there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

4.9. Comments on Section 4

With respect to Environmental Liabilities, the Author recommends that all previous exploration activities be photographically documented with date-stamped photographs and/or satellite images. Date-stamped photographic records should be kept of Astra's impacts, such as road works, trenches, drill platforms and camp sites, before, during and after activity.

Although it is not required under current law for the current stage of exploration, it is considered best practice to prepare an "environmental management plan" with the assistance of an independent environmental consulting group. The EMP (PMA in Spanish) provides an independent record of the conditions of the Project before any significant activity by Astra, and provides guidelines for the correct management of the environment.

It is also considered best practice to officially clarify the need or otherwise to conduct an environmental study by submitting a "Carta de Pertinencia" (essentially a DIA/EIA waiver request) to the Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental ("SEA" the regional environmental evaluation service). The SEA must certify within a given number of days that the activities proposed by the company do not require an EID or EIA. Generally, the company that prepares the EMP prepares this submission based on their findings.

5. ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. Accessibility

Pampa Paciencia project is close to Sierra Gorda. The village of Sierra Gorda is crossed by an interregional paved highway and railroad that connects the major port city of Antofagasta with the mining hub of Calama. Both Antofagasta and Calama are connected to the capital Santiago by regular domestic flights.

Directions to the property from Antofagasta are as follows: from Antofagasta travel east and northeast along Route 5 for about 100 Km, and then take the turn off along Route 25 to Sierra Gorda for about 45 Km (Figure 3). From Sierra Gorda to Pampa Paciencia access is gained via a well maintained graded and compacted dirt road to the north for about 25 Km (Figure 4). The drive time from Antofagasta is about 2.5 hours.

5.2. Climate

The Atacama Desert consists of flat lands with low hills at elevations that vary from 1,500 meters above sea level (masl) to 1,750 meters. The Atacama Desert is one of the driest regions in the World with no perennial streams in the area (see Figure 9). Soils within the Atacama Desert area are generally undeveloped. The area is either rocky or sandy and completely devoid of vegetation.

According to weather stations located at Sierra Gorda and at the Project's site, the temperature varies from a night-time low of -5.8°C during the winter (June to August) to a day-time high of about 35.6°C in the summer (December to February). There is no surface water in the Project area and precipitation is an extremely rare occurrence in the region. Currently, existing mines within the region generally operate all year-round.

5.3. Local Resources and Infrastructure

Antofagasta and Calama are major cities with a broad range of services and support for the region's mining industry, which is the largest copper producing region in the world including world-class mines such as Chuquicamata, Radomiro Tomic, El Abra, Escondida, El Tesoro, Esperanza, Spence, Mantos Blancos, Lomas Bayas, Gaby, etc.

There are educational institutions supporting the mining industry in Antofagasta and Calama; therefore, technical personnel and specialized workers are generally available for mining.

There are public transportation facilities available from Antofagasta and Calama to Sierra Gorda, as well as from other regions to the south, such as Chañaral, Caldera, Copiapó and the rest of the Country, where additional labour, supplies and services are readily available.

The port city and railway terminal of Antofagasta lies 145 km to the southwest of Sierra Gorda on the Pacific coast (Figure 3). The port is equipped with bulk cargo-handling facilities and commonly handles products from mining operations, including the nearby Sierra Gorda mine.

Banking, postal service, and all other types of communications, as well as major shopping centers are available in both Antofagasta and Calama.

Electric power is not available at site, but it is available a short distance away at Sierra Gorda and Spence (Figure 4 and Figure 8), facilitating future power requirements. Energy is provided by thermoelectric coal fired power plants located on the coast, and/or several solar and wind power plants connected to high voltage transmission line located in the vicinity of the project.

The Cerro Dominador Solar Plant, a new solar plant located a few kilometers from the project, has just been commissioned, so the project can have access to a source of 210 MW of “Green Power” (<https://cerrodominador.com>).

There is telephone coverage available (Cerro Dominador Solar Plant have a repeater station) at the site.

Water for drilling is usually trucked and stored in rubber bladders at the drill site. Drilling companies usually coordinate this.

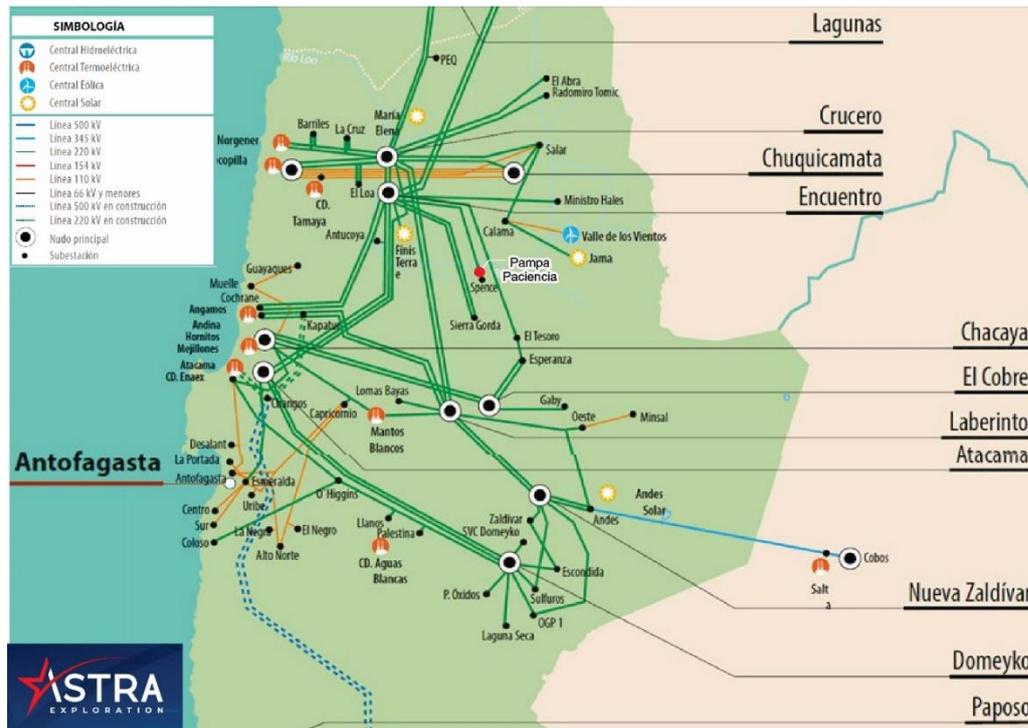


Figure 8. Location of the Project wrt Infrastructure. From <https://sic.coordinador.cl/sobre-sic/sic/>

5.4. Physiography

The Pampa Paciencia project is located within an extensive plain known as the “intermediate depression” at an elevation of about 1,500 masl. Small, rounded hills of elevations of up to 200 meters above the plain are located within the project area. Due to the hyper-arid climate of the Atacama Desert, there are no water courses or vegetation in the area (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Typical landscape and vegetation at Pampa Paciencia

6. HISTORY

The Pampa Paciencia claims were originally under concession by the industrial minerals company SQM, then were covered under the terms of the Arena Minerals 2013 agreement (Arena’s Atacama copper project; 149,000 ha), and then under a JV with B2Gold in February 2015 and another JV with Teck Resources in October 2015. See section 4.5.

An inlier concession, as well as many of the concessions to the west of the Paciencia claims were previously under concession by the Faride mine.

Arena and B2Gold were the only two companies with known exploration activities covering the entire Pampa Paciencia project, and then Teck Resources explored for porphyries in the NE portion of the property, totalling 2,558 geochemical samples between surface (rock chips, floats, and soils), trenches, and drill holes (see Figure 10).

	Arena Minerals (2013-2014)	B2 Gold (2015)	Teck (2015-2016)-NE area
Rock chips, float & soil samples	142	137	229 in Paciencia Sur
Ground Mag	575.4 Km		Reprocessing
Mapping (1:10,000 scale)		Yes	Yes
Detail mapping (1:2000 scale)			Yes (Paciencia Sur)
Trenches		22 (1129.75 m)	5 (1500 m)
Trench samples		845	Yes
Thin sections			Yes (70 in all projects)
Geocronology			3 (2 in Pampa Paciencia)
CSAMT		75 linear Km	
Drill holes		11 (1641.3 m)	8 (1568 m)
Drill core samples		467	738

Figure 10. Summary of historical exploration activities at Pampa Paciencia.

6.1. Arena Minerals Corp.

6.1.1. Mapping and sampling

Arena took 142 rock chip samples of quartz float that were aligned along the strike of a series of caliche covered veins. The Arena samples yielded anomalous gold values including 6.83 g/t in sample 4460, a quartz vein float located between holes PP15-011 and PP15-07. The float samples showed classic textures for epithermal quartz veins such as lattice and banding as well as the presence of adularia and possibly sulphosalts.

6.1.2. Geophysics

A ground magnetic and radiometric survey was completed by Arena Minerals prior to the signing of the JV agreement with B2 Gold. The magnetic survey was completed by Argali Geofísica in July 2014.

The ground magnetic surveys were conducted on north-south lines with a line spacing of 100 m. Readings were acquired as a continuous profile once every 1 second or an approximate station spacing of approximately 0.5 to 1.5 m. A total of 575.4 km was acquired on the Pampa Paciencia grid. Survey control was maintained with an internal high- quality GPS system. Complete UTM coordinates and elevation data were acquired simultaneously with each magnetic reading. The GPS datum for the ground magnetic survey was WGS84. A checkpoint was measured twice daily with all the magnetometers. Repeatability of the corrected magnetic readings was within 1 nT, and the GPS UTM coordinate repeatability was within 2 m of the average value (Jordan, 2014).

No cultural features were present at Pampa Paciencia. The magnetic data from Pampa Paciencia appears to be associated primarily with lithology and structure. Alluvial or colluvial cover is widespread although it is known to be generally shallow, with a possibility that bedrock could be reached with shallow drill holes or trenching. Prominent, wide NNE-trending belts probably representing regional faults, are observed in the eastern part of the Pampa Paciencia project

(Figure 11). Several well-defined ENE lineaments appear to be associated with vein structures and at least one of them correlates with known alteration, veins, and previous trenching. Several NW-trending lineaments cut the ENE structures. (Jordan, 2014).

Data was presented digitally and in 12 maps: Total Field, Shaded Total Field, Reduced to the Pole, Shaded Reduced to the Pole, Reduced to the Pole Upward Continued 100 m, Reduced to the Equator, Analytic Signal, dX, dY, dZ Derivatives, Shaded Elevation and Elevation Contours.

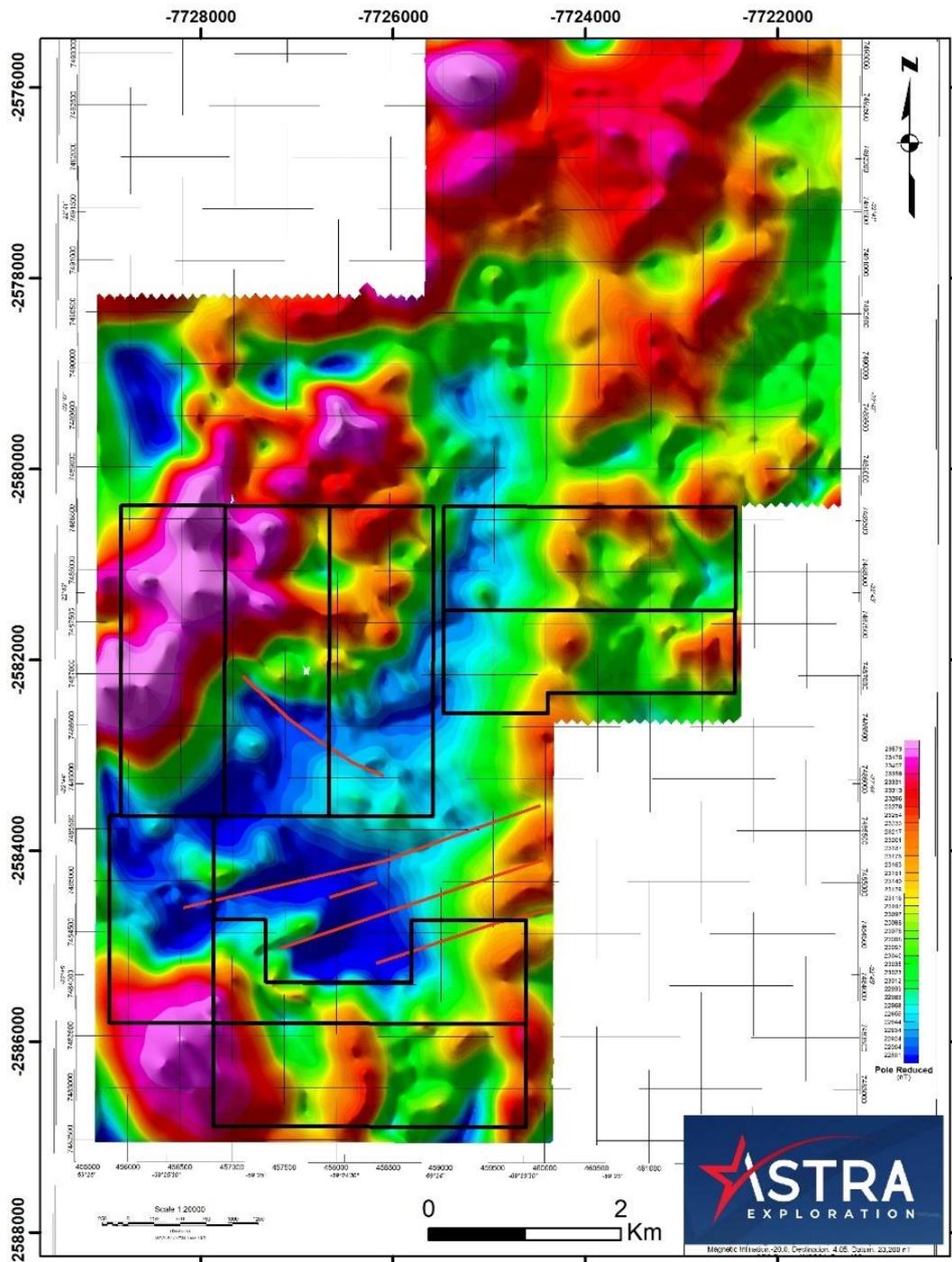


Figure 11. Ground magnetic survey by Arena Minerals. Interpreted vein system shown in red.

In addition to the geophysical contractor report by Jordan 2014, an Interpretation Report was prepared by Intelligent Exploration (Hale and Gilliat, 2014). They interpreted a large NNE fault (Dominador Fault) dividing Tertiary igneous rocks to the east and Jurassic and Cretaceous

volcanics to the west. Tourmaline breccias in magnetic lows and intrusives with analytical signal highs were interpreted in the Tertiary rocks, and two targets, connected by a NW-SE fault (parallel to the one with the tourmaline breccia), were defined in the Mesozoic rocks: target 17 with analytical signal highs and target 18 with analytical signal lows. Dominant N-S to NNE structures is disrupted by E-W and NE-SW faults (Figure 12).

In their report Hale and Gilliat refer to radiometric anomalies (e.g. K/Th) however no report was found containing such information, nor is the source referenced in the report. It is unclear if they are referring to a regional public domain dataset or a larger airborne survey conducted by Arena Minerals or another operator.

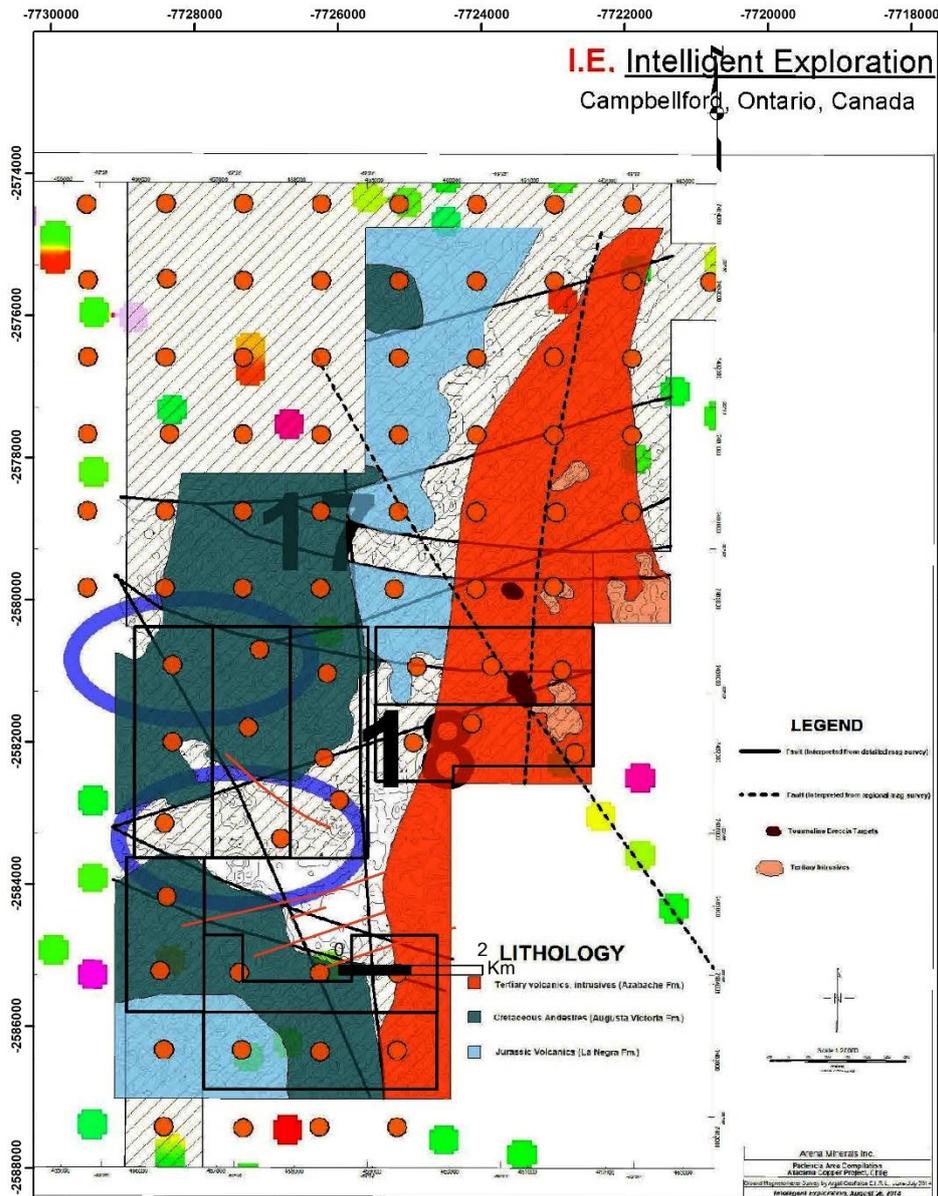


Figure 12. Ground magnetic and radiometric interpretation for Arena Minerals. (modified from Hale and Gilliat, 2014). K/Th highs suggesting Potassic alteration or K feldspar phryc intrusives are shown by coloured dots where the ratio is higher than 8:1 (blue) ranging up to over 20:1 (pink). Orange dots are copper caliche anomalies.

6.2. B2Gold Corporation

Exploration by B2Gold is described in Maus, (2015) - The Paciencia Low Sulphidation Epithermal Gold Prospect, Sierra Gorda, Chile; Summary report for the B2Gold – Arena Minerals JV.

6.2.1. Mapping and sampling

B2 Gold started exploring Pampa Paciencia in February 2015. During the first reconnaissance visit the company took two samples of vein float which returned values of 3.14 and 0.4 g/t Au with highly anomalous Ag and Sb.

In the second visit (July 2015), a boulder field of quartz vein material over 300 meters long was noted that had not been sampled by Arena. The textures and gangue mineralogy here were even more impressive. One sample taken during this visit returned 8.1 g/t Au (Figure 13). Subsequent sampling from this zone after the JV with Arena was completed produced significant assays including 93 g/t Au in sample 187423, a quartz vein float with sulphosalt-rich bands located close to trench TRP-15-002).



Figure 13. Photo of quartz vein float, subcrop and hand sample with 8.1 ppm Au. (B2Gold)

Other vein occurrences to the south showed textures indicating higher exposure levels of the epithermal system and weak geochemical results. Subcrops from these veins cut across several low hills and continued out into the pampa suggesting some significant strike length potential.

A 1:10,000 scale mapping program was initiated immediately with the objective of identifying targets for trenching and possible drilling. Significant quartz vein occurrences were identified in two zones; the North Zone where Arena had produced their highest gold values (and the high grade B2Gold samples mentioned above), and the Central Zone with the high-level quartz veining weakly anomalous in gold. There were some additional vein occurrences far to the south (South Zone), but these were narrow structures with very weak gold values.

This surface work was complemented with ground mag interpretation (Figure 14) and followed by a trenching program, a CSAMT geophysical survey, and a drilling program.

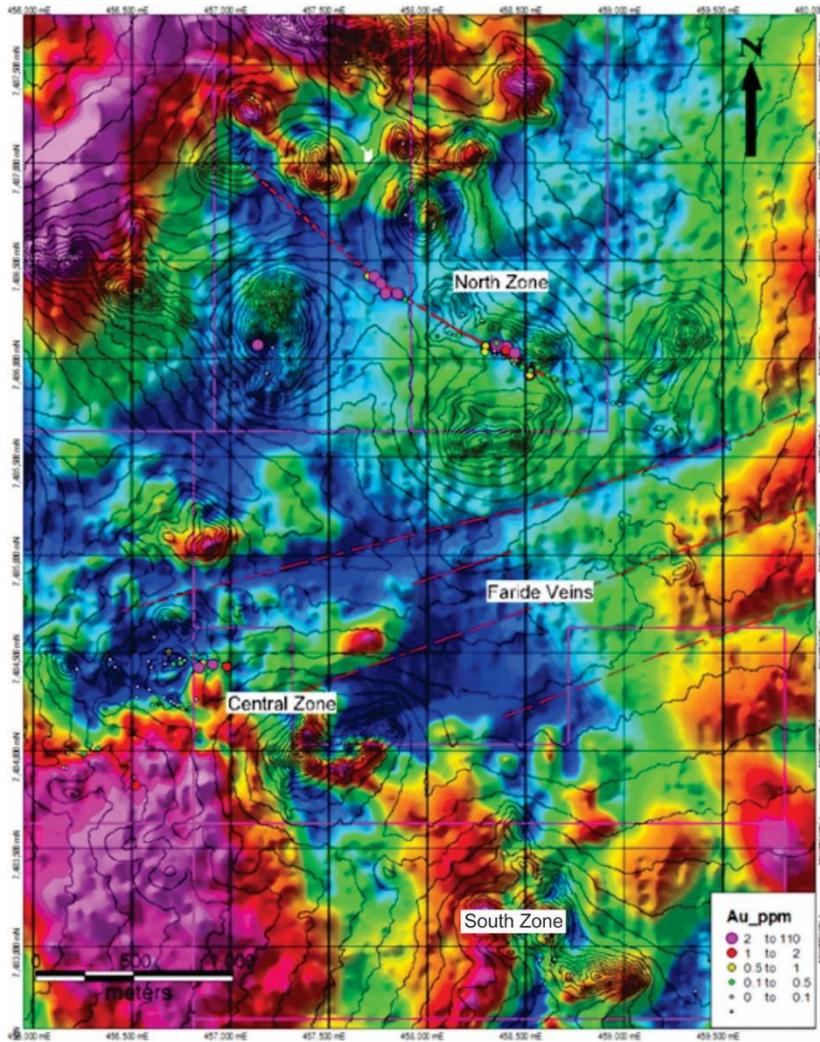


Figure 14. Ground magnetics reprocessing and interpretation for B2Gold.

The trenching program was initiated in April 2015 using an excavator and D7 bulldozer. The caliche proved to be very thick beneath the quartz float in some areas and very hard, necessitating the use of a hammer attachment for the excavator and ripper for the dozer.

22 trenches (1,129.75 linear meters) were cut at Pampa Paciencia. Two of these did not reach bedrock, 7 trenches were placed in the North Zone and 13 at Central (Figure 15). Sampling was done using a portable masonry saw by cutting a 7-10 cm wide channel into the exposed bedrock and chiseling out the rock chips (Figure 16) and a total of 938 samples were shipped to Acme’s lab in Copiapó and assayed for gold (FA430). The pulps were shipped to Vancouver for ICP analysis (MA270).

The trench sampling showed that the North Zone is highly anomalous with respect to gold compared to the Central Zone. Trench 3 for example, produced the best results yielding 8.6 meters of 4.62 ppm Au and 99.3 ppm Ag (including 5 m @ 7.73 ppm Au and 162.12 ppm Ag) in NW-oriented quartz vein with associated hydrothermal breccia.

The vein exposed in trenches 2, 3, and 4 showed a single vein with limonitic wall rock breccia trending 300-310° and dipping steeply to the NE.

Several veins were cut in trenches 1, 5, and 6. Some of the veins showed more massive high-level textures than others. The veins in these trenches showed more variability in orientation with the more massive veins trending E-W and the textured veins NW.

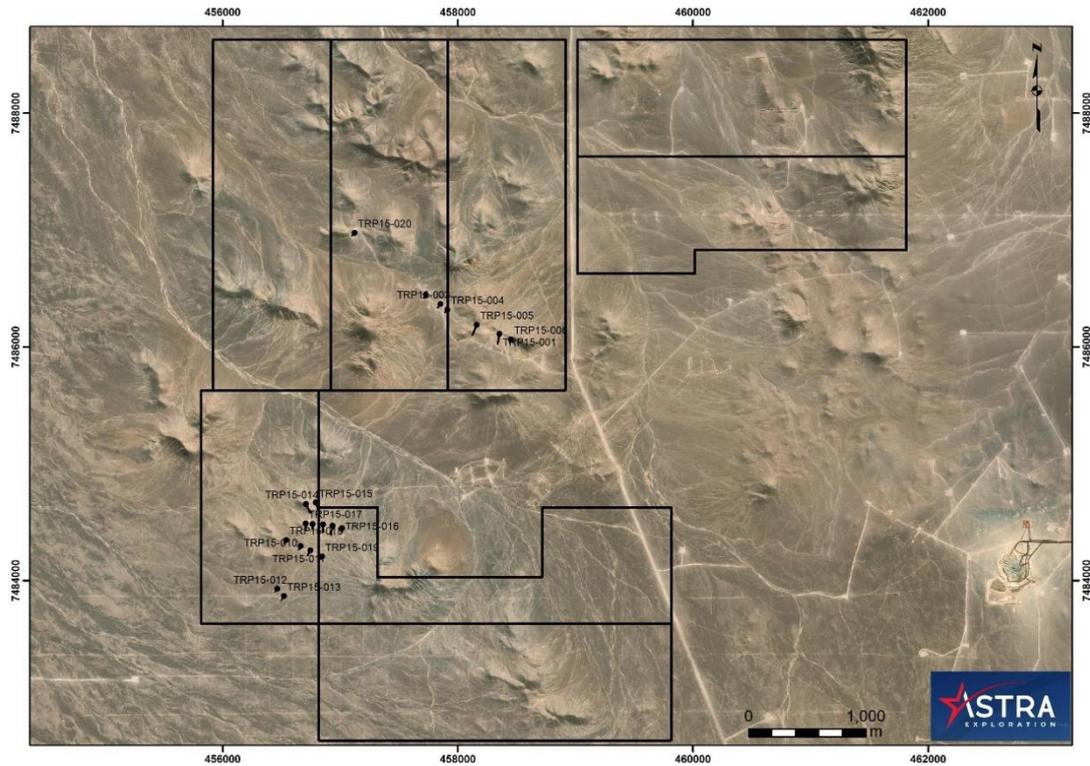


Figure 15. Location of B2Gold trenches.



Figure 16. Photo of trench sampling methodology by B2Gold. (photo B2Gold)

Comparison of quartz textures with geochemistry shows that the best Au, Ag, and Cu values are associated with veins and quartz breccia. This was apparent early on as it was noted that the best gold values from the initial float sampling usually had some associated Cu-oxides. The other element associations with texture vary somewhat, especially in the Central Zone. Gold is closely associated with silver and some base metals, notably copper. Significant pathfinder elements include Sb, Pb, and Mn with occasional weakly anomalous As.

6.2.2. Geophysics

The CSAMT data acquisition by Quantec Geophysics began on July 9, 2015 and terminated on August 31st. A total of 75-line kilometers were completed using a Zonge GDP-32 receiver and a Zonge GGT-30 transmitter with a line spacing of 200 meters taking readings every 50 meters. This allows for depth penetration of up to 700 meters. Although there were acquisition challenges related to ground contact resistances, the data are generally of good quality. The results of the 2D inversion of the raw survey data have been presented as 31 sections and 7 plan maps (100 to 700 m deep) to illustrate subsurface resistivity distribution (McGill, 2015).

The CSAMT data do not appear to show much contrast at all. There is a vague though spotty zone of moderate resistivity associated with the NW trending vein structure in the North Zone. The Central Zone does not show any significant CSAMT response (Figure 17).

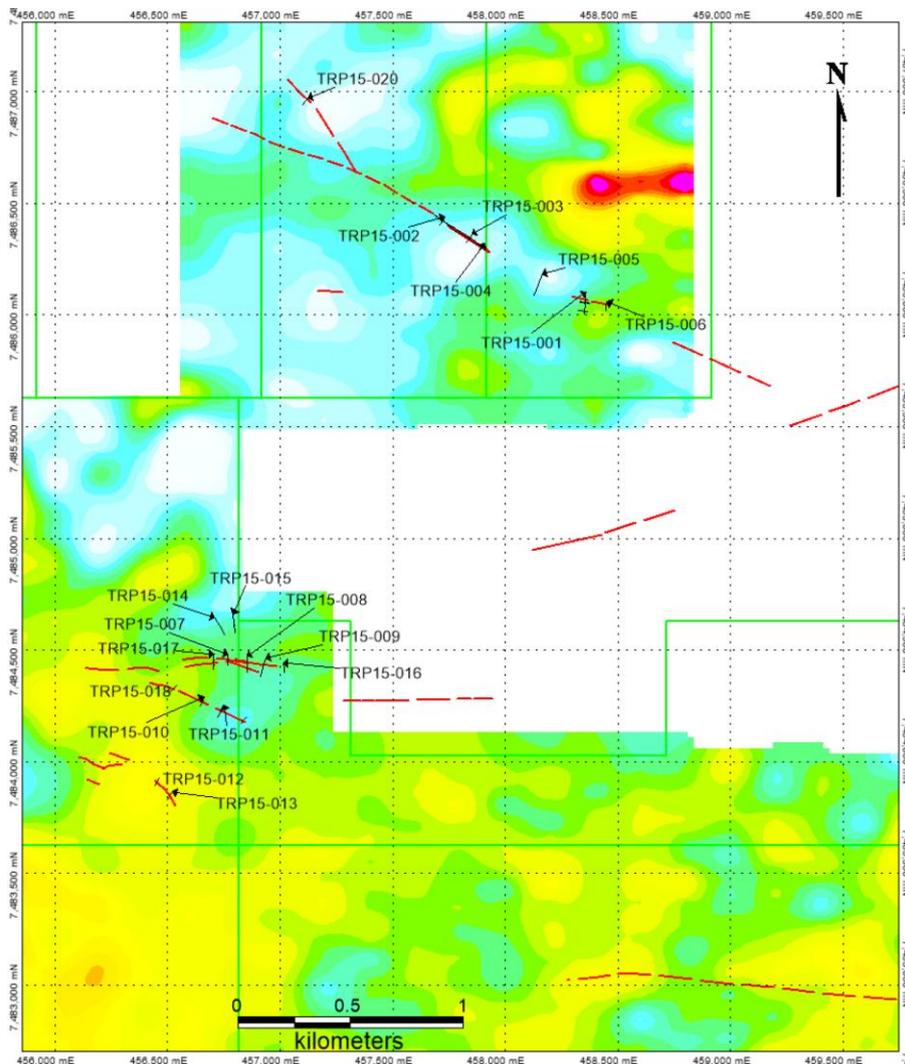


Figure 17. CSAMT plan map of resistivity at 500 m depth. (From B2 Gold data room). Shows trenches and veins. White and blue are resistive zones, red and magenta are conductive zones.

6.2.3. Drilling

B2Gold completed 1,641.3 m of diamond drilling on the Pampa Paciencia project. The drilling program was completed between July and August 2015 (41 days) and was performed by Mountain Drilling.

They drilled eleven 11 holes to test the same WNW vein structure in the North zone. The Central Zone and South Zone were not tested by B2Gold. The ENE trending veins in the inlier claim not held by Astra have also been drilled by an unknown operator. No results are available for these third-party drill holes.

Drill collars are listed in Figure 18. Table of diamond drill hole collars at Pampa Paciencia. Significant intercepts are shown in Figure 19. Summary of significant Au-Ag intercepts as reported by B2Gold. **Error! Reference source not found.** A map of locations is shown in Figure 20. Map of B2Gold diamond drill hole locations and interpreted veins. Representative sections are shown in Figure 21. Representative cross-section with drill intercepts by B2Gold.

HoleID	X_WGS84	Y_WGS84	Z	Az	Dip	TotalDepth
PP15-001	457868.00	7486391.00	1557.00	219.00	-50.00	125.00
PP15-002	457754.00	7486338.00	1553.00	30.00	-70.00	202.50
PP15-003	457674.00	7486526.00		215.00	-55.00	143.50
PP15-004	457732.00	7486522.00	1558.00	230.00	-50.00	93.15
PP15-005	458362.00	7486120.00	1534.00	205.00	-50.00	124.50
PP15-006	458368.00	7486130.00	1534.00	205.00	-65.00	176.45
PP15-007	458466.00	7486094.00	1584.00	205.00	-60.00	131.50
PP15-008	457495.00	7486520.00	1558.00	35.00	-55.00	125.50
PP15-009	458056.00	7486230.00	1612.00	220.00	-55.00	134.65
PP15-010	457131.00	7486986.00	1585.00	220.00	-50.00	197.55
PP15-011	458746.00	7486012.00	1559.00	205.00	-50.00	187.00

Figure 18. Table of diamond drill hole collars at Pampa Paciencia.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au equiv (70:1)	Au eq*m	Ag/Au
PP15-001	86.00	87.85	1.85	1.98	104.34	3.47	6.42	52.70
intersection 1	70.65	72.05	1.40	2.35	35.27	2.85	4.00	15.01
intersection 2	86.00	88.50	4.00	1.25	67.72	2.22	8.87	54.18
including	86.00	87.05	1.05	2.57	161.67	4.88	5.12	62.91
intersection 3	98.20	101.00	2.80	1.27	38.13	1.81	5.08	30.02
PP15-002	124.95	125.60	0.65	0.54	41.10	1.13	0.73	76.11
PP15-003	114.85	118.85	4.00	0.46	11.03	0.62	2.47	23.98
PP15-004	No significant values							
PP15-005	47.50	56.05	8.55	0.85	11.05	1.01	8.62	13.00
PP15-006	72.60	93.60	21.00	1.69	22.06	2.00	42.09	13.06
including 1	76.20	78.05	1.85	2.39	26.81	2.77	5.13	11.21
including 2	85.60	87.70	2.10	8.13	29.09	8.54	17.94	3.58
PP15-007	80.45	96.75	16.30	2.30	18.73	2.57	41.93	8.13
including 1	80.45	83.95	3.50	1.74	16.45	1.98	6.92	9.45
including 2	93.00	96.75	3.75	7.71	46.58	8.37	31.39	6.04
PP15-008	No significant values							
PP15-009	No significant values							
PP15-010	No significant values							
PP15-011	No significant values							

Figure 19. Summary of significant Au-Ag intercepts as reported by B2Gold. True thickness is estimated at 75% to 90% of the interval.

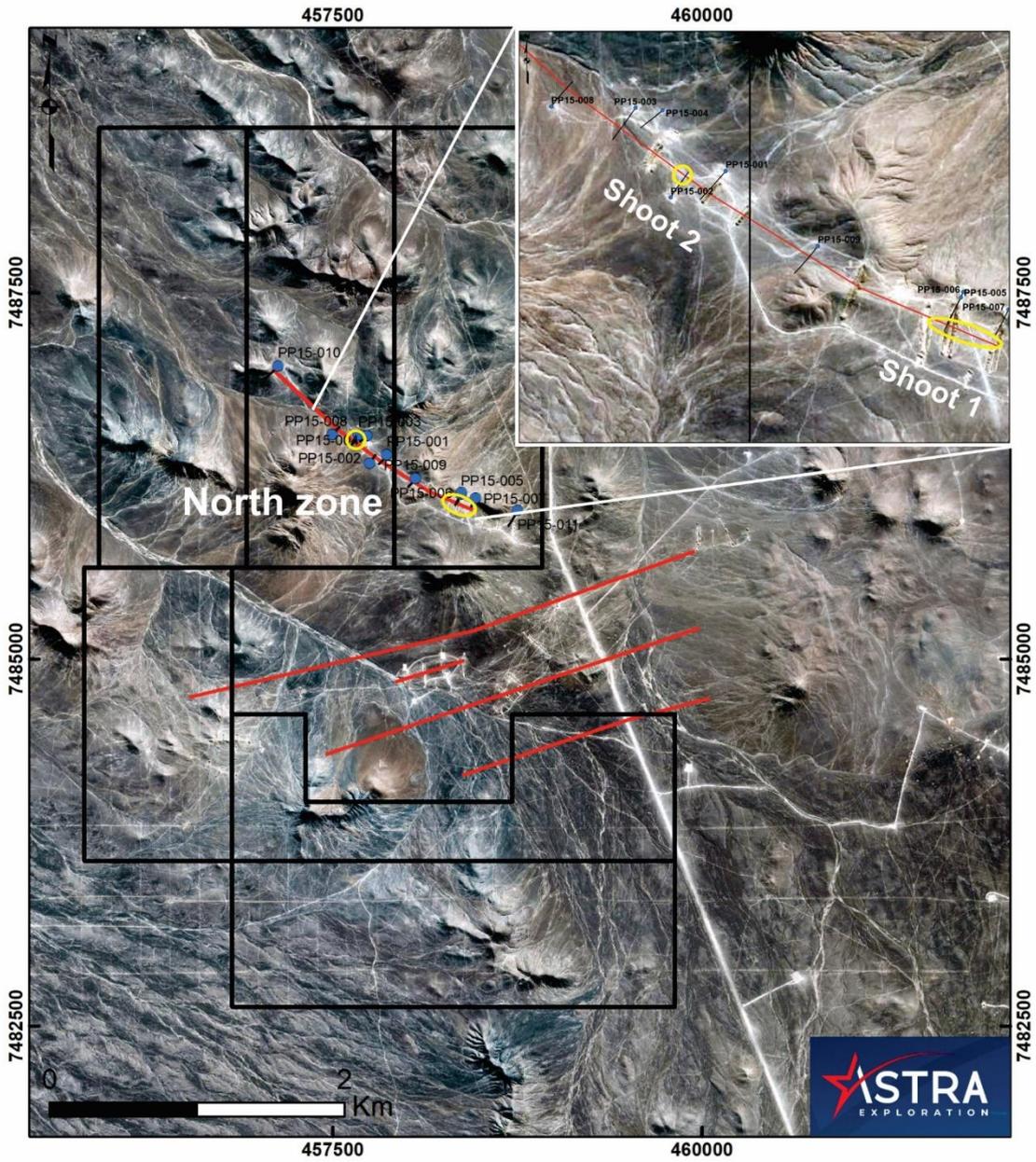


Figure 20. Map of B2Gold diamond drill hole locations and interpreted veins.

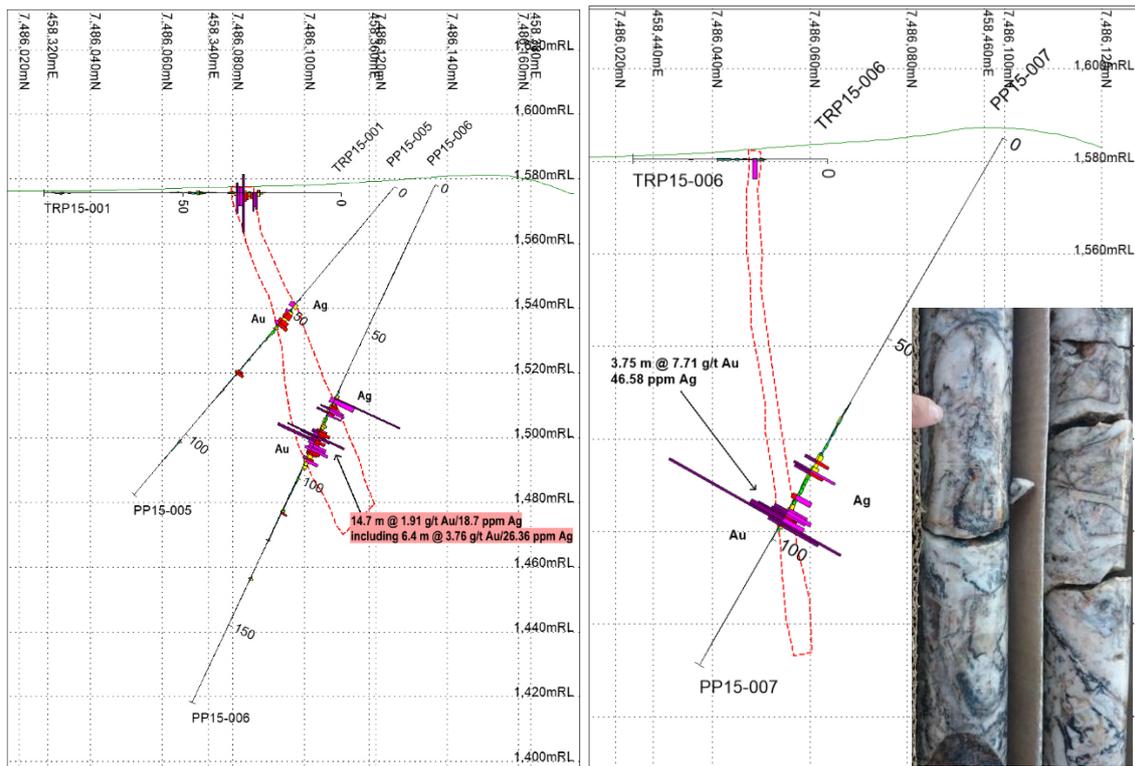


Figure 21. Representative cross-section with drill intercepts by B2Gold. Vein is dipping 70 to 85 degrees to the north-northeast.

The table shows there are 4 holes (PP15-001, PP15-005, PP15-006 and PP15-007) with potentially economic precious metal values (>8 ppm AuEq per meter) as defined by B2Gold.

Three of the interesting intercepts are in “Shoot 1” where they form thick low-grade intersections (8.55, 16.3 and 21 meters grading 0.85, 2.30 and 1.69 ppm Au respectively) with low Ag/Au ratio (9.21 in average). This includes two higher grade zones with grades of 2.1 m @ 8.13 ppm Au (PP-15-006) and 3.75 m @ 7.71 ppm Au (PP-15-007).

The other relevant hole (PP15-001) is located on “Shoot 2” to the WNW of the previous holes. It has 3 mineralized intervals with 1.4 to 4 m widths which included 2.57 ppm Au over 1.05 m. This hole, together with hole PP15-002, which is located very close, show higher Ag/Au ratios (48.49 in average).

All the drill holes cut mostly monzodiorite except hole PP15-010 which collared in the overlying andesite sequence and hit the monzodiorite at depth. Since the main North Zone vein dips steeply to the north, the drilling was chiefly oriented to the SSW.

6.3. TECK Resources Ltd.

In October 2015 a JV between Arena Minerals and Teck Resources was signed to explore for porphyry potential in two areas: Solitario and Paciencia. The NE portion of the Pampa Paciencia project was included into the exploration area (Figure 22).

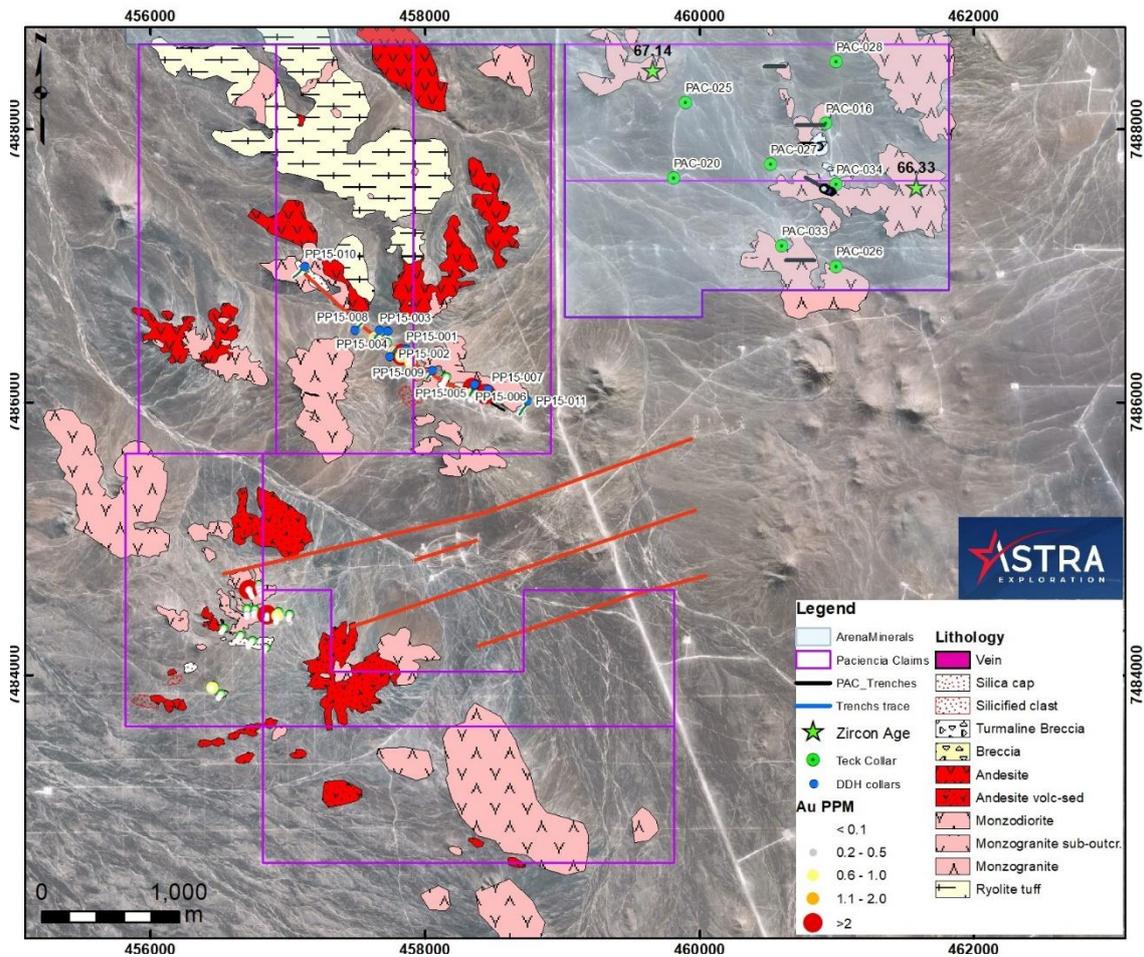


Figure 22. Map showing area explored by Teck in light blue color (From Teck data room). Teck drill holes, trenches and geochronological data is included.

6.3.1. Mapping, sampling and trenching

1:10,000 scale surface mapping was completed in the explored areas, together with a 1:2,000 scale detail map at tourmaline breccia zone. Teck called the tourmaline breccia area Pacioncia Sur target, and the southernmost portion belongs to Pampa Paciencia project (Figure 23).

Detail mapping and trenching (5 trenches: 1,500 meters) improved the geological information and extended the tourmaline breccia, which was previously mapped by B2 Gold. Geology consists of a Cretaceous monzodiorite to quartz monzodiorite (66.33 to 67.14 My) intruded by N-S elongated porphyry bodies (aplitic, feldspathic and quartz-feldspathic dikes) and a 1.5 Km long, N-S elongated, tourmaline-quartz-sericite breccia body that remains open to the south (Figure 23). All the sequence is intruded by late dioritic dikes.

Possible porphyry style hydrothermal alteration was mapped at surface and in drill holes at Pacioncia Sur, with the strongest alteration and pyritic halo lying partly in the Pampa Paciencia property area (Figure 24).

Teck complemented the geological and geochemical information with 229 rock samples, thin sections, and U-Pb geochronology (two samples in the Pampa Paciencia NE part of the property).

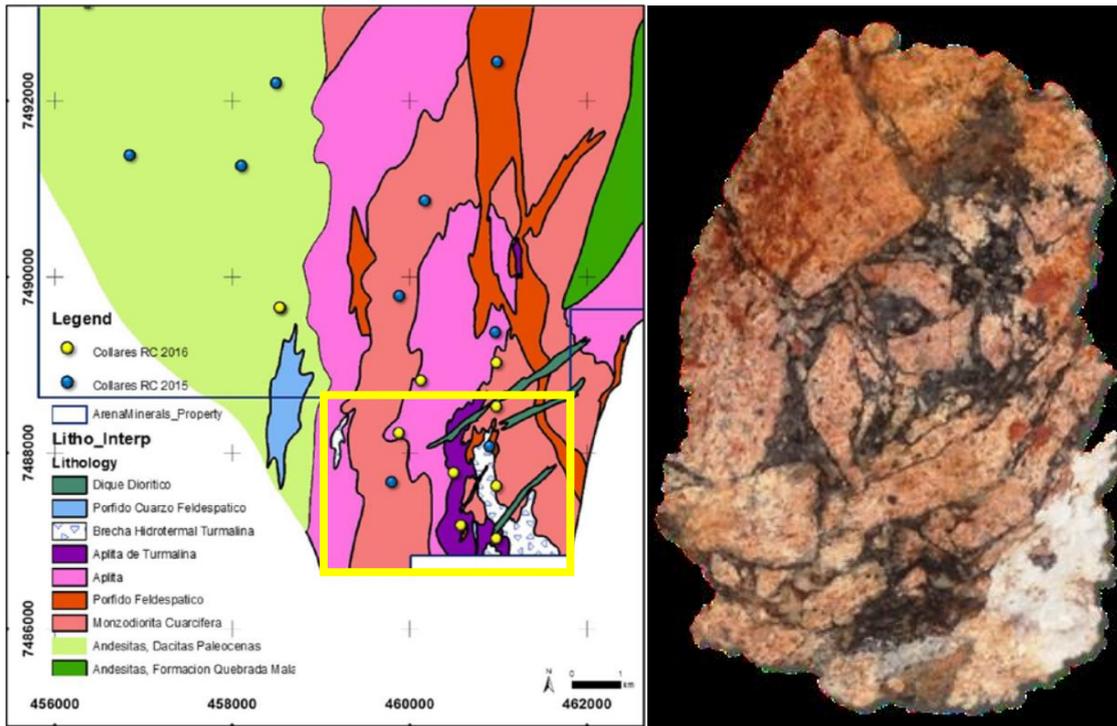


Figure 23. Teck geological map and photo of tourmaline breccia. (Teck Phase I Report). Yellow box shows the area mapped in the Pampa Paciencia project.

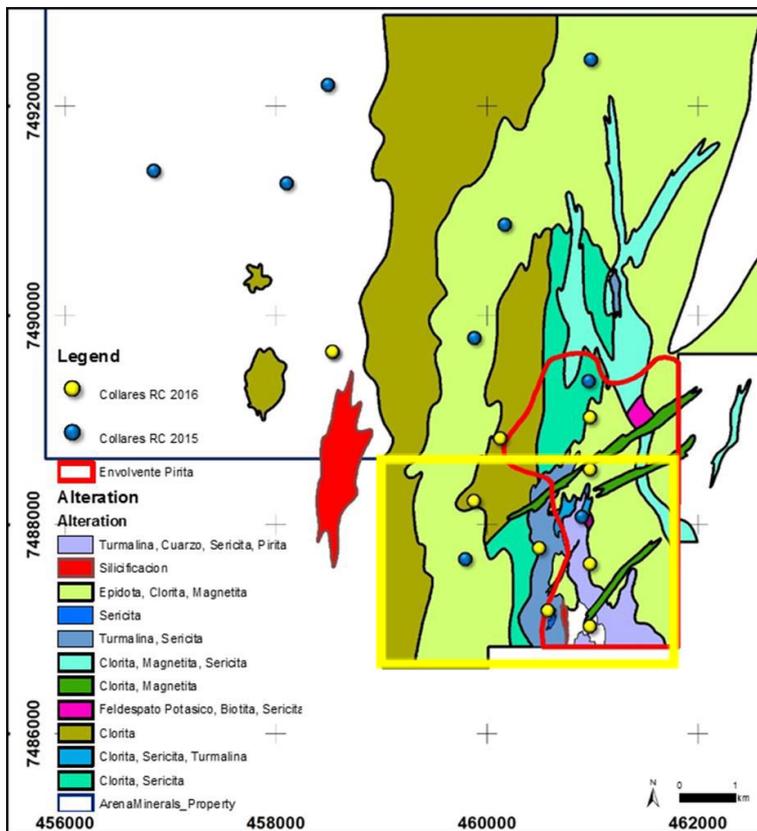


Figure 24. Teck alteration map from Teck Phase I report. Yellow rectangle shows the area mapped in the Pampa Paciencia project.

6.3.2. Geophysics

The Paciencia Sur target area was studied with gDAS Vector-Tensor IP survey (30 stations), 1 line of gDAS PDIP (3.6 km), and a 7.2 km of MT. Surveys were completed by Southern Rock Geophysics.

The IP surveys detected an important chargeability anomaly in coincidence with the pyritic halo and hydrothermal alteration, in the southeastern portion of the survey and the NW part of the Pampa Paciencia project, in relation with the Dominador fault (Figure 25).

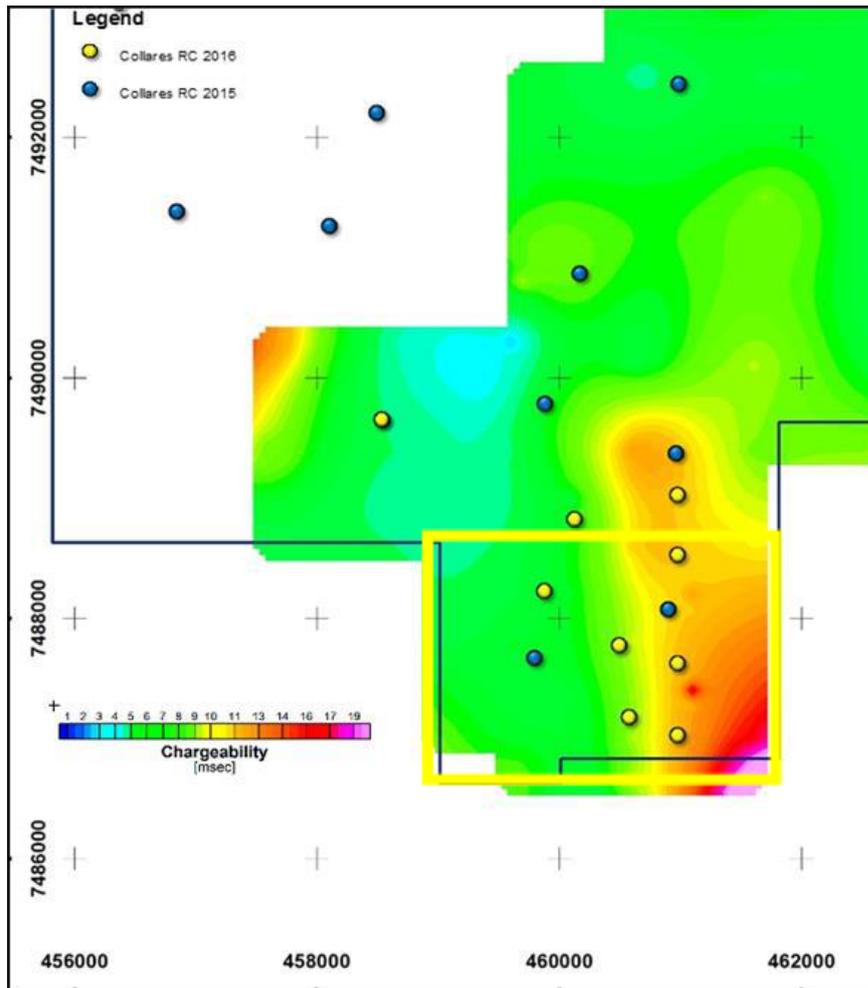


Figure 25. Teck chargeability map with Paciencia Sur in yellow box.

6.3.3. Drill program

Teck completed two RC drill programs at Pampa Paciencia area, the first one in 2015 with the objective of recognizing the lithologies below the gravels, and the second one in 2016 was focused on the Paciencia Sur porphyry and tourmaline breccia target.

Teck drilled a total of 8 holes (2 in 2015 and 6 in 2016: 1,568 meters) at the Pampa Paciencia area (Figure 23, Figure 24, Figure 25), from a total of 36 holes and 6,244 meters of the complete program. Drill holes were surveyed with real-time chemical pXRF, ASD Terraspec mineralogy, and magnetic susceptibility logging.

Drilling defined that there is a series of porphyry intrusions related with a hydrothermal breccia, all affected with a sericite-quartz-tourmaline-pyrite hydrothermal alteration, that turns to chlorite to the east, and elongated N-S parallel to the Dominador regional fault. According to

Teck the tourmaline breccia is a sulphide-rich, Cu-poor, hydrothermal breccia, that might indicate a mineralized system at depth (Figure 26), vectoring to the southeast.

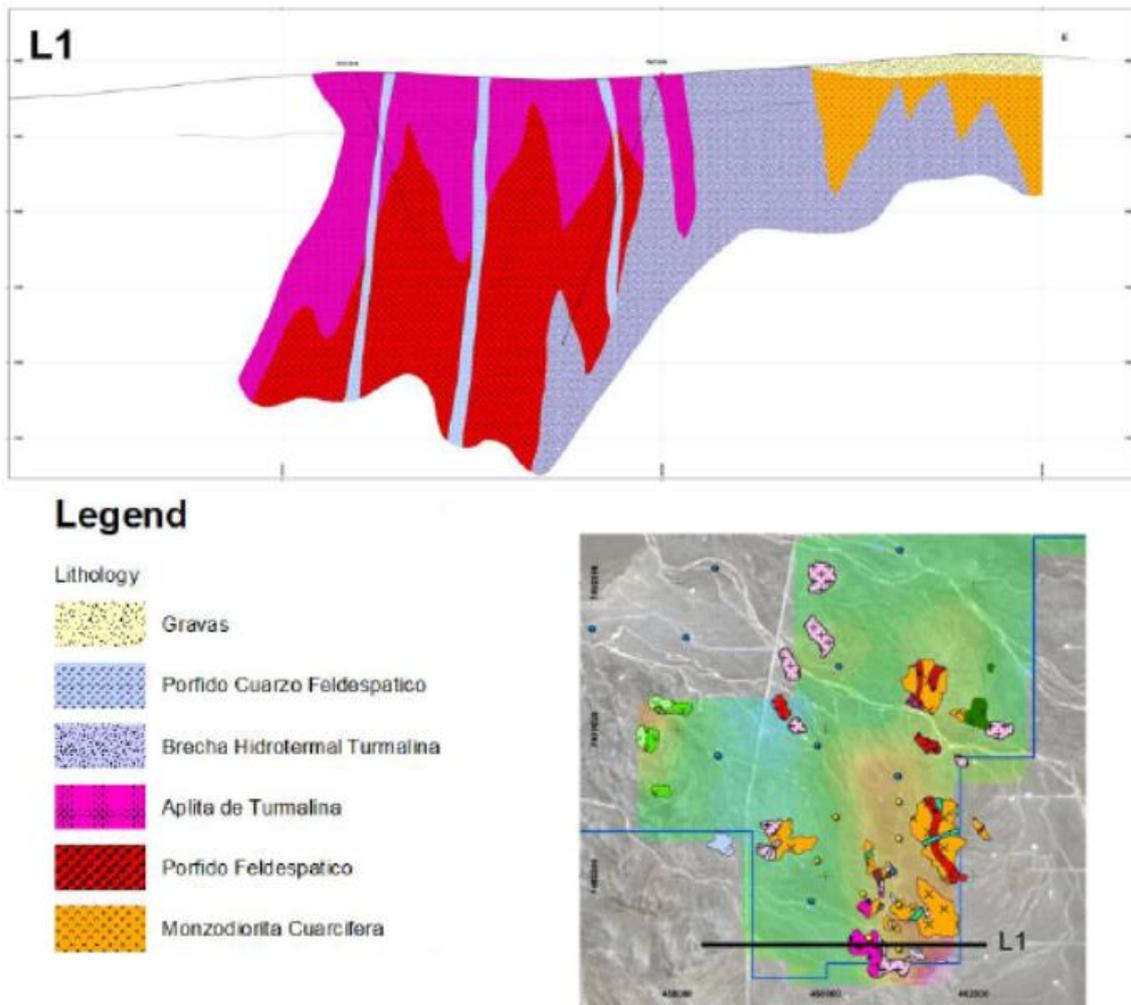


Figure 26. Teck schematic cross section across Paciencia Sur target.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1. Regional and Local Geology

The Pampa Paciencia Project lies within Chile's Central Depression, a physiographic province bound to the west by the Cordillera de la Costa and the east by the Domeyko Cordillera, at elevations of about 1,700 masl. The area is part of the Paleocene Mineral Belt (Figure 27).

The project is in the central western portion of the Sierra Gorda 1:100,000 geological map (Duhart et al, 2018). The area comprises a series of superimposed magmatic arcs active during Carboniferous-Permian, Upper Cretaceous, Paleocene-Eocene with sedimentary basins formed during the Devonian and Upper Triassic-lower Cretaceous. Continental sedimentary depocenters are active since the Oligocene to Pliocene (Duhart et al, 2018, and references therein). The Pampa Paciencia project is characterized mainly by Cretaceous and Paleocene igneous to volcanic units, from magmatic arcs active during the Late Cretaceous to the early Tertiary (Camus and Skewes, 1991).

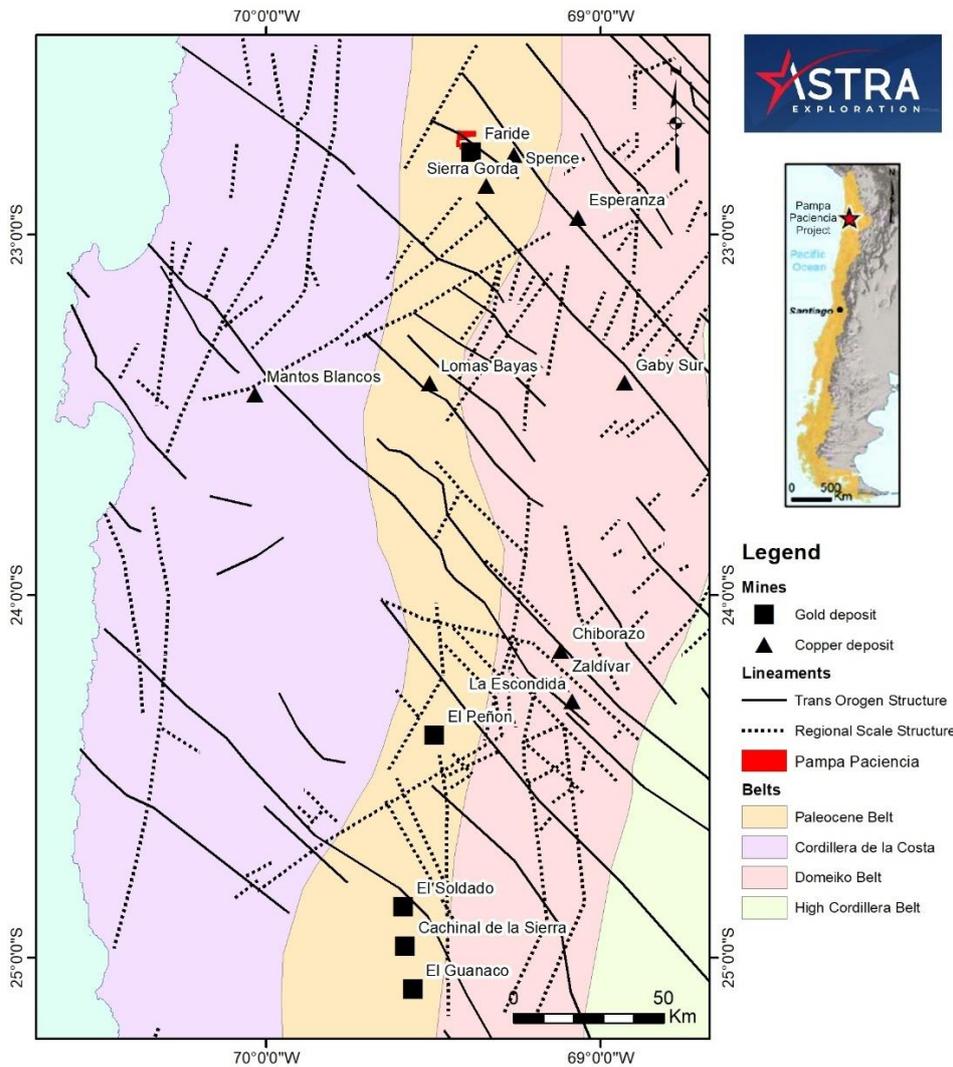


Figure 27. Map of the Paleocene and adjacent mineral Belt and its key deposits.

The Paleocene porphyry and epithermal Mineral Province of northern Chile hosts a diverse range of mineral deposits and occurrences, from classic large-scale porphyry Cu-Mo deposits of the Central porphyry copper Belt (about 66 to 55 Ma) like Spence (Sillitoe and McKee, 1996) to the world class low sulphidation epithermal deposits at El Peñon (Warren et al 2004; 2008) The Paleocene Mineral Province is hosted by voluminous volcanics and intrusions accumulated within narrow fault-bounded extensional basins. The extensional basin development was interrupted and ultimately terminated in the middle Eocene by short lived compressional phases. This complex interplay of regional structural and magmatic history, intimately linked to the region’s tectonic evolution, exerts fundamental control over the timing and location of mineral deposits.

7.2. Property Geology

Two principal magmatic events occur at Pampa Paciencia, that also extends to the Faride and Sierra Gorda mining districts (Duhart et al, 2018) along a N-S structural corridor:

- 1) A late Cretaceous (73-65 Ma) volcanic (Quebrada Mala Formation) and igneous (Sierra Gorda Intrusion Complex) magmatic event related with a low speed and oblique convergence that produced a transtensional setting.

Quebrada Mala Formation (73-65 Ma) is represented by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks (basalts, andesites, trachyandesite and trachydacite) with interbedded tuffs that are located west to the Dominador and east of Sierra Gorda faults.

Sierra Gorda Intrusion Complex (71-65 Ma) is a group of equigranular to porphyritic, leuco to mesocratic intrusions forming stocks that evolve from SE to NW: they are gabbros, diorites and monzodiorites in the Sierra Gorda area, syenites, monzonites and tonalites in Faride area, and granite, syeno-monzogranites and granodiorites at Pampa Paciencia property. These deeper rocks are mainly located between the two faults in a more deeply exposed level of the Cretaceous magmatic rocks. These rocks were deformed and faulted by the K-T tectonic phase at the Cretaceous-Paleocene limit.

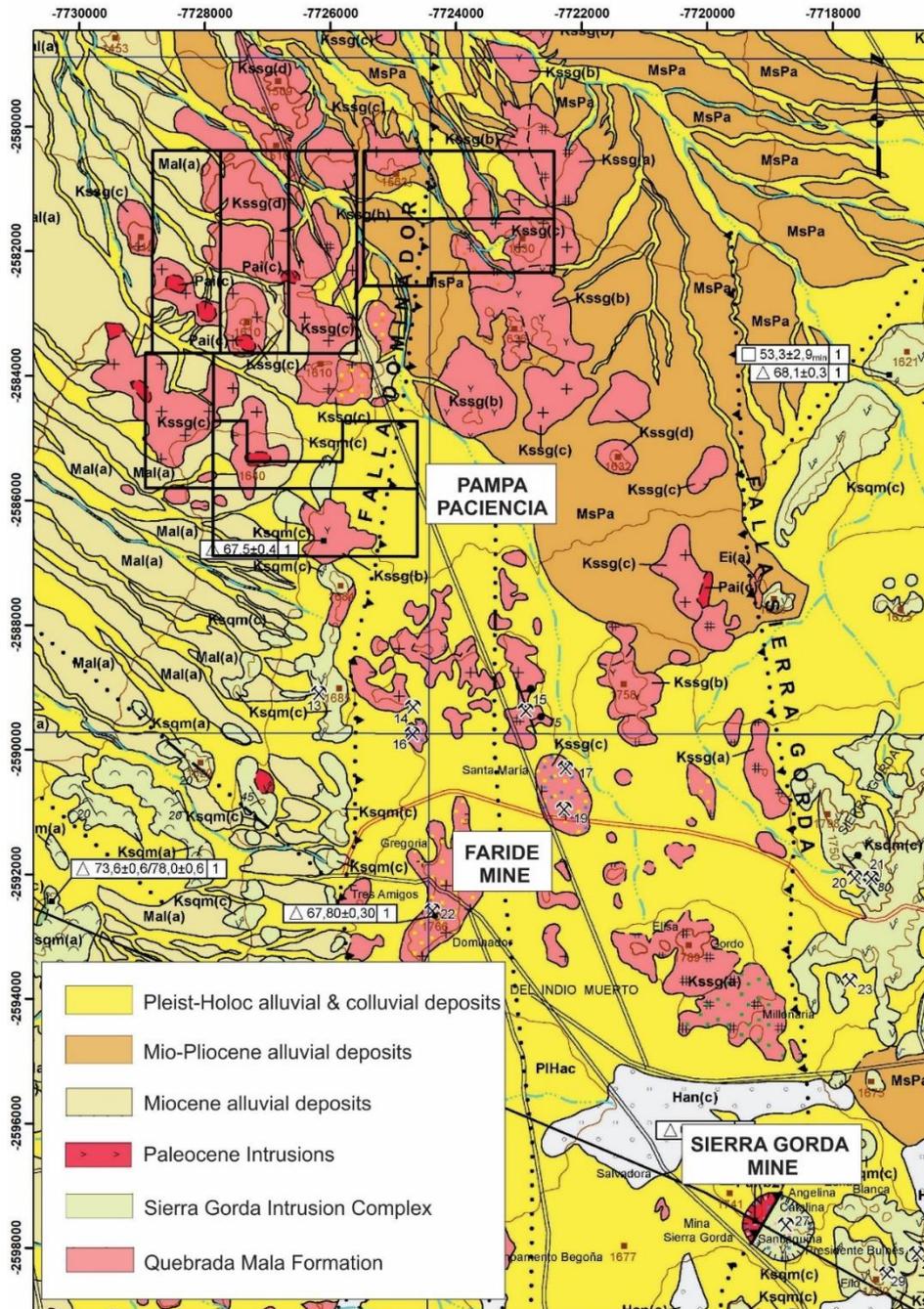


Figure 28. Regional Geological Survey map of the Pampa Paciencia area.

2) A Paleocene (64-56 Ma) magmatic event represented by small intrusions affecting the Cretaceous units and in the same tectonic setting. The Paleocene intrusions are composed of basalts, andesites to monzonites in the Pampa Paciencia area, but they are granodiorites and dacites at Sierra Gorda. These two lithological units occur along a north-northwest regional trend and are related to the Dominador and Sierra Gorda N-S regional faults.

These units were mineralized in the Paleocene and partially covered by Miocene to Pliocene alluvial deposits and by Pleistocene to Holocene alluvial and colluvial deposits (Figure 28).

7.3. Mineralization

Pampa Paciencia is a low sulphidation epithermal (LSE) gold-silver project located 5 km north of the Faride LSE deposit (Figure 4, Figure 28). It may also have porphyry potential east of the Dominador fault, where Teck explored a tourmaline hydrothermal breccia.

Epithermal mineralisation is mainly observed as aligned trends of quartz float overlying caliche covered quartz veins anomalous in Au and Ag. Surface rock chip sample 187423 which is located close to trench TRP-15-002, graded 93.3 g/t Au and 301 g/t Ag. Subcrops of these veins cut across several low hills and continues out into the covered pampas suggesting some significant strike length potential.

The veins and veinlet swarms are more resistant to weathering and form the long axis of many of the low hills in the area. In trenches the covered vein zones are observed to be more resistant to weathering and form shallow ridges surrounded by deeper weathered rock and greater depth of caliche and overburden. This characteristic may assist identification of veins under shallow cover.

Quartz veins in the north zone show classic textures for low sulphidation epithermal quartz veins such as lattice replacement textures after carbonate, and multiple generations of colloform-crustiform banded chalcedony and quartz (see Figure 29). These textures are considered to be evidence for the boiling of the hydrothermal fluids, which is a key gold precipitation mechanism. Minor adularia, amethyst, sulphides and sulphosalts are also observed in the quartz veins and may reflect an intermediate erosion level.



Figure 29. Examples of typical LSE textures from PP15-003 (colloform-crustiform) & 007 (brecciated colloform).

Vein occurrences at the Central zone show notably different textures, dominated by chalcedonic silica and siliceous breccias indicating that the exposure level there may have been higher in the system. These veins have weak geochemical results, with a few anomalous gold values, but high Sb.

These veins were trenched and drilled by B2Gold, and the textures and Au and Ag values were consistent, showing maximum values of 19.9 g/t Au and 299.1 g/t Ag in sample 2262 (TRP15-003), and an average Ag:Au ratio of 71. Pathfinder elements include Sb, Pb and Mn, and best gold values are associated with Cu-oxides and “ginguro” banding.

The veins are subvertical to steeply dipping and form lenses – or “shoots” - that pinch and swell along strike and plunge, and vary from a few centimetres to a few metres in width. Along strike lenses appear to extend for tens to hundreds of metres, though more drilling and trenching is required to better characterize vein continuity.

Locally, such as in the central zone, swarms of several centimetric veinlets are observed over several metres width, and it is anticipated that they might coalesce down dip or along strike into metric scale veins, especially where the veinlets coincide with brecciation.

In outcrop and in trenches the intrusive wall rocks show weak to moderate silicification, argillization of feldspars, and chloritization of mafics within a few centimetres of the veins, especially where numerous veinlets coalesce. Localised bleaching and Fe-oxide staining is also observed where leaching of minor sulphides has occurred.

Where veinlets are seen cutting volcanic host rocks, they are often flanked by centimetric selvages of Fe-oxide, probably reflecting weathering of disseminated pyrite halos (see Figure 30). Sometimes these Fe-oxide stained fractures are seen with no quartz, but are expected to zone laterally or vertically into quartz veins and may be an important exploration guide.

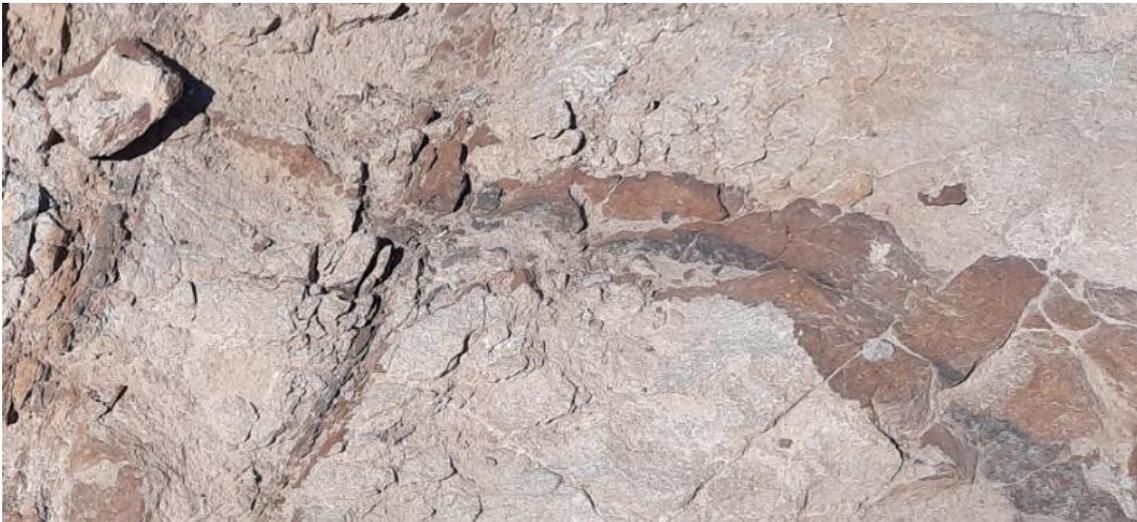


Figure 30. Fractures with Fe-Oxide selvages in volcanic rocks of Central Zone. Selvedge is about 5cm wide.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The deposit type observed at the Pampa Paciencia project is a low sulphidation epithermal (LSE) gold-silver quartz vein swarm, hosted in steeply dipping faults and potentially related to or zoning into an intermediate sulphidation epithermal system. This deposit may be related to porphyry or other intrusive activity along the N-S Paleocene Mineral belt in northern Chile. This intrusive-related setting may be present in the NE portion of the project.

Epithermal deposits are precious metals (Au-Ag) deposits, with occasional base metals (Zn, Pb, Cu), formed by shallow (<1 Km below the phreatic level) hydrothermal systems related to magmas that are emplaced up to 6 km deep (Figure 31). They are usually associated with subaerial volcanic rocks, and they are formed at low temperature (50-300°C) and pressure (50 to 200 bars) by variable proportions of meteoric and magmatic fluids. The intermediate and high sulphidation systems are transitional to porphyry deposits. Low sulphidation epithermal deposits occur in both extensional settings with no associated porphyry system (e.g. Deseado Massif Argentina, Schalamuk et al 1997) and in compressional settings with possible affinities to intrusive centres.

In epithermal deposits, hydrothermal fluids generate convective cells and ascend through fractures, discharging the transported metals and producing geothermal systems at surface.

The fluids transport metals as complex ions, in particular as bisulphide and chloride complexes. During the ascent, the metal bearing complexes become unstable and precipitate metals together with silica, carbonates and other gangue minerals in the fractures, forming veins or mineralized lenses, or precipitating as disseminations in permeable or reactive lithologies.

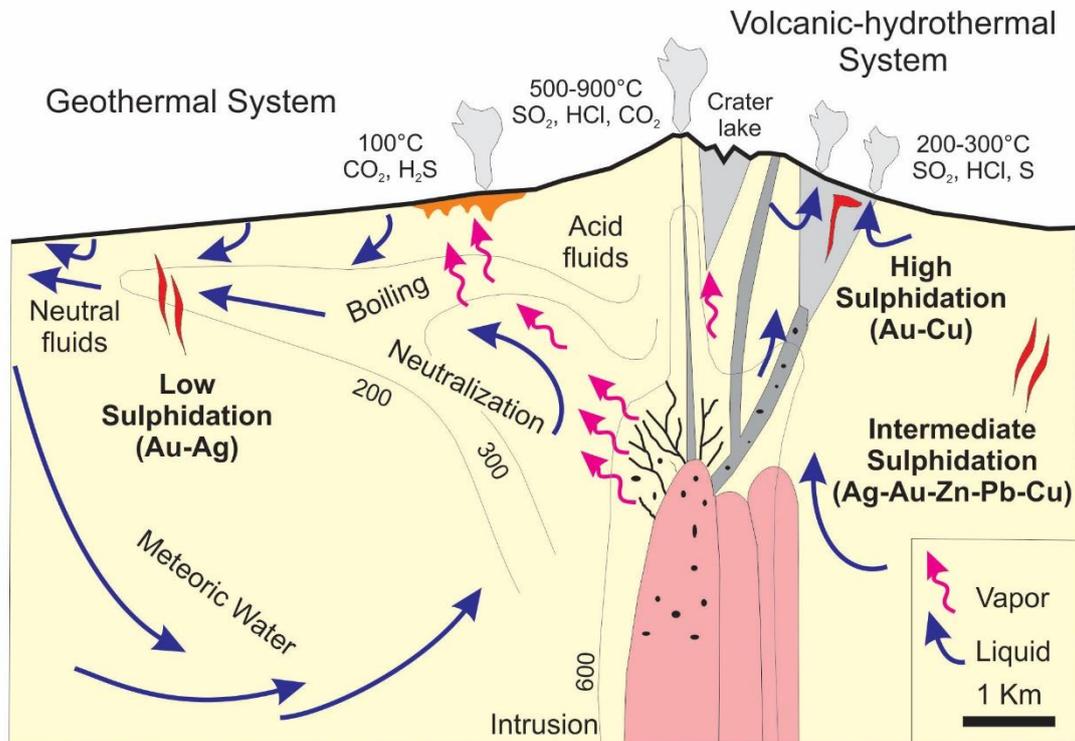


Figure 31. Schematic diagram showing setting of epithermal precious metals deposits (after Hedenquist et al 2000).

Epithermal fluids have two compositions, and these influence the type of deposit that forms:

- 1) Low sulphidation fluids: reduced and almost neutral pH fluids. Sulphur is S^{2-} as H_2S .
- 2) High sulphidation fluids: oxidized and acidic fluids. Sulfur is S^{+4} as SO_2 .

Various classification schemes have been used for epithermal deposits, but three types are generally recognized. High sulphidation deposits are formed from acidic, dominantly magmatic fluids and have associated alunite, kaolinite, pyrophyllite and residual (vuggy) quartz. Intermediate sulphidation deposits are associated with quartz-calcite with minor chalcedony and adularia, manganese carbonate fluorite, gypsum/anhydrite. Low sulphidation deposits are associated with near neutral, primarily meteoric fluids and have associated quartz-adularia (\pm illite-calcite) assemblages (Hedenquist et al 2000).

8.1. Comments on Section 8

Based on the Author's experience and observations in the field and of drill core, and after confirmation by Dr. Guido (*pers comms* 2021), the low sulphidation epithermal deposit model is recommended for use at Pampa Paciencia. Exploration should draw heavily on literature and case histories from similar deposits in the Paleocene belt of Chile (e.g. Faride, Camus and Skewes 1991; El Peñon, Warren et al 2004; 2008) and the Deseado Massif of Argentina (e.g. Cerro Vanguardia, Schalamuk et al 1997).

Of particular importance is that precious metal grades can change suddenly, going from weakly anomalous above and below the zone of metal precipitation, to extremely high-grade within the zone of precipitation. For example, the ore zone at the Faride mine was limited to a vertical interval some 50 m thick (Figure 32. [Camus and Skewes 1991](#)). This means persistent drilling can be needed to make discoveries.

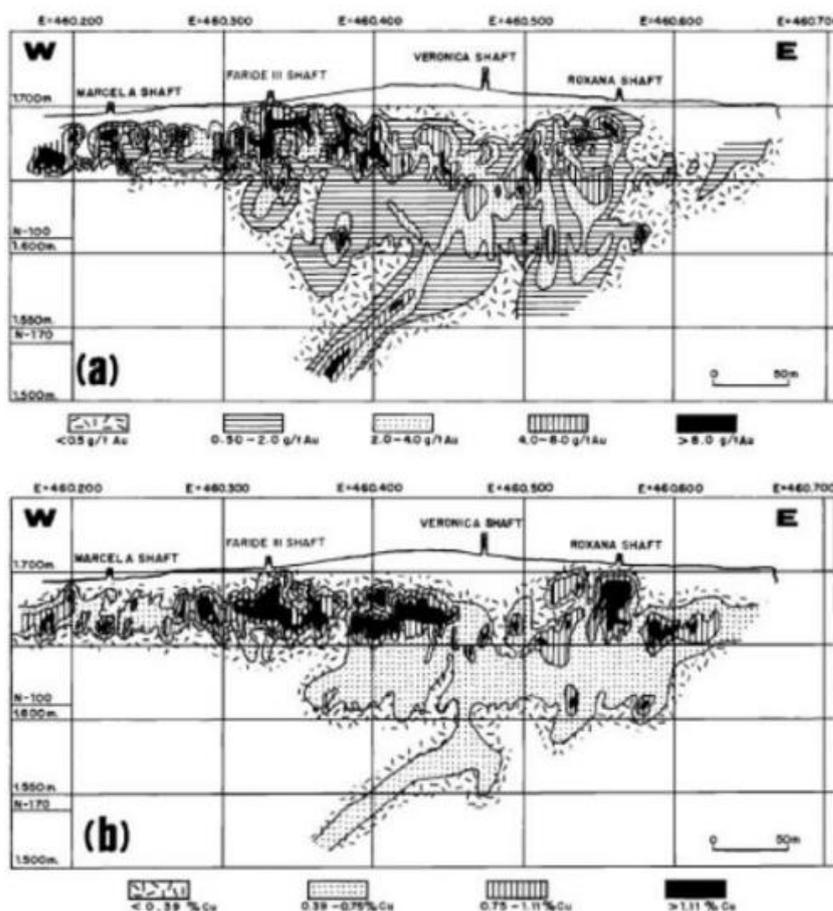


Figure 32. Long sections from Faride mine showing vertically restricted ore zone. Black and dark hachure are highest grades. ([Camus & Skewes 1991](#)).

The dimensions of and gradations to these high-grade “bonanza” zones depend on the complexity and type of precipitation event, but typically occurs over a couple of metres, to a dozen metres distance. Generally, more complex multiple-event systems have more complex transitions (and larger metal endowments).

The most common mechanisms involve sudden changes in pressure, temperature and composition of the hydrothermal fluid and include boiling, brecciation, throttling and flocculation, or fluid mixing and / or combinations of all of these. Such changes often coincide with dilatational zones along faults, across lithological contacts, or where the epithermal system approaches the paleo water-table and or surface.

Different hydrothermal events, reflected by different vein orientations, contrasting types and textures of ore and gangue minerals, overprinting textures, complexity and geochemistry, can have different controls and therefore different economic potential. For example, the NNW trending veins at Pampa Paciencia should not necessarily be expected to have the same controls, grade distribution or economic potential as the ENE trending veins. Indeed, the largest and most obvious vein sets are not always the highest grade (e.g. Cerro Moro, Argentina ([Guido et al 2001](#))).

Careful systematic mapping of the epithermal textures associated with the above mechanisms, (Dowling and Morrison 2018, Dong et al 1995) together with careful geochemical sampling and judicious diamond drilling, can give insights on the controls of mineralization and therefore provide vectors towards exploration targets. For example, if the Central Zone at Pampa Paciencia is dominated by chalcedonic silica typical of the upper parts of a LSE system, then drilling may be justified to test these veins for a high-grade boiling zone at depth.

9. EXPLORATION

Astra exploration activity at the effective date of this report consists of a geophysical survey done between 5 to 24 of July 2021. The survey was done by Quantec and consisted of 637.5 linear kilometres of detailed and regional ground magnetics and a test of gradient IP.

The ground magnetics was done in Pampa Paciencia and Impaciencia properties with N-S lines filling the gaps of previous surveys to get more detailed information. 100 meters spaced measurements covered the whole property, lines every 50 meters covered Pampa Paciencia and the outcropping portion of the Impaciencia property, and two detailed ground mag surveys (lines spaced 25 meters) were completed in the North Zone and Central & South Zones target areas (Figure 33).

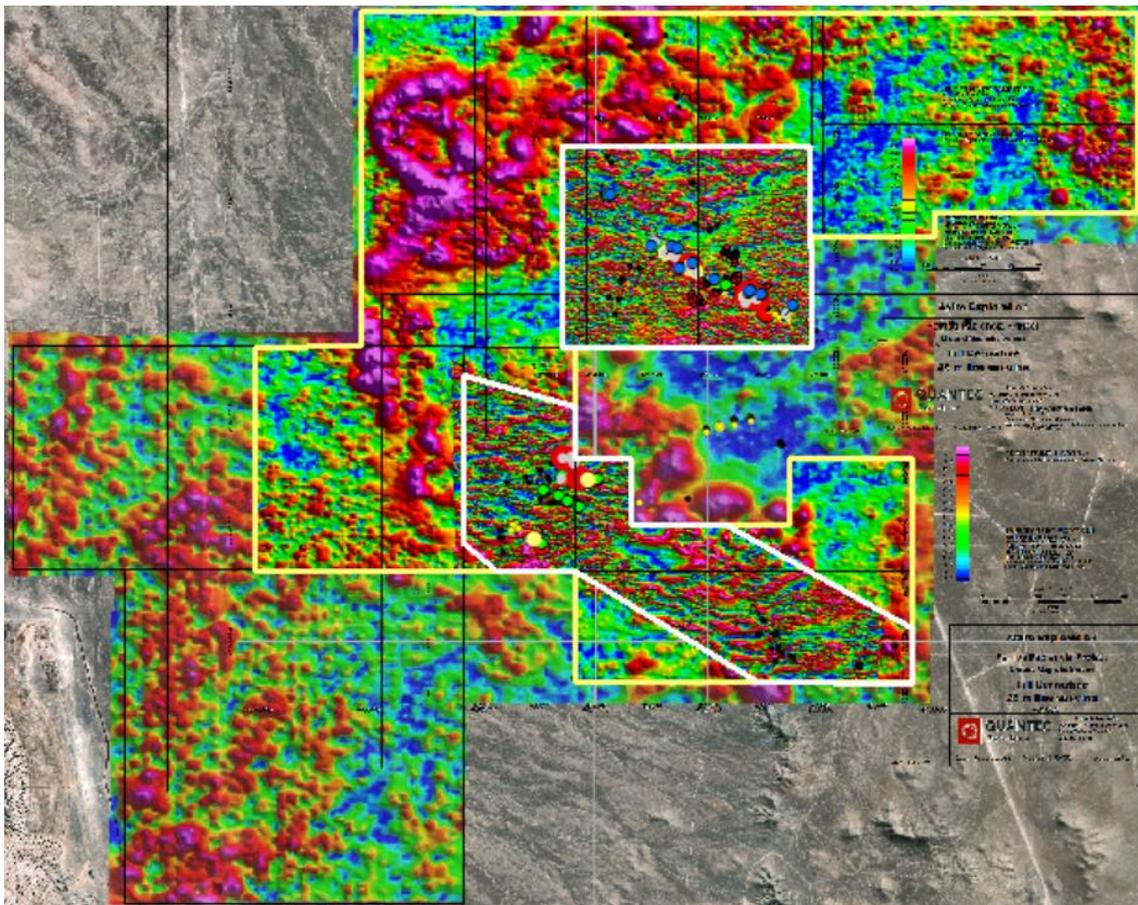


Figure 33. Ground magnetic survey areas. Regional 100 m line spaced Analytical Signal map on the whole property with indication of the 50m spaced lines survey area (Analytical Signal at yellow borders) and 25 m detail survey (Tilt Derivative with white borders) in the North and Central-South Zones.

Ground magnetics was completed with GEM GSM-19W magnetometer, with Overhauser Effect sensor type. Configuration was Total Magnetic Intensity Profiling with 1 Hz measurement interval. The measured parameters are Total Magnetic Intensity, in nano Tesla (nT) with diurnal correction. The complete MAG data set is archived in Geosoft® Oasis Montaj™ (.GDB) format database files, and (.XYZ) format ASCII files. Raw instrument data files are also archive in as ASCII format files by date and mobile number. The MAG data are presented as plan maps at 1:20,000 (for 50 and 100 m line spacings) and 1:15,000 (for 25 m line spacing) scales, in Geosoft® (.MAP), Portable Network Graphics (.PNG), GeoTiff (.TIFF), and PDF (.PDF) formats. The following products were included: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI): Microlevelling with FFT Decorrugation applied, Differential Reduction to Pole (DRTP upward continued), Vertical Derivative (calculated from DRTP upward continued), Tilt Derivative (calculated from DRTP upward continued), Analytic Signal (calculated from upward continued TMI). A gradient array IP test was performed at the North and Central Zone target areas, but measurements were not possible due to the thick layer of caliche present in the area.

10. DRILLING

There has been no drilling by Astra as of the effective date of this report. The drilling history prior to Astra is summarized in Section 6.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, SECURITY AND QA/QC

Since Astra's acquisition of the Pampa Paciencia concessions from Arena Minerals, there has not been any exploration or sampling undertaken on the property. Therefore, this section concerns the historic sampling over the concessions by previous operators as documented in Section 6.

No original supporting records were available to the Author regarding historical sample dispatch, preparation, security, or QA/QC by previous operators. The only partial information on sampling and analytical methods, is contained in [Maus \(2015\)](#), a summary report prepared by B2Gold, and observations made by the Author.

Therefore, the veracity of the quantity of assays submitted, their preparation, security, quality assurance/quality control, and the assay results themselves cannot be independently verified.

Based on a review of the results, observations made during the current site visit, and the Author's own check sampling, and considering the seniority of B2Gold and Teck in the global mineral exploration industry, the Author considers the historical project data contained and cited in this report is sufficiently trustworthy for the limited purpose of this report, that being to confirm the potential for epithermal Au mineralization at the Pampa Paciencia project, to make recommendations as to whether or not further exploration is justified, and what form such exploration might take. Data verification by the Author is described in Section 12.

However, unless original supporting records for the historical samples can be found and/or the assay results can be independently verified (e.g., by re-assay of a selection of pulps, twinning of selected holes) the historical assay information probably cannot be used in the calculation of future resource estimates higher than the inferred category. Guidance should be sought from a Qualified Person in mineral resource estimation according to CIM standards.

11.1. Trench Samples

B2Gold completed 22 trenches at Pampa Paciencia. Sampling was done using a portable masonry saw by cutting a 7-10 cm wide channel into the exposed bedrock and chiseling out the rock chips (see Figure 16). There are no markers or tags visible in the field and it was not possible to precisely locate sample locations. B2Gold plotted trench results as pseudo-drill holes, and some trenches have a marker post at one end. It is assumed – but cannot be verified – that the

marker posts represent the “collar” and distances along the trench are measured from the marker using a tape measure. Trenches cut by Teck were not visited.

11.2. Drill hole samples

B2Gold drilled 11 diamond core holes. Teck drilled 8 reverse circulation holes. The Author reviewed the diamond drill core during the site visit, but not the reverse circulation samples.

Drill core is stored in waxed cardboard boxes and suitably stacked on palettes in a locked warehouse at SQM’s Maria Elena Nitrate processing facilities (Figure 34. Pampa Paciencia core boxes, sample cards, and sample storage at the SQM warehouse.

In general boxes are reasonably labelled with indelible marker pen. Distances down hole were recorded on wooden drillers blocks, though these are often shifted after core was cut, and during movement of the boxes. Pulps are stored in original Kraft bags, in labelled boxes, in the same warehouse.



Figure 34. Pampa Paciencia core boxes, sample cards, and sample storage at the SQM warehouse.

Samples are clearly marked with purpose made sample cards stapled to the inside of the boxes. In zones of veining and alteration samples were taken over variable intervals defined by geological contacts. In zones with no veining or alteration the rock was core was not sampled. The Author cross-checked a selection of samples between the core boxes and assay tables and found no material discrepancies.



Figure 35. Half core cut perpendicular to veins in PP15-006

Core was cut in half using a diamond bladed saw and ½ of the core was sampled. Segments of core have been cut perpendicular to vein dips to ensure both halves of the core are the same. There is no evidence that fragment selection was systematically biased. (Figure 35Plate 1).

In general, the quality of the drill core and the standard of sample cutting and sampling is typical of and acceptable for the type of deposit in question.

11.3. Sample Preparation

No sampling has been conducted by Astra since acquisition of the project. No written or documentary information was available to the Author regarding the sample preparation methods used by previous explorers.

11.4. Laboratories

According to Maus (2015), all B2Gold samples were shipped to Acme's (Bureau Veritas) lab in Copiapó and assayed for gold (FA430). The pulps were shipped to Vancouver for ICP analysis (MA270). No information was available regarding the laboratories used by Arena or Teck.

According to the Acme website (now Bureau Veritas) in 1994, Acme implemented a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. On November 13, 1996, Acme was registered under ISO 9001. In October 2011 the Vancouver laboratory (where B2Gold assays were done) received formal approval of its ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation from Standards Council of Canada (SCC). All laboratories and sample preparation facilities follow the same practices and procedures. As of Jan 2021 with the full alignment of the ISO 9001 and 17025 standards, Bureau Veritas has decided to maintain only ISO 17025 accreditation for its minerals facilities. See <http://acmelab.com/services/quality-control/> for details.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The author considers the data contained and cited in this report to be sufficiently accurate and representative for the limited purpose of this report, that being to confirm the potential for epithermal Au-Ag mineralization at the Pampa Paciencia project, to make recommendations as to whether further exploration is justified, and what form such exploration might take. This opinion is based on the Author's prior experience on similar deposits, his knowledge of the professionals and companies involved, and on the results of his site visit and check sampling.

To the best of his ability, the author has independently cross-checked a reasonable number of records and products included in this report, such as drill hole intercepts, sample numbers, collar coordinates, and azimuths, against the data provided by Astra and observed in the field.

However, the Author cautions that further quality assurance in the form of assay certificates, sample registers, and certified quality control samples combined with a statistically robust number of check samples and / or re-assaying of laboratory pulps will be required to show the data is sufficiently accurate and precise if it is to be used for any purpose other than mentioned above, in particular any resource calculations.

12.1. Site Visit and Check Sampling

The Author completed a current site visit to the Pampa Paciencia Project on April 23rd and 24th, 2021. The site visit was completed in the company of Mr. Juan Bernal, Astra's contract project geologist. On the 23rd the Author reviewed diamond drill core and sample storage facilities at the Maria Elena Nitrate plant, operated by SQM. On the 24th the Author visited the Property and reviewed geology in outcrops and trenches and confirmed drill hole locations.

Seven check samples were taken of drill core. A range of Au grades and mineralisation styles were selected spaced throughout the length of holes PP15-001, 003, 006 and 007. Drill core check samples comprised full 1/2 core that was personally sampled, bagged and tagged by the Author and then delivered in person to the ALS sample preparation laboratory in Santiago (Figure 40). The check samples correlate directly with known B2Gold samples so they can be compared directly to B2Gold results (see Figure 36. Before and after photos of the Author's check duplicate sample 3687 PP15-007.



Figure 36. Before and after photos of the Author's check duplicate sample 3687 PP15-007.

Number	Metres	Metres	B2Gold	DRH	B2Gold	B2Gold	B2Gold	Weight	DRH	DRH	DRH
Drillhole	From	To	Sample	Sample	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
PP15-001	86,00	86,60	3543	282415	2,76	102,4	671,6	2,29	1,305	87,2	723
PP15-001	96,35	97,40	3559	282416	0,042	2,4	108,8	3,29	0,064	2,9	103
PP15-003	116,50	117,40	3877	282414	0,425	23,6	137,4	3,03	0,552	16,2	128
PP15-006	76,20	76,80	3595	282410	3,181	31,6	136,6	1,38	0,782	26,1	225
PP15-006	82,40	83,10	3604	282411	0,319	6,5	166,7	2,37	0,468	10,6	134
PP15-006	90,50	91,35	3617	282412	0,954	21,6	675,3	1,99	0,832	14,4	566
PP15-007	87,35	88,55	3687	282413	0,033	4,1	118,8	4,08	0,061	4,6	130

Figure 37. Comparison of B2Gold vs Authors (DRH) samples. Latin American notation so commas = decimal point.

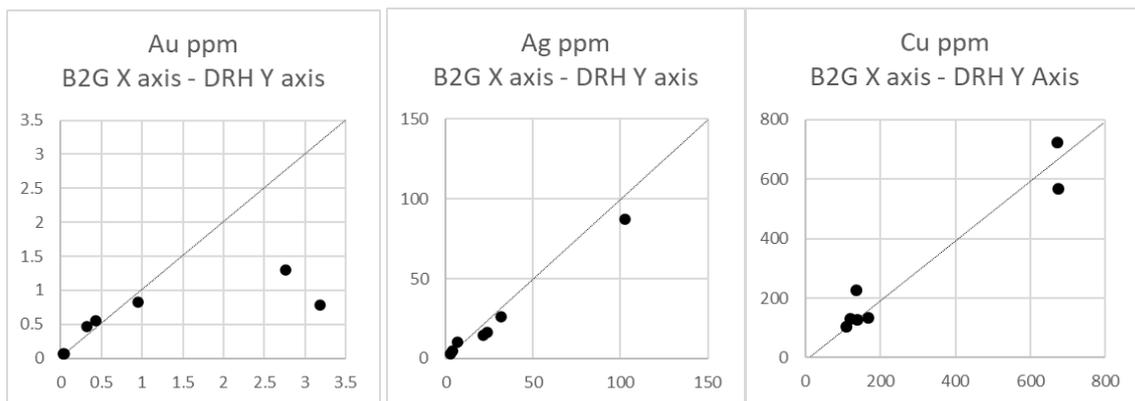


Figure 38. Graphs of B2Gold assays vs Author's (DRH) assay results.

Results are shown in Figure 37. Comparison of B2Gold vs Authors (DRH) samples. Latin American notation so commas = decimal point.

and Figure 38. Duplicate samples taken by the Author (DRH) gave generally lower assay results than the original B2Gold samples. This is true for both Au and Ag and is especially pronounced for higher grade Au samples. Although significant variations of this magnitude are not uncommon in low sulphidation epithermal deposits due to the presence of “nuggety” gold, the consistently skewed results suggests that either the B2Gold samples could be biased high, or the Author's samples might be biased low. This could be due to different digestion methods, different analytical methods, different laboratory procedures or real geological variability. Because entire half drill core was sampled, it is unlikely to be due to sampling differences. Cu values in ppm do not show the same bias. Au and Ag were analysed using Fire Assay. Cu was analysed using ICP. This suggests that the discrepancy is due to differences in Fire Assay methods. Further investigation is recommended.

Five channel chip samples were taken of outcrop (Figure 39. Photo of the Author's indicative hammer & chisel sampling of original saw-cut B2Gold trench samples.). They were taken and delivered to the ALS sample preparation laboratory under the direct supervision of the Author.

Because the original trench sample locations are not marked in the field, and because the samples were taken using a hammer and chisel instead of a masonry saw, it was not possible to produce true duplicate samples and the values are simply confirmations that anomalous Au and Ag values occur in the trenches. Results are shown in *Figure 40. Table of indicative Author check channel chip samples of B2Gold trenches.*



Figure 39. Photo of the Author’s indicative hammer & chisel sampling of original saw-cut B2Gold trench samples.

Number	Coordinates		DRH	Weight	DRH	DRH	
Locality	Easting	Northing	Sample	kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Notes
LOC 150	458448	7486042	282417	4,43	0,021	3,5	3mt channel chip
LOC 154	457841	7486340	282418	2,5	10.8	216	rock chip along edge of B2G channel
LOC 156	457720	7486425	282419	3,78	0,066	4,1	1mt channel after C1702286 by unknown Co.
LOC 161	456930	7484435	282420	2,72	0,333	13,4	1mt channel chip
LOC 162	456854	7484449	282421	2,95	0,027	6,4	2mt channel chip, Trench 8

Figure 40. Table of indicative Author check channel chip samples of B2Gold trenches.



Figure 401. Photo of examples of the Author’s check samples and personal delivery to the ALS laboratory in Santiago.



Figure 412. Photographs of two B2Gold drill collars.

Hole Number	B2G X Easting	B2G Y Northing	Az	Dip	HOPPER X Easting	HOPPER Y Northing	Az	Dip	Delta X Metres	Delta Y Metres
PP15-002	457748.475	7486338.208	30	-70	457752	7486336	40	70	-3.525	2.208
PP15-001	457865.275	7486395.066	219	-50	457869	7486391	220	80	-3.725	4.066
PP15-005	458364.295	7486124.899	205	-50	458369	7486119			-4.705	5.899
PP15-006	458369.287	7486136.171	205	-65	458374	7486131			-4.713	5.171
PP15-007	458464.881	7486098.502	205	-60	458469	7486094	200	62	-4.119	4.502

Figure 423. Table with original B2Gold versus the Authors (DRH) drill hole coordinates.

Drill hole coordinates obtained by the Author show a close correlation with the reported B2Gold collar coordinates, with variations of no more than a few metres in Easting and Northing. Azimuths and inclinations are also in general agreement considering that casings may not be perfectly aligned. These are within the error limits of standard handheld GPS and acceptable for the stage of the Project and the purpose of this report.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There have been no mineral processing studies or metallurgical test work conducted at the Property by any operators.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No resource estimates have been calculated or reported for the Property by any operators.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Pampa Paciencia claims (Figure 434. *Adjacent properties to Pampa Paciencia.*) are surrounded by ground under concession by KGHM, Minera Spence (BHP) and SQM. The project is in the vicinity of 3 mines: Faride Au-Ag mine (now closed, 9 Km SSE), Sierra Gorda (active, 15 Km SSE) and Spence Cu mines (active, 17 Km ESE).

KGHM is a Polish Mining company (Polska Miedz SA) and operates the Sierra Gorda Cu-Mo mine under a 55%/45% agreement with Sumitomo. The Spence porphyry copper deposit was discovered under alluvium (and a major highway) by Rio Algom and is now operated by Minera Spence, a subsidiary of BHP. SQM was the owner of the Pampa Paciencia claims and several other claims in the area.

Faride operated a small mill to exploit a series of Au-Ag being epithermal quartz veins. Faride ran into financial problems and the mine and claims were under bankruptcy administration until

recently when KGHM assumed control. The veins are oxidized and the hypogene mineralization below 200 m comprises specularite, chalcopryrite, galena, sphalerite and copper-silver sulphosalts, while gangue minerals include quartz, barite, rhodochrosite and siderite with quartz-sericite envelopes around the veins (Cabello, 2021).

From 1980 to 1990 Faride veins were mined by small miners with a production of about 70,000 metric tons with average grade of 4.4 ppm Au and 224 ppm Ag (around 17,000 ounces gold equivalent). In 1991, a 1.6 million tonnes resource with 2.625 ppm Au and 178 ppm Ag (about 266,820 ounces gold equivalent) was defined (Camus and Skewes, 1991; Sillitoe, 1991). The Ag/Au ratio at the Faride veins has an average of 59 (Figure 445. Table of historical production from the Faride Mine.

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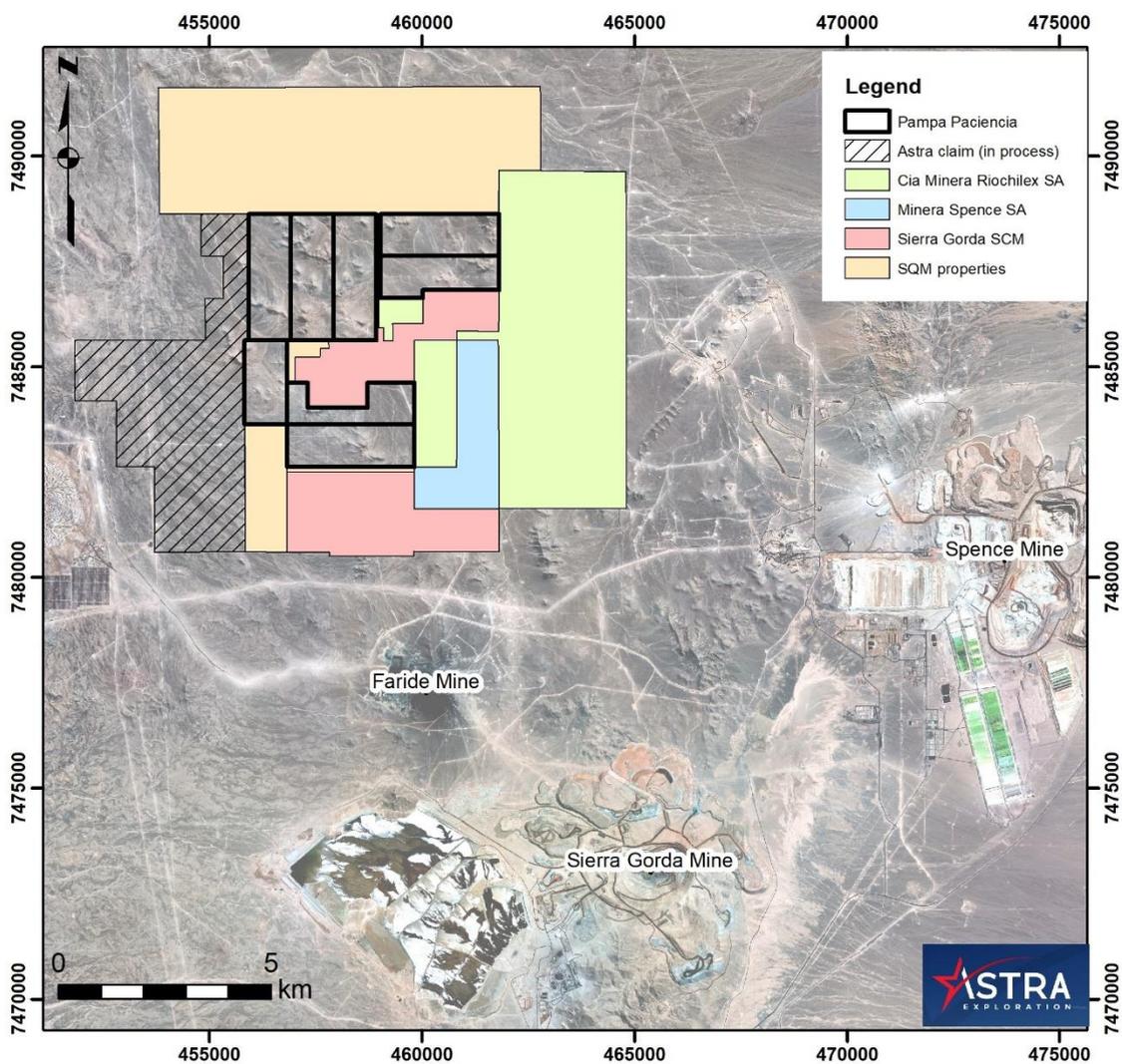


Figure 434. Adjacent properties to Pampa Paciencia.

	Metric tons	Au_gr/ton	Ag_gr/ton	Au_gr	Au_oz	Ag_gr	Ag_oz	Aueq_oz	Ag/Au ratio
1980-1990	70,000	4.40	224.00	308,000	9,935	15,680,000	505,806	17,161	50.91
1991	1,600,000	2.63	178.13	4,200,000	135,484	285,000,000	9,193,548	266,820	67.86

Figure 445. Table of historical production from the Faride Mine.

The Sierra Gorda mine is a Paleocene-Eocene Cu-Mo porphyry-type deposit. With targeted annual production of 220 k tonnes of Cu and 55 k tonnes of Mo, Sierra Gorda is the largest open-pit project of the major Polish metal mining company KGHM. Mineralization is disseminated in stockwork vein-hosted hypogene sulphides, with less than 0.5% Cu, up to 0.02% Mo, and some Au. Ore occurs in stockworks and hydrothermal breccia bodies related to an intermediate calc-alkaline intrusion of monzodiorite composition. Three main centers of mineralization are associated with the intrusive body and genetically connected with spatially widespread porphyry style alteration (Bieñko, 2017).

The Spence mine is a Paleocene (57 Ma) porphyry Cu-Mo deposit hosted in a quartz monzonite to granodiorite rocks. At least three distinct intrusive and hydrothermal events occurred along a NE-SW trending normal fault system. The deposit is completely covered by gravels and shows a characteristic supergene enrichment (44 to 29 Ma). Mineral Resources reported for Spence in 2002 were 497 Mt of 1.14 % Cu in secondary sulphides and 188 Mt of 0.54 % Cu in primary sulphides (Tapia, 2003).

The above information was obtained from Public Domain sources and the Author is unable to independently verify the accuracy of the data. The information regarding adjacent properties is provided solely as geological context for the Pampa Paciencia Project area. The Author cautions that the existence of nearby mineralisation in no way implies that similar styles or volumes of mineralisation will, or will not be found on the Project.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

As of the effective date the Author is unaware of any other data or information that is required to be stated in order that this report not be misleading.

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Paleocene Mineral Belt (Figure 27) has been heavily explored for large scale porphyry deposits, however exploration for epithermal deposits has been much less intense. The lower level of exploration, comparatively small footprint of epithermal deposits, and the cover, combine to provide an opportunity for discovery of new low sulphidation epithermal deposits.

Pampa Paciencia exploration work by previous operators, which included geological mapping, rock chip and float sampling, ground geophysics, 2,629.75 m of trenching and 3,209.3 m of drilling, resulted in the discovery of a low sulphidation epithermal vein system with Au and Ag-rich lenses. Also there may be potential for porphyry style mineralization in the NE area of the Pampa Paciencia property.

The Pampa Paciencia project comprise two domains separated by the Dominador Fault (Falla Dominador on maps below) a major NNE structure located at the eastern border of the property. This west-verging thrust fault exposes interpreted deeper rocks to the east and shallower levels to the west (Figure 45). This figure shows a comparison between the Sierra Gorda geological map (Duhart et al., 2018) and the B2Gold Pampa Paciencia mapping, showing a difference in the NW quadrant of the property, where rhyolitic tuff was mapped as quartz feldspar intrusion by Duhart et al 2018, incorrectly suggesting a larger proportion of Paleocene intrusions at Pampa Paciencia.

In the more deeply exposed levels east of the fault the only mapped unit at Pampa Paciencia is the Cretaceous Sierra Gorda Intrusion Complex. This igneous unit has a tourmaline breccia which may be indicative of the upper levels of a batholith. In the less eroded domain west of the Dominador Fault, there is combination of Cretaceous igneous rocks with Paleocene andesitic intrusions and volcanoclastic rocks. This interpreted shallower domain contains the quartz veins. They were mapped as float, silica clasts and silica caps affecting the Cretaceous rocks (confirmed

by drilling), but their relationship to the Paleocene volcanics is unclear. The relative age of the mineralization must be clarified to see if certain members of the Paleocene unit could be post-mineral or are host-rock to the veins, as this will affect exploration potential and strategy (Guido 2021, pers. comm.). Limited observations by the Author in the Central Zone suggest the veins post date the Paleocene volcanics. However, they might only be expressed as narrow cracks and Fe-oxide stained fractures, and these might widen at depth.

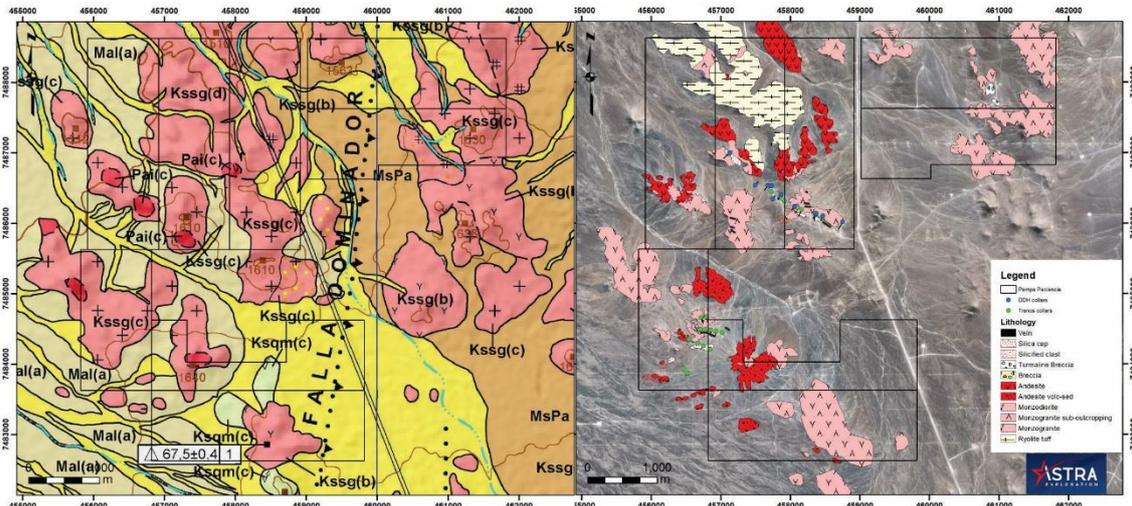


Figure 456. Geological maps of the Pampa Paciencia area.

In the north zone, the drilled veins are hosted in fault systems developed in the Cretaceous monzonite from the Sierra Gorda Intrusion Complex and are composed of massive to colloform-crustiform banded quartz infill veins, hydrothermal breccias and veinlet networks. Au and Ag mineralization is related to these quartz veins and to later tectonic breccias with limonitic matrix that locally overprint the veins. There is a clear relationship of high precious metal grades with banded silica, adularia and Cu and Mn oxide minerals suggesting a relationship with primary sulphides and Mn carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite.

As was commented in Section 10 there are two shoots defined by drill holes, and they have different Ag/Au ratios. Guido pers comms 2021 provides the following interpretation;

“Shoot 1 is more continuous (about 150 m length in 3 drill holes), and it is located on the western end of a NW striking vein (Figure 46). Mineralization is described in the logging as a mineralized fault (with bad recovery) in the hanging wall and then a brecciated quartz vein with argillic alteration in the faults and silicification in and around the veins.”

“Shoot 2 is located at the western end of WNW to E-W striking outcropping veins and is described in drill holes as quartz veins and related hydrothermal breccias with pervasive silicification and argillic alteration proximal to the veins. In this area trench TRP15-003 (5 m @ 7.73 ppm Au) clipped a shoot of unknown orientation, which was confirmed by the good intercept from drill hole PP15-007 (3.75 m @ 7.71 ppm Au), but the fact that the shoot was not cut in nearby trenches TRP15-002 and 004 and drill holes PP15-001, 002, and 003 would support the idea that the vein has a different orientation (Figure 46).”

B2Gold interpreted a single 1.3 km long NW structure, with a strike change around hole PP15-009. An alternative interpretation by Astra (Figure 46) shows two different striking structures with different styles of mineralisation, as observed in the two shoots drilled in the North zone.

The WNW structure is interpreted to have more extensional behavior and the NW structure is interpreted to be transtensional, with more breccia and faulting.

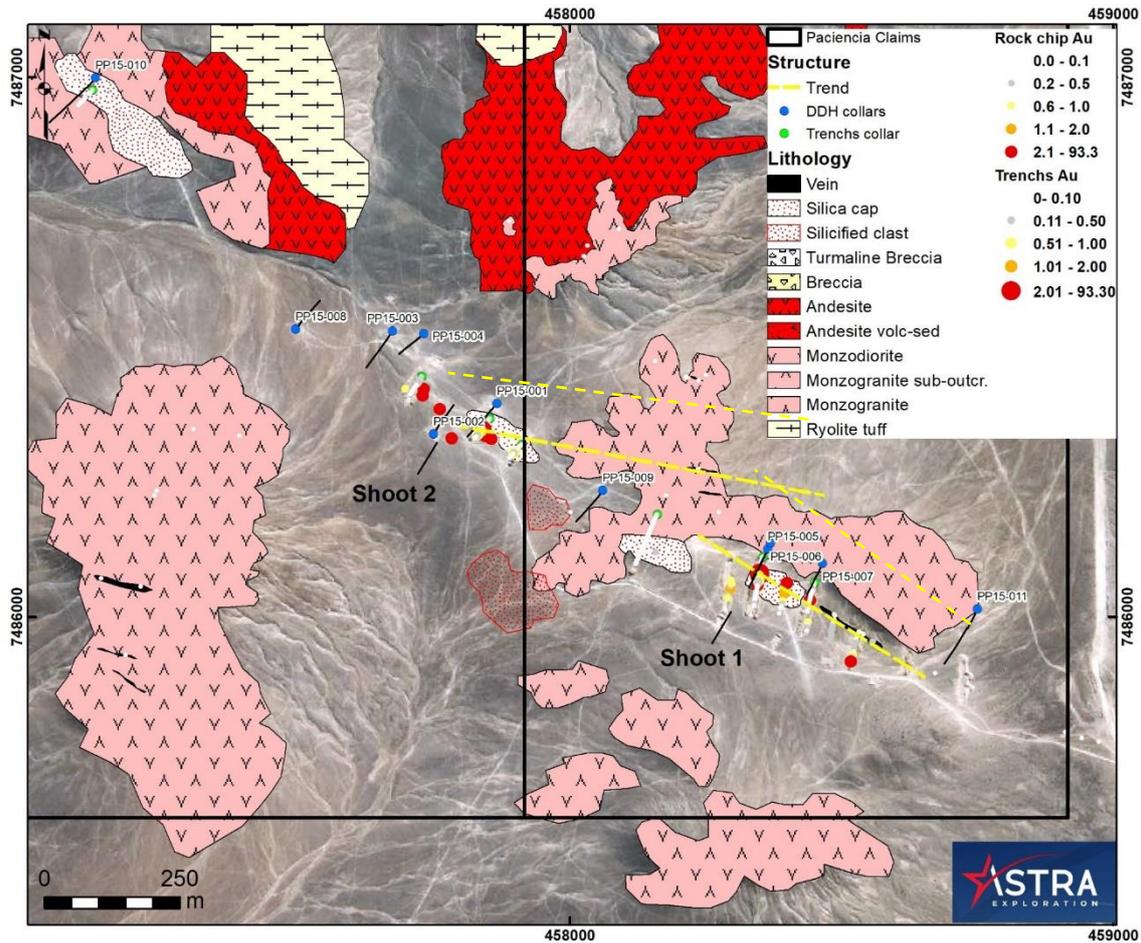


Figure 467. Geological map of the North Zone with B2Gold drill holes and veins as interpreted by Astra.

Importantly, the style, grade, and depth of mineralisation may be different in each vein set. Therefore, results from one set cannot be compared directly to those from another set, and all orientations must be mapped, sampled and drilled separately.

The Central Zone of the Property was not drilled, but B2 Gold observations mention a shallower level of exposure for these veins (chalcedonic veins with less mineralizing events and no evidence of boiling and erratic geochemical results with higher Sb). Surface geochemistry also favours the potential of this area, where structures have the potentially extensional E-W to WNW strike (Figure 47).

As mentioned previously, the Author noted that veinlets in this zone are narrower, and may be expressed as no more than Fe-oxide stained fractures that could widen at depth. Numerous veins exposed in the low hills at the Central Zone strike out into the alluvium covered pampa and could have significant strike length.

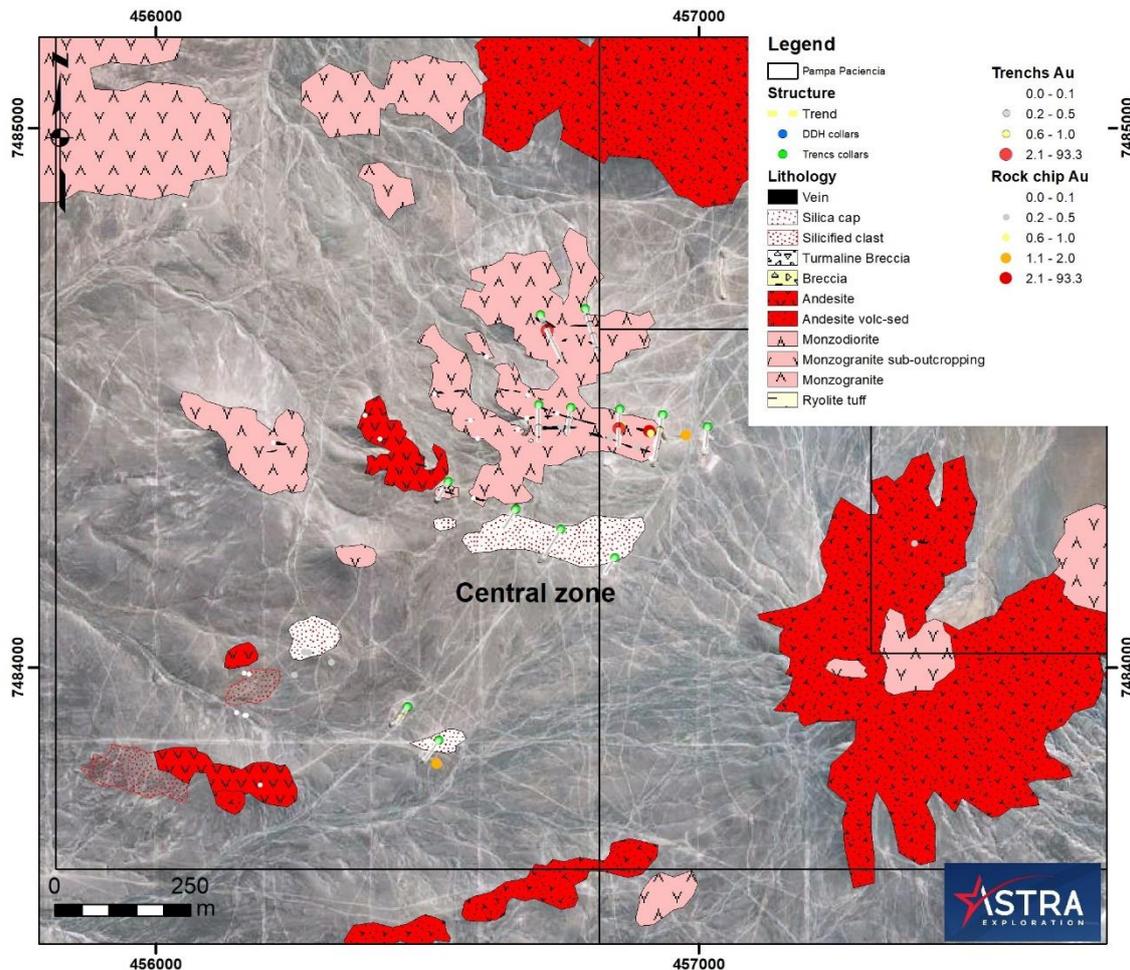


Figure 478. Geological map of the Central Zone.

Considering the Faride low sulphidation epithermal veins (Camus and Skewes, 1991; Cabello, 2021) as the closest and most appropriate deposit from which to extrapolate information, there are several analogies and differences worthy of mention (Guido pers. comm. 2021);

- Faride quartz veins have the same strike: E-W and NW (Figure 48 A).
- Faride veins are mineralized in different ore shoots, with 8 ore shoots having an average grade of 4.4 g/t Au and 224 g/t Ag.
- Faride ore shoots occur in both orientations (E-W and NW) with a strike length of about 200 to 400 m (Figure 48 B).
- Faride ore shoots have a limited vertical extension, between 50 and 100 m (Figure 48 C).
- There are similarities to Pampa Paciencia in the correlation of Au and Cu contents.
- Due to the Mn correlation with mineralization in Pampa Paciencia, it is possible that rhodochrosite and manganoan siderite, intermediate sulphidation minerals described in the gangue mineralogy at Faride by Cabello (2021), are present at depth.
- Faride veins reportedly have quartz-sericite envelopes and high base metals contents, so they are possibly deeper, or higher temperature, than Pampa Paciencia veins, implying that the best grade potential at Pampa Paciencia may occur at greater depths.
- A study of ore and gangue paragenesis by Camus and Skewes (1991) indicates that there are two separate mineralizing events at Faride; an early gold-rich phase and a later silver-rich phase with significant base metal and sulfosalt mineralization. This may explain the why shoots 1 and 2 are different in Pampa Paciencia and has exploration implications.

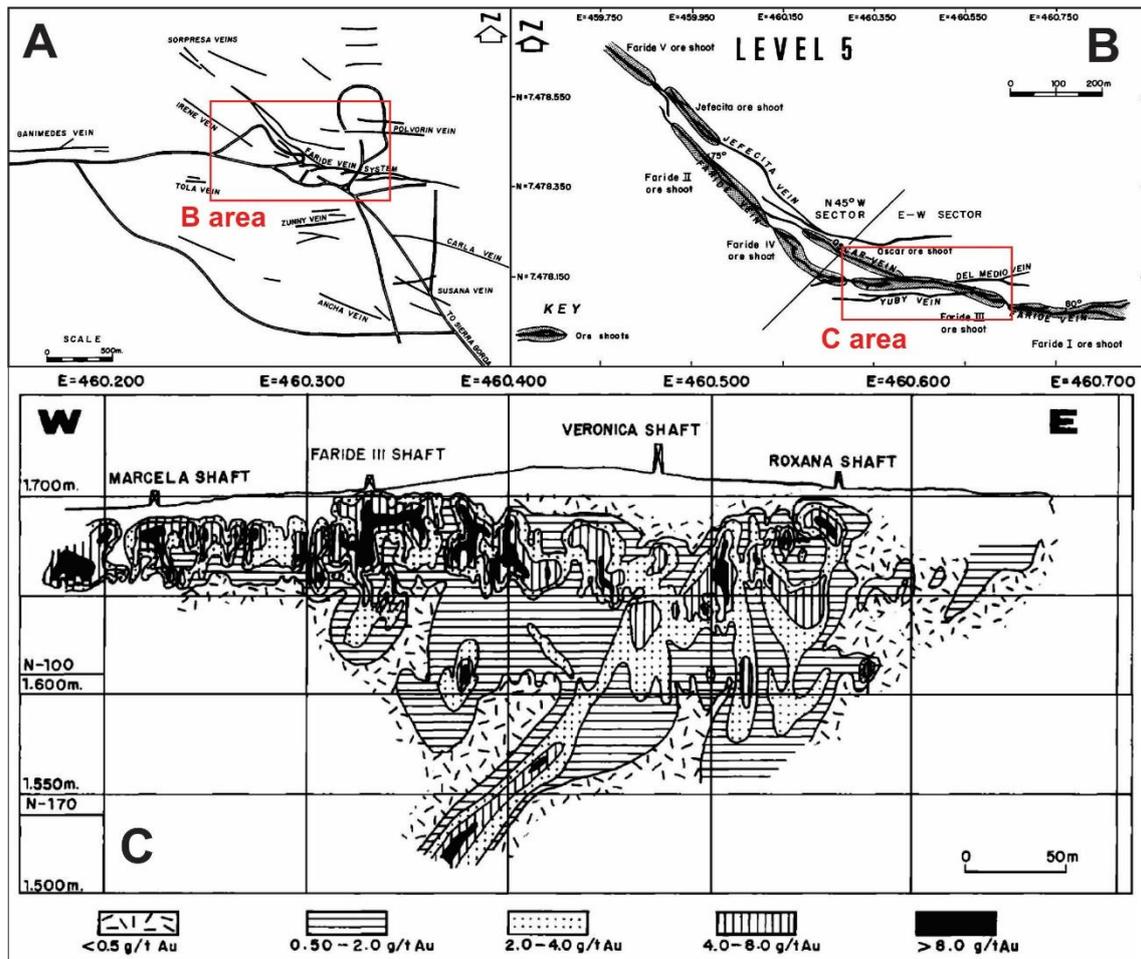


Figure 489. Plan and long-section views of the Faride Au-Ag deposit (Camus and Skewes 1991).

As described in Section 11, no original records were available to the Author for historical sample dispatch, preparation, security, or QA/QC by previous operators. Therefore, the quantity of samples submitted, their preparation, security, quality assurance/quality control, and the assay results cannot be independently verified. Furthermore, historical surface samples and drill collars were not consistently marked in the field so precise locations cannot always be independently verified.

If assay results were to be significantly lower than reported this could downgrade the prospectivity of the project. If sample locations were to be significantly different to those reported this could impact the planning and results of follow up work by Astra, for example not cutting a vein where expected in trenching or drilling. Either or both of these could result in an increase in exploration expenditure due to additional drilling and sampling, and/or a reduced return on investment due to the project being less prospective than originally envisaged. Such risks and uncertainties are typical of early-stage exploration projects.

Notwithstanding the above, and considering the Author's review of the results, personal field observations and check sampling reported in Section 12, and the seniority of previous operators, the Author considers the historical project data is probably trustworthy, indicates potential for epithermal Au mineralization at the Pampa Paciencia project, and justifies the exploration program proposed herein.

The proposed exploration program is specifically designed to verify the historical results and thereby reduce the risks and uncertainties described above, as well as testing for new areas of mineralisation, and extensions to known mineralisation.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Author has reviewed the work completed to date over the Pampa Paciencia claims and has independently checked a selection of data, drill core, trenches, and outcrops during a site inspection on the 23rd and 24th of April 2021.

The Author concludes that the data is adequate for the express purpose of this report, that being to confirm the presence and style of gold mineralisation at Pampa Paciencia, recommend if further work is warranted, and propose an exploration program appropriate to the style of mineral deposit and stage of the project.

The Paleocene Mineral Belt has been heavily explored for large scale porphyry deposits, however exploration for epithermal deposits has been much less intense. The lower level of exploration, small footprint of epithermal deposits, and the extensive shallow cover, combine to provide an opportunity for the discovery of new low sulphidation epithermal deposits.

Pampa Paciencia exploration work by three previous operators, which includes geological mapping, rock chip and float sampling, ground geophysics, 2,629.75 m of trenching and 3,209.3 m of drilling in 19 drill holes, resulted in the discovery of a low sulphidation epithermal vein system with Au and Ag-rich shoots.

Trenching and drilling of the epithermal veins by previous explorers suggests the North Zone may have an intermediate level of erosion and the Central Zone a shallower level of erosion. None of the zones has been conclusively tested and potential exists for further vein-hosted Au-Ag mineralization at depth or along strike under post-mineral volcanic rocks or gravel cover.

Similar vein-hosted low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization is observed in the now abandoned Faride deposit 5km to the south, and at the El Peñon and Amancaya mines some 200 Km south along the same belt. In all cases aggressive systematic drilling beneath subcrop and shallow cover resulted in the discovery of new resources.

The Author is in agreement with Astra management that an aggressive one-year exploration program is warranted to explore for additional low-sulphidation style epithermal mineralization at Pampa Paciencia, and has reviewed and endorsed the following recommendations;

- Review of veins elsewhere in the district e.g. Faride. This will provide important insights about controls on mineralization, prospective erosion levels and exploration potential.
- Detailed mapping and sampling of outcrop, subcrop, and float at scales of 1:5,000 and 1:2,500, including systematic characterization of quartz textures, alteration and structure.
- Relogging of historical drill core using the same systematic criteria as the mapping.
- Trenching and channel sampling of new veins or extensions using a masonry saw.
- Up to 3,000 mts of reverse circulation and diamond drilling to test new targets, extend known targets along strike, and test lateral or depth extensions of known intercepts by judicious use of fans or fences of drill holes.

The following complementary studies are also recommended;

- An environmental management plan to support the presentation of a Carta de Pertinencia.

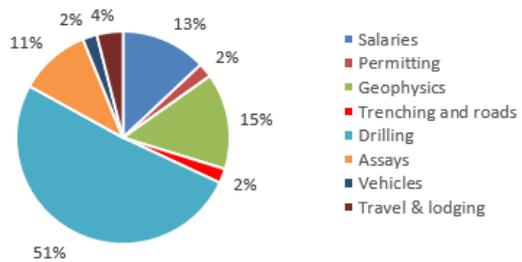
- Mapping should be complemented by a paragenetic study by an experienced specialist, including thin and polished section microscopy, to identify the exact mineralogical association of gold and silver mineralization and its relationship with one or more specific paragenetic events. This might permit more focused exploration and better interpretation.
- Systematic use of pXRF and SWIR on core and cuttings may assist with vectoring.
- Some of the historical trenches expose veins beneath a thick in-situ weathering profile. A couple of these examples should be used for a careful geochemical orientation study to see if veins have a geochemical expression in soils, in what medium, and at what depth.
- If the above study is encouraging, a systematic soil survey could be useful.
- Additional guidance should be sought from geophysical specialists with experience in the area before choosing the final geophysical methods and survey parameters.
- The NE sector of the property, where Teck conducted exploration for a porphyry Cu-Mo system, should be reviewed by Astra geologists to evaluate the area’s potential for additional porphyry or other styles of mineralisation.

With the assistance of Astra management, the Author has prepared a budget estimate as shown in Figure 50. Pampa Paciencia budget estimate and timeline below. The Author considers this to be an appropriate estimate for such a program. Subject to unforeseen permitting or technical delays (including those outlined in Section 4.8), the Author suggests this program could be completed in 4 to 6 months.

Pampa Paciencia Budget Estimate

Salaries	\$	106,500
Permitting	\$	18,000
Geophysics	\$	120,348
Trenching and roads	\$	18,000
Drilling	\$	420,000
Assays	\$	88,893
Vehicles	\$	17,850
Travel & lodging	\$	32,500

Total cost (including 19% VAT) **\$ 822,091**
 Budget estimate including 20% contingency \$ 986,509



Exploration activity	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Environmental management plan				
Geophysics (ground mag + IP)				
Mapping and sampling				
Trenching and sampling				
RC and diamond drilling				
Interpretation and rehabilitation				

Figure 50. Pampa Paciencia budget estimate and timeline. Budget includes ~60K of completed mag survey.

Based on the information available at the time of writing, the Author is not aware of any reason why exploration could not proceed on the Property.

As of the date of this report, to the best of the Author’s knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

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