

TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

CALEDONIA SILVER/COPPER PROJECT Port Hardy – Coal Harbour Area

**Nanaimo Mining Division
Latitude 50°38'39"N/Longitude 127°36'17"W
NTS 92L/12E (92L.062)
Permit: MX-8-75 Mine 0800429**

**Prepared for
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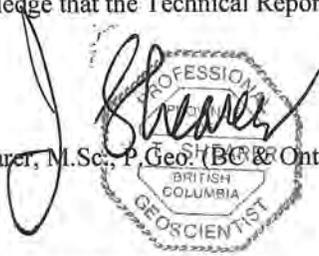
October 30, 2021

Consent of Qualified person:

To: Securities Regulatory Authority, BCSC (British Columbia Securities Commission) and ASC (Alberta Securities Commission)

I, Johan T. Shearer, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical reports entitled Technical Report on the Caledonia Project dated October 30, 2021 (the "Technical Report") by Surge Battery Metals Inc. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with mineral property option agreement, dated October 17, 2019 and November 5, 2019, between the Company (collectively, the "Vendors") granting the Company the right and option to acquire up to 100% right, title, and interest in and to the Caledonia Project, as well as any right, title, and interest of the Vendors in and to all property, assets and rights pertaining or ancillary to such Claims, free and clear of all encumbrances. Details of the transaction are disclosed in the press release disseminated by the Company on October 17, 2019 and November 5, 2019, to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Johan T. Shearer, M.Sc., P. Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG



Signed Dated: October 30, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

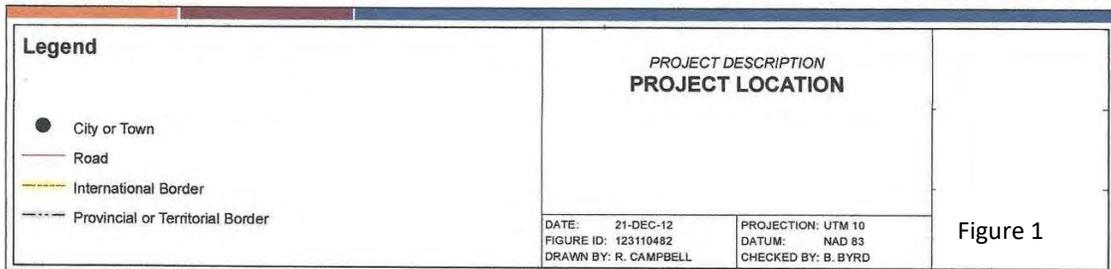
	Title Page	
	Date and Certificate of Author	
	Table of Contents	1
	Illustrations	2
1.0	Summary.....	6
2.0	Introduction	9
2.1	Terms of Reference	9
2.2	Qualifications of Author	9
2.3	Personal Inspection	10
3.0	Reliance on Other Experts	11
4.0	Property Description and Location.....	12
5.0	Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography.....	15
6.0	History	16
7.0	Geological Setting and Mineralization.....	35
7.1	Regional Geology.....	35
7.2	Property Geology	37
8.0	Deposit Types.....	40
9.0	Exploration.....	41
10.0	Drilling	55
11.0	Sample Preparation and Analyses.....	55
12.0	Data Verification	55
13.0	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	55
14.0	Mineral Resource Estimates.....	55
15.0	Mineral Reserve Estimates	55
16.0	Mining Methods.....	55
17.0	Recovery Methods.....	55
18.0	Project Infrastructure	56
19.0	Market Studies and Contracts.....	56
20.0	Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact.....	56
21.0	Capital and Operating Costs.....	56
22.0	Economic Analysis	56
23.0	Adjacent Properties.....	56
24.0	Other Relevant Data and Information	56
25.0	Interpretation and Conclusions.....	57
26.0	Recommendations.....	58
27.0	References	59
28.0	Statement of Qualifications	61

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<u>Page</u>
FIGURE 1	General Location Map 3
FIGURE 1a	Location Detail 4
FIGURE 1b	Caledonia Property 5
FIGURE 2	Access Map, 1:50,000 8
FIGURE 2a	Detail Access Map 10
FIGURE 2b	Detail Access Map 10
FIGURE 3	Claim Map..... 13
FIGURE 4	Logging Map Showing Access Road, 1:20,000..... 14
FIGURE 5	Cross Section of 1980 Drilling 18
FIGURE 6	Detail Plan of Bulk Sample 2010 22
FIGURE 7	Cross Section of Bulk Sample 2010..... 23
FIGURE 8	Site Plan of 1980 Work 24
FIGURE 9	Google Image of Area..... 26
FIGURE 10	Magnetometer Results..... 27
FIGURE 11	Magnetometer Results..... 28
FIGURE 12	Soil Results 2012 29
FIGURE 13	Soil Results 2012 30
FIGURE 14	Airphoto Key Map 31
FIGURE 15	Airphoto 30BCC096167 No 163..... 32
FIGURE 16	Airphoto 30BCC096167 No 164..... 33
FIGURE 17	Regional Geology North Vancouver Island 34
FIGURE 18	Regional Geology Holberg Inlet Area 36
FIGURE 19	Geology Map..... 39
FIGURE 20	Conceptual Model/Cartoon Illustrating Epithermal Mineralization 41
FIGURE 21	Caledonia Soil Cu ppm..... 44
FIGURE 22	Caledonia Soil Zn ppm 45
FIGURE 23	2021 Sampling and Mapping Locations 46
FIGURE 24	2021 Geochemical Highlights Copper..... 47
FIGURE 25	2021 Geochemical Highlights Silver 48
FIGURE 26	2021 Geochemical Highlights Manganese 49
FIGURE 27	2021 Geochemical Highlights Zinc..... 50
FIGURE 28	2021 Geochemical Highlights Arsenic..... 51
FIGURE 29	2021 Geochemical Highlights Cadmium 52
FIGURE 30	2021 Geochemical Highlights Cobalt..... 53
FIGURE 31	2021 Geochemical Highlights Lead..... 54

TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE I	Claim Data 12



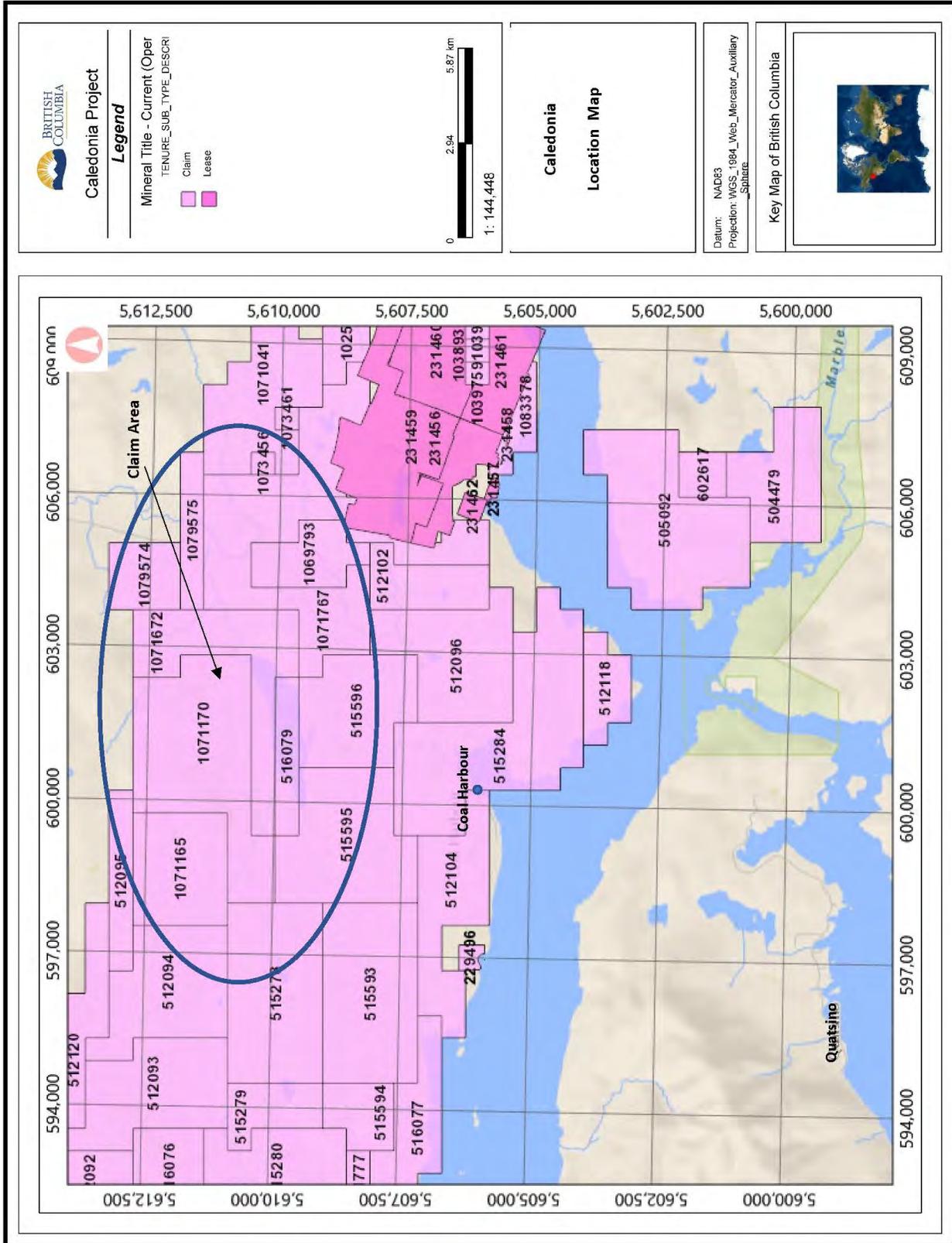


Figure 1a Location Detail

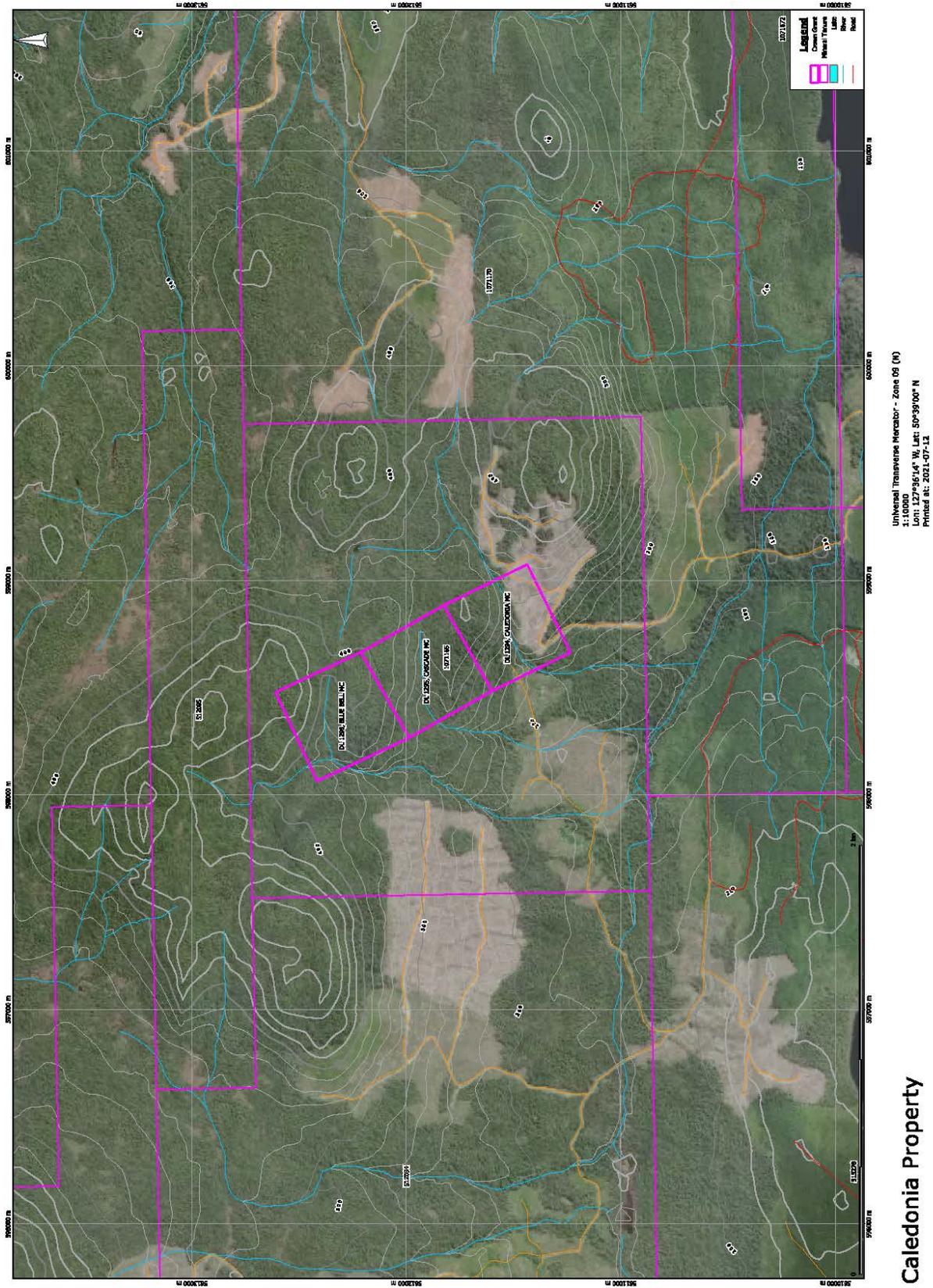


Figure 1b Caledonia Property

1.0 SUMMARY

The Caledonia occurrence area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation volcanics and Quatsino Formation limestone (both formations of the Vancouver Group) and Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanics, intruded by bodies of the Early-Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. Locally, epidote-garnet-actinolite skarn containing tennanite [CuAs(Ag)S] occurs at a contact between Quatsino limestone, Karmutsen volcanics and granodiorite. Some of the mineralization extends into the granodiorite in sericitized fractures. The limestone strikes 315°, dipping 25° to the south.

East of the workings, garnet, epidote, magnetite and minor tennanite are present in a skarn zone in limestone at a granodiorite contact. A narrow wedge-shaped body of mineralization extends about 12 metres into the granodiorite. North of Quatse Lake, bornite replaces siliceous and tuffaceous beds in the upper part of the Karmutsen Formation.

In 1929, 0.9 tonnes of ore was shipped from the property, grading 514.2 grams per tonne silver and 7.3% copper (Malcolm, 1969). A chip sample collected across 1.8 metres in 1926 assayed trace gold, 418.2 grams per tonne silver, 2.9% copper, 0.8% Lead and 10.0% zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1926). Underground development outlined a possible resource of 68,000 tonnes grading 704.2 grams per tonne silver (20.54 oz./ton) 6.1% copper, 7.45% zinc, 0.6% lead and 0.34 g/tonne gold in a 3 to 5 metre wide zone over a strike length of 100 metres (George Cross News Letter #221, 1981; Statement of Material Facts July 5, 1972 – North Island Mines Ltd., D.C. Malcolm, April 24, 1972). Later work has expanded the surface mineralized zone for a strike length of 600 metres over a 300 metre width (George Cross News Letter #221, 1981).

Sampling in 2007 from trenching returned values of 581.7 g/tonne silver (16.97 oz./ton), 4.42% Copper, 0.13% Pb, 8.97% Zn from tennanite bearing skarn. Metallurgical testing indicates that flotation gives high recovery rates for Silver and Copper. Discussions were initiated regarding shipping a 10,000 tonne bulk sample to Myra Falls.

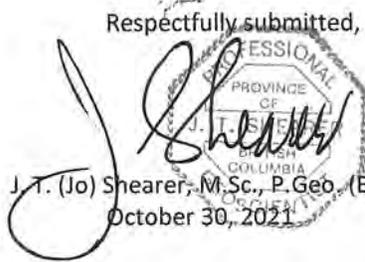
In 2008 fourteen percussion holes were drilled to an average depth of 15m with drill chip samples collected in 1.5m intervals. Some of these holes were used to blast and remove a 50 tonne bulk sample for future shipment to a flotation mill. Airphoto linears are dominated by strong northeast-southwest linears which reflect late stage faults. Equally strong west-northwest- east-southeast linears reflect primary lithological boundaries. The main Caledonia showing is on the intersection of a strong west-northwest linear (carbonate trend) and a north-south linear (from the intrusive stock).

In 2021, a program of detailed soil sampling, silt sampling and moss mat sampling along with rock geochemistry was completed at a cost of \$100,000. The results confirm previous assay values of the main Caledonia Showing. Five representative chip samples taken over a strike length of 25m yielded thickness values as follows; 0.37m @ 158g/t silver, 2.73% copper and 0.68% zinc with elevated values of arsenic, bismuth, cadmium and lead.

In summary, the 2021 field program at Caledonia established a new copper skarn trend over 3 km in strike and containing and confirming 3 MINFILE occurrences: Caledonia 092L 061, Hill 160 092L 473 and Kettle Pot 092L 476; the copper skarn prospect at Caledonia also contains significant values of silver, manganese and zinc based on representative chip sampling of the trenched outcrop near the Caledonia Upper Adit; the copper skarn showing at Hill 160 yielded a high grade copper value along with significant silver and some gold values as well from a select outcrop grab sample from an old trench; prospecting and sampling of copper-bearing veins and skarn zones in newly exposed roadcuts northwest of Hill 160 yielded elevated values of various skarn target and indicator elements similar to those obtained from sampling at the Caledonia prospect; a positive correlation appears to exist between the copper skarn mineralization and aeromagnetic highs within an area of faulted and folded Triassic Karmutsen mafic volcanics containing thin interbedded limestone, situated between the Jurassic Wanokana Creek and Quatse Lake quartz diorite to granodiorite plutons; based on regional geological and geophysical information the favourable environment for similar copper skarn trends probably extends to the northwest and to the southeast, and possibly to the southwest, adjacent to these plutons.

A Phase II exploration program consisting of continued geological mapping, follow-up percussion drilling and geophysics at a cost of \$125,000 is recommended for 2022 and also a further Phase III program contingent on the success of Phase II at an additional cost of \$245,045.00.

Respectfully submitted,



J. T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P. Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
October 30, 2021

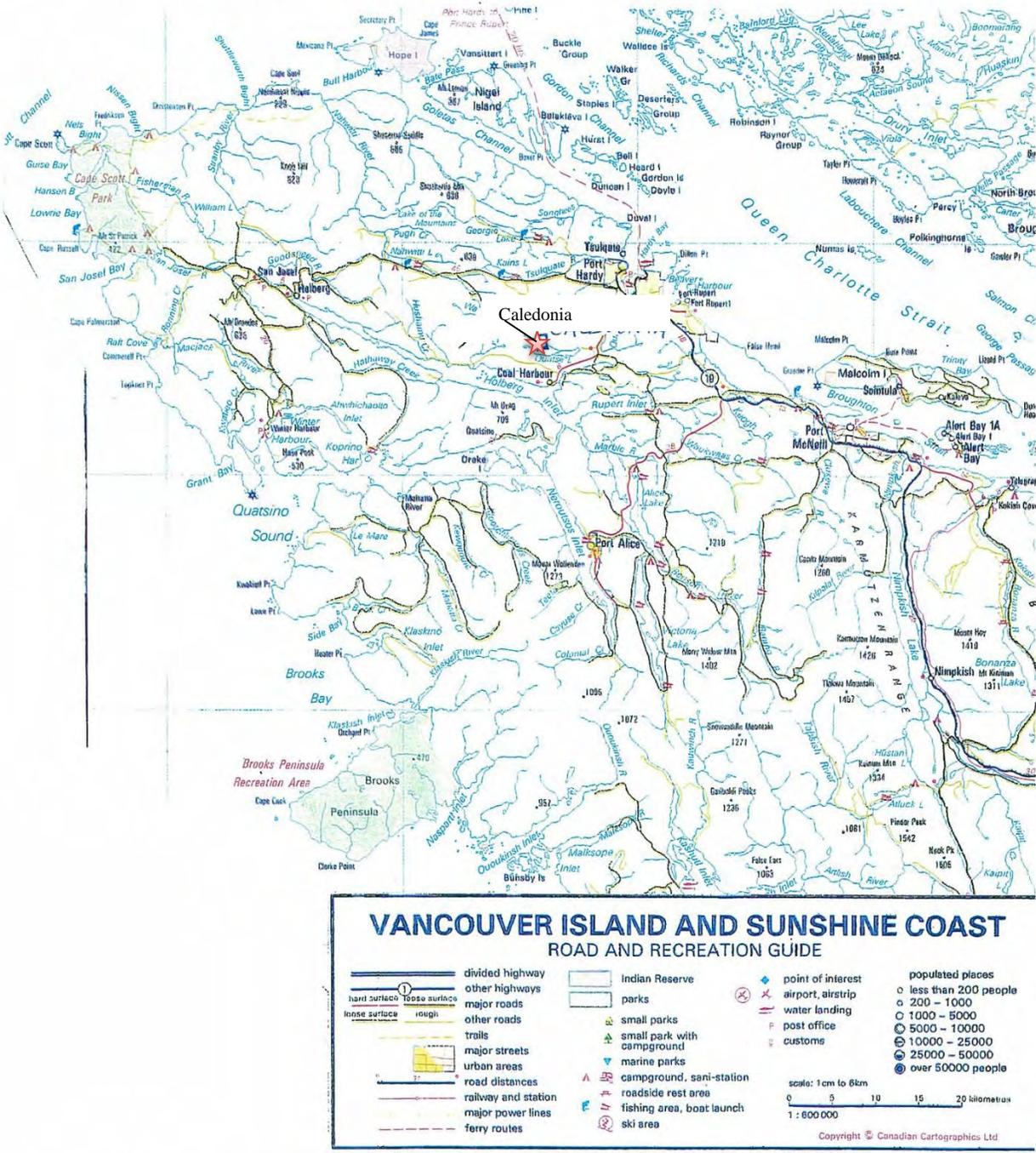


Figure 2 Access Map

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Caledonia Property is located 15km southwest of Port Hardy, a short distance northwest of Quatse Lake.

The deposit is an epidote-garnet-actinolite skarn containing mainly tennanite with minor bornite and chalcopyrite occurs at the contact between Quatsino limestone, Karmutsen volcanics and granodiorite. Some of the mineralization extends into the granodiorite in sericitized fractures. The limestone strikes 315°, dipping 25° to the south.

The property has been known for many years. A substantial amount of surface and underground exploration was completed prior to 1929. The property is held by 3 crowngrants (in good standing) and surrounding located claims. The taxes on these crowngrants have been paid for many years by R. Zimmerman who has sold the claims to the Issuer.

Access is by all-weather logging roads a distance of 8km from paved road between Port Hardy and Coal Harbour. A 200m bulldozer trail from the end of branch logging road CH1210 to the underground workings.

The property is with the shared Traditional Territory of the Quatsino First Nation and the Kwakiutl First Nation. Two Letters of Support were received in the past from the Quatsino First Nation (one for the trenching and opening the bulldozer trail completed and one for the bulk sample). A permit, MX-8-75 Mine 0800429, has been issued by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and has currently been taken over by the Issuer.

Previous work (from BC Minfile is as follows: underground development outlined possible reserves of 68,000 tonnes grading 704.2 grams per tonne silver (20.54 oz./ton), 6.1% copper, 7.45% zinc, 0.6% lead and 0.34 g/tonne gold in a 3 to 5 metre wide zone over a strike length of 100 metres (George Cross News Letter #221, 1981; Statement of Material Facts July 5, 1972 – North Island Mines Ltd., D.C. Malcolm, April 24, 1972). Later work has expanded the surface mineralized zone for a strike length of 600 metres over a 300 metre width (George Cross News Letter #221, 1981).

Work in 2007 consisted of approximately \$60,000 spent to date for completing trenching, sampling, geological mapping, ABA assays, First Nations negotiations, Timber cruising, haul road layout, metallurgical flotation tests, stripping, drafting Environmental Baseline Study and permit application plus Reclamation Bond.

In 2021, a program of detailed soil sampling, silt sampling and moss mat sampling along with rock geochemistry was completed at a cost of \$100,000. The results confirm previous assay values of the main Caledonia Showing. Five representative chip samples taken over a strike length of 25m yielded thickness values as follows; 0.37m @ 158g/t silver, 2.73% copper and 0.68% zinc with elevated values of arsenic, bismuth, cadmium and lead.

2.1 Term of Reference

Management of Surge Battery Metals engaged the services of the author to write an independent Technical Report on the Caledonia Project west of Port Hardy, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada as part of its documentation for the TSXV in connection with the Issuer's acquisition of the claims from the Vendors. The issuance of an acceptable NI 43-101 technical report is a requirement of the TMX, who oversees these transactions.

2.2 Qualifications of Author

J. T. Shearer is an independent economic geologist with extensive experience in mineral exploration throughout North America. The Author of this report does not have any material interest in Surge Battery Metals Inc., the Vendors nor in mineral asset considerations in this report. I have been involved in past work on the property during exploration from 2006 to 2014.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For Section 4.0, the author has relied on Surge Battery Metals and the Vendors, without independent investigation, for information with respect to underlying joint venture and royalty agreements that Surge Battery Metals could have with former option partners and/or shareholders, or the underlying interests in any of these agreements. Also, for Section 4.0, the author has relied entirely on information from the Mineral Titles Branch of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Government of British Columbia) regarding property status and legal title for the Project. The Author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Caledonia Project is located on northern Vancouver Island in the Nanaimo Mining Division at Latitude 50°38'39"N and 127°36'17"W Longitude. The map reference is NTS 92L/12W (92L.062).

Access to the claims is gained by travelling south for 14km from Port Hardy along the Port Hardy – Coal Harbour paved road. From Coal Harbour travel west along the Coal Harbour Mainline logging road to CH1210 branch road a distance of 8km to the mineralized zone.

The area is within the traditional territory of the Quatsino First Nation who have provided 3 letters of support for the project.

Claim Status

TABLE I
List of Claims

Name	Tenure #	Area	Issue Date	Current Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Roccabella	1071165	409.80	September 19, 2019	September 19, 2020	Surge
Roccabella 2	1071170	819.68	September 19, 2019	September 19, 2020	Surge
Roccabella 3	1071672	512.35	October 7, 2019	October 10, 2020	Surge
Island Copper 1	1071767	1127.52	October 13, 2019	October 13, 2020	Surge
2,869.35 ha					
Crown Grants					
Caledonia	Lot 1294	19.21	March 26, 1957	Yearly taxes	Surge
Cascade	Lot 1995	19.96	March 26, 1957	Yearly taxes	Surge
Bluebell	Lot 1996	20.89	March 26, 1957	Yearly taxes	Surge

Total 2,929.41 ha

Cash may be paid in lieu if no work is performed. Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of \$5 per hectare for the initial two years, \$10 per hectare for year three and four, \$15 per hectare for year five and six and \$20 per hectare each year thereafter.

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated November 1, 2019 for the four mineral claims, Surge agrees to make a cash payment in the amount of \$3,657.17 upon signing and issuing 1,000,000 shares in the capital of the company subject to a 1% NSR to Malcom Bell.

The Crowngrant claims are subject to a staged, four-year option agreement whereby the company may earn 100% interest by making cash payments totalling \$100,000 plan share issues totalling 1,000,000 shares and making a minimum exploration expenditure of not less than \$200,000 and is subject to a 2% NSR.

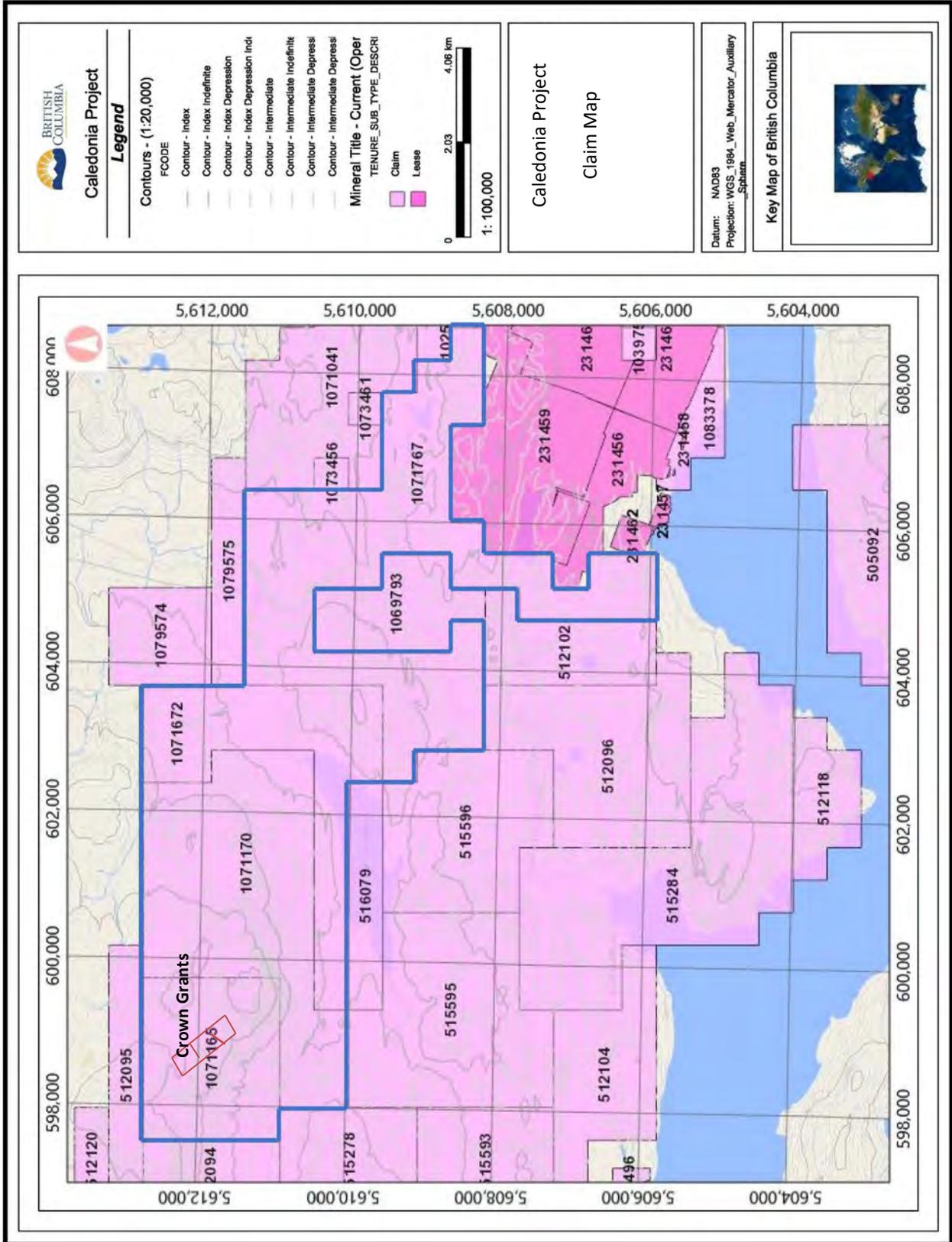


Figure 3 Claim Map

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Caledonia Project is located on northern Vancouver Island in the Nanaimo Mining Division at Latitude 50°38'39"N and 127°36'17"W Longitude. The map reference is NTS 92L/12W (92L.062).

Access to the mineral tenures is gained by travelling south for 14km from Port Hardy along the Port Hardy – Coal Harbour paved road. From Coal Harbour travel west along the Coal Harbour Mainline logging road to CH1210 branch road a distance of 8km to the mineralized zone. A 200m bulldozer trail leads from the end of branch logging road CH1210 to the underground workings, the drilling areas and the bulk sample excavation.

5.2 Climate

The property is in the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) bioclimatic zone characterized by a sub-montane, very wet, maritime climate. The property is at an approximately 330 m elevation level and is further characterized by mild, wet to very wet weather with a mean annual temperature of 7.8°C and a mean annual precipitation of 2,976 mm.

5.3 Physiography

The property is within a old and recent logging areas with forest cover ranging from mature fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar stands to dense second growth in old open clear-cut areas. In these areas of previous logging activity, traverses are very difficult because of the dense secondary growth. Rock outcrops are exposed within creek gullies, in logging road cuts and on the steeper hillsides.

The topography is rugged and relatively steep, with elevations on the property ranging 200 m to 400 m. Approximately 70% of the original west coast rain forest in the property area has been clear-cut up to 100 years ago and many of the slopes are either bare or covered with mature second growth of western hemlock, western red cedar, yellow cedar, fir, and balsam and cedar. The underbrush is can be thick particularly within stream gorges.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The logistics of working in this part of the province are considered to be very good. Gravel road access will allow the movement of supplies and equipment. Heavy equipment, fuel, supplies and lodging is available locally in Port Hardy and Port McNeill. Power transmission lines are less than 8 km away at the village of Coal Harbour. A paved highway connects Coal Harbour to Port Hardy and Port McNeill. Ocean going barges are able to access docking facilities at both Port Hardy and Port McNeill.

Several creeks within the property boundary are available water sources for process and drinking water. Several drainages have sufficient area in their valley bottoms to provide tailings and waste rock storage.

Both the mining business and pool of professionals and skilled tradesmen who serve it are international and mobile. The Port McNeill and Port Hardy communities have previously demonstrated that they were able to attract personnel to work at the former Island Copper Mine located roughly between the two towns. The communities offer sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new nearby mine

6.0 HISTORY

The Caledonia Property was discovered prior to 1923. At that time, stripping and open-cutting on the Caledonia and Cascade claims exposed a band of mineralization first seen in the creek bed nearby. The adit had advanced 50 feet but not far enough to intercept the mineralization. The body of mineralization in the creek was 30 feet wide and assayed – copper 3.2%, zinc 10% and silver 16 oz./ton. Open cut No. 2, 300 feet west from Caledonia Creek exposed 9 feet of mineralization assaying – copper 3.2%, Zinc (not assayed) and silver 19 oz./ton.

Further work in the next two years included new open cuts, demonstrating continuity of the mineralized band in excess of 300 feet in a N 60° W (mag) direction. All open cuts which reached bedrock showed strong mineralization. (Open cuts 1A and 2A, though 10 feet deep, did not reach bedrock.) As well, the crosscut adit was extended to intersect the mineralization.

No further work of any consequence was done on the property until 1968 when it was acquired by North Island Mines Ltd. In 1968 access roads were upgraded, cat trenching was done, additional claims were staked (total 170 claims), geochemical soil surveys were done and 15 diamond drill holes were completed totalling 2,300 feet (BCDM 1968). Following the diamond drilling, a tonnage estimate was made by D. C. Malcolm, P.Eng. using cut-off grades. This estimate was 75,000 tons averaging 6.09% copper, 7.45% zinc, 0.6% lead, 20.54 oz./ton silver and 0.01 oz./ton gold. The zone was reported to have good extension possibilities to the west (GCNL August 15, 1972). Trenches and workings are shown in the accompanying plan figures 5 and 7 (C. R. Saunders, 1968), and drill Holes are shown in Figure 2. D. C. Malcolm indicates that the massive mineralization is “younger”, replacing pre-existing skarn (personal communication 1982).

Additional zone 350 feet uphill from the above-mentioned zone trenched by Consolidated Mining and Smelting (Cominco) in 1929 was reported to exhibit a magnetite-copper “vein” 2 to 5 feet wide exposed for nearly 1,000 feet having an east-west strike and 80° south dip. This zone, occurring at the top of a band of grey crystalline limestone not more than 50 feet thick, is underlain and overlain by andesitic lava flows. A similar zone on the Scotia claim “includes a fair amount of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena” and may represent the same zone exposed in the Cascade trenches.

On the Bluebell claim, roads and trenches expose numerous copper-magnetite bands in the Karmutsen volcanics. Several percussion drill holes were completed on some of the zones but results are unknown.

Trenching done on an area within the present Pick 10 claim in 1972, northwest of the Bluebell revealed copper-magnetite mineralization within the Karmutsen volcanics adjacent to the same porphyritic intrusive seen at Caledonia. The trenching exposed copper mineralization over an area 1,200 feet by 400 feet (D. C. Malcolm in GCNL). Six surface grab samples from various zones assayed from 0.39% Cu to 2.0% Cu. Several percussion drill holes were completed but results have not been located.

Much of the following detail was transcribed from the historical report by Mr. P. Christopher, P.Eng., writing for Hisway Resources Ltd.

1923 -1929

The Caledonia mineral showings occur on the Caledonia, Bluebell and Cascade crown granted mineral claims which were located in the early 1920's with crown grants issued on April 27, 1927. Exploration of the Quatse Lake Property started prior to 1923 when T.D. Hams and Robert Grierson, of Port Hardy and Mr. and Mrs. Murray C. Potts, of Alert Bay acquired the Bluebell, Caledonia, Cascade and other claims.

Early exploration consisted mainly of prospecting, stripping, open cuts and a 15.2 m adit to explore 9.1 m of mineralization in Caledonia Creek. Further exploration, consisting of open cuts in the following two years, demonstrated continuity of the mineralization in excess of 9.1 m in a N 60°W (magnetic) direction. The body of

mineralization in the creek was 9.1 m wide and assayed – copper 3.2%, zinc 10% and silver 16 oz/ton. Open cut No. 2, 91.5 m west from Caledonia Creek exposed 2.7 m of mineralization assaying – copper 3.2%, Zinc (not assayed) and silver 19 oz/ton.

Further work in the next two years included new open cuts, demonstrating continuity of the mineralized band in excess of 91.5 m in a N 60° W (mag) direction. All open cuts which reached bedrock showed strong mineralization. (Open cuts 1A and 2A, though 3.0 m deep, did not reach bedrock.) As well, the crosscut adit was extended to intersect the mineralization. In 1926, the owners organized the Caledonia Mines Company, Limited and active development was started. By 1929, over 122 m of underground drifting had been completed when the property was bonded to Cominco.

1929 - 1967

In 1929, Cominco completed at least 122 m of drifting eastward and westward from the crosscut and another 15.2 m drift westward. A raise was driven to intersect the mineralized band in open cut 3A. The work in 1929 demonstrated that a well mineralized band was shallow dipping at the contact of granodiorite and limestone and that the mineralized contact was irregular with widths ranging from 1.5 to 7.6 m (BCMM Annual Report 1929).

An additional zone 107 m uphill from the above-mentioned zone trenched by Cominco in 1929 was reported to exhibit a magnetite-copper “vein” 0.6 to 1.5 m wide exposed for nearly 305 m having an east-west strike and 80° south dip. This zone, occurring at the top of a band of grey crystalline limestone not more than 15.2 m thick, is underlain and overlain by andesitic lava flows. A similar zone on the Scotia claim “includes a fair amount of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena” and may represent the same zone exposed in the Cascade trenches.

On the Bluebell claim, roads and trenches expose numerous copper-magnetite bands in the Karmutsen volcanics. Several percussion drill holes were completed on some of the zones but results are unknown.

Following Cominco's work, the property appears to have remained relatively idle until interest in the area was reactivated by discovery of the Island Copper Mine by Utah Mines Ltd. in 1967.

1968 – 1977

The Caledonia and surrounding ground was acquired by North Island Mines Ltd. with 15 diamond drill holes totaling 701 m, a geochemical survey, bulldozer trenching, road building and camp construction completed in 1968. Following the diamond drilling, a tonnage calculation was made for the Caledonia mineral deposit by D.C. Malcolm, P.Eng. The estimate was 75,000 tons (68,100 tonnes) averaging 6.09% copper, 7.45% zinc, 0.6% lead, 20.54 oz Ag/ton and 0.01 oz Au/ton. These tonnage and grade calculation were recorded in the B.C. Government mineral inventory. An August 16, 1972 North Island Mines Ltd. news release in the George Cross News Letter refers to the above mineral resources as tonnage estimate based on 15 diamond drill holes completed in 1972 and on previous underground exploration in the 1920's by Cominco (Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company) and Caledonia Mines, Ltd. The author has not been able locate documentation on how the tonnage estimates were arrived at and as such, the above noted information cannot be relied upon to determine the potential for a mineral resource on the property.

Trenching done on an area within the present Pick 10 claim in 1972, northwest of the Bluebell revealed copper-magnetite mineralization within the Karmutsen volcanics adjacent to the same porphyritic intrusive seen at Caledonia. The trenching exposed copper mineralization over an area 366 m by 122 m (D. C. Malcolm in GCNL). Six surface grab samples from various zones assayed from 0.39% Cu to 2.0% Cu. Several percussion drill holes were completed but results have not been located.

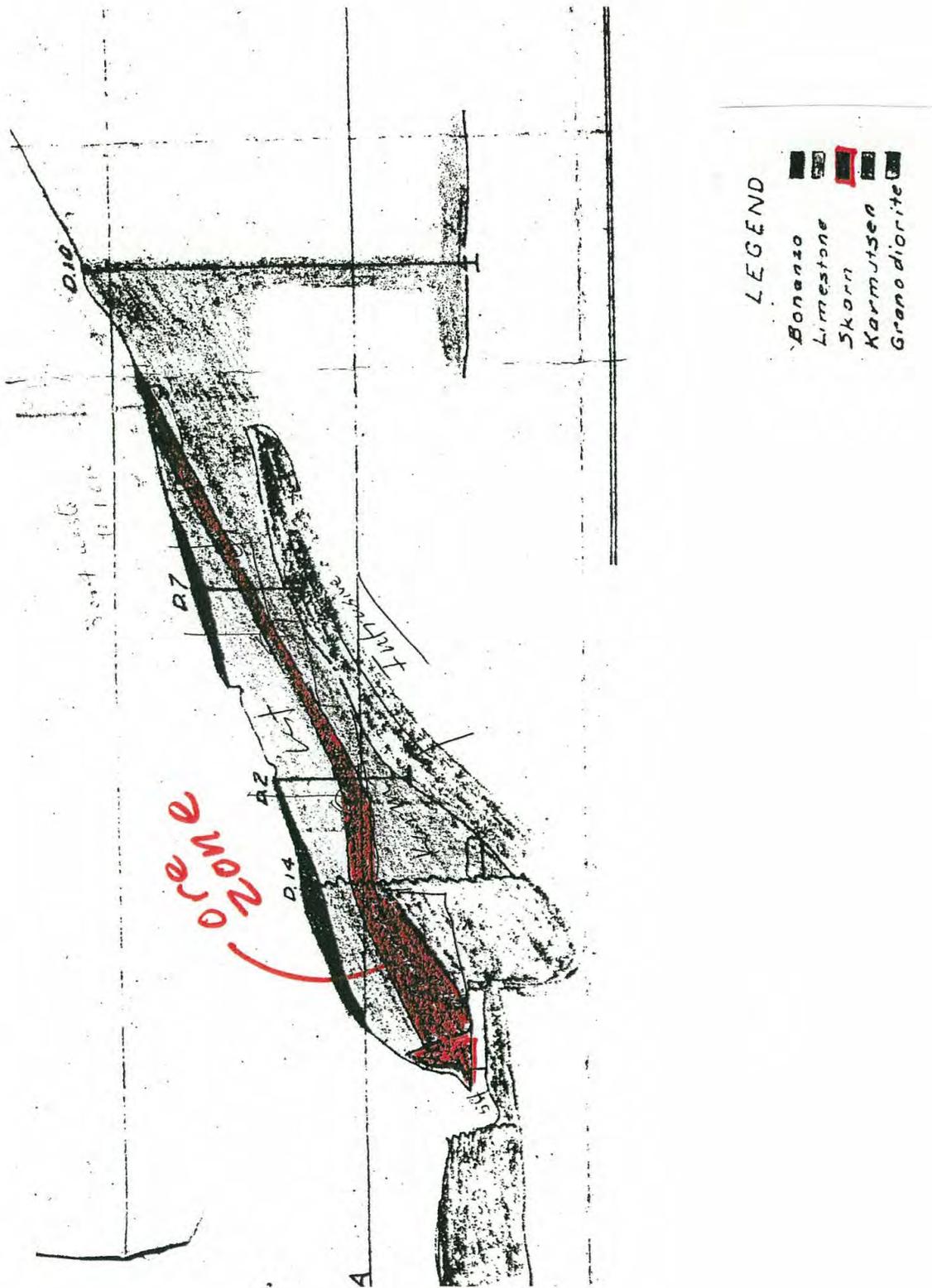


Figure 5 Cross Section of 1980 Drilling

1977 - 1985

Recorded claims were allowed to lapse after 1973 and in 1977; Mr. Thomas E. Kirk began acquiring the ground for Ronald Welch. In December 1981, the property was consolidated under the ownership of Thomas E. Kirk with the bulk of the property sold to Energex Minerals Ltd. Energex Minerals worked the property from 1982 till 1985 when the property was sold back to Mr. Kirk by Energex Minerals. Energex Minerals completed considerable work on the property mainly in the area of the old mine workings. They also carried out an airborne magnetometer and EM survey of the current property and the areas to the east.

Approximately 8 km east of the Caledonia Showing, Energex Minerals located the Swamp Zone and conducted an 8-hole drilling program consisting of eight BQ diamond drill holes totaling 232.4 m. The Swamp Zone is not included in the Caledonia Property. The upon review of Assessment Report 11407 on file with the BC Ministry of Mines, Energy and Petroleum Resources, the author found that the mineralization and geological and mineralogical features of Swamp Zone were similar to those of the Caledonia Showing with copper, silver lead and zinc occurring in massive form in skarn zones associated with contact metamorphism related to limestone/volcanic interaction or limestone intrusive interaction. A summary of all the holes is as follows:

Hole No.	Az	Dip	Intersection (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Oz/T Ag	Oz/T Au
DDH83-1	292°	-45	11.0 – 14.6	0.62	0.94	3.99	2.11	0.032
			11.0 – 18.8	0.58	0.57	2.06	1.33	0.016
DDH83-2	292°	-60	10.5 – 15.9	1.65	0.35	11.33	2.18	0.009
			10.5 – 18.9	1.26	0.28	7.72	1.67	0.005
DDH83-3	292°	-80	17.5 – 18.1	16.6	0.03	2.26	8.60	0.005
			17.5 – 19.5	5.07	0.01	0.69	2.65	0.001
DDH83-4	345°	-50	14.0 – 17.0	1.34	1.34	2.99	0.79	0.002
DDH83-5	292°	-45	27.5 – 28.0	1.03	1.13	8.95	2.56	0.034
			26.6 – 28.9	0.31	0.53	3.0	0.85	0.008
DDH83-6	292°	-60	25.0 – 25.4	0.28	0.08	0.08	0.40	0.003
DDH83-7	N/A	-90	17.7 – 18.1	1.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.003
DDH83-8	074°	-45	Non-mineralized	-	-	-	-	-

Energex concluded that the drilling showed a local depth limitation to the mineralized zone; however, the soil geochemical work yielded a surface geochemical that indicated a considerable strike length potential for mineralization to occur along the perimeter of the limestone. Energex also concluded that such a zone with well defined contacts and a limestone hanging wall could lend itself to open cut mining methods if a significant high grade tonnage could be developed.

1989 - 1993

In June 1989, the Quatse Lake Property was sold to Hisway Resources Corp. and in September 1989, a prospecting program and a 153 m diamond drill hole were completed in the vicinity of the Caledonia Zone and Swamp Zone showings. The property was briefly optioned to Universal Trident Industries Ltd. in 1992, but no surveys were completed. Some restaking was carried out to regain lapsed ground.

In 1993 further staking was carried out by the author on behalf of Hisway Resources Corp., again to hold ground which had just expired. Hisway Resources Corp. then optioned the property to Winfield Resources Ltd. in October of 1993.

1993

Winfield Resources Ltd. installed a cut line grid in an area of the property located between the north side of Quatse Lake and the historic Caledonia mine workings and between the Caledonia mine workings and the Swamp

Zone. Winfield collected 249 soil samples were collected from across the grid area. The samples of "b" horizon soil were obtained using a long handled auger from depths of 10 cm to 1 metre. Winfield Resources also conducted a magnetic survey on the grid with readings of the earth's total magnetic field were taken at the 25 m stations along 13 north-south lines 200 m apart. A total of 12,850 meters were surveyed. Winfield Resources Ltd. conducted an induced polarization and resistivity surveys using dipole – dipole and pole – dipole arrays on the grid.

The IP, resistivity and magnetic survey results indicated the potential presence of a porphyry style system near Quatse Lake similar to that reflected at the former Island Copper Mine located approximately 7 km to the east-southeast of the property (Dasler, 1993). The resistivity and magnetic surveys indicated to possible presence of a north-dipping, westerly striking dyke. The IP chargeability results indicated the presence of disseminated sulphide mineralization. This geophysical feature correlated with soil values anomalous in copper from the geochemical soil sampling program (Dasler, 1993).

The surveys also identified the possible contact zone forming a carbonate skarn altered zone near the northern end of the grid lines which are located in close proximity to the Caledonia mine workings. The resistivity high values appeared to a south-dipping, westerly-trending band of Quatsino limestone. Elevated IP chargeability readings appeared to indicate the presence of sulphide mineralization which is correlative with soil results in the area which are anomalous in copper. Follow up exploration was not conducted on the geophysical anomalies

PREVIOUS METALLURGY 2007

The initial results of 3 rougher flotation tests have a high recovery rate. As expected from tennanite, the silver follows both the copper and arsenic. The mineralization does not require a fine primary grind, since the tailings fractions indicate that it is not grind sensitive.

Tests on separating the sphalerite from the tetrahedrite by depressing sphalerite and experiment with cleaning tests is recommended. Since it would appear that we will be able to make a suitable concentrate with silver reporting with copper (and separate zinc – to be confirmed), it is appropriate to initiate discussions between NVI and Quatse Silver as to the possibility of shipping mineralized material from the Caledonia Project to Myra Falls.

TRENCHING and BULK SAMPLING 2010

The 250m access trail dating from the 1920's and 1980's was cleaned out to a driveable condition with ATV's and 4x4 trucks. The old trenches were cleaned out, extended and sampled.

Sampling in 2007 from the upper adit and raise returned values of 581.7 g/tonne silver (16.97 oz. /ton), 4.42% Copper, 0.13% Pb, 8.97% Zn from tennanite bearing skarn. The location of this sampling is plotted on Figure 13.

The area between trench 1 and 5 was stripped with the Excavator to more clearly show the contact between the silicified limestone and altered intrusive.

Trench 1 is 20m long by 1.5m wide with variable depth averaging 1.5m deep.

Trench 2 is 18m x 1.5m x 1.2m.

Trench 3 is 25m x 1.5m x 2m.

Trench 4 is 8m x 1.5m x 1.2m in overburden.

Trench 5 is 27m x 1.5m x 1.8m.

Trench 6 is 31m x 1.5m x 2.5m all in overburden.

An all-weather road was engineered to provide access from the end of Logging road CH1020.

Fourteen percussion holes were drilled to an average depth of 15m with drill chip samples collected 1.5m. Some of these holes were used to blast and remove a 50 tonne bulk sample for future shipment to a flotation mill (current program).

The bulk sample was excavated and loaded onto a longbox tridem truck with a capacity of 25 tonne loads. Two loads were transported to the Koprino shop. The location of the bulk sample and drillholes are shown on Figure 8.

EXPLORATION 2012

The magnetic survey was carried out, using a Sharpe MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer (Serial #703270). This instrument measures variations in the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. Corrections for diurnal variations of the earth's field were made by tying-in to previously established base stations at intervals. Return readings were taken at the original base station to measure any change in diurnal variations.

Readings were taken facing north using the 30k X gamma reading selection. All metal objects were removed; magnets, metal field books, caulk boots, metal belt buckles, coins, pens etc. As a prospecting tool the Sharpe MF1 can give anomalous readings that can be followed up by prospecting of Geochemistry sampling survey. Both high and low readings are worth considering. Because of the highly mineralized area there were many high low readings that in some cases correspond to highly mineralized bodies. In other cases culverts or old buried metal cables gave high/low readings. There are some results that do not have obvious sources for the responses given by the magnetometer. In general the magnetic pattern is relatively flat.

Rock chip samples were taken while prospecting the area. The rock samples were labeled in a heavy plastic bag, on the bag, wrapped with an identifying label on the bag and as well the site had a corresponding identifier. Notes were taken about the sample and a GPS reading was given for the site. Eight rock chip samples taken on the property and identified by the letters "RC".

The geochemistry survey was done with a treeplanting shovel going from 10 cm to 50 cm deep. Generally the horizon was the "B" horizon though at times only "B" & "C" contact was the available soil. The soil had rock chips and debris removed and put into marked kraft bags.

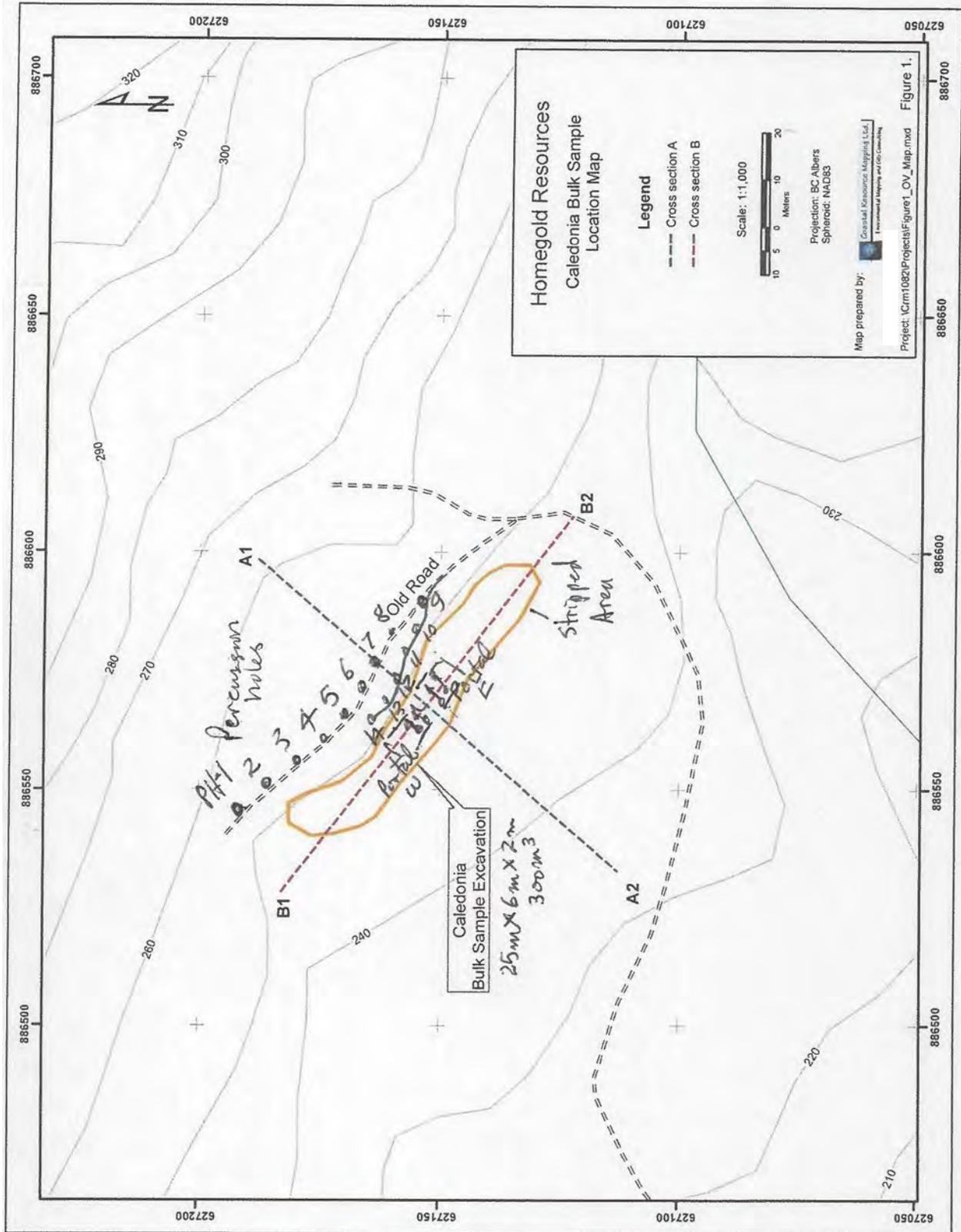


Figure 6 Detail Plan of Bulk Sample 2010

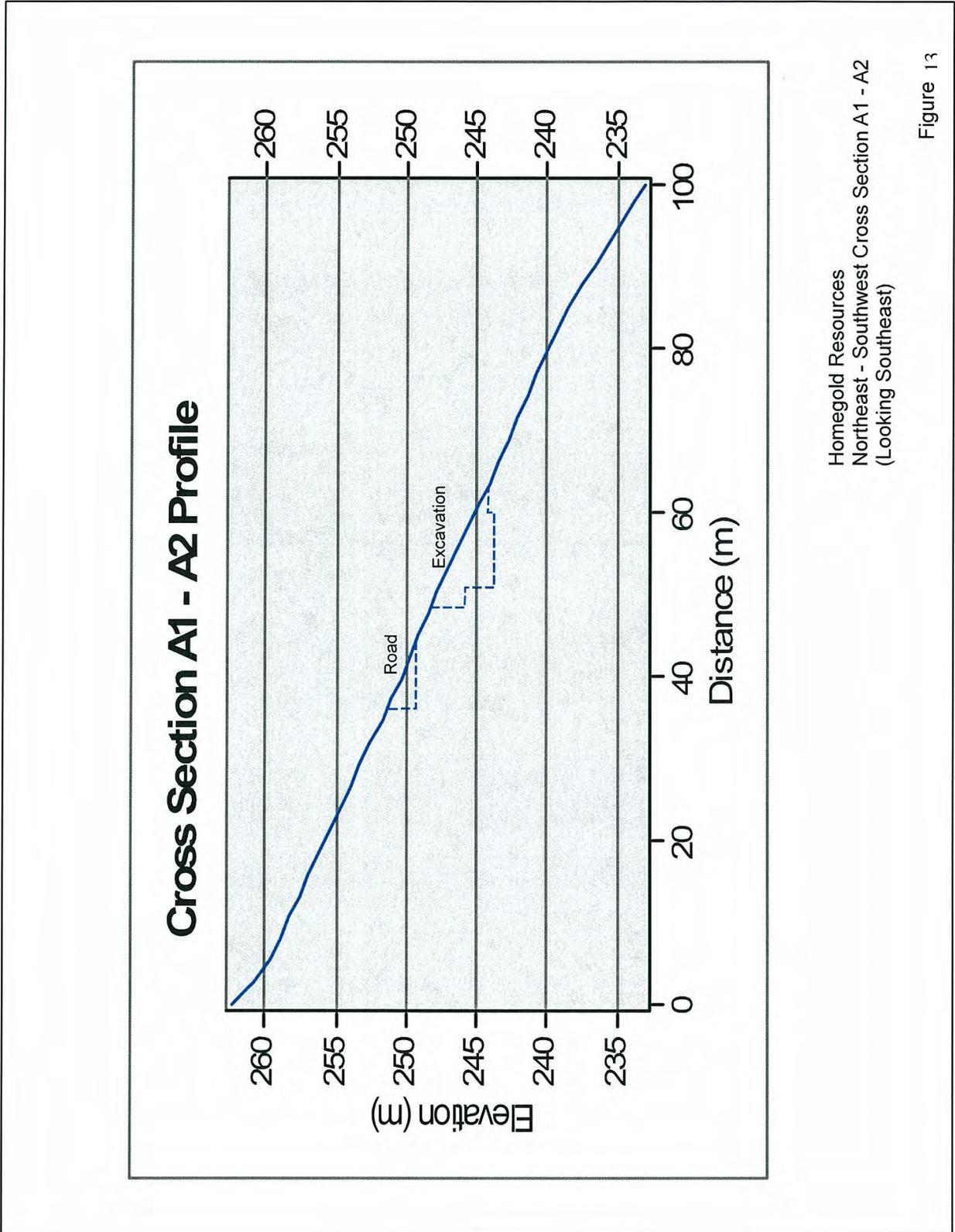
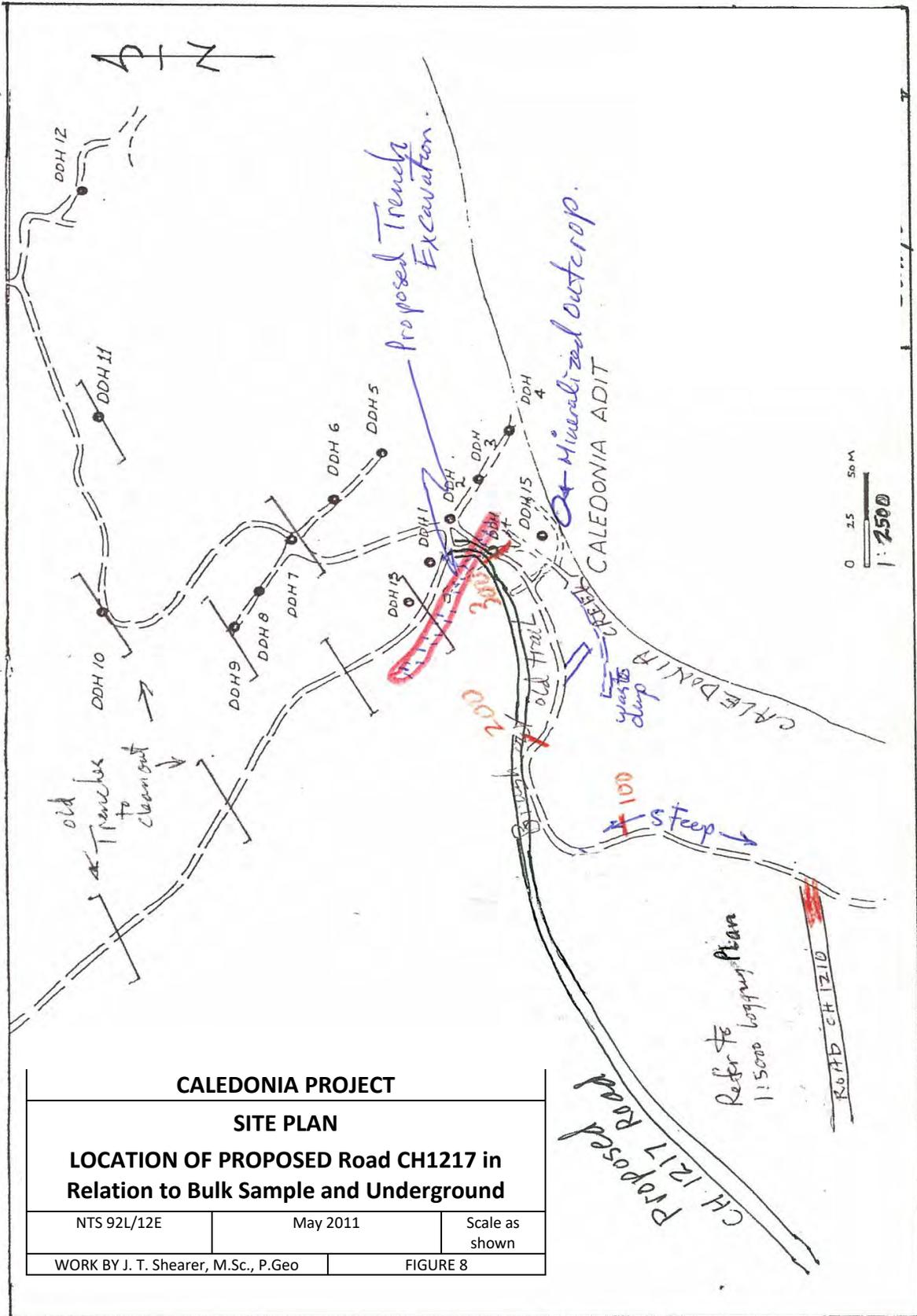


Figure 7 Cross Section of Bulk Sample 2010



CALEDONIA PROJECT

SITE PLAN

LOCATION OF PROPOSED Road CH1217 in Relation to Bulk Sample and Underground

NTS 92L/12E	May 2011	Scale as shown
WORK BY J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo		FIGURE 8

AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION 2013

A total of a 34 colour airphotos were received on digital DC format (consisting of 5 CD's). Each photo was greater than 1 GB of data. A selection of low digital scans of the printed product are contained in Appendix III. Each photo was plotted on standard airphoto size as to 9 inch by 9 inch and grouped to the flight lines.

The most important series are:

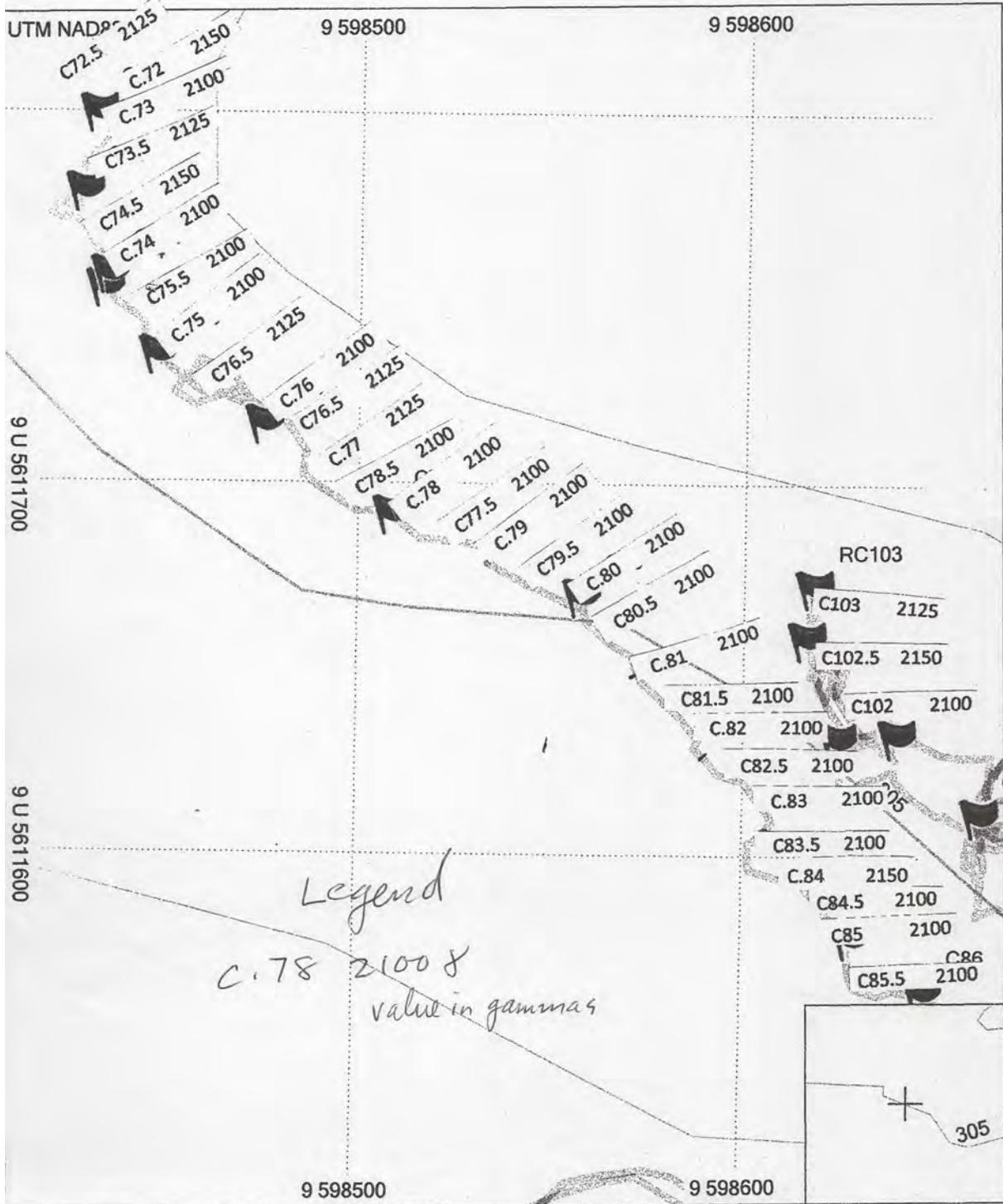
- (1) Flight line 30BCC96167 No. 153, 152, 151, 150, 149, 148, 147, 146, 145, 144
- (2) Flight line 30BCC96167 No. 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169
- (3) Flight line 30BCC6167 No. 182, 181, 180, 179, 178, 177, 176, 175, 174

A transparent overlay was attached and the prominent geological features as mapped were noted. Each stereo pair was examined in detail using a Gordon stereoscope type F-71 serial #9466. Detailed attention was given to the mapped location of the known alteration and mineralized zones.

Airphoto linears are dominated by strong northeast-southwest linears which reflect late stage faults. Equally strong west-northwest- east-southeast linears reflect primary lithological boundaries. The main Caledonia showing is on the intersection of a strong west-northwest linear (carbonate trend) and a north-south linear (from the intrusive stock).



Figure 9 Google Image of Area



Caledonia Mag Survey
 Caledonia Project, Vancouver Island
 Magnetometer, Prospecting, Soil Sampling & Silt Sampling Survey
 12.5 meters spacing-
 Magnetometer Sharpe MF-1, Serial Number 703270

Figure 10 Magnetometer Results

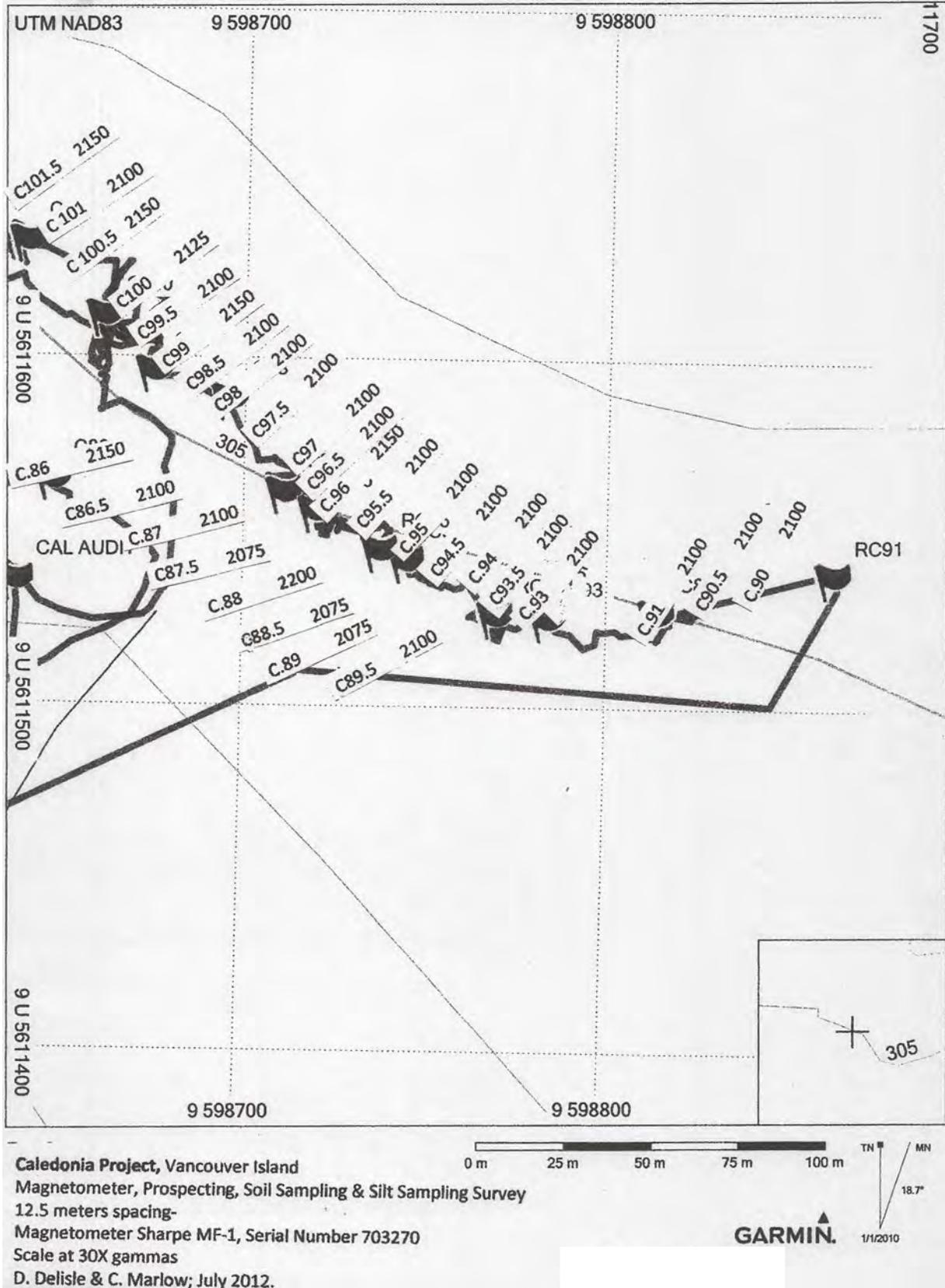


Figure 11 Magnetometer Results

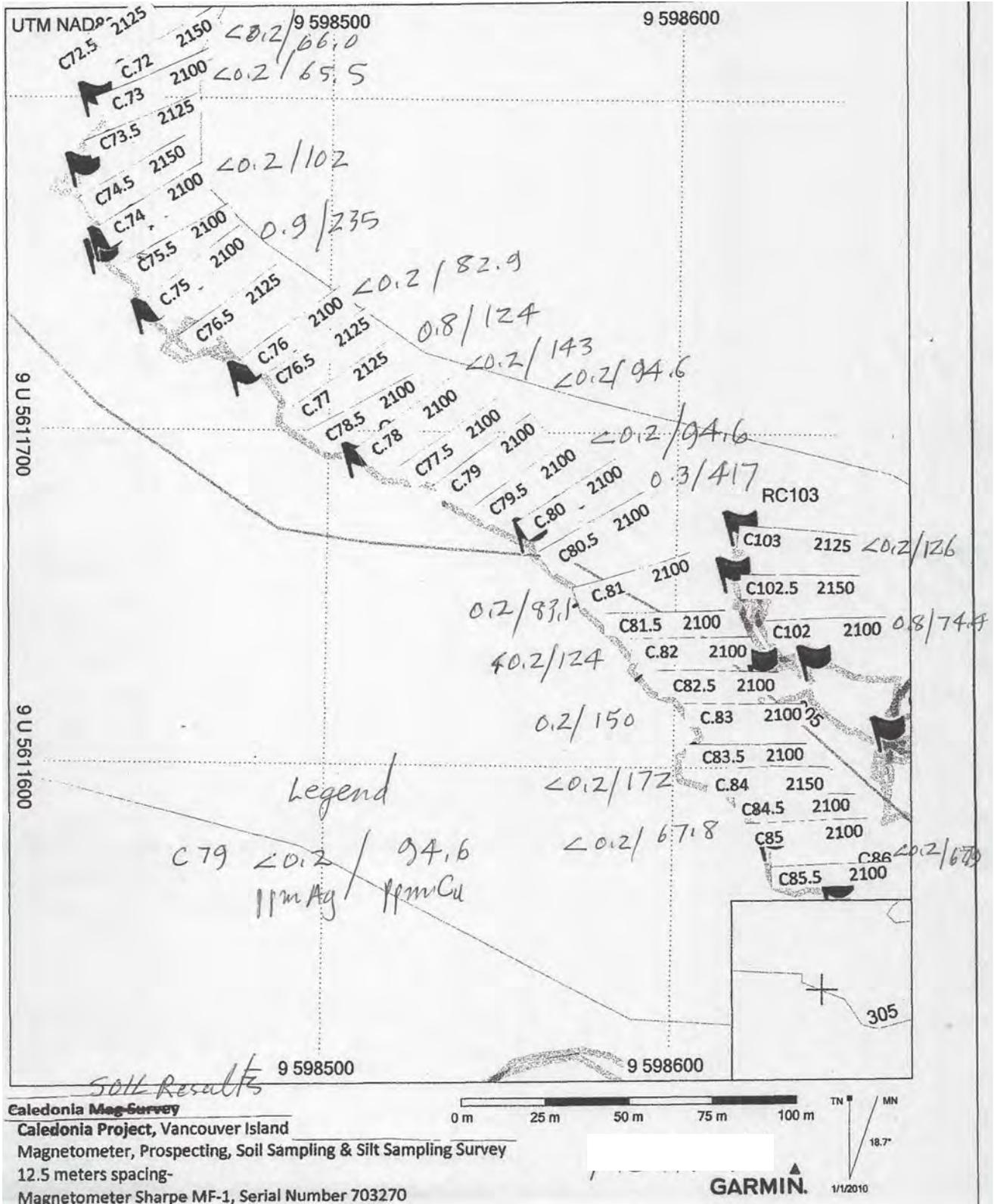


Figure 12 Soil Results 2012

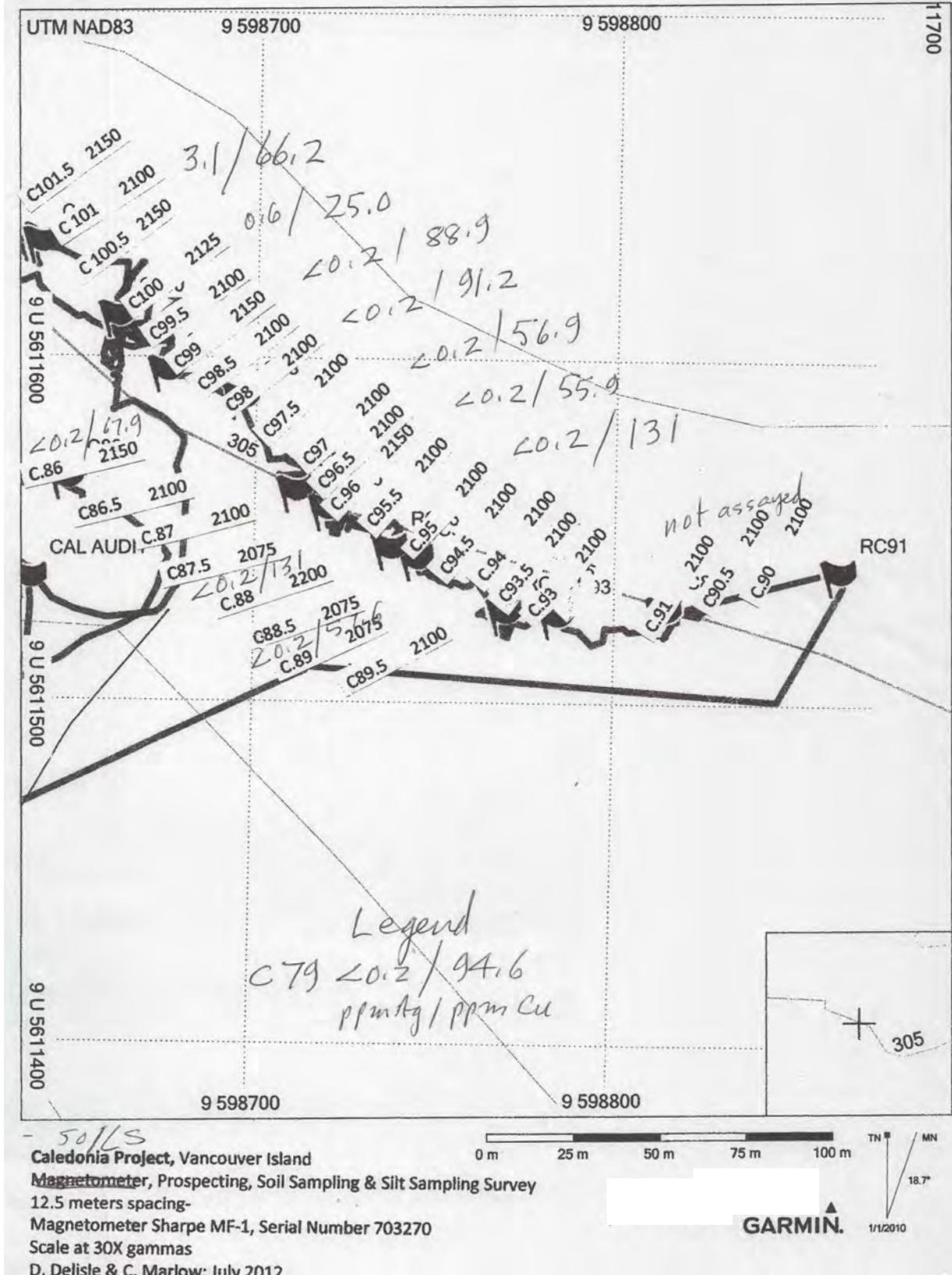


Figure 13 Soil Results 2012

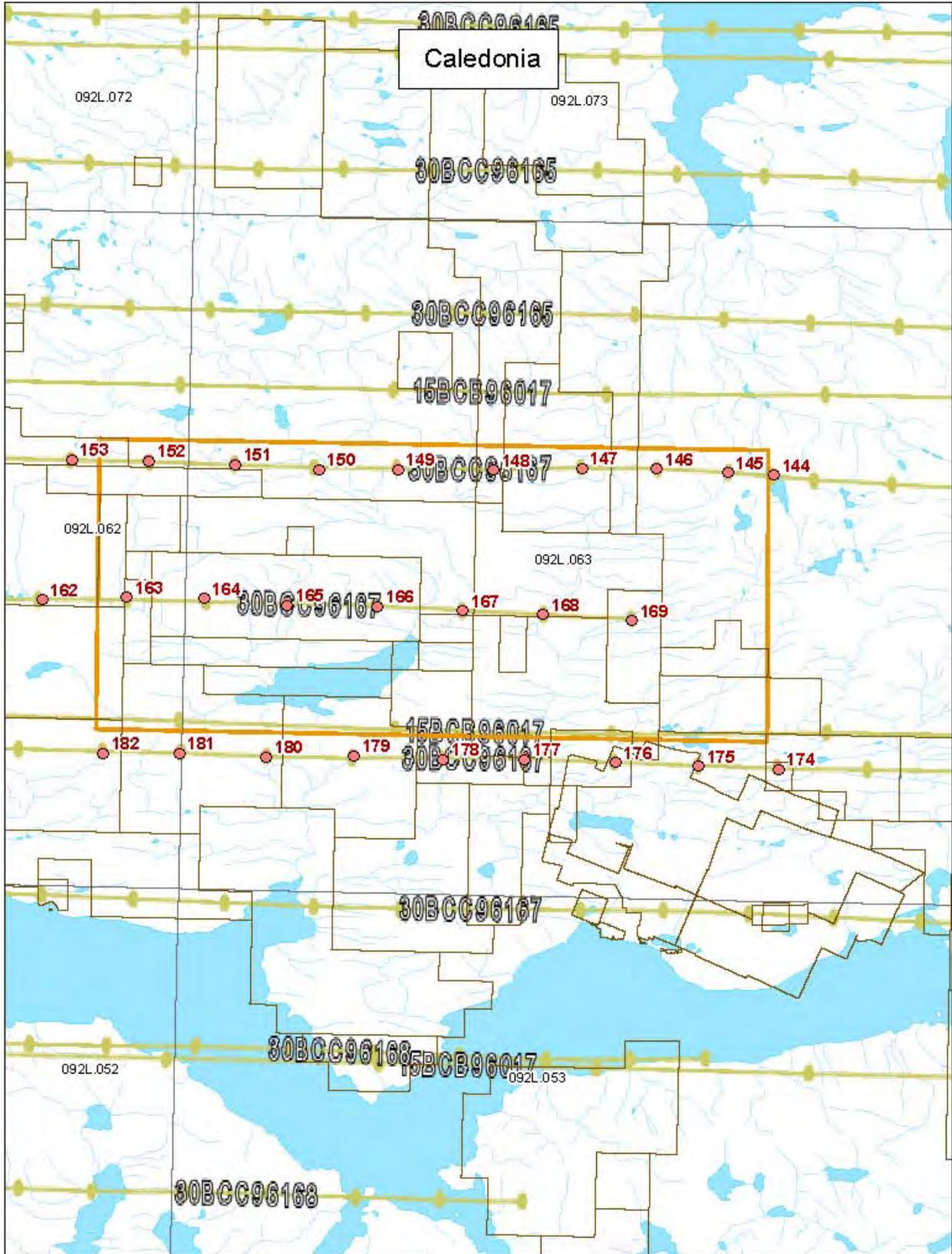


Figure 14 Airphoto Key Map



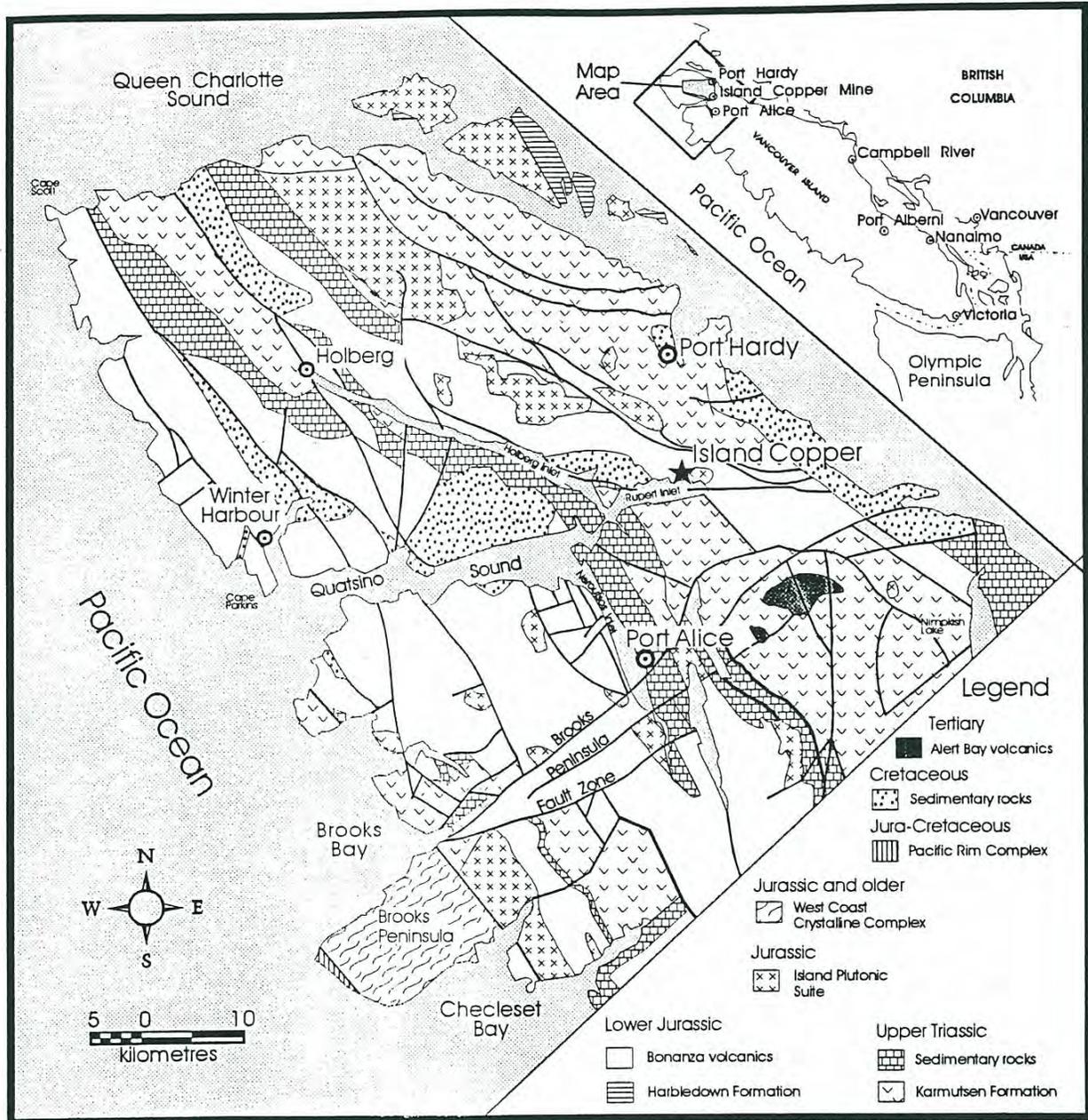
Figure 15 Airphoto 30BCC96167 No. 163



Figure 16 Airphoto 30BCC96167 No. 164

Figure 17 Regional Geology – Northern Vancouver Island

REGIONAL GEOLOGY NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND



7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Comprehensive geological mapping of Northern Vancouver Island was carried out during the late 1960's, the bulk of it by Dr. Jan Muller of the Geological Survey of Canada with major assistance by Dr. Kenneth Northcote of the B.C. Department of Mines and J. A. Jeletzky. The results of their mapping are summarized on G.S.C. Map 1552A. More recently, mapping was carried out on map sheets NTS 97L/12 and 92L/11W by Hammock, J. L. et al in the 1990's. The result of this work, which was produced by the Geological Survey Branch of the British Columbia government, is available in both digital and hard copy formats.

The basement upon which the rocks of northern Vancouver Island were laid down is probably of Middle to Upper Palaeozoic Age. At the time of deposition, the landmass, which now makes up Vancouver Island, was located in the equatorial regions of the Pacific Ocean. It consisted of felsic to basic volcanics deposited in a submarine environment. The very important copper-zinc-gold-silver ore bodies at Western Mines' Buttle Lake operations were developed within this sequence.

In Upper Triassic time (about 200 million years ago), these basement rocks were covered by a series of pillow lavas and flows largely of basaltic composition. Total thicknesses extruded probably exceed 2400 metres. These rocks are known as the Karmutsen Formation.

Following this period of basaltic volcanism, carbonate rocks (the Quatsino Limestone) accumulated to thicknesses of about 300 metres, although a much thinner section appears to be the rule north of Holberg Inlet. Of importance from an economic standpoint is the correlation between the Karmutsen – Quatsino section of Vancouver Island and the Nikolai Greenstone – Chitistone Limestone section of southeastern Alaska, both of which are part of the same Central Pacific terrane. The Nikolai, like the Karmutsen, is considerably enriched in copper as compared with the average basalt. The Chitistone Limestone was host to the very high-grade Kennecott Copper deposit, which was apparently derived by re-concentration of the much lower-grade copper disseminated through large volumes of Nikolai rock.

Above the Quatsino Formation there is generally found a clastic section of which appears to be of slightly different age and of varying composition in different parts of northern Vancouver Island. Depending on age, composition and location, it is known as the Parson Bay Formation or the Harbledown Formation. The Parson Bay is somewhat calcareous and of upper-most Triassic age while the Harbledown is more argillitic and of lower-most Jurassic age. Above the sedimentary section are the Jurassic Bonanza Volcanics, an assemblage of flows, tuffs and fragmentals largely of andesitic composition, but with minor basaltic and rhyodacitic sections.

During and after eruption of the Bonanza Volcanics, granitic bodies were emplaced within the Karmutsen-Quatsino-Bonanza sequence. These bodies ranged in size from dykes and small plugs to masses of batholithic proportions. Some of these intrusives formed the underground reservoirs, which broke through to surface to deposit the Bonanza Volcanics.

Reaction between these very hot, high-level vent zones and circulating groundwater and seawater led to the development of numerous zones of highly altered rock, within or adjacent to which are copper-gold-molybdenum deposits. The alteration zones are generally characterized by the presence of large amounts of silica, clay minerals, pyrite, pyrophyllite and laumontite. Of the various alteration zones, perhaps 90% are located in the belt immediately north of Rupert and Holberg Inlets particularly in the vicinity of the PEM100 Quarry and Pemberton Hills, which are covered by the Apple Bay and Jody Claims.

At some time during the latter part of the Jurassic, following a long period of northward drift, the Vancouver Island – Queen Charlotte Islands – Southeast Alaska terrane, apparently somewhat fragmented, collided with and fused to the North American Continent. Following this accretion, and a

general elevation of the landscape probably caused related to the mechanics of collision, highland portions of the terrane were eroded into basinal areas, forming continental transgressive sandstones of Cretaceous age, which included numerous coal measures, those of the Nanaimo basin being most notable.

One of the small Lower Cretaceous basins of sandstone and conglomerate extends from the western edge of the Island Copper Mill area to the vicinity of Apple Bay, which lies to the west of the claims. Since the deposition of these various sandstones, there has been minor volcanic and intrusive activity on the island.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION

The Caledonia Property was discovered prior to 1923. At that time, stripping and open-cutting on the Caledonia and Cascade claims exposed a band of mineralization first seen in the creek bed nearby. The adit had advanced 50 feet but not far enough to intercept the mineralization. The body of mineralization in the creek was 30 feet wide and assayed – copper 3.2%, zinc 10% and silver 16 oz./ton. Open cut No. 2, 300 feet west from Caledonia Creek exposed 9 feet of mineralization assaying – copper 3.2%, Zinc (not assayed) and silver 19 oz./ton.

Further work in the next two years included new open cuts, demonstrating continuity of the mineralized band in excess of 300 feet in a N 60° W (mag) direction. All open cuts which reached bedrock showed strong mineralization. (Open cuts 1A and 2A, though 10 feet deep, did not reach bedrock.) As well, the crosscut adit was extended to intersect the mineralization.

The new open cuts provided the following intersections at surface:

		Cu	Zn	Pb		Ag	Au
3A	10.0 ft.	2.5%	5%	1%	12 oz./t	411.42 g/tonne	Tr.
1	6.0 ft.	2.0%	10%	0.8%	12.2 oz./t	418.28 g/tonne	Tr.
1B	2.6 ft.	0.5%	3%	Tr.	6.5 oz./t	222.85 g/tonne	Tr.

In 1927 the crosscut was advanced a further 60 feet and 300 feet of drifting planned.

In 1929 the property was bonded to Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, who completed at least 400 feet of drifting eastward and westward from the crosscut and another drift 50 feet westward.

A raise was driven to intersect the mineralized band in open cut 3A. The work in 1929 demonstrated that the mineralized band was shallowly dipping at the contact of granodiorite and limestone and the contact was irregular, but well mineralized, with widths of 5 to 25 feet of copper/lead/zinc “ore” “which looked very promising” (BCDM, 1929).

Mineralization in this zone consisted of an irregular replacement of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, specularite, bornite, pyrite, and galena with quartz, epidote and garnet in limestone at or adjacent to the granodiorite contact. The granodiorite-volcanic contact is a fault, and the limestone overlying the volcanics (Karmutsen) dips shallowly (20° - 25°) southwestward toward the granodiorite. The skarn is developed at the base of the limestone unit, which appears to be overlain by further volcanic flows. The rocks are cut by dark green dykes (lamprophyre?) and several granodiorite dykes. Amethystine quartz is present in silicified limestone areas in the drift, and thin stringers of sphalerite have been traced into the granodiorite, which is strongly altered near the contact and turned pinkish by the addition of K-feldspar, as discrete veinlets and also as pervasive alteration of the intrusive.

North of Quatse Lake, near the logging access road which gives access to the Caledonia claims, several areas of disseminated copper and skarn copper mineralization are known.

The area is underlain by the typical Karmutsen-Quatsino-Parsons Bay and Bonanza sequence trending westerly to north westerly and dipping shallowly southward. The granodioritic Island Intrusion is in probable fault contact

with the Karmutsen volcanics in the northern part of the area, and it is in the Karmutsen volcanics and Karmutsen-Quatsino contact near the intrusive contact that the best mineralization is present.

Exploration work was initiated in this area by Thomas Kirk, North Island Mines in 1968. Copper mineralization was discovered on the banks of Kettle Pot Creek and on the series of rocky hills known as Hill 140, 160 and 155. In 1972 geological mapping, geochemical sampling and magnetometer surveys were completed under the supervision of R. K. Germundsen, Ph.D. with engineering consultation provided by D. C. Malcolm, P. Eng.

On the Hill 140 occurrence, a grid was cut and flagged and the area was gridded with 265 blast holes. Twenty-five of these pits, covering an area 400 feet by 400 feet were sampled with 40 lb. samples. Results ranged from 0.18% Cu to 0.80% Cu averaging 0.29% copper (GCNL, August 16, 1972). The mineralized zone coincides with a prominent 2,000 gamma airborne and ground magnetometer survey.

The rocks are reported to be strongly fractured basic volcanics – the fracturing may result from concentration of northeast and east northeast fault intersections in an area 2,600 feet long by 1,500 feet wide (R. K. Germundson, 1973). Fractures have abundant chlorite, calcite, epidote and K-feldspar with silica, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

In 1973, a drillhole (73-1) placed approximately halfway between Kettle Pot Creek and 140 Hill was drilled N 10° E and 45° approximately 600 feet. Chalcopyrite, fracturing and K-feldspar alteration increased with depth in the hole but assays are not known.

The Kettle Pot zone centred on the creek, is associated with a magnetic anomaly and an airborne EM conductor (Map 8b). Magnetite and copper mineralization is present on both banks of the creek.

A north-east trending coincident mag anomaly with EM response is centred on Kettle Pot Creek 400 metres north of the above-mentioned zone, apparently within the intrusive and may represent an area of alteration and mineralization.

Copper is also present in two other zones tested by pits and drill holes. Zone 160 on geologic strike northwest of the 140 zone has significant bornite disseminations in fine banded silicic tuff between amygdaloidal andesite units (A. O. Birkeland).

Zone 165 has numerous pits with copper and is tested partially by DDH 165-1 and 165-2 (results unknown).

A zone known as the 155 zone, situated 775 metres southwest of Hill 140 has copper mineralization in a 5 ft. skarn band. DDH 155-1 drilled in 1972 extends northward at -45° encountered 10 feet of skarn in altered andesite. Additional skarn bands trending southwest occur in several exposures from 200 to 5000 metres northwest of DDH 155-1. It is not known whether these have been evaluated.

A soil geochemical survey conducted by G. Anselmo, Tricon Exploration Ltd. resulted in several anomalies with values exceeding 100 ppm and ranging up to 800 ppm.

To test all targets on the property, D. C. Malcolm recommended a two phase program with 35 percussion holes in Stage I.

At least 11 diamond drill holes and 67 percussion drill holes have known locations. Diamond drill holes numbered to 25 suggest this number of holes, and additional percussion holes are suspected to have been drilled. However, as yet, no results have been located for any of the holes. Summarizing known data from the Caledonia-Quatse Lake area, 20 drill holes in 1968 outlined 75,000 tons of high grade copper-zinc-silver mineralization at the Caledonia prospect and numerous additional skarn and disseminated copper showings occur along the trend from Quatse River 7km northwestward. Sufficient room and encouragement exists within the belt for further exploration for porphyry and high-grade skarn deposits.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Quatse mineralization is representative of metasomatic skarn replacement in limestone where limestone is in contact with a thermal source, generally of an intrusive nature. The limestone is replaced with calc-silicate minerals and at the Caledonia showing the skarn unit is dark green, medium to fine grained crystalline texture and highly chloritic. In some sections, there are abundant calcite lenses. The mineralization primarily consists of sulphides such as chalcopyrite, bornite, galena and sphalerite and pyrrhotite. The mineralization occurs as disseminations and as semi-massive to massive zones. The sulphide mineralization ranges from less than 1% and up to 40% by volume. Massive and banded sections of magnetite also occur throughout the skarnified zones. The higher concentrations of mineralization are typically semi-massive. Other minor mineralization occurs along the edges of the pyrrhotite and includes chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Some of the copper mineralization was determined to be associated with copper-arsenic sulphosalt mineral known as tennantite. This explained the presence of anomalous arsenic values when arsenopyrite was not observed.

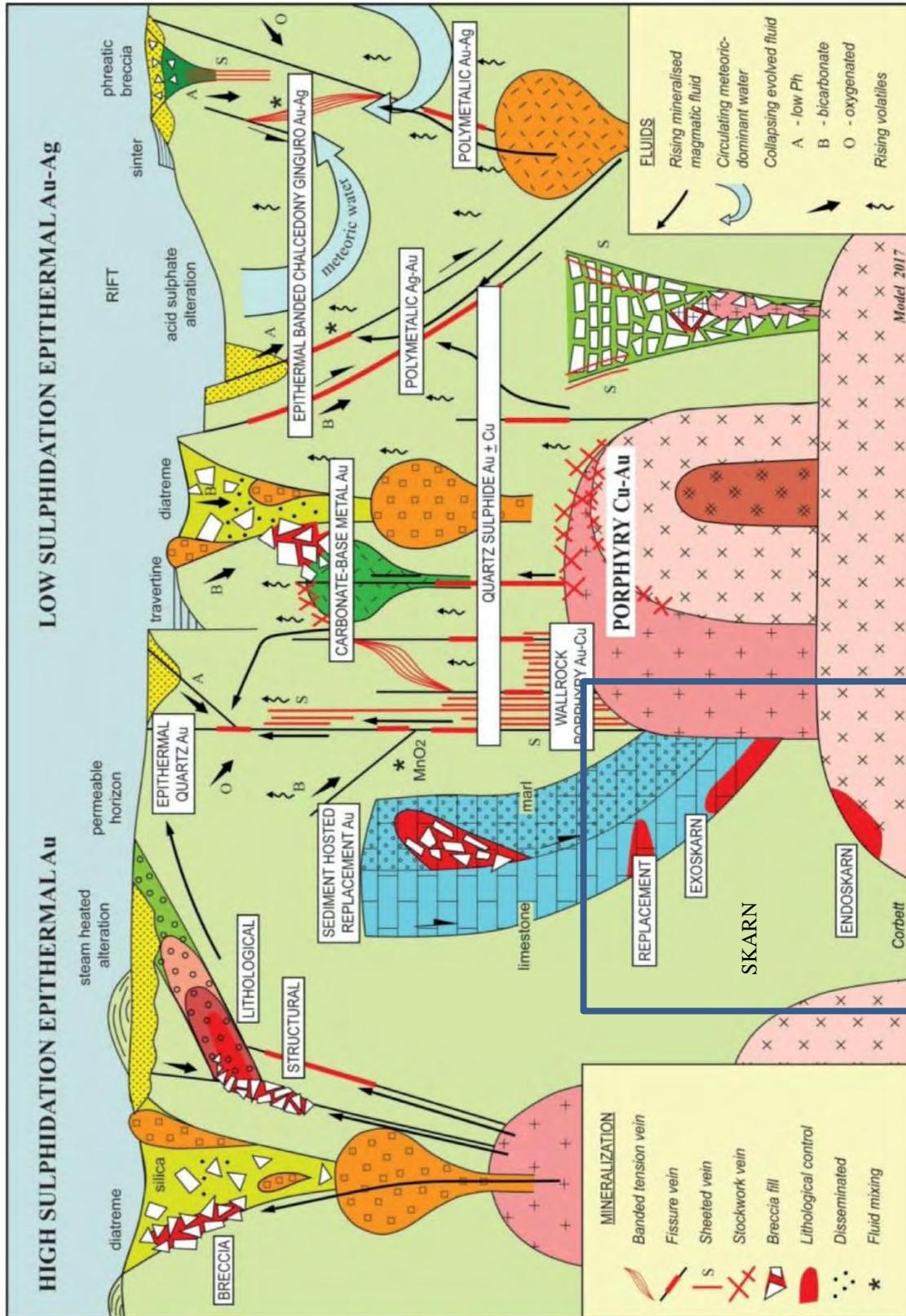


Figure 20 Conceptual model/cartoon illustrating the linkage between porphyry and high/low sulphidation epithermal mineralization (from Corbett, 2017).

9.0 EXPLORATION

In 2021, a program of detailed soil sampling, silt sampling and moss mat sampling along with rock geochemistry was completed at a cost of \$100,000. The results confirm previous assay values of the main Caledonia Showing. Five representative chip samples taken over a strike length of 25m yielded thickness values as follows; 0.37m @ 158g/t silver, 2.73% copper and 0.68% zinc with elevated values of arsenic, bismuth, cadmium and lead.

Several new showings were discovered by the 2021 program. The anomalous soil samples are shown on Figures 21 and 22.

405 'B' horizon soil geochemistry samples taken mainly along logging roads at 25 metre intervals.

116 outcrop rock samples taken in duplicates.

40 stream moss mat samples were taken.

18 areas of detailed geological mapping was completed by J.Houle, P.Eng.

All 561 samples were sent by courier in different batches to ALS labs in North Vancouver, BC where they were received, prepared, weighed, and analyses using the Au-AA23 30g FA-AA finish method for gold, and ME-CIP61 33 element four acid ICP-AES method for other elements, and if required over-limit pulps were analyzed using the OG-62 method; results were reported in October-November, 2021, and compiled, plotted and reviewed.

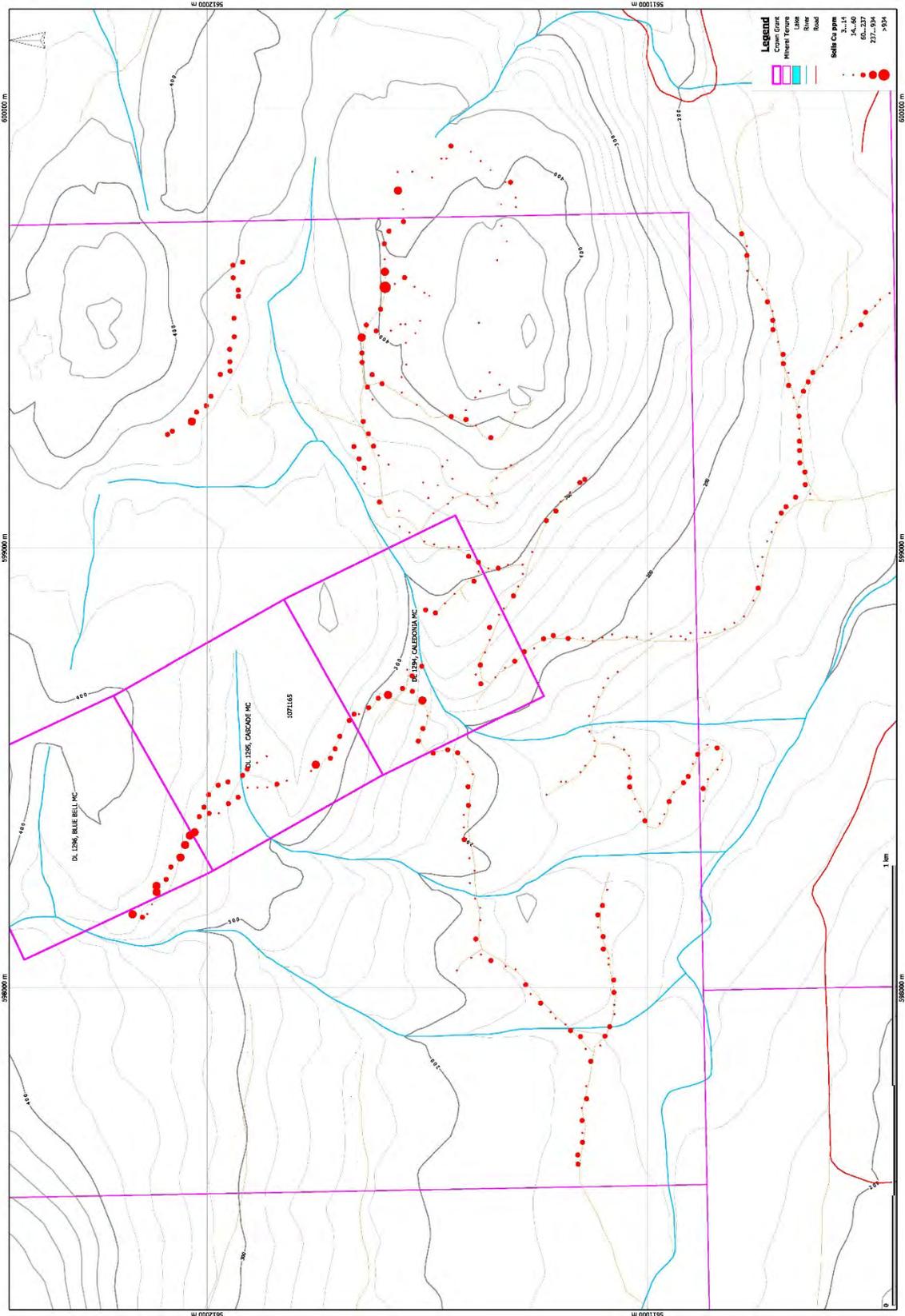
Preliminary geological interpretation for Caledonia West area of the property completed by J. Houle, shown on accompanying map, with highlights as follows:

- 3 km long possibly continuous skarn trend @ 100 Az projected from Caledonia to Kettle Pot MINFILE occurrences, terminated on surface by Jurassic granodiorite plutons to the west and to east, interpreted from BCGS Map 2011-2; Caledonia and Hill 160 area skarns are generally gently south-dipping; Kettle Pot skarn is northwest-dipping; it is likely that the skarn trend represents replacement of one or more limestone horizons near the top of the Karmutsen mafic volcanics
- Area of widely spaced, thin, and generally steeply-dipping sulphide veins in Karmutsen mafic volcanics surrounding the skarn trend, co-incident with the intense aeromagnetic high trend from GBC Map 2013-2 between the two granodiorite plutons
- The intense aeromagnetic high trend is unexplained by magnetite mineralization seen to date in outcrops, suggesting the presence of more magnetic rocks at depth, possibly due to recumbent folding or reverse faulting resulting in magnetite-replaced Quatsino limestone occurring beneath the Karmutsen volcanics
- Almost complete absence of outcropping exposures of Quatsino Limestone observed to date, but Quatsino Lake MINFILE 092L286 occurrence was not visited
- Weakly mineralized Jurassic? porphyry exposure east of Quatsino Lake has similar lithology but with younger age date than intrusive bodies to the SE near the former Island Copper Mine

Soil geochemistry results correlate well with the interpreted 3 km long skarn trend over the western 1 km of the trend that was covered by soil sampling, with elevated values observed from gridding of the following elements: silver, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, lead and zinc, shown on the accompanying maps; the eastern projection of the interpreted skarn trend for 2 km is an obvious location for additional soil sampling towards and surrounding the Hill 160 and Kettle Pot MINFILE occurrences and overlying the magnetic high trends; the area north of Caledonia MINFILE occurrence west of the northern skarn trends appears to have projected elevated soil geochemistry values of copper, manganese, zinc, cadmium and cobalt, which will also require additional prospecting and soil sampling; there appears to be another area of elevated soil geochemistry values of arsenic, lead and zinc suggested along the south end of the soil sampling area which may require follow-up prospecting & soil sampling.

Stream moss mat geochemistry displays obvious downstream dispersion along Caledonia Creek from the Caledonia prospect with elevated values of silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and cadmium; there is also a downstream dispersion of highly elevated values of cobalt and manganese in the small creek west of the Caledonia prospect and east of Cascade Creek; at the east end of Quatse Lake there are slightly elevated values of copper and arsenic; follow-up prospecting and detailed stream moss mat sampling should be completed upstream in both areas.

In summary, the 2021 field program at Caledonia established a new copper skarn trend over 3 km in strike and containing and confirming 3 MINFILE occurrences: Caledonia 092L 061, Hill 160 092L 473 and Kettle Pot 092L 476; the copper skarn prospect at Caledonia also contains significant values of silver, manganese and zinc based on representative chip sampling of the trenched outcrop near the Caledonia Upper Adit; the copper skarn showing at Hill 160 yielded a high grade copper value along with significant silver and some gold values as well from a select outcrop grab sample from an old trench; prospecting and sampling of copper-bearing veins and skarn zones in newly exposed roadcuts northwest of Hill 160 yielded elevated values of various skarn target and indicator elements similar to those obtained from sampling at the Caledonia prospect; a positive correlation appears to exist between the copper skarn mineralization and aeromagnetic highs within an area of faulted and folded Triassic Karmutsen mafic volcanics containing thin interbedded limestone, situated between the Jurassic Wanokana Creek and Quatse Lake quartz diorite to granodiorite plutons; based on regional geological and geophysical information the favourable environment for similar copper skarn trends probably extends to the northwest and to the southeast, and possibly to the southwest, adjacent to these plutons.



Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 09 (N)
1:50000
Lon: 127°56'12" W, Lat: 50°38'47" N
Printed at: 2021-10-09

Caledonia Property
Soil Cu ppm

Figure 21 Caledonia Soil Cu ppm

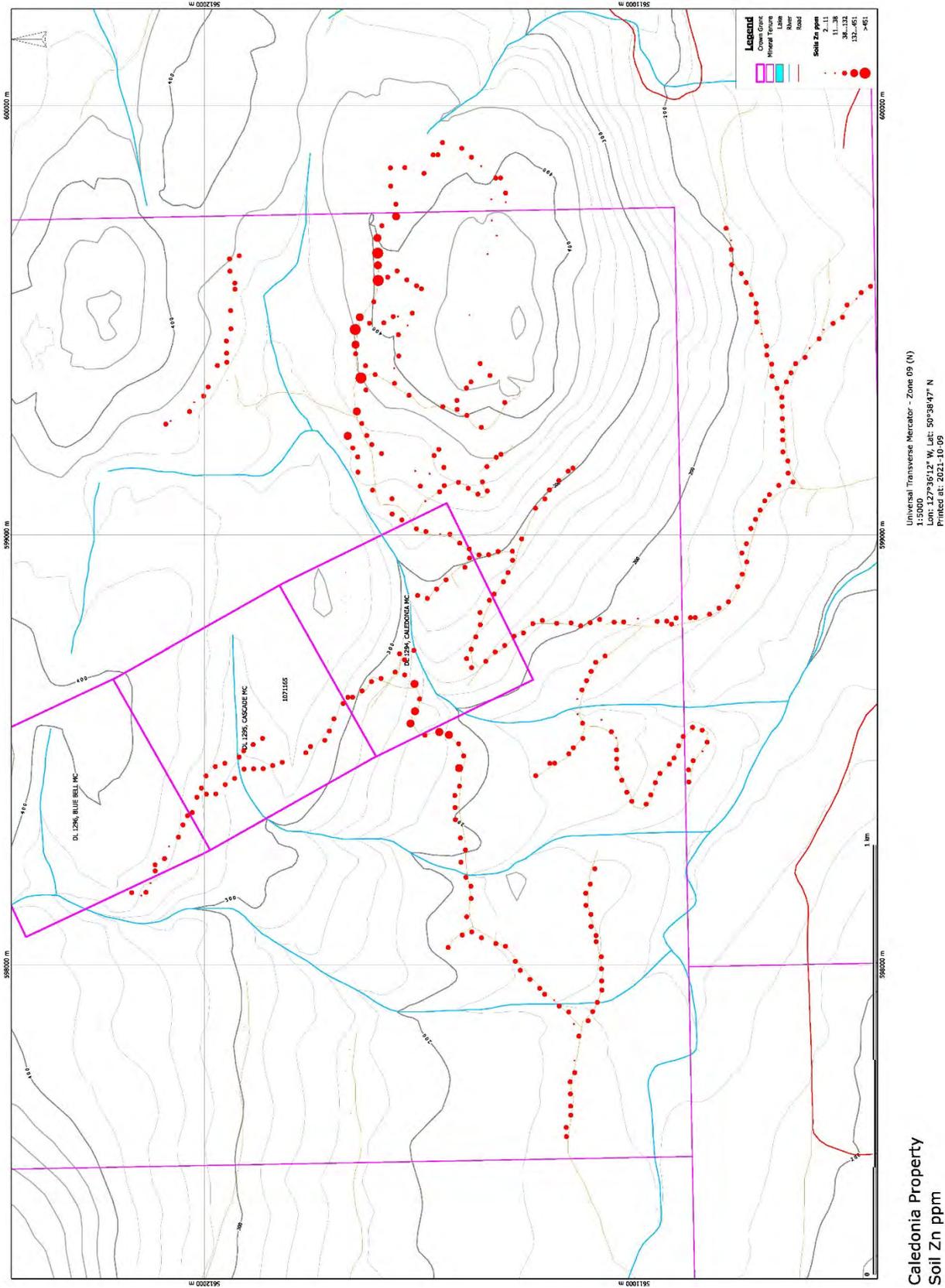


Figure 22 Caledonia Soil Zn ppm

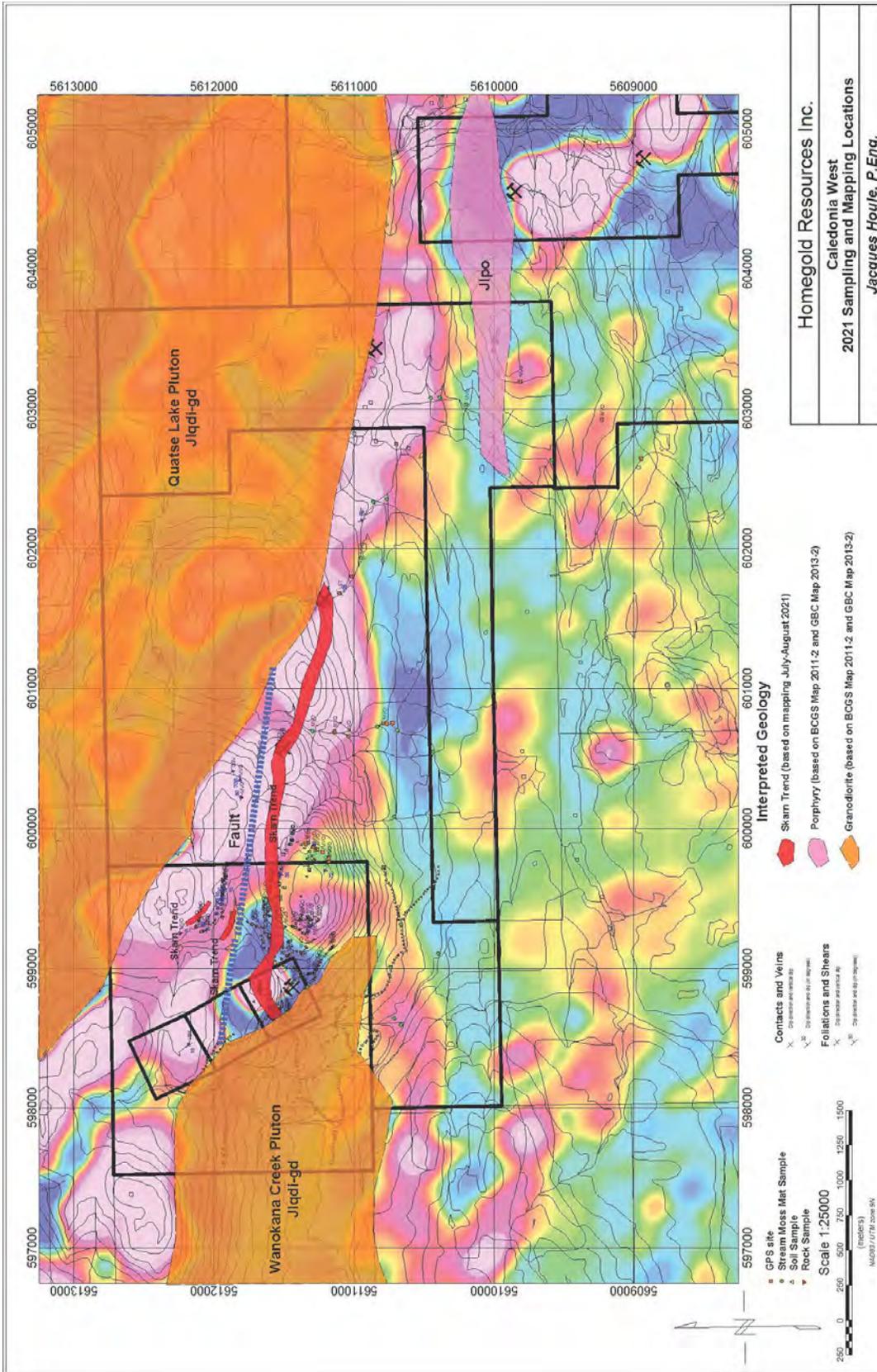


Figure 23 2021 Sampling and Mapping Locations

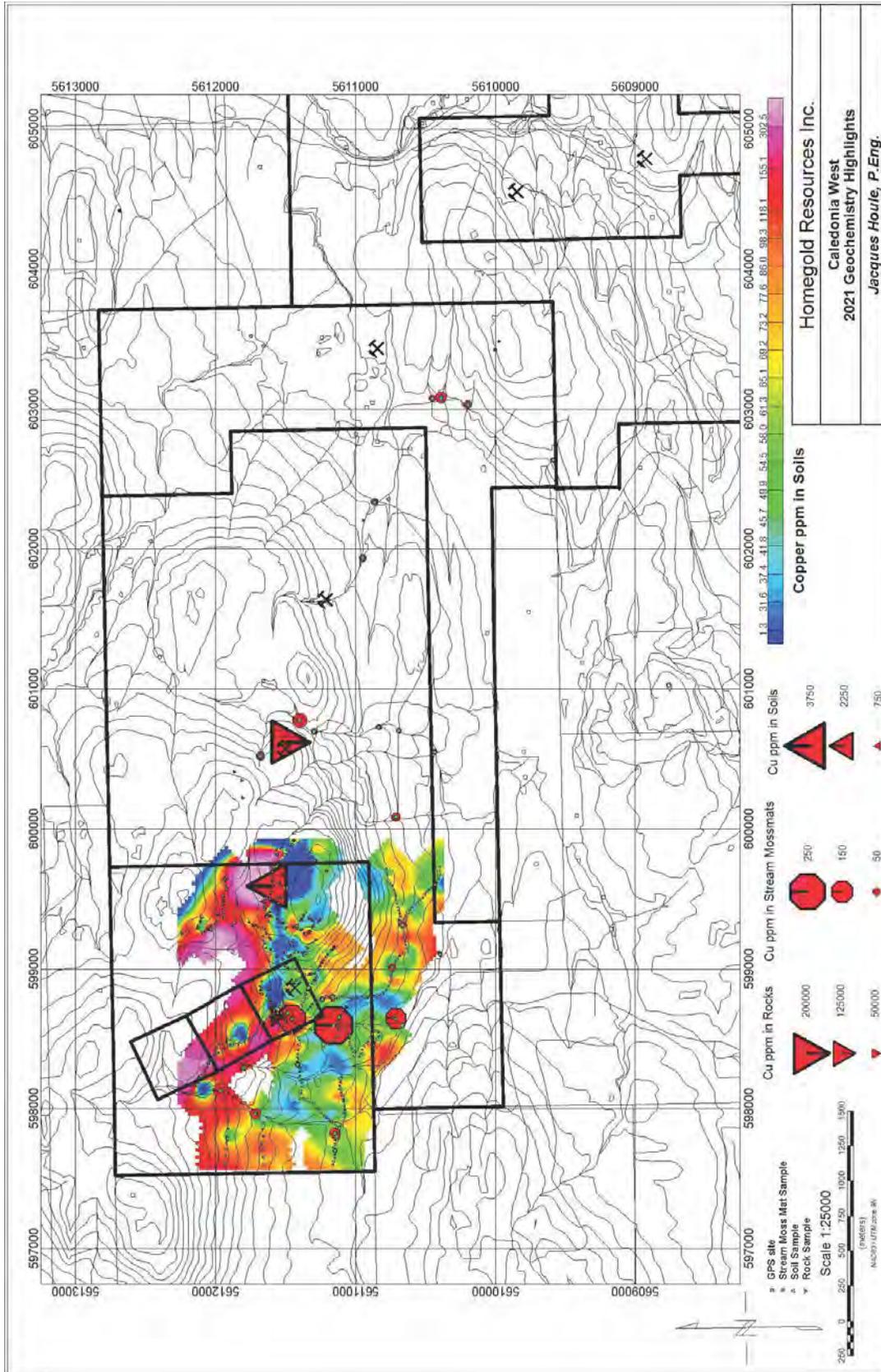


Figure 24 2021 Geochemical Highlights Showing Copper

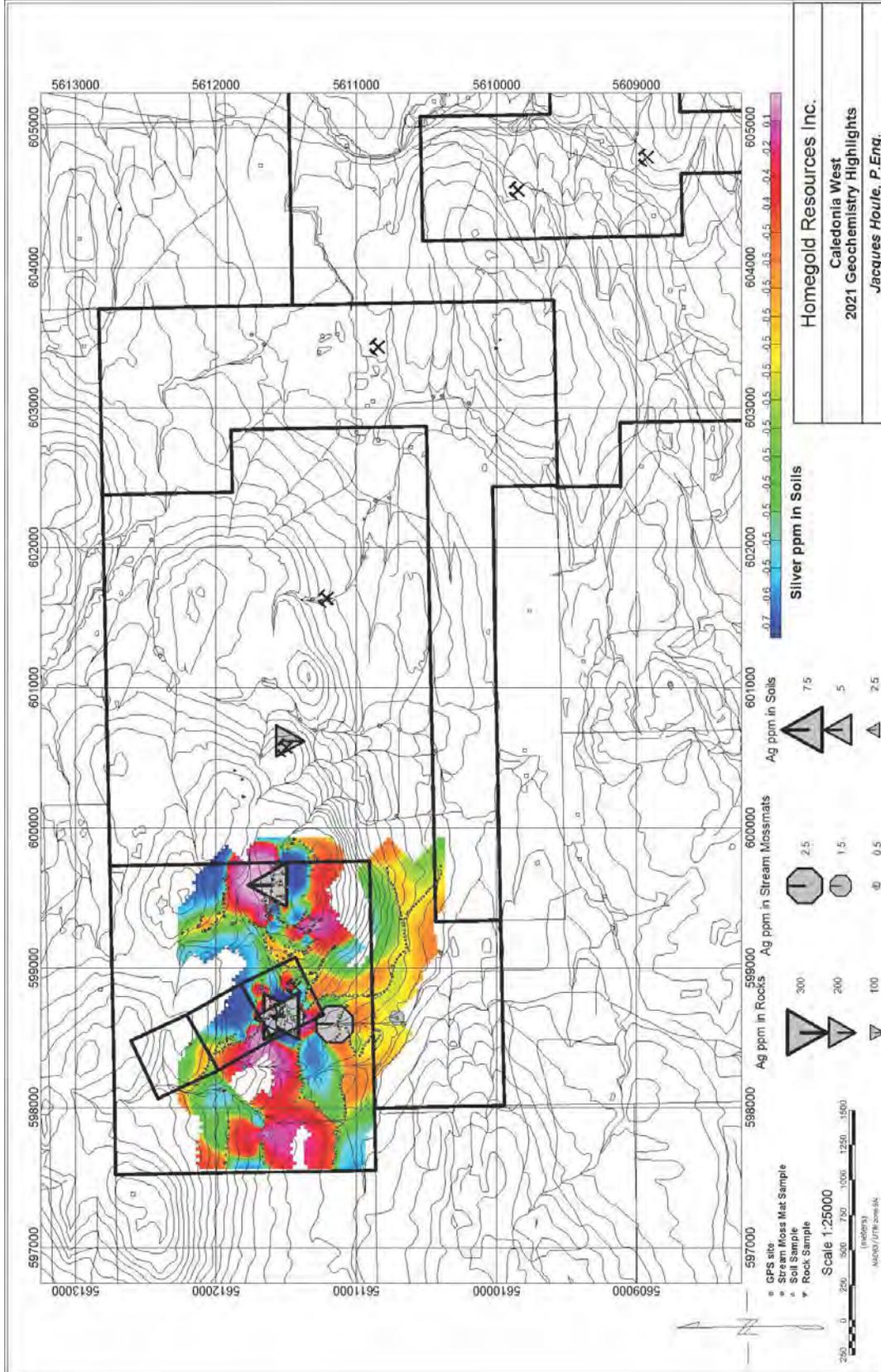


Figure 25 Geochemical Highlights Showing Silver

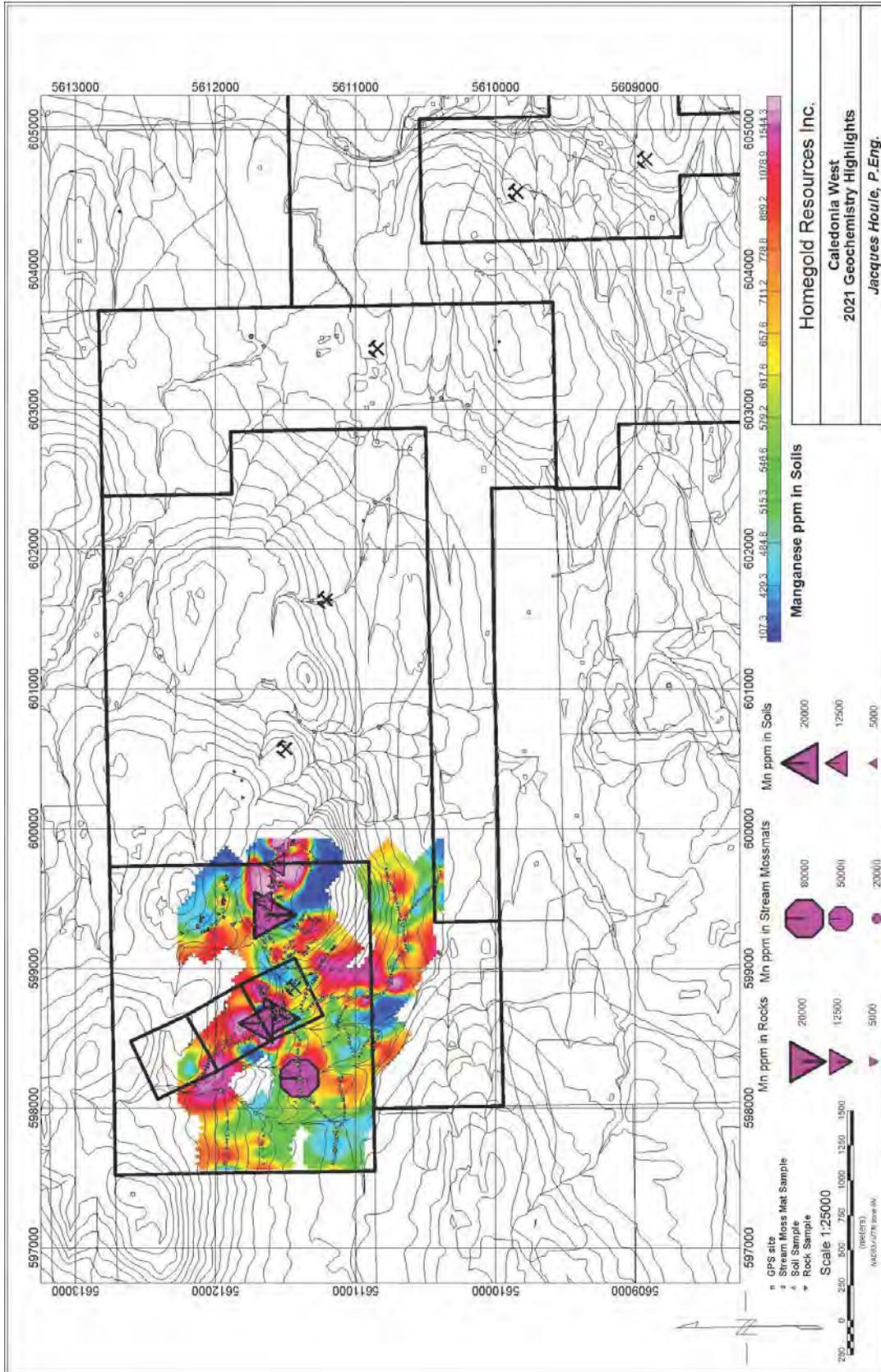


Figure 26 Geochemical Highlights Showing Manganese

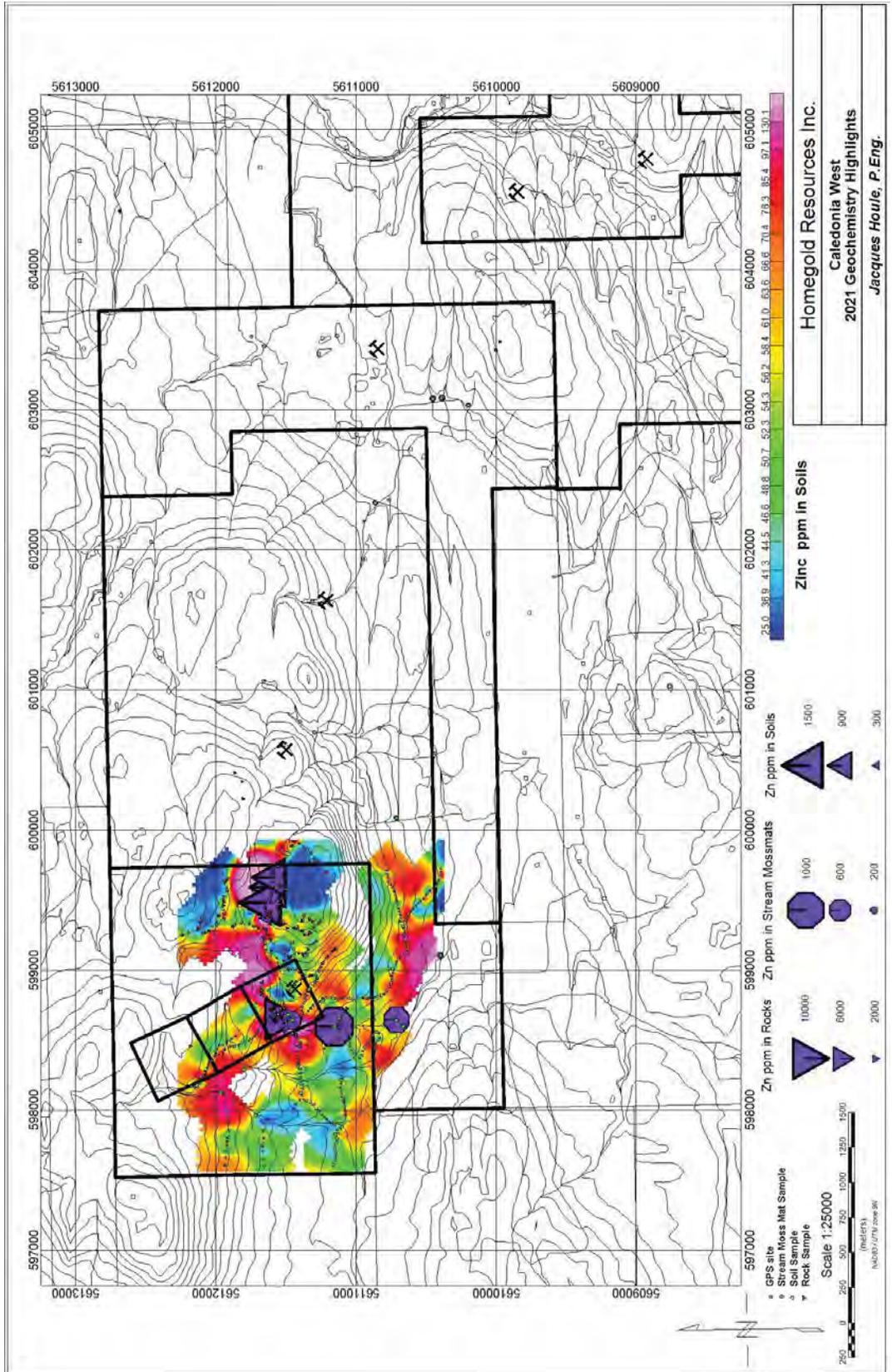


Figure 27 Geochemical Highlights Showing Zinc

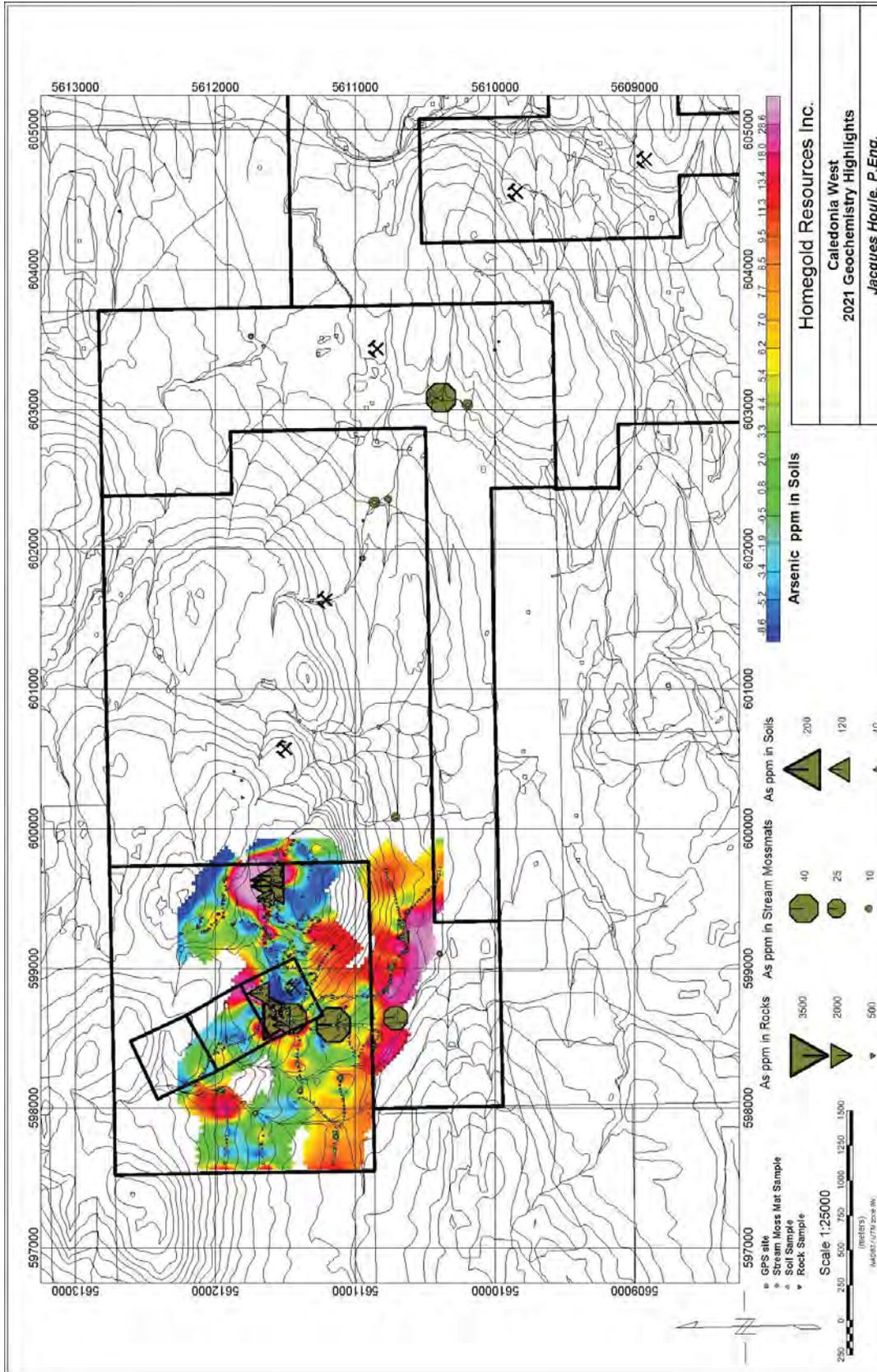


Figure 28 Geochemical Highlights Showing Arsenic

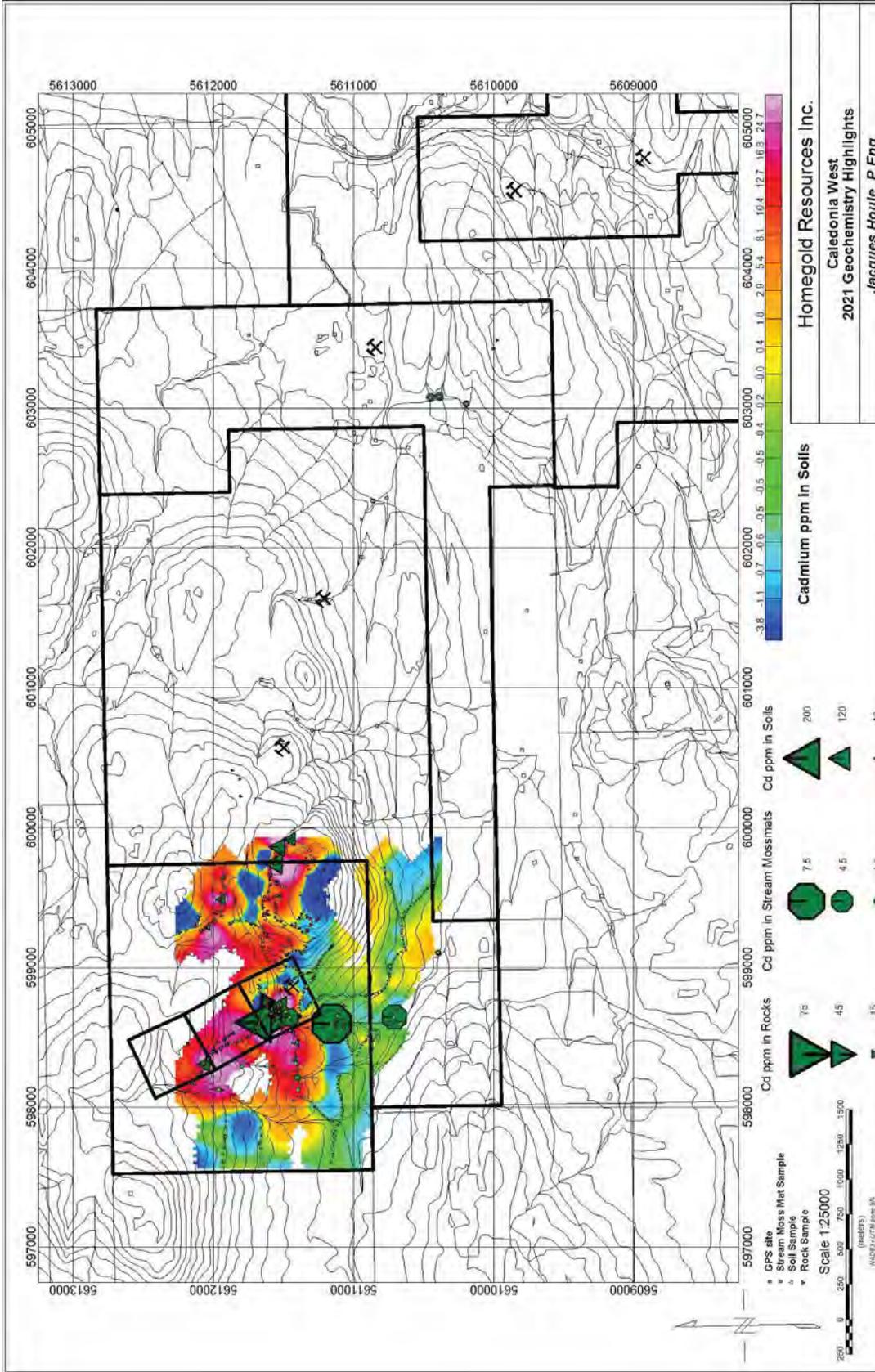


Figure 29 Geochemical Highlights Showing Cadmium

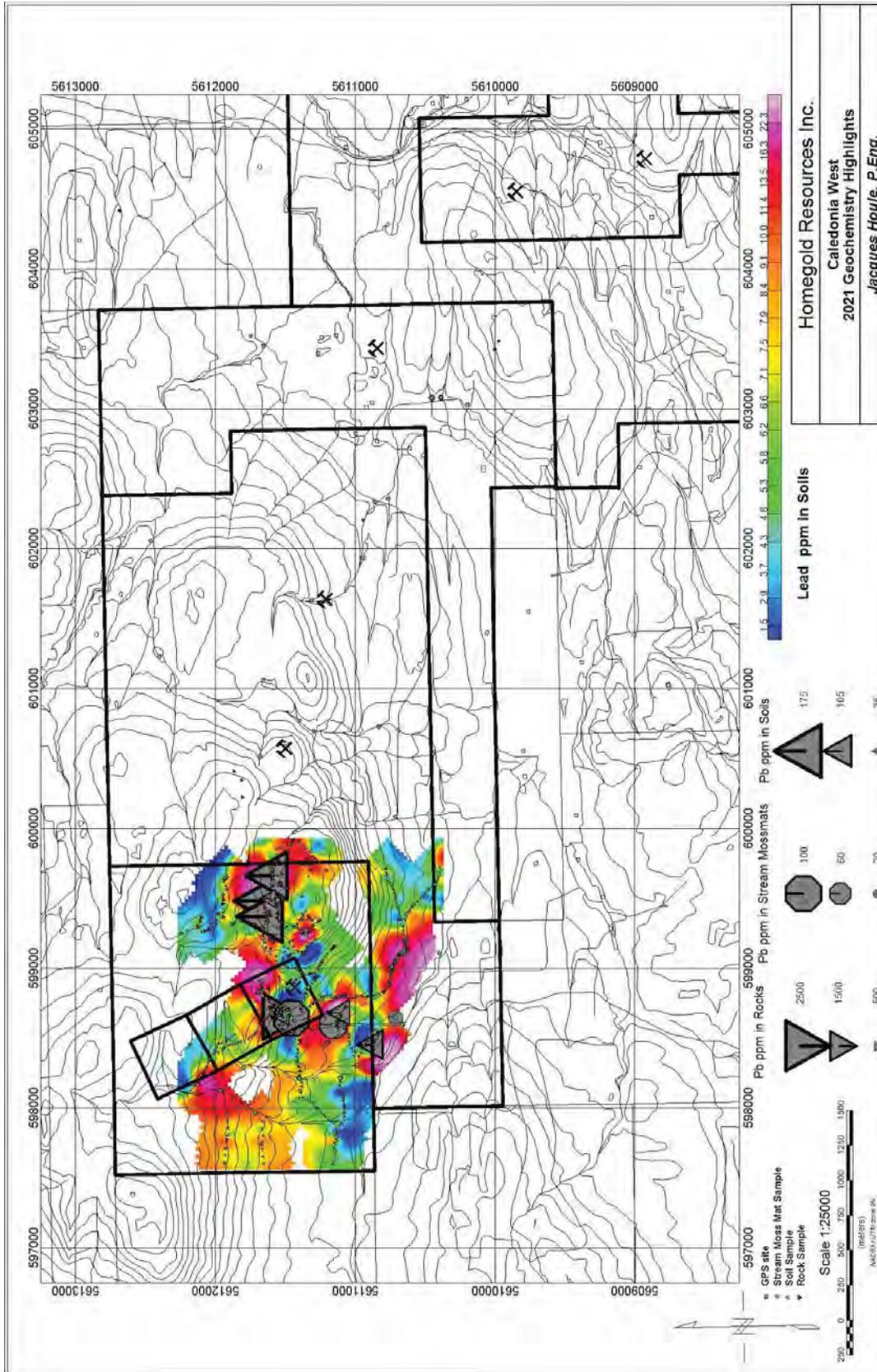


Figure 31 Geochemical Highlights Showing Lead

10.0 DRILLING

As of the report date, neither The Vendors nor the Issuer has undertaken any drilling on the Caledonia Project.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES and SECURITY

All samples collected in 2021 were sent to ALS Labs in North Vancouver under secure courier service. ALS is a certified Lab.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The major references were carefully reviewed (Dasler & Mark, 1993; Muller, Northcote & Carlisle, 1974; Shearer, 2008, 2012, 2013) and assay certificates correlated with drill logs and sections. . . An extensive literature search was conducted on this unusual deposit type. This verifies the data in the Technical Report. The data available is adequate for the purpose used in the Technical Report. Additional rock sampling and special assay techniques will be required to validate the previous work. The site was visited on July 16, 2021. Samples were collected by the writer and the assays obtained are similar to historic values.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

See History

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Surge Battery Metals Inc. has not calculate resource estimates for the Caledonia showing as further exploration work is required to delineate the mineralized zones to depth and along strike. The bulk of the historical and current work has been focussed on the primary Caledonia mineralized zone located between the lower adit in Caledonia Creek and the upper adit.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable.

17.0 RECOVERY METHDS

Not applicable.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The logistics of working in this part of the province are considered to be very good. Gravel road access will allow the movement of supplies and equipment. Logging is continually being carried out in the area and road construction in the vicinity of the Caledonia Property is on-going. Heavy equipment, fuel, supplies and lodging is available locally in Port Hardy and Port McNeill. Power transmission lines are less than 8 km away at the village of Coal Harbour. A paved highway connects Coal Harbour to Port Hardy and Port McNeill. Ocean going barges are able to access docking facilities at both Port Hardy and Port McNeill.

Several creeks within the property boundary are available water sources for process and drinking water. Several drainages have sufficient area in their valley bottoms to provide tailings and waste rock storage.

Both the mining business and pool of professionals and skilled tradesmen who serve it are international and mobile. The Port McNeill and Port Hardy communities have previously demonstrated that they were able to attract personnel to work at the former Island Copper Mine located roughly between the two towns. The communities offer sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new nearby mine.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES and INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

Initial First Nations Consultations has been undertaken with the Quatsino First Nation.

Preliminary assessment shows a moderate to strong strength of title and Aboriginal rights for the Tahltan First Nation.

However, the First Nations – Resource Industry landscape is rapidly changing. The Provincial government is moving rapidly to implement the “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (UNRIP). At the present time, the clarity and certainty moving forward with local First Nations is lacking.

The agreed upon reclamation program will be critical.

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Currently there are several active adjacent properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

Not Applicable

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

Work to be completed in 2022 is a percussion drill program to more closely define the resource available to the bulk sample open cut.

The deposit is an epidote-garnet-actinolite skarn containing mainly tennantite with minor bornite and chalcopyrite occurs at the contact between Quatsino limestone, Karmutsen volcanics and granodiorite. Some of the mineralization extends into the granodiorite in sericitized fractures. The limestone strikes 315 degrees, dipping 25 degrees to the south (dips are variable).

Airphoto linears are dominated by strong northeast-southwest linears which reflect late stage faults. Equally strong west-northwest- east-southeast linears reflect primary lithological boundaries. The main Caledonia showing is on the intersection of a strong west-northwest linear (carbonate trend) and a north-south linear (from the intrusive stock).

There is also considerable larger exploration potential along the intrusive-limestone contact as outlined by the new showings defined by the 2021 program of soil rock, silt and moss mat sampling along with geological mapping..

In 2021, a program of detailed soil sampling, silt sampling and moss mat sampling along with rock geochemistry was completed at a cost of \$100,000. The results confirm previous assay values of the main Caledonia Showing. Five representative chip samples taken over a strike length of 25m yielded thickness values as follows; 0.37m @ 158g/t silver, 2.73% copper and 0.68% zinc with elevated values of arsenic, bismuth, cadmium and lead.

In summary, the 2021 field program at Caledonia established a new copper skarn trend over 3 km in strike and containing and confirming 3 MINFILE occurrences: Caledonia 092L 061, Hill 160 092L 473 and Kettle Pot 092L 476; the copper skarn prospect at Caledonia also contains significant values of silver, manganese and zinc based on representative chip sampling of the trenched outcrop near the Caledonia Upper Adit; the copper skarn showing at Hill 160 yielded a high grade copper value along with significant silver and some gold values as well from a select outcrop grab sample from an old trench; prospecting and sampling of copper-bearing veins and skarn zones in newly exposed roadcuts northwest of Hill 160 yielded elevated values of various skarn target and indicator elements similar to those obtained from sampling at the Caledonia prospect; a positive correlation appears to exist between the copper skarn mineralization and aeromagnetic highs within an area of faulted and folded Triassic Karmutsen mafic volcanics containing thin interbedded limestone, situated between the Jurassic Wanokana Creek and Quatse Lake quartz diorite to granodiorite plutons; based on regional geological and geophysical information the favourable environment for similar copper skarn trends probably extends to the northwest and to the southeast, and possibly to the southwest, adjacent to these plutons.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

General Plans for the property Phase II for 2022:

(a) Geological mapping and assays	\$25,000
(b) Percussion Drilling (all in cost) and Supervision	50,000
(c) First Nation Liaison and Permitting	10,000
(d) Investigate availability and cost of 2 stage, 2 product flotation mill, nominal 125 tonnes per day size and Tailings disposal, metallurgy	20,000
(e) Build 300m haul road	20,000
Total	\$125,000

Contingent on the success of Phase II a further program, Phase III, is recommended at a cost of \$245,045.00.

Phase III: mapping, soil sampling, IP/Resistivity, trenching, drilling.

1) Soil sampling, 10 md @ \$175/md.	\$ 1,750.00
250 samples (Au, As) @ \$12.00/sample	3,000.00
2) Grid preparation, surveying & cutting, 8 line-km, 32 md @ \$175/md.	5,600.00
3) IP/Resistivity, 8 line-km, @ \$1350/line-km	25,800.00
4) Geological mapping, 12 md @ \$300/md	3,600.00
5) Trenching (525m) 42 hr @ \$85/hr	3,570.00
Mob/Demob	500.00
6) Drilling 1000 m @ \$120/m	120,000.00
Mob/Demob	6,000.00
7) Site supervision, geology, sampling/drilling and trenching program	
Geologist, 40 md @ \$300/md.	12,000.00
Assistant, 40 md @ \$175/md.	7,000.00
1000 assays @ \$1650/sample (Au,As,Sb)	16,500.00
8) Support Costs	
- room and board, 170 md @ \$50/md	8,500.00
- vehicle, 1.5 months @ \$1,500/mo	2,500.00
- fuel	1,000.00
- airfares, 5 x \$400	2,000.00
- consumables & equipment rental	2,000.00
- communications & freight	1,000.00
9) Engineering, drafting, reporting	10,000.00
10) Grid preparation, survey, 5 line-km, 10 md @ \$175/md	1,750.00
11) Soil sampling, 10 md @ \$175/md	1,750.00
1000 samples (Au,As) @ \$12.00/sample	1,200.00
12) Geology, 5 md @ \$300/md	1,500.00
Prospecting, 5md @ \$175/md	875.00
Assays, 100 (Au,As,Sb) @ \$16.50/sample	1,650.00
13) Support Costs	
- room and board, 30 md @ \$50/md	1,500.00
- vehicle, 10 md @ \$70/d	700.00
- consumables & equipment rental	200.00
- communications & freight	100.00
14) Engineering, drafting, reporting	\$ 1,500.00
TOTAL PHASE II	\$ 245,045.00

Respectfully submitted

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P. Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG

October 30, 2021

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

1. I J. T. (Jo) Shearer, of Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner St. Port Coquitlam, BC, V3C 2Z1, do hereby certify that:
2. I am an independent consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.
3. My academic qualifications are:
 - Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973
 - Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration
 - Master of Science from the University of London, 1977
4. My professional associations are:
 - Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Member #19,279 and the APGO in Ontario, Member 1867.
 - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
 - CIMM Life Member
 - Elected Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG)
5. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 48 years since initial graduation from university. I have conducted wide ranging regional mineral exploration on Northern Vancouver Island since 1971.
6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled “Technical Report on the Caledonia Project” dated October 30, 2021. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Caledonia Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area. I visited the Caledonia Property on July 16, 2021 and collected samples.
8. I have had prior involvement with the property, which is the subject of the technical report.
9. That as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer, the Vendors, and all of the issuer’s and Vendors’ assets including the Caledonia Project, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read the NI 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

October 30, 2021

Date



J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc.,