



Diamond Drilling at the Jasperoide Project, Peru (C3 Metals)

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project

Cusco Region
Peru

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The Report, “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project, Cusco Region, Peru” (the “Technical Report”), issued 31 March 2022 and with an Effective Date of 15 November 2021, was prepared for C3 Metals Inc., and authored by the following:

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Scott Jobin-Bevans (P.Geo.)

I, Scott Jobin-Bevans, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consultant and Principal Geoscientist with Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (Caracle) and have an address in Peñalolen, Santiago, Chile.
2. I graduated from the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Manitoba) with a B.Sc. Geosciences (Hons) in 1995 and from the University of Western Ontario (London, Ontario) with a Ph.D. (Geology) in 2004.
3. I am a member, in good standing, of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, License Number 0183 (since June 2002).
4. I have practiced my profession continuously for more than 20 years, having worked mainly in mineral exploration but also having experience in mine site geology, mineral resource and reserve estimations, preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, due diligence, valuation, and evaluation reporting. I have authored, co-authored, or contributed to numerous NI-43-101 reports on a multitude of commodities including nickel-copper-platinum group elements, base metals, gold, silver, vanadium, and lithium projects in Canada, the United States, China, Central and South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and certify 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 purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the report titled, “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project, Cusco Region, Peru” (the “Technical Report”), issued 31 March 2022 and with an Effective Date of 15 November 2021.
7. I have not visited the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project.
8. I am independent of C3 Metals Inc. (the Issuer), applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP (June 2011 and as amended).
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Santiago, Chile this 31st day of March 2022.

“signed”

Scott Jobin-Bevans (Ph.D., PMP, P.Geo.)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Simon James Atticus Mortimer (FAIG)

I, Simon James Atticus Mortimer, FAIG, do hereby certify that:

- I am a professional geologist with Atticus Geoscience Consulting S.A.C. with an address at Av. Jose Larco 724, 11th Floor, Miraflores, Lima, Peru.
- I graduated from the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, with a B. Sc. in Geoscience in 1995 and from the Camborne School of Mines with a M.Sc. in Mining Geology in 1998.
- I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist, practicing as a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#300947) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG #7795).
- I have worked as a geoscientist in the minerals industry for over 20 years and I have been directly involved in the mining, exploration, and evaluation of mineral properties mainly in Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Colombia for precious and base metals.
- I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and certify 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 purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am responsible for the preparation of sections 1, 2.6, 3, 12, 25 and 26 of the report titled, “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project, Cusco Region, Peru” (the “Technical Report”), issued 31 March 2022 and with an Effective Date of 15 November 2021.
- I visited the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project on 5 and 6 of November 2021, spending about 26 hours on the Project.
- I am independent of C3 Metals Inc. (the Issuer), applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP (June 2011 and as amended).
- I am an independent geological consultant and I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- As of the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed at Lima, Peru this 31st day of March 2022.

“signed”

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Caracle Creek International consulting Inc. (“Caracle” or the “Consultant”) was engaged by C3 Metals Inc. (“C3 Metals” or the “Issuer” or the “Company”) to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report (the “Report”) for its Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project (the “Project” or the “Property”), District of Ccapacmarca and Colquemarca, Province of Chumbivilcas, Department of Cusco, Peru. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties (30 June 2011 and amendments 25 February 2016) and is intended to be read in its entirety.

1.2 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Report was prepared as a NI 43-101 Technical Report for C3 Metals Inc. to be used in support of the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange and the Ontario Securities Commission for C3 Metals’ continuing disclosure. The Report is intended to provide a comprehensive technical summary of exploration work that has taken place historically and by the Issuer on the Project and in support of securities exchange reporting requirements.

1.3 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been co-authored by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans (the “Principal Author”), Principal Geoscientist at Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a professional geoscientist (APGO#0183, P.Geo., Ontario, Canada) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics.

The Report has been co-authored by Mr. Simon Mortimer (the “Co-Author”), Principal Geologist at Atticus Geoscience Peru. Mr. Mortimer is a professional geologist (FAIG #7795, Australia), with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, geological modelling, and mineral economics.

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is responsible for preparing all sections of the Report and Mr. Mortimer is responsible for the preparation of sections 1, 2.6, 3, 12, 25, and 26 of the Report.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Mr. Simon Mortimer, together the “Authors”, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person (“QP”) as that term is defined in Section 1.1 of NI 43-101 and Section 1.1 (7) of Companion Policy 43-101CP and is independent of C3 Metals Inc., as defined in Section 1.5 of NI43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

1.4 Previous Technical Reports

No previous NI 43-101 technical reports have been prepared and filed by C3 Metals Inc. on CDA's System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") for the Property and the Report is the current NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Project.

1.5 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the Report is 15 November 2021.

1.6 Details of Personal Inspection

A personal inspection (site visit) to the Project was completed by the Co-Author (Qualified Person), Mr. Simon Mortimer, arriving on the 5th and leaving on the 6th of November 2021, spending about 26 hours on the Project. During the site visit, Mr. Mortimer confirmed access, verified the presence of historical exploration work (i.e., drill setups), reviewed the exploration procedures and protocols, visited outcrops and drill hole platforms, and examined diamond drill core.

The data reviewed in the database, the drill core logs, and assay reports were compared to the intercepts of mineralized material seen in the core and were determined to be a "good match". Since no mineral resource estimate is contemplated at this time, the QP determined that there was no need to collect check samples on the drill core.

All information and data relating to the historical and current exploration work completed on the Project was made available to the QP before and during the personal inspection of the Property.

1.7 Property Description and Location

The Jasperoide Cu-Au Project is located in the districts of Omacha, Colquamarca, Ccapacmarca, and Chamaca, provinces of Chumbivilcas and Paruro, Department of Cusco, approximately 70 km due south of the City of Cusco. The closest town to the Project area is Ccapacmarca, about 20 km northwest of the Project. Access to the Project is via about 160 km of paved/gravel roads with total driving time of approximately four hours during the dry season. Travel time can be considerably longer during winter months. The Project area is characterized by gentle to moderate topography with low rolling hills separated by deeply incised valleys. Elevation ranges from 3800 to 4600 metres above sea level ("mASL"). A general UTM coordinate for the central Project area is: 187647mE, 8433202mN (WGS84 19L).

1.7.1 Property Ownership

The Jasperoide Cu-Au Project consists of 37 mining concessions covering about 21,700 ha in five separate blocks, with 13 having granted title ('Titulado') and 24 in process ('Tramite').

C3 Metals Peru S.A.C. signed an Option Agreement with Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C. on 31 August 2017 for the Greatiam 10 and 70 mining concessions, allowing C3 Metals Peru to acquire 100% share ownership of Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C. Under the agreement, C3 Metals Peru is obligated to a minimum spend of USD\$500,000 in the first 3 years (36 months) with a total exploration spend of USD\$2.0 million to 31 August 2023. C3 Metals Peru must also make annual cash payments totalling USD\$2.0 million to 31 August 2023.

During the quarter ended 31 August 2021, C3 Metals had incurred cumulative exploration expenditures of US\$2,168,004 exceeding the US\$2.0 million requirement and had provided US\$500,000 in cash payments. As of the Effective Date, a balance of US\$1.5 million in cash payments is required to exercise the option with US\$500,000 on or before 31 August 2022 and the balance of US\$1 million on or before August 31, 2023.

1.7.2 Royalties, Agreements and Encumbrances

Certain concessions that comprise the Jasperoide Cu—Au Project are subject to two underlying Net Smelter Return royalties (“NSR”) as summarized below.

On 18 October 2021, C3 Metals announced that it had completed the acquisition of 100% interest in the Jasperoide from Hochschild, through its 100% owned subsidiary Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C. (“Minera Ares”) (C3 Metals news release dated 18 October 2021). Minera Ares holds a 1.5% NSR on concessions Jasperoide 1 through 11. The C3 Metals can purchase 1.0% of the NSR for US\$1M at any time.

Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C holds a 1.5% NSR on concessions Greatiam 10 and Greatiam 70 once C3 Metals has completed its commitments of exploration commitments and cash payments, as per the option agreement.

The Principal Author is not aware of any other royalties, agreements or encumbrances related to the Project.

1.8 Property Access and Operating Season

The Project is located approximately 160 road kilometres south of the City of Cusco, Peru. Access to the Project is via paved road from Cusco for 33 kilometers on the Cusco-Paruro highway to the town of Yaurisque (Road 117), and then by approximately 125 km of well-maintained gravel road (Roads 119 and 120) to the Ccapacmarca turnoff. About 12 km past Ccapacmarca, the route continues on unmaintained dirt roads heading east off the maintained Las Bambas gravel road lead into the Jasperoide project area. The total travel time from Cusco to the Project, in dry season, is approximately four hours.

Given its excellent accessibility and climate, all types of exploration activities can be performed year-round.

1.9 Water Rights and Water Availability

Water is available for drilling and for the 20-person field camp that is already in place on the Property. Within the Project, several seasonal rivers exist within the canyons (‘Quebrada’), which could be utilized if a permitted reservoir were to be constructed.

1.10 Exploration Approval and Permits

In December 2020, C3 Metals announced that it had received authorization from the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines for drilling on the Project. The authorization allowed the Company to undertake exploration activities as defined in the approved drill permit (Declaración Impacto Ambiental or DIA) including trench and channel sampling, the construction and drilling from 40 platforms, associated drill sumps and gutters, and the provision of track and road access (C3 Metals news release 11 December 2020).

The drill permit allows for 40 drill pads (Figure 4-3) and is good for 34 months from December 2020 to October 2023 (C3 Metals news release 11 December 2020). C3 Metals is in the process of permitting additional drill hole pad locations.

1.11 Community Consultation

In 2017, LARG had signed a surface access agreement with local communities allowing LARG and its agents to conduct exploration activities for at least 3 years. The current community agreement, now under the name of C3 Metals Peru S.A.C., has commitments that started when the drilling permit was issued and is therefore current until December 2023.

1.12 History

Previous exploration within the Jasperoide project has identified an extensive area of skarn type alteration hosting copper and gold mineralization. The mineralization is hosted within magnetite dominant prograde skarn and chlorite-garnet rich retrograde skarn developed predominately within reactive limestone stratigraphy adjacent to younger intrusive rocks. To date, no significant porphyry-type mineralization has been identified within the intrusives.

Most of the previous exploration was focused within what was historically referred to as the Cerro Huinihuini prospect area which is now the Montaña de Cobre prospect and the nearby Cresta Verde and Callejón de Oro prospects.

From 1994 to 2012, three major exploration drilling campaigns were conducted at Jasperoide by Southwestern Gold, Cominco Peru, and Compañía Minera Ares a wholly owned subsidiary of Hochschild Mining PLC. A total of 10,175.5 meters in 52 diamond drill holes have been completed on the project. Compañía Minera Ares also completed initial metallurgical test work in 2012 on select composite samples from existing drill core.

The previous work was successful in identifying areas of skarn development containing high grade Cu-Au mineralization associated with several skarn types. There have been no resource estimates reported for the Jasperoide project area.

1.13 Regional Geology

Geographically, the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project is located in the Western Andean Cordillera (Cordillera Occidental) of south-central Peru. The Jasperoide Project itself is situated in the central part (southeastern margin) of the Andahuaylas-Yauri porphyry - skarn belt (AYB) which is dominated by the Eocene to Early Oligocene Andahuaylas-Yauri batholith that intruded into Mesozoic to Early Cenozoic clastic and marine sediment sequences.

The AYB extends for approximately 300 km in a northwest-southeast direction and hosts several important porphyry copper and skarn deposits. These include the Las Bambas deposit cluster (MMG, 40 km to west), with proven and probable reserves of 1.2 Bt grading 0.61% Cu, 197 ppm Mo, 3.5 g/t Ag, and 0.06 g/t Au (June 2018), the Constancia deposit (Hudbay, 35 km to southeast) with reserves of 568 Mt grading 0.32% Cu, 96

ppm Mo (January 2018). Constancia also contains a high-grade Cu-Au skarn resource adjacent to the porphyry. Further to the southeast (105 km) occur Glencore's Antapaccay and Corocchohuayco skarn deposits with Measured and Indicated resources of 616 Mt of 0.46% Cu and 289 Mt of 0.9% Cu, respectively (December 2018).

1.14 Mineralization

C3 Metals' primary exploration target at the Jasperoide Project is Cu-Au skarn and porphyry-style mineralization, which are the main styles of mineralization within the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt. Mineralization identified within the Project Area includes magnetite skarn bodies with iron-copper-gold mineralization that typically develops at the contact between intrusives and limestones but may also be emplaced entirely within the intrusive bodies (Corey, 2019).

Historically known skarn occurrences are the Cresta Verde Zone in the NPZ, the Montaña de Cobre (Cerro Huinihuini), and the Callejón de Oro Zone in the SPZ, and the smaller Huinihuini Menor skarn occurrence, less than 1 km from Montaña de Cobre, represent distal-type skarn mineralization (Jasper et al., 2021).

Work by Q2A in 2021 identified new zones of intrusive-related skarn-style mineralization and alteration in the northern and southern parts of the Project Area (Jasper et al., 2021). The northern zone includes three prominent mineralized occurrences named: Skarn Zone 1, Skarn Zone 2 and Skarn Zone 3, and Skarn Zone 4 is located in the southern zone of the Project Area.

Mineralization at Jasperoide is observed predominately as locally abundant copper oxides and rare sulphides hosted within exoskarn and endoskarn. Oxidized copper minerals include malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, brochantite, and others with rare disseminated primary copper sulphides such as chalcopyrite, bornite, and chalcocite. Historic workings have been identified at several locations, which shows development of intense supergene copper represented by chrysocolla, malachite, and azurite mineralization.

1.15 Deposit Types

The principal deposit type outlined to date on the Jasperoide project are Cu (\pm Au \pm Ag) skarn and possible intermediate-sulphidation epithermal-style quartz veins which, as seen throughout the AYB, have at least a spatial relationship to a proximal porphyry system. As such, there is potential for discovery of a mineralized porphyry system within the Jasperoide project area. Skarn and porphyry deposits within the AYB are highly variable with respect to metal content.

The Principal Author confirms that the Jasperoide property hosts skarn type copper and gold mineralization developed adjacent to intrusive rocks. The skarns can be classified as garnet-pyroxene endoskarn (within source intrusive) and magnetite exoskarn (within older limestone stratigraphy) which are mineralogically variable reflecting prograde and retrograde skarn alteration.

1.16 Exploration

Exploration work completed on the Project by the Issuer C3 Metals Inc. and previously by Latin America Resources Group (LARG), began with the Project option in 2017 under the name of LARG. Initial work

consisted primarily of extensive re-logging of existing drill core (52 drill holes) to better define the distribution of skarn-type mineralization and alteration and identify zonation within the Project area (Corey, 2019). No other information is known about this re-logging program. In 2017 and 2018, LARG completed preliminary metallurgical studies to provide further information regarding recovery characteristics related to mineral chemistry and grain-size distribution

Current drilling by C3 Metals, Phase 1 drilling completed and Phase 2 drilling in progress, is the first major exploration on the Project since 2012. A comprehensive exploration database has been compiled for the Jasperoide Project by C3 Metals that includes surface exploration and drilling data generated by different exploration companies since 1994.

The Project is active with exploration work as of the Effective Date including a second phase of diamond drilling which began 18 November 2021 and is ongoing, with at least 6,500 m of planned drilling. As of the date of the Report approximately 721.90 m has been completed in four holes.

1.17 Data Verification

The Authors have reviewed the database (data and information) supplied by C3 Metals Inc., which contained data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Project. In addition, the Authors completed independent research with respect to the Project and surrounding area through information and data available in the public domain, including government websites. Neither the Authors or the Issuer have access to or are aware of any further information relevant to the Report.

A personal inspection (site visit) to the Project was completed by Co-Author Mr. Simon Mortimer on 5 and 6 November 2021, with Mr. Mortimer spending a total of 26 hours examining the Property. During the site visit, the Co-Author (Qualified Person), confirmed access to the Project, verified the presence of drill hole platforms, and examined drill core (see Section 2.6).

The QP examined all information and data made available relating to historical and current exploration work within the Project and examined recent diamond drill core, comparing drill core logs and assay results with representative intersections of drill core. Mineralization, alteration, lithology and structures examined by the QP compare well with the drill core logs and assay results for copper and gold.

It is the Authors' opinion that the information and data that has been made available and reviewed by the Authors is adequate for the purposes of the Report as described in Section 2.2.

1.18 Interpretation and Conclusions

The objective of the Report was to prepare an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical information and data available about the Property that comprises the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project and making recommendations for future work.

The Project is well-located in the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt, a prolific copper porphyry-skarn belt in Peru, which has seen the discovery and exploitation of many porphyry and skarn type deposits. Surface exploration and drilling to date indicates significant Cu and Au mineralization hosted within skarn-facies adjacent to diorite intrusive rocks (e.g., Jasper et al., 2021). Of particular note is the occurrence of a relatively thick, sub-horizontal zone of high-grade copper mineralization at the base of low-grade oxidized magnetite skarn in the Montaña de Cobre Zone (previously the Cerro Huinihuini prospect) as intersected by historical and current drilling.

The current target model at Jasperoide is interpreted as a “stacked” skarn system with well-developed mineralogical zonation of garnet-diopside skarn and magnetite skarn. The Project hosts a drill-defined near-surface oxide copper zone, an epithermal (intermediate) sulphidation vein system, and a deeper porphyry-style mineralization target. Epithermal veins cross-cut the skarn system, are easily recognized in drill core, and show typical features of epithermal style vein systems. Surface mapping confirms breccias and vein development extends for at least 1,000 m along strike (C3 Metals, 2021).

The Jasperoide skarn was discovered in 1994 but over the past 27 years has seen just four years of exploration by previous operators. Given the large volume of skarn mineralization seen at Jasperoide, the potential for a large copper-gold deposit similar in scale to any one of the neighbouring mines in the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt is possible.

Based on information and data provided to the Authors and available from public sources, the Property’s favourable location within a prolific metallogenic Cu-Au belt, and the positive results from historical and current exploration results, the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project shows excellent potential for the defining of Cu-Au resources and is worthy of further exploration and evaluation.

1.19 Recommendations

It is the opinion of the Authors that additional exploration expenditures are warranted on the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project. A US\$90K geophysical survey program consisting of Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) is proposed for the Montaña de Cobre and Cresta Verde zones, consisting of 363 points (stations), followed by a 5,000 m diamond drilling program (US\$2.25M) (see Figure 26-1; Table 1-1). These costs do not include applicable taxes or C3 Metals’ overhead/operating costs associated with the recommended work program.

Table 1-1. Budget estimate for the completion of CSAMT geophysical survey and subsequent diamond drilling.

Activity	Scope	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
CSAMT Survey	363 points	\$50/point + Daily Rate + Mob/Demob	\$90,000

Diamond Drilling	5,000 m	\$450/m including assays	\$2,250,000
		TOTAL (USD):	\$2,340,000

The Authors recommend a 5,000 m drilling program to investigate the potential for buried porphyries and feeder systems. The model suggests that the skarnification at Jasperoide is a result of mineralizing fluids that are being depositing in the limestone beds near the current surface.

The Authors presume that the CSAMT survey will show more resistive and less resistive zones. The more resistive rock responses could represent porphyritic intrusives, siliceous fluid altered rock, and epithermal veining. The recommended drilling should investigate these resistive zones at depth. A US\$2.34M budget for the recommended program of geophysics and drilling is provided in Table 1-1. The locations of the drill holes and their parameters will be based on the results of the geophysical survey.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Caracle Creek International consulting Inc. (“Caracle” or the “Consultant”) was engaged by C3 Metals Inc. (“C3 Metals” or the “Issuer” or the “Company”) to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report (the “Report”) for its Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project (the “Project” or the “Property” or “Jasperoide”), District of Ccapacmarca and Colquemarca, Province of Chumbivilcas, Department of Cusco, Peru (Figure 2-1). The Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties (30 June 2011 and amendments 25 February 2016) and is intended to be read in its entirety.

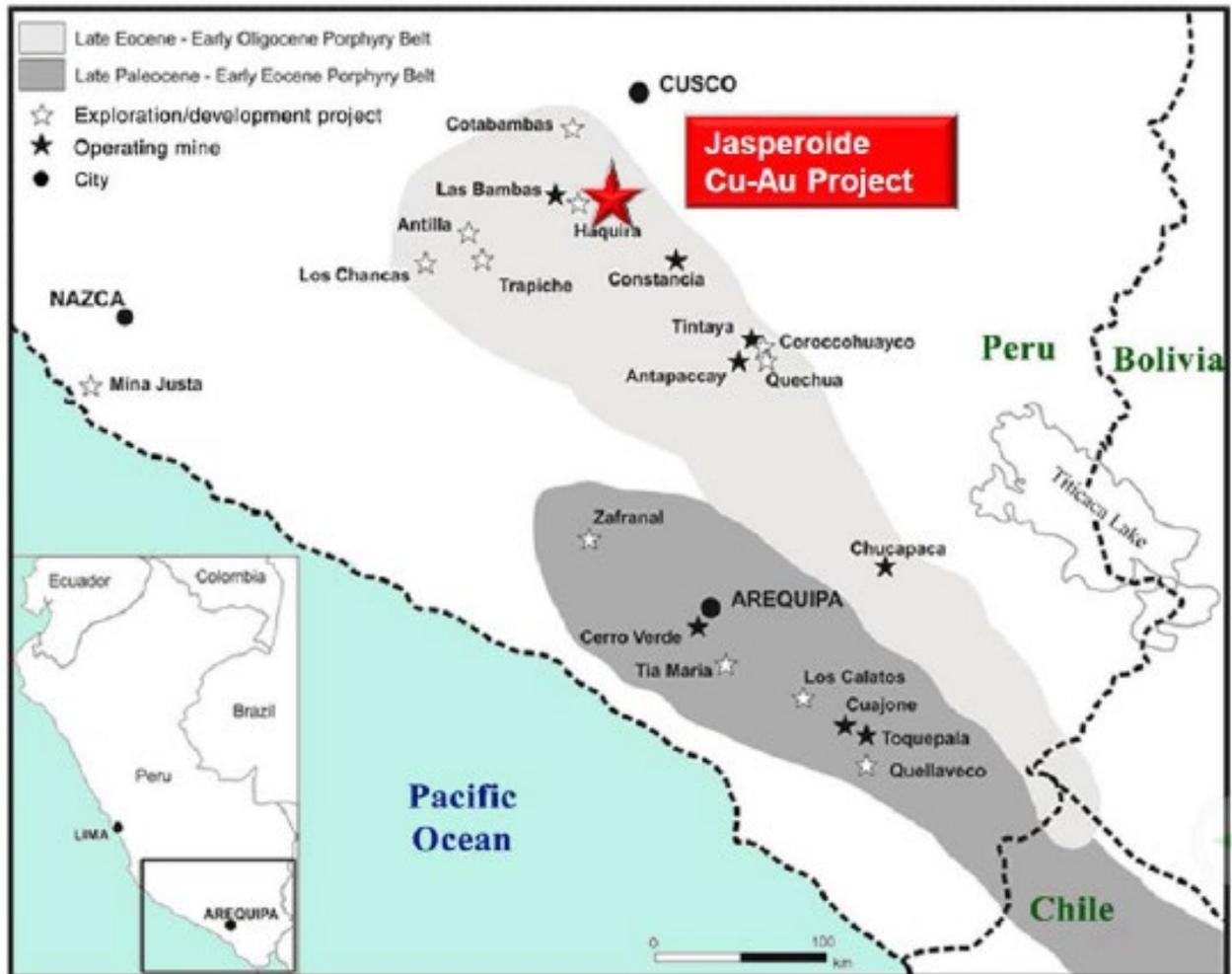


Figure 2-1. Location of C3 Metals’ Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project in the Cusco Region, Peru, and relative to operating mines in the Andahuaylas-Yauri Porphyry-Skarn Belt (Corey, 2019).

2.1 The Issuer

C3 Metals is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation, and exploration of mineral properties focused on Peru and Jamaica as well as British Columbia and Nova Scotia, Canada. On 26 February 2020, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% interest

in Latin America Resource Group (“LARG”). C3 Metals’ subsidiary, C3 Peru, holds a 100% beneficial interest in eight exploration concessions and has two option agreements to earn a majority interest in five additional concessions on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project, the subject of the Report. C3 Metals is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) and trades under the symbol “CCCM”.

2.2 Purpose of the Technical Report

The Report was prepared as a NI 43-101 Technical Report for C3 Metals Inc. to be used in support of the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange and the Ontario Securities Commission for C3 Metals’ continuing disclosure. The Report is intended to provide a comprehensive technical summary of exploration work that has taken place historically and by the Issuer on the Project and in support of securities exchange reporting requirements.

2.3 Qualifications of Consultants

The Report has been co-authored by Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans (the “Principal Author”), Principal Geoscientist at Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. Dr. Jobin-Bevans is a professional geoscientist (APGO#0183, P.Geo., Ontario, Canada) with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, land tenure management, metallurgical testing, mineral processing, capital and operating cost estimation, and mineral economics.

The Report has been co-authored by Mr. Simon Mortimer (the “Co-Author”), Principal Geologist at Atticus Geoscience Peru. Mr. Mortimer is a professional geologist (FAIG #7795, Australia), with experience in geology, mineral exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, geological modelling, and mineral economics.

Dr. Jobin-Bevans is responsible for preparing all sections of the Report and Mr. Mortimer is responsible for the preparation of sections 1, 2.6, 3, 12, 25, and 26 of the Report.

Dr. Scott Jobin-Bevans and Mr. Simon Mortimer, together the “Authors”, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are each considered to be a Qualified Person (“QP”) as that term is defined in Section 1.1 of NI 43-101 and Section 1.1 (7) of Companion Policy 43-101CP and is independent of C3 Metals Inc., as defined in Section 1.5 of NI43-101 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

2.4 Previous Technical Reports

The Report supplants a previously written NI 43-101 technical report (Corey, 2019) which was submitted to the TSX-V in support of LARG’s corporate transaction with Carube Copper Corp. in 2019 (C3 Metals news release dated 27 August 2019). The previous technical report is titled, “Technical Report on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project, Cusco Region, Peru”, dated 1 November 2019 and prepared for Latin America Resource Group.

No other previous NI 43-101 technical reports have been prepared and filed by C3 Metals Inc. on CDA’s System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“SEDAR”) for the Property and the Report is the current NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Project.

2.5 Effective Date

The Effective Date of the Report is 15 November 2021.

2.6 Details of Personal Inspection

A personal inspection (site visit) to the Project was completed by the Co-Author (Qualified Person), Mr. Simon Mortimer, arriving on the 5th and leaving on the 6th of November 2021, spending about 26 hours on the Project. During the site visit, Mr. Mortimer confirmed access, verified the presence of historical exploration work (*i.e.*, drill setups), reviewed the exploration procedures and protocols, visited outcrops and drill hole platforms, and examined diamond drill core (Table 2-1). Photos from the personal inspection to the Project are shown in Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3.

All information and data relating to the historical and current exploration work completed on the Project was made available to the QP before and during the personal inspection of the Property. The Co-Author was accompanied by Nirio Mendoza, Exploration Manager for C3 Metals.

Table 2-1. GPS waypoint summary of drill hole platforms visited on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project.

Location	Drill Hole	GPS System - QP		C3 Database*		Coordinate System/ C3 GPS System*
		Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	
Platform L19	JAS2350-01	188357	8433548	188362	8433560	WGS84 (19L) GPS
Platform L15	JAS2650-01	187839	8433635	187843.158	8433632.814	WGS84 (19L) DGPS
Platform L15	JAS2650-02	187839	8433635	187842.206	8433632.335	WGS84 (19L) DGPS
Platform L10	JAS2700-06	187886	8433706	187887.300	8433704.601	WGS84 (19L) DGPS
Platform L10	JAS2700-07	187886	8433706	187888.055	8433704.822	WGS84 (19L) DGPS
Platform L10	JAS2700-08	187886	8433706	187886.991	8433704.452	WGS84 (19L) DGPS
Platform 4350-A/B/C	JAS4350-01, 02, 03	187927	8433727	186981	8435099	WGS84 (19L) GPS

*location measurement from C3 Metals' database

QP Mr. Mortimer examined drill core of some notable mineralised intervals and reviewed against the drill logs printed from the drill hole logging and assay database. The information being recorded in the database is corroborated with that seen in the drill cores. The data reviewed in the database, the drill core logs, and assay reports were compared to the intercepts of mineralized material seen in the core and were determined to be a “good match”. Since no mineral resource estimate is contemplated at this time, the QP determined that there was no need to collect check samples on the drill core.

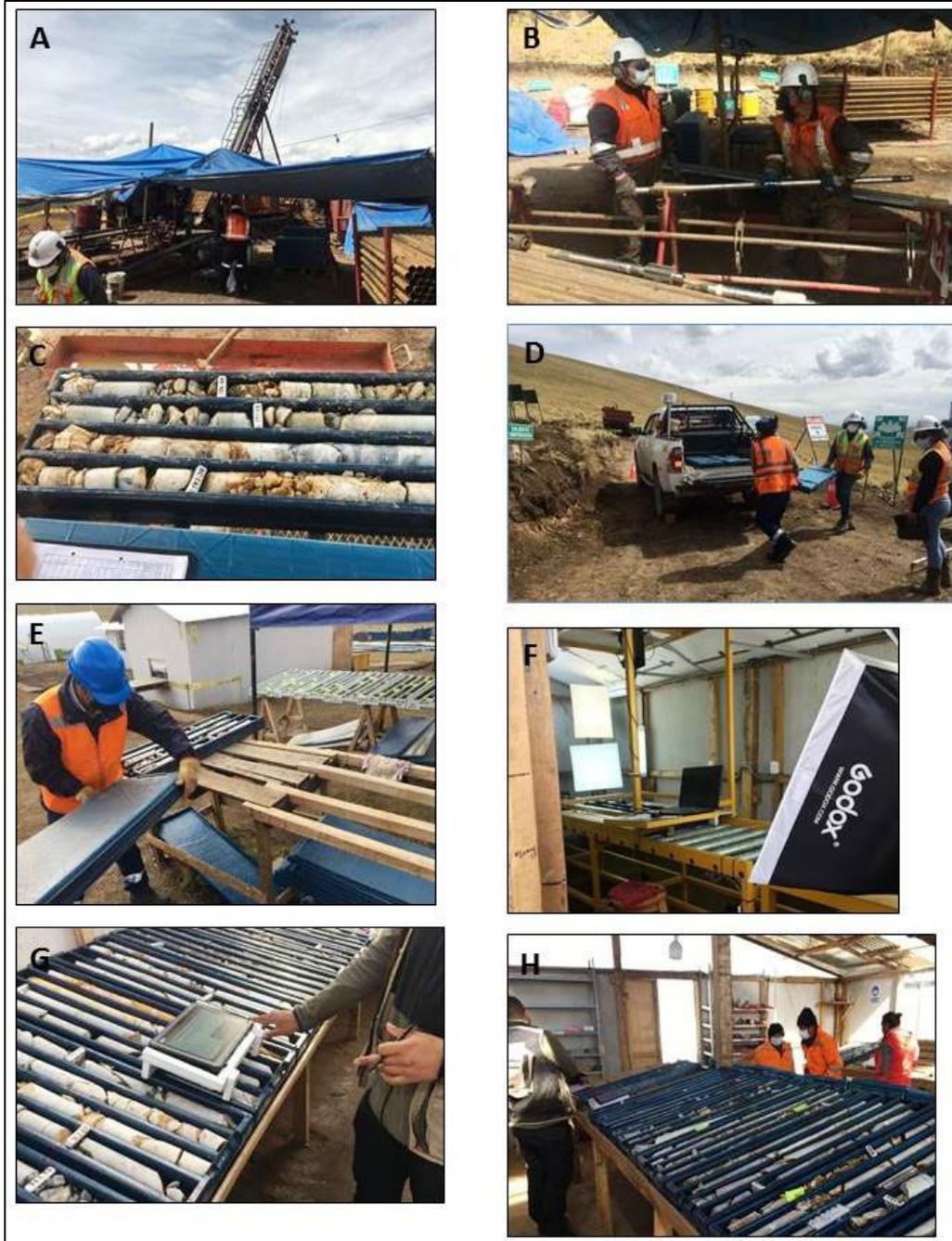


Figure 2-2. Photos taken by Co-Author Simon Mortimer during the personal inspection of the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Property. (A) Platform L-19, diamond drill rig drilling showing the drilling contractors extracting HQ drill core using a triple tube. (B) Drill platform, with the drilling contractors in the process of measuring the downhole deviation with a Trimble gyro and marking the orientation of the core using Reflex tools. (C) At drill rig, drilling contractors extracting the core, labelling the core box, inserting the depth markers, and marking the core orientation. (D) C3 exploration team transporting the core boxes from drill site to core logging facilities. (E) Photos of core logging and sampling facilities. (F) Taking photos of drill core. (G) Measuring RQD and core recovery/detailed geological logging, recording the data directly into data management system. (H) Collecting readings of magnetic susceptibility.



Figure 2-3. Photos taken by Co-Author Simon Mortimer during the personal inspection of the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Property. (A) specific gravity station for measuring the mass and displacement in water. (B) core cutting facilities. (C) C3 sample technicians following the sampling plan and inserting the QA/QC standards blanks and duplicates in the sampling stream. (D) sample storage facility, with sealed samples ready for shipping, sample ticket inside the bag, and sample number written on the bag. (E) drill core from hole 4350-02, Cresta Verde zone, cutting through endoskarn with zones of massive and semi-massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite) and magnetite.

No rock or core samples were collected by the Co-Author for validation purposes, as a drill rig was in operation during the visit and a review of the drilling, logging, and sampling procedures was enough to validate the process of the exploration data collection.

2.7 Sources of Information and Data

Standard professional review procedures were used by the Authors in the preparation of the Report. The Authors consulted and utilized various sources of information and data, including historical files provided by C3 Metals, Peruvian Government publications and online sources. A reference list of the various sources used to prepare the Report are provided in Section 27 and the following is a summary of online resources:

- General information on Peru was accessed on the Peruvian Government website.
- Digital data and information for Peru is available online at Instituto Geologico, Minero y Metalurgico (INGEMMET), Peru's government geological library.
- An online interactive database to view geological and concession information, GEOCATMIN, is available through INGEMMET.
- Information about Peruvian mining rights and the cadastre system is available online through SIDEMCAT.
- Additional information was reviewed and acquired through public online sources including SEDAR and various corporate websites.

C3 Metals personnel and associates were actively consulted post and during report preparation and the personal inspection, including Mr. Jeffrey Ackert (Vice President Business Development), Stephen Hughes (Vice President Exploration), and Nirio Mendoza (Exploration Manager).

2.8 Commonly Used Terms and Units of Measure

All units in the Report are based on the International System of Units ("SI Units"), except for units that are industry standards, such as troy ounces for the mass of precious metals. Table 2-2 provides a list of commonly used terms and abbreviations; this list is not exhaustive.

Unless specified otherwise, the currency used is United States Dollars ("US\$" or "USD") and coordinates are given in World Geodetic System 84 ("WGS84"), UTM Zone 19L (EPSG:32719 – suitable for use between 72°W and 66°W, southern hemisphere between 80°S and equator, onshore and offshore).

Table 2-2. Commonly used terms, abbreviations, and initialisms in the Report.

Units of Measure		Initialisms	
above mean sea level	AMSL	APGO	Association Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
billion years ago	Ga	CRM	Certified Reference Material
centimetre	cm	DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
Canadian dollar	C\$ or CAD	DIA	Declaración de Impacto Ambiental
gram	g	EM	Electromagnetic
gram per tonne	g/t	EOH	End of Hole
greater than	>	EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
hectare	ha	FA	Fire Assay
hour	hr	ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
inch	in	Int.	Interval
kilo (thousand)	K	LDL	Lower Detection Limit
kilogram	kg	LLD	Lower Limit of Detection
kilometre	km	MAG	Magnetics or Magnetometer
less than	<	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
litre	L	NSR	Net Smelter Return Royalty
megawatt	Mw	pop.	Population
metre	m	PSAD56	Provisional South American Datum of 1956
millimetre	mm	QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
million	M	QP	Qualified Person
million years ago	Ma	RC	Reverse Circulation
nanotesla	nT	ROFR	Right of First Refusal
ounce	oz	SG	Specific Gravity
parts per million	ppm	SI	International System of Units
parts per billion	ppb	TSX-V	Toronto Venture Stock Exchange
percent	%	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
pound	lb	WGS84	World Geodetic System 84
short ton (2,000 lb)	st		
specific gravity	SG	Elements	
square kilometre	km ²	cobalt	Co
square metre	m ²	copper	Cu
three-dimensional	3D	gold	Au
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric tonne)	t	silver	Ag
two-dimensional	2D	iron	Fe
United States dollar	US\$ or USD	zinc	Zn

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Report has been prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. for C3 Metals Inc. The Authors has not relied on any report, opinion or statement of another expert who is not a qualified person, or on information provided by the Issuer concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

C3 Metals’ Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project is located in the districts of Omacha, Colquemarca, Ccapacmarca, Chamaca, and Accha, provinces of Chumbivilcas and Paruro, Department of Cusco, approximately 600 km southeast of the country’s capital City of Lima and 70 km south of the City of Cusco (Figure 4-1; Table 4-1). The closest town to the Project area is Ccapacmarca, 20 km northwest of the Project. A general UTM coordinate for the central Project area is: 187647mE, 8433202mN (WGS84 19L).

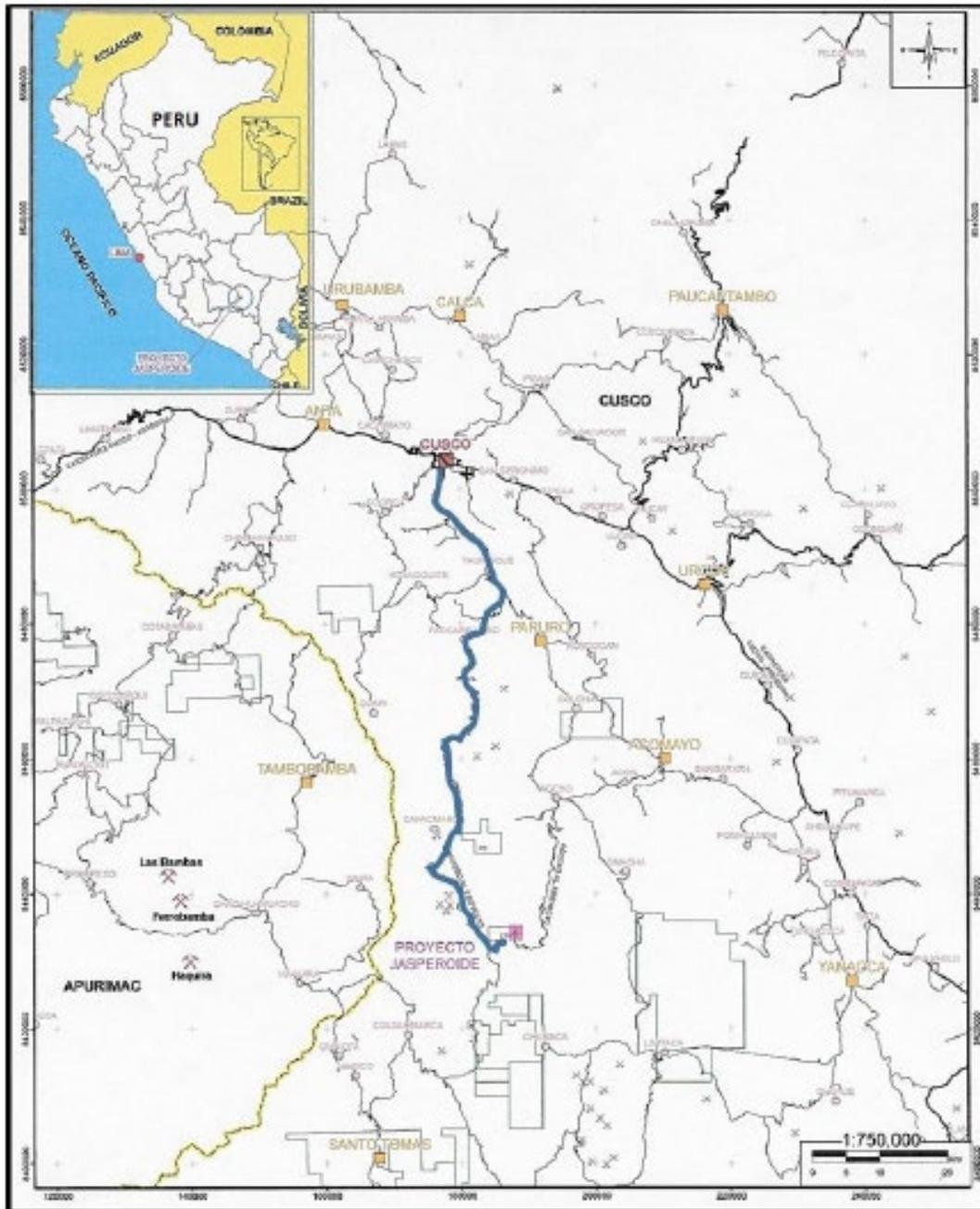


Figure 4-1. Location of C3 Metals’ Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project in the Cusco Region, Peru, about 600 km southeast of the country capital City of Lima. The main access route from Cusco is shown in blue (Corey, 2019).

All known mineralization, economic or potentially economic that is the focus of the Report and that of C3 Metals’ Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project is located within the boundary of the Property concessions.

Table 4-1. Location details of the 37 mining concessions that comprise the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project.

Name	Map	Zone	Province	District
JASPEROIDE 1	29-S	19	PARURO	OMACHA
JASPEROIDE 2	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 3	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CAPACMARCA / COLQUEMARCA / CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 4	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 5	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA / COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 6	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA / COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 7	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 8	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	COLQUEMARCA / CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 9	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 10	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 11	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 12	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA / COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 13	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 13B	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 14	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 14B	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 15	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 16	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CAPACMARCA / ACCHA
JASPEROIDE 17	29-S	19	PARURO	OMACHA
JASPEROIDE 18	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 19	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 20	29-S	19	PARURO	OMACHA
JASPEROIDE 21	29-S	19	PARURO	OMACHA / ACCHA
JASPEROIDE 22	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	COLQUEMARCA
JASPEROIDE 23	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 24	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 25	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 26	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CHAMACA
JASPEROIDE 27	29-R	18	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 28	29-R	18	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 29	29-R	18	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 30	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS	CAPACMARCA
JASPEROIDE 31	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CAPACMARCA / ACCHA
JASPEROIDE 32	29-S	19	PARURO	OMACHA
JASPEROIDE 33	29-S	19	PARURO	OMACHA / ACCHA
GREATIAM 10	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CAPACMARCA / CHAMACA
GREATIAM 70	29-S	19	CHUMBIVILCAS / PARURO	OMACHA / CAPACMARCA

4.1 Mineral Property and Title

The Jasperoide Cu-Au Project consists of 37 mining concessions covering about 21,700 ha in five separate blocks, with 13 having granted title ('Titulado') and 24 in process ('Tramite') (Table 4-2; Figure 4-2).

Table 4-2. Summary of the 37 mining concessions that comprise the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project, Peru.

Code	Name	Title Holder	Ha	Status	Registered
010035704	JASPEROIDE 1	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	200.005	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	05/02/2004
010304904	JASPEROIDE 2	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	100.002	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	29/09/2004
010649507	JASPEROIDE 3	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	400.008	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	13/12/2007
010258117	JASPEROIDE 4	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	900.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	31/10/2017
010258017	JASPEROIDE 5	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	1000.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	31/10/2017
010257917	JASPEROIDE 6	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	1000.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	31/10/2017
010254617	JASPEROIDE 7	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	1000.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	31/10/2017
010257817	JASPEROIDE 8	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	700.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	31/10/2017
010254717	JASPEROIDE 9	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	800.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	31/10/2017
010294818	JASPEROIDE 10	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	100.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	25/07/2018
010313718	JASPEROIDE 11	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	100.000	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	01/08/2018
010088021	JASPEROIDE 12	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	1000.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 711	03/05/2021
010140921	JASPEROIDE 13	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	700.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 714	09/07/2021
010141021	JASPEROIDE 13B	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	800.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 712	09/07/2021
010140821	JASPEROIDE 14	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	600.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 711	09/07/2021
010140721	JASPEROIDE 14B	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	600.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 713	09/07/2021
010160421	JASPEROIDE 15	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	300.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 711	02/08/2021
010189821	JASPEROIDE 16	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	800.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 717	02/09/2021
010189921	JASPEROIDE 17	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	400.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 718	02/09/2021
010190021	JASPEROIDE 18	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	800.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 715	02/09/2021
010190121	JASPEROIDE 19	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	600.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 716	02/09/2021
010218421	JASPEROIDE 20	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	600.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 708	19/10/2021
010218521	JASPEROIDE 21	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	1000.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 709	19/10/2021
010218621	JASPEROIDE 22	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	100.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 710	19/10/2021
010223621	JASPEROIDE 23	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	700.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 723	25/10/2021
010223721	JASPEROIDE 24	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	800.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 724	25/10/2021
010223821	JASPEROIDE 25	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	800.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 725	25/10/2021
010223921	JASPEROIDE 26	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	400.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 726	25/10/2021

Code	Name	Title Holder	Ha	Status	Registered
010224021	JASPEROIDE 27	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	700.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 727	25/10/2021
010224121	JASPEROIDE 28	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	900.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 728	25/10/2021
010224221	JASPEROIDE 29	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	600.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 729	25/10/2021
010224321	JASPEROIDE 30	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	400.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 719	25/10/2021
010224421	JASPEROIDE 31	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	1000.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 720	25/10/2021
010224521	JASPEROIDE 32	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	200.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 721	25/10/2021
010224621	JASPEROIDE 33	C3 METALS PERU S.A.C	100.000	D.M. en Tramite D.L. 722	25/10/2021
010158605	GREATIAM 10	INVERSIONES LA BRUJA S.A.C.	300.006	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	01/06/2005
010243904	GREATIAM 70	INVERSIONES LA BRUJA S.A.C.	200.005	D.M. Titulado D.L. 708	12/07/2004

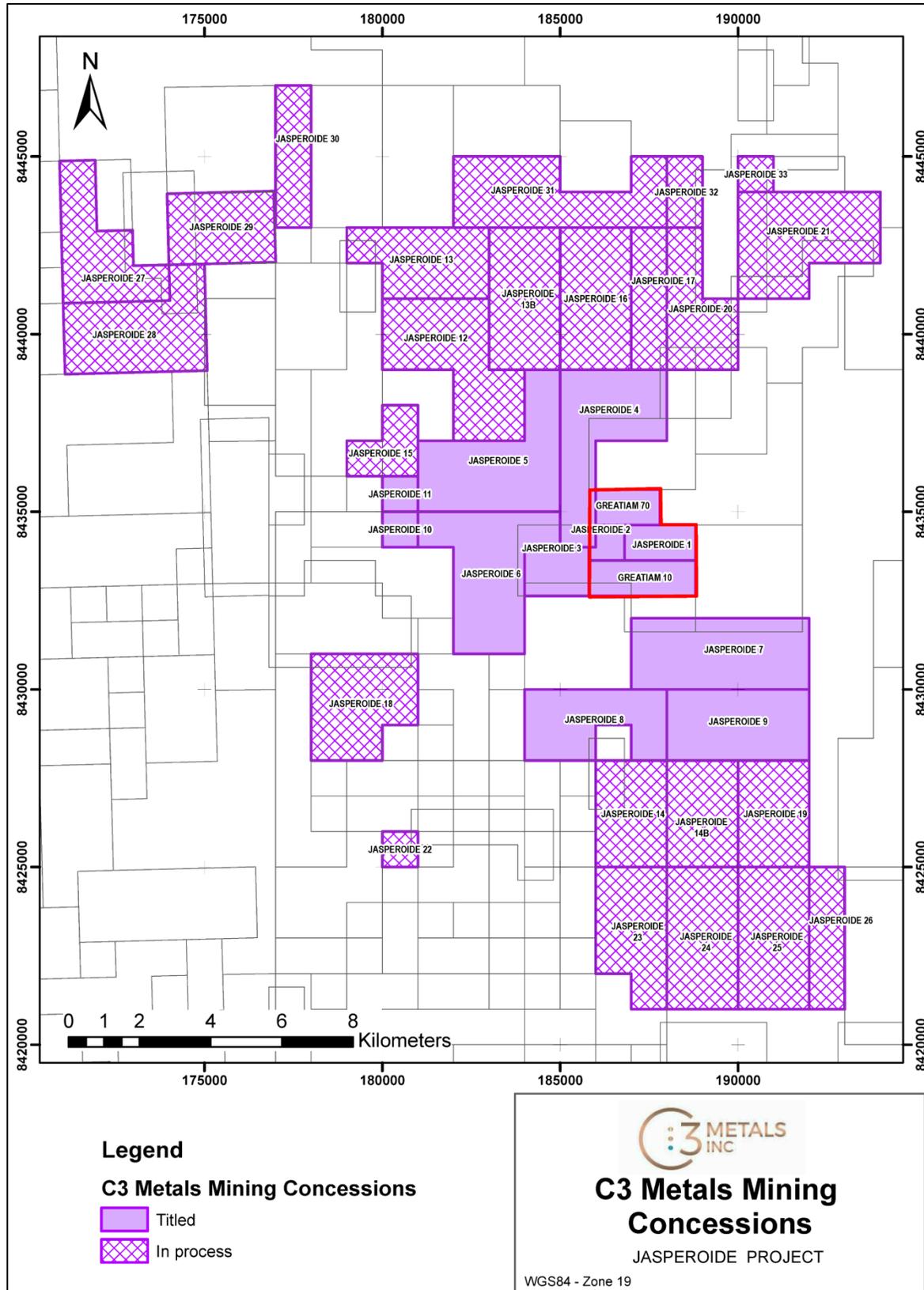


Figure 4-2. Mining concessions that comprise the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project, Peru. The core Jasperoide claims that cover the historical Cerro Huinihuini Prospect are outlined in red (C3 Metals, 2021).

4.2 Project Agreements

C3 Metals Peru S.A.C. signed an Option Agreement with Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C. on 31 August 2017 for the Greatiam 10 and 70 mining concessions, allowing C3 Metals Peru to acquire 100% share ownership of Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C. Under the agreement, C3 Metals Peru is obligated to a minimum spend of USD\$500,000 in the first 3 years (36 months) with a total exploration spend of USD\$2.0 million to 31 August 2023. C3 Metals Peru must also make annual cash payments totalling USD\$2.0 million to 31 August 2023.

During the quarter ended 31 August 2021, C3 Metals had incurred cumulative exploration expenditures of US\$2,168,004 exceeding the US\$2.0 million requirement and had provided US\$500,000 in cash payments. As of the Effective Date, a balance of US\$1.5 million in cash payments is required to exercise the option with US\$500,000 on or before 31 August 2022 and the balance of US\$1 million on or before August 31, 2023.

4.3 Project Land Tenure

C3 Metals has confirmed to the Principal Author that the mining concessions (see Table 4-1, Table 4-2, and Figure 4-2) remain in good legal and regulatory standing with no outstanding liens or debt obligations.

The process and requirements for permitting exploration work in Peru are detailed below (see Section 4.10). The QP has not independently verified the following information which is in the public domain and can be sourced from official Peruvian Government websites.

Details of the Concessions, as provided by C3 Metals and available online for examination through the Peruvian Government, have been reviewed by the Principal Author.

4.3.1 Annual Holding Costs

In 2021, the annual holding costs for the 13 concessions that comprise the Property were US\$43,793.34 and the 2022 holding costs are US\$43,793.34 (Table 4-3).

All annual concession payments for the calendar year must be paid before end of June the following year. As such, payments for 2022 can be paid any time before 30 June 2022. Concessions remain valid as long as annual fees do not remain unpaid for a 2-year period.

Table 4-3. Summary of annual holdings costs (2021 and 2022) for the Jasperoide Project.

Validities and Penalties 2021					
Concession	Year	Hectare	Validity	Penalty	Total
Greatiam 10	2005	300	\$900.00	\$6,450.00	\$7,350.00
Greatiam 70	2004	200	\$600.00	\$4,300.00	\$4,900.00
Jasperoide 1	2004	200	\$600.00	\$4,300.00	\$4,900.00
Jasperoide 2	2004	100	\$300.00	\$2,150.00	\$2,450.00
Jasperoide 3	2007	400	\$1,200.00	\$8,600.00	\$9,800.00
Jasperoide 4	2017	628.825	\$1,886.48		\$1,886.48
Jasperoide 5	2017	1000	\$3,000.00	-	\$3,000.00
Jasperoide 6	2017	755.049	\$2,265.15	-	\$2,265.15
Jasperoide 7	2017	1000	\$3,000.00	-	\$3,000.00
Jasperoide 8	2017	413.903	\$1,241.71	-	\$1,241.71
Jasperoide 9	2017	800	\$2,400.00	-	\$2,400.00
Jasperoide 10	2017	100	\$300.00	-	\$300.00
Jasperoide 11	2018	100	\$300.00	-	\$300.00
	Total:	5997.777	\$17,993.34	\$25,800.00	\$43,793.34
			paid in 2021	payable June 2022	
Validities and Penalties 2022					
Concession	Validity	Penalty	Total	Total 2021/2022	
Greatiam 10	\$900.00	\$6,450.00	\$7,350.00	\$13,800.00	
Greatiam 70	\$600.00	\$4,300.00	\$4,900.00	\$9,200.00	
Jasperoide 1	\$600.00	\$4,300.00	\$4,900.00	\$9,200.00	
Jasperoide 2	\$300.00	\$2,150.00	\$2,450.00	\$4,600.00	
Jasperoide 3	\$1,200.00	\$8,600.00	\$9,800.00	\$18,400.00	
Jasperoide 4	\$1,886.48		\$1,886.48	\$1,886.48	
Jasperoide 5	\$3,000.00	-	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00	
Jasperoide 6	\$2,265.15	-	\$2,265.15	\$4,530.30	
Jasperoide 7	\$3,000.00	-	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00	
Jasperoide 8	\$1,241.71	-	\$1,241.71	\$2,483.42	
Jasperoide 9	\$2,400.00	-	\$2,400.00	\$4,800.00	
Jasperoide 10	\$300.00	-	\$300.00	\$600.00	
Jasperoide 11	\$300.00	-	\$300.00	\$600.00	
	\$17,993.34	\$25,800.00	\$43,793.34	\$82,100.20	

4.4 Mining Law and Mineral Rights in Peru

The mining industry in Peru is regulated by laws such as the General Mining Law, Mining Canon Law, the Law Regulating Environmental Liabilities of Mining, and the General Law of the Environment.

Under Peruvian law, the Peruvian State is the owner of all natural resources which includes the mineral resources in the ground. The rights to explore for and develop these mineral resources are granted by means of the “Concessions System”. Mining concessions have the nature of immoveable goods.

The General Mining Law of Peru was changed in the mid-1990s to foster the development of the country’s mineral resources. The law defines and regulates different categories of mining activities according to stage of development (prospecting, development, exploitation, processing, and marketing). Titles over mineral claims are controlled by INGEMMET (Geological, Mineral and Metallurgical Survey of Peru).

In Peru, mineral concessions are granted following receipt of a paper application specifying the coordinates of the claim boundaries, based on UTM Zone 18 South (datum WGS 1984) coordinates. All pre-2016 claims were staked using the PSAD 1956 datum but were subsequently converted to the new WGS 1984 coordinate system. All new concessions must use the new grid and must be at least 100 ha (1 square km) in area and oriented in a north-south or east-west direction. Pre-existing concessions, based on the old system ('punto de partida' or starting point system), can be at any orientation. Where new claims overlap with older concessions converted to the new system, the older concession has precedence.

Mining concessions are considered immovable assets and are therefore subject to being transferred, optioned, leased and/or granted as collateral (mortgaged) and, in general, may be subject to any transaction or contract not specifically forbidden by law. Mining concessions may be privately owned and the participation in the ownership of the Peruvian State is not required. Buildings and other permanent structures used in a mining operation are considered real property accessories to the concession on which they are situated.

4.4.1 Ownership of Mining Rights

According to General Mining Law mining concession is irrevocable as long as titleholder fulfils the legal obligations required to maintain it in force. However, the titleholder shall comply with the entire obligation in order to maintain the mining concession valid. General Mining Law provides that mining concessions can be extinguished only by:

- expiration as a consequence of a failure by a titleholder to pay the mining validity fee and/or penalties for two years (consecutive or not);
- abandonment as a consequence of the breach of the mining procedure rules applicable to a mining claim;
- nullity in the case that a mining concession was claimed by an individual or entities that have restrictions according to the mining law;
- resignation in the case that the titleholder requests the extinction of the mining right; and,
- cancellation in the case that a mining concession overlaps with priority rights, or when the right is unassailable.

Pursuant to the General Mining Law, mining rights may be forfeited only due to a number of circumstances defined by law (*i.e.*, non-payment of the maintenance fees and/or noncompliance with the Minimum Production Obligation). The right of concession holders to sell mine production freely in world markets is established. Peru has become party to agreements with the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

4.4.2 Annual Fees and Obligations

The mining concession shall be maintained by paying validity fees and complying with the corresponding minimum production obligation ("MPO"). Regarding the obligation to pay the validity fees, the price of these administrative fees depends on the condition of the title-holders (small, artisanal or general regime). Validity

fees shall be paid annually to maintain mining concessions in force. The non-compliance of validity fees payment for two consecutive years causes the mining concession to expire.

Pursuant to article 39 of the General Mining Law, title holders of mining concessions pay an Annual Maintenance Fee (Derecho de Vigencia). The Derecho de Vigencia is due on June 30 of each year and is paid once a year in advance and is calculated at US\$3.00 per hectare. Failure to pay Derecho de Vigencia for two consecutive years causes the expiration ('caducidad') of the mining concession. However, according to article 59 of the General Mining Law, payment for one year may be delayed with penalty and the mining concessions remain in good standing. The outstanding payment for the past year can be paid on or before the following June 30 along with the future year.

Concession owners must pay US\$3.00 per hectare to file each claim, plus an administrative fee. An annual holding fee of US\$3.00 per hectare is required to maintain the claims, once granted, for the first six years, after which the owner is assessed at twice the annual rate, in addition to the annual holding fee, if the property has not been put into production.

4.5 Mineral Tenure

There are four types of mining concessions that INGEMMET can grant to individuals, private or public companies, which include Mining, Production/Beneficiation, General Labor, and Mining Transport concessions. With respect to each concession type, the following activities are permitted:

- Mining Concessions: Are classified as mining claims ('Petitorio Minero') during the application phase, and a mining concession ('Concesión Minera') after title has been granted.
- Production or Beneficiation Concessions: Enables the title holder to carry-out processing, refining, and concentrating activities.
- General Labor Concessions: Enables the title holder to provide ancillary services to a Mining Concession title holder.
- Mining Transport Concession.

Mining concessions can vary in size from a minimum of 100 ha to a maximum of 1000 ha, and each can be granted separately for metallic and non-metallic minerals. A granted mining concession has an indefinite term if the following conditions are met:

- Annual fees (or 'Derecho de Vigencia') are paid in full before end of 2nd quarter of the calendar year, currently US\$3.00/ha. If payment is missed by two years running, the concession is deemed cancelled/invalid.
- Minimum expenditure or production levels are met. The minima are divided into two classes:
- Achieve Annual Production levels or Minimum Annual Investment by the first semester of Year 11, where the clock starts a year after the concession was granted. It is possible to pay a penalty for non-production on a sliding scale, as defined by a new Legislative Decree effective 2019.

- Alternatively, no penalty is payable if a Minimum Annual Investment is made of at least 10 times the amount of the penalty.

Mining concessions can be cancelled if annual fees or applicable penalties are not paid for two years running or if production targets are not met within 30 years after the concession was granted.

The Principal Author has viewed notarized mining concession documents confirming that the mineral properties held by C3 Metals are valid and in good standing.

4.6 Surface Rights and Legal Access

Mining concessions constitute a different right from surface land over it. Owners of surface lands are not authorised to perform mining activities, unless they have a valid mining concession title granted by the INGEMMET. Surface rights are not included in mineral rights, and permission must be obtained in writing from owners and a two third majority of community members when surface rights are owned by local communities, before commencing drilling activities.

Over the past ten years the Peruvian government has been encouraging companies to work closer with surface landowners and nearby indigenous communities. The concession holder is required to obtain majority approval from the community or go through an acquisition process with the Peruvian state if surface lands are government owned.

Surface rights at the three zones within the Jasperoide Project belong to the community of “Comunidad Campesina de Hacca” district of Omacha in the Province of Paruro, Department of Cusco. In August of 2019, the community signed a three -year surface access agreement with LARG. The agreement allows land access for the proposed exploration and drilling activities on the Jasperoide property for 3 years beginning on the day the company receives its Authorization for Activities and Drilling.

In addition to providing employment for local people, improving community health services, and providing support for community activities, the surface access agreement includes:

- Payment of US\$925 for each platform, up to 40 platforms.
- Payment of US\$230 for each km of new drill access road.
- Payment of US\$3,700 over 3 years to compensate for land use related to infrastructure and water use.
- Improvement and maintenance of the Huillcuyoc – Hacca - Paclla highway, to a total of US\$92,300 over 3 years.

The Principal Author is unaware of any other significant factors or risks that could affect the title or access to perform work on the Project.

4.7 Small-Scale Production

Small title-holders are entities or individuals holding concessions in an area of less than 2,000 ha with no more than 350 tonnes per day (“tpd”) of production and must pay a validity fee of US\$1.00 per hecatres. The

general regime applicable for entities or persons who do not qualify as small or artisanal miners pay a validity fee of US\$3.00 per hectare. Validity fees must be paid annually to maintain mining concessions in force. Non-compliance of validity fee payment for two consecutive years results in the extinction of the mining concession.

The Mining Law obligates mining concessions holders to move into production. Currently, two regimes of minimum annual production exist, depending on the date of the mining concession title. Holders of mining concessions that were granted before 2008 will be obliged to achieve minimum annual production from 2019. The two regimes are as follows:

Legislative Decree No. 1054 (granted in June 2008) this regime established that mining concessions holders – qualifying under the general regime - need to reach a minimum annual production, equivalent to one tax unit (approximately US\$1,160) per year per hectare. If the holder of mining concession cannot reach such minimum annual production on the first semester of the eleventh year since the year in which the concessions was granted, the holder will be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 10% of the applicable minimum production per year per hectare until the fifteenth year. After the period of 15 years, the mining concessions may remain in force for an additional period of up five additional years in the case of: (i) the holder paying the applicable penalty and securing investments in the mining concession of 10 times the applicable penalty that should be paid; or (ii) events of force majeure. If the minimum production is not reached after this period has lapsed, the mining concession will inevitably expire.

Legislative Decree No. 1320 – (granted in 2017 and in force in 2019) according to this new disposition, mining concessions holders shall reach the minimum annual production, equivalent to one tax unit (approximately US\$1,250) per year per hectare. If the holder of a mining concession cannot reach the minimum annual production in the first quarter of the eleventh year since the year in which the concession was granted, the holder will be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 2% of the applicable minimum production per year per hectare until the fifteenth year. If the holder cannot reach the minimum annual production in the first quarter of the sixteenth year since the year in which the concessions was granted, holder will be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 5% of the applicable minimum production per year per hectare until the twentieth year. If the holder cannot reach the minimum annual production in the first quarter of the twentieth year since the year in which the concessions was granted, the holder will be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 10% of the applicable minimum production per year per hectare until the thirtieth year. Finally, if the holder cannot reach the minimum annual production until during this period, the mining concession will be automatically expired.

If minimum production within a 15-year term from the day in which the mining concession was granted is not achieved, the mining concession will be cancelled unless, a qualified force majeure event occurs and is approved by the Mining Authority. The titleholder may also maintain the title by paying the applicable penalties and providing evidence of a minimum investment of at least ten times the amount of the applicable penalties. In this last case, the mining concession will not be cancelled up to a maximum term of five additional years (total term 20 years). If minimum production is not reached in the 20-year term, the concession title will be inevitably cancelled. Concession taxes are payable by June 30th each year.

While the holder of a mining concession is protected under the Peruvian Constitution and the Civil Code, it does not confer ownership of land and the owner of a mining concession must deal with the registered

landowner to obtain the right of access to fulfill the production obligations inherent in the concession grant. It is important to recognize that all transactions and contracts pertaining to a mining concession must be duly registered with the Public Registry in the event of subsequent disputes at law.

4.8 Artisanal Miners

Artisanal concession holders are entities or individuals holding concessions of less than 1000 hectares and production is capped at 25 tpd. Annual mining license fees are US\$ 0.5 per hectare.

4.9 Water Rights

Water rights are governed by Law 29338, the 2009 Water Resources Law, and are administered by the National Water Authority (ANA) which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are three types of water rights, which cannot be transferred:

- License is a right granted in order to use the water for a specific purpose in a specific place. The license is valid until the activity for which it was granted has been completed.
- Permission is a temporary right, granted during periods of surplus water availability.
- Authorization is a right granted for a specified quantity of water and for a specific purpose. The grant period is two years, which may be extended for an additional year, for example in the case of diamond drilling.

No water rights are owned by C3 Metals Inc. or its related companies.

4.10 Permits

Exploration and mining activities are subject to various Peruvian mining laws, regulations and procedures guided by the Peruvian Political Constitution. Mining Activities in Peru are subject to the provisions of the Uniform Code of the General Mining Law (“General Mining Law”), which was approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-1992-EM (4 June 1992) and its subsequent amendments and regulations, along with other related supreme decrees, laws, directives, and ministerial resolutions.

4.10.1 Non-Invasive Exploration Activities

For non-invasive prospecting activities the regulations of SUPREME DECREE No. 019-2020-EM of July 30, 2020, apply and supersede the previous SUPREME DECREE No. 042-2017-EM enacted during the year 2017. Article 10.1 defines the following prospecting activities as not requiring prior environmental certifications or permits if “instruments or equipment that can be transported without causing greater alteration than that caused by the ordinary traffic of people and smaller vehicles” are being used:

- “Geological, geophysical, geotechnical, geochemical, and topographic surveys”.
- “Collection of small quantities of samples of rocks and surface minerals through channels, pits, trenches, and other similar techniques”.

The above specifically excludes all kinds of drilling activities.

4.10.2 Invasive Exploration Activities

Companies must obtain a government permit prior to commencing any drilling or major earth moving programs, such as road, drill pad construction or trenching. Depending on the scale of work intended, exploration programs must be presented to the Ministry of Mines, which then will grant an approval to initiate activities provided the paperwork is in order. All major ground disturbances must be remediated and re-contoured following completion of the work activities.

In order to conduct mineral exploration activities, a company is required to comply with the following requirements:

- Resolution of approval of the Environmental Impact Declaration.
- Provide a detailed and completed work program.
- A statement from the concession holder indicating that it is owner of the surface land, or if not, that it has authorization from the surface landowners to conduct exploration activities.
- Water License, Permission or Authorization to use water.
- Valid mining concessions.

In the event of mining, companies must complete an environmental impact study that includes a social relations plan, certification that there are no archaeological remains in the area, and a draft mine closure plan. Closure plans must be accompanied by payment of a monetary guarantee.

- In April 2012, Peru's Government approved the "Prior Consultation Law" that requires prior consultation with indigenous communities before any infrastructure or projects, in particular mining and energy projects, are developed in their areas.

Mining companies are also required to separately obtain water rights from the National Water Authority and surface lands rights from individual landowners.

4.10.3 Environmental Permitting

The Ministry of the Environment ('MINAM, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente') is the regulating authority for environmental issues. The administrative authority for the mining sector is the Directorate of Mining Environmental Affairs ('DGAAM, Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales Mineros') of the Ministry of Energy and Mines. A summary of environmental requirements for mining exploration programs is provided in Table 4-4.

With respect to exploration activities, the Environmental Technical Sheet (FTA or Ficha Técnica Ambiental') to exploration activities with less than 10 drilling platforms or surface disturbance of up to 10 ha. as long as it complies with the environmental protection criteria established. An Environmental Impact Declaration (DIA or 'Declaración de Impacto Ambiental') must be obtained for Category 1 exploration activities, which have a maximum of 40 drilling platforms or surface disturbance of up to 10 hectares. A semi-detailed Environmental Impact Study (EIAsd, 'Estudio de Impacto Ambiental Semi-Detallada') is required for Category II exploration programs which have more than 40 drilling platforms or surface disturbance of greater than 10 hectares. The environmental authority has 90 working days to evaluate it.

Table 4-4. Summary of environmental requirements for mining exploration programs (C3 Metals, 2021).

Category	Description	Application requirements	Aproval Time
PROSPECTING (NO PERMIT REQUIRED)	Mineral exploration activities such as geological and geophysical studies, topographic surveys, and collection of small quantities of rocks and minerals from surface or trenches utilizing small portable equipment	No authorization required	Not applicable
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL	Mineral exploration with less than 10 drill platforms with less than 10 ha of surface disturbance and less than 50 m of tunnels. As long as it meets the environmental protection criteria without affecting the criteria environmental protection: i) Does not involve Indigenous or native peoples. ii) They are not located in fragile ecosystems (e.g., wetlands), etc.	Required information as shown in Appendix I of Environmental Regulations for Mining Exploration (RM N° 108-2018-MEM/DM)	10 working days
CATEGORY I (DIA)	Mineral exploration with up to 40 drill platforms with less than 10 ha of surface disturbance and less than 50 m of tunnels	Required information as shown in Appendix I of Environmental Regulations for Mining Exploration (RM N° 108-2018-MEM/DM)	~90 working days
CATEGORY II (EIASd)	Mineral exploration with more than 40 up to 700 drill platforms, and greater than 10 ha of surface disturbance, and/or construction of more than 50 m of tunnels	Prepare a semi detailed Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIASd) report as per Appendix I of Environmental Regulations for Mining Exploration (RM N° 108-2018-MEM/DM)	90 working days

A mining company must also prepare and submit a Closure Plan (Plan de Cierre) for each component of its operation. The Closure Plan must outline what measures will be taken to protect the environment over the short, medium, and long term from solids, liquids and gases generated by the mining operation.

The General Mining Law of Peru has in place a system of sanctions or financial penalties that can be levied against a mining company that does not comply with the environmental regulations.

The total permitting process, including preparation of the study by a registered environmental consulting company, can take 6–12 months, depending on response times between government and company.

A full detailed Environmental Impact Study (EIAd) must be presented for mine construction projects and permitting can exceed one year.

4.11 Mining Royalties and Mining Taxes

Mining royalties ('regalía minera') are defined by Law No. 28258 of 2004 (3 June 2004), which was modified by Law No. 28323 (10 August 2004) and Law No. 29788 (28 September 2011) and their respective regulations. The mining royalty is calculated on the value of concentrates or their equivalent on the following scale:

- <US\$60 million annually: 1.0%.
- US\$60–US\$120 million annually: 2.0%.
- >US\$120 million annually: 3.0%.

In 2011 the government of Peru introduced a "windfall profits tax, which has 17 operational margin brackets with payments ranging from 2.00–8.40%. Miners with a 0–10% operational margin will pay the least while those with an operational margin of 85% and more will pay considerably higher windfall taxes.

4.11.1 Taxation and Foreign Exchange Controls

The Tax Administration Superintendent is the entity empowered under the Peruvian Tax Code to collect federal government taxes. The Tax Administration Superintendent can enforce tax sanctions, which can result in fines, the confiscation of goods and vehicles, and the closing of a taxpayer's offices.

The corporate tax rate in Peru is 29.5% on net profits, with approximately 50% of this is distributed by the National Government to the regional and local governments in the area of direct and indirect influence of the mine.

Personal income tax is 39% and withholding tax for dividends paid to non-resident companies is 5%, subject to existing tax treaties between the countries involved in the transaction. There are currently no restrictions on the ability of a company operating in Peru to transfer dividends, interest, royalties, or foreign currency into or out of Peru or to convert Peruvian currency into foreign currency.

Temporary Net Assets Tax, which applies to companies' subject to the General Income Tax Regime, imposes a 0.4% tax on any asset exceeding one million Peruvian soles (approximately US\$305,000). Taxpayers must file a tax return during the first 12 days of April and the amounts paid can be used as a credit against Income Tax. Companies which have not started productive operations or those that are in their first year of operation are exempt from the tax.

The general rate of Value Added Tax ("VAT") is 18% (16% of VAT itself plus 2% of municipal promotion tax). VAT is applicable to (1) Sale of goods within the country; (2) Rendering or first use of services within the country; (3) Construction contracts; (4) The first sale of real estate made by constructors; and (5) Import of goods. For all transactions, the vendor is subject to VAT, except in the case of importation of goods or services rendered abroad, but economically used within Peru, for which VAT is self-assessed by the importers and users, respectively. The VAT law follows a debit/credit system, and input VAT may be offset by output VAT. Should excess input VAT be obtained in a particular month, it shall offset output VAT obtained during the following months, until it is exhausted.

4.12 Royalties, Agreements and Encumbrances

Certain concessions that comprise the Jasperoide Cu—Au Project are subject to two underlying Net Smelter Return royalties (“NSR”) as summarized below.

On 18 October 2021, C3 Metals announced that it had completed the acquisition of 100% interest in the Jasperoide from Hochschild, through its 100% owned subsidiary Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C. (“Minera Ares”) (C3 Metals news release dated 18 October 2021). Minera Ares holds a 1.5% NSR on concessions Jasperoide 1 through 11. The C3 Metals can purchase 1.0% of the NSR for US\$1M at any time.

Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C holds a 1.5% NSR on concessions Greatiam 10 and Greatiam 70 once C3 Metals has completed its commitments of exploration commitments and cash payments, as per the option agreement.

The Principal Author is not aware of any other royalties, agreements or encumbrances related to the Project.

4.13 Current Permits

In December 2020, C3 Metals announced that it had received authorization from the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines for drilling on the Project. The authorization allowed the Company to undertake exploration activities as defined in the approved drill permit (Declaración Impacto Ambiental or DIA) including trench and channel sampling, the construction and drilling from 40 platforms, associated drill sumps and gutters, and the provision of track and road access (C3 Metals news release 11 December 2020).

The drill permit allows for 40 drill pads (Figure 4-3) and is good for 34 months from December 2020 to October 2023 (C3 Metals news release 11 December 2020). C3 Metals is in the process of permitting additional drill hole pad locations.

4.14 Community Consultation

In 2017, LARG had signed a surface access agreement with local communities allowing LARG and its agents to conduct exploration activities for at least 3 years. The current community agreement, now under the name of C3 Metals Peru S.A.C., has commitments that started when the drilling permit was issued and is therefore current until December 2023.

4.15 Environmental Studies

At the exploration stage, the Government of Peru does not require any extensive studies related to the environment (*i.e.*, Environmental Impact Assessment) which are required for more advanced stage projects planning for a mining operation. C3 Metals does not have nor has it applied for an environmental permit or completed environmental studies.

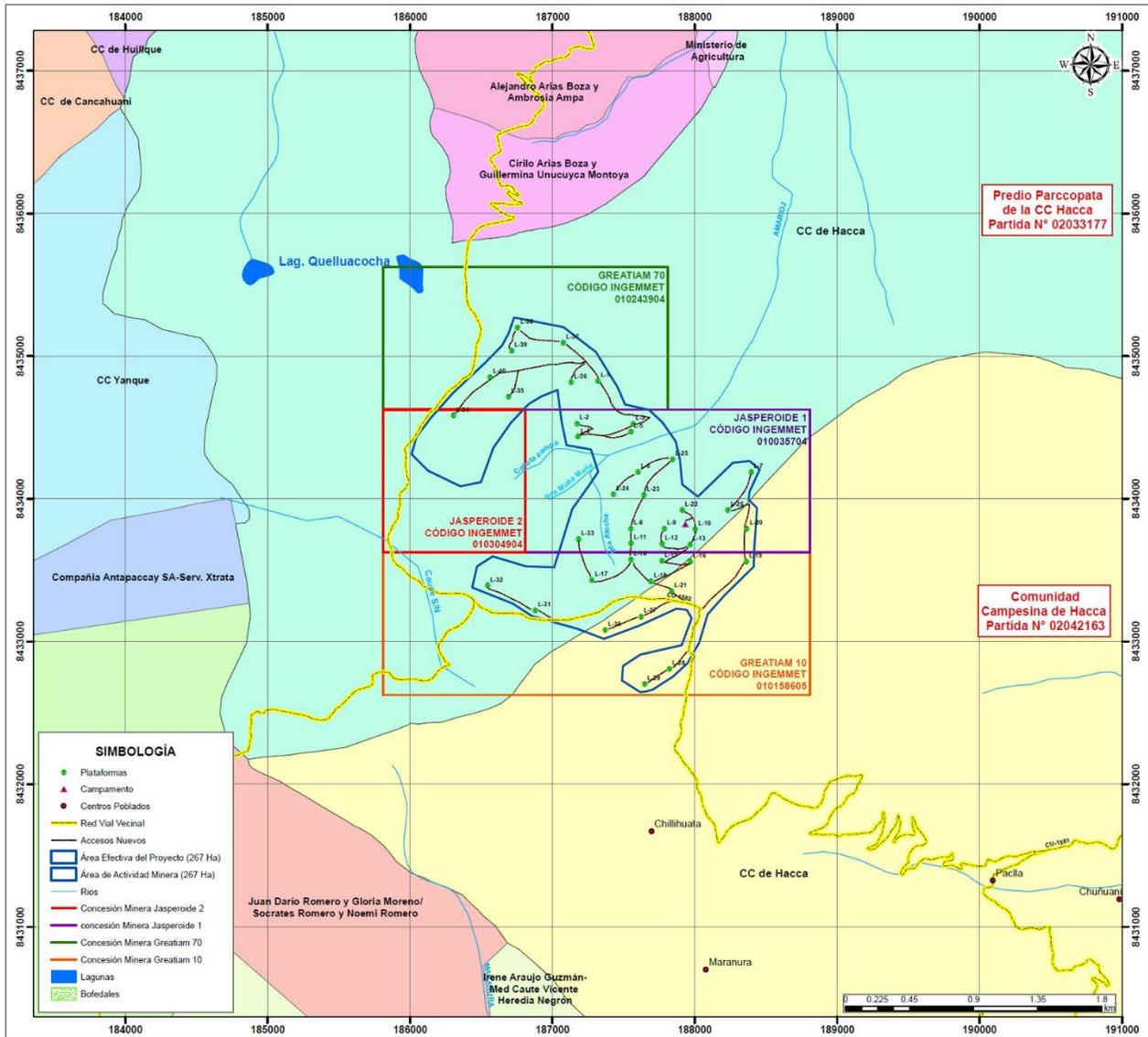


Figure 4-3. Current permitted drill platforms within the four main mining concessions, Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project (C3 Metals, 2021).

4.16 Environmental Liabilities

The Principal Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Project. The Principal Author is unable to comment on any remediation which may have been undertaken by previous companies. C3 Metals has not applied for any environmental permits on the Project and has been advised that none of the exploration work completed to date requires an environmental permit. For all exploration work in Peru, any disturbance done to the land must be remediated.

4.17 Other Significant Factors and Risks

Historically, Peru has been and is a mining country with the largest reserves of silver, lead and molybdenum in Latin America, Peru is a second-place producer of copper and silver and is first place in production of gold, tin, lead and zinc. Mining activity therefore constitutes one of the main sources of revenue in the country

and in 2020, it represented approximately 9% of the national GDP and approximately 62% of the total value of Peruvian exports.

Despite Peru's near 30 years of legal and political stability which has aided its growth in mining and in turn mining's contribution to its free market economic model, Peru's recently elected government is looking to revise the framework for the country's mining industry, redrafting the umbrella law that regulates the sector, as well as the legislation that sets royalty payments. This is of considerable concern to the mining sector as social and environmental conflicts related to extraction activities and the need to recognise the 'social licence' on a regulatory level are still part of a pending government agenda.

The new Peruvian government has announced questionable measures for the mining sector, which includes renegotiation of tax stability agreements, and a potential condition for social profitability in order for new mining projects to get the go ahead. Draft legislation exists for new closure bond requirements, requiring progressive closure to be now included in the closure bonds. Up to now closure bonds did not include progressive closure, allowing instead for this to be undertaken during operations using sustaining capital expenditures. This on average will increase all mine closure bonds for any companies that previously included progressive mine closure in their closure permit. Since this is draft legislation and not approved as yet it is unknown how this may affect the Project. The current government has also indicated that it is willing to find solutions to reduce the permit process timeline which would benefit projects like the Jasperoide Copper Project.

The Principal Author is not aware of any other significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is located approximately 160 road kilometres south of the City of Cusco, Peru (see Figure 4-1; Table 5-1). Access to the Project is via paved road from Cusco for 33 kilometers on the Cusco-Paruro highway to the town of Yaurisque (Road 117), and then by approximately 125 km of well-maintained gravel road (Roads 119 and 120) to the Ccapacmarca turnoff. About 12 km past Ccapacmarca, the route continues on unmaintained dirt roads heading east off the maintained Las Bambas gravel road lead into the Jasperoide project area. The total travel time from Cusco to the Project, in dry season, is approximately four hours.

The City of Cusco, the capital of the Department of Cusco with a population of 428,000 (2017 census), can be accessed via numerous daily flights from Lima or other centres around the country. Flight time from Lima to Cusco is 1 hour and 15 minutes. Cusco can also be reached by paved highway from Lima. Road distance from Lima to Cusco is approximately 1,300 kilometres.

Table 5-1. Road distances to the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project.

From	To	Distance	Road Type
Cusco	Yaurisque	33km	Sealed road
Yaurisque	Puente Tincoc	51km	Well-maintained
Puente Tincoc	Jasperoide Camp	76km	Well-maintained
Total road distance		160km	

5.1.1 Surface Rights

The General Mining Law of Peru guarantees the owner of mining concessions the right-of-access to the surface area required for their exploration and exploitation (see Section 4.6). This access right is normally obtained by a voluntary agreement between the mineral claim owner and the surface owner. The mining company may obtain the rights of way through the civil court system, if necessary, by agreeing to indemnify the surface owner for the court determined value of the surface area.

Current surface rights that cover the Project area are held by local communities, individuals, and the government (Figure 5-1). The Project is currently at the exploration stage and ownership of surface rights are usually not contemplated or necessary until a decision to mine has been made.

The Project area has sufficient size to accommodate a mining operation without any negative impact on the environment.

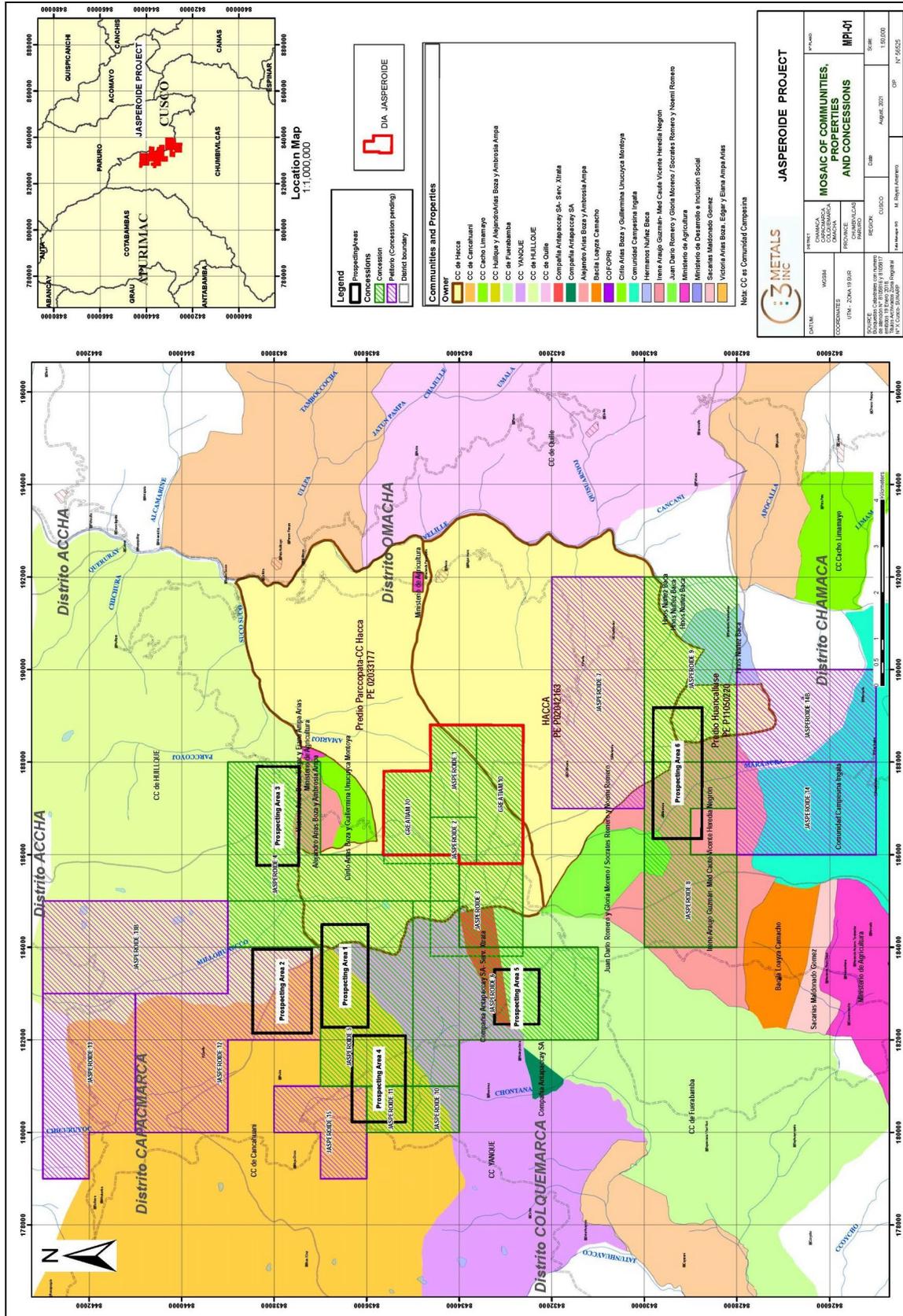


Figure 5-1. Details of surface rights owners and mining concessions, Jasperoide Copper Project area, Peru.

5.2 Climate and Operating Season

The climate of the Jasperoide project area comprises a wet summer season between December and March with slightly higher temperatures and a dry winter season during May to August with colder temperatures. The area receives 600 to 800 mm of rainfall per year with about 70% of that falling during the summer months. Temperature is highly variable, which can fall as low as -20°C in the winter months and rise to above 20°C in the summer months, with the daily average at 12.5°C.

Given its excellent accessibility and climate, all types of exploration activities can be performed year-round.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Ccapacmarca has a population of 4,813 (2005 census). The people are predominantly indigenous citizens and Quechua is the principal language spoken. Basic accommodations, including restaurants, food markets, and hotels are available in Ccapacmarca. A Mara district Police Station is located about 10 km west of Ccapacmarca on the Apurimac-Mara highway.

Historical drilling by Southwestern Gold, Cominco, and Minera Ares were mainly supported by field camps set up about 1.5 km south of the Montaña de Cobre prospect (Cerro Huinihuini prospect area).

Exploration and drilling supplies can be sourced in Cusco and locally grown food and basic supplies can be obtained in the town of Ccapacmarca, approximately 10 km northwest of the project.

Casual labour is available from the nearby communities of Pacla and Cancahuane, within the eastern portion of the project and 10 km west of the project, respectively.

5.3.1 Water Availability

Water is available for drilling and for the 20-person field camp that is already in place on the Property. Within the Project, several seasonal rivers exist within the canyons ('Quebrada'), which could be utilized if a permitted reservoir were to be constructed. To obtain water from a naturally occurring water source (*i.e.*, river, lake, catchment basin), the concession holder would have to apply for a water usage permit according to the 2009 Water Resources Law ('Ley de Recursos Hídricos') and the draft National Water Resources Management Strategy of 2004 ('Estrategia Nacional para la Gestión de los Recursos Hídricos Continentales del Perú') (*see* Section 4.8).

5.4 Physiography

The Jasperoide Cu-Au Project is situated along the eastern margins of the Cordillera Occidental of the southern Peruvian Andes. The Project area is characterized by gentle to moderate topography with low rolling hills separated by deeply incised valleys. Elevation ranges from 3800 to 4600 mASL. Outcrop exposure on the Property averages about 5-10% with highly variable cover material (*i.e.*, colluvium, slopes, skirt debris, alluvial fillings, or unconsolidated gravel terraces).

Natural vegetation is sparse, consisting mostly of grasses and shrubs. A few small plots of land have been cultivated by local farmers. Animal life is scarce and confined mainly to insects, lizards, invertebrates, and the occasional bird.

6.0 HISTORY

The presence of shallow small open pits and evidence of gold washing activities at the Montaña de Cobre that hosts the main Jasperoide magnetite copper-gold skarn occurrences are believed to originate from artisanal gold mining activities conducted during the late 1970s (Jasper et al., 2021).

Information pertaining to older historic prospecting at Jasperoide (pre-1990) was not reviewed as part of this Technical Report. Historical work at Jasperoide was successful in identifying areas of skarn alteration containing high grade Cu-Au mineralization associate with several skarn types. The majority of historical exploration work targeted what was referred to as the Cerro Huinihuini prospect, named after the high hill - Cerro Huinihuini. This prospect is now referred to as Montaña de Cobre, one of three principal areas in the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project.

From 1994 to 2012, three major exploration drilling campaigns were conducted at the Project by Southwestern Gold, Cominco Peru, and Compañía Minera Ares (Hochschild Mining PLC). A total of 10,175.70 m in 52 holes was completed in the three drilling campaigns: 1994 (2,689.89 m in 14 holes), 1996 (1,854.20 m in 13 holes) and 2011-12 (5,632.32 m in 25 holes). In January 2022, C3 Metals surveyed all of the historical drill hole collars it could locate using a high accuracy LEICA TS06 Power 5 Series Total Station unit.

No mineral resource estimate has been calculated for any mineralization within the Project area.

The general chronology of exploration programs from 1992 to 2016 is summarized in Table 6-1 and described below, with historical drilling in Table 6-2.

Table 6-1. Summary of historical mineral exploration programs (1992-2016), Jasperoide Cu-Au Project, Peru.

Period	Company	Work Type	Description	Source
1994-1995	Southwestern Gold Corp and Cypress Minerals Company	Diamond drilling	2,689.0 m in 14 holes; 988 core samples	Corey, 2019 Myers, 2009
		Geological mapping	1:1000 scale at Cerro Huinihuini/SW zone; 1:5000 and 1:25000 scale identified NW skarn target	
		Rock-chip sampling	150 rock chip samples	
		Soil sampling	109 soil sample	
		Trenching	26 trenches totalling 4,143 m; 485 channel samples	
		Geophysics - ground	48.7 line-km IP/Resistivity; 46.45 line-km magnetics	
		Petrographic studies		
1995-1996	Southwestern Gold and Cominco Peru SRL	Diamond drilling	1,854.2 m in 13 holes	Corey, 2019 Myers, 2009
2005	Zamin Corporation	none	no significant work completed	Corey, 2019
2009-2012		Diamond drilling	5,632.3 m in 25 holes	
		Geological mapping		

Period	Company	Work Type	Description	Source
	Compañía Minera Ares SAC (Hochschild Mining PLC)	Geophysics - ground	44.5 line-km (15 lines) IP/Resistivity; 180 line-km (67 lines) magnetics	Corey, 2019 Minera Ares, 2012
		Metallurgy	flotation, cyanide leaching, bottle roll leach tests on composite samples from drill core	
2014-2016	Inversiones La Bruja SAC	drill core re-logging	reinterpreted existing drill hole information	Corey, 2019

6.1 Corporate History

On 5 August 2020, Carube Copper Corp. (“Carube”) changed its name to C3 Metals Inc., changed its TSX-V ticker symbol from CUC to CCCM, and began trading under the new name and symbol on 10 August 2020 (C3 Metals news release dated 6 August 2020).

6.2 Property Ownership

From 1992 to 1995, Southwestern Gold Corporation (“SWG”) explored the project with joint-venture partner Cypress Minerals, conducting the first comprehensive exploration program at Jasperoide (Corey, 2019).

In late 1995, SWG optioned the Jasperoide project to Cominco Peru S.R.L. who worked on the project until 1996.

In 2005, Zamin Corporation acquired mining concessions Greatiam 10 and Greatiam 70 but completed no significant work on the project.

In 2009, Compañía Minera Ares SAC (Hochschild Mining PLC) (“Minera Ares”) acquired mining concessions Jasperoide 1, 2, and 3 from SWG (Corey, 2019) and worked on the project until 2012.

In 2014, Peruvian company Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C. acquired mining concessions Greatiam 10 and Greatiam 70 from Zamin Corporation but completed no significant work on the project.

In 2017, Latin America Resource Group (LARG), through its wholly-owned Peruvian subsidiary KA ORO S.A.C., optioned the Jasperoide 1, 2, and 3 concessions and the Greatiam 10 and Greatiam 70 concessions from Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C. Title ownership of eight concessions (Jasperoide 4 to Jasperoide 11) was transferred to LARG from KA ORO S.A.C., increasing the total concessions held by LARG to 13 which covered 7,000 hectares (Corey, 2019).

In August 2019, Carube Copper Corp. and Latin America Resource Group (LARG) announced that they had entered into a non-binding Letter of Intent (“LOI”) to merge their respective businesses, whereby Carube would acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of LARG (C3 Metals news release dated 27 August 2019). Carube and LARG entered into a definitive share purchase agreement dated 9 December 2019 and announced the finalized share purchase agreement and acquisition in February 2020 (C3 Metals news release dated 27 February 2020).

On 15 July 2021, C3 Metals announced that it had entered into a Binding Heads of Agreement dated 13 July 2021 to acquire 100% of Hochschild Mining PLC’s interest in the Jasperoide Cu-Au Property (C3 Metals news release dated 15 July 2021). Consolidation of the ownership in Jasperoide was executed through an amendment of the original Master Agreement which had been signed in 2017 by LARG. The transaction, between the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary C3 Metals Peru S.A.C., Hochschild Mining PLC, and Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of Hochschild, was finalized as of 18 October 2021 (C3 Metals news release dated 18 October 2021).

In 2021, C3 Metals Peru S.A.C. applied for an additional 10 mining concessions that total 5,600 hectares (see Table 4-1).

6.3 Historical Exploration

Much of the following descriptions of historical mineral exploration work has been extracted from Corey (2019). Historical results have not been verified by the Principal Author or a qualified person and should not be relied on.

Historical drilling, focused on skarn-hosted copper-gold mineralization in the Cerro Huinihuini prospect (now Montaña de Cobre), was completed by previous operators between 1992 and 2016, prior to 2017 when the Project was acquired by C3 Metals Inc.

Diamond drilling, which totalled 10,175.52 m in 52 holes, is summarized in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3, with drill hole locations shown in Figure 6-1. A summary of selected drill core assay intersections is provided in Table 6-4. Current drilling completed by the Issuer is detailed in Section 10.

Table 6-2. Historical drilling (1995-2012) on the Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project, Peru (Corey, 2019).

Period	Company	Holes	No. Holes	Metres	Samples	Comments	Source
1994-1995	Southwestern Gold Corp/Cypress Minerals	H-1 to 14	14	2,689.00	988	targeting high-grade copper -gold skarn at Cerro Huinihuini	Corey, 2019 Myers, 2009
1995	Cominco Peru SRL	HU-1 to 13	13	1,854.20	731	targeting magnetite and garnet skarn at Cerro Huinihuini	Corey, 2019 Myers, 2009
2011	Compañía Minera Ares SAC (Hochschild Mining PLC)	JADD11-01 to 20	20	3,726.57	1,534	focused on Jasperoide 1, 2 and 3 and the Cerro Huinihuini area	Corey, 2019 Minera Ares, 2012

Period	Company	Holes	No. Holes	Metres	Samples	Comments	Source
2012	Compañía Minera Ares SAC (Hochschild Mining PLC)	JADD12-01 to 05	5	1,905.75	791	focused on Jasperoide 1, 2 and 3 with 1 hole at Cerro Huinihuini and 4 holes (one hole abandoned) outside of main area targeting porphyry	Corey, 2019 Minera Ares, 2012
Total:			52	10,175.52	4,044		

Table 6-3. Summary of historical drill hole parameters, Montaña de Cobre prospect.

Drill Hole	UTM_mE	UTM_mN	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
H-01	187933.89	8433732.93	4423.66	121.50	0	-90
H-02	187568.90	8433892.92	4357.43	153.32	0	-90
H-03	187533.90	8433132.93	4359.63	263.30	0	-90
H-04	187113.91	8433402.93	4365.82	266.80	0	-90
H-05	187671.79	8433895.37	4387.82	147.26	0	-90
H-06	187033.91	8432982.93	4364.19	215.89	0	-90
H-07	187333.90	8433332.93	4382.48	293.30	0	-90
H-08	187933.89	8433732.93	4423.26	238.16	0	-90
H-09	187433.90	8433332.93	4381.02	166.10	0	-90
H-10	187610.29	8433636.42	4382.86	289.67	90	-55
H-11	187553.90	8433332.93	4380.00	160.89	90	-55
H-12	187933.90	8433342.93	4373.87	57.87	0	-90
H-13	187933.90	8433582.93	4403.70	116.66	0	-90
H-14	187833.90	8433732.93	4421.00	198.47	270	-60
HU-01	187664.79	8434102.46	4337.32	98.10	0	-90
HU-02	187482.55	8433878.33	4330.52	186.00	0	-90
HU-03	187652.55	8433728.34	4397.21	137.70	0	-90
HU-04	187933.16	8433824.85	4426.77	181.20	0	-90
HU-05	188137.02	8433817.57	4378.22	92.00	0	-90
HU-06	188139.54	8434028.33	4353.53	94.50	0	-90
HU-07	188139.54	8434228.33	4317.70	204.70	0	-90
HU-08	187933.98	8434223.14	4329.42	125.30	0	-90
HU-09	187939.54	8434028.33	4376.22	120.60	0	-90
HU-10	187739.55	8434028.33	4366.58	92.70	0	-90
HU-11	187459.55	8433728.33	4349.52	132.20	0	-90
HU-12	187819.55	8433528.34	4404.57	160.60	0	-90
HU-13	187709.55	8433528.34	4404.81	228.60	0	-90

Drill Hole	UTM_mE	UTM_mN	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip
JADD11-001	187600.02	8433650.24	4378.51	251.27	90	-55
JADD11-002	187582.92	8433651.46	4374.12	184.05	0	-90
JADD11-03	187787.23	8433650.96	4425.56	208.45	90	-55
JADD11-04	187885.50	8433651.74	4411.80	174.00	90	-55
JADD11-05	187687.11	8433649.30	4405.88	223.55	90	-55
JADD11-06	187483.08	8433650.61	4352.07	194.35	0	-90
JADD11-07	187719.64	8433735.85	4416.10	114.75	0	-90
JADD11-08	187521.04	8433737.53	4357.13	139.70	0	-90
JADD11-09	187856.69	8433750.53	4433.12	150.00	0	-90
JADD11-10	188021.91	8433734.28	4408.06	122.95	0	-90
JADD11-11	188124.24	8433736.28	4388.46	66.00	0	-90
JADD11-12	187974.66	8433651.25	4401.67	101.65	90	-55
JADD11-13	187832.90	8433728.89	4418.74	198.90	270	-60
JADD11-14	187720.52	8433835.72	4408.68	110.00	0	-90
JADD11-15	187621.46	8433836.20	4377.02	217.35	0	-90
JADD11-16	187548.77	8433900.92	4353.65	180.00	0	-90
JADD11-17	187362.88	8433653.21	4336.99	525.75	0	-90
JADD11-18	187819.74	8433834.57	4421.73	235.50	0	-90
JADD11-19	188306.06	8433651.30	4385.66	226.50	0	-90
JADD11-20	187280.96	8434497.94	4294.70	101.85	0	-90
JADD12-01	187044.79	8434492.45	4290.00	440.00	90	-55
JADD12-02	187379.79	8433836.46	4314.00	387.80	90	-55
JADD12-03	187736.79	8433681.47	4419.00	155.05	90	-55
JADD12-04	187072.80	8433656.46	4348.00	422.50	90	-70
JADD12-05	187116.79	8434031.46	4307.00	500.40	90	-55

Table 6-4. Selected drill core assay intersections, historical drilling, Montaña de Cobre prospect (Corey, 2019).

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Target
H-01	3.03	116.05	113.02	1.13	0.32	Skarn
Incl	72.70	116.05	43.35	2.55	0.56	Skarn
H-08	1.82	109.69	107.87	0.97	0.14	Skarn
Incl	68.69	109.69	41.00	2.57	0.39	Skarn
H-10	134.77	251.79	117.02	0.59	0.56	Skarn
H-14	113.02	149.95	36.93	1.73	0.54	Skarn
JADD11-01	74.00	160.00	86.00	2.44	0.72	Skarn
Incl	122.00	160.00	38.00	2.40	0.28	Skarn
JADD11-03	22.00	207.20	185.20	1.00	0.39	Skarn
Incl	119.50	158.00	38.50	2.01	0.89	Skarn
JADD11-04	18.00	127.70	109.70	0.94	0.36	Skarn
Incl	70.00	127.70	57.70	1.55	0.53	Skarn

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Target
JADD11-05	98.00	223.55	125.55	0.79	0.58	Skarn
Incl	108.00	148.00	40.00	1.59	0.65	Skarn
JADD11-07	48.00	80.00	32.00	1.59	0.65	Skarn
JADD11-09	1.50	126.00	124.50	0.64	0.29	Skarn
Incl	72.00	126.00	54.00	0.96	0.34	Skarn
JADD11-10	70.00	110.30	40.30	3.54	0.33	Skarn
Incl	86.00	110.30	24.30	5.76	0.09	Skarn
JADD11-13	20.00	184.00	164.00	0.72	0.22	Skarn
Incl	120.00	184.00	64.00	1.24	0.34	Skarn
JADD11-15	124.00	215.80	91.80	0.72	0.23	Skarn
Incl	164.00	215.80	51.80	1.05	0.33	Skarn
JADD11-20	19.00	42.50	23.50	1.86	0.00	Skarn
Incl	24.00	38.00	14.00	2.78	0.01	Skarn
JADD12-03	37.10	152.00	114.90	0.97	0.37	Skarn
Incl	90.00	152.00	62.00	1.61	0.46	Skarn
Incl	103.50	138.00	34.50	2.55	0.69	Skarn

*drill core intercepts are reported as lengths and do not represent true widths.

The Principal Author has reviewed sampling methodology and QA/QC protocols implemented by Minera Ares (Hochschild) for the 2012 drilling program and determined that industry best practices were followed. There is no detailed information available from the 2011 drilling program, however it is likely that similar protocols were implemented by the same operator, Minera Ares.

The Principal Author has not reviewed sampling methodology and QA/QC protocols for the 1994 SWG and 1996 Cominco Peru drilling programs. However, the 2011 and 2012 drilling did effectively corroborate the style of skarn-hosted mineralization and the Cu-Au grade intercepts reported by SWG and Cominco Peru.

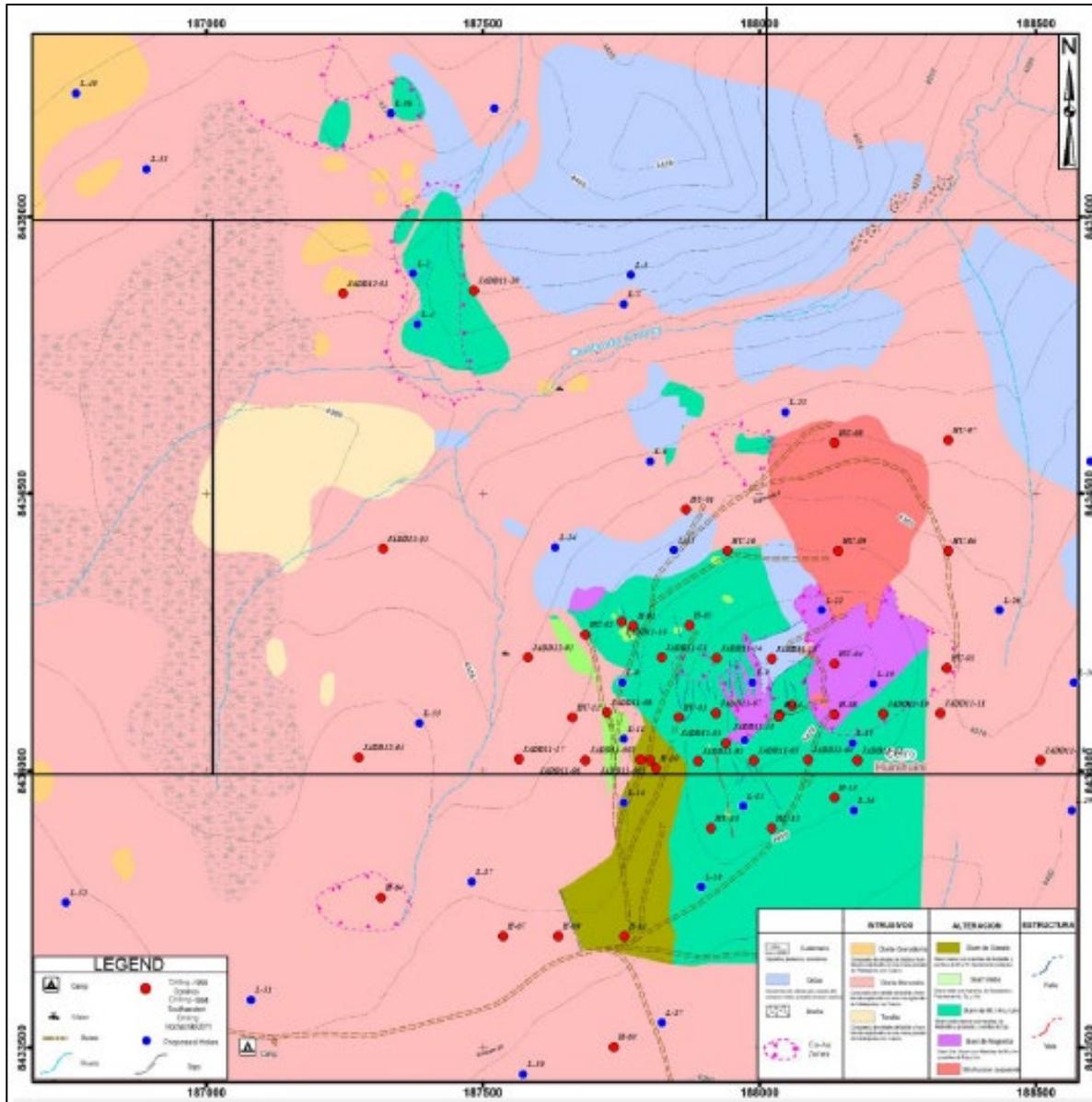


Figure 6-1. Interpreted geological map of the Montaña de Cobre area (previously Cerro Huinihuini prospect) with locations of historical drill holes (Minera Ares, 2012).

6.3.1 1994 to 1995: Southwestern Gold Corporation/Cypress Minerals Company

In 1994, Southwestern Gold Corporation acquired the mineral rights for the area that hosts the magnetite copper-gold magnetite skarn at the Montaña de Cobre and surrounding areas. SWG subsequently entered into a joint venture agreement with Cyprus Minerals Company (“Cyprus”), whereby the local Peruvian subsidiary of SWG, Minera del Suroeste S.A. (“Misosa”), conducted the technical aspects of the exploration studies.

From July 1994 to January 1995 a systematic exploration program was carried out at and around the Montaña de Cobre to evaluate the potential for economic gold-copper-iron skarn and epithermal gold-silver mineralization. This first comprehensive exploration program at Jasperoide included geologic mapping, rock-

chip and soil sampling, surface trenching, IP/resistivity and magnetic geophysical surveys, and petrographic studies. Southwestern drilled 14 diamond core holes (H-1 to H-14) totaling 2,689 m on the high-grade copper-gold skarn target known as the Cerro Huinihuini prospect (see Figure 6-1; see Table 6-3; Figure 6-2).

Prior to drilling, SWG completed detailed geologic mapping (1:1000 and 1:200 scale) of the main Cerro Huinihuini area (Montaña de Cobre) including a second target called the SW Zone. A total of 26 trenches (4,143 m) were excavated by hand and tractor for additional mapping-sampling. A total of 1,802 rock-chip, soil, and trench samples were taken (Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3).

In late 1994, 48.7 line-km of IP/resistivity and 46.45 line-km of magnetics were completed by the joint venture through contractor Arce Geofísicos. The ground surveys consisted of 17 lines of variable spacing from 50 m to 300 m covering an area of 2.7 km x 3.3 kilometres.

Reconnaissance mapping (1:5000 and 1:25000 scale) and sampling identified a new garnet-magnetite target 3.2 km north of the Cerro Huinihuini prospect (NW Zone) and other magnetite occurrences along the Huinihuini access road. These promising target areas have never been tested by drilling.

This work was successful in that it confirmed the occurrence of copper ± gold mineralization within skarn and also evidence of late-stage superimposed epithermal-related gold mineralization within chalcedonic quartz veins, blocks, and narrow zones (2 m) of massive siliceous jasperoid. Both oxide and sulphide copper minerals with associated pyrite were identified suggesting that some degree of near surface leaching of copper likely occurred indicating potential for high-grade mineralization at the base of leaching forming a supergene enrichment zone. SWG also reported up to 1 g/t Au (and 1% Cu) from jasperoid, indicating metasomatic alteration, which suggested the potential for sediment-hosted, replacement-type mineralization (Corey, 2019).

Skarn-hosted copper ± gold mineralization was reportedly intersected in 6 of the 14 drill holes. Mineralization consisted primarily of oxide minerals, however, one drill hole intersected significant chalcopyrite and bornite. Significant drill results include: 113 m of 1.13% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au; 148.43 m of 0.62% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au; 218.86 m of 0.48% Cu, 0.35 g/t Au (Figure 6-1). Narrow intersections of high-grade Au mineralization were also intersected such as 1.23 m of 27.2 g/t Au from drill hole H-10 (Myers, 2009).

The distribution of historical copper and gold concentrations from surface rock grab samples and trench samples, as compiled by LARG, are shown in Figure 6-2 (copper) and Figure 6-3 (gold).

6.3.1.1 Sampling Procedures and Assaying

A total of 109 soil samples, 150 surface rock chip samples, 485 channel samples, 988 diamond drill core samples (1,732 samples) were assayed during this exploration campaign. Assays were performed for Cu, Au and Ag, and some 37% of the samples were additionally assayed for Pb, Zn, Mo Sb, Bi, As and Hg. No other information is available for this exploration program.

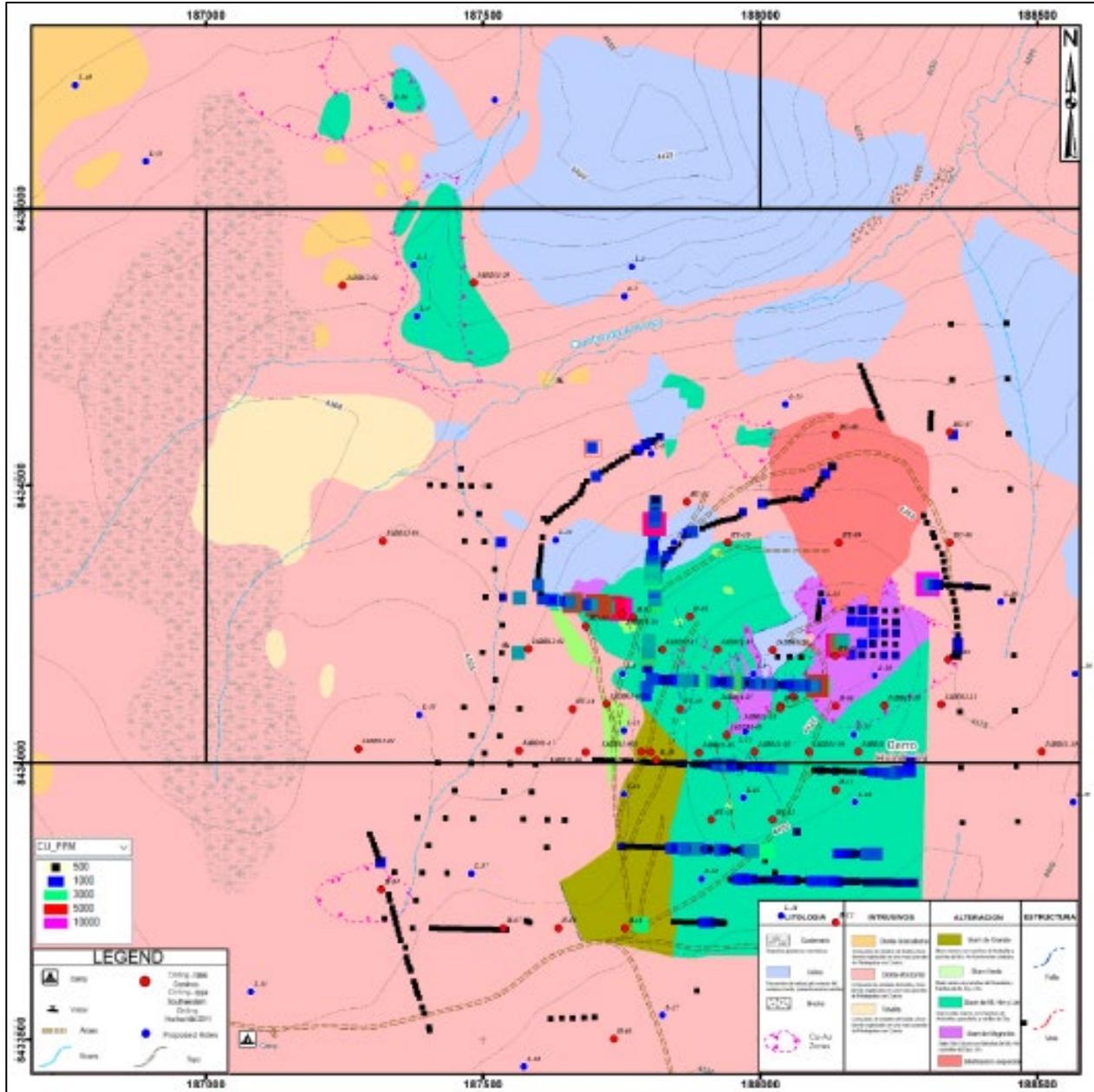


Figure 6-2. Distribution of historical Cu (ppm) assay results from rock grab sampling and trench sampling within at Montaña de Cobre (Cerro Huinihuini prospect). Also shown are the location of completed and planned historical diamond drill hole collars (LARG, 2018).

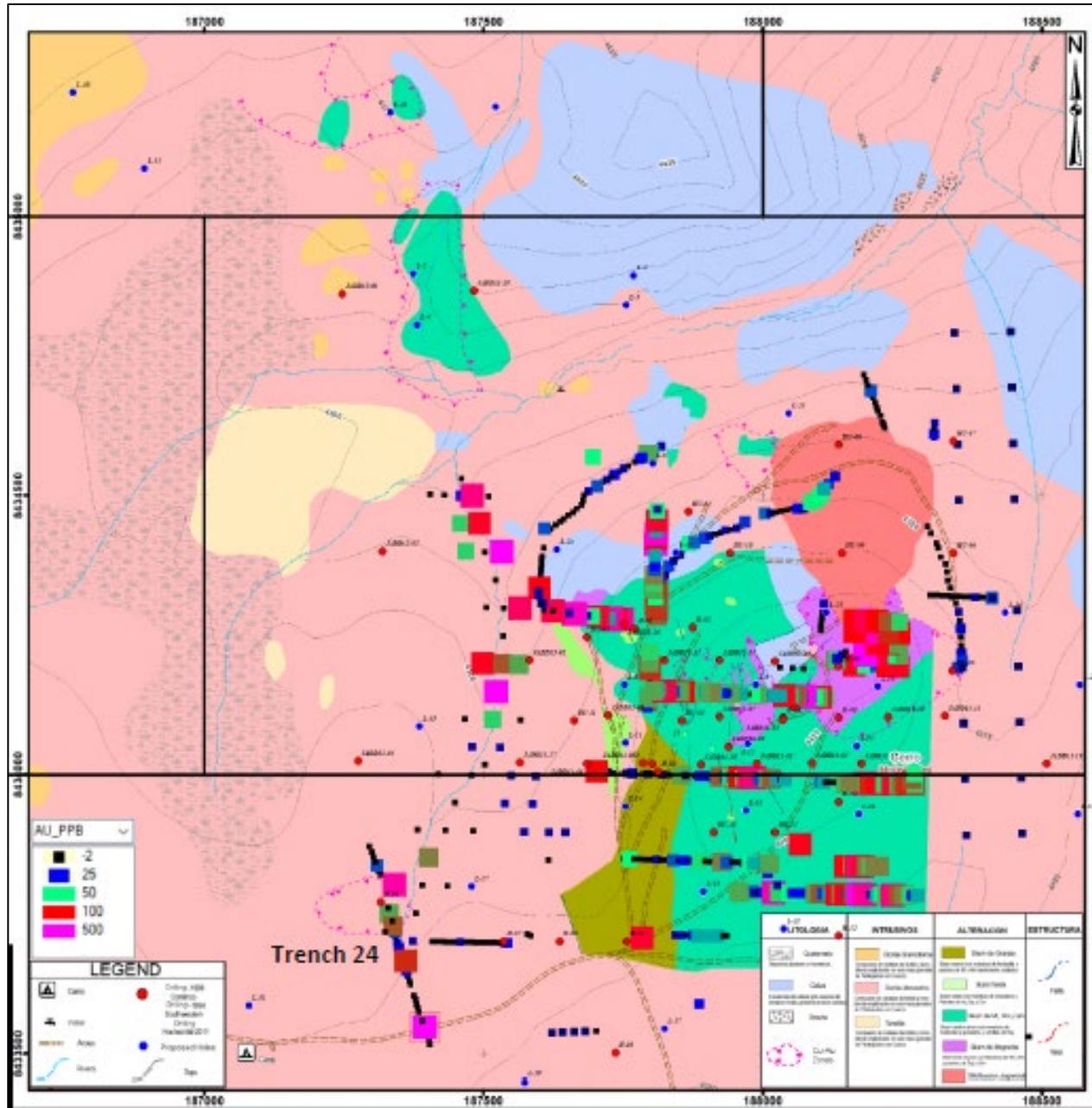


Figure 6-3. Distribution of Au (ppb) from historical rock grab sampling and trench sampling at Montaña de Cobre (Cerro Huinihuini prospect). The location of the high-grade gold zone exposed in Trench 24 is indicated along with the location of completed and planned historical diamond drill hole collars (LARG, 2018).

6.3.2 1995 to 1996: Cominco Peru S.R.L.

In late 1995, Southwestern Gold optioned the Jasperoide project to Cominco Peru S.R.L. During 1996, Cominco conducted a re-interpretation of the geological database and then extended the sampling grids of previous studies to the east of Montaña de Cobre covering a grid of 600 x 1300 metres.

During June and July 1996, a drilling campaign was carried out at the Montaña de Cobre prospect comprising 13 vertical boreholes (HU-1 to HU-13) totalling 1,854.2 m ranging from 92 to 228 m depth (Figure 6-4 and

Figure 6-5). A total of 218 samples were obtained from 731 m of drill core and assayed for Cu and Au. No other information is available for this exploration program.

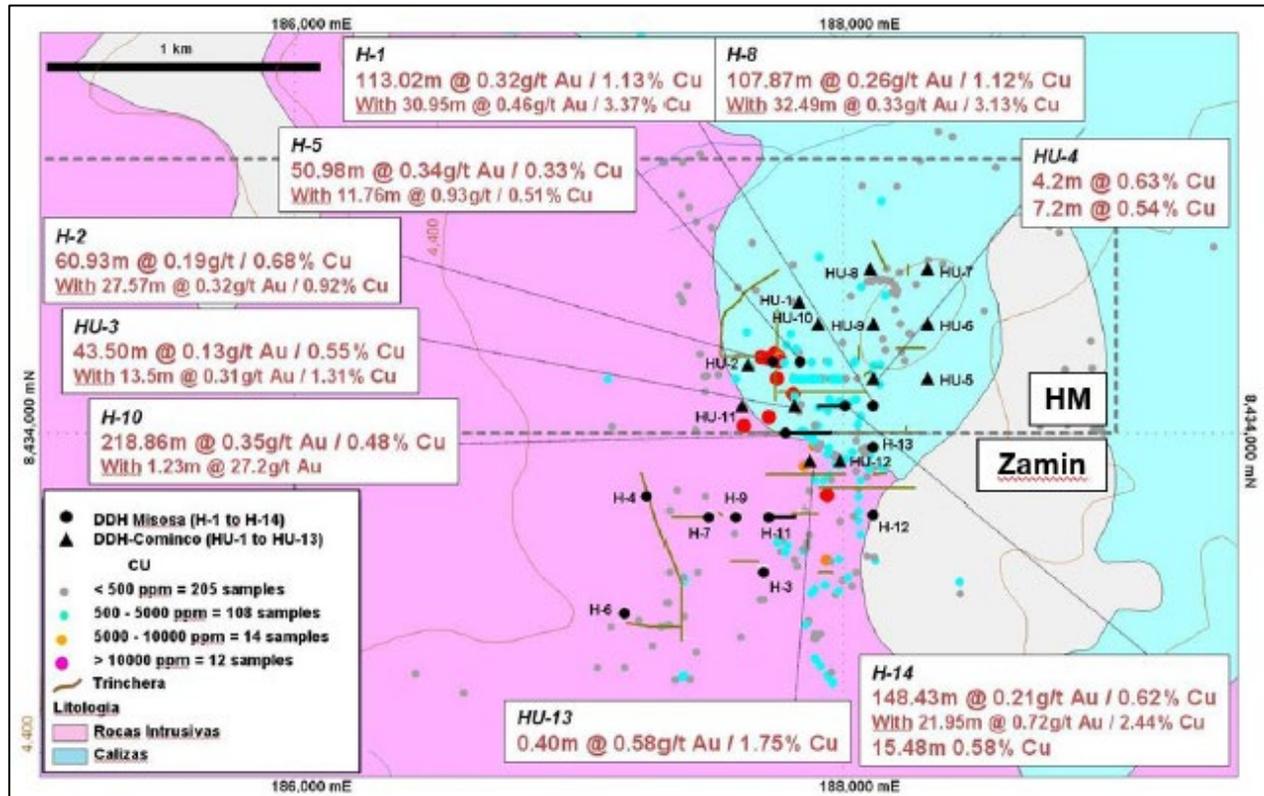


Figure 6-4. Location of Southwestern Gold and Cominco drill holes relative to surface geology (Myers,2009).

High-grade (>1% Cu) copper mineralization between 13.5 to 32.6 m thick was intersected over a lateral distance of over 350 metres (see Figure 6-3). The mineralization is interpreted to occur at the base of the skarn in contact with limestone (marble) and may represent a zone of supergene enrichment due to near surface leaching.

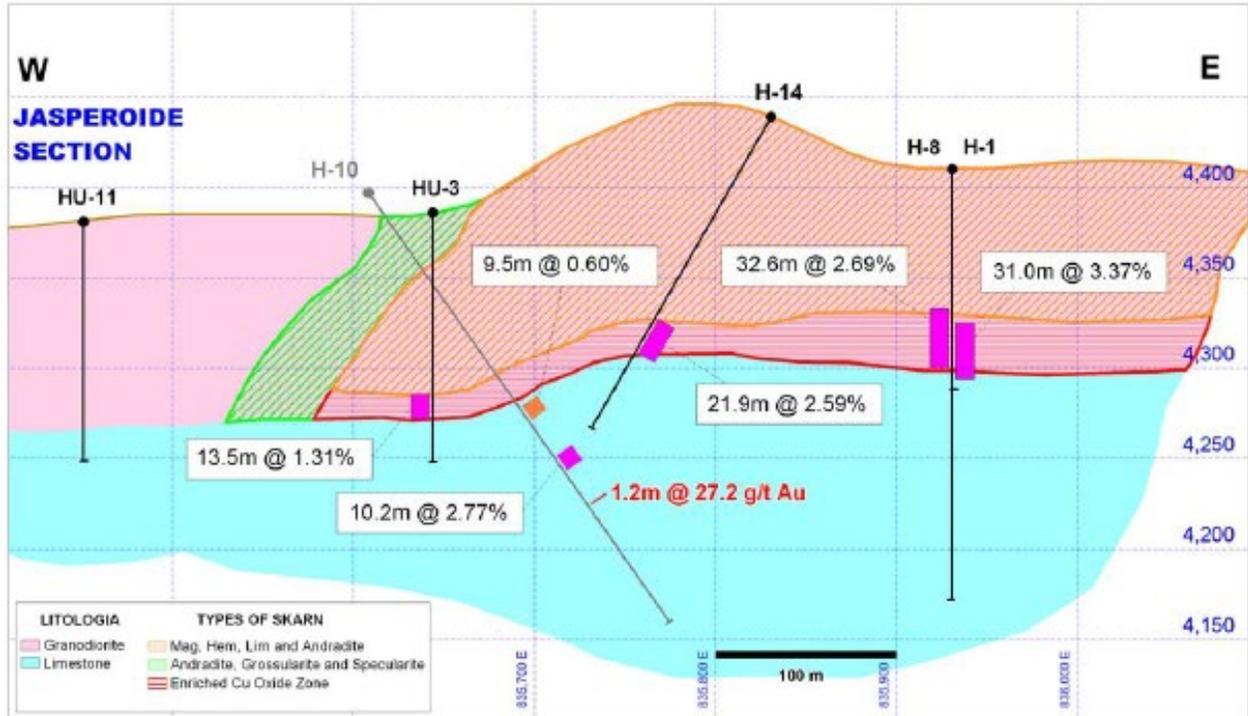


Figure 6-5. Jasperoide drill hole cross-section showing high-grade copper intercepts (Myers,2009).

6.3.3 2005: Zamin Corporation

In 2005, Zamin Corporation acquired mining concessions Greatiam 10 and Greatiam 70. No significant work was completed (Corey, 2019).

6.3.4 2009 to 2012: Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C. (Hochschild Mining PLC)

In 2009, Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C. (“Minera Ares”) acquired concessions Jasperoide 1, 2, and 3 from Southwestern Gold. Minera Ares conducted exploration over a 3 year period from 2010-2012 including surface geological mapping, ground geophysics, diamond drilling and metallurgical testwork of drill core composite samples (Figure 6-6).

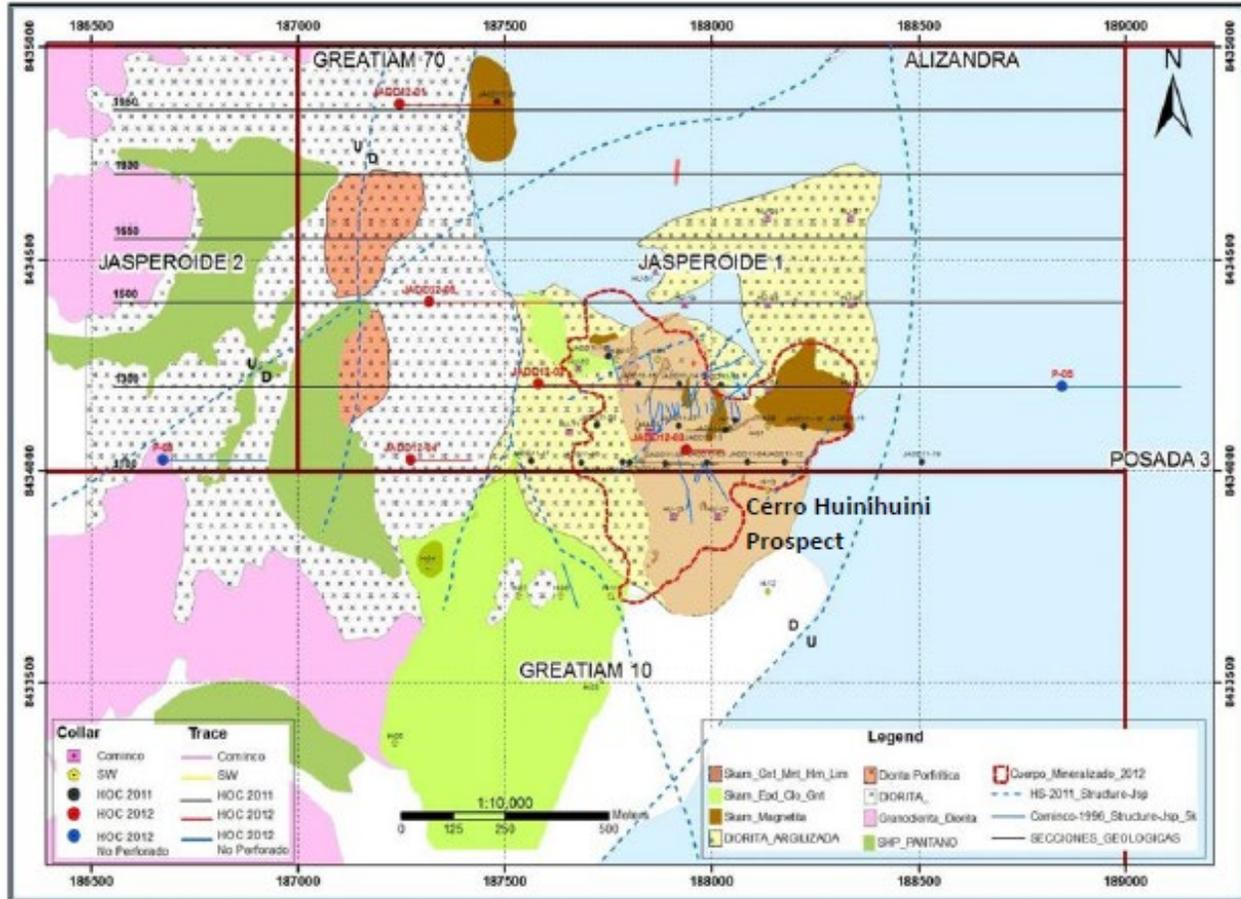


Figure 6-6. Interpreted geology for the Cerro Huinihuini Prospect/Montaña de Cobre area (Minera Ares, 2012).

6.3.4.1 Ground Geophysics (2010)

In 2010, Minera Ares completed 15 lines of induced polarization (IP) geophysics totalling 44.55 line-km and 67 lines of ground magnetics totalling 180 line-km of survey (Figure 6-7). The surveys were carried out by Arce Geofísicos. The results of this work identified high-chargeability and high magnetic anomalies interpreted to be coincident with skarn-hosted Cu-Au mineralization. Several prominent structural features were inferred from the geophysics; pre-mineral north-south structures and northeast and east-west structures interpreted to be related to mineralization. Several geophysical anomalies were targeted for diamond drilling.

Two of the survey lines of IP-Resistivity (line 900 and 1200), covered the southern portion of the Cerro Huinihuini Prospect/Montaña de Cobre Zone (Figure 6-8). The two interpreted chargeability cross-sections along IP line 900 and location of historical drill holes JADD11-01, 05, 03 and 04 with reported assay results is provided in Figure 6-9.

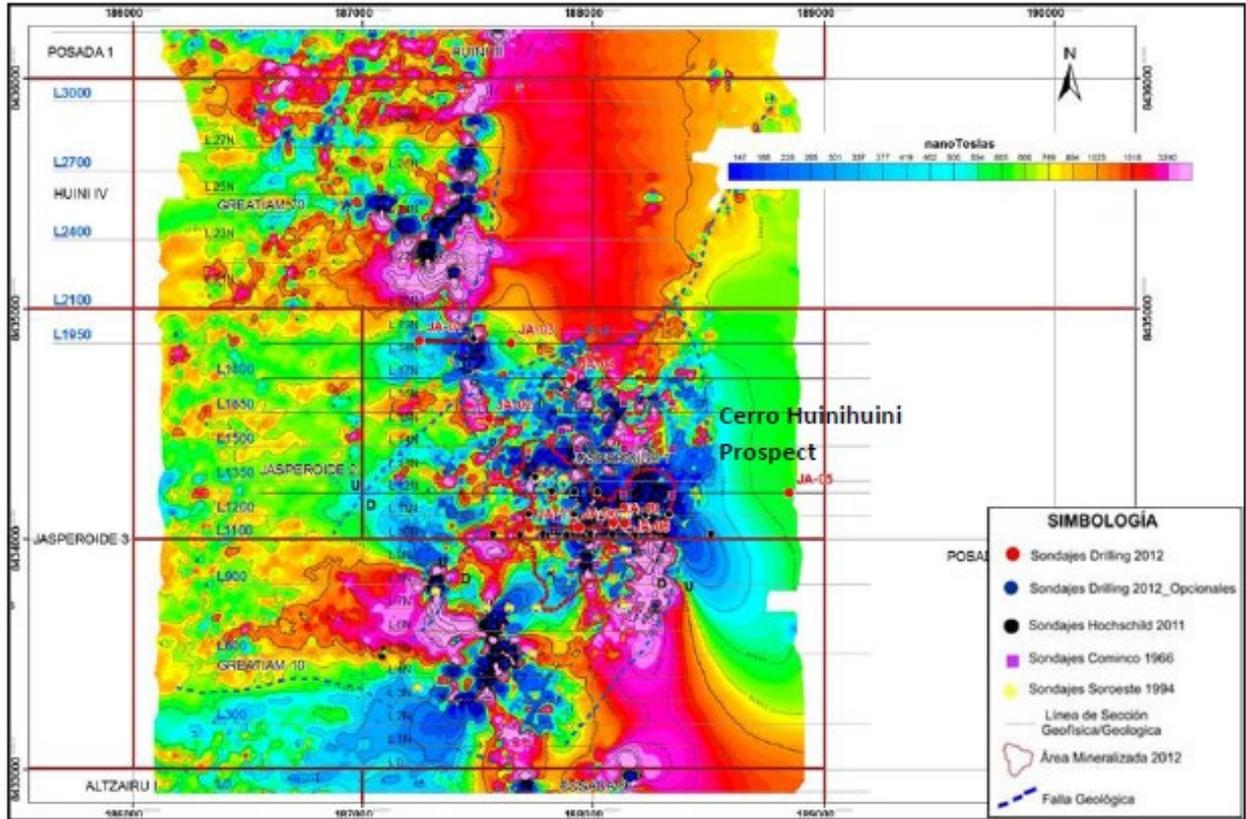


Figure 6-7. Reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic image and location of east-west survey lines over the Cerro Huinihuini Prospect/Montaña de Cobre Zone (Minera Ares, 2010).

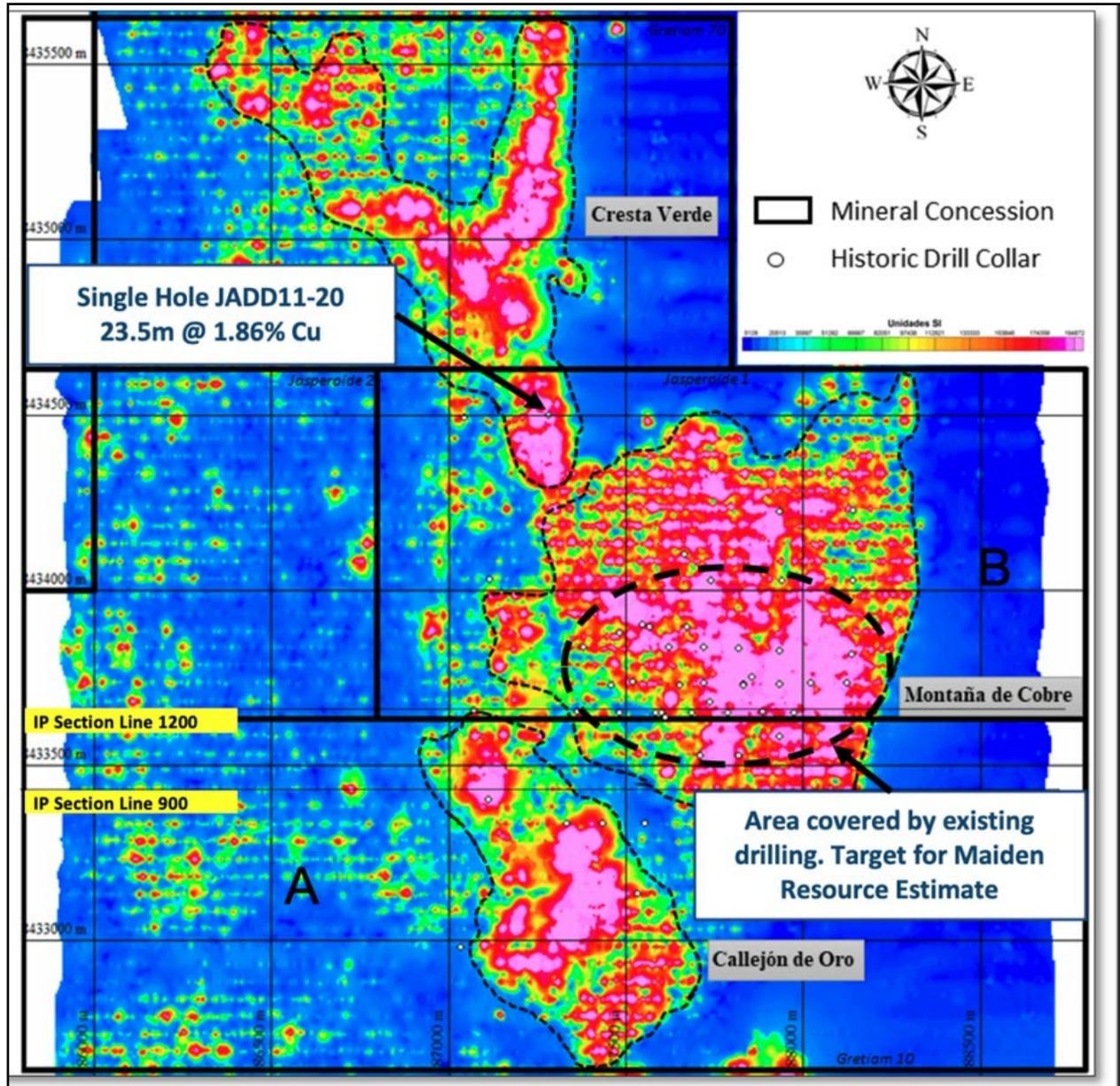


Figure 6-8. Ground magnetic analytical signal image over the Greatiam 10 & 70 and Jasperoide 1 & 2 concessions showing high-priority area targeted for Phase 1 drilling and a maiden mineral resource estimate and the location of two IP section lines 900 and 1200 (Minera Ares, 2011).

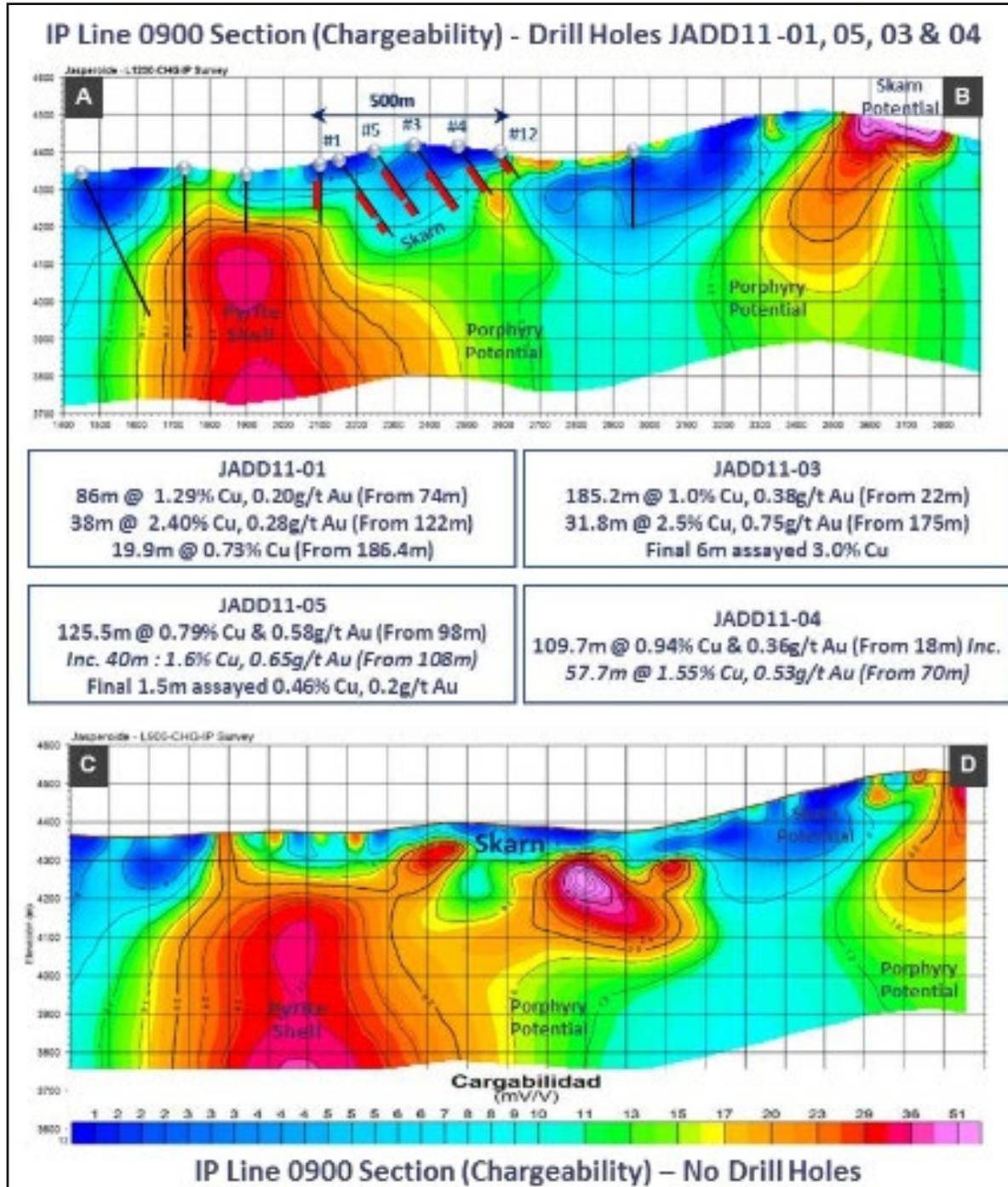


Figure 6-9. IP line 900 pseudo-section showing chargeability highs, location of historical drill holes JADD11-01, 03, 04, and 5 (top panel) with highlights from the historical drilling (Minera Ares, 2011).

6.3.4.2 Geological Mapping (2011)

In 2011, geological mapping at a 1:2000 was carried out at Montaña de Cobre and at a 1:10000 scale for the surrounding areas with total coverage of about 1,650 hectares. During this campaign rock samples were collected as part of a verification program.

6.3.4.3 Diamond Drilling Program (2011)

In 2011, Minera Ares completed a diamond drilling program of 20 holes (JADD11-01 to JADD11-20) for a total of 3,726.57 metres; 1,534 core samples were submitted for Cu and Au analyses. The holes were located to better define the area of known skarn-hosted mineralization within the Cerro Huinihuini prospect area (see Figure 6-8 and Figure 6-9; Figure 6-10). Significant intersections are shown in Table 6-5. The drilling corroborated Cu-Au grades within skarn reported by previous drilling and confirmed continuity of skarn-hosted mineralization. No other information is known about this drilling program.

Table 6-5. Compiled significant assay intersections for Minera Ares drill holes completed in 2011.

Hole_id	Sondaje Total (m)		Intercepto (m)		Ancho (m)	Cu_Σ	Au_g/t	Cu_Σ	Ag_g/t	Zn_Σ	Observación	Sección
	From	To	From	To		AA62	Av-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41		
JA-001			86.00	160.00	74.00	1.56	0.20				Skarn Granite marrón, Skarn Magnetita, skarnoide	L1100
			186.40	206.00	19.90	0.73	0.02				Skarnoide, Skarn Granite marrón	
JA-002			74.00	142.00	66.00	0.23	0.03				Skarn Granite marrón, Skarn verde, Skarn Magnetita	L1100
JA-003			57.00	200.45	150.55	1.39	0.43				Skarn Granite marrón, Skarn Magnetita, skarn rocosidizado	L1100
JA-004	0.00	127.70			127.70	0.92	0.32				Skarn Granite marrón, mármol	
JA-005			98.00	223.55	125.55	0.90	0.59				Skarn Granite marrón, Skarn Magnetita	
JA-007	0.00	80.00			80.00	0.73	0.29				Skarn Granite marrón, Skarn Magnetita, mármol	
JA-008	53.60	106.00	152.40	135.60	46.40	0.40	0.12				Skarn Granite marrón, mármol, skarnoide	
JA-009	150	126.00			124.50	0.64	0.25					
			106.40	126.00	19.60	1.30	0.54				Skarn Granite marrón, Skarn Magnetita	
JA-010	52.00	190.30			58.30	2.61	0.33				Skarn Magnetita, Skarn Granite marrón	L1200
JA-013	0.00	104.00			104.00	0.652	0.203					
			20.00	161.60	121.60	0.466	0.207				Skarn Magnetita, Skarn Granite marrón, Skarn Granite verde, skarnoide	
			141.60	150.00	16.20	2.536	0.603				Skarn Granite marrón, mármol	
			158.00	184.00	26.00	0.400	0.045				Mármol, Skarn Granite marrón	
JA-014			0.00	24.00	24.00	0.435	0.046				Skarn Granite marrón	
JA-015	0.00	215.00			215.00	0.371	0.126				Skarn Granite marrón	
			0.00	124.00	124.00	0.316	0.054				Skarn Granite marrón Metamórfico diagenético, Skarn Granite marrón	L1300
			124.00	164.00	40.00	0.288	0.100				Skarn Granite marrón, diorita	
			164.00	215.00	51.00	1.046	0.327					
JA-016	0.00	40.00			40.00	0.302	0.091				Skarn Granite marrón	L1350
JA-020			19.00	24.00	5.00		0.004	0.525	1.34	0.075	Parízo marrón	
			24.00	35.00	11.00		0.005	2.784	4.24	0.376	Parízo gris oscuro a negro, ródoto intrusivo, porches opd	L1950
			38.00	42.50	4.50		0.003	0.538	5.03	0.539	Box-Falls, sigilación fuerte, porfiro, mineralización, rocas ricas Cu	
Rango de Valores												
						Σ Cu	Au g/t	Ag_g/t	Zn_Σ			
						> 1.0	> 0.5	> 15.0	> 1.0			
						0.5 - 1.0	0.3 - 0.5	5.0 - 15.0	0.5 - 1.0			
						0.2 - 0.5	0.1 - 0.3	1.0 - 5.0	0.2 - 0.5			

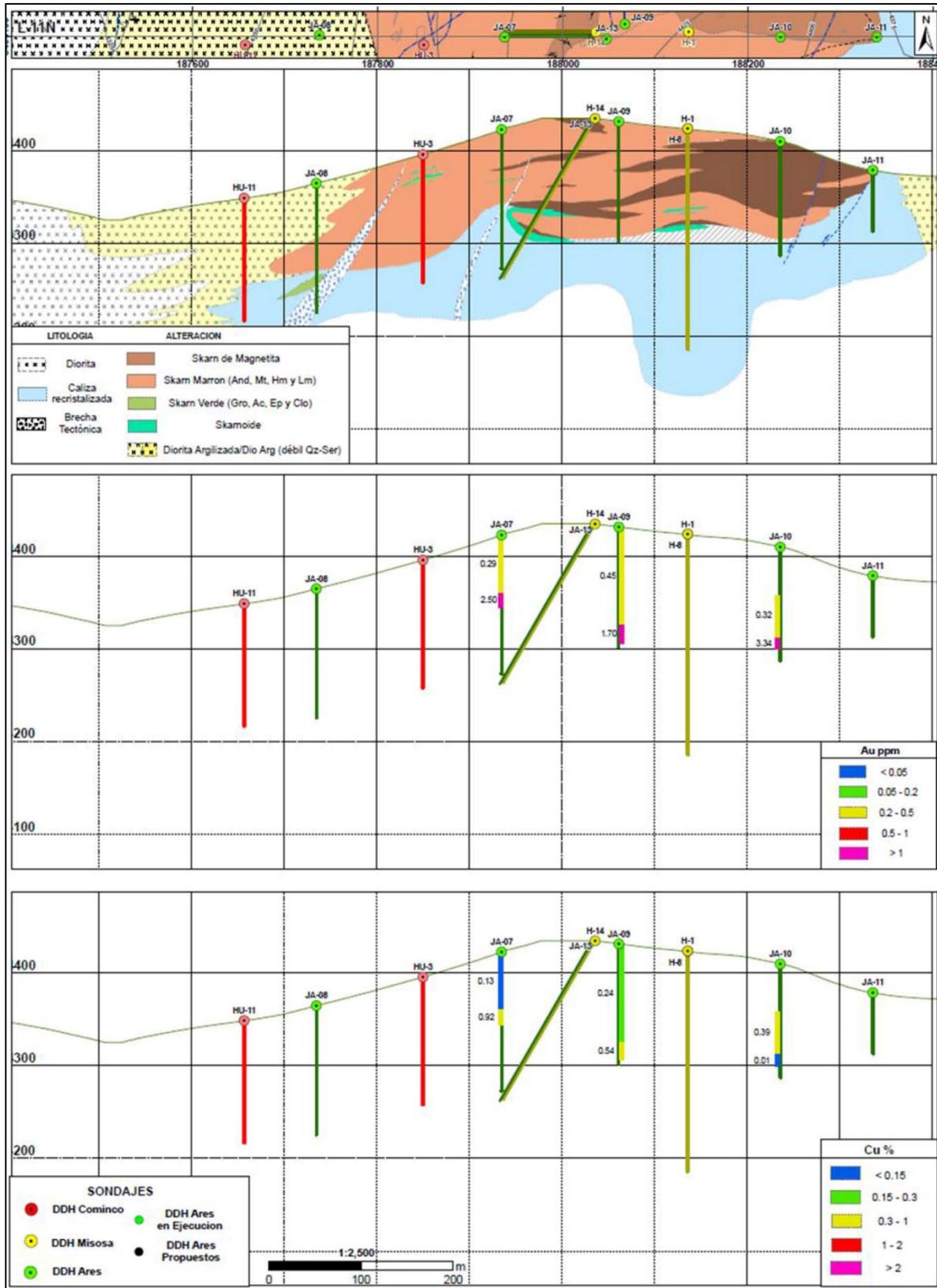


Figure 6-10. Interpreted drill sections showing interpreted geology and Au (ppm) and Cu (%) assay results for plotted drill holes from the 2011 drilling program (Minera Ares, 2011).

6.3.4.4 Diamond Drilling Program (2012)

In 2012, Minera Ares completed a diamond drilling program totalling five holes (JADD12-01 to JADD12-05; one of the holes was aborted) for 1,905.75 metres; 791 core samples were submitted for Cu and Au analysis. Hole JADD12-03 (155.05 m) was drilled in the Cerro Huinihuini prospect area (Montaña de Cobre) and four others (JADD12-01, 02, 04, 05) were completed outside of the main prospect area (Figure 6-11 and Figure 6-12), testing for buried porphyry-type mineralization adjacent to the skarn.

Holes JADD12-01, 02, 04, and 05 were drilled to 440.0 m, 387.8 m, 422.5 m, and 500.4 m, respectively, and intersected argillic-altered diorite along sections spaced approximately 400 metres. No porphyry-type alteration or mineralization was intersected by these holes. Drill section 1300N (Figure 6-11) shows hole JADD12-02 and section 1100N (Figure 6-10) shows holes JADD12-03 and 04, overlain on interpreted geology and geophysics. Hole JADD12-03 confirmed previous core assay results at the main zone, intersecting 155.0 m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au, and 18 g/t Ag. JADD12-04 intersected weakly altered diorite containing sporadic unmineralized endoskarn to the limestone contact at approximately 306 m down-hole (Jasper et al., 2021). No other information is available for this drilling program.

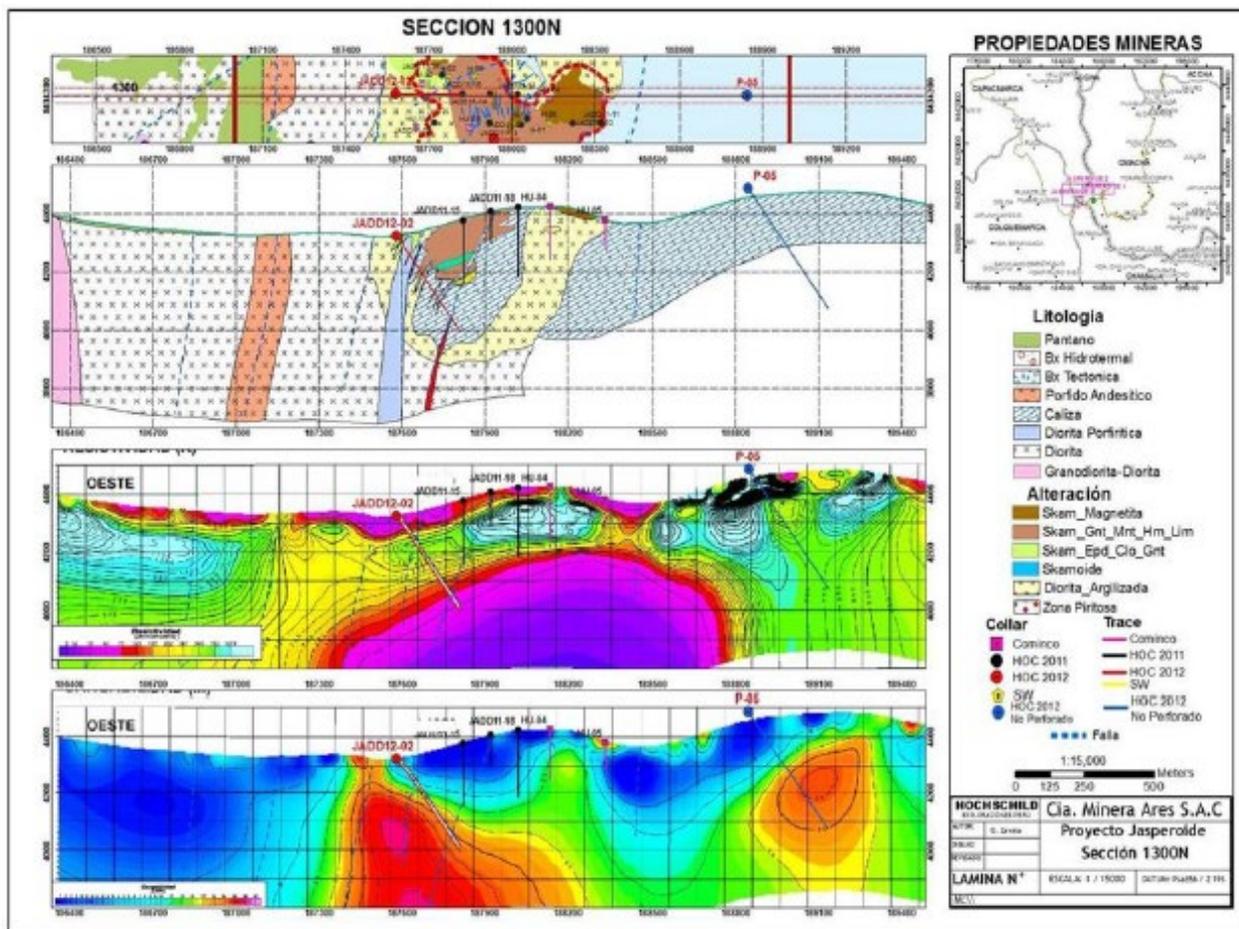


Figure 6-11. Compiled cross-sections from Minera Ares exploration work in 2012, showing corresponding geological and geophysical interpretation for drill section line 1300N and drill hole JADD12-02 (Minera Ares, 2012).

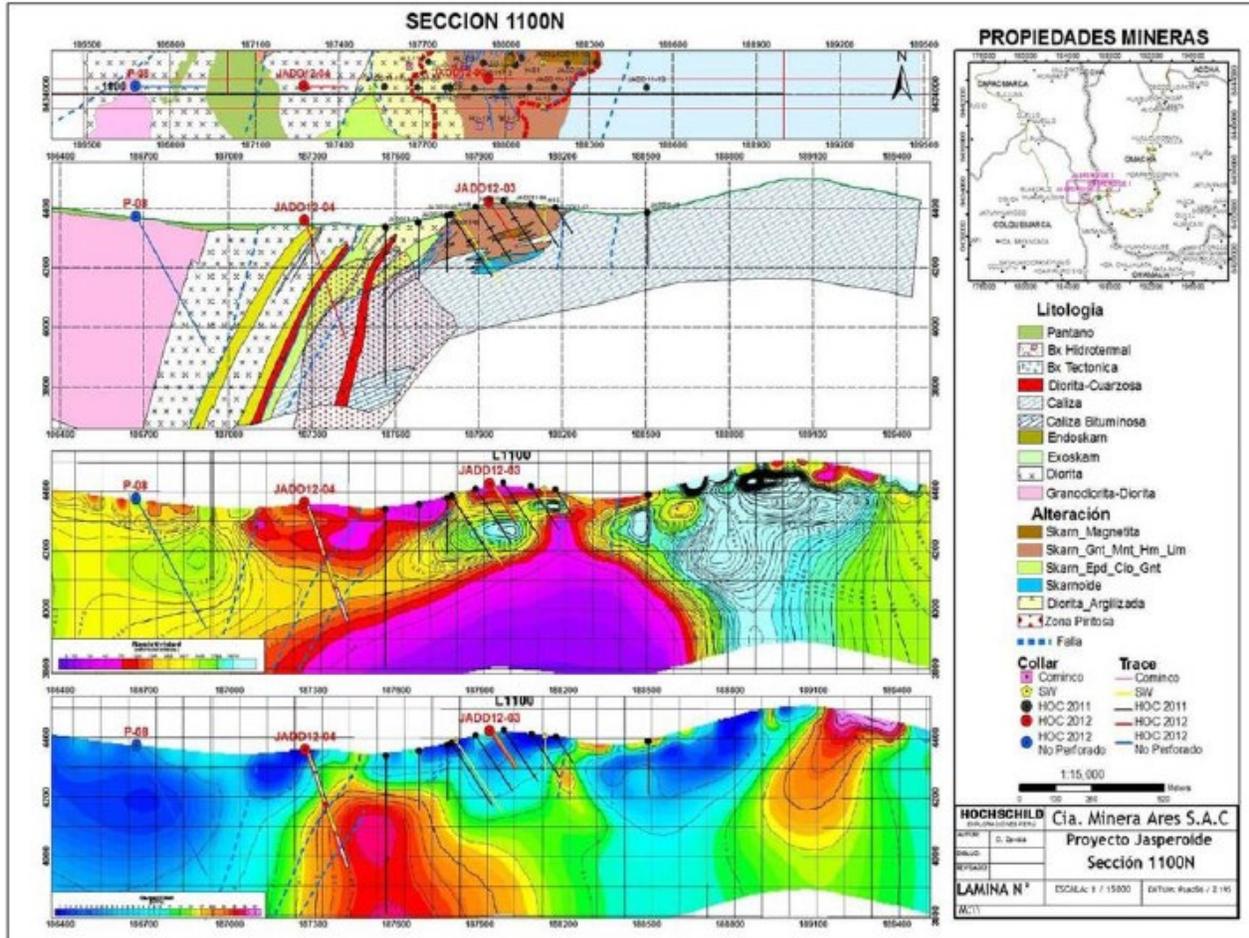


Figure 6-12. Compiled cross-sections from Minera Ares exploration work in 2012, showing corresponding geological and geophysical interpretation for drill section line 1100N and drill holes JADD12-03 and 04 (Minera Ares, 2012).

6.3.4.5 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security (Minera Ares 2012)

The Principal Author is satisfied that proper techniques and protocols in accordance with industry best practices were implemented by Minera Ares during their exploration work and that the drill hole database is acceptable for use in geological modelling and mineral resource estimation and is suitable for the purposes of the Report as described in Section 2.2.

Sample Collection and Transport

The sampling method during the 2012 drilling campaign, as reported by Minera Ares, was systematic with samples collected at 2.0 m intervals within visibly Cu mineralized zones. Minimum width sampled was 0.50 metres. and a maximum sample width of 2.50 metres. Samples were only collected where core recoveries were >50% with no sampling done where recovery was <50% as this was considered to not be representative (Corey, 2019).

QA/QC Protocols

QA/QC protocols included the insertion of a certified Cu-Au standard purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. In Canada, and a blank (unmineralized) standard into every batch of 20 samples.

Sample Analysis

Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Labs (ALS Global) in Lima where analysis of surface rock and core samples was completed using method AA-62 for Cu (incl. soluble copper) and AA23 for Au. Multi-element ICP-41 was also completed.

6.3.5 2014 to 2016: Inversiones La Bruja S.A.C.

Inversiones La Bruja acquires concessions Greatiam 10 and Greatiam 70 from previous owner Zamin Corporation. In 2016, Inversiones La Bruja reinterpreted the existing drill hole information. No significant work was completed, and no other information or data is available from this work program.

6.4 Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In 2012, Compañía Minera Ares (Hochschild Mining PLC) contracted AMEC Peru S.S. to carry out a metallurgical and mineralogical investigation on four composite core samples (Table 6-6). The test work was completed by SGS Laboratory in Vancouver, Canada.

The Principal Author cannot confirm what QA/QC protocols were implemented for preparation of the drill core composite samples, details of the laboratory test procedures, or how storage of drill core was done to ensure sample integrity. As such, the Principal Author considers this metallurgical study to be preliminary in design and scope.

Table 6-6. Composition of the four composite core samples used in 2012 metallurgical and mineralogical test work (Corey, 2019).

Sample ID	Cu, %	Mo, %	Fe, %	As, %	S, %	Au, g/t	Ag, g/t
Low Leach Factor (LLF) composite	0.37	0.001	32.7	0.052	0.08	0.31	2.2
Medium Leach Factor (MLF) Composite	0.85	0.001	38.3	0.005	0.12	0.24	2.2
High Leach Factor (HLF) composite	3.32	<0.001	21.6	0.041	0.21	0.69	3.2
Low Leach Factor and Gold Moderate Grade(LLF-Gold) composite	0.39	0.001	36.4	0.028	0.09	0.13	2.2

The general mineralogical investigation on the sub-composite samples showed that (Corey, 2019):

- The samples are complex, oxidized Cu-Au mineralized skarn.
- Variable amounts of malachite, chrysocolla, Cu bearing HFOs (hydrrous ferric oxides – *e.g.*, goethite, limonite), and silicates/clays (vermiculite, halloysite, and smectite) are present.
- Very fine textures of Cu-rich and Cu-poor phases (especially fine intergrowths of Cu-goethite/goethite/clays) are present.
- Only trace quantities of primary copper sulphides (chalcopyrite) are present.
- Major gangue minerals included quartz, feldspars, carbonates, Fe oxides (the part with low Cu content), and garnets.

In addition to the mineralogical study, a series of metallurgical tests were carried out by SGS Laboratory Vancouver in order to evaluate copper and gold recoveries using standard processing methods.

Based on the AMEC test results, it is evident that the combination of oxidized, mineralogically complex skarn with variable clay content did identify issues with Cu and Au recoveries using standard metallurgical processing methods. As a result, Hochschild did not commission any further testwork.

6.4.1 Flotation

Attempts to float copper and gold are summarized below. The tests were carried out at a target grind of 80% passing 105 microns. As the copper minerals were mostly oxidized, sodium sulfide was added to activate these minerals with a xanthate collector. Best results obtained were 14.8% recovery of Cu and 64.8% recovery of Au. Maximum rougher concentrate grades obtained were 7.52% Cu and 4.27 g/t Au (Table 6-7).

Table 6-7. Summary of 2012 flotation test results (Corey, 2019).

Test #	Product	Weight %	Assays, %, g/t			% Distribution		
			Cu	Au	S	Cu	Au	S
LLF-F1	Rghr Conc	3.9	0.59	3.21	0.17	6.3	64.8	10.2
LLF-F5	Rghr Conc	3.8	0.72	1.32	0.66	7.5	39.3	17.8
MLF-F2	Rghr Conc	4.9	1.28	1.75	1.64	7.7	32.1	73.6
MLF-F6	Rghr Conc	3.2	2.45	3.05	3.54	9.9	41.7	45.4
HLF-F3	Rghr Conc	6.5	7.52	4.27	0.88	14.8	40.7	16.4
LLF-Gold-F4	Rghr Conc	2.8	0.69	4.16	0.52	5.2	46.5	13.1

6.4.2 Cyanide Leaching

Despite the low gold content of the samples, cyanide leach tests were carried out by SGS Laboratory Vancouver as summarized in Table 6-8. The extractions of gold were all relatively high but cyanide consumption was also high, presumably due to a high soluble copper content.

Table 6-8. Summary of 2012 cyanide leach test results (Corey, 2019).

Sample ID	Reagent Consumption kg/t of		Extraction/Recovery, %		Residue Grade		Head Grade Calc	Head Grade Calc
	NaCN	CaO	Au	Cu	g/t Au	%Cu	Au total, g/t	Cu total, %
LLF composite	0.81	2.18	87.7	3.2	0.02	0.67	0.16	0.69
MLF Composite	3.90	1.58	95.9	27.6	0.01	0.34	0.25	0.47
HLF Composite	18.7	2.68	90.7	20.0	0.06	2.80	0.64	3.50
LLFGold Composite	0.91	2.25	93.1	6.2	0.02	0.35	0.29	0.37

6.4.3 Bottle Roll Acid Leaching

The four composite core samples were crushed to -10 mesh and leached with sulfuric acid. Results from the bottle roll test are provided in Table 6-9 which shows that acid consumptions were relatively high (112 kg/tonne) and Cu recoveries were generally low (max. 51%).

Table 6-9. Summary of 2012 bottle roll acid leach test results (Corey, 2019).

Sample ID	Reagent Added	Net Acid Consumption	Extraction/Recovery, %	Residue Grade	Head Grade Calc
	Kg/t of H2SO4	kg/t	Cu	%Cu	Cu total, %
LLF composite	88	40	19.0	0.35	0.39
MLF Composite	79	71	35.0	0.54	0.79
HLF Composite	138	112	51.0	1.71	3.33
LLFGold Composite	40	29	7	0.36	0.37

6.5 Historical Production

There is no recorded historical production from the Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Tectonic Setting

Geographically, the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project is located in the Western Andean Cordillera (Cordillera Occidental) of south-central Peru (Figure 7-1).

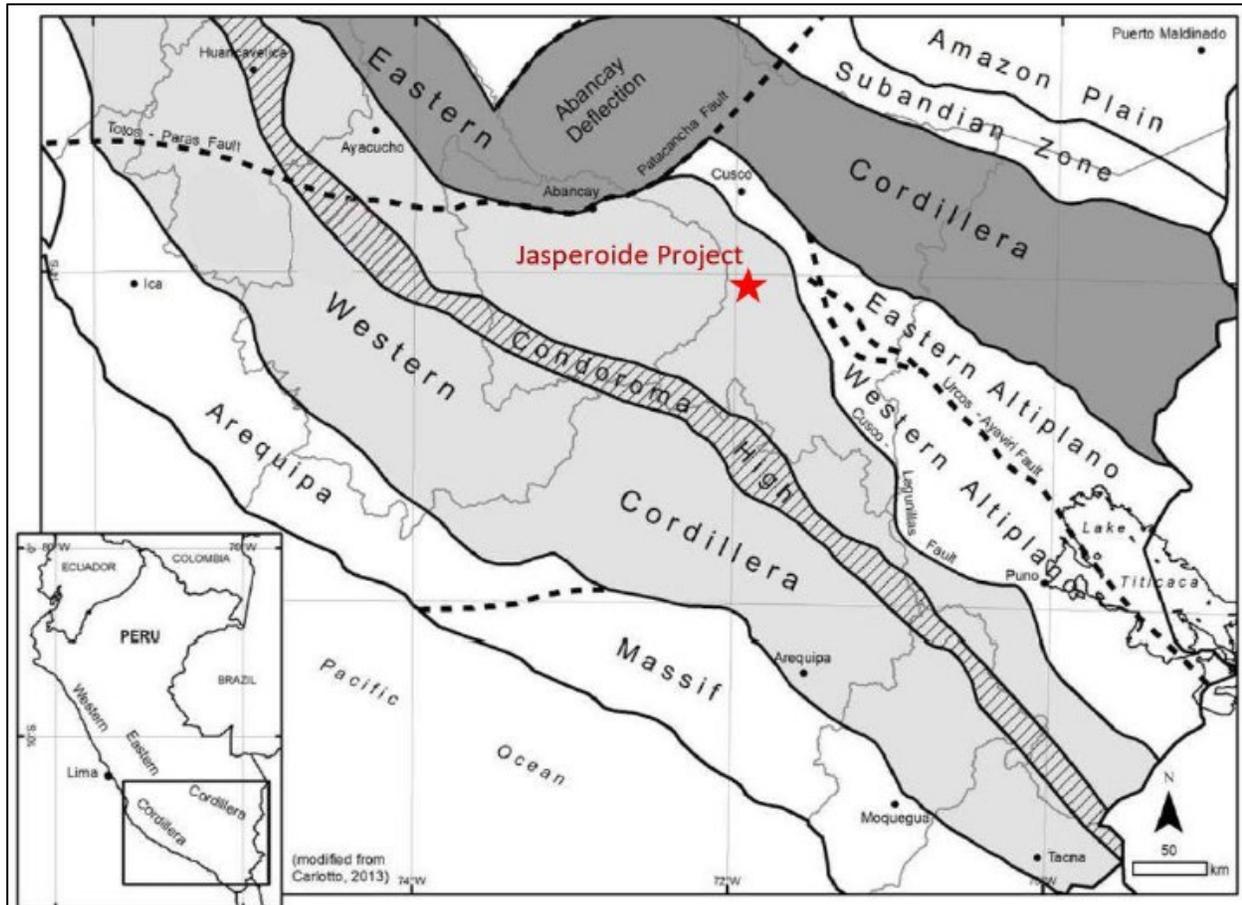


Figure 7-1. Geographic and tectonic setting of the Jasperoide Project (from Jasper et al., 2021).

The Andean Cordillera is the result of three major orogenic cycles: Precambrian, Palaeozoic to Early Triassic and Late Triassic to present. Although the two earlier cycles were important as they set up the crustal architecture of western south America, it is most recent and still ongoing orogenic event that has produced the most significant copper and gold deposits found to date within the Peruvian Cordillera. The tectonic domains and main mineralization belts of Peru are shown in Figure 7-2.

The latest tectonic cycle commenced with the opening of the South Atlantic in the Triassic. Beginning in the Triassic and continuing until the Late Cretaceous, a thick sequence of clastic sediments and limestones was deposited in shallow to deep water marine environments throughout southern Peru. This deposition probably involved at least two basin-forming extensional events, each associated with important intrusive and volcanic activity. Two magmatic belts / arcs, one closely following the present coastline and the other

well inboard passing through the Cusco-Puno departments, developed in various diachronous pulses throughout the Mesozoic.

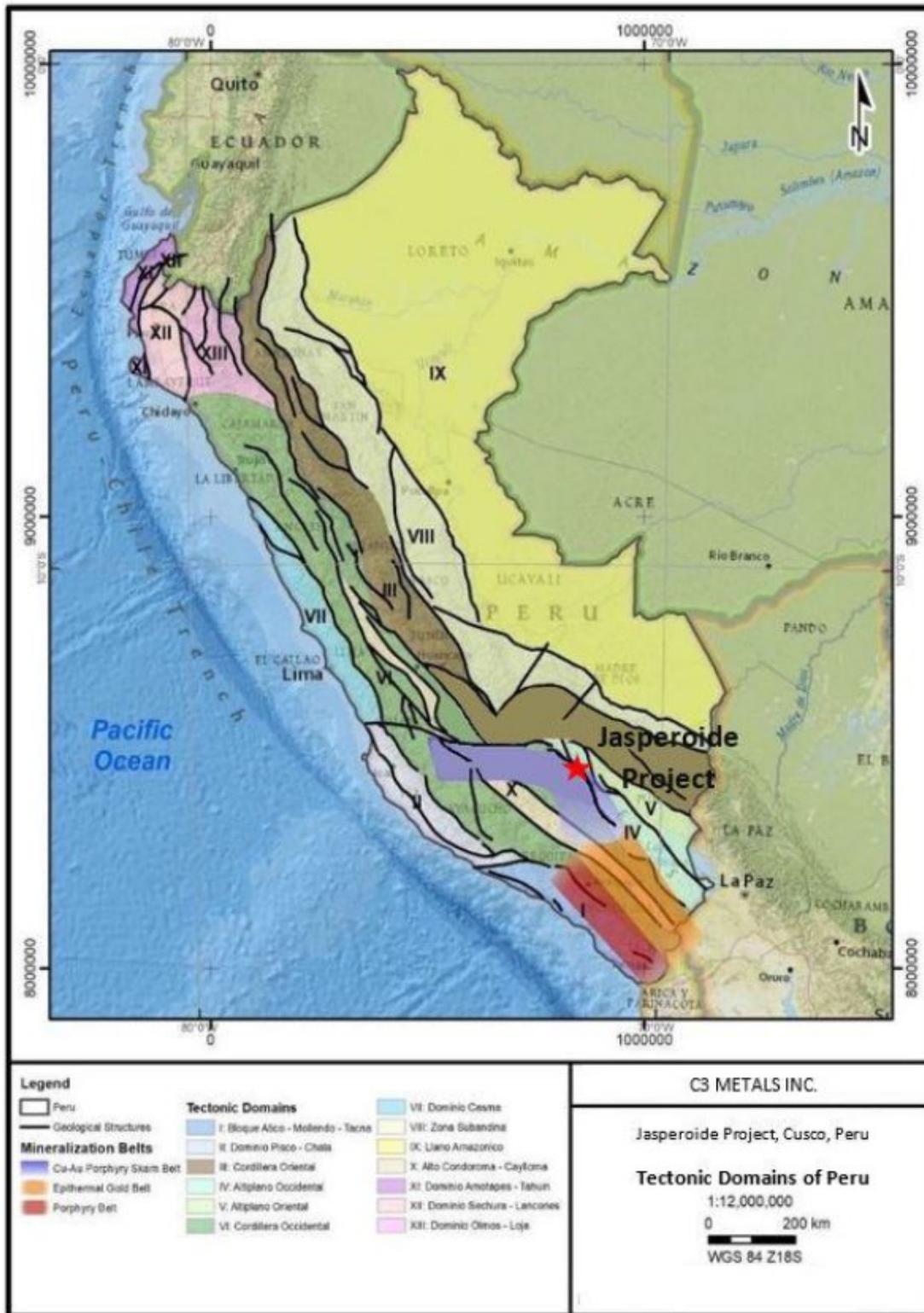


Figure 7-2. Simplified tectonic domains of Peru (from Jasper et al., 2021).

The Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary marked the beginning of a new compressional tectonic cycle (Andean Cycle) that was punctuated by numerous alternating volcanic, magmatic, and deformational and uplift events. These were essentially driven by the subduction of the Nazca Plate eastward under the South America Plate. The geometry and character of these tectonic events was intricately linked to variations in the dip of the subducting Nazca Plate, plus changes in the relative convergence rate and azimuth. Discrete compressive episodes have been recognized, comprising: Peruvian (84-79 Ma), Incaic I (59-55 Ma), Incaic II (43-42 Ma), Incaic III (30-27 Ma), Incaic IV (22 Ma), Quechua I (17 Ma), Quechua II (8-7 Ma), Quechua III (5-4 Ma) and the Quechua IV (early Pleistocene).

Orogeny and uplift resulted in widespread regression and the Mesozoic and older sequences were intruded in the Palaeocene-Early Eocene by a batholithic complex associated with important porphyry and skarn copper mineralization along the present southern Peruvian coastline. Important manifestations of this pre-Incaic Orogeny copper belt in southern Peru include the Toquepala, Quellaveco, Cuajone and Cerro Verde porphyries, which are distributed along a northwest-southeast striking regional structural corridor known as the Incapuquio Fault Zone, which extends approximately 175 km northwest from the Peru-Chile border area.

Incaic II orogenic activity, commencing in the Mid to Late Eocene and continuing into the Oligocene, was accompanied by the development of copper-gold-molybdenum mineralised systems in the Apurimac, Cusco and Puno such as Tintaya-Antapaccay, Las Bambas and Los Chancas. This orogeny formed broad fold structures with NW-SE to NNW-SSE strikes in the earlier sequences.

Deposition of significant volumes of continental volcanic sequences commenced in the Oligocene-Lower Miocene with the eruption of the Tacaza Group. Later pulses of volcanic activity throughout the Neogene deposited several important lava and pyroclastic sequences. The latest of these include the Barroso Group, which ranges in age between Miocene-Pliocene and Pliocene. The Neogene events were particularly productive with respect to emplacement of large gold deposits, the Lower Miocene to the Lower Pliocene being the most significant mineralizing period in this part of Peru.

With reference to the INGEMMET (Geological, Mining, and Metallurgical Institute of Peru) Metallogenic Zones of Peru, the Jasperoide Project lies within a belt known primarily for its Miocene – Pliocene age Epithermal Au-Ag deposits (Zones XXI-A and XXIII as illustrated in Figure 7-3). Given that the Project hosts Cu-Au-Fe skarn mineralization, it is likely that the area of the Jasperoide Property represents an extension and overlap of the adjacent Metallogenic Zone XV, which is characterized by Eocene–Oligocene age Cu-Mo (+/- Au) porphyry mineralization and Cu-Au-Fe Skarn mineralization (Jasper et al., 2021).

INGEMMET's Metallogenic Zone XV corresponds to the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt ("AYB") of southern Peru (Figure 7-3), which is recognized as an important porphyry copper and skarn belt (Perelló et al., 2003). The AYB can be traced for more than 300 km and generally strikes northwest-southeast. Perelló, et al. (2003), recognized that the location of the AYB roughly corresponds with, and is likely related to, a transition between steep (to the north) and flat (to the south) subduction of the Nazca Plate during the Eocene-Oligocene. This transition can be seen as a change from a normal northwest-southeast orientation to an almost east-west orientation of the 100 km and 200 km depth contours of the subducting Nazca Plate (Figure 7-4).

The Jasperoide Cu-Au Project is situated in the central part of the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt (Figure 7-3) on the southeast margin of the Abancay Deflection (Figure 7-4). The AYB hosts copper-gold-molybdenum camps/deposits, including Las Bambas, Los Chancas, Cotabambas and Tintaya, that are related to the Eocene-Oligocene age Andahuaylas-Yauri Batholith (Figure 7-5).

The AYB is thought to be a northern extension of the copper-rich belt of the same Eocene-Oligocene age that strikes broadly north-south in Chile (Figure 7-4). In Chile, this belt broadly follows the well-known “West Fissure” structure, along which lie deposits of similar age such as Escondida, Zaldivar, and Chuquicamata.

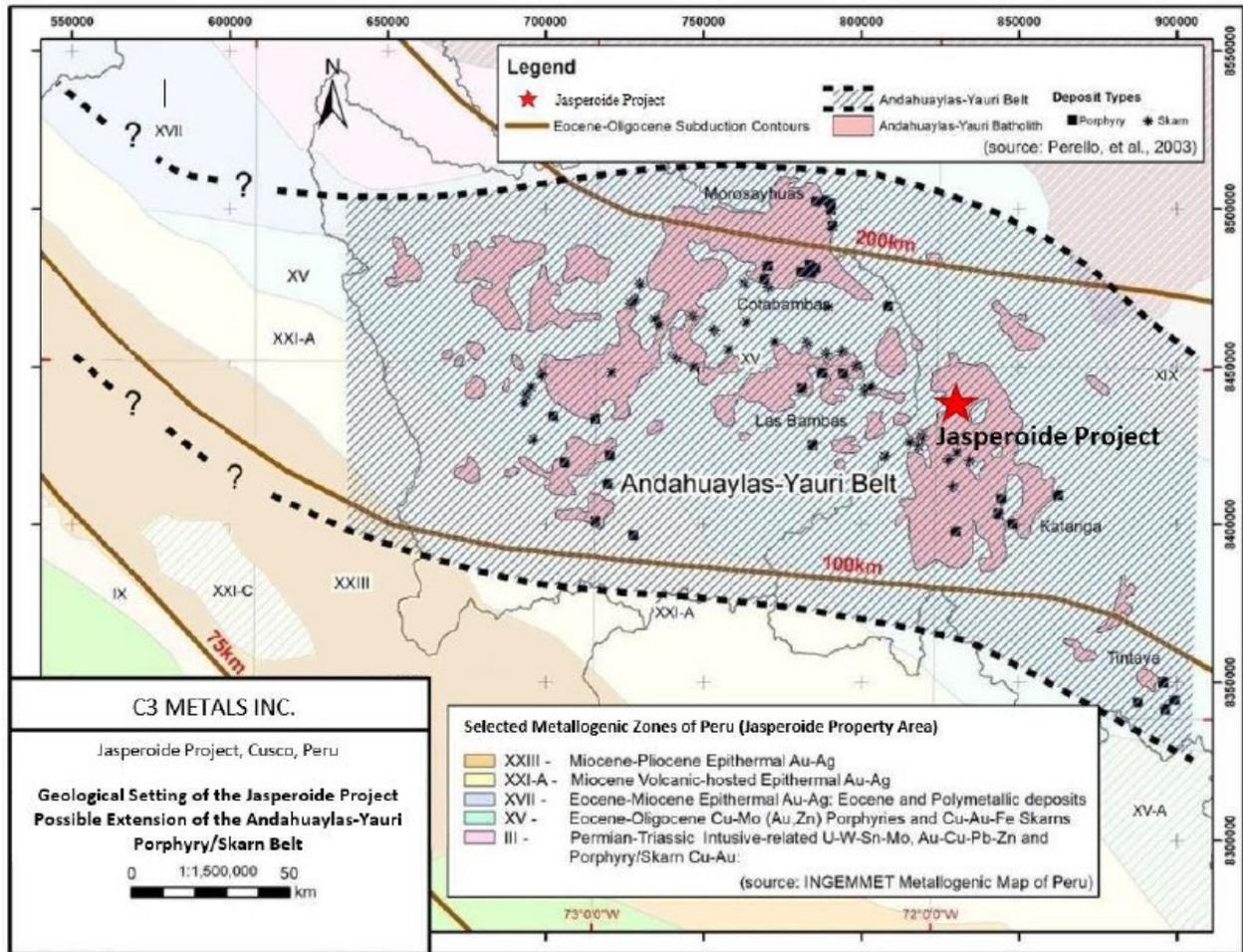


Figure 7-3. Geological Setting of the Jasperoide Property relative to INGEMMET Metallogenic Zones and the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt (from Jasper et al., 2021).

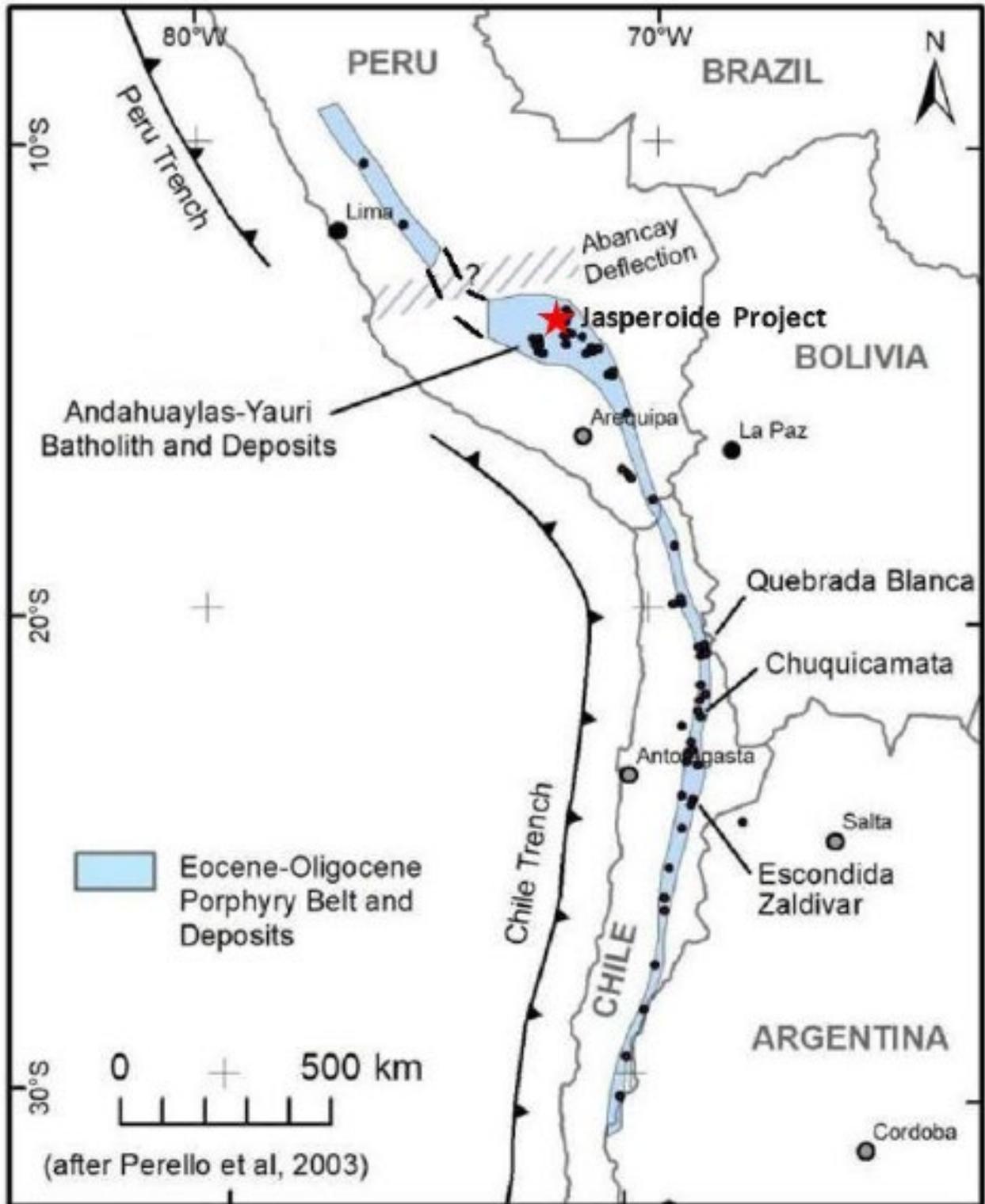


Figure 7-4. Geotectonic setting of the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project within the Eocene-Oligocene Metallogenic Belt and the Andahuaylas-Yauri Porphyry-Skarn Belt and principal deposits (after Perelló et al., 2003).

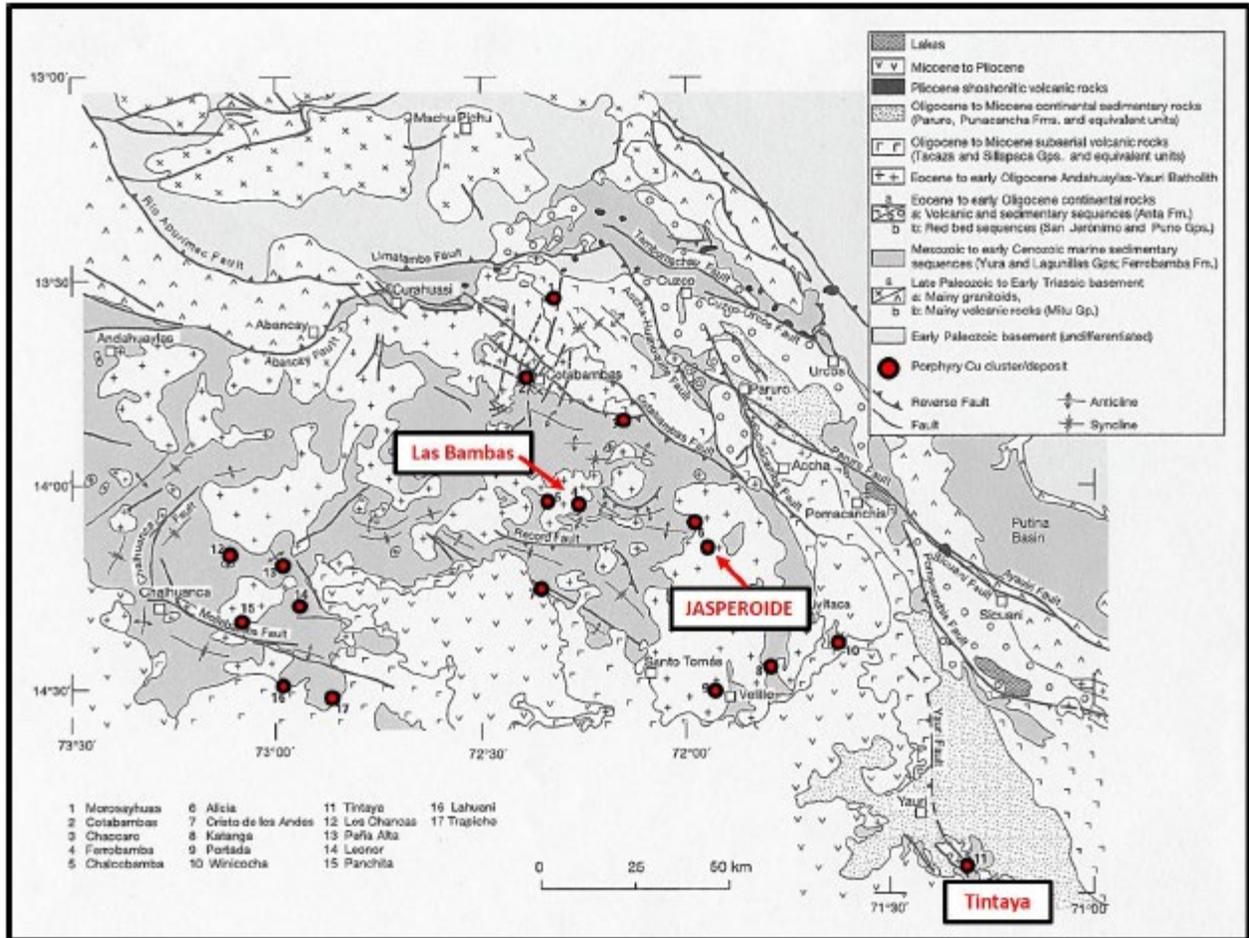


Figure 7-5. Regional geology of the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt. Red dots are porphyry Cu and skarn deposits (after Perelló et al., 2003).

7.2 Geological Setting

In the Jasperoide region, dismembered blocks of Precambrian metamorphic rocks form the basement. Mesozoic sequences, comprising several thousand metres of mainly Jurassic-Cretaceous marine clastic sediments and limestones, were deposited in a broad marine shelf to deep water environment on this basement (Jasper et al., 2021).

Stratigraphically the following units are recognised within the region (from older to youngest):

- Yura Group (Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous) – clastic sedimentary sequences.
- Ferrobamba Formation (Middle to Upper Cretaceous) – dark limestones with fossils and chert nodules.

During the Eocene to Early Oligocene calcareous sediments of the Ferrobamba Formation were intruded by the Andahuaylas-Yauri Batholith (see Figure 7-5), that broadly corresponds in time with the Incaic Orogeny. This orogeny folded the earlier Mesozoic sequences into moderate to tight folds with northwest-southeast to east-west–striking axial planes. More or less synchronous with the intrusion of the Batholith and the Incaic Orogeny, continental red beds, and fluvial clastic sediments and volcanics were deposited in northwest-

southeast striking fault-controlled basins around the eastern margins of the currently outcropping magmatic belt.

The Andahuaylas-Yauri Batholith was emplaced south of the “Abancay Deflection” (see Figure 7-4) which records a tectonic realignment of structural orientations from northwest-southeast to east-west and northeast-southwest in response to a change in subduction dynamics. The batholith records at least three phases of emplacement broadly dated between 48 and 32 Ma (Bonhomme and Carlier, 1990; Carlier et al., 1996). The first phase was characterized by intrusion of calc-alkaline gabbro and diorite, the second stage by quartz diorite and granodiorite, and a third phase of high-level subvolcanic intrusions during the Late Eocene–Early Oligocene which are spatially associated with extensive skarn mineralization (Figure 7-6). The contact between the Andahuaylas-Yauri Batholith and the older Ferrobamba limestone is host to numerous Cu-Mo-Au porphyry and Cu-Au skarn deposits and occurrences.

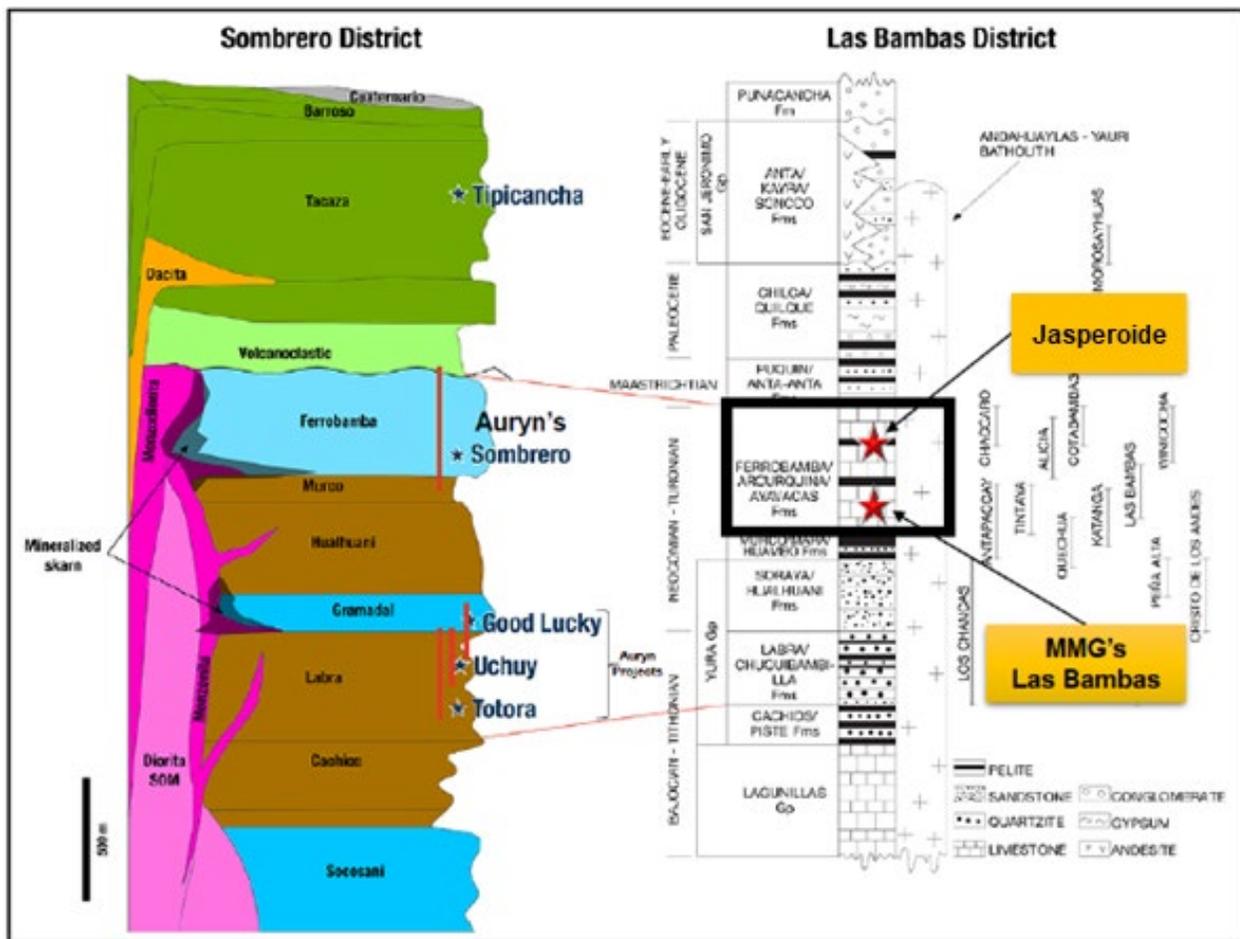


Figure 7-6. Stratigraphy and mineralization of the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt, Peru (after Aurn Resources, 2018).

Post-Early Oligocene continental volcanism deposited several thousand metres of volcanics and pyroclastic in several pulses throughout the Neogene. These magmatic pulses were associated regionally with high-level epithermal gold camps/mines in southern Peru such as Orcopampa, Arcata, Antapite, Ares, Cailloma, La Rescatada, etc.

7.2.1 Regional Structural Setting

Extensive deformation (widespread folding and faulting), due to compressive shortening of the regional fold-and thrust-belt is evident in the project area. Features include km-scale northwest-southeast folds and faults and northeast-southwest oriented, sinistral slip faults (Corey, 2019).

Three main fault systems are recognized in the Jasperoide Property. The oldest faults in the area have a northwest-southeast trend and are recognized by their long, mostly straight segments cutting through the Jurassic–Cretaceous units. The second fault system strikes northeast-southwest and controls most of the drainage systems in the area. The youngest recognized fault system is represented by east-west striking faults that affect mostly the Tertiary units and clearly overlaps the first two systems (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.3 Property Geology

The presence of significant Cu-Au-Fe skarn mineralization throughout the Jasperoide Property is distinctive of the INGEMMET metallogenic zone XV characterized by Cu (+/-Mo) porphyry deposits and Cu-Au-Fe skarn deposits, otherwise referred to as the “Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt” of porphyry and skarn mineral deposits (see Figure 7-3).

The Jasperoide Cu-Au Project is located on the western contact between a large block of carbonate rocks belonging to the Cretaceous Ferrobamba Formation and diorite, monzonite, and granodiorite intrusives of the Paleocene to Early Oligocene AYB (see Figure 7-6; Figure 7-7). Massive uplift and severe deformation of carbonate and siliciclastic rocks is evident throughout the Property, with metre- to kilometre-scale open or isoclinal folding identified in the field and satellite imagery (Corey, 2019).

The Project area is underlain by extensive plutonic bodies (see Section 7.3.2) containing large roof pendants of Mesozoic marine and clastic sequences. The dominant rock type exposed on the Property are chemical sedimentary rocks of the Ferrobamba Formation, comprising grey limestone with horizons of chert nodules. Marine clastic packages were deposited during the Middle to Upper Jurassic with deposition of the Soraya and Mara Formations. Clastic sedimentation continued through the Lower Cretaceous and a mid-Cretaceous marine regression resulted in widespread carbonate deposition represented by the Ferrobamba Formation and other carbonate units. The Ferrobamba Formation is the most important unit for the formation of porphyry-related Cu-rich skarn deposits such as the Las Bambas deposits (Corey, 2019).

At Jasperoide, skarn outcrop and subcrop occur over an area measuring 700 x 500 metres, developed along the intrusive/limestone contact (Figure 7-7). Historic reports by SWG and Cominco geologists describe intrusive-hosted endoskarn and limestone-hosted exoskarn alteration, with diopside, garnet and magnetite dominating the latter alteration mineral assemblage (Corey, 2019).

Mapping by Q2A in 2021 (Jasper et al., 2021), provides detailed geological and lithological characterization (Figure 7-8 and Figure 7-9) of the Property along with interpreted geological sections (Figure 7-10, Figure 7-11, and Figure 7-12). Within the Project area, the Northern Priority Zone (“NPZ”) and the Southern Priority Zone (“SPZ”) were mapped with hand-held GPS control at a 1:1000 scale, whereas the surrounding areas with lesser exploration potential were mapped at a 1:2000 scale (Jasper et al., 2021).

Within the Project Area the following four lithological domains were delineated (Figure 7-9), namely (Jasper et al., 2021):

- 1) Quaternary sedimentary cover.
- 2) Calcareous sediments of the Ferrobamba Formation.
- 3) Intrusives of diorite to quartz-diorite composition.
- 4) Intrusives of granodiorite to tonalite composition.

The eastern parts of the Project Area are largely underlain by marine calcareous sediments of the Middle Cretaceous Ferrobamba Formations that are regionally folded around the western, northern, and eastern lobe of the Eocene to Early Oligocene Andahuaylas-Yauri Batholith.

The limestones of the Ferrobamba Formation are intruded by dioritic lithologies of the Apurimac Batholith of Lower Cenozoic age. The contact between the limestones and intrusives may in places be irregular in shape as displayed at the Montaña de Cobre, where limestones and intrusives appear to be “inter-fingered”. Further north in the NPZ the contact has a more regular shape.

The intrusives and associated skarn mineralization are controlled by northerly to north-easterly faults and associated north-west trending secondary structures. There appears to have been little strike-slip or dip-slip displacement, but the faults may have had a role as feeders along which mineralizing fluids were able to pass and access the relatively porous inter-formational breccia where skarn mineralization occurred. A series of cross faults or broad open folding along a northeast-striking axis are interpreted to cause the gently undulating form of the local geology.

Historic magnetic data indicates the presence of numerous deep seated intrusives and associated magnetite skarn mineralization within the Project Area. Several of these magnetite skarn bodies were identified by surface mapping.

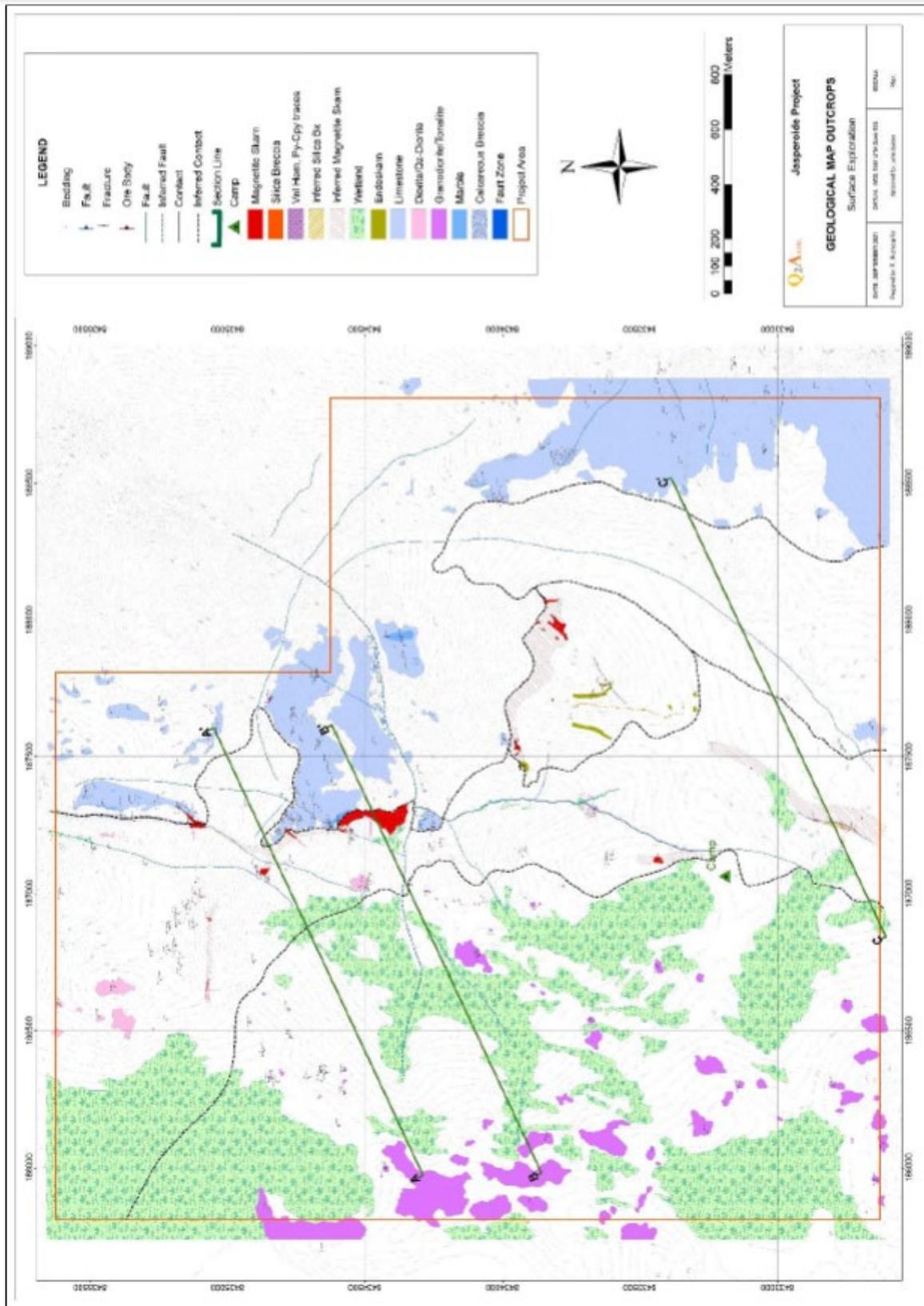


Figure 7-8. Geological outcrop map of the Project area showing the locations of the 3 section lines shown in Figures 7-10, 7-11 and 7-12 (Jasper et al., 2021).

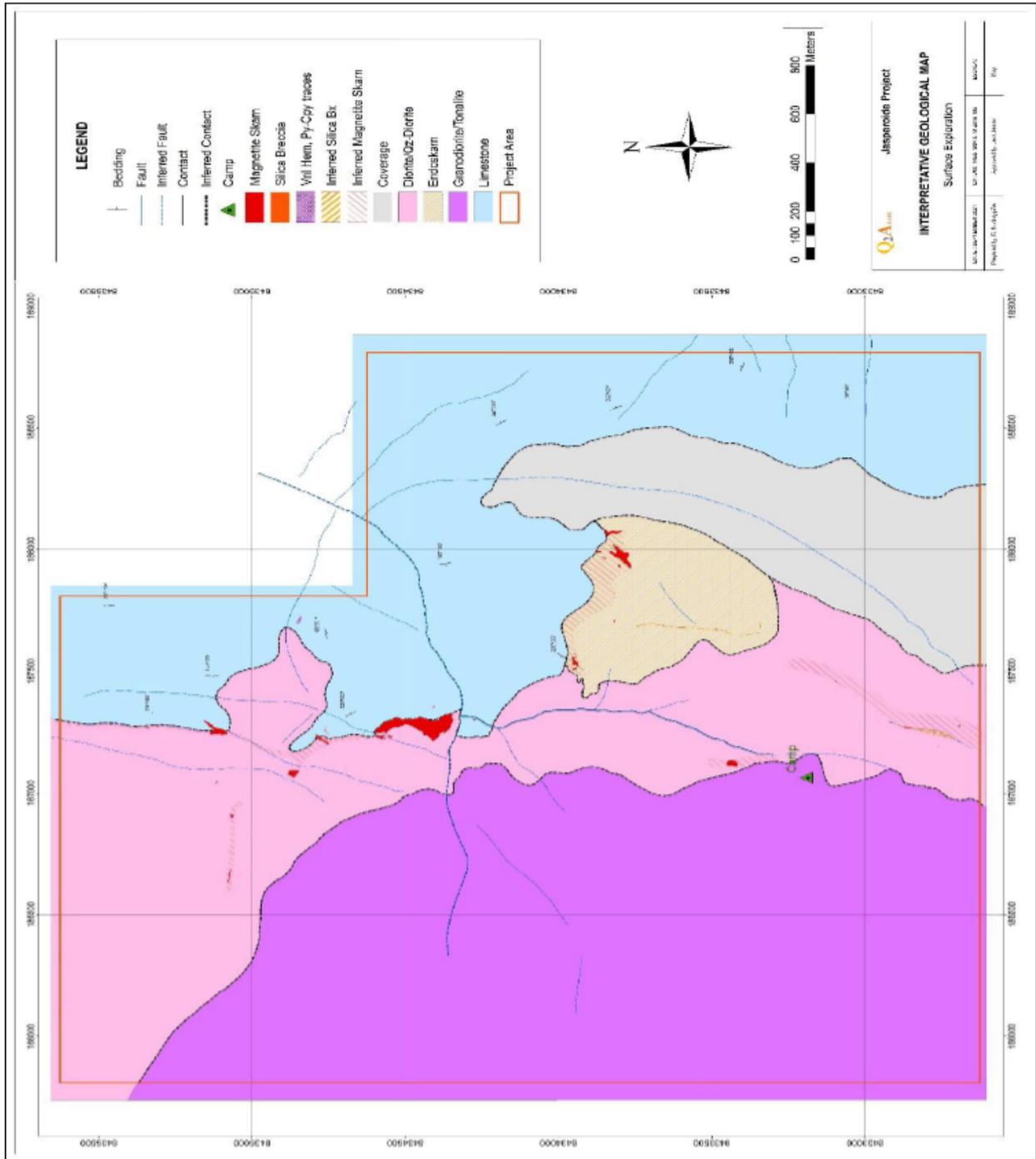


Figure 7-9. Geological interpretation map outlining lithological domains within the Project Area (Jasper et al., 2021).

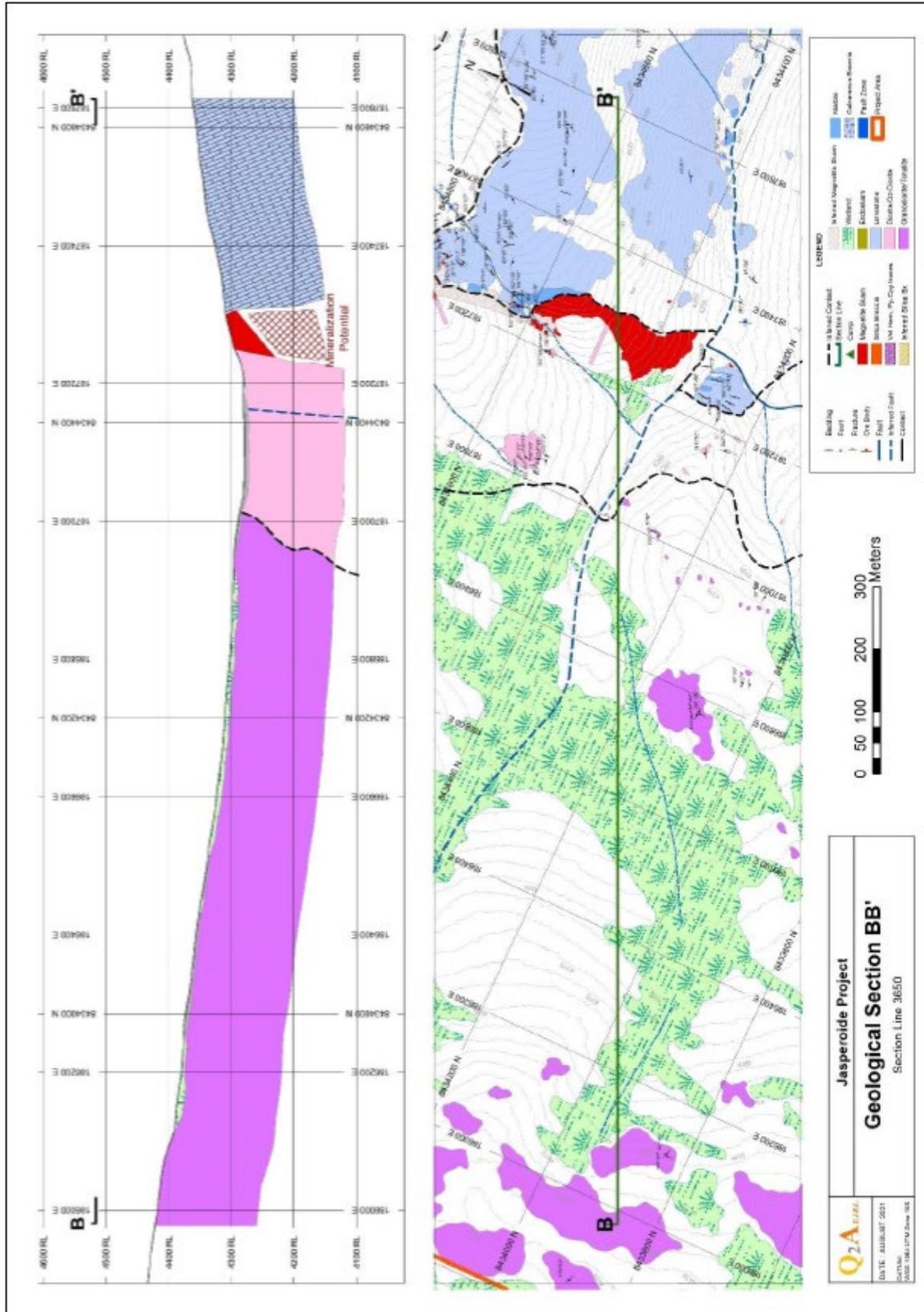


Figure 7-11. Geological cross section B-B’ map outlining lithological domains within the Project Area (see Figure 7-8 for location of section line) (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.3.1 Intrusive Rocks

Intrusive rocks in the west and southwestern areas of the Jasperoide Copper Project are predominately diorite with small bodies and dykes of monzogranite. The diorite outcrops in numerous locations and occurs as subcrop along slopes of rolling hills, forming a crescent shape. Narrow, quart-feldspar porphyry dykes of 2 to 5 metre widths and aplite dykes of 1-2 metre widths are exposed in the southeast project area.

The diorite is leucocratic, white to light grey in color, and is epidote – chlorite (propylitic?) altered proximal to the Jasperoide skarn containing increasing vein and fracture-controlled endoskarn alteration (garnet with lesser phlogopite and diopside). Within 150 metres of massive skarn, the diorite is predominately endoskarn and argillic altered with some outcrops showing complete textural destruction (Figure 7-13).



Figure 7-13. Garnet endoskarn type alteration developed along the selvages of fractures in adjacent diorite (Corey, 2019).

The diorite also shows the effects of intense argillic (clay) alteration adjacent to north-northeast to south-southwest trending structures, with original intrusive texture completely destroyed where alteration is most pervasive. The occurrence of what appears to be typical argillic type alteration suggests there may be potential for associated porphyry-related type mineralization.

7.3.2 Alteration

Several styles of alteration have been identified at Jasperoide (Jasper et al., 2021; Corey, 2019): chlorite-epidote (propylitic), garnet-wollastonite (endoskarn), magnetite (intrusion-related exoskarn), smectite and argillite, and sericite-chlorite-clay (phyllitic) (Figure 7-14). Recrystallization of limestone occurs at different intensities and is caused by nearby intrusions, resulting in the formation of marbles with a mottled texture within the limestone that diminishes away from the intrusive contact (Jasper et al., 2021).

Alteration minerals become progressively more varied and abundant in the exoskarn zone towards the contact between the intrusive and carbonate rocks. Pro-grade, proximal magnetite-chalcopyrite-pyrite skarn grades to distal, less well-mineralized garnet and pyroxene skarn which is locally overprinted by epidote-bearing retrograde skarn (Figure 7-15).

Propylitic alteration (chlorite-epidote) is common within intrusive rocks, garnet-wollastonite alteration occurs as fracture filling in the granodiorite-tonalite intrusive, smectite occurs within intrusive rocks near some of the skarn bodies forming halos 30-50 m from mineralization and restricted to the NPZ, actinolite is found in micro-veinlets in the NPZ, and argillization is restricted to faults and skarn-limestone contacts (Jasper et al., 2021).

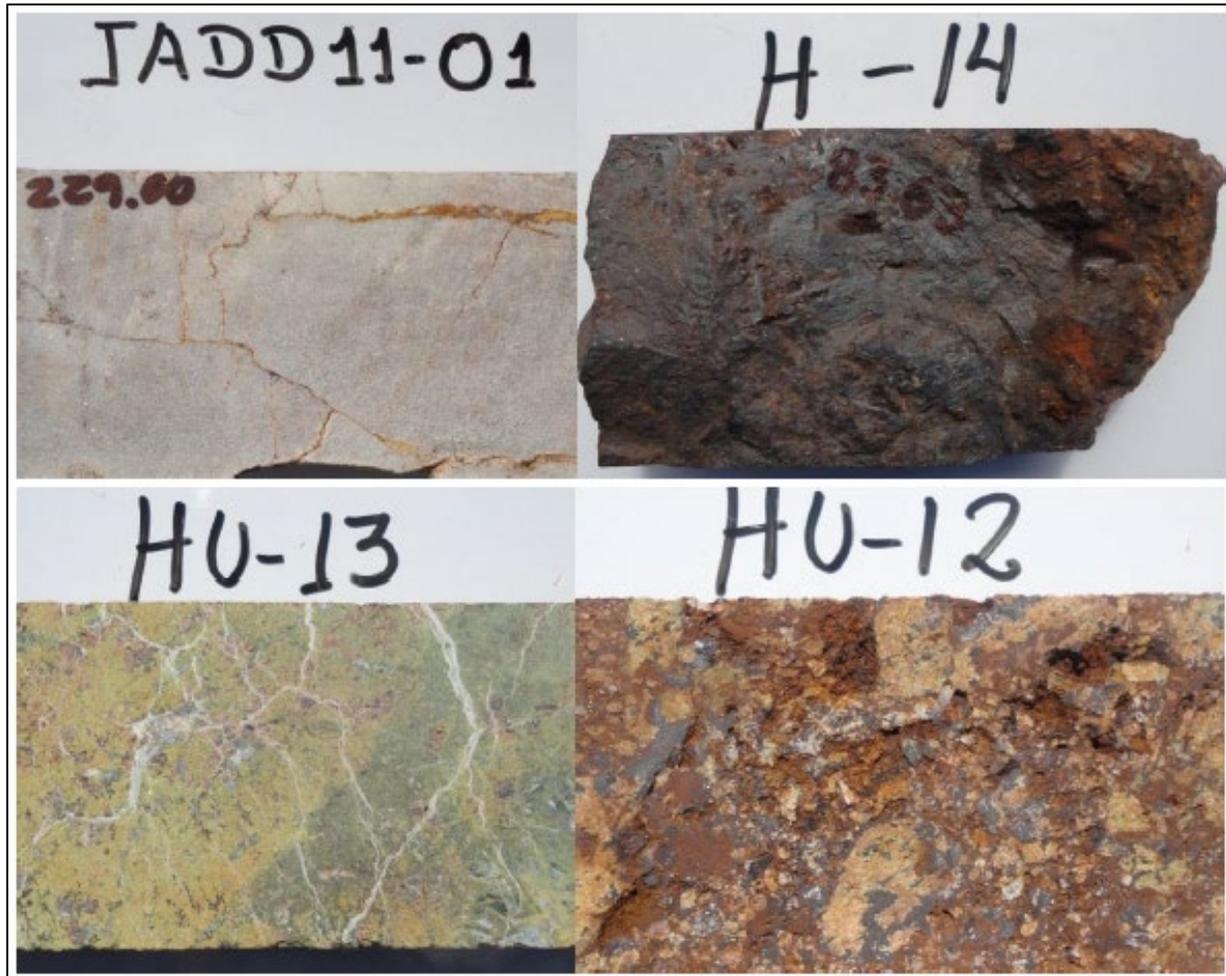


Figure 7-14. Photos of examples of different skarn types on the Property. (Top Left) Marbleized limestone (Top Right) Massive magnetite skarn (Bottom Left) Garnet – diopside exoskarn (Bottom Right) Pseudo breccia textured skarn with magnetite-rich matrix and magnetite rimming fragments (Corey, 2019).

Previous field mapping also identified epithermal style veins that cross-cut the skarn, interpreted as a late-stage hydrothermal event that are developed along steep angle structures, most likely during the waning stages of the hydrothermal system. These veins are meter-scale in size and contain significant quartz, pyrite, and base-metal sulphides (Figure 7-16). Mapping by SWG reported the occurrence of quartz veins and outcrop containing both anomalous gold and copper, and also chalcedonic jasperoid boulders, which contained anomalous gold.



Figure 7-16. Epithermal-style veins: (Left) Close-up view with scribe for scale. The veins are structurally-controlled and steeply dipping. (Right) Metre-scale, late-stage hydrothermal, epithermal type quartz veins containing pyrite and base-metal sulphides with hammer for scale. (Corey, 2019).

7.3.3 Structural Geology

Within the Project Area, skarn mineralization is developed as stratiform lentoid bodies (mantos) and transverse bodies developed primarily at or near the contact with dioritic intrusives and/or epithermal breccias. These mineralized bodies represent proximal endoskarn and strongly oxidized remnants of exoskarn and developed on surface as massive magnetite bodies.

At Montaña de Cobre that hosts the main Jasperoide skarn occurrence and elsewhere within the Project area, the following structural features were observed (Jasper et al., 2021):

- 1) Subvertical faults that form a horst and graben features and comprise pre-mineral north-south trending structures along which elongated intrusives were emplaced, including the porphyritic diorite stock with millimetre-size phenocrysts of hornblende-biotite.
- 2) Northeast-southwest structures that cut the north-south structures and limit, to the north and south, the area of skarn at Montaña de Cobre.
- 3) East-west trending structures that comprise minor faults and contain syngenetic mineralization.

7.4 Mineralization

C3 Metals' primary exploration target at the Jasperoide Project is Cu-Au skarn and porphyry-style mineralization, which are the main styles of mineralization within the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt. Mineralization identified within the Project Area includes magnetite skarn bodies with iron-copper-gold mineralization that typically develops at the contact between intrusives and limestones but may also be emplaced entirely within the intrusive bodies (Corey, 2019).

Historically known skarn occurrences are the Cresta Verde Zone in the NPZ, the Montaña de Cobre (Cerro Huinihuini), and the Callejón de Oro Zone in the SPZ (Figure 7-17), and the smaller Huinihuini Menor skarn occurrence, less than 1 km from Montaña de Cobre (Figure 7-18), represent distal-type skarn mineralization (Jasper et al., 2021).

Work by Q2A in 2021 identified new zones of intrusive-related skarn-style mineralization and alteration in the northern and southern parts of the Project Area (Jasper et al., 2021). The northern zone includes three prominent mineralized occurrences named: Skarn Zone 1, Skarn Zone 2 and Skarn Zone 3 (Figure 7-19), and Skarn Zone 4 is located in the southern zone of the Project Area (see Figure 7-18).

Historical results have not been verified by the Principal Author or a qualified person and should not be relied on.

7.4.1 Cresta Verde Zone

Defined by a north-south zone of garnet-diopside and massive magnetite skarn outcrop containing a variety of copper minerals. Ground geophysical surveys similarly identified strong coincident magnetic and chargeability highs coincident with the dimensions of outcropping skarn. Limited surface mapping and sampling were conducted over this area. Three kilometres of strike potential remains to be systematically explored and drill-tested (C3 Metals news release 30 September 2020).

7.4.2 Montaña de Cobre Zone (Cerro Huinihuini)

The Montaña de Cobre Zone (Cerro Huinihuini prospect) is defined by extensive skarn and porphyry style alteration and mineralisation occurring along a gently rolling plateau and covering an area of about 1.5 x 1.0 kilometres. Ground magnetic and IP programs completed over 9 square km have outlined a strong magnetic high with a coincident IP chargeability anomaly measuring about 1.3 x 1.0 kilometres. Mapping and surface geochemical surveys identified extensive outcrops of garnet-diopside and massive magnetite skarn hosting strong copper mineralization. Proximal to the skarn, a diorite porphyry shows strong endoskarn and phyllic-style alteration with porphyry-style B-type veins (C3 Metals news release 30 September 2020).

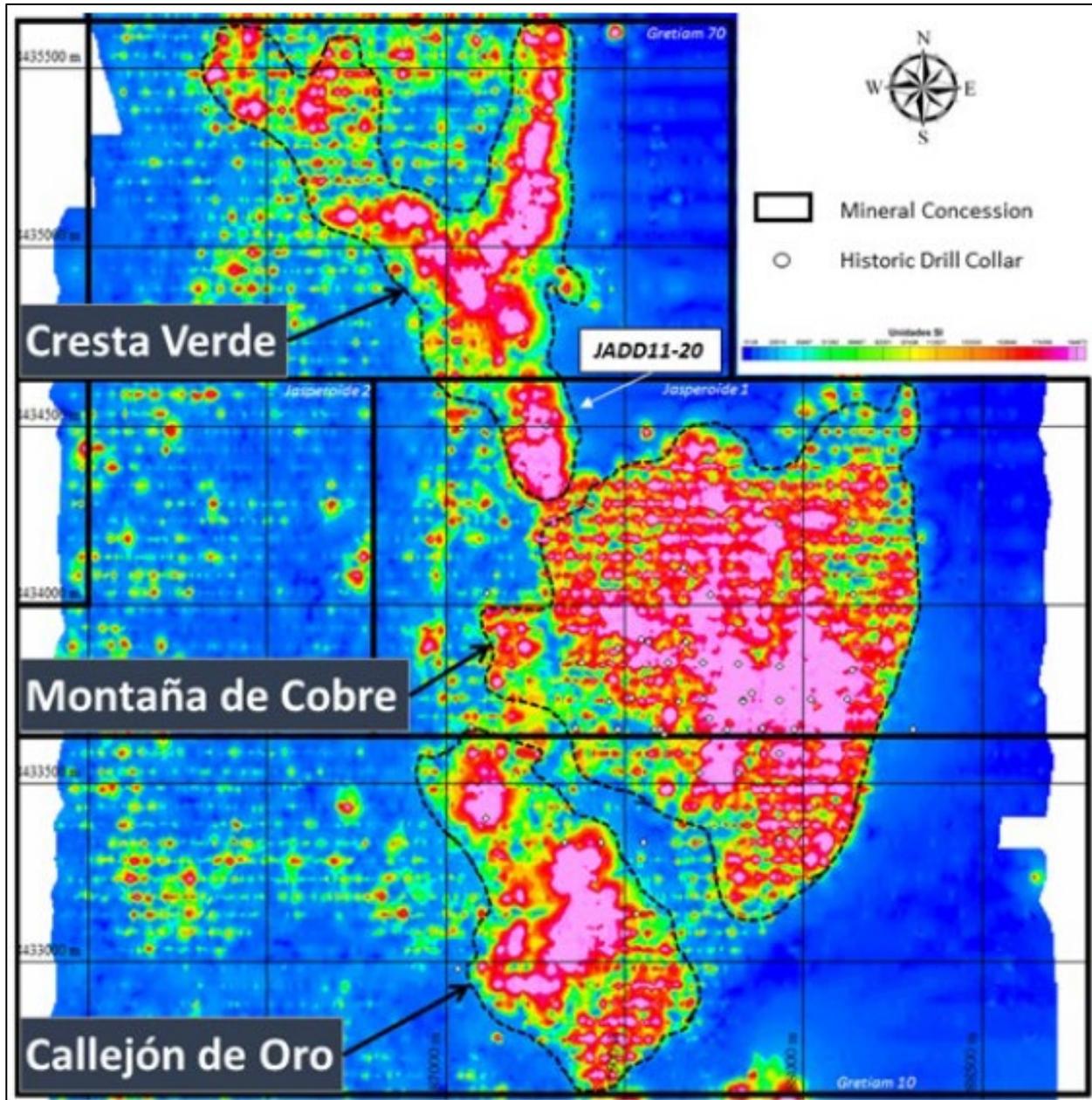


Figure 7-17. Locations of the 3 main prospect areas within the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project overlain on ground magnetic analytical signal image (C3 Metals, 2020). The three areas cover the Greatiam 10 & 70 and Jasperoide 1 & 2 concessions. The Montaña de Cobre Zone is historically known as the Cerro Huinihuini prospect.

Mineralization comprises stratiform lentoid “mantos” and crosscutting bodies developed mostly at or near the contact with the intrusive dioritic bodies and/or epithermal breccias and represent proximal endo-skarns and strongly oxidized remnants of exoskarn. On surface at Montaña de Cobre they are displayed as massive magnetite skarn. The contact of the mineralized lentoid “mantos” with the limestones is usually sharp with little indications that the calcareous host rock is “receptive” to alteration and associated mineralization. The area is heavily eroded to the north, with a plunge of the lentoid bodies towards the southwest. The stratiform lentoid and “inter-fingered” skarn bodies are associated with a garnet-magnetite-hematite limonite assembly and the development of subordinate brown magnetite skarn towards the edges. Towards the south of

Montaña de Cobre a conspicuous halo of green skarn with an epidote-green garnet-chlorite-actinolite assembly is present. Cu-Au values are more elevated in the brown skarn and decrease in the green skarn, whereas it may or may not be present in magnetite skarn subject to the brown garnet content in the magnetite. At Montaña de Cobre the stratiform mineralized lentoid “Manto” bodies thin towards the north and south and plunge towards the southwest. Hydrothermal mineralizing fluids reportedly have a southwest to northeast flow direction. (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.4.3 Callejón de Oro Zone

Located approximately 500 m southwest of Montaña de Cobre, this zone has only seen limited programs of surface mapping, trenching, and channel sampling. This work has identified metre-scale quartz–chalcopyrite veins trending northeast towards Montaña de Cobre, with channel sampling across the vein system returning 11.0 m grading 19.5 g/t Au. This zone has not been drill-tested (C3 Metals news release 30 September 2020).

7.4.4 Huinihuini Menor (SPZ)

Located to the East of Montaña de Cobre and the Cerro Huinihuini prospect is the Huinihuini Menor (Figure 7-18), a magnetite skarn body with an outcrop expression of 25 x 18 metres. It is hosted within the intrusive diorite/quartz-diorite very close to the inferred contact with the intrusive granodiorite/tonalite. The magnetite skarn mineralization is made up of 80% massive magnetite and weathered hematite that forms a positive topographic expression of the area. It is inferred that the body has a north-south orientation following a similar orientation to the mineralized outcrops of the northern zone and subparallel to the inferred contact between intrusives (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.4.5 Skarn Zone 1 (NPZ)

This zone is located to the northwest of Montaña de Cobre (Figure 7-19) and hosts a mineralized outcrop measuring approximately 260 x 70 metres (Jasper et al., 2021). This mineralized outcrop is situated near the intrusive contact between the diorite/quartz-diorite and the limestones of the carbonate Ferrobamba Formation. The magnetite skarn mineralization present comprises weakly “waxy” and massive magnetite with the presence of hematite and limonite.

The shape of the skarn body is controlled by the irregular contact of the intrusive and limestones. At the intrusive-limestone contact, little or no skarn development was observed within the limestones (exoskarn), whereas the intrusives display moderate argillization with a strong presence smectite-chlorite (Jasper et al., 2021).

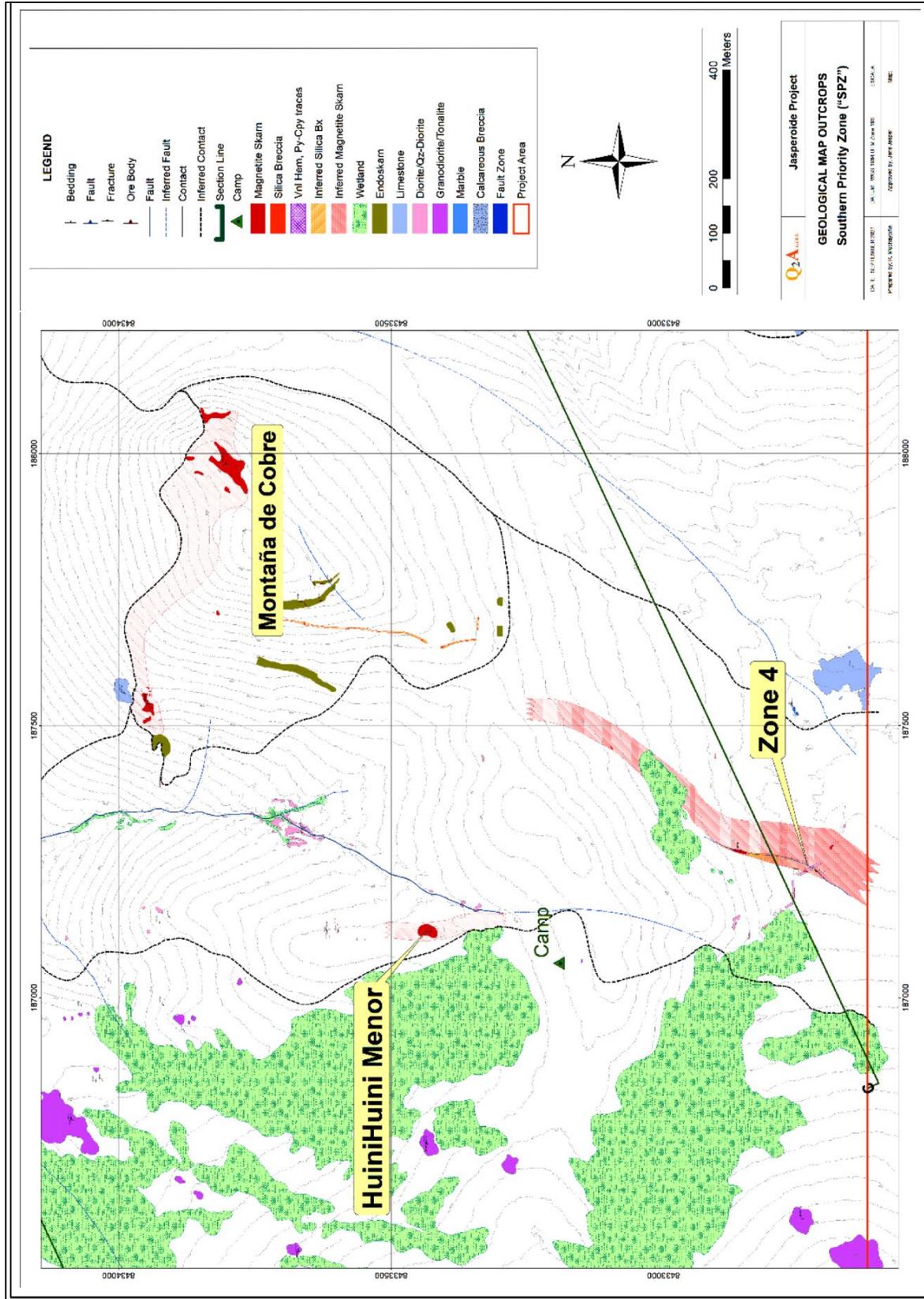


Figure 7-18. Areas of mineralization (Montaña de Cobre, Huinihuini Menor, Zone 4) in the southern area of the Project (Jasper et al., 2021).

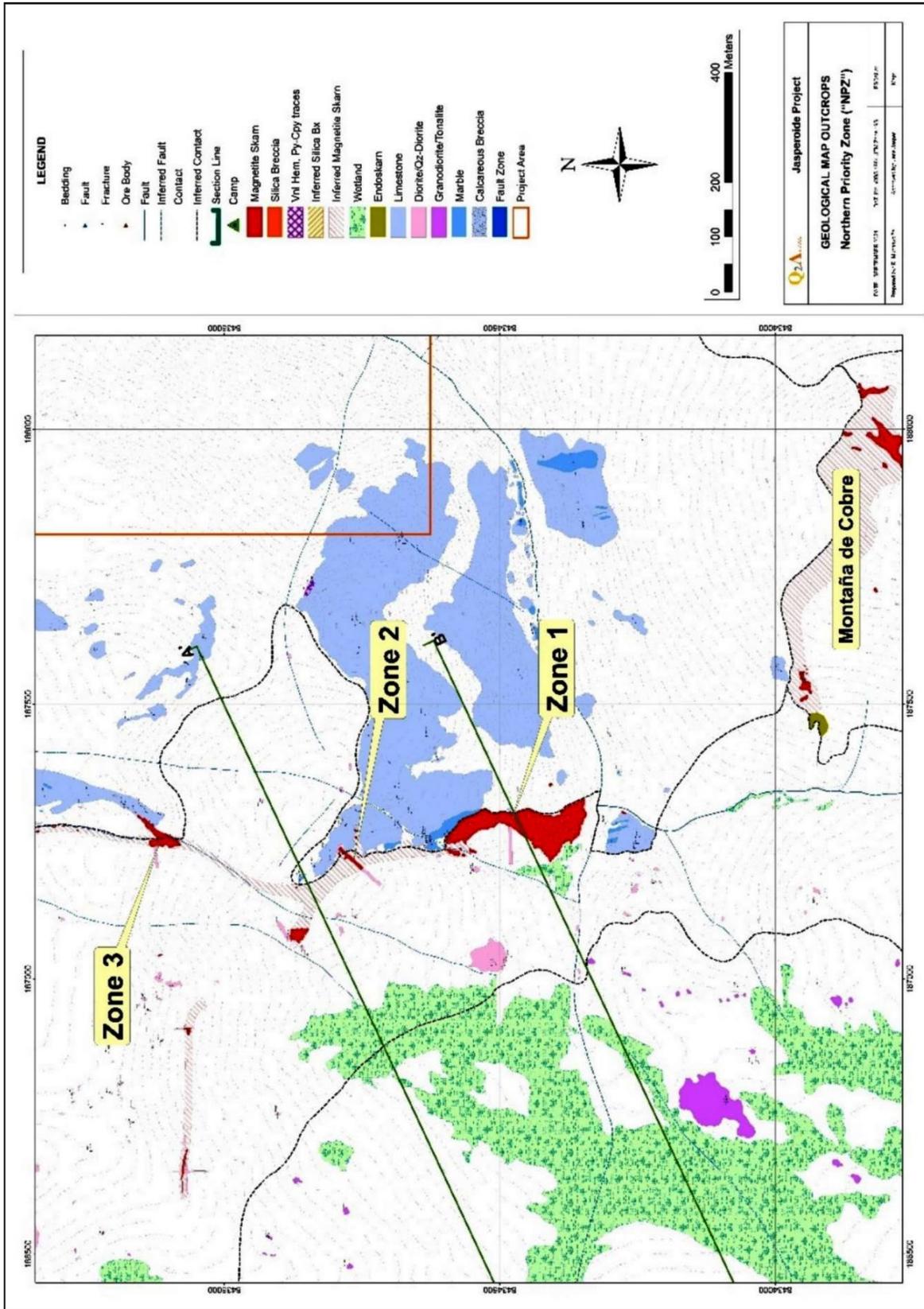


Figure 7-19. Areas of mineralization (Zones 1, 2, and 3) in the northern area of the Project (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.4.6 Skarn Zone 2 (NPZ)

This zone is located within the Northern Priority Zone of the Project Area and some 300 m to the north of the main Jasperoide magnetite skarn occurrence in Skarn Zone 1 (see Figure 7-19). This area comprises several small and mineralized outcrops that were best exposed in a 123 m long cross-cutting trench (Trench 1) excavated by Q2A during this exploration program. The magnetite skarn mineralization is emplaced along the intrusive-limestone contact and has the same north-southerly orientation as Skarn Zone 1 and Skarn Zone 3 (see Figure 7-19). Skarn mineralization is made up of massive magnetite, weathered hematite, limonite, goethite, clays, wurtzite (zinc-iron sulphide mineral), and near the intrusive-limestone contact a band of vuggy, siliceous breccia was observed. This magnetite occurrence is interpreted as an endoskarn with a halo of approximately 30 m towards the side of the intrusive lithologies, consisting mainly of massive granular magnetite with hematite in addition to a strong presence of smectite, epidote, chlorite, and clays. No indications of exoskarn development were observed within the limestones near the intrusive-limestone contact (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.4.7 Skarn Zone 3 (NPZ)

Skarn mineralization at Skarn Zone 3 was emplaced along the same north-southerly alignment as Skarn Zone 1 and Skarn Zone 2 at the irregular intrusive-limestone contact. The surface expression of the magnetite mineralization measures about 60m x 25m. The mineralization is composed primarily of massive magnetite with hematite, goethite, specularite and brown garnet and the occasional presence of phlogopite patches. The development of endoskarn within the approximate 50 m wide halo was observed within the intrusive lithologies as evidenced in a 90 m long cross-cutting trench excavated by Q2A as part of this study (Trench 4). Mineralization is composed of granular magnetite with a strong presence of epidote, chlorite, smectite and clays with specularite relics and the occasional presence of amorphous silica and milky quartz. No indications of exoskarn development were observed within the limestones near the intrusive-limestone contact (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.4.8 Skarn Zone 4 (SPZ)

Skarn Zone 4 is located in the SPZ within diorite/quartz-diorite intrusives. Along a natural drainage system, the presence of siliceous breccias can be observed along a 13 m section that is hosted within a 120 m wide zone of comprising strong disseminations of >60% pyrite, the occasional presence of brown garnet and intense pervasive alteration of chlorite, epidote, and argillite. Towards the western end of this natural drainage, the strong presence of an aggregate of green garnet crystals associated with pyrite was observed. Some 100 m north of the natural drainage a moderately waxy siliceous breccia outcrop is exposed that displays the presence of jasper within the matrix and as clasts, hematite, and milky quartz. This siliceous breccia suggests a correlation with the breccias found in the drainage system located some 100 m further south and suggests a north-southerly alignment with the main Jasperoide skarn body at Montaña de Cobre (Jasper et al., 2021).

7.4.9 Skarn-Style Mineralization

Massive magnetite is exposed in six localities, with the most prominent being the central area at Montaña de Cobre (Cerro Huinihuini prospect). In the main zone of skarn development, magnetite occurs in sections alternating in form between disseminations, clots, intergrowths of magnetite-quartz-feldspar, magnetite

veins, and massive replacement. The magnetite-quartz-feldspar intergrowths vary from massive veins of magnetite to magnetite-poor zones of intense pale yellow to white feldspar-rich alteration. In its massive form and as intergrowths, the magnetite occurs as shard, fan, or net textures with occasional plumose specularite.

Immediately west of Montaña de Cobre, there is a concentration of north-south trending massive magnetite dikes. Apparent satellite bodies down-slope from the higher elevation Cerro Huinihuini are recognized as concentrations of angular blocks. Within massive magnetite, occasional grains of grey quartz + feldspar are observed.

Mineralization at Jasperoide is observed predominately as locally abundant copper oxides and rare sulphides hosted within exoskarn and endoskarn. Oxidized copper minerals include malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, brochantite, and others with rare disseminated primary copper sulphides such as chalcopyrite, bornite, and chalcocite. Historic workings have been identified at several locations, which shows development of intense supergene copper represented by chrysocolla, malachite, and azurite mineralization.

Associated gold occurs in the various skarn-types and the north-south trending Quebrada Amarioj reportedly hosts narrow channels which were worked for placer gold. Significant silver over narrow widths also occurs within the skarn as reported from Minera Ares drill hole JADD12-01, which intersected 1.8 m of 1380 g/t Ag (Corey, 2019).

Several metre-scale quartz veins and breccia zones have been mapped in the central project area, which appear subvertical and are commonly adjacent to zones of massive magnetite exoskarn. Veins and breccias have been mapped in historic pits and trenches and appear to have a dominant north-south structural control suggesting they are fault-related (Corey, 2019).

The lack of sulphides within the veins can be attributed to partial to complete leaching near surface. Zones of yellow, jarositic clays within the placer gold workings may be remnants of gold bearing, pyritic structures, which commonly cut the AYB (Corey, 2019).

Loose, sub-rounded grains of gold were reportedly found in kaolinite-rich parts of the magnetite breccia. Patches and veinlets of specularite books ± calcite is ubiquitous throughout the skarn alteration and may reflect late-stage alteration related to later tectonic activity.

7.4.10 Mineralization Model

Much of the mineralization at Jasperoide is hosted within magnetite-garnet skarn, and lesser in cross-cutting intermediate sulphidation epithermal veins associated with a porphyry intrusive centre. The model in Figure 7-20 suggests a synclinal structure hosting multiple horizons of stacked skarns, epithermal vein mineralization and a deeper porphyry centre.

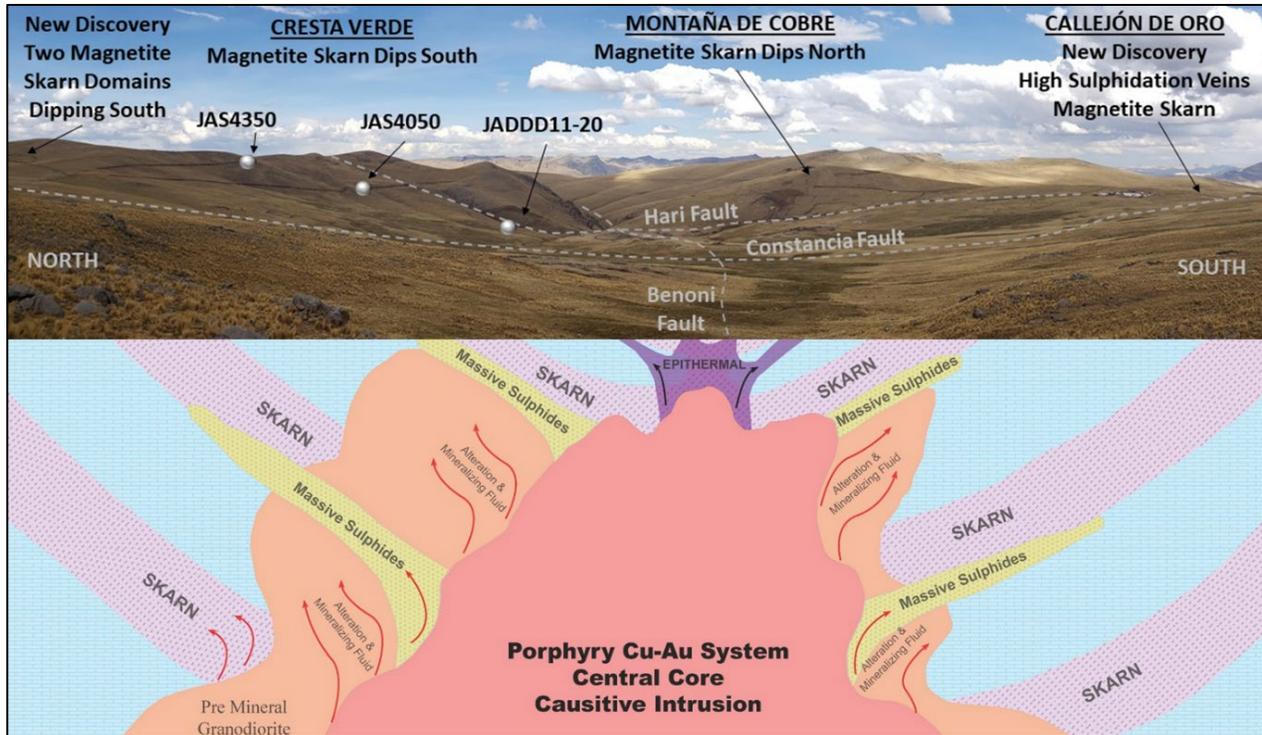


Figure 7-20. (Top) Panoramic view of the Jasperoide Copper Project (looking east) with (Below) conceptual geological-mineralization model (C3 Metals, 2021).

7.4.11 Intermediate Epithermal-Style Mineralization

The occurrence of epithermal-style mineralization is indicated by the presence of local north-south trending barite veins (0.5 to 1.0 m wide) in steeply-dipping structures cutting argillized diorite that are interpreted to represent overprinting by a late-stage epithermal event over earlier skarn-type mineralization (Corey, 2019).

Later stage hydrothermal and possibly epithermal related activity is also indicated within a February 1995 report by Southwestern Gold which stated that loose, sub-rounded, grains of visible gold were found in clay-rich magnetite breccia. SWG reported an 11.0 m channel sample containing 19.50 g/t Au and 0.17% Cu from Trench 24, which is located on the Greatiam #10 claim (Corey, 2019).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The principal deposit type outlined to date on the Jasperoide project are Cu (\pm Au \pm Ag) skarn and possible intermediate-sulphidation epithermal-style quartz veins which, as seen throughout the AYB, have at least a spatial relationship to a proximal porphyry system. As such, there is potential for discovery of a mineralized porphyry system within the Jasperoide project area. Skarn and porphyry deposits within the AYB are highly variable with respect to metal content.

The dominant type of deposit style recognized within the Jasperoide project boundaries is skarn-type, hosted within Ferrobamba Formation limestones adjacent to intrusive (porphyry) rock. Skarns are formed dominantly through the metasomatism of carbonate rocks. The degree of metasomatism involved in skarn formation varies from selective to pervasive, for example, selective calc-silicate hornfels alteration to complete replacement of limestone by coarse grained skarn minerals (garnet and diopside) or even massive magnetite.

Epithermal-style mineralization (low, intermediate, and high sulphidation) deposits form at shallower depths and lower temperatures than porphyry deposits (Simmons et al., 2005). High sulphidation deposits develop from hot acidic fluids and steam and common alteration minerals include alunite, kaolinite, pyrophyllite, and residual (vuggy) quartz. Low sulphidation deposits are associated with near neutral, primarily meteoric fluids and are associated with a quartz-adularia \pm illite-calcite assemblage. Intermediate sulphidation deposits are associated with quartz-calcite with minor chalcedony and adularia, manganese carbonate, fluorite, and gypsum/anhydrite. Gold or silver may be the dominant economic metal, although gold may be minor in some deposits. Zinc and lead are common in intermediate style vein systems but can also be associated with both high and low sulphidation type deposits (White, 2011).

Intrusive rocks that are host to porphyry copper mineralization are commonly intermediate to felsic in composition, display a sub-volcanic porphyritic texture, and often occur as part of an “intrusive complex or cluster”. The intrusive complex develops over time, related to multiple pulses from a deep-seated magma chamber. There is a typical alteration zonation pattern that develops in porphyry copper deposits, which from the center outward comprises:

- A potassic core (K-feldspar – biotite \pm actinolite \pm magnetite).
- A phyllic shell (muscovite/sericite \pm chlorite \pm clay).
- An advanced argillic and argillic cap (pyrophyllite-alunite-diaspore-kaolinite).
- A propylitic halo (chlorite-epidote).

Porphyry copper style mineralization in porphyry deposits is typically contained in quartz stockwork veins, as disseminated grains, or coatings on fracture faces. Pyrite occurs outward of the potassic zone, with strong sericite alteration and lesser chlorite.

Most porphyry stocks related to copper mineralization in the AY porphyry belt appear to have been emplaced around the margins of the main batholith and are typically multi-phase, porphyritic intrusions of calc-alkaline composition and occur as dykes or cylinder-like sub vertical plutons (Perelló et al., 2003).

As shown below, skarn, carbonate replacement, sediment-hosted gold, and high to low epithermal deposit types are all spatially associated with porphyry deposits (Figure 8-1). The plumbing system that feeds these deposits is centered over a pluton that develops at great depths and is related to convergent plate boundaries (Sillitoe, 2010). Porphyry copper deposits are the most important source of copper supply in the world today, with some porphyry deposits exceeding 1 billion tonnes in size at economic grades of 0.3% to greater than 1% copper and with significant gold, ±silver and ±molybdenum.

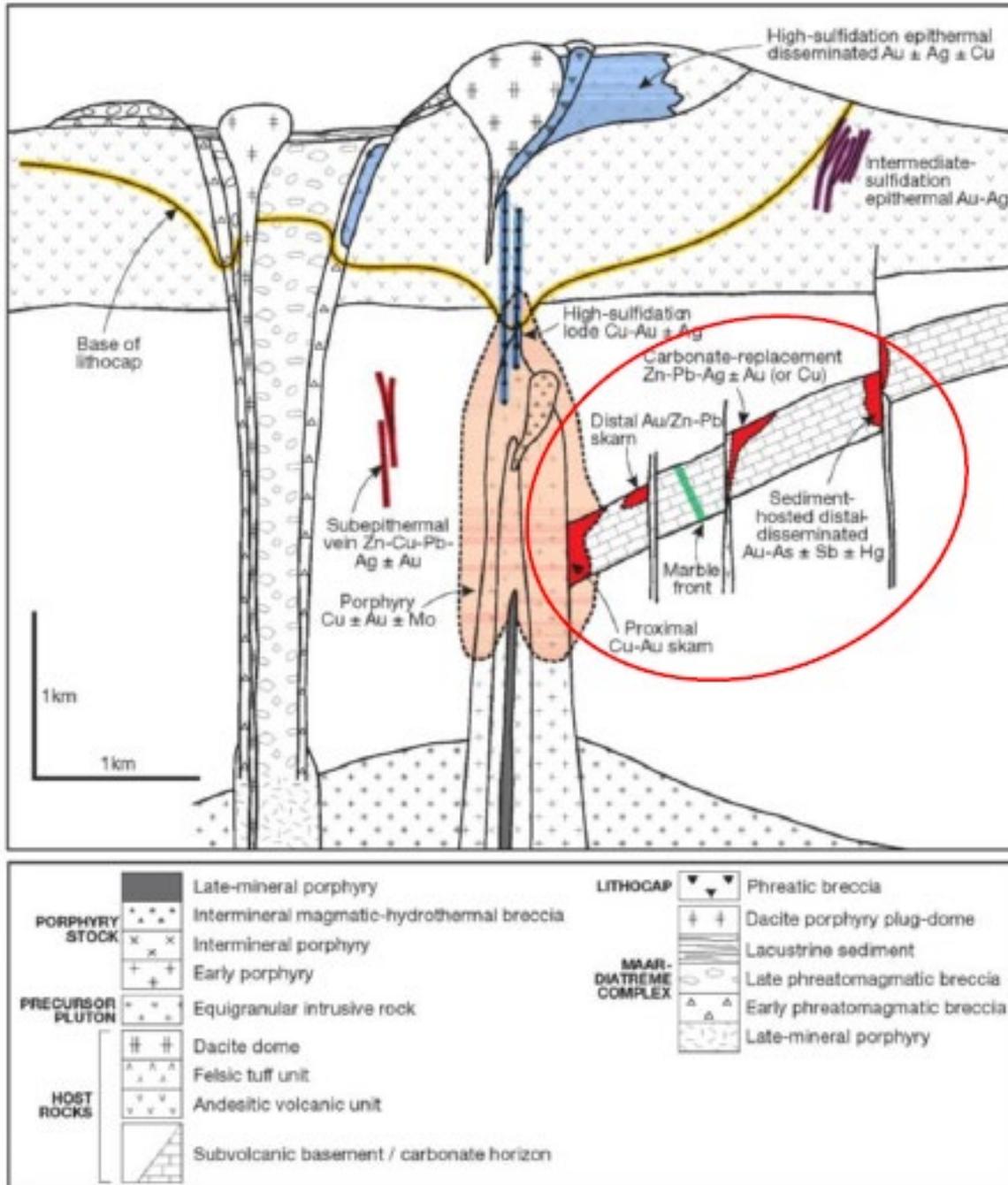


Figure 8-1. Porphyry Copper and Skarn System schematic model (after Sillitoe, 2010). The Jasperoide Cu-Au Project is interpreted to be in the proximal and distal skarn setting indicated by the red outline.

8.1 Skarn Mineralization in the Region

Notable skarn deposits within the Andahuaylas-Yauri porphyry belt include the Tintaya, Chalcobamba, Ferrobamba, and Katanga. The skarns are spatially-related to large porphyry copper deposits such as Las Bambas, Constancia, Antapaccay and Haquira (Figure 8-2). Generally, prograde proximal magnetite-chalcopyrite-pyrite skarn grades to distal less well-mineralized garnet and pyroxene skarn which is locally overprinted by epidote-bearing retrograde skarn.

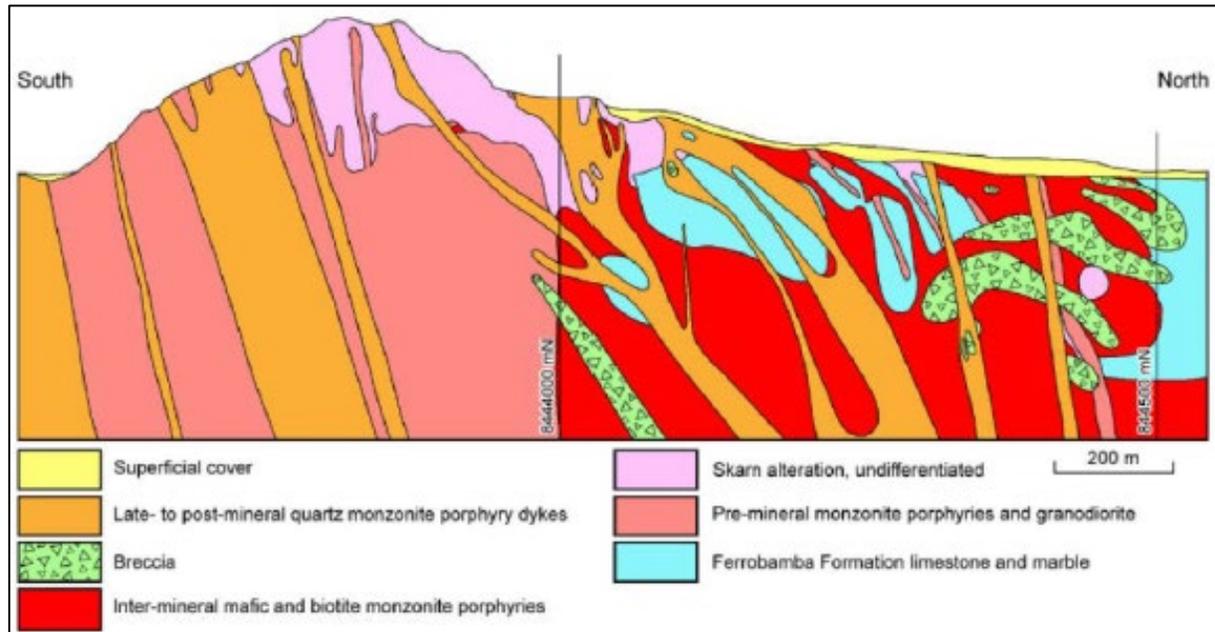


Figure 8-2. Simplified geological cross-section through the Chalcobamba deposit, Las Bambas, Peru (after MMG, 2017).

In these systems, endo and exoskarn has developed immediately adjacent to intrusive phases. Continuous intervals of 2% Cu occur into the magnetite skarn. Average grades of the other skarns vary between 0.3% and 1% Cu, with patches that can reach grades as high as 2% Cu. Zones of breccia can also contain significant Cu mineralization (Corey, 2019).

The Principal Author has been unable to verify the information and data regarding mineralization in the region and this mineralization is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Report.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration work completed on the Project by the Issuer C3 Metals Inc. and previously by Latin America Resources Group (LARG) is summarized in Table 9-1 and described below. Current drilling by C3 Metals is the first major exploration on the Project since 2012. A comprehensive exploration database has been compiled for the Jasperoide Project by C3 Metals that includes surface exploration and drilling data generated by different exploration companies since 1994. Historical exploration (pre-2017) is described in Section 6.

The Project is active with exploration work as of the Effective Date including a second phase of diamond drilling which began 18 November 2021 and is ongoing, with at least 6,500 m of planned drilling. As of the date of the Report approximately 721.90 m has been completed in four holes.

Table 9-1. Summary of current exploration work completed on the Project by C3 Metals Inc.

Period	Company	Work Type	Description	Source
2017	Latin America Resource Group	Data Compilation Drill core re-logging	extensive re-logging of existing drill core (52 holes)	Corey, 2019
2018	Latin America Resource Group	Metallurgy	bottle roll leach tests on 5 new composites from previous core samples	Corey, 2019
2020	C3 Metals Inc.	Data review	statistical analysis of historic data	Corey, 2019
		Soil geochemical surveys	multi-element	
		Trenching	across epithermal vein systems	
		Geological mapping	district-scale	
		Geophysical survey	ground magnetic; ground IP (2 lines)	
		3D Geological modelling	compilation of all data and information	
		Drill core re-sampling	re-sampling of 7 historical drill holes (Hochschild: 2011-2012)	
		Satellite Survey	24 square km area; colour orthophoto	PhotoSat, 2020
2021	C3 Metals Inc.	Geological mapping	detailed 1:1000 and 1:2000 scale	Corey, 2019 Jasper et al., 2021
		Trenching		
		Soil geochemical survey	entire project area	New Sense, 2021
		Airborne geophysics	heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey; 1,802.3 line-km, 100-m spacing	
		Ground geophysics	IP/Resistivity survey; 46.3 line-km, 11 lines covering drill permitted area; 2D & 3D inversions	Arce Geofísicos, 2021
		Diamond drilling	Phase 1 program (Feb.-Nov.); 10,235.45 m in 37 holes (10 sections)	C3 Metals, 2021
Diamond drilling	Phase 2 program; began 18 November 2021 and is ongoing; 6,500 m planned	C3 Metals, 2021		

9.1 2017-2018

Exploration completed by the Issuer began with the Project option in 2017 under the name of LARG. Initial work consisted primarily of extensive re-logging of existing drill core (52 drill holes) to better define the distribution of skarn-type mineralization and alteration and identify zonation within the Project area (Corey, 2019). No other information is known about this re-logging program.

In 2017 and 2018, LARG completed preliminary metallurgical studies to provide further information regarding recovery characteristics related to mineral chemistry and grain-size distribution (see Section 13).

9.2 Exploration (2020)

In 2020, C3 Metals completed a comprehensive surface exploration mapping and sampling program, which included statistical analysis of historic surface exploration data, multi-element soil geochemical surveys, trenching across epithermal style vein systems, district scale geological mapping and geophysical surveys. C3 Metal also continued its data compilation work, adding to its exploration database, completing a stereo satellite survey and orthophoto, and developing a 3D geological block model for the Jasperoide Copper Project (C3 Metals news releases 30 September 2020 and 15 January 2021). No reports were generated for this exploration work with reporting done through news releases by C3 Metals.

At Montaña de Cobre, a 2011 ground magnetic survey completed over a 9 square km area outlined a strong magnetic high with a coincident IP chargeability anomaly measuring ~1.3 x 1 kilometres (C3 Metals news release 30 September 2020) (Figure 9-1). Mapping and surface geochemical surveys over this region identified extensive outcrops of garnet-diopside and massive magnetite skarn hosting strong copper mineralization. Proximal to the skarn, a diorite porphyry shows strong endoskarn and phyllic-style alteration with porphyry-style B-type veins. Rock chips, channel and limited soil sampling delineated a broad copper and gold anomaly measuring 1,000 x 800 m coincident with the 2011 geophysical anomalies (C3 Metals news release 30 September 2020).

At Cresta Verde, ground geophysical surveys similarly identified strong coincident magnetic and chargeability highs, coincident with the dimensions of outcropping skarn. Limited surface mapping and sampling were carried out over this area. Three kilometres of untested strike potential remains to be tested (C3 Metals news release 30 September 2020).

At the Callejón de Oro prospect, located approximately 500 m southwest of Montaña de Cobre, a limited program of surface mapping, trenching and channel sampling identified meter-scale quartz-chalcopyrite veins trending northeast towards Montaña de Cobre. This area has not been drill-tested.

9.2.1 Historical Drill Core Re-Logging and Re-Sampling

In late 2020, C3 Metals completed a historical diamond drill core re-logging and re-sampling program. The re-sampling program focussed on core from seven drill holes that were drilled by Hochschild in 2011-12, totaling approximately 645 metres (C3 Metals news releases 30 September 2020 and 15 January 2021). No other information is known about the re-logging and re-sampling program.

The program was initiated to confirm the distribution and tenor of the skarn hosted copper-gold mineralization and to verify historical results for future resource calculations. Results from the program confirmed both the successful verification of, and significant copper intercepts in all seven re-sampled holes (Table 9-2).

Results from the core re-logging and re-sampling program included:

- A strong correlation was noted between the spatial distribution of the mineralization and grades in comparison to the historical and 2020 re-sampled half core.
- Broad intervals of strong copper and gold assays verified in all historical drill holes, including:
- JADD11-03: 136.0 m grading 0.76% Cu and 0.35 g/t Au (historical half core) versus JADD11-03: 136.0 m grading 0.75% Cu and 0.35 g/t Au (re-sampled half core).
- Significant zones of high-grade copper and gold assays were also verified, including:
- JADD11-04: 24.0 m grading 2.96% Cu and 0.70 g/t Au (historical half core) versus JADD11-04: 24.0 m grading 2.76% Cu and 0.67 g/t Au (re-sampled half core).

The seven drill holes that were selected were based on alteration and copper-gold mineralization styles considered representative of the broader hydrothermal system at Jasperoide.

Table 9-2. Comparison of 2020 re-sampled half core to historical results; composite weighted average copper and gold assays (C3 Metals, 2021).

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Historical Cu (%)	Historical Au (g/t)	Repeat Cu (%)	Repeat Au (g/t)
JADD11-03	22.00	158.00	136.00	0.76	0.35	0.75	0.35
JADD11-04	72.00	127.70	55.70	1.59	0.54	1.52	0.55
Incl	96.00	120.00	24.00	2.96	0.7	2.76	0.67
JADD11-05	98.00	223.55	125.55	0.79	0.59	0.8	0.4
JADD11-09	1.50	126.00	124.50	0.64	0.29	0.69	0.31
JADD11-13	58.00	184.00	126.00	0.82	0.25	0.81	0.28
JADD11-15	164.00	215.80	51.80	1.05	0.33	0.97	0.32
JADD11-20	13.00	39.00	26.00	1.67	0.01	1.85	0.01

*core intervals are reported as down-hole core lengths and are not considered true widths.

9.2.2 Geological Block Model

All historical Jasperoide drill core (52 holes for 10,175 m) was re-logged and the structural and geological data incorporated into a 3D geological block model. The model will be used to rapidly progress the Company’s understanding of the subsurface geology and will be utilized in all aspects of drill hole design and targeting (C3 Metals news release 30 September 2020).

9.2.3 Stereo Satellite Survey

In December 2020, PhotoSat (Vancouver, BC, Canada) produced a satellite survey of 24 square km for the Project. A colour orthophoto was also produced covering 140 square kilometres. The Jasperoide 1 m stereo satellite survey and 50 cm precision orthophoto were produced from 50 cm pixel resolution WorldView-2

and WorldView-3 stereo satellite photos. The satellite photos were acquired on November 13, 14, and 25, 2020.

The 1 m precision satellite survey and 50 cm precision orthophoto were produced using PhotoSat's proprietary Geophysical Satellite Processing system. PhotoSat claims that their processing system currently produces the highest quality and best accuracy stereo satellite surveys and precision orthophotos in the world. PhotoSat expects the relative accuracy of the 1 m satellite survey, over distances of up to 5 km, to be better than 20 cm for level areas of bare ground. According to PhotoSat, their process has been tested by comparing to tens of thousands of ground control points during accuracy tests and this process and verified this with over 1,000 client projects.

The actual accuracy of each project depends on the angles of the satellite photos and the quality and density of the ground control points. Areas of the satellite survey that are extremely foreshortened or occluded on the satellite photos due to very steep topography will be interpolated from the surrounding elevation data.

To assess the accuracy of the Jasperoide Project, PhotoSat best fits the survey and orthophoto to 5 client supplied ground control points. Using this methodology, the elevation RMSE of the PhotoSat survey is 13 centimetres. The relative horizontal accuracy of PhotoSat's precision orthophotos is generally better than 50 cm over distances of 10 kilometres (PhotoSat, 2020).

9.2.4 Camp Construction

In late 2020, C3 Metals awarded a contract to a local Peruvian company to construct a twenty-person camp to include insulated structures, a drill logging and core sampling facility, electricity, water and fuel storage, and internet access. Drill site access trails and pad construction proceeded in parallel with camp construction and drill collar locations were surveyed and marked in the field (C3 Metals news release 11 December 2020).

9.3 Exploration (2021)

The 2021 work program was designed by C3 Metals S.A.C. and field activities were conducted by Q2A E.I.R.L. ("Q2A") personnel during the period 1 July to 3a September 2021. The 2021 program included geological mapping, surface trenching and sampling, and a soil geochemical survey over an approximately 800 ha area. A "rock library" comprising characteristic lithologies and mineralization styles delineated during the field activities was set up at the field camp and includes a digital inventory and photographs of cut and uncut samples was also established (Jasper et al., 2021).

9.3.1 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping of selected areas with a higher potential for skarn mineralization, in particular contact areas of intrusive and calcareous lithologies, was conducted at a 1:1000 scale, whereas areas with lesser exploration potential were mapped at a 1:2000 scale. Mapping control was done using a hand-held GPS for position location and each mapped area covered about 10 hectares (Jasper et al., 2021). No other information is known about this mapping program.

9.3.2 Trenching and Selective Surface Rock Sampling

Selected surface trenches were excavated, geologically logged and systematically sampled in order to aid the geological understanding of skarn mineralization and its controls. Geological mapping was aided by systematic rock chip channel sampling of surface trenches and selected outcrops. Sampling was conducted perpendicular to stratification and structures. All sample areas were first cleaned with a brush before being sampled. Sampling widths varied from 0.50 m to 2.0 metres (Jasper et al., 2021). No other information is known about this sampling program.

9.3.3 Soil Geochemical Survey

A systematic soil sampling survey was conducted along a grid covering about 800 hectares. Lines were 300 m spaced with sample stations separated by 25 metres. Sampling lines were directed in a southwest-northeast direction. Sample stations were located by hand-held GPS location methods with a nominal accuracy of ± 2 metres (Jasper et al., 2021). No other information is known about this spoil sampling program.

9.3.4 Interpretation and Conclusions – Q2A 2021

Q2A summarized the results of their 2021 contract exploration program and described results from the NPZ and SPZ (Jasper et al., 2021):

- Within the Northern Priority Zone (NPZ) of the Project Area, surface trenches excavated in Skarn Zones 2 and 3 exposed magnetite-hematite endoskarn bodies with an up to 50 m wide halo within the intrusive lithologies. Endoskarn mineralization is mainly composed of granular magnetite with a strong presence of epidote, chlorite, smectite and clays, with the occasional presence of amorphous silica and milky quartz. Very little or no exoskarn development was observed within the limestones at the contact with the intrusives.
- Within the NPZ, there is also evidence of magnetite-hematite bodies that were emplaced distant from the intrusive-limestone contact within the intrusive lithologies. This may suggest the presence of secondary skarn bodies that are detached from the main mineralized structure located at contact of the intrusives and limestones. Furthermore, this also suggest the possibility of the emplacement distal skarn bodies formed within the intrusive that could be structurally controlled by faults or by compositional changes or inter-intrusive contacts.
- In the Southern Priority Zone (SPZ) of the Project Area, significant endoskarn alteration could be observed within a natural stream bed, evidenced by a strong presence of pyrite and siliceous breccias, and indicating the potential for a mineralized system nearby.
- Within the intrusive lithological domain of the 800 ha surveyed area, sharp intrusive contacts were inferred between the granodiorite/tonalite and diorite/quartz-diorite intrusives. However, it should be considered that gradual compositional changes with zonation patterns may exist rather than sharp intrusive contacts separating these lithologies (Jasper et al., 2021).

9.3.5 Recommendations – Q2A 2021

Q2A made several recommendations following their 2021 contract exploration program (Jasper et al., 2021):

- Within the areas with known mineralization within the Project Area, and in particular the Northern Priority Zone (NPZ), it is recommended to apply 3D geophysical modelling methods that have successfully been applied in similar geological settings and mineralization styles

elsewhere in Peru. These methods combine the responses/readings of several geophysical survey methods such as magnetometry, chargeability and resistivity (IP) in zones with known mineralization as delineated by surface mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. The value ranges of the readings of each of the above-mentioned geophysical methods obtained for the areas with known mineralization are recorded. Zones where these “anomalous” value ranges of several different geophysical methods coincide or “overlap” in three-dimensional space may represent targets for skarn mineralization.

- Like the 3D modelling of potentially mineralized targets, it is proposed to apply filters (algorithms) to process the geophysical database and delineate the three-dimensional shape of the lithological domains and their contacts. As with the 3D modelling of the mineralized skarn targets mentioned above, specific coincident geophysical responses of several geophysical methods together with the knowledge of the surface and depth distribution of specific lithologies as defined by geological mapping on surface and diamond drilling at depth are evaluated. This may assist in creating a three-dimensional model for the different lithological domains and their contacts (for example the intrusive-limestone contacts) and may represent a further tool for delineating preferred areas of skarn emplacement at depth.
- A further tool that may assist in determining direction of mineralizing flows is the “Metallic Quotients” method. This method may be particularly useful for areas located distant from the intrusive contact-limestone where the presence of distal skarn mineralization is inferred. Historical and current geochemical results from surface sampling and drilling can be used for this purpose.
- From discussion with C3 Metals personnel it is understood that several thousands of meters of historical diamond drill core are stored offsite. It is recommended to relog and resample this drill core in its entirety by applying the same detailed procedures as carried out at the drill core produced by the ongoing drilling activities.
- Furthermore, considering the large amount of historic geological work carried out at the Jasperoide project by several operators since 1994, it is suggested to carry out a thorough and systematic review and reorganization of the entire historic digital and analogue data base to allow for transfer of selective data into the “modern day” data base that is currently being established by C3 Metals.

9.4 Airborne Geophysical Survey (2021)

Over a period of 14 days (14 flights) in June 2021, New-Sense Geophysics S.A.C. (“NSG”) of Lima, Peru (headquartered in Toronto, Canada) conducted a high sensitivity helicopter-borne Magnetic (Cesium-3) and Gamma-ray Spectrometric (1024 channel) geophysical survey over the “Jasperoide Block” on the Project (Figure 9-3 and Figure 9-4). The survey totalled 1,802.3 line-km (162.7 square km), flown along 100-m spaced lines using NSG’s Stinger system attached to a helicopter (New- Sense, 2021).

The airborne ancillary equipment included digital recorders, a fluxgate magnetometer, radar and laser altimeters and a GPS receiver, which provided accurate real-time navigation and subsequent flight path recovery. Ground equipment included a magnetic base station with GPS time synchronization and a PC-based field workstation, which was used to check the data quality and completeness daily.

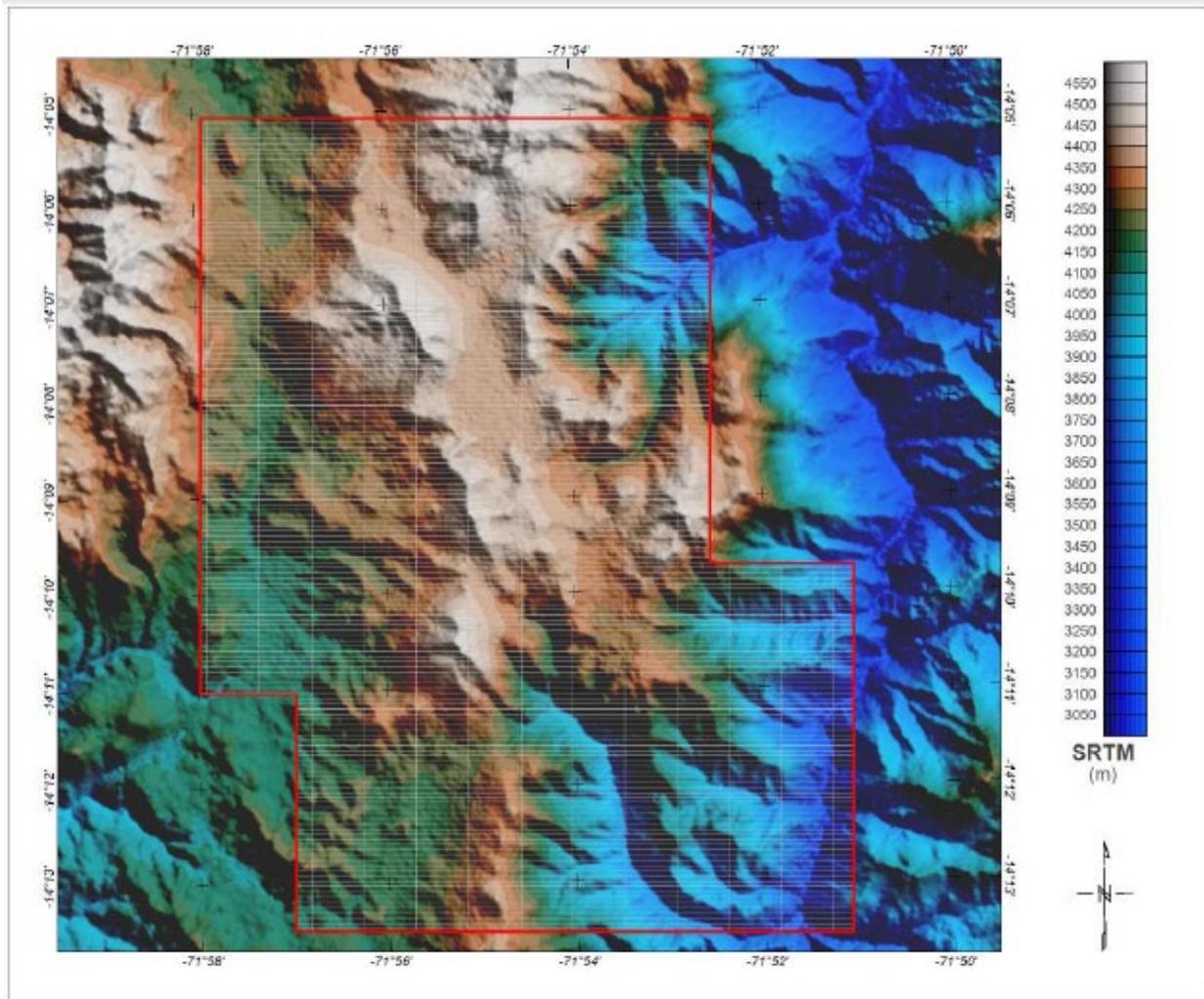


Figure 9-3. Location map depicting Jasperoide Block (red) over a SRTM1 – South American North grid -resolution of 30 m (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission grid) from Geosoft Public DAP Server (also available from <http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/>)(New Sense, 2021).

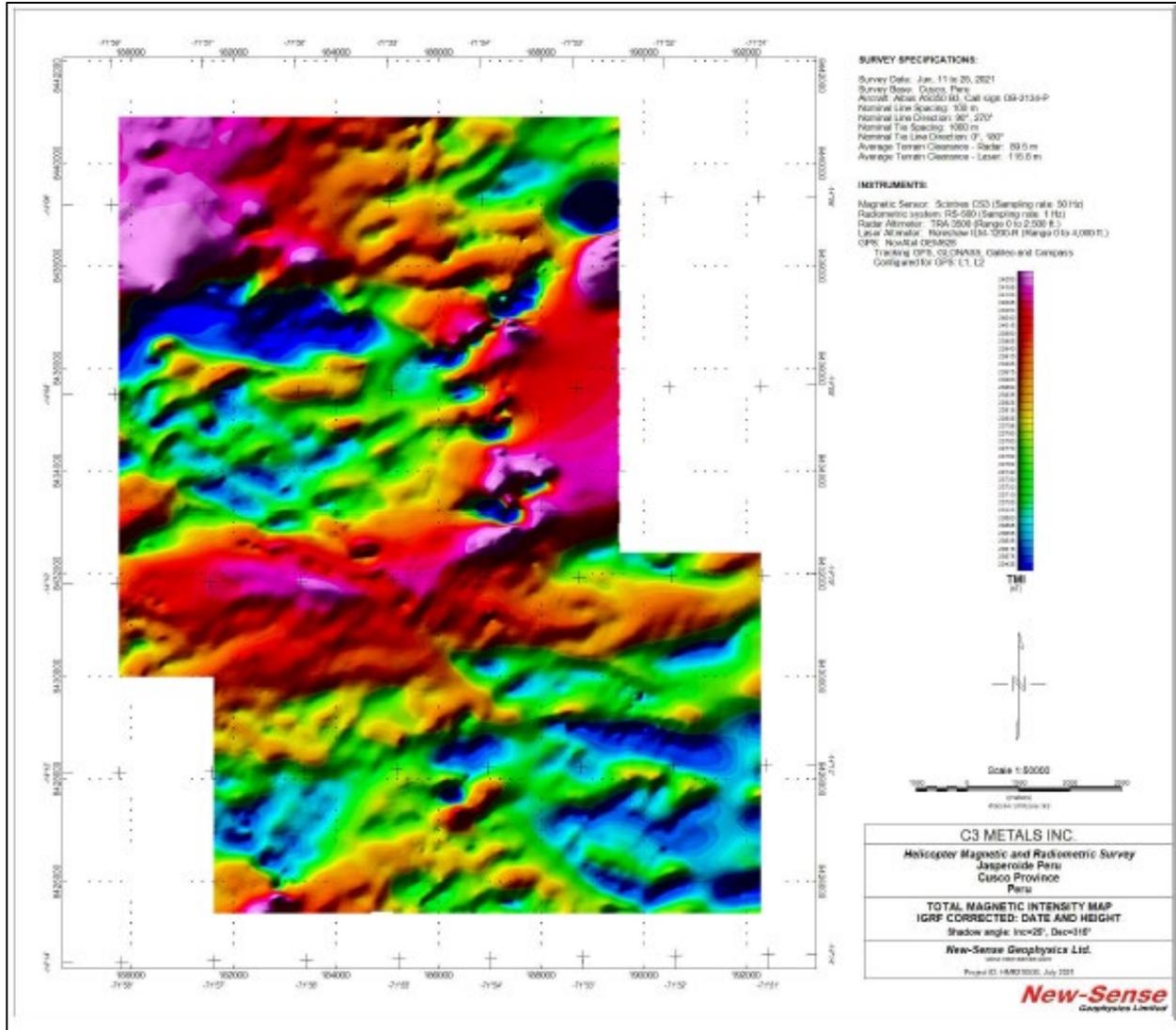


Figure 9-4. Total field magnetics (TMI) for the Jasperoide Block (New-Sense, 2021).

9.5 Ground Induced Polarization Survey (2021)

In follow up to their 2010 ground Induced Polarization (“IP”) geophysical survey, Arce Geofísicos (Lima, Peru) was contracted by C3 Metals to complete a ground-based IP survey between 28 July and 8 September 2021. A total of 46.3 line-km was completed with readings every 100 m along 300 m spaced lines (11 lines oriented northeast-southwest) to cover the drill permitted area in the Jasperoide area (Figure 9-5).

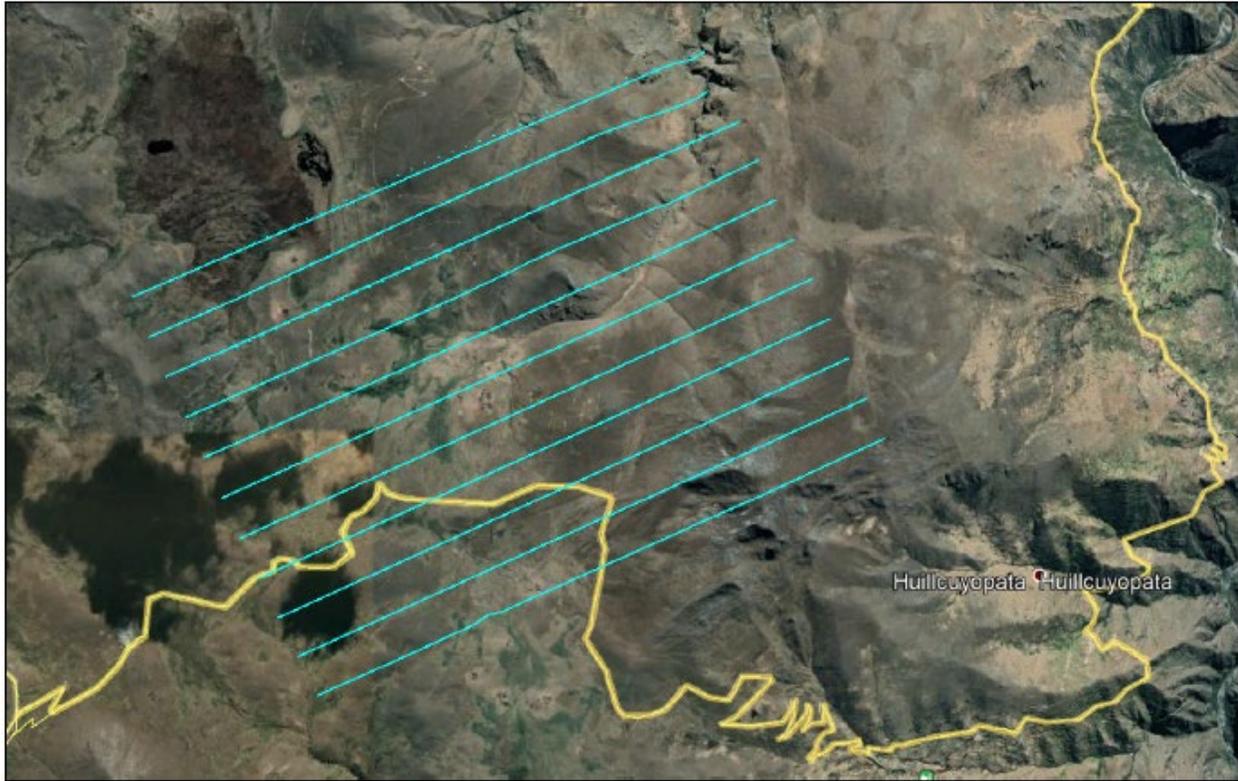


Figure 9-5. Location of the 11 geophysical survey lines for IP and GPS measurements (Arce Geofísicos, 2021).

9.5.1 2D and 3D Inversions

Ten 2D inversion resistivity models and ten 2D inversion chargeability models were generated along with twelve 3D resistivity models and twelve 3D inversion chargeability models. The 3D inversions of the induced polarisation survey were generated and used to guide drill-testing of coincident chargeability highs (sulphides) and magnetic anomalies (magnetite-rich bodies) thought to be associated with near surface and sulphide porphyry and skarn targets.

A 3D image was generated by combining 3D chargeability and resistivity models (Figure 9-6). From this image it was confirmed that most of the chargeability anomalies on the northeast portion of the survey area are in a high resistivity compact rock, while the responses in the central part of the survey area are related to low resistivities (Arce Geofísicos, 2021).

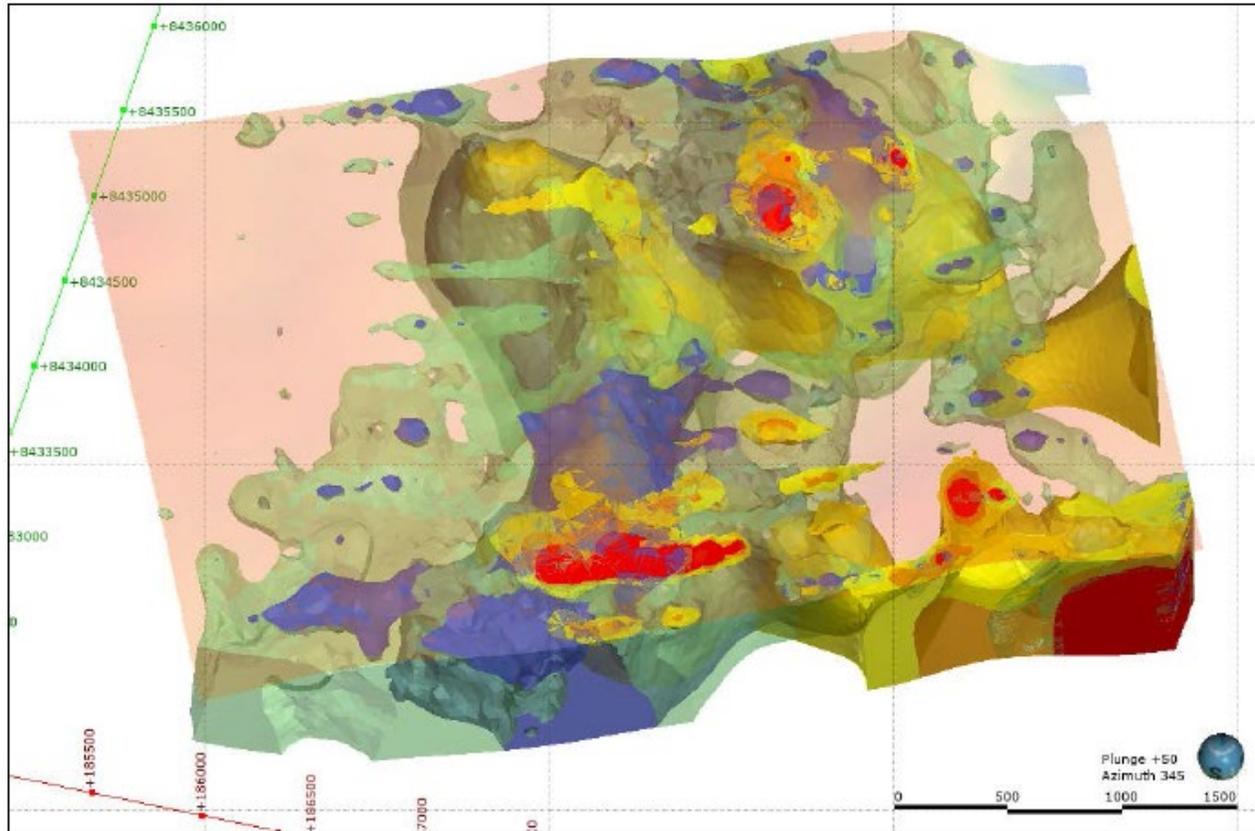


Figure 9-6. 3D Inversion results interpreted and modelled by Arce Geofísicos survey. Chargeability (yellow 15-25 mV/V, orange 25-35 mV/V, red >35 mV/V) and Resistivity (blue <150 ohm-meters and green 150-250 ohm-meters) distribution (Arce Geofísicos, 2021).

10.0 DRILLING

In 2021, C3 Metals competed one phase and started a second phase of diamond drilling which, as of the Effective Date of the Report, totalled 10,235.50 m in 37 drill holes. The Phase 2 drilling program began after the Effective Date of the Report and is ongoing. All historical drilling is reviewed in Section 6.

10.1 Phase 1 Drilling (February 2021)

On 11 December 2020, C3 Metals announced that it had received authorization from the Peruvian Ministry of Energy to commence drilling on the Jasperoide Copper Project. The authorization included the construction and drilling from 40 platforms within a 34-month period.

The Phase 1 drilling program began 1 February 2021 and was completed by 18 November 2021 (C3 Metals news release 25 May 2021), initially targeting the high-grade copper-gold skarn and porphyry targets at the southern Montaña de Cobre Zone on sections JAS2300, 2350, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800 and 2900 (Figure 10-1). Phase 1 drilling also targeted mineralization at Cresta Verde along section JAS4050 and JAS4350 (Figure 10-1).

The Phase 1 drilling program totalled 10,235.45 m in 37 drill holes along 10 section lines (Table 10-1) and confirmed broad intervals of high-grade copper-gold mineralization (Table 10-2). Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3 (see Section 2.6) provide photos from the Jasperoide Project during the Phase 1 drilling program. Core recovery averaged >95%.

C3 Metals provided the Principal Author with their “Diamond Drill Core Processing Protocols” document (Hackman et al., 2021) which covers in detail the procedures and methods used for drill core handling (summarized below). These protocols were implemented post hole JAS2700-03. Holes completed prior to April 2021 followed similar protocols outlined in two documents; Recepción, Movimiento y Almacenamiento de Testigos de Perforación and Verificación de Tacos y Toma de Recuperación de Corridas de Perforación (Hackman et al., 2021)

Table 10-1. Summary of Phase 1 diamond drill hole locations, parameters and core assay batches sent to ALS .

Section	Drill Hole	UTM_mE	UTM_mN	Elev (mASL)	EOH (m)	Az	Dip	Comments/Assay Batch No.
2350	JAS2350-01	188362	8433560	4,397	486.50	217	-60	JAS_Batch-052; JAS_Batch-053
2300	JAS2300-01	187621	8433176	4,300	191.70	90	-75	JAS_Batch-053
2600	JAS2600-03	187850	8433573	4,416	361.40	255	-45	JAS_Batch-037
	JAS2600-01A	187850	8433573	4,416	18.50	65	-45	Abandoned hole/not assayed
	JAS2600-01	187850	8433573	4,416	156.90	55	-45	JAS_Batch-035; JAS_Batch-032
	JAS2600-02	187850	8433573	4,416	151.90	260	-85	JAS_Batch-036
2650	JAS2650-03	187846	8433627	4,416	213.10	65	-59	JAS_Batch-001
	JAS2650-04	187846	8433627	4,416	358.20	75	-86	JAS_Batch-002
	JAS2650-01	187846	8433627	4,416	281.60	245	-73	JAS_Batch-003
	JAS2650-02	187846	8433627	4,416	248.40	245	-52	JAS_Batch-004

Section	Drill Hole	UTM_mE	UTM_mN	Elev (mASL)	EOH (m)	Az	Dip	Comments/Assay Batch No.
	JAS2650-05	187999	8433698	4,407	278.80	245	-52	JAS_Batch-005
	JAS2650-06	187999	8433698	4,407	156.90	245	-89	JAS_Batch-006
	JAS2650-07	187999	8433698	4,407	204.10	65	-53	JAS_Batch-007
2700	JAS2700-01	187758	8433641	4,419	229.90	65	-45	JAS_Batch-008
	JAS2700-02	187758	8433641	4,419	233.60	65	-69	JAS_Batch-009
	JAS2700-03	187758	8433641	4,419	250.50	245	-86	JAS_Batch-010
	JAS2700-04	187758	8433641	4,419	211.30	245	-64	JAS_Batch-011
	JAS2700-05	187758	8433641	4,419	400.00	245	-45	JAS_Batch-012; JAS_Batch-012B
	JAS2700-06	187888	8433701	4,416	257.70	245	-57	JAS_Batch-013
	JAS2700-07	187888	8433701	4,416	147.10	65	-55	JAS_Batch-014
	JAS2700-08	187888	8433701	4,416	137.75	65	-78	JAS_Batch-015
2750	JAS2750-01	187558	8433603	4,369	341.00	245	-64	JAS_Batch-017; JAS_Batch-018; JAS_Batch-023
	JAS2750-02	187558	8433603	4,369	231.70	65	-64	JAS_Batch-019; JAS_Batch-023
	JAS2750-03	187721	8433678	4,413	156.40	0	-90	JAS_Batch-020; JAS_Batch-021
	JAS2750-04	187721	8433678	4,413	199.90	65	-57	JAS_Batch-020; JAS_Batch-022
	JAS2750-05	187921	8433770	4,431	255.10	245	-45	JAS_Batch-021; JAS_Batch-022
	JAS2750-06	187921	8433770	4,431	162.10	245	-79	JAS_Batch-024
	JAS2750-07	187921	8433770	4,431	206.70	65	-62	JAS_Batch-024
2800	JAS2800-01	187830	8433784	4,426	243.70	245	-48	JAS_Batch-026
	JAS2800-02	187830	8433784	4,426	190.00	65	-77	JAS_Batch-026; JAS_Batch-027
	JAS2800-03	187830	8433784	4,426	149.60	65	-45	JAS_Batch-027
2900	JAS2900-01	187630	8433802	4,380	380.50	245	-88	JAS_Batch-027; JAS_Batch-030; JAS_Batch-032
4050	JAS4050-01	187083	8434815	4,368	576.20	170	-70	JAS_Batch-046; JAS_Batch-047
	JAS4050-02	187083	8434815	4,368	737.60	310	-55	JAS_Batch-048; JAS_Batch-049; JAS_Batch-050; JAS_Batch-051
4350	JAS4350-01	186981	8435099	4,427	342.40	65	-45	JAS_Batch-039
	JAS4350-02	186981	8435099	4,427	705.50	245	-45	JAS_Batch-041; JAS_Batch-042; JAS_Batch-043
	JAS4350-03	186981	8435099	4,427	381.20	160	-50	JAS_Batch-044; JAS_Batch-045
Total:					10,235.45			

Table 10-2. Significant core assay intersections from Phase 1 diamond drilling at Montaña de Cobre Zone.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Target
JAS2650-05	8.40	83.00	74.60	0.20	0.18	1.61	Skarn
and	92.60	145.84	53.24	3.11	0.46	2.79	Skarn
Incl	116.00	145.84	29.84	4.96	0.56	3.34	Skarn
Incl	128.00	145.10	17.10	6.69	0.59	3.71	Skarn
JAS2650-05	156.60	164.30	7.70	1.49	0.02	3.11	Skarn
and	178.00	195.00	17.00	2.10	0.61	4.79	Skarn
JAS2650-06	1.70	119.00	117.30	1.31	0.15	3.19	Skarn
Incl	59.00	119.00	60.00	2.38	0.14	3.31	Skarn
Incl	77.00	115.50	38.50	3.50	0.12	4.32	Skarn
Incl	99.20	115.20	16.00	6.39	0.06	2.48	Skarn
JAS2650-07	13.00	26.90	13.90	0.26	0.16	4.12	Skarn
and	42.55	52.00	9.45	0.18	0.21	0.84	Skarn
and	79.00	122.00	43.00	1.67	0.14	1.90	Skarn
Incl	103.90	122.00	18.10	3.72	0.02	2.76	Skarn
Incl	112.00	122.00	10.00	4.23	0.02	2.57	Skarn
JAS2650-01	41.00	170.00	129.00	0.49	0.37	2.25	Skarn
Incl	109.00	161.00	52.00	0.78	0.67	3.15	Skarn
JAS2650-02	11.00	36.80	25.80	0.27	0.10	3.84	Skarn
and	85.00	93.00	8.00	0.31	0.12	0.96	Skarn
and	112.91	223.00	110.09	0.36	0.26	1.88	Skarn
JAS2650-03	12.00	19.00	7.00	0.27	0.08	0.86	Skarn
and	25.00	46.00	21.00	0.38	0.18	1.07	Skarn
and	70.35	124.40	54.05	1.17	0.45	1.86	Skarn
and	154.90	181.00	26.10	2.19	0.69	3.97	Skarn
JAS2650-04	15.00	22.00	7.00	0.37	0.20	1.52	Skarn
and	31.00	178.20	147.20	0.40	0.17	1.42	Skarn
JAS2700-01	35.00	50.00	15.00	0.41	0.15	1.68	Skarn
and	79.00	181.00	102.00	0.61	0.23	1.60	Skarn
JAS2700-02	22.10	50.00	27.90	0.21	0.06	0.86	Skarn
and	68.44	168.25	99.81	0.90	0.34	2.30	Skarn
and	184.60	201.10	16.50	0.46	0.37	1.37	Skarn
and	210.71	223.35	12.64	0.26	0.00	0.84	Skarn
JAS2700-03	60.00	80.65	20.65	0.26	0.12	3.15	Skarn
and	87.29	206.00	118.71	1.15	0.37	1.94	Skarn
Incl	106.05	136.00	29.95	2.57	0.50	3.03	Skarn
JAS2700-04	52.80	65.85	13.05	0.50	0.07	1.20	Skarn
and	70.31	99.98	29.67	0.13	0.17	2.44	Epithermal
and	109.85	165.00	55.15	NSA	0.27	2.96	Epithermal
and	165.00	205.20	40.20	0.73	0.23	1.35	Skarn

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Target
JAS2700-05	56.50	64.70	8.20	0.25	0.03	0.89	Skarn
and	70.60	88.00	17.40	0.32	0.15	1.79	Skarn
and	89.10	115.60	26.50	NSA	0.41	30.10	Epithermal
and	119.80	206.60	86.80	0.42	0.32	1.18	Skarn
and	226.00	267.50	41.50	0.31	0.12	4.82	Skarn
JAS2700-06	21.52	256.70	235.18	0.67	0.34	2.19	Skarn
Incl	64.40	164.80	100.40	0.84	0.32	2.72	Skarn
JAS2700-07	0.45	21.40	20.95	0.28	0.13	1.69	Skarn
and	28.45	79.40	50.95	0.48	0.17	1.54	Skarn
and	85.85	129.30	43.45	2.21	0.49	3.27	Skarn
Incl	113.50	128.50	15.00	5.44	0.39	6.65	Skarn
JAS2700-08	4.10	15.30	11.20	0.25	0.12	2.83	Skarn
and	21.30	108.60	87.30	0.97	0.35	1.90	Skarn
Incl	62.10	68.35	6.25	1.44	0.56	1.84	Skarn
Incl	83.79	108.60	24.81	2.00	0.61	2.10	Skarn
JAS2750-01	55.65	72.40	16.75	1.36	0.47	0.96	Skarn
JAS2750-02	60.56	73.80	13.24	0.24	0.23	0.80	Skarn
and	84.15	90.00	5.85	0.61	0.18	0.94	Skarn
and	115.68	136.40	20.72	0.70	0.78	0.23	Skarn
JAS2750-03	61.40	85.00	23.60	0.42	0.12	2.15	Skarn
and	86.00	93.60	7.60	NSA	0.43	2.65	Epithermal
and	95.30	98.40	3.10	0.21	1.32	5.50	Epithermal
and	101.30	106.60	5.30	2.91	0.56	16.26	Epithermal
and	117.20	133.75	16.55	1.60	0.58	5.23	Epithermal
JAS2750-04	13.10	19.14	6.04	0.27	0.14	0.50	Skarn
and	66.10	189.25	123.15	1.28	0.50	3.27	Skarn
JAS2750-05	0.45	229.90	229.45	0.99	0.43	2.34	Skarn
Incl	69.20	92.64	23.44	1.98	0.96	3.69	Skarn
Incl	130.40	210.40	80.00	1.89	0.78	4.15	Skarn
JAS2750-06	0.80	104.80	104.00	0.90	0.32	1.77	Skarn
and	121.30	133.90	12.60	1.57	0.29	1.70	Skarn
JAS2750-07	1.50	107.60	106.10	0.99	0.28	2.74	Skarn
and	122.30	147.95	25.65	1.23	0.03	0.88	Skarn
JAS2600-01	25.50	79.12	53.62	0.28	0.12	1.41	Skarn
and	88.78	98.06	9.28	0.18	0.06	0.69	Skarn
and	124.85	142.70	17.85	0.46	0.23	2.39	Skarn
JAS2600-02	23.20	52.71	29.51	0.30	0.15	1.03	Skarn
and	60.10	73.20	13.10	0.39	0.22	1.37	Skarn
and	78.70	106.50	27.80	0.20	0.07	0.60	Skarn
JAS2600-03	32.90	46.95	14.05	0.28	0.19	2.78	Skarn

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Target
and	52.67	151.35	98.68	0.38	0.21	2.29	Skarn
and	156.85	162.80	5.95	0.18	0.53	0.60	Skarn
and	191.40	193.13	1.73	0.14	13.95	4.58	Epithermal
and	194.70	206.17	11.47	0.24	0.09	0.60	Skarn
and	230.75	265.37	34.62	0.21	0.09	0.54	Skarn
and	268.30	287.80	19.50	0.39	0.10	0.69	Skarn Sulphide
and	308.62	313.00	4.38	0.69	0.20	0.70	Skarn Sulphide
JAS2800-01	16.30	26.13	9.83	0.29	0.46	2.43	Skarn
Incl	25.90	26.13	0.23	0.27	13.65	2.47	Epithermal
and	57.85	64.40	6.55	0.34	0.03	3.18	Skarn
and	69.20	74.10	4.90	0.28	0.14	1.34	Skarn
and	83.00	131.20	48.20	1.24	0.43	1.82	Skarn
Incl	107.07	121.20	14.13	2.98	1.08	3.65	Skarn
JAS2800-02	3.00	10.25	7.25	0.33	0.10	3.41	Skarn
and	19.20	50.90	31.70	0.39	0.09	2.06	Skarn
and	56.40	63.00	6.60	0.33	NSA	1.62	Skarn
JAS2800-03	36.00	58.00	22.00	0.35	0.21	0.94	Skarn
and	58.00	78.60	20.60	0.21	0.53	5.20	Epithermal
JAS2900-01	0.00	12.85	12.85	0.21	0.16	0.89	Skarn
and	41.20	62.55	21.35	0.23	0.06	0.86	Skarn
and	75.75	101.40	25.65	0.25	0.08	0.83	Skarn
and	138.67	225.80	87.13	0.36	0.15	1.49	Skarn

Note: True width of down-hole intersections reported are estimated to be approximately 60-90% of the down-hole lengths.

Table 10-3. Significant core assay intersections from Phase 1 diamond drilling at Cresta Verde Zone.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Target
JAS4050-01	185.80	240.35	54.55	0.13	Skarn - Sulphide
JAS4050-02	230.00	241.30	11.30	0.10	Skarn - Sulphide
and	269.80	276.00	6.20	0.28	Skarn - Sulphide
and	292.70	339.00	46.30	0.15	Skarn - Sulphide
and	354.30	363.90	9.60	0.10	Skarn - Sulphide
and	382.90	387.40	4.50	0.13	Skarn - Sulphide
and	393.20	400.40	7.20	0.17	Skarn - Sulphide
and	461.90	466.95	5.05	0.22	Skarn - Sulphide
JAS4350-01	No Significant Assays				
JAS4350-02	157.90	169.70	11.80	0.17	Skarn - Sulphide
and	178.15	196.25	18.10	0.20	Skarn - Sulphide
and	224.00	229.85	5.85	0.12	Skarn - Sulphide
and	260.00	303.50	43.50	0.32	Sulphide Breccia Zone
Incl	266.55	291.40	24.85	0.45	Sulphide Breccia Zone

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Target
JAS4350-02	313.80	365.45	51.65	0.12	Sulphide Breccia Zone
and	397.90	414.50	16.60	0.17	Diorite - Sulphide
and	641.70	651.50	9.80	0.15	Diorite - Sulphide
JAS4350-03	84.50	92.80	8.30	0.65	Skarn - Sulphide
and	121.00	126.50	5.50	0.11	Skarn - Sulphide
and	135.05	141.20	6.15	0.30	Skarn - Sulphide
and	147.30	154.55	7.25	0.22	Skarn - Sulphide
and	213.55	232.70	19.15	0.25	Sulphide Breccia Zone
and	261.70	328.00	66.30	0.21	Sulphide Breccia Zone
Incl	262.90	276.70	13.80	0.31	Sulphide Breccia Zone
Incl	302.60	324.80	22.20	0.30	Sulphide Breccia Zone
and	334.70	352.50	17.80	0.13	Sulphide Breccia Zone

Note: True width of down-hole intersections reported are estimated to be approximately 60-90% of the down-hole lengths.

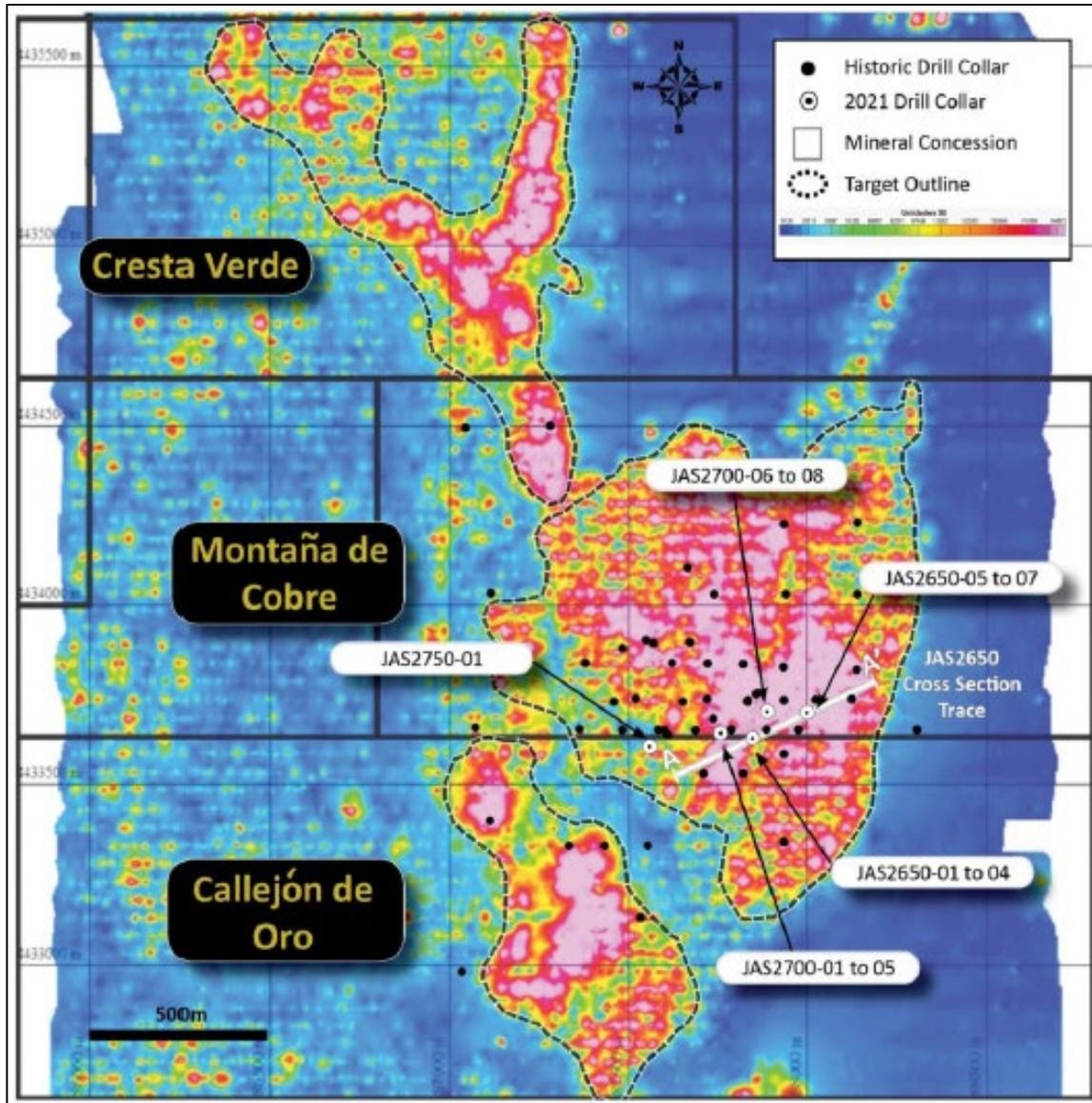


Figure 10-1. Drill hole section and collar locations for the Phase 1 drilling program superimposed on the ground magnetic analytical signal image (C3 Metals, 2021).

10.1.1 Drilling Protocols

A single truck-mounted Sandvik DE710 drill rig was used for the Phase 1 program (see Figure 2-2). Drilling took place in two 12-hour shifts and ran on a 12 hours per day, 7 days a week operational schedule. The drilling was contracted to AK Drilling International SA (Lima, Peru). The drill rig is said to be capable of drilling near to 1000 metre core lengths. The average end of hole for Phase 1 Drilling is 273 metres but that included two holes greater than 700 metres; if these two longer holes are removed then the average length is 250 metres.

All drilling used triple tube in order to maintain the contractually required 95% recovery rate. Drill core diameters varied between PQ, HQ and NQ depending on depth of hole.

On completion of each hole, the casing is removed, and the hole location preserved using tight-fitting PVC pipe that is marked to identify the hole. The hole is kept open as it may be necessary to return to the same hole for follow up drilling and/or geophysical survey. Cementing is planned as part of the future reclamation activity.

10.1.1.1 Drilling Monitoring

Daily drilling reports were submitted to the drill rig geologist at the end of each shift. This includes daily drilling production, consumables, down-hole surveys hole conditioning, reaming and operational problems (if any) encountered. Relevant data are collected to monitor drilling activities to assist in understanding the condition of the core and improving the drilling and recovery of the core. In addition, it also assists in controlling direct drilling costs.

10.1.1.2 Drill Hole Setup

The C3 Metals exploration team set up the drill platforms in advance and according to the plan submitted for the permit. It was the responsibility of the drilling contractors with the support of the C3 Metals team to locate the drill collar and align the rig according to the drilling plan generated by C3 Metals.

Drill hole collar locations were originally located using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 64csx which has a general accuracy of +/- 2 to 4 metres. The C3 Metals team aligned the drill rig using a Brunton Compass in areas of no or minor magnetism. In areas with stronger magnetism, alignment of the rig was done using planned GPS coordinates with the aid of physical pegs and flagging tape; 2 pegs in front, 2 pegs behind the collar peg and white line powder as a guideline on the drill pad.

10.1.1.3 Core Orientation and Drill Hole Surveys

Core orientation was measured using a Reflex ACT II instrument. Downhole survey was carried out to monitor drill hole direction (azimuth) and declination (dip) at each metre, as ground conditions allow. The drill crew is responsible for drawing the core orientation line on the core. Prior to drawing the orientation line, drillers should wash the core to provide a clean surface for marking.

Core orientation tools were not in used at the beginning of the campaign. The ground condition, generally highly fractured and clayey, could not provide reliable information for the efforts in Bottom of Hole (BOH) markings. However, core orientation tools were implemented in the middle of the Phase 1 campaign, for HQ3 and NQ3, specially over the competent interval and last half-length programmed.

Post-drilling, high accuracy surveys of collars was done using the LEICA TS06 Power 5 Series Total Station unit. Downhole surveying was contracted to SPT Stockholm Precision Tool (Cajamarca, Peru), using a north-seeking Gyromaster survey tool to obtain downhole deviation. C3 Metals uses the 0 metre measurement from the SPT survey tool as the final orientation of the hole.

The drill crew from AK Drilling International SA was responsible for the operation of both the downhole survey and core orientation tools.

10.1.2 Core Tray Mark-Up

Metal core tray mark-up is conducted in a manner to ensure that correct information is added at the appropriate time to ensure that all relevant data is displayed for easy reference and retrieval of core. This procedure is a shared responsibility between the drillers and the C3 Metal geological/geotechnical team.

The drillers, using a permanent marking pen, mark the hole and tray number on the end of the box, place start and finish labels on the top of the box, and write N/S or D/S on the top of box to denote whether the drilling shift is day shift or night shift.

The C3 Metals team checks the drillers' mark-up when they are at the drill rig site. Meterage details are written on the side and end of box in permanent marking pen following core depth mark-up. Engraving of information onto the core trays is done in the core yard. Details are engraved onto the end of the box, positioned at lower right-hand corner with start and finish identifiers engraved onto the top of the trays. Information written on then end of the trays is transferred to the front of the tray, including repeating of the engraving so as to increase security of information and to readily allow for stacking of trays and reading of information from any direction.

10.1.3 Core Mark-Up and Block Markings

Driller mark-up of the core is undertaken to carry through information that otherwise could be lost to the geologist by their subsequent treatment of the core at later stages.

The drillers are to mark the core with a cross, using a China marker (white/yellow colour – any colour than red), at any breaks in the core which occur when they are handling the core. These are unnatural breaks and so are to be ignored in the geotechnical logging.

10.1.3.1 Core Block Markings

This procedure is a shared responsibility between the drillers and the C3 Metal geological/geotechnical team. The drillers mark-up of the plastic core blocks in order to record information regarding drilling run-lengths and hole depths (recorded in metres).

Following determination of drilling metre marks on the core and the recovered core length for each run, C3 Metal personnel write onto plastic tags the hole name, driller's hole depth, drilling run-length, and recovered core length and then staple the plastic tags onto the underside of the plastic core blocks. Core blocks are then placed back into the tray with the permanent marker details facing up and the plastic tag facing down.

10.1.4 Core Handling at Drill Rig

Drillers carefully remove the core lifter from the barrel so that they minimize the chance of twisting and crushing the core behind the core catcher. Care is taken in transferring the core from splits to tray to minimise the breaking and crumbling of clayey and highly fractured segments. It is important not to pack core tightly into the trays – leave between 5 cm and 10 cm at the end of each tray gutter - so that core is easy to remove and return to the trays by core yard personnel. Each trays gutter space left is filled with corrugated paper to pad the core during transport. Once the core is in the trays C3 Metal personnel take responsibility of the core.

10.1.5 Transport of Core (Rig to Core Yard)

Pickup and transporting of the core are conducted twice daily, safely moving core from the rig to the core yard for further processing. Road/track and weather conditions and cramped rig pads are such that the risk of dropping core trays is high. Minimising the chance of accidents is the key consideration in designing protocols for each hole/rig. A flowsheet is provided in Figure 10-2 which shows the pathway from core pick up at the drilling platform to core sampling and database capture.

For transport, drill core boxes are covered with a box cover, corresponding to PQ, HQ, NQ core sizes and fastened/tied up by a couple of rubber “suspenders”. The core boxes are secured to the transport vehicle using at least two flat-straps with ratcheted tie-down mechanisms – a maximum of 8 core boxes is transported per trip. Once at the core shed, the core trays are immediately placed on the core racks.

10.1.6 Drill Core Handling and Sample Preparation

At the core yard, C3 Metals geologists/geotechnicians wash the core in order to remove drill mud, grease and gel and prepare it for taking reliable measurement, accurate geological observations, and photos.

The core is not to be picked up during washing and therefore only the exposed up-side of the core is gently washed. A minimum amount of water is used to avoid soft material from the core being washed into the bottom of the core tray. The core start and end depth for each tray is determined by measuring from core blocks. The core lengths and hole details are written on the end and sides of the tray. The core yard geologist inspects the cleanliness and state of the core during this process.

10.1.7 Core Photography

Wet core photography is taken to keep a record of the geology for later use if the total core is consumed and for easy/quick reference during interpretation and ongoing evaluation. The core is made wet and photographed using a digital camera with the same lighting conditions maintained throughout the process. A single tray per photo is to be taken, with a header board containing hole name, tray number, depths (“From” and “To”), a scale bar showing 10 cm increments, drill hole survey details, and date drilled. The naming convention for the photo jpg files is “HoleID_ Tray-No_Tray -DFrom_Tray-DTom_Before-Cut_Wet.jpg” (e.g., JAS2700-03_Box021_150.50m-154.50m_Before-Cut_Wet.jpg).

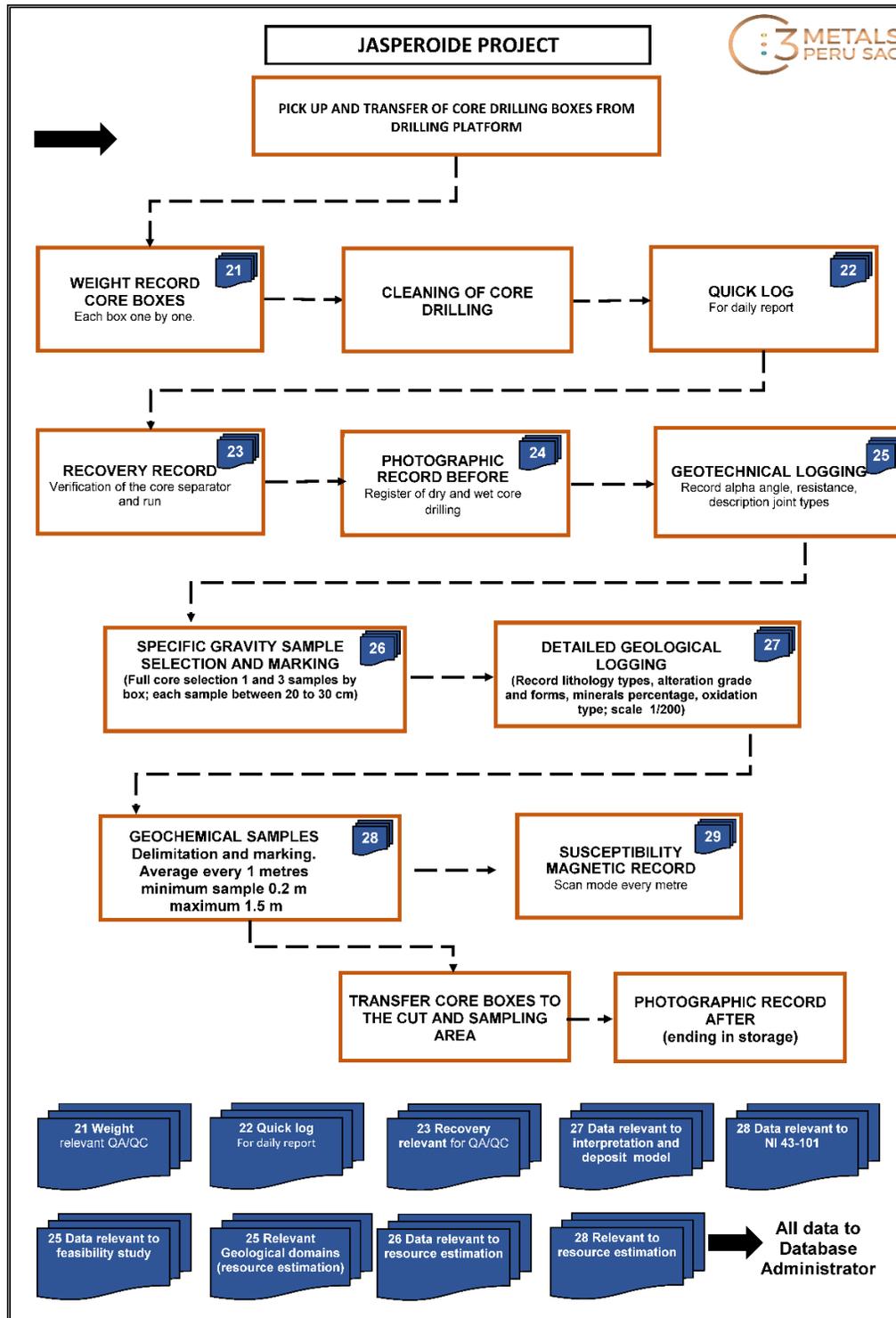


Figure 10-2. Flowsheet for core handling from pick up at drilling platform to final sampling and database capture (C3 Metals. 2021).

10.1.8 Core Tray Weights

Whole core tray weights are taken as a quality assurance measure for specific gravity values. The trays are weighed immediately following the wet core photography and the data entered directly into the computer.

10.1.9 Daily Progress Log

A daily progress log was kept, ensuring that information from the drilling was up to date, to assess how the hole is progressing with respect to targets and anticipated geology, and inform management and offsite personnel of the drilling progress. The senior geologist recorded into the daily log such features such as:

- Suspected mineralized veins/intervals.
- Gross geological units.
- Dikes.
- Significant structures (faults, shears, mylonite zones).
- Significant alteration - looking for zoning pattern.

The most significant information from the progress log was plotted by hand on the current progress drill hole cross section.

10.1.10 Geotechnical Logging and Core Preparation

10.1.10.1 Metre Marks

Metre marks and depths were marked on the core as a reference for recording all geological and structural information and as a reference for determining sample intervals.

Metre marks and hole depths in the poorly recovered soil and weathered zones, at the beginning of the hole, are made to rely heavily on the core block depths. Metre marks in competent core are to be measured from the first core block in the fresh rock and the core block depths used as a check for core-loss and adjustment of the metre marks only if required. Metre marks and confirmation of hole depths are conducted by measuring:

- solid segments of core, being sure not to measure gaps where core can be pieced back together and
- broken pieces of core where the length of core assigned to a broken section is done by estimating the length if the core was solid (bunching up pieces).
- where metre marks (depths) between the measured core depth and the recorded core block depths differ by <20 cm the metre marks are to be honoured and continued.

Any discrepancies >20 cm (significant) between measured depths and core blocks that persists for more than two drilling runs (2 core blocks) were noted and the senior geologist advised of the issue before proceeding with the metre marking. If the issue could not be resolved by assessing the core and determining core loss, poor core reconstruction and/or incorrect core block location then check driller's sheets for incorrect core block details. If the issue could not be resolved, then discuss with driller (get driller to check the depth of hole if still being drilled) and assess which is more appropriate depth to use for determining depths for remainder of hole. Any discrepancies in drill hole details are recorded in the file.

Hole depths were written in black permanent ink on the core (if not clay) and on the top side of the core tray channel divider (when tray is aligned the same way as reading a book). The interval of core in each tray was

corrected if it differed significantly (>20 cm) from the original marking of “From-to” depths on the end of the core trays once the depths were determined and verified.

10.1.10.2 Sample Interval Determination

Sample intervals were determined in order to select material to dispatch for assay and to record geological and geotechnical data. Geologists assigned a sample interval based on type of alteration/mineralization intercepts, following one of three sampling regimes depending on the geology encountered:

- **Non-mineralised intervals:** Core is sampled at nominal 3.0 m intervals with sample breaks adjusted to concur with noticeable geology or alteration changes. To achieve this and keep relatively uniformity in sample sizes, a minimum sample length of 2.0 m and maximum length of 4.0 m is allowed. This sampling regime applies to sections of core with no obvious mineralisation, veining, disseminated sulphides, etc.
- **Altered and potentially skarn or structurally controlled mineralised intervals:** Core is sampled at nominal 1.0 m intervals with sample breaks adjusted to concur with noticeable geology, mineralisation, veining and/or alteration changes. To achieve this and keep relatively uniformity in sample sizes, a minimum sample length of 0.5 m and maximum length of 1.5 m is allowed. This sampling regime applies to sections of core that may be mineralised and would typically show signs of mineralisation in the form of any combination of fine veining, disseminated sulphides, alteration, etc.
- **Porphyry mineralised veins:** Core is sampled at nominal 3.0 m intervals with sample breaks adjusted to concur with noticeable geology or alteration changes. To achieve this and keep relatively uniformity in sample sizes, a minimum sample length of 2.0 m and maximum length of 4.0 m is allowed. This sampling regime applies to sections of core that may be mineralised and would typically show signs of mineralisation in the form of any combination of fine veining, disseminated sulphides, alteration, etc.

Other guidelines used in the determination of the sampling interval include:

- Sampling intervals are always terminated when a change in mineralization, lithology, and alteration was noted.
- The sampling interval may be shortened to 1.0 (can be a minimum of 0.5 m or up to 1.5 m) for other thin and variably mineralised zones, including skarn.
- The sampling interval is always terminated when the core size is reduced.
- The sampling interval is always terminated when core changed from good recovery to core loss.

Standard three-ticket “TRM” sampling books and sample number sequences are used to mark the sample intervals in the core box. Alternatively, the sample number may be written on a core block or on flagging tape.

10.1.10.3 Rock Quality Designator and Discontinuity Characteristics

Rock Quality Designator (“RQD”) measurements are collected to assist in determining engineering properties used in defining mining parameters:

- RQD measurements were taken, utilizing sample intervals as the total core length. Lengths of core were measured without gaps due to poor re-piecing of core together.
- Only natural breaks were used in determining the cumulative length of core for RQD measurement. That is, un-natural or handling breaks, such as driller’s breaks, were ignored in determining if a length of core was greater or less than 10 cm in length.
- Segments of core greater than 10 cm in length were measured and added together to get the length of +RQD₁₀ metres.
- Fracture/discontinuity characteristics were recorded as per protocols.
- The RQD value was recorded in the paper version of “Recovery - RQD - Internal Core Loss Log” logging sheet along with the number of pieces of core included in the +RQD₁₀ measurement against the sample run intervals recorded for determining the recovery data.

10.1.10.4 Magnetic Susceptibility Measurement

Magnetic Susceptibility (“MagSus”) measurements were taken using a handheld Terraplus KT-10 unit (or similar) to assist in the interpretation of the geology and understanding of the drill core characteristics. MagSus readings were collected using the following procedures:

- Sample intervals for MagSus readings correspond with the sample intervals and sample numbers in the sample number and recovery sheets. The sample number sequence also takes into consideration the QA/QC sample numbers for coarse blank, pulp blank, duplicates and standards inserted.
- Magnetic Susceptibility readings were taken from three separate locations within each sample interval and recorded on MagSus sheet in SI units $\times 10^{-3}$.
- Representative core was selected for each sample interval and the core was isolated from other core or from metal objects to insure that nothing interfered with the MagSus measurement.
- Prior to measurement of the core, a measurement is made in the air in order to calibrate the unit.
- Constant magnetic measurements were made over the representative core interval.
- The MagSus reading was recorded on the paper record sheet and entered into the electronic database.

Two methods were used for measuring MagSus, dependent on the magnetic character of the drill core:

1. Highly magnetic core/dense sulphide:
 - a. use “scanner” mode.
 - b. push the pin gently on the core and after the “beep” the “scanner” mode will start, stop the readings after 5-10 seconds and record results.

2. Non-magnetic core/no significant sulphide:

- a. use “measure core” mode.
- b. choose the core size of the sample.
- c. select “measure” from the main screen.
- d. push the pin gently on the core and after the “beep” the “measure” mode will start and will stop automatically - record results.

10.1.10.5 Total Core Recovery

Total Core Recovery was conducted to determine if there were any sections of entire core loss that may influence the quality and quantity of data being determined from the core. The length of the recovered core was measured between sample breaks being careful not to include gaps in the core that were there because the core was rotated across breaks when being placed in the tray. The drill run details, depth from and depth to points, and the measured recovered length of core was recorded on the paper “Core Recovery by sample length” logging sheet and later entered into the computer database.

10.1.10.6 Internal Core Loss

Internal solid core loss is conducted to determine if there is any scrubbing, washing or partial loss of core that may influence the quality and quantity of the data being determined from the core. Intervals of scrubbed, washed, plucked, or preferentially recovered material are to be determined by measuring lengths of core according to the following categories:

- None – no evidence of loss; logged as 1.
- Trace – some evidence of loss (*i.e.*, small pits and washing up to 1 mm in depth); logged as 2.
- Moderate – pits washing and gouging on core surface and along fractures/faults that visibly scars the core (*i.e.*, 1-3 mm in depth); logged as 3.
- Severe – substantial core loss, gouging that has a deform appearance of core from significant washing of soft materials; logged as 4.

Information is recorded on a paper logging sheet and then transferred into the electronic database.

10.1.10.7 Core Cutting Line

A core cutting line is drawn along the long axis of the core and used to ensure consistency in sub-sampling for assay analysis. The core cutting line is marked by the geologist with a continuous red/blue China marker (chinagraph) on the core. This is conducted at the same time as geological or vein logging.

The logging geologist ensures that the cutting line equally bisects the dominant veining or mineralising event in the core so as to reduce the intra-core sampling precision error and introduce a bias. Care was taken to ensure that the cutting line is preserved and transferred as a marking-pen line on the packing tape used to hold pieces of core together for cutting.

10.1.11 Core Logging

Core logging was undertaken to record the geological characteristics and gross physical properties of the drill core including lithology (geology), mineralization, alteration, and structure. The logging geologist marked sections of the core to be logged in the alteration, mineralisation, and veining logs using green and blue China markers to designate these features. Logging information was entered directly into the logging software.

The core was logged by the Senior Geologist and a geotechnician, and information was entered into LogChief by MaxGeo with a DataShed 5 Database Management system (DBMS) running on SQL Server. QA/QC evaluation of the core assays is completed by Duncan Hackman from Hackman & Associates (Australia) using their own reporting software with Stewart Control Charts etc. (see Section 11).

10.1.12 Dry Core Photography

Dry core photography was taken to keep a visual record of the geology for later use if the total core is consumed and for easy/quick reference during interpretation and ongoing evaluation. A single tray per photo was taken with the following displayed on the header board: hole name, tray number, depths (“From” and “To”), a scale bar showing 5 cm increments, drill hole survey details, and date drilled. Care was taken to be sure that any information recorded on the core and core blocks was clearly visible in the photograph (such as sample numbers, SG samples taken, samples taken for petrology determination, etc.) by including a core block or flagging tape with the details written on it at the position taken. The naming convention for the dry photo jpg file is “HoleID_Tray_DFrom-Tray-DTo_Dry.jpg” (e.g., JAS2700-02_92_342.50-347.70_Dry.jpg).

10.1.13 Final Core Photography

Post core cutting and sampling, and to show the flat surface of the core, photos are taken of the core trays. A single tray per photo was taken with the following displayed on the header board: hole name, tray number, depths (“From” and “To”), a scale bar showing 10 cm increments, drill hole survey details, and date drilled.

10.1.14 Results - Montaña de Cobre Zone

Initially, two drill hole fans were completed on section line JAS2650 (1,741.1 m), confirming that skarn alteration and mineralization are well developed for over 450 m laterally with the system open to the west, north, south and at depth (Figure 10-2). Drilling indicated that the skarn horizon dips 15 to 25 degrees westward and is vertically zoned with respect to alteration and mineralization. Holes JAS2650-01,02, 04 and 07 were drilled as step-out holes, JAS2650-03 and 06 as infill holes and JAS2650-05 is a scissor hole to JAS2650-03. Infill holes were required to ensure the reliability of high-grade results reported by previous operators which could carry considerable influence in future resource calculations.

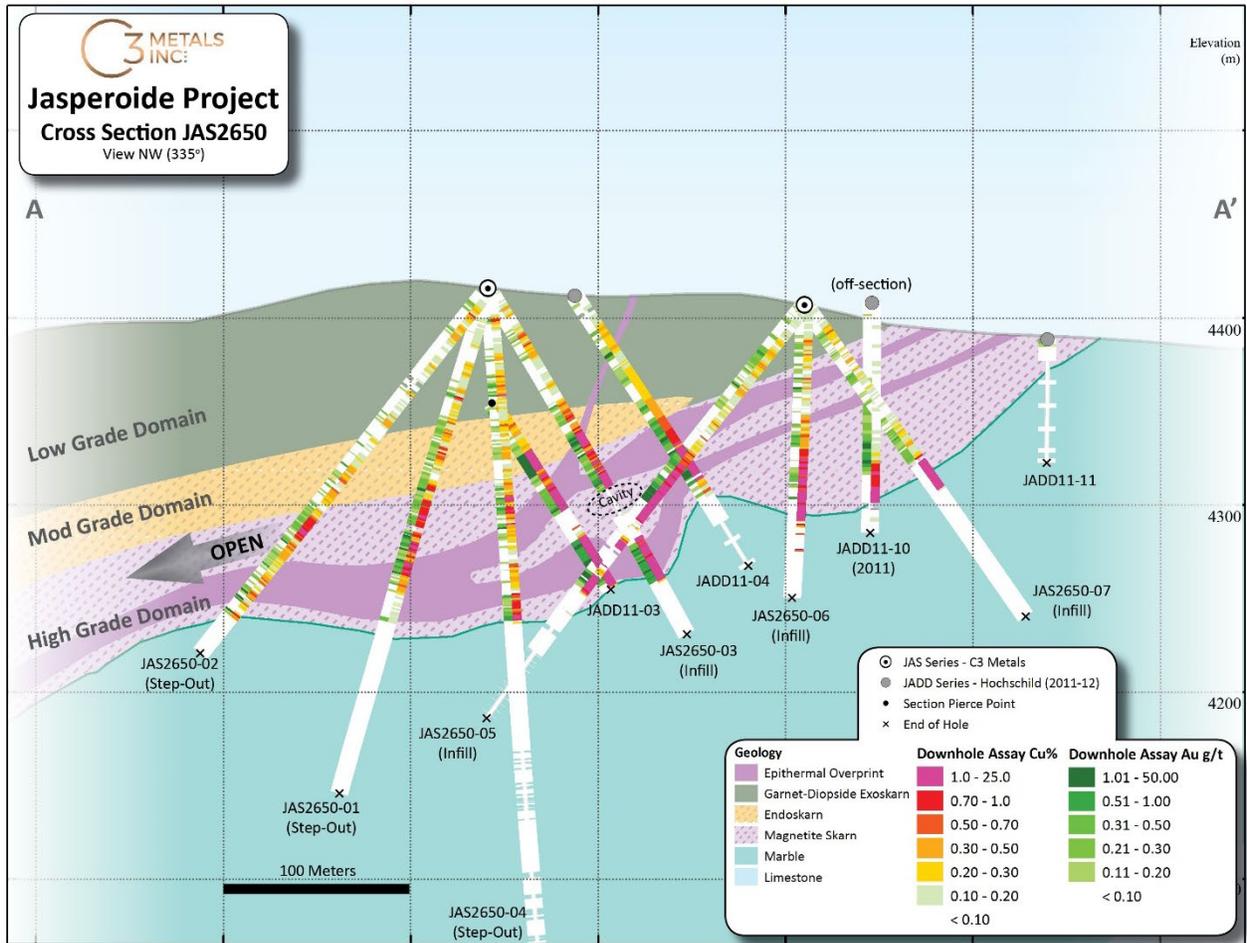


Figure 10-2. Cross section JAS2650 from Phase 1 drilling with generalized geology and historical drill holes with a +/- 50 m window (C3 Metals, 2021).

Drilling confirmed a moderate to strongly leached exoskarn (Low Grade Domain) is followed at depth by a strongly oxidized magnetite skarn that is massive or brecciated (Low to Medium Grade Domain) and transitions into an enrichment zone at depth (High Grade Domain). Secondary copper species observed to date include malachite, azurite, chalcocite and chrysocolla (Figure 10-3). Copper sulphide mineralization is rare but has been observed at deeper levels in the system (+175 m depth) and comprises chalcopyrite in veins and as coarse disseminations.



Figure 10-3. Drill core from hole JAS2650-03 (~178 m) showing oxidized magnetite skarn with malachite, interval 178.00-179.20 m assayed 1.20 m grading 2.2% Cu and 0.61 g/t Au (C3 Metals, 2021).

Drill holes JAS2650-05, 06 and 07 intersected a high-grade zone of copper mineralization at the eastern skarn zone area. Each hole intersected a breccia with significant secondary copper species, and all located proximal to the marble contact. Drill hole JAS2650-06 intersected 16.00 m (99.20-115.20 m) grading 6.39% Cu; JAS2650-05 intersected 17.10 m (128.00–145.10 m) grading 6.69% Cu; and JAS2650-07 intersected 10.00 m (112.00-122.00 m) grading 4.23% Cu (Figure 10-4). Drilling results on section JAS2650 intersected alteration and mineralization which indicated about 450 m of laterally continuous copper-gold skarn mineralization (C3 Metals news release 27 July 2021).



Figure 10-4. Core from drill hole JAS2650-06, interval 109.00-112.40 m, showing strong secondary copper mineralization. The interval 109.00-113.00 m assayed a weighted average of 4.0 m grading 12.80% Cu (C3 Metals, 2021).

Two drill fans comprising eight holes were completed on section line JAS2700 (1,552.9 m), confirming well-developed skarn and copper-gold mineralization for +500m laterally. The system remains open to the west, north and at depth (Figure 10-6) with results from section JAS2700 supporting the interpretation of a strongly mineralized domain dipping 15 to 25 degrees westward. Observed alteration and mineralization zonation appears consistent with the geology seen at major copper mines operating in the district (*i.e.*, a skarn system overprinted by epithermal style veining, all related to an interpreted porphyry system at depth).

Drill holes JAS2700-01, 02 and 03 intersected strongly oxidized garnet diopside and magnetite skarn consistent with the geology observed on previous section line JAS2650. Copper mineralization is dominated by secondary copper species that include malachite, chalcocite, chrysocolla and azurite, occurring as disseminations, fracture coatings, open space filling and in veins (Figure 10-7). Assays confirmed broad zones of pervasive and high-grade copper-gold mineralization (see Table 6-2).

An interpreted “Feeder Structure” logged in drill hole JAS2700-04 is characterized by an intensely silicified, vuggy textured and oxidized polymictic breccia (Figure 10-8). As this style of alteration is typically genetically linked to a porphyry copper system, identifying these primary channel ways for mineralizing hydrothermal

fluids is critical to the planning of deeper drill holes. Airborne magnetics (recently completed), Induced Polarization (on-going), surface mapping & sampling and all drilling data will be used to design deeper holes to test for additional skarn horizons and the interpreted porphyry system at depth (C3 Metals news release 27 July 2021).

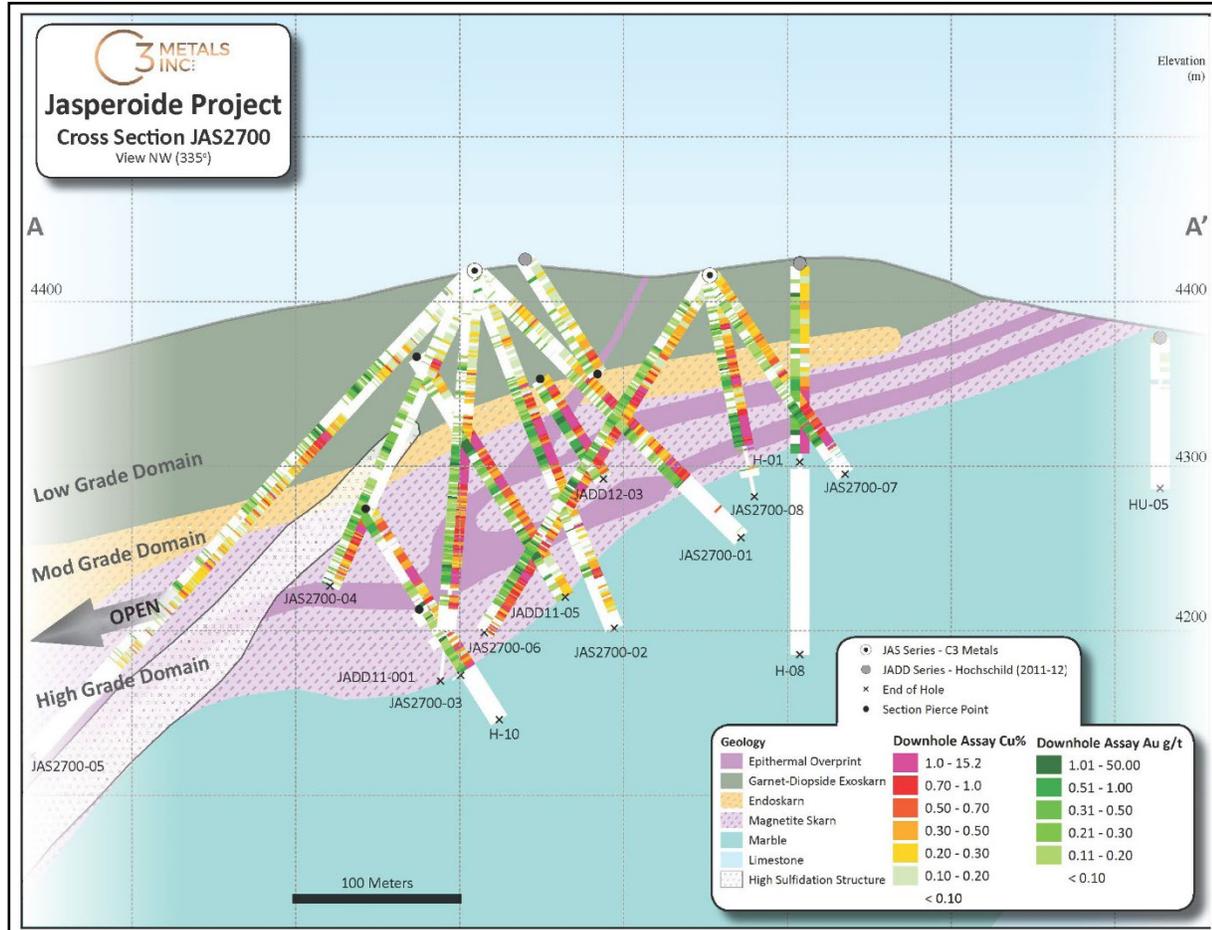


Figure 10-6. Cross section JAS2700 from Phase 1 drilling with generalized geology and historical drill holes with a +/- 50 m window (C3 Metals, 2021).

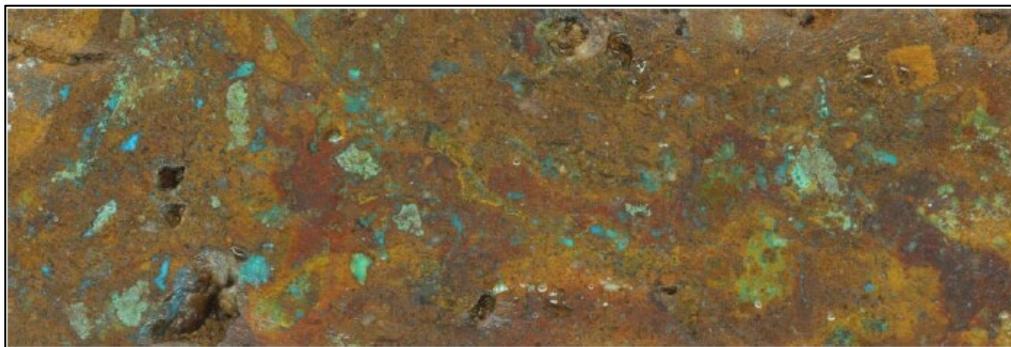


Figure 10-7. Core from drill hole JAS2700-02 (~123.25 m) showing a strongly oxidized breccia with significant secondary copper mineralization; interval 123.00-123.92 m (0.92 m) assayed 5.76% Cu and 0.36 g/t Au (C3 Metals, 2021).



Figure 10-8. Core from drill hole JAS2700-04 (~84.2 m) showing a vuggy and intensely silicified polymictic breccia which is part of an intercept that assayed 0.13% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au and 2.44 g/t Ag over 29.67 m (from 70.31 to 99.98 m)(C3 Metals, 2021).

Drilling along section JAS2750 consisted of drill hole JAS2750-01 to 07 and targeted both epithermal and skarn mineralization (Figure 10-9). Assay results from drilling along this confirmed the presence of epithermal alteration and mineralization and the mineralized skarn system (see Table 6-3). It was recommended that the Montaña de Cobre Zone be further infill drilled to better understand its dimensions and work toward a mineral resource estimate.

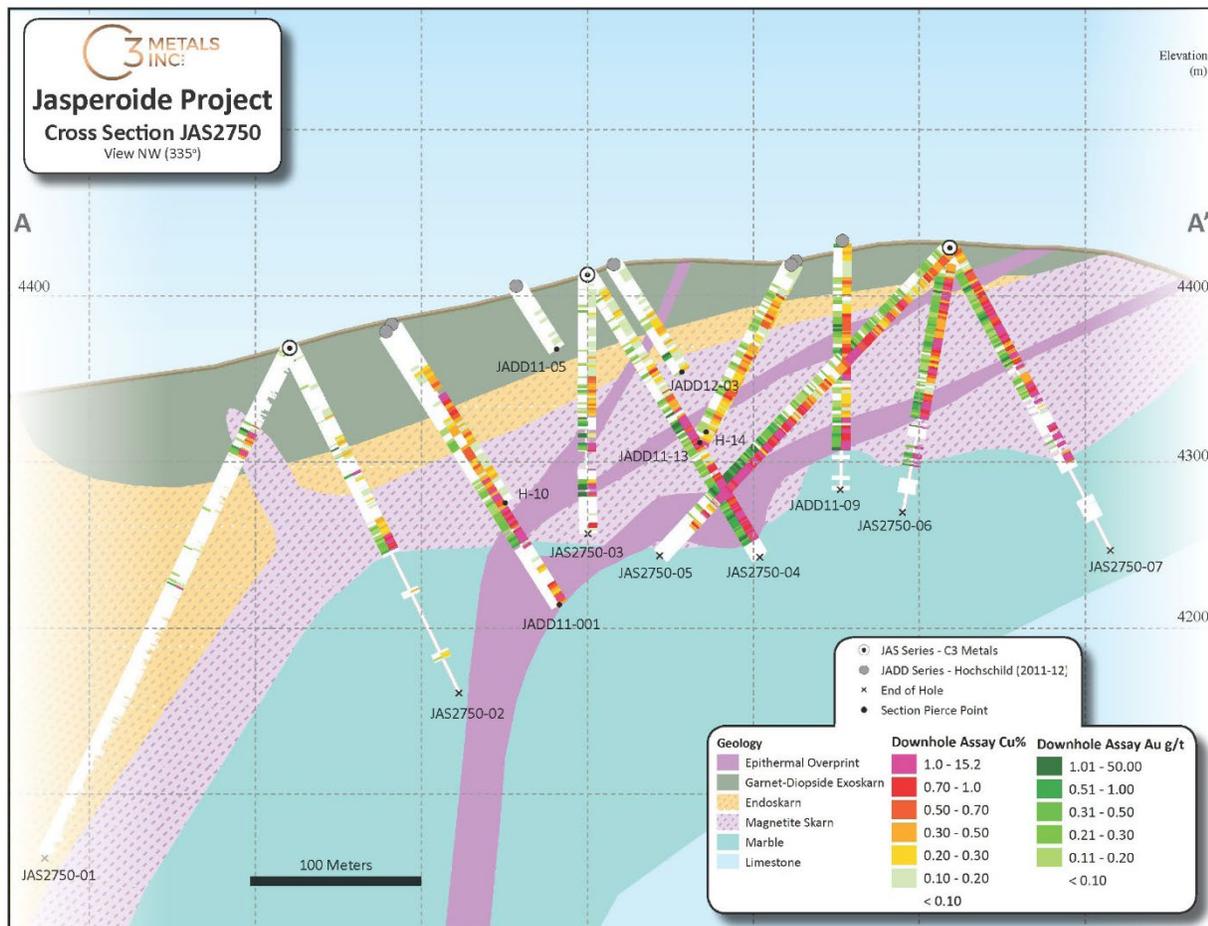


Figure 10-9. Cross section JAS2750 from Phase 1 drilling with generalized geology and historical drill holes with a +/- 50 m window (C3 Metals, 2021).

10.1.14.1 Cresta Verde Zone

At the Cresta Verde Zone, located about 600 m northwest of Montaña de Cobre, drilling targeted high-grade copper-gold skarn and porphyry mineralization. This area contains outcroppings of massive magnetite skarn hosted copper-gold mineralization which follows a string magnetic anomaly that extends for approximately 3 km. This strike potential has not been systematically explored and has one historical drill hole that intersected 23.5 m grading 1.86% Cu from 19 m (hole JAD11-20) (C3 Metals news release 11 December 2020).

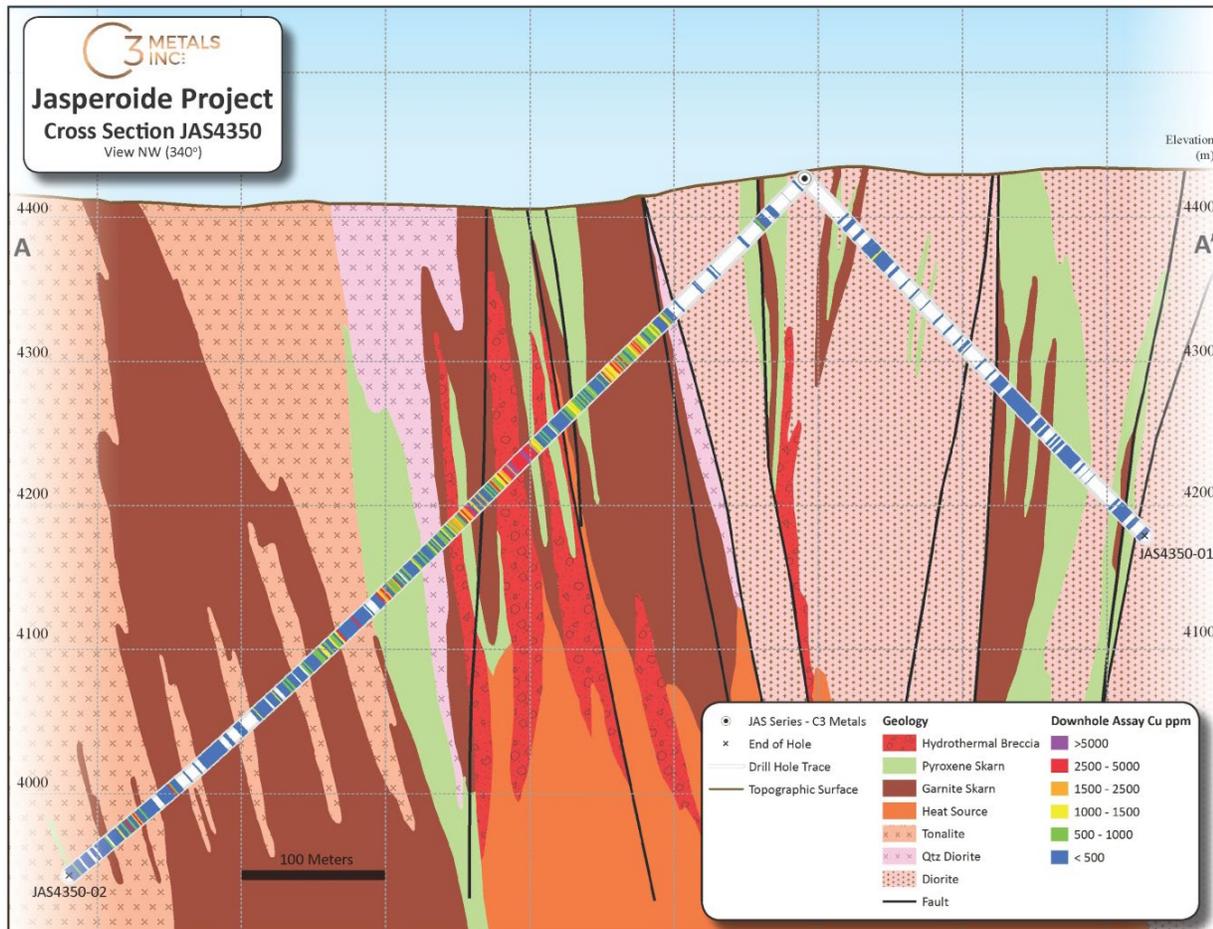


Figure 10-10. Cross section JAS4350 from Phase 1 drilling (Cresta Verde Zone) with generalized geology and historical drill holes with a +/- 50 m window (C3 Metals, 2021).

10.2 Phase 2 Drilling (November 2021)

A second phase of diamond drilling began 18 November 2021 and is ongoing with at least 6,500 m of planned drilling. As of the date of the Report approximately 721.90 m had been completed in four holes. The Phase 2 program is focusing on increasing the Jasperoide skarn horizon footprint and testing the down-dip potential of the skarn horizons and is also stepping out from known gold and copper mineralization to demonstrate the potential of the system. Importantly, the Company is also planning to test a postulated second favourable stratigraphic horizon (within the lower Ferrobamba) that is interpreted below the Jasperoide horizon (Upper Ferrobamba), a thick impure limestone unit.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Information and data regarding sample preparation, analysis and security from historical exploration programs and those programs performed by C3 Metals Inc. and previously LARG, are detailed below.

Previous explorers focussed on assaying drill core for copper and gold and selectively analyzed the core using a multi-element package. Details of historical sampling programs are not known but the re-sampling program by C3 Metals did confirm historical drill core assay data (see Section 9.2.2). Most historical drill core is still available from the 2011-12 drilling campaign, which has been kept in a secure storage facility in Lima, Peru.

C3 Metals Inc. is independent of ALS Global, the laboratory used for the analysis of soil samples collected in 2017 and 2018, rock samples collected in 2020 and drill core samples submitted since 2017. ALS Global is Certified to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures and to ISO 9001:2015 quality requirements.

Sample preparation, analysis, and security with respect to historical work on the Property is addressed to the extent that it is known, in Section 6.

It is the Principal Author's opinion that for the 2021 programs, C3 Metals followed industry standards and protocols in the collection, sample preparation, analysis and security of the information and data collected during their exploration work that is the subject of the Report. Furthermore, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures followed are adequate to support the reliability of the data and information presented herein and for the purposes of the Report.

11.1 Historical Drill Core Re-Logging and Re-Sampling (2020-2021)

A total of 404 samples of well-preserved half core were collected from seven drill holes and submitted to ALS Chemex laboratories in Peru. Sample intervals were taken according to previously sampled intervals and the same analytical method (ME-ICP41) was utilized; Aqua Regia with multi-element ICP (35 elements) and fire assay for gold with atomic absorption spectroscopy. Results show a strong correlation between the spatial distribution of the mineralization and grades between the historic and 2021 re-sampled half core (see Section 9.2.2).

11.2 QA2 Surface Exploration Program (2021)

The 2021 program was completed by consultants QA2 using hand-held GPS units with a nominal accuracy of ± 2 m for surface trench sampling, selected rock chip (grab) sample locations, and soil sample station locations (Jasper et al., 2021).

11.2.1 Trenching and Selective Surface Rock Sampling (2021)

QA/QC measures included insertion of one control sample every 20 samples, comprising duplicates and standards supplied by C3 Metals.

11.2.1.1 Rock Chip Channel Samples QA/QC

In the rock sampling, 310 original samples were collected, and 47 control samples (QA/QC) were inserted, adding a total of 357 samples that were prepared in two batches for dispatch to the ALS Global sample preparation facility in Arequipa (Batch 038 and Batch 040). The wet weight of each rock chip channel sample was recorded by Q2A staff. The quantity and type of control samples inserted in each Batch are detailed in Table 11-1 and standard and blank control samples, quantities and codes are detailed in Table 11-2.

Table 11-1. Rock chip channel samples (2021) and QA/QC samples.

	BATCH 038	BATCH 040	TOTAL
COARSE DUPLICATE	9	6	15
STANDARD	6	5	11
BLANK	6	4	10
FIELD DUPLICATE	6	5	11
			47

Table 11-2. Rock chip channel samples (2021) and control standards and blank sample codes.

Control Sample Type	Code	Quantity
STANDARD	OREAS 520	3
STANDARD	OREAS 523	2
STANDARD	OREAS 59d	3
STANDARD	OREAS 701	3
BLANK	OREAS 24d	10

The complete detail of the QA/QC performed as part of the rock chip channel sampling program, the sampling codes, distribution of the original samples and the control samples were all documented in detail as part of the reporting by Q2A.

11.2.1.2 Rock Sampling, Preparation and QA/QC

Q2A was not aware of the sample preparation method applied to the rock chip channel samples, as the sample submittal forms completed by Q2A staff referred to a quotation code; no further details were disclosed by C3 Metals site staff (Jasper et al., 2021).

Assay Methods: Au-AA23, ME-MS61r and Cu-OG62

Procedure based on fire assay for gold, digestion with four acids and multispectral analysis ICP-MS.

11.2.2 Soil Sampling (2021)

The following work procedures were applied during the excavation, sampling, and rehabilitation of the sampling locations (Jasper et al., 2021):

- 1) Locate the sampling station with the help of GPS navigation that was previously downloaded in the office and by using the sampling station location map.

- 2) Once the sampling station is located, excavate with a stainless-steel shovel, and pick a pit approximately 0.50 m wide and 0.50 m long; the depth of the pit depends until the horizon B is exposed.
- 3) Identify soil horizons in the pit profile.
- 4) Label the plastic sampling bag with its respective sample code that refers to a sample code in a sample ticket block provided by C3 Metals.
- 5) Using a plastic scoop, take the soil sample from the identified B horizon, then pass through the sieve (10 mesh) and retain the fine fraction of the sieved material. In the case that no B-horizon was present, the lower 20 cm of the A-horizon, towards the C-horizon, were sampled.
- 6) The fine-fraction of the sieved material is deposited in the plastic sampling bag until obtaining a sample weight greater than 1.0 kilogram.
- 7) Once the sampling is finished, a photographic record should be taken of the sampled pit with its respective sample and centimetre-scale.
- 8) Cover the test pit and leave the surface as remedied as possible.
- 9) A numbered sample ticket is inserted into the sample bag and the sample bag is subsequently sealed with a plastic tie before continuing with the soil sampling of the next station.
- 10) Recording of the following sample data into the sampling ticket: sample pit ID, coordinates, elevation, dimensions, and observations.
- 11) Put the samples carefully in a canvas backpack to be transferred to a collection place, making sure that the backpack does not weigh more than 25 kg, the transfer must be very careful to avoid deterioration of the sample bags.

11.2.2.1 Soil Sampling, Preparation and QA/QC

For the soil sampling program, a total of 891 original samples were collected in addition to the 78 control samples that were inserted for QA/QC purposes, resulting in a total of 969 samples that were prepared in five batches for dispatch to the ALS Global sample preparation facility in Arequipa (Batch 028, Batch 029, Batch 031, Batch 032, and Batch 033). The wet weight of each soil sample was recorded by Q2A staff. The quantity and type of control samples inserted in each batch are detailed in Table 11-3 and standard and blank control samples, quantities and codes are detailed in Table 11-4.

Table 11-3. Soil sampling survey (2021) and QA/QC samples.

	BATCH 028	BATCH 029	BATCH 031	BATCH 033	BATCH 034	TOTAL
COARSE DUPLICATE	8	8	8	8	4	36
STANDARD	4	2	3	3	2	14
BLANK	4	3	3	2	2	14
FIELD DUPLICATE	5	3	2	3	1	14
						78

Table 11-4. Soil sampling survey (2021) and control standards and blank sample codes.

Control Sample Type	Code	Quantity
STANDARD	OREAS 59d	2
STANDARD	OREAS 522	2
STANDARD	OREAS 523	2
STANDARD	OREAS 521	2
STANDARD	OREAS 520	2
STANDARD	OREAS 524	2
STANDARD	OREAS 701	2
BLANK	OREAS 24d	14

The complete detail of the QA/QC performed as part of the soil sampling program, the sampling codes, distribution of the original samples and the control samples were all documented in detail as part of the reporting by AQ2.

In the sample submittal forms for the soil samples dispatched to the ALS Global sample preparation facility in Arequipa, the PREP-41 sample preparation AuME-TL43 (25 g) assay methods were requested:

Sample Preparation Method: PREP-41

Prep-41 is a standardized soil and sediment sample preparation procedure conducted by ALS Global sample preparation facilities. The drying temperature is kept low to avoid the loss of mercury, for this, the drying is carried out at <60°C/140°F, then the sample is sieved at -180 microns (80 mesh), and both fractions are preserved.

Assay Methods: AuME-TL43 (25g)

This assay procedure is based on digestion with aqua regia and using multi-element ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) and MS (Mass Spectrometer) assaying techniques for 51 elements, including gold.

11.2.3 Sample Analyses and Security

Samples collected during the soil survey and surface trench and rock chip channel sampling programs were delivered by C3 Metals officers to the ALS Global sample preparation facility in Arequipa and subsequently assayed at the ALS Global laboratory in Callao, which is an independent ISO 9001:2000 certified facility. The samples were kept in the custody of the Q2A geologist and geological assistants from the time of collection

in the field until submitted to C3 Metals site staff at the Jasperoide camp. No aspects of sample preparation were conducted by officers or employees of Q2A or C3 Metals. Q2A did not have access to any of the assay results for the soil sample program or control samples.

11.3 Phase 1 Diamond Drilling (2021)

C3 Metals' Phase 1 diamond drilling program began 1 February 2021 and was completed by 18 November 2021 (C3 Metals news release 25 May 2021), totalling 10,235.45 m in 37 drill holes and along 10 section lines. This program followed systematic industry-standard chain-of-custody, core handling, sampling, and QA/QC procedures which are summarized in the following sections. Documents related to the policies and procedures were provided to and reviewed by the Principal Author (*e.g.*, Hackman et al., 2021). A QA/QC review of the Phase 1 drilling program was prepared for C3 Metals by Hackman (2021), providing the majority of content that follows.

A total of 4,048 half core (Alpha Samples) and 406 QA/QC (standards, coarse blanks, and pulp blanks) samples were submitted for preparation at the ALS prep-lab in Arequipa who then sent the samples for analysis at the ALS Lab in Lima, Peru. ALS Minerals is part of ALS Limited, one of the largest assay testing companies in the world; the company trades on the Australian Stock Exchange, under the symbol ALQ and its headquarters are located in Brisbane, Australia. ALS Peru is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited by the Standards Council of Canada and uses GEMS system as their Laboratory Information Management System ("LIMS") to track samples.

The Issuer, Caracle Creek, and the Authors are all independent of ALS.

In the opinion of the Authors, sampling methods, preparation and analytical methods were adequate and appropriate for the early-stage Jasperoide Copper-Gold Project. In addition, sample handling and security measures were also appropriate and adequate with a well established chain of custody from the Project to the laboratory.

11.4 Sample Preparation Methods

11.4.1 Core Cutting

Core cutting, using a diamond blade table saw, was undertaken to acquire a sample to be sent off to the lab for analysis and a reference sample to be stored in the core tray for further use. Original core samples are 50% (half) of the core while core duplicates are 25% of the remaining half core.

Core may appear competent in the tray; however, the core-sawing action is such that a lot of the core may disintegrate during the cutting. Prior to cutting, core is prepared as follows:

- wrap whole pieces of core in plastic wrap, ensuring to transfer the cutting line onto the wrapping.
- wrap around the plastic wrap and core with packing tape.
- transfer the cutting line onto the outside of the packing tape (do this before wrapping is completed).

Core is cut along the cutting line using a core saw to generate two longitudinal segments of equal size. Core is cut on the metre marks (sectional direction) to generate clean breaks at these points for assisting in the sampling process. After cutting, both sections of core are placed back in the tray with the cut surface positioned horizontally and facing up. If core cannot be cut without introducing loss by washing away clayey and oxidized material, then use a core cradle to hold core together during the cutting process.

When the core is strongly weathered, oxidized or clayey in nature and does not hold together in the core saw sample by using a chisel/paint-scraper/cleaver to split the core along the cutting line. Where core has deteriorated due to handling and/or within strong fracture zones, sample by selecting 50% of the broken pieces so that the sampled material is representative of the drilled interval. Care is taken as to not cross-contaminate between tray channels.

To be sure the sample is totally collected, fine material in the bottom of the tray is collected using a brush and scoop. A chisel is used to cut and sample clayey material that would be washed away during core sawing, again using a brush and scoop to collect fine materials at the bottom of the core tray.

After each core section was cut and sampled, the diamond saw blade was cleaned using a pumice stone or other cleaning block.

11.4.2 Sample Handling

Sampling and dispatching are integrated processes where samples from different holes can be dispatched together to make up the ideal dispatch size of 216 (drill core plus QA/QC samples) samples. The QC sample insertion rates relate to the requirements per dispatch. The rate of QC samples per every 50 total samples was used as a guideline to assist in getting the overall QC numbers close to correct. The following procedure was in place for C3 Metals' sample preparation procedure:

- Calico bags (cotton sample bags) were numbered with sample number, and 2 sample tags inserted into the bag with the core sample.
- SG samples are placed in the same sample calico bag and the SG sample and assay sample number are logged in the database.
- Calico bagged samples are weighed to the nearest 10 g accuracy and weights entered into the database.
- Calico bags are zip-tied with security ties.

11.5 Quality Control Measures

C3 Metals inserted the following QC samples into their batches at irregular spacing that conform to the overall rates as stated:

- Coarse Blanks, 4 per 100 routine samples. Material description:
 - Grey limestone, no visible sulphides. Occasional calcite veins.
 - Sourced from Matahuaylla quarry, localized 4 km to SE of the Jasperoide project.
 - Particle size range (mm): Min 20 mm, max 60 mm, average 45 mm.

- Pulp Blanks, 2 per 100 routine samples. These were inserted immediately after a certified reference standard. C3 Metals have utilized the OREAS-24d blank for batches JAS-001 to JAS-014.
- Certified Reference Standards, 4 per 100 routine samples (Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2):
- Coarse Crush duplicate sample (a ½ split of post crusher material, riffle split and assigned the subsequent sample ID number from that which is assigned to the source material), 4 per 100 routine samples.
- Pulp duplicate samples (a second pulp collected post pulverizing, assigned the same sample ID number (with the letter “b” added as a suffix) as the original pulp ID (which is assigned the letter “a” as a suffix), 4 per 100 samples.
- All standards, pulp blanks and coarse blanks are laid-out and photographed for record. Any markings on the standards, pulp blanks are removed (by alcohol) before placing to respective pre-numbered sample bags.

11.5.1 Certified Reference Material

A summary of the certified reference material (“CRM”) standard and blank samples used in QA/QC procedures for the Phase 1 drilling program are summarized in Table 11-5.

Table 11-5. Summary of Certified Reference Material (standards and blank) used in QA/QC for Phase 1 drilling.

CRM	Certified Elements	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Source	Analytical	Comments
OREAS 24d	blank	-	-	olivine tholeiitic basalt	4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish; Au by fire assay	very low gold of <1 ppb
OREAS 59d	Cu-Au-As-Co-Fe-Mo-Ni-S-Ag	1.47	0.801	iron ore copper gold (IOCG) ore	Aqua Regia Digestion	breccias rich in magnetite and disseminated sulphide mineralization
OREAS 520	Cu-Au-As-Co-Fe-Mo-Ni-S-Ag	0.293	0.176	blend of iron oxide copper-gold ore and magnetite-bearing waste rock	4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish; Au by fire assay	breccia comprising strongly altered and replaced felsic volcanic fragments in magnetite-sulphide matrix
OREAS 521	Cu-Au-As-Co-Fe-Mo-Ni-S-Ag	0.607	0.376	blend of iron oxide copper-gold ore and magnetite-bearing waste rock	4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish; Au by fire assay	breccia comprising strongly altered and replaced felsic volcanic fragments in magnetite-sulphide matrix
OREAS 522	Cu-Au-As-Co-Fe-Mo-Ni-S-Ag	0.916	0.574	blend of iron oxide copper-gold ore and magnetite-bearing waste rock	4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish; Au by fire assay	breccia comprising strongly altered and replaced felsic volcanic fragments in magnetite-sulphide matrix
OREAS 523	Cu-Au-As-Co-Fe-Mo-Ni-S-Ag	1.72	1.04	blend of iron oxide copper-gold ore and magnetite-bearing waste rock	4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish; Au by fire assay	breccia comprising strongly altered and replaced felsic volcanic fragments in magnetite-sulphide matrix

CRM	Certified Elements	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Source	Analytical	Comments
OREAS 524	Cu-Au-As-Co-Fe-Mo-Ni-S-Ag	2.53	1.54	blend of iron oxide copper-gold ore and magnetite-bearing waste rock	4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish; Au by fire assay	breccia comprising strongly altered and replaced felsic volcanic fragments in magnetite-sulphide matrix
OREAS 701	Cu-Au-As-Co-Fe-Mo-Ni-S-Ag	0.491	1.11	high-grade skarn tungsten-magnetite ore	4-acid digestion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish; Au by fire assay with AAS or ICP-OES finish	skarn mineralization associated with limestone unit

The insertion frequency and positions of the copper CRMs is pre-set by C3 Metals. Ideally the senior geologist aims for at least 5 reference standards of ~1% Cu grade and 3 standards of higher grade (2% to 5% Cu) per dispatch. It is the senior geologist’s responsibility to assign the reference standards to the batch, evenly distributing (but not regularly) the different standards throughout the batch. As a guide 2 to 3 standards per 50 samples will ensure the ideal insertion rate for a batch.

11.5.1.1 Certified Pulp Blanks

At least two certified pulp blanks (OREAS-24d blank) were included in each sample dispatch. These were inserted following certified Cu standards and their insertion rates and positions are pre-set as laid out by C3 Metals. As a guide, 1 pulp blank was inserted per 50 samples to ensure the ideal insertion rate for a batch.

11.5.1.2 Coarse Blanks

Coarse Blanks were inserted into areas of the hole intersection where mineralisation is suspected. Ideally, the senior geologist aims for a minimum of two coarse blanks per batch – inserted within (suspected) mineralised portions of intersections; however this can be increased depending on the length of the interval and the number of suspected mineralised intervals with a batch. The ideal overall insertion rate of coarse blanks for a (suspected) mineralised batch is 1:25 (4%); however this can be less if no favourable intervals are included, or more if the batch contains a large number of favourable intervals. As a guide, 1 coarse blank per 50 samples will ensure an adequate insertion rate for a batch.

11.5.1.3 Field and Pulp Duplicates

The field duplicates numbers and locations are determined by the geologist and are to be focused within suspected mineralized intervals. Ideally 6 duplicates are to be included in each batch. As a guide, 2 duplicates per 50 samples will ensure adequate insertion rate per batch.

Pulp duplicates were generated from the original samples at ALS laboratory and reported as part of the lab’s QA/QC procedures.

11.6 QA/QC Investigations

The monitoring for potential sample mix-up, sub-sample splitting and comminution compliance showed no issues of concern.

11.6.1.1 Sample Drying Testwork

C3 Metals had early concerns regarding the ALS standard oven drying time which were allayed through drying time testwork (up to 48 hrs), although some of the early reports still list this as an issue.

A test program was undertaken on all samples within batches JAS-008 to JAS-011, where samples were weighed following 12 hrs of oven drying then returned for a further 36 hrs of drying before being re-weighed. C3 Metals can be satisfied that samples are appropriately dried for sample preparation and analysis following 12 hrs, as weights are identical for almost all samples at the two weighing points with the observed deviations being very small (non-material) for those that differ (Table 11-6).

Table 11-6. Additional water loss between 12 hr and 48 hr oven drying duration, split by sample water content.

Batch	Water content	Count of samples returning additional % weight loss between 12hr and 48hr drying time					
		0%	0 to 1%	1 to 2%	2 to 5%	7%	7.5%
JAS-008	0 to 10%	95	2				
	10 to 20%	151					
	20 to 30%	20					
	30 to 40%	1					
JAS-008 Total		267	2				
JAS-009	0 to 10%	162	4	1			
	10 to 20%	92	5		1		
	20 to 30%	11	2	2			
JAS-009 Total		265	11	3	1		
JAS-010	0 to 10%	167	4				
	10 to 20%	75	6		1		
	20 to 30%	19	1	1	1		
	30 to 40%	1		1			
	40 to 50%	1					
JAS-010 Total		263	11	2	2		
JAS-011	0 to 10%	117	12				
	10 to 20%	112	4	2			1
	20 to 30%	14				1	
JAS-011 Total		243	16	2		1	1
Total		1038	40	7	3	1	1

11.6.1.2 Iron and Copper Precision Tests

The only minor concern identified by C3 Metals was the marginally high Fe and Cu variance between duplicate samples in the routine 4AD-OES analysis. C3 Metals determined that the issue is method/sample-matrix related, so does not present in every duplicate pair assayed, and is perceived to have minimal impact on the robustness and reliability of any evaluation of the Project, including mineral resource estimation.

In order to investigate this issue, alternative analytical methods on nine duplicate samples (ALS incident report no. 1081267) were performed.

- Issue - the routine QC duplicates analyses show a marginally higher variance than anticipated in both Fe and Cu grades (refer section on precision, below) and ALS suggested that this is most likely due to digestion issues manifesting in the routine ME-MS61r method for samples with high Fe content.
- Investigation - nine Coarse Crush and Pulp Duplicate pairs were re-assayed by the following ALS methods:

- ME-OG62 (method described above). Fe lower limit 0.01% and upper limit 100%.
- ME-XRF21u (lithium borate fusion, XRF). Cu lower limit 0.001% and upper limit 1.5%. Fe lower limit 0.007% and upper limit 74.8%.

The original analysis by ME-MS61r was included in the analysis of results.

- Findings - ALS concluded that for:
 - Fe duplicate pairs:
 - For ME-XRF21u: maximum % difference of duplicates is 3.5% (avg. 1%).
 - For ME-OG62, maximum % difference of duplicates is 6% (avg. 2%).
 - For ME-MS61r, maximum % difference of duplicates is 9% (avg. 4%).
 - Cu duplicate pairs:
 - For ME-XRF21u: maximum % difference of duplicates is $\leq 3.0\%$ (avg. 2.5%).
 - For ME-OG62, maximum % difference of duplicates is $\leq 6.5\%$ (avg. 2%).
 - For ME-MS61r, maximum % difference of duplicates is $\leq 9\%$ (avg. 3%).

The precision improvement for both elements is found on methods designed specifically for high grade Iron analyses and this is due to the digestion method applied (with fusion by ME-XRF21u being the best method option).

Although ALS did not implement an extensive (and therefore conclusive) test program there is enough evidence to support their conclusion that the complete digestion of Fe is impacting on the reliability of assays. C3 Metals has included method checks as part of their umpire laboratory testwork (results pending as of this reporting date).

Given that the observed variance increase in the duplicates dataset is not extreme or pervasive, it is considered of low risk regarding any observations made from, or use of the Cu or Fe assay dataset. C3 Metals has opted not to change their primary analytical method from the current ALS ME-MS61r method.

11.6.2 Quality Control Assessment and Observations

C3 Metals undertakes a complete QC assessment on receipt of each analytical batch results when issued as complete by ALS (consisting of emailed CSV files and PDF certificates). Assay results are held in quarantine until QC evaluation and any required follow-up reviews verify their reliability. The following is a compilation of the QC evaluation undertaken for batches JAS-001 to JAS-014.

11.6.2.1 Assay Generation

The following description and tables present details of the analytical batches and checks undertaken regarding data integrity and sample preparation.

Table 11-7 presents the details of samples and QC dispatched for batches JAS-001 to Jas-014. All samples dispatched were received at ALS. All samples flagged to be generated at the laboratory were created (coarse crusher and pulp duplicates).

Table 11-7. Sample dispatch details.

Batch_ID	Hole_ID	Alpha Samples	Stds	Coarse Blanks	Pulp Blanks	Crusher Dups	Pulp Dups	Sample Numbers
JAS_Batch-001	JAS2650-03	225	9	9	4	9	9	P000001 - P000256
JAS_Batch-002	JAS2650-04	416	16	18	8	17	17	P000257 - P000731
JAS_Batch-003	JAS2650-01	342	14	13	8	13	13	P000732 - P001121
JAS_Batch-004	JAS2650-02	283	12	12	5	12	12	P001122 - P001445
JAS_Batch-005	JAS2650-05	323	12	13	6	12	12	P001446 - P001811
JAS_Batch-006	JAS2650-06	198	8	8	5	9	9	P001812 - P002039
JAS_Batch-007	JAS2650-07	246	10	9	5	9	9	P002040 - P002318
JAS_Batch-008	JAS2700-01	259	11	10	5	10	10	P002319 - P002613
JAS_Batch-009	JAS2700-02	268	10	12	5	11	11	P002614 - P002919
JAS_Batch-010	JAS2700-03	268	12	10	6	11	11	P002920 - P003226
JAS_Batch-011	JAS2700-04	253	9	10	5	10	10	P003227 - P003513
JAS_Batch-012	JAS2700-05	494	20	20	9	20	20	P003514 - P004076
JAS_Batch-013	JAS2700-06	318	13	13	7	13	13	P004077 - P004440
JAS_Batch-014	JAS2700-07	155	6	6	3	6	6	P004441 - P004616

Samples were submitted to ALS Arequipa, Peru for sample prep and pulps couriered to ALS Lima for analysis. Table 11-8 provides a summary of the lab job ID and turnaround time (averaged 6 weeks) for Batches JAS-001 to JAS-014.

Table 11-9 describes the sample types within, and analytical methods undertaken on the batches and reported by ALS. All samples were inserted, assayed and reported as protocols directed.

The percent difference between the dispatch weights recorded at site and the received weights of samples recorded at ALS is provided in Table 11-10. There are a number of samples where these differ, which were investigated, and observations reported (see Table 11-15). There is a possibility that two sample pairs have been swapped (4 samples, Batches JAS-002 and Jas-005), either in dispatching or receipting, however there is no material differences in the grades of the pairs and therefor no action was taken in correcting the data. Site and ALS were notified of the mix-ups, and both have stated that they will remind staff of the necessity to be vigilant when dispatching/receipting samples.

Table 11-8. Laboratory Job IDs, assay dates and turnaround times.

Batch	ALS Lab Job	Date		Turn around (days)
		Received	Completed	
JAS_BATCH-001	AR21069869	31-03-21	21-04-21	21
JAS_BATCH-002	AR21069867	31-03-21	07-05-21	37
JAS_BATCH-003	AR21073562	31-03-21	12-05-21	42
JAS_BATCH-004	AR21082700	06-04-21	21-05-21	45
JAS_BATCH-005	AR21089496	13-04-21	18-05-21	35
JAS_BATCH-006	AR21096248	20-04-21	16-05-21	26
JAS_BATCH-007	AR21096246	20-04-21	19-05-21	29
JAS_BATCH-008	AR21103314	07-05-21	18-06-21	42
JAS_BATCH-009	AR21110589	18-05-21	25-06-21	38
JAS_BATCH-010	AR21118498	18-05-21	30-06-21	43
JAS_BATCH-011	AR21118499	18-05-21	30-06-21	43
JAS_BATCH-012	AR21129428	31-05-21	06-07-21	36
JAS_BATCH-012	AR21137999	31-05-21	22-07-21	52
JAS_BATCH-013	AR21132012	26-05-21	07-07-21	42
JAS_BATCH-014	AR21138378	01-06-21	15-07-21	44

Table 11-9.ALS report details: sample type and comminution testwork.

Batch	Lab job	Element Method	Inclusion sample Count									Sizing Distribution (number of tests in each percentage or material passing category)					
			C3M Inserted Quality Control Samples						ALS Inserted QC Samples			Number of tests		-75micron			
			Routine Samples	STDs (CRMs)	Coarse Blanks	Pulp Blanks	Coarse Crush Dups	Pulp Dups	STDs	Blanks	Repeat Assay	-2mm	-75 um	> 85%	> 90% < 95%	> 95%	
JAS_BATCH-001	AR21069869	Au - Au-AA23	225	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	14	28	14	0	27	1
		Cu - ME-MS61r	172	3%	5%	2%	4%	4%	13%	11%	8%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	53	5%			3%	3%	28%	17%	10%						
JAS_BATCH-002	AR21069867	Au - Au-AA23	416	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	6%	6%	4%	21	49	21	0	46	3
		Cu - ME-MS61r	405	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	10%	8%	6%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	11	21%			0%	0%	64%	36%	14%						
JAS_BATCH-003	AR21073562	Au - Au-AA23	341	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	6%	6%	4%	15	39	15	0	35	4
		Au - GRA21	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	200%	200%	0%						
		Cu - ME-MS61r	330	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	11%	9%	6%						
JAS_BATCH-004	AR21082700	Cu - Cu-OG62	12	0%			8%	8%	85%	38%	8%						
		Au - Au-AA23	282	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	6%	7%	3%	12	37	12	0	24	13
		Au - Au-GRA21	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	400%	100%							
JAS_BATCH-005	AR21089496	Cu - ME-MS61r	280	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	12%	10%	6%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	3	0%			0%	0%	200%	33%	0%						
		Au - Au-AA23	323	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	7%	8%	3%	11	40	11	0	19	21
JAS_BATCH-006	AR21096248	Cu - ME-MS61r	259	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	16%	12%	5%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	64	8%			3%	3%	24%	14%	7%						
		Au - Au-AA23	198	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	8%	9%	3%	9	24	9	0	22	2
JAS_BATCH-007	AR21096246	Cu - ME-MS61r	164	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	13%	11%	6%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	34	8%			8%	8%	20%	8%							
		Au - Au-AA23	246	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	6%	6%	3%	12	29	12	0	29	0
JAS_BATCH-008	AR21103314	Cu - ME-MS61r	226	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	12%	10%	7%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	20	13%			4%	4%	25%	25%	8%						
		Au - Au-AA23	259	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	7%	7%	3%	10	33	10	0	30	3
JAS_BATCH-009	AR21110589	Cu - ME-MS61r	240	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	11%	9%	7%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	19	17%			4%	4%	17%	13%	13%						
		Au - Au-AA23	268	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	6%	7%	3%	12	33	12	0	30	3
JAS_BATCH-010	AR21118498	Cu - ME-MS61r	236	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	12%	9%	6%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	32	11%			3%	3%	76%	30%	5%						
		Au - Au-AA23	267	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	7%	7%	4%	12	34	12	0	33	1
JAS_BATCH-011	AR21118499	Au - Au-GRA21	1	0%			0%	0%	200%	200%	100%						
		Cu - ME-MS61r	219	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	15%	9%	7%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	49	13%			5%	5%	40%	18%	5%						
JAS_BATCH-012	AR21129428	Au - Au-AA23	253	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	7%	7%	3%	9	30	9	0	30	0
		Cu - ME-MS61r	242	1%	4%	2%	4%	4%	9%	7%	6%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	11	35%			0%	0%	106%	53%	6%						
JAS_BATCH-013	AR21132012	Au - Au-AA23	246	4%	4%	1%	4%	4%	7%	7%	4%	11	32	11	0	32	0
		Cu - ME-MS61r	236	2%	4%	1%	4%	4%	12%	9%	6%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	10	29%			0%	0%	86%	43%	7%						
JAS_BATCH-014	AR21138378	Au - Au-AA23	247	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	8%	5%	3%	10	29	10	0	27	2
		Au - Au-GRA21	1	0%			0%	0%	400%	400%	100%						
		Cu - ME-MS61r	245	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	11%	8%	6%						
JAS_BATCH-015	AR21137999	Cu - Cu-OG62	3	50%			13%	13%	125%	63%	25%						
		Au - Au-AA23	315	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%	7%	8%	3%	16	38	16	0	37	1
		Au - Au-GRA21	3	0%			0%	0%	67%	67%	33%						
JAS_BATCH-016	AR21132012	Cu - ME-MS61r	272	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	14%	10%	8%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	46	6%			2%	2%	20%	12%	6%						
		Au - Au-AA23	155	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	8%	9%	3%	7	19	7	0	18	1
JAS_BATCH-017	AR21138378	Cu - ME-MS61r	142	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	14%	11%	6%						
		Cu - Cu-OG62	13	19%			0%	0%	69%	31%	13%						

Table 11-10. Sample mix-up check: percent difference between ALS received weight and site dispatched weight.

Batch	Received wt relative to Dispatch wt (count of samples)															
	-85%	-54%	-39%	-23%	-8%	8%	23%	39%	54%	69%	85%	100%	131%	270%	394%	873%
JAS_BATCH-001						223	2									
JAS_BATCH-002			1		1	408		1					1			1
JAS_BATCH-003				1	1	338	1		1							
JAS_BATCH-004	1			1		277		1							1	
JAS_BATCH-005					1	319		3								
JAS_BATCH-006						198										
JAS_BATCH-007			1			244										
JAS_BATCH-008					2	256					1					
JAS_BATCH-009				1		264	2	1								
JAS_BATCH-010						266	1	1								
JAS_BATCH-011					2	251										
JAS_BATCH-012						491				1		1				
JAS_BATCH-013			1			316										
JAS_BATCH-014		1	1		1	147		2	1					1		

Table 11-11 presents the percent water loss from samples within batches. A total of 7.5% of samples have lost more than 20% of mass following drying. This observation has no relevance regarding assay reliability however it is important in designing and refining sample preparation protocols.

Table 11-11. Percent water loss on sample drying at ALS.

Batch	% water loss (Percentage of samples)													
	2%	5%	8%	12%	15%	18%	22%	25%	28%	32%	35%	39%	42%	45%
JAS_BATCH-001	10%	13%	21%	23%	15%	11%	3%	3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%		
JAS_BATCH-002	26%	28%	19%	15%	7%	3%	1%	1%	0.2%	0.2%				
JAS_BATCH-003	18%	13%	26%	19%	13%	3%	4%	2%	1%	0%				
JAS_BATCH-004	5%	12%	19%	24%	21%	11%	5%	1%	1%					
JAS_BATCH-005	7%	28%	17%	12%	13%	7%	6%	2%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	
JAS_BATCH-006	7%	20%	19%	21%	10%	6%	5%	4%	1%	5%	2%	1%	2%	
JAS_BATCH-007	7%	35%	27%	13%	6%	5%	4%	2%	1%	0%				
JAS_BATCH-008	0.4%	11%	24%	24%	22%	10%	4%	2%	1%	0%				
JAS_BATCH-009	4%	26%	28%	18%	9%	9%	3%	1%	1%					
JAS_BATCH-010	7%	28%	25%	13%	11%	6%	5%	2%	1%	0%		0%		0.4%
JAS_BATCH-011	2%	21%	25%	19%	17%	11%	4%	1%	1%					
JAS_BATCH-012	14%	27%	24%	16%	10%	4%	3%	2%	0.4%		0.2%	0.2%		
JAS_BATCH-013	6%	22%	26%	22%	12%	7%	3%	1%			1%			
JAS_BATCH-014	18%	19%	17%	17%	14%	6%	3%	3%	1%	3%		1%		

11.6.2.2 Comminution and Subsampling

Table 11-12 and Table 11-13 present the sample comminution Quality Control sample results (grind tests) which show that equipment setup and run times are appropriate for the Jasperoide material and that samples adhere to protocol design.

Table 11-12. Crushing comminution Quality Control analysis.

Batch	Total Tests	Percent material passing 2mm (count of tests)													
		85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
JAS_BATCH-001	14			1	2	3	1	4				1		2	
JAS_BATCH-002	21				3	1	1	2			9	2	1	2	
JAS_BATCH-003	15		2		3	2	1		3		1	2	1		
JAS_BATCH-004	12				1			1	1	4	1	3	1		
JAS_BATCH-005	11	1	1			1	1	2			1	3	1		
JAS_BATCH-006	9				1	1	3	1	1	1	1				
JAS_BATCH-007	12			1	1	3	2	3	1	1					
JAS_BATCH-008	10								3	3	3	1			
JAS_BATCH-009	12							1		1	2	5	1	1	1
JAS_BATCH-010	12				1		2	2	1	2	3	1			
JAS_BATCH-011	9						1		1	4	2		1		
JAS_BATCH-012	21				2	1	2	4	3	3	3		2		1
JAS_BATCH-013	16	1		1		4	1	5	1	2			1		
JAS_BATCH-014	7					1	2	1	1				2		

Table 11-13. Pulverizing comminution Quality Control analysis.

Batch	Total Tests	Percent material passing 75um (count of tests)													
		90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99				
JAS_BATCH-001	28	6	15	4	2			1							
JAS_BATCH-002	49	14	23	1	6	2	2	1							
JAS_BATCH-003	39	14	8	3	5	5	2	1	1						
JAS_BATCH-004	37	3		5	7	9	7	5	1						
JAS_BATCH-005	40	2	4	2	9	2	5	7	7	2					
JAS_BATCH-006	24	10	4	3	4	1	2								
JAS_BATCH-007	29	15	2	3	3	6									
JAS_BATCH-008	33	18	6	1	1	4	1	1	1						
JAS_BATCH-009	33	18	3	2	1	6	3								
JAS_BATCH-010	34	17	6	1	5	4	1								
JAS_BATCH-011	30	14	7	3	5	1									
JAS_BATCH-012	61	37	8	5	3	6	2								
JAS_BATCH-013	38	27	6	1		3	1								
JAS_BATCH-014	19	11	4	1		2	1								

Table 11-14 presents the -2 mm sample split weights, being the weight of samples presented to the LM2 mills for pulp generation. Protocols state that a target sample weight of ≥ 1.5 kg is to be presented for pulverizing, which is the case for 87% of samples and that a weight of ≥ 1.0 kg is the minimum acceptable sample size (98% of samples). Observations made as to why the 2% of pre-pulverizing samples did not achieve the minimum 1.0 kg weight are provided in Table 11-15. Small initial sample sizes and significant loss following drying are the two key causes of low-weight -2 mm sample material being presented for pulverizing.

Table 11-14. Post crushing split weight Quality Control analysis.

Batch	Coarse Crush Split wt (kg, count of samples)													
	0.42	0.51	0.61	0.70	0.79	0.89	0.98	1.07	1.17	1.26	1.35	1.45	1.54	1.63
JAS_BATCH-001						2		1		9	27	148	38	
JAS_BATCH-002	1		1		2			1	3	10	35	261	101	
JAS_BATCH-003				2	3	3	5	6	13	12	9	194	95	
JAS_BATCH-004			2	2	4	2	2	3	2	5	101	147	11	
JAS_BATCH-005		3	1	2	4	1	3	9	5	7	49	219	20	
JAS_BATCH-006				2	3	1	6	3	2	3	6	128	44	
JAS_BATCH-007						1	1	3	2	3	1	150	84	
JAS_BATCH-008	1							2	1	6	4	175	70	
JAS_BATCH-009							1		3	3	5	199	57	
JAS_BATCH-010		2	1		1	3		2	5	7	7	170	70	
JAS_BATCH-011		1		1	2	1	3	4	7	6	5	156	67	
JAS_BATCH-012				2		2	1	3	7	10	8	298	155	7
JAS_BATCH-013							1	4	7	12	6	199	88	
JAS_BATCH-014						1	1			2	1	88	60	1

Table 11-15.QC analysis regarding suspected sample mix-up and low sub-sampling weight (see Table 6 and Table 8).

Batch	Rec Wt <> Dispatch Wt (>5% difference)					Coarse Crush Split Wt <1.0kg		
	Site Typo	Sample mixup or typo at site	Typo or mixup with contiguous sample	Suspected typo at LAB	Confirmed Typo at LAB -corrected	Low received sample weight	Significant loss on drying	Should not have been split
JAS_BATCH-001						2		1
JAS_BATCH-002	4	2				3		1
JAS_BATCH-003	11					8		
JAS_BATCH-004	5					12	1	
JAS_BATCH-005	3		2				13	
JAS_BATCH-006	1					5		9
JAS_BATCH-007	1							2
JAS_BATCH-008	3				1			
JAS_BATCH-009	4			1				1
JAS_BATCH-010	2							6
JAS_BATCH-011	1					2		5
JAS_BATCH-012	2					2		3
JAS_BATCH-014	6					1		1

11.6.2.3 Contamination and Carry-over

There are no significant contamination or carry-over issues portrayed in the coarse blank and pulp blank QC data (Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2). A sporadic correlation between previous sample copper grades and the grade of the coarse blank grades is observed however this in the range of 2 to 3 orders of magnitudes lower than grades of interest (*i.e.*, 0.001% Cu to 0.01% Cu).

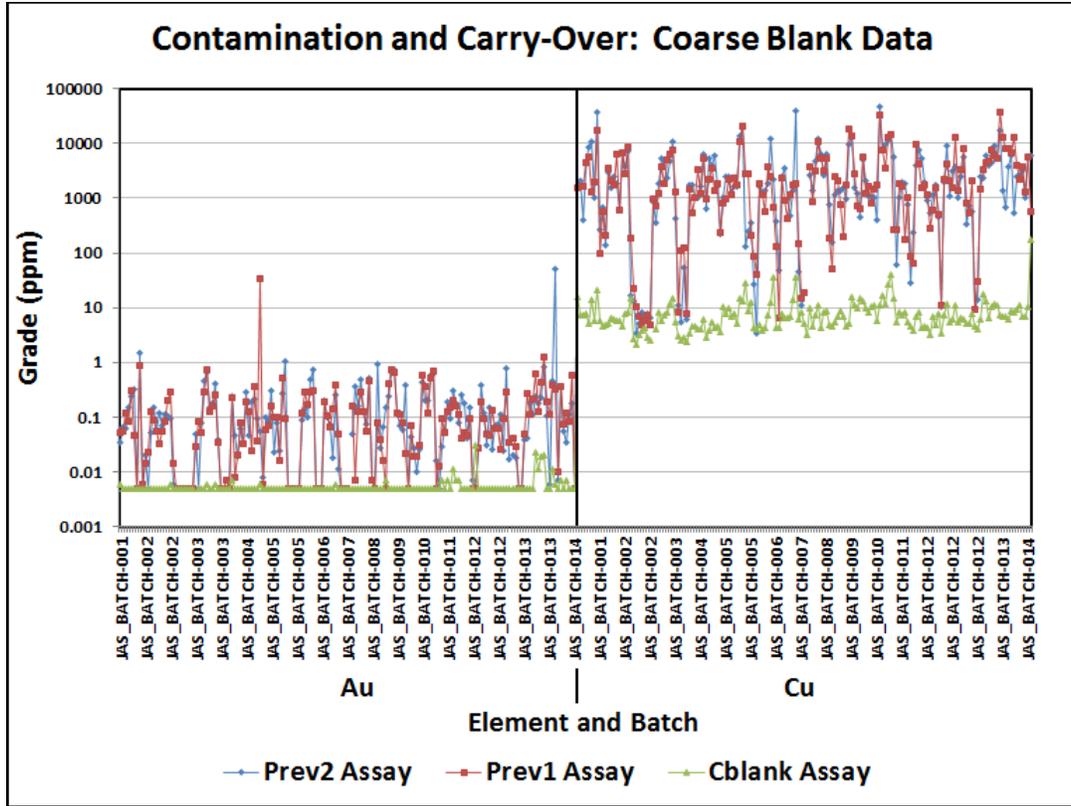


Figure 11-1.Coarse Blank QC analysis.

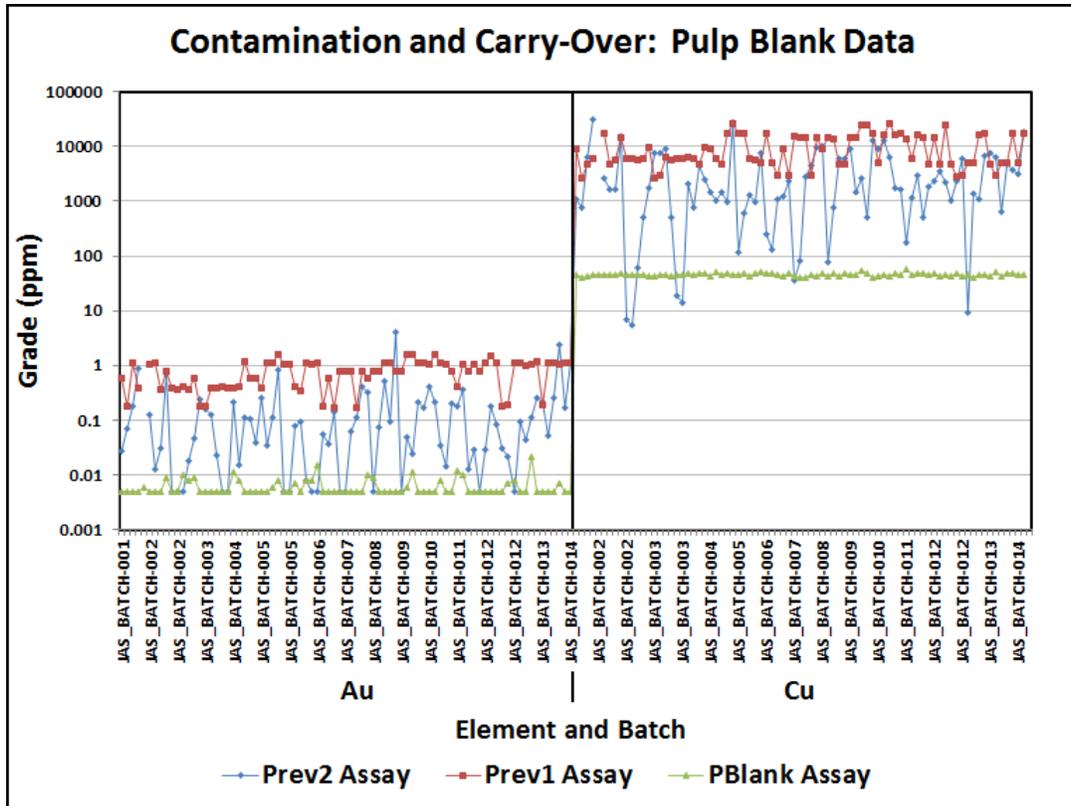


Figure 11-2.Pulp Blank QC analysis.

11.6.2.4 Accuracy and Precision

Hackman (2021) reported no material issues regarding the reliability of Cu and Au assay values discernible from the C3 Metals and ALS certified reference material standards (Figure 11-16 to Figure 11-19). Note that the 1 Standard Deviation performance gates of the OREAS standards (utilized by C3 Metals) are tight margins for commercial laboratories to achieve, as shown by the apparent spread of results for Cu in Figure 11-16.

Hackman (2021), has observed that a performance gate of 4% RSD is a more achievable representative of a commercial laboratory’s ability (which agrees with the precision assessment presented in Figure 11-8 and Figure 11-9). This performance gate would compress the spread of plotted results observed in Figure 11-3 by 25% to 50%, resulting in a graphical presentation more like that presented in Figure 11-4, the ALS lab results from their internal standards.

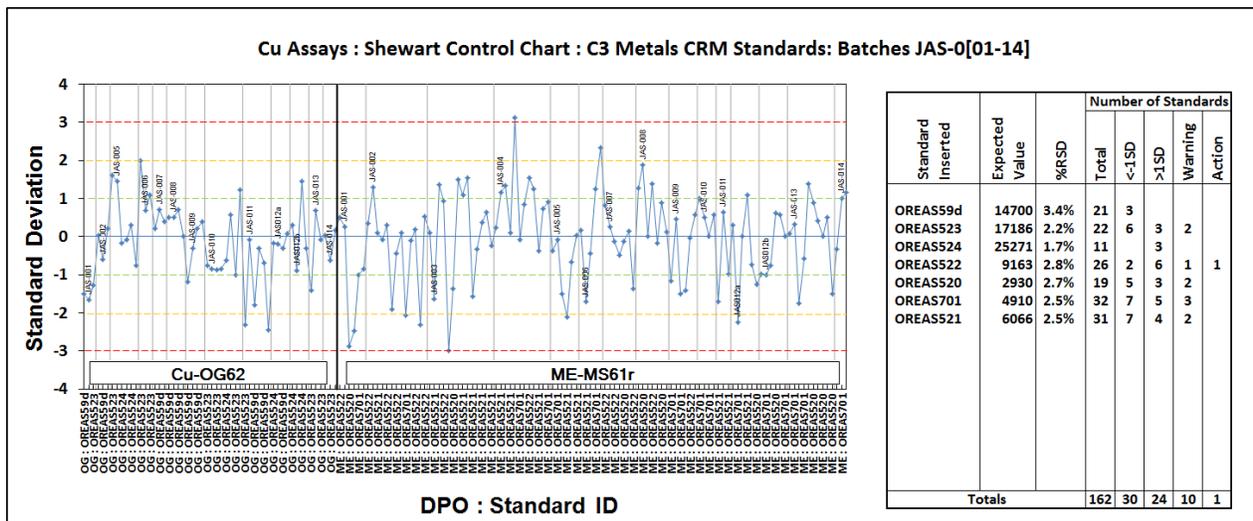


Figure 11-16.C3 Metals CRM standards. Cu Shewart Control Chart.

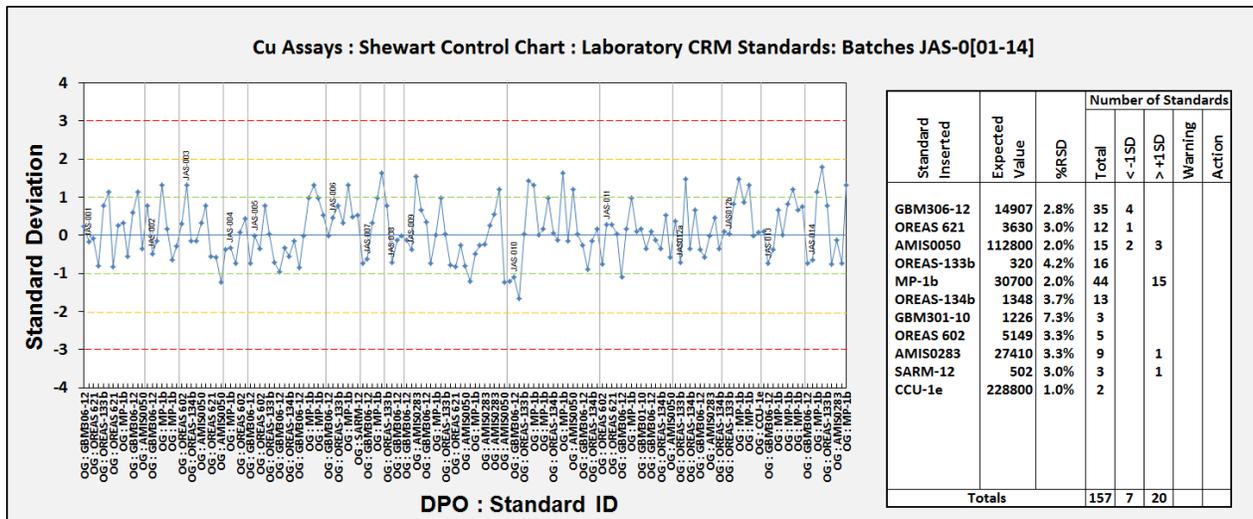


Figure 11-17.ALS internal standards. Cu Shewart Control Chart.

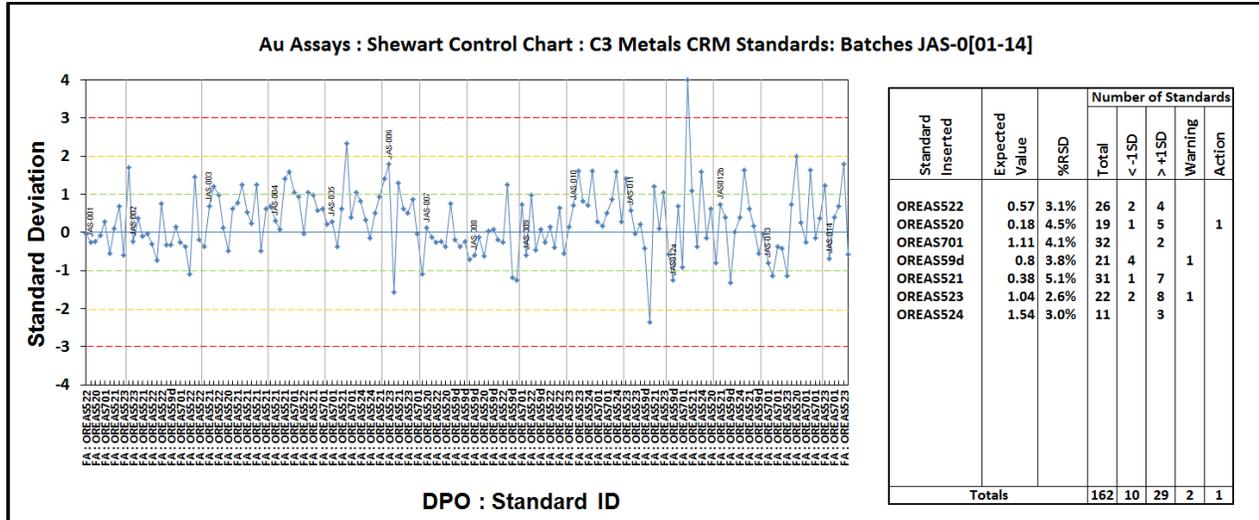


Figure 11-18.C3 Metals CRM standards. Au Shewart Control Chart.

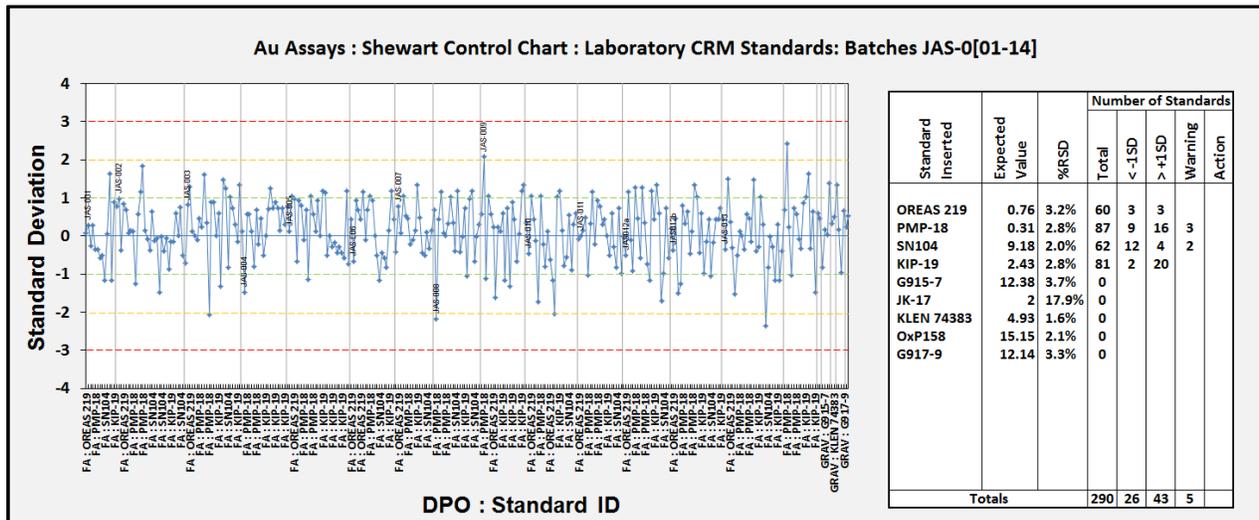


Figure 11-19.ALS internal standards. Au Shewart Control Chart.

Hackman (2021) reported no material issues discernible from the Cu and Au coarse crush or pulp duplicate paired sample assays or the laboratory repeat assays (Figure 11-20 to Figure 11-25). Hackman (2021), in evaluating QC results for similar mineralisation styles as Jasperoide, observed better precision for Cu in coarse crush duplicate samples than reported for Jasperoide (90% of data <5% MPD; whereas JAS data shows 75% of data <5% MPD or 90% of data <7% MPD) and Fe grades (90% of data <4% MPD; whereas JAS data shows 60% of data <4% MPD or 90% of data <7% MPD). This prompted an investigation through ALS into the reliability of the 4-acid digest method employed by C3 Metals where it was suggested by the limited testwork, that a more reliable digest (and analysis) is achievable through a lithium borate fusion and XRF analysis method. This suggestion agrees with proven geochemical understanding; however given that the observed variance increase in the coarse duplicates dataset (over expected) is not extreme or pervasive, the increase is considered of low risk regarding any observations made from, or use of the ME-MS61r Cu and Fe assay dataset. C3 Metals has opted not to change their primary analytical method from the current ALS ME-MS61r method.

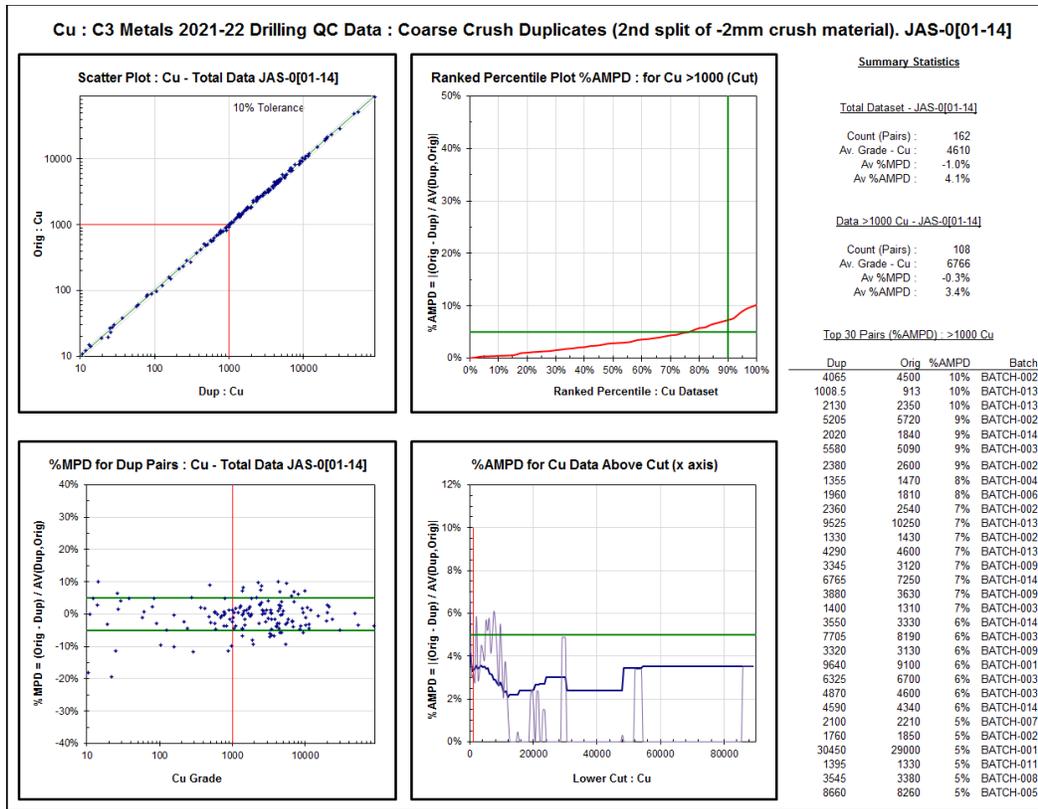


Figure 11-20. Cu in Coarse Crush Duplicates.

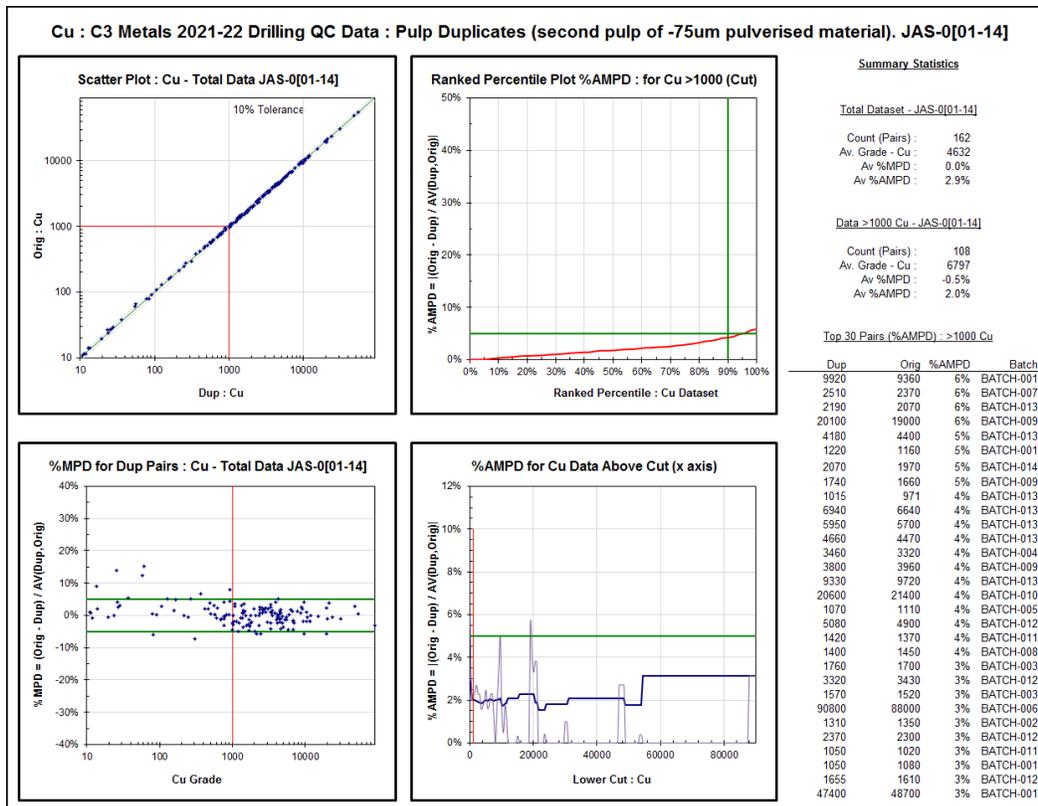


Figure 11-21. Cu in Pulp Duplicates.

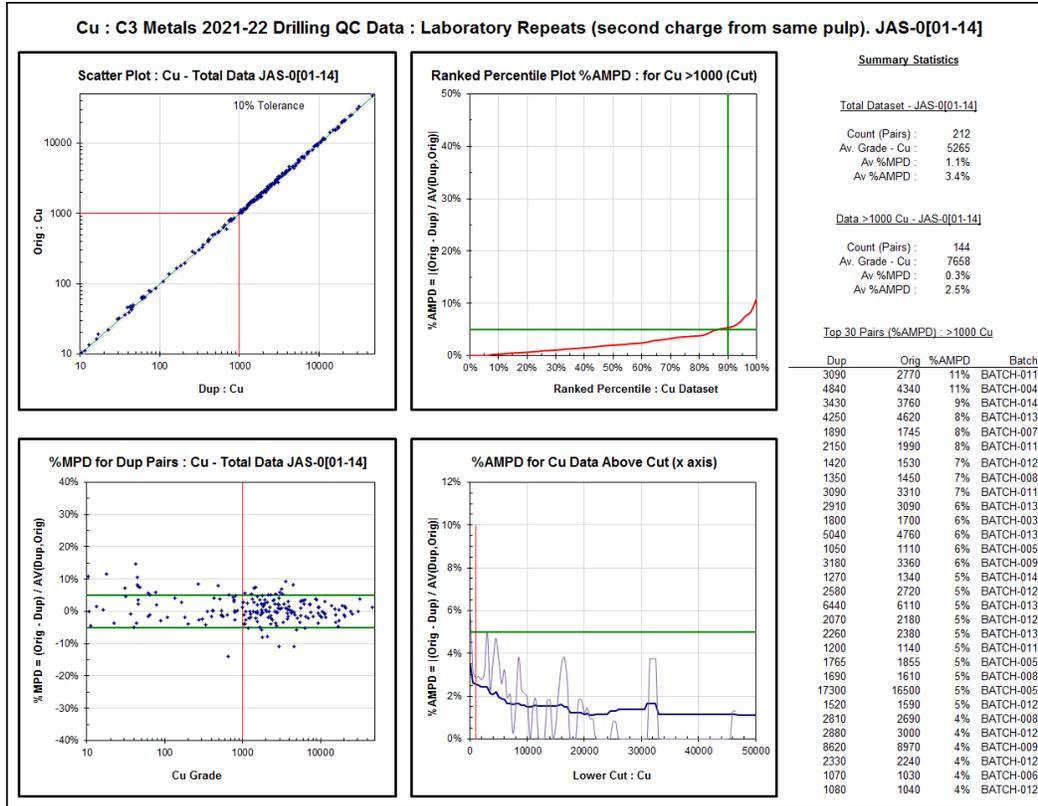


Figure 11-22. Cu in Laboratory Repeats.

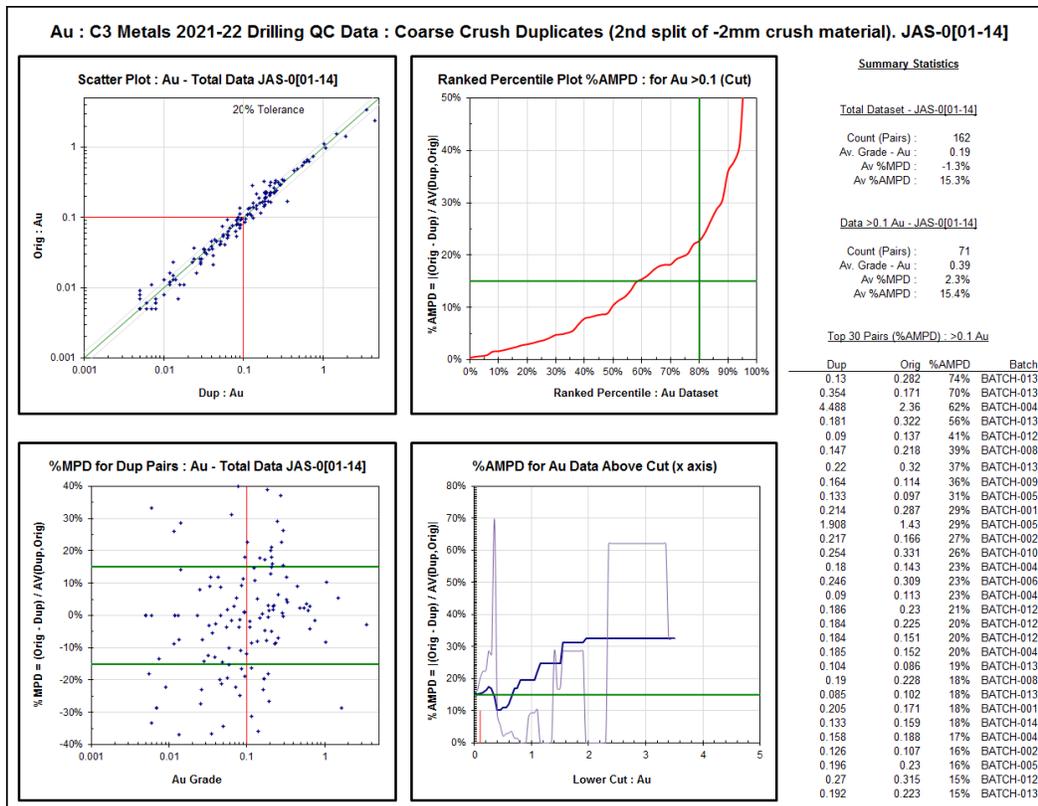


Figure 11-23. Au in Coarse Crush Duplicates.

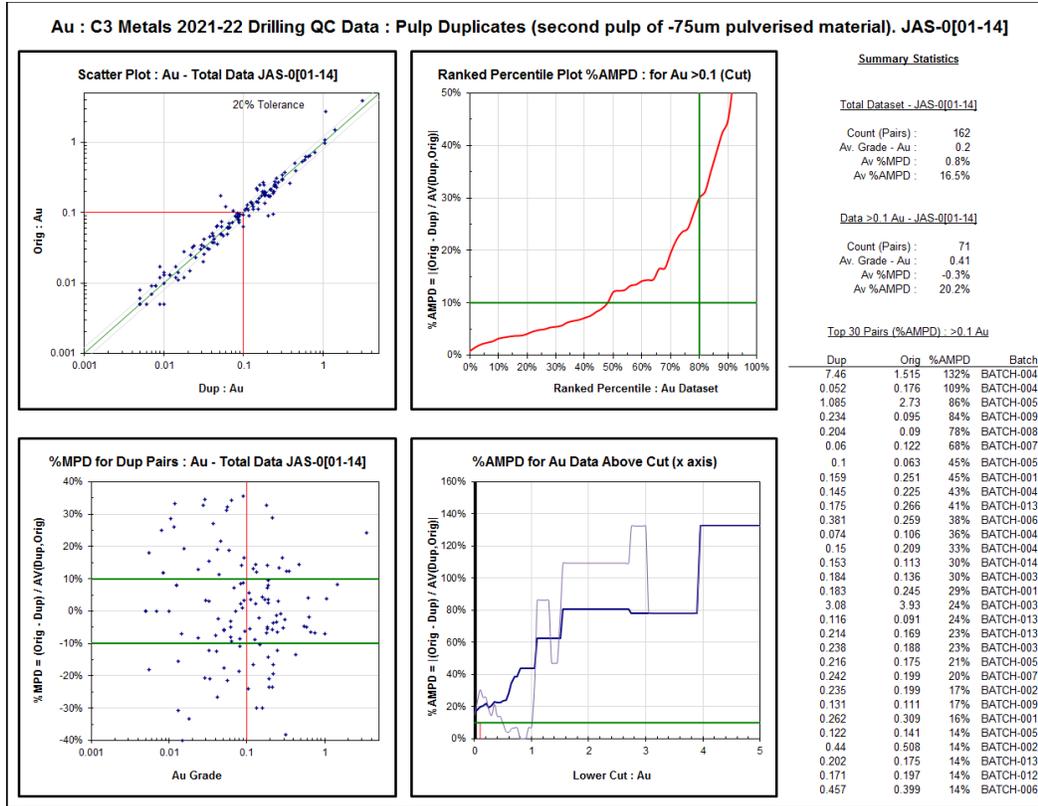


Figure 11-24. Au in Pulp Duplicates.

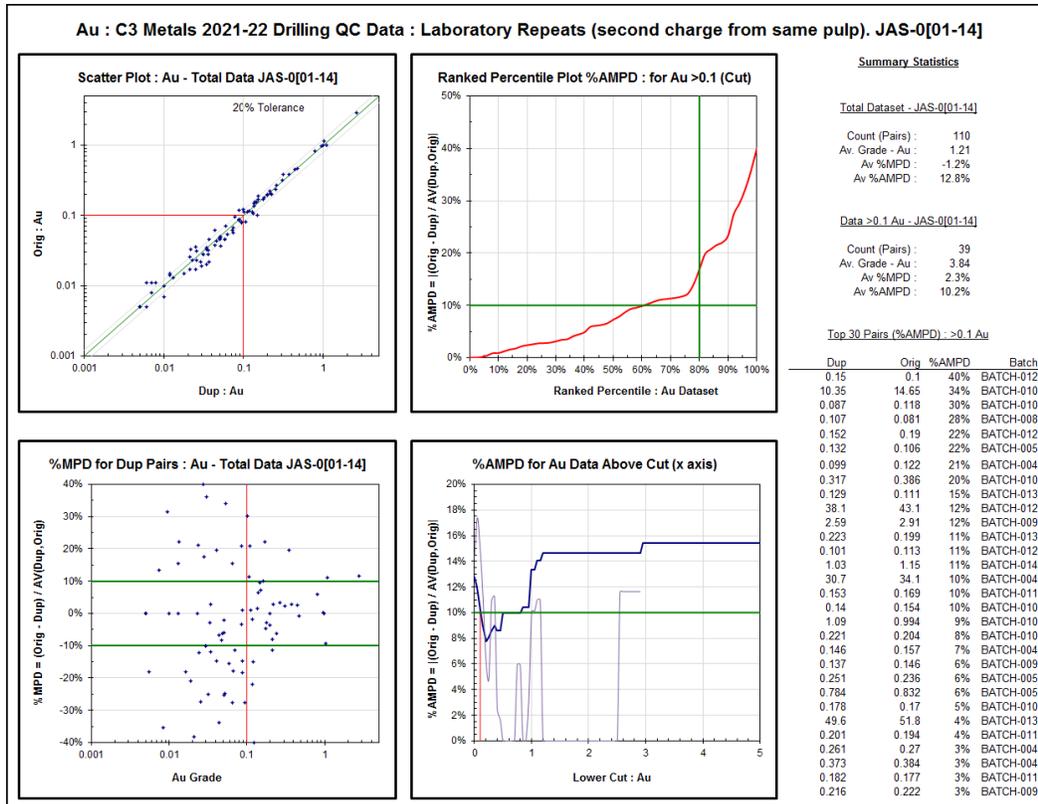


Figure 11-25. Au in Laboratory Repeats.

11.7 Sample Dispatch, Security and Storage

After the core is logged and sampled on the Property and placed in polyweave bags, the samples are stored on site in a safe and secure location until shipped to the lab (see Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3 in Section 2). The core yard and sample storage area is under 24-hour guard.

Core samples were shipped to the ALS sample preparation lab in Arequipa by contracted courier service with consignment documentation: Guia Remission (carbon copy - 2 copies) containing details of the consignment and a lab submission form containing instructions for ALS. A second copy and lab submission form were stamped by ALS as receipts.

Dispatching is undertaken to send samples from site and to confirm that samples have arrived in their entirety and intact at their destination, as described by C3 Metals:

- The plastic sample bags are placed into polyweave sacks for transporting and the polyweave bags weighed (weight of bag is no more than 20 kg each). Polyweave sacks are annotated with an identifying number, the sample numbers within the bag, and the total weight of the bag. The polyweave bag number and sample numbers are then entered into the database.
- The total number of samples in a dispatch should match the optimum number of samples that the laboratory likes to deal with within their system; for ALS Peru this is 216 samples which comprises 208 core samples and 8 QA/QC samples. If exceeding the maximum, then aim for a batch of 200 in total but do not exceed 200. For small batches (<150 samples) ensure that there is a minimum of 5 certified standards, two coarse blanks, two duplicates and one pulp blank included in the batch (batches <100 samples were avoided). Sample batches of less than 150 were only dispatched if results were urgently required.
- Dispatch sheets were clearly completed noting the sample locations where duplicates were to be generated.
- The dispatch sheet should be placed in a sealed plastic bag and included with the samples in the polyweave bag.
- Following each dispatch a copy of the sample dispatch sheet and sampling sequence is entered into the database.
- All polyweave bagged samples to be dispatched are laid-out in sequence and photographed clearly showing the sample numbers on the bag.
- When the samples arrive at the preparation lab, each of the polyweave bags is weighed and compared to the weight of the same polyweave bag as recorded at the Jasperoide Property.

After assaying in Lima, core sample pulps and rejects are held at ALS for 90 days and 45 days, respectively. Once the lab notifies C3 Metals that the pulps and rejects need to be destroyed or removed, the samples are collected by C3 Metals' storage contractor ABIL Corporation S.A.C. (Lima, Peru) who transport the material to the core storage facility located on the Jasperoide Property. Core is stored off of the ground, either cross-piled on pallets or in the core shed which has roofing to protect the boxes from the elements.

11.8 Sample Analyses

A detailed review of sample analyses is provided by Hackman (2021). Original half-core, quartered core duplicate and QA/QC blanks and standards were submitted to ALS Peru S.A.’s preparation lab located in Arequipa who completed the sample preparation and then couriered the sample pulps to ALS Global Laboratories (“ALS”) located in Lima, Peru for analyses (quotation LIM-056-21R4 for C3 Metals Peru S.A.C.).

Core logging, sampling, and handling procedures for the 2021 drilling program are provided in Section 10.

11.8.1 Sample Preparation (ALS Arequipa)

At ALS Arequipa, core samples in batches JAS-001 to JAS-014, were weighed, dried, crushed, quartered, and pulverized, producing a final 1.5 kg pulp sample of 90% passing 75 microns or 200 mesh (Table 11-26 and Figure 11-3).

Table 11-26. Sample preparation methods used at the ALS preparation lab, Arequipa, Peru.

Client Profile Template: C3M-001			
Comments	Step Number on Flow Chart	Preparation Code	Description
Codes to be in the Sample Submittal Form	1	LOG-22	Sample login – Rcd w/o BarCode
	2	DRY-21	High Temperature Drying for 12 hours
	3	WEI-22	Dry Weight
	4	CRU-36	Fine Crushing – 85% <2mm
	5	SPL-21x	Addnl Crush Split for HYP-PKG
	8	SPL-21	Split sample – riffle splitter
	9	WEI-23	Wt. of split before pulverization
Codes for taking the Coarse Duplicate	10	PUL-36a*	Pulverize 1500g to 90% < 75um
	6	LOG-22d	Sample login – Rcd w/o BarCode dup
	7	SPL-21d	Split sample – duplicate
	8	SPL-21	Split sample – riffle splitter – Apply to samples with > 1.5 kg
Codes for taking the Pulps Duplicates	10	PUL-36ad*	Pulverize 1500g to 90% < 75um – dup
	11	LOG-24	Pulp Login – Rcd w/o Barcode
	12	SPL-34	Pulp Splitting Charge
Post preparation	13	SPL-34a	Pulp Splitting Charge 2 (Additional Pulp)
	14	??	Hold Pulps & Crusher Rejects for standard time – C3M to confirm before disposing

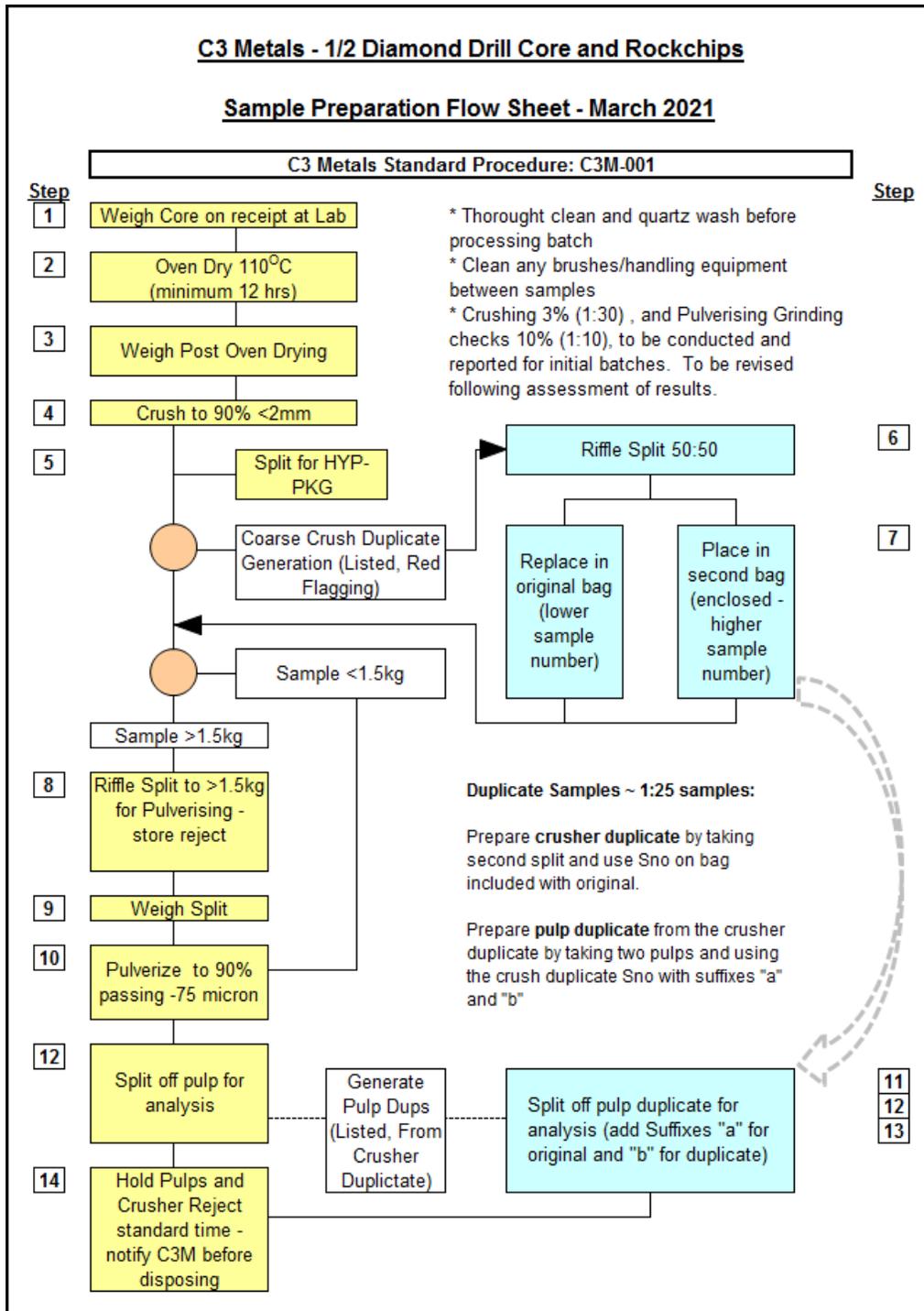


Figure 11-3. Sample preparation flow sheet at ALS preparation lab in Arequipa, Peru (see Table 11-26).

11.8.2 Gold and Copper Analyses (ALS Lima)

Assay charges were taken from the -75 micron sample-pulps and analysed at the ALS Lima Laboratory for:

- Au by 30 g Fire Assay (ALS method Au-AA23). Lower Limit 0.005 ppm Au, upper limit 10.0 ppm Au. ALS description:

- A prepared 30g sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents as required, inquarted (alloyed) with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.
- The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added, and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.
- ME suite by Four Acid Digestion with ICP-MS Finish - 48 Elements plus 12 common RE elements (ALS method ME-MS61r). Lower Limit 0.2ppm Cu, upper limit 10,000ppm Cu. ALS description:
 - A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver, and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

With additional assay undertaken where:

- Initial ME-MS61r Cu > 1%: re-assayed by an ore grade method, Four Acid Digestion with ICP-AES finish (ALS method Cu-OG62). Lower Limit 0.001% Cu, upper limit 50% Cu. ALS description:
 - A prepared sample (0.4 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry.

ALS included and reported their QC results which included:

- Crusher Grind Tests (1:30 insertion rate).
- Pulverise Grind Tests (1:10 insertion rate).
- Solution Blanks, insertion rates:
 - Au stream 1:15.
 - Cu ME-MS61r stream 1:10.
 - Cu OG62 stream 1:10.
- Assay Repeats, insertion rates:
 - Au stream 1:30.
 - Cu ME-MS61r stream 1:15.
 - Cu OG62 stream 1:10.
- Certified Reference Standards, insertion rates:
 - Au stream 1:15.
 - Cu ME-MS61r stream 1:10.
 - Cu OG62 stream 1:5.

ALS also implemented a quality assurance protocol where a blank quartz wash was pulverised between samples when clayey material was being processed (material adhering to the bowl). ALS does not have the means within their LIMS program to digitally report on when this protocol was employed, however they periodically released scans of the worksheets which shows the barren washes to cluster where high moisture samples are located within batches.

11.9 Conclusions – QA/QC Phase 1 Drilling

Hackman (2021), independent consultant to C3 Metals, reported on the findings from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program.

Assessment of the QA/QC data for all 14 analytical assay batches submitted in the 2021 Phase 1 drilling program at Jasperoide, showed that there is no cause for withholding mineral resource estimates solely underpinned by assays from these batches, and in particular:

- Sample preparation, analysis protocols and QA/QC protocols were selected and modified (in the case of drying times and comminution testwork) from the ALS standard methods to be best suited for commercial production-rate assaying of Jasperoide style mineralisation.
- Communication with the two ALS Peru Laboratories was open and engaging and their response to queries was acceptable (regarding response time and investigative/corrective actions).
- There are no physical sample or assay reporting mix-ups.
- Samples are shown to be thoroughly dried.
- There are no significant crush, grind, or subsampling issues.
- There are no sample carryover or contamination issues.
- There is acceptable accuracy portrayed for both copper and gold assays.
- There is acceptable precision portrayed for both copper and gold assays.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Authors have reviewed the database supplied by C3 Metals Inc., which contained data and information regarding past and current exploration work on the Project. In addition, the Authors completed independent research with respect to the Project and surrounding area through information and data available in the public domain, including government websites. C3 Metals was entirely cooperative in supplying the Authors with all the information and data requested and there were no limitations or failures to conduct the verification.

Neither the Authors or the Issuer have access to or are aware of any further information relevant to the Report. The Authors are confident that this data and information can be used for guidance in the planning of future work programs and for the purposes of geological modelling and inclusion in a mineral resource estimation.

A personal inspection (site visit) to the Project was completed by Co-Author Mr. Simon Mortimer on 5 and 6 November 2021, with the Co-Author spending a total of 26 hours examining the Property. During the site visit, Mr. Mortimer (Qualified Person), confirmed access to the Project, verified the presence of drill hole platforms, and examined drill core (*see* Section 2.6).

The QP examined all information and data made available relating to historical and current exploration work within the Project and examined recent diamond drill core, comparing drill core logs and assay results with representative intersections of drill core. Mineralization, alteration, lithology, and structures examined by the QP compare well with the drill core logs and assay results for copper and gold.

It is the Authors' opinion that the information and data that has been made available and reviewed by the Authors is adequate for the purposes of the Report as described in Section 2.2.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Historical mineral processing and metallurgical testwork is reviewed in Section 6.

In 2017, following the re-logging of all available drill core and after reviewing the previous (2012) AMEC Peru S.A. metallurgical and mineralogical study, LARG was of the opinion that this work was flawed due to poor selection of composite samples which did not accurately reflect the types of mineralization at the Project (Corey, 2019).

LARG utilized five drill core composite samples which they saw as more characteristic of the types of mineralization on the Project. The 72-hour bottle roll leach tests used sulfuric acid and cyanide NCN (nickel cyanide). The results showed similar recoveries for gold using NCN (averaging 92%) but much better copper recoveries, averaging 74%, utilizing sulfuric acid (Table 13-1). A range of acid consumption was noted, in part correlating with copper grade. The samples were ground finer than previous testwork to a target P₈₀ of 75 microns. The ground samples were leached in a bottle roll with addition of 15 g/l sulfuric acid for 72 hours (Table 13-1).

Table 13-1. Summary of bottle roll leach test results from five composite core samples (Corey, 2019).

	Copper in Feed %	% copper extraction after 72 hours	Sulfuric Acid Consumed kg/tonne ore	Tonnes of sulfuric acid per tonne copper
Composit N1	1.41	70.50%	41.4	4.16
Composit N2	3.24	75.60%	74.6	3.05
Composit N3	2.34	63.90%	92.9	6.22
Composit N4	2.61	81.20%	186.3	8.80
Composit N5	2.10	74.50%	154.6	9.87

Higher extractions were obtained compared with the 2012 test work, likely due to the finer grind. As with the previous test work, acid consumption was high, due to the presence of carbonate minerals in the composite material. It should be noted that the original test work (2012) used fresh drill core whereas the later work (2019) used drill core that had been stored for several years, resulting in oxidation of the mineralization which in turn most likely affected recoveries.

The Principal Author cannot confirm what QA/QC protocols were implemented for preparation of the drill core composite samples, details of the laboratory test procedures, or how storage of drill core was done to ensure sample integrity. As such, the Author considers this metallurgical study to be preliminary in design and scope. It is recommended that more detailed testwork using specific techniques to address recovery issues identified need to be completed before anything definitive can be determined in regard to the metallurgical characteristics of potential ore types that occur on the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Project has no current NI 43-101 Mineral Resources.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVES

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to the Project at its current stage.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

While there are no advanced exploration properties, deposits or mines immediately adjacent to the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project, it is relevant to describe several known and well documented deposits and mines located within about 100 km of the Project which have a similar geological setting, geology, and style of mineralization (Figure 23-1 and Figure 23-2).

The Principal Author has been unable to verify the following information and data and the mineralization, data and information presented below is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Report.

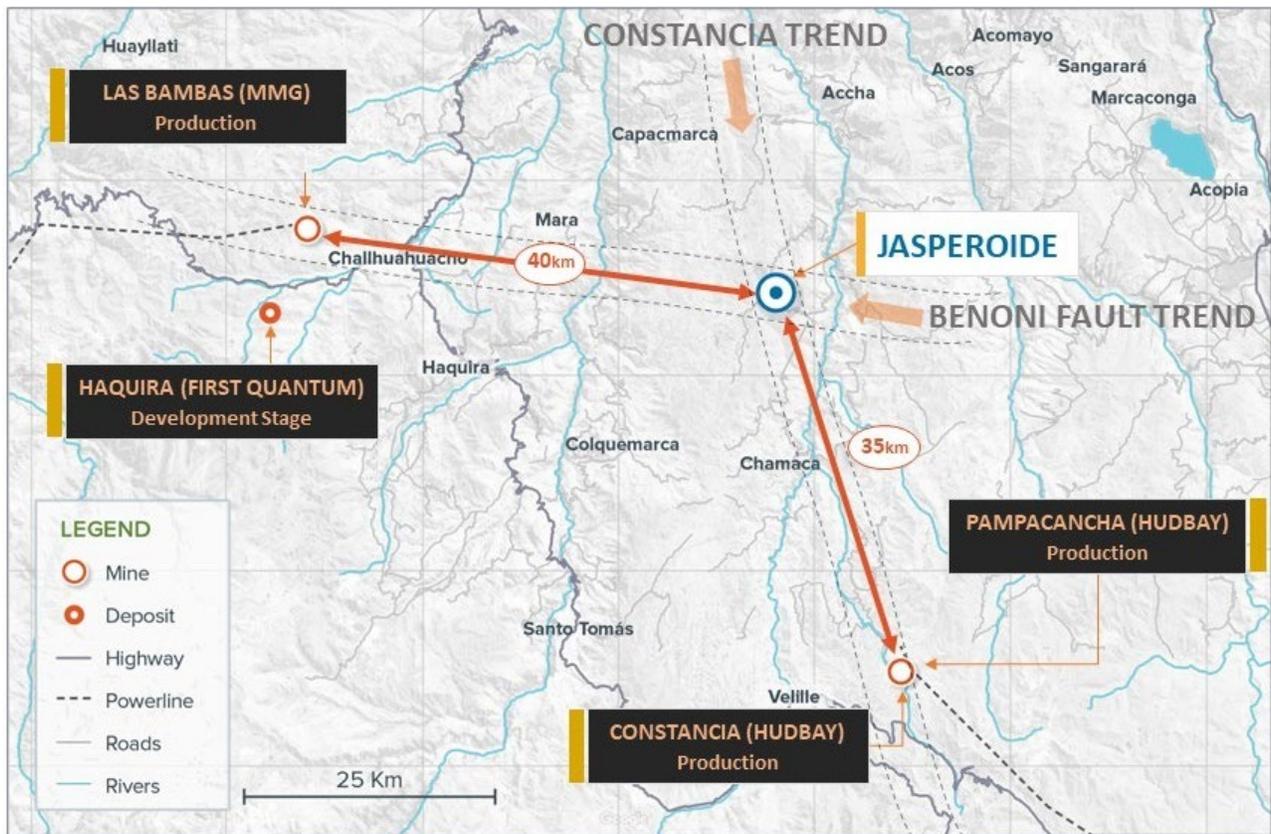


Figure 23-1. Location of the Jasperoide Project relative to some of the major projects and producers in the region (C3 Metals, 2022).

The Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt in which the Project is located, is host to several prominent copper projects, deposits and mines that include porphyries with associated skarn mineralization, related to the Andahuaylas-Yauri Batholith (Jasper et al., 2021) (Figure 23-2). The most prominent of current operations include Las Bambas (~40 km northwest of the Project: 2,490 Mt @ $\pm 0.7\%$, 160 g/t Mo, 0.05 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag), Constancia (~30 km southeast of the Project: 850 Mt @ $\pm 0.3\%$ Cu, 80 g/t Mo, 0.06 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag), Antapaccay (~100 km southeast of the Project: 800 Mt @ $\pm 0.6\%$ Cu, 0.08 g/t Au and 1.5 g/t Ag), Quechua (~100 km southeast of the Project: 350 Mt @ 0.38% Cu), and Los Chancas (~120 km west-southwest of the Project: 725Mt @ $\pm 0.5\%$ Cu, 300 g/t Mo and 0.3 g/t Au). All the above deposits are located along the western flank of the Eastern Cordillera of southern Peru (Jasper et al., 2021).

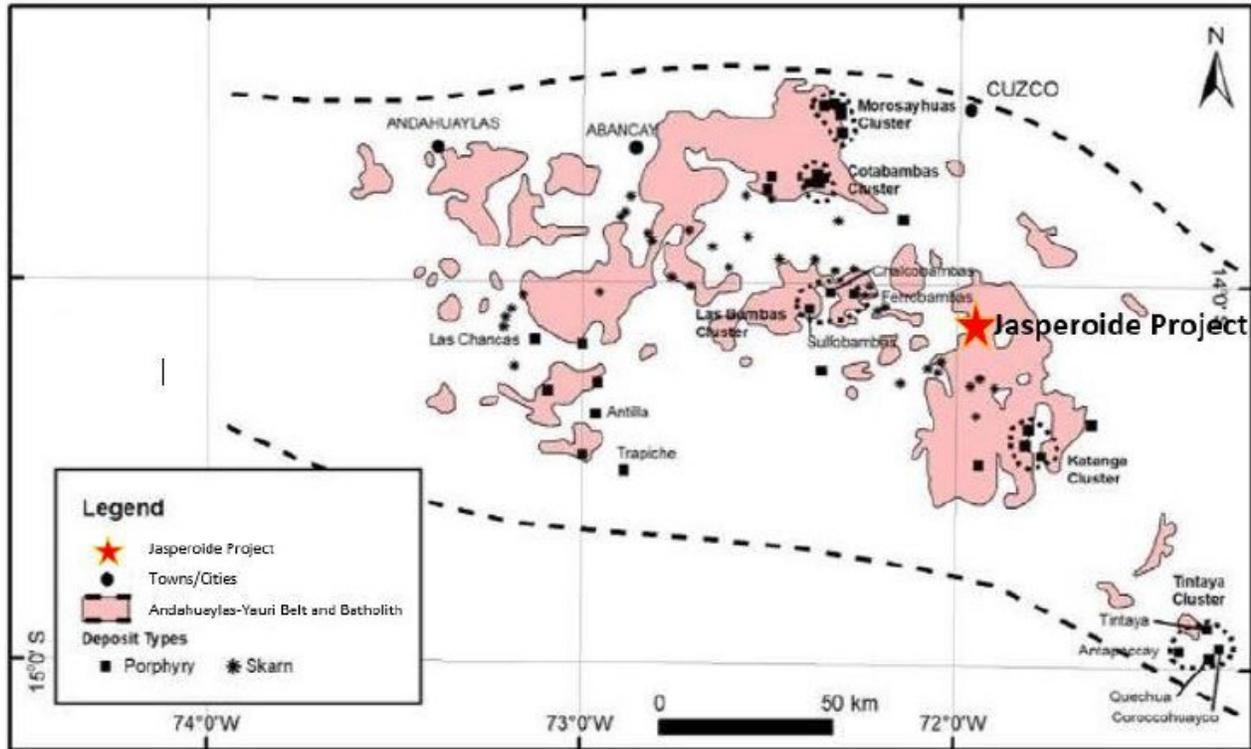


Figure 23-2. Mineral deposits of the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt, Peru and location of the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project (Jasper et al., 2021 - from Perelló, 2003).

Other mineral occurrences within about 20 km of the Jasperoide Project include the Accha (5 Mt @ ±8.1% Zn and 0.9% Pb) and Yanque (26 Mt @ ±4.0% Zn and 3.3% Pb) deposits which are both porphyry related supergene Carbonate Replacement Deposits, the Alicia project, a Cu-Au-Mo porphyry and associated skarn complex about 15 km northwest of the Project (McCrea, 2014), the Minera Cuervo S.A.C. copper-skarn project (Cerro Ccopane–Orcopura Iron Skarn) about 2.7 km north of the Project, and the Millohuaco project about 13.5 km northeast of the Project (Jasper et al., 2021; Figure 23-3).

Northeast of the Project is the former Cerro Ccopane–Orcopura Iron Skarn deposit (Cuervo Resources) where a NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate reports Measured + Indicated Resources of 55.5 Mt @ 46.75% Fe (Shoemaker, 2009). The mineral resource is located at the contact between Middle Cretaceous-age limestones of the Arcurquina Formation and intrusive rocks of the Andahuaylas-Yauri batholith and is classified as a calcic-iron skarn which developed at the intersection of several regional fault systems located proximal to intrusive rock contacts.

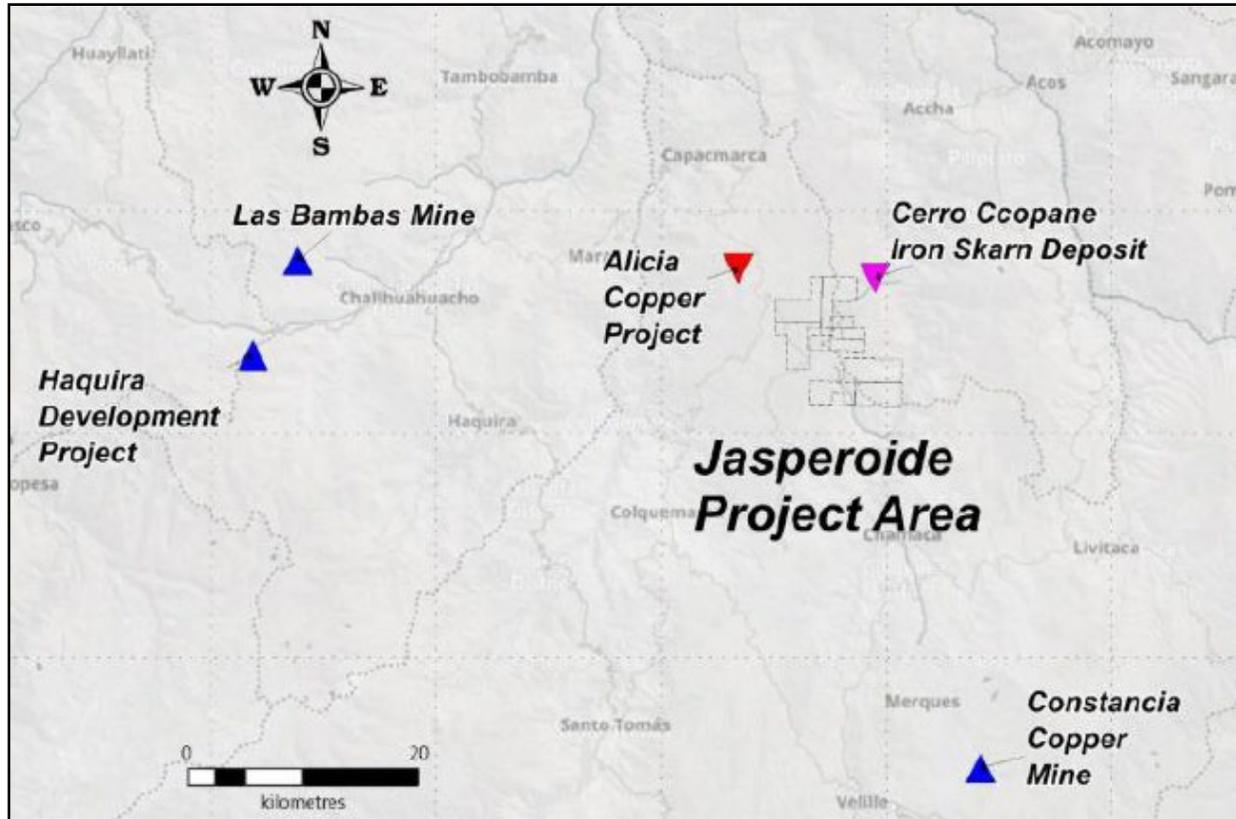


Figure 23-3. Regional map showing location of significant copper mines (blue triangles), copper deposits (red inverted triangle), and copper-iron skarn deposits (purple inverted triangle) in proximity to the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project area (outlined concessions).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data, information, or explanation necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the Report was to prepare an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report, capturing historical information and data available about the Property that comprises the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project and making recommendations for future work.

The Project is well-located in the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt, a prolific copper porphyry-skarn belt in Peru, which has seen the discovery and exploitation of many porphyry and skarn type deposits. Surface exploration and drilling to date indicates significant Cu and Au mineralization hosted within skarn-facies adjacent to diorite intrusive rocks (*e.g.*, Jasper et al., 2021). Of particular note is the occurrence of a relatively thick, sub-horizontal zone of high-grade copper mineralization at the base of low-grade oxidized magnetite skarn in the Montaña de Cobre Zone (previously the Cerro Huinihuini prospect) as intersected by historical and current drilling.

The current target model at Jasperoide is interpreted as a “stacked” skarn system with well-developed mineralogical zonation of garnet-diopside skarn and magnetite skarn. The Project hosts a drill-defined near-surface oxide copper zone, an epithermal (intermediate) sulphidation vein system, and a deeper porphyry-style mineralization target. Epithermal veins cross-cut the skarn system, are easily recognized in drill core, and show typical features of epithermal style vein systems. Surface mapping confirms breccias and vein development extends for at least 1,000 m along strike (C3 Metals, 2021).

25.1 Potential for Porphyry-Style Mineralization

Exploration to date has identified a classic hydrothermal alteration signature suggesting the presence of an underlying copper porphyry system. In 2012, Minera Ares drilled 3 holes to specifically test for porphyry-type mineralization proximal to mineralized skarn at depths shallower than 500 metres (Jasper et al., 2021). The holes (JADD12-01,04, 05) were drilled to 440.0 m, 422.0 m, and 500.4 m, respectively, and intersected argillic-altered diorite along sections approximately 400 m apart. JADD12-04 intersected weakly altered diorite containing sporadic unmineralized endoskarn to the limestone contact at approximately 306 m down-hole (Jasper et al., 2021). Although no porphyry-style alteration or mineralization has been intersected by the limited historical drilling (3 holes in 2012), the surface evidence does suggest that a buried porphyry system is present. A CSAMT geophysical survey is recommended to assist in the design of future drilling programs targeting the potential porphyry system (*see* Section 26).

25.2 Conclusions

The Jasperoide skarn was discovered in 1994 but over the past 27 years has seen just four years of exploration by previous operators. Given the large volume of skarn mineralization seen at Jasperoide, the potential for a large copper-gold deposit similar in scale to any one of the neighbouring mines in the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt is possible.

Based on information and data provided to the Authors and available from public sources, the Property’s favourable location within a prolific metallogenic Cu-Au belt, and the positive results from historical and

current exploration results, the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project shows excellent potential for the defining of Cu-Au resources and is worthy of further exploration and evaluation.

25.3 Risks and Uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties which may reasonably affect reliability or confidence in future work on the Project relate mainly to the reproducibility of exploration results (*i.e.*, exploration risk) in a future production environment. Exploration risk is inherent in all exploration projects and when exploring for porphyry and skarn deposits these risks can be mitigated by applying the latest geological, geochemical, and geophysical survey techniques to develop high confidence targets for future drilling and exploration programs.

25.3.1 COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 (and variants) pandemic continues to affect daily activities throughout Peru with requirements for travel within the country set by, and closely monitored by the government. Stricter conditions such as “lockdowns” are generally announced with 2-3 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-19 issues.

Mining and mineral exploration are classified as an essential activity in Peru; therefore it is possible to conduct exploration during the various 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, cancelation 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-19 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 sample processing and other exploration activities.

The Authors are not aware of any other significant risks or uncertainties that would impact the Issuer’s ability to perform the recommended work program (*see* Section 26) and other future exploration work programs on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the opinion of the Authors that additional exploration expenditures are warranted on the Jasperoide Cu-Au Project. A US\$90K geophysical survey program consisting of Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) is proposed for the Montaña de Cobre and Cresta Verde zones, consisting of 363 points (stations), followed by a 5,000 m diamond drilling program (US\$2.25M) (Figure 26-1; Table 26-1). These costs do not include applicable taxes or C3 Metals’ overhead/operating costs associated with the recommended work program.

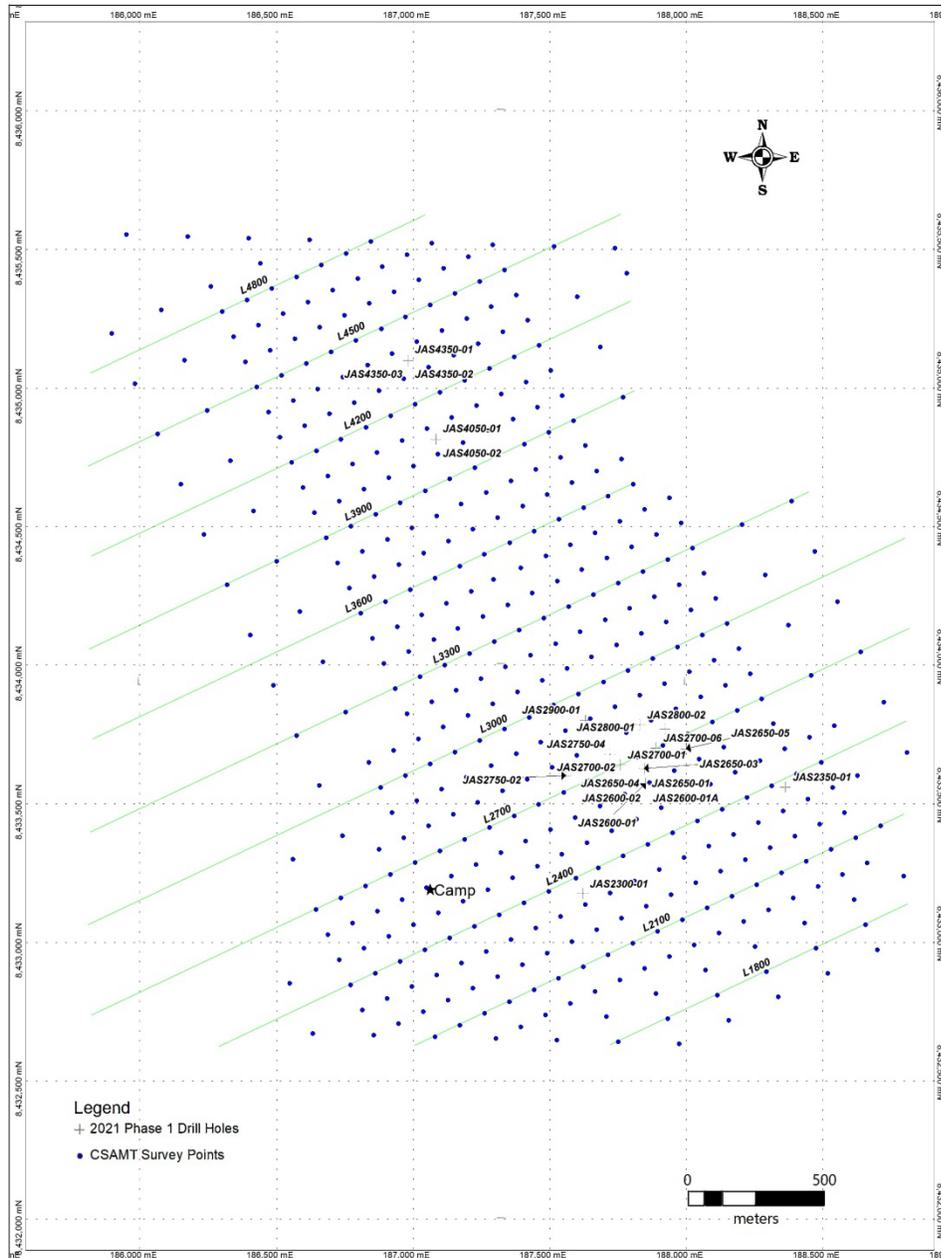


Figure 26-1. Location of proposed CSAMT geophysical survey points and section lines (L1800 to L4800) over the Montaña de Cobre and Cresta Verde zones. Also shown is the location of the exploration camp and the locations of Phase 1 diamond drill holes completed by C3 Metals in 2021 (C3 Metals, 2021).

CSAMT is a low-impact, non-intrusive, ground geophysical survey method used to obtain information about subsurface resistivity which is interpreted to reflect the geology and mineralization. It is a successful geophysical method applied in the exploration for buried porphyry systems and associated mineralization.

The Authors recommend a 5,000 m drilling program to investigate the potential for buried porphyries and feeder systems. The model suggests that the skarnification at Jasperoide is a result of mineralizing fluids that are being depositing in the limestone beds near the current surface. The Authors presume that the CSAMT survey will show more resistive and less resistive zones. The more resistive rock responses could represent porphyritic intrusives, siliceous fluid altered rock, and epithermal veining. The recommended drilling should investigate these resistive zones at depth. A US\$2.34M budget for the recommended program of geophysics and drilling is provided in Table 26-1. The locations of the drill holes and their parameters will be based on the results of the geophysical survey.

Table 26-1. Budget estimate for the completion of CSAMT geophysical survey and subsequent diamond drilling.

Activity	Scope	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
CSAMT Survey	363 points	\$50/point + Daily Rate + Mob/Demob	\$90,000
Diamond Drilling	5,000 m	\$450/m including assays	\$2,250,000
		TOTAL (USD):	\$2,340,000

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