NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

(GEOLOGICAL/GEOPHYSICAL SUMMARY)

on the

<u>AT PROPERTY</u>

Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC

Centered Near:
Latitude 51° 29’ 45” North, Longitude 124° 41’ 44” West
UTM coordinates: 5706330 m N, 382300 m E
(NAD 83, Zone 10)

Prepared for:	**QURI-MAYU DEVELOPMENTS LTD.** 1080 – 789 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1H2
Prepared by:	**Kristian Whitehead P.Geo**

Effective Date: **February 16, 2022**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

1 SUMMARY

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd. “Quri-Mayu” contracted Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo. to visit the Property on February 16, 2022, as well as conduct a thorough review the contents of this report in order to provide an independent assessment of the Property. The report summarizes known information pertaining to **magmatic-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides + PGE targets**. It describes the geology of the project area, summarizes the property’s known exploration history, reviews the nature of property nickel, copper, and cobalt mineralization, documents the results of the 2018-2020 exploration programs, which consisted of prospecting, rock sampling, drone magnetic surveying and photogrammetry surveying, and then makes recommendations for further exploration.

This report was prepared at the request of Quri-Mayu and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and in compliance with Form 43-101F1 (the “Technical Reports”). Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo., served as the independent Qualified Person responsible for the contents of the Technical Report. Kristian Whitehead reviewed the technical aspects of the report subsequent to visiting the property on February 16th, 2022.

The property visit on February 16, 2022, was carried out by the author, and accompanied by Mr. David Mark, P.Geo, who carried out the 2020 exploration program. It was done by travelling to the Blackcomb helicopter base just north of the town of Whistler and then flying north-northwesterly to the AT Property by a 1-hour helicopter flight. The author then commenced a review of the several prominent property features such as the tarn lakes and exposed rock faces, and examined geological units exposed within outcrops. Rock types observed included varying intercalated phases of intrusive comprised of tonalite, diorite and quartz diorites. These were of various abundance and consisted of degrees of textures ranging from phaneritic to aphanitic. Several of these units contained epidote fracture fillings and coatings occasionally associated with quartz and quartz carbonate veining. Minor trace disseminated sulfide occurrences were observed within the intrusive units and were commonly associated with prominent oxide staining. Several ultramafic and gabbro float boulders were inspected and could be seen and noted in other boulder trains visible throughout the property. Several GPS location points were collected during the property visit which were satisfactorily compared to historical maps and data provided for due diligence purposes.

The AT Property area is situated in the Chilcotin region of the Clinton Mining Division within south central British Columbia 190 km west-southwest of the town of Williams Lake. It presently consists of 4 claims totaling 3,440.7 hectares, the names and tenure numbers of which are given in Table 1. Access to the property is best by helicopter from a heliport at the south end of Bluff Lake which is accessed by 245 km of highway and gravel road from Williams Lake.

The AT Project claims are owned 50% by Ron Fisher and 50% by George Nicholson. The two owners have entered into an option agreement dated September 14, 2020, with Avalon West Acquisitions, whereby Avalon was granted an option to acquire 100% undivided right, title and interest in and to the AT Property, subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty in favor of

Fisher/Nicholson, 1% of which may be repurchased by Avalon in consideration for $4,000,000 in shares (0.5% by $1,000,000 in shares and 0.5% by $3,000,000 in shares). Avalon must also pay out $10,000 upon signing of the option agreement and 10% of exploration costs up to a maximum of $250,000. In addition, Avalon must issue 300,000 common shares upon Avalon's public listing, as well as 1,200,000 shares upon a positive feasibility report. Avalon is a subsidiary of Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.

The report is also being prepared to support a proposed qualifying transaction by Quri-Mayu, pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

This report discusses exploration potential of the AT Property and provides recommendations for further exploration. These opinions and recommendations are intended to serve as guidance for future evaluation of the property and should not be interpreted as a guarantee of success.

The AT Property is situated at the boundary between the Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC) and the Intermontane superterrane of the Cordillera of British Columbia. The Intermontane rocks here are Paleozoic to Mesozoic stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stikine terrane volcanic arc, and locally some younger overlap assemblages. The CPC is a magmatic arc of Jurassic to Tertiary intrusive rocks that stitch together Stikine terrane with terranes further outboard. A central gneiss belt in the CPC marks the locus of deformation in the magmatic arc and associated with this are fold and thrust belts as well as major transcurrent shear zones, a function of plate interactions and docking of successive terranes in the Cordillera.

The AT Property lies between Ottarasko Mountain and Sleepwalker Peak, and to the west of Nude Creek. The claims cover a large part of a northeast-trending, Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary granodiorite to tonalite pluton. This intrusive is post-metamorphic and post-deformational; crosscutting the interleaved thrust fault slices that make up Ottarasko Mountain. The intrusive rocks include mafic to ultramafic phases. There are also presumed Tertiary aged dykes that cut the ultramafic rocks. These are described variously as hornblende porphyries, and felsic to diabase dykes. Also, ultramafic dykes cut the deformed sedimentary and volcanic sequences in the northwest part of the property. North-trending faults offset the ultramafic rocks in the core of the AT 2 claim.

West of Ottarasko Mountain, and in the extreme western part of the property, a Late Cretaceous tonalitic orthogneiss, part of the central gneiss belt, is thrust over fault slices of Cloud Drifter formation clastic sedimentary rocks and volcanic dominated Ottarasko formation, the latter forming much of the massif of Ottarasko Mountain. Thin, highly deformed and at least partly fault-bounded, limestone to limy shale beds outcropping west and south of the peak of Ottarasko Mountain are likely part of Ottarasko formation. These rocks outcrop along the northwest edge of the property on the AT 2 claim. Along the south and southeast margins of the property, sedimentary rocks of Cloud Drifter formation outcrop on the north slopes of Sleepwalker Peak and to the east.

The main mineralization of interest on the property is magmatic-hosted nickel-copper sulphides +/- platinum group elements (PGE). An analogous deposit in BC is the past producing Giant

Mascot nickel mine located 10 km north of the town of Hope. Many of the characteristics of the AT Property are similar to those of the Giant Mascot Mine. The BC MINFILE lists the main showing area as the AT 2 showing (BC MINFILE # 092N 048). The property mineralization was originally discovered as a boulder train in 1983 that consisted of mineralized igneous rocks, containing Cu-Ni-Co minerals with values up to 1.5% Cu. In 1987, follow-up on this boulder train by prospecting led to the recognition of ultramafic phases in the poorly exposed, post-deformational pluton southeast of Ottarasko Mountain. Two zones of massive sulphide mineralization were then discovered, each exposed on a cliff face over 5-10 square metres, and consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and unspecified associated cobalt minerals. These were interpreted as magmatic segregations in the mafic-ultramafic intrusive. Analysis of samples yielded up to 0.50% Cu, 0.41% Ni and 0.14% Co as well as anomalous gold (95 ppb), silver (0.8 ppm), platinum (40 ppb) and palladium (65 ppb). However, given their position, these outcrops were not thought to be the source of the original boulder train of interest. A second sample from the boulder train material yielded 150 ppb Pt, 100 ppb Pd, 1.08% Cu and 0.19% Ni. Further samples were taken from ultramafic rock yielding 97 ppm Cu, 443 ppm Ni, 79 ppm Co and an adjacent pyritic alteration zone yielding 646 ppm Cu, 113 ppm Co. The host and nature of the alteration was not specified, but Pt and Pd were below detection limit. A quartz float boulder from the northwest part of the current AT 2 claim assayed 0.73% Cu but quartz carbonate veins within the intrusive rocks, where sampled, were largely barren.

Further sampling of the intrusive pluton in 1988 yielded more anomalous results including,

- Sampling of float material from a nearby source (cliff face) about 1,100 m southwest of the main ultramafic occurrences (on or near the north side of the present AT 5 claim) yielded 3.08% Cu, 1,697 ppm Ni, 644 ppm Co, 60 ppb Au, 110 ppb Pt and 60 ppb Pd from hornblende diorite with massive sulphide inclusions.
- A sample 400 meters to the southwest consisting of ultramafic rock with sulphide inclusions to several cm across assayed 5,653 ppm Cu, 1,291 ppm Ni, 163 ppm Co. The sample was described as float with a nearby source, in a northwest-trending canyon assumed to host a fault structure.

The occurrence of these anomalous sulphide-bearing mafic-ultramafic rocks indicates that the ultramafic rocks are more widespread, and/or the enclosing diorite body is also prospective for Cu-Ni-Co +/- PGE mineralization.

Further sampling and prospecting were carried out in 1998 which verified what was previously known.

Up until this point, all recorded assessment work was prospecting with no geological mapping, geochemistry, or geophysics.

No other work was carried out on the property, as far as the author is aware, until it was staked by the current owners in 2017. In 2018, a regional geophysical study was carried out and it noted that the property was largely underlain by a government aeromagnetic anomaly that closely correlated with the tonalite intrusion. Inversion modelling determined that the source of the high was a nearly cylindrical (slightly elongated NE-SW) core, approximately 3 km in diameter, centred near the middle of the AT Property. This core approaches to within approximately 300 metres of the surface. This interpreted core is smaller than the mapped tonalite indicating that it is a different rock-type that is a phase of the broader intrusive. Multi-phase intrusions are more conducive to mineralization.

Later, in 2018, a 3-man crew carried out prospecting and rock sampling from an approximately 400 m by 600 m area mostly within the intrusive rocks on the AT 2 claim, in the area of, and topographically above, the original discovery. Sampling was concentrated north and east of the exposed massive sulphide, magmatic segregation zones, as retreating glacial ice had exposed new bedrock in the mafic to ultramafic complex. Forty-five samples were sent for multi-element analyses. Assay values from outcrop reached as high as 583 ppm Cu, 352 ppm Ni and 73.5 ppm Co from ultramafic rocks. One ultramafic float sample yielded 125 ppm Cu, 511 ppm Ni 83.1 ppm Co. Some quartz+/-carbonate veins from within the Triassic volcanic units yielded anomalous results such as one sample assaying 651 ppm Cu and 17.4 ppm Ag from a quartz vein and a second sample assaying 666 ppm Cu from a sample of andesite with minor quartz stringers with trace malachite.

A 4-man crew in 2020 carried out a program of prospecting, rock sampling, UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) magnetic surveying, and UAV spectral photogrammetry. The prospecting revealed some gossanous zones. From these, a sample from outcrop of medium to coarse-crystalline pyroxenite yielded the highest anomalous value in nickel being 493 ppm. The sample was estimated to contain approximately 1% sulphides, chiefly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite, in clots or small patches of concentrated grains. It also yielded 179 ppm copper, and the highest cobalt and chromium in this group of samples, at 95 and 925 ppm, respectively. Nickel values within the intrusive rock samples did correlate well with magnesium, chromium, and cobalt, but not so well with copper. Copper values reached a maximum of 816 ppm. This sample also yielded 81 ppm nickel and anomalous cobalt (60 ppm).in one sample described as a medium to coarse crystalline gabbro, locally porphyritic, with possible xenocrysts of olivine and garnet. Sulphides were estimated at 2% by volume, being chiefly pyrrhotite, with some chalcopyrite and occurring as disseminations as well as in cross-cutting fine fractures. The sample was collected from a rusty subcrop zone a few metres wide and extending for a hundred meters or more. It occurs on the ridge above the 1988 float sample picked up in scree from a cliff that assayed 3% copper and therefore may be the source of the float.

The main feature of the UAV magnetic surveying is that it showed the government-flown aeromagnetic anomaly in much greater detail resulting in a superior interpretation. The broad government anomaly is revealed to consist of three strong linear-shaped magnetic highs that are probably caused by a gabbroic phase of the underlying intrusive. Additionally, the survey revealed exploration targets to consist of possible magmatic Ni- Cu mineralization -

- to occur within the highs. One of the highs contains rock samples with anomalous values in nickel.

- to occur on the boundaries with the highs. A gossanous zone with a rock sample highly anomalous in copper occurs along the northern edge of one of the highs.
- to occur along magnetic lineations that are indicative of structural zones such as faults.
- to occur within weaker highs which is quite common. A weaker high occurs to the north of the float at the AT 2 showing and therefore may be its source.

An iron oxide map was produced from the spectral photogrammetry surveying. It revealed two iron oxide anomalies each of which could be associated with mineralization. The smaller one within Francois Creek correlates with a weak magnetic high. The larger oval-shaped one occurs on the creek draining the main lake and occurs on the northern edge of the government magnetic high.

The exploration work carried out so far on the AT Property has supported the author's conclusion that the AT project is a property of merit, and worthy of future exploration, as outlined in Section 26. Recommendations.

A 2022 program of extending the UAV magnetic and photogrammetry surveying as well as detailed geological mapping and sampling of existing and new mineral showings is recommended. The budget for Phase 1 recommendations totals C$215,000.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The report was prepared by Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo., qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and who fulfills the requirements of an "independent qualified person". The QP has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparing of this technical report. All opinions expressed in this technical report are those of the QP based on a review of historical work and exploration work done on the Property.

This technical report summarizes the exploration history, geological information and recent work conducted by Quri-Mayu, and property owners on the AT Property **magmatic-hosted Ni-Cu sulphides + PGE targets**. The property is south of Tatla Lake within south central British Columbia approximately 190 km west-southwest of the town of Williams Lake British Columbia. Historical and recent property exploration efforts were directed towards structurally controlled gold mineralization located in the central property area and recently discovered skarn mineralization in the southeastern portion of the property.

Quri-Mayu contracted Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo., the author of this report, to visit the property and carry out work in order to review and prepare a Technical Report on the AT Project property (claims listed in Table 1) located in south central British Columbia. The work entailed the thorough review of a compilation of a geological summary and history of work conducted on the property, a site visit and ultimately the final preparation of a Technical Report as defined in National Instrument 43-101 in compliance with Form 43-101F1 (the "Technical Reports"). This report summarizes the work carried out and describes mineralization on the property and on the adjacent properties. Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo., served as the independent Qualified Person responsible for the Technical Report.

The site visit on February 16, 2022, was carried out by the author, and accompanied by Mr. David Mark, P.Geo, who carried out the 2020 exploration program. It was done by travelling to the Blackcomb helicopter base just north of the town of Whistler and then flying north-northwesterly to the AT Property by a 1-hour helicopter flight.

The author then commenced a review of the several prominent property features such as the tarn lakes and exposed rock faces, and examined geological units exposed within outcrops. Rock types observed included varying intercalated phases of intrusive comprised of tonalite, diorite and quartz diorites. These were of various abundance and consisted of degrees of textures ranging from phaneritic to aphanitic. Several of these units contained epidote fracture fillings and coatings occasionally associated with quartz and quartz carbonate veining.

Minor trace disseminated sulfide occurrences were observed within the intrusive units and were commonly associated with prominent oxide staining. Several ultramafic and gabbro float boulders were inspected and could be seen and noted in other boulder trains visible throughout the property. Several GPS location points were collected during the property visit which were satisfactorily compared to historical maps and data provided for due diligence purposes.

This report is also being prepared to support a proposed qualifying transaction by Quri-Mayu pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange. The property covers the AT 2 mineral showing documented in the British Columbia provincial mineral database, MINFILE (Figure 2).

Geological, geophysical, spectral photogrammetry, and rock sampling data compiled by the author has led to recommendations for work on the AT Property mineral claims. Results from previous exploration have been positive and a two-phase program of drilling, trenching, detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, UAV magnetic surveying is recommended. The budgets of Phases 1 and 2 have a combined total of C$1,000,000.

TABLE 1. DEFINITIONS

Item	Definition
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
cm	centimeter
Co	cobalt
Cr	chromium
Cu	copper
g	gram
gpt	grams per tonne, equivalent to ppm
Hg	mercury
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
m	metre
mm	millimetre
NAD	North American Datum
Ni	nickel
Ma	Million years
opt	ounces per ton
Pb	lead
Pd	palladium
Pt	platinum
PGE	platinum group elements
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million, equivalent to grams per tonne
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSX.V	Toronto Venture Stock Exchange
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator, coordinate system
Zn	zinc

Data generated at the AT Property utilizes SI (metric) units in this Technical Report unless otherwise noted. Assay and/or geochemical data may be presented as parts per million (ppm) and its equivalent grams per tonne (gpt) or ounces per ton (opt). Where relevant, conversions between different units used in this report were calculated utilizing the factors supplied by the BC government Ministry of Energy Mines website using the following conversion factors.

1 meter	39.370 inches
1 meter	3.28083 feet
1 kilometer	3,280 feet

1 gpt	1 ppm
1 ounce (troy)	31.1034768 grams
1 ounce (avdp)	28.3495 grams
1 troy ounce/ton	34.2857 grams per metric tonne = 34.2857 ppm
1 gram per metric tonne	0.0292 troy ounce per short ton
1 kilogram (kg)	32.151 ounces (troy) = 35.274 ounces (avdp) = 2.205 lbs
1 hectare	2.471 acres = 10,000 sq. metres = 0.00386 sq. miles

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on a report, opinion, or statement of an expert for other information concerning legal, political, environmental, or other issues pertaining to the AT Property. The QP has fully relied upon and disclaim responsibility for information derived from Quri-Maru Developments Ltd. senior management presented regarding the following:

- Ownership of mineral titles, surface rights, property agreements, environmental liabilities and consultations or negotiations with First Nations in conjunction with exploration permitting as outlined in Section 4.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY AREA AND LOCATION

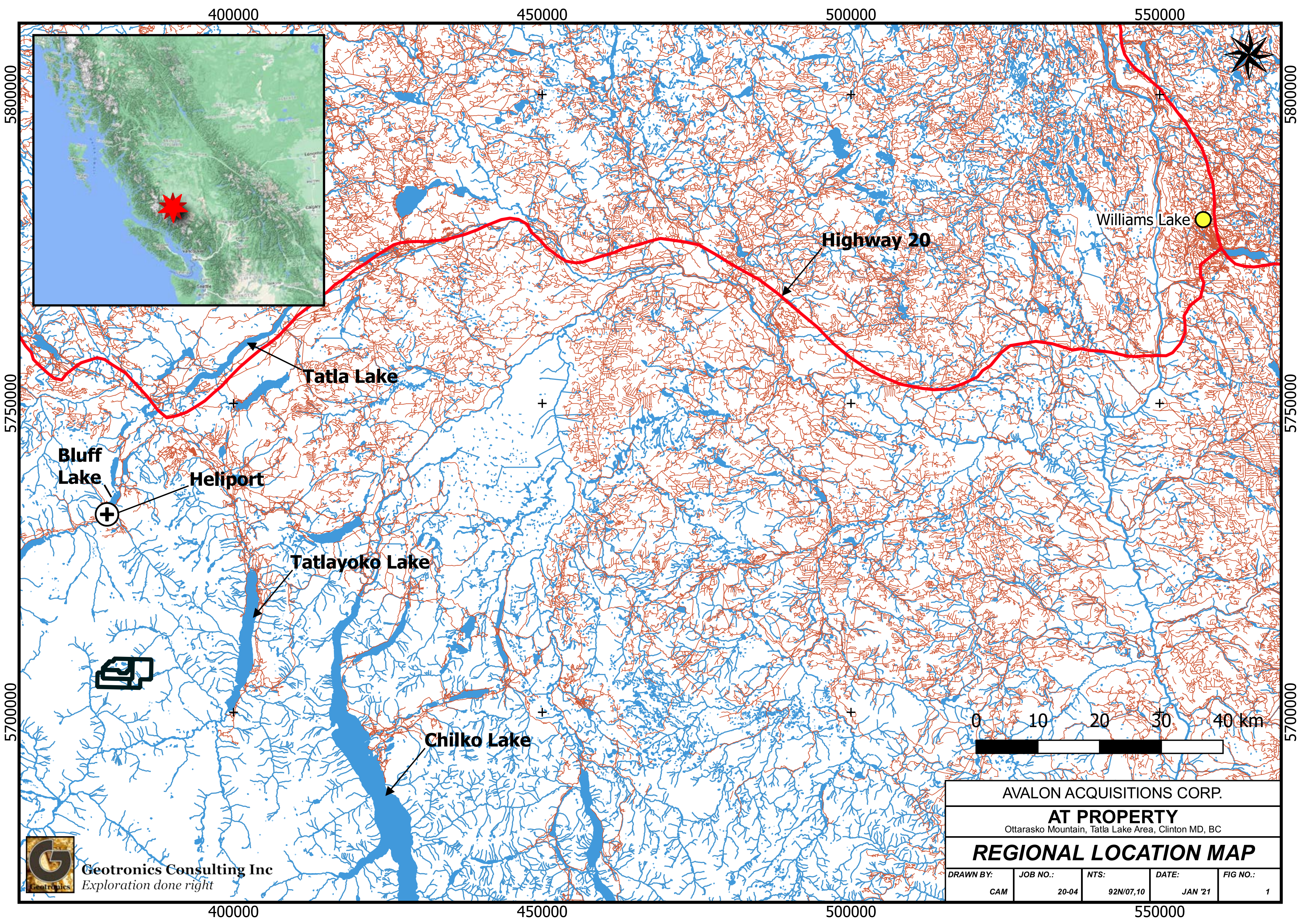
The AT Property is situated in the Clinton Mining Division within southwestern British Columbia, 45 kilometres south of the small community of Tatla Lake and 190 kilometres west-southwest of the town of Williams Lake, which is the main supply center for the area. The property is located on NTS mapsheets 92N/07 and 92N/10 (TRIM mapsheets 92N.047 and 92N.057) centering at a latitude of 51˚29'45" N and longitude 124˚41'44" W (Figures 1,2, and 3). The correlating UTM NAD 83 coordinates are 382300 easting and 5706330 northing within zone 10.

4.2 LAND TENURE, LEGAL AGREEMENTS, AND OTHER ASSETS

The AT Property presently consists of 4 claims totaling 3,440.7352 hectares, whose names and tenure numbers are given in Table 2 below. The claim area is rectangular in shape and is 8.8 kilometres in an east-west direction by 6.7 kilometers in a north-south direction.

TABLE 2. CLAIMS OPTIONED BY AVALON WEST ACQUISITIONS (Subsidiary of Quri Mayu Developments Ltd.)

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
1055631	Mineral	AT 2	May 18, 2024	724.187
1055922	Mineral	AT 5	May 18, 2024	684.119
1056238	Mineral	AT 6	May 18, 2024	1227.35
1056240	Mineral	AT 7	May 18, 2024	805.075
			TOTAL	**3,440.735**



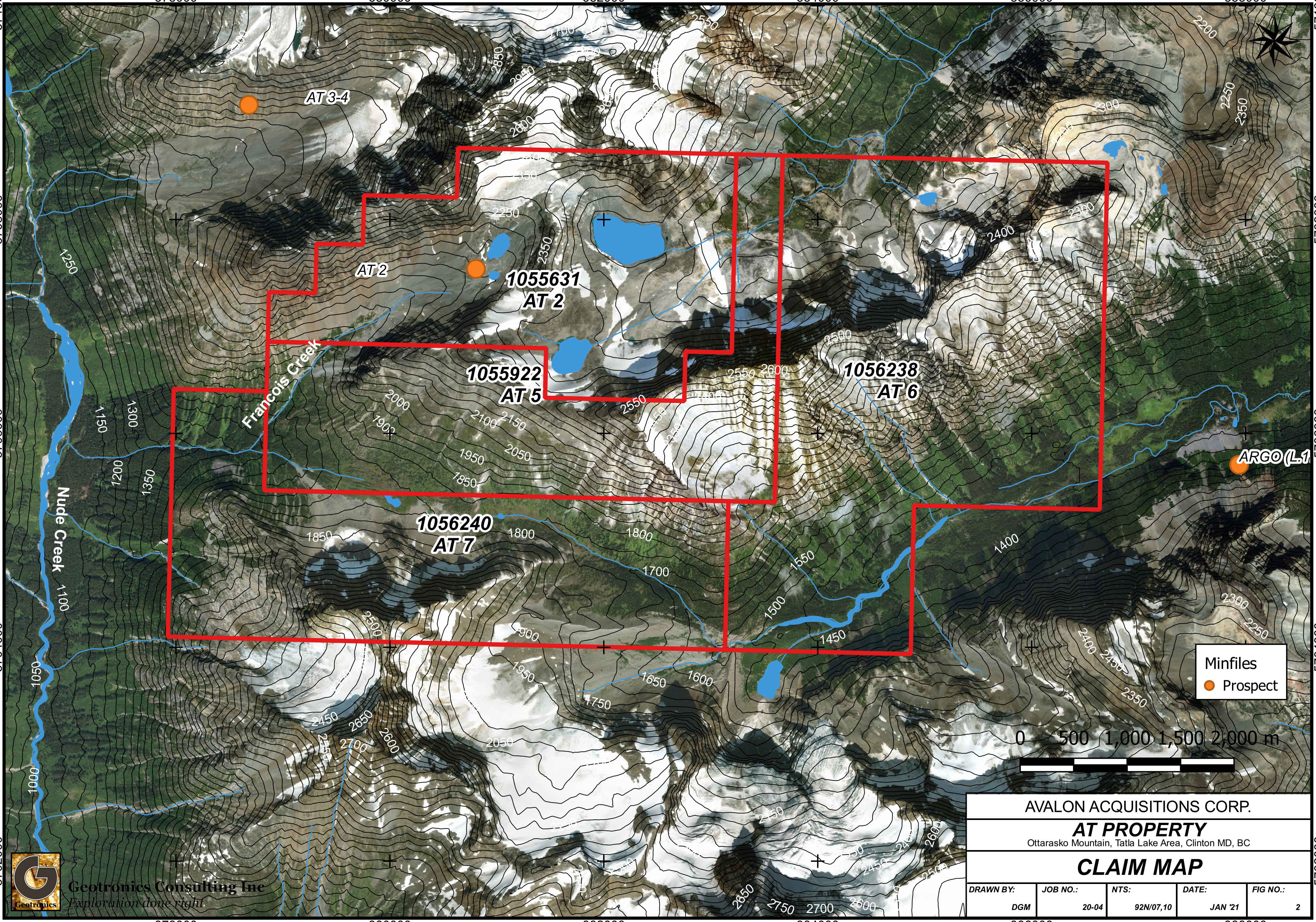
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.

AT PROPERTY

Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	20-04	92N/07,10	JAN '21	1



AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.				
AT PROPERTY Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC				
CLAIM MAP				
DRAWN BY: DGM	JOB NO.: 20-04	NTS: 92N/07,10	DATE: JAN '21	FIG NO.: 2

The claims are owned 50% by Ron Fischer of Kelowna, BC, and 50% by George Nicholson of Langley, BC. The AT Property has not been legally surveyed.

Exploration work must be carried out on the property in order to keep them in good standing and to retain ownership. When this work is applied to the claims and filed with the BC Government, it is termed “assessment work”. The assessment work required for the AT Property, which consists of 3,440.735 hectares, is as follows:

i. $5/hectare/year for a total of $17,204/year until October 18, 2019
ii. $10/hectare/year for a total of $34,408/year until October 18, 2021
iii. $15/hectare/year for a total of $51,612/year until October 18, 2023
iv. $20/hectare/year for a total of $68,815/year for every year thereafter.

For applying assessment work past the property due date of May 18, 2024, $68,815 per year must be spent on the property in order to keep it in good standing with the BC government.

Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.’s interest in the AT Property is held through its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1200164 B.C. Ltd. (dba Avalon West Acquisitions) or “Avalon”. On September 14, 2020, Avalon entered into an option agreement with Ron Fisher and George Nicholson, pursuant to which Avalon was granted an option to acquire 100% undivided right, title and interest in and to the AT Property This is subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty in favor of Fisher/Nicholson, 0.5% of which may be repurchased by Avalon in consideration for $1,000,000 to be paid in shares and an additional 0.5% in consideration for $3,000,000 to be paid in shares.

To keep the Avalon’s option in good standing and to exercise the option, thereby earning 100% interest in and to the property, Avalon is required to pay $260,000, and issue 1,500,000 common shares as follows:

i. $10,000 upon signing of the option agreement with Fisher/Nicholson;

ii. a further 10% of exploration costs up to a maximum of $250,000 to be paid to Fisher/Nicholson within 90 days of completion of the work program(s);

iii. an issuance of 300,000 common shares upon achieving a public listing where the AT property is the “Qualifying Property” as such term is defined in the TSX Venture Exchange policies.

iv. a further issuance of 1,200,000 shares upon a positive Feasibility Report with respect to the property drafted in accordance with NI 43-101 rules.

There are no annual minimum or maximum exploration expenditures on the property except to keep the claims in good standing with the BC government.

On October 30, 2020, the Company Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd. entered into a share purchase agreement with Avalon and the shareholders of Avalon pursuant to which it purchased from the then shareholders of Avalon all of the issued and outstanding shares of Avalon and Avalon became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd.

4.3 Location of Mineralization and Facilities

The known mineralization is shown mainly on the AT Property Mineralization map, Fig 6, which is after page 17. In addition, the main showing is plotted on the accompanying claim map, the rock sample maps and the geophysical maps. There are no active mines on the property nor any type of facilities.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

The author is not aware of:

I. Any environmental liabilities to which the property is subject.

II. Any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

4.5 Permits and Land Use Agreements

No permits are required for the initial work that is recommended to be carried out on the property this year (2021). A permit will be required for the recommended diamond drilling which is anticipated to be carried out in 2022. Any future physical work disturbance will necessitate public consultations with potentially impacted groups.

4.6 Factors and Risks

No other factors or risks are known that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

Access to the property is best by a 12-minute helicopter ride from the heliport located at the south side of Bluff Lake which is 25 km to the north of the property. The heliport is owned and operated by White Saddle Air Services. It is accessed by vehicle from Williams Lake by travelling westerly on Highway 20 (Chilcotin-Bella Coola Highway) for 220 km to within one km of the community of Tatla Lake, and then turning southerly and travelling for 25 km to the heliport. The heliport can also be accessed by small aircraft to a 600-meter-long gravel airstrip that is located adjacent to the heliport.

5.2 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Williams Lake, which is a town of just under 11,000 population, is the main supply center for the property area, and is vehicle accessed by 550 km along paved highway from the city of Vancouver.

The closest significant electrical power is the Tatla Lake area through which a powerline runs westerly.

5.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The AT Property is located within the Pacific Ranges, which is a physiographic division of the Coast Mountains, and occurs along the eastern boundary of the Coast Mountains within the Interior Plateau System. The Pacific Ranges contain the highest peaks within the Coast Mountains with the highest being Mount Waddington at 4,016 meters above sea level (asl) located 48 km to the west of the property. The property occurs along the southeastern slope of Ottarasko Mountain, the peak of which is 3,056 meters located 700 meters to the north of the property. Elevations range from 1,340 metres within the southeastern corner of the property to 2,650 metres elevation along a northeast-trending ridge top within the east central part of the property and to 2700 meters at the northwestern corner of the property just south of Ottarasko Peak.

The terrain consists of steeply sloped bluffs incised by numerous streams and creeks. The main creeks drain the property easterly to northeasterly as well as westerly to southwesterly. Most of the property is above treeline except for the lower elevations of the main creeks. In general, the creeks are within U-shaped valleys with steep sides.

5.4 CLIMATE

The AT Property occurs on the northeastern edge of the Coast Mountains close to its boundary with the Chilcotin plateau. The Coast Mountains have relatively high precipitation which decreases from southwest to northeast. Therefore, the AT Property has lower precipitation than further southwest, and this is further moderated by its proximity to the Chilcotin area. For example, Tatla Lake, which occurs within the Chilcotin just to the northeast of this boundary, has dry summers. However, the property occurs at higher elevations and thus snow accumulates earlier and leaves later than at lower elevations. Therefore, for some types of exploration, such as soil sampling, the exploration is limited to a period when shallower snow or no snow would cover the property, say, April to November. However, other types of exploration, such as drone magnetic surveying, would be able to be carried out year-around.

6 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The following discusses the history prior to the current staking of the claims in 2017. Work on the property after the claims were staked is discussed under “Exploration”.

During the summer of 1983, Louis Berniolles found a mineralized boulder train trending west-southwest from the south-facing glacier of Mount Ottarasko. The mineralization was mostly disseminated chalcopyrite hosted in a medium-to-dark grey igneous rock. Berniolles reported that it contained approximately 1.5% copper, with anomalous quantities of nickel and cobalt. It was obvious to him that the source of the mineralized boulder train was just to the east, and therefore, the following year in 1984, he staked his AT 2 claim.

Little work was done until 1987 when Berniolles carried out an exploration program. The exploration crew consisted of three men who established a 1.3-kilometer baseline and collected 18 rock samples. This included samples from outcrop and high-grade float samples within the glacial debris (Assessment Report 16688). This program uncovered three types of mineralization:

1) Zones of magmatic segregations within the intrusive. This mineralization is of the copper-nickel-cobalt type with values ranging up to 1.0% Cu, 0.4% Ni and 0.1% Co. Also present were Ag-Pt-Pd.

2) Veins or zones of pyritization and alteration situated at or near the intrusive contact. This includes all the quartz carbonate veins which are rooted in the batholith, as well as several quartz or calcite veins and pyritized structures situated very close to the contact. These are essentially barren, apart from their iron content.

3) Veins or structures within the intruded volcanic series, situated at same distance from the contact. These show some values in copper that are up to 0.7%.

The original AT 3 and AT 4 claims were staked in July 1987 by Berniolles as western and northwestern extensions of the historic AT 2 claim. The claims were located primarily on Triassic volcanics underlain by the Coast Batholith. At the southern end of the group the batholith had actually been uncovered by glacial action. Exploration was concentrated in the northern sector which is now part of the newly acquired AT 3 and AT 4 claims. Minor prospecting was also conducted along the lower, western portion of the AT 2 claim block with a total of ten rock samples collected. Prospecting discovered two float samples with massive sulphides within an ultramafic unit and many large quartz-carbonate veins. The float came from the local cliff face (Assessment Report 18022). Several of the located float samples show good mineralization and need to be followed to their source.

In 1998, Blackhorn Gold Mines Ltd. acquired the claims as part of their larger claim group collectively named the Niut Range Property (Assessment Report 25551). A total of 22 rock samples were collected in the AT 2 claim area. Of these, only samples collected from the sulphide-rich zones within the gabbroic to dioritic stock contained anomalous values of copper, nickel and cobalt. Samples of the mineralized ultramafic dykes or layers contained up to 1,988 ppm copper, 1,657 ppm nickel and 285 ppm cobalt. Samples from the gossanous, pyrite rich xenoliths have lower metal concentrations with values up to 335 ppm copper, 65 ppm nickel and 34 ppm cobalt. Gold results for all the samples were low and no assays were performed for palladium or platinum.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The AT Property is situated at the boundary between the Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC) and the Intermontane superterrane of the Cordillera of British Columbia. The Intermontane rocks here are Paleozoic to Mesozoic stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stikine terrane volcanic arc, and locally some younger overlap assemblages (Rusmore and Woodsworth, 2011). The CPC is a magmatic arc of Jurassic to Tertiary intrusive rocks that stitch together Stikine terrane with terranes further outboard. A central gneiss belt in the CPC marks the locus of deformation in the magmatic arc and associated with this are fold and thrust belts as well as major transcurrent shear zones, a function of plate interactions and docking of successive terranes in the Cordillera.

The regionally occurring units as described below were mapped by Rusmore and Woodswoth (1994) in the Mount Queen Bess (NTS 92N/07) map sheet, covering the AT Property area. Lithological descriptions are grouped into the stratified rocks of Stikine terrane and the intrusive and related rocks of the CPC.

7.1.1 Stratified Rocks

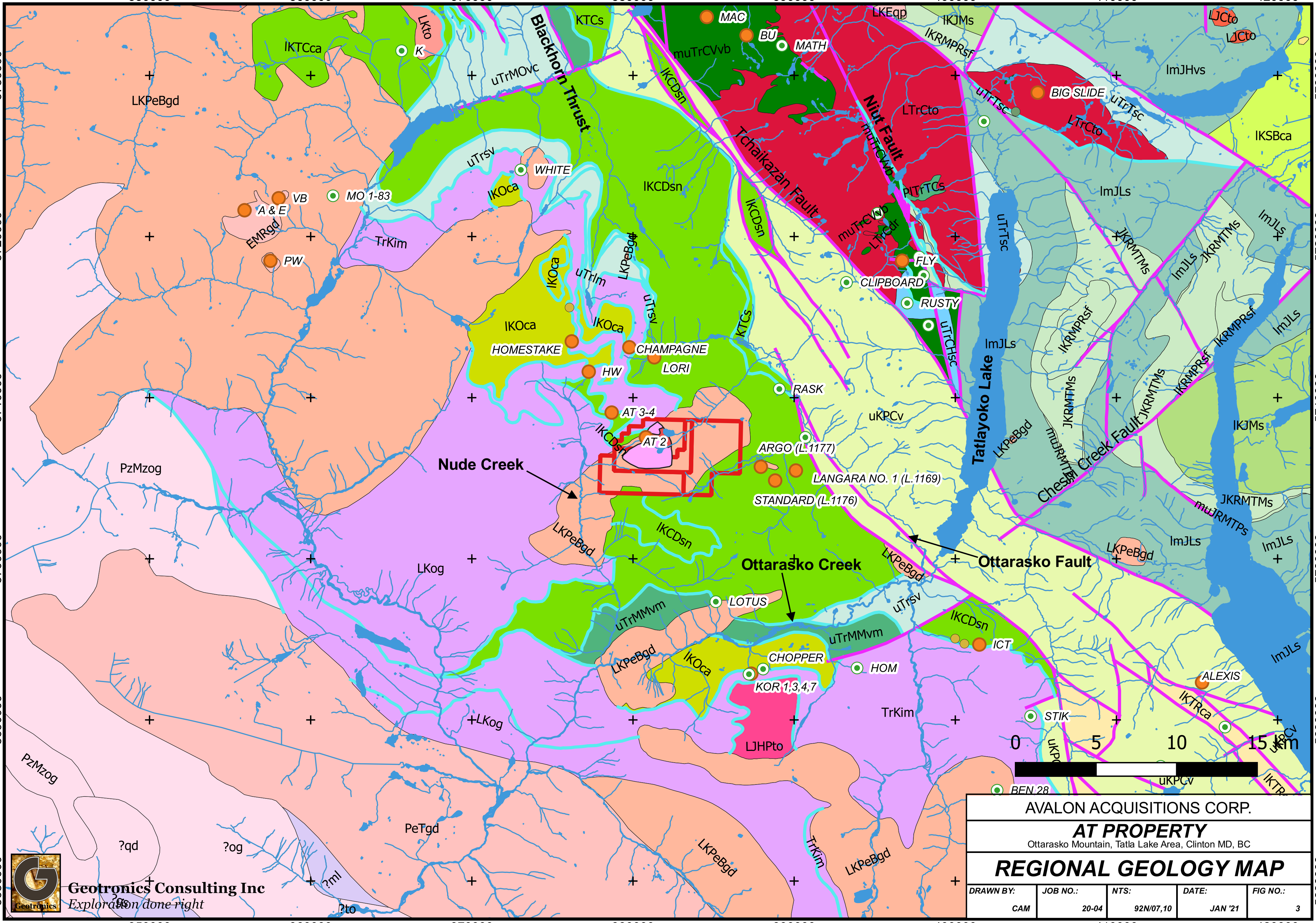
The oldest stratified rocks in the region are upper Triassic maroon and green, basaltic to andesitic volcanic breccia, commonly augite-phyric; and lesser volcanogenic sandstone, massive greenstone and rare carbonate of the informally named Mt. Moore formation (Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1994). These lie south of the property.

Upper Triassic (Lower Norian) units of maroon and green tuffaceous shale and lapilli tuff; and limestone with subordinate limy shale occur along the Homathko River southeast of the property and may be correlative with Mt. Moore formation.

Upper Triassic Mosley formation (informal name) outcrops just north of the property on NTS 92 N/10 and comprises red and grey volcaniclastic sandstone, red siltstone and minor limestone.

Stratigraphically younger, lower Cretaceous Cloud Drifter formation (informal name) comprises sandstone, siltstone and minor conglomerate. The sandstone commonly contains detrital hornblende, and the conglomerate is dominated by clasts of felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks, and quartzose granitoid rocks (Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1994). This unit outcrops at the northwest and southeast margins of the property.

The informally named Ottarasko formation occurs northwest of the property, is upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous in age, and comprises green volcanic breccia and tuffs, rare flows, and minor siltstone and shale. The volcanic rocks are dacite and andesite with subordinate, but locally significant, rhyolite and basalt; poorly sorted and poorly stratified, and metamorphosed from greenschist to amphibolite facies (Rusmore and


AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: 3
0 5 10 15 km
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
Blackhorn Thrust
Tchaikazan Fault
Niut Fault
Tatlayoko Lake
Chesall Creek Fault
Ottarasko Fault
Ottarasko Creek
Nude Creek
MAC
BU
MATH
BIG SLIDE
FLY
CLIPBOARD
RUSTY
RASK
ARGO (L.1177)
LANGARA NO. 1 (L.1169)
STANDARD (L.1176)
AT 2
AT 3-4
HW
LORI
CHAMPAGNE
HOMESTAKE
WHITE
K
MO 1-83
VB
A & E
PW
LOTUS
CHOPPER
KOR 1,3,4,7
HOM
ICT
STIK
ALEXIS
BEN 28
LKPeBgd
IKTCca
LKto
uTrMOVc
KTCs
IKCDsn
muTrCVvb
LKEqp
IKJMs
IKRMPRsf
LJCto
ImJHvs
uTrTsc
LTrCto
IKSBca
ImJLs
PlTrTCs
LTrCdr
uTrCHsc
JKRMTMs
muJRMTPs
uKPCv
uTrsv
IKOca
EMRgd
TrKim
uTrlm
LKog
uTrMMvm
LJHPto
IKTRca
PzMzog
PeTgd
?qd
?og
?ml
?to
350000
360000
370000
380000
390000
400000
410000
420000
5730000
5720000
5710000
5700000
5690000
5680000

Woodsworth, 1994). This unit also makes up much of the highly imbricated, thrusted and folded rocks on Ottarasko Mountain.

Lower Cretaceous (Albian) Taylor Creek Group outcrops north of the property on NTS 92 N/10. It is composed of siliciclastic sediments and rare felsic tuff. Upper Cretaceous andesitic to basaltic breccias, tuffs and flows also outcrop to the north (Powell Creek Formation equivalents). They are commonly hornblende and plagioclase-phyric and are metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies.

The foregoing stratified rocks likely represent a true stratigraphic sequence but are structurally juxtaposed by faults in the property area. This is particularly well displayed in the imbricated zone on Ottarasko Mountain.

7.1.2 Intrusive Rocks

The oldest intrusive rocks are the Late Jurassic Homathko Peak tonalite (154-160 Ma). This unit ranges from tonalite to quartz diorite, is unfoliated to weakly foliated, and metamorphosed to greenschist facies.

Late Cretaceous orthogneiss (87.3 +/- 0.3 Ma) is tonalitic, with biotite >= hornblende. Accessory titanite and epidote are conspicuous. This unit was emplaced during regional deformation and metamorphism, and generally lacks secondary alteration. This gneiss is part of the central gneiss belt of the CPC.

Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary (68.2 +/- 0.2 Ma) tonalite, quartz diorite, and granodiorite are post-deformational and post-metamorphic, and these intrusions are of the most interest on the AT Property. Biotite dominates over hornblende as the mafic mineral. Titanite and epidote are locally common. The intrusions are foliated or weakly foliated, and generally lack secondary alteration.

Rusmore and Woodsworth (1994) did not mention mafic and ultramafic phases of these intrusions, but they are present on the property. Berniolles (1987) found ultramafic rocks south of Ottarasko Mountain and Kasper (1998) mapped ultramafic phases of a post deformational, post-metamorphic (Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary) pluton. It is this mafic-ultramafic intrusive rock that is the focus of exploration on the property.

Rusmore and Woodsworth (1994) mapped the Doran Creek pluton west of Mount Queen Bess. This unit is quartz diorite to tonalite and generally shows compositional layering and weak foliation. The age was assumed to be Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary but the relationship with other units was not determined.

The youngest intrusion (63 Ma) is the large Tiedemann pluton lying southwest of the property. This early Tertiary body of diorite, tonalite and lesser quartz diorite is unfoliated and displays no secondary alteration. Of mafic minerals, biotite is greater or equal to hornblende in abundance.

Kasper (1998) mentions several types of dykes on the AT Property that were also assumed to be Tertiary in age.

7.2 REGIONAL STRUCTURES AND METAMORPHISM

In this part of the Cordillera, the eastern margin of the CPC is marked by eastern Waddington thrust belt, a zone of northeast verging low-angle thrust faults, about 35 km wide and at least 100 km along strike (Rusmore and Woodswoth, 1991). This thrust belt involves Triassic rocks of the Intermontane (Stikine terrane) as well as early Cretaceous clastic and volcanic rocks, and plutonic rocks of the CPC arc to the northeast (Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1994). The minimum shortening across the thrust belt is estimated at 50% (about 40 km: Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1994). Further to the northwest, thrusting at the margin of the CPC is west-southwest directed.

The effect of the thrusting is an imbrication and interleaving of fault bounded units, especially well displayed in the stratified units such as at Ottarasko Mountain. Overturned folds with sub-horizontal axes and shallow axial planes lie within the fault slices.

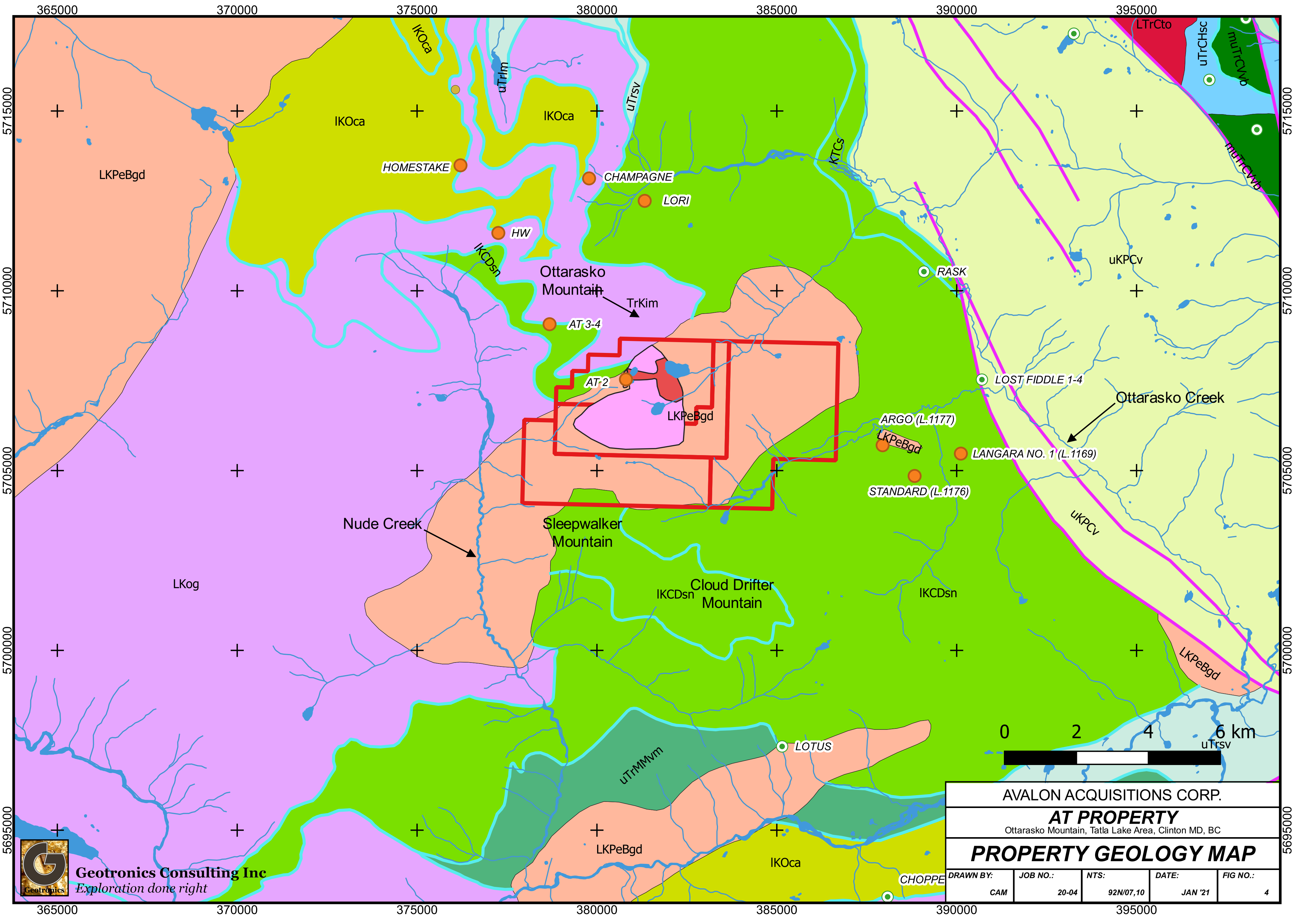
To the east of the property lie the Ottarasko Fault and to the northeast, the Tchaikazan Fault, a transcurrent strike slip fault along which a postulated 32 km of right-lateral displacement has occurred. These faults are analogous to the sub-parallel Yalakom Fault to the east, along which 175 km of displacement is inferred.

Regional metamorphism associated with deformation at the margin of the CPC arc reached a peak around 82-84 Ma (Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1994). There may be some contact metamorphism associated with younger intrusions.

7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is rugged and highly glaciated. Morrainal deposits, talus and colluvium cover much of the ground. The high peak and ridges of Ottarasko Mountain, just north of the property, is dominated by strained and deformed volcanic and sedimentary outcrops. The lower slopes are covered in talus and colluvium. Intrusive rocks are exposed dominantly on the lowest southern and southeastern slopes of Ottarasko Mountain, in the valley bottoms, and at the toes of receding icefields.

The AT Property lies between Ottarasko Mountain and Sleepwalker Peak, and to the west of Nude Creek. The claims cover a large part of a northeast-trending, Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary granodiorite to tonalite pluton, dated at 68 Ma (Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1988). This intrusive is post-metamorphic and post-deformational; crosscutting the interleaved thrust fault slices that make up Ottarasko Mountain. The intrusive rocks were recognized by Berniolles (1987, 1988) to include mafic to ultramafic phases. Kasper (1998) mapped out these phases in the central part of the AT 2 claim, outlining: ultramafic to gabbro, gabbro to diorite, diorite, and undifferentiated granodiorite to tonalite phases of the intrusion. These phases were


365000
370000
375000
380000
385000
390000
395000
5715000
5710000
5705000
5700000
5695000
LKPeBgd
IKOca
IKOca
IKOca
uTrlm
uTrsv
KTCs
LTrCto
uTrCHsc
muTrCVvb
muTrCVvb
HOMESTAKE
CHAMPAGNE
LORI
HW
IKCDsn
Ottarasko Mountain
TrKim
AT 3-4
AT-2
LKPeBgd
RASK
uKPCv
LOST FIDDLE 1-4
Ottarasko Creek
ARGO (L.1177)
LKPeBgd
LANGARA NO. 1 (L.1169)
STANDARD (L.1176)
uKPCv
Nude Creek
Sleepwalker Mountain
LKog
IKCDsn
Cloud Drifter Mountain
IKCDsn
LKPeBgd
uTrMMvm
LOTUS
LKPeBgd
IKOca
CHOPPE
0
2
4
6 km
uTrsv
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: 4

Geology

JKRMTMs | Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous
Relay Mountain Group - Teepee Mountain Formation
undivided sedimentary rocks

KTCs | Cretaceous
Taylor Creek Group | undivided sedimentary rocks

LJHPto | Late Jurassic
Homathko Peak tonalite | tonalite intrusive rocks

lKCDsn | Lower Cretaceous
Cloud Drifter Formation | sandstone

lKOca | Lower Cretaceous
Ottarasko Formation | calc-alkaline volcanic rocks

LKog | Late Cretaceous
Unnamed | orthogneiss metamorphic rocks

LKPeBgd | Late Cretaceous to Paleocene
Bendor Suite | granodioritic intrusive rocks

Diorite*

Ultramafic and gabbro*

lKRMPRsf | Lower Cretaceous
Relay Mountain Group - Potato Range Formation
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

LTrCto | Late Triassic
Cadwallader Plutonic Suite | tonalite intrusive rocks

muTrCVvb | Middle to Upper Triassic
Cadwallader Group | basaltic volcanic rocks

TrKim | Late Triassic to Cretaceous
Eastern Waddington - thurst belt
imbricate zone

uKPCv | Upper Cretaceous
Powell Creek Formation | undivided volcanic rocks

uTrCHsc | Upper Triassic
Cadwallader Group - Hurley Formation
coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrlm | Upper Triassic
Unnamed | limestone, marble calcareous sedimentary rocks

uTrMMvm | Upper Triassic
Mount Moore Formation | mafic volcanic rocks

uTrsv | Upper Triassic
Stuhini Group | undivided volcanic rocks

Thrust fault

Fault

Showing

Prospect

Developed Prospect

*B. Kasper, 1998, ARIS #25,551

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right

AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
GEOLOGY LEGEND

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	20-04	92N/07,10	JAN '21	5

mapped as roughly concentric shells near the northwest border of the exposed pluton. Kasper (1998) noted a younger, finer grained phase of diorite that intruded the older coarser grained diorite-gabbro. Ultramafic layers within the intrusive were described by Kasper (1998) as dykes or possibly layers.

There are also presumed Tertiary aged dykes that cut the ultramafic rocks. These are described variously as hornblende porphyries, and felsic to diabase dykes by Kasper (1998). Kasper (1998) also noted ultramafic dykes to cut the deformed sedimentary and volcanic sequences in the northwest part of the property.

North-trending faults offset the ultramafic rocks in the core of the AT 2 claim.

West of Ottarasko Mountain, and in the extreme western part of the property, a Late Cretaceous tonalitic orthogneiss, part of the central gneiss belt, is thrust over fault slices of Cloud Drifter formation clastic sedimentary rocks and volcanic dominated Ottarasko formation, the latter forming much of the massif of Ottarasko Mountain (Rusmore and Woodsworth, 1988). Thin, highly deformed and at least partly fault-bounded, limestone to limy shale beds outcropping west and south of the peak of Ottarasko Mountain are likely part of Ottarasko formation. These rocks outcrop along the northwest edge of the property on the AT 2 claim.

Along the south and southeast margins of the property (AT 6 and AT 7 claims), sedimentary rocks of Cloud Drifter formation outcrop on the north slopes of Sleepwalker Peak and to the east.

7.4 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

The main mineralization of interest on the property is nickel-copper sulphides +/- platinum group elements (PGE). The BC MINFILE lists the main showing area as the AT 2 showing (BC MINFILE # 092N 048) as is shown on the claim map and two geology maps, figures 2, 3, and 4, respectively. In addition, the property mineralization, as described below, is best shown on the AT Property Mineralization Map, figure 6.

In 1983, L. Berniolles discovered a boulder train of mineralized igneous rocks, containing Cu-Ni-Co minerals with values up to 1.5% Cu (Berniolles, 1987). Follow-up on this boulder train led to the recognition of ultramafic phases in the poorly exposed, 68 Ma, post-deformational pluton southeast of Ottarasko Mountain. Berniolles (1987) then discovered two zones of massive sulphide mineralization, each exposed on a cliff face over 5-10 square metres, and consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and unspecified associated cobalt minerals. These were interpreted as magmatic segregations in the mafic-ultramafic intrusive. Analysis of samples (numbers AT2-87-14 and 15) yielded up to 0.50% Cu, 0.41% Ni and 0.14% Co (Berniolles, 1987). Anomalous gold (95 ppb), silver (0.8 ppm), platinum (40 ppb) and palladium (65 ppb) were also recorded from these samples. However, given their position, these outcrops were not thought to be the source of the original boulder train of interest.

AT Property Mineralization

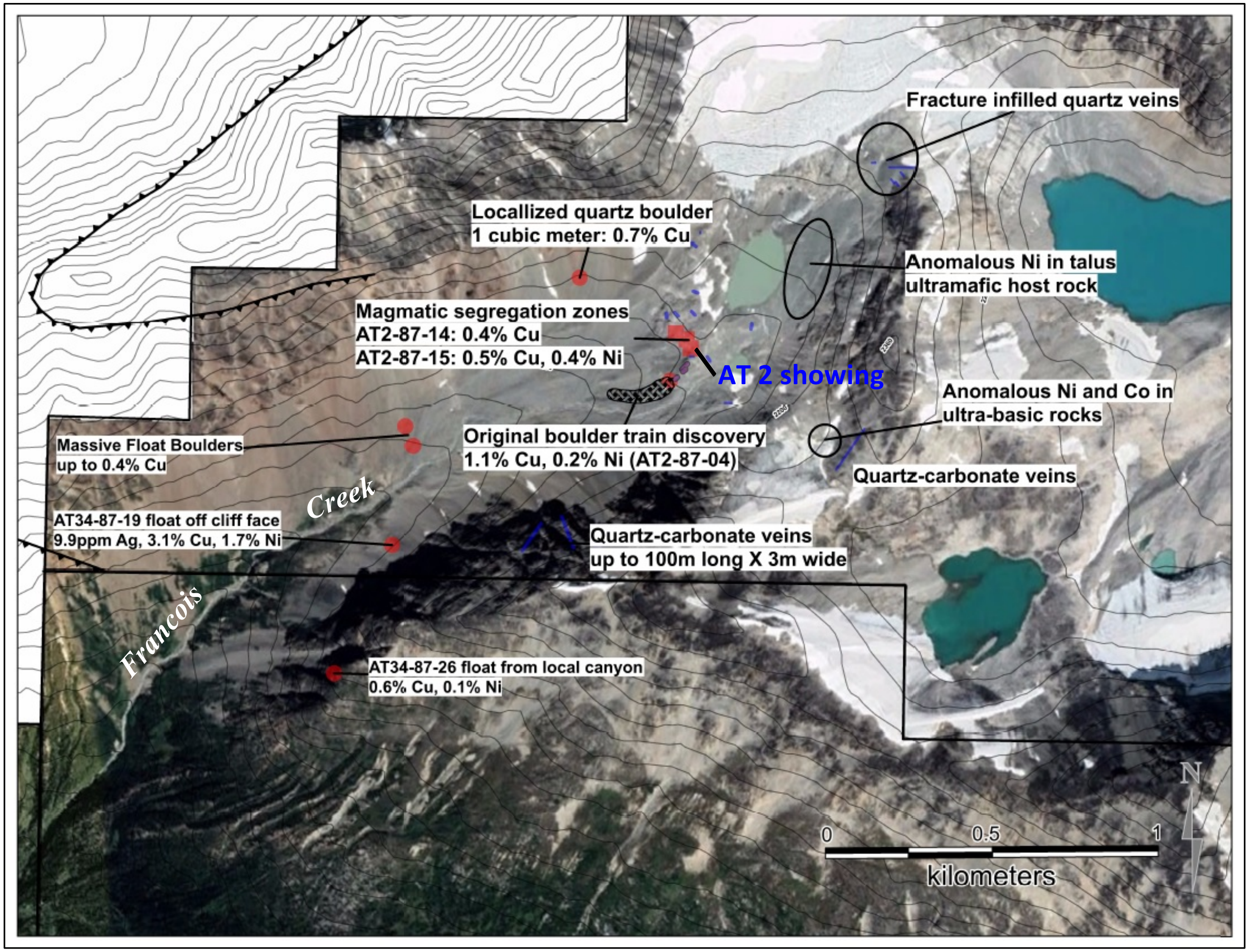


Fig. 6

A second sample from the boulder train material (AT2-87-4) yielded 150 ppb Pt, 100 ppb Pd, 1.08% Cu and 0.19% Ni (Berniolles, 1987). Further samples were taken from ultramafic rock (AT2-87-3; 97 ppm Cu, 443 ppm Ni, 79 ppm Co) and an adjacent pyritic alteration zone (AT-2-87-2; 646 ppm Cu, 113 ppm Co; Berniolles, 1987). The host and nature of the alteration was not specified, but Pt and Pd were below detection limit.

Berniolles (1987) sampled a quartz float boulder from the northwest part of the current AT 2 claim that assayed 0.73% Cu. Quartz carbonate veins within the intrusive rocks, where sampled, were largely barren.

Further sampling of the intrusive pluton by Berniolles (1988) yielded more anomalous results. Sampling of float material from a nearby source (cliff face) about 1,100 m southwest of the main ultramafic occurrences (on or near the north side of the present AT 5 claim) yielded 3.08% Cu, 1,697 Ni, 644 ppm Co, 60 ppb Au, 110 ppb Pt and 60 ppb Pd from hornblende diorite with massive sulphide inclusions (sample AT34-87-19). 400 meters to the southwest, a sample (AT34-87-26) of ultramafic rock with sulphide inclusions to several cm across assayed 5,653 ppm Cu, 1,291 ppm Ni, 163 ppm Co. The sample was described as float with a nearby source, in a northwest-trending canyon assumed to host a fault structure. The occurrence of these anomalous sulphide-bearing mafic-ultramafic rocks indicates that the ultramafic rocks are more widespread than mapped by Kasper (1998), and/or that the enclosing diorite body is also prospective for Cu-Ni-Co +/- PGE mineralization.

Kasper (1998) reported sampling from the “Atwood” area, in around the same place on the current AT 2 claim, where Berniolles (1987) made his initial discoveries of ultramafic hosted mineralization. Kasper (1998) described pyrrhotite + pyrite + chalcopyrite disseminations (1-2% by volume disseminated throughout) or pods (up to 50 cm in length) within ultramafic dykes or layers (1.2 m to 3 m thick), within a medium to coarse-grained gabbro-diorite stock. Gossanous, pyrite-rich lenses or “xenoliths” up to 11 m by 3 m were also hosted in the gabbro-diorite. It is assumed these “lenses” are the sulphide segregations described by Berniolles as the original showing.

Samples collected from the sulphide-rich zones of the gabbro-diorite stock were anomalous in Cu and Ni (Kasper, 1998). Samples collected from the mineralized ultramafic dykes or layers contained up to 1988 ppm Cu, 1,657 ppm Ni and 285 ppm Co. PGE were not analyzed in any of these samples. A select grab from a pyrite-rich pod within one of the sulphide lenses assayed 2,200 ppm Cu, 217 ppm Ni and 172 ppm Co (sample V154862; Kasper 1998).

Simpson (2019) reported a collection of several samples in 2018 from an approximately 400 m by 600 m area mainly within the intrusive rocks on AT 2 claim, in the area of, and topographically above, the original discovery. Sampling was concentrated north and east of the exposed massive sulphide, magmatic segregation zones, as retreating glacial ice had exposed new bedrock in the mafic to ultramafic complex. Forty-five samples were sent for multi-element analyses. PGEs were not assayed. Assay values from outcrop reached as high as 583 ppm Cu, 352 ppm Ni and 73.5 ppm Co from ultramafic rocks. One ultramafic float sample (RS-20) yielded 125 ppm Cu, 511 ppm Ni 83.1 ppm Co.

Some quartz+/-carbonate veins from within the Triassic volcanic units yielded anomalous results: sample RB-16 assayed 651 ppm Cu and 17.4 ppm Ag from a quartz vein; and RB-18 gave 666 Cu from a sample of andesite with minor quartz stringers with trace malachite. Gold values were negligible, reaching a maximum of 7 ppb Au.

8 MINERAL DEPOSIT TYPES

Broadly the main mineral deposit type of interest on the property is magmatic-hosted nickel-copper (Ni-Cu) sulphides with platinum group elements (PGE's). There are several subsets of this designation, based mainly on the form and chemistry of the host intrusive bodies, the ore chemistry and mineralogy (including the relative amount of sulphide minerals), and the tectonic setting of the deposit. Figure 7 shows a model for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides in a subvertical intrusive stock.

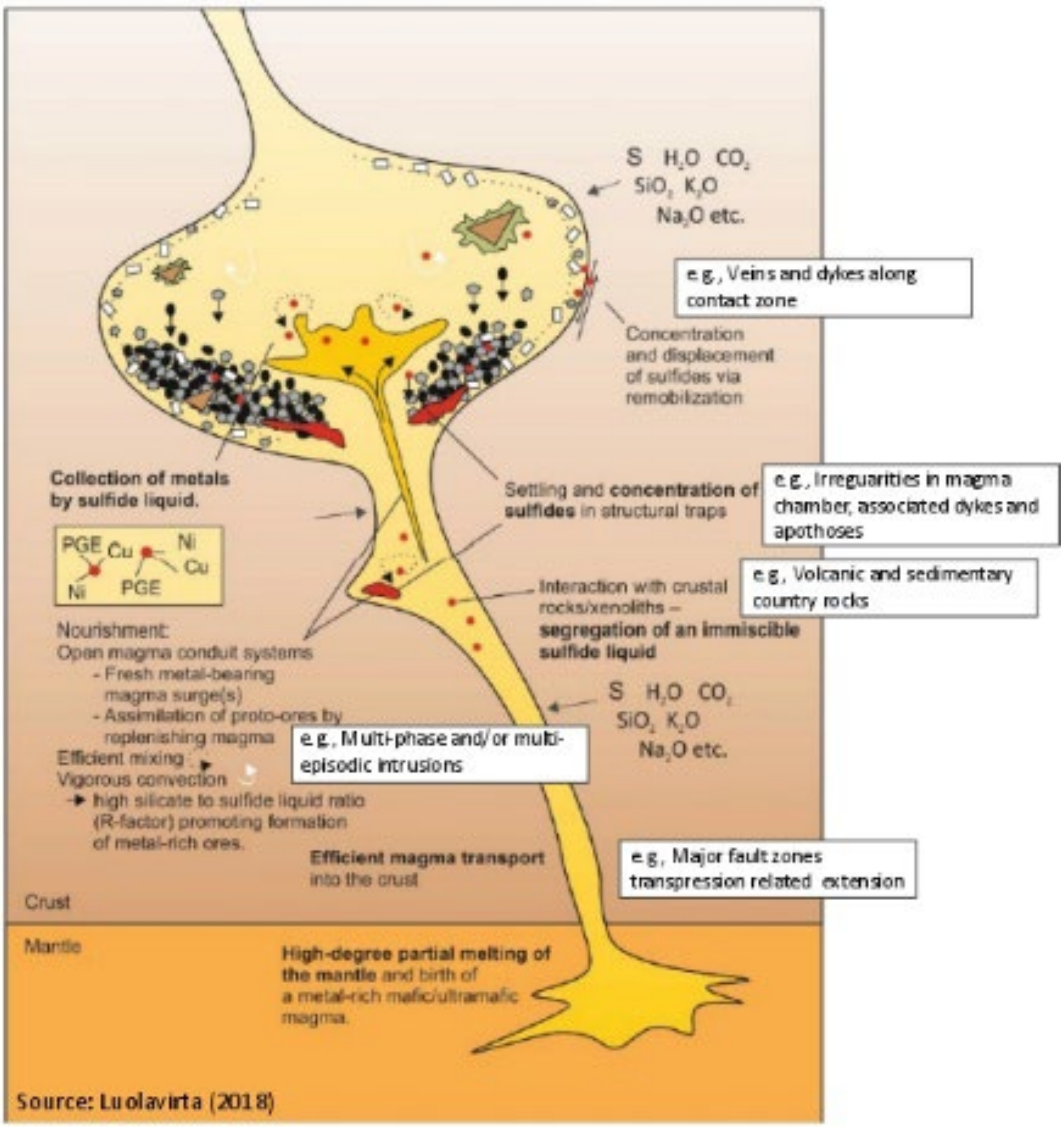


Figure 7: Simplified model showing major features in development of magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposits. After Luolavirta (2018)

Naldrett (2004) simplified the characterization of these deposit types by dividing them into two main groups: (1) sulphide-rich deposits, with economic value mainly in Ni and Cu, and (2) sulphide-poor deposits with values mainly in PGE. The sulphide rich type can be further subdivided by the nickel to copper ratio. The first of these two sub-sets typically have Ni:Cu ratios of 0.8-2.5 and the 100% sulphide ore has typical grades of 1-6% Ni. The second sub-set has Ni:Cu ratios of >3 and grades of 6-18% Ni in pure sulphide ore. From what we know of the AT Property mineralization to date, it is best described as belonging to the first subset of the sulphide-rich group.

The geological setting is generally small-medium sized stock-like intrusions in Precambrian greenstone or younger orogenic belts. The host (mineralized) rocks are various phases of a mafic intrusive complex with associated mafic to ultramafic types. Complexes may be layered and/or composite. Ore forms irregular zones, in some cases pipe-like (as at Giant Mascot). Ore consists of massive sulphide, sulphide matrix breccia, disseminated sulphides and sulphide veins. Phase and cryptic layering are sometimes present, rocks are usually cumulate textured. Principal gangue and ore minerals pyrrhotite +/- pyrite +/- magnetite and pentlandite, chalcopyrite, cubanite, millerite, and various PGE minerals. Ages of host rocks are variable; most are Precambrian, but Paleozoic and Mesozoic examples are known. Intrusions may be either syn-or post-orogenic. The ore is syngenetic with the host intrusions.

The mafic-ultramafic magma, probably mantle-derived, was emplaced generally quiescently in multiple pulses in the upper levels of the crust, in some cases apparently in a tensional environment. Sulphur saturation of the magma through contamination produced flow- and gravity-segregations of Ni-Cu bearing sulphides at the base of the intrusion, in structural traps, or where flow rates changed quickly. Ore is usually concentrated in the more ultramafic (and structurally lower) parts of the intrusive complex. This is more apparent in sub-horizontally oriented intrusions such as sills or magma chambers, which are more common as host bodies.

Much of the sulphur was probably scavenged from neighbouring sedimentary (and volcanic) rocks. Immiscible sulphides were likely present in the magma at the time of emplacement. A chief guide to exploration is differentiated, multiple-phase, stock like intrusions.

Cox and Singer (1986) supply median tonnage and grades for these deposits:

Table 3 – Median Tonnage and Grade for Ni-Cu-Co Deposits

32 deposits	Median value	Top 10% of deposits
tonnage	2.1 Mt	>17 Mt
Ni grade	0.77%	>1.6%
Cu grade	0.47%	>1.3%
Co (data on very few deposits)	0.017%	

8.1 ANALOGOUS MINERAL DEPOSITS

The Giant Mascot Mine, located about 10 km northwest of Hope BC, serves as an analogy for a mineral deposit possible on the AT Property. It is also British Columbia's only recorded nickel producer (discontinuous production between 1936 and 1974). It occurs in the CPC as well, but is somewhat older in age, and is involved in deformation, as it sits within a west-directed thrust sheet. The description below is taken mainly from BC MINFILE and Nixon and Hammack (1991).

Production from 4.3 Mt of ore at Giant Mascot (also known as Pacific Nickel) totaled 26 million kg Ni and 13 million kg Cu, with recorded Co, Ag and Au. Ore graded about 0.77% Ni and 0.34% Cu. Nixon and Hammack (1991) report grades of 0.68 g/t Au and 0.34 g/t PGE from the main period of production 1958-74. Higher PGE grades were known to occur. A 22.7 tonne bulk sample taken in 1936 yielded 2.74 g/t Pt and 0.68 g/t Au (BC MINFILE).

These resource estimates are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the AT Property that is the subject of this technical report. Also, the author cannot verify the Giant Mascot Mine resource grades and tonnages.

The property lies within an ultramafic complex at the southern tip of the CPC, forming an irregular, multi-phase stock about 1.5 km by 3 km. Ultramafic lithologies exhibit cumulate textures and are crudely zoned about peridotite cores. Mineralization is restricted to the southwestern half of the stock and comprises more than 18 orebodies which lie along a linear trend. The orebodies are pipe-like concentrations of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite and sphalerite with lesser amounts of Cr and Co-bearing minerals. The orebodies are either unzoned, with sharp contacts between ore and country rock; or more commonly zoned, where massive sulphides in the cores are gradational into sulphide disseminations. A single orebody may exhibit both types, however. Alteration on the property does not seem related to mineralization or the mineralizing process, suggesting syngenetic deposition of the ore with the intrusion. Most workers have supported an origin via magmatic segregation and accumulation of an immiscible sulphide melt. This seems at odds with the vertical pipe-like arrangement of the ore bodies. Another curious feature of the Giant Mascot deposit is that the host ultramafic rocks are older than the surrounding, related Spuzzum pluton. It has been suggested that the earlier phase ultramafics were not yet solidified when the enclosing, dominantly dioritic, Spuzzum rocks pushed up and around the ultramafics. This emplacement may have something to do with the orientation and alignment of individual orebodies.

9 EXPLORATION

The claims were staked in 2017 and since that time, an exploration program was carried out in 2018 by the owners, Fisher and Nicholson, on the property and consisted of prospecting with rock sampling and an interpretation of the government airborne magnetic survey. In 2020, as mentioned above, Avalon optioned the property from Fisher/Nicholson and carried out drone magnetic surveying and photogrammetry surveying, as well as additional prospecting with rock sampling.

The work is summarized in the following table and described in the sections following.

Table 4 – SUMMARY OF WORK ON AT PROPERTY		
Contractor	**Activity/Program Detail**	**Date**
SJ Geophysics	Government airborne magnetics	Feb 2018
R. Simpson	Rock sampling and prospecting	July/Sept 2018
Geotronics	UAV/helicopter magnetic surveying	Sept/Oct, 2020
Geotronics	UAV multispectral photogrammetric imaging surveying	Sept/Oct, 2020
Geotronics	Rock sampling and prospecting	Sept/Oct, 2020

9.1 Government Airborne Magnetics

In 2018, a regional geological and geophysical study was conducted by SJ Geophysics who carried out a review of existing regional geophysical studies covering the AT claims group. Two regional airborne datasets were found. Data gathered from the 1993 Geological Survey of Canada, BC 1: Area A survey provided the most detailed information, with residual magnetic field data grid to 200 metre cells.

Digital elevation models for NTS map sheets 92N/07 and N92N/10 were downloaded from the Natural Resources of Canada (NRCAN) centre for topographic information, merged and output into Geosoft formatted grid files for compilation with the geophysical data.

A high altitude, regional airborne magnetic survey covering the claims area maps a strong magnetic anomaly coincident with the tonalite intrusion. The magnetic response is significantly smaller than the geologically outlined body, implying the intrusion is either smaller or contains high magnetic susceptibility facies within it.

3D modelling of the regional airborne magnetic survey maps the tonalite intrusion as having a 3-km diameter, northeasterly elongated high susceptibility core, buried at least 300 metres below surface. It also delineates a high susceptibility halo that wraps around the western and southern flanks of the core and extends northeasterly, forming a steep to vertically dipping plate like body. Low susceptibility, ring-like structures, most prominent along the northeastern and northerly flanks or the intrusion may reflect an alteration halo.

The outcome of this study indicated that the regional magnetic data is dominated by a strong magnetic high anomaly that closely coincides with the government mapped, multi-compositional, tonalite-quartz diorite-granodiorite intrusion underlying the AT property. The magnetic anomaly is confined to the northeastern half of the geologically outlined unit implying the intrusion is smaller than geological mapping indicates or that it is comprised of multiple zones with different magnetic characteristics. 3D modelling maps the intrusion as 3 km in diameter with a northeasterly elongated high susceptibility core, buried at least 300 metres below surface. It also delineates a high susceptibility halo that wraps around the western and southern flanks of the core and extends northeasterly, forming a steep to vertically dipping plate-like body. Low susceptibility, ring-like structures, most prominent along the northeastern and northerly flanks or the intrusion may reflect an alteration halo.

The regional magnetic data also reveals numerous north-northwesterly lineations. The most prominent of these are located northeast of the AT property and appear to coincide with the Ottarasko and Tchaikazan transcurrent faults. Similar orientated, short strike length lineations are evident across the area and likely reflect the dominant lithological contact orientation.

9.2 2018 Rock Sampling and Prospecting

Initial prospecting of the property was carried out in July 2018 by a 2-man crew, and subsequently in September by a 3-man crew. The work was carried out within the center of the AT 2 claim directly above the two known zones of massive sulphide mineralization, each exposed over 5 to 10 square meters. Previous work indicated that the source for the boulder train, which was the original discovery, lay below the glacier which has retreated over 500 m since last prospected. A total of 81 rock samples were collected from outcrop and glacial float. Of these, 45 samples were sent to ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were analyzed for 48 elements by ICP-MS.

The rock samples results are shown in figures R6, R7, and R8a to R8c at the back of the report. On the West side of the main tarn, samples RB-01, 06, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19 and 20 from outcrop and float samples RS- 12,22, 23 and 24 are grey to dark grey volcanic, possibly andesite, with varying amounts of silica content and 1-5% sulphides. Minor amounts of quartz veining and quart-carbonate veining is present throughout the area and within the samples. Anomalous values in the assay results include.

- sample RB-06 contains 43.6 ppm cobalt and 183.5 ppm copper
- sample RB-10 contains 39.3 ppm arsenic
- sample RB-12 contains 60.0 ppm tungsten
- sample RB-17 contains 32.3 ppm nickel and 85.0 ppm chromium

Samples RB-04, RB-08, RS-13 and RS-17 are similar samples of a micro-to medium-grained quartz diorite. Small amounts of finely-disseminated sulphides were noted in the field and then confirmed in the assays with no anomalous values.

Samples RB-05, RB-07, RB-13, RB-16 and RB-18 are examples of the quartz and quartz carbonate veins that occur throughout the area. The veins contain minor sulphides and minor malachite staining. Assays returned the following anomalous values.

- sample RB-05 contains 114.5 ppm nickel, 37.6 ppm cobalt, 169.5 ppm copper and 15.8ppm stibnite
- sample RB-13 contains 168 ppm molybdenum
- sample RB-16 contains 17.4 ppm silver, 53.2 ppm arsenic, 651.0 ppm copper and 459 ppm stibnite
- sample RB-18 contains 666.0 ppm copper

The final rock-type sampled on the west side of the lake is the mafic to ultramafic rock with minor to semi-massive sulphides. Sample RB-09 is from outcrop while RS-14 and RS-20 are from float.

- Sample RB-09 contains 68.3 ppm arsenic, 13.0% iron and 6.1% sulfur
- Sample RS-20 contains 511.0 ppm nickel, 83.1 ppm cobalt, 837.0 ppm chromium and 12.1% magnesium

The samples from the east side of the lake are all float from the north-facing scree slope. Samples GN-02, GN-15, GN-18, GN-19 and RS-05 are green to grey volcanic unit with minor disseminated sulphides and moderate iron oxide. The assay values are below the anomalous threshold except sample GN-19 containing 207.0 ppm copper.

Samples GN-01, GN-04, GN-05, GN-06, GN-31, GN-33 and GN-34 are all micro diorite to diorite. Some samples show minor banding and minor quartz veining. Minor disseminated mineralization is represented in the assay results other than sample GN-31 containing 566.0 ppm copper.

The remaining samples are mafic to ultramafic rock-types and include samples GN-03, GN-07, GN-16, GN-21, GN-26, GN-27 and GN-30. Samples include fine-grained to coarse-grained textures with weak to fine disseminated sulphides. Sample GN-26 and GN-27 contain up to 15% sulphides. Assay values are much higher in the ultramafics with the following values.

- sample GN-07 contains 272.0 ppm nickel, 62.6 ppm cobalt, 571 ppm chromium and 8.4% magnesium
- sample GN-16 contains 352.0 ppm nickel, 73.5 ppm cobalt, 734.0 ppm chromium and 10.1% magnesium
- Sample GN-21 contains 261.0 ppm nickel, 74.0 ppm cobalt, 275.0 ppm chromium and 8.9 % magnesium

It is notable that all three samples above are depleted in sulfur.

- sample GN-26 contains 583.0 ppm copper and 3960 ppm manganese
- sample GN-27 contains 413.0 ppm copper and 3970 ppm manganese

The above-work indicates that the AT claims area have identified a geological setting that is deemed to have a high potential for a magmatic segregation or a sedimentary hosted Co-Cu-Au deposit. In addition to the mapped tonalite intrusion and the AT 2 MINFILE occurrence which reports Cu, Ni, Co, Hg, Au, Ag, Pt and Pd mineralization, prospecting has confirmed the presence of sulphide mineralization in the area. Polymetallic veining that includes Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb, extending northwesterly from the intrusion, supports the interpretation of the presence of a large hydrothermal alteration system.

9.3 2020 Exploration Program

9.3.1 UAV and Helicopter Magnetic Survey

The purpose of this work was to more accurately map the magnetics on the property, with additional specific focus on the magnetic high that is shown on the government airborne magnetic survey maps and as discussed above. This high is believed to be reflecting basic and ultrabasic rock-types that are associated with mineralization consisting of nickel, copper, palladium, platinum, cobalt, gold, and silver.

The government survey was flown at an elevation averaging at about a 300-meter terrain clearance that changes as the survey crosses valleys and ridge tops. A UAV survey is flown at a much lower terrain clearance of 30 to 50 meters with a much lower variability over terrain. This results in a more accurate survey and thus the geology can be more accurately mapped. This is especially important considering that the magnetic high is believed to be caused by basic and ultrabasic rock-types that are associated with the known mineralization on the AT property.

The equipment used for the UAV aeromagnetic survey was a GEM Systems AirBIRD that contained a potassium magnetometer, model GSMP-35U which has a sensitivity of 0.0002 nT, a resolution of 0.0001 nT, and a reading interval of 20 readings/second; a laser altimeter for measuring terrain clearance; a GPS unit for measuring the UTM location to an accuracy of 0.7 meters; and a RadioLink unit for transmitting data to a base station while in flight. The AirBIRD was carried by a DJI Matrice 600 (M600) Pro unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV).

The DJI M600 Pro is an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) hexacopter with an A3 flight controller, six TB48s batteries, and a hovering accuracy of +/- 0.5m vertical and 1.5m horizontal. The M600 Pro is controlled by a remote controller with a range of 5km. The AirBIRD was attached to the M600 via a single tow line with a distance of 10m from the UAV.

The flight line separation was 15 meters, and the readings were taken every 0.5 meter, which was the result of the magnetometer taking 20 readings/second with a UAV speed of 10 m/s. The UAV survey was augmented with helicopter-flown survey lines with a 100-to a 200-meter separation. The diurnal variation of the magnetic field was monitored by a base station GEM Systems Overhauser magnetometer located at the helicopter base at the south end of Bluff Lake. The data from both the field and base station magnetometers were downloaded at the end of each day. The field data was then diurnally corrected and processed in order to produce three colour-contoured maps of the survey area shown in Appendix III. The first map is GP 1 which shows the magnetic interpretation, the second map is GP 2 which shows correlation with the photogrammetric-produced contours, and the third map is GP 3 which shows correlation with geology.

The magnetic plan map shows the main anomalous high as revealed on the BC Government maps consists of three sub-highs each of which has a strong magnetic intensity. They are defined by a lighter red contour, with each striking in a different direction and have been labelled by the upper-case letters, A, B, and C. These three magnetic anomalies together correlate directly with a diorite which is a phase of the pluton that underlies most of the property as shown on figure GP3. Perhaps the three highs are reflecting a different rock-type within the mapped diorite which could be a gabbro intrusive or an ultramafic as discussed below with each of the three anomalies.

Magnetic anomaly A is the northernmost of the three and strikes in a northerly direction. It has a minimum strike length of 1,400 meters with it being open to the north, a width of 250 to 350 meters, and reaches a high of over 56,200 nT (nanoTeslas). The rock samples taken along the ridge top strongly suggest that the causative source is a gabbro intrusive or an ultramafic rock-type. Anomaly A directly correlates with a north-trending ridge top suggesting that the ridge is caused by a gabbro intrusive. The shape of the anomaly suggests that the causative source has a vertical dip.

Magnetic anomaly B occurs to the southwest of anomaly A and strikes in a westerly direction. It also reaches a high of over 56,200 nT. This anomaly also correlates with a westerly-striking ridge top and therefore suggesting that the ridge is caused by a mafic and/or ultramafic rock type. It has a strike length of 1,400 meters and a width of at least 630 meters with the width being open to the south. The shape of this anomaly suggests a dip to the south.

The 2020 rock samples were taken along a strongly gossanous zone occurring along anomaly B’s northern edge. Some of these samples were anomalous in copper and nickel values indicating possible copper and nickel mineralization nearby.

Magnetic anomaly C occurs to the south-southeast of anomaly A and is open to the northeast. Correlating this anomaly with the government airborne anomaly indicates that it appears to strike northeasterly and may possibly extend for about 4.5 km in that direction making it the largest of the three anomalies. It also appears to have a similar shape to anomalies A and B. Therefore, the causative source is probably the same as that for the other two anomalies. That part of anomaly C that was surveyed shows a magnetic field of over 55,650 nT, but higher values may occur to the northeast.

Mineralization is not necessarily in the most magnetic rocks, nor the most mafic/ultramafic rocks. Therefore, magnetic highs of lower intensity are also of exploration interest since they often correlate with sulphide mineralization. One occurs about 200 meters north of the AT 2 showing and therefore could be reflecting the source of the mineralized float at the AT 2 showing. A second one occurs about a kilometer downstream of the same showing correlating with an iron oxide anomaly, as discussed below, and therefore could also be reflecting mineralization of exploration interest.

Lineations of magnetic lows occur within the survey area and these are delineated by dashed lines. They are suggestive of geologic structure such as faults and shear zones which are important for the emplacement of mineralizing fluids, especially where these intersect. Three lineations are shown to strike northeasterly and two northwesterly; MinFile prospect AT 2 occurs at the intersection of two of these lineations.

9.3.2 UAV Multispectral Photogrammetric Imaging Survey

The purpose of this work was to locate any areas of iron oxide which are often associated with sulphide mineralization as well as to accurately map the terrain which is considered important in assisting the interpretation of the magnetic survey as well as further exploration on the property. It was planned to cover the entire magnetic survey area, but this was not completed due to adverse weather conditions.

The equipment used for the UAV multispectral imaging survey was a Micasense RedEdge-MX camera capturing images in five spectral bands at once: blue (475 nm center, 32 nm bandwidth), green (560 nm center, 27 nm bandwidth), red (668 nm center, 14 nm bandwidth), red edge (717 nm center, 12 nm bandwidth), and near-IR (842 nm center, 57 nm bandwidth). The RedEdge-MX has a global shutter and max capture rate of one capture per second. The camera uses a downwelling light sensor (DLS 2) to correct for changes in the positioning of the sun and has a builtin GPS to append positioning data to each capture. Images and metadata are stored on an SD card in the camera.

The Micasense RedEdge-MX was carried by a DJI Matrice 300 (M300) RTK UAV. The M300 is a quadcopter with four TB60 batteries and a hovering accuracy of +/- 0.1m vertical and 0.3m horizontal. The M300 is controlled by a remote controller with a range of 15km. The RedEdge-MX is mounted on a gimbal on the front of the UAV and wired into the UAV flight system.

The survey was flown at an average above ground level of 100m at a speed of 10 m/s. The images were automatically triggered with a forward and side overlap of 80%, on average once very 1.3 seconds. The ground sample distance (GSD), which is the cm per pixel, was 6.94. Before and after every flight a reflectance calibration image was captured of a known color and reflectance. A total 19,205 images were captured after processing through quality control

The raw images were then processed through Agisoft Metashape, a software product for photogrammetric processing of digital images and for generating 3D spatial data. In Agisoft, the raw image data is cleaned up and optimised using a photogrammetry protocol. It is then used to generate a 3D point cloud of the survey area. This point cloud model is used as a reference to generate an orthomosaic of the survey area being figure P1 and a high-resolution digital elevation model (DEM) and being figure P2. Neither of these maps are included in this report.

The iron oxide ratio is a calculated ratio of the red and blue wavelengths and is visualised as an orthomosaic. The presence of limonitic-bearing phyllosilicates and limonitic iron oxide alteration cause absorption in blue band and reflectance in red band. This causes areas with strong iron alteration to be bright. The spectrum ranges used were blue (475 nm center, 32 nm bandwidth) and red (668 nm center, 14 nm bandwidth).

Iron Oxide Index = Red / Blue

The iron oxide spectral map, figure P3 within Appendix II, has located one main oval-shaped area, labeled **iron oxide anomaly #1**, on the east side of the survey area downstream of the main tarn, that is, one kilometer to its east. This zone strikes north-northwesterly with a strike length of 900 meters and a width of 400 meters. The UAV magnetic survey did not extend far enough east to cover this area but in correlating it with the government airborne anomaly shows it to occur on the magnetic anomaly's northern edge. This can be interpreted to suggest that the iron oxide area contains mineralization that occurs on the boundary of a basic and/or ultrabasic intrusive. Therefore, the iron oxide zone is considered to be of strong exploration interest on this property.

A second anomaly, labeled **iron oxide anomaly #2**, occurs at the west end of the survey area about one kilometer downstream of the AT 2 MINFILE prospect. This is a smaller circular area appearing to be about 250 meters in diameter.

An area of iron oxide lineations, in addition to these two anomalies, extends from a smaller tarn north-northeasterly to the main tarn. It is a minimum 1,000 meters in strike length with it being open to the south-southwest and is 600 meters in width.

9.3.3 2020 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

This is a continuation of the prospecting and rock sampling carried out in 2018 which is discussed above. It was carried out by a 2-man crew consisting of a prospector and helper. The purpose of the work was to locate sulphide mineralization with the ultimate purpose in trying to locate the source of the mineralization within the boulder train as discovered by Berniolles in 1983.

Prospecting and sampling were carried out as shown on the accompanying map, fig. R3, to the northeast of the main lake as well as along a gossanous ridge that occurs above the location of the mineralized boulders. A total of 67 samples were picked up and were geologically examined and assayed as follows:

The 67 samples were sent to Len Gal, geologist, in Winnipeg for his examination and geological description. Mr. Gal is experienced in petrologic descriptions, including basic/ultrabasic lithologies. As a result, some composite samples were split and re-packaged, resulting in 74 samples. His descriptions are given in Appendix I in excel table format.

The samples were returned to David Mark who then had them tested for magnetic susceptibility. The samples were then taken to the laboratory at SGS Canada Inc. in Burnaby, BC, for geochemical assaying. Thin sections were then made of 11 of these samples, as determined by Len Gal.

9.3.3.1 2020 Assay Results

SGS Canada Inc., in Burnaby, British Columbia. The samples were analyzed for a suite of 32 elements by ICP methods, with a four-acid digestion (SGS codes GE_DIG_40Q12, GE_ICP40Q12). A subset of 34 samples were analyzed by fire assay for Au, Pt, and Pd (SGS code GE_FAI30V5).

Complete analytical methods and QA-QC procedures are in Section 11.2.

Analytical results are discussed below with respect to main elements of interest being nickel, copper, platinum group elements (PGE's), and other elements. This is followed by a brief discussion of the chemistry of the intrusive rocks.

Hand sample descriptions by Len Gal noted abundant clinopyroxene in many samples, but subsequent X-ray scans by SGS revealed much of that to be amphibole. In fact, pyroxenes were not identified in the 11 thin sections scanned by SGS. Olivine was only identified in one sample. Based on the 11 thin sections scanned for mineral species to date, most samples originally designated pyroxenites or dunites are more likely gabbros. The most basic samples are more properly termed hornblendites. Ongoing petrographic studies (reflected light microscopy) will shed more light on the nature of the abundant amphibole, but initial indications are that it is a primary, magmatic species rather than a secondary mineral.

The significant results are summarized in the table below with further discussion following the table. The location of the samples can be seen on the rock sample plan maps at the back of the report within Appendix I.

Table 5 – SIGNIFICANT ROCK SAMPLES

SAMPLE #	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	ROCK TYPE	SULPHIDES	ALTERATION
AT-rs/20-1B	343	66.4	80	pyroxenite	trace	Slight epidote with quartz in rare fractures
AT-rs/20-2B	63.1	347	83	pyroxenite	trace	fresh
AT-rs/20-7	149	399	79	gabbro	1% pyrrhotite	Slight epidote associated with quartz vein, maybe some chlorite?
AT-rs/20-22	50.9	346	83	pyroxenite	trace	Very slight iron oxide
AT-rs/20-46	179	493	95	pyroxenite	1% pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite	fresh
AT-rs/20-48	51.6	341	81	pyroxenite	trace	fresh
AT-rs/20-51	64.5	345	79	pyroxenite	trace	fresh
AT-rs/20-57	307	46	37	gabbro	1% pyrite	Moderately strong iron oxide
AT-rs/20-58	816	81	61	gabbro	2% - pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite	Slight iron oxide
AT-rs/20-62	364	175	66	gabbro	5% pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite	Moderate iron oxite

Nickel

Nickel values reached a maximum of 493 ppm in sample ATrs/20-46, described as a medium to coarse-crystalline pyroxenite (possibly hornblendite) with phenocrysts up to 10-15 mm long. The sample was estimated to contain about 1% sulphides (by volume); chiefly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite, in clots or small patches of concentrated grains. The sample (from site photos) is apparently from an outcrop. This sample also yielded 179 ppm copper, and the highest cobalt and chromium in this group of samples, at 95 and 925 ppm, respectively. Fire assay yielded 7 ppb gold and 3 ppb palladium with platinum being below detection limit.

This sample was taken from close to the main (AT2) showing area, at the head of a small glacial valley draining WSW.

Mean nickel values were highest in ultramafic rocks with greater than 18% (by weight) magnesium oxide, and were progressively less in less mafic intrusives, and (interpreted) non-intrusive rocks. This is shown in the table below. It should be noted that the designation of ultramafic rocks as those having greater than 18 weight percent (wt.%) magnesium oxide is somewhat arbitrary, but likely more accurate than the hand sample (or field) descriptions, which tended to overestimate the mafic minerals and number of ultramafic samples.

Lithology	Number	Mean Cu (ppm)	Mean Ni (ppm)
Ultramafic rocks (>18 wt.% MgO)	6	79	369
High MgO intrusives (>10 wt.% MgO)	7	65	216
Intermediate intrusives	37	98	36
Non-intrusive rocks	21	64	20

Nickel values in the intrusive rock samples did correlate well with magnesium, chromium, and cobalt. Correlation with cobalt is anticipated, since minor amounts of cobalt typically occur in pentlandite, which is thought to be the main nickel-bearing mineral. Correlations with iron and copper were not clear. Nickel did correlate with sulphur, at least at lower concentrations of sulphur (<0.2 wt.%). This relationship suggests Nickel may be mainly hosted in the sulphide mineral pentlandite, which would be a chief ore mineral. In ultramafic rocks, Nickel may also be hosted in olivine.

Copper

Copper values reached a maximum of 816 ppm in sample ATrs/20-58, described as a medium to coarse crystalline gabbro, locally porphyritic, with possible xenocrysts of olivine and garnet. Sulphides were estimated at about 2% by volume, chiefly pyrrhotite, with some chalcopyrite. Sulphides occurred as disseminations as well as in cross-cutting fine fractures. The sample was collected from a rusty subcrop zone a few metres wide and extending for tens of metres, based on photographs. This sample yielded 81 ppm nickel and anomalous cobalt (60 ppm). A fire assay yielded 6 ppb gold, 2 ppb palladium and platinum below detection limit.

This sample was collected from southwest of the main showing area, along the edge of a glacial valley. This is close to the area where Berniolles (1988) described mineralization about 1000 to 1500 meters southwesterly of the main showing.

As mentioned above, copper does not correlate well with nickel, but does correlate somewhat with cobalt. It does not seem to be increased in more mafic rocks, as illustrated in the table below.

Lithology	n	Mean Cu (ppm)
Ultramafic rocks (>18 wt.% MgO)	6	79
High MgO intrusives (>10 wt.% MgO)	7	65
Intermediate intrusives	37	98
Non-intrusive rocks	21	64

PGE’s

Two PGEs, platinum and palladium, were analyzed by fire assay in 34 samples. Results were low, with a maximum of 10 ppb platinum and 8 ppb palladium in sample ATrs/20-62, a small float boulder described as a gabbro, with about 5% contained sulphides. The relatively high abundance of sulphides in this sample is reflected also in high iron and sulpher; and copper at 364 ppm, copper at 175 ppm. Sample ATrs/20-62 is fine to medium- crystalline, with some more felsic segregations, and moderate iron oxide staining. The sample was collected from the same area as ATrs/20-58 which featured the highest copper value.

Other Elements

Gold values reached a maximum of only 18 ppb in sample AT-rs/20-23, described as a fine crystalline, granoblastic tonalite, with about 2% (by volume) disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sample was collected from very rusty possible subcrop (from examination of photos) and may be a hornfels. Sample AT-rs/20-11 (at 11 ppb gold) yielded the only other gold assay of note. This sample is possibly a gabbro; however, lithology was deemed to be uncertain. The sample contained about 2-3% disseminated sulphides.

While gold values are low, it is interesting that these two samples were collected adjacent to one another, south of the larger lake that lies east of the AT 2 prospect area.

Silver values were below detection limits (2 ppm) in all samples.

Cobalt and chromium were highest in sample ATrs/20-46, as noted above.

Sample AT-rs/20-37 was from a hornfelsed country rock, described as a metapsammite, with quartz (+/- carbonate) veinlets. It yielded an anomalous 217 ppm Li, and also had the highest values in this sample group of lead (29 ppm) and antimony (65 ppm), as well as anomalous arsenic (30 ppm). It was collected from rusty float south of the main zone.

Another country rock sample from south of the main zone, AT-rs/20-44, a psammitic schist, yielded the highest zinc (316 ppm) and arsenic (73 ppm) for this sample group.

Overall, anomalous nickel and copper were confirmed in float and outcrop samples, over a significant area. The bedrock source(s) of the highly mineralized float samples reported by Berniolles (1987) and restricted to occurring within the west-southwest-trending glacial valley, have not yet been found.

10 DRILLING

Quri-Mayu, or its subsidiary, Avalon, has conducted no drilling on the property.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 2018 WORK

Rock samples collected from the AT Property in the summer of 2018 were not tampered with and deemed representative to the best of the author's knowledge. The samples were prepared using standard analytical procedures by ALS Canada Inc. in North Vancouver, B.C. as follows:

All samples were collected using rock hammers to break the rocks into manageable sizes; the rocks were then placed in 12x20 poly sample bags, labelled with the appropriate field ID then tied off with flagging tape. The field location was flagged with the corresponding field ID. Samples were then placed into large rice bags and then secured with plastic locking ties. All the samples were then transported by helicopter toa truck at the nearest road and then taken to the laboratory at ALS Canada Ltd in North Vancouver; the samples never left the care of the Richard Simpson, prospector and author of the 2019 report.

The samples were analyzed by a 48 element four acid ICP-MS, LOI for ME-XRF06, Ore Grade Au 30g AA Finish and six samples were analyzed for Whole Rock Package –XRF. The samples underwent sample preparation including WEI-21 – received sample weight, LOG-22 – sample login, DISP-01 – disposal of all sample fractions, CRU-QC Crushing QC test, PUL-QC – pulverizing QC test, CRU-31 – fine crushing – 70%<2mm, SPL-21 – split sample (riffle splitter), PUL-31 – pulverize split to 85%<75um.

ALS is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited. The author is not aware of any relationship between ALS and Quri-Mayu.

At ALS, blanks, reference materials and duplicate samples were inserted by the lab into the sample stream. The results reported from the lab's control samples were within the limits of instrumental and analytical accuracy. No corrective measures were taken by the labs. No control samples were submitted by the property owners, Fisher and Nicholson.

It is the author's opinion that the methods of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used for the 2016 and 2017 rock samples are adequate for reliable rock sample assay data. The author believes that the sample data is sufficiently reliable to guide further sampling, geological mapping and geophysics at the AT Property.

General Sample Preparation Methods

Receiving: Samples arrive via courier, post or by client drop-off; shipment inspected for completeness.

Sorting and Inspection: Samples sorted and inspected for quality of use (quantity and condition). Rock and Drill Core samples inspected for mineralization (colour and % sulphides, metal oxides or carbonates). Pulp samples inspected for homogeneity and fineness. Coarse pulps are screened or pulverized after getting client's approval.

Drying: Wet or damp samples are dried at 60°C (40°C if specified by the client).

Sieving: Soil and sediment sieved to -80 mesh ASTM (-177 microns) unless client specifies otherwise. Sieve cleaned by brush and compressed air between samples. Reference material G-1 (pulp made of granite blank) is carried as first sample in sequence (sieve›weigh›digest›analyse) to monitor background noise.

Crushing and Pulverizing: Rock and Drill Core crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), homogenized, riffle split (250 g subsample) and pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 microns). Crusher and pulverizer cleaned by brush and compressed air between routine samples. Silica wash scours equipment after high-grade samples, between changes in rock colour and at end of each file. Silica is crushed and pulverized as first sample in sequence and carried through to analysis to monitor background noise.

Compositing: Equal weights of crushed, pulverized or sieved material from 2 or more samples are combined and pulverized for 60+ seconds to produce a homogeneous mixture.

Storage: Pulp samples (up to 100 g for soils or sediments and up to 250 g for rock and drill core) are archived for 3 months at no cost. Soil and sediment rejects are discarded immediately. Rock and drill core rejects are stored for 3 months at no charge. Client may request additional storage, return or disposal of pulps and rejects after initial free-storage period.

To the best of the authors' knowledge, there is no relationship between ALS Canada Ltd. and either of Ron Fisher, George Nicholson, or Quri-Mayu.

11.2 2020 Work

All samples, as with the 2018 work, were collected using rock hammers to break the rocks into manageable sizes; the rocks were then placed in 12x20 poly sample bags, labelled with the appropriate field ID then tied off with flagging tape. The field location was flagged with the corresponding field ID. Samples were then placed into large rice bags and then secured with plastic locking ties. At the end of each day the samples were transported by helicopter to a truck at the heliport at Bluff Lake. At the end of the work program, the samples were taken to Surrey, BC, shipped to Len Gal, a geologist located in Winnipeg in order to provide rock descriptions. Samples were subsequently shipped back to David Mark which in turn sent the samples to David Bridge, a geologist, to provide rock susceptibility measurements. Ultimately, the samples were then taken to the SGS Canada Inc laboratory at 3260 Production Way in Burnaby for subsequent assay analysis.

The samples were tested with a four-acid digestion with a SGS method number GE_ ICP40B (GE_ICP40Q12). The following is description of the method:

1. **Parameter(s) measured, unit(s)**: Silver (Ag); Arsenic (As); Barium (Ba); Beryllium (Be); Bismuth (Bi); Cadmium (Cd); Chromium (Cr); Cobalt (Co); Copper (Cu); Lanthanum (La); Lithium (Li); Manganese (Mn); Molybdenum (Mo); Nickel (Ni); Lead (Pb); Antimony (Sb); Scandium (Sc); Tin (Sn); Strontium (Sr); Vanadium (V); Tungsten (W); Yttrium (Y); Zinc (Zn); Zirconium (Zr), in ppm Aluminum (Al); Calcium (Ca); Iron (Fe); Potassium (K); Magnesium (Mg); Sodium (Na); Phosphorus (P); Sulphur (S); Titanium (Ti), in %

2. **Typical sample size:** 0.2 g

3. **Type of sample applicable (media):** Crushed and Pulverized exploration grade samples (rocks, soils and sediments)

4. **Sample preparation technique used:** Weighed representative samples are digested with HCl, HNO3, HF and HCLO4 and heated until dry. The residue is then dissolved in HNO3 and HCl.

5. **Method of analysis used:** The digested sample solution is analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES).

6. **Data reduction by:** Computer, online, data fed to SGS Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. **Figures of Merit:** This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of certified reference materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, limit of detection, reporting limit, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

8. **Quality control:** Quality control materials include method blanks, replicates and reference materials and are randomly inserted with the frequency set according to method protocols at ~11%. Quality control materials will also include BRM (Barren reference materials, or preparations blanks) and preparation duplicates if samples have been taken through the sample reduction process. Instrument calibration is performed for each batch or work order and calibration checks are analyzed within each analytical run.

A selected number of the samples, 34 were also tested for gold, platinum, and palladium by lead fusion fire assay and inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry which is SGS method GE_FAI30V5 described as follows:

1. **Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):** Gold (Au), Platinum (Pt), Palladium (Pd); in ppb

2. **Typical sample size:** 30 g

3. **Type of sample applicable (media):** Pulverized/screened exploration grade samples (mucks, soil, sediment, chips, drill core, test holes).

4. **Sample preparation technique used:** Weighed representative samples are mixed with flux and fused using lead oxide at 1100°C, followed by cupellation of the resulting lead button. The bead is dissolved using HCl and HNO3 and the resulting solution is submitted for analysis.

5. **Method of analysis used:** The digested sample solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES).

6. **Data reduction by:** Computer, online, data fed to SGS Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. **Figures of Merit:** This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of reference materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, limit of detection, reporting limit, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

The Reporting Limit has been determined according to the following:

Element	Lower Limit (ppb)	Upper Limit (ppb)
Au	1.0	10,000
Pt	10	10,000
Pd	1.0	10,000

8. **Quality control:** Quality control materials include method blanks, replicates and reference materials and are randomly inserted with the frequency set according to method protocols at ~11%. Quality control materials will also include BRM (Barren reference materials, or preparations blanks) and duplicates if samples have been taken through the sample reduction process. Instrument calibration is performed for each batch or work order and calibration checks are analyzed within each analytical run.

To the best of the authors' knowledge, there is no relationship between SGS Canada Ltd. and either of Ron Fisher, George Nicholson, or Quri-Mayu.

SGS Canada's laboratory at Production Way in Burnaby is accredited with the Standards Council of Canada as 'Accredited Laboratory No. 744', which conforms with requirements of CAN-P-1579 which are the guidelines for the Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories, and CAN-P-4E (ISO/IEC 17025:2005) which are the general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the property on February 16, 2022, to verify the Properties surficial attributes which included viewing local geological conditions, rock outcrops and talus, observing local structural trends and examining exposed sulfide mineralization within veining and as disseminations hosted within gabbro and ultramafic outcrop.

The author reviewed the available data which included data and reports provided by Mr. David Mark P.Geo. and Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd. The author is satisfied that the analyses and surveys were completed according to accepted industry practices.

Historical grades were taken from BC Minister of Mines reports and are deemed reliable. Historical geological descriptions taken from the British Columbia Minfile database and other reports were prepared and approved by professional geologists or engineers and are therefore deemed reliable.

The data quoted from other sources are also deemed reliable because it was taken from assessment reports approved by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and other published geological and engineering reports and journals.

The author believes that representative sampling of various sites of significance were inspected and sampled in order to provide a quality assessment of the AT Property and therefore it is the author's opinion that the rock sample data, geological data and geophysical data is adequate for the purposes used in this technical report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author of this Technical Report is not aware of any mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing analyses that have been carried out on the subject property or of any metallurgical problems that would adversely affect development.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current NI 43-101 mineral resource estimates for the AT Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral reserve estimates were calculated on the AT Property.

16 MINING METHODS

There has been no work on mining methods at the AT Property.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

There has been no work on recovery methods at the AT Property.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There has been no work on project infrastructure at the AT Property.

19 MARKET STUDY AND CONTRACTS

There has been no work on market studies and there are no outstanding contracts at the AT Property.

20 ENVIRONMENT STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL COMMUNITY IMPACT

There have been no environmental studies, permitting any work involving social or community impact at the AT Property.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There has been no work on capital and operating costs at the AT Property.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There has been no economic analysis at the AT Property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

24 OTHER RELAVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant information that could change the conclusions or recommendations of this report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Magmatic-hosted nickel-copper (Ni-Cu) sulphide mineralization with platinum group elements (PGE's) occurs on the AT Property. This is the main mineral deposit type of exploration interest. An analogous deposit in BC is the Giant Mascot nickel mine located 10 km north of the town of Hope. Many of the characteristics of the AT Property are similar to those of the Giant Mascot Mine.

The property occurs on the eastern edge of the Pacific Ranges with the terrain consisting of steeply sloped bluffs incised by numerous streams and creeks. Access is by helicopter.

The AT Property claims cover a large part of a northeast-trending, Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary granodiorite to tonalite pluton which is post-metamorphic and post-deformational and includes mafic to ultramafic phases. Mafic and probably ultramafic rocks have been identified in outcrop and float and these are permissive of the target mafic-hosted Ni-Cu-PGE deposit type.

The historic sampling has revealed several samples with potential ore-grade values occurring within the glacial bowl at the AT 2 showing and close to it. These copper values range up to 3 % with several values at 0.8 % and 1 % and the nickel values range up to 0.4 % with several just under 0.2 %. Most of these samples were float with the source occurring in all probability within a few hundred meters within the glacial bowl. The 2018 and 2020 sampling confirm high copper, nickel and anomalous cobalt and chromium, if not to the same level as historic numbers.

In addition, anomalous PGE and precious metal values have been found historically.

The high-resolution drone magnetic survey has revealed exploration targets that support the magmatic-hosted Ni-Cu + PGE's mineralization as follows.

- Three strong magnetic highs, labelled A, B, and C, that the rock sampling shows are caused by gabbro intrusives and these may contain sulphide mineralization. So far, rock sampling has revealed mineralization, though weak, within anomaly A.
- Contact zones around the three highs. The rock sampling has shown weak mineralization within a gossanous zone occurring along the northern edge of anomaly B.
- Weak magnetic highs. One occurs 200 meters north of showing AT 2 and therefore may be reflecting mineralization that is the source of the float at AT 2. A second weak magnetic high occurs at the west end of the survey area correlating directly with an iron oxide zone which is indicative of mineralization.
- Lineations of northeasterly and north-northwesterly-striking magnetic lows that are indicative of faults. Mineralization often occurs along faults especially where they cross each other and/or contact zones.

In addition, these magnetic highs as revealed by the magnetic survey outline discrete high magnetic susceptibility bodies which denotes separate intrusive phases within the main (tonalite or gabbro-diorite) body. Multiple phases of intrusion, and/or prolonged intrusive events, may be more conducive to mineralization.

The drone spectral imaging survey revealed 2 main zones of iron oxide that are indicative of underlying mineralization. Anomaly #1 occurs at the northern edge of the government aeromagnetic anomaly and is of significant size. Anomaly #2 occurs at the western edge of the survey area downstream of the AT 2 showing and correlates with a weak magnetic high.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Quri-Mayu carry out additional exploration on the AT Property. The past work has been successful in delineating target areas and therefore should be continued. An initial $215,000 exploration program is recommended. See Table 6.

The priority areas at the AT Property include the northwestern area within the upper reaches of Francois Creek around the AT 2 showing as well as along the eastern-trending ridge to the south of the showing where a significant gossanous zone occurs. Both areas contain evidence of the possible existence of magmatic-hosted copper-nickel plus PGE deposits.

1) Careful geological mapping of bedrock at suitable scale. Entire host intrusion should be mapped with attention to contacts, as well as internal architecture (different phases, magmatic layering, etc.). This should also include mapping and prospecting of the mineralized boulder trains as well as the remainder of the property. Quaternary sediment mapping to outline moraines, outwash, local ice flow, to support boulder train mapping and geochemistry surveys. This will also assist in interpreting the magnetic survey results.

2) Rock geochemistry should include selected fire assay for PGE, and standardized methods (e.g., 4 acid digestion) as well as thin section work on selected samples.

3) Continue the UAV magnetic surveying to the northeast well past the iron oxide anomaly and to the southwest in order to determine the extent of magnetic anomaly B.

4) Continue the spectral photogrammetry work in order to locate additional iron oxide anomalies. This also has the additional benefit of accurate contouring of the terrain.

5) Carry out two lines of mobile metal ion (MMI) soil sampling across each of the two iron oxide anomalies. MMI is the soil sampling method that is most likely to work within alpine conditions where soil development is often poor.

6) The program is expected to be carried out in a 15-day period with all six personal being on the property at the same time.

TABLE 6 – EXPLORATION BUDGET	
ITEM	**ESTIMATED COST**
Geologist and assistant with all-inclusive field costs	$40,500
Prospector and assistant with all-inclusive field costs	$24,000
Magnetics and photogrammetry with all-inclusive field costs	$66,000
Helicopter	$30,000
Rock sampling assays, 125 @ $40 each	$5,000
Thin section work, including geological analysis, 20 @ $650 each	$13,000
MMI lab costs, 150 @ $45 each	$6,750
Data reduction	$9,000
Interpretation and reporting	$6,000
Contingency	$14,750
TOTAL	**$215,000**

Note: The first three items include room, board, truck rental, and instrumentation.

The size and scope of the Phase Two program as well as the type of work is dependent on the results of Phase One. At this point the recommended work would be a helicopter SkyTEM survey which is capable of locating conductive bodies at depth. Also recommended may be diamond drilling of any exploration targets produced by the geological, geophysical, and geochemistry work.

27 REFERENCES

Anonymous (1940): British Columbia Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1940; p. A72.

Barnes, S.J. and Mungall, J.E., 2018: Blade-shaped dikes and nickel sulphide deposits: a model for the emplacement of ore-bearing small intrusion, *Economic Geology* v.113 n.3 p. 789-798.

Berniolles, L. (1987): Prospecting Report, AT2 Claim, Clinton Mining Division; British Columbia, Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch, Assessment Report #16,688.

Berniolles, L. (1988): Prospecting Report, AT3, AT4 Claims, Clinton Mining Division; British Columbia, Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch, Assessment Report #18,022.

Berniolles, L. (1989): Prospecting Report, HWl, HW4, HW5 Claims, Clinton Mining Division; British Columbia, Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch, Assessment Report #19,355. 33333

Berniolles, L. (1991b): Prospecting Report - HW9 Claim, Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment, Report #21,861.

Church, B.N. and Jones, L.D., 1999: Metallogeny of the Bridge River mining camp (092J10, 15 & 092O02), *British Columbia Geological Survey*; Geofile 1999-01, 64 p.

Copeland, J.J. (1981): Prospecting Report on McCope, McDon and McMul Claims; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report #9,575.

Copeland, J.J. (1988): Diamond Drill Sampling on the J.J.#l.Rec:2422 & J.J.#2,Rec2423; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report #17,858.

Cox, K. G., Bell, J.D., and Pankhurst, R. J., 1979. The Interpretation of Igneous Rocks. George, Allen and Unwin, London.

Cox, D.P. and Singer, D.A. (eds.), 1986: Mineral deposit models, *U.S. Geological Survey*, Bulletin 1693, 379 p.

Culbert, R. (1988): Geochemical and Prospecting Report On The Loot 1 And Loot 2 Claims; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report #18,250.

Culbert, R., Heberlein, K. and Lammie, C.A.R. (1988): Geochemical, Prospecting and Au Photo Study Report For Assessment Purposes On The Loot l-2 Claims; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report #17,392

Eckstrand, O.R. (ed.), 1984: Canadian mineral deposit types: a geological synopsis, *Geological Survey of Canada*, Economic Geology Report 36, 86 p.

Hulbert, L., 2001: British Columbia mafic-ultramafic hosted Ni, Ni-Cu, Cr +/- PGE occurrences, mafic-ultramafic bodies and Lithological Assemblage Map, *Geological Survey of Canada and British Columbia Geological Survey*, Geoscience Map 2001-2A, 1 sheet (.pdf file).

Irvine, T. N. and Baragar, W. R. A., 1971. A Guide to Chemical Classification of the Common Volcanic Rock. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 8, p. 523-548.

Jones, H.M. (1984): Assessment Report - Geological Report - McDuck, McCope, McDow, McMul No. 1 and McMul No. 2 Claims; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report #12,691.

Kasper, Bruno, (1998): 1997 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Niut Range Property, (Comprising of the AT 2, Blackhorn, BLK 1-2, BLK 3-6, Champagne, HW 5, ORT 1A, ORT 2A, ORT 3-4 Claims), Located in the Niut Range Clinton MD, BC,

Lefebure, D.V., 2000: Potential for palladium and platinum deposits in British Columbia, *British Columbia Geological Survey*; Geofile 2000-05, 11 p.

Lesher, C.M., 2019: Up, down, or sideways: Emplacement of Fe-Ni-Cu-PGE sulfide melts in large igneous provinces, Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v.56, p.756-773.

Luolavirta, K., 2018: Magmatic evolution of the Kevitsa igneous complex, northern Finland, and its relation to the associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) mineralization, *Publications in Geosciences, University of Oulu*, ser. A, n. 37, 68 p.

Kasper, B., 1998: 1997 Geological and Geochemical report on the Nuit Range Property, *BC Ministry of Energy and Mines*, Assessment Report #25551, 89 p.

McConnell, G. (1982): Geological Report - McDuck, McDon, McCope and McMuI Claim Group; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report #10,654.

Miller, Allen, Ph.D, P.Geo,

Naldrett, A.J., 2004: Magmatic sulfide deposits—Geology, geochemistry, and exploration, Berlin, *Springer-Verlag*, 727 p.

Nixon, G.T. and Hammack, J.L., 1999: Metallogeny of ultramafic-mafic rocks in British Columbia with emphasis on the platinum group elements, In Ore deposits, tectonics and metallogeny in the Canadian cordillera, *British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources,* Paper 1991-4, p. 125-161

O'Grady, B.T. (1938): British Columbia Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1937; p. F3-F6.

Pezzot, E. Trent, (2018): Memorandum, Regional Geophysical Study – AT Claims Project, for Conico Resources Ltd, by SJ Geophysics

Peatfield, G.R. (1996): Technical Report on The Niut Range Property, Tatlayoko Lake Area, British Columbia; Report submitted to the Vancouver Stock Exchange as a part of Black Horn Gold Mines company prospectus.

Romring, P.A. (1984): Preliminary Geology and Geochemistry Of The Lori 1,2,3 And 4 Claims; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report#13,150.

Rusmore, M.E. and Woodsworth, G.J., 1988: Eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex, Mount Waddington map area, B.C. in Current Research, Part E, *Geological Survey of Canada*, Paper 88-1 E, p. 185-190.

Rusmore, M.E. and Woodsworth, G.J., 1993: Geological maps of the Mount Queen Bess (092 N/07) and Razorback Mountain (092 N/10) map areas, Coast Mountains, British Columbia, *Geological Survey of Canada*, Open File 2586, 2 sheets, scale 1:50,000.

Rusmore, M.E. and Woodsworth, G.J., 1994: Evolution of the eastern Waddington thrust belt and its relation to the mid-Cretaceous Coast Mountains arc, western British Columbia, *Tectonics*, v.13 n.5 p.1052-1067.

Rusmore, M.E. and Woodsworth, G.J., 2011: Distribution and tectonic significance of Upper Triassic terranes in the eastern Coast Mountains and adjacent Intermontane Belt, British Columbia, *Canadian Journal of Earth Science*, v. 28 n. 4 p.532-541.

Sargent, H. (1939): British Columbia Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1938; p. F29-F38.

Schulz, K.J., Woodruff, L.G., Nicholson, S.W., Seal, R.R., II, Piatak, N.M., Chandler, V.W., and Mars, J.L., 2014: Occurrence model for magmatic sulfide-rich nickel-copper-(platinum-group element) deposits related to mafic and ultramafic dike-sill complexes, *U.S. Geological Survey* Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5070–I, 80 p.

Simpson, R.S., 2019: 2018 Prospecting and Geophysical report on the AT Claims. *BC Ministry of Energy and Mines,* Assessment Report #37897, 89 66 p.

Song, Xieyan, Wang, Yushan, Chen, Liemeng, (2011): Magmatic Ni-Cu-(PGE) Deposits in Magma Plumbing Systems: Features, Formation, and Exploration, *Geoscience Frontiers, from China University of Geosciences (Beijing)*, pp 375-384

Stevenson, J.S. (1947): Lode Gold Deposits, Southwestern British Columbia (Exclusive of Vancouver Island); British Columbia Department of Mines Bulletin No. 20 - Part IV.

Thakurta, J., Ripley, E.M. and Li, C., 2008: Geochemical constraints on the origin of sulfide mineralization in the Duke Island Complex, southeastern Alaska. Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems, v. 9, n.7.

Tipper, H.W. (1969): Mesozoic And Cenozoic Geology of The Northeast Part Of Mount Waddington Map-Area (92N), Coast District, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Paper 68-33.

Tipper, H.W., Woodsworth, G.J. and Gabrielse, H. (1981): Tectonic Assemblage Map of The Canadian Cordillera And Adjacent Parts Of The United States Of America; Geological Survey of Canada Map 1505A.

28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – KRISTIAN WHITEHEAD, P.GEO.

I, Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo., as the author of the report entitled "Technical Report – Geological Summary, AT Property, British Columbia" do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self-employed consulting geoscientist residing at 2763 Panorama Drive, North Vancouver, B.C., V7G 1V7.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Earth and Ocean Science degree from the University of Victoria, British Columbia in 2005.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (license #34243), in good standing since 2010.
4. I have worked continuously as a geoscientist for 19 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in exploration projects for gold, base metals, lithium and niobium in Canada, USA, Mexico, Guyana and Brazil. The type of work includes field work, data interpretation, and project management.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-10 1) 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 all sections of the technical report titled Technical Report on the AT Property", British Columbia and dated February 16, 2022, of which I am the author. This report is based upon a personal examination of all available company and government reports pertinent to the subject property. Where applicable, sources of information are noted in the body of the text or illustrations.
7. I visited and examined the property on February 16th, 2022.
8. I have not had any prior involvement with the property.
9. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer (Quri-Mayu Developments Ltd. and its subsidiary, Avalon West Acquisitions and of the optionors of the subject property, applying the tests set out in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have no interest in the property, which is the subject of this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest in this property or any other owned by the issuer or the optionors.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 16th day of February 2022 at North Vancouver, British Columbia

(Original Signed and Stamped) "*Kristian Whitehead*"

Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo.

29 APPENDIX I – ROCK SAMPLE PLAN MAPS

29.1 ALL ROCK SAMPLES – FIG R1

29.2 ALL ROCK SAMPLES SHOWING AIRBORNE – FIG R2

29.3 2020 ROCK SAMPLES – FIG R3

29.4 2020 ROCK SAMPLES SHOWING TOTAL FIELD AIRBORNE MAGNETICS – FIG R4

29.5 2020 ROCK SAMPLES - COBALT – FIG R5A

29.6 2020 ROCK SAMPLES - COPPER – FIG R5B

29.7 2020 ROCK SAMPLES - NICKEL – FIG R5C

29.8 2018 ROCK SAMPLES – FIG R6

29.9 2018 ROCK SAMPLES SHOWING TOTAL FIELD AIRBORNE MAGNETICS – FIG R7

29.10 2018 ROCK SAMPLES - COBALT –– FIG R8A

29.11 2018 ROCK SAMPLES SAMPLES - COPPER – FIG R8B

29.12 2018 ROCK SAMPLES - NICKEL – FIG R8C

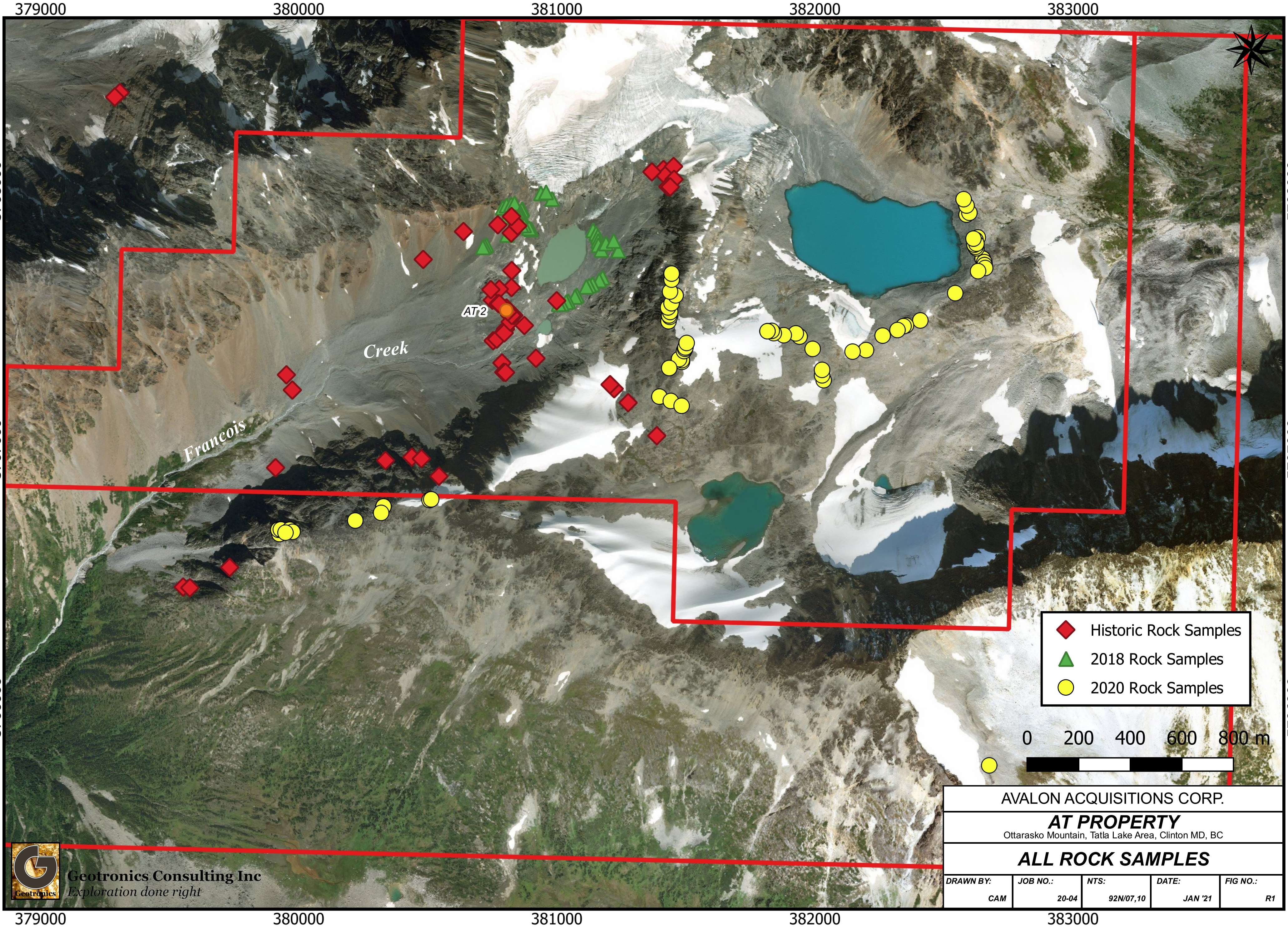
29.13 HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLES – FIG R9

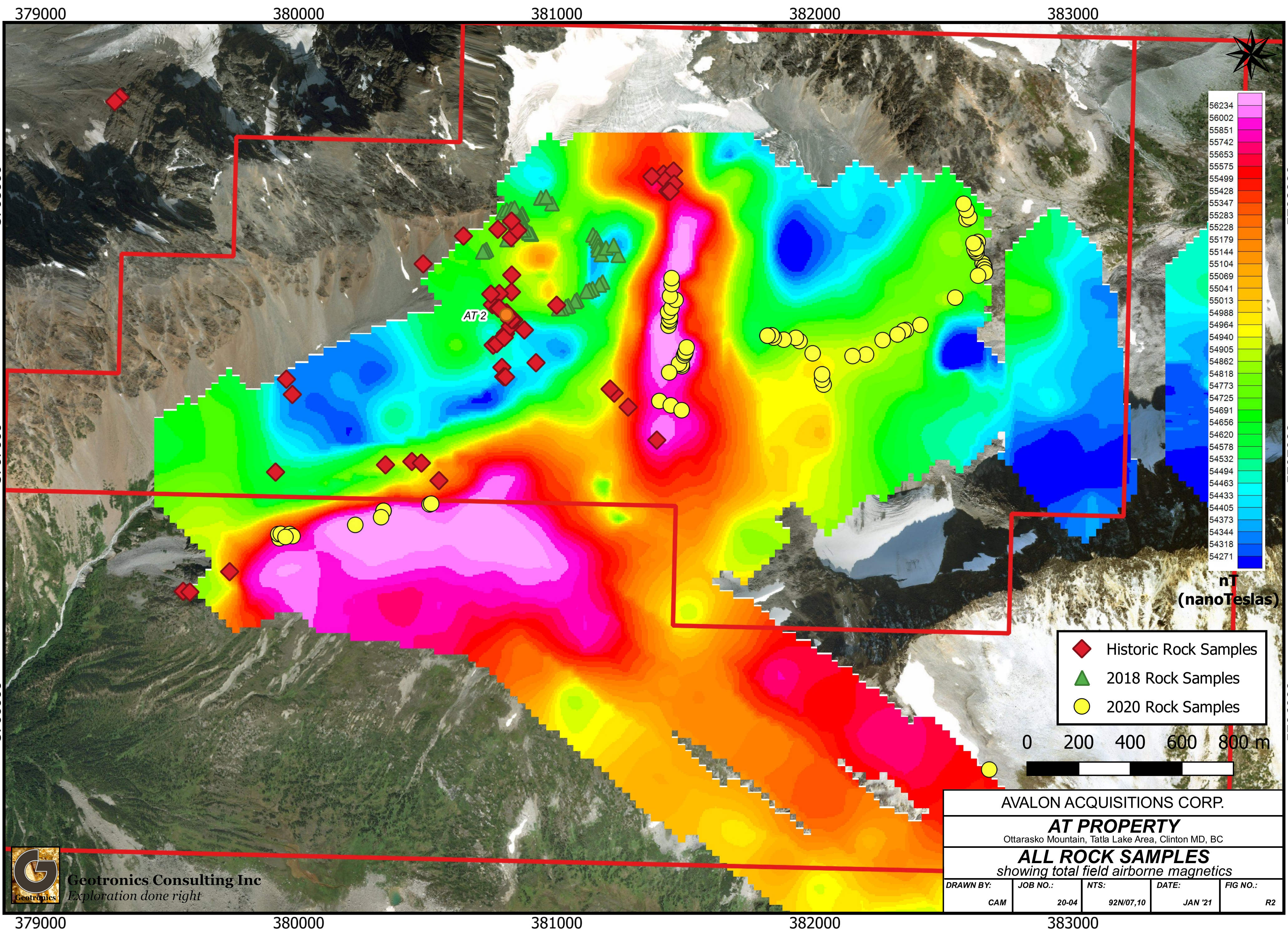
29.14 HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLES SHOWING TOTAL FIELD AIRBORNE MAGNETICS – FIG R10

29.15 HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLES - COBALT – FIG R11A

29.16 HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLES - COPPER – FIG R11B

29.17 HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLES - NICKEL – FIG R11C


379000
380000
381000
382000
383000
5708000
5707000
5706000
AT 2
Creek
Francois
Historic Rock Samples
2018 Rock Samples
2020 Rock Samples
0
200
400
600
800 m
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
ALL ROCK SAMPLES
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R1
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right



AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.

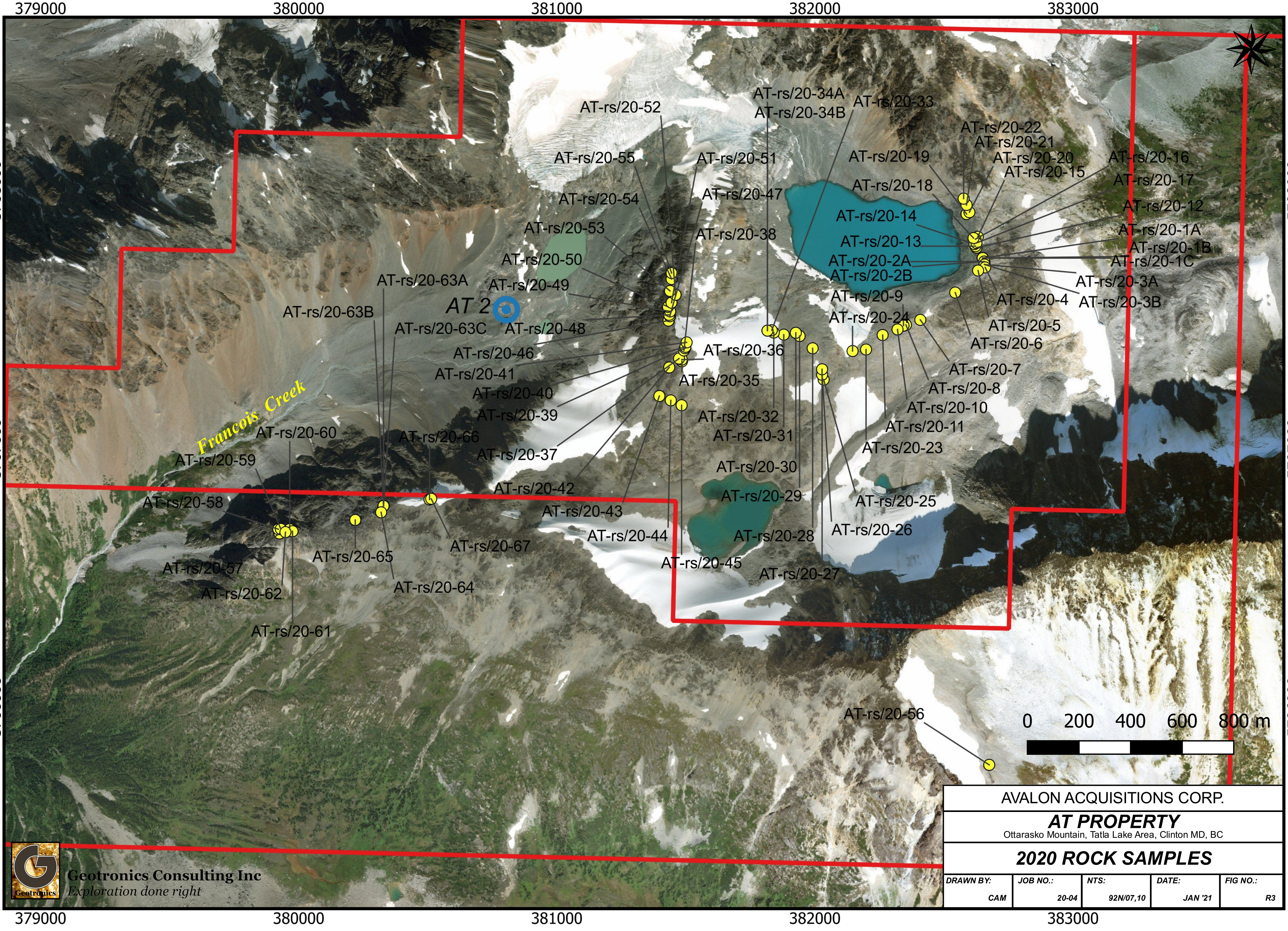
AT PROPERTY

Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC

ALL ROCK SAMPLES

showing total field airborne magnetics

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	20-04	92N/07,10	JAN '21	R2



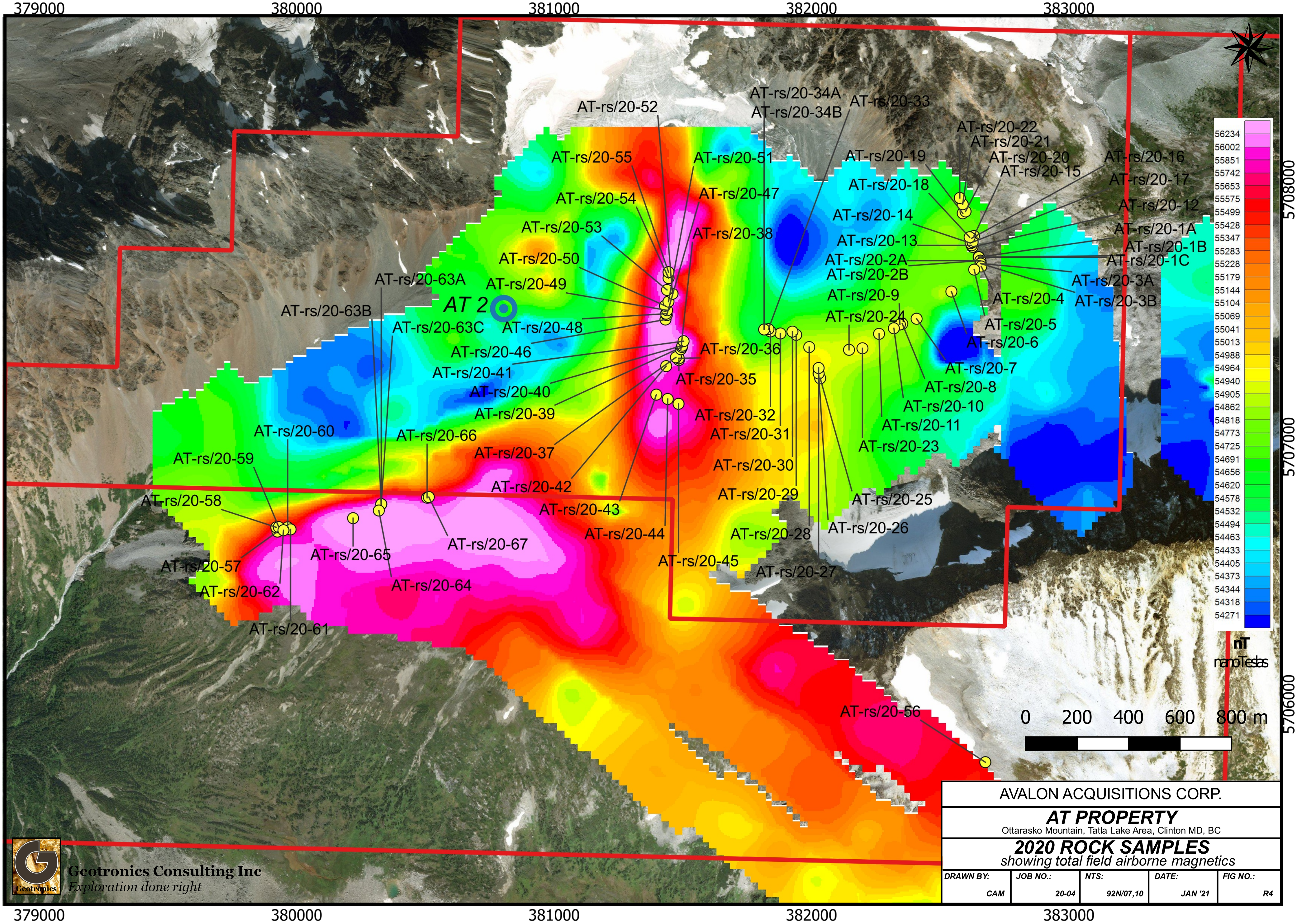
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.

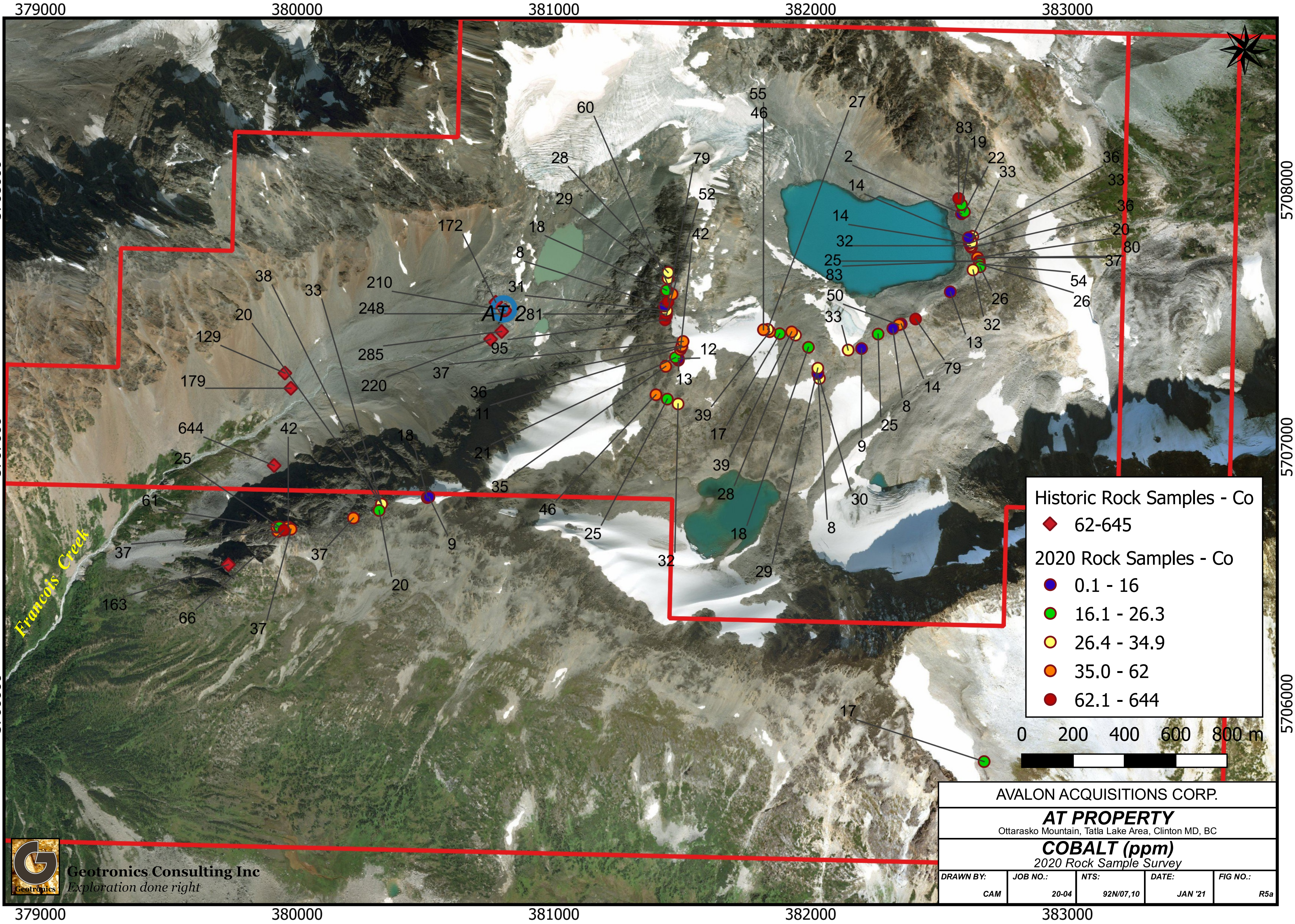
AT PROPERTY

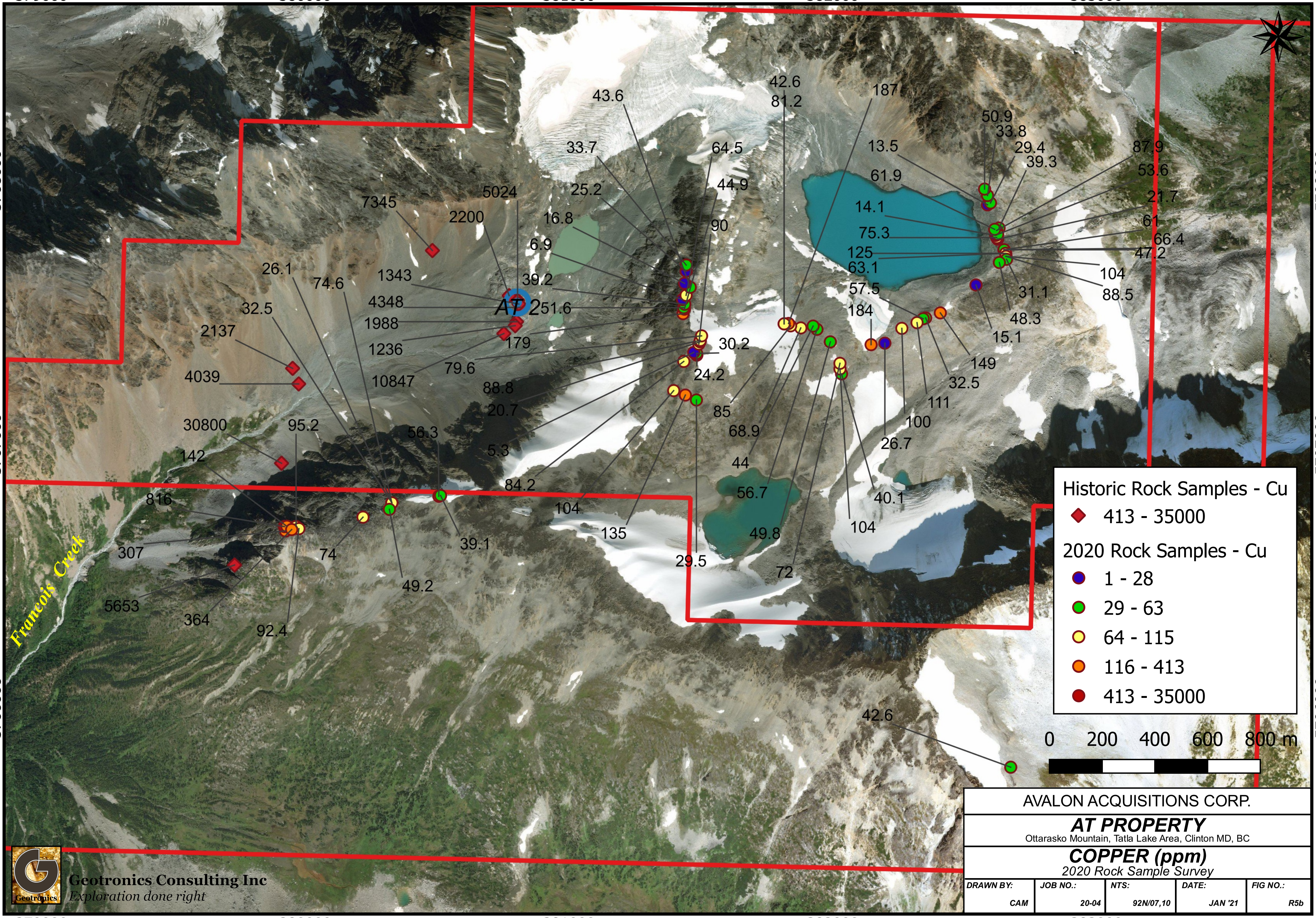
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC

2020 ROCK SAMPLES

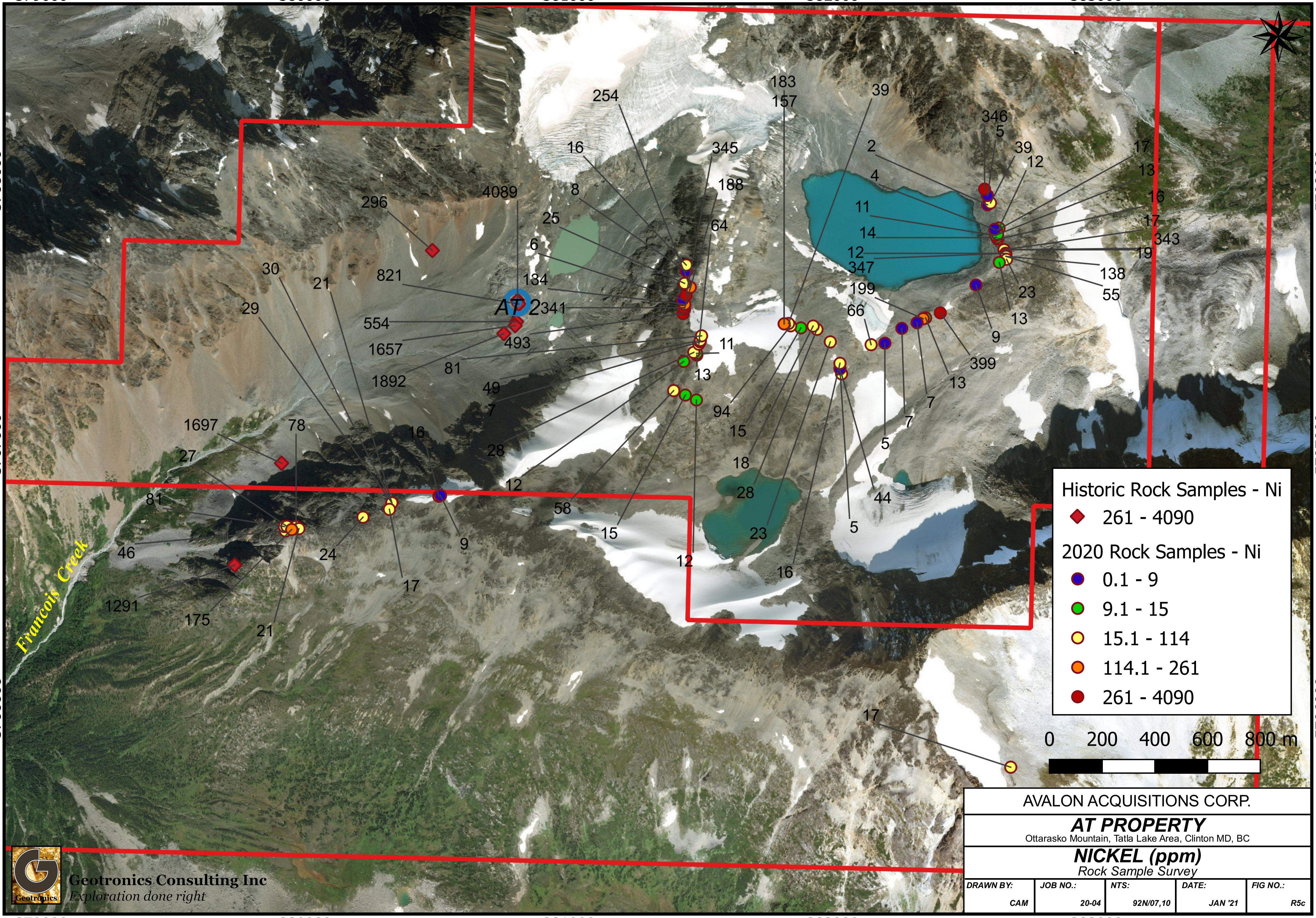
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	20-04	92N/07,10	JAN '21	R3


AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
2020 ROCK SAMPLES
showing total field airborne magnetics
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R4
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
0 200 400 600 800 m
nT
nanoTeslas
56234
56002
55851
55742
55653
55575
55499
55428
55347
55283
55228
55179
55144
55104
55069
55041
55013
54988
54964
54940
54905
54862
54818
54773
54725
54691
54656
54620
54578
54532
54494
54463
54433
54405
54373
54344
54318
54271
379000
380000
381000
382000
383000
5706000
5707000
5708000
AT 2
AT-rs/20-1A
AT-rs/20-1B
AT-rs/20-1C
AT-rs/20-2A
AT-rs/20-2B
AT-rs/20-3A
AT-rs/20-3B
AT-rs/20-4
AT-rs/20-5
AT-rs/20-6
AT-rs/20-7
AT-rs/20-8
AT-rs/20-9
AT-rs/20-10
AT-rs/20-11
AT-rs/20-12
AT-rs/20-13
AT-rs/20-14
AT-rs/20-15
AT-rs/20-16
AT-rs/20-17
AT-rs/20-18
AT-rs/20-19
AT-rs/20-20
AT-rs/20-21
AT-rs/20-22
AT-rs/20-23
AT-rs/20-24
AT-rs/20-25
AT-rs/20-26
AT-rs/20-27
AT-rs/20-28
AT-rs/20-29
AT-rs/20-30
AT-rs/20-31
AT-rs/20-32
AT-rs/20-33
AT-rs/20-34A
AT-rs/20-34B
AT-rs/20-35
AT-rs/20-36
AT-rs/20-37
AT-rs/20-38
AT-rs/20-39
AT-rs/20-40
AT-rs/20-41
AT-rs/20-42
AT-rs/20-43
AT-rs/20-44
AT-rs/20-45
AT-rs/20-46
AT-rs/20-47
AT-rs/20-48
AT-rs/20-49
AT-rs/20-50
AT-rs/20-51
AT-rs/20-52
AT-rs/20-53
AT-rs/20-54
AT-rs/20-55
AT-rs/20-56
AT-rs/20-57
AT-rs/20-58
AT-rs/20-59
AT-rs/20-60
AT-rs/20-61
AT-rs/20-62
AT-rs/20-63A
AT-rs/20-63B
AT-rs/20-63C
AT-rs/20-64
AT-rs/20-65
AT-rs/20-66
AT-rs/20-67


Historic Rock Samples - Co
62-645
2020 Rock Samples - Co
0.1 - 16
16.1 - 26.3
26.4 - 34.9
35.0 - 62
62.1 - 644
0 200 400 600 800 m
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
COBALT (ppm)
2020 Rock Sample Survey
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R5a
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
Francois Creek
AT 2
379000
380000
381000
382000
383000
5708000
5707000
5706000



379000
380000
381000
382000
383000
5708000
5707000
5706000
Historic Rock Samples - Cu
413 - 35000
2020 Rock Samples - Cu
1 - 28
29 - 63
64 - 115
116 - 413
413 - 35000
0 200 400 600 800 m
AT 2
Francois Creek
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
COPPER (ppm)
2020 Rock Sample Survey
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R5b



AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.

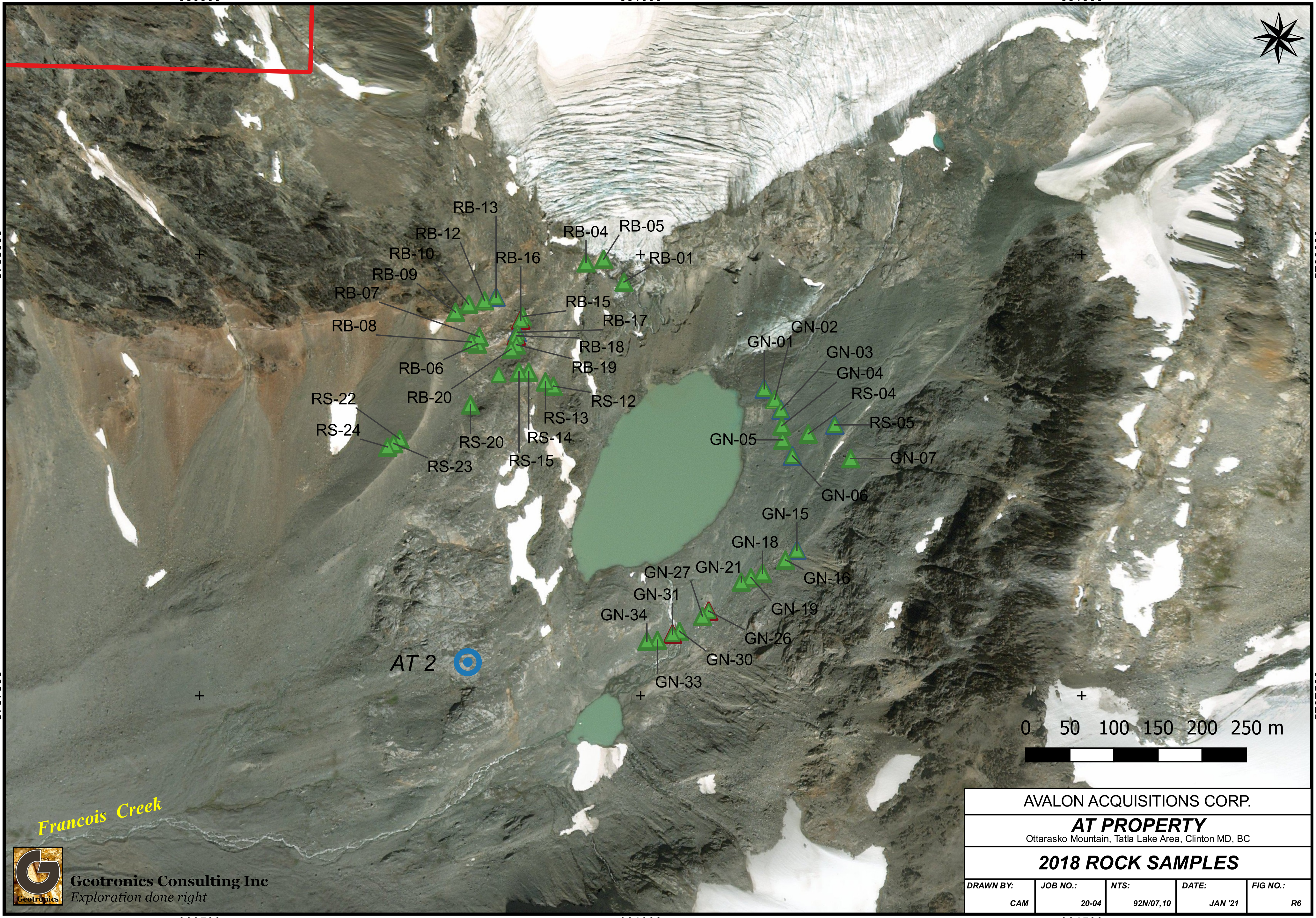
AT PROPERTY

Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC

NICKEL (ppm)

Rock Sample Survey

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	20-04	92N/07,10	JAN '21	R5c



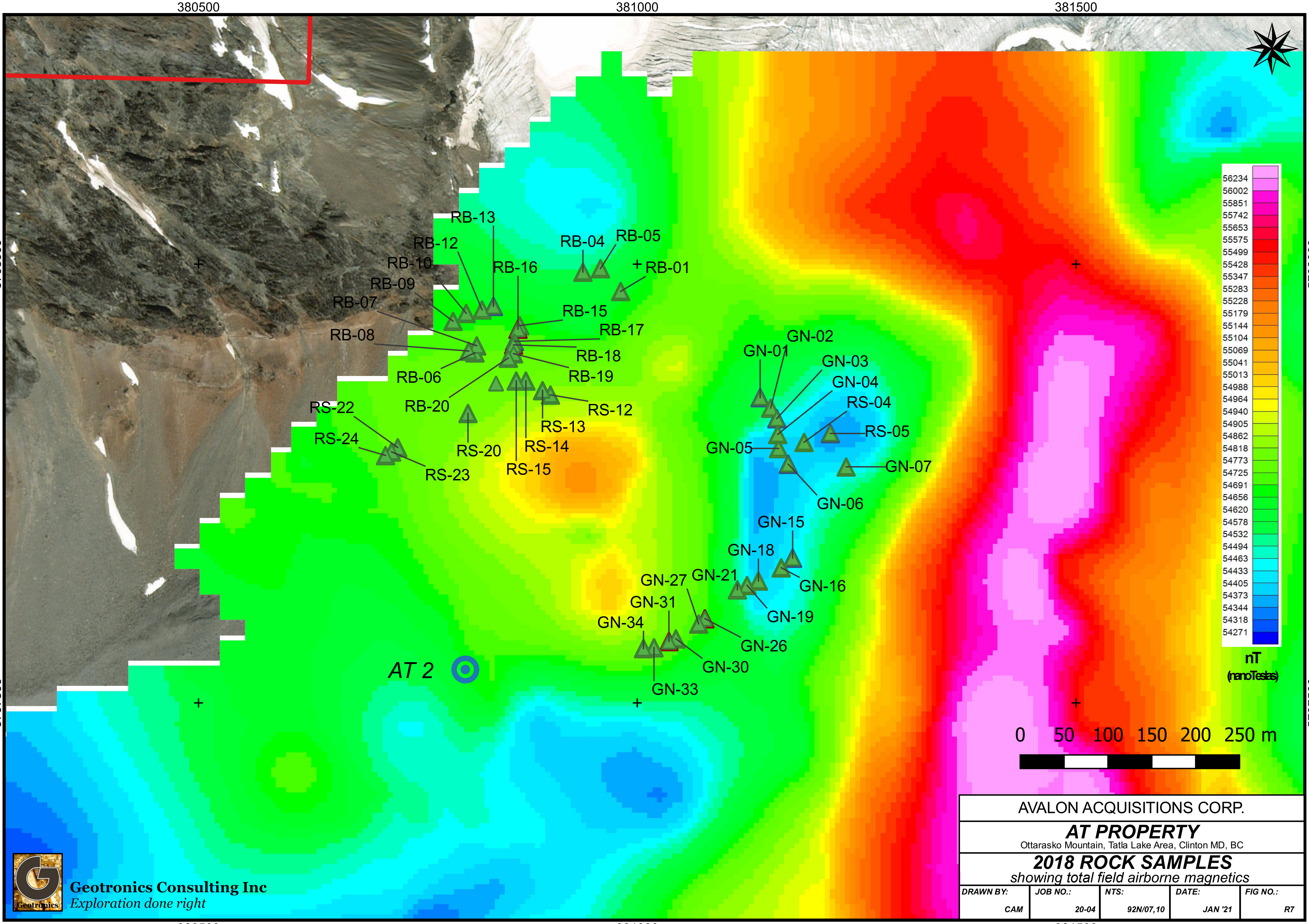
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.

AT PROPERTY

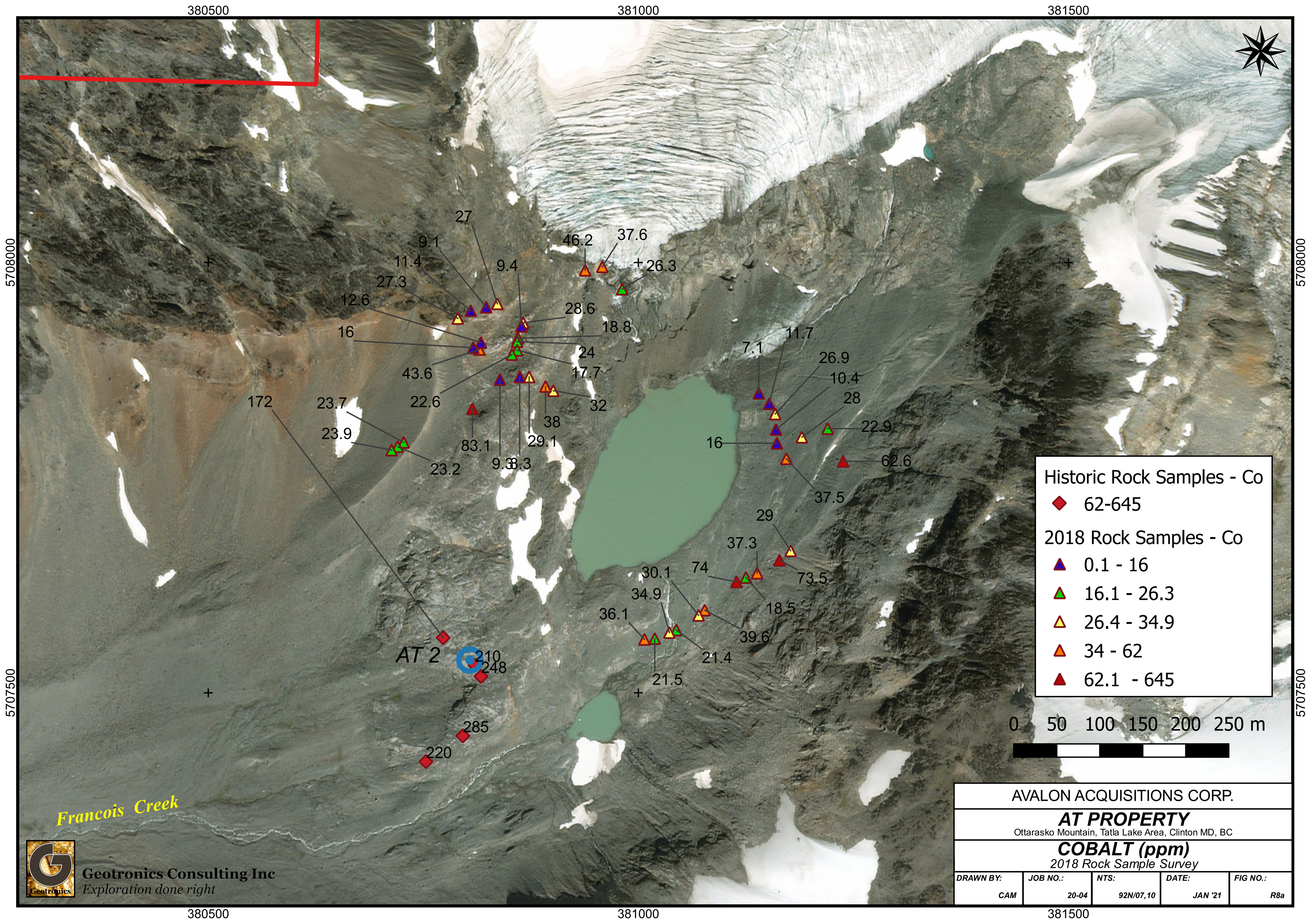
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC

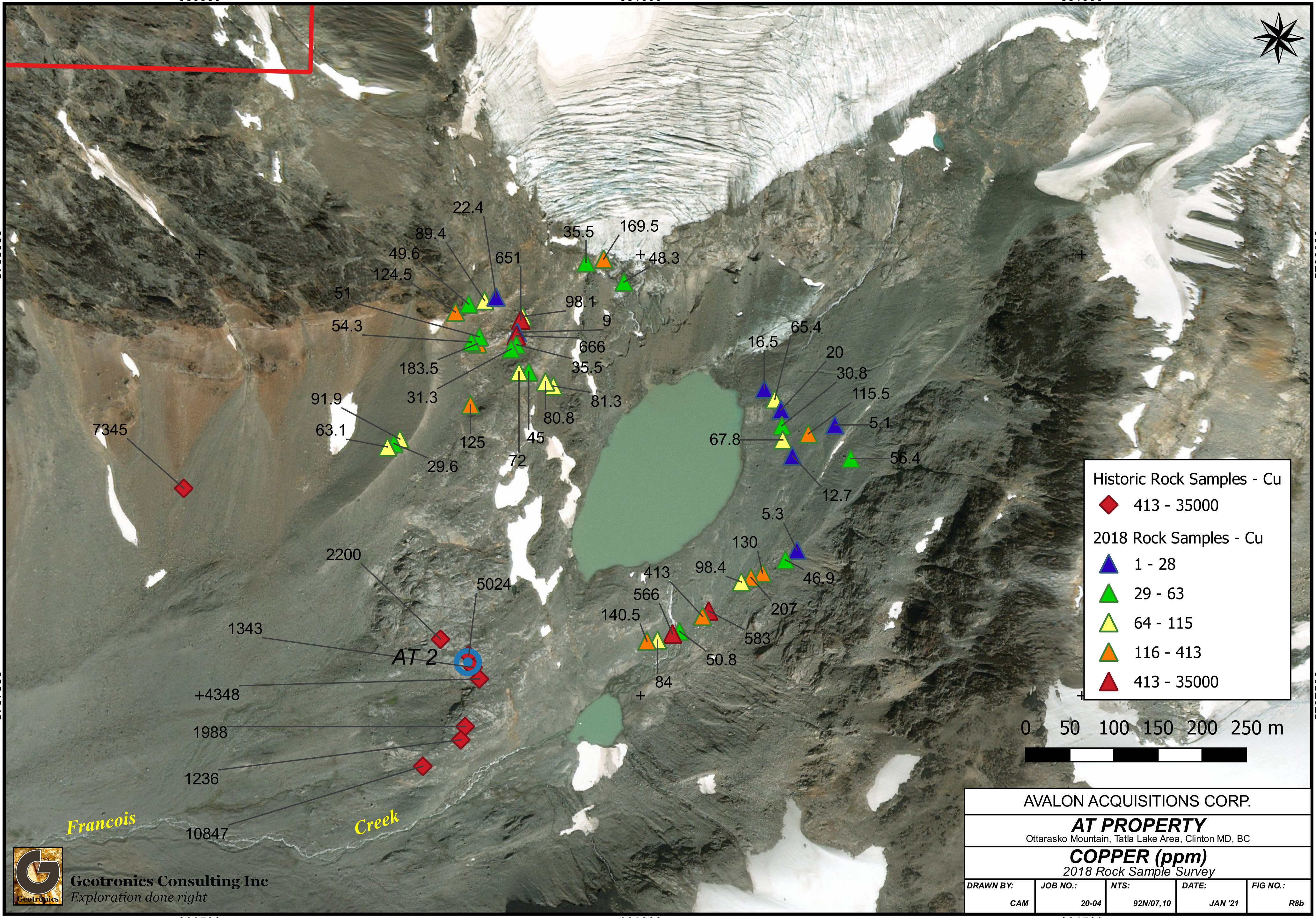
2018 ROCK SAMPLES

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	20-04	92N/07,10	JAN '21	R6

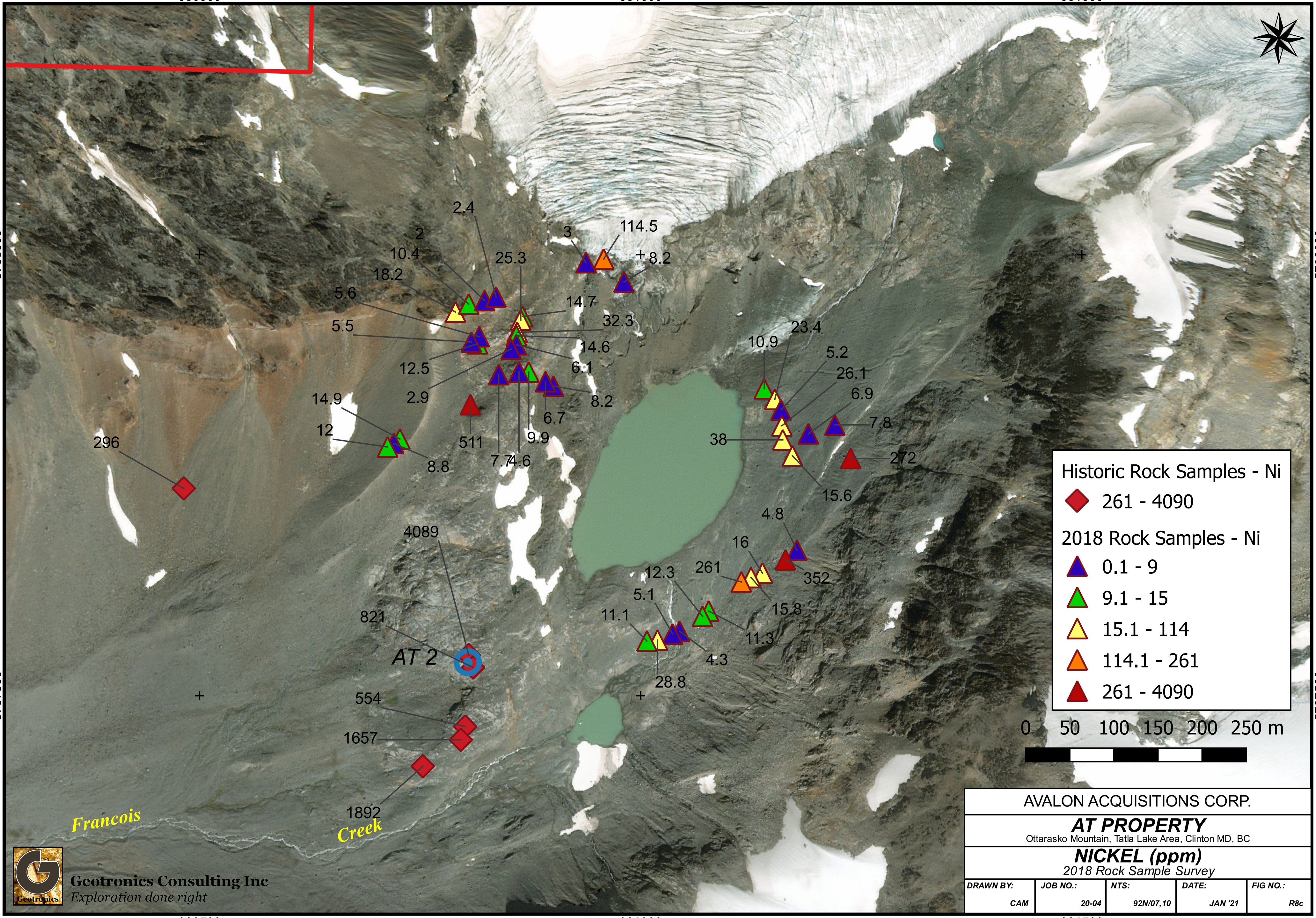


AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.				
AT PROPERTY Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC				
2018 ROCK SAMPLES *showing total field airborne magnetics*				
DRAWN BY: CAM	JOB NO.: 20-04	NTS: 92N/07,10	DATE: JAN '21	FIG NO.: R7

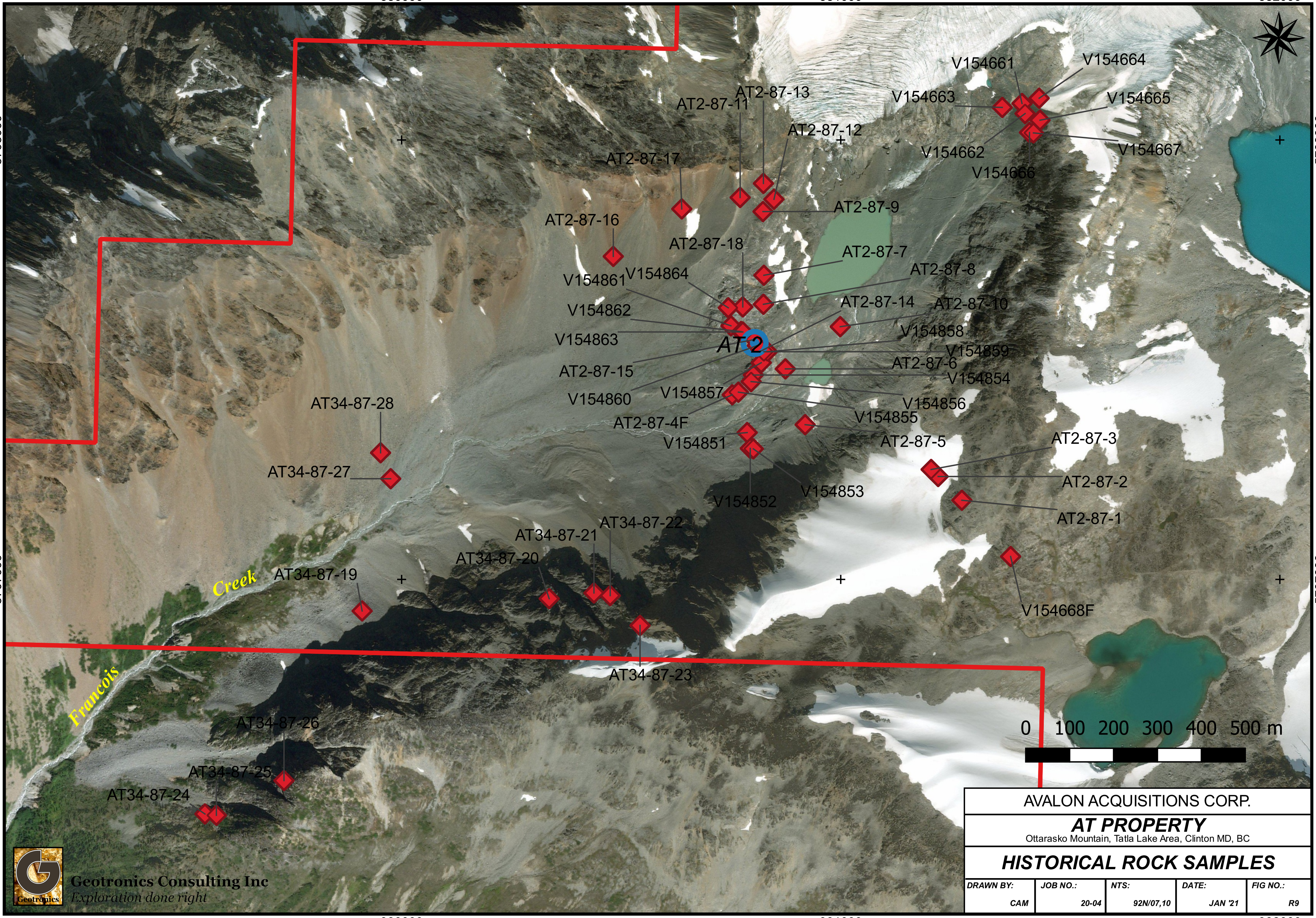

380500
381000
381500
5708000
5707500
Historic Rock Samples - Co
62-645
2018 Rock Samples - Co
0.1 - 16
16.1 - 26.3
26.4 - 34.9
34 - 62
62.1 - 645
0 50 100 150 200 250 m
AT 2
210
248
285
220
172
Francois Creek
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
COBALT (ppm)
2018 Rock Sample Survey
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R8a



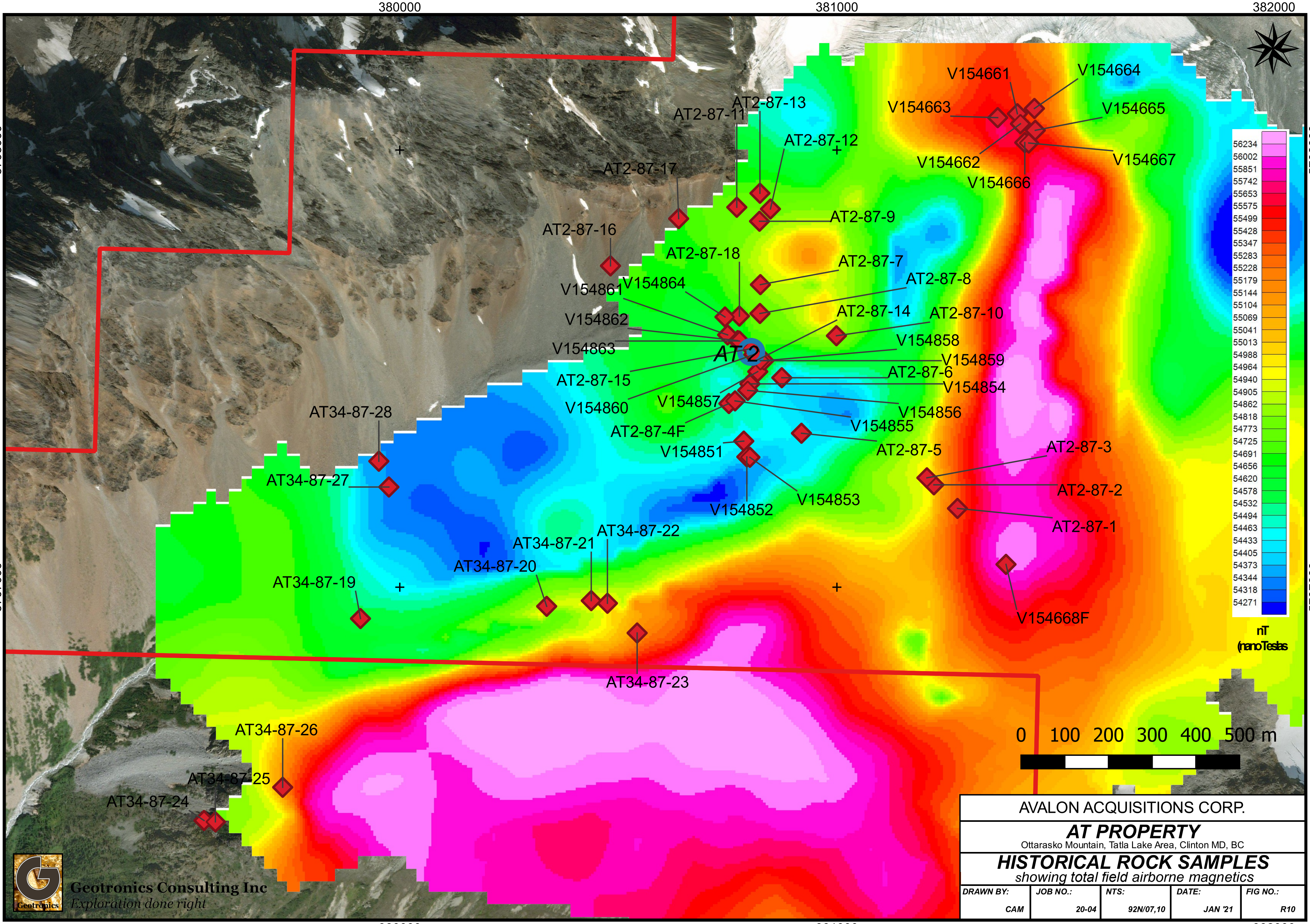
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.				
AT PROPERTY Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC				
COPPER (ppm) *2018 Rock Sample Survey*				
DRAWN BY: CAM	JOB NO.: 20-04	NTS: 92N/07,10	DATE: JAN '21	FIG NO.: R8b



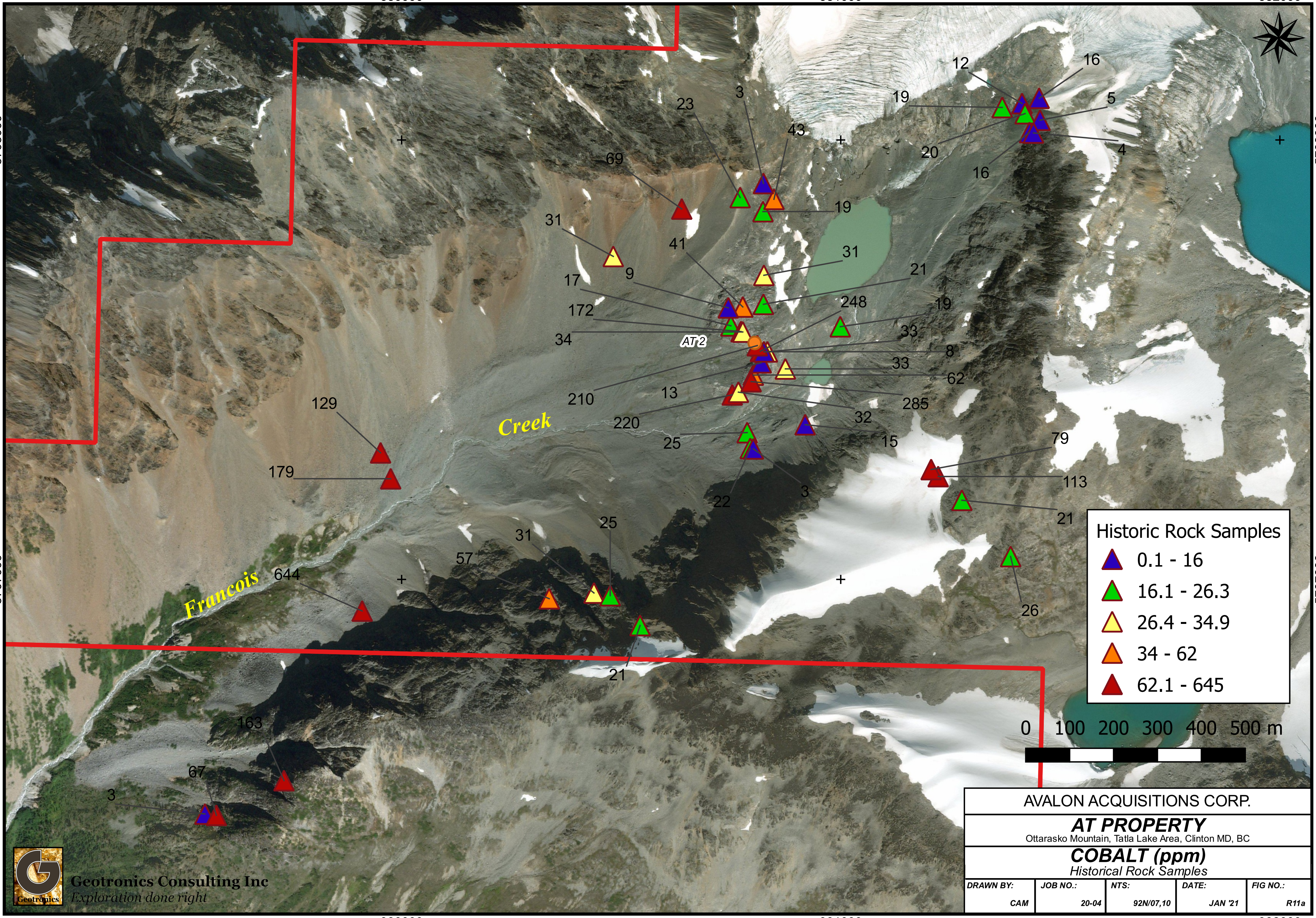
380500
381000
381500
5708000
5707500
Historic Rock Samples - Ni
261 - 4090
2018 Rock Samples - Ni
0.1 - 9
9.1 - 15
15.1 - 114
114.1 - 261
261 - 4090
0 50 100 150 200 250 m
AT 2
Francois
Creek
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
NICKEL (ppm)
2018 Rock Sample Survey
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R8c

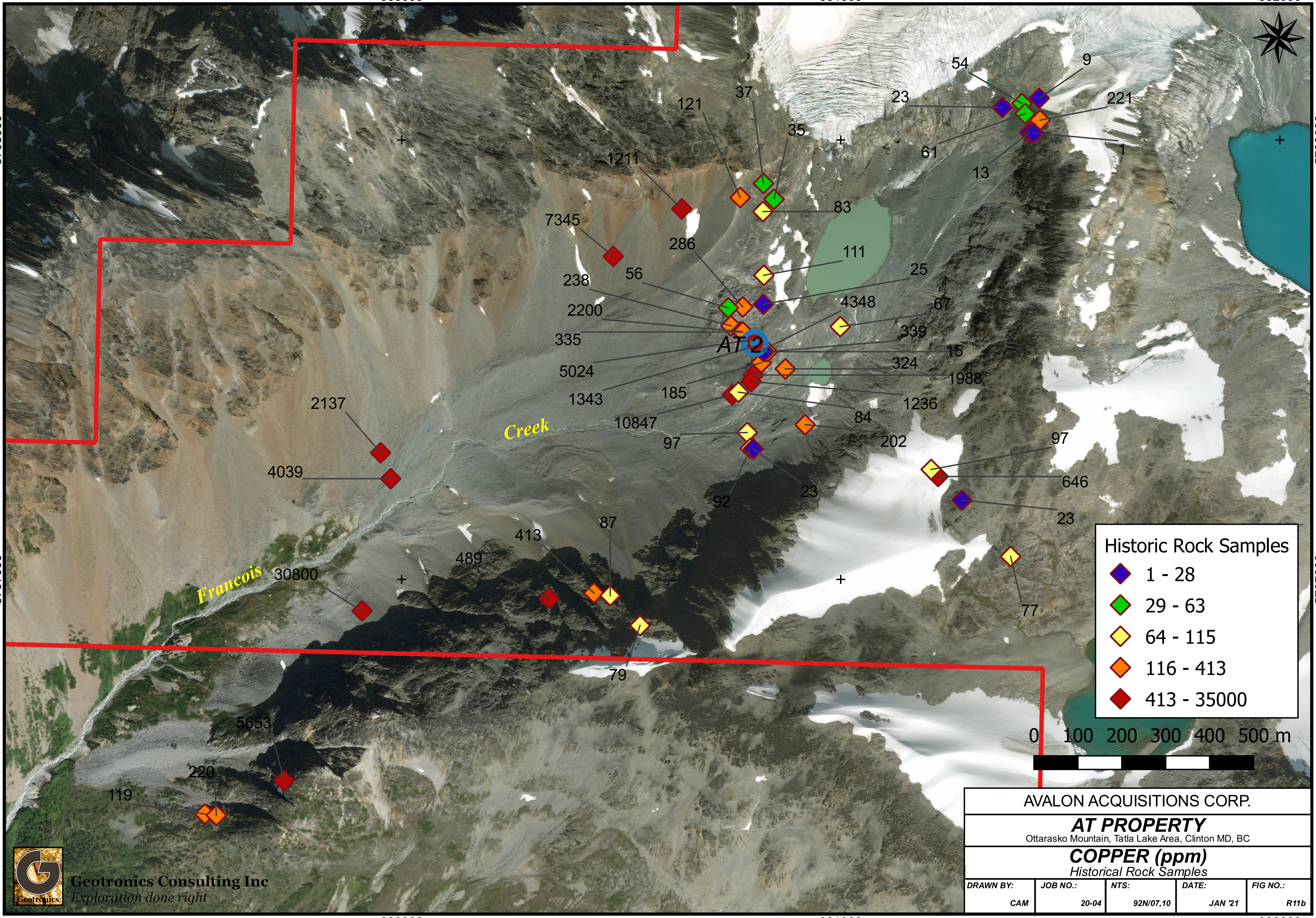


AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.				
AT PROPERTY Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC				
HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLES				
DRAWN BY: CAM	JOB NO.: 20-04	NTS: 92N/07,10	DATE: JAN '21	FIG NO.: R9



380000
381000
382000
5708000
5707000
V154661
V154664
V154663
V154665
V154662
V154667
V154666
AT2-87-11
AT2-87-13
AT2-87-12
AT2-87-17
AT2-87-9
AT2-87-16
AT2-87-18
AT2-87-7
V154861
V154864
AT2-87-8
V154862
AT2-87-14
AT2-87-10
V154863
V154858
AT2
V154859
AT2-87-15
AT2-87-6
V154854
V154860
V154857
V154856
V154855
AT2-87-4F
AT34-87-28
V154851
AT2-87-5
AT2-87-3
AT34-87-27
V154853
V154852
AT2-87-2
AT2-87-1
AT34-87-22
AT34-87-21
AT34-87-20
AT34-87-19
V154668F
AT34-87-23
AT34-87-26
AT34-87-25
AT34-87-24
56234
56002
55851
55742
55653
55575
55499
55428
55347
55283
55228
55179
55144
55104
55069
55041
55013
54988
54964
54940
54905
54862
54818
54773
54725
54691
54656
54620
54578
54532
54494
54463
54433
54405
54373
54344
54318
54271
nT
(nanoTeslas)
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLES
showing total field airborne magnetics
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R10


Historic Rock Samples
0.1 - 16
16.1 - 26.3
26.4 - 34.9
34 - 62
62.1 - 645
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Creek
Francois
AT 2
380000
381000
382000
5708000
5707000
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
COBALT (ppm)
Historical Rock Samples
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R11a
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right



AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.

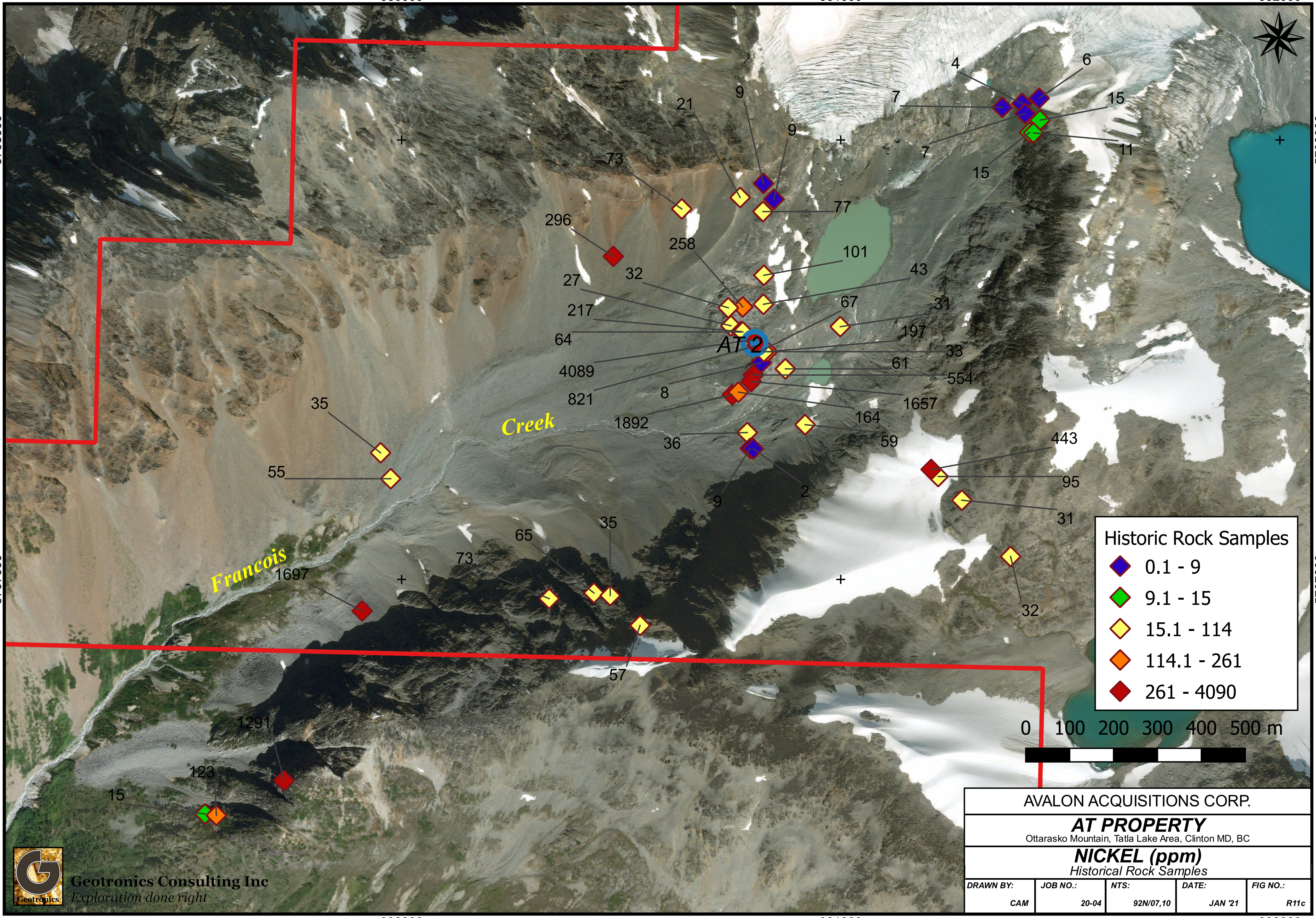
AT PROPERTY

Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC

COPPER (ppm)

Historical Rock Samples

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	20-04	92N/07,10	JAN '21	R11b



Historic Rock Samples
0.1 - 9
9.1 - 15
15.1 - 114
114.1 - 261
261 - 4090
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
NICKEL (ppm)
Historical Rock Samples
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: R11c
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
Creek
Francois
AT 2
380000
381000
382000
5708000
5707000

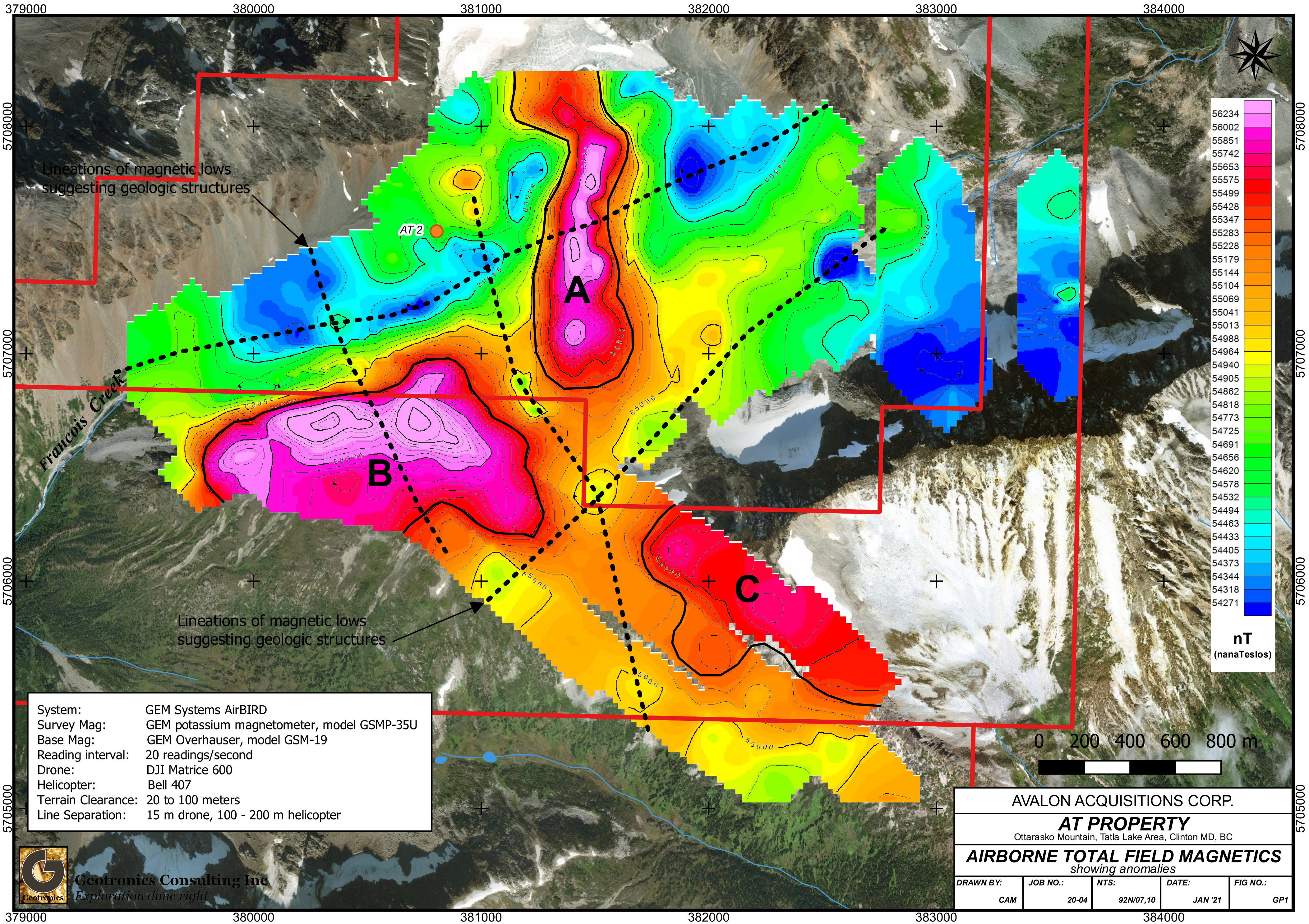
30 APPENDIX II – AT PROPERTY GEOPHYSCAL & PHOTOGRAMMETRY MAPS

30.1 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY – FIG GP 1

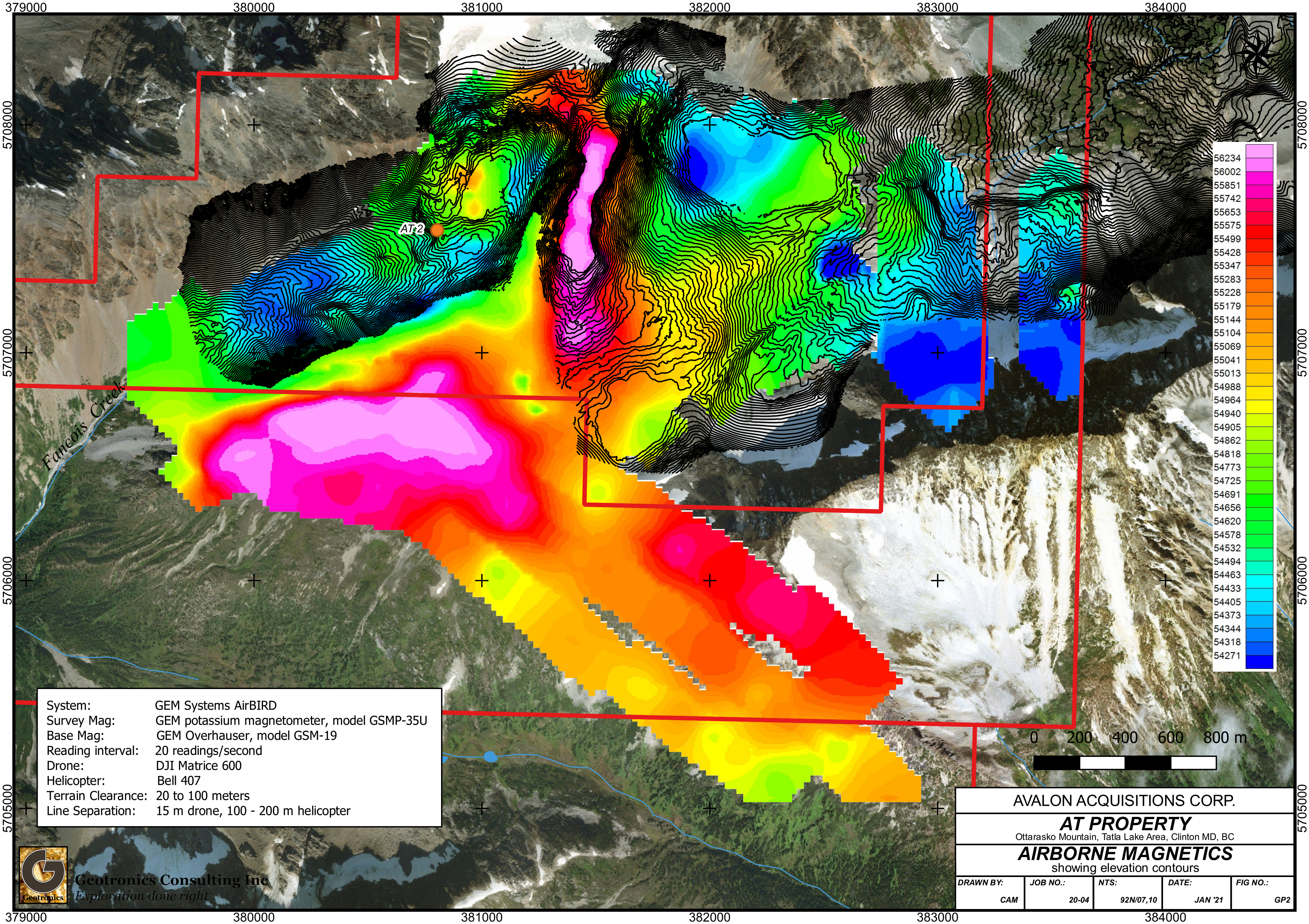
30.2 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY SHOWING CONTOURS – FIG GP 2

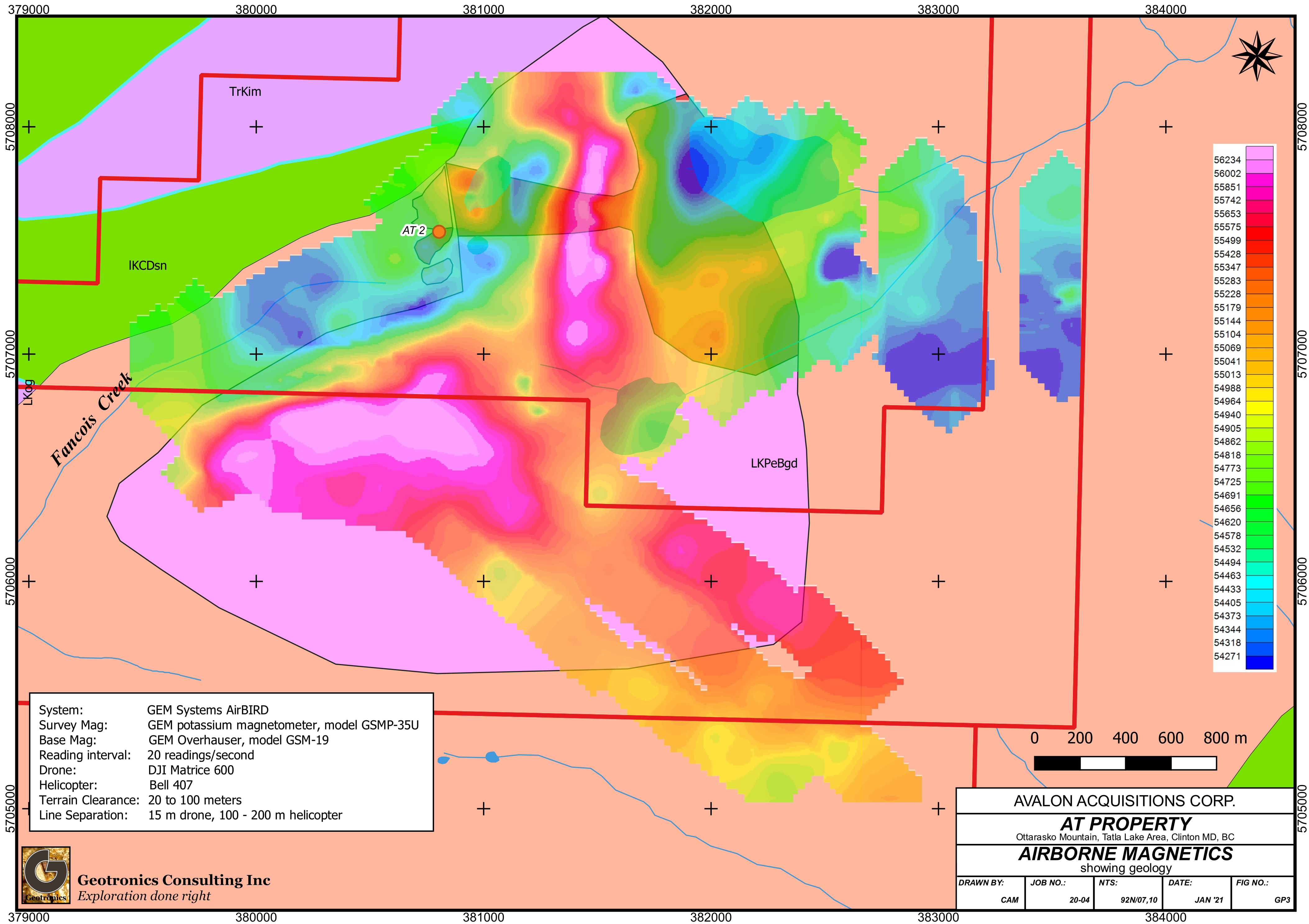
30.3 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY SHOWING GEOLOGY – FIG GP 3

30.4 AIRBORNE PHOTOGRAMMETRY SURVEY – IRON OXIDE INDEX – FIG P3

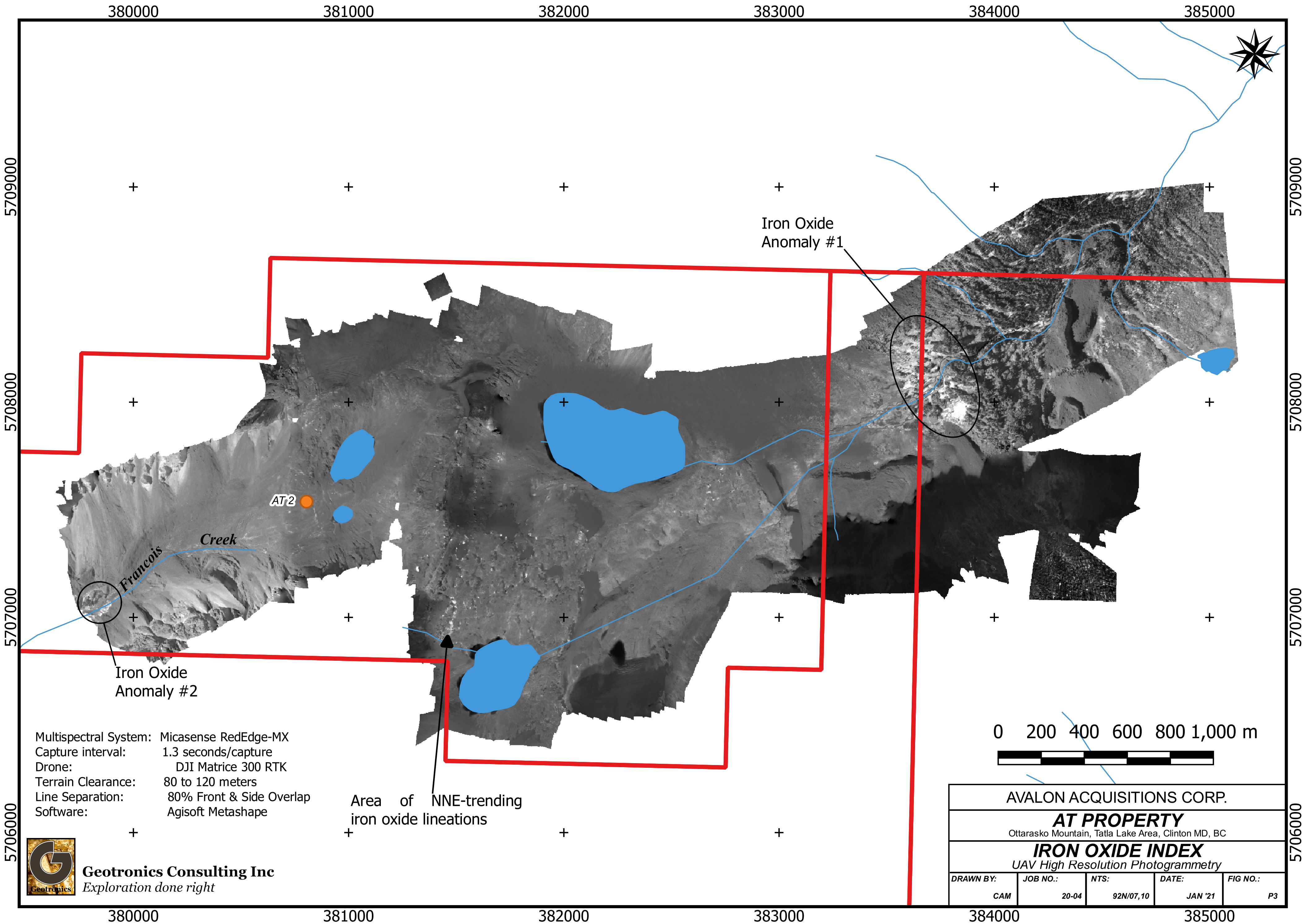


379000
380000
381000
382000
383000
384000
5708000
5707000
5706000
5705000
56234
56002
55851
55742
55653
55575
55499
55428
55347
55283
55228
55179
55144
55104
55069
55041
55013
54988
54964
54940
54905
54862
54818
54773
54725
54691
54656
54620
54578
54532
54494
54463
54433
54405
54373
54344
54318
54271
nT
(nanaTeslos)
A
B
C
AT 2
Francois Creek
Lineations of magnetic lows suggesting geologic structures
Lineations of magnetic lows suggesting geologic structures
0 200 400 600 800 m
System: GEM Systems AirBIRD
Survey Mag: GEM potassium magnetometer, model GSMP-35U
Base Mag: GEM Overhauser, model GSM-19
Reading interval: 20 readings/second
Drone: DJI Matrice 600
Helicopter: Bell 407
Terrain Clearance: 20 to 100 meters
Line Separation: 15 m drone, 100 - 200 m helicopter
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
AIRBORNE TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS
showing anomalies
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: GP1


379000
380000
381000
382000
383000
384000
5708000
5707000
5706000
5705000
AT 2
Fancois Creek
56234
56002
55851
55742
55653
55575
55499
55428
55347
55283
55228
55179
55144
55104
55069
55041
55013
54988
54964
54940
54905
54862
54818
54773
54725
54691
54656
54620
54578
54532
54494
54463
54433
54405
54373
54344
54318
54271
0 200 400 600 800 m
System: GEM Systems AirBIRD
Survey Mag: GEM potassium magnetometer, model GSMP-35U
Base Mag: GEM Overhauser, model GSM-19
Reading interval: 20 readings/second
Drone: DJI Matrice 600
Helicopter: Bell 407
Terrain Clearance: 20 to 100 meters
Line Separation: 15 m drone, 100 - 200 m helicopter
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
AIRBORNE MAGNETICS
showing elevation contours
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: GP2



379000
380000
381000
382000
383000
384000
5708000
5707000
5706000
5705000
TrKim
lKCDsn
LKog
Fancois Creek
AT 2
LKPeBgd
56234
56002
55851
55742
55653
55575
55499
55428
55347
55283
55228
55179
55144
55104
55069
55041
55013
54988
54964
54940
54905
54862
54818
54773
54725
54691
54656
54620
54578
54532
54494
54463
54433
54405
54373
54344
54318
54271
0 200 400 600 800 m
System: GEM Systems AirBIRD
Survey Mag: GEM potassium magnetometer, model GSMP-35U
Base Mag: GEM Overhauser, model GSM-19
Reading interval: 20 readings/second
Drone: DJI Matrice 600
Helicopter: Bell 407
Terrain Clearance: 20 to 100 meters
Line Separation: 15 m drone, 100 - 200 m helicopter
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
AIRBORNE MAGNETICS
showing geology
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: GP3


380000
381000
382000
383000
384000
385000
5709000
5708000
5707000
5706000
Iron Oxide
Anomaly #1
Iron Oxide
Anomaly #2
AT 2
Francois
Creek
Area of NNE-trending
iron oxide lineations
0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m
Multispectral System: Micasense RedEdge-MX
Capture interval: 1.3 seconds/capture
Drone: DJI Matrice 300 RTK
Terrain Clearance: 80 to 120 meters
Line Separation: 80% Front & Side Overlap
Software: Agisoft Metashape
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
AVALON ACQUISITIONS CORP.
AT PROPERTY
Ottarasko Mountain, Tatla Lake Area, Clinton MD, BC
IRON OXIDE INDEX
UAV High Resolution Photogrammetry
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 20-04
NTS: 92N/07,10
DATE: JAN '21
FIG NO.: P3