TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
Blackbird Creek Property

SOUTHWEST OF SALMON,
IDAHO, USA

Prepared for Technology Minerals Ltd.

Report for NI 43-101

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
m	micron
°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
mg	microgram
A	Ampere
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
a	annum
ac	acre
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
CND	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
Co	cobalt
Cominco	Cominco American
Cu	copper
Dahrouge	Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
DGRM	DG Resource Management
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft²	square foot
ft³	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft³	grain per cubic foot
gr/m³	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
HREE	heavy rare earth elements
HREO	heavy rare earth oxides
IMC	Idaho Mining Co.
in	inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km²	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes

Abbreviation	Definition
kW	kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
L	liter
LOI	Letter of Intent
LREE	light rare earth elements
LREO	light rare earth oxides
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m²	square metre
m³	cubic metre
Ma	million years
MASL	metres above sea level
min	minute
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m³/h	cubic metres per hour
NOI	Notice of Intent
Noranda	Noranda Explorations Inc.
oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric
POO	Plan of Operations
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
REE	rare earth elements
RL	relative elevation
S	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
T	metric tonne
TML	Technology Minerals Ltd,
Tons	Imperial Tonnes
Tonnes	Metric Tonnes
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd³	cubic yard
yr	year

1 SUMMARY

Technology Minerals Ltd. ("TML") has retained Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. ("Dahrouge"), to prepare an Independent Technical Report on the Blackbird Creek Property ("the Property") in compliance with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements as outlined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. The purpose of this report is to review and summarize the previous exploration on the Property, and to provide recommendations for future work, if warranted.

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Blackbird Creek Property is located in the Blackbird Mining District, Lemhi County, Idaho approximately 35 kilometers (21 mi) west-southwest of Salmon, Idaho (Figure 4-1). The geographic center of the Property is centred on 45°05'52" N and 114°20'80" W. The best access to the Property is via helicopter. The Property can also be accessed via a well-maintained network of dirt roads that branch off due west from Highway 93, approximately 9.7 km (6 mi) south of Salmon; however, roads on the Property are limited.

1.2 MINERAL TENURE

The Blackbird Creek Property consists of 158 contiguous lode claims covering an area of approximately 1,285 ha (3,175 ac) (Figure 4-1). Currently the claims are registered to DG Resource Management Ltd. ("DGRM"). TML recently signed letter of intent ("LOI") with DGRM. The LOI, dated March 17, 2021, is subject to the terms outlined in Section 4.2.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Property is located in the Idaho Cobalt Belt ("ICB"), a 40-50 km (24.8-31 mi) long metallogenic district characterized by stratiform/tabular Co-Cu deposits. The ICB is hosted in the Mesoproterozoic Belt Supergroup (1,470 Ma and 1,370 Ma), sandwiched between later Proterozoic (1,370 Ma) quartz monzonitic intrusions (Sletten et al., 2020; Digital Atlas of Idaho, 2002). The Belt Supergroup was deposited in a large rift basin, likely as large submarine fan complexes or deltas that were frequently submerged by continuing subsidence within the basin. The Belt Supergroup runs from southern Montana to northern Canada with varying rock type and formation nomenclature depending upon location (Figure 7-2). Within the Property, the Belt Supergroup is characterized by two major units, the Lemhi Group (Inyo Creek, West Fork, Big Creek, Apple Creek, and Gunsight formations) and the Swauger Quartzite.

Sulphide mineralization on the Property occurs primarily within the siltite unit of the Apple Creek Formation. Three types of Co-Cu-Au occurrences have been reported associated with the Apple Creek Formation within the ICB (Nash, 1989, reported in Pegg, 1997):

- Type 1: Cobalt-copper-arsenic-rich deposits of the Blackbird Mine type. Generally, these contain approximately equal amounts of cobalt and copper, with varying amounts of gold and pyrite. Dominant minerals include cobaltite and chalcopyrite. The cobaltite accounts for nearly all the arsenic content within these occurrences. This

syngenetic and stratabound mineralization is associated with mafic sequences, and deposits are typically in tabular form.

- Type 2: Cobaltiferous pyrite-magnetite deposits with variable chalcopyrite and low arsenic content. These occurrences are typically hosted by fine-grained metasediments from the lower unit of the Apple Creek Formation. Mineralization is strata-bound, and locally is stratiform and found within syn-sedimentary soft sediment structures.
- Type 3: Cobaltiferous tourmaline-cemented breccias. These breccias are common in the lower unit of the Apple Creek Formation, and typically host cobaltite. These breccias are oriented roughly perpendicular to stratigraphy and occur as hard, dense, black vein-type pods and lenses. Contacts with the breccia are fluidized and display prominent foliation parallel to the breccia contact (Hahn, 1980). Such mineralization occurs at the Ludwig and Slippery Gulch prospects.

Numerous prospects with cobalt and copper mineralization have been identified on the Property, including the Ludwig, Patty B, Anderson West, Anderson, Edith B, Raven, Slippery Gulch and Copper Hill (also known as Blackbird Creek South and West Fork Cobalt prospects). The primary exploration targets on the Property are the Apple Creek Formation tourmaline breccias, just like those of the historical Noranda Blackbird Mine, Jervois Idaho Cobalt Operation and First Cobalt's Iron Creek Project.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS

There has been no development or mining on the Property.

1.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Blackbird Creek Property, located within the Idaho Copper Belt, Lemhi County, Idaho, hosts Co-Cu (±Au±REE) mineralization of interest. Mapping, sampling, and geochemical analyses suggest that the Property is likely part of an IOCG or SEDEX system. Mineralization occurs in the siltite unit of the Apple Creek Formation and within tourmaline breccia. Grades of up to 5.85% Co have been documented in the tourmaline breccias.

The 2017 geophysical VTEM™ ET survey results were inconclusive; however, the 2018 prospecting and soil sampling were successful in confirming the occurrence of Co-Cu mineralization on the Property. During the 2018 exploration program, the historic Ludwig and Anderson prospects were located and sampled, and several new prospects were identified. The Raven and Accent prospects were completely new, while the Slippery Gulch and Copper Hill prospects showed evidence of historical workings but had been left unnamed.

The only known drilling completed on the Property is at the Ludwig Prospect. In 1969, Idaho Mining Co. completed one hole and then between 1979 and 1982, Noranda Explorations Inc., completed 9 additional holes. The exact drillhole locations were poorly documented and they could not be located during the 2018 exploration program. Results from the drilling showed average grades of 0.4% to 0.6% Co (Table 6-2)

Given the extent and continuity of mineralization at surface, and results from the historical drilling and recent surface sampling, the Blackbird Creek Property has the potential to host significant Co-Cu+/-Au+/-REE deposits. It is the Author's opinion that the Property is of merit and it warrants additional work. Below summarizes the Author's recommendations. The total estimated cost of all the work is $1,498,819.25 USD (Table 26-1).

The Author recommends the following based on a 2 Phased work program, with Phase 2 being contingent on results from Phase 1.

Phase 1 work is inclusive of:

- Investigation into the status of International Cobalt Corp.'s exploration permit; ICC's Plan of Operations ("POO") received conditional approval in 2019. Permits are transferable between companies performing work on the same Property. The POO included up to 22 drillholes and 11 drill pads.
- Detailed geological mapping, including sampling of the known prospects to better delineate their surface extents and orientation.
- A reinterpretation of the 2017 geophysical survey to determine if any correlations can be made between the survey data and field findings from subsequent work completed in 2018.

Phase 2 work is inclusive of:

- A heli-supported diamond drilling program of approximately 1,000 m (3,280 ft) to evaluate historical drillhole results and mineralization at depth. Results from the geological mapping and geophysical survey can be used to refine proposed drill targets (Figure 26-1).
- Further mineralogical work should be completed on the Slippery Gulch and Raven prospects to further define the REE mineralization, to determine whether the mineralogy supports processing and further investigation.

2 INTRODUCTION

Mr. Trevor Mills of Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. ("Dahrouge") has been retained by Technology Minerals Ltd. ("TML") to prepare an Independent Technical Report on the Blackbird Creek Property ("the Property"). The Property is located in Lemhi County, east-central Idaho, USA (Figure 4-1), and is comprised of 158 contiguous unpatented lode claims, covering 1,285 ha (3,175 ac). Property details are presented in Section 4.

This report was commissioned by TML to comply with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), companion policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The Qualified Person responsible for this report is Trevor Mills, P.G., SME-RM, a geologist with Dahrouge, who has greater than 10 years of experience working as an exploration and consulting geologist. Mr. Mills previously worked on the Property with Dahrouge in 2018, on behalf of International Cobalt Corp. and is responsible for all items in this report. The purpose of this report is to review the historical exploration and results of the 2018 exploration, and if warranted, provide recommendations for further work.

All information, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on field observations as well as published information (Section 27: References).

Mr. Mills worked on and visited the Property from June 19, 2018 through August 15, 2018 and October 7 to 9, 2018. During this time the Author reviewed and sampled exposed outcrop, talus and historical adits on the Property.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Trevor Mills, P.G., SME-RM, an independent geologist with Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on field observation as well as published information.

The Author has reviewed, and has relied upon, the United States Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) website to confirm the validity of the mineral claims pertaining to the Blackbird Creek Property. Through LR2000, the Author has also confirmed that the claims were located, and held by, DGRM. The Author has also relied upon information regarding the letter of the intent provided by TML.

While the claim documents discussed above were reviewed for this report, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal, or any other opinion as to title. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

As of the date of this report, the Author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, in its entirety, that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Blackbird Creek Property is located within the Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, Lemhi County, in east-central Idaho, USA. The Property is approximately 35 km (21 mi) west-southwest of Salmon, Idaho, and is centred on 45°05'52" N and 114°20'80" W. (Figure 4-1).

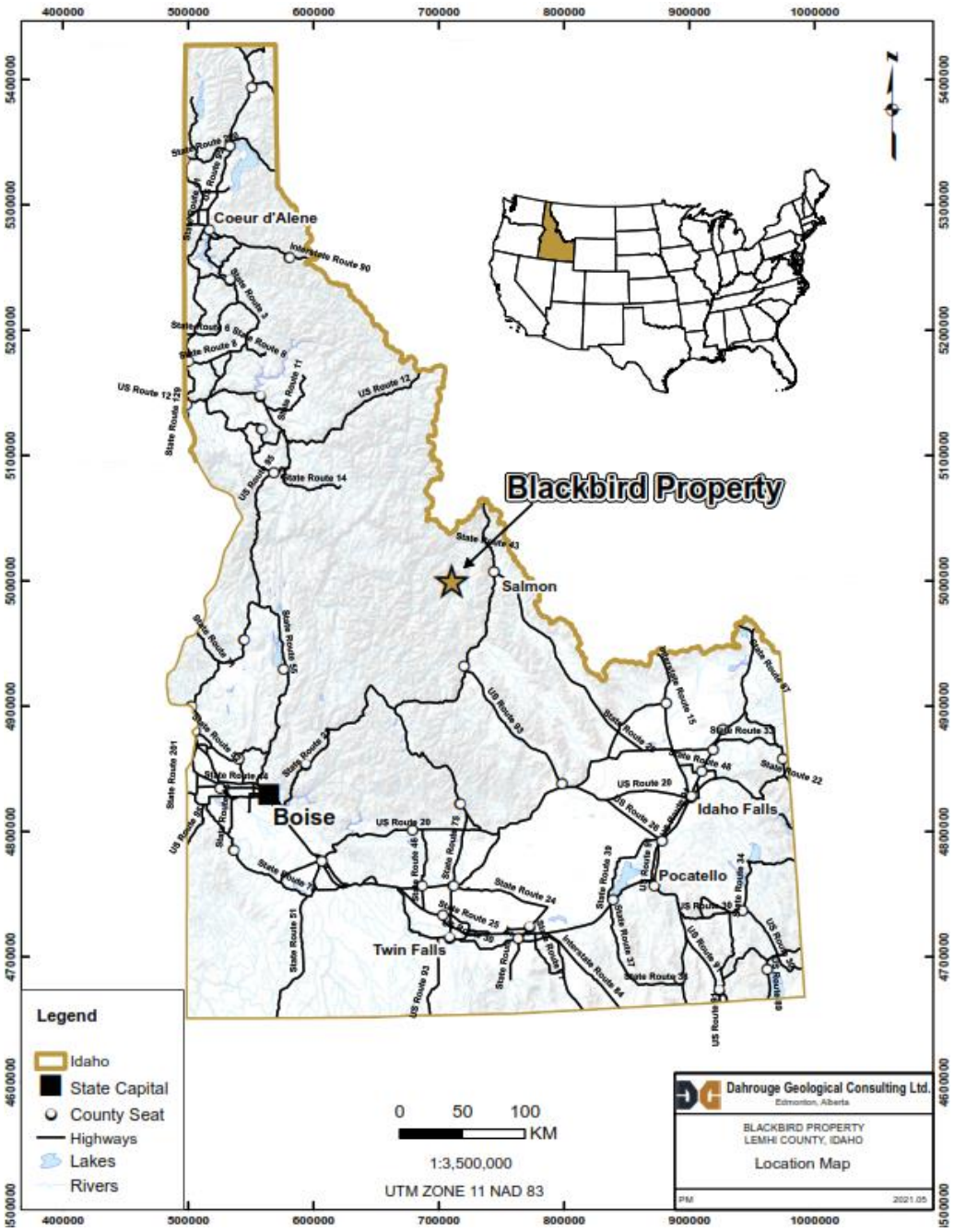

Figure 4-1 Location of the Blackbird Creek Property

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The Blackbird Creek Property is comprised of 158 contiguous unpatented lode claims ("mineral tenure" or "claim") covering an area of approximately 1,285 ha (3,175 ac) (Table 4-1; Figure 4-2). Currently DGRM is the sole registered owner of all unpatented 158 lode claims. TML recently signed a letter of intent ("LOI"), dated March 17, 2021 to acquire 100% interest in the Property. This agreement is subject to the following terms:

- CAD $100,000 stage payments commencing on the signing of the SPA;
    - $25,000 upon signing
    - $25,000 every 2 weeks after until completed;
- CAD $800,000, 8% debenture convertible at relisting into shares of TML;
- TML will maintain the Property in good-standing (the annual maintenance fee per claim is $225);
- DGRM will maintain a 2% net smelter royalty, with a 1% buyback for CAD $1.5 million.

Table 4-1 Details of Blackbird Creek Property Lode Claims

Admin State	County	Claim Name	Serial Number	Disposition	Case Type	Last Assmt. Year	Location Date
ID	LEMHI	WF 1	IMC221209	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 2	IMC221210	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 3	IMC221211	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 4	IMC221212	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 5	IMC221213	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 6	IMC221214	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 7	IMC221215	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 8	IMC221216	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 9	IMC221217	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 10	IMC221218	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 11	IMC221219	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 12	IMC221220	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 13	IMC215749	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/15/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 14	IMC215750	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/15/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 15	IMC215751	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/15/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 16	IMC215752	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/15/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 17	IMC215753	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/15/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 18	IMC215754	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 19	IMC215755	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 20	IMC215756	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 21	IMC215757	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 22	IMC215758	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016

Admin State	County	Claim Name	Serial Number	Disposition	Case Type	Last Assmt. Year	Location Date
ID	LEMHI	WF 23	IMC215759	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 24	IMC215760	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 25	IMC215761	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/16/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 26	IMC221221	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 27	IMC221222	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 28	IMC221223	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 33	IMC215762	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 34	IMC215763	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 35	IMC215764	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 36	IMC215765	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 37	IMC215766	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 38	IMC215767	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 39	IMC215768	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 40	IMC215769	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 41	IMC215770	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 42	IMC215771	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 43	IMC215772	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 44	IMC215773	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/19/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 45	IMC215774	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/19/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 46	IMC215775	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 47	IMC215776	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 48	IMC215777	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 53	IMC215778	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 54	IMC215779	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 55	IMC215780	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 56	IMC215781	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 57	IMC215782	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 58	IMC215783	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
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ID	LEMHI	WF 62	IMC215787	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
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ID	LEMHI	WF 64	IMC215789	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/19/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 65	IMC215790	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 66	IMC215791	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 67	IMC215792	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 68	IMC215793	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 73	IMC215794	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 74	IMC215795	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/17/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 75	IMC215796	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016

Admin State	County	Claim Name	Serial Number	Disposition	Case Type	Last Assmt. Year	Location Date
ID	LEMHI	WF 76	IMC215797	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 77	IMC215798	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 78	IMC215799	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 79	IMC215800	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/18/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 80	IMC215801	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/19/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 81	IMC215802	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 82	IMC215803	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 83	IMC215804	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 84	IMC215805	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 85	IMC215806	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 86	IMC215807	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/11/2016
ID	LEMHI	WF 94	IMC215808	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	6/19/2016
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ID	LEMHI	WF 223	IMC218483	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	7/7/2017

Admin State	County	Claim Name	Serial Number	Disposition	Case Type	Last Assmt. Year	Location Date
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ID	LEMHI	WF 197	IMC221310	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 198	IMC221311	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 199	IMC221312	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 230	IMC221313	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 231	IMC221314	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 232	IMC221315	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018

Admin State	County	Claim Name	Serial Number	Disposition	Case Type	Last Assmt. Year	Location Date
ID	LEMHI	WF 233	IMC221316	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 234	IMC221317	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 235	IMC221318	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 236	IMC221319	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 237	IMC221320	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 238	IMC221321	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 239	IMC221322	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 240	IMC221323	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 241	IMC221324	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 242	IMC221325	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 243	IMC221326	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 244	IMC221327	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018
ID	LEMHI	WF 245	IMC221328	ACTIVE	LODE	2021	1/4/2018

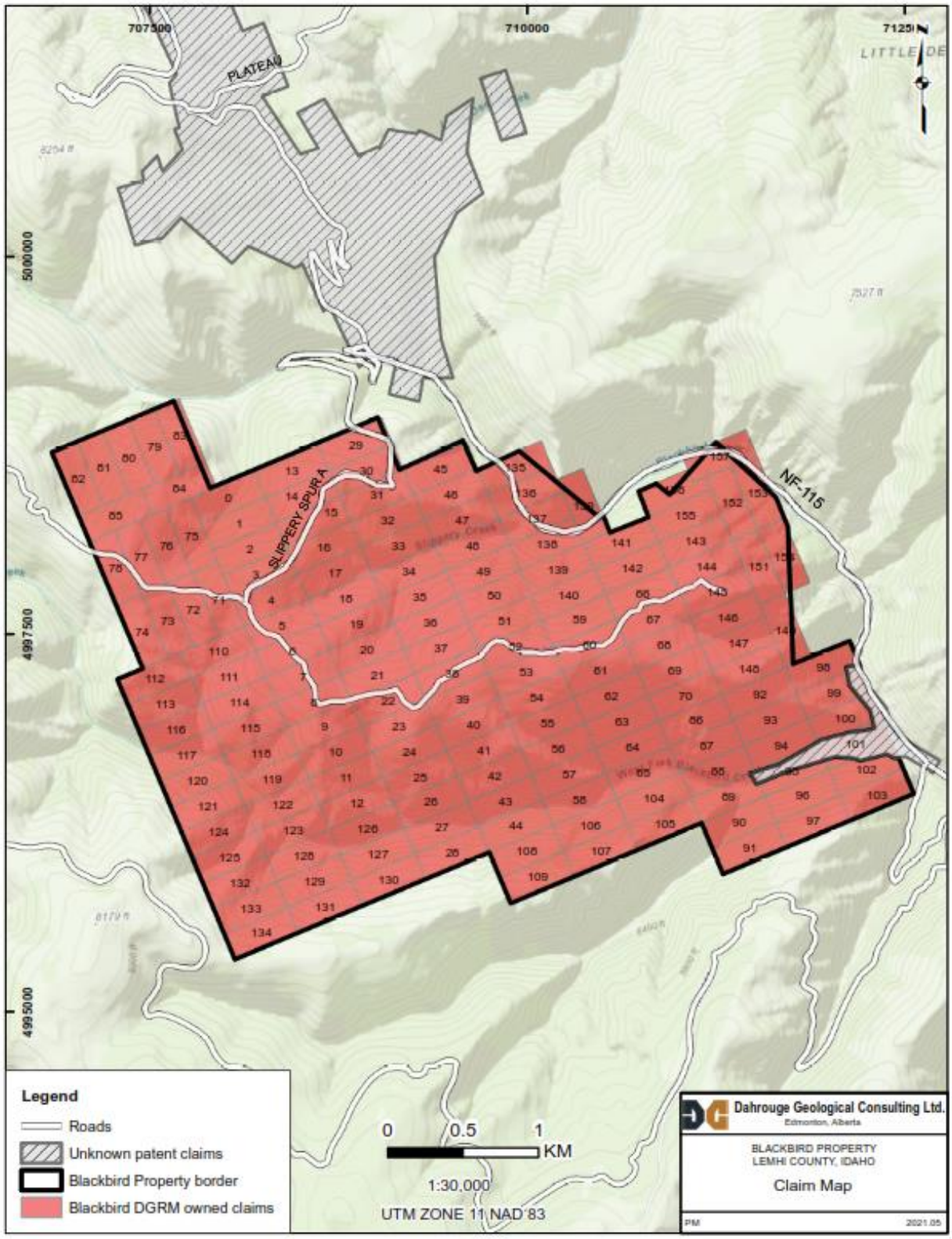


Figure 4-2 Map of Blackbird Creek Property Tenures

4.2.1 Lode Claims

A lode claim includes classic veins or lodes with well-defined boundaries, and other in-situ valuable mineral deposits. “Examples include quartz or other veins bearing gold or other metallic mineral deposits and large volume, but low-grade disseminated metallic deposits, such as Carlin-type gold deposits and copper-bearing granites. Federal statute limits a lode claim to a maximum of 1,500 feet in length along the vein or lode. Their width is a maximum of 600 feet, 300 feet on either side of the centerline of the vein or lode” (43 CFR Part 3832, Subpart B).

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

The Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property.

4.4 Required Permits

The Property is located on land administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and as such exploration permits are issued through the USFS. If non-surface disturbing exploration activities, such rock sampling, soil sampling and most ground geophysical surveys are being carried out, then approval from the USFS is not required. If surface-disturbing exploration activities, such as line-cutting, land modification, drilling are carried out or the mechanized equipment is used, then an approval and bonding is required from the USFS prior to commencement of activities.

The USFS authorized two types of permits for surface-disturbing activities: 1) an approved Notice of Intent (“NOI”) and 2) an approved Plan of Operations (“POO”). The NOI permitting process is utilized for minimal disturbance mineral exploration activities and applies to activities of one year or less in duration. A NOI takes approximately 15 to 30 days for approval. The POO permitting process is utilized for significant disturbance mineral exploration activities, such as drilling. A POO may be subject to a detailed environmental analysis under The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A POO permitting process can take 18 to 24 months for approval; this depends completely on the public and NEPA requirements. All surface disturbing activities approved within a USFS POO will require a reclamation bond payment for assurance of reclamation upon completion of activities.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) regulates any water-related discharges and air quality issues. The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) is responsible for delivering water-related regulations and issuing any required water rights.

The previous operator, International Cobalt Corp. submitted a POO that was approved with conditions, in July 2019. The current status of this permit is unknown and should be investigated to determine if it is still active and can be transferred to TML.

4.5 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The Author is not aware of any significant factors or risks associated with the Property.

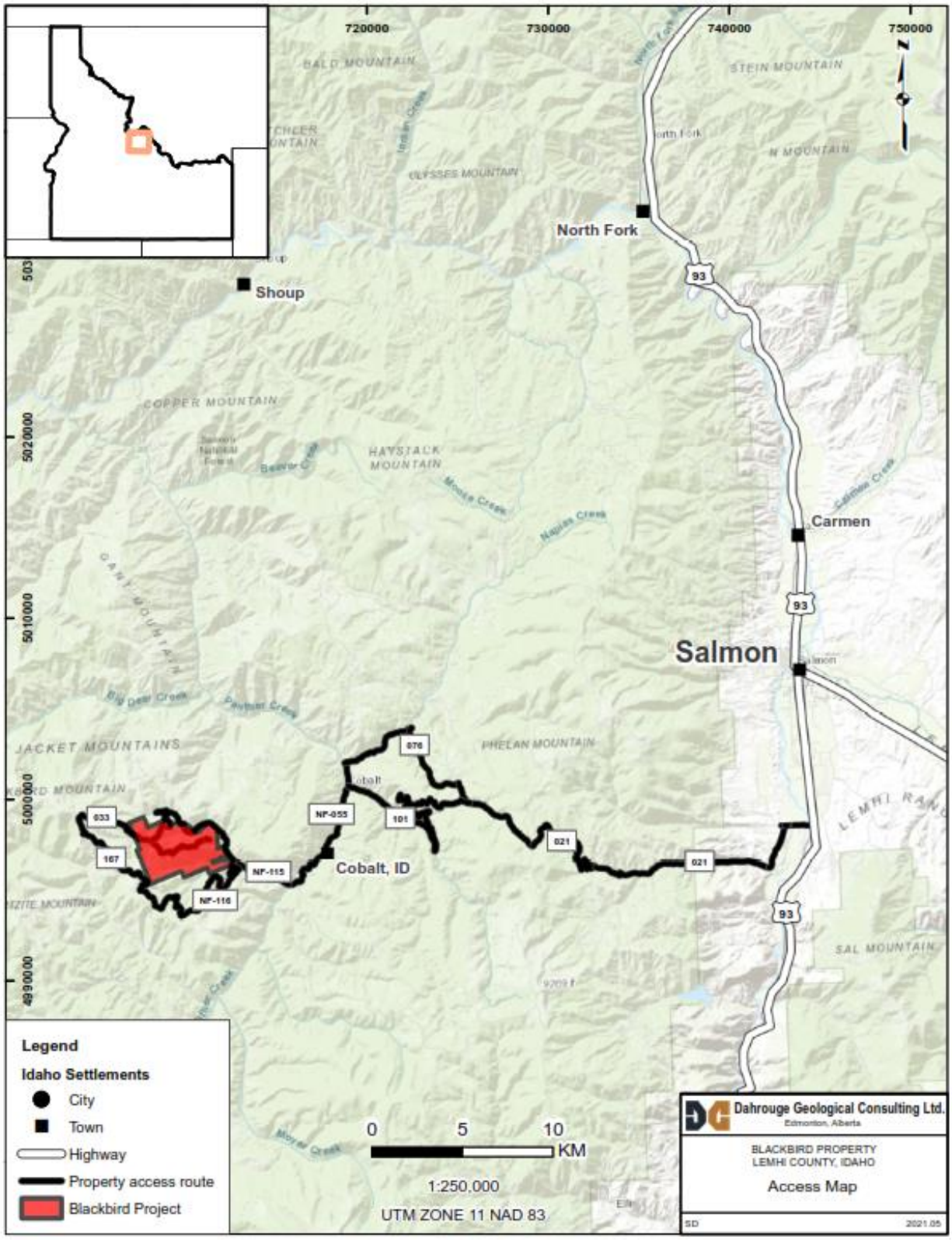


Figure 4-3 Blackbird Creek Property Access Map

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

The Blackbird Creek Property is located within Lemhi County, Idaho approximately 35 kilometers (21 miles) west-southwest of Salmon, Idaho, near the Idaho-Montana border. The Property is best accessed by helicopter. It can also be accessed via road as there is a well-maintained network of roads leading to the Property; however, the existing trails and roads on the Property are limited.

Road access to the Property is via Williams Creek Road (021), approximately 9.7 km (6 mi) south of Salmon along Highway 93. After exiting onto Williams Creek Road (021) there are two options for reaching the Property:

- (Primary road Access) Follow Williams Creek Road (021) for approximately 26.7 km (16.6 mi) to the intersection with Deep Creek Road (NF-101); then follow Deep Creek Road for approximately 17.7 km (11 mi) to Panther Creek Road (NF-055). Follow Panther Creek Road south for approximately 9.2 km (5.7 mi) until the junction with National Forest Development Road 115 (NF-115) and then follow NF-115 for approximately 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to the Property.
- (Alternative Road Access) Follow Williams Creek Road (021) for approximately 28 km (17.4 mi) to the intersection with Moccasin Creek Road (076); then follow Moccasin Creek Road (076) for 5.3 km (3.3 mi) to Napias Creek Road (NF-021); and then follow Napias Creek Road for 4.7 km (2.9 mi) until the intersection with Panther Creek Road (NF-055). Follow Panther Creek Road south for approximately 10.5 km (6.5 mi) until the junction with National Forest Development Road 115 (NF-115) and then follow NF-115 for approximately 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to the Property.

The nearest population centre, the town of Salmon; it has a modest population of 3,112 (2010 Census). Salmon has abundant resources including accommodations, fuel, heavy equipment, transportation, supplies and food. All other resources can be acquired from Missoula, Montana, roughly 225 km (140 mi) north of Salmon.

There is currently no existing infrastructure on the Property. A potential drilling water source for the Property is Panther Creek.

5.2 TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, AND VEGETATION

The Property is situated in the Eastern Salmon River Mountain Floristic subdivision and much of it is covered by Douglas Fir, Lodgepole Pine, Aspen, Mountain Big Sagebrush. Elevations on the Property range from 1,767 m (5,800 ft) at the southeast end of the Property, to (2,440 m) (8,005 ft) on the northwest corner near the Copper Hill Prospect.

5.3 CLIMATE

Temperature ranges for Salmon, Idaho, are provided in. Average temperatures for the winter months (December thru February), range from -2.6°C to -6.5°C. Average temperatures during the summer months (June thru August) range from 16.0°C to 20.0°C. The area has a mean annual precipitation of

21.6 mm (0.85 in), with most precipitation falling in May and June, and most snow falling only in the winter months. Groves (1983) reported that historical mining operations continued year-round, indicating that the roughly 91 cm (3 ft) maximum winter snow depth did not interfere with mining activities.

6 HISTORY

6.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP, EXPLORATION, AND DEVELOPMENT

Table 6-1 Summary of Historical Exploration

Year	Operator	Scope of Work Completed
Pre 1940's	G.J. Hughes Jr.	Chip sample and Ludwig adit development
1942	US Geological Survey	Geological Mapping
1943	F.W. Stephenson and Associates	Not Recorded
1969	Idaho Mining Co.	One hole drill program at Ludwig
1979-1982	Noranda Exploration Inc.	Initial diamond drill program
1990's	Cominco American Resources Inc.	Not Recorded
2000's	Jack Slack	Statistical analysis of whole-rock geochemistry for samples collected in the Blackbird Mining District
2006	US Geological Survey	Re-evaluation of Blackbird Mining District for REEs

6.1.1 Early Exploration and Development (pre 1950s)

The earliest documented exploration on the Property began in the early 1900s with the discovery of the Ludwig Prospect (also known as the Co-Ni-Cu, Conicu, Abby, and Beliel Prospect) (Figure 6-1). Sometime prior to 1940, an unknown party drove a small adit 12 m (40 ft) in length into a breccia in search of gold. Even though the adit encountered 6.1 m (20 ft) of ore-grade cobalt, no further work was completed on this adit by the unknown party (Anderson, 1943). At some point two additional adits were driven nearby, one lower and one upper relative to the first adit. The lower adit was driven across the breccia or adjacent feature but has since caved and the location is unknown. The upper adit was driven into a related structure 122 m (400 ft) topographically above and approximately 61.0 m (200 ft) along the footwall of the exposed breccia in the middle adit (Hanh, 1980).

In 1942, the U.S. Geological Survey conducted geologic mapping of the cobalt deposits in the Blackbird mining district. At the same time Alfred Anderson completed a compilation and report of cobalt occurrences in the district based on the information available at the time.

Sometime prior to 1943, G.J. Hughes Jr. discovered the Patty B Prospect, located along the southeastern boundary of the Property and approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) east of the Ludwig Prospect (Figure 6-1. Hughes Jr. collected a chip sample across the mineralized zone that returned 1.2% Co (Sweide, 1980). At an undocumented time, a tunnel was driven at Patty B, measuring 18 m (60 ft) to 21 m (70 ft) long, along a prominent ledge that projected above a talus covered slope.

Additionally, before 1943, the Anderson and Anderson West prospects, located approximately 1.3 km west of the Ludwig Prospect, was discovered. The Anderson Prospect consists of a caved adit 46 m (150 ft) long. The adit dump material is fine-grained black rock containing finely disseminated cobaltite and magnetite with erythrite staining (Johnson et al., 1998). The Anderson West Prospect consists of a 122 m (400 ft) long adit within quartzose rock containing cobalt bloom and chalcopyrite (Anderson, 1943).

In 1943, F.W. Stephenson and Associates owned patent claims covering the Patty B showing; however, no records exist of any work completed by them during this time (Anderson, 1943).

There are additional prospects that were historically worked on the Property, however no detailed information was available. These include Slippery Gulch and Copper Hill, as well as unnamed prospects.

6.1.2 Idaho Mining Co. (1969)

In September 1969, the Idaho Mining Co. ("IMC") completed one drill hole on the Property, to test the down-dip extension of the Ludwig Deposit. Two zones of mineralization were encountered:

- 0.94 m (3.1 ft) of 1.17% Co and 0.46% Cu from 10.06 m (33 ft) – 11.00 m (36.1 ft)
- 0.76 m (2.5 ft) of 0.42% Co and 0.04% Cu from 79.71 m (261.5 ft) – 80.47 m (264 ft)

The deeper intercept was interpreted as the down-dip extension of the Ludwig deposit. At the time, the resulting narrowness of the intercepted target and low grade, discouraged IMC from doing additional exploration work in the area (Hahn, 1980).

6.1.3 Noranda Exploration Inc. (1979-1982)

In 1979, Noranda Exploration Inc. ("Noranda") began geologic mapping of the Ludwig Prospect area and identified 46 breccia outcrops. It was noted that the breccia mineralization appeared to have come up through the sediments along a 30° to 50° trend and spread out laterally along bedding planes. The breccia distribution was described as wide, with discordant 30° trending bodies in the southwest and concordant, less continuous bodies in the northeast area of the Ludwig zone. The narrower bodies in northeastern Ludwig area appear to contain a higher cobaltite concentration than the wider northeast trending zones exposed to the southwest.

Additionally in 1979, Noranda conducted relogging of Idaho Mining Co.'s 1969 drill core. and completed two separate drill programs on the Property, one at the Ludwig Prospect and one at the Patty B Prospect area (Hahn, 1980). During the relog program, Noranda identified a cobalt–rich, tourmalinized and fluidized zone from 119.5 m (392 ft) to 188.0 m (387 ft) depth, which they interpreted as a further down-dip extension of the Ludwig mineralization zone. Subsequently they drilled a total of 9 holes at the Ludwig Prospect, with a purpose of testing the strike and dip continuity

of the mineralization exposed at the main outcrop (Figure 6-2, Table 6-2). It was concluded that overall, the average grades for the tourmalinized breccias were likely to be 0.4% to 0.6% Co (Hahn, 1980).

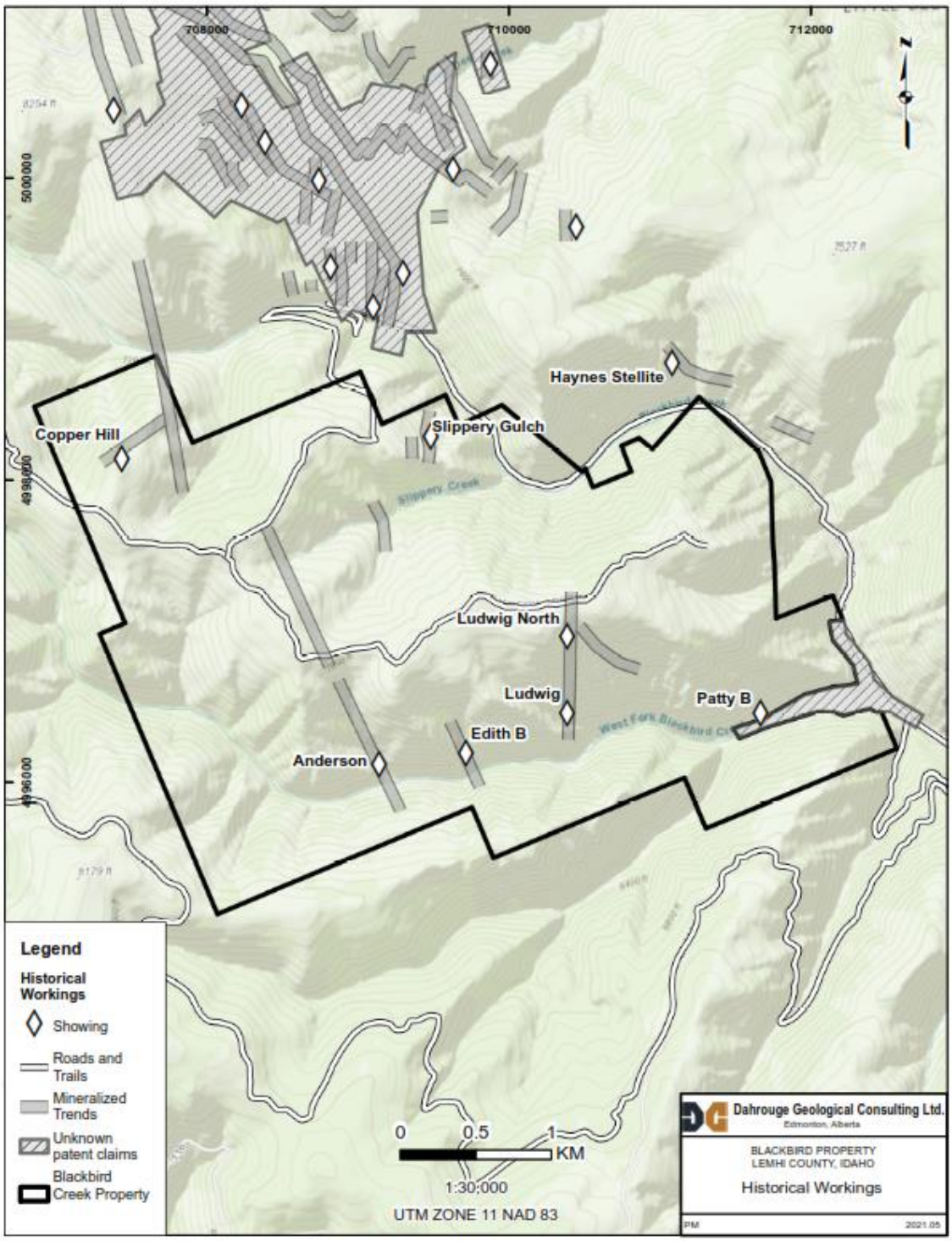


Figure 6-1 Historical Workings

Table 6-2 Summary of Historical Mineralized Intercepts at Ludwig

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Width (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Co %
CA-79-2A	193.75	198.00	5	59.06	60.35	1.52	0.93
	300.00	326.00	26	91.44	99.36	7.92	0.4
	375.00	379.00	4	114.30	115.52	1.22	0.87
	437.50	439.50	2	133.35	133.96	0.61	1.16
	487.50	489.50	2	148.59	149.20	0.61	1.02
CA-79-2B	331.25	338.27	7	100.97	103.10	2.13	0.22
	418.75	424.75	6	127.64	129.46	1.83	0.18
CA-79-3A	168.75	171.75	3	51.44	52.35	0.91	0.11
CA-79-3B	237.50	249.50	12	72.39	76.05	3.66	0.6
	255.75	261.75	6	77.95	79.78	1.83	0.54
	269.25	273.25	4	82.07	83.29	1.22	0.34
CA-79-4A	337.50	341.50	4	102.87	104.09	1.22	0.58
CA-79-5A	31.25	39.25	8	9.53	11.96	2.44	0.2
	330.00	331.00	1	100.58	100.89	0.30	0.33

At the Patty B Prospect area, Noranda drilled a total of 17 holes at seven different locations to test the suitability of the area for a tailings dam. Most of the drillholes dipped 50° to 80° to the southwest and were generally no more than 137 m (450 ft) depth; one hole reaching 244 m (800 ft) depth. Though the focus of this program was on a tailings dam site, 10 of the holes intersected the breccia associated with the Patty B Prospect. Drilling suggested a "tabular body with a thickness of 1.1 m (3.5 ft) to 12 m (40 ft), an east-west linear extent of 137 m (450 ft) and north-south width of approximately 76.2 m (250 ft)" (Sweide, 1980). The body appeared to strike 60° and dip 40° to 50° to the south, possibly terminating against the West Fork Drainage Fault. Assay results from the drilling contain intercepts of 3.4 m (11 ft) of 1.2% Co, 2.4 m (8 ft) of 0.84% Co and 4.3 m (14 ft) of 0.51% Co. The breccia intercepts in some of the holes suggest either the occurrence of another tabular breccia body, approximately 3.0 m (10 ft) to 4.5 m (15 ft) thick (untested along strike and dip), striking 60° and dipping 50° to the south; or the occurrence of a displaced extension of the original Patty B breccia (Sweide, 1980).

6.1.4 Cominco American Resources Inc. (1990's)

In the 1990's, the Abby and FR claims were staked by Cominco American Resources Inc. ("Cominco") over the Ludwig, Edith B, Anderson, Anderson West, Patty B and Copper Hill prospects. No records detailed records of the work completed were available.

6.1.5 Jack Slack (2000's)

In the early 2000's, Slack compiled statistical whole-rock geochemistry of 48 mineralized samples that had been collected within the Blackbird Mining District.

6.1.6 USGS (2006)

In 2006, Slack with the USGS, re-evaluated the Blackbird District for rare earth element ("REE") potential. Eleven samples of stratabound Co-Cu-Au ore were analyzed including one sample of tourmalinized breccia from the Ludwig Prospect, which contained 555 ppm La, 9.16 ppm Yb and 131 ppm Y. Through this work Slack proposed an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposit model as the mode of mineralization for the stratabound Co-Cu-Au deposits within the Blackbird district (Slack, 2006).

Table 6-3 Summary of Whole-Rock Assays of Strata-Bound Sulfide from the Blackbird District, ID (Slack, 2006)

Component	Mean S.D.	Range	Component	Mean S.D.	Range
SiO_2 (wt %)	38.37 ± 19.75	4.15–74.95	Tl	0.49 ± 0.50	<0.05–1.86
TiO_2	0.163 ± 0.243	0.004–1.495	Pb	6.4 ± 10.8	<0.5–61.0
Al_2O_3	5.39 ± 3.31	0.58–17.69	Ga	34.7 ± 21.9	2.9–110
Fe_2O_3	19.13 ± 14.85	2.85–67.19	Ge	2.3 ± 2.2	<0.5–14.3
MnO	0.045 ± 0.046	0.002–0.214	Rb	162 ± 152	6–576
MgO	1.26 ± 0.73	0.03–2.79	Sr	16.5 ± 40.2	<2–274
CaO	0.37 ± 0.53	0.01–2.88	Sn	12 ± 26	<1–133
Na_2O	0.11 ± 0.13	<0.01–0.59	W	5.0 ± 5.5	0.3–35.8
K_2O	1.49 ± 1.28	0.02–4.86	Th	8.04 ± 10.3	0.10–54.9
P_2O_5	0.27 ± 0.29	<0.01–1.55	U	17.8 ± 27.0	0.27–124
LOI	5.17 ± 5.20	0.02–26.82	As (wt %)	6.158 ± 6.312	0.026–37.00
CO_2	0.83 ± 1.22	<0.05–5.29	Sb	45.8 ± 89.3	<0.2–426
F	0.09 ± 0.06	<0.01–0.27	Te	45.8 ± 47.2	4.6–250
Cl	0.25 ± 0.42	<0.01–2.49	Se	86.6 ± 66.4	8.1–304
Li (ppm)	18.4 ± 12.5	1.50–50.2	Ba	148 ± 133	5–565
Be	27.8 ± 170	<0.1–1,180	Y	1,098 ± 1,696	3.0–8,320
Sc	5.3 ± 4.4	<0.2–18.5	La	253 ± 804	0.46–4,810
Zr	58 ± 73	<4–312	Ce	569 ± 1,750	0.99–9,910
Hf	4.41 ± 5.02	<1.0–25.5	Pr	66.2 ± 210	0.11–1,140
Nb	5.7 ± 7.1	0.2–45.6	Nd	257 ± 757	0.50–4,140
Ta	<0.01	<0.01–3.85	Sm	68.1 ± 171	0.13–987
Cr	33.7 ± 38.7	2.4–138	Eu	14.13 ± 29.46	0.031–145
V	23 ± 19	3–105	Gd	131 ± 233	0.27–1,220
Co (wt %)	4.229 ± 3.619	0.107–14.40	Tb	35.6 ± 55.2	0.08–238
Ni	1,525 ± 1,647	64–6,780	Dy	251 ± 383	0.62–1,780
Cu (wt %)	2.273 ± 3.990	0.004–18.10	Ho	51.7 ± 79.8	0.13–383
In	7.3 ± 13.5	0.1–55.6	Er	151 ± 230	0.37–1,060
Zn	89.4 ± 171	5.6–821	Tm	21.55 ± 32.52	0.054–143
Cd	<0.5	<0.5–5.10	Yb	117 ± 173	0.32–730
Hg (ppb)	48 ± 70	<5–361	Lu	13.86 ± 19.85	0.043–78.60
Mo	2.6 ± 2.7	0.4–14.4	$\Sigma(Y + REE)_2O_3$ (wt %)	0.371 ± 0.654	0.001–3.662
Ag	4.0 ± 8.6	<0.5–49.3	$Ce/Ce^*_{(SN)}$	1.028 ± 0.067	0.796–1.134
Au	3.569 ± 4.943	0.002–26.80	$Eu/Eu^*_{(SN)}$	0.475 ± 0.182	0.199–1.178
Bi	4,514 ± 13,898	1.7–91,600			

Notes: For statistical calculations, the censored values (<x.xx) are assigned one-half the analytical detection limit (Sanford et al., 1993); contents of Pt and Pd in 20 samples (not shown) are each uniformly ≤ 1 ppb; REE anomalies are calculated by shale normalization (SN) using data for PAAS (Taylor and McLennan, 1985): $Ce/Ce^*_{(SN)} = 2Ce_{SN}/(La_{SN} + Pr_{SN})$; $Eu/Eu^*_{(SN)} = 2Eu_{SN}/(Sm_{SN} + Gd_{SN})$

6.2 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCES

In 1979, Noranda produced a historical, non-compliant NI 43-101 resource estimate based off the 10 holes that intersected mineralization at Patty B. Noranda indicated 28,316 m^3 of breccia which represented 75,296 tonnes (83,000 tons) grading 0.72% Co at Patty B (Sweide, 1980).

In 1980, Noranda produced a historical, non-compliant NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Lugwig Prospect. It was estimated to have approximately 226,796 tonnes (250,000 tons) of ore grading 0.4% to 0.6% Co (Hahn, 1980).

6.3 PRODUCTION

As of the date of this report, the Author does not have records of production on the Property. Production undoubtedly occurred historically due to the presence of numerous within the Property.

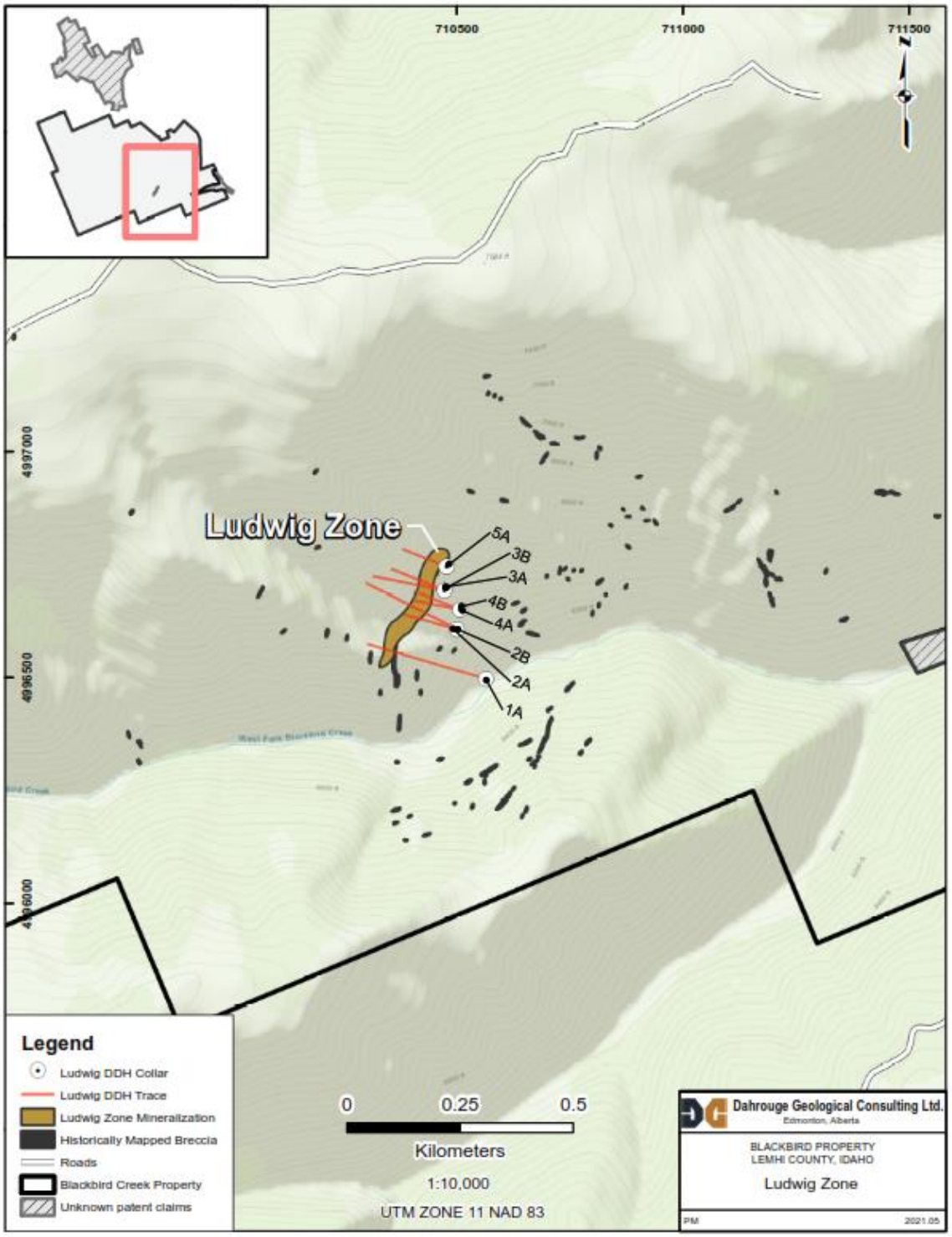


Figure 6-2 Ludwig Prospect area

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

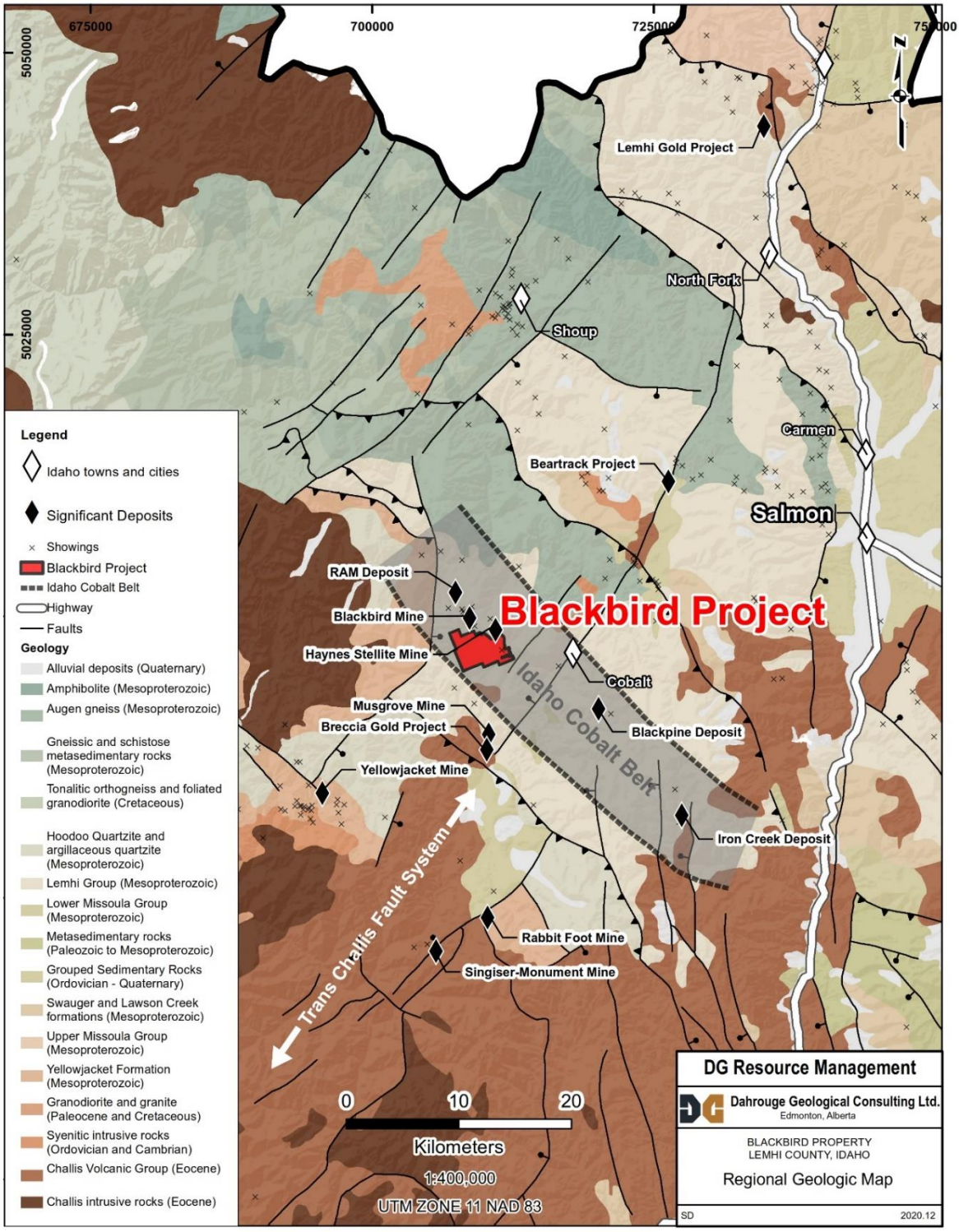


Figure 7-1 Regional Geology and Mineral Occurrences

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

A large region of tectonic extension, referred to as the Basin and Range province covers much of the inland Western United States, including eastern California, eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, Nevada, western Utah, southern and western Arizona, and southeastern Idaho (Faulds and Varga, 1998). Tectonic extension began during the Miocene (~17 Ma) near the Northern Nevada Rift in the center of the Basin and Range province. Extension was primarily along large normal faults and fault zones, where the normal faults interacted. Presently, extension has continued westward toward the Sierra Nevada and eastward into southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming.

During the Ordovician the region was intruded by granitic rocks. During the Mesozoic, the older Proterozoic rocks and existing Paleozoic rocks were folded and thrust faulted as part of the Cordilleran orogeny. Locally, there are coeval events of intrusions of Eocene granites within the Challis volcanic group, which are transected by the Trans-Challis fault system. The Basin and Range faulting, from the Miocene to Recent, uplifted the existing mountains. (Digital Geology of Idaho, 2020).

Within the Basin and Range Province is the Idaho Cobalt Belt ("ICB"), a 40-50 km (24.8-31 mi) long metallogenic district characterized by stratiform/tabular copper-cobalt deposits. The Property is situated within this belt, which is hosted by the Mesoproterozoic Belt Supergroup (1,470 Ma and 1,370 Ma), sandwiched between later Proterozoic (1,370 Ma) quartz monzonitic intrusions (Sletten et al., 2020; Digital Atlas of Idaho, 2002). The Belt Supergroup was deposited in a large rift basin, likely as large submarine fan complexes or deltas that were frequently submerged by continuing subsidence within the basin. The Belt Supergroup runs from southern Montana to northern Canada and as such the rock types and formation names very depending upon location (Figure 7-2). In the area of the Property, the Belt Supergroup is characterized by into two major units, the Lemhi Group (Inyo Creek, West Fork, Big Creek, Apple Creek, and Gunsight formations) and the Swauger Quartzite.

All significant copper-cobalt-gold deposits and occurrences are found within the Proterozoic metasedimentary Apple Creek Formation, which constitutes the base of the Belt Supergroup sequence. The regional rift structure dominates the overall structure of the Apple Creek Formation, and copper-cobalt-gold mineralization occurs along a northwest-southeast trending structure parallel to and west of the central axis of the rift. There is a series of northerly trending faults that are considered to represent initial growth faults, reactivated by the Laramide orogeny and younger events. Additionally, the area has been affected by north-easterly structures of the Trans-Challis Fault Zone (Gow, 1995).

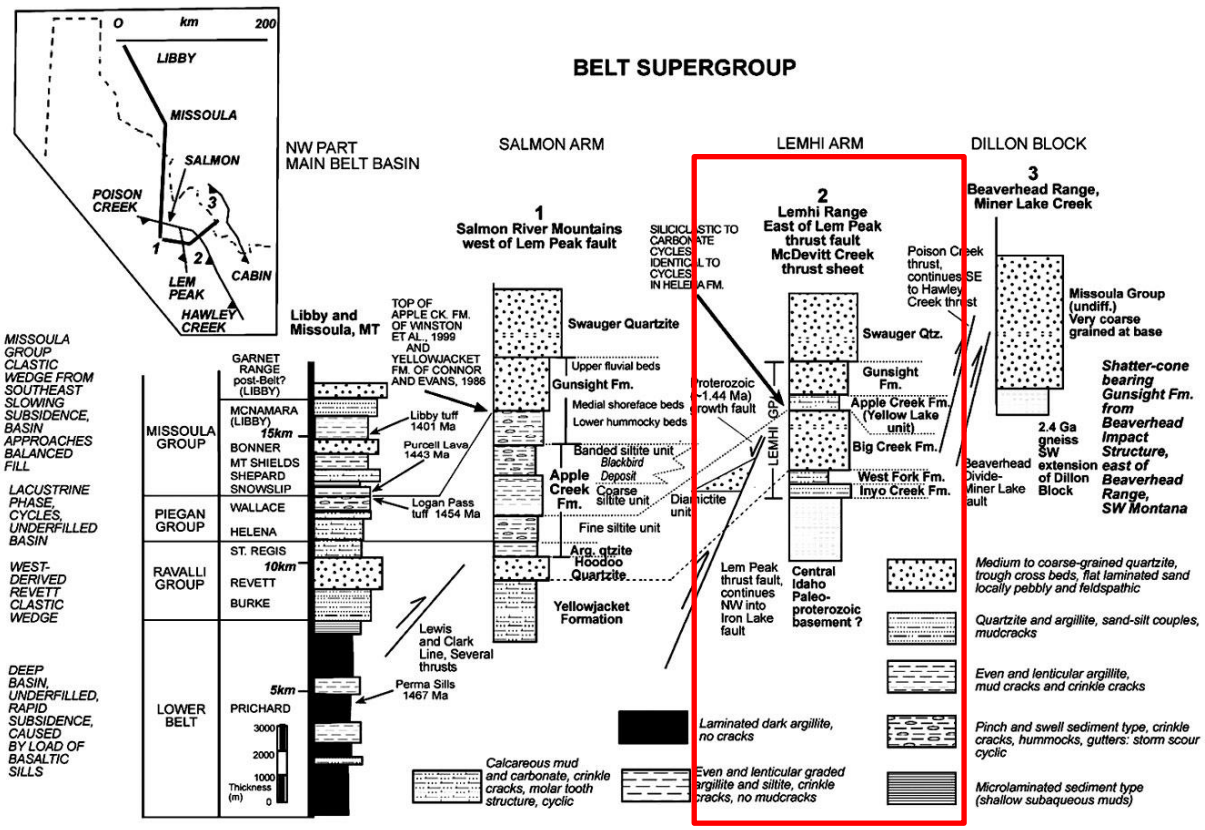


Figure 7-2 Belt Supergroup Stratigraphy (from Link et al., 2007)

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Detailed work by Noranda geologists as well as the USGS suggests that the Apple Creek Formation could be divided into three units:

- A lower unit, greater than 4,570 m (15,000 ft) thick and dominantly comprised of argillite and siltite, with lesser amounts of quartzite (Sletten et al., 2020).
- A middle unit, up to 1,100 m (3,600 ft) thick, and comprised of several upward-coarsening sequences of argillite, siltite, metagreywacke and quartzite, with distinctive biotite-rich interbeds (Nash, 1989). The biotite-rich interbeds seems to have a direct correlation to mineralization and as such, host most of the known cobalt, copper and gold occurrences within the Idaho Cobalt Belt. Additionally, this unit dominates the Property geology.
- An upper unit, greater than 3,000 m (9,800 ft) thick and predominately comprised of thin- to thick-bedded, very fine-to fine-grained quartzite (Conner, 1990).

Tourmalinized breccias occur within the Apple Creek Formation. These breccias are oriented roughly perpendicular to stratigraphy and occur as hard, dense, black vein-type pods and lenses. Contacts

with the breccia are fluidized and display prominent foliation parallel to the breccia contacts (Hahn, 1980).

Two distinct parallel sets of mafic dikes crosscut the Apple Creek Formation and tourmaline breccias at the Ludwig Prospect. One dike set is characterized by plagioclase + calcite phenocrysts set within a phlogopite + calcite +/- biotite matrix. The second group of dikes is unique to the Blackbird district and are dominated by ultramafic intrusive breccias, consisting of rounded to angular clasts of carbonatite, pyroxenite, amphibolite, gabbro and anorthosite (Hahn, 1980). Neither of the dikes is a significant source of mineralization in the area.

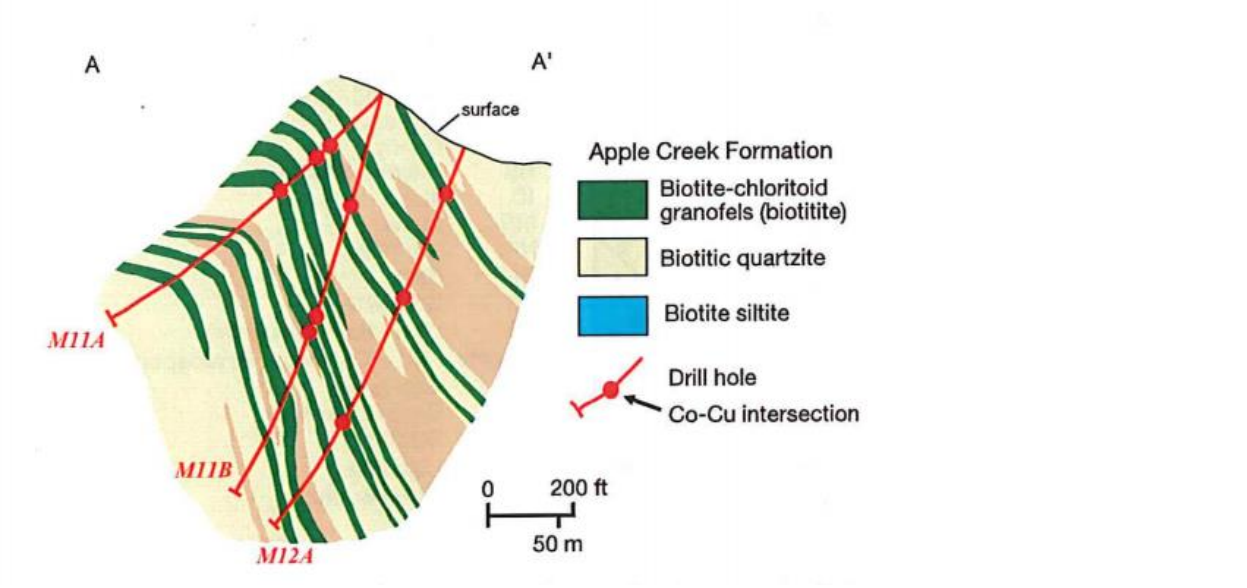


Figure 7-3 Cross section of the Merle Deposit (north of the Property) showing distributions of sulfide zone and associated biotite-rich lenses (Modified from Nash and Hahn 1989)

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Three types of Co-Cu occurrences have been reported in the Idaho Cobalt Belt (Nash, 1989, reported in Pegg, 1997). These occurrences are associated with regional stratigraphic horizons within the Apple Creek Formation.

- Type 1: Cobalt-copper-arsenic-rich deposits of the Blackbird Mine type. Generally, these contain approximately equal amounts of cobalt and copper, with varying amounts of gold and pyrite. Dominant minerals include cobaltite and chalcopyrite. The cobaltite accounts for nearly all the arsenic content within this occurrence. This syngenetic and stratabound mineralization is associated with mafic sequences, and deposits are typically in tabular form.
- Type 2: Cobaltiferous pyrite-magnetite deposits with variable chalcopyrite and low arsenic content. These occurrences are typically hosted by fine-grained metasediments from the lower unit of the Apple Creek Formation. Mineralization is strata-bound, and locally stratiform and found within syn-sedimentary soft sediment structures.

- Type 3: Cobaltiferous tourmaline-cemented breccias. These breccias are common in the lower unit of the Apple Creek Formation, and most notably, near the Ludwig Prospect.

Sulfide mineralization in the Blackbird district consists of both stratabound and discordant mineralization (Figure 7-3) that occur mainly in the banded siltite unit of the Apple Creek Formation. Based on past production and recent exploration, the stratabound deposits, mainly hosted in biotite-rich rocks are the most economical (Slack, 2013). These "biotitites", which form stratabound lenses up to 1m thick, consist mainly of dark green Cl-rich, Fe biotite with lesser quartz, albite, microcline, garnet, and/or chloritoid, plus minor disseminated cobaltite or other sulfide minerals (Nash and Connor, 1993).

Numerous prospects with Co-Cu mineralization have been identified on the Property, including, the Ludwig, Patty B, Anderson West, Anderson, Edith B, Raven, Slippery Gulch and Copper Hill (also known as Blackbird Creek South and West Fork Cobalt prospects) and are discussed below.

Ludwig (also known as Co-Ni-Cu, CoNiCu, Abby, and Beliel prospects)

The Ludwig Prospect has prominent pink lavender cliffs, visible from a distance of 1.6 km (0.6 mi) away. It is characterized by mineralized tourmaline breccias. Clasts within the breccias are composed of 95-100% quartz grains, and accessory tourmaline and apatite, and are thought to have been transported during formation (Hahn, 1980). The matrix of the breccias is composed primarily of tourmaline, with quartz lesser quartz. Biotite and chlorite occur only as accessory minerals in the breccia and when present they are frequently associated with disseminated cobaltite. Carbonate minerals occasionally occur as small veins and blebs within the breccia, and pyrite and chalcopyrite are rare. Historically observations estimated cobalt at 1 to 2% in lower grade zones, and up to 6% in high grade zones (Anderson, 1943). The Ludwig Prospect appears to strike 020° and dip 82° to the SE.

Two distinct alteration packages are associated with the tourmaline breccias (Ater, 1981; Hahn, 1980). Halos envelope the breccias and are more developed on, and skewed toward the hanging wall side. Immediately peripheral to the breccia, and up to 30 m (100 ft) into the hanging wall side is a sulfide-rich halo. Disseminated pyrite and occasional chalcopyrite occur in the host sediments, as veins < 5 cm (2 in) wide, as hairline veinlets and fracture fillings. The sulfide enrichment is most intense along the margins of the breccias. A silica + tourmaline shell is apparent in the hanging wall and footwall for 1 m (3 ft) to 2 m (7 ft) peripheral to the breccia (Ater, 1981). Hahn noted tne identification of isolated alteration packages in historical Noranda drillholes 1A, 4A, and 2A that may signal the presence of additional "blind" breccias further within the alteration system (Hahn, 1980).

Patty B

The Patty B Prospect is located 1.3 (0.81 mi) west of the Ludwig Prospect. Mineralization at the Patty B Prospect occurs as extremely hard, black ore, composed of very fine-grained siliceous material containing fine crystals of tourmaline and disseminated cobaltite (Anderson, 1943). The surrounding country rock consists of finely bedded quartzite, and schist shattered and replaced by mineral infiltration within the mineralized zone. The mineralized zone strikes approximately 20° and may be

as much as 18 m (60 ft) to 21 m (70 ft) wide; the highly mineralized zone may not exceed 3.0 m (10 ft).

Anderson

The Anderson Prospect is located approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) west of the Ludwig Prospect. The Anderson Prospect is characterized by black, fine-grained material containing finely disseminated cobaltite and magnetite with erythrite staining.

Anderson West

The Anderson West Prospect is located approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) west of the Ludwig Prospect. It is characterized by a quartzose rock with erythrite and chalcopyrite (Anderson, 1943).

Edith B

The Edith B Prospect is located approximately 700 m (0.43 mi) west of the Ludwig deposit. Mineralization consists of quartzite containing magnetite, malachite, cobaltite and chalcopyrite in a horizon as thick as 1 m (3 ft). Mineralization follows bedding in a finely parted, phyllic quartzite striking 340° and dipping vertically. A 1 m (3 ft) chip historically taken across the quartzite, assayed 1.65 % Cu, 0.289% Co and 81 ppb Au.

Slippery Gulch

The Slippery Gulch Prospect is characterized by cobaltite bearing boulders, likely associated with a heavily mineralized layer of the Apple Creek Formation. Soil samples collected in the area in 2018 returned values of 100-500 ppm Co and 100-800 ppm Cu. One grab sample collected in 2018 returned 5.19% Co, 3 g/t Au and another returned 1.82% Cu.

Raven

The Raven Prospect was identified in 2018 and is located southeast of the Slippery Gulch Prospect. It is characterized by dark gray to green rocks with light yellow oxidation and minor amounts of visible erythrite; silver cobaltite is visible on fresh surfaces of the rocks. Average analytical values from 16 rock samples collected in the area is 2.74% Co, 0.69 g/t Au, and 1.75% TREO; one rock sample returned 5.85% Co.

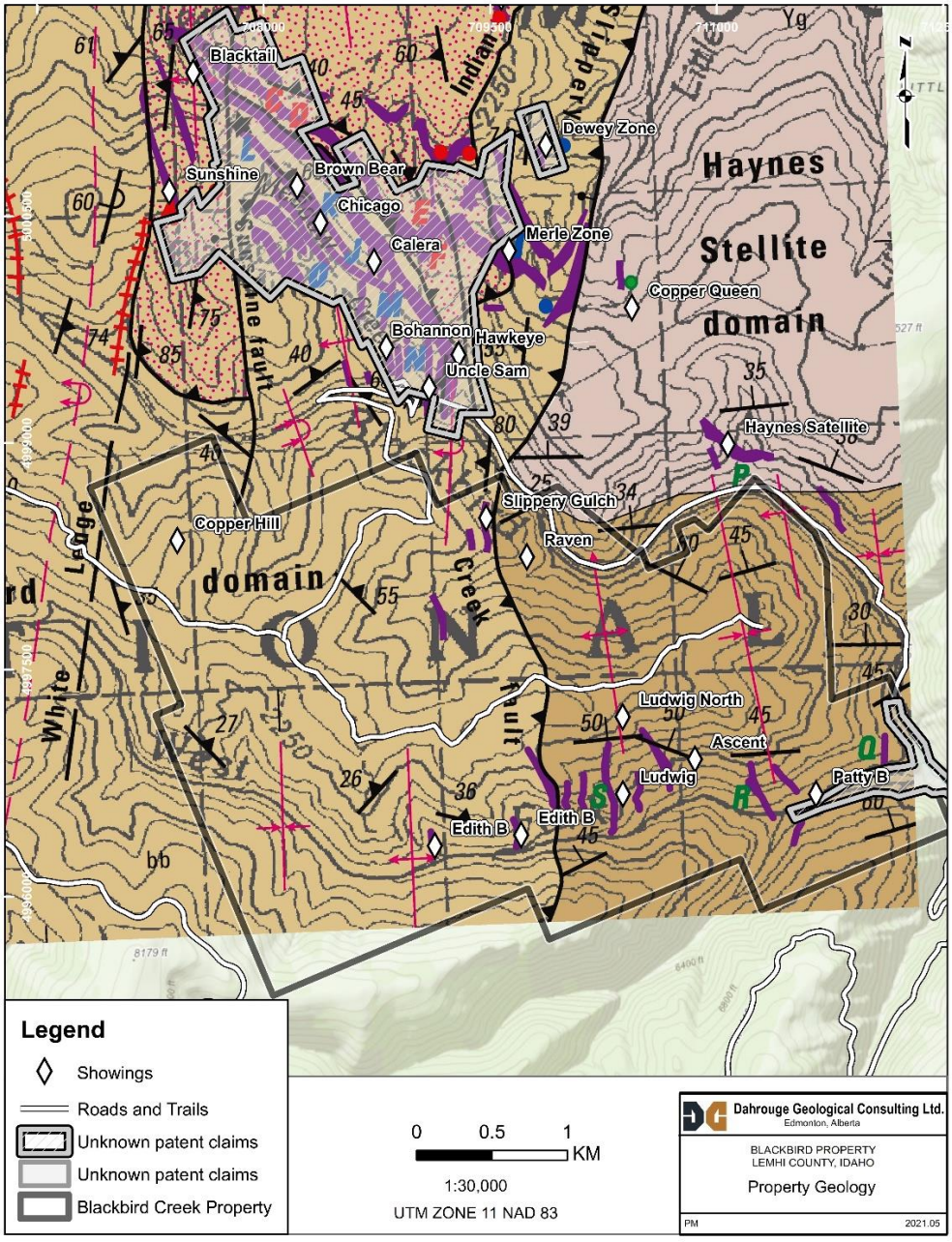
Ascent

The Ascent Prospect was identified in 2018 and is located due east of the Ludwig Prospect. It is characterized by dark gray to green rocks with light yellow oxidation and minor amounts of visible erythrite; silver cobaltite is visible on fresh surfaces of the rocks but occurs in lesser amounts than at the Raven Prospect. There is an absence of REE's at the Ascent Prospect.

Copper Hill (also known as Blackbird Creek South and West Fork Cobalt prospects)

The Copper Hill Prospect is located on the northwest side of the Property, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) southwest of the historical Blackbird Mine. This Prospect potentially has a large extent of

mineralisation, as is suggested by an area 1,200 x 800 m with anomalous soil samples averaging 400 ppm. Collected grab samples from the area returned results of 1.47% Cu, 3.25% Cu, and 0.83% Cu with 0.32% Co and 0.21 g/t Au.



"Geologic map of the area near the Blackbird district showing mineralized zones (from Lund and others, 2011). Purple, mineralized zones. Red dot pattern, rocks above garnet isograd (Indian Creek domain). Location of prospects and mines shown by colored letters and dots: red, occurrences in Indian Creek domain; blue, Blackbird domain; green, Haynes-Stellite domain. A, Sunshine lode, East Sunshine prospect; B, Ram deposit; C, Chelan, East Chelan prospects; D, Horseshoe zone; E, Toronto prospect; F, Ridgetop prospect; G, Tinkers Pride prospect; H, Bonanza Copper prospect; I, Merle zone; J, Chicago zone; K, Brown Bear zone; L, Blacktail open pit; M, Idaho zone; N, Uncle Sam mine; O, Catherine and Ella prospects; P, Haynes-Stellite mine; Q, Conicu prospect; R, Patty B prospect; S, Ludwig prospect" (Slack, 2013)

Figure 7-4 Property Geology

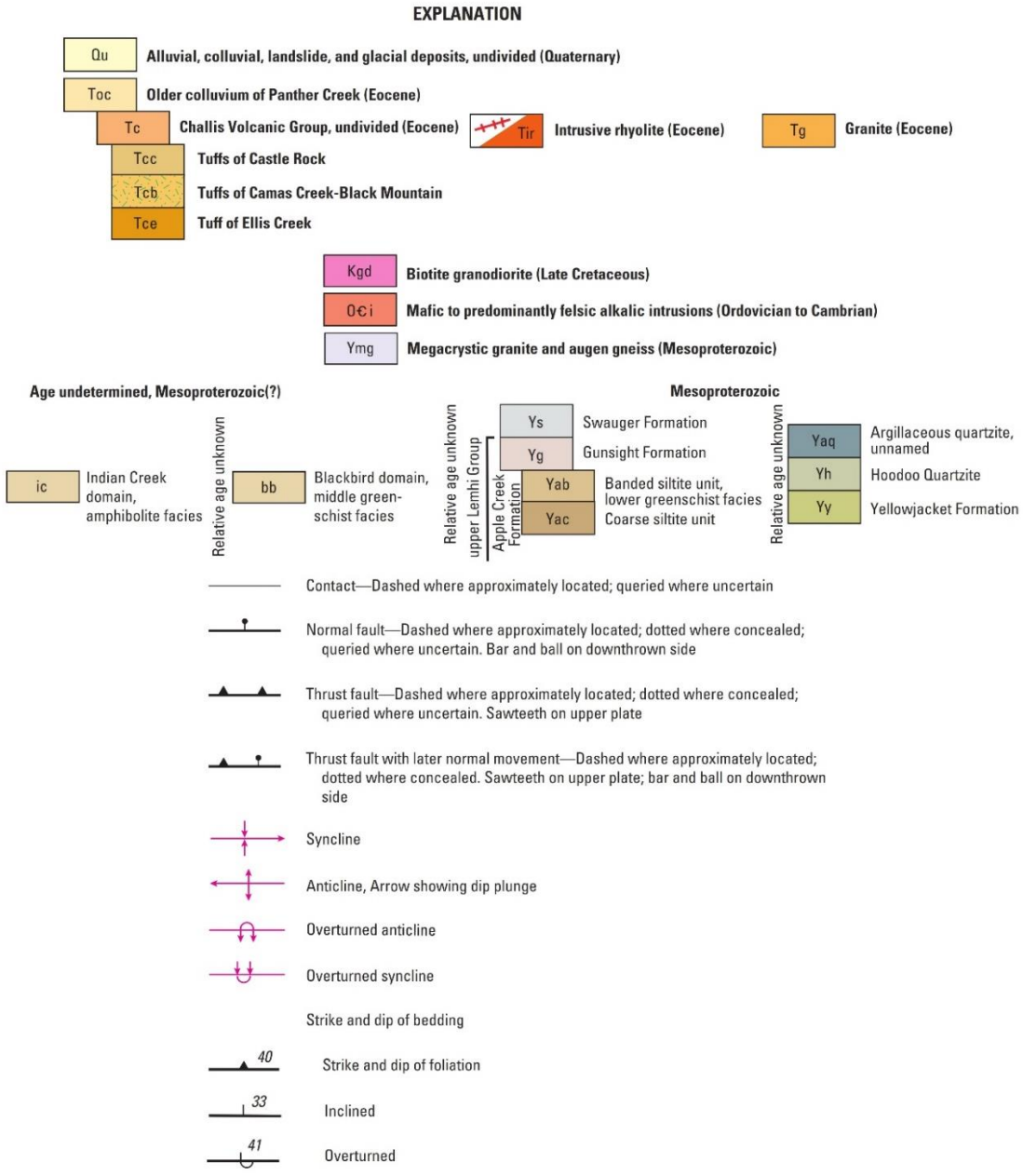


Figure 7-5 Legend to accompany Property Geology Map

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Idaho Cobalt Belt ("ICB"), a 40-50 km long metallogenic district is characterized by stratiform/tabular copper-cobalt deposits, that have been well studied over the years. The Blackbird Mining district, located within the ICB, has been estimated to have a combined historical production plus current reserves that total 17,000,000 tons at 0.7% Co, 1.4% Cu, and 1 g/t Au (Hitzman, et. al., 2017).

The specificity of the geological type has varied through geoscientific work/ observations of the area and the proposed deposit types as described below are from publications cited within the text from technical and scientific sources.

According to Evans et al., "These deposits are stratabound iron-, cobalt-, copper-, and arsenic-rich sulfide mineral accumulations in nearly carbonate-free argillite/siltite couplets and quartzites". Comprising the ICB are a class of deposits variably described as the "Blackbird Co-Cu" (Evans et al., 1986) or the "Blackbird Sediment-hosted Cu-Co" (Hõy, 1995).

Various proposed origins on the "Blackbird-type" deposit formation processes (including some proposed by Nash, Hahn and Connor in the 1900's) attributed the mineralization to sea-floor hydrothermal activity and associated, syn-sedimentary style ("SEDEX") or volcanogenic massive sulfide ("VMS") deposition. In the Blackbird deposits, the biotite-rich host rocks are considered pyroclastic tuff accumulations, but these micaceous rocks are not found without sulfide mineralization (Ristorcelli and Schlitt, 2019).

More recent studies classify the Co-Cu-Au ore zones of the Blackbird as composite, epigenetic, predominantly metamorphic-hydrothermal deposit (± subordinate magmatic hydrothermal input), hosted in metasedimentary rocks of Mesoproterozoic age (ca. 1454–1370 Ma). It is suggested that these deposits underwent multiple episodes of metamorphism ± plutonism and ± metamorphic-hydrothermal mineralization (Bookstrom et al., 2016).

Research by Slack in 2005, suggests that the area is an iron oxide-copper-gold ("IOCG") deposit type; "Occurrence of high REE and Y concentrations in the Blackbird ores, together with previously documented saline-rich fluid inclusions and Cl-rich biotite, suggest that these are not volcanogenic massive sulfide or sedimentary exhalative deposits, but instead are iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits" (Slack J.F., 2006). Slack's observations were based on the analyses of 11 samples of stratabound Co-Cu-Au ore from the Blackbird district in Idaho.

Based on observations in the field as well as the deposit types described above, the IOCG deposit type most closely mimics the mineralization style present on the Property. This is the most observable at the Raven and Slippery Gulch prospects (described later in section 9 of report), with Co-Cu-Au-REE mineralization present in grab samples. There is the possibility of two deposit types, SEDEX and IOCG, being present and possibly a hybrid of the two.

8.1 EXPLORATION MODEL

The primary exploration targets on the Blackbird Creek Project are the tourmaline breccias hosted within the Apple Creek Formation, like those of the historical Noranda Blackbird Mine, Jervois Idaho Cobalt Operation and First Cobalt's Iron Creek Project.

Known mineralization on the project consist of lenses and pods of tourmaline breccias hosted within the Apple Creek Formation. These tourmaline breccias are considered the main source of cobalt and copper mineralization that typically trends north-northeast throughout the Property, with smaller subsets of sulfide-rich veins that display varying amounts of copper and gold mineralization.

9 EXPLORATION

Technical Mineral Ltd. has not conducted exploration on the Property. Below discusses recent work completed by International Cobalt Corp. ("ICC") in 2017 and 2018. At the time that ICC conducted exploration work, the Property was larger, totalling 1,816 ha (4,486 ac). Exploration work by ICC included a geophysical survey, prospecting, and geochemical sampling. ICC was focused on evaluating the mineralization potential of rare earth elements and critical commodities (Co and Cu) on the Property.

9.1 2017 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

In 2017, ICC contracted Geotech Ltd. ("Geotech") of Aurora, Ontario, Canada to complete a helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™ ET) and aeromagnetic geophysical survey of the Property. The survey was conducted between November 12th to the 20th, 2017. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter (Geotech Ltd., 2018). The survey areas were flown in an east to west (N 90° E azimuth) direction, with traverse line spacing of 100 m as depicted in Figure 9-1. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines at a spacing of 1000 m. A total of 207 line-kilometers of geophysical data were acquired during the survey.

Data quality control and quality assurance, and preliminary data processing were carried out daily during the survey. Final data processing and reporting followed immediately upon completion of the survey.

Results (Figure 9-2) from the survey overlain on topography and known historical prospect locations were deemed inconclusive and did not guide further exploration activities described in Section 9.2 of this report.

It is recommended that a reinterpretation of the collected survey data should be undertaken to determine if any correlations can be made between the survey data and field findings from 2018.

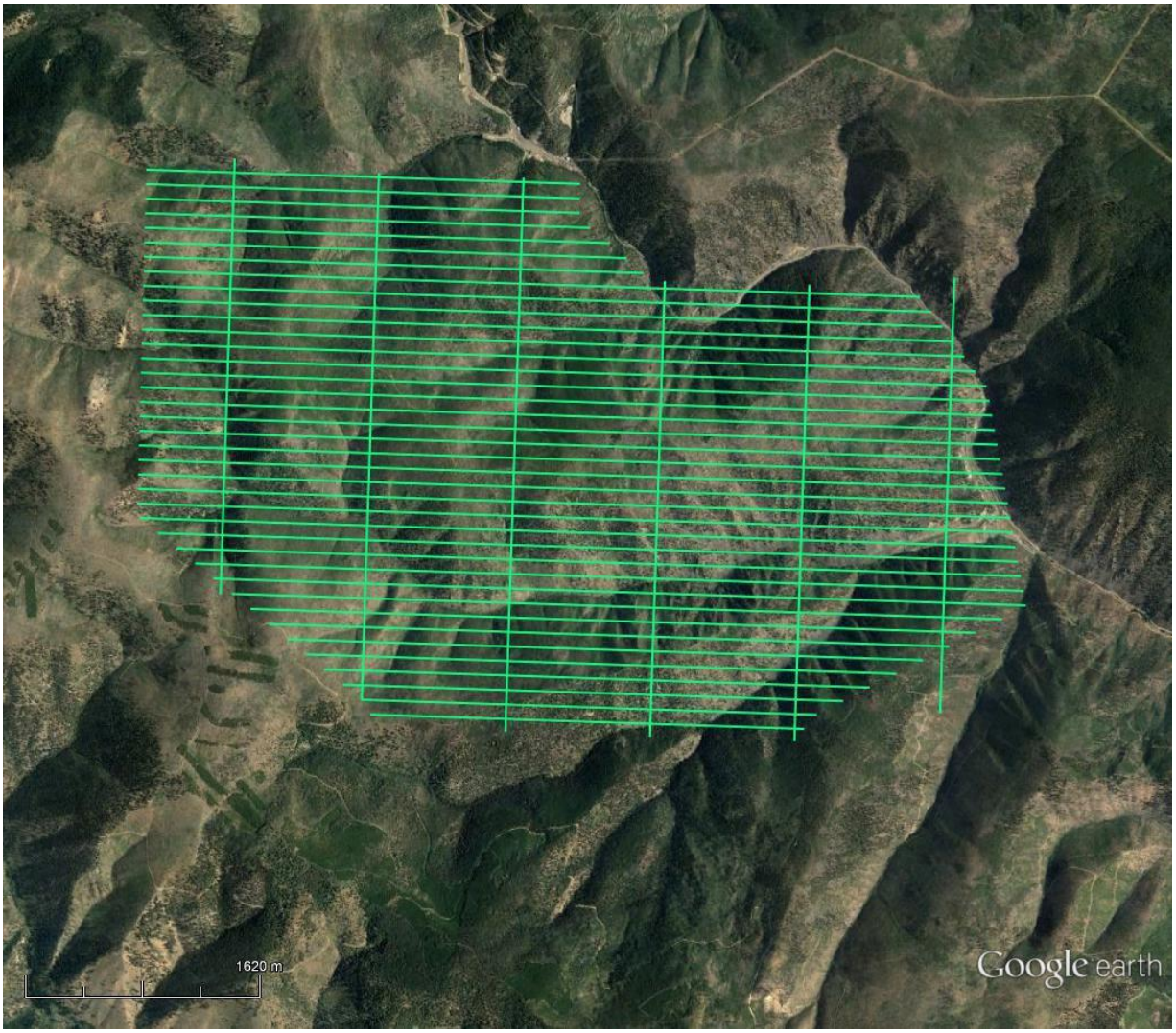


Figure 9-1 Flight path of geophysical survey overlain on a Google Earth Image (Geotech, 2018).

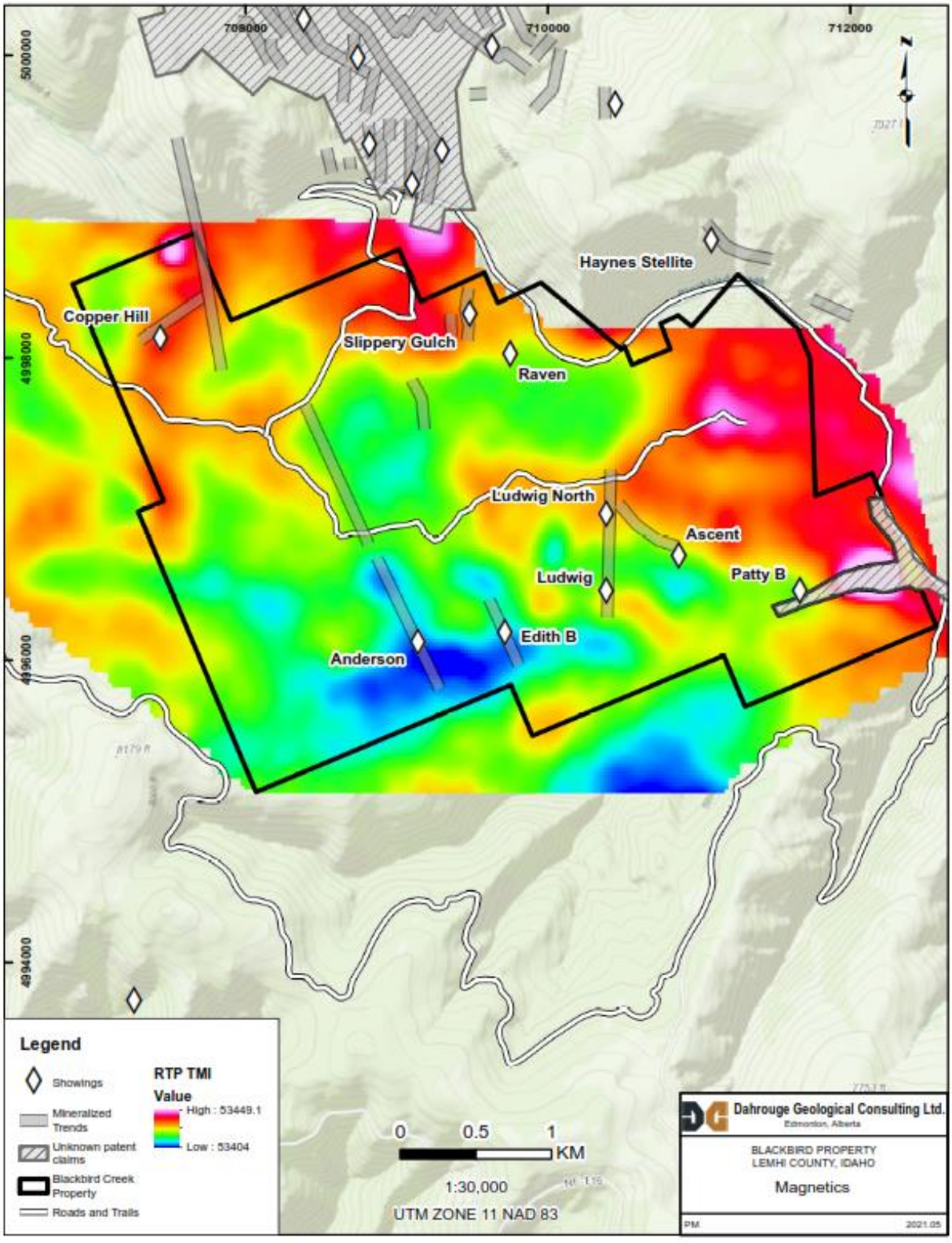


Figure 9-2 2017 Magnetics Survey

9.2 2018 EXPLORATION

In 2018, ICC contracted Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. ("Dahrouge") to conduct a prospecting and geochemical soil and rock sampling program. The purpose of this program was to confirm the historical work completed by Noranda in the 1980's, which had suggested cobalt mineralization along the west fork of Blackbird Creek near the Ludwig Zone.

A total of 2,015 soil samples and 293 float and grab rock samples were collected across the claim block (Figure 9-3; Figure 9-4). Soil samples were collected along predefined soil lines along topographic contours. Soil lines were spaced approximately 100 m apart and samples were spaced 50 m apart; this created an approximate 100 x 50 m soil grid covering the Property. Additional soil lines were added to the Slippery Gulch area midway through the program to further determine the extent of Co-Cu+/Au mineralization, as outcrop is limited in that area. All soil samples were marked using a handled GPS, and each sample was collected from the B-horizon. Samples were placed in a cloth bag and returned to base camp at the end of each day.

Results of the field work included the discovery of several new prospects (Raven and Ascent) and confirmation of historical prospects. Details on the findings of the prospects are discussed below.

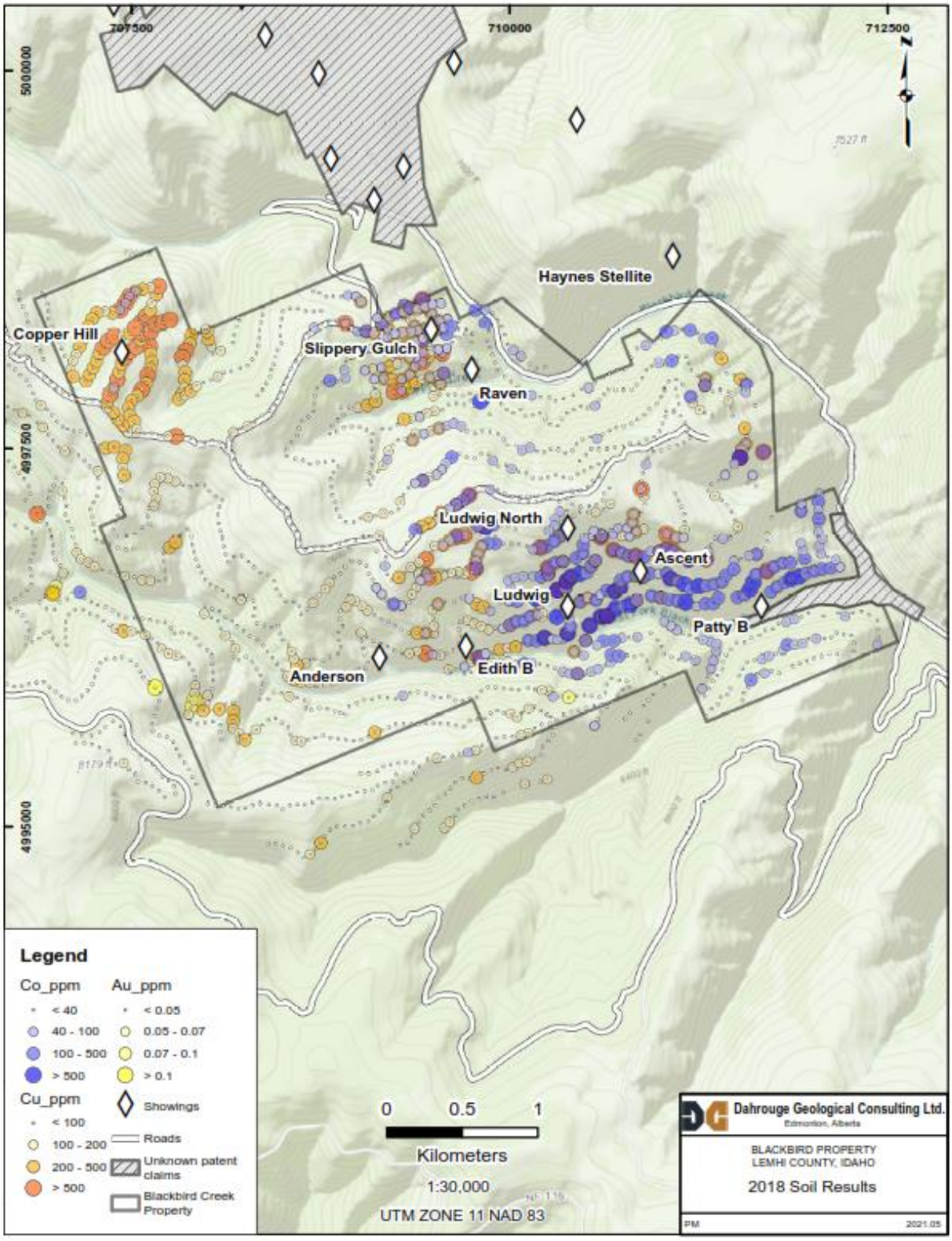


Figure 9-3 2018 Soil Results

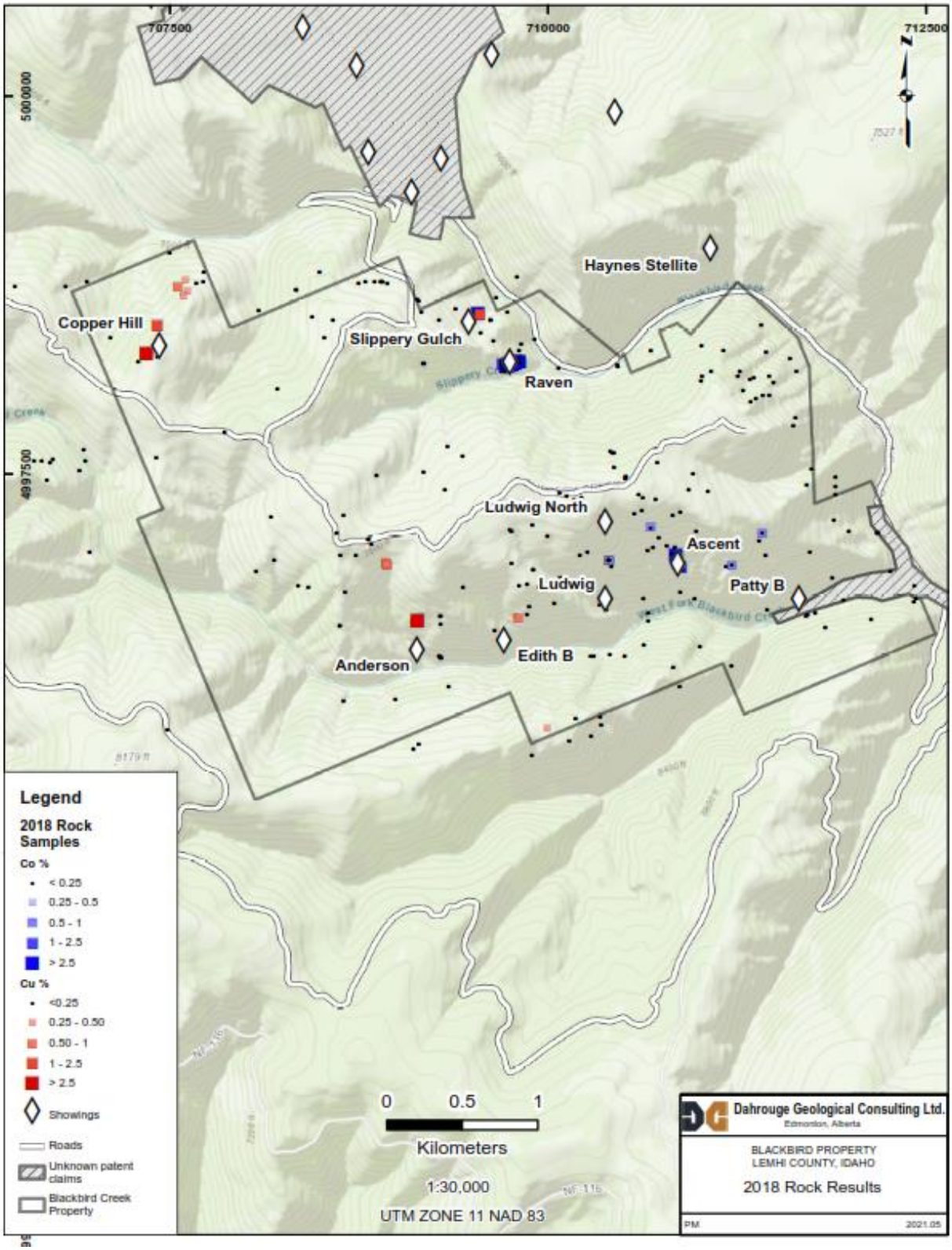


Figure 9-4 2018 Rock Results

9.2.1 The Raven Prospect

The Raven Prospect is southeast of the Slippery Gulch Prospect and was identified by several anomalous-looking boulders within a defined area (approximately 15 x 100 m) on a scree slope (Figure 9-6). The anomalous boulders were dark gray to green in color with light yellow oxidation; some of the boulders displayed minor amounts of erythrite. Additionally, silver cobaltite was visible on fresh surfaces (Figure 9-5). Hundreds of similar boulders exist within the zone along the scree slope, which is along trend and within 4 km of Jervois Mining ICO Project. A total of 16 boulder samples were collected, all returning anomalous values for cobalt, gold, and rare earth elements (Table 9-1). The average grade of all samples collected was 2.74% Co, 0.69 g/t Au, and 1.75% TREO. One sample, X727700, was noted to contain 5.85% Co (Figure 9-5).

Table 9-1 Raven Prospect Rock Sample Highlights

Sample ID	*Sample Source*	*Description*	*Co (%)*	*Au (g/t)*	*LREO (%)*	*HREO +Y (%)*	*TREO %*
X727696	Float	qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	1.76	0.352	1.23	0.07	1.30
X727697	Float	qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	2.22	0.801	1.50	0.07	1.58
X727698	Float	qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	3.28	1.02	1.33	0.07	1.39
X727699	Float	qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	1.67	0.578	1.22	0.06	1.27
X727700	Float	qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	5.85	0.313	0.55	0.04	0.59
X727735	Float	trace pink erythrite on frac surfaces, bt, qtz, cobaltite	1.71	0.442	3.61	0.19	3.79
X727736	Float	trace pink erythrite on frac surfaces, bt, qtz, cobaltite	3.04	0.44	2.40	0.12	2.52
X727745	Float	minor pink erythrite on frac surfaces, qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	3.74	1.835	0.75	0.04	0.79
X727746	Float	minor pink erythrite on frac surfaces, qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	1.03	0.848	2.64	0.12	2.76
X727747	Float	minor pink erythrite on frac surfaces, qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	2.61	0.806	1.43	0.07	1.50
X727748	Float	minor pink erythrite on frac surfaces, qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	3.03	0.7	2.50	0.11	2.61
X727749	Float	minor pink erythrite on frac surfaces, qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	3.24	0.73	2.07	0.10	2.17
X727750	Float	minor pink erythrite on frac surfaces, qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite	3.32	0.726	0.16	0.01	0.17
X727801	Float	qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite, no qtz veins	3.02	0.327	0.97	0.04	1.02

Sample ID	*Sample Source*	*Description*	*Co (%)*	*Au (g/t)*	*LREO (%)*	*HREO +Y (%)*	*TREO %*
X727806	Float	qtz, chl, bt, diss cobaltite, qtz veins	2.5	0.519	2.11	0.12	2.23
X728103	Float	qtz, bt, diss cobaltite	1.8	0.653	1.49	0.07	1.56

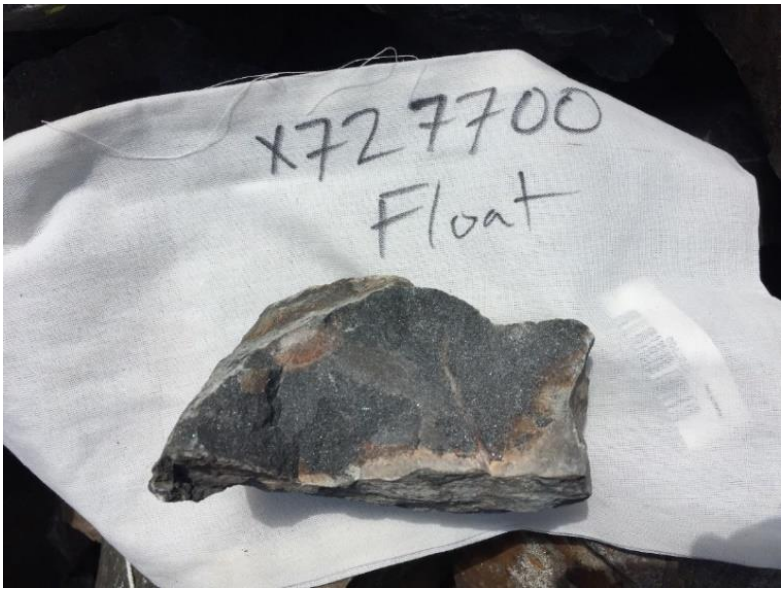


Figure 9-5 Sample X727700 from the Raven Prospect

Figure 9-6 Mineralized Scree Slope within the Raven Prospect

9.2.2 Slippery Gulch Prospect

The Slippery Gulch Prospect was historically documented as having elevated Co and Cu values in soils. This was confirmed by the 2018 field program, which also indicated that elevated values of 100-500 ppm Co and 100-800 ppm Cu extend from the Slippery Gulch Prospect to the Raven Prospect. During a follow up site visit in October 2018, approximately 50 cobaltite-bearing boulders were located on the ridge of the Slippery Gulch Prospect, suggesting that a heavily mineralized layer of the Apple Creek Formation follows a northwest-southeast trend between the Slippery Gulch and Raven prospects. Results from collected samples are listed below in Table 9-2

Dahrouge noted evidence of historical workings, including a few prospect pits, 2 small collapsed adits, and what appears to be a long dozer cut to the east, cutting roughly perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized outcrop.

Table 9-2 Slippery Gulch Prospect Rock Sample Highlights

Sample ID	Sample Source	Description	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
X726258	Float	qtz breccia/vein with oxidation, highly altered	0.106	0.003	0.06
X726259	Outcrop	qtz vein, significant oxidation and alteration	0.063	0.353	1.82
X727145	Float	adit tails, bt, qtz, chl, trace sulfides	0.043	0.02	0.234
X727148	Float	pink erythrite on frac surfaces, bt, chl, qtz, cobaltite	5.19	3.24	0.199

9.2.3 Ludwig Prospect and Channel Sampling

At the Ludwig Prospect continuous 1 m channel samples were collected from the Ludwig adit. The samples started at the adit entrance (0 m) and continued horizontally for 9 m (29.5 ft) into the adit. A rock saw was used to cut the 4 cm (1.5 in) wide channel and subsequently, the samples were chiselled out and collected in bags. Analytical results from the collected samples are highlighted below in Table 9-3. The average grade over the entire 9 m was 0.274% Co and 0.06 g/t Au, with the highest grade of 0.857% Co and 0.182 g/t Au.

Table 9-3 Ludwig Prospect Rock Sample Highlights

Sample ID	Sample Source	Comments	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Ni (ppm)
X728300	Channel	0-1m	0.063	0.299	0.001	70
X728299	Channel	1-2m	0.023	0.12	0.001	40
X728298	Channel	2-3m	0.182	0.857	0.001	213
X728297	Channel	3-4m	0.153	0.833	0.001	207
X728296	Channel	4-5m	0.003	0.020	0.002	12
X728295	Channel	5-6m	0.028	0.042	0.003	17
X728294	Channel	6-7m	0.002	0.029	0.002	16
X728293	Channel	7-8m	0.011	0.037	0.003	24
X728292	Channel	8-9m	0.082	0.233	0.003	77

9.2.4 The Ascent Prospect

The Ascent Prospect is due east of the Ludwig Prospect. Analogous to Raven, the Ascent is located within a scree slope approximately 500 m long and is characterized by anomalous boulders, dark gray to green in color with yellow oxidation. Lesser amounts of cobaltite were visible on fresh surfaces relative to the Raven Prospect. The key difference between the Raven and Ascent prospects is the absence of REE's at Ascent. In total, seventeen float samples and two grab outcrop samples were collected from the Prospect; notable results from the rocks samples are summarized in Table 9-4 below. The Ascent Prospect is likely more related to the Ludwig Prospect, as the mineralized samples (Figure 9-7) have a matrix and geochemical composition similar to the tourmaline breccias described in Noranda's historical reports.

Hahn (1980) noted that the 2 outcrops of Ludwig breccia had an approximate horizontal trend of N20E. By projecting this trend across the Ludwig prospect on satellite images, an outcrop approximately 460 m (1,500 ft) N30E is visible and occurs directly above the scree slope where the breccia boulders were located. The change in strike length could be caused by a structure that is not identifiable in the field due to cover or change/unknown documentation of magnetic declination captured in 1980 versus 2018. Further field investigation is needed to verify if it is related to the Ludwig prospect.

Table 9-4 Ascent Prospect Rock Sample Highlights

Sample ID	Sample Source	Description	*Co %*	*Au g/t*
X728018	Float	f.g., qtz, bt	0.215	0.314
X728019	Float	f.g., qtz, bt	0.109	0.384
X728020	Float	f.g., qtz, bt	1.490	0.53
X728021	Float	f.g., qtz, bt	0.020	0.178
X728022	Float	f.g., qtz, bt, cobaltite	0.861	0.147
X728023	Float	f.g., qtz, bt, cobaltite	0.998	0.703
X728024	Float	erythrite oxidation, poss cobaltite	1.295	0.434
X728025	Float	green oxidation, poss cobaltite	0.997	0.357
X728026	Float	green oxidation, poss cobaltite	0.081	0.031
X728027	Float	green oxidation, bt, qtz, cobaltite	3.620	1.73
X728028	Float	strongly oxidized, Fe and Mn oxidation, qtz, hematite	0.094	0.017
X728029	Float	bt, qtz, chl	0.052	0.047
X728030	Float	green oxidation, poss cobaltite	0.165	0.403
X728031	Float	green oxidation, poss cobaltite	0.561	0.427
X728032	Outcrop	chl, bt, qtz, muscovite	0.236	0.203

Figure 9-7 Sample X728027 from the Accent Prospect

9.2.5 Copper Hill Prospect (also known as Blackbird Creek South and West Fork Cobalt prospects)

The Copper Hill Prospect was identified by overgrown dozer pushes and various prospect pits with strongly oxidized material. Results from the soil samples collected in the area indicate that the Prospect has anomalous Cu values covering an area 1,200 m x 800 m, with Cu averaging 400 ppm in 125 soil samples. Results from rock grab samples collected in the area include 1.47% Cu, 3.25% Cu, and 0.83% Cu with 0.32% Co and 0.21 g/t Au. This suggests a large area of copper mineralization that would need to be further explored to better define the Prospect and its extent.

9.2.6 Upper Ludwig Prospect

The Upper Ludwig Prospect is located approximately 260 m (850 ft) north of the Ludwig Prospect. The Upper Ludwig was identified by remnants of a historical prospect pit and semi-collapsed adit. The outcrop is in the direct vicinity of the old adit and displays significant erythrite coating on the outcrop surface (Figure 9-8). A total of three samples were collected from the outcrop and results are highlighted below in Table 9-5. Sample X726431 was collected from the adit tailings and mineralization has been attributed to tourmaline breccias (Figure 9-9).

Table 9-5 Upper Ludwig Prospect Rock Sample Highlights

Sample ID	Sample Source	Description	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Cu (%)
X726430	Outcrop	historical adit ~15m below, muscovite, chl, minor sulfides	0.04	0.024	0.022
X726431	Outcrop	adit tailings grab sample, breccia, minor sulfides, qtz clasts	1.44	2.0	0.018
X726432	Outcrop	outcrop sample from opposite side of X726430, muscovite, chlorite, minor sulfides	0.034	0.027	0.043

Figure 9-8 Significant CuOx and Erythrite Coating on the outcrop surface near Upper Ludwig Adit

Figure 9-9 Sample X726431 from the Upper Ludwig Prospect

9.2.7 The Anderson Prospect

The Anderson Prospect is referenced in several of the historical reports on the Blackbird District. Samples collected from the located adits and prospect pits displayed anomalous copper and gold mineralization. The majority of the mineralization appears to be chalcopyrite and erythrite, with varying amounts of pyrite (Table 9-6; Figure 9-10; Figure 9-11).

Table 9-6 Anderson Adit Rock Sample Highlights

Sample ID	Sample Source	Comments	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
X727062	Outcrop	on outcrop next to Cu oxidation	0.001	<0.5	0.012
X727063	Outcrop	on outcrop next to X727062	<0.001	<0.5	0.022
X727064	Float	adit tailings	<0.001	<0.5	0.005
X727074	Float	adit tailings, f.g., magnetic	0.213	18.2	7.3
X727075	Float	adit tailings, f.g., magnetic	0.076	16.5	2.21
X727076	Outcrop	at adit entrance	0.009	0.5	0.136
X727077	Outcrop	qtz. vein	0.036	2.8	0.248

Figure 9-10 Sample X727074 from the Anderson Prospect

Figure 9-11 Sample X727075 from the Anderson Prospect

10 DRILLING

As of the date of this report, Technology Minerals Ltd. has not conducted any drilling on the Property.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

There is no record of the historical laboratories used for sample analysis. All of the samples collected during the 2018 exploration program were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada. ALS Reno is certified to ISO 17025:2005 standards.

11.1 LABORATORY SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

11.1.1 2018 – International Cobalt Corp.

Samples were bagged in the field using cloth bags, recorded and assigned a sample number. All samples remained in control of Dahrouge personnel at a monitored location on private grounds, until they were palletized and shipped via freight by Salmon River Stages to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada. Upon receipt by ALS, all samples were logged and assigned a bar code.

Rock samples received by the laboratory were crushed to >70% passing 19mm, then fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm, then split via a riffle splitter and pulverized to 85% passing 75um. Rock sample analysis consisted of 33 multi-element four-acid digestion with an ICP-AES finish (package ME-ICP61), gold by 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish (package Au-ICP22) and by 50g fire assay with a gravimetric finish (package Au-GRA22).

Soil samples received by the laboratory were dried at a maximum temperature of 60°C and then screened to -180 µm. Soil sample analysis consisted of multi-element aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (package ME-ICP41) and gold by 50g fire assay with ICP-AES finish (package Au-ICP22) and 50g fire assay with a gravimetric finish (package Au-GRA22).

11.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

The Author has no direct knowledge of the historical sampling methods used by the previous operators. The Author was involved in the 2018 exploration program and as such it is in the Author's opinion that the quality control procedures implemented by Dahrouge during the 2018 exploration program were adequate for this stage of exploration on the Blackbird Creek Property. Future exploration programs should continue to utilize standard industry procedures for sample collection, as well as include the insertion of quality control samples into the sample stream: certified reference material, blank material and field duplicates.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author of this report, Trevor Mills, P.G., SME-RM, visited the Property and was involved in International Cobalt Corp.'s field exploration program between June 19, 2018 through August 15, 2018 and October 7 to 9, 2018. During this time, the Author reviewed exposed outcrop, talus and historical adits on the Property. Results of the program confirmed the validity of the mineralization styles. Most of the Co mineralization appears to be restricted to the tourmalinized breccias and "biotitite" lens and pods, with additional Cu-Au sulfide mineralization. The most intriguing mineralization present on the Property is the cobaltite-rich tourmaline breccias with accompanying REE mineralization, observed at Slippery Gulch.

No additional samples have been collected on the Property since Mr. Mills was there in 2018.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimation has been completed on the Property.

15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE (EARLY -STAGE PROJECT)

The Blackbird Creek Property is an early-stage exploration project. Sections 15 through 22, as defined by NI 43-101 are not relevant to this report and have been omitted.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Since 2017, several junior exploration companies have become active within the Idaho Cobalt Belt ("ICB"). Activity decreased in 2019, but most properties remain in good standing. For the most part, exploration has been restricted to surface soil and bedrock sampling of existing surface exposures at cobalt-bearing mineral occurrences. High grades of cobalt have been reported, but most samples are grabs from mine dumps or talus debris, and therefore are not representative or indicative of new cobalt resource potential.

At the northern-most extension of the ICB, New World Cobalt has reported exploration drilling at the Colson property. In 2018, a total of 12 diamond drill holes were completed on the property, targeting known mineralization, as well as interpretations from induced polarization geophysical surveys. Cobalt and copper mineralization were intersected in several holes including 5.5 m of 0.20% Co and 0.69 g/t Au.

The Idaho Cobalt Operations ('ICO") (Jervois Mining) is located directly north-northeast of the Blackbird Creek Property. It is generally agreed that the RAM deposit on the property is an extension, northwards of the Blackbird Mine sequence, with fault offsets. Technical papers authored by the Geological Society of America discuss in detail the mineralization of the Blackbird Mine and its associations with the Ram deposit (Sletten et al., 2020). ICO has the most advanced property with respect to development within the Idaho Cobalt Belt and was acquired by Jervois Mining Limited in 2019. Two resources have been drilled and estimated: Ram and Sunrise. The Ram deposit has Ore Reserves of 2.49 Mt at 0.55% Co, 0.80% Cu and 0.64 g/t Au (Sletten et al., 2020), and has been targeted for production in 2021 (Ristorcelli and Schlitt, 2019).

North of the Ram mineral claims are the Tinkers Pride and Bonanza cobalt prospects, which are currently owned by Battery Mineral Resources. These 2 prospects were historically mined at small-scale for copper and cobalt, and more recently, surface sampling has been undertaken by Battery Mineral Resources (Sletten et al., 2020).

The historical Blackbird Mine property, which is held by Glencore PLC, is located just north of the Blackbird Creek Property. The Blackbird Mine has reported remaining reserves of 3.5 Mt at 0.73% Co and 1.67% Cu.

The Author has not been able to verify the above information pertaining to adjacent properties and it is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Blackbird Creek Property.

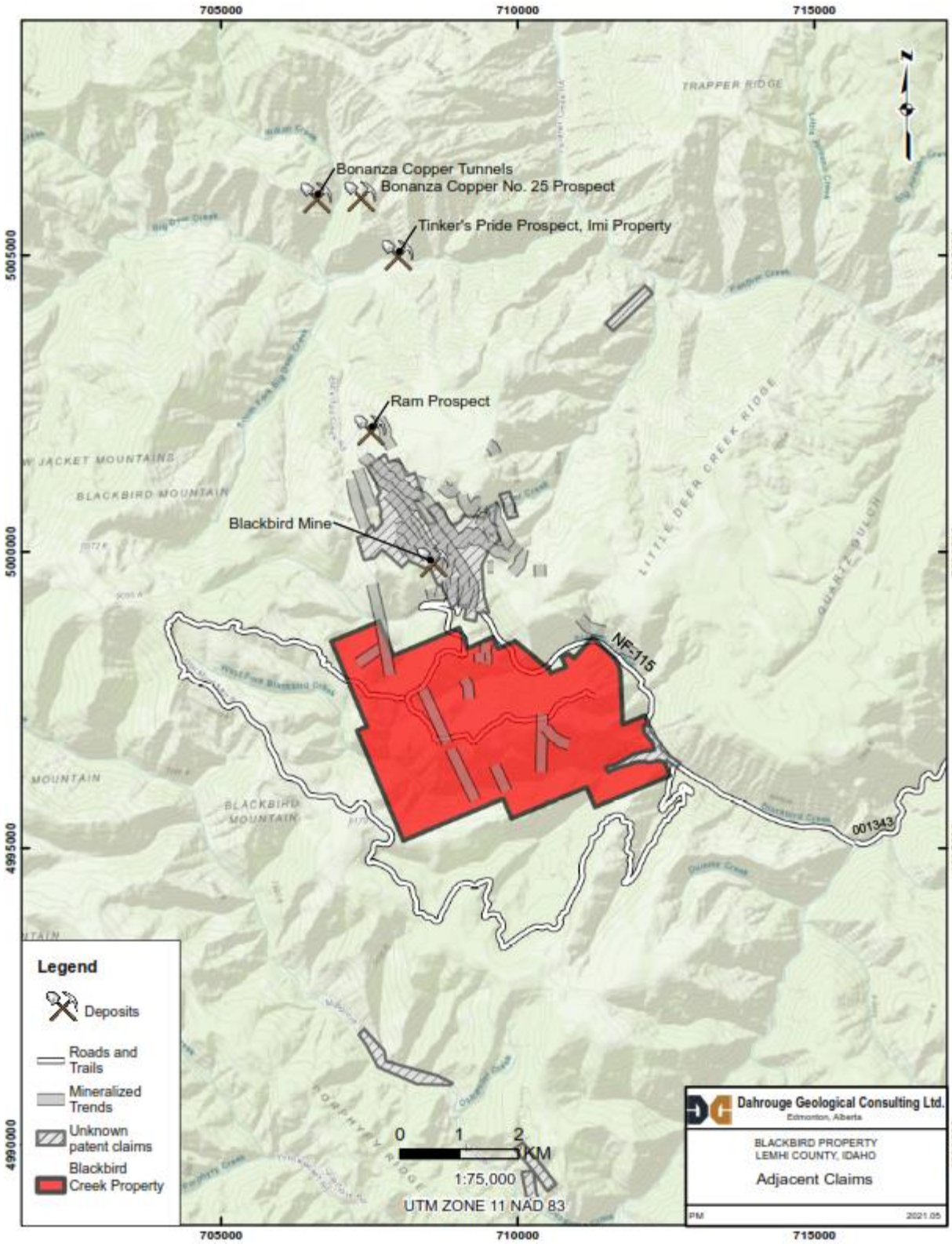


Figure 23-1 Adjacent Properties

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of any other relevant data or information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Blackbird Creek Property contains historically worked Co-Cu in the Idaho Copper Belt, Lemhi County, Idaho. Mapping, sampling, and geochemical analyses suggest that the Property is likely part of an IOCG or SEDEX system. Grades of cobalt mineralization as high as 5.85% Co (Table 9-1), suggest near-surface mineralization of previously undocumented tourmaline breccias. Lower grades are present at various other prospects identified on the Property. Thus, potential does exist for down-dip cobalt mineralization.

The 2018 exploration activities confirmed the presence of Co-Cu mineralization at the Ludwig and Anderson prospects, while also identifying new targets on the Property such as the Raven, Slippery Gulch, Upper Ludwig, Accent and Copper Hill prospects.

The only known drilling completed on the Property was at the Ludwig (CoNiCu) Prospect where Noranda Exploration Inc., completed a 9-hole program between 1979 and 1982. The exact locations of drill hole collars are poorly documented and un-locatable in the field. Results from this program are summarized in Table 6-2; all depths are approximate, based on hand drawn cross-sections, and intervals are not reported in true thickness.

The relative continuity, given the nature of mineralization based on historical drilling and surface tracing along strike, confirms that the Blackbird Creek Property has potential to host significant Co-Cu+/-Au+/-REE deposits.

The Author is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, political or any other relevant factors that could materially prevent the Blackbird Creek Property from being a property of merit.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Blackbird Creek Property is a property of merit that warrants additional work to evaluate the potential for an economical Co-Cu+/-Au+/-REE deposit. The Author recommends the following based on a 2 Phased work program, with Phase 2 being contingent on results from Phase 1.

Phase 1 work is inclusive of:

- Investigation into the status of International Cobalt Corp.'s exploration permit; ICC's Plan of Operations ("POO") received conditional approval in 2019. Permits are transferable between companies performing work on the same Property. The POO included up to 22 drillholes and 11 drill pads.
- Detailed geological mapping, including sampling of the known prospects to better delineate their surface extents and orientation.
- A reinterpretation of the 2017 geophysical survey to determine if any correlations can be made between the survey data and field findings from subsequent work completed in 2018.

Phase 2 work is inclusive of:

- A heli-supported diamond drilling program of approximately 1,000 m (3,280 ft) to evaluate historical drillhole results and mineralization at depth. Results from the geological mapping and geophysical survey can be used to refine proposed drill targets (Figure 26-1).
- Further mineralogical work should be completed on the Slippery Gulch and Raven prospects to further define the REE mineralization, to determine whether the mineralogy supports processing and further investigation.

The total estimated cost of the recommend work is $1,498,819.25 USD (Table 26-1).

Table 26-1 Estimated Budget for Recommended Work

Phase 1	
Activity / Task Item	**Cost (USD)**
Permitting and Estimated Bond Requirements	$90,000.00
Project Planning, Logistics and Geophysics Reinterpretation	$18,000.00
Personnel (2 Senior Geologists @ $1,000/day and 2 Junior Geologists @ $600/day for 31 days)	$99,200.00
Transportation (Flights, Truck Rental & Fuel)	$9,800.00
Accommodation and Meals (4 persons @ $170/day for 31 days)	$21,080.00
Equipment Rentals (Laptop, GPS, Satellite Communications)	$2,325.00
Supplies	$5,000.00
Analytical (Soil and Rock, QA/QC and Shipping)	$40,000.00
Subtotal	$285,405.00

Contingency (10%)	$28,540.50
Total	**$313,945.50**

Phase 2	
Activity / Task Item	**Cost (USD)**
Project Planning and Preparation	$15,000.00
Drilling - Geological Support (1 Sen. Geo @ $1,000/day and 1 Junior Geo @ $600/day for 35 days	$56,000.00
Transportation (Flights, Truck Rental & Fuel)	$9,800.00
Accommodation and Meals (2 persons @ $170/day for 35 days)	$11,900.00
Equipment Rentals (Laptop, GPS, Satellite Communications)	$2,625.00
Supplies	$5,000.00
Drilling Services	$410,000.00
Helicopter Services	$410,000.00
Analytical (Drill Core, QA/QC and Shipping)	$110,000.00
Subtotal	$1,030,325.00
Contingency (15%)	$154,548.75
Total	**$1,184,873.75**
Total (Phase 1 & 2)	**$1,498,819.25**

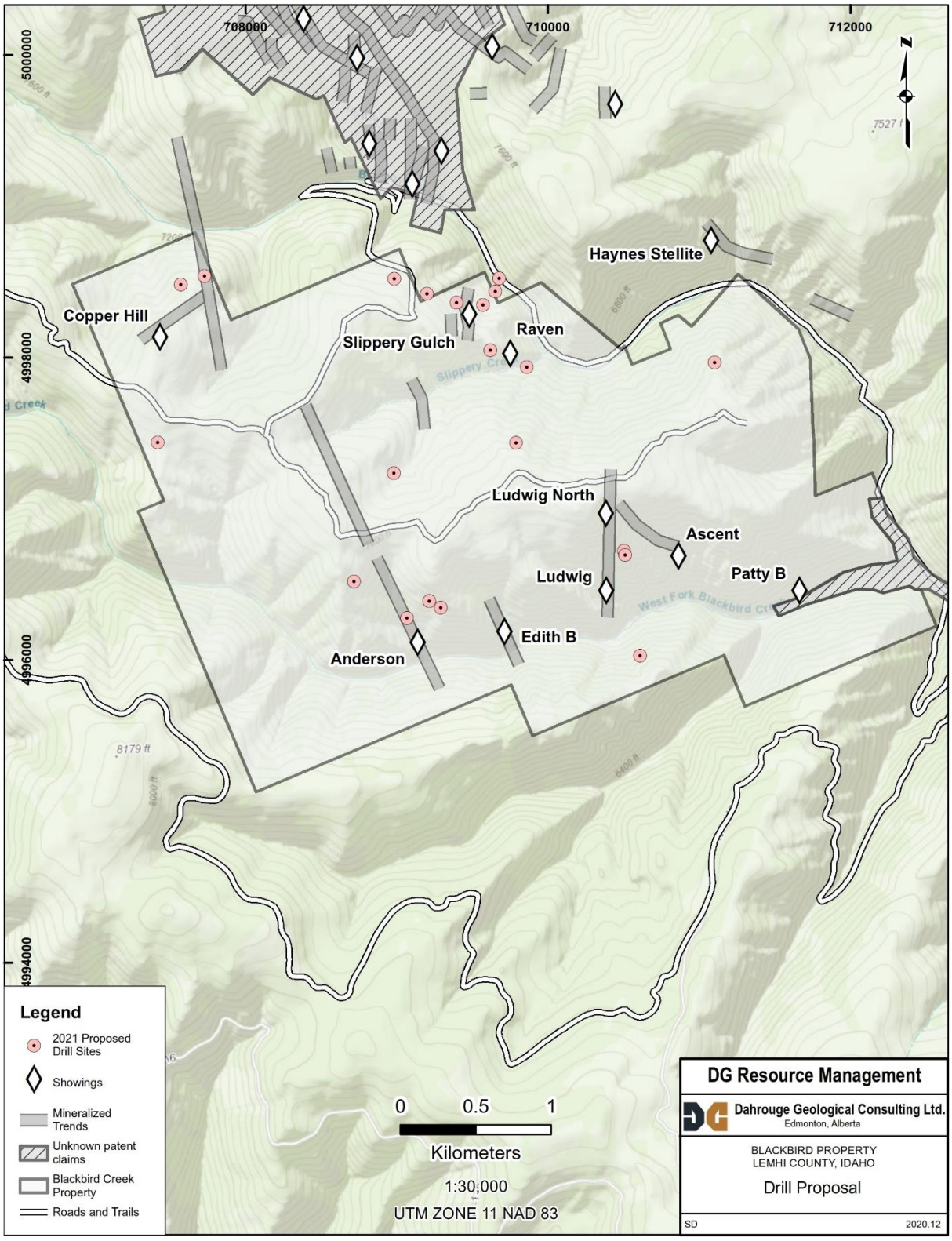


Figure 26-1 Proposed Drill Pad Locations

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report, entitled "**Technical Report on the Blackbird Creek Property**" and with an effective date of October 9, 2018, was prepared on behalf of Technology Minerals Ltd. and is signed by the Author, Trevor Mills.

_____

Trevor Mills
P.G, SME-RM
7000 S. Yosemite St., Suite 115, Centennial, CO 80112

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Trevor Mills, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist and Senior Geologist / US Operations Manager of Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. with a business address of 7000 S. Yosemite St., Suite 115, Centennial, Colorado 80112 USA.
2. I am the author of the technical report entitled "**Technical Report on the Blackbird Creek Property**", prepared on behalf of Technology Minerals Ltd. and with an effective date of October 9, 2018.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the University of Colorado Boulder 2011.
4. I am a Professional Geologist (P.G.) with the State of Idaho, registry number PGL-1555, and a Registered Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration (SME), member number 04195601.
5. I have worked as a geologist for approximately 11 years. My experience has been focused on precious and base-metals, rare earth elements and speciality metals exploration and mine pre-development throughout the western United States and southeast Asia.
6. I am a Qualified Person for purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
7. I inspected and worked on the Blackbird Creek Property from June 19, 2018 through August 15, 2018 and October 7 to 9, 2018.
8. I am responsible for the preparation and take responsibility for all sections of the report entitled "**Technical Report on the Blackbird Creek Property**", prepared on behalf of Technology Minerals Ltd. and with an effective date of October 9, 2018.
9. I am independent of the issuer of this report and the vendor of the Property.
10. I have had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report. I was involved in the 2018 exploration program conducted on behalf of International Cobalt Corp.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the report entitled "**Technical Report on the Blackbird Creek Property"** has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
12. On the effective date of the report, October 9, 2018, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Trevor Mills, of 7000 S. Yosemite St., Suite 115, Centennial, CO 80112., consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "**Technical Report on the Blackbird Creek Property**" ("the Report"), prepared by myself, on behalf of Technology Minerals Ltd., with an effective date of October 9, 2018.

I also consent to the filing of the report with the Canadian Securities regulatory authorities listed above and with SEDAR (System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval), and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Report in written disclosure, news releases, website publication, or other documents filed by Technology Minerals Ltd., including the qualifying transaction filing statement concerning the Blackbird Creek Property (the "Filing Statement").

I hereby confirm that I have read the Filing Statement, including the written disclosure of the Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Report contained in the Filing Statement or incorporated by reference therein, and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained therein that is derived from the Report or that is within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with the Report. I also certify that I am not aware of any other written disclosure derived from the Report that does not fairly and accurately represent the information in the Report.

_____

Trevor Mills, P.G., SME-RM.

May 14, 2021