NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE

MONUMENT PEAK PROPERTY
LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO, USA

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Abbreviation	Definition	Abbreviation	Definition
±	plus-minus	**ICP**	inductively coupled plasma
%	percent	**ICP-OES**	inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy
>	greater than	**K**	Potassium
<	less than	**k**	kilo (thousand)
°	degree	**km**	kilometre
°C	degrees Celsius	**km²**	square kilometre
AA	atomic absorption spectroscopy	**lbs**	pounds
Ag	Silver	**M**	mega (million)
As	Arsenic	**m**	metre
Au	Gold	**Ma**	Millon years ago
Actlabs	Activation Laboratories Ltd.	**MS**	Mass spectroscopy
Black & Deason	Black & Deason Assayers and Chemists	**Mt**	mega ton
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	**N**	north
CAD	Canadian dollars	**NEPA**	National Environmental Policy Act
Cu	Copper	**NOI**	Notice of Intent
Cu-Ox	Copper Oxide	**oz**	ounce
DGC	Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd.	**oz/ton**	ounce per ton
DGRM	DG Resource Management (US) Ltd.	**POO**	Plan of Operations
ft	foot	**Rd.**	road
g	gram	**Te**	Tellurium
g/t	gram per metric ton	**tons**	metric ton
Ga	Gallium	**US**	United States
GEMC	Global Energy Metals Corp.	**USA**	United States of America
ha	hectare	**W**	west
Hg	Mercury		

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global Energy Metals Corp. ("GEMC") has retained Brian T. Brewer of Brewer Exploration and Geological Services Inc. ("Brewer"), to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Monument Peak Property ("the Property"), located in Lemhi County, Idaho, USA. This report has been prepared in compliance with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements as outlined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"), companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – *Technical Report*. The purpose of this report is to summarize the known geology, mineralization, historical exploration, and recent work completed by GEMC on the Property.

1.1 PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The Property is centered on 113°42'56.82"W and 45°12'42.88"N, in Lemhi Country, Idaho, USA within the Eldorado Mining District (Geertson Mining District). The Property is 22 km by road, east of Salmon Idaho, near the Idaho-Montana border, USA (Figure 4-1.)

1.2 MINERAL TENURE

The Property is comprised of two separate claim blocks of contiguous, unpatented lode mining claims ("mineral tenures" or "claims"), totalling 84 claims and 689.77 ha (Figure 4-1; Figure 4-2). On March 19, 2021, GEMC signed a Purchase Agreement ("the Agreement") with DG Resource Management (US) Ltd. ("DGRM"), to acquire 50% interest in a portfolio of properties in Canada and the USA, including the Monument Peak Property. Subsequently, an Amendment Agreement was signed on April 26, 2021. Details of the final Purchase Agreement and its terms are discussed in detail in Section 4.2.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Property is situated along the eastern boundary of Lemhi County in the Beaverhead Mountain Range within a large fold-thrust belt (Anderson,1957) (Figure 7-1; Figure 7-2). Much of Lemhi County is underlain by Mesoproterozoic strata of the Belt-Purcell Supergroup that were deposited in a large fault-bounded basin, likely as large submarine fan complexes and/or deltas that were frequently submerged by continuing subsidence within the basin. During the Ordovician, the area was subject to intrusions of granitic rocks and then intensely folded, complexly faulted, jointed and so intensely deformed that bedding and other structures are obscured along the lower flank of the Beaverhead Range (Anderson, 1957). Regionally the area is characterized by a large-scale southeast-trending syncline-anticline fold system with faults occupying some of the fold hinges and variable deformation (Burmester et al. 2016b). Major structures include the Freeman Thrust, Beaverhead Divide and Bloody Creek fault systems all which obscure or omit the hinge of east-verging anticlines.

The Monument Peak Property is primarily underlain by sediments of the Belt-Purcell Lemhi Group including the Gunsight (as assigned by Burmester et al., 2016b) and Yellow Lake formations (Figure 7-4; Figure 7-4) (Burmester et al., 2016). The Gunsight Formation (Yg) is approximately 1,700 m thick and consists of dominantly of fining-upward sequences of cross-bedded arenite and siltite of a fluvial origin and a lower and upper part of marine origin (Tysdal, 2003). The Yellow Lake Formation

underlies the Gunsight Formation, is comprised of a laminated to thin-bedded, light green siltite, dark grey siltite and darker grey argillite, and minor white, carbonate-bearing fine-grained feldspathic quartzite (Bermester et al., 2016b). The argillite and siltite occur as distinct, laterally discontinuous laminae and graded couplets; however, deformation obscures this where the unit becomes a light-coloured phyllite. The Yellow Lake Formation has a minimum thickness of 800 m.

The northwest-southeast trending North Fork Fault places thinly bedded siltite and very fine-grained quartzite (Yg?) over a more thinly bedded garnet-bearing phyllite (Yyl?), and in the area of the Property, deformation is ductile and with quartz-veining and brittle deformation further to the southeast. The North Fork Fault is interpreted to have originated as a thrust fault with later normal faulting and local lateral movement.

On the Property, Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization occurs primarily as fracture fill but also as replacement in metasediments along a shear zone with a northwest-southeast trend (Mitchell, 1972). Mineralization has been traced for 3.2 km along the shear zone which roughly parallels the strike of the quartzite at 315° and dips 35° to 55° to the southwest. The thickness of mineralization varies from 3 to 5 m, with the thickest observed section just above the Erickson tunnel (Jackson Mine). Observed minerals include chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla with some minor amounts of oxide tenorite and trace amounts of limonite and pyrite. The chalcopyrite is commonly altered to bornite and malachite. The quartzites are minimally altered and argillite and siltite become phyllite near the shear zone.

The deposit type is likely a sediment-hosted stratabound copper deposit with secondary epithermal vein mineralization.

1.4 EXPLORATION

Exploration on the Property began in the late 1800s when claims were staked in the Hungry Hill Mine area and an undefined amount of high-grade gold was extracted from the area ("Report on the Mountain View Claims", 1948). Early exploration mainly consisted of various operators extracting ore from workings of the Hungry Hill Mine and Jackson Mine; ore grades and tonnage were poorly recorded.

In 1948, Sunshine Mining Co. ("Sunshine") collected samples from the Hungry Hill Mine area and recommended that a geophysical survey be conducted in order to constrain the best locations to conduct development. It is not known if the recommended geophysical surveys were carried out.

In 1955, surface trenching and two adits were driven at the Jackson Mine (Erickson Mine); one adit was driven at 330° and the other was driven at 020°.

In 1972, Miles J. Mitchell conducted a geologic investigation of the copper mineralization in the Geertson Creek area, including the Jackson Mine. Mitchell noted that the copper mineralization occurs over a significant distance (3.2 km) along a shear zone and that the ore is both fissure filling and replacement type. Mitchell examined the accessible Jackson Mine workings, dozer cuts, surface outcrops and prospects. Mitchell collected 4 samples across mineralization, one at the top of the ridge above Gary Creek, one across a dozer cut located on the ridge top west of the Erickson adit, one across the rock face at the end of the Erickson adit and one at the eastern edge of the claims. Analytical results for the samples ranged from 1.64 to 7.03% Cu and 1.30 to 3.18 oz/ton Ag. Exact locations of the samples were not recorded.

In 1988, N.G. Lavery conducted exploration in the Jackson Mine, Anderson and North Showing areas, on behalf of W.B. Bolton. Lavery collected a total of 56 rock samples and 21 soil samples on the current Property (Figure 6-1). Analytical results from the soil samples returned values between 40-2100 ppm Cu (Figure 6-1) with slightly elevated values of Ag and Au along a northwest-southeast trend. Analytical results from the rocks confirm that there is Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization of significance on the Property, that the mineralization occurs in quartz veins and in a quartzite with copper-oxide (Cu-Ox) staining (Table 6-1), and that the mineralization occurs over a northwest-southeast trend. Lavery suggested that there were two mineralizing events: the first resulting in emplacement of stratiform copper and the second, a cross-cutting hydrothermal event. He also noted that the higher arsenic values in the soils and rock do not correlate with the elevated Cu, Ag and Au values, which may suggest the top of an epithermal, fracture controlled, precious mineral system exists on or near the Property.

In 1989, Lavery conducted additional work on the Jackson Mine, Anderson and North Showing areas which included drilling 3 reverse circulation holes, targeting the mineralization trend along the ridge west of the Jackson Mine. All three holes were drilled to only 91.44 m and no results of significance were noted in these shallow holes ("Homestake Mining", 1989).

Between 1992 to 1993, G.R. Winkler and Karl V. Evans of the USGS collected a total of 10 composite rock samples on the Property from outcrop and prospect pits (USGS, 1993). Several samples returned significant results: one collected from a quartz vein with visible malachite and chalcopyrite returned 14% Cu, 1.1 g/t Au and 120 g/t Ag; one collected from a malachite-stained gneiss returned 6.5% Cu

and 43 g/t Ag; and another one collected from a malachite-stained gneiss returned 1.7% Cu and 22g/t Ag.

In 2020, DGRM conducted exploration on the Property with a focus on locating and sampling the historical workings and prospects to confirm the occurrence of significant Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization. DGRM collected a total of 56 grab samples from quartz veins and metasediments that exhibited copper oxide staining, malachite, bornite, chrysocolla and/or sphalerite. Analytical results from the rock samples confirmed that Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization occurs along a 3 km northwest-southeast trend (Figure 6-2; Figure 6-3; Figure 6-4) and that the 2020 results are consistent with historical results at four main showings (Jackson, Hungry Hill, Anderson and North Showing). Samples with significant analytical results ranged from 1 to 20.9% Cu with 3.4 to 305 g/t Ag.

In 2021, GEMC contracted Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. ("DGC") to conduct geochemical rock and soil sampling on the Property. Results from the 2021 exploration program confirmed the occurrence of Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization of significance along a northwest-southeast trend on the Property. Mineralization occurs for 3.2 km along a shear zone paralleling the quartzite contact and in fissure veins parallel and perpendicular to bedding.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates on the Property.

1.6 Development and Operations

No modern development or mining has been conducted on the Property. Historically, material was extracted from the Jackson and Hungry Hill mines.

The Jackson Mine consists of three adits. Prior to 1922, less than 1000 tons of ore grading 20% copper was extracted from the Jackson Mine and trammed to a smelter (Mitchell, 1972).

The Hungry Hill Mine consists of several adits. In 1905, 15 tons (30,000 lbs) of material was extracted from the mine grading 24% Cu and 14 oz/ton Ag ("Report on Mountain View Claims", 1948). Between 1927 and 1951 an unknown tonnage of ore was extracted from the mine (Anderson, 1957; "Report on Mountain View Claims", 1948) and in 1955, a reported 76 tons of ore with more than 8% Cu, about 0.18 oz Au and 7 oz/ton Ag was shipped to a smelter (Anderson, 1957). Additional amounts of ore were extracted between 1927 and 1941 from the Hungry Hill Mine. However, the details of the tonnage and grade of this material is not known to the Author.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Monument Peak Property is located within the Geertson Mining District and is host to several historical Cu-Ag+/-Au mines and prospects, including the Hungry Hill Mine, Jackson Mine and Anderson prospect. Historical reports indicate that less than 1000 tons of ore grading 20% copper was extracted from the Jackson Mine (Mitchell, 1972), and that ore was extracted several times from the Hungry Hill mining include 15 tons (30,000 lbs) of ore grading 24% Cu and 14 oz/ton Ag in 1905, 76 tons of ore with more than 8% Cu, 0.18 oz Au and 7 oz/ton Ag in 1955, as well as additional amount that lacked documentation of tonnage and grade (Anderson, 1957; "Report on Mountain View Claims", 1948).

The Property is considered an early-stage project. The recent work conducted by DGC on behalf of GEMC consisted of evaluating the historical workings, and geochemical rock and soil sampling. Results from the 2021 exploration work confirmed the occurrence of Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization over a strike length of 3.2 km. Mineralization occurs in metasediments and veins along a northwest-southeast shear zone and dips 35° to 55° to the southwest (Mitchell, 1972). The 3 RC holes drilled in 1989 did not intersect Cu-Ag-Au mineralization of significance; however, given the dip of mineralization, the depth of holes was likely too shallow to intersect mineralization.

It is the Author's opinion that the Monument Peak Property is a Property of Merit. The continuity and grades of Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization along strike from both historical and recent work, confirms that the Property has potential to host a significant Cu-Ag+/-Au deposit.

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 Monument Peak Property from being a Property of Merit. Nor is the Author aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of confidence in the exploration information, mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates, or the project's potential economic viability or continued viability.

The Author recommends a two-phase exploration approach on the Property, where Phase II will follow Phase I and will be contingent on positive results from Phase I. Results from Phase I will be used to assist with the planning of the Phase II exploration.

For Phase I, the Author recommends the completion of an airborne high resolution magnetic survey and LiDAR survey over the entire Property, followed by detailed geologic mapping, infill geochemical soil sampling and geochemical rock sampling of anomalies identified from the airborne survey. Additionally, it is recommended that permitting for a diamond drill program and securing vehicle access to the Property through patented lands is completed during Phase I. An estimated budget for the Phase I recommended work is provided in Table 26-1.

For Phase II, if there are positive results from Phase I, then the Author recommends a small diamond drill program to test targets identified during Phase I. This will help to further delineate and better understand the geology, structure, mineralization, and geochemical characteristics on the Property at depth. An estimated budget for Phase II is provided in Table 26-2.

1.8 RISKS

The risks for this project are commensurate with similar early-stage exploration projects and there is no guarantee that current or future exploration activities will result in the delineation of an economic orebody. Risk can be somewhat mitigated by adhering to a multi-phased exploration program as outlined in Section 1.7.

2 INTRODUCTION

Brian T. Brewer of Brewer Exploration and Geological Services Inc. ("Brewer") has been retained to prepare this independent Technical Report for Global Metals Energy Corp. ("GEMC") on the Monument Peak Property ("the Property"), in Lemhi County, Idaho, USA. The Property consists of 84 unpatented lode mining claims covering 689.77 ha. GEMC has 50% interest in the Property, subject to the conditions outlined in the Purchase Agreement ("the Agreement") signed with DG Resource Management (US) Ltd. ("DGRM"). The claims are all held by DGRM and DGRM has the remaining 50% interest in the Property. Details of the Agreement are discussed in Section 4.2 (Mineral Tenure).

This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements as outlined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"), companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – *Technical Report*. The Qualified Person responsible for this report is Brian T. Brewer, C.P.G. (AIPG# 11508), M.Sc., President of Brewer.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the known geology, mineralization, historical exploration and production, and recent work completed by GEMC on the Property.

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained within this report are based on field observations, as well as published and unpublished data (Section 27: References) available to the Author at the time of preparing this report.

The Author visited the Property on 13 October 2021. The site visit, which lasted one day, was commissioned by, and conducted on behalf of, GEMC. During this visit, the Author was able to confirm the presence of widespread Cu-Ag-Au mineralization on the Property. The Author collected 5 rock samples during this visit from locations spread across the Property. The results of these samples again confirm the presence of significant Cu-Ag-Au mineralization on the Property with analytical results of up to 3.56% Cu, 2.139 g/t Au and 1205 g/t Ag.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on field observations as well as published information. Brian T. Brewer and Brewer Exploration and Geological Services, Inc. are independent of Global Energy Metals Corp., Dahrouge Resource Management (US) Ltd. and the Property. The Author therefore knows of nothing that would interfere with his objectivity with regards to the content and conclusions of this report.

For the purposes of this report, the Author has relied on ownership information provided by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. ("DGC"). Specifically, the Author received a copy of the Agreement and the Amendment Agreement between GEMC and DGRM from Janine Brown B.Sc., P.Geo., a Senior Geologist with DGC, via email on 7 February 2022. Mineral titles for the Monument Peak Property were verified through the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Legacy Rehost System (LR2000). Titles were searched on 17 May 2022. The Author also has first-hand knowledge regarding the recent staking and filing status of the GC 70 through GC 84 claims which were located by Brewer.

While the title information was reviewed for this report, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

The Author has no reason to believe that the information used in the preparation of this report is false or purposefully misleading and has relied on the accuracy and integrity of the data referenced in Section 27 of this report.

The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this report are consistent with the data and information available at the time of preparation, and the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report.

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 the omission of which could make this report misleading.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Monument Peak Property is situated in Lemhi Country, Idaho, USA within the Eldorado Mining District (Geertson Mining District). The Property is 22 km by road, east of Salmon Idaho, near the Idaho-Montana border and is centered on 113°42'56.82"W and 45°12'42.88"N (Figure 4-1).

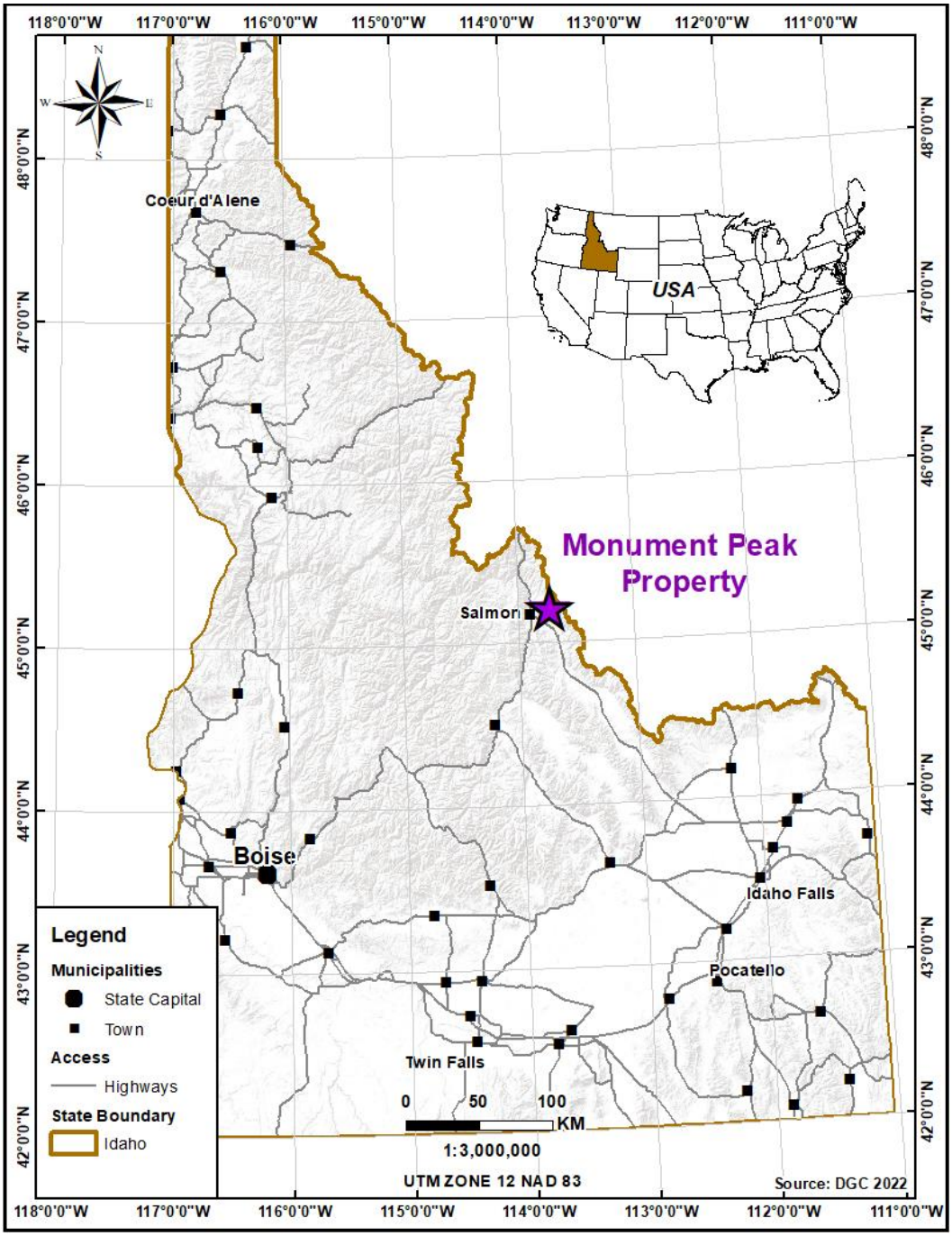


Figure 4-1 Monument Peak Property Location Map

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The Monument Peak Property is comprised of two separate claim blocks of contiguous, unpatented lode mining claims ("mineral tenure" or "claims") totalling 84 claims and 689.77 ha (Figure 4-2; Table 4-1). The larger block of claims consists of 68 claims totalling 556 ha; the smaller block of claims consists of 16 claims totalling 133.77 ha. All claims are staked on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

A lode claim is a type of mining claim that includes veins or lodes with well-defined boundaries, and other in-situ valuable mineral deposits. Examples of veins or lodes 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 (Bureau of Land Management, 2021). A lode claim is limited to a maximum of 457.2 m (1,500 ft) in length along a vein or lode and a maximum width of 182.88 m (600 ft), 91.44 m (300 ft) on either side of the centerline of the vein or lode (43 CFR Part 3832, Subpart B), as regulated by Federal Statute. Lode claims give the claimant the right to explore, develop and extract mineral deposits but do not include exclusive surface rights, are federally administered in 19 states, including the state of Idaho, and are managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Owners of unpatented mining claims on Federal lands are required to pay the BLM a total of $225 USD per claim for filing of new lode claims along with a filing fee to the local County Recorder's Office. The county filing fees vary from county to county and state to state. Thereafter, claimants are required to pay an annual maintenance fee of $165 on or before September 1st of every year to continue to hold their mining claim. Regulations pertaining to mining claim maintenance fees can be found within Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations in parts 3834, 3835 and 3836.

Currently, DGRM is the sole registered owner of the Property claims. On March 19, 2021, GEMC signed a Purchase Agreement ("the Agreement") with DGRM, to acquire 50% interest in a portfolio of properties in Canada and the USA, including the Monument Peak Property (subject of this report), Chance Lake Property and Amiral Property. An amendment to the Agreement was then signed April 26, 2021. The terms of the Agreement and amendment are as follows:

For an undivided 50% interest in the Chance Lake and Amiral Properties, GEMC must issue to DGRM on closing:

a) 1,750,000 common shares of GEMC (the "Payment Shares") at the Deemed Price per share

b) 1,750,000 warrants (the "Payment Warrants") to purchase 1,750,000 common shares of GEMC ("the Payment Warrant Shares")

    i. The exercise price will be $0.30 per Payment Warrant Share;

    ii. Payment Warrant shares will expire 24 months from the Closing Date subject to acceleration of the expire date as follows: if the daily volume weighted average trading price of GEMC's common shares is at least $0.50 per share on any 10 consecutive trading days occurring after the date that is 4 months and 1 day after the Closing Date, GEMC may accelerate the expiry date of the Payment Warrants to the 30th day after the date on which GEMC gives notice to the holders of acceleration;

For an undivided 50% interest in the Monument Peak Property, GEMC must issue:

a) Cash payment of $190,000 CND ("the Closing Cash") on the date that is 6 months from the Closing Date, $100,000 of which DGRM covenants and agrees to apply to complete, at its expense, a ground program and an NI 43-101 report on the Monument Peak Property. To be clear, $90,000 CND is the sale price for a 50% interest in the Monument Peak Property, the remaining $100,000 is advance payment for a work Program on the Monument Peak Property.

It is a condition of DGRM's obligations to complete the sale of a 50% interest in the Properties that all consideration be paid: GEMC may not choose, for example, to purchase 1 or 2 of the Properties by paying the portion of the consideration for that or those Properties without purchasing all three.

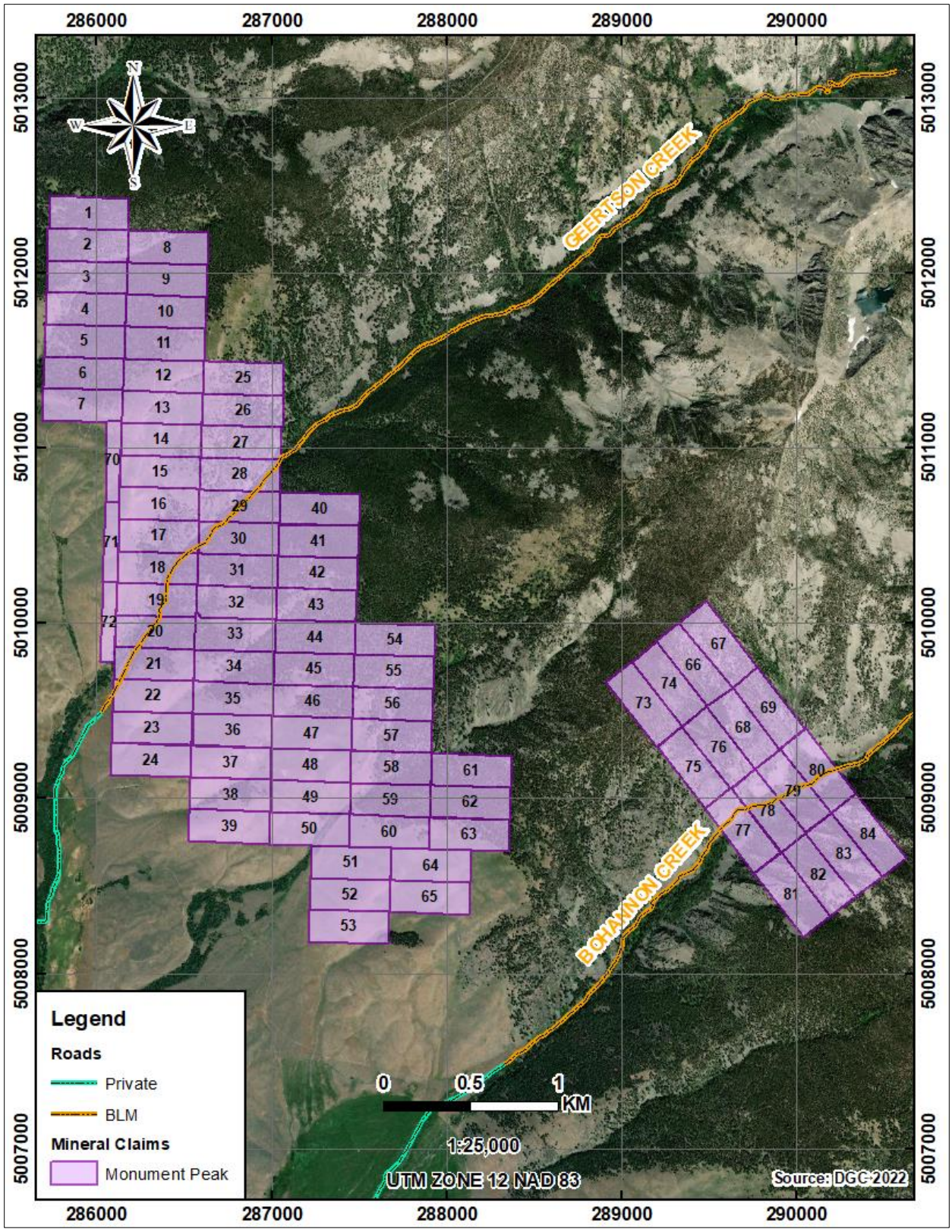


Figure 4-2 Monument Peak Mineral Tenures Map

Table 4-1 Monument Peak Mineral Tenures

County	Serial Number	Legacy Serial Number	Claim Type	Claim Name	Claimant	Date of Location
LEMHI	ID101891301	IMC231601	LODE CLAIM	GC1	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891302	IMC231602	LODE CLAIM	GC2	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891303	IMC231603	LODE CLAIM	GC3	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891304	IMC231604	LODE CLAIM	GC4	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891305	IMC231605	LODE CLAIM	GC5	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891306	IMC231606	LODE CLAIM	GC6	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891307	IMC231607	LODE CLAIM	GC7	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891308	IMC231608	LODE CLAIM	GC8	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891309	IMC231609	LODE CLAIM	GC9	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891310	IMC231610	LODE CLAIM	GC10	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891311	IMC231611	LODE CLAIM	GC11	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891312	IMC231612	LODE CLAIM	GC12	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891313	IMC231613	LODE CLAIM	GC13	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891314	IMC231614	LODE CLAIM	GC14	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891315	IMC231615	LODE CLAIM	GC15	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891316	IMC231616	LODE CLAIM	GC16	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101891317	IMC231617	LODE CLAIM	GC17	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566015	IMC231618	LODE CLAIM	GC18	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566016	IMC231619	LODE CLAIM	GC19	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566017	IMC231620	LODE CLAIM	GC20	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566018	IMC231621	LODE CLAIM	GC21	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566019	IMC231622	LODE CLAIM	GC22	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566020	IMC231623	LODE CLAIM	GC23	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566021	IMC231624	LODE CLAIM	GC24	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566022	IMC231625	LODE CLAIM	GC25	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566023	IMC231626	LODE CLAIM	GC26	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566024	IMC231627	LODE CLAIM	GC27	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566025	IMC231628	LODE CLAIM	GC28	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566026	IMC231629	LODE CLAIM	GC29	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566027	IMC231630	LODE CLAIM	GC30	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566028	IMC231631	LODE CLAIM	GC31	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566029	IMC231632	LODE CLAIM	GC32	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566030	IMC231633	LODE CLAIM	GC33	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566031	IMC231634	LODE CLAIM	GC34	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566032	IMC231635	LODE CLAIM	GC35	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101566033	IMC231636	LODE CLAIM	GC36	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101567300	IMC231646	LODE CLAIM	GC37	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101567301	IMC231647	LODE CLAIM	GC38	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101567302	IMC231648	LODE CLAIM	GC39	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101567303	IMC231649	LODE CLAIM	GC40	DGRM	2020-04-27
LEMHI	ID101567304	IMC231650	LODE CLAIM	GC41	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567305	IMC231651	LODE CLAIM	GC42	DGRM	2020-04-28

County	Serial Number	Legacy Serial Number	Claim Type	Claim Name	Claimant	Date of Location
LEMHI	ID101566034	IMC231637	LODE CLAIM	GC43	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101566035	IMC231638	LODE CLAIM	GC44	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101566036	IMC231639	LODE CLAIM	GC45	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567294	IMC231640	LODE CLAIM	GC46	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567295	IMC231641	LODE CLAIM	GC47	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567296	IMC231642	LODE CLAIM	GC48	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567297	IMC231643	LODE CLAIM	GC49	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567298	IMC231644	LODE CLAIM	GC50	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567299	IMC231645	LODE CLAIM	GC51	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567306	IMC231652	LODE CLAIM	GC52	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567307	IMC231653	LODE CLAIM	GC53	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567308	IMC231654	LODE CLAIM	GC54	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567309	IMC231655	LODE CLAIM	GC55	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101567310	IMC231656	LODE CLAIM	GC56	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568662	IMC231657	LODE CLAIM	GC57	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568663	IMC231658	LODE CLAIM	GC58	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568664	IMC231659	LODE CLAIM	GC59	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568665	IMC231660	LODE CLAIM	GC60	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568666	IMC231661	LODE CLAIM	GC61	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568667	IMC231662	LODE CLAIM	GC62	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568668	IMC231663	LODE CLAIM	GC63	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568669	IMC231664	LODE CLAIM	GC64	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568670	IMC231665	LODE CLAIM	GC65	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568671	IMC231666	LODE CLAIM	GC66	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568672	IMC231667	LODE CLAIM	GC67	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568673	IMC231668	LODE CLAIM	GC68	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID101568674	IMC231669	LODE CLAIM	GC69	DGRM	2020-04-28
LEMHI	ID105752574	-	LODE CLAIM	GC70	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752575	-	LODE CLAIM	GC71	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752576	-	LODE CLAIM	GC72	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752577	-	LODE CLAIM	GC73	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752578	-	LODE CLAIM	GC74	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752579	-	LODE CLAIM	GC75	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752580	-	LODE CLAIM	GC76	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752581	-	LODE CLAIM	GC77	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752582	-	LODE CLAIM	GC78	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752583	-	LODE CLAIM	GC79	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752584	-	LODE CLAIM	GC80	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752585	-	LODE CLAIM	GC81	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752586	-	LODE CLAIM	GC82	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752587	-	LODE CLAIM	GC83	DGRM	2022-01-03
LEMHI	ID105752588	-	LODE CLAIM	GC84	DGRM	2022-01-03

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Property.

4.4 REQUIRED PERMITS

Any exploration activity on Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") land that disturbs the ground surface such as trenching, excavating, line cutting, blasting, road building, pad building, exploration drilling, some ground geophysical surveys or the general use of any mechanized equipment, requires notification to, and permission from, the BLM to perform the activities (Bureau of Land Management, 2021). An exploration plan must be submitted to the BLM and include details on where the work will be conducted, the type of work that will be conducted, when the work is intended to be conducted, the duration for which the work will be conducted, the equipment that will be utilized to conduct the work, and any applicable program controls to reduce natural, wildlife, and/or social disturbance.

The local or jurisdictional BLM office will review and determine whether the planned activity or activities will require procession under a Notice of Intent ("NOI") or Plan of Operations ("POO") level permit. NOI-level operations are designated to programs which produce a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 2.02 ha (5 acres) and typically take 15-30 days for approval after submission of the exploration plan. POO-level operations are designated to programs which produce a cumulative surface disturbance of over 2.02 ha (5 acres), are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations and requirements and may take 18-24 months for approval after submission of the exploration plan.

The Property falls under the jurisdiction of the Salmon Field Office of the BLM located in Salmon, Idaho. The recommended exploration activities outlined for Phase I in Section 27: Recommendations of this report will not require any permitting from the BLM. Geological mapping, collection of rock samples, non-mechanized collection of soil samples, and airborne magnetic and LiDAR surveys are non-surface disturbing and are considered as "casual use". Any surface disturbing activities such as road construction, drill pad construction and drilling associated with Phase II exploration activities as outlined in Section 27: Recommendations of this report will require an approved permit from the BLM before the commencement of any such activity. The Author anticipates that the recommended activities associated with Phase II could be completed without exceeding the maximum allowance of 2.0 ha (5 acres) of surface disturbance and thus could be completed under a NOI-level permit.

4.5 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND RISKS

The Author is not aware of any additional significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Monument Peak Property.

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

5.1 ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

The nearest population center to the Property is the town of Salmon, Idaho with a population of 3,096 (2019 Census). The town has abundant resources including accommodations, fuel, heavy equipment, transportation, supplies, food and mining personnel. All other resources can be acquired from Missoula, Montana, roughly 225 km north of Salmon.

The Property is accessed via paved and gravel roads southeast of Salmon (Figure 5-1). The larger claim block is best accessed via Geertson Creek Rd, a well-maintained gravel road, approximately 11 km southeast of Salmon along Highway 28. From Highway 28, follow Geertson Creek Rd. for approximately 11.5 km to reach the central part of the large claim block. From here the remaining area of the Property is accessible by foot. A section of Geertson Creek Rd. is restricted and gated; an agreement will need to be made with the landowner for access. For the 2021 program, GEMC was granted access.

The smaller claim block area can be reached via Bohannan Rd., a well-maintained gravel road, approximately 12 southeast of Salmon along Highway 28. From Highway 28, follow North Barrack Rd. for 600 m to Lemhi Rd. and follow Lemhi Rd. east for 1.3 km to the Bohannan Rd. turnoff. Follow Bohannan Rd. for approximately 12 km, to the smaller claim block. This route also includes a section of road that is gated and requires access permission from the landowner; an agreement will need to be made by GEMC.

There is no existing power or other facilities on the Property; however, a power transmission line runs up Geertson Creek to within approximately 2.4 km southeast of the Property.

Due to the early-stage nature of the Property, the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, the availability and sources for water, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, potential heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites have not been thoroughly investigated as part of this report. The Author makes no presumptions regarding the availability of suitable areas for these items being contained on the Property for any future mining operations.

5.2 TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION AND VEGETATION

The Property is bound by the Kirtley Creek and Bohannon Creek drainages and is transected by Geertson Creek and Gary Creek, a tributary to the Geertson Creek. The Property is comprised of rolling grassy hills to the southwest and steep mountainous terrain to the northeast with elevations ranging from 1645 to 3025 m average mean sea level. Sage brush is common on the rolling hills while lodgepole pine and ponderosa pine are characteristic of the steeper slopes.

5.3 CLIMATE

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, with most precipitation falling in May and June. Average snow fall in the winter is around 1 m. Mining and exploration can be conducted year-round.

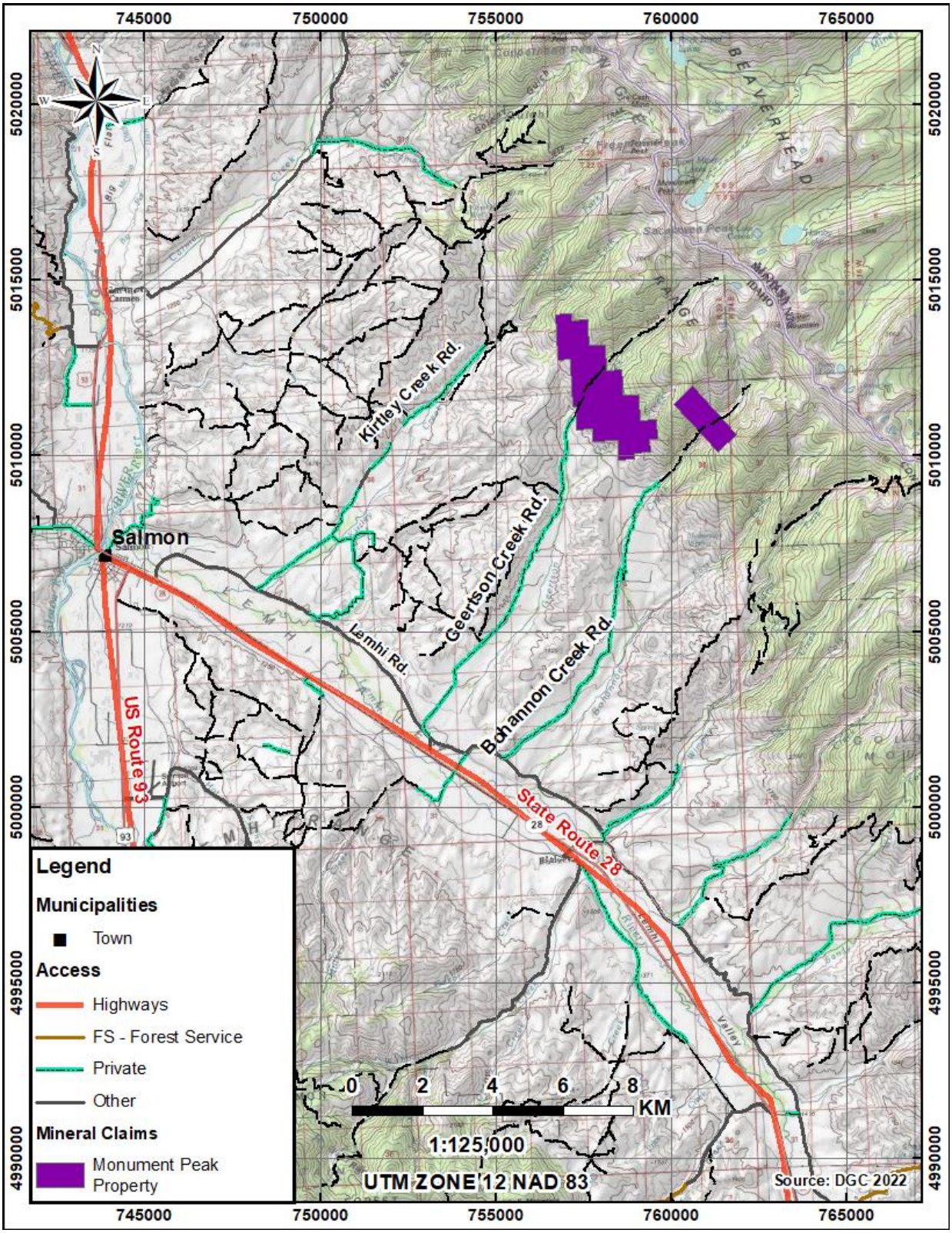


Figure 5-1 Monument Peak Property Access

6 HISTORY

Historical exploration and mining in the area began in the late 1800s with a focus on copper mining along the Miner Lake-Beaverhead range-front fault zone and on placer gold deposits along the drainages.

In 1886 the first claims were staked by a prospector named Mr. Slegennelt in the area of what is known as the Hungry Hill Mine. Slegennelt supposedly mined high grade gold from the area ("Report on Mountain View Claims", 1948). There is no record of the tonnage extracted.

In 1905, after the death of Slegennelt, the Property was taken over by a Mr. Simer who shipped 15 tons (30,000 lbs) of material from the Hungry Hill Mine, grading 24% Cu and 14 oz Ag to the Great Falls Smelter.

Sometime prior to 1922, less than 1000 tons of ore grading 20% Cu was extracted from the Erickson prospect (later called the Jackson Mine or Baker Mine) (Mitchell, 1972). The material was trammed down Geertson Creek and then hauled to a smelter.

In 1927, Mr. J. Smith Senior acquired the Hungry Hill Mine area and subsequently extracted and shipped one cart of ore to the International Smelting Co. in Salt Lake, City, Utah ("Report on Mountain View Claims", 1948). The grade and exact tonnage of ore is not known to the Author.

In 1930, an unknown party leased the Hungry Hill Mine claims from Mr. Smith and made one ore shipment to the Anaconda Smelter in Butte, Montana. However, details of the tonnage of ore and grade are not known to the Author.

Between 1940 to 1941, additional small amounts of ore were shipped from the Hungry Hill Mine to smelters; details on the shipments size and ore grade are not available (Anderson, 1957).

At some point while Mr. Smith held the claims covering the Hungry Hill Mine, another prospector named Frank, staked claims on the east side of the Hungry Hill Mine claims and drove a tunnel into the extension of the mineralized structure seen on the Hungry Hill Mine claims ("Report on Mountain View Claims", 1948).

In 1948, Sunshine Mining Co. ("Sunshine") collected samples from the Hungry Hill Mine workings and recommended that a geophysical survey be conducted in order to constrain the best locations to conduct development. Mineralization was noted to be associated with specularite and magnetite which would respond to natural potential, resistivity and magnetometer surveys. It is not known if the recommended geophysical surveys were carried out.

In 1951, the Hungry Hill Mine claims were relocated by another prospector (Anderson, 1957). According to Anderson (1957), in 1955, 76 tons of ore was reported to contain more than 8% Cu, about 0.18 oz Au and 7 oz/ton Ag and 7.5 tons of the ore containing more than 17% Cu was shipped to a smelter. By this time, the mine consisted of several adits with the lowest being 27 m long with an 11 m drift and the working adit was about 27 m long with a stope above and below the level. Mineralization in the lower adit was noted to be 36 cm to 76 cm thick.

In 1955, Mr. Jackson renamed the Erickson prospect the Jackson Mine. He also conducted surface trenching and drove an additional two adits. One adit was driven at a 330° and the other was drive at 020°.

Around 1955, R.C. Anderson staked a set of claims now referred to as the Anderson Prospect. This prospect was discovered and initially worked prior to 1955. No further details on the history of this prospect were available to the Author.

In 1972, Miles J. Mitchell conducted a geologic investigation of the copper mineralization in the Geertson Creek area which included the Jackson Mine. The work was done on behalf of W.B. Bolton who owned the claims. Mitchell noted that the copper mineralization occurs over a significant distance (3.2 km) along a shear zone and that the ore is both fissure filling and replacement type. Mitchell examined the accessible Jackson Mine workings, dozer cuts, surface outcrops and prospects. Mitchell collected 4 samples across mineralization, one at the top of the ridge above Gary Creek, one across a dozer cut located on the ridge top west of the Erickson adit, one across the rock face at the end of the Erickson adit and one at the eastern edge of the claims. Analytical results for the samples ranged from 1.64 to 7.03% Cu and 1.30 to 3.18 oz/ton Ag. Exact locations of the samples were not recorded.

In 1988, N.G. Lavery conducted exploration in the Jackson Mine, Anderson and North Showing areas, on behalf of W.B. Bolton. Lavery collected a total of 56 rock samples and 21 soil samples from the current Property (Figure 6-1). Analytical results from the soil samples returned values of 40-2100 ppm Cu (Figure 6-1) with slightly elevated values of Ag and Au along a northwest-southeast trend. Analytical results from the rocks confirmed that there is Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization of significance on the Property, that the mineralization occurs in quartz veins and in a quartzite with copper-oxide (Cu-Ox) staining (Table 6-1), and that the mineralization occurs over a northwest-southeast trend. Lavery suggested that there were two mineralizing events: the first resulting in emplacement of stratiform copper and the second, a cross-cutting hydrothermal event. He also noted that the higher arsenic values in the soils and rock do not correlate with the elevated Cu, Ag and Au values, which may suggest the top of an epithermal, fracture controlled, precious mineral system may exist on, or near, the Property. Table 6-1 summarizes the results from the quartz veins and quartzite with visible mineralization. Samples of quartzite without visible mineralization were also collected and did not return significant results.

Table 6-1 Summary of Lavery Rock Sample Results

Rock Type	# Samples	Ag (g/t)			Cu (%)			Au (g/t)		
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Mean	Min.	Max.
Quartz Vein	**16**	72.9	B.D.	366.5	1.82	0.00	6.45	5.3	0.02	57.5
Quartzite with Cu-Ox	**8**	27.4	B.D.	77.8	1.00	0.07	2.50	1.1	0.07	4.9

**B.D. = below detection limit*

In 1989, Lavery conducted additional work in the area of the Jackson Mine which included drilling 3 reverse circulation holes targeting the mineralization trend along the ridge west of the Jackson Mine. All three holes were drilled to only 91.44 m and no results of significance were noted in these shallow holes ("Homestake Mining", 1989).

Between 1992 to 1993, G.R. Winkler and Karl V. Evans of the USGS collected a total of 10 composite rock samples from outcrops and prospect pits on the Property (USGS, 1993). Several samples returned significant results: one collected from a quartz vein with visible malachite and chalcopyrite

returned 14% Cu, 1.1 g/t Au and 120 g/t Ag; one collected from a malachite-stained gneiss returned 6.5% Cu and 43 g/t Ag and another one collected from a malachite-stained gneiss returned 1.7% Cu and 22g/t Ag

In 2020, DGRM conducted exploration on the Property with a focus on locating and sampling the historical workings and prospects to confirm the occurrence of significant Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization. DGRM collected a total of 56 grab samples from quartz veins and metasediments that exhibited copper oxide staining, malachite, bornite, chrysocolla and/or sphalerite. Analytical results from the rock samples confirmed that Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization occurs along a 3 km northwest-southeast trend (Figure 6-2; Figure 6-3; Figure 6-4) and that the 2020 results are consistent with historical results at four main showings (Jackson, Hungry Hill, Anderson and North Showing). Samples with significant analytical results ranged from 1 to 20.9% Cu with 3.4 to 305 g/t Ag. Table 6-2 below summarizes the mean, minimum and maximum Cu, Ag and Au results for the collected samples.

Table 6-2 Statistical Summary of 2020 Rock Sample Results

Rock Type	# Samples	Cu (%)			Ag (g/t)			Au (g/t)		
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Mean	Min.	Max.
Metasediment	**48**	2.31	0.002	20.9	59.9	0.1	883	0.73	B.D.	11.4
Quartz Vein	**10**	2.43	0.002	10.8	46.3	0.1	163	0.47	B.D.	1.51

**B.D. = below detection limit*

Figure 6-1, Figure 6-2, Figure 6-3, and Figure 6-4 show the locations of historically collected soil and rock samples.

There is no information available to the Author regarding the historical adit that is located in the northern part of the Monument Peak Property that is currently referred to as the North Showing.

There are no mineral resource or reserve estimates on the Property.

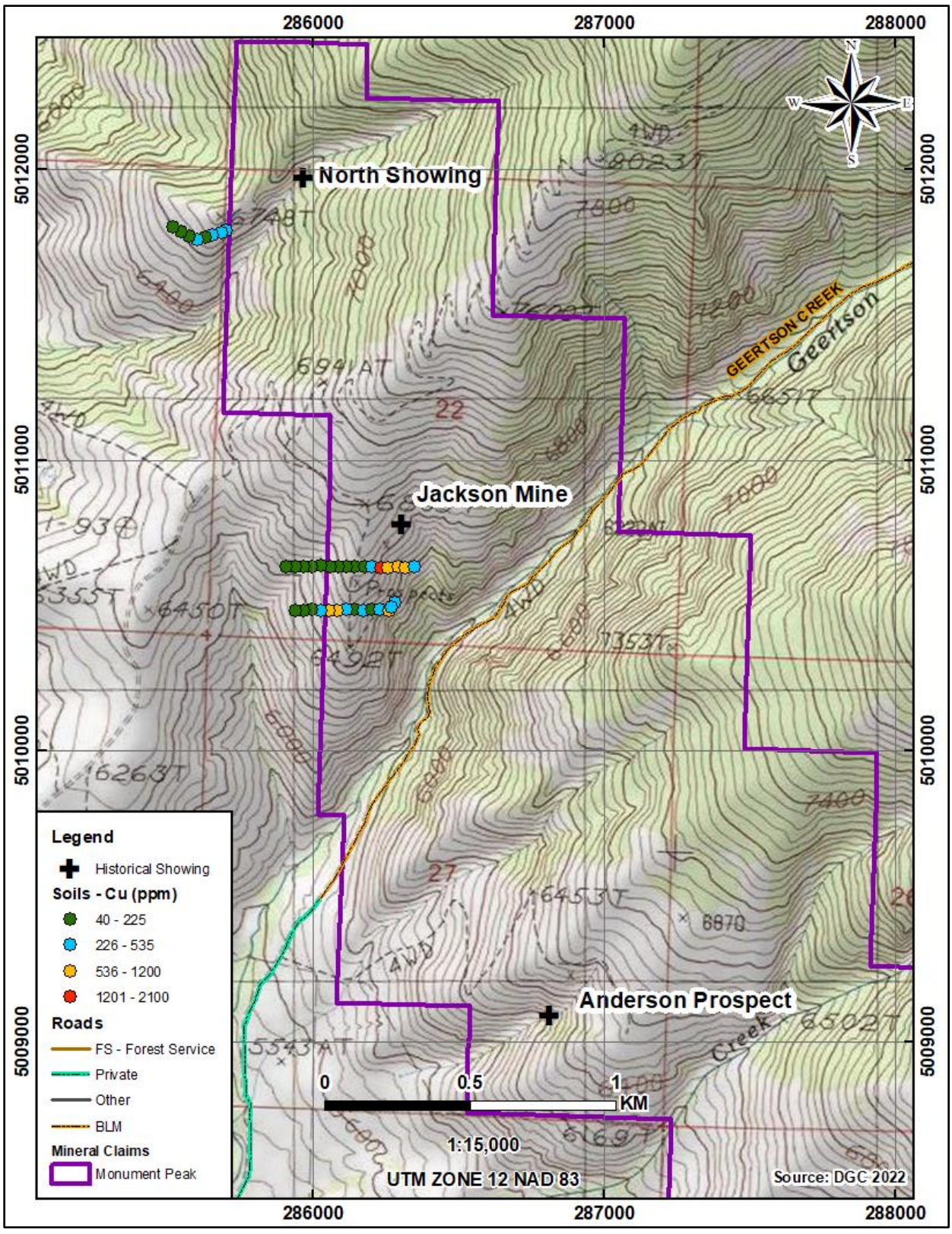


Figure 6-1 Historical Exploration– Lavery Soil Samples - Cu (ppm)

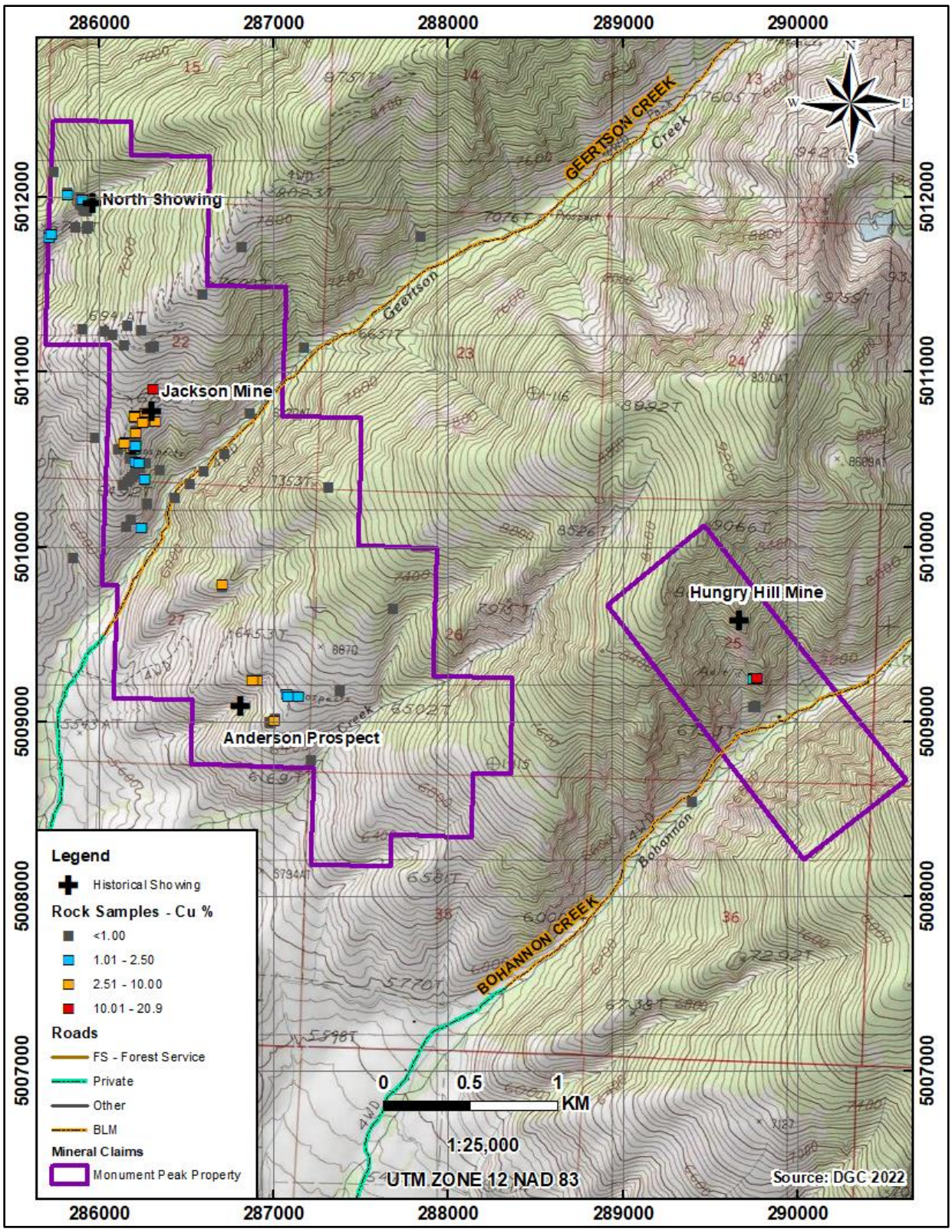


Figure 6-2 Historical Exploration - Rock Samples - Cu (%)

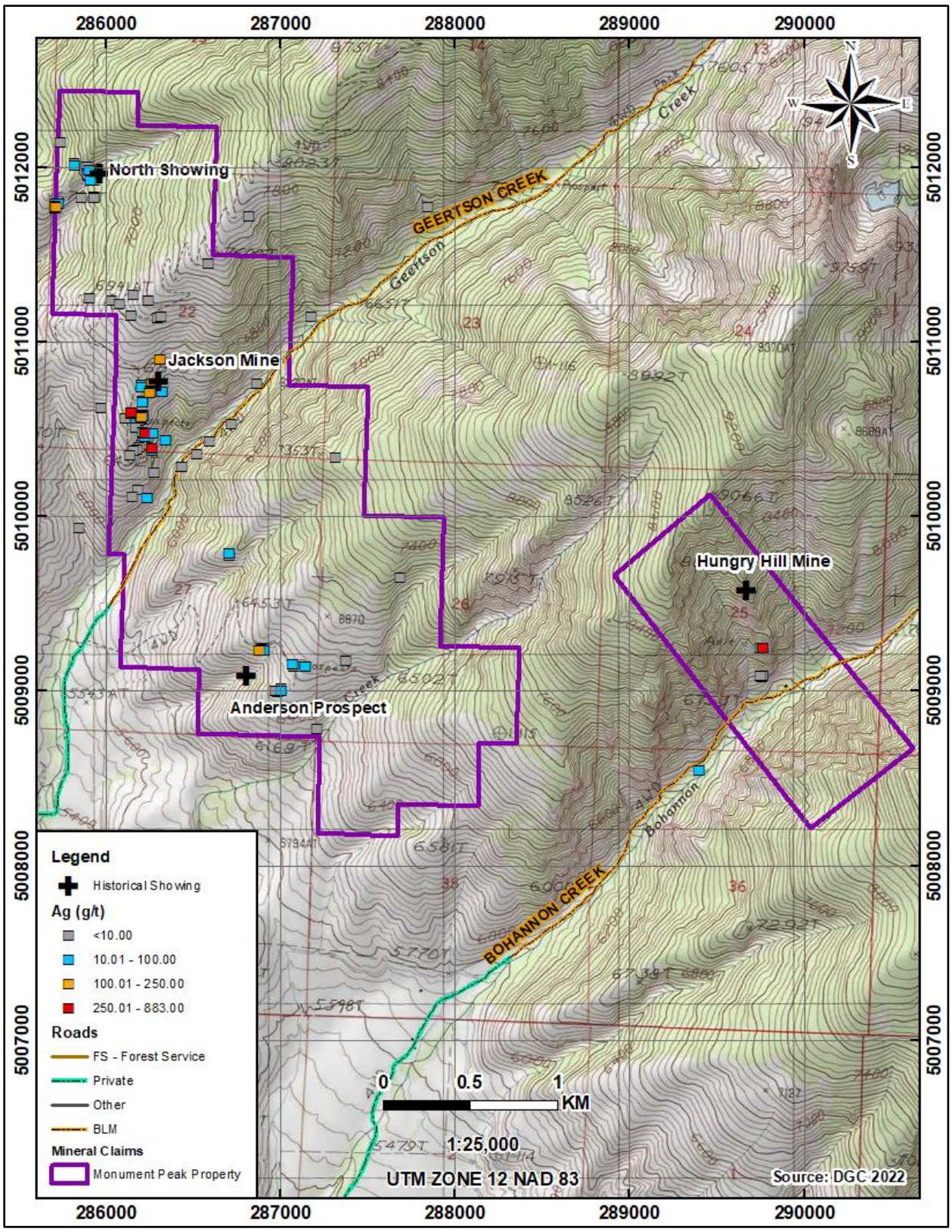


Figure 6-3 Historical Exploration - Rock Sample - Ag (g/t)

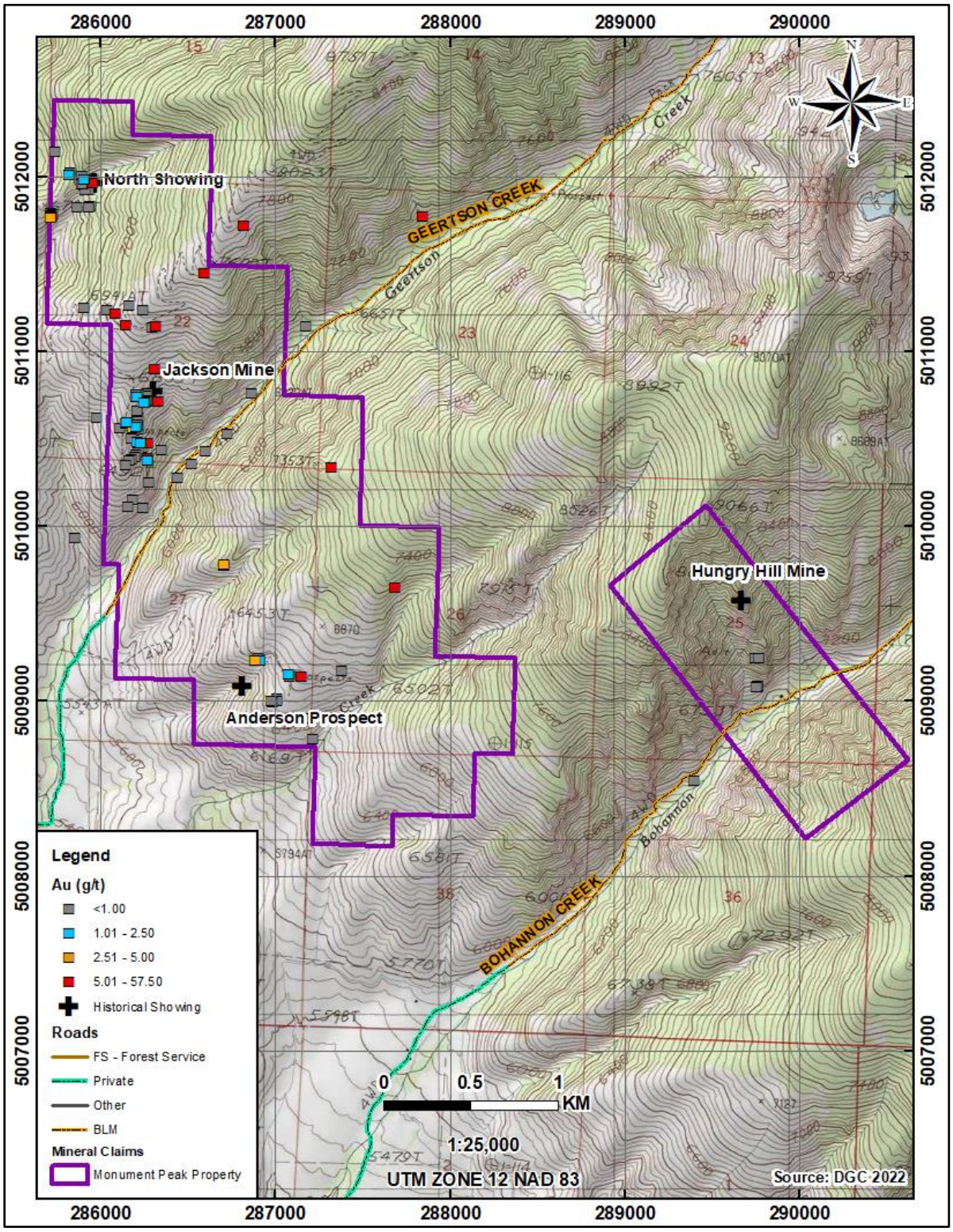


Figure 6-4 Historical Exploration - Rock Sample – Au (g/t)

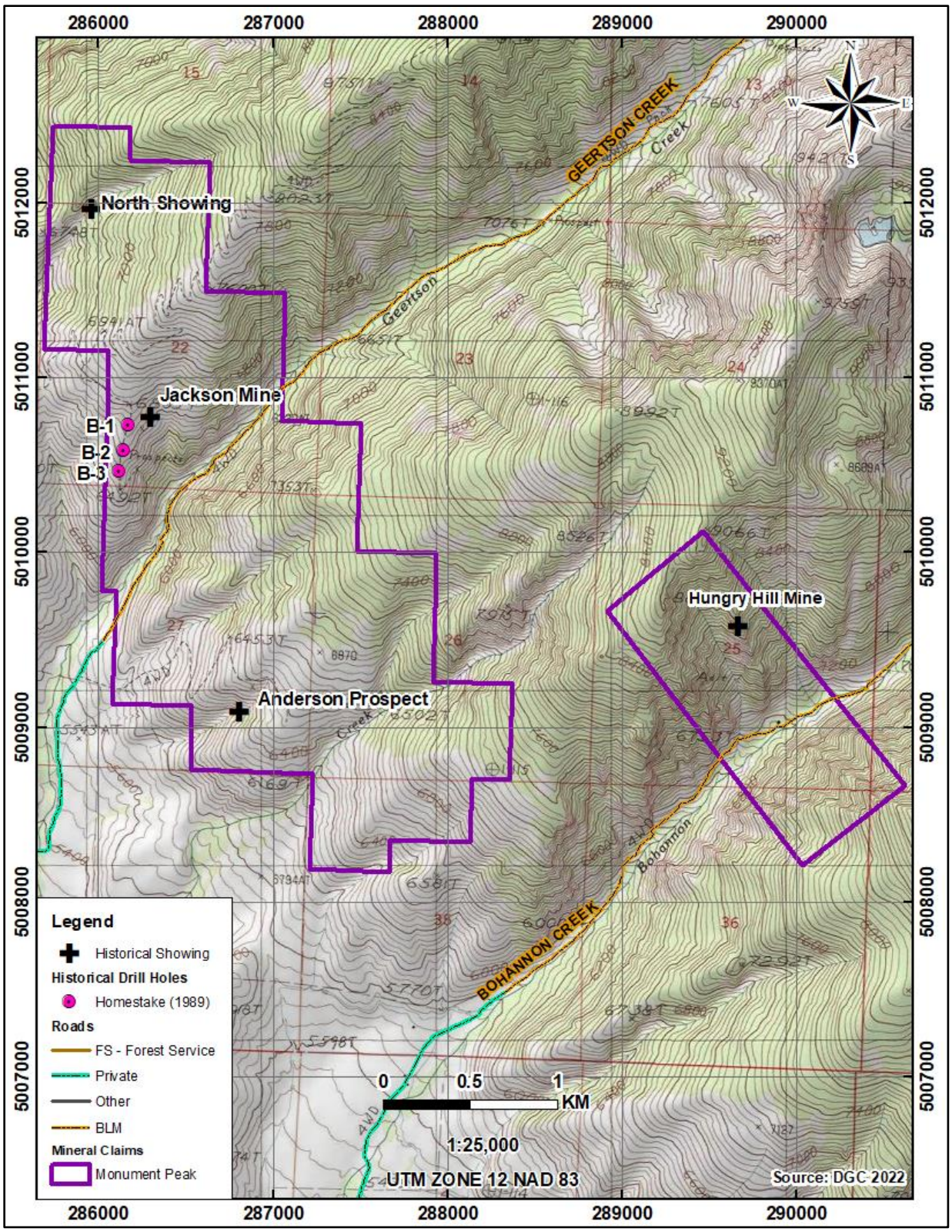


Figure 6-5 Historical Drillhole Location Map

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Property is situated along the eastern boundary of Lemhi County in the Beaverhead Mountain Range along the Idaho-Montana border and within a large fold-thrust belt (Anderson,1957) (Figure 7-1; Figure 7-2). Much of Lemhi County is underlain by strata of the Belt-Purcell Supergroup, including the Yellowjacket Formation, Lemhi Group and Swauger Formation. These units make up most of the northern Lemhi and Beaverhead Ranges and the Salmon River Mountains (Link, 2002). The Belt-Purcell Supergroup, a thick sequence of Mesoproterozoic metasediments was deposited in a large fault-bounded basin, likely as large submarine fan complexes and/or deltas that were frequently submerged by continuing subsidence within the basin. The Belt-Purcell Supergroup was deposited between 1,470 Ma and 1,370 Ma. During the Ordovician, the area was subject to intrusions of granitic rocks and were then subsequently intensely folded, complexly faulted, jointed and so intensely deformed that bedding and other structures are obscured along the lower flank of the Beaverhead Range (Anderson, 1957). Most of the deformation is associated with the late Jurassic Nevadan orogeny and some of the transverse faulting may be the result of the Laramide orogeny. Regionally the rocks have been cut by late Jurassic intrusives including a metagabbro and quartz monzonite related to the Idaho batholith, and some Tertiary hornblende diorite, syenodiorite and rhyolite and a possibly mid-Tertiary aged quartz monzonite porphyry.

The Tertiary Challis volcanics and sedimentary rocks in the southwest area of Lemhi County are less deformed than the mountains and Quaternary deposits. The Challis volcanics are comprised of basalt, andesite, dacite and latite flows with intercalated pyroclastics and sedimentary units (Anderson, 1957). Two of the sedimentary units are unconformable, the Geertson and Kenney formations, and are described as indurated series of rocks comprised of light-coloured shales with interbedded sandstone, conglomerate, and bentonite.

Regionally, the area is characterized by a large-scale southeast-trending syncline-anticline fold system with faults occupying some of the fold hinges and variable deformation (Bermester et al. 2016b). Major structures include the Freeman Thrust, Beaverhead Divide and Bloody Creek fault systems all which obscure or omit the hinge of east-verging anticlines.

The area of the Beaverhead Mountains has been a source of various materials including copper and gold. The copper deposits occur along shear zones within schistose rocks and occur as bornite or chalcopyrite accumulations, while gold has been noted to occur in quartz veins and as placer deposits and are thought to be related to the Idaho Batholith.

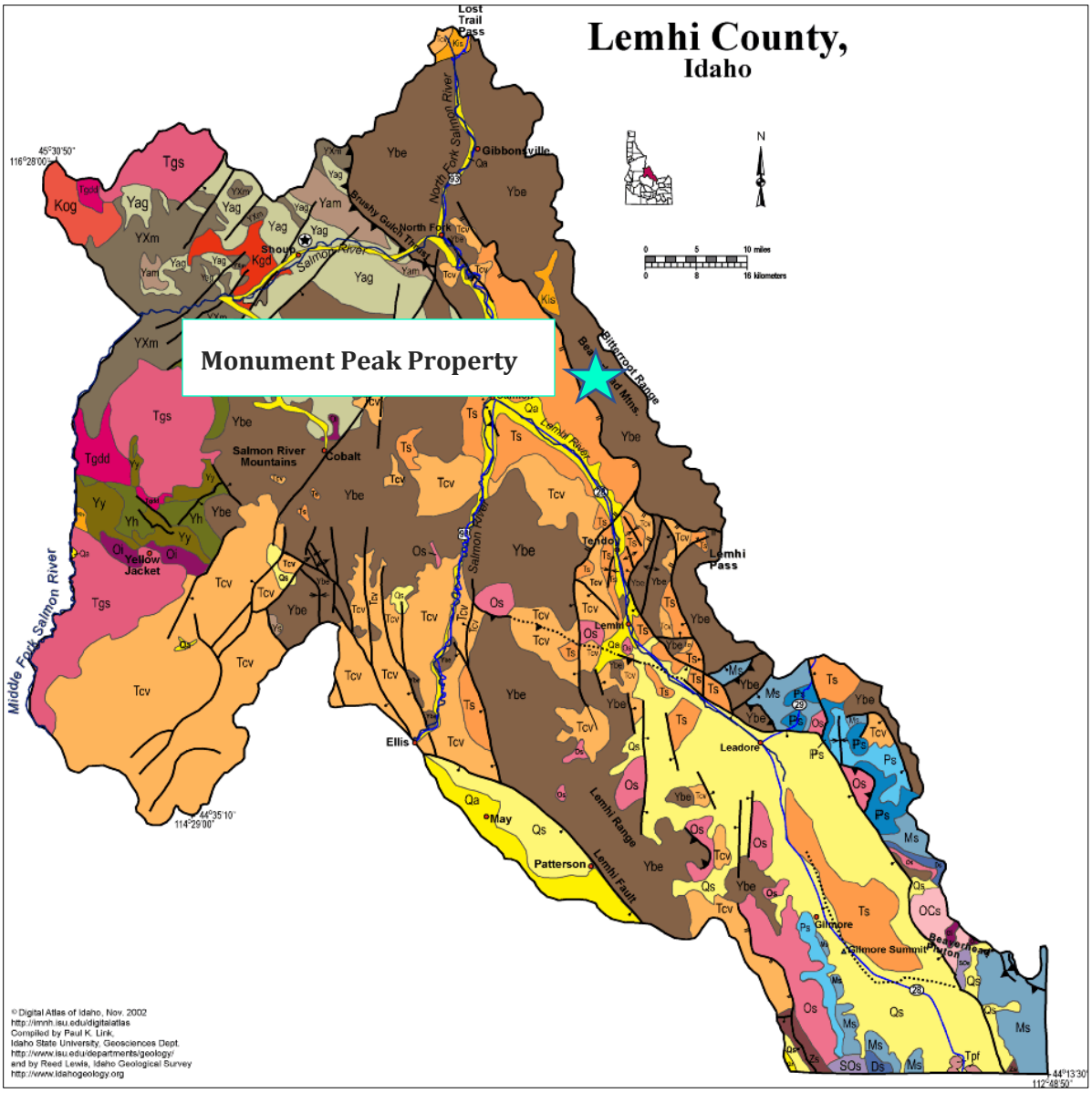
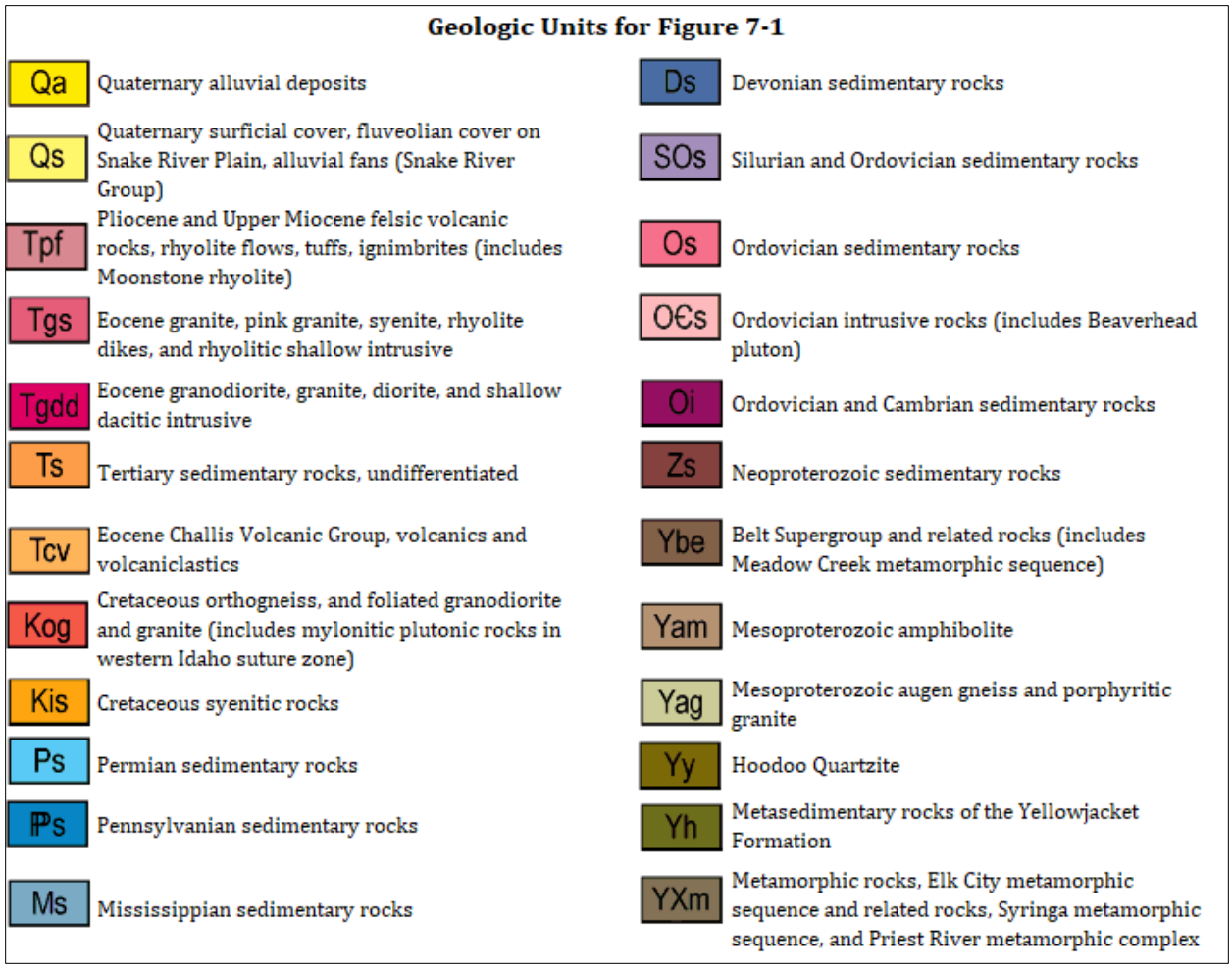


Figure 7-1 Regional Geology Map (Modified from Link, 2002)



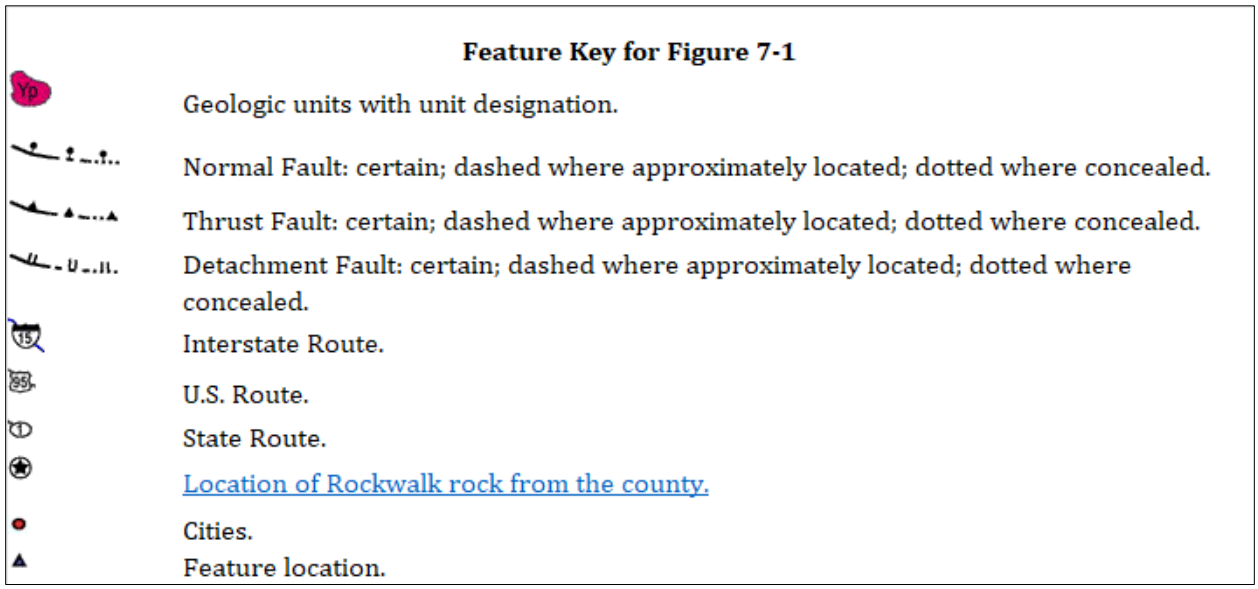


Figure 7-2 Legend for Figure 7-1 (Link, 2000)

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Monument Peak Property is primarily underlain by sediments of the Lemhi Group including the Gunsight and Yellow Lake formations of the Mesoproterozoic Lemhi Group (Figure 7-4; Figure 7-4), with a minor amount of the Tertiary Kriley Gulch Formation along the western boundary (Burmester et al., 2016a). There seems to be some uncertainty regarding the unit mapped as Gunsight on the Property; earlier geological reports have suggested the unit is the Apple Creek or Invo Creek Formation while Burmester et al. (2016a) has tentatively assigned it as the Gunsight Formation.

The Kriley Gulch Formation (Tkg) is comprised of a matrix-supported conglomerate, a clast supported conglomerate, and a matrix poor breccia interbedded with beds of volcanic ash, vitric siltstone and sandstone (Reed et al., 2009). The clasts are commonly pebble to cobble in size and are comprised of quartzite, siltite and argillite derived from the adjacent Beaverhead Mountains.

The Gunsight Formation (Yg) is approximately 1,700 m thick and consists predominantly of fining-upward sequences of cross-bedded arenite and siltite of a fluvial origin and a lower and upper parts of marine origin (Tysdal, 2003).

Underlying the Gunsight Formation is the Yellow Lake Formation, comprised of a laminated to thin-bedded, light green siltite, dark grey siltite and darker grey argillite, and minor white, carbonate-bearing fine-grained feldspathic quartzite (Burmester et al., 2016b). The argillite and siltite occur as distinct, laterally discontinuous laminae and graded couplets. However, deformation obscures this where the unit becomes a light-coloured phyllite. The Yellow Lake Formation has a minimum thickness of 800 m.

The North Fork Fault places thinly bedded siltite and very fine-grained quartzite (Yg?) over a more thinly bedded garnet-bearing phyllite (Yyl?). In the area of the Property, deformation is ductile with quartz-veining and brittle deformation further southeast. The North Fork Fault is interpreted to have originated as a thrust fault with later normal faulting and local lateral movement. Generally, the rocks strike to the southeast and dip to the west.

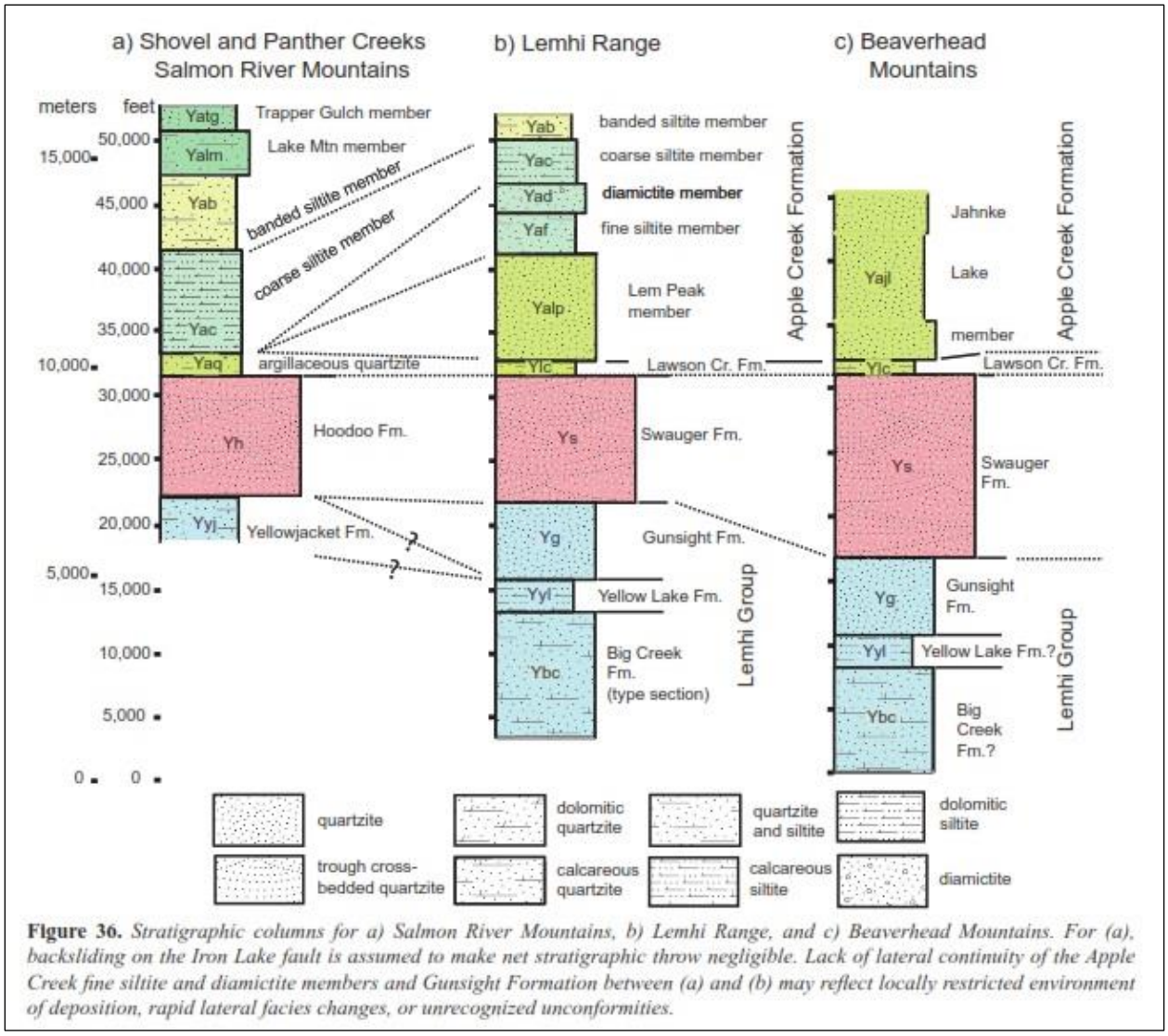


Figure 36. *Stratigraphic columns for a) Salmon River Mountains, b) Lemhi Range, and c) Beaverhead Mountains. For (a), backsliding on the Iron Lake fault is assumed to make net stratigraphic throw negligible. Lack of lateral continuity of the Apple Creek fine siltite and diamictite members and Gunsight Formation between (a) and (b) may reflect locally restricted environment of deposition, rapid lateral facies changes, or unrecognized unconformities.*

Figure 7-3 Stratigraphy of the Beaverhead Mountains (From Burmester et al., (2016b)

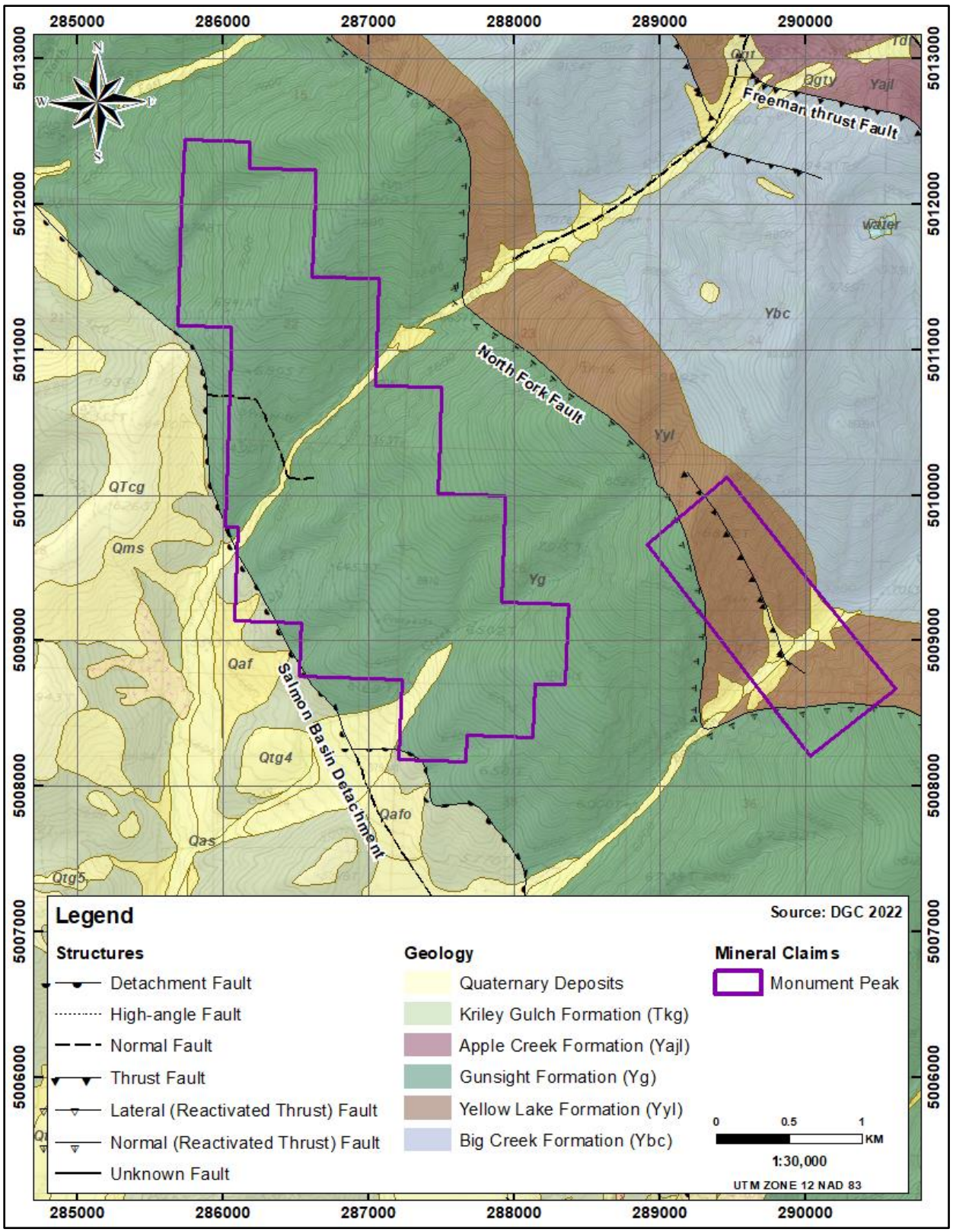


Figure 7-4 Property Geology Map

7.3 MINERALIZATION

On the Property, mineralization occurs primarily as fracture fill but also as replacement along a shear zone within a northwest-southeast trend (Mitchell, 1972). It is thought that the mineralization is related to igneous granitic intrusive activity during the Jurassic Period due to its geographic location relative to the Idaho Batholith. Mineralization has been traced for 3.2 km along the shear zone which roughly parallels the strike of the quartzite at 315° and dips 35° to 55° to the southwest. The thickness of mineralization varies from 3 to 5 m, with the thickest observed section just above the Erickson tunnel (Jackson Mine).

Observed mineralization occurs in metasediments (quartzite, argillite and phyllite) and quartz veins with chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite, malachite, azurite, and chrysocolla with some minor amounts of oxide tenorite and trace amounts of limonite and pyrite. The chalcopyrite is commonly altered to bornite and malachite. The quartzites are minimally altered and become schistose near the shear zone.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Belt-Purcell supergroup sediments in eastern Idaho and western Montana are host to various metal bearing deposits including sediment-hosted exhalative ("SEDEX"), stratabound and epithermal deposits. The Monument Peak Property is at an early stage of exploration and as such additional work will need to be completed in order to confirm the deposit type.

Lavery (1988) suggested that there were two mineralizing events on the Property: the first resulting in the emplacement of stratiform copper and the second, a cross-cutting hydrothermal event resulting in silver and gold mineralization. He also noted that the occurrence of higher arsenic values in the soils and rock do not correlate with the elevated Cu, Ag and Au values, which may suggest the top of an epithermal, fracture controlled, precious mineral system.

Stratabound deposits form in continental rift basins where immature siliclastic sediments are deposited over a relatively rapid period (Evans et al., 2000). Oxidized fluids with low pH move through the shallow-water sedimentary rocks (rarely volcanic rocks) (Brown, 1992) and copper, silver, cobalt, lead and other metals are leached from minerals within the country rocks and carried through aquifers, fractures or faults and precipitated. According to Cox et al. (2007), stratabound copper deposits can be subdivided into 3 groups depending on how the copper precipitates, reduced facies deposits, redbed hosted deposit and Revett Formation type. In reduced facies deposits, fluids interact with a reductant, such as black shale or sulphur derived from bacterial reduction of seawater sulphates and minerals are precipitated above or lateral to the redbed sediments. In redbed hosted deposits, there is a lack of, or limited reductants and deposits are typically low grade and small tonnage. In the Revett Formation type, mineralization is hosted in a quartz-rich sandstone, the reductant is pyritic sand or hydrocarbon fluids (Boleneus et al. 2005) and metamorphic overprinting mute the colour differences and obscures the redox relationships of the rock units, such as at the Spar Lake Mine and Rock Creek/Montanore deposit where the rock units have a lavender grey hue (Hayes and Einaudi, 1986).

Epithermal vein deposits form when hydrothermal fluids containing leached elements rise towards the surface along fractures, faults, brecciated rocks and porous layers and react with the country rocks. Epithermal deposits are often found as small vein systems with high grade gold and significant amounts of silver and/or copper.

It is the Author's opinion that based on field observations and available data, a stratabound deposit with a secondary cross-cutting event as Lavery suggested in 1988 closely fits the mineralization on the Property. Support for a stratabound deposit includes that the Property lies within sediments of the Belt-Purcell rift basin, copper occurs within stratiform layers and though no red-beds were observed it is possible that metamorphism has obscured the colours. The presence of Au+/-Cu+/-Ag veining and the occurrence of the mineralization along a shear zone also suggests a secondary epithermal event on the Property.

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9 EXPLORATION

In 2021, GEMC contracted Dahrouge Geological Consulting USA Ltd. ("DGC") to conduct exploration work on the Property. The exploration work included geochemical rock and soil sampling, The purpose of the program was to evaluate the extent of mineralization on the Property and confirm historical analytical results.

9.1 2021 SOIL SAMPLING

Three soil sample grids were completed on the Property to better delineate mineralization at three of the historical workings/prospects: North Showing, Anderson Prospect and Jackson Mine (Figure 9-1). The soil sample grids consisted of 50 m spaced lines with 50 m sample spacing. The soil samples were collected from the B-horizon using geological rock picks as well as plastic garden trowels which were cleaned between sample stations. The samples were bagged in labelled brown Kraft paper bags and left to dry before being bagged and shipped for analysis at Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario. A total of 557 soil samples were collected.

9.2 2021 ROCK SAMPLING

The rock sampling focused on confirming mineralization along trend between the historical workings. A total of 13 grab samples were collected from various rock types including phyllite, quartz veins and silicified metasediments. Additional historical workings were identified along the mineralization trend between the known workings which showed abundant copper oxide staining. Another historical working was found south of the Anderson Prospect which had abundant quartz veining and copper oxide staining. It was observed that strongly mineralized samples contain variable amounts of chalcopyrite and copper oxide minerals. Rock samples were photographed, described, bagged in labelled cloth bags, sealed with a zip-tie and held in a secure location until being shipped to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, Ontario for analysis. Analytical results from these samples confirm significant Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization along trend and are summarized in Table 9-1. Results include sample 15140 with 5.61% Cu and 42.8 g/t Ag, sample 151402 with 2.76% Cu and 20.1 g/t Ag, Sample 151408 with 4.63% Cu, 17.40 g/t Au and 175 g/t Ag, and sample 151410 with 4.93% Cu, 17.60 g/t Au and 87.8 g/t Ag.

9.3 2021 RESULTS

Results from the 2021 exploration program confirm the occurrence of significant Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization along a northwest-southeast trend on the Property. Mineralization occurs along a shear zone paralleling the quartzite contact and in fissure veins parallel and perpendicular to bedding.

It is the Author's opinion that the methods used in collection of the samples during the 2021 exploration program are of good quality and representative of the rock units and mineralization.

Table 9-1 Summary of 2021 Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	Rock Type	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
151401	Phyllite	5.61	42.8	0.96
151402	Phyllite	2.76	20.1	0.54
151403	Phyllite	0.91	93.0	1.03
151407	Phyllite	0.32	47.5	1.01
151409	Phyllite	3.59	112.0	1.63
151404	Quartz Vein	0.61	48.2	2.44
151405	Quartz Vein	0.00	1.0	0.01
151408	Quartz Vein	4.63	175.0	17.40
151410	Quartz Vein	4.93	87.8	17.60
151406	Silicified Metasediment	2.51	7.6	1.43
151411	Silicified Metasediment	1.40	29.9	0.63
151412	Silicified Metasediment	0.44	20.3	0.16
151413	Silicified Metasediment	0.69	139.0	2.72

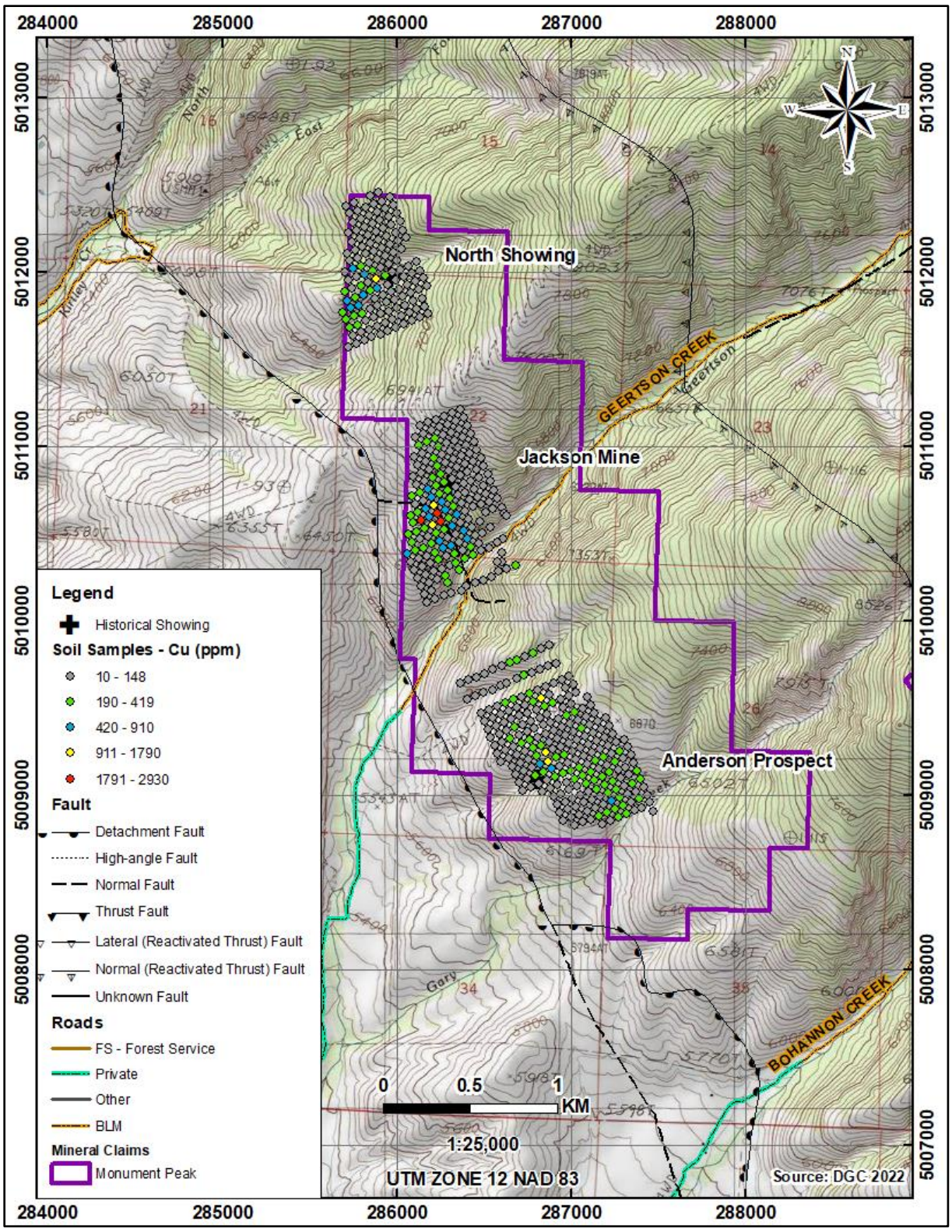

Figure 9-1 2021 Soil Sample Map – Cu (ppm)

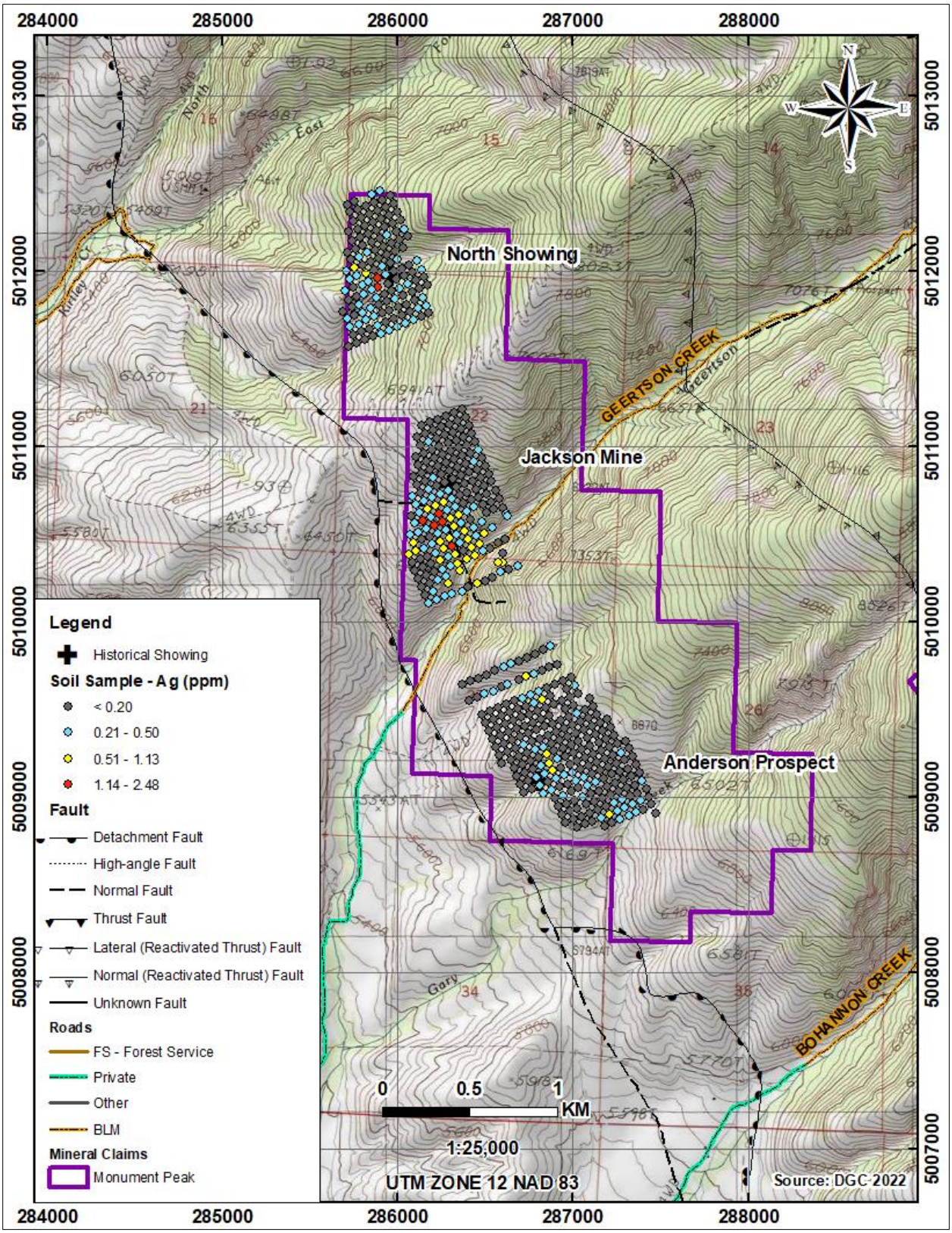

Figure 9-2 2021 Soil Sample Map – Ag (ppm)

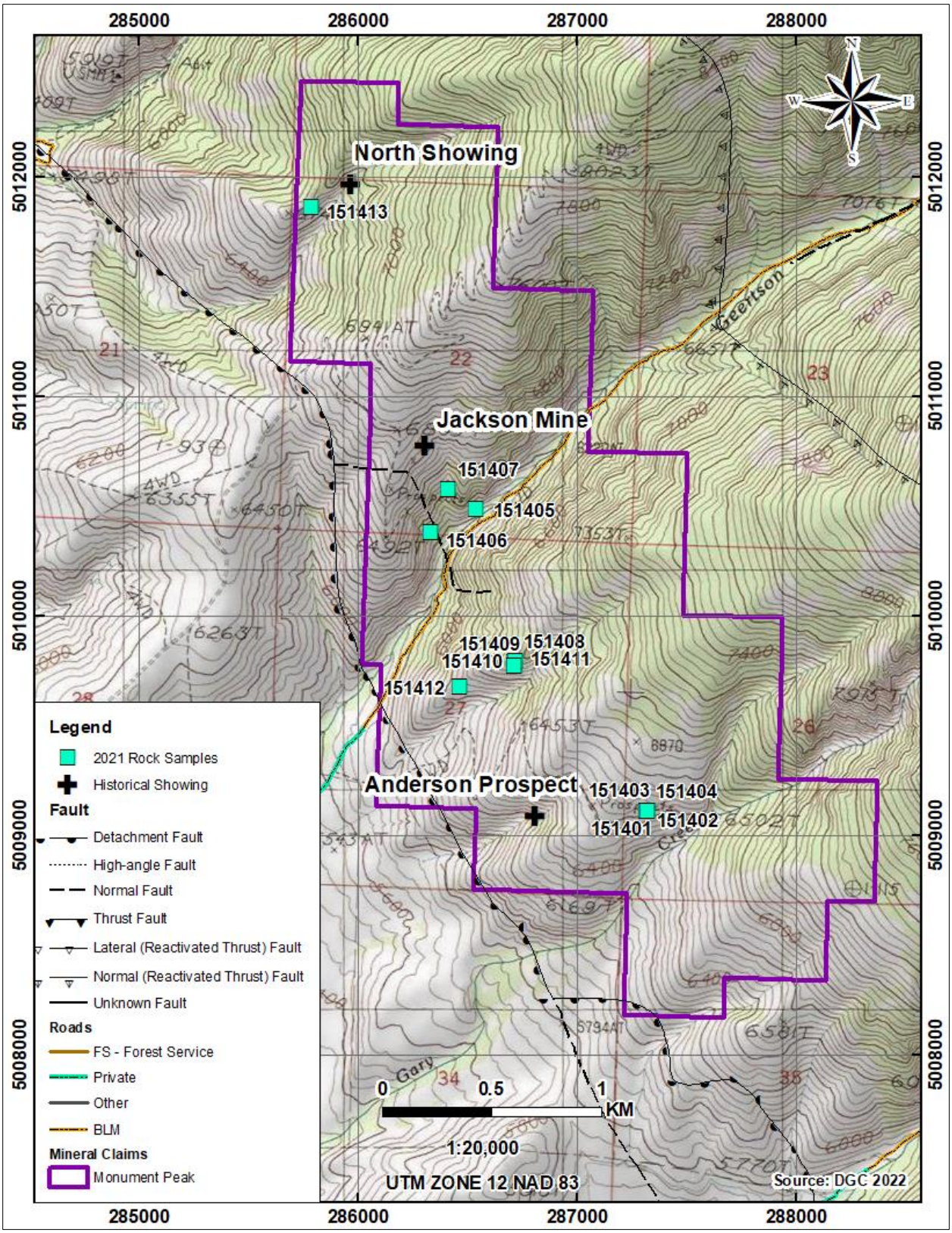

Figure 9-3 2021 Rock Sample Location Map

10 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Monument Peak Property by Global Energy Metals Corp. or its affiliates.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The Author has no direct knowledge of the historical sampling procedures or sample security measures used prior to 2020. Methods of sample preparation, analyses, and security applicable to the 2020 and 2021 programs were available through communications and field observations with DGC staff.

Samples collected by Mitchell (1972) were shipped to Black & Deason Assayers and Chemists ("Black and Deason") in Salt Lake, Utah and Abbot A. Hanks Testing Laboratories ("Abbot") in San Francisco, California. Accreditations of Black & Deason and Abbott were not available to the Author. However, there is no reason to believe that the labs did not follow the standards of the time.

Samples collected by DGC in 2020 and 2021 were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("ActLabs") in Kamloops, BC, Canada for preparation and analysis. Analysis by fire assay was completed at the Actlabs in Timmins, Ontario. Actlabs is accredited with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 standards and is independent of GEMC and the Author.

11.1 PRE-ANALYSIS SAMPLE PREPARATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

In 2020 and 2021 the rock samples were bagged in pre-labelled bags, described, photographed, sealed with zip-ties and placed in pails. The pails were sealed with a tear-tab tamper evident seal, labeled with shipment details, and marked to designate batch size and placement within the batch. Sealed pails were kept in a secure location and remained under supervision of DGC staff until samples were ready to be shipped for analysis. Samples were shipped via FedEx to Actlabs.

In 2021 the soil samples were bagged in labelled brown Kraft paper bags and allowed to dry in a secure facility before being placed in pails. The pails were sealed with a tear-tab tamper evident seal, labeled with shipment details, and marked to designate batch size and placement within the batch. Sealed pails were kept in a secure location and remained under supervision of DGC staff until samples were ready to be shipped to for analysis. Samples were shipped via FedEx to Actlabs.

11.2 LABORATORY SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

No details on sample preparation and analysis were available to the Author for the samples analyzed at Black & Deason or Abbot.

Rock samples submitted to Actlabs by DGC were analyzed with exploration geochemistry package 1E3, aqua regia digestion with analysis by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy ("ICP-OES"); precious metal precious metal package 1A2B-30, gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AA") finish; precious metal package 1A3, gold by fire assay with a gravimetric finish; and precious metal package 8-Ag, silver by fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Soil Samples submitted to Actlabs by DGC were analyzed with exploration geochemistry package UT-IM, aqua regia digestion with analysis by inductively coupled mass spectrometry and 1A2B-50, gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish.

11.3 Quality Control and Quality Assurance

It is the Author's opinion that the sample collection, preparation, security and analytical procedures as described are sufficient for the early-stage exploration program conducted by DGC on behalf of GEMC on the Property. Future exploration programs should continue to utilize standard industry sample collection procedures along with the insertion of blank material, certified reference material and field duplicates into the sample stream at an appropriate frequency.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author visited the Property on 13 October 2021. The site visit, which lasted one day, was commissioned by, and conducted on behalf of, GEMC. During this visit, the Author was able to confirm the presence of widespread Cu-Ag-Au mineralization on the Property. The Author collected 5 rock samples during this visit from locations spread across the Property. The results of these samples again confirm the presence of significant Cu-Ag-Au mineralization on the Property with analytical results of up to 3.56% Cu, 2.139 g/t Au and 1205 g/t Ag (Table 12-1).

All samples collected by the Author remained under strict control of the Author until they were sent to Paragon Geochemical Laboratory (Paragon) of Sparks, Nevada via FedEx for analysis. Paragon is an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited laboratory. The Author requested that the samples be analyzed for gold via 30g fire assay with an AA finish and a 35-element suite by aqua regia and ICP-OES. Sample 968 was also analyzed for Ag by 30g fire assay with a gravimetric finish due to it exceeding the overlimit values of the initial ICP-OES analysis.

The samples collected by the Author were described in detail, photographed and their locations were marked in the field for future reference. Table 12-1 below highlights the results for selected elements of the Author's samples

Table 12-1 QP Sample Results

Sample ID	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
964	3.72	0.328	15.6
695	0.41	0.146	11.5
966	1.74	2.139	54.6
967	0.2	0.018	1.5
968	3.56	1.88	1205

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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

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

The Monument Peak 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

No information from adjacent properties has been used in the preparation of this report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of any other relevant data or information needed to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Monument Peak Property is located within the Geertson Mining District and is host to several historical Cu-Ag+/-Au mines and prospects, including the Hungry Hill Mine, Jackson Mine and Anderson prospect. Historical reports indicate that less than 1000 tons of ore grading 20% copper was extracted from the Jackson Mine (Mitchell, 1972), and that ore was extracted several times from the Hungry Hill mining include 15 tons (30,000 lbs) of ore grading 24% Cu and 14 oz/ton Ag in 1905, 76 tons of ore with more than 8% Cu, 0.18 oz Au and 7 oz/ton Ag in 1955, as well as additional amount that lacked documentation of tonnage and grade (Anderson, 1957; "Report on Mountain View Claims", 1948).

The Property is considered an early-stage project. The recent work conducted by DGC on behalf of GEMC consisted of evaluating the historical workings and geochemical rock and soil sampling. Results from the 2021 exploration work confirmed the occurrence of Cu-Ag+/-Au mineralization over a strike length of 3.2 km. Mineralization occurs in metasediments and veins along a northwest-southeast shear zone and dips 35° to 55° to the southwest (Mitchell, 1972). The 3 RC holes drilled in 1989 did not intersect Cu-Ag-Au mineralization of significance. However, considering the dip of the known mineralization, the depths of the holes were likely too shallow to intersect mineralization.

It is the Author's opinion that the Monument Peak Property is a Property of Merit. The continuity and grades of copper-silver+/-gold mineralization along strike from both historical and recent work, confirm that the Property has potential to host a significant copper-silver+/-gold deposit.

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 Monument Peak Property from being a Property of merit. Nor is the Author aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability of confidence in the exploration information, mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates, or the project's potential economic viability or continued viability.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Author recommends a two-phase exploration approach on the Property, where Phase II will follow Phase I and will be contingent on positive results from Phase I. Results from Phase I will be used to assist with the planning of the Phase II exploration activities.

For Phase I, the Author recommends the completion of an airborne high resolution magnetic survey and LiDAR survey over the entire Property. This should be followed by detailed geologic mapping, infill geochemical soil sampling and geochemical rock sampling of anomalies identified from the airborne survey. Additionally, it is recommended that permitting for a diamond drill program and securing vehicle access to the Property through patented lands is completed during Phase I. An estimated budget for the Phase I recommended work is provided in Table 26-1.

For Phase II, if there are positive results from Phase I, then the Author recommends a small diamond drill program to test targets identified during Phase I. This will help to further delineate and better understand the geology, structure, mineralization, and geochemical characteristics on the Property at depth. An estimated budget for Phase II is provided in Table 26-2.

Table 26-1 Estimated Budget for Phase I

Item	Estimated Cost
Planning and Logistics	$1,000
Permitting	$20,000
High Resolution Airborne Magnetic Survey (500 line-km with 50 m spacing)	$50,000
LiDAR Survey ($470/km²)	$12,000
Personnel for Geological Mapping and Geochemical Rock & Soil Sampling (1 senior geologist @ $1000/day; 1 field assistant @ $600/day for 27 days)	$43,200
Transportation (Truck & ATV rental; Fuel)	$7,000
Accommodation and Meals (4 persons at $225/day for 27 days)	$24,300
Supplies & Equipment Rentals (InReach; Laptops)	$500
Analytical (est. 500 soils at $55/ sample + 40 rock samples at $90/sample + sample shipping)	$34,760
Total:	**$192,760**

Table 26-2 Estimated Budget for Phase II

Item	Estimated Cost
Planning and Logistics	$20,000
Drilling Services (1000 m; access & pad construction; downhole survey tool)	$500,000
Geological Support (1 senior geologist @ $1000/day; 1 Junior Geologist @ $650/day for 20 days)	$33,000
Transportation (truck rental; fuel; flights)	$6,000
Accommodation and Meals (2 persons at $225/day for 20 days)	$9,000
Equipment Rentals (InReach, GPS, laptops, tile saw)	$2,500
Supplies	$7,000
Analytical (drill Core + QAQC samples + sample shipping)	$65,000
Total:	**$642,500**

27 REFERENCES

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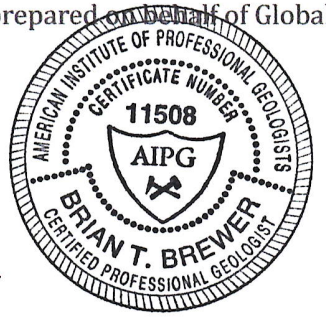
28 DATE & SIGNATURE PAGE

This report, entitled "**NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Monument Peak Property**" and with an effective date of 28 March 2022, was prepared on behalf of Global Energy Metals Corp. and is signed by the Author.



Brian T. Brewer M.Sc.
CPG (AIPG # 11508) 26 Hay Hook Dr., Salmon, Idaho, 83467
18 May 2022

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brian T. Brewer, CPG (AIPG # 11508), do hereby certify that:

- I am a Professional Geologist and the President of Brewer Exploration and Geological Services, Inc. with a business address at 26 Hay Hook Dr., Salmon, Idaho 83467 USA.
- I am the Author of the technical report entitled **"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Monument Peak Property"**, prepared on behalf of Global Energy Metals Corp. and with an effective date of 28 March 2022.
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Idaho in 1993 and with a Master of Science degree in Mining Engineering from the South Dakota School of Mines in 2017.
- I am a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), registry number 11508, and a fellow member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG).
- I have worked continuously as a geologist for approximately 28 years. My experience has been focused on precious and base-metal exploration and mine pre-development throughout the western United States, Mexico, South America, Haiti and Honduras among other regions.
- I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
- I inspected the Monument Peak Property on 13 October 2021 during a site visit that lasted approximately one day.
- I am responsible for the preparation and take responsibility for all sections of the report entitled **"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Monument Peak Property"**, prepared on behalf of Global Metals Energy Corp. and with an effective date of 28 March 2022.
- I am independent of the issuer of this report, the Vendor of the Property and the Property.
- I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the report entitled **"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Monument Peak Property"** has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
- I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Monument Peak Property or securities of Global Energy Metals Corp.
- On the effective date of the report, 28 March 2022, 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.

"Signed and Sealed"

Brian T. Brewer, M.Sc.
CPG (AIPG # 11508)
26 Hay Hook Dr., Salmon, Idaho 83467, USA
18 May 2022