NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

QUESNEL NICKEL SOUTH PROPERTY

CARIBOO MINING REGION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Located Within:

NTS Sheets: 093A12 / 093A13

Centered at Approximately:

591000 mE, 5849000 mN (WGS 84, UTM 10N)

Report Prepared for:

Oyama Capital Corp.

#306-1110 HAMILTON STREET

VANCOUVER, BC

V6B 2S2

Report Prepared by:

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EFFECTIVE DATE: August 6th, 2024

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1. Summary

The Quesnel Nickel South Property (the “Property” or the “Project”) is an exploration stage project in the Cariboo Mining Region of south-central British Columbia, approximately 62 km East-Southeast of Quesnel and 147 km Southeast of Prince George. The Property is located within NTS Mapsheets 093A12 and 093A13. This report was prepared at the request of Oyama Capital Corporation (the “Company”) and was written under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101.

The Property consists of five mineral claims within one contiguous claim group totalling 3676.36 ha. The claims are currently owned by Malcolm Bell (50%) and Dal Brynelson (50%). Oyama Capital Corp (“Oyama”) entered in to a Property Option Agreement with Malcolm Bell and Dal Brynelson on May 10, 2024 whereby Oyama may acquire a 100% interest in the Property by paying $130,000 in cash, issuing 760,000 common shares and incurring $225,000 of exploration expenditures by the fourth anniversary of the effective date of the option agreement. Malcolm Bell and Dal Brynelson will retain a 3% net smelter return royalty, of which 1% may be bought back by for $2,000,000.

The property is prospective for bulk tonnage nickel, cobalt, magnesium and listwanite gold.

Modern recorded exploration on the Quesnel Nickel South Property dates to 1984. Initially the main exploration focus in the area was lode gold deposits, searching for sources of placer gold. It is likely that the area has seen undocumented prospecting during the Caribou Gold rush of the 1800’s.

In 1996 the focus shifted to nickel-cobalt mineralization, and the following decades saw steady exploration activity in the form of geochemical surveys, test pits, and rock sampling, yielding promising nickel results. During this time, exploration for placer gold and nephrite jade also took place.

The Quesnel Nickel South property is situated on the eastern margin of the Quesnel Terrane (Figure 7.1), an island arc which formed along the western North American continental margin during the Late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic. The focus of the Quesnel Nickel South property is a northwest-southeast trending lens of Crooked Amphibolite group, upper-Paleozoic aged serpentinite ultramafic rocks hosting nickel mineralization in the form of the nickel-iron alloy awaruite. The area surrounding the Quesnel Nickel South property is bounded to the east by the Snowshoe group comprised of Paleozoic metasediments, while the western side is bounded by middle to upper Triassic mixed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola group. These groups are divided by a large, northwest-southeast trending late-Triassic thrust faults.

Rock sampling on the property confirmed the presence of elevated nickel mineralization in the ultramafic peridotite unit. Encouraging results include nickel assay values from rock samples up to 2500ppm Ni, with thirty-two of 127 samples returning greater than 1930ppm Ni. Backpack drill results also show promising results, with results between 1780 and 2030 ppm Ni along 1m sample lengths.

A work program totalling $152,000 is recommoneded to test nickel, cobalt and magnesuim mineralizaiton with a series of Shawback pack and Winkie drill holes. Additional rock sampling and mapping is recommended to further delineate the extent of nickel mineralization within the unit. In addition, further prospecting is recommended to locate the sources of angular magnesite and listwanite float boulders. See Figure 26.1 for proposed exploration locations. The Quesnel Nickel South Property is a property of merit with potential to host nickel, cobalt and magnesium mineralization.

There are no mineral resources, reserves or known production from the Property.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Purpose of Report

This Independent Technical Report on the Quesnel Nickel South Property was commissioned by and prepared for Oyama Capital Corp, with a registered and records office address at 306-1110 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B2 S2. The Property is in the Cariboo Mining Region of south-central British Columbia, approximately 62km East-Southeast of Quesnel and 147 km Southeast of Prince George. The Property is located within NTS Mapsheets 093A12 and 093A13. This report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

The sources of information accessed in preparation of this report are given in the references section at the end of this report and include previous assessment reports and publicly available reports from BC Geoligical Survey, Geoscience BC and Geological Survey of Canada , as well as information and discussions with the Company's personnel and the Property vendors.

The author and qualified person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101 of this report is Jeremy Hanson. Jeremy Hanson is an independent Consulting Geologist with 15 years experience working on nickel, porphyry, precious metal and base mineralization and deposits. The author has no prior involvement with the Company or the Quesnel Nickel South Property and is responsible for all items in this report.

The author visited the Property for a period of five days from June 5th to June 9th, 2024. During this visit the author was acting as an independent consultant to the Company to appraise the Property on its potential and provide opinion on future exploration plans and cost to be conducted on the Property. During his visit the author's works included: collecting check samples, examining exposed surface geology, and verification of access to and within the Property. There has been no further exploration work on this Property subsequent to the author's last site inspection.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by the Company. The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Oyama Capital Corp has requested the author review the Quesnel Nickel South project and prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101. Jeremy Hanson is the author and independent Qualified Person for this Technical Report. The author is responsible for all sections of this Technical Report. A property visit was conducted by the author from June 5th to June 9th 2024. The Author has collected check samples, examined access to claims, verified recent exploration programs and verified historical reports and data presented within.

The Company engaged the services of the author through Hardline Exploration Corp to write an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Property in northern British Columbia, Canada as part of the Company's original listing application for the Canadian Stock Exchange (CSE).

2.3 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use WGS84 UTM Zone 10N unless otherwise stated. The following table of abbreviations (Table 2.1) may be used in this report:

Table 2-1: Table of abbreviations used.

Abbreviation	Description
%	percent
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AMSL	above mean sea level
as	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
Az	azimuth
b.y.	billion years
CAD$	Canadian dollar
cl	chlorite
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
cc	chalcocite
cp	chalcopyrite
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DDH	diamond drill hole
ep	epidote
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gl	galena
go	goethite
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpt	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
hg	mercury
hm	hematite
ICP	induced coupled plasma
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre
li	limonite
m	metre
m2	square metre
m3	cubic metre
Ma	million years ago
mag	magnetite
mm	millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mn	pyrolusite
Mo	Molybdenum
Moz	million troy ounces
ms	sericite
Mt	million tonnes
mu	muscovite
m.y.	million years
NAD	North American Datum
Ni	Nickel
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Pb	lead
pf	plagioclase
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
py	pyrite
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
qz	quartz
RC	reverse circulation drilling
RQD	rock quality designation
sb	antimony
Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
sp	sphalerite
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	tourmaline
um	micron
US$	United States dollar
Zn	zinc

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Not required as no reliance on other experts was sought.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Quesnel Nickel South Property is located in the Cariboo Region of British Columbia, approximately 62km East-Southeast of Quesnel and 147 km Southeast of Prince George. The claims are best accessed via Quesnel. A network of active and deactivated logging roads provide access to various parts of the property (Figure 4.1).

There are currently no other known pre-existing buildings, equipment, or infrastructure present on the Property.

Labour and services are readily available from Quesnel, Prince George, and Williams Lake. The nearby communities of Quesnel and Likely, BC may provide groceries, fuel, and lodging accommodations.

The Claims are centered at 591000 mE, 5849000 mN (WGS 84, UTM 10N).

The magnetic declination at the Property is 16.30° E ± 0.43° per year for all compass measurements, with declination changing by 0.11° W per year (as of May 16, 2024). All maps and reported coordinates are referenced to WGS84 UTM Zone 10N.

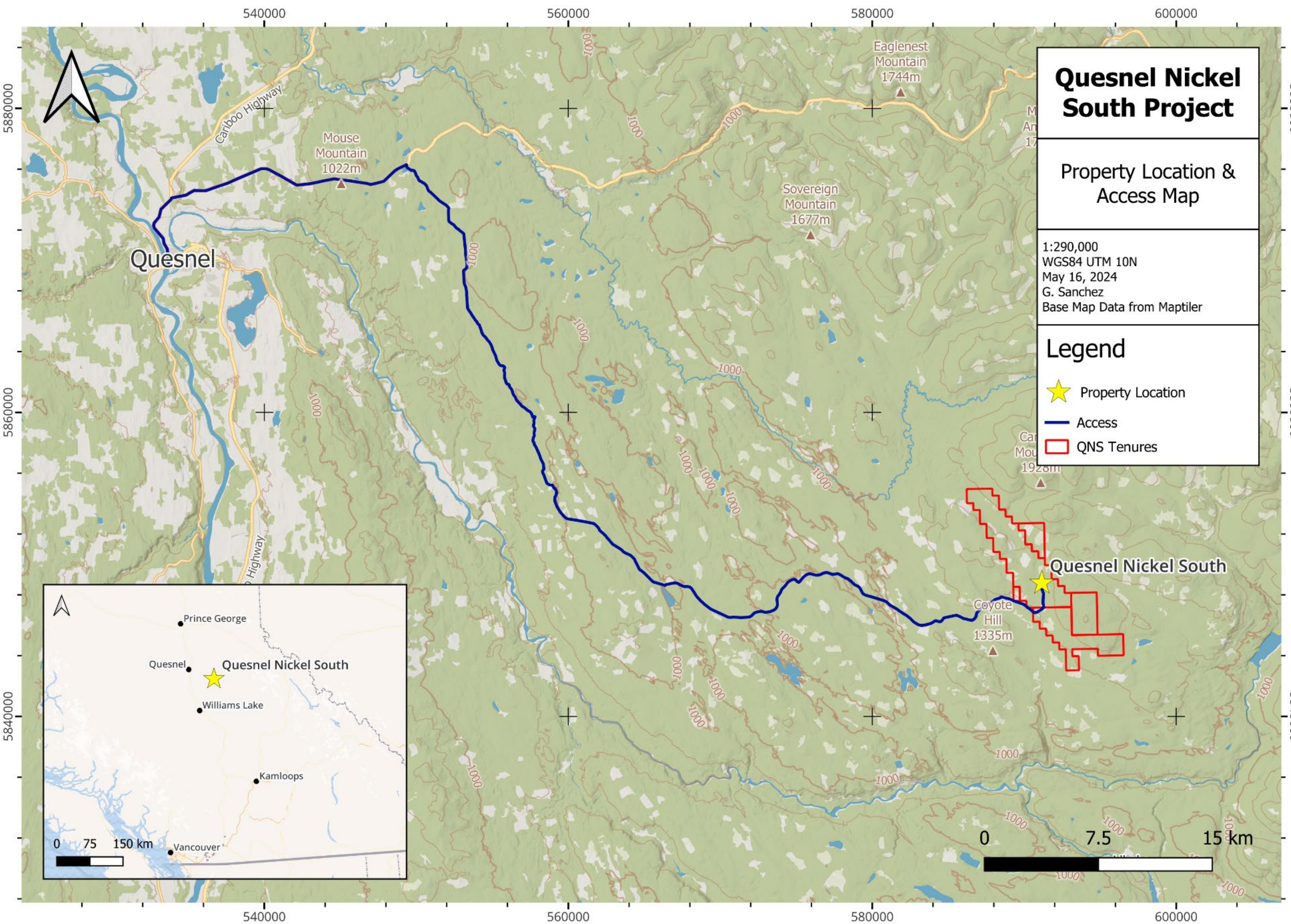

Figure 4-1: Property locator & access map for the Quesnel Nickel South Property.

4.2 Mineral Tenures

The Property consists of five mineral claims within one contiguous claim group, totalling 3676.3 ha. The mineral claims are summarized in table 4.1 below. The claims are in good standing but have not been legally surveyed, nor is there a requirement to do so. The Province of BC owns the surface rights to the Property. There is no overlap between these claims or any pre-existing legacy claims.

Claims status was searched on the website of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Mineral Titles Online BC (MTO: www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca). The table summarizing the mineral tenures of this property (Table 4.1) was taken directly from the MTO record on 2024-05-16.

Table 4-1: Quesnel Nickel South Property claims. Owner 101993 (John Malcolm Bell)

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1077878		2020/AUG/08	2024/OCT/07	1915.6
1077879		2020/AUG/08	2024/OCT/07	998.0
1112439	QNS 4	2024/APR/13	2025/APR/13	254.1
1112440	QN5	2024/APR/13	2025/APR/13	39.1
1112441	QNS 6	2024/APR/13	2025/APR/13	469.5
			Total:	3676.3

Figure 4.2 below shows a more detailed map of the Quesnel Nickel South Property claim boundaries.

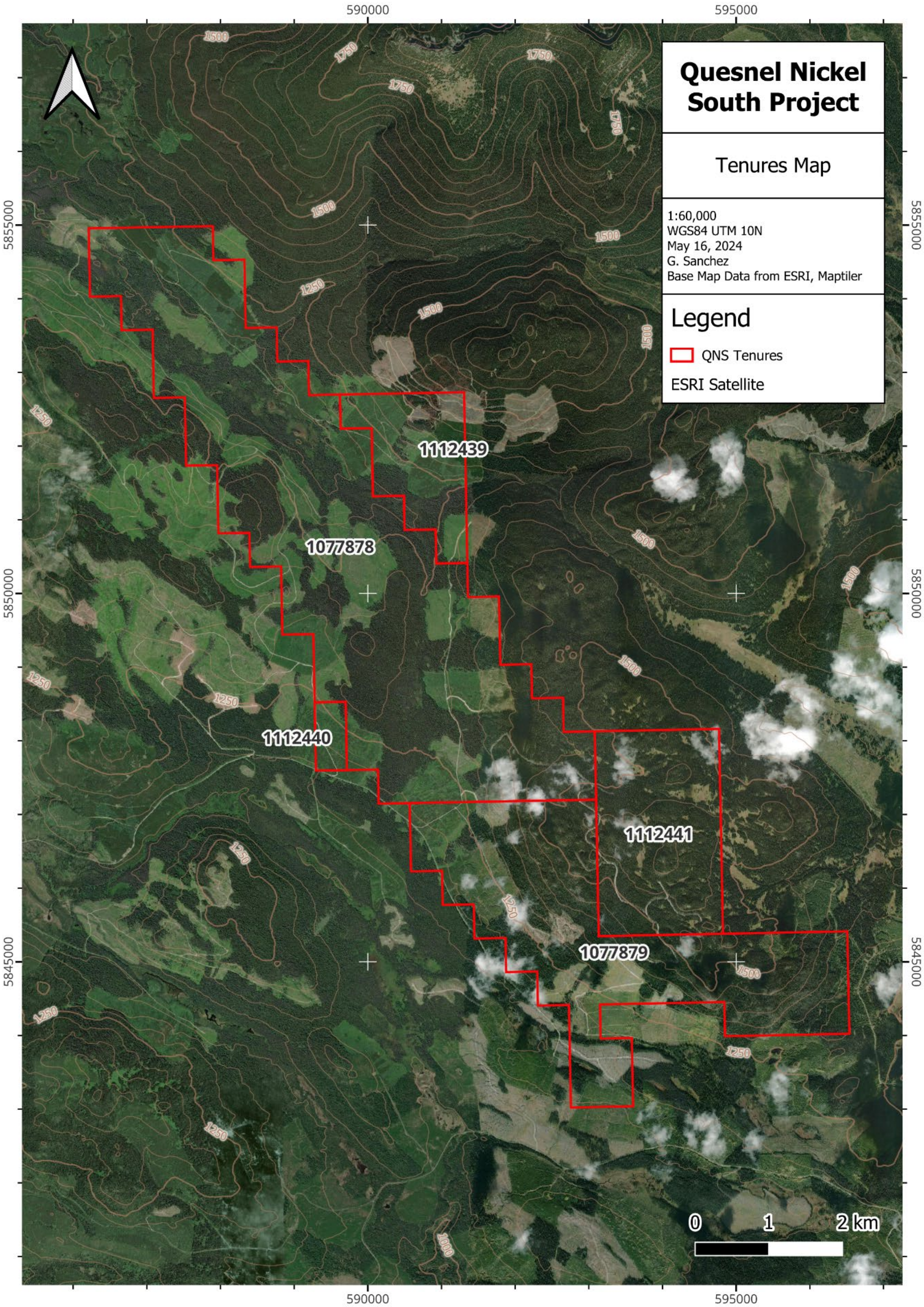

Figure 4-2: Detailed map of Quesnel Nickel South mineral tenures.

4.3 Underlying Agreements

A Property Option Agreement was made on May 10, 2024 whereby Oyama Capital Corp may acquire a 100% interest in the Quesnel Nickel South Property from J. Malcolm Bell and Dal Brynelson.

To exercise the Option, the Optionee (Oyama) shall be obligated to pay the Optionors (Bell & Byrnelson) an aggregate of $130,000 in cash, issue an aggregate of 760,000 common shares of the Optionee (the "**Consideration Shares**") and incur Exploration Expenditures as follows:

(a) a payment of $20,000 in cash and the issuance of 80,000 Consideration Shares on or before the Effective Date;

(b) a payment of $20,000 in cash, the issuance of 80,000 Consideration Shares in addition to incurring $75,000 of Exploration Expenditures on the Property on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;

(c) a payment of $20,000 in cash, the issuance of 100,000 Consideration Shares in addition to incurring a further $75,000 Exploration Expenditures on the Property on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date; and

(d) a payment of $20,000 in cash, the issuance of 100,000 Consideration Shares in addition to incurring a further $75,000 Exploration Expenditures on the Property on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date; and

(e) a payment of $50,000 in cash and the issuance of 400,000 Consideration Shares on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date.

Upon the Commencement of Commercial Production, the Optionee will pay a royalty to the Optionors (the "**Royalty**"), being equal to an aggregate of 3% of Net Smelter Returns, on the terms and conditions as set out in this paragraph and in Schedule B.

3.9 The Optionee may reduce the Royalty at anytime from 3% of Net Smelter Returns to 1% of Net Smelter Returns by the Optionee, or its permitted assign, paying to the royalty holders the sum of $2,000,000.

There are no other underlying agreements on the Property.

4.4 Mineral Rights in British Columbia

Mineral Claims in British Columbia are subdivided into two major categories: Placer and Mineral. Both are acquired using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. The online MTO system allows clients to acquire and maintain (register work, payments, etc.) mineral and placer claims. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, parks, etc.).

The electronic Internet map allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cell sizes vary from approximately 21 hectares (457m x 463m) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. Cell size variance is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole.

MTO will calculate the exact area in hectares according to the cells you select and calculate the required fee. The fee is charged for the entire cell, even though a portion may be unavailable due to a prior legacy title or alienated land. The fee for Mineral Claim registration is $1.75 per hectare.

Upon immediate confirmation of payment, the mineral rights title is issued and assigned a tenure number for the registered claim. Email confirmation of your transaction and title is sent immediately.

Rights to any ground encumbered by existing legacy claims will not be granted with the cell claim except through the Conversion process. However, the rights held by a legacy claim or lease will accrue to the cell claim if the legacy claim or lease should terminate through forfeiture, abandonment, or cancellation, but not if the legacy claim is taken to lease. Similarly, if a cell partially covers land that is alienated (park, reserve etc.) or a reserve, no rights to the alienated or reserved land are acquired. But, if that alienation or reserve is subsequently rescinded, the rights held by the cell expand over the former alienated or reserve land within the border of the cell.

Upon registration, a cell claim is deemed to commence as of that date ("Date of Issue") and is good until the "expiry date" (Good to Date) that is one year from the date of registration. To maintain the claim beyond the expiry date, exploration and development work must be performed and registered, or a payment instead of exploration and development may be registered. If the claim is not maintained, it will forfeit at the end of the "expiry date" and it is the responsibility of every recorded holder to maintain their claims; no notice of pending forfeiture is sent to the recorded holder.

A mineral or placer claim has a set expiry date (the "Good to Date"), and in order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development. Failure to maintain a claim results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the claim holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, you may advance the claim forward to any new date. With a payment, instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. "Anniversary year" means the period of time that you are now in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date.

All recorded holders of a claim must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their claims in MTO. The following tables outline the costs required to maintain a claim for one year:

Table 4-2: BC work requirements for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	Work Requirements
1 and 2	$5 / hectare
3 and 4	$10 / hectare
5 and 6	$15 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$20 / hectare

Table 4-3: BC cash in-lieu payment requirements for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	Cash Payment In-Lieu of Work
1 and 2	$10 / hectare
3 and 4	$20 / hectare
5 and 6	$3 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$40 / hectare

4.5 Property Legal Status

The Mineral Titles Online website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do) confirms that all claims of the Quesnel Nickel South Property as described in Table 4.1 were in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Mineral Titles Branch against the titles at that date. The author makes no further assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to undertake exploration.

4.6 Surface Rights

Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in British Columbia.

4.7 Permitting

Any work which disturbs the surface by mechanical means on a mineral claim in British Columbia requires a Notice of Work (NOW) permit under the Mines Act. The owner must receive written approval from a Provincial Mines Inspector prior to undertaking such work. This includes but is not limited to the following types of work: drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction of a camp, demolition of a camp, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes, and reclamation.

Exploration activities which do not require a NOW permit include prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching, and the establishment of grids. These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision if land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources (FLNRO), determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by FLNRO, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and for FLNRO to issue a Special Use Permit; however, a collaborative effort and authorization between ministries jointly determines the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining or exploration activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered, mailed, emailed, or faxed to the owner shown on the

British Columbia Assessment authority records or the Land Title Office records. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place, and approximately how many people will be on the site.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access and Infrastructure

The claims are best accessed via the town of Quesnel, BC. A network of active and deactivated logging roads provide access to various parts of the property (Figure 5.1). These roads may be difficult or impassible during winter months, dependant on road conditions and the extent of snow plowing by forestry companies.

There are currently no other known pre-existing buildings, equipment, or infrastructure present on the Property. Nearest power access woud be located approxiatley 50 km west of the Property where a power line runs parallel to Highway 97. Water could be soured from numerous creeks and waterbodies on the property.

Labour, services, and equipment are available from nearby communities of Quesnel and Likely, BC.

For this stage of the project it may be unreasonable to comment on the potential for tailings storage, waste disposal, heap leach pads and processing sites however the property does have ample areas of moderate topography.

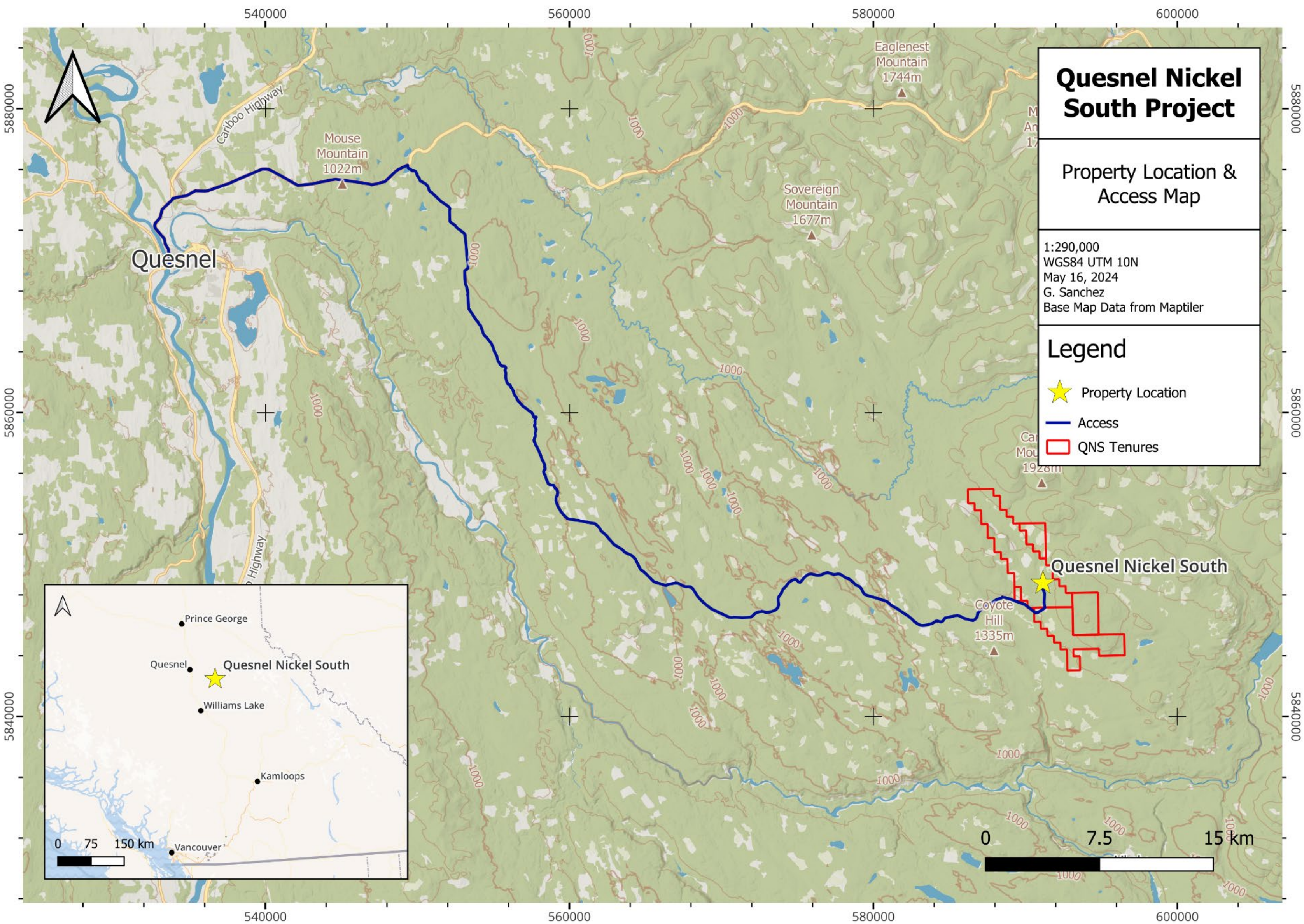

Figure 5-1: Claim location relative to Quesnel and access roads

5.2 Climate and Physiography

In Quesnel, the summers are comfortable and partly cloudy and the winters are freezing, snowy, and mostly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from -11 °C to 26 °C and is rarely below -25 °C or above 31 °C. The warm season lasts for 3.6 months, from May 23 to September 12, with an average daily high temperature above 20 °C. The hottest month of the year in Quesnel is July, with an average high of 24 °C and low of 10 °C. The cold season lasts for 3.1 months, from November 17 to February 19, with an average daily high temperature below 2 °C. The coldest month of the year in Quesnel is January, with an average low of -10 °C and high of -3 °C. Snow alone is the most common for 2.5 months, from November 29 to February 12. The month with the most days of snow alone in Quesnel is December, with an average of 4.3 days.

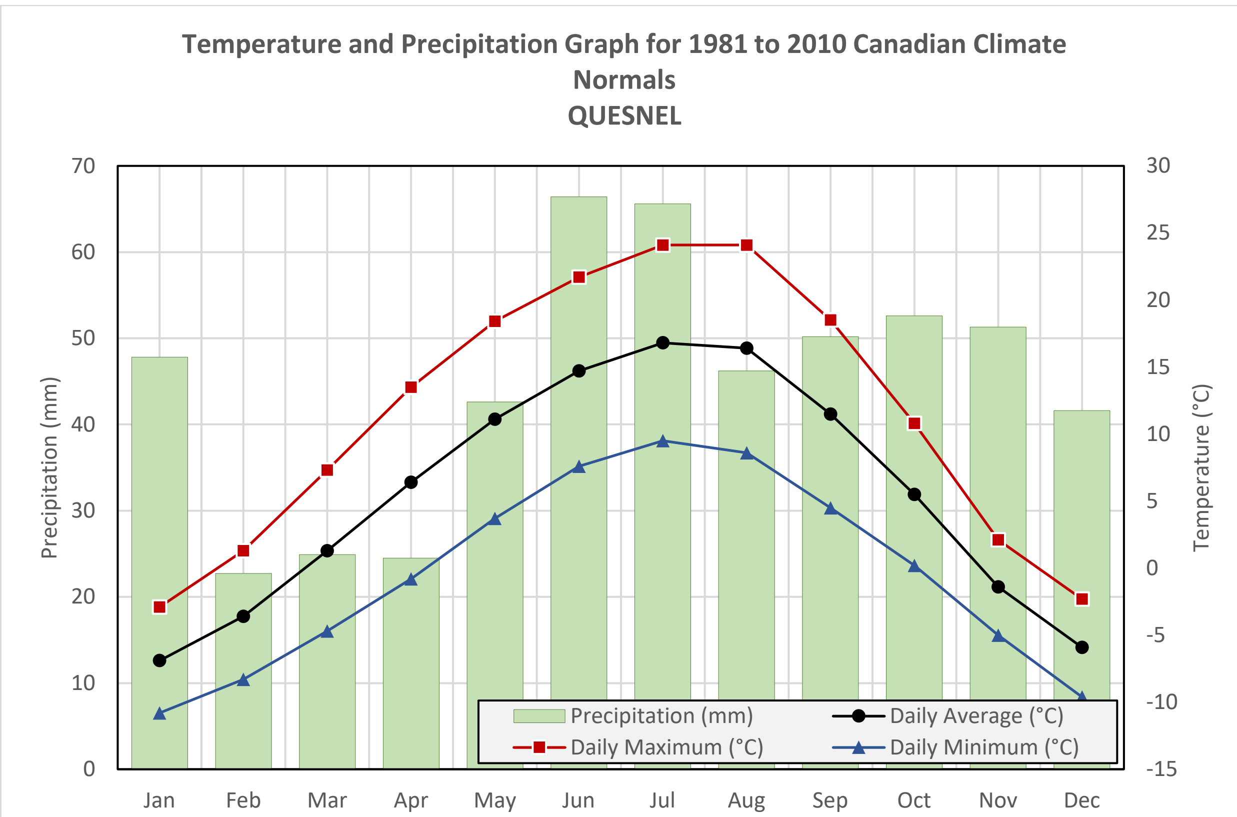

Figure 5-2: Average Climate Data for Quesnel A station. Source climate.weather.gc.ca

The topography of the region consists of rounded mountains that are transitional between the rolling plateaus to the west and the rugged Cariboo Mountains to the east. The area has seen considerable logging activity and vegetation includes pine, balsam and spruce forest. Pleistocene and Recent ice sheets flowed away from the high mountains to the east over plateau carved U-shaped valleys.

Exploration season can be limited in duration by the onset of winter conditions in the mountains during fall months, and delayed in start until June depending on thaw conditions in the spring.

6. History

6.1 Property History

Modern recorded exploration on the Quesnel Nickel South Property dates to 1984. Initially the main exploration focus in the area was lode gold deposits, searching for sources of placer gold. It is likely that the area has seen undocumented prospecting during the Caribou Gold rush of the 1800's.

Table 6.1 below outlines historical exploration work on the Property. Work conducted by previous operators within the current Property boundary or relevant to the property are described in this section. To date there have been no mineral resource or reserve estimates that have been reported within the Project area.

Table 6-1: Historical exploration on or near the Property.

ARIS No.	Report Year	Owner Name	Work Type	Property Name	Commodities
13160	1984	NCN Ex. & Dev	Geochemical, Geological	Tag	Au
13372	1984	Sheen Min.	Geological	NOR #1-4	Au
14529	1985	Sheen Min.	Prospecting	MAR #4,6 and 7	Au
31239	2009	Ken Miller	Geochemical	Miller	Ni, Co, Cr
31471	2010	Leslie Vincent Sleeva	Physical, Geochemical, Geophysical	Porter Creek	Au
32577	2011	Reuben Miller	Physical, Geochemical	Miller	Ni, Cr, Au, Pt, Co
34442	2014	Ken Miller	Geochemical, Geophysical	Miller	Ni, Cr, Au, Pt, Co
37462	2018	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	Keithley Mountain	nephrite, magnesite
39724	2021	John Malcolm Bell	Geological, Geochemical	Quesnel Nickel South	Ni (awaruite),
40434	2022	John Malcolm Bell	Geological, Geochemical	Quesnel Nickel South	Ni (awaruite),

6.1.1 NCN Exploration & Development

In July of 1984 the Project area saw the completion of a reconnaissance soil geochemical program, supplemented by preliminary geological mapping. The primary target was gold, and no significant gold enrichment was found in the sampled areas.

6.1.2 Sheen Minerals Inc.

Sheen Minerals also conducted work in August of 1984 after acquiring the claims, which consisted of preliminary prospecting and bedrock examination. No samples were taken.

In September of the same year, Sheen returned to complete additional reconnaissance without taking any samples.

6.1.3 Ken Miller

The Miller Property was acquired by Reuben Miller in 1996, where he collected samples until 2002. Samples consisted of rocks taken from bedrock and float, some from small 1x1m pits. A total of 42 samples were collected, with the primary goal being Nickel/cobalt mineralization. The highest grade was found to be 0.279% Nickel, with cobalt values all <0.05%.

In October of 2009, Ken Miller took over exploration duties on the property. He performed a reconnaissance soil line, as well as a few rock and stream sediment samples. The result was 38 soil, 3 rock, and 5 stream sediment samples. (ARIS No. 31239)

In 2010, Tenorex GeoServices conducted work on the claims on behalf of Reuben and Ken Miller. They laid out 2.24 line kilometers of grid for the purpose of a geochemical and possible future geophysical surveys. 103 soil samples were taken. The authors found a strong correlation between publicly available magnetic field geophysical data and the nickel and chromium concentrations found in soils, thus supporting the presence of Ni bearing ultramafic rocks. This work was summarized in their 2011 report ARIS No. 32577

Tenorex GeoServices was again contracted to explore the property in 2012. A small residual magnetics anomaly was tested with MMI geochemistry and self potential (SP) geophysics. A total of 21 soil samples were taken over a length of 600 meters in addition to 0.85 line kilometers of SP surveying. Some correlations with base metals were made. This work was summarized in their 2014 report ARIS No. 34442.

6.1.4 Leslie Vincent Sleeva

Placer gold exploration was carried out on behalf of Leslie Vincent Sleeva, covering 526 hectares of land and a 4.75 km length of Porter Creek from its confluence with the Swift River. Work consisted of 17 Test Pits and 1 refraction seismic survey line. The test pits were excavated to depths reaching 28 feet. Two of the pits were excavated along the southern extension, or 165 m from gold-bearing surface channel gravels. Surface samples collected from the two pit locations returned gold grades equivalent to 0.10 and 0.33 g/yd3. Thirteen of the other pits were excavated along various elevations along the north side of Porter Creek and two pits were excavated near the south side of the creek. This work was summarized in a 2010 report ARIS No. 31471.

6.1.5 Manson Creek Minerals

In 2017 Manson Creek conducted prospecting in the area to evaluate the potential for nephrite jade. Creeks, ridges, logging roads and cut blocks were prospected as part of the exploration program. Prospective boulders were cut and evaluated visually and chemically using a portable XRF unit. Select samples with appropriate properties and chemistry were kept for polishing and follow up work. While no occurrences of nephrite jade were identified during the program, the metamorphic and chemical conditions are considered prospective for nephrite jade, and a new occurrence of magnesite was discovered. This work was summarized in their 2018 report ARIS No. 37462.

6.1.6 John Malcom Bell

The 2021 exploration program was completed by Hardline Exploration Corp between November 1st to 5th, 2021 on behalf of the claim owner John Malcolm Bell and Dal Brynelson. Geochemical sampling focused on testing the magnetic feature described in QUEST Report 2015-15 (Sanchez et al., 2015), in addition to building on historical evidence of elevated nickel in rocks and soils. Moderate to strongly anomalous nickel and chromium in soils were confirmed. The most anomalous zone is situated in the northern soil lines, where multiple station highs are in excess of background levels, where nickel content was up to 1032 ppm Ni. Nickel and chromium are well correlated and tend to be within the same order of magnitude on average. The southern sample area shows smaller halo of anomalous nickel, centered at station QNS-051 (476 ppm Ni) which extends approximately 300-500 meters wide. The results in this area are encouraging that underlying ultramafic rocks are present based on no surface outcrop observed. (ARIS No. 39724)

Exploration work in 2022 took place between June 7th to June 13th and further examined highly anomalous nickel and chromium in soil results, in addition to rock samples from previous programs. A total of 275 soil samples and 36 rocks were collected. Rock sampling of variably serpentinized ultramafic intrusive rocks analyzed reported up to 2126 ppm Ni in outcrops. Soil results were strongly encouraging as 69 of 275 soils were in excess of 350 ppm Ni and encompass the ultramafic unit, a nickel in soil anomaly outlines an area approximately 2.8 km long by 1.4 km wide with greater than 350 ppm Ni. (ARIS No. 40434)

7. Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

From Geoscience BC Report 2017-15 (Allan et al., 2017)

The Cariboo gold district is underlain by peri-cratonic Barkerville subterrane metasiliciclastic rocks and lesser carbonate and volcanic rocks of the Snowshoe Group, which represents the distal margin of ancestral North America (Fig. 2). The stratigraphic interpretation of the Barkerville subterrane, and its relationship to the adjacent Cariboo subterrane, has undergone numerous iterations since its original definition by Bowman (1889). The Barkerville subterrane is separated from the Cariboo subterrane to the east by the west-verging Pleasant Valley thrust, with the Snowshoe Group representing more distal, continental shelf and slope clastic facies, and marine sediments of the Cariboo subterrane representing more proximal shelf facies carbonates (Fig. 2). In the absence of well-constrained fossil or radiometric age control in the Snowshoe Group, stratigraphic relationships of the Barkerville subterrane to the better constrained Cariboo subterrane suggest it spans the late Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic. It has also been long recognized that both the Barkerville subterrane shares direct tectono-stratigraphic tie to the Kootenay terrane in southeastern B.C. (Monger and Berg, 1984; Struik, 1986; Ferri and Schiarizza, 2006).

Regional mapping by Struik (1981, 1982a, 1982b, 1983a, 1983b) resulted in refinements to the internal stratigraphy of the Snowshoe Group. The stratigraphy was further reinterpreted and simplified by Ferri and co-workers (Ferri, 2001; Ferri and O'Brien, 2002, 2003; Ferri and Schiarizza, 2006), in recognition of a regional map patterns governed by a major second-phase nappe with an amplitude of ~25 km, giving rise to repetitions of the same sedimentary sequences across regional strike (Fig. 3).

The Barkerville subterrane is separated from Quesnel terrane by the east-vergent Eureka thrust (Struik, 1988; Fig. 2). In the hanging wall of the Eureka thrust, the Quesnel terrane is dominated by Mesozoic arc *volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, including the Middle to Upper Triassic "black phyllite" unit, which comprises dominantly fine-grained clastic and tuffaceous strata. Tectonic slices of variably sheared mafic to ultramafic rock of the Crooked Amphibolite occur along the Kootenay-Quesnellia terrane boundary (Fig. 2). The unit is assigned to the Late Paleozoic Slide Mountain terrane.*

Oceanic rocks of Slide Mountain terrane, including basalt, gabbro, chert, and argillite of the Antler Formation, were emplaced onto the Barkerville and Cariboo terranes along the Pundata thrust (Struik, 1988; Fig. 2). Metasedimentary rocks of the Snowshoe Group are also structurally overlain by the Island Mountain amphibolite, exposed as a series of klippen northwest of Wells (Fig. 2). The Island Mountain amphibolite has been variably correlated with rocks of the Snowshoe Group (Struik, 1988) and Slide Mountain terrane (Ash, 2001).

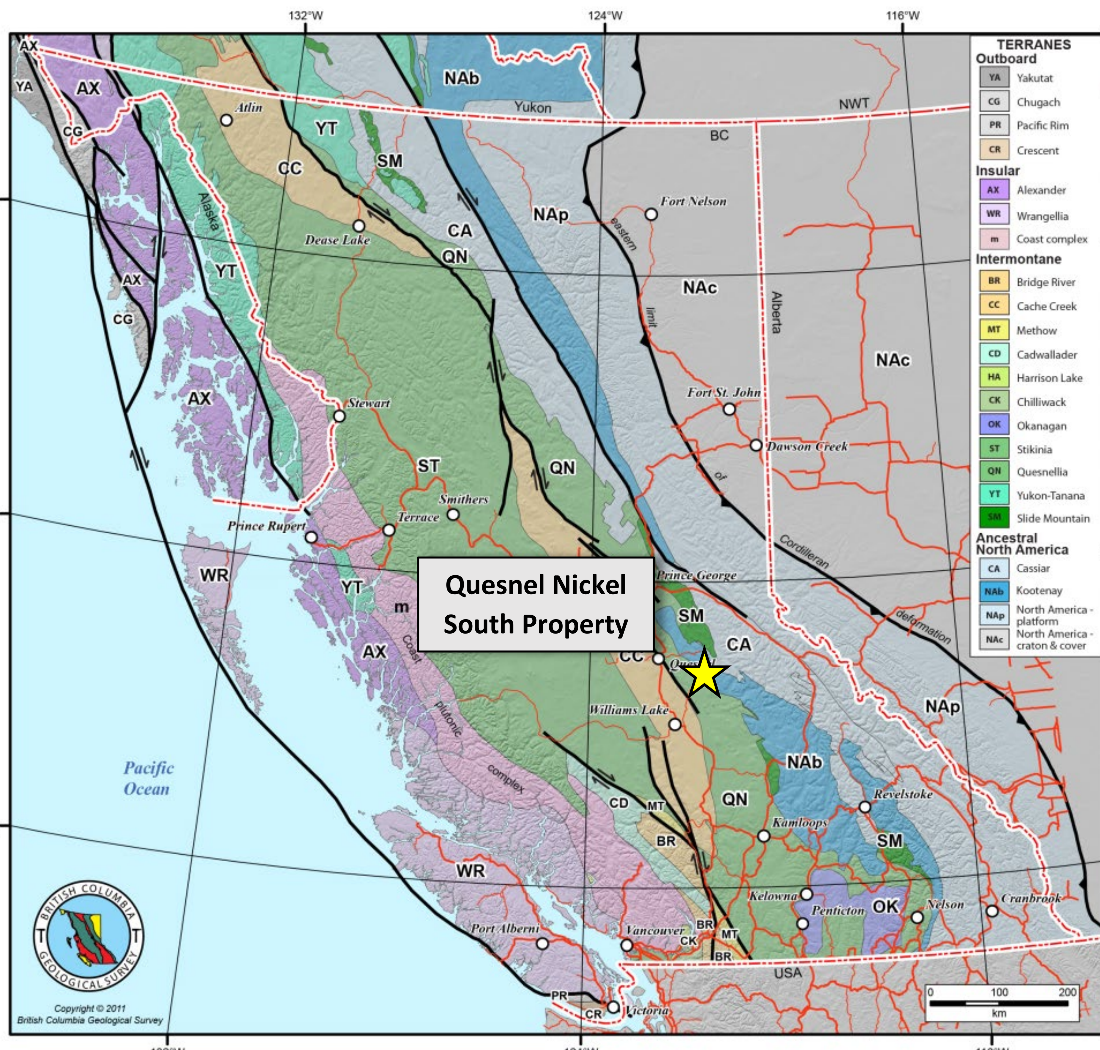

Figure 7-1: Geologic terranes of British Columbia.

7.2 Local Geology & Structure

A geological compilation by the BC Geological survey detailing setting and structure of the Quesnel Nickel South Property is presented in Figure 7.2. The stratigraphic units which occur on the property from youngest to oldest are shown in figure 7.3.

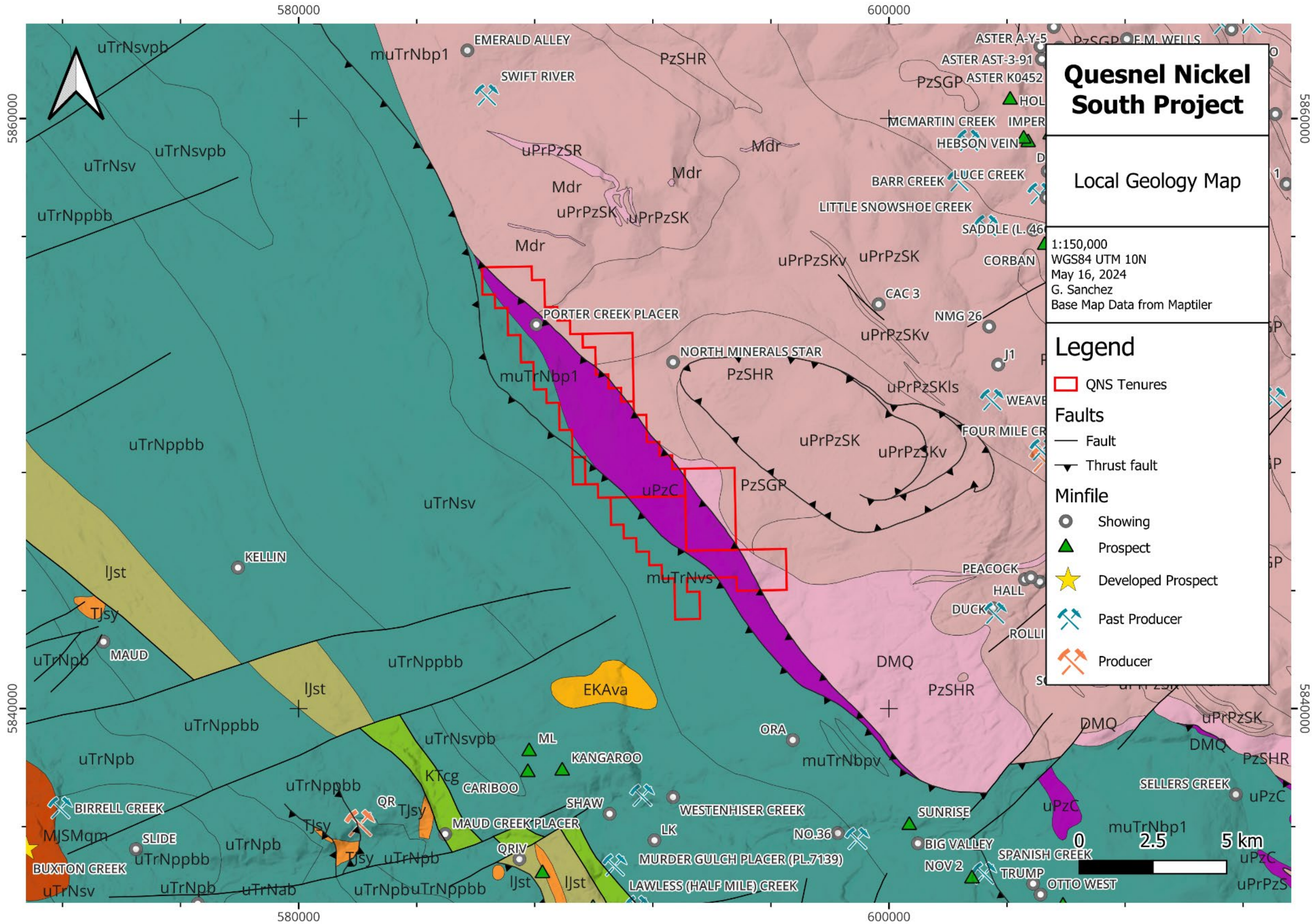

Figure 7-2: Quesnel Nickel South Property geological units from BC Bedrock. Legend in Figure 7.3

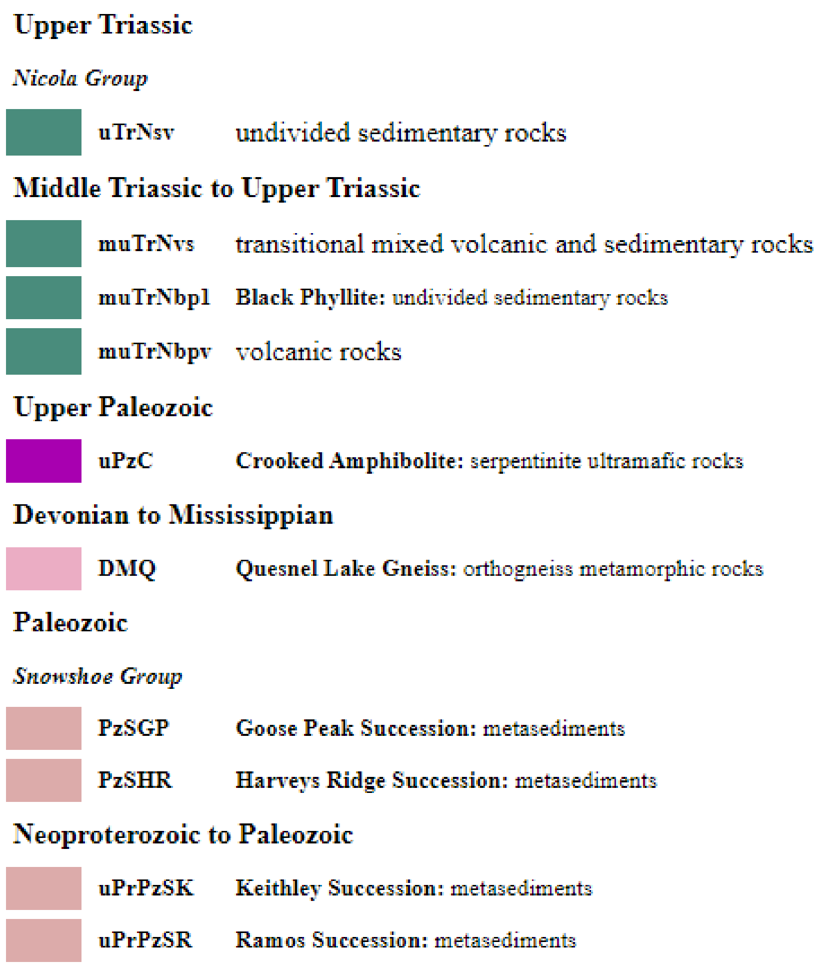

Figure 7-3: BC Bedrock geology legend for Figure 7.2.

Nicola Group

Upper Triassic **(uTrNsv)**, undivided sedimentary rocks including sandstone, siltstone, shale; slate and phyllite; bioclastic limestone; minor felsic tuff, tuffaceous argillite, basalt breccia and agglomerate.

Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic rocks includes **(muTrNvs)** are transitional mixed volcaniclastic rocks, siltstone, sandstone and minor limestone. Black Phyllite Formation **(muTrNbp1)** sandstone, siltstone, shale; slate and phyllite; bioclastic limestone; minor felsic tuff, tuffaceous argillite. Volcanic rocks **(muTrNbpv)** are pyroxene and pyroxene-hornblende basalt flows, breccias and tuffs.

Crooked Amphibolite

Upper Paleozoic Crooked Amphibolite metamorphic rocks (uPzC) of the Slide Mountain terrane include Serpentinite, sheared ultramafic rock, amphibolite, talc schist. Seen as a northwest trending unit bound by the Eureka thrust fault trace.

Quesnel Lake Gneiss

Quesnel Lake gneiss **(DMQ)** include Megacrystic granodiorite to granite augen orthogneiss. Seen on property to the north east of the Crooked Amphibolite unit.

Snowshoe Group

Goose Peak Succession **(PzSGP)** metasedimentary quartzite, phyllite, conglomerate. Harveys Ridge (PzSHR) dark grey to grey phyllite, schist, siltstone, quartzite; locally includes marble and schistose metavolvanic rocks. Keithley Succession (uPrPzSK) micaceous quartzite, quartzite, phyllite; locally includes marble and amphibolite. Ramos Succession (uPrPzSR) micaceous quartzite, phyllite, metasandstone; locally includes marble and calc-silicate rocks.

<u>Faults/Structure</u>

From Geoscience BC Report 2017-15 (Allan et al., 2017)

The reasonable maximum age of D1 deformation is likely Late Triassic, as constrained by the age of Quesnellia rocks obducted onto Kootenay terrane. A reasonable minimum age of D1 deformation is given by the 167 ± 2 Ma zircon age of Ste. Marie pluton located at the northern end of the Barkerville subterrane, which pierces the Eureka thrust (Struik et al., 1992). Struik (1988) and Rees and Ferri (1983) observed mylonitic fabrics developed in Snowshoe Group rocks in close proximity to the Eureka thrust, and to exposures of Crooked amphibolite and Island Mountain amphibolite (Fig. 2). It was suggested that mylonite represents zones of highest ductile strain during thrust imbrication of these tectonic elements, and therefore, is coincident with D1 deformation. To date, the sense of shear has not been determined for these rocks, though Rees and Ferri (1983) suggested that Crooked amphibolite was thrust east over the Snowshoe Group, as determined from rotated feldspar megacrysts and shear fabrics in Quesnel Lake orthogneiss.

7.3 Mineralization

One mineral occurrence is located on the Quesnel Nickel South Property:

<u>PORTER CREEK PLACER (093A 278):</u> The Porter River valley consists of a boulder-rich postglacial outwash gravel layer reaching up to 1.8 metres thick. The extent or size of the gravel layer is currently not accurately defined. The surface channel consists of a south-southwest paleo-flow direction that parallels, and is related to, small tributaries that currently flow off the southern slope of Cariboo Mountain. Sampling of the surface gravels, near the 13P road, is reported to have averages 0.19 gram [Au] per cubic metre (Assessment Report 31471).

In 2009, test pitting identified 2 metre thick bouldery sections, measuring about approximately 35 metres wide and 200 metres long, with gold grades equivalent to 0.252 and 0.076 gram [Au] per cubic metre (Assessment Report 31471)

8. Deposit Types – Awaruite Nickel

Rock samples from 2021 returned anomalous nickel results of up to 2552 ppm from serpentinized ultramafics, providing adequate total nickel values for the potential of awaruite mineralization.

Petrographic studies or Davis tube analysis may be needed to confirm the presence of awaruite mineralization.

Compositionally, awaruite (Ni2Fe-Ni3Fe) is comprised of approximately 75% nickel, 25% iron and 0% sulfur, and therefore it is considered a “natural steel”.

Disseminated awaruite (Ni2Fe to Ni3Fe) mineralization is an unusual deposit type, with the Decar Property comprising the most advanced project in the world (Britten, 2016). Awaruite forms during serpentinization of peridotite whereby nickeliferous olivine is altered to serpentine minerals and awaruite (+magnetite) under conditions of low oxygen fugacity (Frost 1985). Historically, awaruite has been mined in river placer deposits derived from serpentinized peridotites and ophiolites. Awaruite often occurs in association with, heazlewoodite, pentlandite, violarite, chromite, and millerite in peridotites. A general unbalanced reaction that illustrates this mineralogical and metal exchange is as follows (from Britten, 2016):

$$4(MgFeNi)2SiO4 + 2H2O \leftrightharpoons 2Mg3Si2O5(OH)4 + Fe3O4 + Ni3Fe + H2(g)$$
$$\text{olivine + water} \leftrightharpoons \text{serpentine + magnetite + awaruite}$$

The alteration of olivine-rich ultramafic rocks to 60-80% serpentine results in a density decrease from 3.3- 3.4 g/cm3 for olivine-rich rocks to 2.7 g/cm3 for serpentinite, and a volume increase of 18% to 55% related to a gain of 10-14 wt% H2O (Britten, 2016). A recent overview of the awaruite deposits hosted in Cache Creek terrane (Britten, 2016) suggested that a key part of the ore forming process was a prolonged period of post-accretionary transpression, which resulted in significant strike-slip displacement and, more importantly, ingress of relatively clean and possibly oxygenated meteoric water. The hydration of olivine to serpentine minerals, ingress of water with low sulfur and CO2 activity, oxidation of iron to produce magnetite, the maintenance of low oxygen fugacity and, eventually, addition of H2 through reduction of Fe and Ni. Hydration at temperatures of 400°C) are probably necessary to form the larger grains are associated with antigorite. The highest temperature (>450°C) conditions produce the highest amount of magnetically recovered awaruite, in association with the metamorphism of serpentine and magnetite to olivine and diopside (Britten, 2016).

Awaruite is highly magnetic and dense (ρ = 8.2 g/cm3) and is consequently more amenable to concentration by mechanical processes (i.e. magnetic, gravity separation). In addition, the ultramafic tailings from awaruite concentrate production could potentially be used for CO2 sequestration (e.g. Vanderzee et al., 2018), offering a significant environmental advantage over Ni-sulphide sources.

9. Exploration

The 2024 field program was completed from June 3rd to June 10th 2024 and included rock sampling, prospecting, and Shaw backpack diamond drilling.

A total of 127 rock samples were taken from the site and consisted of outcrop rock samples, or float samples where outcrop was unavailable. Areas explored were concentrated on areas of anomalous magnetic response identified from regional magnetism aerial surveys, as well as areas in the “up-ice” direction from notable large boulders of magnesite and listwanite to try and find their source.

The following maps (Figures 9.1 and 9.2) show the locations of all rock samples taken on the property. Appendix B contains the full list of sample coordinates and descriptions.

9.1 Rock Sampling Results

Assay results confirm the presence of nickel mineralization within the peridotite and pyroxenite units.

The TD-ICP results for the 127 rock samples returned nickel values ranging from 3 to 2500 ppm, with thirty-two of these rocks having Ni values greater than 1930 ppm (3rd quartile) and seventy-eight greater than 1000 ppm Ni. The majority of rocks sampled were ultramafic, with vein controlled to pervasive serpentinization. The analytical certificates and methodologies are found in Appendix C. A table of rock sample descriptions and details is found in Appendix B. Figure 9.3 shows the extent of rock sampling with nickel results shown in ppm.

Table 9-1: Statistical comparison of nickel in rocks from the 2024 exploration program. Nickel in ppm.

Type	# Samples	MIN	MAX	MEDIAN	3RD QUARTILE	STD_DEV
Rock	127	3	2500	1630	1930	885.8

Elevated nickel values in ultramafic rocks on the Quesnel Nickel South Property were confirmed in 2021. Outcrops encountered were typically peridotite and pyroxenite, with varying degrees of alteration and serpentinization. Outcrop was best located on forest service road cuts. Ultramafic outcrops were typically blocky +/- layered nature with brown to orange surface expressions. Nickel content observed in the ultramafic rocks were fairly consistent, with values between 1460 ppm to 2500 ppm nickel. This is an order of magnitude greater than background levels in volcanic and orthogneissic rocks.

Orthogneissic metamorphic outcrop was found in the southern area of the claims, in roadside gravel and cut outs. Strong fault structure was pervasive and alteration was locally carbonate-clays.

For the 2024 program two field duplicates, two blanks and two standard reference material samples were inserted within the rock sample order to ensure quality control and quality assurance throughout the assay process. The blank material returned less than 10 ppm Ni. Field duplicates AA002518-19 returned 10 and 12 ppm Ni. Both the blank material and first field duplicate indicate no nickel is being introduced in the sample preparation and analysis. Field duplicate AA002698-99. Both nickel standards AA002581 and C00183019 returned less than two standard deviations nickel from the certified value, but not less than three standard deviations. These samples are approaching the limits of acceptability but indicate that the nickel values are not being overrepresented. Future analysis should include additional certified reference material for nickel.

Table 9-2: QAQC Samples 2024

QAQC Type	Sample Number	Sample Type	Ni (ppm)	Expected Ni (ppm)	Δ (ppm)
Certified Reference Material	AA002581	CDN-ME-1310	3390	3790 ± 250	400

Certified Reference Material	C00183019	CDN-ME-1310	3470	3790 ± 250	320
Blank	AA002582	CDN-BL-10	9	0	9
Blank	C00183018	CDN-BL-10	7	0	7
Field Duplicate	AA002519	Duplicate of AA002518	10	12	2
Field Duplicate	AA002699	Duplicate of AA002698	2040	1950	90

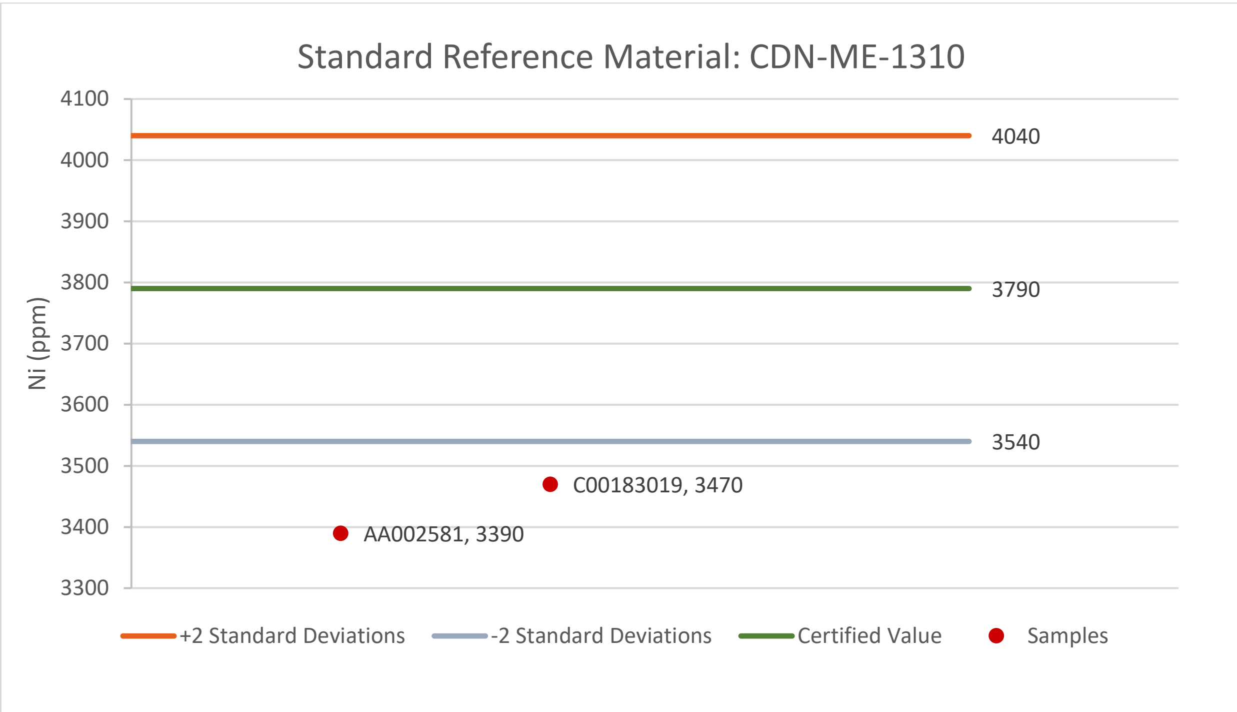

Figure 9-1: Graph showing performance of CDN-ME-1310 Nickel standards.

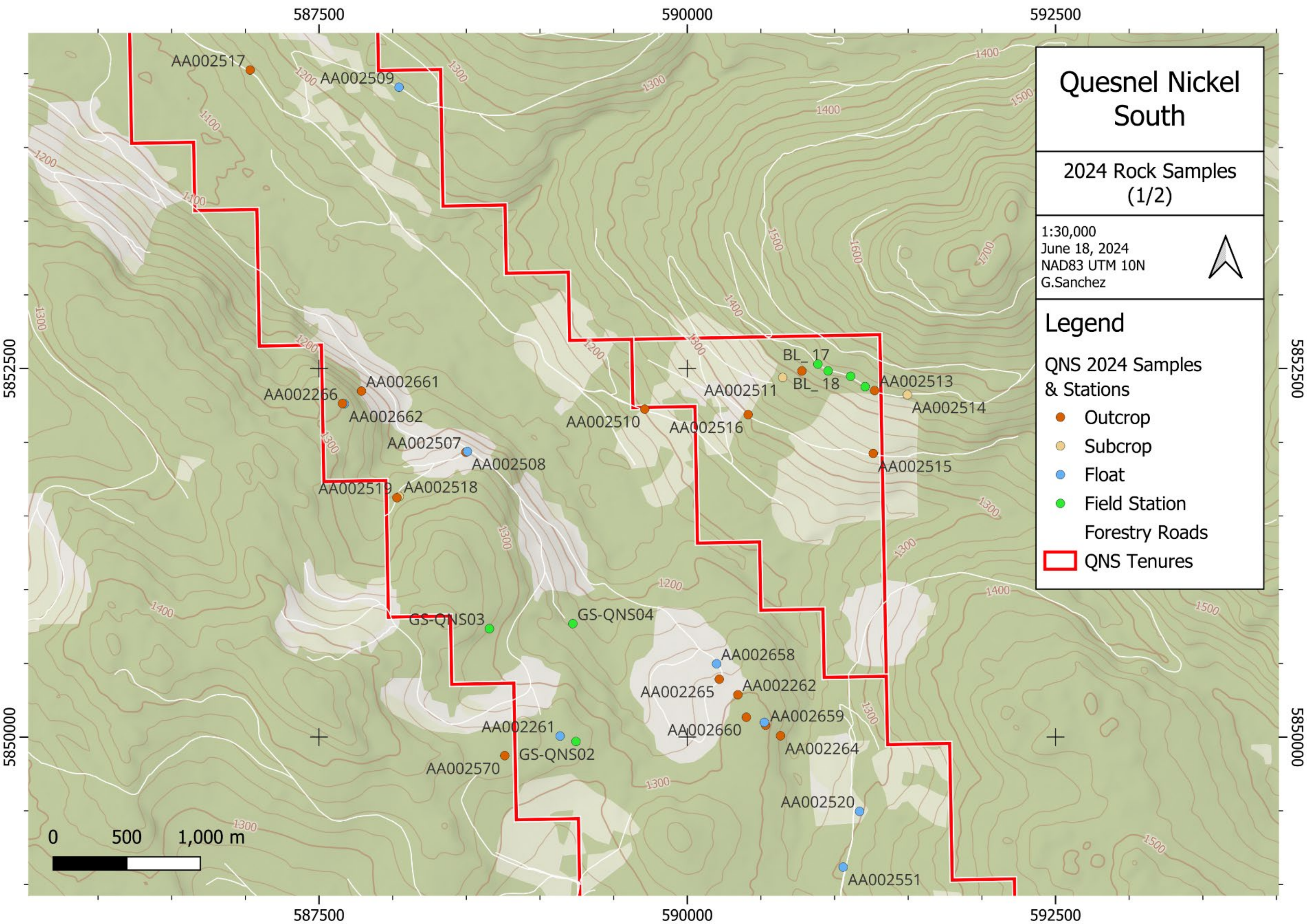

Figure 9-2: 2024 Rock sample and field station location map (1/2).

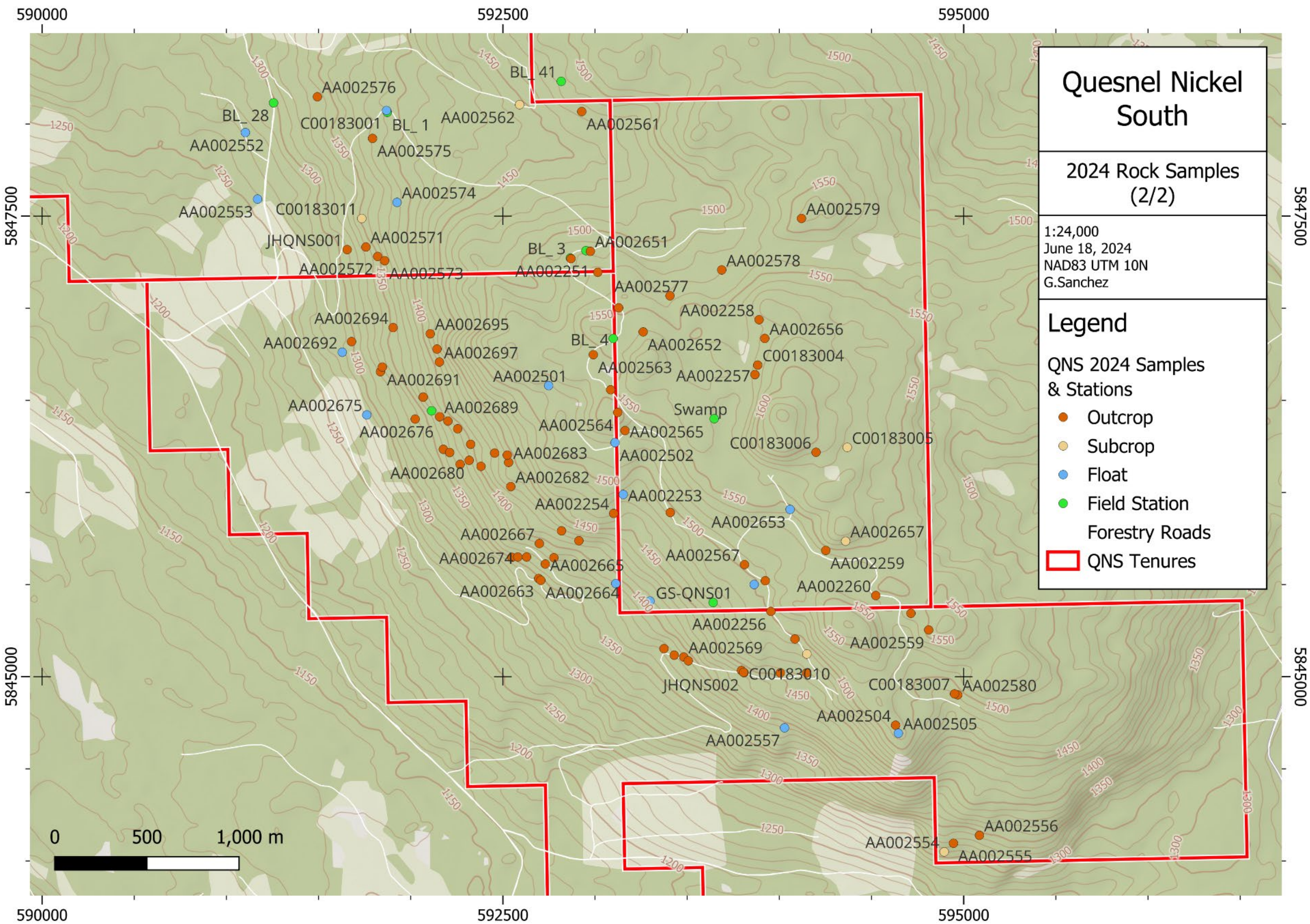

Figure 9-3: 2024 Rock sample and field station location map (2/2).

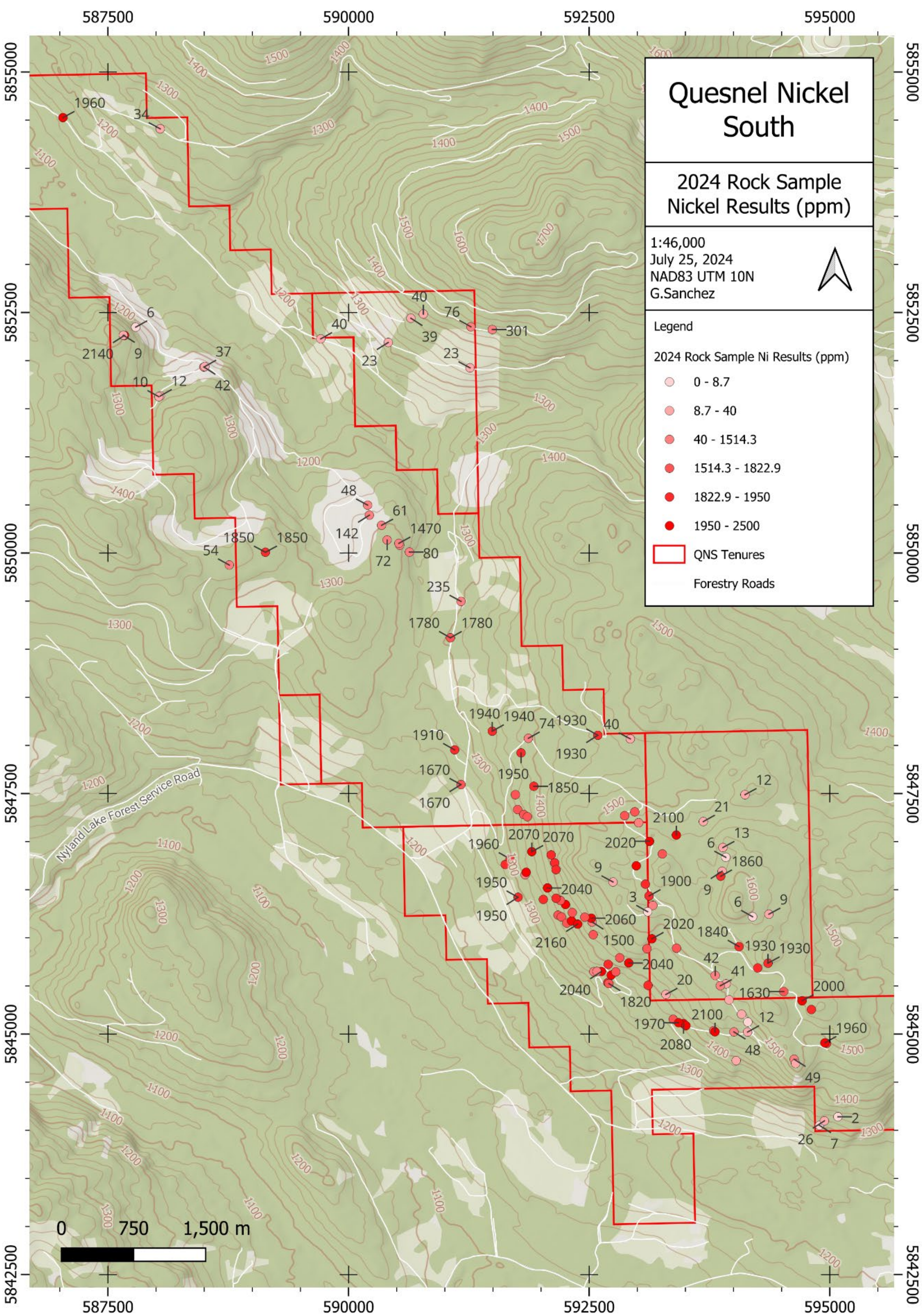

Figure 9-4: 2024 Rock Sampling Nickel Results

10. Drilling

Three backpack drill holes were completed on the Property totalling 5 meters. Table 10.1 details depths of drill holes, as well as locations of the drill collars which are plotted on Figure 10.1. Core was considered generally competent with good to excellent recovery.

Table 10-1: QNS 2024 Backpack Drill Holes

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)
BPDH-QNS-01	5847325	591654	2
BPDH-QNS-02	5848111	591254	2
BPDH-QNS-03	5845025	593804	1

10.1 Drilling Results

Backpack drilling revealed nickel results consistent with concentrations seen in grab samples. Drill core samples were all taken over one meter, with a maximum result of 2030ppm Ni and a minimum of 1780 ppm Ni. Table 5.1 lists the drill core samples and nickel results for each.

Table 10-2: 2024 Backpack Drillhole Samples

Sample	Hole	Depth	Ni (ppm)
C00183013	QNS-BPDH-01	0m – 1m	1930
C00183014	QNS-BPDH-01	1m – 2m	1840
C00183015	QNS-BPDH-02	0m – 1m	1780
C00183016	QNS-BPDH-02	1m – 2m	1910
C00183017	QNS-BPDH-03	0m – 1m	2030

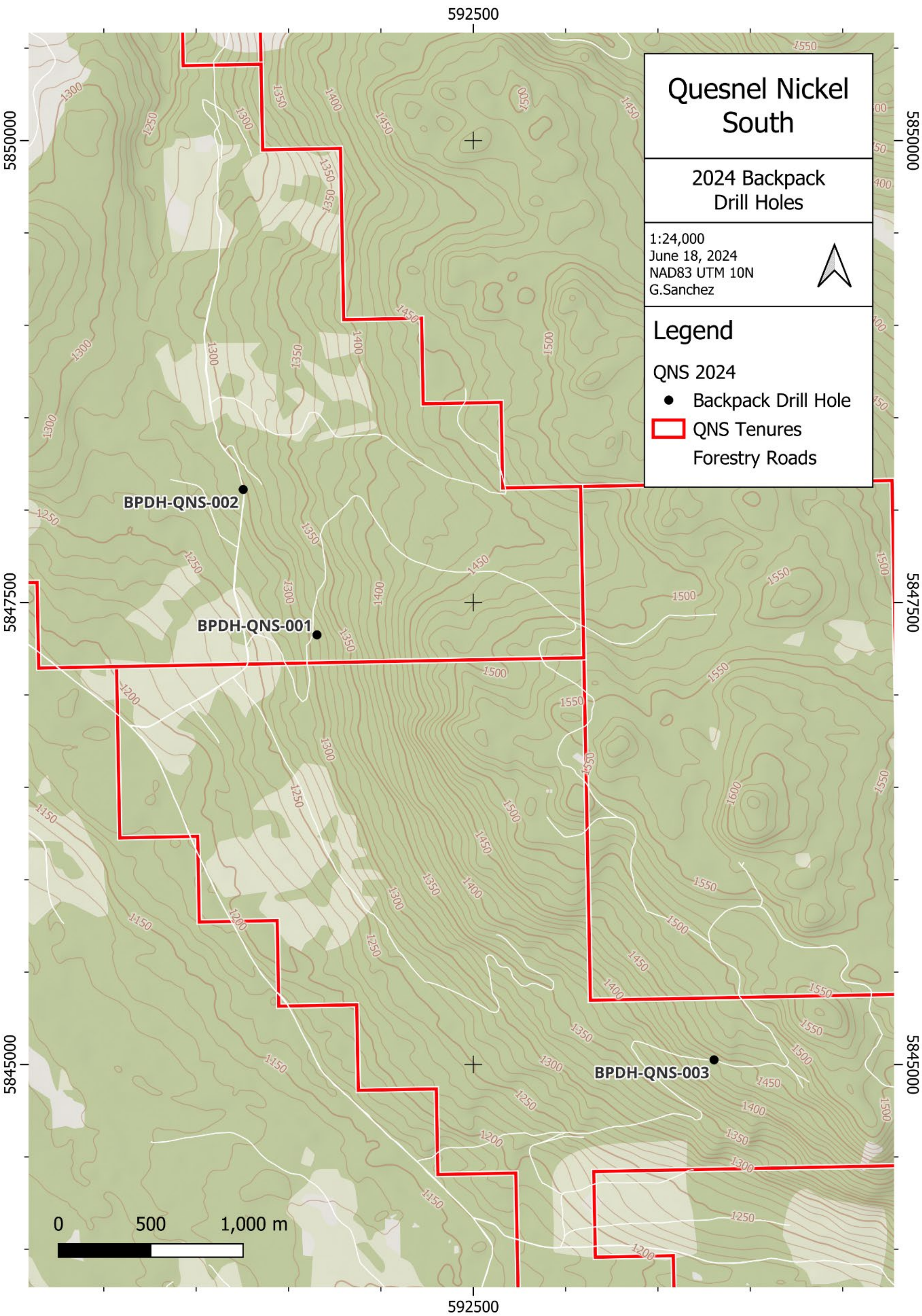

Figure 10-1: 2024 QNS backpack drill hole location map.

11. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

For the 2024 exploration rock and core samples were analyzed at Activation Laboratories, an independent and ISO 9001 certified lab. Samples were collected in the field, placed in labelled poly bags with an accompanying unique sample ID tag. Samples were then further placed into labelled rice bags for transport and sealed shut. Samples were dropped off at Activation Labs in Kamloops, B.C. directly, by the geologists completing the 2024 field program.

Prep code RX1 was used and analysis code 1F2 for Total Digestion and ICPOES multi-element analysis.

From ActLabs:

Crush (< 7 kg) up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split(250 g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm included cleaner sand.

A 0.25g sample is digested with four acids beginning with hydrofluoric, followed by a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids. This is then heated using precise programmer controlled heating in several ramping and holding cycles which takes the samples to incipient dryness. After incipient dryness is attained, samples are brought back into solution using aqua regia. With this digestion, certain phases may be only partially solubilized. These phases include zircon, monazite, sphene, gahnite, chromite, cassiterite, rutile and barite. Ag greater than 100 ppm and Pb greater than 5000 ppm should be assayed as high levels may not be solubilized. Only sulphide sulfur will be solubilized. The samples are then analyzed using an ICP. QC for the digestion is 14% for each batch, 5 method reagent blanks, 10 in-house controls, 10 samples duplicates, and 8 certified reference materials. An additional 13% QC is performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift.

The author has reviewed the sampling and analytical protocols for the previous exploration programs and have found now issues to raise concerns about the data quality from previous programs.

12. Data Verification

The author visited the Quesnel Nickel South Property from June 5th to June 9th , 2024, to confirm access, claim boundaries, geological units, and presence of mineralization.

The author collected eleven check samples from the Property (see Table 12.1) and took field notes from various points of interest (see Table 12.2). The author compared values from the check samples to previous sample values, as well as 2024 samples. The authors check samples returned similar values of nickel to both historic and 2024 samples whereby the serpentinized ultramafic commonly returned values in the 1800 – 2200 ppm Ni range. The authors samples from this material returned similar values ranging from 1720 – 2500 ppm Ni.

As well, a detailed analysis and data verification of historic data has been completed the by the author and summarized in section 6.1. The author has reviewed all historic work and has no reason to doubt the described surface mineralization or analytical results provided.

The analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in the laboratory standards, blanks, and duplicates. The author has no reason to doubt the accuracy and precision of the laboratory data. The quality control procedures discussed under “Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security” verified the obtained results.

The author has reviewed historic assessment reports and analyzed the sample procedures and analytical quality control measures and it is the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security measures taken and analytical procedures were adequate to evaluate and confirm the presence of mineralization detailed in this report and use for future exploration assessment.

Table 12-1: Quesnel Nickel South Rock Samples – Author Site Visit

Sample No.	Sampler	Sample Type	East	North	Elev	Description	Ni (ppm)
C00183001	JH	Float	5848074	591868.7	1391.533	Float boulder sample Pale creamy white magnesite boulder along road. Glacial striations nearby 500m are 130 degrees	74
C00183002	JH	Outcrop	5847195	593014.7	1534.655	Outcrop rock sample Pale grey green fine to medium grained Moderately altered diorite ?	150
C00183003	JH	Outcrop	5847002	593128	1544.222	Dark grey green fine to medium grained ultramafic trace pyrrhotite	2020
C00183004	JH	Outcrop	5846692	593882.3	1576.587	Outcrop Pale orange white weathered Fine grained equigranular granite Weakly clay altered 2mm fracture seam white black sooty mineral	9
C00183005	JH	Subcrop	5846245	594368		Subcrop Pale grey orange weathered fine to medium grained Moderately altered abundant micas quartz phenocrysts	9
C00183006	JH	Outcrop	5846219	594198.7	1590.322	Outcrop Pale white grey weathered Fine grained crenulated Silicified metased with anastomosing 4cm quartz veins	6
C00183007	JH	Outcrop	5844908	594949.9		Outcrop Serpentinite	1960
C00183008	JH	Outcrop	5845117	593429.3	1387.758	Outcrop Dark grey with green spots Unaltered fine to medium grained ultramafic	1970
C00183009	JH	Outcrop	5845087	593505.8	1397.589	Outcrop Dark grey fine to medium grained ultramafic	2500
C00183010	JH	Outcrop	5845022	593808.1	1435.496	Outcrop Dark grey green fine grained ultramafic	2100
C00183011	JH	Subcrop	5847487	591734.3	1346.939	Subcrop Dark grey green weakly altered ultramafic	1720

Table 12-2: JH Quesnel Nickel South Field Notes

Station	East	North	Elev	Comments
JHQNS001	5847318	591655.1	1315.371	Outcrop with 2022 samples Glacial striations trending 130

Figure 12-1: Site visit photos. Top – JHQNS001 glacial striations on roadside ultramafic outcrop. Bottom left – pale grey silicified metasediments Bottom right – ultramafic 2100 ppm Ni

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no current NI 43-101 mineral resource estimates for the Quesnel Nickel South Property.

23. Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties of note.

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant information or data to accompany this report.

25. Interpretations and Conclusions

Analysis of the ultramafic samples has confirmed expected nickel results within the unit. Nickel content observed in the ultramafic rocks were fairly consistent, with values between 1460 ppm to 2500 ppm nickel. This is an order of magnitude greater than background levels in volcanic and metasedimentary rocks.

Outcrops encountered were typically peridotite and pyroxenite, with varying degrees of alteration and serpentinization. Outcrop was best located on forest service road cuts. Though some outcrop was found in the forest cover, thicker till and moderately sloping terrain exposes little bedrock where ground is not disturbed. Ultramafic outcrops were typically blocky +/- layered nature with brown to orange surface expressions.

The TD-ICP results for the 127 rock samples returned nickel values ranging from 3 to 2500 ppm, with thirty-two of these rocks having Ni values greater than 1930 ppm (3^{rd} quartile) and seventy-eight greater than 1000 ppm Ni. The majority of rocks sampled were ultramafic, with vein controlled to pervasive serpentinization.

Backpack drilling confirmed nickel results consistent with concentrations seen in grab samples. Drill core samples were all taken over one meter, with a maximum result of 2030ppm Ni and a minimum of 1780 ppm Ni.

The above-mentioned exploration data provides the basis for a follow-up work program including trenching, detailed geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling of important soil anomalies which are following structural and geological trends.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of present study, it is concluded that the Quesnel Nickel South Property is a property of merit and contains reasonable potential for discovery of nickel mineralization.

26. Recommendations

Additional work is proposed in order to evaluate the potential of the Property's nickel, cobalt and magnesium mineralization. A program totalling $152,000 is recommended and would include additional prospecting and mapping as well as 160 metres of Shaw backpack and Winkie drill core drilling. Drill hole should be collared in areas of elevated nickel, cobalt and magnesium values. Additional prospecting to detect the sources of magnesite and listwanite boulders is warranted as well.

Additional rock sampling, mapping, and prospecting is recommended surrounding the known magnetic anomalies, where recent sampling has yielded high Ni results relative to other sampling on the Property. Drilling is proposed in addition to surface sampling, as many areas within the magnetic anomalies are covered with till, impeding mapping and sampling. See Figure 26.1 for drill locations.

Further prospecting is also recommended to locate the bedrock sources of a number of large magnesite boulders and listwanite boulders on the property. Specific attention to areas to the southwest of these boulders, in the up-ice direction, is recommended.

Table 26-1: Proposed exploration budget.

Phase 1	**Description**	**Estimate**
Office & Pre-fieldwork	FN consulting, permit applications, database and 3D models, WMMP, Arch	$12,000
Post Season reporting	Database update, assessment reports	$5,000
Field Personnel	12 day program, backpack and winkie drilling	$30,000
Equipment	Truck rentals, XRF, coms	$9,000
Analytical	Geochemistry	$18,000
Expenses	mob, room and board, fuel, accommodations	$18,000
Subcontractors	Drill Contractor 160m winkie drill	$48,000
Taxes and Fees	Applicable taxes and fees	$12,000
Total		**$152,000**

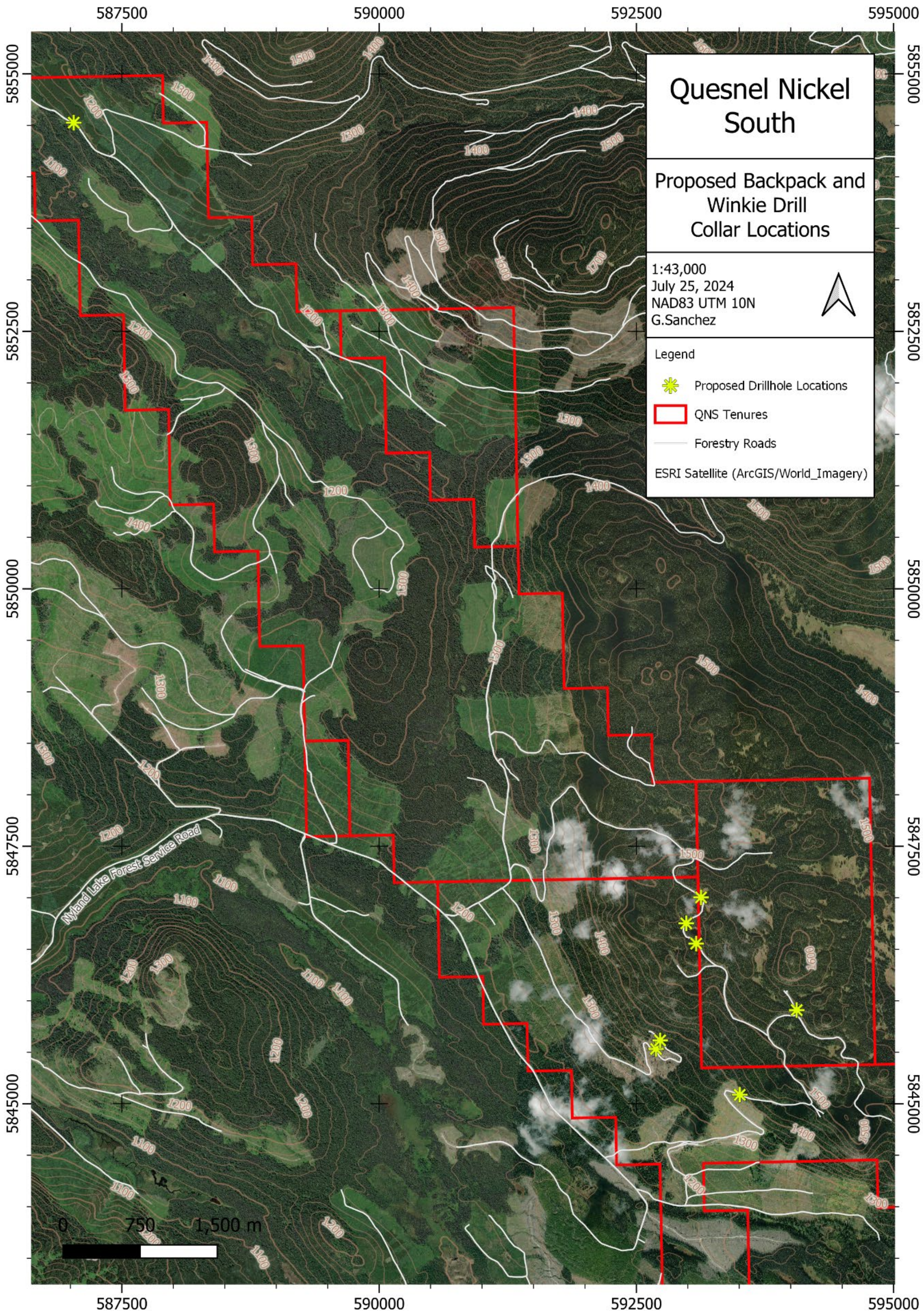

Figure 26-1: Map showing proposed locations for Backpack and Winkie Drill drillholes.

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All BCGS publications are available online at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geologicalsurvey/publications

Date, Signature and Certificate of Author

This certificate applies to NI43-101 Technical Report for the Quesnel Nickel South property prepared for John Malcolm Bell effective as of August 6, 2024.

Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo, of 7351 Cedar Road, Smithers B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of the consulting business Hardline Exploration Corp, at 7351 Cedar Rd, Smithers BC, V0J2N2, Permit to Practice Number 1002230
2. This certificate applies to this report titled “43-101 Technical Report on the Quesnel Nickel South Property, British Columbia,” August 6, 2024.
3. I graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. (Hons) with distinction in Earth Sciences and have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2010 and have been practicing as a professional geoscientist continuously since 2017
4. I am a Qualified Person with over five years of professional experience as defined in National Instrument 43-101.I have relevant experience through six years of professional practice, exploring and managing mineral exploration projects from grass roots to advanced stage drilling programs throughout British Columbia. I have worked as a professional geoscientist on porphyry deposits, intrusion related gold, magmatic Ni-Cu PGE, volcanic hosted massive sulphide, sediment hosted deposits and ultramafic nickel mineral systems
5. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientist B.C., registration number 45904 and am a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101
6. I visited the Quesnel Nickel South site most recently on June 5-9 2024, to conduct the site visit described in this report
7. I am responsible for all items in this technical report.
8. I am independent of Oyama Capital Corp, Malcolm Bell and Dal Brynelson and as defined by section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and hold no options or securities in the company.
9. I have no former involvement with Oyama Capital Corp and have not completed technical work on the project prior to this report.
10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument; and
11. That at the effective date of the technical report, I have read the document and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed this 6th day of August 2024.

Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo