

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

Wicheeda North
Rare Earth Element Project
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

International Montoro Resources Inc.
#600 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

Report Effective Date:

April 26, 2019

Report Author:

Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Plateau Minerals Corp.

CERTIFICATE & DATE – Robert A. (Bob) Lane

I, Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am the president of Plateau Minerals Corp., a mineral exploration consulting company with an office located at 3000-18th Street, Vernon, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1990 with a M.Sc. in Geology.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration #18993) and have been a member in good standing since 1992.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990 and have more than 25 years of experience investigating a number of mineral deposit types, including copper porphyry and related deposits, and rare earth element properties, primarily in British Columbia.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (the “Instrument”) and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional organization, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in the Instrument.
6. Wicheeda North meets the conditions of an early stage exploration property as defined in Part 1.1 of the Instrument (no current mineral resources or mineral reserves are defined, and no drilling or trenching is proposed). As of the effective date of this technical report, I have not conducted a personal inspection of the Project because seasonal access roads are the subject of late Winter/early Spring snow conditions. I will visit the Project as soon as is practical in the late Spring and following that site visit will promptly provide a revised technical report, with certificates and consents, as required under Part 8 of the Instrument, will promptly be filed.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report entitled “**WICHEEDA NORTH RARE EARTH ELEMENT PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA**” with an Effective Date of April 26, 2019.
8. I am independent of International Montoro Resources Inc. (the “issuer”) applying all of the tests in Part 1.5 of the Instrument. I hold no direct or indirect interest in the Wicheeda North Project.
9. I am independent of the vendors (David Heyman, Clive Brooks and Karim Rayani) as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
10. I am independent the laboratories used to analyze the samples from the Project.
11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not disclosed in the report which, by its omission, would make the report misleading.
12. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief at the effective date, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
13. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 26th of April, 2019:



Signature of Qualified Person

Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo.



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1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Mr. Robert A. (Bob) Lane, M.Sc., P.Geo. (the “QP”), has prepared a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report (the “Report”) on the Wicheeda North Project (the “Project”) for International Montoro Resources Inc. (“Montoro” or the “Issuer”).

Wicheeda North is an early stage exploration property because it has no current mineral resources or reserves, it has not been trenched or drilled, and no trenching or drilling is recommended in this Report.

As of the effective date of this Report, the QP has not conducted a personal inspection of the Project because the seasonal road access is not presently open due to late winter/early spring conditions. As per Part 6.2, subsection 2 of the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the “Instrument”), a delay is permissible for the reasons stated above. The Issuer is relying on Part 6.2, subsection 2 of this Instrument. A current inspection by the QP will take place in late spring upon roads being open, and a revised technical report, with certificates and consents, as required under Part 8 of this Instrument, will promptly be filed.

1.2 Terms of Reference

This Report has been prepared as per the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange, and at the request of Montoro to summarize historic work on the Project and to make recommendations for further work.

1.3 Project Description

The Wicheeda North Project is located approximately 80km due north of the city of Prince George, 60km east of the community of Bear Lake, and 10km northwest and along trend from the Wicheeda Rare Earth Element deposit of Defense Metals Corp. The Project is situated on NTS map sheet 93J09 and is centred approximately at Latitude 54.559°N and Longitude 122.196°W.

The Project consists of four (4) contiguous MTO cell claims that cover approximately 1,444 ha in the Cariboo Mining Division. At the time of writing the four claims that comprise the Project are registered as 50%-owned David Agustin Heyman and 50%-owned by Clive Brookes. Karim Rayani, through a private arrangement with Heyman and Brookes, holds a participatory interest in the four claims. Subject to the terms of an Option Agreement dated January 31, 2019, Heyman, Brookes and Rayani (collectively the “Vendors”) have granted Montoro an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Wicheeda North Project. Pursuant to the Option Agreement, in order to complete the acquisition, the Company must:

- Pay the Vendors an aggregate of \$50,000 as follows: (i) \$25,000 upon TSXV approval; (ii) \$25,000 within one year of signing the agreement;
- Issue to the Vendors an aggregate of 1,000,000 Units upon TSXV approval. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one transferable share purchase warrant (the “Warrant”) entitling the holder to acquire a further common share of the Company at a price of \$0.10 for two years from issuance, and;

- Agree to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty (“NSR”). The Company may acquire one-half of the NSR for \$1 million within five years of the Agreement Date.

Upon receipt of cash considerations due to Heyman and Brookes on the Approval Date and upon issuance of shares and warrants due to Heyman, Brookes and Rayani on the Approval Date, the Vendors will take all necessary action to transfer to Montoro the title to the four claims identified in the Option that comprise the Project.

The southeast corner of the Project is accessible seasonally by gravel roads and is close to major infrastructure including power transmission lines, railway and major highways. The northern parts of the Project may be accessible seasonally via ATV.

1.4 Geologic Setting

The Wicheeda North Project is situated in the Foreland Belt and within the Rocky Mountain Trench, a major continental geologic feature which includes numerous REE and rare metal deposits. The Project is underlain mainly by limestone, marble, siltstone, argillite and calcareous sedimentary rocks that are part of the upper Cambrian to lower Ordovician Kechika Group.

1.5 Exploration History

The exploration history of the Wicheeda North Project is limited to an airborne geophysical survey that covers the northeast half of the Project and grid-based soil geochemical sampling in the east and northeast parts of the Project that took place while Montoro was the owner of what was then the Chuchinka property.

In 2010, operator Electric Metals Inc. on behalf of Montoro, contracted Aeroquest International to complete a helicopter-borne AeroTEM survey of the Project area. It consisted of electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric geophysical surveys that covered a total of 693 line-kms (Theny, 2011); the survey covers approximately the northeast half of the Project. The total magnetic density (TMI) data is dominated by a northwest-trending fabric that is parallel to sub-parallel to regional geologic and structural trends. Filtering out the northwest pattern revealed five discrete circular magnetic features, none of which are on the Project, and two elongate magnetic lows, one of which covers the northeast corner of the Project (see Figure 6-1), and may be a response to slight geological differences within the underlying sedimentary sequences (Theny, 2011). The electromagnetic (EM) data identified locations of subsurface conductive material. Three of the six anomalous trends identified occur on the Project (see Figure 6-2): the two western-most linear features are indicative of thick or flat lying sources, and the eastern-most linear feature is indicative of a thin vertical source (Theny, 2011). The radiometric data consists of the apparent concentrations of potassium (K %), equivalent uranium (eU ppm) and equivalent thorium (eTh ppm) that are used to calculate an estimate of the natural air absorbed dose rate (nGy/h). The dose rate map shows distinct areas of high and low radiometric response. On the Project, radiometric lows are associated with topographic lows and may represent suppression of radiometric signals by thicker overburden, and radiometric highs are associated with topographic highs with more outcrop exposure (see Figure 6-3). The radiometric survey data did not provide any clear vectors for identifying REE mineralization on the Project (Theny, 2011).

In 2010, Electric Metals also completed four small soil geochemical grids on the Chuchinka property; two of these grids, Grid B (86 samples) and Grid D (249 samples) are located on the northeast and eastern parts of the Project and the remaining two grids are located off the Project to the east (see Figures 6-4 and 6-5). Most of the results for light REE were at or below background. Lanthanum (La) ranged from 2.5 - 109.5 ppm, Cerium ranged from 2.68 – 260 ppm, Neodymium (Nd) ranged from 2.83 – 110.4 ppm, Praseodymium (Pr) ranged from 0.7 – 28.5, and Samarium (Sm) ranged from 0.9 – 16 ppm. One spot anomaly on Line 3 of the Grid D on the Project is responsible for the highest light REE values encountered on the Project, however this spot anomaly was not followed up.

In March 2017, the Project claims were allowed to forfeit but were re-staked by Heyman and Brooks in December 2018, and in January 2019. In February 2019, Montoro entered into an option agreement with vendors Heyman, Brooks and partner Rayani to acquire the Wicheeda North Project; it coincides with part of the Chuchinka property that the company had previously owned.

In general, other than by the limited soil geochemical sampling programme in 2010, the geophysical results for the Project were not followed up, and anomalous trends and features remain to be fully evaluated.

As of the date of this Report, Montoro has not conducted any exploration on the Project.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Wicheeda North Project is an early stage exploration property that has not been trenched or drilled and does not contain any NI 43-101 resource or reserve. The Project has the potential to host, and should continue to be explored for, Rare Earth Element (REE) mineralization because it occurs within a favourable geological belt known to contain carbonatite-hosted REE mineralization such as the Main Zone on the Wicheeda property located approximately 10km to the southeast.

Although past exploration on the Project was minimal, covering only the northeast part of the claims, it did identify several geophysical anomalies and one geochemical anomaly worthy of follow-up. Therefore, a comprehensive Phase 1 exploration programme consisting of: reprocessing and reinterpretation of the airborne geophysical data; prospecting and bedrock mapping, and; rock, silt and soil sampling is warranted and recommended. No trenching or drilling is recommended in this Report. The recommended programme will evaluate parts of the Project for which no record of exploration exists and will also follow-up the geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified in 2010. The results of the completed programme will be thoroughly digested before any further recommendations are made. The estimated cost of the recommended Phase 1 programme is approximately \$110,000.

2.0 Introduction

Mr. Robert A. (Bob) Lane, P.Geo. (the “QP”), has prepared a NI 43-101 Technical Report (the “Report”) on the Wicheeda North Project (the “Project”) for International Montoro Resources Inc. (“Montoro”). The Report has been prepared to summarize the geology and historic work on the Project and to make recommendations for further work.

Montoro has signed an Option Agreement dated January 31, 2019, with David Agustin Heyman, Clive Brookes and Karim Rayani (collectively the “Vendors”) whereby Montoro has been granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Wicheeda North Project. Terms of the Option Agreement are laid out in Section 4.3.

Wicheeda North is an early stage exploration property because it has no current mineral resources or reserves, it has not been trenched or drilled, and no trenching or drilling is recommended in this Report. The Project consists of four contiguous MTO cell claims centred approximately 80km north-northeast of the city of Prince George in central British Columbia. The property is accessible by forestry roads and arterial gravel roads and is close to a paved provincial Highway 97, rail service and hydroelectric power.

2.1 Qualified Persons

Mr. Robert A. (Bob) Lane, P.Geo., Mineral Exploration Geologist, Plateau Minerals Corp., is the QP for this Report as defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in compliance with Form 43-101F1.

2.2 Site Visits

As of the effective date of this Report, the QP has not conducted a personal inspection of the Project because the seasonal road access is not presently open due to late winter/early spring conditions. As per Part 6.2, subsection 2 of the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the “Instrument”), a site visit delay is permissible for the reasons stated above. The Issuer is relying on Part 6.2, subsection 2 of this Instrument. A current inspection by the QP will take place in late spring upon roads being open, and a revised technical report, with certificates and consents, as required under Part 8 of this Instrument, will promptly be filed.

2.3 Effective Dates

This Technical Report has an effective date of April 26, 2019.

2.4 Information Sources and References

Reports and documents listed in Section 27: References were used in preparation of the Report.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

No previous Technical Reports have been filed on the Project.

2.6 Periodic Table of Elements

The rare earth elements (REE) are the 15 lanthanide elements with atomic numbers 57 to 71 (Figure 2.1). In order of increasing atomic number, they are lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), promethium (Pm), samarium (Sm), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb) and lutetium (Lu). Yttrium (Y) and scandium (Sc) are also often included with the REE as they occur with them in minerals and have similar chemical properties.

REE are classified into two groups: light REE or cerium group (lanthanum to europium) and heavy REE, comprising gadolinium through lutetium. The light REE are more abundant than the heavy REE.

REE are all metals and are commonly referred to as "rare earth metals". These metals have many similar properties and are often found together in geological deposits. REE are also referred to as "rare earth oxides" because many of them are typically sold as oxide compounds.

Rare earth metals and alloys that contain them are used in many devices that are in regular use every day such as rechargeable batteries, cell phones, catalytic converters, magnets, fluorescent lighting, computer memory, DVDs, and much more.

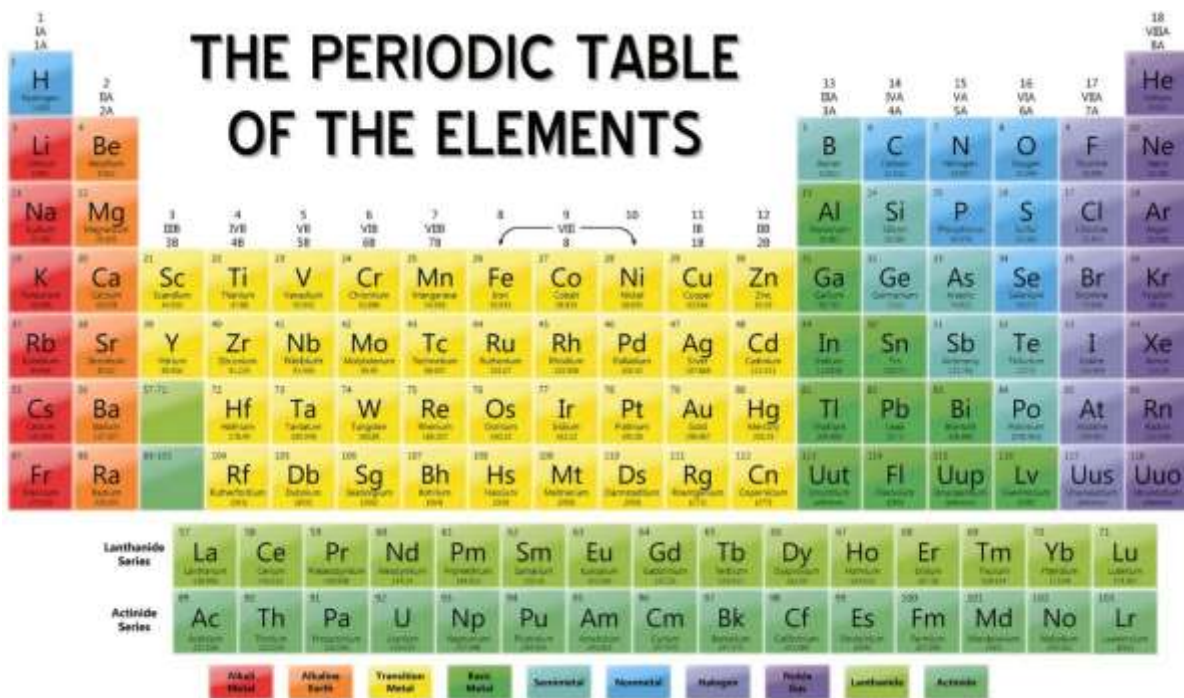


Figure 2-1: Periodic Table of Elements

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

In preparation of this Technical Report the author, as the qualified person, has examined the current and historical data provided as well as project information from other public sources to support the statements and opinions presented herein. The author has, after review of the data for the Project, concluded that the recent data and historical data are sufficient to support preparation of this Technical Report.

The author is required by NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects to include descriptions of Project title and terms of legal or purchase agreements. Title for the Wicheeda North Project was confirmed by independently reviewing the digital tenure records listed on the Province of British Columbia's "Mineral Titles Online" website (<https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca>) on April 7, 2019.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location and Description

The Wicheeda North Project is located approximately 80km north-northeast of Prince George and 10km northwest of Wicheeda Lake (Figure 4-1).

The property is situated on NTS map sheet 93J09 and is centred at Latitude 54.559° N and Longitude 122.196° W. The Project claims occur immediately northwest, north and east of Chuchinka Creek.

4.2 Tenure and Ownership

The Wicheeda North Project consists of four contiguous MTO cell claims that cover 1,444.06 ha in the Cariboo Mining Division (Figure 4-2). At the time of writing the four claims that comprise the Project are registered as 50%-owned David Agustin Heyman and 50%-owned by Clive Brookes. Karim Rayani, through a private arrangement with Heyman and Brookes, holds a participatory interest in the four claims. Montoro will acquire 100% ownership of the four claims subject to the terms of an Option Agreement dated January 31, 2019. The terms of the Option Agreement are laid out below.

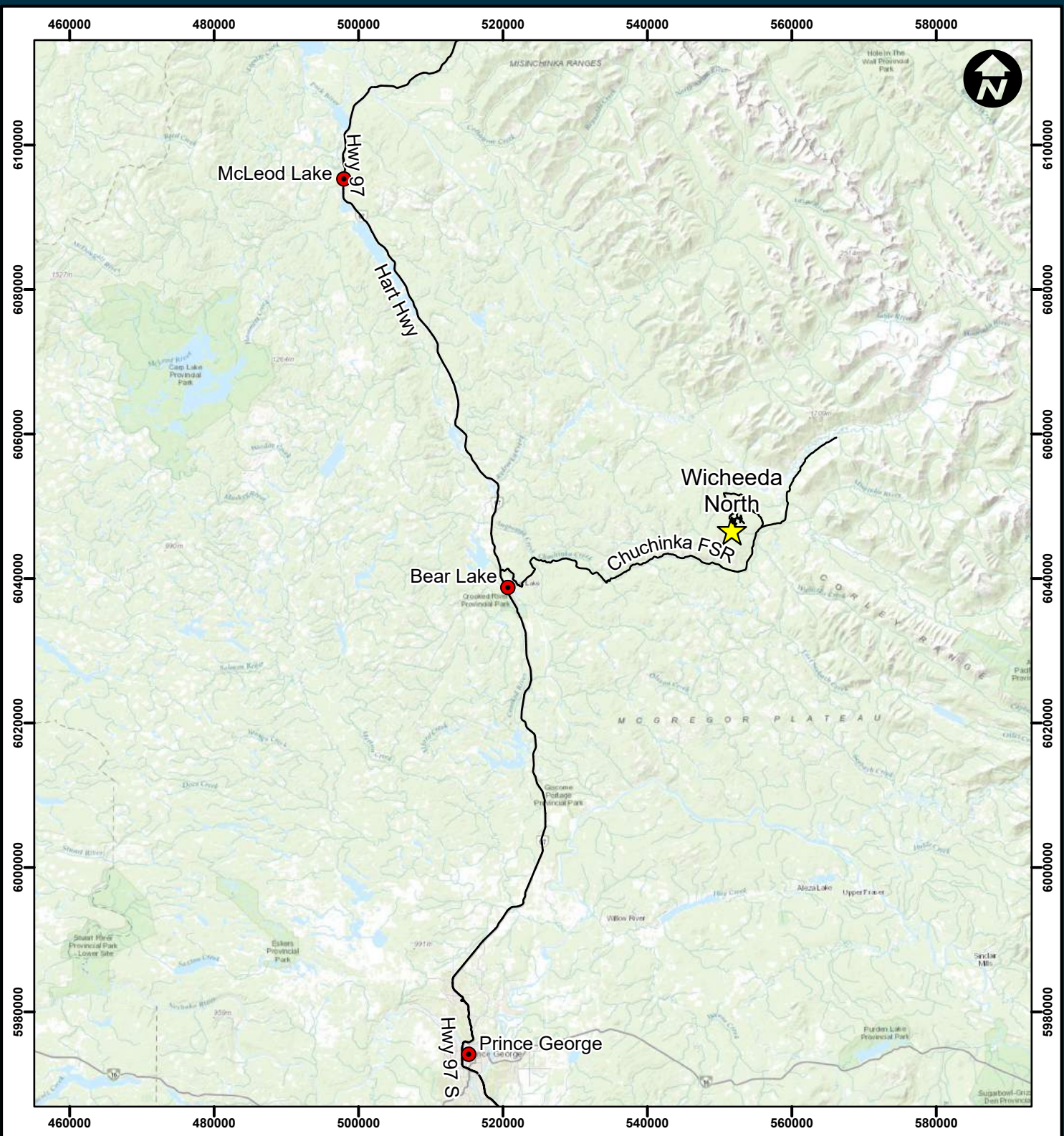
The individual claims and their respective anniversary dates are listed in Table 4-1.

4.3 Terms of Option Agreement

Subject to an Option Agreement dated January 31, 2019, Heyman, Brookes and Rayani (collectively the "Vendors") have granted Montoro an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Wicheeda North Project. Details of the Option. In order to exercise the Option and to maintain the Option in good standing, Montoro is required to:

- a) make the following cash payments: \$12,500 to Heyman on the Approval Date; \$12,500 to Brookes on the Approval Date; \$12,500 to Heyman on the one-year anniversary of the Agreement Date, and; \$12,500 to Rayani on the one-year anniversary of the Agreement Date.
- b) issue common shares in the capital of Montoro and transferrable warrants exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per share for a period of two years from the Approval Date, as set out below:
 - 300,000 shares and 300,000 warrants to Heyman on the Approval Date;
 - 300,000 shares and 300,000 warrants to Brookes on the Approval Date;
 - 400,000 shares and 400,000 warrants to Rayani on the Approval Date, and;
- c) grant an NSR Royalty to Heyman and Brookes as set out below:
 - upon commencement of commercial production on the Project, Montoro shall pay to Heyman and Brookes the NSR Royalty payment being equivalent to 2% of the Net Smelter Returns;
 - Montoro may acquire half (50%) of the NSR Royalty from Heyman and Brookes within five years of the Agreement Date for \$1,000,000 payable in cash to be shared equally between Heyman and Brookes.

Upon receipt of cash considerations due to Heyman and Brookes on the Approval Date and upon issuance of shares and warrants due to Heyman, Brookes and Rayani on the Approval Date, the Vendors will take all necessary action to transfer to Montoro the title to the four claims identified in the Option that comprise the Project.

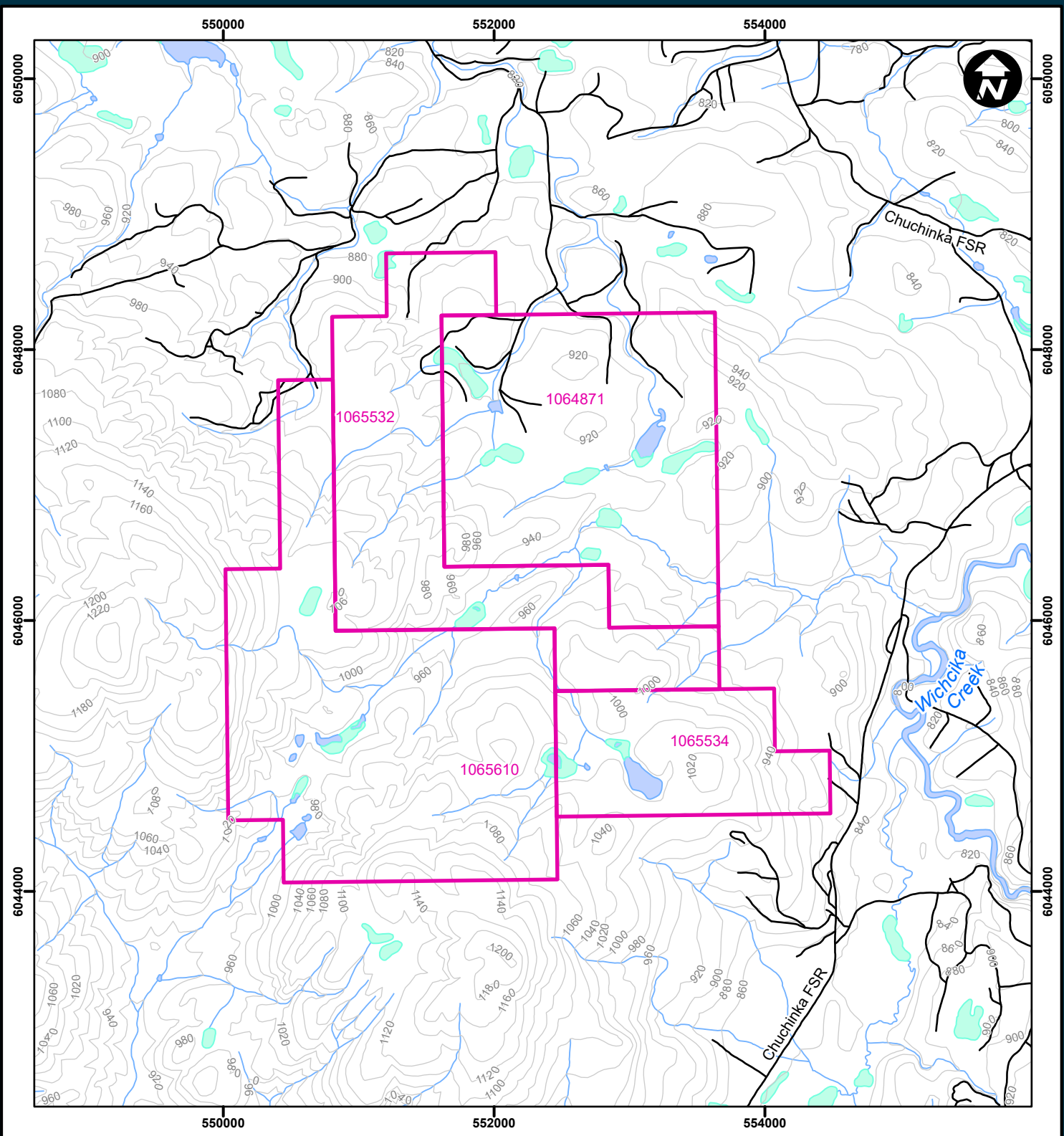


Wicheeda North
Location
Figure 4-1

Date: 2019-04-10
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
 Scale: 1:750,000
 Author: tkwitkoski
 Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
 Checked By: BL
 Revision #:

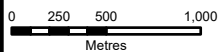
- Project Location
- City
- Road





Wicheeda North
Mineral Tenure
Figure 4-2

Date: 2019-04-10
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Scale: 1:40,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:



- Existing Road
- Stream
- Contour
- Wetland
- Lake/River
- Mineral Tenure

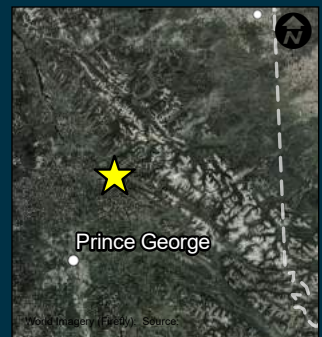


Table 4-1: List of Mineral Claims

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1064871	X	111754 (50%) 139430 (50%)	Mineral Claim	2018/DEC/03	2019/DEC/03	412.50
1065532	WICHEEDA NNW	111754 (50%) 139430 (50%)	Mineral Claim	2019/JAN/05	2020/JAN/05	337.52
1065534		111754 (50%) 139430 (50%)	Mineral Claim	2019/JAN/05	2020/JAN/05	168.83
1065610	SUPER WICHEEDA	111754 (50%) 139430 (50%)	Mineral Claim	2019/JAN/07	2020/JAN/07	525.21

No surface rights are held by either the Vendors or Montoro or, to the author’s knowledge, by any other parties. Should the Project advance to the mining stage, Montoro will be required to obtain all necessary surface rights by way of filing an application for mining leases for the construction and operation of a mine on the Project.

4.5 Permitting, Environmental Liabilities and Other Issues

To date, no permits have been issued to Montoro for the work proposed in the Phase 1 Work Program described in Section 26: Recommendations of the Report. A permit will be required for any future mechanical exploration proposed on the Project from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCMÉM).

The author does not anticipate that Montoro will encounter any problems obtaining permit approvals for future mechanized work but does advise that sufficient lead time be allowed for government agencies to process permit applications well in advance of the start-up date for the proposed work. Any permit for mechanical work will require that a reclamation bond be posted by the company to the Minister of Finance Water for use in diamond drilling activities may require an application under the “Water Use for Mineral Exploration and Small Scale Placer Mining under the *Water Sustainability Act*” which was updated in April 2016.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Project as a result of any previous exploration. All filings are currently up-to-date.

To the extent known, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or right or ability to perform work on the Project.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the property from Prince George is provided by Highway 97 and the Chuchinka Forest Service Road (FSR) which leaves Highway 97 at Bear Lake, a small community 60km west of the Project. The total driving distance from Prince George to the southeast edge of the property is 142km. The Chuchinka FSR passes by the southwest corner of the Project tenure, a point at which the property can be traversed on foot. Deactivated, overgrown arterial logging roads wrap around the Project tenure on the north and may provide all terrain vehicle access.

5.2 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The Wicheeda North Project is located within the Fraser-Fort George Regional District in an area of subdued to hilly topography at elevations ranging from 740-1520m near the transition between the northern and southern Rocky Mountain Trench.

The Project is covered with stands of white and black spruce, Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir, Interior cedar-hemlock, sub-boreal spruce and pine with variably thick undergrowth. Forest plantations, buck brush and devil's club occur at lower elevations. Outcrop is sparse.

The climate of the area is humid continental (Koppen climate classification *Dfb*), typified by large seasonal temperature differences, with warm to hot summers and cold winters. The average annual temperature is 4.1°C. July is the warmest month with an average temperature of 15.9°C, and January is the coldest month with temperatures averaging -10.2°C. The average annual precipitation is 558mm and it is usually evenly distributed throughout the calendar year.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Project is located about 60km east of a major paved provincial highway, the CN rail mainline and a power transmission line. A dormant three-line sawmill, located immediately east of the Highway 97 near its junction with the Chuchinka FSR, has adequate electric power, a railway siding, and nearby gas pipeline that could be utilized for Wicheeda North Project development.

The city of Prince George, BC, known as the "Northern Capital of British Columbia", is located 142 road km south of the Project. The area's population of 74,000 could provide a ready nearby work force. Major mine equipment and supply dealerships are located in Prince George and could provide the goods and services required by the Project. The community of Bear Lake (population 150), located 60km west of the Project, may be a source for labourers.

6.0 History

Exploration of the Wicheeda North Project has a limited history that was at least in part fueled by the discovery and exploration success of the Wicheeda property located 10km to the southeast.

Claim staking to cover the Project area, then known as the Chuchinka property, was completed by Montoro in October 2008 and February-October 2009. There is no record of any work completed on the Project until 2010.

In 2010, operator Electric Metals Inc. on behalf of Montoro, then owner of mineral claims that in part coincide with those of the Project, contracted Aeroquest International to complete a helicopter-borne AeroTEM survey of the Project area. It consisted of electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric geophysical surveys that covered a total of 693 line-kms (Theny, 2011). The survey covers approximately the northeast half of the Project claims.

The total magnetic density (TMI) data is dominated by a northwest-trending fabric that is parallel to sub-parallel to regional geologic and structural trends (Figure 6-1). Filtering out the northwest pattern revealed five discrete circular magnetic features, none of which are on the Project claims, and two elongate magnetic lows, one of which covers the northeast corner of the Project claims. The latter may be a response to slight geological differences within the underlying sedimentary sequences (Theny, 2011).

The electromagnetic (EM) data identified locations of subsurface conductive material. Three of the six anomalous trends identified occur on the Project claims (Figure 6-2): the two western-most linear features are indicative of thick or flat lying sources, and the eastern-most linear feature is indicative of a thin vertical source (Theny, 2011).

The radiometric data consists of the apparent concentrations of potassium (K %), equivalent uranium (eU ppm) and equivalent thorium (eTh ppm) that are used to calculate an estimate of the natural air absorbed dose rate (nGy/h). The main geologic processes that affect the distribution of the three elements are chemical composition of the rock, weathering of the rock, alteration of the rock and transported soil cover (Dickson and Scott, 1997). The dose rate map shows distinct areas of high and low radiometric response. On the Project claims, radiometric lows are located in topographic lows and may represent suppression of radiometric signals by thicker overburden, and radiometric highs are located on topographic highs with more outcrop exposure. In summary the radiometric survey data does not provide any clear vectors for identifying REE deposit on the Project claims (Theny, 2011).

550000

552000

554000

556000

558000

6052000

6050000

6048000

6046000

6044000

550000

552000

554000

556000

558000

6052000

6050000

6048000

6046000

6044000

Chuchinka Forest Service Rd

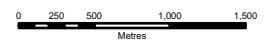


Wicheeda North

2010 Total Magnetic Intensity Figure 6-1

Mineral Tenure

Date: 2019-04-12
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Scale: 1:50,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:



550000

552000

554000

556000

558000

6052000

6050000

6048000

6046000

6044000

550000

552000

554000

556000

558000

6052000

6050000

6048000

6046000

6044000

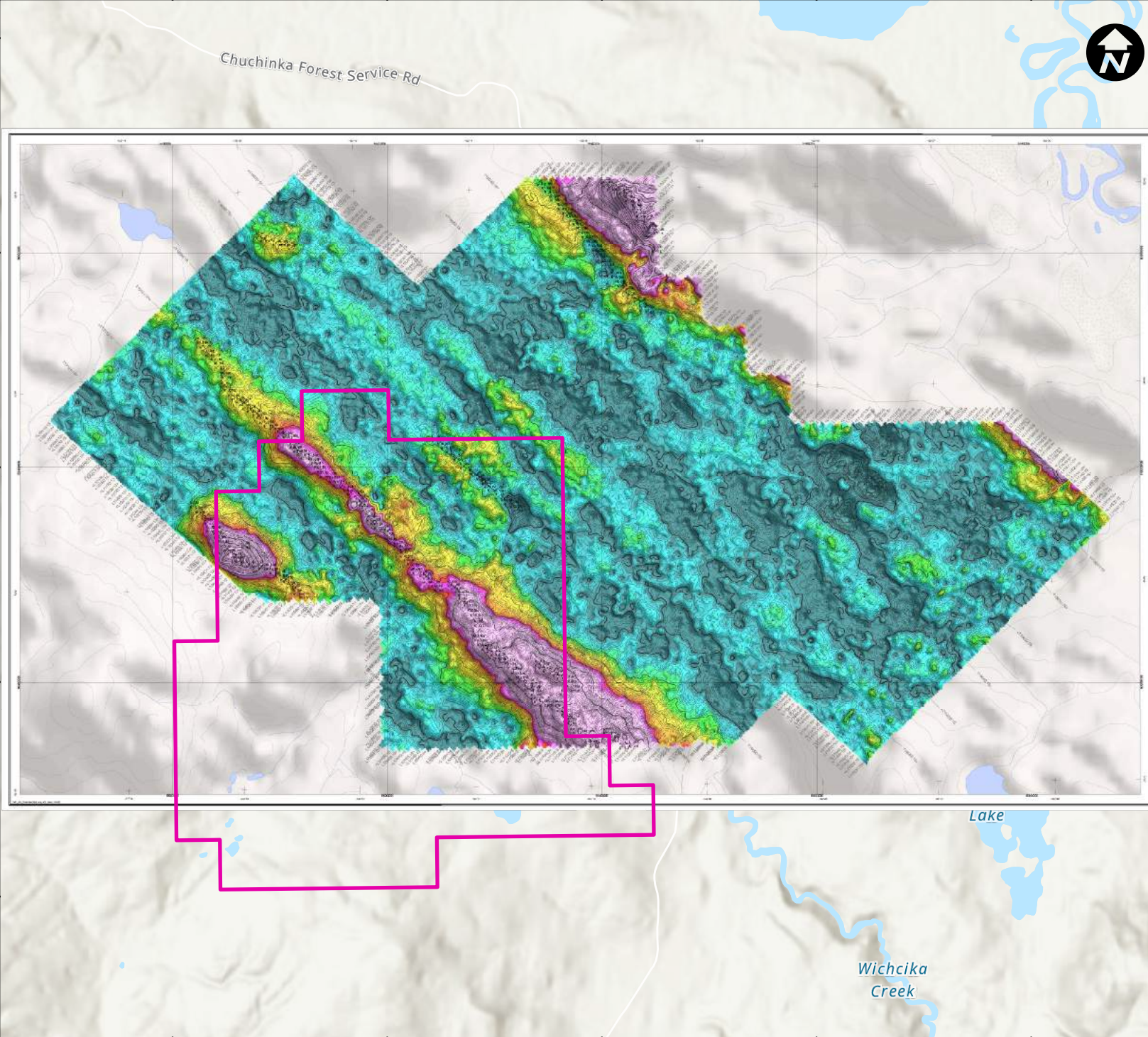
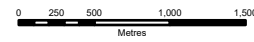


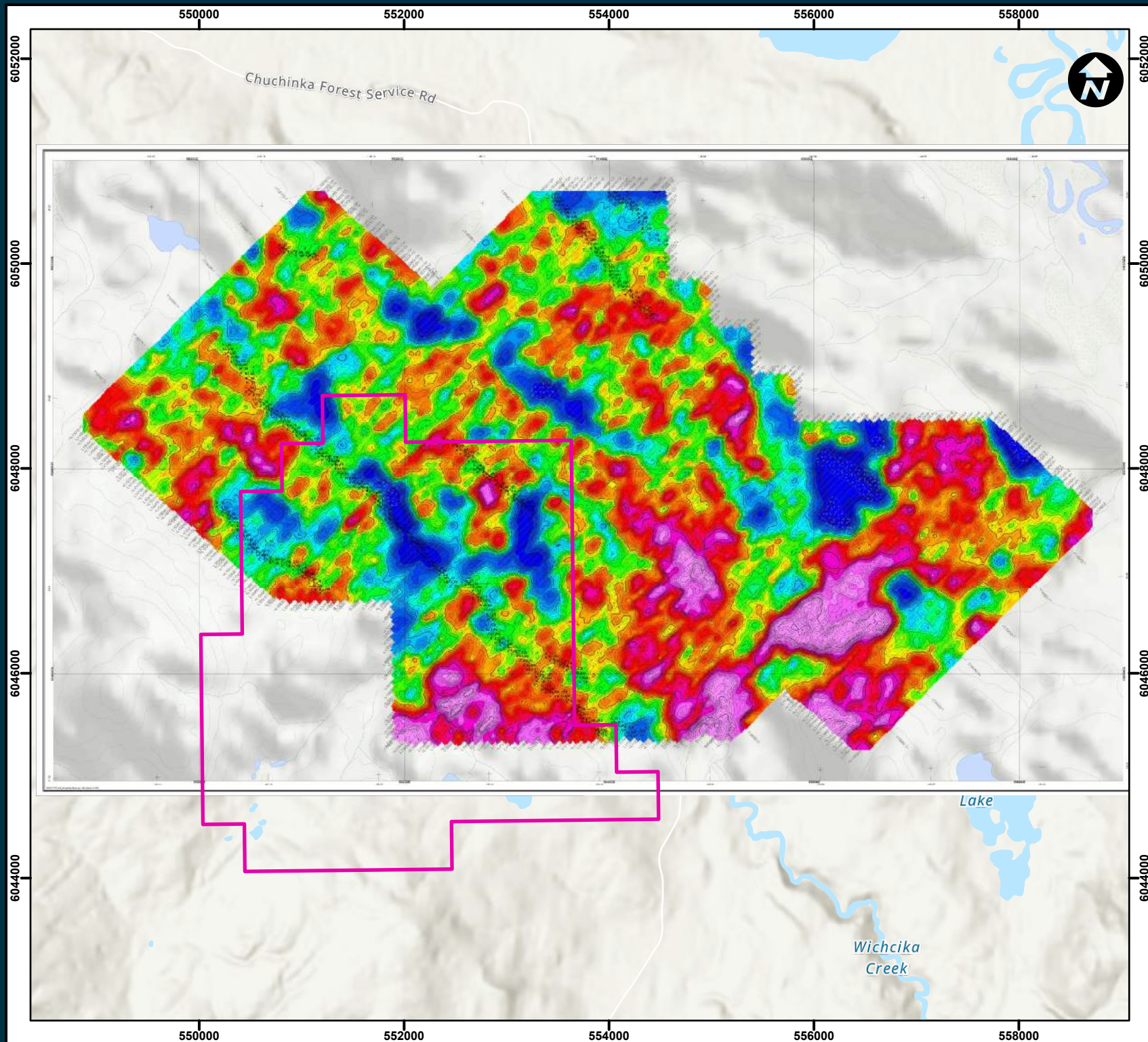
Wicheeda North

Electromagnetic Response Zoff 1 (nT/s) Figure 6-2

 Mineral Tenure

Date: 2019-04-18
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Scale: 1:50,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:



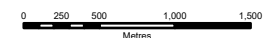


Wicheeda North

2010 Radiometrics
Dose Rate (nGy/hr)
Figure 6-3

 Mineral Tenure

Date: 2019-04-18
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Scale: 1:50,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:



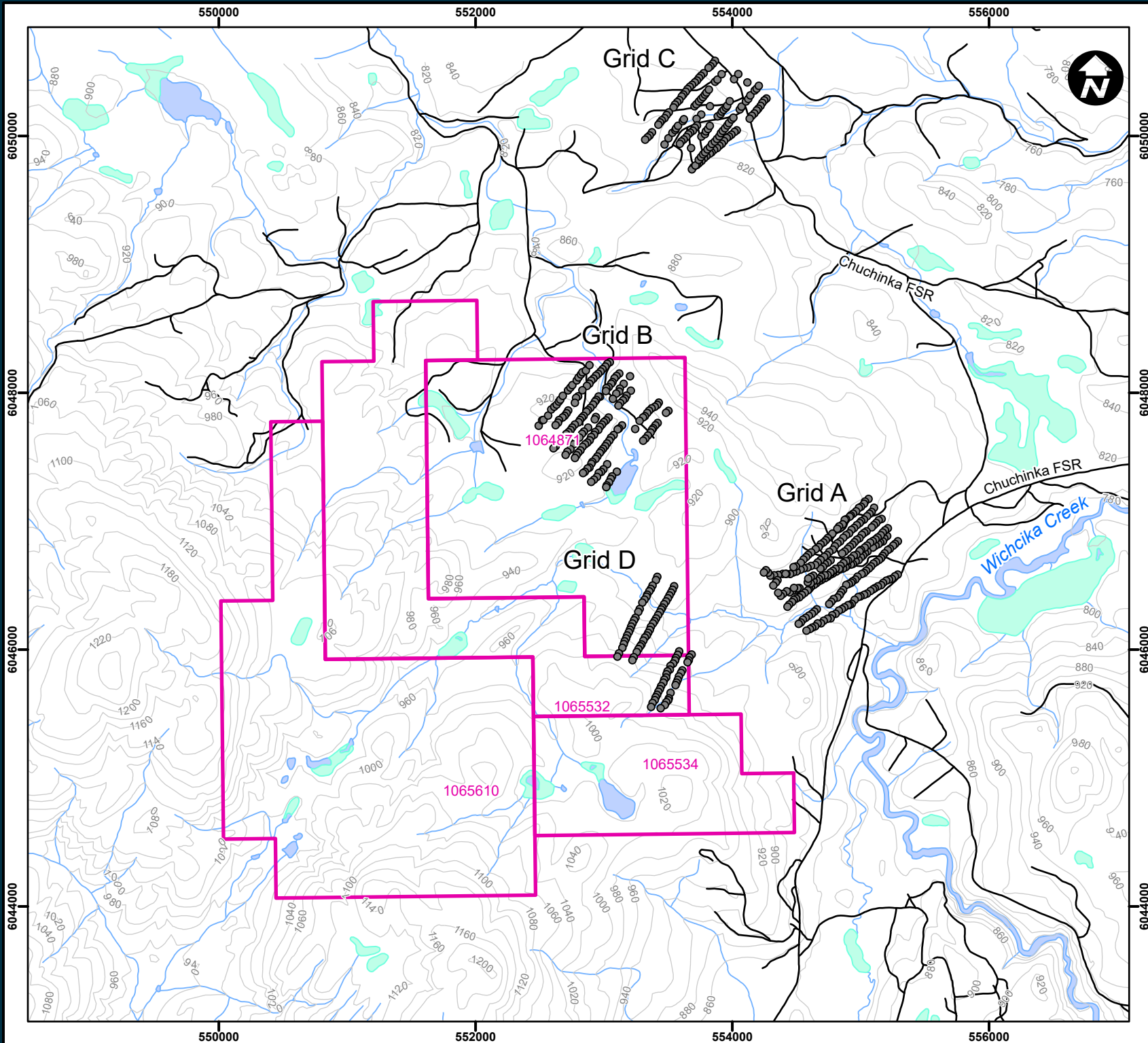
In 2010, Electric Metals also completed four small soil geochemical grids; two of these grids, Grid B (86 samples) and Grid D (249 samples) are located on the northeast and eastern parts of the Project claims and the remaining two grids are located off the Project to the east (Figures 6-4 and 6-5). Most of the results for light REE were at or below background. Lanthanum (La) ranged from 2.5 - 109.5 ppm, Cerium ranged from 2.68 – 260 ppm, Neodymium (Nd) ranged from 2.83 – 110.4 ppm, Praseodymium (Pr) ranged from 0.7 – 28.5, and Samarium (Sm) ranged from 0.9 – 16 ppm. One spot anomaly on Line 3 of the D grid (Figure 6-5) is responsible for all of the highest light REE values. Heavy REEs were not present in anomalous concentrations. The spot anomaly identified in Grid D was not further investigated.

In 2014, Montoro completed a small soil geochemical survey on the Chuchinka property but east of the current Project claims (Beck and Ledwon, 2015). The work was done for assessment purposes, but the claims were later allowed to lapse.

The Project claims were re-staked by Heyman and Brooks in December 2018, and in January 2019. In February 2019, Montoro entered into an option agreement with vendors Heyman, Brooks and partner Rayani to acquire the Wicheeda North Project, part of which coincides with the Chuchinka property claims that the company had previously owned. The terms of the agreement are presented in Section 4 of this Report.

In general, other than by the limited soil geochemical sampling programme in 2010, the geophysical results for the Project were not followed up, and anomalous trends and features remain to be fully evaluated.

As of the date of this Report, Montoro has not conducted any exploration on the Project.



Wicheeda North Project Area

2010 Soil Grid Locations

Figure 6-4

- 2010 Soil Grid Location
- Existing Road
- Stream
- Contour
- Wetland
- Lake/River
- Mineral Tenure

Date: 2019-04-18
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
 Scale: 1:40,000
 Author: tkwitkoski
 Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
 Checked By: BL
 Revision #:



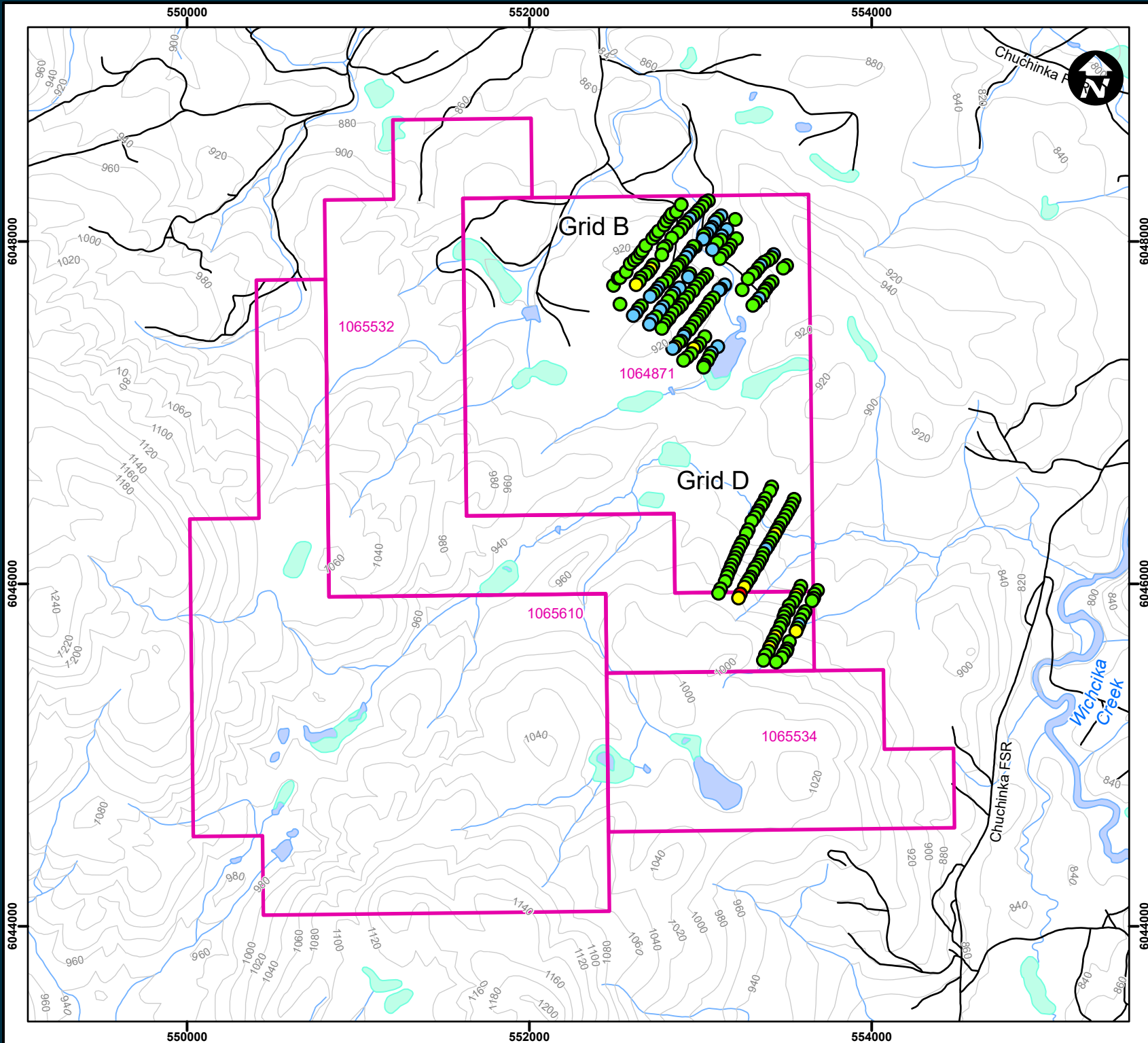
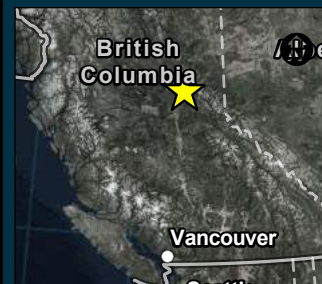
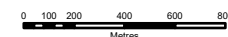
**Wicheeda North
Project**
2010 Soil Geochemical
Results - Cerium (Ce)
Figure 6-5

Cerium Values

- Min - 35
- 36-70
- 71-90
- 91-100
- 101 - Max

- Existing Road
- Stream
- Contour
- Wetland
- Lake/River
- Mineral Tenure

Date: 2019-04-18
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Scale: 1:30,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:



7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

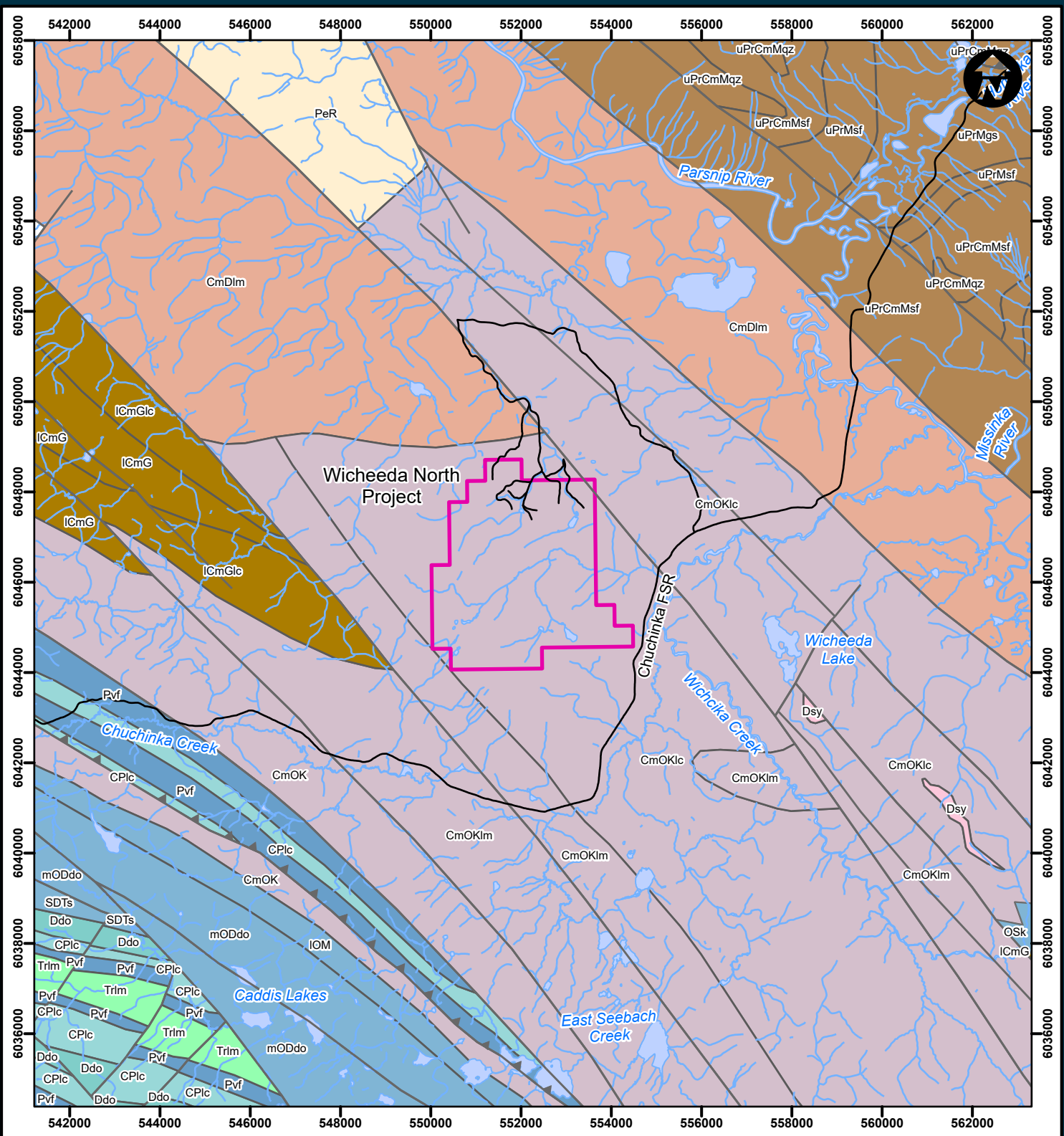
7.1 Regional Geology, Structural Setting and Metamorphism

The Wicheeda North Project is located in the Foreland Belt, a morphogeological belt of folded and imbricated miogeoclinal rocks that forms the eastern mountain ranges and foothills of the Canadian Cordillera (Gabrielse et al., 1991). The regional geology of the area was mapped initially by Armstrong et al. (1969, McLeod Lake map sheet), and later by Taylor and Stott (1979, Monkman Pass map sheet) and Struik (1994, McLeod Lake map sheet). The regional geology map presented in Figure 7-1 is from a 1:250,000 scale digital compilation of the area (Digital Geology Map of British Columbia, BC MEMPR, Geofile 2005-2).

The bedrock underlying the property and enclosing areas consists mainly of limestone, marble, siltstone, argillite and calcareous sedimentary rocks that have been assigned to the Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group. The strata generally strike from 120-140° with steep dips to the northwest or southeast. North and east of the property, rocks of the Kechika Group are in fault contact with unassigned carbonates, slates and siltstones of Cambrian to Devonian age. Further northeast of the Project, in the Parsnip River valley, marine clastic rocks including slate, quartzite, diamictite, phyllite and carbonates of the Precambrian Misinchinka Group dominate. West of the property, rocks of the Kechika Group are in fault contact with quartzitic rocks of the Upper Proterozoic to Permian Gog Group and unassigned felsic volcanics of Devonian to Permian age.

The northwest-trending Rocky Mountain Trench, which follows the Parsnip River valley east of the Project, is the dominant structural and geographical feature in the area. A number of major related northwest-trending strike-slip faults and shear zones occur in the area. Struik (1994) divides the McLeod Lake map area into four fault-bounded tectonic domains; the Project falls within the Interior Plateau domain.

In British Columbia, a small number of carbonatite-related complexes occur. These complexes are typically sub-circular to elongate in plan and commonly have well-developed metasomatic alteration haloes. Many of the intrusions that follow the trend of the Rocky Mountain Trench are Devonian-Mississippian in age and are thought to have a spatial relationship with the margin of ancestral North America (Pell, 1987). They were subjected to sub-greenschist facies metamorphism during the Columbian orogeny but behaved as inflexible and cohesive bodies during orogenesis and were rotated, tilted and/or transported eastwards in thrust panels (Pell, 1987).



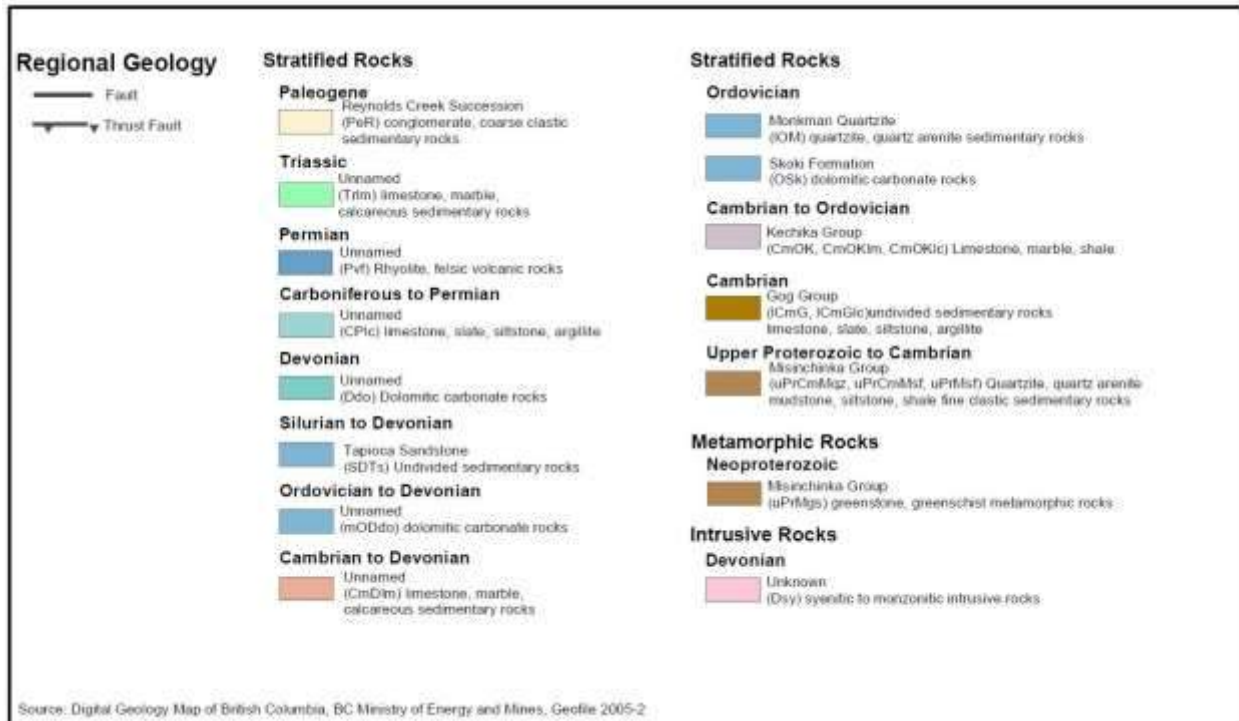
Wicheeda North
Regional Geology
Figure 7-1

Date: 2019-04-11
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Scale: 1:120,000
Author: tkwitkoski
Last Modified By: tkwitkoski
Checked By: BL
Revision #:

0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Kilometers

- Existing Roads
- Stream
- Fault
- ▲ Thrust fault
- Lake/River
- Mineral Tenure





7.2 Property Geology

The Wicheeda North Project is at an early stage of exploration. No bedrock mapping has been completed on the claims that comprise the Project, therefore little is known regarding the geology of the Project other than the regional geology described above.

It is not known if carbonatite complexes or REE mineralization occur on the Project.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Wicheeda North Project lies within the British Columbia alkaline province, a potentially important but largely unexplored rare metal metallogenic province in the foreland fold and thrust belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Project is located approximately 10km northwest of the Wicheeda property which includes a significant REE-enriched carbonatite deposit (described below). The type of deposit being sought on the Wicheeda North Project is that of a carbonatite enriched in REE.

Carbonatites are defined by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) system of igneous rock classification as consisting of >50% primary carbonate minerals (such as calcite, dolomite, and ankerite) and <20% SiO₂ (Le Maitre, 2002). Most identified carbonatites are intrusive bodies, but a few extrusive examples are known, including the active Oldoinyo Lengai carbonatite volcano in northern Tanzania (Van Straaten, 1989). Carbonatites can be quite diverse and likely originate from multiple processes (Woolley, 2003; Mitchell, 2005).

Worldwide, carbonatites and related rocks are the main sources of REE (e.g., Bayan Obo mine, Inner Mongolia; Kynicky et al., 2012) and Nb (e.g., Araxá mine, Brazil; Biondi, 2005) and can be economic targets for many other elements and mineral commodities including F, P, Al, Fe, Ti, Zr, V, Cu, Ni, Au, PGE, Ta, Sr, U, Th, phlogopite, vermiculite, olivine, lime, and barite (Mariano, 1989; Pell, 1996).

REE are defined as the elements from lanthanum (La) to lutetium (Lu; atomic numbers 57 to 71) and yttrium (Y; atomic number 39). Yttrium is typically included as a REE with the “lanthanides” (La to Lu) because of its similarity in chemical properties and applications. The elements from lanthanum to gadolinium (Gd; atomic number 64) are referred to as light REE; the elements from terbium (Tb) to Lu are referred to as heavy REE (Verplanck et al., 2014).

In the Canadian Cordillera, carbonatites were emplaced episodically, at ca. 810-700, 500, and 360-330 Ma, forming part of the British Columbia alkaline province, which defines a long (at least 1000 km), narrow (200 km) orogen-parallel belt. The ca. 810-700 Ma and 500 Ma carbonatites were injected during protracted breakup of the supercontinent Rodinia and passive margin development on the western flank of Laurentia. In contrast to these, and to most carbonatites globally, the 360-330 Ma carbonatites were emplaced near the continental margin during subduction rather than in the cratonic interior during continent (Rukhlov et al., 2018). The carbonatites on the Wicheeda Project are believed to be part of this latter group. A schematic model of the subduction-related Bayan Obo carbonatite (Ling et al., 2013) is shown below (Figure 8-1); it may act as a general genetic model for the formation of the Wicheeda carbonatite.

In a concise description of carbonate-associated deposits, Birkett and Simandl (1999) provide the following:

- Carbonatites are small, pipe-like bodies, dikes, sills, small plugs or irregular masses. The typical pipe-like bodies have subcircular or elliptical cross sections and are up to 3-4 km in diameter. Magmatic mineralization within pipe-like carbonatites is commonly found in crescent-shaped and steeply-dipping zones. Metasomatic mineralization occurs as irregular forms or veins. Residual and other weathering-related deposits are controlled by topography, depth of weathering and drainage development.

- A fenitization halo (alkali metasomatized country rocks) commonly surrounds carbonatite intrusions; alteration mineralogy depends largely on the composition of the host rock. Typical minerals are sodic amphibole, wollastonite, nepheline, mesoperthite, antiperthite, aegerine-augite, pale brown biotite, phlogopite and albite. Most fenites are zones of desilicification with addition of Fe³⁺, Na and K.
- REE minerals form pockets and fill fractures within ferrocarnatite bodies. Pyrochlore is disseminated; apatite can be disseminated to semi-massive; bastnaesite occurs as disseminated to patchy accumulations; fluorite forms as veins and masses; hematite is semi-massive disseminations; and chalcopyrite and bornite are found in veinlets.
- Principal magmatic ore mineralogy consists of one or more of: bastnaesite, pyrochlore, apatite, anatase, zircon, baddeleyite, magnetite, monazite, parasite and fersmite.

The Wicheeda REE deposit (Figure 8-2) located 10km to the southeast, is an example of REE-enriched carbonatite in the immediate area of the Project. The Wicheeda REE deposit consists of a dolomite and calcite carbonatite intrusion which appears to be semi-circular in plan view (Lane, 2010). On its western flank, the carbonatite is in fault contact with unaltered Kechika Group metasedimentary rocks. East of the fault, the carbonatite is surrounded by Kechika Group argillaceous limestone (Betmanis, 1987), which has been altered to potassic and sodic fenite (Trofanenko et al, 2014). Bastnäsite-(Ce) and subordinate monazite-(Ce) are the main REE minerals; and the REE mineralization was the product of magmatic hydrothermal fluids, which also fenitized the surrounding metasedimentary rocks (Trofanenko et al, 2014).

In the opinion of the QP, because of its proximity to the Wicheeda REE deposit, the application of an igneous carbonatite mineral deposit profile may be an appropriate model to characterize the potential depositional environment of the Wicheeda North Project. However, given that the Project is at an early stage of exploration, there have been no discoveries of such mineralization on the Project and REE-bearing carbonatite mineralization may not occur on the Project.

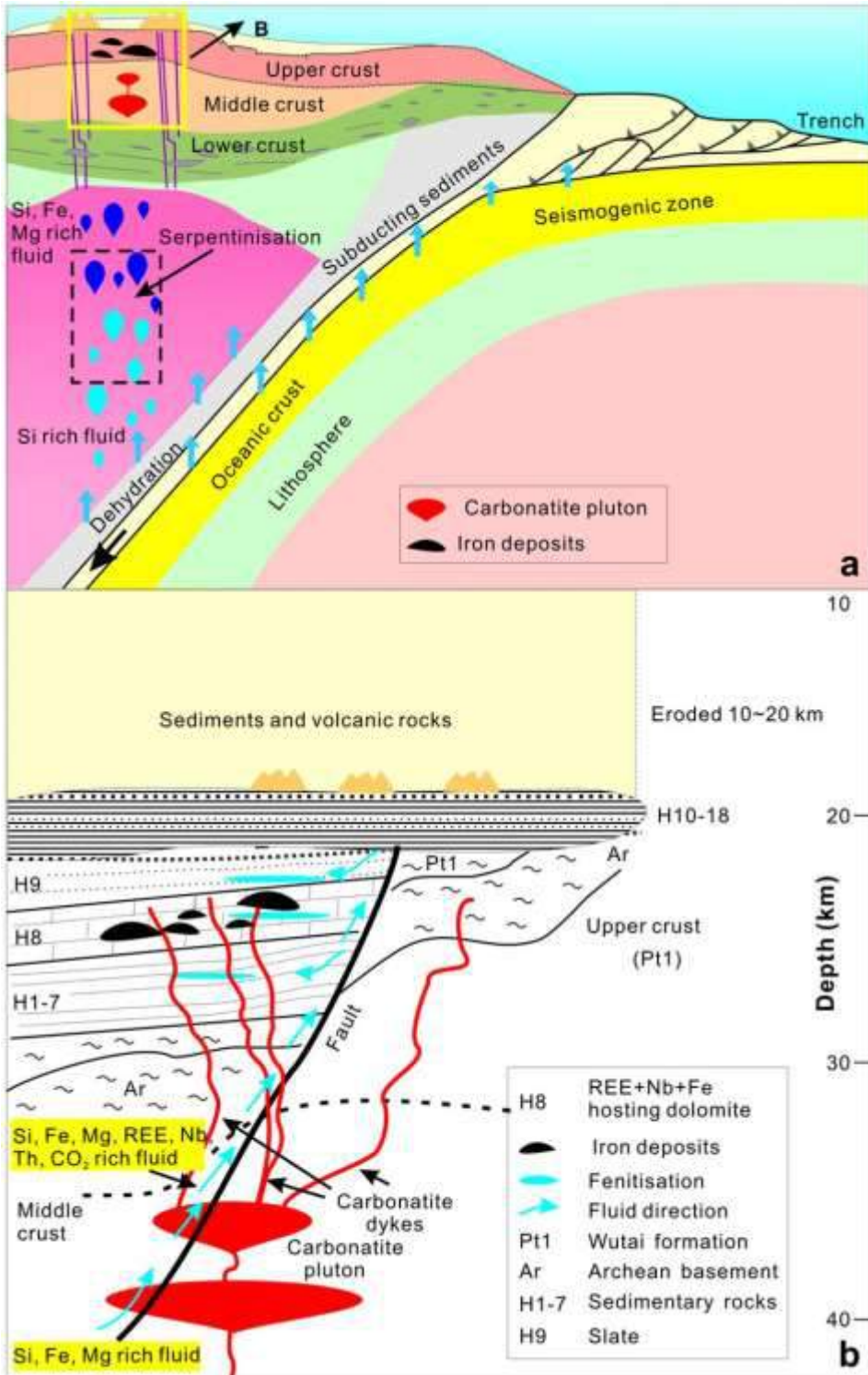


Figure 8-1: Schematic Model for the Formation of the Subduction-Related Bayan Obo Carbonatite

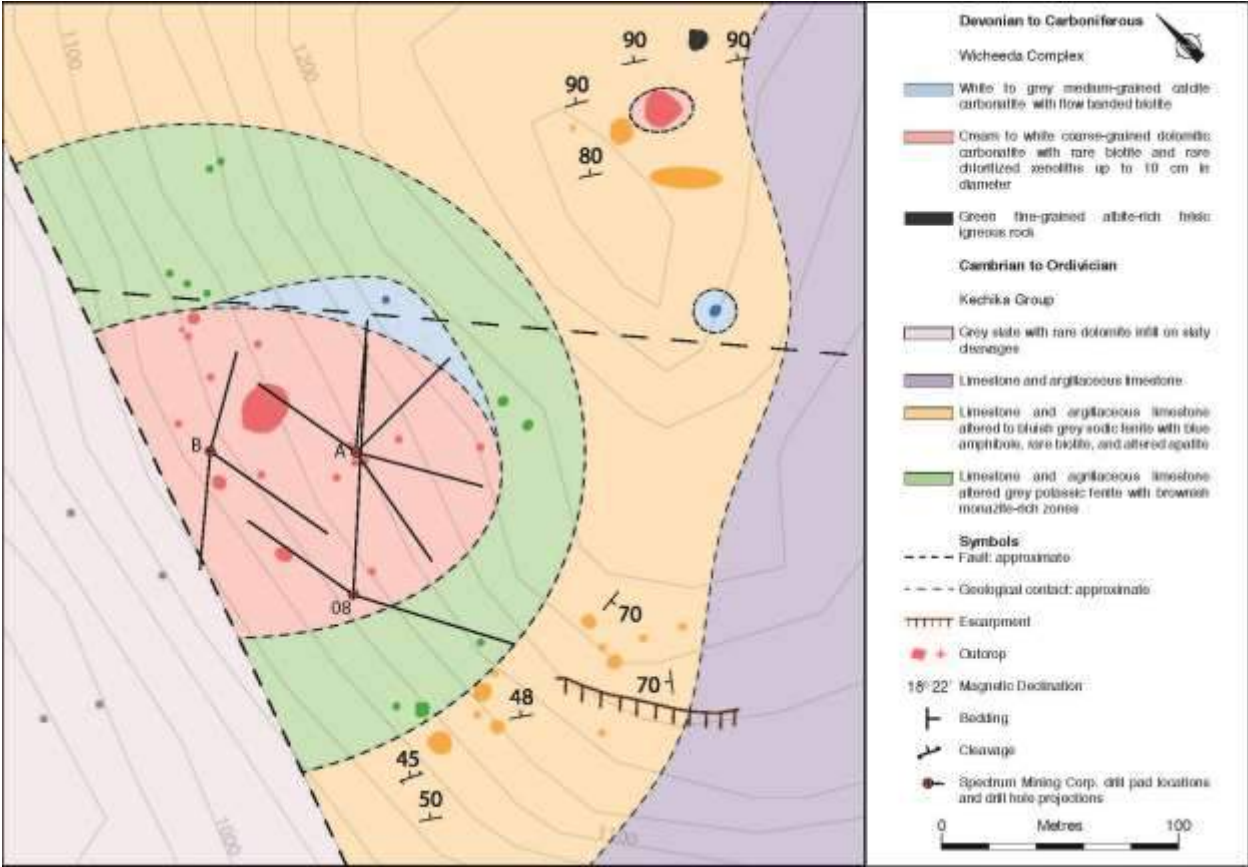


Figure 8-2: Geology of the Main Zone, Wicheeda Project

9.0 Exploration

A summary of historic exploration completed on the Project is provided in Section 6 of this Report.

Montoro has not conducted any exploration on the Wicheeda North Project.

A recommended exploration programme and budget is presented in Section 27 of this Report.

10.0 Drilling

There has been no drilling on the Wicheeda North Project.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

To the best knowledge of the QP, the only sampling that has been conducted on the Wicheeda North Project consists of the 2010 soil geochemical survey by Electric Metals Inc. in which a total of 335 samples were collected from Grids B and C. The QP has reviewed the data (analytical certificates and compiled spreadsheets) for the sampling and has summarized the results in Section 6 of this Report. No record of sample preparation or security procedures utilized during the survey was provided by the company.

Soil samples were submitted to Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. (Stewart Group), an International Standard ISO 9001:2000-certified lab located in Kamloops, British Columbia. The samples were analyzed for 28 elements by ICP aqua regia digestion with an ICP-AES finish.

11.1 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

QA/QC for the 2010 soil sample analysis was performed by Eco Tech. It utilized a standard procedure of repeating the analysis of 1 in 10 samples and inserted certified reference material (CRM: STSD3) at a rate of approximately 1 in 27 samples.

Any future exploration on the Project should ensure that industry-standard sample preparation and security protocols are adopted, including the use of a comprehensive QA/QC programme that includes the use of a range of REE-bearing CRM into the sample stream.

12.0 Data Verification

The QP has not visited the Wicheeda North Project because the seasonal road access is not presently open due to late winter/early spring conditions. Therefore, the QP has not been able to verify the locations of the grid-based soil sampling nor to evaluate the geochemical anomaly located on Grid D.

The QP has reviewed the geophysical and geochemical data provided and believes that they are adequate and reflective of the portions of the Project that they cover.

An inspection by the QP will take place in late spring upon roads being open, and a revised technical report, with certificates and consents, as required under Part 8 of this Instrument, will promptly be filed.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section is not relevant to this Report.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

This section is not relevant to this Report.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not relevant to this Report.

16.0 Mining Method

This section is not relevant to this Report.

17.0 Recovery Methods

This section is not relevant to this Report.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

This section is not relevant to this Report.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not relevant to this Report.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section is not relevant to this Report.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not relevant to this Report.

22.0 Economic Analysis

This section is not relevant to this Report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The present configuration of mineral tenure in the immediate area of the Project is shown in Figure 23-1.

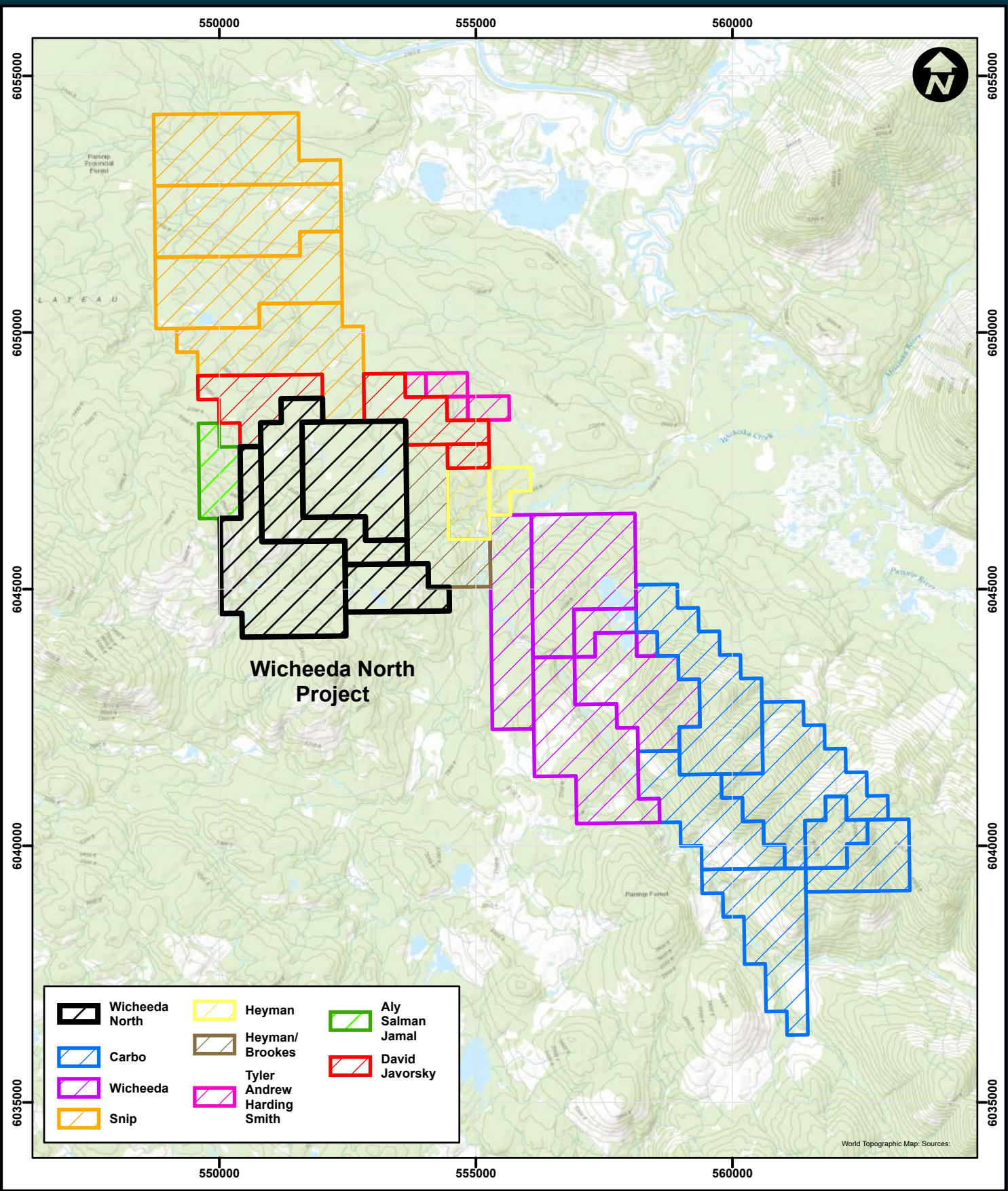
Adjoining the Project to the east are claims registered to Heyman/Brookes and to Heyman that comprise the eastern part of the former Chuchinka property. Past work on this property is minimal, consisting of airborne geophysical surveys (Theny, 2011) and grid-based soil geochemical sampling (Beck and Ledwon, 2015), the results of which are discussed in Section 6: History.

The principal nearby property of importance is the Wicheeda property of Defense Metals Corp. which is centred approximately 10km southeast of the Wicheeda North Project. The Wicheeda property includes the Main Zone rare earth element (REE) deposit that was delineated by 14 diamond drillholes (2,244m) in 2008-2009 by then owner/operator Spectrum Mining Corp. (Lane, 2009; Lane, 2010). The Main Zone consists of an ovoid, steeply west-dipping intrusive carbonatite plug that is 145m thick and is in fault contact with unaltered metasedimentary rocks of the Kechika Group on its western edge and is in intrusive contact with fenitized argillaceous limestones of the Kechika Group on its eastern margin (Betmanis, 1987). Its dimensions, as defined by drilling, are 230m north-south by 160m east west, and it ranges in depth from 90m in the south to 110m in the north but reaches a maximum depth of approximately 280m in the central down-dip portion (Lane, 2010). The intrusive carbonatite contains significant concentrations of the light REE including Ce, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu and Gd as well as anomalous concentrations of Mo, Ba, Sr, Mn, As and P, and elevated levels of Y and several of the other heavy rare earth elements. In 2018, an inferred resource for the Main Zone was estimated by Gary Giroux, at a cutoff grade of 1% combined light REEs, to be: 11.37 million tonnes grading 1.14% Ce, 0.53% La, 0.23% Nd, 0.04% Nb and 0.01% Sm (Lane et al., 2018).

Adjoining the Project to the northwest is the Snip property, a block of four claims registered as 100%-owned by Jody Dahrouge. The most recent exploration on the Snip property was completed in 2011 by Remstar Resources. The work consisted of a 219 line-km program of high resolution airborne EM/MAG and Gamma-Ray Spectrometric surveying. The geophysical survey was accompanied by a total of 65 soil and rock geochemical samples. Analytical results showed that three rock samples were weakly anomalous in REE. Overall, three EM/MAG targets were identified and believed to coincide with the magnetite anomalies within the claim area. Airborne data were correlated with soil and rock samples and also sporadic ground radiometric measurements to establish priority REE drill targets. Although the results of surface sampling revealed that some samples were anomalous, they were not sufficiently compelling to warrant further exploration on the Snip property (Tavakoli, 2012).

Adjoining the Project to the west-northwest and northeast are claims owned by David Joseph Javorsky and adjoining the Project to the west is a claim owned by Ali Salman Jamal. These claims were part of or adjoin the former Chuchinka property.

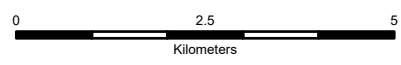
The QP has been unable to verify the information presented in this section; the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Project that is the subject of this technical report.



Wicheeda North

Adjacent Properties

Figure 23-1



Date: 2019-04-24
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
 Scale: 1:100,000



24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other relevant data and information regarding the Wicheeda North Project.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Wicheeda North Project is an early stage exploration property that has not been trenched or drilled and does not contain any NI 43-101 resource or reserve. The Project has the potential to host, and should continue to be explored for, Rare Earth Element (REE) mineralization because it occurs within a favourable geological belt known to contain carbonatite-hosted REE mineralization such as the Main Zone on the Wicheeda property located approximately 10km to the southeast. There is, however, no guarantee that such REE mineralization will occur on the Wicheeda North Project.

Although past exploration on the Project was minimal, covering only the northeast part of the claims, it did identify several geophysical anomalies and one geochemical anomaly worthy of follow-up. The presence of these anomalies, coupled with the favourable geologic setting of the Project, warrant that a comprehensive Phase 1 exploration programme be completed. Details of the recommended Phase 1 programme are provided in Section 26 of the Report.

25.1 Risks, Opportunities and Uncertainties

This report is based on the best information and data available at the time of writing. Certain risks, opportunities and uncertainties are inherent for all early-stage mineral exploration projects.

Risks and Uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties associated with mineral exploration that could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied in this report include:

- potential delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain or maintain exploration and development permits;
- challenges related to obtaining adequate financing for exploration and development;
- interpretation of, and statistical conclusions drawn from, diamond drilling, sampling, geologic interpretation, and grade and continuity of mineralization;
- future geological modelling and estimated mineral resources;
- prospects for economic viability including factors such as metallurgical recoveries, fluctuating metal prices, lower than expected grades and quantities of resources, increases to capital costs and operating costs;
- unexpected changes related to governmental regulations, including environmental regulations.

Opportunities

Opportunities identified on the Wicheeda North Project that may have a positive impact include:

- applying new geological models to guide future exploration on the Project and to enhance the likelihood of identifying new targets;
- the potential to define a mineral resource on the Project that could be obtained by diamond drilling and geological modeling;
- improving markets for light REE.

The QP is not aware of any foreseeable extraordinary difficulties that should arise or hamper additional exploration activities on the Wicheeda North Project.

26.0 Recommendations

A comprehensive Phase 1 exploration programme is warranted and recommended for the Wicheeda North Project. The recommended programme will include the following disciplines (with estimated costs in parentheses):

- reprocessing and reinterpretation of the 2010 airborne geophysical data (\$20,000);
- prospecting and bedrock mapping (\$30,000), and;
- rock, silt and soil sampling (\$60,000).

The recommended programme will evaluate parts of the Project for which no record of exploration exists and will also follow-up the geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified in 2010. The results of the completed programme will be thoroughly digested before any further recommendations are made.

The total estimated cost of the recommended Phase 1 programme is approximately \$110,000.

27.0 References

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