Technical Report on the Silver King Exploration Property

Lincoln County, Nevada, USA

Prepared for:

Allied Copper Corporation

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Silver King Property ("The Property") comprises 309 unpatented mineral claims located 41 miles northwest of the small town of Pioche, Nevada, between Las Vegas and Ely on US Highway 93 (Fig. 1-1). The claim block consists of seven original core claims around the Silver King Mine, held by a partnership between Goodsprings Exploration, LLC and the Cole Family (the "Optionors"), and 302 additional claims surrounding and covering the original claims staked by Allied Copper Corporation ("Allied", the "Optionee"). Allied has entered into an agreement with the Optionors whereby Allied can earn 100% interest in the claims and mineral rights of the entire Silver King Property by making staged payments totaling US$420,000 over five years.

The Silver King Property is easily accessible by maintained public gravel roads from US Highway 93, has a mild climate favorable for year-round exploration or mining, and has ample flat land available for construction of logistical or processing facilities. A high voltage power line passes through the edge of the claim block, and water for drilling is available from area ranchers. The claims cover flats and rolling hills covered with grasslands, sagebrush and Pinyon-Juniper woodlands. There is no surface water, and there are no archaeological sites or sensitive environmental areas on the Property.

The Silver King Mine consists of a number of short adits and shafts on brecciated and silicified limestone outcrops adjacent to argillized W-NW striking rhyolitic dikes. Historic production was minimal from these workings, with small amounts of silver-lead ore shipped in the 1880s, and 62 short tons of gold-silver-lead ore shipped in 1939. The claims surrounding the mine working were staked by mining engineer Wayne Cole of Pioche, and have been held by the Cole family and recent joint venture partners Goodsprings Exploration, LLC since then.

The Property is at the southern end of the Schell Creek Mountains, which are a part of the Basin and Range geologic province. This province stretches from northern Mexico to central Idaho, and is defined by parallel N-NE striking mountain ranges comprised of uplifted and rotated crustal blocks, separated by elongate basins filled with material shed by the uplifting mountains. Faults associated with Basin and Range development are the prominent structural feature on the Property.

The Silver King claims are underlain by a sequence of Devonian to Mississippian aged limestone, shale and minor sandstone formations, which are cut by Oligocene-aged intrusive plugs and dikes of granodiorite with lesser quartz latite. The Guilmette limestone, Pilot shale, Joanna limestone and Chainman shale formations present on the Property are known to host Carlin-Type disseminated gold mineralization (Rain, Emigrant Springs, Dark Star, Alligator Ridge deposits) and carbonate replacement silver-lead mineralization (Taylor, Cherry Creek districts) in central and northern Nevada (personal). The granodiorite at Silver King has been dated by Anaconda geologist at 28-30 Ma (Brook, 2020), which is a similar age to 34 Ma granitic intrusions associated with skarn zinc-copper-silver-lead mineralization developed in Paleozoic carbonates at the Ward Mine, 60 miles north of Silver King across the valley from the Taylor District.

Figure 1- 1: *General location map for Silver King Property*

B and B Mining Company of Vancouver, BC, optioned the Silver King Property in 1973. They ran IP surveys and drilled seven holes near the Silver King Mine. These holes intercepted significant intervals of zinc and copper values, including 250 ft at an average of 0.37% zinc and a partially overlapping interval of 125 ft of 0.19% copper in BC-7 (Brook, 2020), which were described as skarn and porphyry-style mineralization. B and B dropped the option after the drill program.

Anaconda Mining Corp. leased the Silver King Property in 1980 following regional aeromagnetic surveys that identified magnetic highs coincident with the W-NW aligned granodiorite plugs and dikes on the Property. Additional lines of IP surveys were run which identified resistivity anomalies under the playa to the northwest of the Silver King Mine, around the Silver King Mine, and at Silver King Pass at the southern end of the current claim block.

Anaconda drilled five vertical core holes targeting porphyry and skarn mineralization in and adjacent to the granodiorite plug near the Silver King Mine. Two of these holes intercepted copper, zinc and lead values over substantial core lengths, notably 208 ft averaging 0.12% copper and 0.21% zinc in SK-1, and 58 ft at 0.51% lead and 0.39% zinc and 403 ft averaging 0.16% copper and 0.12% zinc in SK-2. Anaconda planned a second round of drilling but closed all of their exploration offices before any additional work was done.

The Silver King Property was leased in separate agreements by Caldera Resources, Canyon Resources, Great Basin Resources and Nevoro Nevada Corp in stages from 1984-2007. Caldera drilled 10 shallow percussion drill holes, with no significant intercepts. Canyon, Great Basin and Nevoro conducted gravity and IP geophysical surveys across the Property, collected rock chip and soil samples, and mapped surface geology. These groups developed two primary exploration targets on the current claim block: the SK Target around the Silver King Mine and Anaconda drill holes SK-1 and SK-2, and the South Area Target around anomalous geochemistry and IP results at the south end of the Property (Fig. 6.2-4). Nevoro planned a drill program, but was able to drill only one hole which did not reach target depth before weather and budgets shut down drilling. No additional exploration work has been done on the Property since 2007.

Allied Copper acquired the option on the Silver King Property with the intention of exploring for base and precious metals. The geologic environment at Silver King gives opportunity for exploration targeting three different styles of mineralization: porphyry and skarn related base metals with silver and gold credits in and around granodiorite and quartz monzonite intrusions, carbonate replacement type silver-lead-copper-gold mineralization in limestone units, and disseminated, sediment-hosted Carlin-Type gold mineralization at contacts between limestone and shale units. Prior exploration work has provided Allied Copper with developed targets that require additional work to determine potential value. Additional targets exist on the current claim block that have not been adequately tested by historic exploration, particularly for Carlin-Type mineralization on the west side of the claim block.

An initial phase of exploration work is recommended consisting of CSAMT surveys, soil sampling and detailed geologic mapping around anomalies defined by prior sampling and geophysical surveys. After results are compiled and modeled, a second phase of work is recommended comprising tight spaced sample grids and IP survey lines over anomalies outlined in the first phase. All of the data should be compiled and 3D models of geology, structure, and alteration/mineral zonation should be built. At this stage, detailed drill targets can be selected and developed. This phase of exploration is estimated to cost CAN$600,000.

A second round of exploration is recommended following detailed mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys and drill targeting. This second round would be dependent on successful and encouraging results from the first round; as exploration is speculative in nature there is no guarantee that targets worthy of drilling will be developed. 4000-4500 m of drilling are recommended to test two or three exploration targets, with an estimated all-in cost of approximately CAN$1.5 million.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Allied Copper Corp. (CPR: TSX.V) ("Allied Copper", "Allied"), a publicly listed junior exploration company, commissioned Rangefront Mining Services ("Rangefront)" for a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 compliant summary report on the Silver King Property in Lincoln County, Nevada. Sam Bourque ("the Author", American Institute of Professional Geologists CPG #11775),"), Principal Geologist for Rangefront, has prepared this report on the Silver King Property. Allied Copper has entered into an option agreement with Goodsprings Exploration LLC ("Goodsprings") and Robert Cole (the "Optionors") to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Silver King Property for making payments totaling US$420,000 over five years.

The purpose of this report is to provide Allied Copper and its investors with an independent professional opinion on the technical aspects of the historic mining and exploration, geology, existing data set, and exploration targeting for the Silver King Property, along with interpretations, conclusions and recommended work to advance the exploration potential of the Property. This report conforms to the standards specified in National Instrument (NI 43-101) and Form 43-101F1 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties).

2.1 UNITS OF MEASURE AND DEFINITIONS

As Allied Copper is a Canadian based company, all future exploration data will be presented in metric units with imperial units listed afterwards in parentheses. Because mining and exploration in the Silver King District has always been operated using imperial measurements, historic data will be presented in the units in which they were recorded, with the metric equivalent listed after in parentheses where necessary for clarity but not included in every case to not clutter the text. These conversions are mostly basic linear (feet to meters), area (acres to hectares) or assay (troy ounce per ton to grams/tonne, parts per million to %) conversions and require no further explanation. Common unit conversions are listed below in Table 2-1.1. Canadian dollars (CAN$) are used for recommended exploration work cost estimates, US dollars (US$) are used for option payments.

Table 2.1- 1: *Conversion factors between common units used in this report*

1 gram = 0.0322 troy ounce	1 pound = 0.454 kilograms
1 troy ounce = 31.104 grams	1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 ton = 2000 pounds	1 foot = 0.3048 meters
1 tonne = 1000 kilograms	1 meter = 39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 gram/tonne = 1ppm = 1000ppb	1 mile = 1.609 kilometers
1 troy ounces/ton = 34.29 gram/tonne	1 acre = 0.4047 hectares
1 gram/tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces/ton	1 sq mile = 2.59 square kilometers
1 kilogram = 32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds	1 hectare = 10,000 square meters = 2.471 acres
10,000 ppm =1%	

This report contains repeated references, shortened to abbreviations and acronyms, to regulatory agencies, units of measurements, and mining terminology that will be obscure to a layman unfamiliar with the mining industry. Table 2-1.2 is provided below for clarification when an abbreviation or acronym is used in the text of this report.

Table 2.1- 2: *Definitions for abbreviations and acronyms in this report*

m	Meters
km	Kilometer
k	Kilogram
g	Gram
ft, '	Feet
opt	Troy Ounces per short Ton
g/t	Grams per tonne
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
DH	Drill Hole
RC	Reverse Circulation Drilling
Ma	Mega annum = Million years old
NI 43-101	Canadian Nation Instrument 43-101
Fa/AA	Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish, analytical technique for gold analysis
AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, analytical technique for multi-element analysis
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma, an analytical technique
ISO	International Standards Organization
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
NAD27	North American Map Datum 1927
NMC#	Nevada Mining Claim Number
USGS	United Stated Geologic Survey
QAQC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures to ensure assay accuracy

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The Author is solely responsible for all of the information contained in this report pertaining to property location, geology, history, mineralization, exploration, drilling, sampling, access and local infrastructure. This report is based on all information known to the Author as of April 25, 2021, which includes exploration data passed on by Allied Copper, which has been checked and verified against all other available public sources of data.

All historic exploration data is taken from a summary report on the Silver King Property written by the underlying claim holder and vendor of the Property, Ken Brook, a licensed geologist with a private geologic consulting firm based out of Reno, NV. Mr. Brook states he has all of the original exploration and drill data and core samples in storage in Reno; the Author did not have access to this data during the preparation of this report and relied on the summary report originally supplied by Brook. The Author is of the opinion that Mr. Brook has provided accurate summaries of these exploration programs, and the work was conducted by reputable companies using appropriate industry-standard techniques for the time when they operated.

The reader is cautioned that the Author is not qualified to provide a legal opinion on the land status of the Silver King Property, and has relied on information provided by the Company and checked against BLM and county records for these sections.

Permitting requirements, potential environmental conditions, and socio-economic factors were assessed by the Author for potential limitations, delays or liabilities resulting from recommended exploration plans contained in this report. Nothing was noted that was not in the normal course of business for exploration work in Nevada. The reader is cautioned that the Author is not a legal expert in these matters.

4.0 Property Location and Description

4.1 Property Location

The Silver King Property is located roughly 41 miles northwest of the small town of Pioche in Lincoln County, Nevada. The Property is at the southern end of the Schell Creek Mountains, approximately 20 miles west of US Highway 93, shown in Figure 4.1-1 below. The block of 309 unpatented BLM mineral claims comprising the Property has a total area of approximately 2525 hectares (6239 acres), roughly centered at coordinates 684900 E, 4239500 N in UTM NAD27 Zone 11 projection.

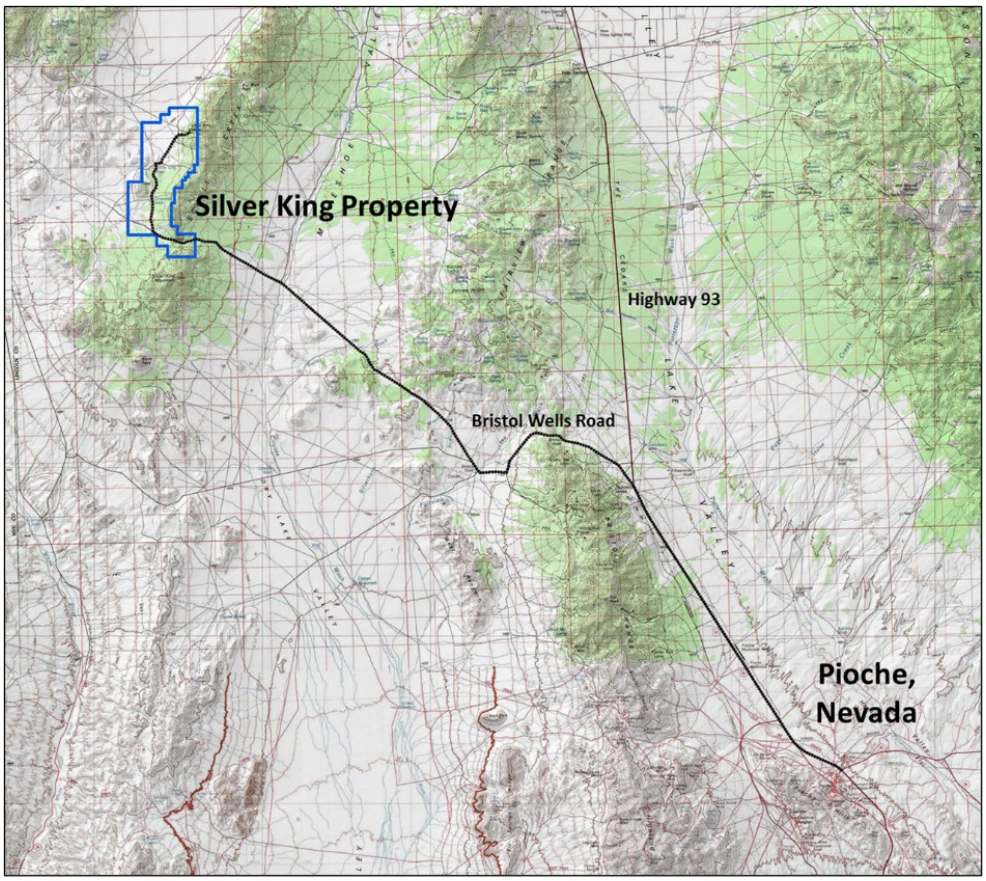

Figure 4.1- 1: *Silver King Property location map*

4.2 CURRENT OWNERSHIP

The seven US Bureau of Land Management unpatented mineral claims which comprise the core of the Silver King Property around the Silver King Mine are held by a partnership ("the Optionors"), 60% controlled by Goodsprings Exploration LLC (owned by Ken Brook), and 40% by Robert Cole and Lori Cole.

Allied staked an additional 302 standard 20.66-acre BLM mineral claims surrounding the core block and adjacent prospective exploration areas. These claims are filed and registered with the BLM and Lincoln County under the name Rangefront, LLC, and will be quitclaimed to a US based subsidiary of Allied Copper.

BLM unpatented mineral claims entitle the holder to conduct exploration and mining activities on the Property, within the confines of permitting requirements. The surface rights are publicly owned land administered by the BLM, and the entire access route is on BLM land as well.

4.3 PROPERTY AGREEMENTS

On February 10, 2021, Allied Copper Corp entered into an option agreement for the SK property with the Optionors for the right to acquire 100% interest in the mineral claims comprising the Silver King Property. To earn an undivided 100% interest in the Property, the Company has to make cash payments of $420,000 USD as follows:

Table 4.3- 1: *Payment schedule due to the Optionors for Silver King Property Agreement*

Date	Amount
45 days from the Effective Date (Feb 10, 2021)	US$15,000
1st Anniversary (Feb 10, 2022)	US$20,000
2nd Anniversary (Feb 10, 2023)	US$25,000
3rd Anniversary (Feb 10, 2024)	US$30,000
4th Anniversary (Feb 10, 2025)	US$330,000
Total	US$420,000

When payments under the option have been completed, Allied Copper will hold 100% undivided beneficial interest and legal title to the mineral claims comprising the Silver King Property.

4.4 MINERAL TENURE

The Silver King Property comprises a core block of 7 unpatented mineral claims covering the historic Silver King Mine workings, staked by Wayne Cole of Pioche, NV in the 1960s (Robert Cole's Father), and an additional 302 surrounding unpatented claims staked by Allied Copper, which cover other known mineralization, structural projections and historic targets. These claims are all on BLM administered lands, located wholly within Lincoln County, Nevada, and are listed below in Figure 4.4-1.

The claims are all standard 20.66-acre, 600 ft x 1500 ft hard rock mineral claims, with the core claims aligned north-south and the later claims aligned west to east (Fig. 4.4-1). The later claims fully overlap the core claims and were designed so that there were no possible gaps in the block. The total area of the Property is approximately 6239 acres (2525 hectares).

To maintain unpatented mineral claims in good standing, a "Notice of Intent to Hold" form along with payment of US$165 per claim must be filed with the BLM office in the county in which the claim is located prior to September 1 every year. The BLM Notice and a $12.00/claim fee plus a $10 recording fee must also be submitted to the Lincoln County Recorder's Office prior to November 1 every year. The required payments for 2020–2021 were made to the BLM, the "Notice of Intent to Hold" form has been submitted, and the claim fees have been filed with the Lincoln County Recorder's Office. By making the maintenance fee and the federal fee requirements for each unpatented claim, the unpatented claims comprising the Silver King Property are in good standing for the assessment year ending at noon, September 1, 2021. Total annual holding cost for the Silver King Property claim block is US$ 53,464 in 2021.

Table 4.4- 1: *Detailed information for all claims in Silver King Property*

SK Lode Mining Claims				
Lincoln County, Nevada				
Township 5 North, Range 63 East, Sections 10-11, 14-16, 21-23, 26-28, 33-34				
Township 4 North, Range 63 East, Sections 2-4, 9-11				
Mt. Diablo Meridian				
Number of Claims: 309				
Claim Name	**Owner(s)**	**Location Date**	**County Doc. #**	**BLM Ser. #**
SK 001	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160114	NV105244765
SK 002	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160115	NV105244766
SK 003	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160116	NV105244767
SK 004	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160117	NV105244768
SK 005	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160118	NV105244769
SK 006	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160119	NV105244770
SK 007	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160120	NV105244771
SK 008	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160121	NV105244772
SK 009	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160122	NV105244773
SK 010	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160123	NV105244774
SK 011	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160124	NV105244775
SK 012	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160125	NV105244776
SK 013	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160126	NV105244777
SK 014	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160127	NV105244778
SK 015	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160128	NV105244779
SK 016	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160129	NV105244780
SK 017	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160130	NV105244781
SK 018	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160131	NV105244782
SK 019	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160132	NV105244783
SK 020	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160133	NV105244784
SK 021	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160134	NV105244785
SK 022	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160135	NV105244786
SK 023	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160136	NV105244787

SK 024	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160137	NV105244788
SK 025	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160138	NV105244789
SK 026	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160139	NV105244790
SK 027	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160140	NV105244791
SK 028	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160141	NV105244792
SK 029	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160142	NV105244793
SK 030	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160143	NV105244794
SK 031	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160144	NV105244795
SK 032	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160145	NV105244796
SK 033	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160146	NV105244797
SK 034	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160147	NV105244798
SK 035	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160148	NV105244799
SK 036	Rangefront Consulting LLC	9-Apr-2021	2021-160149	NV105244800
SK 037	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160150	NV105244801
SK 038	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160151	NV105244802
SK 039	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160152	NV105244803
SK 040	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160153	NV105244804
SK 041	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160154	NV105244805
SK 042	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160155	NV105244806
SK 043	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160156	NV105244807
SK 044	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160157	NV105244808
SK 045	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160158	NV105244809
SK 046	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160159	NV105244810
SK 047	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160160	NV105244811
SK 048	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160161	NV105244812
SK 049	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160162	NV105244813
SK 050	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160163	NV105244814
SK 051	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160164	NV105244815
SK 052	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160165	NV105244816
SK 053	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160166	NV105244817
SK 054	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160167	NV105244818
SK 055	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160168	NV105244819
SK 056	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160169	NV105244820
SK 057	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160170	NV105244821
SK 058	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160171	NV105244822
SK 059	Rangefront Consulting LLC	10-Apr-2021	2021-160172	NV105244823
SK 060	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160173	NV105244824
SK 061	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160174	NV105244825
SK 062	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160175	NV105244826
SK 063	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160176	NV105244827
SK 064	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160177	NV105244828

SK 065	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160178	NV105244829
SK 066	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160179	NV105244830
SK 067	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160180	NV105244831
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SK 070	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160183	NV105244834
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SK 072	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160185	NV105244836
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SK 074	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160187	NV105244838
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SK 079	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160192	NV105244843
SK 080	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160193	NV105244844
SK 081	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160194	NV105244845
SK 082	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160195	NV105244846
SK 083	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160196	NV105244847
SK 084	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160197	NV105244848
SK 085	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160198	NV105244849
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SK 087	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160200	NV105244851
SK 088	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160201	NV105244852
SK 089	Rangefront Consulting LLC	12-Apr-2021	2021-160202	NV105244853
SK 090	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160203	NV105244854
SK 091	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160204	NV105244855
SK 092	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160205	NV105244856
SK 093	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160206	NV105244857
SK 094	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160207	NV105244858
SK 095	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160208	NV105244859
SK 096	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160209	NV105244860
SK 097	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160210	NV105244861
SK 098	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160211	NV105244862
SK 099	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160212	NV105244863
SK 100	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160213	NV105244864
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SK 103	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160216	NV105244867
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SK 107	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160220	NV105244871
SK 108	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160221	NV105244872
SK 109	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160222	NV105244873
SK 110	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160223	NV105244874
SK 111	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160224	NV105244875
SK 112	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160225	NV105244876
SK 113	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160226	NV105244877
SK 114	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160227	NV105244878
SK 115	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160228	NV105244879
SK 116	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160229	NV105244880
SK 117	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160230	NV105244881
SK 118	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160231	NV105244882
SK 119	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160232	NV105244883
SK 120	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160233	NV105244884
SK 121	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160234	NV105244885
SK 122	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160235	NV105244886
SK 123	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160236	NV105244887
SK 124	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160237	NV105244888
SK 125	Rangefront Consulting LLC	11-Apr-2021	2021-160238	NV105244889
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SK #35	ROBERT W COLE, GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	20-Dec-2003		NV101627873
SK #37	ROBERT W COLE, GOODSPRINGS EXPLORATION LLC	20-Dec-2003		NV101356401

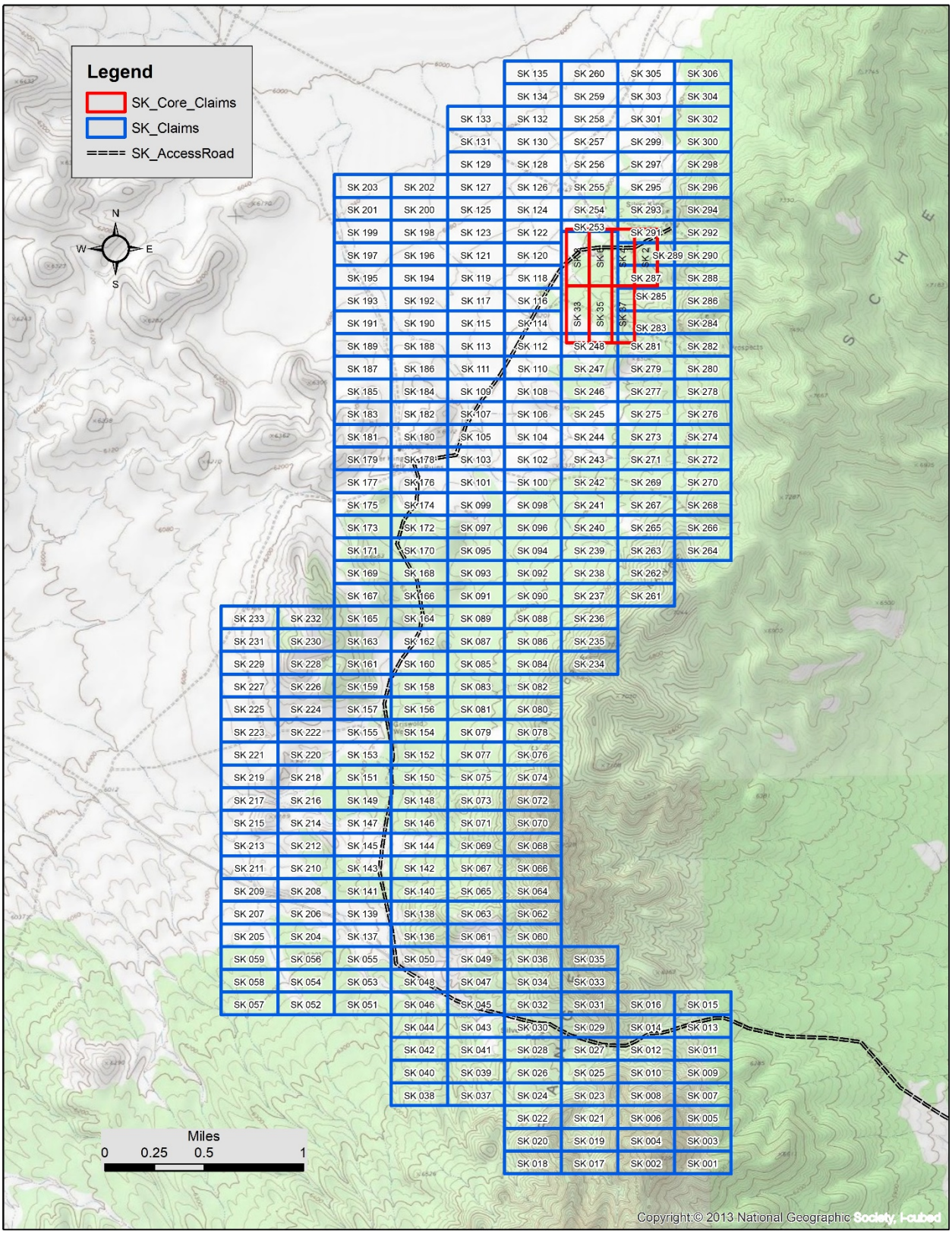

Figure 4.4- 1: *Silver King Property detailed claim map with access road*

4.5 Environmental Regulations

Any significant land disturbance or drilling on unpatented mineral claims falls under United States National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) regulations. The Silver King claims are under the jurisdiction of the US Bureau of Land Management, who administer all permitting, reclamation and environmental requirements. Reclamation bonding is required on the unpatented claims before any disturbance can be made.

There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Silver King Property is subject and no other significant factors or risks known to the Author that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property. There is no surface water, riparian environment, archaeological sites or sensitive ecosystems on the Property. As such, permitting future exploration and mining operations would be relatively easy, with a clear path to approval under current environmental, mining and reclamation regulations and requirements.

4.6 Royalties

The Silver King Property is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) payable to Goodsprings. The Company will have the right to purchase one-half of the NSR (1%) for $1,500,000 USD at any time prior to commencement of commercial production from the Property. The claims are not subject to any other royalties, liens or other financial encumbrances.

4.7 Permitting

Normal field exploration such as mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys can be conducted on the Silver King Property without any permits required. Should drilling be contemplated within the claims, where the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the surface rights holder, a Notice of Intent (NOI) Permit will be required to be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of such a program. The NOI permit allows for up to five acres of disturbance at one time, including drill pads and access roads, is valid for two years, and can be renewed if obligations are met by the permit holder. The Company would be required to post a reclamation bond covering the projected cost of restoring drill sites and access to pre-disturbance conditions prior to moving any dirt. These NOI Permits are the most common type of permitting for exploration drilling on BLM and US Forest Service controlled lands in Nevada, have clear and straightforward requirements for approval and liability, and are standard procedure for mining companies exploring in the Western US.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The Silver King property can be accessed by taking US Highway 93 north from Pioche, Nevada for 14.4 miles, turning west on Bristol Wells Road for about 5 miles to a slight right turn onto Silver King Road, then continuing for roughly 17 miles to the center of the claim block. U.S. 93 is a federally-maintained highway suitable for heavy equipment, with snowplowing during rare heavy winter storms. Bristol Wells Road and Silver King Road are county-maintained, graded dirt roads, both fairly straight and flat, with regular

maintenance due to the heavy sheep and cattle ranching presence in the area. Winter storms may temporarily impact access to the property with rare heavy snowfall.

Pioche, the nearest population center to the Property, is an unincorporated town with a population of 1,354 (2019), located approximately 180 miles northeast of Las Vegas on Hwy 93. Basic resources such as fuel, food, water and lodging are available in Pioche, while specialized mining services, equipment, and skilled workforce can be found in Ely (population 4,035), approximately 109 miles north of Pioche on Hwy 93.

Between local resources found in both Pioche and Ely, regularly maintained local roadways, and the mild climate of the area, exploration or mining on the Silver King property would be straightforward with no hindrances to availability or access for equipment or supplies. High-voltage power lines run through the southern end of the property, and could possibly be a relatively cheap connection to the power grid for any future mining operation. Water is potentially available from a historic well on the property (which would require additional permitting), by truck from Pioche, or from local active sheep ranchers in the area. A substantial portion of the Property is flat with limited tree cover and shallow bedrock; there is more than enough land available on the claim block for construction of any potential future mining infrastructure or mineral processing facilities.

5.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Silver King Property is a part of the Great Basin subzone of the Basin and Range physiographic province. The property is situated on the west side of the Schell Creek Mountain range and encompasses mostly moderately flat land, with low rolling hills leading to the escarpment of the mountain range on the east. Elevation ranges from 5900 ft – 6900 ft above sea level, and is ~6,340 ft at the Silver King Mine near the center of the Property.

The landscape is dominated by pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush, rabbit brush, salt brush and sparse grasses. The northwestern portion of the Property is covered by alkaline dust of lacustrine playa deposits, with little plant life. Mountain mahogany, Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir are present in the higher elevations and drainages on the eastern portion of the Property.

5.3 CLIMATE

The Silver King Property is located on the south-central part of the Great Basin, with an arid climate and no perennial surface water. Rainfall in Lincoln County averages almost 10 in per year with the bulk of precipitation coming in late winter and spring storms, and the remainder falling in rare summer thunderstorms and rare gentle fall rains. Most of the winter precipitation is snow in the higher elevations of the County, with snowpack remaining the entire winter on north faces and peaks of mountains. Winter temperatures reach an average low of 20°F in January and summer temperatures remain warm from May through October, reaching an average high of 94°F in July. Exploration can be conducted year-round on the Property with possible minor short-term limitations such as heavy snow storms and intense rainfall.

6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

6.1 MINING HISTORY

The Property covers all of the workings of the historic Silver King Mine, discovered in the 1870s, which was the heart of the informal, unorganized Silver King Mining District, also known as the Sunnyside District. The Silver King Mine workings consist of three adits with around 500 total feet of drifting, two shafts that are 80-100 ft deep with unknown sub-levels, and numerous prospect pits. These workings were started on outcrops of silicified limestone adjacent to rhyolitic to granodioritic dikes, and follow the dike margins along strike and down-dip. Construction of a 50 ton per day smelter was started on the Property in 1919 but was not completed (Brook, 2020).

The only recorded production in the district came from the Silver King Mine, with 8-10 carloads of lead-silver ore shipped to Pioche for processing in the early days (Schranz and Pampeyan, 1970), and 62 short tons of gold-silver-lead ore reportedly shipped from the Property in 1939. Claims in the District were apparently all dropped by the late 1940s.

6.2 PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

A block of claims was located around the Silver King Mine in the 1960s by Wayne Cole, a mine engineer out of Pioche, NV. Seven of these claims have continued to be held by Mr. Cole and a later partner, Goodsprings Exploration LLC (operated by geologist Ken Brook) and comprise the core of the Property to the date of this report (SK 2, 4, 6, 8, 33, 35 and 37; shown in Figures 4.4-1 above and 6.2-1 below). The entirety of the exploration data cited below was acquired from Mr. Brook in his summary report; the original data, documentation and core is reported by Brook to reside in storage in Reno. To avoid clutter of the text, the entire following exploration section can be referenced to this data taken directly from *Technical Report, Silver King Property, Lincoln County, Nevada (*Ken Brook 2020).

B&B MINING CORPORATION, of Vancouver, BC, optioned the claims in 1973 and named the property "Black Cone". B&B conducted a 5.5 line-mile induced polarization survey (IP) and a small, localized very low-frequency electromagnetic survey (VLF-EM), collected 150 soil samples, and drilled a total of 2,281 ft in seven vertical percussion drill holes. The locations of these drill holes (BC-1 to BC-7) are shown in Figure 6.2-1 below, with assays for significant intercepts shown in Table 6.2-1. Reported assays from these holes show notable grades and thicknesses of copper and zinc mineralization (Brook, 2020). These holes appear to have been targeting skarn or porphyry-style mineralization associated with granodiorite dikes cutting limestones near the Silver King Mine, but details of the exploration rationale and goals is unknown. No precious-metal assay results are known from this round of drilling, and the original data, drill logs or assay certificates were not available for review for this generation of exploration. B&B dropped the option on the Property following the drill program in the mid-1970s.

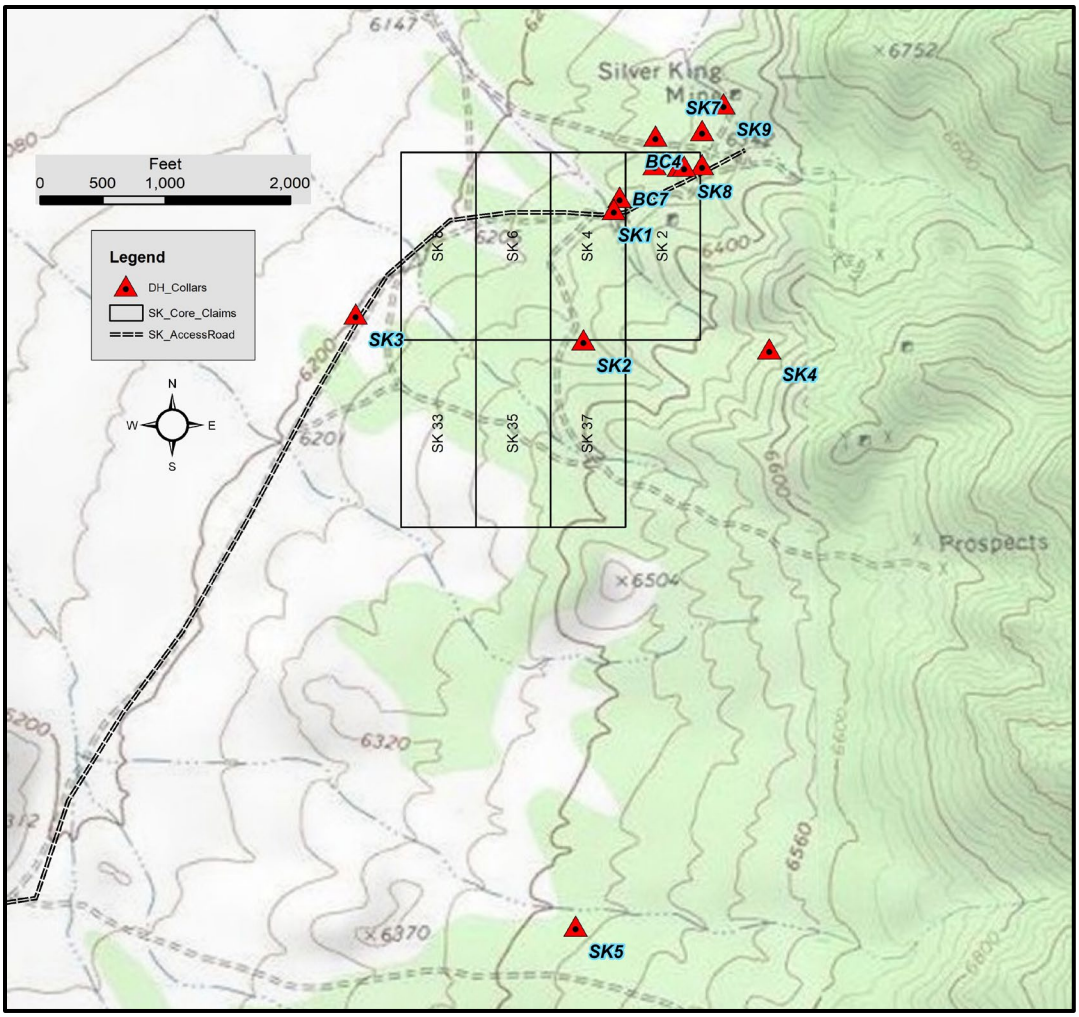

Figure 6.2- 1: *Historic drill hole collars on Silver King Property*

Table 6.2- 1: *Significant intercepts from B&B Mining Co. drill holes*

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Thick (ft)	Notable Assay values
BC1	156	196	40	Ave of 0.348% Zinc
	292	320	28	Ave of 0.32% Zinc
	376	388	12	0.8% Zinc
	440	452	12	0.18% Zinc
BC2	84	252		0.016%-0.11% Zinc
BC3	164	300		Alternating intervals sampled
				Ave of 0.054% Zinc
BC4	256	380	124	Alternating intervals sampled
				Ave of 0.053% Zinc
BC7	230	480	250	Ave of 0.37% Zinc
	420	545	125	Ave of 0.19% copper
	450	500	50	*including ave 0.26% copper*

ANACONDA MINING COMPANY optioned the Silver King Property from Mr. Cole in 1980, following a regional aeromagnetic survey that identified alignments of northwest-trending magnetic highs coincident with granodiorite intrusions and dikes. Anaconda ran several lines of IP surveys which identified resistivity anomalies on the playa and pediment to the northwest of the Silver King Mine, and developed a series of targets for porphyry-copper and base-metal skarn mineralization associated with the granodiorite intrusions.

Five vertical core holes were drilled for 6,664 ft total (SK-1 to SK-5 shown in Fig. 6.2-1), with individual holes reaching a total depth of around 1900 ft (SK-1 and SK-2). These core holes intercepted impressive grades and thicknesses of copper and zinc with accessory silver in mineralized skarn zones in limestone adjacent to altered granodiorite and quartz monzonite porphyry dikes. SK-1 intercepted numerous thick intercepts of 0.1-0.46% copper and 0.22-0.67% zinc with anomalous silver from 11 to 208 ft thick, with 58 ft at 0.51% lead and 0.39% zinc and 403 ft averaging 0.16% copper and 0.12% zinc in SK-2 (Table 6.2-2). A follow-up drill program was planned, but Anaconda closed their Reno exploration office before any more work took place.

None of the core, rejects, pulps, or the original assay or other documentation from the Anaconda drilling were available for review by the Author. Most of the drill sites were reclaimed so only some of the collar locations can be located in the field. Not enough original information about the Anaconda drill holes is available to use the data in any potential future resource calculation, and Allied Copper is using this drill data for exploration targeting only.

Table 6.2- 2: *Significant drill intercepts from Anaconda Mining Company core holes*

Hole ID	From_ft	To_ft	Thick_ft	From_m	To_m	Thick_m	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
SK-1	445	653	***208***	135.7	199.1	63.4	***1187***	26	***2129***	2.5
	653	744	***91***	199.1	226.8	27.7	4105	37	***4292***	7.8
	744	1053	309	226.8	321	94.2	421	43	234	1
	1053	1075	16	321	327.7	6.7	***3480***	46	***6678***	3.9
	1075	1118	43	327.7	340.9	13.1	486	8	86	1
	1118	1146	28	340.9	349.4	8.5	***4480***	64	1836	9.4
	1146	1185	39	349.4	361.3	11.9	178	138	830	3.8
	1185	1196	11	361.3	364.6	3.4	***4638***	20	***3258***	12.6
	1196	1292	96	364.6	393.9	29.3	161	18	90	1
	1295	1322	27	394.8	403	8.2	263	283	1293	3.9
	1322	1432	110	403	436.6	33.5	22	74	129	0.5
	1432	1439	7	436.6	438.7	2.1	***2698***	735	***16330***	***34***
	1439	1484	45	438.7	452.4	13.7	69	181	274	5
	1484	1571	***87***	452.4	479	26.5	***1338***	237	***1148***	***35***
	1571	1892	321	479	576.8	97.9	141	497	339	2
SK 2	146	494	348	44.51	150.6	106.1	135	19	49	0.4
	494	592	***98***	150.6	180.5	29.9	***1522***	20	***3348***	3.1
	592	704	112	180.5	214.6	34.1	***55***	178	875	3.3
	704	762	***58***	214.6	232.3	17.7	100	***5076***	***3926***	**22.8**
	762	914	152	232.3	278.7	46.3	40	472	438	5.7
	914	1049	135	278.7	319.8	41.2	367	12	228	0.4
	1049	1138	89	319.8	347	27.1	70	9	***19***	0.3
	1138	1541	***403***	347	469.8	122.9	***1556***	276	***1207***	19
	1541	1704	163	469.8	519.5	49.7	1065	15	443	1.7
	1704	1794	90	519.5	547	27.4	23	2	32	0.2
	1794	1829	35	547	557.6	10.7	***263***	55	347	***1.6***
	1829	1883	54	557.6	574.1	16.5	752	64	98	3.4
	1883	1944	61	574.1	592.7	18.6	70	3	34	***0.3***

CALDERA RESOURCES of Vancouver, BC leased the Silver King claim block from 1984-1986, apparently attracted to the Property by perceived gold values in Anaconda drilling. Two shallow percussion holes, Cal84-1 and Cal84-2, were drilled around Anaconda core hole SK-4 to follow up on these gold numbers. Company reports noted anomalous gold and silver values in the drilling, but no assay data was provided. Locations and assays for these holes are not in currently available documentation. It has been speculated that the company geologists misread gold assay values that were parts per billion as ounces per ton.

In 1986, Caldera collected 664 soil samples and drilled 10 shallow percussion holes to fulfill assessment work requirements. Locally anomalous copper and zinc values were reported in these drill holes; the assays were done at a small private assay lab in Pioche by the property owner, Mr. Cole, who was a mine engineer. No quality assurance standards or blanks were included with these sample batches, the original assay data is unavailable, and the locations of the drill holes or soil samples are not known with confidence. Allied is not using any data from Caldera in their geologic modeling or exploration targeting.

Canyon Resources of Reno, NV examined the Silver King Property in 1991. Ken Brook was the geologist for Canyon and later entered into the current partnership with Mr. Cole, and now his son, for the underlying ownership of the Property. The high pyrrhotite content of the skarn zones was noted, along with a lack of gold assays. Selected skarn intervals from the Anaconda core holes were re-split and sent to American Assay Laboratories in Reno for gold assays, with results shown below in Figure 6.2-3. All of the samples contained detectable gold, with a high value of 453 ppb Au.

Table 6.2- 3: *Anaconda core hole intervals re-sampled for gold by Canyon Resources*

SK-1			SK-2			SK-4		
From_ft	To_ft	Au ppb	From_ft	To_ft	Au ppb	From_ft	To_ft	Au ppb
228.5	231	<5	468	469.5	24	130	133	351
447	455.5	8	469.5	475	11	133	139	138
469	476	104	480	484	34	139	144	11
476	485	78	484	487	8	144	149	9
485	495	113	558	562	453	149	153	0
670	680	158	562	574	282	165	168	0
680	690	228	588	592	76	168	173	83
690	700	107	753	762	16	211	215	0
700	710	199	919	922	38	255	257	5
710	720	49	922	925	9			
720	730	75	925	931	97			
730	734	34	931	936	288			
1030	1034	6	1066	1076	10			
1060	1065	111	1143	1152	109			
1065	1070	52	1171	1182	208			
1070	1075	39	1182	1195	173			
1128	1131	117						
1131	1137	276						
1137	1141	101						
1141	1146	53						
1185	1192	456						

GREAT BASIN RESOURCES of Reno, NV sub-leased the Property in 1992 from Desert Ventures Inc, owned by Ken Brook, which had entered into a lease on the Property with Mr. Cole, later converted to a joint venture. Great Basin contracted Aerodat Geophysics out of Toronto to complete a detailed aeromagnetic survey of the area. The survey showed a pattern of northwest and north-northeast trending magnetic highs, surrounded by a similar orientation of resistivity lows.

Magnetic highs coincide with granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusions mapped across the center of the Property, with highest values in close proximity to skarn and porphyry base-metal mineralization reported in Anaconda drill holes. Resistivity lows correspond with calcareous siltstone, blocky massive limestone, and silty limestone and mudstone of the Chainman shale, Joanna limestone and Pilot shale cut by the intrusive rocks, all of which host disseminated gold mineralization elsewhere in Nevada.

These anomalies are shown in Figures 6.2-2 and 6.2-3 below, and are presented in original form from Brook, 2020. None of the original data files or documentation on procedures used in these surveys were available to the author for review.

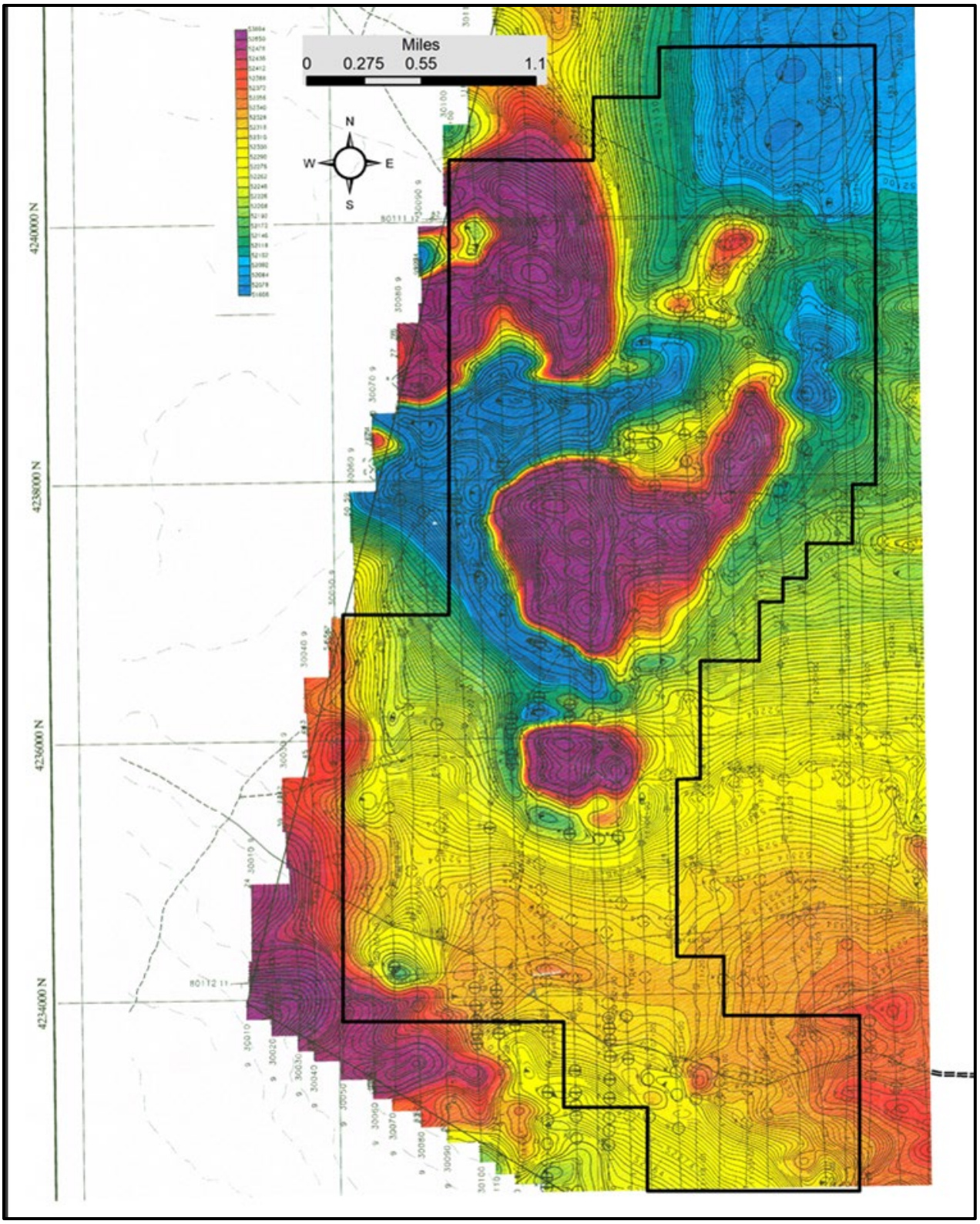

Figure 6.2- 2: *Aeromagnetic survey map. Magnetic high anomalies shown in purple and red. Claim block shown in black for reference. Great Basin Resources data, from Brook, 2020*

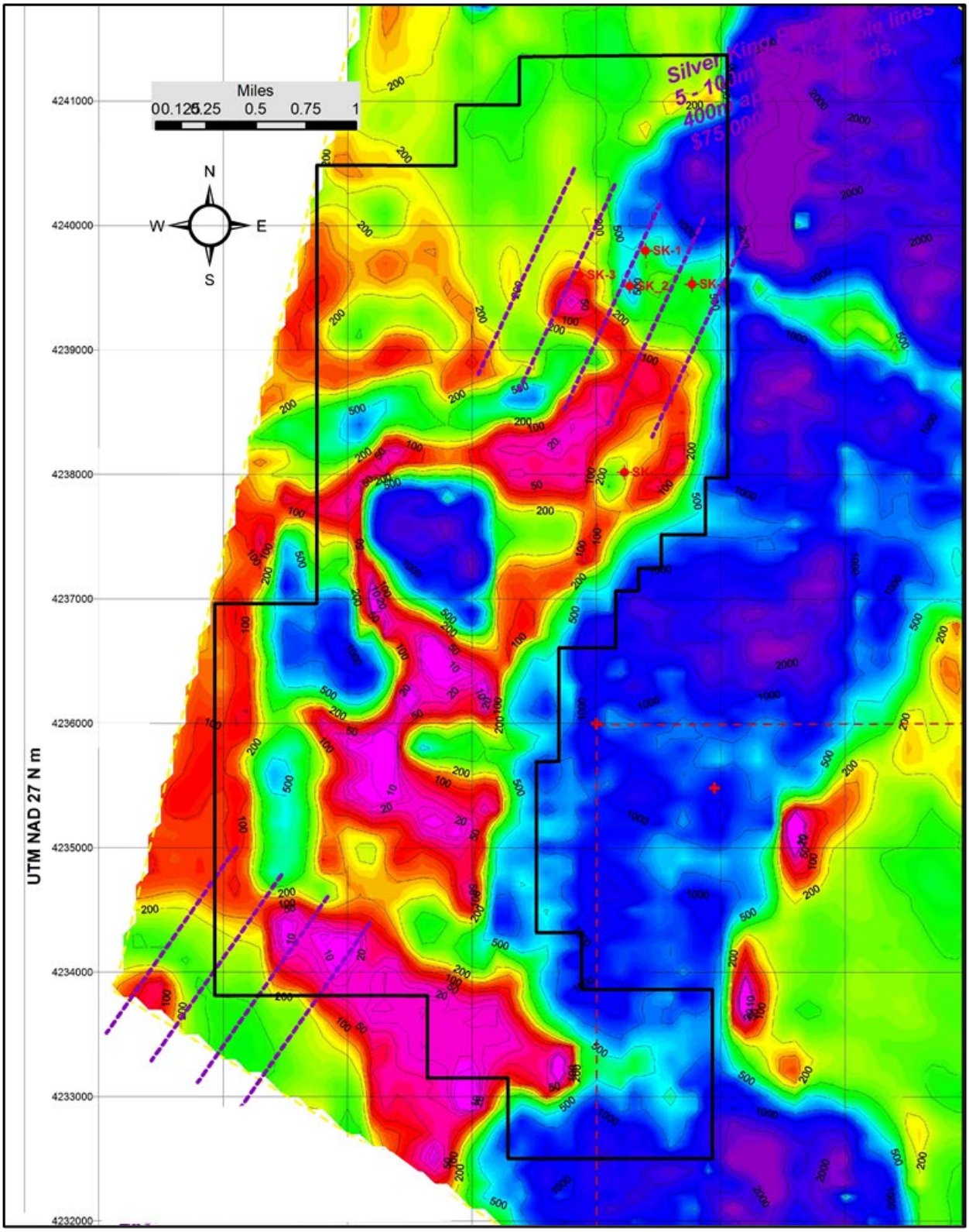

Figure 6.2- 3: *Resistivity contours from Great Basin Resources geophysical surveys. Resistivity lows shown in magenta, claim block shown in black for reference*

NEVORO NEVADA leased the core block of 7 claims surrounding the Silver King Mine from Brook and Cole in 2006, and staked an additional 410 surrounding claims. Nevoro mapped the surface geology in detail across the claim block (Fig. 7.2-3), collected soil samples along 13 lines with roughly 100 m sample spacing, took rock chip samples from outcrops, and had eight lines of induced-polarization (IP) geophysical surveys with 100 m dipole spacing run by Zonge Engineering. Soil samples were submitted to SGS Labs in Toronto for mobile metal ion (MMI) analyses, which detects very low levels of mineralization. This work identified three areas (Playa, South and SK; *Playa Target is not on current claim block*) of anomalous gold, silver, copper and zinc in soil and rock chip samples coincident with the ground mag highs and resistivity low outlined by Great Basin Resources geophysical surveys.

Geochemical anomalies are shown below in Figures 6.2-4 through 6.2-7. None of the original source data or documentation for these samples was available for review by the Author. The procedures used for sample collection, security, quality assurance and assays are not known. As Nevoro Nevada was at the time and still is a reputable mineral exploration company, the Author makes the assumption that the sample collection and assay procedures were done to current industry standards using regular industry practices and protocols.

Five IP survey lines were run across and to the southwest of the Silver King Mine, and three lines were run across the Southern target. Nevoro commissioned Fritz Geophysics of Denver, Colorado for an interpretation of the IP survey data (Fritz, 2007). In the Silver King Mine area, this analysis delineated the highly resistive Guilmette and Joanna limestone units from the less resistive Chainman mudstone and Pilot shale, under colluvial cover and at depth. IP patterns indicate a NW and E-NE structural pattern, similar to structures controlling dike emplacement and mineralization in Silver King Mine workings (Personal). An area of altered limestone interpreted from geophysics and drill data lies at depth to the southeast of the Silver King Mine, with an IP high along a likely structural contact with the massive Guilmette limestone on the eastern margin. The well-developed linear IP high is frequently an indicator of structurally controlled sulfide mineralization in similar rock units across Nevada. Fritz states that the IP response fits a pattern typical for skarn alteration of limestone. The geophysical interpretation is summarized in Figure 6.2-8 below. No notable IP response was seen in the three lines run over the southern target.

Nevoro planned a 12-hole drill program to test two of the target areas defined by surface sampling and geophysical interpretation. Two 1000 ft holes were planned for the Playa target and ten 500 ft holes were planned for the area around Anaconda drill holes SK-1 and SK-2 and the coincident IP anomaly. Due to weather conditions, Nevoro was able to drill only one hole on the dry lakebed, NevSK-6, which reached a depth of 550 ft and bottomed in bleached, argillized, yellowish limestone with no significant assay values (Brook, 2020). Holes NevSK-7, 8 and 9 were started, but due to mechanical difficulties with the drill rig, none of the holes reached the target depth and no notable values were reported in the top of the holes. Nevoro subsequently changed their corporate objectives and returned their interest in the Property to Brook and Cole. No additional exploration work has taken place on the Silver King Property since 2007.

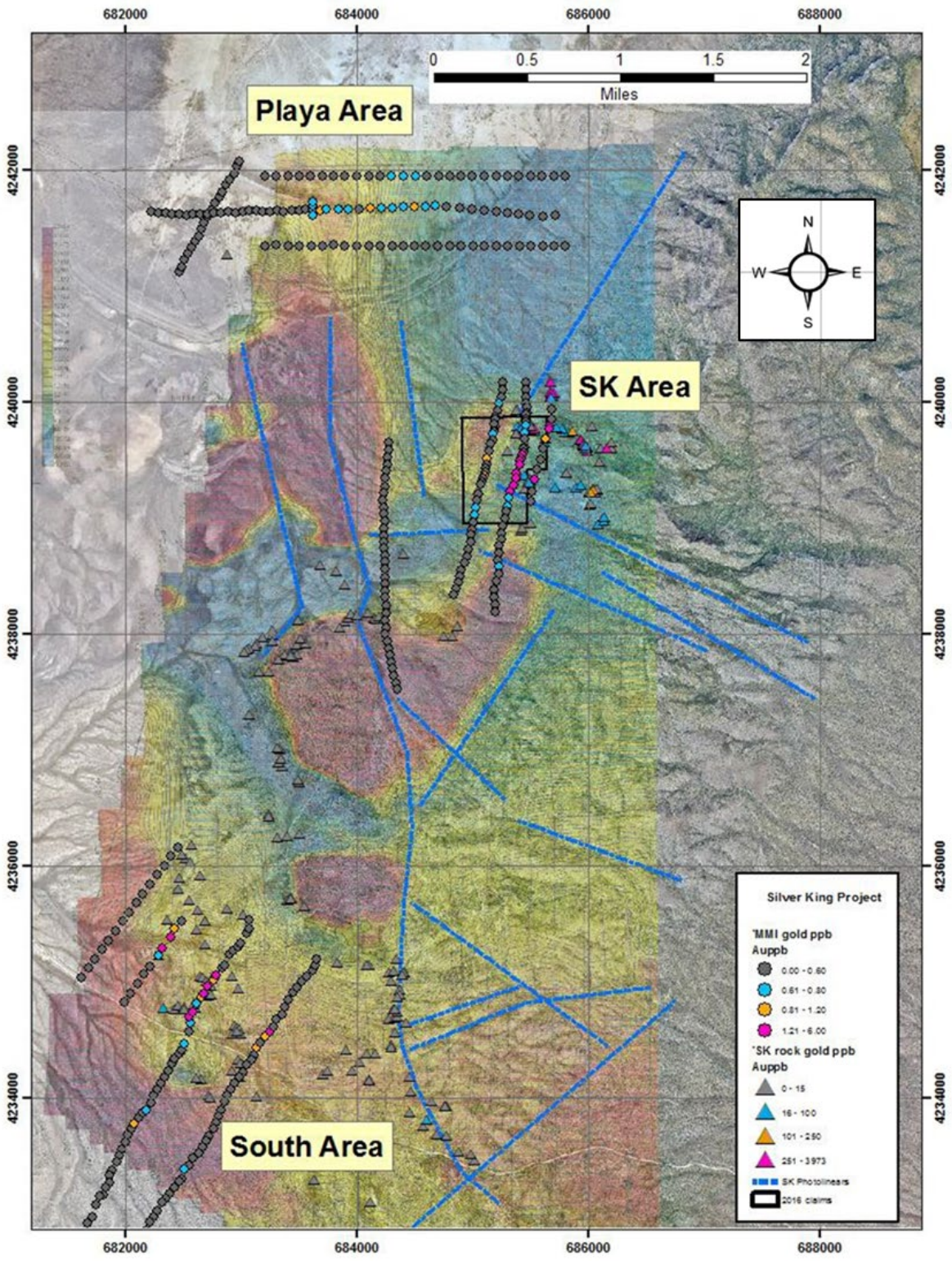

Figure 6.2- 4: *Rock chip and soil samples with gold values on ground magnetic survey map, from Brook, 2020*

Black outline top center is core claim group shown in Fig. 4.4-1 for reference. Playa target is off current claim block

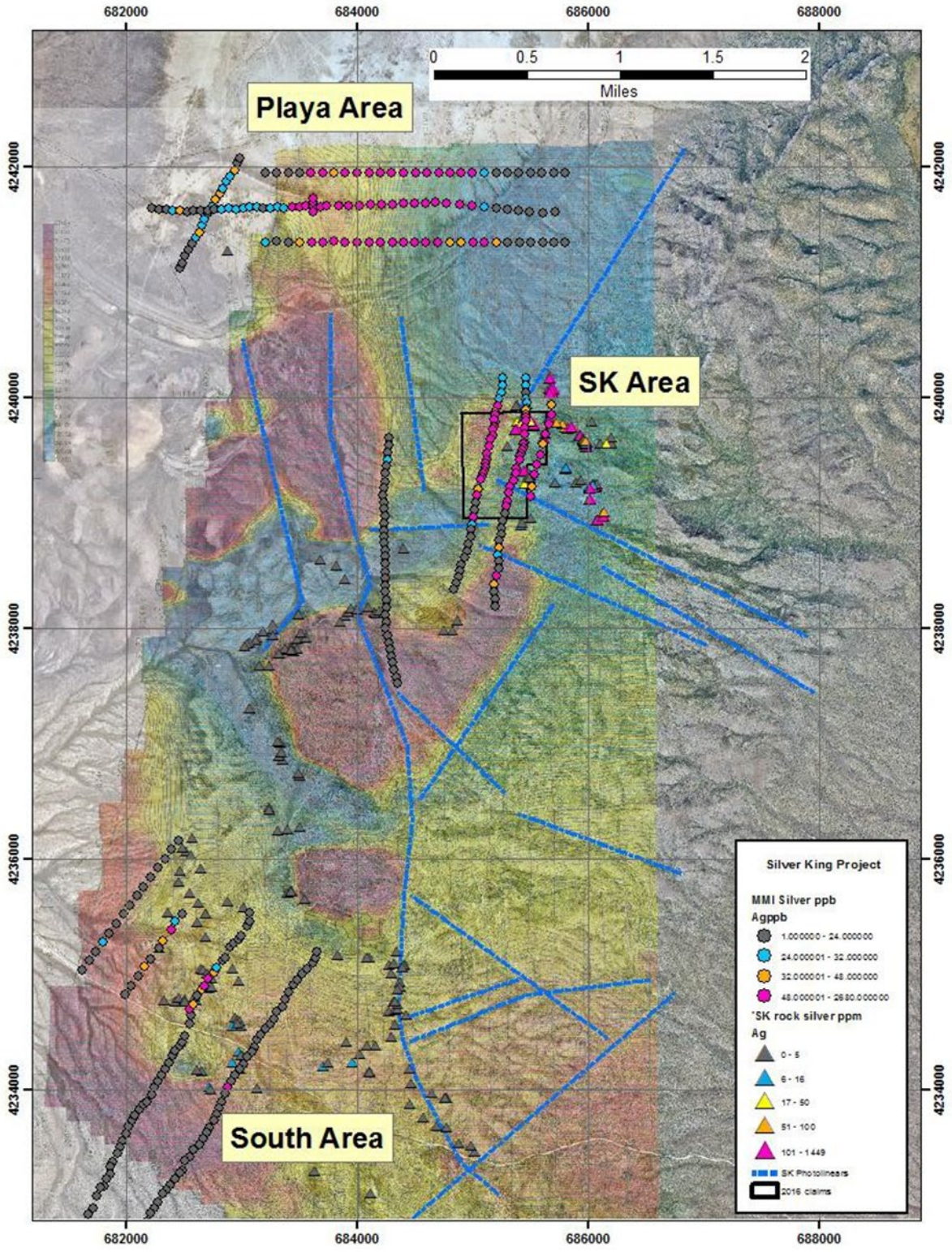

Figure 6.2- 5: *Rock chip and soil samples with silver values on ground magnetic survey map, from Brook, 2020*

Black outline top center is core claim group shown in Fig. 4.4-1 for reference. Playa target is off current claim block

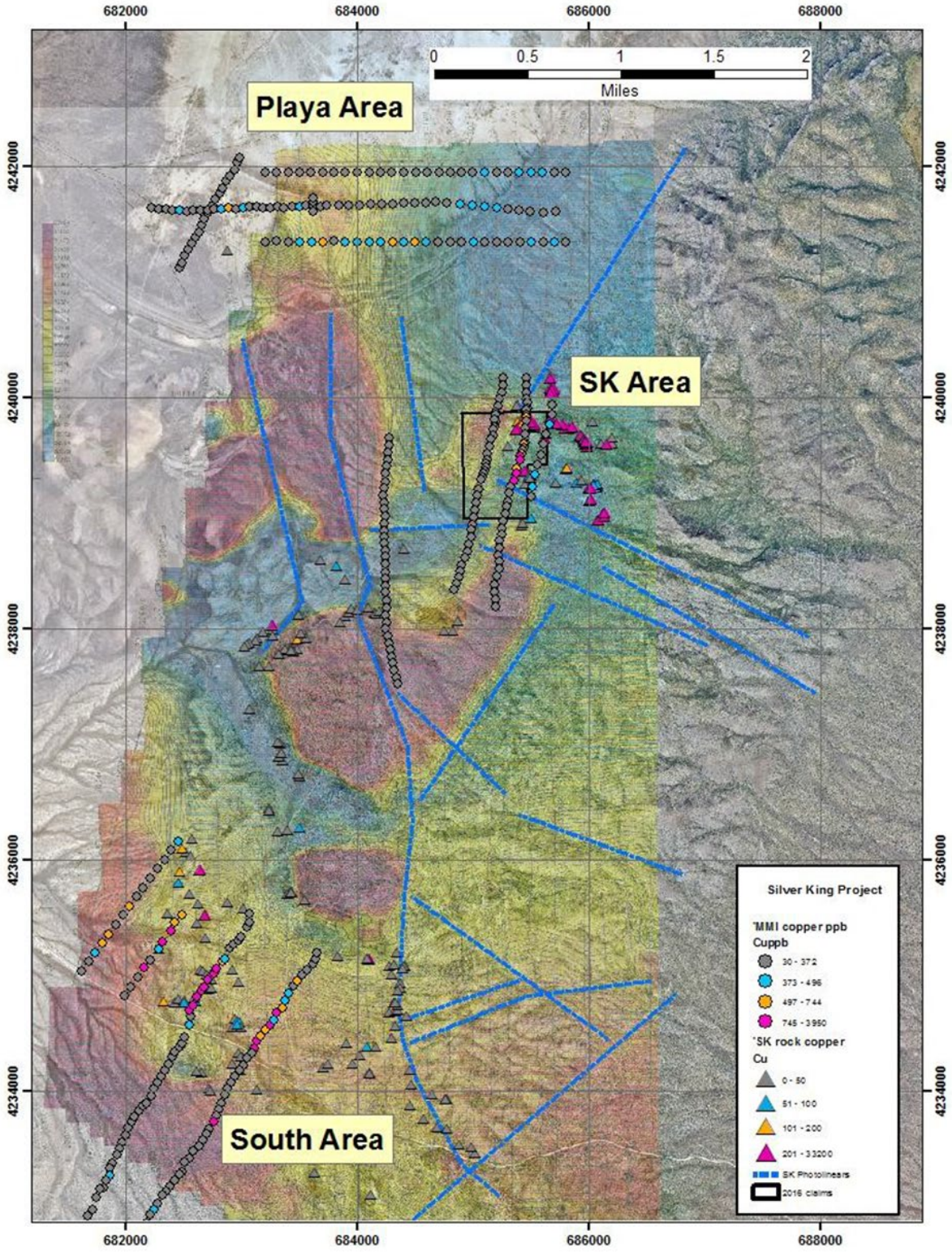

Figure 6.2- 6: *Rock chip and soil samples with copper values on ground magnetic survey map, from Brook, 2020*

Black outline top center is core claim group shown in Fig. 4.4-1 for reference. Playa target is off current claim block

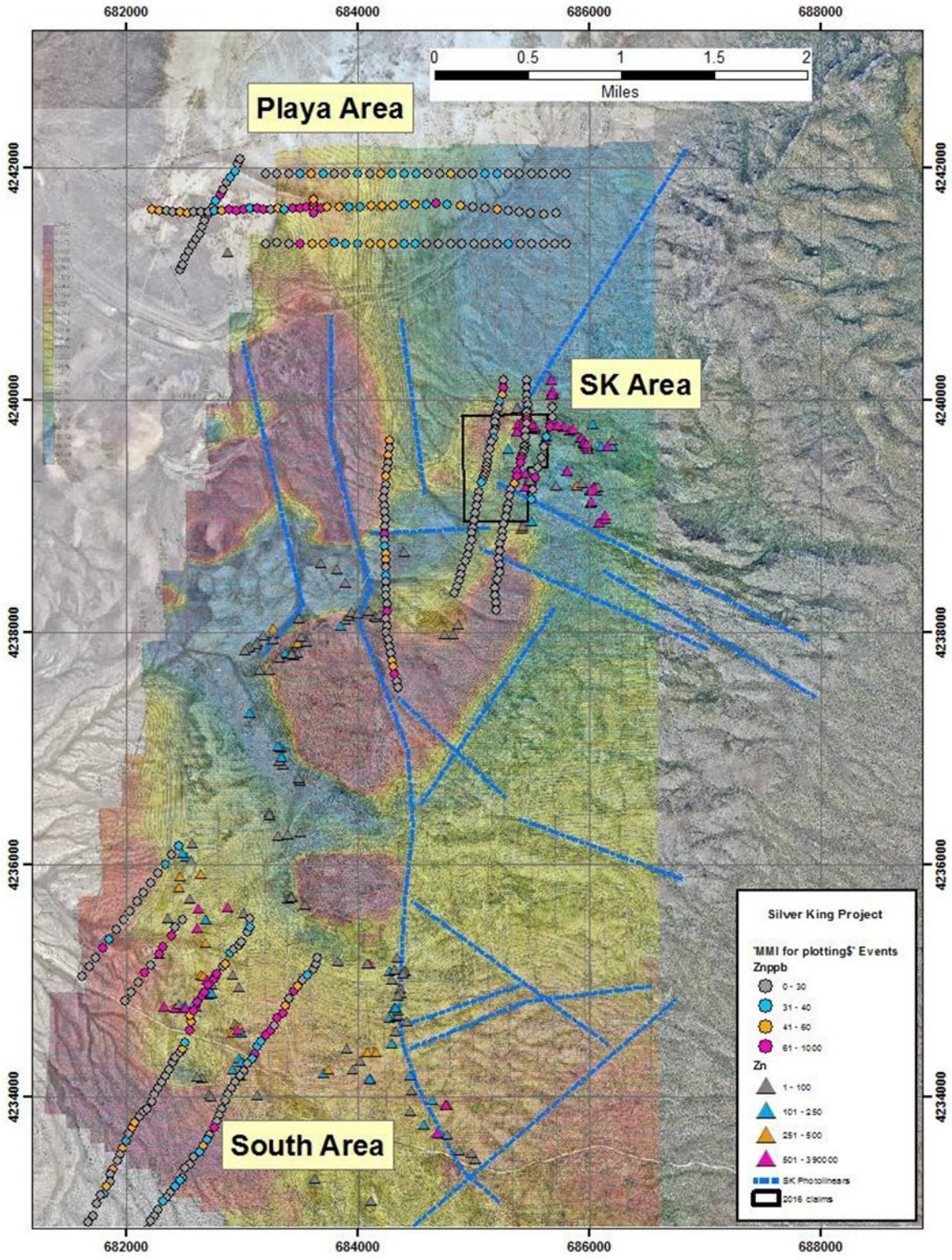

Figure 6.2- 7: *Rock chip and soil samples with zinc values on ground magnetic survey map, from Brook, 2020*

Black outline top center is core claim group shown in Fig. 4.4-1 for reference. Playa target is off current claim block

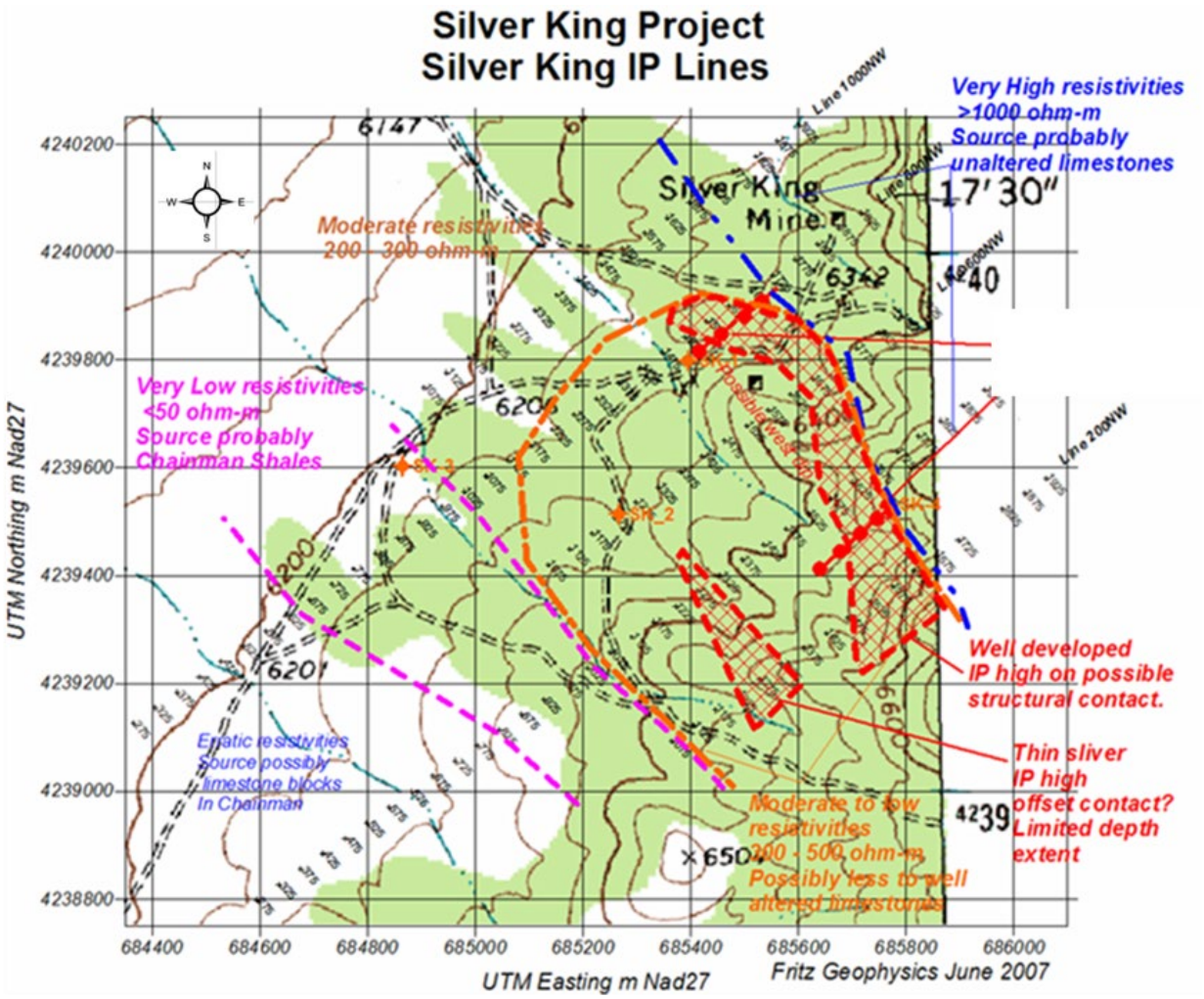

Figure 6.2- 8: *Interpretation of geophysical survey data from Fritz, 2007. Silver King Mine in top right for reference*

7.0 Geology and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The most prominent geologic features across central and eastern Nevada are parallel, north-northeast trending mountain ranges separated by flat, elongate valley basins (Fig. 7.1-1). This region is the heart of the Basin and Range geologic province; these mountain ranges were formed by crustal extension and rotation along a series of deep-seated normal faults along the range fronts and in eastern Nevada are largely comprised of tilted Paleozoic sedimentary rocks representing shallow marine to coastal depositional environments. These crustal blocks have been uplifted by isostatic rebound from the thinned crust floating higher on the underlying hot and ductile mantle (Fig. 7.1-2).

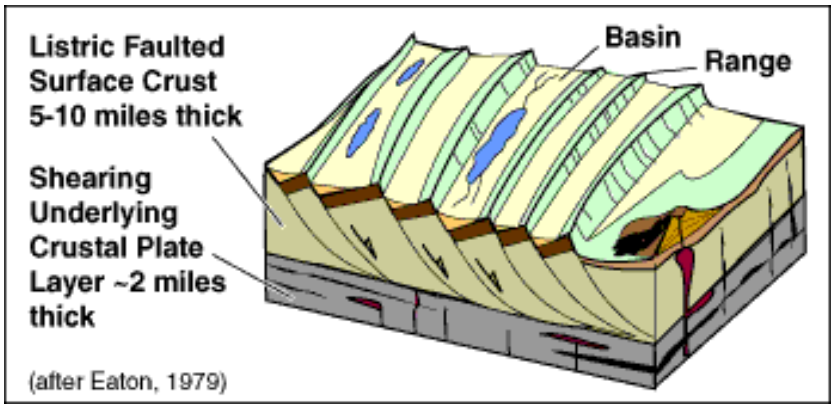

Figure 7.1- 1: *Idealized block diagram of Basin and Range geology.*

View looking roughly southeast. Graphic is not to scale (From Portland Community College Geology Website, http://spot.pcc.edu/~mhutson/malheur/BasinRange.html)

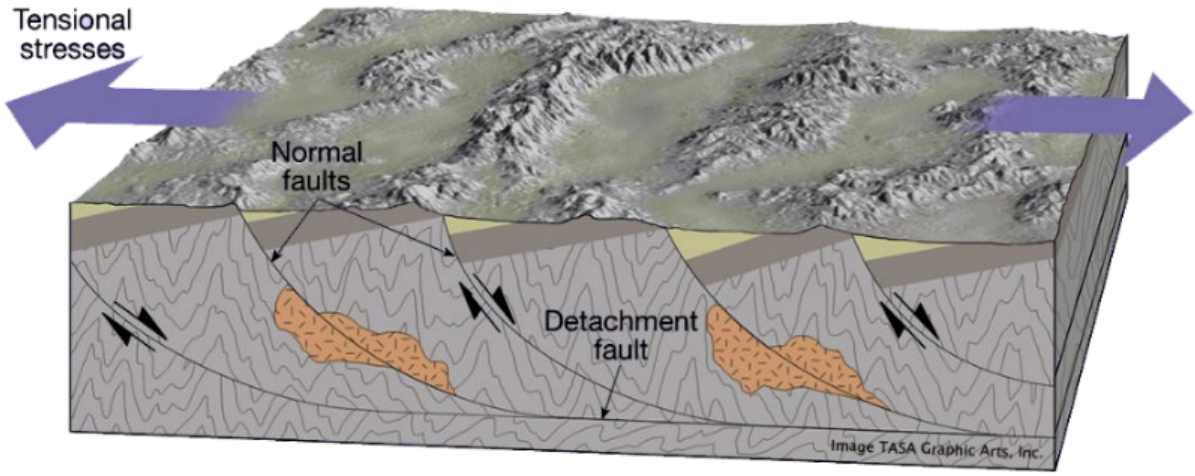

Figure 7.1- 2: *Diagrammatic representation of extensional forces and movement along listric normal faults and basal detachment fault. Graphic is not to scale*

(From Idaho State University Geology Website http://geology.isu.edu/Alamo/rocks/basin_range_uplifts.php)

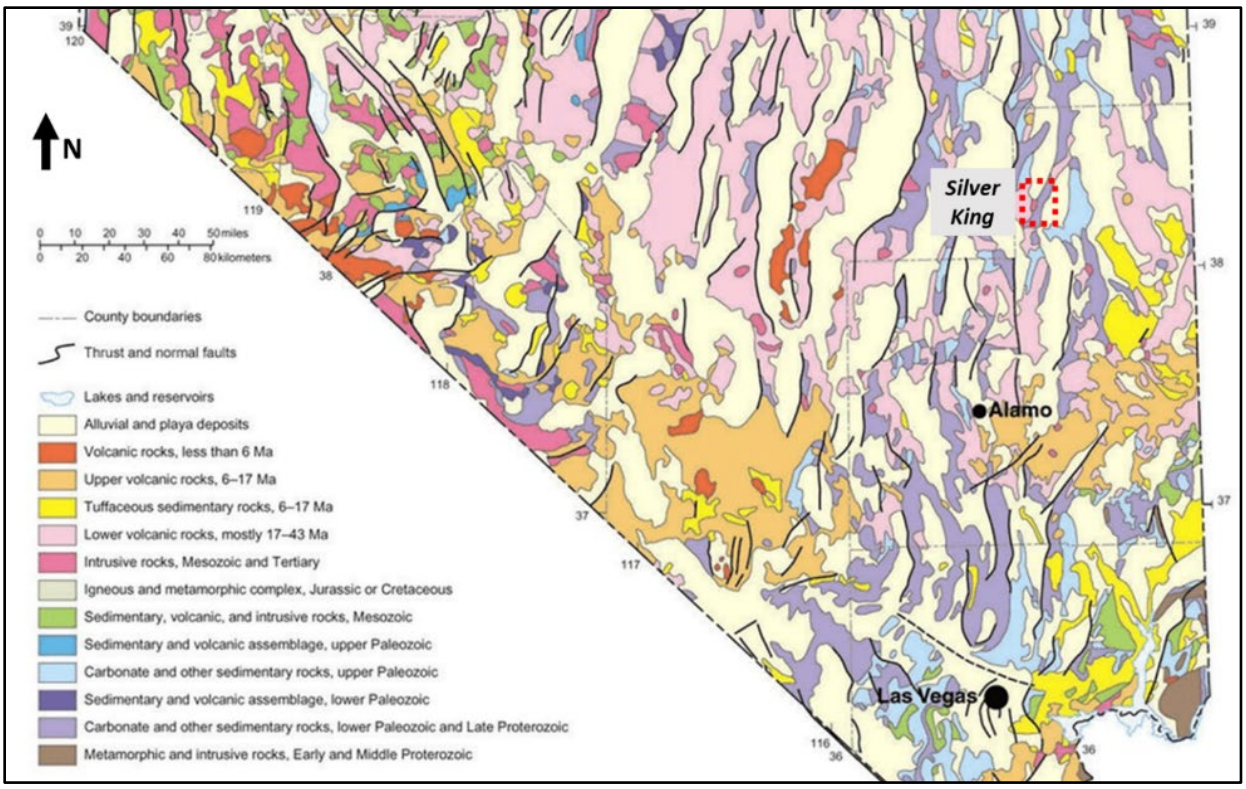

Figure 7.1- 3: *Generalized geologic map of southern Nevada.*

Modified from Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 57, Million-Scale Geologic Map of Nevada (Stewart and Carlson, 1977) and fault maps (de Polo, 1998).

Lithology

East-central Nevada is largely underlain by late-Paleozoic aged carbonate, shale and quartzite units deposited near the western margin of the North American Continental Plate. Starting in the early Eocene period, roughly 43 Ma, widespread felsic to intermediate composition igneous activity began in northeast Nevada (Ressel and Henry, 2006). This belt of magmatism moved to the southwest with continental plate movement, with a general increase in volume and decrease in age of volcanic rocks from northeast to southwest Nevada. The Silver King Property is located in a transition zone between Paleozoic sedimentary rock-dominated landscape to the north and igneous rock-dominated bedrock to the southwest.

Structure

Basin and Range tectonism is thought to have resulted from a flattening of the Pacific Oceanic Plate subducting under the North American Continental Plate in the Miocene epoch, ~23Ma. This resulted in a kink in the subducting Pacific Plate, which caused extensional deformation in the overlying continental crust between the kink and the Plate margin to the west. In zones of maximum extension, rocks from the lower crust and upper mantle, from below the detachment faults, are uplifted and exposed through lithostatic rebound of the thinned crust floating higher on the semi-ductile mantle. The mountain ranges formed by the uplifted basement rocks are referred to as Metamorphic Core Complexes (Lister and Davis,

1989); classic examples of this in Nevada are the Ruby Mountain Range outside of Elko and the Silver Peak Range to the west of Tonopah.

Movement along the range-bounding normal faults is relatively recent, with most movement occurring from 8-15 million years ago (Ma), and slight movement continuing to the present. These faults have dictated most of the current topography, rock exposure and drainage patterns across Nevada, western Utah and southern Idaho. Most of Nevada and western Utah is within the Great Basin geologic province, where extreme crustal extension and uplift has created closed, internal drainage basins, and no precipitation or runoff reaches the ocean.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

Lithology

The Silver King Property is located at the southern end of the Schell Creek Mountain Range, which comprises a series of Paleozoic-aged limestone, dolomite, shale and quartzite formations representing shallow-oceanic to coastal depositional environments. Rock units present on the Property are described below from oldest to youngest, and the stratigraphic section is shown in Figure 7.2-1. This sedimentary rock package has been locally intruded by small igneous stocks and dikes of granodiorite to quartz monzonite composition, which have been dated by Anaconda geologists at 28-30 Ma (Brook, 2020). Unit descriptions and historic mine host-rocks are personal knowledge from the Author's extensive experience working in northeast Nevada.

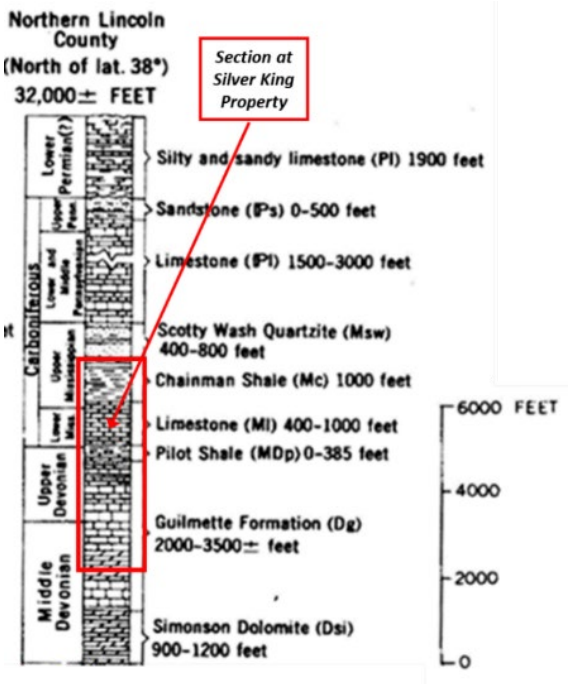

Figure 7.2- 1: *Stratigraphic section in northern Lincoln County, NV. Units at Silver King highlighted in red*

Devonian Simonson Dolomite: Thick-bedded to massive spar dolomite, minor limestone and sandstone interbeds.

Devonian Guilmette Limestone: Largely massive and thick-bedded sparry limestone with thin interbeds of calcareous sandstone and sandy dolomite. 2000-3500 ft thick across central NV, base not exposed on Property, cliff-forming unit. Grades to dolomitic spar down-section, with thicker and more frequent sandy beds. Upper member is thin bedded, locally carbonaceous, silty micritic limestone, grading upward to the calcareous shale of the Pilot formation. Host unit to the historic Silver King Mine Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu skarn and replacement deposits, and the Carlin-type and CRD-type Taylor Silver deposit ~60 miles to the north. Deposited along the stable and inactive western margin of the continental plate, in the center of a broad, low-energy, westward-thickening carbonate platform extending from southern California to Alberta, Canada (Chadwick, et al, 2013).

Mississippian-Devonian Pilot Shale: Thin-bedded, carbonaceous, locally calcareous siltstone and mudstone, local silty limestones and limey sandstone lenses. Up to 350 ft thick, recessive slope-forming unit. Host to Carlin-Type gold deposits at the Bald Mountain Mine, operated by Kinross Gold Corporation ~130 miles to the north with over five million ounces of gold mined and in current reserves (Kinross, 2021), and the Pan Mine and Gold Rock Mines operated by Fiore Gold ~80 miles to the northwest (Fiore, 2021). Interpreted to represent the initial sedimentary response to uplift from the eastward verging, late-Devonian Antler Orogeny (Chadwick, et al, 2013).

Mississippian Joanna Limestone: Thick to medium-bedded sparry limestone, 400-1000 ft thick, fossiliferous with horn coral, crinoids, and brachiopod fossils common. Lies disconformably on the Pilot shale (Chadwick, et al, 2013). Unit commonly hosts silver, gold and base-metal replacement mineralization along both margins in historic mining districts across northeast Nevada, including the Taylor District and the Robinson Districts near Ely.

Mississippian Chainman Shale: Black and brown mudstones with lesser interbedded limey sandstone and limestones. Conformably overlies the Joanna limestone. Deposited in the foreland basin of highlands to the north and northwest, formed by eastward-verging, shallowly west dipping thrust sheets active at the end of the Antler Orogeny, such as the Roberts Mountain and Golconda Thrusts and allochthons.

Mississippian Scotty Wash Quartzite: Tan-olive colored, thin to thick-bedded sandstone, variably quartiztic.

Pennsylvanian Ely Limestone: Massive, cliff forming, sparry limestone. Common chert beds, karst formation along fractures common.

Tertiary Intrusive Rocks: A medium-grained granodiorite porphyry outcrops across the center of the property, apparently as the apophysis of a small stock. Dikes of similar composition occupy NW striking faults around the Silver King Mine, intimately associated with the silver-lead-zinc mineralization pursued with historic mine workings. A fine to medium-grained, equigranular quartz latite unit outcrops on the north end of the granodiorite porphyry body. A welded, rhyolitic crystal tuff is present just to the south of the claim block. Anaconda geologists interpreted all of these igneous units as a part of the same

magmatic system, and reported age-date results from 28-30 Ma (Brook, 2020). The age-dating techniques are unknown to the Author. Highly altered dikes seen in underground workings look identical to Eocene-aged (~38 Ma) rhyolite dikes which are intimately associated with silver-gold mineralization, also hosted by Guilmette limestones, at the Taylor Mine ~60 miles to the north (Chadwick, 2013; Personal)

Quaternary Sediments: The northern portion of the Property is covered with flat lying, very-fine grained alkaline lakebed silt and mud, locally called bug dust. This playa was formed by an evaporating closed-basin lake during the Pleistocene. Other recent sediments include colluvium on hillslopes and alluvium at the heads of small drainages cutting across the property.

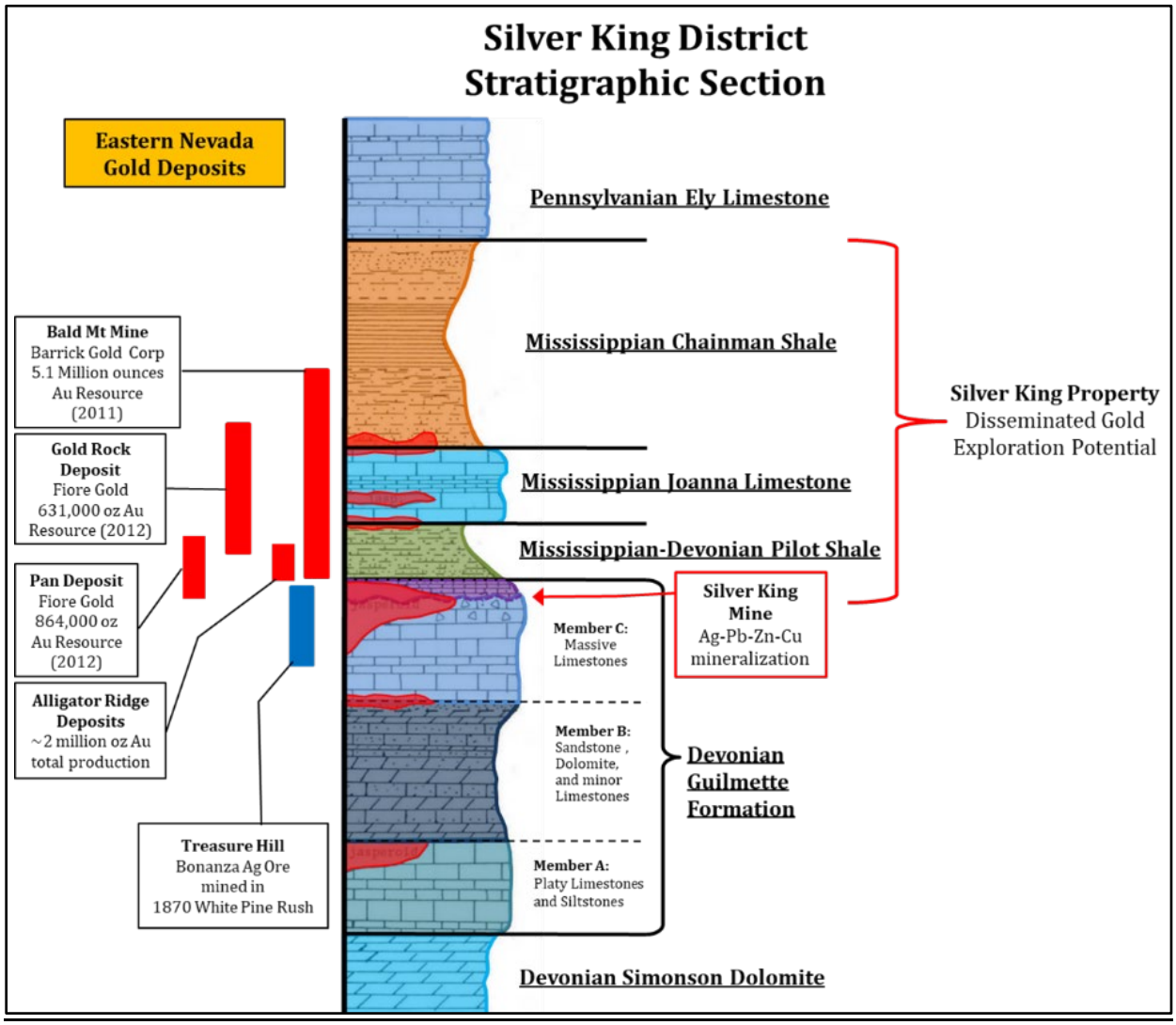

Figure 7.2- 2: *Idealized diagrammatic stratigraphic section from Chadwick, 2013. Contacts that commonly host gold and silver mineralization across Nevada are shown in red. Resource numbers from company websites.*

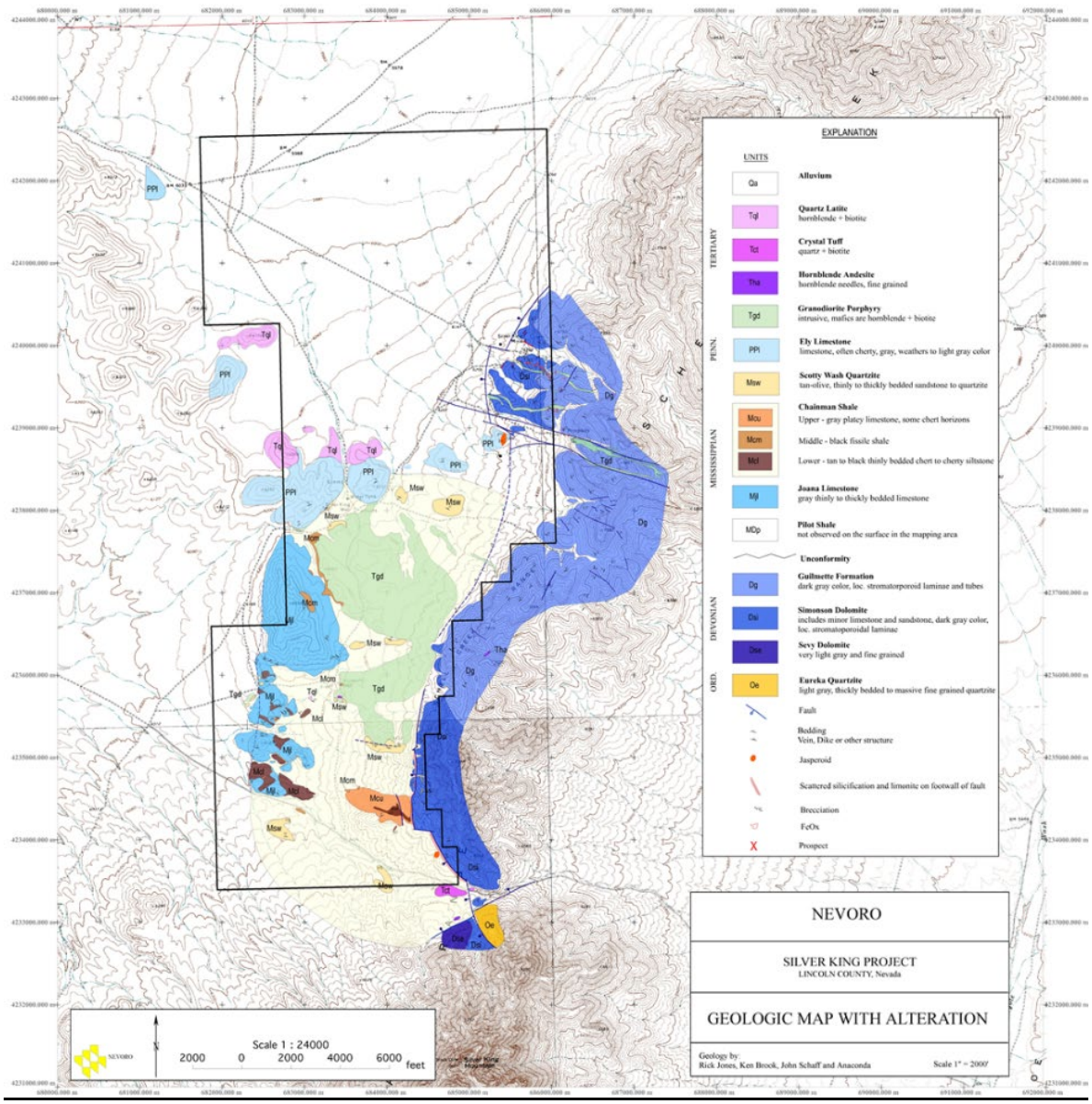

Figure 7.2- 3: *Surficial geologic map of Silver King Property, claim outline in black. From Brook, 2020*

Structure

The range-bounding, steeply west-dipping Basin and Range normal fault system along the west side of the Schell Creek Range is the most prominent structure on the Silver King Property. Movement along this structure has dropped thick sections of crust down to the west, placing Chainman shale adjacent to Guilmette limestone with a slight angular unconformity from rotation along the listric fault plane. Bedding in the Guilmette is mostly gentle west-dipping, and bedding in the Pilot, Chainman and Joanna formations is gently east-dipping. Northwest and lesser east-northeast striking, steeply dipping normal faults also cut the rock package, with movement appearing contemporaneous with the range-bounding fault movement.

Limestone and dolomite units commonly show dissolution brecciation adjacent to faults. Brecciation grades from calcite matrix-supported proximal to structures to a distal crackle breccia with irregular calcite veinlets. Minor small-scale folding has occurred in the down-dropped fault blocks of Pilot, Chainman and Joanna formations on the western half of the Property.

7.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Mineralization

Multiple mineralization styles are present at Silver King. Historic mining focused on jasperoids and carbonate replacement deposits in the Guilmette limestone adjacent to granodiorite dikes. This is largely marbleization and silicification with locally intense disseminated sulfides. Visible sulfide minerals include pyrite and minor galena. Extents and dimensions of mineralization on the Silver King Property are unknown and cannot be estimated with currently available data.

Copper and zinc values intercepted in historic drilling are described as skarn-sulfide mineralization, with blebs and stringers of chalcopyrite and sphalerite in carbonate units altered to (unseen but probable) garnet-epidote-quartz-calcite skarn rocks adjacent to the granodioritic dikes and stocks (Brook, 2020).

Alteration

Silicification of limestone units along major faults is the most common alteration type exposed on the Silver King Property, along with dissolution brecciation along the same structural corridors. Silicification appears to be both passive replacement, and breccia matrix fill with disseminated sulfides. Granodiorite dikes along these faults are strongly argillized, with field relationships indicating the argillization of the intrusive and the silicification of carbonate units was contemporaneous.

8.0 Deposit Type

Three types of mineralization have been targeted with historic mining and exploration work on the Silver King Property. Nineteenth-century mining and prospecting focused on base metal-silver (+/- minor gold) carbonate replacement deposits (CRD) in Devonian to Mississippian-aged limestone units. Exploration work in the 1960s through 2007 focused on skarn-type copper-base metal+/-gold-silver sulfide mineralization in carbonate units adjacent to the northwest-striking granitic dikes and plugs cutting across the Property, with lesser targeting of associated intrusion-related gold-(copper) deposits. Another deposit type germane to the Silver King Property is passive-replacement and breccia-fill Carlin-Type gold-silver mineralization in carbonate units along and adjacent to major faults, preferentially at contacts between carbonate and siliciclastic sedimentary rock units.

CRD, skarn, and Carlin-Type deposits may represent distal versus proximal facies of the same large-scale hydrothermal-magmatic mineralizing system, as proposed in some deposit models (Corbett, 2006, Fig. 8-1 below). However, dating of the granitic intrusive rocks from drill core and outcrop samples on the Property has given ages from 28-30 Ma (Brook, 2020), which is outside the 36-41 Ma age range reported for Carlin-Type gold mineralization in northern Nevada (Ressel and Henry, 2006).

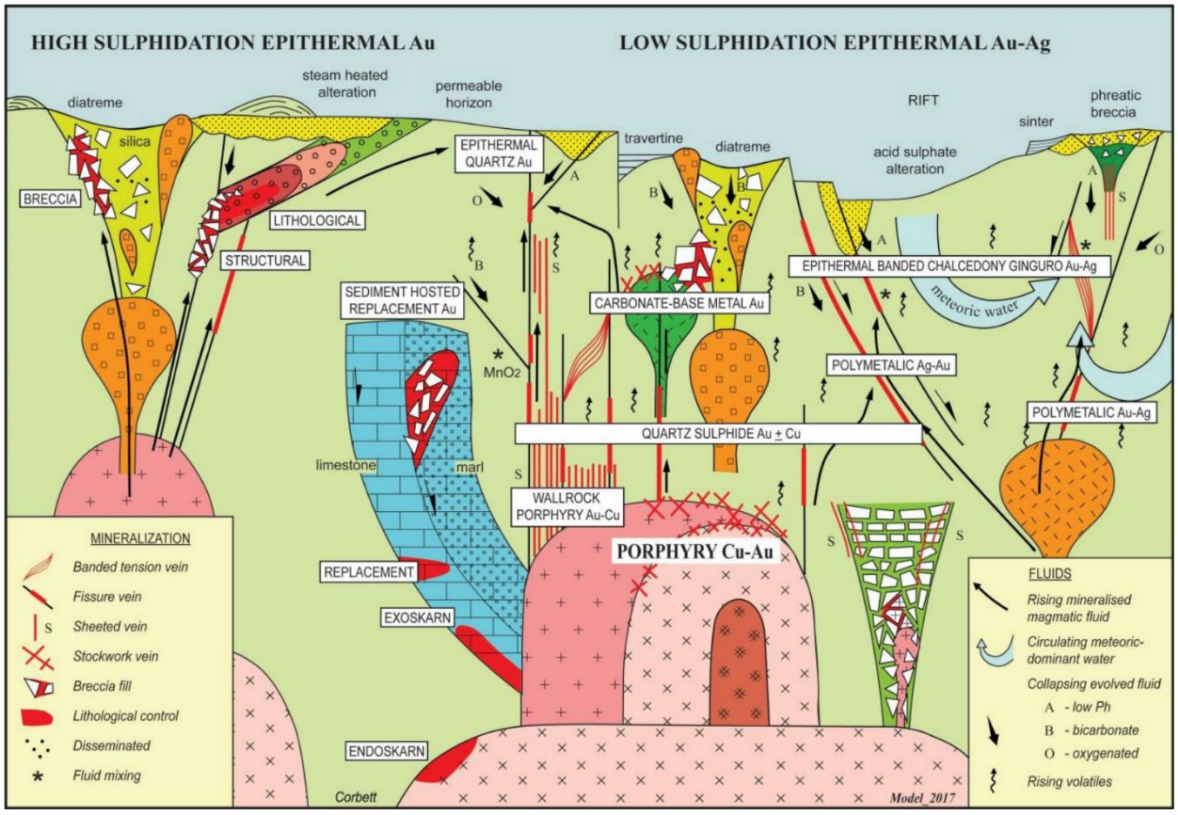

Figure 8- 1: *Model for hydrothermal metal deposition associated with granitic intrusions (Corbett, 2008)*

9.0 EXPLORATION

Allied Copper has not conducted any exploration work on the Silver King Property. All prior exploration work on the Property is covered in Section 6 of this report.

10.0 DRILLING

Allied Copper has not conducted any drilling on the Silver King Property. All prior historic drilling on the Property is covered in Section 6 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

No samples were collected for this report, as the mineralization of interest is not exposed at surface and time limitations did not allow for a relevant sampling program of exposed disseminated and carbonate replacement mineralization. QA/QC, sample security, and sample preparation procedures for historic geochemical sampling and drilling are unknown, and original documentation was unavailable for review by the Author.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

As stated in Section 3, all exploration data for the Silver King Property that the Author has reviewed was provided in the summary report that Allied Copper was given at the time of the initial property transaction (Brook, 2020). Information in this report was verified in Lincoln County, NVBMG and USGS reports of historic mine production and geology. Surface geology and mineralization types were confirmed by the Author during a site visit from April 21-22, 2021. All mine workings, prospects, and drill collar locations were visited, and transects were walked that crossed exposures of all rock types and mineralization reported on the Property. As none of the mineralization reported in drilling is exposed at surface, and assay turn-around times were prohibitive to getting results before preparing this report, the Author did not collect any samples during the site visit

The Author was informed that original data and documentation for some of the historic exploration and drilling exists in storage in Reno after the substantial completion of this report. These documents have not been examined or reviewed by the Author, and no verification of the exact data supplied in the Brook, 2020 summary report with original documentation is suggested here.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There have been no samples taken from Silver King for metallurgical testing, and no studies of potential mineral processing options have been undertaken.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There have been no mineral resource estimate calculations done for the Silver King Property. Spacing of historic drilling and sampling is inadequate for any sort of tonnage or grade estimation.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Silver King Mine is the only historic mine or prospect in the vicinity of the Property, and no significant exploration work has been conducted outside of the claim block in the immediate area to the Author's knowledge.

The **Pioche Mining District** is 10 airmiles E-SE of the Silver King Property. This is one of the most productive mining districts in Nevada, with historic reported production of over US$ 130 million in contemporary metal prices from 1864-1953 (Schranz and Pampeyan, 1970), and intermittent activity continuing into the 1990s. Three separate mining booms occurred, focusing on different ore types in separate units of the Cambrian-aged stratigraphic package underlying the Pioche region:

- From 1864-1879, high-grade oxidized silver-lead-(gold) ore was produced from steeply dipping fissure veins cutting Prospect Mountain quartzite beds. The Pioche District had the second highest silver production in Nevada during this period after the Comstock Lode.

- A second boom started in 1905, with zinc-lead-silver- (gold, copper) sulfide ore mined from flat-lying to shallow dipping replacement deposits in the Combined Metals limestone member of the Pioche shale. The majority of total production for the Pioche District came during this period, which reached a peak from 1920-1932.

- The third period of production in Pioche involved mining of oxidized manganese-silver-lead-zinc-iron ore from bedded replacement deposits of manganiferous layers in the Lyndon limestone. Major production of this ore type occurred from 1915-1927 and 1952-1957, and the ore was largely shipped directly to smelters as an argentiferous manganese fluxing ore.

The **Taylor Mining District** is 60 airmiles north of Silver King, about 15 miles south of Ely. High-grade silver ore was mined from structurally controlled jasperoid and CRD deposits at Taylor from 1878 to the 1930s, and bedded, disseminated silver ore was mined by open-pit in the early 1980s. All of these mineralization types are hosted in the upper Guilmette limestone and transition zone with the overlying Pilot shale, and are associated with NW and N-S striking normal faults occupied by argillized, Eocene-aged rhyolitic dikes (Chadwick, et al, 2013). The Author has extensive experience in the Taylor Mining District (wrote much of Chadwick 2013), and the Silver King Mine has nearly identical geologic conditions as those seen in historic mines in the Taylor Mining District.

The **Ward Mining District** is 60 miles north of Silver King, across the valley from the Taylor District. High-grade oxidized silver-lead ore was mined from 1872-1890 from outcropping CRD deposits in Paleozoic limestones. Regional geophysical surveys in the 1960s identified magnetic anomalies underlying the historic mines, and exploration for Porphyry copper deposits began in the district. Drilling and exploratory underground drifting eventually identified zinc-copper-silver-lead sulfide ore bodies in skarns developed in Guilmette, Joanna and Ely limestones adjacent to a porphyritic quartz monzonite stock. The quartz monzonite was age dated at 34 Ma, just older than the 28-30 Ma reported by Anaconda for the Silver King granodiorite. These ore bodies were mined with twin declines in the early 1990s; zinc, copper and silver-lead concentrates were recovered at the Taylor Mill across the valley until 1993 (Mindat.org, 2021).

The **Robinson Mining District** is approximately 70 airmiles north of Silver King, 4 miles west of Ely. A number of small gold mines operated in the district in the late 1800s, extracting ore from structurally controlled and bedded jasperoidal bodies in the Joanna limestone and Chainman shale. Beginning in 1907 and continuing to the present, large open-pit operations have mined structurally dissected portions of a large Porphyry copper-molybdenum- (gold, silver) deposit. This deposit has been dated at 110 Ma, and is hosted in the same stratigraphic section as exposed at Silver King. More than 4 billion pounds of copper and 2.7 million ounces of gold were produced from this deposit from 1908-1978 (www.mrr.data.usgs.gove, 2021).

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of any additional information that would meaningfully expand on what is presented in this report, and is not aware of any omissions that would inhibit the reader from a full understanding of the location, access, ownership, exploration history, and geology of the Silver King Property.

Summaries of historic exploration work on the Property are sufficient for exploration targeting (Brook, 2020). The original documentation for these exploration programs should be physically acquired from the Property vendors and reviewed by a qualified person. All files related to exploration work on the Silver King Property should be scanned and organized, and all geophysical and geochemical data should be digitized, added to a compiled exploration database, and 3D geologic models should be constructed. An understanding of the geology, alteration, mineralization and exploration potential of the Property would undoubtably be improved by the ability to look at all of the data in 3D.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Silver King Property is an early-stage exploration project, with geologic similarities to other properties in Nevada which host gold, silver and base-metal mineralization. Lithologies, structure, alteration and mineralization exposed on the surface and in underground mine workings, and indicated by drilling, geophysics and geochemical sampling, provide evidence for three different types of mineralization present on the Property. These indications of mineralization give the Silver King Property merit for exploration.

Collapse brecciation and silicification occur in the Guilmette limestone adjacent to large-scale NW and N-S striking normal faults, with are occupied by highly argillized rhyolitic dikes. This is best exposed in the underground workings of the Silver King Mine, and is the depositional environment for CRD-type silver-lead-zinc mineralization reported in historic production. The intersection of the major faults and dikes with the top of the Guilmette limestone, and the Joanna limestone, provide exploration targets for CRD-type silver-lead-zinc-(copper) mineralization under cover across the Property. Analogues to these targets would be the Taylor District, outside of Ely ~60 miles to the north in the same host rocks, and the Pioche District ~10 E-SE in an older package of carbonate host rocks.

Granodioritic intrusions and NW-striking parallel dikes cutting across the Property have been shown by geophysical surveys to be through-going and have large influence on limestone wallrocks. Drilling by prior operators intercepted significant intervals of copper and zinc values associated with skarn and lesser porphyry-style sulfide mineralization. Areas with strong surface geochemical and geophysical expressions overlying margins of granodiorite dikes and plugs, particularly in contact with limestone units, all represent exploration targets for additional copper-zinc mineralization. These targets are analogous to skarn sulfide mineralization in Paleozoic limestones around the 34 Ma quartz monzonite stock at the Ward Mine 60 miles to the north of Silver King.

The Devonian-Mississippian stratigraphy exposed on the Silver King Property is host to numerous Carlin-Type gold deposits in the southern and central Carlin Trend. The Alligator Ridge, Pan, Gold Rock, Green Springs, Illipah and Golden Butte deposits (Cline, *et al*, 2005: mrdata.usgs.gov, 2021). These deposits are concentrated along the Guilmette limestone-Pilot shale and Joanna limestone-Chainman shale contacts at structural intersections of NW, N-S and NE striking normal faults. The Guilmette through Chainman stratigraphy underlies much of the Silver King Property. Although not all exposed on surface, significant offset along W-NW, N-S and NE normal faults is evident from stratigraphic relationships on the Property. The lithologies and structures present at Silver King, coupled with anomalous gold in surface geochemical sampling, make the Silver King Property attractive for initial exploration for Carlin-Type gold mineralization along preferential stratigraphic horizons at structural intersections.

Age dates of 28-30 Ma reported by Anaconda geologists for granodiorite from Silver King are significantly younger than the 110 Ma reported for the large Robinson Mine Porphyry Copper deposit. These ages are also younger than the 37-41 Ma reported for Carlin Trend gold deposits. The Author noted that large plugs of granodiorite on the Property are medium-coarse grained equigranular textured, indicating a fairly deep level of emplacement. Many of the dikes, particularly around the Silver King Mine, are fine to very-fine grained and rhyolitic in composition, are strongly argillized and have no clear relationship with the margins of the granodiorite plugs. The Author suspects that detailed age date and petrographic studies at Silver King would show different ages and depths of emplacement for the different intrusive phases. If true, this would be critical to understand for proper exploration targeting for mineralization related to the different intrusive events.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Existing exploration data on the Silver King Property provides a solid foundation on which to base additional work. Historic mining, prior drilling, geophysical surveys, geologic mapping and geochemical sampling have provided starting areas to focus future work for detailed drill targeting. The Author agrees with the exploration rationale of prior operators on the Property, and recommends additional exploration work on the SK and South Area Targets shown in Figure 6.2-7.

FIRST ROUND - DRILL TARGETING

A first round of exploration comprising mapping, extensive sampling and CSAMT geophysical surveys is recommended, presented below in two phases:

- Phase One is recommended initial work to follow up on prior exploration work, collect enough data for geologic modeling, and develop initial exploration models and drill targets. This phase would comprise mapping, sampling, and CSAMT geophysical surveys, with the goal to identify areas to follow up with detailed sampling and geophysical surveys in Phase Two. All recommended work is in Phase One unless otherwise noted.

- Phase Two would be dependent on successful and encouraging results from Phase One exploration. This phase would involve tighter-spaced surface sampling and IP geophysical surveys and detailed mapping across any anomalies identified in Phase One. Length and spacing of

geophysical surveys and surface sampling proposed for Phase Two exploration cannot be accurately predicted before full results from Phase One have been compiled. Estimates of costs for Phase Two are based on two targets having encouraging results in Phase One.

Detailed structural mapping and rock chip sampling should be conducted across the Property, with focus on the margins of granodiorite intrusions, particularly granodiorite-limestone contacts. Any skarn development or zones of porphyry-style veinlets should be delineated and evaluated. Different intrusive facies should be delineated where possible, with the intention of deciphering structural controls on dikes. Margins of Guilmette and Joanna limestone blocks should be mapped at small-scale to locate offsets along faults, and any silicification or brecciation should be mapped and sampled in detail.

Additional detailed geophysical surveys should be conducted across both target areas. The Author recommends closed-source audio magneto telluric (CSAMT) survey lines be run perpendicular to the NW and N-S structural grain of normal faults on the Property. These surveys have been shown to be effective at delineating intrusive, carbonate, shale and sandstone units in the same stratigraphy elsewhere in Nevada (Wright, 2017), as well as sharply defining structures and fault offsets. Five CSAMT survey lines should be run across the northern portion of the Property covering the SK Area and extents of granodiorite dikes, and six across the South Area Target area and over possible extensions to the southeast, for a total of 24.3 line-kilometers (Fig. 26-1). In Phase Two, any pervasive intrusive dikes outlined by mapping and CSAMT surveys that are coincident with surface geochemical anomalies should be tested with Induced Polarization (IP) survey lines to test for the presence of sulfide mineralization at depth.

Precious and base metal anomalies identified in prior surface sampling should be followed up with additional soil sampling on a tighter spacing to allow for structural modeling and drill targeting. Samples collected in soils derived from in-place weathering should be submitted for standard low-detection limit multi-element assays; samples collected from valley fill and other mobilized sediments should be submitted for Mobile Metal Ion analysis.

Prior geochemical sampling showed broad zones of anomalous mineralization in weathered bedrock in the SK and South Areas. Additional soil sample lines are recommended running perpendicular to W-NW and N-NE structural trends identified by surface mapping and geophysics, with samples collected at a 50 m spacing and submitted for ICP multi-element assays to allow for structural interpretation across post-mineral cover and use in later drill targeting. Seven sample lines are recommended across the SK Target and six across the South Area Target, with an additional two lines of reconnaissance samples across the center of the claim block between the targets, for a total of 28,400 m of sample lines and 570 samples in Phase One.

Additional lines of soil samples should be collected and submitted for mobile metal ion analyses. These should be run to the southwest of prior sampling on the South Target and to the east and west of the SK Target. East-west lines should be run between the two targets and to the north of the SK target to get coverage across the Property. A total of 39.4 line-kilometers and 790 MMI samples should be collected in Phase One.

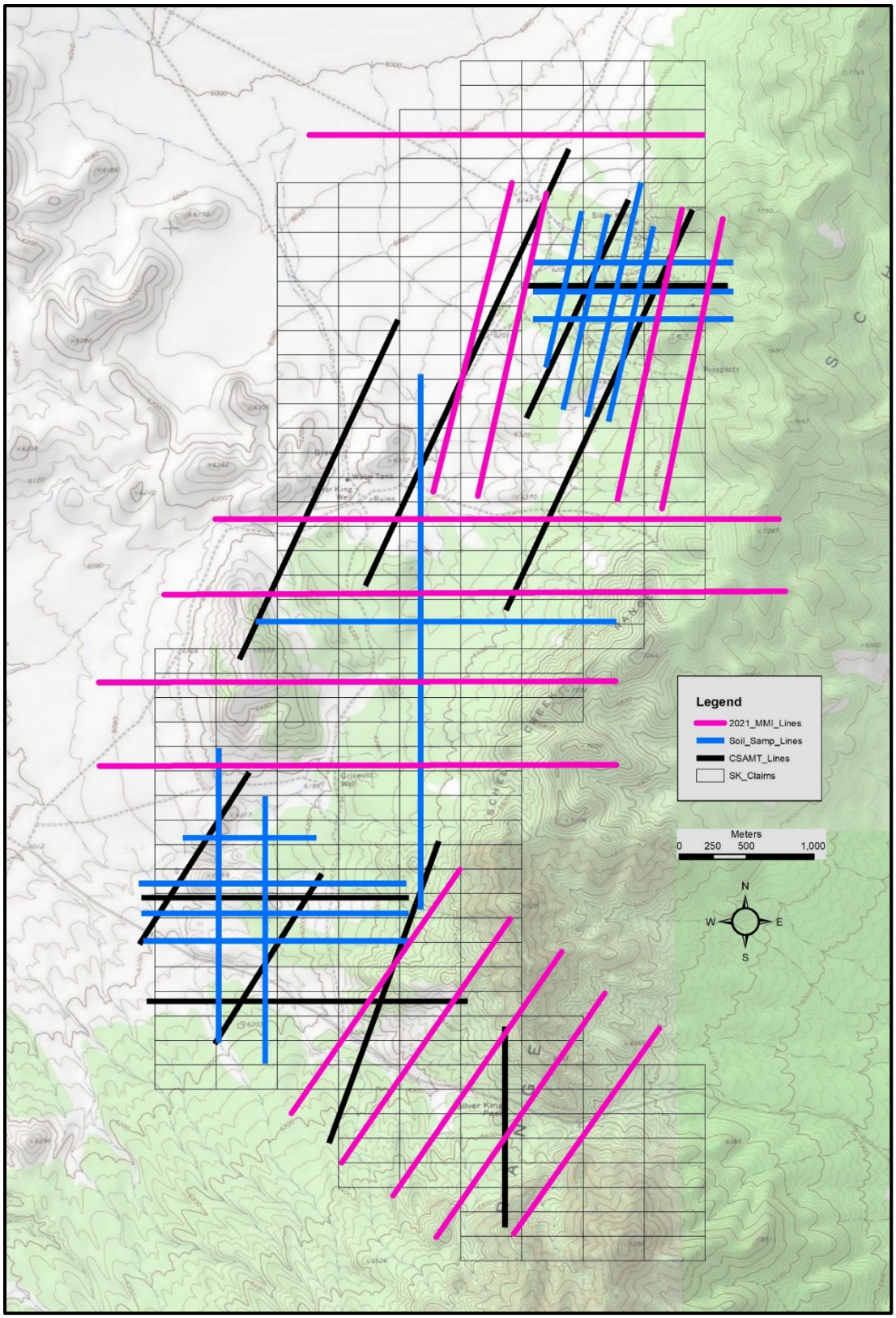

Figure 26- 1: *Proposed CSAMT, multi-element soil sample, and MMI soil sample lines*

For Phase Two, all of the Phase One data should be compiled and used to construct 3D models of lithology, structure, and geochemical zonation across the entire Silver King Property. Soil samples on 50 m line spacing with sample spacing of 20 m should be collected over any anomalies identified in Phase One sampling. IP survey lines should be run in a grid with a 100-200 m line spacing to get detailed imaging of any buried sulfide or other metallic mineralization, and to provide additional detail for geologic and structural 3D models. All Phase Two data should be used to update geologic models, at which point detailed drill targeting should be possible. First round Phase One and Phase Two exploration would cost a total of CAN$600,000 (Table 26-1)

Table 26- 1: *Itemized costs for First Round exploration recommendations*

	Item	Unit	Cost ($US)	Quantity	Total Cost
Phase One	Soil Samples	Sample	$42.00	1350	$56,700.00
	Soil Sample MMI assay	Sample	$100.00	775	$77,500.00
	Soil Sample ICP61 assay	Sample	$80.00	575	$46,000.00
	CSAMT Survey	line-km	$6,000.00	24.3	$145,800.00
	CSAMT Mob and Processing		$5,000.00	1	$5,000.00
	CSAMT Expenses		$5,000.00	1	$5,000.00
	Senior Geologist	Day	$1,000.00	10	$10,000.00
	Geotech Sampler	Day	$400.00	10	$4,000.00
	Vehicle and Expenses		$5,000.00	1	$5,000.00
	3D modeling	Hours	$110.00	60	$6,600.00
Phase Two	Soil Samples	Sample	$42.00	800	$33,600.00
	Soil Samp ICP61 assay	Sample	$80.00	800	$64,000.00
	IP Surveys	line-km	$6,000.00	15	$90,000.00
Itemized First Round Expenditures					**$549,200.00**
10% Contingency					$50,000.00
Total First Round Exploration Cost					**CAN$600,000.00**

SECOND ROUND – DRILLING

If sampling results from the First Round of exploration are favorable, and geophysical surveys provide evidence to support structural and alteration patterns and lithologic models, plans should be made to drill test the best of the targets. As the targets are likely to be CRD, skarn/porphyry or Carlin-Type mineralization, multiple drill holes will be required to adequately test them. A budgeted drill program of ~4000-4500 m is recommended to test any high-value targets identified in the First Round of exploration. At a roughly estimated all in cost of $320/meter, Second-Round exploration drilling would cost US$1.5 million. Execution of the Second Round would be dependent upon favorable results in the First Round leading to attractive drill targets.

27.0 REFERENCES

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Sam Bourque, CPG, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Independent Consulting Geologist, based out of Idaho with a business address of: 111 Village Circle, Garden Valley, ID 83622

2. I am responsible for the preparation and contents of the entire report titled "Technical Report on the Silver King Exploration Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA", dated July 3, 2021. I have read Form 43-101F1, and have prepared this Technical Report in accordance with the requirements set out in that form.

3. I visited the Silver King Property on April 21-22, 2021, and confirmed location, access, historic mine working, historic drill collars and surface geology.

4. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Northern Arizona University in 2003.

5. I have worked in the exploration and mining industry continuously for the 17.5 years since I received my degree. The majority of my career has been conducting exploration for precious metals deposits across the Great Basin of the Western United States.

6. I am a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (#11775).

7. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

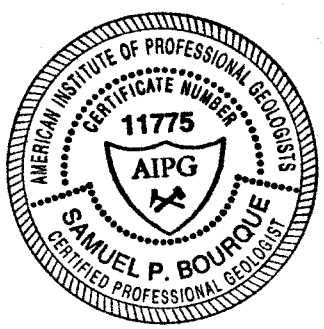
8. I am independent of Allied Copper Corporation within the definitions set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and have had no prior involvement with the Silver King Property. I nor my Family do not own shares in Allied Copper Corp., and have no business interest related to or associated with the Silver King Property other than a normal service provider-client relationship.

9. I am not aware of any relevant information that has been omitted or misrepresented that could be construed as misleading with regards to the facts, interpretations and recommendations contained in this report. At the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, this report contains all scientific, technical and historic information that is necessary to include to ensure that the report is not misleading.

7-3-21

Signature of Qualified Person

Sam Bourque CPG



SIGNATURE AND DATE PAGE

This document titled "Technical Report on the Silver King Exploration Property, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA", prepared for Allied Copper, is dated and effective as of July 3, 2021. It was entirely prepared and is signed by the following Author:

7-3-21

Signature

Sam Bourque

Independent Consulting Geologist

AIPG CPG #11775

Dated July 3, 2021 in Garden Valley, Idaho