NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

RAM PROPERTY

PORT-CARTIER AREA, QUÉBEC, CANADA

Located Within:
NTS Map Sheet: 22G14

Centred at Approximately:
637014mE / 5539084mN

Report Prepared for:
Steadright Critical Minerals Inc.
Suite 216–1 Crescent Road, Huntsville
Ontario, Canada P1H 1Z6

Report Prepared by:

Cesar A. F. Esmas, P. Geo
7121 Brittany Court, Niagara Falls
Ontario, Canada L2H 3N6

Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo
6540 rue Émile-Augier, Laval
Québec, Canada H7R 6B3

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Steadright Critical Minerals Inc. (Steadright) engaged the services of Cesar A. F. Esmas, P. Geo. and Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo. to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report on the Ram Property located near Port-Cartier, Québec in the Côte-Nord regionof Quebec, Canada as part of its qualifying transaction documentation for the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) in connection with Steadright's (the Issuer) proposed listing. Steadright is a Canadian company involved in mineral exploration and development.

Esmas and Beloborodov are both independent qualified persons (QPs) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and in compliance with Form 43-101F1, and each fulfills the requirements of an "independent qualified person".

Esmas is a member in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ); he was issued a Special Authorization by OGQ covering the period from September 09, 2021 to September 08, 2022. Esmas is concurrently a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO), #1825 since May 26, 2010.

Beloborodov is also a member in good standing with the OGQ, #01637 since may 2015.

Property Ownership

The Ram Property (Property) comprises 31 mineral claims covering approximately 1,699.94 ha. The claims are 100% owned and registered in the name of Contigo Resources Ltd. (Contigo Resources). As of the date of this report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to which the Ram Property is subject. As of the date of this report, all claims are in good standing.

In accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement (July 31, 2021) (Table 1.1), the Optionor (Contigo Resources) has agreed to grant the Optionee (Steadright Capital Development Inc.) an exclusive option to acquire 100% undivided right, title, ownership and beneficial interest in and to the Property, free and clear of any encumbrance (the Option).

Table 1-1: Option Agreement

Payment Period	Cash Payment	Share Issuance
Within 60 days of the Effective Date	$80,000 ($80,000 of which has been paid by Optionee)	--
On or before November 1, 2021	--	500,000 Shares have been issued
On or before that date that is two (2) days after the Listing Date	--	500,000
On or before that date that is twelve (12) months after the Listing Date	$35,000	500,000
On or before that date that is twenty-four (24) months after the Listing Date	$50,000	1,000,000

The Royalty can be reduced from 2.0% to 1.0% at any time within five (5) years of the commencement of Commercial Production on payment by the Optionee or its permitted assign(s) to the Optionor of $1,500,000.

1.2 Property Description

The Property is roughly 29 km southwest of Port-Cartier, Québec, Canada within NTS Map Sheet 22G14, with the following coordinates 637014mE / 5539084mN.

Port-Cartier is a city in the Côte-Nord region of Québec. It is located on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River at the mouth of the Aux-Rochers River, 63 km southwest of Sept-Îles, Québec.

The Property can be accessed by driving 18 km south of Port-Cartier along Route 138 (Rte. Jacques Cartier) and then turning northwest onto a series of logging roads and driving an additional 11 km to reach the Property. These logging roads provide access to the central portion of the Property. Port-Cartier has a variety of services, lodging and transportation. Sept-Îles has an airport located 89 km to the northeast of the Property.

Baie-Comeau, Québec was used as a jumping off point for the author's site visit. It is 128 km southwest of the Property through Route 138.

1.3 Status of Exploration

Exploration activities over the Property area have been carried out intermittently since the 1970s, and work has consisted of prospecting, geochemical sampling, mapping, trenching, drilling, and geophysical surveys.

Historical drilling carried out over the Ram Property has, reportedly, intersected consistent Ni-Cu-Co mineralization, including 35 DDH from the early 2000s which returned core assays of up to 0.15% Co, 2.2% Ni, and 1.2% Cu; surface samples which returned assays of up to 0.3% Co, 3.3% Ni, and 1.1% Cu; and trench samples which returned assays of up to 0.27% Co, 1.1% Ni, and 1.2% Cu.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Ram Property is situated in the Grenville Province of the Canadian Shield. It is predominantly underlain by the Mesoproterozoic, east-west-trending Bourdon Complex, which consists of paragneiss, quartzite, migmatites, calc-silicate rocks and pegmatites and the Rivière-Pentecôte Anorthositic Suite, which consists of anorthosite, leuconorite, and leucotroctolite. Several Mesoproterozoic lithodemes, made up of metasedimentary and intrusive rocks (mafic to felsic), have also been defined in the region.

Igneous layering and magmatic foliation were reportedly observed in a transition zone, with structures striking east-west and dipping moderately to the north, in the northern Property area.

Mineralization identified in 1997 consisted of disseminated to interstitial to net-textured to semi-massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, hosted in a medium- to locally-coarse-grained pyroxenite to occasionally melagabbro to gabbro. Areas a few meters to the north and south of the pyroxenite are characterized by coarse- to very coarse-grained, locally plagioclase-phyric anorthosite and leucogabbro.

This mainly mafic igneous layering suite of rocks favour a deposition of Ni-Cu within the contacts and its contact periphery. A historical report indicated that high concentrations of sulphides are associated with pyrrhotite and pentlandite.

Pegmatites are typically associated with platinum-group element (PGE) and rare-earth element (REE) deposits.

1.5 Data Verification and Site Visit

Cesar Esmas, P. Geo, conducted a site visit to the Ram Property by road on October 18, 2021 to review the general geology and assess the Property's mineral potential. The site visit focused on areas where lithologies and structures are believed to be favourable for mineralization and areas that were identified by the 2021 magnetic gradient survey on the Property.

Based on the data verification performed, it is the QP's opinion that the data used in this technical report are adequately reliable for the purposes of this technical report.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Ram Property comprises an early-stage exploration project of merit which warrants further exploration.

Some historical geophysical work has been completed within the Property bounds and immediate surrounding area. Findings by previous operators indicate some potential to deliver favourable exploration results; however, follow-up geochemical sampling is lacking and, therefore, drilling targets have not been identified yet. Systematic mineral exploration is required across the Property to identify any mineral potential that may be hosted on the Property. A property-wide geochemical sampling program is currently in the planning stages.

Based on the geophysics and available Property information, the following findings are noteworthy:

- The regional geophysical magnetic anomaly is consistent with the trend and pattern of the geophysical anomaly identified by the 2021 magnetic gradient survey on the Property.

- The 2021 magnetic gradient survey indicated a coherent and pronounced geophysical magnetic-high anomaly with a significant lateral extent (~10 km) that also persists at depth (~200 m) (Engdahl, 2021). It runs from the central to northern sections of the Property, then swings southwest beyond the western Property boundary.
- The regional geological map matches the lithologies observed during the site visit; these are possible contacts for potential mineralization and follow the disposition of the magnetic anomaly.
- The Property is believed to have a favourable geological setting for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-style mineralization.
- The mineral claims on the Property are in good standing and are situated in a very accessible and stable socio-economic jurisdiction which is supportive of mining and exploration activities.
- The Property hosts a network of logging roads that could be easily upgraded. These roads connect to the main highway (Route 138) which provides easy, logistical support.
- There are some “dead zones” with respect to mobile phone coverage, but some higher ground areas on the Property provide good coverage.
- There are currently no known factors that could impede future exploration programs or project development, with the exception of the surface rights (Note: Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in Québec).

Because this is an early-stage, grassroots exploration project, there is always the risk that the proposed work may not result in the discovery of an economically viable deposit. The authors can attest that there are no significant, foreseeable risks or uncertainties with respect to the Property’s potential economic viability or continued viability directly arising from the quality of the data provided within this technical report.

Based on these conclusions, a two-phase exploration program is recommended.

Phase 1 will consist of a basal till sampling program on a 400 m x 400 m grid, general prospecting, structural mapping, a rock outcrop sampling program, and artificial intelligence modelling for drill targeting. A systematic basal till sampling program can detect elevated Ni, Co, and Cu values, and other suites of metals to help generate drill targets for Phase 2. Phase 1 will also include a housing study to identify, and establish a relationship with, homeowners on the Property. The estimated cost is approximately $110,000.

Phase 2 will consist of an infill geochemical sampling program on a 200 m x 200 m grid and shallow reverse circulation drilling along drill fences. The estimated cost will be based on the results of Phase 1.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This technical report has been prepared for Steadright Critical Minerals Inc. (Steadright), Suite 216–1 Crescent Road, Huntsville, Ontario, Canada P1H 1Z6 as part of its qualifying transaction documentation for the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) in connection with Steadright's (the Issuer) proposed listing. Steadright is a Canadian company involved in mineral exploration and development.

On October 21, 2021, Steadright, engaged the services of the co-authors of this technical report, Cesar A. F. Esmas and Alexandr Beloborodov, to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (NI 43-101) on the Ram Property located near Port-Cartier, Québec, in the Côte-Nord region of Québec, Canada.

Esmas and Beloborodov are both independent qualified persons (QPs) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and in compliance with Form 43-101F1, and each fulfills the requirements of an "independent qualified person".

Esmas is a member in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ); he was issued a Special Authorization by OGQ covering the period from September 09, 2021 to September 08, 2022. Esmas is concurrently a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO), #1825 since May 26, 2010.

Beloborodov is also a member in good standing with the OGQ, #01637 since may 2015.

Esmas is responsible for Section 12.1 of the current technical report, and Beloborodov is responsible for Sections 1 to 27, excluding Section 12.1. This technical report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, and its purpose is to provide the basis for an informed opinion as to the status and nature of mineralization on the Ram Property.

2.2 Sources of Information

Reports and documents listed in Section 27 References were used to support the preparation of this technical report. Additional information was requested from Steadright Resources where required.

The author has also reviewed geological data obtained from Québec's provincial government reports and publicly available information from the Québec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) website (mern.gouv.qc.ca) for historical property assessment reports and mineral tenure information. The author also reviewed the Québec Système d'information géominière's (SIGÉOM) digital publication database for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information (sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca). Climate information was obtained from Environment Canada, and population and local information for the Property area was obtained from Statistics Canada and wikipedia.org.

2.3 Site Visit

Cesar Esmas, P. Geo, conducted a site visit to the Property by road on October 18, 2021 to review the general geology and assess the Property's mineral potential. The site visit focused on areas where lithologies and structures are believed to be favourable for mineralization and areas that were identified

by the 2021 magnetic gradient survey on the Property. The visit was constrained by inclement weather and limited helicopter landing sites.

Note: Baie-Comeau, Québec was used as a jumping off point for the author's site visit. It is 128 km southwest of the Property through Route 138.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report, and all currency is reported in Canadian dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26919 NAD83 UTM Zone 19N unless otherwise stated.

A list of abbreviations and acronyms are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2-1: Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Description		Abbreviation or Acronym
percent		%
three dimensional		3D
silver		Ag
analytical signal		AS
gold		Au
degrees Celsius		°C
Canadian dollar		CAD$
chlorite		Cl
centimetre		cm
cobalt		Co
copper		Cu
diamond drill hole		DDH
east		E
electromagnetic		EM
degrees Fahrenheit		°F
iron		Fe
feet		ft
billion years ago		Ga
Mining Title Management System in Québec		GESTIM
Global Positioning System		GPS
hectare		ha
induced polarization		IP
kilometre		km
metre		m
million years ago		Ma
Québec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources		MERN
measured horizontal gradient		MHG
millimetre		mm
measured vertical gradient		MVG
north		N
North American Datum		NAD
nickel		Ni
National Instrument 43-101		NI 43-101
net smelter return		NSR

National Topographic System		NTS
phosphorus		P
Pentecôte Anorthositic Complex		PAC
lead		Pb
palladium		Pd
platinum-group element		PGE
Professional Geoscientist		P. Geo.
parts per million		ppm
Ram Property		the Property
platinum		Pt
quality assurance/quality control		QA/QC
Quantum geographic information system		QGIS
qualified person		QP
residual magnetic intensity		RMI
reduced to pole		RTP
south		S
tonne		t
thorium		Th
titanium		Ti
total magnetic intensity		TMI
uranium		U
Universal Transverse Mercator		UTM
west		W
zinc		Zn

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information regarding ownership, permits, licenses, environmental concerns, and the purchase agreement between Contigo Resources Ltd. (Contigo Resources) and Steadright Critical Minerals Inc. (Steadright) dated 31st July 2021, was provided by Steadright (the issuer). The authors believe the data and information provided by the issuer are essentially complete and correct to the best of their knowledge and that no information was intentionally withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein.

The authors have not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparation of this technical report. All opinions expressed in this technical report are those of the authors based on a review of historical work done on the Property.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Ram Property is located roughly 29 km southwest of Port-Cartier, Québec, Canada within NTS Map Sheet 22G14, with the following coordinates 637014mE / 5539084mN, and it covers an approximate area of 1,699.94 ha (Figure 4-1).

Port-Cartier is a city in the Côte-Nord region of Québec. It is located on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River at the mouth of the Aux-Rochers River, 63 km southwest of Sept-Îles, Québec.

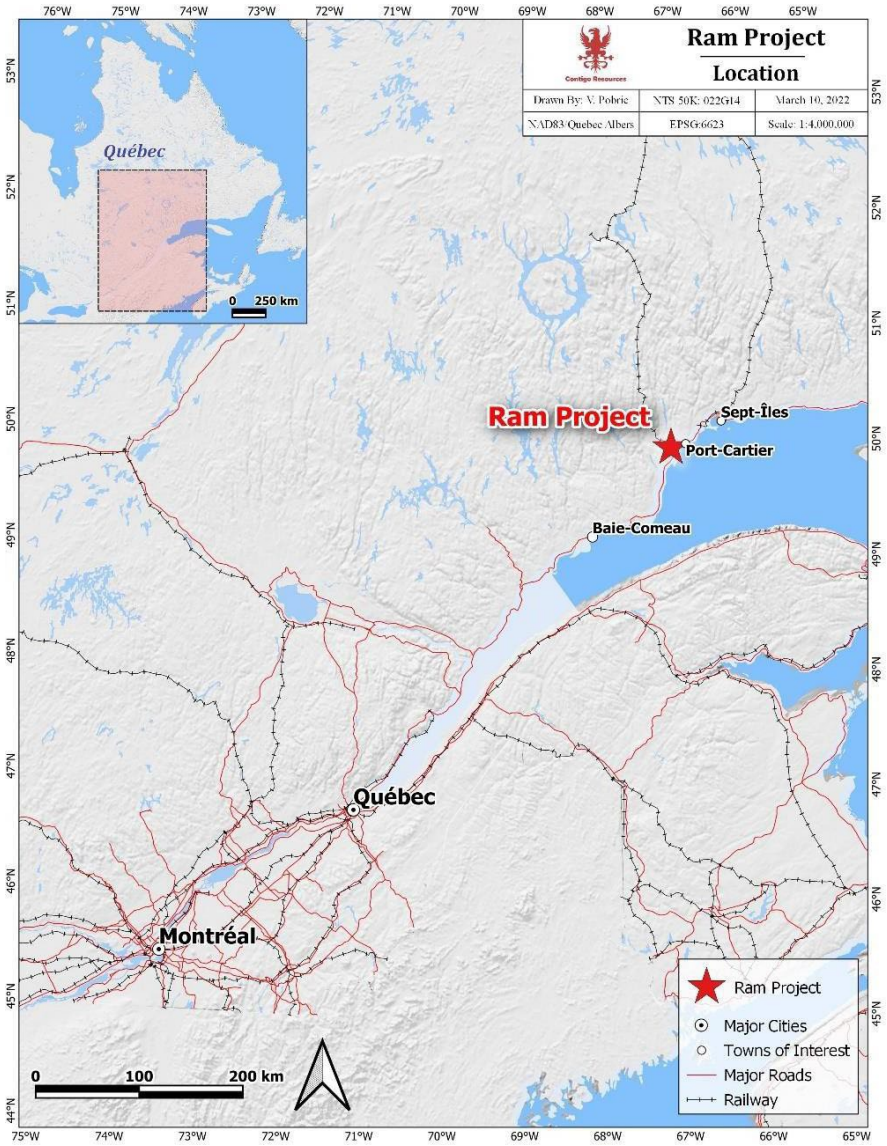

Figure 4-1: Ram Property Location Map

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Property consists of 31 mineral claims that are 100% owned and registered in the name of Contigo Resources Ltd. (Table 4.1 and Figure 4-2). As of the date of this report, all claims are in good standing.

A summary of the Ram Property's mineral tenure is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4-1: Ram Property Mineral Tenures.

Claim Number	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Expiry Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2620892	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-04	2024-10-03	55.38
2620893	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-04	2024-10-03	55.38
2620894	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-04	2024-10-03	55.39
2620895	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-04	2024-10-03	55.37
2620896	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-04	2024-10-03	55.38
2620897	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-04	2024-10-03	55.38
2620954	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-05	2024-10-04	55.39
2620898	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2021-10-04	2024-10-03	55.37
2524739	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524740	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524741	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524742	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.39
2524743	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.03
2524744	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	54.27
2524745	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	54.88
2524746	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524747	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524748	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524749	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524750	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524751	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524752	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524753	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524754	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.38
2524755	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.36
2524756	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524757	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524758	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524759	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524760	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524761	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524762	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524763	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2524764	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-10-31	2023-10-30	55.37
2527329	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2018-11-14	2023-11-13	40.66
2539336	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2019-05-27	2025-05-26	55.37
2539337	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2019-05-27	2025-05-26	55.37
2539338	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2019-05-27	2025-05-26	55.37
2539339	Contigo Resources Ltd. (98302) 100% (responsable)	2019-05-27	2025-05-26	55.37

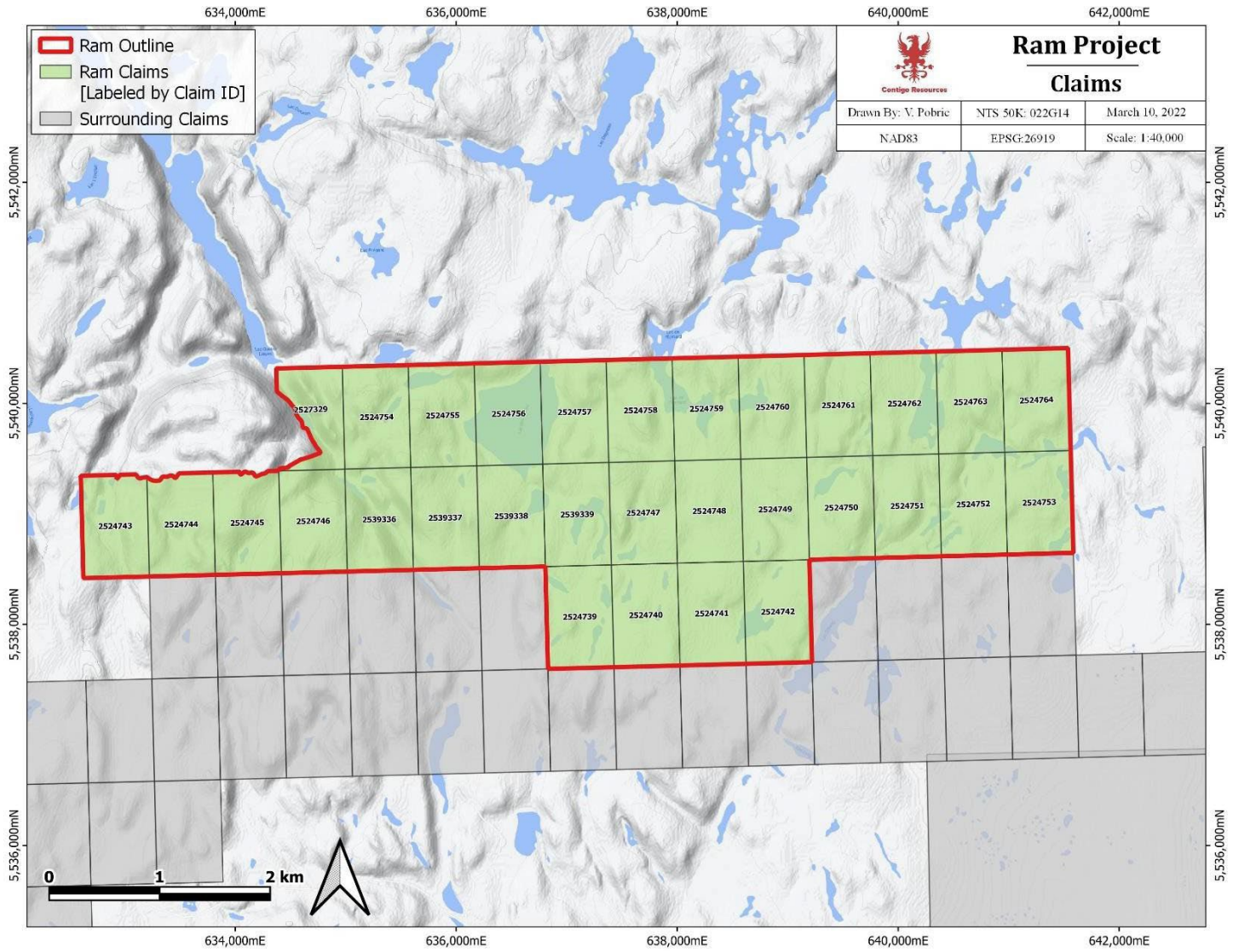

Figure 4-2: Ram Property Claims Map

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

4.3 Mineral Rights in the Québec

Mineral exploration rights are granted by the provincial Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife in Québec and provide the title holder an exclusive right to explore.

Claims are valid for a two-year period and can be extended indefinitely for successive two-year periods (terms) by the application of approved assessment work in variable amounts based on the size of the claim and the number of times it has been renewed (see Table 4.2), including the payment of an administrative fee.

The renewal fees (as of January 1, 2021) per claim north of the 52nd degree of latitude (and before the 60th day preceding the expiry date) are as follows: $156.00 per claim larger than 50 ha; $139.00 per claim between 45 and 50 ha; $124.00 per claim between 25 and 45 ha; $34.25 for claims <25 ha (Table 4.2). Fees for claims located south of the 52nd degree of latitude (and before the 60th day preceding the expiry date) are as follows: $101 per claim larger than 100 ha; $67.00 per claim between 25 and 100 ha; $34.25 per claim smaller than 25 ha (Table 4.3). The fee doubles if payment is made within the 60-day period preceding the claim expiry. Excess work credits are banked against the title of the claim for use in future renewals. Assessment work and/or banked credits may be applied to a title holder's surrounding claims located within a 4.5 km radius of the centre of the credited claim.

A claim may be converted into a mining lease with an initial term of 20 years (renewable at least three times, for ten years each time) upon demonstrating that a mineable resource exists on the claim.

Table 4-2: Minimum Required Assessment Work for Claims South of Latitude 52

Number of Terms of the Claims	Area of Claim		
	<25 ha	25 to 45 ha	Over 45 ha
1	$48/claim	$120/claim	$135/claim
2	$160/claim	$400/claim	$450/claim
3	$320/claim	$800/claim	$900/claim
4	$480/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,350/claim
5	$640/claim	$1,600/claim	$1,800/claim
6	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$1,800/claim
7+	$1,000/claim	$2,500/claim	$2,500/claim

Source: MERN website (*www.mern.gouv.qc.ca*)

Table 4-3: Minimum Required Assessment Work for Claims South of Latitude 52

Number of Terms of the Claim	Area of Claim		
	<25 ha	25 to 100 ha	>100 ha
1	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
2	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
3	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
4	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
5	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
6	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
7+	$1,000/claim	$2,500/claim	$3,600/claim

Source: MERN website (*www.mern.gouv.qc.ca*)

4.4 Property Legal Status

The MERN mineral title management website (GESTIM) confirms that all Property claims as described in Table 4.1 are in good standing at the date of this report, and that no legal encumbrances were registered with MERN against the titles at that date. The authors make no assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date, and no requirement to do so has existed.

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to which the Ram Property is subject. No previous mining activities have occurred on the Property; therefore, no liabilities from mining or waste disposal from mining are evident.

4.5 Nature of Title to Property

The Ram Property covers approximately 1,699.94 ha and is currently shown in the online registry as registered 100% in the name of Contigo Resources (or the Vendor). Contigo Resources entered into an option agreement with Steadright on July 31, 2021, whereby Steadright can earn a 100% interest in the Property upon fulfilling the following conditions:

In accordance with the terms of the Option Agreement (July 31, 2021) (Table 4.4), the Optionor (Contigo Resources) has agreed to grant the Optionee (Steadright Capital Development Inc.) an exclusive option to acquire 100% undivided right, title, ownership and beneficial interest in and to the Property, free and clear of any encumbrance (the Option).

Table 4-4: Option Agreement terms and schedule.

Payment Period	Cash Payment	Share Issuance
Within 60 days of the Effective Date	$80,000 ($80,000 of which has been paid by Optionee)	--
On or before November 1, 2021	--	500,000 Shares have been issued
On or before that date that is two (2) days after the Listing Date	--	500,000
On or before that date that is twelve (12) months after the Listing Date	$35,000	500,000
On or before that date that is twenty-four (24) months after the Listing Date	$50,000	1,000,000

The royalty will be reduced from 2% to 1% at any time within five years of the commencement of commercial production on payment by the Optionee or its permitted assign(s) to the Optionor of $1.5 million.

4.6 Surface Rights in Québec

In Québec, surface rights are not included with mineral claims. Claim holders do not require permission to access and conduct work on Crown Land unless the land is used to store public equipment. On private land, the claim holder must obtain permission from the landowner and acquire, through amicable agreement or through expropriation, the necessary access rights to carry out the exploration work. On land leased by the provincial government, the claim holder must obtain the consent of the lessee. If an agreement between the lessee and claim holder cannot be met, the claim holder must pay the lessee an amount fixed by a court with jurisdiction.

Some houses were observed along the Property's logging roads (with road signs) during the site visit. Steadright and its representatives need to conduct due diligence with respect to the surface property ownership to help foster trust and build a cordial relationship with homeowners for future exploration and other activities particularly entering and exiting the Property.

4.7 Permitting in Québec

The government of Québec requires the owner of a claim to consult with the Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks (MFFP) when a tree needs to be cut down (any size or type) or a permanent structure needs to be built on the property as a result of exploration work. For example, line-cutting and diamond drilling activities require a permit (Permis d'intervention) and a consultation with First Nations groups before any work can begin. Also, a forestry technician needs to be hired to estimate the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut down during the work to assess the proper stumpage fees.

Because First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on a claim (for example, construction, diamond drilling, line-cutting, stripping or trenching), it is possible that any disruption in communication between the provincial government and First Nations could result in unforeseen delays with respect to issuing the permits required to begin work. A proactive working

dialogue with the relevant First Nations groups and stakeholders is essential to expedite permitting and land access.

Steadright does not currently hold any permits for the Ram Property.

4.8 Environmental

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no known environmental liabilities to which the Ram Property is subject, and no other known significant factors or risks exist that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Ram Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Ram Property (the Property) is situated 29 km southwest of Port-Cartier, Québec (Figure 5-1). The Property can be accessed by driving 18 km south of Port-Cartier along Route 138 (Rte. Jacques Cartier) and then turning northwest onto a series of logging roads and driving an additional 11 km to reach the Property. These logging roads provide access to the central portion of the Property (Figure 5-2).

A fixed-wing airport is available in Sept-Îles, located 89 km to the northeast (Table 5.1) of the Property.

Table 5-1: Driving Distances to the Property

Location (population)	Description	Road Distance (km)
Port-Cartier, Québec (6,651)	Air strip	29
Sept-Îles , Québec (28,534)	Nearest town with services	89
Baie Comeau, Québec (21,536)	Nearby town with services	128
Québec City, Québec (542,298)	Nearest international airport and port	508

Source : 2016 Census Canada, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm

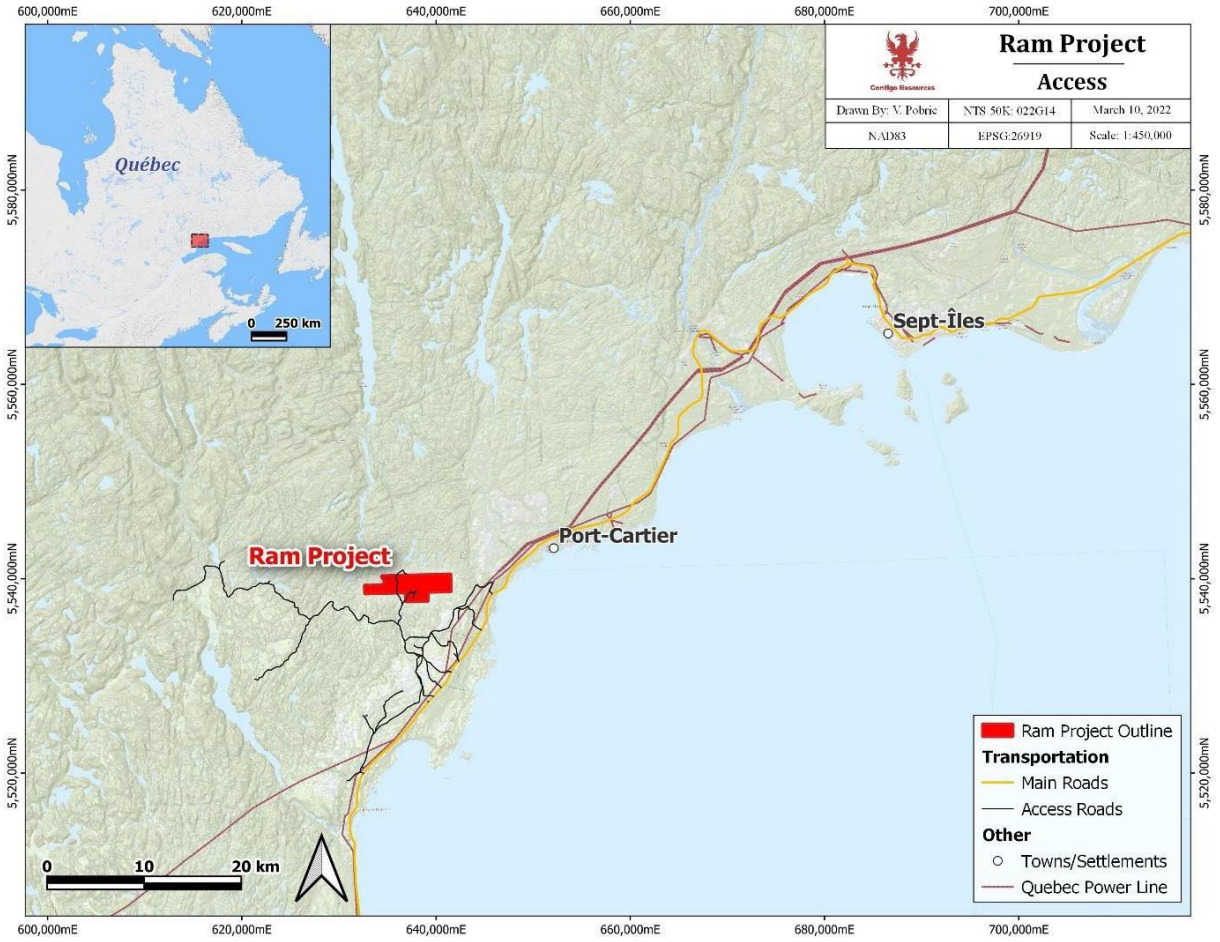

Figure 5-1: Ram Property Access Map

Source: Contigo Resources, 2021

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The climate in the vicinity of the Property is typical of eastern Québec with extreme temperature ranges. The region is under the influence of a continental climate marked by cold, dry winters and hot, humid summers. The average maximum temperature for July is 15.2°C, and average temperature for January is around -15.3°C. Rainfall is highest in September with 108.7 mm, and snowfall is highest in December with 87.2 cm. Snow accumulates from October to May with peak accumulations occurring between November and March. The nearest active weather station to the Property is located 89 km northeast in Sept-Îles (Table 5.2).

Table 5-2: Climate Data from Sept-Îles Weather Station

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
Daily Average (°C)	-15.3	-13.6	-6.8	0.2	6.2	11.8	15.2	14.4	9.8	3.7	-2.9	-10.5	1.0
Record High (°C)	10	10.6	11.8	19.2	28.3	32.2	32.2	31.1	29.4	22.2	16.9	9.4	-
Record Low (°C)	-43.3	-38.3	-31.7	-26.4	-11.7	-2.8	1.7	-0.6	-6.5	-12.8	-28.9	-36.5	-
Avg Precipitation (mm)	81.7	68.6	81.3	92.1	86.9	99.1	104.4	84.4	108.7	104.1	109.2	99.4	1,119.9
Avg Rainfall (mm)	8.3	13.9	24.4	49.2	76.7	99.1	104.4	84.4	108.7	98	62.4	18.1	747.5
Avg Snowfall (cm)	84.1	59.7	57.8	36.4	8.1	0	0	0	0.1	5.3	46	87.2	384.6

Source: 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals station data

Figure 5-2: Ram Property Overlooking a Road Outcrop (looking northwest)

Source: Cesar A.F. Esmas Site Photo

5.3 Local Resources

General and skilled labour are readily available in Sept-Îles (population 28,534). The city is approximately 89 km northeast (by road) from the Property and offers year-round charter and scheduled fixed-wing service, a provincial police detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, and equipment. The higher elevations on the Property have 3G cellular network coverage. Rail, national highways, and airport services are also available in Québec City, 508 km southwest of the Property.

Some lodging and limited support services are also available in Port-Cartier (population 6,651), located approximately 29 km northeast of the Property.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is no developed infrastructure on the Property except for logging roads. Some existing homes have been observed along the logging road.

5.5 Physiography

A hilly topography is marked by several lakes and swamps. Elevation varies across the Property, ranging from approximately 100 m to 250 m. Tree cover consists of spruce, pine, balsam, birch, poplar, and alder. Black spruce and muskeg swamps occupy low-lying areas.

6 HISTORY

Exploration activities over the Property area have been carried out intermittently since the 1970s. Work has consisted of prospecting, geochemical sampling, mapping, trenching, drilling, and geophysical surveys (Figure 6-1). The historical ownership and exploration activities carried out over the Property area between 1977 and 2002 are summarized in Table 6.1.

Historical drilling (Figure 6-2) carried out over the Property has, reportedly, intersected consistent Ni-Cu-Co mineralization, including 35 diamond drill holes (DDH) from the early 2000s which returned core assays of up to 0.15% Co, 2.2% Ni, and 1.2% Cu; surface samples which returned assays of up to 0.3% Co, 3.3% Ni, and 1.1% Cu; and trench samples which returned assays of up to 0.27% Co, 1.1% Ni, and 1.2% Cu (Leonard & Richard, 1978; Caron, L., 1999; Robillard, 2002).

6.1 Historical Exploration Activity

During the mid to late 1970s, SOQUEM held claims covering the present-day area of the Ram Property. Between 1976 and 1980, SOQUEM carried out extensive exploration activities, including compilation works, prospecting, geochemical sampling, and radiometric, electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic surveys, as well as diamond drilling (3 DDHs) (Leonard & Richard, 1978).

In 1995, Robert Ouellet held claims in the area and flew a 7.1 line-km magnetic survey over the area which identified an abrupt “high” in the total magnetic gradient. This high was noted to correlate well with the known geological contact of a massive anorthosite.

In 1995, Birchwood Ventures Ltd. (Birchwood) also carried out a 1,324 line-km heliborne magnetic and EM survey over the Port-Cartier area. This survey noted that major bedrock conductors were concentrated around the historical SOQUEM prospect and western parts of the area.

In 1998, Mines d’Or Virginia Inc. carried out Beep Mat prospecting and stripping activities to attempt to verify the continuity of metal concentrations (Cu, Co, Ni, Au, Pt, Pd) and conductive zones identified by SOQUEM and Birchwood. Work noted that conductive mineralized zones possessed a longitudinal continuity of several metres and a thickness on the order of a few tens of metres. Mineralization was reported as variable and ranged between 2% and 70%, and consisted of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite contained within pyroxenite or gabbronorite with a leucocratic to melanocratic composition. Best intervals returned were 1.2% Cu and 1.1% Ni over 0.5 m, 0.45% Cu and 0.96% Ni over 4.1 m, and 0.56% Cu and 0.63% Ni over 1.5 m (Maisonneuve et al., 1998).

In 1999, Robert Ouellet carried out a 1.35 line-km MaxMin EM survey. The horizontal frame EM survey MaxMin II-5 allowed the detection of five well-defined conductors. Alignment of some of these conductors, however, suggested the presence of only three horizons. The estimated depths of the conductors were believed to vary between 0 m and 30 m.

Diamond drilling was also carried out in the same year (1999) to follow up on EM MaxMin conductors. Drilling consisted of 4 DDHs over a total depth of 152 m. The best intersections returned 0.80% Ni, 0.16% Cu over 0.56 m and 0.84% Ni, 0.11% Cu over 0.58 m (Caron, L., 1999). The main outcrops had mineralized zones with an N270° orientation and 50°N dip. Mineralized zones occur as leuconorite-bearing lenticular

bodies reported to be 5 m to 10 m thick. Mineralization was disseminated (2% to 5%) within the leuconorite but showed localized areas more massive in nature over 0.5 m (Caron, L., 1999).

In 2001, Resources Appalaches Inc. (Resources Appalaches) held claims in the area and carried out an EM SIROTEM survey over 9.5 line-km.

In 2002, Resources Appalaches carried out prospecting, sampling, trenching, and diamond drilling activities (14 DDHs) (Robillard, 2002). This program identified new Cu and Ni mineralized zones in the eastern portion of the claim block. The mineralization was traced to an approximate depth of 250 m. Mineralization was found mainly in the central leuconorite and pegmatitic anorthosite and less abundantly in the central leuconorite, norite and anorthosite units.

In 2002, the Fonds Régional d'Exploration Minière Cote-Nord carried out prospecting, rock sampling and trenching. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization was found to be concentrated in five areas within a few tens of metres of each other in the intrusive anorthosite and pyroxenite which crosscuts the Rivière-Pentecôte Anorthosite on the Lac en Coude Property. Sample RB-02 (No. 56539) returned the best assay of 2,584 ppm Cu and 1,952 ppm Ni (Caron, 2002).

Table 6-1: Ram Property Historical Work Summary.

Year	Report #	Title Holder	Author	Operator	Summary	Comments	References
1977	GM49156	SOQUEM	McCann, A.J., Armstrong, E.	SOQUEM	Compilation Report: radiometric, geochemical, EM, prospecting activities during spring 1977.	Regional and property wide data compilation work.	GM49156 McCann, A. J., Armstrong, E., 1977, Projet Manic 22-2001: Baie Comeau, Port-Cartier, Manicouagan, Compagne D'Exploration Ete 1977, for SOQUEM
	GM49163	SOQUEM	DIGHEM Ltd.	SOQUEM	1,911 line-miles flown with a 500m to 2,500m spacing in 8 survey areas.	401 EM anomalies were identified during the survey. Many of the anomalies reflect bedrock conductors of substantial width, and some appear to be caused by saltwater encroachment from the St. Lawrence River.	GM49163 1977, Report on a DIGHEM Airborne EM and Magnetic Survey, Project Mac 22-100 for SOQUEM
	GM58642	SOQUEM	Latraverse, Jean	SOQUEM	Ground truthing of EM anomalies.	Outcrops consisted of anorthosite and gabbroic anorthosites containing 1–2% sulphides. Garnet quartzofeldspathic gneiss was observed containing 1–5% graphite (which were very rusty and friable). Anomaly 822A was explained due to the graphite content. Anomaly 823B was located on an old lumberjack camp and a lot of old metal debris lying around which could explain the DIGHEM anomalies. Anomaly 822B was not visited; however, an outcrop was visited 800m north of the anomaly and the outcrop contained approximately 1% sulphides (Py). It is recommended to visit anomaly 822B.	GM58642 Latraverse, J., 1977, Projet 22-2001 : Rapport D'Anomalies : Annex 1, for SOQUEM
1978	GM33882	SOQUEM	SOQUEM	SOQUEM	1 km², lines had an E-W orientation with a 75m spacing.	A geophysical survey made it possible to locate the conductor detected by the airborne survey. It is a good conductor in the shape of a cross, which corresponds to a magnetic anomaly. Three to five targets were identified for follow up sampling.	GM33882 Gaucher, E., 1978, Projet 22-3011 : Rapport Geophysique Sucoint : Port-Cartier, for SOQUEM
	GM33882	SOQUEM	Leonard, M.A., Richard, M.	SOQUEM	Prospecting, sampling, geophysical surveys (EM and Mag); line-cutting: 16 line-km.	The DIGHEM survey which was at the heart of the update of anomaly G14E1 was followed by exploration work on the ground. This consisted of a geological prospecting accompanied by the digging of 8 trenches with sampling. Following this work, 16 km of lines were cut and followed with detailed geophysical surveys (EM and Mag). The three best trenches returned were Trench 1: 5,440 ppm Cu, 4,260 ppm Ni, 670 ppm Co; Trench 2: 2,120 ppm Cu, 3,180 ppm Ni, 500 ppm Co; Trench 3: 5,980 ppm Cu, 3,320 ppm Ni, 635 ppm Co.	GM33882 Leonard, M., 1978, Rapport des Travaux D'Exploration for SOQUEM
	GM34533	SOQUEM	Leonard, M.A., Richard, M.	SOQUEM	3 diamond drill holes, 383.13 m total depth, 158 core samples analyzed.	Out of the 158 samples submitted for analysis, only 8 (totalling 9.42 m) had values exceeding 0.5% Cu. The highest assay returned 1.33% Cu over 0.7 m.	GM34533 1978, Leonard, M.A., Richard, M., Projet 22-3011: Anomalie G14E1, for SOQUEM
1995	GM53580	Robert Ouellet	Geominex	Robert Ouellet	7.1 line-km were covered in the survey, readings taken every 12.5 m, line orientation N.	The results showed an abrupt "high" in the total magnetic gradient oriented NE-SW in the NW sector of the survey grid. This high correlates well with the known geological contact of a massive anorthosite.	GM53580 Geominex, 1995, LEVES MAGNETIQUE ET VLF, PROPRIETE CORO, for Robert Ouellet
	GM54851	Birchwood Ventures Ltd.	Aerodat Inc.	Birchwood Ventures Ltd.	1,324 line-km, 100 m flight line spacings. Each of the 4 showings were covered by five 3 km-long flight lines at 200 m separation.	Claims cover a Cu-Ni-Co discovery in layered anorthositic intrusives. EM: The strongest resistivity lows coincide with EM anomaly centres marking the bedrock conductors or conductor groups. Major bedrock conductors are concentrated around the SOQUEM prospect and in the western parts of the area.	GM54851 1995, Aerodat Inc, Report on a Combined Helicopter Borne, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Port-Cartier/Sept-Iles Area, for Birchwood Ventures Ltd.
1998	GM56540	Mines d'Or Virginia Inc.	Maisonneuve, S., Francoeur, G., Chapdelaines, M., Villeneuve, P.A.	Mines d'Or Virginia Inc.	Prospecting, Beep Mat, stripping, 107 rock samples.	The purpose of the program was to verify the continuity of metal concentrations (Cu, Co, Ni, Au, Pt, Pd) and conductive zones identified by SOQUEM and Birchwood Ventures. Conductive mineralized zones possess a longitudinal continuity of several metres and a thickness in the order of a few tens of metres. Mineralization is variable and ranges between 2% and 70%, and consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite contained within pyroxenite or gabbronorite with a leucocratic to melanocratic composition. Best intervals returned were 1.2% Cu and 1.1% Ni over 0.5 m, 0.45% Cu and 0.98% Ni over 4.1 m, and 0.58% Cu and 0.63% Ni over 1.5 m.	GM56540 Maisonneuve, S., Francoeur, G., Chapdelaines, M., Villeneuve, P.A., 1998, Rapport Geologiques des travaux d'echantillonnage par rainures realises sur la proprietes B20, Port-Cartier, for Mines d'Or Virginia Inc.

1999	GM58673	Robert Ouellet	Simoneaux, P.	Robert Ouellet	EMIMaxMin over 1.35 line-km, grid-oriented E-W with lines-oriented N-S and spaced every 50 m.	The geophysical campaign on this grid proved to be a success and the anomalies detected are well marked. The horizontal frame EM survey MaxMin II-5 allowed the detection of five (5) well-defined conductors. Alignment of some of these conductors, however, suggests the presence of only three horizons. The estimated depths of the conductors vary between 0 m and 30 m. In the sectors where the thickness of the overburden is low and where the rock is exposed, or is sub-flush, trenches could be dug, and surface sampling is recommended.	GM58673 Simoneaux, P., 1999, Leve Electromagnetic MaxMin, Propriete Cor, for Robert Ouellet
	GM58672	Robert Ouellet	Caron, Louis	Robert Ouellet	4 diamond drill holes . Total Depth: 1.52 m; EMIMaxMin Survey over 1.35 km, with readings taken every 12.5 m.	Drilling was done to follow up on EMIMaxMin conductors and the best intersections returned 0.80% Ni, 0.16% Cu over 0.56 m and 0.84% Ni, 0.11% Cu over 0.58 m. The main outcrops have mineralized zones with an N270° orientation and 50°N dip. Mineralized zones form leuconorite lenticular bodies 5–10 m thick over more than 10 m. Mineralization is disseminated (2–5%) within the leuconorite but shows localized areas of which appear to be more massive in nature over 0.5 m.	GM58672 Caron, Louis, 1999, Proprietes Coro : Compagne de Forage, for Claude et Robert Ouellet
2001	GM59812	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	Robillard, M.M.	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	Grid consisted of 22 lines-oriented NW-SE over 12.3 line-km, spaced at 100 m; reading taken every 25 m.	Three conductors were detected on the portion of the grid covered by the EM-H survey: A<B and C. More info on the geology is required to gain better understanding of the identified conductors.	GM59812 2001, Rapport sur un Levé EM-H Effectue dans le Cadre du Projet B-20 (938) for Ressources Appalaches Inc.
	GM59813	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	Robillard, M.M.	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	Grid consisted of 22 lines-oriented NW-SE over 9.5 line-km, spaced at 50 m; reading taken every 25 m.	A conductive source beyond the reach of the EM-H (>75 m depth) will produce a wide SIROTEM anomaly (>300 m wide). Despite the holes in the cover caused by the presence of lakes, there are no other geological conductors of interest in the first 200 m to 300 m since. In addition to conductor A, neither the EM-H nor the SIROTEM did detect any signature or portion of a revealing signature. Coverage of lakes by SIROTEM in winter is therefore not required since all the other profile segments are clearly free from any long wavelength component. The SIROTEM has therefore achieved its objective despite the constraints of the field. Our knowledge of the geology of the property is limited; the interpretation is exclusively based on the geophysical signature of the defined anomalies.	GM59813 Abitibi Géophysique, Rapport sur un Levé Électromagnétique SIROTEM: Projet B-20, for Ressources Appalaches Inc.
2002	GM59814	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	Robillard, M.M.	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	15 rock samples were collected; 39 trench samples collected; 14 diamond drill holes BQ core, total depth of 3,800 m, total of 1,306 core rock samples collected.	New Cu and Ni mineralized zones were identified in the eastern portion of the claim block. The mineralization was traced to an approximate depth of 250 m. This Property shows potential for Ni-Cu mineralization. Mineralization is mainly found in the central leuconorite and pegmatitic anorthosite and less abundantly in the central leuconorite, norite and anorthosite units. In 2000, 426 samples were collected during a drill program containing approximately 5% sulphides with copper and nickel surpassing ~0.1%. In the western portion of the Property, one DDH intercepted 1.37% Ni over 1.57 m.	GM59814 Robillard, M., 2002, Propriété B20 : Rapport des Travaux D'Exploration 2000-2002, By Geominex for Ressources Appalaches Inc.
	GM61141	Fonds Régional d'Exploration Minière Cote-Nord	Caron, L.	Bouffard, R., Gauthier, C.	Prospecting, blasted trenches, rock sampling.	Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization was found to be concentrated in five areas within a few tens of metres of each other in the intrusive anorthosite and pyroxenite which crosscuts the Rivière-Pentecôte Anorthosite on the Lac en Coude Property. Sample RB-02 (No 56539) returned the best assay of 2,584 ppm Cu and 1,952 ppm Ni.	GM61141 Caron, L., Gauthier, C., 2002, Projet Lac en Coude, for Bouffard, R., and Gauthier, C.

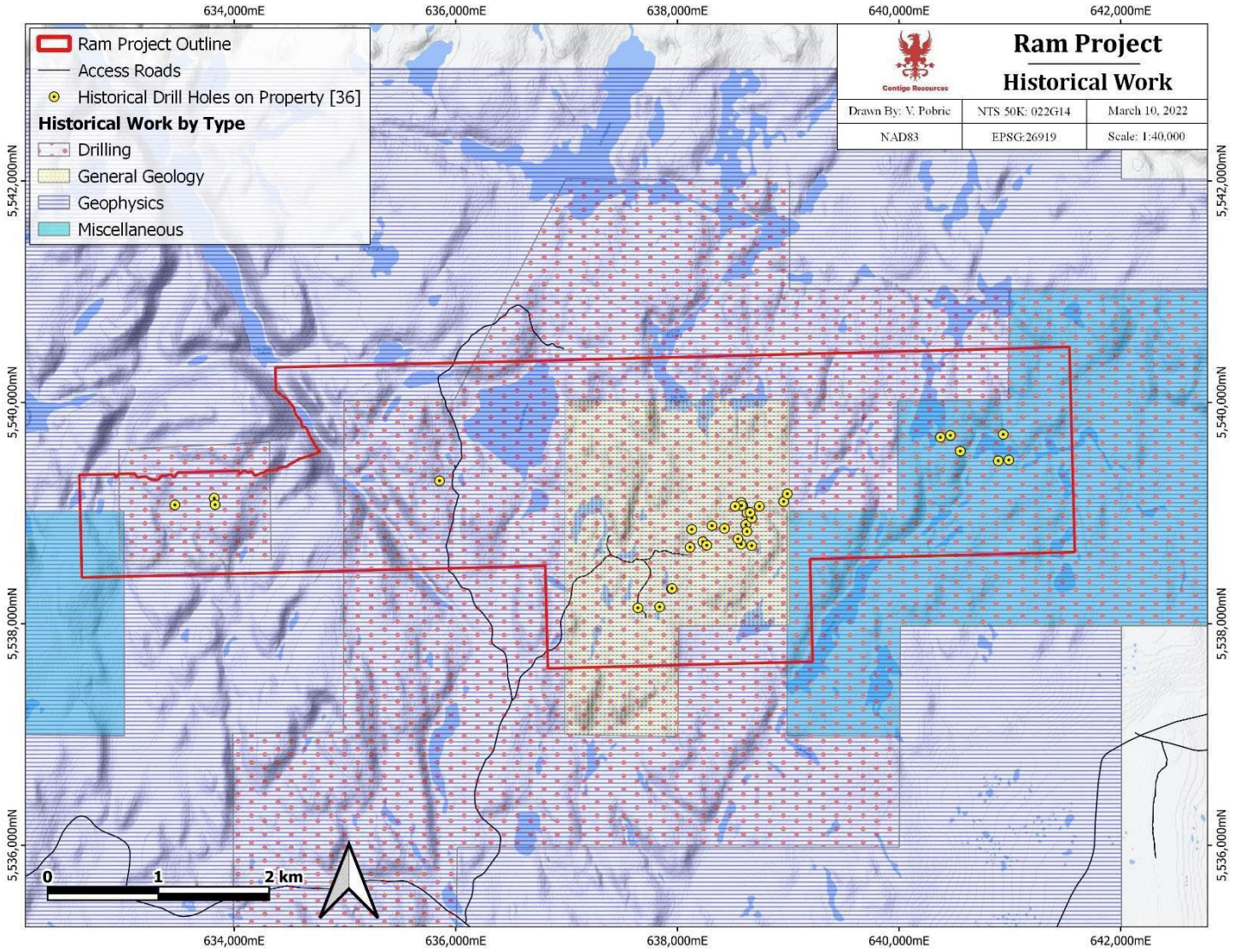

Figure 6-1: Ram Property Historical Work

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

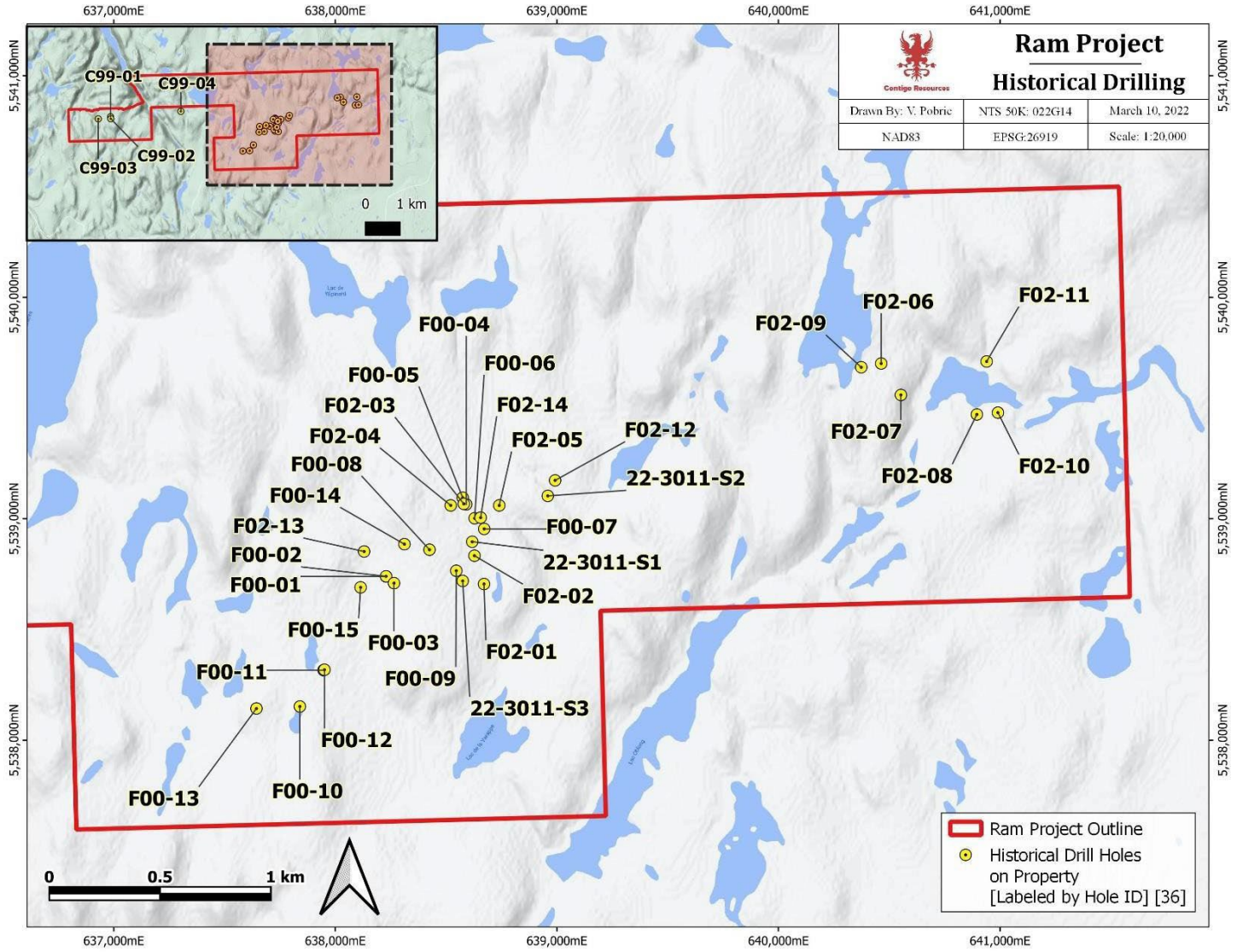

Figure 6-2: Ram Property Historical Drilling

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Ram Property is situated in the Grenville Province of the Canadian Shield.

According to MERN (2021), Grenville Province is a tectonically complex region in Eastern Canada that contains many different-aged, accreted terranes from various (unknown) origins. It exists southeast of the Grenville Front and extends from Labrador southwestern to Lake Huron. It is bounded by the St. Lawrence River/Seaway to the southeast.

The Grenville Front separates the Grenville Province from the Superior Craton. Adjacent to the Grenville Front is the Parautochthonous Belt. It is made of rocks originally derived from the Superior Craton, which have been metamorphosed and reworked since their emplacement. The rocks to the southwest of the Parautochthonous Belt are various accreted terranes that have been thrust upon or emplaced during the various tectonic events that have occurred from 2.0 to 0.98 Ga. The compositions of these terranes are unique and have distinct, depleted mantle model ages (MERN, 2021)

Its earliest stages of tectonic formation were dominated by arrested-to-flat subduction. This was followed by collisional orogenesis during the late stages.

The two main, semi-continuous, orogen-parallel stacked belts are known as the parautochthonous belt and the (structurally) overlying allochthonous polycyclic belt, in addition to a series of supracrustal-dominated belts (Corriveau et al., 2007). The parautochthonous and allochthonous belts are separated by a major structure called the Allochthon Boundary Thrust (ABT) (Rivières et al., 1989).

The gneiss complexes of high-grade metamorphic rocks with polyphase deformation and significant partial melting, dominantly underlie the Greenville Province. The parautochton mainly consists of Archean rocks in contact with rocks of the Superior Province and is delimited to the northwest by the Grenville Front, while the allochthon comprises rocks of Paleoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic age. Faure (2009) mentions it is known to contain anorthositic intrusions. Numerous mafic and ultramafic intrusions are known to be associated with the anorthosite-mangerite-charnockite-granites (AMCH), which are known to be particularly fertile for Ni-Cu-Co-PGE magmatic mineralization.

The Ram Property is located along the northern margin of the Pentecôte Anorthositic Complex (PAC), a 1,354 Ma part of the allochthonous polycyclic belt of the Grenville Province. The PAC is believed to have intruded granitic, aluminous, quartzo-feldspathic and pyroxene gneisses, quartzite, and migmatites. The PAC consists of an anorthositic core and a mangeritic, charnokitic to granitic envelope.

Regional geological and geophysical maps are shown in Figures 7-1 to 7-4.

7.2 Regional Mineralization

The following types of mineralization have been encountered in the region:

- Ni-Cu mineralization in mafic to ultramafic igneous rocks
- Ni-Cu-Co mineralization in mafic to ultramafic igneous rocks associated with anorthosites
- Ni-Cu-Co-Zn mineralization in gabbros

- Epigenetic Ag mineralization
- Epigenetic Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization
- Au-Cu-Zn mineralization
- Fe-Ti ± P mineralization in gabbronorites; and
- U-Th mineralization in pegmatites and migmatites.

7.3 Property Geology

The Ram Property is predominantly underlain by the Mesoproterozoic, east-west-trending Bourdon Complex, which consists of paragneiss, quartzite, migmatites, calc-silicate rocks and pegmatites, and the Rivière-Pentecôte Anorthositic Suite, which consists of anorthosite, leuconorite, and leucotroctolite (Figure 7-5). Several Mesoproterozoic lithodemes, made up of metasedimentary and intrusive rocks (mafic to felsic), have also been defined in the region.

Pegmatites are typically associated with platinum-group element (PGE) and rare-earth element (REE) deposits.

Igneous layering and magmatic foliation were reportedly observed in the northern Property area within a transition zone, with structures striking east-west and dipping moderately to the north (Babineau, 1997).

7.4 Property Mineralization

The Ram Property is located within a favourable geological setting for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co mineralization. Mineralization is mainly concentrated along the northern margin of the PAC, within the transition zone or adjacent to the inner leuconorite zone, or near the contact between the two units (Babineau, 1997). Mineralization identified in 1997 consisted of disseminated to interstitial to (locally) net-textured to semi-massive pyrrhotite with smaller amounts of chalcopyrite, and locally occurring amounts of pyrite (Babineau, 1997), hosted in a medium- to locally-coarse-grained pyroxenite to occasionally melagabbro to gabbro (Babineau, 1997). Areas a few metres to the north and south of the pyroxenite are characterized by coarse- to very coarse-grained, locally plagioclase-phyric anorthosite and leucogabbro (Babineau, 1997).

Massive sulphide veins and veinlets, as well as fracture fillings up to a few centimetres thick locally, cut across what appeared to be primary magmatic mineralization (Babineau, 1997).

Historical drilling carried out over the Ram Property has, reportedly, intersected consistent Ni-Cu-Co mineralization, including 35 DDH from the early 2000s which returned core assays of up to 0.15% Co, 2.2% Ni, and 1.2% Cu; surface samples which returned assays of up to 0.3% Co, 3.3% Ni, and 1.1% Cu; and trench samples which returned assays of up to 0.27% Co, 1.1% Ni, and 1.2% Cu. (Leonard & Richard, 1978; Caron, L., 1999; Robillard, 2002).

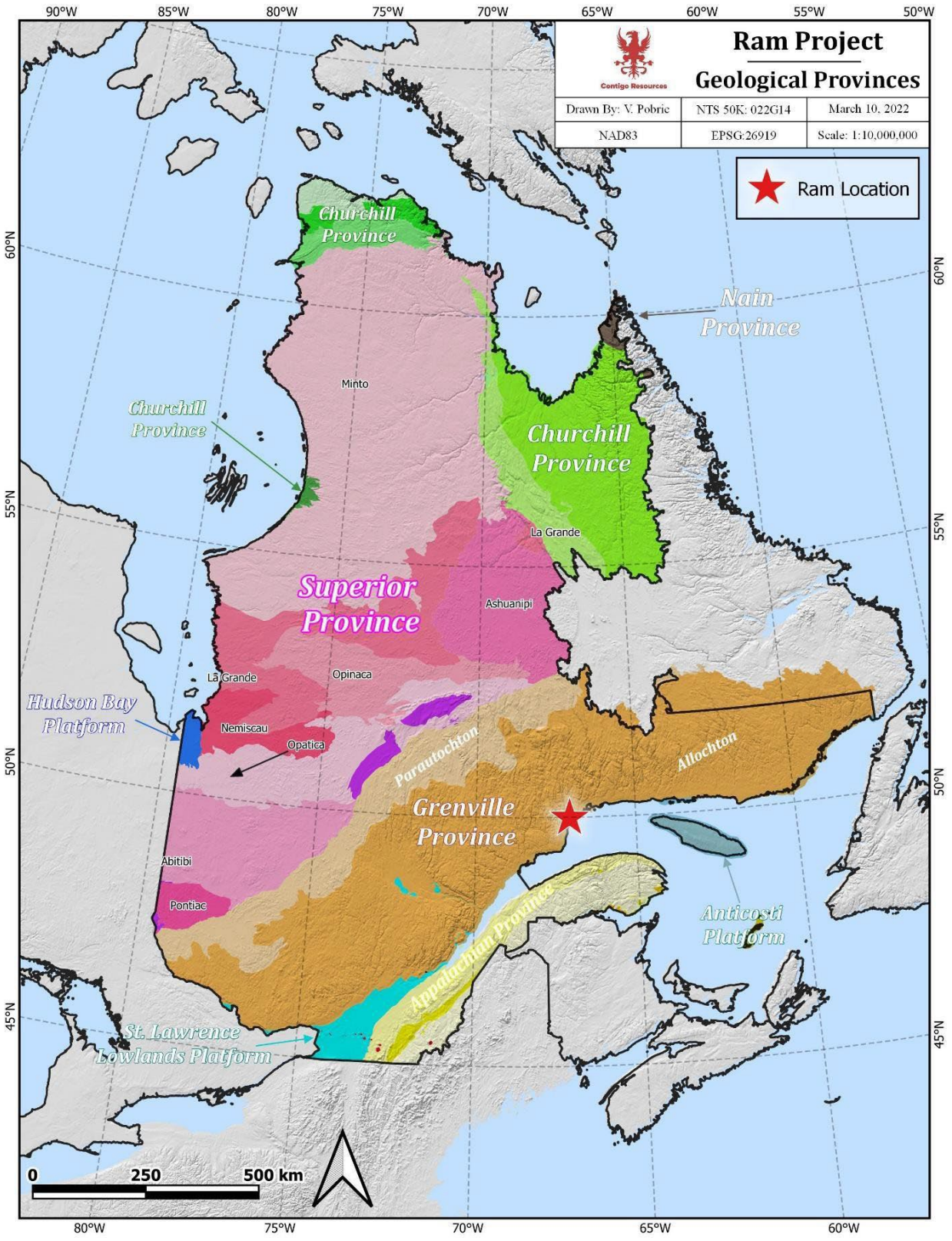

Figure 7-1: Ram Property Location and Québec Geological Provinces

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

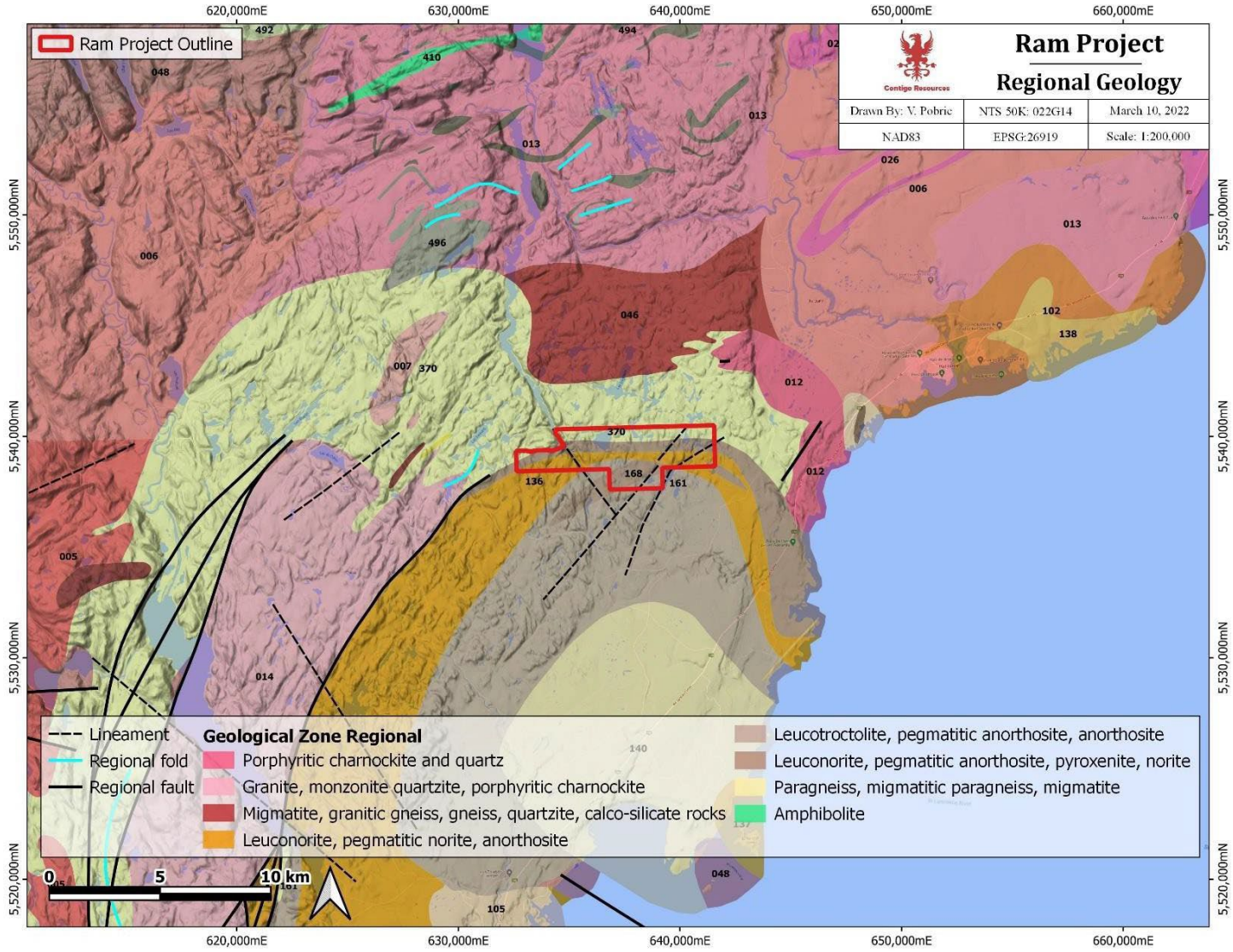

Figure 7-2: Ram Property Regional Geology

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

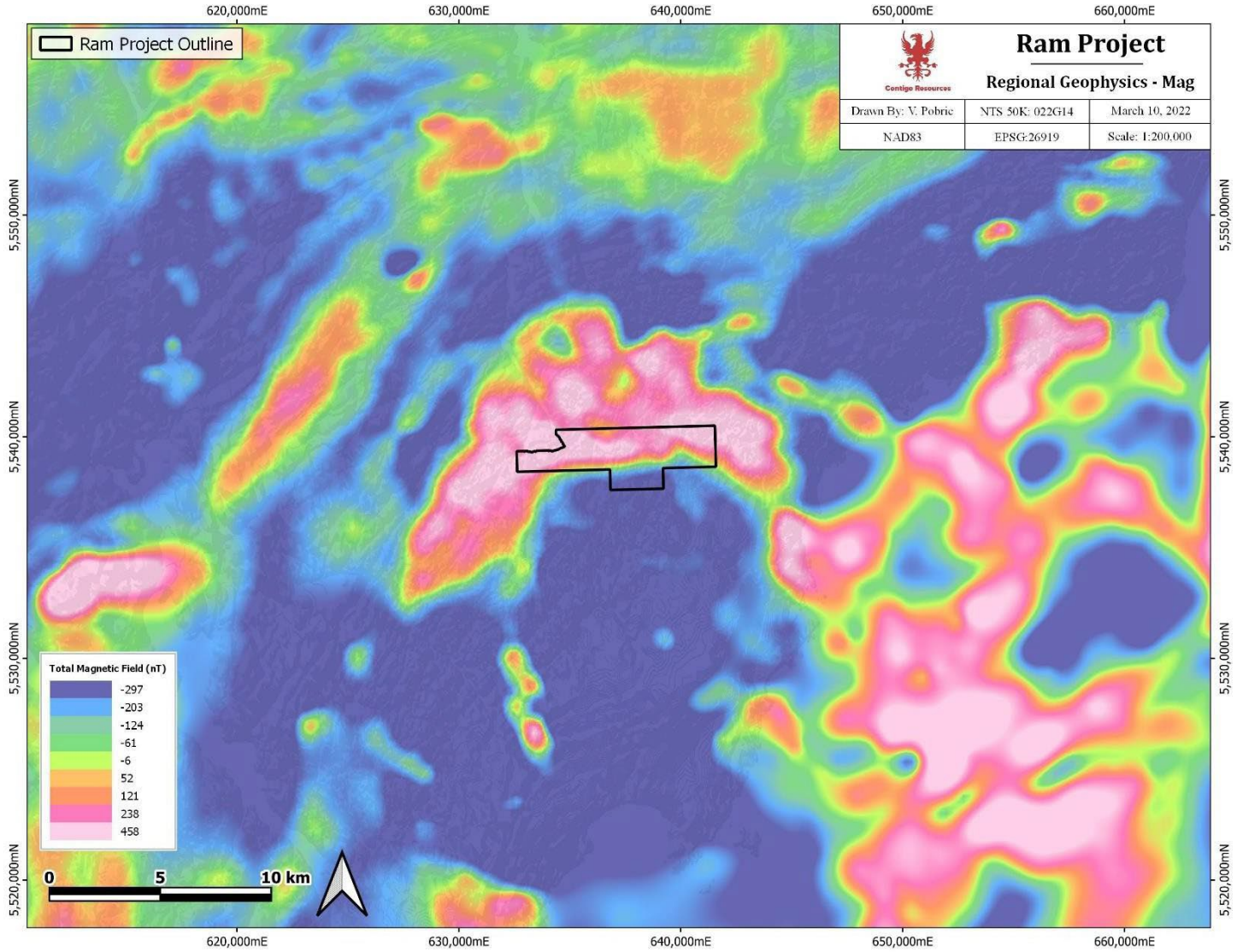

Figure 7-3: Ram Property Regional Geophysics Magnetics

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

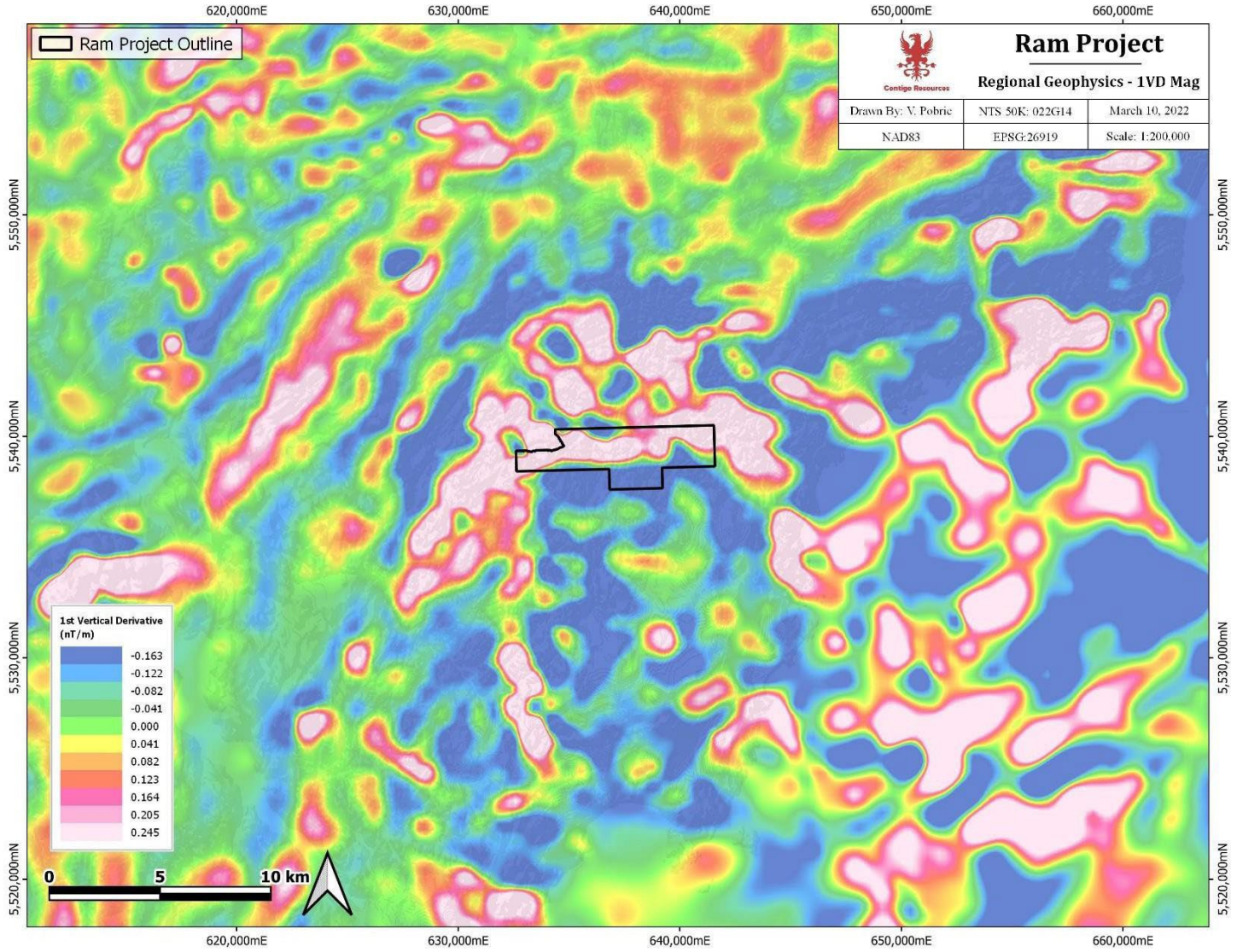

Figure 7-4: Ram Property Regional Geophysics (1st Vertical Derivative

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

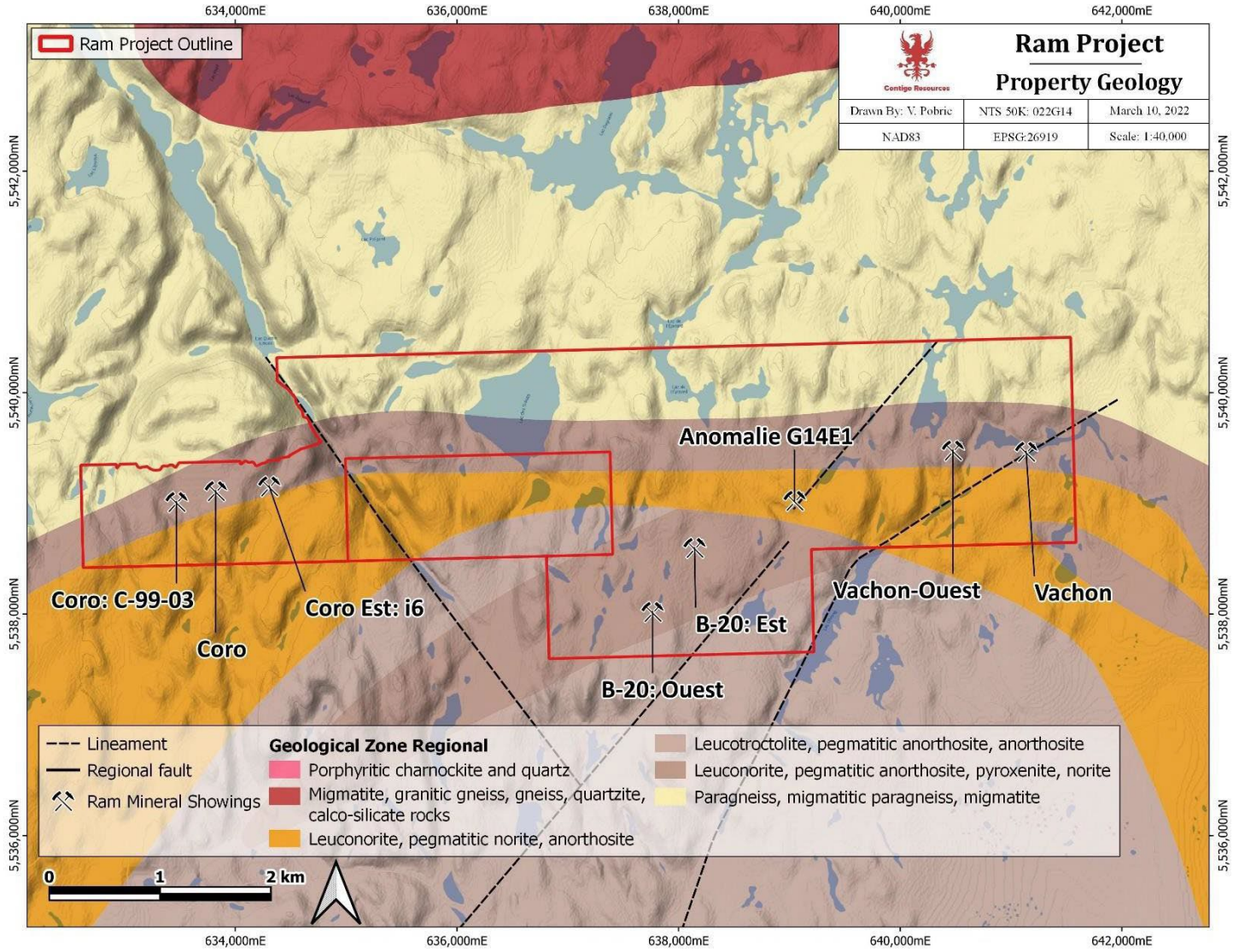

Figure 7-5: Ram Property Geology

Source: Contigo Resources, 2022

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Magmatic Ni-Cu-Co Deposit Model

Most major magmatic Cu-Ni-PGE sulphide deposits are thought to have formed by segregation of an immiscible sulphide-melt from a silicate-host magma, in response to processes such as magma mixing, rapid cooling, differentiation, and contamination. The metal content of the sulphides is governed by the concentration of the metals in the silicate host magma (Maier et al., 1998).

The Voisey's Bay Ni-Cu-Co deposit has a known reserve, plus Indicated and Inferred mineral resources amounting to 1.367 10^6 metric tons grading 1.59% Ni and 0.85% Cu (Naldrett et al., 2000). These deposit styles are predominantly Archean and Paleoproterozoic in age, may occur in diverse geological settings, are consistently located in association with mafic and/or ultramafic magmatic bodies, and are associated with high concentrations of sulphides (Eckstrand and Hulbert, 2007). The principal minerals are mainly hexagonal pyrrhotite, troilite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, cubanite and magnetite, in disseminated and massive sulphides (Naldrett, et al., 2000).

A simplistic model of the Voisey's Bay occurrence and deposition was presented in Waterloo University's publication of "Wat's Up" (November 1996) …"*Geological model for the formation of a Fe-Ni-Cu sulphide orebody where a Fe-rich, gabbroic, mantle-derived magma at the top of the mantle. Then, magma rising through the crust passes through sulphur-rich, sedimentary rock unit (*in this case, the paragneiss*); sulphur is dissolved in the gabbroic magma. The magma is emplaced in the upper part of the crust, cools; sulphur comes out of solution as immiscible droplets of dense, iron sulphide liquid in the gabbro magma; droplets fall to the bottom, extracting Ni, Cu, and Co from the gabbro magma; crystallization produces a massive Fe-Ni-Cu sulphide orebody at the base of the intrusion overlain by disseminated sulphides."*

These major magma bodies then solidify and occur as stocks or laccoliths (and other plutons in varied shapes and sizes).

With these conditions, mineralization is expected to form:

- Source of sulphides/mechanism from precipitation.
- Areas where deposition is realized; near/at contacts of these plutons where gaps are realized (caused by dilation).
- Conduits where the mineralizing fluids could ascend/deposit.

9 EXPLORATION

Exploration activities over the Property area have been carried out intermittently since the 1970s, and work has consisted of prospecting, geochemical sampling, mapping, trenching, drilling, and geophysical surveys. The historical ownership and exploration activities carried out over the Property area between 1977 and 2002 are summarized in Section 6 History of this technical report.2021 Field Program

In 2021, Steadright Capital Development commissioned Axiom Group (Axiom) to fly a high-resolution helicopter-borne tri-axial-magnetic gradiometer survey over the Ram Property between August 23 and August 28 (Figures 9-1 to 9-19).

The Ram survey block was centred at approximately 14 km southwest (by air) of Port-Cartier, Québec. A total of 253 line-km of gradient magnetic data was collected over an area of 1,699.94 ha. The survey was flown at 75 m traverse-line spacing and 750 m tie-line spacing (Table 9.1).

Table 9-1: Axiom Magnetic Survey Parameters

Survey Block	Line Type	Line Spacing (m)	Flight Direction (°)	Actual Line-km Flown
Ram	Traverse	75	0–180	227
	Tie	750	90–270	26
			Total	**253**

The Ram heliborne-magnetic survey data received from Axiom included the final survey deliverables; all raw, helicopter-borne, magnetic data; base-station data; a final levelled dataset, including all measured gradients; and the following maps: analytical signal (AS), measured horizontal gradient (MHG), measured vertical gradient (MVG), residual magnetic intensity (RMI), and total magnetic intensity (TMI) (Figures 9-1 to 9-19).

9.1 2021 Tri-Axial Magnetic Data Acquisition/Processing Procedures

The tri-axial system is composed of three GSMP-35A high-precision potassium magnetometers mounted on a tri-directional bird that is towed by an Astar helicopter platform separated by a 100 ft cable that guarantees separation between the helicopter and the magnetic survey platform. Included in the tri-axial system is a GPS that marks the data point location, radar altimeter for recording the height, and an inertial measurement unit (IMU) for recording the roll, pitch, and yaw of the unit in flight.

The GPS of the tri-axial system is complimented by the helicopter's Satloc system providing a real-time moving map which is cross-referenced and provides quality control and redundancy.

Supporting the helicopter is a base station which has a single GEM's GSM-19 magnetometer that is equipped with a high-resolution (0.07 m) integrated GPS. This was used to calculate final diurnal corrections from data collected at three-second intervals.

The magnetic data lacking georeferenced data and excessively noisy were removed. These lines were re-flown and interpolated with the acceptable data resulting in mosaics. The base-station recording was also processed and filtered, and spikes were removed to derive data for diurnal correction.

All processing of post-field program data was carried out using Geosoft Oasis Montaj and Microsoft Excel software, and the presentation of final maps used QGIS. Results were gridded using a minimum curvature method and a grid-cell size of approximately ¼ of flight line spacing.

To the author's knowledge, the data acquisition procedures are suitable and typical for this type of geophysical survey work. The post-processing resultant map images are shown in Figures 9-1 to 9-19.

9.2 2021 Tri-Axial Magnetic Results / Gradient Survey Interpretation

The magnetic gradiometer survey identified a distinct zone of highly magnetic rocks at the central-north section of the Property that runs in an east-west-trend coinciding with the Mesoproterozoic, east-west-trending Rivière-Pentecôte Anorthositic Suite, which consists of anorthosite, leuconorite, and leucotroctolite. This anomaly persists at depth and suggests a moderate dip north. Likewise, a N35W lineament running through 635000mE / 5539200mN indicates a structure running through the magnetic high. There are also indications of northeast-trending structures at the eastern side that conform with the lineaments of the geologic map. Magnetic lows at the south are also consistent with the regional magnetic map.

These interpretations will likely be verified once fieldwork is conducted.

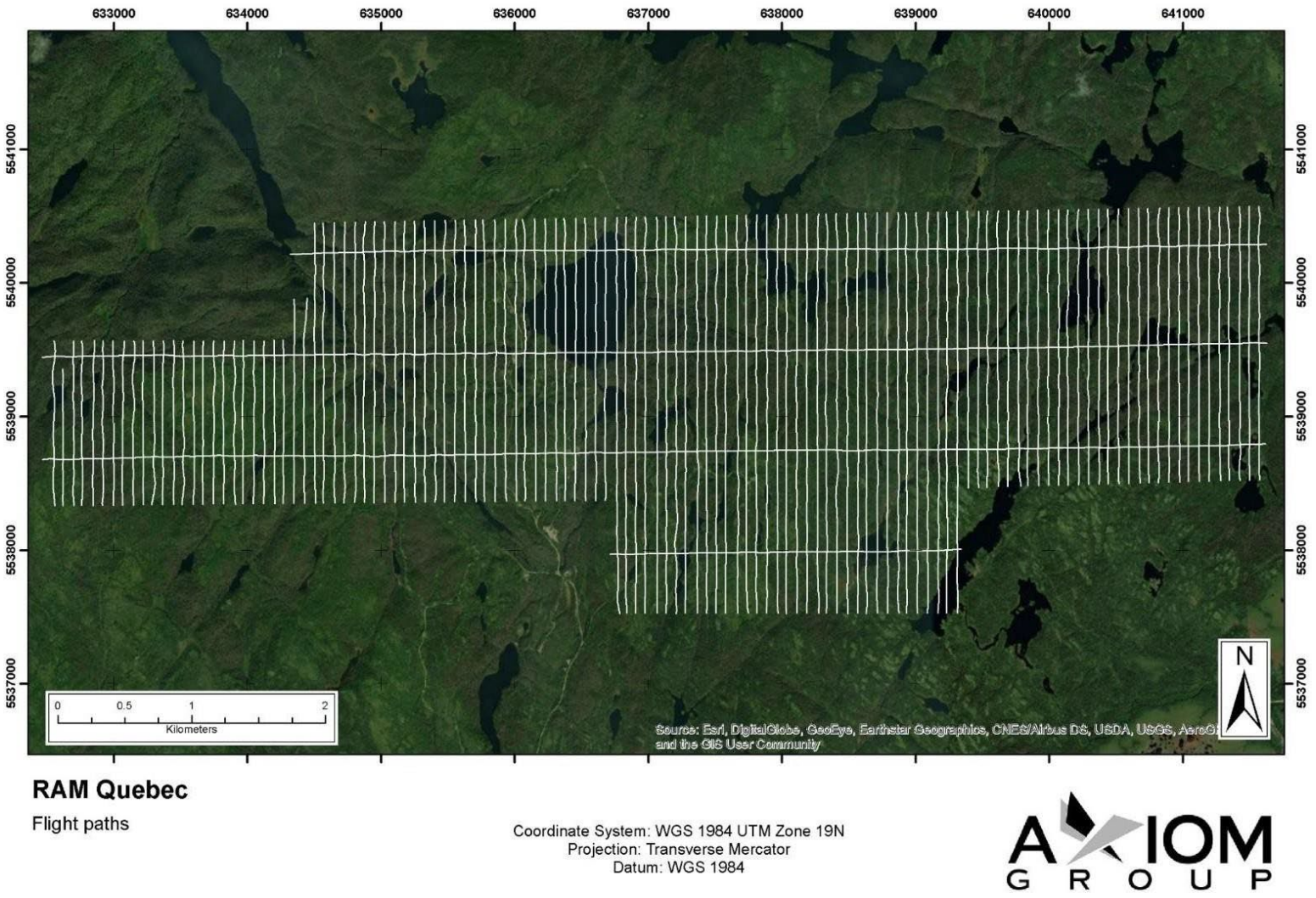

Figure 9-1: Ram Property Geophysical Survey Flights Paths

Source: Axiom, 2021

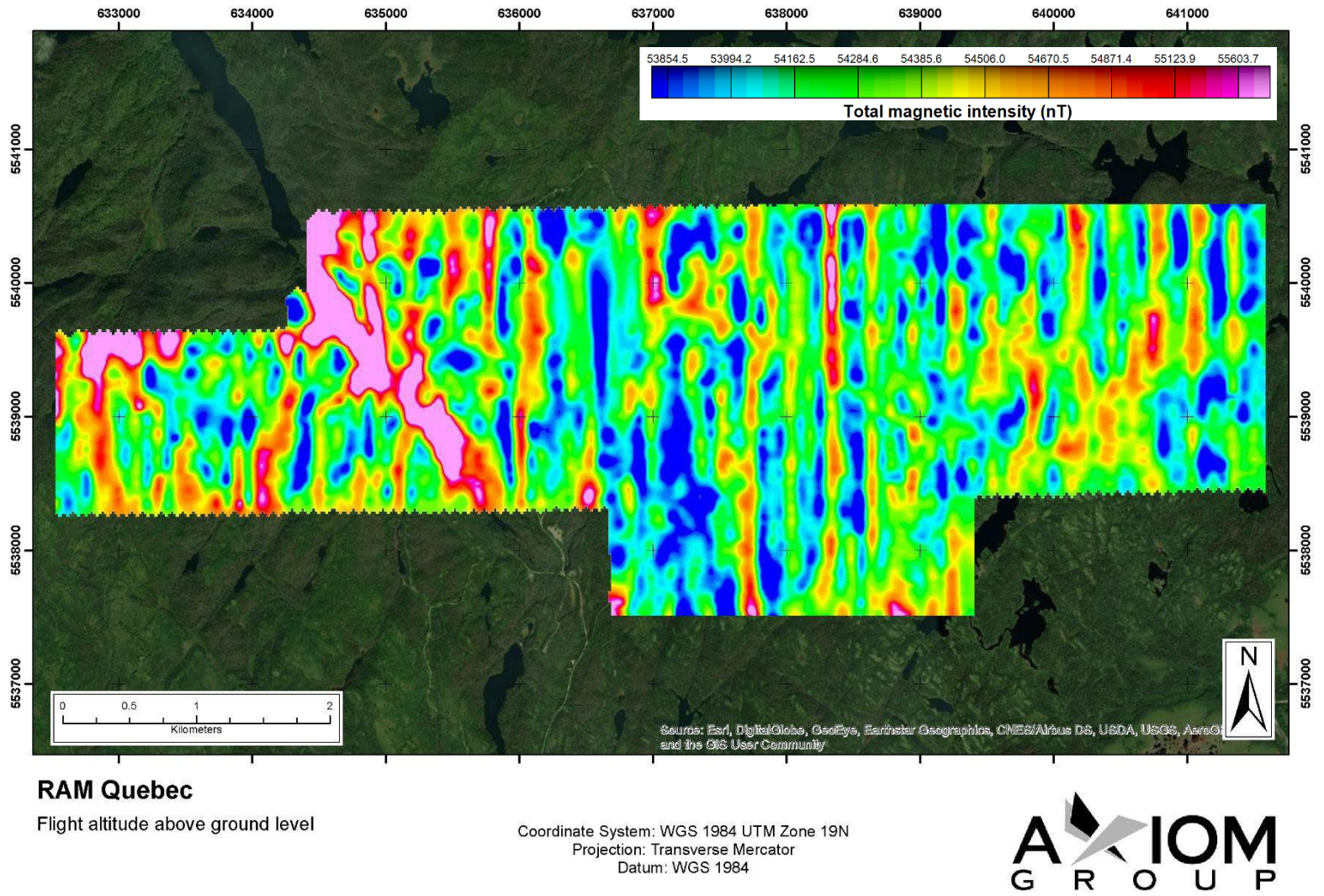

Figure 9-2: Ram Property Survey Flight Altitude Above Ground Level

Source: Axiom, 2021

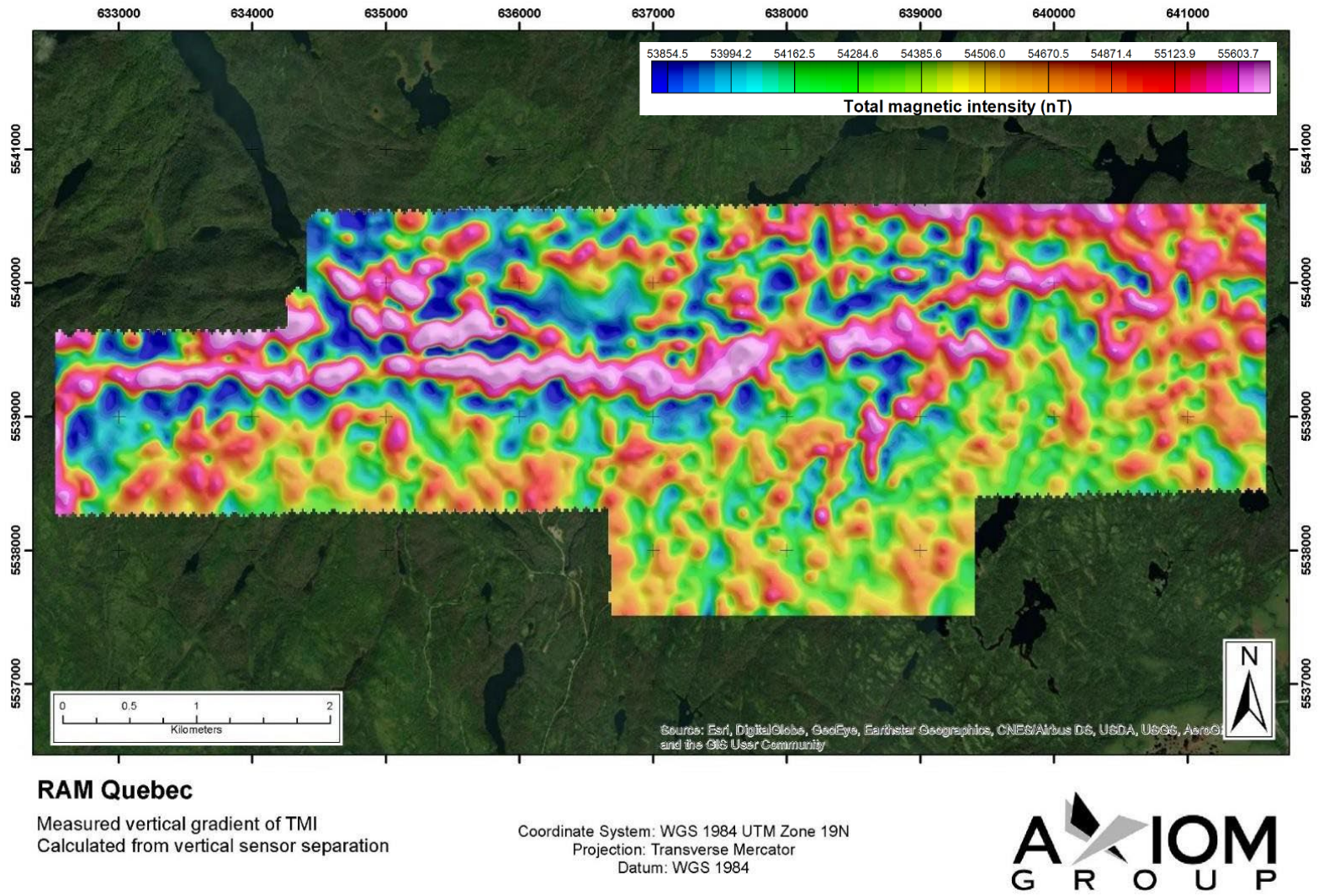

Figure 9-3: Ram Property Measured Vertical Gradient of Total Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

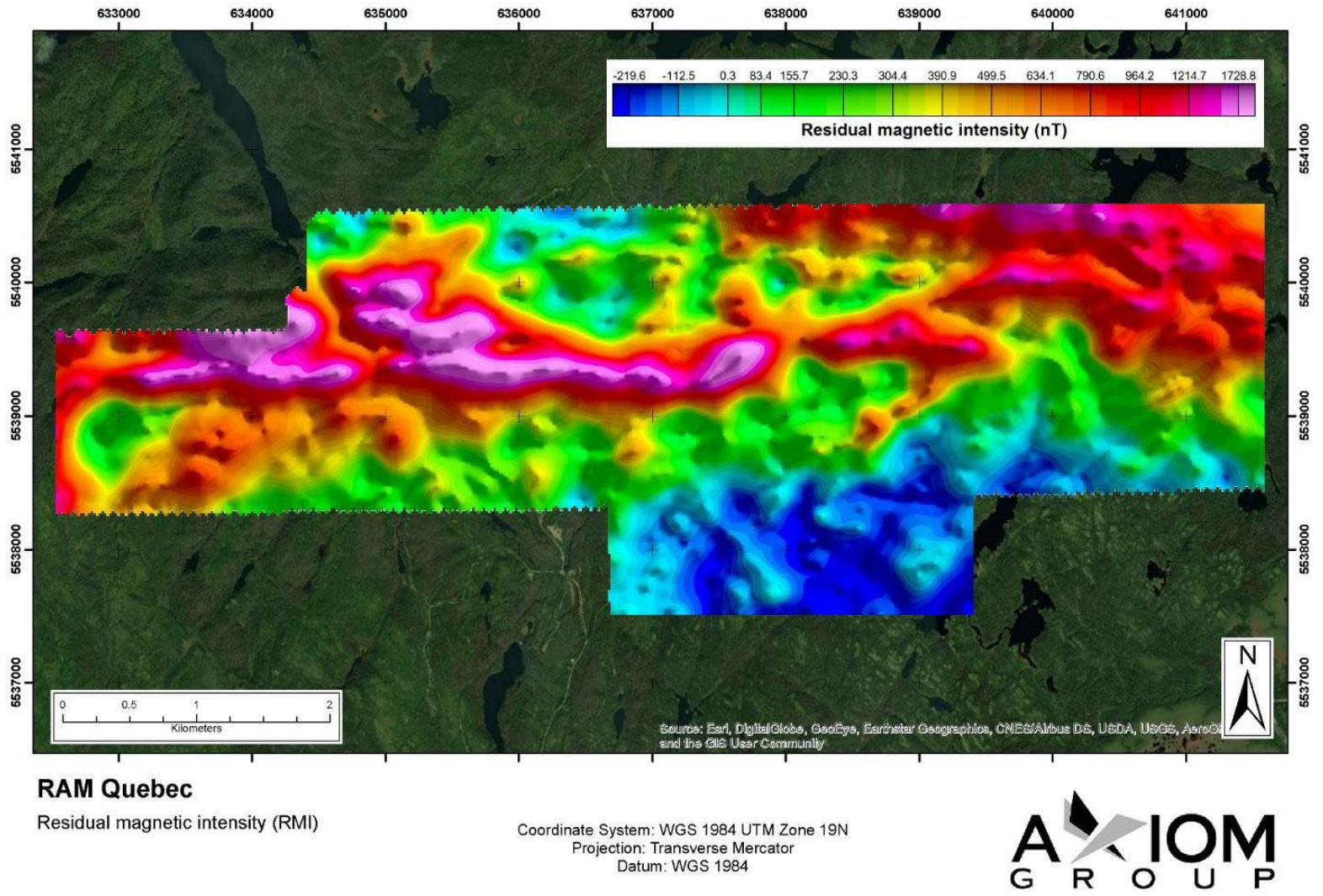

Figure 9-4: Ram Property Residual Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

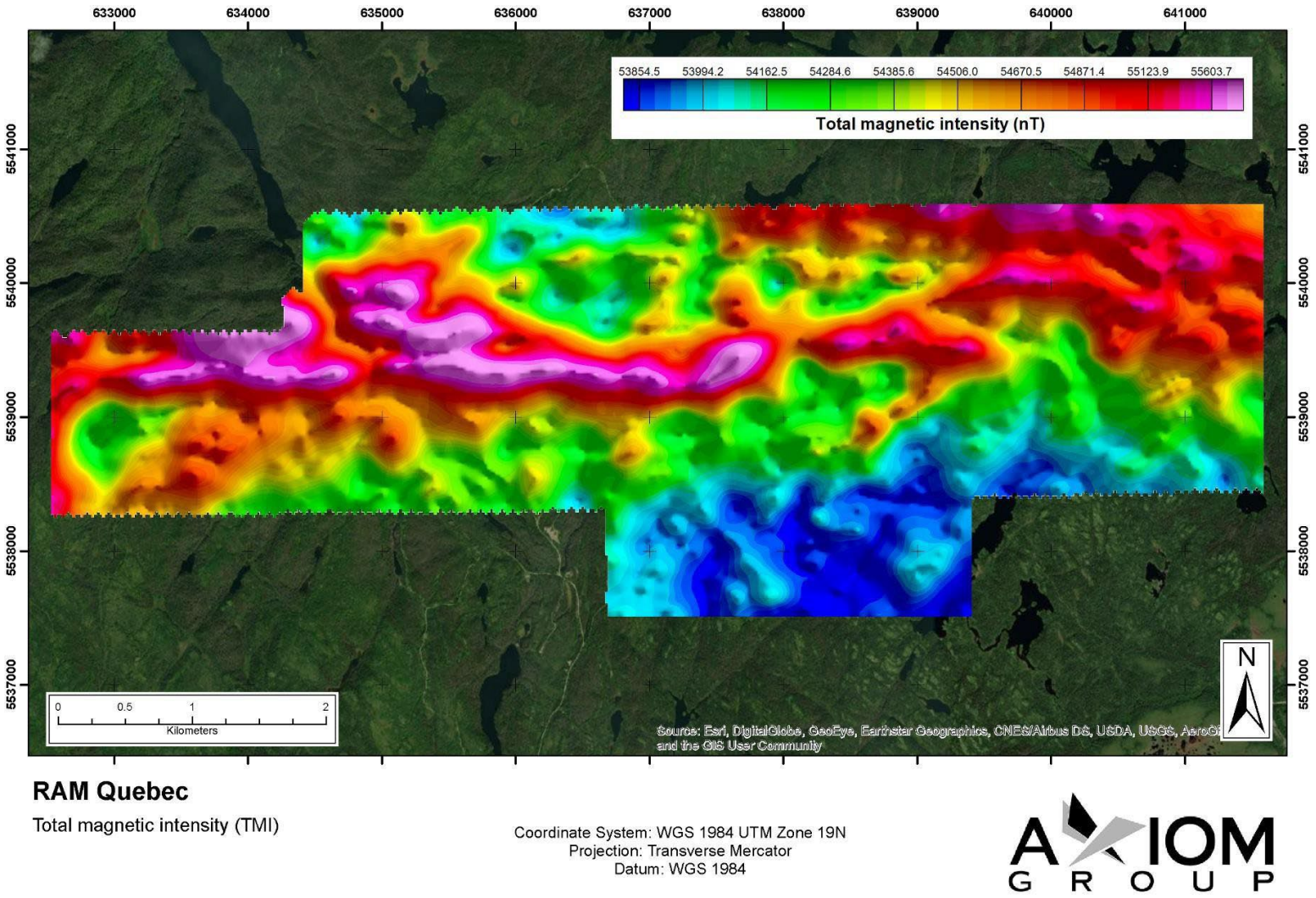

Figure 9-5: Ram Property Total Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

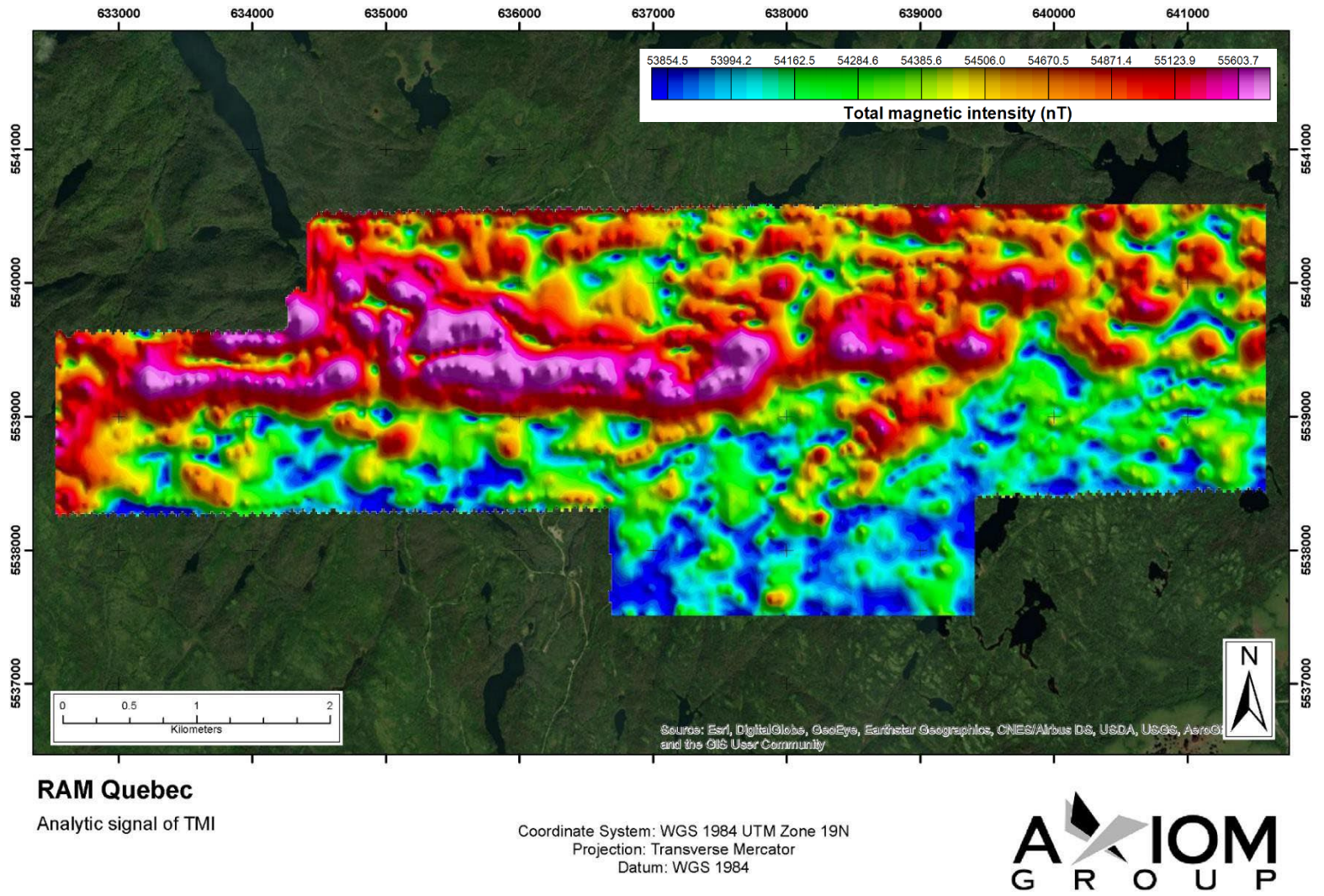

Figure 9-6: Ram Property Analytical Signal of Total Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

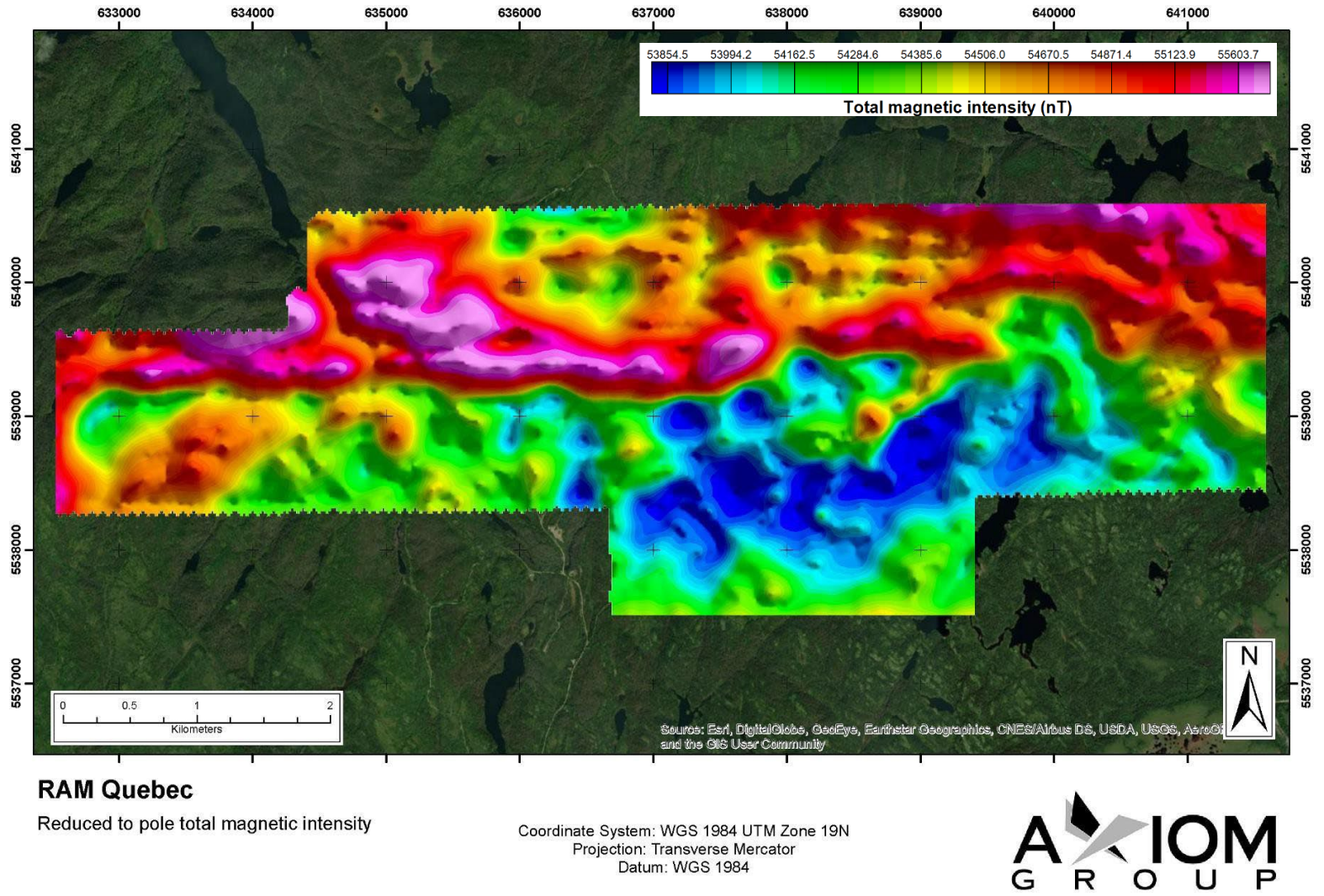

Figure 9-7: Ram Property Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

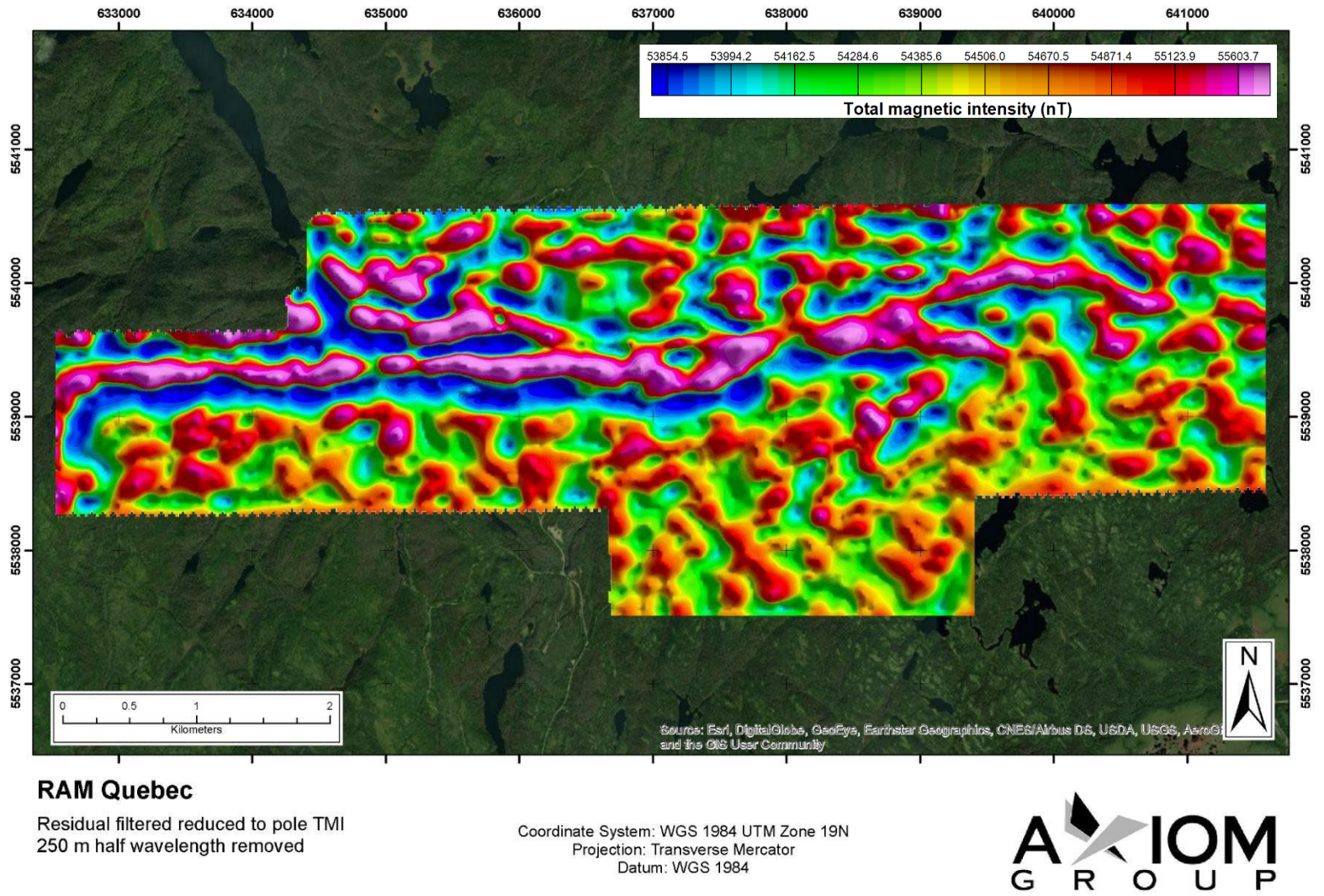

Figure 9-8: Ram Property Residual Filtered Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity 250 m (Wavelength Removed)

Source: Axiom, 2021

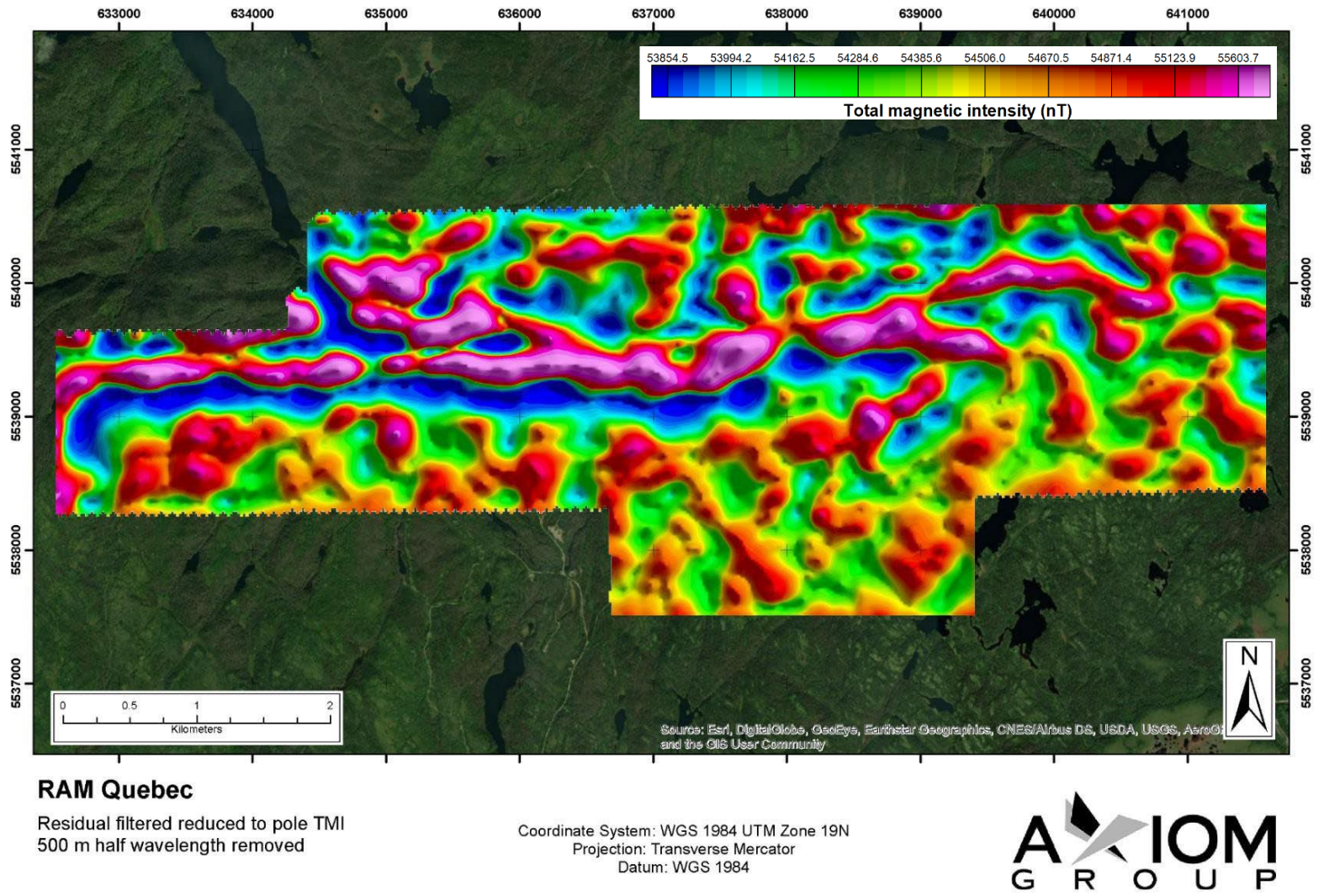

Figure 9-9: Ram Property Residual Filtered Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity 500 m (Wavelength Removed)

Source: Axiom, 2021

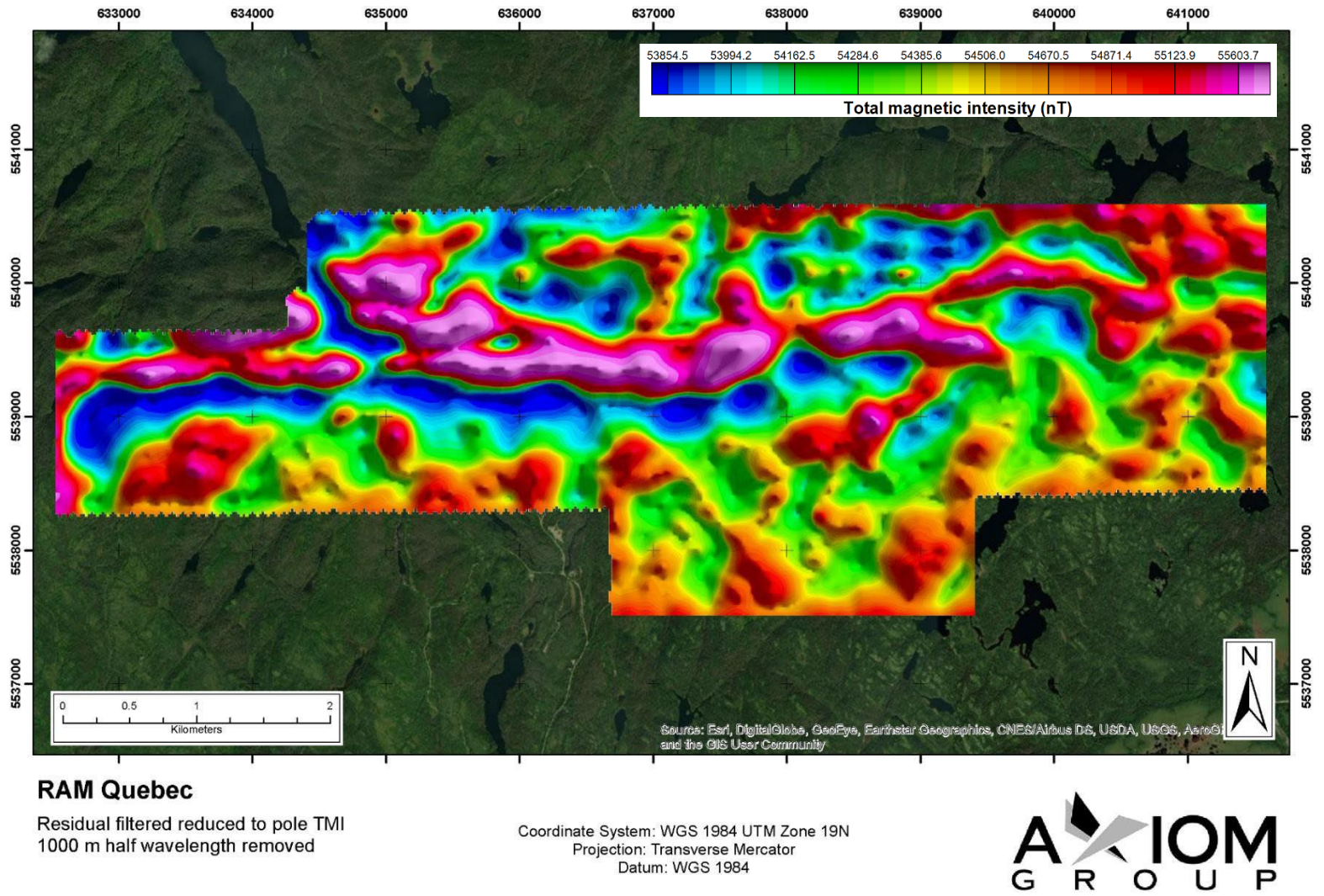

Figure 9-10: Ram Property Residual Filtered Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity 1,000 m (Wavelength Removed)

Source: Axiom, 2021

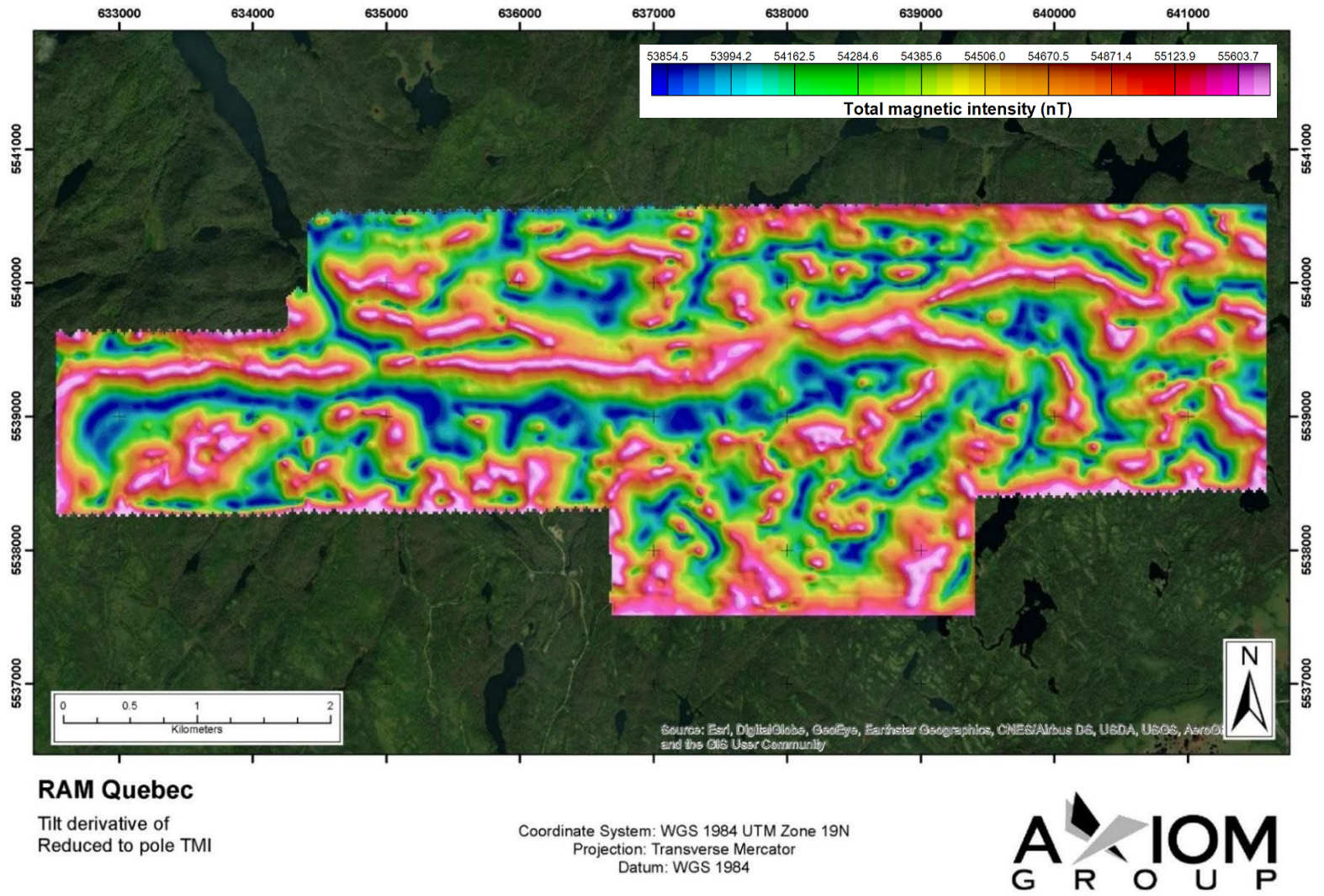

Figure 9-11: Ram Property Tilt Derivative of Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

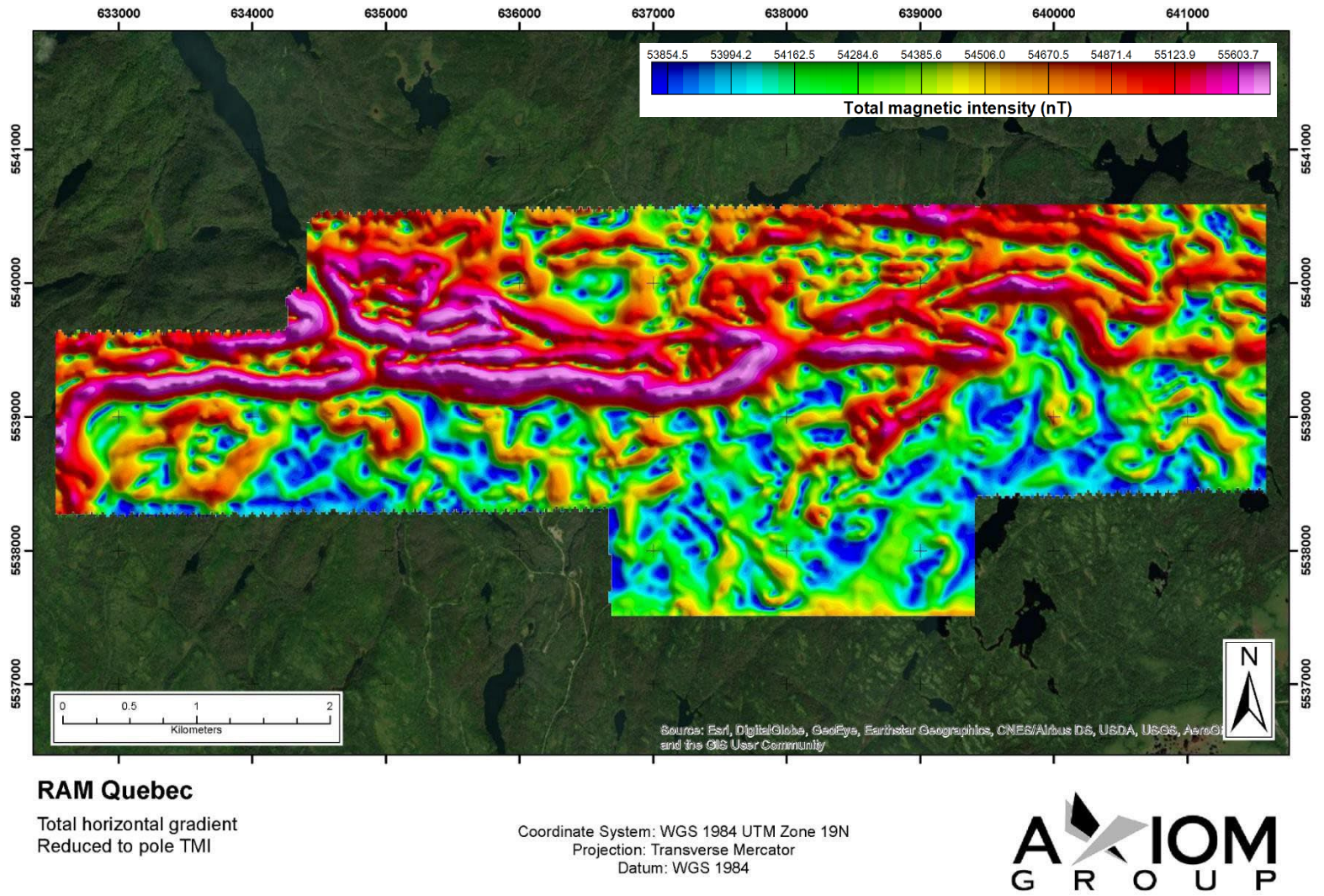

Figure 9-12: Ram Property Total Horizontal Gradient Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

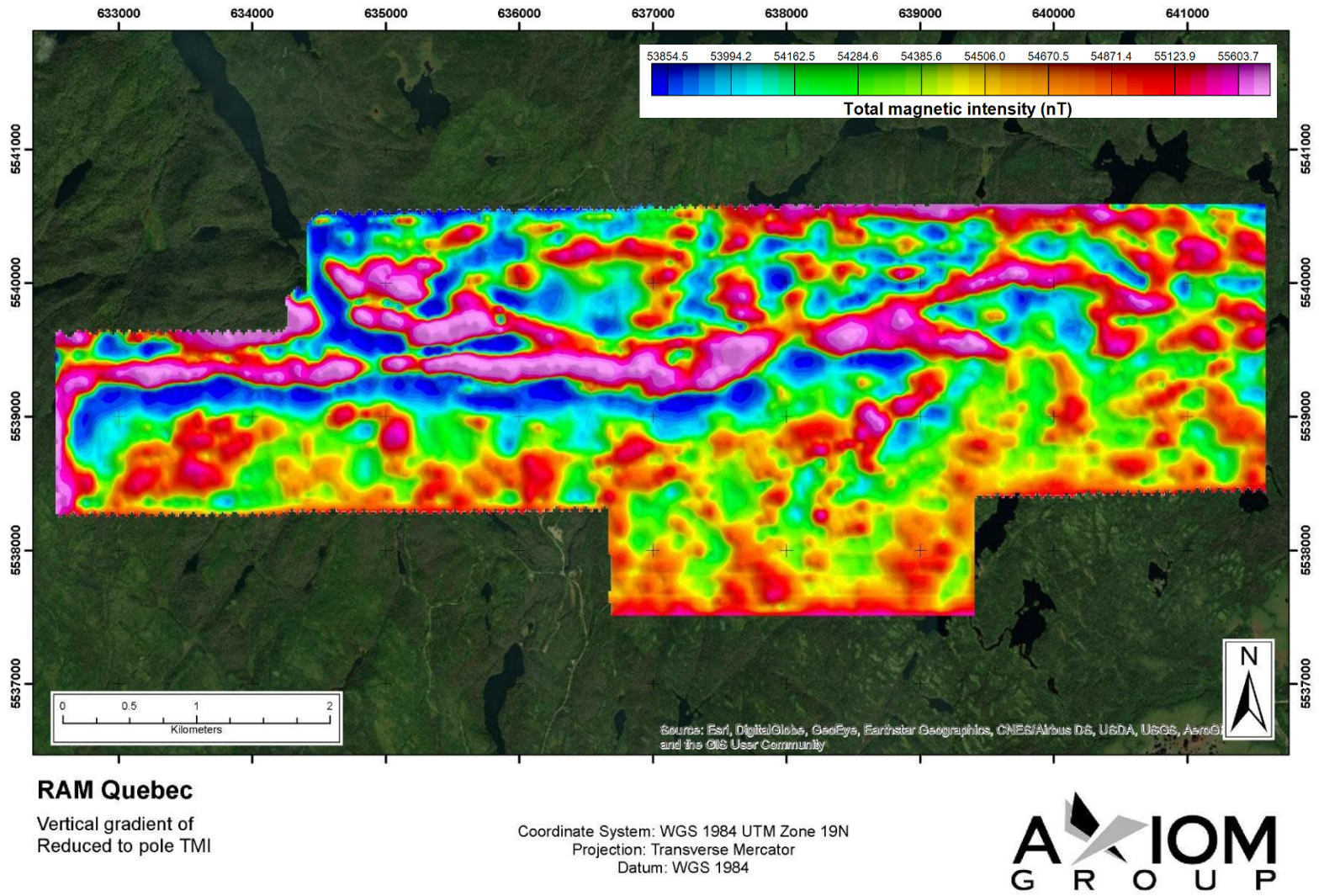

Figure 9-13: Ram Property Vertical Gradient of Reduced to Pole Total Magnetic Intensity

Source: Axiom, 2021

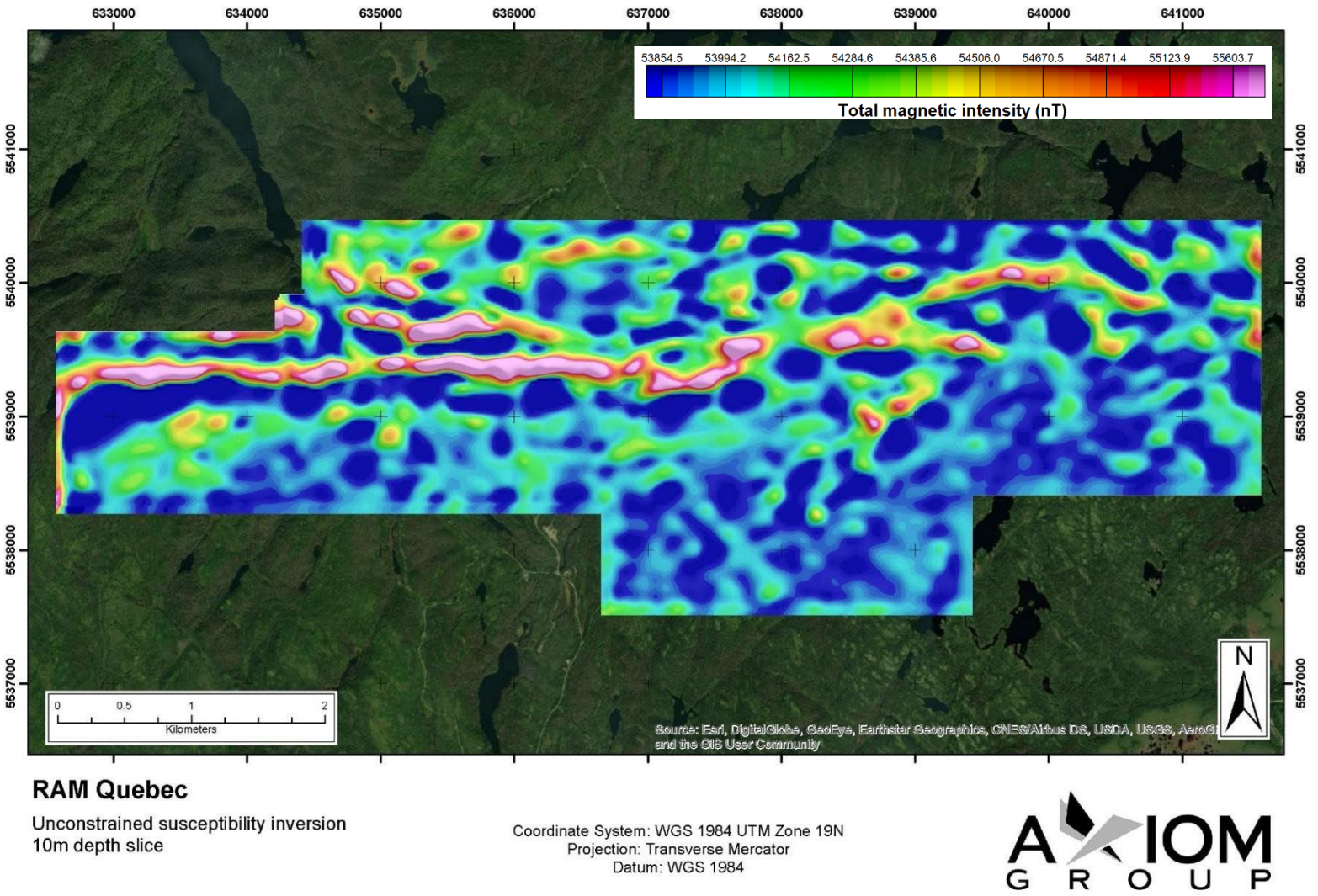

Figure 9-14: Ram Property Unconstrained Susceptibility Inversion 10 m (Depth Slice)

Source: Axiom, 2021

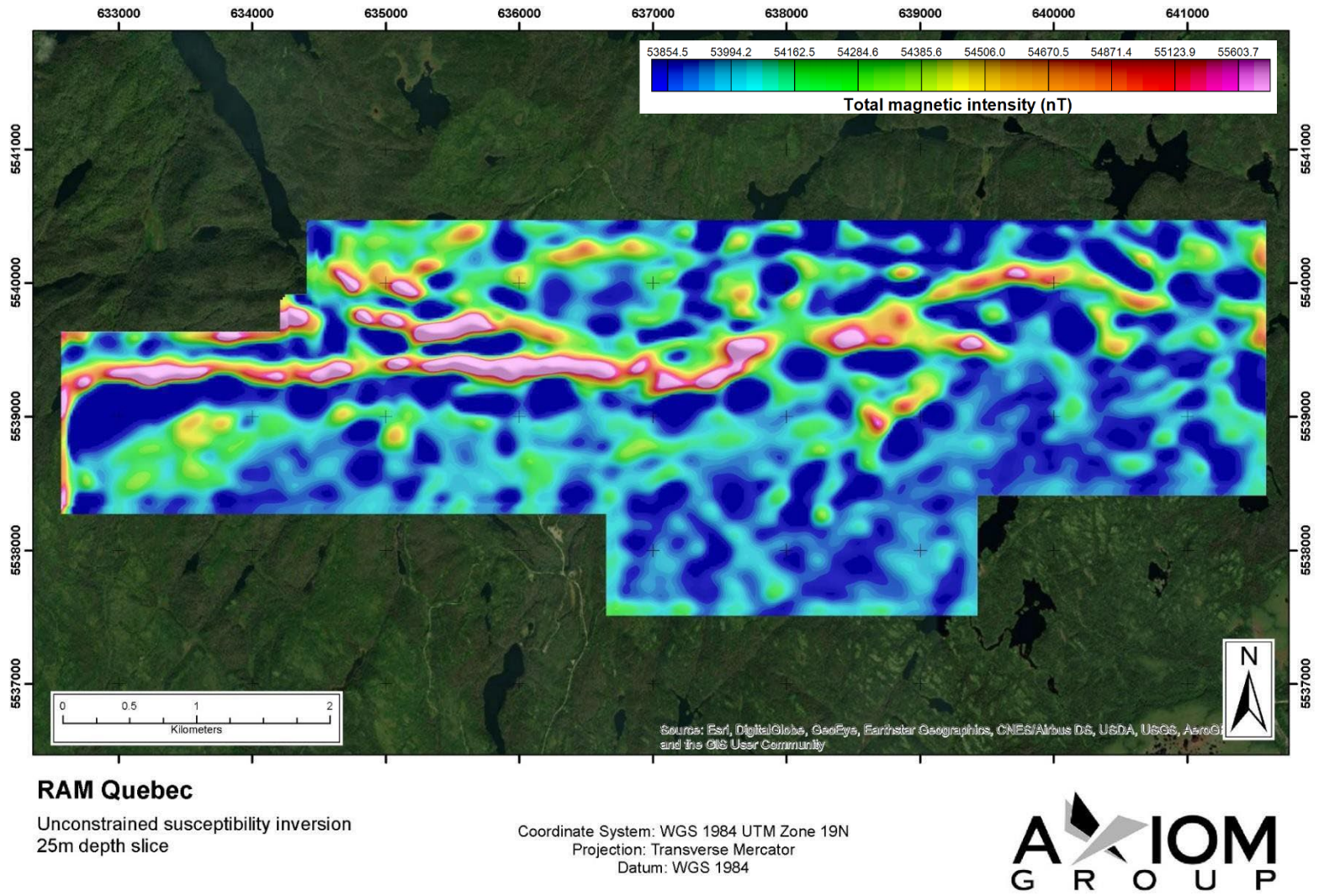

Figure 9-15: Ram Property Unconstrained Susceptibility Inversion 25 m (Depth Slice)

Source: Axiom, 2021

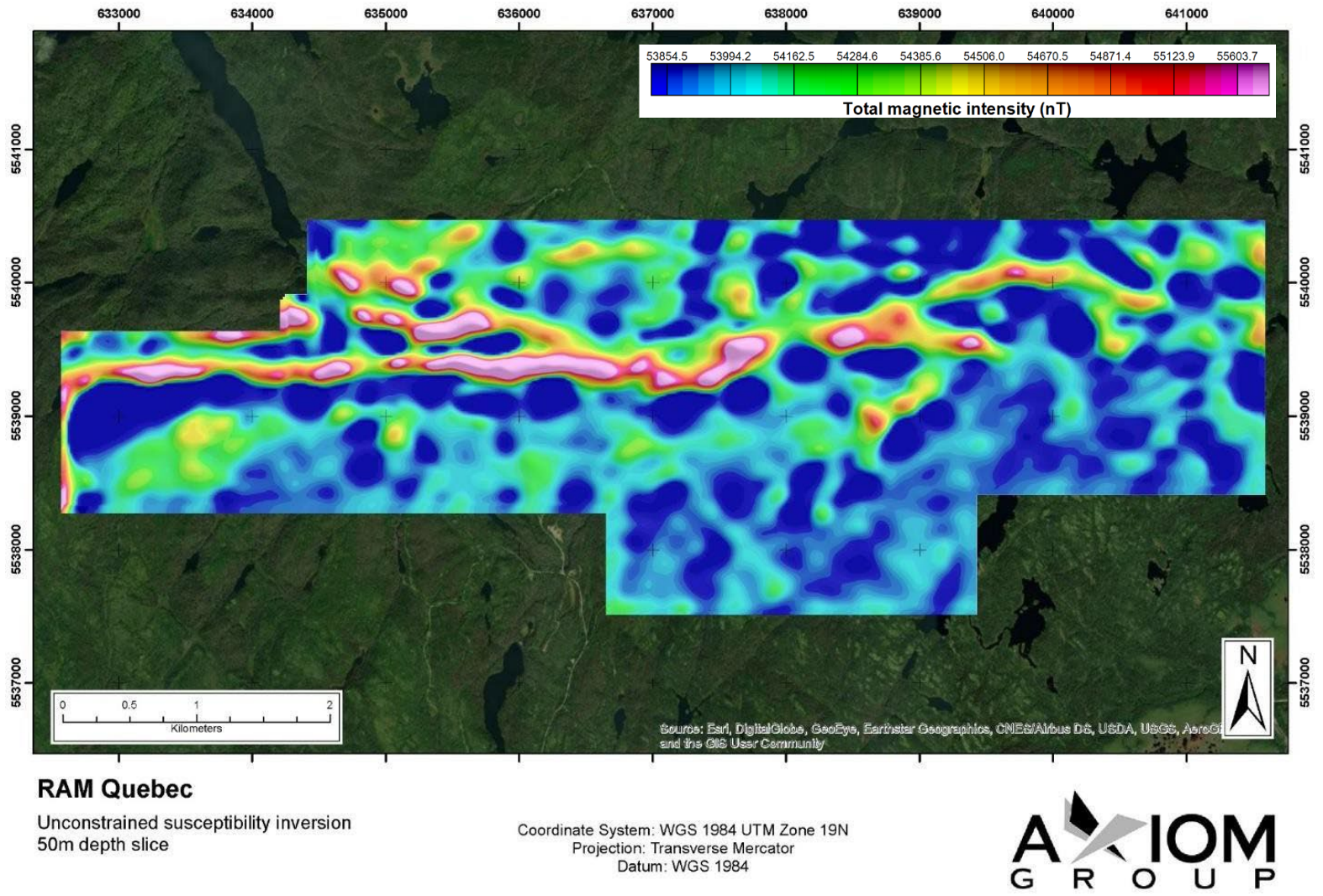

Figure 9-16: Ram Property Unconstrained Susceptibility Inversion 50 m (Depth Slice)

Source: Axiom, 2021

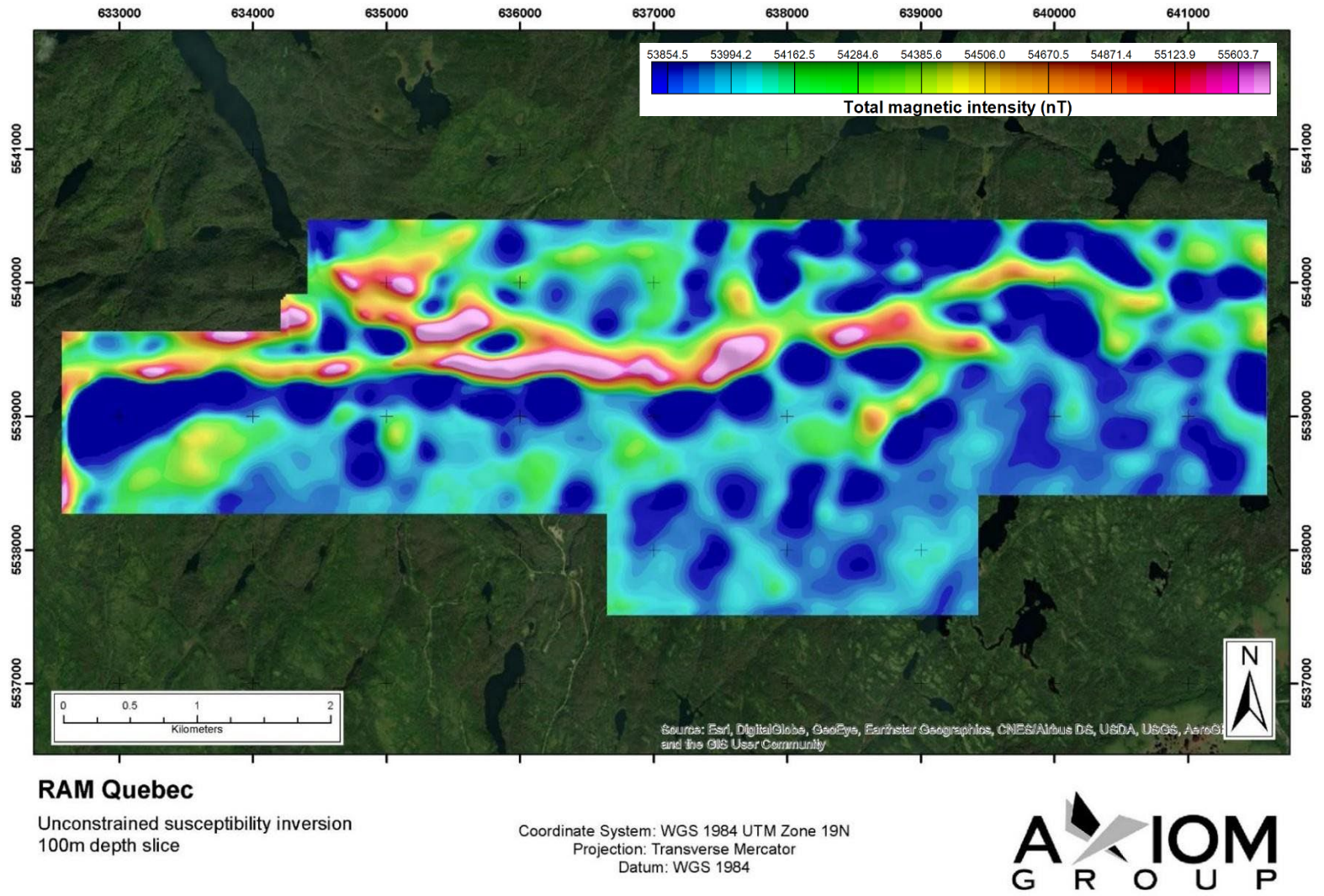

Figure 9-17: Ram Property Unconstrained Susceptibility Inversion 100 m (Depth Slice)

Source: Axiom, 2021

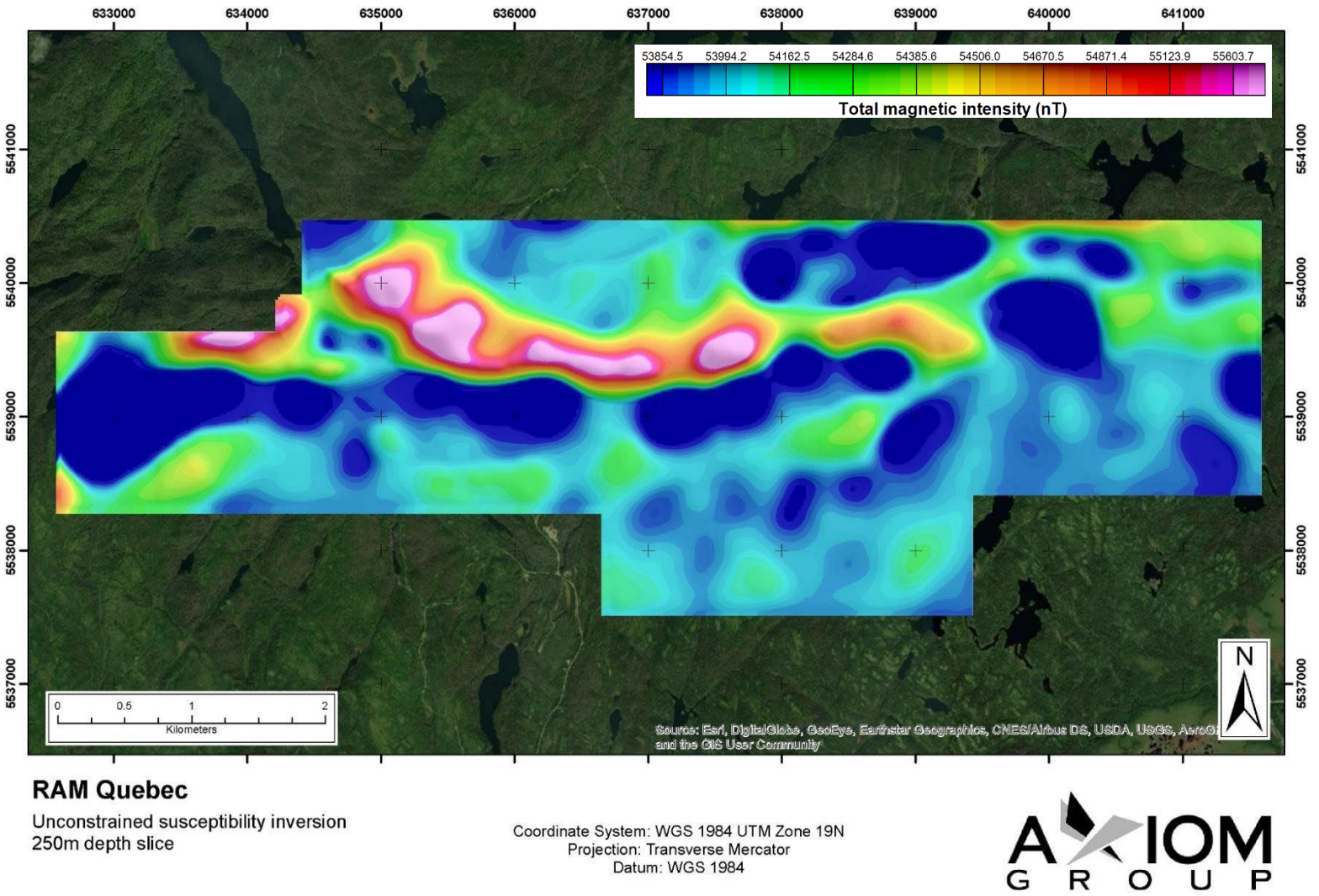

Figure 9-18: Ram Property Unconstrained Susceptibility Inversion 250 m (Depth Slice)

Source: Axiom, 2021

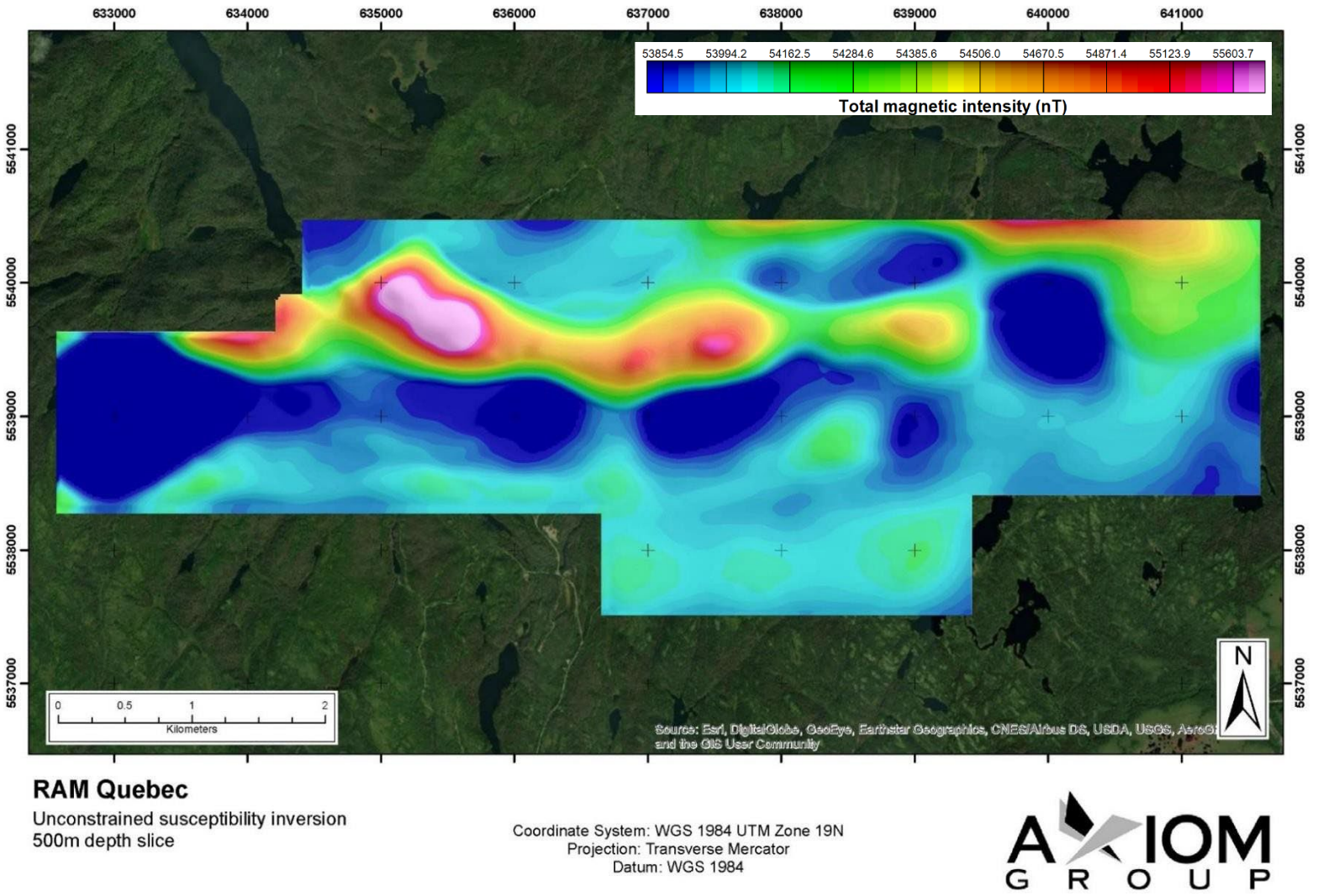

Figure 9-19: Ram Property Unconstrained Susceptibility Inversion 500 m (Depth Slice)

Source: Axiom, 2021

10 DRILLING

All drilling is from previous owners, and results can be found in Section 6 History. Steadright has not conducted any drilling on the project.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

No ground exploration activity was conducted by Steadright at the Ram Property and, therefore, there are no sample preparation, analyses, or security protocols to report.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has reviewed and presented the data that Axiom collated and compiled from the Québec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) website (mern.gouv.qc.ca). The author also reviewed the Québec Système d'information géominière's (SIGÉOM) digital publication database for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information (sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca). Other geologic information, such as drill hole locations, were compiled and georeferenced in to a project GIS, tables. Where available, assay certificates (available in public domain reporting) were reviewed to confirm the reported grades and validate the data. The data from 10 drill holes, representing about 30% of the database at that time, were randomly selected and the grades (for elements) were manually compared to the certified assay certificates. No significant errors were found.

The author reviewed the geophysical data from the magnetic gradiometer survey conducted by Axiom in 2021, and the author believes that the procedures and methods used by Axiom are consistent with industry standards and are suitable for the purposes intended.

The exploration is at the early/prospecting stage. There were no limitations placed on the author with respect to data verification or site visits, and no other data verification measures were completed. The results from the mineral samples gathered by the author will not be used to calculate mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates.

Based on the data verification performed, it is the QP's opinion that the data used in this report are adequately reliable for the purposes of this technical report.

12.1 2021 Site Visit Due Diligence

The site visit was conducted on October 18, 2021 by Cesar Esmas P. Geo. The site visit focused on the 300 m located north-to-south along a roadcut that intersects the pronounced east-west geophysical magnetic-high anomaly.

The author collected eight samples; confirmed mafic rocks of gabbro, gabbroic to anorthositic gabbros and its varieties; and confirmed pegmatite within geographic coordinates of 5538535mN to 5540385mN and 635877mE to 636009mE (Table 12.1). This corresponds to the regional geologic map, except for the paragneiss which is not encountered at the northern end of the sampling area.

Sample analysis was conducted by Impact Global Solutions (IGS), of Delson (Québec), Canada. ALS is a well-recognized and certified laboratory in Canada. The author did not submit standards or duplicate samples; however, ALS maintains a rigorous internal (blind) QA/QC program throughout the sample preparation and analysis processes. The author confirms that the samples submitted for analysis are representative of the general lithology of the Property, however no significant results were returned from the analysis.

Table 12.1 shows the location and description of the rock samples, and Figure 12-1 shows the geochemical rock assay results from the 2021 site visit performed on the Property.

The roadcut exhibited exposures of soil over the bedrock. These were inconsistently or not at all displayed. This is attributed to the construction of the logging roads on steep banks which depleted the

soil at the embankment. Where it can be observed, unconformably overlying the bedrock, there exist poorly sorted heterogenous rocks, ranging from pebble-, cobble- to boulder-sizes set in clayey, silty sand belonging to the basal glaciofluvial till deposits. Overlying the glaciofluvial deposits are post-glacial lacustrine, black coloured, well-sorted clay-to-silt deposits. It was difficult to ascertain the thicknesses of these soils with respect to the bedrock due to variability of the road and terrain.

Table 12-1: 2021 Ram Property Site Visit Rock Sample Descriptions and Assay Results

Sample ID	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Rock ID	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)
2256451	5540385	635988	Norite	0.78	0.91	0.78
2256452	5540283	635894	Gabbro	35.50	51.47	20.65
2256453	5540136	635877	Norite	52.02	26.85	6.79
2256454	5540139	635879	Pegmatite	34.47	29.58	9.51
2256455	5539421	636006	Gabbro	62.53	69.57	42.84
2256456	5539337	635954	Gabbro	93.61	100.66	63.24
2256457	5539154	636009	Norite	78.6	77.33	18.83
2256458	5538535	635935	Pyroxenite	58.31	82.37	31.81

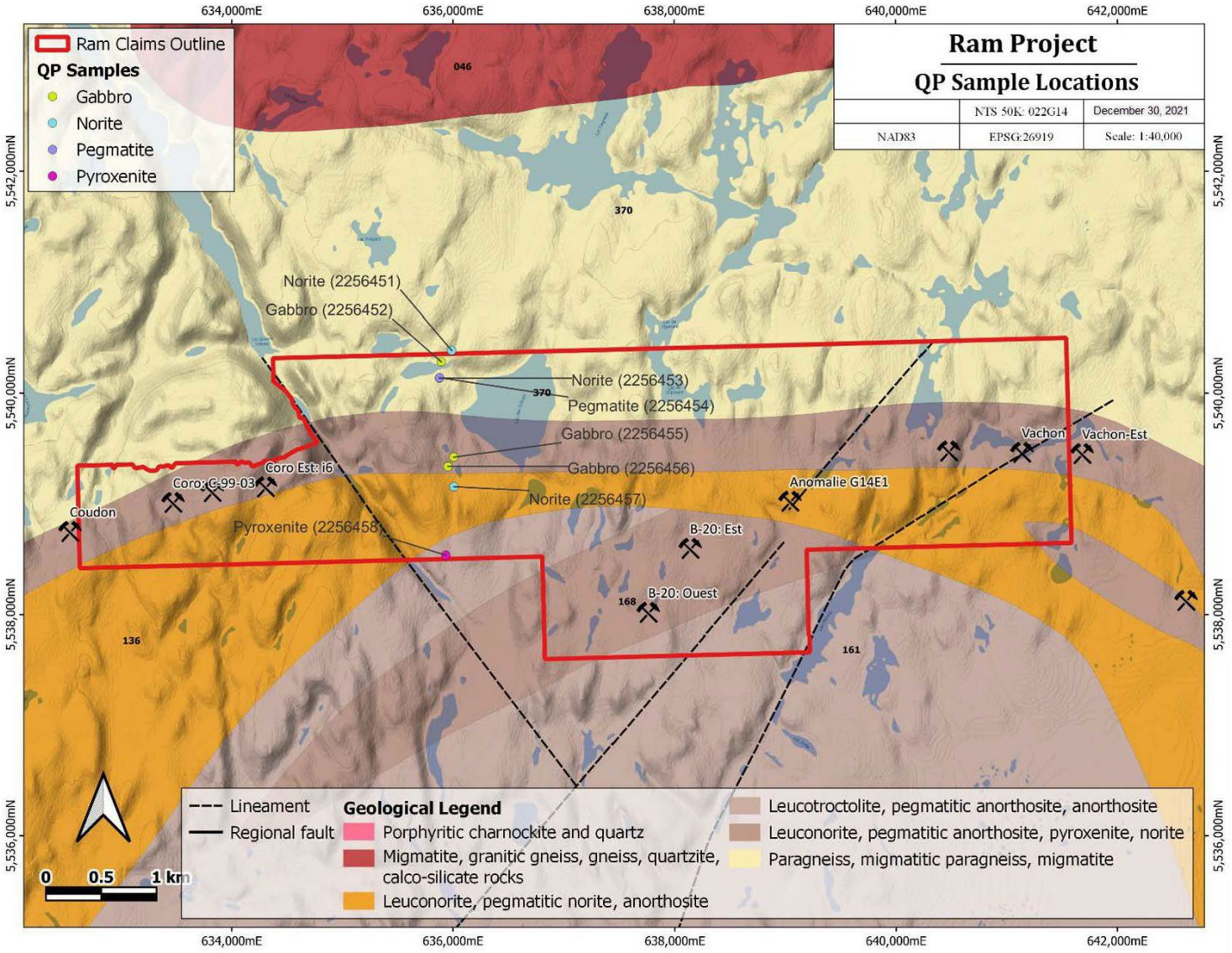

Figure 12-1: Locations of QP verification samples of significant observed rock units.

Source: Alexandr Beloborodov, 2022

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been carried out at this time.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral resource estimates have been carried out at this time.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. No mineral reserve estimates have been carried out at this time.

16 MINING METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mining methods are not relevant to the Ram Property at this time.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Recovery methods are not relevant to the Ram Property at this time.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This is an early-stage exploration project. Project infrastructure is not relevant to the Ram Property at this time.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Market studies and contracts are not relevant to the Ram Property at this time.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This is an early-stage exploration project. Environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact are not relevant to the Ram Property at this time.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Capital and operating costs are not relevant to the Ram Property at this time.

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22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Economic analysis is not relevant to the Ram Property at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This Property does not have any relevant adjacent properties of note.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the authors' best knowledge, all the relevant data and information have been provided in the preceding text.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ram Property comprises an early-stage exploration project of merit which warrants further exploration.

Some historical geophysical work has been completed within the Property bounds and immediate surrounding area. Findings by previous operators indicate some potential to deliver favourable exploration results; however, follow-up geochemical sampling is lacking and, therefore, drilling targets have not been identified yet. Systematic mineral exploration is required across the Property to identify any mineral potential that may be hosted on the Property. A property-wide geochemical sampling program is currently in the planning stages.

Based on the geophysics and available Property information, the following findings are noteworthy:

- The regional geophysical magnetic anomaly is consistent with the trend and pattern of the geophysical anomaly identified by the 2021 magnetic gradient survey on the Property.
- The 2021 magnetic gradient survey indicated a coherent and pronounced geophysical magnetic-high anomaly with a significant lateral extent (~10 km) that also persists at depth (~200 m). It runs from the central to northern sections of the Property, then swings southwest beyond the western Property boundary.
- The regional geological map matches some of the lithologies observed during the site visit; these are possible contacts for potential mineralization and follow the disposition of the magnetic anomaly.
- The Property is believed to have a favourable geological setting for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-style mineralization.
- The mineral claims on the Property are in good standing and are situated in a very accessible and stable socio-economic jurisdiction which is supportive of mining and exploration activities.
- The Property hosts a network of logging roads that could be easily upgraded. These roads connect to the main highway (Route 138) which provides easy, logistical support.
- There are some “dead zones” with respect to mobile phone coverage, but some higher ground areas on the Property provide good coverage.
- There are currently no known factors that could impede future exploration programs or project development, with the exception of the surface rights (Note: Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in Québec).

Because this is an early-stage, grassroots exploration project, there is always the risk that the proposed work may not result in the discovery of an economically viable deposit. The authors can attest that there are no significant, foreseeable risks or uncertainties with respect to the Property’s potential economic viability or continued viability directly arising from the quality of the data provided within this technical report.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on conclusions outlined in Section 25 Interpretations and Conclusions, a two-phase exploration program is recommended to define any potential zones of anomalous indicator geochemistry and mineralization that correspond to the geophysical magnetic-high anomaly and mafic suite of rocks that run mainly in a 10 km east-west trend from the central to northern sections of the Ram Property.

The two phases will include basal till sampling, general prospecting, structural mapping, an outcrop sampling program, and artificial intelligence modelling for drill targeting.

Phase 1:

- Conduct a geochemical sampling program on a 400 m x 400 m grid (Figure 26-1). A systematic basal till sampling program can detect elevated Ni, Co, and Cu values, and other suites of metals to help generate drill targets for Phase 2. The work would be completed by a six-person field crew based in drive-in camps; it is likely helicopter assistance maybe required to access portions of the Property. All basal till samples for this program will be taken with a man portable drill rig to reach the basal till layer wherever possible. The estimated cost is approximately $110,000 (Table 26.1).
- Additionally some private housing exists on the Property. Steadright should conduct a study to identify the small number of homeowners and their status with regard to their land ownership and land ownership in general. Contact homeowners by mail to inform them of Steadright's exploration plans prior to launching an exploration program. The exploration team should also try to meet with the homeowners in person. Note: It is important to establish good relations with the private homeowners at the outset; this will help facilitate future exploration work and perhaps identify housing units that can be used as a possible base or camp site.

Phase 2:

- Conduct an infill geochemical sampling program on a 200 m x 200 m grid (Figure 26-1). A denser coverage of sampling can refine a potential source of Ni-Co, Cu and other metals. The estimated cost will be based on the results of Phase 1.
- Conduct shallow reverse circulation (RC) or diamond drilling program along drill fences across areas of known mineralization to test the subsurface extent and down dip potential. The estimated cost will be based on the results of Phase 1.

Table 26-1: Phase 1 Proposed Exploration Budget

Phase 1	Amount
6 person crew for till sampling grid, logistics, food, lodging, rentals, assays, mobilisation, reporting, man portable drill rental.	$110,000
TOTAL	$110,000

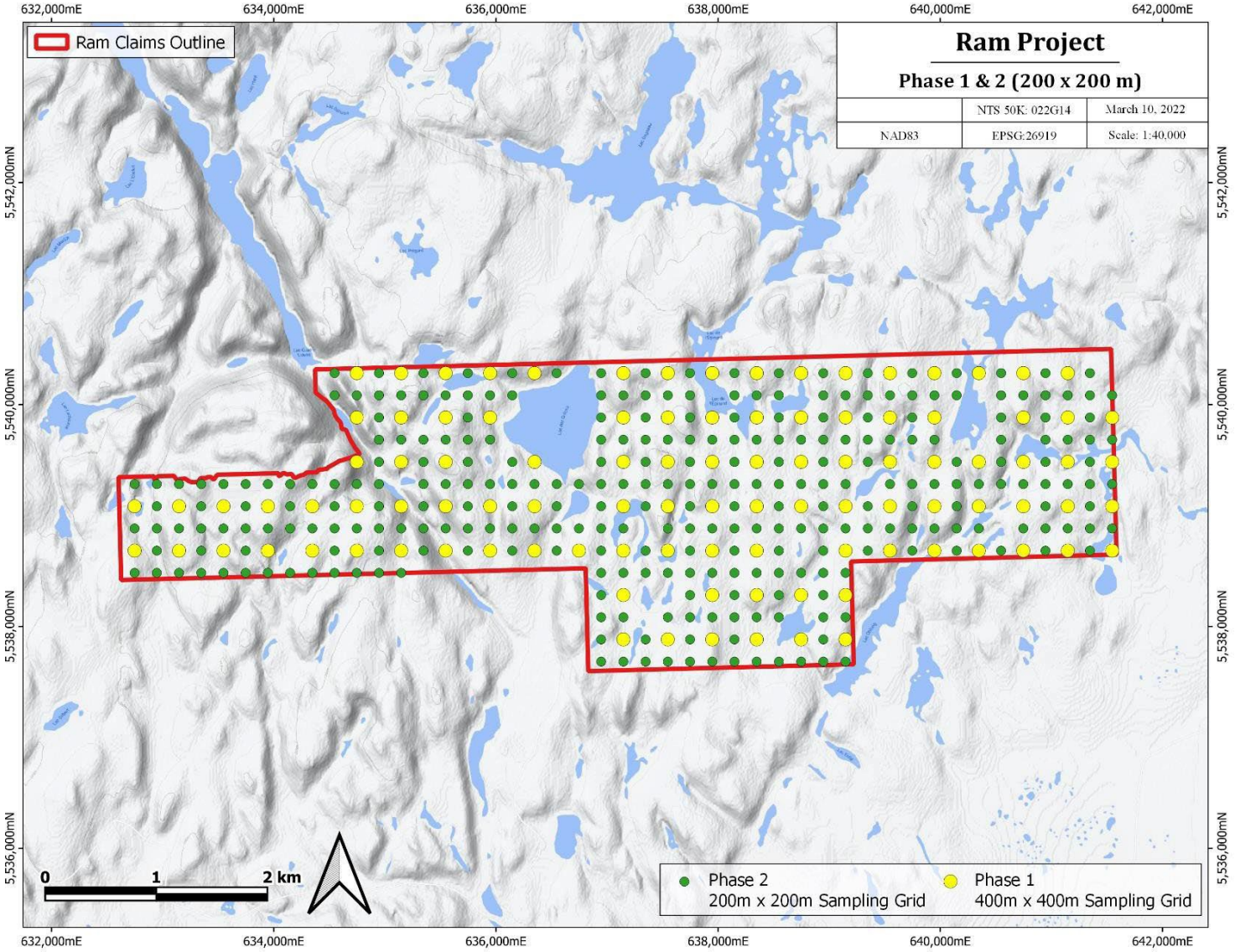

Figure 26-1: Ram Property Proposed Geochemical Sampling Grid

Source: Alexandr Beloborodov, 2022

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled, "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Ram Property, Port-Cartier Area, Québec, Canada" and dated month day, 2022 with an effective date of December 30, 2021 was prepared by the following authors:

Dated this 10th day of March 2022.

(Original Signed and Sealed) "Cesar A. F. Esmas"

Cesar A. F. Esmas, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist
Valid OGQ Special Authorization

(Original Signed and Sealed) "Alexandr Beloborodov"

Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist
OGQ PGEO #01637

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Cesar A. F. Esmas, P. Geo.

I, Cesar A. F. Esmas, of 7121 Brittany Court, Niagara Falls, Ontario, L2H 3N6, do hereby certify the following:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist and a member in good standing, of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License Number 1825 since May 26, 2010). Esmas is also a member in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ); he was issued a Special Authorization by OGQ covering the period from September 09, 2021 to September 08, 2022.
2. For the purposes of the Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Ram Property, Port-Cartier Area, Québec, Canada" dated month day, year, with an effective date of December 30, 2021, I am a co-author and responsible person. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
3. I am responsible for the preparation of only Section 12.1 in the Technical Report titled "NI 43 -101 Technical Report on the Ram Property, Port-Cartier Area, Québec, Canada" dated month day, 2022, with an effective date of December 30, 2021.
4. I have had no prior involvement with Contigo Resources Ltd., Steadright Critical Minerals Inc., or the Property that is the subject of this technical report, as per NI 43-101, Section 8.1, 2 (g).
5. I am independent of Contigo Resources Ltd., Steadright Critical Minerals Inc., and Axiom; and all other companies named within this report.
6. I most recently completed a one-day site visit to the Ram Property on October 18, 2021.
7. I have read the NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report (Form 43-101F1) and the Technical Report and confirm that it has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
8. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
9. I graduated from Adamson University in the Philippines in 1984 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology.
10. I have mainly worked on epithermal systems and porphyry copper deposits set in island arc systems in the Philippines ranging from varied exploration phases from reconnaissance to detailed geological mapping and orebody delineation using geochemical sampling (stream and soil), IP interpretation and logging over 20 km of drill core as a geologist, project geologist and senior geologist.
11. I am responsible for discovering a small epithermal gold deposit of at least 100K oz of gold with Manila Mining Corporation at Placer, Surigao del Norte and participated in discovering in the world class Tampakan Copper Deposit which is a low-sulfidation copper deposit overlapping a porphyry copper deposit. I also worked in Cobalt bearing Nickel laterite deposits in Berong and Long Point, Palawan; other deposits under exploration were clay, limestone-dolomite and manganese deposits ranging from varied exploration phases from reconnaissance to detailed geological mapping and orebody delineation using geochemical sampling (stream and soil), IP interpretation and logging over 20 km of drill core; in positions from geologist, project geologist and senior geologist.

Dated this 10th day of March, 2022. “original signed and sealed”

Cesar A. F. Esmas, P. Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.

I, Alexandr Beloborodov, of 6540, rue Émile-Augier, Laval, Québec, H7R 6B3, do hereby certify the following:

1. I am the president of: Alexandr Beloborodov Géologue Inc. located at 6540 rue Émile-Augier, Laval, Québec, H7R 6B3.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist and a member in good standing, of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, #01637 since may 2015.
3. For the purposes of the Technical Report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Ram Property, Port-Cartier Area, Québec, Canada" dated month day, 2022, with an effective date of December 30, 2021, I am a co-author and responsible person. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43- 101.
4. I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 1 to 27 excluding the section 12.1 (since I have not visited the Ram property myself), in the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Ram Property, Port-Cartier Area, Québec, Canada" dated the 10th March 2022, with an effective date of December 30, 2021. .
5. I have had no prior involvement with Contigo Resources Ltd., Steadright Critical Minerals Inc., or the Property that is the subject of this technical report, as per NI 43-101, Section 8.1, 2 (g).
6. I am independent of Contigo Resources Ltd., Steadright Critical Minerals Inc., and Axiom; and all other companies named within this report.
7. I have read the NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report (Form 43-101F1) and the Technical Report and confirm that it has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
8. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
9. I graduated from the University of Québec in Montreal (UQAM) and hold a bachelor's degree in Earth and Atmospheric Sciences (2011). I have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining and mineral exploration industry since 2011. I have been practicing as a Professional Geologist in Québec, continuously, since 2011.
10. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, in Canada, for over 10 years. Work has included directly managing drilling campaigns, detailed geological investigation of mineral properties, working in exploration and in active producing mines. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral properties and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations, drilling programs, and geophysical programs.

Dated this 10th March, 2022.
"original signed and sealed"

Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.f