NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

on the
Target 1068 Project Property
Sonora, Mexico

-109.32° Longitude
and
29.15° Latitude

Prepared for

Green Earth Metals Inc.

Prepared By
Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.
Effective Date: May 30, 2023

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Green Earth Metals Inc. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Target 1068 Project (the "Target 1068" or "Project"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and acquisition on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The author visited the Target 1068 Project on November 28, 2022.

The Project is located approximately 226 km E-SE of the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, and 7.3 km N-NW from the town of Sahuaripa, in Sonora, Mexico. The project is in the eastern portion of the State of Sonora, Mexico. Access is by road from Hermosillo and requires approximately four hours of travel time to the town Sahuaripa.

A share purchase agreement between Sun Summit Minerals Corp. and 841432 BC Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sun Summit Minerals Corp.) and Green Earth Metals Inc., and Richard Osmond, in which Sun Summit Minerals Corp. and 841432 BC Ltd. are the Vendor and Green Earth Metals Inc. and Richard Osmond are the Purchaser. The agreement states that the Purchaser will acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of San Marco Resources Mexico, S.A. de C.V. from the Vendor. Green Earth Metals Inc. will issue 5,000,000 common shares and 2,000,000 five-year non-transferable $1 (one dollar) warrants to Sun Summit Minerals Corp. and Richard Osmond will purchase from 841432 BC Ltd. the remaining one common share for one Mexican peso. The share purchase agreement has Summit Minerals Corp. selling 92,488 ha and royalties for eight mineral properties in Mexico to Green Earth Metals Inc. This technical report covers just one of those mineral properties.

There are no public records of mineral exploration on the Target 1068 prior to San Marco Resources Mexico, S.A. de C.V staking the Project in 2017. The Project was originally acquired after the field evaluation by Sun Summit Minerals Corp. geologists of a recognized ASTER anomaly in the GlobeTrotters Resources Group Inc. ASTER target database. The anomaly is a strong coincident phyllic-argillic ASTER alteration signature associated with a mapped strong phyllic-argillic porphyry alteration footprint.

Target 1068 hosts a reported Laramide-age (Paleocene at 60.0 $\pm$ 0.3 Ma; Christian T. Grijalva) copper-molybdenum mineralization associated with a zone of porphyry related hydrothermal alteration measuring approximately 1.5 x 2.0 km coinciding with a prominent colour anomaly and ASTER response. A historical induced polarization / resistivity geophysical survey ("IP-RES") along 400 m spaced lines outlined chargeability and resistivity anomalies more or less coincident with the alteration zone. Hydrothermal alteration is dominated by quartz-sericite-limonite alteration of varying intensity. Locally, sericite alteration is observed overprinting potassic alteration, which consists of hydrothermal biotite that has replaced primary mafic minerals. Sulfide minerals deposited during hypogene alteration have been oxidized to limonite (e.g., goethite, lepidocrocite), jarosite, and hematite, or completely removed through leaching.

A hydrothermal breccia is exposed in a single, 5 x 3 m outcrop that is interpreted to represent the dimensions of a hydrothermal breccia pipe. This clast supported breccia is polymictic and contains a matrix of rock flour cemented with silica and limonite after sulfides. Early stage hydrothermal breccias are commonly well-mineralized and can materially increase resource grade if there is sufficient volume. Currently, this is the only outcrop of breccia identified within the alteration zone.

Leached capping is distributed over most of the zone of hydrothermal alteration. Most of the leached capping shows leaching of sulfide minerals as indicated by limonite, jarosite, and hematite content. The existence of an enrichment zone will depend on the primary Cu content of the mineralized sector prior to leaching and the re-deposition of leached Cu as secondary Cu-sulphide minerals near base of the weathered/leached domain.

A porphyry system is considered to be responsible for generating the styles of alteration and veins at Target 1068. Characteristics of veining, alteration, and interpretation of the leached mineralized sector are commonly used to assess the potential of the porphyry system.

Host rocks consistently dip at 25-35° to the east, and it is assumed this rotation occurred during Miocene extension. It is likely the porphyry system is also rotated the same amount. There is no field evidence to suggest the mineral deposit is dismembered by post-mineral faulting.

In 2022, Green Earth Metals Inc. undertook a 27- day mapping program. The field work focused on defining the continuity to the east of the mineralization and alteration, and the collection of 33 rock samples (Quivio 2022). In addition, in 2022 the Company engaged Zonge International Inc. to undertake Magnetotelluric survey on the Target 1068 Project. The 36-station survey was conducted during the period of July 13 to July 25, 2022.

Target 1068 is an interesting porphyry prospect in terms of alteration footprint, alteration/vein sequencing, and geophysical response. A first-pass drill program is required to test for economic concentrations of copper beneath the leached capping within the broad zone of hydrothermal alteration. As a result of the historical and current exploration work undertaken by the Company, it has developed five drill targets (3400m) on the Project to test the porphyry potential. The expected cost for such a drill program is $1,715,000. USD.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Green Earth Metals Inc. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Target 1068 Project (or the “Target 1068” or “Project”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and acquisition on the TSX Venture Exchange. The author visited the Target 1068 Project on November 28, 2022.

The author was retained to complete this report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and the Form 43-101F1. The author is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commissions in all the provinces of Canada except for Quebec.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized information provided by the Company as well as technical reports that have been previously published on www.sedar.com. Results for the historic exploration on the Property are discussed in detail in Section 6 of this report. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined by the author is provided in Section 27 of this report.

The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the effective date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;
- and discussions with Green Earth Metals personnel
- This evaluation of the Target 1068 is partially based on historical data.

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Billion years ago,	Ga	Milligram	mg
Centimetre	cm	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Millilitre	mL
Cubic metre	m3	Millimetre	mm
Days per week	d/wk	Million tonnes	Mt
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Minute (plane angle)	'
Degree	°	Month	mo
Degrees Celsius	°C	Ounce	oz.
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Parts per billion	ppb
Diameter	ø	Parts per million	ppm
Gram	g	%	%
Grams per litre	g/L	Pound(s)	lb.
Grams per tonne	g/t	Power factor	pF
Greater than	>	Specific gravity	SG
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square centimetre	cm^2
Gram	g	Square inch	in^2
Grams per litre	g/L	Square kilometre	km^2
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square metre	m^2
Greater than	>	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilo (thousand)	k	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilogram	kg	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilometre	km	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Less than	<	Week	wk
Litre	L	Weight/weight	w/w
Litres per minute	L/m	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Metre	m	Yard	yd.
Metres above sea level	masl	Year (annum)	a
Copper	Cu	Molybdenum	Mo
Gold	Au	Lead	Pb
Zinc	Zn	Potassium	K
Sodium	Na	Arsenic	As
Antimony	Sb	Barium	Ba
Silver	Ag	Platinum	Pt

All dollars expressed in this report are United States Dollars unless otherwise stated.

Magnetotellurics is a passive geophysical method which uses natural time variations of the Earth's magnetic and electric fields to measure the electrical resistivity of the sub-surface. Electrical resistivity of rocks and minerals is an important physical property to measure as part of attempts to understand geological structure and processes. The Earth's magnetic field varies continuously in both time and space. By measuring at ground level sites time variations of the magnetic field and the electric field, the ratio of the electric and magnetic variations provides a measure of the electrical resistivity. Depth information is obtained by measuring the time variations over a range of frequencies. High frequencies penetrate the Earth to shallow depths only, while low frequencies penetrate deeper. Information is obtained from a few hundred metres depth to hundreds of kilometres depth.

ASTER is advanced spaceborne thermal emission and reflection radiometer (ASTER) has fine spectral bands in the visual-near infrared, short-wave infrared and thermal infrared") regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. The purpose is to explore the potential of ASTER for lithological and minerals detection.

IP-RES is a surface geophysical method that measures the Induced Polarization ("IP") and DC Resistivity ("RES") electrical properties of the subsurface. Both measurements are made by introducing a controlled electrical current into the ground using two current electrodes, thus energizing the ground, and then measuring the current and voltages between two receiver electrodes. The electrical properties of the ground can be calculated from comparing the transmitted signal to the received signal. The induced potential-field gradient voltages are measured as a function of time and analyzed for the "induced polarization" effect which is the ability of rocks to briefly hold an electrical charge after the transmitted voltage is turned off. The current and voltages are also converted into electrical resistivity through a weighted average of the resistance of the earth materials to current flow. The distance between the pair of current electrodes and the pair of receiver electrodes determines the depth of investigation.

TerraSpec is the handheld TerraSpec® 4 HR mineral spectrometer used to emit a beam visual-near infrared and short-wave infrared light at a rock or soil sample and measures the intensity of the light at different wavelengths that is reflected back. The spectral signature of the reflected light can be used to identify different minerals in a sample by comparing the measured reflected light intensity at different wavelengths to a large spectral library of minerals identified in a lab. The TerraSpec is optimally designed to identify iron oxide, hydroxyl-bearing, clay and sulphate minerals commonly associated with hydrothermal alteration.

An historical electronic database was given to the author by Green Earth Metals Inc. The filtered database contained numerous GIS files and excel files which the history section for this report is based upon.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on a legal opinion provided by Richard Osmond, the interim CEO of Green Earth Metals Inc. in an email dated April 27, 2023.

The legal opinion dated the 02 of March 2023, by Sánchez-Mejorada, Velasco Y Ribé, S.C. Lawyer at Paseo De La Reforma 450 Lomas De Chapultepec 11000 Mexico, D.F.

Sánchez-Mejorada, Velasco Y Ribé reports *"Mining rights title report on certain concessions (collectively, the "Concessions") held by Green Earth Metals Inc.´s subsidiary San Marco Resources Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("SNM"), his opinion is based on the information contained in the files of the General Bureau of Mines ("GBM") and the Public Registry of Mining ("PRM") on or before January 25, 2023."*

Sánchez-Mejorada, Velasco Y Ribé stated "*that the PRM has a backlog of approximately eight to ten months in the registration of liens and agreements, so we do not have access to any information submitted at the PRM during such time. However, we were verbally informed by officers of the PRM that no lien or agreement affecting the Concessions was filed during that period*

The GBM takes eight to twelve months to issue official certifications of filing of assessment work reports and payment of mining duties. For this reason, we have not requested official certifications."

Sánchez-Mejorada, Velasco Y Ribé is of" *the opinion that the Concessions, as of January 25, 2023, are validly in existence and are held by SNM as indicated in our report"*

The author has relied on legal opinion dated the 02 of March 2023 and used this information in section 4 of this report

Much of the overview May 8, 2023, amendments to the Mining Law of 1992 of the new mining was provided by Analuz Sanchez Mejorada Raab an Associate at Sánchez Mejorada Velasco y Ribé in and edited version of this report provided to author on May 30, 2023. The author has relied in this information since the author is not qualified to offer any opinion in this matter.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Target 1068 consists of two non-surveyed, non-contiguous mineral claims totalling 1795.22 ha in the municipality of Sahuaripa in Sonora, Mexico centered at -109.32° Longitude and 29.15°. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Mineral Claims

Title No.	Name	Municipality	State	Area (ha)	Issue date
245673	VICTORIA 1	Sahuaripa	Sonora	1789.313	9/28/2017
245674	VICTORIA1 FRACC. 1	Sahuaripa	Sonora	5.9158	9/28/2017

The mineral claim that is located in between Victoria 1 and Victoria 1 Fracc 1 is called Chiltepin Fracc II (14.909 ha) and is reported to be owned by Exploraciones Mineras Peňoles S.A. De CV.

No environmental liabilities were observed during the authors site visit.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

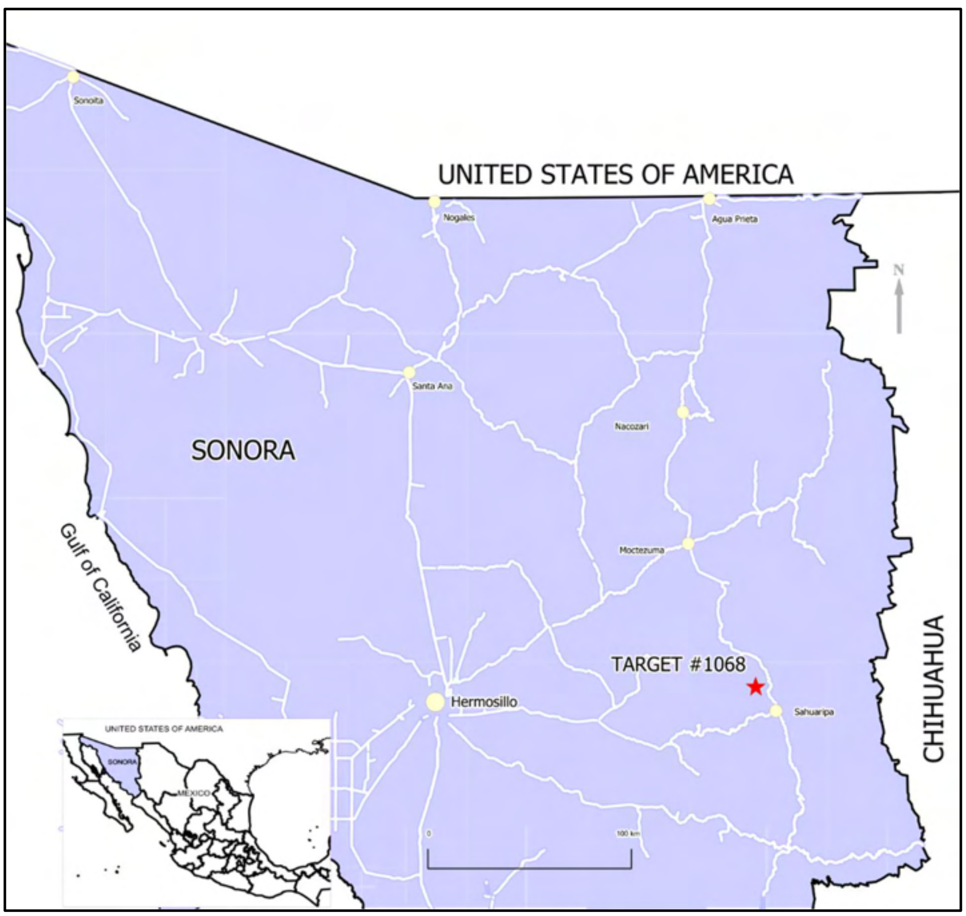
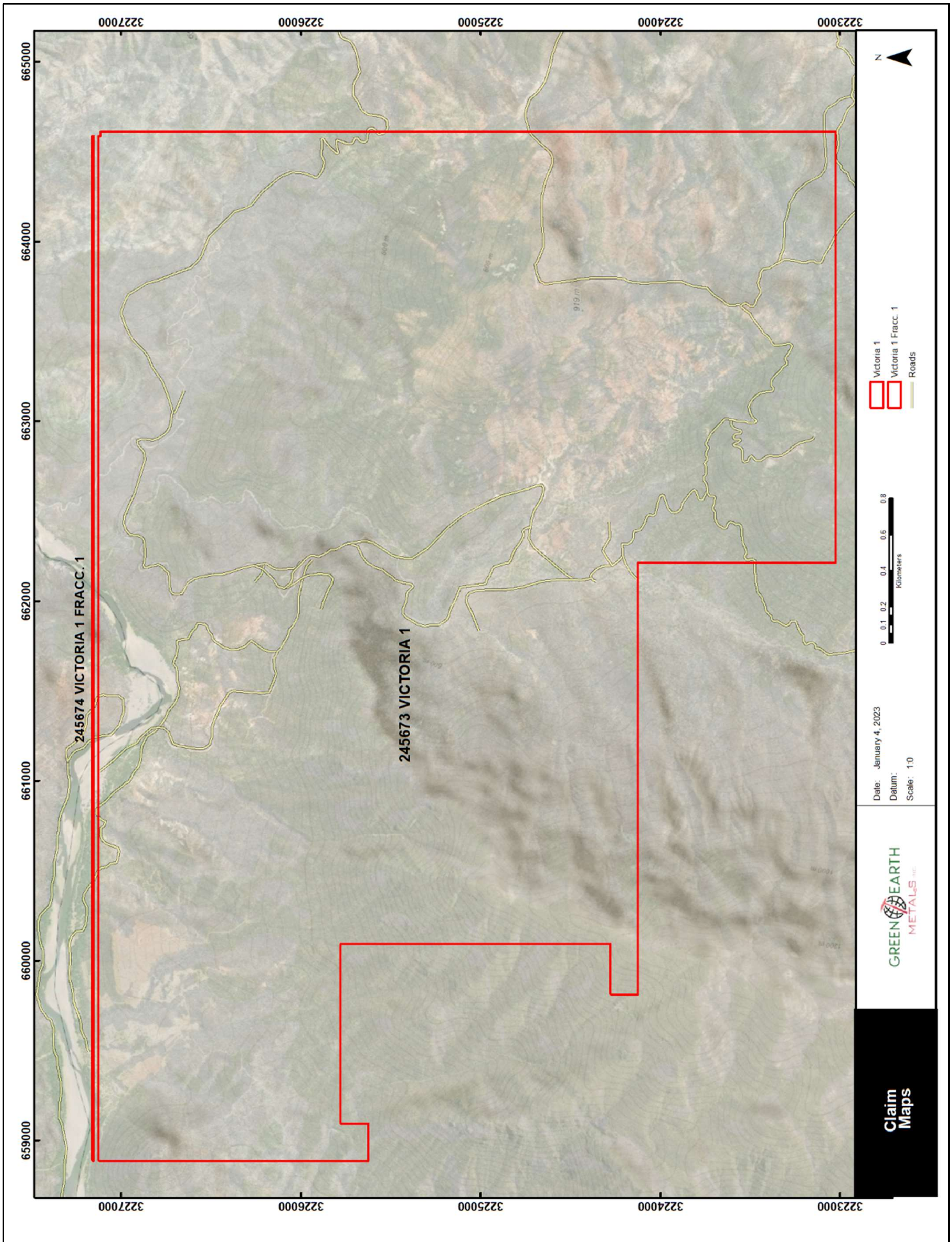


Figure 2: Mineral Tenure Map



4.1 Overview of Mining Law

Mineral exploration and mining in Mexico are regulated by the Mining Law of 1992, which establishes that all minerals found in Mexican territory are owned by the Mexican nation, and that private parties may exploit such minerals (except oil, nuclear fuel minerals and lithium) through mining licenses, or concessions, granted by the Federal Government.

Under the terms of the original law, exploration concessions were granted for a period of six years and exploitation concessions for a period of fifty years. There was no provision to extend the term of the exploration concession, but exploitation concessions were renewable once for an additional term of fifty years.

On April 29, 2005, several amendments to the Mining Law of 1992 adopted by the Mexican Congress were published. According to these amendments, old exploration and exploitation concessions were replaced by a single concession type, the mining concession, which gives the holder both exploration and exploitation rights subject to the payment of relevant taxes. Old exploration and exploitation concessions were automatically transformed into mining concessions with a single term of 50 years from the date the concession was first registered at the Public Registry of Mines. accordingly, exploration concessions that were originally issued for a term of 6 years now have a term of 50 years from the date the exploration concession was originally registered. Under the mentioned amendments, the concession holder had all the rights previously granted for an exploitation concession.

On May 8, 2023, several amendments to the Mining Law of 1992 adopted by the Mexican Congress were published, which came in force on May 9, 2023. According to these amendments, the term of new mining concession is reduced from 50 to 30 years, extendable for one single occasion for a period of 25 years, subject to being current with its obligations. The first 5 years of the concession can be used for pre-operation activities. After the concession extension lapses, the former concession holder has a preferential right over the mining lot if it is offered again in a public bidding if it equals the highest bidder, in which case the term of the new concession will be for 25 years, not extendable. Existing concessions keep their original term, renewable for 25 years. (Rabb 2023)

Concessions may be granted to (or acquired by, since they are transferable) Mexican individuals, local communities with collective ownership of the land known as ejidos and companies incorporated pursuant to Mexican law, with no foreign ownership restrictions for such companies. While the Constitution makes it possible for foreign individuals to hold mining concessions, the Mining Law does not allow it. This means that foreigners wishing to engage in mining in Mexico must establish a Mexican corporation for that purpose or enter into joint ventures with Mexican individuals or corporations.

The 2023 amendments also modified the transfer of mining concessions. Private law acts will not be recognized for the transfer of mining concession. The Ministry of Economy may authorize the transfer of a mining concession only when the requirements requested for granting the original concession are met (Rabb 2023).

Maintenance obligations which arise from a mining concession, and which must be kept current to avoid its cancellation are the performance of assessment work, the payment of mining taxes, the compliance with environmental laws, start work in the required time frame, submit a mine closure plan, name the engineer in charge of security, allowing Ministry personnel to verify obligations in the mine site; have a water concession in force; avoid the determination by the authority that there is eminent risk of ecological imbalance, or there has been irreversible harm to the natural resources, pollution (Rabb 2023). The Regulations of the Mining Law establish minimum amount of assessment work that must be performed on a yearly basis, see Table 3.

Table 3: Minimum Amounts of Assessment Work

MINING CONCESSION					
Area (Ha.)	Fixed Quota for 2023 (Mexicana Pesos MXN)	Additional quota per hectare for 2023 (Mexican pesos MXN per Ha)			
		1st year	2nd to 4th year	5th to 6th year	7th year
up to 30	430.36	17.19	68.84	103.29	104.93
more than 30 and up to 100	860.82	34.36	137.73	206.59	206.6
more than 100 and up to 500	1,721.60	68.84	206.59	413.17	413.17
more than 500 and up to 1,000	5,164.82	63.7	196.81	413.17	826.36
more than 1,000 an up to 5,000	10,329.67	58.54	189.38	413.17	1,652.75
more than 5,000 and up to 50,000	36,153.87	53.38	182.5	413.17	3,305.49
more than 50, 000	344,322.55	48.2	172.16	413.17	3,305.49

(Rabb 2023)

Mexican law establishes the obligation to pay mining taxes biannually pursuant to Table 4. Mexican law also imposes a 7.5% annual tax on any profits from the extraction and sale of mineral commodities. There is an additional 0.5% gross sales tax on mining production of Au, Ag, and Pt. Both of these are additional to the national corporate income tax at a rate of 30%.

Table 4: Mining Tax Payments

Year	Payment per Hectare (Mexican Pesos)
1-2	9.30
3-4	13.92
5-6	28.76
7-8	57.84
9-10	115.68
After 10	203.57

The 2023 amendments also impose a profit-sharing obligation for communities. New concessions will have the obligation to pay 5% on taxable profits to any type of settlement that is located in the area covered by the new concession (Rabb 2023).

4.2 Permitting

Exploration and mining activities in Mexico are subject to control by the Secretaria del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources), known by its acronym 'SEMARNAT'. To the authors knowledge, Target 1068 is not included within any specially protected, federally designated ecological zones, therefore basic exploration activities are regulated under Norma Official Mexicana NOM-120-ECOL-1997. NOM120 allows for activities including mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, mechanized trenching, road building and drilling. NOM120 defines the impact mitigation procedures that must be followed for each activity. All exploration work conducted to date has been under the auspices of NOM 120.

Mine construction and operation activities generally require preparation of a Manifesto de Impacto Ambiental (Environmental Impact Statement), known by its acronym as an 'MIA'. A properly prepared MIA application and operating permit for a project that does not affect Federally protected biospheres or ecological reserves can usually be approved in 12 months. Most mining and construction activities will also require Autorizacion en Cambio de Uso de Suelo (Land Use Change Authorization) known by its acronym as a 'CUS'. To obtain a CUS, the soliciting party must present a report summarizing the biological and ecological characteristics of the affected area and the applicant must pay compensation to the Federal Forestry Commission. The amount of payment is determined by the type of vegetation affected, degree of impact, and estimated cost to reclaim the surface area that will be disturbed.

On November 1, 2022, San Marco Resources Mexico, S.A. de C.V ("SMN Mexico") submitted a 36-month permit for 89 drill pads and15,362 m of drill access road. The author was provided an approved permit dated (DS-SC-UGA-IA 0419/12/2022) January 16, 2023, by Christian Grijalva Vice President of Exploration for Green Earth Metals Inc.

4.3 Property Agreements

A share purchase agreement was provided to the author and is dated November 30, 2021, the agreement is between Sun Summit Minerals Corp. and 841432 BC Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sun Summit Minerals Corp) and Green Earth Metals Inc. and Richard Osmond, wherein Sun Summit Minerals Corp. and 841432 LTD are the Vendor and Green Earth Metals Inc. and Richard Osmond are Purchaser.

The agreement states the Purchaser will acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of SMN Mexico from the Vendor.

Green Earth Metals Inc will issue 5,000,000 common shares and 2,000,000 five year non-transferable $1 (one dollar) warrants to Sun Summit Minerals Corp.

841432 BC Ltd. owns one share of SMN Mexico which was purchased by Richard Osmond for one Mexican peso.

The share purchase agreement has Summit Minerals Corp. selling 92,488 ha and royalties for eight mineral properties in Mexico to Green Earth Metals Inc. This technical report covers one of those mineral properties.

4.4 Surface Rights

Exploration work conducted to date has been exclusively on privately held. A three-year superficial land access agreement dated April 12, 2022, allows superficial access of SMN Mexico to Cesar Ramon Robles surface rights (Figure 3) for an initial payment of $200,000 Mexican pesos and annal payments of $125,000 Mexican pesos.

Figure 3 illustrates five different land access areas. As it was told verbally to the author on January 10, 2023, by Christian T. Grijalva Vice President of Exploration for Green Earth Metals Inc. the numbering 1 to 5 have the following land access rights:

- Area marked as “1” is part of the three-year land access agreement with Cesar Ramon Robles and Mr. Robles currently possesses the surface land and is in the process of obtaining the corresponding legal title over it.
- Area marked as “5” is part of the three-year land access agreement with Cesar Ramon Robles, and Mr. Robles has legal title to this surface land.
- Areas marked as “2, 3 and 4” have no written land access agreement in place. Only verbal authorization for access was provided.

Possession instead of title

In Mexico, not all land is titled, and possessory rights are recognized. Mexican law provides for a way of acquiring property by virtue of the passage of time, by means of possession. This is regulated in the Federal Civil Code and in State codes. In the case of Sonora, it is regulated in Chapter Seventh of the Sonora Civil Code. The 5 requirements established by law that must be met in order for adverse possession (*usucapion*) to operate in favor of the applicants:

● **Possession as an owner**: The possessor is possessing the land as IF HE WERE an owner, physically occupying the property or is taking care of the land to preserve it.

● **Continuous**: Possession is continuous and uninterrupted.

● **Peaceful**: No violence is being exercised to have possession or occupation of the property.

● **Public:** Possession must be of general knowledge.

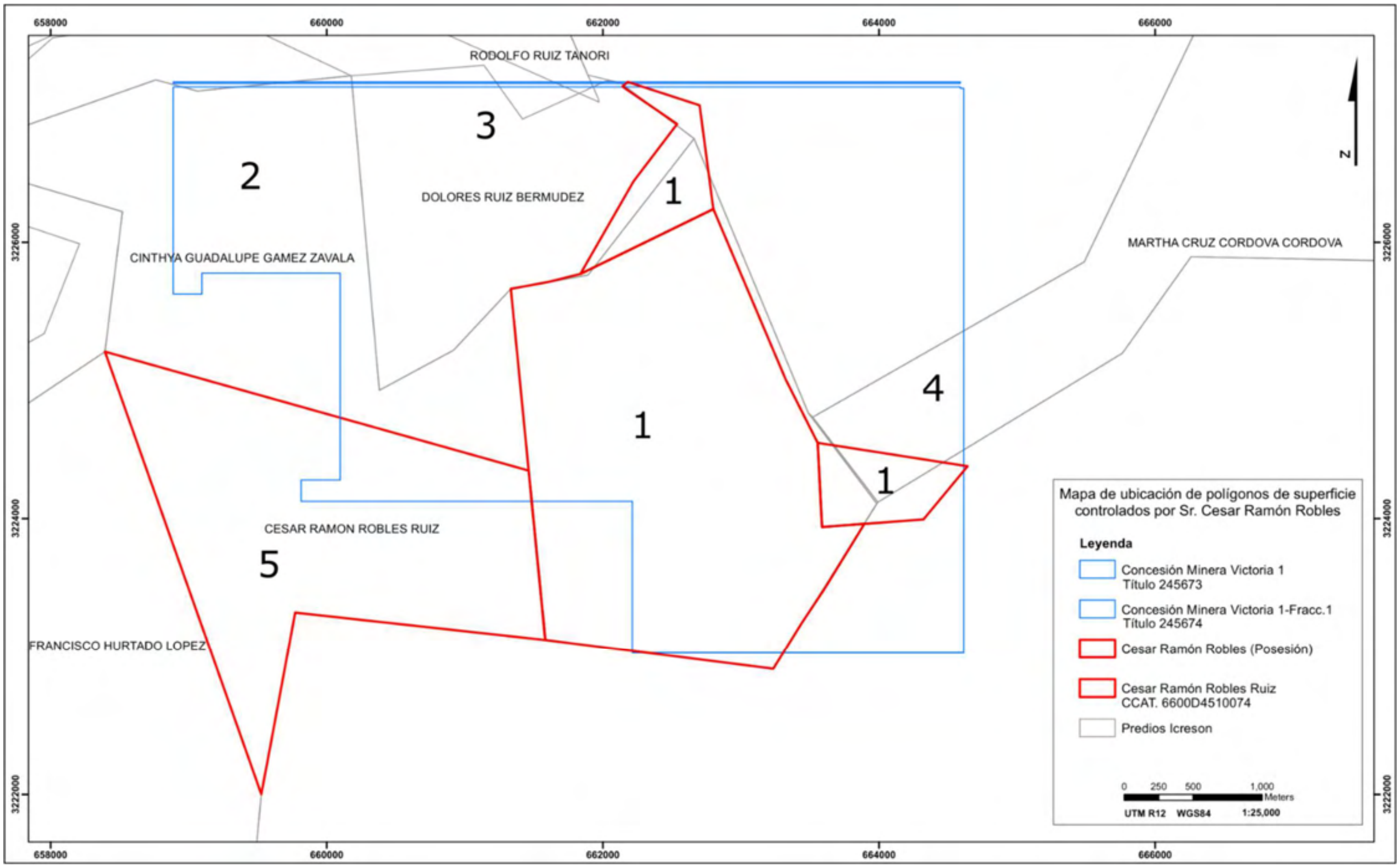
● **Certain:** There is certainty over what land is being possessed.

According to article 1323 of the Sonora Civil Code, the term for adverse possession for real estate is 5 years, when the real estate is possessed as an owner, with good faith, peacefully, continuously, certainly and publicly. Said article also establishes the term for 10 years, when the real estate is possessed in bad faith.

Possessory rights can be assigned and gives the possessor rights to legally enjoy the land and grant rights over it, such as access agreements.

Mr. Cesar Ramon Robles has had peaceful, continuous, certain and public possession of the land for over 10 years, HIS neighbors recognize him as the owner and has a Record of Possession. He is in process of obtaining legal title to the land.

Figure 3: Access Agreements



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located approximately 226 km E-SE of the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, 7.3 km north-northwest the town of Sahuaripa, in Sonora. The project is in the eastern portion of the State of Sonora, Mexico. Access is by road from Hermosillo and requires approximately four hours of travel time to the town Sahuaripa. The remaining distance is on a gravel and dirt roads which are well maintained up to the Project area.

Target 1068 is located in the eastern part of the state of Sonora, on the western slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental and near the border with the state of Chihuahua. The local topography within a 3 km radius of Target 1068 has relatively large variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of up to 500 m and an average elevation above sea level of 700 m. In the work area, the rainy season (June to September) is hot, muggy, and partly cloudy, and the dry season is hot and mostly clear. During the course of the year, the temperature generally varies from 8 °C to 40°C and rarely goes below 4°C or rises above 43°C.

Vegetation in the area is varied. Vegetation at higher elevations consists of open pine forests while oak and cedar forests predominate at lower elevations

The superficial land that includes the mining concession and the accesses are privately owned, with at least 6 fences along the trail with gates that must be crossed therefore, it is important to carry out permit procedures with the owners.

6 HISTORY

There are no public records of mineral exploration on Target 1068 prior to SMN Mexico staking the Project in 2017.

The Project was ordinally acquired after the field evaluation by SMN Mexico geologists of a recognized ASTER anomaly (1.5x2.0 km) in an ASTER target database compiled by GlobeTrotters Resources Group Inc. The anomaly is a strong coincident phyllic-argillic ASTER alteration signature associate with mapped strong phyllic-argillic porphyry geology and alteration.

San Marco Resources Mexico, S.A. de C.V (Sun Summit Minerals Corp) 2017- 2021

The first documented exploration on the Project was between May and June of 2017 while the mineral tenure was still in application. This exploration program consisted of a systematic rock sampling (163 rock samples) and preliminary geological field work. In August of the same year, a geological mapping program was carried out by SMN Mexico geologists and independent consultant geologist Craig Bow but there is no formal written report related to this work. Later in November 2017, Luciano M. Bocanegra generated a 1:5,000 scale map of lithology, alteration, and mineralization, delimiting the area of influence of a porphyry hydrothermal alteration system and analyzing the results from the geochemical analysis and spectrographic studies performed by SMN Mexico. In December 2017, Geofisica TMC carried out an IP-RES geophysical survey, covering an approximate area of 5 km²; the grid consisted of six (6) lines, each 2.8 km long with an orientation of azimuth N45º and 400 m linespacing.

Luciano M. Bocanegra (2017) spent 12 days to mapping Target 1068 for Sun Summit Minerals Corp. The geological observations and interpretations by Bocanegra (2017) are the basis for the property geology and are included in the geology section of this this report. This is done to avoid duplication of text.

Between 2016 and 2017, 163 rock samples were collected property wide, with 107 samples returning over 112 ppm Cu (Figure 5). There are three samples that are highly elevated, these include values of 5890, 6010, and 7630 ppm Cu. The samples collected included chip samples up to 2 m in length, channel samples from 0.5 m to 4.2 m in length, panel samples 1x1 m² to 1x2 m² in area and grab samples. The samples were sent to ALS Chemex de Mexico S.A., de C.V. in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico (ISO 9001) ("ALS Chemex"). he samples underwent four-acid digestion of 0.25 g sample paired with ICP-MS and ICP-AES analyses for trace level, exploration samples (ME-MS61) and Au by fire assay and ICP-AES (Au-ICP-21).

In 2017, a grid rock sampling (169 rock samples) program was undertaken (Figure 5), with 13 samples returning over 112 ppm Cu. The two highest samples returned 578 and 466 ppm Cu. The samples collected included chip-channel samples up to 2 m in length and panel samples 1x1 m² in area. The samples were sent to ALS Chemex. The samples underwent four-acid digestion of 0.25 g sample paired with ICP-MS and ICP-AES analyses for trace level, exploration samples (ME-MS61) and Au by fire assay and ICP-AES (Au-ICP-21).

Between 2016 and 2017, a total of 75 stream samples were collected on the Project with 13 (thirteen) samples assaying over 100 ppm Cu (see Figure 5). The samples were sent to ALS Chemex. The samples underwent a 53 element ME-MS41L analysis which utilizes a typical aqua regia acid mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids in a 1:3 ratio.

In the identified leached capping, there are other anomalous values such as Ba (~1000ppm), erratic values of Sb (between 1 and 48ppm), As (between 30 and 150ppm) and other minor values of Pb and Zn (up to 248 and 137 respectively), which provides evidence of an outer edge epithermal environment for a porphyry system exposed at a high level of erosion.

Alteration mineralogy

In 2017, SMN Mexico submitted 108 rock-grid samples for geochemical analysis These samples were sent to ALS Chemex. The samples were also sent to Resource Geosciences de Mexico in Hermosillo for spectroscopic analysis using the TerraSpec multispectral analyser.

Using the TerraSpec for mineral identification is more effective when some information relating to project geology can be provided, as this information is used to guide the system in what type of mineralization system to consider.

Sericite alteration is widely developed, and the illite minerals recognized are mainly paragonite (Na-rich endmember) to muscovite (K-rich endmember). Several studies have demonstrated that illites are a good vectoring tool in targeting porphyry Cu systems (Bocanegra 2017).

Higher topographic levels are dominated by paragonitic illites, generally attributed to high temperature in hydrothermal fluids and/or the fluids source. The Upper rhyolitic sequence is represented by pumice tuff and breccias in contrast to crystal tuff recognized in the lower sequence (Bocanegra 2017).

Muscovitic illite shows a good correlation with vein occurrences and Mo anomalies within the sericitic cap, suggesting a fluids source vector to the ENE in the volcanic host rock (Bocanegra 2017).

Figure 4: Aster Anomaly

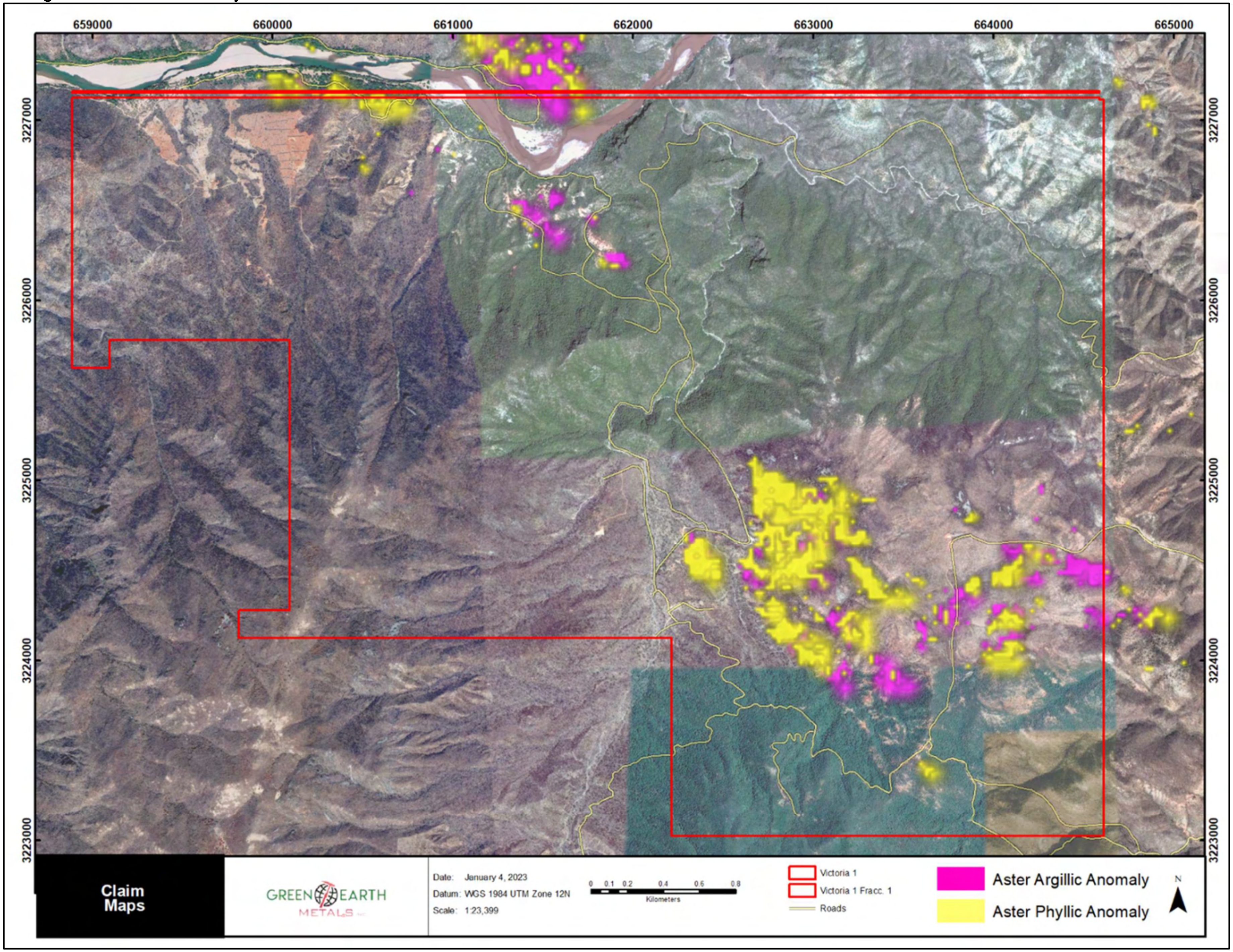
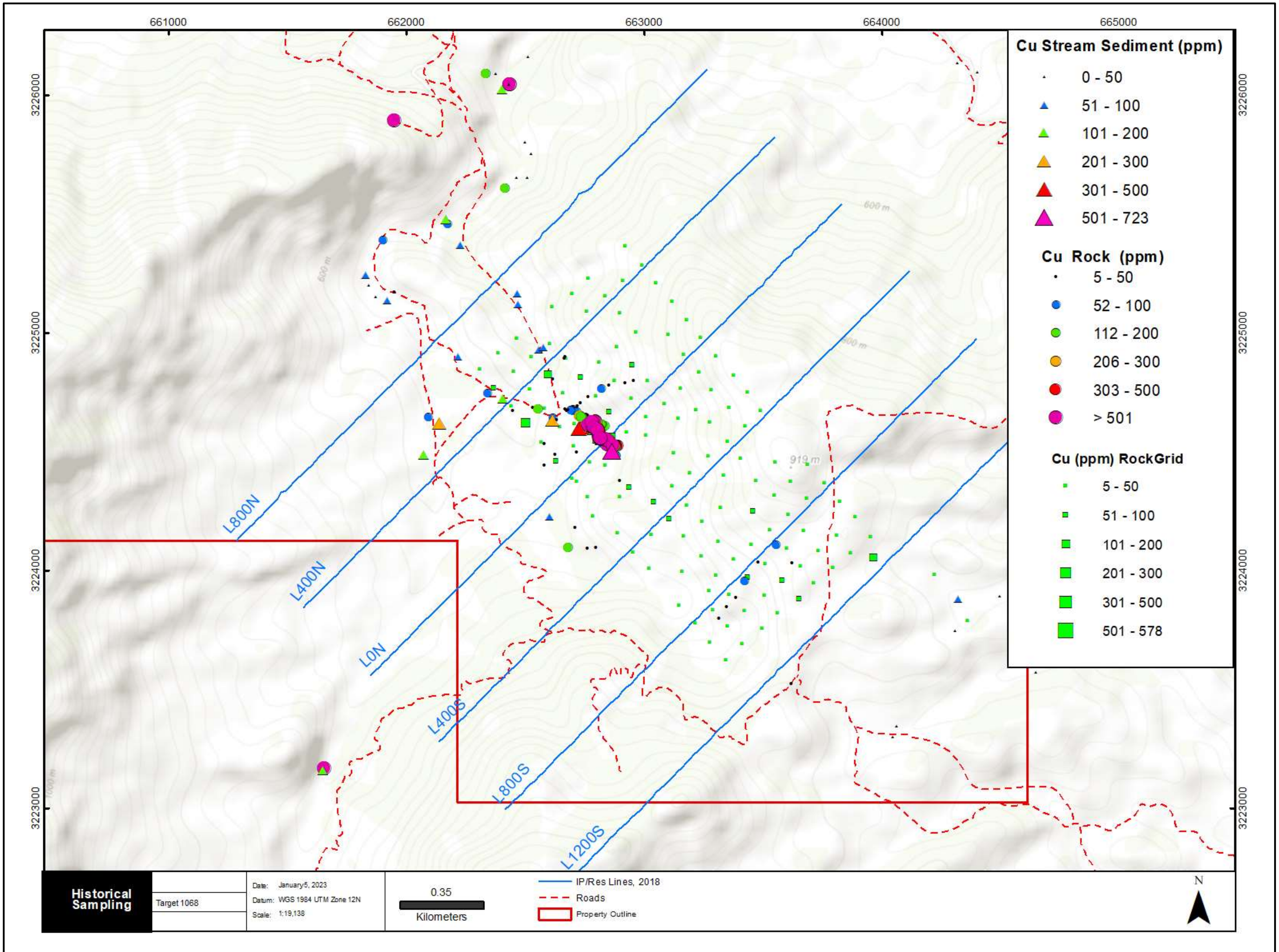


Figure 5: History



2018 Geofisica TMC

As part of the ongoing exploration program, SMN Mexico commissioned Geofisica TMC to carry out 16.8-line km IP-RES survey on the Project. The field work took place between December 2 and December 20, 2017, and consisted of 16.8 line-km of IP-RES (Simard 2018.) See Figure 5 for grid location on the Project.

Line cutting work was carried out by SMN Mexico commissioned Geofisica TMC to allow the IP-RES survey to be done. The grid consisted of six (6) N45º lines spaced every 400m, each 2.8 km in length. Surveying of the station markers, set up every 25 m along the lines, was carried out using a Garmin GPS non-differential receiver. The relevant information was used to georeference the IP-RES database to the UTM12N_WGS84 coordinate system (Simard 2018).

The IP-RES survey was done using the pole-dipole electrode array (a= 100 m, n= 1 to 10) and according to the survey specifications, should be able to attain an approximate vertical depth of penetration of 400 m. During the survey, the average injected current was 1.5 Amperes and the average voltage Vp value on the farthest receiving dipole (n= 10) was 3.25 mV. The TMC review of the IP decay curves did not reveal any significant effect likely to alter the quality of the chargeability readings (Simard 2018).

The IP-RES coverage totals 16.8 km of readings distributed along six (6) N45º profiles spaced 400 m, read over 2.8 km. The apparent resistivity values that were recorded on this grid varied between 19.6 and 1320 Ohm-m with an average value of 125 Ohm-m. The chargeability fluctuated between - 2.0 and 67.9 mV / V with a mean value of 17.3 mV / V and a standard deviation of 11.8. (Simard, 2018).

Simard (2018) indicates the different axes do highlight closely spaced chargeability anomalies that are grouped in the southern half of the grid. The 2D and 3D inversion results show that they are caused by relatively large bodies that are either outcropping or sub-outcropping. The associated signatures are sharpest near the surface and become harder to ascertain beyond vertical depths of 200 to 300 m. They are likely indicative of bands of altered rocks potentially having a high content of disseminated sulphides and clay minerals (Simard 2018).

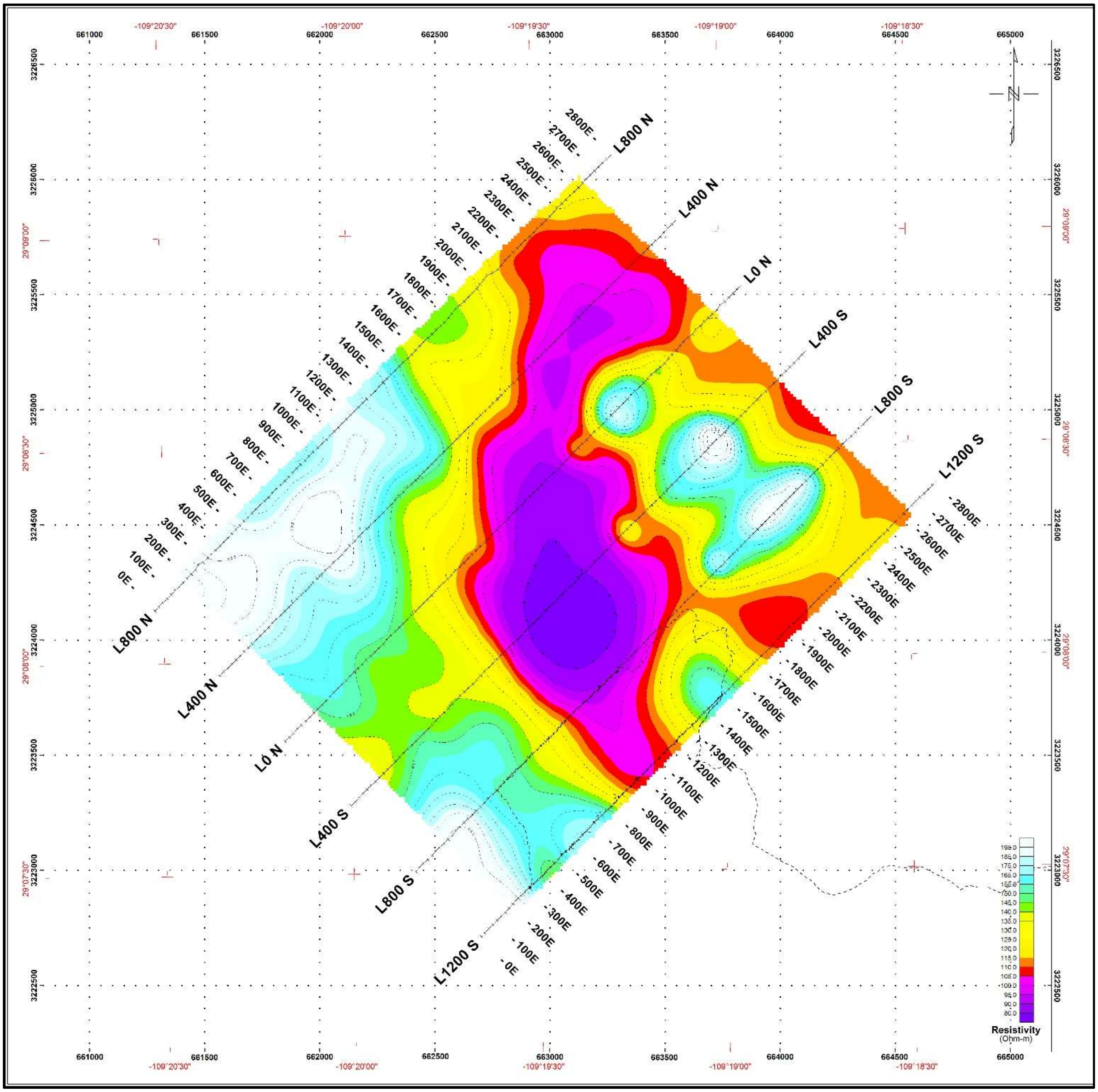
Figure 6 and Figure 7 illustrate the response of the underlying formations at vertical depths of 100 m and 250 m respectively and were generated using the 3D inversion results. These illustrate the southern half of the grid is occupied by two wide and closely polarisable horizons striking northwest /southeast (chargeability > 20.0 mV/V). They are mainly recognized over 1.2 km, between the profiles L400N and L800S, then fade quickly to the northwest and the southeast. Their evolution (continuity) seems here controlled by two east-northeast/west-southwest faults. The associated resistivity signature is likely a resistivity low, which is more pronounced within the limits of the northernmost chargeability anomaly (Simard 2018).

- **Body 1.** Integrated by the strips or axes IPV-1 and IPV-2: it has an approximate extension of 0.5x0.5 km, considering a high chargeability anomaly of ≥34.0 mV/V. Considered the most important IP anomaly because it is located between only two outcrops with evidence of potassic alteration and important values of Cu-Mo (and Au-Ag anomaly). Recent field work revealed primary mineralization zones of quartz-pyrite with minor chalcopyrite-molybdenite stockwork, especially at station 1100E of line L800S, as well as in the main mineralization zone (station 1400E of the L0N line). Both by geophysics and geology, a body of altered rock with a high content of disseminated sulphide is defined, which has been evidenced in the cuts of the ravine (Simard 2018).

- **Body 2.** Is composed of the IPV-4 strip, and it develops a better IP anomaly in the L400S line, it has an approximate extension of 0.3x0.4 km, considering a chargeability ≥34.0mV/V. This anomaly is of less prospective value because it would be located in a zone of propylitic alteration; even when there is an extensive area of colluvial-alluvial coverage, the observed outcrops indicate the presence of areas of strong disseminated pyritization and some veinlets of type "D" sulfides within propylitized rocks of the monzodiorite porphyry (Simard 2018).

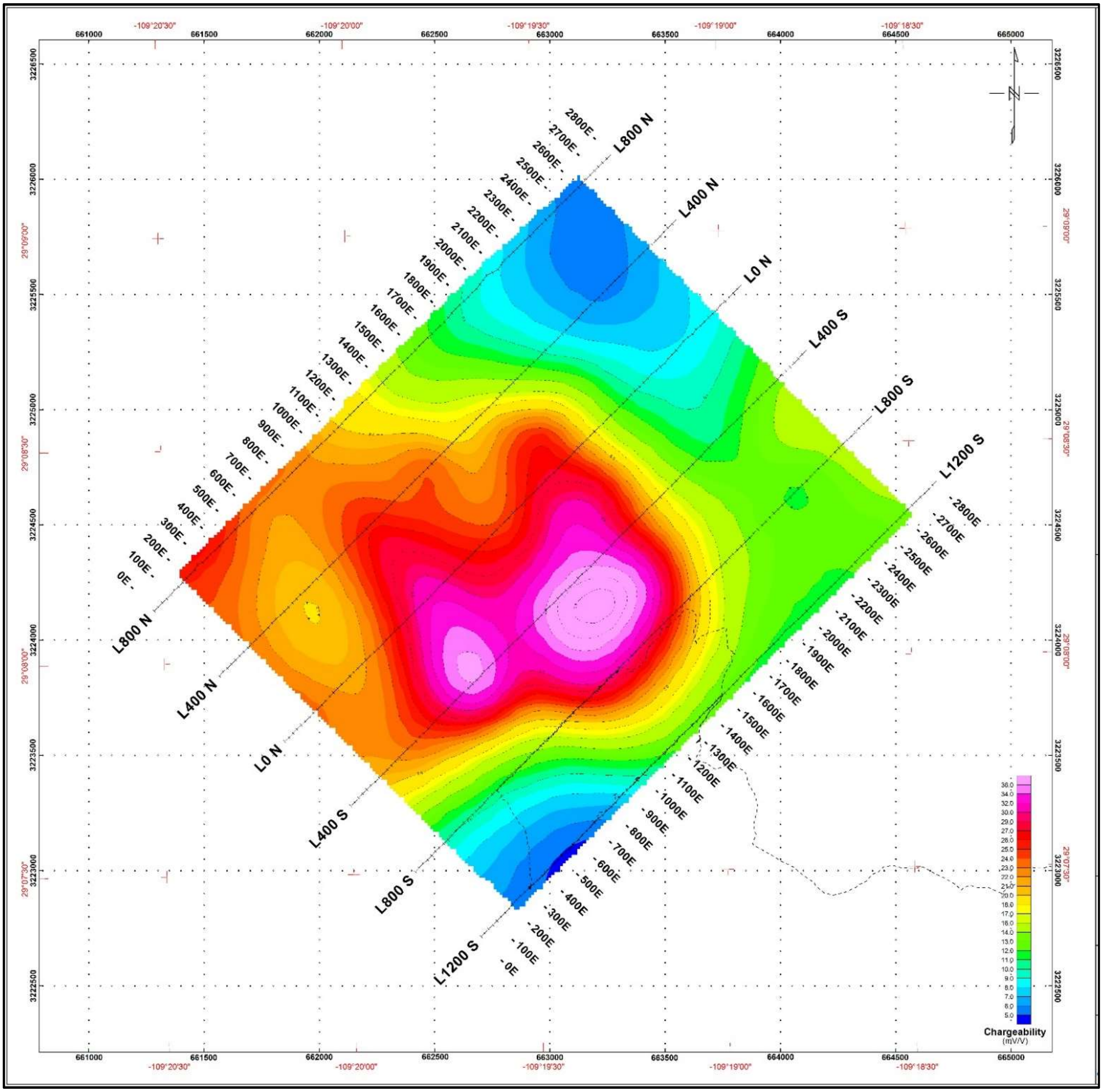
The zones of low chargeability (between 24 and 32 mV/V) that extends to the east-northeast suggest a greater process of oxidation and leaching of sulfides on the surface. In addition, a slight increase in chargeability at depth was observed in the geophysics sections, which would correspond to a primary sulphide zone that progressively increases from a level of 600m below surface (Simard 2018).

Figure 6: Apparent Resistivity



Apparent Resistivity Model Depth of 100m below surface. Modified after anomaly (Simard 2018).

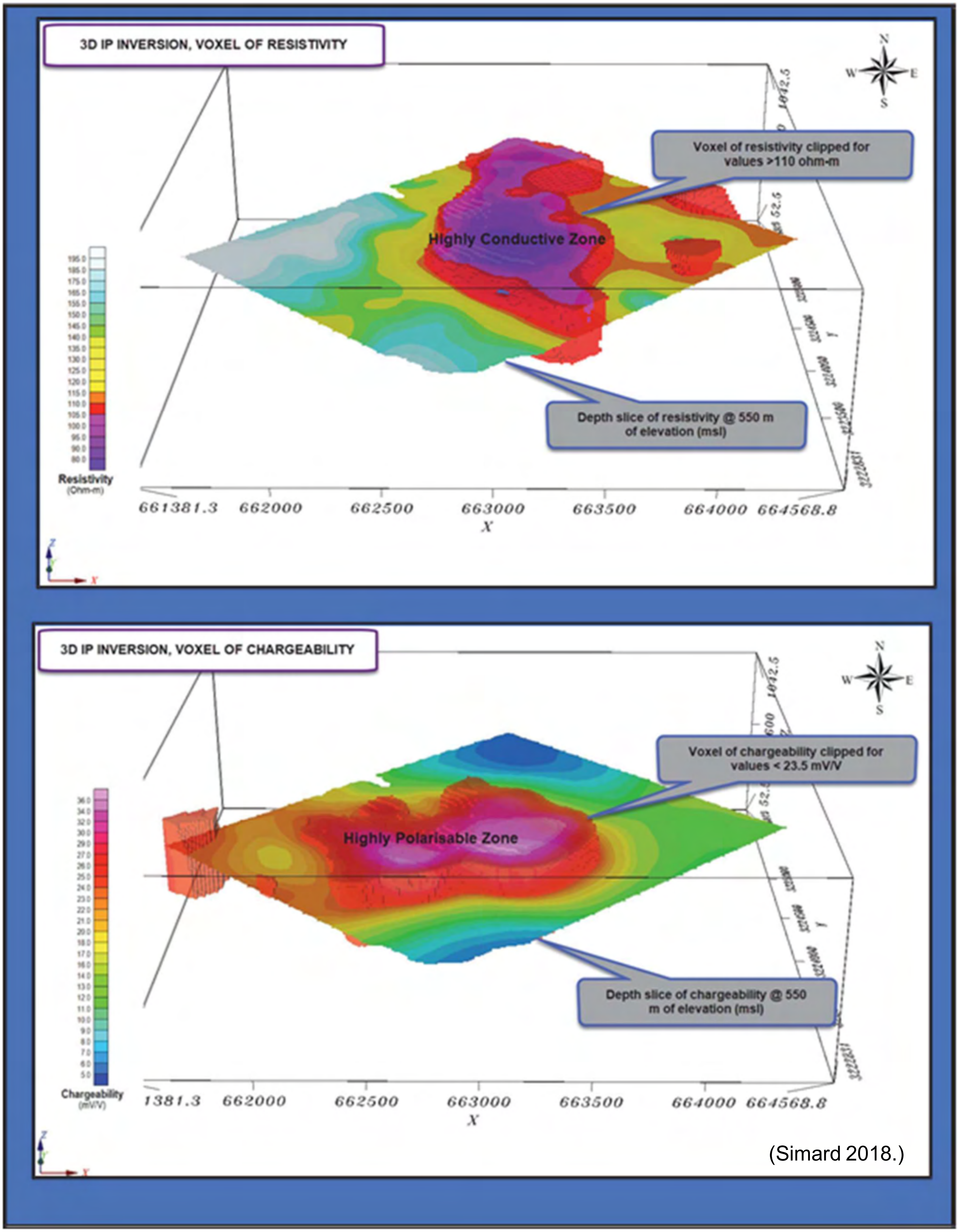
Figure 7: Chargeability



Chargeability Model Depth of 250m below surface. Modified after anomaly (Simard 2018)

These different axes do highlight closely spaced chargeability anomalies that are grouped in the southern half of the grid. The 2D and 3D inversion results show that they are caused by relatively large bodies that are either outcropping or sub-outcropping. The associated signatures are sharpest near the surface and become harder to ascertain beyond vertical depths of 200 to 300 m. They are likely indicative of bands of altered rocks potentially having a high content of disseminated sulphides and clay minerals, which is the type of sought-after target in this area (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Voxel Models of Resistivity and Chargeability



(Simard 2018.)

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Target 1068 hosts reported Laramide-age (Paleocene at 60.0 + 0.3 Ma; Christian T. Grijalva) copper-molybdenum mineralization associated with a zone of porphyry related hydrothermal alteration measuring approximately 1.5 x 2.0 km coinciding with a prominent colour anomaly and ASTER response. A historical induced polarization / resistivity geophysical survey ("IP-RES") along 400 m spaced lines outlined chargeability and resistivity anomalies more or less coincident with the alteration zone. Hydrothermal alteration is dominated by quartz-sericite-limonite alteration of varying intensity. Locally, sericite alteration is observed overprinting potassic alteration, which consists of hydrothermal biotite that has replaced primary mafic minerals. Sulfide minerals deposited during hypogene alteration have been oxidized to limonite (e.g., goethite, lepidocrocite), jarosite, and hematite, or completely removed through leaching.

In 2017, Sun Summit engaged consultant geologist Luciano Bocanegra to undertake an initial mapping program at Target 1068 to generate an initial 1:5,000 scale map of the lithologies, alteration and mineralization as well as delineate the porphyry geology and associated hydrothermal alteration. Prior to this work, geological mapping by Sun Summit focused on outlining the porphyry related hydrothermal alteration and mineralization through the distribution of potassic alteration (A and B veins) as well as the overprinting phyllic alteration (D veins). In 2022, the Company undertook a 27-day mapping program to better define geological relationships as well as the continuity of the porphyry related mineralization and alteration along the eastern side of the Property (Quivio 2022). The Company has integrated these results to provide the following lithological descriptions for the various geological units identified:

Feldspar-hornblende-biotite granodiorite-tonalite "Batholith"

This rather large intrusive complex is located to the west of the porphyry alteration centre and is mainly outcropping in the lower topographic sectors. This rock mass is granodioritic to tonalitic in mineral composition with phaneritic textures comprised mainly of plagioclase, hornblende, biotite, and quartz crystals. On the eastern side of the valley, it is affected by quartz-sericite ± chlorite alteration with strong hematite-jarosite supergene oxidation (Figure 11).

Feldspar-biotite-quartz diorite "Batholith"

This small less than 70 m wide by 250 m long north-northwest trending intrusion was recognized in the western part of the mineralized sector intruding the andesite volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks and is characterized by fine to medium grained phaneritic textures comprised mainly of plagioclase, biotite and minor quartz crystals. This intrusive stock is moderate to strongly biotite altered and overprinted by sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration in patches.

Volcanic sequence

This sequence is the dominant outcropping unit in the alteration footprint from the bottom of the valley to upper hill in the northeast. It is comprised of andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic units interbedded with well layered volcano-sedimentary lithologies. Layers are oriented to main trend north 300° to north 315° dipping 20° to 40° to northeast, and some deflections are visible attributed to post mineral faulting.

Andesite volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks (And).

The andesite volcanic to volcanoclastic rocks are located at the base of the volcanic sequence and represented by fine-grained porphyritic textures with plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts. The groundmass appears pervasively chlorite-magnetite-pyrite altered with local silica patches. To the southeast, the andesite outcrops are cut by 0.5 to 1.0 cm wide quartz-pyrite±chlorite veins with magnetite along salvages and locally containing traces of molybdenite. In the mineralized sector, the groundmass appears more biotite altered and overprinted by quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration with local supergene oxidation of sulphides to hematite-jarosite. Where altered, these andesitic rocks appear to have more intrusive textures and were originally described by Luciano Bocanegra (2017) as porphyritic monzodiorites (MdioP) intruded into the andesite volcanic and volcanoclastic sequence (Figure 11).

Rhyolite tuffs and breccias (Rhy).

The rhyolite tuffs and breccias overlie the andesites as apparent concordance. These rhyolite volcanoclastic rocks are characterized by layered deposits of lapilli tuffs, fine laminated tuffs, and agglomerates, widely altered to quartz-sericite±kaolinite with strong hematite-jarosite staining, and pyrite boxwork., The rhyolite tuffs become more intensely quartz-kaolinite±sericite altered to the east and north within the mineralized sector.

Mineralization and Alteration

The Bocanegra (2017) mapping was focused on porphyry related hydrothermal vein-type differentiation within the mineralized sector. The mapping was carried out to recognize the core of the porphyry related potassic alteration zone and associated Cu-Mo-Au mineralisation with the intention to improve targeting for drilling.

Sampling along a road-cut resulted in up to 0.76% Cu, 2050 ppm Mo and 0.17 g/t Au, with a main mineralized section in a potassic-altered window showing 62.6m @ 0.09% Cu, 215 ppm Mo, 0.044 ppm Au. At least two vein styles were identified cutting the crystalline country rocks and volcanics associated with this potassic alteration zone.

> **A vein**: Coarse quartz crystalline veins up to 2 cm wide, with limonite centerlines and partial oxidized sulfides, crops out covering 200 x 100 m. In this case some of these veins were observed cutting within rhyolitic rocks (Figure 9)
>
> **B veins**: Quartz - molybdenite – copper-oxides and sulfides relics, with up to 5 cm width. Their occurrences are restricted to potassic altered outcrops cutting the batholitic granitoids and lower andesitic rocks (Figure 9).

Surrounding the A and B veins is an envelope of D veins.

D veins: Their occurrence was observed cutting the volcanic host rocks in ENE trend. They are characterized by fine-grained quartz - hematite veins with variable amounts of sericite as selvage and within the veins. The veins generally have a sheeted and stockwork - like arrangements. The area covered by D veins has a correlation with molybdenum values of >6 ppm, up to 27 ppm in the sericitic cap, and covering an area of 900 x 700 meters. In addition, another sector with D veins was identified to the SE measuring 200 x 200 m.

A different quartz±chlorite-pyrite±molybdenite stockwork is developed to the south-east cutting the andesites with propylitic alteration.

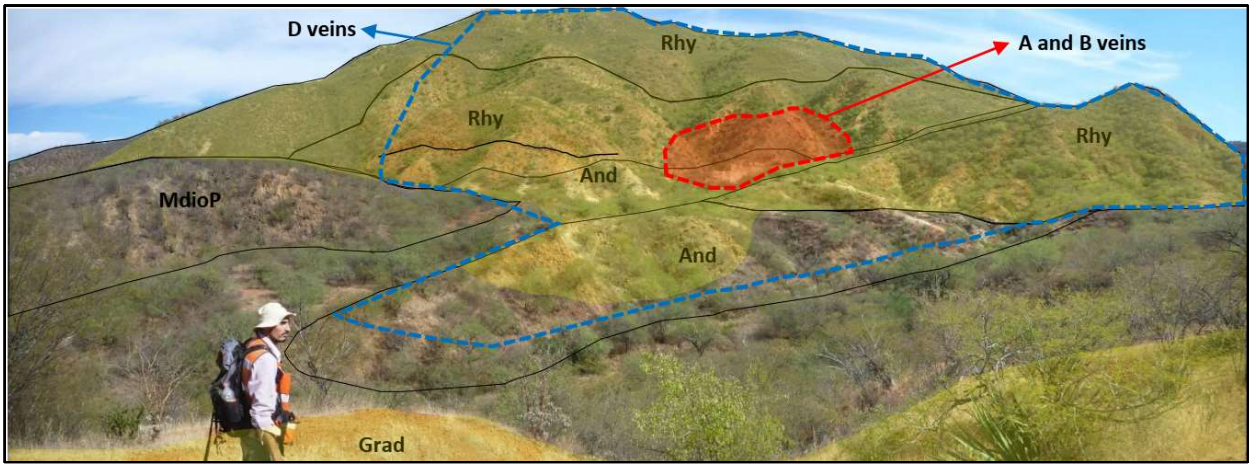
Jarosite-hematite veins (after pyrite > chalcopyrite) stockworks are widely developed covering 1.8 x 1.2 km and affects all lithologies. This supergene leaching was recognized to have a strong lithological control at the base of volcanics.

Veins occur as sheeted in sectors, with the main orientation being N30° to N60°, dipping 50° to 70° dominating a west direction over east, up to vertical. The orientation is consistent within the volcanics in the higher topographic level, with sub-vertical dipping.

A hydrothermal alteration system associated with a 2.7 x 2.5 km Cu-Mo-Au porphyry has been recognized with evidence of propylitic alteration rimming a center of potassic alteration (secondary biotite-magnetite) barely exposed in two stream sections (up to 280m along ravine length); A moderate phyllic (quartz-sericite) and argillic (clay) alteration is superimposed over an approximate extension of 2x1.5 km, which develops more extensively in volcanoclastic rocks with the presence of stockwork veinlets and parallel veinlets of quartz-limonite+pyrite with a halo of sericite as D veins. The mineralization of Cu-Mo is basically associated with the occurrence of quartz-pyrite veinlets with minor chalcopyrite-molybdenite as A and B veins; the disseminated sulfides basically correspond to disseminated pyrite in medium to coarse crystalline grains.

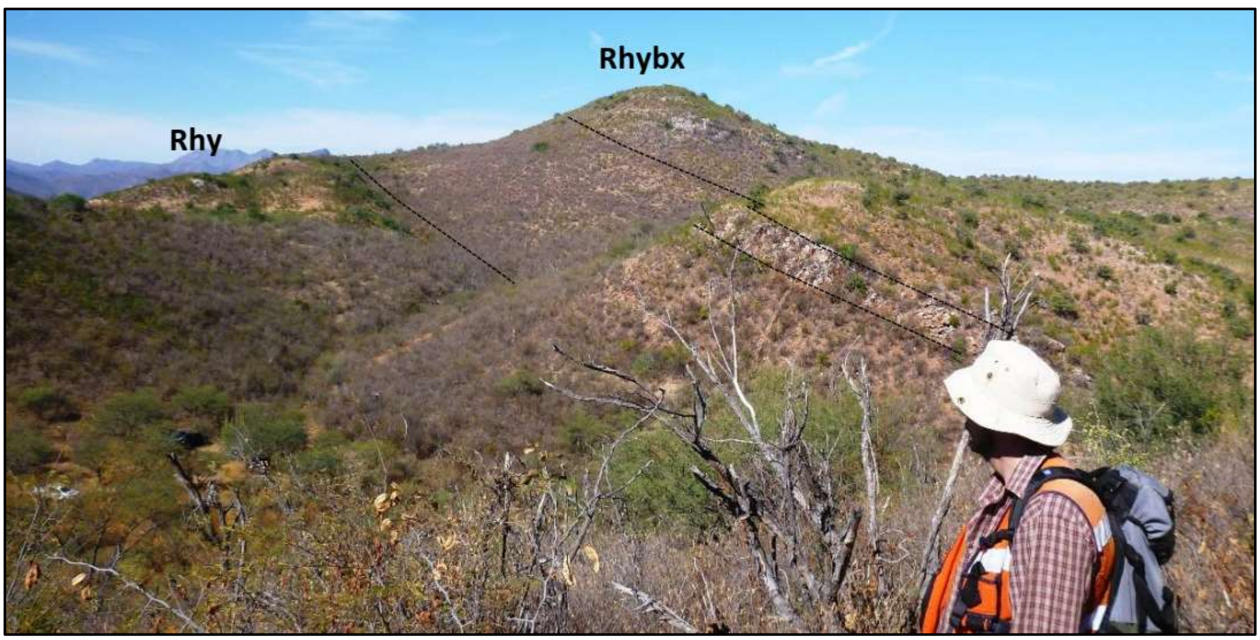
Both Cu and Mo mineralization are only visible along the road cut within the feldspar-biotite-quartz diorite, which shows potassic alteration with A and B veins overprinted by phyllic alteration with D veins. In a systematic sampling of the continuous channel carried out in the main outcrop with easy access by skid trail, L. Bocanegra (2017) mentions values of up to 0.76% Cu, 2050 ppm Mo, and 0.17 g /t Au in a 62.6 m potassic alteration mineralized section, averaging @ 0.09% Cu, 215 ppm Mo, and 0.044 ppm Au.

Figure 9: 2017 Field Mapping



Bocanegra 2017

Figure 10: 2017 Field Mapping

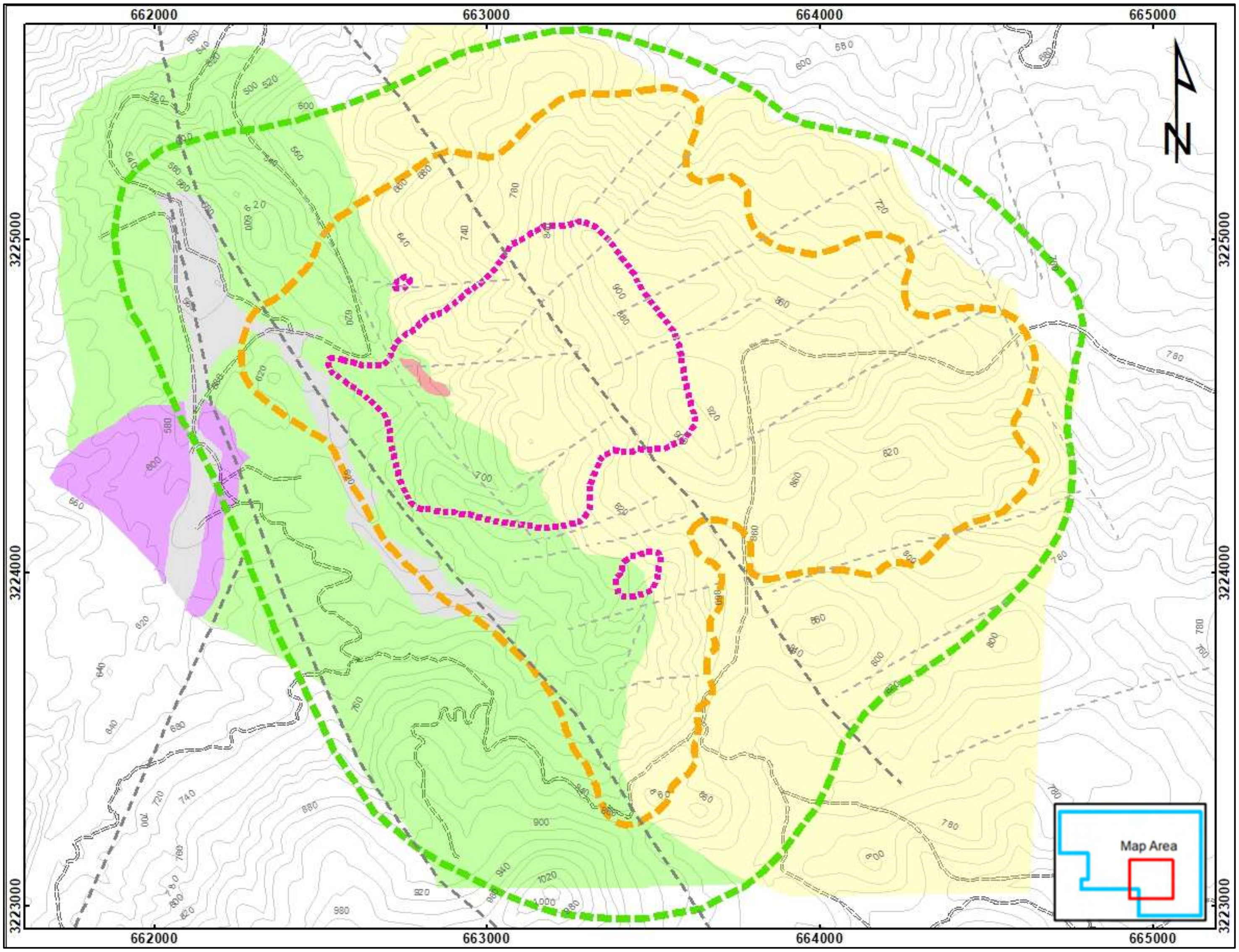


Bocanegra 2017

Structural Geology

Locally, large fault structures have been recognized and the implied structural controls of intrusive body emplacements with an azimuth north 335°. This is consistent with regional faulting in the State of Sonora and these structures appear to be favoring the emplacement of porphyry bodies related to hydrothermal events and mineralization. Other smaller and more localized structures correspond to mineralized fracturing systems almost transversal to the northwest -southeast alignment and obey local azimuth systems of north 60°/ 80°southeast, north 95°/ 65°southeast north 32°/ 85°southeast and to a lesser extent ratio northwest -southeast systems (Figure 12) (Quivio 2022)

Figure 11: 2022 Mapping



Legend

Geology

- Alluvial
- Feldspar biotite quartz diorite "batholith"
- Feldspar-hornblende +/- biotite granodiorite-tonalite "batholith"
- Rhyolite and dacite breccias, felsic volcaniclastics
- Andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastics

Alteration and Mineralization

- Propylitic
- Phyllic-Argillic (D veins)
- Potassic overprinted by phyllic (Early qtz-mo-cpy veins, D veins)

Structures and Lineaments

- Major Structures and Lineaments
- Minor Structures and Lineaments
- Roads

Green Earth Metals Inc.

Target 1068 Project

Geological Compilation Map

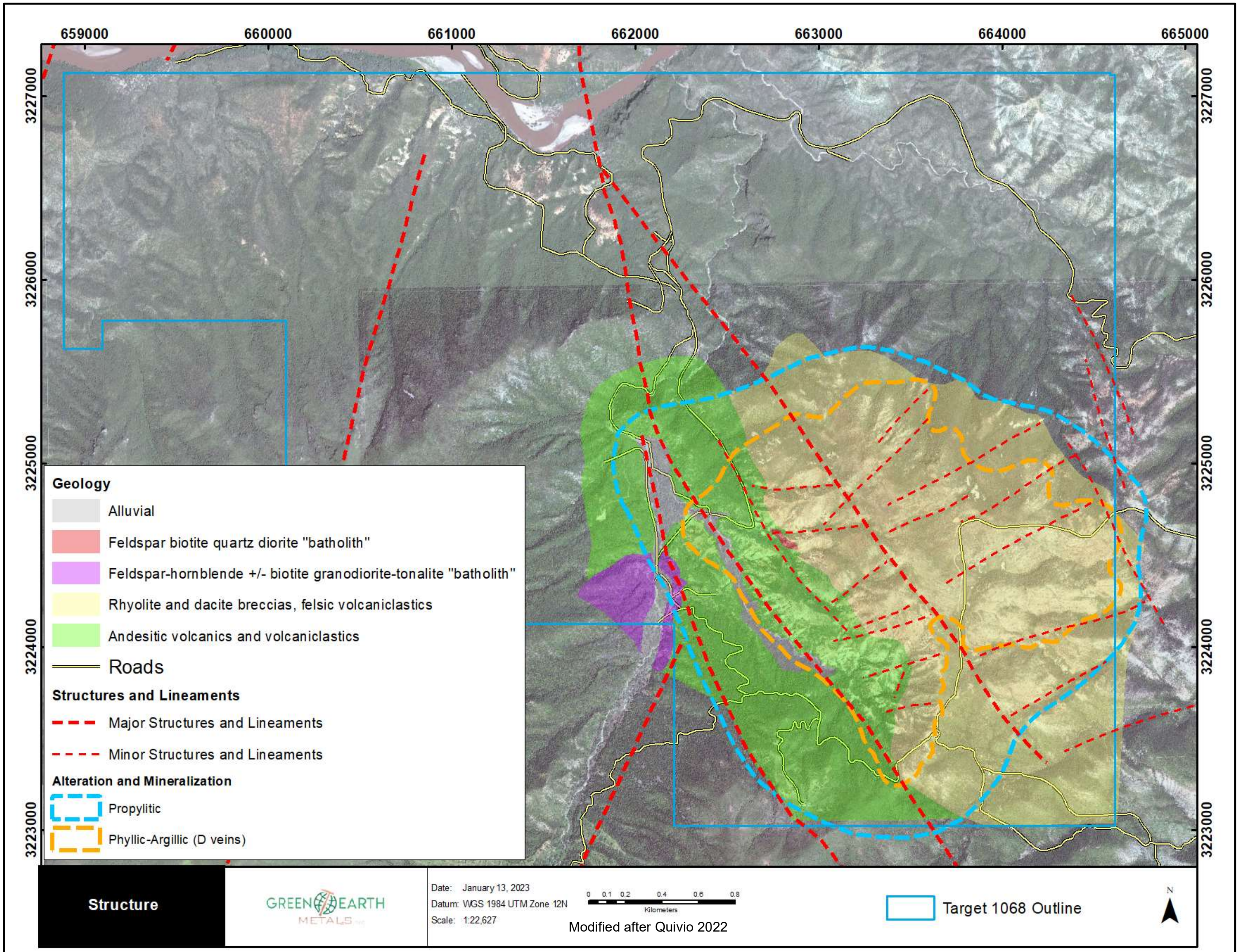
Scale

0 250 500 m

From: Quivio (2022)
Date: 2023-04-19

Datum: WGS84
Projection: Zone 12N
Location: Sonora, Mexico

Figure 12: Structural Geology



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Porphyry copper systems are characterised by extensive zones of hydrothermally altered rock (>10 km^3) centred on porphyritic-textured intrusions with felsic to intermediate composition (Sillitoe, 2010). Copper mineralization typically occurs as copper sulphide minerals disseminated in the altered wall rock and in closely spaced veinlets that occupy a smaller portion of the hydrothermal alteration zone. Post-mineral exhumation, weathering, and mobilization of primary copper mineralization may result in supergene enriched zones located above primary copper sulphide (hypogene) mineralization. Alteration and mineralization commonly form mappable zones based on silicate and sulphide mineral assemblages observed in outcrop and drill core. The majority of the copper is deposited during potassic alteration, which forms early in the evolution of the porphyry system.

Porphyry systems are related to calc-alkaline porphyry complexes consisting of multiple intrusion phases emplaced during mineralization that is associated with a sequence of hydrothermal alteration and veining. Porphyritic intrusions range in composition from granite to diorite. Economic grades are often controlled by emplacement of fertile intrusions at or near structural zones and/or intersections. The best grades typically occur in the uppermost sections of these intrusions, where strong hydrofracturing related to depressurization of a hydrothermal fluid phase produces hydrothermal brecciation, as well as at or near the contacts with other rock types, often coincide with the best grades. Host rock type, the amount of early-formed, sulphide-bearing veinlets, and proximity to early-mineral porphyritic intrusions are the main controls on intensity of primary copper mineralization. dilution by syn-mineral dikes and stocks intruded late in the mineralization cycle and strong overprinting by sericite-pyrite alteration causes reduction in copper grades.

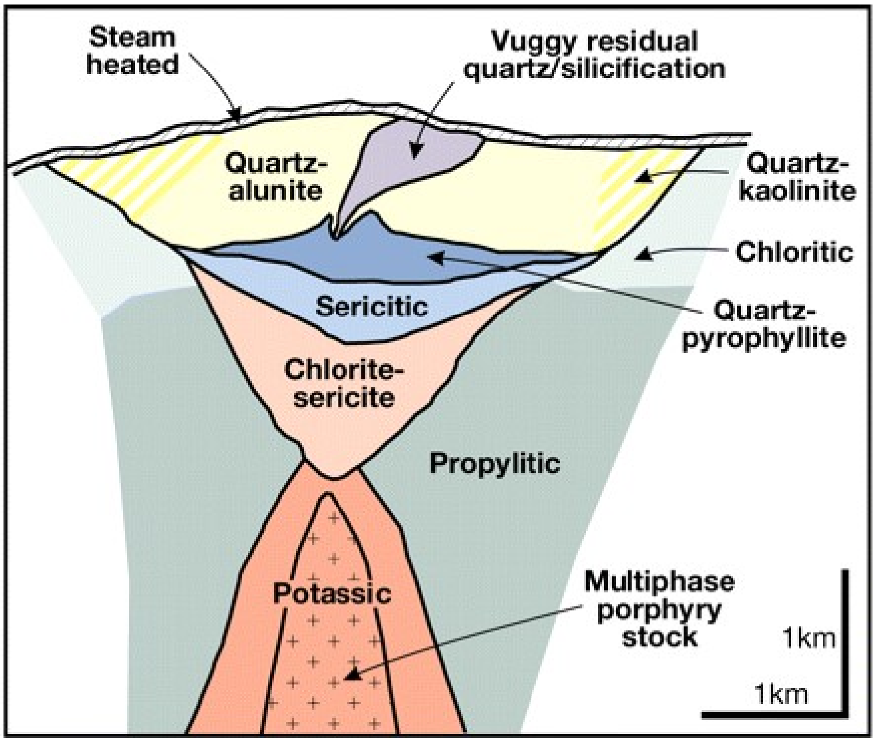
Oxidation of primary sulphides generated in porphyry systems results in circulation of acidic waters above mineralized systems. This later event has a twofold effect on porphyry deposits: it leaches rocks of all or most of the sulphides they contained above the water table; and copper rich solutions re-deposit as enriched copper sulphides at or below the water table. Common sulphides found here are chalcocite, covellite, and digenite. Occasionally, native copper will deposit on rocks with insignificant amounts of sulphur, such as young barren dykes. These enrichment zones (or “blankets”) tend to behave as flat zones often parallel to topography. Above the secondary enrichment zone, altered rock often shows no geochemical signature due to intense leaching of all copper-bearing primary sulphides. Thus, typical Andean porphyries have a leached upper zone, an enriched supergene blanket, and a much larger mineralized, albeit at lower grades, primary (or hypogene) zone at depth.

Fluctuating water tables often result in subsequent oxidation of enrichment blankets. Common copper oxide minerals found in these zones are malachite, chrysocolla, and brochantite. Occasionally, these copper oxides re-deposit some distance away from the main mineralization to form “exotic” copper deposits.

Porphyry deposits develop alteration zones distributed in time and space. Commonly documented alteration zones are: potassic, propylitic, phyllic, and sodic. Additionally, argillic, intermediate argillic, and calc-sodic alteration are described in some examples. central potassic alteration core surrounded by an outer propylitic zone normally forms early and is overprinted by phyllic and less commonly, argillic alteration.

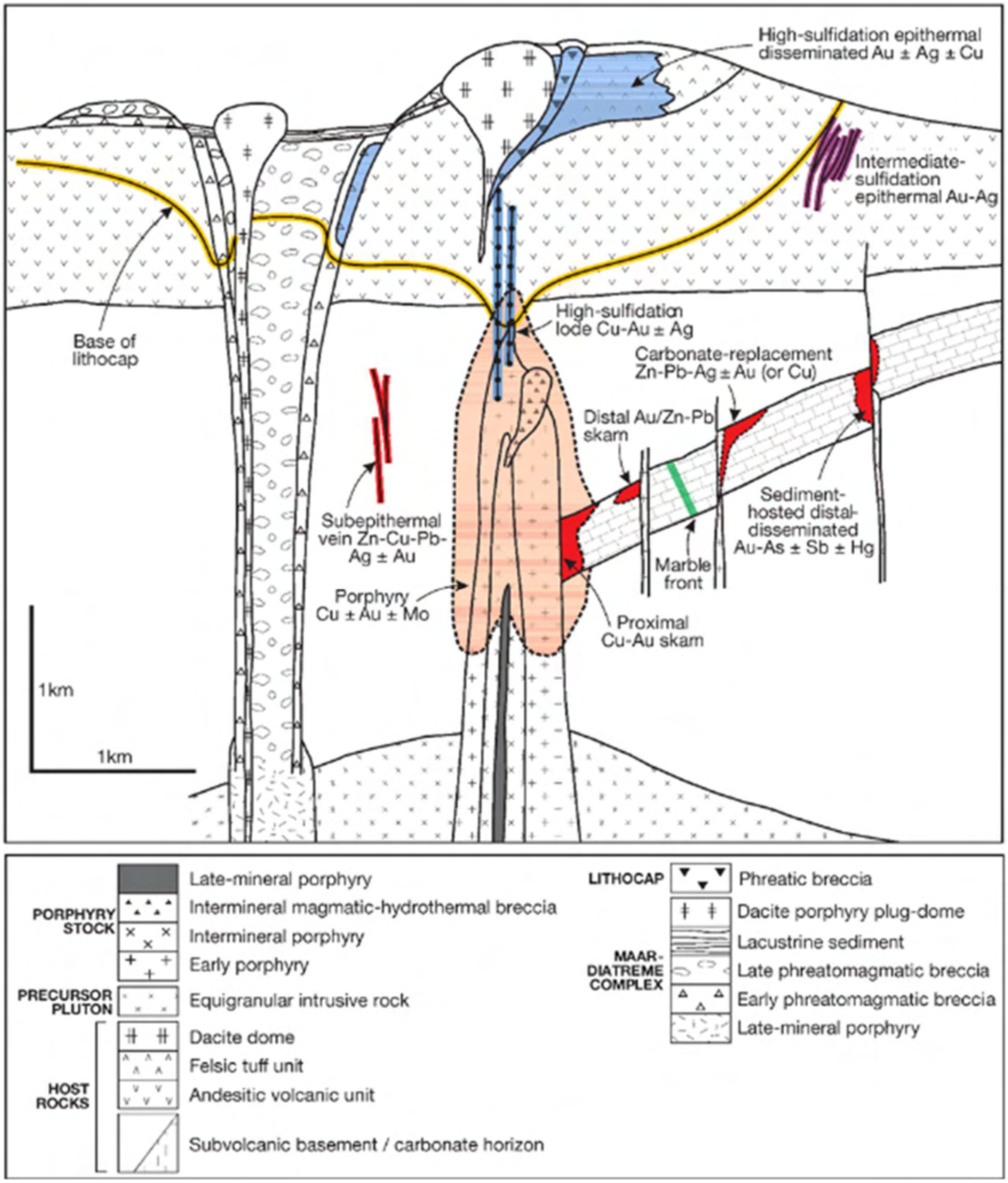
Other deposit styles associated with porphyry copper deposits (spatially and genetically) include epithermal quartz veins and disseminated precious metal deposits, lead-zinc-silver veins and replacements, and skarns. A schematic model for porphyry deposits with respect to other styles of mineralization is shown in Figure 14 below.

Figure 13: Deposit Alteration



Sillitoe, 2010

Figure 14: Deposit Model



Anatomy of a telescoped porphyry Cu system showing spatial interrelationships of a centrally located porphyry Cu ±Au ±Mo deposit in a multiphase porphyry stock and its immediate host rocks; peripheral proximal and distal skarn, carbonate- replacement (chimney-manto), and sediment-hosted (distal-disseminated) deposits in a carbonate unit and sub epithermal veins in noncarbonate rocks; and overlying high-and intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposits in and alongside the lithocap environment. The legend explains the temporal sequence of rock types, with the porphyry stock predating maar diatreme emplacement, which in turn overlaps lithocap development and phreatic brecciation. Modified after Sillitoe, 2010.

9 EXPLORATION

In 2022, Green Earth Metals Inc. undertook a 27-day mapping program. The field work focused on defining the continuity to the east of the mineralization and alteration (Quivio 2022). This work is presented in the Geology section of this report.

Initially, the field work focused on defining the continuity to the east of the mineralization and alteration system; later, by personal recommendation, the work in the central zone was expanded in order to re-evaluate and integrate the historical information with new field observations and rock samples, obtaining geological mapping with new outcrop, alteration, and mineralization controls, in addition to collecting 33 complementary rock samples.

The 33 samples were sent to ALS Chemex. The samples underwent four-acid digestion of 0.25 g sample paired with ICP-MS and ICP-AES analyses for trace level, exploration samples (ME-MS61), Au by fire assay and 30 g Au with FA-AA finish (Au-AA23), and Ore Grade Cu- Four Acid digestion (Cu-OG-62) (Figure 15).

Quivio 2022 field observations are as follows:

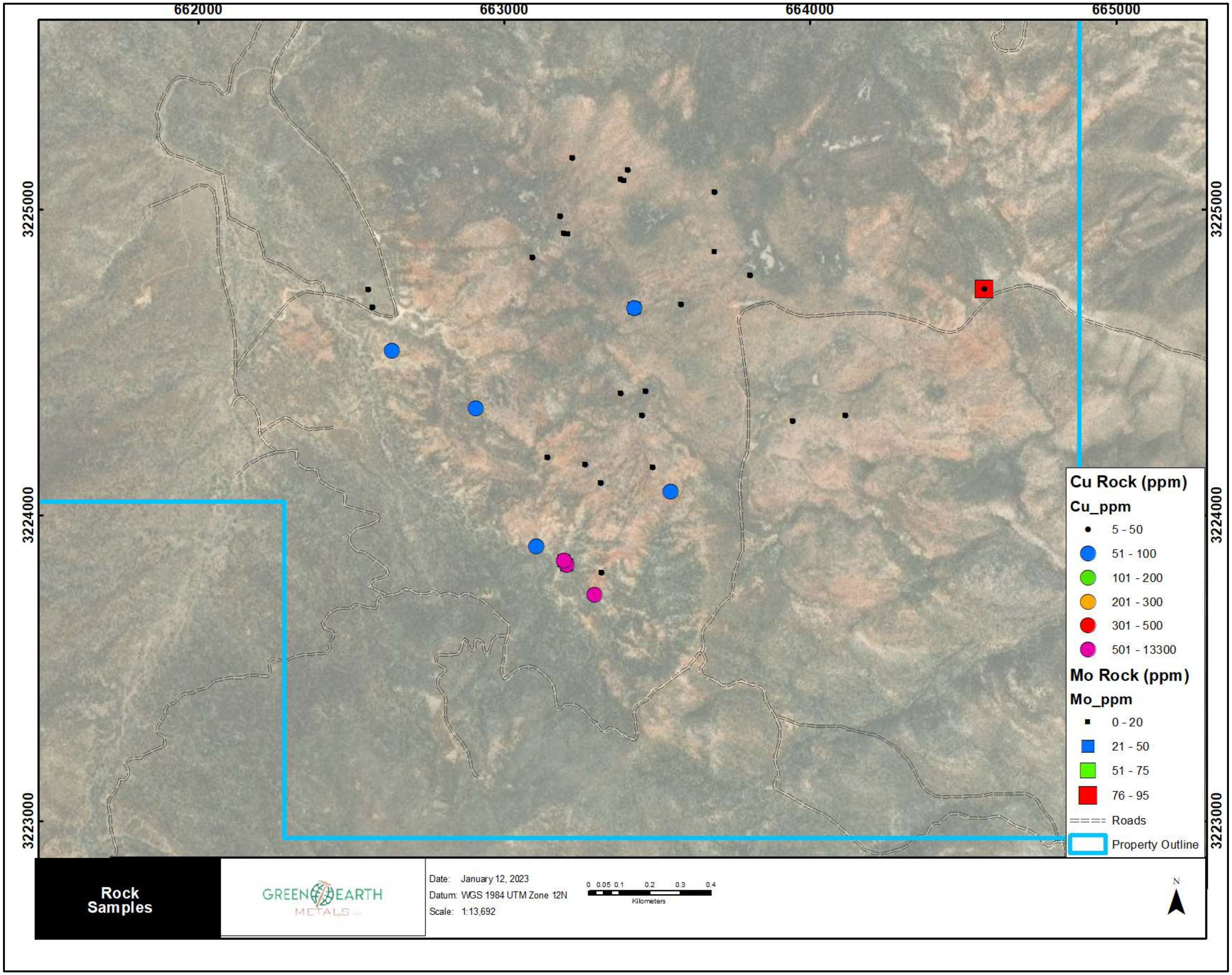
- *"Anomalous copper values (>100ppm) are restricted to cuts of ravines or low topographic zones (between 600 to 700 elevation), which also corresponds to the upper edge of preserved potassic alteration manifestations (secondary biotite-magnetite); with a predominance of propylitic alteration and a superimposed phyllic alteration.*

- *These Cu anomalies directly correlate with anomalous Mo (~12 to 221ppm) and Au (~20 to 80ppb) values; other accompanying elements are Ag (0.3 to 5ppm) and slightly elevated Pb (11 to 48ppm).*

- *Towards the high topographic parts (over 700m to 920m elevation), an area that corresponds to the volcanic-sedimentary host rock, the Cu values are low and erratic, averaging between 20 and 30ppm. This could be due to a strong development of oxidation and leaching. The fact that the presence of chalcopyrite with respect to pyrite is lower, despite observing zones of moderate "sheeted vein" and quartz-limonite and limonite stockwork. Mo values, there are some persistent anomalies that reach up to 44ppm.*

- *In the high zone of leach capping there are other anomalous values such as Ba (~1000ppm), values of Sb (between 1 and 48ppm), As (between 30 and 150ppm) and other occasional values of Pb and Zn (up to 248 and 137 respectively). This maybe evidence of an outer edge epithermal environment for a buried porphyry system?"*

Figure 15: Green Earth Metals Samples



Condor North Consulting Summary

In 2022, Green Earth Metals Inc. engaged Condor North Consulting to undertake a 2D inversion modelling exercise carried out on IP-RES data acquired over the Target 1068 Project conducted in 2017 by Geofisica TMC S.A. de C.V. for SMN Mexico (Simard, 2018). Condor North Consulting generated a 2D resistivity and chargeability inversions of the IP-RES data using the UBC-GIF DCIP2D software.

The data were delivered in Geosoft Oasis Montaj databases in grid coordinates. A separate text file contained the GPS locations and elevations for the stations along the lines. For the 2D inversions, grid coordinates were used. The elevation data from the GPS file was used for the elevations in the inversions.

The Geosoft IP QC module was used to plot the data in pseudosections. Each line was reviewed for noisy data or other issues. The IP data were edited to remove the few negative IP responses because the UBC code does not handle negative IP values. Overall, the data were deemed to be of good quality. Repeat readings were averaged and the data exported to UBC DCIP2D format for inversion.

The results of this analysis are essentially the same as the 2018 interpretation of the IP data.

Zonge International, Inc.

Green Earth Metals Inc. engaged Zonge International Inc. to perform a magnetotellurics survey on the Target 1068 Project. The survey was conducted during the period of July 13 to July 25, 2022. Magnetotellurics data acquisition included full-tensor, broadband measurements on 36 stations, on a semi-rectangular grid layout, with station separations of 350 m on the northeast-southwest/southeast-northwest directions and 500 m on north-southeast/east-west directions (Romero 2022). Figure 16 illustrates the stations for the survey and a -400 m ASL magnetotellurics Inversion Horizontal Slice from the survey.

Data were acquired with Zonge High-Resolution ZEN receivers, which operate with two to six channels equipped with 32-bit analog-to-digital converters. Horizontal and vertical magnetic fields were measured with Zonge ANT/4 magnetometers (Romero 2022).

Magnetotellurics data acquisition included measurements on 36 stations, the station measurements consisted of 5 channels of input data in broadband, full-tensor soundings.

Table 5: Magnetotelluric Survey Stations

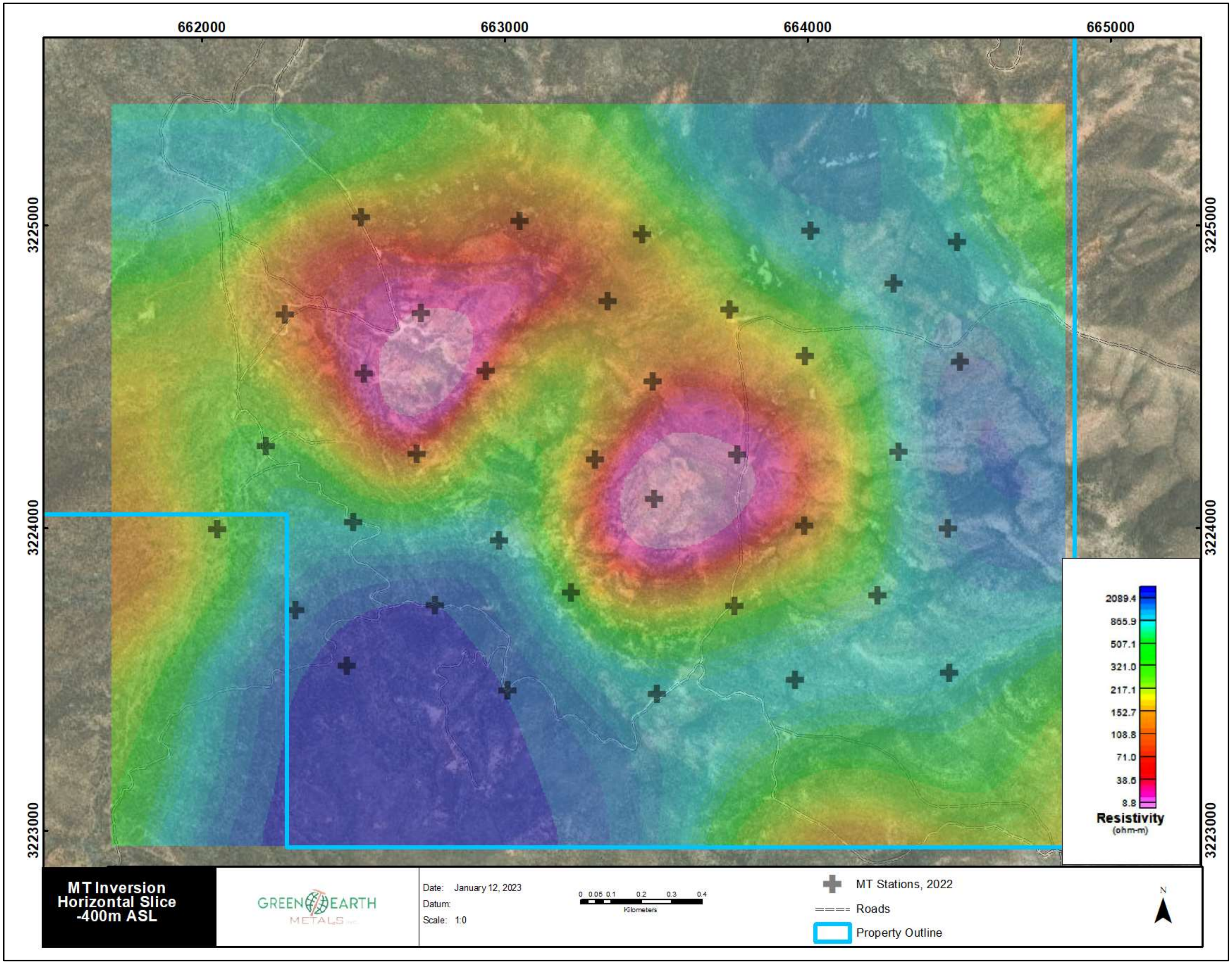
Station	UTM WGS84 Zone 12 N				Station	UTM WGS84 Zone 12 N		
	East	North	Elevation			East	North	Elevation
1	662477	3223544	768		19	662533	3224510	600
2	663008	3223463	818		20	662936	3224519	680
3	663500	3223451	842		21	663487	3224484	899
4	663957	3223498	782		22	663990	3224568	874
5	664466	3223522	741		23	664500	3224548	747
6	662769	3223744	752		24	662722	3224710	634
7	663218	3223786	701		25	663339	3224748	860
8	663756	3223741	819		26	663740	3224722	881
9	664228	3223778	790		27	664283	3224808	779
10	662499	3224019	661		28	662525	3225027	561
11	662979	3223958	668		29	663048	3225015	779
12	663491	3224095	818		30	663452	3224970	889
13	663987	3224008	810		31	664007	3224981	785
14	664461	3223997	787		32	664491	3224945	715
15	662707	3224244	650		33	662307	3223728	700
16	663297	3224226	808		34	662209	3224269	603
17	663766	3224243	860		35	662273	3224706	580
18	664298	3224252	784		36	662049	3223995	619

Romero (2022) indicates that the Magnetotellurics data is of fair to good quality for the survey. Data quality was variable due to animal disturbances, fluctuations in signal strength, geoelectrical distribution, cultural features as well as severe weather conditions. Low frequency noise and wind noise (~0.1Hz) is present on select stations.

The main source of noise for the Target 1068 Project data were the electric storms that occurred within the area during the time of data acquisition. Thunderstorms occurred most of the days for different time periods, affecting the grid stations as well as the remote reference station. Data where noise was considerable were removed from the time series and in some cases up to half of the reading was needed to be skipped.

Station re-occupation was required where data were too noisy due to the listed affectations or where there was an equipment or operator failure. Editing of spurious impedance solutions yielded positive results in most cases and the impedance curves were acceptable.

Figure 16: Magnetotelluric survey



Green Earth Metals Inc. Interpretation

As result of the historical and current exploration work undertaken by Green Earth Metals Inc., a total of five drill targets were developed on the Project (Figure 18 to Figure 20). The legend for Figure 18 to Figure 20 is presented in Figure 17.

Figure 18 illustrates two drill targets along section A-A'. DDH01 is it to test a potential potassic altered porphyry target for primary Cu mineralization and secondary Cu enrichment near the contact with a mineralized potassic altered intrusive stock and related to a coincident IP-RES resistivity-low/chargeability-high. DDH05 is to test for Cu enrichment at the base of leached capping below intensely leached rhyolitic volcanoclastic rocks (resistivity high) and related to an IP-RES resistivity-low. The hole is also designed to test the magnetotellurics resistivity high below 400 m as a possible buried potassic altered porphyry target.

Figure 19, illustrates two drill targets along section B-B'. DDH02 is to test a potential potassic altered porphyry target for primary Cu mineralization and secondary Cu enrichment below intense leached capping of potassic altered andesite volcanic rocks. DDH03 is to test Cu enrichment at the base of leached capping below intensely leached rhyolitic volcanoclastic rocks (resistivity high) and related to an IP-RES resistivity-low. The hole is also designed to test the magnetotellurics resistivity high below 400 m as and a possible buried potassic altered porphyry target.

Figure 20, illustrates a drill target along section C-C'. DDH04 is to test a potential potassic altered porphyry target for primary Cu mineralization and secondary Cu enrichment below a 400 m thick IP-RES/ Magnetotellurics resistivity low thought to represent intense leach capping of mafic to felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks.

Green Earth Metals Inc. interpretation of the magnetotellurics survey (Figure 21) shows a shallow, low resistivity anomaly associated with phyllic-argillic altered leached capping locally overprinting potassic alteration (A-veins) with potential for enrichment along the base. The resistivity highs below the leached capping are possibly outlining an early potassic altered porphyry target? A Large low resistivity anomaly at depth may be possibly a late inter-mineral porphyry?

Figure 17: Legend for (Figure 18 to Figure 20)

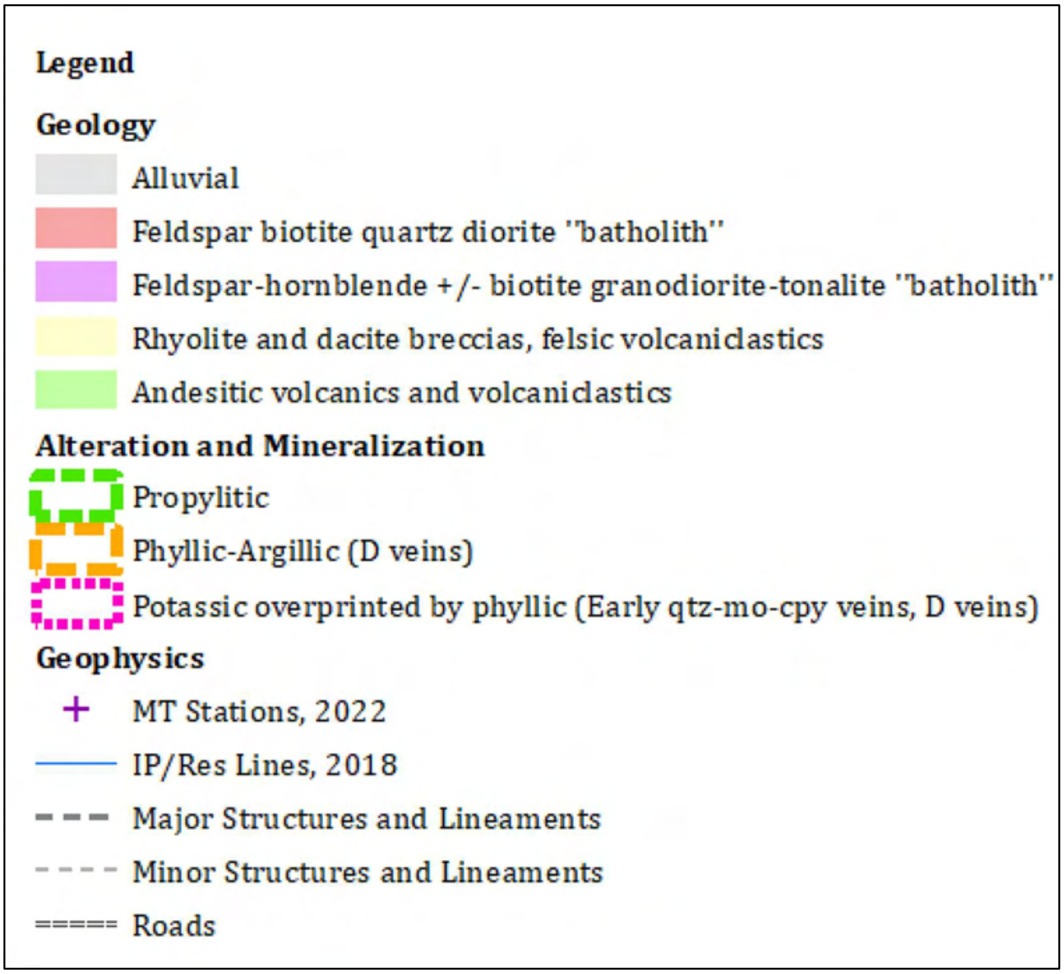
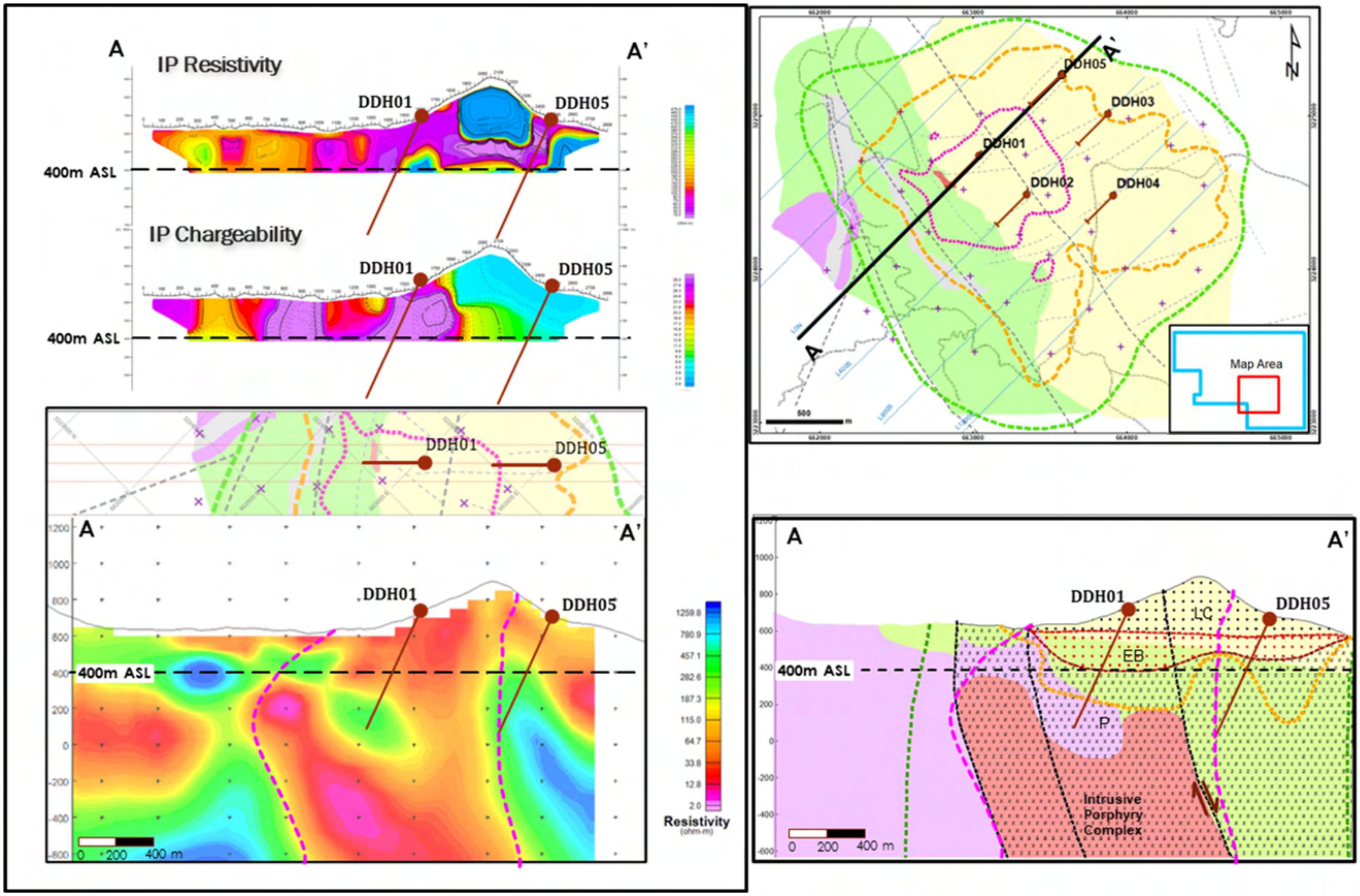
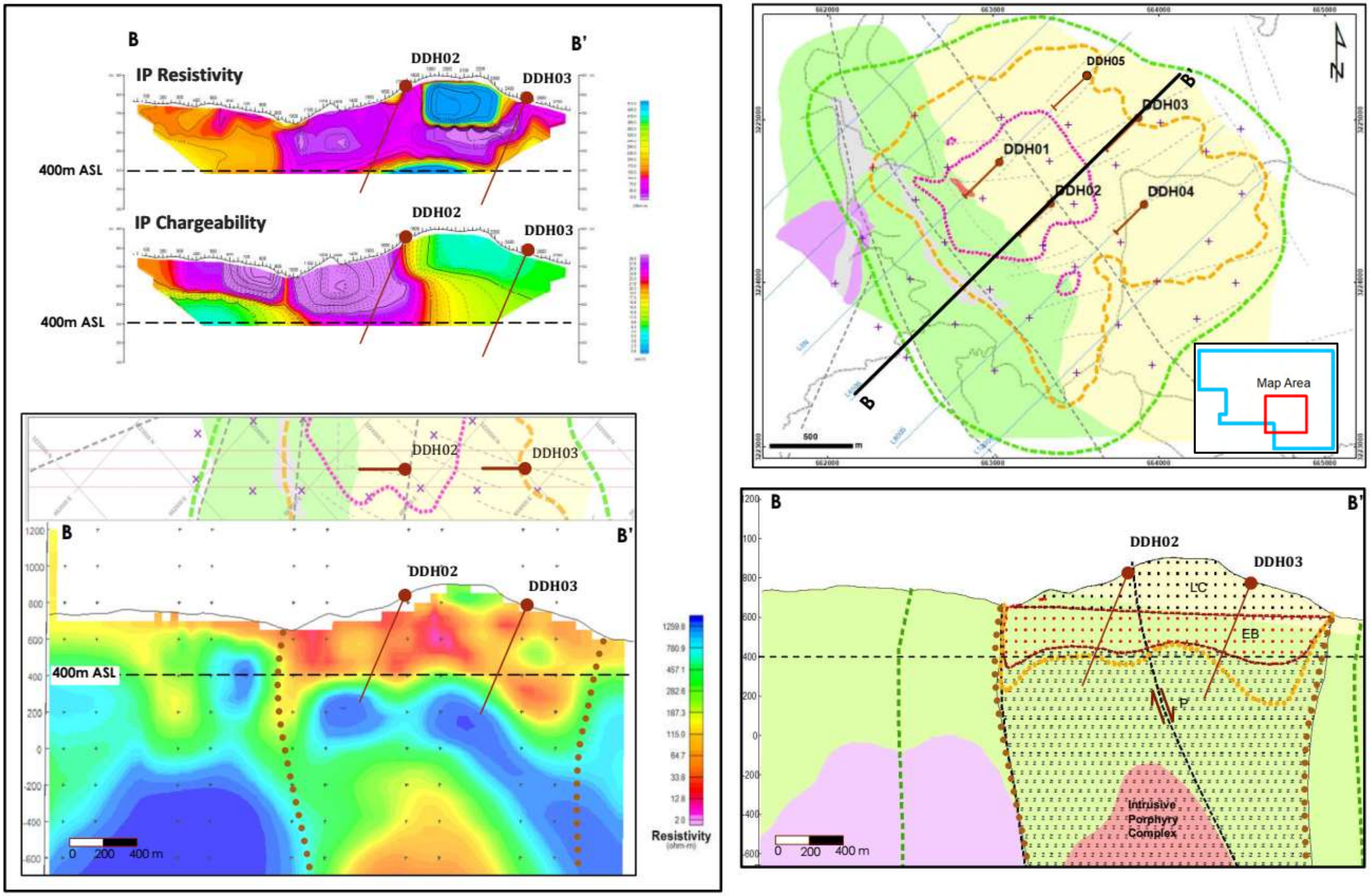


Figure 18: A-A Section



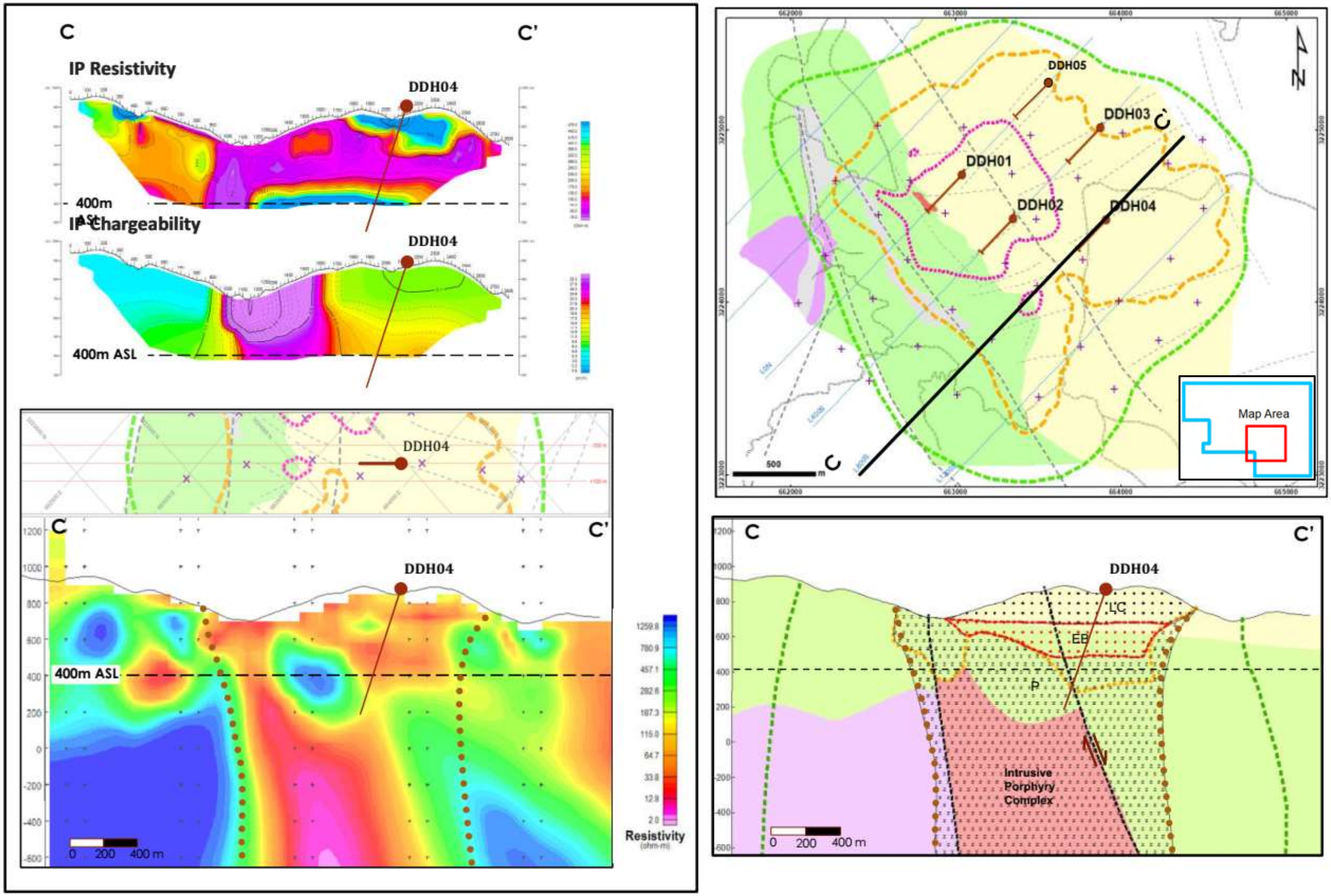
DDH01: to test potassic alteration + enrichment + deeper porphyry target. DDH05: to test enrichment + deeper porphyry target. (Green Earth Metals Inc 2022)

Figure 19: B-B Section



DDH02: to test potassic alteration + enrichment + deeper porphyry target. DDH03: to test enrichment + deeper porphyry target. (Green Earth Metals Inc 2022).

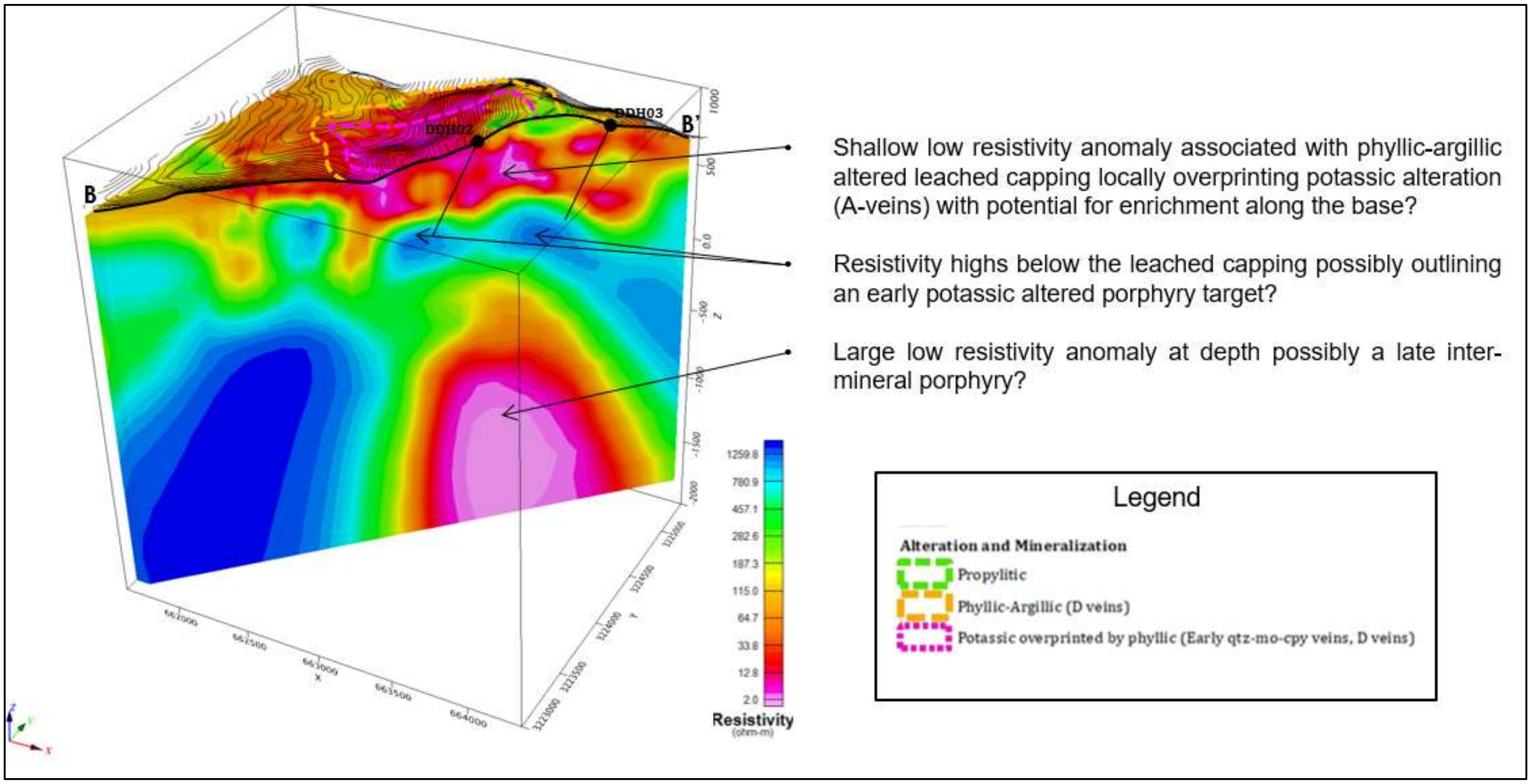
Figure 20: C-C Section



DDH04: to test potassic alteration + enrichment + deeper porphyry target. (Green Earth Metals Inc 2022).

D

Figure 21: Magnetotellurics 3D Resistivity Inversion



Section B-B' (Looking northwest (Green Earth Metals Inc 2022)

10 DRILLING

There has been no reported drilling on the Property.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Green Earth Metals Inc

Green Earth Metals Inc. sample preparation, analyses and security as presented to the author is described below.

Rock Samples

Rock samples as sampled are assessed by the sampler and the type of sample to be collected is determined. Information recorded for each sample includes:

- Geographic location, normally determined from a handheld GPS unit. The coordinate system is to be noted.
- Brief description of the material sampled including rock type and gangue minerals present, hydrothermal alteration.

- A photograph is taken of the sample material. A witness specimen may be retained from reference.
- Typically, 1.5 – 3.0 kg of material is collected and placed in a plastic sample bag. A sample tag with a unique sample number is securely affixed to the sample bag. The bag is closed with a nylon security tie.

Samples collected in the field are placed into marked and sealed sugar bags. All samples are to be stored in a secure location under the control of the project geologist until shipment to laboratory. Ideally, the sample bags are delivered by hand to the laboratory by a Green Earth Metals Inc., staff member. If this is not possible, the samples are to be shipped by a reputable commercial transport company to the laboratory.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

San Marco Resources México S.A. de C.V

The reported Stream Sampling procedures for SMN Mexico are described below:

Stream sediment samples were collected at designated points within streams. A coarse sieve and sampling scoop was used. Dried sample material (where available) was sieved at -20-mesh for approximately 1kg of sample which in turn was bagged using cloth bags with a printed sample ticket that was inserted into the bag. Any wet sample was transported to the town of and then dried to be later sieved and appropriately bagged and labeled. Sample identification numbers are also marked on the side of the bag. Field staff take notes describing the location, UTM coordinates, datum, zone, and also describes the stream, sample characteristics, and nearby geology.

Stream samples are then placed into marked and sealed sugar bags secured with a nylon security zip-tie. All samples are stored in a secure location under the control of the project geologist until shipment to the designated laboratory facility. Ideally, the samples bag sacks are delivered by hand to the laboratory by a member of the staff.

At this early prospective stage of the project, quality control was not undertaken by Green Earth Metals Inc. ALS Chemex which was used for sample analysis is an accredited and has its own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying. The author is of the opinion that the QA/QC use by the laboratory is sufficient for the size of the project.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by Green Earth Metals Inc. during the exploration program. The author is satisfied the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed on 2022 Green Earth Metals Inc.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Target 1068 Project on November 28, 2022, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. The following Green Earth Metals Inc. personnel accompanied the author on the site visit: Vice President of Exploration, Christian Grijalva. The author collected six verification samples from the Property (Figure 25).

The author's sampling program was completed during the project site visit and was undertaken to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from Project. The author designed the program as a quality control measure.

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation and the analytical procedures used by Green Earth Metals Inc. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of Target 1068 Project. There was no bias in the sampling program completed on the Target 1068 Project.

The author took samples from the visit from six locations and personally hand delivered these samples to ALS Chemex, to undergo Au-ICP21(Au 30 FA ICP AES) and ME-MS41 (Ultra Trae Aqua Regia ICP).

While on site the author observed the following:

- witnessed the location post for the mineral claim.
- Potassic alteration, Phyllic alteration, and primary sulphides, Figure 22.
- overprinted by phyllic alteration (D-veins) observed Figure 23.
- historical channel sample Figure 24.

The author randomly verified 26 assays in the database provided against ALS Chemex PDF certificates and no found discrepancies

Table 6: Author Collected Samples

Sample No	WGS84E12	WGS84N12	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm
CMC22-04	662795	3224626	0.61	325	320	46.6	5.7
CMC22-05	662778	3224623	0.61	9960	833	28.4	62.4
CMC22-06	662878	3224482	0.49	49.6	58	29.9	3.5
CMC22-07	662812	3224560	0.48	326	264	1375	4.8
CMC22-08	663289	3223741	4.86	4670	772	3.24	177.5
CMC22-09	663204	3223846	0.42	632	410	61.5	103

The assay results for the samples collected by the author are concordant with the samples collected by Green Earth Metals Inc.

Figure 22: Alteration and Sulphides

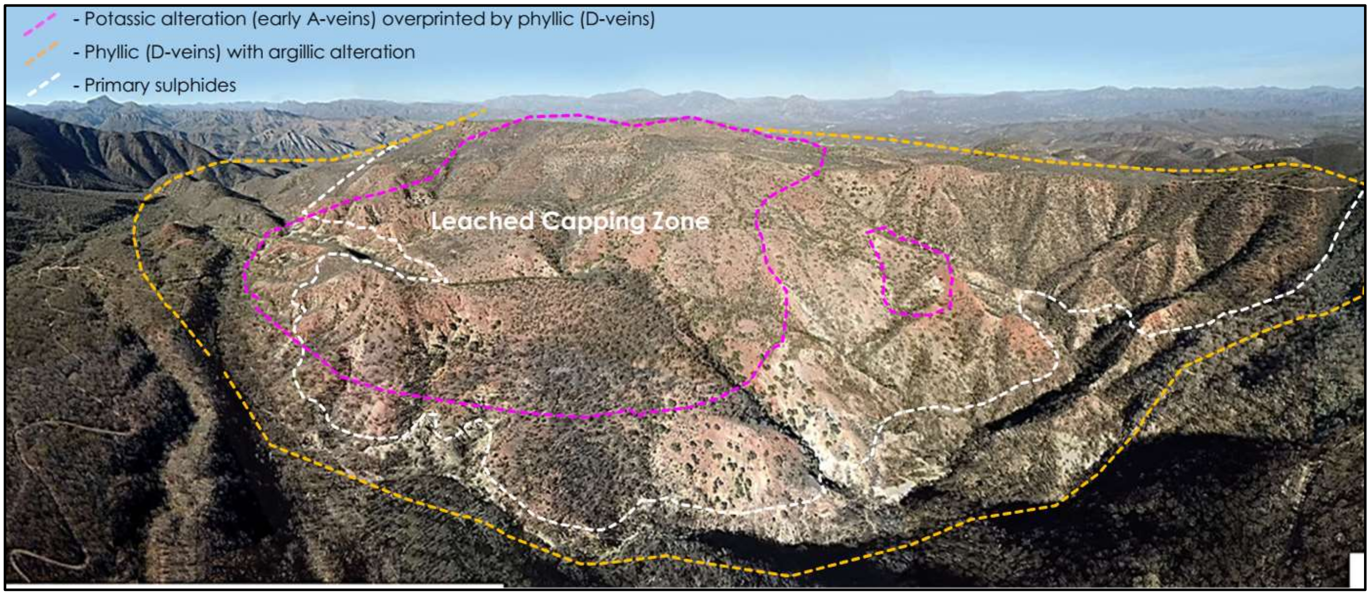


Figure 23: Veining

Figure 24: Channel Sample

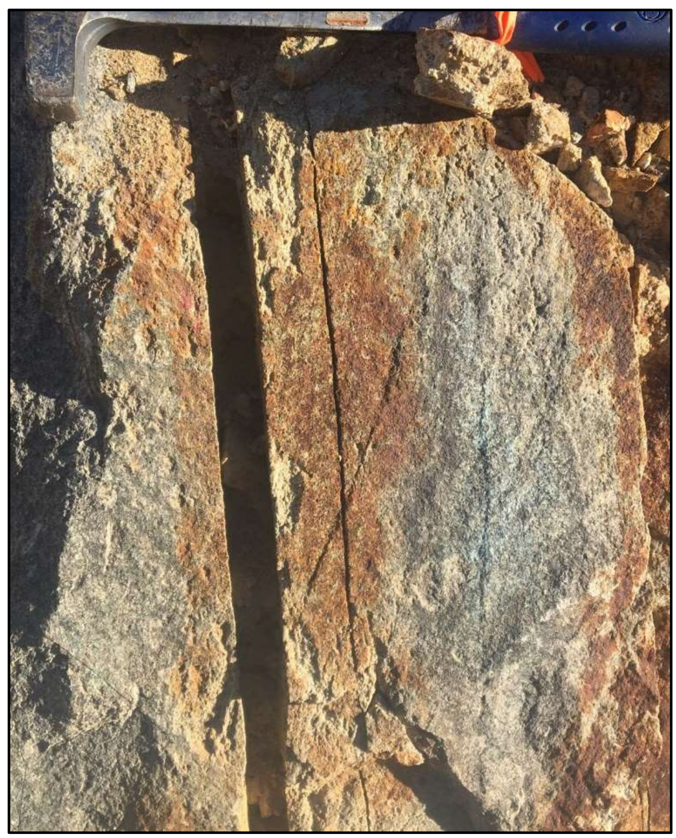
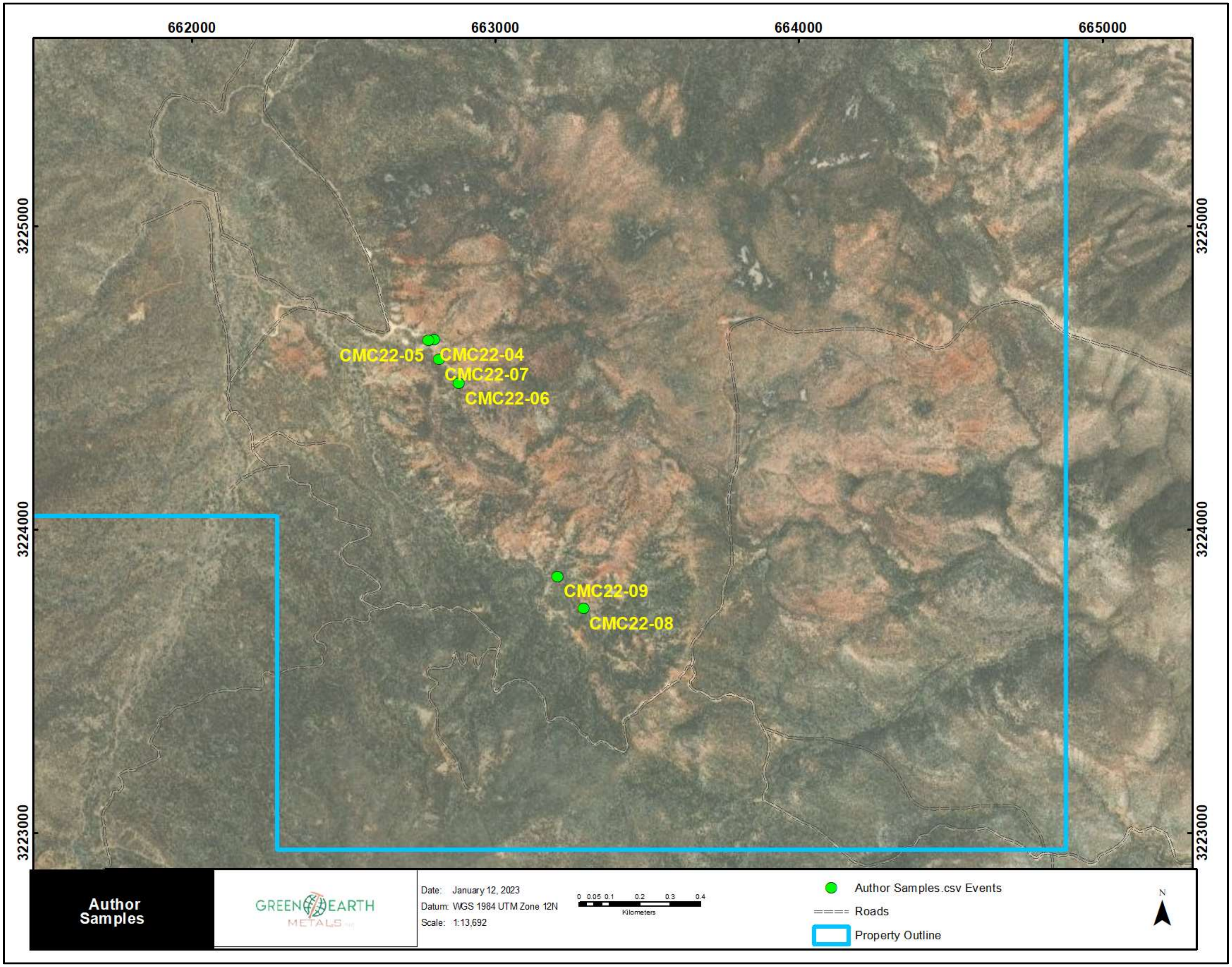


Figure 25: Authors Collected Samples



13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage project there is no reported metallurgical testing.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no current mineral resources on the Target 1068 Project.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Project that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The are no Properties directly adjacent of significance.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information applicable to this project.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Target 1068 Project is favorable for a preserved buried Cu-Mo (Au) porphyry type system. Field evidence is a large "host rock" of volcanic and volcanoclastic sediments with development of quartz-limonite and limonite vein zones associated with a phyllic quartz-sericite alteration.

Target 1068 is a Cu-Mo (Au) porphyry system located between granodiorite-monzodiorite intrusive bodies and Upper Cretaceous volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks in an extension of 2.7 x 2.5 km including the propylitic halo. A slightly potassic-altered core (secondary biotite-magnetite) is barely exposed in two gully cuts (up to 280m along gully); overlapping a moderate pyllic (quartz-sericite) and argillic (clay) alteration in an approximate extension of 2.0 x1.5 km.

Leached capping is distributed over most of the zone of hydrothermal alteration. Most of the leached capping shows near complete leaching of sulfide minerals as indicated by limonite, jarosite and hematite content. The existence of an enrichment zone will depend on having better primary mineralization below the current erosion level but still within the weathered/leached domain.

The anomalous copper values (>100ppm) are restricted to the cuts of ravines or low topographic zones, which could also correspond to the upper edge of a mostly preserved and underexposed potassic altered core. At the medium and high topographic elevations in the project correspond to the volcanic-sedimentary host rock where there is a development of oxidation and leaching, with zones of moderate "sheeted vein" and slight stockwork of quartz-limonite and limonite. This suggests evidence of a secondary copper mineralization target. The geophysical results detected a polarizable body (Body 1) in the IPV-1 and IPV-2 axes, that are located between two outcrops with evidence of potassic alteration and elevated values of Cu- Mo (Au).

The permitted five drill targets developed by Green Earth Metals Inc. clearly are designed to test the buried porphyry at Target 1068 Project. Figure 19 illustrates two drill targets along section A-A'. DDH01 is it to test potassic alteration, and enrichment, potential buried porphyry target. DDH05 is to test enrichment and a possible buried porphyry target. Figure 20 illustrates two drill targets along section B-B'. DDH02 is to test the potassic alteration, enrichment and a possible buried porphyry target. DDH03 is to test enrichment and a possible buried porphyry target. Figure 21 illustrates a drill target along section C-C'. DDH04 is to test the potassic alteration + enrichment a possible buried porphyry target.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Target 1068 Project is sufficient to merit the following work program:

A 3,400 m five-hole dill program to test for porphyry potential:

Table 7: Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total (USD$)
All in Costs for drilling, assays, accommodation, geologist, drill crew etc.,	Per meter	$504.40	3400	$ 1,715,000

27 REFERENCES

Bocanegra. L. M., 2017 Mapping at Target 1068 Project for San Marco Resources Company internal report.

Johnston, P., Montoya, M., (2019) Victoria Property Visit June 9-10, 2019, Globe Trotters Resources Group Inc. Memo Internal Company Document.

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Sillitoe, R.H., And Mortensen, J.K., 2010. Longevity Of Porphyry Copper Formation at Quellaveco, Peru, Economic Geology, V. 105, P. 1157-1162.

Simard J (2018) Report on An Induced Polarization Survey Performed on The Victoria I Project Sonora State, Mexico Submitted to San Marco Resources Mexico Sa De Cv Hermosillo, Sonora State, Mexico Ref.: 17c-277, January 2018.

28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Target 1068 Project Property, Sonora, Mexico -109.32° Longitude and 29.15° Latitude with a signature and effective date May 30, 2023.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 1000315, since 2002. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal minerals, and diamond exploration, during which time I have used applied geophysics and geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, the United States, Jamaica, China, Mongolia, South America, Southeast Asia, Europe, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Pakistan.

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

The author visited the Target 1068 Project on November 28, 2022, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. I have no prior involvement with the Target 1068 Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled NI 43-101 Technical Report on the on the Target 1068 Project Property, Sonora, Mexico -109.32° Longitude and 29.15° Latitude”, with a signature and effective date May 30, 2023.

I am independent of Green Earth Metals Inc. in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Target 1068 Project, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with that of Green Earth Metals Inc. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Target 1068 Project.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Target 1068 Project Property, Sonora, Mexico -109.32° Longitude and 29.15° Latitude, with a signature and effective date May 30, 2023

Original signed and sealed

On this day May 30, 2023.
Derrick Strickland P. Geo. (1000315)