



LENORA
MINE

Mount Sicker

MOUNT SICKER

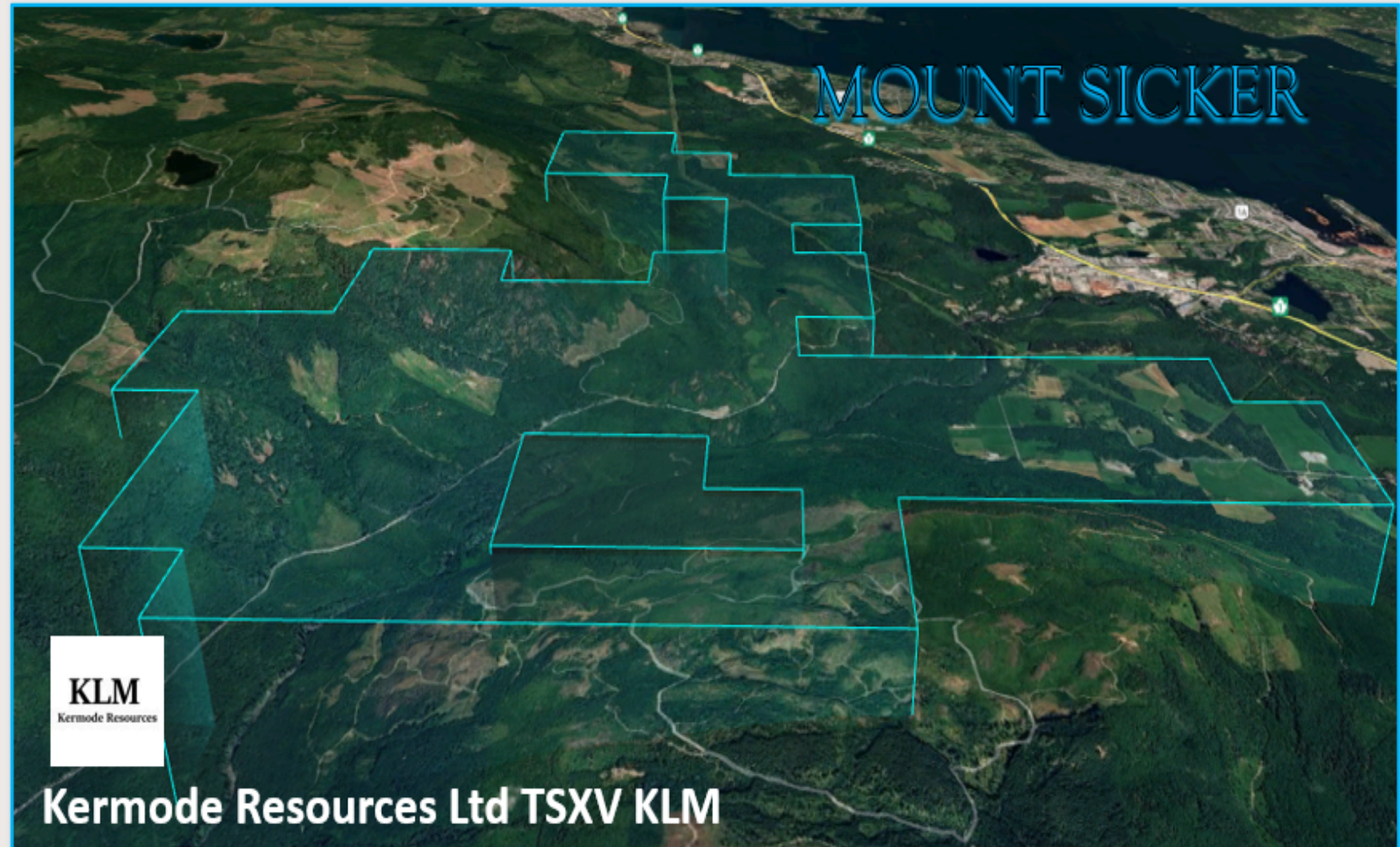
KLM
Kermode Resources

Kermode Resources Ltd TSXV

KLM

PROPERTY LOCATION

The Mount Sicker polymetallic massive Sulphide project is located on southwestern Vancouver Island less than 15 minutes drive from Duncan, BC. From Duncan the route is as follows: travel north from Duncan on the Trans Canada Highway to Highway 18. Travel approximately 1km west to the Somenos Road turn off, after a right turn travel an additional 1km and turn left onto Mount Provost Road. Follow this well-maintained road to either Plantation Road or Mines Road, both lead to all portions on the property. The property is also accessible from Highway 18 following the Chemainus River to Copper Canyon and the west side of Mount Sicker.

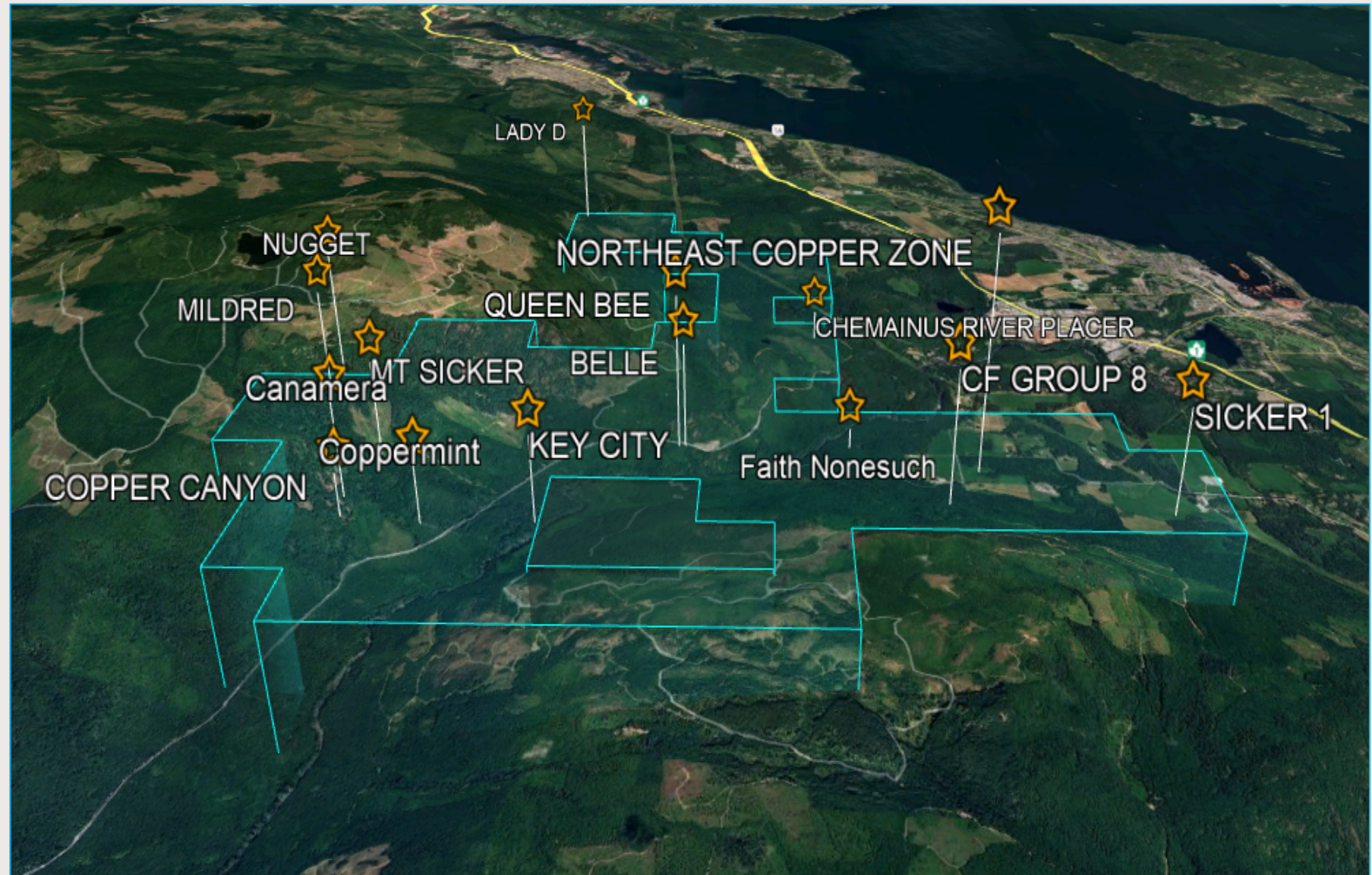


THE PROPERTY
SIZE
The property consists
of 1699.2673 hectares,
15 titles,
which are as follows:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
<u>1058549</u>	<u>21.2458</u>
<u>1071435</u>	<u>21.2458</u>
<u>1072713</u>	<u>127.4182</u>
<u>1074328</u>	<u>63.7312</u>
<u>1074555</u>	<u>42.4961</u>
<u>1074557</u>	<u>63.7421</u>
<u>1074558</u>	<u>84.9715</u>
<u>1074728</u>	<u>85.002</u>
<u>1074771</u>	<u>42.5008</u>
<u>1074772</u>	<u>84.9698</u>
<u>1074774</u>	<u>212.4026</u>
<u>1074780</u>	<u>446.1662</u>
<u>1075484</u>	<u>42.478</u>
<u>1075897</u>	<u>84.9418</u>
<u>1075919</u>	<u>275.9648</u>

GENERAL PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Mount Sicker Project is an exploration project targeting base and precious metal bearing volcanogenic massive Sulphide (“VMS”). The properties main mineralized zones are the 911, Copper Canyon, Battery Ridge and Historic Mining Zones. All of which surround the three main historic past producing mines located on Sasquatch Resources claim covering 125 hectares. A fourth past producer is also on Kermode’s property in Copper Canyon. The property also has eleven other Minfile occurrences and dozens of new undocumented

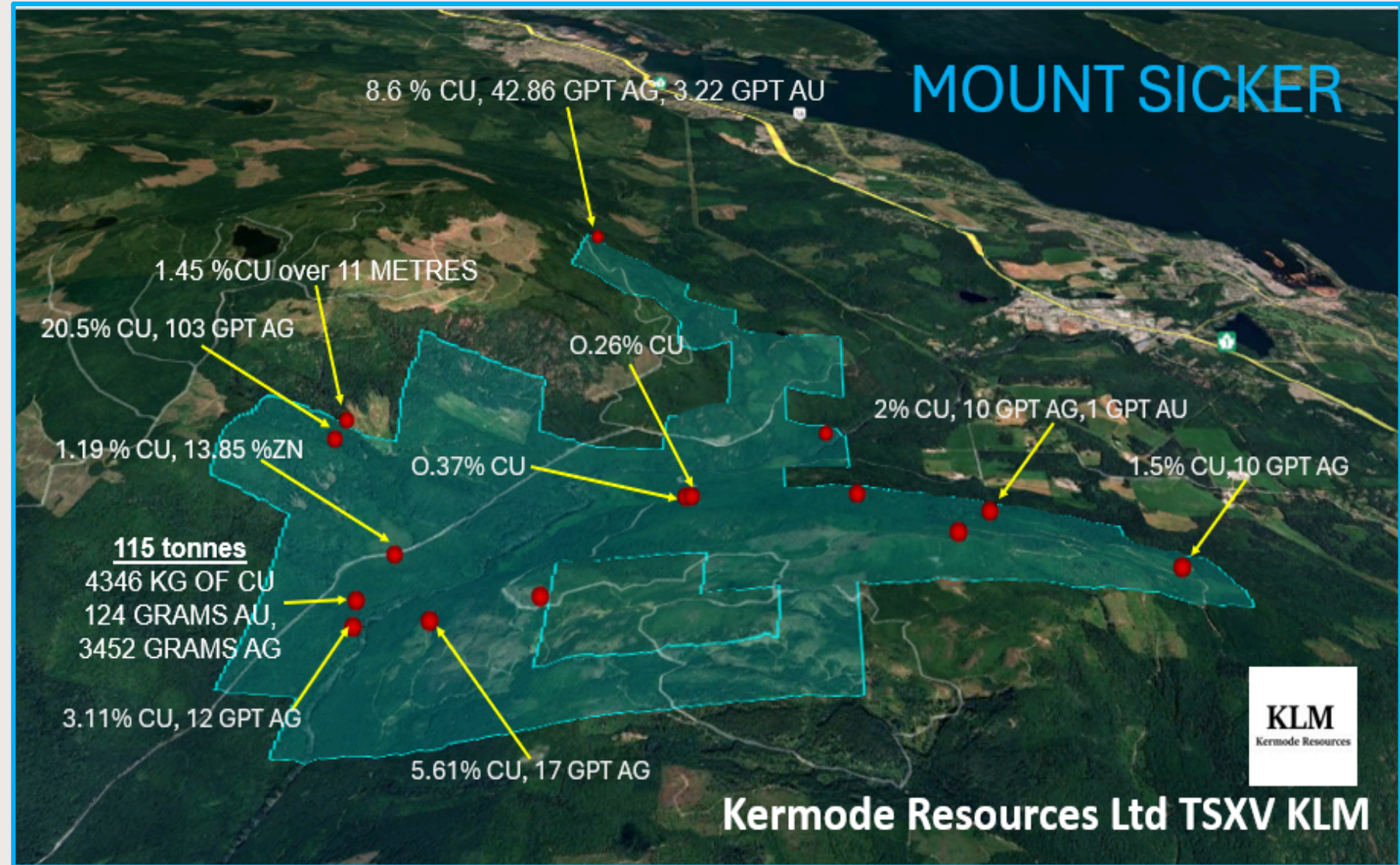


MOUNT SICKER HISTORICAL SHOWINGS

PROPERTY SUMMARY

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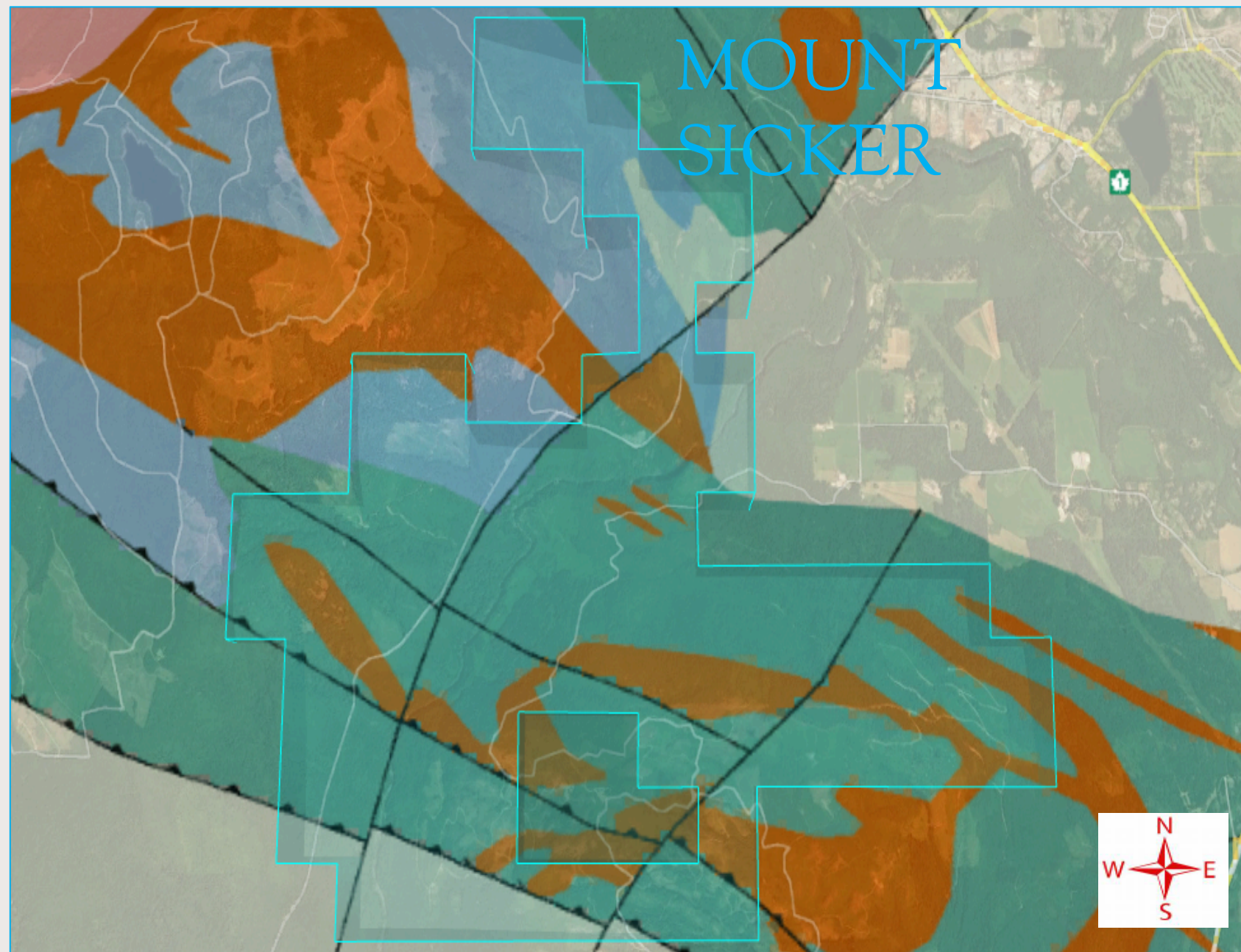
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MOUNT SICKER HISTORICAL
SAMPLING

GEOLOGY

The area is located within the Cowichan uplift and is underlain mainly by andesitic to rhyolitic volcanics of the McLaughlin Ridge and Myra Formations, (Sicker Group). The local stratigraphy is disrupted by folding, faulting (pre-Triassic as well as Tertiary), intrusions of gabbro and diabase sills and dikes (informally known as the Mount Hall gabbro) that are coeval with the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, (Vancouver Group). Locally, strongly chlorite altered quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite contains abundant chalcopyrite stringer mineralization. Immediately to the east, the altered rhyolite contains pods of massive magnetite up to 1 meter thick. These magnetite pods are flanked by zones of intense chlorite alteration and are cored by medium to coarse grained semi-



*Mount sicker property
geology*



May 20, 2024 @ 911 ZONE

The Mount Sicker Project area,
Sicker Group strata tend to strike east-southeast, are steeply to vertically dipping, and are complexly folded along strike-parallel axes. Both the Sicker Group strata and intrusive rocks are commonly offset by normal faulting parallel or sub-parallel to the regional fabric, and also by northeast-directed strike slip or oblique faults.

AREA HISTORY

The sporadic mining-related history of the Mount Sicker area is summarized by periods of inactivity between periods of exploration and mining activity as follows:

1897-1909

The discovery of copper and related gold, silver, lead, zinc, cadmium and barite mineralization in the Mount Sicker area led to a claim staking rush, followed by rapid development, construction, mining, ore transport and off-site smelting from two separate but adjacent mining operations at Lenora and Tye. Two separate copper smelters were constructed and operated in Crofton and Ladysmith, refining ores from the mining operations at the Lenora and Tye claims, respectively. These smelters also processed custom ores from other mining operations including minor amounts mined and transported from Richard III and Victoria, but only copper, silver and gold were recovered. Total production from the four mines (Lenora 092B001, Tye 092B002, Richard III 092B003, and Victoria 092B004) located within the area of the Mount Sicker Project during this period was 229,338 tones with recovered grades averaging 4.0 % copper, 100 g/t silver and 4.8 g/t gold. Exploration also occurred at several other BC MINFILE occurrences located within the Project area, including some by the mining operators, at Copper Canyon (092B086), Key City (092B087), Queen Bee (092B088) and Belle (092B089)

1920-1929

Following WWI and coincident dormant period in the Mount Sicker area, experienced local mining personnel along with owners of the local smelters acquired, explored and re-habilitated the former mines at Lenora, Tyee and Richard III. They targeted the zinc-rich mineralization ignored during previous operations but failed to resume production. Exploration also occurred at other MINFILE occurrences located within the Mount Sicker Project area including Belle (092B089), Sharon Copper (092B040), Waterpower and Brenton (092B041). Up to and including this period all exploration and development work in the area was done by manual excavation methods such as open cuts, shafts, adit's, winzes, raises and drifts.

1935-1953

The consolidation of past-producing mines (Lenora, Tyee and Richard III) under single ownership combined with the construction and operation of an on-site floatation concentrator and increased metal prices led to a second production phase in the Mount Sicker area. Copper concentrates from the Twin J mine were shipped to the smelter at Tacoma, Washington and zinc concentrates to the smelter at Trail, BC. Production from the combined claims during this period have been attributed entirely to Lenora and totaled 48,028 tones with recovered grades averaging 4.76% copper, 0.34% lead, 4.01% zinc, 0.009% cadmium, 41.7 g/t silver and 1.33 g/t gold. Indicated mineral resources allocated to the Lenora property were estimated at 317.485 tones averaging 1.6% copper, 0.65% lead, 6.6% zinc, 150 g/t silver, and 4.11 g/t gold after production in 1952. However, this resource estimate is considered historic and cannot be relied upon. Exploration occurred on many other claims located within the project area, mainly focused on copper, zinc, silver and gold. In addition, several iron formation occurrences were discovered immediately north of the Mount Sicker area including Lady D (092B 076) on the Project claims. Unlike in the earlier mining phase, diamond drilling was utilized as a new exploration tool in the Mount Sicker and surrounding area during this period.

1964-1991

A world-wide period of mining and mineral exploration technical renaissance led initially to the open pit mining of the crown pillar at the Lenora mine and shipping 151 tonnes of ore to the smelter in Tacoma,

Washington in 1964, with recovered grades averaging **3.05% copper, 77.9 g/t silver and 3.50 g/t gold**. This represents the third and last period of documented production from the area of the Mount Sicker Project.

In 1965, preliminary exploration work targeting mica schist as an industrial commodity was conducted at the Rose (092B 028) occurrence located on the claims of the Mount Sicker Project.

During the mid-1960's the recognition of volcanogenic massive sulphides ("VMS") deposits as syngenetic in origin led to a world-wide exploration boom leading to many new discoveries including several new Canadian mines, and the re-evaluation of known mining districts with new insight. In 1966, the discovery of the VMS deposits at Myra Falls on central Vancouver Island led to a resurgence of exploration interest in similar host rocks on Vancouver Island including the area surrounding the historic past producers in the Mount Sicker area beginning in 1967



This eventually attracted the interest of several Canadian exploration and mining companies with highly specialized expertise in VMS deposits, who employed modern geological, geochemical and geophysical techniques and acquired interests over portions of the claims covered by the Mount Sicker Project up until 1991. These included Cominco Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd., Ducanex Resources Ltd., S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Union Minière Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd., Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. and successor Falconbridge Ltd., Corporation Falconbridge Copper and successor Minnova Inc., and Utah Mines Ltd. During this period four new BC MINFILE occurrences within the area of the Mount Sicker Project were discovered and explored including three VMS showings: Northeast Copper Zone (092B 099), Sicker 1 (092B 170) and CF Group B (092B 172); and a surficial gold showing Chemainus River Placer (092B 189). Additional work was also focused on local iron formation occurrences, including Lady D located on the northern portion of the Project claims, which could be genetically and spatially associated with VMS mineralization.

In 1967, Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. completed a feasibility study for leaching copper from dump material from around the past producing mines Lenora, Tyee and Richard III. In 1969, an indicated mineral resources estimate was published for **Lenora consisting of 317,485 tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.65% lead, 6.6% zinc, 140 g/t silver and 4.11 g/t gold**. This estimate is historical. The perceived political climate in BC changed in 1991 from pro-mining to anti-mining resulting in significantly reduced exploration activities by most exploration and mining companies in the province for over a decade. The change was demonstrated by an abrupt and premature stoppage of work on several prospective exploration projects in BC, particularly on Vancouver Island. The exploration work in the Mount Sicker area was prematurely terminated mainly by the change in the perceived political climate in BC and not necessarily by negative exploration results.

2006-2011 From 2006 to 2009, Geoscience BC funded research work led by the Mineral Deposits Research Unit (MDRU) at the University of British Columbia (UBC) investigating VMS mineralization in the Paleozoic age Sicker Group on Vancouver Island (Ruks, T., Mortensen, J. et.al., Geoscience BC Reports 2007-2010). This included work in the Mount Sicker area, detailed in a PhD thesis by Mr. Ruks at UBC (Ruks, T., PhD Thesis, UBC, 2015). Exploration interest in the area increased, while intermittent prospecting activity by local explorationists focused on known mineral occurrences in the Mount Sicker area continued over the past three decades. In 2007 and 2008 two exploration companies each holding a large group of claims east and west respectively of the Mount Sicker Project engaged Aeroquest International to conduct multiparameter airborne geophysical surveys over their properties. To the west, Laramide Resources Ltd. Completed 500 line-km of detailed combined magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveying on their Lara Project, which reached within less than 1 km of the western boundary of the Mount Sicker Project claims (Kelso, I., and Wetherup, S., ARIS Report 29840). To the east, Westridge Resources Inc. completed 440 line-km of detailed combined magnetic and electromagnetic surveying on their Fortuna Claim Group, which extended from near Osborne Bay and Stuart Channel to and including almost the entire southern half of the Mount Sicker Project

claims (T.L. Sadlier-Brown, ARIS Report 29947, 2008). The two geophysical surveys covered a semi-continuous swath of favorable stratigraphy hosting many VMS style mineral occurrences, leaving an un-surveyed gap of 2 to 3 km over the extreme western portion of the Project claims. In 2010, Westridge completed geological mapping and limited rock geochemistry in two target areas on their Fortuna Claim Group, including the NE Copper Zone showing now covered by the Mount Sicker Project claims where 11 rock samples were taken (Sadlier-Brown, T. and Ruks, T., ARIS Report 31677, 2010). These 11 samples from rock outcrops and float from the NE Copper Zone were located by GPS, only analyzed for target elements, and yielded some elevated values up to **1.88% copper**. Beginning in 2003, the late prospector A. Francis acquired, maintained and prospected mineral claims covering much of the Mount Sicker Project until he died in 2008, after which his widow C. McCombs sold an interest in his former claims to a local private company Rock-Con Resources Inc. Under the Jacques Houles supervision Rock-Con completed remote sensing, prospecting and rock geochemistry over the Mt. Sicker Property from late 2010 to early 2011. (Houle, J., ARIS Report 32278). All 46 selected rock samples taken by prospectors B. Protasiewich and H. Brant at the Lenora, Copper Canyon, Victoria and Queen Bee occurrences were located by GPS and analyzed using modern analytical methods by an accredited analytical laboratory. Almost all the samples were taken from sulphide-rich exposures, and 36 of 46 samples yielded sulphur values exceeding the upper limit of 10% for the analytical method used. Most of the rock samples also yielded variably elevated values in target and/or indicator elements for VMS or possibly other types of mineralization, with ranges at **Copper Canyon between 1% and 7.6% copper**. Samples from the **Victoria past producer assayed between 406ppm and 5.6% copper**. At the **Queen Bee Minfile 8 samples assayed up to 2605ppm**.

2017-2021 In 2017 prospector J. Deveault began acquiring and prospecting mineral claims in the Mount Sicker Project area, initially on the Hayden claim, located immediately east of the past producer Richard III. In early 2020 prospector K. Funk also began acquiring claims in the same area and the two prospectors decided to collaborate as 50/50 mineral title holders and prospecting partners on the Mount Sicker Project. The prospectors acquired a total of 15 contiguous claims covering 1,699 hectares and 13 BC MINFILE occurrences in the Mount Sicker area.

During the 2020 field season extensive prospecting work, including GPS-controlled rock sampling, portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) and laboratory analyses were completed by the prospectors and over the claims of the property (Deveault J. and Funk, K., ARIS Report 39406, 2021). A total of 31 mineralized areas were identified, prospected and located by GPS, and 120 samples were taken from mineralized exposures mainly in rock outcrops throughout the Project area. Of the 120 samples, 15 were analyzed for gold and multi-elements by an accredited laboratory and the remaining 105 samples were analyzed by the prospectors using a pXRF unit. The results obtained from the pXRF unit are tabulated in assessment report 39406 and show many highly elevated values for the base metal elements analyzed: copper, lead and zinc. All the 15 rock samples analyzed by a laboratory yielded variably elevated values in target and/or indicator elements for VMS or possibly other types of mineralization, with lab assays in **Copper Canyon assaying 12.9% and 18.65% copper.** In **battery ridge samples assayed greater than 1.0% and up to 10.65% zinc.**

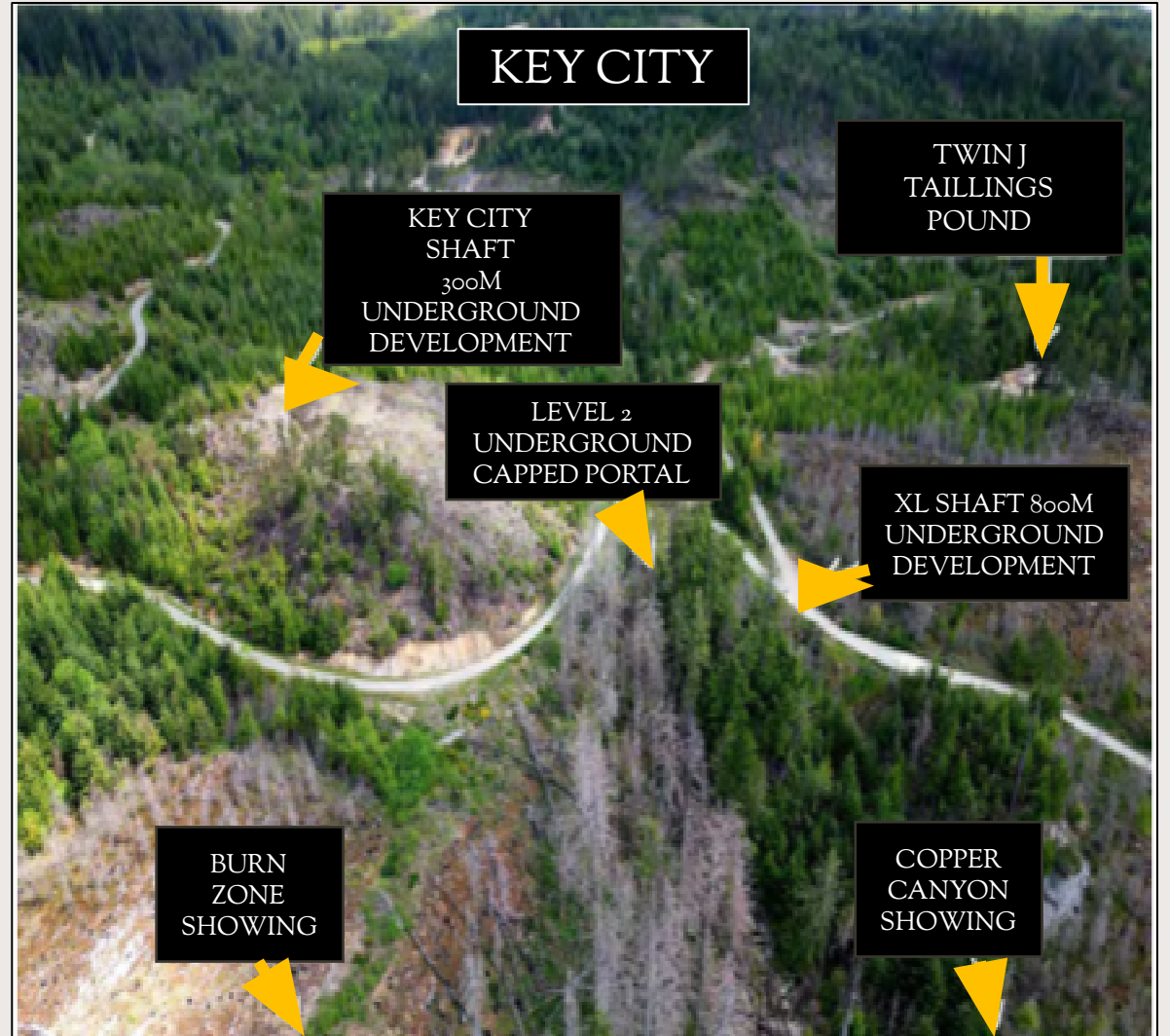
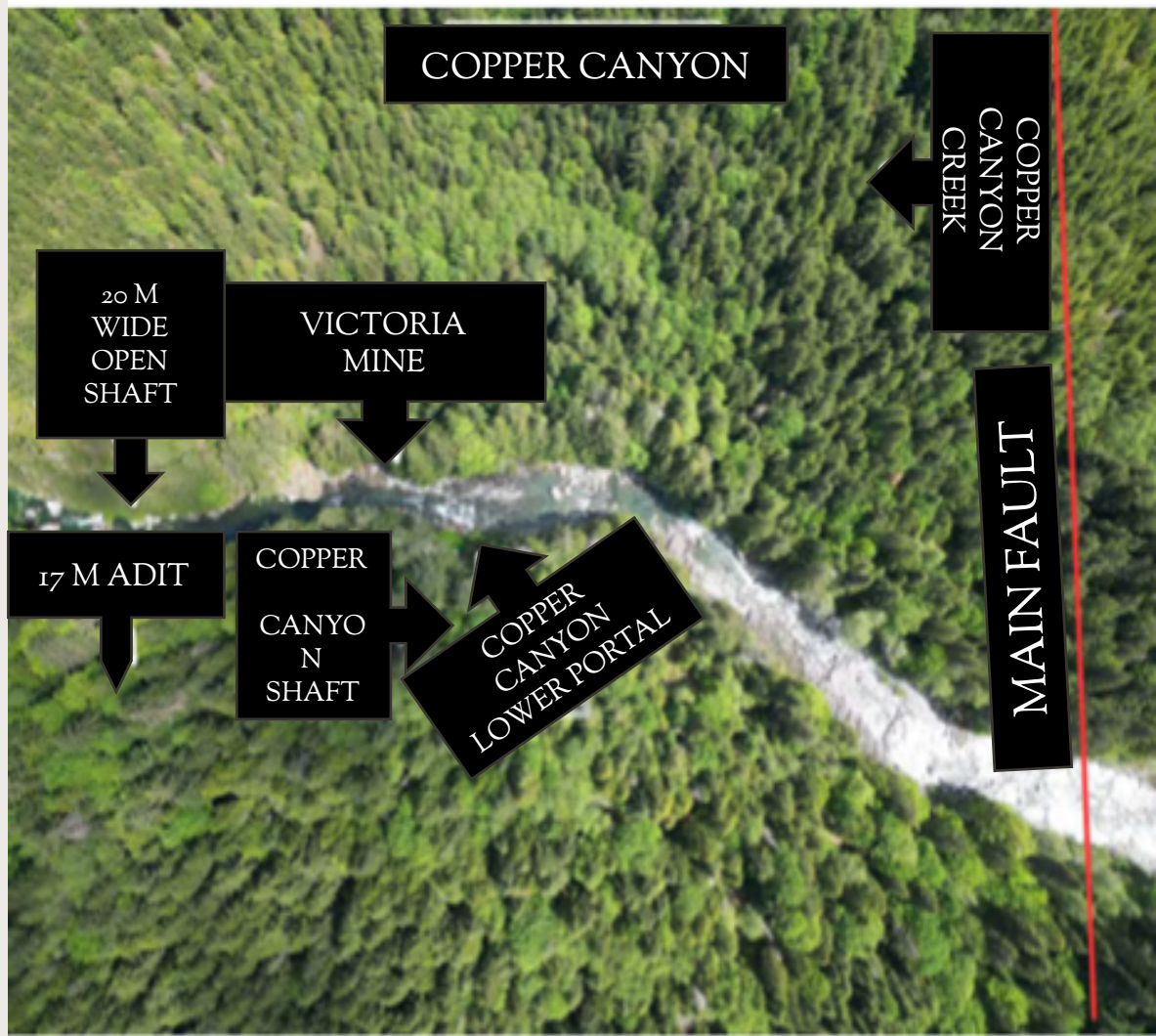


In 2021 Sasquatch Resources optioned the Mount Sicker Property and several months later the Tyee Property from the prospectors. Sasquatch Resources and 911 Mining Co. carried out a sampling program analyzing samples from both project areas. Most samples had highly elevated values for copper, silver, zinc and gold on all areas of the project. After a year the Mount Sicker Property option was dropped to focus on a waste rock clean up project on the Tyee option. Sasquatch Resources is currently permitting an ore sorting and tons bulk sample permit on the Tyee option. This work is set to clean up as many as five waste rock areas and sort through up to 500,000 tonnes of waste material deemed economically feasible to sort and send to a smelter. Several weeks after the Mount Sicker property was dropped Kermode Resources optioned the Property. During this period over \$100,000 dollars has been spent on prospecting and backpack drilling. Kermode's focus is on a newly discovered zone of massive sulphides which is up to 100m wide and 400m long exposed on a new logging road. Road building cut through many large copper bearing quartz veins, in places several meters wide carrying values exceeding 25% copper in some XRF samples. A lab assay sample in 2024 also assayed 4.54% copper over 4.5m width. To date 10 backpack drill holes have been drilled however the core has yet to be analyzed. A 10m x 3m x 1.5m hand dug pit has also been dug removing over 10 tonnes of hand sorted massive sulphide and copper bearing quartz vein samples. Kermode is in the process of permitting a bulk sample and trenching program with up to 50 holes planned. 911 Exploration Corp has outlined four areas of focus for the Mount Sicker Property which include the 911 Zone, Battery Ridge, Copper Canyon and all the historical mining areas surrounding Sasquatch Resources Tyee option.

COPPER CANYON ZONE

The Copper Canyon Zone is said to be the lower extent of the deposits at Lenora, Tye and Richard III. The zone is approximately 400m wide and is traceable via surface showings, historical drilling, adit's, shafts and trenches all the way up to the three main past producers held by Sasquatch Resources. The zone also has the 4th largest producer on the mountain the Victoria Mine. Additional workings such as the Copper Canyon shaft, XL mine, Key City, and many other new showings were found and have yet to be tested. **Samples in recent years have assayed up to 18.5% copper along the Chemainus River and up to 18.65% in Copper Canyon Creek.** Many other samples have been tested via XRF in the last 3 years however no modern exploration techniques have been used in the area.







June 13, 2024 @ 911 ZONE

BATTERY RIDGE ZONE

The battery ridge zone is a new zone found in 2019. There is a Kuroko type VMS occurrence located near an old trench which was not previously known. Samples from this showing assayed up to **10.65% zinc and 0.85% copper**. XRF samples ran as high as **14.65% zinc**. Above and below the showing is a pyritized zone which cuts perpendicular to the showing. The zone is 100m wide and exposed on surface over 300m. Previous drilling has said to have defined similar mineralization going uphill at depth for over 1000m. The pyritized zone contains elevated copper values with surface grab samples running **from 0.25% copper up to 2.28% copper** in lab assays and XRF samples.



HISTORICAL MINING ZONE

The zone defines anything east of the historic mine area of Lenora, Tyee and Richard III. Mineralization has been located at surface for over a kilometer east of the old mine workings in surface showings, diamond drilling in the 1980's and in the Mona, Westholme shafts which are 40m and 200m deep, respectively. There are many other trenches and small workings that have been located in this zone. Samples analyzed with a portable XRF had copper values **exceeding 5% copper** at the Westholme dumps, a sample assay from the Mona shaft assayed **5.65% zinc and over 2g/ton gold**. This zone was historically looked at as a high priority target for having an extension to the Lenora, Tyee and Richard III ore bodies. Little exploration has been completed in the last 40 years in this zone and modern methods may help define new potential.



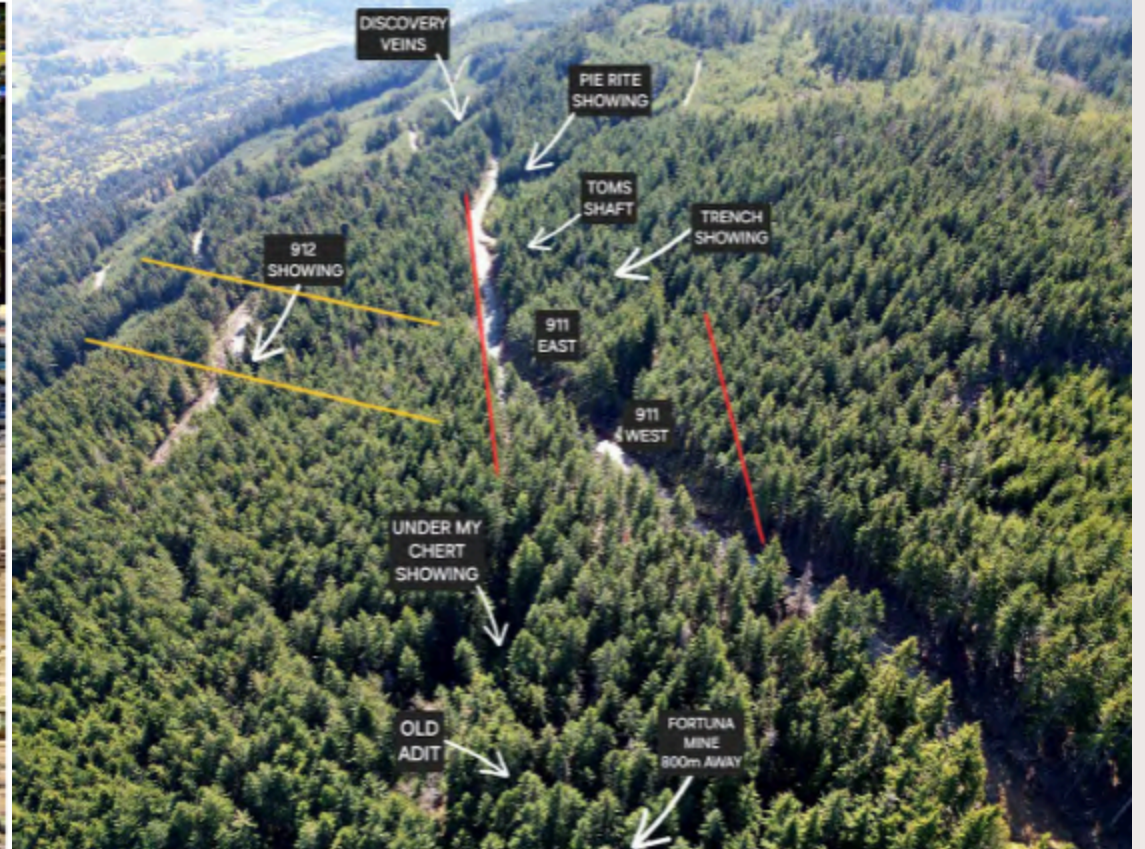


9II ZONE

The 9II Zone is in what was once called the Northeast Copper Zone. In the zone mineralized showings including the 9II Showing, Fortuna Mine and a dozen new showings and old adits, trenches and shafts have exposed a 3km long trend of sulphides with elevated levels of base and precious metals. The 9II showing is of particular importance as it is outlined in historical reports as having a high probability of hosting a massive sulphide deposit. The geological setting matches models for a typical Kuroko Type VMS occurrence, the area also has the largest copper soil anomaly on Mount Sicker. Historical maps and reports show the area also having the largest/strongest Dighem and Deep Em anomalies on Mount Sicker. The surface trace of copper values coincides with all the anomalies. Lastly the area is also the most under explored area on Mount Sicker to date.



June 26, 2024 @ 911 ZONE



PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET

The bulk of the spending for the next two seasons should focus on the 9II Zone as it has the highest probability based on grades, surface exposures backpack drilling and a variety of other factors for hosting an economic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. However, much work is needed to prove the deposit size and continuity at surface matches or is exceeded below ground. The following work is recommended: 9II Zone

- 1) Trenching and bulk sample permit, trenching work, backpack drilling, bench scale testing and lab analysis.
Cost = \$150,000
- 2) Geophysical work including gravity survey and other related geophysical. Cost = \$60,000
- 3) Diamond drilling program placed to drill an initial resource based on our backpack drill interceptions, trenching and geophysical programs Recommended drilling of 3000m minimum. Cost = \$750,000
- 4) A larger one-time bulk sample permit could be obtained or mining permit if steps 1-3 are completed successfully.
Copper Canyon, Historic Mining & Battery Ridge Zones
- 5) Trenching, bulk sample permit for each zone to trench is recommended for all surface showings. This should be followed up with non-invasive backpack drilling and core analysis, plus bench scale testing and lab analysis. Approximately 50 trenches are needed at various showings with up to 50 backpack drill holes. Cost = \$150,000
- 6) Other work can be recommended following the initial results.