FORM 7

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

Name of Listed Issuer: **Interra Copper Corp. (the "Issuer")**

Trading Symbol: **IMCX**

Number of Outstanding Listed Securities: **75,495,903 (as at January 31, 2022)**

Date: **February 4, 2022**

This Monthly Progress Report must be posted before the opening of trading on the fifth trading day of each month. This report is not intended to replace the Issuer's obligation to separately report material information forthwith upon the information becoming known to management or to post the forms required by Exchange Policies. If material information became known and was reported during the preceding month to which this report relates, this report should refer to the material information, the news release date and the posting date on the Exchange website.

This report is intended to keep investors and the market informed of the Issuer's ongoing business and management activities that occurred during the preceding month. Do not discuss goals or future plans unless they have crystallized to the point that they are "material information" as defined in the Policies. The discussion in this report must be factual, balanced and non-promotional.

General Instructions

(a) Prepare this Monthly Progress Report using the format set out below. The sequence of questions must not be altered nor should questions be omitted or left unanswered. The answers to the items must be in narrative form. State when the answer to any item is negative or not applicable to the Issuer. The title to each item must precede the answer.

(b) The term "Issuer" includes the Issuer and any of its subsidiaries.

(c) Terms used and not defined in this form are defined or interpreted in Policy 1 – Interpretation and General Provisions.

Report on Business

1. Provide a general overview and discussion of the development of the Issuer's business and operations over the previous month. Where the Issuer was inactive disclose this fact.

The Issuer is a junior exploration and development company focused on creating shareholder value through the advancement of its Thane Property in north-central British Columbia. The Issuer also continues to source and evaluate assets to generate further shareholder value.

During the month of January 2022, the Issuer actively continued general and corporate operations.

Global Outbreak of COVID-19 Disclosure: The actual and threatened spread of the virus globally has had a material adverse effect on the regional economies in which the Issuer operates and could continue to result in negative impacts on the stock market, including trading prices of the Issuer's shares, and the ability to raise capital and could impact the Issuer's operations.

2. Provide a general overview and discussion of the activities of management.

During the month of January 2022, management continued to support and control the Issuer's business activities, advance the assets of the Issuer, and develop the Issuer's business.

On January 14, 2022, by way of news release, the Issuer provided further drilling results from the Gully Area at its 20,600 hectare Thane Property, located on traditional territory of the Takla and Tsay Keh Dene First Nations in north-central British Columbia.

Results are from drill holes TH21-7, TH21-8 and TH21-11 which tested the eastern portion of the Gully Zone's IP chargeability anomaly along lines 4700N and 4600N respectively as well as the southern end of line 6350E. All three holes intersected indicator low grade copper-gold mineralization. Mineralization styles intersected within the drill holes consists of localized, structurally controlled, quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite±arsenopyrite fractures, veins, and rare semi-massive mineralization at shallow to moderate depths proximal to diorite-(quartz) monzonite and latite porphyry contacts and south-southwest to south-southeast trending moderate to steeply (40-80°) westerly dipping chloritic shears and dilational breccias. Significant mineralized intervals anomalous in some or all of Cu, Au, Ag, Mo include:

TH21-07

24.5 meters of indicator low grade copper-gold intercept from 70.0 m to 94.5 m, with an average grade of 0.13% Cu, 0.03 ppm gold, and 4.1 ppm molybdenum, and a CuEq of 0.15% CuEq.

TH21-08

TH21-8 contains two indicator style low grade copper-gold intercepts, 19.4 meters of 0.05% CuEq and 34.5m of 0.04% CuEq,

TH21-011

Alow grade indicator style copper gold intercept, a 10.5m composite interval from 82.5 m to 93.0 m, grading 0.14% Cu, 0.07 ppm gold, 0.7 ppm silver and 5.5 ppm molybdenum.

See Table 1 for the chart format of these intercepts and CuEq calculation, and Figure 6 for drill hole cross sections.

Table 1 – Chart of Composite intervals and Copper Equivalent Calculations.

Table 1 - THANE PROJECT Drill Hole Assay Highlight results:									
Hole	Samp ID	From	To	Length[1]	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq [2]
TH21-7	composite	20.50	39.50	19.0	0.05	0.01	0.2	7.0	0.06%
TH21-7	composite	70.00	94.50	24.5	0.13	0.03	0.3	4.1	0.15%
TH21-7	composite	70.00	72.50	2.5	0.84	0.20	2.0	2.1	1.01%
TH21-7	42580.00	72.00	72.50	0.5	3.42	0.75	7.0	1.1	4.04%
TH21-8	composite	47.30	66.70	19.4	0.04	0.01	0.1	2.8	0.05%
TH21-8	composite	47.30	50.30	3.0	0.12	0.03	0.3	2.7	0.15%
TH21-8	composite	108.00	142.50	34.5	0.03	0.01	0.1	3.4	0.04%
TH21-11	composite	26.00	31.67	5.7	0.13	0.05	0.4	1.5	0.17%
TH21-11	composite	82.50	93.00	10.5	0.14	0.07	0.7	5.5	0.20%
TH21-11	42003.00	116.75	117.12	0.4	1.12	0.38	2.9	3.7	1.43%
TH21-11	composite	151.50	155.70	4.2	0.20	0.02	0.7	5.7	0.23%
TH21-11	composite	218.10	220.13	2.0	0.46	0.12	0.8	12.7	0.57%
TH21-11	42091.00	219.10	220.13	1.0	0.83	0.22	1.5	22.0	1.02%

1. True widths of the reported mineralized intervals have not been determined.
2. Assumptions used in USD for the copper equivalent calculation were metal prices of $3.25/lb. Copper, $1,650/oz Gold, $20/oz Silver, and USD $40/ lb Molybdenum; Recovery is assumed to be 100% / even par given no current metallurgical testing at Thane to date. The following equation was used to calculate copper equivalence: CuEq = Copper (%) + (Gold (g/t) x 0.74) + (Silver (g/t) x 0.0090) + (Molybdenum (ppm) x 0.0006)

Drilling at the Gully Zone tested the depth potential of the following surface results:

- a 200 square meter IP chargeability high (up to **31** mV/V with a background of **10**) within a highly K-spar and silica altered and resistive diorite to (quartz) monzonite and (quartz) syenite hosts;
- copper-gold outcrop mineralization of up to 3.13% Cu and 0.18 g/t Au within magnetic high and lows; and
- soil samples up to 1865 ppm Cu, 0.173 ppm Au, 0.8 ppm Ag and 29.2 ppm Mo.

A plan map and cross section of these holes with drill results are included below. See figure 4 for plan view of relevant drill holes, and figures 5 and 6 for section view of the drill holes illustrating the mineralized intercepts.

The Issuer's goals at the Gully Zone in 2021 included;

- confirming and expanding copper and gold mineralization at depth from previous surface exploration programs;
- testing near surface chargeability and coincident resistivity highs targeted areas observed in the 2019 and 2020 IP programs; and
- drilling angled holes across interpreted porphyry related alteration and associated mineralization and structural zones.

The Issuer's results to date have confirmed;

- porphyry related K-spar and lessor albite alteration and structurally controlled quartz-sulphide vein style mineralization observed at depth at Gully zone;
- late phase tourmaline-quartz-pyrite veining (Figure 1, Table 2) and associated sericitic alteration potentially related to an overprinting upper alkalic-cap;

- Copper-gold mineralization is coincident with near surface high chargeability and K-spar-quartz±albite altered highly resistive areas observed in the 2019 and 2020 IP programs;
- sulphides of pyrite, chalcopyrite and localized molybdenite, arsenopyrite and bornite occur as quartz-sulphide veins and fractures (Figure 2, Table 2) and disseminations (Figure 3, Table 2), proximal to intrusive contacts, shear structures and within localized magnetite veins and breccias;
- copper and gold mineralization at depth is at reduced grades to samples collected from the surface, which may be due to secondary supergene enrichment of the surface samples;
- both sulphides and magnetite are noted to occur within areas of high chargeability;
- mineralization and associated alteration within the reported intervals above are hosted within the Thane Creek diorite (207 and 194Ma), Duckling Creek (quartz) monzonite to (quartz) syenite (182 and 175Ma) and latite porphyry (162.2±2.6Ma) intrusive phases of the Hogem Batholith (Table 2);
- A Re-Os date of (202.8 +/-0.8Ma) from molybdenite within a quartz vein taken on a Gail rock sample is within the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic porphyry Cu-Au (-Mo) age of mineralization cluster of 215-205Ma observed within porphyries located throughout British Columbia (Table 2); and
- at least one phase of mineralization within the Cathedral and Gully zones may be related to a later intrusive phase within the batholith (Table 2).

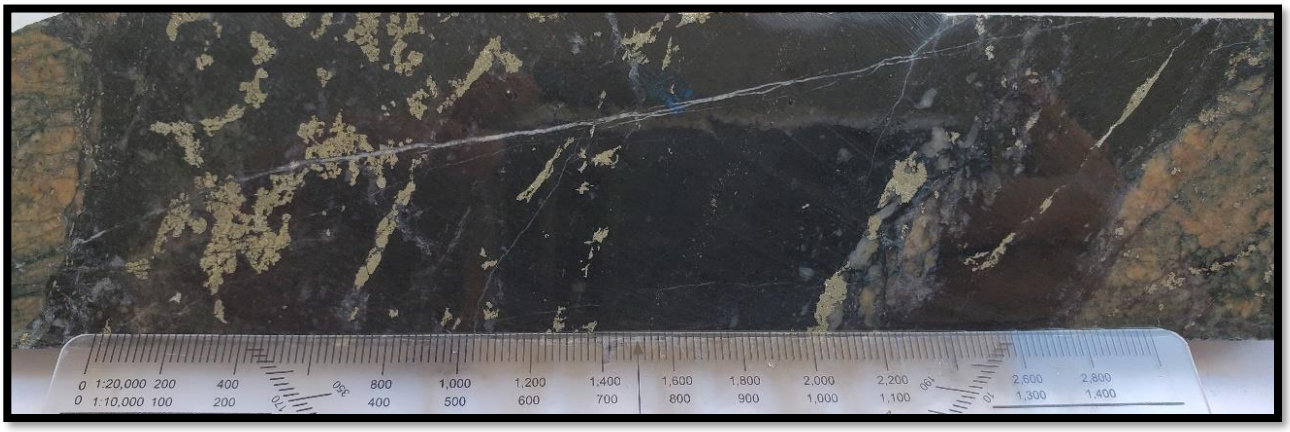

Figure 1: Tourmaline+quartz vein cut by pyrite±chalcopyrite and later calcite fractures within TH21-7 @ 69.50m.

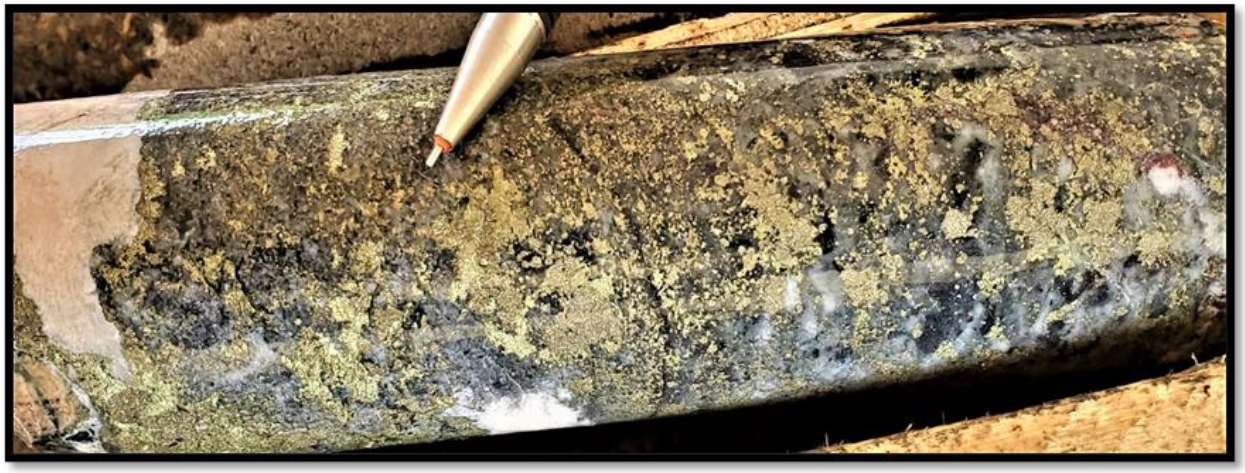

Figure 2: Blebby pyrite+chalcopyrite within quartz brecciated magnetite vein containing late coarse calcite proximal to increased mineralization within TH21-7 @72.50m. Sample# 42580 containing 3.42% Cu, 0.75g/t Au, 7.03g/t Ag and 1.13ppm Mo over 0.50m.

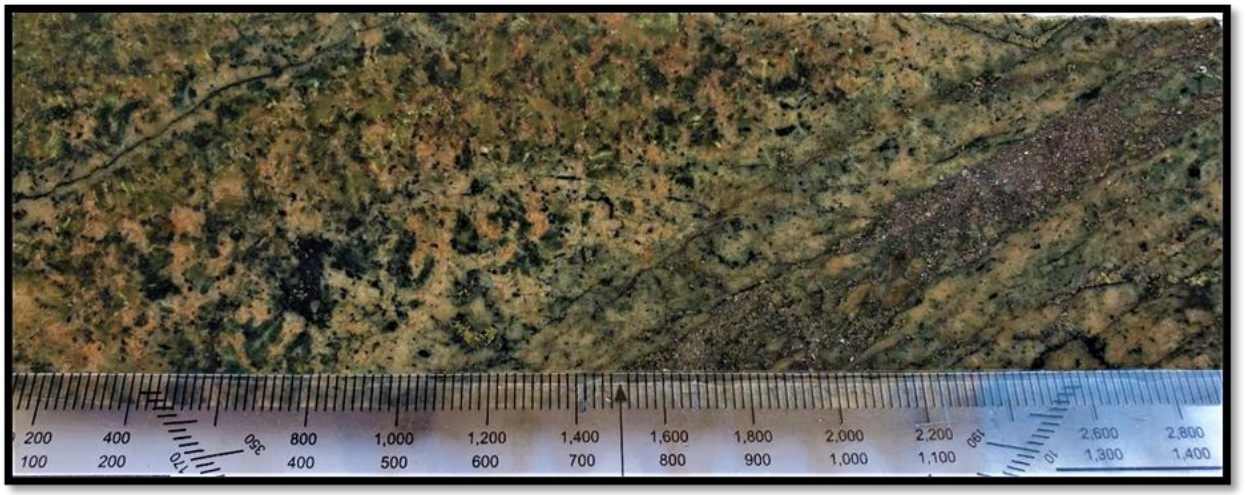

Figure 3: Quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein with sericite altered margins cutting monzonite within TH21-11 @83.00m. Sample# 41958 containing 0.19% Cu, 0.20g/t Au, 0.92g/t Ag and 13.70ppm Mo over 0.50m.

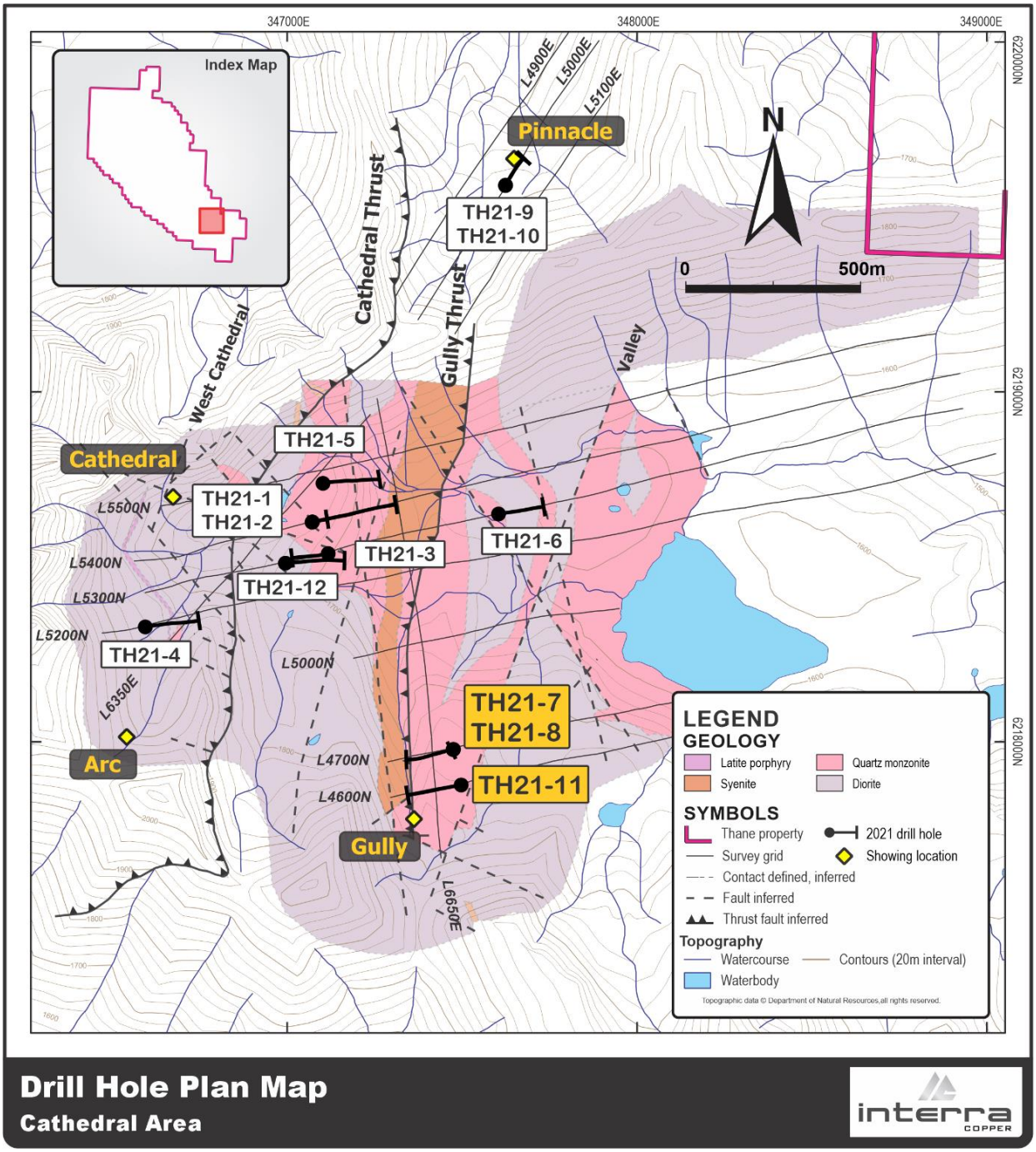

Figure 4: Cathedral and Gully Zone Drill Hole Plan Map

Table 2: Summary of Intrusive Phases, Age, Observed Alteration and Mineralization within Hogem Batholith at the Cathedral and Gully Zones.

Suite	Rock Type	Age (Ma)	Features	Alteration	Veining	Mineralization
Porphyry Sheets	Latite Porphyry	162.2 ±2.6[1]	Porphyritic, 20-40% plag,10-15% hrnblnd-biotite w/n a K-feldspar rich groundmass	Weak localized potassic, Epidote and silicification	Qtz-Epi-Cal± sulphides; localized Mt-Act? and Epi-Prehnite	local disseminated as mafic replacement Associated with Qtz-Epi-Cal ± sulphides
Duckling Creek	(Quartz) Syenite	174.7±0.7 to 178.9±1.3[1]	Fine grained to Pegmatitic, K-feldspar rich	Weak localized potassic, Epidote and silicification	Qtz-Epi-Cal± sulphides;	Local disseminated Associated with Qtz-Epi-Cal ± sulphides
Duckling Creek	(Quartz) Monzonite and Monzonite Porphyry	179.7±2.5 and 178.8±0.2[2]	Equigranular, Fine to medium grained, K-feldspar rich Pyx-Hrnblnd-biotite bearing; Porphyritic varieties contain large orthoclase Phenos.	Weak-extensively Potassic-propylitic altered; possible Lithocap alteration related to tourmaline sericite+pyrite	Qtz-Epi-Cal± sulphides; magnetite veins and breccias; Act±Qtz	Disseminated, mafic and magnetite replacement Associated with Qtz-Epi-Cal ± sulphides
Thane Creek	(Quartz) Monzodiorite	194±1.1[1]	Equigranular, Medium to Coarse grained, Pyx-Hrnblnd-plag bearing;	Weak-extensively Potassic-Sodic altered; possible Lithocap alteration related to tourmaline-sericite+pyrite	Qtz-Epi-Cal± sulphides; magnetite veins and breccias; Act±Qtz and Qtz±chl± sulphides[3]	Disseminated, mafic and magnetite replacement Associated with Qtz-Epi-Cal ± sulphides
	Gail Zone Quartz±sulphide Vein	202.8±0.8[3]				
Thane Creek	Diorite	206.6±0.9[1]				

1. LA-ICPMS(Zircon) - Jones, G., Ootes, L., Milidragovic, D., Friedman, R., Camacho, A., Luo, Y., Vezinet, A., Pearson, D.G., and Schiarizza, P., 2021. Geochronology of northern Hogem batholith, Quesnel terrane, north-central British Columbia. In: Geological Fieldwork 2020, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, British Columbia Geological Survey Paper 2021-01, pp. 37-56.
2. CA-TIMS(Zircon) - Devine, F.A.M., Chamberlain, C.M., Davies, A.G.S., Friedman, R., and Baxter, P., 2014. Geology and district-scale setting of tilted alkalic porphyry Cu-Au mineralization at the Lorraine deposit, British Columbia. Economic Geology, 109, 939-977.
3. ALS - Earth and Atmospheric Services Department of the University of Alberta, Re-Os isotopic and age data for molybdenite within a quartz-sulphide vein from outcrop sample #3288 within the Gail Zone at Interra Copper's Thane Project in north-central British Columbia.

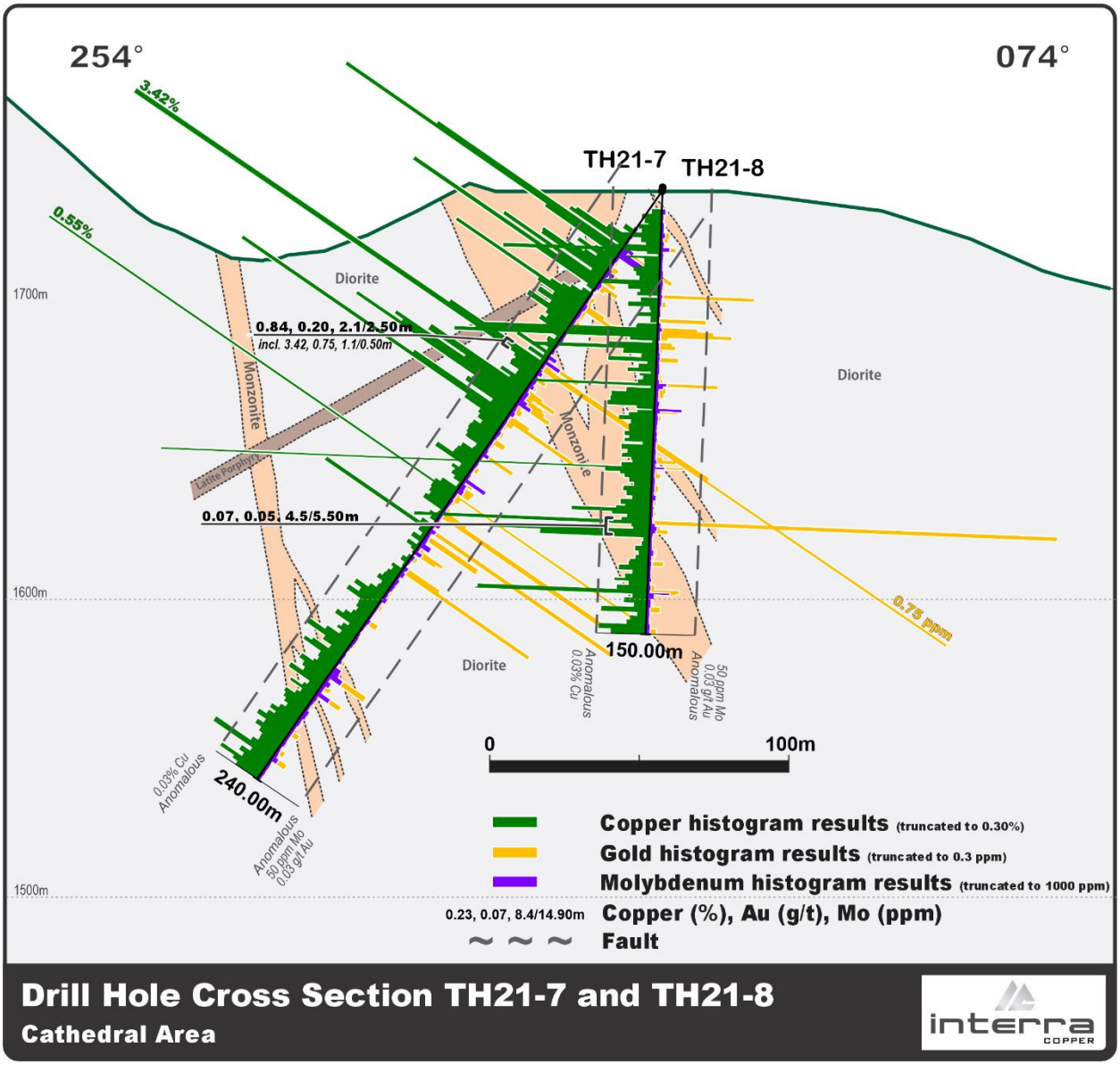

Figure 5 – TH21-7 and TH21-8 Drill hole Cross Sections

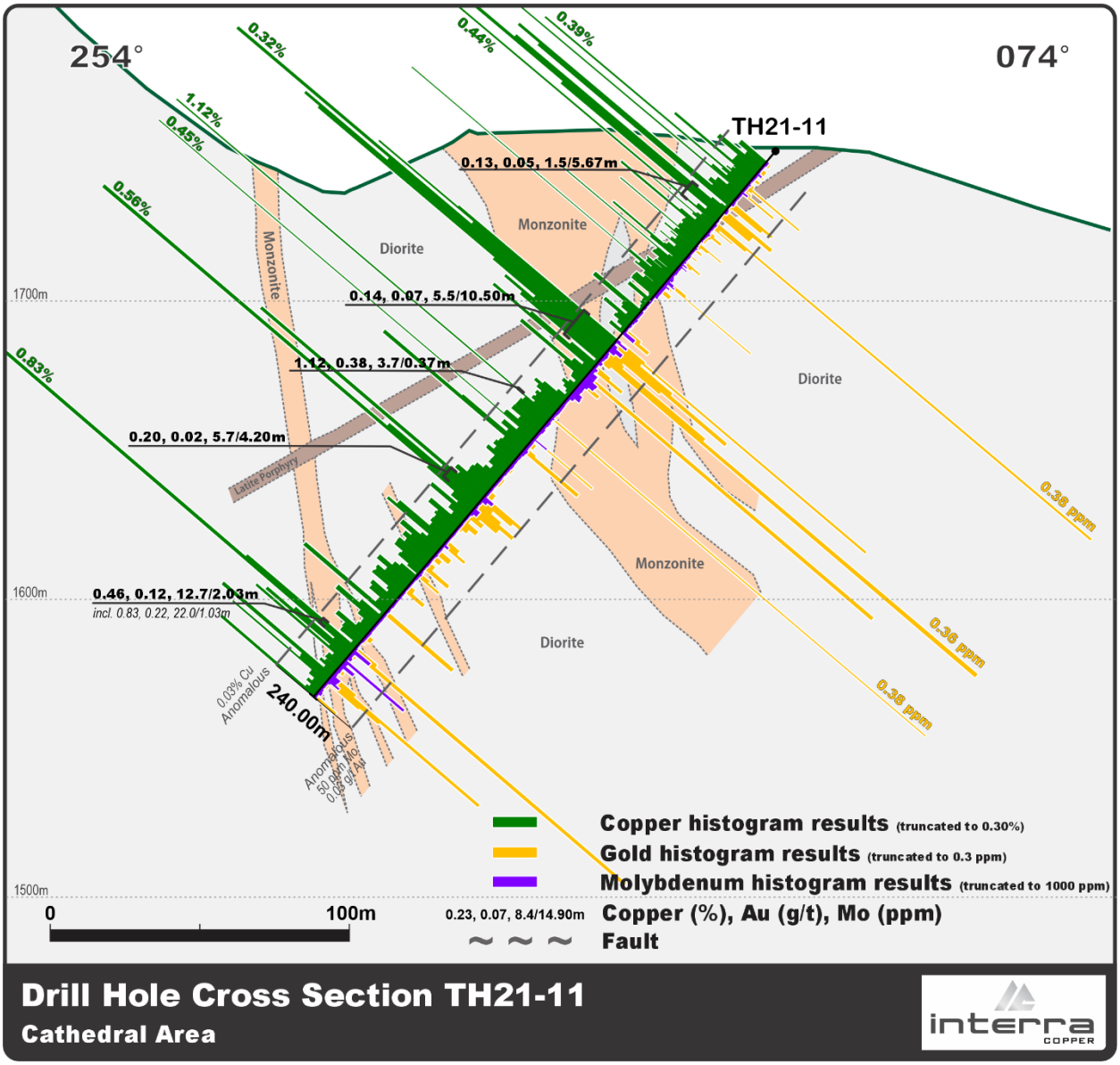

Figure 6 – TH21-11 Drill hole Cross Section

On January 24, 2022, by way of news release, the Issuer provided further 2021 summer season drilling results from the Cathedral Area at its 20,600 hectare Thane Property, located on traditional territory of the Takla and Tsay Keh Dene First Nations in North-Central B.C.

Results are from drill holes TH21-3, TH21-4, TH21-6, and TH21-12. TH21-3 and TH21-12 were designed to test the southern extent of a 600 square meter IP chargeability along line 5300N within the Cathedral Main zone. TH21-4 was drilled within the Cathedral South zone on the western extent of IP line 5200. TH21-6 was designed to test a broad, hidden, near surface 200 square meter IP chargeability anomaly approximately 350 meters to the east also on line 5300N. Drill holes intersected indicator low grade copper-gold mineralization. Anomalous mineralized intervals of significant copper (Cu), gold (Au), silver (Ag) or molybdenum (Mo) include:

TH21-3

20.65m of 0.08% Copper from 20.10 to 40.75m hole depth.

TH21-4:

17.30 m of 0.05% copper, 0.03 ppm gold, 0.2 ppm silver and 7.20 ppm molybdenum from 108.20 to 125.50 m hole depth and a 0.08 Copper Equivalent ("CuEq") CuEq grade.

TH21-6:

36.71 meters of indicator mineralization within an intercept from 120.0 m to 156.71m hole depth, containing 0.07% copper, 0.5 ppm silver and 5.0 ppm molybdenum and a "CuEq" grade of 0.09%.

TH21-12:

5.00 meters of indicator mineralization within an intercept from 113.35m to 118.35m hole depth, containing 0.21% copper, 0.07 ppm gold, 0.6 ppm silver and 23.6 ppm molybdenum and a CuEq grade of 0.28%.

See chart in Table 1 for significant mineralized intercepts.

As with all other holes previously released, mineralization styles intersected within the drill holes consist of localized, structurally controlled, quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-±arsenopyrite fractures, veins, and rare semi-massive mineralization at shallow to moderate depths proximal to diorite-(quartz) monzonite and latite porphyry contacts and south-southwest to south-southeast trending moderate to steeply (40-80°) westerly dipping chloritic shears and dilational breccias.

Continued Drilling within the Cathedral Main and the Valley zones on 300N (see Figure 5) focused on the following;

- 100 meter step out to the south of TH21-1 and TH21-2 to further test mineralization within the 600 square meter IP chargeability high (up to 34 mV/V with a background of 5 mV/V) within highly K-spar and silica altered and resistive diorite to (quartz) monzonite and (quartz) syenite hosts;
- test a broad, blind, near surface 200 square meter IP chargeability anomaly approximately 350 meters to the east.

Drilling within the Cathedral South zone on Line 5200N focused on the following;

- 350m step out to the west of the Cathedral Main zone chargeability targeted the depth extent of north-south trending, west dipping sheeted-stockwork actinolite-magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization and the potential for porphyry related potassic alteration and mineralization at depth below pervasive surficial sodic to sodic-calcic alteration within an associated chargeability low.

A plan map and cross section of these holes with drill results are included below. See Figure 5 for plan view of relevant drill holes, and Figures 6 through 8 for cross-section view of the drill holes illustrating mineralized intercepts.
The Issuer's goals at the Cathedral Main, Cathedral South, and Valley Areas in 2021 included:

- confirming and expanding hidden copper and gold mineralization to the south, east, west and at depth from previous surface exploration programs;
- testing near sub-surface chargeability and resistive high and deeper resistive low targeted areas observed within the 2019 and 2020 IP programs; and

- drilling angled holes across interpreted porphyry related alteration and associated mineralization and structural zones.

Table 1 – Chart of Cathedral Main Drillhole Composite intervals, Copper Equivalent Calculation

Table 1 - THANE PROJECT CATHEDRAL MAIN ZONE Drill Hole Assay Results:									
Hole	Samp ID	From	To	Length[1]	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq [2]
TH21-3	Composite	20.10	40.75	20.65	0.08	0.03	0.2	2.5	0.11%
TH21-3	Composite	31.75	40.75	9.00	0.13	0.06	0.2	2.1	0.05%
TH21-4	Composite	108.20	125.50	17.30	0.05	0.03	0.2	7.2	0.08%
TH21-4	Composite	115.95	120.00	4.05	0.13	0.07	0.5	8.7	0.20%
TH21-4	Composite	187.00	193.50	6.50	0.04	0.02	0.2	2.1	0.06%
TH21-4	Composite	240.90	243.00	2.10	0.06	0.01	0.1	33.5	0.09%
TH21-6	43035	75.77	77.00	1.23	0.68	0.06	2.6	65.7	0.78%
TH21-6	Composite	120.00	156.71	36.71	0.07	0.02	0.5	5.0	0.09%
TH21-6	Composite	120.64	148.25	27.61	0.08	0.02	0.5	5.0	0.10%
TH21-6	Composite	120.64	132.98	12.34	0.11	0.03	0.7	7.0	0.14%
TH21-12	Composite	60.21	61.85	1.64	0.08	0.05	0.5	5.0	0.13%
TH21-12	Composite	113.35	118.35	5.00	0.21	0.07	0.6	23.6	0.28%

1. True widths of the reported mineralized intervals have not been determined.
2. Assumptions used in USD for the copper equivalent calculation were metal prices of $3.25/lb. Copper, $1,650/oz Gold, $20/oz Silver, and USD $40/ lb. Molybdenum. Recovery is assumed to be 100% / even par given no current metallurgical testing at Thane Property to date. The following equation was used to calculate copper equivalence: CuEq = Copper (%) + (Gold (g/t) x 0.74) + (Silver (g/t) x 0.0090) + (Molybdenum (ppm) x 0.0006).

The Issuer's Thane Property summer drill program results to date have confirmed:

- mineralization and associated alteration within the reported intervals above are hosted within the Thane Creek diorite (207 and 194Ma) and the Duckling Creek monzonite to syenite (182 and 175Ma) intrusive phases of the Hogem Batholith;
- porphyry related K-spar, lessor albite alteration and structurally controlled quartz-sulphide vein style mineralization is observed throughout the Cathedral Area;
- late phase tourmaline-quartz-pyrite veining and associated sericitic alteration may be potentially related to an overprinting upper alkalic-cap;
- Copper-gold mineralization is coincident with near sub-surface, sub-vertical to easterly dipping areas of moderate to high chargeability observed within the 2019 and 2020 IP programs;
- sub-vertical to westerly dipping resistive areas observed within the 2019 and 2020 IP programs appear associated with increased K-spar-quartz±albite alteration and silicified, interpreted south-southeasterly trending sub-vertical and shallow westerly dipping chloritic shear structures;
- sulphides of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and localized arsenopyrite and bornite occur as quartz-sulphide veins (Figure 1), fractures and disseminations proximal to intrusive contacts (Figure 2) localized magnetite veins and breccias (Figure 3), and within silica±carbonate (calcite) healed and brecciated south-southeasterly trending subvertical to westerly dipping shear structures (Figure 4) proximal to intrusive contact margins;
- increased copper and gold grades on surface samples are frequently observed proximal to mapped diorite-(quartz) monzonite sheared contact margins

- both sulphides and areas with increased veining, brecciation and replacement magnetite are noted to correlate with areas of high chargeability and increased magnetic intensity within airborne magnetics;
- copper and gold mineralization at depth is at reduced grades to samples collected from the surface, which may be due to secondary supergene enrichment of the surface samples; and
- at least one phase of mineralization within Thane Creek and Duckling Creek suites of rocks may be related to a later intrusive phase within the batholith.

Figure 1: Isolated pyrite+chalcopyrite veins replacing magnetite with associated pervasive k-spar alteration proximal to chlorite shear within TH21-12. Sample# 42261 from 113.35m to 114.35m containing 0.75% Cu, 0.23ppm Au, 1.87ppm Ag and 63.00ppm Mo over 1.00 meter.

Figure 2: Low grade mineralization intersection from 115.82m to 120.14m within TH21-4. Mineralization occurs within patchy-pervasive albite and silica alteration proximal to chloritic shear on diorite-(quartz) monzodiorite contact.

Figure 3: Semi-massive magnetite vein infilling chloritic shear and crosscut by quartz-sulphide veins and fractures. TH21-3 from 39.78 to 41.75m.

Figure 4: Hairline fractures, veins and coarse blebby pyrite and chalcopyrite within silica+calcite healed and brecciated shear structure within TH21-6. Sample #43035 from 75.77m to 77.00m containing 0.68% Cu, 0.06ppm Au, 2.62ppm Ag and 65.7ppm Mo or 0.78% CuEq over 1.23 meters.

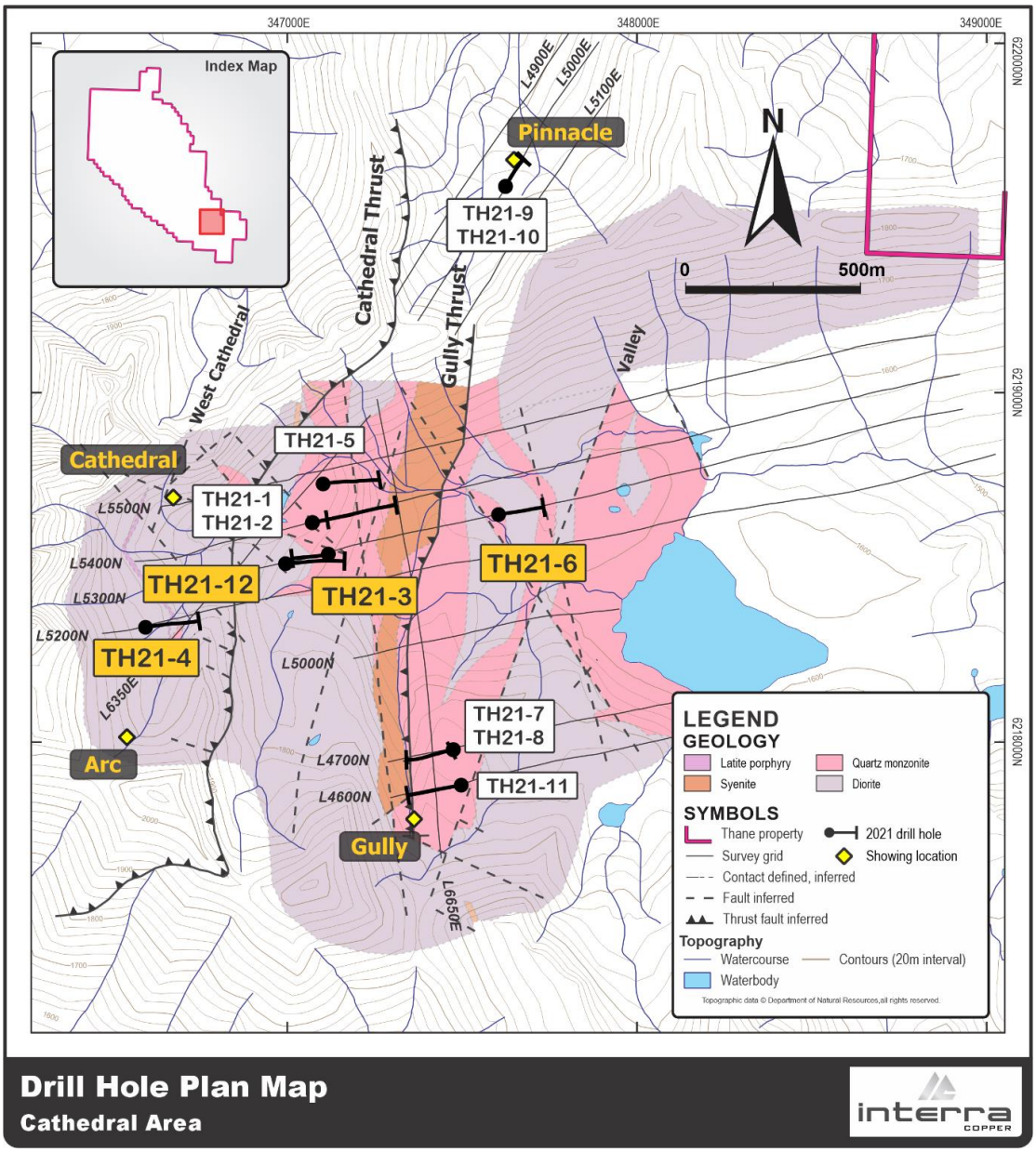

Figure 5 – Cathedral Area Drill Hole Plan View

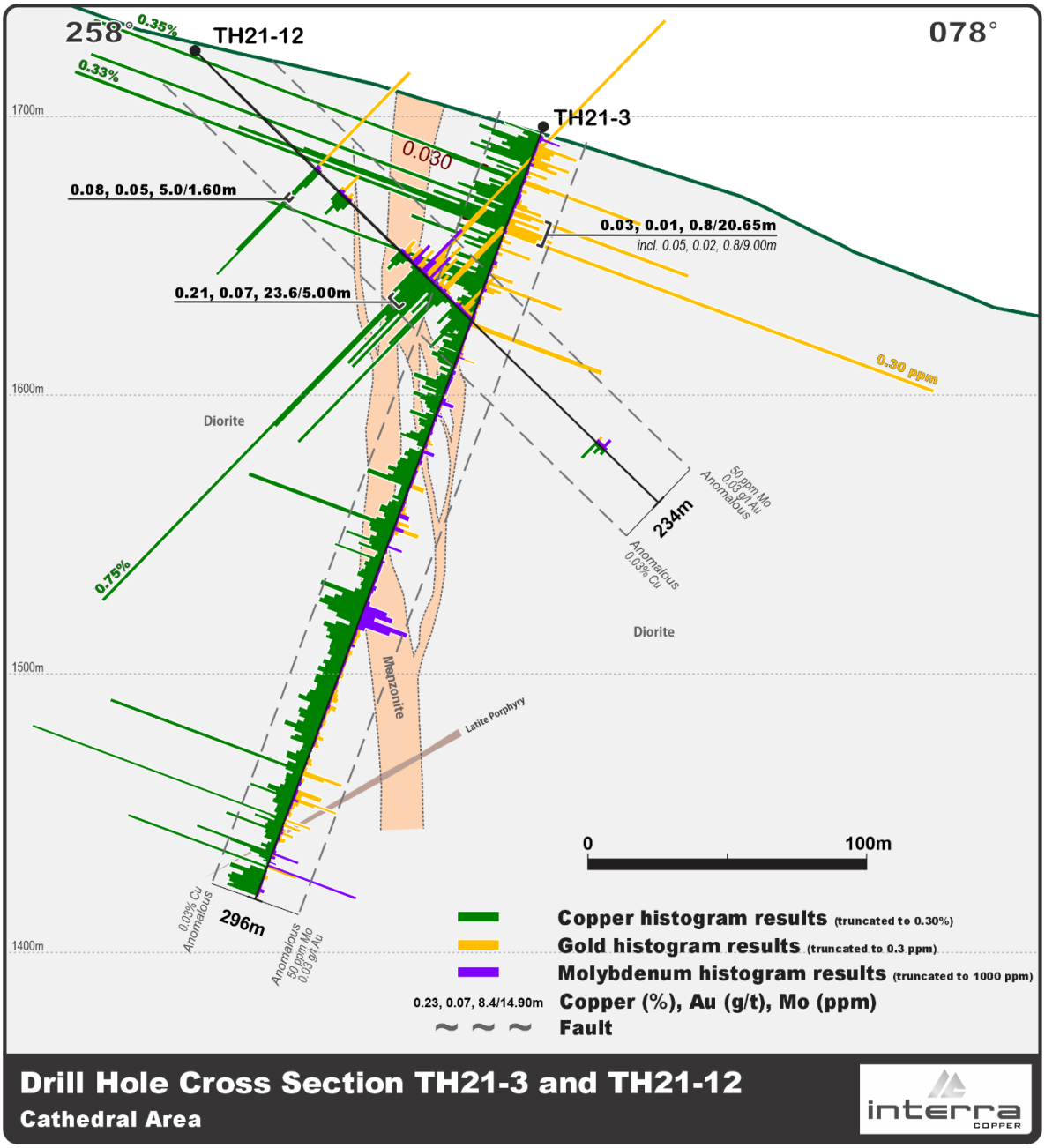

Figure 6 – TH21-3 and TH21-12 Drill hole Cross Sections

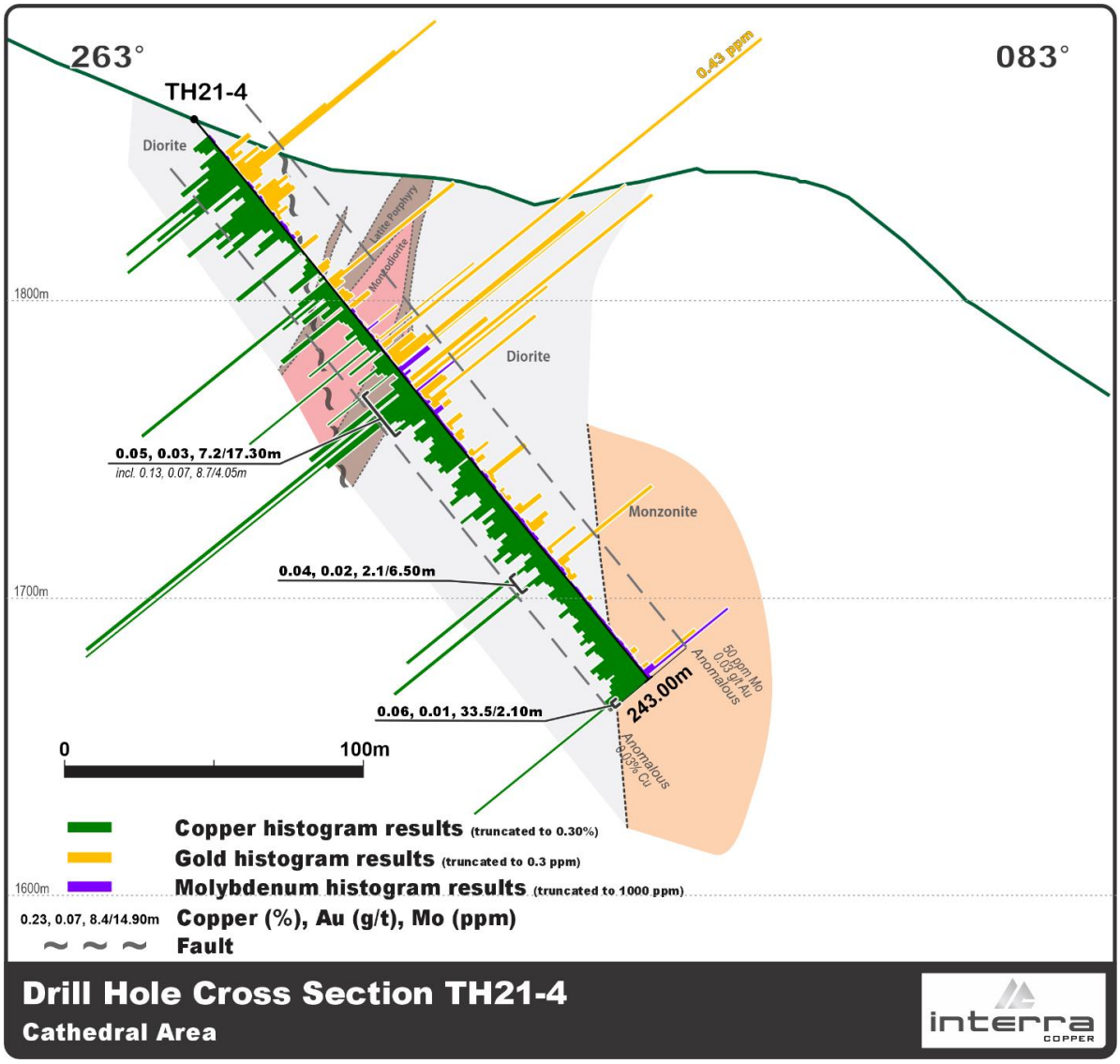

Figure 7 – TH21-4 Drill hole Cross Section

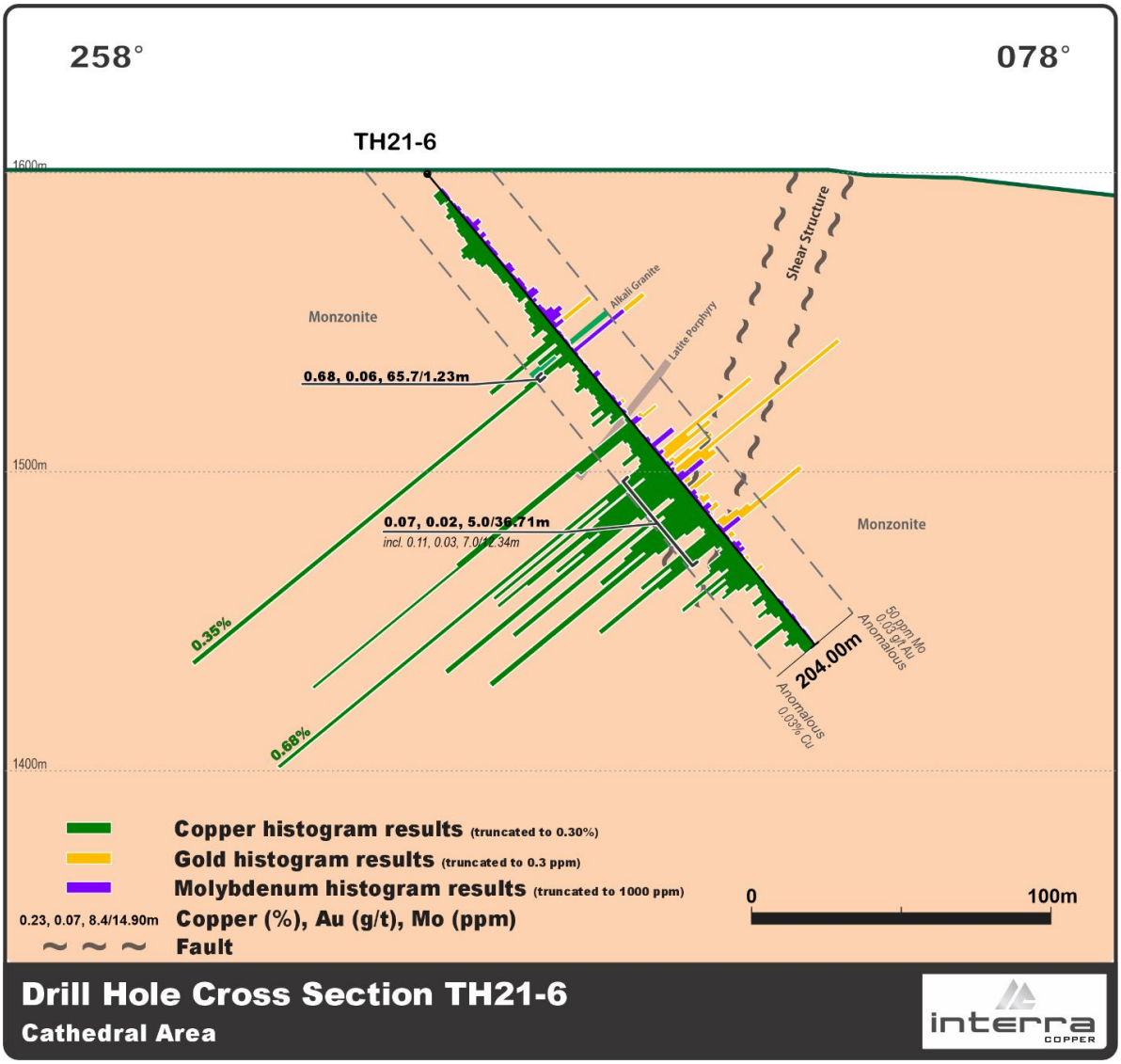

Figure 8 – TH21-6 Drill hole Cross Section

The scientific and technical information disclosed in the above news release was reviewed, verified, and approved by Christopher O. Naas, P. Geo., Chief Operating Officer of the Issuer and a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

The above noted news releases can be viewed under the Issuer's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on the Issuer's Disclosure Page on the Canadian Securities Exchange's website.

3. Describe and provide details of any new products or services developed or offered. For resource companies, provide details of new drilling, exploration or production programs and acquisitions of any new properties and attach any mineral or oil and gas or other reports required under Ontario securities law.

The Issuer provided further drilling results from the Gully and Cathedral Areas of its Thane Property, located in north-central British Columbia.

See Item #2 for further details.

4. Describe and provide details of any products or services that were discontinued. For resource companies, provide details of any drilling, exploration or production programs that have been amended or abandoned.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

5. Describe any new business relationships entered into between the Issuer, the Issuer's affiliates or third parties including contracts to supply products or services, joint venture agreements and licensing agreements, etc. State whether the relationship is with a Related Person of the Issuer and provide details of the relationship.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

6. Describe the expiry or termination of any contracts or agreements between the Issuer, the Issuer's affiliates or third parties or cancellation of any financing arrangements that have been previously announced.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

7. Describe any acquisitions by the Issuer or dispositions of the Issuer's assets that occurred during the preceding month. Provide details of the nature of the assets acquired or disposed of and provide details of the consideration paid or payable together with a schedule of payments if applicable, and of any valuation. State how the consideration was determined and whether the acquisition was from or the disposition was to a Related Person of the Issuer and provide details of the relationship.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

8. Describe the acquisition of new customers or loss of customers.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

9. Describe any new developments or effects on intangible products such as brand names, circulation lists, copyrights, franchises, licenses, patents, software, subscription lists and trademarks.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

10. Report on any employee hirings, terminations or lay-offs with details of anticipated length of lay-offs.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

11. Report on any labour disputes and resolutions of those disputes if applicable.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

12. Describe and provide details of legal proceedings to which the Issuer became a party, including the name of the court or agency, the date instituted, the principal parties to the proceedings, the nature of the claim, the amount claimed, if any, if the proceedings are being contested, and the present status of the proceedings.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

13. Provide details of any indebtedness incurred or repaid by the Issuer together with the terms of such indebtedness.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

14. Provide details of any securities issued and options or warrants granted.

Security	Number Issued	Details of Issuance	Use of Proceeds (1)
None to report during the month of January 2022.			

(1) State aggregate proceeds and intended allocation of proceeds

15. Provide details of any loans to or by Related Persons.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

16. Provide details of any changes in directors, officers, or committee members.

None to report during the month of January 2022.

17. Discuss any trends which are likely to impact the Issuer including trends in the Issuer's market(s) or political/regulatory trends.

The trends and risks which are likely to impact the Issuer are detailed in the Issuer's 2A - Listing Statement dated September 19, 2019 (the "Listing Statement"), under the heading "Item 17. Risk Factors" and the Issuer's Management Discussion and Analysis (the "MD&A"), dated November 25, 2021, under the heading "Risk Factors and Uncertainties". The Listing Statement and MD&A can be viewed under the Issuer's profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on the Issuer's Disclosure Page on the Canadian Securities Exchange's website.

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Certificate of Compliance

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. The undersigned is a director and/or senior officer of the Issuer and has been duly authorized by a resolution of the board of directors of the Issuer to sign this Certificate of Compliance.

2. As of the date hereof there is no material information concerning the Issuer which has not been publicly disclosed.

3. The undersigned hereby certifies to the Exchange that the Issuer is in compliance with the requirements of applicable securities legislation (as such term is defined in National Instrument 14-101) and all Exchange Requirements (as defined in CNSX Policy 1).

4. All of the information in this Form 7 Monthly Progress Report is true.

Dated February 4, 2022

Jason Nickel
Name of Director or Senior Officer

/s/ Jason Nickel
Signature

Chief Executive Officer
Official Capacity

Issuer Details Name of Issuer Interra Copper Corp.	For Month End January 2022	Date of Report YY/MM/DD 22/02/04
Issuer Address Suite 2200, 885 West Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8	Issuer Fax No. N/A	Issuer Telephone No. 604-588-2110
Contact Name Jason Nickel	Contact Position Chief Executive Officer	Contact Telephone No. 604-588-2110
Contact Email Address invest@interracopper.com	Web Site Address https://interracopper.com	