

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT



Loljuh Project
British Columbia
NTS 93L06
54° 24'16.92" North
-127°10'16.14" West

For
Bighorn Metals Corp
By
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September 26, 2025

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Bighorn Metals Corp. (the "Company"), a junior mining exploration company, and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo., an independent professional geologist. The report reviews available data and recommends specific areas for further work on the early-stage Loljuh Project (the "Project"), if warranted. This technical report supports an initial public offering on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The Loljuh Project encompasses a helicopter-accessible, non-surveyed mineral tenure of 1,656.73 hectares (16.57 km²), centered at 54°24'16.92" N, -127°10'16.14" W in British Columbia's Omineca Mining Division. Currently, the mineral tenure is 100% owned by Fred Tejada. Bighorn Metals Corp. can acquire full ownership by issuing 2,750,000 in shares, making \$10,000 in cash payments, and meeting \$350,000 in work expenditure by June 1, 2027. A 2% net smelter royalty is retained by Tejada, with a 50% buyback clause for \$1,000,000.

Exploration activities for the Loljuh Project date back to 1969, beginning with Summit Oil Limited's geochemical and geophysical surveys. Subsequent work by Lobell Mines Ltd. in 1970 included geological mapping and soil sampling. This was followed by Maharaja Minerals Ltd. in 1973, Geostar Mining Corporation in 1987, and more recent programs by Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc. in 2019 and Carmanah Minerals Corp. in 2021. These programs included soil, rock, and stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, airborne magnetometer surveys, and helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric surveys.

The Loljuh Project lies within the Skeena arch, an uplifted northeast-trending belt of island arc affinity transecting the Stikine Terrane. The area is predominantly underlain by volcanic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group, especially the Telkwa Formation, consisting of andesitic volcanics intruded by the Lower Cretaceous Loljuh Stock granodiorite. The geological structure features sub-horizontal to gently northwest-dipping stratigraphy with several faults and fracture zones influencing mineralization.

There are seven known mineralized zones within the Loljuh Project, including two formal Minfile showings: the Loljuh Stock Zone and the Pete Zone. Other zones include the Skarn and Stockwork, Magnetite-Chalcopyrite Vein, Chalcopyrite-Bornite, Rudy, and Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll zones. These zones exhibit diverse mineralization styles, such as quartz-zeolite vein stockworks, skarn horizons with chalcopyrite and malachite, and copper-rich veins with significant assays reported in rock samples.

The Project is underlain predominantly by fine-grained, pale green to maroon andesitic volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation which has been intruded by the Loljuh Stock of the Lower Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusive Suite.

The Loljuh stock intrudes the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Telkwa Formation. The Loljuh stock is a medium- to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite and is intermittently exposed over an area of ~500 x 1000 m in the centre of the Project.

Significant veining occurs at the Loljuh Stock, the Skarn & Stockwork, and the Rudy zones. The Skarn & Stockwork Zone hosts the highest density of veins, comprising quartz-zeolite vein stockwork with minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining occurring intermittently over a 420 m length along a ridge. Adjacent andesitic volcanic wall rocks are chlorite-epidote altered.

In July 2025, Bighorn Metals Corp. conducted an exploration program that involved collecting 477 soil samples, 28 rock samples, and geological mapping. The soil samples were collected on a grid with 50-meter station spacing, targeting anomalous gold, copper, silver, and zinc geochemical signatures. Mapping focused on known mineralized zones such as Bornite-Chalco, Loljuh Stock, Pete, and Skarn Stockwork zones.

The 2025 soil sampling maps illustrate there are two open ended gold anomalies, a silver anomaly is correlative with one gold anomaly, and anomalous copper and appears to have a weakly associated association anomalous gold value.

The suggested work program includes compiling all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Loljuh Project and rendering this data into a proper digital database in GIS format for further interpretation. The exploration program includes following up on anomalies and interesting values/zones identified in 2025, as well as investigating areas not covered by the 2025 exploration program. A limited induced polarization (IP) ground geophysical survey is recommended, specifically two IP lines across the central anomaly identified in the airborne magnetic and soil/rock geochemistry. The estimated cost for this work is \$115, 450.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by a junior mining exploration company named Bighorn Metals Corp. (or the “Company”) and was 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 Loljuh Project, (or the “Project”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The author was retained to complete this report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and Form NI43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace.
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca;
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com; and
- IMAP BC.
- EMPR Assessment Report database: <https://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca>
- EMPR Minfile database: <https://minfile.gov.bc.ca>

Multiple BC mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) that have been historically filed by various companies were reviewed. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

The author visited the Loljuh Project, on July 18, 2025, with Fred Tejada the vendor of the Project. While on site, the author reviewed the geological setting. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author. The claims are 100% registered in the name of Fred Tejada.

Historical rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The sampling techniques utilized by previous workers are poorly described in ARIS reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the 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; and
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.

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

| Abbreviation | Meaning | Abbreviation | Meaning |
|--------------------|--|----------------|--|
| ' | Feet = 30.48 cm | kg | kilogram(s) |
| " | Inch =2.54 cm | km | kilometer(s) |
| % | Percentage | m | meter(s) |
| % | percent(age) | Ma | million years |
| USD | United States Dollars | masl. | Meters Above Sea Level |
| < | less than | mg | milligram(s) |
| > | greater than | mile | 5,280 ft= 1.609344 km |
| ° | degree(s) | QC | quality control |
| °C | degrees Celsius | NI 43-101 | Canadian National Instrument 43-101 |
| 1 gram | 0.3215 troy oz | mm | millimeter(s) |
| 1 troy oz | 31.104 gm | Mudstone | A sedimentary rock composed predominantly of clay and silt |
| Anomaly | An area highlighted by a geochemical or geophysical survey as possessing greater than background metal values or physical characteristics | n.a. | not available/applicable |
| asl | above sea level | Mineralization | The process or processes by which mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit |
| Au | Gold | Outcrop | An exposure of bedrock at the surface |
| Basin | A depressed sediment filled area | Ag | Silver |
| Bedrock | Solid Rock underlying surficial deposits | Permian | The period of geological time between about 251 and 298 million years ago |
| Cenozoic | The era of geological time from the present to about 65 million years ago | opt | Troy ounce per ton |
| Chalcopyrite | A sulphide mineral of copper and iron; the most important ore mineral of copper. | ppb | parts per billion |
| Chip sample | A method of sampling a rock exposure whereby a regular series of small chips of rock is broken off along a line across the face, back or wall. | ppm | Parts per million (same as grams per tonne) |
| cm | centimeter(s) | Proterozoic | The eon of geological time between about 545 and 2,500 million years ago |
| Conglomerate | A very coarse-grained sedimentary rock containing rounded to subangular pebbles, cobbles, and / or boulders set in a finer grained matrix | QA | quality assurance |
| DDH | diamond drill hole | Mineral | A naturally occurring homogeneous substance having definite physical properties and chemical composition and, if formed under favorable conditions, a definite crystal form. |
| Disseminated | A rock texture comprised of randomly scattered minerals (usually crystalline) throughout the rock mass | Quartz | A mineral composed of silicon dioxide |
| | | Sandstone | A sedimentary rock composed primarily of sand sized grains |
| EM | Electromagnetic Geophysical Survey | Sediment | A particulate matter that has been transported by fluid flow, potentially creating a sedimentary rock unit |
| Epithermal | Hydrothermal mineral deposit formed within one kilometre of the earth's surface, in the temperature range of 50–200°C. | Shale | A fine-grained detrital sedimentary rock formed from clay and silt |
| Epithermal deposit | A mineral deposit consisting of veins and replacement bodies, usually in volcanic or sedimentary rocks, containing precious metals or, more rarely, base metals. | Siltstone | A fine-grained detrital sedimentary rock formed predominantly of silt |
| Exploration | Prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore. | Stratigraphy | Composition, sequence and correlation of stratified rock in the earth's crust |
| Fault | A fracture in rock along which there has been relative displacement | Sulphides | A group of minerals which contains sulphur and other metallic elements such as copper and zinc. Gold is usually associated with sulphide enrichment in mineral deposits. |
| Fe | Iron | Supergroup | A formally named assemblage of related sedimentary groups |
| Feldspars | A group of rock-forming tectosilicate minerals, (KAlSi3O8 - NaAlSi3O8 - CaAl2Si2O8) | T | ton (2000 pounds or 977.2 kg) |
| Float | loose pieces rock on the surface not outcrop | t | tonne (1000 kg or 2,204.6 pounds) |
| g or gm | gram(s) | VLF-EM | Very Low Frequency Electro Magnetic Geophysical Survey |
| g/t | grams per metric tonne | Zn | Zinc |
| Galena | Lead sulphide, the most common ore mineral of lead | GPS | Global Positioning System |
| IP | Induced Polarization Geophysical survey | ha | hectare(s) |

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Kostantinos Tsoutsis CEO of the Company, dated June 20, 2025, in the engagement contract for this report, which to the author's knowledge is correct. A search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online website conducted by the Author on July 7, 2025 confirms the tenure data supplied by the Company. This information is used in Section 4 of this report.

The Author is not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal agreements, mineral titles, royalties, taxation, or environmental matters. The author relied on the Company to provide all pertinent information concerning the legal status of the Company, as well as current legal title information for the mineral claims and material environmental information that relates to the Project.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project consists of one (1) non-surveyed mineral tenure (1067782) covering 16.57 km² (1656.73 ha) centered at 54° 24'16.92" North -127°10'16.14" West on NTS maps sheet 93L06 in British Columbia Canada.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's MTO website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Project ownership as of July 7, 2025. The Mineral Titles Online website indicates that Fred Tejada is the current registered 100% owner of Loljuh Project which was originally staked on April 8, 2019, and is good until February 22, 2028.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record after staking the mineral claim. The current mineral claims are on crown ground and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to access mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing, the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is \$5 per hectare per year, years three and four is \$10 per hectare, years five and six is \$15 per hectare, and \$20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with and approved by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The author is unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Project.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolition of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes 8 to 16 months. Currently no permits have been issued for the Project.

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives), and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate, and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design, and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features, and collecting rock, water, or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

The author did not observe any environmental liabilities during his site visit. Currently there are no issued permits for the recommended work program

To the best of the author's knowledge approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out exploration work. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas.

Deal Terms

On March 31, 2025, the Company reported it entered into an agreement where it can acquire an undivided 100% registered and beneficial right, title, and interest in and to mineral claim number 1067782 from Fred Tejada (vendor) in the following conditions:

Table 2: Deal Terms

| Due Date | Share Payments | Cash Payment | Work Expenditures |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| March 31, 2025 | 1,750,000 | \$5,000 | - |
| On or before December 31, 2025 | - | - | \$155,000 |
| On or before March 31, 2026 | - | \$5,000 | - |
| On or before December 31, 2026 | - | - | \$200,000 |
| On or before June 1, 2027 | 1,000,000 | - | - |
| Total | 2,750,000 | \$10,000.00 | \$355,000 |

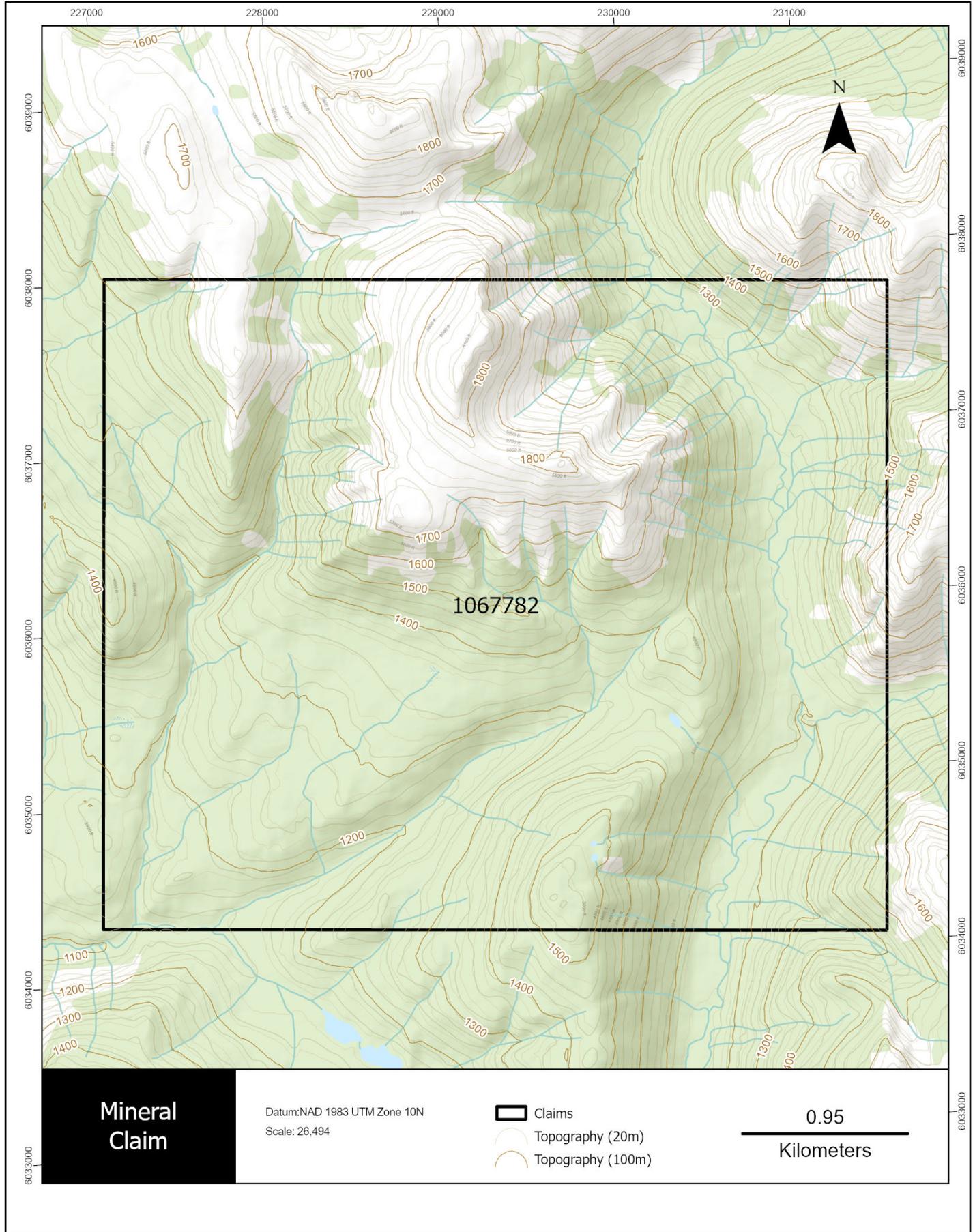
The Fred Tejada will retain a 2% net smelter return royalty on the Project. The Company has the have the right to purchase 1% for \$1,000,000 at any time within five (5) years following the date it earns its interest in the Project.

According to MTO the Project was transferred to Vendor by Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada on July 28, 2020. The author asked the Vendor how the Project was acquired from Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada the author was provided no answer.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



Figure 2: Property Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Loljuh Project lies in the Telkwa Mountain ranges on the southwestern side of Mount Forster, ~40 km south of Smithers and ~32 km west of Houston, within the Omineca Mining Division of central BC.

Although forestry roads accessed from south of Houston come within 9 km of the Project via the Chisholm and Morice River forest service road, the Project is not accessible by road and requires helicopter access. The closest community to the Project is Houston, which is also the closest community to and has a forestry-based economy. Houston is well set up for industrial work with forestry and heavy equipment contractors, motels, restaurants, grocery stores, industrial supply stores, and a helicopter base. A transcontinental railway and Highway 16 pass through both Houston and Smithers, which is a regional hub for mineral exploration and mining with a range of suppliers from diamond drill contractors, air services, expediting, camp and drill pad builders, labour supply companies and professional exploration personnel, a branch of the Ministry of Energy Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, and a commercial airport with daily air service to Vancouver.

Topography on the Project varies from steep and rugged to gently rolling. Elevation ranges from 1120 m asl in Loljuh Creek to 1840 m in the alpine on an un-named ridge on Mount Forster. Vegetation consists of tall thick fir and spruce forest at the lower elevations up to alpine and talus slopes at higher elevations.

Climate is typical of alpine and sub-alpine regions of central BC, with snow from late August/September to early June, while summer months experience moderate rainfall. Some high elevation, north-facing ground may have year-round snow cover. The Equity weather station is further away, at an elevation of 1280 m, it will more accurately reflect the potential climate of the lower areas of the Loljuh Project than the Smithers station at 522 m.

The Loljuh Project is located entirely within a larger area of wildlife habitat for the Telkwa Caribou herd which is considered a species of risk. Areas of winter range cover the Loljuh Project and recreational access to the Telkwa Mountains is limited due to the herd. Applications for mineral exploration and development activities within the caribou wildlife habitat area need to include a professionally prepared and implemented caribou mitigation and monitoring plan that outlines all efforts to avoid, minimize and restore impacts to caribou and caribou habitat. Avoidance of areas where caribou are observed including minimum distances for helicopters, limited timing for work windows, limited access development and tree harvest are minimum requirements of a caribou mitigation and monitoring plan under Order – Wildlife Habitat Area # 6-333 Northern Caribou – Telkwa Herd, Skeena-Stikine, and Nadina Natural Resource Districts.

6 HISTORY

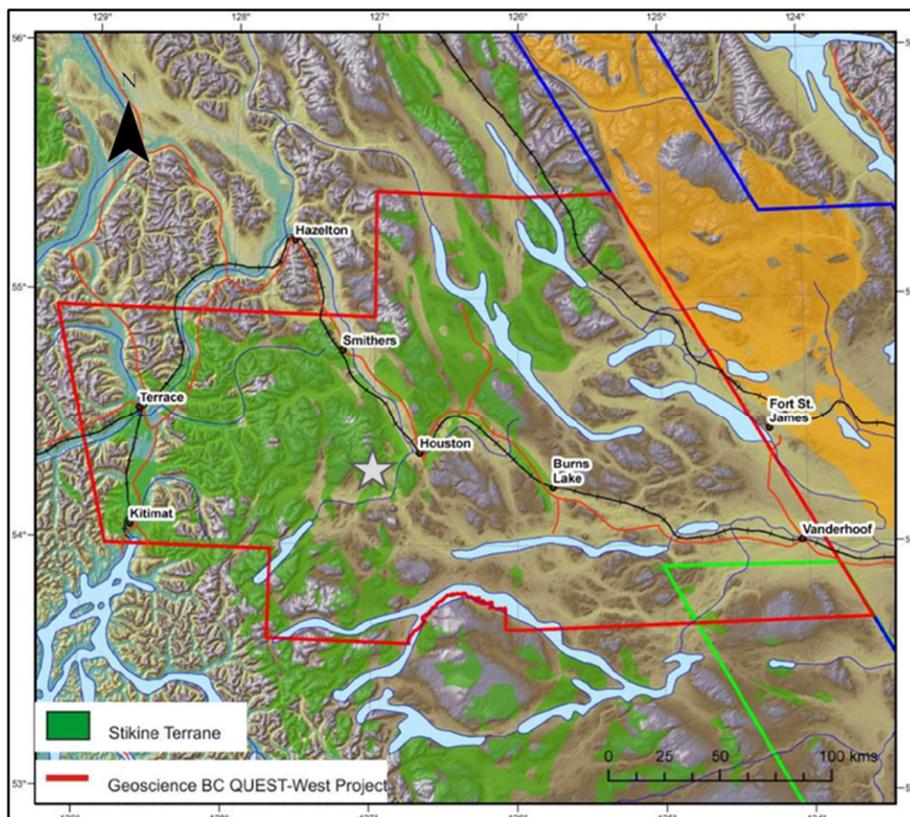
Reports detailing historical work on the Loljuh Project are few and therefore information is limited. From what has been reported, the previous work consisted of geochemical sampling, reconnaissance geological mapping, and geophysical surveying, primarily focused around the two BC Minfile occurrences known as Loljuh Stock, and Pete. Documented work on the Project dates back at least to the late 1960's, with the most recent assessment work being completed in 2009. In 1969, Summit Oils completed soil sampling on the Joe Claims, covering the southwestern portion of the modern day Loljuh Project. Soil samples returned 2130 ppm Cu, 17.5 ppm Ag and 635 ppm Zn.

Geoscience BC 2008

The QUEST-West airborne gravity survey was released in November 2008 as Geoscience BC Report 2008-10 extending westward from the QUEST project area. It provides high-quality data to assist in the identification of regional mineralizing controls and help the mapping of geology beneath cover and complements the existing aero magnetic data.

The helicopter-borne time-domain electromagnetic (TEM) data was also acquired over the QUEST-West area (Sattel, 2006). The survey was an Aerotem™ III system, with more than 12,900 line-km of helicopter TEM data acquired at a 4 km line spacing. These data complements the airborne gravity data and the existing regional aero magnetic data.

Figure 3: QUEST Area



The star is the Project's Location

Summit Oils Limited 1969

The earliest recorded work on the Project dates to 1969, when Summit Oils Limited conducted geochemical, geological, and ground magnetic surveys on the Joe claims which extended over the western portion of the current Loljuh Project. Soil (n=152) and silt (n=27) samples yielded up to 2,130 ppm Cu, 17.5 ppm Ag and 635 ppm Zn (Anselmo, 1970).

Lobell Mines Ltd. 1970

Follow-up work on the Joe claims in 1970 by Lobell Mines Ltd. consisted of geological mapping, 231 “B” horizon soil (n=231) and silt (n=79) samples and 27 line-km of electromagnetometer (EM) and magnetometer surveying. An area of ~60 x 90 m was identified along Loljuh creek along a lithologic contact with disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in the footwall and veins of calcite and siderite with veinlets of galena and sphalerite in the hanging wall. Another area on the southern border of the Loljuh Project contains epidote alteration, chalcopyrite and pyrite, and fracture-filling with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with malachite staining.

In 1972, ~12 line-km of induced polarization (“IP”) surveys were conducted and 174 “B” horizon soil samples were taken over the Joe Claims, yielding up to 1760 ppm Cu-in-soil on the current Loljuh Project. A strong, well-defined chargeability anomaly associated with anomalous copper was identified around the southern area of the Loljuh Project (White, 1972).

Maharaja Minerals Ltd. 1973

In 1973, Maharaja Minerals Ltd., conducted prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping, and sampling of the Pete claims on the Houston Tommy property, which overlaps the north-central portion of Loljuh Project. Two mineralized outcrops were mapped and sampled, including the Pete showing, where chip sampling across two parallel veins 0.3 – 0.9 m wide produced assays of 5.5% Cu, 191.3 g/t Ag, and 1.47 g/t Au (McAndrew, 1974).

Geostar Mining Corporation 1987

In 1987, Geostar Mining Corporation collected 780 “B” horizon soil samples over and to the southwest of the Loljuh Stock, yielding values of 4,262 ppm Cu, 123.2 ppm Ag, 101 ppm Pb, and 440 ppm Zn. Two significant anomalous areas were reported but are not able to be accurately located (Helgason 1987).

Lions Gate Energy 2008-2009

In 2008 and 2009, Lions Gate Energy performed reconnaissance geologic mapping, rock, and soil geochemical sampling programs over the large El Toro claim group, which encompassed the Loljuh Project. Porphyry-style Cu-Mo mineralization associated with the Loljuh stock was identified, yielding maximum values of 0.35% Cu from a 1 m chip sample and 4,543 ppm Cu and 156 ppm Mo in soil (Pautler, 2010).

Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc. 2019

After staking the current claim, Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc. engaged the services of C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. to undertake a project wide soil, stream sediment, rock sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, and airborne magnetometer surveying program (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

In 2019, a total of 61 rock samples, 169 soil samples, and 17 stream sediment samples were collected in conjunction with geological mapping in areas of thick bush to locate mineralization, identify lithologies, and characterize alteration.

Geological mapping and prospecting focused on the Loljuh Stock and Pete Minfile occurrences. Both occurrences were re-located, sampled, and mapped in detail. A 1:10,000 map was completed that outlined the Loljuh stock and determined that the Telkwa Formation volcanic and sedimentary rocks it intrudes are dominantly gently westerly-dipping.

Stream sediment sampling showed the best gold and silver results appear to be sourced from the Loljuh Stock and Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll zones. Copper has a more wide-spread distribution, with anomalous values not only sourced from the Loljuh Stock and Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll zones, but also in the region southwest of the mapped Loljuh stock, perhaps sourced from a forest covered extension of the mineralized Loljuh stock. It should be kept in mind that the best multi-element results from the combination of soil, stream sediment, and rock sampling in this program may outline an east-northeast trend encompassing the Loljuh stock, and that most of the better gold results are found in rocks north of the stock. Molybdenum anomalies are generally restricted to creeks draining the Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll Zone and the southwest part of the Loljuh stock.

The 189-line kilometre Airbourne magnetic survey outlined northeast-trending linear magnetic low features that tend to mirror to some degree the anomalous soil geochemical trends on the Project. Magnetic highs appear to be associated with mapped Telkwa volcanic rocks and the unaltered Loljuh stock, whereas a relative magnetic low is present in an area of alteration and mineralization in the Loljuh stock.

In 2019, a helicopter-borne magnetic survey was flown across the Loljuh Project at 100 m line spacing with north-south tie lines at a 1 km spacing. Several distinct linear magnetic lows were identified and interpreted as regional to Project-scale faults. A prominent magnetic high roughly correlates with the mapped location of the Loljuh stock and more magnetic components of the Telkwa Formation, an area of magnetic destruction appears to correlate with the most strongly phyllic-altered and mineralized portion of the southwest mapped Loljuh stock. The larger anomalous Cu-in-soil area outlined in 2019 correlates closely with this main magnetic high in the survey with stronger anomalous samples tending to occur on the margins next to the high. The smaller anomalous copper area occurs on the flanks of a large linear magnetic low immediately downhill from a smaller magnetic high (Mitchell, 2019).

The 2019 Magnetic survey identified several distinct linear magnetic lows, which have been interpreted as regional to Project-scale faults. The most prominent magnetic low is a northeast trending structure that cuts across the centre of the Project, and which appears to cut a prominent annular magnetic high that more or less coincides with exposures of the Loljuh stock. A second

magnetic low, immediately east of the Loljuh stock, appears to be offset by this same structure, with a dextral sense of displacement of at least several hundred metres.

The 2019 exploration program led to the discovery of four previously undocumented mineralized zones: 1) Skarn and Stockwork; 2) Magnetite-Chalcopyrite Vein; 3) Chalcocite-Bornite; and 4) Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll.

In general, mapping done in 2019 corresponds well with the magnetic intensities shown in the airborne survey, with magnetic highs centered over more magnetic elements of the Telkwa Formation and on the Loljuh stock. A relative magnetic low, roughly coincident with the most altered part of the Loljuh stock, is fully encompassed by the broad annular magnetic high noted above. The northeast trending magnetic low also appears, to some degree, to mirror the anomalous geochemical trends on the Project. Possible interpretations for this, and for the circular magnetic lows, are that they are a consequence of magnetite destruction resulting from alteration of the host rocks by circulation of hydrothermal fluids associated with a porphyry system.

Another intriguing magnetic feature is the circular magnetic low centered on the area between the Pete Zone on the north, and the Skarn and Stockwork Zone on the south. This feature is of particular interest because it coincides with an area of strong copper-in-soil geochemistry

The 2019 exploration program followed-up and confirmed that mineralized zones existed at the historical Loljuh Stock, Pete, and Rudy Minfile occurrences. It also led to the discovery of four additional mineralized zones, the Skarn and Stockwork, the Magnetite-Chalcopyrite Vein, the Chalcocite-Bornite, and the Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll..

Elevated Au (up to 41 ppb) and Ag (up to 0.9 ppm) in silt samples (n=17) appear to be sourced from the Loljuh Stock and Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll zones. Elevated Cu (to 351 ppm) has a wider distribution including southwest of the Loljuh Stock which is under thick forest cover. Soil sampling (n=169) was widely spaced at 200 m intervals with lines at 400 m spacing. A broad roughly north-northeast south-southwest trending anomalous area was outlined with Cu >100 ppm and coincident anomalous Au. Scattered anomalous Mo and Ag results occur over the same area with a smaller concentrated anomalous zone of Ag (>500 ppb) southwest of the Loljuh stock (Mitchell, 2019).

Figure 4: Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc. Project Map

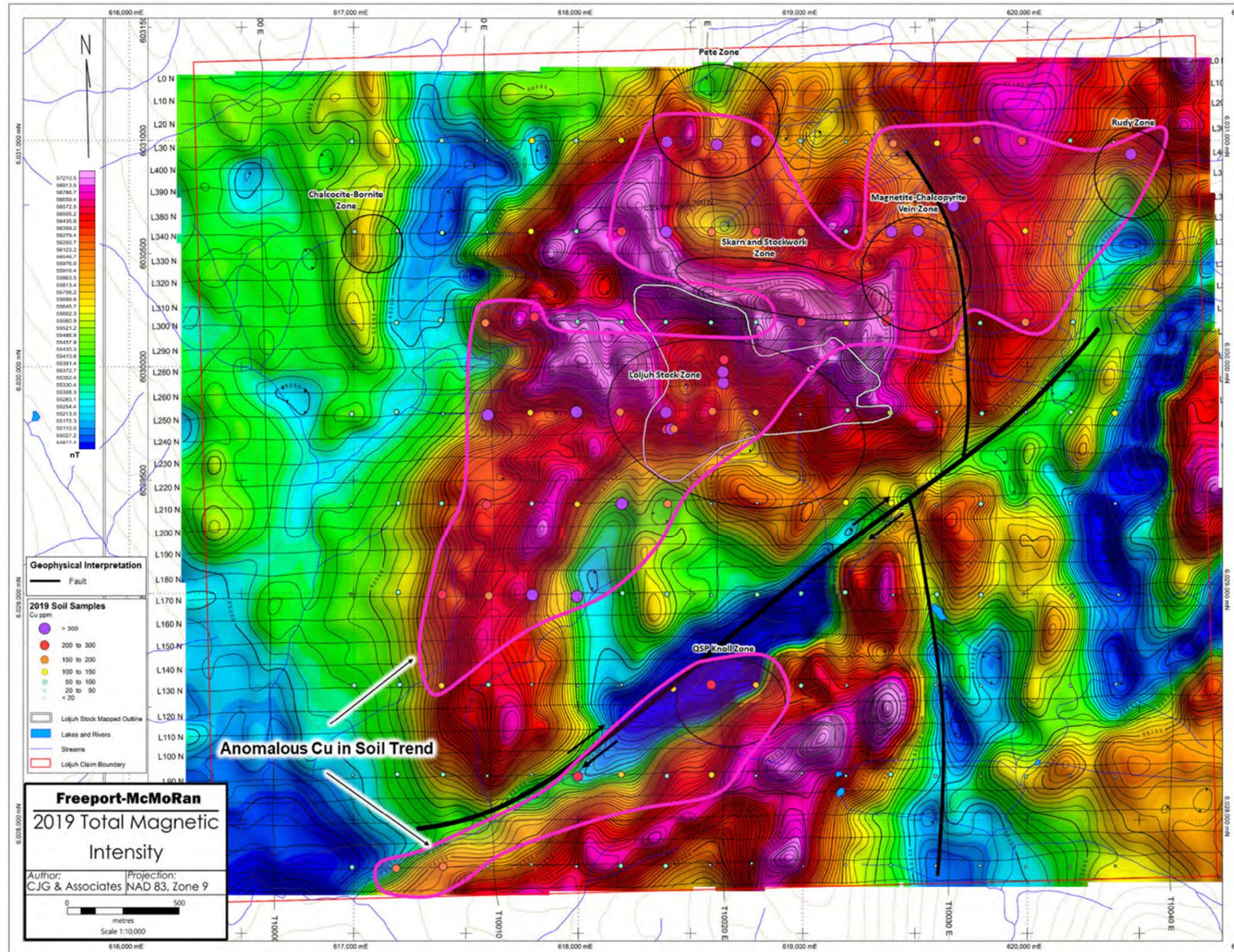


Figure 27: Interpretation of Total Magnetic Intensity airborne magnetic survey.

Carmanah Minerals Corp.

In February of 2021, Carmanah Minerals Corp. entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the Loljuh Project. The terms were to undertake \$1,000,000 of expenditures and make cash payments totaling \$300,000 within sixty-six months of February 2021. In August 2023, Carmanah Minerals Corp. terminated the option agreement for the Loljuh Project.

Carmanah Minerals Corp. engaged Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Langley, BC to undertake a 185-line kilometer high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic gradient, radiometric, and VLF-EM survey over the Project. In October 2022, the Company completed an internal interpretation report from which the following sections are directly sourced:

A helicopter-borne magnetic, gamma-ray spectrometry and VLF-EM survey over the Loljuh Project of Carmanah Minerals Corp. acquired approximately 185-line km of helicopter-borne geophysical data in early August 2022. The survey was flown on traverse lines oriented $000^{\circ}/180^{\circ}$ at 100 m intervals tied by $090^{\circ}/270^{\circ}$ control lines at 1000 m spacing. Mean terrain clearance achieved was 51.15 m, approximately equivalent to half the traverse line spacing.

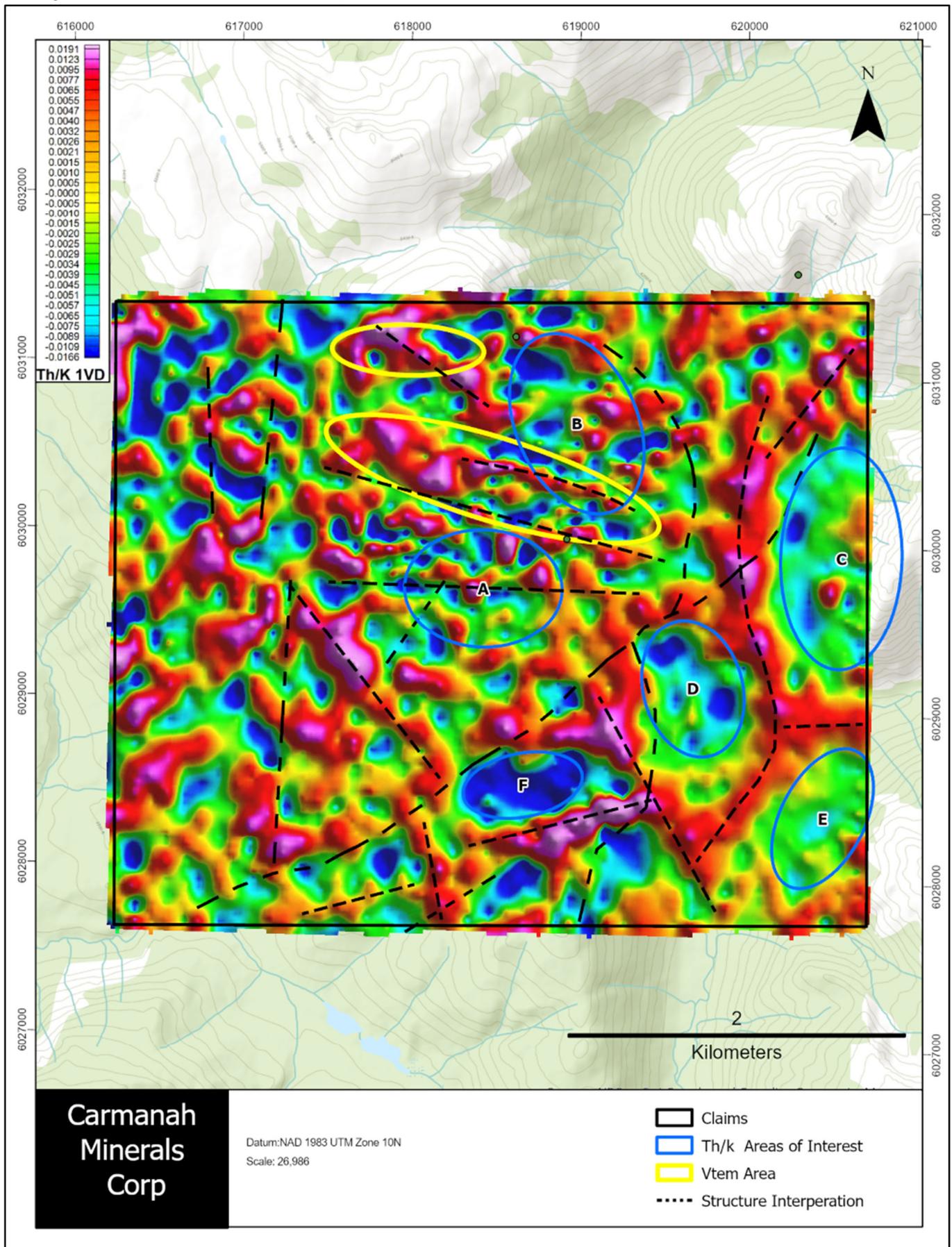
The eTh/K and its complement K/eTh ratio, was calculated to highlight locations with higher potassium content. High concentrations of this element may reveal possible areas of hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. The concept is based on the premise that potassium is more mobile than thorium during chemical alteration processes. The K/eTh high (or its converse, a Th/K low) ratio is therefore often considered the best indicator of anomalous potassium enrichment zones related to hydrothermal alteration.

Figure 5 illustrates the low eTh/K areas of interest (in blue), which may be associated with alteration zones possibly linked to mineralized zones. Several distinct Th/K lows are shown on the Loljuh survey, although the Loljuh stock itself is only marginally anomalous in that regard. Nevertheless, the remaining areas should be investigated for evidence of anomalous alteration which in turn may relate to mineralization. A calculated vertical gradient (vertical derivative) was done on the various radiometric layers to assist in identifying possible breaks or contrasts in lithology.

The Loljuh Project may be broken into at least 4 distinct zones in terms of magnetic character; all these areas have been mapped to date as undifferentiated andesitic volcanics and volcanoclastics. Although the Loljuh stock itself is only marginally anomalous in that regard, the remaining areas should be investigated for evidence of anomalous alteration.

Interpretation of the VLF-EM data is complex with some difficulty in determining which of the vortex or galvanic fields are actually dominating. Significant variations in topography, as is the case at Loljuh, compound that complexity. Two anomalous zones (Figure 5 in yellow) are nevertheless identified in relation to Total Field strength. The lower coincides in part with the Loljuh stock, at least along its northern flank. A second strong zone of field strength is shown immediately north. At the time of reporting, the VLF-EM was not reconciled to the magnetics nor the radiometrics; further field investigations were warranted.

Figure 5: Carmanah Minerals Corp.



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Loljuh Project lies within the Skeena arch, a northeast-trending uplifted belt of island arc affinity that transects the general trend of the Stikine Terrane (Angen, 2017; Farrell, 2021). The region is underlain predominantly by volcanic rocks of the lower Jurassic Hazelton Group, which are most broadly represented in the project area by flows and tuffs of the Telkwa Formation. Waning of arc volcanism by the mid Jurassic led to deposition of mixed sediments and volcanics of the Nilkitkwa Formation and subsequent deposition of tuffaceous sediments of the Smithers and Quock formations (Cui et al., 2017).

The Skeena arch is an east northeast-trending structure that is transverse to the trend of the Stikine arc terrane in central British Columbia. Lower Jurassic and older rocks exposed along its crest are flanked by Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous units deposited in the Bowser basin to the north and Nechako basin to the south (Tipper and Richards, 1976a). Most mineral occurrences along the arch are interpreted as being genetically related to the Bulkley (Late Cretaceous) and Babine and Nanika (Eocene) intrusive suites (MacIntyre, 2006). These suites, as well as the Topley and Kleanza suites (Late Triassic to Early Jurassic), align along the northeasterly trend of the Skeena arch. Despite regional (Tipper and Richards, 1976b) and more detailed (MacIntyre et al., 1989; Desjardins et al., 1990; Nelson et al., 2006, 2008, 2009; Nelson and Kennedy, 2007) mapping, the structural history of the Skeena arch and, in particular, the significance of its arc transverse orientation, has not been well established.

The Skeena arch is a northeast-trending belt of uplifted Jurassic and older rocks that transects central British Columbia. This uplift is believed to have formed in the Middle Jurassic and resulted in separation of the Bowser and Nechako basins (Yorath, 1991). Rocks exposed along the Skeena arch represent a long-lived magmatic arc that has produced a diverse range of mineral deposits in a wide variety of geological settings.

Most of the of the area is underlayed by the Stikine Terrane, which here includes the Carboniferous to Permian Asitka Group island-arc metavolcanic rocks and limestone; Middle to Late Triassic augite-phyric basalt, andesite and related island-arc marine sedimentary rocks of the Takla Group; and Early to Middle Jurassic andesitic volcanic, volcanoclastic and related marine sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group is land-arc to continental-arc assemblage (Thorkelson *et al.*, 1995; Richards 1980, 1990). The stratified rocks are cut by the granodiorite and quartz diorite of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Topley intrusive suite and the newly recognized Early to Middle Jurassic Spike Peak intrusive suite (MacIntyre *et al.*, 2001), which are probably comagmatic with the Takla and Hazelton volcanic-arc successions.

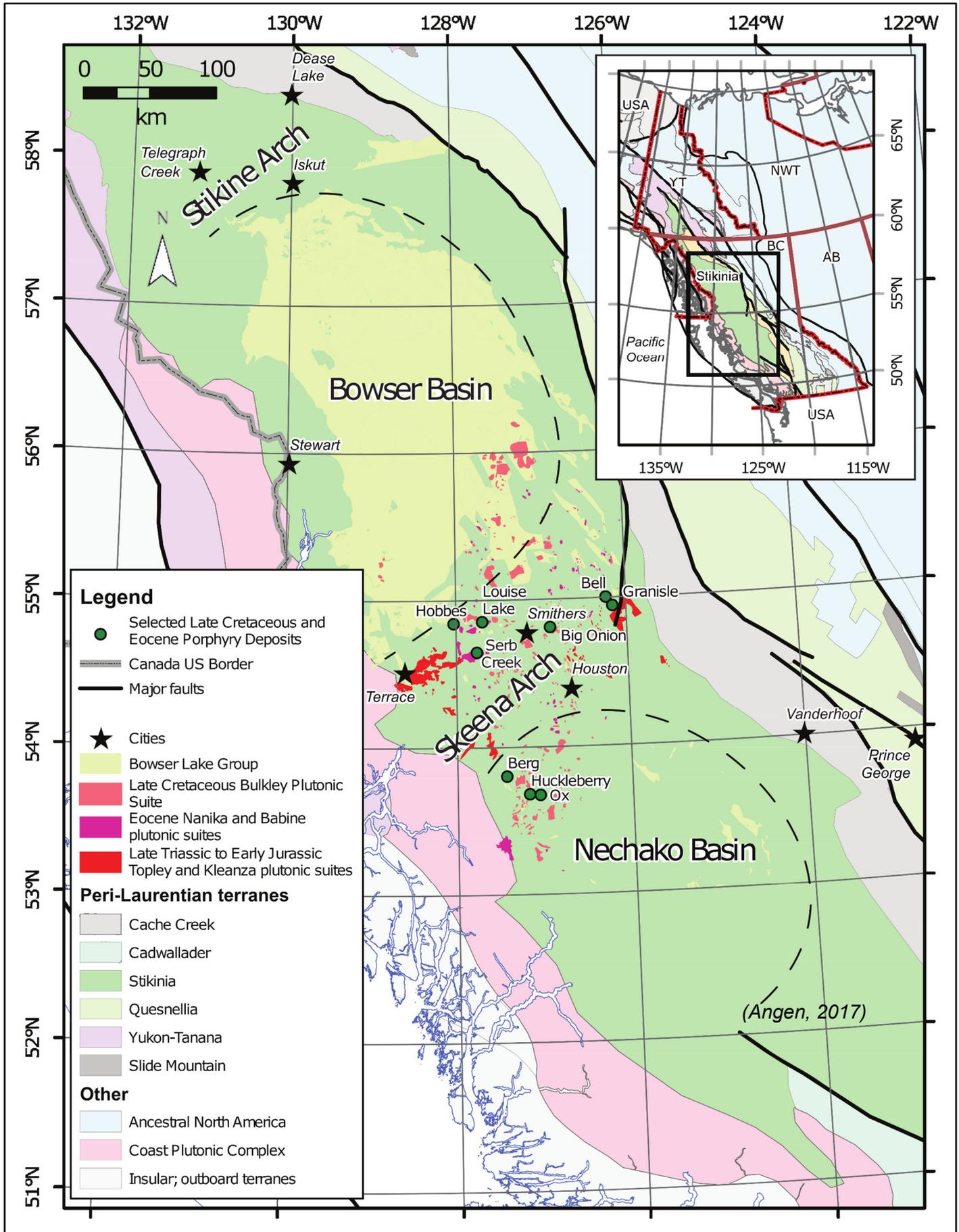
In the northwest corner of the area, the Stikine Terrane is overlain by marine to nonmarine clastic sedimentary strata of the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake and Early Cretaceous Skeena groups. These rocks were deposited in a fluvial-deltaic to nearshore shelf environment along the southeastern margin of the Bowser Basin (Bassett, 1991; Bassett and Kleinspehn, 1996; Evenchick, 1999). A detailed discussion of these overlap assemblages is presented in MacIntyre (1998).

In the western half of the area, Late Cretaceous to Early Eocene porphyritic andesite, basalt, rhyolite, and related pyroclastic and volcanoclastic continental-arc rocks unconformably overlie both folded and uplifted rocks of the Stikine Terrane and Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Basin. The younger volcanic rocks are preserved in grabens or as erosional

remnants on ridge tops. The Late Cretaceous rocks include porphyritic andesite flows and lahars of the Kasalka Group and coeval granodiorite and quartz diorite plutons of the Bulkley plutonic suite (MacIntyre, 1985; Carter, 1981). In the vicinity of Babine Lake, the Stikine Terrane is unconformably overlain by porphyritic andesite flows of the Early Eocene Newman Formation and is cut by porphyritic granodiorite to quartz monzonite plutons of the Babine plutonic suite. In the southern part of the project area, small porphyritic quartz monzonite and related felsic intrusions constitute the Nanika plutonic suite. Important porphyry copper deposits are associated with the Bulkley, Babine and Nanika intrusive rocks (Carter, 1976, 1981; Carter *et al.*, 1995; MacIntyre and Villeneuve, 2001).

In the east and southeast parts of the area, the Stikine and Cache Creek terranes are unconformably overlain by Early Eocene basalt and rhyolite flows and related pyroclastic rocks of the Endako and Ootsa Lake Groups (Grainger and Anderson, 1999; Grainger *et al.*, 2001) and Miocene basalt flows of the Chilcotin Group.

Figure 6: Regional Geology



7.1 Property Geology

The Project geology is based on work from the 2019 program (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019). The Project is underlain predominantly by fine-grained, pale green to maroon andesitic volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation which has been intruded by the Loljuh Stock of the Lower Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusive Suite (Cui, 2019).

Historical mapping suggests that the Project is underlain predominantly by fine-grained, pale to dark green to maroon andesitic volcanic, pyroclastic, and volcanoclastic rocks belonging to the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation. Telkwa Formation lithologies include fine-grained andesitic flows with interbedded plagioclase crystal tuff layers (up to 10 m thick), augite phyric flows (up to 3 m thick), well bedded argillite (up to 100 m thick), and rare carbonate horizons (up to 2 m thick). Green, plagioclase phyric dykes (up to 2 m thick) occur locally throughout exposures of the Telkwa Formation. Both volcanic and sedimentary rocks are generally sub-horizontal to gently west dipping.

The Telkwa Formation on the Project is a package of fine-grained, green to maroon, locally augite-phyric andesitic flows interbedded with plagioclase-phyric crystal tuff (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019). Facies contacts are rarely exposed and distinct, commonly irregular, or gradational. In the northcentral part of the Project, 10 – 20 m thick beds of fine-grained carbonaceous argillite are interlayered with andesitic tuff and flows, which are cut by broad (50 x 50 m) zones of dense quartz-zeolite vein stockwork along Loljuh Ridge. Locally, tuffaceous intervals contain strongly epidotized spherical nodules that are interpreted as altered carbonate concretions which commonly host disseminated chalcopyrite and malachite staining.

The Loljuh stock intrudes the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Telkwa Formation. The Loljuh stock is a medium to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite that is intermittently exposed over an area of ~500 x 1000 m in the centre of the Project (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019). At the Loljuh Stock showing, a small gossanous exposure of pinkish hematite-stained hosts disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Hematite-stained chalcopyrite-bearing zones are characterized by a weaker intensity of magnetism than in exposures of less altered intrusive rocks, alteration of biotite to chlorite, and minor milky white quartz veins up to 3 cm wide hosting <0.5-cm-wide centre-line seams of goethite and weathered-out sulphide (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

The Eagle Peak Formation and the Nilkitkwa Formation is a lower part of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. Eagle Peak formation rocks are described as red to brick red crystal lithic tuff, tuffaceous mudstone, lapilli tuff, volcanoclastics, minor amygdaloidal basalt, rhyolitic cash flow, and marl. Nilkitkwa Formation rocks are described as shallow to deep marine shale, wacke, sandstone, siltstone, bioclastic limestone, feldspathic epiclastics, conglomerate, ash tuff, basal conglomerate (Cui, 2017; Farrell, 2021).

Structure

The structural setting of mineralization at the Loljuh Project is a sub-horizontal to gently northwest-dipping stratigraphy hosting the Loljuh stock and several alteration zones (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019). All units encountered are generally massive with no small scale or parasitic folds observed at outcrop scale. An east-northeast trending vertical fault cuts across the northwestern part of the Project, with an apparent 10 – 20 m of vertical offset between the uplifted rocks to the north and the down-dropped rocks to the south.

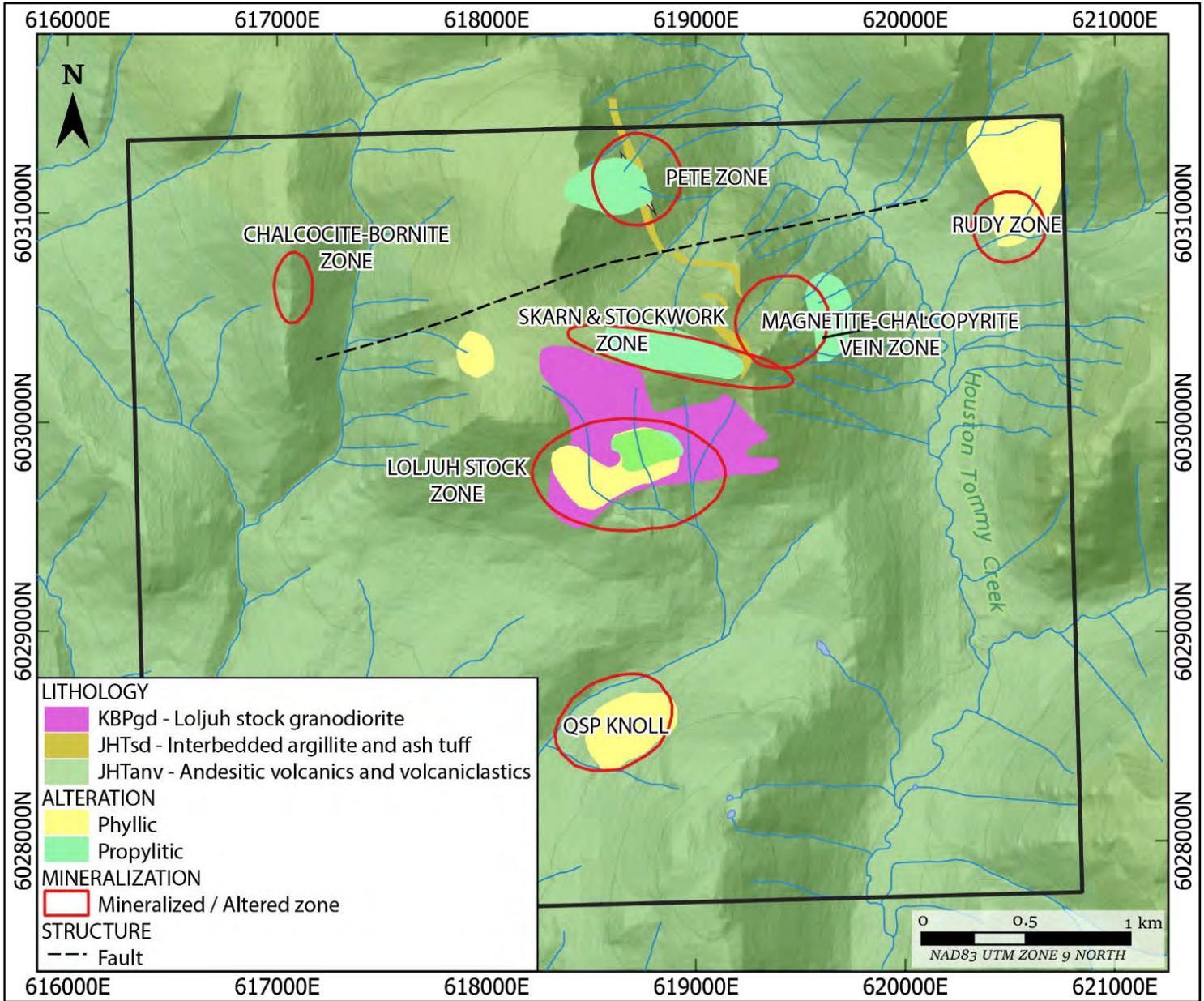
Significant veining occurs at the Loljuh Stock, the Skarn & Stockwork, and the Rudy zones. The Skarn & Stockwork Zone hosts the highest density of veins, comprising quartz-zeolite vein stockwork with minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining occurring intermittently over a 420 m length along a ridge. Adjacent andesitic volcanic wall rocks are chlorite-epidote altered (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Alteration

Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite alteration was outlined in four locations in 2019; two areas of ~500 x 300 m correspond with the Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll Zone and the Loljuh stock, respectively (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019). Smaller zones of Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite alteration were located at the Rudy Zone and 300 m west of the Loljuh stock. Propylitic alteration overlaps with the Loljuh Stock Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite alteration and is also mapped to the north and northeast of the Loljuh stock in three separate locations. Quartz veining occurs most prominently along the crest of Loljuh Ridge, north of the Loljuh stock. Densely spaced stockwork veins are randomly oriented, dip sub-vertically, and are ubiquitously stained by malachite.

Mapping on the Project identified a common trend of sub-vertical northeast trending (040°) fractures. The mapping also identified a number of feldspar porphyry dykes. The dykes generally do not exhibit a preferred orientation parallel to presumed northeast trend of the mineralized zone(s), although a feldspar porphyry dyke at the Pete Showing strikes north, dips steeply to the east, and has strong copper mineralization (malachite after fracture-filling and disseminated chalcopyrite) associated with its brittlely-sheared contacts. The few Project-scale faults identified on the Project trend west-southwest to east-northeast and appear to show sub-vertical down-to-the-south displacement. Veining is not prevalent, but where observed, most veins appear to be steep and to strike to the west-southwest.

Figure 7: Property Geology



Graham A., 2022

7.2 Mineralization

The Project is host to seven (7) known zones of mineralization and/or alteration of note, including two formal Minfile showings (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Loljuh Stock Zone (Minfile No 093I 347)

The Loljuh Stock area is underlain by andesitic to rhyolitic flows and tuff and breccia of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation intruded by a small quartz diorite stock. The showing is a gossanous zone in the Loljuh stock consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite-bearing hematite-stained granodiorite yielding up to 0.35% Cu and 0.0008% Mo over 1 m; another grab sample taken 450 m away from this site returned 0.34% Cu and 0.0005% Mo. A total of 13 rock samples were collected in 2019, with the highest sample returning 1,553 ppm Cu, 67 ppb Au, 3.8 ppm Ag and 7.3 ppm Mo (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Pete Zone (Minfile No 093I 228)

The Pete zone is hosted in Telkwa Formation volcanics with an associated Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodioritic stock and quartz porphyry dykes. Mineralization is in a set of steeply east-dipping veins 0.3 – 0.9 m wide with a 161-210 m strike length with approximately 10.7 m of separation (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019). Sampling in 1973 returned assays of 5.5% Cu and 191.3 g/t Ag and 1.47 g/t Au. A steeply southwest dipping fracture in volcanics was also described to contain fracture infilling of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, and malachite with assays of 0.97% Cu and 8.2 g/t Ag reported in 1973. The Pete showing was re-located and sampled in 2019. It is located on a steep east-facing slope and was described as consisting as a 10 – 20 cm wide malachite stained and chalcopyrite bearing brittle shear zone on the hanging wall contact of a strongly magnetic plagioclase porphyry dyke. The shear zone is enveloped by 5 – 10 cm thick zones hosting 1 cm wide adularia or zeolite veins creating stockworks with local chalcopyrite. Variable silicification and minor sericitization are associated with mineralization. The exposed strike length of mineralization is 20 m. Samples collected in 2019 yielded up to 4.28% Cu, 1.122 g/t Au, 48.6 g/t Ag and 27.1 ppm Mo (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Skarn And Stockwork Zone

Within 500 m to the north of the Loljuh Stock, skarn horizons with calc-silicate minerals were observed with local chalcopyrite and malachite associated with epidote and magnetite. Stockwork veining of quartz, possible adularia, zeolite, and perhaps anhydrite were observed along the ridge top with localized chalcopyrite and malachite. Mineralization may be associated with moderate epidote-chlorite alteration. Grab samples were collected over a 400 m long traverse and returned up to 7.35% Cu, 0.92 g/t Au, and 139.8 g/t Ag. (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Magnetite – Chalcopyrite Vein Zone

A steeply southeast-dipping magnetite-chalcopyrite vein up to 50 cm thick was discovered in 2019 on an ENE-trending ridge ~ 485 m northeast of the Loljuh stock. The strike length is a minimum of 50 m and remains open to the northeast. Malachite and azurite staining is commonly present with coarse grains and discontinuous seams of massive chalcopyrite up to 10 mm thick. Two cm-scale quartz veins with up to 50% chalcopyrite were observed cutting the magnetite vein. Five (5) samples were collected with assays up to 5% Cu, 2.49 g/t Au, and 49.2 g/t Ag (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Chalcopyrite – Bornite Zone

An ~15 x 15 m exposure of patchy epidote-tremolite-magnetite skarn with malachite and azurite staining along fracture surfaces and up to 5% bornite or chalcocite occurs ~ 1.5 km northwest of the Loljuh Stock (Fig. 5). Grab samples yielded up to 1.44% Cu and 12.2 g/t Ag (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Rudy Zone

In the northeast of the Project, ~700 m south of the recorded coordinates of the Rudy showing, an area with brittle shear zones up to 1.2 m thick with local intense silicification, limonite staining, and locally developed boxwork textures exhibits strong Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite alteration and chloritized mafic minerals. Alteration and associated alteration trends north south and dips to the east. A continuous chip sample across a strongly oxidized zone returned 354 ppm Cu, 23 ppb Au, 0.5 g/t Ag, and 0.57% Zn. Another sample of quartz veining 5 cm wide with semi-massive pyrite intergrown within milky white quartz returned 0.15% Cu, 41 ppb Au, 2 g/t Ag and 226.6 ppm Mo (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite Knoll Zone

South of the Loljuh Stock, locally exposed Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite altered rocks were found in an ~180 x 50 m area on a steep northwest-facing forested slope. Only background values were returned in assays, but rock samples appear to be strongly silicified with up to 5% pyrite as both disseminations and discontinuous stringers (Mitchell & Prowse, 2019).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Porphyry Copper

Porphyry copper systems are characterized by extensive zones of hydrothermally altered rock (>10 km³) centered 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.

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. A 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 8.

Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu+/-Au-Sn Polymetallic Veins

Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu+/-Au-Sn polymetallic veins is a shear-controlled mineralization hosted in meta-sedimentary as a result of differentiation of Cretaceous magma, with development of a volatile fluid phase that infilled secondary faults/fractures to form quartz-sulphide veins.

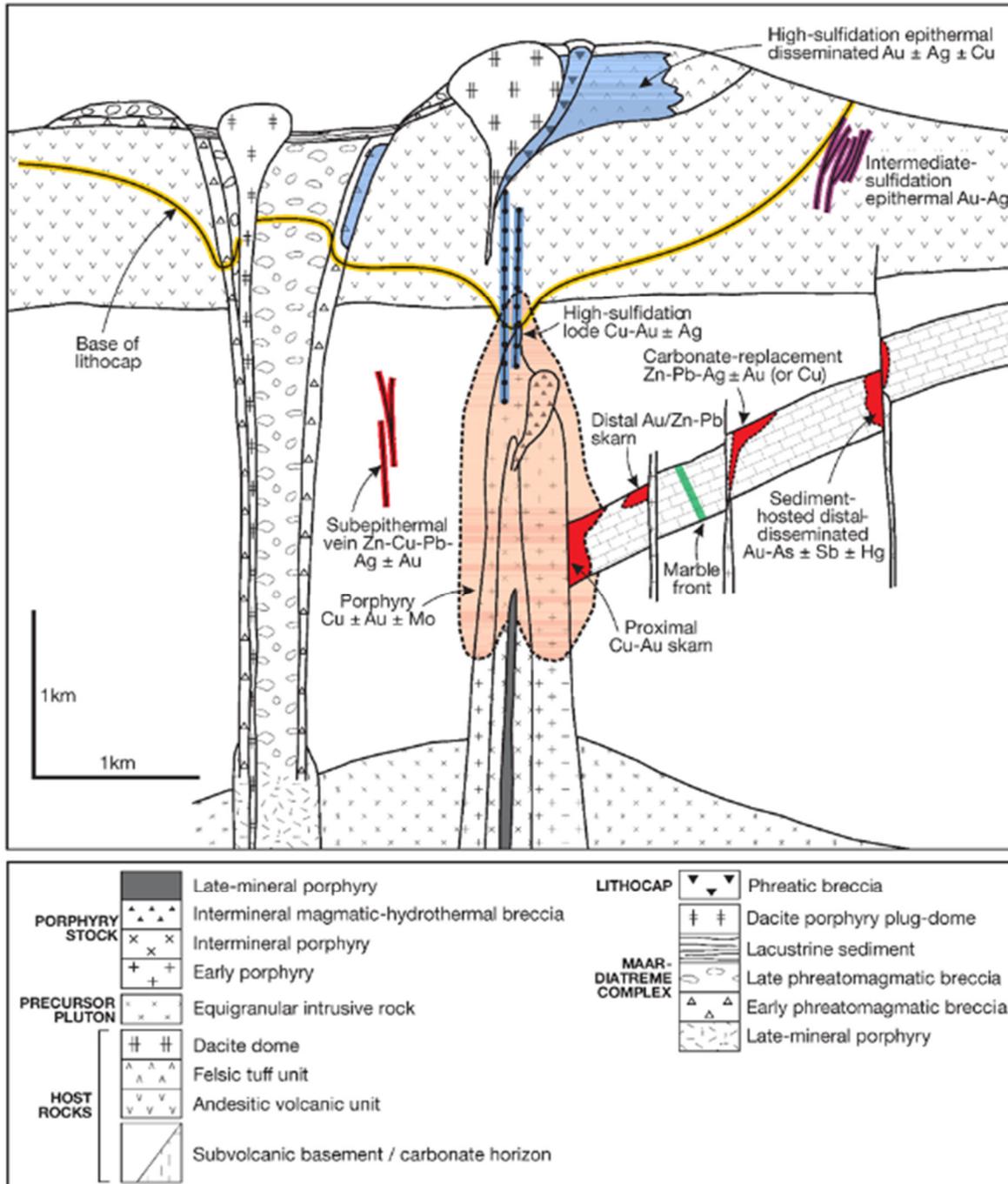
Deposits consist of massive lenses and (or) pipes, known as mantos or replacement bodies, and veins of iron, lead, zinc, and copper sulphide minerals that are hosted by and replace limestone, dolomite, or other sedimentary rocks; most massive ore contains more than 50 percent sulphide minerals. Sediment-hosted ore commonly is intimately associated with igneous intrusions in the sedimentary rocks. Emplacement of these intrusions triggered ore formation, and they host polymetallic veins and disseminations that contain iron, lead, zinc, and copper sulphide minerals. Some polymetallic replacement deposits are associated with skarn deposits in which host carbonate rocks are replaced by calc-silicate ± iron oxide mineral assemblages. Most polymetallic vein and replacement deposits are zoned such that copper-gold mineralization is proximal to intrusions, whereas lead-zinc-silver ore is laterally and vertically distal to intrusions.

- **Metasediment Host:** Veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed, and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins typically postdate deformation and metamorphism.
- **Age of Mineralization:** Proterozoic or younger; mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia. Most commonly the veins are hosted by thick sequences of clastic metasediments or by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. In many districts, there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies and mafic igneous rocks are less common. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures.
- **Genetic Models:** Historically, these veins have been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. More recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler, upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be metamorphic groundwater heated by an intrusion or expelled directly from a differentiating magma.

Copper Skarn

Calcic Copper skarns are more economically important than magnesian copper skarns. Copper skarns are broadly separable into those associated with strongly altered copper-porphyry systems, and those associated with barren, generally unaltered stocks; a continuum probably exists between these two types. Copper skarn deposits related to mineralized Copper porphyry intrusions tend to be larger, lower grade, and emplaced at higher structural levels than those associated with barren stocks. Most copper skarns contain oxidized mineral assemblages, and mineral zoning is common in the skarn envelope. Those with reduced assemblages can be enriched in W, Mo, Bi, Zn, As and Au. The copper dominant mineralization (generally chalcopyrite) genetically associated with a skarn gangue (includes calcic and magnesian copper skarns).

Figure 8: 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

Bighorn Metals Corp. undertook an exploration program on the Loljuh Project during the month of July 2025. The program consisted of the collection of 477 soil samples, 28 rock samples prospecting, and mapping. The crews accessed the Project via helicopter daily from the Canadian Helicopter's base in Smithers, BC.

Soil Sampling

The 477 soil samples were collected primarily on one grid. The grid is 400 - 800 meters in length and lines are spaced 50 meters apart with 50-meter stations along the lines.

Figure 9 is gold in soils. Gold illustrates two open ended anomalies at the west and east end of the southern portion of the grid.

Figure 10 is silver in soils, which has a correlative anomaly with gold at the eastern edge of southern part of the grid.

Figure 11 is zinc in soils clearly illustrates an anomalous northwest-southeast trend.

Figure 12 is copper in soils and appears to have a weakly associated anomalous gold value.

Rock Sampling and Mapping

The main objectives for the 2025 exploration program included to refine major lithological units and establish mineralization, alteration, and vein styles to improve understanding of the property's geological system, sample outcrops to test for potential mineralization and complete lithological mapping to better understand the alteration and mineralization within the claim block. A total of 54 data stations and 28 rock samples were collected (Wasiliew, 2025).

The 2025 rock sampling and mapping program identified primary lithological units across the claim block as fine-grained, dark green to maroon intermediate–mafic volcanic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation. Well-bedded argillites of variable thickness and local carbonate horizons are also present, the latter contributing to strong skarn-like alteration fronts. Mapping suggests that the interbedded volcanic and sedimentary package dips sub-horizontally. Intermediate volcanic rocks with flow-facies features were identified on the western side of the claim block near the Chalcopyrite-Bornite Zone. In contrast, more mafic volcanic flow rocks, commonly interbedded with argillite, were documented in the central and eastern portions of the claim block, encompassing the Pete Zone, Magnetite-Chalcopyrite Zone, Skarn and Stockwork Zone, and the Loljuh Stock Zone (Wasiliew, 2025), (Figure 14).

In the central – east portion of the claim block, nearly aphanitic mafic volcanic and interbedded argillite units are significantly intruded by the Loljuh Stock to the south, a grey-pink, medium-grained, equigranular granodiorite. Locally, the Loljuh Stock may host copper sulphides. In The Pete Zone area, local occurrences of diorite to quartz diorite are observed, along with a gabbro that exhibits distinguishing features from the nearby diorite, suggesting it may represent a separate intrusive phase. One notable dyke, a plagioclase-phyric porphyry, strikes generally north–south and dips west, cutting through the interbedded mafic volcanic and argillite package directly south of the Pete Zone (Wasiliew, 2025) Figure 7 and Figure 14.

To the west, the Chalcopyrite-Bornite Zone displays intermediate volcanic flows locally intruded by a bleached, fine-grained granodiorite, distinct from the Loljuh Stock. The volcanic rocks have an aphanitic groundmass that ranges from dark green to rich brown–red, depending on the intensity of pervasive hematite alteration. Veining is common, often expressed as weak quartz–zeolite stockwork. Moderate to intense skarn development is present, sometimes completely replacing the protolith (assumed to be intermediate volcanic flow (Wasiliew, 2025) Figure 7 and Figure 14.

Alteration at the Chalcopyrite–Bornite Zone is characterized by weak chloritization within the intermediate volcanic host rock, with pervasive earthy hematite dusting and local epidote suggesting a propylitic assemblage (Wasiliew, 2025).

At the Pete Zone, alteration is generally lithologically controlled. Bedded argillite and mafic volcanic units display epidote and chlorite alteration, with local sericite–earthy hematite domains.

The Skarn and Stockwork Zone exhibits the most intense alteration observed on the property. This large zone encompasses the steep bowl and the talus scree slope extending below. Along the edge of the bowl and the adjoining eastern spine, there are intense zones of QSP (quartz–sericite–pyrite) or phyllic alteration assemblages. Gold and copper are enriched or anomalous throughout this zone. Copper oxide is observed on many pieces of talus but is difficult to locate in situ, likely deriving from shear zones that have weathered and crumbled away from the already punky, intensely phyllic-altered rock faces (Wasiliew, 2025) Figure 7 and Figure 14.

Mineralization in the Chalcopyrite–Bornite Zone is hosted by the fine-grained granodiorite and is primarily associated with pervasive sericite alteration. Copper oxides, dominated by chrysocolla with subordinate malachite, are observed throughout the zone. The oxide mineralization appears to originate from quartz–zeolite–sulfide stringers within the altered granodiorite (Wasiliew, 2025).

Mineralization in the Pete Zone occurs in several styles. Vein-hosted mineralization is associated with zeolite veins cutting epidote-altered mafic volcanic rock, with pervasive malachite observed in both the veins and the surrounding host rock, although the zeolite itself is typically barren. Gossanous and silicified zones within the mafic volcanic units host disseminated pyrite (Wasiliew, 2025).

Mineralization in the Skarn and Stockwork Zone occurs in several distinct styles. Stockwork-style zeolite veins cut the volcanic–sedimentary package and display sericite–pyrite halos. While these zones are not strongly mineralized, the presence of pyrite is encouraging, and they can locally host copper oxide development, likely derived from the weathering of disseminated chalcopyrite. Mineralization is strong within QSP-altered zones, with intense pyrite–chalcopyrite concentrations. Sulfide percentages are often difficult to quantify, as the intense alteration has compromised rock competency, causing it to crumble (Wasiliew, 2025).

Mineralization in the Loljuh Stock Zone occurs in two main styles within the Loljuh Stock granodiorite. The first is gossanous zones, uncovered through excavation and dug out from friable sand over a soil anomaly, exhibiting moderate to strong limonite and pyrite development (Wasiliew, 2025).

Figure 9: Gold in Soils

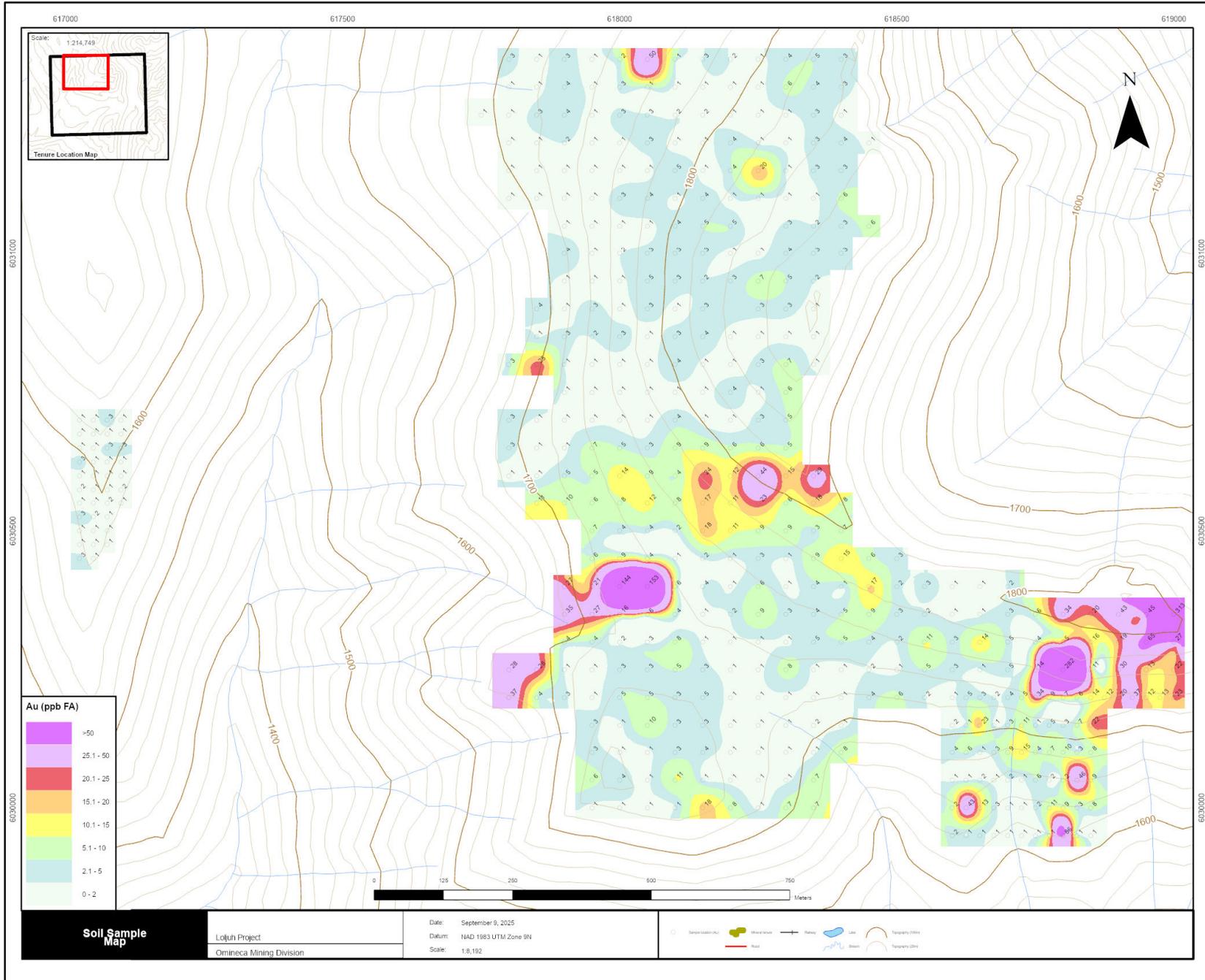


Figure 10: Silver in Soils

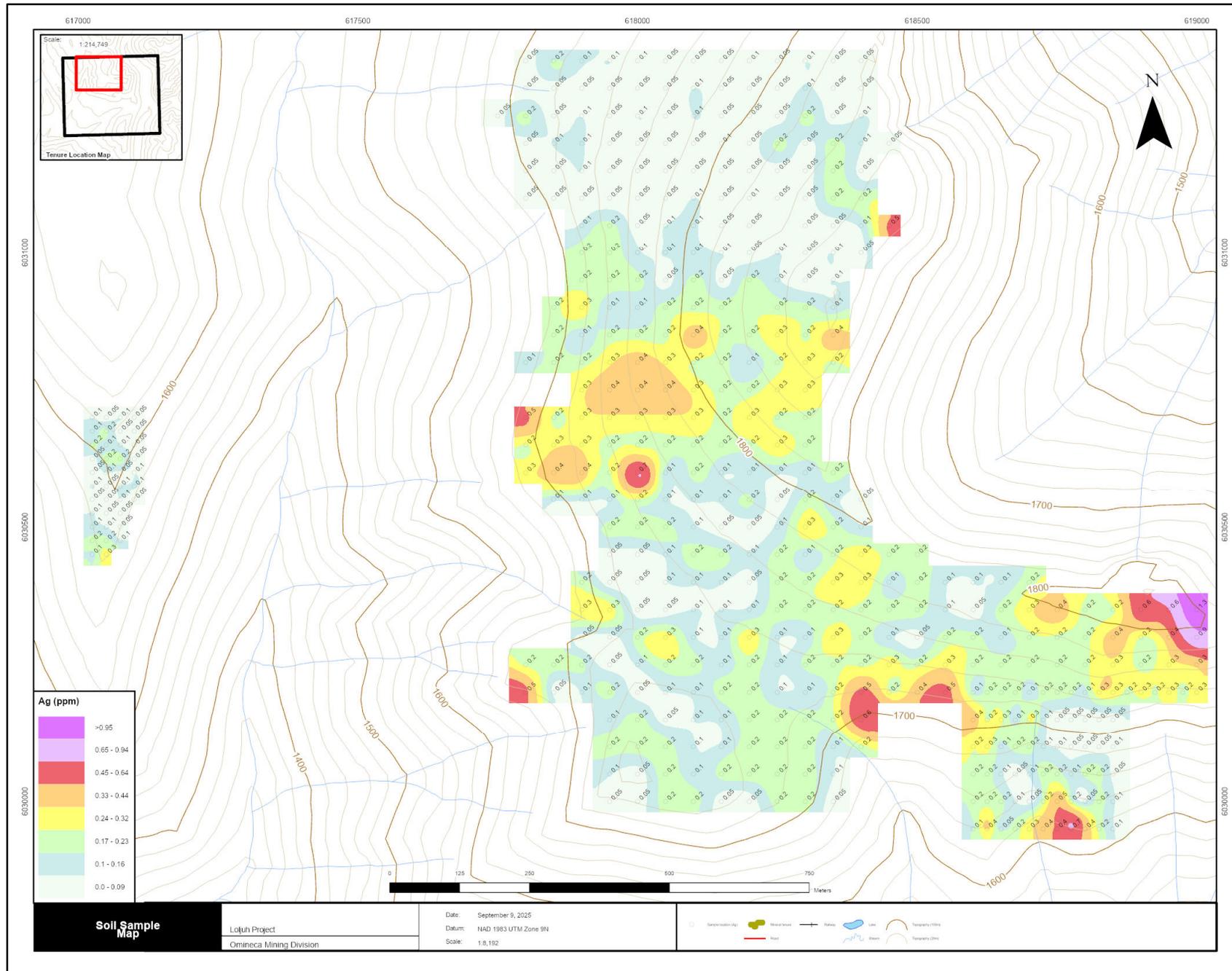


Figure 11: Zinc in Soils

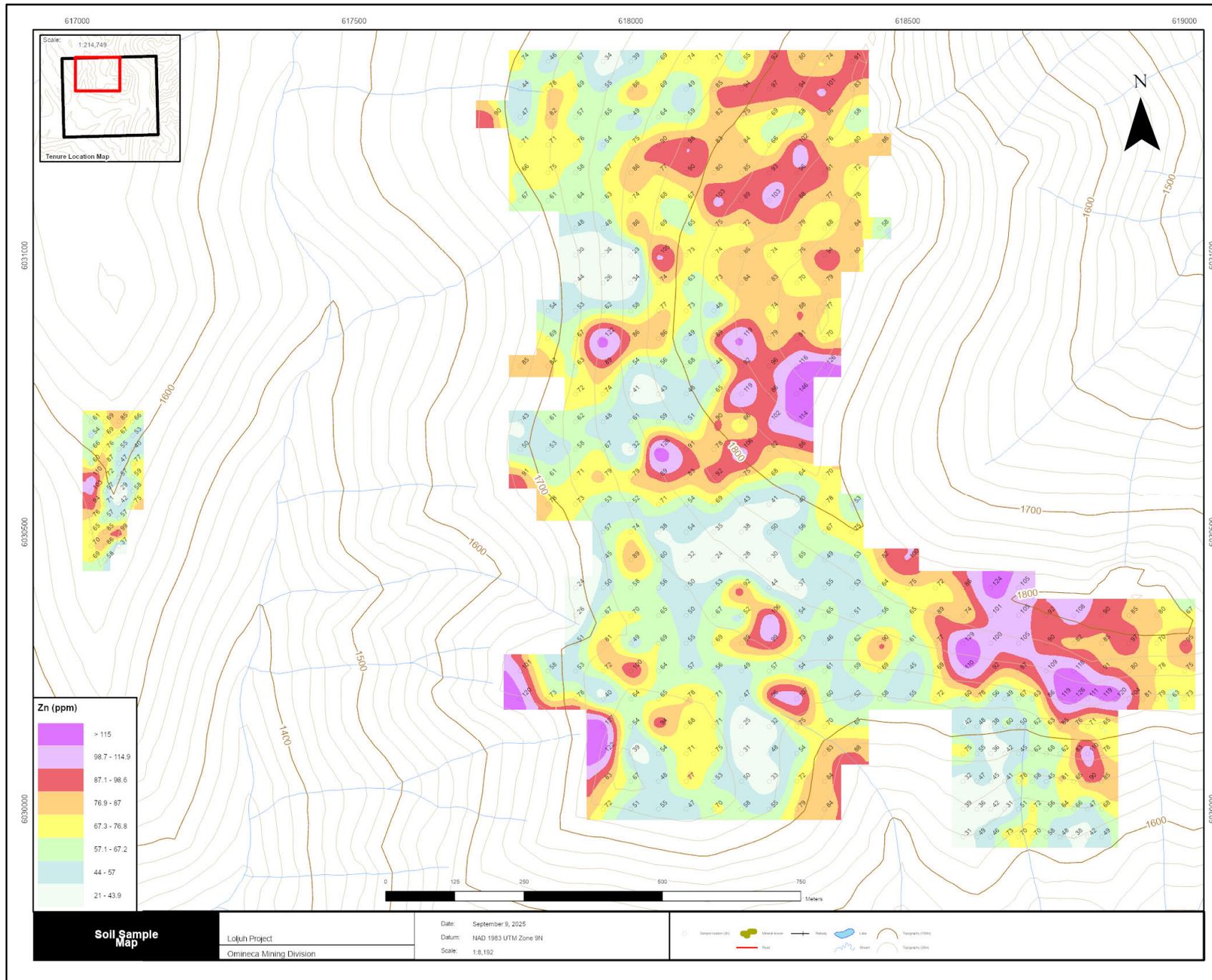


Figure 12: Copper in Soils

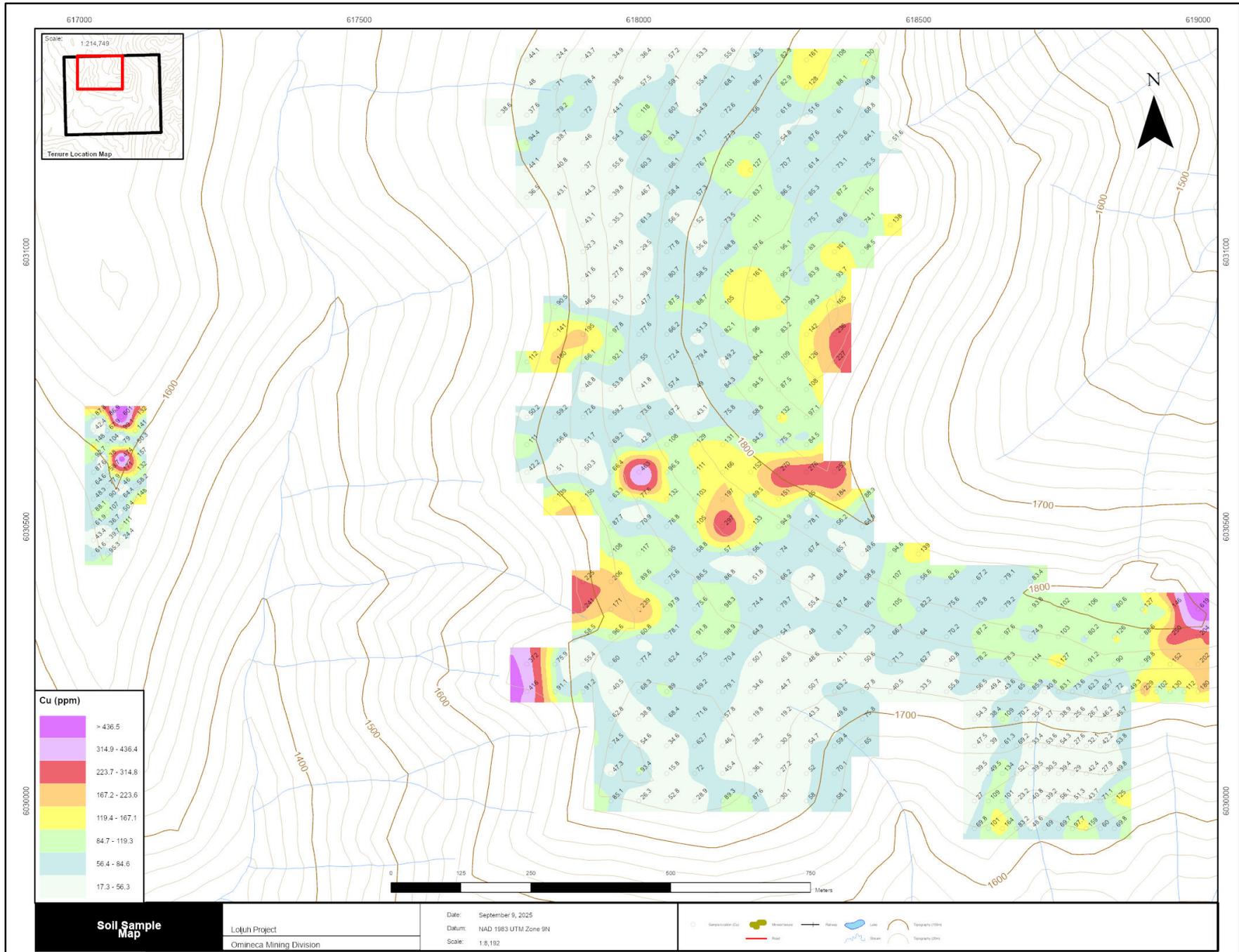


Figure 13: 2025 Rock Samples

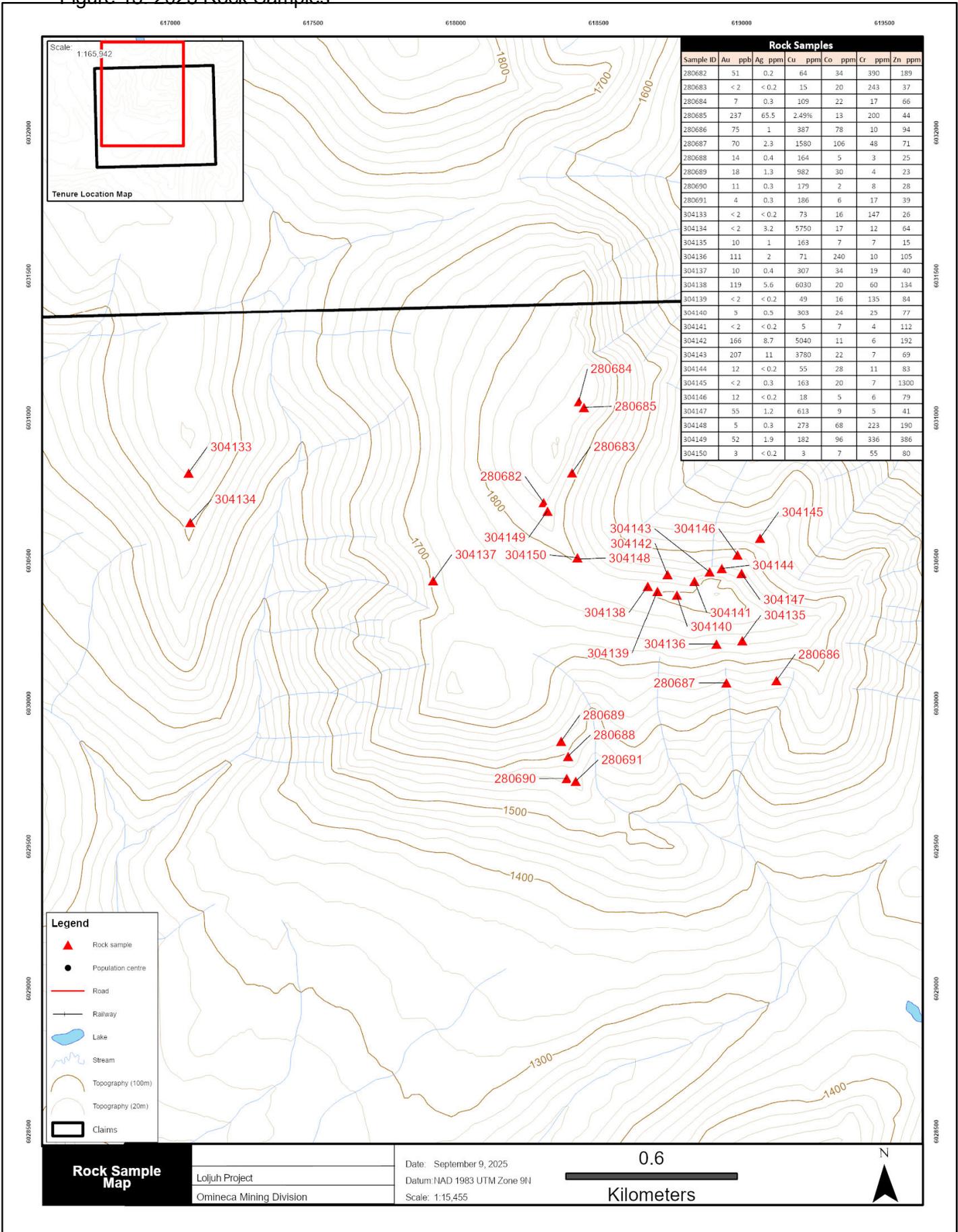
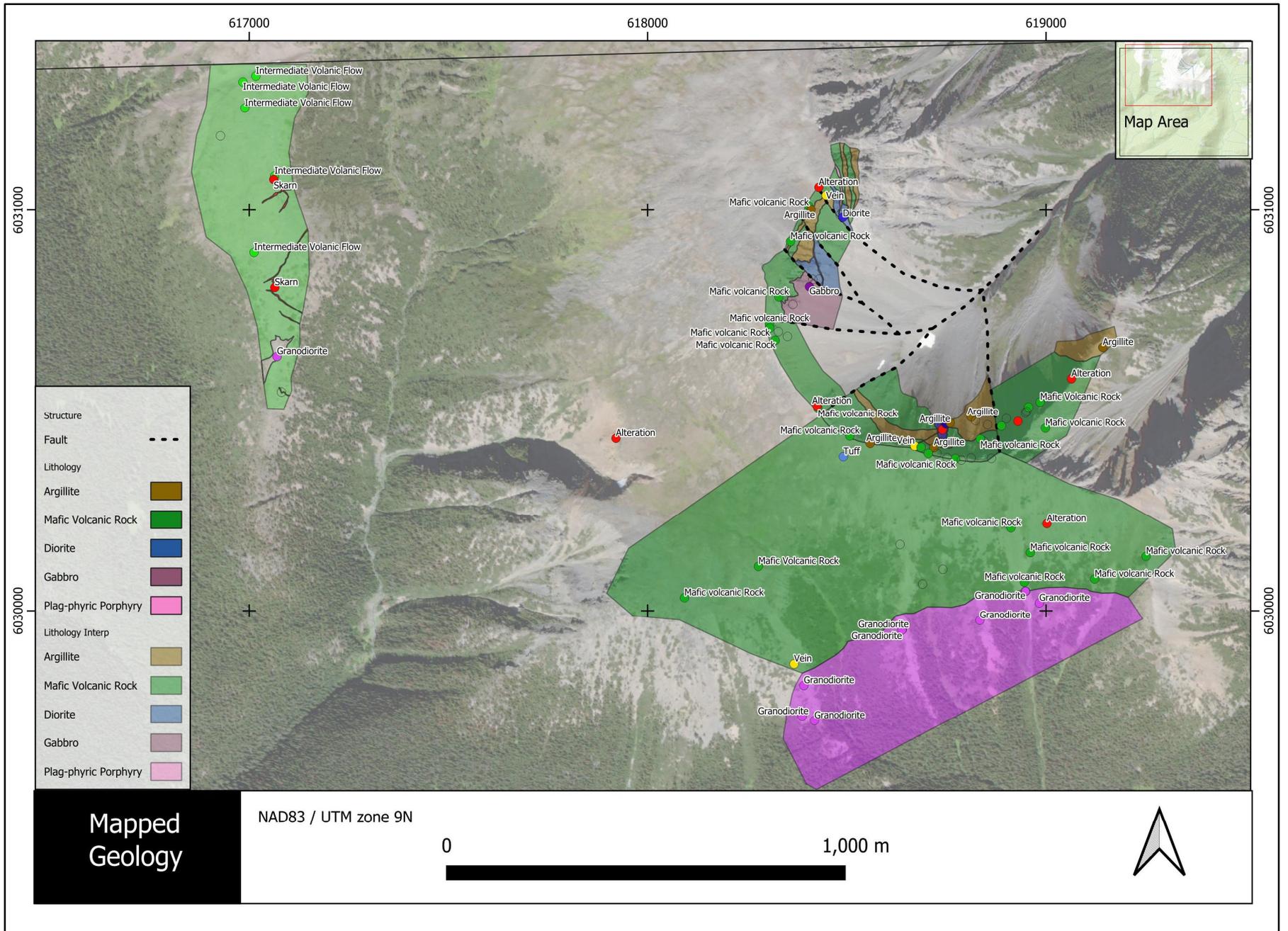


Figure 14: 2025 Mapping



10 DRILLING

Bighorn Metals Corp. has not performed drilling on the Loljuh Project.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Bighorn Metals Corp. conducted an exploration program on the Loljuh Project in July of 2025.

A total of 26,000 meters of GPS surveyed grid was located covering most of the accessible ground within the Project boundaries. The grid was established to identify possible buried mineralization in areas of possible anomalous gold, copper, and other minerals. Lines range from 400 - 800 meters in length and are spaced 50 meters apart. 50-meter stations were marked along the grid lines with corresponding UTM locations e.g. 30100N, 18050E. The grid lines and stations were located by compass and GPS.

A total of 477 soil and 28 rock samples were taken on the Project during the 2025 programme. The sample material was placed in marked poly bags, zip strapped, placed in large rice bags, zip strapped, and hand-delivered to Activation Laboratories located on Versatile Drive in Kamloops, BC. Once at Activation Laboratories they underwent UT-1M0.5g as QOP Ultratrace-1 Auq Regia ICPMS (ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited).

Ground mapping was performed over 4 areas of known and potentially mineralized areas within the Project boundary. These four areas are called the Bornite - Chalco Zone, Loljuh Stock Zone, Pete Zone, and the Skarn STW Zone.

A total of 28 rock samples were collected from various sites within the Project boundaries which contained visual indications of alteration. The rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 50 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected were noted and were entered into excel. The sample sites were marked in the field using blue and orange flagging and a metal ID tag which stated the Project ID and the sample number e.g., L-25 280685. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample was retained and is available for viewing.

All the soil samples were collected from the "B" Horizon from a consistent depth of 30 to 100 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – L - 25: 30100N, 18080EE.

At this early prospective stage of the Project, quality control was not undertaken by the Company. Activation Laboratories in Kamloops has its own sample analysis and is an accredited laboratory with 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.

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

12 DATA VERIFICATION

On July 18, 2025, the author visited the Loljuh Project and examined several locations and collected six grab rock samples. The author observed evidence of the 2025 soil and rock sampling program (Figure 15 to Figure 17). The author also observed the 2025 field crew undertaking soil sampling (Figure 18).

Six grab rock samples were collected on the Loljuh Project during the author’s field visit. The author collected approximately 1-2 kg of material for each sample. Samples bags were ticketed and closed in the field. These samples were in the author’s possession at all times until shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, BC via Canada Post.

The author took samples from six different locations and the author shipped these to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia. Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops is ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1A2-Kamloops - Au Fire Assay, and 1E3 -Kamloops Aqua Regia 35 element ICP. (See Table 3 for select assays and Figure 13 for rock locations). Activation Laboratories Ltd. is independent of the vendor and the Author.

The results of this limited check sampling exercise serve to confirm the values of gold, silver, copper, and zinc reported by the Company’s rock sampling program and suggest that there were no systematic biases in the sampling program.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 20 assays in electronic data provided by the Company against the assay certificates provided by Activation Laboratories. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

Given the results of the check-sampling and a review of the geochemical data presented, the author believes that industry best-practice standards were used by Company in conducting the surface geochemical sampling program on the Project and is of the opinion that the data verification program completed on the data collected from the Project appropriately supports the database quality and the geologic interpretations derived therefrom.

While on site, the author took note of Project access and general site conditions, conducted a review of geological setting, conducted an evaluation of select outcrops, and spoke the field crew about the exploration program.

Table 3: Author Collected Samples.

| Original | Author | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Mn ppm | Mo ppm | Ni ppm | Pb ppm | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Mn ppm | Ni ppm | Pb ppm | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| 280690 | L25-01 | 11 | 0.3 | 179 | 473 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | < 0.2 | 94 | 585 | 3 | 3 | |
| 280691 | L25-02 | 4 | 0.3 | 186 | 399 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0.3 | 107 | 495 | 4 | 4 | |
| 304134 | L25-03 | < 2 | 3.2 | 5750 | 1080 | < 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 13.4 | > 10000 | 1010 | 7 | 3 | |
| 280282 | L25-04 | 51 | 0.2 | 64 | 497 | < 1 | 94 | 29 | 46 | 0.8 | 64 | 666 | 117 | 35 | |
| 304150 | L25-05 | 3 | < 0.2 | 3 | 1130 | < 1 | 22 | 5 | 2 | < 0.2 | 30 | 1380 | 53 | 4 | |
| 304148 | L25-06 | 5 | 0.3 | 273 | 964 | < 1 | 122 | 11 | 6 | 0.2 | 281 | 506 | 102 | 10 | |
| | | Company | | | | | | | Author | | | | | | |

The authors samples are relatively congruent with the Company sampling.

Figure 15: Author sample L25-10



Figure 17: 2025 Soil Sample



Figure 16: 2025 and 2019 Rock Sampling



Figure 18: 2025 Soil Sampler



13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This is an early-stage exploration project; there are currently no mineral resources estimated for the Loljuh 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 advanced Project.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties of any significance to the Loljuh Project

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of another information or other relevant data that has not already been presented.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on work completed in 2025, all zones at Loljuh show some degree of prospectivity. The weakest appear to be the Loljuh Stock Zone and the Chalcopyrite–Bornite Zone, which may be locally anomalous but are not extensive enough to warrant significant follow-up. Alteration in these zones is cooler, showing a more propylitic assemblage which suggests they are distal to the main porphyry event.

The 2022 airborne geophysical survey, in particular the magnetic survey, has provided valuable structural and geological information which aids to contextualize geologic knowledge and extend interpretation below heavily forested and covered areas. Campbell (2022) identifies at least four distinct magnetic domains, despite geologic mapping to date describing predominantly undifferentiated andesitic volcanics and volcanoclastics. The interpretations provided herein may be used as tools for geologic mapping and ground-truthing characteristic areas may elucidate the geophysical interpretation.

Mapped areas of low eTh/K may be associated with alteration zones and associated mineralization and should also be followed up with field work. Again, geologic ground-truthing may iteratively improve the understanding of what geophysical features represent physically. Future work to verify the potential of these areas of interest should include prospecting, surface mapping, geochemical sampling, and ground geophysics (e.g., induced polarization/resistivity).

The several mineralized zones discovered in 2019 have seen little follow-up and the presence of various mineralization styles including porphyry Cu-Mo, sub-volcanic Cu-Ag, and skarn mineralization suggests potential for the presence of a well-preserved magmatic-hydrothermal system. Existing information suggests potential for porphyry Cu ± Ag ± Au ± Mo mineralization and warrants future work, which should advance strategically by ranking priority targets and progressing them towards drilling.

Geological evidence, including host rock types, tectonic setting, alteration and style of mineralization, geochemical sampling, and airborne geophysical surveys have identified the potential for a large-scale porphyry system on the Loljuh Project. Porphyry-style mineralization and alteration at the Project is encompassed by the widespread soil geochemical and prospective geophysical anomalies (e.g., magnetometer highs associated with sub-parallel magnetometer lows) that are similar to anomalies associated with porphyry deposits elsewhere in the district. These characteristics, when coupled with the fact that the Project is largely covered by thick forest, suggest additional exploration is warranted for the Loljuh Project.

The Pete Zone contains several high-grade samples associated with discrete vein development, with significant copper oxide that may locally inflate copper values. The most prospective area, however, lies within the Skarn and Stockwork Zone. As its name suggests, this zone hosts the gold and copper mineralization, associated with both skarn and zeolite stockwork. The intense phyllic alteration assemblage across this area suggests that the porphyry system is “getting hotter” and that the heat vector is nearby. Both rock and soil geochemistry clearly support this interpretation (Wasiliew, 2025).

Rock and soil data consistently indicate the presence of hotter, more acidic portions of the system. Specifically, the Stockwork and Skarn Zone exhibits the highest-temperature alteration on the

property and remains open to the east and northeast. While the presence of zeolite in the system is unusual and typically indicative of cooler conditions, it may represent telescoping over a porphyry system and warrants further investigation. Structural conduits appear to play a key role in fluid flow, and a detailed structural mapping campaign could provide valuable tools for tracking mineralizing fluids through these pathways.

Recommended follow-up work for the Loljuh Project should include induced polarization (IP) surveying. The IP survey should be centered on the north-central part of the Project and should extend outward both along and across the east-northeast to northeast trends outlined by the initial soil, rock, and stream sediment geochemical surveys. The first lines should be widely spaced (200 metres) and should look to conventional and relatively shallow (75 metres) depths. If the results of the initial phase of IP surveying are encouraging, infill and extension lines should be run, and looking deeper with the IP survey should also be considered. Campbell (2022) identifies at least four distinct magnetic domains, despite geologic mapping to date describing predominantly undifferentiated andesitic volcanics and volcanoclastics. The interpretations provided herein may be used as tools for geologic mapping; ground-truthing characteristic areas may elucidate the geophysical interpretation.

The author is not aware of any risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information and whose impacts to the project's potential economic viability would be negative although it is noted that the project, due to weather conditions, has a short operating season. The project is situated in a remote location requiring more rigorous planning and scheduling and increasing the cost of mining development.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Loljuh Project and the rendering of this data into a proper digital database in GIS format for further interpretation.

Following up on anomalies and interesting values/zones identified in the 2025, as well as investigating areas not covered by 2025 exploration program.

Conducting limited IP geophysical surveys, specifically two IP lines across the central anomaly identified in the airborne mag and soil/rock geochemistry.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

| Item | Unit | Rate | Number of Units | Total (\$) |
|--|----------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Creation of GIS Database | Lump Sum | \$5,000 | 1 | \$ 5,000 |
| IP Crew | | | | |
| IP Crew two lines | days | \$7,500 | 4 | \$ 30,000 |
| Helicopter | hours | \$2,600 | 8 | \$ 20,800 |
| Accommodation and Meals for IP crew of 6 | days | \$1,500 | 4 | \$ 6,000 |
| Vehicle 1 truck | days | \$200 | 4 | \$ 800 |
| Soils in Anomalous areas from 2019-2025 | | | | |
| Sampling crew of 2 | days | \$1,250 | 6 | \$ 7,500 |
| Accommodation and Meals for crew of 2 | days | \$500 | 6 | \$ 3,000 |
| Vehicle 1 truck | days | \$200 | 6 | \$ 1,200 |
| Assays | unit | \$60 | 250 | \$ 15,000 |
| Mapping/Prospecting | days | \$750 | 5 | \$ 3,750 |
| Helicopter | hours | \$2,600 | 8 | \$ 20,800 |
| Supplies and Rentals | Lump Sum | \$1,600 | 1 | \$ 1,600 |
| Reporting | Lump Sum | \$5,500 | 1 | \$ 5,500 |
| Total | | | | \$ 115,450 |

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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 "NI43-101 Technical Loljuh Project British Columbia NTS 93L06 54° 24'16.92 North -127°10'16.14" West", with a signature date September 26, 2025, and effective date September 26, 2025.

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, uranium, speciality minerals, and diamond exploration, during which time I have used applied geophysics and geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, United States, 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 property on July 18, 2025, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting and collected six rock samples. I have no prior involvement with the Loljuh Project.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled "NI43-101 Technical Loljuh Project British Columbia NTS 93L06 54° 24'16.92 North -127°10'16.14" West", with a signature date September 26, 2025, and effective date September 26, 2025.

I am independent of Bighorn Metals Corp and Fred Tejada in applying to the test 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 Loljuh Project., nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with of by Bighorn Metals Corp, I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Bighorn Metals Corp .

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.

NI43-101 Technical Loljuh Project British Columbia NTS 93L06 54° 24'16.92 North -127°10'16.14" West", with a signature date September 26, 2025, and effective date September 26, 2025.

Original Signed and Sealed

On this day September 26, 2025
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.