National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

TWIN PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division
North-Central British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 93N/11

Latitude 55° 39’ 45” N   Longitude 125° 18’ 14” W

Prepared for:

Quarterback Resources Inc.
3397 Redtail Place
Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 6T4

[signature and professional engineer stamp affixed]

By:
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effective date: November 26, 2024
amended: May 7, 2025

Date and Signature Page

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Linda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng
Consulting Geologist

Date of signing: "May 7/25"
May 7, 2025

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Twin Property is a road-accessible property located in north-central British Columbia, approximately 150 km north-northwest of Fort St. James. The Property is situated in the Omineca Mining Division and within the traditional territory of the Takla and Nak'azdli Whut'en First Nations. It is comprised of 16 mineral claims, covering approximately 11,110 hectares. Quarterback Resources Inc. holds the claims by way of a May 30, 2024 option agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, Quarterback can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the claims in exchange for staged payments totalling $800,000 cash and 2.7 million shares over a 6 year period. The agreement is subject to a $4.74 million exploration and development expenditure over the same 6 year period and to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). The agreement calls for a $50,000 annual advance royalty payment to the vendor, once the option is fully exercised but prior to production. It also calls for a $500,000 bonus payment to the vendor on completion of a Positive Feasibility Study.

The Property is situated in the northern part of the Quesnel terrane, a part of the Canadian Cordillera well known for hosting alkalic and calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits. In the project area, the Quesnel terrane is comprised of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Late Triassic Takla Group and overlying Early Jurassic Twin Creek Succession. These are intruded by the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Suite, a structurally-emplaced, linear, northwest-trending composite pluton that extends for over 165 km. The Hogem Intrusive Suite is an important metallogenic intrusive body for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits (i.e. Lorraine, Kwanika) and alkalic-related gold mineralization (i.e. Cat Mountain).

The Twin Property is a large project, with a history of mineral exploration dating back to the 1970's. In total, approximately $8 million (2002 dollars) has been spent in exploration on the Property, including 109 drill holes (21,878 m). This work has resulted in the discovery of more than 15 zones of known mineralization representing 3 styles of mineralization, namely high-grade gold-quartz veins, low-grade alkalic-related gold mineralization, and low-grade alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

Most of the historic drilling on the Property tested for narrow, high-grade gold-quartz veins at the Takla-Rainbow Zone. These gold-quartz veins are now understood to be a late-stage overprint to earlier alkalic-related quartz-pyrite-magnetite-gold mineralization within propylitic altered volcanic rocks and potassic altered felsic intrusions. Historic drill core was selectively and preferentially sampled based on observations of quartz or silicification, with little attention paid to the earlier alkalic-related mineralization. In addition to under-representing the alkalic-related gold mineralization, historic drilling at the Takla-Rainbow Zone may not be oriented to best-test for this style of mineralization.

In 2024, Quarterback Resources re-logged 3 historic drill holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone and completed in-fill sampling in these holes to better evaluate the alkalic-related gold mineralization and to test the potential to re-define the Talka-Rainbow Zone as a low-grade bulk tonnage gold zone. Hole TR13-88 returned **22.52 m grading 2.26 ppm Au, 2.15 ppm Ag and 0.19% Cu** with the hole terminated in mineralization. Hole DDH-24, which tested the zone 130 m to the northwest, returned **131.98 m grading 1.32 ppm Au and 0.78 ppm Ag.**

There is minimal rock exposure in the Twin Creek valley and most of the information about the Takla-Rainbow Zone comes from historic drilling. The zone occurs within a 2 km x 450 m strong Au-Cu-As-Mo soil geochemical anomaly and coincides with a 600 x 150 m, northwest-trending, near-surface moderate chargeability anomaly. It is untested by IP at depth.

Alkalic copper-gold mineralization occurs at the Red Zone, where drilling has returned **187 m grading 0.29% Cu, 0.07 ppm Au and 2.33 ppm Ag** (hole RZ06-04), including 33 m at 0.59% Cu, 0.14 ppm Au and 4.19 ppm Ag and 10 m at 0.98% Cu with 0.19 ppm Au and 7.68 ppm Ag. Historic drilling targeted a near-surface chargeability anomaly, with a coincident magnetic high. The near-surface IP anomaly in-part overlies a large deeper 3D-IP anomaly, which measures approximately 900 x 300 m in size. The areas of highest chargeability at depth have not been tested by drilling.

Alkalic copper-gold mineralization also occurs at the East Red Zone. This zone is untested by any drilling and is a high priority for further work. Two chargeability anomalies represent the western and eastern portions of what is assumed to be a continuous, strong, wide, near-surface chargeability anomaly and coincident magnetic high. A gap in IP coverage exists between the two anomalies. The western near-surface IP anomaly is underlain at depth by what was the strongest chargeability anomaly from a 2007 3D-IP survey, while the area to the east was not covered by the 3D-IP survey.

Other high priority areas include the Ridge and TR East Zones. The Ridge Zone is an unexplored epithermal target located on a prominent northwest-trending ridge about 400 m south the Takla-Rainbow Zone and is interpreted as the preserved top of the alkalic porphyry system. Elevated gold values (to 9.95 ppm Au and 415.7 ppm Ag) have been returned from rock samples at the Ridge Zone.

Elevated Au (+Ag, Pb, Zn) values have been returned from numerous historic rock samples collected over an 85 x 150 m area at the TR East Zone. Rock samples collected in 2024 returned values of 32.1 ppm Au, 25.2 ppm Au and 16.35 ppm Au from mineralization that is similar to alkalic-related quartz-pyrite-magnetite mineralization at the Takla-Rainbow zone. The TR East Zone is associated with a large Au-Ag soil anomaly and is another high-priority target which is untested by any drilling.

A two-phase, $620,000 program is recommended for the Property. The $120,000 Phase 1 program includes geophysics (3D-IP) over the East Red and Takla-Rainbow Zones, in advance of Phase 2 drilling. The $500,000 Phase 2 program includes re-logging and sampling historic drill core at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, plus diamond drilling at the Takla-Rainbow, East Red and Red Zones and is in-part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author prepared this report at the request of Quarterback Resources Inc., a junior mining company engaged in the business of property exploration and development. In May 2024, the company entered into an agreement to acquire the Twin Property in north-central British Columbia and subsequently completed a work program on the Property. The purpose of this report is to assess the merits of the Property and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications.

The report is based on a review of technical data obtained from company files and from published and unpublished data. Where possible, the author has verified the information from original source documents. All references are listed in Section 27.0 of this report.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Quarterback Resources Inc. and of the Twin Property. She has no interest in the Twin Property or in any claims in the vicinity of the property. She completed a current site visit to the property, on behalf of Quarterback Resources Inc., from August 24-26, 2024 during which time she visited the Takla-Rainbow, TR East, TRS, Red, Rainbow and East Red mineralized zones and examined historic drill core from the Property.

Throughout this report, an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia is typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units, with length as metres or centimetres, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne (g/t), or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units, with units of ppm used for precious metal grade. The reader should be aware that 1 ppm is equivalent to 1 g/t. Some historical information is listed in Imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and Imperial units, as well as common abbreviations and acronyms, are included in Appendix 1.

All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars. All UTM positions referenced in this report and on its accompanying figures are referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83), Zone 10.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Mineral tenure, legal, historical and geological documents pertaining to the Property were reviewed by the author.

The author is not an expert with respect to environmental, legal, socio-economic, land title, First Nations or political issues. No specific concerns regarding topics outside the author's area of expertise were identified and no outside opinions were sought with respect to any aspects of this report. The author accepts full responsibility for all sections of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Twin Property is located in north-central British Columbia, approximately 150 km north-northwest of Fort St. James, in the Omineca Mining Division. The Property is situated within the traditional territory of the Takla First Nation (part of the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council) and of the Nak'azdli Whut'en First Nation.

The project is centered at 55.66º N latitude and 125.30º W longitude on NTS map sheet 93N/11 and on TRIM maps 093N.064, 065, 074 and 075. Access to the Property is from Mackenzie or from Fort St. James, via a network of logging roads. A general location map is included as Figure 1.

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Property covers approximately 11,110 hectares and is comprised of 16 mineral claims, as listed below in Table 1. The Property is entirely underlain by Crown land. Figure 2 shows the relationship between mineral claims, zones of known mineralization, and infrastructure.

Table 1: Twin Property Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Hectares
504257	Twin 05	2005-01-19	2026-01-01	456.08
504261	Twiin 0502	2005-01-19	2026-01-01	346.82
506567		2005-02-10	2026-01-01	802.89
506568		2005-02-10	2026-01-01	766.41
1108351	Twin NE	2023-10-21	2026-01-01	72.92
1115293		2019-07-30	2025-12-01	365.09
1115300	Twin East	2024-08-23	2026-01-01	1368.26
1115302		2019-07-30	2025-12-01	236.99
1115303	Twin NE	2024-08-23	2026-01-01	1166.77
1115306	Twin Road	2024-08-23	2026-01-01	438.31
1115309		2024-08-23	2025-12-01	364.65
1115310	Auddie	2024-08-23	2025-12-01	1439.40
1115313	West Twin	2024-08-23	2025-12-01	602.14
1115316	North Twin	2024-08-23	2025-12-01	1002.89
1115318	TRS	2013-05-09	2026-01-01	401.70
1115319	TRS Boundary	2024-08-23	2026-01-01	1278.38

All of the claims are 100% owned by Jared Put. Quarterback Resources Inc. holds the claims by way of a May 30, 2024 option agreement with Jared Put. Under the terms of this agreement, Quarterback can acquire a 100% undivided interest in these claims in exchange for staged payments totalling $800,000 cash (of which $25,000 has been paid) and 2.7 million shares over a 6 year period. The agreement is subject to a $4.74 million exploration and development expenditure over the same 6 year period (of which approximately $140,000 has been met). It is also is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) in favour of the vendor, of which ½ (i.e. 1% NSR) can be purchased in full for $2 million. The agreement calls for a $50,000 annual advance royalty

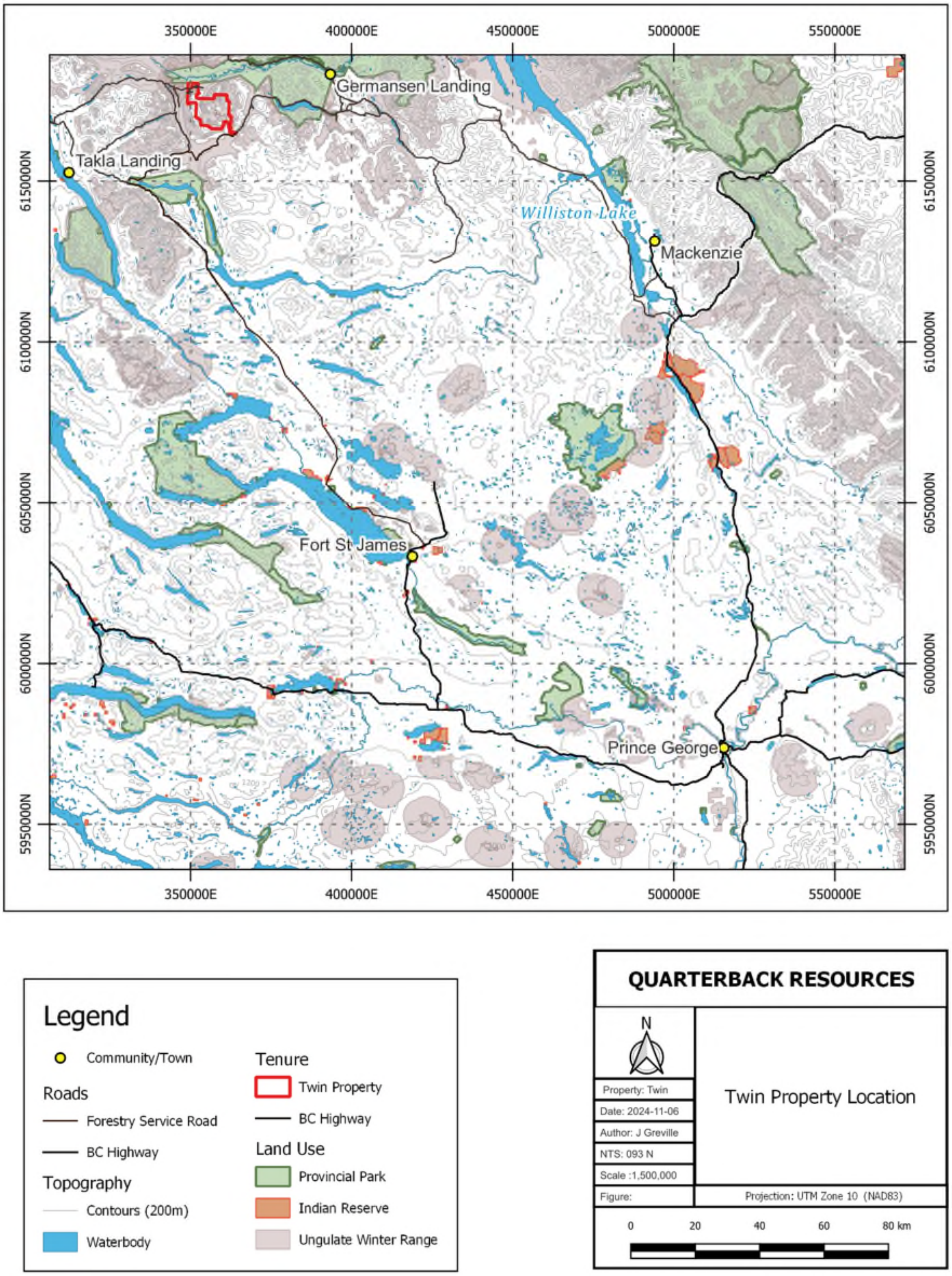


Figure 1: Location Map

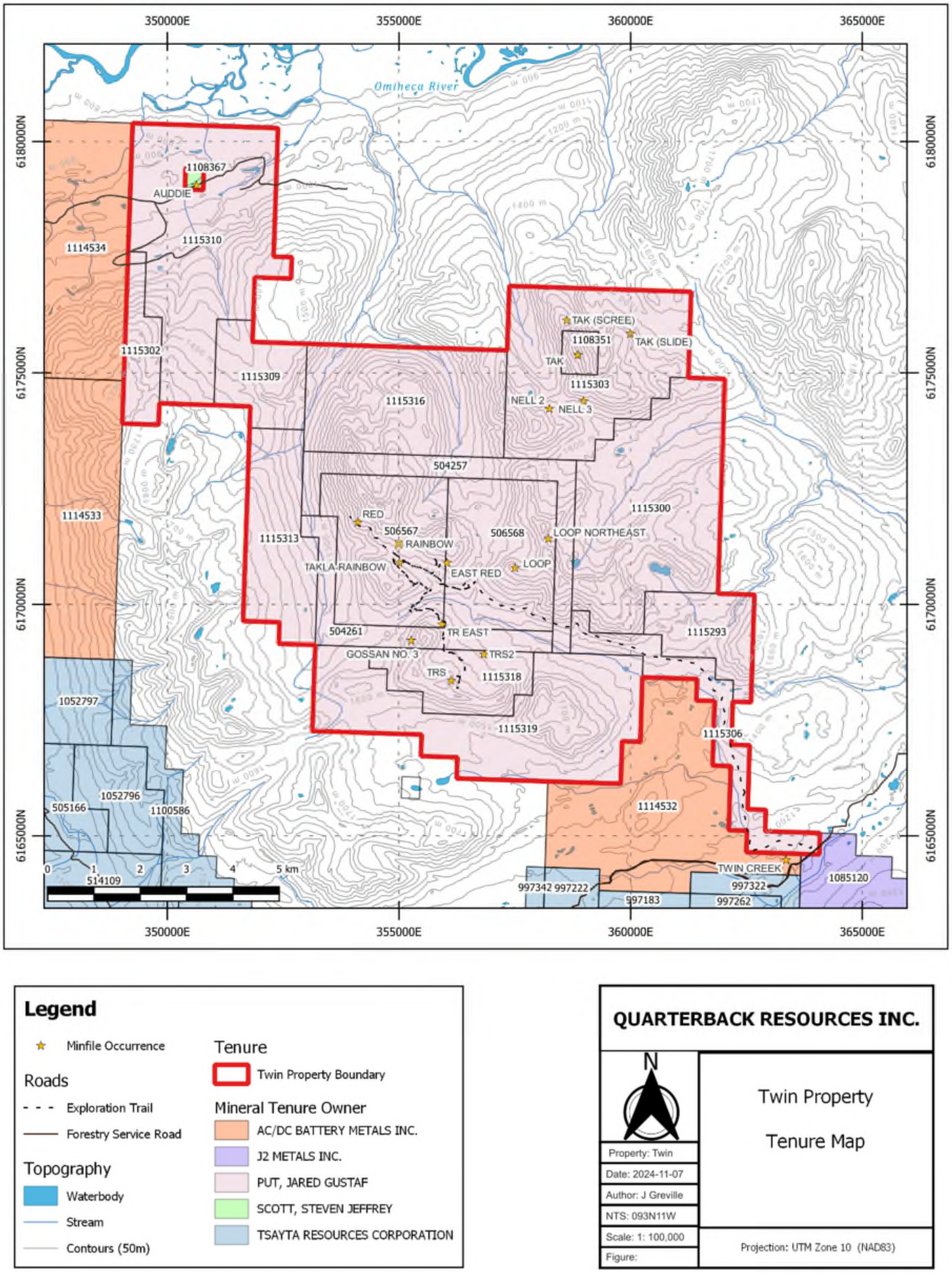


Figure 2: Mineral Tenure Map

payment to the vendor, once the option is fully exercised but prior to production. It also calls for a $500,000 bonus payment to the vendor on completion of a Positive Feasibility Study.

Mineral and placer claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the ground. Annual work commitments are determined by a 4 tier structure, as follows:

$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 & 2
$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 & 4
$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 & 6
$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited towards future years. In lieu of assessment work, cash payments can be made to maintain title. To encourage exploration work, cash-in-lieu-of requirements have been set at twice the requirement for assessment work (i.e. $10 per hectare in years 1 and 2, etc.).

Current expiry dates for the claims comprising the Property are listed in Table 1. As shown in Table 1, some of the claims were issued in August 23, 2024, despite being part of the May 30, 2024 Quarterback option agreement. This is a result of an amalgamation of previous tenures. The current tenures cover the same area as those tenures listed in the original agreement, however tenure numbers have changed due to the amalgamation event.

Four of the claims (3409 Ha) are within their first 2 years, requiring only $5/Ha to advance their expiry dates by 1 year. Five claims (4325 Ha) are within the $10/Ha category, while the remaining 7 claims (3367 Ha) have reached the point where they require the maximum $20/Ha annual exploration expenditure. An assessment expenditure of $127,635 is required to advance the expiry dates of all claims on the property by one year. Filing obligations will increase as the claims mature, to a maximum of $222,200 per year. Portable Assessment Credits (PAC) which have been accrued from work completed anywhere in the province, but are excess to assessment obligations at the time of filing, may be used to satisfy up to 30% of the annual expenditure requirement.

4.3 Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

Permits from the Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals are required for any exploration or development work that involves mechanized ground disturbance. No such work can commence without prior approval. Reclamation bonds are required before final permit approval is granted, with bonding commensurate with the amount of disturbance.

An important component of the permitting process, and of successful project operation anywhere in Canada, is meaningful First Nations engagement. BC’s Consultative Area Database (CAD) provides contact information for Indian Bands or First Nations who may have aboriginal interests within the query area. The CAD indentifes 6 First Nation entities who may have interests in the area encompassing the Property, including the Takla Nation, Nak’azdli Whut’en, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Kwadacha Nation, West Moberly First Nations and Halfway River First Nation. Each of these groups is given the opportunity to review permit applications and to express concerns about how the proposed work may impact their interests.

The closest Indian Reserves to the Property are the North Tacla Lake 7/7A and North Tacla Lake 12 reserves, respectively 46 km to the southwest and 45 km to the northeast of the Property, and the Cheztainya Lake 11 reserve, 47 km to the west. The community in the vicinity is at Takla Landing, on the North Tacla Lake 7/7A reserve, which has about 250 residents. Sasuchan Development Corp., the economic arm of the Takla First Nation, is a key contact for those undertaking industrial activity in the region. Their underlying principles include respect for the land, people and culture, creation of sustainable career and employment opportunities for Takla Nation members, and providing economic wealth for the Takla Nation.

The presence of any parks or special use areas can also impact the ability to successfully permit mining operations within Canada. There are no parks within the limits of the property. As illustrated in Figure 1, the western tongue of Omineca Provincial Park adjoins the Twin Property in the northwest, while Nation Lakes Provincial Park is located 24 km to the south of the Property.

Also shown on Figure 1 are numerous Wildlife Habitat areas in the vicinity of the Property, where timber harvesting is not allowed. These high elevation lands are special management zones to protect Northern Caribou calving habitat. Timber harvesting is not allowed within these areas. A small area in the western portion of the Property covers a portion of Wildlife Habitat areas 7-046, 047, 048, and 049.

Jared Put applied for a multi-year area-based Notice of Work for the Twin Property in March, 2024 to cover the exploration camp, road modification, trenching, diamond drilling (50 holes) and geophysics (IP) over a 5 year period. As of the effective date of this report, the amount of bonding required has not been set and the permit has not yet been issued. Once approved, the permit will be valid for 5 years and can be transferred to Quarterback Resources or another entity by a simple notification process to the Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Twin Property is located 250 km air-miles northwest of Prince George. It is underlain entirely by Crown land, within the traditional territory of the Takla First Nation (part of the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council) and of the Nak'azdli Whut'en First Nation.

Access to the Property from Prince George is by Highways 16 and 27, 160 km west-northwest to Fort St. James, then via the unpaved Leo Creek, Driftwood and Kwanika Forest Service Roads a further 221 km to the turnoff to the Property near the confluence of Twin Creek with Kwanika Creek. Alternately, access is north from Prince George on Highway 97 for 150 km to the Finlay Forest Development Road, then via the unpaved Finlay, Manson and Germansen Lake roads for 210 km to the turnoff to the Property. It can take 5 hours or more to reach this point from Prince George, depending on road conditions. Final access is via a 14 km access road which heads northwest and roughly parallels Twin Creek, to the camp area (Takla-Rainbow Zone). This final 14 km road is presently in poor condition and can take in excess of 1 hour to travel by 4 wheel drive vehicle.

The nearest major community is Prince George, which has a population of about 78,000 and offers a full range of services, including a skilled labour pool and a full-service International Airport. Fuel, supplies and labour are also available at Fort St. James, which has a population of about 1,600.

The Twin Property is irregular in shape, measuring approximately 15 km from north to south and 14 km from east to west at its widest points with ample space and suitable topography to develop a potential mining operation, including sites suitable for processing and tailings and waste storage. An irregular strip of claims in the southeastern part of the Property covers the permitted access road. The Property is located within the Swannell Ranges. It is roughly centered on Twin Creek, which flows to the southeast through a broad valley to its confluence with Kwanika Creek near the southeast corner of the claims. The southern portion of the Property covers a portion of the Groundhog Creek valley, while the northern portion adjoins the southern edge of the Omineca River valley.

The topography is steep to rugged, with elevations on the claims ranging from 900 m in the Omineca River valley in the northwest, to in excess of 2000 m at the height of land in the northeast. Numerous peaks and ridges on the Property exceed 1950 m in elevation. The Takla-Rainbow Zone, and the camp and historic core storage area, is located near the headwaters of Twin Creek, at an elevation of about 1600 m. Twin Creek provides an ample source of water for drilling.

Outcrop exposure is variable across the Property. On steep hillsides and ridges, rock exposure can be moderate to good, although very steep hillsides are often covered in talus. The broad Twin Creek valley is covered by glacial and colluvial sediments and has minimal rock exposure. Overburden depth in drill holes at the Takla-Rainbow zone (in the Twin Creek valley) is typically 3-8 m, but can reach in excess of 13 m. Soil development varies across the property and must be considered when interpreting soil geochemical data.

The climate is typical of mountainous regions of north-central British Columbia, with cool wet summers and cold snowy winters. The closest weather station to the Property is 40 km to the east, at Germansen Landing (elevation 766 m). Based on data from 1981-2010, the Germansen Landing station recorded an average annual temperature of 1.5^{o}, with a peak average monthly low of -13.1^{o} in January, and a maximum monthly high of 14.3^{o} in July. Extreme maximum temperatures in the low 30^{o}'s were recorded in the period May-August, and extreme minimum temperatures in the low -40^{o}'s were common from November to March. The average annual precipitation was 550 mm, with 330 mm of rainfall from April-October and 230 mm of snowfall from November-March and with an average 182 days annually where precipitation exceeded 0.2 mm. The Twin Property is more mountainous and at a much higher elevation than the Germansen Landing weather station, and consequently sees greater precipitation and greater snowfall. Snow depth exceeding 2 m is common on the Property, which is generally snow-covered from late October to late May.

Timberline is approximately 1750 m elevation. Numerous alpine or sub-alpine ridges and peaks on the Property are covered by alpine meadows, while at lower elevations, the Property is well forested by pine, fir and spruce.

The main industries in the vicinity of the property are logging, which is confined to more accessible valley bottoms, and mineral exploration. Placer mining is active on numerous creeks in the area, including Twenty Mile Creek, Silver Creek, Vital Creek and the lower portion of Twin Creek. Hunting, especially by local First Nations people, is popular in the region, particularly for moose, deer, black bear and mountain goat.

6.0 HISTORY

There is a long history of exploration and mining in the general region in which the Twin Property (formerly referred to as the Takla Rainbow property) is situated. Placer gold was discovered on creeks in the vicinity of the Property in the 1860's. From the late 1860's to early 1870's, the area was part of the Omineca Gold Rush, with active placer mining on Vital and Silver Creeks west of the Property and on Manson and Germansen Creeks to the east. Placer mining has continued intermittently on these creeks and others (including Twin Creek and Twenty Mile Creek in the more immediate vicinity of the Property) to the present time.

Boulders of cinnabar and nuggets of arquerite (an amalgam of silver and mercury) found during placer mining in Silver Creek near its confluence with Kenny Creek, led to the discovery of mercury mineralization along the Pinchi Creek fault zone. The Bralorne-Takla Mercury mine, 8 km southwest of the Property, produced approximately 60,000 kg of mercury during the period 1943-1944, before shutting down due to a decreased demand for mercury (Minfile 093N 008; Armstrong, 1944, 1965).

Copper mineralization has been known in the area since at least the 1930's, when the Lorraine property, 21 km to the north of the Twin Property, was first staked. Widespread exploration for porphyry copper mineralization was conducted throughout the region in the late 1960's and early 1970's, and led to the discovery of numerous areas of porphyry-style copper mineralization, including what would become the Kemess and Mount Milligan mines, as well as the Kwanika project (10 km south of the Twin Property). The first references to work on the Twin Property date from this era (i.e. Dirom, 1966; Bacon, 1970; Gyr, 1971).

The importance of the Quesnel terrane as a host to porphyry copper-gold style mineralization is well known and the region continues to be actively explored. In the mid 2000's, a 46,000 square km portion of the central Quesnel terrane was targeted in the QUEST project (Quesnellia Exploration Project), a co-operative project between Geoscience BC, the Geological Survey of Canada and the BC Geological Survey which was designed to provide a regional geological, geochemical and geophysical framework for this highly prospective region of the province (Logan et al, 2010; Phillips et al, 2009). The Twin Property is located within the QUEST area.

The Property has a long history of mineral exploration, as summarized below. Much of the work in the late 1980's and early 1990's was directed at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, then referred to as a series of discrete zones (i.e. Takla-Rainbow, West, South and East zones). In this report, these zones are described together as the Takla-Rainbow Zone. Claims covering the Takla-Rainbow Zone were staked by Lorne Warren and Neal Scafe in 1981, and have been continuously held since that time (although tenure numbers have changed due to conversion of claims to Mineral Titles Online (MTO) claims).

In total, approximately $8 million (2002 dollars) has been spent in exploration on the current Property, resulting in the discovery of more than 15 zones of known mineralization (see Section 7.3). Property boundaries have varied over the years, with different portions owned or optioned by different operators.

Table 2 summarizes historic exploration within the limits of the Property. Further details are provided in Sections 6.1 – 6.4.

Table 2: Summary of Historic Exploration, Twin Property

Year	Operator	Work done/Area	Results
1966	North Star Explorations Ltd.	Geological assessment; Goat Ridge (Bob claims/Tak area).	Spotty disseminated py and cpy was noted in outcrop over an area of 1000' N-S by several 100' E-W, with results to 4.31% Cu (Tak showing). Disseminated cpy was found in talus at the Tak/Scree occurrence, with results to 1.43% Cu. (Dirom, 1966; Cope, 1991)
1969	Kaza Copper	Hand trenching; Tak/Slide	Kaza Copper completed hand trenching at the Tak/Slide. (Cope, 1991)
1969 - 1970	NBC Syndicate	Geologic mapping, soil geochemistry (229 samples, Cu analyses only); Red-Rainbow-East Red area.	The NBC Syndicate staked the Twin claims and completed geological mapping and soil sampling over a 2300 x 525 m area, generally north of Twin Creek. A NW- trending Cu soil anomaly, approximately 2000 m in length and with values ranging to > 1000 ppm Cu, was defined over the area now known to host the Red, Rainbow and East Red zones. (Bacon, 1970; Stephen, 1970)
1970 - 1972	Noranda Exploration Company	Soil survey (Cu, Mo, Zn analyses), IP (6.4 km); Loop area	Noranda staked the Loop property, south of the Tak area, in 1970. In 1971, a wide spaced soil survey was completed over an 1800 x 1500 m area. Elevated Cu values were returned, but results were difficult to interpret due poor soil development, wide spaced sampling, and varied topography, from very steep to swampy. A follow-up recce IP survey did not show any large distinct anomalies but did indicate several probable and possible anomalous zones. (Dirom and Knauer, 1971; Fountain 1972)
1971 - 1972	Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd./Wesfrob Mines Ld.	Geologic mapping, magnetometer survey (16 km), trenching, 10 ddh (EX packsack drilling, 141 m); Red zone.	Falconbridge/Wesfrob optioned the Twin Claim Group from the NBC Syndicate, completed mapping, trenching, shallow packsack drilling and a magnetometer survey at the Red zone. Disseminated cpy was observed to be related to narrow K-spar rich zones within altered granodiorite. The best results from trenching were 0.13% Cu over 65' and 0.23% Cu over 15' and from drilling 0.56% Cu over 10' and 0.35% Cu over 50'. A mag survey was run over the NBC grid north of Twin Creek and was a useful aid to geological mapping. (Gyr, 1971; Brown, 1972)
1983	Amir Mines Ltd.	Rock geochemistry (23 samples); Gossan No. 3, Takla-Rainbow, ridge N of Red Zone.	Lorne Warren and Neal Scafe staked the Twin claims to cover high grade gold discovered in trenches at the Takla-Rainbow zone. Amir Mines optioned the property and carried out a 2 day helicopter reconnaissance program of the ridges north and south of the Twin Creek valley, to assess the potential for gold mineralization. (Edmunds, 1983)
1985	Cathedral Gold Corp.	Twin Claims	In 1985, Cathedral Gold Corp. optioned the Twin claims from Warren and Scafe.
1984 - 1988	Imperial Metals Corp.	1984: Soil geochemistry (445 samples), 4 petrographic samples; TR East area	In 1984, Imperial Metals staked the Takla and Rainbow claims, adjoining the Twin Creek claims to the south, in follow-up to a 1983 regional stream sediment survey that identified a significant Au-Cu-Zn anomaly in Twin Creek. Soil sampling was completed over the East Grid and outlined a widespread Au soil anomaly in the TR East area. High gold values in rock samples (31.6 ppm Au, 138 ppm Au) were returned from the Takla-Rainbow zone. (Morton and Durfeld, 1984; Pesalj, 1985)

		1985: 4 ddh (BQ, 312 m), geologic mapping, soil geochemistry (437 samples), rock geochemistry (166 samples), IP (8.75 km); Takla-Rainbow zone.	In 1985, Imperial Metals optioned the Twin Claims from Cathedral Gold Corp. and continued work on their now expanded Takla Rainbow property. The West grid was established adjoining the 1984 East grid to the NW, to cover the Twin Creek valley (Takla-Rainbow Zone). A 1 km x 50-150 strong Au + multi-element soil anomaly was identified. An IP survey over the East and West grids showed a 900 m long NW trending IP chargeability anomaly on the West grid. 4 ddh were drilled to test coincident IP chargeability and soil geochemical anomalies at the Takla-Rainbow zone. Drilling tested the zone over a strike length of 550 m and to a depth of 30 m. Mineralization was encountered in all 4 holes, to a maximum of 0.53 opt Au over 1.64 m. (Pesalj, 1985)
		1986: geologic mapping; soil geochemistry (1441 samples); rock geochemistry (82 samples); TRS/TRS2/TRN + North Slope/NSE grids. 14 ddh (BQ, 1748 m). Takla-Rainbow zone.	Imperial Metals continued work on the property in 1986, establishing soil grids over the TRS and TRS2 areas, and west of the Loop (TRN grid). Gold and base metal mineralization was discovered, over 400 m, in outcrop and float on the TRS grid with values to 63 ppm Au with 35.5 ppm Ag and 3.2% Pb and 25.1 ppm Au with 14.6 ppm Ag and 1.4% Cu were returned from rock samples. A large area of anomalous Au + Pb, Ag in soils was defined. (Pesalj and Gorc, 1986) In follow-up to anomalous gold in stream sediment samples, Imperial also completed soil surveys over the North Slope grid (Goat Ridge (Tak-Nell) area), where a broad low to moderate Au-Cu anomaly was defined, as well as the North Slope East grid where there were few interesting results. (Taylor and Gorc, 1986) Imperial also drilled an additional 14 ddh at the Takla-Rainbow zone in 1986. Drilling to date tested the zone over a 700 m length, with the best result 0.69 opt Au over 1.5 m in DDH 013. (Pesalj, 1987) Hawkins (1987) completed a summary of work done during the period from 1984-86, for Cathedral Gold Corp.
		1987: soil geochemistry (271 samples), rock geochemistry (64 samples), VLF (14.6 km), IP (9.5 km), 4 ddh (BQ, 635 m) TRS area.	In 1987, Imperial Metals constructed a 14.2 km road to provide road access to the property. VLF and IP surveys, plus additional soil sampling, was done at the TRS area, and a number of recce soil traverses were completed. 4 ddh were then drilled to test the TRS zone. Thin quartz veins were intersected in drilling. The source of gold in float and soil was not fully explained. (Pesalj, 1988)
		19 ddh (BQ, 5,407 m) Takla-Rainbow zone.	A further 19 holes were drilled at the Takla-Rainbow zone in 1987, with continued encouraging results including 1.095 opt Au over 0.9 m and 1.15 opt Au over 2.5 m in DDH 024. A historical resource estimate was completed, using a 0.1 opt Au cut-off grade and a 4' minimum mining. "*Total undiluted, uncut, drill indicated and inferred reserves are presently 220,000 tons grading 0.4 oz/ton over an average width of 5 feet. The potential for increasing this tonnage by additional drilling in two zones is considered excellent, since the mineralization is still open at depth*." (Pesalj, 1988) Key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. Additional drilling has been completed in the Takla-Rainbow zone since this resource estimate was completed. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves and the author does not consider the historical resource to be relevant or reliable. The issuer is not treating the historical

		1988: 38 ddh (BQ, 7,472 m), trenching (132 m); Takla-Rainbow zone	estimate as current mineral resources. An updated resource estimate was completed in 1988, as shown below. Imperial Metals continued exploration on the property in 1988, drilling an additional 38 holes at the Takla-Rainbow zone. This work is detailed in a 1989 report by Pesalj, a report referenced by various subsequent authors but unavailable to the current author. Summary results from this period are available in Cathedral Gold Reports (1987, 1988) and in various reports by subsequent authors (i.e. Buskas and Bailey, 1992; Bailey, 1990; Pesalj, 1989). Buskas and Bailey (1992) report that 1988 trenching by Imperial Metals on the Takla-Rainbow zone returned a grab sample grading 11.43 opt Au and that the best result from drilling was 0.836 opt Au over 1.52 m in DDH-040. An updated historical "*indicated, inferred and potenti*al" resource of 321,101 tons at 0.25 opt Au was estimated**.** The report describing this historical resource estimate was unavailable to the author. Key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown, including the parameters used to define the "potential" category. Additional drilling has been completed in the Takla-Rainbow zone since this resource estimate was completed. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resource and the author does not consider the historical resource to be relevant or reliable. The issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Considerable work is required to upgrade the historical estimate to a current mineral resource, including additional drilling, incorporating QA/QC sampling, to validate the results of historical drilling.
1990 - 1991	Eastfield Resources	Airborne VLF and magnetic survey (Aerodat, 624 km); property-wide. Geological mapping, soil geochemistry (1274 samples), rock geochemistry (975 samples), IP (32.6 km); Red, TRS, TRS2, TR East. Trenching (679 m); TRS, TRS2, TR East, Takla-Rainbow. 8 ddh (NQ, 1242 m); Red, Rainbow.	In 1990, Eastfield entered into an agreement with Cathedral Gold Corp. to earn a 50% interest in the Takla Rainbow property. They staked adjoining claims to the north to cover the Tak-Nell area. Airborne magnetic/VLF surveys were flown over both properties. Magnetics was found to be effective at defining intrusive/volcanic contacts. (Garratt, 1990a, b) During 1990 and 1991, Eastfield also completed mapping, soil and rock sampling, IP surveys, plus trenching and drilling. Exploration was focussed on the copper-gold porphyry potential. Chip sampling at the Red zone returned 0.17% Cu and 0.12 ppm Au over 119.4 m. Drilling at the Red zone returned numerous long intervals of low grade Cu, such as hole TR90-76 which returned 166.4 m @ 0.147% Cu and 0.002 opt Au, including 77.6 m @ 0.213% Cu and 0.003 opt Au. A broad chargeability anomaly with coincident Au soil geochemistry in the TRS2 area was trenched, revealing a broad silicified zone with narrow gold-bearing quartz veinlets. (Bailey, 1990; Buskas and Bailey, 1992).
1990	Rio Algom	Airborne VLF and magnetic survey (200 km), geological mapping, soil geochemistry (97 samples), rock geochemistry (57 samples), stream geochemistry (12 samples); Goat Ridge/Tak area	Imperial Metal's claims covering the North Slope grid lapsed and the area was staked by Rio Algom as the TAK property. Contour soils were done on Goat Ridge and confirmed elevated Au and Cu values. Rock samples collected returned up to 2.15% Cu with 0.16 ppm Au and 25.2 ppm Ag, and 1.53% Cu with 1.8 ppm Au and 42 ppm Ag. Total field magnetic data showed a strong correlation with topography, but also was effective at mapping the intrusive/volcanic contact. Magnetic highs over the middle and south ridges are associated with syenite plugs. (Cope, 1991)
1991-1992	Placer Dome Inc. (and Rio Algom	Geological mapping, soil geochemistry (599 samples),	A soil grid was completed in the Nell area. Soil development is poor in this area, with samples consisting of talus fines. Some elevated Au and Cu values were returned. Rock sampling returned

	and Eastfield Resources Ltd.)	rock geochemistry (50 samples); Nell area. Geological mapping, soil geochemistry (482 samples), rock geochemistry (43 samples), IP (10.6 km), 3 ddh (BQ, 453 m); Tak area	samples of 6.2 ppm Au and 1.3% Cu from a N-trending fault zone. Mineralization was felt to be limited to narrow, widely spaced, shear and fault structures. (Price and Bailey, 1992b) Grid-based soil sampling was done at the Tak/Slide. As above, soil development was poor. There were no significant results from rock sampling. An IP survey was completed and several chargeability anomalies were outlined which were subsequently tested by 3 drill holes. No significant results were returned from drilling. As in the Nell area, mineralization was felt to be limited to narrow, widely spaced shear and fault structures. (Price and Bailey, 1992a)
2004	Rainbow Resources Ltd.	43-101 report prepared.	The property was optioned to Rainbow Resources Ltd, a private company. A 43-101 technical report was prepared but no work was completed on the property. (MacIntyre, 2004)
2005 - 2011	Geoinformatics Exploration Inc. (later Kiska Metals Corp.)/Redton Resources	2005: Data compilation and interpretation, probabilistic testing for porphyry copper mineralization, airborne magnetics and radiometrics; Property-wide. 2006: Geochemistry (1108 total stream, soil, rock samples, property-wide), only minor recce sampling on current Twin Property. 12 ddh on current Twin Property (NQ2, 4033 m, oriented core); Red, Rainbow, Tak zones. 2007: IP (20 km); Red-Rainbow area	Redton Resources acquired a large land package (upon the introduction of map-based staking in the province), extending 60 km from N-S and up to 45 km E-W, including the existing Takla-Rainbow property which they optioned from Lorne Warren. Geoinformatics subsequently entered into an option agreement with Redton to earn an 85% interest in the Takla-Redton property by incurring $4.75 million in exploration expenditures over 5 years. In 2005, Geoinformatics undertook a major data compilation and interpretation program, including compiling 26 geological maps, 15 geophysical data sets and digitizing 113 drill holes (of which 86 are on the current Twin Property) including lithology and assay data, plus 22,982 geochem samples. They also flew a property-wide airborne magnetic and radiometric survey. On the basis of this work, Geoinformatics completed lithological, geochemical and structural interpretations, then used these to generate porphyry copper targets using a targeting process known as MOCA, for follow-up in subsequent years. A total of 32 targets were defined and ranked, 10 of which are located on the current Twin Property. Four of the 6 highest priority targets from the entire Takla-Redton compilation are located on the current Twin Property. (Worth and Bidwell, 2006) In 2006, Geoinformatics completed ground follow-up, including geological mapping and geochemical sampling, to 22 of the MOCA targets, property-wide. Work on the current Twin Property was in the Red, Rainbow and Tak areas. The highest Cu in stream samples from the entire Takla-Redton project was from a stream draining the Tak area. 7 holes were drilled at the Red Zone of which 6 intersected porphyry-style mineralization. One of the better intersections was 0.3% Cu over 167 m in hole RZ06_04, including 33 m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.14 ppm Au and 4.19 ppm Ag and 10 m @ 0.98% Cu with 0.19 ppm Au and 7.68 ppm Ag. Another significant intersection was in hole RZ06_02, where 214.25 m returned 0.14% Cu, including 12 m @ 0.42% Cu, 0.5 ppm Au and 2.17 ppm Ag. Three holes were drilled at the Tak zone and failed to encounter mineralization. Two holes drilled at the Rainbow zone intersected encouraging alteration and elevated Cu and Au values, including 96.65 m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.11 ppm Au and 1.29 ppm Ag and 112 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.22 ppm Au and 0.94 ppm Ag in hole RB06_01 (Worth and Bidwell, 2007) In 2007, a 3D-IP survey was run over the Red – Rainbow area, which identified a large, modest chargeability anomaly at the Red

		  2008 - 2010: 2011: Soil geochemistry; N of Tak area	zone and a second and larger modest chargeability anomaly at the East Red zone. (Worth and Bidwell, 2008) No work was completed on the current Twin Property portion of the Takla-Redton project during this period. In 2009, Rimfire Minerals and Geoinformatics merged to form Kiska Metals Corp., with claims transferred to Rimfire (a wholly owned subsidiary of Kiska). Kiska flew an AeroTEM magnetic/EM survey over their Takla-Redton project, however that survey did not cover the current Twin Property (Bidwell, 2011) In 2011, a widely spaced soil survey was completed north of the Tak prospect, which was partially located on the current Twin Property and which extended the known soil anomaly in that area to the northwest. (Franz and Voordouw, 2012)
2007	Rimfire Minerals Corp.	2007: Soil geochemistry (143 samples), airborne magnetics and EM (68.5 km), IP (6 km); Auddie area	Rimfire optioned the Auddie property from E. DeBock, to explore a recent discovery of alkalic porphyry copper mineralization (the Auddie zone). A single cell claim now covers the Auddie occurrence, which is not part of the current Twin property. Adjoining ground explored by Rimfire in 2007 is partially within the Twin Property. Rimfire completed soil geochemistry, a Furgro airborne mag/EM survey and an IP survey over their Auddie property. A chargeability-high, resistivity-low associated with a strong, N-NW trending mag high was identified west of the Auddie occurrence, on the current Twin Property. (Lui, 2008)
2013	Manado Gold Corp.	4 ddh (NQ2, 606 m); Takla-Rainbow zone	Manado Gold drilled 4 holes at the Takla-Rainbow zone, including ddh TR13-88 which returned 24.52 m @ 2.01 ppm Au and 2.0 ppm Ag, the first indication of bulk-tonnage gold mineralization on the Property. The hole ended in mineralization. (Blanchflower, 2014)
2022	Orogenic Regional Exploration Ltd.	Airborne geophysics (VTEM, 3012 km); property-wide	Orogenic flew a VTEM survey which covered the current Twin Property, as well as a large adjoining area to the E-NE. (Strickland, 2022).

For the most part, historic work on the property appears to conform to industry-acceptable standards for the time it was completed. Location control for historic (pre 2006) soil and rock samples is poor and only the most recent drill programs (2006, 2013) included any QA/QC protocol.

6.1 Silt Geochemistry

Historic silt samples from streams draining the Twin Property are shown on Figure 3. Most of the drainages with elevated Au or Cu values have been traced to areas of (now) known mineralization. Two particular areas that require follow-up on the basis of stream sediment sampling are the north end of Goat Ridge, where silt sampling returned very high values of Cu and Au. This area includes the Tak/Slide and Tak/Scree zones of known mineralization, but also includes the Goat Ridge soil geochemical anomaly (Au-Sb) near the faulted contact between the Hogem intrusive and volcanics of the Takla Group and Twin Creek Succession. The second area of interest, on the basis of stream sediment sampling, is located in the eastern part of the Property, where silt samples returned elevated Cu values over a large area. This area corresponds to the East As soil geochemical anomaly (As +/- weak Ag, Cu, Au), near the relatively flat lying contact between Twin Creek Succession volcanics and underlying Takla Group volcanics. Apart from soil geochemistry, this area is untested by any historic work.

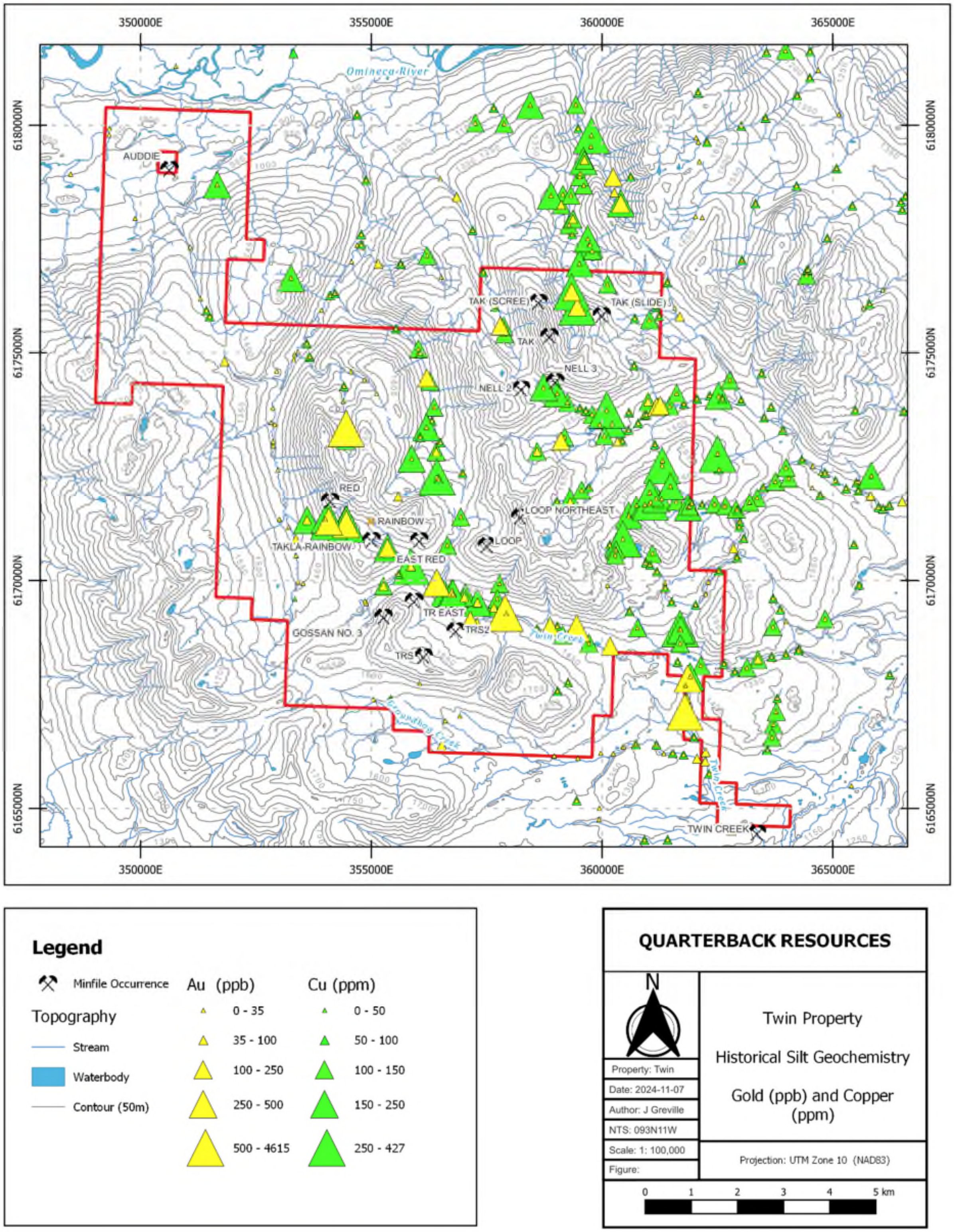


Figure 3 - Historic Silt Geochemistry, Au (ppb) and Cu (ppm)

6.2 Soil Geochemistry

A compilation of historic soil geochemical data was initiated in 2005 by Geoinformatics, with additional compilation in 2024 by Quarterback Resources. The database now includes gold plus multi-element data for 9,180 soil samples collected on the Property over a 27 year period. Samples collected pre-2006 were grid-based or contour samples, without GPS location control. Historic soil sampling represents work by different operators, employing differing sample spacing and utilizing different analytical techniques with different detection limits. Surveys covered highly varied ground conditions, from steep talus slopes with poor soil development, to broad swampy valleys with glacial sediments. A robust analysis of data may be warranted, taking into account these variables, but is beyond the scope of this report.

Historic soil geochemistry for select elements is presented in Figures 4-6. Figure 7 is a compilation, showing 16 multi-element soil anomalies that can be identified from the historic data. The intention in outlining these anomalous areas was to distill the large amount of historical data for discussion purposes. As such, the anomaly outlines are broad areas which could certainly be further refined and subdivided. The geochemical signature of each anomaly is given, and anomalies are named, for reference purposes only. A priority value of High, Moderate or Low is assigned to each anomaly for visualization purposes. Assigned priorities are based solely on the size and strength of the geochemical response for each area. They do not take additional information or subsequent exploration into account which may have upgraded or downgraded the anomaly (i.e. geology, rock geochemistry, drilling, geophysics).

On a project of this size and complexity, an examination of correlation coefficients not just for entire population of geochemical data, but for subsets of data representing weaker or stronger mineralization, can help identify different mineralizing events or metal zonation within the system. Correlation coefficients for Cu and Au, with select elements, are listed below in Tables 3 and 4, for the entire data set and for subsets of data representing low Au, high Au, low Cu and high Cu values. Despite the numerous Au + multi-element soil anomalies, and particularly the common Au-Cu soil anomalies, gold in soils does not correlate strongly with any other elements. Copper correlates moderate-strongly with Ag, Co, Mo and Sb.

Table 3: Correlation Coefficients, Au Soil Geochemistry

	Ag	Bi	Cu	K_	Mn	Pb	Sb	V	Zn
CC Au:xx	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.08	-0.01	0.07
Au <50 ppb[1]	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.24	0.24	0.16	0.24	0.21
Au >50 ppb[2]	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.05	-0.03	0.03

[1] *Correlation coefficients Au:xx >0.14, for subset of soil geochemical data containing Au < 50 ppb*
[2] *Correlation coefficients Au:x >0.14, for subset of soil geochemical data containing Au > 50 ppb*

Table 4: Correlation Coefficients, Cu Soil Geochemistry

	Ag	Al	As	B	Ca	Co	Fe	K	Mn	Mo	Ni	P	Sb	Sr	V	Zn
CC Cu:xx	0.15	0.04	0.31	0.13	0.13	0.43	0.31	0.24	0.18	0.47	0.12	0.11	0.54	0.11	0.20	0.05
Cu <100	0.06	0.28	0.22	0.16	0.23	0.48	0.36	0.20	0.26	0.16	0.20	0.22	0.11	0.30	0.33	0.25
Cu >100	0.40	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.02	0.39	0.31	0.17	0.10	0.46	0.05	0.06	0.57	-0.02	0.11	-0.02

[1] *Correlation coefficients Cu:xx >0.14, for subset of soil geochemical data containing Cu < 100 ppm*
[2] *Correlation coefficients Cu:xx >0.14, for subset of soil geochemical data containing Au > 100 ppm*

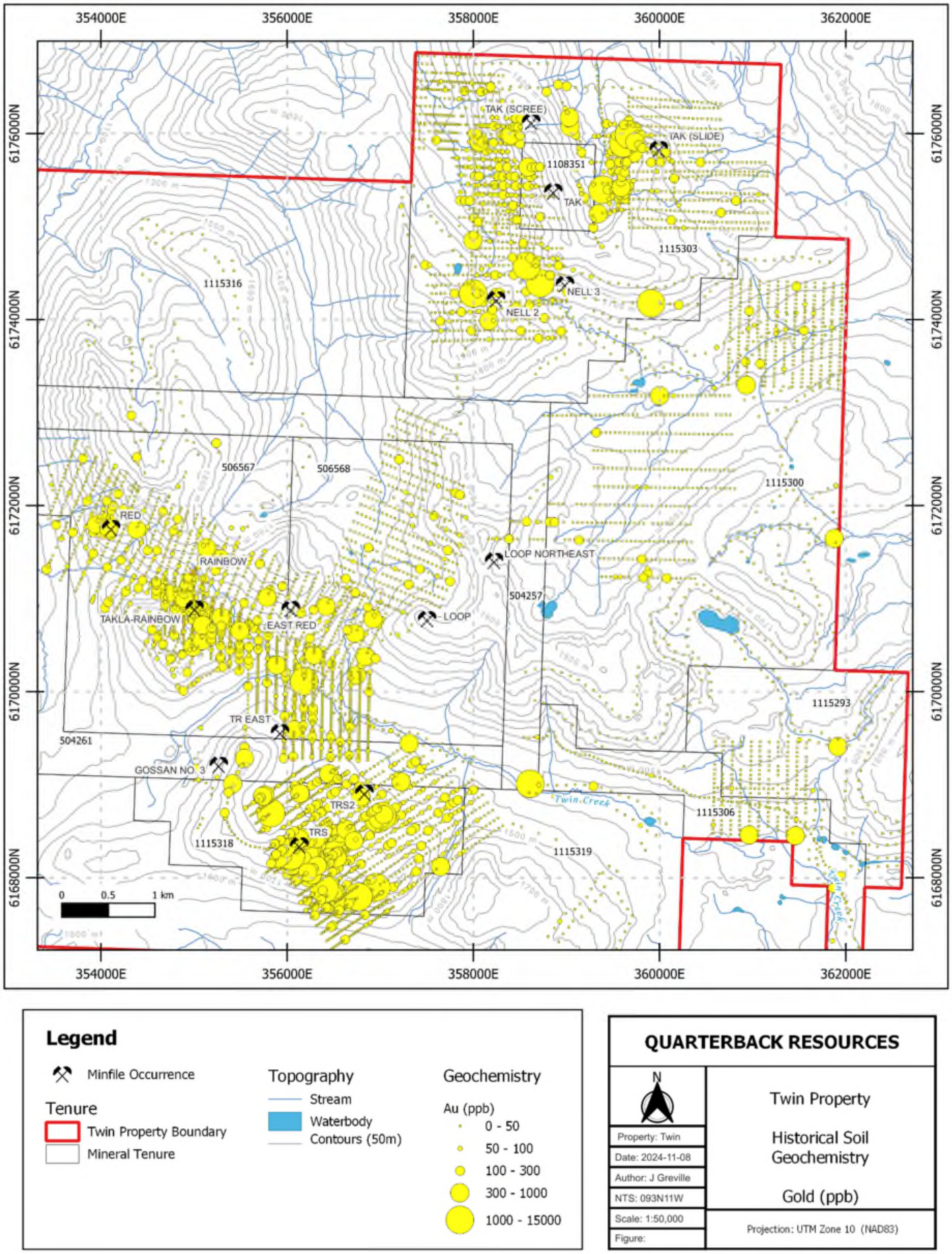


Figure 4: Historic Soil Geochemistry, Au (ppb)

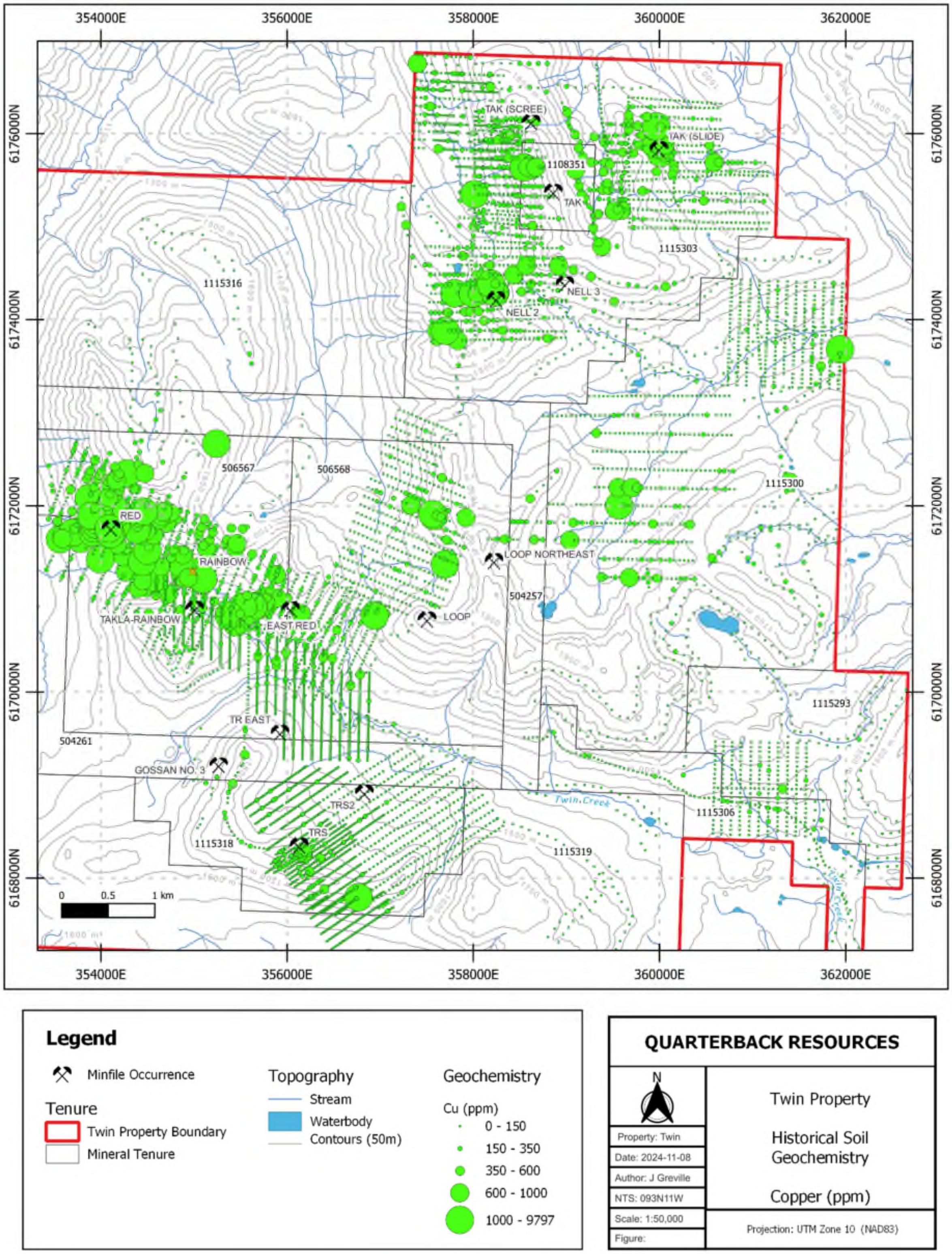
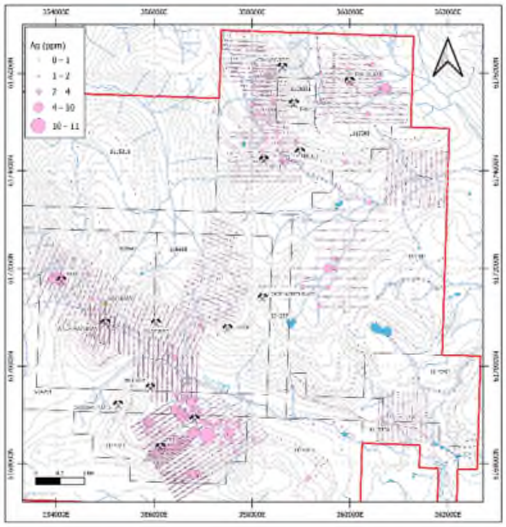
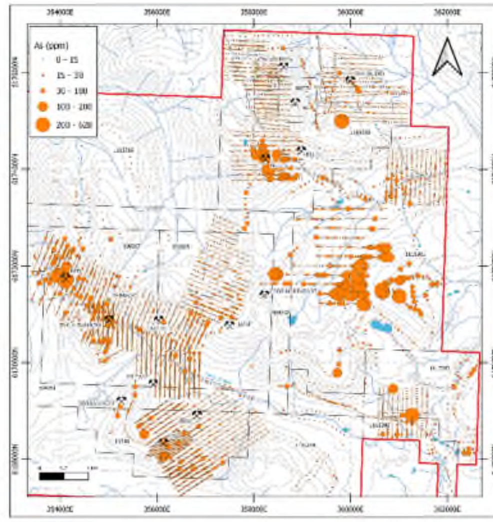
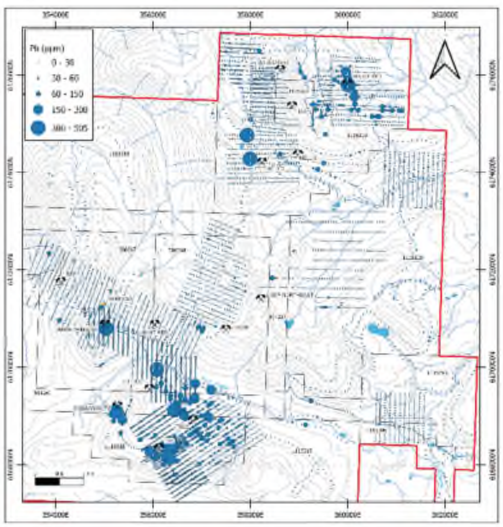
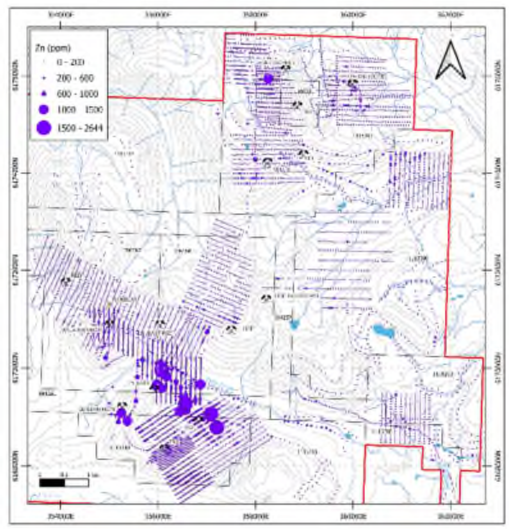


Figure 5: Historic Soil Geochemistry, Cu (ppm)









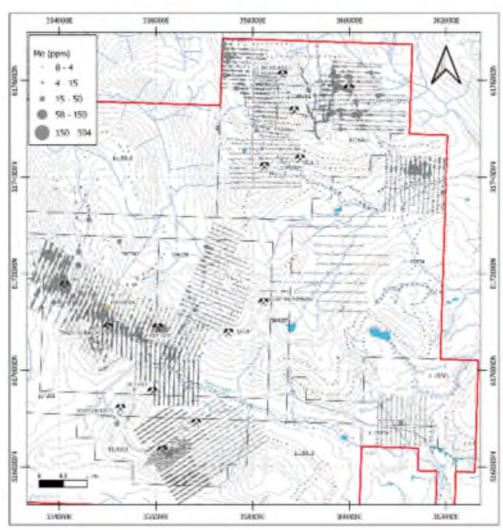


Figure 6: Historic Soil Geochemistry Ag (ppm), As (ppm) Pb (ppm), Zn (ppm), Mo (ppm)

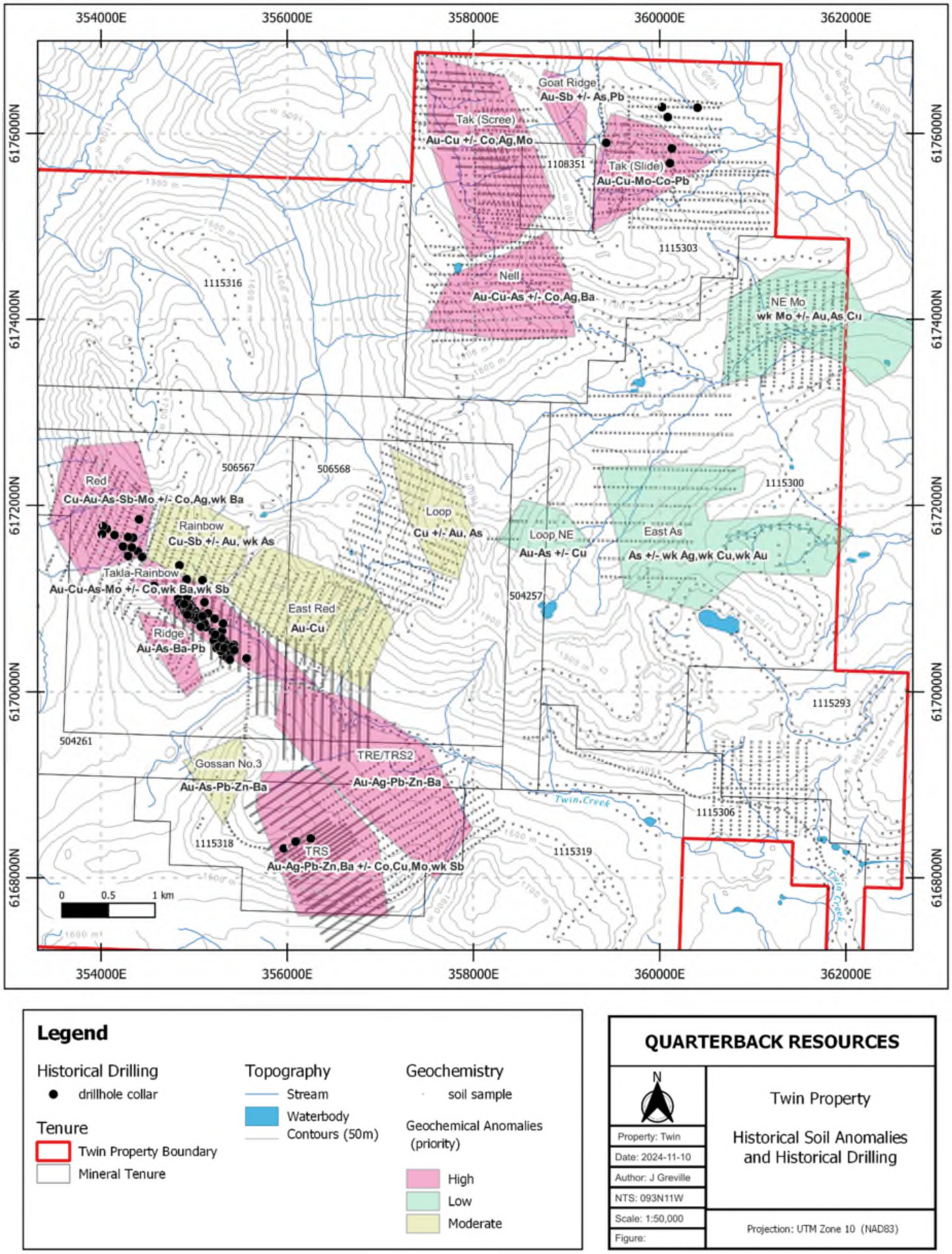


Figure 7: Historic Soil Geochemical Anomalies

Some general observations can be made regarding the historic soil geochemical data. First, elevated gold values in soils are widespread on the Property (see Figure 4) and values are high. The range from 100 – 300 ppb Au is considered moderately anomalous, 300 – 1000 ppb Au strongly anomalous and > 1000 ppb Au highly anomalous. A maximum of 15,000 ppb Au in soils was returned from the TRS area.

As shown on Figure 7, the majority of the soil anomalies are proximal to the contact between the Hogem intrusive and volcanic rocks of the Early Jurassic Twin Creek Succession. Known soil anomalies fall into two main regions, a northwest-trending area in the southwest part of the Property which encompasses the Red, Takla-Rainbow, Rainbow, East Red, Ridge, Gossan No. 3, TRS and TRE/TRS2 anomalies, and an area surrounding Goat Ridge in the northern part of the Property which includes the Tak/Scree, Goat Ridge, Tak/Slide and Nell anomalies. Good soil geochemical coverage exists over these areas, compared to other parts of the Property where coverage is more sparse.

Soil geochemistry supports the idea of different styles, and levels, of mineralization on the Property. For example, the Gossan No. 3 (Au-As-Pb-Ba), TRE/TRS2 (Au-Ag-Pb-Ba) and Goat Ridge (Au-Sb) anomalies appear to represent a different mineralization event, or different level in a mineralization system, than the East Red anomaly (Au-Cu), Red (Cu-Au-As-Sb-Mo) and Takla-Rainbow (Au-Cu-As-Mo) anomalies. Some high priority areas of the Property have not been well tested by soil geochemistry. One such area is the area between the Ridge and Gossan No. 3 anomalies. Several soil lines were run over this area by Quarterback Resources in 2024, as described in Section 9.3 of this report.

6.3 Rock Geochemistry

Historic rock geochemistry was compiled in 2005 by Geoinformatics, with validation and additional compilation by Quarterback Resources in 2024. In total, the database includes gold plus multi-element data for 985 rock samples collected on the Property over a 23 year period. Samples collected pre-2006 were grid-based or recce prospecting samples, without GPS location control. Many of the historic rock samples were first-pass sampling efforts, designed to identify areas for follow-up work, as opposed to representative samples meant to reflect average gold or copper grade.

As discussed in more detail in Section 7.3, several distinct styles of mineralization exist on the property, including late gold-quartz mineralization which can be superimposed on earlier alkalic-related gold or porphyry copper-gold mineralization/ Because of the different styles of mineralization, the locally superimposed nature of the mineralization, and the known zonation in metals, correlation coefficients for the entire rock geochemical data set are not particularly useful. Furthermore, the lack of outcrop exposure at the Takla-Rainbow Zone impacts the extent of surface rock sampling here compared to other zones of known mineralization. What is apparent is that, while copper and gold are commonly associated in rocks, the highest gold values do not coincide with the highest copper values.

High gold values were returned from rock samples from the Takla-Rainbow, TR East Zones and TRS Zones, with a zonation in metals seen over about 3.2 km, from the Takla-Rainbow Zone in the northwest, where Au is associated with elevated Mn +/ Ag, Cu, to the TR East Zone, where a Au-Ag-Mn-Pb-Zn is apparent, and to the TRS in the southwest, where a Au-Ag-Ba-Cu-Zn metal association is present.

Table 5 lists highlights from historic rock sampling, with all > 2 ppm Au or greater than 0.50% Cu, Pb or Zn from surface rock samples included. In general, two populations of data can be seen, a high Au-low Cu set, and a high Cu-lower Au set In Table 5, data is sorted by style of mineralization (i.e. gold-dominant or copper-gold alkalic porphyry style) and by area. Gold and copper results from historic sampling are shown on Figures 8 and 9. While most of the historic rock samples listed in Table 5 represent samples from zones of mineralization which have been subject to more advanced exploration, they are useful to show the tenor of mineralization at different zones of known mineralization. That said, some of the samples listed in Table 5 require follow-up.

Sample TR-P140 (9.95 ppm Au and 415.7 ppm Ag, along with highly anomalous Sb and Ba) was a talus sample of a vuggy quartz vein with Fe-Mn staining, collected about 400 m south the Takla-Rainbow zone (Pesalj, 1985). The sample was collected on a prominent northwest-trending ridge where a 500 m zone of strong quartz-kaolinite-pyrite alternation capped by up a quartz-alunite alteration zone to 5 m in thickness, is mentioned in the historic literature and represents an unexplored epithermal target (Nelson et al, 1993). Approximately 450 m to the northwest along the ridge, sample TR-P77 returned 3.51 ppm Au from silicified, pyritic mafic volcanic float cut by quartz veinlets. Historic recce soil sampling identified a northwest-trending Au-As-Ba-Pb soil anomaly on the ridge (the Ridge anomaly). This area was targeted for follow-up in 2024, as described in Section 9.3 and is referred to as the Ridge Zone.

Sample TR-P21 was a grab sample from outcrop in the Twin Creek valley, about 1.5 km on-strike to the southwest of the Takla-Rainbow Zone which returned 3.86 ppm Au from a sample of epidotized mafic volcanics cut by narrow quartz-pyrite veins (Pesalj, 1985). Another sample from this area, TRT-P1, returned 1.1 ppm Au. This area is similarly untested by any further work.

A number of rock samples collected west of the Tak and Nell occurrences, near the eastern contact of the Hogem intrusive with a hybrid zone of metasomatized Twin Creek Succession volcanics and monzonite and granodiorite phases of the Hogem Suite, returned elevated Cu and Au, including 0.85% Cu/0.9 ppm Au/13.3 ppm Ag (Sample NS_BL_5+40N_FLOAT), 0.97% Cu/0.21 ppm Au/7.1 ppm Ag (NS_BL_8+90N FLOAT) 1.69% Cu/0.11 ppm Au, 8.5 ppm Ag (NS_BL_8+93N_FLOAT) and 1.18% Cu/0.09 ppm Au/6.0 ppm Ag (NS_BL_9+00N_FLOAT). Sample descriptions for these samples, which were all part of a 1986 work program by Imperial Metals, are not provided (Taylor and Gorc, 1986). Two Au-Cu soil geochemical anomalies are known from historical work in this area, the Tak/Scree and Nell anomalies.

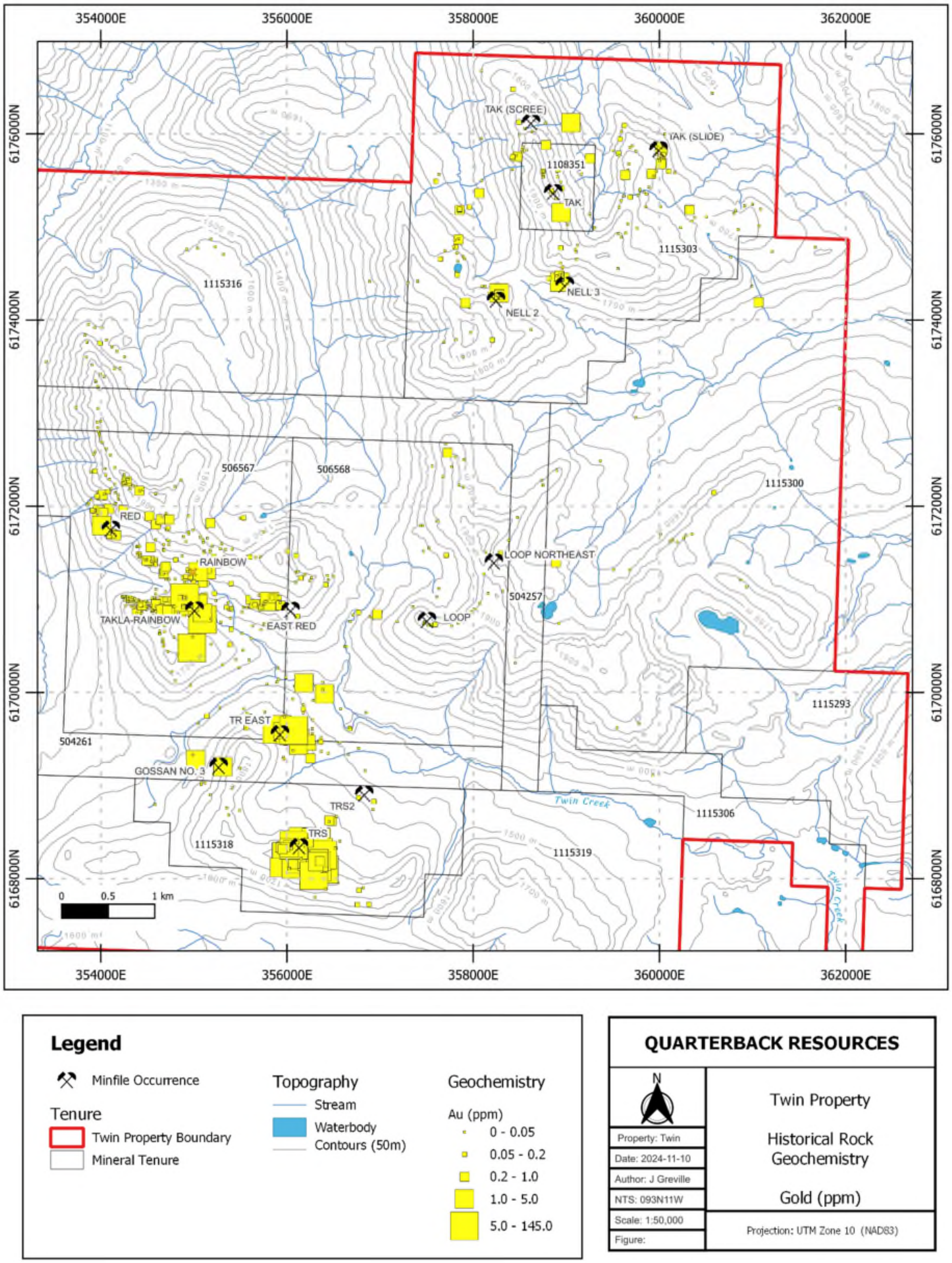


Figure 8: Historic Rock Samples, Au (ppm)

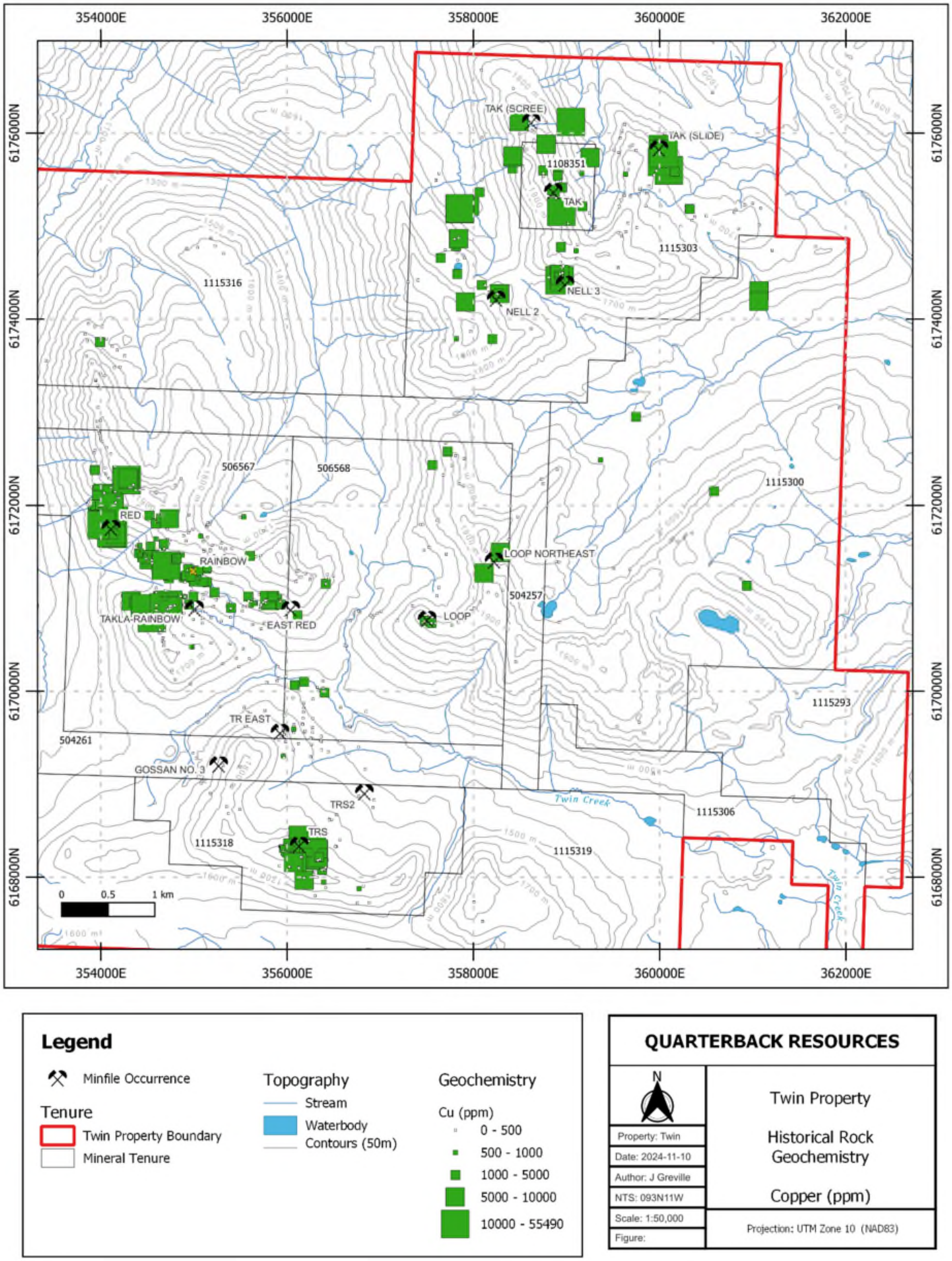


Figure 9: Historic Rock Samples, Cu (ppm)

Table 5: Historic Rock Samples: Select Results

SAMPLE_ID	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
Gold Dominant Mineralization								
Takla-Rainbow								
TR-P113	**138.00**	60.0	11	471	2254	2	24	155
TR-P121	6.54	3.2	16	786	278	2	5	16
TR-P114	4.28	2.0	25	13	1331	4	3	120
TG-24-R	0.50	14.9	39	22563	1351	5	9	145
TR-90-R12	0.21	4.0	275	5450	1048	5	12	127
TR East								
TRT-P33	**26.10**	29.2	17	958	2794	24	684	26403
TR-P158	**14.60**	32.1	29	287	2045	9	588	3694
TR-90-D39	5.98	23.0	82	489	3287	7	1330	7947
TR-90-C4	4.21	9.7	70	209	3710	5	252	1783
TR-90-R2	3.87	18.6	159	134	959	10	583	1669
TR-90-C2	2.03	20.7	34	294	4216	4	2788	10401
TR-90-D40	2.01	192.3	30	500	4746	4	24502	17348
TR-90-C1	1.93	55.9	38	508	4097	6	4412	11276
TR-90-C3	0.68	12.0	54	291	3608	3	306	6324
TR-90-D42	0.46	2.9	32	112	5083	2	385	7976
TR-90-D41	0.38	31.1	27	107	4344	11	36143	19501
TR_16+15E 2+00S	0.32	4.3	29	110	3631	9	353	14309
TR-P157	0.29	6.9	9	234	5141	17	642	23884
TR-P5	0.25	4.5	11	150	2547	16	903	12456
TR-P16	0.18	4.0	19	96	3551	23	355	17853
TR-P155	0.17	2.6	13	134	5767	7	172	8905
TR-90-R48	0.11	5.0	21	69	3951	2	533	6711
TRS								
TRS-107R	**145.00**	24.3	46	24	97	28	9233	11
TRS-15R	**39.00**	35.5	22	588	65	11	31974	5
TRS-23R	**25.00**	3.8	128	156	483	4	272	14
TRS-12R	**20.00**	14.6	52	13682	115	20	339	3
TR-90-D36	**19.43**	59.4	53	21188	83	21	87	1
TRS-115R	**17.00**	15.7	67	6815	296	16	219	19
TR-90-R3	**13.19**	6.1	150	5507	302	13	285	26
TRS-147R	**11.00**	1.8	1027	661	194	3	238	6
TR-90-D35	8.29	13.5	1133	1454	209	108	1021	40
TRS-3R	8.00	5.5	505	1751	70	7	13	10
TRS-132R	7.00	8.8	43	10072	167	15	634	26
TRS-111R_(A)	4.66	1.4	298	2334	102	5	8	7
TRS-114R	4.00	4.0	558	2281	83	2	9	7
TRS-101R	3.20	2.6	600	12	84	13	1439	8
TRS-134R	3.10	1.6	970	1268	179	2	17	5
TRS-142R	3.00	6.4	619	15	401	15	20	16
TRS-113R	2.00	1.3	734	1370	209	3	23	6
TRS-123R	2.00	3.3	571	8	94	6	229	5
TRS-6R	2.00	2.1	41	10	245	22	352	19
TRS-121R	2.00	6.1	488	1989	125	5	19	9
TRS-127R	2.00	1.6	53	6	281	20	359	18
TRS-148R	1.61	1.5	96	6430	302	12	13	25
TRS-14R	0.92	4.4	292	5825	298	6	81	9
TR-90-D46	0.04	3.3	281	9917	803	3	94	57
Other areas								
TR-P140 (Ridge Zone)	**9.95**	415.7	1613	623	107	4	169	101
TR-P21 (Twin Creek)	3.86	4.2	574	1586	986	3	10	159
TR-P77 (South Red area)	3.51	1.8	36	58	402	11	62	50

Table 5, continued SAMPLE_ID	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
Copper-Gold Alkalic-Porphyry Related Mineralization								
Red								
407705	1.02	73.4	185	55490	899	453	731	341
TR-90-D77	0.42	6.9	112	8976	264	125	6	67
TR-90-D87	0.40	14.4	43	29192	421	6	2	92
TR-90-D25	0.40	10.5	299	5019	285	348	16	28
TR91-R21	0.34	10.9	75	11228	399	10	5	48
TR-90-R53	0.34	6.4	218	5989	915	8	3	91
TR-90-D23	0.28	11.8	56	11662	72	416	21	169
TR-90-D24	0.22	10.4	62	16813	618	135	3	90
TR-90-D78	0.22	4.2	146	5114	344	10	7	52
TR-90-D22	0.17	6.7	191	6524	329	156	10	29
407719	0.11	5.3	37	5005	265	25	3	34
407704	0.03	1.3	251	8415	1418	34	5	94
407721	0.01	0.2	50	5085	590	1	3	55
South Red								
TR-90-D54	1.59	14.4	15	11715	416	105	15	25
TR-90-D12	0.98	17.0	31	28076	2043	2	7	469
TR-P78	0.91	18.4	20	25658	620	20	23	334
TR-90-D11	0.74	12.9	143	14871	400	1	2	37
TR-P80	0.29	7.6	46	5469	96	8	9	27
TG-57-R	0.18	5.8	271	8823	412	10	6	48
TG-54-R	0.01	1.0	158	5950	785	2	2	91
East Red								
TR-90-D61	1.27	7.1	47	7607	391	10	3	39
Nell								
P91NL006	3.00	4.2	24	3404	1725	5	13	128
P91NL021	0.56	12.1	73	9466	1623	1	23	296
P91NL015	0.22	4.3	10	7489	883	1	10	99
P91NL013	5.00	92.4	10	5819	538	2	106	104
P91NL011	0.32	16.4	12	7577	994	17	17	369
P91NL041	0.26	27.9	111	9224	771	17	11	216
P91NL012	0.11	45.9	23	12730	1266	3	38	189
10129	1.62	40.5	21	12842	214	1	42	67
10183	0.35	18.2	17	5113	201	2	31	15
Tak/Scree								
10193	1.45	11.4	16	12045	389	1	39	46
10243	0.21	6.9	299	5509	520	7	30	55
P91NL008	0.17	24.1	17	9340	591	1	19	69
P91NL050	0.16	4.5	13	5064	511	2	6	55
P91NL049	0.15	3.1	338	7406	999	1	3	55
Tak/Slide								
10140	0.88	18.2	51	10041	220	2	61	177
C91TK_006	0.60	13.5	33	6914	384	1	5	131
P91TK_014	0.44	59.3	34	26618	1180	6	1019	1329
10126	0.14	24.8	60	18310	1076	7	64	412
407747	0.11	14.8	50	13530	1319	21	90	281
Other areas								
MPK-91-10	0.23	9.7	37	7097	498	1	4	44
GR-DB14	0.00	7.3	57	5610	532	1	2	43
NS_BL_5+40N_FLOAT	0.90	13.3	65	8567	2735	4	22	204
407727	0.52	6.1	119	5186	635	1	7	23
NS_BL_8+93N_FLOAT	0.11	8.5	49	16865	485	5	40	117
NS_BL_9+00N_FLOAT	0.09	6.0	35	11753	673	88	40	137

Table 5, continued

SAMPLE_ID	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
NS_BL_8+91N_FLOAT	0.09	4.9	35	5476	289	22	14	45
NS_9+30N 1+00E_FLOAT	0.08	4.4	32	5131	866	1	52	127
TR91-R73	0.09	13.4	7	7690	568	4	9	45
TG-166R	0.02	4.6	30	5027	1080	2	2	102
NS_BL_8+90N FLOAT	0.21	7.1	58	9691	380	10	11	64

6.4 Geophysics

Historic property-scale geophysics on the Property includes several early magnetometer and VLF surveys, numerous 2D-IP surveys, a 3D-IP survey and several airborne surveys (magnetics, radiometrics, VLF, EM and VTEM). The Property is located within the QUEST area, a 46,000 square km portion of the central Quesnel terrane that was targeted in a co-operative project between Geoscience BC, the Geological Survey of Canada and the BC Geological Survey to provide a regional geological, geochemical and geophysical framework to aid in the exploration of this highly prospective region for porphyry copper-gold style mineralization (Logan et al, 2010; Phillips et al, 2009). In addition to the property-scale geophysics on the Twin Property, regional gravity, magnetic and EM surveys were flown as part of the QUEST program which cover the claims.

In 2024, Quarterback Resources contracted Terra Interpretive Services to compile, review and interpret the results of historic geophysics on the Property (Rosenthal, 2024). This work is described in Section 9.2 of this report and briefly summarized here.

There is a strong correlation between reduced to pole (RTP) magnetics and topography, leading some previous authors to dismiss the magnetic response on the basis of this correlation. Rosenthal (2024) concludes that the variations in the magnetic field strength are too large to be attributed to a topographic effect, and instead are caused by variations in the magnetic content of the underlying rocks. Areas of high magnetic response are likely related to unaltered diorite/microdiorite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite. Two sub-parallel NW trending magnetic highs can be identified in the southwest portion of the property, on the basis of airborne magnetics (Reduced to Pole (RTP) and Analytical Signal (AS)). Although some component of magnetic remanence is suspected, the fact that these trends can be seen on the AS magnetics, combined with their strong correlation with elevated gold in soils and with known zones of mineralization (see Figure 10), makes them intriguing targets. The southernmost magnetic trend effectively defines the northern contact of the Early Cretaceous phase of the Hogem Intrusive Suite and encompasses the TRS, Gossan No. 3 and newly discovered Ridge Zones. The northern of the two magnetic trends, located approximately 700 m to the north, encompasses the Takla-Rainbow, TR East, and TRS2 Zones.

The regional VTEM survey is strongly affected by overburden, with distinct early to mid-time VTEM response in the major drainages, likely due to clay-rich areas resulting from glaciation or from weathered volcanics in the valleys. Areas of outcropping intrusive rocks are typically highly resistive and there is a good correlation between the edges of resistive bodies and known copper mineralization in the area.

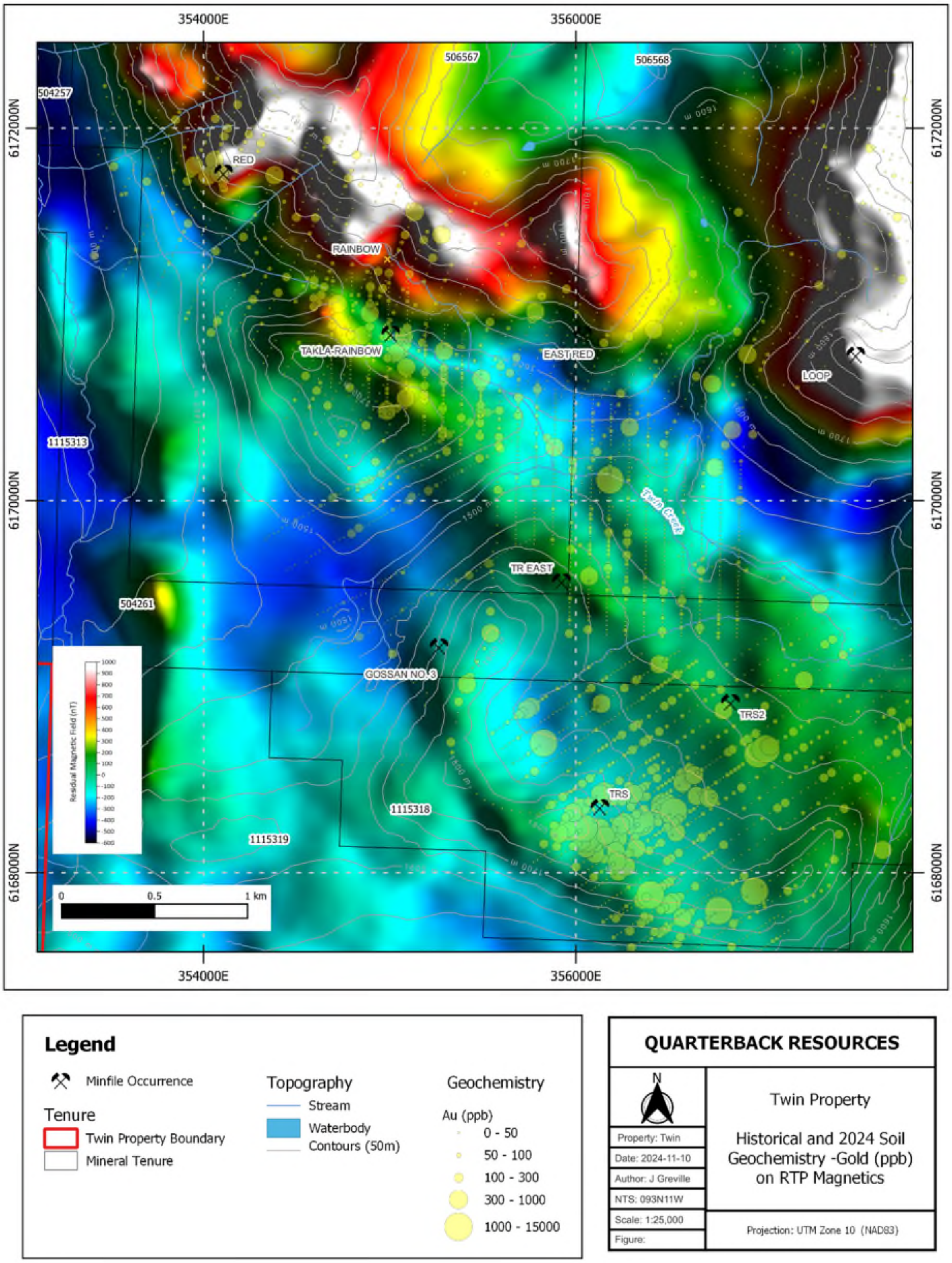


Figure 10: Gold Soil Geochemistry, Au (ppb) on RTP Magnetics

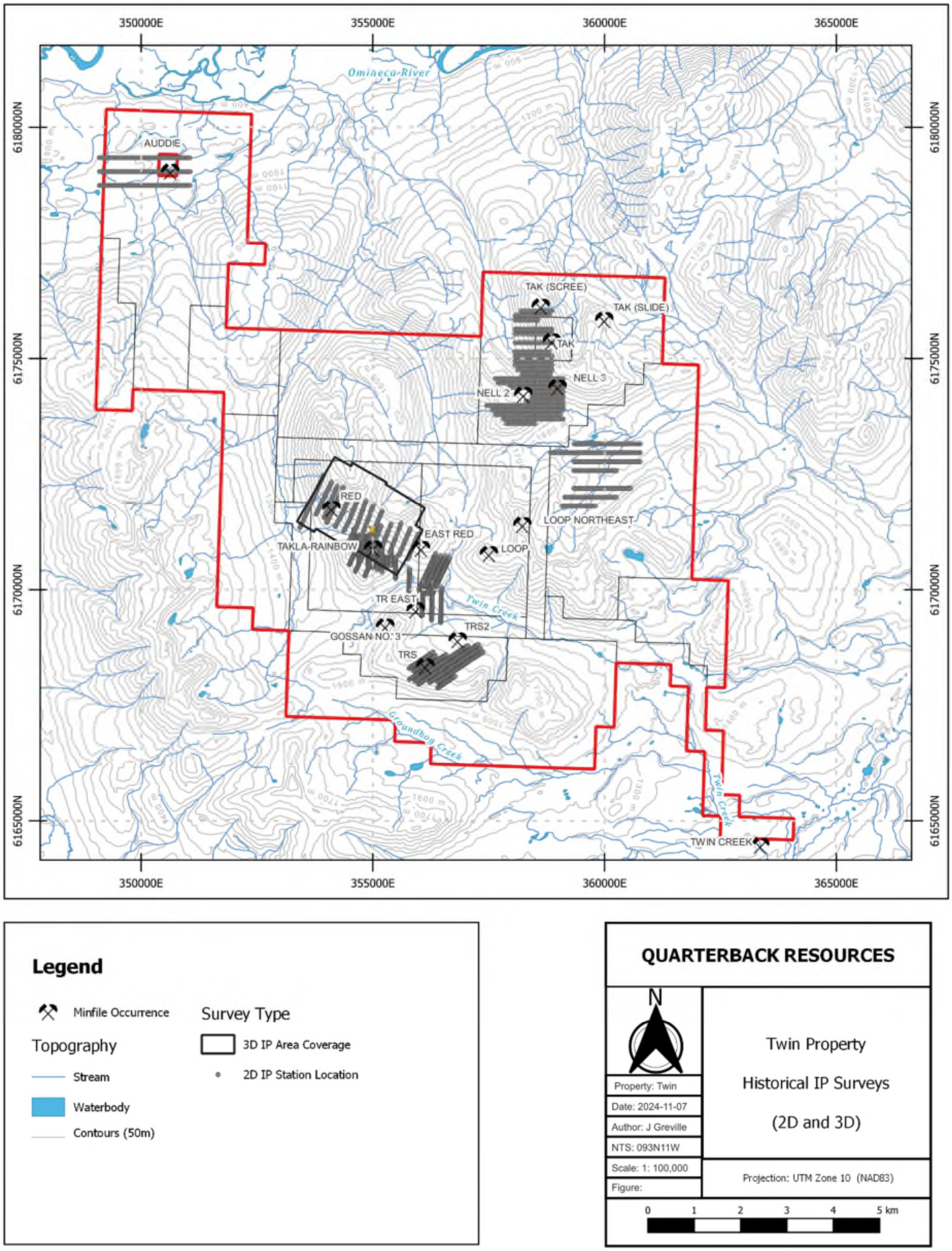


Figure 11: Historic IP Grids

Radiometrics shows areas of elevated potassium, and shows that these potassium-high zones correlate with magnetic highs, although not all magnetic highs have elevated potassium.

A series of local IP surveys on the Property, shown in Figure 11, represent 2 different eras of data. Surveys by Imperial Metals and Eastfield in the 1980's and early 1990's were high-resolution, shallow 2D-IP surveys designed to explore for structurally controlled gold mineralization. These surveys are high quality and effective at indicating areas of near-surface pyrite mineralization, although location control for the surveys is poor and as such, the information cannot be used for drill hole targeting. The Takla-Rainbow zone is associated with a northwest-trending IP chargeability anomaly and coincident multi-element soil anomaly, along the southern edge of a conspicuous magnetic high. The chargeability anomaly remains open to the northwest and to the southeast.

A 2007 deeper 3D-IP survey over the Red and Takla-Rainbow zones that was designed to target porphyry style mineralization with large zones of disseminated pyrite. While the 2007 survey can be accurately located, the data is of lesser quality with low spatial resolution and with suspected equipment problems affecting approximately 25% of the data. That said, encouraging targets were identified at depth at the Red and East Red Zones which are high priorities for drill testing as described in Section 9.2.

6.5 Drilling

In total, 109 historic diamond drill holes totaling 21,878 m were drilled on the Property between 1985 and 2013. The majority of drilling (82 holes, 15,545 m) tested the Takla-Rainbow Zone on 25 to 50 m centers, for narrow high-grade vein-style mineralization, resulting in a **historic, non-43-101 compliant** "*indicated, inferred and potenti*al" resource of 321,101 tons at 0.25 opt Au (Buskas and Bailey, 1992; Pesalj, 1989). A lesser amount of drilling targeted alkalic porphyry-style Cu-Au mineralization at the Red, Rainbow and Tak/Slide occurrences and gold mineralization at the TRS Zone. Encouraging copper-gold grades were returned over long intervals from drilling at the Red Zone (i.e. 0.29% Cu, 0.07 ppm Au and 2.33 ppm Ag over 187 m in hole RZ06_04).

Drill core from 1985-2006 drilling is stored on the property and is in fair condition. Although some boxes are rotten, some core is scattered, and some tags identifying hole number and box number are missing, with careful unstacking an estimated 80% of drill core could be salvaged. Drill core from the 2013 drilling is stored off-property, at Silver Camp. Drill logs and original assay certificates are available for all holes, with the exception of DDH038 – 075, for which summary results only are known. The 2006 drill holes at the Red Zone was the only historic drilling that utilized oriented core.

The casing has been pulled from almost all of the drill holes. In most cases, areas of disturbance from drill pads can be seen, but precise drill collar locations cannot be identified. Hole locations were confirmed for 2013 holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone where wooden posts marking the holes are in relatively good condition, with partial remains of metal tags intact.

Historic drill data was compiled in 2024 by Quarterback Resources. The digital compilation includes collar information and assay data only. Compilation of down hole survey information as well as lithological, alteration, mineralization and structural data is ongoing. The compilation does not include 10 short EX packsack drill holes (141 m total) at the Red Zone, drilled in 1971 by Falconbridge, for which details are unknown. Multi-element data is available for most of the historic drill samples, although at present only select elements have been incorporated into the digital database.

Drill hole specifications are summarized below in Table 6, and holes are plotted on Figures 12 and 13. Highlights from drilling for gold, silver and copper are listed in Tables 7 and 8, with copper and gold results shown in plan view on Figures 13-17. The orientation of mineralization, and the relationship between sample interval and true thickness, is not fully understood. All intervals listed in Tables 7 and 8 are sample intervals. Uncut gold values were used in weighted average calculations.

Despite extensive drilling at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, the style of mineralization, and the controls to mineralization, remain poorly defined. While the zone has an overall northwest trend, the orientation of mineralization within this large zone is not fully understood. All but 4 holes drilled at the Takla-Rainbow Zone (the first 4 holes) testing the zone were parallel holes, drilled perpendicular to altered feldspar porphyry dykes and to the Twin Creek shear zone. As noted by Bailey (1990), quartz-rich gold mineralization at the Takla-Rainbow Zone is superimposed on earlier gold mineralization with pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite associated with propylitic altered mafic volcanics. While there is a spatial association between late-stage quartz-rich gold mineralization and the northwest-trending dykes and shear zones, the orientation of earlier alkalic-related gold mineralization is not well understood. If these mineralized zones favour certain stratigraphic horizons, then drilling would be best oriented to cross-cut stratigraphy. Mapping by Buskas and Bailey (1992) in the southern part of the property suggests stratigraphy trends northeast, essentially parallel to drilling at the Takla-Rainbow Zone. Drill core from the Takla-Rainbow Zone was selectively sampled, with a preference for analysing only those sections that contained quartz veins or silicified intrusive. Quartz-poor gold mineralization was typically not adequately tested (Bailey, 1990). Furthermore, many intercepts were not closed off by hanging wall and footwall samples. Pesalj (1989), Bailey (1990) and Buskas and Bailey (1992) all recommend additional sampling from the Takla-Rainbow area drilling. Eastfield Resources completed additional sampling on a single hole in 1990, but this is the only hole for which this recommendation was completed prior to Quarterback's 2024 program.

The most recent drill hole on the property, TR13-88 at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, returned 22.52 m grading 2.26 ppm Au, 2.15 ppm Ag and 0.19% Cu from 68.00 to 90.52 m[1], suggesting that mineralization could be redefined as a large tonnage, low grade gold system. The 2013 drill program was terminated due to extreme winter weather, and this hole was terminated, in mineralization, at 90.52 m. The boxes containing this interval were missing from the core stored at Silver Creek, as the core was apparently taken to Smithers for resampling but was never sent for assay (Greville and Put, 2024a). This area is a high priority for additional drill testing. In 2024, Quarterback Resources photographed core from select holes and re-logged and resampled 3 holes from the Takla-Rainbow Zone. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also collected to aid in understanding the gold-magnetite association. This work is described in Section 9.5.

[1] Note in some historic reports this interval is stated as 24.52 m @ 2.01 ppm Au, from 66.0 – 90.52m. The author has chosen to omit the sample from the interval 66.0 – 68.0 m, which graded 0.285 ppm Au and 0.8 ppm Ag, and to start the weighted average grade at 68.0 m (4.04 ppm Au, 4.9 ppm Au)..

Table 6: Historic Diamond Drill Hole Specifications

	Year	Size	Easting_N83Z10	Northing_N83Z10	Azimuth	Dip	Depth_m
Takla-Rainbow							
DDH001	1985	BQ	354895	6171001	360	-45	76.81
DDH002	1985	BQ	354895	6170947	360	-45	78.33
DDH004	1985	BQ	355290	6170590	360	-45	79.86
DDH003	1985	BQ	355091	6170738	360	-45	76.81
DDH005	1986	BQ	354925	6170904	45	-55	118.26
DDH006	1986	BQ	354983	6170825	45	-55	96.93
DDH007	1986	BQ	355128	6170697	45	-55	81.69
DDH008	1986	BQ	355203	6170641	45	-55	117.35
DDH009	1986	BQ	355252	6170596	45	-55	115.21
DDH010	1986	BQ	355318	6170549	45	-55	99.91
DDH011	1986	BQ	354827	6171005	45	-55	117.65
DDH012	1986	BQ	354843	6170956	45	-55	191.41
DDH013	1986	BQ	354963	6170938	45	-55	121.31
DDH014	1986	BQ	355300	6170655	225	-55	167.03
DDH015	1986	BQ	355021	6170862	45	-55	124.97
DDH016	1986	BQ	355149	6170846	225	-48	154.84
DDH017	1986	BQ	355220	6170787	225	-55	133.81
DDH018	1986	BQ	355311	6170736	225	-50	107.89
DDH019	1987	BQ	355362	6170442	45	-55	262.13
DDH020	1987	BQ	354898	6170945	45	-55	181.97
DDH021	1987	BQ	354872	6170920	45	-55	224.64
DDH022	1987	BQ	354894	6170870	45	-55	252.07
DDH023	1987	BQ	355362	6170442	225	-50	242.62
DDH024	1987	BQ	354962	6170872	45	-55	181.97
DDH025	1987	BQ	354929	6170840	45	-55	254.81
DDH026	1987	BQ	354948	6170792	45	-55	50.90
DDH026A	1987	BQ	354948	6170792	45	-55	331.01
DDH027	1987	BQ	355012	6170777	45	-55	258.17
DDH028	1987	BQ	355210	6170555	225	-50	221.59
DDH029	1987	BQ	355048	6170811	45	-55	154.53
DDH030	1987	BQ	355068	6170713	45	-55	269.14
DDH031	1987	BQ	355246	6170480	45	-55	268.83
DDH032	1987	BQ	355241	6170472	225	-50	228.60
DDH033	1987	BQ	355426	6170506	45	-55	462.99
DDH034	1987	BQ	354929	6170840	45	-70	456.29
DDH035	1987	BQ	355568	6170364	45	-55	455.98
DDH036	1987	BQ	355563	6170361	225	-50	480.67
DDH037	1987	BQ	354966	6170879	45	-45	168.25
DDH038[1]	1988	BQ	354908	6170880	45	-55	227.08
DDH039	1988	BQ	354947	6170917	45	-55	135.64
DDH040	1988	BQ	354947	6170884	45	-55	205.74
DDH041	1988	BQ	354978	6170913	45	-55	89.92
DDH042	1988	BQ	354912	6170918	45	-55	153.92
DDH043	1988	BQ	354946	6170951	45	-55	92.96
DDH044	1988	BQ	354948	6170847	45	-55	39.62
DDH045	1988	BQ	354980	6170845	45	-55	190.50
DDH046	1988	BQ	355009	6170874	45	-55	141.73
DDH047	1988	BQ	355004	6170838	45	-55	140.21
DDH048	1988	BQ	354971	6170870	45	-71	140.21
DDH049	1988	BQ	354967	6170805	45	-55	170.69
DDH050	1988	BQ	355025	6170825	45	-55	148.13
DDH051	1988	BQ	355065	6170789	45	-55	168.55
DDH052	1988	BQ	355028	6170798	45	-55	198.12
DDH053	1988	BQ	355103	6170757	45	-55	182.88
DDH054	1988	BQ	355113	6170735	45	-55	182.88
DDH055	1988	BQ	355307	6170399	225	-55	213.36
DDH056	1988	BQ	355346	6170378	225	-55	213.35
DDH057	1988	BQ	355287	6170438	225	-55	213.36
DDH058	1988	BQ	355290	6170440	45	-55	198.12

Table 6, cont …	Year	Size	Easting_N83Z10	Northing_N83Z10	Azimuth	Dip	Depth_m
DDH059	1988	BQ	355378	6170464	45	-55	182.88
DDH060	1988	BQ	355352	6170509	45	-55	182.88
DDH061	1988	BQ	355406	6170488	45	-55	137.16
DDH062	1988	BQ	355265	6170488	45	-55	198.11
DDH063	1988	BQ	355391	6170412	225	-55	274.32
DDH064	1988	BQ	355382	6170349	225	-55	213.36
DDH065	1988	BQ	355323	6170474	225	-55	304.80
DDH066	1988	BQ	355294	6170578	45	-55	121.92
DDH067	1988	BQ	355226	6170618	45	-55	121.93
DDH068	1988	BQ	355070	6170702	225	-55	228.59
DDH069	1988	BQ	354943	6170808	45	-65	139.30
DDH069A	1988	BQ	354957	6170823	45	-69	231.04
DDH070	1988	BQ	354910	6170848	45	-65	363.61
DDH071	1988	BQ	354921	6170951	45	-55	98.75
DDH072	1988	BQ	354923	6171022	45	-55	138.69
DDH073	1988	BQ	355111	6170964	225	-67	325.22
DDH074	1988	BQ	355406	6170488	225	-55	396.22
DDH075	1988	BQ	355433	6170449	225	-55	365.76
TR13-84	2013	NQ2	354939	6170912	0	-90	76.07
TR13-85	2013	NQ2	354940	6170913	45	-45	99.67
TR13-86	2013	NQ2	354893	6170944	45	-45	139.29
TR13-87	2013	NQ2	354927	6170830	45	-45	200.25
TR13-88	2013	NQ2	355089	6170815	45	-45	90.52
Rainbow Zone							
TR90_83	1990	NQ	354842	6171359	55	-50	154.60
RB06_01	2006	NQ	354920	6171210	360	-75	365.50
RB06_02	2006	NQ	355090	6171200	360	-60	273.50
Red Zone							
TR90_76	1990	NQ	354145	6171685	55	-50	151.50
TR90_77	1990	NQ	354145	6171685	235	-60	151.50
TR90_78	1990	NQ	354060	6171750	55	-50	152.40
TR90_79	1990	NQ	354020	6171779	60	-50	152.40
TR90_80	1990	NQ	354344	6171655	55	-50	152.40
TR90_81	1990	NQ	354395	6171510	55	-50	153.00
TR90_82	1990	NQ	354569	6171140	55	-50	154.60
RZ06_01	2006	NQ	354010	6171695	110	-50	273.27
RZ06_02	2006	NQ	354290	6171663	270	-60	408.13
RZ06_03	2006	NQ	354408	6171853	270	-60	401.73
RZ06_04	2006	NQ	354234	6171562	270	-60	370.64
RZ06_05	2006	NQ	354330	6171550	270	-60	388.32
RZ06_06	2006	NQ	354290	6171460	270	-60	220.68
RZ06_07	2006	NQ	354440	6171450	270	-60	371.25
TRS							
TRS87_1	1987	BQ	355963	6168317	55	-55	144.78
TRS87_2	1987	BQ	356099	6168395	55	-45	174.65
TRS87_3	1987	BQ	356088	6168390	235	-45	192.63
TRS87_4	1987	BQ	356252	6168424	55	-45	122.53
Tak/Slide							
DH91_1	1991	BQ	360086	6176177	0	-90	149.35
DH91_2	1991	BQ	360026	6176285	0	-90	152.10
DH91_3	1991	BQ	360407	6176279	90	-45	151.18
TK06_01	2006	NQ	360111	6175683	330	-60	356.76
TK06_02	2006	NQ	360131	6175841	335	-60	307.24
TK06_03	2006	NQ	359426	6175901	155	-60	286.66

[1] *Drill logs and assay certificates are missing for DDH038 to 075. Summary results only are available.*

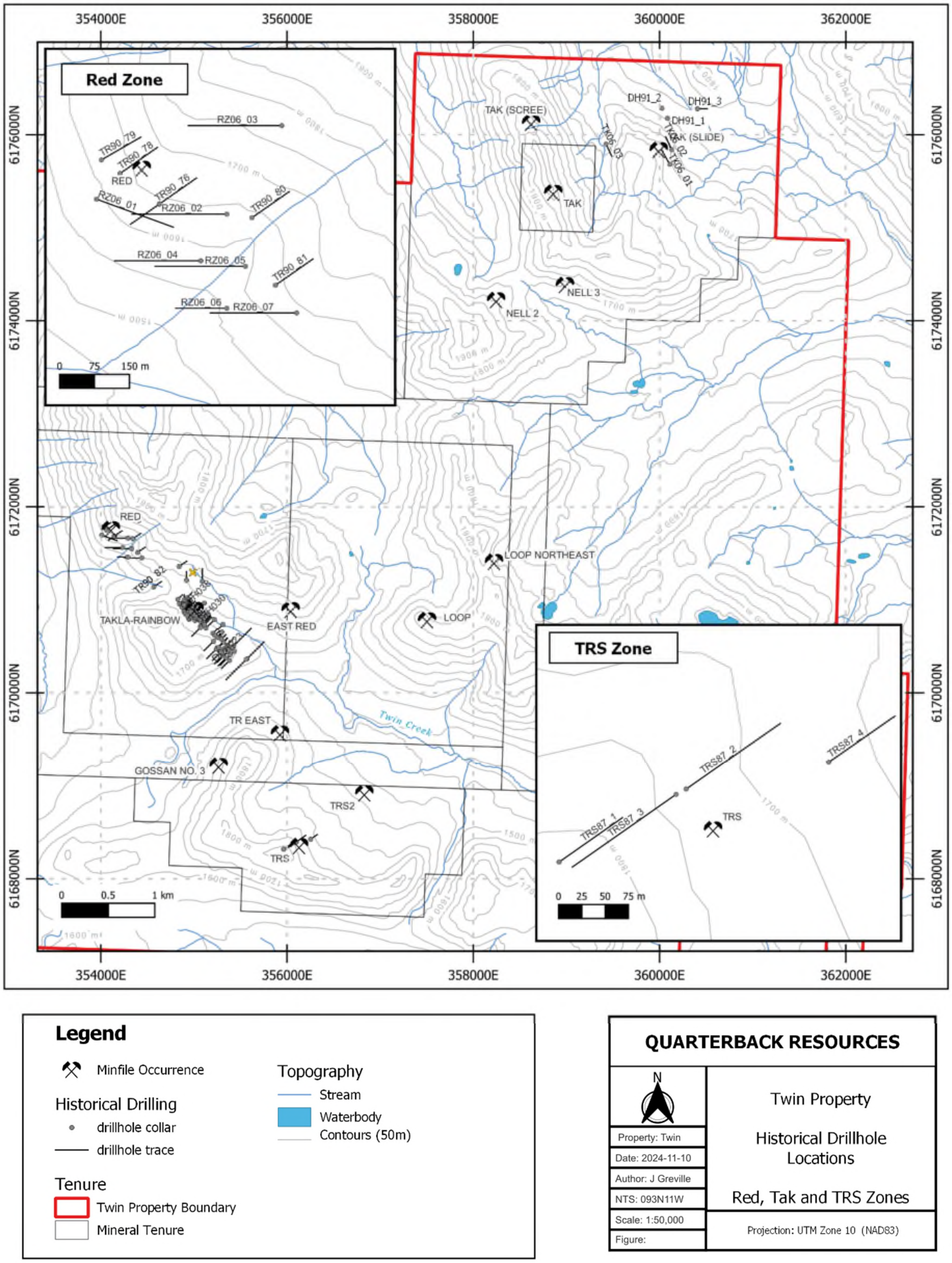


Figure 12: Historic Drill Hole Locations - Red, Tak, TRS Zones

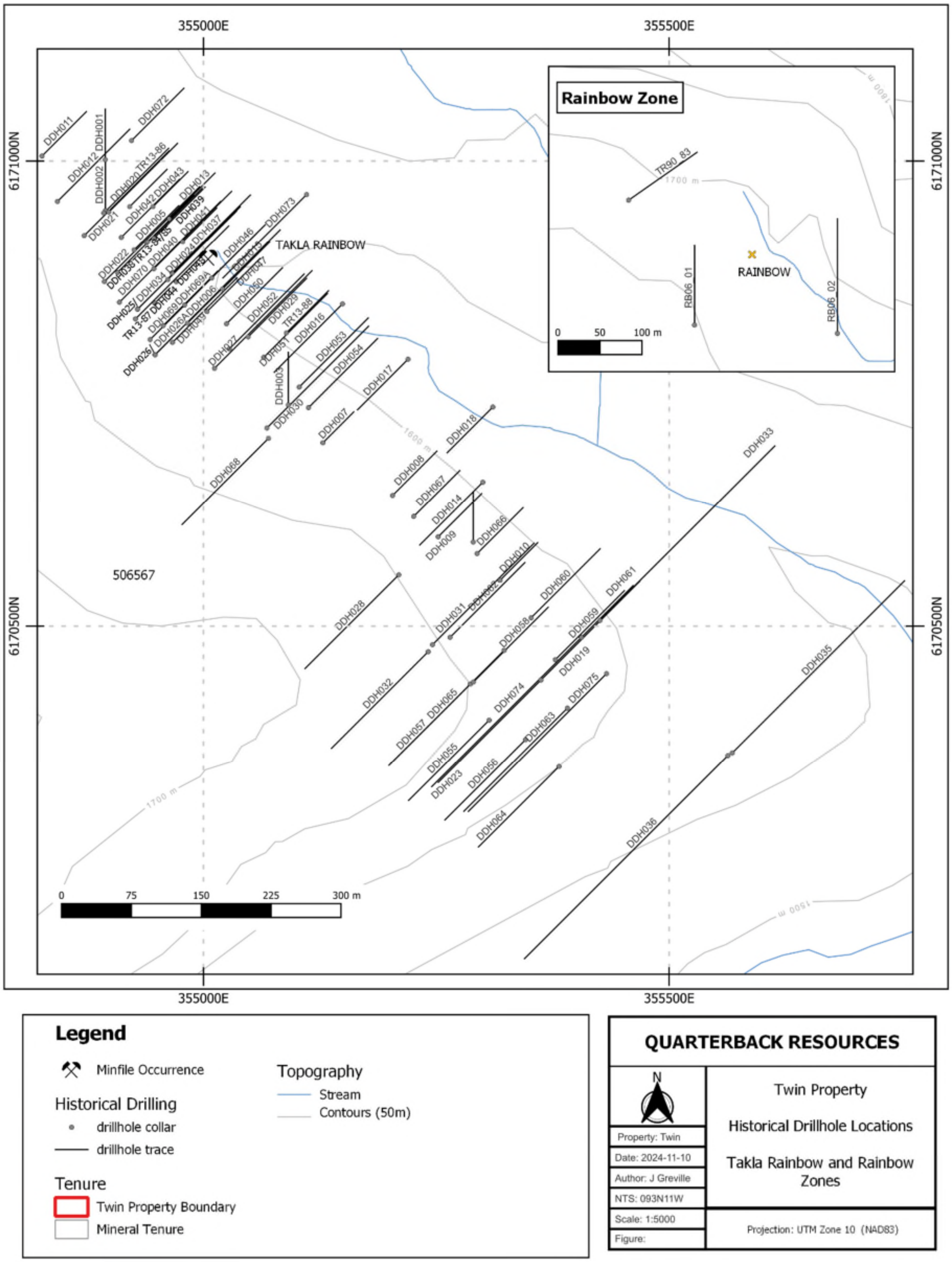


Figure 13: Historic Drill Hole Locations, Takla-Rainbow and Rainbow Zones

Table 7: Historic Diamond Drill Hole: Gold Results >1 ppm over >1m

	Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm
Takla-Rainbow Zone	DDH002	53.36	55.30	1.94	6.56	11.0	15532
	DDH003	60.65	61.11	0.46	14.93	2.4	29
	DDH004	**20.66**	**22.30**	**1.64**	**16.36**	**34.5**	**301**
	DDH005	58.50	60.35	1.85	1.53	0.2	58
	and	**100.55**	**118.26**	**17.71**	**1.00**	**0.6**	**381**
	DDH008	38.24	39.01	0.77	1.71	1.1	15
	DDH009	21.10	22.29	1.19	3.43	3.9	76
	and	51.00	51.34	0.34	3.25	3.3	17
	and	**100.74**	**101.25**	**0.51**	**86.22**	**4.3**	**116**
	DDH010	13.00	13.80	0.80	2.15	1.8	257
	and	26.00	27.00	1.00	2.92	1.4	119
	DDH013	**20.80**	**29.55**	**8.75**	**3.07**	**1.7**	**1394**
	including	*20.80*	*21.70*	*0.90*	*11.38*	*1.8*	*253*
	including	*29.20*	*29.55*	*0.35*	*19.13*	*9.0*	*12533*
	and	**62.90**	**67.90**	**5.00**	**6.82**	**33.6**	**389**
	including	***63.60***	***64.40***	***0.80***	***37.95***	***2.5***	***579***
	DDH015	51.14	52.55	1.41	1.65	0.3	28
	DDH016	26.00	26.70	0.70	3.20	475.0	4573
	and	75.56	81.08	5.52	1.02	0.8	466
	DDH020	40.54	41.60	1.06	1.62	2.2	2266
	and	51.10	52.66	1.56	3.33	7.1	8293
	and	79.80	82.75	2.95	2.24	0.7	463
	and	116.43	119.47	3.04	1.20	2.0	88
	DDH022	234.70	235.60	0.90	1.96	2.7	525
	DDH023	131.37	132.46	1.09	2.83	2.1	58
	and	175.37	175.82	0.45	6.53	2.9	646
	and	211.13	218.54	7.41	2.96	0.8	223
	and	229.21	229.77	0.56	6.81	7.2	43
	DDH024	24.52	27.47	2.95	4.72	1.1	324
	including	*24.52*	*25.82*	*1.30*	*9.70*	*1.4*	*277*
	DDH024	**41.76**	**49.83**	**8.07**	**4.99**	**2.7**	**910**
	including	***41.76***	***42.66***	***0.90***	***34.06***	***2.2***	***246***
	DDH024	**120.50**	**128.59**	**8.09**	**1.33**	**1.8**	**1372**
	including	*120.50*	*121.30*	*0.80*	*9.05*	*4.8*	*2696*
	DDH024	**137.72**	**142.20**	**4.48**	**20.41**	**7.2**	**2265**
	including	***139.70***	***140.36***	***0.66***	***91.44***	***15.0***	***2714***
	and	***141.11***	***141.61***	***0.50***	***16.24***	***9.8***	***10892***
	and	***141.61***	***142.20***	***0.59***	***33.47***	***23.0***	***2551***
	DDH025	149.14	150.44	1.30	1.62	1.4	1055
	and	167.90	168.65	0.75	4.60	0.7	69
	and	190.90	191.50	0.60	1.52	1.9	1949
	DDH026A	10.84	11.24	0.40	3.30	2.9	27
	DDH028	28.80	29.32	0.52	2.80	3.4	1577
	and	93.30	93.77	0.47	1.71	3.1	1459
	DDH029	21.33	25.35	4.02	1.95	0.3	243
	DDH030	199.30	200.65	1.35	6.69	3.3	3802
	including	*200.00*	*200.20*	*0.20*	*39.47*	*14.7*	*19439*
	DDH031	82.70	84.00	1.30	7.12	2.0	137
	and	128.60	129.60	1.00	2.02	0.4	34
	and	221.60	222.20	0.60	8.46	14.2	75
	and	240.30	241.40	1.10	1.20	2.4	63
	DDH033	61.10	62.00	0.90	4.70	5.8	1857
	and	425.80	427.08	1.28	1.37	0.1	109

Table 7, cont …	Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm
	DDH034	181.10	182.15	1.05	1.12	3.8	7586
	and	348.72	349.60	0.88	1.46	0.1	109
	DDH037	**90.25**	**103.75**	**13.50**	**1.46**	**1.1**	**479**
	DDH038	**219.46**	**220.11**	**0.65**	**17.79**	**6.5**	**273**
	DDH039	39.29	40.03	0.74	2.95	4.3	535
	DDH040	21.49	22.53	1.04	7.84	4.2	4082
	and	28.30	29.82	1.52	26.00	7.3	732
	and	66.26	68.30	2.04	4.88	5.6	7072
	and	129.20	132.20	3.00	1.40	1.1	1098
	DDH041	46.00	48.00	2.00	1.43	10.5	9907
	DDH042	62.76	63.63	0.87	1.49	0.2	199
	DDH043	38.60	40.75	2.15	3.67	1.3	473
	DDH045	46.33	46.78	0.45	6.22	1.8	154
	and	138.47	138.80	0.33	2.24	2.5	587
	and	140.60	142.58	1.98	8.99	20.1	13493
	DDH046	**25.91**	**27.06**	**1.15**	**14.59**	**5.7**	**3335**
	and	69.65	69.89	0.24	1.52		
	DDH047	121.92	122.22	0.30	3.67	5.2	884
	DDH048	135.08	136.80	1.72	2.15	0.6	996
	DDH049	48.92	49.72	0.80	9.64	1.4	112
	DDH051	65.35	66.24	0.89	7.84	10.5	16150
	and	71.88	72.40	0.52	3.42	7.2	8792
	DDH053	88.23	90.10	1.87	1.59	11.4	12400
	and	106.35	108.40	2.05	1.46	2.4	1272
	DDH054	104.75	105.50	0.75	3.45	4.7	3437
	and	146.40	147.82	1.42	3.08	3.7	315
	and	154.45	155.30	0.85	2.46	6.0	128
	DDH055	47.25	47.85	0.60	4.42	7.1	3429
	and	75.74	77.70	1.96	1.74	6.0	3821
	and	125.57	127.10	1.53	1.80	2.3	125
	DDH056	101.30	102.41	1.11	8.99	3.5	979
	and	**104.30**	**107.75**	**3.45**	**10.45**	**2.7**	**1075**
	DDH058	98.30	99.96	1.66	2.39	0.3	162
	DDH061	39.70	40.85	1.15	8.68	2.8	205
	DDH062	117.45	118.00	0.55	4.11	1.7	116
	DDH063	190.50	192.90	2.40	1.62	0.6	100
	and	206.20	208.78	2.58	5.97	2.2	1138
	DDH064	103.24	104.10	0.86	2.67	2.6	1591
	DDH065	130.05	130.40	0.35	1.03	1.1	607
	and	159.70	160.00	0.30	1.74	2.0	740
	and	161.45	162.23	0.78	1.06	1.3	342
	DDH066	9.10	9.60	0.50	1.52	2.4	529
	and	68.50	69.00	0.50	1.21	1.3	14
	DDH068	24.30	24.50	0.20	1.84	3.0	368
	DDH069	13.30	13.82	0.52	2.05	3.5	1723
	DDH070	29.16	29.52	0.36	2.08	4.0	42
	and	91.00	91.70	0.70	1.77	0.3	240
	and	301.90	302.30	0.40	2.46	3.2	1122
	DDH071	73.50	74.50	1.00	1.96	1.2	1147
	and	85.60	86.90	1.30	2.74	6.5	113
	DDH074	72.50	73.50	1.00	8.09	1.1	370
	and	143.24	143.60	0.36	2.61	1.5	970
	and	194.46	195.10	0.64	3.33	10.1	7408
	and	202.00	205.35	3.35	1.56	22.7	8791
	DDH075	150.90	151.20	0.30	2.24	4.9	1465
	TR13-86	45.00	47.00	2.00	1.66	0.8	442

Table 7, cont …	Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm
	TR13-87	184.00	186.00	2.00	1.30	0.7	77
	and	194.00	196.00	2.00	2.62	3.0	86
	TR13-88	**68.00**	**90.52**	**22.52**	**2.26**	**2.1**	**1932**
	including	*68.00*	*70.00*	*2.00*	*4.04*	*4.9*	*4206*
	and	*70.00*	*72.00*	*2.00*	*3.90*	*4.2*	*4352*
	and	*72.00*	*74.00*	*2.00*	*4.74*	*2.9*	*2237*
	and	*84.00*	*86.00*	*2.00*	*5.18*	*3.8*	*4008*
TRS Zone	TRS87-01	2.74	4.26	1.52	1.06	15.5	2926
	TRS87-03	96.32	97.84	1.52	1.09	2.1	13

Table 8: Historic Diamond Drill Holes: Copper Results > 0.1% Cu over >10 m or > 0.5% Cu over >1m

	Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Length_m	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_%
Red Zone	**RZ06_01**	**9.35**	**103.00**	**93.65**	**0.06**	**0.79**	**0.13**
	and	198.00	209.00	11.00	0.02	1.21	0.15
	and	231.00	256.00	25.00	0.09	1.16	0.18
	RZ06_02	**40.00**	**306.00**	**266.00**	**0.10**	**0.88**	**0.14**
	and	371.00	372.00	1.00	0.33	6.46	0.82
	RZ06_04	**7.00**	**194.00**	**187.00**	**0.07**	**2.33**	**0.29**
	and	348.00	350.00	2.00	0.32	1.05	0.47
	RZ06_05	**23.00**	**167.00**	**144.00**	**0.10**	**0.85**	**0.15**
	and	270.00	284.00	14.00	0.04	0.97	0.12
	and	300.00	347.00	47.00	0.04	0.90	0.11
	RZ06_06	**10.00**	**112.00**	**102.00**	**0.05**	**0.84**	**0.11**
	including	***10.00***	***26.00***	***16.00***	***0.06***	***1.60***	***0.23***
	and	*106.00*	*112.00*	*6.00*	*0.35*	*1.95*	*0.29*
	RZ06_06	151.00	177.00	26.00	0.14	1.88	0.14
	RZ06_07	164.00	165.00	1.00	0.26	3.99	0.77
	and	246.00	263.00	17.00	0.07	0.72	0.16
	TR90_76	**12.40**	**164.80**	**152.40**	**0.07**	**1.77**	**0.14**
	including	*12.40*	*28.60*	*16.20*	*0.19*	*1.50*	*0.49*
	TR90_77	**4.20**	**107.15**	**102.95**	**0.07**	**1.41**	**0.15**
	including	***4.20***	***24.80***	***20.60***	***0.11***	***3.12***	***0.26***
	TR90_78	**3.00**	**138.60**	**135.60**	**0.05**	**1.09**	**0.13**
	including	***3.00***	***19.50***	***16.50***	***0.09***	***1.72***	***0.38***
	TR90_79	19.40	59.75	40.35	0.06	0.83	0.13
	including	*19.40*	*28.40*	*9.00*	*0.16*	*0.70*	*0.37*
	TR90_80	75.80	133.55	57.75	0.07	0.85	0.11
	TR90_81	12.00	32.80	20.80	0.09	2.03	0.15
	and	74.95	76.95	2.00	0.12	48.80	0.68
	TR90_83	134.20	145.10	10.90	0.04	0.95	0.12
Rainbow Zone	RB06_01	3.35	15.00	11.65	0.14	1.18	0.18
	and	**23.00**	**44.00**	**21.00**	**0.24**	**1.72**	**0.20**
	and	52.00	65.00	13.00	0.09	1.16	0.16
	and	**71.00**	**95.00**	**24.00**	**0.10**	**2.03**	**0.24**
	and	163.00	173.00	10.00	0.06	1.55	0.17
	and	191.00	214.00	23.00	0.08	1.02	0.15
	and	**238.00**	**266.00**	**28.00**	**0.19**	**0.95**	**0.20**
	RB06_02	86.00	96.00	10.00	0.06	0.77	0.12

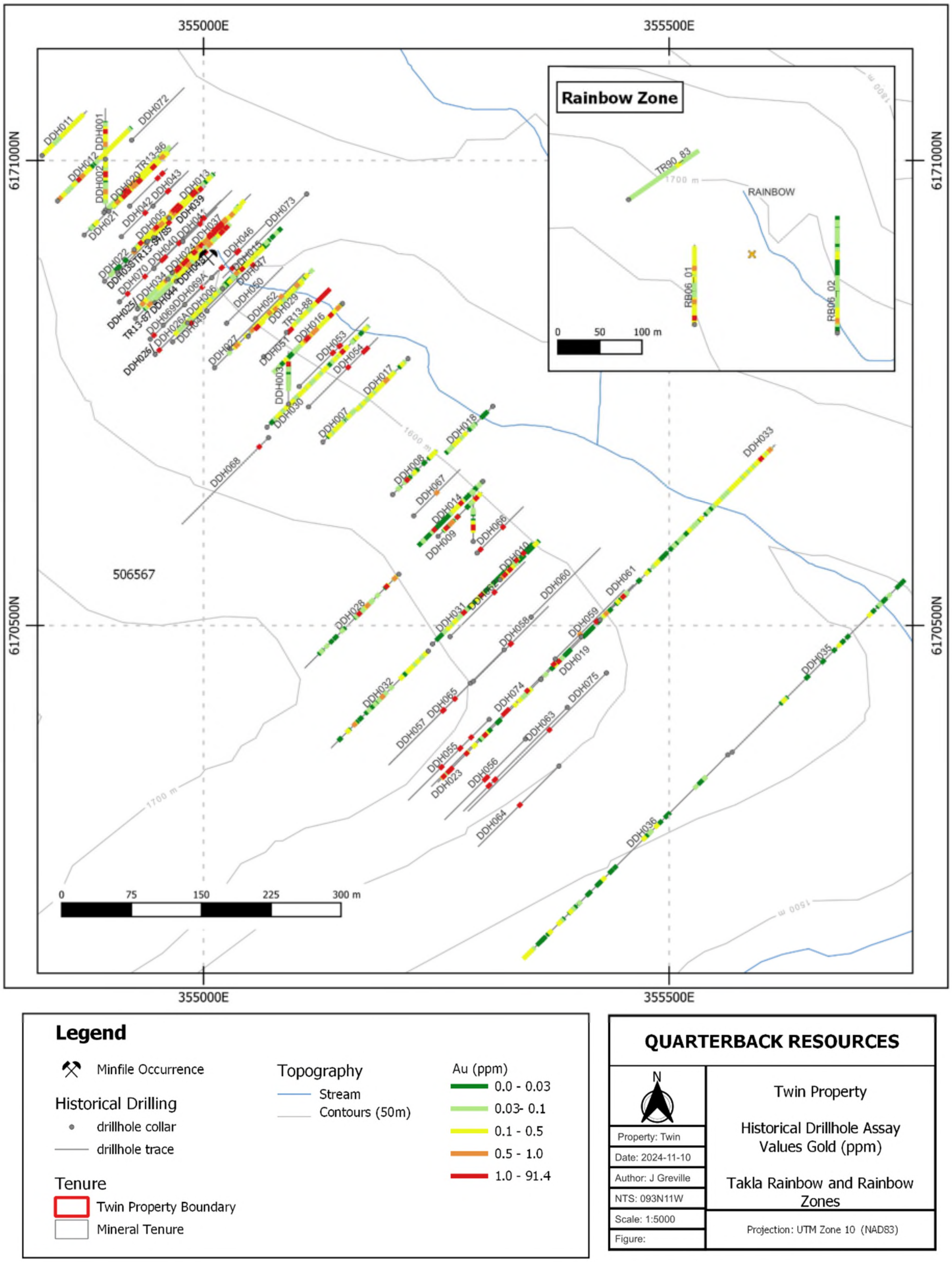


Figure 14: Historic Drill Holes, Takla-Rainbow and Rainbow Zones: Au (ppb)

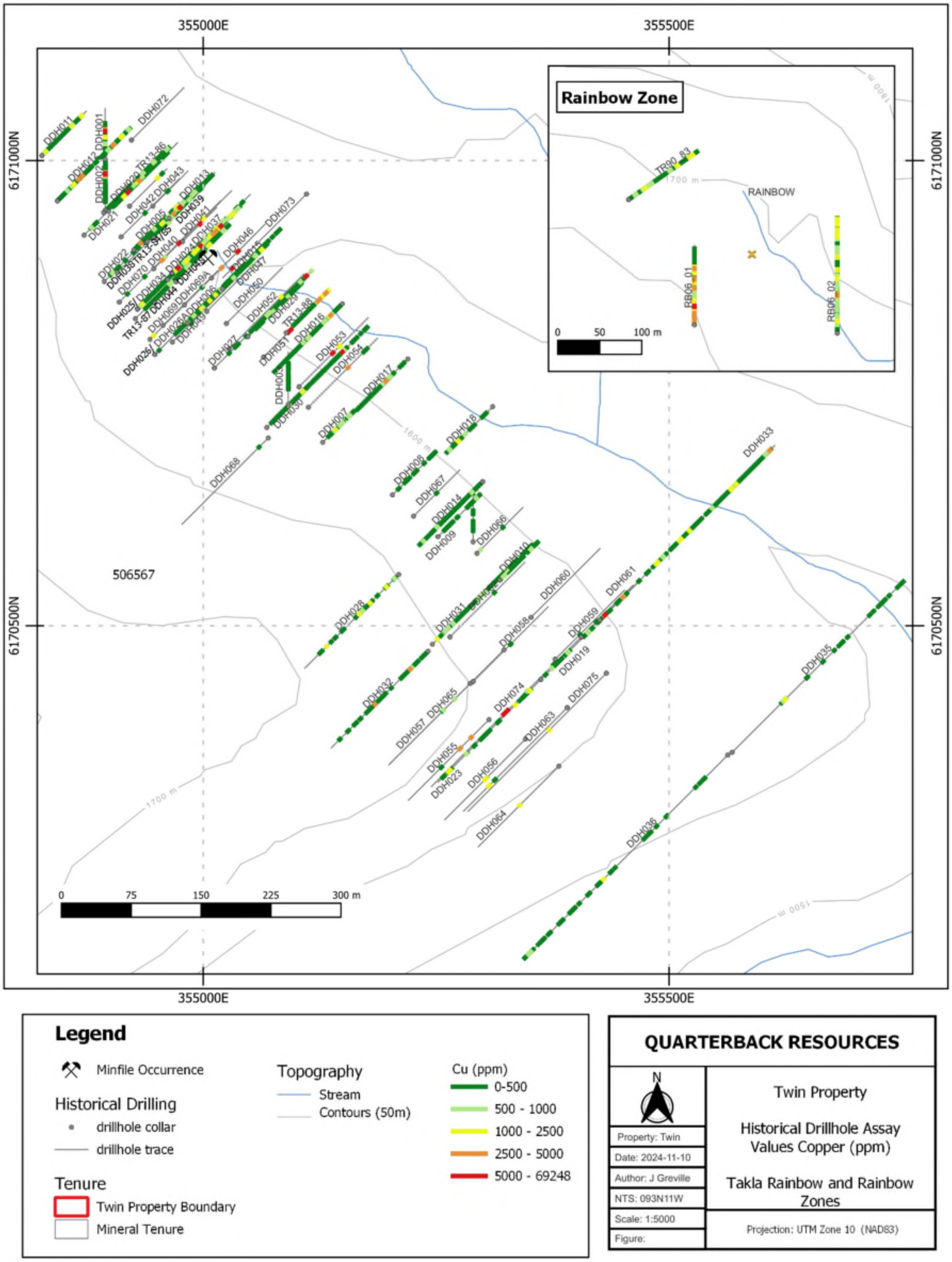


Figure 15: Historic Drill Holes, Takla-Rainbow and Rainbow Zones: Cu (ppm)

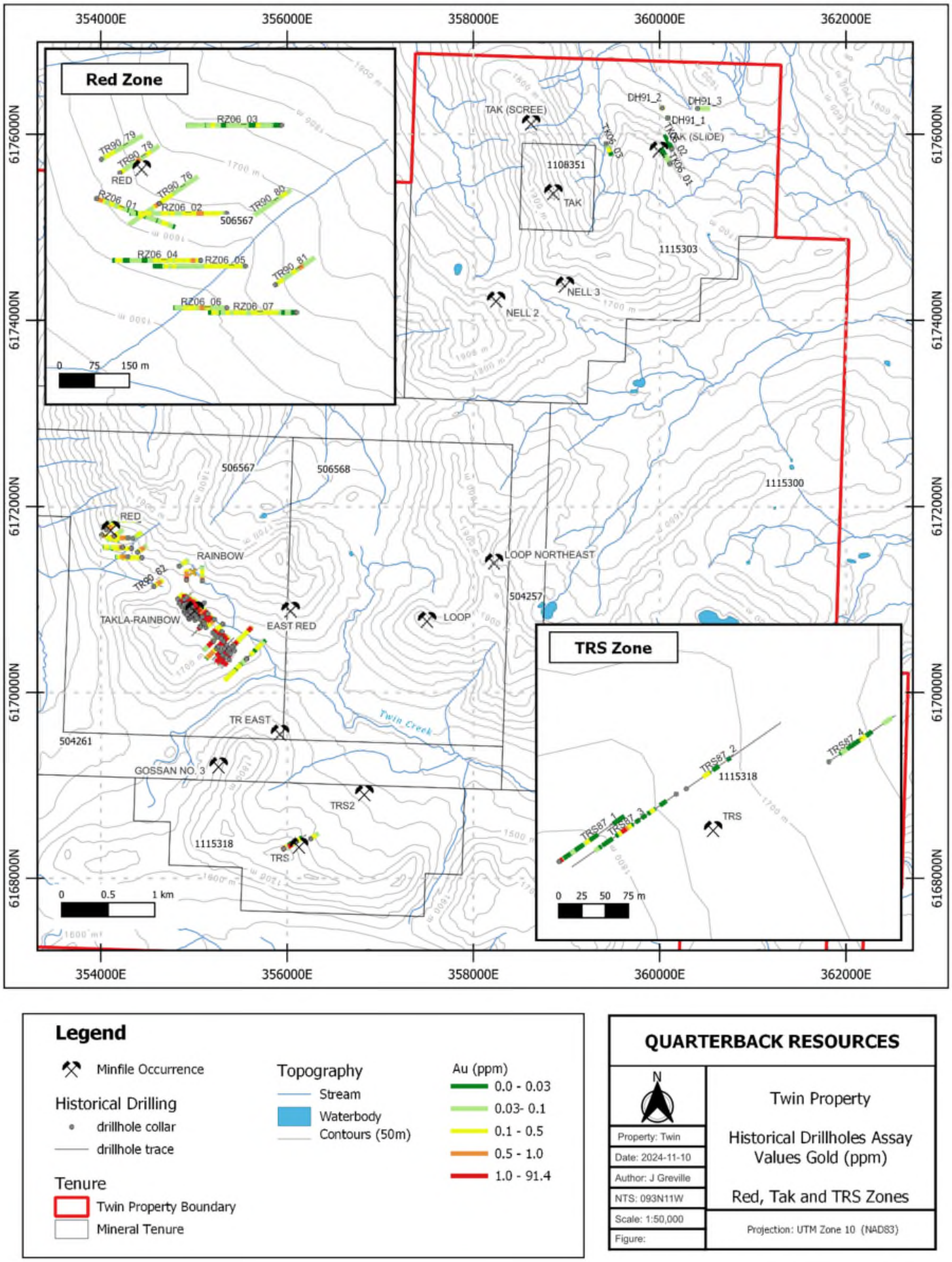


Figure 16: Historic Drill Holes, Red, Tak, TRS Zones: Au (ppb)

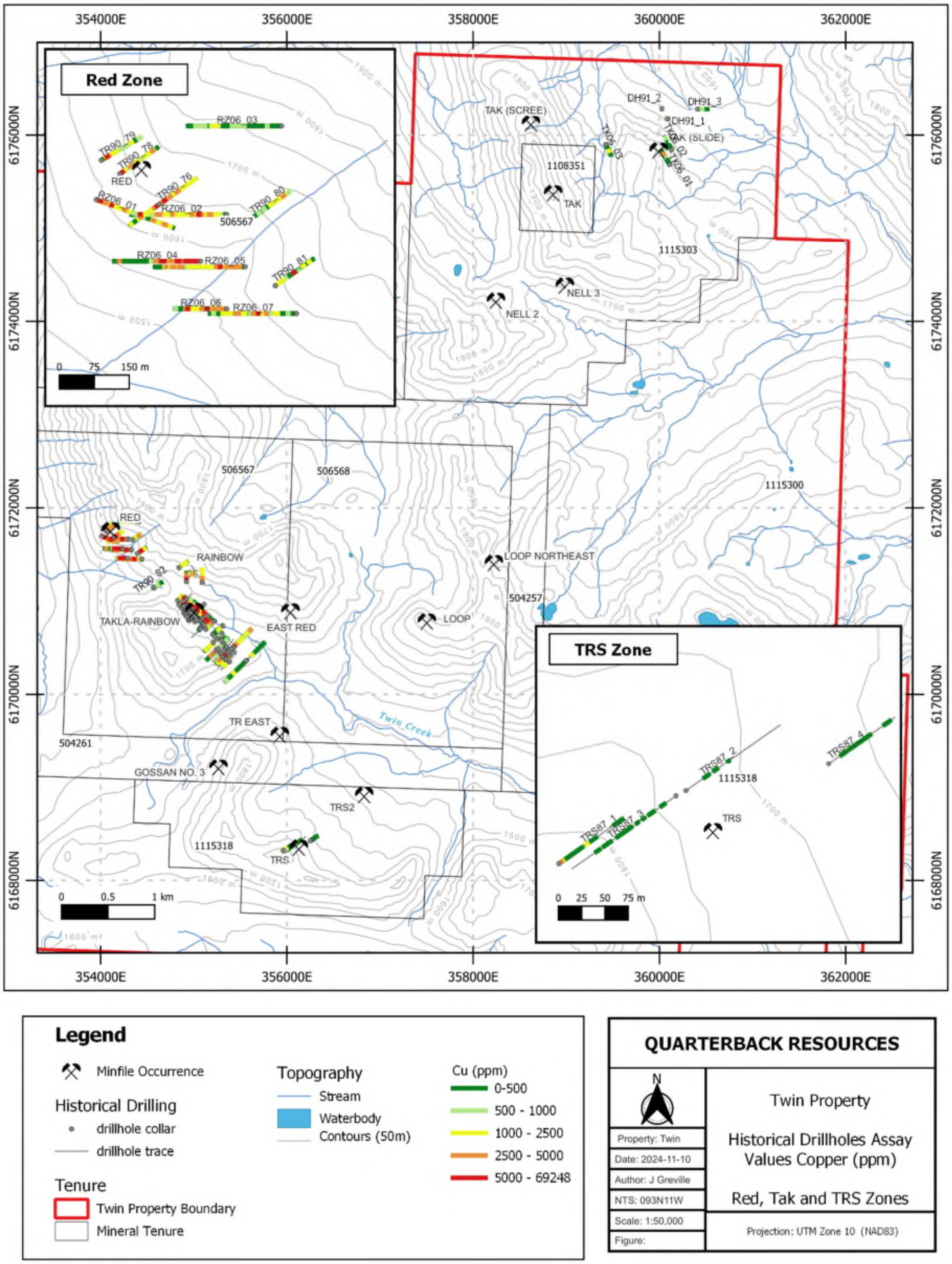


Figure 17: Historic Drill Holes, Red, Tak, TRS Zones: Cu (ppm)

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Twin Property is situated in the northern part of the Quesnel terrane, well known for hosting large alkalic and calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits. The Quesnel terrane consists of Paleozoic and Mesozoic island arc and rift trough assemblages that formed above an east dipping subduction zone and accreted to the ancestral North America continental margin in the Early Jurassic (see Figure 18). In the property area, the Quesnel terrane is bounded to the west by the Pinchi fault, which separates Quesnellia from the oceanic Cache Creek terrane. To the east, it is bounded by the Manson Fault which separates Quesnellia from continental platformal sediments of the Cassiar terrane (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

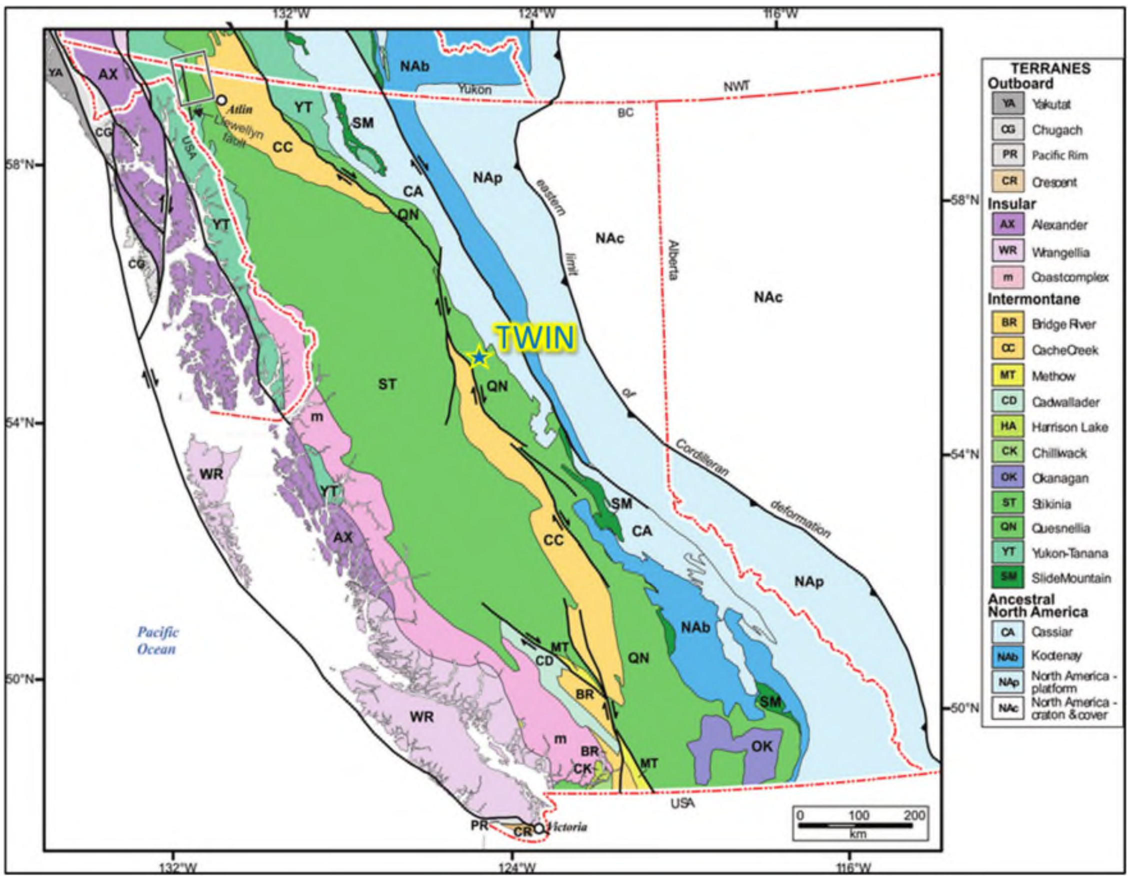


Figure 18: British Columbia Terrane Geology (modified from Nelson et al, 2013)

Regional geological mapping of the area, incorporated in the BC digital geology database and shown in Figure 19, is based on work by Garnett (1978), Armstrong (1965) and Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996), from which the following is derived. In the project area, the Quesnel terrane is comprised of Middle to Late Triassic volcaniclastics and volcanics of the Takla Group and overlying Early Jurassic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Twin Creek and Chuchi Lake Successions.

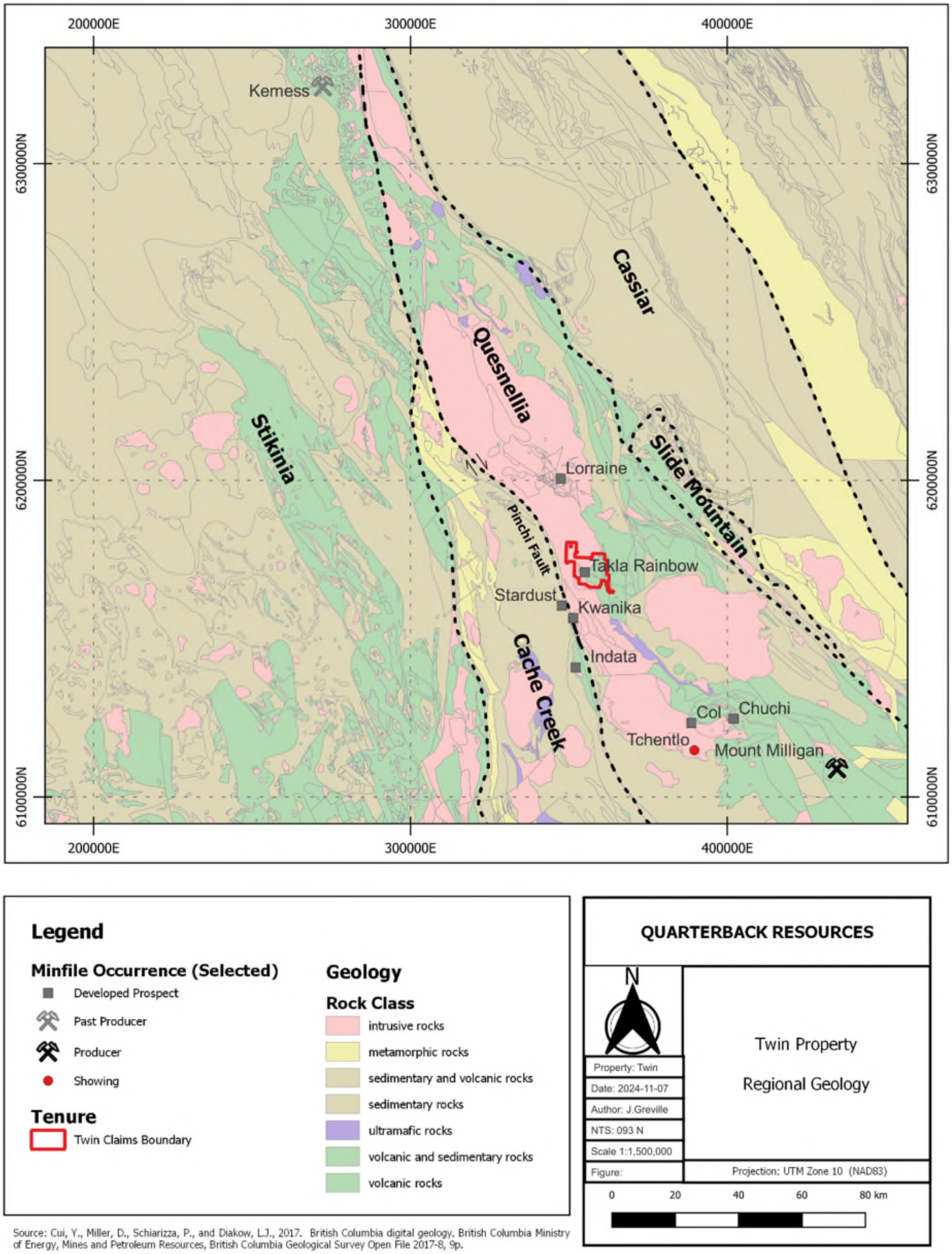


Figure 19: Regional Geology

These are intruded by the Hogem Intrusive Suite, a structurally-emplaced, linear, northwest-trending composite pluton that extends for over 165 km, parallel to the Pinchi Fault. As described by Jones et al (2021), the Hogem suite contains chemically diverse igneous suites which were intruded over an 80 Ma period, from the Late Triassic to the Early Cretaceous. The Hogem Intrusive Suite is an important metallogenic intrusive body for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits (i.e. Lorraine, Kwanika) and alkalic-related gold mineralization (i.e. Cat Mountain) in the region. It comprises two broad lithologic suites, a quartz-deficient suite of monzonite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, diorite and syenite of Late Triassic - Early Jurassic age which is co-magmatic with the Takla Group and Twin Creek and Chuchi Lake Successions, and a quartz-rich granitic suite of Early Cretaceous age. While traditionally described as a batholith, Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) suggest that, although it occupies a large contiguous area, it is better described as an intrusive suite than as a batholith, based on the variety of separate phases of differing compositions and textures. The term Hogem Intrusive Suite is used in this report. The large (45 x 20 km) Early Cretaceous Germansen Batholith, located southeast of the Property, is texturally similar to the Early Cretaceous phase of the Hogem Suite, and also intrudes the Takla Group volcanics in this part of the province.

The Twin Creek Succession volcanics are similar to andesitic volcanics of the Jurassic Hazelton Group of the Stikine terrane (MacIntrye, 2004). The Triassic/Jurassic unconformity in the Stikine terrane that separates the Hazelton Group from the underlying Stuhini Group (i.e. the Kyba red line) is an important regional unconformity that is a key marker for copper-gold mineralization. Most of the copper and gold deposits in the Golden Triangle region of the Stikine terrane occur within 2 km of this unconformity (i.e. Brucejack, KSM, Kemess, Red Chris, Baker etc).

The Pinchi Fault, a regional dextral strike-slip fault that juxtaposed rocks of the oceanic Cache Creek Terrane with gabbroic phases of the Hogem Intrusive Suite and with Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanic rocks in the Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary, is located less than 5 km west of the western property boundary.

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Twin Property is shown in Figure 20 and described by numerous authors including Buskas and Bailey (1992), MacIntyre (2004), Bidwell and Worth (2007), Pesalj (1985), Strickland (2022) and Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996), from which the following has been adapted.

The Property covers the contact between the Hogem Intrusive Suite and Late Triassic volcanics of the Takla Group and volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Lower Jurassic Twin Creek Succession. The western part of the property is underlain by early quartz-poor phases of the Hogem Intrusive Suite, while the later (Early Cretaceous) granite phase of the intrusive underlies the southern part of the claims. The eastern part of the property is underlain by Takla Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, which are mildly unconformably overlain by volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Twin Creek Succession.

The northwest trending Twin Creek Fault is a high angle normal fault, with downward displacement to the southwest, which follows the Twin Creek valley. In this part of the property, rocks of the Takla Group and Twin Creek Succession occur as an embayment in the Hogem Intrusive Suite. The Twin Creek fault in-part forms the boundary between Hogem intrusives to the north, and Twin Creek Succession volcanics to the south.

It is spatially associated with mineralization at the Takla-Rainbow and Red Zones, and may be an important control to both late-stage (Cretaceous) quartz-bearing Kspar-phyric dykes and late-stage gold-quartz mineralization. Many of the dykes are deformed, suggesting synplutonic Cretaceous movement on the fault.

Upper Triassic Takla Group rocks (Witch Lake Formation) are exposed in the northeast part of the property, north of the Twin Creek fault and consist of red and maroon to grey, feldspar and pyroxene-phyric basalt to andesite flows, flow breccias and pyroclastics, with interbeds of red sandstone and siltstone. These rocks were assigned to the Plughat Mountain Formation by Nelson and Bellefontaine (1996) but are now included with the Witch Lake Formation (Cui et al, 2017).

Volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Early Jurassic Twin Creek Succession overlie the Witch Lake Formation volcanics. They are more felsic, and more lithologically heterogeneous, than rocks of the underlying Witch Lake Formation (Takla Group), consisting of shallowly dipping andesite flows, with interbedded heterolithic lapilli tuff, crystal tuff, agglomerate and local heterolithic volcanic conglomerate. Rocks of the Twin Creek Succession were originally assigned to the Takla Group but are now considered to be a younger distinct volcanic succession. Nelson and Bellfontaine (1996) note that the base and the dominance of more felsic compositions of the Twin Creek succession is an easily recognized unconformity which is well exposed on the Property, east of the Loop Northeast Zone where Twin Creek rocks sit unconformably on maroon basalt of the Witch Lake Formation.

The Twin Creek Succession was subdivided into 3 mappable units by Buskas and Bailey (1992). Contacts between, and within, these units are generally gradational. The lowest unit, and the most common rock type, is a poorly-sorted, massive to poorly-bedded polylithic breccia which is considered to have been derived by slumping, possibly as massive debris flows. It contains subround to subangular clasts of basalt, andesite or latite and their intrusive equivalents, with occasional interbeds of volcaniclastic sandstone and siltstone. Overlying the volcanic breccias are intermediate feldspathic tuffaceous siltstone and sandstone, with some breccia interbeds. The uppermost unit within the Twin Creek Succession consists of monolithic breccias with clasts and interclast material both of latite or andesite composition. These rocks have abundant plagioclase and often well-developed trachytic textures. Bedding attitudes are often difficult to determine due to the massive, thick bedded nature of the volcanics and volcaniclastics. Mapping in the TRS area by Buskas and Bailey (1992) showed that the Twin Creek Succession formed a repeated, upright sequence of northwest-striking, moderately west-dipping volcanic and volcaniclastics. Widespread propylitic alteration, characterised by epidote-chlorite-magnetite, occurs in rocks of the Twin Creek Succession, over much of the Property. The intensity of alteration is a function of rock composition, and of the degree of fracturing and brecciation.

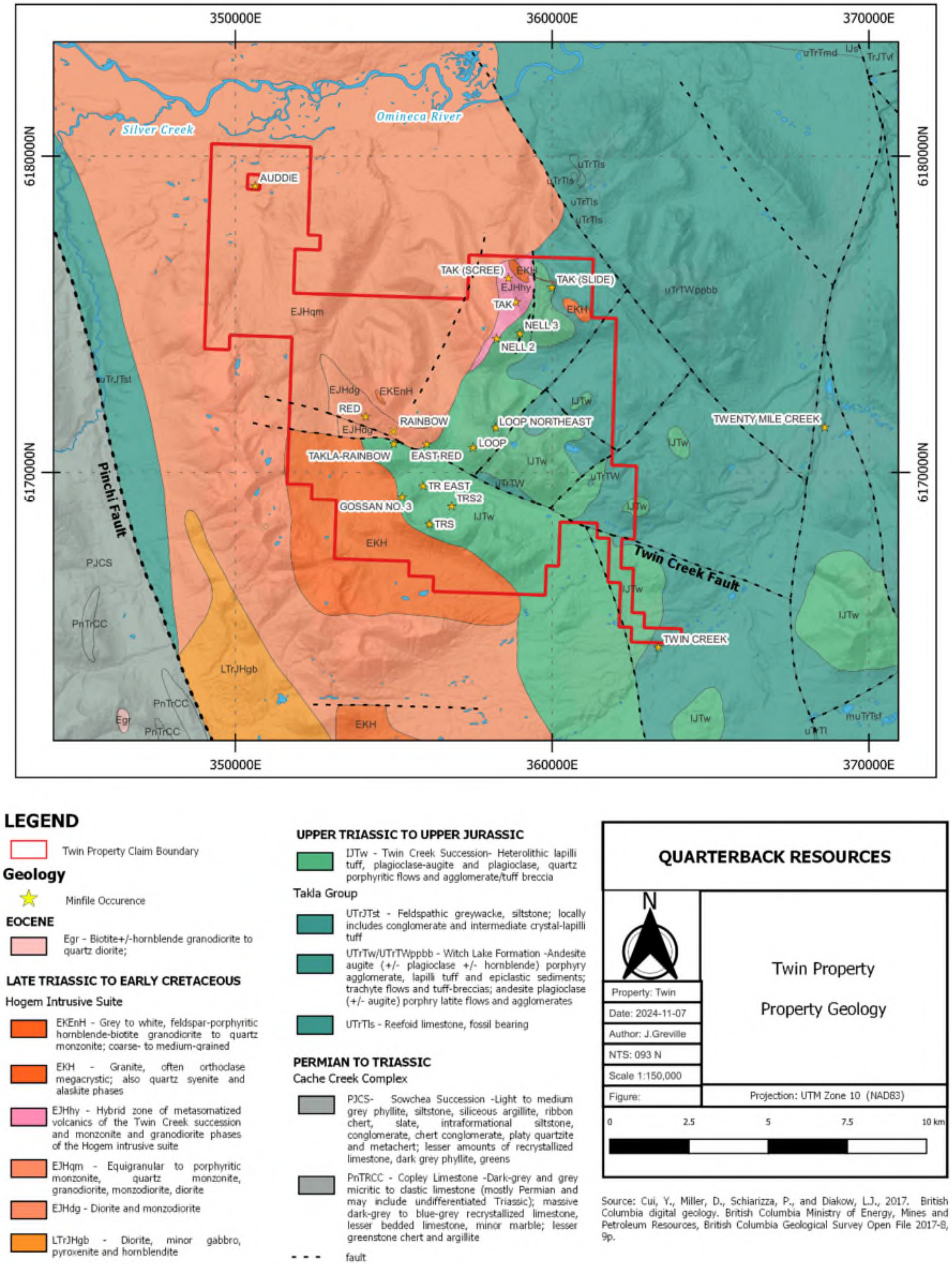


Figure 20: Property Geology

As described above, the Hogem Intrusive Suite comprises two broad lithologic suites, a quartz-deficient suite of monzonite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, diorite and syenite of Late Triassic - Early Jurassic age, which are co-magmatic with the Takla and Twin Creek Succession volcanics, and a quartz-rich granite suite of Early Cretaceous age. In the northwest part of the Property, the Hogem Intrusive Suite is a zoned stock which comprises an equigranular to slightly porphyritic diorite to monzodiorite marginal phase, through an intermediate equigranular monzodiorite to monzonite phase, into a quartz monzonite to granodiorite phase. In the northern part of the Property (Goat Ridge area), the Hogem contact is a hybrid zone of metasomatized volcanics of the Twin Creek Succession and monzonite and granodiorite phases of the Hogem intrusive suite. Nelson and Bellfontaine (1996) report a 250 m wide, vertical mylonite zone west of Goat Ridge, along the eastern edge of the intrusion, which supports its structural emplacement. A distinctive coarse-grained to Kspar megacrystic hornblende biotite granodiorite-granite of Early Cretaceous age underlies the southern part of the Property and forms numerous dykes that cut the Twin Creek Succession volcanics. Rocks of the Twin Creek Succession are locally altered to biotite hornfels by the Cretaceous phase of the Hogem pluton.

Worth and Bidwell (2007) identified 5 distinct porphyritic intrusive units of the Hogem Intrusive Suite during drilling at the Red Zone. Copper mineralization occurs within 2 crowded feldspar porphyritic monzodiorite porphyries, which can be distinguished based on phenocryst size, and to a lesser extent within microdiorite.

Two main fault sets are recognized on a property, a northeast-striking set, and a northwest-striking set, which includes the Twin Creek Fault described above. At least 3 parallel fault structures have been recognized within the Twin Creek fault zone, from drilling at the Takla-Rainbow Zone. To the north of the Property northeast faults are apparently cut by northwest ones, but the relationship between the two sets of faults is not clear on the Property itself.

7.3 Mineralization

The Twin property hosts 15 Minfile occurrences (representing bedrock mineralization) as well as several other zones of mineralization that are not identified by Minfile. In addition, a placer gold occurrence (Minfile 093N 051) is present on the lower reaches of Twin Creek, which flows through the Property. Active placer mining continues on Twin Creek, although there is little information about historic or recent placer gold production.

Mineralization on the Property is complex, with several different styles represented. A metal zonation is noted on a property scale, which may reflect zonation within a single mineralizing system, or may be a result of different styles and ages of mineralization. Mineralizing fluids may utilize the same long-lived structures, resulting in later stages of mineralization being superimposed on earlier types.

In general, mineralization belongs to 2 main types, gold-dominant mineralization and alkalic copper-gold porphyry style mineralization. Copper-gold mineralization on the Property is genetically and spatially related to the alkalic Hogem Intrusive Suite, and was deposited from late phase solutions from the differentiation of alkalic felsic magma. Deposits of this type may occur almost entirely within the stock (i.e. Mt. Polley, Lorraine). Alternately, mineralization (i.e. QR) occur within highly propylitized and carbonate-rich volcanic rocks near the stock margin (i.e. QR deposit), or may be hosted within both the intrusion and the adjacent altered volcanics (i.e. Mt. Milligan).

Gold-dominant mineralization on the Property can be further subdivided into at least two categories, mineralization related to alkalic magmatism and late stage quartz-hosted gold mineralization in fractures and shears. Most of the historic exploration on the Property has targeted late-stage quartz shear veins. The presence of free silica, the polymetallic nature of mineralization and the indication that this type of mineralization is confined to late northwesterly-striking structures suggests that this mineralization was deposited after hydrothermal events related to alkalic magmatism had ceased. Although superimposed on altered rocks typical of alkalic magmatic/hydrothermal systems, quartz-hosted gold mineralization may have no genetic relationship to alkalic magmatism (Bailey, 1990).

While the gold mineralization at the Takla-Rainbow Zone has been tested by considerable historic drilling, almost no attention has been paid to the association of gold with propyliticaly altered volcanic rocks or potassic altered felsic intrusive rocks, either here or elsewhere on the property. Selecting drill core for analyses apparently based mainly on the presence of free silica may have resulted in large amounts of potentially auriferous core not being sampled (Bailey, 1990).

7.3.1 Gold-Dominant Mineralization

Takla-Rainbow (includes West, East, South Zones) Minfile 093N 082
The majority of historic exploration on the property has been directed at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, located at the headwaters of Twin Creek. There is minimal rock exposure in the Twin Creek valley and most of the information about the Takla-Rainbow Zone is from historic drilling. Historically this area has been referred to as the West, East and South Zones and also as the Main Zone. In this report, the term Takla-Rainbow Zone is used to describe this area, which includes all of the historical sub-zones.

Gold mineralization at the Takla-Rainbow Zone is hosted by alkalic volcanics of the Early Jurassic Twin Creek Succession, which occur in an embayment along the eastern contact of the Hogem intrusive. The mineralized zone is located immediately south of the contact between monzodiorite to gabbroic intrusive rocks of the Hogem suite, with Twin Creek Succession volcanics. It has been intersected by drilling over an area approximately 800 m by 100 m. The known zone of mineralization is coincident with the Twin Creek fault, a prominent northwest-trending steeping-dipping shear zone which down-drops the rocks to the south of the fault. Inconsistencies and bias in historic core logging, combined with the intense alteration and overprinting styles of mineralization, have hampered the understanding of this zone and may have resulted in the gold potential of the zone being understated.

Two styles of gold mineralization are present at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, early mineralization related to alkalic magmatism in propylitic altered volcanics and potassic altered felsic intrusives, and later quartz-hosted gold mineralization within fractures and shears, which is superimposed on the earlier mineralization. The late-stage gold mineralization occurs in northwest-striking structures, which also control the emplacement of late feldspar (+/- quartz) porphyry dykes which are considered part of the youngest (Cretaceous) phase of the Hogem Suite. Zones of quartz-carbonate alteration, sericite, kaolin and silicification encountered in drilling are interpreted as being related to late-stage quartz-gold mineralization.

Historic exploration assumed a northwest-trending mineralized system, parallel to the Twin Creek fault. While late-stage gold-quartz veins are oriented in this direction, it is not clear that the earlier alkali-related gold mineralization has a similar trend. The zone has been tested on 25-50 m centers by 82 drill holes (15,545 m), with several wide lenses of mineralized rock identified. The majority of mineralization discovered to date is within 130 m of surface within a 100 m wide zone within which the Twin Creek passes. As described by Bailey (1990), drill core was preferentially sampled based on observations of quartz or silicification, with almost no attention paid to the potential for gold within propylitic altered volcanic rocks or potassic altered felsic intrusives.

Historic drilling at the Takla-Rainbow led to a historical "*indicated, inferred and potenti*al" resource of 321,101 tons at 0.25 opt Au (Pesalj, 1989). This estimate was based on 75 drill holes drilled between 1985 and 1988. Details of the resource estimate are unavailable. Pesalj (1989) does report that the resource estimate used a cut-off grade of 0.1 opt Au and a minimum mining width of 4 feet, but its methodology is poorly described. He further states that the main problem calculating a resource for the Takla-Rainbow Zone is the discontinuous nature of mineralization and the difficulty correlating mineralized intercepts from hole to hole. He reports a low confidence in the resource estimate, although he is clear to state that this does not imply that the reserve estimate is high, rather that the <u>parameters used need to better reflect the nature of the mineralization</u>. He recommends re-logging drill holes side by side for better correlation between holes to understand structure, veining and facies changes. The report describing this historical resource estimate was unavailable to the author. Key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown, including the parameters used to define the "potential" category. Additional drilling has been completed in the Takla-Rainbow zone since this resource estimate was completed. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resource and the author does not consider the historical resource to be relevant or reliable. The issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Considerable work is required to upgrade the historical estimate to a current mineral resource, including additional drilling, incorporating QA/QC sampling, to validate the results of historical drilling.

The most recent drilling at the Takla-Rainbow Zone consisted of 5 holes drilled in 2013. These are the only holes in this area that were sampled from top to bottom. Hole TR13-88 returned an impressive **22.52 m grading 2.26 ppm Au, 2.15 ppm Ag and 0.19% Cu from 68.00 to 90.52 m.** The 2013 drill program was terminated due to extreme winter weather, and this hole was shut down, in mineralization, at 90.52 m. It indicates the potential for a large zone of lower-grade gold mineralization at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, as opposed to the narrow late-stage higher-grade gold-quartz veins that had been the focus of exploration to date. This is supported by hole DDH-24 which tested the zone 130 m to the northwest, and returned **131.98 m grading 1.32 ppm Au and 0.78 ppm Ag** (see Table 10, Section 9.5 for further details).

The Takla-Rainbow Zone occurs within a 2 km x 450 m strong Au-Cu-As-Mo soil geochemical anomaly (the Talka-Rainbow anomaly). A 600 x 150 m, northwest-trending, near-surface moderate chargeability anomaly (IP_Targ_1 described in Section 9.2) is associated with central portion of the zone and is well-tested by historic drilling. A second near-surface IP anomaly, IP_Targ_4, is located 150 m on-trend to the northwest. It has been tested by a single drill hole (TR90_82), which returned a broad zone of elevated gold (53.8 m grading 0.22 ppm Au).

TR East Minfile 093N 267

The TR East Zone is located south of Twin Creek, about 1.5 km southeast of the Takla-Rainbow Zone. The area is underlain by Twin Creek Succession volcaniclastics and occurs within a large multi-element soil geochemical anomaly (the TRE/TRS2 Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Ba anomaly of Figure 7). Numerous historical rock samples from the TR East Zone contained elevated Au, Zn and Ag over an 85 x 150 m area, with values, to 26.1 ppm Au, 192.3 ppm Ag, 2.45% Pb and 2.64% Zn, along with highly elevated manganese. Trenching at the TR East Zone in 1990 exposed silicified tuffs, mineralized with pyrite, galena and trace chalcopyrite, with values to 3.03 ppm Au from one such silicified zone.

High gold values were returned from rock samples collected in 2024 at the TR East. A northwest-trending, steeply-dipping, >30 cm quartz vein exposed in a historic trench returned 32.1 ppm Au. A 1 m chip sample across the true width of the vein, including the silicified hanging wall and footwall volcanics, returned16.35 ppm Au. A >50 cm silicified zone with veinlets of magnetite and pyrite, and with fine grained disseminated sulfides, exposed in the roadbed about 35 m to the east is visually similar to alkalic-related quartz-pyrite-magnetite mineralization at the Talka-Rainbow zone. A sample of the roadbed exposure returned 25.2 ppm Au. Samples collected from the TR East in 2024 also returned high Ag, Zn and Pb, to 66.1 ppm Ag, 5.65% Zn and 0.41% Pb. Manganese values were highly anomalous, to 0.69% Mn and one sample returned highly elevated Bi and Te, to 56.7 ppm Bi and 22 ppm Te.

Geological and geochemical data from historic trenching remains to be incorporated into the digital database, and is a high priority to aid in understanding the mineralization in this area. The TR East Zone is untested by drilling. Further work is warranted.

TRS Minfile 093N 272

Some of the highest gold values on the property, in both rocks and soils, are from the TRS Zone, located south of Twin Creek and about 2.5 km south-southeast of the Takla-Rainbow Zone. The area straddles the contact between Cretaceous granite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite and Twin Creek Succession volcanics and volcaniclastics.

A strong northwest-trending multi-element (Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Ba) soil geochemical anomaly (the TRS anomaly shown in Figure 7) measures 1900 x 1000 m in size. Twelve soil samples from the TRS area returned values in excess of 1000 ppb Au, to a maximum of 15,000 ppb Au. The width of the TRS geochemical anomaly can no doubt be in-part attributed to downslope dispersion, but in the author’s opinion, the anomaly is not fully explained by known mineralization in the area.

Values to 145 ppm Au, 39 ppm Au, 25 ppm Au etc., along with elevated Ag, Cu and Mo, were returned from rock samples collected over an area of about 500 x 350 m at the TRS Zone. Samples were of narrow quartz veins in outcrop, float and talus from the ridge and its steep north slope. Veins are typically 2-5 cm in thickness, to a maximum of about 30 cm and strongly mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Veins are hosted both by the granite porphyry and by Twin Creek Succession volcaniclastics (Pesalj and Gorc, 1986; Buskas and Bailey, 1992).

Minimal work has been done to advance the understanding of the TRS Zone. Two trenches dug in 1990, exposed a 0.15-0.25 m quartz vein, trending 165/30-35E. The vein was heavily mineralized with galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite, with a 1 m sample along the length of the vein returning 3.66 ppm Au, 24 ppm Ag, 0.54% Cu and 1.44% Pb (Buskas and Bailey, 1992). Four (helicopter-supported) holes drilled in 1987 encountered bleached and altered granitic dykes, similar to those seen at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, but failed to encounter significant mineralization (Pesalj, 1988). Further work is warranted at the TRS, to fully understand the mineralization and the large soil geochemical anomaly in the area.

TRS2 Minfile 093N 268

The TRS2 Zone is located about 900 m downhill to the northeast from the TRS Zone. The strongest silver soil anomaly on the property, with values to 10.7 ppm Ag, occurs at the TRS2 Zone. This area also contains anomalous gold values (to 2000 ppb Au) in soils and is part of the larger northwest trending TRE/TRS2 (Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Ba) geochemical anomaly shown in Figure 7.

Five trenches were dug at the TRS2 Zone in 1990, to test a broad, low chargeability anomaly coincident with an area of >50 ppb Au in soils. A 29 m wide zone of silicification within Twin Creek volcaniclastics was exposed by trenching, with elevated silver (1.9 to 13.3 ppm Ag) throughout. Within this zone is a 0.2 m quartz vein, trending 125/69N, which returned 12.7 ppm Au and 124.4 ppm Ag. The silicified zone is flanked by a zone of clay alteration. Several other silicified zones and narrow quartz vein were intersected by trenches, with values to 5.6 ppm Au with 16.7 ppm Ag from one of these veins and 2.86 ppm Au and 7.7 ppm Ag from a second vein (Buskas and Bailey, 1992).

Gossan #3 Minfile 093N 270

The Gossan #3 Zone is a gossanous zone within Twin Creek volcaniclastics, near the contact with Cretaceous granite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite. It is located on the ridge about 700 m southwest of the TR East Zone and coincides with a modest Au-As-Pb-Zn-Ba soil geochemical anomaly. Intensely silicified and carbonate altered volcaniclastics contain minor disseminated pyrite and cm-scale quartz blebs and veinlets. Two samples collected here in 1990 and returned elevated gold values of 1.12 and 1.35 ppm Au (Buskas and Bailey, 1992).

Ridge Zone (“Epithermal Alteration Zone”)

The Ridge Zone is an unexplored epithermal target located on a prominent northwest-trending ridge about 400 m south the Takla-Rainbow Zone, which may represent the preserved top of the alkalic porphyry system known to the north. A 500 m zone of strong quartz-kaolinite-pyrite alternation, capped by up a quartz-alunite alteration zone to 5 m in thickness, is described in the historic literature (Nelson et al, 1993). Historic recce soil sampling identified a northwest-trending Au-As-Ba-Pb soil anomaly on the ridge (the Ridge anomaly). A talus sample of a vuggy quartz vein returned 9.95 ppm Au and 415.7 ppm Ag, along with highly anomalous Sb and Ba. Approximately 450 m to the northwest along the ridge, a sample of silicified, pyritic mafic volcanic float with quartz veinlets returned 3.51 ppm Au (Pesalj, 1985). A sample of quartz-alunite alteration collected in 2024 returned 1.62 ppm Au (see Section 9.4). This area is a high priority for further work.

7.3.2 Alkalic Copper-Gold Porphyry Mineralization

Red **Minfile 093N 266**

The Red Zone is an alkalic copper-gold porphyry occurrence, located 1 km northwest of the northern (known) extent of the Takla-Rainbow Zone, within the Early Jurassic diorite-monzodiorite border phase of the Hogem Intrusive Suite. A prominent gossan is located on steep south-facing slope at the Red Zone with disseminated, fracture-controlled and vein-hosted copper-gold mineralization exposed intermittently in outcrop and found in talus, over an area of approximately 300 x 400 m. The area is marked by a strong Cu-Au-As-Sb-Mo soil anomaly (although soil development is poor on the steep, largely talus-covered, slope).

The Red Zone has been tested by 14 drill holes. Low-grade copper-gold mineralization has been intersected in drilling including **187 m grading 0.29% Cu, 0.07 ppm Au and 2.33 ppm Ag** (hole RZ06-04), including 33 m at 0.59% Cu, 0.14 ppm Au and 4.19 ppm Ag and 10 m 0.98% Cu with 0.19 ppm Au and 7.68 ppm Ag. Other significant intersections include **144 m at 0.15% Cu, 0.1 ppm Au and 0.85 ppm Ag** (hole RZ06-05), and **266 m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.1 ppm Au and 0.88 ppm Ag** (hole RZ06-02). The highest copper grades occur near-surface, suggesting possible secondary enrichment.

Drilling at Red Zone has identified five intrusive phases with copper mineralization confined to two of these phases, both crowded feldspar-phyric monzodiorite porphyries. Widespread propylitic (epidote-chlorite-magnetite) alteration is present. A distinctive tourmaline (+/- magnetite) breccia is exposed on surface and has been intersected in drilling at the Red Zone. Its relationship to mineralization is not well understood.

Copper-gold mineralization tends to be associated with zones of potassic alteration with a phyllic alteration overprint. Higher copper grades are often associated with preserved biotite alteration. Mineralization also strongly correlates to fracture density and quartz vein intensity (Worth and Bidwell, 2007). Buskas and Bailey (1992) suggest that copper-mineralization at the Red Zone is enhanced along northeast-trending structures. They further note that late stage gold-quartz veins overprint earlier alkalic mineralization at the Red Zone, as they do to the southwest at the Takla-Rainbow Zone.

A high-amplitude, circular, near-surface chargeability anomaly, with a coincident magnetic high, occurs at the Red Zone. The near-surface IP anomaly, which is well tested by historic drilling, in-part overlies a large deeper 900 x 300 m chargeability anomaly that was defined by a 2007 3D-IP survey. The areas of highest chargeability at depth have not been tested by drilling. Further drilling is recommended.

East Red **Minfile 093N 277**

The East Red Zone is an exciting alkalic porphyry-copper gold prospect located on the moderate south-facing hillside about 2 km east-southeast of the Red Zone and 1 km east of the Takla-Rainbow Zone. The area straddles the eastern contact of Hogem diorite with Twin Creek Succession volcanic rocks. A moderate Cu-Au soil anomaly occurs in the area, which is coincident with a near-surface IP chargeability anomaly. As described in Section 9.2, two chargeability anomalies represent the western and eastern portions of what is assumed to be a continuous, strong, wide, near-surface chargeability anomaly and coincident magnetic high. A gap in IP coverage exists between the two anomalies. The western near-surface IP anomaly is underlain at depth by what was the strongest chargeability anomaly from a 2007 3D-IP survey, while the area to the east was not covered by the 3D-IP survey. There is limited rock exposure in the area, but select rock samples have returned elevated copper-gold values. A sample of propylitic diorite with chalcopyrite and pyrite as disseminations and in mm-scale quartz veinlets collected during the 2024 program returned 0.72% Cu with 0.207 ppm Au and 6.3 ppm Ag (see Section 9.4). A historic rock sample of moderately silicified intrusive with up to 3% disseminated chalcopyrite and 5-10% disseminated magnetite returned 0.76% Cu with 1.27 ppm Au (Buskas and Bailey, 1992). The East Red Zone is untested by any drilling and is a high-priority target for further work, including additional IP and diamond drilling.

Rainbow

The Rainbow Zone is a zone of structurally-controlled copper-gold mineralization within diorite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite. It is located 400 m north of the Takla-Rainbow Zone and 1 km east of the Red Zone. Malachite and chalcopyrite occur on surface in a zone of moderately intense potassic-propylitic alteration, which Worth and Bidwell (2008) describe as distal porphyry alteration. An IP survey failed to detect any significant zones of elevated chargeability. Two holes drilled at the Rainbow Zone in 2006 intersected encouraging alteration and elevated Cu and Au values, including **96.65 m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.11 ppm Au and 1.29 ppm Ag** and **112 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.22 ppm Au and 0.94 ppm Ag** in hole RB06_01 (Worth and Bidwell, 2007, 2008).

South Red

Numerous rock samples have returned elevated copper +/- gold values from the steep, locally gossanous, north-facing slope on the south side of the Twin Creek valley (saddle), about 800-1000 m south-southeast of the Red Zone and 300-650 m west of the Takla-Rainbow Zone. The area is underlain by volcaniclastics of the Twin Creek Succession in an embayment in the Hogem Intrusive Suite. Select rock samples of copper-stained volcanic siltstone have returned 0.59% Cu and 0.88% Cu (Pesalj, 1988) while select samples of narrow shear zones in tuff returned values to 1.18% Cu with 1.59 ppm Au, and 2.81% Cu with 0.98 ppm Au (Buskas and Bailey, 1992). There is minimal exploration in this area.

Goat Ridge, including Tak, Tak/Slide, Tak/Scree, Nell 2, Nell 3 Minfile 093N 067, 269, 274-276

The earliest reported exploration work on the Property targeted a well-developed gossan in the Goat Ridge area, for porphyry copper mineralization. The area, which includes the Tak, Tak/Slide, Tak/Scree, Nell 2 and Nell 3 occurrences, covers a hybrid zone that includes metasomatized Twin Creek Succession volcanics plus monzonite and granodiorite phases of the Hogem Intrusive Suite, at the structurally-controlled east contact of the Hogem intrusive. The Goat Ridge area is located in the northeastern part of the Property and is accessible only by helicopter. It has seen less work than other parts of the Property.

A strong Cu stream-sediment anomaly occurs in a creek draining the Tak area. Contour and grid-based soil sampling has outlined 4 geochemical anomalies as shown in Figure 7. Three of these are Au-Cu anomalies, which are associated with zones of known Cu-Au mineralization. The fourth (the Goat Ridge anomaly) is a Au-Sb anomaly within Cretaceous granite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite.

A 1991 2D-IP survey identified several chargeability anomalies with 3 holes drilled in 1991 and a further 3 drilled in 2006. Drilling intersected sporadic copper-bearing quartz veinlets within a thick sequence of propylitic altered intermediate to mafic Takla Group volcanics. There were no significant results returned from drilling and mineralization was felt to be limited to narrow, widely spaced shear and fault structures (Price and Bailey, 1992a,b; Worth and Bidwell, 2007).

Loop and Loop Northeast Minfile 093N 095 and 271

The Loop and Loop Northeast occurrences are located about 2.5 km northeast of the Takla-Rainbow Zone. The area is underlain by Twin Creek Succession volcanic rocks which are cut by a diorite stock and by several Kspar megacrystic granite dykes. Weak to moderate fracture-controlled epidote-chlorite alteration is common. Mineralization consists of disseminated blebs of chalcopyrite, associated with calcareous quartz stringers and malachite-stained fractures. Elevated values of copper, gold and arsenic were returned from soil geochemical surveys in the area. Numerous rock samples collected in 1986 returned elevated copper (0.26-0.94% Cu), silver (to 7.3 ppm Ag) and gold (to 0.385 ppm Au) (Pesalj and Gorc, 1986). Subsequent rock sampling was completed in the 1990's and 2000's, with elevated copper values to 1.25% Cu returned. Buskas and Bailey (1992) concluded that the soil geochemical anomalies in the Loop area are the result of shear-controlled mineralization.

Auddie Minfile 093N 239

The Auddie occurrence is located in on a single cell claim, held by a third party, in the northwest part of, and encompassed by, the Twin Property. Porphyry copper mineralization was discovered in 2005, in quartz monzonite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite, exposed in recent road cuts. Chip sampling in 2006 returned 0.31% Cu and 0.02 ppm Au over 15 m in one section and 0.16% Cu and 0.02 ppm Au over 28 m in a second section (DeBock, 2007).

In 1997, Rimfire completed soil geochemistry, a Fugro airborne mag/EM survey and an IP survey to explore the newly discovered mineralization and the adjacent area, part of which is now included in the Twin Property. A chargeability-high, resistivity-low associated with a strong, north-northwest trending mag high was identified west of the Auddie occurrence, on the current Twin Property. Further work was recommended. The area is untested by any drilling (Lui, 2008).

In addition to the above, a new area of Pb-Zn-Ag-Mn mineralization was discovered west of the TR East Zone in 2024 which is described in Section 9.4.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization on the Property includes alkalic-related gold mineralization (i.e. Takla-Rainbow Zone) and copper-gold porphyry mineralization (i.e. Red, East Red, Rainbow Zones), plus late stage quartz-hosted gold mineralization in fractures and shears which may overprint the earlier alkalic-related gold and copper-gold mineralization.

Porphyry deposits are large bulk-mineable deposits that are genetically related to, and occur within or adjacent to, porphyritic intrusions. Mineralization occurs as stockwork veins, veinlets and closely spaced fractures, or as disseminations. Porphyry deposits are classified as alkalic or calc-alkalic, on the basis of host rock chemistry and both are important deposit styles in B.C. Alkalic deposits can be further subdivided on the basis of silica content, as silica-saturated or silica-undersaturated systems. Intrusive rocks in silica saturated systems include diorite, monzodiorite and monzonite, while silica-undersaturated systems have more strongly alkalic intrusives (i.e. syenite porphyry) with high concentrations of magnetite. Porphyry-style mineralization on the Twin Property belongs to the alkalic silica-saturated category.

Alkalic porphyry deposits are associated with multi-stage intrusions and with multi-stage hydrothermal events, which can lead to complexly overlapping styles of alteration. Pipe-shaped geometries are common. Alteration consists, in general, of a potassic or calc-potassic core, with more distal propylitic alteration. Sodic alteration (albite +/- tourmaline) tends to be more restrictive and can overlap the potassic core, can occur as an early alteration assemblage that is overprinted by later mineral assemblages, or may be present in the more distal propylitic alteration zone or in the lithocap. Deposits can be hosted almost entirely within the stock itself or within proximal propylitic and carbonate-rich volcanic rocks. They have large-scale zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Central parts of mineralized zones typically have higher Au/Cu ratios than the margins of zones (Panteleyev, 1995a,b; Sinclair, 2007; Devine, 2011; Deyell and Tosdal, 2005).

The Quesnel terrane is well known for hosting alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits associated with Late Triassic to Early Jurassic alkalic intrusives and coeval volcanics (the Nicola Group in southern BC and the Takla Group in northern BC). Examples include the Copper Mountain, New Afton, Mount Polley and Mount Milligan mines. Typical B.C. alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits range in size from less than 10 million tonnes to greater than 300 million tonnes, with grades in the range of 0.2-1.5% Cu, 0.2-0.6 g/t Au and > 2 g/t Ag.

Although most of the historic exploration at the Takla-Rainbow Zone on the Property has focussed on a shear-vein model, that Takla-Rainbow Zone is now considered an alkali gold (+ copper) system within altered volcanics, with overprinting gold-bearing quartz-sulfide veins. Type examples for similar alkalic-related gold mineralization within the Quesnel terrane include the QR deposit in south-central B.C., and the Cat Mountain property, 80 km north of the Twin Property (see Section 23 for further details). Features of these deposits include Late Triassic-Early Jurassic volcanic host rocks, in close proximity and associated with coeval alkalic intrusives, widespread propylitic alteration, including an association with gold mineralization, and poorly developed potassic alteration (MacDonald, 2013; Fox and Cameron, 1995).

9.0 EXPLORATION

In 2024, Quarterback Resources Inc. completed a work program on the Property, as detailed by Greville and Put (2024a,b) and summarized below. Historical exploration by previous operators is described in Section 6 of this report.

9.1 Data Compilation

In excess of $8 million (2002 dollars) has been spent on historic exploration on the Property, as described in Section 6 of this report. In 2005, Geoinformatics began a digital compilation of the historic exploration work. In 2024, Quarterback Resources contracted JGP Mineral Exploration Services to review and validate the historical compilation, and to add to the compilation. As described by Greville and Put (2024a), historic data was compiled from publicly available data sets, assessment reports, private reports and historical databases. Abbyy OCR software was used to capture data tables from digitized reports. Some datasets were not able to be captured in this manner and data was manually entered. Sample locations for pre-GPS samples were digitized from georeferenced map scans using QGIS software.

Geochemical data compiled and digitized consists of:

- 980 rock samples
- 385 silt samples
- 9,268 soil samples
- 109 drill holes representing 21,878 m of drilling (collar information and 5708 core assays, select elements)

The digital geochemical compilation was filed, in digital format, in a 2024 assessment report (Greville and Put, 2024a) and was used as the basis for the description of historic exploration contained within Sections 6.1-6.3 and 6.5 of this report. Property-scale geological mapping, as well as geological and geochemical data from historic trenching remains to be incorporated into the digital database. A separate compilation and interpretation of historic geophysics on the Property was undertaken by Terra Interpretive Services, which is described is Section 9.2 below.

Drill logs and original analytical certificates assays are available for all holes on the property, with the exception of holes DDH 38 to DDH 75, for which logs and analytical certificates have not, to date, been located. For these holes, assay data is available only as composite assays in private reports (Bailey, 1990; Pesalj, 1989).

At present, the digital drill hole compilation includes collar information and analytical data for select elements. Compilation of down hole survey data as well as lithological, alteration, mineralization and structural data is ongoing. Additional multi-element data from drill samples also remains to be added to the database.

9.2 Geophysical Interpretation

Terra Interpretive Services was contracted to compile, review and interpret available historic regional and property-scale geophysical data on the Property. Sources of geophysical data included in the review were:

- a 2022 property-wide VTEM survey (Strickland, 2022)
- a 2007 3D-IP survey over the Red and Takla-Rainbow areas (Bidwell et al, 2009)
- a 2005 property-wide airborne radiometric survey (Worth and Bidwell, 2006)
- shallow 2D-IP surveys completed between 1985 and 1991 over the Red, TRS, TRS2, Nell and Takla-Rainbow Zones (Buskas and Bailey, 1992; Price and Bailey, 1992b; Pesalj, 1985, 1988)
- regional gravity and VTEM surveys completed as part of Geoscience B.C.'s QUEST project (Farr et al, 2008; Geotech, 2007)
- regional aeromagnetics (McCafferty, 2023)

While the surveys themselves represent historic work on the Property and are discussed in Section 6 of this report, the interpretation of these surveys reflects work completed in 2024 on behalf of Quarterback Resources. This work is described by Rosenthal (2024) and summarized below.

The 30 km wide east-west band (bounded by the Germansen batholith to the south and the Omineca River to the north) which the Property is located in, represents a band in which the regional gravity and magnetic fields are disrupted. This zone of "broken" potential fields is interpreted as a zone of transverse structure to the dextral, strike-slip movement of the Pinchi Creek fault (i.e. the Twin Creek shear zone).

Phases of the Hogem Intrusive Suite can be distinguished on the basis of their density and magnetic susceptibility, with the earlier phases ranging from quartz-poor mafic to quartz-poor intermediate intrusives which become progressively less magnetic and less dense. Copper mineralization is commonly situated on the margins of early, more mafic intrusive phases which can be delineated on the basis of their strongly magnetic and dense geophysical signature. The later (Early Cretaceous) phases of the Hogem Intrusive Suite, and the Germansen batholith to the southeast of the property, are more siliceous, with lower density and magnetic susceptibility.

Volcanic rocks of the Takla Group and Twin Creek Succession in-part overlie Hogem intrusives on the property. This can have the effect of muting the magnetic response of the underlying intrusives. The northeast portion of the Property has the highest amplitude gravity response on the Property. This is interpreted to be the result of buried early phases of the Hogem suite, with overlying dense Takla Group volcanic rocks.

There is a strong correlation between reduced to pole (RTP) magnetics and topography, leading some previous authors to dismiss the magnetic response on the basis of this correlation. Rosenthal (2024) considers the variations in the magnetic field strength to be too large to be attributed to a topographic effect, and instead attributes these to variations in the magnetic content of the underlying rocks. Areas of high magnetic response are believed to be related to diorite and microdiorite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite.

The regional VTEM survey is strongly affected by overburden, with distinct early to mid-time VTEM response in the major drainages, likely due to clay rich areas resulting from glaciation or from weathered volcanics in the valleys. Areas of outcropping intrusive rocks are typically highly resistive and there is a good correlation between the edges of resistive bodies and known copper mineralization in the area.

Potassium-high zones depicted by the radiometric survey correlate with magnetic highs, although not all magnetic highs have elevated potassium. Rosenthal (2024) interprets potassium-radiating magnetic highs as good exploration vectors to potassically altered diorites and monzonites which could be associated with copper mineralization.

A series of local IP surveys on the Property represent 2 different eras of data. Surveys by Imperial Metals and Eastfield in the 1980's and early 1990's were high-resolution, shallow 2D-IP surveys designed to explore for structurally controlled gold mineralization. While these surveys are high quality and are effective at indicating areas of near-surface pyrite mineralization, location control for the surveys is poor and as such, the information cannot reliably be used for future drill hole targeting. The Takla-Rainbow Zone is associated with a northwest-trending near-surface IP chargeability anomaly and coincident multi-element soil anomaly, along the southern edge of a conspicuous magnetic high. The chargeability anomaly remains open to the northwest and to the southeast.

In 2007, Geoinformatics contracted SJ Geophysics to complete a lower resolution, deeper 3D-IP survey over the Red and Takla-Rainbow Zones to target porphyry style mineralization. While the 2007 survey can be accurately located, the data is of lesser quality, with low spatial resolution and with suspected equipment problems affecting approximately 25% of the data.

Rosenthal (2024) identified a number of 2D (IP_Targ_1 to 6) and 3D (IP_SJ_1 to 5) IP targets, as illustrated in Figure 21 and summarized below. IP_Targ_1 is a 600 x 150 m, northwest-trending, near-surface moderate chargeability anomaly associated with the Takla-Rainbow Zone which is well-tested by historic drilling. A second near-surface IP anomaly, IP_Targ_4, is located 150 m on-trend to the northwest. It has been tested by a single drill hole (TR90_82), which returned a broad zone of elevated gold (53.8 m grading 0.22 ppm Au). Rosenthal (2024) recommends resurveying both of these IP targets with a high-resolution 3D-IP survey to attempt to resolve finer electrical features and attempt to pinpoint gold mineralization.

IP_Targ_2, at the Red Zone, is a high-amplitude, circular, near-surface chargeability anomaly, with a coincident magnetic high. It is well tested by historic drilling, with encouraging but copper values intersected by drilling. Drill hole RZ06_04 returned the highest grade intercept from the Red Zone, with **187 m returning 0.29% Cu, 2.33 ppm Ag and 0.07 ppm Au**. The near-surface IP anomaly in-part overlies a large deeper IP anomaly, IP_SJ_4, which measures approximately 900 x 300 m. The areas of highest chargeability at depth have not been tested by drilling and follow-up is recommended.

IP_Targ_3 is a small high-amplitude chargeability anomaly, with coincident magnetic and resistivity highs, located in an area of cover about 350 m uphill to the north of the Rainbow Zone. The chargeability anomaly occurs within an area of elevated Cu-Sb +/- Au (the Rainbow geochem anomaly), and is untested by any trenching or drilling. Eastfield attempted to drill test this area, but was unable to mobilize the drill to site. Follow-up is recommended.

IP_Targ_5a and 5b represent the western and eastern portions of what is assumed to be a continuous, strong, wide, near-surface chargeability anomaly and coincident magnetic high at the East Red Zone. A gap in IP coverage exists between the two anomalies. The western near-surface IP anomaly (IP_Targ_5a) is underlain at depth by IP_SJ_2, <u>the strongest anomaly from the 2007 3D-IP survey</u>, while the area to the east was not covered by the 3D-IP survey. The IP anomalies are coincident with the East Red Au-Cu soil geochemical anomaly and are untested by any historic drilling. This is a high-priority target for further IP work and for drilling.

IP_Targ_6 is a small near-surface IP anomaly located about 550 m east of the TR East Zone, in the Twin Creek valley, within an area of elevated Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Ba in soils (the TRE/TRS2 geochem anomaly).

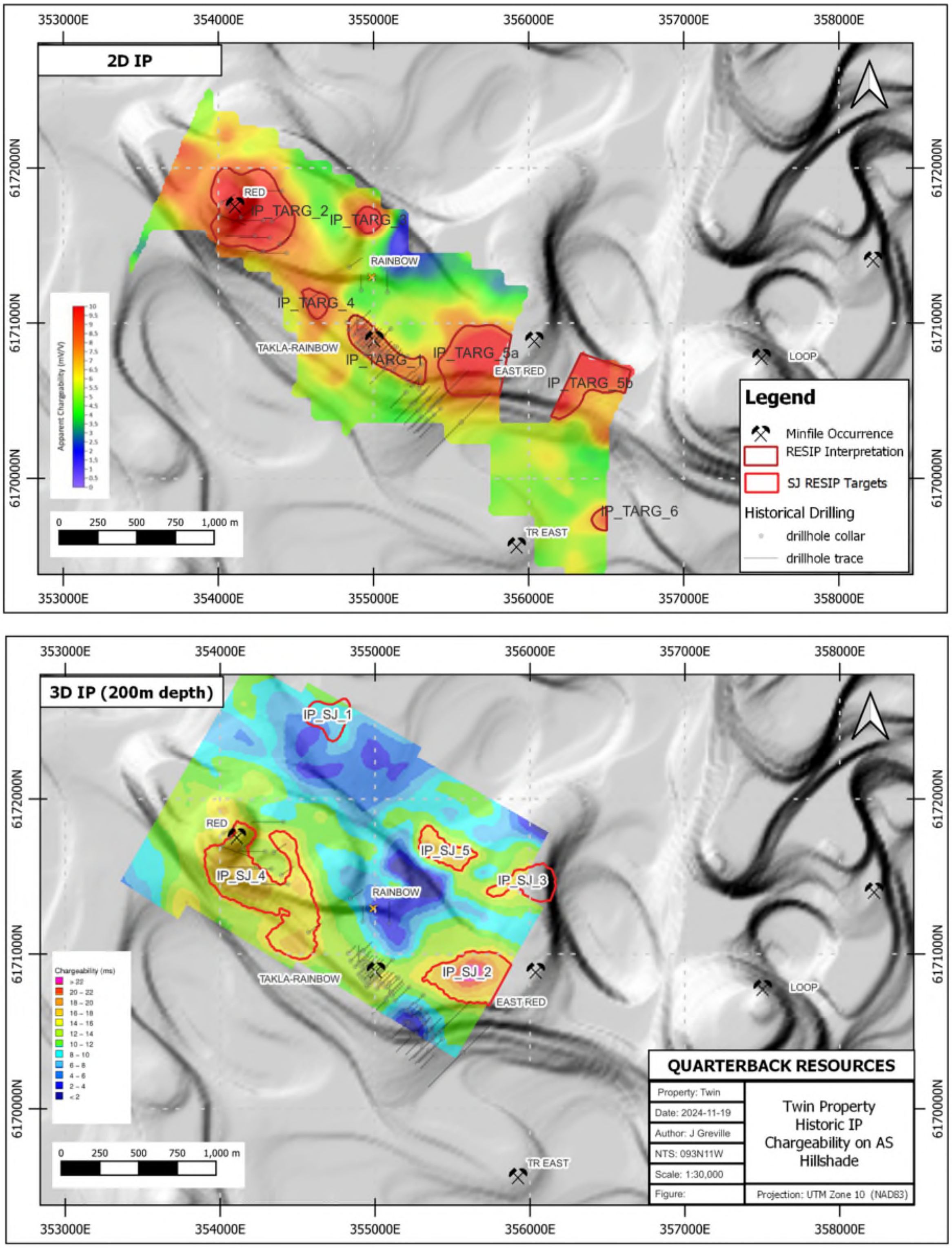


Figure 21: Historic IP Anomalies

The remaining anomalies, IP_SJ_1, _3 and _5) are near-surface, discrete targets located near the contact between diorite/monzodiorite and quartz monzonite phases of the Hogem Intrusive Suite which are low priority targets for follow-up.

9.3 Soil Geochemistry

The 2024 soil sampling program, completed under contract by JGP Mineral Exploration Services Ltd., tested an area south of the Takla-Rainbow and north of the Gossan No. 3 and TR East occurrences, where a gap in historic soil geochemical data exists. The 2024 soil program was also designed to cross the two northwest-trending magnetic high features which have been described in Section 6.4 of this report.

Four 200 m spaced, southwest-northeast trending grid lines were established, with 2 lines to the north of the Twin Creek valley and 2 lines to the south. The eastern portion of one line was only partially sampled, due to the presence of glacial material in the Twin Creek valley. A total of 177 soil samples were collected, at 25 m intervals along grid lines.

Of the 177 soil samples collected, 46 returned gold values greater than 50 ppb Au, with 17 of those samples returning > 100 ppb Au (see Figure 22). A new area of anomalous gold in soils, with values to 240 ppb Au, was identified in the central portion of the northern 2 soil lines, immediately northeast (downhill) of the contact between Early Cretaceous phase of the Hogem Intrusive Suite to the southwest and volcanic rocks of the Twin Creek succession to the northeast. The anomaly trends east-southeast, measures 350 m in length, and remains open to the west beyond the limits of the 2024 soil survey, and to the east under cover in the Twin Creek valley. It coincides with the northwest-trending magnetic linear that occurs along the Hogem intrusive contact in this area. Detailed sampling to infill and test this area on-strike is a high priority.

At the eastern end of the same 2 soil lines, anomalous gold in soils was also returned from the southern portion of the Takla-Rainbow Zone, which coincides with the zone of anomalous gold in soils known from historic sampling. This area covers the northern of the two northwest-trending magnetic linear features.

9.4 Rock Geochemistry

The 2024 prospecting and rock sampling program was also completed under contract by JGP Mineral Exploration Services Ltd. Sixty-three rock samples were collected. With the exception of 2 samples from the Auddie area, which did not return any results of interest, all of the rock sampling was from the southwest part of the Property. Samples were generally grab samples of quartz veins or areas of alteration or of increased sulfide concentration in outcrop or subcrop. Grab samples are selective samples designed to show the presence or absence of mineralization and do not reflect average grade of the mineralization. Where obvious controls to mineralization were observed, representative chip samples were collected across the true width of the zone. The mandate of the 2024 rock sampling program was to located and examine zones of known mineralization and to determine the multi-element signature of mineralization, since many of the historic samples were tested for a limited suite of elements. A further mandate of the 2024 program was to prospect new areas of the Property about which little was known.

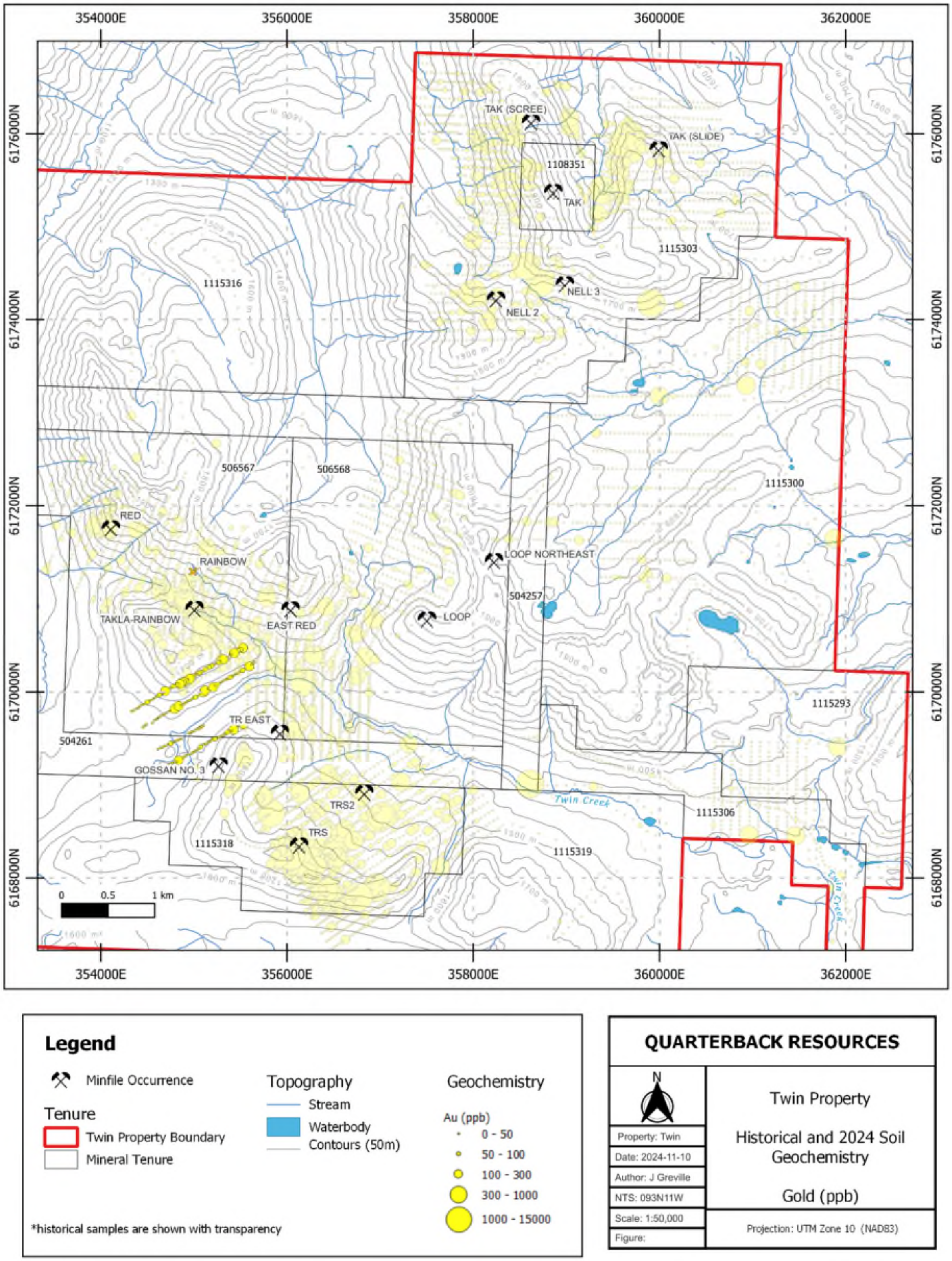


Figure 22: 2024 Soil Geochemistry, Au (ppb)

Highlights from rock sampling are listed in Table 9. All samples returning > 1 ppm Au, 1000 ppm Cu, > 5000 ppm Pb or Zn, or > 10,0000 ppm Mn are included in the table. Results for gold are shown on Figure 23. There were no significant results from 2 samples collected in the extreme northwest part of the property (the Auddie area) and these samples have not been included on Figure 23.

Table 9: 2024 Rock Samples: Highlights

SampleID	Easting	Northing		Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	Te	Zn
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
TR East														
J036214	355966	6169628	Outcrop	**32.100**	66.1	126	0.0	457	3520	16	823	17	0.0	**27900**
J036216	355998	6169612	Outcrop	**25.200**	58.0	32	0.0	1005	6890	5	4110	14	0.1	**56500**
J036215	355968	6169625	Outcrop	**16.350**	40.3	59	0.0	289	3450	6	477	12	0.0	**9680**
J036217	355995	6169609	Subcrop	**8.260**	32.9	122	**56.7**	1225	5570	32	1155	7	**22.0**	**26400**
Takla-Rainbow														
J036228	355267	6170359	Outcrop	4.670	2.6	62	4.1	746	3720	4	43	3	1.1	6960
J036221	355268	6170359	Outcrop	3.100	2.9	94	7.5	372	4820	3	170	3	2.1	2820
J036220	355268	6170359	Outcrop	2.640	2.0	88	5.7	321	5990	3	125	3	1.3	**5010**
J040601	355345	6170388	Subcrop	1.820	2.5	181	2.1	439	1225	6	117	6	0.9	3380
Ridge														
J036238	355002	6170533	Talus	1.620	3.8	18	6.5	78	531	8	87	1	9.7	40
J036235	354644	6170657	Subcrop	0.011	4.1	18	0.2	36	**11000**	0	29	5	0.1	358
TRS Zone														
J036224	356259	6168203	Talus	4.590	5.5	131	2.9	1295	576	**369**	2910	6	3.5	69
J036223	356265	6168213	Talus	1.160	17.4	68	0.2	3860	2990	8	12	1	0.3	53
2024 Soil Grid														
J036248	355063	6170071	Subcrop	1.090	62.0	31	**25.0**	**10650**	610	1	12	1	**16.9**	21
J040605	355057	6170072	Outcrop	0.847	54.6	31	**49.7**	**11750**	1210	24	14	1	**33.4**	29
J040604	355059	6170068	Outcrop	0.293	11.8	31	3.6	**9620**	5320	6	16	2	3.0	69
J036246	354873	6170060	Subcrop	0.045	**541.0**	148	0.0	446	**>100000**	**190**	**5890**	**169**	0.1	**16750**
J036203	355020	6169807	Float	0.011	3.7	14	0.0	51	**32000**	1	172	3	0.1	1105
East Red Zone														
J040610	355770	6170964	Outcrop	0.207	6.3	5	1.1	**7200**	1330	6	8	1	0.5	145
J040611	355771	6170963	Outcrop	0.005	0.1	1	0.4	1565	657	1	11	0	0.3	70
Rainbow Zone														
J036209	355046	6171240	Outcrop	0.068	1.4	16	0.3	2040	1545	6	10	2	0.2	107
Red Zone														
J036206	354139	6171685	Subcrop	0.492	6.7	51	0.3	**8210**	676	**594**	7	20	0.3	56
J036205	354143	6171684	Subcrop	0.275	7.9	**566**	0.8	**9490**	121	**224**	23	**478**	0.4	107
Access road														
J040608	355390	6170808	Float	0.304	6.1	5	0.2	4470	2190	3	5	1	0.2	249

The highest gold values from the 2024 rock sampling program were from the TR East Zone. A > 30 cm quartz vein trending 320/90 exposed in a historic trench returned 32.1 ppm Au (Sample J036214), while a 1 m chip sample across the true width of the vein, including the silicified hanging wall and footwall volcanics, returned 16.35 ppm Au (Sample J036216). A >50 cm silicified zone/quartz vein with finely disseminated sulfides and with pyrite and magnetite veinlets, is exposed in the roadbed about 35 m to the east of the trench exposure and may be the on-strike extension of it. A sample from the roadbed exposure returned 25.2 ppm Au (Sample J036215), while a grab sample nearby returned 8.26 ppm Au (Sample J036217). Samples also returned high Ag, Zn and Pb, to 66.1 ppm Ag, 5.65% Zn and 0.41% Pb. Manganese values were highly anomalous, to 0.69% Mn and one sample returned highly elevated Bi and Te, to 56.7 ppm Bi and 22 ppm Te. This area, and the

900 x 2500 m TRE/TRS2 multi-element (Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Ba) soil geochemical anomaly which encompasses it, is untested by any drilling and is a high priority for further work.

Several samples were collected from historic trench exposures in the southeast portion of the drilled Takla-Rainbow Zone. The best gold value (4.67 ppm Au; Sample J036228) was from a 1.5 m chip sample collected across a 315/70N trending zone of mm-cm scale quartz veinlets with minor sulfides and magnetite, within chloritic and silicified andesite. Samples returned elevated gold values to 4.67 ppm Au, and elevated zinc and manganese to 0.5% Zn and 0.60% Mn.

A traverse was made to the TRS area, where historic rock sampling returned elevated gold from rock samples over a 500 x 500 m area, near the contact between Early Cretaceous granite of the Hogem Suite with volcanics of the Twin Creek succession. Quartz veins are exposed in-situ on the ridge crest and in talus on the steep slope downhill to the northeast. Strongly carbonate altered volcanics and feldspar-porphyry dykes containing cm-scale quartz-Fe carbonate-magnetite veins were sampled from talus float in 2024, with values to 4.59 ppm Au and to 17.4 ppm Ag, 0.39% Cu, 0.29% Pb and 369 ppm Mo. The area is within a strong 1000 x 2000 m multi-element soil geochemical anomaly (the TRS anomaly; Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Ba). The TRS Zone was historically tested by 4 helicopter-supported drill holes. While a component of the soil anomaly can be attributed to down-slope dispersion from narrow veins on the ridge crest, it is not fully explained by known mineralization or by historic drilling and is a high-priority for further work. The lack of anomalous zinc in rock samples at the TRS, compared to the TR East and Takla-Rainbow Zones, suggests a zonation in mineralization.

Prospecting and rock sampling was completed over the 2024 Soil Grid, to follow-up to high gold values returned from soil sampling. Traverses extended to the north to explore the northwest-trending ridge, where a widespread of strong quartz-kaolinite-pyrite alteration, capped by a zone of quartz-alunite alteration zone, is mentioned in the historic literature and represents an unexplored epithermal target. Historic recce soil sampling identified a northwest-trending Au-As-Ba-Pb soil anomaly (the Ridge anomaly) and a historic rock sample of a vuggy quartz vein from talus returned 9.95 ppm Au and 415.7 ppm Ag (TR-P140; Pesalj, 1985).

In 2024, widespread cm-scale vuggy epithermal-style veinlets were discovered in outcrop and float in the ridge area with associated widespread bleaching and silicification within presumed Twin Creek Succession volcanics. Sample J036238 was an aphanitic, siliceous, bleached pale orange rock which is believed to represent the acidic, oxidized quartz-alunite alteration associated with high-level epithermal systems. It returned 1.62 ppm Au along with elevated Bi and Te. The widespread alteration and veining, along with the elevated gold values in rocks and soils, makes this a high priority target for further work.

To the south, a new Cu-rich quartz vein was discovered within 2024 Soil Grid area. The vein trends 325/90, measures 40 cm in true width and it hosted within bleached, silicified volcanics. It contains fine bands of pyrite and chalcopyrite in white quartz, with samples returning values to 1.18% Cu, 62 ppm Ag and 1.09 ppm Au. Bismuth and tellurium were also highly anomalous in the vein, to 49.7 ppm Bi and 33.4 ppm Te. This area is approximately 1 km on-strike to the northwest from the TR East Zone, which was similarly elevated in Bi and Te.

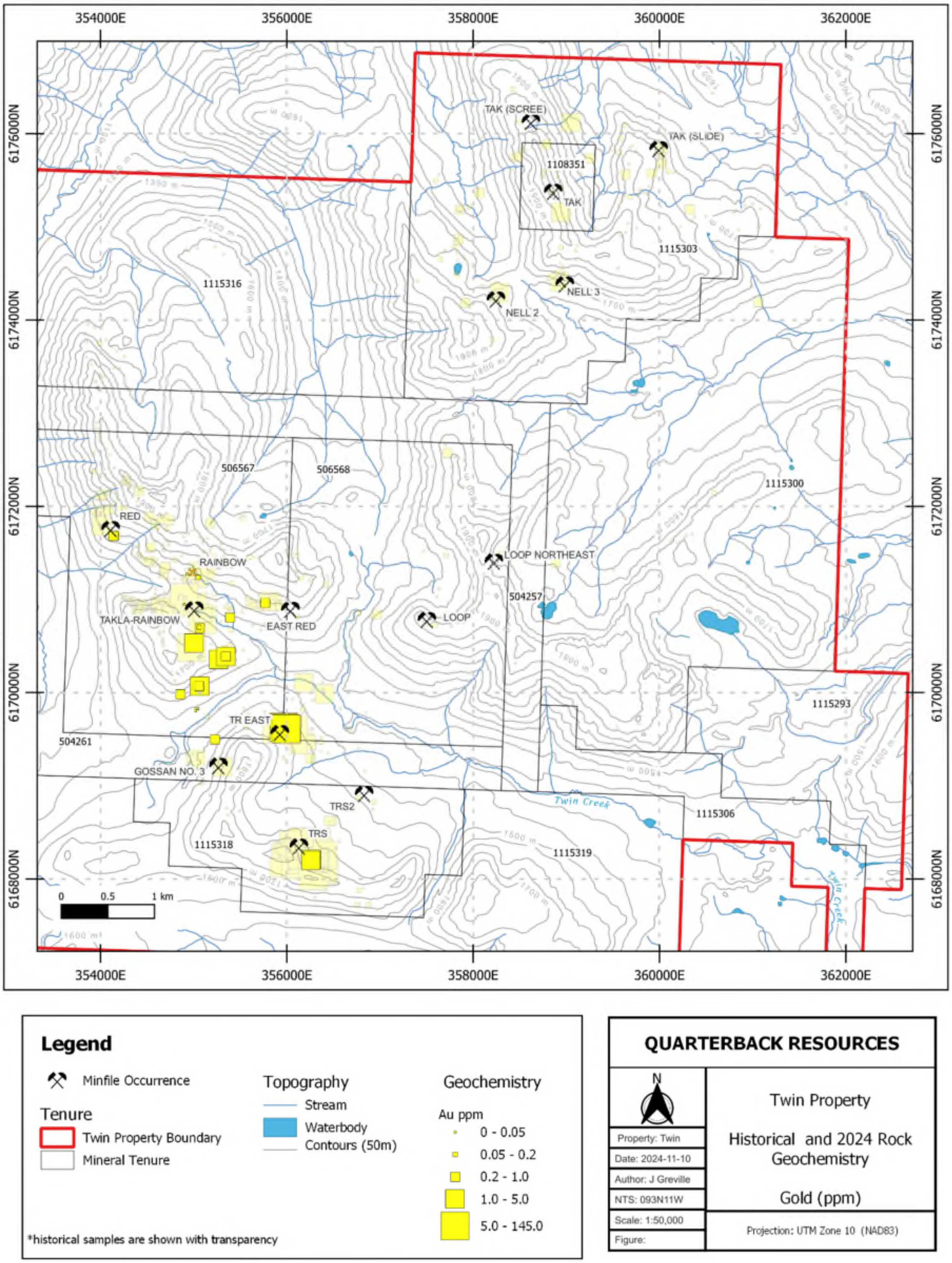


Figure 23: 2024 Rock Geochemistry, Au (ppm)

A second new discovery of in-situ mineralization was made within the 2024 Soil Grid area, approximately 185 m west of the Cu-rich vein. Here, semi-massive fine-grained magnetite with patchy rhodonite and heavy manganese staining, returned 541 ppm Ag, 1.68% Zn, 0.59% Pb with 190 ppm Mo, 169 ppm Sb and > 10% Mn. This new occurrence is located immediately northeast of the contact between Early Cretaceous granite of the Hogem Suite, with volcanics of the Twin Creek Succession.

Prospecting and rock sampling in 2024 was also directed at porphyry style copper-gold mineralization associated with the Hogem Intrusive Suite, to confirm and expand upon historic results. The Red, East Red and Rainbow Zones were examined and sampled, with values to 0.94% Cu with 0.275 ppm Au, 7.9 ppm Ag and 224 ppm Mo and 0.82% Cu with 0.492 ppm Au, 6.7 ppm Ag and 594 ppm Mo returned from the Red Zone (Samples J036205-6). Antimony and arsenic were also elevated in samples from the Red Zone. Sampling at the East Red Zone returned up to 0.72% Cu with 0.207 ppm Au and 6.3 ppm As. The East Red is a promising target on the basis of surface rock geochemistry, soil geochemistry (the East Red Cu-Au anomaly) and IP signature. It is untested by any historic drilling and is a high priority for further work.

9.5 Historic Drill Core Examination and Sampling

During 2024, historic drill core from the property was located and cataloged. Core from 1985-2006 drilling is stored on the property and is in fair condition. Although some boxes are rotten, some core is scattered, and some tags identifying hole number and box number are missing, with careful unstacking and select re-boxing, an estimated 80% of drill core could be salvaged. Drill core from the 2013 drilling is stored off-property, at Silver Camp.

The mandate of the 2024 program was to examine select drill core, to allow better interpretation of historic results, particularly regarding the Takla-Rainbow Zone. Since historic core sampling did not include any QA/QC sampling, a further mandate of the 2024 program was to re-sample select historic core samples to verify historically reported results. With the exception of 4 holes drilled in 2013, historic drill holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone were selectively sampled. Another objective of the 2024 program was to complete infill sampling from select historic holes, and evaluate the potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralization at the Talka-Rainbow Zone. Since drill logs and complete results are missing for 1988 drill holes, a further objective was to evaluate the extent of sampling in these holes, to determine if additional samples were taken beyond those which are included in the historical database.

A total of 80 core samples were collected during 2024. Samples returning high gold values by fire assay from the sampling program were subsequently analysed by metallic screen, to test for the presence of coarse gold and a potential “nugget” effect to gold mineralization. Finally, magnetic susceptibility readings were collected from select drill holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, to test the correlation between gold mineralization and magnetic susceptibility.

Complete photographic records were made of holes DDH 20, 24, 54 and 75, as well as of TR13-87 and -88 (all from the Takla-Rainbow Zone), as well as of RB06_01 (Rainbow Zone). Additional select core photographs were taken of core from 2006 Red Zone drill holes, as well as of the 2006 Red Zone core library, and of DDH 13.

Takla-Rainbow Zone
Hole TR13-88 at the Takla-Rainbow Zone was of particular interest, as it suggests the potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralization, rather than narrow gold-quartz veins that had been the focus of historic work. Historical sampling in TR13-88 returned **22.52 m grading 2.26 ppm Au, 2.15 ppm Ag and 0.19% Cu** from 68.00 to 90.52 m, and terminated mineralization at 90.52 m. An attempt was made to examine and resample this interval, however the relevant core boxes were missing from the core stored at Silver Creek, as this core was apparently taken to Smithers for resampling, but never sent for assay (Greville and Put, 2024a). A re-examination of holes TR13-87 and -88 showed ubiquitous propylitic alteration, and a noticeable increase in magnetite alteration noted below 51 m in TR13-88.

In addition to photographing core from holes TR13-87 and TR13-88, geological descriptions were made to add understanding to the historic “pick-list” type drill logs for these holes. Details of lithology, alteration, mineralization, textural variations and crosscutting relationships are difficult to glean from the historic logs. Several historic core sampling issues were noted in these holes, for example sections where both pieces of cut core remained in the box or where core had not been cut or sampled, despite continuous (2 m) sampling reported for the holes.

Hole DDH 24 was one of the better mineralized holes, with historic sampling showing elevated gold over long intervals and several shorter intervals of >3 ppm Au, including one sample of 91.44 ppm Au. Although historically the high-grade zone within this hole was sampled in its entirety, gaps in sampling in the remainder of the hole prevented calculation of the weighted average grade for the low-grade zone encompassing it. Additional sampling was completed from DDH 24 in 2024, to infill gaps between historic samples and to re-sample zones of high-grade mineralization to confirm gold grade. Historic sample and footage markings are sometimes legible in the historic core, but often there is no visible marking remaining for sample intervals for the 1985-1988 drilling. On occasion, pieces of drill core are missing from boxes, or have clearly been misplaced in boxes. Despite these limitations, the 2024 duplicate samples generally accurately reproduced historically reported sample results, giving confidence in the historic sample data for these holes (which lacked any QA/QC sampling).

A comparison of sample results for this hole is presented below in Table 10. Where both historic and 2024 data exists for a sample interval, the average is calculated 3 different ways, one using the historic data preferentially, one using the 2024 data preferentially, and one using an average of the historic and 2024 sample values where both exist for that interval. In general, the results are very reproducible. As described previously, while the Takla-Rainbow Zone has an overall northwest trend, the orientation of early alkalic-related gold mineralization within this large zone, and the relationship between sample length and true thickness of mineralization, is not understood. Intervals listed in Table 10 represent sample intervals. Uncut gold values were used in weighted average calculations.

Table 10: DDH 24 - Weighted Average Grade, Historic and 2024 Drill Core Sampling

	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Data set 1[1]	20.22	152.20	131.98	1.32	0.78	359
	139.1	*142.2*	*3.1*	*29.02*	*10.14*	*3202*
Data set 2[2]	20.22	152.20	131.98	1.17	0.74	418
	139.1	*142.2*	*3.1*	*22.59*	*8.31*	*5182*
Data set 3[3]	20.22	152.20	131.98	1.24	0.76	388
including	*139.1*	*142.2*	*3.1*	*25.81*	*9.22*	*4192*

Note: Where only 1 set of results exists for a sample interval (i.e. 2024 or historic), those results are used in all of the 3 data sets. Where 2 sets of data exists (2024 + Historic) for the same sample interval:
[1] Dataset 1 uses the Historic result preferentially
[2] Data set 2 uses 2024 results preferentially
[3] Data set 3 uses an average between the Historic and 2024 results for that interval

There was no significant difference between gold values determined by standard 30 gm Fire Assay and by metallic screen gold assays, on high grade core samples which were analysed by both methods in this hole.

Multi-element data from the 2024 sampling showed that zones of high grade Au-Ag-Cu mineralization at the Talka-Rainbow contains anomalous As, Mo, Sb, Se and Te.

DDH 24 is strongly propylitic altered throughout, with chlorite-epidote magnetite-pyrite common, as well as sections of patchy and fracture-controlled K-psar. The most strongly mineralized intervals contained significant magnetite, as quartz-magnetite-pyrite-veins and as more diffuse magnetite alteration and silicification. Magnetite-rich veins occur both as cm- to dm-scale veins at high angles to the core axis, as well as narrower veins at low angles to the core axis. Locally very fine-grained magnetite on fractures in quartz imparts a blue colour to veins. Pyrite in these veins typically occurs as coarse-grained clots. Visible gold was noted in one instance on the margin of a pyrite clot in quartz. Late orange to red Fe-carbonate veins crosscut the earlier quartz-magnetite-pyrite veins.

The 2024 program identified inconsistencies and issues with regards to historic logging, which hamper the understanding and interpretation of mineralization. Magnetite was often not noted in historical logs, or if noted, its abundance was inaccurately reported. Some magnetite-altered intrusive was incorrectly logged as andesite. Two different porphyritic dykes were noted during re-examination of drill core, which were not differentiated by historic logging. Early granite porphyry dykes are commonly associated with quartz-magnetite-pyrite mineralization. Late feldspar porphyry (FP) to quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) dykes are commonly clay-sericite altered, with abundant orange to red Fe-carbonate +/- quartz, pyrite fracture veins. They do not appear to have any control on quartz-magnetite-pyrite mineralization and in fact, locally appear to truncate it. Historic drill logs from 1985-1988 drilling use the name “granite porphyry” to describe both the early and late dykes.

In general, the 2024 program showed a bias in historic drill logs towards selectively describing mineralization as it applies to a quartz vein model, rather than accurately describing the geology, alteration and mineralization and letting those lead to a model for mineralization. In particular, historic drill logs lack documentation of alkalic porphyry-style alteration, observed in 2024 (i.e. veins with epidote/Kspar halos, vein breccias with broken K-spar phenocrysts in an epidote matrix, narrow tourmaline breccia dykes and dykelets, similar to those at the Red Zone).

Based on the 3 drill holes evaluated in 2024, it appears that the most strongly mineralized zones were historically sampled, although narrow or low-grade mineralized zones may not have been sampled. A detailed examination of DDH 54 (one of the 1988 drill holes for which the logs and complete assay results are missing) and a cursory examination of core from other holes from this period, confirmed that only select sample results from these holes were reported by Bailey (1990) and Pesalj (1989). Additional sampling was done in these holes historically, for which results are unknown.

Spot magnetic susceptibility readings were taken from drill core in holes DDH 20, 24 and 54, with a total of 215 magnetic susceptibility readings collected from intervals for which assay data exists. There is no consistent relationship between magnetic susceptibility readings and gold grade, although the highest magnetic susceptibility reading measured corresponds to the interval with the highest gold grade. Some low-grade gold samples have high magnetic susceptibility readings while some high-grade gold samples have low magnetic susceptibility readings. This is at least partly the result of lithology, as both andesite and microdiorite are magnetic.

Results of the initial core examinations indicate that re-logging and sampling select holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone would add valuable information for subsequent drilling, as has been recommended by several previous authors (Buskas and Bailey, 1992; Bailey, 1990; Pesalj, 1989).

10.0 DRILLING

Quarterback Resources Inc. has not completed any drilling on the Twin Property. Historic drilling is described in Section 6.3 of this report.

During 2024, historic drill core from the property was located and cataloged. Core from 1985-2006 drilling is stored on the property and is in fair condition. Although some boxes are rotten, some core is scattered, and some tags identifying hole number and box number are missing, with careful unstacking and select re-boxing, an estimated 80% of drill core could be salvaged. Drill core from the 2013 drilling is stored off-property, at Silver Camp.

Copper-gold mineralization on the Property is genetically and spatially related to the alkalic Hogem intrusive suite, and was deposited from late phase solutions from the differentiation of alkalic felsic magma. . Deposits of this type may occur almost entirely within the stock (i.e. Mt. Polley, Lorraine). Alternately, mineralization (i.e. QR) occur within highly propylitized and carbonate-rich volcanic rocks near the stock margin (i.e. QR deposit), or may be hosted within both the intrusion and the adjacent altered volcanics (i.e. Mt. Milligan).

Gold-dominant mineralization on the Property can be further subdivided into at least two categories, mineralization related to alkalic magmatism and late stage quartz-hosted gold mineralization in fractures and shears. Most of the historic exploration on the Property has targeted late-stage quartz shear veins. The presence of free silica, the polymetallic nature of mineralization and the indication that this type of mineralization is confined to late northwesterly-striking structures suggests that this mineralization was deposited after hydrothermal events related to alkalic magmatism had ceased. Although superimposed on altered rocks typical of alkalic magmatic/hydrothermal systems, quartz-hosted gold mineralization may have no genetic relationship to alkalic magmatism (Bailey, 1990).

The mandate of the 2024 program was to examine select drill core, to allow better interpretation of historic results, particularly at the Takla-Rainbow Zone where historic sampling was primarily focused on late-stage quartz shear veins and where earlier alkalic-related mineralization may have been under-sampled. Historic core sampling did not include any QA/QC sampling, a further mandate of the 2024 program was to re-sample select historic core samples to verify historically reported results. Another objective of the 2024 program was to complete infill sampling from select historic holes which had been selectively sampled, to evaluate the potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralization at the Talka-Rainbow Zone. Since drill logs and complete results are missing for 1988 drill holes, a further objective was to evaluate the extent of sampling in these holes, to determine if additional samples were taken beyond those which are included in the historical database.

A total of 80 samples from historic drill core were collected during 2024. Samples returning high gold values by fire assay from the sampling program were subsequently analysed by metallic screen, to test for the presence of coarse gold and a potential "nugget" effect to gold mineralization. Finally, magnetic susceptibility readings were collected from select drill holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, to test the correlation between gold mineralization and magnetic susceptibility.

Hole TR13-88 at the Takla-Rainbow Zone was of particular interest, as it suggests the potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralization, rather than narrow gold-quartz veins that had been the focus of historic work. Historical sampling in TR13-88 returned **22.52 m grading 2.26 ppm Au, 2.15 ppm Ag and 0.19% Cu** from 68.00 to 90.52 m, and terminated mineralization at 90.52 m. An attempt was made to examine and resample this interval, however the relevant core boxes were missing from the core stored at Silver Creek, as this core was apparently taken to Smithers for resampling, but never sent for assay (Greville and Put, 2024a). A re-examination of holes TR13-87 and -88 showed ubiquitous propylitic alteration, and a noticeable increase in magnetite alteration noted below 51 m in TR13-88, which supports an interpretation of alkalic-related gold mineralization.

Hole DDH 24 was one of the better mineralized historic drill holes from the Takla-Rainbow Zone, with historic sampling showing elevated gold over long intervals and several shorter intervals of >3 ppm Au, including one sample of 91.44 ppm Au. Although historically the high-grade zone within this hole was sampled in its entirety, gaps in sampling in the remainder of the hole prevented calculation of the weighted average grade for the low-grade zone encompassing it. Additional sampling was completed from DDH 24 in 2024, to infill gaps between historic samples and to re-sample zones of high-grade mineralization to confirm gold grade. The 2024 duplicate samples generally accurately reproduced historically reported sample results, giving confidence in the historic sample data for these holes.

A comparison of sample results for this hole is presented below in Table 10. Where both historic and 2024 data exists for a sample interval, the average is calculated 3 different ways, one using the historic data preferentially, one using the 2024 data preferentially, and one using an average of the historic and 2024 sample values where both exist for that interval. In general, the results are very reproducible. As described previously, while the Takla-Rainbow Zone has an overall northwest trend, the orientation of early alkalic-related gold mineralization within this large zone, and the relationship between sample length and true thickness of mineralization, is not understood. Intervals listed in Table 10 represent sample intervals. Uncut gold values were used in weighted average calculations.

Table 11: DDH 24 - Weighted Average Grade, Historic and 2024 Drill Core Sampling

	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Data set 1[1]	20.22	152.20	131.98	1.32	0.78	359
	139.1	*142.2*	*3.1*	*29.02*	*10.14*	*3202*
Data set 2[2]	20.22	152.20	131.98	1.17	0.74	418
	139.1	*142.2*	*3.1*	*22.59*	*8.31*	*5182*
Data set 3[3]	20.22	152.20	131.98	1.24	0.76	388
including	*139.1*	*142.2*	*3.1*	*25.81*	*9.22*	*4192*

Note: Where only 1 set of results exists for a sample interval (i.e. 2024 or historic), those results are used in all of the 3 data sets. Where 2 sets of data exists (2024 + Historic) for the same sample interval:
[1] Dataset 1 uses the Historic result preferentially
[2] Data set 2 uses 2024 results preferentially
[3] Data set 3 uses an average between the Historic and 2024 results for that interval

There was no significant difference between gold values determined by standard 30 gm Fire Assay and by metallic screen gold assays, on high grade core samples which were analysed by both methods in this hole.

Multi-element data from the 2024 sampling showed that zones of high grade Au-Ag-Cu mineralization at the Talka-Rainbow contains anomalous As, Mo, Sb, Se and Te.

DDH 24 is strongly propylitic altered throughout, with chlorite-epidote magnetite-pyrite common, as well as sections of patchy and fracture-controlled K-psar. The most strongly mineralized intervals contained significant magnetite, as quartz-magnetite-pyrite-veins and as more diffuse magnetite alteration and silicification. Magnetite-rich veins occur both as cm- to dm-scale veins at high angles to the core axis, as well as narrower veins at low angles to the core axis. Locally very fine-grained magnetite on fractures in quartz imparts a blue colour to veins. Pyrite in these veins typically occurs as coarse-grained clots. Visible gold was noted in one instance on the margin of a pyrite clot in quartz. Late orange to red Fe-carbonate veins crosscut the earlier quartz-magnetite-pyrite veins.

The 2024 program identified inconsistencies and issues with regards to historic logging at the Takla-Rainbow Zone which hamper the understanding and interpretation of mineralization. Magnetite was often not noted in historical logs, or if noted, its abundance was inaccurately reported. Some magnetite-altered intrusive was incorrectly logged as andesite. Two different porphyritic dykes were noted during re-examination of drill core, which have not been differentiated by historic logging. Early granite porphyry dykes are commonly associated with quartz-magnetite-pyrite mineralization. Late feldspar porphyry (FP) to quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) dykes are commonly clay-sericite altered, with abundant orange to red Fe-carbonate +/- quartz, pyrite fracture veins. They do not appear to have any control on quartz-magnetite-pyrite mineralization and in fact, locally appear to truncate it. Historic drill logs from 1985-1988 drilling use the name “granite porphyry” to describe both the early and late dykes.

In general, the 2024 program showed a bias in historic drill logs from the Takla-Rainbow Zone towards selectively describing mineralization as it applies to a quartz vein model, rather than more accurately describing the geology, alteration and mineralization and letting those lead to a model for mineralization. In particular, historic drill logs lack documentation of alkalic porphyry-style alteration which was observed in 2024 (i.e. veins with epidote/Kspar halos, vein breccias with broken K-spar phenocrysts in an epidote matrix, narrow tourmaline breccia dykes and dykelets, similar to those at the Red Zone).

Based on the 3 drill holes from the Takla-Rainbow zone that were evaluated in 2024, it appears that the most strongly mineralized zones were historically sampled, although narrow or low-grade mineralized zones may have been missed. A detailed examination of DDH 54 (one of the 1988 drill holes for which the logs and complete assay results are missing) and a cursory examination of core from other holes from this period, confirmed that only select sample results from these holes were reported by Bailey (1990) and Pesalj (1989). Additional sampling was done in these holes historically, for which results are unknown.

Spot magnetic susceptibility readings were taken from drill core in holes DDH 20, 24 and 54 (all from the Takla-Rainbow Zone), with a total of 215 magnetic susceptibility readings collected from intervals for which assay data exists. There is no consistent relationship between magnetic susceptibility readings and gold grade, although the highest magnetic susceptibility reading measured corresponds to the interval with the highest gold grade. Some low-grade gold samples have high mag sus readings while some high-grade gold samples have low magnetic susceptibility readings. This is at least partly the result of lithology, as both andesite and microdiorite are magnetic.

Results of the initial core examinations indicate that re-logging and sampling select holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone would add valuable information for subsequent drilling, as has been recommended by several previous authors (Buskas and Bailey, 1992; Bailey, 1990; Pesalj, 1989).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

JGP Mineral Exploration Ltd., an exploration services company that is independent of Quarterback Resources, completed the 2024 soil and rock sampling program on the Twin Property. Details regarding sample preparation, analyses and security of this work are described by Greville and Put (2024a,b) and summarized below.

Soil samples were collected at 25 m intervals on 200 m spaced grid lines. Sample were B-horizon samples collected by shovel or geotool, then placed, with sample tags, into kraft sample bags on which the sample number was marked. Kraft bags were sealed with zip ties, then placed in sequence into numbered rice bags, which were sealed and kept in the contractor’s possession until delivery to the analytical lab. Sample locations and sample data were recorded using Qfield. As a backup, duplicate location data was collected by handheld GPS. Field duplicate soil samples were collected, at a rate of 1 duplicate soil sample for every 50 soil samples collected. Results for duplicate soils validated original sample results.

Rock samples were collected where prospective rocks were encountered during prospecting traverses. Where mineralization was exposed in-situ, and where the contacts of the mineralized zone could be determined, representative chip samples were collected across the true width of mineralization. Where mineralization was not well exposed, or was seen only in float, talus or subcrop, samples were grab samples, designed as first-pass samples to test the presence or absence of mineralization. Grab samples are not representative samples and the results should not be interpreted as being representative of average grade. Field duplicate rock samples were collected during the rock sampling program, at a rate of 1 duplicate rock sample for every 20 rock samples collected. Duplicate rock sample results closely agreed with original rock sample results.

As with soil samples, rock sample locations and descriptions were recorded using Qfield with backup locations recorded by handheld GPS. All rock samples were photographed, and a representative specimen was retained from each sample. Rock samples were placed, with sample tags, into poly sample bags, on which the sample number was written. Bags were sealed with zip ties, then packed in sequence into numbered rice bags, which were sealed and kept in the contractor's possession until delivery to the analytical lab.

Since historic core sampling was often selective and did not include any QA/QC sampling, select infill sampling and select re-sampling was done from historic drill core to verify historically reported results. A total of 80 core samples were collected during 2024, all from historic core from the Takla-Rainbow zone. Analytical blanks and standards of known grade were inserted into the drill core sampling program at a rate of 1 QA/QC sample for every 15 core samples collected. All QA/QC samples returned results as expected.

Sample preparation was at ALS Global's Kamloops geochemistry prep lab, with analysis at ALS's North Vancouver facility. ALS is an internationally recognized laboratory, accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. Sample preparation and analytical techniques are presented in Table 11. In the author's opinion, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are appropriate to the type of work completed.

As described in Section 6 and 9.1, historic rock, soil and drill core sampling was by numerous operators, over a 30 year period, using different sample preparation and analytical methods, and different analytical laboratories. Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation and analytical methods are available for most of the historic samples, although original records from the 1988 drill program are absent. With the exception of the 2006 and 2013 drill programs, none of the historic sampling incorporated any QA/QC samples.

No employee, officer, director or associate of the Quarterback Resources was involved in any aspect of sample collection or sample preparation from the 2024 work program, or from any of the historic exploration programs on the Property.

Table 12: 2024 Sample Preparation and Analytical Techniques

Procedure	Lab Code	Description
Soil Preparation	LOG-21 WEI-21 SCR-41	Sample logged by tracking system, weighed and dried at < 60°C/ 140°F Sieve sample to -180 µm (80 mesh). Retain both fractions.
Soil Analysis	AuME-TL43	25-gram sample 54 Multi-element with trace Au Aqua Regia digestion, ICP-MS analysis
Rock Preparation	LOG-21/23 WEI-21 CRU-21 SPL-33 HOM-01 PUL-21	Rock/drill core samples logged by tracking system, weighed and dried Crush entire sample to ≥70% passing 2mm Split sample with scoop splitter Homogenize by light pulverizing Pulverize entire sample to 85% <75 µm
Rock Analysis	ME-MS61	48 Element analysis of rock and drill core samples 0.25-gram sample Four acid digestion, ICP-MS analysis
Rock Analysis	ME-OG62	Multi-element ore grade assay for overlimit rock and drill core samples. 4 acid digestion, ICP finish 0.4 gm sample
Au-Rock Analysis	Au-ICP21	30 gram sample for rock and drill core samples Fire assay and ICP-AES finish
Au-Rock Analysis	Au-GRA21	Overlimit Au analysis for rock and drill core samples returning >10 ppm Au by Au-ICP21 30-gram sample Fire assay and gravimetric finish
Au-Rock Analysis	Au-SCR21	Metallic screen Au assay for drill core samples > 10 ppm Au 1kg pulp screened to 106 µm Duplicate 30g assay on screen undersize. Gravimetric assay of entire oversize fraction

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author completed a 3 day site visit to the Property, which included visiting the Takla-Rainbow, TR East, TRS, Red, Rainbow and East Red mineralized zones. Drill core stored on the property, from 1985-2006 drilling, was observed by the author. During the author's site visit, core from holes DDH 20, DDH 24 and DDH 54 was laid out for examination. Subsequently, JGP Mineral Exploration Services Ltd. photographed, re-logged and resampled drill core from these holes, as well as completing magnetic susceptibility readings at regular intervals from drill core. Drill core from the 2013 drilling is stored off-property, at Silver Camp, and was not examined by the author. Core photographs were available for most of the 2013 core, which the author did review.

An attempt was made to verify historic drill hole locations at the Takla-Rainbow Zone. While disturbance can be seen which corresponds to reported hole locations, drill sites have been reclaimed, the casing has been removed from the majority of drill holes, and posts marking holes are generally absent. Hole locations were confirmed for 2013 drill holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone (TR13-84 to 88). Wooden posts marking these holes are in relatively good condition, with partial remains of metal tags intact. The author visited the site of several historical trenches, most of which have been backfilled and reclaimed.

A primary objective of the 2024 program was to validate historically reported results from surface rock samples and drill core on the Property. With the exception of drill programs in 2006 and 2013, none of the historic sampling employed any internal quality control or quality assurance program. To the best of the author's knowledge, pulps and rejects from historic sampling on the property have not been saved. The 2024 program included QA/QC sampling. Rock samples confirmed mineralization of similar tenor to historically reported results for all zones which were sampled (i.e. Takla-Rainbow, Red, East Red, Rainbow, TR East and TRS) Subsequent to the completion of the 2024 work program, the author examined select representative samples from samples collected during 2024.

During the 2024 program, duplicate and infill sampling was completed from 3 historic holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone. Some historic sample and footage markings are visible in the historic core, but for the most part, there are no sample tags marking sample intervals for the 1985-1988 drilling. On occasion, pieces of drill core are missing from boxes, or have been misplaced in boxes. Despite these limitations, the 2024 duplicate samples were generally accurate in reproducing historically reported results, giving confidence in the historic sample data for these holes (which lacked any QA/QC sampling).

In excess of $8 million (2002 dollars) has been spent on historic exploration on the Property. Results for some of this work were included in a 2005 digital compilation by a historic operator. In 2024, Quarterback Resources contracted JGP Mineral Exploration Services Ltd. to review and validate the historical compilation, and to add to the compilation. As described by Greville and Put (2024a), historic data was compiled from publicly available data sets, assessment reports, private reports and historical databases, using original analytical certificates, where possible, to capture sample data. Drill logs and original analytical certificates assays are available for all holes on the property, with the exception of holes DDH 38 to DDH 75, for which logs and analytical certificates have not, to date, been located, to date. For these holes, the only assay data available are composite assays presented private reports (Bailey, 1990; Pesalj, 1989).

The author completed numerous spot checks of the digitally compiled data, including confirming drill hole locations against historic maps, and compared analytical results in the database against original analytical certificates. In the preparation of this report, the author has used the current validated database when reporting results, including re-calculating weighted averages for drill intercepts, rather than quoting results or averages reported by previous authors.

No major concerns were identified with regards to the data pertaining to the Property. In the author's opinion, the data is suitable for the purposes used in this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has not been any mineral processing or metallurgical testing of the Twin Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current Mineral Resource estimates for the Twin Property.

15.0 – 22.0

These sections omitted from report since the Twin Property does not meet the definition of "Advanced Property" under National Instrument 43-101.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several important zones of mineralization are located in the vicinity of the Twin Property, as described below and shown on Figure 19. While not all of these are immediately adjacent to the Twin Property, they share a similar geological setting to that of the Twin Property and host nearby examples of alkalic porphyry mineralization. The following information is summarized from publicly disclosed information and from B.C. Minfile. It has not been independently verified by the author. The reader is cautioned that this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Twin Property.

23.1 Kwanika Property Minfile 093N 019

The Kwanika property is a developed alkalic copper-gold prospect which has been extensively explored since the 1960's. It is located immediately east of the Pinchi Fault near the western contact of the Hogem intrusion with argillite and interbedded mudstone/siltstone of the Takla Group. As shown on Figure 2, the northern boundary of the Kwanika property is located less than 500 m south of the southern boundary of the Twin property.[2] In 2004, Serengeti Resources acquired the property and, over the next 13 years, completed systematic exploration which led to the delineation of two zones of known porphyry mineralization, the Cu-Au Central Zone and the Cu-Au-Mo South Zone. The deposit is mostly covered by glacial sediments that average 25-35 m in thickness. Mineralization consists of fine-medium grained pyrite, chalcopyrite, and minor molybdenite as disseminations and along micro-fractures in potassic-altered quartz monzonite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite. The Central Zone is 1,400 m long by 400 m wide, extends more than 700 m below surface and is in-part open to depth. The South Zone is 2,200 m long by 330 m wide, and locally extends more than 600 m below the surface.

In 2020, Serengeti merged with Sun Metals to consolidate mineral holdings in the area, and completed a name change to NorthWest Copper Corp. In 2023, NorthWest Copper filed an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment, including the following Mineral Resource Estimates for the Central and South Zones (Murray et al, 2023).

[2] *Note that the Kwanika claims are registered under the name Tsayta Resources Corp.*

Kwanika Central									
	Economic Cut-off US$/t	Classification	Tonnes Mt	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu Mlbs	Au koz	Ag koz
Open Pit	8.21	Measured (M)	30.7	0.31	0.31	1.05	210.8	310.5	1,041.7
		Indicated (I)	35.9	0.22	0.19	0.80	174.9	222.0	923.9
		Total M+I	66.6	0.26	0.25	0.92	385.7	532.5	1,965.6
		Inferred	4.1	0.15	0.15	0.58	13.8	20.1	77.3
Underground (Block cave)	16.41	Measured (M)	25.6	0.50	0.61	1.62	284.4	501.3	1,332.6
		Indicated (I)	11.3	0.51	0.65	1.56	126.2	236.7	565.1
		Total M+I	36.8	0.51	0.62	1.60	410.6	738.0	1,897.8
Kwanika South									
Open Pit	8.21	Inferred	25.4	0.28	0.06	1.68	155.0	52.4	1,373.9

Notes: The Kwanika Central (Open Pit and Underground) and Kwanika South (Open Pit) Mineral Resource estimates have an effective date of January 4, 2023, are consistent with CIM Definition Standards and were reported in accordance with NI 43-101. Cut-off grades are based on assumed prices of US$3.50/lb Cu, US$21.50/oz Ag, and US$1,650/oz Au. Assumed metallurgical recoveries were 95% for Cu, 85% for Au and 72% for Ag (Kwanika Central) and 95% for Cu, 85% for Au and 62% for Ag (Kwanika South) (Murray et al, 2023).

23.2 Lorraine Property Minfile 093N 002

The Lorraine Property is an alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposit located 30 km north of the Twin Property. Mineralization is hosted within the Duckling Creek syenite, an Early Jurassic alkalic phase of the Hogem Intrusive Suite. Three main mineralized zones, the Main, Lower Main and Bishop Zones, form a 2.5 km x 200 m northwest-trending, moderate southwest-dipping elongate alkalic copper-gold porphyry system. Mineralization occurs as finely disseminated and blebby copper sulfides within and peripheral to strongly potassic altered fine-grained syenite and monzonite. Mineralization has been known at Lorraine since the 1930's, with extensive exploration since the 1990's. The property is currently held by NorthWest Copper, who commissioned a 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate.

The 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate was based on 167 drill holes testing the zone and showed a total of 12.9 million tonnes (Mt) at 0.55% Cu and 0.16 ppm Au in the Indicated category, and 45.4 Mt at 0.43% Cu and 0.10 ppm Au in the Inferred category (Rodrigues and Dufresne, 2022).

		Tonnes kt	Cu %	Au g/t	Cu k lbs	Au koz
Bishop	Indicated	2,541	0.58	0.12	32,284	10
	Inferred	9,082	0.51	0.10	101,730	29
Lower Main	Indicated	3,828	0.45	0.15	38.342	18
	Inferred	21,282	0.38	0.07	179,032	49
Upper Main	Indicated	6,584	0.59	0.19	85,467	40
	Inferred	15,089	0.44	0.14	147,169	67
Total	*Indicated*	*12,952*	*0.55*	*0.16*	*156,093*	*68*
	Inferred	*45,452*	*0.43*	*0.10*	*427,931*	*145*

Note: The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of June 30, 2022 and is based on a pit-constrained resource with a cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu.

23.3 Mount Milligan Mine Minfile 093N 194

The Mount Milligan mine is an alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposit located 100 km to the southwest of the Twin Property. Although not adjacent to the Twin Property, a brief mention of the Centerra Gold's Mount Milligan mine is warranted, as it represents not only the closest operating mine to the Property, but also a style of mineralization which occurs on the Property.

The Mount Milligan deposit is located within the Quesnel terrane, and is primarily underlain by Late Triassic volcanic rocks of the Witch Lake Succession (Takla Group) which are intruded by Early Jurassic to Cretaceous monzonitic rocks. Two styles of mineralization are recognized and both contribute to the ore. Early-stage porphyry Au-Cu mineralization comprises mainly chalcopyrite and pyrite as fine disseminations and fracture fillings and is associated with potassic alteration at the contact between volcanic and intrusive rocks. Late-stage, structurally-controlled pyritic high-gold, low-copper mineralization is associated with carbonate-phyllic alteration and is spatially associated with faults, fault breccias, and faulted lithological contacts. It crosscuts and overprints the earlier stage porphyry Au-Cu mineralization.

The mine achieved commercial production as a 60,000 tpd open pit mine in 2014 and is expected to be in production until at least 2035. Production, to the end of 2021, is 140 million tonnes grading 0.23% Cu and 0.56 g/t Au, yielding 560.5M lbs Cu and 1.625M oz Au (Borntraeger et al, 2022).

Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves (as of the end of 2021) total 246.2 Mt at 0.18% Cu and 0.37 ppm Au, containing 1 billion pounds Cu and 2.9 million ounces Au, as listed below (Borntraeger et al, 2022).

Mineral Reserve Statement					
	Tonnes (kt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (Mlbs)	Au koz
Proven	76,477	0.20	0.37	337	914
Probable	169,681	0.18	0.37	659	2,011
Total	*246,158*	*0.18*	*0.37*	*996*	*2,925*

A Mineral Resource Estimate (also to the end of 2021) contains a combined Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 189 Mt at 0.18% Cu and 0.30 g/t Au containing 742 million pounds Cu and 1.8 million ounces Au, plus an Inferred Mineral Resource of 4.6 Mt at 0.07% Cu and 0.47 g/t Au (Borntraeger et al, 2022).

Mineral Resource Estimate					
	Tonnes (kt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (Mlbs)	Au koz
Measured (M)	36,529	0.21	0.26	169	305
Indicated (I)	152,796	0.17	0.31	573	1,523
Total M+I	*189,325*	*0.17*	*0.30*	*742*	*1,828*
Inferred	4,638	0.07	0.47	7	70

Note: The Mineral Resource estimate was based on a cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu equivalent (at assumed metal prices of $3.50/lb Cu and $1550/oz Au)

23.4 Auddie Property Minfile 093N 239

The Auddie occurrence is located on a single cell claim, held by a third party, in the northwest part of and encompassed by, the Twin Property. Alkalic-style porphyry copper mineralization was discovered in roadcuts

2005, in quartz monzonite of the Hogem Intrusive Suite. Chip sampling in 2006 returned 0.31% Cu and 0.02 ppm Au over 15 m in one section and 0.16% Cu and 0.02 ppm Au over 28 m in a second section (DeBock, 2007).

In 1997, Rimfire optioned the Auddie property to explore the newly discovered mineralization and adjacent area, part of which is now included in the Twin Property. Rimfire completed soil geochemistry, a Fugro airborne mag/EM survey and an IP survey. A chargeability-high, resistivity-low associated with a strong, north-northwest trending mag high was identified on the current Twin Property, west of the known Auddie occurrence. Further work was recommended. This area remains untested by any drilling (Lui, 2008).

23.5 Cat Mountain Property Minfile 094C 069

The Cat Mountain property is located 80 km north of the Twin Property, near the eastern contact of the Hogem Intrusive Suite with Takla Group volcanics (Witch Lake Formation). The geological setting and styles of mineralization at Cat Mountain are similar to those at the Twin Property. Mineralization occurs in a broad zone of potassic altered volcanic rocks which is associated with an arcuate assemblage of dyke-like syenite intrusions. Mineralization consists of massive gold-bearing (+silver, copper) magnetite-quartz veins, which have been explored as both narrow high-grade veins and as larger bulk-tonnage style mineralization, and as disseminated and fracture-filling copper-gold mineralization. Steep northeast-trending faults control mineralization, which is hosted by Takla Group volcanics and by small satellite bodies related to the Hogem suite. Both the gold-dominant and copper-dominant mineralization on the property are interpreted as alkalic porphyry related mineralization. Pervasive, weak chlorite-weak epidote alteration occurs throughout the Takla Group volcanics. Large areas of limonite staining are related to fault-controlled zones of ankerite-pyrite alteration. An interesting feature is the presence of pyrolusite veins and wad within zones of ankerite alteration.

Over $5 million has been spent on exploration at Cat Mountain. Early work focussed on narrow, steeply-dipping gold (+ silver-copper) magnetite-quartz veins such as the No. 1 vein, a 0.5-1.5 m wide massive magnetite-quartz vein that strikes 160º and has a known strike length of 100 m. Mineralization consists of primarily of chalcopyrite, pyrite and native gold. Assays up to 548 ppm Au have been reported, with more typical results including 11.7 ppm Au and 0.49% Cu over 1.1 m and 9.6 ppm Au and 0.58% Cu over 2.3 m.

More recent exploration on the property has been directed at widespread porphyry-related copper-gold mineralization at the Bet, Upper and Lower Copper and Hoffman Zones, west and south of the No. 1 vein. Chalcopyrite, pyrite and chalcocite occur as disseminations and fracture-fillings within syenite and within coarse fragmental volcanic rocks of the Witch Lake Formation in these areas. The Hoffman Zone contains a large Cu-Au soil anomaly and has returned interesting copper intercepts in drilling including 46 m of 0.24% Cu (hole 05-17) and 46 m of 0.31% Cu (hole 07-24).

The Bet Zone has been tested as a bulk-tonnage alkali-related gold system. Significant drill results include 100 m of 1.36 ppm Au (hole 94-1), 122 metres of 1.1 ppm Au (hole 90-1), and 42 m of 1.24 ppm Au plus 51 m of 1.01 ppm Au (hole 04-8). Steeply dipping, north-trending faults control quartz-calcite and quartz-magnetite veins which carry copper and gold mineralization. Northwest-trending sulfide-rich veins cut the mineralized rock at the Bet Zone. Northwest faults are common and disrupt and locally truncate the mineralized rock at the Bet Zone (MacDonald, 2013; Bragg and Price, 2016).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Twin Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Twin Property is a large project, which has been intermittently explored for over the past 50+ years. The Property hosts multiple zones of known mineralization, with potential for high-grade gold, low-grade bulk tonnage gold, and low-grade bulk tonnage copper-gold mineralization. In excess of $8 million (2002 dollars) has been spent on historic exploration on the Property. A digital compilation of historic data, initiated in 2005 and significantly expanded upon in 2024, is essential for an effective evaluation of the Property. It will take many years to adequately explore all of the known areas of mineralization on the Property.

Mineralization includes alkalic-related gold and porphyry copper-gold mineralization associated with intrusion of the Late Triassic – Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Suite into volcanics of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic Talka Group and Twin Creek Successions. Geophysics (magnetic, IP) are effective exploration tools for alkalic porphryy deposits. These systems have large-scale zoned metal and alteration assemblages. On the basis of soil geochemistry, a metal zonation is noted over 4 km, from the Red and Talka-Rainbow Zones in the northwest to the TRS and TRS2 Zones in the southeast. Late stage gold-quartz veins overprint the earlier alkalic-related mineralization on the Property.

Most of the historic drilling on the Property was at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, which is located in the drift-covered Twin Creek valley with minimal rock exposure. The Takla-Rainbow Zone occurs within a 2 km x 450 m strong Au-Cu-As-Mo soil geochemical anomaly and within a 600 x 150 m, northwest-trending, near-surface moderate chargeability anomaly. It is untested by IP, at depth. Historic drilling evaluated the zone for narrow, high-grade vein mineralization. Drill core was selectively and preferentially sampled based on observations of quartz or silicification, with little attention paid to gold within propylitic altered volcanic rocks or potassic altered felsic intrusives (i.e. alkalic-related gold). Drilling was based on an assumed northwest-trending mineralized system, parallel to the trend of the Twin Creek fault. While late-stage gold-quartz veins may be oriented in this direction, the orientation of earlier alkalic-related gold mineralization is unknown.

In 2024, Quarterback Resources re-logged 3 historic drill holes at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, and completed in-fill sampling in the drill holes. Two drill holes, for which sample data allows calculation of weighted average grade over long intervals, show potential to re-define the Talka-Rainbow Zone as a low-grade bulk tonnage gold zone. Hole TR13-88 returned **22.52 m grading 2.26 ppm Au, 2.15 ppm Ag and 0.19%** Cu from 68.00 to 90.52 m, with the hole shut down, in mineralization, at 90.52 m. Hole DDH-24 which tested the zone 130 m to the northwest, and returned **131.98 m grading 1.32 ppm Au and 0.78 ppm Ag**. Additional re-logging and sampling at the Takla-Rainbow Zone is recommended to glean additional information from historic drill core, prior to any further drilling in this area and before the core becomes unsalvageable. None of historic drilling at Takla-Rainbow was oriented core. This should be done in future drilling, to better understand the orientation and controls to both styles of gold mineralization. Future drilling should also include top to bottom sampling, to test for low-grade bulk-tonnage gold mineralization.

Alkalic copper-gold mineralization occurs at the Red Zone, where drilling has returned intercepts up to **187 m grading 0.29% Cu, 0.07 ppm Au and 2.33 ppm Ag** (hole RZ06-04), including 33 m at 0.59% Cu, 0.14 ppm Au and 4.19 ppm Ag and 10 m 0.98% Cu with 0.19 ppm Au and 7.68 ppm Ag. Historic drilling targeted a high-amplitude, circular, near-surface chargeability anomaly, with a coincident magnetic high. The near-surface IP anomaly in-part overlies a large deeper 3D-IP anomaly, which measures approximately 900 x 300 m. The areas of highest chargeability at depth have not been tested by drilling.

Alkalic copper-gold mineralization also occurs at the East Red Zone. This zone is untested by any drilling and is a high priority for further work. Two chargeability anomalies represent the western and eastern portions of what is assumed to be a continuous, strong, wide, near-surface chargeability anomaly and coincident magnetic high. A gap in IP coverage exists between the two anomalies. The western near-surface IP anomaly is underlain at depth by what was the strongest chargeability anomaly from a 2007 3D-IP survey, while the area to the east was not covered by the 3D-IP survey. Additional IP survey should be completed at the East Red Zone, followed by diamond drilling.

The Ridge Zone is an unexplored epithermal target located on a prominent northwest-trending ridge about 400 m south the Takla-Rainbow Zone, which may represent the preserved top of the alkalic porphyry system. Elevated gold values (to 9.95 ppm Au and 415.7 ppm Ag) have been returned from rock samples at the Ridge Zone.

The TR East Zone is another high-priority target which is untested by any drilling. The zone is associated with a large Au-Ag soil anomaly and elevated Au (+Ag, Pb, Zn) values have been returned from historic rock samples collected over an 85 x 150 m area. Rock samples collected in 2024 returned values including 32.1 ppm Au, 25.2 ppm Au and 16.35 ppm Au, along with elevated Ag, Pb, Zn.

Despite the amount of historic work on the Property, the 2024 program by Quarterback Resources showed that both soil sampling and traditional prospecting remain effective exploration tools and show that new areas of mineralization can still be discovered on surface on the property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Twin Property is a large and exciting project, with multiple zones of known mineralization, and with potential for high-grade gold, low-grade bulk tonnage gold, and low-grade bulk tonnage copper-gold mineralization. It will take many years to adequately explore all of the known areas of mineralization on the property. A two-phase, $620,000 program is recommended as the next step in exploration. The $120,000 Phase 1 program includes geophysics (3D-IP) over the East Red and Takla-Rainbow Zones, in advance of Phase 2 drilling. The $500,000 Phase 2 program includes re-logging and sampling historic drill core at the Takla-Rainbow Zone, plus diamond drilling at the Takla-Rainbow, East Red and Red Zones. It is in-part contingent on the results of Phase 1.

Phase 1 $120,000

The Takla-Rainbow and East Red are high priority targets for further drilling. In advance of Phase 2 drilling, a high-resolution 3D-IP survey is recommended over the Takla-Rainbow Zone to attempt to resolve finer electrical features and determine whether these can help target zones of gold mineralization. The IP survey should extend to cover the eastern part of the East Red Zone, which was not covered by the historic 3D-IP survey. A budget for the proposed Phase 1 program is as follows:

PHASE 1 BUDGET		
Geophysics 3D-IP survey over the Takla-Rainbow and East Red Zones, including interpretation.	10.5 km @ $10k/km	$ 105,000
	Total: + ~ 15% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 105,000 $15,000 **$ 120,000**

Phase 2 $500,000

The Phase 2 program is a drill program to test the Takla-Rainbow Zone for bulk-tonnage gold mineralization, and to test porphyry copper-gold mineralization at the Red and East Red Zones. It is in-part contingent on the Phase 1 program. Oriented drill core should be used and core should be continuously sampled with regular sample intervals. Magnetic susceptibility readings should be collected from drill core, to assist in modelling the geology and mineralization.

In advance of, or in conjunction with, Phase 2 drilling, a final effort should be made to glean all available information from select historic drill core at the Takla-Rainbow Zone. Attention should be paid to alkalic-related alteration and gold mineralization, which was largely unrecognized when most of the historic drilling was completed. An effort should be made to understand the orientation and controls of this earlier style of mineralization so that future drilling can be best-oriented.

The Phase 2 budget is as follows:

PHASE 2 BUDGET		
Drilling 900 m oriented NQ core, including moves, pad building, core logging, magnetic susceptibility readings, core splitting, sample analysis, room/board	@ $400/m all-in	$ 360,000
Historic Drill Core Re-logging and Sampling Estimate 2 geologists, 2 assistants x 15 days + 300 core samples, including room/board/camp costs		$60,000
Data Compilation, Report		$ 20,000
	Total: + ~15% contingency **TOTAL:**	$ 440,000 $ 60,000 $ 500,000

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28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 6891 14th St. (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0.

2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).

3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. I have done extensive geological work in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee of various exploration companies, in the role of VP Exploration for a junior mining company, and as an independent consultant. My work has included a large variety of deposit styles, including but not limited to orogenic gold, shear-hosted gold and/or polymetallic, epithermal gold-silver, alkalic porphyry copper-gold-PGE, and copper, tungsten and gold skarns. I have worked on properties at all stages of exploration, from grass-roots, to early-stage exploration, through advanced-stage exploration and active mining. My work on the Galaxy alkalic porphyry in south-central BC, the Cassiar Gold property in northern BC and the Phoenix copper-gold deposit in southern BC are particularly relevant to the Twin Property.

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status (license # 22456, permit to practise # 1000285).

5. I completed a 3 day site visit to the Twin Property on August 24-26, 2024, on behalf of Quarterback Resources Inc. Based on my site visit, on the results of the 2024 exploration program, and on my review of the historical exploration data, I believe this property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any.

7. I am a Qualified Person and independent of Quarterback Resources Inc. and of the Twin Property, as defined by National Instrument 43-101. There are no circumstances that, in the opinion of a reasonable person aware of all relevant facts, could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and have prepared this report, which is titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Twin Property" and which has an effective date of November 26, 2024, in compliance with these documents. As of November 26, 2024, the effective date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I accept responsibility for the all sections of this report.

8. I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the report.

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 7th day of May, 2025.

"Linda Caron" [professional engineer seal affixed]

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng., Permit to Practise #1000285

APPENDIX 1

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
opt-	(troy) ounces per short ton
oz/t-	(troy) ounces per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)
Cu	copper
Au	gold
tpd	tons per day
ha	hectares
NOW	Notice of Work
MYAB	Multi-year Area-based permit
FN	First Nations
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
DGPS	differential corrected GPS
IP	Induced Potential
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
ddh	diamond drill hole

Conversions

1 gram	= 0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	= 31.104 grams
1 ton	= 2000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1000 kilograms
1 gram/tonne	= 1 ppm = 1000 ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	= 34.29 gram/tonne
1 gram/tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces/ton
1 kilogram	= 32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds
1 pound	= 0.454 kilograms
1 inch	= 2.54 centimetres
1 foot	= 0.3048 metres
1 metre	= 39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres
1 acre	= 0.4047 hectares
1 sq mile	= 2.59 square kilometres
1 hectare	= 10,000 square metres = 2.471 acres
1% Mo	= 1.666% MoS_2
1% MoS_2	= 0.6% Mo