TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

Yellow Moose Property

Omineca Mining District of Central British Columbia

Prepared for:

Teako Minerals Corp., 400-601 West Broadway
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Prepared by:

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1.0 SUMMARY

Afzaal Pirzada of Geomap Exploration Inc. ("the author") was retained by Teako Minerals Corp. ("TM" or "the Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Yellow Moose Property ("the Property"). This report is intended to provide a detailed summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

The Yellow Moose Property comprised ten mineral claims covering an area of 10,569.51 hectares. The claims are 100% owned by Cuprita Minerals Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Teako Minerals Corp.) and are located within the Omineca Mining Division of north central British Columbia. Cuprita Minerals Inc. became a subsidiary of Teako Minerals Corp. under a Share Purchase Agreement dated January 27, 2024, where TM acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Cuprita Minerals Inc. The Property is situated approximately 150 kilometres west-southwest of Prince George and approximately 75 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, BC. The Property is accessible via vehicle by taking the Kenny Dam Forest Service Road turn-off from Highway 16 in Vanderhoof and driving southwest along the Nechako River to kilometre 71 where one turns left onto the Swanson Logging Road.

The historical work on the Property and the surrounding area dates to 1988 by Newmont Exploration Corp. The majority of the work conducted since includes prospecting, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, drilling and geophysical surveys. Various operators including Cogema Resources (1994), Phelps Dodge (1995-97), John Kreft (2016), David Clark (2020), and Cuprita Minerals (2020-2023) carried out exploration works on the Property claims. This work led to the discovery of three silver, gold, and copper showings located on the Property.

Geologically, the claims are underlain by compositionally assorted volcanic flow, pyroclastic, volcaniclastic, and minor sedimentary rocks belonging to the Early Jurassic Hazelton Group, Late Cretaceous Kasalka group and Eocene Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups. The Cutoff claims are located on and along the Trout Lake Lineament, a major NE-trending structure that contains several mineralized occurrences and prospects.

Locally, the Ootsa Lake Group is the most prospective stratigraphic unit in the area for Eocene-aged mineralization, particularly where intersections of NNE to NE extensional faulting occur. Gold mineralization has been discovered in three areas along this lineament, the most significant being the Trout Prospect, however the Cutoff and Yellow Moose also contain a number of small, mineralized occurrences. A few of the occurrences host subeconomic gold tenors in narrow structural zones between 1-3 g/t Au. Float samples collected from the Little Quartz Lake area have returned high tenors of gold (> 30 g/t Au) in altered, quart-veined, rhyolite. Prospecting to date, has failed to determine the local source for this high-grade material however, it is interpreted that the extensional graben features in this area play an important role for mineralization. The significant challenge to mineral exploration in this area

is the exceptionally low outcrop available and dominant glacial overburden limiting mineralization proxies and masking geochemical signatures.

Cuprita Minerals determined that the use of Ah horizon soils on the property would be an effective large-scale sampling method to test subtle anomalism masked beneath glacial till cover. A total of 1,679 Ah horizon sampling was carried out in 2020-2022 period, with 502 Ah soil samples collected on a 200 m spaced isometric grid on the Cutoff claims. In June 2021, a second phase of Ah soil sampling was undertaken for an additional total of 1,177 Ah samples collected on the Property. The 2021 sampling grids were run at a tighter spacing of 400 m by 25 m, and oriented NE-SE. This 2021 effort was designed to vector in on single point anomalism generated in the 2020 survey, and to extend on existing anomalous zones.

In June to July 2022, a field program was undertaken by Cuprita geologists to traverse the gold targets generated by the Ah soil program. The principal objective of the program was to determine the prospectivity of the targets and their trenching suitability. A total of 28 rock samples were collected (predominately float) with the highest assayed gold value reporting 1 ppm. Due to high water levels affecting acces to their locations, several target areas were not traversed, and those that were traversed were predominately limited to float sampling due to the significant glacial cover encountered. The lineament analysis on the property highlighted seven areas of interest for epithermal Au-Ag mineralization.

TerraSpec analysis was undertaken on the 28 rock samples collected during the 2022 field program, which later underwent assay analysis utilizing ALS Minerals of North Vancouver. The TerraSpec analysis uses shortwave infrared spectra (SWIR) to identify the presence of various minerals within a rock sample and is commonly used in low sulfidation epithermal systems to aid in identifying different alteration minerals as they relate to various parts of the epithermal system.

In 2023, the Company completed a diamond drill program on the Property consisting of a total of 772 meters of HQ diameter diamond drilling within 5 (five) drill holes. Drilling targeted the Stubb Bay occurrence, an epithermal gold target within a larger structural corridor, hosting epithermal vein structures, breccia textures, and zones of propylitic alteration exposed along the shoreline of Knewstubb Lake. Drilling commenced September 2nd and concluded September 11th, 2023. The subsequent drill core sampling program was halted prematurely on September 16th due to fire evacuation orders. All drill holes were geologically logged and key priority intervals totaling 511.5 meters of length were sampled.

Drilling encountered widespread zones of epithermal-style alteration including intense silicification, clay alteration, and pyrite mineralization with rare pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Drill core assays include 3.1 meters of 1.6 g/T gold from 35.9 m to 39.0 m in hole YM23-04 and 6.4 meters of 0.2 g/T gold from 135.6 m to 142.0 m in hole YM23-02. Alteration patterns, clay mineralogy, and pathfinder elements indicate that this round of drilling was testing the upper portions of a gold-bearing epithermal system.

The author visited the property on November 27, 2023, to verify the current and historical exploration works conducted on the Property, view the local geological condition, and rock

outcrops, and observe local structural trends and controls of mineralization. The author verified the location of the 2023 drill holes, as well as historical sampling work areas. The drill core from the fall 2023 work program is currently stored at a secured gated location (Crystal Lake Resort) and is safely locked within a metal shipping container.

Based on the property geology and style of mineralization observed to date, a low sulfidation epithermal deposit type is suggested for the Property. The Blackwater deposit located approximately 30 km to the south-southeast of the Property is considered an example of a volcanic-hosted, epithermal-style gold-silver deposit.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Teako Minerals Corp., the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the author during the Property visit. All consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during the course of the present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merits of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of mineralization on surface, gold determined in drill core, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of gold, silver, copper and other mineralization. Good road access, power infrastructure running through the property together with the availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. The historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for follow-up works.

Recommendations

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Yellow Moose Property merits the following phased work program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Drill Core Logging, Prospecting Mapping, Sampling, Soil Geochemistry and Geophysical Surveys

- Logging and sampling of core from the 2023 diamond drilling program (drillholes YM23-01, YM23-03 and YM-04) was incomplete due to forest fire evacuation orders. The drill core from the fall 2023 work program is currently stored at a secured gated location (Crystal Lake Resort) and is safely locked within a metal shipping container. It is recommended to complete logging and sampling of these drill holes and access the results.
- The area around the shoreline of Stubb Bay along Knewstubb Lake requires a detailed mapping and sampling program to complement the findings of the drill program as well as to potentially ascertain additional epithermal surface targets to expand the footprint of the 2023 drill program. It is also further recommended to carry out a more expansive

property-wide geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling works to continue to establish additional prospective targets.

- A ground Induced Polarization (IP) survey over the immediate 2023 drilling area is also recommended to aid in determining the depth of additional anticipated drill targets for further exploration. The IP survey should also be carried out with a minimum length of 600 metres to ensure ample depth of survey.

  The Total estimated budget for this work is $223,410 and it will take 12-15 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling, Trenching and Sampling

Upon a successful and positive first phase work effort, a follow up drilling, trenching and expanded sampling program would be warranted. This work would help to further establish trends and continuity of the currently known anomalous surface mineralization as well as test depth extent of the mineralized veining systems and established IP anomalies. The work includes a total of 1500 metres of diamond drilling as well as localized stripping and trenching seeking to expose near-surface mineralized outcrop.

Detailed scope of work, budget and final location of drill holes and trenching work will be dependent upon the results of the first phase work.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Purpose of Report

Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo., (the "author") was retained by Teako Minerals Corp. ("TM" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Yellow Moose Property (the "Property"). This report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment reports available from the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, and published reports by the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), the Geological Survey of BC (BCGS), various researchers, websites, and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted in the Figures.

The author has carried out a visit to the Property on November 27, 2023. The scope of the property inspection was to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, and other economically important metals. The geological work performed included visiting various approachable historical and current exploration work areas. The author has reviewed the land tenure on the BC Mineral Titles Online (MTO) Database.

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

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report; and,
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by TM, CM, and other third-party sources.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect to ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 1: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by Teako Minerals Corp., which to the author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the MTO website on December 13, 2023, confirms the data supplied by TM. However, the limited research by the author does not express a legal opinion

as to the ownership status of the Property. This disclaimer applies to ownership information relating to the Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Yellow Moose Property is comprised of ten mineral claims covering a horizontal area of 10,569.51 hectares. The claims are 100% owned by Cuprita Minerals Inc. (a subsidiary of Teako Minerals Corp.) and are part of the Omineca Mining Division of north central British Columbia. Cuprita Minerals Inc. became a subsidiary of Teako Minerals Corp. under a Share Purchase Agreement dated January 27, 2024, where TM acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Cuprita Minerals Inc. by issuing 3,500,000 common shares of TM to the shareholders of Cuprita. There is a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) payable to the shareholders of Cuprita Minerals Inc. The Property claims are centred at Latitude 53°37'N and Longitude 124°50'W (UTM coordinates 5,942,000N and 380,000E, datum NAD 1983, Zone 10N).

The Property mineral claims were staked using the British Columbia MTO website. With the British Columbia mineral claim staking system there can be no internal fractions or open ground. The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's MTO website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claims boundaries title information provided by CM.

There were no historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates given.

The *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* in British Columbia describe registering exploration and development for a mineral claim. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is provided below:

Mineral Claim – Work Requirement:

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

The other option is payment in lieu of work which is double the amount mentioned in the above schedule. The claims are valid until April 2027, and February 01, 2030, thereafter, annual work as per the above schedule will be required to keep these claims in good standing.

Mineral rights in British Columbia do not include surface rights. The surface rights on the Yellow Moose Property are held by the Crown and a "Notice of Work and Reclamation Program" permit is required for drilling, trenching, setting up a camp and other intrusive work. Uranium and thorium exploration is not allowed in British Columbia. No permits are required to carry out the recommended phase 1 work program on the Property. There are no other known risks that may affect access, title or right to perform work on the Property.

Claim data is summarized in Table 1, a map showing the claims is presented in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Data

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1076708	CUTOFF 01	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2020/JUN/11	2027/APR/15	GOOD	1,916.49
1076710	CUTOFF 02	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2020/JUN/11	2027/APR/15	GOOD	1,917.81
1076711	CUTOFF 03	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2020/JUN/11	2027/APR/15	GOOD	1,918.81
1076712	CUTOFF 04	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2020/JUN/11	2027/APR/15	GOOD	1,919.81
1076713	CUTOFF 05	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2020/JUN/11	2027/APR/15	GOOD	710.36
1077519	CUTOFF 6	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2020/JUL/23	2027/APR/15	GOOD	881.37
1081301	CUT OFF 07	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2021/FEB/19	2027/APR/15	GOOD	211.16
1081302	CUT OFF 08	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2021/FEB/19	2027/APR/15	GOOD	882.41
1098062	CUTOFF 09	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2022/OCT/11	2030/FEB/01	GOOD	38.41
1107920	CUTOFF 10	287476 (100%) (Cuprita Minerals Inc.)	Mineral Claim	093F	2023/OCT/05	2027/APR/15	GOOD	172.87
								10,569.51

Figure 1: Property Location Map

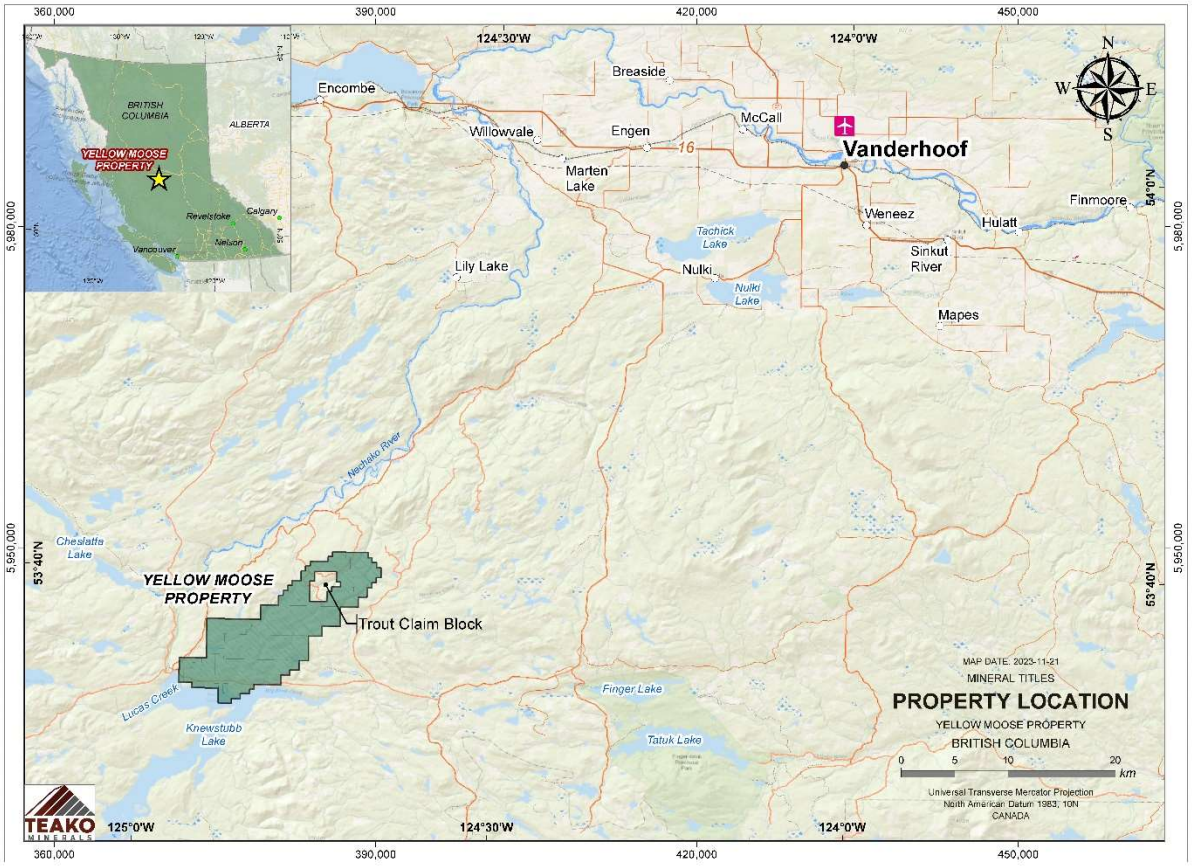


Figure 2: Claim Map

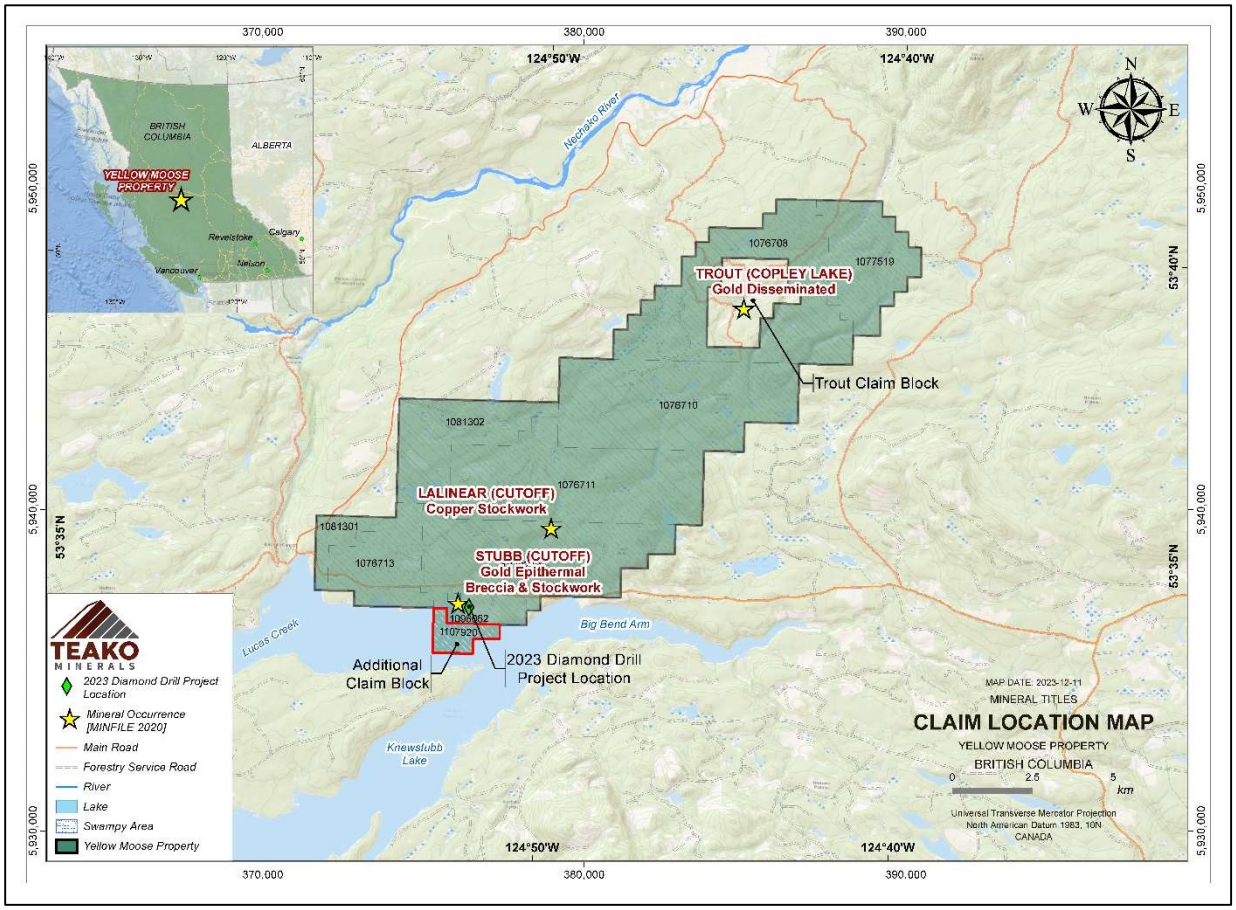
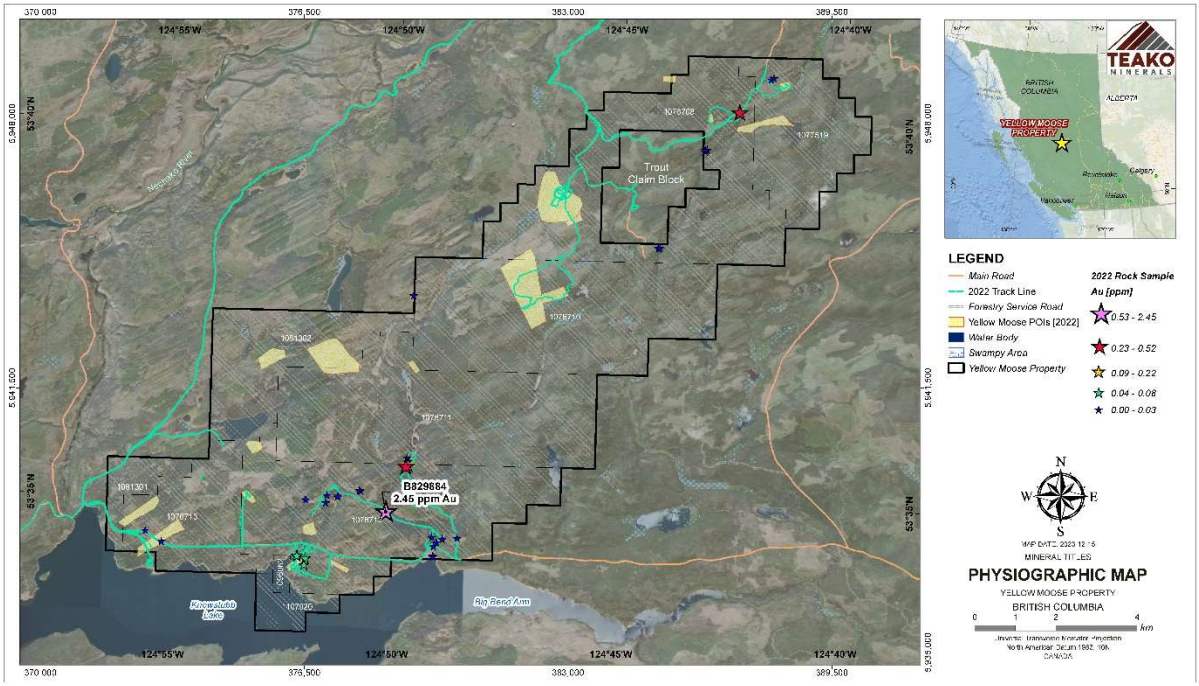


Figure 3: Physiographic Map



4.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from mineralized zones on the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

4.2 First Nations

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. However, if the Company applies for additional permits from the Government of British Columbia, the Government will be required to consult with First Nations before a permit can be issued.

4.3 Permits

Currently, Teako Minerals Corp. owners of the private company Cuprita Minerals Inc. applied for and received work permit #: MX-100000282. The Reclamation Liability Amount (Bond) was paid and totalled $13,350.00. The permit was issued on Oct 24, 2022, and is valid till Oct 31, 2024.

The approved activities include:

i. Surface Drilling: 8 Drill Sites – 0.18 ha total disturbance.

ii. Exploration Access Construction/Modification:

1. New Exploration Trail (0.67km) - 0.23 ha total disturbance.

2. Existing Access Modification (0.71km) - 0.21 ha total disturbance.

iii. For a grand total disturbance area of 0.62 ha.

Activities not approved in this permit were restrictions of fording of watercourses.

Only reclamation activities may occur after October 31, 2024.

2023 work program used up a portion of this permit such as 5 sites of the 8 and 0.40 of 0.67 km's new trail.

5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Access

The Property is accessible by 4x4 truck by taking the Kenny Dam Forest Service Road turn off from Highway 16 in Vanderhoof and driving southwest along the Nechako River to kilometre 71 where one turns left onto the Swanson Logging Road. A 4x4 truck can be used to access the property using the logging roads. Logging companies have been diligent in terms of closing old logging roads, in some cases several berms on a single road were present to discourage road use. In general, major roads are suitable for 4x4 access, most of the property would be better accessed by ATV (quad).

Vanderhoof and Prince George are main supply centres offering a variety of geological contractors as well as camp supplies, work personnel and expeditors. Daily jet services link Prince George with Vancouver, B.C. The Property is located approximately 95 kilometres to the southwest of Vanderhoof and can be accessed by driving along the Kenny Dam Road using a 4x4 truck.

5.2 Climate

The climate is generally considered temperate with summer temperatures variable between 5°C to 25°C and winter temperatures dropping to lows of -30°C. Heavy snowfall is not uncommon, allowing the utilisation of snowmobile or snowshoes to traverse properties more effectively. Vegetation cover is typical of the Nechako Plateau and consists of moderate to high density of mixed forest which grows on the middle slopes of the interior mountains and plateaus. Specifically, the dominant species is lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta var. latifolia*). All the planted forests are monocultures of lodgepole. Older mixed stands of trees include lodgepole pine, white spruce (*Picea glauca*), and deciduous species, possibly trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *balsamifera)*.

Keeping in view of the climate in the Property area, field prospecting, geological mapping and sampling can be done during summer times from June – October period, whereas drilling and geophysical surveys can be done throughout the year. Certain sections of logging roads will require ploughing during the winter times to maintain open access.

5.3 Physiography

The Yellow Moose Property is situated within the Nechako Plateau of Central British Columbia, which is characterized by rolling hills and low ridges. The topographic relief of the property is moderate to high, with elevation varying from 1,417 m at the top of Deerhorn Hill to 715 m on François Lake.

The Property is variably overlain by a till blanket (>2m thick) at lower elevations, which thins to a till veneer (<2m thick) up the hillsides and resultingly limits outcrop to higher ground. Poorly developed eskers and large-scale outlet tills seen from aerial photos highlight a pronounced SW-NE fabric parallel to the last ice-flow-direction.

Soil profiles are generally poorly developed over most of the area. Regosols are the dominant profile type, consisting of a surface leaf litter (LF horizon), underlain by a thin Ah horizon lying directly on unweathered till (C horizon).

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Vanderhoof, population 5,000, and Prince George, population 83,000, provide all normal services in support of mineral exploration, including heavy equipment and drilling contractors, camp supplies, and experienced field workers.

The Nechako Plateau has gentle slopes with broad valleys and numerous small streams and marshy areas. Lower areas have mixed growth of aspen, white spruce and lodge pole pine that at higher levels becomes mostly spruce. No part of the Yellow Moose Property rises above tree line. The mountain pine beetle infestation has ravaged and virtually eliminated pines: accelerated salvage logging operations have been responsible for greatly expanding the network of logging haul roads.

Two north-easterly flowing streams, Cutoff and Swanson Creeks, and their tributaries that drain the property, occupy shallow channels. A few steep-sided canyons are incised into lavas and glacial tills but there are few areas of natural outcroppings. Aerial photographs show remnant eskers and other evidence of final ice movement from southwest to northeast.

6.0 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

6.1 General History

A series of assessment reports detailing work completed within, or close to, current claim boundaries exist within the public domain. The timeline below shows a brief chronological summary of the significant historical Assessment Reports which led to advancement and understanding of the properties.

AR18191 - Newmont Exploration (1988) Newmont completed mapping, soil-silt-rock sampling, and various geophysical surveys in an effort to define precious metals enriched epithermal style targets within Ootsa Lake group volcanics. This work resulted in the location of two mineralized showings, Gus and Arrow Lake, within the northeast corner of the current property environs. Arrow Lake consists of a 600m long by 10-150m wide area of sulphidic, silicified, and chalcedonic veined rhyolite and arkosic sandstone. Rock results in the range of 1 parts per billion (ppb) to 795 ppb gold (Au) and 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to 1.5 ppm silver (Ag) were encountered along with highly anomalous As-Sb-Hg. Soil sampling returned generally low and erratic results due to the presence of widespread glacial till. Geophysical survey results were occasionally hampered by areas of thick till. Further work including drilling was recommended for the showings.

AR23387 - Cogema Resources (1993) Work consisted of the collection of 609 till samples over a broad-spaced grid. The Arrow Lake showing is represented by a strong Arsenic (As) in the range of 2 ppm to 42 ppm and Antimony (Sb) 2 ppm to 27 ppm anomaly with no significant precious metal values reported. Although the Gus showing wasn't detected by the survey, coincident high Arsenic (As) in the range from 2 ppm to 95 ppm and Antimony (Sb) 2 ppm to 10 ppm was noted approximately 250 metres to the southeast, and several adjacent samples with Gold (Au) values reporting in the range of 1 ppb to 36 ppb. A further 450 metres south, within this anomalous area (Gus South) possibly representing extensions to the showing. A potentially significant multi-station arsenic anomaly with values in the range of 2 ppm to 76 ppm along with lesser and occasional Au-Ag-Sb-Hg anomaly was encountered in the vicinity of two lakes (the TL showing) in the southwest corner of the current property. Later that year, an airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey covering the Cutoff property totalling 377 line-kilometres was completed.

AR23748 - Cogema Resources (1994) Work consisted of trenching, drilling, mapping and prospecting. Mapping and prospecting were conducted around two small lakes at the TL showing which yielded highly anomalous values for As-Sb-Hg-Au-Pb-Mo from a GSC-sponsored 1993 regional lake sediment survey. The geology consists of kaolinized, pyritized and variably silicified rhyolite with weakly anomalous gold values. All trenching was concentrated at, and to the south of, the Gus showing and encountered weakly anomalous gold values in the range of 1 ppb to 220 ppb along with highly anomalous As-

Sb-Hg. A total of 6 holes (624.3 metres) were drilled in the vicinity of the trenches. Best results were returned from a section of brecciated, vuggy and silicified rhyolite to tuff with grey patches likely representing very fine-grained sulphide. A 3.4 metre section of which returned approximately 108 ppb Au, along with highly anomalous As-Sb-Hg. This anomalous interval was found within a broader 26.9 metre interval of highly anomalous pathfinder geochemistry. In the summer of that year follow-up prospecting, geological mapping and till geochemistry surveys were conducted over the extents of the property. Eleven diamond drill holes totalling 1,221 metres were completed in 1994.

AR24265 - Phelps Dodge (1995) Phelps Dodge optioned the property from Cogema and conducted a mapping, soil sampling and prospecting program resulting in 159 rock samples and 1,009 B-horizon soil samples (now understood to be glacial till). Variably anomalous amounts of As-Sb-Hg along with sporadic weakly anomalous Au-Ag were found in both soils and rocks associated with a 2,500 metre long east-west oriented clay altered and silicified fault zone cutting the Ootsa Group of predominantly rhyolitic volcanics centred on the TIL showing. Of the 159 rock samples collected and analysed throughout the property, 14 rock samples contain weakly to moderately anomalous gold values ranging from 50 ppb to 654 ppb Au.

(Not on the Property)
AR24766 - Phelps Dodge (1996) Combined chargeability and resistivity surveys were conducted over the Arrow and TIL showings. The Arrow showing manifests as a moderate resistivity with exemplary chargeability (up to 68m V/v) anomaly while the TIL showing yielded markedly lower ranking anomalies.

Between 1995 and 1997 Phelps Dodge exploration work on the Cutoff consisted of soil geochemical surveys where a total of 1,025 soil samples and 426 rock samples were collected. In addition, 10.2 kilometres of Induced Polarization surveys were completed in 1996. In 1997, diamond drilling totalling 615.4 meters within 4 holes was conducted.

(Not on the Property)
AR40091 – In June 2020, the Cutoff claims were staked by David Clark who holds a Free Miner Certificate of British Columbia and transferred 100% ownership to Cuprita Minerals Inc. Over two field seasons Cuprita Minerals completed rock sampling and prospecting; a two-phase Ah horizon soil sampling program; and 8-line km of IP surveying.

From June to July 2022, Cuprita geologists conducted field traverses of the generated gold targets from the Ah soil campaigns to determine prospectivity and trenching suitability. Due to heavy rainfall and high-water levels affecting access, only 17 of the 22 targets were able to be traversed. For the targets that were traversed, very poor to no outcrop exposure was encountered and were predominately limited to float sampling.

Minfile is a database of BC Ministry of Energy and Mines which contains geological, location, and economic information on over 13,000 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits, and occurrences in B.C. The BC Geological Survey (BCGS) has the mandate to compile Minfile information by reviewing mineral assessment reports, recent publications, press releases, property file and company websites. There are two Minfile occurrences reported on the Property which are listed on Table 2, shown on Figure 2, and are discussed in the following Sections.

Table 2: Minfile occurrences

Minfile Name	Location NAD 83 Zone 10		Commodity Sought
	Easting	Northing	
Swanson NE (093F119)	389155	5948692	Silver, copper, gold
Swanson Hobson (093F 118)	388384	5948051	Gold, epithermal Au-Ag low sulphidation
Lalinear Cutoff (093F086)	378970	5939435	Gold, epithermal Au-Ag low sulphidation

Swanson NE Showing

The Swanson NE occurrence is located on a ridge separating the two arms of Swanson Creek, approximately 7.2 kilometres southeast of the creeks' junction with the Nechako River. The area is underlain by undivided volcanic rocks of the Middle Jurassic Naglico Formation (Hazelton Group) and dioritic intrusive rocks of the Lower Triassic to Upper Jurassic Brooks diorite complex. Locally, a gossanous basalt hosts pyrite-chalcopyrite–filled fractures.

In 2012, a float sample (SK12-94) of silica boulders, taken approximately 2.5 kilometres to the north-northeast of the occurrence, yielded 0.38 gram per tonne gold and 3.40 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 33466). In 2014, a rock sample (FC-S14-06) from the occurrence assayed 2.64 percent copper and 8.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 35212). During 2010 through 2012, Kootenay Gold Inc, later Kootenay Silver Inc., completed programs of prospecting and rock sampling on the area as the Swanson-Hobson property. In 2013 and 2014, Dedra Critchlow completed minor programs of rock and soil sampling on the area.

Swanson-Hobson

The Swanson-Hobson occurrence is located on the north side of a small lake, west of Swanson Creek and approximately 7.3 kilometres southeast of the creeks' junction with the Nechako River.

The area is underlain by undivided volcanic rocks of the Middle Jurassic Naglico Formation (Hazelton Group) and dioritic intrusive rocks of the Lower Triassic to Upper Jurassic Brooks diorite complex.

Locally, a rhyolite-granite contact hosts quartz veins and breccias in narrow zones parallel to the contact, striking 210 degrees and dipping 68 degrees to the west.

In 2012, a rock sample (SK12-84) assayed 0.25 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 33466). In 2013, a rock sample (S13-01) of vesicular basalt, taken approximately 1.2 kilometres west of the occurrence, assayed 0.12 gram per tonne gold (Assessment report 34597). During 2010 through 2012, Kootenay Gold Inc, later Kootenay Silver Inc., completed programs of prospecting and rock sampling on the area as the Swanson-Hobson property. In 2013 and 2014, Dedra Critchlow completed minor programs of rock and soil sampling on the area.

Lalinear /Cutoff

The Lalinear showing occurs in the contact area of Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics in the south, and Eocene Endako Group (formation? (Nechako Group)) in the north, consisting of andesitic volcanic rocks.

A feldspar porphyry is intermittently clay-altered, brecciated and carbonate and/or silica flooded along the west side of the valley wall for approximately 100 metres. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are sporadically present. Locally, quartz veinlets or silica banding occur, and occasionally blue quartz was observed. A zone of fine-grained, silicified, pyritic rock was observed approximately 75 metres to the north of Cogema's 0.82 gram per tonne gold sample location. An outcrop of monzonite was noted proximal to the pyrite zone, mineralization may be fault related, intrusive related, or both. A white, clay altered, brecciated feldspar phyric andesite, similar to that found to contain gold elsewhere, was found in talus from a recessive zone 50 metres to the west of and above the Lalinear valley and was thought to possibly represent an extension to the known occurrence. In the Lalinear area a broad north-easterly trending coincident arsenic-mercury soil anomaly exists in which there are localized spotty anomalous gold values reported.

Five rock samples collected in 1995 by Phelps Dodge contain anomalous values of gold, silver and copper. All anomalous samples were yielded from a grey to light green propylitically altered feldspar phyric andesite breccia host rock with quartz-carbonate infilling the breccia voids. The quartz-carbonate units contain trace to 1 percent disseminated fine grained pyrite, trace disseminated arsenopyrite and locally chalcopyrite. Gold values obtained from these samples ranged from 0.08 to 0.30 gram

per tonne gold, silver from trace to 2.4 grams per tonne silver and copper from trace to 0.51 percent (Assessment Report 24305).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Yellow Moose Property lies in the central portion of the Nechako Basin, an area regarded as part of a larger extensional system that extends from northern Washington State, north-westerly over 1000 kilometres into the Babine district of British Columbia. The property is located more specifically on the Interior Plateau of central British Columbia within the Intermontane Belt and along the eastern edge of the Stikine Terrane, an area consisting of late Palaeozoic to late Tertiary sedimentary, volcanic rocks and intrusive rocks. The oldest stratigraphic assemblages forming basement rocks to parts of the Nechako Basin in central British Columbia consist of Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic island arc volcanics, in particular, the basaltic Stuhini Group (Takla) and calc-alkaline Hazelton Group. These arc volcanics were intruded by the Topley plutonic rocks and experienced at least two distinct cycles of uplift, erosion and related sediment deposition.

These extensive sedimentary deposits are recorded as Upper Jurassic black mudstone, chert pebble conglomerate, and sandstone of the Bowser Lake Group (Ashman Formation) and the overlying Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. Several episodes of uplift, block faulting and related Upper Cretaceous and Eocene intrusive activity (Quanchus Intrusions) followed, and the area was subsequently overlain by Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic volcanics.

Middle Eocene Ootsa Lake Group rhyolitic volcanics and andesitic rocks of the Upper Eocene Endako Group andesite flows. Yet another period of uplift in the Oligocene produced back arc volcanism represented by the Miocene and Pliocene Chilcotin Group. These young volcanics consist of flat lying lava fields of vesicular olivine basalts flows, commonly identified with columnar jointing with small shield volcanoes comprising the Anahim Belt locally perched on the plateau forming Chilcotin basalts.

Figure 4: Regional Geological Map

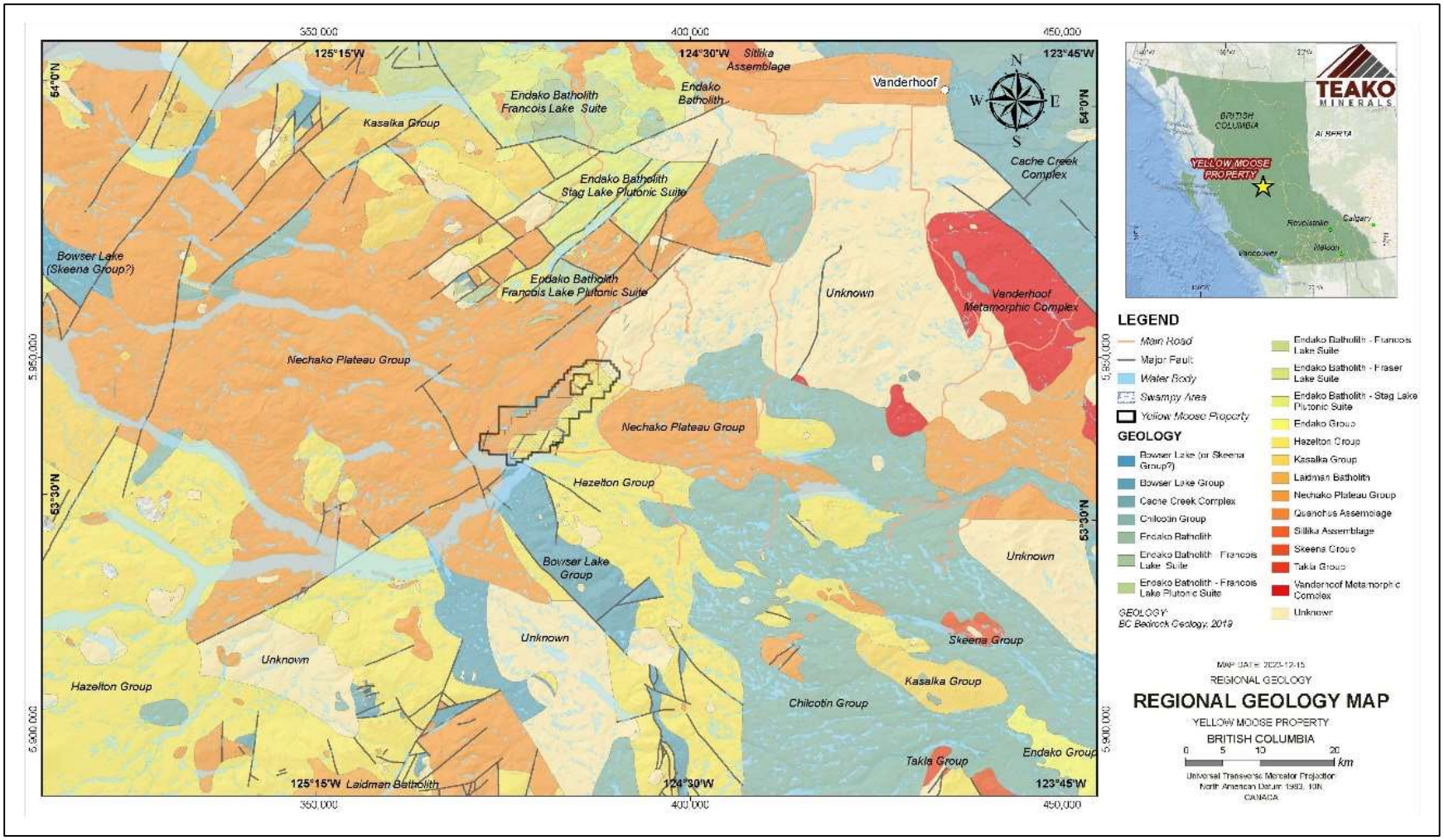
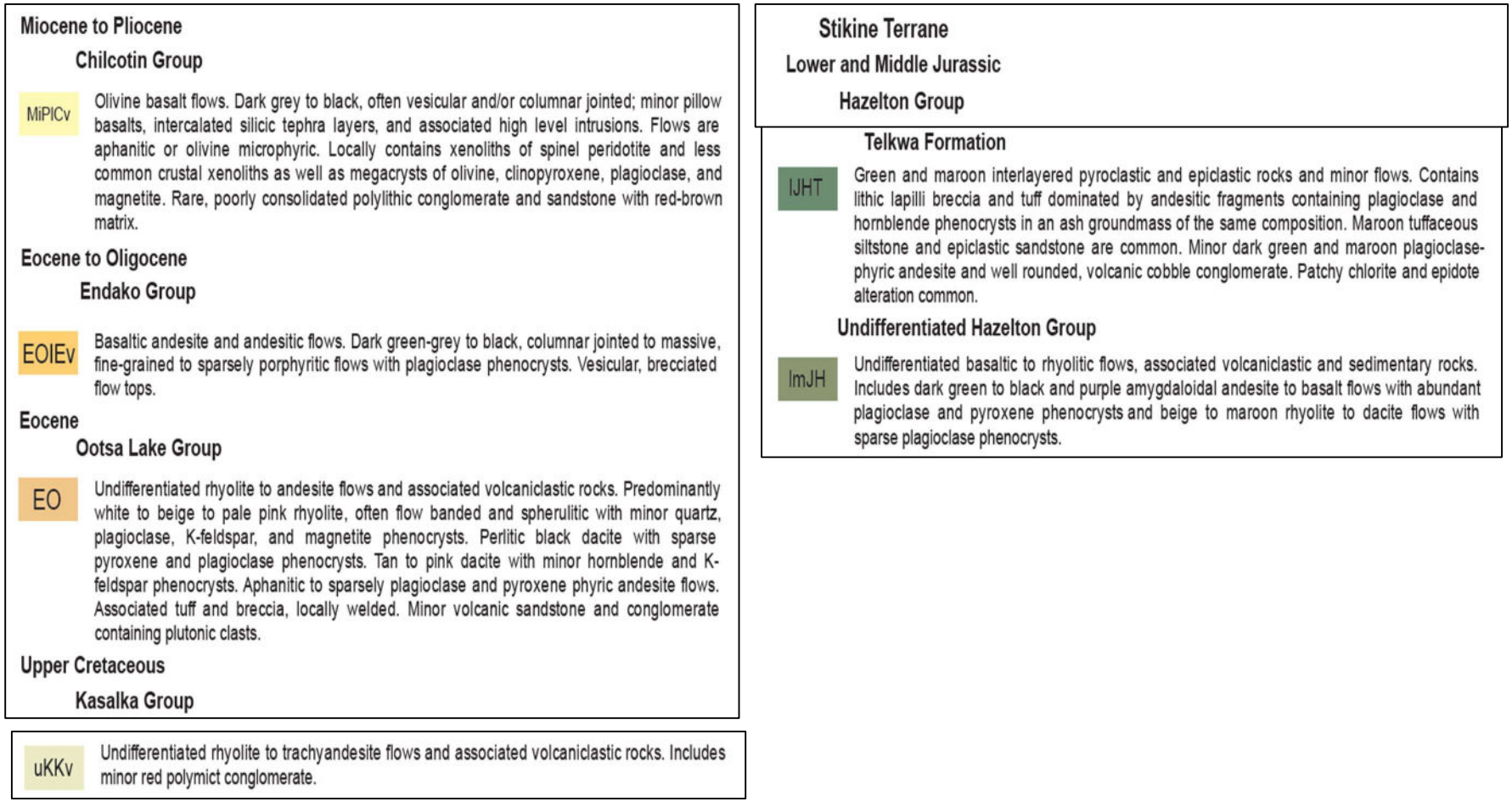


Figure 5: Bedrock geology corresponding to Figure 4 above, with units present at the Yellow Moose Project area. Modified from Cui et al 2019.



7.2 Property Geology

Surficial deposits are predominately comprised of till (blankets and veneers) and obscure most bedrock exposures within the Yellow Moose property area (Sacco et al., 2017). Ice-flow direction is consistently towards the northeast across the property (Arnold and Ferbey, 2020). Till across the property, derived from the Neogene-aged basalts of the interior plateaus, typically contains a high proportion of silt and fine sand. There are also localized glaciofluvial sediments, especially along existing drainage networks. Kame deposits are widespread on the interior plateaus, where they are often associated with meltwater channels and drainage divides. Clays occur locally, particularly in parts of the lowlands with bedding ranging from massive to laminated, and varves (annual rhythmic beds) commonly in some areas. Outcrop exposures are rare and comprise less than 5% of the area. Geochemical dispersion distances in till, from known mineral occurrences in the area surrounding the Yellow Moose property (N.T.S. map sheet 093F), range from 1-7 kilometers (Sacco et al., 2018).

The local rock units across the property that exhibited any significant style of alteration (demagnetization, bleaching, calcite alteration (vein-controlled vs pervasive) or silicification/veining) were typically hosted within rocks of more andesitic compositions (including the Trout prospect) and were mostly mapped as Hazelton volcanic group, and in some cases the Endako Group.

The geological complexity and widespread propylitic alteration (typified by calcite alteration – both fracture-controlled and pervasive) observed in the north-east corridor may prove to be useful vectors towards zones of mineralization. Use of the regional magnetic data has proved useful in identifying zones/corridors of lesser observed magnetism within generally magnetic andesites. These zones correspond with mapped faults and changes from fracture-controlled calcite veining to pervasive calcite alteration in the groundmass of the andesites. Occasionally within these zones 2-3% pyrite has been observed hosted within intensely calcite altered andesites.

The geological map of the claim area shown in Figure 6 displays the area southwest of the Nechako Reservoir (Yellow Moose claims) as being underlain predominantly by Eocene-age Ootsa Lake Group felsic volcanics, with Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group and younger Endako Group exposed in structurally uplifted and down dropped blocks.

Northeast of the reservoir (Cutoff claims) the area is predominately comprised of the Jurassic Hazelton Group intermediate volcanics which are commonly exposed in hills/ridges within the area. Exposures of Ootsa Lake Group are preserved as down dropped blocks to the southwest and northeast of the broad area underlain by Hazelton Group rocks. Ootsa Lake Group hosts low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag occurrences at the Trout and Yellow Moose prospects.

At Trout (Minfile 093F 044), Au-Ag mineralization occurs as banded quartz ± adularia veinlets hosted in silicified and drusy quartz altered Hazelton and Ootsa Lake Group rocks along a NE-SW trending graben boundary fault. At Yellow Moose (Minfile 093F 08) anomalous Au values occur in

drusy quartz veinlets hosted in chalcedony flooded Ootsa Lake Group rhyolites and rhyolites breccias with arsenopyrite, stibnite, marcasite, and cinnabar. Low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag mineralization is the principal target of the soil geochemistry and rock sampling programs.

7.3 Mineralization

A number of small gold and gold-silver occurrences are known within the Property area. Most of these occurrences are located along or close to the northeast trending secondary fault zones which lie between the two major normal faults. Most consist of anomalous showings in silicified felsic volcanics belonging to the Eocene Ootsa Lake unit. The most prominent of these occurrences are Trout, LaLinear, and Cutoff marked in Figures 6 and 7.

The lineament analysis on the property highlighted the following areas as of potential interest for epithermal Au-Ag mineralization.

#1 Anomalous gold showings in Eocene volcanics along a secondary normal fault cut by possible fractures. Despite the thicker glacial deposits here this area may be analogous to the Trout prospect. There may be additional potential immediately to the south where there is an inferred narrow fractured horst block.

#2 The Trout prospect. Mineralisation in Eocene volcanics along a northeast trending secondary normal fault. Less glacial cover than at Area #1.

#3 A sigmoidal transtensional fracture zone between two secondary faults.

#4 A possible sigmoidal fracture zone similar to Area #3, occupied by a north-south alluvial valley which could be exploiting an underlying extension zone. The LaLinear prospect is located at the southern end of this feature.

#5 The Cutoff prospect. These showings occur in an anomalous fracture zone along a northeast trending secondary fault where it apparently bifurcates. The fracture is indicative of extension or transtension.

#6 A possible east-west fracture zone between a main northeast fault and a secondary splay. The pattern is uncertain because of the glacial cover here.

#7 To the southeast of the Yellow Moose prospect a major northeast trending fault appears to bifurcate. There are possible internal fractures although the thick glacial cover here makes this uncertain. However, this major structure may have been the pathway for the gold in the Yellow Moose area.

Figure 6: Structures in the Cutoff Claims Area

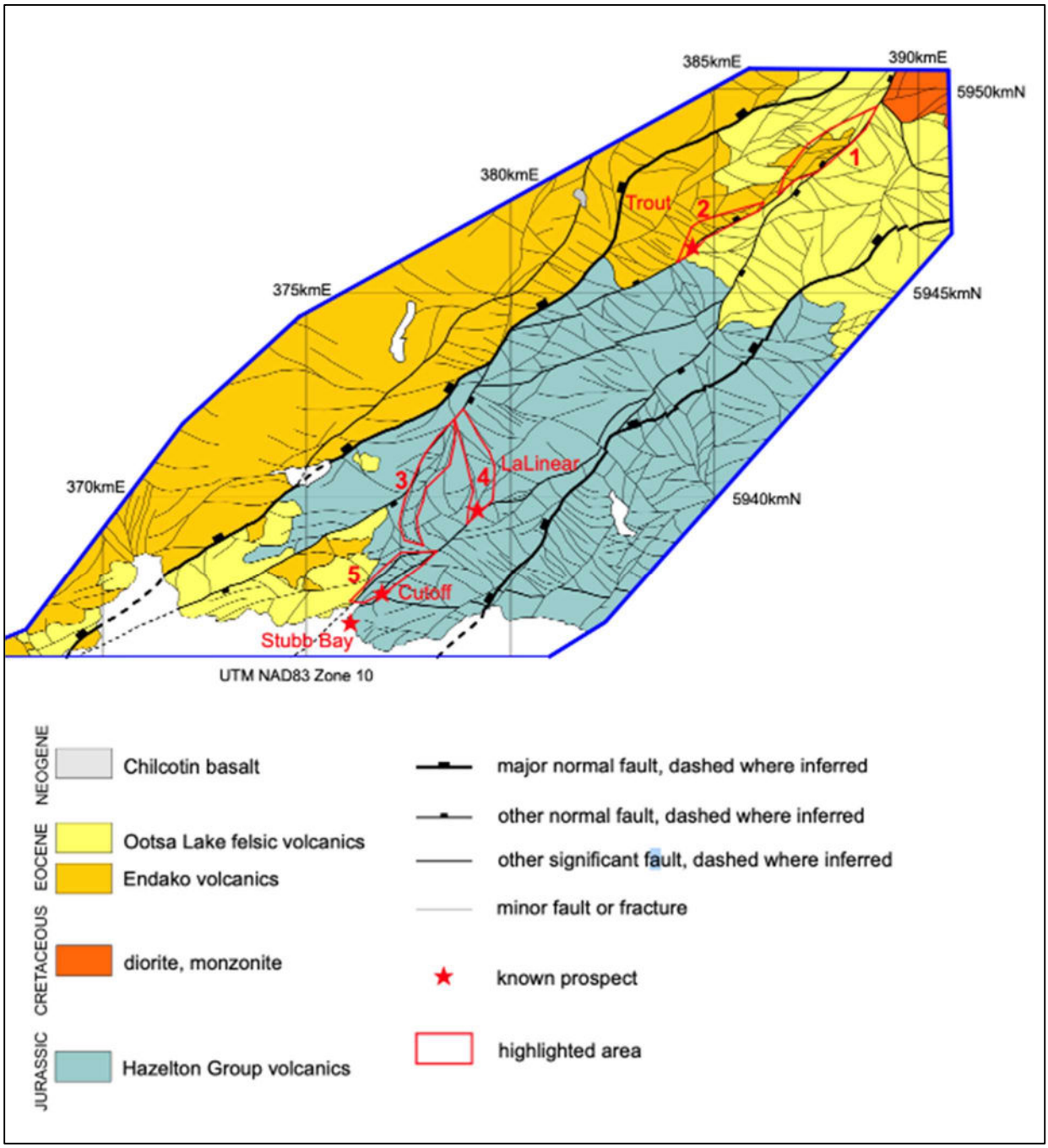


Figure 7: Structures in the Yellow Moose Claim Area

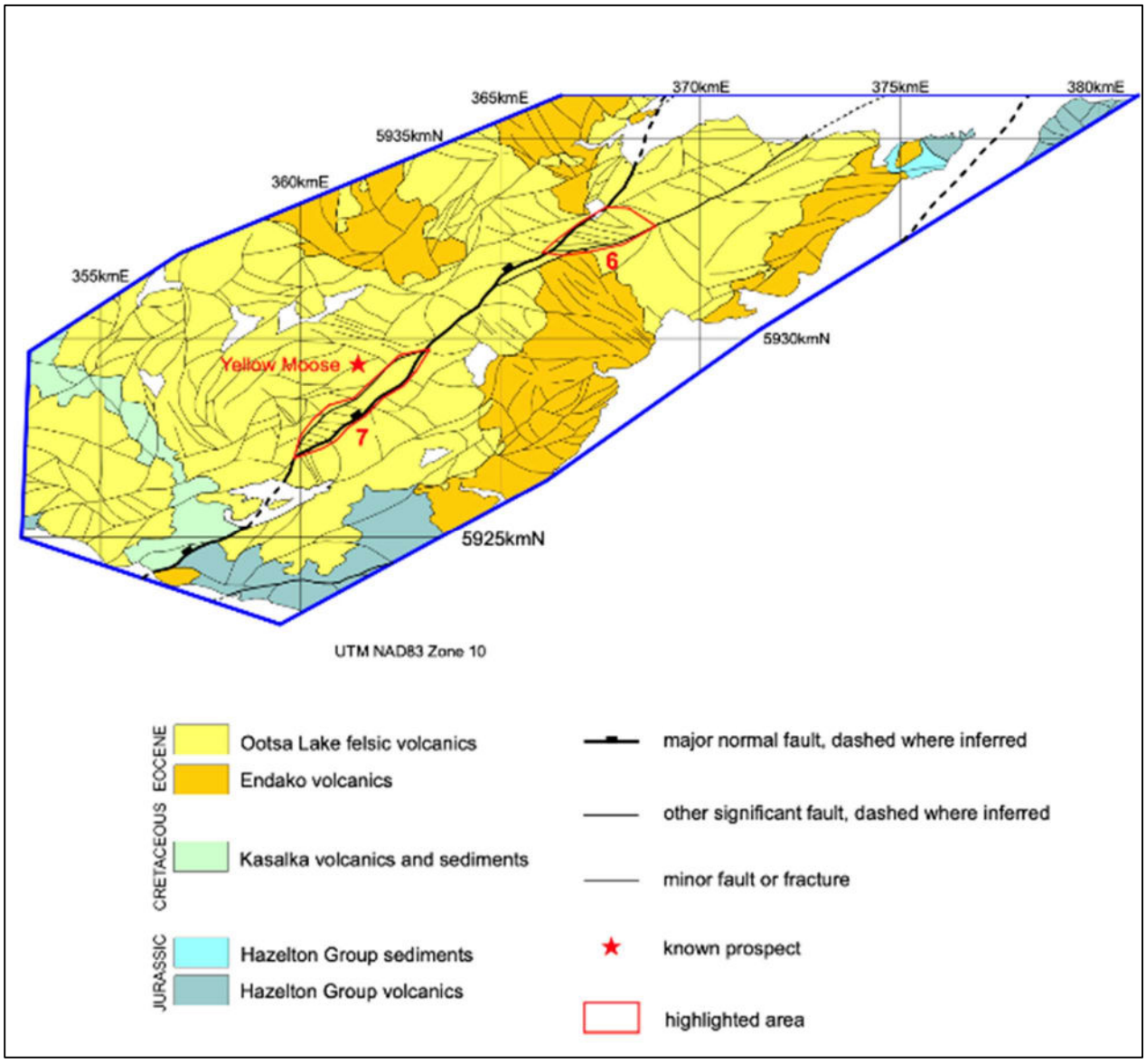
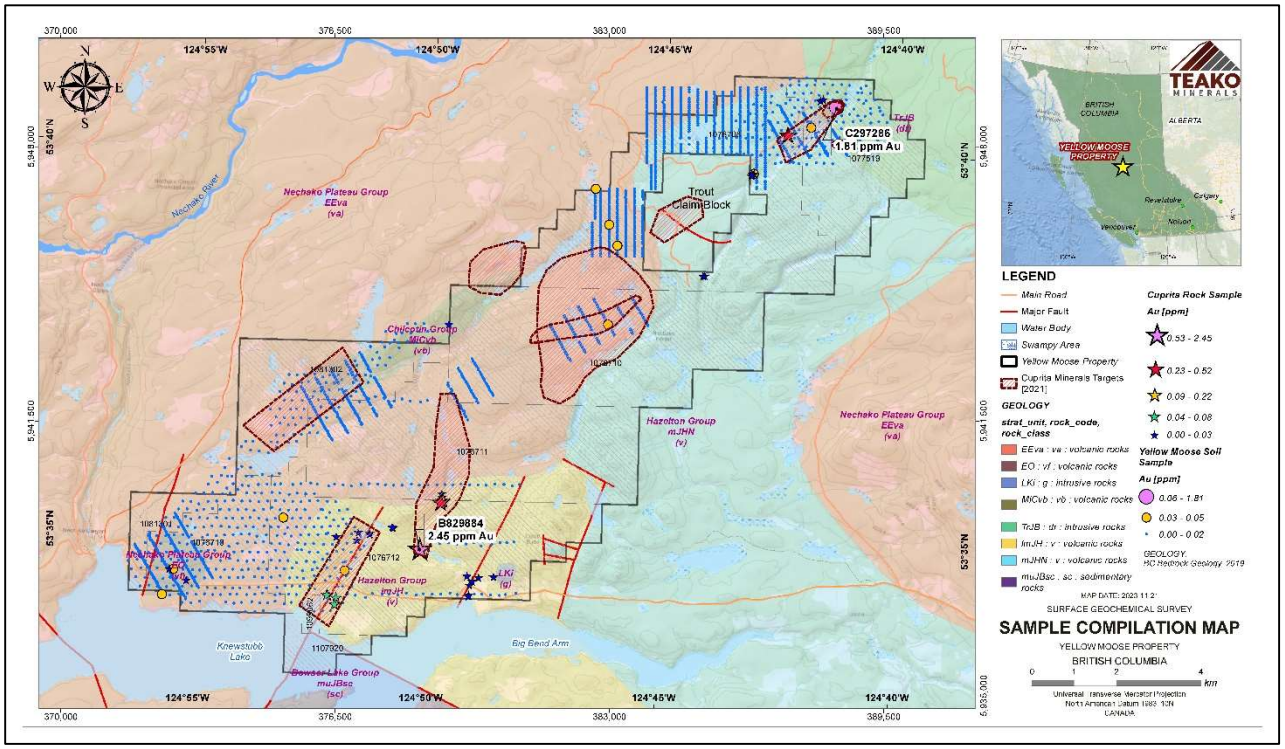


Figure 8: Local Geology Map with Samples Locations



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES AND MODELS

8.1 Volcanic Hosted Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposits

Epithermal gold-silver deposits are shallowly formed vein, stockwork, disseminated, and replacement deposits that are mined primarily for their gold and silver contents; some deposits also contain substantial resources of lead, zinc, copper, and (or) mercury. Although many epithermal deposits are known for their high gold grades (bonanza ores with more than 1 troy ounce (31.10348 grams of gold per short ton or 34.3 parts per million) amenable to mining by underground methods, many bulk tonnage deposits with as little as 1 part per million (ppm) gold or less are presently being exploited by open-pit mining.

Many deposit subtypes have been defined and alternative classification schemes developed for epithermal gold-silver deposits; these subtypes and classification schemes reflect variations in metal contents, gangue and ore minerals, or inferred composition of ore-forming hydrothermal fluids. In this descriptive model, epithermal gold-silver deposits are separated into low-, intermediate-, and high-sulfidation subtypes to reflect the most frequently used classification scheme. A variant of low-sulfidation deposits associated with alkaline igneous rocks is not discussed in this model.

Epithermal deposits form in the upper crust at the paleosurface to depths about 1,500 m below the water table and at temperatures that range from about 100 to 300 °C. Most deposits are genetically related to hydrothermal systems associated with subaerial volcanism and intrusion of subduction-related calc-alkaline magmas ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolite in island- and continental-arc settings; less commonly, these deposits are related to hydrothermal systems associated with continental rifting or hot spot magmatism. Lava dome and associated diatreme complexes are the volcanic features most commonly temporally and spatially associated with ore formation and host many epithermal deposits; less common volcanic hosts include stratovolcanoes, ignimbrite calderas, and dike complexes. Most epithermal deposits are related to hydrothermal systems that form in response to release of magmatic fluids (degassing) from crystallizing intrusions at depth. Epithermal gold-silver deposits form in a variety of tectonic settings that range from extensional to transtensional, transpressional, and compressional. Within this broad range of regional tectonic settings, epithermal deposits most commonly occur as veins or breccias developed in local extensional or dilational fault and fracture zones. Disseminated and replacement ore also commonly forms in permeable lithologies where horizons intersect faults or fractures that allowed fluid ingress. Most known epithermal gold-silver deposits are Cenozoic, which reflects preferential preservation of these shallowly formed deposits in tectonically unstable regions; however, Paleoproterozoic deposits as old as 1.9 Ga are preserved within some cratons, and veins showing classic epithermal textures and aged at 3.46 Ga occur in the Pilbara Craton of Western Australia (USGS 2010).

The character of hydrothermal alteration associated with epithermal deposits varies considerably between deposit subtypes, and within deposits, as a consequence of varying spatial relations with the paleowater table. High-sulfidation deposits are characterized by a core zone of residual (vuggy) quartz flanked by quartz-alunite and advanced argillic alteration containing kaolinite/dickite and (or) pyrophyllite produced by very low pH fluids below the paleowater table. In contrast, potassic alteration with quartz, adularia and (or) carbonate minerals and (or) illite, indicative of formation from near-neutral pH fluids, forms the core of low- and intermediate-sulfidation deposits. More distal argillic and propylitic alteration may fringe all deposit subtypes. Above the paleowater table, steam-heated advanced argillic and argillic alteration assemblages composed of alunite, kaolinite, smectite, and cristobalite or opaline silica may form in association with all deposit subtypes. Silica sinter deposits are present near and locally host some low-sulfidation deposits but are absent in high-sulfidation deposits. Distinct ore and gangue mineral assemblages characterize each of the deposit subtypes. Ore minerals in low-sulfidation deposits include electrum, silver sulfides, selenides, and sulfosalts, and (or) gold and silver tellurides, and in intermediate-sulfidation deposits, base metal sulfides, including silver-bearing tetrahedrite, tennantite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite, also may be present. Gangue minerals in these deposits include quartz, adularia, illite/sericite, and carbonate minerals. Gold and (or) electrum, gold tellurides, acanthite, enargite, luzonite, and other copper sulfide and sulfosalt minerals, hosted by quartz gangue, characterize high-sulfidation deposits. Pyrite and (or) marcasite are common in all deposit subtypes. Epithermal gold-silver deposits commonly contain elevated abundances of As, Sb, Hg, Se, Te, Tl, and (or) W; some deposits also are enriched in Pb, Zn, Cu, and Mo. However, concentrations of these elements (ppm to weight percent) vary widely within individual deposits, between different deposits within each subtype of deposit, and between each deposit subtype; commonly gold abundance is the best indicator of gold mineralization. Stable and radiogenic isotope and fluid inclusion studies of epithermal deposits indicate that meteoric waters, containing variable magmatic volatile contents, are principally responsible for gold-silver mineralization. High-sulfidation deposits typically have isotopic compositions consistent with larger magmatic fluid contributions than in low- and intermediate-sulfidation deposits. The ultimate origin of gold, silver, and other metals in epithermal gold-silver deposits remains uncertain but probably reflects multiple sources in the upper mantle and crust.

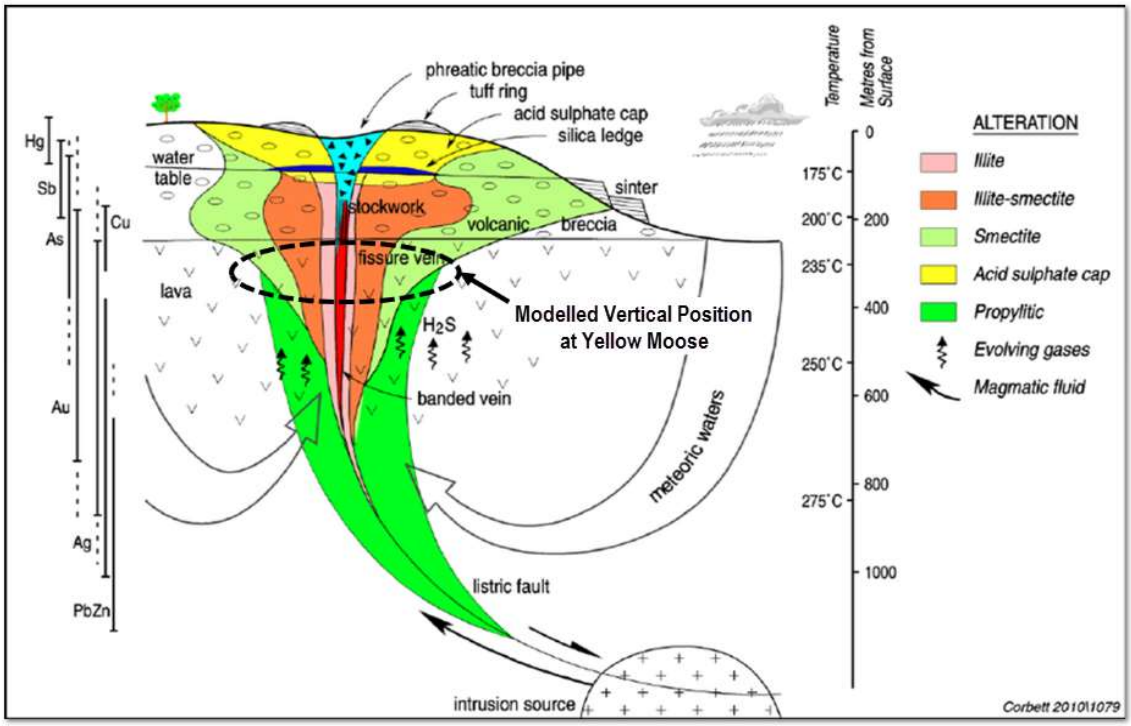
Hydrothermal alteration and ore formation variably alter the physical properties of epithermal deposit host rocks, which results in features detectable by using geophysical techniques. These changes include partial or complete destruction of rock magnetism, bulk density modification, altered electrical resistivity, and potassium enrichment or depletion. A combination of magnetic lows and high K/Th, as indicated by airborne radiometric data, can be effective in outlining the spatial distribution of potassic alteration potentially associated with low- and intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposits (USGS 2010).

8.2 Blackwater Deposit

The Blackwater deposit located about 30 km to the south of the Property is considered an example of a volcanic-hosted, epithermal-style gold-silver deposit. Pervasive stockwork veined and disseminated sulphide mineralization at Blackwater is hosted within felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks that have undergone extensive silicification and hydrofracturing. The geological setting, style of gold-silver mineralization, and associated alteration assemblage for the Blackwater deposit share the characteristics of both low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposit types, according to the classification system of Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003). Gold-silver mineralization is associated with a variable assemblage of pyrite-sphalerite-marcasite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite ± galena ± arsenopyrite (± stibnite ± tetrahedrite ± bismuthite). Sulphide and gangue mineralogy are reasonably characteristic of an intermediate sulphidation regime as defined by Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003). However, the massive fine-grained silicification present at Blackwater is more typical of high sulphidation deposits and minor carbonate gangue of a low-sulphidation environment (Blackwater Feasibility Study 2021).

Cautionary Statement: Information on the Blackwater Deposit is taken from the publicly available sources. The author has been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report".

Figure 9: Yellow Moose Property Deposit Model Based on 2023 Drilling



9.0 EXPLORATION

In 2022, Cuprita Minerals Inc. completed exploration work on the Property which included prospecting, mapping and rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry survey grid, and channel sampling. The historical work reported on the Property was carried out as part of a larger exploration program by various operators and is discussed in Section 6 of this report.

9.1 Soil Sampling Geochemistry /Field Reconnaissance and Sampling Program

The 2022 fieldwork was a 30-day program with a 3-man crew which began on June 16th. The purpose of the field program was reconnaissance of the Ah soil-generated targets for trenching potential and rock sample prospecting. A total of 28 rock samples were collected as grab samples from representative lithological units depending on changes in weathering color, mineralization, and texture, and the samples were collected from the target areas generated during the previous exploration work. The samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry North Vancouver for Au-ICP21 and 33 element four-acid digest. Of the 30 rock samples, the samples collected from the present claim block on the Property are shown Figure 11.

The team successfully visited 17 of the 22 targets generated from the Ah soil 2020 and 2021 programs. Some of these targets were not able to be reviewed due to high rainfall throughout June and July which resulted in flooding of several tracks and creek crossings. Observations and recommendations of targets visited are provided further within this section.

Prospecting revealed that several areas contained no outcrop at surface, which was a limiting factor on the number of in-situ rock samples collected. Target areas with anomalous gold values may still be attributed to buried mineralization beneath till cover, or the effect of glacial dispersion of pathfinders from known historical epithermal prospects such as Stubb Bay and the Trout deposit. However, due to inferred thicknesses of glacial cover at some of these locations it is recommended that they are not suitable for testing with mechanical trenching.

Table 3: Rock Samples Description

Sample_id	Sample_date	Location (NAD 1983 Zone 10N)			Sample_type	Description
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)		
H616501	19-06-2022	376311	5937050	886	Float	1 x 2 m boulder/subcrop at top of glacial topographic feature. Consists of a highly silicified unit, fine-grained greyish unit (andesite?) with pervasive silicification and fracture-controlled Fe oxide. Contains ~10% irregular quartz veins up to about 1-2 cm consisting of massive drusy/crystalline quartz.
H616502	19-06-2022	376221	5937033	879	Float	0.5 x 2 m boulder along 5-degree forest slope. Contains light grey fine grained moderate-strong pervasively silicified unit with ~10% irregular quartz veining consisting of crystalline /drusy quartz, trace disseminated pyrite in host rock

H616503	21-06-2022	379813	5937885	851	Float	0.5 x 0.5 m boulder within glacial mound in burned forest. Consists of a float boulder of a 40 cm quartz vein (at minimum) of massive crystalline milky, opaque quartz with crystals up to 2 cm. Contains trace 1 mm creamy beige "wisps" not continuous over areas greater than 3 cm and form as rhythmic irregular wavy bands. Vein material is cut by 1 mm planar white translucent quartz veinlets. Vein is moderately jointed. Boulder contains 10 cm of wallrock on its margin, of an unknown lithology - appears moderate/strongly altered from a dark grey fine-grained unit (andesite?)
H616504	22-06-2022	379055	5939537	851	Outcrop	3 to 4 cm quartz vein orientated 285/64 degrees (dipping north), consisting of massive white weakly translucent quartz (~10% of vein material) and coarse crystalline quartz up to 3 mm xtals (~90% of vein material) continuous for at least 1 m. Vein is hosted in chloritic strongly porphyritic andesite flow mapped as Hazelton group. Chlorite is weak-pervasive, very local to vein margin and generally not seen in surrounding outcrop. Sampled material contains a 1:1 ratio of vein:wallrock material.
H616505	22-06-2022	379264	5940002	829	Outcrop	Beige altered (?) andesite (weak-pervasive Fe-ox?) with trace crystalline quartz veinlets up to 2 mm.

H616506	12-07-2022	376385	5937964	893	Outcrop	Loose angular float on top of prominent ridge at Stubb North, >50 x 20 m outcrop (E-W) with ~30 m cliff (S facing), sample is in-situ. Consists of porphyritic andesite, 25-30% 1-2 mm sub to euhedral light grey weakly translucent plagioclase phenocrysts in an aphanitic dark maroon mod-strong pervasive alteration hematitic groundmass. Outcrop as a whole contains trace to 1% calcite+/-epidote stringers throughout. The sample contains 5% white milky massive planar quartz veining up to 2 cm, 2% 1-3 mm subparallel semi-regular sheeted calcite veinlets that splay off from quartz veining ~120-degree angle (with minor x-cutting veinlets) and also occurs on the margin of quartz veins, and 3% 1-3 mm epidote veining occurring on the margins of calcite & quartz veining (and slightly intermixed) as well as in standalone epidote veinlets. Calcite and epidote appear to belong to the same phase (propylitic assemblage). No pyrite in groundmass or veins. The sampled material contains ~20% vein material which is an over-representation of vein material relative to what is encountered in outcrop.

H616507	14-07-2022	377227	5939053	879	Float	Angular float of a maroon strong (to intense?) hematitic unit, groundmass consists of ~1 mm dodecahedral-ish masses with ~0.1 mm radial crystals on surfaces. Contains 10% light grey translucent massive quartz veining up to 2 cm with a crystalline (sub 0.5 mm xtal) druse, veins form as a lattice to skeletal-net texture to discontinuous wisps/blobs in groundmass, overall giving the appearance of forming through a very porous rock. Protolith indistinguishable form intense hematitic alteration but likely a sediment or tuff. No pyrite/sulphides.

H616508	14-07-2022	377297	5939060	914	Float	Float samples taken near H616507 and H616618 adjacent to road at Stubb N. Consists of ~5 floats of up to 15 cm (over an ~8 x 4 m area. Samples consist of a light grey strongly pervasively silicified unit of unknown protolith, perhaps of a fine-grained massive unit although textural preservation is poor. Trace to 1% hairline to 1 mm planar/linear massive pale grey quartz veinlets. One 8 x 4 cm float contains 50% material as described above and 50% hydrothermal breccia which consists of chaotic matrix-supported 40% subangular to rounded beige fine-grained massive clasts (rhyolite?) up to 2 cm, in a beige to maroon fine-grained hard siliceous matrix. Maroon in matrix may indicate presence of hematite prior to strong silicification. Hairline quartz veinlets (as described above) xcut wallrock and breccia, and x-cuts clast-matrix boundaries (post-bx). Sample additionally contains weak-moderate fracture-controlled to patchy (to 10% of rock) light yellowish-brown (limonite?) Fe-ox alteration. No pyrite or sulphides present.
H616601	19-06-2022	376309	5937091	874	subcrop	Sample from poddy mound of highly silicified and oxidised subcrop (could be large float boulder?) Grey, brown, orange colouration, silica pervasive and locally drusey coating of sugary quartz (open texture)Protolith difficult to determine. Could be good location for trenching

H616602	19-06-2022	376307	5937088	875	subcrop	Second sample from poddy mound of highly silicified and oxidised subcrop (could be large float boulder?) silica pervasive. And secondary quartz growth around in breccia space - almost chalcodonic/cryptocrystalline? . Protolith difficult to determine. Could be good location for trenching. See Ref sample
H616603	21-06-2022	379742	5937645	867	float	Milky white quartz float. With orange oxide fracture fill and grey fracture coatings, minor open texture tooth-texture - possible QAC but not convinced.
H616604	21-06-2022	379162	5939669	826	subcrop	Two meter buried subcrop of oxidised quartz breccia. Cross cutting quartz veins, glassy and translucent, with lessor calcite fill and limonite staining. Proximal to major inferred structure cutting Hazelton Group andesite
H616605	22-06-2022	379185	5939759	827	subcrop	Buried strongly oxidized andesite? Subcrop/float with coarse disseminated pyrite in matrix. No veins observed
H616606	22-06-2022	379156	5939914	828	subcrop	Subcrop of Hazelton Group andesite. Weakly altered with fine disseminated pyrite. Only strike of Stub Bay NE structure passing Cut-off Creek.
H616607	22-06-2022	379010	5939790	828	Outcrop	Strongly oxidised Hazelton Andesite? with strong limonite leaching. Sample exhibits a weak fabric and weak silicification

H616608	23-06-2022	378379	5938407	874	float	Angluar float blocks from upturned root. Strongly FeOX altered andesite with trace pyrite and box work cavities - presumably weathered sulphides, on trend of Stub Bay fault trend
H616609	24-06-2022	378341	5938393	881	float	Angular float from upturned tree in burnt area. Brown-maroon-orange oxidised and calcite-quartz veined andesite protolith. FeOx (limonite/geothite) leaching from fractures and prominent boxwork textures after sulphides Coarse crystalline Calcite along fracture planes.
H616610	24-06-2022	375362	5937034	847	float	Rounded boulder float on lakeside shore west of Stub Bay. Strongly FeOx Ootsa rhyolite? Mm scaled fracturing and brecciating with calcite-quartz FeOx fill. Black oxiide in matrix.
H616611	24-06-2022	376391	5937382	858	float	Angluar float of grey-brown fine-grained andesite, mm scale brecciation/fracturing with quartz fill. Weak to moderately oxidised.
H616612	24-06-2022	376301	5937173	868	float	Large angular boulder float south-east of Stub Bay, brown-grey-green Pervasive quartz FeOx and chlorite replacement, protolith difficult to determine but likely Hazelton andesite. moderately oxidised and Patches of drusy and open space quartz growth. Low temp of system?

H616613	29-06-2022	387847	5948696	856	subcrop	Subcrop of green-grey andesite. Likely Hazelton Group, minor vesiculation and amygdala infill of apple green/yellow mineral - suspected epidote. Minor mm scale chaledonic white-grey silica veinlets and small patch of orange oxidised boxworks - likely after sulphide
H616614	29-06-2022	387953	5948701	849	subcrop	Subcrop of morderate oxidised grey-brown andesite proximal to fresher andesite outcrops.rare cm scale grey-white quartz veinlets with orange-brown geothite-limonite oxide halos Area could have potential for trenching if veinlets carry grade...?
H616615	29-06-2022	388492	5948922	840	float	Angular float in till boulder field proximal to high grade AH soil anomaly in A1 target. Brown-grey fine-grained andesite with moderate fracturing and vuggy silica fill, weak pervasive silicification and trace sulphide in oxidised fracture.
H616616	12-07-2022	376660	5938145	874	Outcrop	Dark grey andesite with multiple quartz-cal-epi altered veinlets on mm scale, close to inferred Stubb Bay north structure, minor hematite, check trace geochem for epithermal signatures
H616617	14-07-2022	377226	5939045	889	float	Float sample proximal to Stubb Bay north structure. Grey-brown rhyolite with pervasive silica, FeOx and minor boxworks
H616618	14-07-2022	377297	5939062	914	float	Highly oxidized rhyolite. Highly silicified, pervasive. Patchy yellow sulphide. Limonite? open spaces filed with qz drusy

H616619	14-07-2022	377258	5939049	884	float	Silicified intermediate to rhyolitic rock, with crystalline qz. Low to medium oxidation, limonite. Epidote
H616620	15-07-2022	386463	5948111	851	Outcrop	Grey-cream felsic tuff with weathered feldspar phenocrysts and uncommon mm scale opaline silica veinlets
H616621	15-07-2022	386716	5948474	885	float	Float of cream-peach flow-banded rhyolite, trace veinlets and pervasively silicified (not primary?), weakly oxidised and contains trace disseminated sulphides
H616622	24-06-2022	376342	5937379	867	Subcrop	Vulcanic rock, chlorite alteration. Manganese oxide on fractures. FeOx oxides w/ possible limonite associated. Druzzy qz vein, crystaline filling open spaces. (was sample id h616551)

Figure 10: Yellow Moose Geochemistry Targets

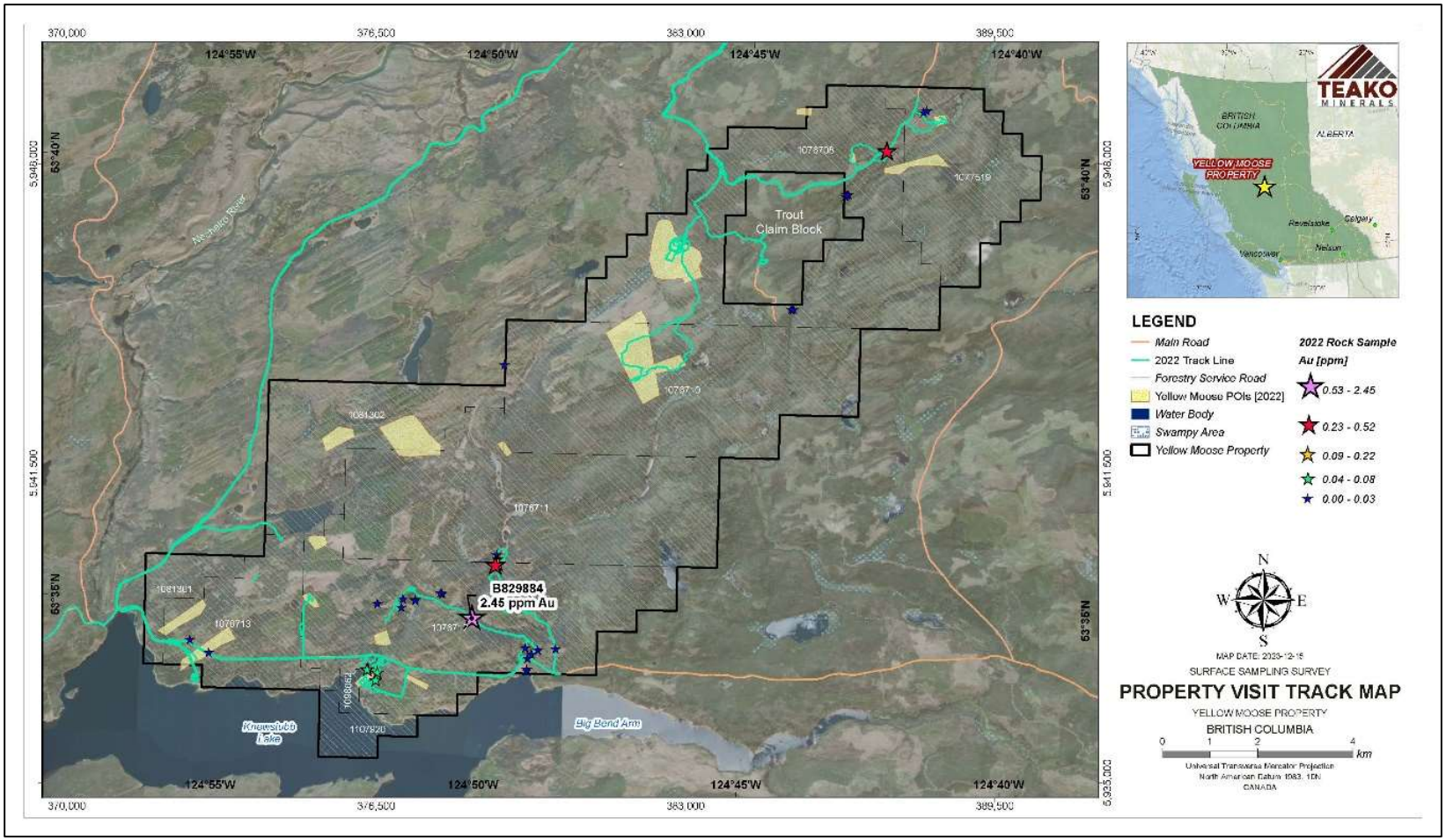
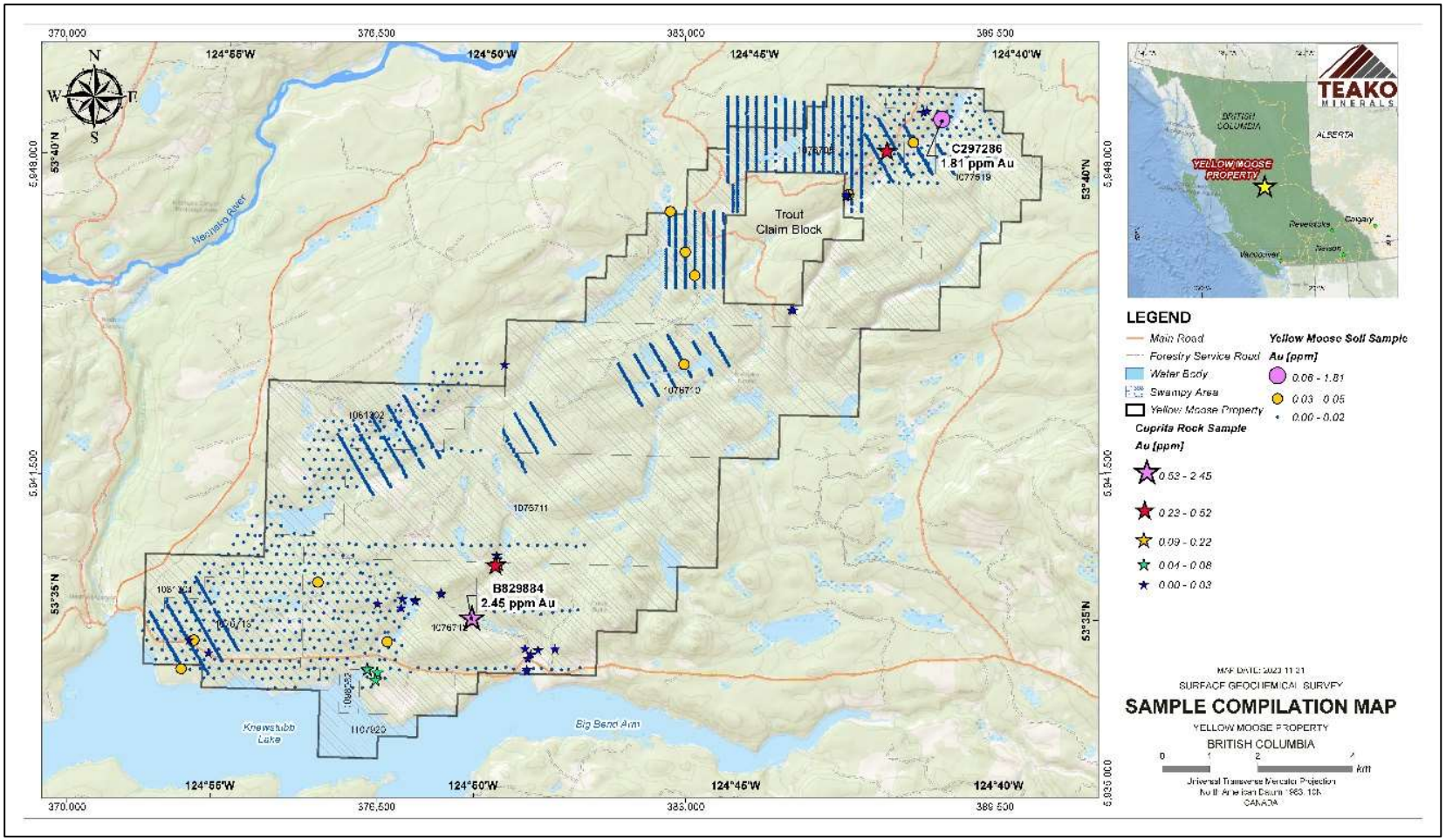


Figure 11: Samples compilation map for soil and rock samples



9.1.1 Results Discussion and Recommendations

1 – Area 8 / Trapper Lake target contained a linear zone of elevated Au in soils. Area was prospected; only Hazelton Group andesite floats were observed and no outcrop.

2 – Stubb Bay contains historical Au anomalism in soils, and multiple occurrences of sugary quartz subcrops exhibiting high level low temperature epithermal textures such as open vugs and silica gels. Bedrock exposure inland is poor however outcrop on the shoreline contains andesitic rocks (mapped as Hazelton Group) with stockwork quartz and calcite veining.

3 – North A1 target is a follow up of a 2020 Cuprita single point soil anomaly of 1.8 g/t Au. The area was traversed and prospected, showing abundant rhyolite floats with weak quartz veinlets and alteration indicative of a peripheral epithermal system. No outcrops were observed; therefore, it is difficult to determine whether source of floats come from the Trout deposit which is up-ice to the southwest. This area is also coincident with the dominant northeast inferred structure occupied by the Swanson Creek.

4 – Roadside A1 target shows an intensely oxidised and a weakly silicified green-grey volcanic with up to 8% disseminated pyrite in a rounded boulder. This sample ran 0.347 g/t Au as sampled by Tim Wrighton in 2020. Similar to target #3, no outcrop or source of mineralization could be determined. The abundance of rhyolite floats in this area are indicative of boulder train sourced from Trout which trends northeast.

5 – Swanson Creek target is a linear multi-point Au anomaly coincident with the northeast trending waterbody. High water levels during fieldwork made access across the creek impossible by foot, and no outcrop was observed. The western side of the anomaly shares similar observations and limitations to target #3 as the floats indicate proximity to an epithermal system but the water body inhibits trenching.

6 – Not on the Property (Heberlein H targets), show scattered weak Au anomaly in soils. The area was traversed and prospected, however; there was poor access, no rocks were observed, and no indication of controlling structures or mineralization.

7 – North Area 8 / Trapper Lake corresponds to multipoint till anomaly by Cogema in 1993. Several traverses in dense forest did not encounter any outcrop.

8 – Unnamed target. Not visited, no access through water crossing by foot. Target is based on 1994 Phelps Dodge multi point Ag soil anomaly.

9 – South Trout contains dispersed Au anomalism in Cuprita 2020 soils located up-ice of Trout suggestions real buried epithermal mineralization along the northeast trend. Prospecting showed some exposure of Hazelton Group andesites and dacites. No indication of mineralization in outcrops. Magnetic features also extend to north of this area as noted in target #22

10 – East Stubb Bay contains a multi-point Ag anomaly in the Phelps Dodge 1994 soil survey.

11 – Weak linear Au anomaly generated by Cuprita 2020 soils, traversed and prospected, no outcrop observed, dense deadfall.

12 – Weak linear Au anomaly generated by Cuprita 2020 soils, traversed and prospected, only outcrop observed was Endako Basalts. Contains dense deadfall.

13 – Weak soil anomaly generated by Cuprita 2021 soils, and on northeast trend from Trout. Sampled outcrop of felsic tuff with mm scale opaline silica veinlets during prospecting. Otherwise very poor outcrop exposure.

14 – Not on the Property (Heberlein H targets), show scattered weak Au anomaly in soils. Traversed and prospected, poor access, no rocks observed, no indication of controlling structures or mineralization.

15 – Stubb North target displays abundant Hazelton Group andesite outcrops with multiple quartz-calcite-epidote altered veinlets on mm scale, indicative of a distal epithermal alteration. Altered andesites are located close to the inferred Stubb Bay North structure.

16 – Goldfish target could not be visited due to high water levels flooding access road. To be reviewed in downtime on follow-up field visit. Desktop review of Goldfish shows the area has received ample historic rock sampling of floats that were unsuccessful at finding a source of gold anomalism.

17 – Fish Lake target prospected, however no outcrop located, nor evidence of mineralised floats reported from previous field visits. High water levels around the lake resulted in much of the target being underwater during the visit.

18 – East Goldfish target is broad weak Au anomaly recorded in Cuprita 2020 soils. Due to the poor access these could not be visited by foot although this area shares the same drawbacks as Goldfish.

19 – Lalinear target contains a cluster of low-grade Au samples collected by Tim Wrighton along a northeast trending structure coincident with the creek. An additional 6 samples were collecting during our prospecting along the length of the structure predominately within outcrops of Hazelton Group andesites. Samples contain Fe-oxide staining and minor quartz veining.

20 – Little Quartz Lake contains elevated Au in historic rocks. No rocks (float or outcrop) were observed during the June 2022 prospecting of the target, and the area was found to be densely forested.

21 – Unnamed target is a weak multi-point Au soil anomaly, located at lithological junction (according to TREK geological mapping) and a magnetic low. This area was not prospected during the field program.

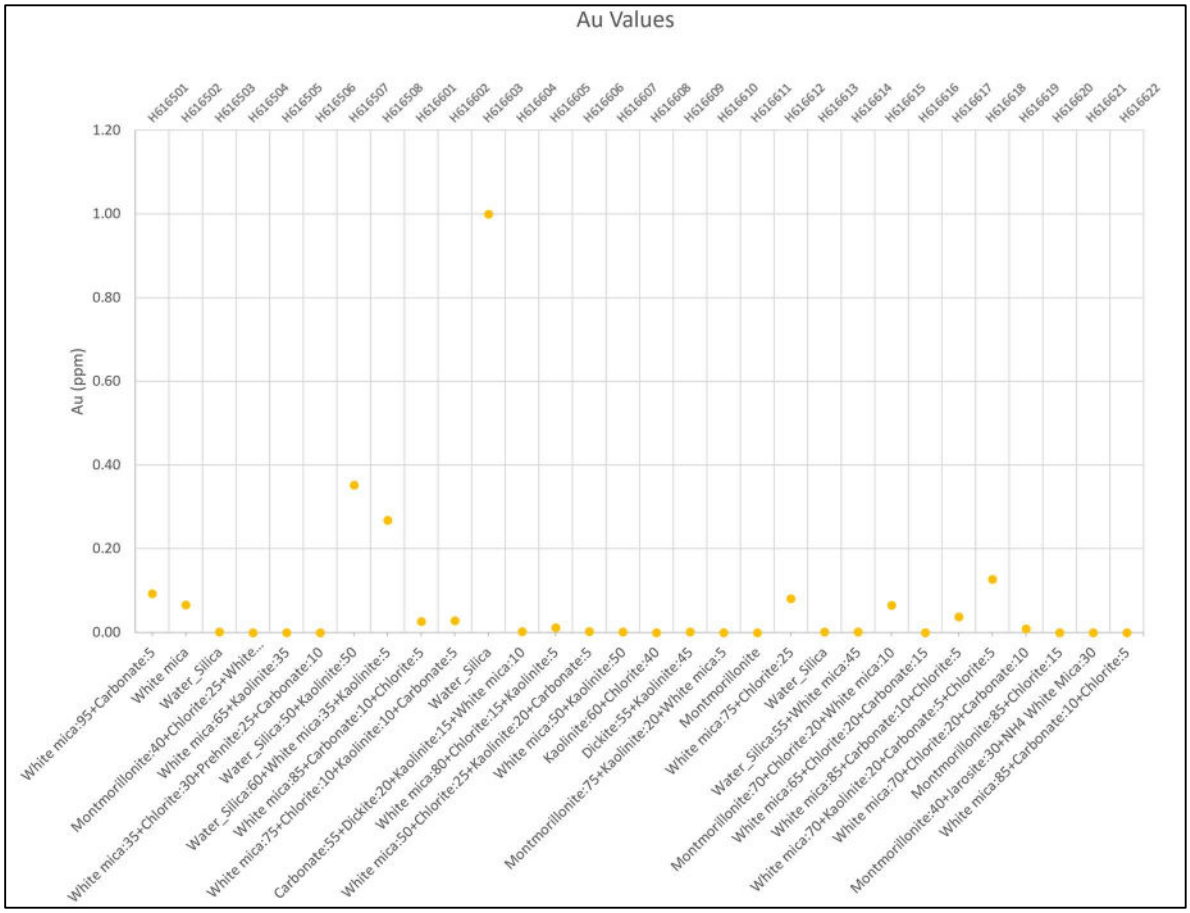
22 – South Trout displays a magnetic low with both northeast and linear features. Dispersed Au anomalism in Cuprita 2020 soils located up-ice of Trout suggests buried epithermal mineralization along the northeast trend. Prospecting showed some exposure of Hazelton Group andesites and dacites, with lesser subcrop of felsic composition extrusives. No indication of mineralization in outcrops.

9.2 TerraSpec Analysis of Rock Samples

TerraSpec analysis was undertaken on the 30 rock samples collected from the 2022 field program, which was later conducted by ALS Geochemistry. The TerraSpec uses shortwave infrared spectra (SWIR) to identify the presence of various minerals within a rock and is commonly used in low sulphidation epithermal systems to identify different alteration minerals as they relate to various parts of the epithermal system. The TerraSpec records "Spectral Contributions" of minerals, which is a measure of relative abundance within the detected minerals and is shown on the X axis of Figure 12.

Several samples had minerals of potential interest detected by the TerraSpec, such as kaolinite, montmorillonite, and white micas among others, however no associations between gold mineralization and any detected minerals were found (Figure 12 below). Further statistical analysis (i.e. Principal Component Analysis) has the potential to identify more complex associations between the TerraSpec data and whole rock geochemical data.

Figure 12: Terraspec Results



9.2.1 Remote Sensing Lineament Analysis

A lineament analysis was completed for the Yellow Moose project by an independent consultant, Mike Baker. The consultant used GIS datasets combined with geological and geomorphological satellite imagery to create detailed structural interpretations of the project area as well as a regional structural study.

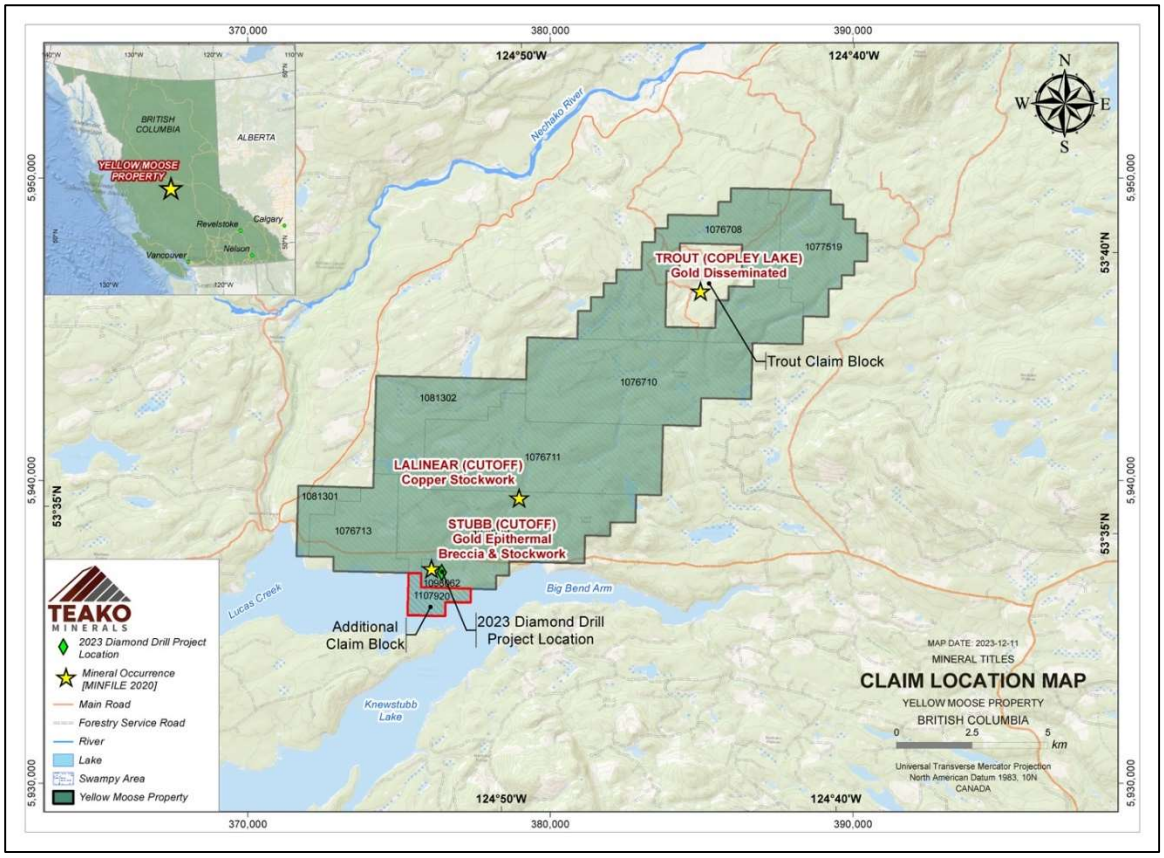
The lineament analysis at Yellow Moose successfully accomplished three objectives: (1) Generated new target zones in highly prospective dilate zones along the Trout Lake Lineament trend. (2) Confirmed inferred structural controls, in accordance with our own field observations and mapping. (3) Linked project scale structures to regional architecture, providing deposit analogies to the Yellow Moose mineralization story.

10.0 DRILLING

In 2023, the Company completed a diamond drill program on the Property consisting of a total of 772 meters of HQ diameter diamond drilling within 5 (five) drill holes. Drilling targeted the Stubb Bay occurrence, an epithermal gold target within a larger structural corridor, hosting epithermal vein structures, breccia textures, and zones of propylitic alteration exposed along the shoreline of Knewstubb Lake (Figure 13).

Drilling commenced September 2nd and concluded September 11th, 2023. The subsequent drill core sampling program was halted prematurely on September 16th due to fire evacuation orders. All holes were geologically logged and key priority intervals totaling 511.5 meters were sampled.

Figure 13: 2023 Drill Hole Location Map



Drill Program Highlights

- Drilling comprised 772 meters in five (5) holes focused on the Stubb Bay occurrence, one of several prospective areas that define an 18 km gold geochemical trend within the Yellow Moose property.

- Drilling encountered widespread zones of epithermal-style alteration including intense silicification, clay alteration, and pyrite mineralization with rare pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
- Results include 3.1 meters of 1.6 g/T gold from 35.9 m to 39.0 m in hole YM23-04 and 6.4 meters of 0.2 g/T gold from 135.6 m to 142.0 m in hole YM23-02.
- Alteration patterns, clay mineralogy, and pathfinder elements indicate that this round of drilling was testing the upper portions of a gold-bearing epithermal system.
- An additional 172.87 hectares was staked contiguous to the main claim property block. The Cutoff 10 claim, the claim added, is located directly south of the Stubb Bay occurrence and was staked on October 5, 2023.

10.1 Drill Program Details

The 2023 drill program comprised five drill holes totaling 772 meters and tested the Stubb Bay occurrence. The target exploration model at the property is a low-sulphidation epithermal gold system. Stubb Bay is defined by historical work that includes a trench (two meters of 2.87 grams per tonne of gold) and one shallow drill hole (6.1 meters of 0.50 gram per tonne of gold). This historical work is compiled from publicly available reports and, although unverified, is considered valid for exploration purposes. Additionally, stockwork quartz veined outcrops are present along the shoreline of the adjacent Knewstubb Lake reservoir. Inland, an abundance of quartz-breccia and silicified boulders are present that display similarities to those seen on the shoreline. Recent work in 2020 and 2021 by the previous operator revisited the area and further outlined the target with a program of Ah soil sampling (Figure 14).

Due to evacuation orders triggered by nearby active wildfires, crews, and core were immediately removed from the property, and core sampling was prioritized to the most promising intervals. Samples were collected from most of the drill holes including the entirety of holes YM23-02 and YM23-05 and the majority of holes YM23-01 and YM23-05 for a total of 511.4 metres assayed. Hole YM 23-03 was not sampled. Drill hole locations are plotted in Figure 14 and drill hole location details are presented in Table 3. The drill core recovery was over 97% and is considered to be of good quality.

Table 4: Drill hole Attributes

Drillhole ID	Easting NAD 83 (Zone 10N)	Northing NAD 83 (Zone 10N)	AZIMUTH	DIP	DEPTH (m)	CASING DEPTH (m)
YM23-01	376377	5937339	312	-55	179.00	3.10
YM23-02	376452	5937281	315	-55	168.00	6.20
YM23-03	376279	5937220	325	-70	113.00	3.10
YM23-04	376514	5937180	315	-55	175.00	11.00
YM23-05	367457	5937334	133	-56	137.00	11.00

Holes YM23-01, 2, and 4 were completed on a single section while hole YM23-03 was collared 150 meters to the southwest. Hole YM23-05 was drilled on a section 50 meters northeast of holes Hole YM23-02. All holes except for YM23-03 are plotted in the cross-section in Figure 14 and significant gold values are summarized in Table 4. Rock types include a sequence of andesite volcanic flows and breccias intruded by diorite dykes or sills. Pervasive alteration in all units contains silicification, clay alteration, and pyrite. Gold occurs sporadically throughout the altered section with the best values found in hole YM23-04 where a 3.1 meter interval returned a weighted average of 1.6 grams gold per tonne ("g/T") from 35.9 meters downhole. Altered intervals are accompanied by elevated arsenic (background to 524 ppm) and barium (background to 2,779 ppm). All intersections reported are based on drilled width and have not been converted to the true width.

Table 5: Drill hole assays

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/T)
YM23-01	56.0	57.5	1.5	0.6
YM23-02	135.6	142.0	6.4	0.2
YM23-03	unsampled			
YM23-04	35.9	39.0	3.1	1.6
YM23-05	104.3	105.4	1.1	0.3

The core was analysed for clay mineralogy on 2 cm core slices collected at 10-metre intervals using a portable ASD TerraSpec Halo Mineral Identifier gun which is a full-range NIR spectrometer measuring the visible and short-wave infrared regions (350-2500 nm). Preliminary results identified a suite of clay minerals comprised of assemblages of illite, smectite, chlorite, and other minor components. Additional processing of mineral spectra is ongoing to refine the full assemblage.

Figure 14: Planview map of the the September 2023 Drill Program at the Stubb Bay Target

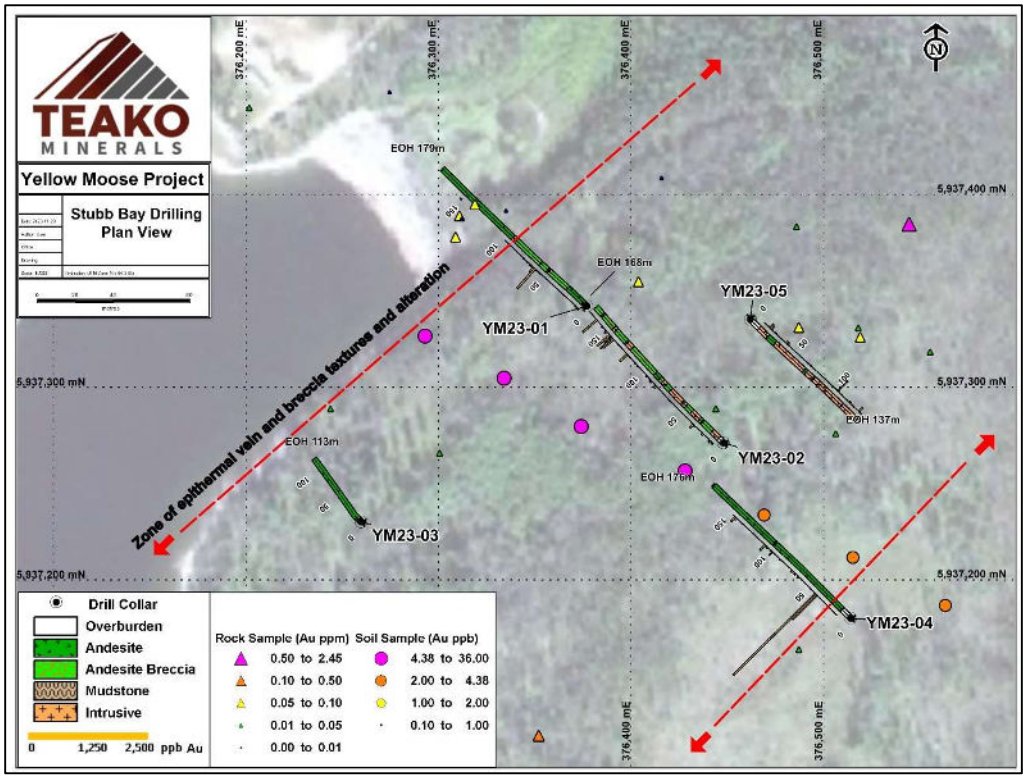
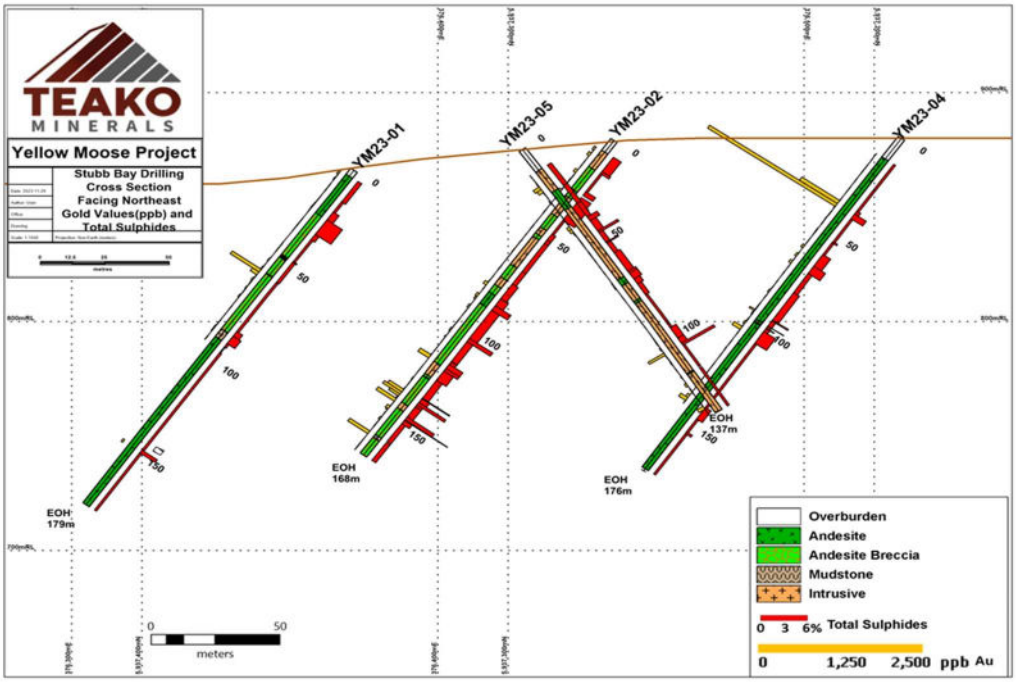


Figure 15 : ***Cross Section of Drillholes YM23-01,02,04 & 05 with gold ppb values***



The intent and significant results of each drillhole are discussed below.

- **YM23-01:** This drillhole targeted the western edge of the interpreted structural corridor, more specifically, intensely propylitically altered outcrop units exposed along Stubb Bay.

  Drilling collared in an andesite breccia unit which sustained several episodes of pervasive quartz and carbonate fluid emplacement demonstrated by zones of chlorite and sericite alteration. A low-grade gold mineralized zone from 56.00 – 59.00 meters yielding a sample width of 3.00 meters. A 4.00-meter-wide fault zone was intersected at 86.09 to 90.15 meters depth. The remaining depth of the hole was of unaltered and non-mineralized andesite with the exception of 147.10 to 148.50 where minor fine grained pyrite stringer mineralization was encountered. The core was sampled for this section and yielded 31 ppb Au.

- **YM23-02:** Drilling of this hole was conducted to continue along an eastward fence of holes intended to test approximately 100 meters of vertical extent potential across the interpreted northwest trending mineralized corridor. Drilling collared in an intrusive unit and continued throughout the depth of hole intersecting several alternating sections of andesite and intrusive. Both lithologic units experienced subsequent events of silicification, alteration and sulfide mineralization. A considerable mineralized section was encountered from 135.60 – 142.00 meters. This section contained both units of intrusive and brecciated andesite which sustained significant levels of alteration and pervasive silicification. Some sections of this zone experienced fracturing generating open vugs and cavities in which very fine-grained pyrite mineralization was precipitated and encrusted the cavities alongside quartz veinlets and stringers.
- **YM23-03:** Drillhole was conducted to test the western edge of the interpreted structural corridor, and to determine depth extent of a significant section of exposed epithermal style expression of quartz stringers, chalcedony and dog toothed calcite hosted within andesite outcrop along the Stubb Bay shoreline.

  Drilling collared in, and terminated in andesite with little to no significant alteration, silicification or sulfide mineralization encountered.

- **YM23-04:** This hole would serve to test the most eastern interpreted extent of the drillhole fence across the inferred northwest trending mineralized corridor.

  The entire extent of the drillhole was of andesite of varying degrees of alteration and silicification. There were no brecciated units observed within the core. The highest-grade gold intercepts were encountered in this hole at 35.90 – 39. 00 meters. Several other small sections of lower grade gold mineralization were encountered associated with quartz-carbonate veining and sulfide mineralization.

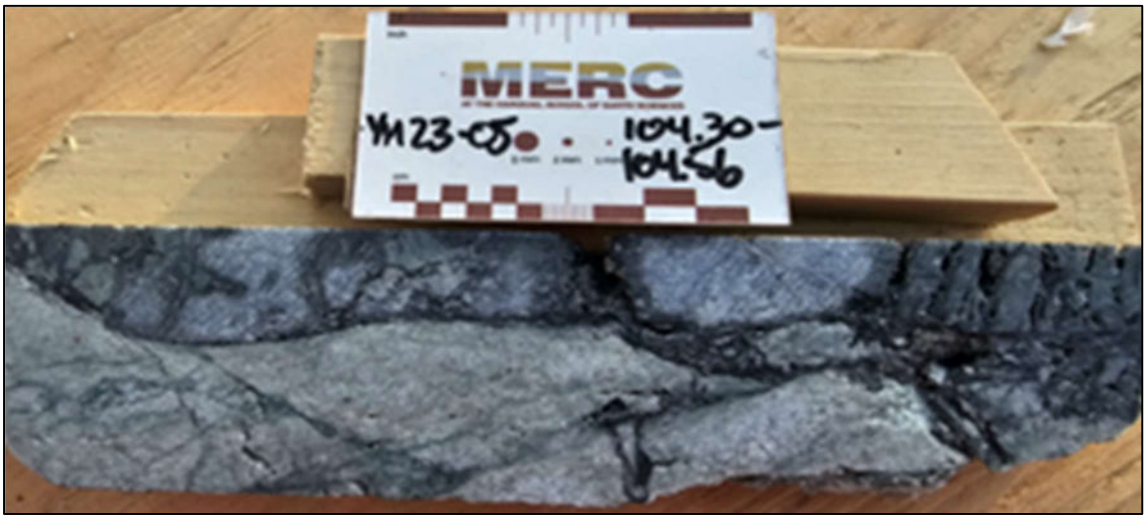
- **YM23-05:** The intent of drilling this hole was to test for the north and northeastern extents of favourable mineralization encountered in YM23-02.

YM23-05 collared within intrusive. The predominant lithology encountered was intrusive with the occasional short intercept of andesite. The hole was completed prematurely due to fire evacuation requirements within the intrusive.

Core photo illustrates pyrite mineralization within intrusive unit with abundant silicification and chlorite alteration. Drill core analysis of this section of core yielded 299 ppb Au and 7 ppm Ag.

Photo 1: Photographed drill core from 136.60 – 142.00 meters depth from YM23-02

Photo 2: Photographed drill core from 104.30 – 104.56 meters depth from YM23-05



10.2 Drill Program Discussion

This initial drill program was designed to test the subsurface projection of the Stubb Bay occurrence that comprised scattered outcrop and float material along the shores of Knewstubb Lake reservoir. The drilling successfully encountered epithermal-style alteration similar to the surface exposures and encountered gold sporadically throughout the altered sections with the best values found in hole YM23-04 where a 3.1 meters interval returned a weighted average of 1.6 grams gold per tonne ("g/T") from 35.9 meters downhole. Alteration zones are open to depth and to the northeast at Stubb Bay and several nearby occurrences indicate a potential for a large epithermal system. Clay mineralogy and the presence and tenor of the gold indicate that the upper levels of a gold-bearing epithermal system are present and that there is potential for better grades at depth. Stubb Bay is one of several epithermal-gold targets identified on the large Yellow Moose property that outlines an 18-kilometre-long trend.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

2022 Rock Sampling

Rock samples from 2022 sampling work by Cuprita were prepared and packed in the field using industry standard protocols. The sample locations were taken using Garmin GPS and descriptions regarding rock type and other attributes were recorded. The samples were packed in heavy grade bags and were shipped to the laboratories. The samples were prepared and analyzed at ALS Minerals 2103 Dollarton Hwy in North Vancouver, BC using packages Hg-MS42, Au-ICP21, and ME-ICP61 (Table 5).

Table 6: ALS Minerals Assay Packages for 2022 Sampling

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Hg-MS42	Trace Hg by ICPMS	ICP-MS
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

2023 Drill Core Analysis

All diamond drill core from 2023 drill program by Teako was logged onsite and selected intervals were sampled using a rock saw. One half of the drill core was retained onsite by the core logging geologist. The selected core samples were put in heavy grade plastic bags and were shipped to SGS labs located at 3260 Production Way, Burnaby, BC V5A 4W4 for sample preparation and analysis using Bandstra Transportation Systems of Prince George, BC. Robotic sample preparation is used by SGS Laboratories to ensure reproducibility; samples are pulverized to greater than 85% passing 75 microns. All samples undergone GE_FAI31V5 (Au, Pt, Pd, FAS, exploration grade, ICP-AES, 30g-5mL) and GE_ICP21B20 (Aqua Regia Digest (HCL/HNO3), ICP-AES) methods of analysis.

A 5% QAQC (Quality Assurance and Quality Control) program was conducted on the drill core which included systematic insertion of Standards, Blanks as well as Duplicate Pulp assay lab analysis requests to ensure the reliability of the drill core results.

All the laboratories discussed are independent accredited labs in Canada and are independent of Cuprita / Teako and the author. The laboratories have their own quality assurance and quality control procedures. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used during the work program and by the laboratories are considered adequate. The 2023 exploration program was conducted under the supervision of Kristian Whitehead who is a registered professional geoscientist. In the author's opinion, the quality of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures was adequate.

TerraSpec halo Mineral Identifier Analysis

As part of the subsequent logging and sampling process of the drill core. The Teako team collected a core sample slice every 10 meters down each drillhole. These slices where then scanned using an ASD TerraSpec Halo Mineral Identifier gun which is a full-range NIR spectrometer measuring the visible and short-wave infrared regions (350-2500 nm) that produces immediate on-instrument results using a non-destructive contact measurement.

This handheld portable tool allowed the Teako team to subsequently identify alteration minerals and confirm sample mineralogy. This data was then used to produce an estimate on where the drilling at Yellow Moose fit in a vertical epithermal model in terms of clay alteration understanding derived from several mines of epithermal systems.

Photo 3: Terraspec Halo Mineral Identifier instrument

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the property on November 27, 2023, to verify the current and historical exploration work on the Property, view local geological condition, rock outcrops, local structural trends and controls of mineralization. The author verified the location of drill holes, and historical sampling work areas. The drill core from 2023 work was stored at a secured gated place and was locked in a Seacan container.

Historical grades and tonnages are taken from BC Minister of Mines reports and are deemed reliable. Historical geological descriptions taken from the British Columbia Minfile database and other reports were prepared and approved by the professional

geologists or engineers and are deemed reliable. The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected by the author. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from, the assessment reports approved by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and other published geological and engineering reports and journals.

Photo 4: Drill pad location for 2023 drilling (November 27, 2023, Property visit photo)

Photo 5: Volcano sedimentary rock outcrops along the lake shore (November 27, 2023, Property visit photo)

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical work has been carried out on the Property to date by Teako Minerals Corp.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates have been calculated for the Property.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The author has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report. Individual claim holders and their properties are discussed below.

23.1 Blackwater Deposit

Artemis Gold Inc. is the owner of this deposit which contains measured and indicated mineral resources of gold and silver. The Project is located in central British Columbia, approximately 160 km southwest of Prince George and 446 km northeast of Vancouver. The Project is accessible by major highways and access/service roads. Artemis has a 100% recorded interest in 328 mineral claims covering an area of 148,688 ha distributed among the Property and the Capoose, Auro, Key, Parlane and RJK claim blocks. Surface rights over the Project area are controlled by the Crown.

Resources and Reserves

- 8 million ounces of P&P gold reserves
- 62.3 million ounces of P&P silver reserves
- 11.7 million ounces of M&I gold resources (including reserves)
- 122.4 million ounces of M&I silver resources (including reserves)

Table 7 : Blackwater Mineral Resource Estimate – Effective Date: May 5, 2020 (base case is highlighted)

Classification			In-situ Grades			In-situ Contained Metal		
	Cut-off	Tonnage	AuEq	Au	Ag	AuEq	Au	Ag
	(g/t AuEq)	(kt)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(koz)	(koz)	(koz)
Measured	0.20	427,123	0.68	0.65	5.5	9,360	8,905	75,802
	0.30	313,739	0.84	0.80	5.9	8,463	8,109	59,009
	0.40	238,649	0.99	0.96	6.1	7,627	7,347	46,727
	0.50	186,687	1.15	1.11	6.2	6,881	6,656	37,333
	0.60	149,261	1.30	1.26	6.4	6,223	6,039	30,521
	0.70	120,916	1.45	1.41	6.6	5,633	5,479	25,619
Indicated	0.20	169,642	0.56	0.51	8.5	3,046	2,766	46,578
	0.30	123,309	0.68	0.61	10.4	2,677	2,431	41,112
	0.40	86,473	0.81	0.74	12.4	2,264	2,057	34,419
	0.50	64,305	0.94	0.85	14.8	1,947	1,763	30,681
	0.60	50,527	1.05	0.95	17.2	1,705	1,537	27,957
	0.70	40,317	1.15	1.03	19.6	1,493	1,340	25,458
Measured + Indicated	0.20	596,765	0.65	0.61	6.4	12,406	11,672	122,381
	0.30	437,048	0.79	0.75	7.1	11,140	10,540	100,120
	0.40	325,122	0.95	0.90	7.8	9,890	9,404	81,146
	0.50	250,992	1.09	1.04	8.4	8,828	8,419	68,014
	0.60	199,788	1.23	1.18	9.1	7,928	7,577	58,478
	0.70	161,233	1.37	1.32	9.9	7,125	6,819	51,077
Inferred	0.20	16,935	0.53	0.45	12.8	288	246	6,953
	0.30	11,485	0.66	0.57	16.2	245	210	5,971
	0.40	8,690	0.77	0.65	19.2	214	182	5,373
	0.50	5,552	0.95	0.79	26.0	169	142	4,648
	0.60	4,065	1.10	0.90	32.7	143	118	4,279
	0.70	3,328	1.20	0.97	36.9	128	104	3,951

Notes:

The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by Sue Bird, P.Eng., the Qualified Person for the estimate and employee of MMTS. The estimate has an effective date of May 5, 2020.

1. Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and are estimated in accordance with the 2019 CIM Best Practices Guidelines.
2. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
3. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
4. The Mineral Resource has been confined by a conceptual pit shell to meet "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" using the following assumptions: the 143% price case with a Base Case of US$1,400/oz Au and US$15/oz Ag at a currency exchange rate of 0.75 US$ per C$; 99.9% payable Au; 95.0% payable Ag; US$8.50/oz Au and US$0.25/oz Ag offsite costs (refining, transport and insurance); a 1.5% NSR royalty; and uses a 93% metallurgical recovery for gold and 55% recovery for silver.
5. The AuEq values were calculated using US$1,400/oz Au, US$15/oz Ag, a gold metallurgical recovery of

93%, silver metallurgical recovery of 55%, and mining smelter terms for the following equation: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.006).
6. The specific gravity of the deposit has been determined by lithology as being between 2.6 and 2.74.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

(Source: Blackwater NI43-101 Technical Report by Asenco Engineering, Effective Date: September 10, 2021).

Cautionary Statement: The above resource information is taken from the 2020 Prefeasibility Study ("2020 PFS") dated August 26, 2020, entitled "Blackwater Gold Project British Columbia NI 43-101 Technical Report on Pre-Feasibility Study" filed on SEDAR by Artemis on September 18, 2020. The author has been unable to verify the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Blackwater Project is effectively unchanged from the estimate incorporated into the 2020 PFS. The Mineral Resource is estimated from a drill hole database containing 1,002 drill holes and 288,738 assay intervals. Three domains were generated based on the major north-south fault and changes in orientation of the mineralization. The block model has a 10 x 10 x 10 m selective mining unit, with interpolation of gold done by multiple indicator kriging ("MIK") and interpolation of silver using ordinary kriging ("OK"). The interpolations were limited by domain boundaries and were clipped to the overburden surface. Blocks were assigned a preliminary classification based on variography and drill hole spacing by domain, with Measured and Indicated confidence classifications then adjusted for block continuity.

23.2 Trout / Copley Lake Occurrence (093F 044)

The Trout occurrence (BC Minfile: 093 044) is located along a northeast flowing tributary of Swanson Creek, approximately 8.8 kilometres south of the creeks' junction with the Nechako River. It is adjacent to the Property claims Cutoff 01 as shown on Figure 2 by a gap within the claim Cutoff 01.

The region is underlain dominantly by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. These assemblages are overlain by the Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group, the Cretaceous Kasalka Group and Miocene plateau basalt. Intruding Lower Jurassic rocks in the northeastern part of the map sheet is a belt of granodiorite, diorite, and quartz diorite plutons of the Lower Jurassic Topley intrusive suite. Felsic plutons of probable Cretaceous age intrude both Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton strata.

The Trout prospect is underlain dominantly by Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Group (or possibly Kasalka Group) volcanics. These rocks consist of red to brown andesitic porphyry flows, tuff and breccias, intruded by porphyritic felsic dikes. Several wide, over 20 metres, dark greenish to grey feldspar porphyry dikes and a light-coloured rhyolite sill occur in the claim area. South of Swanson Creek more acidic (rhyolite, rhyodacite) ash flows and tuffs are located.

The Camp, Camp (North), the original Discovery and the Cap Zones all occur inside the south-western corner and along the southern edge of two parallel northeast trending fault structures forming the boundary of a 3-kilometre-long by 1.2-kilometre-wide graben structure. The objective is to explore this structure to the northeast and test for epithermal precious metal mineralization at previously identified geochemical and geophysical targets inside and along the contacts of the graben boundary. Geological mapping suggests that gold and silver mineralization may either be 'buried' by a thin veneer of post mineral basalt rock or occur as near-surface silicified structures.

The Discovery or Main zone crops out southwest of Swanson Creek and south of the camp in a swampy valley bottom. The exposure is a northeast-trending ridge of rock, 50 metres long, 12 metres across and about 4 metres high. It consists mainly of pyroclastic breccia and overlying polymictic conglomerate of the Kasalka Group. The shallow southwest-dipping contact between the breccia and conglomerate acted as a conduit channelling mineralizing hydrothermal fluid. The hanging wall is flooded with silica and the footwall is pervasively silicified for about a metre below the contact.

At the Discovery zone, bonanza style gold and silver mineralization is hosted in banded chalcedony and quartz - adularia stockworks, veinlets and breccias, in and around semi rounded clasts of relatively unaltered and brecciated andesite and conglomerates. These clasts and fragments are commonly rimmed by banded chalcedony and quartz adularia mixes. Thin section descriptions of mineralized breccia samples from the Discovery zone confirm two stages of brecciation both containing small 'bead-like' grains of native gold and argentite, laminated chalcedonic quartz, adularia with quartz and lesser sericite.

Gold is found at two other areas known as the Camp and Camp North zones, located 150 metres northwest and 400 metres north of Discovery respectively. Gold and minor silver mineralization is hosted predominantly with silicified volcanic breccias, tuffs, conglomerates and clay altered zones. The volcanic rocks are rhyodacitic to trachytic in composition and are highly porphyritic. They are commonly but not always re-cemented or healed with pervasive silica, quartz veinlets and laminated silica and quartz and clay gouge. Disseminated pyrite is seen but is not overly abundant.

In the Camp (North) zone 2012 drill holes TR12-08 and 09 intercepted wide zones of low-grade gold mineralization associated with a quartz healed porphyritic trachyte breccia unit. The zone outcrops immediately below thin overburden, measures 300 metres by 200 metres in diameter and varies in thicknesses from 16 to 27 metres. It has a moderate resistivity IP signature and remains open in three directions. Grades average 0.2 to 0.5 gram per tonne gold and 1 to 5 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 34163).

The Discovery North zone is located approximately 1 kilometre north of the Discovery zone and comprises a silicified breccia with quartz-coated fragments. Quartz-calcite veining is also reported in sub-cropping lapilli tuff.

Work History

Precious metals were first discovered by Kerr Addison Mines Limited in 1984 when gold and silver values within a 60 by 300 metre zone were reported. Trench sampling on the Discovery zone averaged 19.5 grams per tonne gold over 5 metres of banded quartz-chalcedony-adularia veining and stockwork in polymictic conglomerate (Assessment Report 16539). This zone is bounded on the south by an east striking, 65 degree north dipping fault.

In 1985, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. completed a program of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping, trenching, ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys and 11 diamond drill holes, totalling 1198 metres, on the Trout property. Drilling on the Discovery zone yielded intercepts including 6.70 and 3.45 grams per tonne gold with 190 and 35.0 grams per tonne silver over 0.8 and 8.9 metres, respectively, in hole TR-85-01 and 1.30 grams per tonne gold and 5.4 grams per tonne silver over 9.4 metres in hole TR-85-07 (Assessment Report 13973). Also at this time, trench sampling yielded up to 25.8 grams per tonne gold and 94.0 grams per tonne silver over 5 metres from trench no. 1 on the Discovery zone and 0.35 gram per tonne gold over 6 metres in trench no. 7 on the North zone (Assessment report 13973).

In 1987, Welcome North Mines Ltd. and Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. completed a program of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping, trenching and 13 rotary drill holes, totalling 767.0 metres, on the Trout property. Sampling of trench T-13 on the North zone yielded 0.68 gram per tonne gold over 14.0 metres, while a sample taken south of trench 1 on the Discovery zone assayed 8.21 grams per tonne gold over 7.0 metres (Assessment Report 15539). Also at this time, rotary drilling of the Discovery zone yielded intercepts of 2.48 and 1.36 grams per tonne gold over 35 and 53 metres, respectively, in hole 87-03 and 87-04, while a drill hole 87-12 on the Camp zone yielded 0.56 gram per tonne gold over 31 metres (Assessment Report 16733; Ostensoe, E.A. (2011-03-23): Technical Report – Trout Property).

In 1990, the property was optioned by Goldrite Resources and nine HQ holes (1050 metres) were completed on the Discovery and Camp zones. Drilling yielded intercepts of up to 0.79 gram per tonne gold over 13 metres in hole 90-04 (Ostensoe, E.A. (2011-03-23): Technical Report – Trout Property).

In 1992, Cogema Resources Inc. staked the ground, and an airborne geophysical survey (VLF-EM, magnetics and resistivity) was flown in 1993. Eleven diamond drillholes totalling 1221 metres were completed in 1994. Drilling on the Discovery zone yielded up to 1.59 grams per tonne gold over 70.2 metres in hole 94-08 (Ostensoe, E.A. (2011-03-23): Technical Report – Trout Property).

In 1995, Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd conducted a program of geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling designed to explore for continuations of mineralization to the northeast and southwest of the Trout showing. Two bedrock

samples (52472 and 56004) taken from a small felsite stock at the Camp North zone, yielded 1.40 and 1.56 grams per tonne gold with 5.8 and 3.9 grams per tonne silver, respectively, whereas a float sample (37768) from the Discovery zone yielded 2.74 grams per tonne gold and 62.7 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 24147).

In 1996, Phelps Dodge conducted geological mapping and re-logging drill core which provided a better understanding of the lithological and structural controls to mineralization in the Trout deposit. Bedrock samples collected along trend of the Discovery outcrop all contained anomalous concentrations of gold (122 to 15,880 parts per billion) and silver (1134 to 66435 parts per billion) over a total distance of 3.6 kilometres (Assessment Report 24833). Samples from the un-named northeastern zone yielded from 0.8 to 1.5 grams per tonne gold (Ostensoe, E.A. (2011-03-23): Technical Report – Trout Property).

Work in 1997 by Phelps Dodge consisted of 615.1 metres of diamond drilling in four holes to test for extensions of the Trout mineralization along dip of the altered breccia-conglomerate unit. The best intersection, DDH 97-3, returned 262 parts per billion gold over 26 metres, consistent with low-grade mineralization in the perimeter of the deposit (Assessment Report 25275).

In 2000, Robert Carmichael acquired the property over the following year completed a program of geological mapping and chip sampling of the “Rainbow” vein, an epithermal quartz vein located within the Discovery zone. Sampling of the vein yielded up to 43 grams per tonne gold and 298 grams per tonne silver over 0.25 metre (Ostensoe, E.A. (2011-03-23): Technical Report – Trout Property).

In 2004, Southern Rio Resources Ltd completed a total of 310.5 metres of diamond drilling in four holes. The results of the diamond drilling program show that the northeast trending, normal fault structure extends both downdip and along strike to the northeast from the Discovery Zone.

In 2010, an airborne magnetic survey was completed over the entire Trout gold-silver property, totalling 825 line-kilometres of magnetic and electromagnetic data. The survey identified several lineaments that trend northwest, north and northeast from the Discovery zone area (Assessment Report 32229).

In 2012, a diamond drill program was conducted on the property. Ten holes were drilled into four target areas within the boundaries of the graben feature for a total of 2019 metres. Highlights of results included drillhole TR12-05 assaying 0.33 gram per tonne gold over 47.8 metres from the Camp zone and drillhole TR12-09 assaying 0.44 gram per tonne gold over 16 metres from the Camp (North) zone located 425 metres northeast (Stockwatch, March 26, 2013). Venerable Ventures used a large track mounted excavator to complete a total of 211 metres of trenching across eight profiles in the Camp and Camp (North) areas. Significant results from the Camp zone include 21.1 metres grading 0.41

gram per tonne gold in trench TR-B and 16.0 metres grading 0.13 gram per tonne gold in trench TR-E (Assessment Report 34163).

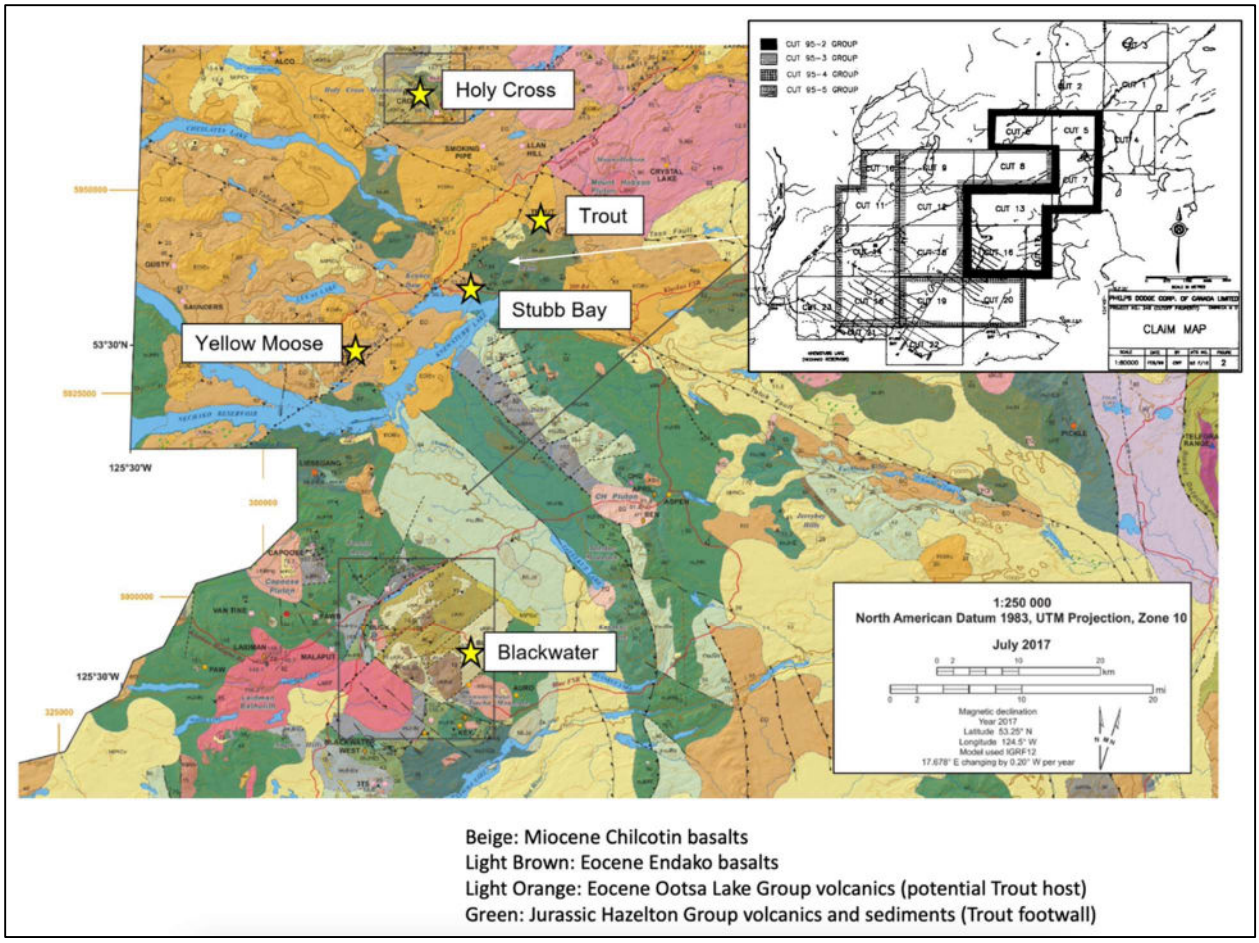
In 2013, Goldbridge Holding Ltd. completed a program of geological mapping and structural analysis on the Trout property.

In 2014, Landmark Geological Inc. completed a program of prospecting, geological mapping, and soil sampling on the area. This work identified a number of target areas extending for several kilometres to the southeast of the Trout occurrence.

In 2015, Venerable Ventures Ltd. completed a program of soil sampling and an interpretation of previous airborne magnetic surveys. In 2018, a minor program of prospecting and rock sampling was completed. No assays were reported.

Refer to Stubb (093F 066) for further information on exploration in the area north of Knewstubb Lake by companies that held the Trout prospect at the same time, most notably Cogema and Phelps Dodge as the Cutoff property.

Figure 16: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other information at this time.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geologically, the claims are underlain by compositionally assorted volcanic flow, pyroclastic, volcaniclastic and minor sedimentary rocks belonging to the Early Jurassic Hazelton Group, Late Cretaceous Kasalka group and Eocene Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups. The Yellow Moose and Cutoff properties are located on the Trout Lake Lineament, a major NE-trending structure that trends throughout both properties and contains several mineralized occurrences and prospects.

Locally, the Ootsa Lake Group is the most prospective stratigraphic unit in the area for Eocene-aged mineralization, particularly were intersected by NNE to NE extensional faults. Gold mineralization has historically been found in three areas along this lineament, the most significant being the Trout Prospect, however the Cutoff and Yellow Moose also contain a number of small, mineralized occurrences. A few of the occurrences host subeconomic gold tenors in narrow structural zones between 1-3 g/t Au. Float found in the Little Quartz Lake area has returned high tenors of gold (> 30 g/t Au) in altered, quartz stringered rhyolite. Prospecting to date has failed to find a local source for this high-grade material however it is interpreted that extensional graben features play an important role for the mineralization. The key challenge of mineral exploration in this area is the exceptionally low outcrop percentage and dominant glacial overburden limiting mineralization proxies and masking geochemical signatures.

Cuprita Minerals determined that the use of Ah horizon soils on the property would be an effective large-scale sampling method to test subtle anomalism masked beneath glacial till cover. A total of 1,679 Ah horizon sampling was carried out in 2020-22 period, with 502 Ah soil samples collected on a 200 m spaced isometric grid on the Property. In June 2021, a second phase of Ah soil sampling was undertaken for an additional total of 1,177 Ah samples collected. The 2021 sampling grids were run at a tighter spacing of 400 m by 25 m, and oriented NE-SE. This 2021 effort was designed to vector in on single point anomalism generated in the 2020 survey, and to extend on existing anomalous zones. This program led to additional staking of more claims.

In June to July 2022, a field program was undertaken by Cuprita geologists to traverse the gold targets generated by the Ah soil program. The principal objective of the program was to determine prospectivity of the targets and their trenching suitability. A total of 28 rock samples were collected (predominately float) with the highest gold value of 1 ppm. Due to high water levels affecting accessing to their locations, many of the targets were unable to be traversed, and those that were traversed were predominately limited to float sampling due to significant glacial cover. The lineament analysis on the property highlighted seven areas of potential interest for epithermal Au-Ag mineralization.

TerraSpec analysis was undertaken on the 30 rock samples collected from the 2022 field program, which was later conducted by ALS Geochemistry. The TerraSpec uses Shortwave Infrared spectra (SWIR) to identify the presence of various minerals within a rock and is commonly used in low sulphidation epithermal systems to identify different alteration minerals as they relate to various parts of the epithermal system.

In 2023, the Company completed a drill program on the Property consisting of a total of 772 meters of HQ diameter diamond drilling within 5 (five) drill holes. Drilling targeted the Stubb Bay occurrence, an epithermal gold target within a larger structural corridor, hosting epithermal vein structures, breccia textures, and zones of propylitic alteration exposed along the shoreline of Knewstubb Lake. Drilling commenced September 2nd and concluded September 11th, 2023. The subsequent drill core sampling program was halted prematurely on September 16th due to fire evacuation orders. All holes were geologically logged and key priority intervals totaling 511.5 meters were sampled.

Drilling encountered widespread zones of epithermal-style alteration including intense silicification, clay alteration, and pyrite mineralization with rare pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Drill core assays include 3.1 meters of 1.6 g/T gold from 35.9 m to 39.0 m in hole YM23-04 and 6.4 meters of 0.2 g/T gold from 135.6 m to 142.0 m in hole YM23-02. Alteration patterns, clay mineralogy, and pathfinder elements indicate that this round of drilling was testing the upper portions of a gold-bearing epithermal system.

Based on the property geology and style of mineralization, an epithermal type of deposit model is suggested for the Property. The Blackwater deposit located about 30 km to the south of the Property is considered an example of a volcanic-hosted, epithermal-style gold-silver deposit.

The author visited the property on November 27, 2023, to verify the current and historical exploration work on the Property, view local geological condition, rock outcrops, local structural trends and controls of mineralization. The author verified the location of drill holes, and historical sampling work areas. The drill core from 2023 work was stored at a secured gated place and was locked in a metal shipping container.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Teako Minerals Corp., the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the author during the Property visit. All consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during the course of present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Being an early-stage exploration property with no mineral resources or reserves there are some risks associated with the Property. Although historical and current exploration show indication of the potential of the property as a viable exploration project, there is still risk that future exploration efforts may not result in a viable mineral resource or reserves. Although the present infrastructure is sufficient during the exploration stage, significant improvements will be required to move the project beyond the exploration stage.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Yellow Moose Property is sufficient to merit the following phased work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Drill Core Logging, Prospecting Mapping, Sampling, Soil Geochemistry and Geophysical Surveys

- Logging and sampling of core from 2023 diamond drilling program (drillholes YM23-01, YM23-03 and YM-04) was incomplete due to forest fire evacuation orders. The drill core from the fall 2023 work program is currently stored at a secured gated location (Crystal Lake Resort) and is safely locked within a metal shipping container. It is recommended to complete logging and sampling of these drill holes.
- The area around Stubb Bay along the shoreline of Knewstubb Lake requires a detailed mapping and sampling program to compliment the findings of drill program as well as to find more targets to expand the footprint of 2023 drill program. It is also recommended to carry out a property-wide geological mapping, prospecting and sampling works to find additional prospective targets.
- A ground Induced Polarization (IP) survey over the 2023 drilling area is also recommended to aid in determining the depth of anticipated drill targets for further exploration. The IP survey should also be carried out with a minimum length of 600 metres to ensure ample depth of survey.

Total estimated budget for this work is $223,410 and it will take 12-15 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling, Trenching and Sampling

If results from the first phase are positive, then a follow up drilling, trenching and expanded sampling program would be warranted. This work would help to further establish trends and continuity of the currently known anomalous surface mineralization as well as test depth extent of the mineralized veining systems and established IP anomalies. The work includes a total of 1,500 metres of diamond drilling as well as localized stripping and trenching seeking to expose near surface mineralized outcrop.

Detailed scope of work, budget and final location of drill holes and trenching work will be dependent upon results of Phase 1 work.

Table 8: Phase 1 Budget

Item	Unit	Unit Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total
Mapping, Trenching and Sampling				
Geologist for core logging and sampling mapping (geologist 1)	days	$750	12	$9,000
Geological mapping (geologist 2)	days	$750	15	$11,250
Prospecting / soil sampling (2 person crew)	days	$900	21	$18,900
Ground geophysical survey	line-km	$6,500	10	$65,000
Line cutting-flagging of survey lines	line-km	$900	10	$9,000
Accommodations and Meals	day	$100	100	$10,000
Core splitting and sampling	m	$30	500	$15,000
Supplies	ls	$5,000	1	$5,000
Sample Assays	sample	$50	500	$25,000
Transportation Road	km	$1	10,000	$10,000
Data Compilation	days	$750	14	$10,500
Report Writing	days	$750	15	$11,250
Project Management	days	$800	4	$3,200
Sub Total				**$203,100**
Contingency 10%				**$20,310**
Total Phase 1 Budget				**$223,410**

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28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated: February 19, 2024 (Effective Date)

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled, "Technical Report on the Yellow Moose Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS Map 093F", dated February 19, 2024, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist of:
   GEOMAP EXPLORATION INC. 14782- 61A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, V3S 2L8.

2. I have M.Sc. degree in Geology from Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan in 1979.

3. This certificate applies to the report entitled "Technical Report on the Yellow Moose Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS Map 093F", dated February 19, 2024.

4. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in British Columbia (License #: 28657) Canada.

5. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1979 and have over thirty-five years of experience in mineral exploration for uranium, base metals, PGE, lithium, graphite, gold and silver.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI43-101.

7. I visited the property for one day on November 27, 2023, and I am the Author of the report.

8. I am responsible for all items of this report.

9. I have no interest, direct or indirect in the Yellow Moose Property, nor do I have any interest in any other properties of Cuprita Minerals Inc., /Teako Minerals Corp. nor do I own directly or indirectly any of the securities of neither Cuprita Minerals Inc. /Teako Minerals Corp., nor do I expect to receive any such interest or securities in the future.

10. I am independent of Cuprita Minerals Inc. /Teako Minerals Corp., as that term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have no prior involvement with the Yellow Moose Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.

12. I have read National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

13. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the Yellow Moose Property the omission of which would make this report misleading.

14. As at the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief the technical report contains available scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

Dated: February 19, 2024

Consent of the Qualified Person

To: The BC Securities Commission

I, Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo., do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled “Technical Report on the Yellow Moose Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS Map 093F”, dated February 19, 2024, with an effective date of February 19, 2024 (the "Technical Report") by Teako Minerals Corp. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the [type of transaction and details based on a news release, agreement date etc.] to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Afzaal Pirzada, P.Geo.