NI 43-101Technical Report

ON THE

Cowtrail Project

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C

NTS: 093A033,034,043,044
Latitude 52º 24' 59" N, Longitude 121º24'16" W
608513E, 5808531N (NAD 83, Zone 10)
(center)

On Behalf Of

BRS Resources Ltd.

308-1441 Johnston Road
White Rock, BC
V4B 3Z7

by

R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo.

30-July-2024
(Effective Date 5-March 2024)

Date and Signature Page

This "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cowtrail Property, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia" was prepared for BRS Resources Ltd., by R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo., and is effective as of March 5, 2024.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 30th day of July, 2024.

"Signed and Sealed"

R.J.Johnston P.Geo

Certificate of Author

I, Robert John (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist with business address at 8-3789 Oak St., Vancouver BC, Canada V6H 2M4.

I have authored the technical report titled; **NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cowtrail Project; Cariboo Mining Division BC**, with an effective date of March 5, 2024 (the "Technical Report").

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with Bachelor of Science (Advanced), 1982, in Geological Science.

I am a member of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 19253.

I have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America and Europe. I have worked extensively in British Columbia exploring for base and precious metals including porphyry copper and gold mineralization. I have worked with detailed and regional geologic mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond and rotary drilling.

I oversaw the 2023 drill programme on the Cowtrail Property so am familiar with the geology, mineralization and logistical aspects of the property.

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

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that form.

At the effective date and the signing date of this Technical Report I am independent of the property optionee (BRS Resources Ltd.), and property owner (Cariboo Rose Resources) as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have worked as an independent consultant for most of my career since graduation in 1982, and exclusively as an independent consultant since 1996. Aside from the work described in this report none of this consulting has been for BRS Resources. I hold no securities and do not expect to receive any securities from BRS Resources.

As to the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge and information, this technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to make the Technical Report not misleading. I am responsible for all sections of this report.

Dated this 30th day of July, 2024;

" signed and sealed"
R.J. Johnston, P.Geo.

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1.0 Summary

The Cowtrail Property ("Cowtrail" or the "Cowtrail Project" or the "Cowtrail Property" or the "Property" or the "Project") is located in central British Columbia five kilometres north of the village of Horsefly and 60 kilometres east-northeast of the City of Williams Lake. The property consists of 34 contiguous mineral claims located within the Cariboo Mining Division, which cover an area of 4517.49 hectares (ha). BRS Resources Ltd. has entered into an agreement with the property owners, Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd., whereby BRS may acquire a 60% interest in the Cowtrail Property by spending a total of C$2,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property and making payments, of cash and shares, to a total of C$400,000, to Cariboo Rose within a five year period.

The property is located within the Quesnel Terrane, a Jurassic-Triassic aged, accreted body of volcanics and lesser sediments which hosts many of the major copper-gold porphyry deposits of British Columbia. The property is underlain by Nicola/Takla Group intermediate to basic volcanics and sediments which have been intruded by diorite/monzonite/syenite bodies.

The Cowtrail Property area has been explored since the 1970's for porphyry copper-gold deposits. In 1974 the BM Showing; a zone of strongly carbonate-argillic altered intrusive, was discovered. Also in that year, the first drill holes on the property were emplaced, discovering the Hooker Lake syenodiorite and encountering sulfide mineralization. Since then the property has been explored by various companies which carried out soil geochemical, IP (Induced Polarization) and magnetic surveys, as well as drilling, assisted by a 2004 release of a BC Government-Geoscience BC airborne magnetic survey. Work to date has identified areas of anomalous copper, gold and arsenic in soil as well as numerous IP chargeability highs, many of which have yet to be drill tested.

In 2023 BRS Resources conducted a drill programme at the Lea Lake and BM target areas. Five holes, totaling 690.68 metres, were drilled.

Diorite/syenite/monzonite bodies have been identified on the property in rare outcrops and various drill holes. These intrusives locally display moderate to strong propylitic, argillic, carbonate alteration and pyritization and similar alteration haloes occur locally in the host volcanic rocks. Porphyry copper mineralization has been discovered in the volcanics, most notably in proximity to the Lea Lake, Middle Lake and BM intrusives in the north central part of the property.

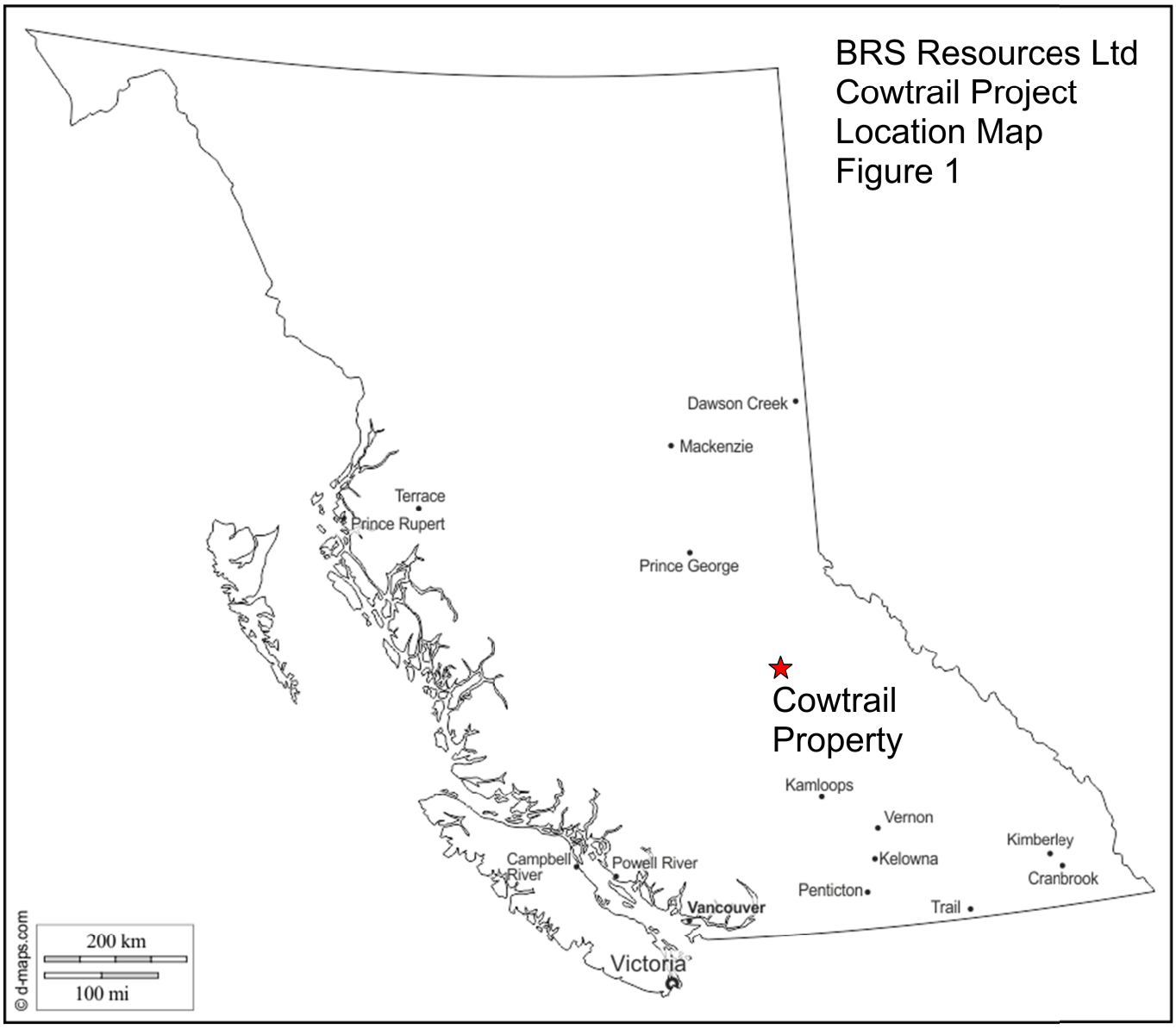
The best drill results are to date from the Lea Lake Zone. Hole CT-2011-12 averaged 0.17% copper and 0.11g/t gold over 40.0 metres from a strongly propylitically altered basalt and CT23-16 returned a 108 metres interval of 0.15% copper from similar rocks. Within the intrusive here drill hole 07-DDH-01 returned an average of 1.16g/t gold over an interval of 18.3 metres within potassic altered microdiorite.

Other drill intervals of >0.1% copper, hosted in similar geological settings have been discovered near the Middle Lake Stock, 500 metres east of the Lea Lake intrusive and in the BM Intrusive area, 1500 metres to the west.

A programme is recommended here for Induced Polarization (IP) and diamond drilling to follow up on the mineralization noted above and to test other geochemical and geophysical anomalies.

Table 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations Used in this Report

Table of Acronyms and Abbreviations			
%	percent	MTO	Mineral Titles Online
Ag	silver	MVT	Mississippi Valley Type
ARIS	Assessment Report Indexing System	N	north
As	arsenic	NAD	North American Datum
Au	gold	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
btw	between	NTS	National Topographic System
C	centigrade	o/c	outcrop
C$	Canadian Dollar	opt	troy ounces/ton
CIM	Canadian Institute for Mining and Metallurgy and Petroleum	Pb	lead
CRD	Carbonate Replacement Deposit	PFD	Property File Document
ddh	diamond drill hole	PGE	Platinum Group Elements
E	east	po	pyrrhotite
EM	electromagnetic	ppb	parts per billion
Fm	formation	ppm	parts per million
g/t	grams/tonne	py	pyrite
ga	galena	QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
Gp	group	RC	reverse circulation
ha	hectare	S	sulphur
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma	S	south
In	indium	s/c	subcrop
IP	Induced Polarization	sedex	sedimentary exhalative
m	metre	Sn	tin
mag	magnetic	sp	sphalerite
mgt	magnetite	sx	sulfide
mm	millimetre	VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide
Mo	molybdenum	W	west
MS	Mass Spectrometry	w/	with
MT	magnetotelluric	Zn	zinc


BRS Resources Ltd
Cowtrail Project
Location Map
Figure 1
Dawson Creek
Mackenzie
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Cowtrail
Property
Kamloops
Vernon
Kimberley
Kelowna
Cranbrook
Campbell
River
Powell River
Penticton
Trail
Vancouver
Victoria
200 km
100 mi
© d-maps.com

2.0 Introduction

The author, R.J. (Bob) Johnston P.Geo. has been commissioned by BRS Resources Ltd. to prepare a technical report in compliance with National instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") on the Cowtrail Project located in central British Columbia. BRS Resources is a private company intending on filing an initial public offering on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

The author is "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101. The author is independent of BRS Resources and holds no mineral titles, or interests in any mineral titles, in the Horsefly-Cowtrail area.

The author oversaw the 2023 drill programme that is described in this report. The author works as a consulting geologist for various clients and has not previously done any work for BRS Resources. The author holds no securities in and does not expect to receive and securities or payments from BRS.

The author has been involved in mineral exploration in British Columbia, Yukon, Central America, and Europe since 1976 including extensive work on porphyry copper projects.

Information sources for this report include British Columbia government staff maps and reports, and assessment reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines as well as internal reports from Cariboo Rose Resources.

The 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) coordinate system, (Zone 10) is used in this report.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding environmental, legal, tax maters, or any other factors during the preparation of this report except for those that are referenced herein.

4.0 Property Description and Location

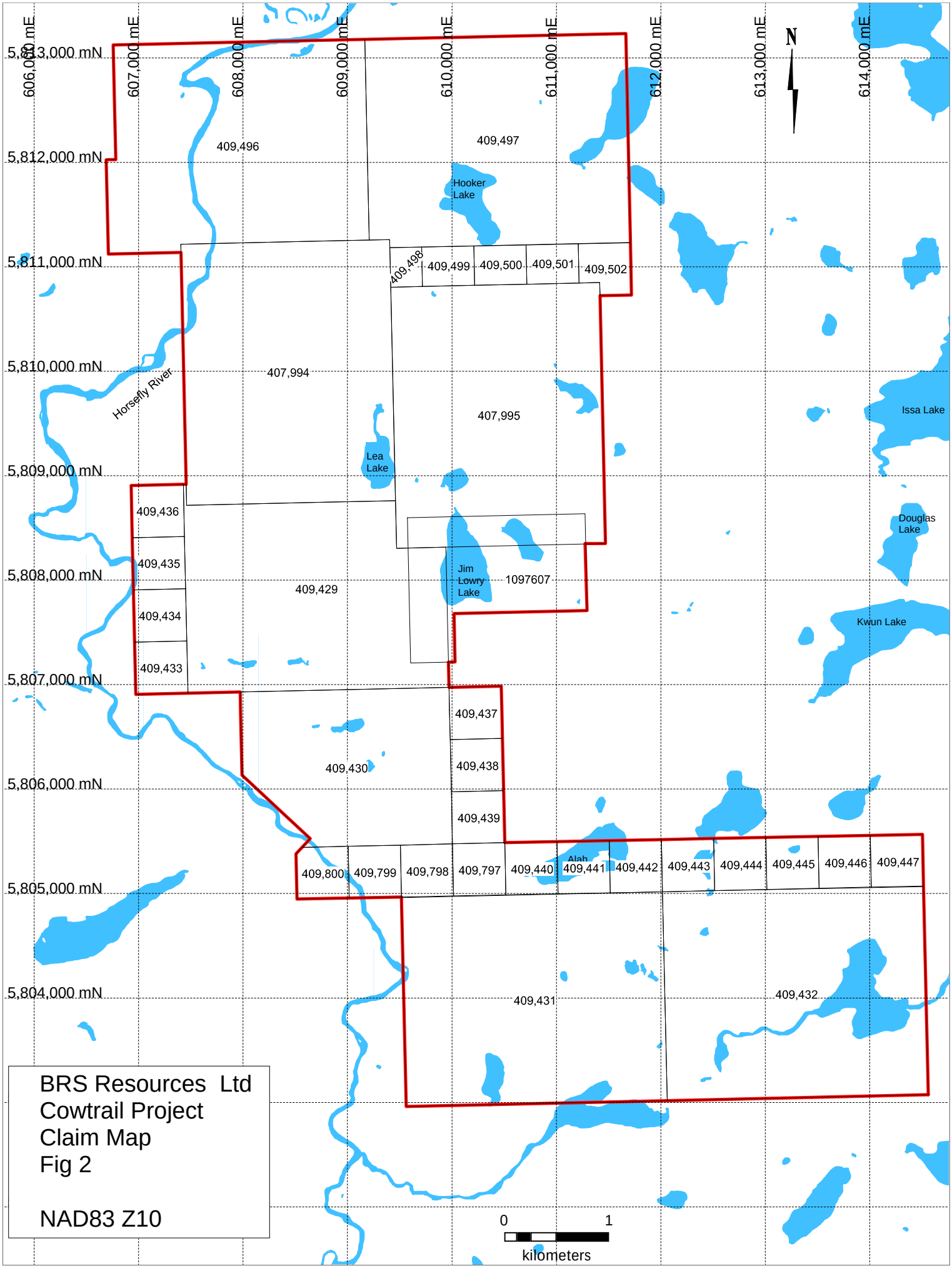
The Cowtrail property is located in central British Columbia five kilometres north of the village of Horsefly and 60 kilometres east-northeast of the city of Williams Lake. The approximate centre of the claims is at Latitude 54^0 24' 45" N, Longitude 121^0 23' 46" W, or UTM coordinates 608800 / 5808000 (NAD83 Zone 10). Th property is situated on National Topographic Sheets (NTS) 093A033, 034, 043 and 044. A map of the property location is shown in Figure 1.

The property consists of 34 contiguous mineral claims located within the Cariboo Mining Division, which cover an area of 4517.49 hectares (ha). The claim information has been verified by the author on the BC Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website. The claims are owned 100% by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd., subject to an option agreement with BRS Resources. All of the claims are in good standing until 2026 and 2027. Claim details are given in Table 1 and a map of the claims is shown as Figure 2.

Table 2: Cowtrail Tenure Summary

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Location Date	Good to Date	Area (Ha)	Owner
407994	Cowtrail 1	2004-Jan-31	2027-Apr-7	500.0	Cariboo Rose
407995	Cowtrail 2	2004-Jan-31	2027-Apr-7	500.0	Cariboo Rose
409429	Jim 1	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	500.0	Cariboo Rose
409430	Jim 2	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	300.0	Cariboo Rose
409431	Jim 7	2004-Mar-29	2026-Apr-7	500.0	Cariboo Rose
409432	Jim 8	2004-Mar-29	2026-Apr-7	500.0	Cariboo Rose
409433	Jim 3	2004-Mar-27	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409434	Jim 4	2004-Mar-27	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409435	Jim 5	2004-Mar-27	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409436	Jim 6	2004-Mar-27	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409437	Jim 9	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409438	Jim 10	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409439	Jim 11	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409440	Jim 14	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409441	Jim 15	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409442	Jim 16	2004-Mar-28	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409443	Jim 17	2004-Mar-29	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409444	Jim 18	2004-Mar-29	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409445	Jim 19	2004-Mar-29	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409446	Jim 20	2004-Mar-29	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409447	Jim 21	2004-Mar-29	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409496	Rat 1	2004-Apr-2	2027-Apr-7	500.0	Cariboo Rose
409497	Rat 2	2004-Apr-2	2027-Apr-7	500.0	Cariboo Rose
409498	Rat 3	2004-Apr-1	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409499	Rat 4	2004-Apr-1	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409500	Rat 5	2004-Apr-1	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409501	Rat 6	2004-Apr-1	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409502	Rat 7	2004-Apr-1	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409797	Jim 22	2004-Apr-22	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409798	Jim 23	2004-Apr-22	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409799	Jim 24	2004-Apr-22	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
409800	Jim 25	2004-Apr-22	2026-Apr-7	25.0	Cariboo Rose
1097607	Jimy	2022-Sept-15	2027-Apr-7	117.49	Cariboo Rose
			Total hectares	**4517.49**	

Mineral tenures in British Columbia do not include surface, timber, water or any other rights. There are a number of surveyed private properties, totalling 923 hectares, which overlap parts of the Cowtrail Property. Most of these are in the southern part of Cowtrail. These private lots do not necessarily affect exploration, though permission is required for access. The southern part of Quesnel Lake Park overlaps 67 hectares over the northern part of the Cowtrail Property. No exploration work or mining is allowed within this area. The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities or any other significant factors that would hinder exploration on the Cowtrail Property.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409,496
409,497
Hooker Lake
409,498
409,499
409,500
409,501
409,502
407,994
Horsefly River
407,995
Lea Lake
Issa Lake
409,436
409,435
409,434
409,433
409,429
Jim Lowry Lake
1097607
Douglas Lake
Kwun Lake
409,437
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409,430
409,800
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BRS Resources Ltd
Cowtrail Project
Claim Map
Fig 2
NAD83 Z10
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kilometers

Mineral Tenures in British Columbia convey conditional rights of ownership which may be maintained by preforming and recording physical and/or technical work or by payment of cash in lieu. For the first and second years the amount of work required to maintain the claim is C$5/ha, for years 3 and 4 this increases to C$10/ha. For years 5 and 6 the expenditures requirement is C$15/ha and continues at C$20/ha/year after this. Work may be carried forward for up to 10 years.

The Cowtrail Property is located within the overlapping traditional territories of the Soda Creek Indian Band and the Williams Lake First Nation. Government consultations were carried during the issuance of the work permit, from which no comments were made.

Work permits are required from the Ministry in order to perform exploration work that requires surface disturbance or cutting of trees. The current multi-year permit for the Cowtrail Property; MX-100000123 was granted on August 24, 2021, and is valid to August 23, 2026. This allows for 15 kilometres of line cutting, 500 metres of road construction and ten drill sites.

On December 19, 2022, BRS Mining Resources Ltd. signed an agreement with Cariboo Rose to option a 60% interest in the Cowtrail Property, with an amended agreement signed on February 13, 2024. Under the terms of the amended agreement BRS must, within a five year period, conduct exploration totalling C2,000,000 on the property as well as making cash payments to Cariboo Rose totalling C$200,000 and issuing BRS shares to Cariboo Rose to a total value of $200,000, to a schedule shown below in Table 2.

Table 3. BRS Mining Resources Ltd, - Exploration Expenditure and Payment Commitments

Milestone	Cash Payment (Equivalent C$)	Share Issuances (equivalent $ or cash)	Expenditures	% Interest
Within 10 days of the Closing Date		$20,000		0
December 19, 2023		$20,000	$150,000	0
December 19, 2024	$10,000	$20,000	$200,000 Additional	0
December 19, 2025	$40,000	$40,000	$250,000 Additional	0
December 19, 2026	$50,000	$50,000	$500,000 Additional	0
December 19, 2027	$100,000	$50,000	$900,000 Additional	0
Total (C$)	**$200,000**	**$200,000**	**$2,000,000**	**60**

Upon the earning of the 60% interest a joint venture will replace the earn-in agreement, initially on a 60% (BRS) – 40% (Cariboo Rose) basis.

Concurrently with the exercise of the Option, the Parties will enter in a royalty agreement, whereby BRS will grant a royalty to Cariboo Rose if and when Cariboo Rose's participating interest is diluted to less than or equal to 15% which at such time will convert to a 2 ½% NSR (Net Smelter Return) which can be reduced 1% by a single payment to C$2,000,000.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Cowtrail Property is located in central British Columbia immediately north of the village of Horsefly, extending north for ten kilometres to the southeast corner of Quesnel Lake. From the regional centre of Williams Lake access is via Highway 97 south to 150 Mile House turning east on to the Horsefly road for 52 kilometres to Horsefly continuing east through the village then turning north onto Horsefly Lake road. Three kilometres north of this junction, a north turning onto Little Horsefly Lake Road provides good access to the southern part of the property, though permission is required for the crossing of certain private lands. The northern part of Cowtrail is reached by the Whiffle Lake Road, another 15 kilometres east of the Little Horsefly Lake Road. The property itself is well served by numerous logging roads and skid trails.

The nearest Environment Canada weather station is located at the Williams Lake Airport, 50 kilometres west-southwest of the property where yearly temperatures range from average lows of -8^0 C in the winter and 15^0C in the summer. Annual precipitation is 450mm, much of this falling as snow from November to March, to a maximum average depth of one metre. It would be expected that surface work could be readily conducted from April to October while drilling could be carried out year round.

The village of Horsefly has basic amenities of accommodations, a general store and fuel with heavy equipment and labour also available. The property is a one hour drive from Williams Lake, a major regional centre for logging and ranching, with road, rail and daily air links and where suitable supplies may be procured.

The property has good access and is within three kilometres of paved roads and electrical power.

The property covers the east side of the Horsefly River valley and is of subdued topography with elevations varying from 750 to 900 metres. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas Fir-spruce-pine forest, much of which has been logged and is in various stages of regeneration. The area has extensive alluvial and glacial till cover and outcrops are not common except in the higher ground in the northeast part of the property. Hayfields and livestock grazing areas occur in areas of the southern part of the claims where no exploration work has been conducted.

The claims area contain abundant lakes and rivers, providing abundant water for potential mining operations and the gentle topography would not be an obstacle for the construction of mining and tailings facilities.

6. History

The first placer gold found in the Cariboo was in 1859 along the Horsefly River, with various operations continuing sporadically after that. Exploration for porphyry copper-gold deposits in the region began in the 1960's.

The first recorded work over the current Cowtrail Property area was by Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas in 1974 who conducted surface work including geological mapping, soil sampling and ground geophysics (IP (induced Polarization) and magnetometer surveys on their Hook claims. This was followed up with three 300' (91.4 metre) percussion drill holes over a coincident circular topographic feature and a weak to moderately strong IP (Induced Polarization) anomaly. These holes, 74 H-1, 2 and 3, are located in the northern part of the current Cowtrail Property,

one kilometre south of Hooker Lake and two kilometres north of Jim Lowry Lake. The holes encountered monzonite and monzonite porphyry with pyrite, but only minor copper sulfides (Hook Showing BC Minfile 093A 112). Copper results were low and no further work was conducted (Kilby, 1974).

Also in 1974 prospecting by Dome Mines discovered the BM Showing, a zone of strong carbonate alteration 2.5 kilometres west of the Hudson's Bay drill holes. This is shown in (Panteleyev 1987), and recorded as Minfile 093A 116, but with incorrect coordinates. The correct location is shown in Figure 4.

Table 4. Summary of Public Reports on the Exploration History of Cowtrail Property

Year	Operator	Work Done	Public Reports
1974	Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas	soil geochemistry	ARIS 5088
1974	Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas	3 percussion drill holes	ARIS 5089
1988	Durfeld	mapping, stream sediment sampling	ARIS 17647
1990	Durfeld	soil, rock and silt geochemistry	ARIS 20145
1991	Durfeld	soil geochemistry	ARIS 21603
1991	Cogema Canada	soil geochemistry	ARIS 22086
1997	Eastfield Resources	3 diamond drill holes	ARIS 25491
2004	Amarc Resources	IP, 1 diamond drill hole	ARIS 27825
2005	Dajin Resources	rock geochemistry	ARIS 28318
2006	Dajin Resources	IP, ground magnetics	ARIS 29056
2007	Dajin Resources	7 diamond drill holes, soil geochemistry	ARIS 30539
2011	Dajin Resources	7 diamond drill holes	ARIS 33196
2021	Cariboo Rose Resources	soil geochemistry	ARIS 39712
2022	Cariboo Rose Resources	soil geochemistry	ARIS 40594
2023	Cariboo Rose Resources	drill site and access construction	ARIS 41428
2023	Cariboo Rose Resources / BRS Resources	5 diamond drill holes	ARIS 41403

Durfeld (1988) noted that various groups had conducted work over the Hook claims area after 1974 but no reports have this have been found. In 1988 Durfeld conducted minor mapping and stream sediment surveys on the Lea claim, located just west of the former Hook claims. Little encouragement was received from the analytical results, but Durfeld conducted further work in this area in 1990 and 1991 on the Sandi and Amy claims, focused on the BM Showing area collecting additional soil, silt and rock samples. Rock sample 34569 from the alteration zone returned 577ppm copper, 63ppb gold, 214ppm arsenic and 38ppm antimony in 1990 (Durfeld, 1990). The highest copper in soil value was 164ppm (sample L35+00N/38+25E) from the 1991 survey (Durfeld 1991).

Eastfield Resources staked the Beekeeper claims in 1991 which covered the southern part of the current Cowtrail Property as well as the Beekeeper showing (Minfile 093A 155) located 2.5 kilometres to the east. Eastfield subsequently optioned this property to Cogema Canada who later that year contracted an airborne geophysical survey to Aerodat which was followed up with a soil geochemical programme (Schimann, 1991). The airborne survey data was not recorded for assessment (Morton, 2021 pers.com.). No additional work was recorded after this, and most of the claims were allowed to lapse.

The next phase of exploration began in 1996 when Eastfield Resources, in partnership with Imperial Metals Corp., staked claims to add to the remaining 1991 tenures to form the Beekeeper-Arab property (Jenkins, 2011) targeting results from the 1991 Aerodat survey (Morton 2021).

An IP survey was completed in 1996 on the east side of Jim Lowry Lake, the northern part of which is on the current Cowtrail Property, which was followed up with drilling later that year and again in 1997. The three northernmost holes, 97-B-20 to 22, over the strongest part of the anomaly, are located within the current Cowtrail Property. These holes encountered a pyritic and strongly potassic altered monzonite intrusion that was named the “Middle Lake Stock” and returned 402ppm copper and 32ppb gold from the top 59.6 metres of 97-B-20 (Morton, 1997). This included a three metre interval which contained 1283ppm copper and 81ppb gold (sample 122405). The chargeability anomaly remained open to the north but this area was covered at the time by competitor claims. No further work was conducted and the Beekeeper and adjacent claims were allowed to lapse.

In January of 2004 the area of the Middle Lake stock was staked by Wildrose Resources. Later in that year the British Columbia Geological Survey released Open File 2004-09, an airborne geophysical survey that covered the area from Horsefly northwest to the Mount Polley copper mine, 20 kilometres to the northwest. The survey revealed a magnetic feature that extended northwest from drillholes 97-B-20 to 22, which prompted Amarc Resources Ltd. to stake the Rat and Jim claims to cover the parts of the airborne anomaly not within the Wildrose claims.

Amarc installed 53 line kilometres of IP survey over their claims (located over the southern and northwest parts of the current Cowtrail Property) and followed up with a single diamond drill hole, 2004-01, later in the year. This hole was located one kilometre north of the 1997 presession holes and two kilometres north of holes 97-B-20 to 22. The hole intersected Takla Group volcanic rocks with abundant pyrite but did not return significant copper or gold values. (Morton, 2005). A map showing the chargeability anomalies of this, and the 2007 Dajin survey, are shown in Figure 8.

In 2005 Wildrose acquired the Amarc claims to form the current Cowtrail Property. In 2007 Wildrose spun off certain of its assets into a new company, Cariboo Rose Resources, the current owner of the property. Later in 2005 Wildrose optioned the Cowtrail Property to Dajin Resources Ltd. and a minor programme of rock sampling was conducted during that year (Morton, 2006).

The next year Dajin carried out an IP and magnetometer survey in the northern part of the claim group. A total of 19.8 line kilometres were emplaced, from which a number of chargeability and magnetic anomalies were returned (Jenkins, 2006).

In 2007 Dajin conducted a soil survey over the 2006 IP area, collecting a total of 1194 soil samples (Saghezchi, 2007). Of note was a 600 metre long northwest trending gold-arsenic in soil anomaly that covers the area of the BM Showing. Of the 288 samples in this area, 23% (37 samples) returned >10ppb gold, 4 samples> 50ppb gold, to high value of 352ppb gold (sample 25+00N/36+25E). In the same BM area arsenic values 6% (18 samples) of the collected samples ran >20ppm arsenic with highest values of 85.2 arsenic (with 71.5ppb Au) at 24+50N/36+50E and 57.7ppm arsenic at 25+50N/36+25E. Also of note was an area of >75ppm copper identified across a 1x1.5 kilometer area north of 2004 Amarc drill hole.

Also in 2007 Dajin also completed seven diamond drill holes, totaling 1425.8 metres, targeting "selected IP chargeability anomalies located on the periphery of a magnetic intrusive body" (Saghezchi 2007). The magnetic body referred to is that discovered in the Open File 2009-04 survey. The area of drilling covered an area extending 2.5 kilometres northwest from the 1997 holes.

Three of these holes, 07-DDH-01, 04 and 05, intersected monzonite/diorite intrusive rocks. Hole 07-DDH-01 was collared 500 metres west-northwest of 1997 hole 97-B-21, while the other two holes were located 1.5 kilometres further northwest, in the area of the BM Showing. The best result of the 2007 drilling was from 07-DDH-01; an interval of 18.3 metres averaging 1.16g/t gold and 0.043% copper in potassium altered microdiorite (Saghezchi, 2007), in what is referred to as the Lea Lake target.

Dajin returned in 2011, drilling seven more holes, totaling 2740.7 metres. The drilling was designed to both follow up on 2007 results and assess additional chargeability targets from the 2006 survey. The original plan was to drill seven holes from seven different pads, but in the end the seven holes were drilled from five pads. CT-2011-12 was designed to run a depth of 400 metres, but drilling problems caused it to be abandoned at 267.3 metres so the hole was twinned, with CT-2011-12A running to 401.5 metres. Holes CT-2011-11 and 11A were drilled from the same pad in opposite directions (Jenkins 2011).

Intrusive monzonite/diorite was intersected in hole CT-2022-11, drilled beside hole 97B-21, the Middle Lake intrusive, and hole CT-2011-12/12A which was collared near 07-DDH-01 at the Lea Lake target. The best result of the 2011 drilling was from CT-2011-12 from which an average of 0.17% copper and 0.11g/t gold was returned from a 40.0 metre interval from 32.2-72.2 metres, while an intercept of 14 metres averaging 0.1% copper was returned from CT-2011-11A (Morton 2021).

All of the drill hole locations, from 1997 to 2023, are shown in Figure 5 and a table of historical drill hole data is given in Table 4.

In 2021 Cariboo Rose conducted a soil sampling programme over the northeastern and west-central parts of the property expanding the 2007 Dajin grid. In early 2022 the 2021 samples were reanalyzed, making use of a larger sample that gave a more reliable gold analysis.

Table 5: Summary of Historic Drill Holes on Cowtrail Property.

Hole ID	UTM E NAD83 Z10	UTM N NAD83 Z10	Elevation (m)	Year	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Diamond Drill Holes							
97-B-20	610506	5809107	854	1997	070	-60	175.0
97-B-21	610223	5809176	862	1997	070	-70	145.1
97-B-22	610549	5808915	853	1997	250	-70	151.5
Hook 2004-1	610784	5811485	945	2004	-	-90	171.9
07-DDH-01	609760	5809380	767	2007	055	-45	200.2
07-DDH-02	610000	5809500	778	2007	055	-45	200.2
07-DDH-03	609765	5809620	861	2007	055	-45	200.2
07-DDH-04	608803	5810116	847	2007	055	-45	200.2
07-DDH-05	608177	5810238	804	2007	055	-45	224.6
07-DDH-06	608442	5810821	847	2007	055	-45	200.2
07-DDH-07	608635	5811005	952	2007	055	-45	200.2
CT-2011-11	610226	5809189	847	2011	235	-70	404.9
CT-2011-11A	610326	5809189	847	2011	055	-45	401.5
CT-2011-12	609747	5809327	858	2011	055	-45	267.3
CT-2011-12A	609747	5809327	858	2011	055	-45	413.8
CT-2011-13	609822	5809391	859	2011	055	-45	416.7
CT-2011-14	610515	5810452	915	2011	055	-45	413.7
CT-2011-15	610121	5810622	904	2011	055	-55	422.8
				Historical Core Metres			**4810.0**
Percussion Holes							
Hole ID	**UTM E NAD83 Z10**	**UTM N NAD83 Z10**	**Elevation (m)**		**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Length (m)**
74 H-01	610656	5810220	912	1974	-	-90	91.4
74 H-02	610499	5810493	912	1974	-	-90	91.4
74 H-03	610462	5810800	912	1974	-	-90	91.4
				Total Percussion Metres			**274.2**

Results from the 2021 programme revealed scattered >75ppm copper values from the western part of the claims, south of the 2007 grid, with a more concentrated area outlined in the northern part of the claim block across a one by one kilometre area north of Hooker Lake which also contains four scattered anomalous (>10ppb) gold values of 12, 16, 19 and 56.4ppb. Gold and arsenic retuned scattered anomalous values (>10ppb gold and >20ppm arsenic) across the western part of the claims, south of the 2007 grid.

In June of 2022 a short soil sampling programme was conducted in the BM Showing area, increasing line spacing to 100 metres in the area of historical gold and arsenic soil results from the 2007 survey. Of the 172 samples collected, 12% (21 samples) returned >10ppb gold, with two samples returning >50ppb gold: 97.8ppb (sample L73NW/3075) and 55.3ppb (sample L73NW/3700). The area of anomalous gold and arsenic in soils at BM now extends across a 1000 by 300 metre area, elongated to the northwest.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Cowtrail Property is situated within the Quesnel Terrane (Quesnellia), a narrow, disrupted but continuous belt of structurally stacked volcanic and sedimentary units that run the length of British Columbia. These rocks were deposited in an island arc setting during Late Triassic to Early Jurassic time and accreted onto the North American continental margin 240 to 180 million years before present.

These rocks are named the Takla Group in the central and northern parts of British Columbia and as the Nicola Group in the south. This unit is known for its strong metal endowment and hosts most of the major copper porphyry deposits in BC, including Mount Milligan, Mount Polley and Highland Valley.

In the Horsefly area the Quesnel Terrane is approximately 30 kilometres wide, separated by thrust faults with older Precambrian and Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay and Slide Mountain Terranes to the east and younger Cache Creek Terrane sedimentary rocks to the west.

The Quesnel Terrane in the Cowtrail area is composed of Triassic aged sediments and Jurassic aged volcanics of the Takla Group which have been intruded by numerous intermediate and felsic intrusions, many of which are the source/host of porphyry copper-gold mineralization. The Cretaceous Takomkane Batholith, which hosts the Woodjam copper-gold porphyry deposits, is located 15 kilometres south of Cowtrail.

7.2 Property Geology

Outcrop exposure at Cowtrail is scarce and there is no detailed geological map of the property. Much of the following is taken from British Columbia Geological Survey mapping in the 1980's, most notably Panteleyev (1988). A geological map of the property, modified after Panteleyev, is shown in Figure 4 and a table of the geologic units is given below in Table 5.

Most of the property is underlain by middle Triassic mafic volcanic rocks of the Quesnel Terrane, which are largely composed of andesite and basalt flows and breccias. Panteleyev has divided these into five units; 2A to 2E, described in Table 5 below. Unit 2B, dark green and maroon alkali basalt, is the most widespread unit on the property with Unit 2C, grey, grey-green and purple mafic breccia covering a large area of the southern part of the Cowtrail Property.

Panteleyev mapped the area east of the Cowtrail as early Triassic volcanic sourced siltstone and sandstone (Unit 1). The southwest corner of the property, along the Horsefly River, was mapped as Eocene andesite ash flows and associated volcaniclastic rocks (Unit 9), and Miocene flood basalt (Unit 10).

Panteleyev mapped two intrusive bodies in the area. The larger of these, the Kwun Stock, occurs one kilometre east of the Cowtrail claims and is host to the Beekeeper showing (Minfile 093A 155). This intrusive is described by Fox (1988) as "augite diorite and a central core of syenodiorite and monzonite". Another smaller intrusion was mapped on the Cowtrail Property, approximately one kilometre east of the BM Showing. Field work since then has discovered further intrusive bodies on the Cowtrail Property; on surface and in subsurface areas identified in drilling. These have been added to Panteleyev's Unit 7 in Figure 4.

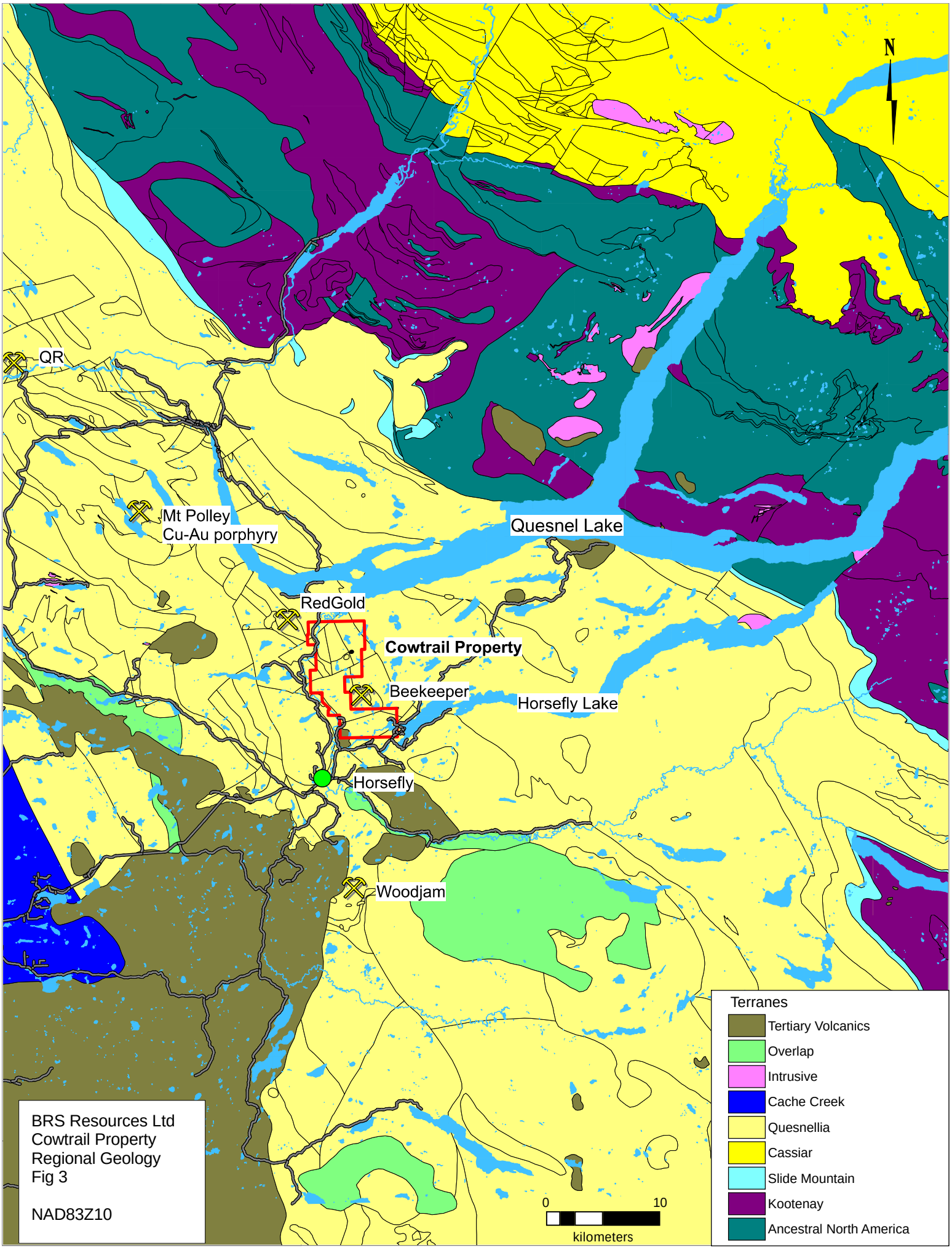

N
QR
Mt Polley
Cu-Au porphyry
Quesnel Lake
RedGold
Cowtrail Property
Beekeeper
Horsefly Lake
Horsefly
Woodjam
BRS Resources Ltd
Cowtrail Property
Regional Geology
Fig 3
NAD83Z10
0
10
kilometers
Terranes
Tertiary Volcanics
Overlap
Intrusive
Cache Creek
Quesnellia
Cassiar
Slide Mountain
Kootenay
Ancestral North America

Table 6: Property Scale Geologic Units of the Cowtrail Property

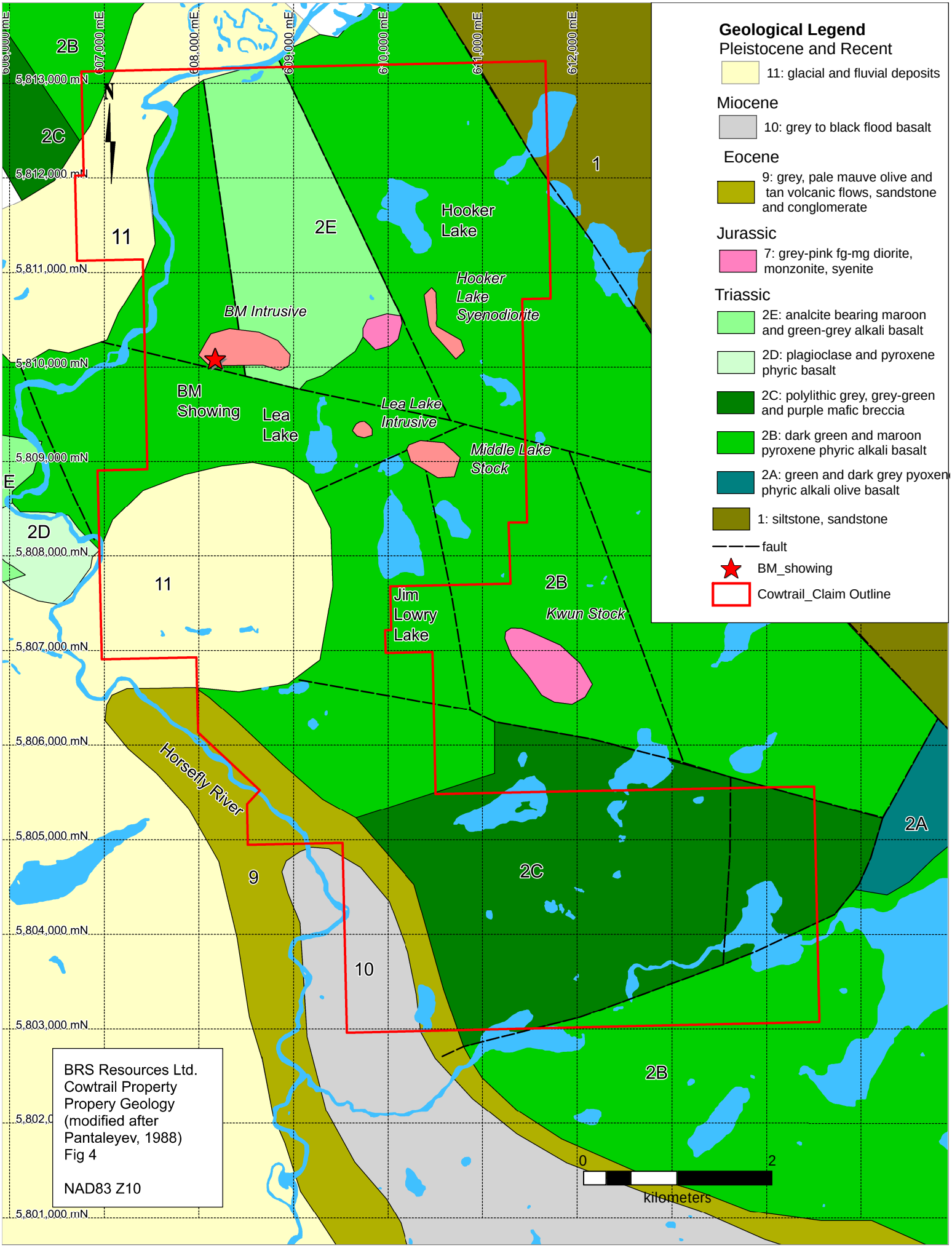
Geological Units of the Cowtrail Property after Panteleyev (1988)		
Map Unit ID	**Age**	**Description**
11	Pleistocene to Recent	glacial and fluvial deposits
10	Miocene	grey-black plateau basalt
9	Eocene	Tertiary volcanic flow remnants and sedimentary basin deposits
7	Jurassic	diorite and monzonite intrusions: grey-pink, medium-grained to porphyritic
2E	Triassic - Norian	grey-green and maroon analcime bearing pyroxene-phyric basalt flows and breccias
2D		porphyritic plagioclase pyroxene basalt with interbedded breccia and sedimentary units
2C		breccia; grey-green and purple polylithic mafic breccia
2B		dark green and maroon pyroxene-phyric basalts, flow breccias, pillow lava and pillow breccia
2A		dark green olivine-bearing pyroxene-phyric basalt flows , flow breccia, pillow lava and pillow breccia
1	Triassic - Carnian	dark brown and grey mafic volcanic sandstone and siltstone

The largest of these intrusive bodies known to date is the BM Showing discovered in 1974; a strongly carbonate and argillically altered diorite. This altered intrusion was also encountered in the nearby drill holes 07-DDH-04 and 05 and covers a known extent of 1000 by 300 metres.

The Hooker Lake syenodiorite was encountered in the three 1974 Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas percussion drill holes, located 2400 metres east of the BM Showing. The intrusive was described as "a monzonite-syenodiorite to monzonite porphyry with up to 5% sulphides" (Kilby, 1974). Weak clay and local propylitic alteration was also noted, though copper values were low.

The "Middle Lake Stock" was encountered in 1997 in drill holes 97-B-20, 21 and 22 one kilometre south of the Hooker Lake intrusive and one kilometre southeast of the BM intrusive. It was described as "highly pyritized potassic altered monzonite" and contains "abundant secondary potassium feldspar and biotite." (Morton 1997). The northwest extent of this intrusive is cut off by holes CT-2011-11 and 11A which encountered only volcanic rocks.

Another body of intrusive was discovered in drill hole 07-DDH-01, 500 metres northwest of the Middle Lake Stock and is referred to as the Lea Lake Intrusive. This was described as a "zone of potassium altered diorite in contact with a pyrite metavolcanic unit" (Saghezchi, 2008). The highest gold mineralization discovered to date at Cowtrail occurs within this intrusive in hole 07-DDH-01, returning 1.16g/t gold and 0.043% copper over an 18.3 metre interval.


Geological Legend
Pleistocene and Recent
11: glacial and fluvial deposits
Miocene
10: grey to black flood basalt
Eocene
9: grey, pale mauve olive and tan volcanic flows, sandstone and conglomerate
Jurassic
7: grey-pink fg-mg diorite, monzonite, syenite
Triassic
2E: analcite bearing maroon and green-grey alkali basalt
2D: plagioclase and pyroxene phyric basalt
2C: polylithic grey, grey-green and purple mafic breccia
2B: dark green and maroon pyroxene phyric alkali basalt
2A: green and dark grey pyoxen phyric alkali olive basalt
1: siltstone, sandstone
fault
BM_showing
Cowtrail_Claim Outline
606,000 mE
607,000 mE
608,000 mE
609,000 mE
610,000 mE
611,000 mE
612,000 mE
5,813,000 mN
5,812,000 mN
5,811,000 mN
5,810,000 mN
5,809,000 mN
5,808,000 mN
5,807,000 mN
5,806,000 mN
5,805,000 mN
5,804,000 mN
5,803,000 mN
5,802,000 mN
5,801,000 mN
N
2B
2C
2E
2D
11
1
9
10
2A
Hooker Lake
Hooker Lake Syenodiorite
BM Intrusive
BM Showing
Lea Lake
Lea Lake Intrusive
Middle Lake Stock
Jim Lowry Lake
Kwun Stock
Horsefly River
BRS Resources Ltd.
Cowtrail Property
Propery Geology
(modified after Pantaleyev, 1988)
Fig 4
NAD83 Z10
0
2
kilometers

Lithologies in the 2023 drilling in the Lea Lake and BM area were divided into three units; undivided andesite and basalt, which included flows and breccias (V), fine to medium grained diorite intrusions (D), and volcanic rocks which contain numerous ill-defined subvolcanic hypabyssal fine grained diorite bodies which has been termed (HA). All of the units contained disseminated magnetite and various degrees of chlorite-epidote, sericite, biotite and carbonate alteration. The SED and LST units in the table below were compiled from the 2007 and 2011 Dajin drilling.

Table 7: Drill Hole Lithological Units of the Cowtrail Property

Cowtrail Drill Hole Lithological Units	
Unit ID	**Description**
D	fine grained to medium grained diorite
V	undivided andesite and basalt; includes flow breccia and fragmental units
HA	undivided andesite and basalt with numerous indistinct high level fine graine diorite intrusions
SED	argillaceous mudstone
LST	limestone

7.3 Mineralization

The BC Geological Survey Minfile lists three showings on the Cowtrail Property; the Hook (093A 112), which is described above as the Hooker Lake syenodiorite, the BM Showing (093A 116) described above and part of the BM Intrusive, and Cowtrail DDH001 (093A 266), which is 2007 drill hole 07-DDH-01 in the Lea Lake Zone.

Mineralization on the Cowtrail Property is associated with altered diorite-monzonite-syenite intrusions, with gold mineralization occurring within the intrusive bodies and porphyry copper mineralization in the adjacent altered host rocks. The main area of interest is the north central part of the property in the area of the Lea Lake, Middle Lake and BM targets.

The best copper mineralization discovered to date at Cowtrail occurs in altered volcanic rocks on the edge of the altered intrusives. At Lea Lake drill hole CT-2011-12, encountered strongly propylitic (chlorite-calcite-pyrite), potassic altered and silicified basalt which returned 40.0 metres averaging 0.17% copper and 0.11g/t gold (Jenkins, 2012), and hole CT23-16 encountered diorite and carbonate altered andesite which returned 108.0 metres which averaged 0.15% copper and 0.09g/t gold (Johnston, 2023).

In the Middle Lake area, 500 metres to the east, a 14 metre interval in CT-2011-11A averaged 0.1% copper in andesitic rocks adjacent to the Middle lake Intrusive (Jenkins, 2012). Hole CT23-19, on the south side of the BM Zone, returned 3.55 metres of 0.11% copper from carbonate-epidote altered andesite with hypabyssal diorite intrusions. (Johnston, 2023) This was the last sample of this hole which was abandoned at 47.55 metres due to poor drilling conditions.

The best gold mineralization discovered to date is from a pyritic k-feldspar altered microdiorite from hole 07-DDH-01 in the Lea Lake zone, which returned 1.16g/t gold over 13 metres (Saghezchi, 2007).

8. Deposit Types

The main deposit type target at the Cowtrail Property is porphyry copper-gold, such as occurs at the Mount Polley Mine Minfile 093A 008) 20 kilometres to the northwest and at the Woodjam Property (Minfile 093A 078) 15 kilometres to the south. Both of these are described in more detail in Section 23.

Porphyry copper deposits are the major source of copper in the world, generally mined as bulk tonnage open pit mines. These are associated with shallow, hydrothermally altered, often porphyritic plutonic stocks. Copper and gold mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite and lesser bornite in veins, stockworks and disseminations. These deposits have distinctive and well established alteration patterns, ranging from distal chlorite-epidote-pyrite (propylitic) to quartz-potassium feldspar+/magnetite (potassic) in the core of these deposits. In British Columbia these deposits occur primarily in the Stikine and Quesnel Terranes.

A zone od >100ppb gold and >20ppm arsenic in soils in the area of the BM Showing may be an indicator of an epithermal precious metal overprint of porphyry copper mineralization.

Another exploration target is gold skarn mineralization such as that at the QR deposit (Minfile 093A 121), a former operating mine located 38 kilometres northwest of Cowtrail. Mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks of the Nicola/Takla Group (Quesnel terrane) have been intruded by a series of diorite, monzonite and syenite stocks. A metamorphic aureole of horfels and epidote exoskarn occurs around the main stock, with gold mineralization occurring in epidote-pyrite mantos.

9. Exploration

BRS conducted a short diamond drill programme on the Cowtrail Property in June of 2023. Five holes were drilled, to a total of 690.68 metres, with details shown below in Table 8. Drilling was conducted by Paradigm Drilling of Kamloops, BC. The 2023 and historical drill hole locations are shown in Figure 5.

As is common in the Horsefly area, overburden was significant, with depths ranging from 19 to 46 metres. Ground conditions were good for the first two holes in the Lea Lake area, but considerable clay/bad ground issues were encountered in the final three holes in the BM area which led to delays and reduced production. Details of the 2023 drilling are given in Section 10 below.

10.0 Drilling

There have been six drill campaigns to date on the Cowtrail Property. These total 23 diamond drill holes totaling 5500.7 metres and three percussion holes totaling 247.2 metres. The first of these drill programmes consisted of three percussion holes drilled by Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas in 1974. Three holes of the 1997 Eastfield drill programme on the Beekeeper Property were on the current Cowtrail claims, located east of Lea Lake. In 2004 Amarc drilled a single hole in the northeast part of the Cowtrail Property. Dajin conducted the first of its drill programmes in 2007 drilling seven holes, returning in 2011 to drill seven more. No core is available from any of this work. These historical drill programmes were discussed in detail in Section 6 above.

Table 8: Summary of 2023 BRS Drilling in the Cowtrail Property

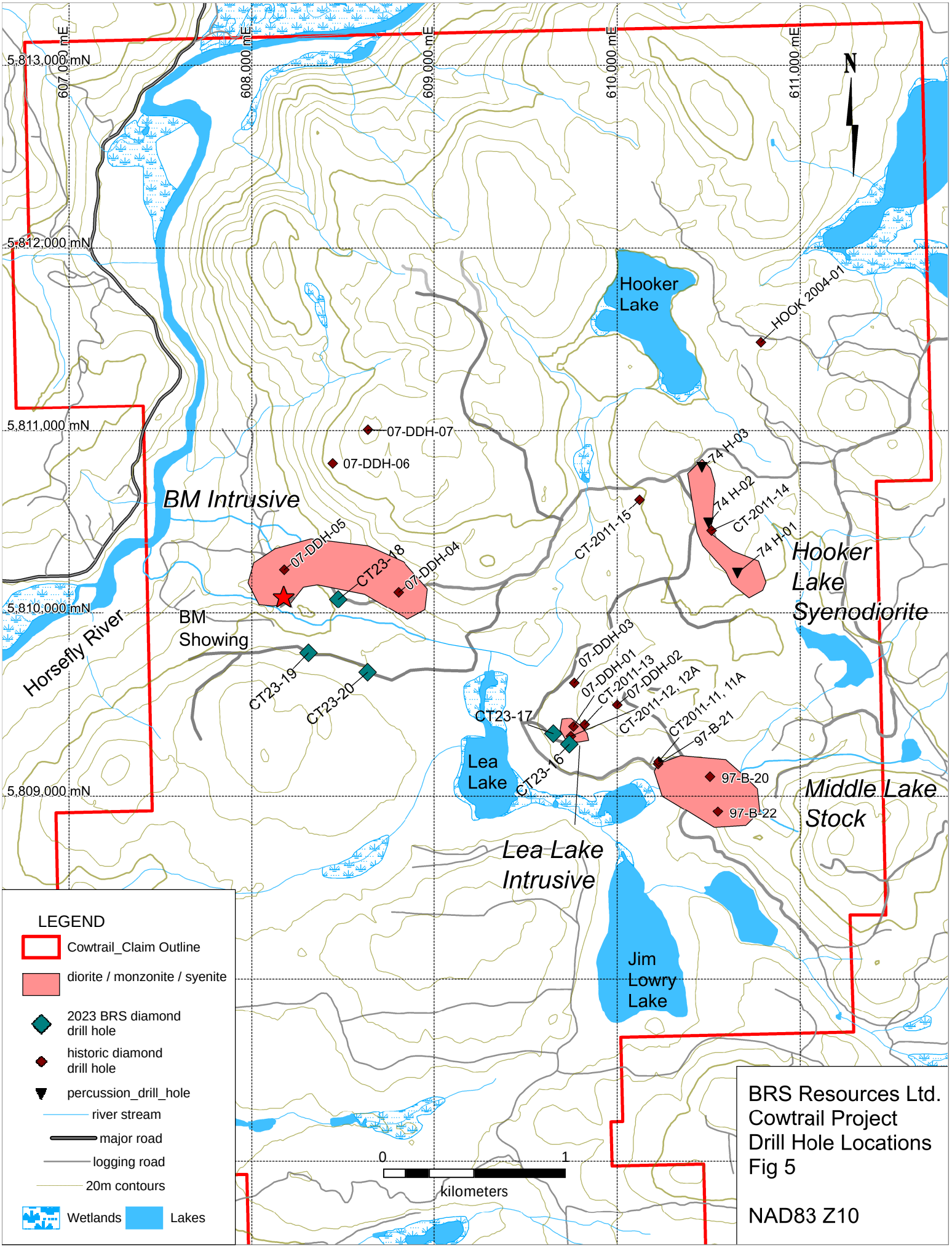
Hole ID	utm E	utm N	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Dates
CT23-16	609738	5809284	847	055	-45	190.5	4-6 Jun 2023
CT23-17	609651	5809341	854	239	-70	169.47	6-8 Jun 2023
CT23-18	608472	5810077	810	236	-60	120.7	8-10 Jun 2023
CT23-19	608309	5809784	833	038	-60	47.55	10-12 Jun 2023
CT23-20	608633	5809678	838	008	-50	162.46	12-14 Jun 2023
	NAD83 Z10				**total**	**690.68m**	

BRS conducted a five hole drill programme in 2023 targeting the Lea Lake and BM Zones. Core logging divided the downhole geology into three units; fine-grained to medium grained diorite (D), undivided mafic volcanics (V), made up of andesite and lesser basalt flows, breccia and fragmental units, and (HA) which is made up of the volcanic unit with numerous fine grained hypabyssal diorite intrusions which display indistinct contacts. All of the units contained variable disseminated magnetite, and chlorite-epidote, sericite, biotite and carbonate alteration was common. Hole locations are shown in Figure 5.

The first target area was on the east side of Lea Lake, where previous drilling had returned interesting gold and copper results. 07-DDH-01 averaged 1.16g/t gold and 0.043% copper over 18.2 metres from 130.2 to 148.4 metres in microdiorite, and CT-2011-12 averaged 40.0 metres of 0.11% copper from 32.2 to 72.2 metres in altered volcanic rocks.

The first hole of the 2023 programme; CT23-16 was collared 45 metres south of CT-2011-12, drilled towards that hole at an azimuth of 055^0 and a dip of -45^0, to a depth of 190.5 metres. It encountered variably carbonate-sericite k-feldspar-biotite altered medium grained diorite (D) to 149.5 metres which contained abundant disseminated pyrite ranging up to 5%. At 149.5 metres the hole passed into grey-green chlorite-sericite-epidote altered andesite which contained fragmental intervals and local high level diorite dykes (HA) which continued to the bottom of the hole. Pyrite content was similar to that of the diorite above. Though chalcopyrite was not obvious the hole the 108.0 metre interval from 60.0 to 168.0 metres averaged 0.15% copper and 0.09g/t. Within this, the 15.0 metre interval from 144.0 to 159.0 metres averaged 0.23% copper and 0.1g/t gold.

CT23-17 was located 100 metres west of CT-2011-12 and drilled to the southeast (azimuth 239^0) at a dip of -70^0. The hole encountered sericite altered diorite (D) from bedrock surface (27.4 metres) to 56.7 metres with local intervals of brown fine grained biotite(?) alteration noted. Fragmental basalt ran from 56.7 to 89.3 metres. Local hypabyssal diorites occurred within this but increased in the interval from 89.1 to 101.3 metres, such that this was logged as HA. From 101.3 metres to the bottom, the hole consisted of grey fine-medium grained boring diorite containing local zones of brown carbonate alteration(D). Pyrite content was minor throughout the hole. Final depth was 169.47 metres. Metal values for this hole were low with high copper and gold values of 216ppm and 0.059ppm, respectively.


607,000 mE
608,000 mE
609,000 mE
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5,813,000 mN
5,812,000 mN
5,811,000 mN
5,810,000 mN
5,809,000 mN
N
Hooker Lake
HOOK 2004-01
07-DDH-07
07-DDH-06
BM Intrusive
74 H-03
74 H-02
CT-2011-14
74 H-01
CT-2011-15
Hooker Lake Syenodiorite
07-DDH-05
CT23-18
07-DDH-04
Horsefly River
BM Showing
CT23-19
CT23-20
07-DDH-03
07-DDH-01
CT-2011-13
07-DDH-02
CT-2011-12, 12A
CT2011-11, 11A
97-B-21
CT23-17
CT23-16
Lea Lake
97-B-20
97-B-22
Middle Lake Stock
Lea Lake Intrusive
Jim Lowry Lake
LEGEND
Cowtrail_Claim Outline
diorite / monzonite / syenite
2023 BRS diamond drill hole
historic diamond drill hole
percussion_drill_hole
river stream
major road
logging road
20m contours
Wetlands
Lakes
0
1
kilometers
BRS Resources Ltd.
Cowtrail Project
Drill Hole Locations
Fig 5
NAD83 Z10

The final three holes of the programme targeted the BM area, located 1500 metres northwest of Lea Lake, where historical work has revealed a 1000 metre long gold and arsenic in soil anomaly which occurs over an area of strongly carbonate altered diorite and andesite. Two previous holes were drilled in this area, 07-DDH-04 and 05, both of which encountered diorite, but were drilled on the northeast side of and away from the soil high. Anomalous arsenic was returned from 07-DDH-05.

Hole CT23-18 was located midway between the two historical holes, drilled to the southwest (azimuth 236, -60^0) towards the soil anomaly and altered outcrops in BM Creek, to a depth of 120.7 metres. This hole encountered diorite (D) from the top of bedrock to 50.6 metres with the rest of the hole consisting of chloritic andesite with numerous dykes of fine grained diorite (HA). White carbonate veins were common throughout the hole. The diorite contained minor zones of brown carbonate alteration where pyrite content increased locally to 2%, and minor pink k-feldspar alteration around local fractures. The andesite was chlorite altered and contained up to 2% epidote and was strongly magnetic with fine disseminated clots of magnetite making up to 2% of the groundmass, possibly a late alteration overprint. Pyrite content was low, only locally ranging to 2%. The finished at 120.7 metres in fragmental andesite. The 6.0 metre interval from 93.0 metres averaged 0.82g/t gold, including 3.0 metres of 1.182g/t gold and 1190ppm arsenic.

The final two holes of the programme were drilled into the BM soil anomaly from the south. CT23-19 was collared 330 metres southwest of CT23-18 and was drilled to the northwest (azimuth 038) at a dip of -60^0. The hole encountered andesite with subvolcanic diorite intrusions (HA) throughout its length, such as occurred in the previous holes. Epidote was again abundant, as were magnetite clots and carbonate veining. Pervasive brown carbonate-hematite flooding occurs over much of the hole, in which the magnetite grains have been oxidized to hematite. Throughout the hole the core was very broken with clay covered fractures which made for difficult drilling and the early abandonment of the hole at 47.55 metres. Chalcopyrite was noted at the bottom of the hole with the final 3.55 metre sample (2586933) returning 0.11% copper.

CT23-20 was collared 350 metres east of CT23-19 and was drilled to the north (azimuth 008) at a dip of -50^0. Again difficult drilling conditions were encountered but the hole was completed to a depth of 162.45 metres. Core recoveries were poor in the upper part of the hole but improved downhole.

From the bedrock interface at 36.5 metres to 48.4 metres the hole encountered a white-buff coloured clay-sericite-carbonate altered rock. Alteration has obscured all original textures but it is thought that this was once a diorite (D). The interval contained fine red hematite clots and fine grained pyrite in masses to 3mm, making up to 5% of the groundmass.

Chlorite-sericite altered andesite with hypabyssal diorite intrusions (HA), occurred from a sharp contact at 48.4 metres to a gradational contact at 73.3 metres. This unit was very magnetic with abundant fine magnetite clots and white-pink carbonate veins were common. At 73.3 metres the hole passed into sericite altered andesite (V) which continued to a sharp contact at 80.0 metres.

From the sharp contact at 80.0 metres to a gradual one at 97.5 metres, the hole passed though brown-pink k-feldspar flooded diorite (D) which had good core recovery. As with the previously noted altered intervals in other drill holes, the magnetite grains have been oxidized to hematite.

From 97.5 metres to the end of the hole at 162.45 metres the hole encountered green-grey chlorite-biotite altered diorite (D) which contained discrete masses of brown biotite, up to 5mm. The biotite contained brassy pyrite and made up to 5% of the groundmass. White carbonate veins were again common. Two intervals of pink kspar flooded diorite were noted which contained clots of hematite after magnetite. Both also have sharp high CA contacts but are thought to be structural emplacements of altered diorite rather than dykes. Fine 1-2cm veins of k-feldspar occur near the bottom on the hole. Weak silicification was noted at 125 metres and a single speck of chalcopyrite was seen at 145 metres. Arsenic values increased downhole which local intervals returning >100ppm, to a high of 123ppm. Gold values were subdued with a single high value of 0.137ppm occurring near the top of the hole in the clay-sericite altered diorite.

11.0 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Core was logged and cut at Cariboo Rose compound in Horsefly. Samples were shipped via commercial carrier to MSA Labs Langley BC facility for analysis. Sample preparation was done under code PRP-910 which consisted of crushing 1 kilogram to 2mm, then riffle split to 250 grammes, then pulverized to 85% passing -75µm. Gold was analyzed under code FAS-111 (30g sample, fire assay fusion, AA finish), and 35 element ICP analysis 35 element analysis; code ICP-130 (0.5g Aqua Regia digestion, ICP-ES finish) was also carried out.

12.0 Data Verification

In the opinion of the author, the 2023 BRS drill programme was conducted according to the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines regarding core logging procedures, sample preparation, drill core retention, sample analysis, sample security and QAQC. As such, the author believes that the results from the work are reliable and adequate for use in this report.

13.0-22.0

Not Applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Redgold Property (Minfile 093A 058) is located immediately west of Cowtrail on the west side of the Horsefly River. It is owned by a private company, Redgold Resources. Ltd. Also known as the Shiko Lake Property, it consists of a lower Jurassic intrusive complex (Shiko Lake stock) which is composed of diorite, syenite and monzonite, which has intruded into Nicola/Takla volcanics. Significant drill results include RG11-02; 184.0 metres which averaged 0.29g/t gold and 0.4% copper, and RG12-11 which averaged 152.0 metres of 0.24g/t gold and 0.21% copper (Eckfeldt and Madsen, 2013). Note that these intervals are core lengths and not necessarily true thickness.

The Beekeeper Property (Minfile 093A 155) adjoins Cowtrail on the east side and the two were part of a single property in the past. The Kwun stock is an alkalic intrusion complex which ranges in composition from syenite to monzonite and diorite. This has intruded into Triassic Nicola/Takla volcanics producing alteration zones of potassium feldspar, chlorite and epidote. Drill hole results to date include hole B-96-1, with two mineralized intervals; 12.0 metres averaging 0.15% copper and 0.41g/t gold and 30.0 metres of 0.20% copper 0.31g/t gold, and B-96-3 which intersected 22.0 metres of 0.70% copper and 0.96g/t gold (Morton 1997). This property is currently owned by R. Durfeld.

The Woodjam property (Minfile 093A 078) is located 15 kilometres south of Cowtrail and hosts several bodies of copper-gold porphyry mineralization in simliar geological configuration as the deposits described above: Nicola/Takla volcanics intruded by various phases of the Cretaceous Takomkane Batholith. This property is owned by Vizsla Copper Corp. Extensive historical work at Woodjam has identified copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization in a number of deposits on the property. In 2013 an optionee, Gold Fields Horsefly Exploration Corp. published a Mineral Resource Estimate for three of the occurrences; Megabuck, Southeast and Deerhorn Zones.

The Mount Polley copper-gold deposit (Minfile 093A 008) of Imperial Metals is located 20 kilometres northwest of the Cowtrail Property. It is of an alkalic type with a diorite intrusion into Nicola/Takla volcanics. Most of the mineralization occurs in various breccia zones. From startup in 1997 to 2014, when operations were suspended, total mill throughput was 95.3 million tonnes from which 522.8 million pounds of copper, 783,100 ounces gold and 2.37 million ounces silver were produced. The latest resource calculation was conducted in 2016, which gave a total resource (indicated, inferred and measured) of 247,332,000 tonnes averaging 0.266% copper, 0.262g/t gold and 0.667g/t silver (Brown, 2006).

The QR deposit (Minfile 093A 121), located 38 kilometres northwest of Cowtrail, is a formerly operating mine that was in production from 1997-2008. It too is hosted in Nicola/Takla group volcanics and sediments which have been intruded by monzonite. Gold and silver mineralization is hosted in a tabular zone of propylitic-carbonate altered volcanics and sediments adjacent to the intrusive. Total production was 3,628,259 grams gold and 1,069,148 grams silver (BC Minfile 093A 121).

The author cautions that the above descriptions of adjacent properties may not be indicative of mineralization on the Cowtrail Property.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

Not applicable.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Porphyry style copper and gold mineralization on the Cowtrail property is associated with variably potassic-carbonate-pyrite altered diorite and monzonite intrusions into variably propylitic, carbonate and potassic altered Takla group volcanic rocks.

Based on work to date, the major area of interest is the north-central part of the property where porphyry copper mineralization has been encountered in three locations. In the Lea Lake Zone, holes CT-20011-12 and CT23-16 have returned copper intervals of 40.0 metres of 0.17% and 108.0 metres of 0.15% copper, respectively from altered andesite and basalt in contact with a potassic altered microdiorite. Five hundred metres east, in the Middle Lake zone, hole CT-2011-11A returned 0.1% copper over 14.0 metres in a similar setting. In The BM Zone hole CT23-19 returned 0.11% copper from the final sample of the hole, which was abandoned at only 47.55 metres due to bad ground conditions.

Table 9: Notable Drill Results from the Cowtrail Property

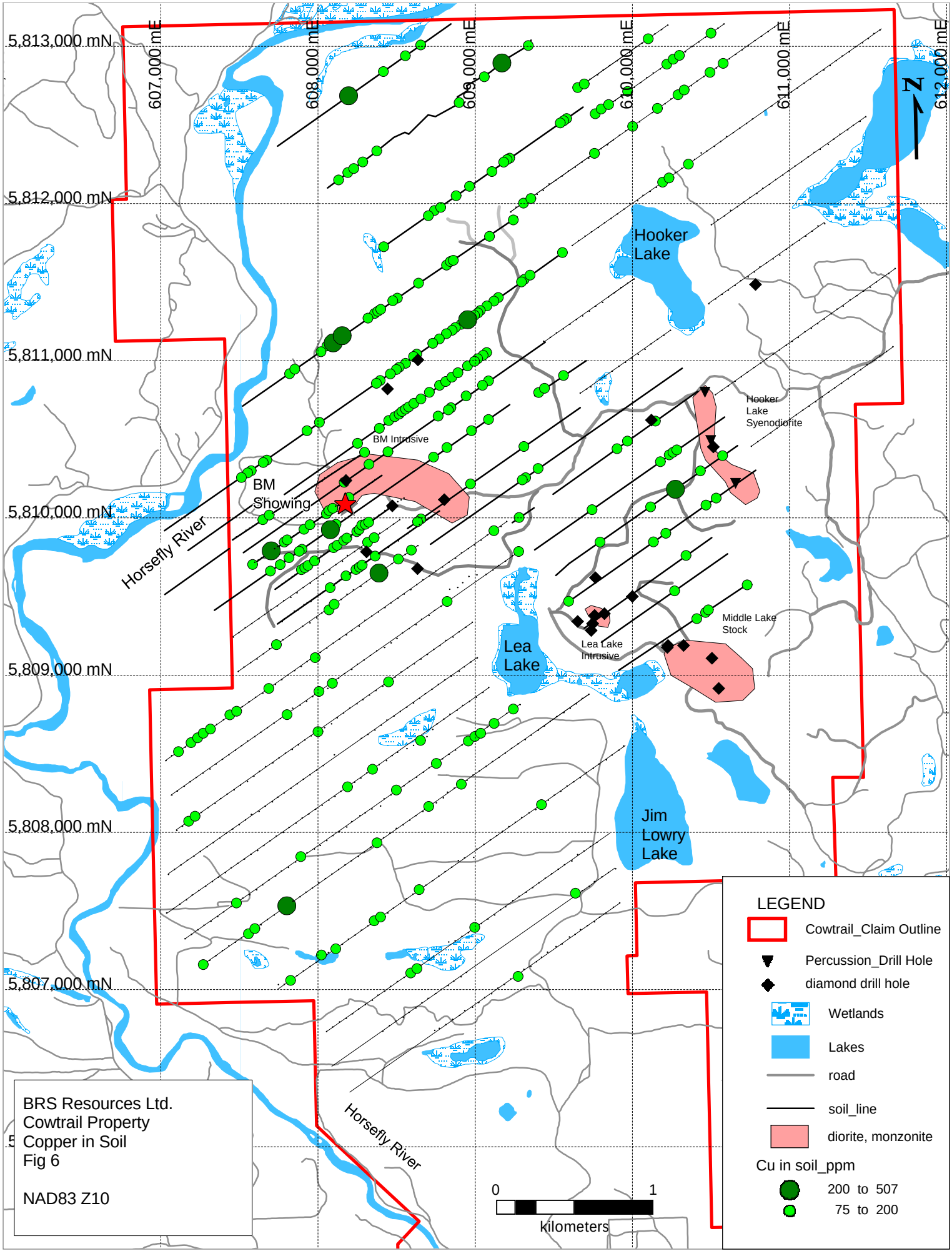
Cowtrail Drill Hole Notable Results						
Hole ID	**Area**	**from**	**to**	**interval**	**Cu %**	**Au ppm**
07-DDH-01	Lea Lake	130.1	148.4	18.3	0.043	1.16
CT-2011-11A	Middle lake	269	283	14	0.103	0.07
CT-2011-12	Lea Lake	32.2	72.2	40	0.17	0.11
CT23-16	Lea Lake	60	168	108	0.15	0.09
including		144	159	15	0.23	0.1
CT23-18	BM	93	99	6	0.069	0.82
CT23-19	BM	44	47.55	3.55	0.11	0.03

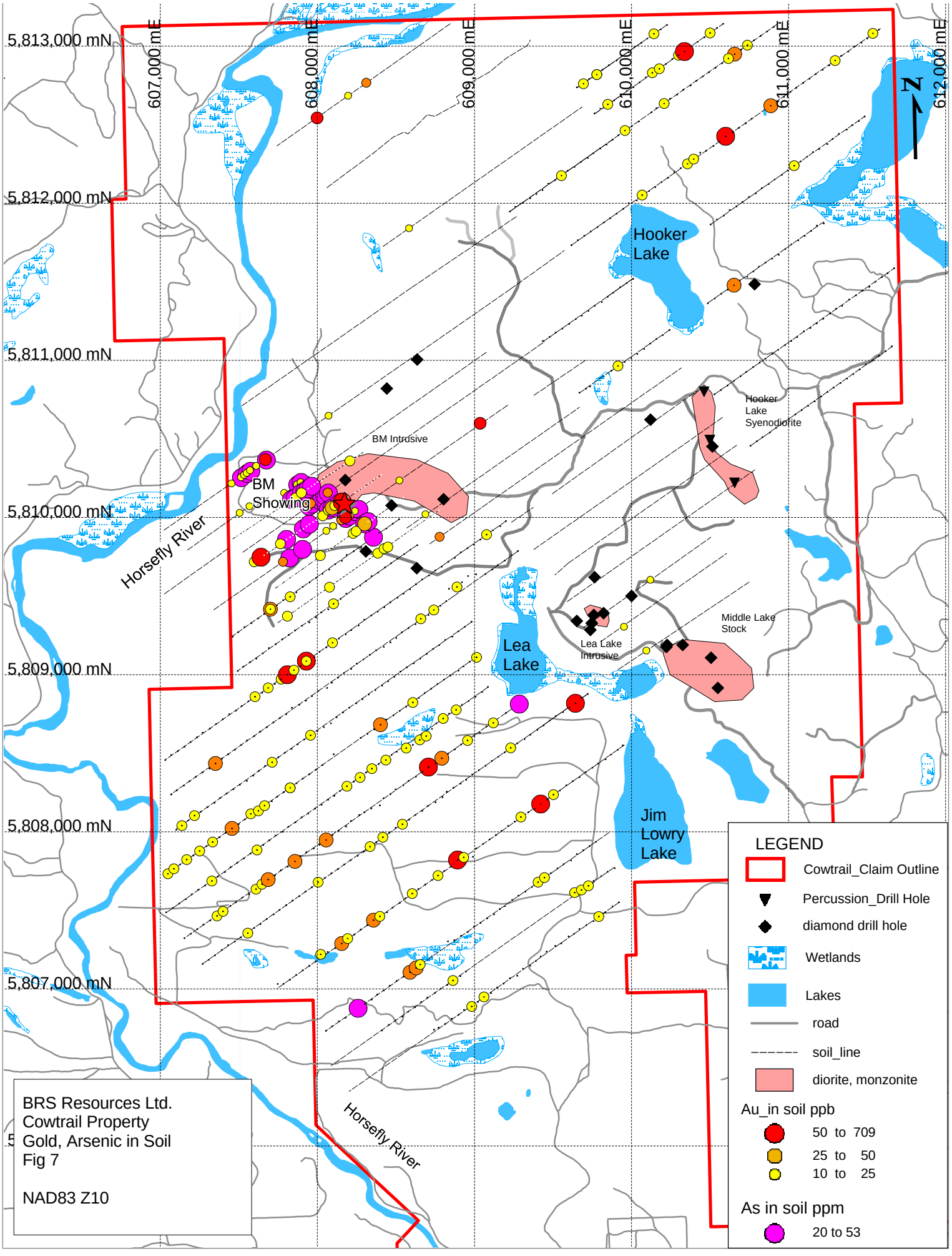
Except for the higher ground on the northwest part of the claims outcrop is scarce across most of the Cowtrail Property in all but the northeast corner of the property. Locally thick overburden occurs in various parts of the property making the interpretation of soil geochemistry results imprecise. Geophysics plays a major role in finding new targets on the property, while information from drilling plays a key role in expanding known zones of mineralization.

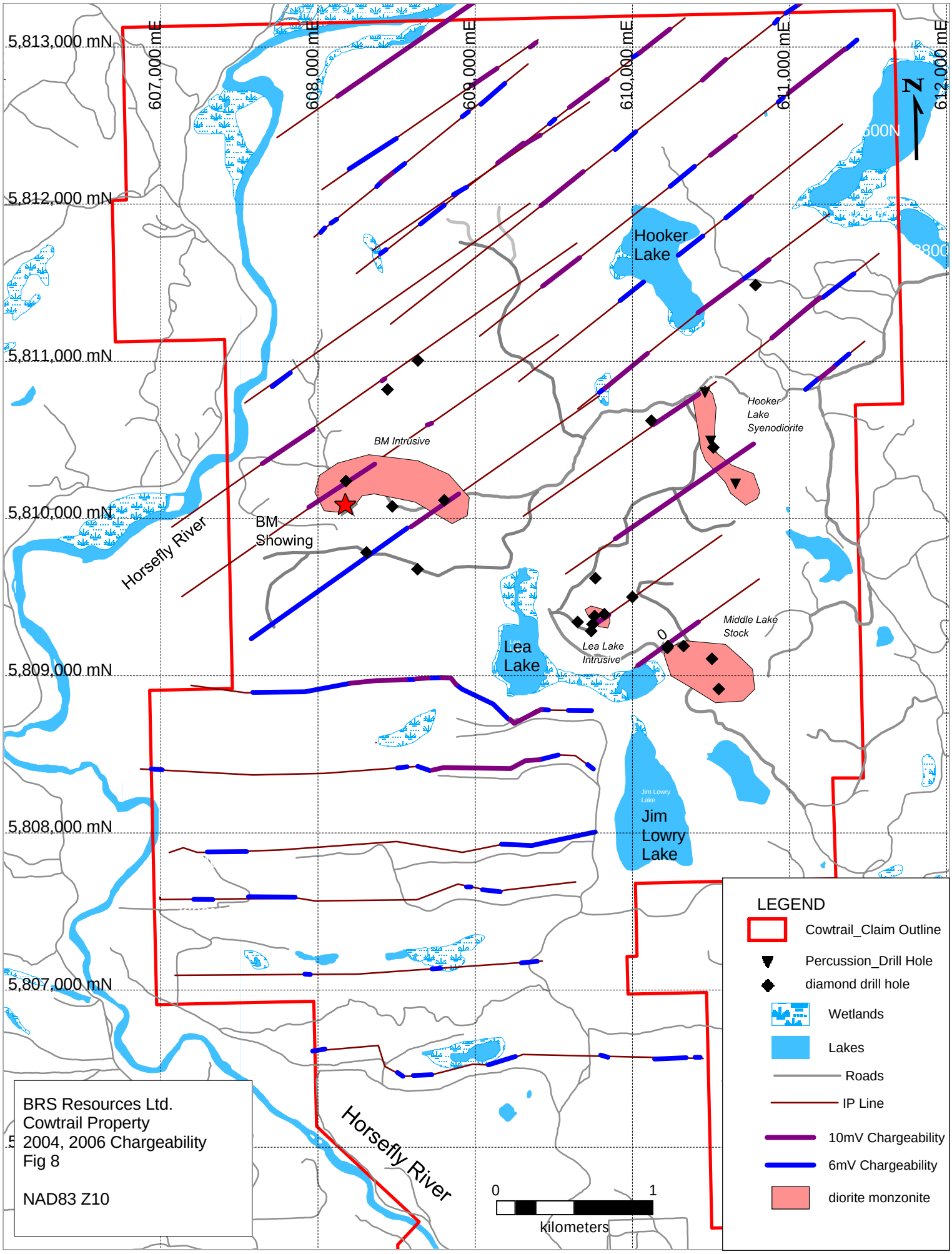
Soil geochemical surveys have revealed anomalous (>75ppm) copper across the property, with the largest concentration in a 3000 by 1500 metre area that includes the BM Zone area. Another area of interest is north of Hooker Lake where a one by one kilometre area containing >75ppm copper in soil values (to a high of 507ppm) containing scattered anomalous (>10ppb) gold values including 12, 16, 19 and 56.4ppb.

At the BM Zone an east-west trending gold-arsenic soil anomaly covers an area of 1000 by 300 metres, where numerous >10ppb gold and >20ppm arsenic occur. A plot of copper in soils is shown in Figure 6 and a plot of gold and arsenic in soils is shown in Figure 7.

Four Induced Polarization (IP) surveys have been conducted over current Cowtrail Property, in 1974, 1997, 2004 and 2006, though little or no data is available for the two oldest surveys. A plot of the available data from these surveys is shown in Figure 8. Follow up drilling on >10millivolt (mV) chargeability highs led to the discovery of the Hooker Lake and Middle Lake intrusions. There are numerous untested chargeability anomalies on the property as shown in Figure 8, most notably in the northeast part of the property and southwest of Lea Lake. The historic surveys have wide line spacings that could be improved upon and it should be noted that the area south of the BM Zone and southeast of the Middle Lake Zone in the prospective north-central part of the property has no IP coverage.


5,813,000 mN
5,812,000 mN
5,811,000 mN
5,810,000 mN
5,809,000 mN
5,808,000 mN
5,807,000 mN
607,000 mE
608,000 mE
609,000 mE
610,000 mE
611,000 mE
612,000 mE
N
Hooker Lake
Hooker Lake Syenodiorite
BM Intrusive
BM Showing
Horsefly River
Middle Lake Stock
Lea Lake Intrusive
Lea Lake
Jim Lowry Lake
Horsefly River
0
1
kilometers
LEGEND
Cowtrail_Claim Outline
Percussion_Drill Hole
diamond drill hole
Wetlands
Lakes
road
soil_line
diorite, monzonite
Cu in soil_ppm
200 to 507
75 to 200
BRS Resources Ltd.
Cowtrail Property
Copper in Soil
Fig 6
NAD83 Z10


5,813,000 mN
5,812,000 mN
5,811,000 mN
5,810,000 mN
5,809,000 mN
5,808,000 mN
5,807,000 mN
607,000 mE
608,000 mE
609,000 mE
610,000 mE
611,000 mE
612,000 mE
N
Hooker Lake
Hooker Lake Syenodiorite
BM Intrusive
BM Showing
Horsefly River
Middle Lake Stock
Lea Lake Intrusive
Lea Lake
Jim Lowry Lake
Horsefly River
LEGEND
Cowtrail_Claim Outline
Percussion_Drill Hole
diamond drill hole
Wetlands
Lakes
road
soil_line
diorite, monzonite
Au_in soil ppb
50 to 709
25 to 50
10 to 25
As in soil ppm
20 to 53
BRS Resources Ltd.
Cowtrail Property
Gold, Arsenic in Soil
Fig 7
NAD83 Z10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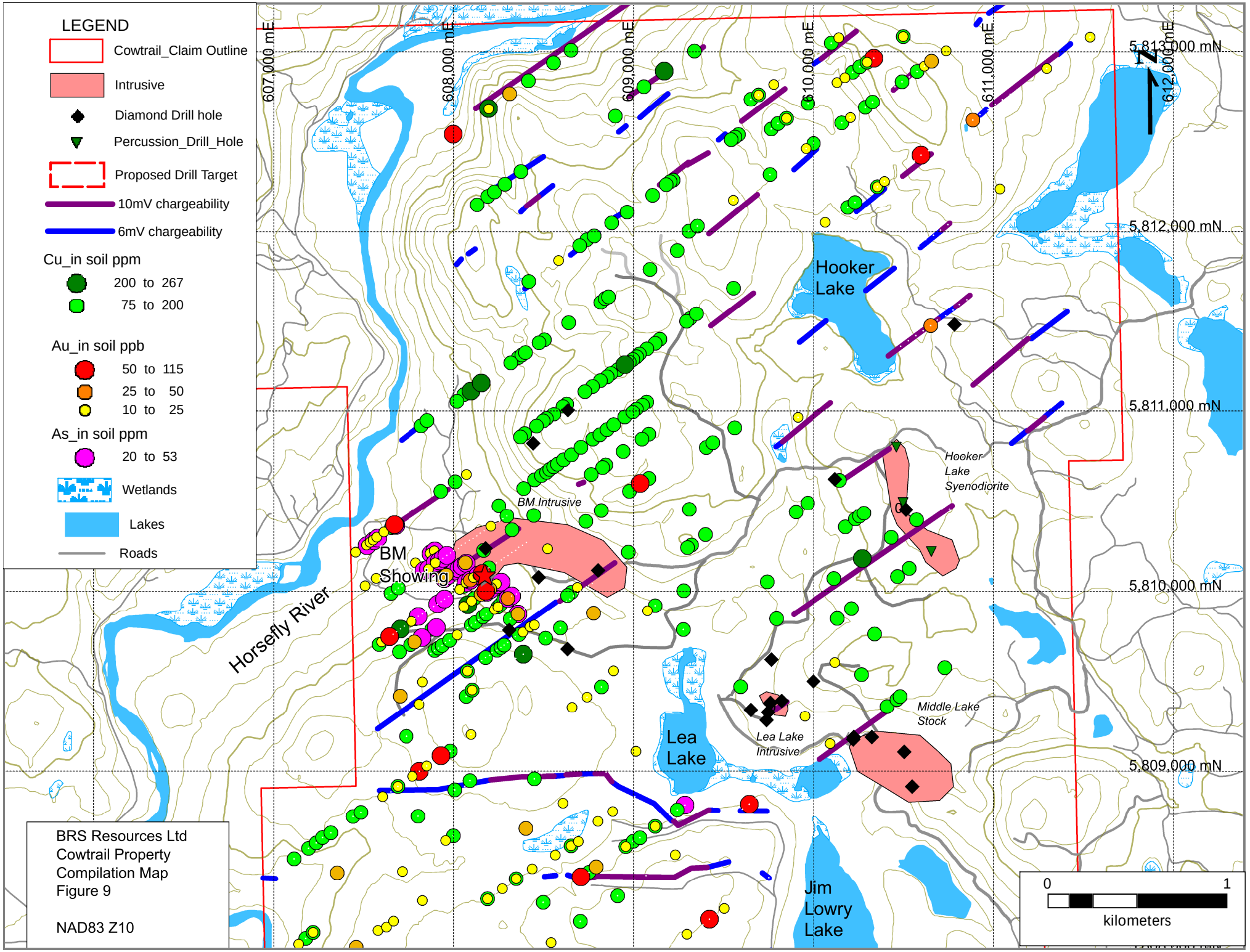
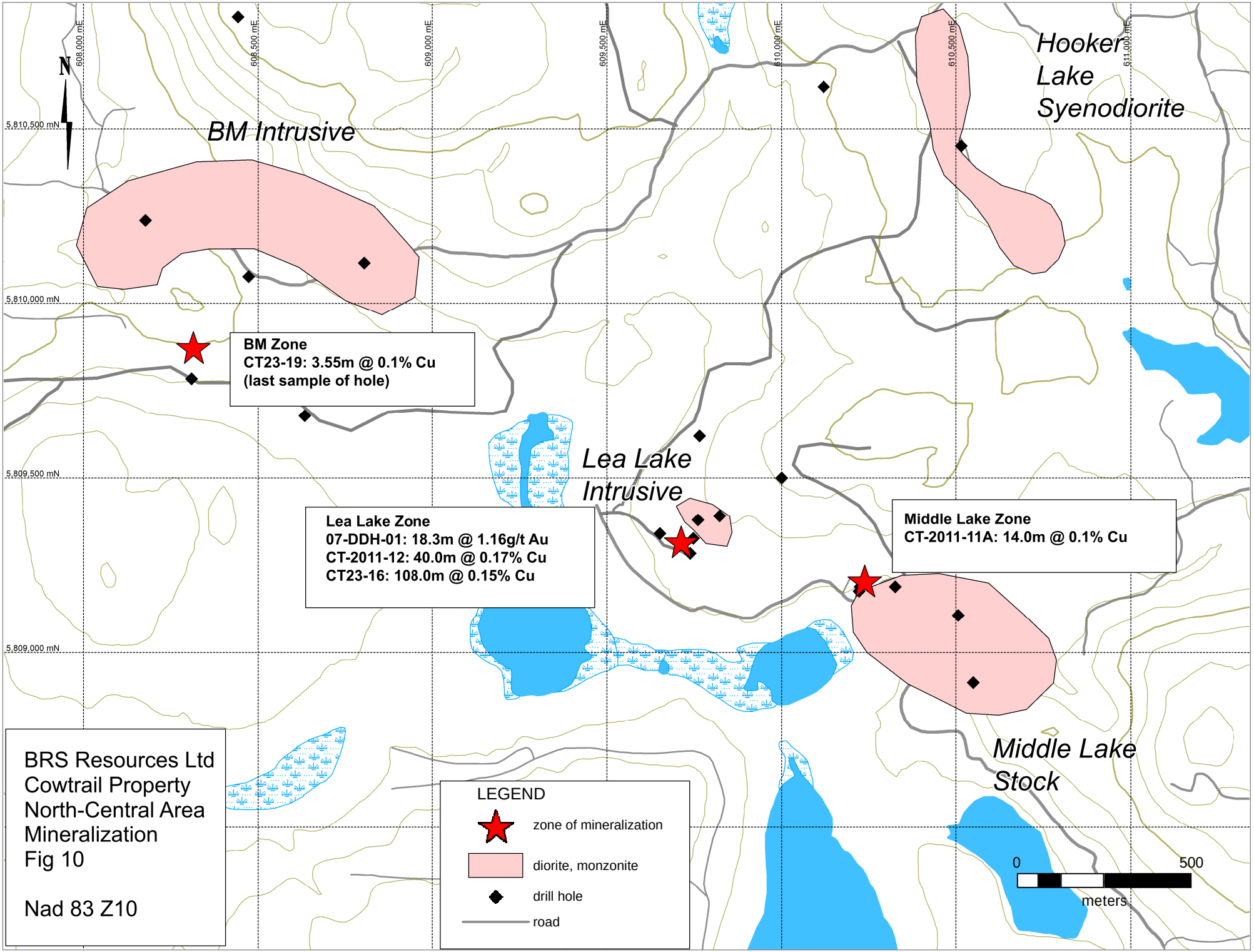
5,812,000 mN
5,811,000 mN
5,810,000 mN
5,809,000 mN
5,808,000 mN
5,807,000 mN
607,000 mE
608,000 mE
609,000 mE
610,000 mE
611,000 mE
612,000 mE
N
Hooker Lake
Hooker Lake Syenodiorite
BM Intrusive
BM Showing
Horsefly River
Lea Lake
Lea Lake Intrusive
Middle Lake Stock
Jim Lowry Lake
Horsefly River
0
1
kilometers
LEGEND
Cowtrail_Claim Outline
Percussion_Drill Hole
diamond drill hole
Wetlands
Lakes
Roads
IP Line
10mV Chargeability
6mV Chargeability
diorite monzonite
BRS Resources Ltd.
Cowtrail Property
2004, 2006 Chargeability
Fig 8
NAD83 Z10


LEGEND
Cowtrail_Claim Outline
Intrusive
Diamond Drill hole
Percussion_Drill_Hole
Proposed Drill Target
10mV chargeability
6mV chargeability
Cu_in soil ppm
200 to 267
75 to 200
Au_in soil ppb
50 to 115
25 to 50
10 to 25
As_in soil ppm
20 to 53
Wetlands
Lakes
Roads
607,000 mE
608,000 mE
609,000 mE
610,000 mE
611,000 mE
612,000 mE
5,813,000 mN
5,812,000 mN
5,811,000 mN
5,810,000 mN
5,809,000 mN
N
Hooker Lake
Hooker Lake Syenodiorite
BM Intrusive
BM Showing
Horsefly River
Lea Lake
Lea Lake Intrusive
Middle Lake Stock
Jim Lowry Lake
0
1
kilometers
BRS Resources Ltd
Cowtrail Property
Compilation Map
Figure 9
NAD83 Z10


N
608,000 mE
608,500 mE
609,000 mE
609,500 mE
610,000 mE
610,500 mE
611,000 mE
5,810,500 mN
5,810,000 mN
5,809,500 mN
5,809,000 mN
BM Intrusive
Hooker Lake Syenodiorite
BM Zone
CT23-19: 3.55m @ 0.1% Cu
(last sample of hole)
Lea Lake Intrusive
Lea Lake Zone
07-DDH-01: 18.3m @ 1.16g/t Au
CT-2011-12: 40.0m @ 0.17% Cu
CT23-16: 108.0m @ 0.15% Cu
Middle Lake Zone
CT-2011-11A: 14.0m @ 0.1% Cu
Middle Lake Stock
BRS Resources Ltd
Cowtrail Property
North-Central Area
Mineralization
Fig 10
Nad 83 Z10
LEGEND
zone of mineralization
diorite, monzonite
drill hole
road
0
500
meters

26.0 Recommendations and Budget

Results to date from the Cowtrail Property show enough encouragement that further exploration is recommended. The main area of interest is the north-central part of the property where porphyry style mineralization (>0.1% copper) has been received from drillholes in three targets: Lea Lake, BM and Middle Lake. Historical IP surveys cover parts of these areas, so a new survey would be useful in directing further drilling here.

A budget for this programme is shown below in Table 10 below.

Table 10; Proposed Budget for Further Exploration of the Cowtrail Property.

Diamond Drilling + IP Survey			**C$**
Project Geologist	20 days	$800 /day	16,000
Field Assistant	1 x 14 days	$450/day	6,300
Contract Drilling	600 metres	$150/metre	90,000
Extra Drill Costs	600 metres	$20/metre	20,000
Room and Board	7 crew x 20 days	$110/day	15,400
Truck Costs	3 trucks x 20 days	$90/day	5,400
Drill Samples	150 samples	$45/sample	6,750
Excavator	20 hours	$160/hour	3,200
Consumables, including fuels			7,000
IP Survey			50,000
Supervision			5,950
Reporting			5,000
Contingency	@10%		19,000
		Total	**C$250,000**

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British Columbia Geological Survey – BM, Minfile 093A 116
British Columbia Geological Survey – QR, Minfile 093A 121
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