NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

FOGGY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING REGION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Located Within:
NTS Sheet: 094E02 / 094D15

Centered at Approximately:
648200 mE, 6321000 mN (WGS 84, UTM 9N)

Report Prepared for:

BUSCANDO
RESOURCES CORP.

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EFFECTIVE DATE: March 13, 2025

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1. Summary

The Foggy Mountain Property (the "Property" or the "Project") is an exploration stage project in the Omineca Mining Region of central British Columbia, approximately 195 km northeast of Meziadin Junction and 250 km north of Smithers. The Property is located within NTS Mapsheet 094E02 and 094D15. This report was prepared at the request of Buscando Resources Corp. ("Buscando" or the "Company") and was written under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101.

The Property consists of three mineral claims within one contiguous claim group, totalling 4210.01 ha and is 100% owned by Cronin Exploration Inc and optioned to 1230439 BC LTD (hereinafter referred to as "FoggyCo"). Historic work dates back to 1972. The current main target commodities on the property are gold, copper, and silver.

Exploration on the Foggy Mountain Property dates back to 1972; however, most of the exploration has been conducted from 2003 and onwards. The claims were actively explored in the 1980s by several operators when the district was explored for its epithermal gold and silver potential following production decisions on three small gold mines in the Toodoggone District (Baker, Lawyers, and Shasta). More regional activity was triggered by the exploration of the large-scale Kemess South copper-gold porphyry deposit in the early 1990s.

Between 2003 to 2006, Stealth Mineral Ltd. conducted geochemical and geological surveys, along with prospecting on the Fog-Mess Property. Some of the highlights included the discovery of MESS 8, FOG-MESS SOUTH and MESS 5 mineral showings characterized by quartz vein-controlled polymetallic Ag-Cu-Zn+/-Au.

The Foggy Mountain property is situated in the northern portion of the Quesnel Terrane (Figure 7.1), an island arc which formed along the western North American continental margin during the Late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic. The area surrounding the Foggy Mountain property is bounded to the east by the Cassiar Terrane comprised of Proterozoic and Paleozoic carbonate and siliciclastic rocks that once formed part of the ancestral North American continental margin. These two terranes are divided by a large, structurally complex Early Jurassic system of northwest trending thrust faults, including the Swannell Fault, which structurally juxtaposed the Quesnel Terrane over the Cassiar Terrane.

There are no mineral resources or reserves on the Foggy Mountain Property.

Rock sampling on the property confirmed the presence of elevated copper-gold and silver mineralization at the MESS 5, FOG-MESS SOUTH and MAY showings. Encouraging results including at the MAY showing returned up to 11.3 g/t gold, 90.5 g/t silver, 0.370 % copper and 8.32 g/t gold, 43.4 g/t silver, 2.33 % copper from MESS 5 showing. As well as newly described and unsampled zones to the southeast of the MAY showing which returned up to 0.1025 % Cu in a K-Spar altered granodiorite. FOG-MESS SOUTH mineralization is skarn related at the contact between mudstone and limestone units, rock samples containing up to 2.63 % Cu with 34.7 g/t Ag were collected. Sediment sampling identified three anomalous areas of elevated Au, Ag-Mo-Pb and Cu-Zn on the property.

In 2025, an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was conducted over the property. The results of this survey show several areas of interest that coincide with rock and stream sampling results. The primary target is what is theorized to be a large intrusive body, with a strong magnetic response and high magnetic

susceptibility. Two other secondary targets include areas of apparent linear features such as shear zones or faults, which correspond with elevated gold and copper in stream sampling results.

Additional rock sampling, mapping, and prospecting is recommended surrounding the MESS 5 showing, where recent sampling has yielded high Ag/Cu/Au results relative to other sampling on the Property. In addition, sampling of outcrop above high-Cu stream sediment samples in the northern section of the claims is recommended to locate a source of copper entering the watershed. See Figure 26.1 for proposed exploration locations. The Foggy Mountain Property is a property of merit with potential to host gold, copper, and silver mineralization.

This recommended Phase 1 program is detailed at the end of this report and totals $101,000.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Purpose of Report

This Independent Technical Report on the Foggy Mountain Property was commissioned by and prepared for Buscando Resources Corp, a company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada with a registered and records office address at 309 - 2912 West Broadway Street, Vancouver, BC. The Property is in the Omineca Mining Division in northern British Columbia, approximately 200 km North of Smithers, BC. This report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

The sources of information accessed in preparation of this report are given in the references section at the end of this report, as well as information and discussions with the Company's personnel and the Property vendors.

The qualified person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101 and author of this report is James Hutter. James Hutter is an independent Consulting Geologist with over 40 years experience working on porphyry, precious metal and base mineralization/deposits. The qualified person has no prior involvement with the Company or the Foggy Mountain Property and is responsible for all items in this report.

The author is an independent consulting geologist and visited the Property for a period of one day on June 30, 2022. During this visit the author was acting as an independent consultant to the Company to appraise the Property on its potential and provide opinion on future exploration plans and cost to be conducted on the Property. During his visit the author's works included: collecting check samples, examining exposed surface geology, and verification of access to and within the Property. There has been no further exploration work on this Property subsequent to the author's last site inspection.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by the Company.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Buscando has requested the author review the Foggy Mountain project and prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101. James Hutter is the author and independent Qualified Person for this Technical Report. The author is responsible for all sections of this Technical Report. A property visit was conducted by the author on June 30 2022. The Author has collected check samples, examined access to claims, verified recent exploration programs and verified historical reports and data presented within.

The Company engaged the services of the author to write an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Property in northern British Columbia, Canada as part of the Company's shar exchange agreement with 1230439 BC LTD.

2.3 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use WGS84 UTM Zone 9N unless otherwise stated. The following table of abbreviations (Table 2.1) may be used in this report:

Table 2.1: Table of abbreviations used.

Abbreviation	Description
%	percent
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AMSL	above mean sea level
as	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
Az	azimuth
b.y.	billion years
CAD$	Canadian dollar
cl	chlorite
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
cc	chalcocite
cp	chalcopyrite
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DDH	diamond drill hole
ep	epidote
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gl	galena
go	goethite
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpt	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
hg	mercury
hm	hematite
ICP	induced coupled plasma
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre
li	limonite

Abbreviation	Description
m	metre
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Ma	million years ago
mag	magnetite
mm	millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mn	pyrolusite
Mo	Molybdenum
Moz	million troy ounces
ms	sericite
Mt	million tonnes
mu	muscovite
m.y.	million years
NAD	North American Datum
Ni	Nickel
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Pb	lead
pf	plagioclase
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
py	pyrite
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
qz	quartz
RC	reverse circulation drilling
RQD	rock quality designation
sb	antimony
Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
sp	sphalerite
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	tourmaline
um	micron
US$	United States dollar
Zn	zinc

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Not required as no reliance on other experts was sought.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Foggy Mountain Property is located in the Omineca Region of British Columbia, approximately 200 km North of Smithers, BC, and 8 km east of the Kemess South gold mine. The Kemess mine may be accessed year-round by the Omineca Resource Access Road from Mackenzie, British Columbia as well as by air to the Kemess airstrip. From the Kemess mine site, access to the property is currently by helicopter only. The Kemess mine is also the terminus of a high voltage power line that brings power directly from a BC Hydro substation in Mackenzie, British Columbia. Labour, services, and equipment are available from nearby communities of Smithers and Prince George. The Claims are centered at 648200 mE, 6321000 mN (WGS 84, UTM 9N).

The magnetic declination at the Property is 18.2° E ± 0.47° for all compass measurements, with declination changing by 0.13° W per year. All maps and reported coordinates are referenced to WGS84 UTM Zone 9N.

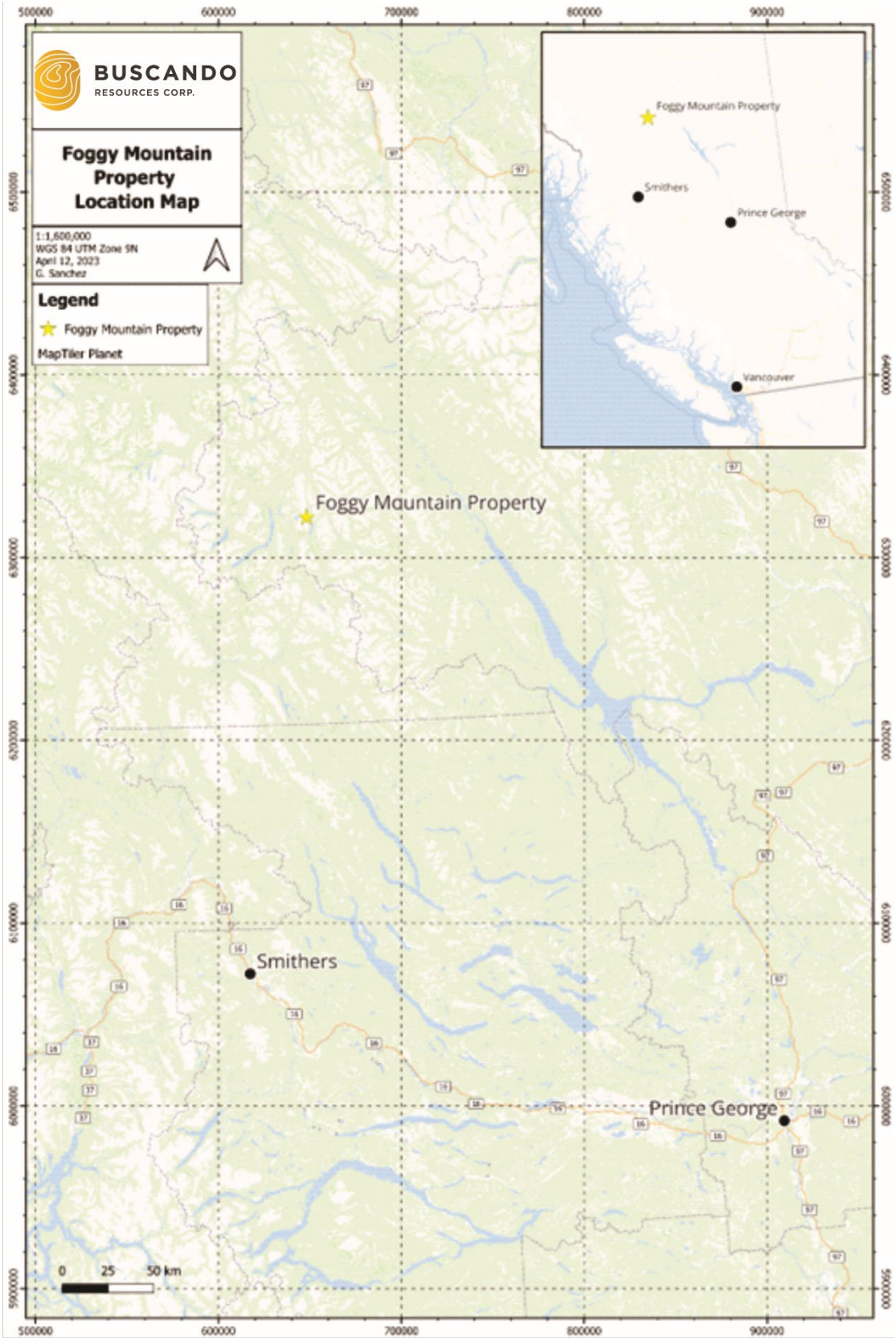

Figure 4-1: Property locator map for the Foggy Mountain Property.

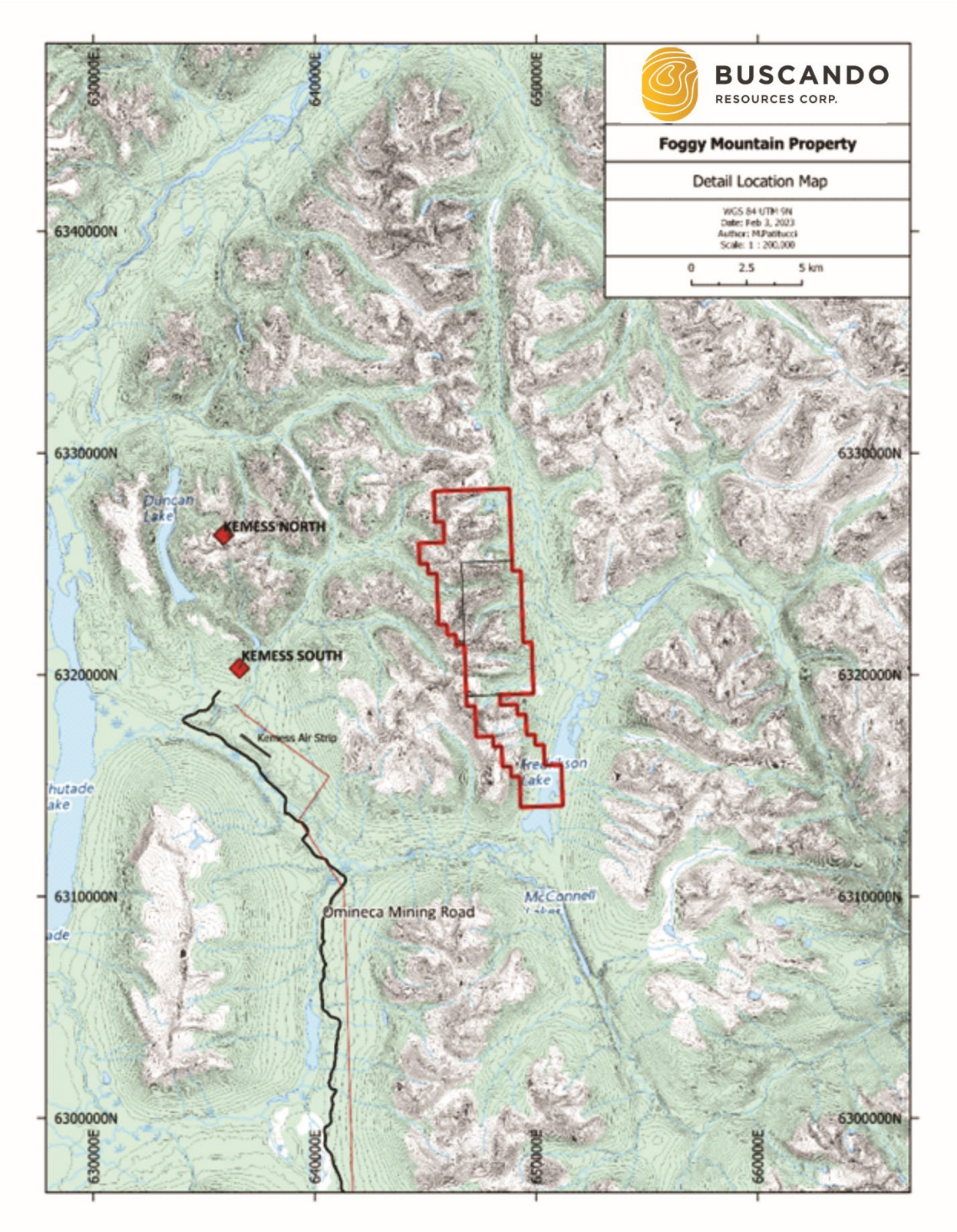

Figure 4-2: Local area and claims map for the Foggy Mountain Property.

4.2 Mineral Tenures

The Property consists of three mineral claims within one contiguous claim group, totalling 4210.01 ha. The mineral claims are summarized in table 4.1 below. The claims are in good standing but have not been legally surveyed, nor is there a requirement to do so. The Province of BC owns the surface rights to the Property. There is no overlap between these claims or any pre-existing legacy claims. Claims status was searched on the website of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Mineral Titles Online BC (MTO: www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca). The table summarizing the mineral tenures of this property (Table 4.1) was taken directly from the MTO record on 2023-04-05.

Table 4.1: Foggy Mountain Property claims. Owner 289432 (CLOUDBREAK DISCOVERY LTD.)

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1093934	Foggy Mountain 1	2022/MAR/23	2026/MAR/12	1673.52
1093935	Foggy Mountain 2	2022/MAR/23	2026/MAR/12	1005.32
1093936	Foggy Mountain 3	2022/MAR/23	2026/MAR/12	1531.17
			Total:	4210.01

Figure 4.3 below shows a more detailed map of the Foggy Mountain Property claim boundaries.

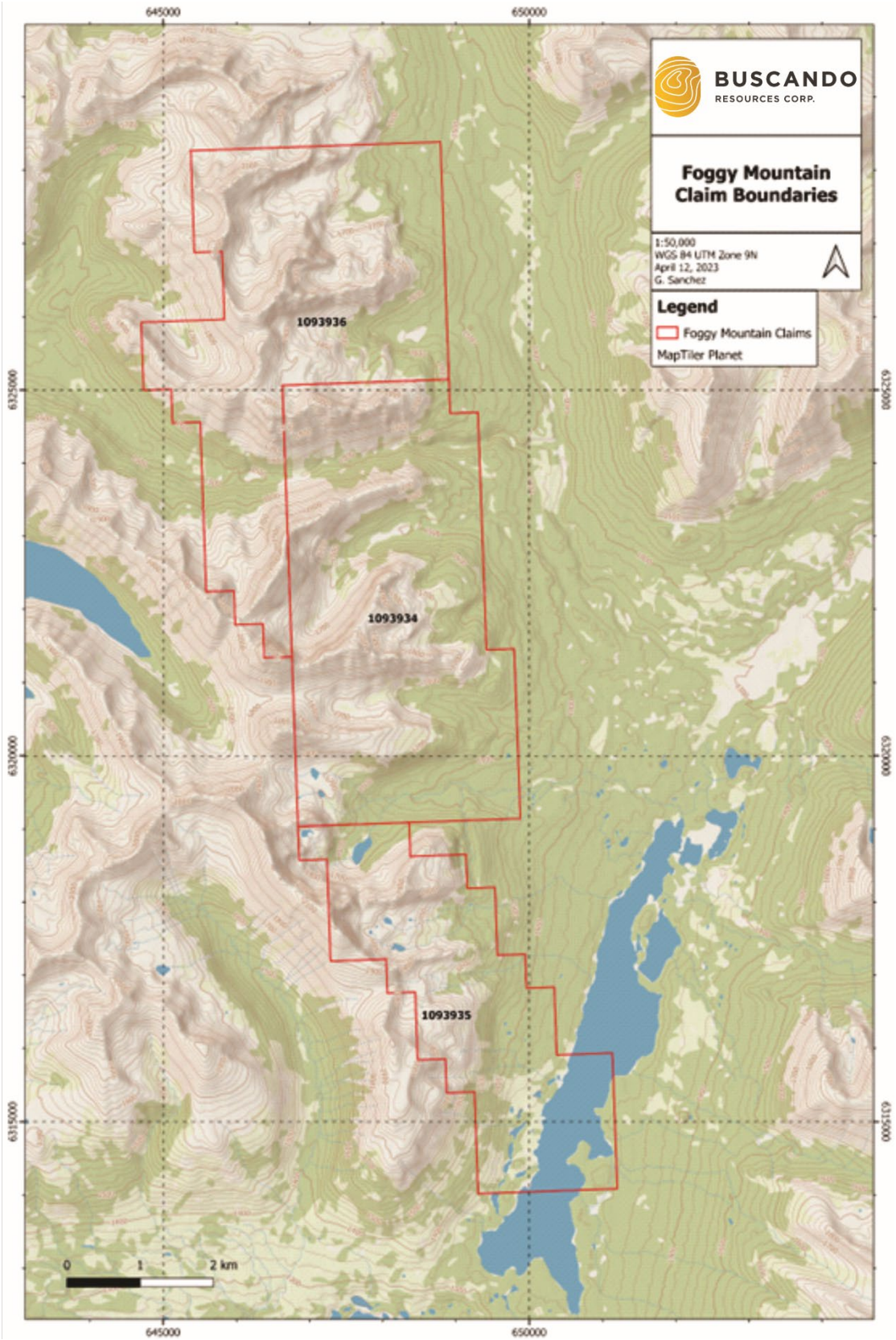

Figure 4-3: Detailed map of Foggy Mountain mineral tenures.

4.3 Underlying Agreements

On August 28, 2024, Cronin Exploration Inc ("Cronin"), David Robinson (Vendor B), Eagle Claw Investments 2 PTY LTD (Vendor C) entered into an option agreement with 1230439 BC LTD (the Optionee). Whereas Cronin, Vendor B and Vendor C, owning 100% of the Property, granted an exclusive option to 1230439 BC Ltd to acquire the property interest, subject to a 2% NSR Royalty and terms below.

The Option is exercisable by the Optionee by:

(a) making an aggregate of $175,000 in cash payments to the Optionors in accordance with their Pro Rata Interest (the "**Option Payments**") as follows:

  (i) $25,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

  (ii) $25,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

  (iii) $50,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

  (iv) $75,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

(b) incurring an aggregate of $850,000 in Expenditures on the Property, as follows:

  (i) $100,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

  (ii) an additional $250,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Going Public Transaction; and

  (iii) an additional $500,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

(c) issuing to the Optionors in accordance with their Pro Rata Interest an aggregate of 2,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Optionee (the "**Option Shares**"), as follows:

  (i) 250,000 shares on the Effective Date;

  (ii) 250,000 shares on or before the first anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

  (iii) 250,000 shares on or before the second anniversary of the Going Public Transaction;

  (iv) 500,000 shares on or before the third anniversary of the Going Public Transaction; and

  (v) 750,000 shares on or before the fourth anniversary of the Going Public Transaction.

Fifty percent of the 2% NSR Royalty may be bought back for $1,500,000 upon commercial production of the property.

On September 16, 2024, Buscando Resources Corp entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with 1230439 BC LTD (FoggyCo). Buscando has agreed to purchase all the issued and outstanding shares of FoggyCo and will issue the shareholders of FoggyCo *pro rata* in proportion to their holdings of FoggyCo shares.

4.4 Mineral Rights in British Columbia

Mineral Claims in British Columbia are subdivided into two major categories: Placer and Mineral. Both are acquired using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. The online MTO system allows clients to acquire and maintain (register work, payments, etc.) mineral and placer claims. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, parks, etc.).

The electronic Internet map allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cell sizes vary from approximately 21 hectares (457m x 463m) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. Cell size variance is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole.

MTO will calculate the exact area in hectares according to the cells you select and calculate the required fee. The fee is charged for the entire cell, even though a portion may be unavailable due to a prior legacy title or alienated land. The fee for Mineral Claim registration is $1.75 per hectare.

Upon immediate confirmation of payment, the mineral rights title is issued and assigned a tenure number for the registered claim. Email confirmation of your transaction and title is sent immediately.

Rights to any ground encumbered by existing legacy claims will not be granted with the cell claim except through the Conversion process. However, the rights held by a legacy claim or lease will accrue to the cell claim if the legacy claim or lease should terminate through forfeiture, abandonment, or cancellation, but not if the legacy claim is taken to lease. Similarly, if a cell partially covers land that is alienated (park, reserve etc.) or a reserve, no rights to the alienated or reserved land are acquired. But, if that alienation or reserve is subsequently rescinded, the rights held by the cell expand over the former alienated or reserve land within the border of the cell.

Upon registration, a cell claim is deemed to commence as of that date (“Date of Issue”) and is good until the “expiry date” (Good to Date) that is one year from the date of registration. To maintain the claim beyond the expiry date, exploration and development work must be performed and registered, or a payment instead of exploration and development may be registered. If the claim is not maintained, it will forfeit at the end of the “expiry date” and it is the responsibility of every recorded holder to maintain their claims; no notice of pending forfeiture is sent to the recorded holder.

A mineral or placer claim has a set expiry date (the “Good to Date”), and in order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development. Failure to maintain a claim results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the claim holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, you may advance the claim forward to any new date. With a payment, instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. “Anniversary year” means the period of time that you are now in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date.

All recorded holders of a claim must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate (“FMC”) when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their claims in MTO. The following tables outline the costs required to maintain a claim for one year:

Table 4.2: BC work requirements for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	Work Requirements
1 and 2	$5 / hectare
3 and 4	$10 / hectare
5 and 6	$15 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$20 / hectare

Table 4.3: BC cash in-lieu payment requirements for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	Cash Payment In-Lieu of Work
1 and 2	$10 / hectare
3 and 4	$20 / hectare
5 and 6	$3 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$40 / hectare

4.5 Property Legal Status

The Mineral Titles Online website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do) confirms that all claims of the Foggy Mountain Property as described in Table 4.1 were in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Mineral Titles Branch against the titles at that date. The author makes no further assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to undertake exploration.

4.6 Surface Rights

Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in British Columbia.

4.7 Permitting

Any work which disturbs the surface by mechanical means on a mineral claim in British Columbia requires a Notice of Work (NOW) permit under the Mines Act. The owner must receive written approval from a Provincial Mines Inspector prior to undertaking such work. This includes but is not limited to the following types of work: drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction of a camp, demolition of a camp, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes, and reclamation.

Exploration activities which do not require a NOW permit include prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching, and the establishment of grids. These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision if land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources (FLNRO), determine where and how the

access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by FLNRO, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and for FLNRO to issue a Special Use Permit; however, a collaborative effort and authorization between ministries jointly determines the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

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

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

5.1 Access and Infrastructure

Access to the Property is currently by helicopter only, from the Kemess South gold mine which lies 8 km west of the Property. The Kemess mine may be accessed year-round by the Omineca Resource Access Road from Mackenzie, British Columbia as well as by air to the Kemess airstrip. The Kemess mine is also the terminus of a high voltage power line that brings power directly from a BC Hydro substation in Mackenzie, British Columbia. Water may be sourced from numerous creeks, rivers and lakes within the property boundaries.

There are currently no other known pre-existing buildings, equipment, or infrastructure present on the Property.

Labour, services, and equipment are available from nearby communities of Smithers and Prince George.

5.1 Climate and Physiography

Much of the property lies above 1800 meters elevation and is characterized by biogeoclimatic zone BAFA – Boreal Altai Fescue Alpine. Such zones typically have cold, long winters and brief cool summers. Much of the terrain is well-vegetated alpine tundra with sparse evergreen dwarf shrubs, grasses, lichens, and willows. At the Foggy Mountain property the alpine terrain is commonly comprised of steep-sided ridges with cliffs and scree slopes extending into vegetated alpine bowls. Numerous alpine lakes and streams occupy the cirques and bowls with common permanent snow patches. Below ~1800 meters elevation the terrain is characterized by the Moist Cool subvariant of Spruce-Willow-Birch biogeoclimatic zone (SWBmk/mks). These areas contain sparse white spruce, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir with scrub birch, willow, and berry bush shrub layers.

Exploration season can be limited in duration by the onset of winter conditions in the mountains during fall months, and delayed in start until June depending on thaw conditions in the spring.

The Foggy Mountain Property is an early stage exploration project so it may be premature to comment on the availability of potential storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pads areas, and potential

processing plant sites. However, there are ample undeveloped areas within the claim boundaries with moderate topography.

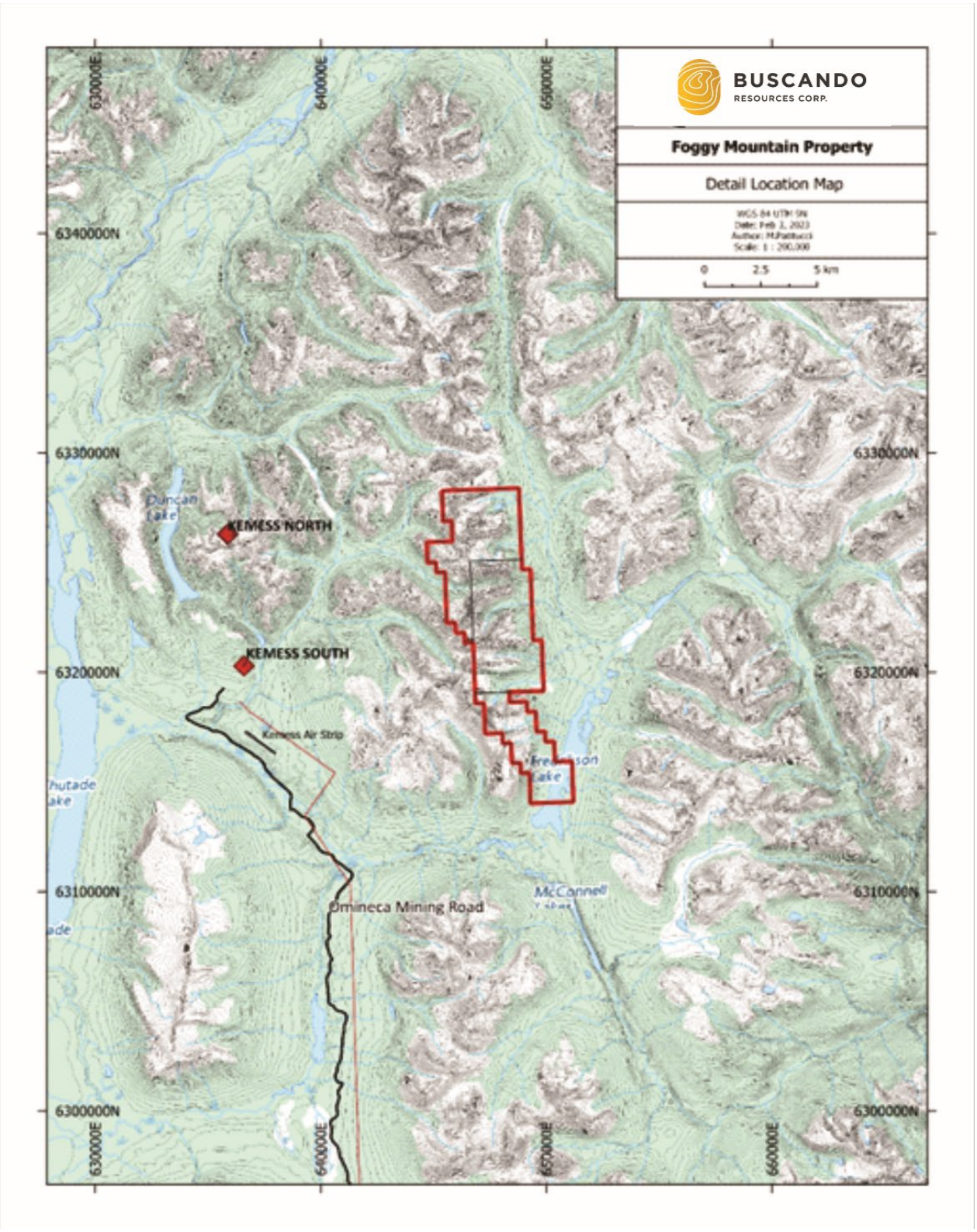

Figure 5-1: Claim location relative to Kemess mine sites and access roads.

6. History

6.1 Property History

Exploration work on the Foggy Mountain Property dates back to 1972, however most of the exploration was conducted from 2003 onwards. Table 6.1 below outlines historical exploration work on the Property. Work conducted by previous operators within the current Property boundary or relevant to the property are described in this section. To date there have been no mineral resource or reserve estimates that have been reported within the Project area.

Table 6.1: Historical exploration on or near the Property.

Year(s)	Owner	Work Type	Property Name	Commodities	ARIS #(s)
1980-81	Serem	Geochemical, Geological	Mess	Au, Ag	8999, 10235
1986	Western Premium	Geochemical	Mess	Au, Ag	15184
1988	Skylark	Geochemical, Geological	Fog	Au, Ag	17460
1989	Inco Gold	Geochemical, Trenching, Diamond Drilling	Mess	Au, Ag	19789
2003-06	Stealth Minerals	Prospecting, Geological, Geophysical, Geochemical, Trenching, Diamond Drilling	Toodoggone, Fog, Mess	Au, Ag, Cu	27429, 27636, 28649
2008	Serengeti Resources	Geophysical	Kem	Au, Ag, Cu	30208
2022	Cloudbreak Discovery	Prospecting, Geochemical, Geological	Foggy Mountain	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	41189

The claims were actively explored in the 1980s by several operators when the district was explored for its epithermal gold and silver potential, following production decisions on three small gold mines in the Toodoggone District (Baker, Lawyers, and Shasta). More regional activity was triggered by the exploration of the large-scale Kemess South copper-gold porphyry deposit in the early 1990s.

6.1.1 Serem Ltd.

Serem discovered mineralization in the Fog/Mess area in 1980 when soil sampling followed by limited hand and powder trenching was completed in the northern area of the present-day claims. A total of 82 silt samples and 36 soil samples were collected as part of the 1980 program. Most assay values were reported to be equal to background values in the area (Crawford and Vulimiri, 1981).

The 1981 program saw the completion of trenching as well as additional soil sampling, rock sampling, and mapping. A total of 197 soil, 8 steam silt, 35 grab, and 17 trench samples were collected from the claims. A few anomalous zones were identified, however most assay values were reported to be equal to background values in the area (Crawford, 1982).

6.1.2 Western Premium Resource Corp.

An extensive geochemical and rock sampling program was completed in 1986 by D.L. Cooke and Associates and outlined numerous precious metal soil anomalies over an area approximately 1,000 metres by 2,500 metres in the northern portion of the present-day claims. A total of 58 rock, 69 silt, 16 heavy metal concentrate, and 974 soil samples were taken. The program identified 300-meter-long elongate gold and silver anomalies in soil sampling trending northwest which coincides with two strongly anomalous stream sediment samples (Cooke, 1986).

6.1.3 Skylark Resources Ltd.

This 1987 field program included fourteen rock and twenty-nine stream sediment samples, collected on August 6th and 10th, 1987. Several spot anomalies of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au were detected, while 37 of the 43 samples returned values within the background range for the area (Burns, 1988).

6.1.4 Inco Gold Management Ltd.

In 1989, Inco Gold completed a three-phase exploration program including prospecting, mapping, rock sampling, trenching, and diamond drilling. One hundred eight rock samples were collected in the first phase for gold and ICP analysis. This was followed by the excavation of ten trenches over the most prospective zones identified in phase one. Diamond drilling was then completed for a total of 367.7 metres in 7 shallow core holes, from two sites, resulting in fifty-one split core samples being collected. The program identified a shear-hosted vein system with “modest” gold and silver values, hosted within lenses of a major west-dipping shear zone. However, no ore-grade widths of mineralization were encountered (Richards, 1989).

6.1.5 Stealth Minerals Ltd.

The claims were staked by Stealth Minerals in 2003. In 2003, re-sampling and assaying of mineralized material from historic trench locations was completed. This demonstrated a substantial increase in precious metal values for select samples. Several veins in the northern portion of the Mess Ridge area returned anomalous gold values plus the previously mentioned very high silver values. A total of 85 rock samples and were collected from the present-day Foggy Mountain claim area, from both the trenches as well as outcrop and float settings (Kuran, 2004).

Between 2003 to 2006, Stealth Minerals Ltd. conducted geochemical surveys and prospecting on the Fog-Mess Property, at the time a part of their extensive “Toodoggone Project”. Some of the highlights included the discovery of MESS 8, FOG-MESS SOUTH and MESS 5 mineral showings characterized by quartz vein-controlled polymetallic Ag-Cu-Zn+/-Au.

In 2004 Stealth Minerals followed up on previous field work which identified four areas of interest on the FogMess property, three of which have potential to host significant mineralization. During the 2004 season, a total of 1,886 "B" horizon soil samples were taken from grid and contour soil lines and 358 rock samples from outcrop and float. Geological mapping was conducted at a field scale of 1: 10,000. Two sheeted vein systems have been identified on Mess Ridge, the North Vein set and the South Vein set, both

of which are hosted by Takla Group andesitic volcanic rocks. Bonanza grade precious metal values are present in the North Vein set (Kuran, 2004).

The copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly with related copper-gold rock geochemistry at Mess Ridge is a large-scale target with only first pass exploration completed to date. Interest in gold-silver mineralization at the "August 30th" zone is indicated by outcrop channel samples that returned anomalous gold values that suggest a potential strike length in excess of 700 metres.

During the 2006 season, follow-up work was completed in areas with anomalous Au, Ag or Cu in soil and rock samples collected in 2004 and 2005. A total of 63 rock samples were taken as chip, outcrop, and float from these areas. Geological mapping was conducted at a field scale of 1:20,000. Chip sampling on the "Aug 30th" showing returned anomalous gold and silver values from quartz veins up to one meter wide. Float and outcrop samples collected from three different creeks draining to the "Aug 30th' showing from the north also returned anomalous copper and zinc values (Barrios & Kuran, 2006).

6.1.6 Serengeti Resources Inc.

Between October 10th and 30th, December 13th and 20th, 2007, and February 20th to March 6th, 2008, an airborne magnetic and partial radiometric survey was flown over the Crow Bloom and Kem properties, which overlap the southern half of the current Foggy Mountain Property. These surveys indicated the presence of two potassium-high thorium-low features in the southern section of the claims, bordering on possible intrusives, indicating the possibility of potassic alteration.

6.1.7 Cloudbreak Discovery PLC

The 2022 exploration program operated by Cloudbreak consisted of 18 stream sediment samples and 82 rock samples, gathered by a field crew of four over the course of 7 days. Sediment sampling locations were selected prior to field work and tested high priority drainages which provide maximum coverage basins in proximity to existing mineralization and catchment zones. Rock sampling verified historic mineral showings and prospected for additional mineralization occurring on the property.

Locations were marked by flagging tape with sample numbers and UTM coordinates (WGS 84 UTM 9N) were recorded by handheld GPS (Figures 9.1 and 9.2).

Rocks were collected and described by field personal for rock type, mineralization noted and sample quality (outcrop vs subcrop vs float).

Rock sampling on the Property confirmed the presence of copper-gold and silver mineralization at the MESS 5, FOG-MESS SOUTH and MAY showings.

Encouraging results including at the MAY showing returned moderate grades of gold, silver, and copper with from select samples at the MESS 5 showing. Additionally, newly described and unsampled zones to the southeast of the MAY showing returned moderate copper grades in a K-Spar altered granodiorite. The following maps show these sampling results.

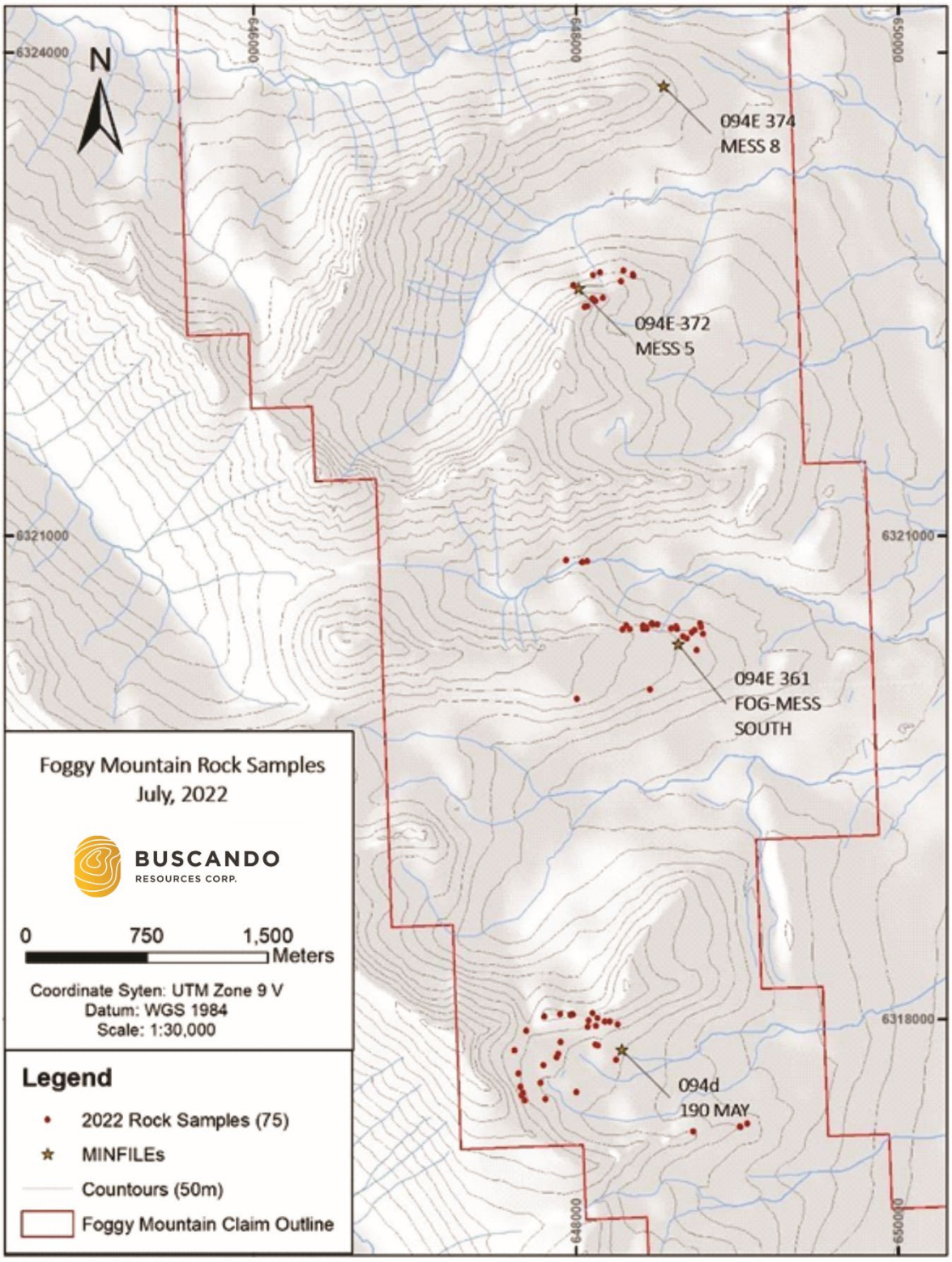

Figure 6-1: 2022 Foggy Mountain Rock Sample Locations.

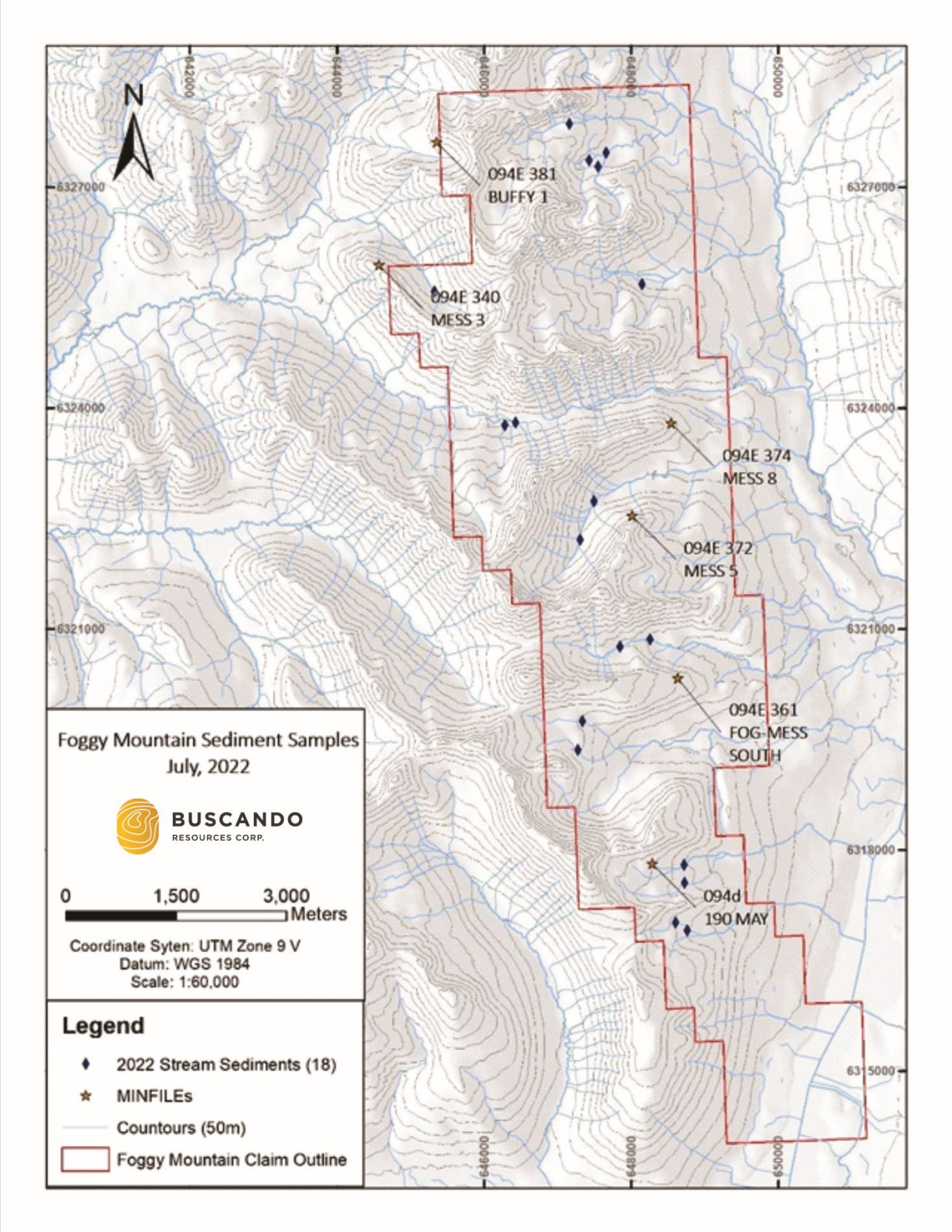

Figure 6-2: 2022 Foggy Mountain Sediment Sample Locations.

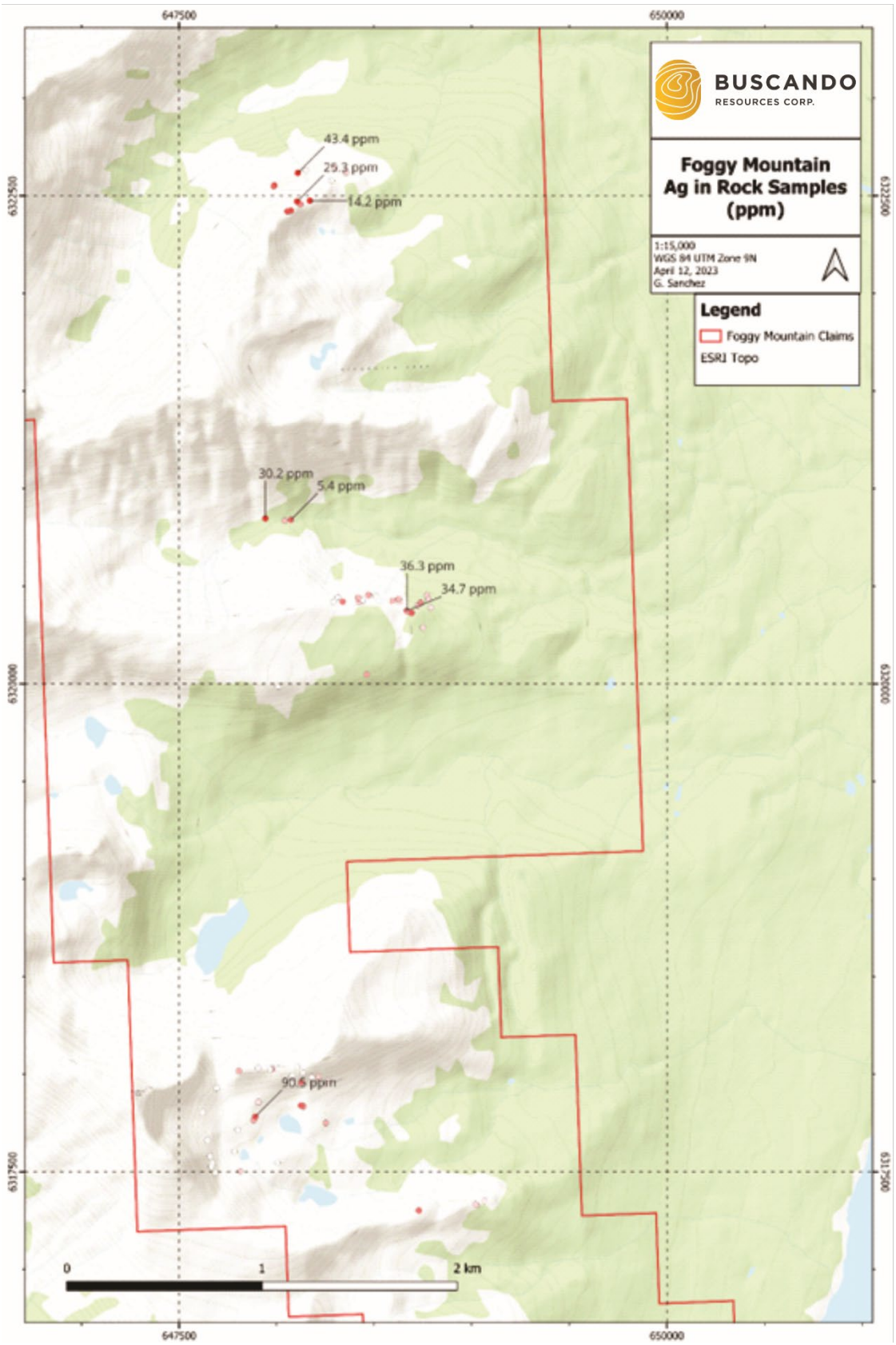

Figure 6-3: Ag in Foggy Mountain Rock Samples.

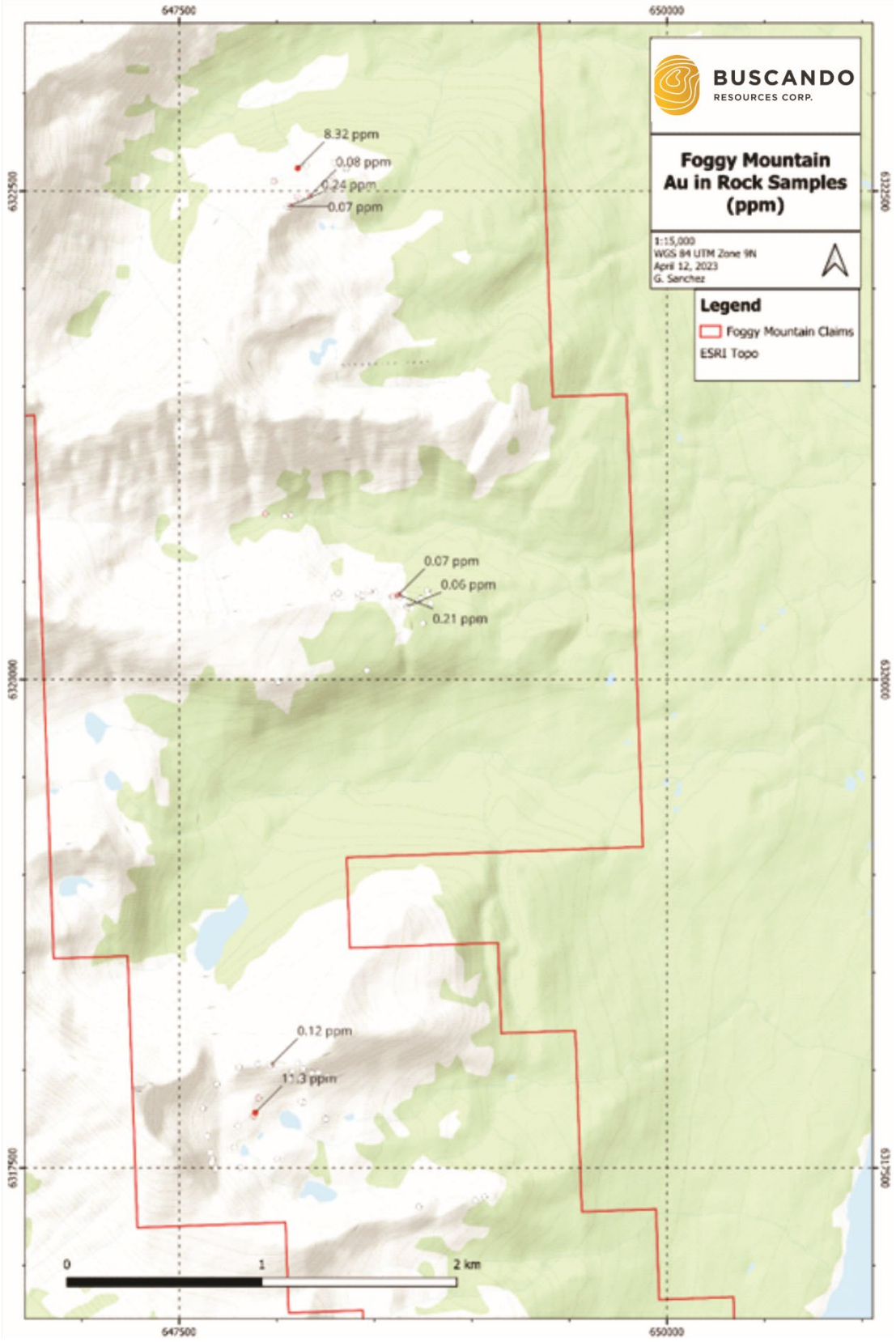

Figure 6-4: Au in Foggy Mountain Rock Samples.

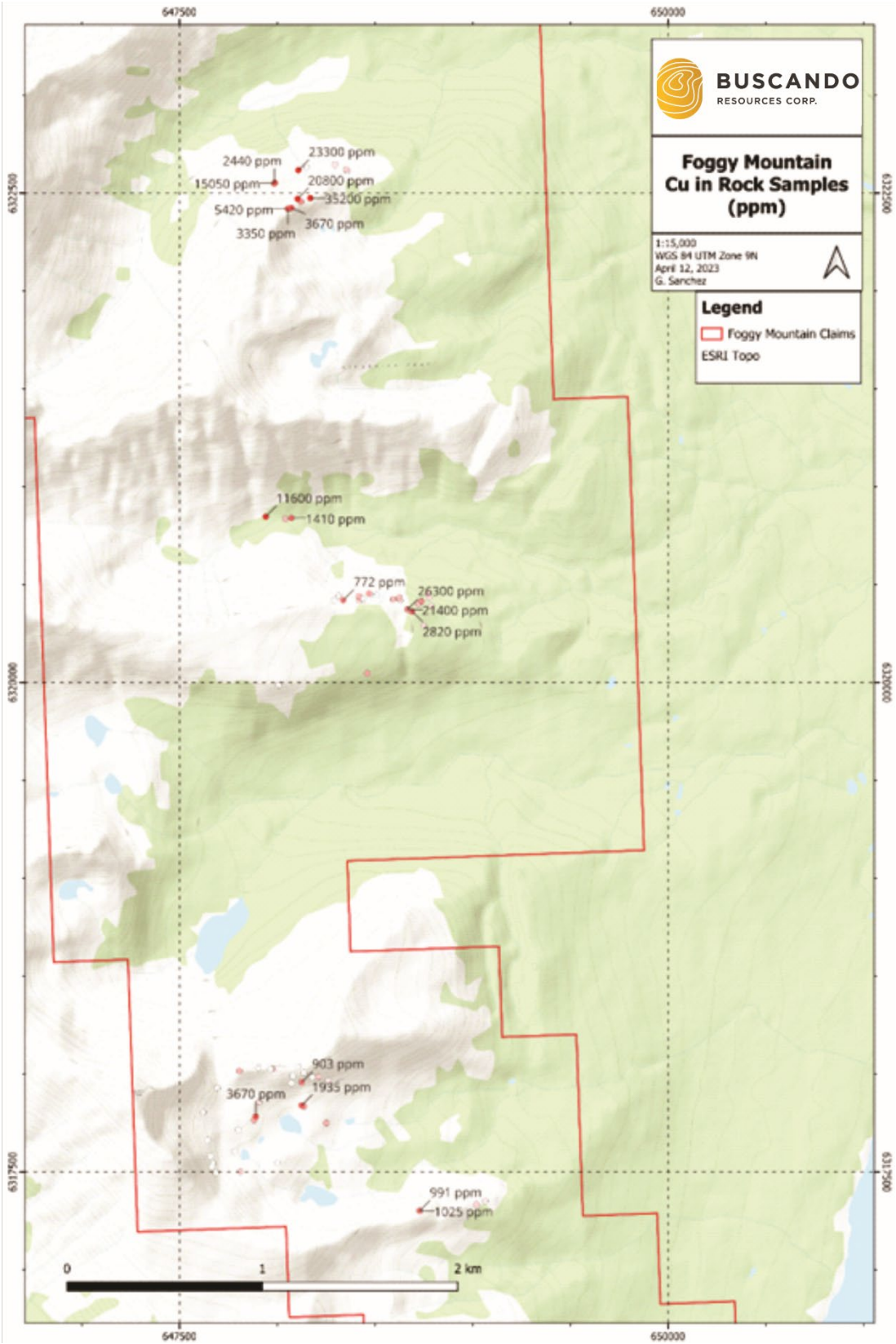

Figure 6-5: Cu in Foggy Mountain Rock Samples.

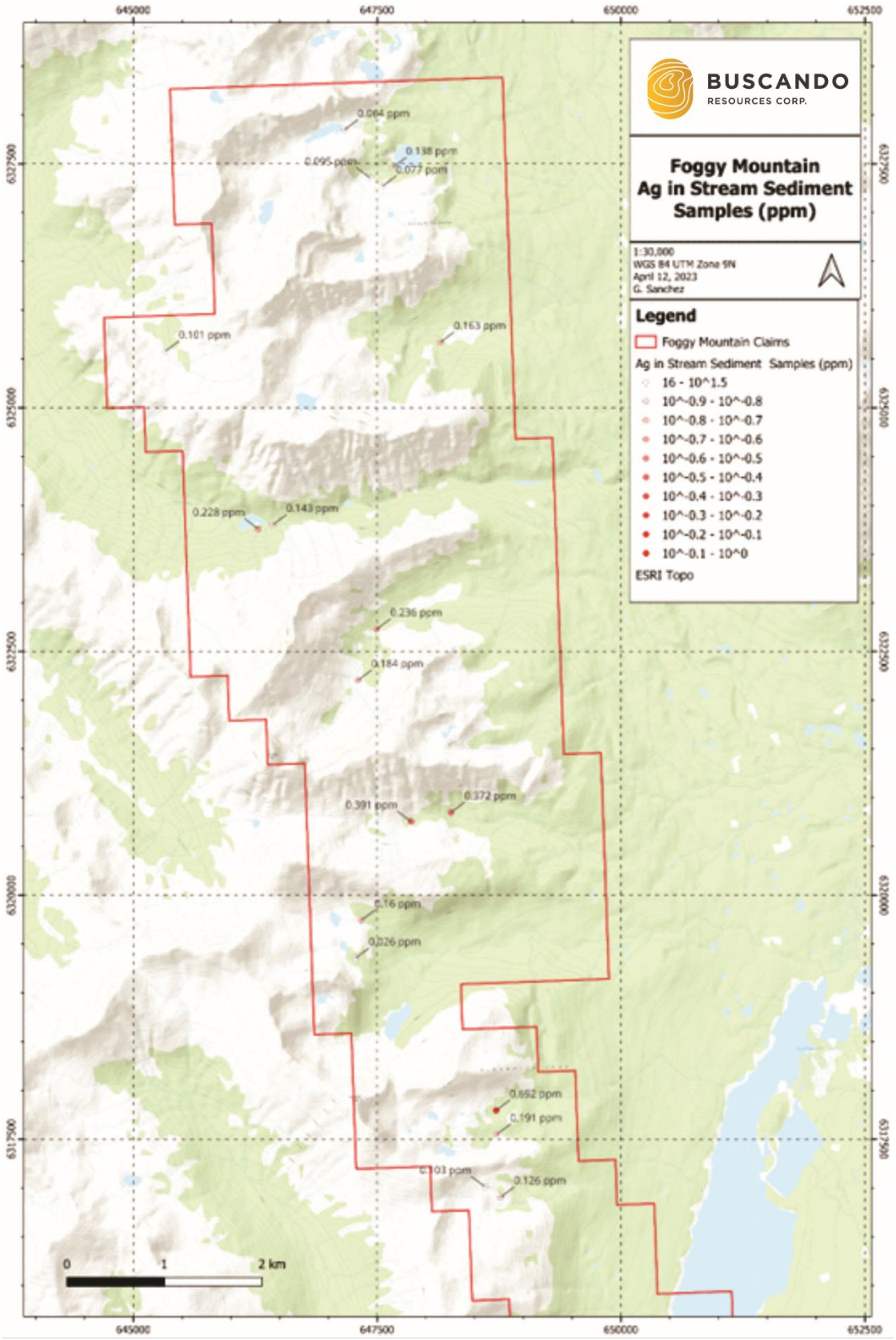

Figure 6-6: Ag in Foggy Mountain Stream Sediment Samples.

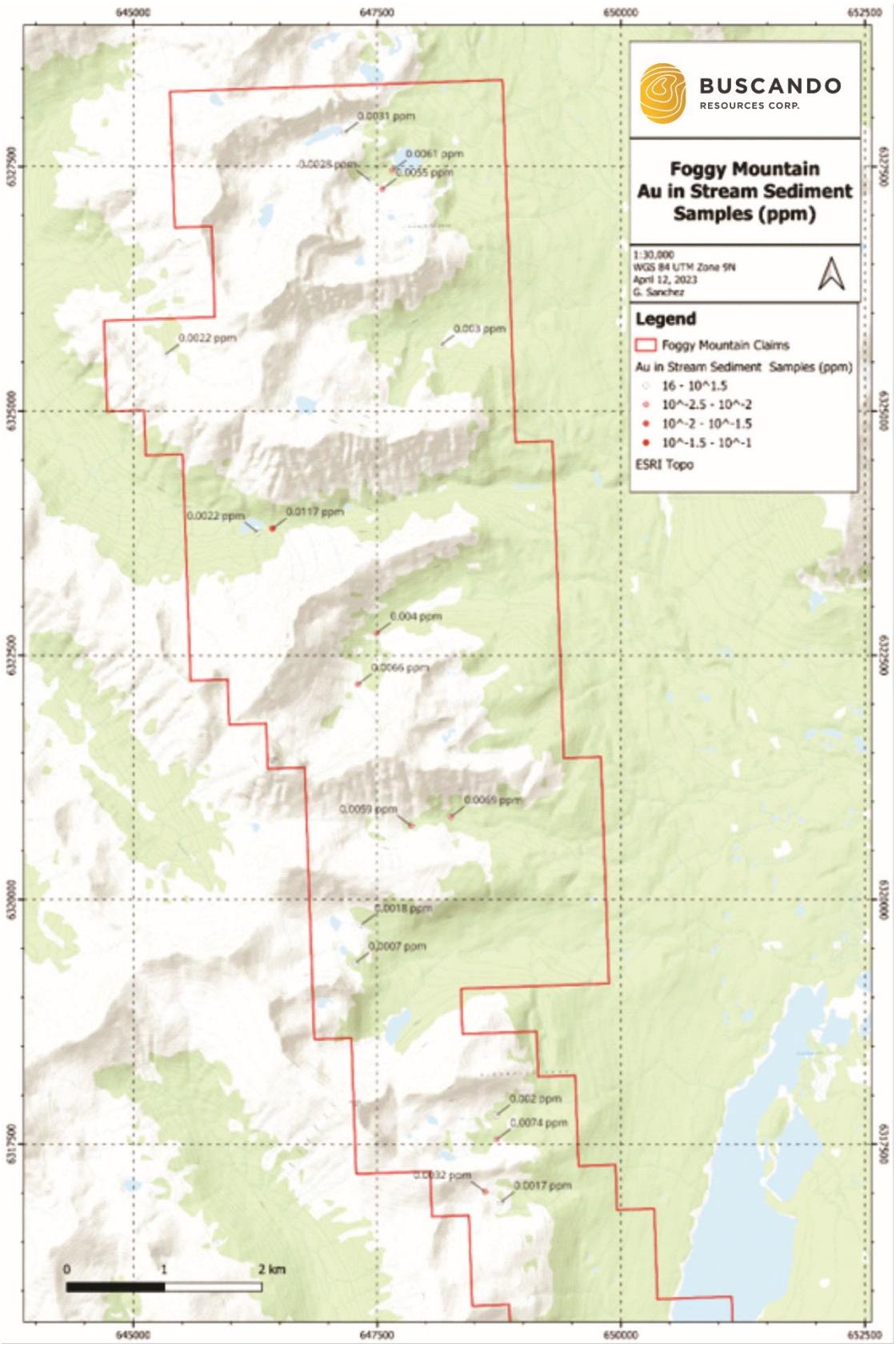

Figure 6-7: Au in Foggy Mountain Stream Sediment Samples.

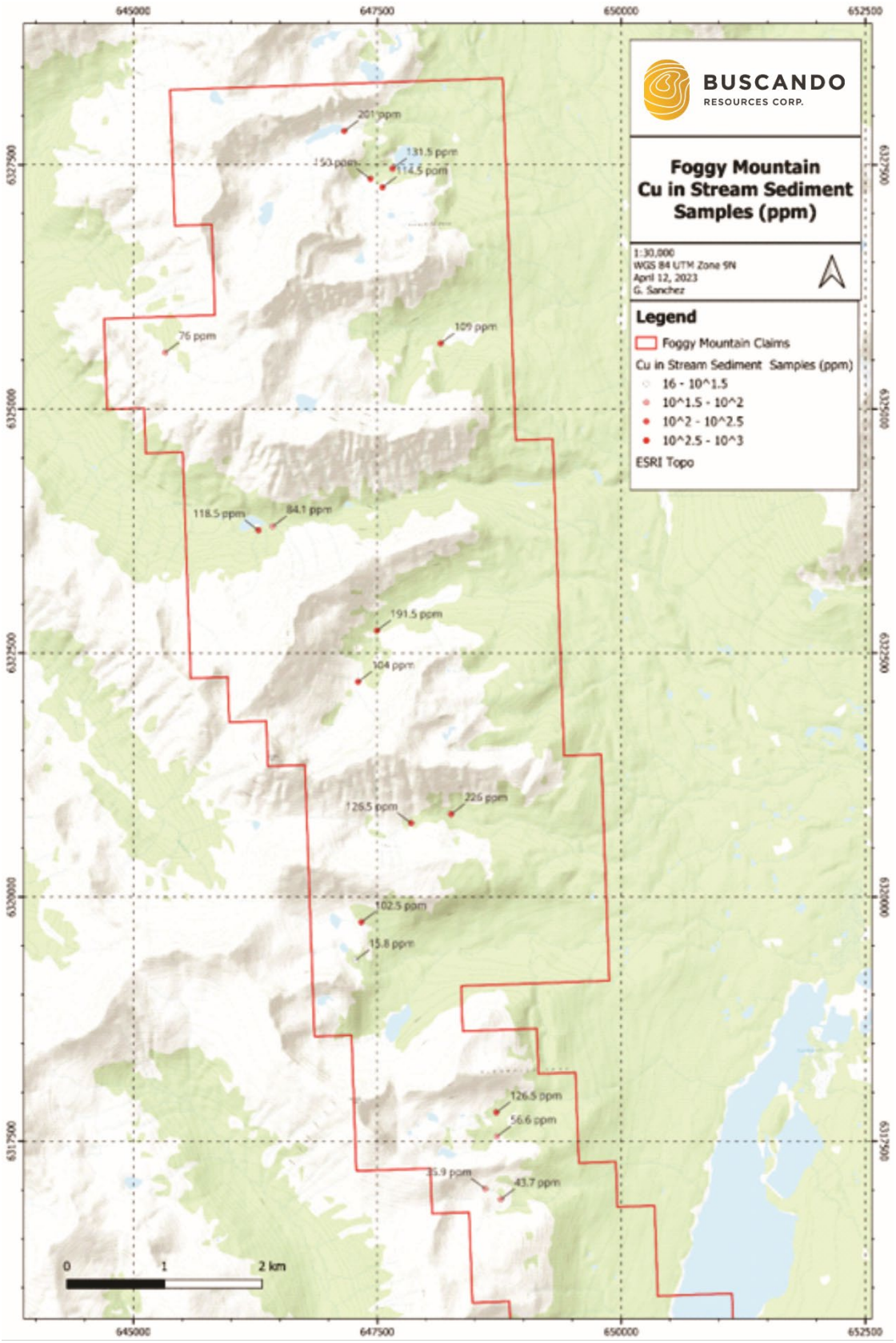

Figure 6-8: Cu in Foggy Mountain Stream Sediment Samples.

7. Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Foggy Mountain property is situated in the northern portion of the Quesnel Terrane (Figure 7.1), an island arc which formed along the western North American continental margin during the Late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic. The area surrounding the Foggy Mountain property is bounded to the east by the Cassiar Terrane comprised of Proterozoic and Paleozoic carbonate and siliciclastic rocks that once formed part of the ancestral North American continental margin. These two terranes are divided by a large, structurally complex Early Jurassic system of northwest trending thrust faults, including the Swannell Fault, which structurally juxtaposed the Quesnel Terrane over the Cassiar Terrane. To the west the Quesnel Terrane is juxtaposed against the Stikine Terrane.

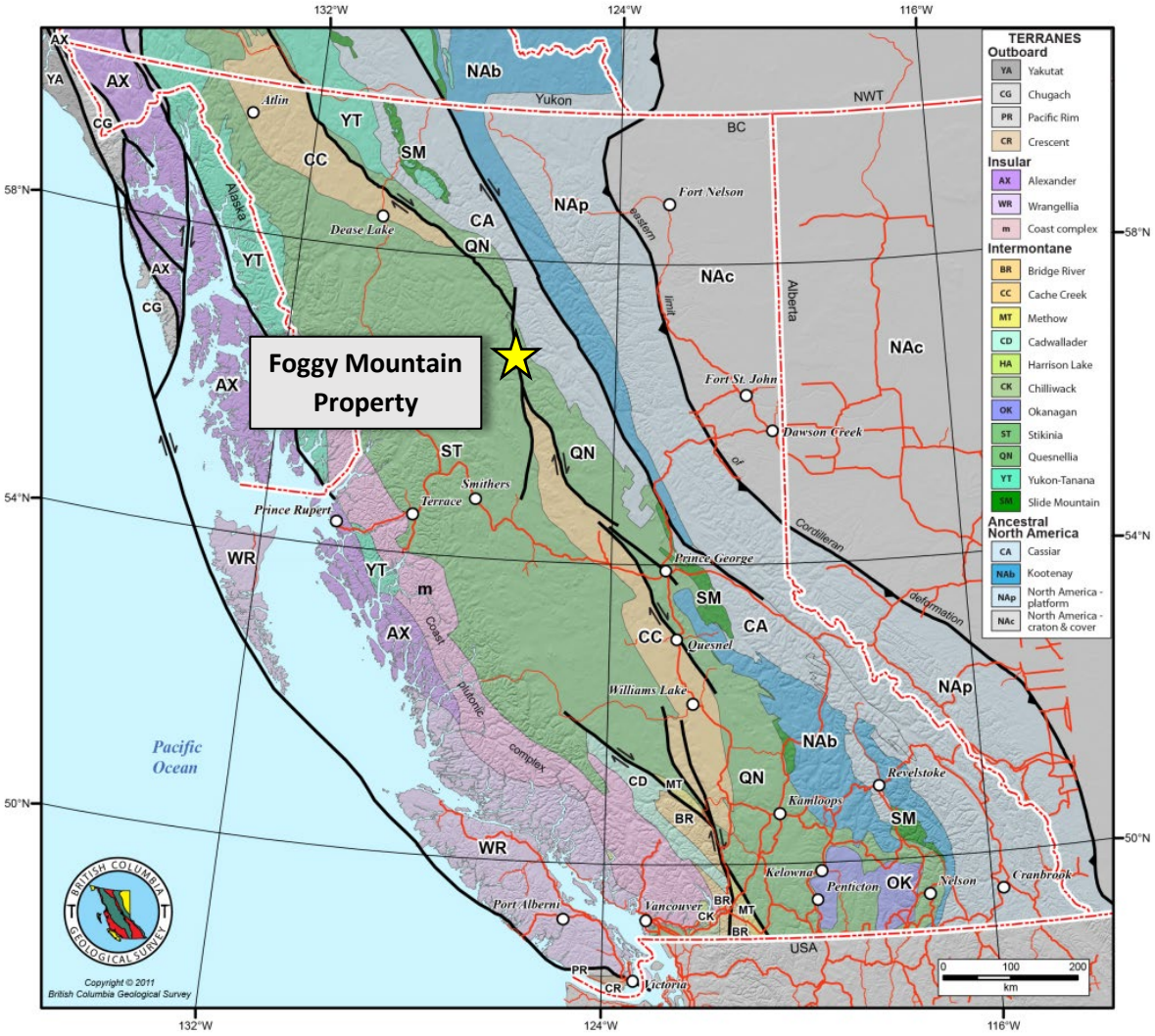

Figure 7-1: Geologic terranes of British Columbia.

The Stikine Terrane consists of similar volcanic arc lithologies and is proposed to be a northern extension of the Quesnellia arc that underwent counterclockwise oroclinal rotation and sinistral translation during the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. These two terranes are divided by significant northwest-southeast trending fault (such as the Teslin and Pinchi Faults). Transpression along these faults formed the north-south Finlay-Ingenika and Dortatelle fault systems near the Foggy Mountain property. Dislocation along the along the Finlay-Ingenika and Pinchi faults has displaced the Cache Creek Terrane in area around the Foggy Mountain property which separates the Stikinia and Quesnellia Terranes north and south of the district. Where the Quesnel and Cassiar Terranes are in fault contact with each other, the Quesnel and Cassiar Terranes are segregated by wedges of what is believed to be imbricated remnants of a Late Paleozoic marginal basin or the Slide Mountain Terrane. The Quesnel Terrane is a Mesozoic island arc that developed over a Late Paleozoic arc assemblage and continental marginal basin sediments (Struik, 1988). It is predominantly composed of volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary rock sequences and differing suites of plutonic rocks. Along its eastern margin are Pennsylvanian-Permian arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks related to the Lay Range Assemblage (Ferri et al., 1992).

However, the Quesnel Terrane is largely comprised of the Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary Takla Group and is locally overlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Several suites of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic plutons are hosted within the Quesnel Terrane and host significant economic mineral deposits. These plutons consist of calc-alkaline and alkaline suites and Alaskan-type ultramafic to mafic intrusions. The majority of the plutons occur proximal to the composite Triassic to Cretaceous Hogem Batholith found extending from Johanson Lake area to the Nation Lakes area roughly 150km to the south (Ferri et al. 1992). There are also Cretaceous granitic plutons which cut the Quesnel and adjacent terranes; however these have not been proven to host significant economic resources.

7.2 Local Geology & Structure

Local geology is summarized by D. Kuran from Stealth Minerals geological mapping program conducted in 2004 (ARIS 27636) and seen in Figure 7.2.

The general stratigraphy is westerly dipping and younging with the oldest Permian sediments and volcanics along the southeastern border of the original arc basin, now intruded by the Giegerich plutonic suite. The older rocks of the Permian aged Asitka group contain thick sections of dark grey to black thickly-bedded pyritic chert and thrust bounded slabs of coral bearing carbonates, which contain local lenses of calc-silicate mineral replacements along structures and intrusive contacts. Generally a weak hornfels effect is seen in the clastic facies. The thick sections of Triassic volcanics are composed of green marine andesite to basalt flows and rare fragments characterized by augite phenocrysts. The central portion of the Mess 3 claim exhibits coarser textures within mafic to ultra mafic intrusive rocks.

The west half of the claim is underlain by thick sections, as seen at Mess Ridge, of Takla Group Triassic subaqueous mafic flows in fault and unconformable contact with fairly fresh sub-aerial dacite pyroclastics of the Jurassic Toodoggone Group of volcanics. This latter group of rocks consist of ash to lapilli tuff either dark grey-green or maroon. Bedding is evident at a 1-5 metre scale and graded pyroclastics are common. The mafic (unit TTv) rocks are locally overlain by the basal conglomerate at the top of the Triassic which contains older granitic cobbles (unit JH 1). The Triassic rocks are by far the most receptive host rock for vein and stockwork style epigenetic mineralization. This is due to their brittle habit when compared to the overlying and fault juxtaposed dacite pyroclastics that bend weakly rather than break. This brittle nature results in long-lived structural features that are prepared to host subsequent mineralizing episodes. These

mineralized events are displayed as stockwork and sheeted sets of open-boiling textured low-sulphidation style epithermal veins, which show vertical precious metal zoning and a preference for the more brittle Triassic rocks. The dacite flows host narrow veins consisting primarily of barite and carbonate with minor and erratic precious and base metal mineralization.

Monzonite intrusive dykes appear to be related to mineralized events. These dykes may be the mineralizers or are occupying zones of weakness, which have had several episodes of epigenetic activity that include silicification, shearing, intrusion of dykes, wide-scale illite-sericite alteration at higher elevations with chlorite-montmorillonite at lower levels and later focused, structurally controlled epithermal veins containing precious metals.

Zones of pervasive alteration appear as thorium-potassium lows on the airborne geophysical maps. A strong feature includes the Mess and New Mess showings and continues to the northwest through other epithermal occurrences such as Awesome and Wrich Hill, and northward along the Saunders Fault system, which includes the Shasta deposit. Magnetic features on the airborne survey indicate a magnetic-high in the area of the New Mess mineralization in the south draining creek (1989 Inco Drilling). This is an area where the Takla and Toodoggone volcanics are in fault contact. There may be a portion of a buried intrusion below this area and the magnetic signature is responding to the shallower depth of cover rock being eroded from the creek.

For the most part, the volcanic Mesozoic assemblages are upright, shallowly dipping to flat-lying sequences crosscut by high angle north to northwest trending faults. Significant structures are the Finlay-Ingenika and Moosevale fault systems, which bound the eastern margin of the belt. These structures are dextral strike-slip features that are related to the terrain bounding faults between the Intermontane and Omineca belts.

The district represents the results of three superimposed volcanic arc building stages that began in the upper Paleozoic with the Asitka Group. Unconformably overlying the Asitka, Takla Group marine volcanic and sedimentary successions dominated until the lower-middle Jurassic, when continental, quartz-normative volcanism began with the deposition of the Hazelton Group-Toodoggone Formation sequences. The plutonic rocks of the Black Lake suite are coeval with the Toodoggone sequence and are likely co-magmatic. Block faulting has juxtaposed and exposed panels of varying depth from the magmatic and volcanic systems. The structures and intrusives likely had a strong influence on the eventual positioning of volcanic centers.

A system of high-angle normal and possibly contraction faults trend between 120 degrees to 150 degrees in azimuth and occur locally with secondary faults trending from 20 to 40 degrees and 60 to 80 degrees in azimuth. These structures may impart primary control of high-level co-magmatic plutons and deposition of the coeval Toodoggone Formation rocks. Regional-scale, northwest trending structures include the Saunders, Wrich, Black and Pi1 faults that cut the Toodoggone District, occur over distances of more than 80 kilometres. Parallel faults also display dip-slip movement, locally placing Stuhini Group in contact with Toodoggone Formation rocks as at Kemess North (Diakow, 2001) and Asitka Group rocks adjacent to intrusive plutons.

North-easterly trending high-angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, tilting and rotating monoclinal strata. The presence of high-level epithermal mineralization at Goat, Wrich Hill and at the Electrum prospect at substantially lower elevations to the north, may suggest a post-mineral, north

side down displacement along a northeast trending fault system in the Finlay River Valley (Blann, 2004). North trending, right-lateral strike-slip faults are prominent along the eastern margin of the Giegerich Pluton and are Cretaceous and Early Tertiary in age. These faults may cut Toodoggone aged and older rocks to the west.

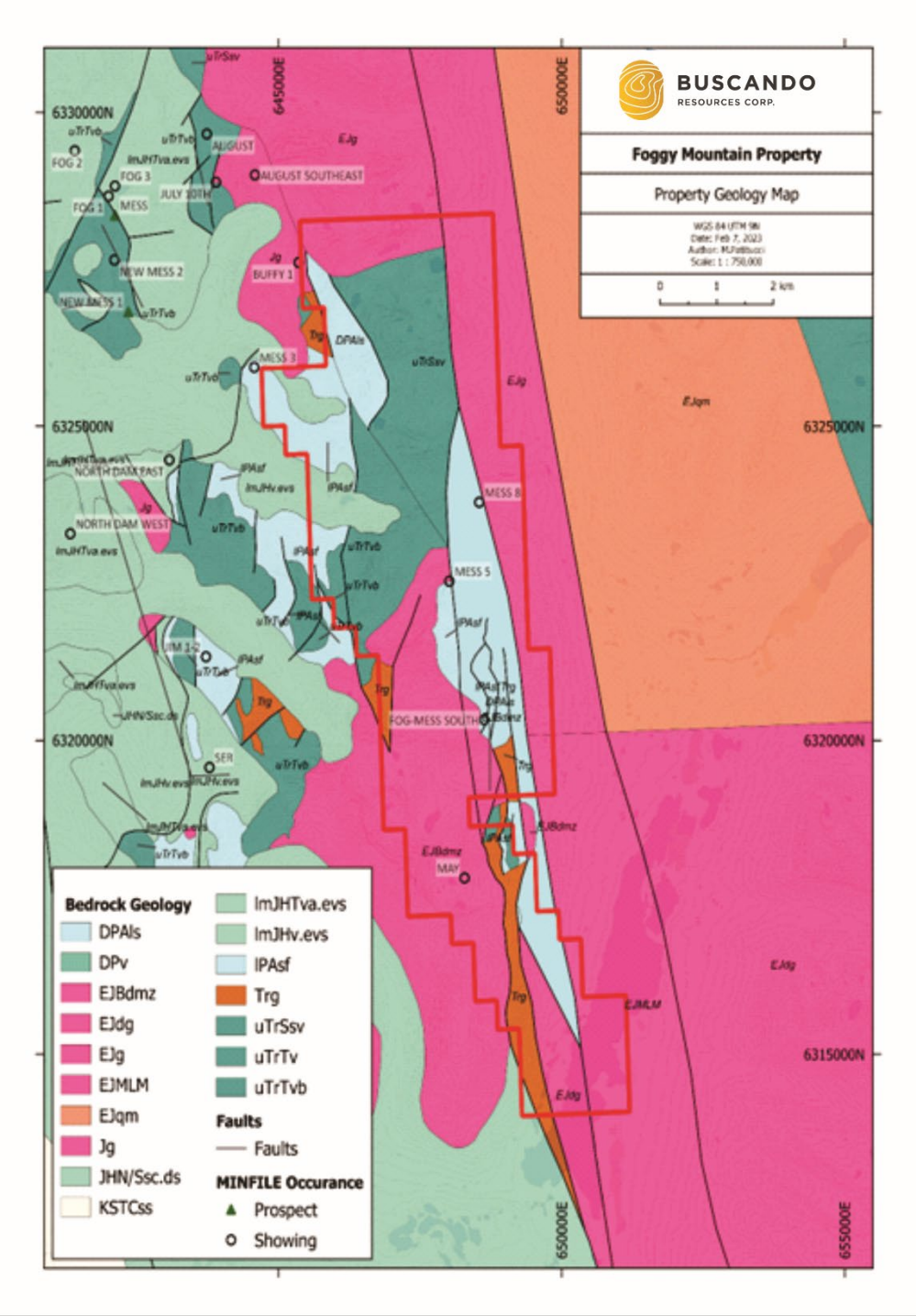

Figure 7-2: Foggy Mountain Property geological units from BC Bedrock. Legend in Figure 7.3.

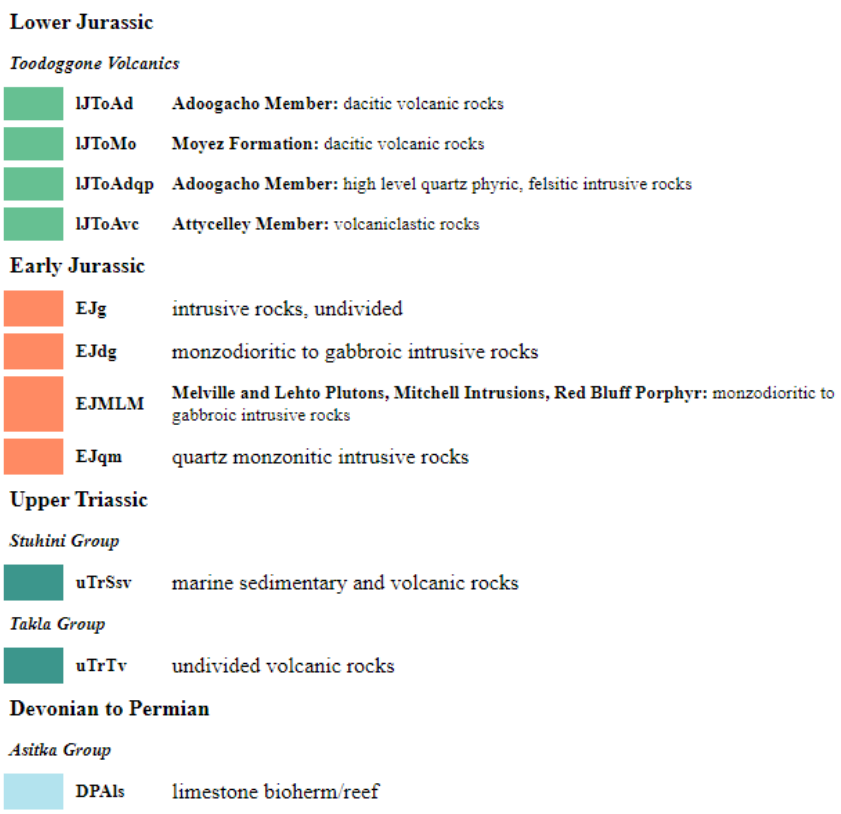

Figure 7-3: BC Bedrock geology legend for Figure 7.2.

7.3 Mineralization

Four mineral occurrences are located on the Foggy Mountain Property, while two other mineral showings are within 150 meters of the claim's boundary (Figure 7.4).

During 2022 field exploration visited and field checked MESS 5, FOG-MESS SOUTH and MAY showings.

MESS 8 (094E 374): In 2004, two rock samples (148263 and 148259) yielded up to 0.30 gram per tonne gold, 12.9 grams per tonne silver and greater than 1.0 per cent copper (Assessment Report 27636). Other samples taken from the ridge to the north yielded up to 0.134 per cent copper (sample 148266; Assessment Report 27636). No sample descriptions were provided. The Mess 8 occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 1700 metres on an east-northeast trending ridge, approximately 6 kilometres northwest of the north end of Fredrikson Lake, about 180 kilometres north-northwest of the community of Germansen Landing.

MESS 5 (094E 372): In 2004, a rock sample (165771) assayed 3.74 grams per tonne gold, 5.1 grams per tonne silver and 0.944 per cent copper, whereas other samples (165769 and 165722) yielded up to 0.16 gram per tonne gold, 9.0 grams per tonne silver and greater than 1.0 per cent copper (Assessment Report 27636). The Mess 5 occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 1850 metres on a northeast-trending ridge, approximately 5 kilometres northwest of the north end of Fredrikson Lake, and about 179 kilometres north-northwest of the community of Germansen Landing.

FOG-MESS SOUTH (094E 361): In 2004, a rock sample (165759) assayed 0.14 gram per tonne gold, 38.4 grams per tonne silver and greater than 1.0 per cent copper (Assessment Report 27636). No sample descriptions were provided. The Fogmess South occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 1700 metres on an east-trending ridge, approximately 3.5 kilometres northwest of the north end of Fredrikson Lake, and about 177 kilometres north-northwest of the community of Germansen Landing

MAY (094D 190): Two mineralized areas occur on the property, about 450 metres apart. Firstly, chalcopyrite and sphalerite occur in a 2.4-metre-wide quartz vein, near a granite-andesite contact. The vein is oriented at a 010-degree strike, dipping 65 degrees. In 1972, a chip sample from a 0.30 metre section of high-grade hanging wall material assayed 1.38 grams per tonne silver, 0.37 per cent copper and 4.30 per cent zinc (Property File Cyprus Anvil - Tompson, W.D., 1972). Secondly, chalcopyrite and molybdenite veins occur in feldspar-altered granite near its contact with a limestone body. The veins have steep dips and strike northwest. The May occurrence is located 3.5 kilometres west from the north end of Fredrikson Lake approximately 176 kilometres north-northwest of the community of Germansen Landing. The Kemess South occurrence (094E 094) is 12 kilometres west-northwest.

BUFFY1 (094E 381): 40m off claims. Locally, a hornblende diorite in contact with an epidote-zeolite flooded hornblendite hosts quartz veins and fracture fillings with chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. Later work describes a mineralized pyroxenite. In 2006, two chip samples (G06511 and G065112) yielded 0.339 and 0.483 per cent copper with 6.9 and 3.0 grams per tonne silver over 0.5 and 0.3 metres, respectively (Assessment Report 28649). In 2014, a rock sample (2692155) of mineralized pyroxenite assayed 0.2 per cent copper and 0.04 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 34942)

MESS 3 (094E 340): 120m off claims. Locally, skarn (silicified and carbonate-altered), bedded Asitka Group sediments associated with a 2-metre-wide oxidized zone and feldspar porphyry dikes host quartz veined fracture zones with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and malachite. In 2004, a rock sample (165958) assayed 2.14 grams per tonne gold, 34.3 grams per tonne silver and greater than 1.0 per cent copper, whereas five other samples yielded from 0.253 to 0.604 per cent copper with associated gold and silver values (Assessment Report 27636). In 2006, a grab sample (6627) assayed 0.64 gram per tonne gold, 7.5 grams per tonne silver, 0.612 per cent copper and 0.706 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 28649). In 2014, a rock sample (2692156) assayed 0.26 per cent copper and 1.01 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 34942).

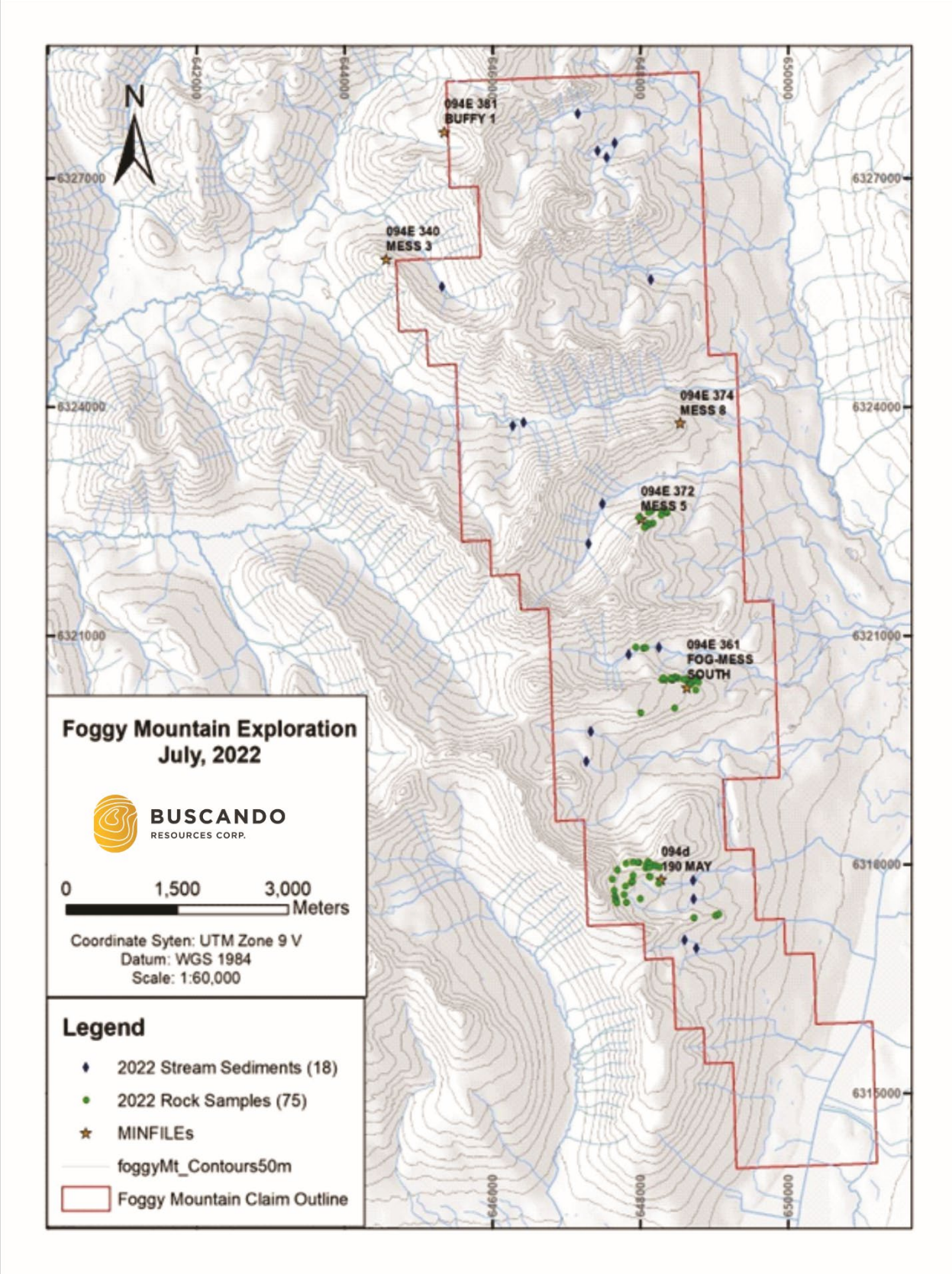

Figure 7-4: MINFILE occurrences on the Property

8. Deposit Types

The Foggy Mountain Property is believed to host polymetallic mineral deposits within structurally controlled epithermal veining. This system presents itself in Triassic-aged volcanic rocks due to their more brittle nature than the surrounding dacite pyroclastics. Brittle fracture and faulting observed within the Triassic volcanic units prove to be the most receptive structural features for vein and stockwork-style epigenetic mineralization in the area. These structural features can be long-lived and are well suited to hosting mineralizing episodes. These events result in mineralization observed as stockwork and sheeted sets of low-sulphidation epithermal veining throughout the fracture areas, with vertical precious metal zoning.

Dacite flows also present minor erratic mineralization occurrences, where narrow carbonate and barite veining contains sporadic precious and base metals.

The monzonite intrusive dykes in the area appear to be related to the mineralization episodes. They may be the mineralizers, or are occupying structural weaknesses that have had mineralizing events and epigenetic episodes such as silicification, shearing, intrusion of dykes, wide-scale illite-sericite and chlorite-montmorillonite alteration, and focused epithermal veining containing precious metals.

9. Exploration

On February 2nd, 2025, an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed on the property by Precision Geosurveys. A total of 233 line kilometers were flown, covering the entirety of the Foggy Mountain claims, for a total area of 43 square kilometers.

The survey utilized two magnetic base stations to correct readings for environmental factors such as diurnal variations, magnetic pulsations, and changes of the Earth's magnetic field over the course of the survey (Poon, 2025).

The survey was conducted in full winter conditions with heavy snow cover, which is noted to possibly have an attenuating effect on gamma signals in the radiometric survey.

Figures 9-1 and 9-2 show the total magnetic intensity (TMI) and potassium percentage survey results for the project. These two results are relevant for targeting porphyry mineralization when paired together, as porphyry systems can often be expressed as a donut-shaped magnetic anomaly with high potassium content due to potassic alteration from the intrusion. In addition to porphyry-style features, linear features such as faults or shear zones are also of interest.

Three primary target areas were assigned from the Precision Geophysics airborne survey; Zone A, Zone B and Zone C.

Zone A has been interpreted as a large intrusive body that is trending 145°/325° and based on the inversion model it is generally vertical. The extent of the intrusive body is unknown to the northwest as the magnetic anomaly appears to extend beyond the limits of the survey area. Multiple high-frequency magnetic features trend N-S within the interpreted body, suggesting structural discontinuity. The target area coincides with anomalous Cu in stream samples, but Au values are not as high as other areas. No known rock samples have been collected in target area A.

Zone B is being interpreted as an elongate structure, likely a fault or shear zone, or intrusive body emplaced along a shear zone. It coincides with stream sediment samples that returned anomalous Cu values. It also has rock samples collected from the northern and southern ends of the interpreted structure that show high Cu and Au values. As Zone B has been interpreted as a continuous lineation that connects the two sampled areas, the centre of the zone could be targeted for further exploration. As the inversion model suggests the structure is dipping to the east, follow up exploration should approach from the east of the magnetic high. Potential areas are centered at 648200 E, 6321755 N.

Zone C is being interpreted as a narrow structure, likely a fault or shear zone with potential mineral targets along the length of it. It coincides with stream sediment samples with anomalous Cu values and rock samples collected near the centre of the interpreted structure with anomalous Cu and Au. The structure trends NW-SE and the inversion model suggests that the structure is near vertical. (Poon et al., 2025).

Figures 9-3 and 9-4, from the above report, show these target areas with associated Cu and Au assay values.

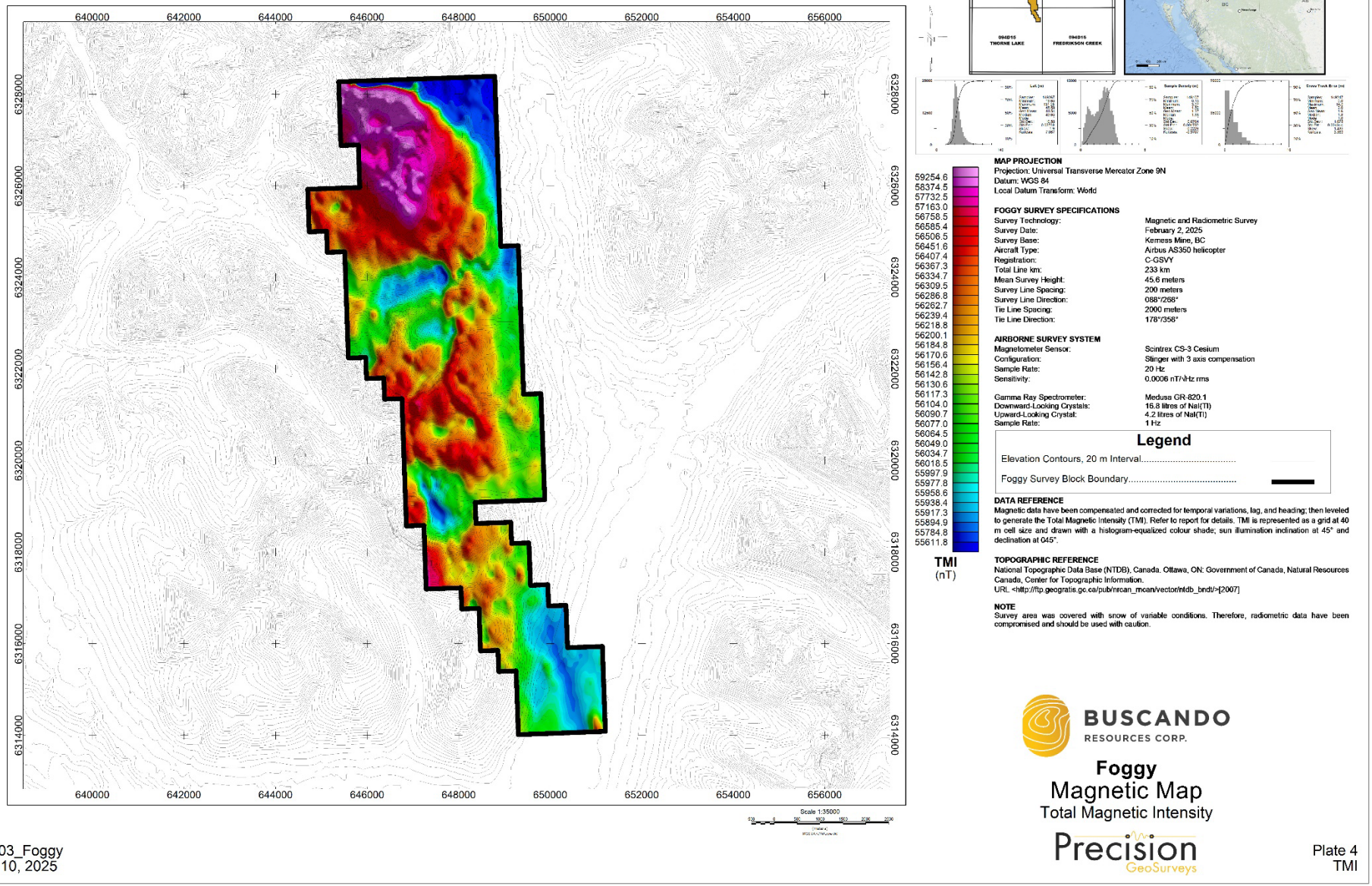

Figure 9-1: Total Magnetic Intensity Survey Results

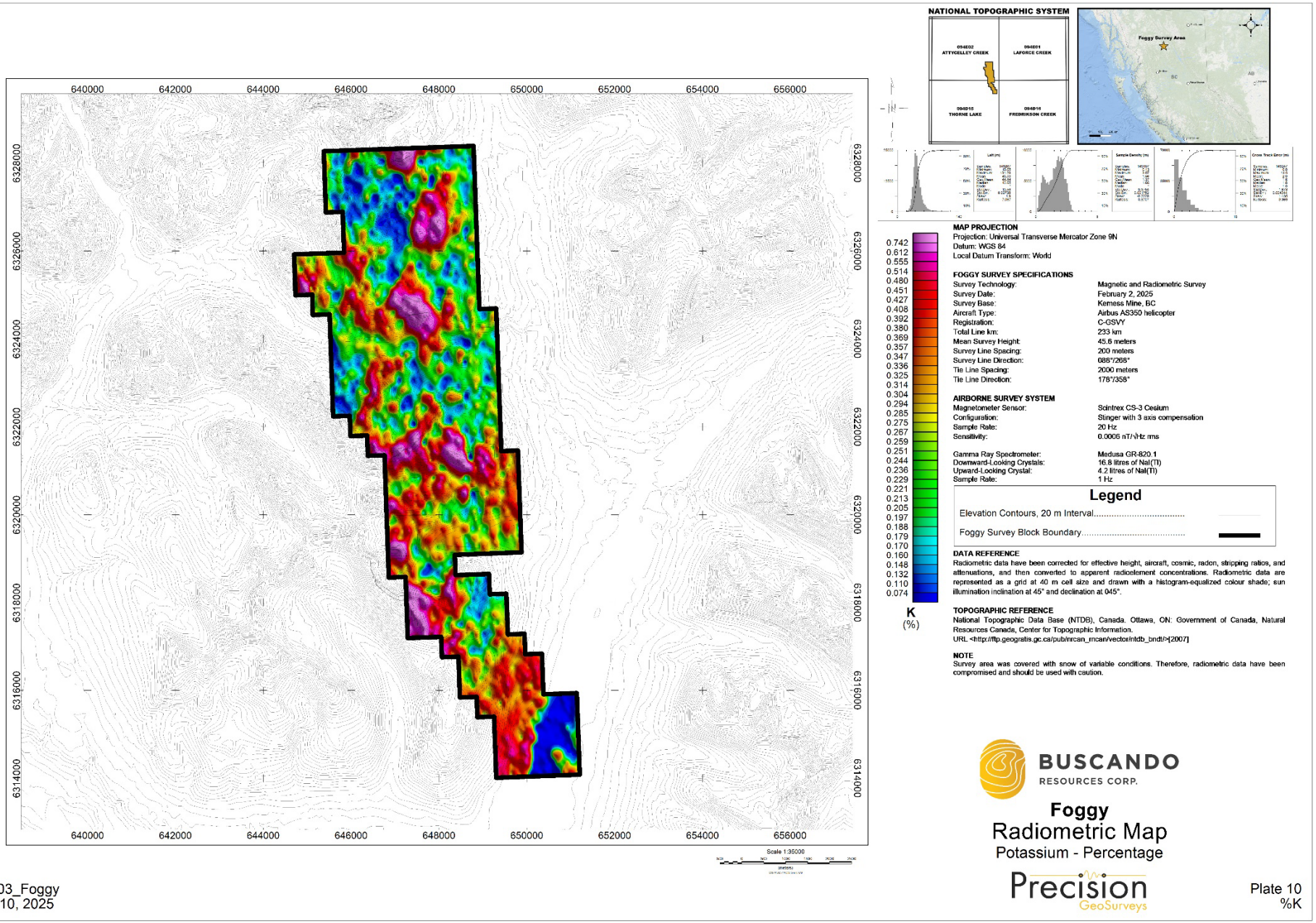

Figure 9-2: Potassium Radiometric Survey Results

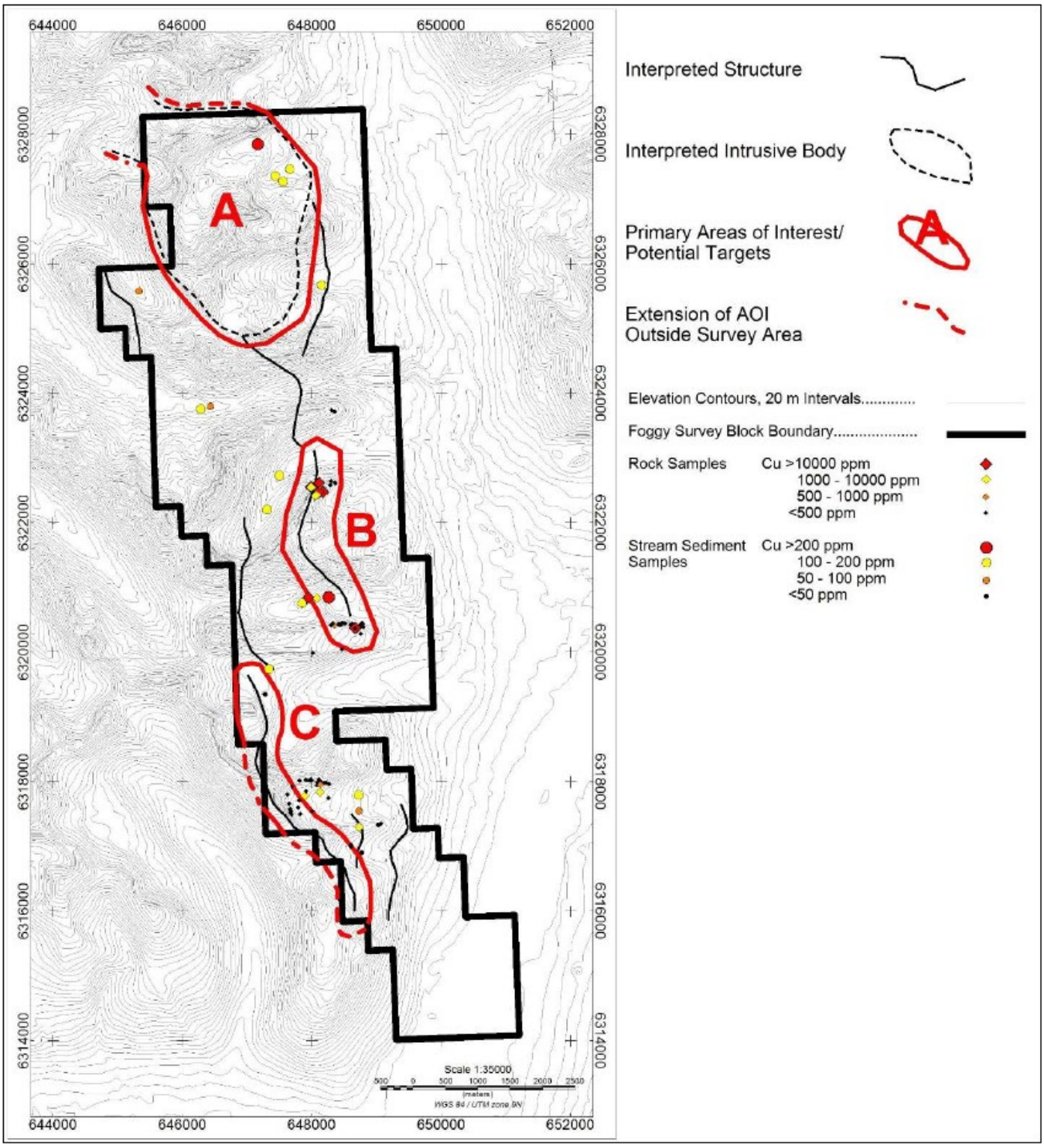

Figure 9-3: Geophysical targets with Cu assays.

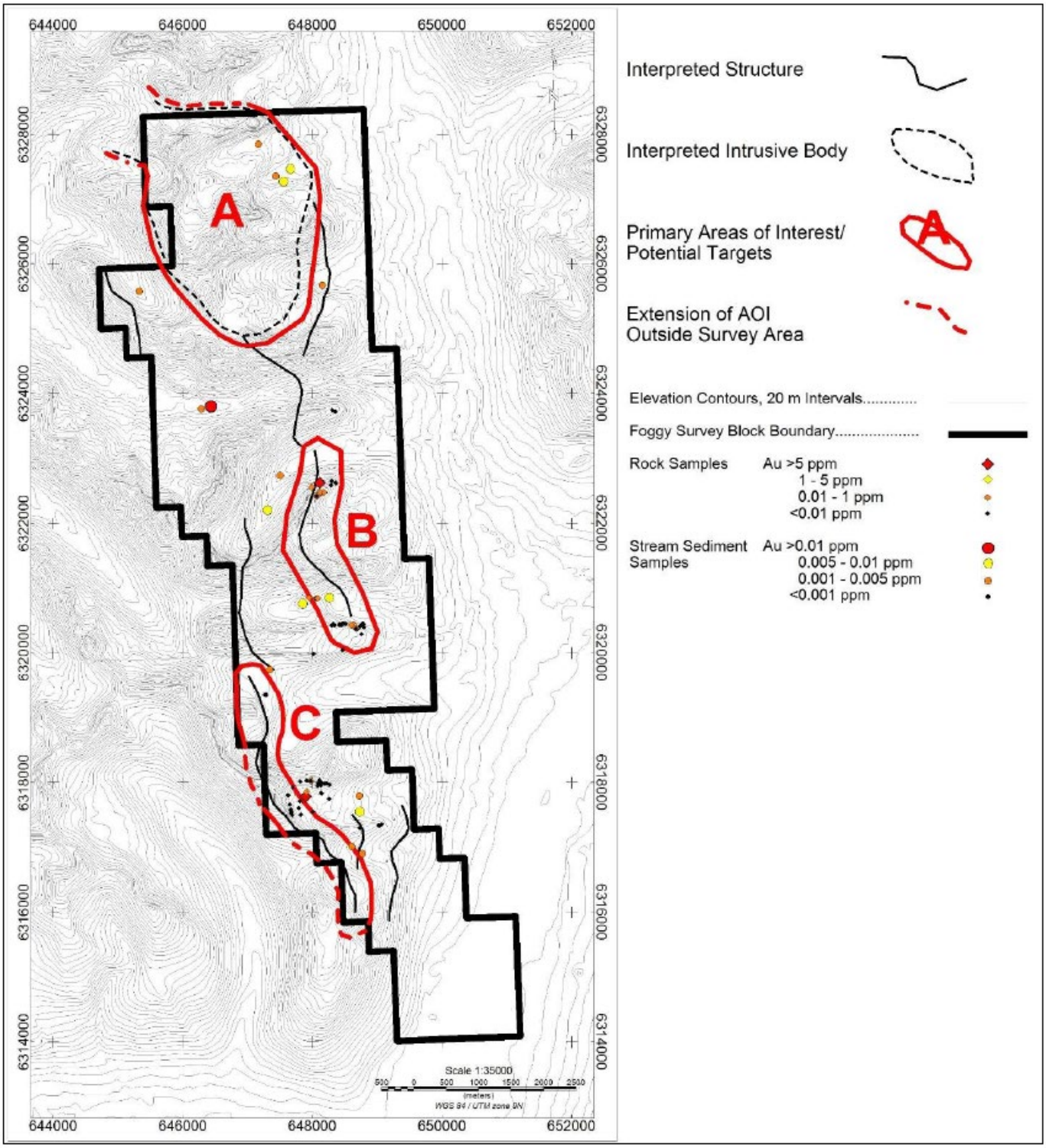

Figure 9-4: Geophysical targets with Au assays.

10. Drilling

Not applicable as the Company has not completed any diamond drilling on the Property.

11. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 1980-81 Serem Programs

Samples were sent to Min-En labs in North Vancouver, an independent certified assay lab, and analyzed for gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. Analytical procedure is as follows:

> *"The samples are dried at 95 degrees C. Soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by a ceramic plated pulveriser.*
>
> *For gold, a suitable sample, weight 5 or 10 grams, is pretreated with HNO3 and HClO4 mixture.*
>
> *After pretreatment the samples are digested with aqua regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.*
>
> *Sample solutions are prepared with methyl iso-butyl ketone for the extraction of gold.*
>
> *With a set of suitable standard solutions, gold is analysed by atomic absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 5ppb.*
>
> *For silver, lead, zinc, and copper, samples weighing 1.0 gram are digested for 6 hours with HNO3 and HClO4 mixture.*
>
> *After cooling, the samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometers using the CH2H2-air flame combination"* (Crawford & Vulimiri, 1981).

No details are provided in the assessment report regarding QAQC.

11.2 1986 Western Premium Resource corp.

Samples were sent to Min-En laboratories in North Vancouver, an independent and certified assay laboratory. Rock and soil samples were both analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and antimony. Analytical procedure is as follows:

> *"Soil and silt samples were dried overnight at approximately 60 degrees Celsius and then sieved to minus 80 mesh. A 0.5 gram portion of each sample was extracted by digestion with nitric acid and aqua regia, followed by atomic absorption measurement to determine gold. All other elements were determined by Induction Coupling Plasma (ICP) analysis. Rock samples were crushed and then analyzed in the same manner as the soils and silts. Heavy mineral concentrates were separated by heavy liquid prior to crushing and geochemical extraction and analysis"* (Cooke, 1986).

No details are provided in the assessment report regarding QAQC.

11.3 1988 Skylark Program

Samples were sent to ACME Labs in Vancouver, an independent certified assay laboratory. All samples underwent 30-element ICP analysis, as well as gold analysis by standard atomic absorption techniques. The assay reports detail the following:

> *"0.500gram sample is digested with 3ml 3-1-2 HCl=HNO3-H2O at 95 degrees Celsius for one hour and is diluted to 10ml with water. This leach is partial for Mn Fe P La Cr Mg Ba Ti and limited for Ka and k. Au detection limit by ICP is 3ppm"* (Burns, 1988).

No details are provided in the assessment report regarding QAQC.

11.4 1989 Inco Program

Samples were sent to ACME Labs, in Vancouver BC, an independent certified assay laboratory. The assay reports include the following details for all rock and core samples:

> *"ICP- 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3ml 3-1-2 hcl-hno3-h2o at 95 degrees Celsius for one hour and is diluted to 10ml with water. This leach is partial for Mn Fe P La Cr Mg Ba Ti and limited for K. Au detection limit by ICP is 3ppm"* (Richards, 1989).

11.5 2003 Stealth Minerals Program

Samples for the 2003 program were sent to ACME Labs in Vancouver, an independent certified assay laboratory. Certified standards and sample duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence to ensure QAQC consistency throughout. All standards and duplicates were within tolerances. The assay reports detail the following about the analytical process:

> *"Group 1DX – 0.50 gram sample leached with 3ml 2-2-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O at 95 degrees Celsius for one hour, diluted to 10ml, analysed by ICP-MS. Upper limits – Ag, Au, Hg, W = 100 ppm; Mo, Co, Cd, Sb, Bi, Th, U & B = 2,000 ppm; Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Mn, As, V, La, Cr = 10,000 ppm. Ag & Au by fire assay"* (Kuran, 2003).

11.6 2004 Stealth Minerals Program

Samples for the 2004 program were sent to both Assayers Canada to ACME Labs in Vancouver, both independent certified assay laboratories. Certified standards, blanks and sample duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence to ensure QAQC consistency throughout. All standards and duplicates were within tolerances. All samples underwent multi-element ICP analysis with aqua regia digestion.

11.7 2006 Stealth Minerals Program

Samples for the 2005 and 6 programs were sent to ECO tech labs in Kamloops, BC, an independent certified assay lab. The 2006 assessment report details the analytical procedures as follows:

> *"Geochemical analysis was completed by EcoTech Labs of Kamloops for gold in rock chips was by 30 gram fire assay followed by atomic absorption finish* [sic]*. Silver and 28 other elements were determined by analyzing a 0.5 gram sample by dissolving in aqua regia and determinations read via ICP technology. Standards and duplicates were inserted at the lab and any deviation from acceptable analytical error resulted in the whole batch being re-assayed from a new split"* (Barrios & Kuran, 2006).

11.8 2007 Serengeti Program

QAQC measures for the 2007 geophysical survey were implemented both at the time of the survey and afterwards during post-processing of the data. Before each day of surveying, several calibrations were performed prior to starting the survey including altimeter calibration, figure of merit (FOM), and AGS calibrations for the Compton stripping coefficients, aircraft and cosmic backgrounds, height attenuation coefficient, radioelement sensitivities, and radon removal parameters. After the survey, all these parameters were re-examined to assess the noise level during the survey, as well as investigating any deviations from the prescribed flight altitude. Data from a magnetic base station was taken over the course of the survey to allow for corrections of diurnal magnetic activity. Several other corrections were applied during post processing, and verified against data from calibration ranges for accuracy.

11.9 2022 Cloudbreak program

Samples from the 2022 were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, a certified & independent assay laboratory. Rock samples were digested using four-acid and analyzed with ICP-MS, as well as fire assay for accurate gold values. Stream sediments were digested by aqua regia and finished with ICP-MS. Certified standards, blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence before shipping to the lab for QAQC. All QAQC samples returned values within their certified ranges.

11.10 2025 Buscando Program

Several quality control measures were utilized, both during the survey and during data processing afterwards, to ensure the highest quality data without interference. Measurement tolerances were in place to ensure no erroneous data points were used. These included but were not limited to the flight line within 8 meters of ideal, 10 meter tolerance from ideal elevation with deviance for no longer than 1km, 10 Hz sampling frequency, and minimum of 4 GPS satellites at all times. A magnetic base station was erected for the course of the survey, to measure variations of earth's magnetic field and correct for diurnal variations, magnetic pulsations, and geomagnetic storms. The data from this base station was analyzed and applied to survey data during post-processing to minimize these effects. Several tests, checks, and calibrations were performed before each flight. Full details on the quality control measures may be found in Precision Geophysics' "Airborne Geophysical Report" on the Foggy property (Poon, 2025).

In addition to these quality control measures, Hardline Exploration has independently reviewed the survey data and calculated some basic statistics to ensure that no outliers or errors are skewing the data, specifically for the height-above-ground measurements in the survey. This analysis can be found in Section 12 of this report.

12. Data Verification

The author visited the Foggy Mountain Property on June 30th, 2022, to confirm access, claim boundaries, geological units, and presence of mineralization.

The author collected four rock samples from the Property (see table 12.1) and took field notes from various points of interest (see table 12.2).

As well, an in-depth analysis and data verification of historic data has been completed the by the author James Hutter and summarized in section 6.1. The author has reviewed all historic work and has no reason to doubt the described surface mineralization or analytical results provided.

During the 2022 field season, Hardline Exploration Corp conducted a program of rock and soils sampling on the Foggy Mountain Property. A total of 82 rocks and 18 stream sediment samples were collected. Standard reference material was inserted with the samples sent to the lab. Five (5) samples were inserted into the rocks job orders. No problems with QA/QC verification or results occurred.

The analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in the laboratory standards, blanks, and duplicates. The author has no reason to doubt the accuracy and precision of the laboratory data. The quality control procedures discussed under "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security" verified the obtained results.

The author has reviewed historic assessment reports and analyzed the sample procedures and analytical quality control measures, and it is the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security measures taken and analytical procedures were adequate to evaluate and confirm the presence of mineralization detailed in this report and use for future exploration assessment.

Table 12.1: JMH Foggy Mountain Rock Samples (06-30-2022)

Sample No.	Sampler	Sample Type	East	North	Elev	Description
C489447	JMH	Grab	648125	6317840	1770	White quartz vein with moderate malachite and occasional specks of pyrite
C489448	JMH	Grab	648669	6320372	1688	Mudstone lens in limestone; gossanous mudstone with fine disseminated pyrite
C489449	JMH	Grab	648347	6323721	1730	Strongly silicified sediments, gossanous with patchy pyrite, arsenical smell when struck
C489450	JMH	Grab	648303	6323742	1752	Quartz vein sub-crop with clots of epidote and rare specs of molybdenite

Table 12.2: JMH Foggy Mountain Field Notes (06-30-2022)

Station	East	North	Elev	Sample No.	Comments
299	648125	6317840	1770	C489447	MAY showing: quartz vein, poorly mineralization. White quartz vein with moderate malachite and specks of unidentified grey mineral
300	648590	6320394	1714		Near FOGMESS showing: siltstone.

301	648669	6320372	1688	C489448	FOGMESS showing. Gossanous mudstone lenses with fine disseminated pyrite in limestone.
302	648347	6323721	1730	C489449	Near MESS 8, Strongly silicified sediments, gossanous with patchy pyrite, arsenical smell when struck
303	648280	6323725	1753		Fine grained med grey diorite in talus. Probable dyke in med grey SLST.
304	648303	6323742	1752	C489450	Quartz vein (subcrop). White quartz vein with clots of epidote and rare specks of moly (?).
305	672295	6271945	1708		Gossanous diorite with scattered disseminated pyrite with epidote

Figure 12-1: Photos from the author's site visit to the Property (06-30-2022)

The author has also independently reviewed the 2025 geophysical survey data and calculated basic statistics to ensure that no significant outliers or errors are skewing the data, specifically for the height-above-ground measurements in the survey. Statistics are provided in Table 12-3 below, and a histogram below in Figure 12-2. These statistics show that while some high points are be considered outliers, the vast majority of points fall within the 40 meter plus/minus 10 meter elevation requirement. Where this limit is exceeded, none of the data points used in the model exceeded this elevation for more than a kilometer consecutively, which was the requirement for this data to be considered accurate. These outliers are likely due to the steep, mountainous nature of some areas on the claims, where maintaining consistent heigh above ground level is not always possible.

Table 12.3: 2025 Geophysical Survey Height AGL Stats

Max	Min	Mean	Std Deviation
131.3 m	19.7 m	45.6 m	10.6 m

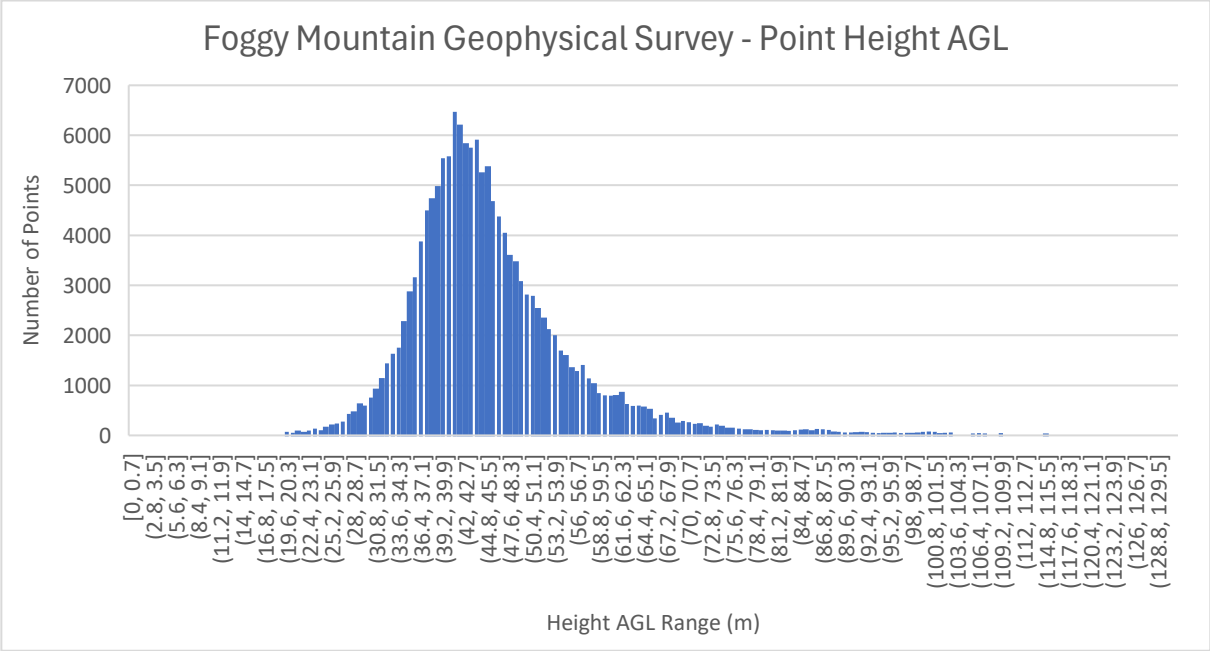

Figure 12-2: 2025 Geophysical Survey Height AGL Histogram

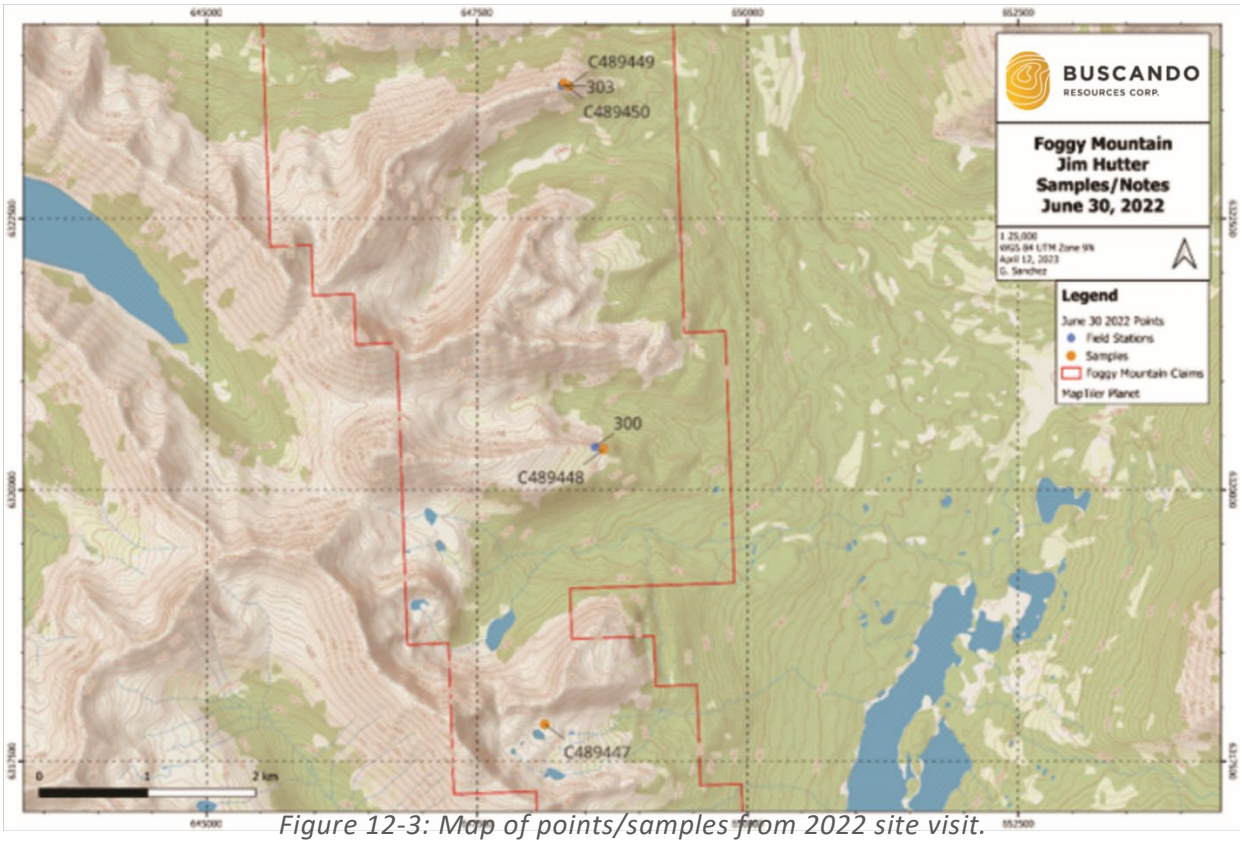

Figure 12-3: Map of points/samples from 2022 site visit.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Foggy Mountain Property.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates for the Foggy Mountain Property.

23. Adjacent Properties

Information provided about adjacent properties may be useful for geologic settings, structural, and geochemical information for the exploration of mineral potential on the Foggy Mountain Property; however, the presence of mineralization on adjacent properties is not an indicative measure of the mineral potential on the Property. The reader is cautioned that these noted deposits are not indicative of any mineralization found on the Foggy Mountain property and the author has not independently verified the resource estimates.

23.1 Kemess

Roughly nine kilometers to the west of the Property lies the Kemess property (Fig 5-1). The Kemess property is host to the former Kemess South (KS) Mine, the Kemess Underground (KUG) deposit, and the Kemess East (KE) deposit. These deposits are copper-gold porphyry deposits that have been explored since the 1960s.

The Kemess South Mine comprised a large open pit mine feeding gold-copper ore to a 52,000 t/d processing plant. During the life of the KS mine, approximately 3.0 million ounces of gold and 750 million pounds of copper were recovered from 218 Mt of ore (Chevrier, S., Kidd, D., Dratochvil, D., Schmitt, T., Technical Report for the Kemess Underground Project and Kemess East Resource Estimate, British Columbia, Canada, May 6,2016, Aurico Metals Inc.). Open pit mining and processing ceased in March 2011, on depletion of the mineral reserves. The KUG deposit lies approximately 6.5 km to the north of the existing KS processing plant and other infrastructure, while the KE deposit lies approximately 1.0 km east of the KUG deposit.

Mineralization includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, hematite, molybdenite and digenite, occurring within veins and microveinlets as well as disseminations throughout the gossan zone. This mineralization is almost exclusively associated with a quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone within the volcanic and pyroclastic rocks of the Blake Lake Suite and Stuhini Group. In 2016 SRK Consulting updated mineral resource estimates for both the Kemess East and Kemess Underground deposits. (Chevrier, S., Kidd, D., Dratochvil, D., Schmitt, T., Technical Report for the Kemess Underground Project and Kemess East Resource Estimate, British Columbia, Canada, May 6,2016, Aurico Metals Inc.). The mineral resource estimate tables below are taken from the 2016 Technical Report for the Kemess Underground Project and Kemess East Resource Estimate.

The relevance and reliability of the historical estimates should be considered strong and accurate. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates mentioned in this section as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issue is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources and reserves.

The Kemess Undergroud mineral resource estimate was completed using 149 drill holes during the period 1976 – 2011 including 33,057 copper assays, 33,043 gold assays and 18,744 silver assays. The deposit was modelled using a structure model, lithological model, alteration model, grade estimation domain interpretation, block sizes and grade estimation parameters. Details of key parameters are found below in footnotes of Figure 23-1.

The Kemess East mineral resource estimate was completed using 66 drill holes during the period 2022 – 2015 including 34,832 copper assays, 34,832 gold assays, 34,574 silver assays and 34,574 molybdenum assays. The deposit was modelled using a structure model, lithological model, alteration model, grade estimation domain interpretation, block sizes and grade estimation parameters. Details of key parameters are found below in footnotes of Figure 23-2.

Resource Category	Quantity (000's t)	Copper Grade (% Cu)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Silver Grade (g/t Ag)	Contained Metal		
					Copper (000's lbs)	Gold (000's oz)	Silver (000's oz)
Measured							
Indicated	246,400	0.22	0.42	1.75	1,195,300	3,328	13,866
Measured + Indicated	**246,400**	**0.22**	**0.42**	**1.75**	**1,195,300**	**3,328**	**13,866**
Inferred	21,600	0.22	0.40	1.70	104,700	277	1,179

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Due to the complexity of cave mine scheduling, SRK is of the opinion that reporting resources inclusive of the reserves is a more accurate approach for reporting.
2. Resources stated are contained within a zone representing "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" located above C$15.00/t NSR cut-off. A variable specific gravity value was assigned by domains for all model blocks.
3. NSR calculation is based on assumed copper, gold and silver prices of US$3.20/lb, US$1,275/oz and US$21.00/oz, respectively.
4. Mineral Resource tonnage and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.
5. Contained metals are in situ and undiluted, and do not include metallurgical recovery losses.

Figure 23-1: Kemess Underground Mineral Resource Statement, KUG Gold-Copper-Silver Deposit, Northwest British Columbia, Canada, 29 February, 2016

Resource Category	Quantity (000's t)	Copper Grade (% Cu)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Silver Grade (g/t Ag)	Moly Grade (% Mo)	Contained Metal			
						Copper (000's lbs)	Gold (000's oz)	Silver (000's oz)	Moly (000's lbs)
Measured									
Indicated	39,270	0.40	0.50	1.99	0.008	347,550	630	2,510	7,050
Measured + Indicated	**39,270**	**0.40**	**0.50**	**1.99**	**0.008**	**347,550**	**630**	**2,510**	**7,050**
Inferred	109,670	0.37	0.38	1.99	0.009	890,540	1,340	7,010	20,860

Notes:

1. Resources stated are contained within a reasonable prospects for economic extraction solid above C$17.00/t NSR cut-off. A variable specific gravity value was assigned by domains for all model blocks.
2. NSR calculation is based on assumed copper, gold and silver prices of US$3.20/lb, US$1,275/oz and US$21.00/oz, respectively. Molybdenum was not assigned any value in the NSR calculation.
3. Mineral Resource tonnage and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.
4. Contained metals are in situ and undiluted, and do not include metallurgical recovery losses.
5. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

Figure 23-2: Kemess East Mineral Resource Statement, KE Copper-Gold-Silver-Molybdenum Deposit, Northwest British Columbia, Canada, 29 February, 2016

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant information or data to accompany this report.

25. Interpretations and Conclusions

The Foggy Mountain Property contains favourable polymetallic epithermal mineralization within Triassic volcanic rocks, as confirmed by the 2022 sampling program as well as historic sampling programs.

Further sampling around known mineral showings in 2022 has helped define anomalous areas of interest for further exploration and verified historical results. Stream sediment samples were also employed to broaden the exploration area and determine any upstream areas that warrant further prospecting and sampling.

A 2022 field program included 82 rock samples and 18 stream sediment samples, which were analyzed for various element concentrations. Anomalous copper, silver and gold values were recorded for both stream sediments and rock samples. Encouraging results at the MAY showing returned up to 11.3 g/t gold, 90.5 g/t silver, 0.370 % copper (Sample F00070107) and 8.32 g/t gold, 43.4 g/t silver, 2.33 % copper (Sample F00070123) from MESS 5 showing. while anomalous stream sediment samples reached highs of 0.0117 ppm gold, 0.692 ppm silver, and 226 ppm copper. FOG-MESS SOUTH mineralization occurs as skarn

related at the contact between mudstone and limestone units, sample F00073589 returned up to 2.63 % Cu with 34.7 g/t Ag.

The 2025 airborne magnetic & radiometric survey and resulting interpretation was able to shed light on several new target areas within the property. These areas are proposed as targets for future exploration to investigate the possibility of mineralization within these units.

The above-mentioned exploration data provides the basis for a follow-up work program including detailed geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling of important soil anomalies which are following structural and geological trends.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of present study, it is concluded that the Foggy Mountain Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of copper, silver, gold, and other mineralization.

26. Recommendations

Additional work is proposed in order to evaluate the potential of the property for hosting skarn and/or polymetallic veins (Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au). In order to evaluate the potential of the Foggy Mountain property for hosting mineralization, additional mapping and sampling is recommended to locate and characterize altered intrusions, and locate potential zones of polymetallic veins (Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au) or related mineralization.

Additional rock sampling, mapping, and prospecting is recommended surrounding the MESS 5 showing, where recent sampling has yielded high Ag/Cu/Au results relative to other sampling on the Property. Special attention to contacts and faults while sampling is recommended, as other minfiles and anomalous samples in the area seem to correspond with these structural features. Anomalous mineral occurences also appear to be more frequent at the edges of mag-high anomalies (Figure 26.2). Sampling of outcrop above high-Cu stream sediment samples in the northern section of the claims is also recommended to locate a source of copper entering the watershed. See Figure 26.1 for proposed exploration locations.

Furthermore, the 2025 aerial magnetic and radiometric survey has identified additional targets for exploration based on the magnetic and radiometric response in these areas as seen in section 9 of this report. These areas should be explored for possible porphyry mineralization and signs of a potassic alteration zone, as well as mineralization surrounding linear structures such as faults or shear zones.

The following Phase 1 budget is proposed to enable additional rock sampling, prospecting and mapping as outlined above:

Table 26.1: Proposed exploration budget.

Item	Description	Estimate
Preseason Planning	targeting, planning, logistics	$3,000.00
Post Season reporting	assessment report and data compilation	$5,000.00
Field Personnel	four person geology crew 6 days total	$20,000.00
Equipment	truck, trailer, gear	$3,000.00
Rentals	communications, XRF	$2,000.00
Analytical	~190 Rock samples, ICP, thin sections	$18,000.00
Expenses	mob, demob, room and board, consumables	$17,000.00
Subcontractors	Helicopter	$23,000.00
Taxes and Fees	Applicable taxes and fees	$10,000.00
Total		**$101,000.00**

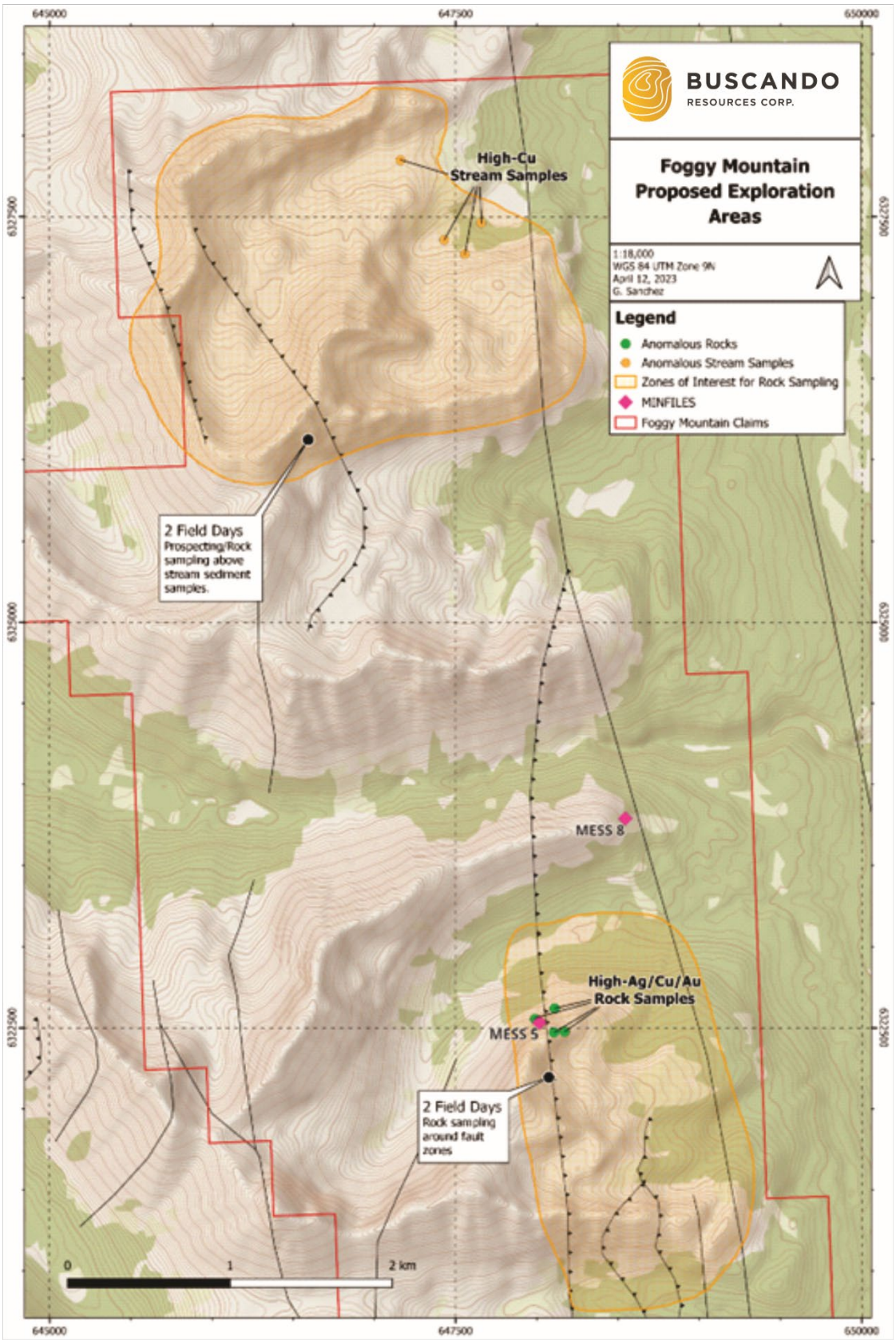

Figure 26-1: Proposed Phase 1 Sampling Areas.

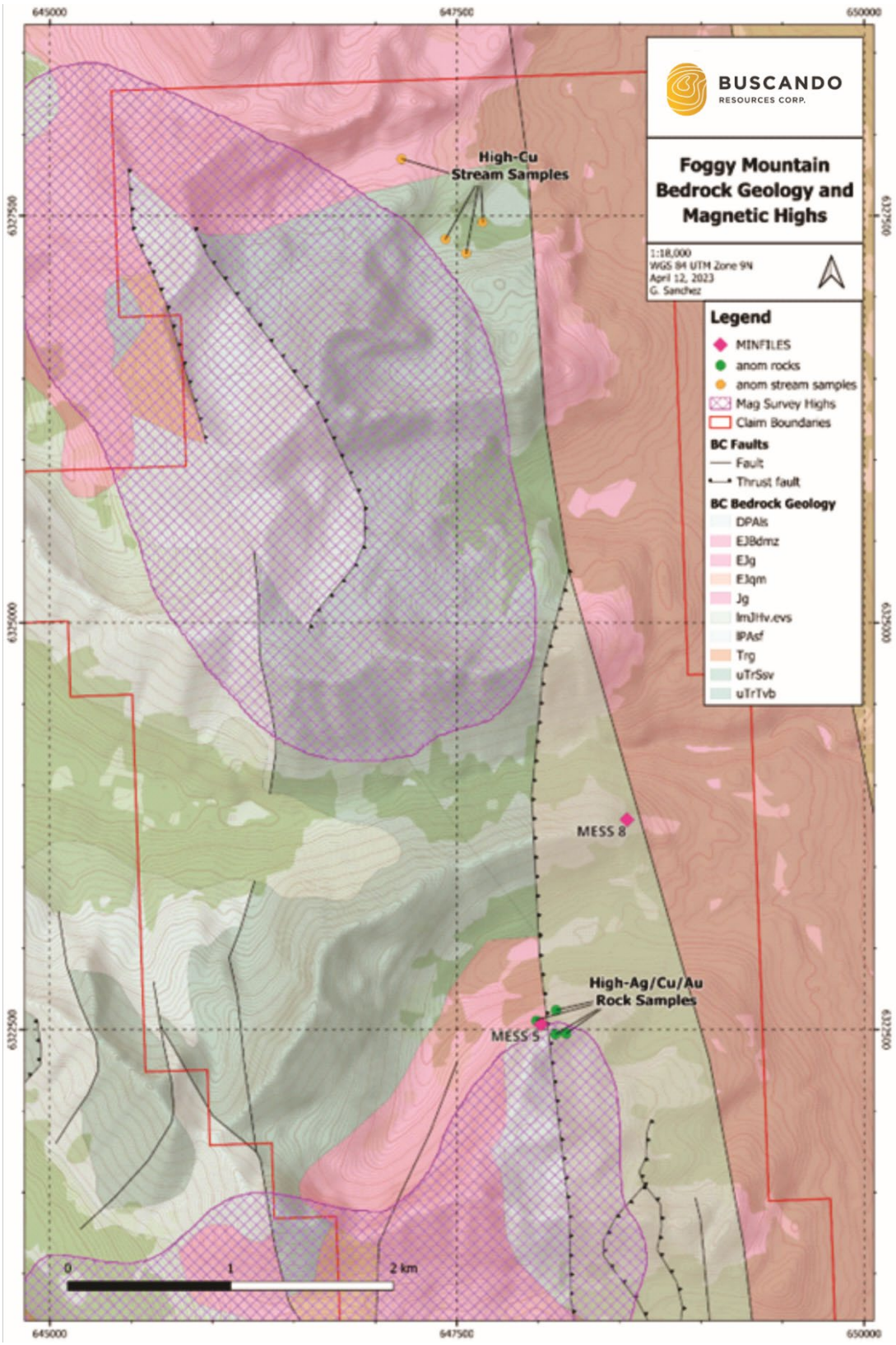

Figure 26-2: Local Bedrock Geology and Mag-High Features.

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Assessment Reports are available online at: http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/

Minfile descriptions are available online at: http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/searchbasic.aspx

Weather reports are available online at: http://climate.weather.gc.ca/

BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Exploration Assistant is available online at: http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/ex_assist.cfm

All BCGS publications are available online at:
https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geologicalsurvey/publications

Date and Signature Page

This certificate applies to NI43-101 Technical Report for the Foggy Mountain property prepared for Buscando Resources Corp effective as of March 13, 2025.

I, James M. Hutter, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist with an office at 4407 Alfred Avenue, Smithers, BC, Canada;
2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, in 1976, with a BSc in Geology.
3) I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists BC registration number 19247; EGBC permit to practice number 1002278.
4) I have practiced my profession since 1976 as a geologist/senior geologist and I have extensive experience with exploration for and the evaluation of polymetallic and gold vein deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-precious metal massive sulphide deposits, porphyry copper ± molybdenum ± gold deposits, porphyry molybdenum ± tungsten deposits, mostly in British Columbia. My experience includes project management, drilling program design and management, exploration program design and management, drilling supervision, permitting management, project evaluation;
5) I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
6) I, as the qualified person, am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I have attended the property on June 30, 2022
8) I am responsible for all sections of this report.
9) I have had no previous involvement with the mineral property in question;
10) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, and that this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;
11) I consent to the filing of the technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the technical report;
12) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101and Form 43-101F1 guidelines.

Signed this 13th Day of March, 2025.

James M. Hutter, P.Geo