GENERAL
COPPER / GOLD

NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On

Topley Property
British Columbia
Canada
at
54.60°N and 126.28°W

NTS
MAP 93L/09

Prepared for
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Effective Date: April 27, 2023

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by General Copper and Gold Corp. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Topley Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support listing requirements on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE). The author visited the Topley Property on March 21, 2023.

The Property is located approximately 100 km southeast of Smithers, British Columbia, Canada in the Omineca Mining Division, at 54.60°N and 126.28°'W. The Topley-Richfield Property consists of six mineral claims covering an area of approximately 2,250 hectares. Vehicle access to the Property is via the Granisle Highway #118, from the Yellowhead Highway #16 at the Town of Topley. Approximately 9 km north of the town site, the Holmes Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR") branches off to the northeast and provides the best access for heavy equipment to the Property.

An agreement provided to the author and dated July 19, 2021, between General Gold Resources Inc, and Deep Blue Trading Inc. indicates General Gold Resources Inc. can acquire 100% of the Topley Property under at three stage option agreement, by issuing 12,000,000 million shares and paying $215,000 in cash. General Gold Resources Inc. is the current registered owner on the Property.

An underlying agreement has been provided to the author and dated May 29, 2020, wherein Deep Blue Trading Inc. can acquire 100% of the Topley Property from CJL Enterprise Ltd (50%) and Nicholas Carter (50%) under the following conditions: pay $200,000 in cash, issue 1,000,000 shares, and spend $200,000 in exploration expenditures over four years.

The Topley Property is located in the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia and underlain by Stikine volcanic arc Terrane rocks. The accretion of the Stikine Terrane occurred in the Middle Jurassic. Post-accretionary rocks overlying the Stikine Terrane (and the Skeena arch) include the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake and the Early Cretaceous Skeena Groups (fluvial and deltaic sedimentary rocks) in the northwest, the Late Cretaceous to early Eocene Kasalka Group (porphyritic andesite, basalt, rhyolite and related pyroclastic rocks) and the Bulkley plutonic suite in the west. In the Babine Lake area, the early Eocene Newman Formation (porphyritic andesite flows) overlies the Stikine Terrane rocks and the Babine Lake suite plutonic rocks (time equivalent to Newman Formation) intrude it.

Mineralization in the rea of the Skeena Arch in British Columbia (MacIntyre, 2006), hosts numerous deposit types including polymetallic, base and precious metal veins, porphyry, epithermal, and skarn deposits, sedimentary exhalative ("SEDEX"), and volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit types.

An historical geochemical soil survey over the area where most of the historical work has occurred demonstrates the presence of a multi-element (Ag-Zn-As-Cu) soil anomaly as well as several additional soil anomalies that have yet to be drill tested One of the most important interpretations from the data review is that the Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization on the Property is

likely not a VMS style deposit as it has many of the alteration and mineralization features that are characteristic of epithermal vein systems. By broadening the scope of the geological and exploration model to include epithermal style mineralization, discordant mineralized and altered structures become valid exploration targets and may allow for discovery of additional mineralized zones on the Property.

IP and Mag data collected during 2006-2008 work programmes indicates that the zones of mineralization have a geophysical signature consisting of low magnetic susceptibility and low resistivity (high conductivity). The area underlain by low resistivity extends in a roughly north-south linear trend from the area tested by the underground workings which is parallel to bedding and also seems to show a second trend which extends westward. This westward trend of low resistivity also corresponds to the orientation of the magnetic low and appears to show that the mineralization may not only be parallel to bedding but also occurs along a discordant structure.

In 2017, Shamrock Resources Inc. undertook a desktop review of the Topley Property. Shamrock Resources Inc. identified three anomalies from the historical soil geochemical and ground geophysical program regarding exploration potential from the NXA explorations programs.

Anomaly A: The southwest edge of the anomaly is a well-defined circular mag low completely within a mag high. This would suggest a possible intrusion 350m across.

Anomaly B: Is open to the west and associated with a strong magnetic low similar to, but much larger than that associated with the main showing and a 100m wide circular moderate mag high occurring in the middle of the anomaly.

Anomaly C. Suggests that this may represent a more quartz rich zone and the mag high reflecting sulphide mineralization is not masked by carbonate alteration.

General Copper and Gold Corp. undertook an exploration program on the Topley Property from March 26, 2021, to October 23, 2022. The program consisted of 23.2-line kilometer of 3D DC resistivity induced Polarization (IP) surveys, and 839 m of drilling in three drill holes. The IP survey showed three anomalies of which one was drilled.

All three holes of this initial program successfully intersected the identified structure of Target 1, which remains open along strike and down dip. The structure appears to be an altered shear zone, with significant quartz along with pyrite and pyrrhotite veins and chalcopyrite. TM-22-01 returned 76.50m of 0.38 % Cu, TM-22-02 returned 99.00m of 0.3% Cu and TM-22-03 returned 76.95m of 0.5% Cu.

The Property warrants further exploration and is outlined in the following program: Engage the appropriate contractor to supervise and undertake a 1000 m drill program, drill test anomalies 1 and 2, review the work completed by NXA in 2006-2008, undertake geophysical interpretation of all the IP data, undertake petrologic and whole rock analysis, and obtain permits. The expected cost of this program is $590,000 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by General Copper and Gold Corp. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Topley Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support listing requirements on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

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

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com
- IMAP BC https://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/hm/imap4m/

British Columbia Mineral Assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Topley Property area historically filed by various companies were also reviewed. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27 of this report.

The author visited the Topley Property on March 21, 2023, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author. The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by General Copper and Gold Corp. The information provided by the original Vendors of the Topley Property appears not to meet industry standers of the time and should be taken with prudence.

This evaluation of the of General Copper and Gold Corp. Topley Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

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

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	‘
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	g	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Gram	g	Square metre	m^2
Kilo (thousand)	k	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilogram	kg	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilometre	km	Tonnes per year	t/a
Less than	<	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litre	L	Week	wk
Litres per minute	L/m	Weight/weight	w/w
Metre	m	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Metres above sea level	masl	Yard	yd.
Micrometre (micron)	µm	Year (annum)	a
Milligram	mg		

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purposes of this report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Kelsey Chin CFO of General Copper and Gold Corp. on February 17, 2023, which to the author’s knowledge is correct. This information is used in section four of this report. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government’s Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site confirms the data supplied. This information is used in section 4 of this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Topley Property consists of six non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling approximately 2,250 hectares located on NTS maps 93L/09 centered at -126.28° Longitude and 54.60° Latitude. The claims are located within the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Mineral Claims

Claim No	Name	Issue Date	Good to	Area (ha)
346698	DUMP 2	13.06.1996	31.01.2032	25.00
505689		03.02.2005	31.01.2032	580.94
534818	TOPLEY 2	02.06.2006	31.01.2032	468.44
534820	TOPLEY 3	02.06.2006	31.01.2032	449.54
534821	TOPLEY 4	02.06.2006	31.01.2032	430.80
534822	TOPLEY 5	02.06.2006	31.01.2032	374.47

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the General Copper and Gold Corp. ownership as of February 23, 2023. BC Mineral Titles online indicates that General Copper and Gold Corp is the current registered 100% owner of the Topley Property claims listed above. However, this does not constitute as a legal opinion as to the status of the mineral claims that make up the Topley Property.

In the above table the total hectares listed on the MTO website indicates that the property size is 2,329.20 ha, however this is incorrect. Mineral claim 346698 was acquired by pre-internet staking and supersedes internet staked mineral claim 505689. The area of mineral claim 346698 is already included in the area of 505689. The reported area for mineral claim 505689 is also reduced due to several pre-internet staked mineral claims that supersede mineral claims acquired by the internet staking.

Internal to mineral claim 505689 is mineral claim 1090051 owned by Steve Scott, which is not part of the Property. Both Property agreements (see below) have mineral claim 105786 owned by Steve Scott as part of the Property. Mineral claim 105786 has since expired and been re acquired with a new claim number - 1090051. The author emailed the vendor Chris Warren, president of CJL Enterprise Ltd. on February 23, 2023, and inquired if mineral claim 1090051 is currently part Property package. On that day Mr. Warren indicated it was not part of the current property package, no explanation was offered.

The author is unable to comment on environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity, due to the fact that he unable to access the drill site locations (See section 12 for description). The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Property for the recommend work.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia.

Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim).

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

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes 8 to 24 months.

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

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate, and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served.

Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

The Company engaged the services of CJL Enterprises Ltd to organized, supervise, and permit the 2022 drill program. As of the date of the 2022 drill program the Company did not have in place a Permit to drill or conduct induced polarization ground geophysics on the Property.

The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low carbon Innovation (EMLI) completed a field permitting inspection of the Property on October 26, 2022. EMLI was represented by Inspector of Mines, Benjamin Ambrose. The inspection was completed following a press release posted September 26, 2022.

As a result, an Enforcement Order (198854-S1-O1) was issued to CJL Enterprise Ltd. (As per the Mines Act Section 35 section 10.1.1, Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in BC (MA), Proposed Placer Mines, Gravel). Inspector Benjamin Ambrose confirmed unpermitted drilling had taken place as stated by the press release. In addition, mining activities were observed which included a small crew removing equipment and materials from the site.

Remedial Action/Results required Pursuant to Code Section 10.1.1(2), no work shall proceed without an inspector granting a permit or authorization or the chief permitting officer granting an exemption under section 10(2) of the Mines Act. Pursuant to s15(6)(a), the mine manager shall provide, in writing, an outline of the remedial steps taken to comply with this order.

Non-compliance is a violation of Section 24(2) of the Mines Act and may result in escalated enforcement actions, potentially including Administrative Monetary Penalties pursuant to Section 36.2 of the Mines Act.

At the time of Mr. Ambrose's' site visit, all work had stopped, and site remediation has commenced. Chris Warred of CJL Enterprises Inc. reported to Mr. Ambrose that he had addressed the issues observed during October 26, 2022 site inspection.

It is unclear what affect the Enforcement Order will have on future exploration projects.

Deep Blue Trading Inc. Agreement

An agreement was provided to the author and dated May 29, 2020, wherein Deep Blue Trading Inc. can acquire 100% of the Topley Property from CJL Enterprise Ltd (50%) and Nicholas Carter (50%) under the following conditions: pay $200,000 in cash, issue 1,000,000 shares, and spend $200,000 in exploration expenditures as follows:

Pay $200,000 in cash issue.

- $20,000 on execution of the Agreement and a further $10,000 six (6) months after the date of the Agreement
- $30,000 on or before May 29, 2021
- $50,000 on or before May 29, 2022
- $50,000 on or before May 29, 2023

- $100,000 on or before May 29,2024

Issue 1,000,000 shares of Pubco (General Gold Resources Inc.)

- 200,000 common shares of within six (6) months.
- 200,000 common shares on or before May 29, 2021
- 200,000 common shares on or before May 29, 2022
- 200,000 common shares on or before May 29, 2023
- 200,000 common shares on or before May 29, 2024

Incur $200,000 of exploration expenditures.

- $50,000 on or before May 29, 2021
- an additional $50,000 on or before May 29, 2022
- an additional $50,000 on or before May 29, 2023
- an additional $50,000 on or before May 29, 2024

The Property is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Returns payable to Lorran Warren and Nick Carter

Commencing on May 29, 2025, Advance Royalty Payments per year of $10,000 are due.
In the event of Commercial production, the Company will issue an additional 500,000 shares.

General Gold Resources Inc Agreement

An agreement was provided to the author and dated July 19, 2021. The agreement is between General Gold Resources Inc. and Deep Blue Trading Inc. wherein between General Gold Resources Inc. can acquire 100% of the Topley Property under at three stage option agreement by issuing 12,000,000 million shares and paying $215,000 in cash as follows:

First Option the agreement gives General Copper and Gold Corp. an opportunity to earn a 50.1% interest in the Property from Deep Blue Trading Inc by:

- Issuing 2,000,000 shares by September 16, 2021
- paying $200,000 by September 16, 2021
- Issuing 2,000,000 shares by September 16, 2022
- Issuing 2,000,000 shares by September 16, 2023

Second Option the agreement gives General Copper and Gold Corp. an opportunity to earn an additional 16.9 % interest in the Property.

- Issuing 2,000,000 shares by October 31, 2023

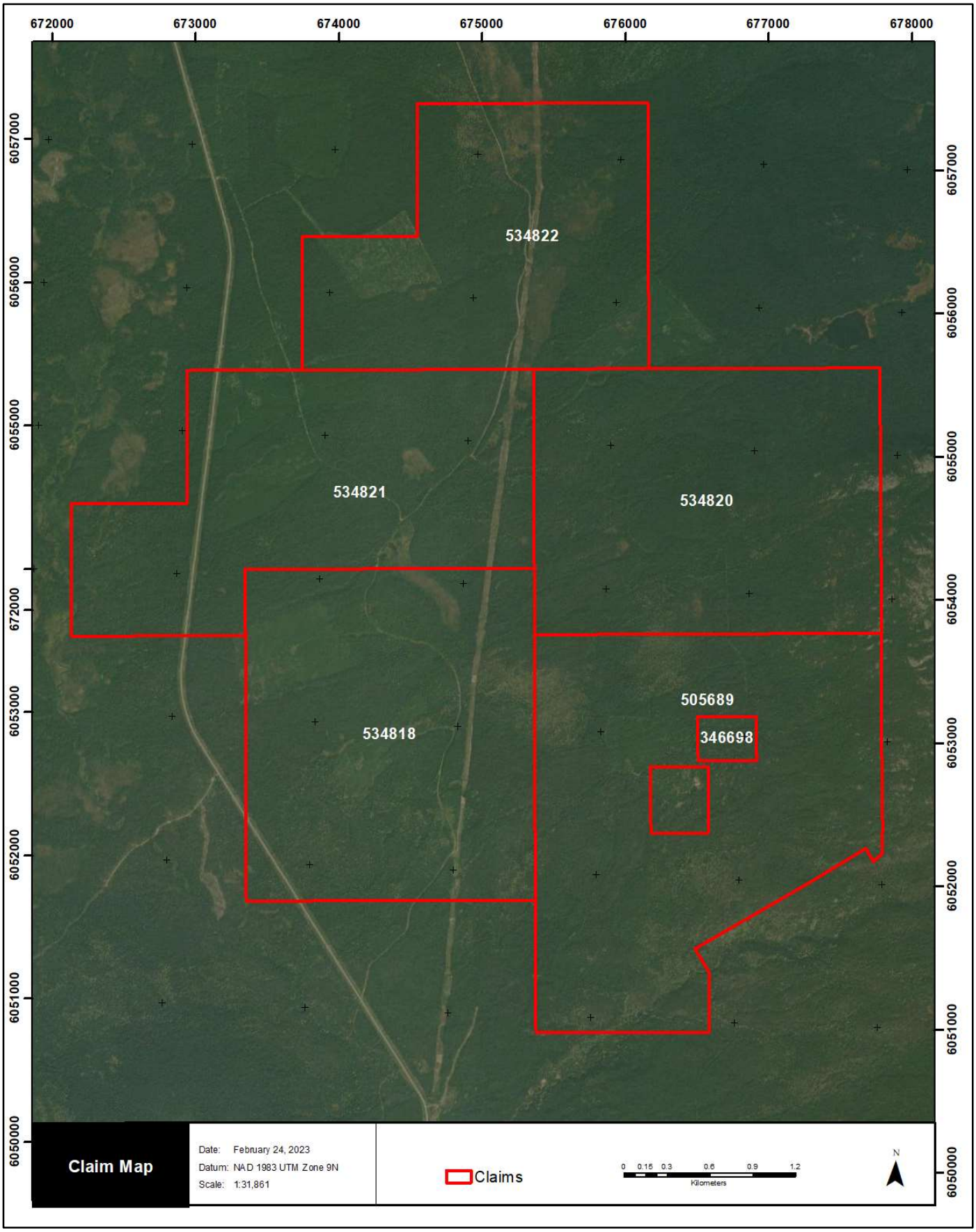
Third Option: the agreement gives General Copper and Gold Corp. an opportunity to earn an additional 33% interest in the Property.

- Issuing 4,000,000 shares by September 16, 2024
- paying $15,000 by September 16, 2024

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

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



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

The Property is located approximately 9 km north of Topley, B.C. Vehicle access to the Property is via the Granisle Highway (118) from the Yellowhead Highway (16) at the Town of Topley. Approximately 9 km north of the town site, the Holmes Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR") branches off to the northeast and provides the best access for heavy equipment to the Property. A network of logging roads and rough drill trails extend to most areas on the Property from the Holmes Creek FSR.

The climate in the area is a typical continental climate: cold winters warm summers, and a precipitation maximum in late spring or early summer. However, the moderating influences of Pacific air occur throughout the year. The area lies in a rain shadow leeward of the Coast Mountains. In summer there is intense surface heating and convective showers and in the winter there are frequent outbreaks of Arctic air.

In January, the daily minimum temperature is -12.7ºC (average -8.9ºC) and in July, the daily maximum temperature is 21.6ºC (average 15ºC). Most precipitation falls in the summer with an average rainfall accumulation of 48 mm in the month of June. The average snowfall accumulation is 55 cm in December. The total yearly precipitation is 512 mm. Climate data is taken from Environment Canada.

Vegetation is dominated by dense mixed forest of pine, spruce, cedar, alder, poplar, and local low-lying swamps and marshes.

The Property is located on the Nechako Plateau at an elevation of approximately 1,100 m above sea level. The terrain in the region is best described as hilly with elevation ranging from approximately 1,100 m to 1,650 masl.

The Town of Smithers, located about 100 km northwest of the Property, is the nearest significant population centre with about 5,500 people. Other close population centres are Topley (approximately 8 km southeast of the Property with approximately 1,100 people) and Houston (approximately 35 km southwest of the Property with approximately 3,800 people. Services in Smithers include hospital and medical facilities, dentists, pharmacy, restaurants, grocery stores, hotels, service stations and major automobile dealerships, banks, building supply centers, and other small businesses.

The Granisle Highway and a high-tension electric transmission line cross the western portion of the Property. They were originally built to service the Town of Granisle, located approximately 50 km north of Topley; and the Bell Cu and Granisle Cu-Au-Ag mines.

The Property is in the Mountain Pine Beetle affected area, which make it eligible for enhanced rate of 30% tax credit on qualified mineral exploration undertaken.

6 HISTORY

Much of the Historical work on Property was focused on a 500x500 m area in the internal mineral claim that is not part of the current Property. All of the historical work started in this 500x500 m area and expanded from there. As a result, any work presented in the History section below will only state what exploration work has bee undertaken on the current Property configuration.

Cobre Exploration Ltd. 1980-1979

In 1979-1981, Cobre Exploration Ltd. conducted a very low frequency electromagnetic ("VLF-EM") and vector pulse electro-magnetometer ("EM") survey at Topley. An area of north-south trending, steeply west dipping, and 125 m deep high conductivity west of the known mineralization was detected. Its upward projection coincides with the known shear zone. Results are summarized by Pezzot and Whiting (1980), and Whiting (1981).

Following the geophysical surveys, Cobre initiated a drilling programme in 1980, and completed three drill holes to test the conductivity anomaly found by the geophysical surveys, however, this zone consists of highly sheared (and highly conductive) andesitic and ultrabasic (?) rocks without any mineralization. (Figure 6, Table 4 and Table 5)

Cominco Ltd. 1983

Cominco Ltd. optioned the property in 1983 and conducted an exploration program which consisted of Magnetometer, IP, Max-Min EM and VLF geophysical surveys and 655m of diamond drilling in five holes. These holes tested an area 250m north of the main workings. No work was done on the property between 1984 and 1986.

Esso Minerals Canada 1987

Esso Minerals Canada drilled the Property in 1987, completing 1086 meters of reverse circulation drilling and found only minor alteration and mineralization north of the underground workings (MacLeod, 1988). Later, diamond drilling targeted possible extensions of the mineralization southwest of previously delineated ore zones and found that the upper mineralized horizon thins out in this direction and the lower horizon was less mineralized although it maintained its thickness of approximately 40 m. The drilling north of the old shaft intersected a 0.5 m thick mineralized horizon (MacLeod, 1988).

Reverse circulation drilling was carried out over two periods - July 30 to August 28, 1987 (holes RCH 001-019) and October 4 to 19, 1987 (holes RCH 020-025). A total of 1086 m were drilled in 25 holes (Figure 6, Table 4 and Table 5).

In addition, two diamond drill holes were completed totaling 273 meters (TR-87-05 and TR-87-06). The encouraging mineralization of the December drilling was found in two zones in TR-87-06. The upper intersection occurs in a position not seen previously and it may be a new en echelon zone (Figure 6, Table3, Table 4 and Table 5).

Table 3: 1987 Results

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t
TR -87-05	95.45	95.8	0.35	0.084	
TR-87-06	67.4	68.2	0.8	0.07	1.75
	69.2	70.1	0.9	0.024	1.05
	85.22	88.1	2.88	0.043	0
	85.22	86.5	1.28	0.034	
	86.5	88.1	1.6	0.05	

NXA Inc. (2006-2008)

NXA Inc. (2006-2008), . optioned the Property from CJL Enterprise Ltd (50%) and Nicholas Carter (50%) in June 2006. The work included a full GIS and 3D compilation of historical data and drill core information.

From 2006 to 2008, a total of 879 soil samples were collected however, silver and zinc and to a lesser extent copper and arsenic analyses display a high standard deviation within the soils suggesting there are statistically anomalous values within the data.

The inferred fault orientation parallels the orientation of the northeast-southwest trend of the soil anomaly in the area of the shaft but is offset by approximately 150 metres to the northwest. This suggests that the mineralization may be oriented parallel to fault structures rather than parallel to bedding as previously thought.

A weakly defined linear array of anomalous soil geochemical results follows the trace of the inferred fault further emphasizing the possibility that mineralization is oriented parallel to late faults rather than parallel to stratigraphy.

The glacial cover appears to mute the geochemical results of the soil data which is highlighted by the low standard deviation of absolute values for all metals. Regardless of this anomalously high, silver, zinc, antimony, and copper areas occur throughout the southern portion of the grid area. At least two (and possibly three) additional NNW structural and geochemical trends occur within the survey area similar to the one that hosts the Topley mineralization.

In 2008, NXA Inc. completed an additional 37.2 line-km of IP-Mag geophysical surveys on the Property to augment the previous survey which covered the area underlain by the historical work and immediate surrounding area.

The magnetometer survey shows a northwest trending magnetic high measuring approximately 900 m by 800 m in the area of the known mineralization and extending to the north and west. The mag high may indicate the presence of intrusive porphyries (i.e., biotite or hornblende feldspar porphyries) or granitic to dioritic stocks. The extent of the mag high is about 800 m north and westward of the know mineralization. This indicates the potential for mineralization to occur in these areas.

In 2008, a total of 6 diamond drill holes were drilled, totalling 971 m. Holes TRE08-07, -08, and -09 all intersected several mineralized vein structures and faults including a fault which appears to be moderately west dipping, and most veins appear to be moderate to steeply west dipping with the strongest mineralization occurring in proximity to this fault and increasing with distance westward. Another NE trending structure likely occurs west of the section as the geophysical data suggests such a structure and the underground workings all stop at this location. Hence, the intersection of the NNW trending structure (the East Vein) with the NE trending oblique fault occurs further down dip along the drill section containing holes 07, 08, 09 and 12 (Figure 6, Table 4 and Table 5).

Hole TRE08-10 and 11 were set to test the East Vein and a vein within a trench. However, a NE trending fault appears to occur on the west side of the section containing these two holes and the mineralization located deep in hole TRE08-11 is alteration and mineralization adjacent to this NE trending structure which is the same NE trending fault that coincides with mineralization in the Topley workings.

Shamrock Resources Inc. 2017

In 2017, Shamrock Resources Inc. asked Brett LaPeare to undertake a desktop review of the Topley Property. LaPeare identified three Anomalies from the historical soil geochemical and ground geophysical program regarding exploration potential from the NXA exploration programs.

Results from the soil geochemical sampling show a number of significant copper and silver anomalies occurring in areas underlain by thick overburden at roughly 20 to 60m deep. During the 2017 GIS review, a number of plan maps were generated plotting soil geochemical results with magnetic and IP (chargeability/resistivity) contours. The plotted results clearly show three significant soil Cu and Ag anomalies completely separate from and at variable distances from the main showing area. Also of note is a number of anomalous Cu and Ag values that occur at the edge of the sampling area suggesting these areas are open. A brief description of each anomaly follows with corresponding magnetic and resistivity map figures (Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5) outlining copper anomalies (Ag are highly similar and not included). The descriptions are inserted below.

Anomaly A: This occurs west and northwest of the main showing and is roughly 500 x 1000m in area with a northerly trend underlain by broad northwest trending resistivity lows with corresponding low to moderate chargeability. Magnetics at this location is somewhat complicated but is underlain mostly by a magnetic high. The southwest edge of the anomaly is a well-defined circular mag low completely within a mag high. This would suggest a possible intrusion 350m across.

Anomaly B: Located at the western edge of the soil grid it is > 1km long trending north. Two things to note is that it is open to the west, associated with a strong magnetic low similar to but much larger than that associated with the main showing, and a 100m wide circular moderate mag high occurring in the middle of the anomaly. The anomaly may also be open to the west.

Anomaly C: On the eastern edge of the soil grid the soil anomaly is underlain by a north trending sinuous resistivity high with the north half associated with a magnetic high. The ‘East Vein’ occurs within this anomaly and suggests that this may represent a more quartz rich zone when compared

with the main showing and the mag high reflecting sulphide mineralization not masked by carbonate alteration. Which seems to be the case at the main showing hosted within quartz-carbonate alteration.

As can be seen from the magnetic map, the east of the grid is mostly underlain by a magnetic high and the west half is a magnetic low but interestingly the main showing in the southeast is hosted within an arcuate low splitting the magnetic high.

Figure 3: Cu in Soils with IP Chargeability

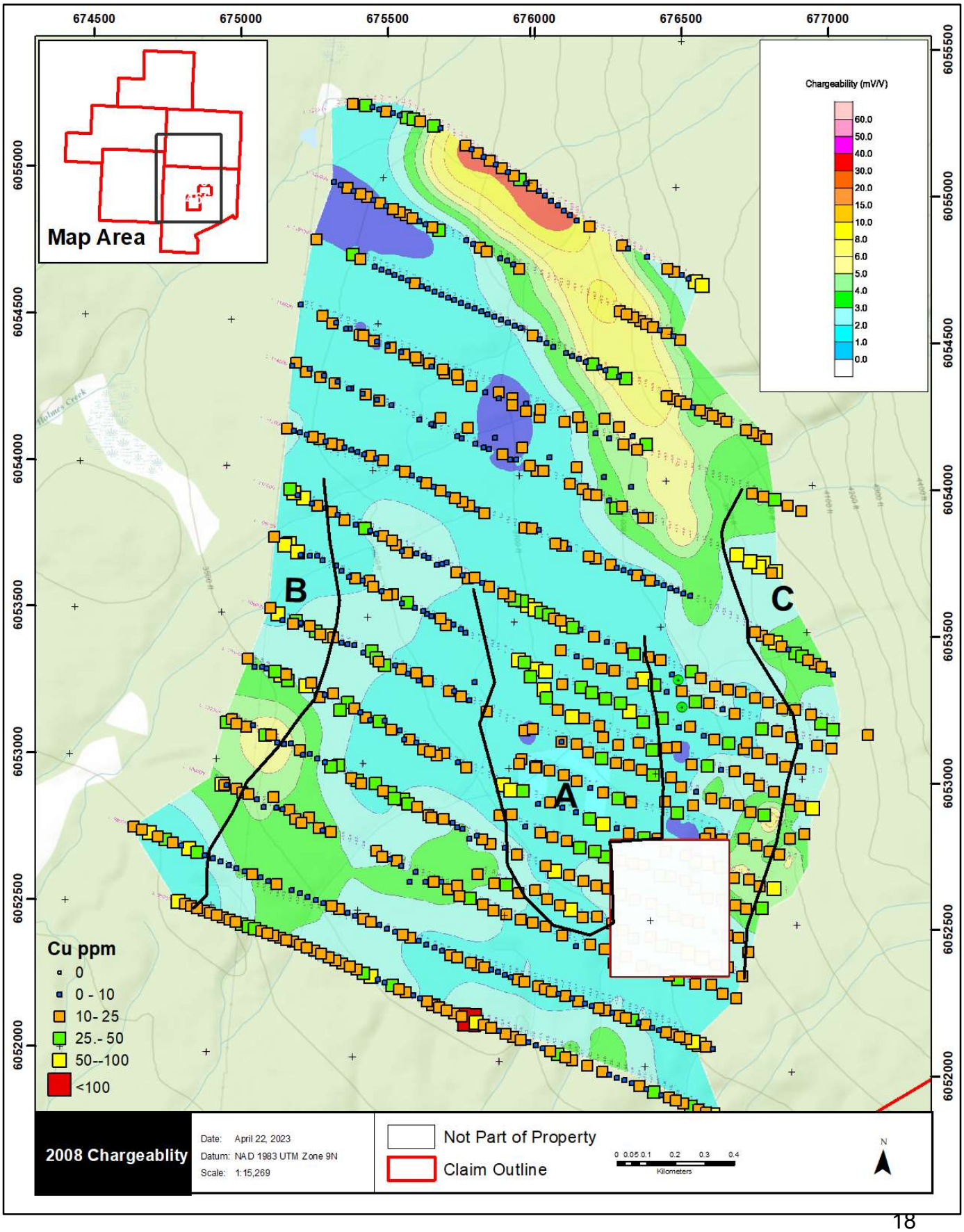


Figure 4: Cu in Soils with IP Resistivity

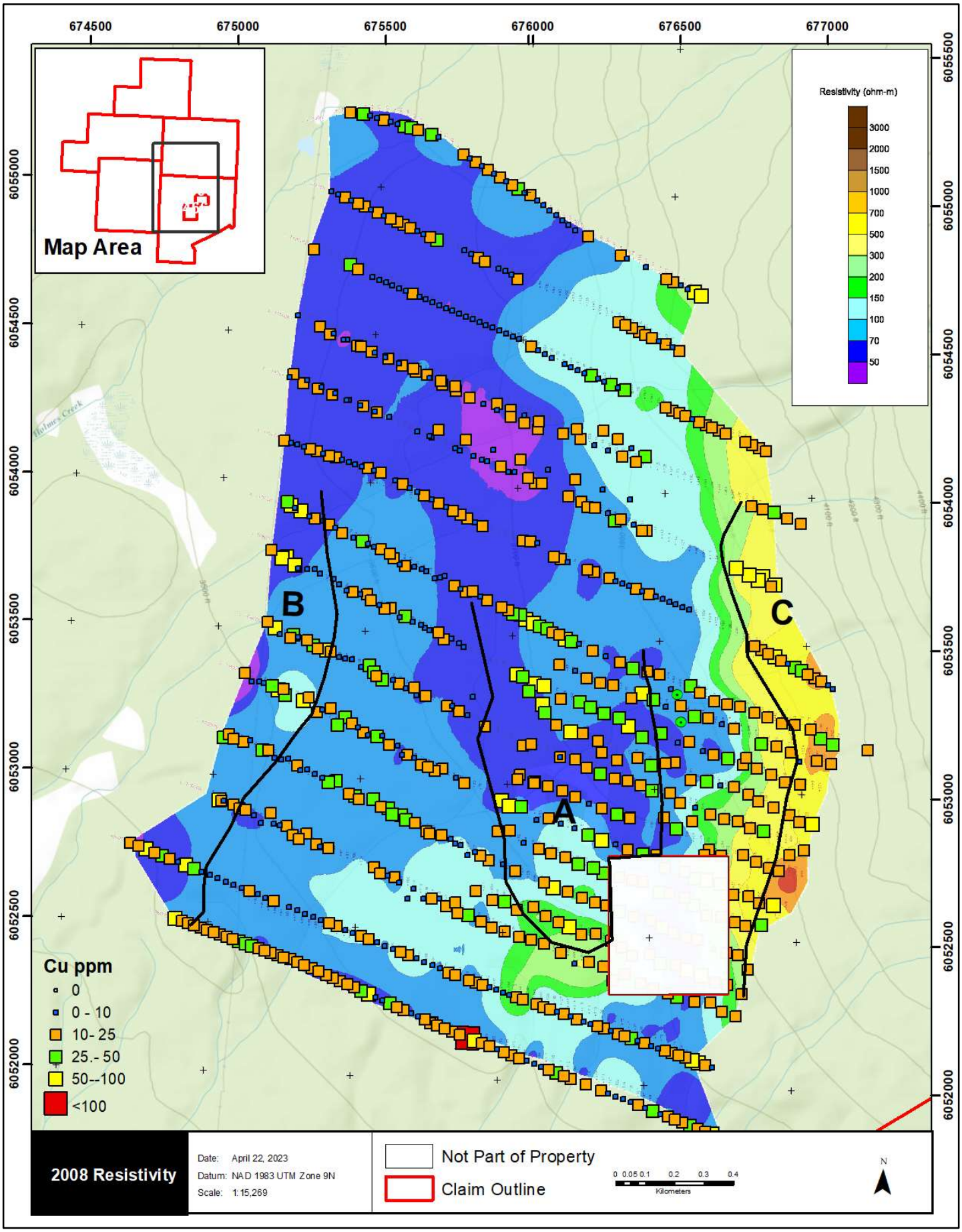
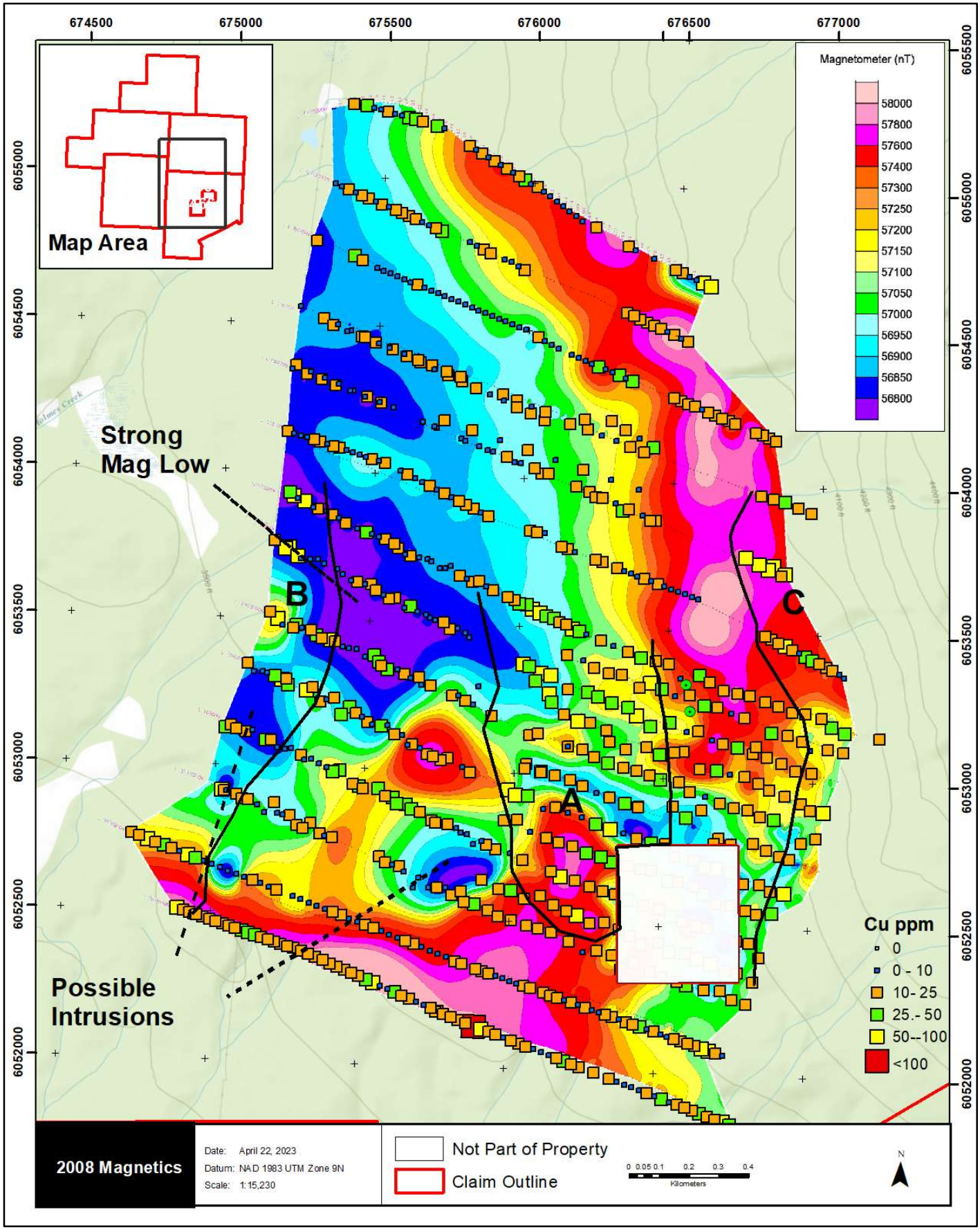


Figure 5: Cu in Soils with Ground Magnetics



QUEST - WEST PROJECT - 2008

The QUEST- West Project started in June 2008. The project helps to identify the mineral potential of over 40,000 square kilometers from Vanderhoof and Fort St. James to Terrace and Kitimat. The Regional Districts of Bulkley-Nechako and Kitimat-Stikine, Northern Development Initiative Trust, and the BC Geological Survey (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) are partners with Geoscience BC on this project.

QUEST- West included two new airborne geophysical surveys, a new ground geochemical survey, and additional geoscience data compilation.

Geoscience BC Report 2009-05 included ICP-MS results for a total of 3479 stream and lake sediment samples that cover parts of NTS map sheets 93E, F, L, and M. These government-funded surveys were originally conducted from 1983 to 1996 (Lett, 2005). It should be noted that although efforts have been made to include samples from the target survey areas, there are gaps in the final data set due to missing sample material.

Geoscience BC's 2008 QUEST- West Project continues the 2007 QUEST program. The survey area adjoins the QUEST area and extends westward past Terrace and Kitimat. Similar to the QUEST Project, the QUEST-West Project combines airborne geophysical surveys with new regional geochemical data, providing new geoscience datasets that will help uncover the significant mineral potential of central British Columbia

The QUEST- West airborne gravity survey was released in November 2008 as Geoscience BC Report 2008-10 extending westward from the QUEST project area (Barnett and Kowalczyk, 2008). This new gravity dataset joins with the 2007 QUEST gravity data (Geoscience BC Report 2008-8 and the 2008 Natural Resources Canada Nechako Basin gravity data releases (Dumont, 2008).

Helicopter-borne time-domain electro magnetic (TEM) data were also acquired over the QUEST-West area (Sattel, 2006). The survey was flown by Aeroquest Limited using their Aerotem™ III system, with more than 12 900 line-km of helicopter TEM data acquired at a 4 km line spacing. These data complement the airborne gravity data and the existing regional aeromagnetic data. The survey was not intended to prospect for new mineral deposits, but rather to map the regional geological response (i.e., depth of over bur den, regional geological bedrock features and throughgoing regional structures).

The Mira Geoscience 2011 Advanced Geophysical Interpretation Centre has completed 3D inversion modelling, integration, and visualization of airborne gravity, magnetic, and electromagnetic data for Central BC, Canada including QUEST - WEST and integrating it with the Nechako, QUEST, and QUEST South project areas. This was undertaken for Geoscience BC as follow-up analysis of geoscience data. The objective of this work is to provide useful 3D physical property products that can be directly employed in regional exploration to target prospective ground based on different exploration.

Table 4: Drill Collars on the Property

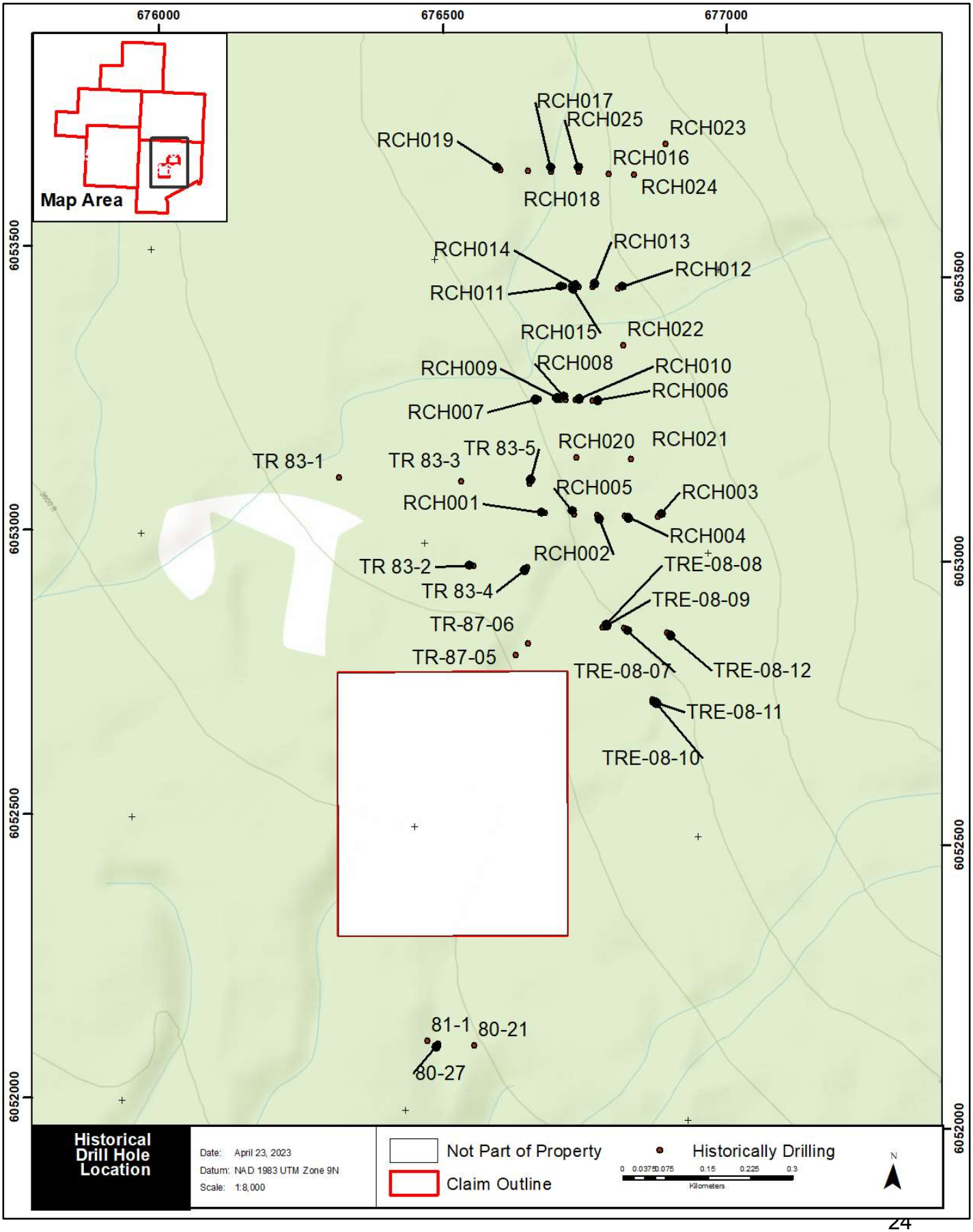
DDH	Year	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
80-21	1980	676618	6052119	1082	0	90	125.88
80-27	1980	676555	6052119	1074	0	90	151.48
81-1	1981	676535	6052124	1073	0	90	197.2
RCH001	1981	676711	6053061	1140	0	90	44
RCH002	1981	676802	6053061	1145	0	90	44
RCH003	1981	676910	6053061	1161	0	90	19.5
RCH004	1981	676851	6053061	1148	0	90	30.5
RCH005	1981	676762	6053061	1140	0	90	64
RCH006	1981	676788	6053262	1155	0	90	29
RCH007	1981	676692	6053262	1150	0	90	41
RCH008	1981	676740	6053262	1151	0	90	17.5
RCH009	1981	676730	6053262	1151	0	90	36
RCH010	1981	676757	6053262	1151	0	90	22
RCH011	1981	676730	6053462	1154	0	90	35
RCH012	1981	676825	6053462	1156	0	90	29
RCH013	1981	676780	6053462	1154	0	90	40
RCH014	1981	676756	6053462	1154	0	90	39.5
RCH015	1981	676742	6053462	1154	0	90	29
RCH016	1981	676802	6053663	1160	0	90	20
RCH017	1981	676700	6053663	1159	0	90	50
RCH018	1981	676660	6053663	1160	0	90	59
RCH019	1981	676610	6053663	1161	0	90	23
RCH020	1981	676763	6053161	1140	0	90	53.5
RCH021	1981	676859	6053161	1141	0	90	106.5
RCH022	1981	676838	6053362	1153	0	90	89.5
RCH023	1981	676900	6053719	1164	0	90	48
RCH024	1981	676847	6053663	1162	0	90	48
RCH025	1981	676749	6053665	1159	0	90	69.2
TR 83-1	1983	676345	6053111	1140	90	45	150.9
TR 83-2	1983	676587	6052964	1110	90	45	126.5
TR 83-3	1983	676561	6053112	1140	90	45	141.7
TR 83-4	1983	676683	6052964	1120	90	45	111.2
TR 83-5	1983	676681	6053112	1140	90	45	125.3
TR-87-05	1987	676667	6052809	1119	0	90	154.5
TR-87-06	1987	676689	6052830	1121	0	90	118.9
TRE-08-07	2008	676857	6052863	1153	96	45	111.86
TRE-08-08	2008	676819	6052863	1151	102	46	175.87
TRE-08-09	2008	676819	6052863	1151	111	58	181.97
TRE-08-10	2008	676911	6052739	1148	112	46	141.51
TRE-08-11	2008	676911	6052735	1148	292	46	185.01
TRE-08-12	2008	676933	6052857	1158	92	46	174.93
					Total		3461.4

Table 5: Select Historical Assays

Drill Hole	from	to	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
TR-87-06	69.20	70.10	820	36.70	0.03	0.21	0.03
TR-87-06	67.40	68.20	2390	64.30	0.03	0.11	0.15
TR-87-06	68.20	69.20	460	12.00	0.01	0.07	0.06
TR-87-05	95.45	95.80	2880	29.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
TR-87-06	85.22	86.50	1170	8.00	0.01	0.07	0.03
TR-87-06	86.50	88.10	1990	2.20	0.01	0.00	0.01
TR-87-05	65.85	66.15	490	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.01
TR 83-2	53.30	53.70	4852	29.86			
TR 83-2	58.60	59.10	1866	13.69			
TR 83-2	51.70	52.30	933	4.35			
TR 83-2	57.60	58.10	467	9.02			
TR 83-2	58.10	58.60	467	2.49			
TR-87-08	89.05	89.55	50	74.50	0.26	0.62	0.50
TR-87-08	98.35	99.15	20	11.90	0.16	0.01	0.07
TR-87-08	88.40	89.05	280	61.50	0.12	0.64	0.65
RCH002	23.00	24.50	3	9.00	0.04	0.03	0.06
TR-87-05	117.25	118.20	20	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.10
TR-87-08	75.90	76.90	170	8.90	0.01	0.10	0.07
RCH021	63.00	64.50	172	10.00	0.01	0.03	0.10
RCH022	39.00	40.50	1	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.09
RCH013	32.00	33.50	1	0.90	0.00	0.01	0.09
TR-87-06	90.40	91.20	110	6.80	0.03	0.06	0.06
TR-87-08	74.90	75.90	70	2.50	0.01	0.05	0.04
TR-87-05	96.80	97.80	44	3.20	0.01	0.04	0.04
RCH002	24.50	26.00		2.40	0.05	0.01	0.02
TR-87-06	71.20	72.20	64	5.90	0.05	0.03	0.02

Drill Hole	from	to	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
TR-87-06	70.10	71.20	188	10.40	0.05	0.02	0.03
TR-87-08	87.10	87.72	20	2.70	0.04	0.02	0.02
RCH005	62.50	64.00	8	2.90	0.03	0.00	0.02
TR-87-08	87.72	88.40	20	0.90	0.03	0.00	0.03
TR-87-05	66.15	66.70	18	1.70	0.03	0.00	0.01
TRE08-07	43.45	44.81	330	39	0.10	0.00	0.60
TRE08-07	67.05	68.4	680	33	0.10	0.00	0.90
TRE08-07	95.56	96.96	670	14	0.00	0.00	0.30
TRE08-07	100.2	100.9	3400	125	0.20	0.10	1.60
TRE08-08	62.3	63.2	8860	305	1.70	0.10	0.10
TRE08-08	78.45	79	8110	234	0.80	0.00	2.20
TRE08-09	41.45	46.95	1260	53	0.10	0.00	0.40
TRE08-09	*41.45*	*42.34*	6790	*295*	0.50	0.10	1.30
TRE08-09	69	70.55	1130	55	0.10	0.10	1.30
TRE08-09	138.2	139.3	510	50	0.00	0.10	0.00
TRE08-09	171.4	172.3	630	33	0.10	0.00	1.10
TRE08-10	10.25	10.86	390	39	0.20	0.00	1.70
TRE08-10	31	41.09	130	12	0.10	0.00	0.70
TRE08-11	134	136	2210	30	0.00	0.00	0.10
TRE08-11	152.9	153.4	10	81	0.20	0.90	0.40
TRE08-11	155.6	156.5	2570	76	0.40	0.00	0.90
TRE08-12	8.23	6.2	190	11	0.00	0.10	0.70
TRE08-12	34.37	32.68	600	40	0.00	0.10	0.70
TRE08-12	57.58	57.94	320	21	0.00	0.00	0.40
TRE08-12	70.04	71.71	150	18	0.00	0.10	0.20
TRE08-12	140.1	141	230	43	0.10	0.10	2.60

Figure 6: Historical Drilling



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The area of the Babine Range is underlain by Early Jurassic to Late Cretaceous volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane. The Stikine Terrane is one of several metallogenically important northwest trending terranes that make up the Intermontane tectonic belt of British Columbia (Figure 7:).

The stratified rocks in the region are represented by four groups: the lowermost Hazelton Group, and the overlying and successive Bowser Lake, Skeena Group and Kasalka Group rocks. The Hazelton Group rocks are interpreted as a calc-alkaline island arc system, with the Bowser Group interpreted as a successor basin receiving post-orogenic sediments from uplifted regions to the east and south. The Skeena Group represents sediments shed eastward from the mid-cretaceous uplift of the Coast Range. The Kasalka Group represents a volcanic arc system that developed post-uplift.

Intrusive rocks in the region are believed to have been emplaced along northeast and northerly faults from Cretaceous to Eocene time. Compositions range from diorite to quartz monzonite. Multiphase intrusions are exposed southeast of Astlais Mountain and include quartz feldspar porphyry, quartz diorite porphyry and diorite.

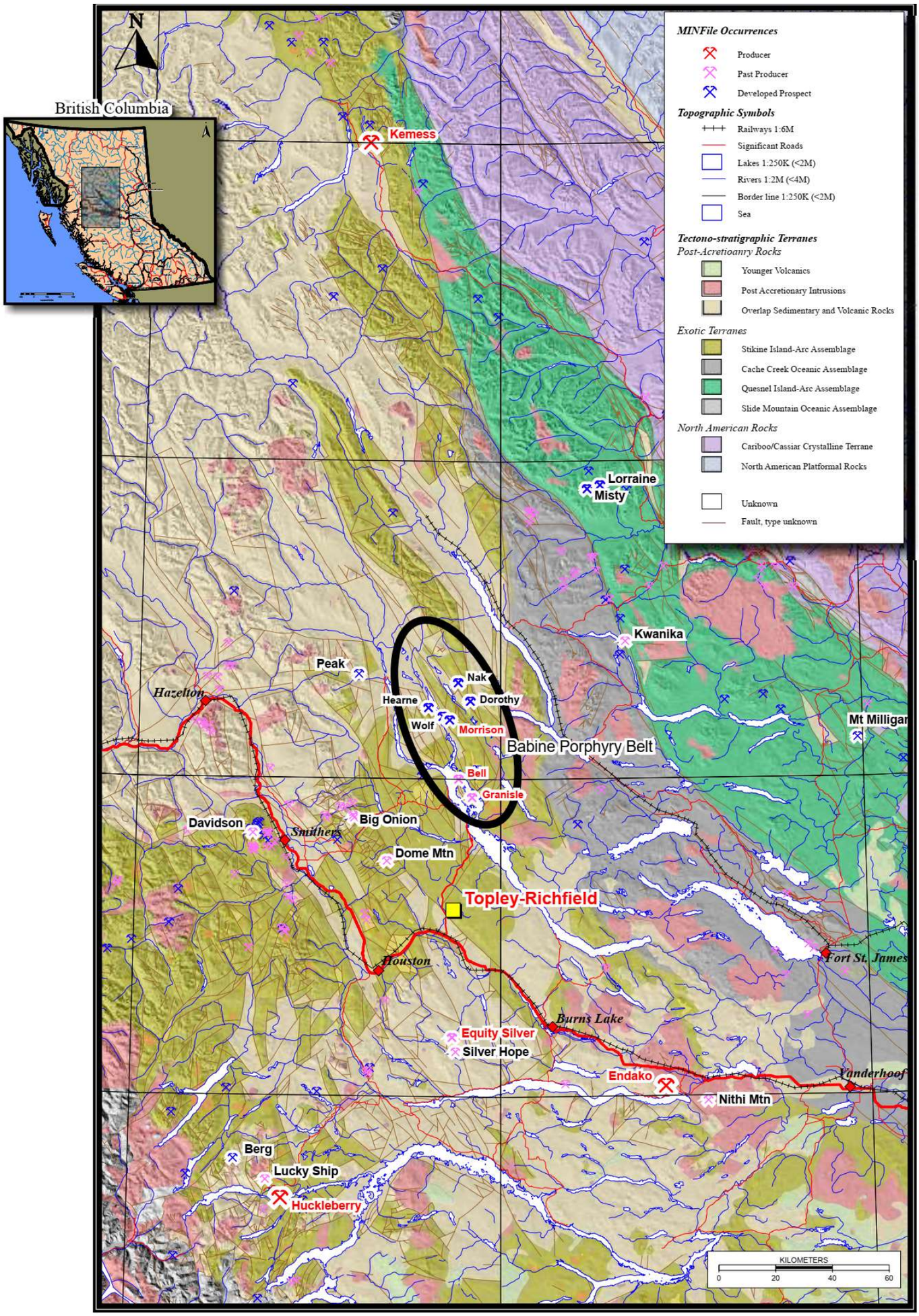
Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary volcaniclastic rocks have been mapped locally in the Babine Range. Bedded tuffs and argillaceous rocks are found northwest of Mt. Cronin and appear to have been deposited directly onto coarse grained feldspar porphyry.

The Hazelton Group rocks of the Babine Range are made up of subaerial to submarine volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of early to middle Jurassic age. These rocks are host to a number of important mineral occurrences in the Babine Range that have been well-documented in government geological surveys (Gaba, 1992). The Hazelton group is believed to have accumulated in subaerial to submarine environments which are analogous to modern volcanic island arc systems. The Hazelton can be subdivided into four formations that in stratigraphic order from oldest to youngest are identified as the Telkwa Formation, the Nilkitkwa Formation, the Eagle Peak Formation, and the Smithers Formation.

The Sinemurian or older Telkwa Formation has been mapped extensively throughout the Babine Range. It is comprised of subaerial and submarine pyroclastics and volcanic flows and is apparently the thickest of the Hazelton Group formations. In certain areas it is mapped as intercalated with sediments. The volcanic and pyroclastic rocks are considered dacitic to basaltic in composition. The basaltic flows range in texture from massive to amygdaloidal.

The Telkwa Formation is overlain by Nilkitkwa Formation which consists of shale, siltstone, conglomerate and minor limestone. The Eagle Peak Formation overlies the Telkwa Formation and in part, the Nilkitkwa Formation. It is comprised of distinctive brick-red to maroon ash, crystal and lapilli tuff and related epiclastic rocks. There is also subordinate amygdaloidal basalt.

Figure 7: Regional Geology



Wetherup, S. (2008)

The overlying Smithers Formation consists of fossiliferous feldspathic sandstone and siltstone. These rocks are mapped as a marine transgressive sequence disconformably overlying the older volcanic rocks.

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is covered by approximately 20 to 50 m overburden comprising glacial till and soil as shown by drill core data (except in Findlay Creek valley and west slope of Mt Tachek; MacLeod, 1988). MacLeod (1988) describes the dominant rock types based on drill core data and the few outcrops (from top to bottom):

- epiclastic rocks
- “Ultramafic tuff”(?): pale to light green matrix with pyroxene porphyroclasts re-interpreted to be intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic lahar and tuff flows
- argillite: interbedded with the volcanic rocks
- fragmental andesitic volcanic: lapilli tuff, lithic and feldspar tuff, dark to pale green
- massive andesite: fine-grained, dark green, locally fragmental, feldspar and hornblende-phyric, locally altered to quartz-biotite-magnetite, locally altered to epidote-chlorite-quartz-carbonate

The lower three units are interpreted to belong to the upper Telkwa Formation and the upper two units were interpreted by McLeod (1988) to be part of the Nilkitkwa Formation. These upper two units were encountered during the drilling program in 2008 and are almost un-lithified with abundant polymicitic lahar material and highly friable smectitic (locally bright green celadonite, mis-identified by McLeod as mariposite) andesite tuff which are likely much younger than Mesozoic and are likely Tertiary Newman volcanic rocks. Typical of Newman volcanic rocks these unconsolidated volcanic rocks commonly contain 0.5 to 1 cm euhedral biotite books. These Tertiary volcanic rocks appear to overlie the main mineralization across a moderately SW dipping fault structure and appear to occupy a Northwest trending half graben feature.

Abundant float boulders, comprising intrusive rocks that possibly belong to the Topley Intrusive Suite, were observed on the Property during the current phase of exploration but none have been observed in outcrop or within the drill core.

Hydrothermal quartz-sericite-carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite) alteration is reported to occur in two zones roughly at the fault contact between the Newman volcanic rocks and the Telkwa formations, and the mineralization is generally hosted by the silicified and carbonate altered Telkwa formation rocks. The altered rocks were referred to as “Topleyite” in previous descriptions of the Property. Argillite is reported to occur in the altered zone, but they are less altered than the andesitic volcanic rock. However, the argillite is silicified, and mineralization is typically strongly expressed in these units. Breccias are reported to occur in the altered zones, but they could be fragmental volcanic rocks rather than true hydrothermal breccias.

The above description of rocks from the Topley- Property is from MacLeod (1988), who’s interpretations are based on drill core logging.

Structure

An interpretation of the geophysical data collected by NXA Inc. (Wetherup, 2009), suggests that the north-northwest trending features originally interpreted to be stratigraphic layering are actually normal fault structures and the stratigraphic layering within the Telkwa Formation appears to strike north–northeast and dip steeply west-north-west. Outcrops on the Topley Property are rare, and an investigation of the structures present south of the Property identified several structures.

- North-north-west to the north trending normal fault structures that dip moderately westward and commonly host quartz-Fe-carbonate-pyrite veins and quartz-carbonate alteration,
- North-east to East-north-east trending oblique faults which dip steeply north and are associated with quartz-carbonate alteration but rarely host veins,
- NW trending strike-slip faults which do not appear to be associated with mineralization or alteration, and
- North-north-east trending steeply Northwest dipping primary bedding in the Mesozoic Stikine Terrane rocks (Telkwa Formation).

IP-Mag data and drainage patterns clearly delineate many of the first three sets of structures however the bedding is more subdued.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The area of the Skeena Arch is one of the best mineralized areas of British Columbia (MacIntyre, 2006). It hosts a numerous of deposit types including polymetallic base and precious metal veins, porphyry, epithermal and skarn deposits, sedimentary exhalative ("SEDEX"), and volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit types.

The Property was previously classified as a VMS deposit because of the apparent stratabound nature of the mineralized zone (e.g., Whiting, 1981). However, upon revisiting the geological information, Wetherup (2009) has identified that the Property mineralization style has many affinities similar to epithermal deposits and the reported conformable nature of the mineralized zone could be due to the development of preferred mineralization along zones of structural weakness.

The most common deposit types in the area are porphyry deposits, polymetallic base metal veins, and the subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb) deposit type.

Examples of past producers in the area include Dome Mountain, located about 30 km northwest of the Property. Mineralization in the Dome Mountain area is also hosted by the Nilkitkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group and consists of quartz veins containing galena, arsenopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite with sericite-carbonate-fuchsite alteration. Equity Silver Mine, B.C.'s largest silver producer, is located approximately 40 km south of Topley. Mineralization is stratiform, consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and galena (± sphalerite) with advanced argillic alteration, and is described by MinFile to be of the subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au type.

The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties and the information disclosed is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the technical report. Mineralization hosted on adjacent and/or nearby and/or geologically similar properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's property.

9 EXPLORATION

General Copper and Gold Corp. undertook an exploration program on the Topley Property from March 26, 2021, to October 23, 2022. The program consisted of 23.2-line kilometers of 3D DC resistivity induced Polarization surveys (see Figure 8), and 839 m of drilling in three drill holes (Figure 9).

The Company engaged DIAS Geophysical Limited to undertake 23.2-line kilometers of 3D DC resistivity induced Polarization surveys over the Property. Between March 26, 2021, and April 14, 2021, Dias Geophysical Limited carried out a 3D DC-resistivity and induced polarization (DCIP) survey for Clark Exploration using the DIAS32 system on the Property.

Dias Geophysical completed a 3D rolling distributed pole-dipole array survey in common voltage reference (CVR) mode.

Characteristics of the survey layouts on the grid were as follows:

- Receiver stations were spaced 50 m apart along the 21 receiver lines, which were spaced 100 m apart. The receiver lines are 1.1 km long.
- The current injection lines are 1.3 km long, separated by 100 m, and extend between the receiver lines at a 50 m offset. Transmitter lines were separated by 100 m. Current injection stations were 100 m apart.
- The 'remote' current electrode station was established ~2.5 kilometers southwest of the survey grid.

Points regarding survey procedures are as follows:

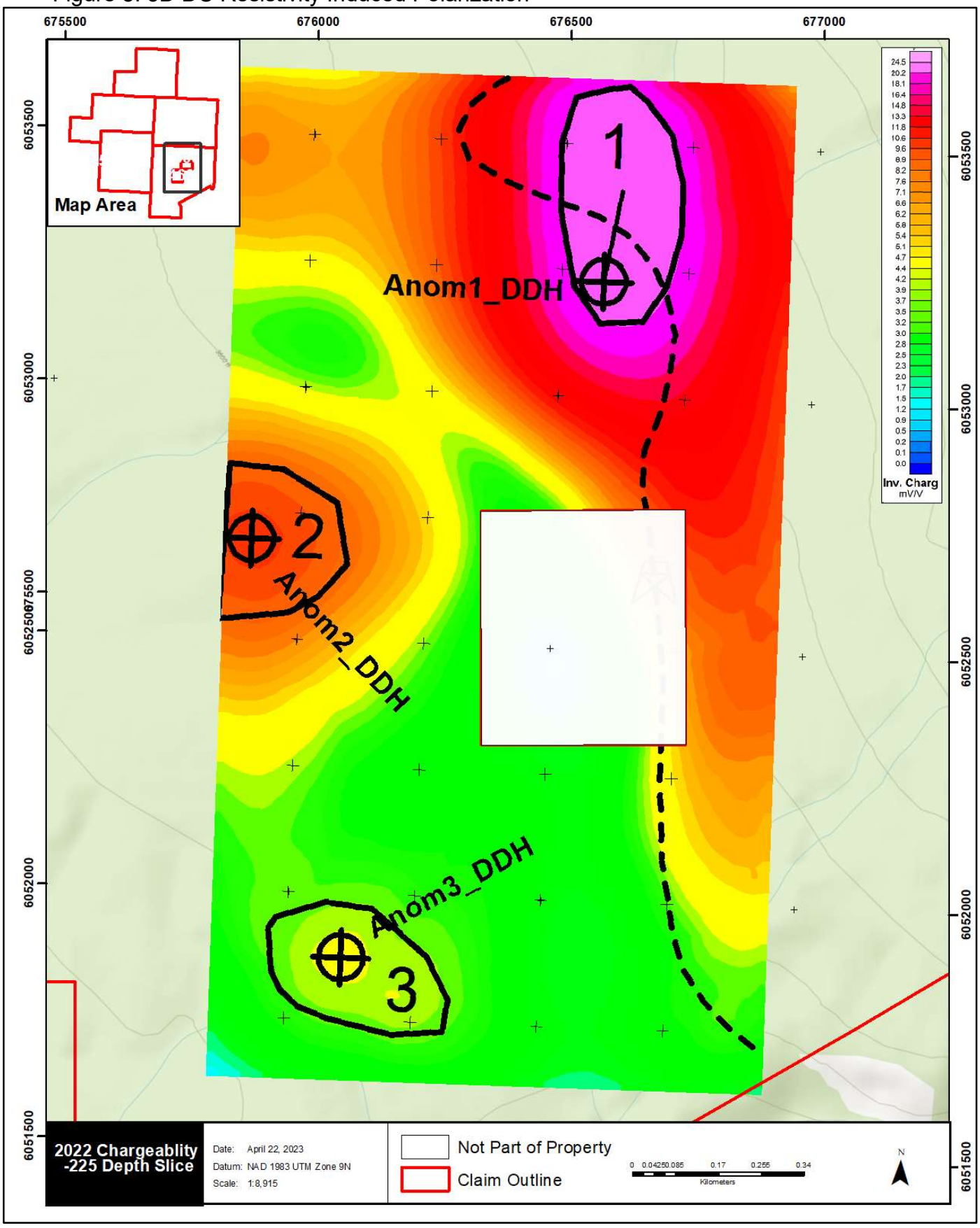
- Three of the four active receiver lines were at full 50 m resolution, while the farthest offset line was populated with receivers at a 100 m spacing.
- Following the completion of an injection line, the receiver line configuration was incremented in preparation for the next line of injections by picking up the trailing line and populating a new line with receivers at a 100 m spacing.
- The survey was completed with a pole-dipole configuration.

The geophysical program was designed to detect the electrical resistivity and chargeability signatures associated with potential targets of interest. This was achieved using the DIAS32 acquisition system in conjunction with the GS5000 transmitter. The 3D survey was completed using a rolling distributed partial 3D DCIP array with a poledipole array configuration.

As a result, the Company has developed three areas for targeted drilling (Figure 8). Anomaly one was drilled in 2022.

The Company engaged the services of CJL Enterprise Inc. of Smither's British Columbia to supervise the 839 m three-hole drill program on the Property. This information is described in section 10 of this report.

Figure 8: 3D DC Resistivity Induced Polarization



10 DRILLING

General Copper and Gold Corp. Engaged CJL Enterprise Inc. to undertake a three-hole, 839 m drill program from September to October 2022.

General Copper and Gold Corp. drilled 839 meters of drilling in three drill holes (Table 6 and Figure 9). Table 7 illustrates that all three holes of this first program successfully intersected the identified structure of Target 1, and that the mineralization that remains open along strike and down dip (Figure 10). The structure appears to be an altered shear zone, with significant quartz along with pyrite and pyrrhotite veins and chalcopyrite.

Table 6: 2022 Drill Hole Collars.

Hole_ID	Nad83N	Nad83E	Azimuth	Dip	Length
TR-22-01	676582	6053229	10	-60	265
TR-22-02	676582	6053229	10	-75	251
TR-22-03	676566	6053321	10	-60	323

Table 7: 2022 Select Assays

	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Cu (%)	Zn(ppm)	From	To	Width
TR-01	3.08	1028	0.103	136	107.00	112.00	5.0m
TR-01	7.02	3635	0.360	2043	124.45	208.00	83.55m
TR-02	4.35	140	0.014	590	80.15	86.00	5.85m
TR-02	30.20	533	0.053	2389	108.55	118.20	9.65m
TR-02	6.52	2763	0.280	1469	126.00	229.50	103.5m
TR-03	23.9	1186	0.12	2283	119.0	138.5	19.5m
TR-03	7.67	5063	0.510	1004	151.05	228.00	76.95
including	***18.68***	***13900***	***1.39***	***890***	***173.65***	***192.00***	***18.35m***

Figure 9: 2022 Drill Hole Locations

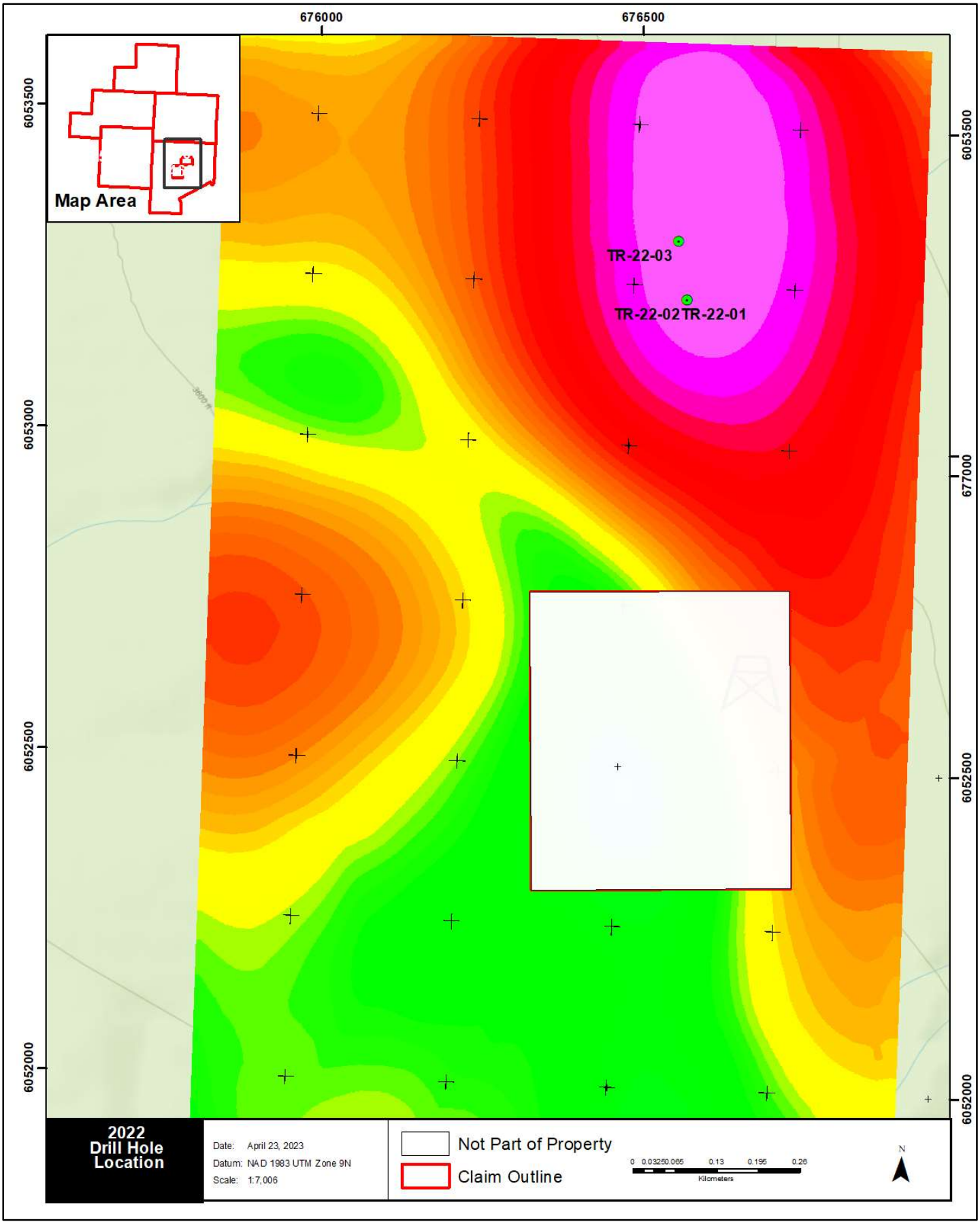
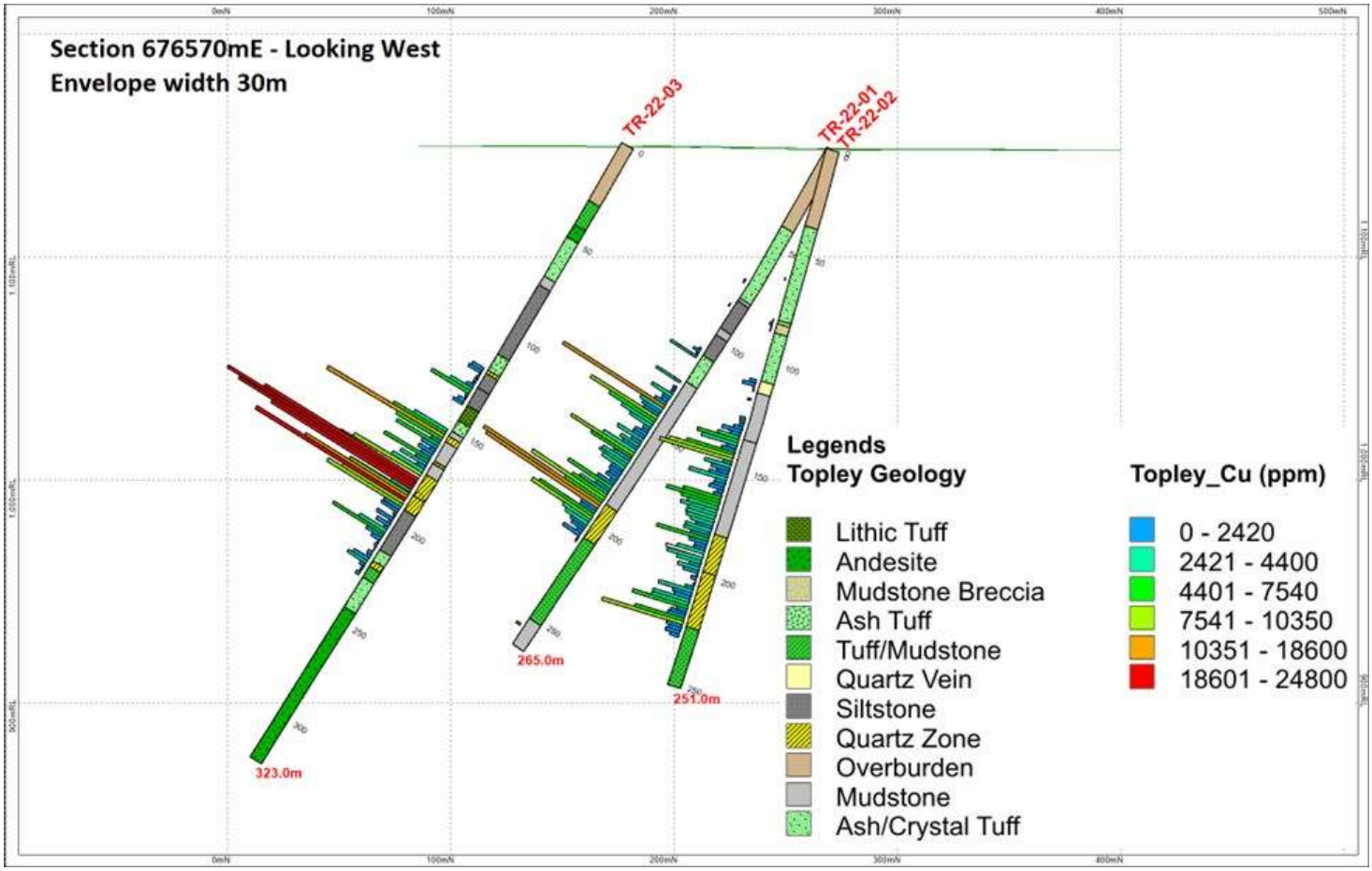


Figure 10: 2022 Drill Section



General Copper Gold Corp 2022

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

NXA Inc 2008 Program

Before the samples were taken to the Acme Analytical Laboratories preparation facility, they were either under lock and key in the core storage yard or within sight of the core-cutting technician or supervising geologist. Samples were sent to Acme Laboratories for analysis by standard fire assay for gold and an aqua-regia digestion and ICP analysis for 37 elements.

As part of the 2008 drilling program, NXA Inc. ran its own independent QA/QC programme to ensure laboratory accuracy. Staff inserted standards provided by Canadian Resources Labs into the sample sequences every 20th sample number. These were pre-packaged into 30 g packages and sent to Acme Laboratories by putting the package into plastic sample bag along with a sample tag before being shipped. Two standards were used as high grade and a lower grade and were alternated. Certified blanks were inserted every 20th sample with 9 samples separating the blanks and the standards in the sequence. In addition to running their own set of standards and blanks, NXA also submitted field duplicate samples from intervals which appeared to have the strongest mineralization.

Blanks run by Acme Laboratories and NXA both were returned with no issues.

The Standard CDN-HC-2 was a multi-element standard for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Out of 22 of these standards that were submitted one sample failed (> 3 standard deviation difference) with respect to Au, 0 failures for Ag, 0 failures for Cu, 4 failures for Pb and 1 failure for Zn. The Au assay that failed appears to be a typographic error with a decimal place and needs to be investigated. Ag was analyzed both by ICP and fire assay while the standard value used an aqua-regia ICP method for its determination and the fire assay method is consistently higher by more than 3 standard deviations than the ICP method used. Hence, it is recommended that only the Ag values determined by aqua-regia digestion and ICP analysis be used.

The standard CDN-GS-3D is a gold only standard and was submitted 24 times to Acme Laboratories. Of these, the analytical results failed (> 3 standard deviation difference) on 4 different occasions each time from a different batch. The failed analyses in each of the failures was slightly lower than expected (0.59 to 0.63 g/t lower than the mean) and in general all of Acme's results tended to be lower than the expected and may indicate a bias in the Acme data to underestimate the gold grades. Although not a very good result, it does not appear to be of too much concern and prior to calculating resource estimates a series of samples should be sent for re-analysis to another laboratory to confirm whether there is a slight bias.

General Copper and Gold Corp 2022 Program

No drill report nor written sampling procedures were provided to the Company or the author on the logistics, sampling, security, nor analysis for the 2022 drilling program. All the data in this section is derived from the drill logs and assays sheets.

The type of drill, drilling procedures, core transportation and security are unknown at this time.

All core was photographed, logged, and select sections were sawed in half, where on half was sent for assays and the other half was left in the core box. At the time of this report the TR-22-02, and TR-22-03 core is stored at the house of CLJ Enterprise Inc. and TR-22-01 is reported to be stored at site.

A total of 218 samples were sent ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver, BC for assay, including seven blanks. The type of blank is unknown to the author or the Company. There is no reported QA/QC analysis on the blanks summitted for assays.

The assay certificates indicate that the half core samples were sent (method unknown) to ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver, BC where the samples underwent 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) and where required, Ore Grade Elements – Aqua Regia (ME-OG46), Ore Grade Zn-Aqua Regia (Zn-OG46), Ore Grade Cu- Aqua Regia (Cu-OG46), and Ore Grade Au 50 g FA AA finish (Au-AA26). ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver, BC is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and found to conform with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

There are thirteen downhole measurements for the three drill holes. There is no information on the type of tool used to undertake these measurements.

It is unclear is the core was logged by a professional geologist. The drill logs do not indicate who logged the core.

The contractor engaged to supervise/organize the 2022 drill program appears to have not followed of industry best practices for mineral exploration. The Company should engage the appropriate experienced contractors for any future work programs.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

During the Property visit the author collected samples to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author designed the sampling program as a verification measure. The author examined the Topley Property on March 21, 2023, to determine the overall geological setting.

The author is of the opinion that the historical data descriptions of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate exploration for the Property.

The author reviewed and resampled drill core from drill hole TR22-02 and TR22-03. These two were stored at CJL Enterprises Ltd. house in Smithers. The Author collected five grab samples of core from these two drill holes.

The samples were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Kamloops, British Columbia ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited (Lab 790) by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 Kamloops which includes 36 element ICP-OES analysis. Activation Laboratories Ltd. Is independent of General Copper and Gold Corp. and the Author.

The site visit plan was to skidoo to the 2022 drill locations and sample drill hole TR22-01, which is stored on site. Chris Warren of CJL Enterprises Ltd. stated that they had arranged a skidoo for the site visit. Upon reaching site there was no skidoo to be used. There was no explanation other than it did not show up. The author walked along the skidoo trail and observed the geology where available. The author's observations confirmed what the geological database and earlier worker have noted; that the Property is covered with glacial till.

Table 8: listed the results of rock samples by the author and the sample which was repeated from the 2022 work program. Table 8 illustrates select assays from the authors' site visit and the samples collected by General Copper and Gold Corp. The author collected samples appear to demonstrate repeatability of the data collected by General Copper and Gold Corp.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 10 assays in electronic data provided by the company against the assay certificates provided from the 2022 exploration program. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

Table 8: Author Collected Samples and Results

Original Sample	Authors Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
3024141	TP23-01	211.50	213.00	7.7	4320	599	2610	22.1	5690	909	1220
3024130	TP23-02	196.50	198.00	4.4	2550	231	1345	10.4	5240	1070	1540
3024206	TP23-03	207.00	208.50	2.7	2090	32	212	2.1	2190	8	102
3024164	TP23-04	134.00	135.50	1.4	155	46	472	5.8	1060	66	168
3024214	TP23-05	219.00	220.50	3	1935	34	2260	1.8	1060	22	4990
				Orginal				Author			

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no current mineral resources on the Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form NI43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Reader Caution: The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties nor mineralization found on adjacent and/or geologically similar properties which is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the Property.

An internal mineral claim, tenure number 1090051 is owned by a Mr. Steve Scott and this claim has historically been the focus all the exploration program over the years. The Topley Richfield (093L 018) Minfile showing is at the heart of this claim.

The Topley Richfield showing is underlain by Lower-Middle Jurassic Saddle Hill Formation rocks (Hazelton Group) in the eastern part of the Skeena Arch. Overburden in the area can be in excess of 50 metres thick. Mineralization is hosted primarily in pyroclastic rocks comprised of feldspar crystal tuff with lesser lithic tuffs, greywackes and thin beds of argillite. Pyroxene-bearing andesitic flows of the Early Jurassic Nilkitkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) are found on the western portion of the property.

Mineralization is structurally controlled and occurs in two alteration zones which strike north-northwest (350°) and dip 45° to the southwest. The zones range from 10 to 40 metres in width and are about 25 metres apart. They are characterized by pervasive silicification, brecciation, sideritic alteration and quartz and calcite veining. Bladed ankerite occurs commonly in calcite vugs. Pyrite is the most abundant sulphide with minor native gold, native silver, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occurring as stringers, disseminations and blebs.

Lenses having stronger sulphide mineralization occur within the alteration zones and are called the B/C and D zones. These lenses vary in width from 1 to 5 metres apart and rake to the southwest. The mineralization occurs in several narrow bands separated by unmineralized zones and makes up about 10 to 15% of the lenses. Two intersections in the B/C lens in 1980 assayed 5486 g/t silver over 20 centimetres, and 4.8 g/t gold with 202 g/t silver over 7.6 metres, respectively (Whiting, 1981).

Faulting in the area has offset the main workings and displaced the main alteration zones by about 100 metres along a right-lateral fault.

Significant development from two levels occurred from 1927 to 1929 with significant recent evaluation occurring from 1979 to 1987.

In 1926, the Topley-Richfield mineralization was discovered. The property contains a precious and base metal mineral prospect with underground workings on two levels that were constructed in 1927. Some 1500 metres of adits and inclined shafts were excavated.

The underground workings appear to have intersected an up-dip portion of the B/C lens as defined by drilling. The old workings consist of two levels, the 100-ft level and the 200-ft level. Two distinct veins were mapped on plans of the old underground workings:(1) the “As-Rich Vein” occurs in the eastern part of the workings; and (2) the “Contact Vein” occurs in the western part.

The Topley-Richfield Mining Company constructed 240 metres of underground workings on two levels. In 1937, a 1.5-metre-wide shear zone in andesitic breccia located about 300 metres east of the underground workings was discovered. Within this shear zone, a 0.6 metre wide, well mineralized, lenticular quartz vein was found. Some of these underground works are reported to be on the current Property configuration but are not accessible from the current Property.

In 1952, Topley Mining Syndicate conducted a program of mapping, rock sampling and trenching. From 1955-58, Silver Standard Mines conducted dewatering and underground sampling and drilled 291 metres on the surface.

In 1967, Seemar Mines Ltd. conducted ground magnetics/electromagnetic surveys and 1100 metres of surface drilling.

In 1975, Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd. conducted a program of mapping, silt sampling, induced polarization (IP) surveying and the drilling of 405 metres in 4 diamond-drill holes.

Table 9: Gold and silver values for 60 grab samples from 1927

Sample	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sample	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
1	0.9	0.16	21.77	31	1.2	2.49	80.87
2	0.6	0	3.11	32	1.14	4.35	320.37
3	0.36	0	9.33	33	0.84	3.11	351.47
4	0.42	0.16	31.1	34	0.6	4.67	124.41
5	2.1	0	15.55	35	0.3	3.42	158.63
6	0.9	0.47	49.77	36	0.54	0.93	158.63
7	1.2	1.87	18.66	37	0.39	7.46	1446.31
8	1.11	8.71	189.73	38	0.54	5.29	164.85
9	1.44	2.8	62.21	39	1.29	10.58	1041.97
10	1.71	5.6	46.66	40	1.56	7.78	727.82
11	1.8	2.18	24.88	41	0.3	3.73	136.86
12	1.5	3.11	87.09	42	0.81	2.8	99.53
13	0.6	0.31	18.66	43	0.75	0	21.77
14	0.78	0.31	12.44	44	0.84	0.16	3.11
15	0.9	9.33	118.19	45	0.15	16.48	105.75
16	1.44	3.73	223.95	46	0.72	2.8	11.82
17	1.32	6.22	223.95	47	0.3	7.46	186.62
18	0.45	8.71	292.37	48	0.6	5.6	46.66
19	0.39	4.35	161.74	49	0.3	5.6	65.32
20	0.45	6.22	534.98	50	0.78	9.95	270.6
21	0.36	3.11	230.17	51	1.14	1.24	52.88
22	0.6	3.42	326.59	52	0.96	1.24	3.11
23	1.5	0.93	279.93	53	1.02	0.16	3010
24	1.35	4.98	556.75	54	0	10.58	211.5
25	2.4	3.42	267.49	55	0.9	4.98	124.41
26	2.1	0.31	34.21	56	0.75	8.09	335.92
27	0.75	4.35	818.02	57	1.05	0.62	77.76
28	0.81	3.73	71.54	58	0.75	13.69	3010.82
29	0.6	1.56	34.21	59	0.9	15.55	594.08
30	1.2	0.31	6.22	60	0.6	13.69	681.17

(BCEMPR Annual Report 1927)

From 1979 to 1981, Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd conducted various exploration programs. The first IP and resistivity survey at Topley-Richfield were conducted (Depaoli,1975). No IP anomalies were generated, and this was attributed to either the small size of the sulphide bodies or to the possibility that sulphides were shielded by quartz. In 1979, Cobre Exploration Ltd. conducted a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and vector pulse electro-magnetometer (EM) survey at Topley-Richfield. The VLF-EM survey detected a north-striking anomaly around the old mine workings interpreted to be the surface expression of the previously detected shear zone/fault. In addition, a southeast striking anomaly was interpreted to be a previously unknown fault. Smaller features were interpreted to be veinlets of “Topleyite”, the local term for highly altered rocks.

In 1979-1980, Cobre Exploration Ltd. Conducted a very low frequency electromagnetic ("VLF-EM") and vector pulse electro-magnetometer ("EM") survey at Topley. The VLF-EM survey detected a north-south striking anomaly around the old mine workings interpreted to be the surface expression of the previously detected shear zone/fault. In addition, a southeast striking anomaly was interpreted to be a previously unknown fault. Smaller features were interpreted to be veinlets of "Topleyite", the local term for highly altered rocks. The vector pulse EM survey detected the eastern contact between the shear zone and the andesite and the mineralization in the old mine workings. An area of north-south trending, steeply west dipping, and 125 m deep high conductivity west of the known mineralization was detected. Its upward projection coincides with the known shear zone. Results are summarized by Pezzot and Whiting (1980) and Whiting (1981).

This drilling campaign resulted in the discovery of the "B/C" shoot or lens which was determined to be 300 m × 55-70 m × 2.2 m and open to depth. Cobre Exploration estimated reserves of 170, 000 to 200,000 tons with grades of 4.3 g/t Au and 192 g/t Ag (Whiting, 1981). Because of the stratabound nature of the mineralization (sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite) in mono-mineralic layers, Cobre concluded that the type of mineralization was of the "volcanogenic type" (i.e., volcanogenic massive sulphide or "VMS").

The qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and the Company is not treating the any historical estimate as current mineral resources. It is unknown what is required to meet the current CIM standards due to the fact that no details were presented for the 1981 historical resource. The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties nor mineralization found on adjacent and/or geologically similar properties which is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the authors knowledge there is other relevant data or information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This report was commissioned by General Copper and Gold Corp. and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Topley Property.

Geographically, the Topley Property is well situated with excellent road access, a high-tension power line proximal to the Property and several operating and recently operating mines in the immediate area, with much of the support infrastructure within a few kilometres of the Property. It is also in an area with a moderate climate and allows for long exploration field seasons. Being an area with a mining history and even previous mining activity on the Property, exploration and mine permitting should not be problematic.

It is evident that the bulk of the property is underexplored and represents an excellent opportunity for precious and base metal discovery. From the mid 1970's to 1987, all exploration work was focused on enlarging the known polymetallic mineralization at the old mine workings discovered in the late 1920's. While these programs somewhat enhanced the geological understanding of the mineralization and host rocks, it mostly showed the deposit is closed in almost all directions with no real prospect to be extended. This area of mineralization represents a very small portion of the overall tenement.

A geochemical soil survey over the area of most of the historical work has demonstrated the presence of a multi-element (Ag-Zn-As-Cu) soil anomaly as well as several additional soil anomalies that have yet to be drill tested.

As can be seen from the work done by NXA, the soil sampling and ground geophysics was successful in identifying a number of substantial soil anomalies coincident with various magnetic and/or IP trends/anomalies at considerable distance from the main showing.

The 2022 three hole 839.0 m drill program was designed to test a strong north - south trending chargeability anomaly and was successful in explaining the anomaly. All three drill holes show that the anomaly is underlain by mostly unaltered tuffaceous lithologies with an interbedded package of mudstone/siltstone which hosts a number of significant pyritic mineralized quartz vein zones with local chalcopyrite and lesser sphalerite. Geochemical analysis returned zones of Cu-Ag-Zn mineralization.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Property warrants the following work program:

- Engage the appropriate contractor to supervise and drill test 50m south of TR-22-01/02 and 50m north of TR-22-03 to determine if the strike of the anomaly/mineralization can be extended. One hole is also recommended equidistant between the two completed drill targets to determine continuity of mineralization.
- Drill test what is labelled as 'Anomaly 2' located to the south.
- Conduct a thorough review of work completed by NXA in 2006-2008
- Have a geophysical consultant group review and possibly re-model the IP surveys completed to date as related soil anomalies.
- Petrology and whole rock analysis would greatly assist in the understanding and accurate classification of the various lithologies and alteration assemblages.
- Although it may not be possible due to the nature and style of sulphides, if MoS_2 is present, then age dating of the known mineralization would confirm if it were contemporaneous with mineralizing events associated with Bell/Granisle and/or Equity Silver.

Table 10: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Data Review	Lump Sum	$15,000	1	$ 15,000
Geophysics Reinterpretation	Lump Sum	$1,000	1	$ 10,000
Driling 1000 m	meter all in costs	$450	1000	$ 450,000
Petrography	sample	$250	10	$ 2,500
Age Datinng	Sample	$1,500	5	$ 7,500
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$2,500	1	$ 2,500
Permiting	Lump Sum	$15,000		$ 2,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 100,000
TOTAL (CDN)				**$ 590,000.0**

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28 Certificate Of Author

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Topley Property British Columbia Canada at 54.60°N and 126.28°W NTS MAP 93L/09 with an effective and signature date April 27, 2023.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, Permit to Practice no. 1000315, since 2002. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal mineral, and diamond exploration during which time I have used applied geophysics/geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, the United States, China, Mongolia, South America, Southeast Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica, Pakistan, and Romania.

I have read the definition of “qualified person” as set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101. I visited the Topley Property on March 21, 2023.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Topley Property British Columbia Canada at 54.60°N and 126.28°W NTS MAP 93L/09” with an effective and signature date April 27, 2023.

I am independent of General Copper and Gold Corp., and Deep Blue Trading Inc, CJL Enterprises Inc., and Nicholas Carter in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Topley on Property. Nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the Company. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Topley Property.

I have no prior involvement with the Property.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Topley Property British Columbia Canada at 54.60°N and 126.28°W NTS MAP 93L/09” with an effective and signature date April 27, 2023 is signed:

Original Signed and Sealed

On this day April 27, 2023
Derrick Strickland P. Geo. (1000315)