NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 F-1
TECHNICAL REPORT ON
DARDANELLE PROPERTY

LOCATED 23 km EAST OF TERRACE, BC

UTM: 550,000 E, 6,038,000 N (Zone 9V)

N.T.S. MAPS 103I/08 and 103I/09

REPORT PREPARED FOR:
PLUTO VENTURES
2250-1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES Page

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report was written on the request of Pluto Ventures, a mineral exploration company based in Vancouver, British Columbia. The report was prepared to enable Pluto Ventures to raise the funds necessary to fulfill the earning requirements on the Dardanelle project. Pluto Ventures has the right to earn 100% interest in the project by spending $2,000,000 on the property, paying a total of $110,000 cash and issuing 400,000 shares to Decade Resources before the 4th anniversary of the listing date.

1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Dardanelle property is located 23 air kilometers east of Terrace, B.C., on the northern slopes of Copper (Zymoetz) River valley. All mineral claims of the project are situated in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheets 103I/08 and 103I/09. The property covers 1434.27 hectares in 15 mineral claims which are 100% owned by Decade Resources.

1.3 MINERALIZATION

The Dardanelle property features only one mineral occurrence called Dardanelle (MINFILE No 103I 107) which is classified as developed prospect. It consists of two quartz veins 0.3 to 2.0 metres wide, which occur intermittently along both contacts of a rhyolite dyke for 700 metres and a vertical depth of 180 metres. The veins contain pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, argentite, galena, arsenopyrite, bornite, and gold. A 1.2 m long sample from the bottom of a shaft collected in 1918 assayed 9.3 grams per tonne gold, 61.7 grams per tonne silver, and 1.8 per cent copper. Sample A17-51, a 0.8 m long chip taken by the author in 2017 across the surface exposure of the Dardanelle vein returned 6.42 g/t gold. 77.1 g/t silver, 1.36 % copper and 1.12% zinc.

1.4 DRILLING

The Dardanelle dyke-vein system has been drilled three times. In 1969, Univex Mining Corporation conducted 300 metres of diamond drilling. However, records of this drilling are not available.

In 2005, Trade Winds Ventures Inc. carried out a large exploration program which also included 5 diamond drill holes totaling 289.6 metres at two different areas from three separate setups.
The program was besieged by poor core recoveries and as a result only 13 samples of core material were collected and assayed. The best interval of the entire program returned 4.04 g/t gold over 0.8 m and 5.24 g/t gold over the following 0.6 m.

In 2021, Decade Resources completed a total of 749.06 m of BTW core diamond drilling in 10 holes from 1 pad. The 2021 holes intersected narrow quartz veins with sparse galena and chalcopyrite in parts of the drilled holes. They were hosted within highly faulted granodiorite and rhyolite. Core samples from these quartz-sulphide veins returned low precious metal values.

1.5 2022 RESISTIVITY AND SOIL SURVEYS

The resistivity survey conducted by Pluto Ventures in 2022 outlined the main rhyolite dyke and delineated 3 new sub-parallel dykes. The survey also detected three low-resistivity anomalies. The 2022 soil sampling outlined three gold anomalies marked A, B, and C. Anomalous gold (including the highest gold assay of 0.29 ppm) detected in samples no. 3, 4 and 5 within soil anomaly C very likely originated from unknown gold bearing mineralization. The remaining 2 anomalous samples comprising anomaly C most likely reflect the nearby outcrop of Dardanelle veins. Soil anomaly A could also derive from unknown mineralization. The remaining soil anomaly B reflects the nearby known mineralized vein outcrops. Both the soil and low resistivity anomalies are situated along rhyolite dyke margins.

1.6 2023 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

In 2023 Pluto Ventures completed an airborne geophysical survey consisting of magnetic, radiometric and VLF-EM data collection to aid geological mapping and mineral exploration. The survey was conducted on June 23 by Precision GeoSurveys of Langly, BC. A total of 158 lines km was flown over an area of 14.1 square km. Distribution of magnetic intensity as well as potassium, uranium and thorium within the property mapped during the survey indicate the Dardanelle dyke/vein system is open on both ends. It also suggests the existence of another vein system located approximately 1.5 km to the northeast.

1.6 INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the Dardanelle dyke/vein system appears to fulfill the criteria of a relatively simple model of a hydrothermal (mesothermal?) vein mineralization. However, the historical documentation indicates that the system is much more complex and contains additional veins. Grab sample DAKM-1843 collected from 20 cm wide quartz vein with 2-5% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite yielded 1550 ppb Au, 14.6 ppm Ag and 1900 ppm Cu. The vein is situated 20 metres from and runs subparallel to the main Dardanelle veins.

The property attracted significant interest starting from 1915. Famous mine developer Fred Wells was involved in development of these veins in the 1930s. A large amount of work has been done on this showing, which include underground development, drilling as well as rock and soil sampling. A report from 1983 suggests that the veins contain reserves of approximately 181,440 tonnes grading about 7.5 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams per tonne silver. **However, these "reserves" cannot be relied upon as the author of this report have no knowledge if they were calculated according to strict 43-101 standards.**

The Dardanelle prospect warrants further exploration and development. Results of the previous diamond drilling failed to provide reliable data concerning the grades, character, and variability of the system. This failure was partly due to technical difficulties encountered during drilling. Vein deposits often occur as sets of parallel veins, of which part may be blind (not exposed on the surface). Both the historic exploration work as well as results of the 2022 and 2023 Pluto Ventures exploration programs indicate the existence of additional mineralized veins.

Previous holes drilled on the property were planned to intersect the existing veins and were too short to adequately test for the existence of additional veins.

For the next exploration program, the author recommends the following two-phase program:

PHASE I

1) Trenching to find the source of the 2022 A and C soil gold anomalies.
2) Extending the 2022 soil lines.
3) Running several resistivity lines to test airborne magnetic and associated K, U and Th anomalies located in the NE part of the property.
4) Property wide prospecting

The total cost of the first phase of the program is estimated at $110,000.

PHASE II

Phase II of the program includes drilling of carefully selected targets based on the results obtained from the 2022-2023 soil as well as resistivity and airborne geophysical surveys. At least one long hole should check the existence of additional, parallel veins to Dardanelle dyke/vein system. The total cost of the second phase of the program is estimated at $200,000.

2. INTRODUCTION

(a) This report was written on the request of Pluto Ventures, a mineral exploration company with the main office located at suite 2250 – 1055 West Hastings Street in Vancouver, BC. The report was prepared to enable Pluto Ventures to raise the funds necessary to fulfill the earning requirements on the Dardanelle project.

(b) The report summarizes all the exploration results on the Dardanelle property. It also provides a general overview of the Property and its economic potential.

(c) For information about the Dardanelle property past exploration history, the report relies extensively on reports prepared by geologists and prospectors who worked in this area, as well as various government publications. The author has the firsthand knowledge of the property since he was an active participant of the exploration programs conducted on the property in 2017 and 2018.

(d) The Qualified Person for this report is Mr. Alojzy Walus of Salmon Arm, BC. Mr. Walus is responsible for all sections of this document. The author spent several days in 2017 and 2018 sampling and mapping the property on behalf of Decade Resources. The last visit to the property by the author was conducted on July 10, 2018.

2.1 Glossary of Technical Terms

Unless otherwise indicated, the following terms used in this report have the meanings ascribed to them below.

Atomic Absorption (AA) - Atomic absorption spectroscopy and atomic emission spectroscopy is an analytical procedure for the quantitative determination of chemical elements using the absorption of optical radiation by free atoms in the gaseous state. Atomic absorption spectroscopy is based on absorption of light by free metallic ions.

Adit - an entrance to an underground **mine** which is horizontal or nearly horizontal,

Anastomosing - Irregularly branching and reconnecting veins.

Aplite - an intrusive igneous rock in which the mineral composition is the same as granite, but grains are much finer, under 1 mm across. Quartz and feldspar are the dominant minerals.

Breccia – Rock made up of angular or sub-angular fragments >2mm embedded in a fine-grained matrix.

Cataclasite - a type of fault rock that has been wholly or partly formed by the progressive fracturing and comminution of existing rocks.

Dacite – Volcanic rock rich in quartz and plagioclase

Dip – An angle of inclination between a geological feature/rock and horizontal plane.

Fault – A fracture in a mass of rocks accompanied with relative movement between its two blocks. Faults are the result of the rock's mechanical response when submitted to sufficient stress as to induce permanent deformation.

Fault gouge – Unconsolidated, often soft rock formed along fault plane.

Facies - a body of rock with specified characteristics, which can be any observable attribute of rocks (such as their overall appearance, composition, or condition of formation).

Felsic – igneous rock rich in elements which for feldspar and quartz

Foliation in **geology** refers to repetitive layering in rocks. Each layer can be as thin as a sheet of paper, or over a meter in thickness.

Footwall - Part of a fault which occurs below the fault plain

Granodiorite - medium- to coarse-grained rock that is among the most abundant intrusive igneous rocks. It contains quartz and is distinguished from granite by its having more plagioclase feldspar than orthoclase feldspar; its other mineral constituents include hornblende, biotite, and augite.

Hanging wall - Part of a fault which occurs above the fault plain

Igneous – A primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.

Intrusion – A body of igneous rock formed by the consolidation of magma intruded into other rocks, in contrast to lavas, which are extruded upon the surface.

Intermediate volcanics - refers to the chemical composition of a volcanic rock that has 52-63 wt % SiO2 being an intermediate between felsic and mafic compositions. Typical intermediate rocks include andesite, dacite and trachyandesite.

Matrix - the fine-grained materials that surround larger grains in a rock.

Mylonitization - Deformation of a rock by extreme microbrecciation, due to mechanical forces applied in a definite direction, without noteworthy chemical reconstitution of granulated minerals.

nT (Nano Tesla) - a unit of measurement of a magnetic field, equal to one billionth of a tesla.

NSR – (Net Smelter Return) is the net revenue that the owner of a mining property receives from the sale of the mine's metal/non metal products less transportation and refining costs. As a royalty it refers to the fraction of net smelter return that a mine operator is obligated to pay the owner of the royalty agreement.

Outcrop – The part of a rock formation that is exposed at the Earth's surface

Pluton – A general term applied to a body of intrusive igneous rock, irrespective of its shape, size or composition.

Polymictic – composed of several minerals or rock types.

Propylitic alteration – Hydrothermal alteration which convert existing minerals to chlorite, epidote, carbonates, quartz and pyrite.

Rhyolite - an extrusive igneous rock, formed from magma rich in silica that is extruded from a volcanic vent to cool quickly on the surface rather than slowly in the subsurface. It is generally light in color due to its low content of mafic minerals, and it is typically very fine-grained (aphanitic) or glassy.

Sedimentary – Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.

Sericitization – alteration process in which minerals are converted to fine grained mica called sericite.

Silicification – alteration process in which minerals are replaced by fine grained silica.

Shear zone - Deep level equivalents of faults. It forms as a response to inhomogeneous deformation partitioning strain into planar or curviplanar high-strain zones.

Slickensides - a polished and striated rock surface which results from friction related to displacement along a fault or bedding plane.

Strike – A direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.

Thrust fault - type of reverse *fault* that has a dip of 45 degrees or less.

2.2 Abbreviations Used in the Report

AR	Assessment Report
AQ	core size of 27.7 mm in dimeter
g/t	gram per tonne
m	meter
km	kilometer
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author of this report has the firsthand knowledge about the exploration programs conducted in 2017 and 2018 since he actively participated in these programs. For information about the exploration conducted in other periods the author relied on reports prepared by geologists who worked in this area, as well as various government publications. Full list of these reports and publications is provided in References.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Dardanelle property is located 23 air kilometers east of Terrace, B.C., on the northern slopes of Copper (Zymoetz) River valley (Figs. 1 and 2). All mineral claims comprising this project are situated in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheets 103I/08 and 103I/09.

The Dardanelle property covers 1434.27 hectares in 15 mineral claims which are 100% owned by Decade Resources. Relevant claim information is summarized in Table 1 below. Location of the claims is shown on figure 2.

Table 1. Mineral Claims of the Dardanelle property.

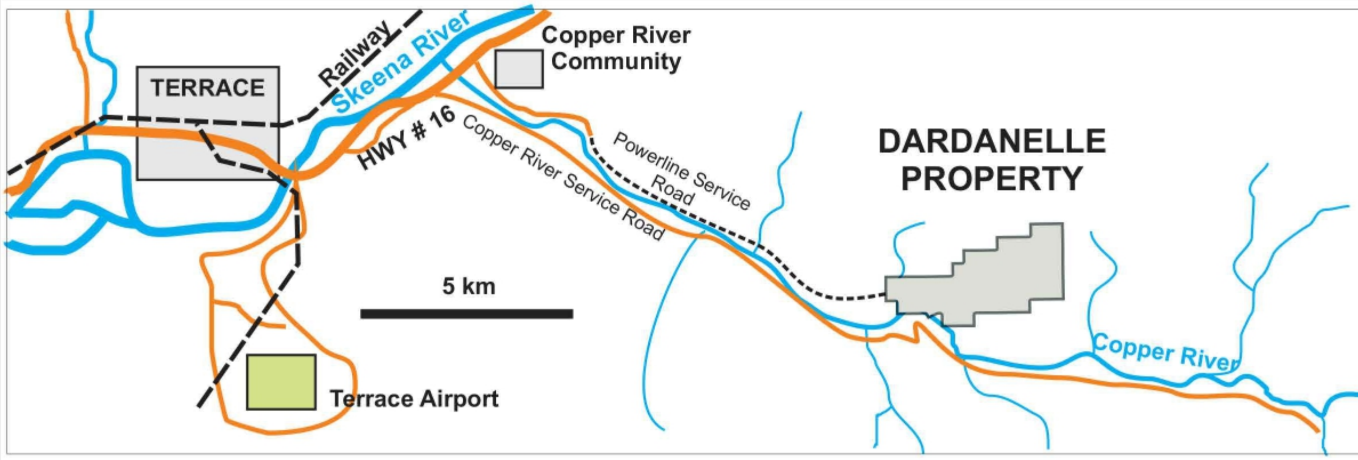
Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
398666	DAR 8	245542 (100%)	2002/DEC/02	2024/AUG/02	25.00
505416	Dardanelle 1	245542 (100%)	2005/FEB/01	2024/AUG/02	169.08
505417	Dardanelle 2	245542 (100%)	2005/FEB/01	2024/AUG/02	338.14
505418	Dardanelle 3	245542 (100%)	2005/FEB/01	2024/AUG/02	338.10
510719		245542 (100%)	2005/APR/13	2024/AUG/02	75.16
517515		245542 (100%)	2005/JUL/12	2024/AUG/02	56.36
517726		245542 (100%)	2005/JUL/14	2024AUG/02	75.16
531627		245542 (100%)	2006/APR/10	2024/AUG/05	37.58
531629		245542 (100%)	2006/APR/10	2024/AUG/05	37.58
531650		245542 (100%)	2006/APR/10	2024/AUG/02	37.58
531653		245542 (100%)	2006/APR/10	2024/AUG/02	37.58
531655		245542 (100%)	2006/APR/10	2024/AUG/02	37.58
531658		245542 (100%)	2006/APR/10	2024/AUG/02	56.38
531663		245542 (100%)	2006/APR/10	2024/AUG/02	18.79
1069068	NDT 2	245542 (100%)	2019/JUN/11	2024/AUG/02	93.95

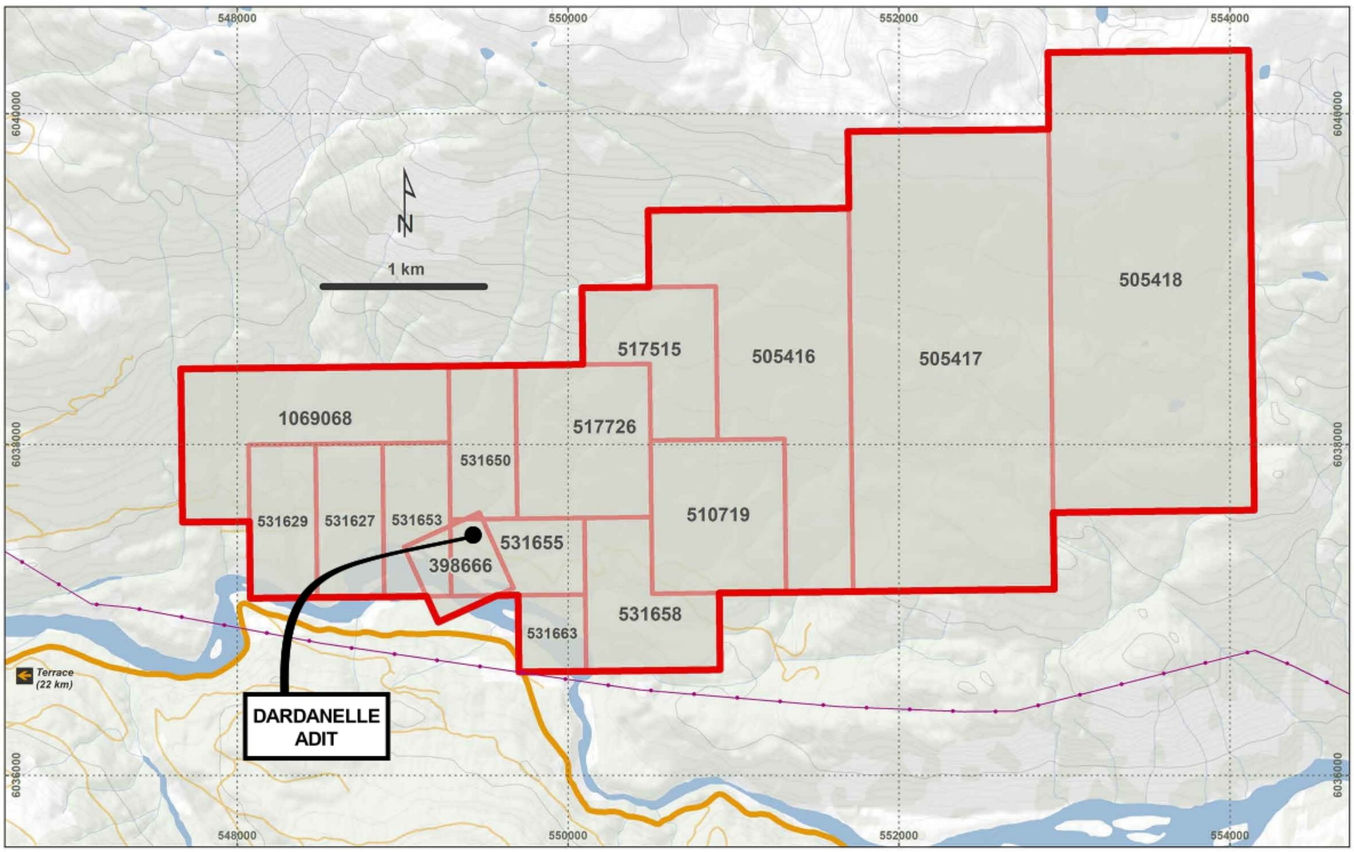
Pluto Ventures has the right to earn 100 % interest in the project by spending $2,000,000 doing exploration work on the property, paying a total of $110,000 cash and issuing 400,000 shares to Decade Resources before the 4th anniversary of the listing date. Pluto Ventures shall pay Decade royalty equal to 1.0% of NSR. Pluto may purchase the NSR from Decade at any time for $500,000. The property is also subject to an additional 2.0% NSR owned by William McRae and John Georgilas.

To accompany report by A. Walus

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION	
LOCATION MAP	
Date: March 14 2023	Figure 1 Scale as shown

100 km





To accompany report by A. Walus

LEGEND:

All-Season Gravel Road (Copper River Service Road)

High-Voltage Power Line

Claim Boundary

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY **SKEENA MINING DIVISION**	
CLAIM AND ACCESS ROAD MAP	
NTS 103I/08, 103I/09 Date: March 14 2023	**Figure 2** Scale as shown

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

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The most convenient access to the Dardanelle property is via helicopter from Terrace with landing on the Copper River gravel bar, just south of the Dardanelle adit (see Fig. 2). This however can be done only when water level in the Copper River is low. The property can also be accessed by ATV from the community of Copper River via the high-voltage-power-line service road which after 14 km joins an old exploration access trail which leads directly to the Dardanelle adit as well as other parts of the property. The road requires periodic cleanups to remove effects of washouts and slides.

5.2 CLIMATE

The weather is typical of the North Coast of British Columbia with wet summers and heavy snowfall in the winters. Large snow-drifts cover parts of the property until mid-June, with minor areas of permanent snow found at the highest elevations and in sheltered areas. Because of the mountainous terrene and large snowfall, the surface exploration in the Terrace area is restricted to summer and early fall with the maximum rock exposure occurring in late August to October. However, once development starts, year-round core drilling and underground work can proceed and was done on many properties in the general area.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES & INFRASTRUCTURE

With a current population of over 12,000 Terrace supports a regional airport, rail yard, and most other amenities. Two helicopter companies Lakelse and Yellowhed Helicopters have bases in Terrace. A major high-voltage powerline runs along the bottom of the northern side of the Copper River valley, coming within 700 metres from Dardanelle adit.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Physiography of the project area is dominated by two main elements: the valley of Copper River, and its moderately steep, northern slopes. Elevations of the Copper River valley bottom reach about 170-190 m a.s.l. The slopes become gradually steeper towards NE with elevations reaching 1500-1600m a.s.l. The area is drained by several creeks flowing south to southwest to the Copper River. Almost the entire area of the property is heavily timbered.

6. HISTORY

6.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP AND OWNERSHIP CHANGES

<u>Early 1900's</u>

The Dardanelle veins were discovered in the early 1900's and the original group of claims was recorded under the name of Dardanelle. From 1915 to 1948 several companies were involved in development of this property including famous mine developer Fred Wells.

1969-1996
During that period, Univex Mining Corporation held this ground.

2004-2008
In 2004, Trade Winds Ventures acquired the property and conducted exploration until 2008.

2017-2023
Decade Resources acquired the property in 2017 and keeps it until now.

6.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

Early 1900's
In 1915, about 100 metres of underground development was completed (Anderson, 1997). The samples from the veins assayed between 3.4 and 7.5 grams per tonne gold. Afterwards, until 1935, only a limited amount of surface trenching and blasting was conducted on the property. In 1936, the underground work had been extended up to about 490 metres and was followed by the installation of trucks and an air duct. Some surface trenching was completed in 1948.

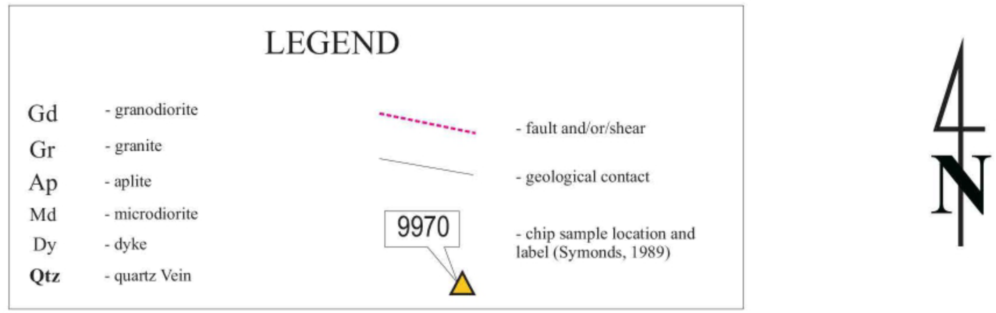
1969-1996
During that period, Univex Mining Corporation conducted an extensive exploration program which included: surface and underground mapping, soil sampling, trenching and diamond drilling (300 metres); however, "there are no records available for this work" (*op.cit.:* Anderson 1997). Univex returned to the property (named then J.P. Property) in 1988 and completed another program consisting of general clean-up, reparations of the road and underground workings, erecting a log bridge over McNeil Creek, surveying, trenching and blasting, geological mapping, as well as soil and underground sampling (Symonds, 1989). The underground workings were completely mapped at that time (Fig.3). In 1996, a limited amount of rock sampling (both underground and surface), prospecting and brief mapping was conducted by R.B. Anderson (1997).

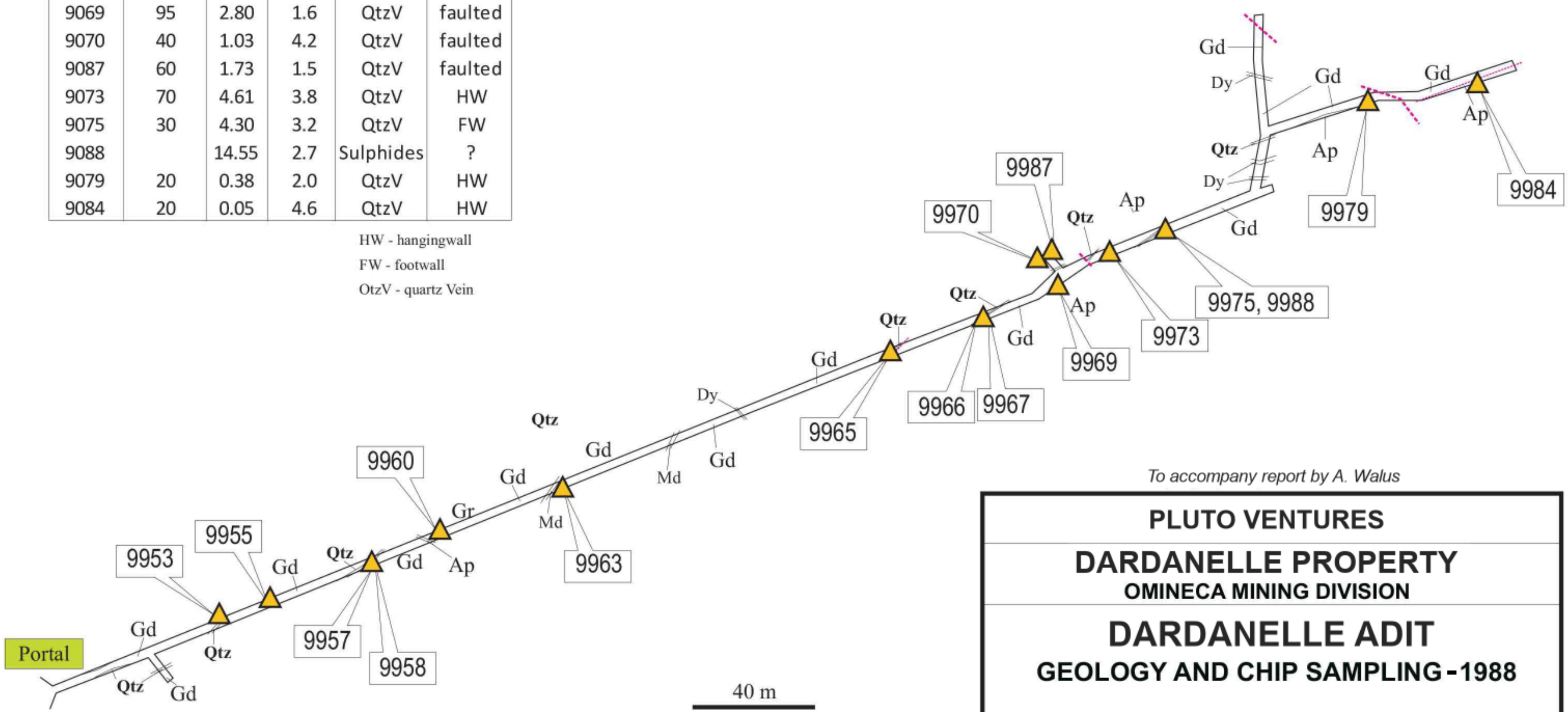
2004-2005
The most recent major exploration work on the Dardanelle prospect was conducted by Trade Winds Ventures, an operator, in 2004-2005 (Burton, 2005a, b). The program included maintenance of the road/access trail system, lines-cutting, an extensive soil and trenching program (Fig. 4), as well as limited amount of diamond drilling (Fig.11).

2017
That year Decade Resources Ltd. of Steward, BC, optioned the property and conducted a limited reconnaissance exploration program on the property (Mastalerz, 2018a). The program included geochemical rock sampling and geological/structural observations which were conducted in the western part of the property. Most samples collected in the area of the historic surface workings displayed elevated concentrations of precious and base metals. In total, 22 samples returned significantly elevated concentrations of gold, most of them ranged from 110 to 729 ppb Au, while the best sample returned 18.8 g/t Au. Most of these samples also contained significantly elevated concentrations of silver of up to 77.1 ppm (Mastalerz 2018a).

Sample	Length cm	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Lithology	Position
9053	14	0.21	4.7	QtzV	no dyke
9055	25	0.18	7.8	QtzV	HW
9057	60	0.23	2.2	QtzV	FW
9058	150	0.70	5.8	QtzV	FW
9060	25	0.15	1.6	Breccia	Fault
9063	15	0.11	1.3	Granite	?
9065	15	0.21	1.6	QtzV	HW
9066	85	5.42	5.9	QtzV	FW
9067	75	5.07	6.1	QtzV	FW
9069	95	2.80	1.6	QtzV	faulted
9070	40	1.03	4.2	QtzV	faulted
9087	60	1.73	1.5	QtzV	faulted
9073	70	4.61	3.8	QtzV	HW
9075	30	4.30	3.2	QtzV	FW
9088		14.55	2.7	Sulphides	?
9079	20	0.38	2.0	QtzV	HW
9084	20	0.05	4.6	QtzV	HW

HW - hangingwall
FW - footwall
OtzV - quartz Vein





To accompany report by A. Walus

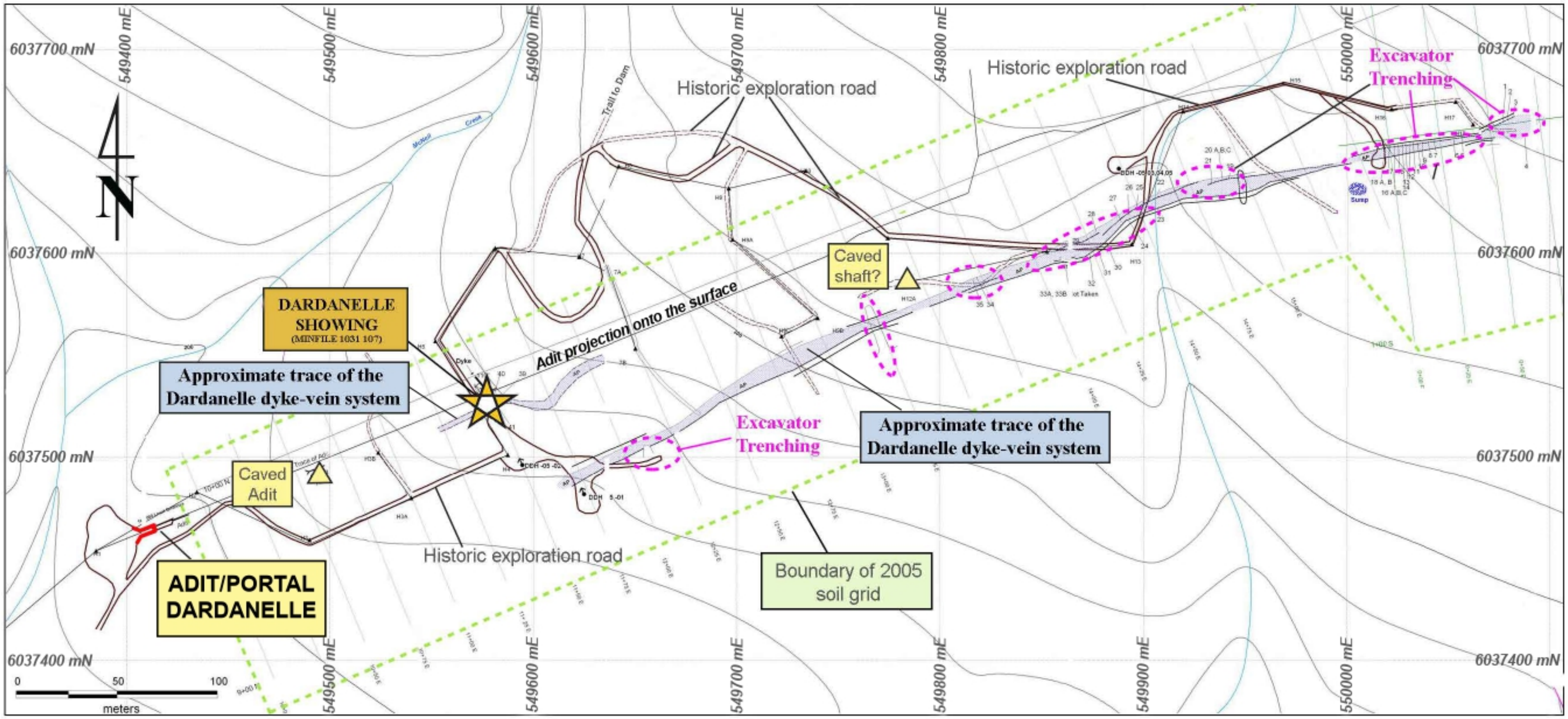
PLUTO VENTURES

DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

DARDANELLE ADIT
GEOLOGY AND CHIP SAMPLING - 1988

NI 43-101 Report	Figure 3
Date: March 14 2023	Scale 1 : 2,000

Drawing based on the original plan by D.F. Symonds (1989); lithological designations as in original



To accompany report by A. Walus

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY **OMINECA MINING DIVISION**	
DARDANELLE DYKE/VEIN SYSTEM **2005 EXCAVATOR TRENCHING AND SOIL SAMPLING**	
NI 43-101 Report	**Figure 4**
Date: March 14 2023	**Scale as shown**

2018

A total of 54 rock samples have been collected and assayed during the Decade's 2018 exploration program. The bulk of these samples has been collected in the westernmost part of the property in search for a potential western-southwestern extension of the Dardanelle veins. The assays were rather low with the highest two assays being 447 and 1550 ppb gold, the highest silver assay was 14.6 ppm (Mastalerz 2018b).

6.3 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Disclaimer: "Mineral Reserves" quoted in this item cannot be relied upon as the author of this report have no knowledge if they were calculated according to 43-101 standards.

In August 1983, a report by S. Ramsbottom suggested that the property contains reserves of approximately 181,440 tonnes grading about 7.5 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams per tonne silver (George Cross Newsletter Nov.13, 1984)" (op. cit. Minfile 103I 107).

6.4 PRODUCTION FROM THE PROPERTY

To the best of the author knowledge, no production was recorded from the property.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Canadian Cordillera is interpreted to comprise a series of terranes, the oceanic and island-arc crustal fragments, which were successively accreted to the proto-North American continent. These fragments occur within three large-scale geomorphological-geotectonic units which are labelled as Insular, Coastal and Intramontane belts. The accreted terranes have been docked to the deformed units of the continental crust to the east – the Omineca crystalline belt and the Foreland fold-and-thrust belt (Fig. 5). The individual terrane units have been subsequently penetrated by moderately diversified intrusive rocks which have been collectively labelled as the Coast Plutonic Complex (Jurassic to Tertiary).

The Dardanelle property features a complex boundary zone between two prominent tectonic assemblages: the volcanic island-arc assemblage of the Stikinia Terrane in the east and the intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Cretaceous-Tertiary?) to the west (Fig. 6). (Woodsworth et al., 1985, Nelson et al. 2006, 2008). The Stikinia Terrane comprises the Late Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanogenic and sedimentary successions with their minor, coeval intrusive/subvolcanic complexes. To the east and northeast, the rock formations of the Stikinia are overlapped (with erosional unconformity) by the sedimentary succession of the Bowser Basin (Bowser Lake Group - Late Jurassic and younger) and, further east, the Cretaceous Sustut Groups which comprise predominantly marine siliciclastic deposits.

Stratified Rocks

The Late Paleozoic Zymoetz Group (cf. Nelson et al. 2006) of the area near Terrace-Copper River area is the lithostratigraphic equivalent of the Stikine assemblage further north. The oldest biostratigraphically documented unit of this Group includes the Permian (potentially also Carboniferous; cf. Mastalerz 2020) limestone which appears to be a stratigraphic equivalent of the Ambition Formation (e.g. Barresi 2008, Barresi et al. 2015, Mastalerz 2018). Equivalents of the Devonian carbonate rocks known from further north (Stewart Complex) have not been documented in the Terrace-Copper River area so far. The volcanogenic rocks of the Zymoetz Group has been lithostratigraphically formalized under the name of Mt. Atree Formation (e.g. Nelson et al., 2006, 2008; Barresi, 2008, Barresi et al. 2015). The Zymoetz Group also includes some conglomerate units (Nelson et al. 2006).

The Triassic sedimentary units of the Terrace-Copper River area were never formalized lithostratigraphically (compare Nelson et al., 2006). However, this distinctive succession commonly occurs between the highest exposures of the Permian limestone (Ambition Formation) and the basal conglomerate of the successive, younger Telkwa Formation (equivalent of the Hazelton Group further northward). The unit consists predominantly of less than a hundred metres thick unit of thin- to medium-bedded, grey to almost black chert and silty chert. Locally, the chert is distinctly radiolarian (cf. Nelson et al., 2006). This unit is considered to be of Triassic age (cf. Duffel and Souther, 1964; see also Nelson an Kennedy, 2007).

It has been previously suggested that the Triassic Stuhini Group also locally incorporates thick packages of sedimentary rocks which frequently include characteristic, poorly sorted polymictic conglomerates (with abundant fragments of limestone and the older volcanic rocks) and sedimentary breccias, as well as immature finer grained sediments such as tuffaceous wackes and siltstones or arkosic greywacke (Brown et al., 1996). However, these sedimentary rocks have to be rather interpreted as belonging to the younger lithostratigraphic succession. Locally (e.g. Terrace-Copper River area) these characteristic dark green polymictic conglomerates and breccias are found overlying directly the surface of a distinct erosional unconformity which marks the important stratigraphic break and separates two distinct successions (cf. Barresi, 2008).

The Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group (Iskut-Stewart area) and its equivalent Telkwa Formation (Terrace-Copper River area), is the youngest significant and the most economically important, assemblage of the Stikinia. It comprises diversified volcanogenic and minor sedimentary rocks. Sedimentary components of the Hazelton Group include thinner sequences of lime wacke (locally containing Toarcian ammonites), black to dark-grey tuffaceous mudstone and argillites, and argillaceous tuffs (e.g. Lewis et al, 2001).

The Telkwa Formation of the Terrace-Copper River area consists predominantly of andesite composition volcanic and moderately diversified volcaniclastic rocks (Fig. 3; see also: Nelson and Kennedy, Nelson et al. 2006, 2008). Felsic composition volcanics (dacite, rhyolite) appear far less commonly and in considerably lesser volumes. Coarse volcanogenic conglomerates are interpreted to appear locally near the base of the Telkwa Formation along its contacts with older Palezoic sedimentary formations (Hooper 1985, Nelson et al. 2008, Barresi 2008, Turna and Goeppel 2017).

The 'Kitselas Facies' of the Telkwa Formation in the Terrace-Copper River area includes predominant, relatively variable texturally felsic volcanics, as well as, minor basaltic flow units (Nelson and Kennedy, 2007). This "facies" may bring some semblance to the Mt. Dilworth Formation of the Hazelton Group further north, in the Stewart Complex. However, the more precise stratigraphic position of these rocks in the Terrace-Copper River area has never been determined and remains uncertain (cf. Nelson et al., 2006). Similarly, the Smithers Formation which consists predominantly of dark grey, fine-grained tuffaceous sediments (Nelson and Kennedy, 2007) which occur north of Terrace between the Telkwa Formation and so called "pyjama beds" in area of the southern Bowser Basin, appear to correspond stratigraphically to the Salmon River Formation of the Hazelton Group further north, within the Stewart Complex. The sediments are locally fossiliferous and the age of the Smithers Formation is constrained to Aalenian of the earliest Middle Jurassic (Nelson and Kennedy, 2007).

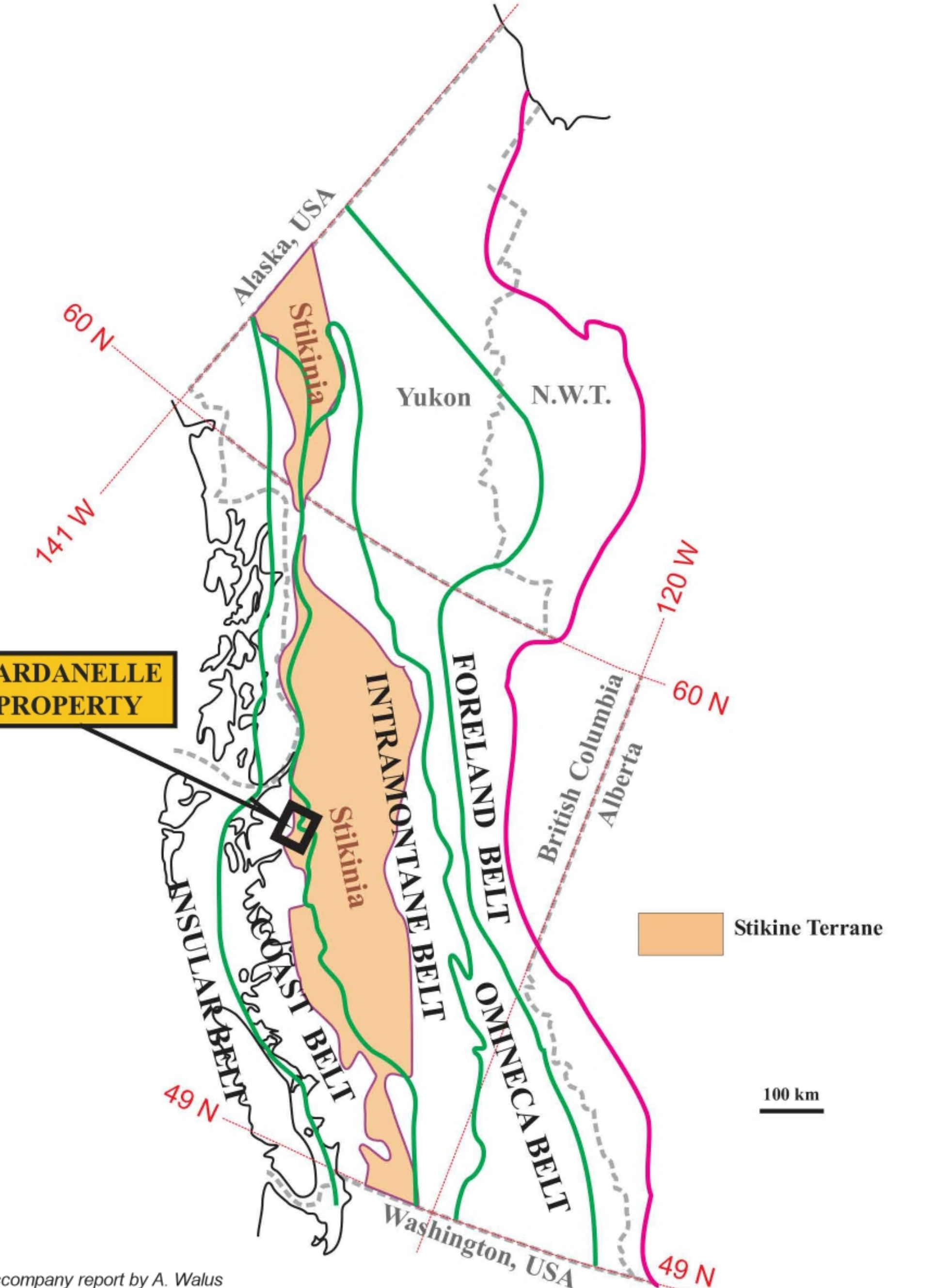
The "pyjama beds" is probably the topmost element of the Telkwa Formation and is known from the area north of Terrace. The unit consists of black to rusty-weathered, ribbon bedded chert and black siliceous argillite and siltstone (Nelson and Kennedy, 2007) and is overlain by significantly coarser-grained, non-siliceous sediments of the lowermost Bowser Lake Group. It appears that this unit correspond stratigraphically to very similar facies known as the "Troy Ridge Facies" in the Iskut area (cf. Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990; Lewis et al., 2001).

The rock formations of the Hazelton Group and Telkwa Formation are overlain (by overlap, most likely also by local onlap?) by a very thick succession of the Middle-to-Late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group which constitutes a sedimentary infill of the Bowser Lake Basin (Fig. 6). These sediments comprise predominantly dark-grey to black coloured turbiditic sandstone, siltstone and minor conglomerates.

Contact between the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Stikine Terrane has a character of a wide and complex zone where various elements of the Plutonic Complex have intruded (stocks, dykes of granodiorite, monzodiorite etc.) the host formations of the Stikine Terrane and some older, Palaeozic-age rocks. The contacts are commonly faulted.

Plutonic/Intrusive Rocks

The existing subdivision of the intrusive/plutonic rocks in the Terrace-Copper River area is relatively simplified and include just three end members (cf. Nelson and Kennedy, 2007). The Kleanza Pluton (Suite) forms a large-scale, complex and heterogenous intrusive body with some apophyses in the valley of Copper River (Zymoetz) and Kleanza Creek, and between them. It has been dated as Early Jurassic by U-Pb date on zircon crystals (Gareau et al., 1997). The rocks vary texturally from porphyritic to fine-grained and coarse-grained varieties. Their composition varies from gabbro to granite with the marginal phases tend to be more mafic and more variable than those from the interior zones (Nelson and Kennedy, 2007; Nelson et al. 2006; Dandy, 2012). Locally, the most common is diorite, in other areas granodiorite tends to prevail. The Kleanza Pluton also includes some small-scale, irregular pegmatite bodies as well as much larger microdiorite zones. The main body of the plutonic rocks is cut by numerous dykes and sill-like bodies(?) of variable composition, from aplite to mafic and even ultramafic.



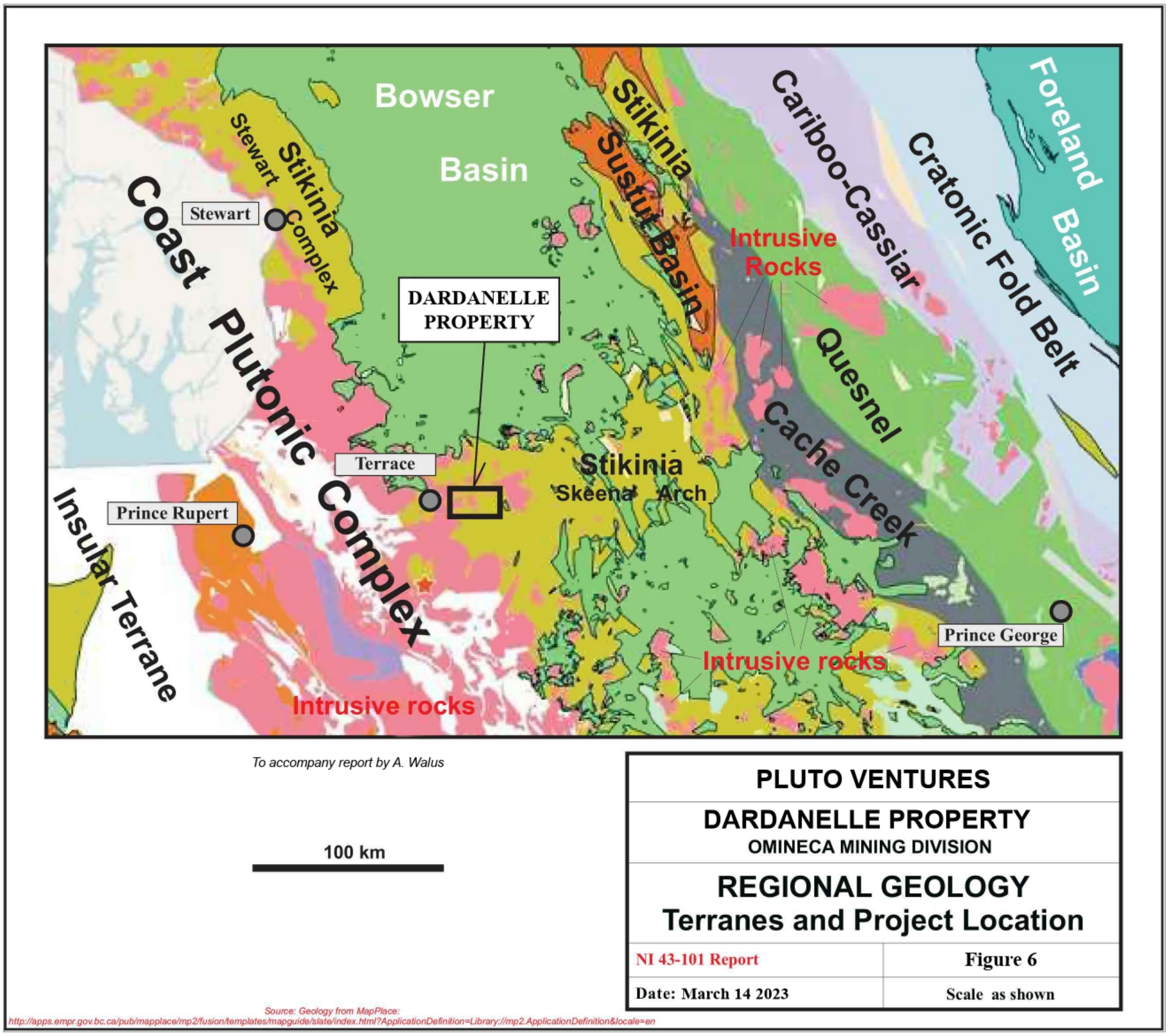
To accompany report by A. Walus

PLUTO VENTURES

DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Stikine Terrane

NI 43-101 Report	Figure 5
Date: March 14 2023	Scale as shown



Some authors tend to collectively label the above described intrusive rocks as the Topley Intrusive Suite (cf. Angen et al., 2017), while locally, the term Topley Suite is used to differentiate predominantly granodiorite varieties from predominantly diorite in composition of the "proper" Kleanza Suite of the same complex intrusive body.

<u>The Kitsumkalum Intrusive Suite</u> is variably foliated, inhomogeneous granitoid which outcrops locally from northern outskirts of Terrace northward, up to the eastern slopes of the Kitsumkalum Lake. The suite include predominant granite with some "lenses and layers" of granodiorite and diorite (Nelson and Kennedy, 2007). Well-formed titanite crystals are the characteristic components. The suite has been dated at approximately 59 Ma (Paleocene; Gareau et al., 1997).

<u>The Carpenter Creek Pluton/Suite</u> is a large-scale intrusive body which occurs between the Kitsumkalum Suite and Kleanza Pluton, and appear to forms two connected lobes, north of Terrace (Nelson and Kennedy, 2007). It comprises predominant coarse-grained granite,

subordinate granodiorite and tonalite, and smaller-scale dykes of finer-crystalline granitoid varieties. The intrusion has been dated at about 53 Ma (Eocene; Gareau et al., 1997). Characteristic elements are pink, orthoclase-phyric granite and some pink pegmatites and aplite dykes (Nelson et al. 2006).

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

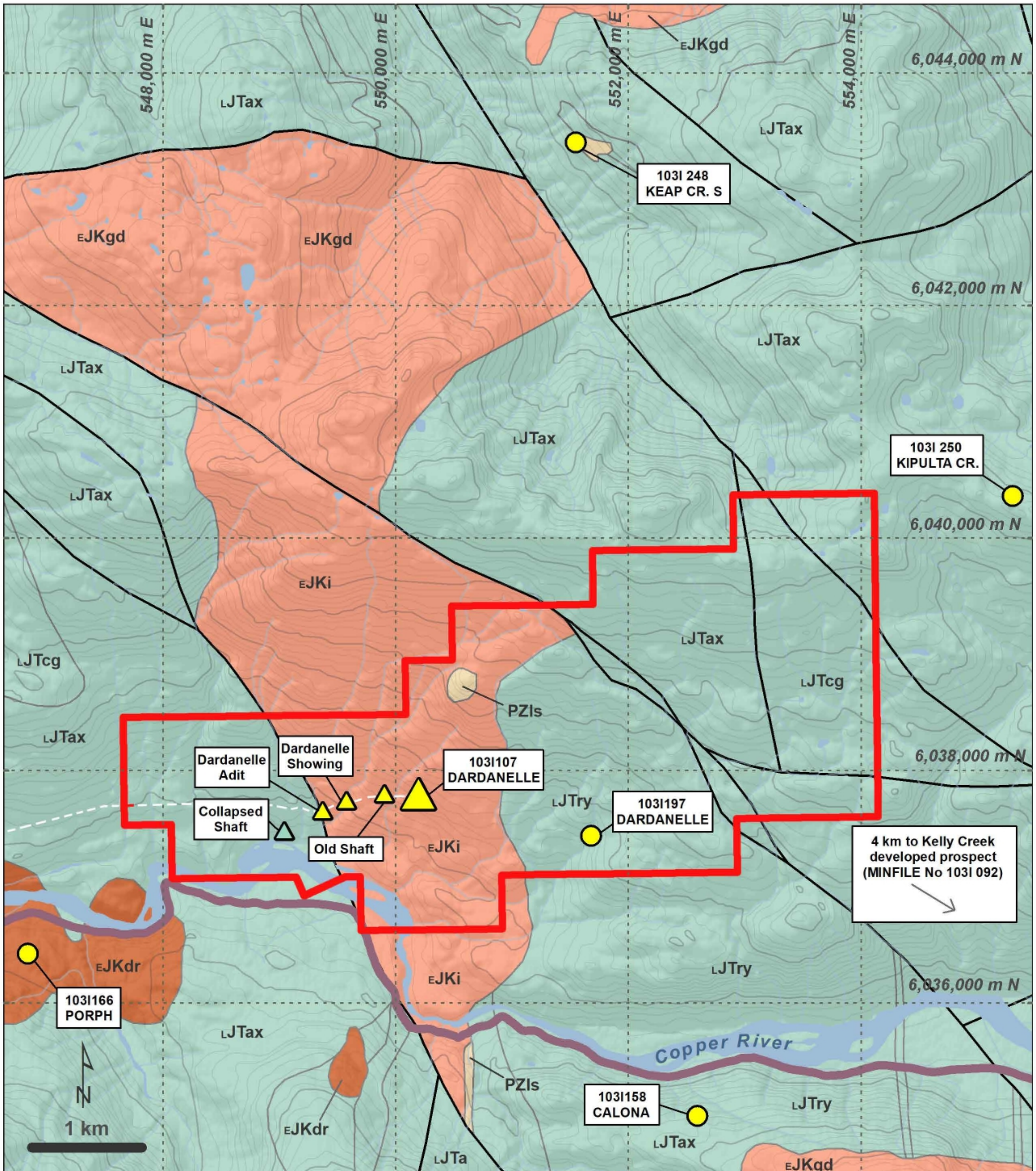
Geology of the Dardanelle property appears to be very simple but it is worth noting that the property has never been mapped consistently and investigated adequately with respect to its petrography, stratigraphy and structural geology (cf. Mastalerz 2018 a, b). Majority of the eastern portion of the Dardanelle property has been interpreted to be underlain by volcanogenic rocks of the Telkwa/Hazelton Group (Nelson et al., 2007, 2008; see also Fig. 7). According to the government geological survey geologist (Nelson et al. 2008) there also occurs a fault-bounded block which is underlain by the polymictic conglomerates (LJTcg - Fig. 7) of the lowermost part of the Telkwa succession. Similar rocks (excluding the conglomerate division) have been interpreted to underlain the westernmost part of the property.

The most important bedrock formation on the property consists of light grey to pale greyish-green, medium to coarse-crystalline intrusive rocks. They form the western-central portion of the property (Fig.7) and host the Dardanelle dyke/vein system. They are represented by slightly altered (chlorite + minor sericite + quartz + calcite) granodiorite, monzo-granodiorite and/or quartz diorite varieties. To the knowledge of the author of this report, these rocks have never been examined microscopically. According to MEMPR of BC (Map Place 2) these intrusive rocks belong to the Early Jurassic Kleanza Plutonic Suite (Fig. 7). Further in this report these rocks will be simply referred to as the Dardanelle granodiorite.

7.3 STRUCTURE

The Dardanelle granodiorite hosts a 5-10 metres thick, light green, fine grained dyke which strikes 70-75 degrees for about 600-700 metres and dips steeply (70-80°) to the north (Figs. 4 and 112). The Dardanelle dyke has been previously described as either rhyolite (Anderson 1997) or aplite (Burton, 2005a, b). In 2018, the author examined a sample of this dyke under petrographic microscope (Mastalerz, 2018b). The examination revealed the presence of abundant well-formed spherulites which typically form in glassy rhyolites. Further in this report this rock will be referred to as a rhyolite. According to the historical reports it often contains finely disseminated pyrite and less frequently, chalcopyrite. The dyke is accompanied by quartz-sulphide veins along both its contacts (see Plate 1 below). The veins range from a few centimetres to over 2 metres in true width, carrying locally significant mineralization.

The Dardanelle veins have been described in several reports, though the degree of their continuity is still debatable. Contacts of the dyke/vein system with the host granodiorite appear to be locally faulted. The wallrock granodiorite is commonly sheared and displays significant chlorite alteration near its contacts with the dyke, which locally display sericitization, silicification and calcite veining (Plate 1). The sheared zones of the intrusive host rocks locally contain sulphide mineralization with the most common pyrite, chalcopyrite, and malachite.



LEGEND:

Intrusive rocks:

- EJKgd - Kleanza Plutonic Suite; granodiorite, granite
- EJKdr - Kleanza Plutonic Suite; diorite, gabbro, microdiorite
- EJKi - Kleanza Plutonic Suite, intrusive rocks - undivided
- Mineral claim boundary
- fault
- mineral occurrence (MTO)
- old access road/trail

Stratified rocks:

- LJTa - Telkwa Gp, predominantly andesite, undivided
- LJTax - Telkwa Gp, andesite volcaniclastics, lapilli tuff to volcanic breccia
- LJTry - Telkwa Gp, predominant felsic rocks, rhyolite
- LJTcg - Telkwa Gp, volcanogenic conglomerates
- PZls - Zymoetz Gp (Permian), limestone

PLUTO VENTURES

DARDANELLE PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

LOCAL GEOLOGY

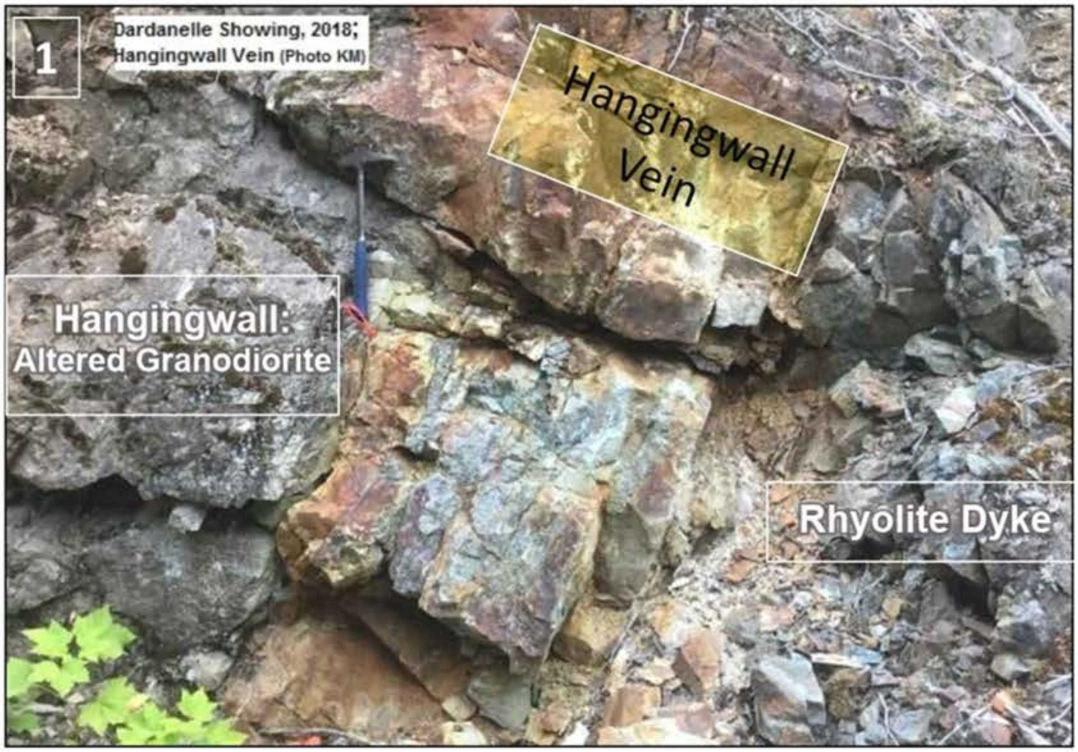
AND

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

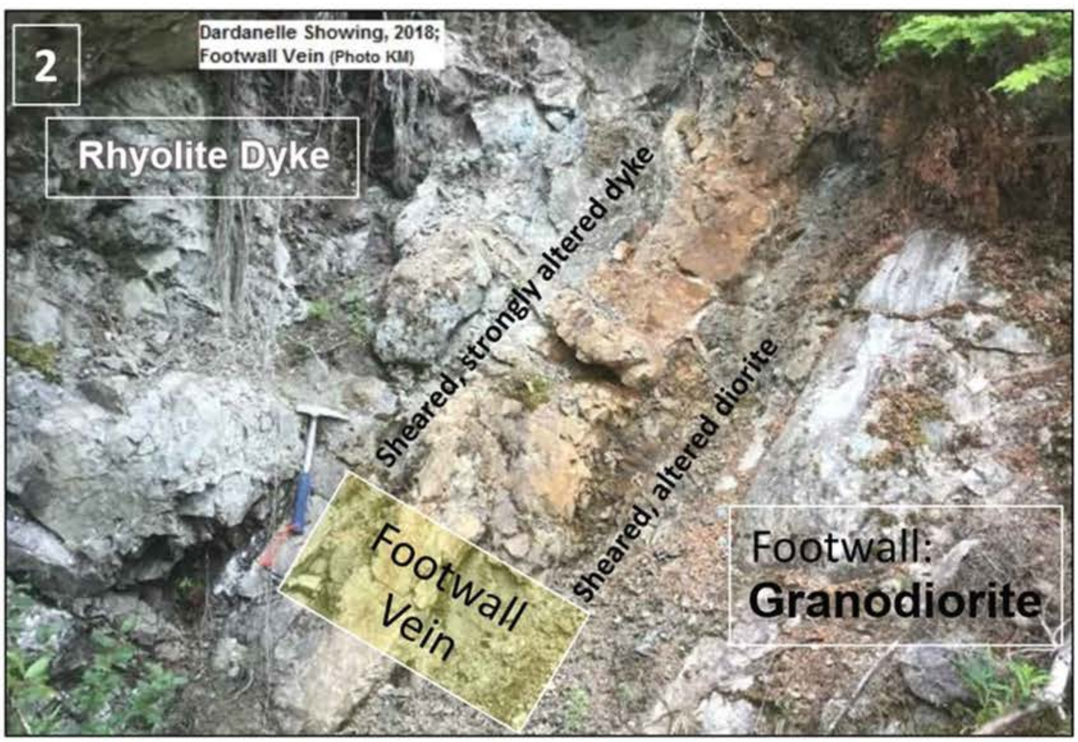
NTS: 103I/08, 103I/09	Figure 7
Date: March 14 2023	Scale as shown

To accompany report by A. Walus

Plate 1



Fot. 1. Hangingwall vein (altered, sheared and silicified wallrock diorite plus quartz veins/pods) of the Dardanelle showing (103I 107); note a stain of secondary chalcopyrite; Dardanelle Property.



Fot. 2. Footwall vein (altered, sheared and silicified wallrock diorite plus quartz veins/pods) of the Dardanelle showing (103I 107); note a gossaneous stain; rock hammer for scale; Dardanelle Property [both photographs - looking toward ENE]

K. Mastalerz (2018b – Fig. 4) has postulated that the Dardanelle dyke/vein system is somewhat more complex than it was previously described (Burton 2005a, b) and may include additional veins on both sides of the dyke. It also appears that the Dardanelle dyke/vein system is locally cut and slightly displaced by faults roughly perpendicular to the strike of the system.

The southwestern contact of the Dardanelle intrusive rocks with the adjoining andesite volcanics of the Telkwa Group is concealed under thick overburden but it appears to run along the prominent, NW-SE striking fault (Dardanelle fault) which follows McNeil Creek just west of the Dardanelle adit and continues southeastwards along the bend of the Copper River (Mastalerz 2018b; see also MEMPRBC-MapPlace2, Woodsworth et al. 1985 and Anderson 1997 – Fig. 8.1). The eastern contact/potential continuation of the dyke-vein system is not known. Structural geology of the eastern, as well as the westernmost parts of the property is very poorly known due to thick and continuous overburden.

7.4 MINERALIZATION

The Dardanelle property features only one mineral occurrence called Dardanelle (MINFILE No 103I 107) classified as developed prospect (see Figs 4 and 7; Plate 1). It consists of two quartz veins 0.3 to 2 metres wide, which occur intermittently along both contacts of a rhyolite dyke for 700 metres and a vertical depth of 180 metres. Sulphides observed in the veins include pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, argentite, galena, arsenopyrite, bornite, covellite and gold. A 1.2 metre sample from the bottom of a shaft assayed 9.3 grams per tonne gold, 61.7 grams per tonne silver, and 1.8 per cent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1918). A 0.4 metre adit sample assayed 13.0 grams per tonne gold and 361.4 grams per tonne silver (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 205). A 25.4 kilogram sample of ore sent for testing assayed 27.9 grams per tonne gold, 624.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.64 per cent copper, 8.16 per cent lead and 3.15 per cent zinc (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 329). Sample A17-51, a 0.8 metre chip taken by A. Walus in 2017 across the surface exposure of the Dardanelle vein returned 6.42 g/t gold. 77.1 g/t silver, 1.36 % copper and 1.12% zinc (Mastalerz, 2018a).

Grab sample DAKM-1843 collected in 2018 from 20 cm wide quartz vein with 2-5% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite yielded 1550 ppb Au, 14.6 ppm Ag and 1900 ppm Cu. The vein is situated 20 metres from and runs parallel to the main Dardanelle veins. The extent of the vein is unknown because of an extensive overburden in the area (Mastalerz, 2018b).

Within the property boundary MINFILE shows another mineral occurrence also called Dardanelle (MINFILE # 103I 197 - see Fig. 7) which is a band of limestone. However, the author did not find limestone within property boundary. The limestone is located further south and is marked as lithological unit PZis on government map (Nelson et al. 2008, see also Fig. 7).

8. DEPOSIT TYPE

The two parallel quartz veins which comprise the Dardanelle showing do not exhibit typical epithermal nor hypothermal features and for that reason should be classified as **mesothermal gold vein (I01)** according to criteria laid out by Chris Ash and Dani Alldrick (1996) in the British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles.

9. EXPLORATION

9.1 2022 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

From August 18 to 21, 2022 Pluto Ventures carried out an exploration program comprised of soil and resistivity surveys. Location of the soil and resistivity lines is shown on figure 8.

9.1.1 Soil Sampling

The 2022 soil grid covers an area of 300m by 800m with samples collected every 50m metres along 4 lines 100 meters apart. A total of 68 soil samples have been collected. Samples location along with their gold assays are shown on figure 9. Nine samples returned gold values above 0.020 ppm including three samples assaying from 0.15 to 0.29 ppm gold.

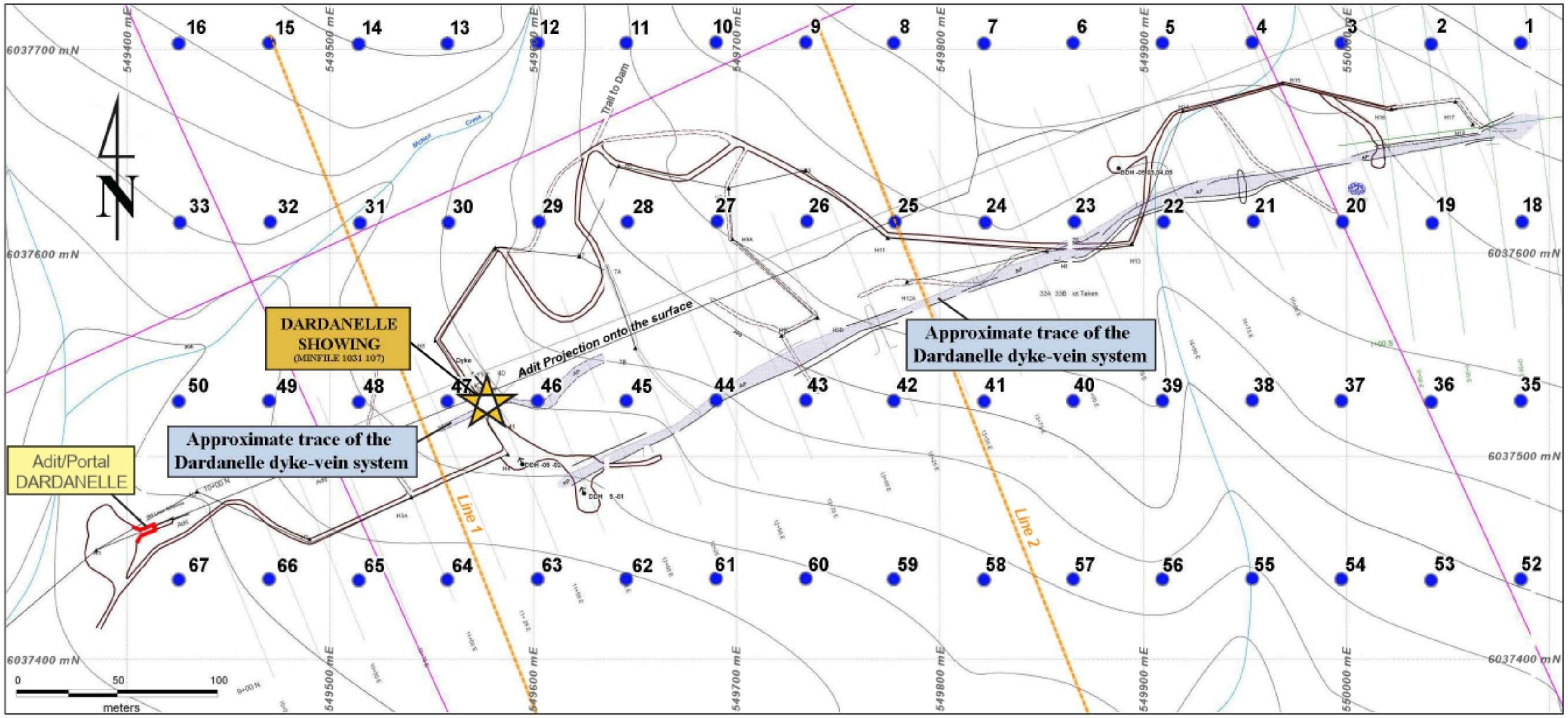
Samples with the highest gold content also shows elevated lead (up to 80 ppm), bismuth (up to 0.69 ppm), tungsten (up to 14 ppm) and tellurium (up to 0.29 ppm). Anomalous soil samples form 3 anomalies marked A, B, C marked on figures 9 and 10. The most pronounced is anomaly C comprised of 5 anomalous samples which assayed from 0.04 to 0.29 ppm gold. Soil samples data are shown in Appendix I. Full assay results are displayed in Appendix II.

Soil samples were taken from the B horizon, 20 to 30 cm deep below the surface using a steel hand shovel. All samples were then packaged into the Kraft paper bags with written sample number. At each of the sites, the sampler left the flagging tape with written sample number.

All the collected soil samples were sent to the ALS North Vancouver lab for fire assaying with ICP-AES finish, as well as the 48-element tracing level four acid diagnosis with ICP-ME finish. The samples were prepared by the ALS lab, screening down to 180 um and splitting for analysis.

9.1.2 Resistivity Survey

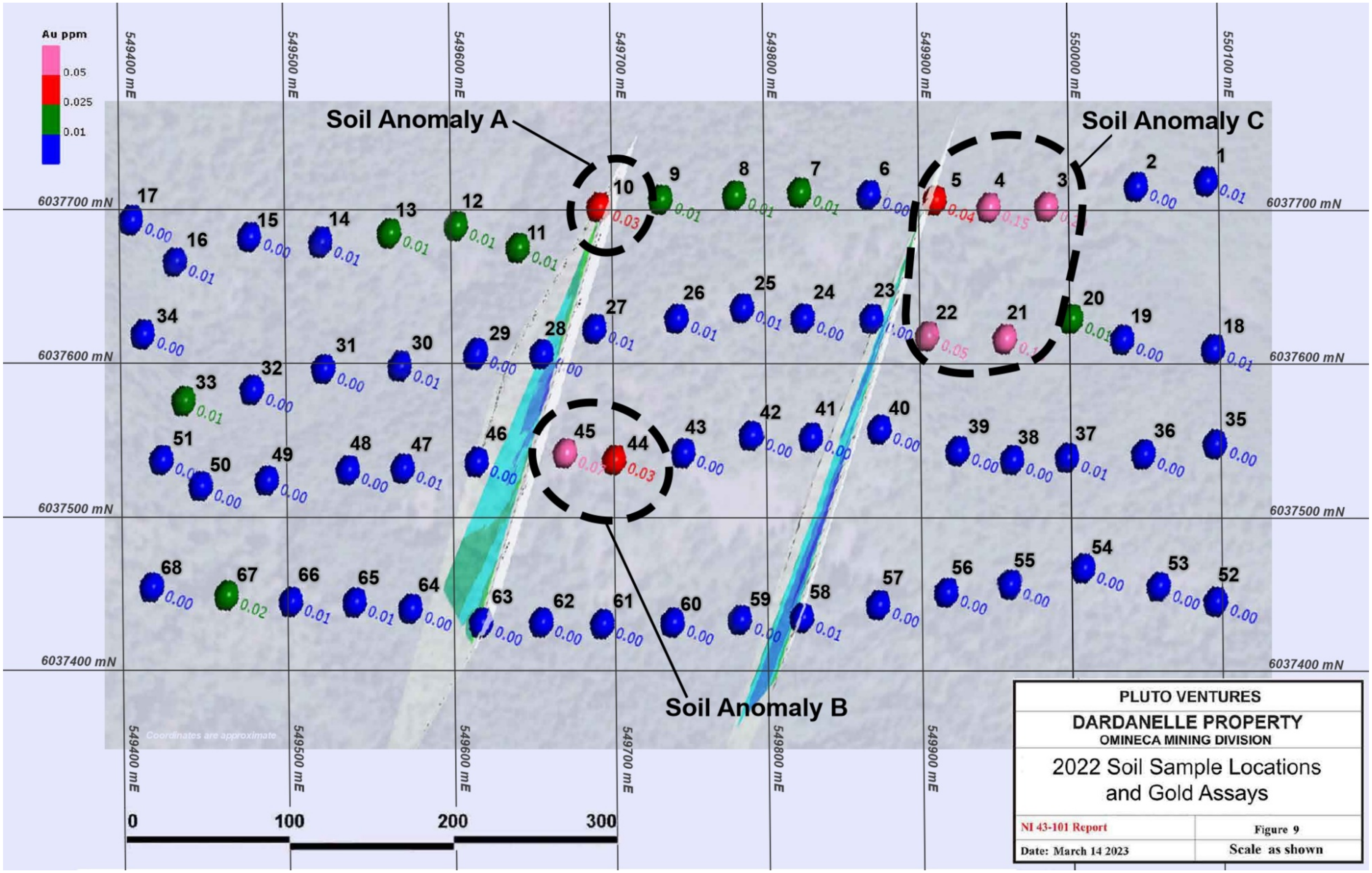
A multi-electrode resistivity survey was carried out on the property in 2022 along two profile lines. They were oriented perpendicular to the Dardanelle dyke/vein system. The resistivity survey outlined the main rhyolite dyke and delineated 3 sub-parallel dykes based on similar resistivity characteristic (Tyler, 2022). The survey identified 3 low resistivity anomalies (Anomalies 1-3 in Fig. 10) along the rhyolite dyke contacts with the granodiorite host rock. The location of the two resistivity profiles in relation to the soil sampling grid and Dardanelle dyke/vein system is shown in figure 8.

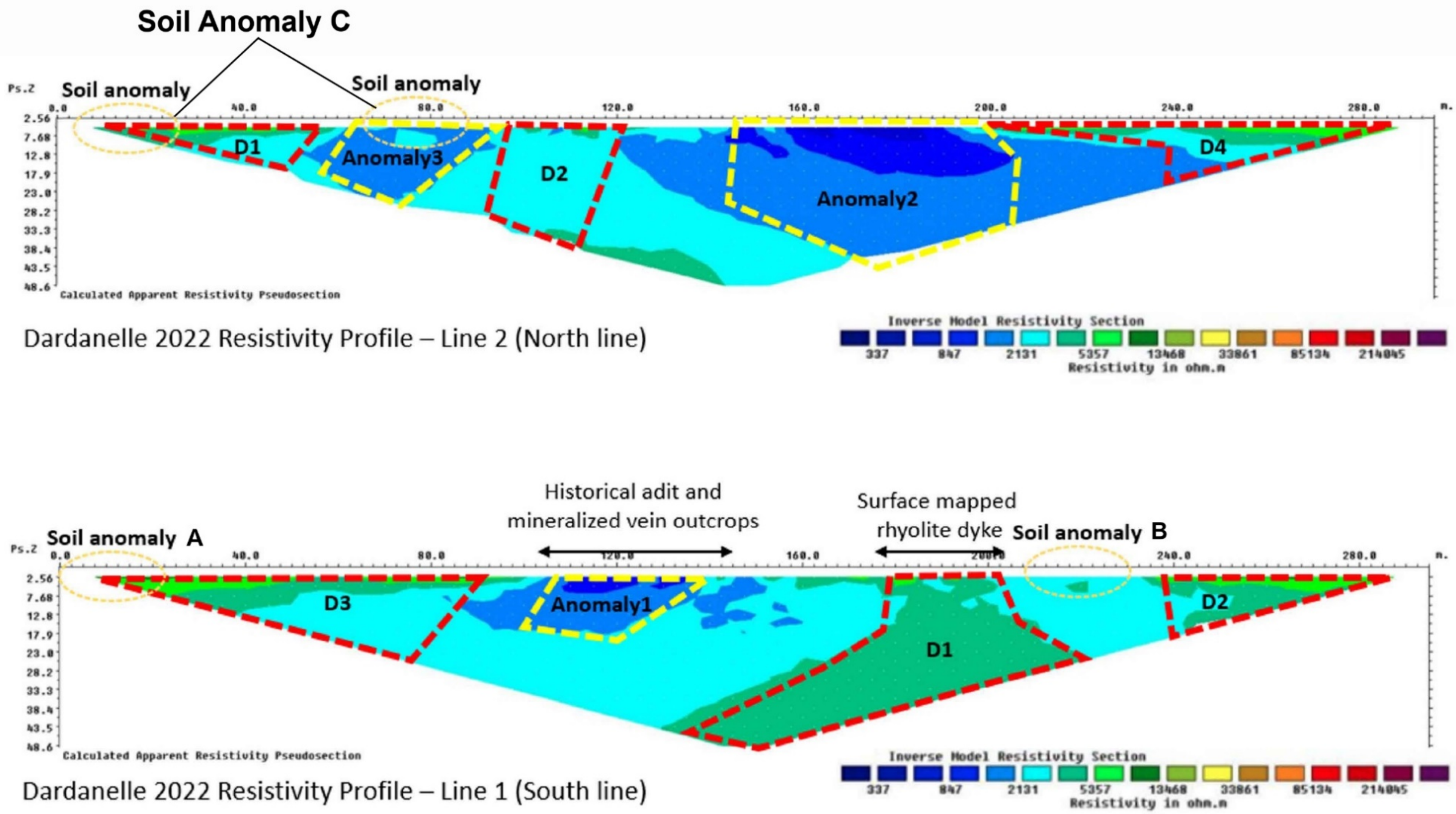


- Soil Samples Location and Number
- Resistivity Line

To accompany report by A. Walus

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION	
DARDANELLE DYKE/VEIN SYSTEM LOCATION OF 2022 SOIL AND RESISTIVITY LINES	
NI 43-101 Report	Figure 8
Date: March 14 2023	Scale as shown


Au ppm
0.05
0.025
0.01
Soil Anomaly A
Soil Anomaly B
Soil Anomaly C
549400 mE
549500 mE
549600 mE
549700 mE
549800 mE
549900 mE
550000 mE
550100 mE
6037700 mN
6037600 mN
6037500 mN
6037400 mN
Coordinates are approximate
0
100
200
300
PLUTO VENTURES
DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
2022 Soil Sample Locations
and Gold Assays
NI 43-101 Report
Figure 9
Date: March 14 2023
Scale as shown



Dardanelle 2022 Resistivity Profile – Line 2 (North line)

Dardanelle 2022 Resistivity Profile – Line 1 (South line)

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION	
2022 Resistivity Profiles with Interpretation	
NI 43-101 Report	Figure 10
Date: March 14 2023	Scale as shown

9.2 2023 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

9.2.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2023 Pluto Ventures completed an airborne geophysical survey consisting of magnetic, radiometric and VLF-EM data collection to aid geological mapping and mineral exploration. The survey was conducted on June 23 by Precision GeoSurveys of Langly, BC. A total of 158 lines km was flown over an area of 14.1 square km. The Dardanelle survey block was flown at 100 m line spacing at azimuth 90°/270°. The survey height was a constant 50 metres above ground level. Dardanelle survey block with actual flight lines is shown on figure 11. A short description of the geophysical data collected during the survey is provided below.

Magnetic data

Magnetic surveying is a standard geophysical technology used for mineral exploration. Aeromagnetic surveys record the intensity of the total magnetic field. Magnetic data reflect the spacial distribution of magnetic minerals (mostly magnetite) within top level of earth's crust. This in turn, is related to geological features such as lithology, structure and alteration.

Radiometric data

A radiometric survey measures the spatial distribution of three radioactive elements (potassium-K, thorium-Th and uranium-U) in the top 30-45 cm of the earth's crust. The abundances of K, Th and U are measured by detecting the gamma-rays produced during the natural radioactive decay of these elements. Mapping the distribution and concentration of radioelements is useful for identification of areas affected by hydrothermal alteration which often is associated with mineralization.

VLF-EM data

VLF is a low-cost electromagnetism solution for mapping shallow conductors. This technique uses existing transmitters that are used for communications with submarines. The frequency used is approximately 20 kHz, which in radio transmission corresponds to very low frequencies, hence the name of this technique (VLF). Measuring signals from two or more VLF-EM transmitters in perpendicular direction can help in determining the location and geometry of conductors which could be a mineralized zone, graphite or ground water.

9.2.2 Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Data

The airborne geophysical data were acquired to map the geophysical characteristics of the survey area (the Dardanelle Project), which are in turn related to the distribution of magnetic minerals, radioactive elements, and shallow conductors in the Earth.

The Dardanelle dyke/vein system is situated along the contact between areas of magnetic high and low (see figure 12). Similar geophysical signature also appears in the NE part of the survey area and potentially represents a new dyke/vein structure similar to the existing Dardanelle dyke/vein system. This conclusion is also supported by the radiometric data which show a relatively high concentration of potassium, uranium, and thorium in this area (Fig.13) which represents the hydrothermal alteration halo possibly related to a new dyke/vein system.

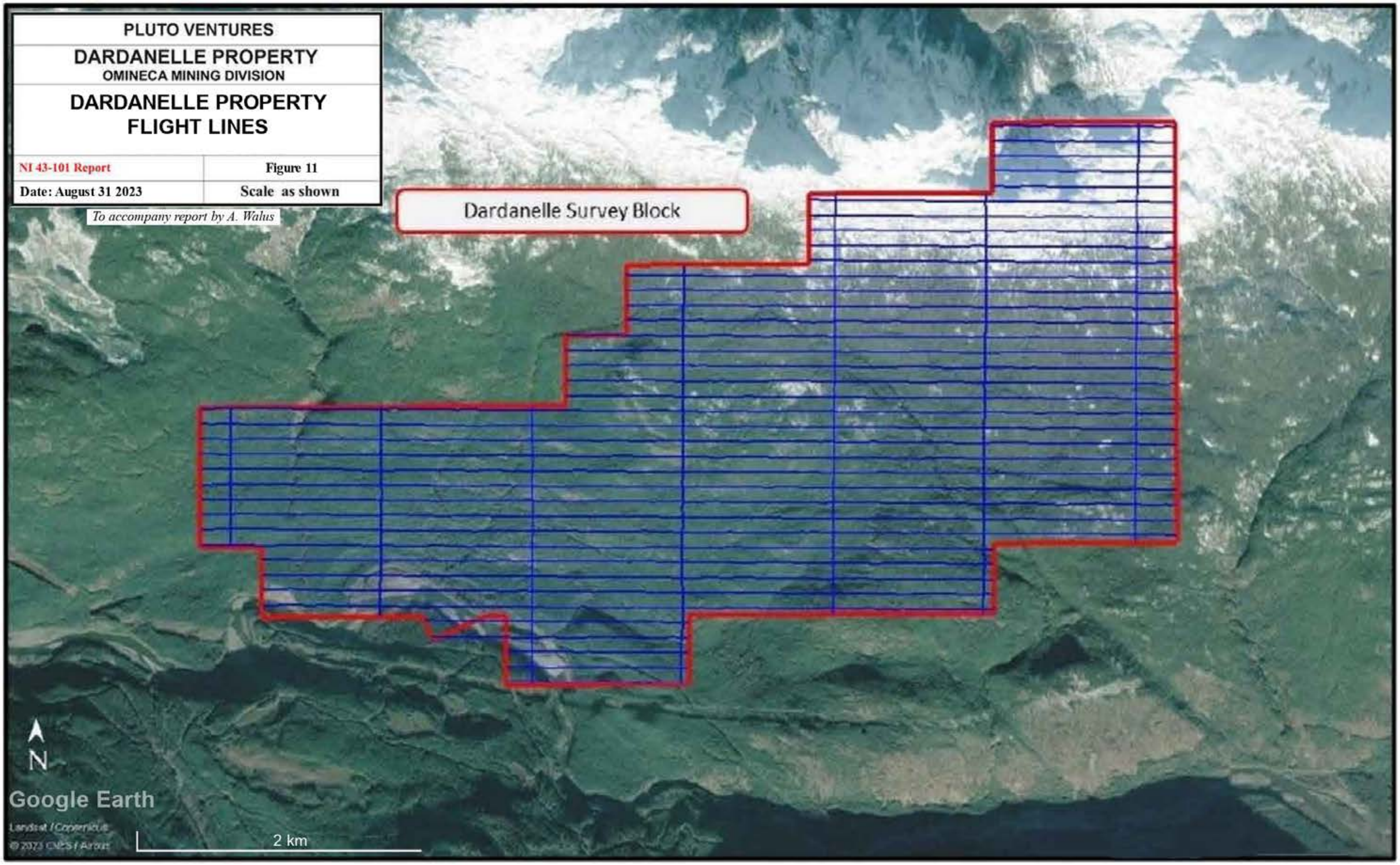
As shown on figure 13, the increased concentrations of K, U, and Th outline the hydrothermal alteration halo which contains Dardanelle dyke/vein system in its central part. To the northwest, this alteration halo is in contact with the area of magnetic high. The existence of alteration in this area is also indicated by the presence of strong magnetic low (Figs. 12 & 13). Strong magnetic lows are often present in areas of hydrothermal alteration because the absence of magnetite destroyed during alteration process.

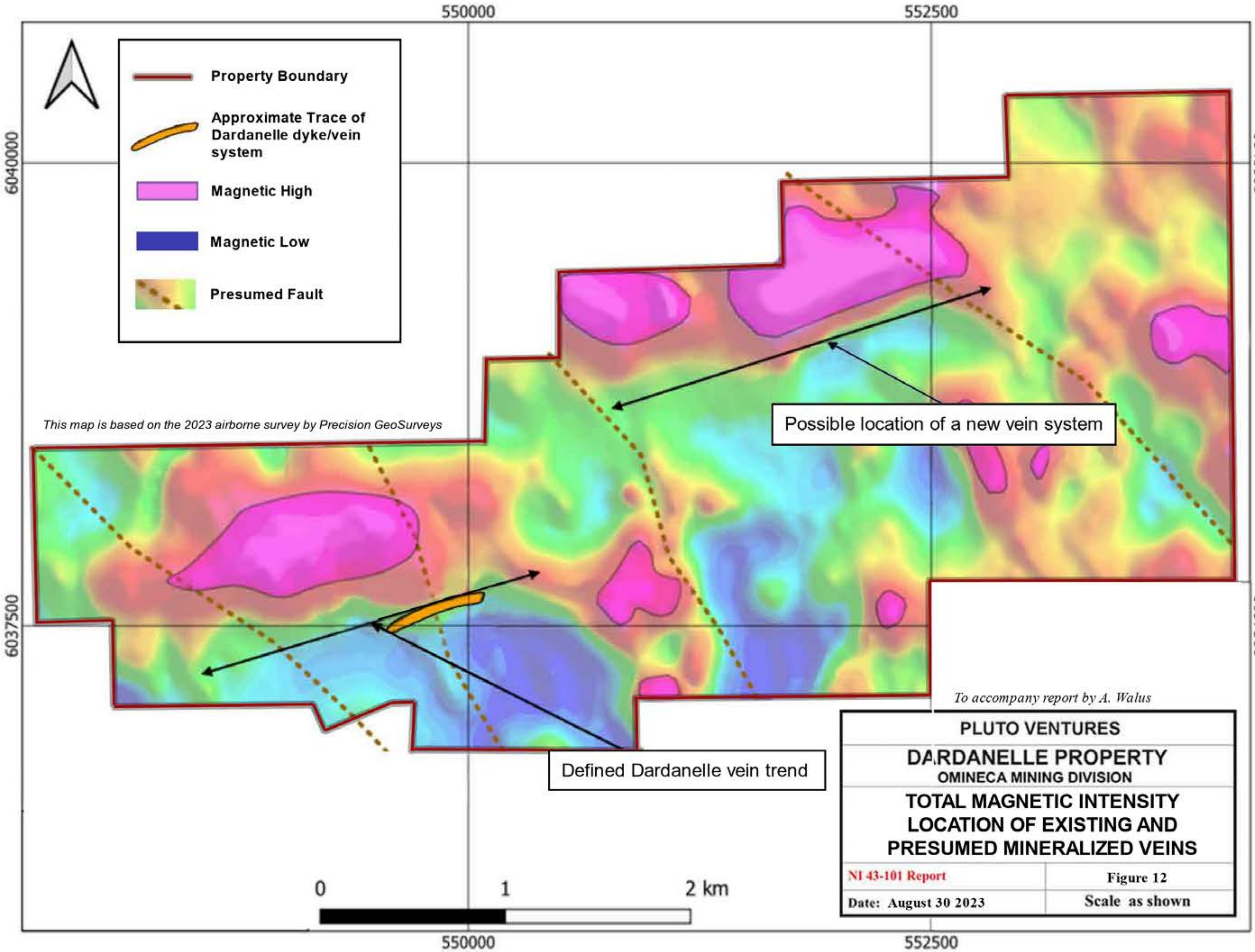
Similar situation exists in the northeast part of the property where an area of alteration is indicated by increased concentrations of potassium, uranium, and thorium as well as the presence of magnetic low (Fig. 13).

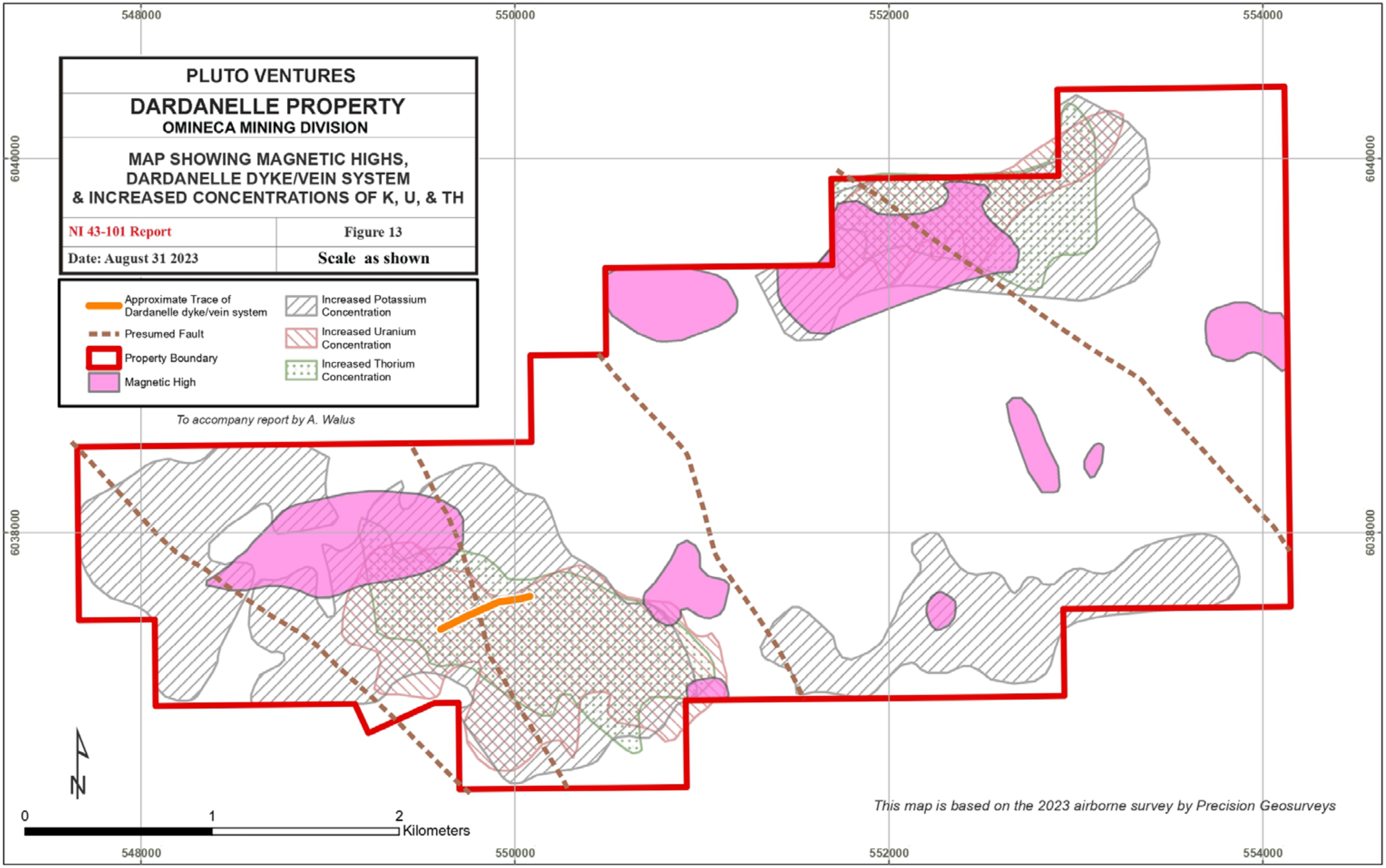
By overlying the total magnetic intensity (TMI) map with the radiometric maps showing relatively high concentrations of potassium, uranium, and thorium the first, second and third priority targets were outlined which are shown on Fig. 14. The first priority targets are located at the contacts of the magnetic high features with the areas of increased concentrations of K, U, and Th. The second priority targets feature high magnetic intensity with local moderate hydrothermal alteration halo indicated by concentrations of K, U, and Th. The third group of exploration targets are the low priority features which contain isolated high intensity magnetic anomalies.

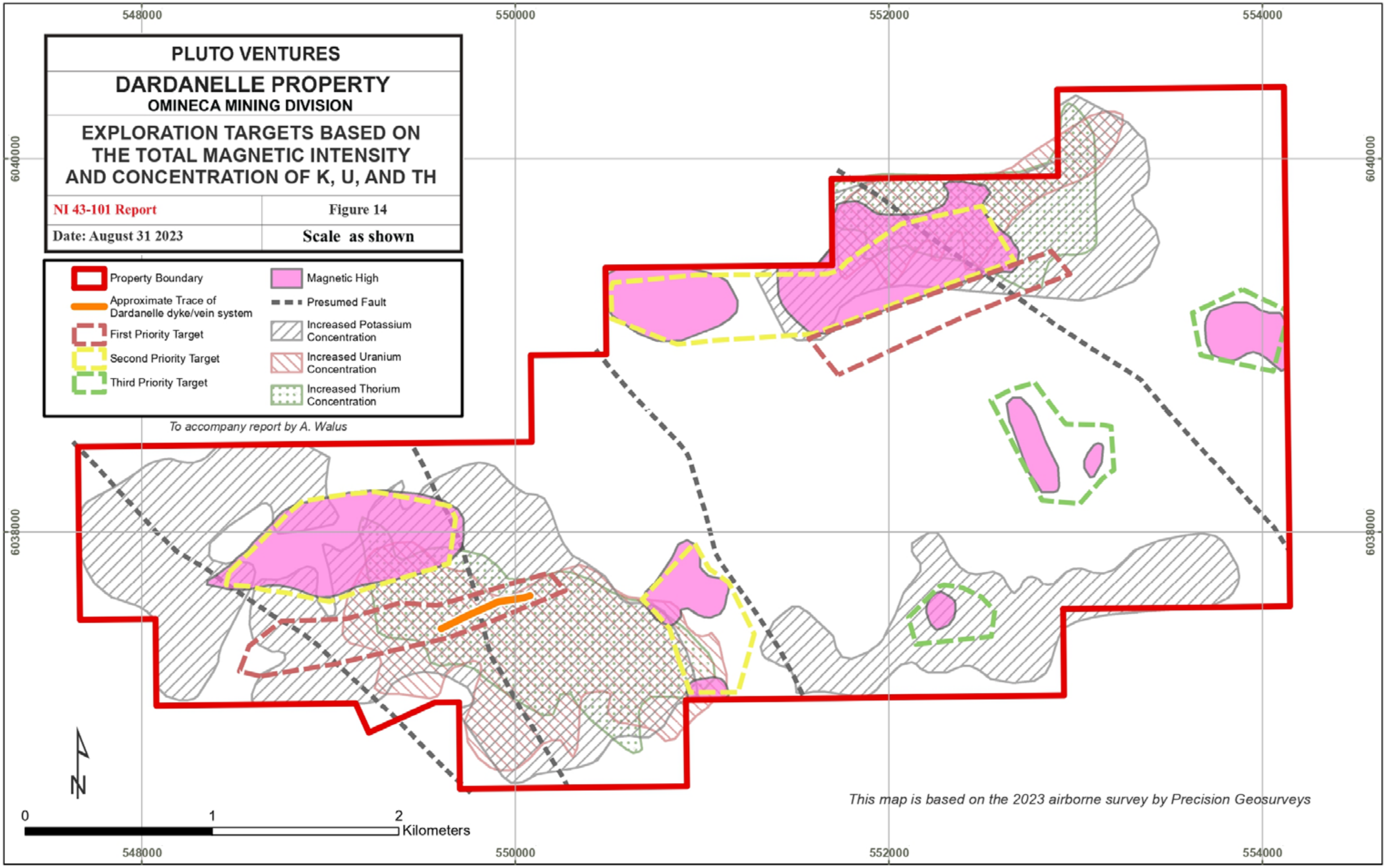
Geophysical inversion refers to the mathematical and statistical techniques for recovering information on subsurface physical properties (magnetic susceptibility, density, electrical conductivity etc) from geophysical data. In this survey, an inversion of the magnetic field is presented in 3D on figures 15 and 16. The first figure represents the complete inversion model, the second shows only values over 10nT of magnetic intensity. Figure 16 shows that the two magnetic-high anomalies do extend at depth which indicate they are good exploration target. In conclusion, the 2023 airborne geophysical survey has outlined a number of promising targets for the next exploration program at the Dardanelle project.

VLF data from the survey were not useful in geological interpretation of the property.


PLUTO VENTURES
DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
DARDANELLE PROPERTY
FLIGHT LINES
NI 43-101 Report
Figure 11
Date: August 31 2023
Scale as shown
To accompany report by A. Walus
Dardanelle Survey Block
N
Google Earth
2 km

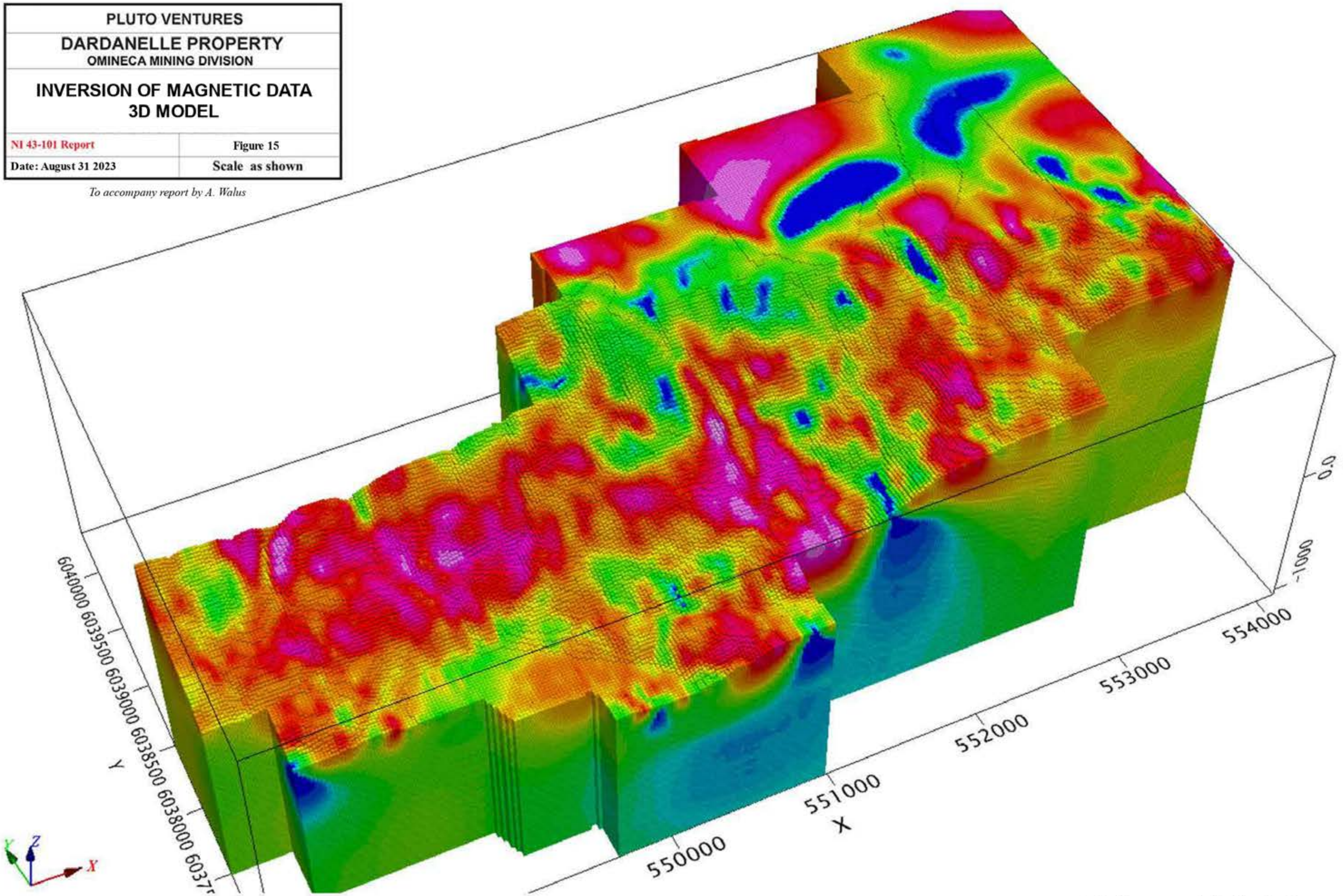

550000
552500
6040000
6037500
Property Boundary
Approximate Trace of Dardanelle dyke/vein system
Magnetic High
Magnetic Low
Presumed Fault
This map is based on the 2023 airborne survey by Precision GeoSurveys
Possible location of a new vein system
Defined Dardanelle vein trend
0
1
2 km
To accompany report by A. Walus
PLUTO VENTURES
DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY
LOCATION OF EXISTING AND
PRESUMED MINERALIZED VEINS
NI 43-101 Report
Figure 12
Date: August 30 2023
Scale as shown


PLUTO VENTURES
DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
MAP SHOWING MAGNETIC HIGHS, DARDANELLE DYKE/VEIN SYSTEM & INCREASED CONCENTRATIONS OF K, U, & TH
NI 43-101 Report
Figure 13
Date: August 31 2023
Scale as shown
Approximate Trace of Dardanelle dyke/vein system
Presumed Fault
Property Boundary
Magnetic High
Increased Potassium Concentration
Increased Uranium Concentration
Increased Thorium Concentration
To accompany report by A. Walus
548000
550000
552000
554000
6040000
6038000
N
0
1
2
Kilometers
This map is based on the 2023 airborne survey by Precision Geosurveys


548000
550000
552000
554000
6040000
6038000
PLUTO VENTURES
DARDANELLE PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
EXPLORATION TARGETS BASED ON THE TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY AND CONCENTRATION OF K, U, AND TH
NI 43-101 Report
Figure 14
Date: August 31 2023
Scale as shown
Property Boundary
Approximate Trace of Dardanelle dyke/vein system
First Priority Target
Second Priority Target
Third Priority Target
Magnetic High
Presumed Fault
Increased Potassium Concentration
Increased Uranium Concentration
Increased Thorium Concentration
To accompany report by A. Walus
This map is based on the 2023 airborne survey by Precision Geosurveys
0
1
2
Kilometers
N

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION	
INVERSION OF MAGNETIC DATA 3D MODEL	
NI 43-101 Report	Figure 15
Date: August 31 2023	Scale as shown

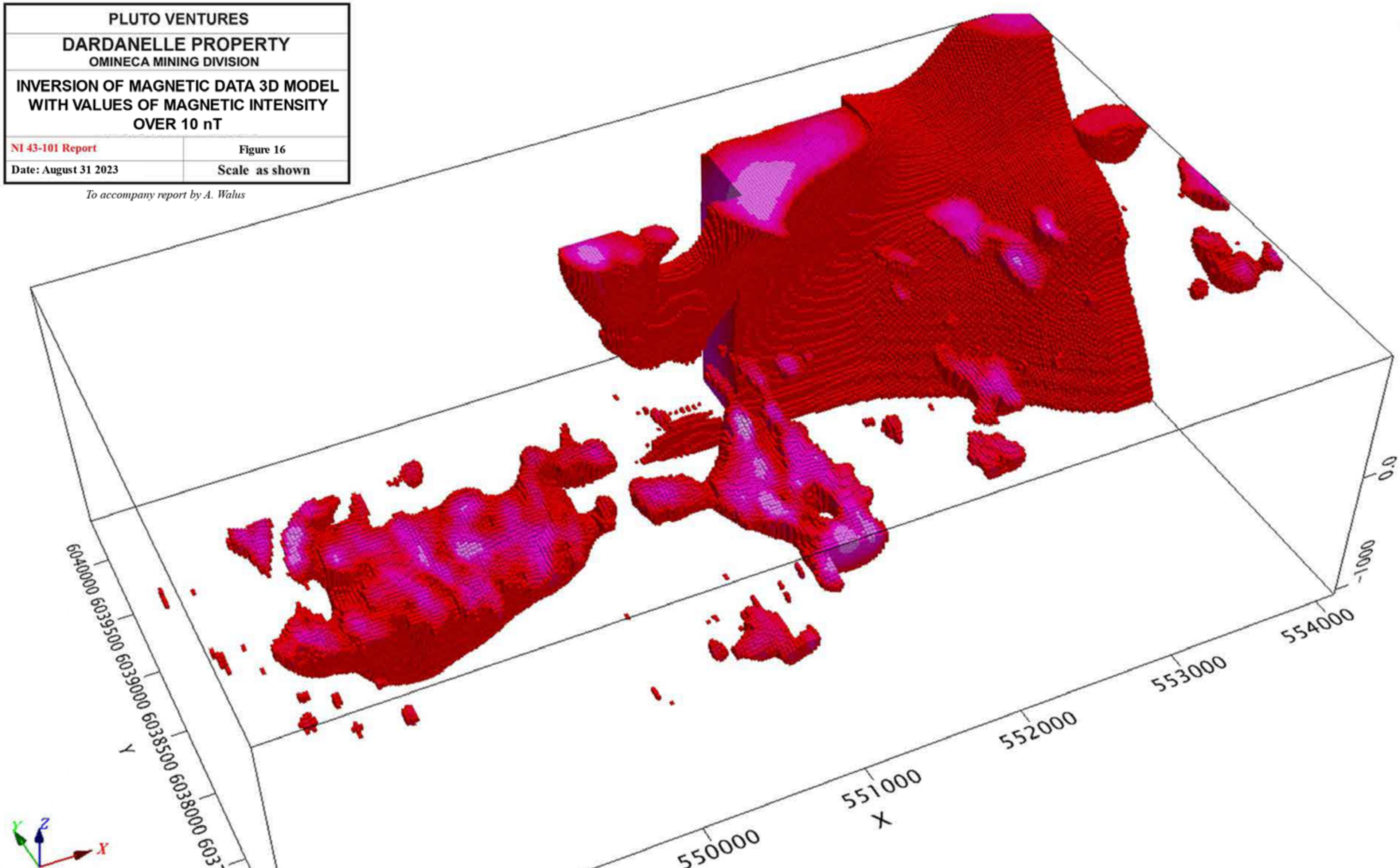
To accompany report by A. Walus



The model is from the 2023 airborne survey by Precision GeoSurveys

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION	
INVERSION OF MAGNETIC DATA 3D MODEL WITH VALUES OF MAGNETIC INTENSITY OVER 10 nT	
NI 43-101 Report	Figure 16
Date: August 31 2023	Scale as shown

To accompany report by A. Walus



The model is from the 2023 airborne survey by Precision GeoSurveys

10. PREVIOUS DIAMOND DRILLING AND GEOPHYSICS

10.1 DIAMOND DRILLING

The Dardanelle prospect has been drill tested three times. In 1969, Univex Mining Corporation conducted 330 metres of diamond drilling. However, there are no records of this work available to the author of this technical report. In 2005, Trade Winds Ventures Inc. drilled 5 holes totalling 289.6 metres which tested the Dardanelle dyke/vein system at two locations from three drill setups (Burton 2005a, 2005b; compare Fig. 17). Two of the 2005 drill holes were collared in footwall positions near the original Dardanelle showing, where both veins were tested by a short adit(?) and they are still perfectly exposed today (Plate 1). Three other drill holes were testing the dyke-vein system in approximately midway of its known strike-length from a single setup in a hangingwall position (Fig. 17). The drilling encountered difficulties with core recoveries from mineralized intervals and as a result only 13 samples of core material were collected and assayed (Burton, 2005b). A. Burton (2005b) provided with the following corresponding comments:

"*The granodiorite – quartz diorite of the batholithic intrusive generally drilled well with good recovery. The aplite dyke was extremely hard and fine grained so was slow drilling with considerable wear on bits. The quartz veins were much easier drilling than the aplite dyke and usually gave excellent recovery. However, where there was ribbon vein structure developed with the presence of significant sulphides the vein tended to break up and recovery typically was about 25% of the vein consisting of quartz buttons and sulphide fragments. The better mineralized shoots were found in the ribbon structure vein areas. When sampling the drill core of the intrusive rock types, and good recovery sections of quartz veins, the samples were split using a standard core splitter. For the ribbon quartz vein with poor recovery all of the chips and buttons for that section were taken for assaying*."

The best interval of the entire program included two samples from the hangingwall vein of the hole Dar-04, which returned 4.04 ppm of gold over 0.8 m and 5.24 ppm of gold over the following 0.6 m (Burton, 2005b). Gold mineralization of this interval was accompanied by strongly elevated silver of 15.0 and 13.4 ppm, respectively. Location of these intervals is shown on cross-section included in figure 17.

In 2021, Decade Resources completed a total of 749.06 m of BTW core size diamond drilling in 10 holes from 1 pad. Figure 17 shows location, azimuths, dips, and depths of the 2021 drilling. The drilling was carried out on the east end of the mineralized outcrop. Drilling was designed to check for continuity of this mineralization along the contact with a rhyolite dyke. The 2021 holes intersected narrow quartz veins with sparse galena and chalcopyrite in parts of the drilled holes. They were hosted within highly faulted granodiorite and rhyolite. Core samples from these quartz-sulphide veins returned low precious metal values.

10.2 GEOPHYSICS

To the author's knowledge, no geophysical surveys were carried out over the area presently covered by the Dardanelle property prior to 2022.

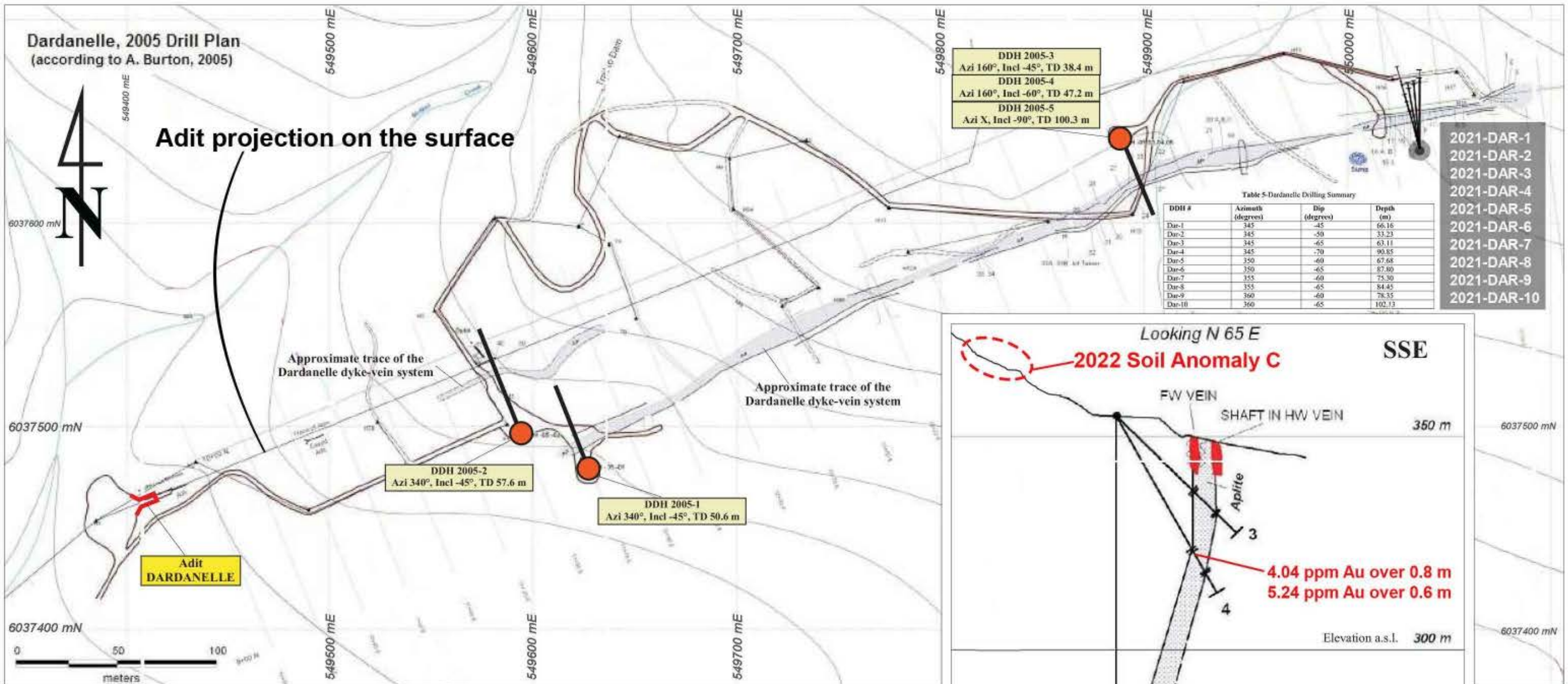
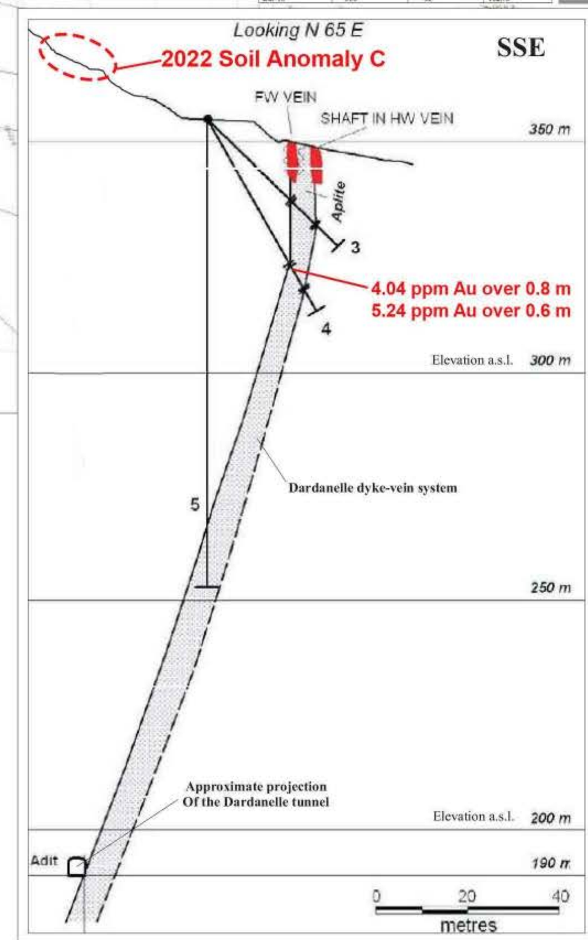


Table 5-Dardanelle Drilling Summary

DDH #	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Depth (m)
Dar-1	345	-45	66.16
Dar-2	345	-50	33.23
Dar-3	345	-65	63.11
Dar-4	345	-70	90.85
Dar-5	350	-60	67.68
Dar-6	350	-65	87.80
Dar-7	355	-60	75.30
Dar-8	355	-65	84.45
Dar-9	360	-60	78.35
Dar-10	360	-65	102.13



To accompany report by A. Walus

PLUTO VENTURES	
DARDANELLE PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION	
DARDANELLE DYKE/VEIN SYSTEM 2005 and 2021 Drillhole Locations Cross Section for 2005 holes 3, 4, and 5	
NI 43-101 Report	Figure 17
Date: March 14 2023	Scale as shown

Location of 2005 drilling

Location of 2021 drilling

Figures are reproduced from A. Burton (2005); slightly modified and complemented by K.M.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Pluto Ventures did not conduct samples preparation nor quality control measures on samples collected on the property in 2022. Decade Resources also did not conduct samples preparation nor quality control measures on samples collected in 2017 and 2018. These tasks were routinely conducted by the Labs. The author is not aware of samples preparation or quality control measures applied by the companies working in the area presently covered by the Dardanelle property before 2017. It is assumed that procedures applied by these companies were according to standard industry practices.

11.2 ANALYSES

All the soil samples collected by Pluto Ventures during the 2022 exploration program were sent to the ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC which is a certified (ISO 9001:2015) Canadian based laboratory. The samples were fire assayed with ICP-AES finish, as well as the 48-element tracing level four acid diagnosis with ICP-ME finish. The samples were prepared by the ALS lab, screening to 180 um and splitting for analysis. Assay certificates are attached in Appendix I.

During the 2017 and 2018 exploration programs Decade Resources used Activation Laboratories of Kamloops, BC which is a certified (ISO 9001:2015) Canadian based laboratory. The submitted samples were analyzed for 32 elements by a standard AR-ICP method. Gold have been analyzed by fire assay (FA-AA) method. Overlimit results were analyzed by ICP-OES (base metals) and FE-GRAV (gold).

Companies which conducted exploration work on the Dardanelle property before 2017 used the following analytical laboratories: ALS Chemex, ACME and MIN-EN, all based in Vancouver, BC. These laboratories used standard, proven methods of assaying. ALS Chemex and ACME have ISO 9001 certification.

11.3 SECURITY

During the 2017, 2018 and 2022 exploration programs, no aspect of sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of any company involved in the property. The author is not aware of any factors that may have jeopardized samples security during these programs. The author has no knowledge of the security measures utilized by companies which conducted exploration on the property before 2017. It is assumed that the sampling procedures applied by these companies were according to standard industry practices.

The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed during exploration campaigns on the Dardanelle project.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The author was an active participant of the 2017 and 2018 exploration programs conducted on the property by Decade Resources. His last visit to the property was conducted on July 10, 2018. The author had access to reports, maps and other data which are available on BC government sites while preparing this report. The author has no knowledge of the accuracy and validity of the work done by geological consultants working on the property in 2022 as well as before 2017. It is expected that these companies used standard industry practices in collecting and processing their samples.

The authors consider data from the previous exploration campaigns adequate for the purpose of this report.

ITEMS 13 TO 22

These items are not applicable.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is one important mineral occurrence called Kelly Creek (MINFILE No 103I 092) located approximately 4 km SE from the SE corner of the Dardanelle property.

Description of this mineral occurrence is presented here to give an account of exploration activity in the adjacent areas as well as for the reason of better understanding the mineral potential of the property. The mineral showing described below do not reflect in any manner on mineralization on the Dardanelle property. The legal status – current ownership of the adjacent properties has not been searched and has no bearing on this technical disclosure by Pluto Ventures.

The Kelly Creek occurrence is classified by MINFILE as a developed prospect. The Upper showing contains disseminations, stringers and blebs of bornite and chalcopyrite within intensely fractured rhyolite tuffs and breccias. The east striking, moderately south-dipping zone is limited on both sides by weakly mineralized andesitic feldspar porphyry and measures about 150 by 120 by 30 metres. A 15.2-metre drill intersection assayed 4.83 per cent copper, 163.5 grams per tonne silver and 2.7 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No.245, 1979) and a 34.7-metre drill intersection assayed 1.22 per cent copper and 27.5 grams per tonne silver (George Cross News Letter No.169, 1980).

The Lower showing, 400 metres to the northwest, consists of chalcopyrite, bornite and minor chalcocite occurring as fracture fillings in granodiorite. The zone is about 150 metres long and 15 metres wide. Chip sampling averaged 2 per cent copper and 17.1 grams per tonne silver over 4 metres (George Cross News Letter No.225, 1981).

The property was discovered and staked in 1962 before being optioned by Native Mines Limited in 1965. In 1966, an exploration program of prospecting, geochemical sampling, geological mapping and 900 metres of diamond drilling was performed on the property. Another 748 metres

of diamond drilling was completed on the Upper showing in 1967. Drilling in 1980 established reserves of about 362,875 tonnes grading 3.18 per cent copper and 72.0 grams per tonne silver (Northern Miner - January 22, 1981), or 2,267,960 tonnes grading 1.03 per cent copper and 18.5 grams per tonne silver (Northern Miner - November 27, 1980). In 1985, unclassified reserves for the Kelly Creek property are 545,167 tonnes grading 2.23 per cent copper and 45.9 grams per tonne silver at a cut-off grade of 1.5 per cent copper (Vancouver Stock Exchange Filing Statement, Imperial Metals Corp., July 1985).
However, these "reserves" cannot be relied upon as the author of this report have no knowledge if they were calculated according to 43-101 standards.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information on the Dardanelle property.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Dardanelle property hosts developed mineral prospect called Dardanelle (MINFILE 103I 107) comprised of two parallel quartz-sulphide veins formed on both contacts of rhyolite dyke. The veins have been traced by excavator trenching, underground workings and diamond drilling for approximately 700 metres and over a vertical distance of 180 metres (Symonds, 1989; Anderson, 1997; Burton, 2005a, b). The Dardanelle dyke/vein system strikes 70-75 degrees and dips steeply (70-80 degrees) toward NNW. The mineralization includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, argentite, bornite, covellite, malachite and native gold. The reported gold assays are highly variable and include some high-grade gold. The highest documented gold concentration came from one of the "specimens of ore material" (op. cit. Symonds, 1989) and reached 122.55 grams per tonne. The highest silver assay was 685 grams per tonne. Gold and silver values were accompanied by substantial grades of lead, zinc and copper. The gold concentrations do not appear to be correlated with increased accumulations of sulphides (cf. Symonds, 1989). However, the quoted author found that the concentrations of gold and silver display positive, though weak correlation. Also, some zones of limited strike extent (up to about 150 metres) have returned relatively consistent concentrations of gold from about one to several grams per tonne (Symonds, 1989, Anderson, 1997, Burton, 2005 a, b).

The Dardanelle prospect has attracted significant exploration efforts starting from early 1900'. So far, there are no ore bodies on the property with strictly defined mineral resources/reserves calculated according to strict NI 43-101 standards. The MINFILE mineral inventory quotes that "*In August 1983, a report by S. Ramsbottom suggested that the property contains reserves of approximately 181,440 tonnes grading about 7.5 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams per tonne silver (George Cross Newsletter Nov.13, 1984)*" (op. cit. MINFILE 103I 107).

However, these "reserves" cannot be relied upon as the author of this report have no knowledge if they were calculated according to requirements of NI 43-101 reporting.

Overall, the Dardanelle dyke/vein system appears to fulfill the criteria of a relatively simple model of a hydrothermal (mesothermal?) vein mineralization. However, the Symonds' documentation indicates that the system is much more complex and contains additional veins (Symonds, 1989). In 2018, K. Mastalerz located a new 20 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein situated 20 metres south from the main Dardanelle veins and running sub-parallel to it. Grab sample from the vein assayed 1.55 grams per tonne gold and 4.6 grams per tonne silver (Mastalerz, 2018b).

Results of the 2022 Pluto Ventures resistivity and soil surveys also suggests the existence of additional mineralized veins. The resistivity survey outlined the main rhyolite dyke and delineated 3 new sub-parallel dykes based on similar resistivity characteristic (Tyler, 2022). The survey also detected three low-resistivity anomalies. Anomaly # 1 located on line 1 (Fig. 10) reflects nearby historical adit and mineralized vein outcrops. Anomaly # 2 located on line 2 most likely represents a broad area of alteration and possibly associated mineralization. Anomaly # 3, also located on line 2 is spatially associated with soil anomaly C (Fig. 10). Both the soil and low resistivity anomalies are situated along rhyolite dyke margins (Tyler, 2022).

The 2022 soil sampling outlined three gold anomalies marked A, B, and C on figure 9. Anomalous gold (including the highest gold assay of 0.29 ppm) detected in samples no. 3, 4 and 5 within soil anomaly C very likely originated from unknown gold bearing mineralization (compare Figs. 8 and 9, see also cross section in Fig.17). The remaining 2 anomalous samples comprising anomaly C most likely reflect the nearby outcrop of Dardanelle veins. Soil anomaly A probably also derive from unknown mineralization. This anomaly is weak (0.03 ppm); however, the remaining soil anomaly (B) which reflects the nearby surface exposure of Dardanelle dyke/vein system is also weak recording only 0.03 and 0.07 ppm gold (Figs. 8 and 9).

The 2023 airborne geophysical survey has outlined a number of promising targets for the next exploration program at the Dardanelle project (Fig. 14). The first priority targets are located at the contacts of the magnetic high features with the areas of increased concentrations of K, U, and Th. The second priority targets feature high magnetic intensity with local moderate hydrothermal alteration halo indicated by concentrations of K, U, and Th. The third group of exploration targets are the low priority features which contain isolated high intensity magnetic anomalies.

The Dardanelle prospect warrants further exploration and development. Results of the previous diamond drilling (Burton, 2005b; Kruchkowski, 2021) failed to provide reliable data concerning the grades, character, and variability of the system. This failure was partly due to technical difficulties encountered during drilling. Vein deposits often occur as sets of parallel veins, of which part may be blind (not exposed on the surface). Previous holes drilled on the property were planned to intersect the existing veins and were too short to adequately test for the existence of additional veins.

Both the historic exploration work as well as results of the 2022 Pluto Ventures resistivity and soil surveys indicate the existence of additional mineralized veins. Distribution of magnetic intensity as well as potassium, uranium and thorium within the property mapped during the 2023 geophysical survey indicate the Dardanelle dyke/vein system is open on both ends (Figs.12 and 15). It also suggests the existence of another vein system located approximately 1.5 km to the northeast.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

For the next exploration program, the author recommends the following two-phase program:

PHASE I

5) Trenching to find the source of the 2022 A and C soil gold anomalies.
6) Extending the 2022 soil lines.
7) Running several resistivity lines to test airborne magnetic and associated K, U and Th anomalies located in the NE part of the property.
8) Property wide prospecting

The total cost of the first phase of the program is estimated at $110,000.

<u>Estimated Cost of the Program</u>

Excavator, 4 day @ $1,500/a day………………………………………………..….6,000
IP Survey - 7.0 km @ $10,000 per km……………………………………………..70,000
Soil sampling and prospecting......……………………………………………………..5,000
Vehicle rental………………………………………………………………....................2,000
Assaying……………………………………………………………………..……………4,000
Accommodation and food (in Terrace) ………………………………….................8,000
Report…………..…………………………………………………………........................5,000

Subtotal………………………………………………………………………………......100,000
Contingency (10%)…………..………………………………………………………..…10,000

Total……………......$110,000

PHASE II

Phase II of the program includes drilling of carefully selected targets based on the results obtained from the 2022-2023 soil as well as resistivity and airborne geophysical surveys. At least one long hole should check the existence of additional, parallel veins to Dardanelle dyke/vein system. The total cost of the second phase of the program is estimated at $200,000.

<u>Estimated Cost of the Program</u>

A total of 800 metres of drilling @ $150 per metre (all inclusive) …………………...120,000
Geologist, 15 days @650/a day…………………………………………………….….9,750
Excavator, 15 days @ $1,500/a day…………………………………………………22,500
Vehicle rental………………………………………………………………..................2,000
Core cutting, 4 days @ 400/a day……………………………………………………1,600
Assaying…………………………………………………………………..……………2,000
Accommodation and food (in Terrace) ………………………………….............18,000

Report………….………………………………………………………......................5,000

Subtotal…………………………………………………………………………....180,850
Contingency……………………………………………………………………..…..19,150

Total……….........$200,000

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28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "43-101 F1 Technical Report on the Dardanelle Property" and dated January 25, 2024 was prepared and signed by the following author:

Signed "Alojzy Walus''

Alojzy Walus, Qualified Person
6360 37 Street NE
Salmon Arm, BC

29. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Alojzy Aleksander Walus, of 6360 37 Street NE, Salmon Arm in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (License # 24404). I am a graduate (1984) of the University of Wroclaw, Poland and hold M.Sc. Degree in Geology.

I have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation. I have worked in British Columbia from 1988 to 2023 as a geologist with several exploration companies.

This certificate relates to National Instrument 43-101 F-1 Technical Report on the Dardanelle project dated March 14, 2023. I am responsible for items of this report. I visited the property during the summers of 2017 and 2018.

I am a "qualified person" for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the sections of the report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.

I am independent of the issuer, Pluto Ventures as described in Section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the technical report not misleading.

Submitted on January 25, 2024

Signed "Alojzy A. Walus''

____

Alojzy A. Walus, Qualified Person
6360 37 Street NE
Salmon Arm, BC

APPENDIX I

2022 SOIL SAMPLES DATA

Sample No - Number 1 to 68 assigned to each sample (as seen in figures 8 and 9)

Sample Description - Sample tag number (as seen in assay certificate)

Sample No	Sample Description	Easting	Northing	Au (ppm)
1	514156	550113	6037710	0.006
2	514157	550061	6037709	0.004
3	514158	549998	6037707	0.287
4	514159	549951	6037700	0.149
5	514160	549905	6037694	0.041
6	514161	549855	6037698	0.001
7	514162	549800	6037695	0.011
8	514163	549752	6037696	0.012
9	514164	549699	6037700	0.015
10	514165	549657	6037706	0.033
11	514166	549604	6037697	0.013
12	514167	549553	6037703	0.011
13	514168	549503	6037700	0.013
14	514169	549455	6037704	0.009
15	514170	549400	6037705	0.0005
16	514171	549351	6037705	0.009
17	514172	549303	6037701	0.001
18	514155	550113	6037588	0.006
19	514154	550048	6037603	0.003
20	514153	550014	6037627	0.014
21	514152	549965	6037617	0.159
22	514151	549906	6037619	0.051
23	514184	549849	6037599	0.002
24	514183	549798	6037602	0.004
25	514182	549750	6037605	0.009
26	514181	549702	6037602	0.006
27	514180	549646	6037609	0.007
28	514179	549608	6037597	0.003
29	514178	549560	6037602	0.004
30	514177	549507	6037603	0.008
31	514176	549449	6037602	0.0005
32	514175	549400	6037600	0.003
33	514174	549346	6037588	0.012
34	514173	549300	6037600	0.002
35	514197	550104	6037503	0.001
36	514196	550048	6037493	0.001
37	514195	549996	6037504	0.006
38	514194	549955	6037504	0.0005
39	514193	549908	6037498	0.0005
40	514192	549847	6037509	0.0005
41	514191	549794	6037502	0.002

Sample No	Sample Description	Easting	Northing	Au (ppm)
42	514190	549752	6037511	0.002
43	514189	549701	6037500	0.002
44	514188	549649	6037497	0.028
45	514187	549610	6037498	0.068
46	514220	549545	6037497	0.001
47	514219	549494	6037504	0.006
48	514218	549453	6037505	0.004
49	514217	549393	6037501	0.0005
50	514216	549307	6037502	0.0005
51	514215	549343	6037499	0.0005
52	514198	550103	6037396	0.0005
53	514199	550058	6037402	0.001
54	514200	549997	6037407	0.004
55	514201	549947	6037407	0.0005
56	514202	549900	6037406	0.001
57	514203	549851	6037404	0.002
58	514204	549796	6037402	0.005
59	514205	549750	6037403	0.0005
60	514206	549700	6037404	0.0005
61	514207	549647	6037404	0.0005
62	514208	549601	6037406	0.0005
63	514209	549553	6037401	0.002
64	514210	549496	6037403	0.002
65	514211	549452	6037404	0.01
66	514212	549403	6037404	0.01
67	514213	549353	6037405	0.021
68	514214	549291	6037399	0.002

APPENDIX II

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: PLUTO VENTURES INC.
1055 W HASTINGS ST.
2250
VANCOUVER V6E 2E9

Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

CERTIFICATE VA22241103

Project: Dardanelle Project

This report is for 68 samples of Soil submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 26-AUG-2022.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

LAWRENCE TSANG		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both
DIS-PUL21	Disposal of M/+ Split after analysis.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

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Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Fe % 0.01
514187		0.24	0.17	7.59	4.8	760	0.64	0.18	1.64	0.27	27.0	11.8	37	4.25	73.3	4.57
514188		0.26	0.20	7.91	8.3	660	1.00	0.17	1.41	0.34	54.7	13.5	52	2.71	80.6	5.27
514189		0.22	0.91	6.67	2.8	760	0.71	0.28	1.57	1.91	32.4	11.7	37	4.42	200	4.10
514190		0.28	0.21	7.55	5.7	700	0.84	0.12	1.64	0.33	32.0	13.6	42	3.72	244	5.06
514191		0.30	0.26	7.53	3.0	640	0.87	0.13	1.68	0.18	30.5	11.4	45	3.01	54.5	5.21
514192		0.18	0.34	6.97	2.6	580	0.60	0.14	1.72	0.43	30.8	6.8	31	1.62	31.8	3.83
514193		0.22	0.27	6.64	2.7	580	0.60	0.09	1.86	0.56	34.5	5.9	35	1.78	23.4	2.98
514194		0.26	0.25	7.12	2.3	830	0.71	0.15	1.77	0.37	33.3	9.4	39	2.85	55.5	4.28
514195		0.20	1.73	6.12	7.3	1010	1.69	0.14	2.45	5.43	44.3	18.2	42	7.41	349	4.01
514196		0.16	0.45	6.25	2.0	840	0.64	0.11	1.89	1.41	34.0	13.5	33	4.37	76.6	3.51
514197		0.24	0.13	7.47	1.8	530	0.54	0.08	1.10	0.12	34.2	4.7	31	4.27	15.1	3.00
514198		0.28	0.13	7.08	3.4	730	0.68	0.14	1.76	0.18	27.4	10.9	48	2.81	34.9	4.47
514199		0.26	0.14	8.01	5.4	710	0.96	0.14	1.74	0.26	35.9	16.1	58	4.01	45.7	5.53
514200		0.24	0.25	7.82	5.2	660	0.86	0.15	1.42	0.27	32.9	13.8	54	3.78	70.8	5.52
514201		0.38	0.21	8.24	3.6	800	1.01	0.14	1.58	0.48	33.6	13.6	49	5.74	85.1	5.53
514202		0.28	0.28	7.80	3.7	1010	1.02	0.13	1.95	0.74	37.1	14.6	41	4.20	84.7	4.47
514203		0.26	0.29	7.42	6.1	820	0.78	0.16	1.68	0.41	30.2	12.0	45	2.64	85.1	4.45
514204		0.34	0.30	7.38	8.4	950	0.98	0.12	1.54	0.76	42.4	12.9	52	2.76	109.5	4.85
514205		0.38	0.06	8.97	10.8	630	1.00	0.11	1.30	0.27	25.2	20.1	53	3.19	107.5	5.60
514206		0.26	0.10	7.04	3.7	630	0.62	0.12	1.58	0.26	28.2	8.8	47	2.11	21.6	5.11
514207		0.24	0.19	7.72	4.2	700	0.83	0.13	1.29	0.21	24.1	16.7	50	4.09	38.0	5.11
514208		0.30	0.16	7.29	3.4	530	0.57	0.15	1.19	0.15	27.1	8.0	42	2.76	30.0	4.75
514209		0.22	0.18	6.17	2.9	450	0.37	0.14	1.24	0.07	21.5	2.9	25	1.67	18.6	3.15
514210		0.24	0.27	6.73	3.1	480	0.41	0.12	1.26	0.21	20.2	3.3	26	1.90	18.8	3.72
514211		0.30	0.31	7.87	4.4	660	0.51	0.23	1.43	0.24	24.3	10.7	28	3.80	31.7	4.35
514212		0.28	0.15	7.80	5.9	760	0.67	0.19	1.70	0.51	24.9	18.6	40	7.01	117.5	5.47
514213		0.42	0.47	8.18	7.6	930	0.91	0.20	1.97	0.51	34.0	21.1	40	7.39	157.5	5.33
514214		0.30	0.59	6.75	3.6	820	0.54	0.07	1.91	0.66	21.0	16.5	41	7.82	85.5	3.85
514215		0.26	0.16	7.77	7.5	660	0.73	0.12	1.58	0.19	26.4	15.8	49	2.87	55.1	5.51
514216		0.24	0.11	7.77	5.3	580	0.73	0.11	1.22	0.11	28.4	13.1	40	3.95	58.0	4.85
514217		0.30	0.08	8.10	7.0	410	0.64	0.06	0.90	0.10	23.8	16.9	41	13.70	55.7	4.61
514218		0.30	0.77	8.31	4.6	620	0.57	0.24	1.20	0.29	24.8	12.3	29	7.42	115.0	5.29
514219		0.34	0.18	7.76	8.0	730	0.97	0.14	1.62	0.26	39.5	16.1	45	3.15	125.0	4.95
514220		0.34	0.19	7.93	4.6	660	0.97	0.15	1.57	0.19	27.1	13.1	41	4.15	59.1	4.98
514151		0.34	0.71	7.79	6.6	680	0.82	0.21	1.83	0.83	36.4	13.1	38	4.24	128.5	4.70
514152		0.32	0.56	7.44	5.0	760	0.93	0.26	1.94	0.63	38.8	13.5	38	2.90	102.0	4.20
514153		0.48	0.23	7.58	4.5	670	0.80	0.12	1.32	0.48	44.2	12.2	37	2.39	79.2	4.05
514154		0.54	0.28	7.88	5.5	760	0.89	0.11	1.74	0.32	40.5	14.8	43	2.93	83.4	4.68
514155		0.34	0.25	8.03	3.3	570	0.79	0.14	1.19	0.58	28.0	9.4	39	3.66	32.0	5.04
514156		0.38	0.74	7.56	4.7	730	0.80	0.13	1.63	0.40	40.0	12.8	35	3.49	72.9	4.22

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 K % 0.01	ME-MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Na % 0.01	ME-MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 P ppm 10	ME-MS61 Pb ppm 0.5
514187		17.35	0.15	1.5	0.059	1.08	13.1	25.8	0.88	992	1.19	1.93	6.4	12.4	530	16.6
514188		19.75	0.14	2.4	0.065	1.19	18.1	22.4	0.85	1015	0.98	2.14	12.4	15.7	1180	13.6
514189		16.25	0.13	1.4	0.055	1.01	15.8	25.3	0.70	2170	1.92	1.79	8.3	13.9	880	22.5
514190		17.30	0.15	1.7	0.065	1.10	14.3	22.0	1.10	1180	0.98	2.00	6.5	20.0	1500	11.0
514191		18.80	0.14	1.7	0.063	1.04	15.1	26.6	0.81	733	1.05	2.09	10.2	14.4	690	12.5
514192		18.60	0.14	1.5	0.056	1.01	16.0	16.3	0.49	538	1.17	2.14	8.2	8.1	400	12.2
514193		17.05	0.16	1.4	0.048	1.18	17.3	11.0	0.40	2010	1.06	2.16	8.2	8.0	700	11.2
514194		18.25	0.13	1.5	0.055	0.96	18.8	35.4	0.57	905	5.31	2.07	11.2	9.0	590	15.2
514195		12.45	0.19	1.6	0.049	0.79	29.2	37.7	0.48	5420	17.45	1.19	7.7	14.4	3480	32.4
514196		15.55	0.12	1.3	0.038	1.06	16.3	18.0	0.44	4600	7.87	1.87	6.7	9.4	770	14.7
514197		19.50	0.13	1.7	0.044	1.61	17.9	10.8	0.37	418	1.82	1.97	9.2	6.2	1130	9.1
514198		18.80	0.16	1.6	0.067	1.00	13.3	25.9	0.80	867	1.08	2.07	6.3	13.2	780	10.6
514199		20.0	0.15	1.7	0.074	1.07	17.0	28.1	0.95	2180	0.75	2.11	8.7	19.2	2190	13.8
514200		20.9	0.14	1.8	0.068	0.90	14.9	34.4	0.91	763	5.83	1.86	11.2	18.6	720	13.0
514201		21.5	0.12	1.6	0.074	1.13	16.2	38.3	1.04	1155	3.96	1.90	12.8	16.6	650	12.9
514202		17.30	0.13	1.5	0.061	1.15	19.7	56.0	0.86	1860	5.46	1.96	7.8	17.1	570	13.2
514203		16.75	0.13	1.6	0.068	0.97	14.9	57.1	0.75	582	5.12	2.23	7.7	14.5	300	14.9
514204		16.85	0.17	1.9	0.063	0.98	20.1	35.6	0.76	1385	3.49	2.09	6.1	14.9	610	13.1
514205		14.85	0.12	1.7	0.069	1.06	11.4	24.3	0.93	753	2.27	1.96	5.1	30.9	1420	10.2
514206		19.65	0.13	1.9	0.060	1.01	13.9	20.9	0.70	2450	0.61	2.15	7.7	10.2	2830	12.3
514207		17.35	0.10	1.6	0.062	1.00	11.6	24.7	0.94	1800	0.52	2.04	5.6	17.3	4810	11.3
514208		19.95	0.11	1.6	0.062	0.94	13.9	20.2	0.64	803	0.83	1.95	7.0	10.1	1660	11.3
514209		21.4	0.11	1.9	0.047	0.79	11.7	10.0	0.22	819	1.00	1.62	6.2	3.5	210	8.8
514210		19.45	0.10	1.7	0.050	0.76	10.8	9.5	0.31	737	0.91	1.88	5.6	4.1	640	9.1
514211		21.8	0.13	1.4	0.066	1.07	12.2	14.8	0.66	2510	2.98	1.74	5.8	10.9	800	14.8
514212		17.50	0.12	1.4	0.069	1.29	11.5	34.2	1.26	1680	1.34	1.77	4.8	19.4	1300	13.9
514213		17.25	0.15	1.6	0.058	1.63	16.4	26.6	1.59	1940	0.99	1.92	4.2	21.1	930	20.2
514214		15.95	0.11	1.5	0.049	1.11	10.2	25.7	0.98	3470	0.78	1.83	3.9	15.4	2040	15.6
514215		17.85	0.14	1.6	0.076	1.07	13.0	25.4	0.96	678	0.73	2.30	5.4	20.4	750	11.6
514216		19.25	0.12	1.7	0.066	0.97	14.0	29.3	0.88	613	0.61	2.21	6.1	16.8	1030	12.4
514217		18.25	0.12	2.3	0.051	1.08	11.5	34.4	1.50	770	1.04	2.50	5.0	20.4	800	10.2
514218		20.9	0.12	1.1	0.075	1.12	13.1	32.0	0.97	1175	3.05	1.65	5.0	12.2	460	12.3
514219		16.50	0.14	1.6	0.067	1.28	16.2	20.1	1.07	893	0.77	2.29	5.1	18.9	830	23.4
514220		18.55	0.12	1.3	0.073	0.98	14.4	28.8	0.94	997	0.60	1.85	6.7	15.3	1370	11.3
514151		20.1	0.15	1.3	0.076	0.91	18.3	37.0	0.76	804	4.59	2.19	9.1	12.7	560	30.5
514152		15.35	0.15	1.8	0.057	1.40	18.6	15.3	0.87	993	2.71	2.07	7.5	16.3	650	50.8
514153		14.30	0.12	1.9	0.052	1.22	15.9	14.4	0.72	495	1.48	2.30	8.3	16.0	570	16.2
514154		15.75	0.15	1.8	0.062	1.20	17.3	17.8	0.89	753	2.02	2.34	6.8	17.5	700	14.8
514155		19.00	0.12	1.5	0.064	0.91	14.3	20.8	0.50	515	2.10	1.73	10.8	10.3	4150	17.3
514156		16.75	0.13	1.4	0.053	1.11	16.2	19.4	0.76	800	2.49	2.08	7.2	14.3	690	21.4

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VANCOUVER V6E 2E9

Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 V ppm 1
514187		46.7	<0.002	0.01	1.06	16.6	<1	1.2	264	0.40	0.07	2.06	0.467	0.27	1.0	141
514188		42.5	<0.002	0.01	1.16	16.7	<1	1.6	265	0.86	0.08	3.32	0.548	0.28	1.4	154
514189		43.9	<0.002	0.03	0.80	14.1	<1	1.3	258	0.56	0.08	3.16	0.495	0.24	1.4	133
514190		47.9	<0.002	0.03	0.90	16.5	<1	1.1	296	0.44	0.08	3.14	0.518	0.23	1.4	151
514191		39.2	<0.002	0.01	0.86	14.7	<1	1.5	303	0.67	0.05	2.74	0.571	0.24	1.2	156
514192		35.3	<0.002	0.01	0.90	13.7	<1	1.3	299	0.57	0.07	3.49	0.505	0.23	1.6	147
514193		50.7	<0.002	0.01	0.85	13.3	<1	1.2	296	0.57	<0.05	3.66	0.548	0.27	1.8	113
514194		43.1	<0.002	0.02	1.19	12.6	<1	1.4	298	0.74	<0.05	3.70	0.544	0.24	2.9	134
514195		52.1	0.004	0.19	6.34	19.5	3	0.9	225	0.58	0.05	7.90	0.320	0.29	7.5	102
514196		45.3	<0.002	0.03	0.92	11.3	<1	1.1	266	0.51	<0.05	3.91	0.414	0.25	2.1	117
514197		93.6	<0.002	0.01	1.64	12.0	<1	1.3	200	0.67	<0.05	5.16	0.497	0.42	2.5	119
514198		45.7	<0.002	0.02	0.89	16.4	<1	1.2	274	0.42	<0.05	2.50	0.551	0.27	1.1	136
514199		47.1	<0.002	0.01	0.99	17.2	<1	1.4	306	0.55	0.05	3.39	0.610	0.27	1.3	152
514200		36.0	<0.002	0.02	1.02	14.6	<1	1.5	259	0.72	0.07	2.69	0.611	0.22	1.3	155
514201		63.6	<0.002	0.02	0.96	14.5	<1	1.6	290	0.89	0.05	4.02	0.585	0.30	1.7	159
514202		65.3	<0.002	0.02	1.11	15.9	<1	1.2	326	0.53	0.05	4.36	0.469	0.28	5.5	132
514203		32.9	<0.002	0.01	1.80	14.8	<1	1.2	295	0.51	<0.05	2.86	0.539	0.22	3.6	129
514204		33.9	<0.002	0.02	1.41	20.3	1	1.1	255	0.42	0.06	3.27	0.520	0.23	15.4	140
514205		35.7	<0.002	0.02	1.06	15.6	<1	0.9	228	0.31	0.06	3.11	0.443	0.24	1.3	150
514206		38.8	<0.002	0.01	0.95	15.1	<1	1.3	281	0.51	<0.05	2.83	0.626	0.26	1.1	144
514207		44.9	<0.002	0.02	0.72	16.5	<1	1.0	230	0.35	0.06	2.42	0.493	0.28	0.9	129
514208		37.9	<0.002	0.01	0.94	14.9	<1	1.2	230	0.47	0.06	2.90	0.544	0.28	1.3	143
514209		22.0	<0.002	0.01	1.24	15.8	<1	1.4	196.0	0.43	<0.05	2.07	0.638	0.31	1.2	139
514210		24.0	<0.002	0.01	0.96	15.2	<1	1.3	214	0.38	<0.05	1.94	0.622	0.30	1.0	147
514211		39.2	<0.002	0.01	1.36	20.0	1	1.1	229	0.38	0.36	2.24	0.515	0.29	1.0	161
514212		55.4	<0.002	0.03	1.00	18.7	<1	0.8	243	0.30	0.09	2.11	0.424	0.23	1.0	160
514213		54.5	<0.002	0.03	1.15	21.8	<1	0.8	267	0.26	0.09	2.54	0.420	0.25	1.3	170
514214		55.4	<0.002	0.06	1.16	15.0	1	1.2	249	0.23	<0.05	1.92	0.367	0.24	0.9	140
514215		37.7	<0.002	0.01	0.98	17.7	<1	1.1	271	0.33	0.07	2.28	0.515	0.22	1.1	164
514216		39.0	<0.002	0.01	0.79	16.3	<1	1.0	259	0.38	<0.05	2.78	0.505	0.26	1.1	152
514217		65.2	<0.002	0.01	0.79	17.5	<1	0.7	217	0.29	<0.05	2.45	0.470	0.32	1.2	169
514218		60.1	<0.002	0.01	1.00	19.4	<1	1.0	206	0.30	0.10	2.29	0.445	0.30	1.0	175
514219		40.9	<0.002	0.01	0.99	19.1	<1	0.9	281	0.31	0.07	2.90	0.460	0.23	1.3	148
514220		41.5	<0.002	0.02	0.84	16.9	<1	1.0	270	0.43	0.06	2.63	0.491	0.22	1.0	143
514151		39.9	<0.002	0.01	1.70	17.2	<1	1.2	318	0.55	0.09	3.08	0.537	0.25	1.5	151
514152		48.2	<0.002	0.03	1.16	15.9	1	1.1	291	0.52	0.13	4.23	0.442	0.25	2.3	130
514153		44.6	<0.002	0.01	0.93	14.4	1	0.9	271	0.55	0.06	4.33	0.457	0.22	1.9	129
514154		42.3	<0.002	0.02	1.24	17.7	1	0.9	311	0.43	0.08	3.72	0.470	0.23	1.7	145
514155		42.8	<0.002	0.02	1.01	13.2	<1	1.2	231	0.71	0.05	4.43	0.532	0.26	1.7	141
514156		43.1	<0.002	0.03	1.44	16.1	1	1.0	271	0.46	0.07	3.51	0.465	0.28	1.7	137

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: PLUTO VENTURES INC.
1055 W HASTINGS ST.
2250
VANCOUVER V6E 2E9

Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001
514187		1.2	12.4	128	46.3	0.068
514188		1.4	17.0	129	81.2	0.028
514189		1.5	12.5	153	45.4	0.002
514190		1.5	14.3	104	57.0	0.002
514191		1.4	12.9	124	55.3	0.002
514192		2.0	11.6	99	42.6	<0.001
514193		1.8	11.8	92	45.9	<0.001
514194		1.9	13.2	164	52.1	<0.001
514195		5.6	54.9	148	54.0	0.006
514196		1.5	10.7	219	39.9	0.001
514197		4.1	8.5	59	48.4	0.001
514198		1.0	13.4	112	58.9	<0.001
514199		1.1	15.0	162	61.0	0.001
514200		1.3	11.9	144	67.7	0.004
514201		5.1	12.3	219	51.2	<0.001
514202		1.9	22.3	135	47.9	0.001
514203		1.6	13.2	114	54.7	0.002
514204		1.7	30.7	110	67.7	0.005
514205		1.0	14.3	163	58.6	<0.001
514206		1.2	12.2	111	58.7	<0.001
514207		0.9	12.7	140	56.0	<0.001
514208		1.2	11.7	98	56.1	<0.001
514209		1.7	11.0	34	64.2	0.002
514210		1.2	10.6	51	61.6	0.002
514211		1.3	13.5	107	40.8	0.010
514212		2.4	12.6	200	45.2	0.010
514213		1.1	19.4	130	47.3	0.021
514214		0.9	9.4	159	52.6	0.002
514215		1.0	14.6	111	51.4	<0.001
514216		1.0	12.1	122	56.3	<0.001
514217		1.1	11.7	102	69.9	<0.001
514218		1.3	11.7	150	35.6	0.004
514219		1.1	20.6	116	52.4	0.006
514220		1.0	12.4	180	41.0	0.001
514151		12.2	16.7	205	43.0	0.051
514152		10.1	18.3	117	47.2	0.159
514153		2.4	12.3	176	56.5	0.014
514154		5.4	17.3	129	53.2	0.003
514155		3.9	9.6	148	44.0	0.006
514156		3.8	15.9	127	44.3	0.006

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To: PLUTO VENTURES INC.
1055 W HASTINGS ST.
2250
VANCOUVER V6E 2E9

Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	WEI-21 Recvd Wt.	ME-MS61 Ag	ME-MS61 Al	ME-MS61 As	ME-MS61 Ba	ME-MS61 Be	ME-MS61 Bi	ME-MS61 Ca	ME-MS61 Cd	ME-MS61 Ce	ME-MS61 Co	ME-MS61 Cr	ME-MS61 Cs	ME-MS61 Cu	ME-MS61 Fe
Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
LOD	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2	0.01
514157	0.44	0.35	7.51	4.1	700	0.80	0.13	1.31	0.32	43.7	12.4	33	2.80	146.5	3.71
514158	0.34	0.48	8.12	5.3	790	1.28	0.69	1.09	1.40	45.6	15.2	32	5.21	141.0	3.89
514159	0.24	0.58	7.42	4.1	590	0.62	0.42	1.11	0.49	30.2	5.4	24	5.84	43.4	4.92
514160	0.40	0.56	7.61	3.6	760	0.94	0.13	1.80	0.41	37.0	10.9	48	2.30	59.4	4.58
514161	0.26	0.38	7.62	5.8	640	0.66	0.22	1.79	1.18	26.3	11.1	32	5.19	92.9	5.35
514162	0.34	0.88	7.90	8.9	760	1.14	0.12	1.66	0.73	46.4	14.4	45	9.15	139.5	4.83
514163	0.38	0.83	7.57	7.7	710	1.01	0.12	1.58	0.61	42.7	12.5	44	7.39	123.5	4.62
514164	0.40	1.80	8.04	10.8	760	1.22	0.13	1.54	1.02	54.8	14.0	50	10.90	138.5	4.93
514165	0.36	1.21	7.68	9.1	730	1.06	0.12	1.50	0.72	47.5	13.6	46	9.42	135.5	4.75
514166	0.46	0.67	7.90	9.5	760	1.03	0.12	1.55	0.57	45.0	14.8	43	9.00	150.5	4.81
514167	0.40	0.51	7.67	6.8	710	0.89	0.12	1.63	0.42	40.1	12.7	41	7.34	129.5	4.77
514168	0.34	0.63	7.39	6.8	690	0.89	0.11	1.57	0.45	41.6	12.3	42	7.30	127.5	4.35
514169	0.42	0.62	7.93	9.0	750	1.10	0.12	1.58	0.67	46.1	14.8	45	8.61	138.0	4.82
514170	0.32	0.56	8.22	7.9	600	0.92	0.26	1.49	0.77	29.9	16.2	37	6.41	153.5	6.29
514171	0.40	0.36	7.61	4.0	630	0.88	0.09	1.45	0.29	54.5	15.7	31	3.12	71.8	3.82
514172	0.30	0.43	7.79	5.0	640	1.15	0.14	1.48	0.31	55.1	14.5	48	5.72	147.5	4.85
514173	0.36	0.80	7.26	4.7	540	0.75	0.13	1.33	0.32	30.0	7.8	39	2.95	39.2	5.51
514174	0.32	0.18	7.67	5.2	730	0.93	0.11	1.94	0.20	42.4	14.7	38	3.81	125.0	4.45
514175	0.40	0.30	7.48	6.4	650	0.81	0.11	1.77	0.22	45.0	13.9	41	2.71	140.5	4.45
514176	0.36	0.35	8.54	6.0	520	0.87	0.14	1.15	0.31	28.9	14.0	45	5.00	55.8	5.78
514177	0.24	0.51	7.54	4.6	570	0.80	0.17	1.34	0.28	31.9	8.4	48	3.30	88.8	6.29
514178	0.30	0.28	6.74	3.1	520	0.66	0.12	1.27	0.26	31.1	5.5	36	2.08	26.6	4.37
514179	0.38	0.29	8.26	5.0	590	0.98	0.13	1.31	0.26	41.6	13.6	47	2.58	80.7	5.19
514180	0.44	0.14	7.79	4.4	660	0.93	0.10	1.53	0.21	39.6	12.4	42	2.31	74.1	4.53
514181	0.40	0.22	7.74	5.1	680	0.89	0.10	1.54	0.23	40.9	12.2	37	2.54	88.2	4.25
514182	0.36	0.17	7.84	6.1	670	0.92	0.09	1.70	0.21	33.8	12.8	34	2.83	97.8	4.67
514183	0.42	0.32	8.12	5.4	710	0.86	0.09	1.55	0.18	37.5	14.2	37	4.11	143.0	4.55
514184	0.34	0.17	8.13	7.7	710	0.90	0.09	1.61	0.20	42.2	13.8	37	2.66	98.1	4.63

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To: PLUTO VENTURES INC.
1055 W HASTINGS ST.
2250
VANCOUVER V6E 2E9

Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb
Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOD	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	0.5
514157	14.10	0.14	1.8	0.055	1.40	17.3	12.3	0.87	713	0.80	2.28	6.1	15.8	520	35.7
514158	20.0	0.15	1.9	0.065	2.17	20.5	14.6	0.77	2350	3.80	1.59	9.4	15.7	660	80.1
514159	22.2	0.12	1.3	0.063	1.49	15.8	10.6	0.53	561	2.15	1.14	9.6	6.2	2220	26.4
514160	15.15	0.12	1.4	0.049	1.17	16.6	20.0	0.83	707	1.85	2.22	9.1	13.0	800	27.2
514161	18.80	0.12	1.2	0.083	0.86	14.3	35.1	0.80	766	5.31	1.87	7.0	11.1	700	13.9
514162	16.75	0.16	1.9	0.069	1.17	19.8	37.6	1.09	721	0.98	2.31	9.6	19.0	580	16.6
514163	15.45	0.13	1.8	0.058	1.10	17.9	35.6	0.95	629	0.95	2.25	8.8	16.7	630	15.6
514164	17.45	0.15	2.2	0.073	1.17	21.0	40.6	1.02	717	1.38	2.33	14.2	20.4	520	17.8
514165	16.20	0.14	1.9	0.074	1.10	19.8	36.1	1.01	661	1.22	2.26	10.6	18.6	510	15.7
514166	15.75	0.14	1.8	0.064	1.17	18.9	36.3	1.17	745	0.94	2.21	7.9	19.7	590	15.7
514167	16.20	0.15	1.9	0.063	1.08	18.1	31.6	1.00	709	0.76	2.30	7.5	15.7	650	15.2
514168	15.55	0.17	1.8	0.062	1.09	18.5	31.8	0.96	642	0.84	2.30	7.3	16.4	460	14.6
514169	15.65	0.15	1.9	0.069	1.15	19.0	37.1	1.07	721	0.88	2.28	8.4	19.6	740	16.4
514170	20.1	0.12	1.2	0.090	0.76	14.4	53.9	0.87	666	7.09	1.71	8.5	12.5	1510	15.3
514171	12.50	0.12	1.3	0.053	1.12	13.6	27.5	0.97	844	1.22	1.84	5.6	19.0	650	12.8
514172	16.50	0.13	1.8	0.065	1.10	16.9	25.2	0.90	677	2.43	2.13	11.4	19.8	620	16.1
514173	19.70	0.12	1.8	0.066	0.93	15.0	18.0	0.51	420	1.57	1.95	10.6	9.5	1850	13.8
514174	15.65	0.14	1.7	0.061	1.19	17.6	22.0	1.02	790	1.40	2.33	6.8	17.5	720	12.3
514175	14.60	0.15	1.6	0.063	1.27	16.1	16.1	0.97	652	0.86	2.37	6.0	16.7	680	10.8
514176	20.2	0.13	1.7	0.081	0.96	13.7	30.1	0.75	655	1.04	1.88	10.4	16.4	3740	13.2
514177	23.6	0.16	1.7	0.069	0.95	17.0	20.4	0.57	602	2.29	1.58	15.9	12.8	2140	17.5
514178	16.40	0.08	1.4	0.048	0.93	15.8	13.4	0.43	520	1.13	1.80	10.8	8.1	1580	14.1
514179	16.45	0.12	1.6	0.064	1.00	16.7	19.4	0.81	602	1.07	2.03	11.6	17.4	1770	13.4
514180	14.40	0.11	1.7	0.061	1.17	16.3	18.3	0.84	652	0.76	2.33	7.9	16.8	1180	11.0
514181	14.90	0.11	1.6	0.053	1.25	15.8	18.1	0.89	641	0.71	2.39	7.5	16.8	860	11.5
514182	14.55	0.13	1.4	0.053	1.34	15.9	22.9	1.18	1095	0.60	2.38	6.4	15.5	920	11.6
514183	14.70	0.11	1.4	0.053	1.33	13.4	19.5	1.12	695	0.76	2.38	6.1	17.3	520	10.4
514184	14.70	0.13	1.7	0.063	1.29	14.2	18.7	1.00	893	0.82	2.53	5.4	16.6	930	10.5

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2250
VANCOUVER V6E 2E9

Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
Account: PLUVEN

Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 V ppm 1
514157		47.2	<0.002	0.01	1.01	14.8	1	0.8	253	0.41	0.05	5.16	0.411	0.23	2.0	122
514158		85.3	<0.002	0.03	1.34	15.4	<1	1.1	210	0.69	0.29	6.60	0.343	0.47	3.3	110
514159		87.2	<0.002	0.03	0.88	14.7	<1	1.4	200	0.69	0.09	5.62	0.476	0.37	2.3	163
514160		34.7	<0.002	0.01	0.72	14.1	1	1.1	335	0.59	0.07	3.38	0.544	0.18	1.4	142
514161		41.8	<0.002	0.02	1.72	16.6	1	1.1	256	0.43	0.12	2.32	0.461	0.23	1.2	149
514162		39.3	<0.002	0.02	1.34	20.9	1	1.2	282	0.61	0.07	3.26	0.470	0.22	2.9	138
514163		35.0	<0.002	0.02	1.20	18.9	1	1.1	274	0.59	0.05	3.01	0.460	0.22	2.5	136
514164		41.8	<0.002	0.02	1.38	20.5	1	1.5	266	0.90	0.05	3.45	0.458	0.22	3.2	133
514165		38.5	<0.002	0.02	1.21	20.2	1	1.1	263	0.66	0.05	3.13	0.451	0.22	2.8	134
514166		40.9	<0.002	0.02	1.17	20.6	1	1.0	270	0.51	0.07	3.19	0.442	0.23	2.5	138
514167		35.2	<0.002	0.02	1.14	19.6	1	1.0	283	0.47	0.08	2.88	0.503	0.21	2.3	146
514168		36.0	<0.002	0.02	1.77	19.2	<1	1.0	279	0.45	0.05	2.86	0.475	0.22	2.2	133
514169		38.9	<0.002	0.02	1.21	20.2	1	1.0	275	0.53	0.07	3.19	0.455	0.24	2.7	138
514170		39.2	<0.002	0.02	2.08	17.2	1	1.2	258	0.53	0.14	2.36	0.492	0.20	1.6	159
514171		40.1	<0.002	0.03	0.67	14.4	1	0.7	242	0.35	<0.05	3.21	0.386	0.17	1.3	111
514172		45.4	<0.002	0.02	0.96	16.0	1	1.3	262	0.77	0.05	3.03	0.492	0.21	1.9	140
514173		36.9	<0.002	0.02	0.88	15.1	1	1.3	240	0.66	0.05	3.11	0.586	0.22	1.3	163
514174		41.4	0.002	0.02	0.97	18.3	<1	0.9	305	0.40	0.06	3.48	0.465	0.21	1.7	140
514175		41.9	<0.002	0.01	0.97	17.8	1	0.9	303	0.37	0.07	3.90	0.466	0.20	1.6	148
514176		43.5	<0.002	0.02	1.05	16.7	1	1.3	217	0.61	0.06	3.20	0.504	0.27	1.2	154
514177		40.2	<0.002	0.03	1.56	15.0	1	1.6	243	0.88	0.06	3.89	0.696	0.22	1.6	168
514178		34.2	<0.002	0.02	0.94	11.0	<1	1.1	249	0.69	<0.05	3.75	0.597	0.19	1.4	131
514179		40.0	0.002	0.02	0.87	14.8	<1	1.1	277	0.65	0.06	4.33	0.515	0.19	1.5	147
514180		40.8	0.002	0.01	0.85	15.2	<1	1.0	293	0.49	<0.05	3.82	0.490	0.21	1.5	140
514181		42.4	0.002	0.01	0.95	16.4	<1	1.0	299	0.46	0.05	4.00	0.488	0.23	1.5	137
514182		40.7	<0.002	0.01	0.92	16.2	<1	0.9	315	0.42	0.06	4.31	0.517	0.21	1.6	151
514183		44.9	<0.002	0.01	0.88	15.8	<1	0.9	311	0.39	0.05	3.84	0.487	0.22	1.4	150
514184		42.1	0.002	0.01	0.94	18.1	<1	0.9	304	0.33	0.08	3.31	0.467	0.23	1.4	146

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Finalized Date: 30-OCT-2022
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Project: Dardanelle Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22241103

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001
514157		4.3	13.2	73	51.2	0.004
514158		14.0	16.6	131	46.6	0.287
514159		12.4	11.6	76	31.2	0.149
514160		4.1	14.4	119	43.1	0.041
514161		1.7	13.5	252	39.2	0.001
514162		3.5	37.0	175	60.7	0.011
514163		1.9	32.9	159	58.6	0.012
514164		2.0	38.0	237	74.1	0.015
514165		1.8	38.6	162	67.1	0.033
514166		1.8	39.0	139	58.0	0.013
514167		2.0	36.5	108	59.0	0.011
514168		1.9	36.1	110	59.0	0.013
514169		1.9	35.1	168	62.1	0.009
514170		1.5	14.0	447	34.2	<0.001
514171		1.5	14.1	76	35.2	0.009
514172		1.7	18.8	188	57.5	0.001
514173		1.7	12.7	110	58.1	0.002
514174		1.5	19.8	95	53.5	0.012
514175		1.8	16.4	81	49.4	0.003
514176		1.4	12.6	162	59.6	<0.001
514177		1.9	12.5	139	56.2	0.008
514178		2.1	9.6	101	48.2	0.004
514179		1.6	13.9	148	55.7	0.003
514180		1.6	14.1	118	58.0	0.007
514181		1.7	15.0	96	53.8	0.006
514182		1.3	18.0	96	44.2	0.009
514183		2.5	14.4	89	44.4	0.004
514184		1.7	18.6	86	61.1	0.002

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****