TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

GORILLA LAKE PROPERTY

Northern Saskatchewan, Canada

National Instrument 43-101

NTS 074K05, 06, 12

UTM NAD83 (Z12) 588,600 m E, 6,483,000 m N

Latitude 58.48º N, Longitude -109.54º W

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

This NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Gorilla Property was prepared for Dunbar Metals Corp. (Dunbar) as an evaluation of the property for its uranium exploration potential. This report is intended to be the fundamental technical document in support of a public listing for Dunbar on the Canadian Securities Exchange. Dave Billard, B.Sc., P.Geo. (the "Author") President of Cypress Geoservices Ltd. (CGL) is the qualified person responsible for the content of this report. The Author personally inspected the Gorilla Lake Property on August 10 and 11, 2020 and May 22 and 23, 2024. No surficial field work has been conducted on the Gorilla Lake Property to date by Dunbar.

The property comprises 6,949.8 ha in 3 mineral claims in the Cluff Lake area of northwestern Saskatchewan, approximately 210 km from the northern town of La Loche, Saskatchewan. The property is transected by all weather Highway 955. The mineral claims are registered to Dunbar, who is the current owner of the property and are in good standing and unencumbered in all respects with the exception of a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to Apollo Innovative Solutions Inc (Apollo) under an agreement whereby Dunbar acquired the property on March 1, 2023. The claims had previously been held under option by ALX Resources Corp. who returned the claims to Logan after spending in excess of an estimated $1.5 million on the property. Subsequently, the claims were purchased by Apollo and optioned to Trench Metals Inc. (Trench) who subsequently relinquished their option after carrying out a small field program. Apollo sold the claims to Gorilla Lake Uranium Corp. (GLU) for an 2% royalty to Apollo. Apollo entered into a purchase agreement with Dunbar for Apollo's share-holdings in GLU in consideration for a $1,000,000 debenture at 8% per annum issued by Dunbar, and 10,000,000 share purchase warrants exercisable at $0.10 for a term of 60 months.

The climate, physiography, fauna and flora are typical of the Athabasca Basin of the Boreal shield at a latitude of 58^{o} North. The property may be explored year round except where restricted by bog and muskeg conditions.

Uranium exploration in the area of Gorilla Lake has been ongoing since the late 1950s and with two major periods of work. The first major period was associated with the discovery of the Cluff Lake Deposits in the early to mid 70's by Amok (Orano) and Numac Oil and Gas. The work consisted of several airborne and ground geophysical programs (radiometric, magnetic, EM) as well as ground prospecting, geological mapping, soil geochemical, radon and diamond drilling. A second phase of work occurred from 2004 to the present by ALX Resources and its predecessor companies (ESO Resources, Alpha Minerals) who optioned the property from Logan Resources. In 2005 an airborne magnetic and MEGATEM survey was flown, followed up by ground EM and diamond drilling (6 holes, 1,673 m). Extensions to known mineralization (Amok, 1981, 0.85% U_3O_8 over 2.5m) were intersected in two of the holes. Hole CLU06-01 intersected 0.46% U_3O_8/1.5 m at 174 m and CLU06-07 intersected two 0.17% U_3O_8/1 m at m and 0.20% U_3O_8 / 2.0 m at 175.0 m respectively. Follow up gravity in 2016 and drilling (2017, 4 holes, 1,116 m) did not extend the mineralized zone. Despite having spent in excess of $1,500,000 over 14 years exploring, ALX relinquished the property to Voleo in 2018 who subsequently sold it to Apollo. The property was optioned by Trench from Apollo in 2020 and a preliminary prospecting and near-surface drilling

program was performed in August of 2021 for which expenditures exceeding $51,000 were submitted for assessment. The option was terminated after this program.

The Gorilla Lake Property is located within the Carswell meteorite impact structure of the Athabasca Basin of Northern Saskatchewan, where crystalline rocks of the southern Rae Province are exposed in an uplifted central core about 19 km in diameter. The basement rocks and Athabasca sandstones are cut by several varieties of breccias related to the formation of the Carswell Structure, and are grouped together as the Cluff Breccias.

The main deposit types being explored for are basement-hosted and unconformity-related Athabasca Basin deposits, deposits similar to those found at the historic Cluff Lake deposits of Amok (Orano predecessor) and the nearby Shea Creek deposit of UEX and Orano.

The project is in the planning stages of exploration and as such, Dunbar has yet to carry out an exploration program, with the exception of a preliminary high-resolution Heli-TEM airborne geophysical survey for which preliminary results have been obtained. The Author has conducted visits to the Gorilla Lake Property on August 10 and 11, 2020 and May 22 and 23 and carried out preliminary observations at several sites on the property.

Despite the fact that the area has seen in excess of 50 years of exploration, the Gorilla Lake Project remains an attractive uranium exploration target at this time. The property lies in relatively close proximity to several past producing uranium mines of the Cluff Lake district and is underlain by prospective lithologic and structural elements that have potential for the discovery of uranium mineralization. The discovery of 3 significant uranium deposits in recent years (Shea Creek, Arrow, Triple R) in the western Athabasca Basin illustrates that despite long term exploration efforts, new discoveries continue to be made.

Much of the work over the past on the property, has focused primarily on exploration off property to the north-west of the claims with the exception of a widely-spaced (400 m) property-wide airborne EM-magnetic program. This is likely due to the early success in intersecting sub-economic mineralization early on as well as the presence of a well defined magnetic low in the area. It should be noted however that there does not appear to have been much effort expended on exploring the remainder of the Gorilla Lake claims, despite the presence of some prominent EM conductive units within areas that appear from the magnetics to be significant litho-structural targets. Much of the property has never been systematically explored or drilled. Results of the recently completed Heli-TEM survey indicate that there are several prominent structural trends with apparent co-incident EM conductors existing on the claim as indicated by magnetics and lineament analysis.

The merits of the Gorilla Lake Property are, in the opinion of the author, sufficient to justify significant exploration expenditures on the property. A Phase One program will begin with additional refinement and prioritization of the targets identified by the recently completed Heli-TEM survey commissioned by Dunbar in 2023. It would focus on following up the geophysical results by geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling of the various anomalous areas. These targets may also include follow up of historic drilling on the property as refined by the Heli-TEM survey, in addition to any targets newly identified by the survey.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Gorilla Lake Technical Report was prepared for Dunbar Metals Corp. (Dunbar) to evaluate the uranium exploration potential of the approximately 6,949.8 ha Gorilla Lake Property. This report is intended to be the fundamental technical document to facilitate a new public listing for Dunbar on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The technical report has been written in accordance with the guidelines specified by National Instrument 43-101.

Dave Billard, B.Sc., P.Geo. (the "Author") President of Cypress Geoservices Ltd. (CGL) is the qualified person responsible for the content of this report. Cypress Geoservices is a Saskatoon based firm that provides geoscientific consulting services to the mining industry. Mr. Billard is an independent Qualified Person and wholly responsible for the preparation of this report.

The Gorilla Lake Technical Report is a compilation of publicly available assessment reports and unpublished reports, supplemented by publicly available scientific and government publications. The Author, in writing this Report, used sources of information from previous explorers which appear to have been completed in a manner consistent with normal exploration practices. The Author has no reason not to rely on such historic data and information as listed in supporting documents which were used as background information and are referenced in respective sections herein. The Author personally inspected the Gorilla Lake Property on August 10 and 11, 2020 and again on May 22 and 23, 2024. With the exception of seasonal variation between visits and the repair of a stream crossing on the highway on the property no visually discernible changes to the property have occurred between visits. The Author accessed the property by road, visited several locations on the property and made several informal geological observations. No surficial field work has been conducted on the Gorilla Lake Property to date by either GLU or Dunbar. A helicopter-borne Geo-TEM airborne geophysical program was flown over the property in July of 2023 by Dunbar.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the Technical Report, the Author completed a tenure data search related to Section 4 "Property Description" on August 11, 2023 utilizing and relying fully on the Government of Saskatchewan government, Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan website (MARS) (https://mars.isc.ca/MARSWeb/default.aspx). However, the limited research by the Author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the mineral claims.

The Author has relied on information obtained through a review of public documents, reports and data in the preparation of the report.

Government and academic research reports were prepared by qualified persons holding postsecondary geology, or related university degree(s), and are therefore deemed to be accurate. For those reports that were written by others, who are not qualified persons, the information assumed to be reasonably accurate based on data reviewed by the Author.

The Author has carefully reviewed all the Property information and assumes that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the references section are accurate and complete in all material aspects. The Author believes the information used to prepare this Report

is valid and appropriate considering the early-stage exploration status of the Property and the purpose of the current Report.

The documentation reviewed and other sources of information are listed at the end of this report in references.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Gorilla Lake Property comprises 6,949.9 ha in the Northern Mining District of Saskatchewan, NTS topographic sheets NTS 074K/05, 06, 12 (Figure 1). The project lands consist of 3 claims centred approximately around UTM NAD83 (Z12) 585,000 m E, 6,483,000 m N (Latitude 58.48^{o} N, Longitude -109.54^{o} E). The nearest communities are La Loche, 210 km south and Fort McMurray, Alberta 225 km southwest. The City of Saskatoon lies approximately 700 km to the southeast. The property is transected by an extension of Highway 955 which was built to service the now decommissioned Cluff Lake Mine.

4.2 Property Description

The Gorilla Lake Property comprises three mineral claims that substantially cover an initial claim (S-107581) purchased 100% by Apollo Innovative Solutions Inc. (Apollo) on May 21, 2018 from Voleo Trading Systems Inc. (Voleo) (formerly, Logan Resources Ltd.).

Apollo substantially re-staked the claims under the MARS (Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan) online staking system on February 28, 2019. (Figure 2, Table 1, **Note to Figure 2***: MARS utilizes a grid based system and its implementation with the previous ground based system results in gaps between pre-MARS legacy and MARS claims. Mineral ownership of the gaps is awarded to the legacy owners as a "deemed" disposition by the administrators of MARS*.)

Figure 1: Location Map

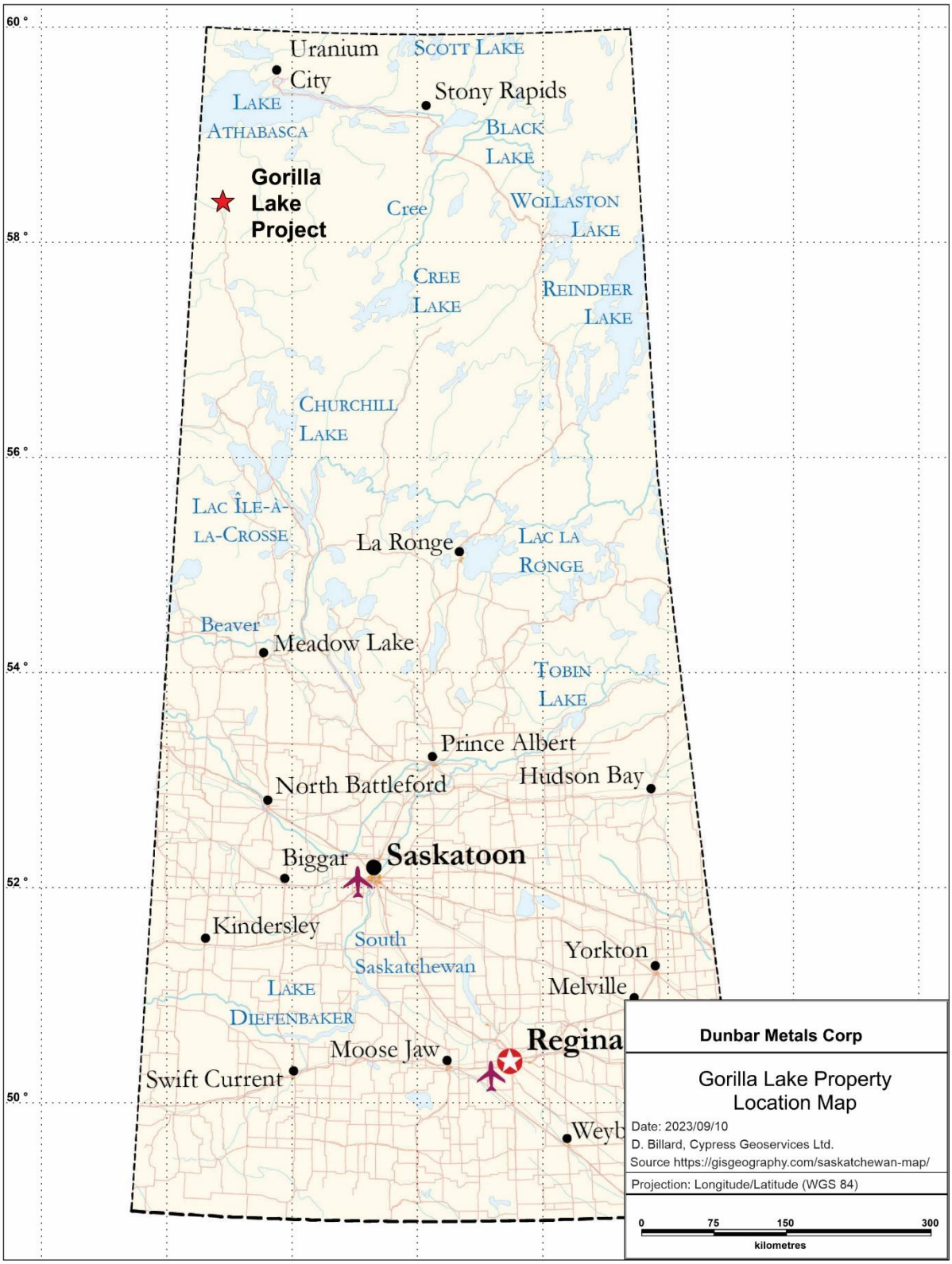
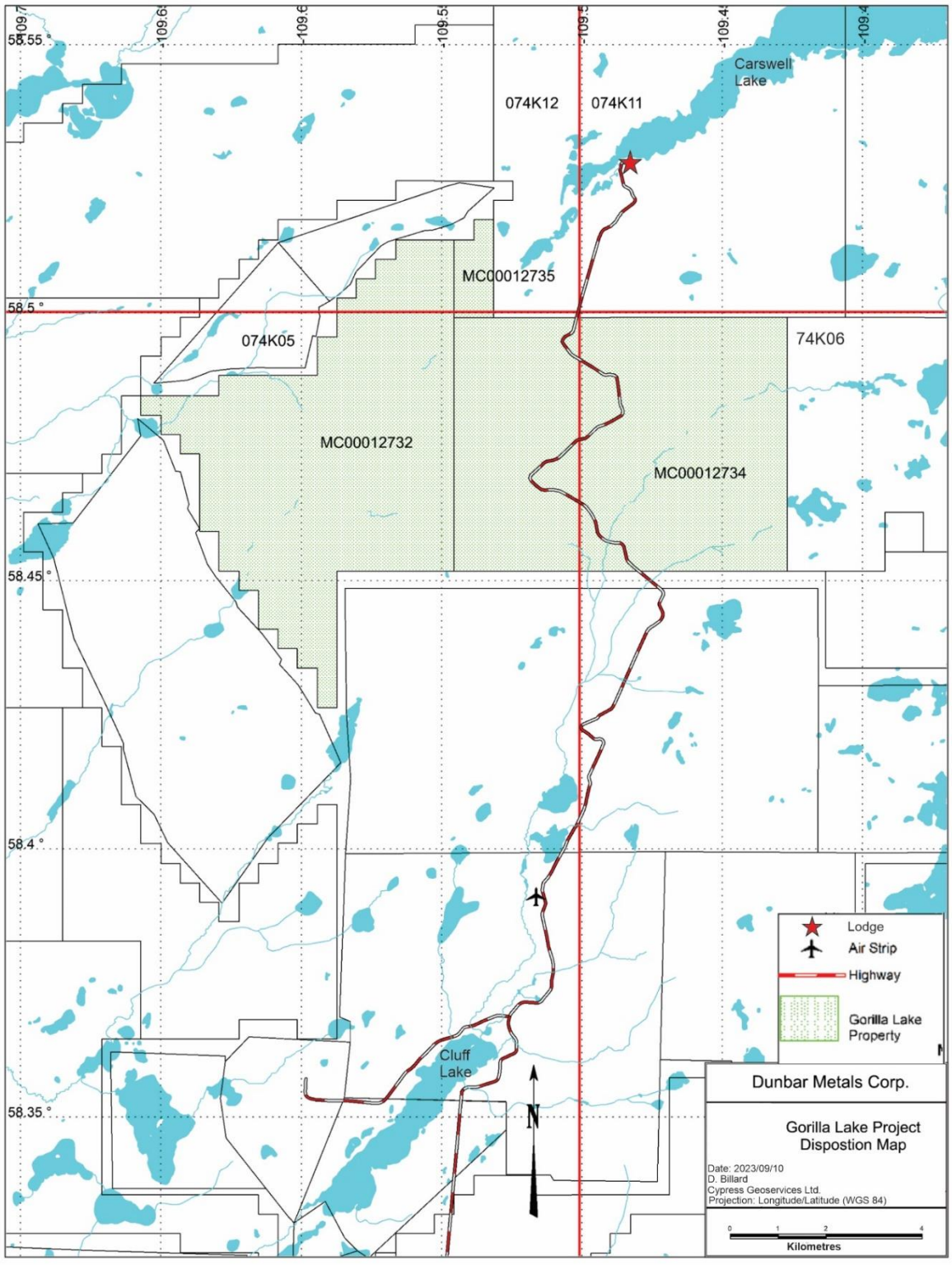


Figure 2: Mineral Disposition Map



All claims are currently in good standing at the time of writing.

The mineral lands are currently registered as 100% owned by Dunbar. The surface is 100% provincially crown owned. At the time of acquisition by Dunbar, there were no back in rights or payments associated with the mineral claims. Dunbar has legal access to conduct mineral exploration on the property as granted by the Government of Saskatchewan "Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations, 2012".

On February 15th, 2023 Apollo entered into a purchase agreement with Gorilla Lake Uranium Corp. (GLU) whereby GLU purchased a 100% interest in the Gorilla Lake Property in consideration for a 2% royalty to Apollo, with terms related to calculation and payments to be specified upon commencing commercial production on the property. On March 1, 2023, Apollo entered into a purchase agreement with Dunbar for Apollo's share-holdings in GLU in consideration for a debenture in the principal amount of one million dollars ($1,000,000) bearing interest at a rate of eight percent (8.0%) per annum, and ten million (10,000,000) share purchase warrants, each of which entitles the holder to acquire a share of Dunbar at a price of $0.10 for a period of sixty (60) months.

No other back in rights or covenants are known to exist.

Table 1: Mineral Disposition Summary

Claim #	Area (ha)	Effective	Annual	Credits	Expires
MC00012732	3144.7	28/02/2019	$47,170.50	$11,605.56	28/02/2025
MC00012734	3655.6	28/02/2019	$54,833.82	$37,051.40	28/02/2025
MC00012735	149.51	28/02/2019	$2,242.65	$2,333.10	28/02/2025
3 Claims	**6,949.9**		**$104,246.97**		

Adjacent and surrounding claims are held by 1255004 BC Ltd, Fission Uranium Corp., HCX Corporation/Far West Mining Ltd./Orano Canada Inc., Orano Canada Inc. and Rio Tinto Canada. but no covenants or restrictions are known to exist on the claims from these entities. There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property. The author knows of no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. No permits for exploration activities are currently in place, but the Author does not have reason to believe there should be any unusual delay in obtaining these permits.

In order to conduct groundwork at the property, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan government and comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Exploration Guidelines and hold the appropriate Temporary Work Camp Permit, Forest Product Permit and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. The operator must also comply with the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans that administers its own Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry. The environmental liabilities associated with the activities to date are consistent with low impact exploration activities. The mitigation measures associated with these impacts are accounted for within surface exploration permits and authorizations that may be granted in the future. No permits

are in place for Dunbar at the time of writing, but no difficulties in obtaining such permits are expected.

Exploration and mining in Saskatchewan are governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations, and administered by the Mines Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy. Mineral claims are acquired using an online mineral staking system (MARS) and by submitting a recording fee of $0.60 per ha. A mineral claim does not grant the holder the right to mine minerals except for exploration purposes. Subject to completing necessary expenditure requirements, mineral claims can be maintained for a maximum of twenty-one years. Beginning in the second year and continuing to the tenth anniversary of staking a claim, the annual expenditure required to maintain claim ownership is $15 per ha. and thereafter it is $25. In order to mine minerals, the mineral claim must be converted to a mineral lease by applying to the mining recorder. Surface rights for mining operations are Crown owned and require a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan. A surface lease is issued for a maximum of 33 years and may be extended as required.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Gorilla Lake Property is accessible by Highway 955 from the service community of La Loche with extensive trails on the property that are accessible by most surface vehicles. There are no lakes of significance on the property so access by water is not practical. There is an outfitter camp at Carswell Lake at the terminus of Highway 955 approximately 7 km north that can be used to house exploration crews. The old Cluff Lake airstrip lies 8 km to the south and remains serviceable. The nearest commercial services available are at Big Bear Contracting where fuel, lodging and aircraft services are seasonally available; La Loche is the nearest year around comprehensive service centre connected to the south by paved road, paved airstrip and grid power. The nearest hospital is in La Loche, Saskatchewan, and the nearest STARS air ambulance service base is in Edmonton, Alberta. The nearest RCMP detachment is also located in La Loche.

A ready supply of labour is available from communities throughout northern Saskatchewan. Mines in the region typically utilize a one week in – one week out schedule thus reducing the negative impacts of creating company town sites. Saskatchewan is the focus of Canada's uranium mining and exploration industry and as such is well positioned to provide whatever services the industry may require. The mineral extractive industry in Saskatchewan has a high level of acceptance and support throughout the provincial population, as well as by local and provincial governments.

The climate is considered to be sub-arctic with warm summers and cold winters. Summer temperatures may exceed 30^0 C occasionally but are typically in the low to mid 20's, while winter temperatures of -30^0 to -45^0 C are not unusual. During the period of freeze up, from December to April, accessibility in the area is enhanced by frozen muskeg and lakes. Break up typically begins in April and ends approximately mid to late May. The operating season at the Gorilla Lake Property is close to year-round depending on the type of work that is proposed. While geological mapping, prospecting and certain geochemical sampling are only feasible when there is no snow cover, typically between late May to October, other operations such as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be completed year around except where there are limitations imposed by

lakes and swamps during the periods of spring break-up and autumn freeze-up dependent on the surface conditions. Airborne geophysical surveys can be carried out without regard to season.

The Gorilla Lake Property lies within the Athabasca Plain ecoregion of the Boreal Shield ecozone (Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre, 2014). The Property is characterized by generally subdued topography with less than 10 m of local relief, which is typical of the terrain of the Athabasca Basin. Elevations range from 330 to 380 m above sea level across the Property. Throughout the area there is a distinctive north- easterly trend to the landforms arising from the passage of glacial ice from the northeast to the southwest. Nearly 50% of the Property is covered by peat bog and muskeg extending in a southwest to northeast direction across the Property. The remainder tends to be covered by a thin veneer of glacial till, along with outwash and aeolian sands and local eskers. There are only a few small lakes and ponds within the Property, none of which are large enough for use by float-equipped fixed-wing aircraft.

Table 2 Weather Statistics for Cluff Lake, Saskatchewan, 1981-2010
From: Environment Canada, Climate Normals Station Data
http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?searchType=stnProv&lstProvince=SK&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLongMin=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&stnID=3360&dispBack=0

Average Temperatures (°C)													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Daily Mean	-20.4	-16.4	-9.5	0.5	8.8	14.6	16.9	15.6	9.0	1.1	-11.0	-17.6	-0.7
Daily Maximum (°C)	-15.4	-11.0	-3.3	6.1	14.9	20.8	22.7	21.3	13.6	4.6	-7.3	-13.3	4.5
Daily Minimum (°C)	-25.5	-21.8	-15.6	-5.1	2.7	8.4	11.1	9.9	4.3	-2.4	-14.6	-21.9	-5.9
Average Precipitation													
Rainfall (mm)	0.1	0.5	1.8	6.6	24.0	58.6	88.2	71.7	50.7	15.8	0.8	0.6	319.3
Snowfall (cm)	24.3	21.9	21.4	9.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.4	36.4	26.5	162.8
Precipitation (mm)	18.9	18.1	19.8	15.8	26.0	58.6	88.2	71.7	51.9	33.6	27.9	20.6	451.0

Figure 3: Road Through Property – looking Northwest (stream crossing repaired)

The sandy areas are typically covered by caribou moss and jack pine, with poplar and birch present along slopes and over bouldery terrain. Willows, alders, black spruce and tamarack grow in the lower wetter terrains. Major wildlife species include moose, caribou, black bears, and timber wolves. Red and silver foxes and lynx are also common. A variety of birds inhabit the area, the majority being migratory. The year-round species include ravens, Canada jay (whiskey jack), sparrows, chickadees, spruce and ruffed grouse, and great horned owl. Northern pike is the most common sports fish found in the majority of lakes and lake trout are found in the larger and deeper lakes. The common sucker and whitefish are also common fish species in the region.

6.0 HISTORY

The property has been extensively explored since the late 1950's and its history is best described by Eriks et al, 2017 who are quoted verbatim below.

> "Uranium exploration in Saskatchewan began as early as 1947, when a ban on private uranium prospecting in Canada was lifted after the conclusion of World War II. The northern Saskatchewan uranium province was discovered in the 1950s and Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. began mining at Beaverlodge near Uranium City in 1953. The first uranium mine in the Athabasca Basin was the Rabbit Lake mine; the deposit was discovered in 1968 and was brought into production in 1975. In that year Cluff Lake and Key Lake were discovered on the west and south sides of the basin, and these started up in 1980 and 1983 respectively (World Nuclear Association Information Library, 2017)."
>
> "Uranium exploration in the area of Gorilla Lake has been ongoing since the late 1950s and has included a variety of geophysical, geochemical and drilling programs, which are summarized in Table 3 below"

Table 3 Historical Mineral Exploration

Year(s) of Work	Assessment Report File	Survey(s) Performed	Company
1958-59	74K05-0001	Aeromagnetic Survey	WS Kennedy (1958) Grubstake
1969	74K05-0008	Reinterpretation of Aeromagnetic survey	Amok Ltd.
1969	74K05-0012	Hydrogeochemical survey	Numac Oil and Gas Ltd.
1969-70	74K05-0002	Diamond drilling (1 hole) Airborne radiometric survey Radon soil gas survey	Numac Oil and Gas Ltd.
1969-73	74K05-0007	Airborne radiometric survey Geological mapping Radon survey Ground magnetic survey	Amok Ltd.
1970-71	74K05-0015	Ground radiometric survey Ground resistivity survey Geochemical survey Radon survey Geological mapping	Amok Ltd. Mokta Canada Ltd.
1971	74K05-0013	Ground magnetometer survey	Numac Oil and Gas Ltd.
1972	74K05-0010	Diamond drilling (6 holes) Geological mapping Geochemical survey Radon survey Ground EM grid survey	Numac Oil and Gas Ltd.
1972	74K05-0022	Geochemical sampling survey Geological and radiometric reconnaissance Ground EM grid survey	Numac Oil and Gas Ltd.
1972-73	74K05-0034	Diamond drilling (36 holes) Radiometrically logged geological mapping Ground radiometric survey	Amok Ltd.
1973	74K-0001	Airborne spectrometer survey	Amok Ltd.
1974	74K05-0046	Diamond drilling (12 holes)	Amok Ltd. Mokta Canada Ltd.

Table excerpted from Eriks et al, 2017

In 2006, with the increase in the price of Uranium and commodities in general Voleo staked the 2 claim blocks in October of 2004, a substantial part of which comprise the current dispositions. They targeted the Gorilla Lake Property based on five decades of exploration and the presence of strong structural zones, known uranium mineralization and clay alteration in drill holes as well as numerous airborne and ground EM conductors. An 80% interest in the property was optioned from Voleo by ESO Uranium Corp, a predecessor company to ALX Resources, in 2005. The initial work that was performed by ESO/ALX up to the winter of 2017 is described as excerpted from Erik's et al (2017) report below.

> "In 2006, ALX ("ESO") drilling (8 holes, 1,673 m) encountered extensions to known mineralization intersected by Amok Ltd. in 1981 (0.85% U_3O_8 over 2.5 m in hole CAR-425, Vanderhorst et al., 1981) in two of the six holes drilled. Drill hole CLU-06-01 intersected 0.46% U_3O_8 over 1.5 m from 174.0 to 174.5 m. Drill hole CLU-06-07 intersected two zones of uranium mineralization: one zone returned 0.17% U_3O_8 over 7.0 m from 153.0 to 160.0 m, including 0.82% U_3O_8 over 1.0 m and a second zone contained 0.20% U_3O_8 over 2.0 m from 175.0 to 177.0 m (Beckett, 2006).
>
> These step-out holes confirmed the presence of uranium in the area of previous hole CAR-425. The uranium mineralization intersected in drill holes CLU-01 and CLU-07 is associated with a virtually untested structure extending over at least 700 metres. This structure represents a prime target for further drilling.
>
> Additionally, in this area the basement has been overturned and lies above the sandstone. The possibility for unconformity uranium mineralization therefore also exists in this area.
>
> In 2005, Fugro Airborne Surveys completed an airborne magnetic and MEGATEM survey over the Cluff Lake area that included the Gorilla Lake Property (Fugro Airborne Surveys, 2005).
>
> The Total Field Magnetic Intensity from the airborne magnetic survey is shown on Figure 8. Of particular interest is a magnetic "button" anomaly approximately 1,500 metres south of Gorilla Lake shown as a distinct green blob in centre of the Total Magnetic Intensity RTP on Figure 8. The Total Magnetic Intensity Tilt Angle presented on Figures 7 also shows this magnetic "button" anomaly south of the waterbody known as Gorilla Lake
>
> In 2016, a gravity survey was carried out in the northern portion of the Gorilla Lake project lands. This gravity survey identified two significant gravity anomalies to the east and west of the Gorilla Lake waterbody and confirmed a third geophysical anomaly approximately 1,500 metres south of the Gorilla Lake waterbody."

In the winter of 2017, ALX carried out a 4 hole, 1,116 metre diamond drilling program to test targets on the original Gorilla Lake property. The holes followed-up along strike to the northeast of mineralization intersected in historical holes CLU-01 (0.46% U_3O_8 over 1.5 m) and CLU-07 (0.17% U_3O_8 over 7.0 m) drilled in 2006, as well as a circular, magnetic anomaly coincident with a distinct northeast-southwest striking gravity low, 1,500 metres south of the Gorilla Lake waterbody.

Holes GL17-001 to GL17-003 targeted mineralization near historical holes CLU-01 and CLU-07. Overturned basement lithologies in conjunction with thick packages (141 to 158 m thick) of sulphide-bearing graphitic pelitic gneiss along with weakly radioactive, highly graphitic and hematitic sections of fault gouge were intersected. These intercepts occurred near the graphitic pelitic gneiss and pelitic to granitic gneissic contacts above the underlying Athabasca sandstone.

Drill hole GL17-004 did not encounter radioactive material, however, possible basement units were intersected. Dark grey, very fine-grained narrow intervals of Cluff breccia were intersected

along with pervasively weakly mineralized hematized, moderately foliated to migmatitic, biotite-rich quartzofeldspathic to granitic gneisses.

Despite having spent in excess of $1,500,000 over 14 years exploring the property (2,789 m diamond drilling and geophysics, total assessment requirements of approximately $1,593,000, Table 4), ALX relinquished the property to Logan after having decided not to maintain the required 2 years annual assessment required by the option agreement (ALX News Release, May 9, 2018).

Table 4 Estimated Gorilla Expenditures by ALX using Assessment Criteria.

Period	Years	$ / ha	$ Annual	Total Assessment	Notes
2004-05	1	$0	$0	0	No assessment in initial year
2005-13	8	$12	$90,624	$724,992	assessment under previous regulations
2013-14	1	$15	$113,280	$113,280	New rates under MARS
2014-18	4	$25	$188,800	755,200	claims over 10 years old, $25 per ha
Total				**$1,593,472**	

*Using Saskatchewan Mineral Disposition Regulations 1986 and 2012.

The property was acquired by Trench under option from Apollo in 2021 and Trench performed a week-long scintillometer assisted prospecting program which included drilling several “backpack” drill holes, typically less than 50 cm in depth. A total of 74 rock samples were collected and analyzed at the SRC Geo-analytical Laboratories in Saskatoon. No major uranium occurrences of significance were identified. The cost of this program exceeded $50,000 and Trench subsequently relinquished the option to Apollo.

7.0 GEOLOGY

7.1 Regional Geology

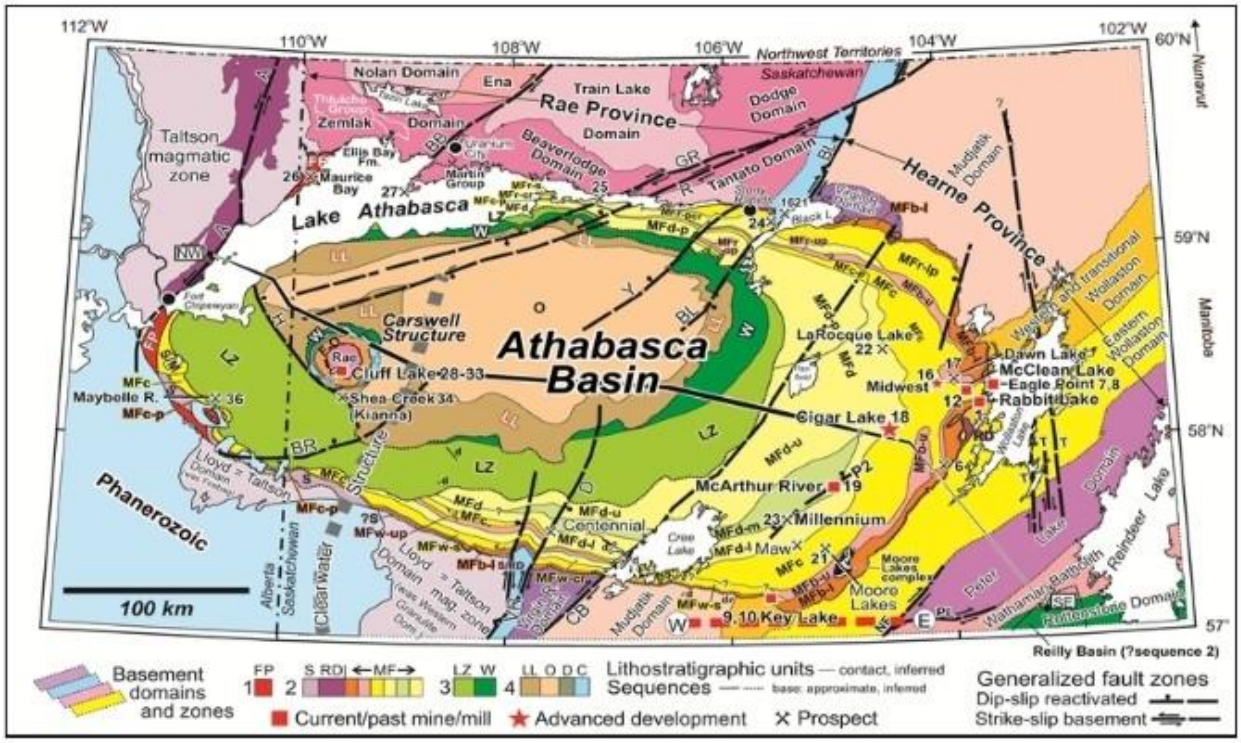
The Gorilla Lake Property is located within the Carswell meteorite impact structure of the Athabasca Basin of Northern Saskatchewan, where crystalline rocks of the southern Rae Province are exposed in an uplifted central core about 19 km in diameter. The ensuing text draws extensively from Armitage, 2013.

The Athabasca Basin is of Helikian age and occurs within the southwestern part of the Churchill Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. The 100,000 square km basin is filled with unmetamorphosed sediments dominated by, variably hematized siliciclastic, conglomeratic sandstone. In the western centre of the basin around the Carswell meteorite impact structure a sequence of dolostones and basement granitoids to granitoid gneisses are exposed. A maximum depth of 1,500 m has been established through diamond drilling. The Athabasca Basin is interpreted to have been filled over a 200 Ma period in four major depositional sequences coalescing into a single basin (Ramaekers et al., 2007). The Athabasca Basin unconformably

overlies northeast-trending Archean to Paleoproterozoic crystalline basement rocks (Figure 6). The unconformity is relatively flat lying with a gentle dip towards the centre of the basin in the east and a steeper dip in the north, south and west.

The Archean to Paleoproterozoic crystalline basement underlying the Athabasca Basin forms part of the Churchill craton that was strongly deformed and metamorphosed during the Hudsonian Orogeny (Lewry and Sibbald, 1977, 1980; Annesley, et.al., 1997, 1999, 2005). The crystalline basement is comprised of three major lithotectonic zones; the Talston Magmatic Zone, the Rae Province and the Hearne Province. The basement underlying the Athabasca Basin is primarily the Rae and Hearne Provinces. The Talston Magmatic Zone underlies the Athabasca Basin on its far west side, extends from northern Alberta to Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories and is dominated by a variety of plutonic rocks and older basement portions of the basin.

Figure 4: Regional Geology, Athabasca Basin and Environs



(from Jefferson et al. 2007)

The Rae Province is comprised of five domains as well as a column of material comprising the core of the Carswell meteorite impact structure. The Zemlack Domain is dominantly comprised of highly deformed and metamorphosed migmatic gneisses, the Beaverlodge Domain of greenschist to amphibolite facies supracrustal rocks and meta-igneous rocks and the Tantato Domain is separated into two structural packages termed the lower and upper decks (Hanmer ci al., 1994). The upper deck to the south, is dominated by psammitic to pelitic migmatite with lesser mafic granulite (Hanmer, 1997), whilst the lower deck is comprised of a tonalite batholith to the east and granitoid orthogneiss to the west (Hanmer, 1997). The Lloyd Domain consists mainly of granodioritic orthogneiss with lesser psammo-pelite to pelite, intercalated psammite, quartzite,

amphibolites and ultramafics (Lewry and Sibbald, 1977; Card, 2002). Rocks of the Clearwater Domain are largely unexposed but are presumed to be K-feldspar rich granite and granitoid gneiss based on drill core and limited exposure (Sibbald, 1974; Card, 2002). The Carswell impact structure is characterized by a core of granitoid gneiss, pelitic diatexite, pegmatite and mafic gneiss.

The Hearne Province is made up of the Wollaston, Mudjatik and Virgin River domains, including the Mudjatik-Wollaston Transition zone (WMTZ), and the Hearne and Rae provinces are separated by the northeast trending Virgin River shear zone. The Virgin River and Mudjatik domains are lithologically similar, comprised of interbedded psammitic to pelitic gneisses and granitoid gneiss with lesser mafic granulite, quartzite, calc-silicate and iron formation and are separated based on differing structural styles. Linear structures dominate the Virgin River Domain and dome and basin structures dominate the Mudjatik Domain. It has been proposed by Card however, that the distinction between the two domains be largely abandoned (Card, 2012). The Wollaston Domain is separated from the Mudjatik Domain based on an increased proportion of metasedimentary rocks (Yeo and Delaney, 2007) and a change from dome and basin structures to linear structures (Lewry and Sibbald, 1977). The Wollaston Domain is comprised of variably graphitic Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary gneiss and Archean granitoid gneiss.

Major fault zones in the basement are generally northeast to east-trending and include the Snowbird tectonic zone, Grease River shear zone, Black Bay fault, Cable Bay shear zone, Beatty River shear zone and Tabbernor fault zone. Faulting causes offsets in all lithologies from Archean to Helikian age. Both normal and reverse faults occur within the Wollaston and Athabasca Groups. The most recognizable faults have a north-northeast trend and belong to the Tabbernor fault system. Northeast-trending faults are present but are difficult to recognize because of their coincidence with the regional foliation and glacial trends.

7.2 Carswell Structure

The following section is largely adapted from ALX's August 20, 2014, NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Middle Lake Property, Carswell Structure, Northwest Saskatchewan, Canada" by C.T. Harper (2014).

The Carswell Structure, located in the western part of the Athabasca Basin, is a circular-shaped structure comprising an uplifted central core of crystalline basement rocks approximately 19 km in diameter (Figure 4). This is surrounded by a 5 km wide ring of strongly deformed Athabasca Group conglomerates and sandstones which show both normal and overturned faulted contacts with the basement rocks along the core margin. A second, 4 to 5 km wide circular component occupies a down-faulted annular depression, which hosts occurrences of the uppermost Douglas and Carswell formations of the Athabasca Group. This depression lies outward of the sandstone ring, attaining an outer diameter of about 39 km, marking the outer limit of the Carswell Structure. The annular depression is characterized by impact generated arcuate (concentric) faults along which the rocks are drag folded, locally overturned, truncated and offset by radial faults and re-activated faults related to the formation of the Carswell Structure (Harper, 1983). The basement rocks and Athabasca sandstones are cut by several varieties of breccias related to the formation of the Carswell Structure and are grouped together as the Cluff Breccias.

Rocks in the basement core belong to two main groups, an older, possibly Archean granitoid gneiss complex and a younger metasedimentary dominated supracrustal assemblage (Harper, 1982, 1983). Both groups contain abundant (up to 60%) granitic pegmatite. The granitoid gneiss complex comprises mainly granodioritic gneisses with dioritic and felsic gneisses, amphibolite and minor gabbro. The supracrustal assemblage comprises quartzofeldspathic gneisses of psammitic, feldspathic psammite, and arkosic compositions, psammopelitic to pelitic gneisses, with minor iron formation and amphibolite of suspected volcanic origin.

The Athabasca Group rocks within the structure comprise basal conglomerate, sandstone and interlayered mudstone/siltstone of the Fair Point Formation along the southern and western margins of the basement core. Interlayered mudstone and sandstone make up the Douglas Formation and micritic, oolitic and stromatolitic dolomites form the Carswell Formation. Together they represent about 700 m of section, sitting on top of at least 1200 m of sandstones.

The Cluff Breccias related to the Carswell impact comprise varicoloured, polymictic breccias occurring as veins, dykes and other bodies from a few millimeters to tens of metres thick and up to several hundred metres long. They are classed into several subtypes, notably impact melt rocks having a volcanic-like character, impact or fall back breccias, and psuedotachylite (Harper, 1983, 1996). They all contain clasts ranging from microscopic to tens of centimetres across, which are predominantly of basement rock types, as well as rare sandstone clasts and melt fragments. In addition to impact melt related breccias and the multi-ring character, and uplift, there are a variety of shock metamorphic features such as planar deformation lamellae in quartz, shatter cones and striations, fractured cobbles, and in situ high temperature melting of individual minerals, which are all characteristic of meteorite impact structures (Harper, 1983).

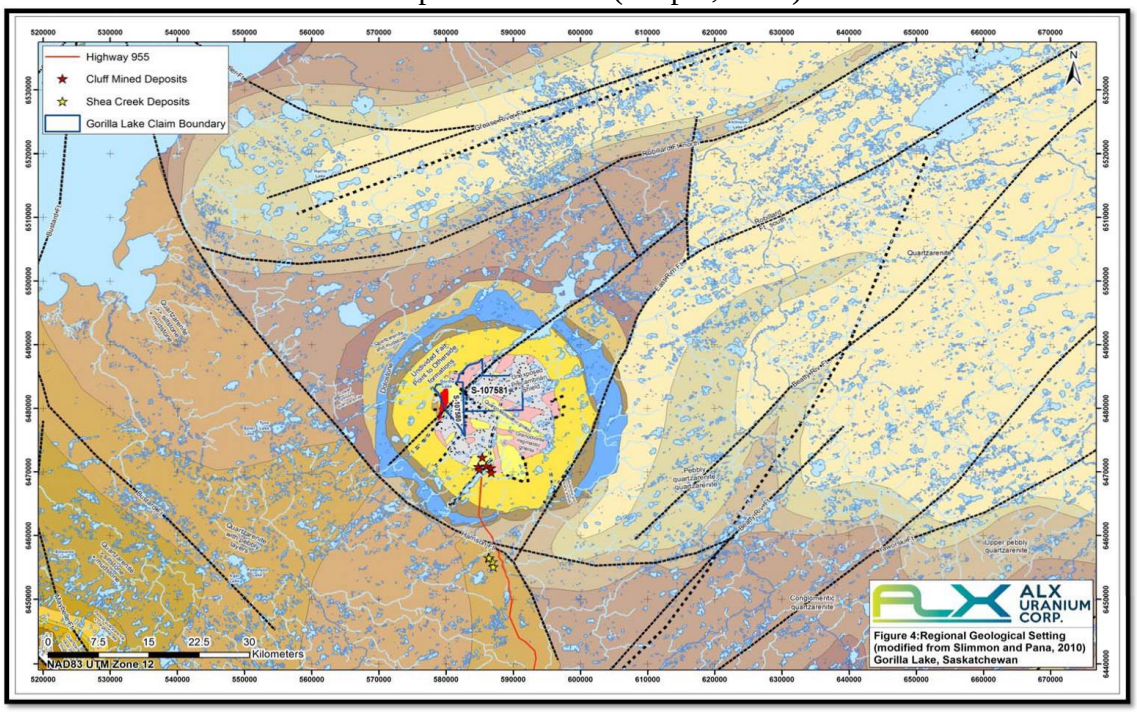


Figure 5: Carswell Structure Geology (from ALX report Eriks et al 2017)

7.3 Property Geology

The following section was taken directly from ALX's Gorilla Lake Property Winter 2017 Diamond Drilling Program Report by Eriks et al as adapted from Harper, 2014.

> "The Gorilla Lake Property lies northwest of the Cluff Lake mine area (Figure 5) and in part straddles the basement-Athabasca contact in an area where there is a prominent protrusion of the basement rocks extending several kilometres out into the adjacent Athabasca Ring. The faulted contacts extend well into the basement core and bring the Athabasca very close to the position of Gorilla Lake on the northwestern side of the protrusion. The basement geology is dominated by the supracrustal assemblage and comprises quartzofeldspathic gneisses of psammitic to arkosic origin, graphitic psammopelitic to pelitic gneisses typically containing garnet, cordierite and sillimanite, and minor amphibolite and rare iron formation, along with locally voluminous anatectic pegmatite. Where the Property is underlain by granitoid rocks, there tends to be a higher magnetic signature than the metasedimentary gneisses; however, some of the quartzofeldspathic gneisses can also produce a higher magnetic signature when enough magnetite is present.
>
> The Athabasca Group comprises basal conglomerate along with sandstone and red siltstone-mudstone of the Fair Point Formation which are overlain by sandstones of the Manitou Falls Formation. Athabasca Group rocks are generally overturned near the basement contact or are in fault contact with the basement rocks.
>
> Cluff Breccias, generally as narrow veins, occur throughout the Property. These rocks are reddish brown to greenish brown, aphanitic to fine grained, typically vesicular and or amygaloidal, the vesicles being partially to completely filled by quartz, calcite and chlorite, and contain a variety of basement rock clasts. Pseudotachyllitic breccias are more commonly observed in drill core as narrow veins less than 1 cm but can be up to several metres thick. They are typically grey to black and very clast rich with a comminuted to devitrified glassy matrix. Clasts range from millimetric to tens of centimetres in size.
>
> Linear structural features include northeast, and generally east-west structures interpreted as faults. Fault intersections are an important locus for basement-hosted uranium mineralization. Some of these features may be reactivated pre-impact structures, whereas others may be strictly impact related; their distinction is not always an easy task.
>
> Potential bedrock sources of the uraniferous boulders in the Gorilla Lake area are modeled upon the Cluff Lake-style deposits located within basement core of the Carswell Structure possibly associated with Athabasca sandstone inliers, and at the Carswell basement core- Athabasca Group contact. Electromagnetic (EM) conductors are not seen as an essential exploration target on the Property, as the deposits at Cluff Lake contained lesser quantities of graphite and pyrite compared to the Triple R (Patterson Lake South) and Key Lake deposits. Transition areas

from high to low magnetic susceptibility are considered a favourable setting for uranium mineralization as this may represent granitic to granitic pegmatite domes in contact with quartzofeldspathic and pelitic gneisses. Additionally, structures that act as boundaries between low magnetic and moderately magnetic zones are targeted and are significant because boulders of mineralized meta-sediments (low magnetic response) and mineralized intrusives (moderate to high magnetic signature) were found during historical boulder prospecting."

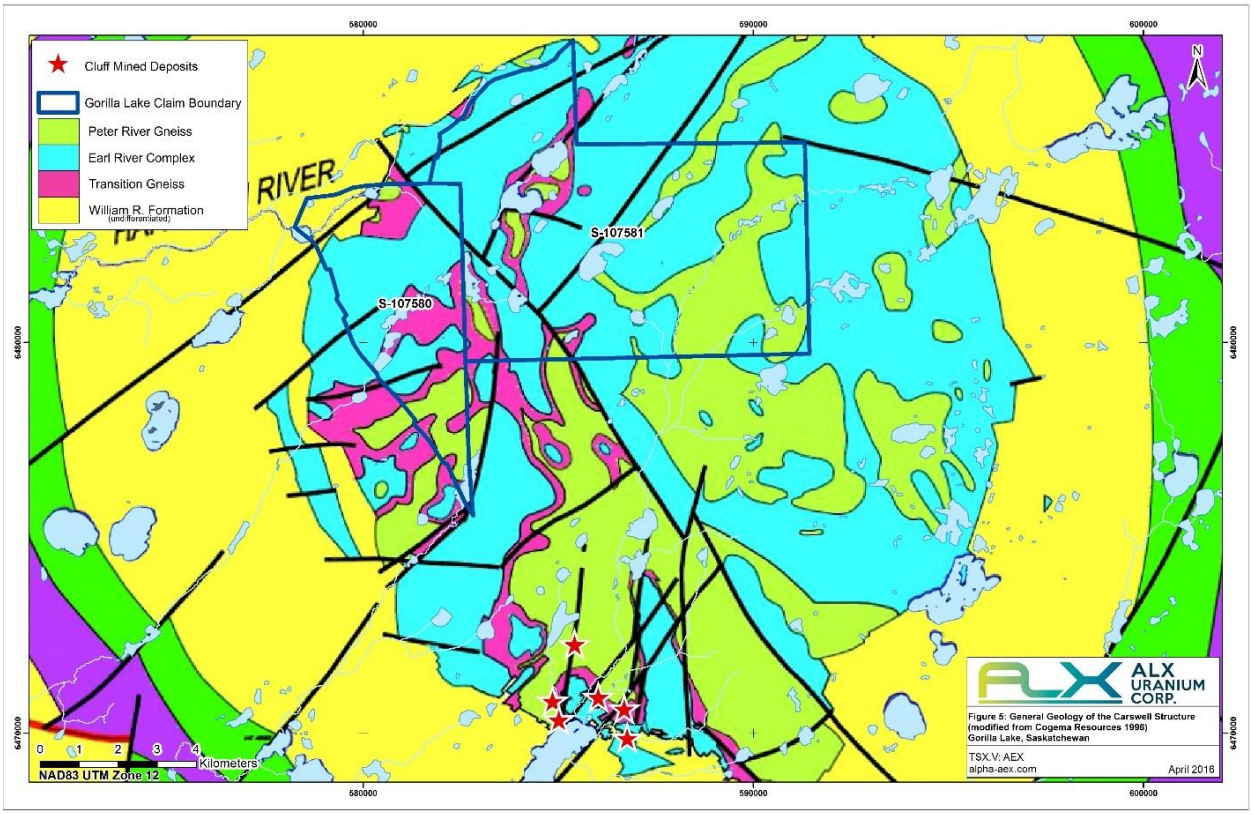


Figure 6: Gorilla Lake Property Geology (from ALX report Eriks et al, 2017)

7.4 Mineralization

No significant zones of uranium mineralization have been identified on the property to date. There are, however, several minor sub-economic uranium occurrences near the property. These showings are summarized in Table 3 and illustrated on Figures 7 and 8 with detailed descriptions available in the Saskatchewan Mineral Database Index (SMDI) http://www.economy.gov.sk.ca/SMDI_search and Geological Atlas of Saskatchewan

http://www.infomaps.gov.sk.ca/website/SIR_Geological_Atlas/viewer.htm). The two mineralized holes drilled by ALX in 2006 are also listed in the table.

Table 5: Gorilla Lake Property SMDI Listing

SMDI	Location	Commodity Type	Name
1153	MC00012732 (Gorilla Lake Property)	Uranium	Bridgette Area Radioactive Boulder 79-DY-8
2729	Immediately adjoining MC00012732 to the north	Uranium	Banana Lake Uranium Zone
1201	S-104629 (Orano)	Uranium	H7 Uranium Occurrence
1202	S-104629 (Orano)	Uranium	C1 Uranium Occurrence, H-2 Uranium Occurrence
1197	MC-00014074 (Deveau)	Uranium	Lac Escargot
1155	S-107643 (Rio Tinto)	Uranium	Laure Area Dunbared Radioactive Garnetite Outcrop
3642	S-107643 (Rio Tinto)	Uranium	Drill Hole BR3
1171	CBS 6810 (Orano, HXC, Far West)	Uranium	Bulldog Lake Radioactive Occurrence
1167	CBS 6810 (Orano, HXC, Far West)	Uranium	R3 Uranium Occurrence
1170a	CBS 6810 (Orano, HXC, Far West)	Uranium	Bulldog Lake Radioactive Paragneiss Outcrop
CLU-06-01	MC00012732 NAD83 Z12 580,529E 6,483,798	Uranium	CLU-06-01 (0.46% U_3O_8/ 1.5 m at 174.0m)
CLU-06-07	MC00012732 NAD83 Z12 580,461E 6,483,891	Uranium	CLU-06-07 0.17% U_3O_8/ 7.0 m at 153.0 m, and 0.20% U_3O_8/ 2.0 m

Figure 7: Gorilla Lake SMDI Showings and EM on Tilt Angle Magnetics

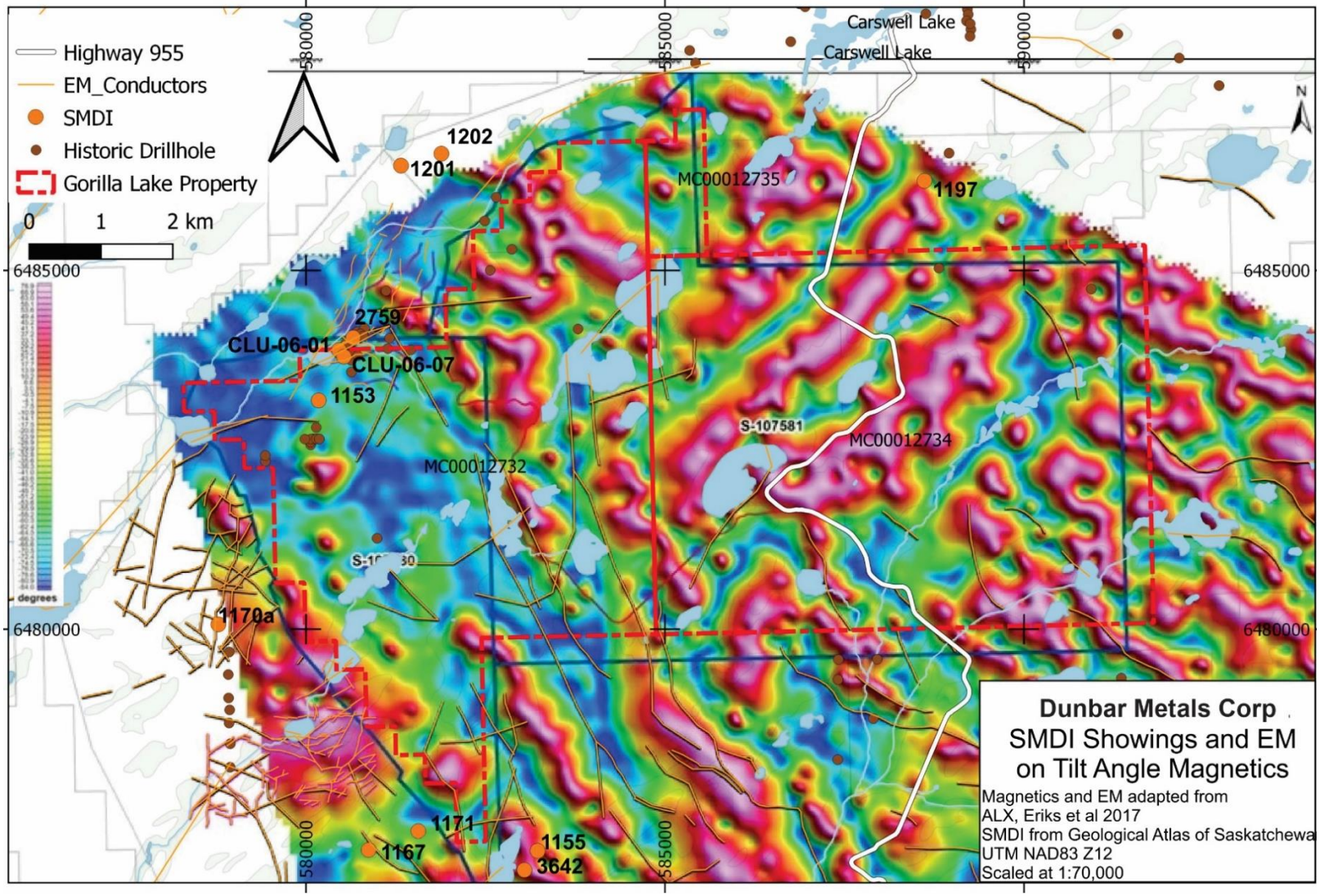
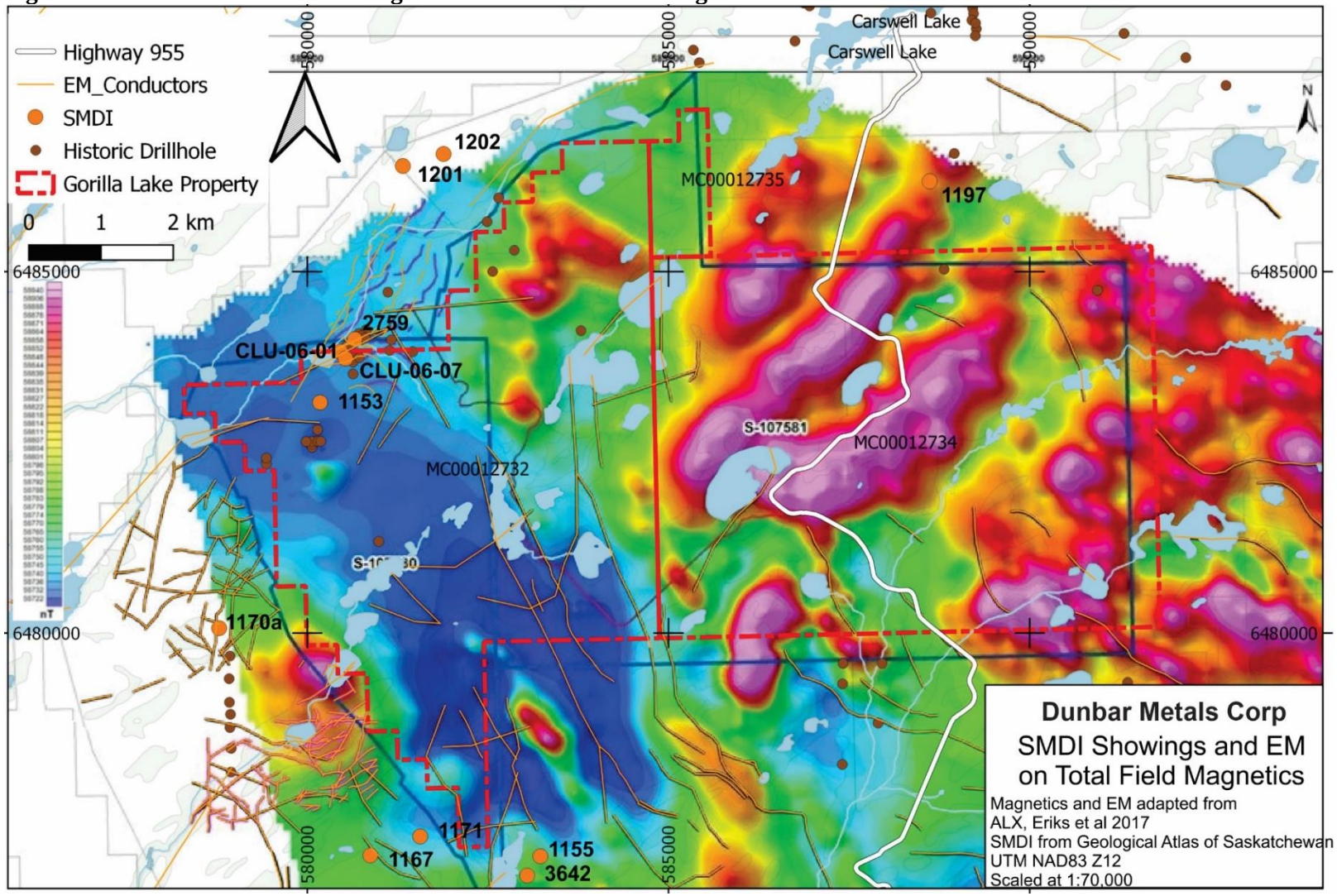


Figure 8: Gorilla Lake SMDI Showings and EM on Total Field Magnetics



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Portions of the following discussion is taken from publicly available documents disclosed by the operators of the properties described herein and by other publicly available literature.

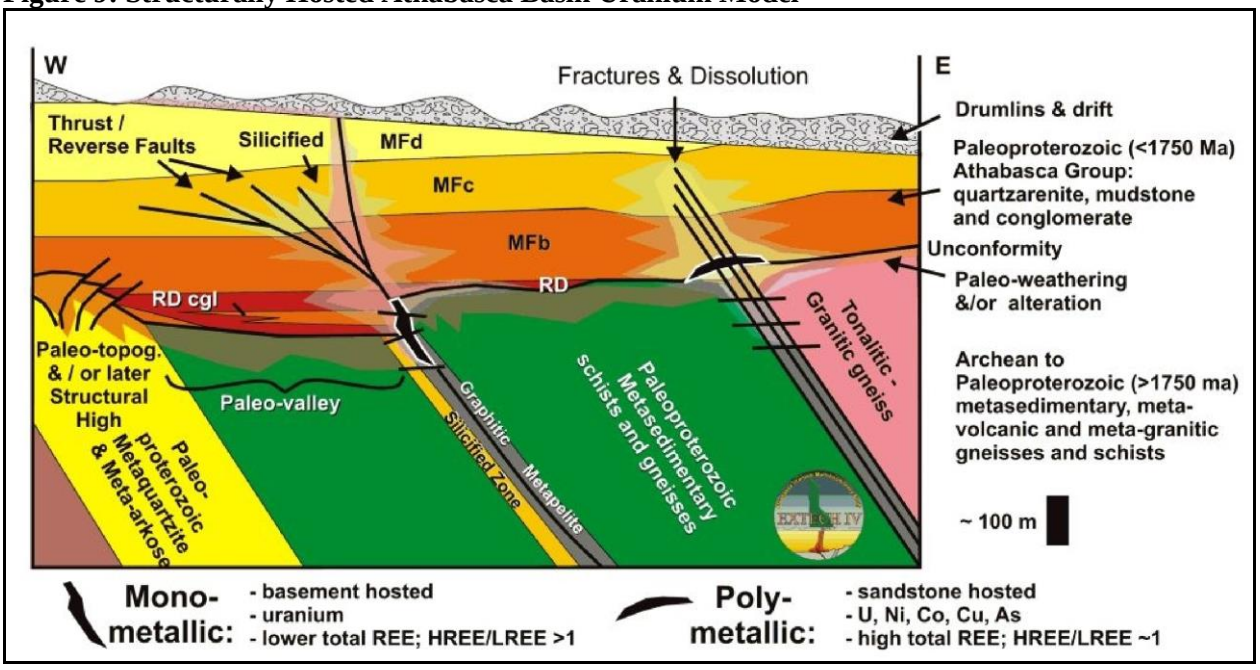
The main deposit types being explored for are basement-hosted and unconformity-related Athabasca Basin deposits, similar to those found at the historic Cluff Lake deposits of Amok/Cogema and the nearby Shea Creek deposit.

The Athabasca Basin arguably hosts the world's largest and richest known uranium deposits including McArthur River and Cigar Lake. McArthur River has a proven reserve of 2,138,000 tonnes grading 7.00% U_3O_8 and probable reserve of 530,700 tonnes grading 5.47% U_3O_8 for a total of 394.0 million lbs U_3O_8 proven and probable (Cameco, 2022) Cigar Lake has proven reserves of 308,900 tonnes grading 16.25% U_3O_8 and probable reserves of 99,100 tonnes grading 20.19% U_3O_8 for a total of 154.8 million lbs U_3O_8 (Cameco, 2022).

The deposits are typically located at the sub-Athabasca unconformity and are hosted in both the Athabasca Group sandstones above the unconformity, and in the Paleoproterozoic metamorphic supracrustal rocks and intrusives of the Archean Hearne Craton basement. Surficial indicators such as radioactive boulders, geochemical anomalies, and geophysical signatures were responsible for the initial discoveries in the 1960s and 1970s. With the development of these early deposits, an exploration model based on targeting electromagnetic conductors related to graphitic metasedimentary rocks and structural complexity was developed.

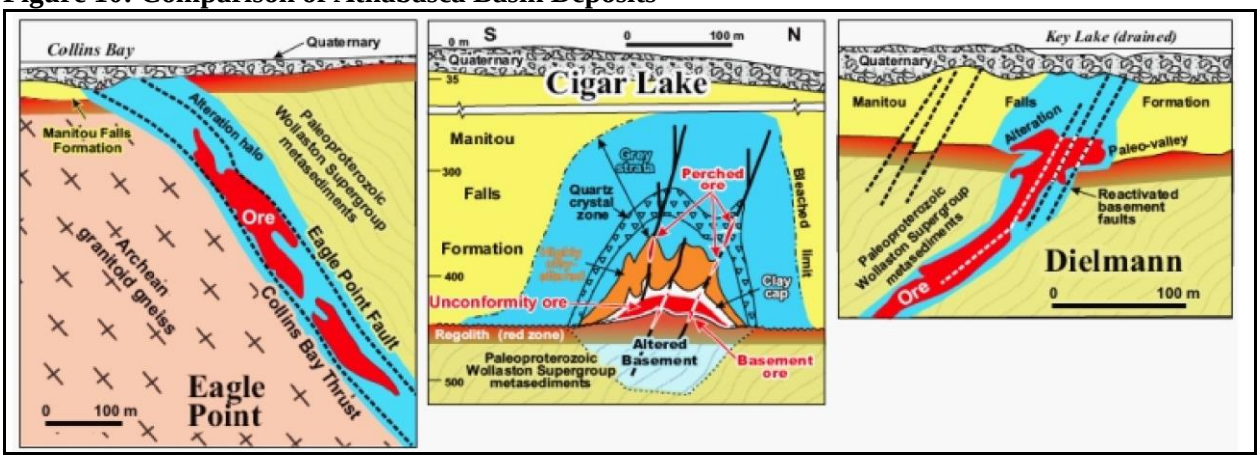
The uraniferous zones are structurally controlled both with relation to the sub-Athabasca unconformity, and the basement fault and fracture-zones. Uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin that occur in proximity to the Athabasca unconformity can be characterized as polymetallic (U-Ni-Co-Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo) or monometallic; Jefferson et al., 2007). Examples of polymetallic deposits include the Key Lake, Cigar Lake, Collins Bay A, Collins Bay B, McClean, Midwest, Sue and Cluff Lake deposits. Monometallic deposits are completely, or partially basement-hosted deposits localized in, or adjacent to, faults in graphitic gneiss and calc-silicate units. Monometallic deposits contain traces of metals besides uranium and include completely basement-hosted deposits developed for up to 500 m below the unconformity or deposits that may extend from the unconformity downward along faults in, or adjacent to, graphitic gneiss and/or calc-silicate units such as the McArthur River and Eagle Point deposits (Jefferson et al., 2007).

Figure 9: Structurally Hosted Athabasca Basin Uranium Model



(from Jefferson et al., 2007)

Figure 10: Comparison of Athabasca Basin Deposits



(from Jefferson et al., 2007: Eagle Point – Basement Hosted Mineralization; Cigar Lake– Sandstone Hosted Mineralization; Key Lake Dielmann– Sandstone and Basement Hosted Mineralization)

9.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The project is at an early stage of exploration for Dunbar at this time. As a preparatory exercise for future ground exploration on the Property, Dunbar engaged Geotech Ltd. (Geotech) of Aurora Ontario to carry out a helicopter-borne Heli-TEM survey over the property. During July 1st to July 13th, 2023, Geotech. carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey for Dunbar Metals over the Gorilla Lake Property near Cluff Lake, Saskatchewan. Principal geophysical sensors included a

versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™ Plus) system and a horizontal magnetic gradiometer with two caesium sensors. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter.

A total of 483 line-kilometres of geophysical data were acquired during the survey, with E-W oriented survey lines at a line spacing of 200 metres accompanied by N-S oriented tie lines flown at a line spacing of 2,000 metres (Figure 11). Data was collected at the rates illustrated in Table 6 below resulting in multiple tens of thousands of data points created for each of the five datasets.

Table 6: Data Collection Rates

DATA TYPE	SAMPLING
TDEM	0.1 second
Magnetometer	0.1 second
GPS Position	0.2 second
Radar Altimeter	0.2 second
Inclinometer	0.1 second

The individual components of the survey to collect the geophysical data are described below as taken from: *Geotech Ltd., 2023, "VTEM™ plus Interpretation Report on Airborne Geophysical Survey for Dunbar Metals"*

Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was a Geotech Time Domain EM (VTEM™ Plus) full receiver-waveform streamed data recorded system. The "full waveform VTEM system" uses the streamed half-cycle recording of transmitter and receiver waveforms to obtain a complete system response calibration throughout the entire survey flight. VTEM system with the serial number 18 was used for the survey.

The VTEM™ Receiver and transmitter coils were in concentric-coplanar and Z-direction oriented configuration. The receiver system for the project also included coincident-coaxial X & Y-direction coils to measure the in-line and cross-line dB/dt and calculate B-Field responses. The Transmitter- receiver loop was towed at a mean distance of 35 metres below the aircraft.

Horizontal Magnetic Gradiometer

The horizontal magnetic gradiometer consists of two Geometrics split-beam field magnetic sensors with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. These sensors are mounted 12.5 metres apart on a separate loop, 10 metres above the Transmitter-receiver loop. A GPS antenna and Gyro Inclinometer is installed on the separate loop to accurately record the tilt and position of the magnetic gradiometer sensors.

Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit.

GPS Navigation System

The navigation system used was a Geotech PC104 based navigation system utilizing a Novatel WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver, Geotech navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and a Novatel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail (Figure 5). As many as 11 GPS and two WAAS satellites may be monitored at any one time. The positional accuracy or circular error probability (CEP) is 1.8 m, with WAAS active, it is 1.0 m. The co-ordinates of the survey area were set up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation system. The second GPS antenna is installed on the additional magnetic loop together with Gyro Inclinometer.

Data Acquisition

A Geotech data acquisition system recorded the digital survey data on an internal compact flash card. Data is displayed on an LCD screen as traces to allow the operator to monitor the integrity of the system. The data type and sampling interval as provided in Table 6 above.

Base Station

A combined magnetometer/GPS base station was utilized on this project. A Geometrics Caesium vapour magnetometer was used as a magnetic sensor with a sensitivity of 0.001 nT. The base station was recording the magnetic field together with the GPS time at 1 Hz on a base station computer.

The base station magnetometer sensor was installed near the landing zone at 57.7789 N, 109.4682 W; away from electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects such as motor vehicles. The base station data were backed-up to the data processing computer at the end of each survey day.

In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis by on-site personnel employed by the contractor Geotech, and the data was subsequently sent to Geotech's office in Aurora On for final QA/QC, lines that did not meet the QA/QC standards were re-flown. Data processing, including generation of digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario. In the opinion of the Author the quality of the data was of the highest standard that can be expected, and the contractor took all precautions available to ensure reliable results and preclude any bias in sampling or processing of the data.

Based on the geophysical results obtained, a number of electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies of interest have been identified over the project area including several mid-late-channel conductive signatures as illustrated by the circular anomaly symbols identified on the maps. The relationships between the EM and magnetics are highlighted in the following selected maps (Figures 12 to 15). To be noted are the intersections and relationships of the various north to northwest linear trends within the magnetic data with the north to northwest trending EM picks identified on the maps.

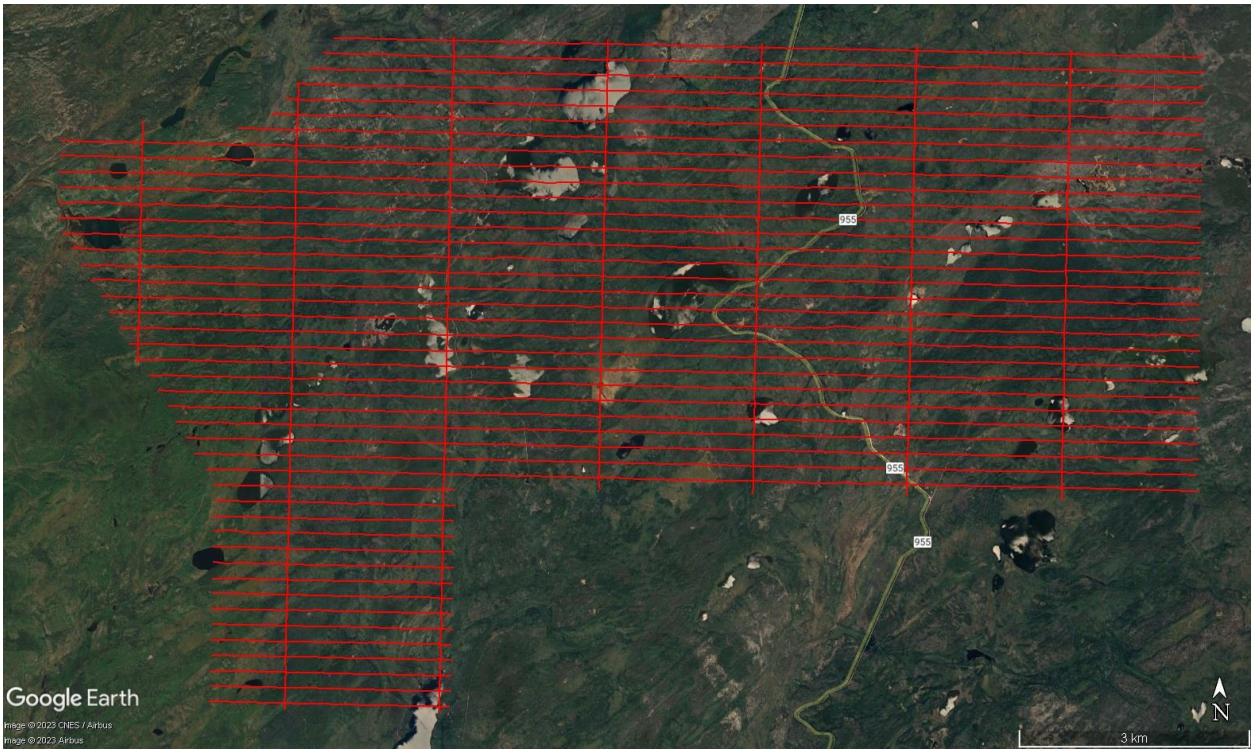


Figure 11 Gorilla Lake Heli-TEM Flight Lines

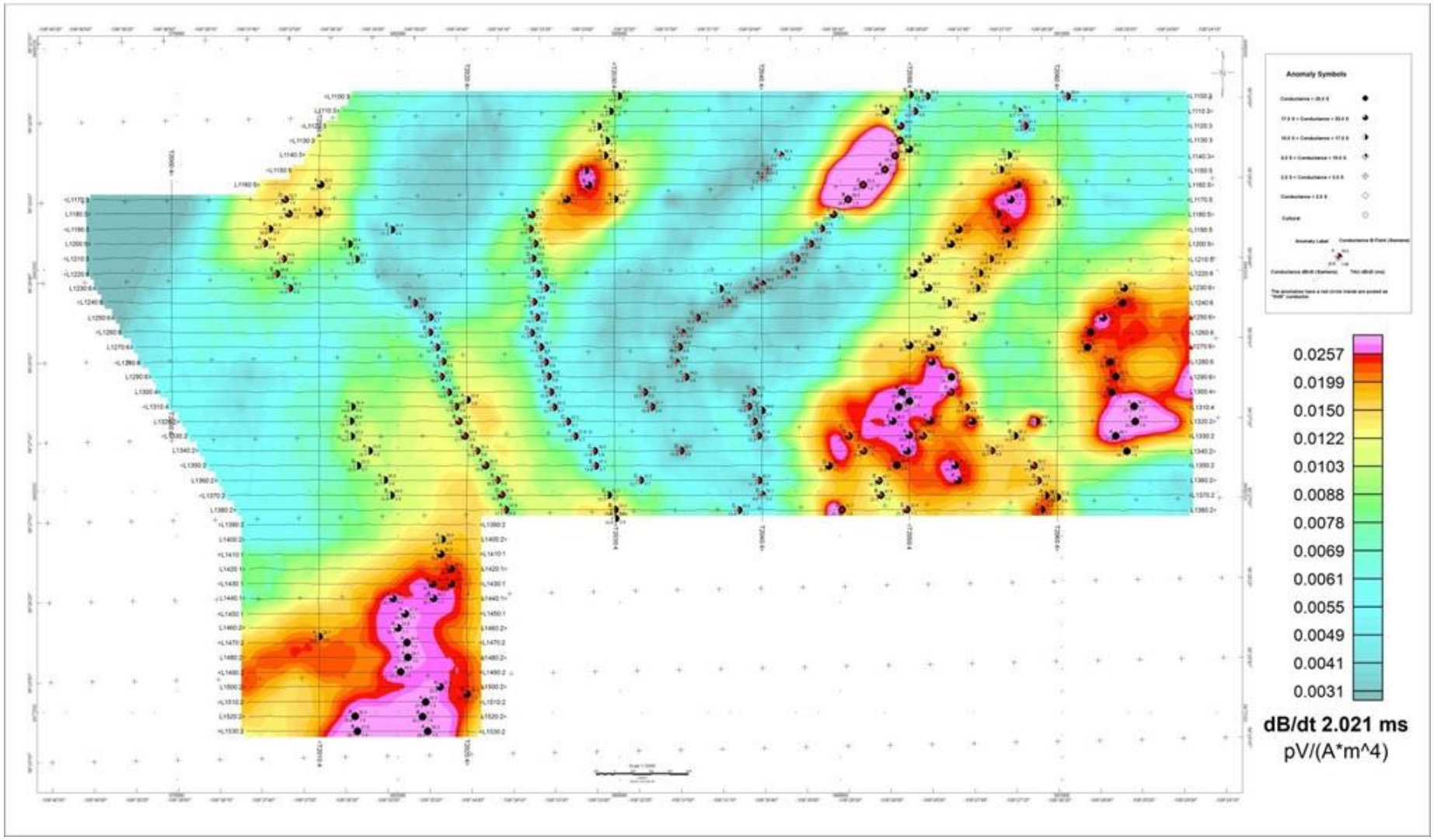


Figure 12 dB/dt Z Component Channel 36, Time Gate 2.021 ms

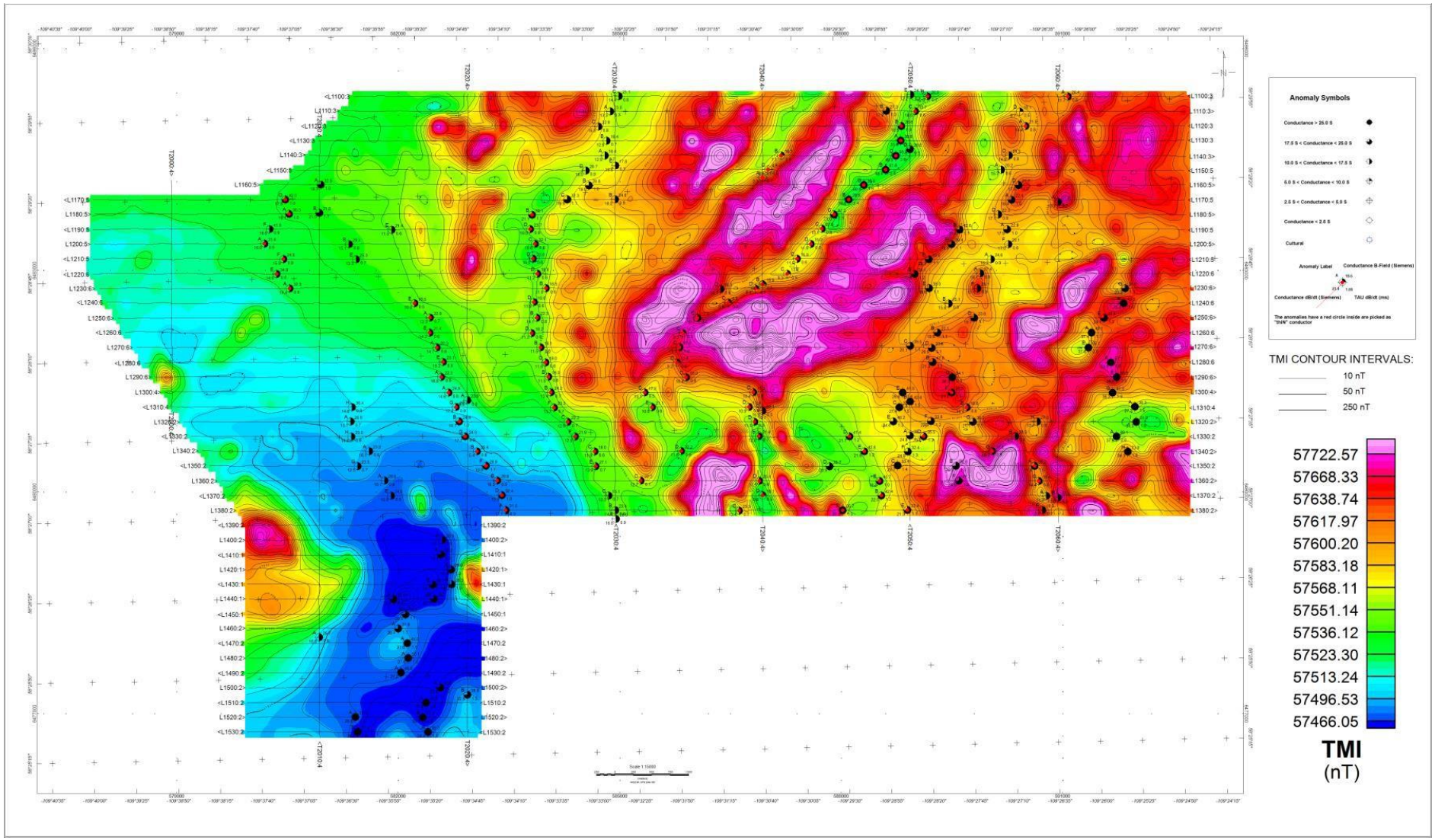


Figure 13: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

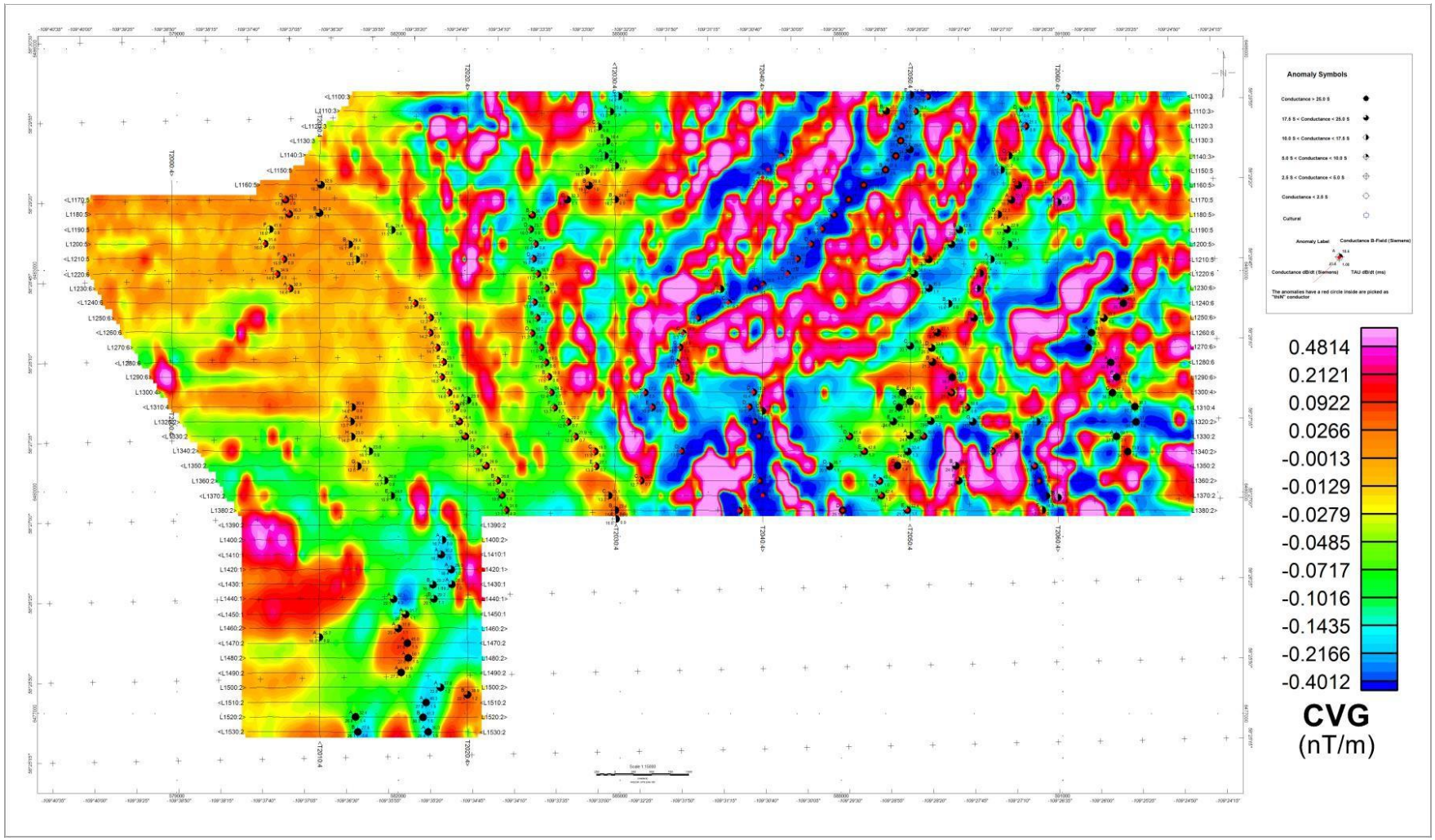
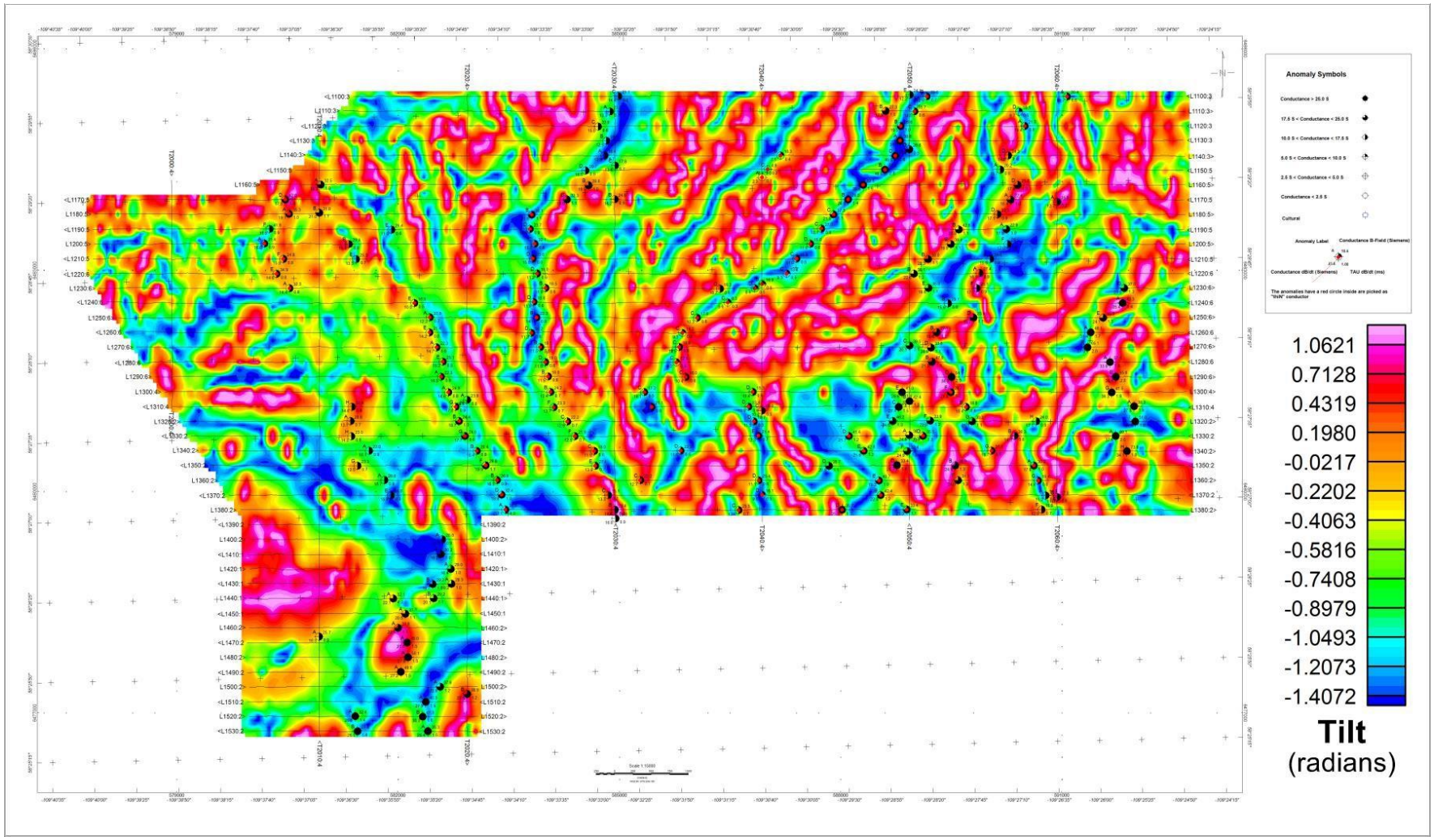


Figure 14: Calculated Vertical Gradient (CVG)

Figure 15: Magnetic Tilt-Angle Derivative



The Author has visited the Gorilla Lake Property August 10 and 11, 2020 and May 22 and 23, 2024.

10.0 DRILLING

The project is in the planning stages of exploration and as such, Dunbar has yet to carry out a drilling program on the property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Samples taken by the previous operator Trench consisted primarily of "grab" samples of outcrop and boulders (58 samples) at various locales on the property as well as 9 shallow (0.25 to 1.2 m) backpack drill holes. Samples of these types are considered to be quantitative and preliminary in nature and are not to be used in any qualitative fashion for any identification or estimation of a mineral resource or potential resource and are to only be used for preliminary exploration purposes.

The Author is unaware of the specific procedures employed by the Trench, but the usual protocol is to collect the sample in the field, noting its geological characteristics and location by GPS. The samples are then labelled and put in plastic bags with corresponding labels, put into larger containers for shipment to the lab. No splitting of samples occurs with this type of sampling, although a "representative" sample may be collected and kept for the record. It is unknown if this was done for this sampling program. Security measures and any QA/QC measures taken by Trench to ensure the validity and integrity of the samples are unknown by the Author.

Samples were sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan for analysis. The SRC has been in operation since 1973 and is licenced by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission for uranium analysis in Canada. As noted by the SRC in their online documentation

"The quality management system at SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories operates in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories; and is also compliant to ASB, Requirements and Guidance for Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories. The management system and selected methods are accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (Scope of accreditation # 537)." https://www.src.sk.ca/labs/geoanalytical-laboratories#:~:text=The%20quality%20management,of%20accreditation%20%23%20537)

The samples were sent to the SRC for analysis, where they were crushed and ground and processed using the SRC's multi-element package ICP-MS2 which analyses for 64 elements, including Uranium, utilizing SRC's on-site ICP-MS equipment.

The SRC as a matter of policy applies its own internal QA/QC protocols to the samples, including the insertion of certified standards, duplicates and blanks in the sample stream. The SRC is noted for the high quality of its work worldwide and the Author has employed their services extensively with a high degree of trust.

In the opinion of the Author, the adequacy of the quality control employed by Trench is unknown, but the quality control of the SRC is of the highest standard. Given that the results of the sampling

by Trench were not significantly anomalous and given the quantitative, noneconomic, nature of the sample type, no significant concerns of the adequacy of Trench's procedures have been noted by the Author.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author completed site visits on August 10 and 11, 2020 and May 22 and 23, 2024. The purpose of these visits was to carry out preliminary observations at several sites on the property. The Author identified several significant attributes associated with the property including a functional gravel airstrip, approximately 8 km south of the property as well as a well-developed bush road (Highway 955), functional year-round, transecting the property which the Author used as access for his site visits. The area is flat and relatively low lying with typical mixed spruce and deciduous forest and is a good example of mixed lowland Athabasca terrain in northern Saskatchewan. No outcrops were observed and the area observed was either till, bog or water covered. No rock or soil samples were collected by the Author on either visit.

The Author is satisfied, and takes responsibility, to include the historical and recent exploration data including drill information as background information on the Gorilla Lake Property for this Technical Report. To date no significant geological or geochemical results have been reported, though the results of the recent airborne geophysics have identified areas of interest on the property which warrant further investigation by geological ground work beyond the scope of this site visit.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The project is at an early stage of exploration, therefore no studies have been carried out.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The project is at an early stage of exploration, therefore no studies have been carried out.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following discussion is taken from publicly available documents disclosed by the operator of the properties described herein, especially as in the "Technical Report on the Middle Lake Property, Carswell Structure, Northwest Saskatchewan, Canada" by C.T. Harper (2014) as referenced in the ensuing text and Section 19.2 of this report entitled "Industry References".

The most significant adjacent properties are those of the Cluff Lake Mine Complex which lie approximately 8 km south of the Gorilla Lake Property and collectively produced approximately 62.5 million pounds of uranium between 1980 and 2002. The uranium, deposits exploited in the Carswell Structure are typical of unconformity style uranium deposits found in both the eastern and western Athabasca Basin, both as sub-unconformity deposits and basement hosted deposits. The deposits may also be sub-divided into simple and complex mineralogy styles.

The historical reserve estimates as based on:

Harper, 1983, The geology and uranium deposits of the central part of the Carswell Structure, northern Saskatchewan; unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Colo. Sch. Mines, 605p.) and;

Saskatchewan Geological Survey, 2003., Geology, and Mineral and Petroleum Resources of Saskatchewan; Sask. Industry Resource., Misc. Rep. 2003-7, 171p.

The historical mineral reserves referred to are strictly historical in nature, are non-compliant with NI 43-101 and should therefore not be relied upon. A qualified person or competent person has not done sufficient work to upgrade or classify the historical estimates as current "mineral resources" or "mineral reserves", as such terms are defined in NI 43-101, and it is uncertain whether, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources or mineral reserves in accordance with 43-101. The Author is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. These historical reserves are not material mining projects and are for properties adjacent to or near the Company's existing mining tenements. All uranium grades related to the Cluff Lake deposits are quoted as % U which may be converted to $\%U_3O_8$ by multiplying by a factor of 1.179.

- The D Zone Deposit, of complex mineralogy was the original discovery at Cluff Lake and was the richest of the deposits with production of 110,000 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 3.79%U. (Tona et al, 1985) In addition, 7,969 troy ounces of gold was recovered from the D Zone. (Saskatchewan Geological Society, 2003). The deposit was shallow dipping at 30^o north, was 140 metres long, 25 metres wide and 7 metres thick and lay between the basement regolith and the basal Athabasca group sediments. Massive mineralization lay within siltstones as well as nearby a basement mylonite/tectonic zone. The mineralogy consisted of uraninite and coffinite with native gold, gold and lead tellurides, native selinite, clausthalite, bismuth, nickel, cobalt, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrohotite-smythite. (Harper, 2014).
- The Claude Ore Body was a shallow (90 m deep) 600 m by 200 m deposit of simple mineralogy which was estimated to contain 640,000 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 0.35% U. The deposit was basement hosted within quartzo-feldspathic and non-graphitic pelitic rocks of the Peter River gneiss accompanied by pegmatites and Cluff Breccia. The deposit was controlled by a steeply north dipping east-west fault zone of 5 to 10 m width. Mineralization was hosted by pitchblende pods in fault gouges as well as in an intersecting network of pitchblende veins as well as, to a lesser extent within Cluff Breccias. The mineralization consisted of uraninite and coffinite accompanied by minor galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite within alteration zones of heamatization and chloritization-argillization.
- The OP Deposit was discovered by an exploratory decline which identified two intersecting thrust faults with fresh Peter River pelitic gneisses thrust over basal Athabasca conglomerate and sandstone and overturned regolith and Athabasca sandstone over basement gneiss. Mineralization occurs at the junction of the faults as well as in sub-vertical fracture zones. Mineralization consists of uraninite with chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite. The deposit contained 55,000 tonnes with an average grade of 0.28% U.
- The Dominique-Peter deposit is found entirely within basement rocks near a shallow mylonite zone that is displaced by displaced by three sets of steeply dipping, northeast, east-northeast and northwest dipping faults within the Peter River pelitic gneisses and localized Cluff Breccia. Mineralization is found within the first two fault zones within most

of the lithologies and is likely controlled by the proximity to the unconformity (Harper, 2014). Mineralization is composed of a uraninite-polymetallic assemblage and uraninite-dravite-sulphide assemblage associated with magnesium to iron chlorite alteration. The deposit was found 120 to 300 metres below surface over and 800 by 600 metre area. The deposit was estimated at 1.761 million tonnes grading 0.66% U for a total of 11,600 tonnes U (30.14 million pounds U_3O_8.).

- The Dominique-Janine North and South Deposits were found on the west side of the Dominique within the Earl River Gneiss complex, related to the sub-Athabasca unconformity. The deposits were small at 874 tonnes of ore at 0.38% U and 5,510 tonnes of ore at 0.58% U respectively.

Other more recent uranium discoveries, for which NI 43-101 resource estimates exist have been made over the past several years on the west side of the Athabasca Basin, since Cluff Lake ceased operation. Their geological framework is similar to the Cluff Deposits, but without the influence of the Carswell Structure. They are summarized as follow:

- Shea Creek Deposits of UEC-Orano comprise the Kianna, Anne, Collette, and 58B approximately 15 km south of Cluff Lake, and contain a resource estimate using a cut-off grade of 0.30% U_3O_8; including 67.57 million pounds U_3O_8 in the Indicated mineral resource category comprising 2,056,000 tonnes grading 1.49% U_3O_8 and 28.06 million pounds of U_3O_8 in the Inferred mineral resource category comprising 1,254,000 tonnes grading 1.02% U_3O_8. (Hamel et at al 2022).

- Arrow Deposit of Nexgen Energy lies approximately 80 km southeast of the Cluff Lake operation and contains a resource estimate in 4 zones using a cut-off grade of 0.3% U_3O_8; including 239.6 million pounds U_3O_8 in the Probable mineral resource category comprising 4,575,000 tonnes grading 2.37% U_3O_8 and 91.7 million pounds of U_3O_8 in the Inferred mineral resource category comprising 4,844,000 tonnes grading 0.86% U_3O_8. (Hatten et al, 2021).

- Triple R Deposit of Fission Energy Corp. lies approximately 85 km southeast of the Cluff Lake operation and contains resource estimate in 5 zones using a cut-off grade of 0.25% U_3O_8; including 114.9 million pounds U_3O_8 in the Indicated mineral resource category comprising 2.688 million tonnes grading 1.94% U_3O_8 and 15.4 million pounds of U_3O_8 in the Inferred mineral resource category comprising 635,000tonnes grading 1.10% U_3O_8. (Ghaffari et al, 2023).

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the exploration potential of the Gorilla Lake Property. There are no significant risks or uncertainties that would reasonably be expected to affect the information that has been collected to date on the property. The property is an early stage of exploration and therefore it is unknown what kind of success any future exploration programs may encounter.

17.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Even though the area has seen in excess of 50 years of exploration, the Gorilla Lake Property remains an attractive uranium exploration target at this time. The property lies in relatively close proximity to several past producing uranium mines of the Cluff Lake district and is underlain by prospective lithologic and structural elements that are prospective for the discovery of uranium mineralization. The discovery of 3 significant uranium deposits in recent years (Shea Creek, Arrow, Triple R) in the western Athabasca Basin illustrates that despite long term exploration efforts, new discoveries continue to be made.

The Gorilla Lake property has been extensively explored over the past 50 years as part of efforts by the predecessor companies to Orano and more recently by ALX related companies. Much of the work over the past however, has focused primarily on the western portion of the claims except for the broadly spaced and low resolution (400m) property-wide airborne EM-magnetic program carried out in 2006. This is likely due to the early success in intersecting sub-economic mineralization in previous programs as well as the presence of a poorly defined magnetic low in the area. It should be noted however that there does not appear to have been much effort expended on exploring the remainder of the current claims, despite the presence of some poorly resolved prominent EM conductive units from the 2006 Mega-TEM. Data from Dunbar's recently flown and interpreted high resolution Heli-TEM survey indicates the presence of significant northerly and northeast trending EM and litho-structural targets on the property, providing an excellent basis for further property exploration. Although these targets are already prospective, additional integration of this most recent data with local and regional geological datasets as well as additional geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling will greatly enhance the already positive attributes of the project lands. Completion of this work should lead to a robust set of prospective targets.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The merits of the Gorilla Lake Property are, in the opinion of the author, sufficient to justify significant exploration expenditures on the property. In this light, an early-stage exploration program is warranted prior to further work as illustrated in Table 6 and the ensuing text.

18.1 Phase One Exploration Program- Geology, Prospecting, Geochemistry

The Phase One program will consist of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling based on the anomalies identified by Dunbar's Heli-TEM survey and integration with other available datasets, geological, geomorphic and cultural. This work will begin with a Geoscientist evaluating and prioritising targets for effective on-the-ground follow-up. The ground work would include geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling, including bio-geochemical sampling, over some of the better geophysical responses. Attributes requiring follow up would be identified from the currently interpreted geophysics, considering the strength and geometry of the conductors as well as the conductor relationship to the relative magnetic and physical lineaments that may be present. Currently additional phases of exploration are not recommended until the geological/geochemical work is completed and fully integrated with the geophysics collected to date. The results of the groundwork will help identify valid targets for

further work programs, be it ground geophysics, other airborne geophysical techniques, drilling or some sort of combination of all of them.

Table 7: Phase One Exploration Budget – Geology, Prospecting, Geochemistry

Activity	Amount	Unit Cost	Cost
Sr Geoscientist, target refinement, selection	5	$1,000	$5,000
Sr. Geologist, 16 field days	16	$1,000	$16,000
Jr. Geologist	16	$500	$8,000
Prospectors/Geological Assistant (3)	16	$375	$6,000
Transport (Trucks, ATV's)	16	$500	$8,000
Field Equipment (Scintillometers, GPS, etc)	16	$500	$8,000
Accommodation (person days)	80	$200	$16,000
Geochemistry (samples) **	342	$70	$23,909
Subtotal			**$90,909.00**
Administration	10%		$9,091
Phase One Total			**$100,000**

**note minor rounding on Geochemistry

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20.0 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

$ – Dollar amount (Canadian Currency)
% – Percent
 # - Number
‘ - Minutes
‘’ - Seconds
° **-** Degrees
°C – Degrees Celsius
> - greater than
< - less than
Ag – Silver
ALX – ALX Resources Corp.
Alpha – Alpha Uranium Corp.
AMOK – Orano Canada predecessor
Apollo –Apollo Innovative Solutions Inc.
B.C. – British Columbia
Cameco – Cameco Corporation
CDN$ – Canadian dollar
cm - centimetres
Cu – Copper
Co. - Cobalt
Corp. -Corporation
DC – direct current
Denison Mines – Denison Mines Corporation
Dunbar – Dunbar Metals Corp.
E - East
EM – Electromagnetic
ESO – ESO Uranium Corp.
et al. – And others
e%U_3O_8 - equivalent percent uranium oxide
ft –Feet
Forum – Forum Uranium Corp or Forum Development Corp
Fugro – Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.
g - Gram
GA – Giga-annum (1 billion years)
GLU – Gorilla Lake Uranium Corp.
GPS – Global Positioning System
GSC – Geological Survey of Canada
GRAV – Gravimetric Analysis
ha – hectares (10,000 square metres)
Heli-TEM – Helicopter borne Transient Electromagnetic Survey
HLEM – Horizontal Loop Electromagnetics
Hz – Hertz
Hwy - highway
in – Inch
Inc. - Incorporated
IP – Induced Polarization
ISO – International Standards Organization
JNR – JNR Resources Inc.
K - thousand
kg – Kilogram
km – Kilometers
km^2 – Kilometers Squared
lbs - pounds
line-km- Line kilometres
Ltd. – Limited
LOI – Letter of Intent
m – Meters
MA – mega-annum (1 million years)
Mag - Magnetics
MARS – Mineral Administration Regulations Saskatchewan
m/d – man-day
Mo – molybdenum
Mt – Million tonnes
N - North
NW – North-West
NE – North-East
NAD – North American Datum
NI – National Instrument
Ni - Nickel
NTS – National Topographic System
Orano – Orano Canada Inc.
S - South
SE – South-east
SW – South-West
Sk. - Saskatchewan
SDMR – Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources
SEDAR – System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SIR – Saskatchewan Industry and Resources
SMDC – Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation

SMDI – Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index
t - short tons (imperial)
T - tonnes (metric)
TEM- Transient Electromagnetic
the Author – Dave Billard, P.Geo
the Property – the Gorilla Lake Property
Dunbar – Dunbar Metals Corp.
the Report –NI 43-101 Technical Report
Pb – Lead
ppb – Parts per billion
ppm – Parts per million
P.Geo. – Professional Geoscientist
QA/QC – Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QC – Quality Control
QT – Qualifying Transaction
QP – Qualified person
Rad - Radiometric
U - uranium
% U - percent uranium (% U x 1.179 = % U_3O_8)
U_3O_8- uranium oxide (yellowcake)
U_3O_8- percent uranium oxide (%U_3O_8 x 0.848 = % U)
UTM – Universal Transverse Mercator
VLF – Very Low Frequency
Voleo – Voleo Trading Systems Inc.
W - West
WMTZ – Wollaston-Mudjatic Transition Zone
wt% – Weight percentage
Zn – Zinc

SIGNATURE PAGE

NAME OF REPORT:

TECHNICAL REPORT on the GORILLA LAKE PROPERTY

Northern Saskatchewan, Canada, National Instrument 43-101

COMMISIONED BY:

DUNBAR METALS CORP.

AUTHORED BY:

DAVE BILLARD, P.Geo.

SIGNED:

Dave Billard

May 27, 2024

Certificate of Qualified Person (QP)

To Accompany the Report titled "Technical Report on the Gorilla Lake Property, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada", dated May 27, 2024 (the "Technical Report").

I, Dave Billard, B.Sc., P.Geo. of 115 Bottomley Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada hereby certify that:

1. I am currently a consulting geologist, owner and President of Cypress Geoservices Ltd. a geoscientific consulting firm with offices at 201-311 4th Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7K 2L8

2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science -Advanced in Geology in 1983.

3. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since 1983. I worked with Cameco Corporation in Saskatchewan and the western U.S. from 1986 through 1998 and JNR Resources Inc. from 1999 to 2013, most recently as Vice President Exploration and Chief Operating Officer until JNR's acquisition by Denison Mines in January 2013. I have been operating Cypress Geoservices continuously since that time.

4. I have been involved in mineral exploration for uranium, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and diamonds in Canada (Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, Newfoundland and Labrador) and the United States (Wyoming, Nebraska, Texas, South Dakota) at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage, including resource estimation for In-situ recoverable uranium deposits in the United States.

5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS) and use the title of Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.)

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

7. I am responsible for all of the items included in the report, including preparation, compilation of data and contents of the Report titled "*Technical Report on the Gorilla Lake Property, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada*".

8. I personally inspected the property and visited several sites on the project lands on May 22 and May 23, 2024 and do not anticipate any significant changes to the property since that time.

9. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

10. I am independent of the property vendor, Apollo Innovative Solutions Inc., Gorilla Lake Uranium Corp. as well as, Dunbar Metals Corp. and any other related company as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.