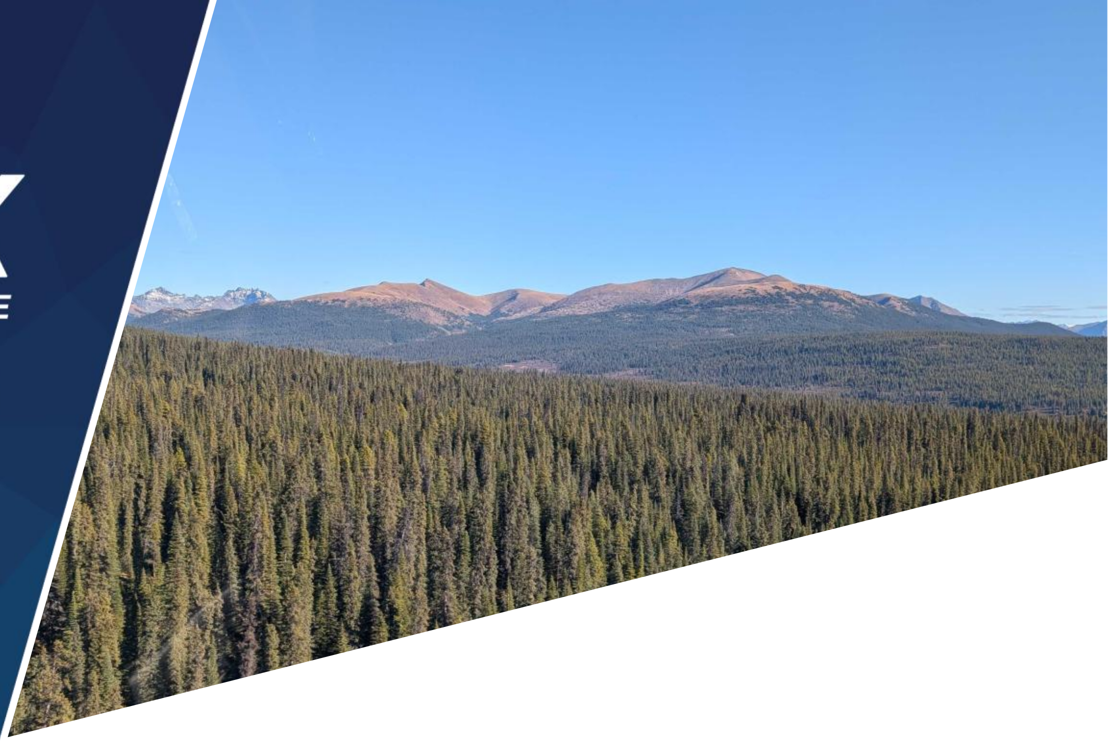

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE JD PROPERTY, TOODOGGONE REGION, BC

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Effective Date: January 23, 2026
Signing Date: March 4, 2026

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Effective and Signing Date

Effective Date
January 23, 2026

Signing Date
March 4, 2026

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1 Summary

1.1 Issuer and Purpose

This Technical Report (the "Report") has been prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") on behalf of Sun Summit Minerals Corp. ("Sun Summit" or the "Company") on Sun Summit's JD Property (the "Property"). Sun Summit is a Vancouver-based mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SMN." The Property is located in North Central British Columbia, north of the Toodoggone River, and between the Moosehorn and McClair Rivers. Sun Summit is targeting low-sulfidation and porphyry gold deposits at the JD Property.

This report provides a technical summary of property location, tenure, geology, and historical and recent exploration work, as well as presenting recommendations for future exploration programs. This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and related Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") guidelines, with an Effective Date of January 23, 2026.

1.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this technical report are Mr. Andrew Turner, B.Sc., P.Geo and Ms. Emily Laycock, M.Sc., P.Geo. of APEX Geoscience Ltd. The authors are independent of Sun Summit and are Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101. The authors have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration and mineral resource estimations for precious and base metal mineral projects and deposits in Canada and internationally.

Mr. Turner is responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report other than sections 6-10. Mr. Turner is a Professional Member registered with Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA), as well as the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEGG) and with Engineers and Geoscientists BC (EGBC). Mr. Turner has worked as a geologist for over 35 years since his graduation from the University of Alberta, and has extensive experience with exploration for, and the evaluation of, intrusive related precious metal deposits, including epithermal and porphyry systems in Western Canada, the United States and Chile.

Ms. Laycock is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) and with Engineers and Geoscientists BC (EGBC). Ms. Laycock has worked as a geologist for more than 15 years since her graduation from the University of Alberta and has also completed and MSc from the University of McGill. She has experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various types including epithermal and porphyry-type deposits in North America Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Ms. Laycock responsible for sections 6-10 of this technical report.

Mr. Turner conducted a site inspection of the JD Property for verification purposes on October 14th, 2025. This visit was completed with the objective of verifying the reported geology, alteration, and mineralization of the Property, and to independently collect verification samples to be submitted for assay. Mr. Turner visited all 2025 drill sites and confirmed collar locations, as well as visited the JD camp. Mr. Turner independently collected six drillcore samples and submitted them to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, BC for geochemical analysis and assay. Analytical results for the drillcore samples collected by Mr. Turner confirmed the presence of gold mineralization at the JD Property.

1.3 Property Location, Description, and Access

The Property is located in North Central British Columbia, approximately 460 kilometers northwest of the city of Prince George, BC and 275 km north of the town of Smithers, BC. The surrounding area and southwest corner of the Property is accessible by road, or by fixed wing charter to the Sturdee Airstrip with a ~45km drive to the Property from the airstrip. Historical access trails have been deactivated, and the main part of the JD Property could only be accessed by helicopter during the 2024 and 2025 programs.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Toodoggone region exists within the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia within the Stikine Terrane. The Stikine strata are Paleozoic to Mesozoic island arc assemblages and overlying Mesozoic sedimentary sequences. The oldest rocks exposed in the region are crystalline limestone of the Lower Permian Astika Group. They are unconformably overlain by, or in thrust contact with mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Takla (Stuhini) group. The Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation unconformably overlies the Triassic Takla group. This unconformable contact is an important stratigraphic marker horizon for mineral deposits in the region.

The Toodoggone Formation it contains subaerial pyroclastic and epiclastic members of calc-alkaline andesitic to dacitic composition. The formation is subdivided into two events separated by an 8-million-year interlude: older, lower andesitic pyroclastics and flows with propylitic and zeolite alteration, and younger, upper andesitic ash-flow tuffs that tends to lack epithermal alteration. Toodoggone rocks are unconformably capped by sedimentary sequences of the Cretaceous-aged Skeena Group and Sustut Group.

The Lower Toodoggone volcanic sequences are intruded by several bodies including diorite, gabbro, and hornblendite related to older Takla Group volcanism. The Black Lake Intrusive Suite is also found on the property, composed of Early Jurassic massive monzonites and granodiorites. A monzogranite is associated with possible porphyry Cu-Au mineralization observed in drilling east of the Finn zone.

Locally known precious metal mineralization is interpreted to reside in the Metsantan Member of the Lower Toodoggone Formation, composed of feldspar-phyric trachyandesite lavas and crystal tuffs. Magmatic events in Stikinia in the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic are the driving force for the development of mineralizing porphyry and epithermal systems. Deposits in the immediate area such as Ranch, Lawyers, and Shasta show a strong structural control and are concentrated along major faults throughout the region.

Several zones at JD are interpreted as intermediate-low sulphidation epithermal deposits. The Finn zone underwent the most historical drilling and exploration, which also has some porphyry-like features. Recent exploration and drilling by Sun Summit at Belle South also suggest features commonly associated with porphyry systems. Mineralization typically occurs on the Property as irregular crackle brecciated veins or as vuggy chalcedony/quartz-carbonate veins with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite mineralization commonly associated with faulting. Alteration in mineralized zones varies from minor chlorite-silica alteration to quartz-calcite and propylitic alteration containing combinations of hematite, epidote, sericite, chlorite, localized potassic alteration has also been observed associated with veining.

1.5 Historical Exploration

The earliest known work at JD dates to the 1930s, and more systematic exploration has been completed in episodes by previous operators since 1971. Surface work consisted of mapping as well as rock, soil, silt, and trench sampling. Geophysical survey types include magnetics, versatile time domain electromagnetics, airborne radiometrics, very low frequency, and induced polarization.

The JD Finn zone was first discovered in 1974 by a soil sampling program, which was subsequently followed by numerous extensive exploration programs carried out by previous operators until 2021. Historical exploration at the JD Property also led to the discovery of additional prospects including Moosehorn, Moosehorn East, Belle North, Belle South, and Creek. Historical drill programs were completed in 1982, 1984, 1986 – 1989, 1994 – 1998, 2012 – 2013, and 2018. The majority of historical drilling has targeted the Finn, Creek, Moosehorn, and Moosehorn East zones.

Significant historical drilling includes Americas Gold Corp.'s program from 1994 to 1998, where 242 diamond drillholes totalling 24,433 m were completed targeting the Creek and Finn zones. Results of their drilling at Creek zone included a 4 m core-length interval that returned 206.49 g/t Au, 183.83 g/t Ag, and 2.68% Cu in CZ-97-008.

Tower Resources Ltd. completed just upwards of 5,000 m of diamond drilling in 28 drillholes in 2012 and 2013. All drillholes targeted the Finn zone and tested the expansion of the known mineralized zone. Drilling in 2012 expanded known mineralization at Finn zone to the north, with drillhole JD-13-020 intercepting a 5 m core-length interval which returned 2.28 g/t Au.

1.6 Recent Exploration

Sun Summit conducted exploration work at the JD Property during the 2024 and 2025 field seasons. Sun Summit commissioned different companies to conduct the exploration work, which included soil and rock sampling, induced polarization (IP) surveys, and geological mapping. A total of 2,818 soil samples and 715 rocks samples were collected, with several samples returning elevated Au-Ag-Cu results along the target areas. Preliminary exploration on the Property suggests porphyry and epithermal style alteration and mineralization, consistent with other geological frameworks in the adjacent area.

During the 2024 and 2025 exploration programs, a total of 33 HQ-diameter diamond drillholes totaling 9,408 m were completed across the Creek, Ferricrete, Ag Carbonate, Finn, and Belle South zones at the JD Property. Drilling was designed to confirm and expand previously identified zones of gold-silver mineralization, to test new targets generated from geophysics and surface geochemistry, and to collect systematic downhole data through continuous sampling. At the Creek zone, drilling confirmed the presence of high-grade epithermal vein-hosted and disseminated gold mineralization with successful step-out intersections demonstrating expansion potential. Drilling at Ferricrete and Belle South tested previously undrilled porphyry-style targets and intersected alteration and mineralization consistent with large hydrothermal systems. Results from the Finn and Ag Carbonate zones confirmed continuity of silver-gold mineralization associated with quartz-carbonate veining and breccias. Overall, the results achieved by the 2024 and 2025 exploration programs completed by Sun Summit at the JD Project have identified new targets, as well as having confirmed and expanded zones of previously identified mineralization, and provide a strong technical basis for continued exploration at the Property.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The data resulting from the 2024 and 2025 exploration programs completed by Sun Summit have improved the Company's understanding of the extents and characteristics of the various zones of styles mineralization identified to date at the JD Property. Data collected from surface sampling and geophysical programs has provided more comprehensive property-wide exploration datasets and has identified new geochemical and geophysical trends for future drill testing. Detailed geological mapping at the Property has helped define several zones of mineralization and alteration, along with their related structures, and has established a stratigraphic framework for future exploration. Mineralization in the Creek zone remains open along strike and at depth, and future work will continue to evaluate potential continuity within the 4.5km Creek-Finn Corridor. The drilling at the Finn zone confirmed the continuity of near-surface, high-grade gold-silver mineralization and the down-dip extent of more disseminated (potential bulk-tonnage) mineralization intersected in previous drill programs and is open along strike and at depth. Recent drilling at Belle South was designed to test the porphyry potential in the area and the lithologies and alteration assemblages intersected suggest proximity to a significant (potential porphyry copper style) hydrothermal system warranting follow up drill testing.

Based on the results of recent work completed by Sun Summit, and historical results completed by others, it is the opinion of the QP that the JD Property remains a property of merit and further exploration work is recommended. Specific recommendations for a two phased continued exploration program at the JD Property are provided below. The high-level cost estimate of phase 1 is CAD$6.94 million and phase 2 is CAD$3.92 million, for a total recommended work program of approximately CAD$10.86 million (Table 1.1).

Phase 1 includes resource and exploration drilling to expand on know mineralization, a small soil and rock sampling program and a magnetotelluric geophysical survey. Phase 2 includes additional follow up resource and exploration drilling and fieldwork and is contingent on positive results from phase 1.

Recommended exploration work for the JD Property includes;

Phase 1

- A total of 7000m of drilling focused at Creek and Finn zones is recommended. At Creek zone drilling should test for parallel mineralized structures to the north and up-dip of hole CZ-25-017, and in other areas where mineralization is open based on the latest structural and mineralization models. Additional drilling at the Finn zone is recommended to infill gaps and expand mineralization to a sufficient drillhole density to allow for formal resource estimation. Drill sampling should include additional larger aliquot assaying (50g assay aliquots or large volume metallic screen analyses) and metallurgical testing of mineralization from the Creek and Finn zones.

- Surface Geochemistry: a small sampling program (rock and soils) with work focused at specific targets including the new surface discovery at A535 and the historical Belle trenches
- Geophysics: Mobile MT survey is recommended to 1) refine targets from widely spaced previous IP survey lines and 2) extend the survey footprint to the north and south.

Phase 2

- Drilling: 3000m of follow-up drill program is recommended to infill and expand Creek and Finn zones based on phase 1 results, and to further evaluate the porphyry potential of the Belle South target and test other prospective targets identified by systematic mapping, geophysics and surface sampling.
- Geology and Geochemistry: mapping and sampling (rock and soil) programs to investigate the full extents of the property with more focused work at targets identified in phase 1.
- Geophysics: additional IP surveys are recommended based on the results of the mobile MT survey and previous IP surveys.
- Data review and model: a detailed review of the drill-tested mineralized zones is recommended, including updates to their respective geological and mineralization models to support future resource estimation.

The work outlined in phase 1 & 2 can be used to support resource estimation in areas where data is deemed sufficient.

Table 1.1 Work recommendations.

Phase 1		people	days/samples	rate	Costs
Administrative/General					
Administration and Project Management					$150,000
	camp/accommodations	25	90	$300	$675,000
	travel				$150,000
	Fixed wing support	2	12	$5,000	$120,000
	helicopter	5.5	90	$2,700	$1,336,500
	sample shipping, supplies and misc.				$171,250
Pad Materials and Pad Building			60	$5,000	$300,000
Environmental/Reclamation					$200,000
Survey equipment					$60,000
Fuel					$125,000
Drill core sampling (analysis including CRMs)			6000	70	$420,000
Prelim metallurgical testing					$130,000
				subtotal	$3,837,750
Resource & Exploration Drilling		holes	ave depth (m)	rate ($/m)	
	Creek	15	250	$400	$1,500,000
	Finn	10	250	$400	$1,000,000
	Other	3	250	$400	$300,000
		Subtotal	7,000	m	$2,800,000
Fieldwork					
Prospecting (mapping/sampling)		2	10	$650	$13,000
	sample analysis		150	$50	$7,500
Soil Geochemical Sampling		2	10	$550	$11,000
	sample analysis		500	$40	$20,000
Geophysics - Mobile MT Survey					$250,000
		Subtotal			$301,500
	Phase 1 Drilling Subtotal				$6,939,250

Phase 2		people	days/samples	rate	Costs
Administrative/General					
Administration and Project Management					$130,000
	camp/accommodations	32	30	$300	$288,000
	travel				$60,000
	Fixed wing support	2	12	$5,000	$120,000
	helicopter (drill)	5.5	30	$2,700	$445,500
	helicopter (feildwork)	3.5	30	$2,700	$283,500
	sample shipping, supplies and misc.				$231,250
Pad Materials and Pad Building			60	$5,000	$300,000
Environmental/Reclamation					$200,000
Survey equipment					$60,000
Fuel					$125,000
Drill core sampling (analysis including CRMs)			2500	55	$137,500
				subtotal	$2,380,750
Exploration & Follow-Up Drilling		holes	ave depth (m)	rate ($/m)	
	Exploration Drilling	5	400	$400	$800,000
	Follow-up Resource Drilling	4	250	$400	$400,000
	Data review & modelling				$80,000
		Subtotal	3,000	m	$1,280,000
Fieldwork					
Prospecting (mapping/sampling)		2	10	$650	$13,000
	sample analysis		150	$50	$7,500
Soil Geochemical Sampling		2	10	$550	$11,000
	sample analysis		500	$40	$20,000
Geophysics - IP Mobilization			2	$15,000	$30,000
Geophysics - IP Survey			28	$6,500	$182,000
				subtotal	$263,500
	Phase 2 Fieldwork & Drilling Subtotal				$3,924,250

Phase 1 Subtotal	$6,939,250
Phase 2 Subtotal	$3,924,250
Total	$10,863,500

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

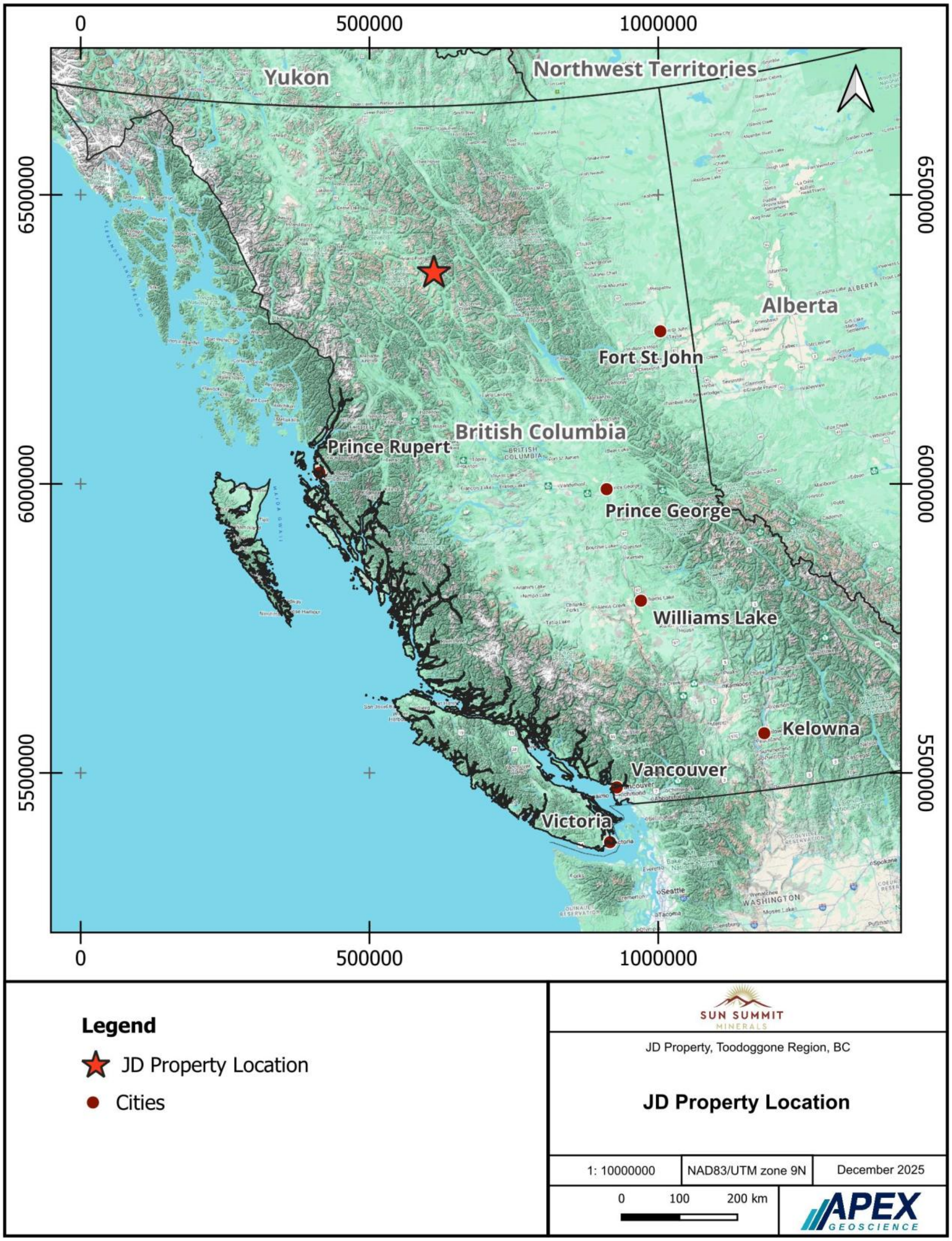
This Technical Report (the “Report”) on the JD Property (the “Property” or the “Project”) was prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (“APEX”) at the request of Sun Summit Minerals Corp. (“Sun Summit” or the “Company”). Sun Summit is a Vancouver, British Columbia based natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of gold and copper mineral projects in British Columbia. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the stock symbol “SMN”. The Effective Date of this Report is January 23, 2026.

The JD Property is located in North Central British Columbia, north of the Toodoggone River and between the Moosehorn and McClair rivers. The Property is located approximately 280 km north of Smithers, 460 km northwest of Prince George, and 50 km north-northwest of the past producing Kemess copper-gold mine. The JD Property directly borders Thesis Gold Inc.’s Lawyers-Ranch project to the west and south. The Property comprises 39 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 15,388.61 ha. On November 9th, 2023, Sun Summit announced the signing of a letter of intent to option the JD Property claims, with terms executed over 6 years (Sun Summit Minerals Corp., 2023). The claims are currently 50% owned by Victor F. Erickson and 50% owned by Cameron T. Scott.

The Report provides a technical summary of the relevant location, tenure, historical, and geological information, a summary of recent work completed by the Company, and recommendations for future exploration programs. The Report summarizes the technical information available up to the Effective Date.

This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons (“QPs”) in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth by the National Instrument (“NI”) 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective May 9, 2016), Companion Policy 43-101CP Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (effective February 25, 2016), Form 43-101F1 (effective June 30, 2011) of the CSA, the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (November 23, 2018), the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources, and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019) and the CIM Definition Standards (May 10, 2024).

Figure 2.1 General location of Sun Summit's JD Property



2.2 Authors and Site Inspection

The authors of this Technical Report are Mr. Andrew Turner, B.Sc., P.Geo and Ms. Emily Laycock, M.Sc., P.Geo. The authors are independent of the Issuer and are Qualified Persons ("QPs") as defined in NI 43-101. The NI 43-101 and CIM define a QP as "an individual who is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation, or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report, and is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association".

Mr. Turner is responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report other than sections 6-10. Mr. Turner is a Professional Member registered with Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA), as well as the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEGG) and with Engineers and Geoscientists BC (EGBC). Mr. Turner has worked as a geologist for over 35 years since his graduation from the University of Alberta, and has extensive experience with exploration for, and the evaluation of, intrusive related precious metal deposits, including epithermal and porphyry systems in Western Canada, the United States and Chile.

Ms. Laycock is a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) and with Engineers and Geoscientists BC (EGBC). Ms. Laycock has worked as a geologist for more than 15 years since her graduation from the University of Alberta and has also completed and MSc from the University of McGill. She has experience with exploration for precious and base metal deposits of various types including epithermal and porphyry-type deposits in North America Australia, and the Pacific Islands, . Ms. Laycock responsible for sections 6-10 of this technical report.

Mr. Turner conducted a site inspection of the JD Property for verification purposes on October 14th, 2025. This visit was completed with the objective of assessing the current site conditions and access, verifying the reported geology, alteration, and mineralization of the Property, and to independently collect verification samples to be submitted for assay. Mr. Turner visited all 2025 drill sites and confirmed collar locations, as well as visited the JD camp. Mr. Turner independently collected six drillcore samples (four from Creek zone and two from Finn zone) and submitted them to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, BC for geochemical analysis and assay. Analytical results for the drillcore samples collected by Mr. Turner confirmed the presence of gold mineralization at the JD Property.

2.3 Sources of Information

This Report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information. In support of the technical sections of this Report, the QP has independently reviewed reports, data, and information derived from work completed by Sun Summit and previous operators. Information on property geology and historical exploration work completed by previous operators has been sourced from a previous assessment report completed on the Property for Sun Summit. Journal publications listed in Section 27 "References" were used to verify background geological information regarding the regional and local geological setting and mineral deposit potential of the Property. The QP has reviewed all government and miscellaneous reports, and commercial laboratory analytical data. The QP has deemed that these reports and information, to the best of their knowledge, are valid contributions.

Based on the Property visit and review of the available literature and data, the QP takes responsibility for the information herein.

2.4 Units of Measure

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

1) Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006);
2) Bulk weight is presented in both United States short tons (tons; 2,000 lbs or 907.2 kg) and metric tonnes (tonnes; 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs.);
3) Geographic coordinates are projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system relative to zone 9N of the North American Datum (NAD) 1983; and,
4) Currency in Canadian dollars (CDN$), unless otherwise specified (e.g., U.S. dollars, US$; Euros, €).

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QP is not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal agreements, mineral titles, royalties, permitting and environmental matters.

The QP relied on the Company to provide all pertinent information concerning the legal status of the Property. For Section 4.2, the QP relied on the "Option Agreement" between Sun Summit Minerals Corp. and the Optionors, dated December 31st, 2023, which was provided to the by Mr. MacDonald of Sun Summit via personal correspondence on January 9th, 2026.

All information regarding current status of permitting and land tenure was provided by Sun Summit. As of the Effective Date of this report, the QP has confirmed that the land tenure described in this report have been recorded and are in good standing in the Government of British Columbia's Mineral Titles Branch online claim management system "MTO" (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home).

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The JD Property is located in North Central British Columbia, north of the Toodoggone River and between the Moosehorn and McClair rivers. The Property is located approximately 280 km north of Smithers, 460 km northwest of Prince George, and 50 km north-northwest of the past producing Kemess copper-gold mine. The JD Property directly borders Thesis Gold Inc.'s Lawyers-Ranch project to the west and south. The Property is located in the Omineca Mining Division, centered at latitude 57º 26'N and longitude 127º 9'W and overlays NTS sheets 094/06E and 094/07E and BCGS map sheet 094E.044, and 094E.045 (Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2).

The Property comprises 39 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 15,388.61 ha. On November 9th, 2023, Sun Summit announced the signing of a Letter of Intent to option the JD Property claims, with terms executed over 6 years (Sun Summit Minerals Corp., 2023). The nature of the option agreement is discussed below in Section 4.2. The claims are currently 50% owned by Victor F. Erickson ("Erickson") and 50% owned by T. Cameron Scott ("Scott") (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 JD Project Mineral Tenure Descriptions.

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
521291		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/17	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	1393.4
521293		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/17	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	922.821
521294		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/17	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	209.178
521295		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/17	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	365.674
521296		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/17	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	1045.43
521297		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/17	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	837.006
521321		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/18	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	208.97
521328		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2005/OCT/19	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	592.539
603443*	BOAT ANCHOR	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2009/APR/27	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	418.3361
766922*	EBELLE	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2010/MAY/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	400.9112
766982*	SMBELLE	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2010/MAY/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	17.4336
767003*	NWTELBELLE	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2010/MAY/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	17.4317
853607*	4 BANGER!	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/MAY/05	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	17.4377
853608*	LINDIN MCLEAN	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/MAY/05	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	401.0853
897129	MOOSEHORN 1	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/SEP/13	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	418.438
897149	MOOSEHORN 2	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/SEP/13	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	418.5775
897169	MOOSEHORN 3	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/SEP/13	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	435.9992
897170	MOOSEHORN 4	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/SEP/13	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	436.1302

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
897171	MOOSEHORN 5	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/SEP/13	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	69.786
904869	JD NW 1	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/OCT/05	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	348.0162
942530*	SEDEENLONGO	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/JAN/24	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	418.6717
947451	JD ACCESS 5	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/FEB/09	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	69.7649
984044		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/MAY/06	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	139.4379
1010726		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/JUL/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	418.9278
1020210		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2013/JUN/10	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	243.601
1038681		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2015/SEP/19	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	487.5701
1040157		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2015/NOV/25	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	52.3041
1040158		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2015/NOV/25	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	139.5161
1043967		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/FEB/09	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	157.0106
1043968		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2011/JUL/23	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	401.2764
1043971		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/JUL/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	69.8379
1043973		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/JUL/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	244.4043
1043975		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2012/JUL/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	348.9297
1050547		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2017/MAR/04	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	17.4364
1059946	CJS-2	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2018/MAR/08	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	1097.266
1059947	CJS-1	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2018/MAR/08	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	609.8153
1062852	JD EAST	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2018/SEP/06	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	418.3554
1068517	CJS-3	Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2019/MAY/14	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	209.1691
1068519		Erickson (50%), Scott (50%)	2019/MAY/14	2035/JUN/16	GOOD	870.7163
					Total	15,388.61

* Mineral claims together referred to as the "Belle claims".

Figure 4.1 JD Property Location.

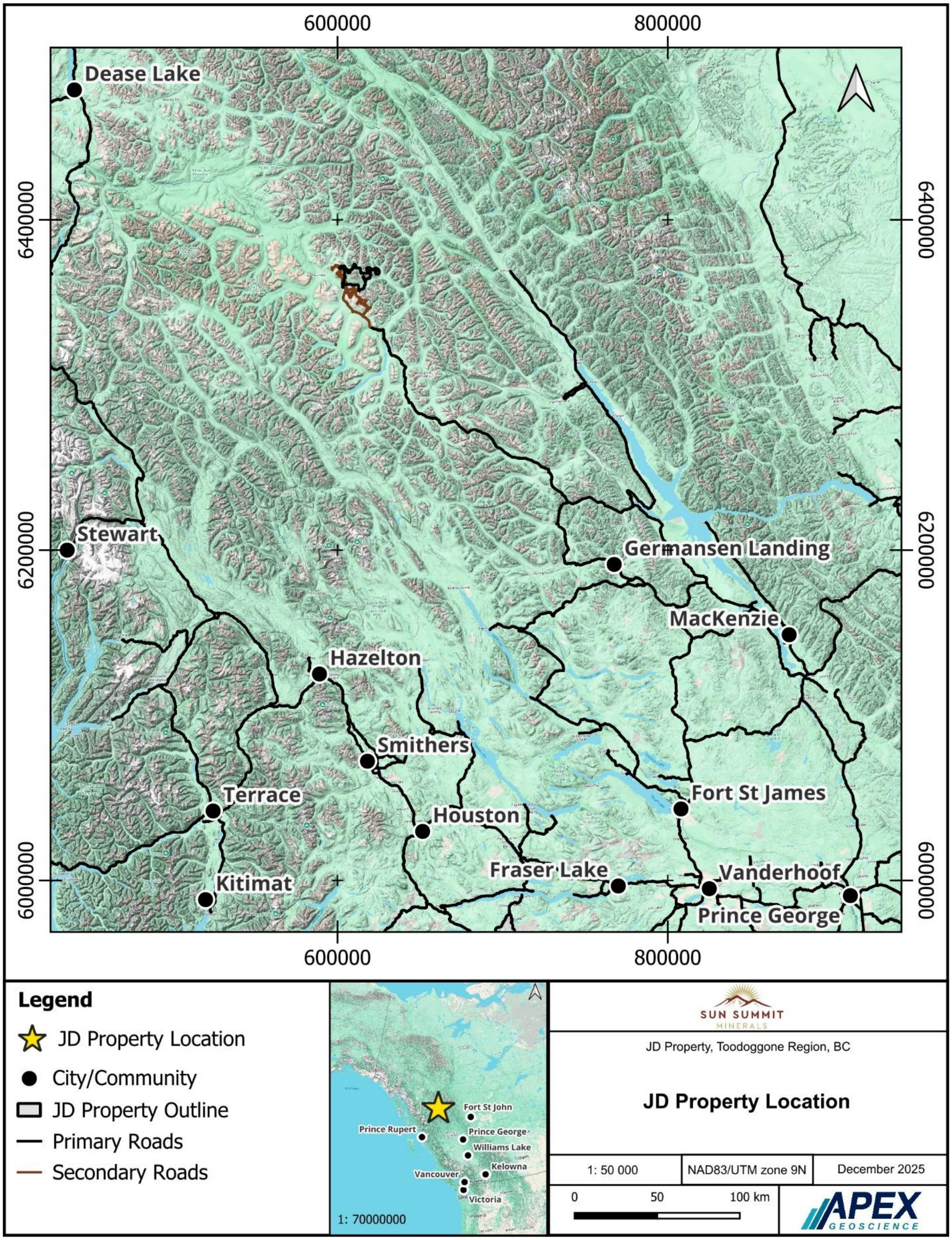
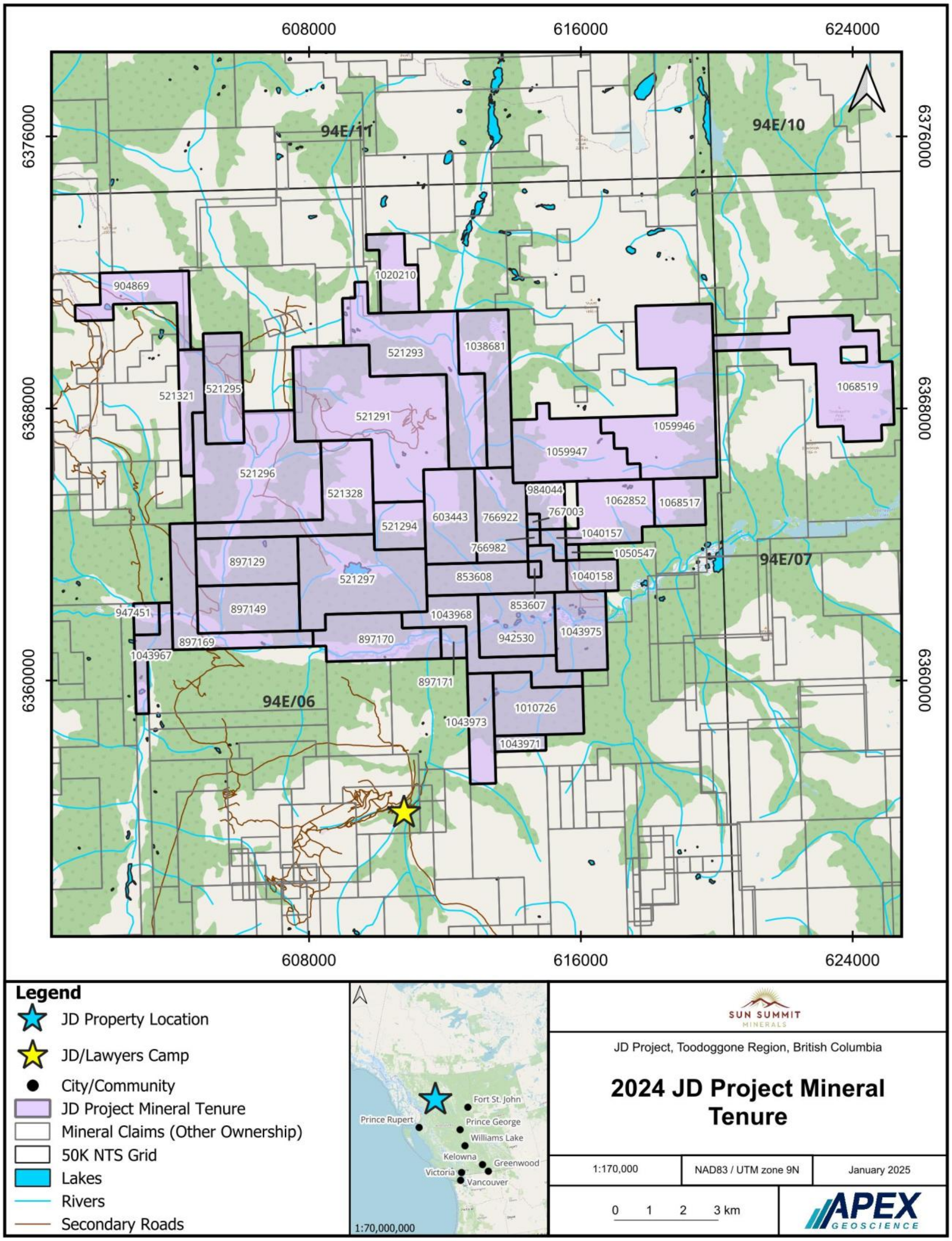


Figure 4.2 2025 JD Project Mineral Tenure.



4.2 Royalties and Agreements

On December 31st, 2023, Sun Summit signed an Option Agreement ("the Option") with Victor F. Erickson, V. F. Erickson Consultants Ltd., and T. Cameron Scott ("the Optionors") to acquire a 100% interest in the JD Property mineral claim package comprising 39 contiguous mineral claims totaling approximately 15,338.61 ha. Pursuant to the terms of the Option, Sun Summit can exercise the Option by making cash payments, issue post-consolidation common shares of Sun Summit (each, a "Post-Consolidation Share") to the Optionors and incur expenditures on the JD Project over six years as follows:

- Complete cash payments in the aggregate amount of $1,175,000, consisting of $175,000 in installments in the first year of the Option Agreement ($25,000 of which has been paid to date), and $200,000 by each of the first through fifth anniversaries of the Option Agreement;

- Issue an aggregate of 8,000,000 Post-Consolidation Shares to the Optionors, consisting of 2,000,000 Post-Consolidation Shares issued following TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") approval of the Option Agreement and the Consolidation, and 1,000,000 Post-Consolidation Shares by each of the first through sixth anniversaries of the Option Agreement; and

- Incur an aggregate of $22,500,000 in exploration expenditures on the JD Project, starting at $2,500,000 by the first anniversary of the Option Agreement, and increasing by $500,000 each year, until which $5,000,000 being required in the sixth year.

The Option Agreement is subject to a prior consolidation of Sun Summit's outstanding common shares on the basis of one post-consolidation common share for every three pre-consolidation common shares (the "Consolidation"). In the event of a change of control of Sun Summit, the Optionors may accelerate the issuance of remaining Post-Consolidation Shares issuable under the Option Agreement (Sun Summit Minerals Corp., 2024a).

Upon exercise of the option, Sun Summit will grant net smelter returns ("NSR") royalties on the JD Project to the Optionors as follows:

- 2.0% NSR royalty on the JD claims comprising the JD Project, which can be reduced by 50% to a 1.0% NSR royalty by Sun Summit making the payment to the Optionors of $7,500,000 no later than the receipt of production financing for the JD Project or $10,000,000 on or before commercial production being achieved on the JD Project;

- 1.0% NSR royalty on the Belle claims comprising the JD Project; and

- 1.0% NSR royalty on any interest acquired by Sun Summit in an area of interest north of the JD Project.

The Belle claims are also subject to a 2.0% NSR royalty in favor of a third party, which royalty obligation will be assumed by Sun Summit and can be reduced by 50% to a 1.0% NSR royalty by the payment of $2,000,000 to the third party (Table 4.1). If the option is exercised, Sun Summit will make, until the commencement of any commercial production on the JD Project, advance royalty payments of $250,000 to the Optionors on each anniversary of such exercise. Such payments will be credited against any royalty payments due to the Optionors after the commencement of commercial production. In the event that Sun Summit purchases one-half of the 2.0% NSR on the JD claims, 50% of the cumulative amount of the advance royalty payments will be credited towards the purchase of one-half of the 2.0.% NSR. Within 30 days following the commencement of commercial production on the JD Project, Sun Summit will make an additional one-time payment of $1,000,000 to the Optionors (Sun Summit Minerals Corp., 2024a).

On January 29th, 2024, Sun Summit announced that it had obtained conditional TSX Venture Exchange ("the Exchange") approval for the Company's Option Agreement with the Optionors to acquire a 100% interest in the JD Property (Sun Summit Minerals Corp., 2024b).

As of the effective date of this report, Sun Summit has fulfilled the cash payment, share issuance, and exploration expenditure requirements for the first 2 years of the JD Property Option Agreement, which is currently in its 3rd year. In order to maintain the Option Agreement through 2026, the Company will be required to make the annual cash payment of $200k and issue 1M shares to the Optionors by the 3rd anniversary of the Agreement in December of 2026. The Company does not, technically, need to conduct an exploration program in 2026 as the exploration expenditures incurred during the first 2 years of the Agreement (2024 and 2025) were actually sufficient to cover the cumulative expenditure requirement for the first 3 years of the Agreement (although a significant exploration program is planned for 2026).

4.3 Environmental Liabilities, Permitting and Significant Factors

4.3.1 Permitting

Sun Summit Minerals is currently in possession of active and valid permits that collectively allow for the execution of all aspects of the work planned for the 2026 field season, as discussed in greater detail in a subsequent section of this report (see Section 26: Recommendations).

Exploration activities at the JD Property are conducted under Mines Act Permit MX-100000424 ("the Permit"), issued by the Government of British Columbia Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals. This exploration permit has a good-to date of April 2nd, 2030, and a Notice of Work Mine Plan and Reclamation Plan were submitted by the Company during the application for the Permit. The exploration permit authorizes mining activities within the Property boundaries including surface diamond drilling, trenching, exploration access construction, exploration related structures, and an IP ground geophysical survey. Sun Summit has posted a $83,200.00 bond with the Government of British Columbia for reclamation liability.

As a part of the exploration permit application, the Company implemented environmental and archeological protection plans for the Property including a Wildlife Monitoring and Management Plan, an archeological overview assessment (AOA) a Reclamation Plan, and an Archaeological Chance Find Procedure Plan.

The Company was issued a Free Use Permit and an Occupant License to Cut (L52764), pursuant to Sections 47.4, 48(1)(e) and 49 of the Forest Act, which authorizes the Company to cut and use Crown timber within the Property area that is necessary to facilitate the mining operations approved by the Permit. The Free Use Permit and Occupant License to Cut also defines the maximum volume of Crown timber that may be cut, and the manner in which all cut Crown timber must be dealt with by the Company.

A Conditional Water License (#508272) obtained from the Government of British Columbia Ministry of Water, Land, and Resource Stewardship applies to Mineral Claim 897169 of the JD Property, which permits the pumping of up to 20 cubic meters of water per day from the Toodoggone River for camp purposes. A Water License over Crown Land is appurtenant to the land and passes on with the conveyance of the land to any new owner.

4.3.2 Environmental Liabilities and Significant Factors

The QP is not aware of any significant environmental liabilities or public liabilities associated with the Property. The QP is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that would affect access, title, or the ability to perform work on the JD Property.

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

5.1 Accessibility, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

In 2025, the Property was accessed via helicopter staging out of the road accessible JD Camp. The JD camp is accessed via a network of Forestry Service Roads ("FSR") that begin south of the town of Mackenzie. The Finlay FSR heads north from Mackenzie toward the Property then connects to the Finlay-Osilinka FSR, the Tenakihi FSR, and the Omineca Mine Access Road ("Kemess Road") past the Kemess mine to the Sturdee airstrip. From the airstrip, the JD Camp can be accessed via the reactivated Lawyers-Ranch ring road (historically know as the Cheni Road). The ring road (Cheni Road) allows access to the JD camp, and Thesis Gold Inc.'s Lawyers and Ranch camps from the Sturdee airstrip without crossing the Baker Mine site or Tigers Notch Pass. Helicopter access is required from the JD Camp to the various mineralized zones on the JD Property. The property is 460 km north of Prince George, an approximately 9–10-hour drive with no fuel stations available past highway 97.

Mackenzie is the closest major centre accessible by road, 340 km to the southeast of the Property. The Mackenzie economy is primarily based in forestry and provides services for logging, lumber and pulp manufacturing facilities. Mackenzie also provides services for the Mt. Milligan copper-gold mine, located 95 km west of the town. There is a rail line connecting Mackenzie to the Canadian National Railway ("CNR") mainline, providing rail access to Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Mackenzie is supported by the larger centre, Prince George, located 180 km to the south.

Smithers is the closest major centre accessible by air and has historically been heavily relied upon by the mineral exploration industry in the area. Charter flights from Smithers to the Sturdee airstrip are common during the exploration season. Smithers is located 280 km south of the Property and lies along the Yellowhead Highway and the CNR mainline. Exploration services available include contract diamond drilling, expeditors and helicopter companies.

The Kemess South mine, owned by Centerra Gold Inc. is the closest mining infrastructure to the Property (~50 km south). The Kemess mine accesses the B.C. Hydro grid via powerline from Mackenzie and has road access. A large mining camp and a 1,424 m gravel airstrip is also present at Kemess South.

Southeast of the Property is the Baker mine and mill site owned by TDG Gold Corp. Diesel-generated power, a 200 ton/day gold-silver processing mill, a trailer camp, mining and heavy-duty equipment are present at the mine site.

5.2 Climate Vegetation and Physiography

The operating field season is generally from June to September with variable weather conditions during these months. Temperatures range from -35ºC to +30ºC with average temperatures in the winter months of -14ºC and +15-20ºC in the summer months. The Property receives moderate precipitation with winter snowpack around 1.5-2 m (Strickland, D., 2022).

The Property is located in moderate to steep terrain in the Omineca Mountains of Northern BC with elevation ranging from 1400 to 2200 meters above sea level ("masl"). Topographic relief is ~800 masl, ranging from 1150 masl along the Toodoggone River to ~1930 masl at the highest peak in the center of the property (Gallagher C. (2020), & Strickland D. (2022)). Overall terrain is described as rolling plateaus cut by steep drainages, rugged ridges, and cliffs along and between tilted plateaus and U-shaped valleys. At lower elevations, outcrop exposure is limited to steep slopes and drainages.

Treeline is ~1500 masl and below. The Property is forested with balsam, spruce and pine trees with steeper slopes prone to avalanches that are often covered with thick mats of low growing balsam. Above the treeline the terrain is grassy alpine meadows interspersed with talus on steeper slopes and mountains.

6 History

The information in this section is sourced from previous assessment reports completed on the JD Property by Wetherup (2019), Gallagher (2020), Strickland (2022), and Laycock (2024). The QP has reviewed these sources and consider them to contain all the relevant historical information regarding the Property. Based on the review of the available literature and data, the QP take responsibility for the information herein.

6.1 Ownership

The first documented exploration in the Toodoggone area was in 1824 by Samuel Black, an explorer who noted gossans near the Finlay River. Exploration work on the JD Property dates back to the 1930's with placer gold exploration and operations occurring near McClair Creek and the Toodoggone River which prompted exploration work beginning in 1971 (Wetherup, S., 2019). Exploration on the JD Property is documented from 1971 to 2021 and includes mapping, soil, rock, silt, and trench sampling, geophysical surveys including magnetics ("MAG"), versatile time domain electromagnetics ("VTEM"), very low frequency ("VLF"), and induced polarization ("IP"), diamond drilling, petrography, and spectral analysis and is summarized below in Table 6.1. Data is included where it was available, sample totals are estimates from the historical reports.

Table 6.1 Major Exploration and Ownership of the JD Property

Year	Company	General Area/Prospect	Ownership Changes and Work Completed
1971	Sumac Mines	Regional	Silt Sampling
1972	Amax Potash	South McClair Creek	Mapping and geochemical sampling
1974	Sumac Mines	JD	Geophysics (IP), soils
1979	Energex Minerals Ltd.	JD	Geochemical sampling and trenching
1981	Texasgulf Can.	JD (Schmitt/Finn), S McClair	Mapping, geochemical sampling, and core relogging
	Great Western Petr.	Kadah, Moosehorn	Geochemical sampling
	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	JD	Rock sampling and trench excavation
	Golden Rule Resources	Belle	Geophysics (VLF-EM, MAG) and geochemical sampling
1982	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	S McClair, JD (Schmitt/Finn)	Geochemical sampling, trenching, and diamond drilling
	Great Western Petroleum Corporation	Moosehorn	Geochemical sampling and mapping
1983	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	JD (pit), JD M.C (JD-82)	Geochemical sampling, trenching, and geophysics (IP)
	Golden Rule Resources Ltd.	Belle	Geochemical sampling
1984	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	JD	Diamond drilling
1985	Black Diamond Resources Ltd.	S McClair	Geochemical sampling
	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	Belle	Geochemical sampling
1986	Energex Minerals Ltd.	Ant, JD	Geophysics (MAG, VLF)
	Cyprus Metals Canada Ltd.	Moosehorn	Geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling
1987	Com-Air Containers	S McClair	Geophysics (MAG, VLF)

Year	Company	General Area/Prospect	Ownership Changes and Work Completed
	Cyprus Metals Canada Ltd.	Cassidy, Round Mountain	Geochemical sampling, trenching, DDH, and geophysics (IP, VLF)
1988	Energex Minerals Ltd. Skylark Resources Ltd. Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd.	AL, Surprise, Ant Kadah Moosehorn	Mapping and geochemical sampling Geochemical sampling Diamond drilling
1989	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	Belle	Geochemical sampling and trenching
1989	Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd.	Moosehorn	Diamond Drilling
1990	Consolidated Harlin Resources	N McClair	Geochemical sampling
1994	AGC	JD	Geochemical sampling and diamond drilling
1995	AGC	JD	Geochemical sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and geophysics (IP)
1997	Antares and AGC	AL, Moose, JD, Lawyers	Geophysics (MAG)
1998	AGC	JD	Trenching, diamond drilling and, geophysics (MAG, IP)
2008	Duran Ventures Inc.	JD	Geophysics (MAG)
2012	Tower Resources Ltd.	JD	Geochemical sampling and diamond drilling
2013	Tower Resources Ltd.	JD	Geochemical sampling, diamond drilling, and geophysics (MAG, IP)
2017	Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc	JD	Mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysics (IP), drillcore relogging, and SWIR analysis
2018	Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc	JD	Diamond drilling and geophysics (MAG, IP)
2019	Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc	JD	Geochemical sampling, geophysics (hyperspectral – MAG), petrography, and drill relogging
2020	Volatus Capital Corp.	JD	Geochemical sampling and SWIR analysis
2021	Volatus Capital Corp.	JD	Geochemical sampling and geophysics (VTEM)
2022	Volatus Capital Corp.	JD	High-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic gradient and radiometric survey completed at the Kadah Lake survey blocks

6.2 Historical Exploration by Previous Operators (Non-Drilling)

The JD Property was optioned by Sun Summit on December 31,2023. Numerous exploration programs have been completed at the Property by previous operators prior to this, which led to the discovery of several mineralized zones and prospects (Figure 6.1). Historical exploration programs (excluding drilling) completed by previous operators are described below. Available gold results for geochemical rock and soil sampling completed within the Property are shown in Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3 respectively. A summary of historical drilling completed at the JD Property by previous operators is presented in Section 6.4.

The first documented exploration on the JD Property was in 1971 by Sumac Mines ("Sumac") and included the geochemical analysis of stream sediments collected throughout the Property (Strickland, 2022). Stream sediment sampling in the Toodoggone region led to the discovery of several mineralized prospects including the staking of the McClair prospect (now within the JD Property), as well as the staking of prospects adjacent to the Property which would become the Baker, Shasta, and Lawyers-Ranch projects (Strickland, 2022 & Hawkins, 1996). Details on the number of samples collected and their analytical results are not available for the author to review.

Multiple operators completed exploration programs over portions of the Property from the 1970's through to the 1990's. Historically, the major prospects within the current JD Property, including the JD/Finn, Moosehorn, and Belle prospect areas, were frequently worked on as separate exploration projects, before becoming encompassed within the contiguous claims package of the current JD Property.

Additional exploration was conducted by Amax Potash in 1972, including the collection of approximately 376 soils, two rocks, and ten silt samples. In 1974, Sumac then completed a soil sampling and an IP geophysical survey over portions of the Property, though details on the number of samples collected are not available for review. This resulted in the identification of the Finn zone, where gold mineralization was observed in outcrop (Strickland, 2022). The JD and Moose claims lapsed in 1974, until they were re-staked in 1979 by T.C Scott and Petra Gem Exploration Ltd., who then optioned the claims to Energex Minerals Ltd. ("Energex"). Energex then completed a hand trenching and rock sampling program around the JD prospect (i.e. Finn Zone) in the Fall of 1979, where they confirmed sulphide mineralization in bedrock.

In 1980, Texasgulf Canada Ltd. (later Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.) optioned the JD (Finn Zone) prospect claims, and completed exploration programs from 1981 to 1984. Work completed included rock, soil and stream sediment sampling, trenching, and a geophysical survey (IP, resistivity, and MAG) totalling 11 line-km. Following the lapse of the Kidd Creek Mines option, Energex continued to explore the JD prospect area and completed approximately 507 line-km of magnetic and VLF geophysical surveys in 1986. Energex followed up with an extensive mapping and geochemical soil sampling program in 1988. No exploration work was completed on the main JD prospect area of the Property until 1994, when it was optioned by Americas Gold Corporation ("AGC"). AGC completed exploration programs in 1994, 1997 and 1998, including soil and rock geochemical sampling, as well as over 30,000 line-km of magnetic geophysical surveys. AGC then dropped the claims in 1998.

In 1981 and 1982, Great West Petroleum Corporation completed a geological mapping and geochemical surveying program over their "GWP" claims, covering the southern portion of the current JD Property surrounding the Moosehorn zone and Kadah Lake. Cyprus Metals then conducted extensive exploration and drilling over the Moosehorn prospect area from 1986 to 1989, where they completed multiple geochemical sampling and trenching programs to target Ag-Au bearing veins, as well as IP and VLF geophysical surveys. In 1988, Skylark Resources Ltd. completed a soil sampling program in the Kadah Lake area, collecting approximately 30 soil samples.

Figure 6.1 Mineral Occurrences within the JD Property

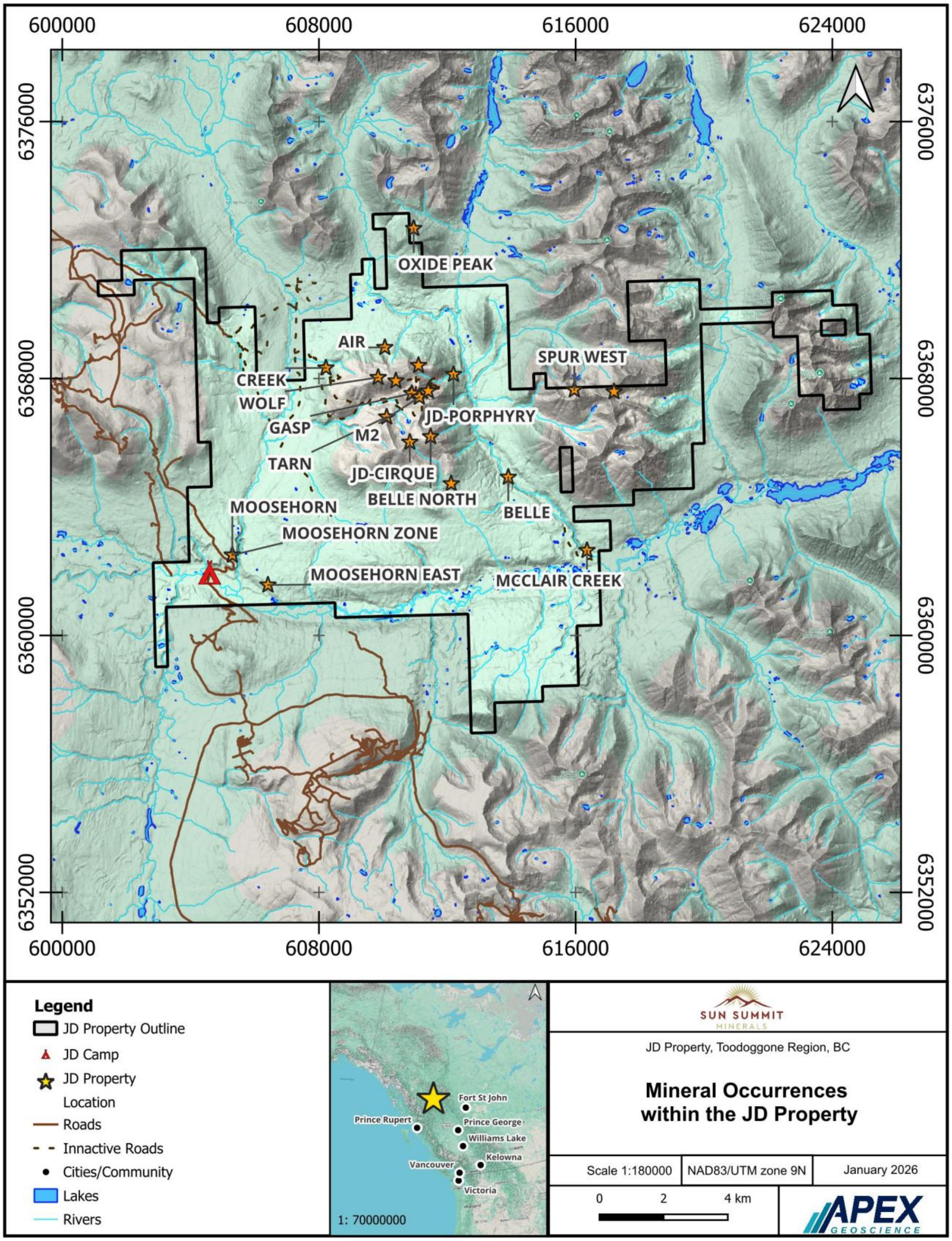


Figure 6.2 Historical Rock Sampling within the JD Property – Au Results

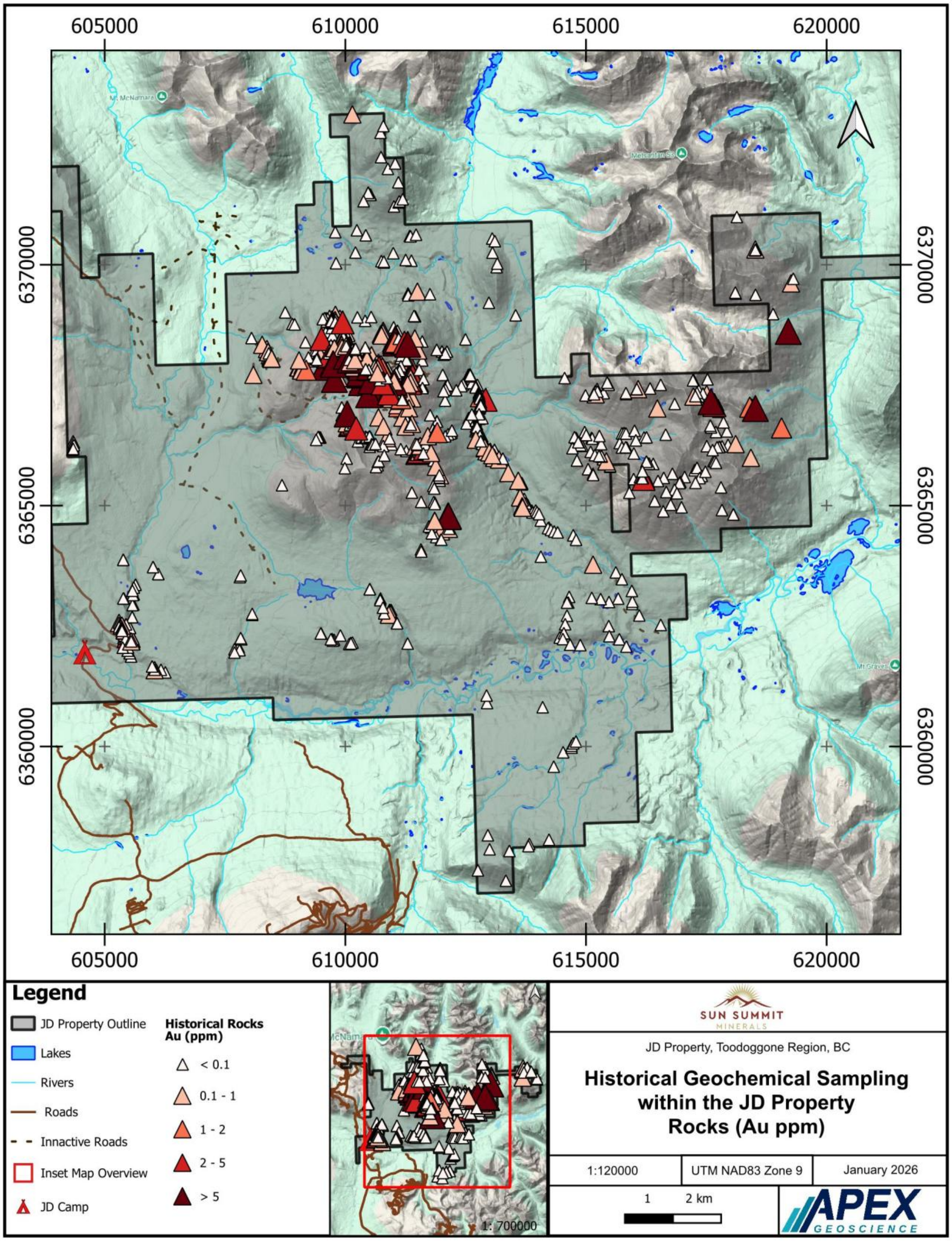
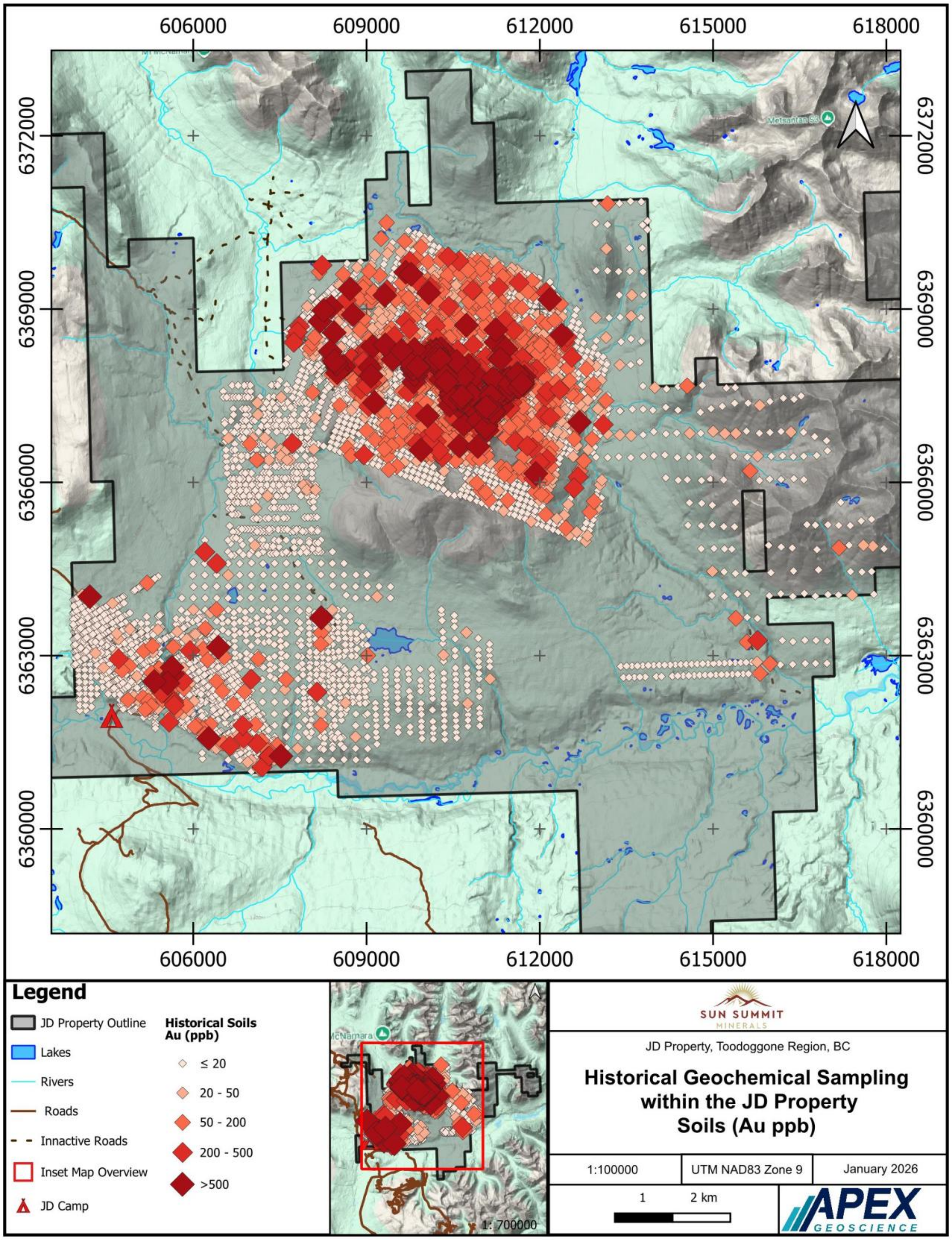


Figure 6.3 Historical Soil Sampling within the JD Property – Au Results



The Belle prospect area was worked by multiple operators in the 1980's. In 1980, Golden Rule Resources staked the Belle 1 and 2 claims and completed exploration programs in 1981 and 1983 comprising geochemical soil and rock sampling programs, in addition to a 44.7 line-km magnetic and VLF geophysical survey. Manson Creek Resources Ltd. ("Manson Creek") optioned the Belle claims from Golden Rule Resources Ltd. and conducted exploration programs in 1986 and 1989. Manson Creek was targeting Au-bearing quartz breccias and completed extensive trenching and rock sampling at the Belle prospect.

In 1990, Consolidated Harlin Resources completed an exploration program on their "Joanna claims", which cover the northern portion of the current JD Property, termed the Oxide Peak prospect area. Intense prospecting was completed, with the goal of following up on historical Au-Cu soil geochemical anomalies.

There is a gap in exploration work on the JD Property until 2008, where Durant Ventures Inc. completed an exploration program at the JD prospect under option from T. Cameron Scott. A high-resolution airborne magnetic survey was flown over the claims, totalling 749.8 line-km. This was followed by another exploration gap from 2008 to 2012.

In 2012, Tower Resources Ltd. ("Tower") optioned the JD prospect claims from T. Cameron Scott and staked additional claims covering the Moosehorn prospect area to form a contiguous claim package. Tower completed exploration programs in 2012 and 2013, including geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 2012, Tower collected approximately 2067 soils and 106 rocks. The soil sampling program confirmed historical results and expanded the known area of mineralization, revealing a multi-element soil anomaly ~2km in length from the Finn zone to the Wolf zone. Tower Resources continued exploration on the JD Property in 2013, collecting 22 rock samples and completing 9.9 line-km of MAG and 11.1 line-km of IP geophysical surveys. No exploration was completed on the Property between 2013 and 2017.

In 2017, Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc. ("Freeport") optioned the JD claims from co-owners T. Cameron Scott ("Scott") and Victor Erickson ("Erickson"). Exploration completed in 2017 included mapping, geochemical rock sampling, the relogging of historical drillcore from the McClair Creek area, and a 13.8 line-km IP geophysical survey. Freeport followed up on this work with a 2 hole diamond drill program in 2018 to test an IP anomaly identified in the McClair Creek area. In 2019, Freeport completed a surficial exploration program with the goal of assessing the hydrothermal characteristics of the host rocks in the McClair Creek area of the Property. Approximately 80 rock samples and 227 soil samples were collected. Freeport dropped the option following the 2019 exploration program.

Volatus Capital Corp.("Volatus") optioned the JD claims from Scott and Erickson in 2020, as well as optioning the Belle claims from Tower Resources. Volatus conducted exploration programs in 2020 and 2021, which included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and an airborne magnetic-VTEM geophysical survey. In 2020, the soil (n=715) sampling was focused on the Moosehorn area and rock sampling (n=140) focused on the Belle and JD claim areas. The soil program identified two anomalous sulphide zones in the Moosehorn Creek area. In 2022 Volatus completed a helicopter-borne magnetic gradient and radiometric survey for a total of 1532 line-km flown over two separate bocks with a combined area of 101.6 km^2.

6.3 Summary of Historical Drilling

Based on the review of the available historical reports and datasets, a total of 336 diamond drillholes, totalling 36,553 m, are recorded to have been drilled within the JD Property by previous operators (Table 6.2). Locations of historical drill collar locations are presented below in Figure 6.4.

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. conducted multiple diamond drill programs in 1982 and 1984. In 1982, 16 drillholes totalling 1,443.0 m were drilled targeting the JD West and Corridor areas. In 1984, 7 drillholes totalling 337.0 m were drilled targeting the Finn zone.

Cyprus Metals conducted extensive drilling over the Moosehorn area from 1986 to 1989. Cyprus Metals were targeting Au-Ag bearing veins, and drilled 41 diamond drillholes totalling 3,942 m.

Between 1994 and 1998, AGC completed extensive drilling focused on the Finn and Creek zones, drilling 242 drillholes totalling 24,433 m. Drilling at Creek zone in 1997 intercepted a 4 m core-length interval of 206.5 g/t Au, 183.8 g/t Ag, and 2.68% Cu from hole CZ-97-008(Hawkins, 1998). Follow-up drilling in 1998 then extended the mineralization of Creek zone.

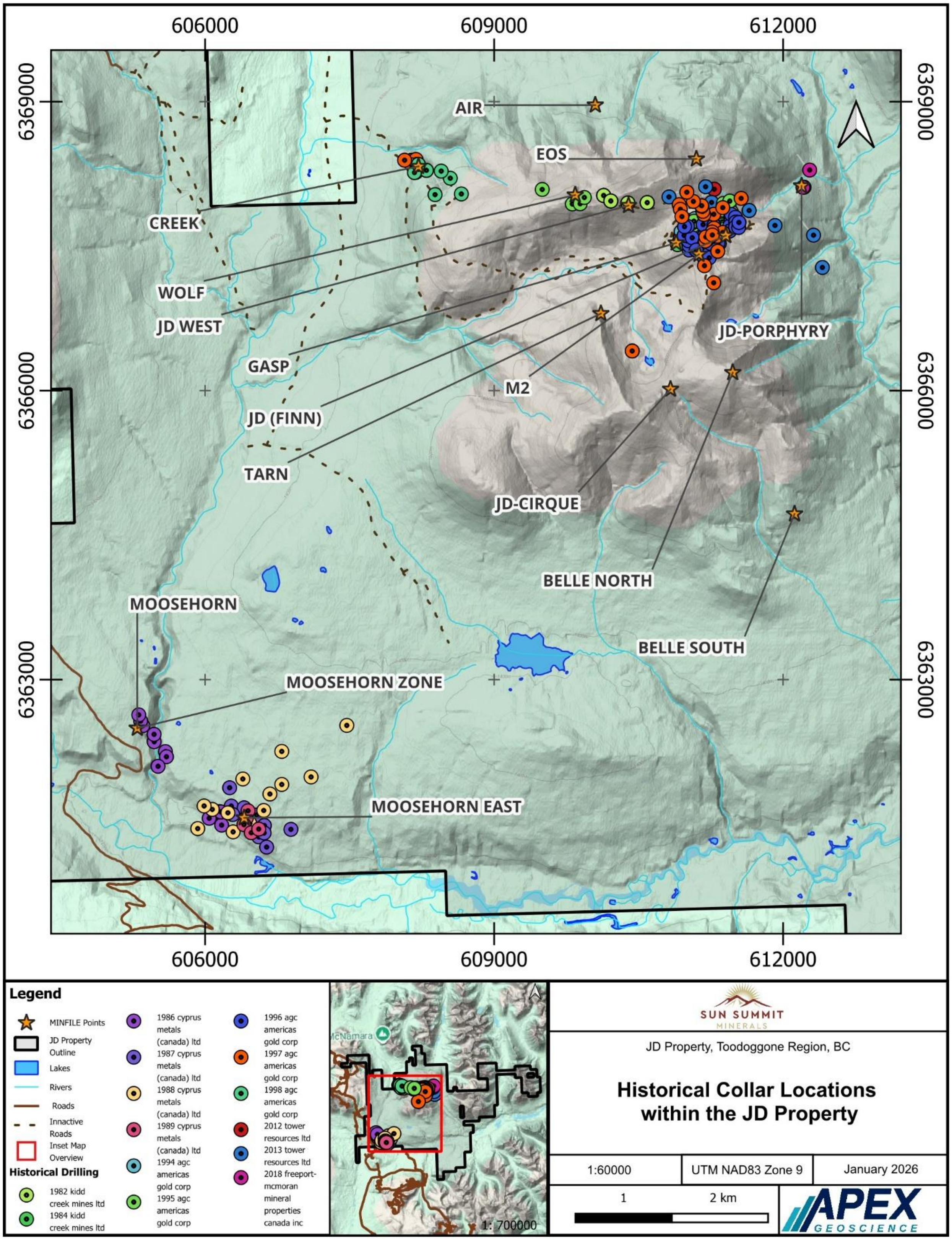
Tower Resources completed drill programs in 2012 and 2013, drilling a total of 28 diamond drillholes totalling 5,104 m. The 2012 program targeted the Finn zone and discovered new mineralization north of Finn zone. Highlights of the follow-up drill program in 2012 include hole JD-13-020 which intersected a 5 m core-length interval from 184 to 189 m depth that returned 2.28 g/t Au.

In 2018, Freeport drill tested an IP anomaly located north of Finn zone. Freeport completed two HQ sized diamond drillholes totalling 1,294 m. Both drillholes intersected intense quartz-sericite-pyrite altered volcanic rock. No significant Au assay results were returned from either drillhole.

Table 6.2 Historical Diamond Drilling within the JD Property

Year	Operator	# of Drillholes	Total (m)
1982, 1984	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	23	1,780.0
1986-1989	Cyprus Metals Canada Ltd.	41	3,942
1994-1998	Americas Gold Corp.	242	24,433.0
2012-2013	Tower Resources Ltd.	28	5,104.0
2018	Freeport McMoRan Inc.	2	1,294
	Totals	336	36,553.0

Figure 6.4 Historical Drill Collars within the JD Property



6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The QP is not aware of any historical mineral resource estimates completed on the JD Property.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated in the Toodoggone Region, an area measuring ~1,500 km², extending from the Kemess South Mine area northwestward to the Chuckachida River. The region is underlain by strata of the Stikine Terrane and occurs within the Intermontane Belt. The Stikine Terrane consists of Paleozoic to Mesozoic Island arc assemblages and overlying Mesozoic sedimentary sequences. The oldest rocks exposed in the region consist of crystalline limestone of the Lower Permian Asitka Group. They are unconformably overlain by, or in thrust contact with, mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Takla Group, which is the equivalent of the Stuhini Group on the western side of the Bowser Basin (Table 7.1). Takla Group volcanic rocks are, in turn, overlain by bimodal volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Toodoggone Formation, of the Hazelton Group (Lane et al., 2018; Figure 7.1).

The Toodoggone Formation is made up of predominantly subaerial successions of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks that are calc-alkaline andesitic to dacitic in composition. Toodoggone volcanics generally display broad open folds with bedding generally less than 25 degrees dipping predominantly to the west and minimal evidence of ductile deformation. Recent field work and previous mapping in the region allowed for regional tracing of the stratigraphic younging direction, which suggests a northwest plunging, north-east vergent synclinorium-anticlinorium pair, connected by a ~100 km limb (Ootes, 2023). Potassium-argon, argon-argon, and more recent high precision uranium-lead age dating indicate that Toodoggone volcanism ranges from 195 Ma to 182 Ma and can be divided into two main volcanic events. 1) an older, lower stage of volcanism dominated by andesitic pyroclastics and flows characterized by widespread propylitic and zeolitic alteration; and 2) a younger, upper stage of volcanism dominated by andesitic ash-flow tuffs which generally lack significant epithermal alteration (Ootes and Wall, 2024 and Clark and William-Jones 1991, Diakow 1985). Intense and repeated faulting led to the development of a regional-scale collapse feature, the "Toodoggone Depression" (Bowen, 2007); which localized epithermal gold-silver mineralization at a variety of localities including Shasta, Lawyers, and Ranch (Bowen, 2014). The deposits display a strong structural control on mineralization and are concentrated along major faults throughout the region.

Cretaceous-aged sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie the volcanic strata of the Toodoggone Formation, including fine-grained clastics of the Skeena Group and chert pebble conglomerates and finer grained clastics of the Sustut Group. These sedimentary rocks are structurally unaffected and form horizontal cap rocks to high-standing plateaus, primarily on the western edge of the Toodoggone Region (Lane et al., 2018).

Upper Triassic Takla rocks lie unconformably below the Toodoggone Formation and are widespread north of the Toodoggone River and in the Finlay River area, forming steep ridges and cliffs. The mafic flows of the Takla Group rocks are pillowed, amygdaloidal and altered. The Takla Group rocks are economically significant in the region as they host part of the Kemess North & Kemess East copper-gold porphyry deposit ~50km SSE of the JD Property.

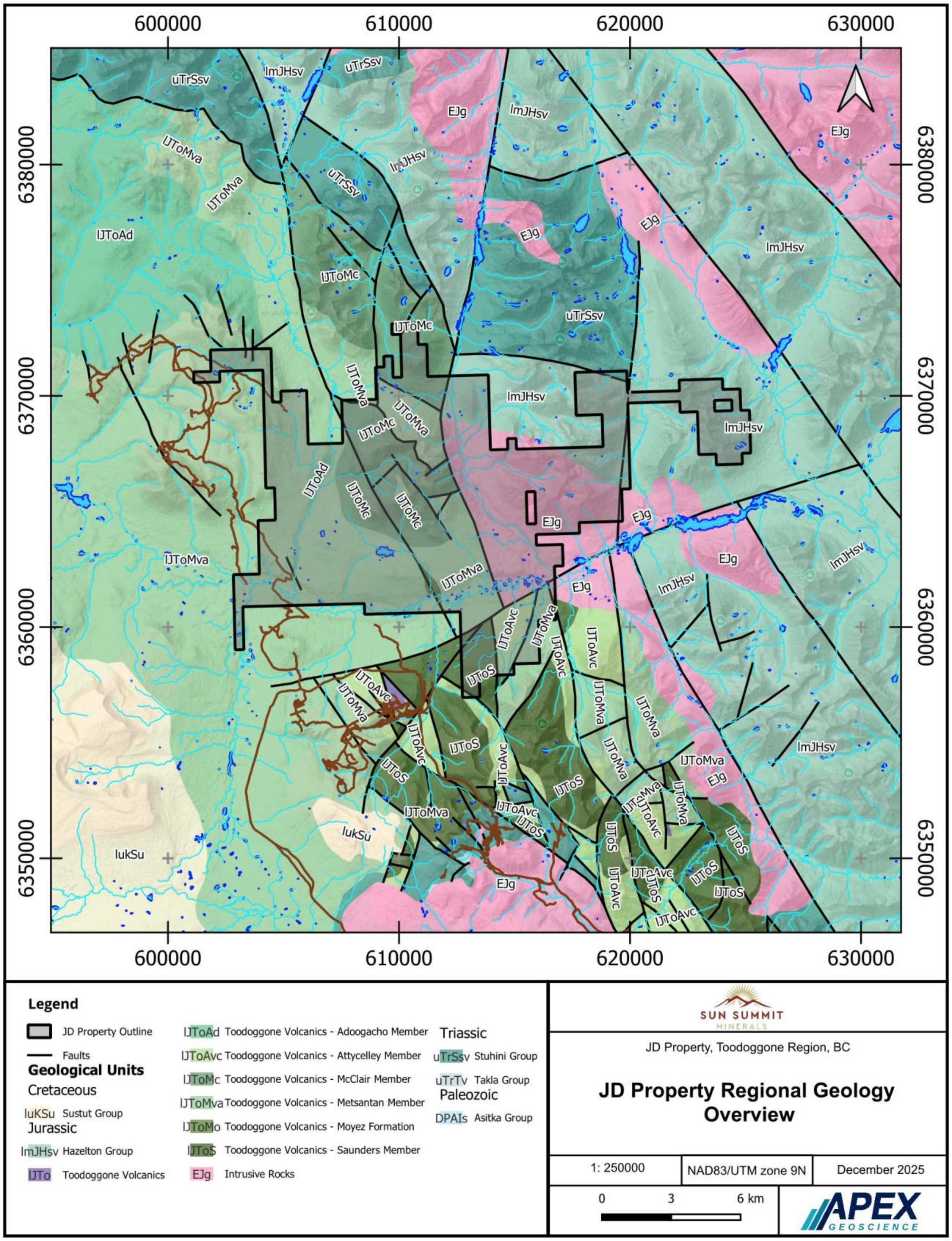
Late Triassic to Middle Cretaceous intrusions are exposed throughout the Toodoggone region. The most significant intrusion-related precious metal and porphyry mineralization occurs in the Early Jurassic granodioritic to quartz monzonitic bodies known as the Black Lake Suite. These bodies commonly intrude into the Takla Formation, and align spatially with the axial hinge and epithermal mineralization, however the most recent high precision age dating suggests that a sandstone at the base of the Toodoggone Formation is nearly 3 Ma younger than the crystallization of the Black Lake intrusion in this area, implying that these intrusions are not the driving source of the epithermal mineralization, despite their spatial association (Ootes and Wall, 2024). The Black Lake Suite contains multiple phases which have not been subdivided. This intrusive suite is known to host significant porphyry copper-gold mineralization in several areas, including the former Kemess South mine and multiple other deposits on the Kemess Property in the southeastern part of the Toodoggone region.

A northwest-trending set of younger, steeply dipping faults and half-grabens are the principal structures found in the region (Figure 7.1). Major structural breaks are considered to have occurred due to a northwesterly trend of volcanic centres (Diakow et al., 1993). Small stocks are also aligned northwesterly, suggesting that their intrusion was influenced by the same structural regime. Younger faults that postdate Middle Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous volcanism and intrusions are recognizable as northwest-trending lineaments (Figure 7.1). Major north-northwest fault systems in the region are, from west to east: Attorney, Moosehorn-McClair, and Saunders-Jock. Most prominent gossan zones are aligned along this configuration of faults.

Table 7.1 Stratigraphy of the Toodoggone Region (Diakow et al., 1993)

Period	Group	Formation	Lithology
Upper and Lower Cretaceous	Sustut	Brothers Peak Tango Creek	Nonmarine conglomerate, siltstone, shale, sandstone; minor ash-turf
			Cassiar Intrusions: Quartz, monzonite and granodiorite
Major Unconformity			
Lower Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic	Bowser Lake		Marine and nonmarine shale, siltstone and conglomerate
Conformable Contact			
Middle and Lower Jurassic	Spatsizi		Marine equivalent of the Hazelton Group; shale siltstone and conglomerate, subordinate fine tuffs
	Hazelton	Toodoggone	Subaerial andesite to dacite flow and tuffs, rare basalt and rhyolite flows; subordinate volcanic siltstone to conglomerate; rare limestone lenses
			Black Lake Intrusive Suite: Granodiorite and quartz monzonite
Unconformity			
Upper Triassic	Takla		Submarine basalt to andesite flows and tuffs, minor limestone and argillite
Unconformity			
Lower Permian	Asikta		Limestone, chert, argillite
Major Terrane Boundary Fault			
Cambrian and Proterozoic			Siltstone, shale, sandstone, limestone; regionally metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite grade

Figure 7.1 JD Project Regional Geology



7.2 Property Geology

The following description of the Toodoggone Formation was compiled from several reports on the Project area. These include past assessment reports, publications of the B.C. Geological Survey, and a Technical Report Covering the JD, Lawyers and Al (Ranch) Areas written by Paul Hawkins, P.Eng. (1996).

The Toodoggone Region is characterized by volcanic strata of the Lower-Middle Jurassic and underlies the Property. The Toodoggone Formation is a compositionally uniform subaerial volcanic succession that consists of six lithostratigraphic members divided into Lower and Upper Eruptive Cycles (Table 7.2). The members are characterized by high potassium, calc-alkaline latite and dacite volcanic strata emplaced along a north-northwest trending, elongate volcano-tectonic depression (Diakow et al., 1993).

The distribution of map units and the dominant structures that are significant to mineralization on the Property formed due to broad scale intra-arc extensional faults within a broader magmatic arc (Diakow et al., 1993). Northeast faults are offset by north-northeast trending faults, evident in the offset of locally intruded magnetic dykes in the ground magnetics. Fault reactivation in the Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary resulted in minor localized dextral strike-slip movement (Diakow et al., 1993). Volcanic strata within the fault blocks generally dip shallowly to the west and were later tilted within rotational blocks of the large graben features that characterize the structural domains of the Property.

Table 7.2 Stratigraphy of the Toodoggone Formation (After Diakow et al., 1993)

Formation	Member	Eruptive Cycle	Age (Ma)	Description
Toodoggone	Saunders	Upper	192.9 to 194	Trachyandesite tuff
	Attycelley		193.8	Dacite tuffs and related feeder dykes and sub-volcanic domes
	McClair			Heterogeneous lithic tuff, andesite flows and sub-volcanic dykes and plugs
	Metsantan	Lower	197 to 200	Trachyandesite tuff
	Moyez			Well-layered crystal and ash tuff
	Adoogacho		197.6	Trachyandesite ash flows to lapilli tuff and reworked equivalents

The JD Property is dominantly underlain by the McClair, Adoogacho and Metsantan members (Figure 7.2). The Metsantan member is commonly hosting epithermal gold-silver mineralization in low and high sulphidation systems in the neighboring Lawyers-Ranch Property (Gallagher, 2020). The Adoogacho Member comprises a sequence of welded tuffs overlying ash tuffs and the Metsantan Member is predominantly composed of trachyandesite tuffs that contain block-sized trachyte porphyry (Lane et al., 2018). Potassium-Argon (K-Ar) dating indicates that there was an 8Ma year hiatus in volcanism between the Lower and Upper Eruptive Cycles resulting in the partial erosion of earlier volcanic and plutonic rock sequences (Table 7.2). Resurgent volcanism deposited the pyroclastic Attycelley and Saunders members of the Upper Eruptive Cycle after the intervolcanic hiatus, which are composed mainly of bedded lapilli tuffs, dacite ash and lava flows (Diakow et al., 1991). The Attycelley Member occurs at the southern border of the JD Property (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2).

Several intrusive bodies occur at the JD Property including small bodies of Late Triassic diorite, gabbro, and hornblendite related to the Takla Group volcanism. A monzogranite associated with porphyry Cu-Au mineralization is observed east of the Finn prospect. The Black Lake Intrusive Suite also occurs on the JD Property and is comprised of Early Jurassic (~201 to 191 Ma) plutonic monzonites and granodiorites. Finally, the west to west-southwest dipping volcanic assemblages are cut by a series of 330º, near vertical, NW trending monzonite dykes that occur only in quartz-sericite-pyrite ("QSP") and clay-silica-pyrite altered felsic volcanic rocks and minor diorite and monzonite bodies on the east and north portions of the Property (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2). The intrusive rocks in the area occur along a NW trend following McClair Creek and onto Oxide Peak. Mapping of the JD Property in 2019 east of McClair Creek observed dykes in the same orientation with late mafic dykes cross-cutting earlier phases (Gallagher, 2020). Mapping of the JD Property in 2019 is described by Gallagher (2020) below:

> *Geology in the 2019 mapping area is dominated by the Black Lake granite (BLG) which forms the headwalls of the McClair Creek Cirque Zone and is a distinct relatively unaltered massive granite. The intrusive is less extensive in the main map area than was previously indicated by regional mapping. Some alteration and veining do occur along the eastern contact within the granite. The BLG was also encountered in the NE CA area where it has not been previously mapped…. A variety of volcanic rocks were encounter including the andesitic volcaniclastics of the Duncan Member, massive basalts of the Takla (Stuhini) Formation, as well as interbedded ash tuffs and basalts flows, well bedded intermediate to mafic tuffs, and undivided intermediate volcaniclastics. The volcanic rocks are intruded by a sequence of at least three different dyke series which typically occur as 1-10m wide sub-parallel NW striking bodies, reflecting the volcanic basin geometry and major regional structural orientations. The most common dykes are pink intermediate, porphyritic to equigranular, containing k-feldspar and hornblende but lacking quartz. These are commonly epidote altered and appear to be spatially associated with minor mineralisation. A second series of pink felsic dykes with distinct quartz eyes are relatively unaltered and their timing relative to the intermediate dykes is unclear. Late fine-grained mafic dykes which are strongly magnetic and relatively fresh (minor chlorite and calcite alteration, sometimes with calcite filled amygdules) cut all other rock types.*

Figure 7.2 JD Project Property Geology

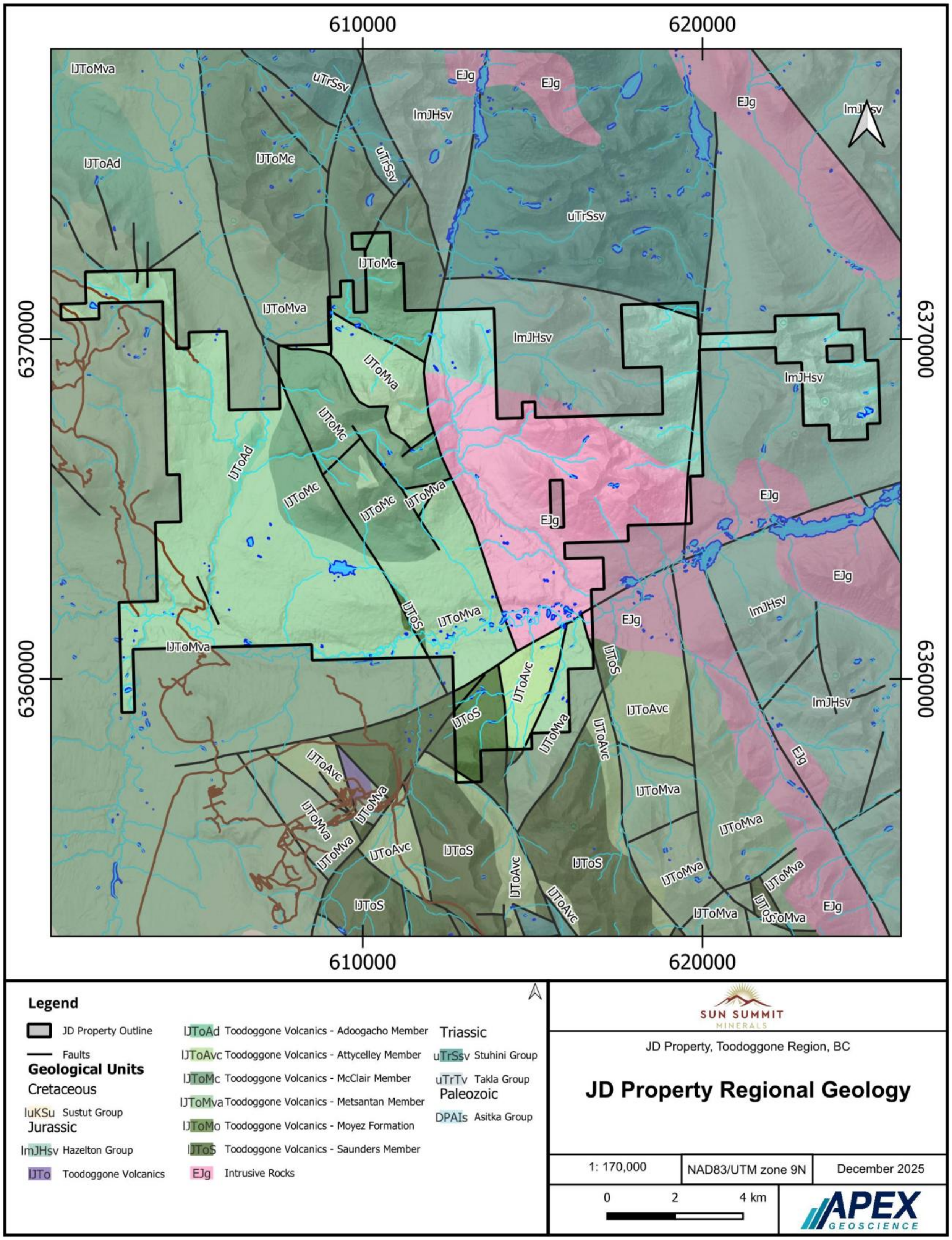
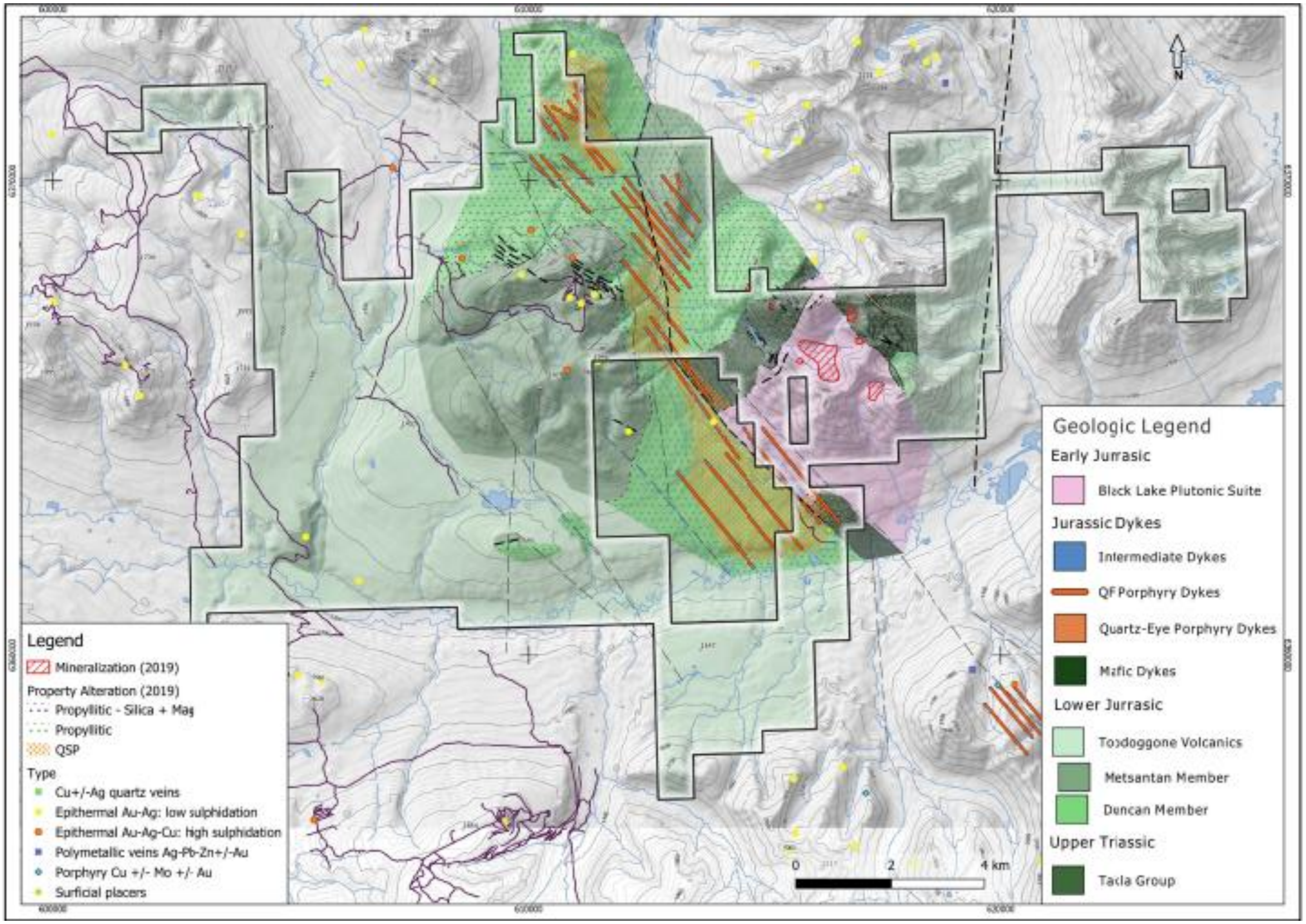


Figure 7.3 Property Geology from 2019 Mapping Program on the JD Property (Source; Gallagher, C. (2019) AR40386)



7.2.1 Structural Geology of the JD Property

The rocks in the JD Property area have been affected by several deformational and tectonic events referred to as D3, D2, D1 (Gallagher, 2020). The most recent event (D3) is described as a NW trending dextral strike-slip fault concurrent with north striking normal faults, rhomboidal blocks and minor E-W striking compressional features with north or south dipping reverse faults. These structures are observed in the eastern flowing portion of the McClair Creek and presumably the Toodoggone River (Gallagher, 2020).

A set of east-northeast striking, and SE dipping fault/fracture zones occur on the property. Small drainages following the same orientation are observed, suggesting several similar structures exist. These structures are presumed to represent either a compressional event which would be D2 or are minor conjugates to D3.

The last event, D1, is inferred from the set of monzonite dykes in the Black Lake Intrusive Suite, Duncan Member, and Takla Group rocks on the Property (Gallagher, 2020). As described by Gallagher C. (2020):

> *This swarm indicates there was a NW striking tensional zone occurring along what is now McClair Creek and up Oxide Peak, and this coincides with the orientation of the dominant D3 strike-slip faults. It is very common to observe two different sets of slicken-lines along these structures indicating they have accommodated movement from multiple events. This dyke swarm follows the N and NW oriented McClair Creek valley and is accompanied by intense QSP alteration which the dykes post-date.* (*Figure 7.3*)

7.3 Alteration and Mineralization

Several mineralization and alteration types occur on the JD Property. High-sulphidation, porphyry style Cu-Au-Mo is described in the McClair Creek and Oxide Peak areas and the low-sulphidation epithermal style mineralization and alteration in the Finn, Gumbo/Gasp, Schmitt, Wolf, Creek, and Moosehorn zones (Gallagher, 2020).

At the Oxide Peak showing, which is described as a porphyry style deposit, silicified zones range from quartz-barite stringers in pyritic andesites to intensely silicified and pyritic, porphyritic volcanics exposed in a 6 by 4-metre outcrop (BC Minfile). In 2013 drilling, where the feldspar-hornblende porphyry dykes intersected the altered rock, elevated Cu values were observed (up to 0.56% Cu) (Table 7.3). In 2018, a drillhole targeting a geophysical anomaly intersected intensely altered QSP host rock with anomalous Cu and Au values in mineralized veinlets, fracture fills, and disseminated clots through groundmass of monzonite (Gallagher, 2019). Overall, the main alteration type in this area is strong phyllic QSP with advanced argillic alteration, and secondary alteration types including quartz, calcite +/- sericite, hematite, epidote, chlorite, and undifferentiated iron carbonates and clays, argillization +/- silicification +/- pyritization, hematization, silicification-relic phenocrysts with disseminated pyrite (+/- galena and sphalerite), and quartz veining (Strickland, 2022).

Most historical work has been focused on the ~N-E trending showings Finn, Gumbo/Gasp, Schmitt, Wolf, and Creek in the central portion of the Property and the Moosehorn showing in the SW corner of the Property and are described as low-sulphidation style mineralization. Mineralization typically occurs as irregular crackle brecciated veins or vuggy chalcedony/quartz-carbonate veins with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite mineralization. Mineralization at the Finn zone differed from the other showings in that the quartz-carbonate veining occurs in a ~28m wide zone of “siliceous breccia” within the Metsantan Member andesite rocks. At the Finn zone mineralization also seems to occur in close proximity to high-angle structures, which carry mineralization to the siliceous breccia (McBride and Leslie, 2014). Alteration in these zones varies from minor chlorite-silica alteration to quartz-calcite +/- hematite-epidote-chlorite-sericite alteration (propylitic). The Moosehorn zone is ~7.5 km southwest of the Finn zone and the other central showings and is comprised of several mineralized, silicified, and feldspathized zones with anomalous Au and Ag values. Quartz stockwork veins, quartz breccias, chalcedonic quartz, quartz banding, vuggy quartz, and adularia are common at the Moosehorn zone with rare amethyst and mineralization dominantly occurs as disseminated pyrite through the groundmass (Strickland, 2022).

Table 7.3 Historical Mineralization Highlights From the Main JD Property Zones (Morrice, 1983; Scott, 2008; McBride, 2013; McBride and Leslie, 2014)

Zone	Highlight
Creek zone	4 m @ 206.5 g/t Au, 183.8 g/t Ag, 2.68% Cu and 23.34% Zn in CZ-97-008
Wolf zone	Grab samples up to 79.2 g/t Au and 36,500 g/t Ag
Schmitt zone	Grab sample of 326 g/t Au, and 6151 g/t Ag
Gumbo zone	5.65 m @ 37.7 g/t Au in JD-84-001 ; 12 m @ 14.3 g/t Au from trench J83P-11
Moosehorn Creek zone	34 m @ 0.55 g/t Au and 29 g/t Ag in MH-88-012

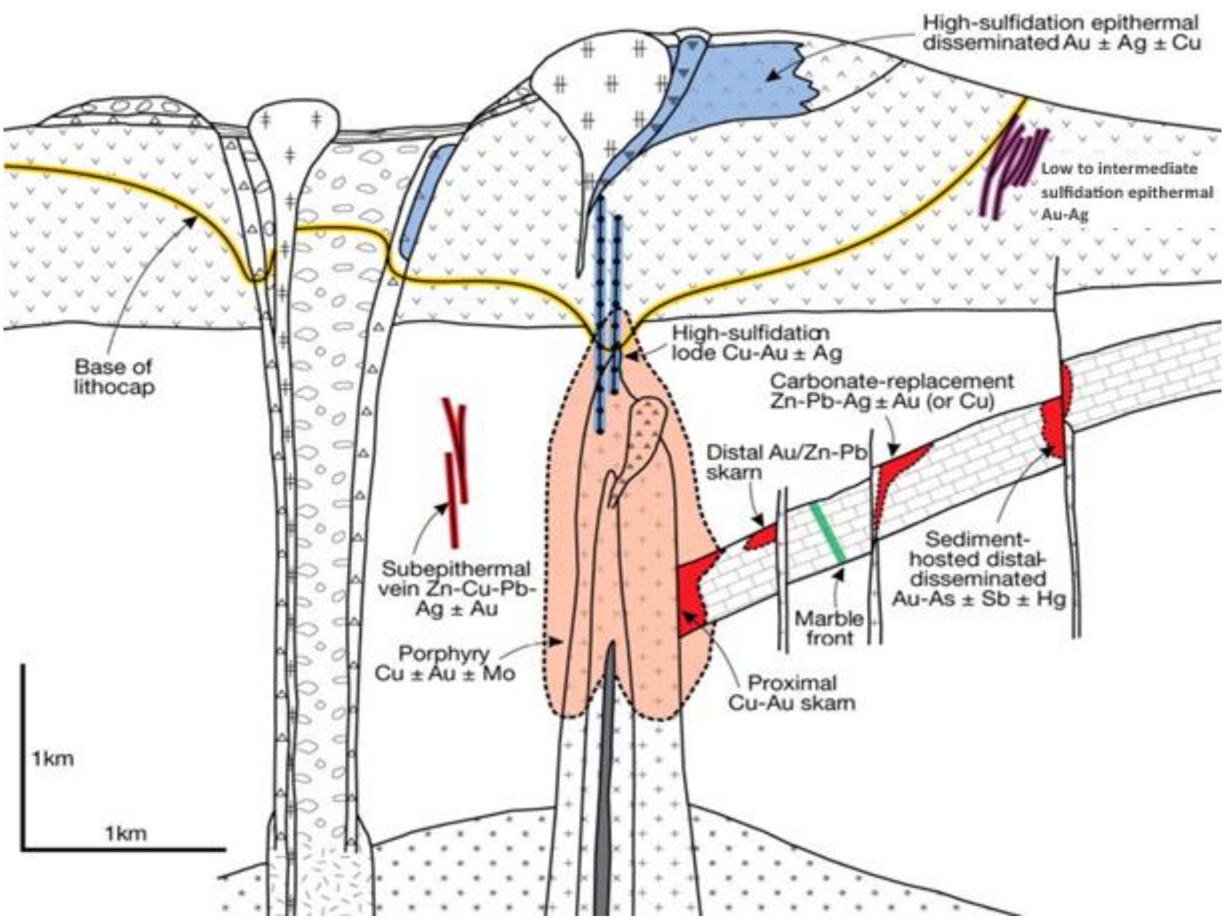
8 Deposit Types

Numerous mineral deposit types are hosted by the Toodoggone Region and on the JD Property. Including low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization, calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization, and minor iron or copper (+/- gold-silver) skarn mineralization. The relationship between these different types of mineral deposits is represented in Figure 8.1.

Diakow et al. (1993) stated that all these styles of mineralization are genetically related to Early Jurassic volcanic and intrusive activity in an extensional setting. Epithermal gold-silver mineralization is hosted primarily by strata of the Toodoggone Formation, to a lesser degree by coeval intrusions, and locally within strata of the Takla Group. The epithermal mineralization is structurally controlled, and the mineralization is vertically and laterally zoned with alteration being common (Panteleyev 1986). High-sulphidation epithermal mineralization systems formed at 201 to 182 Ma and coincide with district-wide plutonism and porphyry copper-gold ± molybdenum mineralization, whereas low-sulphidation systems formed later at 192 to 162 Ma, commonly coinciding with the emplacement of felsic dykes and Toodoggone Formation volcanism (Duuring et al., 2009).

The JD Property currently has three targeted deposit styles ; low and intermediate sulphidation, Cu-Mo-Au porphyry, and skarn deposit types.

Figure 8.1 Schematic Model for Low, Intermediate and High-Sulphidation Epithermal Mineralization, Including Porphyry Copper ((Modified from Sillitoe, 2010)



8.1 Low-Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal Deposits

Epithermal deposits form relatively shallow deposits that occur in intrusion-related environments at depths between the surface and a degassing magmatic stock (typically between 50 – 700 m below the paleowater table; Hedenquist *et al.,* 2000). Such environments can occur in a variety of tectonic settings, but most commonly include extensional regimes such as island-arc volcanoes and continental-based arcs and volcanic centers (Taylor 2007). Epithermal deposits can be subdivided into three subtypes: low sulphidation (LS), intermediate sulphidation (IS) and high sulfidation (HS). These subtypes are divided based on the fluid chemistry, mineralogy and relationship to the magmatic sources (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). At the JD Property the primary focus of epithermal exploration is low to intermediate sulphidation type deposits.

Low sulphidation (LS) epithermal deposits are characterized by the reduced state of sulphur (H_2S) within the hydrothermal fluid and the resulting sulphide mineral assemblage of the deposit (Corbett 2002). They possess economic quantities of some combination of Au, Ag, and Cu with Au and Ag being the principal ore elements. Principal Au-Ag minerals in nearly all LS deposits are electrum and various silver-sulphide and silver-selenide minerals (e.g., acanthite, tetrahedrite). In addition, the more reduced LS fluids precipitate a higher proportion of sphalerite and arsenopyrite compared to the copper-rich sulphides and sulphosalts of a high-sulphidation deposit (Hedenquist *et al*., 2000; Vikre 2010).

Intermediate sulphidation (IS) epithermal deposits are characterized by higher salinity and more oxidizing fluid than LS deposits with a more direct connection to the magmatic (porphyry) source. They are typically higher in Ag and base metals (Pb, Zn), occurring within galena, sphalerite and tennantite-tetrahedrite. The IS subtype recognizes the transition between the end members of LS and HS deposit types (Hedenquist, 2000).

The LS deposits are a characterized by fluids ascend to the surface relatively slowly and in (or near) equilibrium with the host rock resulting in a dominantly neutral pH, reduced, and low salinity fluid (Hedenquist *et al*., 2000; Corbett 2002). The conditions associated with this type of hydrothermal activity usually occur distal to eruptive centers and volcanic vents. The primary surface expression of LS deposits during formation are boiling, neutral pH springs, steam-heated mud volcanoes, and collapse craters in clay altered ground (Hendequist *et al*., 2000). The slower ascent of hydrothermal fluids in LS systems is primarily due to the smaller structural “plumbing” component when compared with other epithermal subtypes (though LS deposits are still often structurally controlled). The rock-dominated character of these fluids typically results in stockwork or layered veining (either quartz or carbonate) and brecciation from hydraulic fracturing (Corbett 2002), however stockwork and layered quartz and carbonate veining and brecciation are also common in IS deposits (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003)

Hypogene alteration zonation is variable in LS and IS deposits. Archetypal LS deposits possess layered concretions of silica (sinter) with adularia at the shallowest levels. Altered wall rock typically displays an assemblage similar to intermediate argillic alteration (illite, smectite, and pyrite) while the most distal portions of the system are similar to a propylitic assemblage of chlorite, calcite, and epidote (Sillitoe 1993). The IS deposits are typically characterized by higher carbonate gangue, barite and maganiferous silicates which are less common in LS deposits (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

The majority of known LS to IS epithermal occurrences are Cretaceous-Tertiary in age (though older deposits are documented) (Hedenquist *et al.,* 2000; White *et al.,* 1995). The relatively young age of most occurrences is primarily a function of the shallow depths and high erosion potential of deposit settings. Magmas related to LS and HS deposits are dominantly calc-alkaline andesites and dacites but may range in composition from basalt to rhyolite (Vikre, 2010; Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). LS and IS deposits also occasionally occur in alkaline volcanic rocks, a feature that is distinct from its high-sulphidation counterpart (Arribas 1995; Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

Ore deposition is primarily driven by fluid cooling during wall rock reaction and mixing of magmatic fluids with groundwater (Corbett 2002). These changes in chemistry result in the precipitation of base and precious metals typically dissolved as bisulfide complexes (Vikre 2010). Ore deposition generally occurs within cavity-filled, stockwork or layered veins (but is occasionally disseminated) composed of some combination of silica, carbonate, and clay minerals (Corbett 2002). Ore deposition is a multi-stage event of multiple fluid "pulses". Overall mineralization in LS systems consists of Au +/- Ag with minor Zn, Pb, Cu, Mo, and As (White *et* al., 1995).

Several zones on the JD Property are described as potential low to intermediate sulphidation deposits, including Finn, Schmitt, Gumbo, Wolf, Creek, and Moosehorn. The Finn zone has been explored the most to date and has a unique mineralization style that differs from the other prospects. Mineralization is observed to occur in quartz-carbonate veins in a stratabound "Siliceous Breccia" within the Metsantan Member andesitic rocks with high angle structures carrying mineralization in the footwall to this siliceous breccia (McBride and Leslie, 2012). In the adjacent prospects (Schmitt, Gumbo, Wolf and Creek) mineralization is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins that are typically crackle breccia or vuggy quartz-carbonate in texture.

The Moosehorn prospect is 7.5 km southeast of the central prospects discussed above. The Moosehorn zone is ~450m wide with strong silicification, abundant feldspars and anomalous Au and Ag values. Two veins have been described at the Moosehorn zone, the East and West Veins, with the known strike length of the Moosehorn East Vein at 540 m (Strickland, 2021). Results from the 2021 exploration program confirmed anomalous Au, Ag and base metal concentrations in amethyst quartz veins (Strickland, 2021).

Another zone named the Eastern Main zone has historically returned anomalous Cu values (>1000 ppm Cu) with elevated Ag and Au values. Silver concentrations in this zone are associated with Cu and Au. Hydrothermal indicator metals (Zn, Pb, Sb, Mo, Bi, Te, W, Se, and Mn) in this area have returned anomalous values. Sampling in 2020 confirmed elevated Cu, Au, Ag, and indicator metal values. Bismuth was observed to be associated with Cu, Au, and Ag and Te associated with Au-Ag trends. Samples from 2020 were collected from fault-controlled, centimeter sized vuggy to comb textured quartz or quartz-epidote veins, occurring with oxidized chalcopyrite-pyrite-malachite vein/vein breccias. The Bi association with Ag and base metals is typical of a high sulphidation epithermal deposit, but the high Mo values observed are more typical of mid-low/porphyry-epithermal transitional deposit style (Strickland, 2021).

8.2 Porphyry

Porphyry systems are a broad classification of deposits with mineralization sourced from fluid-rich magmatic stock intrusions. Porphyry deposit subtypes include the copper-molybdenum, copper-gold, gold-copper, and gold-copper-platinum/palladium varieties.

Porphyry deposits form in the shallow levels of the upper crust (1 -4 km), while mineralization is typically restricted to depths less than 1.5 km (Berger *et al*., 2008; Sillitoe 2010). Regional tectonic environments for porphyry formation are collision-subduction related, with most known occurrences forming in continental magmatic arcs or island arc environments. Porphyry systems tend to form "clusters" of multiple occurrences spanning areas as large as 30 km (Sillitoe 2010). Most preserved deposits are Mesozoic-Cenozoic in age, though rare occurrences of older deposits are documented (Berger *et al*., 2008). Magmas in porphyry systems vary in composition from calc-alkaline to alkaline-shoshonitic. In general, calc-alkaline magmas are associated with Cu-Mo porphyry systems while alkaline intrusions show a stronger affinity for Au and PGE-bearing deposits (Sillitoe 2010; Economou-Eliopoulos 2005).

The formation of economic-grade porphyry deposits are a mixture of magmatic and hydrothermal processes. A generalized model for deposit formation involves the intrusion of a magmatic stock fed by a large subduction-derived magma chamber that may be as deep as 15 km in the Earth's crust (Berger *et al*., 2008). The magmatic intrusion produced from this process is oxidized and rich in volatiles such as sulphur and water (Sillitoe 2010). During intrusion, the porphyry stock crystallizes, fractionates, and cools resulting in complete saturation of an aqueous phase that separates from the silicate melt. This supercritical fluid effectively partitions ore metals out of the silicate melt and transports them to the near-surface environment. The passage of the aqueous phase to the surface results in hydraulic fracturing, stockwork veining, metal deposition, and pervasive alteration of the host rock (Sillitoe 2010).

Porphyry deposits display a distinctive, large-scale alteration zonation footprint governed by the temperature and chemistry of the fluid-wallrock interaction. Sodic-calcic and potassic alteration are typically observed proximal to the porphyry stock and represent interaction with the highest temperature fluids. As the fluid cools and moves progressively further from the stock intrusion, alteration grades to sericite and sericite-chlorite. The most distal portion of the alteration footprint consists of a propylitic assemblage of chlorite-epidote-carbonate that can extend kilometers away from the magmatic source (Sillitoe 2010).

Metal zonation is another well documented feature in porphyry deposits. Primary ore deposition occurs in the potassic-sericitic cores of the system leading to the highest concentrations of copper, gold, and molybdenum (Sillitoe 2010). Gold correlates closely with copper and exists in solid solution in bornite and chalcopyrite. Bornite-rich potassic zones have stronger association to gold than chalcopyrite-rich potassic zones due to the higher Au affinity of bornite's high-temperature precursor mineral (Sillitoe 2010). In PGE-bearing porphyries, economic quantities of Pt and Pd are exclusively found in potassic altered cores and are generally thought to be hosted in telluride microphases (Economou-Eliopoulos 2005). Extending outward from the potassic-sericite cores, propylitic zones generally possess anomalous concentrations of Zn, Pb, and Ag that reflect lower temperature hydrothermal activity (Sillitoe 2010).

Mineralization in porphyry systems is generally in the form of low-grade, bulk-tonnage style deposits hosted in veins and breccias. Principal ore minerals include bornite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. If economic quantities of PGEs are present, they are primarily hosted in microphase inclusions of merenskyite (Pd-Pt telluride; Economou-Eliopoulos 2005). Supergene enrichment may further affect the distribution of ore metals, enriching copper in oxidized mineral phases (Berger *et al*., 2008).

Drilling from 2012 to 2018 northeast of the central Finn showing intersected several intervals of strong QSP alteration. One hole was drilled in 2012 and intersected QSP alteration over 50.9m with some alunite alteration related to advanced argillic alteration and possibly a porphyry Cu-Au zone at depth. In 2013 drilling focused on the McClair Creek zone at lower elevations and QSP alteration was present throughout all the holes. Several dykes were intersected in the 2013 drilling and one of the dykes contains quartz-magnetite stockwork veining suggesting a Cu-Au Porphyry at depth. Alteration assemblages observed at the McClair as described by Strickland (2021) include:

> *"moderate to strong sericite-limonite-pyrite +/- jarosite-clays hosted in andesitic to dacitic volcanic flows and tuffs, strongly faulted by easterly to southeasterly and northeast-trending faults and shears*."

Mineralization was found to be not significant at this zone but the propylitic to advanced argillic alteration described above may suggest a deeper hydrothermal system that may be mineralized at depth.

The majority of the area around the McClair zone hosts a large stock belonging to the Black Lake Suite (BLS) intrusions, dominated by quartz monzonite and lesser quartz monzodiorite, quartz syenite, and granites. Results from historical sampling do not show an association between Cu-Au but did show some association of Ag-Cu and Ag-Au that suggests the presence of separate pulses of ore-bearing minerals in this area (Strickland, 2021).

8.3 Skarn

Skarn systems are an abundant form of deposit defined by a mineralogy of calcsilicate phases such as garnet and pyroxene (Meinert et al., 2005). Skarn subtypes are classified by the dominant metal ore and include varieties such as Fe, Au, Cu, Zn, W, Mo, and Sn (Meinert et al., 2005).

The different metals found in skarn deposits are a result of differing chemistries (composition, oxidation sate, metallogenic affinity) in the causal intrusion (Robb 2015). As a rule of thumb, Fe and Au skarn deposits are more associated with mafic-intermediate intrusions. Copper, Pb, Zn, and W skarns are linked to calc-alkaline, I-type granitic intrusions with abundant magnetite while Mo-Sn skarns are associated with S-type, ilmenite bearing, differentiated granites (Robb 2015).

Skarn deposits can form in several different geological environments including contact and regional metamorphism, but the most common skarn mineralization results from metasomatic interaction between carbonate rocks and hydrothermal fluids released from a granitic intrusion (Meinert 1992).

Early stages of skarn formation begin with distal/relatively low temperature metamorphism that leads to a hornfels assemblage but does not produce mineralization (Meinert 1992). This process is isochemical, meaning components are not yet added to the system from an outside source. Mineral zonation may occur (especially in dolomitic units), with a general sequence of garnet-clinopyroxene-tremolite-talc that reflects increasing distance from the intrusion (Robb 2015).

The second stage of skarn formation occurs when the intruding magma exsolves a fluid phase that enters the surrounding contact metamorphic halo (Robb 2015). This fluid metasomatically alters the carbonate host rock and forms a mineral assemblage similar to the previous stage, but generally more pervasive and coarser grained. Si, Al, and Fe are introduced by the magmatic fluid while Ca, Mg, and CO2 are sourced from the carbonate host rock. Sulphide mineralization does not occur during this stage, but magnetite and scheelite (in W skarns) may precipitate in the latter stages of metasomatism (Robb 2015).

The final stage of skarn formation involves cooling of the magmatic fluid and a progressively increasing component of meteoric water. This stage leads to the majority of base and precious metal sulphide precipitation (Robb 2015). A retrograde alteration assemblage that may include epidote, biotite, chlorite, calcite, quartz, tremolite-actinolite, and serpentine is overprinted onto earlier metamorphic and metasomatic minerals. Sulphide ore minerals, hematite, and magnetite occur disseminated or in crosscutting veins (Robb 2015). The precipitation of ore metals is primarily driven by a temperature decrease and pH increase in the ore-bearing fluids.

A few localized exposures of skarn style mineralization have been observed on the more eastern portion of the Property.

9 Exploration

Sun Summit conducted exploration work at the JD Property during the 2024 and 2025 field seasons. Work programs included soil and rock sampling, induced polarization surveys, and geological mapping (Figure 9.1). A summary of the exploration work is shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 2024-2025 Exploration Summary

Year	Soil (No. of samples)	Rock (No. of samples)	IP Survey (line km's)	Mapping (km2)
2024	1287	51	17.5	0.5
2025	1531	664	60	146.2
TOTAL	2818	715	77.5	146.7

9.1 Soil Sampling

The 2024 JD soil sampling program at Creek was designed with 200 m line spacing and 100 m sample spacing to infill surface geochemistry gaps from previous years. The soil sampling grid at Belle was designed with tight 100 m line spacing and 50 m sample spacing to acquire surface geochemistry in unexplored areas. (Figure 9.1). Soil grids ran approximately SW-NE in direction due to the topography and interpreted structures of the area. Soil is poorly developed in the region and the B horizon is often absent, therefore the soil sampling medium was the C horizon. A total of 1,287 samples were collected including 59 duplicates.

In 2025, soil sampling work continued at the Belle target, expanding on work done in 2024 and following up on previously identified anomalies. The Kadah target was a new prospect area for 2025, consisting of 400 m line spacing and tight sample spacing of 50 m to help identify and delineate geochemical anomalies in unexplored areas. A total of 1,531 soil samples were collected, including 75 duplicates. A summary of soil sample locations and results are presented below from Figure 9.1 to Figure 9.7.

Two soil samples were collected at the site of an excavated vein sample, which contains massive chalcocite. Soil from this site contained visible malachite. These samples were not collected on the proposed soil grid.

9.1.1 Soil Sampling Methodology

Soil sampling pits were dug using a tree planting shovel to an average depth of 30 cm in order to access the C horizon; organic material and rock fragments were removed during sample collection. A minimum of 100 g, generally ~250 g of C horizon soil material was placed in a Kraft bag. The Kraft bag was labelled with a unique sample number, and a corresponding tag was placed inside the bag with the soil sample. The sample site and hole were photographed with the Kraft bag visible to verify the sample ID. A description of the sample site, sample material, depth and any comments regarding contamination were recorded using the Rogue software application on a GPS-enabled smart phone.

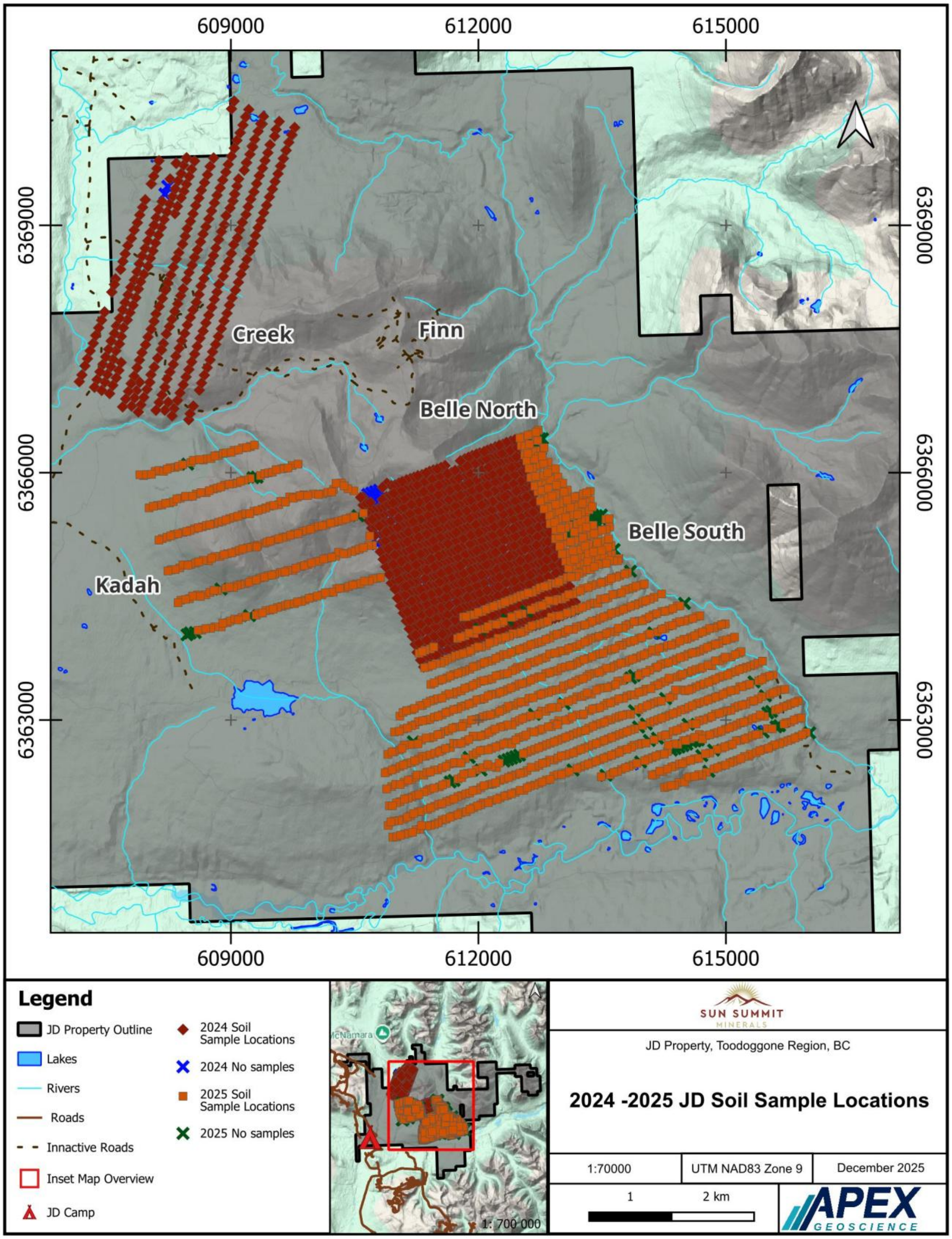
9.1.2 Soil Sampling Shipping and Handling

All soil samples were dried for up to three days in a heated tent. Sample Kraft bags were then tied closed using flagging tape or zip ties and placed into a large rice bag weighing approximately 15 kg. The rice bags were secured with a zip tie and security tag. Samples were shipped via truck and small plane to ALS Global Laboratories ("ALS") in Kamloops or Langley, BC for preparation before being shipped to ALS in North Vancouver for geochemical analysis. A chain of custody form was included with the samples and given to the pilot or truck driver. Upon receiving the samples at the Lab, ALS confirmed security tags as intact.

9.1.3 Soil Sample Preparation and Analysis

At the lab samples are dried, then screened to 180 microns ("µm"; 80% passing mesh). For gold, the analytical method used was a 30 g fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy ("ICP-AES") finish (ALS analysis code Au-ICP21), which has a detection range of 0.001 to 10 ppm. Each sample was also assayed for 34 elements including silver using a 0.25 g four-acid digestion with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) (ALS analysis code ME-ICP61). All soil lab certificates are presented in Appendix 3. For quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC"), a field duplicate was collected every 20^{th} sample for a total of 134 field duplicates, which are included in the total samples.

Figure 9.1 2024-2025 JD Soil Sample Locations



9.1.4 2024-2025 Soil Geochemistry Results

The 2024-2025 soil sample results revealed anomalous Au values across the target areas, as well as high Cu values and weak to moderate Ag (from Figure 9.2 to Figure 9.4). Of the 1287 samples collected in 2024, 180 samples returned Au values > 0.05 ppm, 132 samples returned Ag values > 1 ppm and 85 samples returned Cu values > 50 ppm. The most significant samples were B01168 from Belle, which graded 2.07 ppm Au, and sample B00628 from Belle, which graded 1.49 ppm Au and 9.1 ppm Ag. In 2025, a total of 115 samples out of 1,531, returned Au values > 1 ppm, 107 Ag values > 1 ppm, and 60 Cu values > 50 ppm. Sample J506045 returned the most significant values containing 1,500 ppm Ag, and 172,000 Cu. Soil geochemical highlights include:

- 583 samples grading > 0.1 ppm Au — 514 samples in 2024 and 69 samples in 2025
- 26 samples grading > 3 ppm Ag — 24 samples in 2024, and 2 samples in 2025
- One sample at Belle grading 15.6 ppm Ag
- Two samples at Belle grading > 1,500 ppm Cu

Sample J506045 was collected at the site of an excavated chalcocite-rich vein. Soil from this site contained visible malachite and graded 1,500 ppm Ag, and 172,000 ppm Cu. Sample J506046 was taken as a duplicate sample, also returning elevated silver and copper results. Gold and silver values are anomalous across the soil grids (Figure 9.2 and Figure 9.3). There is a strong gold anomaly across the north and central part of the Creek zone and strong gold anomalism across the central and northeastern part of the Belle zone. The Kadah zone showed less anomalous samples than the Creek and Belle zones, with slight anomalies to the East (Figure 9.2). Copper values are anomalous in the southern-central portion of Belle with weaker copper results in the northwestern extent of the grid. (Figure 9.4) Anomalous concentration in molybdenum is present in the northern extent of the Creek zone and the northeast corner of the Belle Grid (Figure 9.5). Anomalous concentration in pathfinder elements, lead and zinc, show trends in the central southern section of the Belle grid, extending up the northwestern side (Figure 9.6 and Figure 9.7). Overall, the highest anomalous values of all pathfinder elements occur in the southern central portion of the Belle zone with sporadic results at Creek and Kadah. **Error! Reference source not found.** summarizes the number of samples with anomalous r esults.

Table 9.2 2024-2025 Soil Sample Highlights

Year	Sample ID	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
2024	B01168	Belle	2.07	0.25	20	30	141
	B00628	Belle	1.49	9.1	86	145	62
	B00233	Creek	1.33	0.25	27	48	145
	B00171	Creek	1.14	0.25	10	47	134
	B00426	Creek	1.14	0.25	9	22	199
	B00335	Creek	1.125	0.25	23	14	106
	B00283	Creek	1.075	0.25	15	14	107
	B00307	Creek	1.07	0.25	12	29	103
	B01069	Belle	1.05	1.2	50	57	219

	B00333	Creek	1.045	1.1	32	245	198
2025	J506307	Belle	1.805	0.25	26	49	173
	J506470	Belle	1.02	0.25	16	14	148
	J506453	Belle	0.791	0.25	12	16	104
	J506504	Belle	0.751	0.9	22	91	158
	J750497	Belle	0.634	0.25	8	13	162
	J750914	Belle	0.627	1	14	23	141
	J750401	Belle	0.601	0.6	22	82	206
	J750712	Belle	0.537	0.6	10	28	179
	J506284	Belle	0.518	0.9	10	18	109
	J750830	Belle	0.501	0.25	9	24	92
	J506045	Kadah	0.266	1500	172000	56	75
	J750253	Belle	0.113	3.7	177	421	284
	J750207	Belle	0.06	6	222	327	188
	J750952	Belle	0.042	4.2	55	136	447
	J506361	Belle	0.033	6	329	233	782
	J750161	Belle	0.026	12.4	413	462	1090
	J506482	Belle	0.023	3.4	38	12	111
	J750983	Belle	0.021	4.9	304	482	2130
	J506483	Belle	0.019	4.1	35	15	118
	J506764	Kadah	0.016	3.5	447	10	112
	J506101	Belle	0.003	3.8	259	13	97

Figure 9.2 2024-2025 JD Au Soil Sample Results

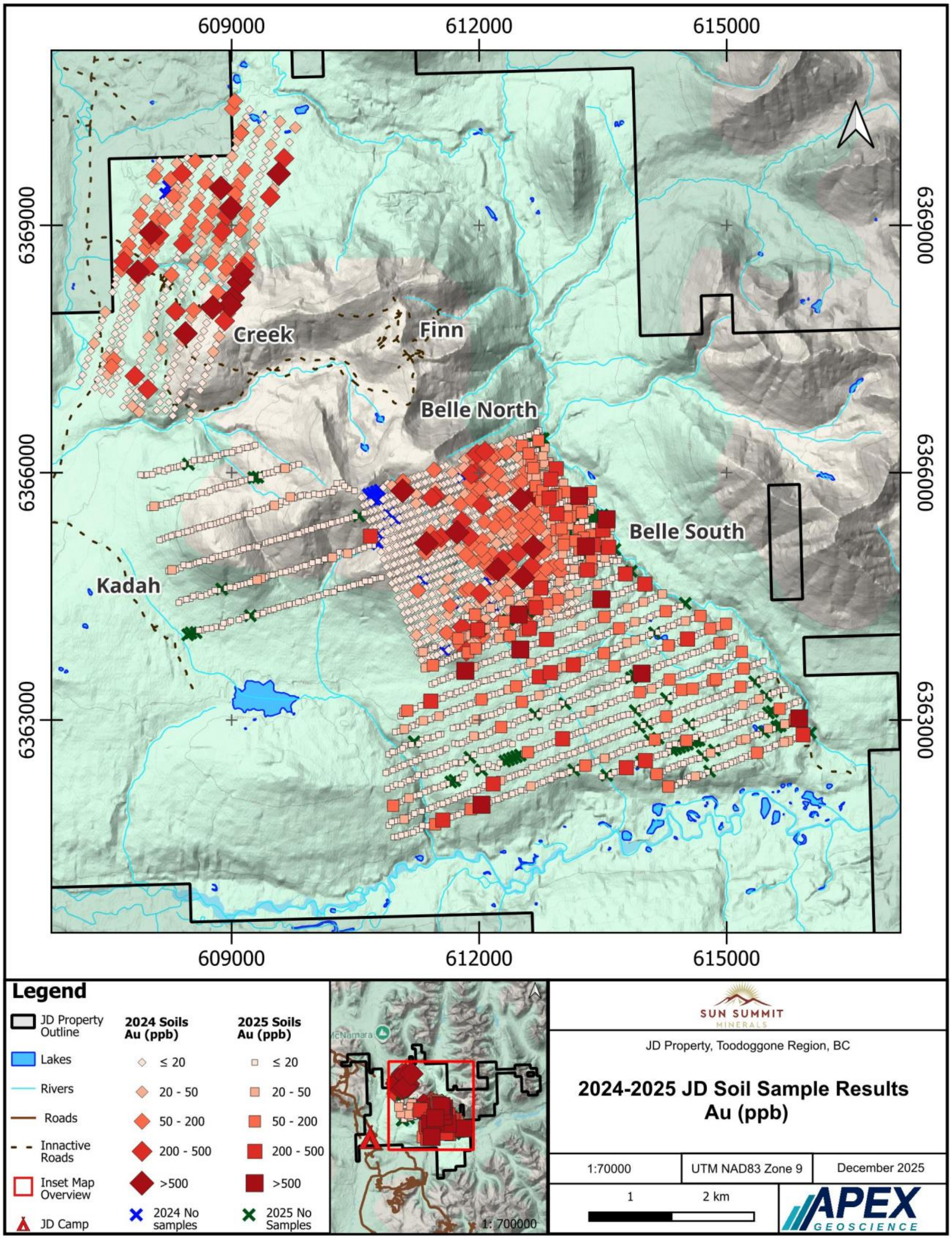


Figure 9.3 2024-2025 JD Ag Soil Sample Results

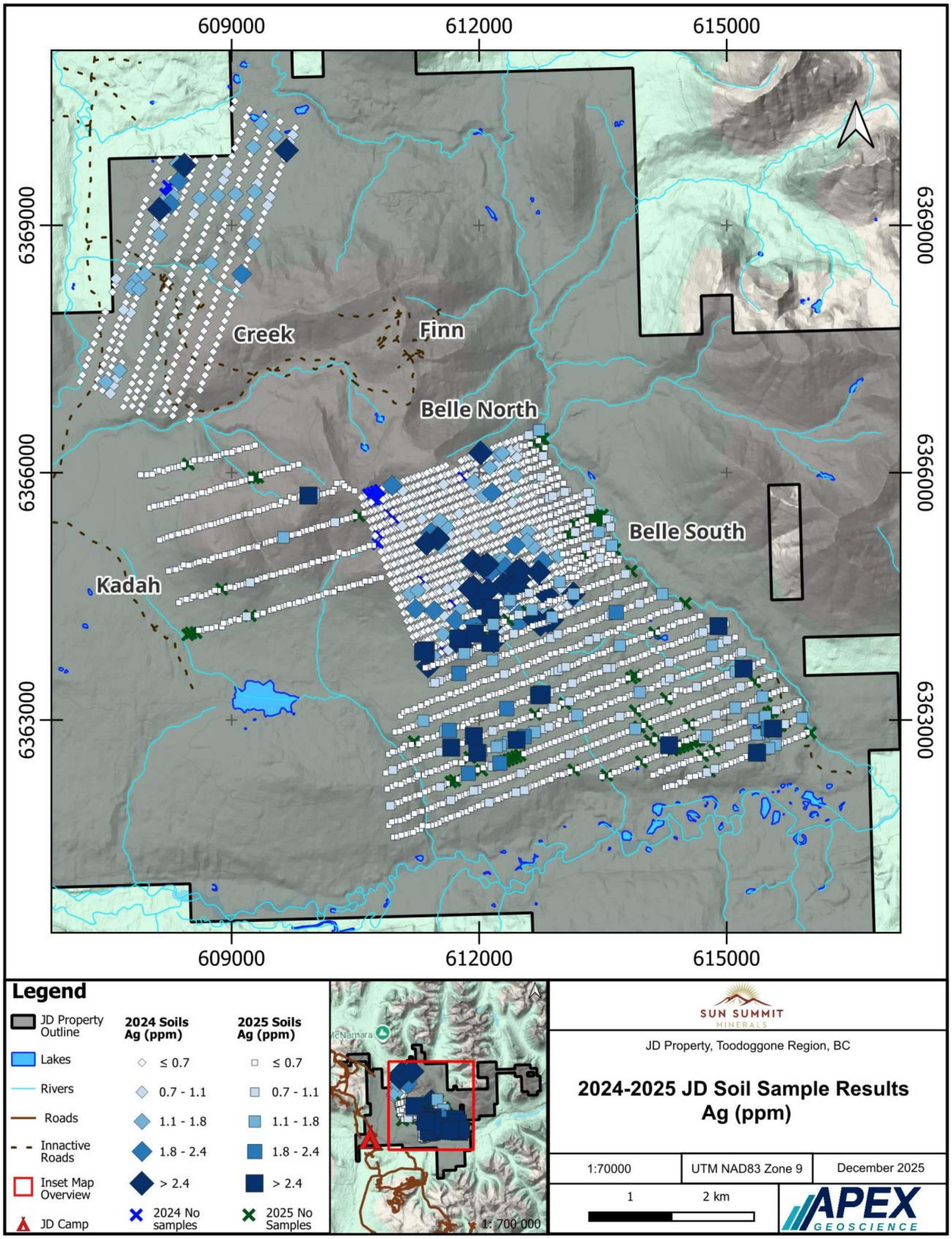


Figure 9.4 2024-2025 JD Cu Soil Sample Results

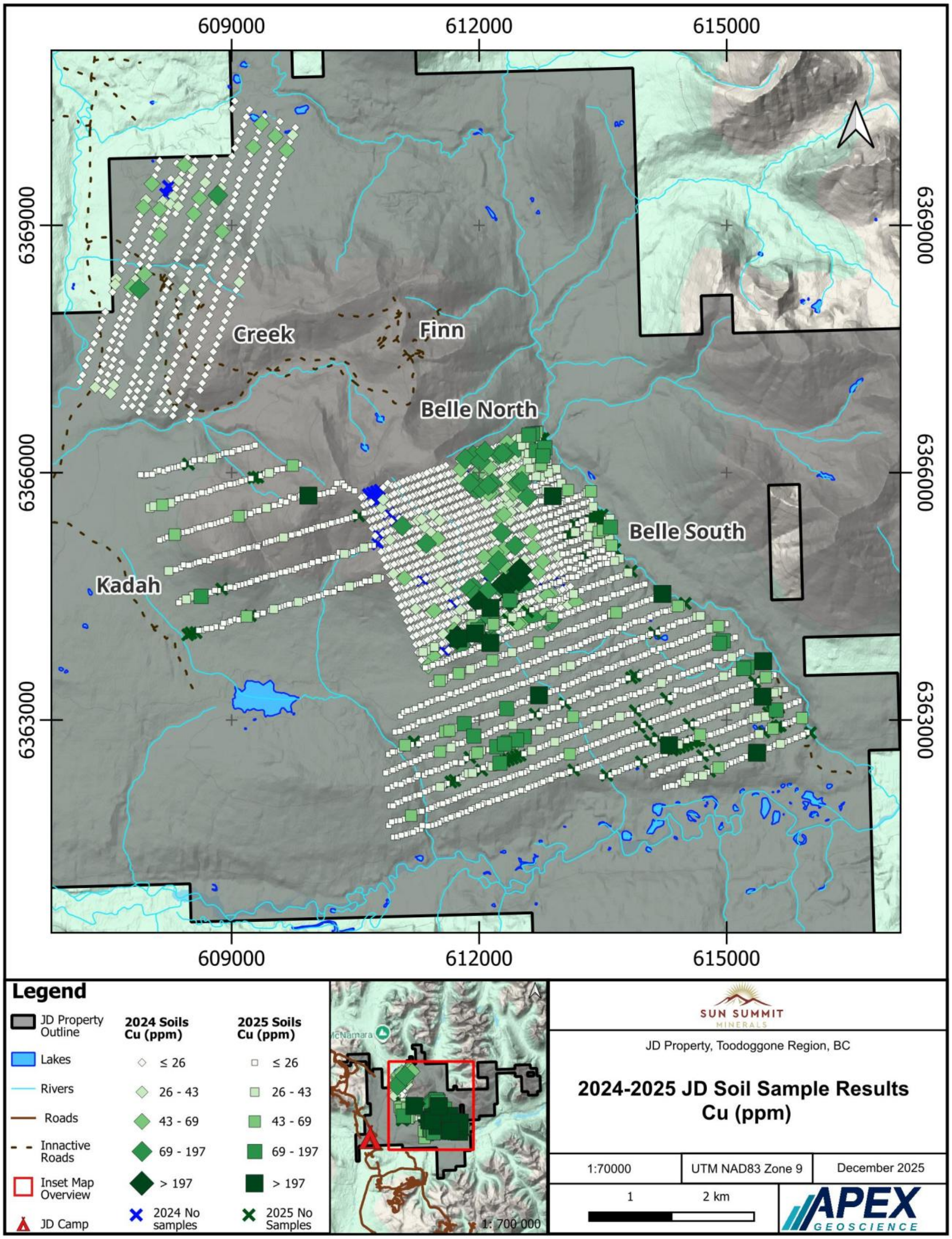


Figure 9.5 2024-2025 JD Mo Soil Sample Results

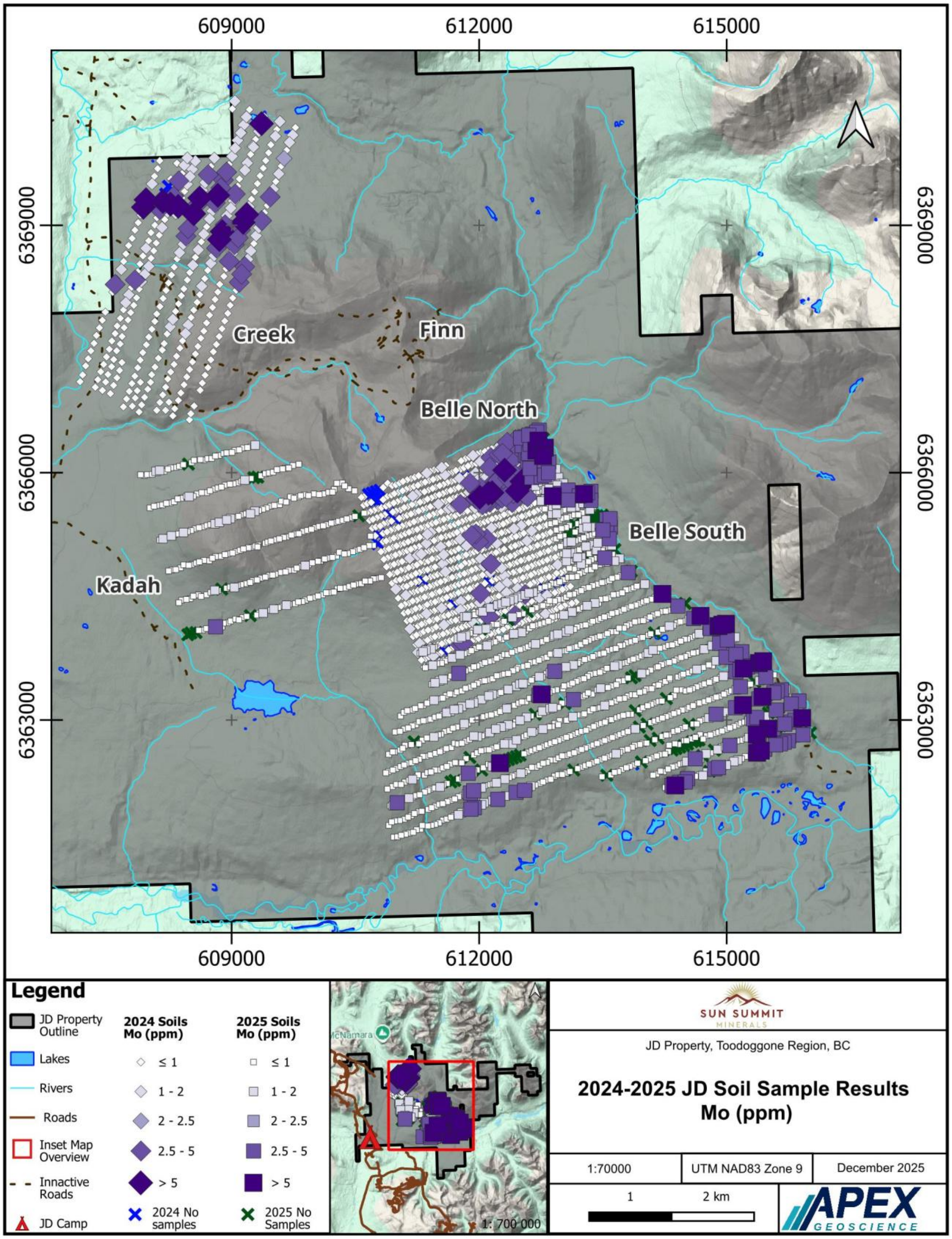


Figure 9.6 2024-2025 JD Pb Soil Sample Results

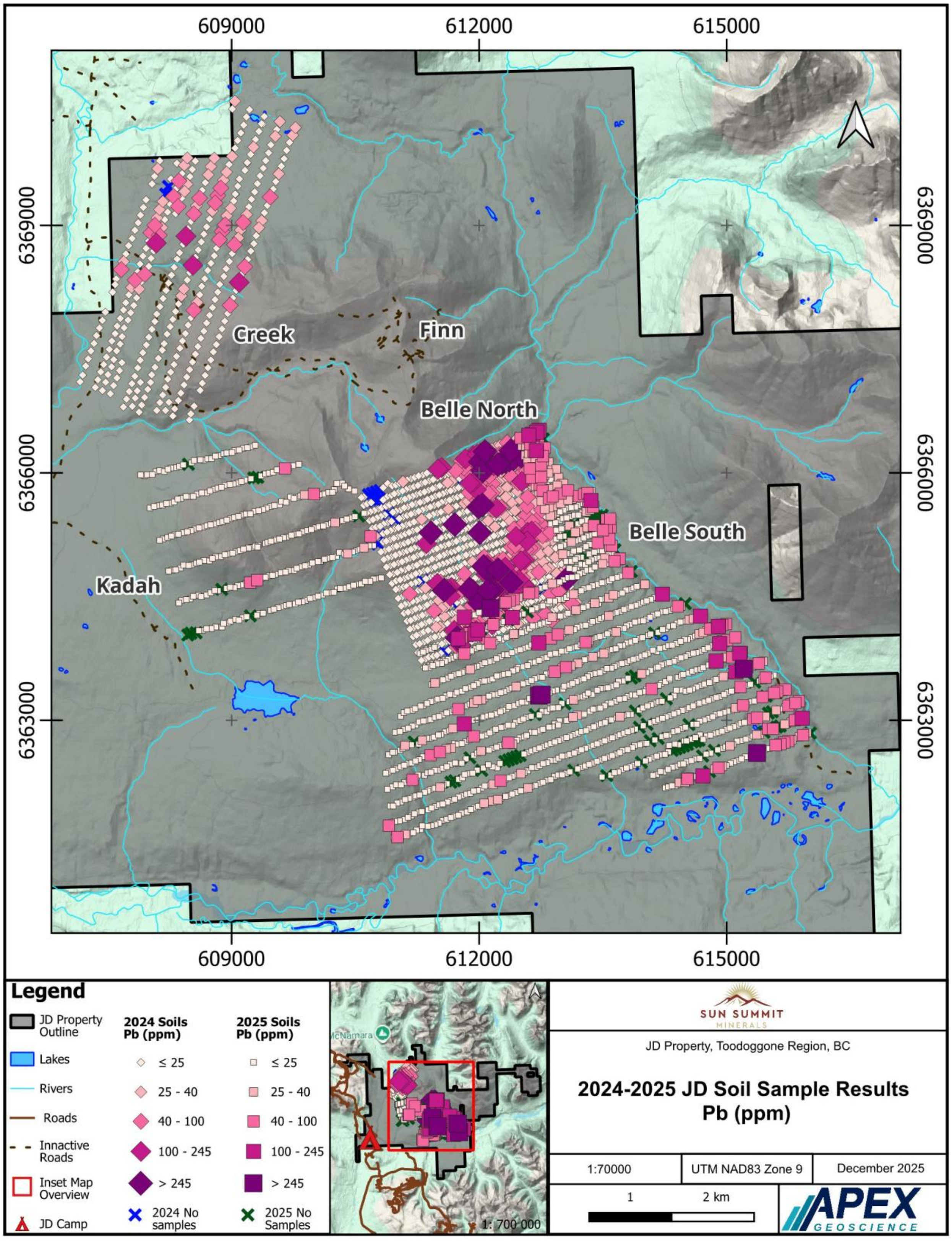
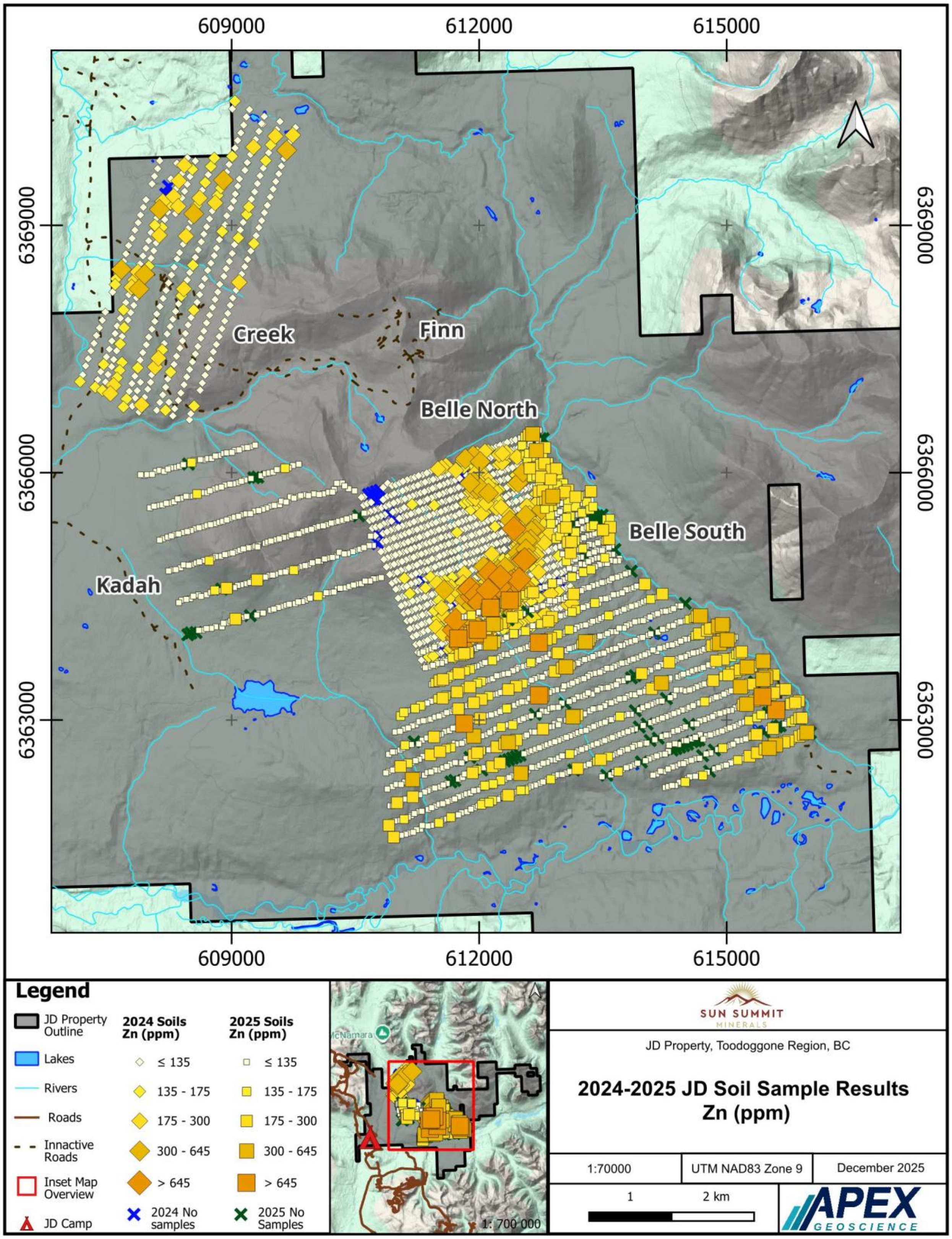


Figure 9.7 2024-2025 JD Zn Soil Sample Results



9.2 Rock Sampling

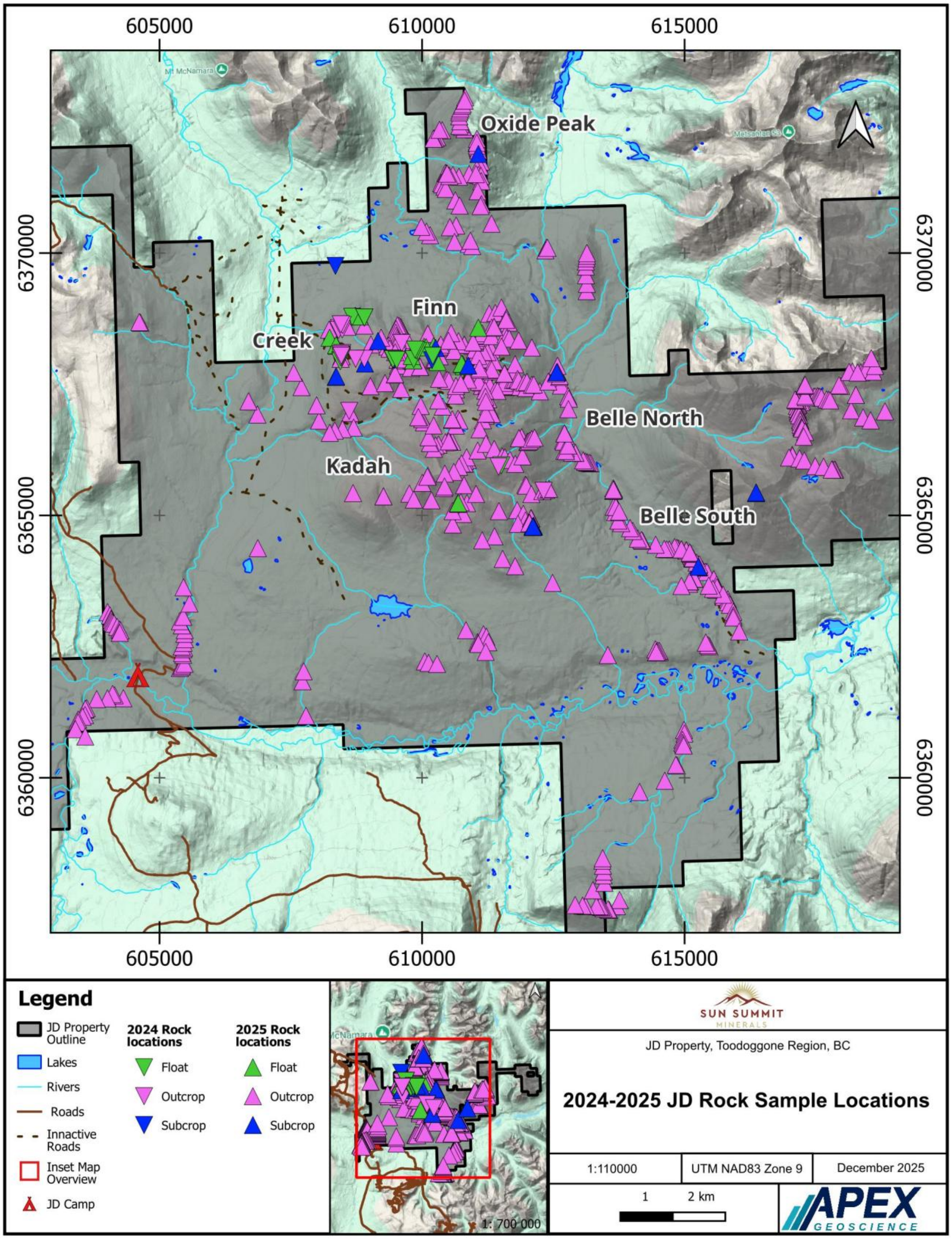
During the 2024 exploration program, 51 total rock samples were collected on the JD property. The intent of this rock sampling program was to define structural control of mineralization in the Creek zone, and to investigate continuity between Creek and Finn. A few rock samples were also collected by the soil samplers on the Creek and Belle soil grids.

In 2025, Sun Summit contraced APEX and CJ Grieg and Associates ("CJ Greig") for geological mapping and rock sampling on the Property. A total of 664 rock samples were collected, following up and expanding on anomalies and trends identified in 2024. Most of the work focused on the Finn and Creek zones. Sampling was also conducted at the Oxide Peak, Kadah, and Belle targets, as well as other under-explored zones on the Property. CJ Greig collected most of the samples in the 2025 campaign, with a total of 540 samples collected, and 124 samples collected by APEX. A summary of rock grab sample locations and results are presented below in Figure 9.8 to Figure 9.14.

9.2.1 Rock Sampling Methodology

Rock sampling by APEX focused on areas displaying clear evidence of veining, alteration, sulphide mineralization and mineralization-related structural features (i.e. faults). Rock sampling by CJ Greig focused on altered, vein and mineralized samples but also sampling of less altered host rocks to support detailed bedrock mapping and geochronology. Rock samples were approximately 1-3 kg in size and were collected using a geological hammer. The location, material type, and a brief geological description were recorded on a smart phone using Rogue data capture software or in field notebooks.

Figure 9.8 2024-2025 JD Rock Sample Locations



9.2.2 Rock Sample Shipping and Handling

All samples were placed in clear plastic sample bag with a sample ID sticker on the outside and a duplicated tag inside of the bag. The bag was then sealed with flagging tape or a zip tie, and the location of the sample was flagged with the sample number written on flagging tape wrapped around a rock. The sampling site was photographed with the coded sample number, sample material, and scale for reference. At camp, the samples were catalogued and placed in rice bags weighing approximately 18 kg and then sealed with a zip tie and numbered security seal. The sample shipments were shipped via delivery truck or flown by charter aircraft to ALS's preparatory labs in Langley, BC or Winnipeg, MB and subsequently to ALS Laboratories in Vancouver for geochemical analysis. A chain of custody form was included with the samples, and given to the pilot or truck driver. Upon receiving the samples at the Lab, ALS confirmed security tags as intact.

9.2.3 Rock Geochemical Sample Preparation and Analysis

The preparation of the 2024-2025 JD rock samples involved ALS prep-code PREP-31 whereby the entire sample was crushed to 70% passing -2 mm, homogenized and a 250 g split was then collected and pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 µm. An aliquot of the resulting pulp from each sample was then shipped for analysis to the ALS main (analytical) laboratory in North Vancouver.

Each rock sample was analyzed for gold by a standard fire assay (Au-ICP-21), which involved the fusion of a 30 g sample aliquot and a wet chemical (ICP) finish. "Overlimit" (> 10 g/t Au) Au-ICP21 results were followed up with a 30 g gravimetric fire assay (Au-GRA21) with an upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm.

Additionally, most samples were analyzed for multi-element geochemical analysis by ME-MS61where a 0.25 g sample undergoes near total, four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS analysis for 50 elements. Samples were analyzed for ore-grade silver, copper, lead and zinc concentrations by a four acid digestion with an ICP-AES finish (Ag-OG62, Cu-OG62 Pb-OG62, and Zn-OG62). Samples with >1,000ppm Ag underwent four-acid digestion with a gravimentric finish (Ag-Grav21). Sampels with >100,000 ppm Cu underwent HNO3-HCl-HF-H2SO4 acid digestion followed by titration with Cu-CON02 preformed in duplicate on a 2 g sample (Cu-VOL61). Two samples were submitted for multi-element geochemical analysis by the ME-ICP61 technique, which is an ICP-AES analysis following a near-total, four-acid, digestion of a 0.25 g sample aliquot and 48 element analyses.

ALS Laboratories is certified and accredited by multiple standards associations, most notably including ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation, recognized by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for meeting mineral and geochemical testing and analysis standards.

9.2.4 2024-2025 Rock Geochemistry Results

The rock sampling programs returned several positive results as illustrated by Figure 9.9 up to Figure 9.14 and highlighted in

Table 9.3.

In 2024, a total of 16 samples returned values of > 0.05 ppm Au with 9 samples grading > 1 ppm Au and 3 samples grading > 3 ppm Au. The most significant sample of 2024 was collected from Creek and returned 222 ppm Au and 46.4 ppm Ag. Another sample collected at Schmitt also returned an impressive value of 116 ppm Ag. High lead and zinc results are present within the Creek, Wolf, and Schmitt areas. High molybdenum results are present on the western edge of the Wolf Area. Copper values are overall low for the 2024 rock sampling program.

In 2025, a total of 19 samples returned values of > 1 ppm Au, and 11 samples grading > 3 ppm Ag. Two exceptionally high Cu-Ag were reported from a never before sampled zone coined A535, with samples J506222 and J506225 returning the highest Ag and Cu values on the Property to date. Geochemical analysis of samples J506222 and J506225 returned 4370 ppm Ag and 72.4% Cu, and 6320 ppm Ag and 73.6% Cu respectively. This sample was a semi-massive to massive copper sulfide vein traced in subcrop for over 5 meters, trenched through gossanous soils where there was limited or no rock exposure, occurring south of the Finn to Creek corridor.

Table 9.3 2024-2025 Rock Sample Highlights

Year	Sample ID	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
2024	B03976	Creek	222	46.4	52.5	1.7	0.3	123.5	1.92	862
	B01501	Creek	4.74	3.09	25.5	1.3	0.19	116	2.28	779
	B03954	Creek	3.68	2.24	29	1.8	0.28	32.4	1.3	409
	B03999	Creek	1.795	0.64	27	1.7	0.23	150	2.69	606
	B03958	Creek	1.79	1.52	22.8	1.3	0.24	14.6	1.46	530
	B03955	Creek	1.565	0.44	30.8	1.8	0.22	188	2.25	529
	B03953	Creek	1.37	0.26	21.9	2.2	0.29	310	2.5	616
	B03979	Creek	1.08	0.13	4.2	4.2	5.04	1.7	0.91	5
	B03992	Belle	1.02	6.8	74.4	5.3	0.09	593	1.53	647
	B03990	Creek	0.399	3.21	385	2.2	0.09	4,110	1.73	29,900
	B03997	Belle	0.134	116	87.8	5.6	2.34	1,470	41.6	2,350
	B03996	Creek	0.082	71.8	54.3	6.6	2.72	772	45.3	1,720
	B03987	Creek	0.001	0.04	1.5	1.2	0.14	296	1.49	1,595
2025	J754869	Wolf	66.1	61.4	870	47	2.91	17450	2.11	3430
	J507915	Schmitt	43.6	57.6	971	56	0.98	17950	2.96	1450
	J507914	JD West	26.9	38.9	275	18.4	0.32	2970	19.05	1750
	J506201	Belle	14.2	56.6	1630	7	8.92	5800	1.49	2820
	J507998	Belle	10.7	12.6	159.5	24.8	120.5	93.9	1.02	37
	J507946	Belle	9.46	43.5	525	11.1	176.5	4020	4.29	471
	J507912	JD West	6.54	26	196.5	22.3	2.84	2450	5.37	904
	J506202	Belle	5.72	6.98	254	2.5	4.79	3450	0.93	1115
	J507981	McClair	5.32	11.2	319	4.2	19.45	3750	1.68	1155
	J507949	Belle	3.79	27.8	682	7.3	54.8	7160	1.7	1125

	J507947	Belle	3.38	6.29	189.5	2.8	9.62	2900	1.04	2540
	J754682	Creek	2.73	1.21	18.5	3.6	0.47	59.1	1.3	476
	J507913	JD West	2.55	26.4	190	11.8	14.7	951	49.7	547
	J754868	Wolf	2.07	56.7	235	75.6	2.67	4300	5.8	544
	J507945	Belle	1.595	10.35	508	3.4	55.2	3780	1.5	917
	J507996	Belle	1.425	1.86	438	16.9	5.98	72.9	0.77	34
	J507950	Belle	1.4	11.9	95.2	10.8	22	3180	1.58	1225
	J754699	Finn	1.37	5.84	23.4	5.8	11.35	189.5	13.55	83
	J507948	Belle	1.17	13.6	660	8.1	3.76	3230	1.23	2230
	J507903	JD West	0.862	21.8	28.3	16	31.2	126	4.43	146
	J506203	Belle	0.755	15.45	328	8.8	0.66	3590	1.11	906
	J506225	Kadah	0.18	6320	736000	1.3	0.68	7	0.06	3
	J754756	EOS	0.162	14.4	302	17.1	8.58	11100	4.06	1695
	J507952	Belle	0.145	9.55	118	4.1	53.9	509	2.18	490
	J506214	Kadah	0.143	208	36200	14.8	70.4	226	0.36	27
	J754754	EOS	0.142	3.26	18.2	39.2	6.75	48.4	3.45	192
	J507951	Belle	0.124	10.1	61.5	5.3	28.8	341	2.12	1325
	J754688	Gumbo	0.111	4.92	11.8	7.5	0.39	193	0.98	352
	J754734	Moosehorn	0.094	14.65	32.4	25.2	0.61	10.2	1.9	86
	J506222	Kadah	0.087	4370	724100	1.8	0.51	16.6	0.025	7
	J754687	Gumbo	0.069	9.35	27.2	6.2	13.9	22.8	1.9	36
	J754733	Moosehorn	0.054	3.58	41.5	29.5	3.84	17.6	2.33	49
	J506221	Kadah	0.033	144	4710	7.2	0.26	9.3	0.48	103
	J507978	Belle	0.007	6.41	3820	1.5	5.34	107	1.74	3220
	J506223	Kadah	0.004	20.5	8770	12	0.39	22.9	0.78	93
	J506224	Kadah	0.003	11	1380	5.7	0.27	5.1	0.82	123
	J507977	Belle	0.0005	0.67	2120	1.5	5.78	14.6	1.44	957
	J754719	East McClair	0.0005	2.98	2600	10.8	0.53	108.5	3.86	386

Figure 9.9 2024-2025 JD Au Rock Sample Results

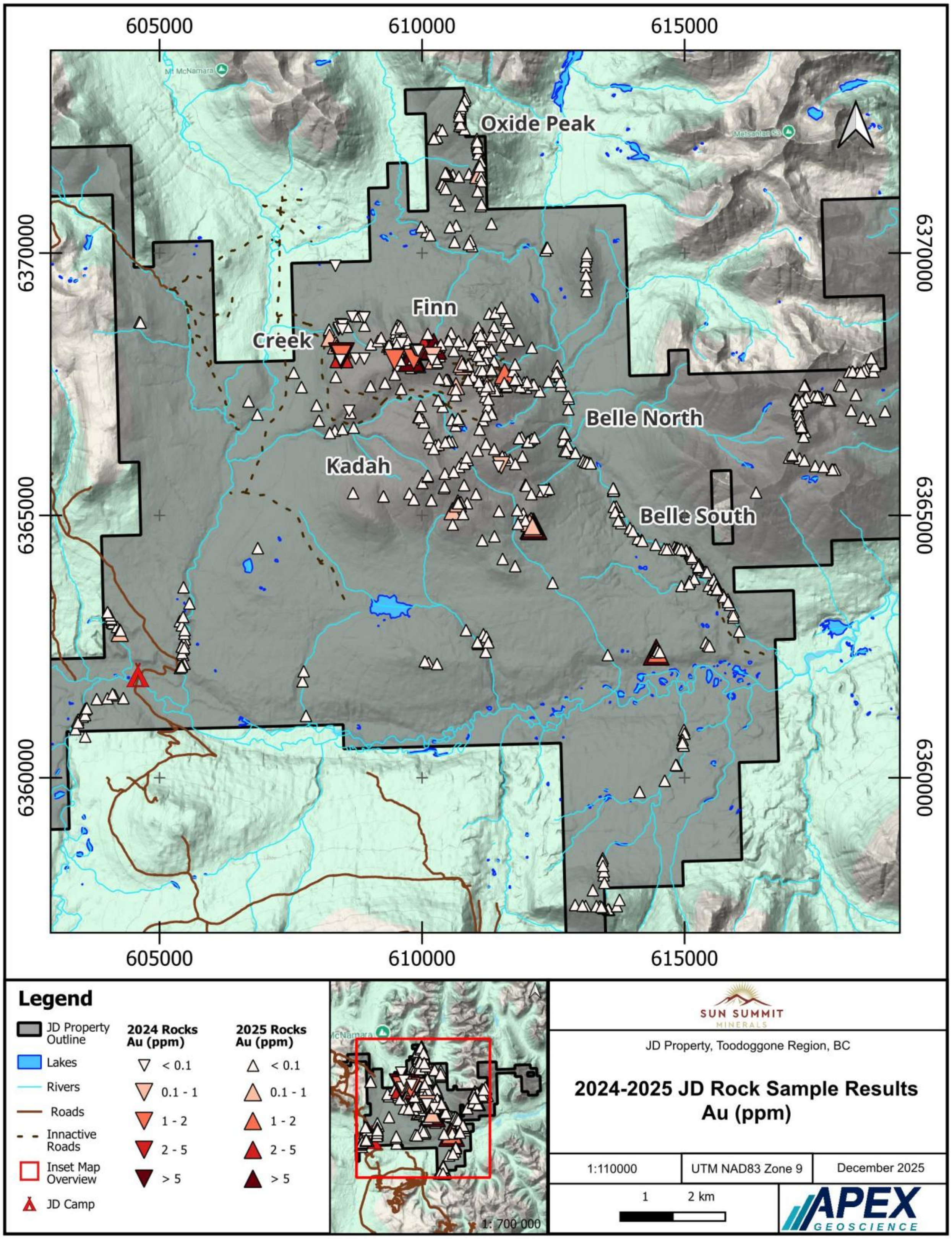


Figure 9.10 2024-2025 JD Ag Rock Sample Results

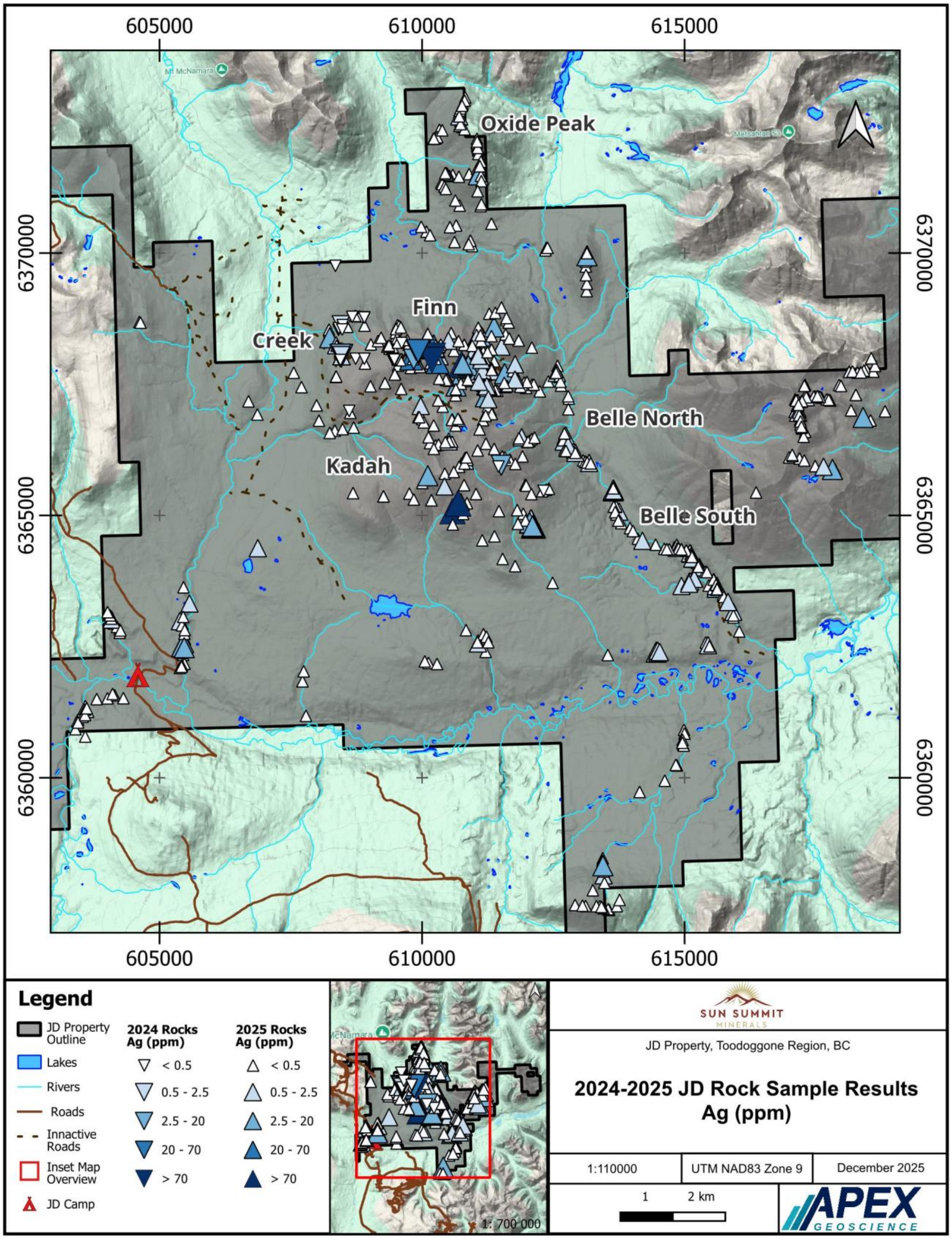


Figure 9.11 2024-2025 JD Cu Rock Sample Results.

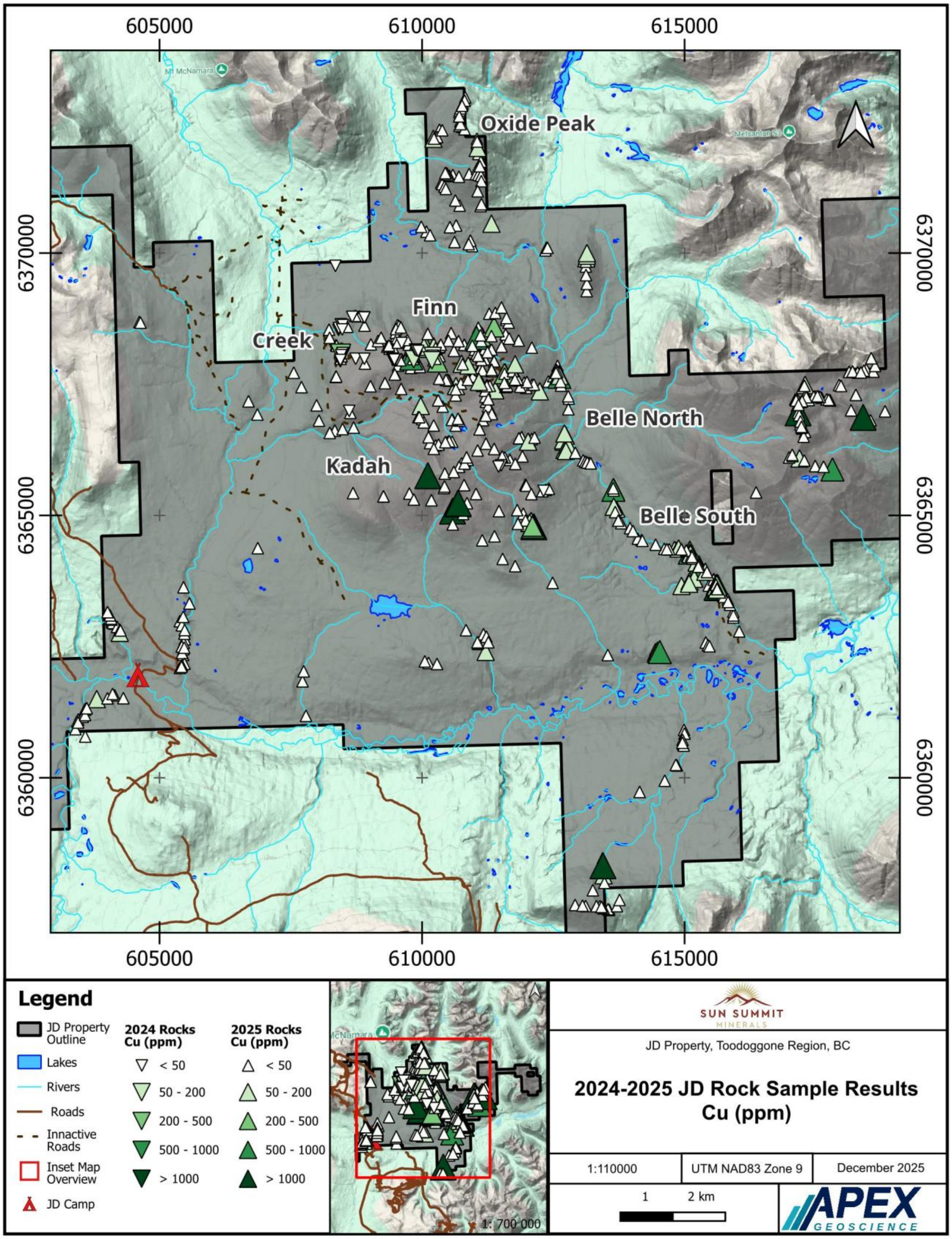


Figure 9.12 2024-2025 JD Pb Rock Sample Results

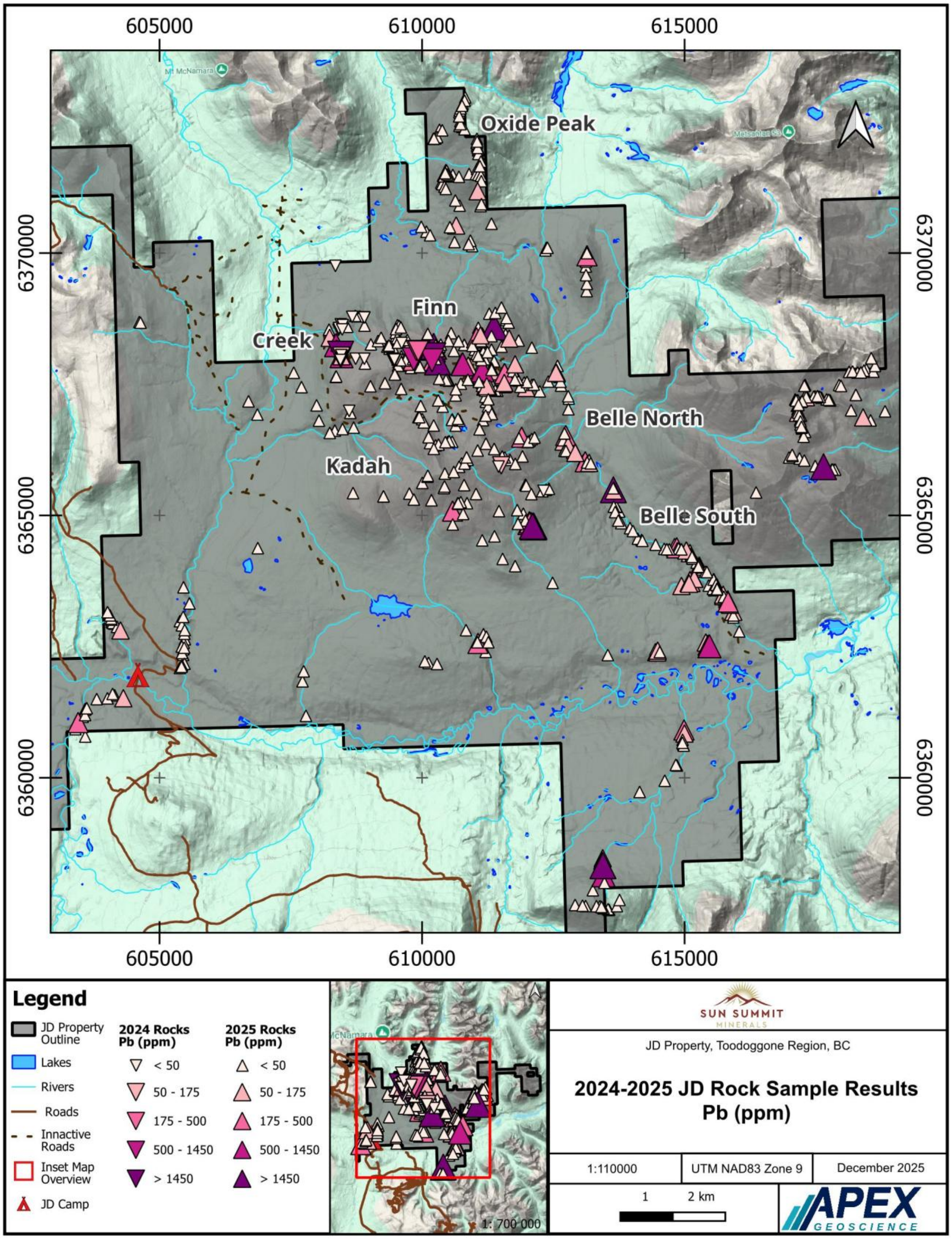


Figure 9.13 2024-2025 JD Mo Rock Sample Results

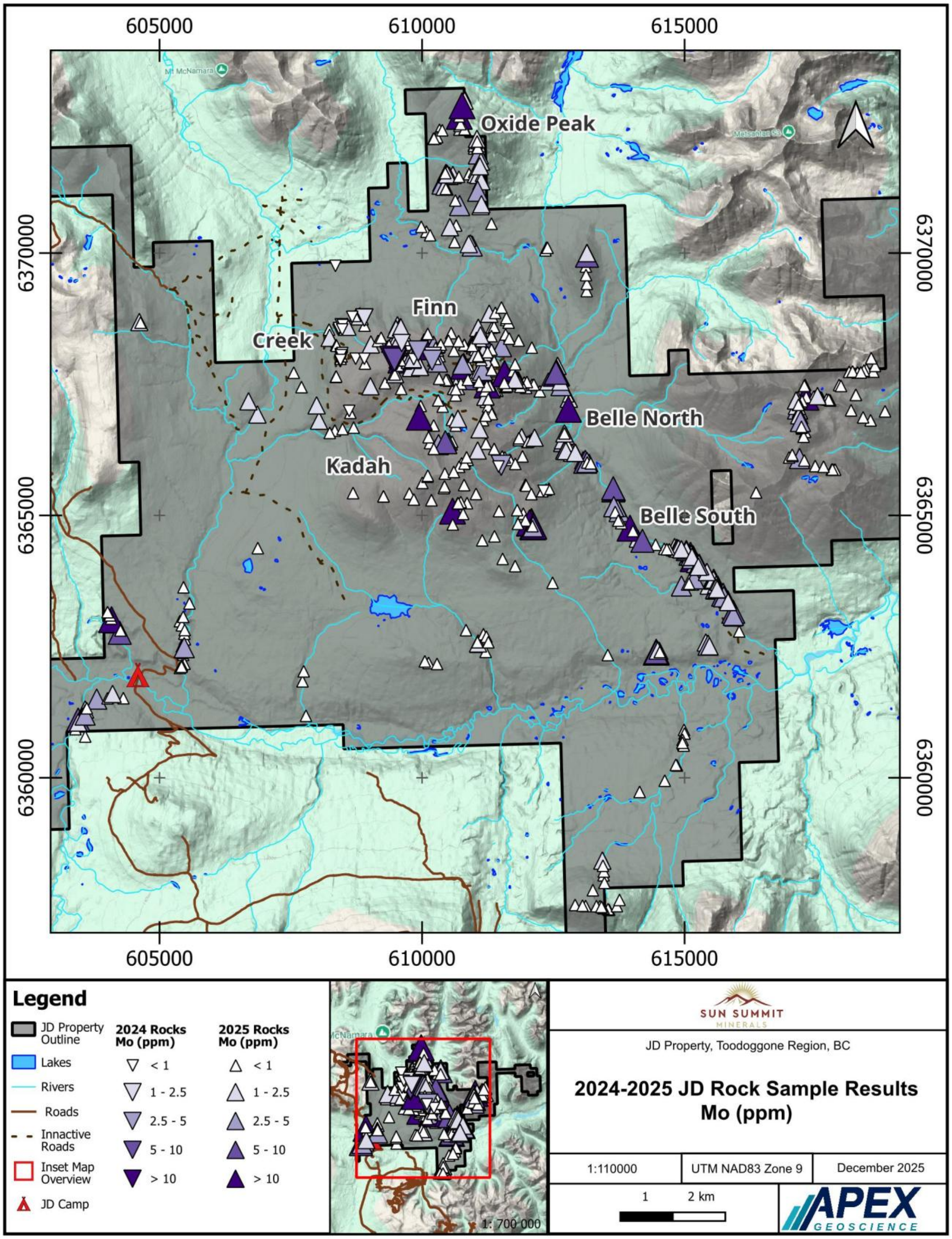
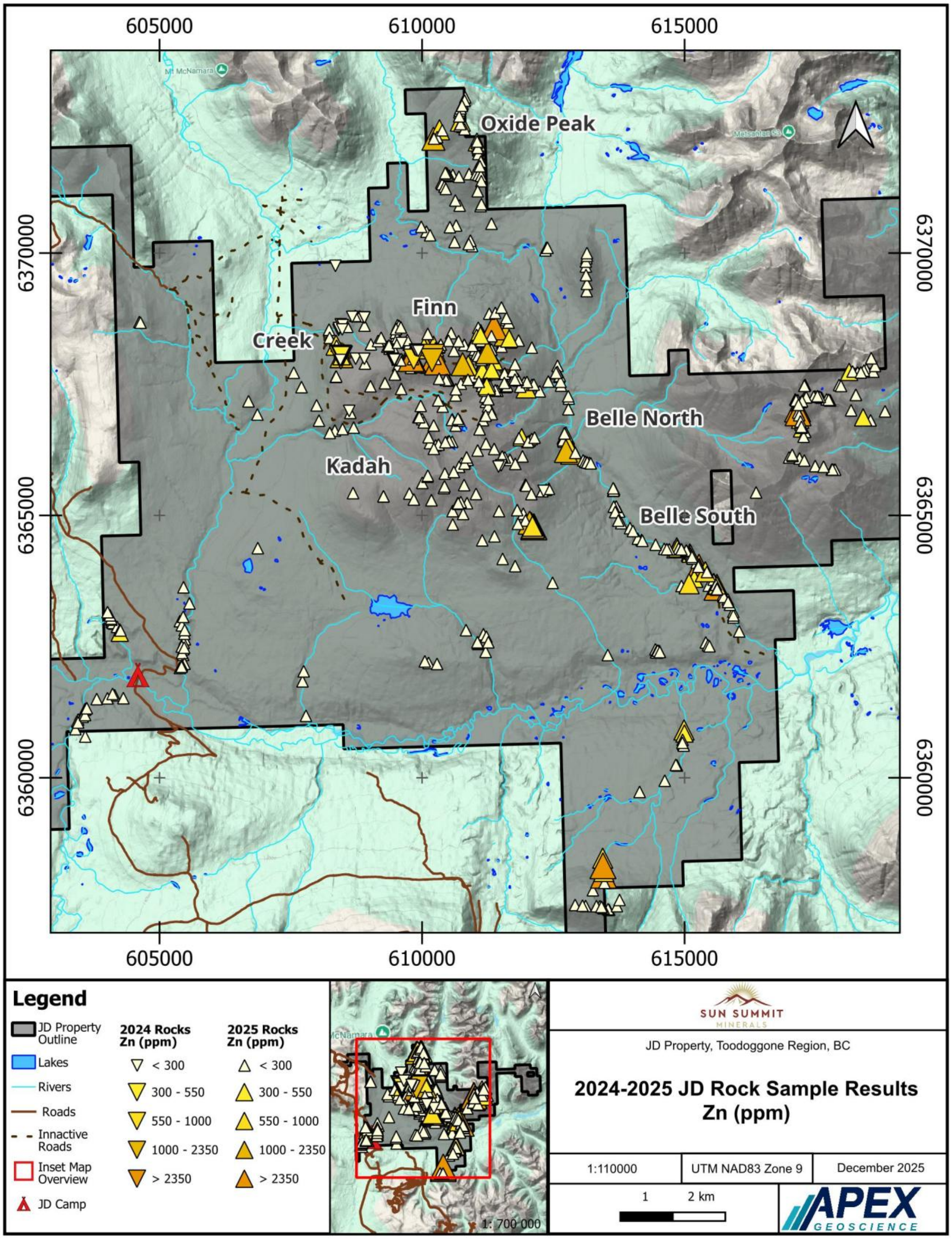


Figure 9.14 2024-2025 JD Zn Rock Sample Results



9.3 Ground Geophysics

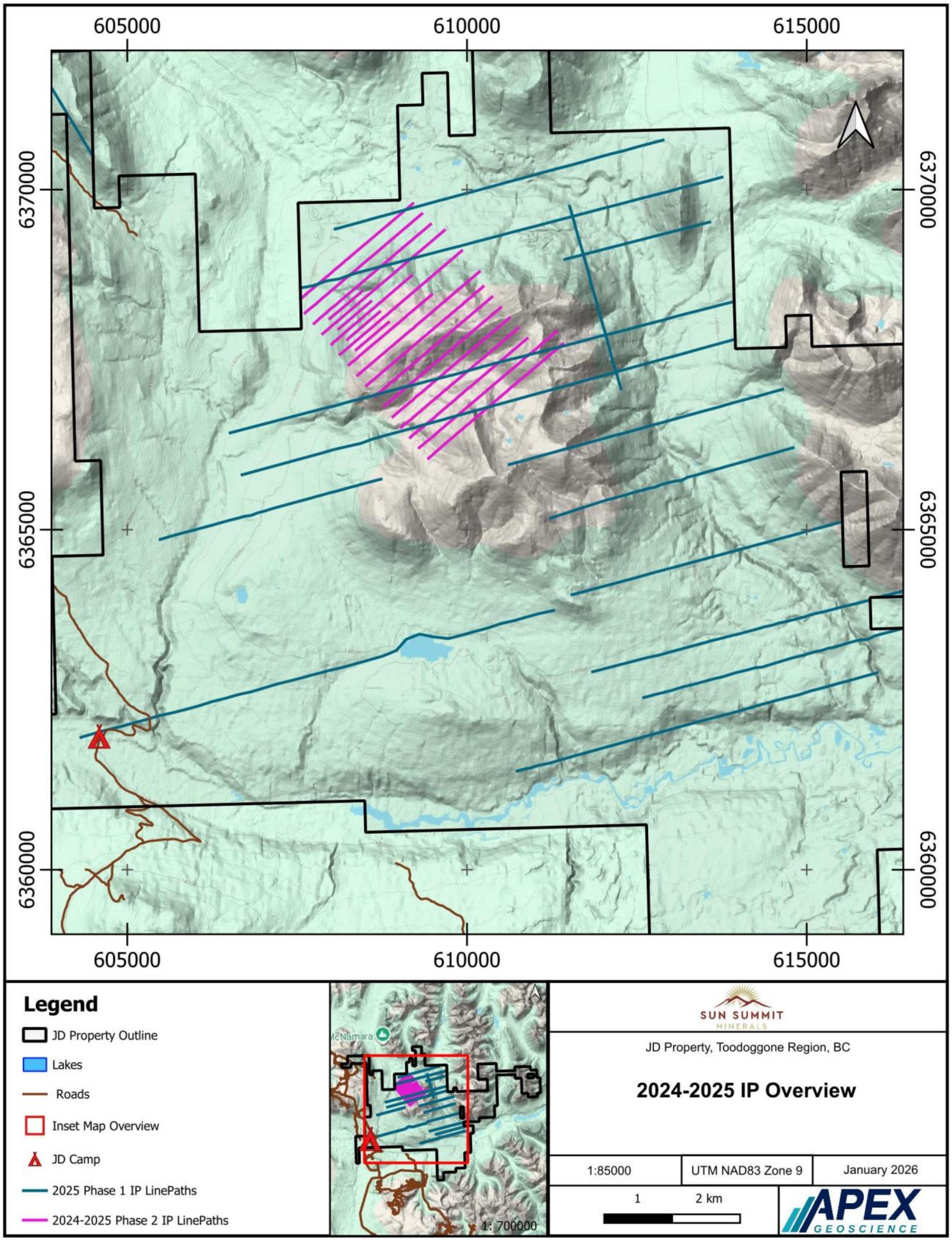
9.3.1 IP Survey

Sun Summit commissioned Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited to conduct induced polarization (IP) surveys over the Creek-Belle zones in 2024-2025. Three different survey techniques were used totalling 76.4 line-km for the geophysics program for different spacing and array sizes (Figure 9.15) The surveys were designed to detect electrical resistivity and chargeability signatures associated within target areas. The IP survey was completed between the dates of July 5th to July 22nd, 2024, June 14th to July 6th, 2025, and August 19th to September 11th, 2025. The survey statistics are summarized below in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4 2024-2025 Induced Polarization (IP) Survey Summary

Year	Area	Survey	Line Spacing (m)	IP Lines/Traverses	IP (line-km)
2024	Creek	25m a-spacing	100	6	4.125
		50m a-spacing	200	7	13.3
2025	Creek-Belle	50m a-spacing	200	11	26
		200m a-spacing	1200	8	33

Figure 9.15 IP Survey Overview



9.3.1.1 IP Survey Parameters

The IP surveying was performed using a pulse type system consisting of a receiver, transmitter, and motor generator. The transmitter cycling rate is 2 seconds of “current on” and 2 seconds of “current off” and reverses polarity continually. The survey was conducted using the “pole-dipole” or “dipole-pole” method in which the potential electrodes ($P_{0.5}$ to $P_{14.5}$) are laid out along the survey lines spaced 50 or 200 meters apart, depending on survey type. Current is sent through current electrodes (C_1 and C_2) which moves through the potential electrodes and the distance between the C_1 and the nearest potential electrode measures the depth of exploration.

The apparent chargeability is measured in millivolts per volt and is calculated by the receiver as a direct readout. The apparent resistivity is measured in ohm metres and is calculated as a ratio of voltage and current. Horizontal positioning was recorded using a Garmin GPSmap 66Sx.

9.3.1.2 Ground Geophysics Interpretation

Several trends and anomalies at the Creek zone were identified in the IP survey in 2024 and followed up in 2025. Typically, areas where chargeability highs are associated with resistivity highs, as well as sharp transitions between the highs and lows, are prospective targets, especially when they corresponded to mapped structures. Chargeability highs can represent massive sulphides and resistivity highs can represent pervasive massive secondary silica alteration, commonly associated with hydrothermal systems and Au-Ag±Cu mineralization.

The IP survey covered an area of approximately 52.8 km^2 and shows a resistivity high and moderate chargeability high associated with the Creek zone mineralization, where most of the 2024-2025 drilling was focused. Of the rock grab samples taken from the Creek zone, high lead and zinc results correspond to the resistive highs. To the east of the Creek zone in the Fericrete zone, two chargeability highs were identified which are also associated with resistivity highs and were targeted by two exploration drillholes, which intersected weak-moderate Au mineralization and broad zones of alteration, suggesting proximity to a larger mineralized system. (Figure 9.16 and Figure 9.25).

The survey also revealed a paired chargeability high and resistivity high at Belle zone (Figure 9.22 and Figure 9.23). Soil and rock sampling targeted this area, with several samples returning elevated, anomalous Au-Ag-Cu results and high white mica crystallinity (see section 9.5 and Figure 9.36 for details) suggesting high temperature hydrothermal fluids were present.

Figure 9.16 IP Survey 150m Depth Slice Resistivity Results

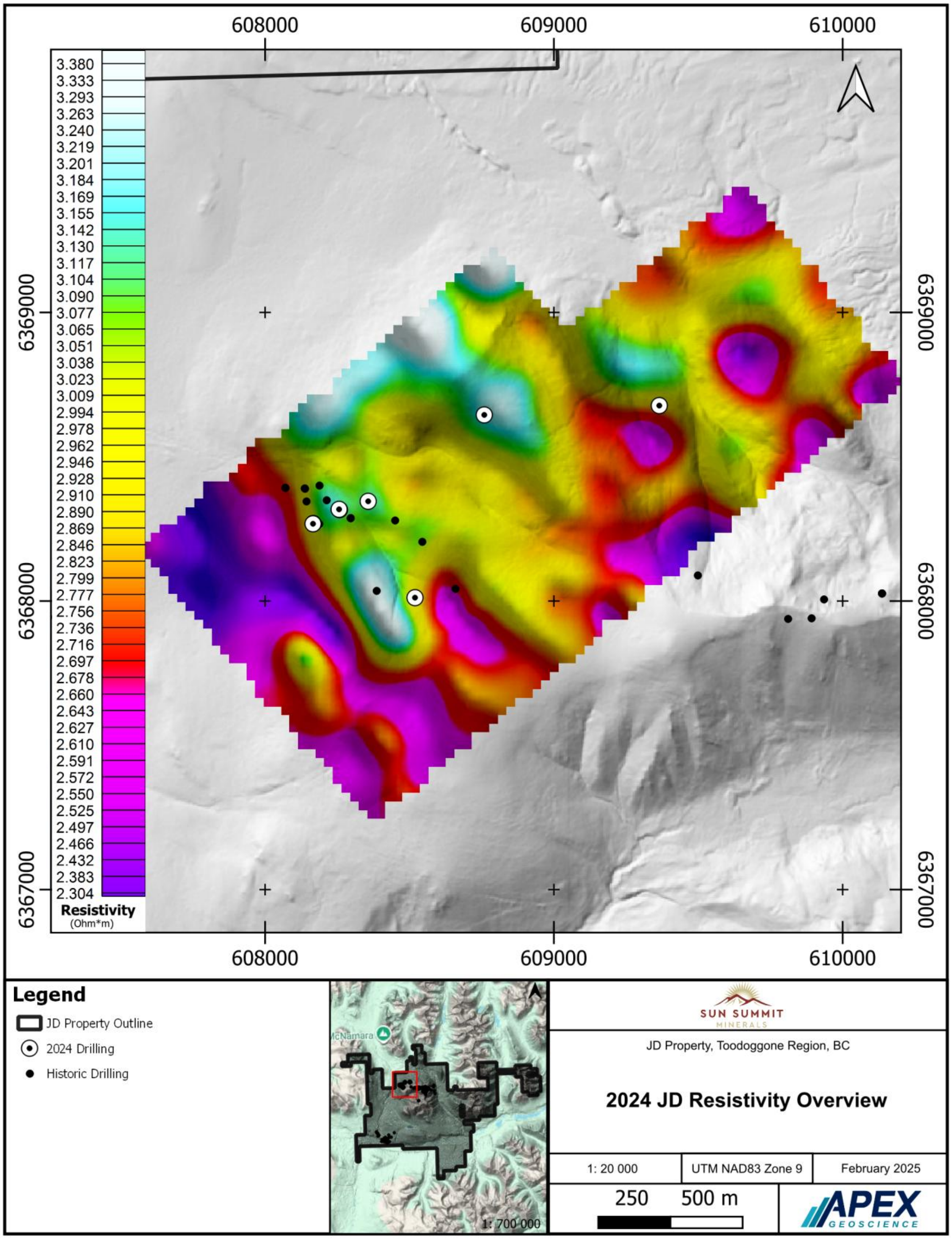


Figure 9.17 IP Survey 150m Depth Slice Chargeability Results

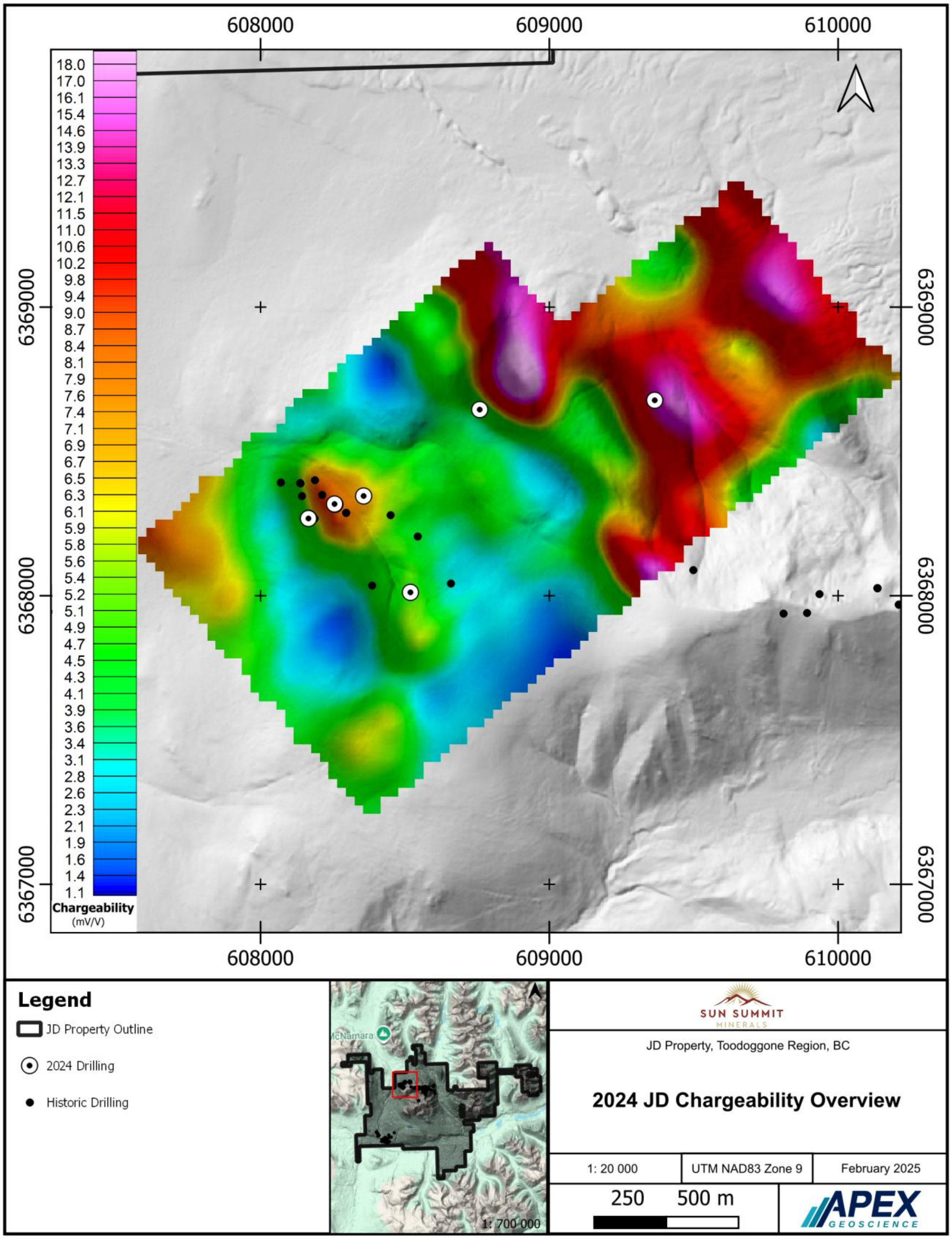


Figure 9.18 IP Survey 200m Depth Slice Resistivity Results

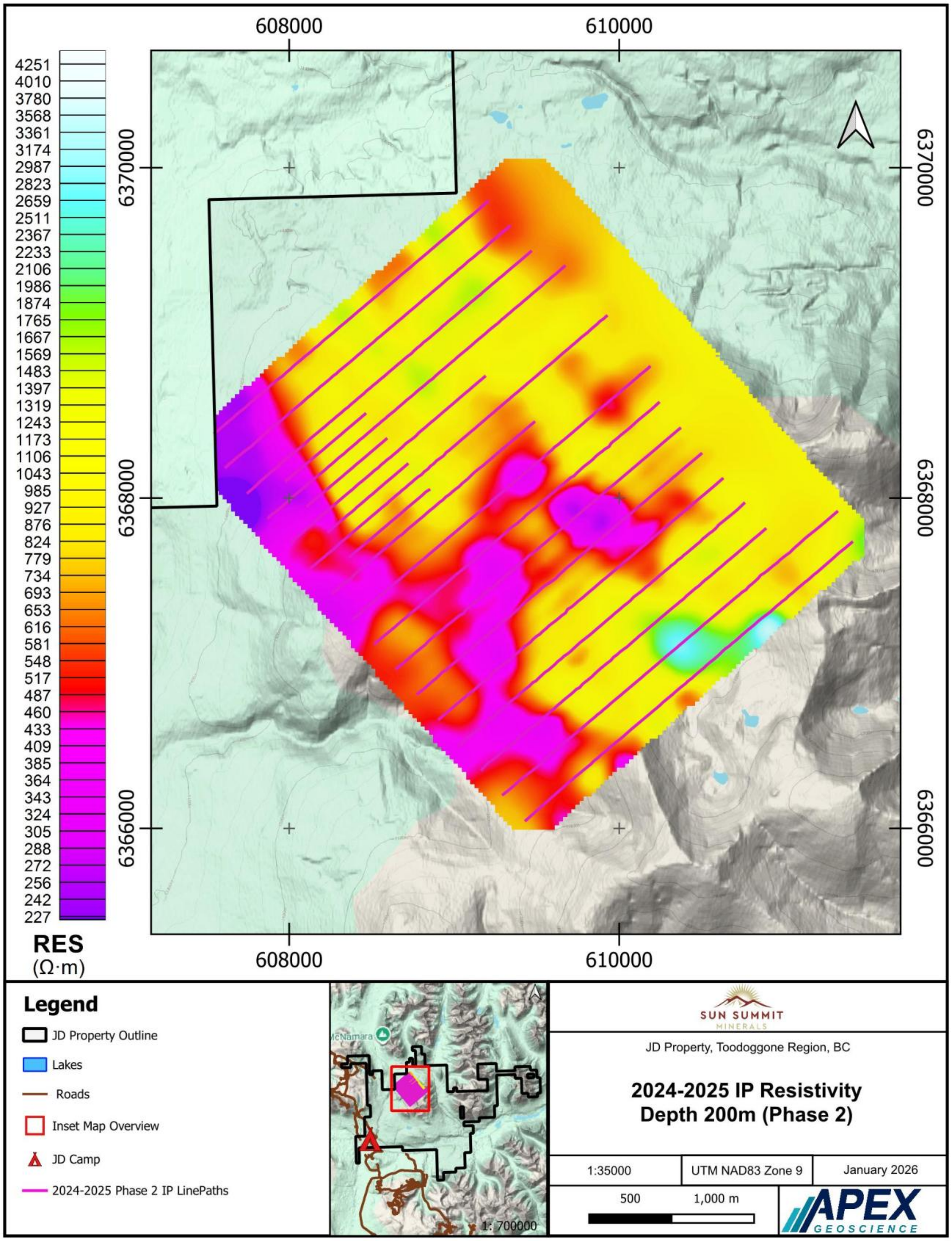


Figure 9.19 IP Survey 200m Depth Slice Chargeability Results

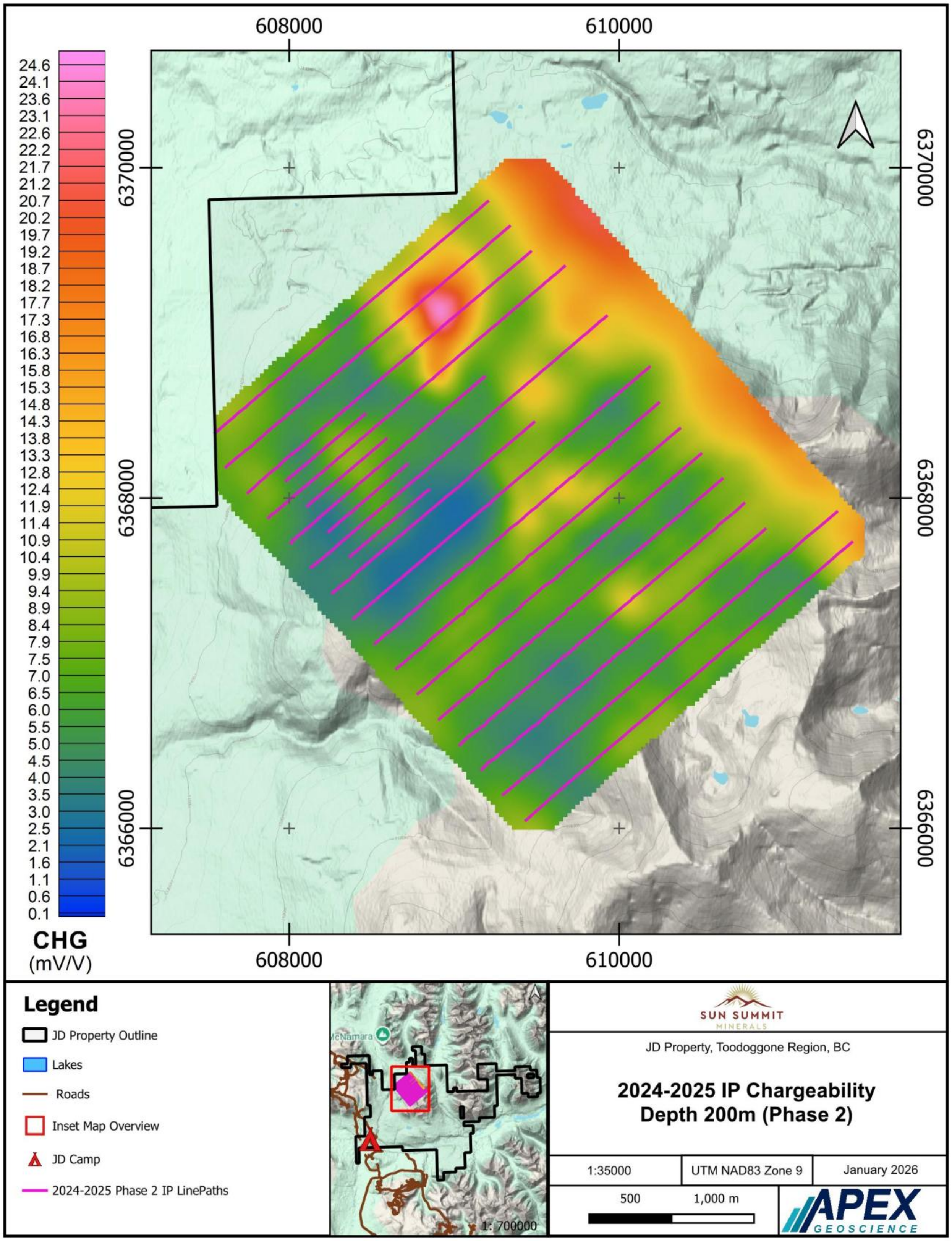


Figure 9.20 IP Survey 400m Depth Slice Resistivity Results

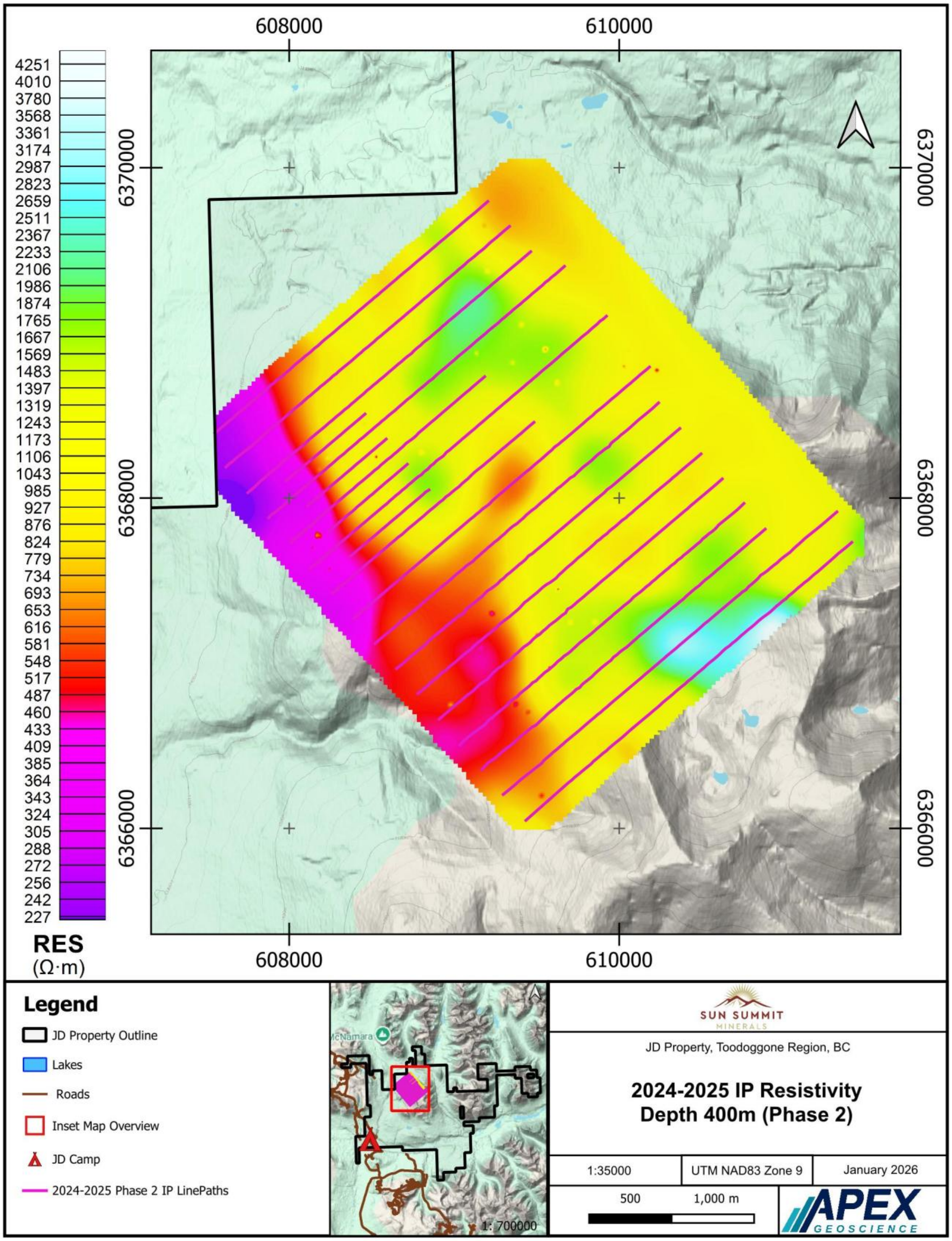


Figure 9.21 IP Survey 400m Depth Slice Chargeability Results

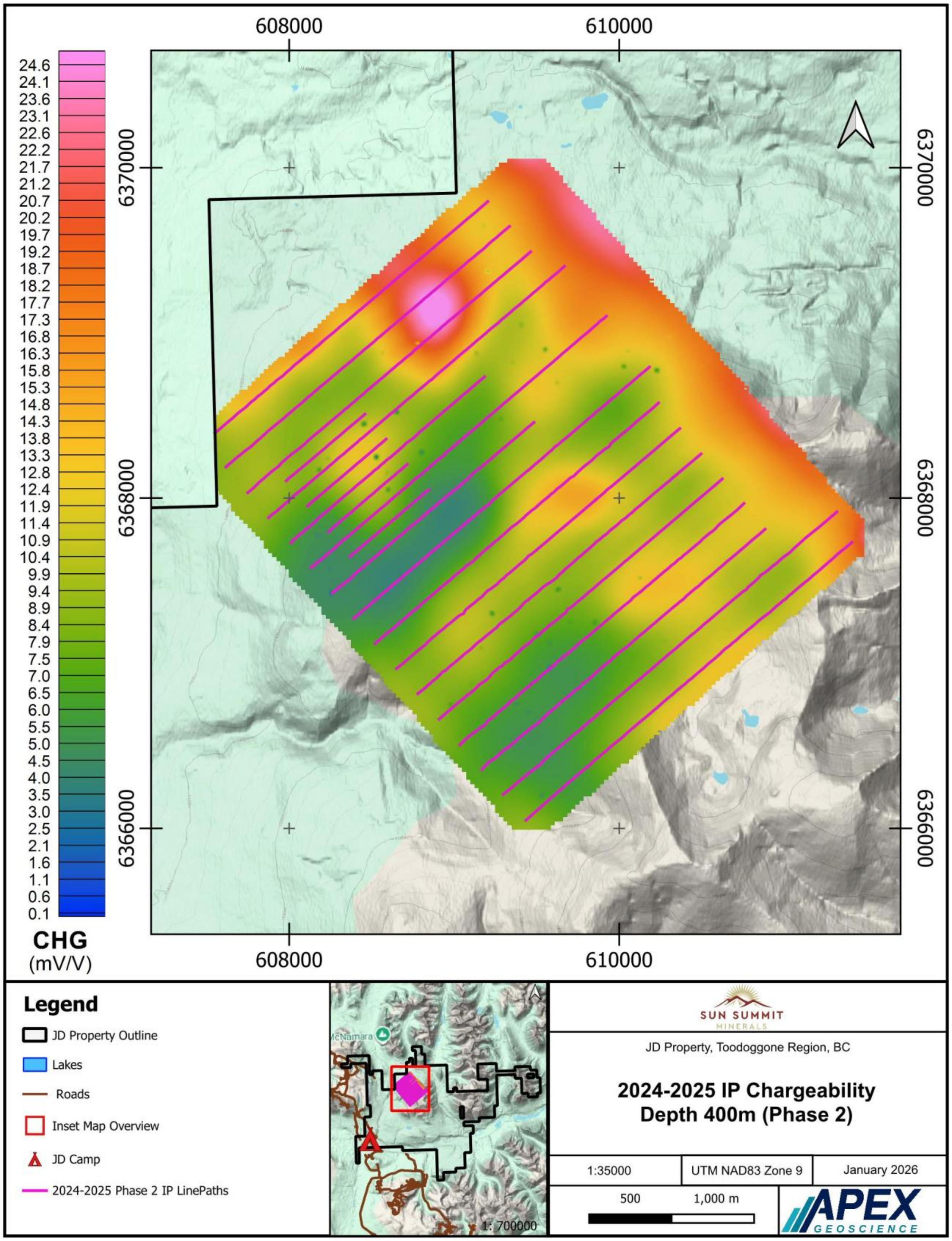


Figure 9.22 IP Survey 300m Depth Slice Resistivity Results

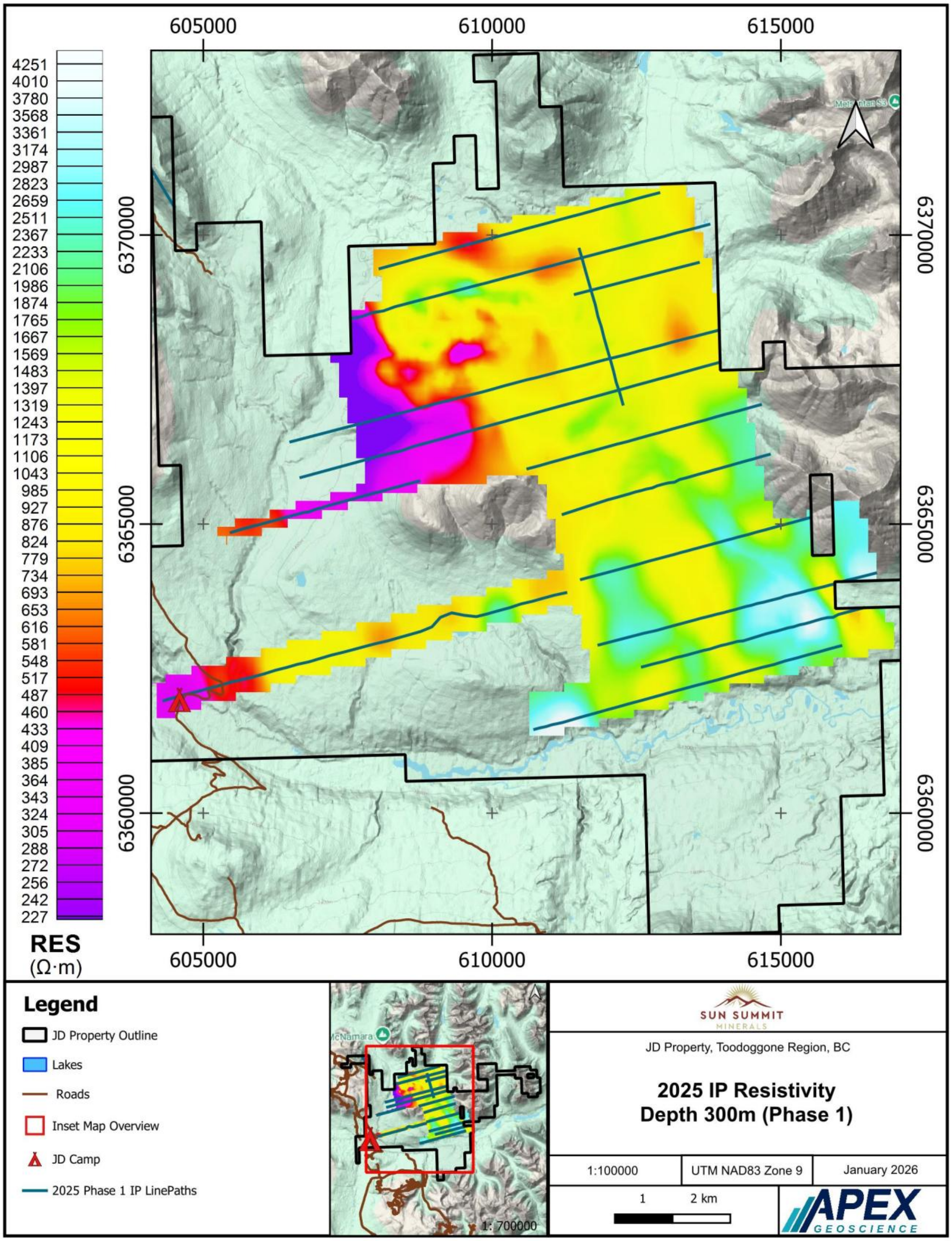


Figure 9.23 IP Survey 300m Depth Slice Chargeability Results

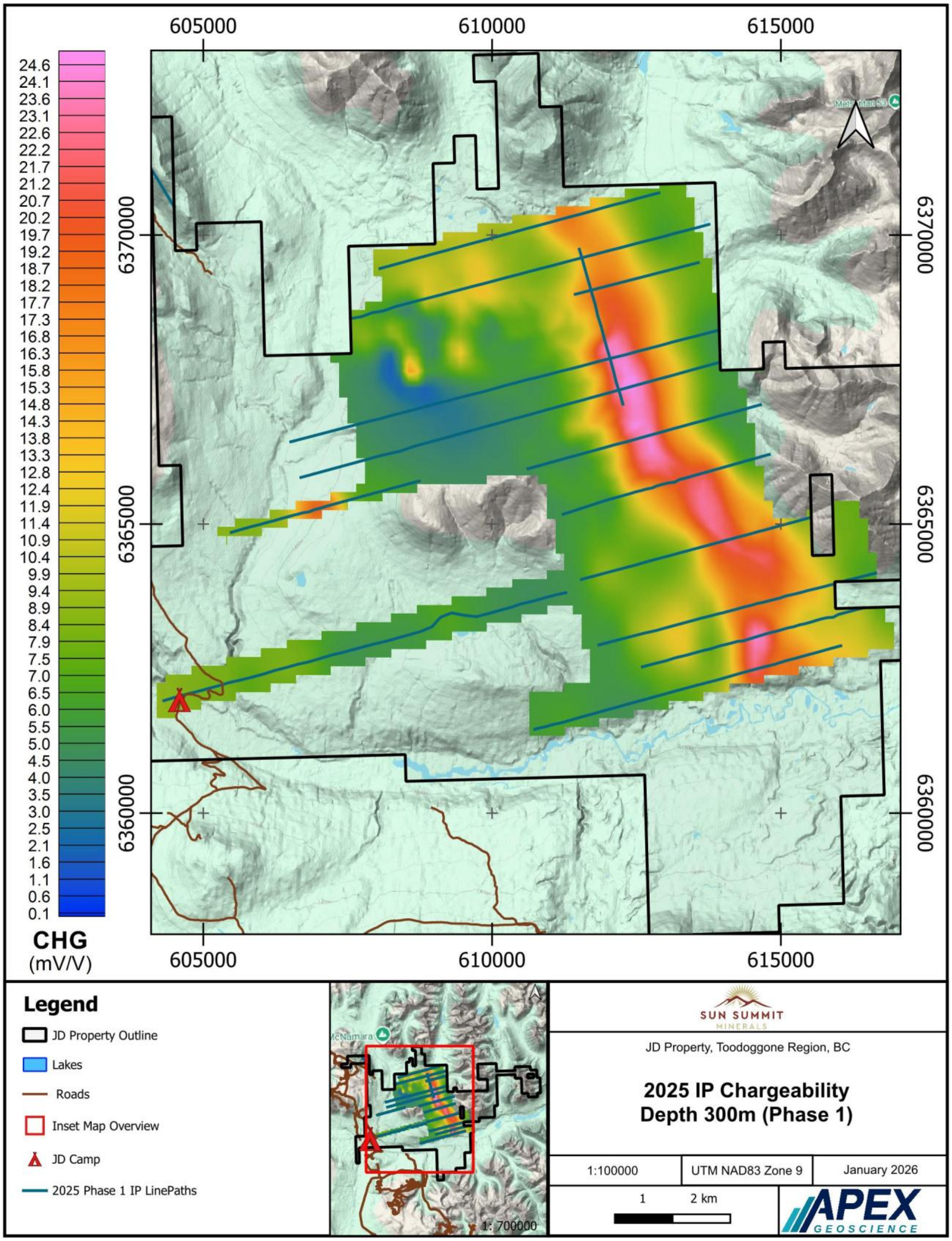


Figure 9.24 IP Survey 800m Depth Slice Resistivity Results

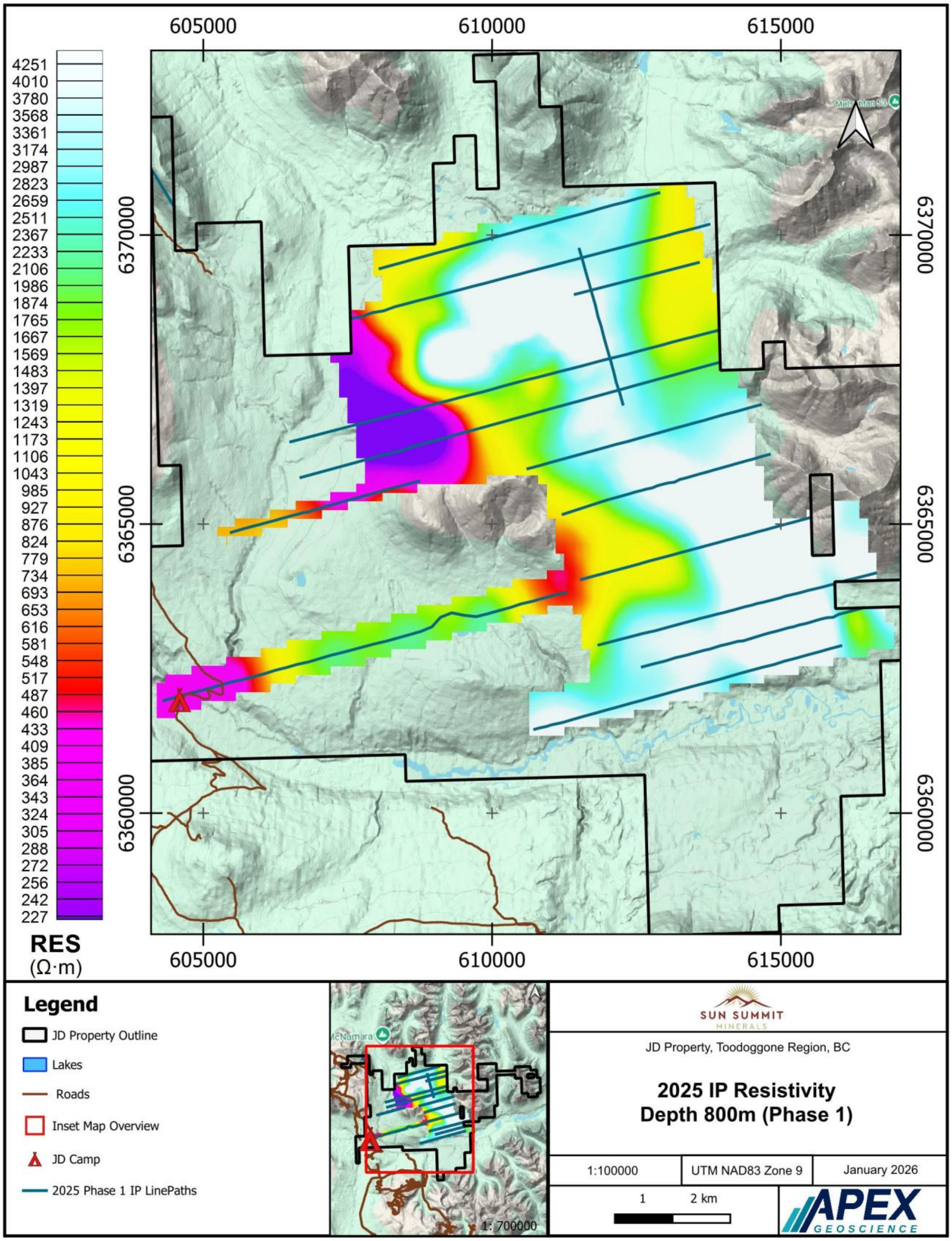
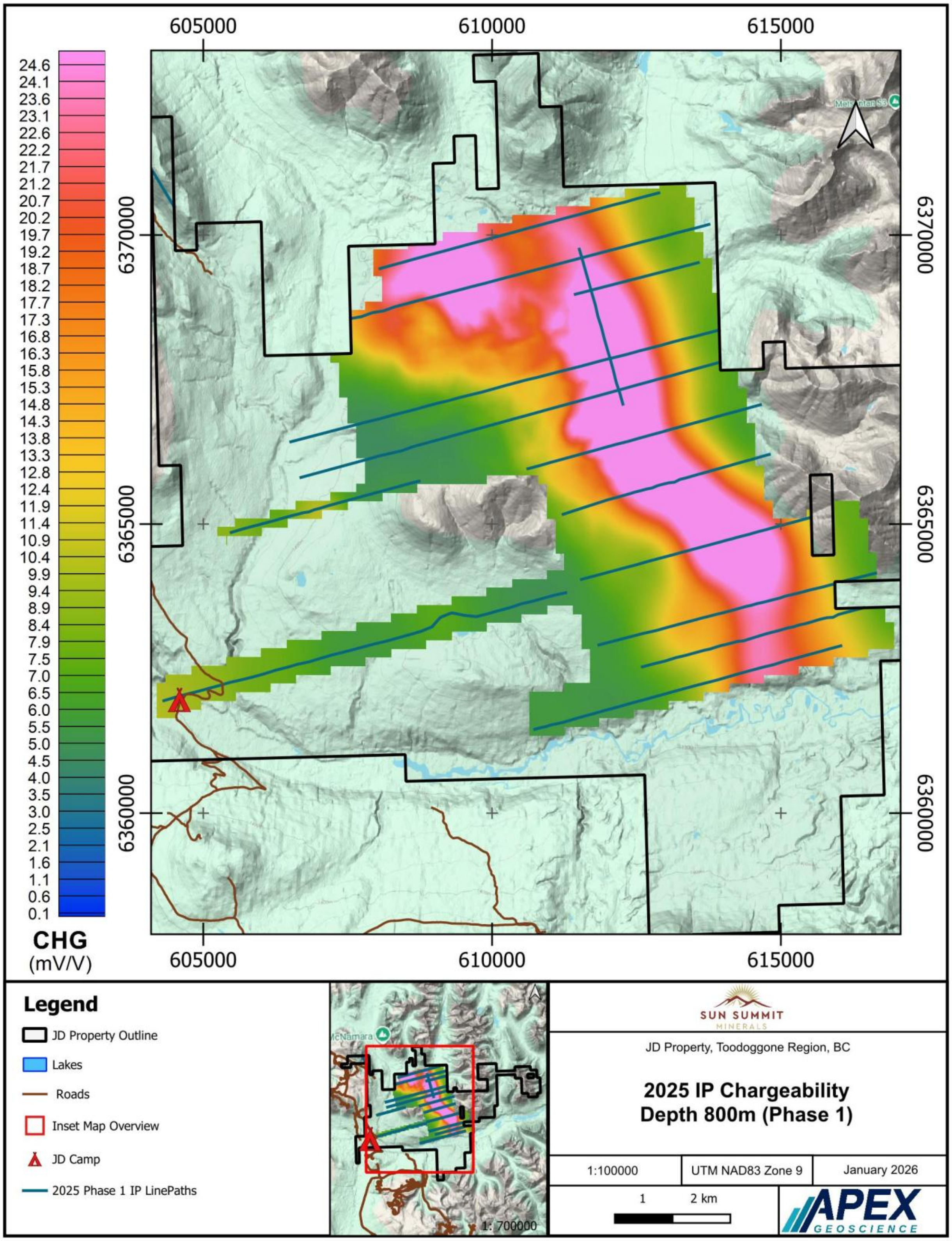


Figure 9.25 IP Survey 800m Depth Slice Chargeability Results



9.4 Geological Mapping

The 2024-2025 geological mapping programs at JD covered approximately 146.7 km^2 and focused on the Creek, Finn, Wolf and Schmitt zones, along with other under-explored areas. Geological mapping was completed in conjunction with rock and soil sampling. Locations of rock sampling stations used for mapping are shown in Figure 9.26. Mapping focused on characterizing lithology, alteration, mineralization, structures, and veining; representative samples and structures are shown in Figure 9.27 - Figure 9.32. Additional geological discussion, maps, and a stratigraphic column can be found in the Property Geology Sections of this Report (Section 7, Figure 7.1 - Figure 7.3 and Table 7.1 - Table 7.2).

In 2025, mapping was conducted in two separate phases:

- firstly focusing on specific target areas. The primary focus was to advance a geological map of JD West, Schmitt, Wolf, and Creek zone mineral showings. Later, the Belle trenches, Oxide Peak, and the Mc Clair Creek targets were included.

- secondly by CJ Greig and Associates at a Property scale, aiming to produce a framework geological map that provides context for the porphyry and epithermal prospects across the property, and can help identify future targets.

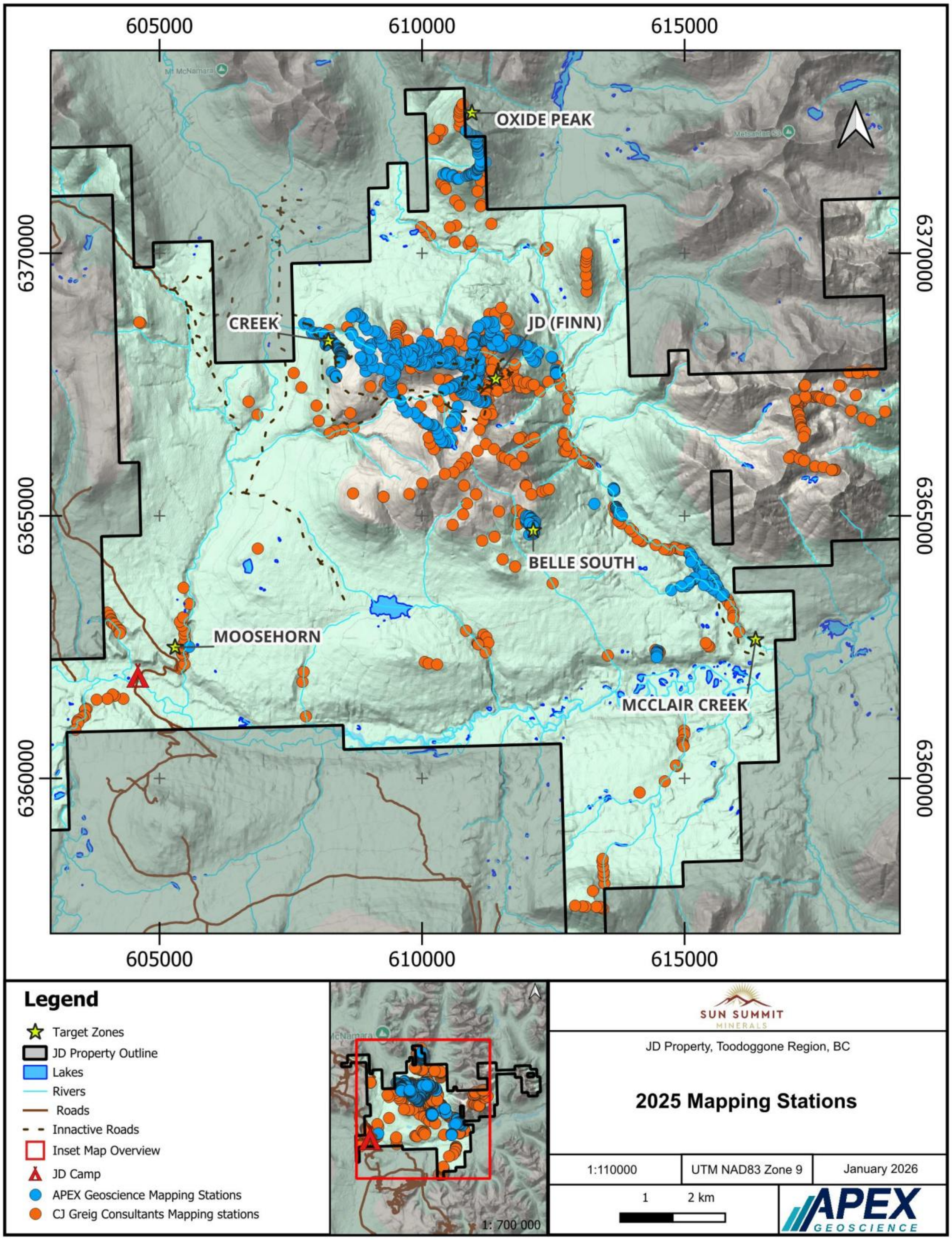
Property-scale maps were developed and are presented in Figure 9.33 – Figure 9.36

9.4.1 Geological Mapping Results and Interpretations

The main part of the JD property is centered on a higher elevation massif located between McClair Creek to the east, Moosehorn Creek to the west, Oxide Peak to the north, and the Toodoggone River to the south. This area is underlain by gently southwest-dipping stratigraphy comprised mainly of Lower Toodoggone Formation rocks, with minor Takla Group rocks exposed only at the lowest elevations on its eastern side. The three main members of the Lower Toodoggone Formation (Duncan, Metsantan, and Saunders Members) are all present. Bedding is very rare, the property-scale tilting direction is interpreted mainly from map patterns. Intrusive rocks are unevenly distributed in time and space: porphyritic dikes commonly cut the Takla Group and Duncan Member, only rarely cut the lower part of the Metsantan Member (TMh), and are not seen to cut the upper part of the Metsantan Member (TMb); the equigranular McClair Pluton is only seen to cut the Takla Group. The intrusions are very abundant on the eastern side of the property, near McClair Creek, but are scarce elsewhere.

Alteration zones, offsets in the stratigraphy, and magnetic data highlight the presence of numerous northwest to west-northwest-trending faults crossing the central part of the project. Most of the faults are interpreted to be normal faults of Jurassic age, based on the presence of alteration and, locally, dikes and/or mineralization associated closely with these faults, notably in the Finn-Creek Corridor. The dip of the faults is not well constrained, but some dip to the northeast and others dip to the southwest. In addition, some of these faults cut others of the same northwest-trending group, with the younger faults tending to a more northwest strike and having less alteration, versus the earlier, more altered and better-mineralized faults which trend more west-northwesterly. At Finn-Creek, it is predominantly the northeast-dipping faults that are known to be significantly Au-mineralized but alteration occurs on faults dipping southwest as well.

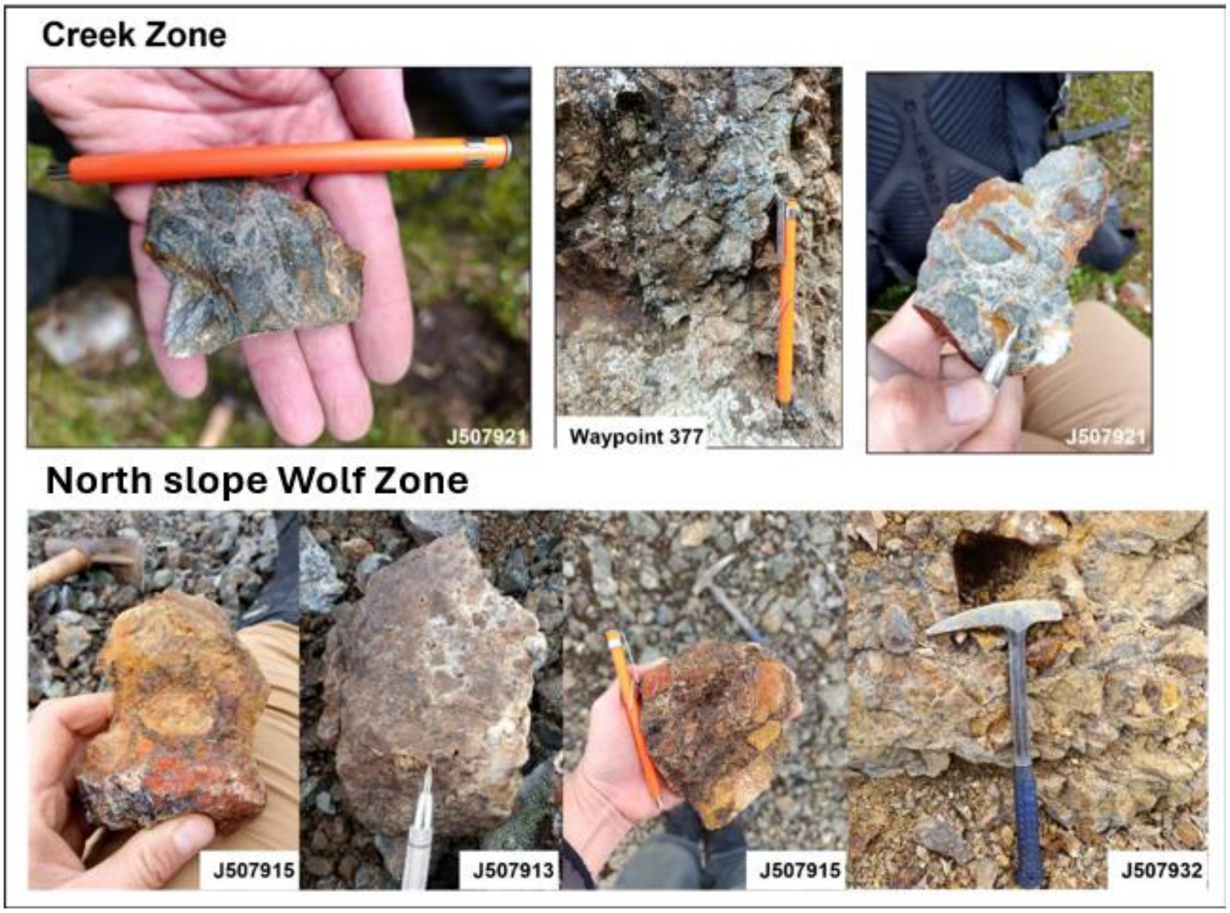
Figure 9.26 2025 geological mapping stations



The youngest faults mapped on the Property trend north and cut the northwest faults. The north-trending faults are interpreted to be strike-slip faults of Paleocene or younger age. One example is the Belle Fault, which has dextral displacement of ~1.1 km based on offset of the older McClair Creek fault. A complication in fault interpretations in this region is that there are episodes of post-mineral contractional and strike-slip deformation that may have taken advantage of pre-existing Jurassic faults; direct evidence of this is difficult to locate in the field.

At Property-scale, mineralization consists dominantly of cubic pyrite as disseminated, patches, and clusters, and also associated with chlorite and quartz-sericite alteration. Chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite are present as trace in mm-scale quartz veinlets, brecciated zones, and strong hematite-goethite oxidised zones. Mineralised breccias with angular and subangular fragments are observed (Figure 9.27), with matrix consisting of quartz, carbonate and disseminated sulfides (galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite).

Figure 9.27 Mineralized breccias at Creek and Wolf zones



The Creek zone was in mapped in detail to investigate structural orientation and controls on mineralization prior to drilling in 2024 and revisited in 2025. Rocks in the area are dominantly andesitic tuffs with varying degrees of propylitic alteration and epidote. Outcrops and talus slopes at higher elevations in the Creek zone are andesitic crystal tuffs, with no observable contacts. The andesite contains mm-scale, subhedral feldspar and hornblende phenocrysts and phenocryst fragments suspended in a dark aphanitic groundmass. These textures are typical of the Formation andesites and tuffs from the Metsantan Member of the Lower Toodoggone Formation in the region. Outcrops on the northeast ridge are fresh, with white-coloured phenocrysts and carbonate fracture fill with very weak chlorite alteration. A gossanous patch of rocks with weak epidote alteration in phenocrysts, strong surface oxidation, and <5% euhedral quartz filling fractures and voids was observed to the east of the ridge.

The Creek zone appears to be a fairly discrete feature on the edge of a larger system. There is a clear NW structural control on the mineralization and veining, which is apparent in the core measurements and ground magnetics and open in several directions. The intersection of fracture systems in the area is interpreted to have produced the enriched gold grades and mineralized ore-shoots.

Detailed geological mapping at Wolf and Schmitt took place on the eastern ridge of the area, recording two dominant jointing orientations, NW and SW, which fit with the mapped regional structures. A discrete zone of silica alteration and localized breccia zones was identified between propylitic outcrops to the west and more argillically altered rocks to the east. Rock samples from the area were described as light coloured with pervasive silica alteration, and 1-5 mm vugs with discrete brecciated sections. Samples collected in the area vary in rock type and include quartz-sericite-pyrite or propylitic altered andesites and silicified breccias with stockwork quartz veining, with varying degrees of oxidation. A massive quartz vein with trace sulphide mineralization was observed in one talus sample, but the source of the vein is unclear and likely derived from slopes above.

Few samples were collected from the Belle zone, including one sample from a fresh, weakly propylitic altered outcrop containing chlorite and hematite alteration. NW trending gossan zones were observed, containing weak to moderate silica chlorite alteration and rare 1 mm - 1 cm silica and silica-chlorite veinlets and veins sometimes with potassic alteration halos. Sulphide mineralization primarily consists of 2-3% disseminated pyrite with trace chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite, pyrite veinlets, and fine jarosite veinlets and stain (likely after pyrite). The mineralized zones range from 5-10 cm true width with up to 3 zones across a 20 m historical trench. Distal from the main historical trench area, patchy epidote -chlorite alteration increases. Structural controls suggest gold deposition was focused along NW-striking and NE-dipping fault-veins corridor. At least 5 parallel veins have been identified in a 20 m exposure atf one of the trenches.

Along the southern part of McClair Creek, two lithological units can be recognised: pink-green, phaneritic texture, and moderate-strong magnetite monzonite; and green fine-grained rock with/without magnetite. Chlorite-sericite, chlorite-silica, strong-intense silicification, and moderate-strong quartz-sericite-pyrite mineral alteration assemblages were observed. In most of the outcrops mapped, oxidation on surface is observed with jarosite>>goethite. Chalcopyrite along fractures, and associated malachite in an andesite unit consisting of pink feldspar, hornblende, and biotite phenocrysts set in a fine-grained groundmass is described in three places along McClair Creek. Other sulfides like galena, sphalerite, and pyrite are also present. These areas are characterized by strongly anomalous molybdenum in rock and soils, and chlorite-sericite alteration. Mineralization is related to several styles of fracture-joint structures (Figure 9.28). It is associated with intense silicified zones, quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins, angular subangular clast and silicified breccias, and NW- and NNE- fracture systems.

Figure 9.28 McClair creek mineralization styles

At Oxide Peak Geology and alteration patterns resemble other parts of the McClair Creek trend. Variable sericitic, argillic, and propylitic alteration in Toodoggone Formation rocks (largely Duncan Member?) is associated with porphyritic dikes, up to 100 m thick, which range from unaltered to propylitically altered. Dikes in the area are distinguished by presence of magnetite and epidote-chlorite alteration zones, and are controlled by NW-trending structures.

Figure 9.29 –Silica Flooded Breccia (Sample B03958 from Creek zone)

Figure 9.30 – Visible Gold in Oxidized Vug (Sample B03976 from Creek zone)

Figure 9.31 –Visible Gold in Oxidized Vug (Sample B03999 from Creek zone)

Figure 9.32 Belle trench area with discrete mineralized NW structures

Figure 9.33 Geological map of JD Property - Lithology

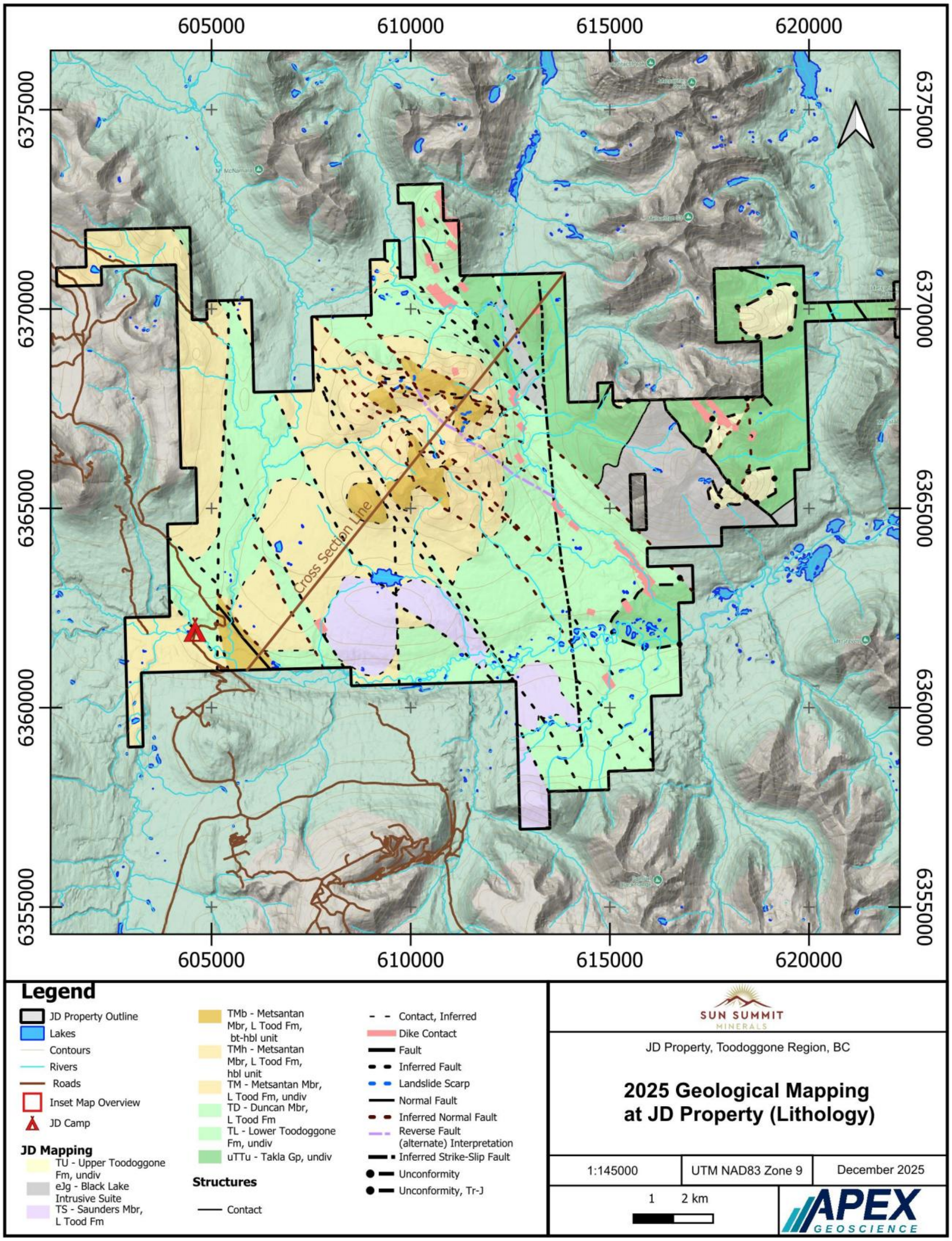


Figure 9.34 Geological map of JD Property – Alteration

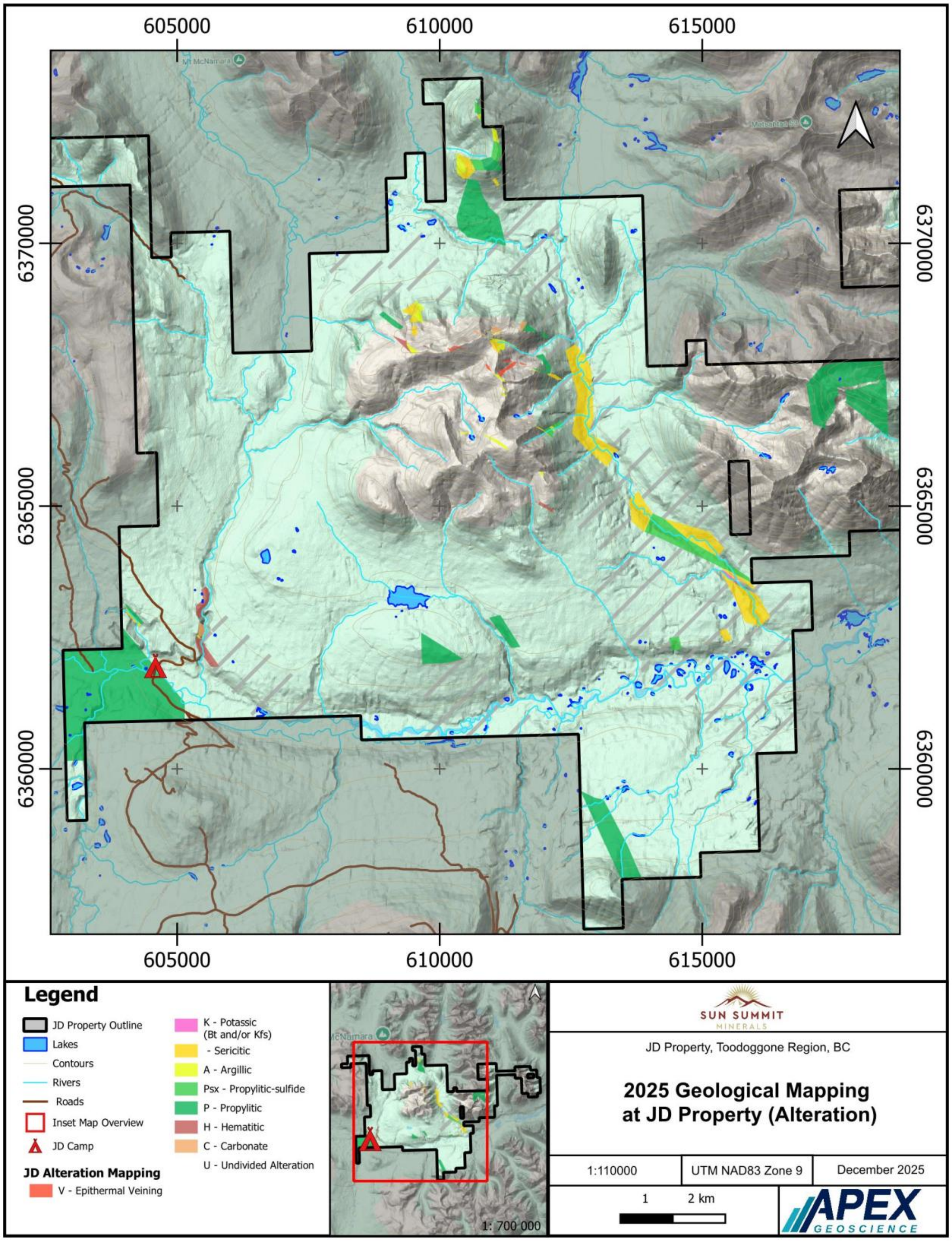
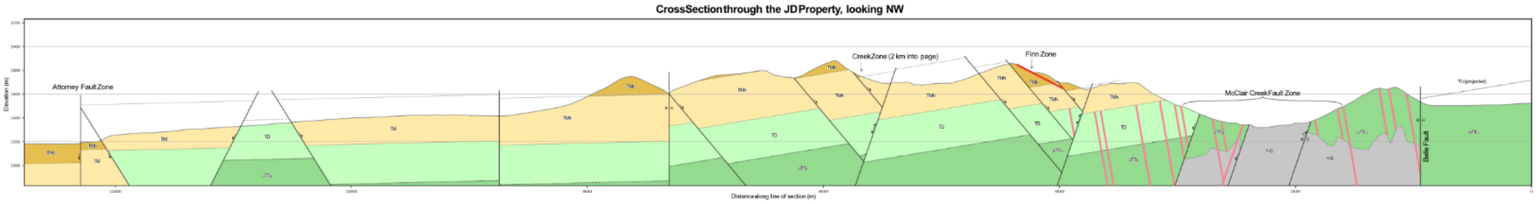


Figure 9.35 Geological cross-section through the JD Property, looking NW



9.5 Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) Rock Program

Rock samples were analyzed by a handheld TerraSpec Halo during the 2025 exploration program and resulted in the analysis of 645 rock samples. TerraSpec analysis of clay minerals was used to identify alteration patterns common in porphyry and epithermal systems. For accurate SWIR analysis, each rock sample was analysed on a flat, unweathered (fresh) surface, avoiding metallic minerals.

A simplified alteration classification scheme based on shortwave infrared (SWIR) hyperspectral data was developed to provide increased resolution of hydrothermal alteration occurring on the JD Property. In this scheme, chlorite and epidote altered rocks are more likely to be associated with distal, low temperature hydrothermal assemblages such as propylitic alteration. Kaolinite altered rocks are more likely to be associated with “argillic” alteration, a low-medium temperature assemblage that can occur closer to the paleosurface of the magmatic-hydrothermal environment (Mars and Rowan 2006). White mica (i.e., sericite) altered rocks are potentially the most similar to true “phyllic” alteration, which is the highest temperature assemblage described here and may indicate an increased proximity to a host intrusion and mineralization (Mars and Rowan 2006).

TerraSpec analysis returned select samples with very high white mica (sericite) crystallinity (Figure 9.36), along McClair Creek at Belle South and Belle North. This suggests alteration formed from high temperature hydrothermal fluids in close proximity to the host intrusion. Distribution of alteration minerals on the Property is shown in Figure 9.37. Several samples with dickite were identified along the Finn to Creek corridor, which suggests alteration formed by highy acidic hydrothermal fluids. Dickite is commonly found in the argillic alteration assemblage in porphyry systems.

Figure 9.36 2025 SWIR TerraSpec Analysis – White mica crystallinity

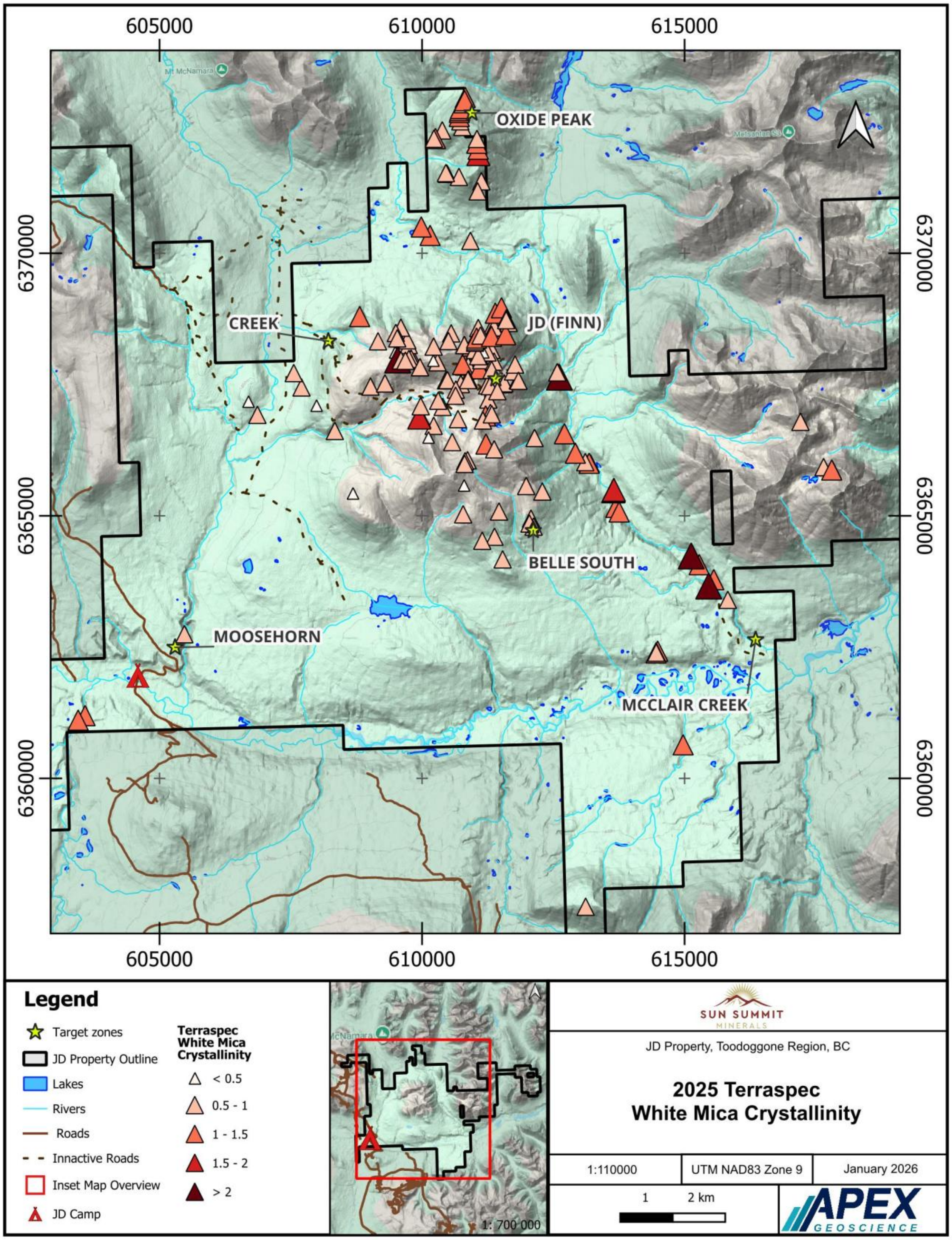
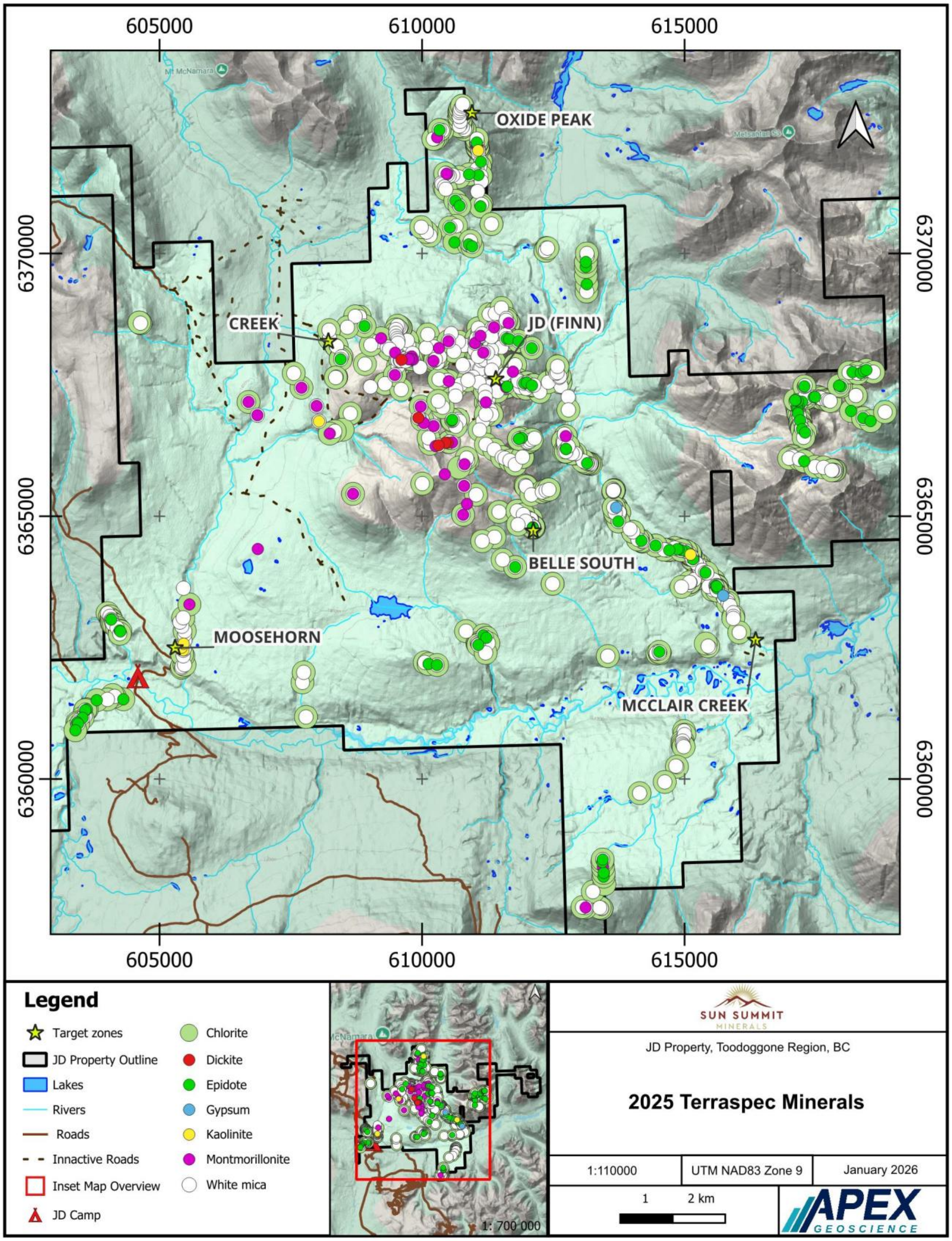


Figure 9.37 2025 TerraSpec analysis – Selected alteration minerals



10 Drilling

10.1 Drillhole Locations and Downhole Deviations

All 2024 and 2025 drill collars were initially located using a handheld GPS and compass, with a collar stake and two sight stakes along azimuth. Pad construction and initial drill alignment was guided by sight stakes and a handheld compass. Final drill alignment was performed with a REFLEX TN-14 gyrocompass. Collar attributes, including initial drillhole azimuth and dip, were entered into a data-logging application by the attending drill geologist. After each hole was completed, the final drillhole collar location was determined by Real Time Kinematic Differential Global Positioning System ("RTK DGPS") with sub-meter accuracy.

To ensure drillhole orientation remained consistent during drilling, core drillers were instructed to complete downhole deviation measurements on every hole using a Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ hole orientation instrument. Readings were taken in approximately 30 m increments starting at reasonable depth beyond the end of the drill casing. A continuous deviation measurement reading was taken at the end of the hole on the way out to capture a final record of the drillhole orientation. Core was oriented with an AXIS Champ Ori tool to gather structural measurements.

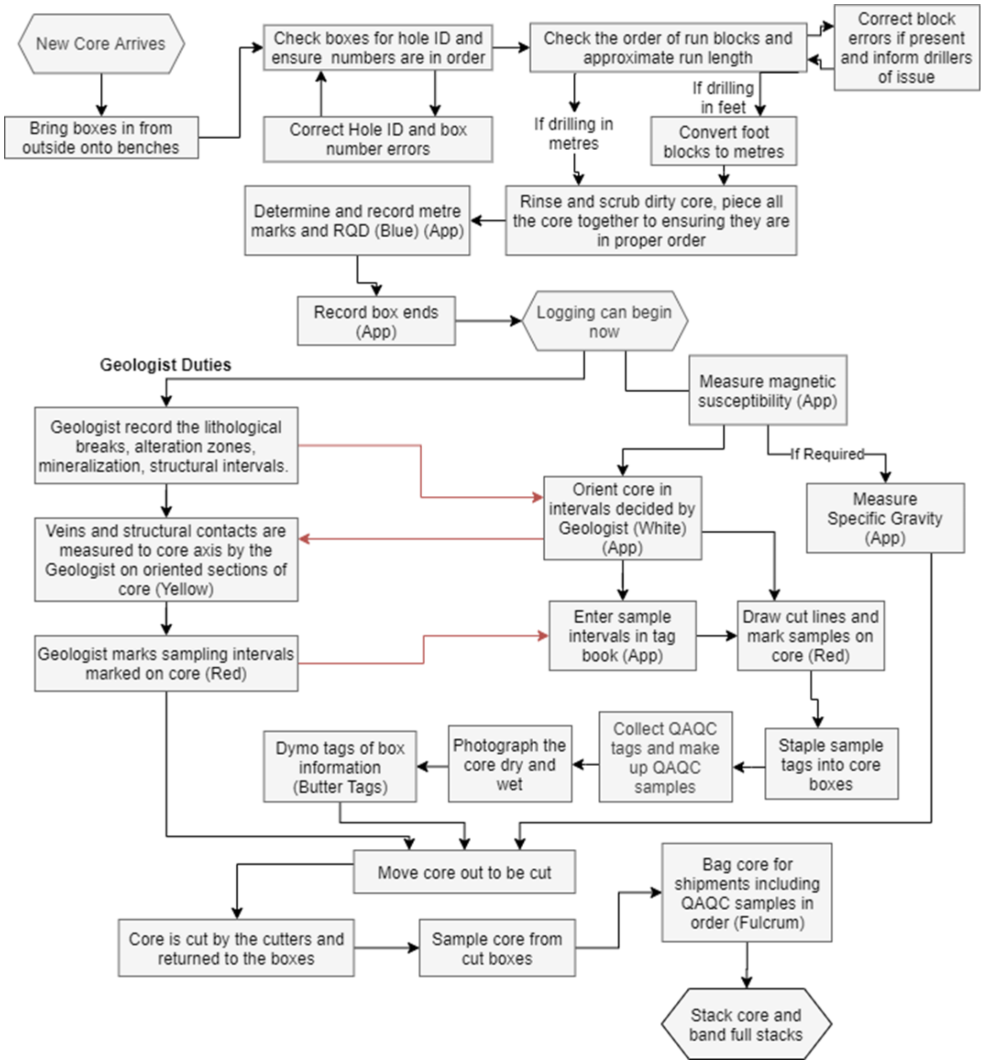
10.2 Diamond Drillcore Processing

Drillcore was delivered by helicopter to the core shack where core recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), and magnetic susceptibility were measured and recorded. Structural measurements were captured on lithological contacts, fault surfaces, mineralized intervals, veins, and other features of interest spatially associated with visible mineralization or alteration. The core was logged for lithology, mineralization, alteration, major structures, veining, and breccias. Specific gravity measurements were taken for each major lithology and alteration type. All information was recorded in digital data loggers, or a computer-based logging program. The core was marked for sampling and wet and dry photographs were taken. After photos, cut lines were drawn on the core to indicate downhole direction. All core logging procedures conform to industry standard practices and a flow chart illustrating the details of the core shack workflow is presented in Figure 10.1.

During the 2024 and 2025 drill programs, all drillholes were scanned using a handheld XRF instrument. Measurements were initially collected at one analysis per drill run (approximately 3 m). During the 2025 program, measurement density was increased to approximately 1.5 m spacing (two measurements per run) in the Creek zone to improve geochemical resolution. XRF scanning was conducted either immediately after the core was laid out for quick logging or during detailed logging.

In addition, Terraspec hyperspectral data were collected from the drillcore using a portable instrument rented from Geospectra. Measurements were acquired systematically at a minimum frequency of one sample per drill run, or at shorter intervals where changes in lithology or alteration were observed, or where there was an apparent increase in clay mineral content. Discrete measurements were also collected at specific features identified by the logging geologist as potentially clay-bearing. The sampling procedure involved breaking representative core chips along the selected intervals to expose a fresh, flat surface while the core was on the logging bench. Prepared samples were then arranged in a core box and left to dry for a minimum of 24 hours in a dry environment prior to analysis. Once dry, samples were scanned using the portable Terraspec instrument.

Figure 10.1 2024-2025 Core Shack Workflow



10.3 Diamond Drillcore Sampling

After logging, each drillhole was assigned sample intervals ranging in length from 30cm in mineralized zones to a maximum of 2 m in unmineralized and/or weakly altered zones. Sample intervals were determined by the presence of major lithological boundaries, alteration zones, and changes in mineralization content. Assay tags containing sample ID and meterage were attached to core boxes at the beginning of each sample interval, with sample numbers and depths written on the core for reference. All sample intervals were recorded in digital data loggers and the used assay tag books were kept for archival purposes. All holes were sampled top to bottom except for CZ-24-002, which was sampled from the top (1.80m) to 200m; total depth of the hole was 281m.

After the length of drillcore for a given hole was logged and divided into appropriate sample intervals, the completed core boxes were transported to the cut shack where core was halved with a diamond saw. Half of each sample interval and the associated assay tag were placed into a poly bag labelled with the sample ID and sealed with a zip tie. The remaining half of all diamond drillcore was returned to the respective core boxes, stacked in pallets, banded and stored at the JD camp. Sealed sample bags were placed in rice bags and closed with security seals for shipment to ALS Laboratories. All sampling and bagging of samples was recorded in digital data loggers to ensure the entire length of a given hole was accounted for. A total of 1,915 and 4,001 drillcore sample intervals (excluding duplicates and QA/QC samples) were collected during the 2024 and 2025 drill programs, respectively.

10.4 Sample Shipping and Handling

Diamond core samples were either driven from camp to the Sturdee airstrip and flown to Smithers, BC by Tsayta Air, or driven to Prince George BC by camp expeditors. At both Smithers and Prince George expeditors then transferred the samples to Bandstra Transportation Systems for delivery to one of three ALS Chemex's Prep labs in Langley, Vancouver, and Winnipeg to undergo sample preparation. Prepared sample pulps were then sent internally by ALS from the respective preparation facility to the ALS Lab in North Vancouver for final analysis. All drillcore was analyzed by ALS. Printed chain of custody forms with shipment details were provided to all groups transporting the samples.

10.5 Sample Preparation and Analysis

All 2024 and 2025 drillcore samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS following industry-standard procedures. Samples were crushed to 2 mm (70% passing), riffle split to obtain a 250 g sub-sample, and pulverized to 75 µm (85% passing). Gold concentrations were determined using a 30-gram fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma–atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish (ALS analytical code Au-ICP21), with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au. Samples returning gold values greater than 10 ppm were re-assayed using a 30-gram fire assay with a gravimetric finish (ALS analytical code Au-GRA21), providing an upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm Au. Multi-element analysis, including silver and 47 additional elements, was completed using a four-acid digestion followed by an inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish (ALS analytical code ME-MS61). Ore-grade base metal analyses (Cu, Pb, and Zn) were conducted using four-acid digestion with an ICP-AES finish where required. Further details on analytical procedures, detection limits, and instrumentation are provided in Section 12.

For the 2025 exploration program, metallic screening analyses were completed to better characterize gold grade variability associated with coarse gold in high-grade samples from the Creek and Finn zones. Analyses were performed by ALS using method Au-SCR24, which involves physical screening of the sample into coarse (+) and fine (−) fractions. A 1kg pulp is screened to 100 microns and duplicate 50g assay is performed on the screen undersize. The entire oversize fraction is assayed. The fine (−) fraction was assayed in duplicate using Au-AA26, with the two results arithmetically averaged by ALS to produce a representative fine-fraction grade. This averaged fine-fraction result was then weight-averaged with the coarse (+) fraction assay to generate the final MS gold grade for each sample. As of the effective date of this report, 171 samples from the Creek zone have been analyzed using the metallic screening method. An additional 40 samples from the Finn zone have been submitted for analysis, with results pending at the time of writing.

A variety of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples including standards, blanks, and duplicates were used to monitor data quality throughout the drill program. The QA/QC samples were inserted at a minimum every 10 samples. A total of 241 QA/QC samples were inserted into the 2024 JD program sampling stream including 67 blanks, 13 duplicates, and 161 certified reference materials (CRMs). A total of 560 QA/QC samples were inserted into the 2025 JD program sampling stream including 42 blanks, 30 duplicates, and 488 CRMs. The results of the QA/QC samples indicate that there was no significant analytical bias or data quality issues resulting from the analytical procedures. Section 11 provides a complete description of the 2024 and 2025 drill QA/QC program.

10.6 2024 Drill Program

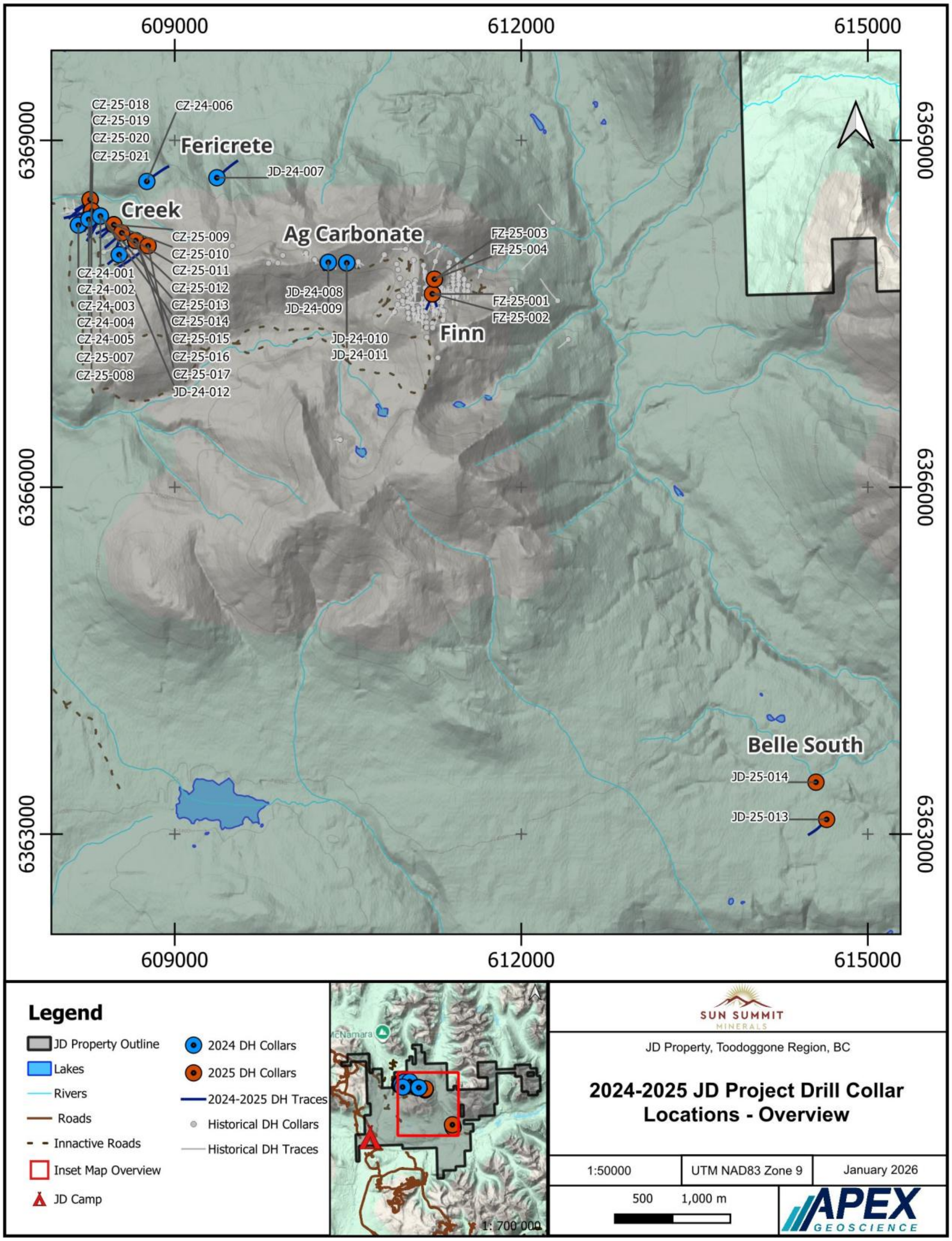
The 2024 Drilling program at the JD property took place from July 2nd to September 4th, 2024. Radius Drilling Corp. of Prince George, BC was contracted to complete the diamond drilling and SilverKing Helicopters of Smithers, BC provided drill support. The 2024 drill program focused on the Creek, Ferricrete, and Ag Carbonate areas. This exploration drilling was designed to build on results from past programs where previous holes were selectively sampled, collect systematic downhole data to define a structural model to inform future drill programs, and investigate the presence of disseminated mineralization by continuously sampling from collar to bottom of hole. The two holes at Ferricrete were testing never-drilled targets based on soil anomalies and IP anomalies from the 2024 IP survey.

The 2024 exploration drill program consisted of 12 HQ diameter diamond drillholes totalling 2,537.2m. A total of 1,915 diamond drillcore samples and 241 QAQC samples (2,156 total samples) were collected over the course of the drill program. The following sections describe the methods, procedures, and results of the 2024 drill program. An overview of drillhole locations is presented in Table 10.1 and Figure 10.2.**Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 10.1 2024 Drill Collar Locations and Drill Orientations

Hole ID	Easting NAD83Z9	Northing NAD83Z9	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Zone
CZ-24-001	608166.2	6368268.5	1504.2	082.4	-45	203	Creek
CZ-24-002	608165.5	6368267.5	1504.4	100.2	-55	281	Creek
CZ-24-003	608257.2	6368316.6	1511.3	199.5	-55	186	Creek
CZ-24-004	608255.8	6368317.7	1511.4	239.7	-55	193	Creek
CZ-24-005	608356.5	6368345.5	1534.4	209.9	-45	269	Creek
CZ-24-006	608758.5	6368644.9	1621.8	050.0	-55	401	Ferricrete
JD-24-007	609364.7	6368677.2	1568.7	050.0	-55	380	Ferricrete
JD-24-008	610327.1	6367943.1	1846.2	210.0	-55	128	Ag Carbonate
JD-24-009	610329.4	6367945.2	1847.6	191.5	-70	90	Ag Carbonate
JD-24-010	610487.5	6367940.2	1858.7	220	-55	110	Ag Carbonate
JD-24-011	610489.3	6367941.0	1858.6	202.5	-70	108	Ag Carbonate
JD-24-012	608518.7	6368011.5	1608.9	230.5	-50	188	Creek

Figure 10.2 2024-2025 Drill Collar Locations



10.7 2024 Drilling Results

The 2024 drill program focused on the Creek, Ferricrete, and Ag Carbonate zones. Gold-silver mineralization was encountered throughout the drillholes. A summary table of assay results for each zone is included at the end of each subsection (Table 10.2 – Table 10.4). The intervals quoted in tables and text represent drillcore length.

10.7.1 Creek

Drilling at the Creek zone aimed to confirm high-grade gold mineralization, collect systematic downhole data, and test for disseminated mineralization through continuous sampling. The 2024 Creek drill program consisted of 6 drillholes totalling 1,320m, from which 982 samples were collected totalling 1239m (Figure 10.3Error! Reference source not found.).

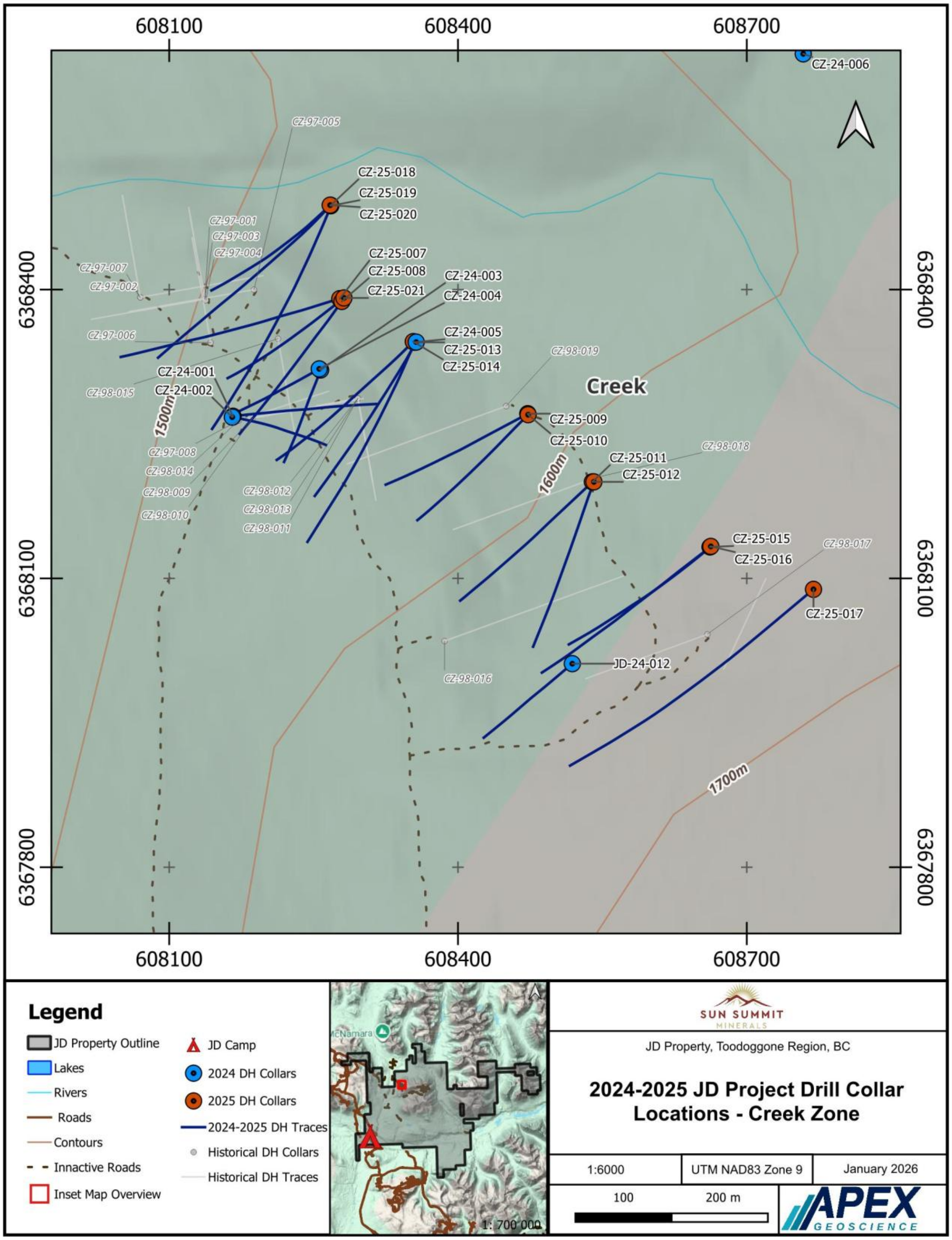
Highest grades were associated with localized epithermal quartz-carbonate veins containing base metal mineralization of sphalerite and galena. Lower grades surrounded these areas, in epidote rich propylitic-altered rock with disseminated sulfides. Drill results are included in Table 10.5 and include CZ-24-003, with a mineralized zone of 95.50 m of 0.70 g/t gold including 34.0 m of 1.32 g/t gold and including 18.0 g/t gold over 0.50m. Drillhole CZ-24-004 intersected 122.53m of 2.11 g/t gold including 4.04m of 46.78 g/t gold. Drillhole CZ-24-005 intersected 57.95m of 2.69 g/t including 19.50m of 7.31 g/t gold. Results of continuous sampling demonstrate the presence of both vein-hosted and disseminated mineralization, in both high-grade and bulk tonnage. Drillhole JD-24-012 was a 300m step out to the south from the main Creek zone mineralization, testing the extension of the main structure controlling mineralization, also mapped at surface and associated with mineralized rock samples. This drillhole successfully intersected mineralization where expected and highlights the potential for continued expansion at the Creek zone. Drilling highlights over drill lengths from the area summarized below in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 2024 Drill Results from Creek zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
CZ-24-001	63.00	124.52	61.52	1.07	0.8	0.09	0.01
including	78.00	121.5	43.49	1.40	1.1	0.12	0.12
including	104.00	107.60	3.60	7.28	9.4	0.98	0.14
including	104.00	104.50	0.50	24.30	43.7	4.46	0.96
CZ-24-002	41.92	71.0	29.08	1.64	1.4	0.45	0.01
including	48.73	58.25	9.52	3.89	3.6	1.10	0.02
including	51.13	52.0	0.87	16.60	11.6	4.47	0.09
and	111.00	123.0	12.00	0.33	0.2	0.01	0.00
CZ-24-003	4.00	138.0	134.00	0.57	0.4	0.07	0.00
including	4.00	99.5	95.50	0.70	0.5	0.09	0.00
including	58.00	92.0	34.00	1.32	1.1	0.22	0.00
including	58.00	66.5	8.50	2.82	1.9	0.61	0.00

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
including	61.50	62.0	0.50	18.00	2.9	1.37	0.00
including	84.00	92.0	8.00	1.83	2.0	0.14	0.00
CZ-24-004	3.00	125.53	122.53	2.11	0.3	0.03	0.00
including	53.00	111.00	58.00	4.00	0.5	0.02	0.00
including	66.00	66.70	0.73	16.70	1.1	0.07	0.00
including	91.00	111.00	20.00	10.01	0.9	0.02	0.00
including	106.96	111.00	4.04	46.78	3.1	0.00	0.00
including	108.00	109.53	1.53	121.00	7.3	0.00	0.00
and	146.46	159.00	12.54	0.32	0.1	0.02	0.00
CZ-24-005	46.84	111.00	64.16	0.69	0.61	0.08	0.00
including	46.84	57.00	10.16	1.93	1.58	0.27	0.01
and	145.05	203.00	57.95	2.69	1.72	0.17	0.01
including	170.49	203.00	32.51	4.54	2.92	0.27	0.02
including	179.50	199.00	19.50	7.31	4.66	0.44	0.04
including	179.50	179.75	0.25	362.0	121.00	18.15	2.23
including	196.92	197.50	0.58	53.60	53.60	4.06	0.12
including	198.50	199.00	0.50	21.60	33.90	0.15	0.03
JD-24-012	4.50	22.25	17.8	0.59	2.00	0.97	0.08
and	34.00	44.00	10.0	0.75	3.18	0.12	0.01
including	34.91	42.27	7.4	0.92	3.74	0.125	0.01
including	40.50	42.27	1.8	2.49	3.97	0.334	0.00

Figure 10.3 2024-2025 Creek zone Drill Collar Locations



10.7.2 Ferricrete

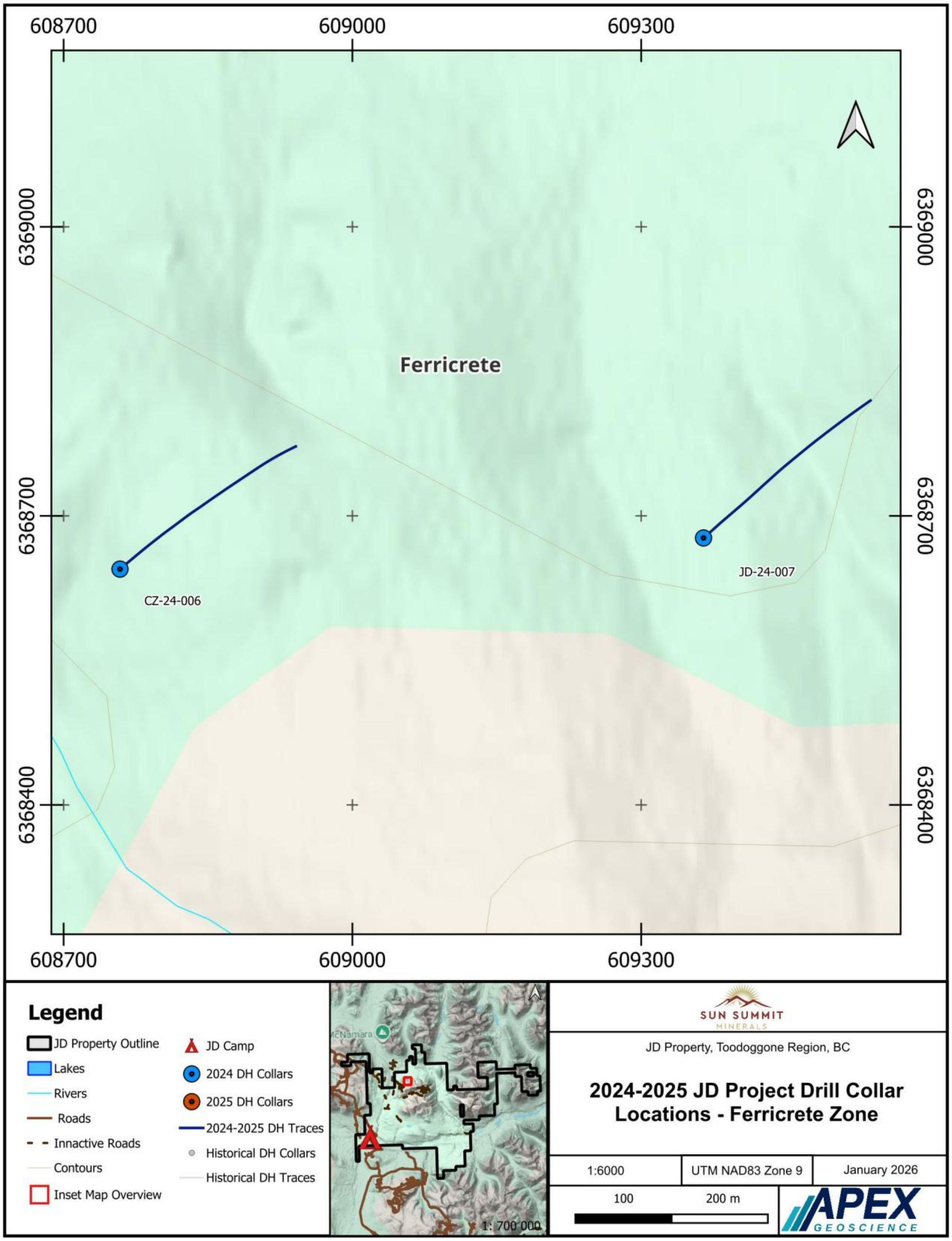
Drilling in the Ferricrete zone was designed to test for epithermal-related gold and base metal mineralization as well as deeper, concealed porphyry- related copper and gold mineralization. The program consisted of 2 drillholes totaling 781 m, from which 597 samples were collected. There has been no previous drilling at this exploration target. Drillholes targeted broad IP anomalies from the 2024 survey, with resistivity and chargeability high anomalies overlapping with zonation of pathfinder elements in soils suggesting a potential porphyry deposit at depth.

Both holes encountered anomalous gold mineralization and were strongly altered. Drillhole CZ-24-006 intercepted 6.0 metres of 0.69 g/t Au associated with disseminated sulfide mineralization and silica alteration. Drillhole JD-24-007 intercepted 10.0 meters of 0.48 g/t Au (Table 10.3), in locally intense anhydrite-carbonate veins and stockwork with disseminated sulfide mineralization. Strong alteration, weak to moderate mineralization, and characteristic geophysical signatures suggest that this area may be on the edge of a larger hydrothermal system, making it an attractive target for further exploration. Figure 10.4 shows the location of drillholes at the Ferricrete zone.

Table 10.3 2024 Drill Highlights from Ferricrete zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn(%)	Cu (%)
CZ-24-006	105.50	111.50	6.0	0.69	0.92	0.03	0.00
and	240.50	249.50	9.0	0.09	0.16	0.04	0.00
JD-24-007	283.00	293.00	10.0	0.48	0.94	0.08	0.00
and	357.38	366.76	9.38	0.08	0.94	0.03	0.00

Figure 10.4 Ferricrete zone Drill Collar Locations



10.7.3 Ag Carbonate

Drilling in the Ag Carbonate zone was designed to test the down-dip potential of high-grade silver-gold veins discovered during historical drilling, trenching, and prospecting programs. It consisted of four holes drilled from two pads (Figure 10.5).

All four holes intersected strongly altered and brecciated wall-rock andesite with quartz-carbonate cemented breccias and local silver-gold-base metal bearing quartz veins. Drillhole JD-24-009 intersected 4.4 metres of 42.59 g/t Ag with 0.10 g/t Au, including 1.2 metres of 118.0 g/t Ag with 0.15 g/t Au. Drillhole JD-24-011 intersected 10.2 metres of 1.18 g/t Au, including 1.0 metre of 9.98 g/t Au, and 8.2 metres of 34.7 g/t Ag with 0.34 g/t Au (see Table 10.4 and Figure 10.6).

Table 10.4 2024 Drill Highlights from Ag Carbonate zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
JD-24-009	22.00	37.41	15.41	0.11	17.30	0.12	0.00
including	33.00	37.41	4.41	0.10	42.59	0.22	0.01
including	35.00	36.2	1.20	0.15	118.00	0.30	0.02
JD-24-010	39.00	49.0	10.00	0.14	11.36	0.11	0.02
and	93.00	95.51	2.50	1.95	129.79	0.21	0.01
JD-24-011	9.00	19.15	10.15	1.18	2.73	0.02	0.01
including	9.00	10.00	1.00	9.98	3.76	0.02	0.02
and	31.00	39.16	8.16	0.34	34.70	0.12	0.03
including	36.77	39.16	2.39	0.40	114.39	0.03	0.08

Figure 10.5 Ag Carbonate zone Drill Collar Locations

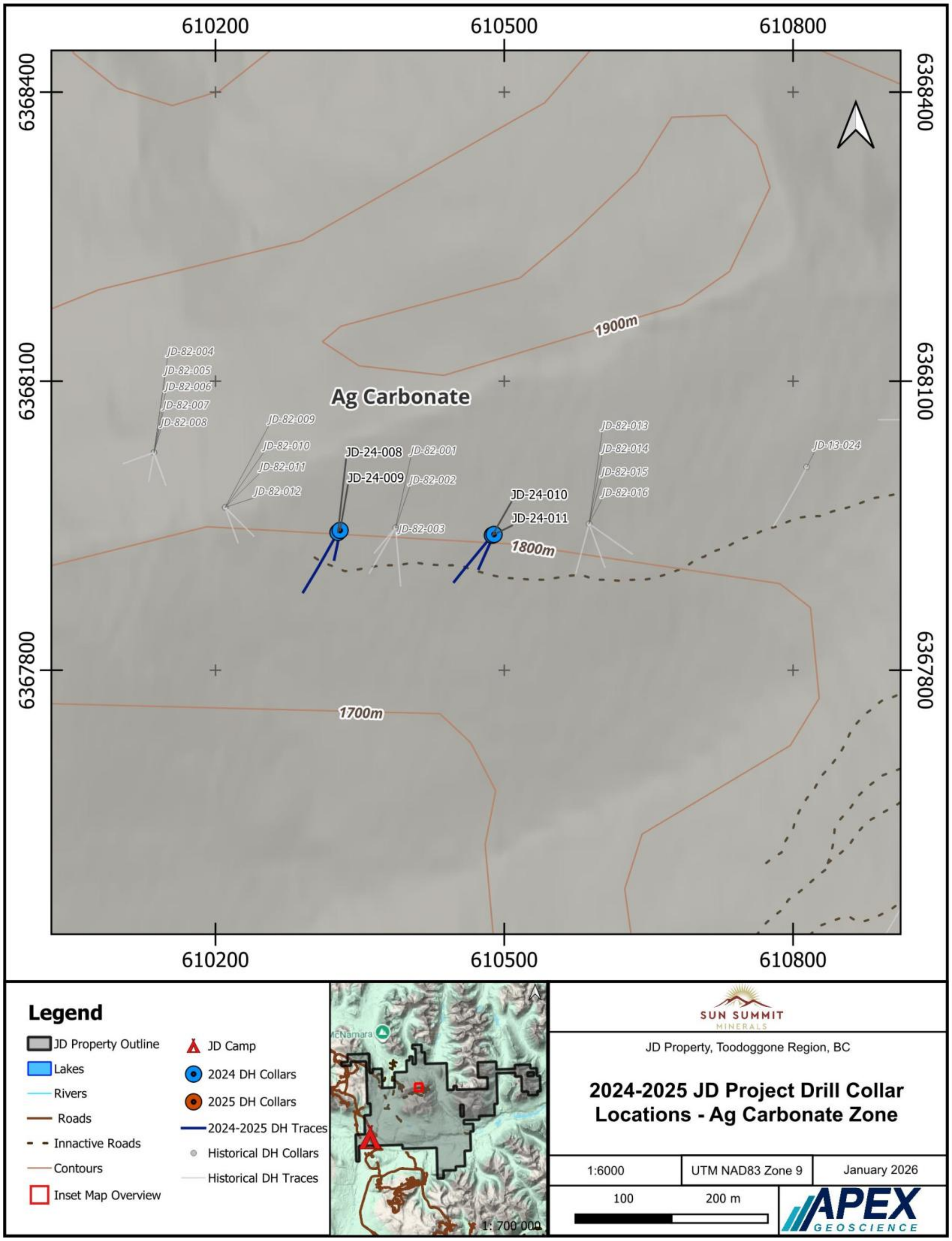
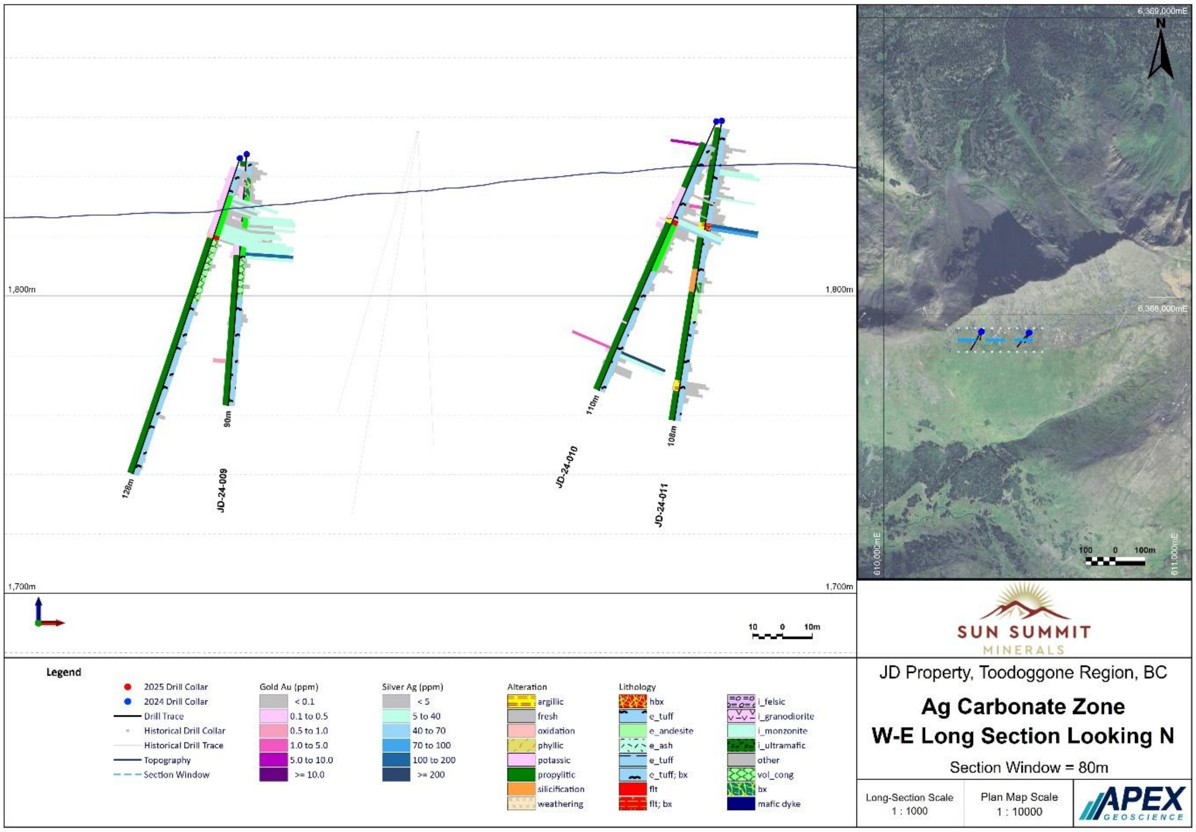


Figure 10.6 Long section of the Ag Carbonate zone



10.8 2025 Drill Program

The 2025 Drilling program at the JD property took place from July 7th to October 5th, 2025. Radius Drilling Corp. of Prince George, BC was contracted to complete the diamond drilling and SilverKing Helicopters of Smithers, BC provided drill support. The 2025 drill program focused on the Creek, Finn, and Belle South zones. This exploration drilling was designed to build on results from past programs where previous holes were selectively sampled, collect systematic downhole data to define a structural model to inform future drill programs, and investigate the presence of disseminated mineralization by continuously sampling from collar to bottom of hole. The two holes at Belle South were testing never-drilled porphyry targets based on IP anomalies from the 2025 IP survey and surface geochemistry.

The 2025 exploration drill program consisted of 21 HQ diameter diamond drillholes totalling 6,871.11 m (Figure 10.2Error! Reference source not found.). A total of 4,001 diamond drillcore samples and 560 QAQC samples (4,561 total samples) were collected over the course of the drill program. The following sections describe the methods, procedures, and results of the 2025 drill program. An overview of drillhole locations is presented in

Table 10.5Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found..

Table 10.5 2025 Drill Collar Locations and Drill Orientations

Hole ID	Easting NAD83Z9	Northing NAD83Z9	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Zone
CZ-25-007	608277.14	6368390.62	1507.73	254.70	-45.00	341.00	Creek
CZ-25-008	608279.32	6368387.72	1507.07	217.30	-45.00	243.11	Creek
CZ-25-009	608472.39	6368271.17	1575.07	239.90	-55.40	296.00	Creek
CZ-25-010	608472.79	6368270.10	1575.07	224.70	-50.30	248.00	Creek
CZ-25-011	608539.46	6368200.36	1594.01	224.90	-45.10	263.00	Creek
CZ-25-012	608541.06	6368200.35	1594.21	200.00	-55.00	341.00	Creek
CZ-25-013	608354.84	6368345.34	1533.52	200.00	-49.90	377.00	Creek
CZ-25-014	608353.46	6368346.02	1532.60	225.10	-53.10	320.00	Creek
CZ-25-015	608661.67	6368132.76	1629.32	229.90	-45.00	320.00	Creek
CZ-25-016	608662.53	6368133.35	1629.64	229.60	-65.00	455.00	Creek
CZ-25-017	608769.18	6368088.73	1645.73	230.20	-50.10	503.00	Creek
CZ-25-018	608267.77	6368487.60	1507.81	224.80	-45.20	310.00	Creek
CZ-25-019	608267.76	6368487.05	1507.81	199.90	-51.90	373.00	Creek
CZ-25-020	608267.16	6368487.74	1507.81	225.00	-65.10	363.00	Creek
CZ-25-021	608281.44	6368391.35	1509.43	230.10	-67.90	357.00	Creek
FZ-25-001	611231.09	6367671.97	1792.32	160.40	-60.10	215.00	Finn
FZ-25-002	611229.28	6367672.56	1792.99	200.00	-48.00	215.00	Finn
FZ-25-003	611247.74	6367799.02	1781.65	188.00	-50.00	269.00	Finn
FZ-25-004	611247.84	6367799.89	1781.65	188.00	-80.00	251.00	Finn
JD-25-013	614642.40	6363128.07	1294.62	224.90	-65.10	485.00	Belle South
JD-25-014	614549.98	6363449.89	1307.28	45.00	-80.00	326.00	Belle South

10.9 2025 Drilling Results

The 2025 drill program focused on the Creek, Finn, and Belle South zones. Significant gold-silver mineralization was encountered at the Creek and Finn zones and porphyry style alteration, veining and textures were encountered at Belle South.

A summary table of highlighted assay results for each zone is included at the end of each subsection and intervals quoted in tables and text represent drillcore length.

10.9.1 Creek

The primary objectives for 2025 drilling at Creek zone were to confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralization at depth and to surface, track lateral extension of mineralization, collect systematic downhole data to inform future drill programs, and to investigate the presence of disseminated mineralization by continuously sampling from collar to bottom of hole. The 2025 Creek drill program consisted of 15 drillholes totalling 5,110.11 m, from which 3,079 samples were collected totalling 5,041.77 m (Figure 10.3Error! Reference source not found.).

Highest gold grades continued to be associated with localized epithermal quartz-carbonate veins containing base metal mineralization of sphalerite and galena. Lower gold grades surrounded these areas, in epidote rich propylitic-altered rock with disseminated sulfides. Highlights are summarized in Table 10.2 include CZ-25-007, with a mineralized zone of 78.00 m of 3.72 g/t gold including 49.0 m of 5.57 g/t gold and including 8.55 g/t gold over 12.00 m. Drillhole CZ-25-021 intersected 95.00 m of 4.14 g/t gold including 1.00 m of 155.00 g/t gold. Drillhole CZ-25-008 intersected 45.00 m of 0.92 g/t including 2.38 m of 4.56 g/t gold. Drillhole CZ-25-014 intersected 61.00 m of 0.62 g/t including 20.00 m of 0.80 g/t gold. Drillhole CZ-25-011 intersected 41.00 m of 0.65 g/t. Drillhole CZ-25-012 intersected 40.00 m of 0.76 g/t including 5.00 m of 1.69 g/t gold. Results of continuous sampling demonstrate the presence of both vein-hosted and disseminated mineralization, in both high-grade and bulk tonnage.

Drillholes CZ-25-018, CZ-25-019, CZ-25-020 were a 100 m step out to the northwest from the main Creek zone mineralization, testing the extension of the main structure controlling mineralization. These drillholes successfully intersected mineralization where predicted by the 3D structural model and highlights the potential for continued expansion at the Creek zone. Table 10.6 shows mineralized intercepts at Creek zoneError! Reference source not found..

To better understand the controls on mineralization within the Creek zone, a preliminary fault model was developed based on available drillcore observations and surface mapping. Two distinct fault sets are recognized, with trends of approximately 295–300° and 315–320°, both dipping at roughly 50°. The intersections of these two fault sets appear to represent a major structural control on mineralization. Vein orientation data indicate a population of NW-striking steeply dipping mineralized veins (Figure 10.7). Fault orientation data are limited due to broken core in faulted intervals; however, additional fault orientations are likely present. As such, the current fault model is interpretive and iterative in nature and is expected to evolve as additional data are incorporated.

Table 10.6 2025 Drill Results from Creek zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
CZ-25-007	30.00	108.00	78.00	3.72	4.12	0.05	0.12	0.29
including	30.00	79.00	49.00	5.57	5.89	0.07	0.18	0.39
including	37.00	49.00	12.00	8.55	8.69	0.11	0.41	0.61
including	37.00	38.00	1.00	31.84	11.66	0.03	0.36	0.69
including	48.00	49.00	1.00	54.40	31.90	0.43	0.42	2.22
including	59.90	60.84	0.94	67.80	36.19	0.29	0.88	3.24
including	78.50	79.00	0.50	98.80	67.80	0.97	0.01	0.81
and	198.00	207.20	9.20	0.31	0.88	0.01	0.05	0.18

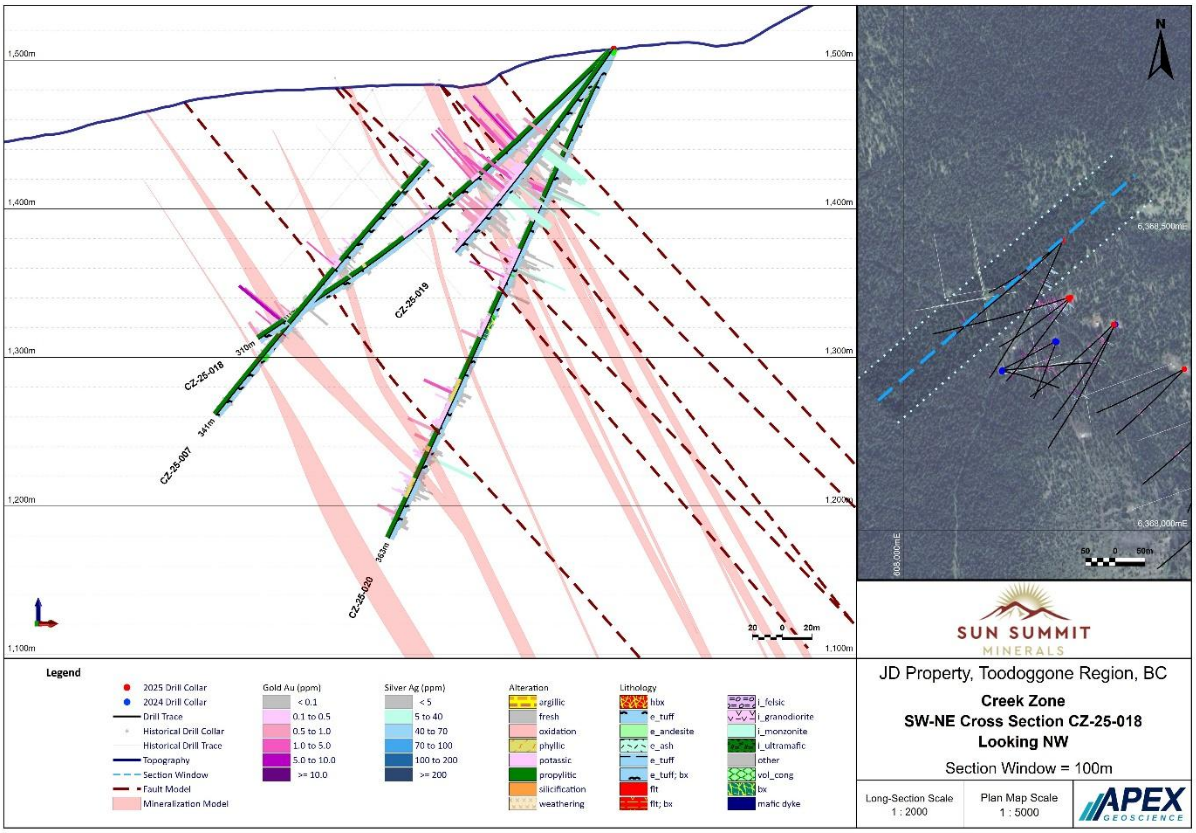
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
and	251.00	271.00	20.00	0.89	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.01
including	258.00	266.89	8.89	1.78	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.01
CZ-25-008	21.00	66.00	45.00	0.92	1.93	0.00	0.05	0.09
including	24.46	26.84	2.38	4.56	4.51	0.02	0.31	0.36
including	58.10	60.00	1.90	6.40	5.93	0.00	0.01	0.25
and	134.00	135.00	1.00	158.50	10.05	0.12	0.28	0.11
and	151.00	168.00	17.00	1.25	0.80	0.02	0.00	0.16
including	163.57	164.50	0.93	16.45	11.89	0.36	0.07	2.50
including	192.00	203.00	11.00	0.48	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.03
CZ-25-009	93.00	104.00	11.00	0.30	0.29	0.00	0.01	0.07
and	109.00	114.00	5.00	0.38	0.37	0.00	0.01	0.05
and	156.50	191.53	35.03	0.38	0.83	0.01	0.03	0.18
including	158.50	179.00	20.50	0.49	0.62	0.00	0.01	0.05
including	164.00	169.00	5.00	0.91	1.67	0.00	0.02	0.04
and	242.00	254.00	12.00	0.30	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.04
CZ-25-10	118.00	119.23	1.23	2.29	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.01
and	143.00	176.00	33.00	0.55	0.74	0.00	0.01	0.07
including	157.00	160.00	3.00	1.69	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.02
and	208.85	212.75	3.90	1.16	1.41	0.04	0.00	0.16
CZ-25-011	127.00	168.00	41.00	0.65	0.72	0.00	0.02	0.09
and	222.00	224.00	2.00	0.85	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01
and	247.02	256.00	8.98	0.35	1.64	0.01	0.00	0.02
CZ-25-012	131.44	135.44	4.00	0.74	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.02
and	144.66	149.00	4.34	0.38	0.66	0.00	0.01	0.11
and	165.00	205.00	40.00	0.76	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02
including	165.00	170.00	5.00	1.69	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.02
including	173.00	174.00	1.00	3.75	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.01
including	178.28	184.00	5.72	1.07	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.04
including	196.36	197.00	0.64	6.09	10.41	0.00	0.00	0.01

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
CZ-25-013	48.00	64.00	16.00	0.94	1.50	0.01	0.05	0.12
including	48.00	50.91	2.91	2.84	5.48	0.02	0.23	0.29
and	96.00	100.57	4.57	1.44	3.42	0.00	0.05	0.13
and	108.00	117.00	9.00	1.00	2.08	0.01	0.03	0.24
and	153.00	157.00	4.00	1.79	3.79	0.03	0.02	0.51
and	205.00	207.00	2.00	6.36	20.60	0.09	0.01	0.31
CZ-25-014	47.00	108.00	61.00	0.62	0.87	0.01	0.02	0.09
including	47.00	67.00	20.00	0.80	1.08	0.01	0.03	0.13
including	47.00	53.00	6.00	1.81	2.33	0.02	0.10	0.32
including	82.00	99.00	17.00	0.98	1.49	0.01	0.03	0.16
including	84.00	95.00	11.00	1.26	1.49	0.00	0.02	0.13
including	104.00	108.00	4.00	0.78	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.02
and	215.00	218.00	3.00	3.38	2.22	0.01	0.01	0.76
CZ-25-015	126.49	132.00	5.51	1.19	0.44	0.00	0.01	0.03
and	161.00	166.00	5.00	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01
including	164.00	165.00	1.00	1.02	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01
and	180.00	190.00	10.00	1.70	0.93	0.00	0.04	0.09
including	186.00	187.00	1.00	10.95	2.73	0.00	0.01	0.04
and	217.00	228.00	11.00	0.36	0.19	0.00	0.02	0.04
CZ-25-016	67.70	69.00	1.30	1.21	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.01
and	152.00	161.00	9.00	0.43	0.30	0.00	0.02	0.09
including	152.00	154.00	2.00	1.14	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.04
and	222.00	233.50	11.50	0.30	0.39	0.00	0.01	0.05
and	277.50	285.00	7.50	0.51	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.03
and	308.50	325.50	17.00	2.32	1.25	0.01	0.01	0.10
including	310.00	313.00	3.00	11.28	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.01
CZ-25-017	109.00	128.00	19.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.01
including	120.23	128.00	7.77	0.80	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.01
including	120.23	122.00	1.77	2.87	1.92	0.00	0.01	0.01

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
and	296.35	297.65	1.30	0.99	7.37	0.00	0.00	0.02
CZ-25-018	87.00	131.00	44.00	0.79	0.90	0.01	0.03	0.10
including	87.00	100.50	13.50	1.53	0.75	0.00	0.01	0.03
including	91.00	92.00	1.00	7.60	1.94	0.01	0.01	0.02
and	123.70	131.00	7.30	1.67	3.12	0.05	0.11	0.41
and	234.22	242.20	7.98	0.26	0.35	0.00	0.04	0.11
and	306.00	310.00	4.00	0.36	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01
CZ-25-019	86.00	170.00	84.00	0.37	2.65	0.02	0.04	0.18
including	115.00	125.00	10.00	0.92	4.70	0.01	0.06	0.24
and	144.00	157.00	13.00	0.68	1.51	0.02	0.06	0.38
and	188.00	189.85	1.85	1.18	1.52	0.02	0.02	0.36
and	252.00	253.00	1.00	3.43	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.06
and	339.00	343.00	4.00	0.46	0.60	0.01	0.06	0.25
and	364.00	366.00	2.00	2.05	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.01
CZ-25-020	100.00	118.00	18.00	0.68	3.31	0.01	0.04	0.09
including	103.00	112.00	9.00	1.20	5.80	0.01	0.06	0.13
and	149.00	158.00	9.00	0.31	1.57	0.02	0.12	0.24
and	170.00	171.00	1.00	1.29	0.51	0.02	0.05	0.11
and	253.00	262.13	9.13	0.37	0.78	0.01	0.05	0.08
and	276.00	293.00	17.00	0.25	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02
and	301.00	305.00	4.00	0.31	3.80	0.07	0.03	0.31
and	318.85	324.00	5.15	0.27	1.06	0.00	0.02	0.42
and	341.00	349.00	8.00	0.28	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.02
CZ-25-021	26.00	121.00	95.00	4.14	2.91	0.01	0.04	0.24
including	42.00	43.00	1.00	155.00	36.30	0.08	0.33	1.36
and	54.00	56.00	2.00	55.28	42.78	0.26	0.35	2.92
and	54.00	55.00	1.00	101.00	77.90	0.50	0.60	5.01
and	78.00	79.33	1.33	30.60	12.55	0.11	0.07	3.48
and	91.46	97.65	6.19	4.69	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.12

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
and	305.20	315.00	9.80	0.22	0.60	0.00	0.01	0.08
and	347.00	353.00	6.00	0.27	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.01

Figure 10.7 Cross Section Creek zone CZ-25-018 looking NW



10.9.2 Finn

2025 Drilling in the Finn zone was designed to test high-grade silver-gold veins discovered during historical drilling, and prospecting programs. It consisted of four holes drilled from two pads totalling 950.00 m, from which 536 samples were collected totalling 911.40 m (Figure 10.8 Finn zone Drill Collar LocationsFigure 10.8). All four holes intersected altered wall-rock andesitic tuff with quartz-carbonate cemented breccias and local silver-gold-base metal bearing quartz veins (Figure 10.9).

Drillhole FZ-25-001 intersected 34.00 metres of 1.37 g/t Au, including 4.00 metres of 7.83 g/t Au. Drillhole FZ-25-002 intersected 58.00 metres of 0.86 g/t Au, including 12.00 metre of 3.04 g/t Au, with 100.87 g/t Ag. Drillhole FZ-25-003 intersected 21.00 metres of 0.52 g/t Au, and 22.00 metre of 1.52 g/t Au. Highlights on the Finn zone drilling results are present in Table 10.7Error! Reference source not found..

Table 10.7 2025 Drill Results from Finn zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
FZ-25-001	35.00	69.00	34.00	1.37	22.99	0.01	0.09	0.20
incl	63.00	67.00	4.00	7.83	18.26	0.02	0.06	0.11
and	107.00	111.00	4.00	2.13	2.66	0.03	0.09	0.06
and	121.00	124.00	3.00	0.70	1.32	0.01	0.05	0.11
and	175.50	179.00	3.50	1.14	2.31	0.01	0.23	0.34
FZ-25-002	26.00	84.00	58.00	0.86	37.84	0.02	0.05	0.18
incl	54.00	66.00	12.00	3.04	100.87	0.06	0.15	0.69
incl	60.00	66.00	6.00	5.30	157.89	0.01	0.05	0.25
incl	60.00	61.00	1.00	19.75	80.90	0.00	0.01	0.02
and	65.00	66.00	1.00	6.79	784.00	0.05	0.08	1.18
and	110.00	114.00	4.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.01
and	125.00	130.00	5.00	0.38	0.89	0.01	0.06	0.07
and	144.00	148.00	4.00	1.77	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.02
and	193.00	197.00	4.00	0.79	3.64	0.01	0.29	0.38
FZ-25-003	101.10	151.00	49.90	0.24	1.64	0.01	0.03	0.10
incl	104.00	110.00	6.00	0.56	1.98	0.01	0.03	0.07
and	141.00	145.00	4.00	0.65	1.15	0.00	0.01	0.02
and	222.89	225.54	2.65	0.59	9.66	0.02	0.05	0.15
FZ-25-004	47.00	68.00	21.00	0.52	1.15	0.00	0.01	0.03
incl	48.00	56.20	8.20	1.13	1.37	0.01	0.02	0.04
and	96.00	118.00	22.00	1.52	5.50	0.01	0.05	0.10
incl	96.00	98.00	2.00	7.54	0.72	0.01	0.00	0.02
and	116.00	117.00	1.00	6.81	6.83	0.01	0.06	0.06
and	187.76	193.00	5.24	0.23	1.07	0.01	0.20	0.22

Figure 10.8 Finn zone Drill Collar Locations

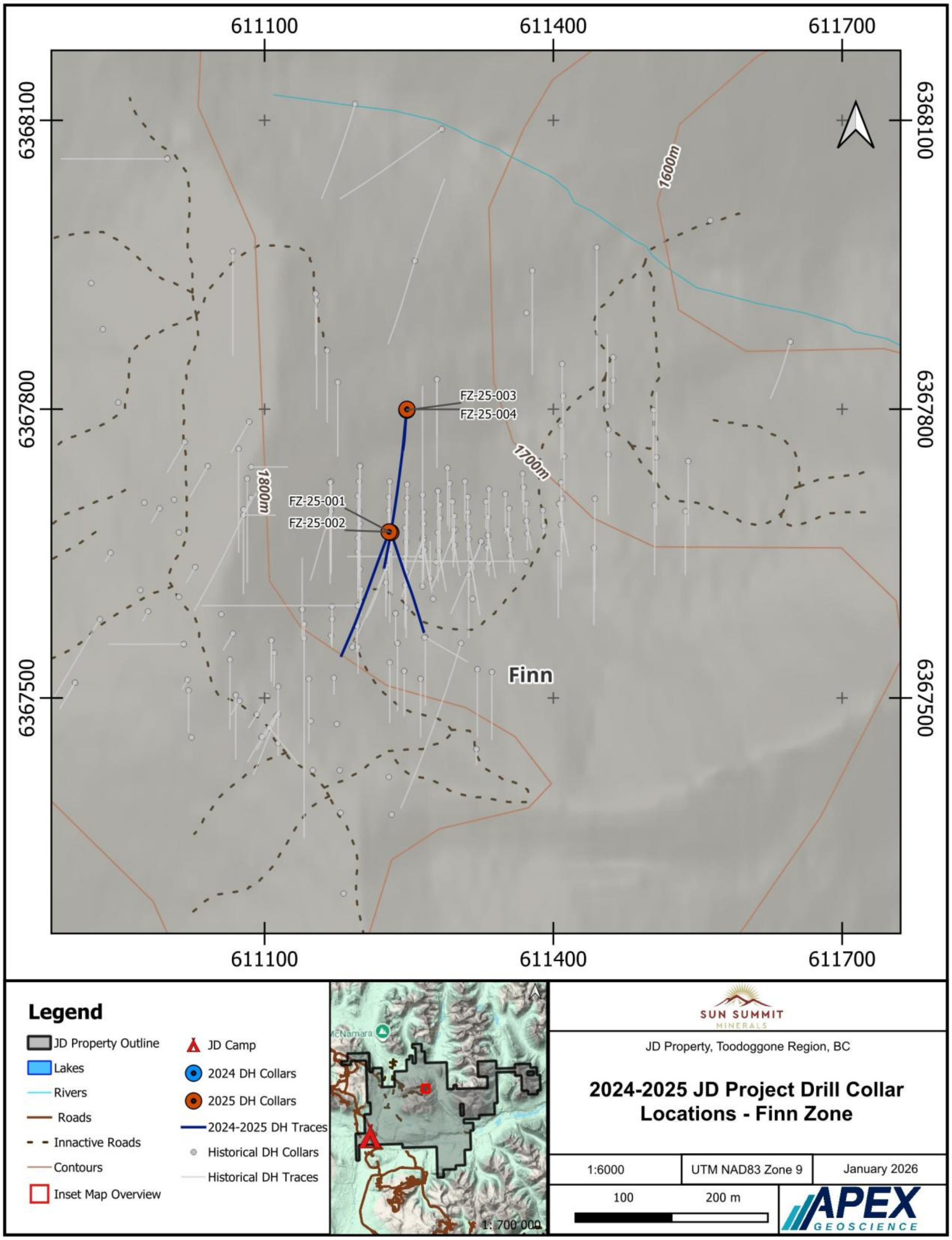
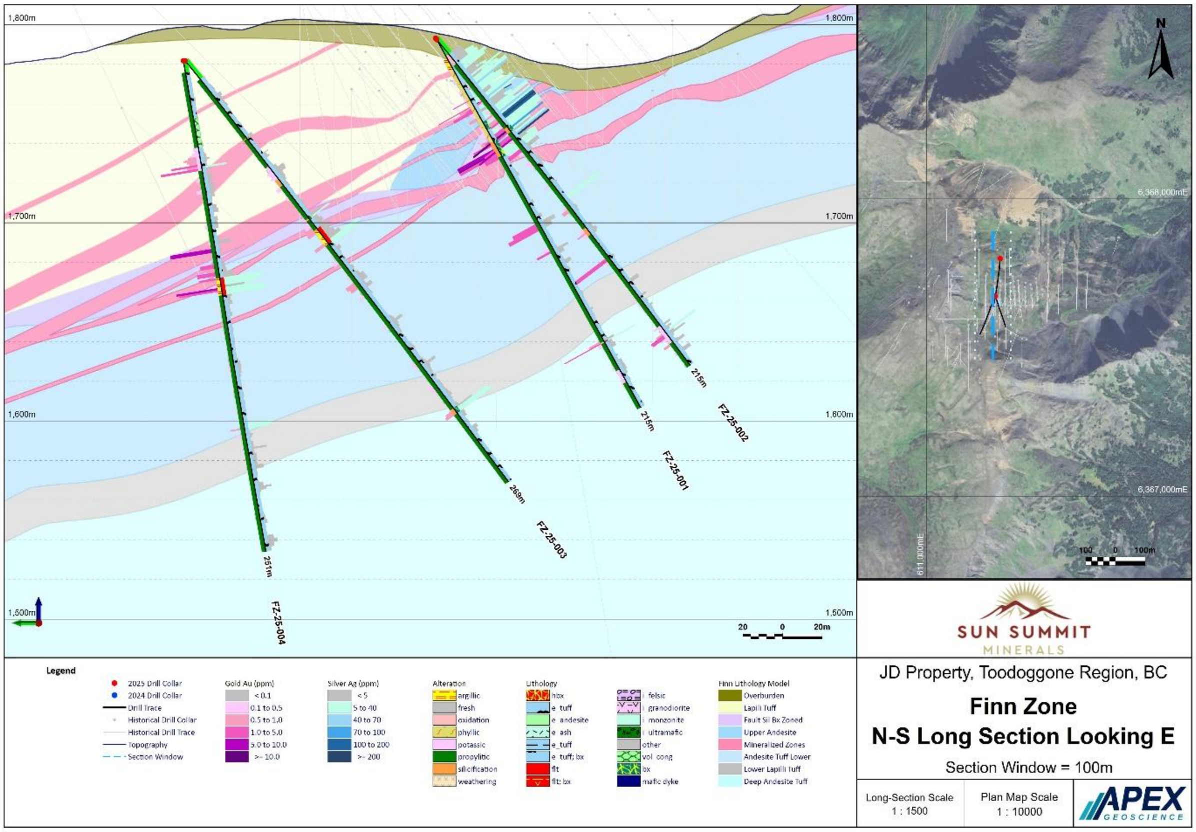


Figure 10.9 Cross Section Finn zone looking east



10.9.3 Belle South

Drilling in the Belle South zone was designed to test a potential porphyry target identified with magnetic, chargeability and resistivity high geophysical anomalies from the 2025 IP surveys. It consisted of two holes drilled from two pads. Total drilling at Belle South comprised 811 m, from which 386 samples were collected totalling 766.25 m. The planned target depths were not reached due to slow drilling rate, however, the rock shows phyllic alteration with localized potassic and silica altered breccia clasts, presence of magnetite veinlets, truncated veining in breccia clast, and veining display trace chalcopyrite and base metals (sphalerite and galena). Figure 10.10Error! Reference source not found. shows the drillhole location for JD-25-013 and JD-25-014

For drillhole JD-25-013, Terraspec analysis identified high crystalline white mica, which is interpreted to be consistent with alteration formed from high-temperature hydrothermal fluids. An observed increase in white mica crystallinity with depth may indicate progressively higher thermal conditions at depth within the system (Figure 10.11Error! Reference source not found.). Additionally, intervals of gypsum–anhydrite (sulphate) alteration were recorded, a style of alteration that is commonly associated with proximal porphyry-style hydrothermal environments. While not diagnostic on its own, the presence of this alteration assemblage along with the veining, textures and altered breccia clast supports interpretation of JD-25-013 as potentially being located closer to the central portion of a porphyry-related hydrothermal system.

Although drillhole JD-25-014 did not intersect significant mineralization, it was drilled based on the same targeting rationale as JD-25-013, specifically a high magnetic, and high chargeability and resistivity IP anomaly. As shown in the long section (Figure 10.12), this anomaly remains open at depth, supporting the potential for deeper drilling to further evaluate the target in future exploration programs.

Figure 10.10 Belle South zone Drill Collar Locations

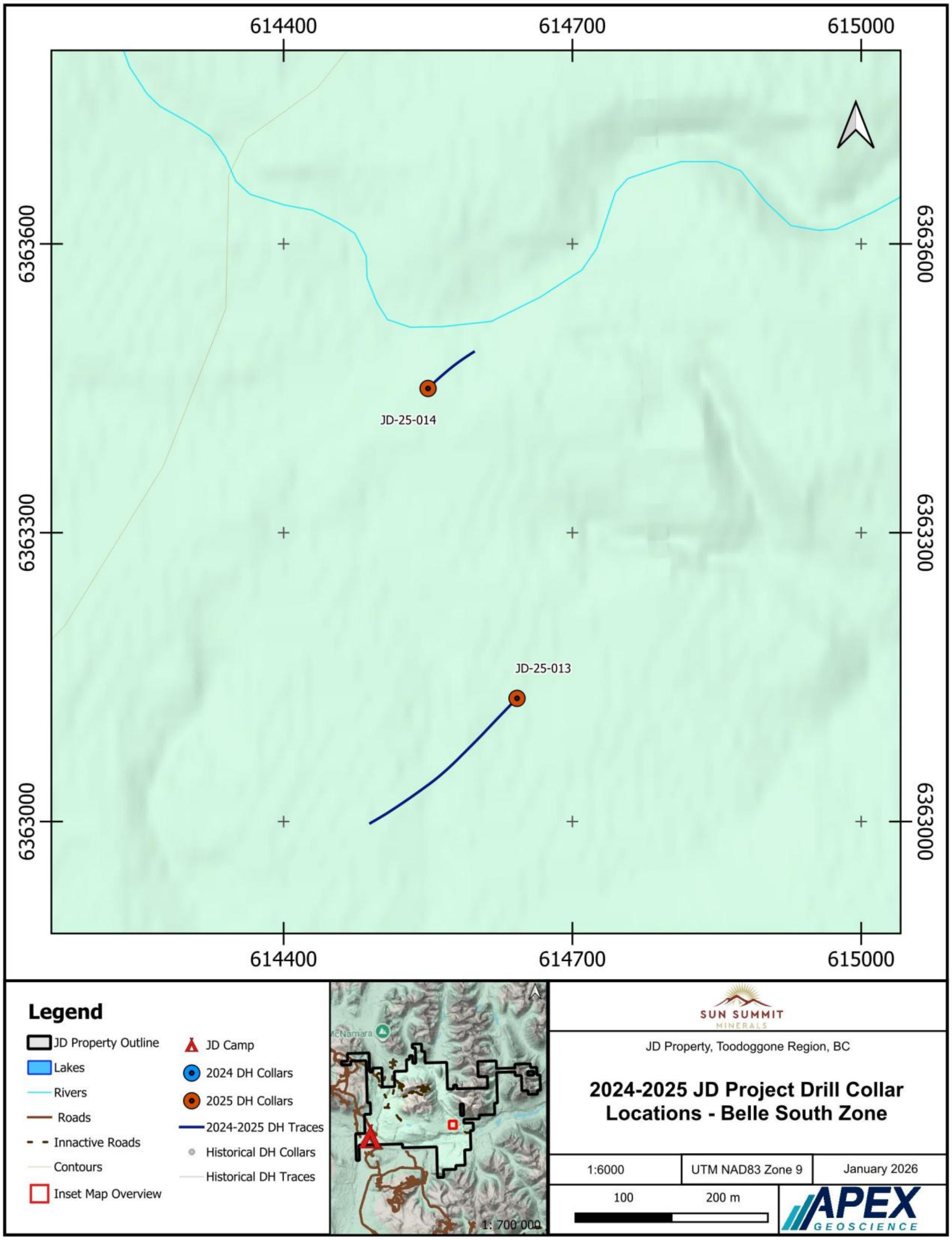


Figure 10.11 Cross Section JD-25-013

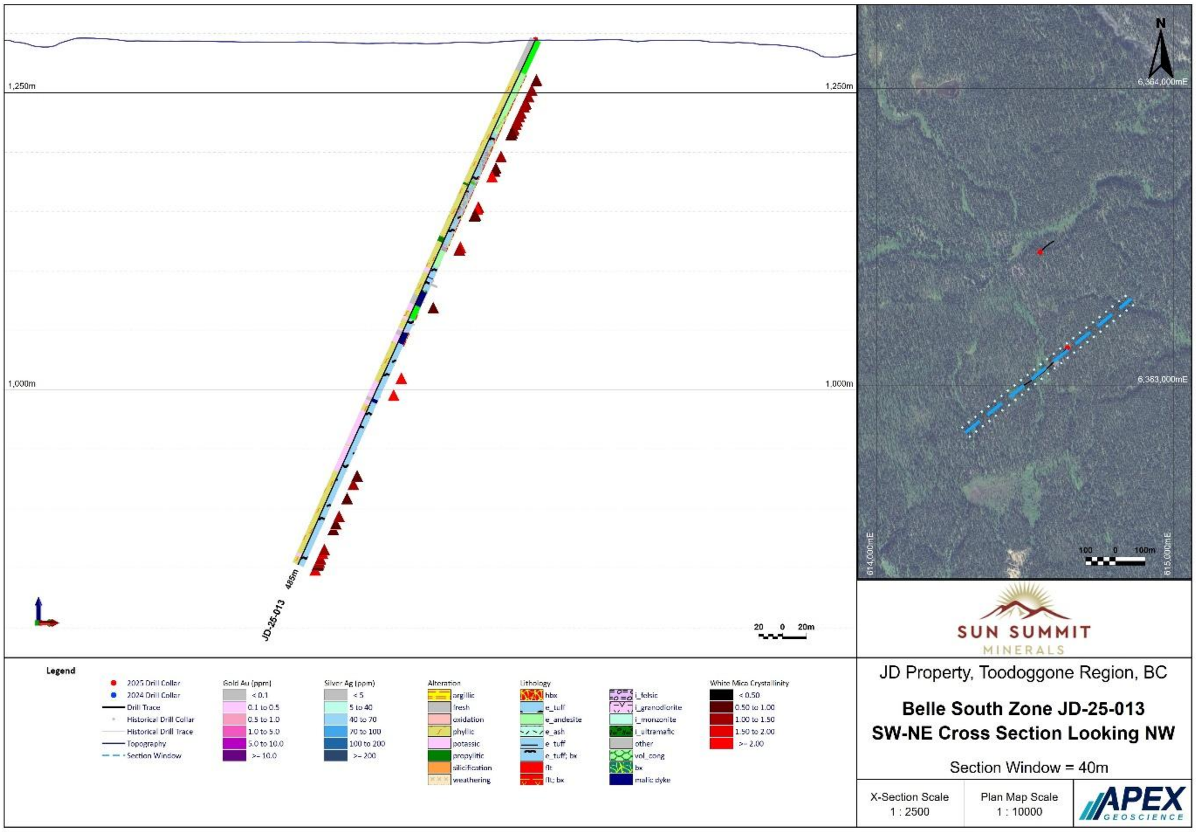
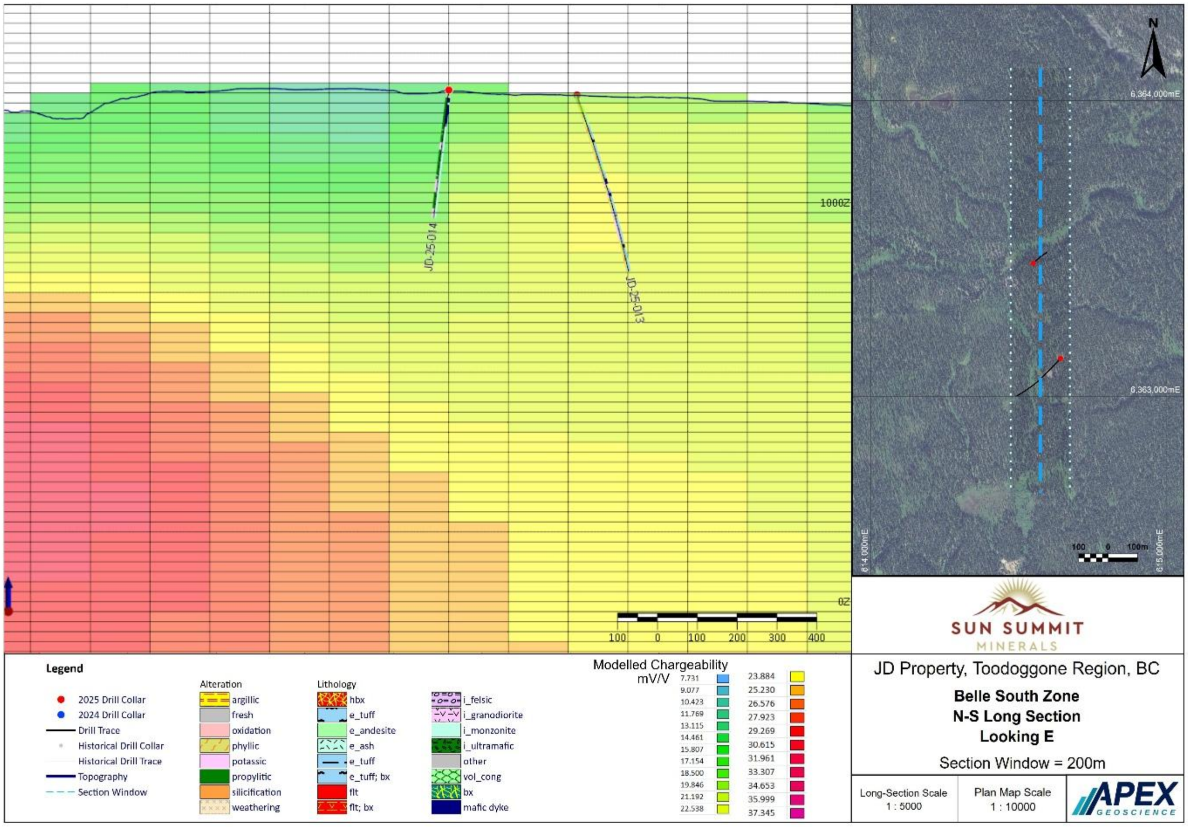


Figure 10.12 Long Section Belle South zone



11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sample Collection, Preparation and Security

11.1.1 Soil Sampling

Soil samples were taken mainly from the B or C horizon at an average depth of 25 cm. Samples weighing approximately 100 to 200 grams (g) were collected with a spade placed in labelled 'kraft' bags and sealed along with a sample tag inscribed with the unique sample number. A photo was taken of each sample and sample site for reference. All sample data was recorded on a GPS-enabled smartphone within the Rogue Geoscience Bedrock application: location, date, site disturbance, site vegetation, landform, slope, soil moisture, soil horizon, sample depth, sample colour, sample material, clast size and sample ID. Once at camp, data from the application would be synchronized to the project database. Information was checked for errors or issues by a supervising geologist and any issues were immediately addressed.

Samples would be laid out to dry separately before being packed for shipments in polybags and then poly-woven rice sacks. All rice sacks were cable tied closed and security sealed. The samples were shipped from JD Camp via Chu Cho Enterprises truck, delivered to Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd in Prince George, BC, who then shipped them to ALS Global Laboratories (Kamloops, BC or Langley, BC) for preparation and analysis. All sample shipments were accompanied by a Chain of Custody form. It is the opinion of the QP that the procedures followed during the 2024 and 2025 soil sampling programs were sufficient to ensure sample integrity and sample security from sample collection in the field to their receipt at the laboratory.

11.1.2 Rock Sampling

In general, rock grab samples comprised approximately 1-3 kg of material. Samples were collected in polybags with samples tags and were closed with plastic cable ties. A photo was taken of each sample and sample site for future reference. Sites were marked with flagging tape and labelled with the sample ID. Rock sample information and mapping stations were recorded on a smartphone within the Rogue Geoscience Bedrock application: location, date, lithology, texture, alteration, mineralization, veining and sample ID. Once at camp, data from the application would be synchornized to the project database. Information was checked for errors or issues by a supervising geologist and any issues were immediately addressed.

Rock samples were packed for shipments in poly-woven rice sacks. All rice sacks were cable tied closed and security sealed. The samples were shipped from JD Camp either via Chu Cho Enterprises truck or a chartered flight from Alpine Lakes Air Ltd, delivered to Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd in Prince George, BC or Smithers, BC who then shipped them to ALS Global Laboratories (Kamloops, BC, Langley, BC or Winnipeg, MB) for preparation and analysis. All sample shipments were accompanied by a Chain of Custody form. It is the opinion of the QP that the procedures followed during the 2024 and 2025 soil sampling programs were sufficient to ensure sample integrity and sample security from sample collection in the field to their receipt at the laboratory.

11.1.3 Drillcore Sampling

Throughout the 2024 and 2025 JD drill programs, drillcore was placed into labeled core boxes and transferred via helicopter to the on-site core-logging facility. Hole IDs, box numbers, and block depths were checked as the core arrived and "quick logging" was completed on the new core. Any issues identified during the initial core inspection or quick-logging process (i.e., core block depth inconsistencies) were immediately discussed with the drill foreman and were resolved to the satisfaction of the logging geologist. Formal core logging commenced with the cleaning and realignment (piecing back together) of the core. This was followed by geotechnical data collection including recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), magnetic susceptibility, and specific gravity measurements. The continuous scanning method was used to measure a max and average magnetic susceptibility value within every drill run. Specific gravity measurements were recorded roughly every 20 m using the hydrostatic method which requires an electronic balance, a basket for suspension, and a container of water. The core was also scanned at regular intervals by portable XRF and terraspec instruments. Core was oriented across selected intervals to confirm drill measurements and record orientations of major structures. The core was logged by APEX geologists for lithology, mineralization, alteration, major structures, veining, and brecciation. All information was recorded in digital data loggers, or a computer-based logging program.

After logging, each drillhole was assigned sample intervals ranging in length from 30cm in mineralized zones to a maximum of 2m in unmineralized and/or weakly altered zones. Sample intervals were determined by the presence of major lithological boundaries, alteration zones, and changes in mineralization content. Assay tags containing sample ID and meterage were attached to core boxes at the beginning of each sample interval, with sample numbers and depths written on the core for reference. All sample intervals were recorded in Rogue Geoscience Bedrock application and the used assay tag books were kept for archival purposes. After the core was marked for sampling, wet and dry photographs were taken. All core logging procedures conform to industry standard practices and a flow chart illustrating the details of the core shack workflow is presented in Figure 11.1.

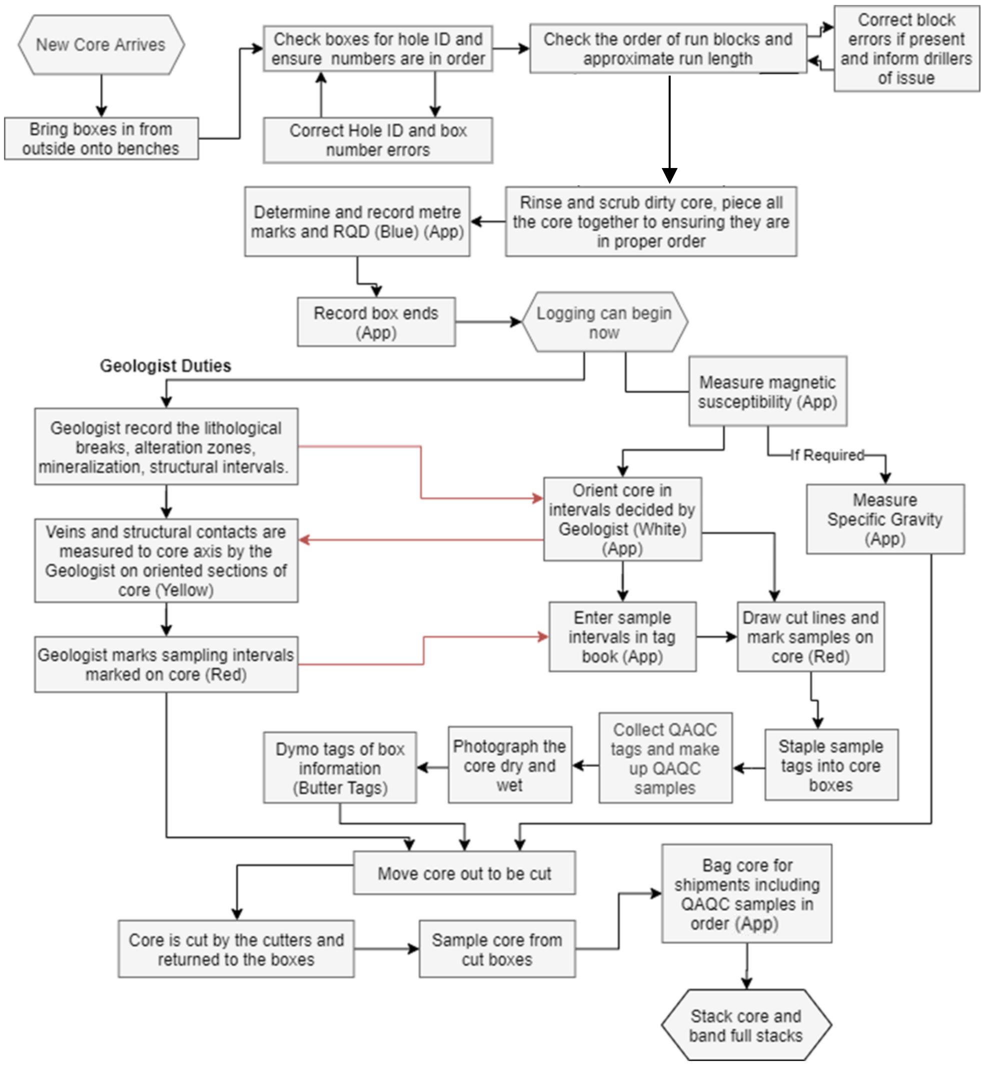
After the length of drillcore for a given hole was logged and divided into appropriate sample intervals, the completed core boxes were transported to the cut shack where core was halved with a diamond saw. Half of each sample interval and the associated assay tag were placed into a polybag labelled with the sample ID and sealed with a cable tie. The remaining half of all diamond drillcore was returned to the respective core boxes, stacked in pallets, banded, and placed in the core yard at JD Camp. Sealed sample bags were placed in poly (rice) bags and closed with security seals for shipment to ALS laboratories. All sampling and bagging of samples was recorded in Rogue Geoscience Bedrock application to ensure the entire length of a given hole was accounted for.

The samples were shipped from JD Camp either via Chu Cho Enterprises truck or a chartered flight from Alpine Lakes Air Ltd, delivered to Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd in Prince George, BC or Smithers, BC who then shipped them to ALS Global Laboratories (Kamloops, BC, Langley, BC or Winnipeg, MB) for preparation and analysis. All sample shipments were accompanied by a Chain of Custody form. It is the opinion of the QP that the procedures followed during the 2024 and 2025 drill sampling programs were sufficient to ensure sample integrity and sample security from sample collection in the field to their receipt at the laboratory.

11.2 Analytical Procedures

All samples were collected, bagged, sealed and delivered to ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS) Kamloops, BC. ALS is an ISO 9001:2015 certified, ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited geo-analytical laboratory and is independent of Sun Summit and the QP of this Report. At the independent laboratory, the samples were subjected to ALS' standard sample preparation and analytical practices. Once received by ALS, all samples were individually weighed (ALS code WEI-21) and logged into the ALS global tracking system (ALS code LOG-21) and assigned bar code labels.

Figure 11.1 2024- 2025 Core Shack Workflow



11.2.1 Soil Sampling

Soil samples were screened to -180 microns (ALS code SCR-41). The prepared samples were analyzed by ALS Geochemistry methods Au-ICP21 and ME-ICP61.

For Au-ICP21, gold concentration was determined via 30-gram fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm.

For ME-ICP61, a prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences. In addition, tellurium data was obtained from the 2024 and 2025 soil sampling.

11.2.2 Rock and Drillcore Sampling

Rock and drillcore samples were dried prior to preparation then crushed to pass a US Standard No. 10 mesh, or 2 mm, screen (70% minimum pass) using a mechanical jaw crusher (ALS code CRU-31). The samples were then split using a riffle splitter (ALS code SPL-21), and sample splits were pulverized to pass a US Standard No. 200 mesh, or 0.075 mm, screen (85% minimum pass) using a steel ring mill (ALS code PUL-31). The prepared rock and drillcore samples were analyzed by ALS Geochemistry methods Au-ICP21 and Me-MS61. Overlimit ALS Geochemistry methods included Au-GRA21, ME-OG62 (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) and Cu-VOL61. A selection of samples were sent for whole rock analysis which used ALS Geochemistry methods ME-XRF26 and OA-GRA05x

For Au-ICP21 analysis, gold concentration was determined via 30-gram fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm.

For ME-MS61 (48 element) analysis, combines a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. This method is not appropriate for mineralized samples. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS.

For Au-GRA21 analysis, a prepared sample (30g) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed, and weighed as gold. This analysis was used on samples with a high concentration of gold (>10ppm Au).

For OG62 analysis (Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu), a prepared sample is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids and then evaporated to incipient dryness. Hydrochloric acid and deionized water are added for further digestion, and the sample is heated for an additional allotted time. The sample is cooled to room temperature and transferred to a volumetric flask. The resulting solution is diluted to volume with deionized water, homogenized and the solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). This analysis was used on samples with high concentrations of silver (>100ppm Ag), lead, zinc or copper (>10,000 ppm Pb, Zn or Cu).

For Cu-VOL61 analysis, a prepares samples is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids followed by a measurement of copper by titration. This analysis was used for samples with over 50% copper concentrations.

For ME-XRF26 analysis, a XRF measurement is collected from a 2g sample on a fused disc (lithium borate fusion).

For OA-GRA05x analysis, determines the LOI (loss of ignition) for whole rock analysis methods. A prepared sample is pre-dried at 105ºC for a minimum of 1 hour then placed in a muffle furnace at 1000ºC for one hour, cooled and then weighed. The percent loss on ignition is calculated from the difference in weight.

11.3 Quality Assurance – Quality Control

11.3.1 Soil Sampling

No standards or blanks were inserted into the 2024 or 2025 JD soil samples. Soil samples do not require the same degree of analytical precision and accuracy as other sample types (i.e., drilling samples), because soil geochemical data is not intended for use in any type of quantitative analyses (i.e., resource estimation). Instead, soil sample geochemical data is normally examined in terms of relative anomalies (i.e., percentiles) and absolute elemental concentrations are not as significant as they are for other types of samples. However, duplicate sampling was conducted as part of the 2024-25 soil sampling programs in order to evaluate the degree to which sample variance may be affecting results.

The field crews conducting 2024-2025 soil sampling programs at the JD Property were instructed to collect consistent and representative (unbiased) duplicate samples at approximately ~5% of the sample locations. Soil duplicate samples were collected from the same soil horizon (C horizon) as the original sample, whenever possible. It should be noted that the B horizon, which is normally sampled, is poorly and inconsistently developed in the alpine and sub-alpine geographic zones that cover the majority of the Property where much of the soil is immature and thin. Larger rock fragments and debris were removed from the samples, if present. The soil sampling dataloggers utilized by the APEX sampling crews require the recording of detailed sample and sample site descriptions which can be used to assess sample variance and bias. Table 11.2 summarizes the QA/QC sampling that was completed for soil samples in 2024 and 2025.

Table 11.1 Summary of QA/QC Soil Sampling from 2024-2025.

Sample Type	2024 Amount	2025 Amount
Total Soil Samples	1,287	1,531
Duplicates	59	75
(Duplicate Sample Ratio, 1:x)	21.8	20.4

To evaluate sample consistency, a total of 59 duplicates were collected in 2024 and 75 duplicates were collected in 2025. Duplicate samples correspond to 4.6% of the total soil samples taken in 2024 and 4.9% in 2025. This was done to test variability in sampling practice as well as in the mineralized zone being targeted and to ensure the repeatability of collected data.

The duplicate gold, silver and copper analytical results for the 2024 and 2025 soil samples are illustrated in Figures 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4 respectively. The duplicate gold data shows significant, but random, variance (no apparent bias) that is largely the result of the overall very low gold concentrations within the samples (average Au concentrations of 25.5 and 20.8 ppb for parent and duplicate samples respectively, correlation coefficient = 0.5935).

The silver values are low but are more representative, with average parent and duplicate concentrations of 0.424 and 0.421 ppm Ag respectively. The silver duplicate data indicates that there was no significant issue with sample variance and there is very good correlation between the original sample and duplicate sample results (correlation coefficient = 0.9507). The variance in the gold duplicate soil values is not surprising given the inherent variance in gold geochemical sampling and the very low gold concentrations involved.

The copper values are low but more representative, with average parent and duplicate concentrations of 19.1 and 19.3 ppm Cu respectively. The copper duplicate data indicates that there was no significant issue with sample variance and there is very good correlation between the original sample and duplicate sample results (correlation coefficient = 0.9932).

The results of the Ag and Cu duplicate soil sample data illustrate excellent correlation and do not show evidence of any significant issues related to sample variance throughout the 2024 and 2025 JD soi sampling programs.

Figure 11.2 2024-2025 JD Soil Sample Duplicate Gold Assay Results

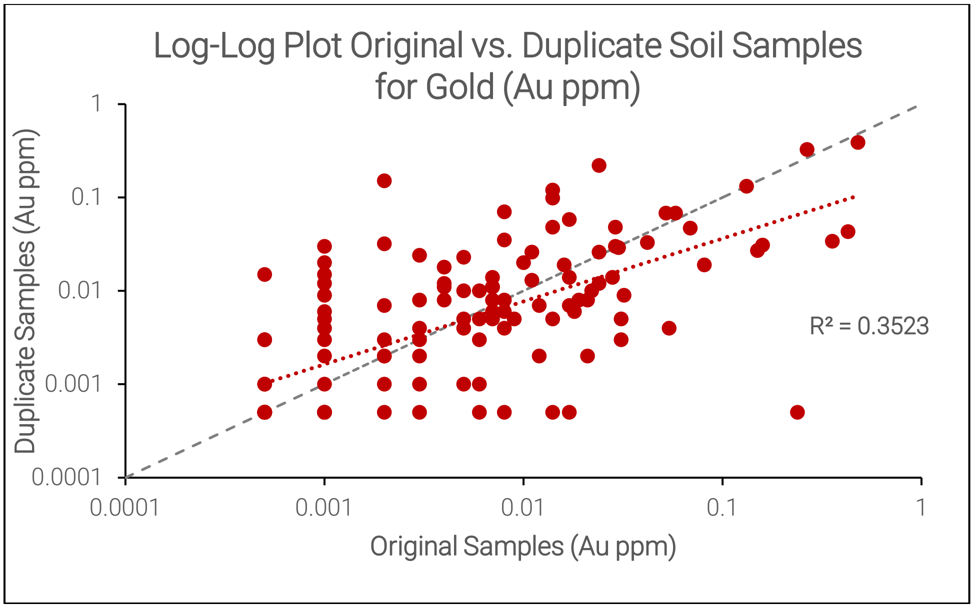


Figure 11.3 2024-2025 JD Soil Sample Duplicate Silver Assay Results

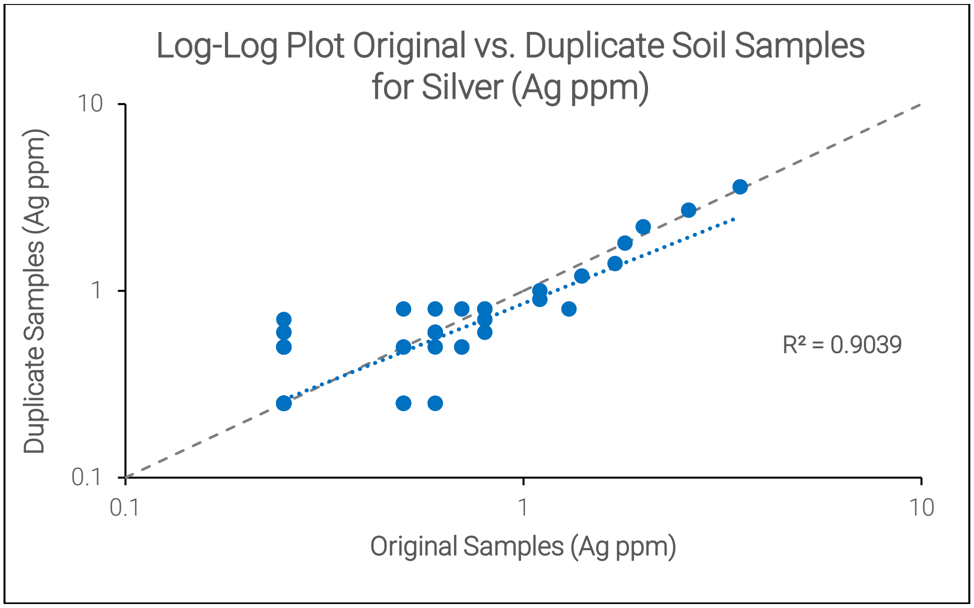
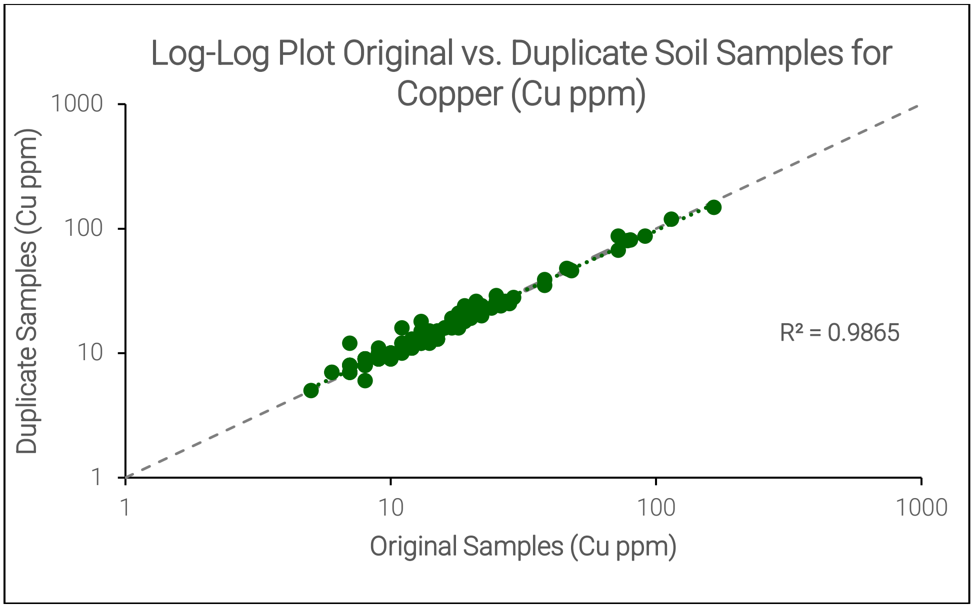


Figure 11.4 2024-2025 JD Soil Sample Duplicate Copper Assay Results



11.3.2 Drillcore Sampling

A comprehensive Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) program was conducted as part of the 2024-2025 JD drill programs to ensure overall data quality. This included a number of procedures intended to validate all non-analytical data (discussed above) as well as a comprehensive analytical QAQC program that was intended to ensure that all the drilling samples were analyzed to acceptable degrees of accuracy and precision. The drill program analytical QA/QC protocols included the collection of duplicate (quartered) core samples and the insertion normal core sample stream of coarse blank, blank pulp, and a variety of other certified reference materials (CRM) samples at a rate of 1 CRM per 10 core samples. A total of 241 QA/QC samples was inserted into the 2024 JD drill program sample stream and 544 were submitted in 2025. Table 11.2 summarizes the QA/QC sampling that was completed for drillcore samples in 2024 and 2025.

Table 11.2 Summary of QA/QC Soil Sampling from 2024-2025.

Sample Type	2024 Amount	2025 Amount
Total Drilling Samples	1,915	4,545
Standards	161	303
Blanks (Pulps)	53	169
Coarse Blanks	14	42
Duplicates	13	30
Total QA/QC Samples	241	544
(QAQC Sample Ratio, 1:x)	7.9	8.4

In addition to the "external" QC sample protocols employed by Sun Summit during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs, as summarized above and discussed in detail below, ALS conducted its own set of "internal" QA/QC procedures, the results of which were also closely monitored by the Company. ALS' internal QC procedures included checks (~1 in 50 client samples) to ensure the completeness of their sample preparation procedures including crushing QC tests (CRU-QC) and pulverization QC tests (PUL-QC). ALS' internal analytical QC protocols included the insertion of their own blanks, standards and duplicates ("pulp duplicates" or "replicates") with each analytical run. The minimum number of QC samples is dependent on the rack size specific to the chosen analytical method. Quality control samples that fall beyond the established lower or upper bound limit as defined within the "QC Certificate of Analysis" are automatically flagged. Serious QC failures are red-flagged while borderline results are yellow-flagged. Every batch of samples is subject to a dual approval and review process, both by the individual analyst and the Department Manager, before final approval and certification. There are no significant issues with the ALS internal QC testing. ALS Kamloops/Vancouver/Langley/Winnipeg is certified with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accreditation from the Standards Council of Canada.

11.3.2.1 Drillcore Standards (Certified Reference Materials)

A total of 161 non-blank CRMs were inserted into the 2024 JD drill program sample stream and 303 were inserted in 2025. This total represents 8.4% of the total drilling samples in 2024 and 6.7% in 2025. The CRMs used during the drill programs were purchased from two commercial suppliers: CDN Resource Laboratories (CDN-CM-51, CDN-ME-2205, CDN-GS-15C) and OREAS North America (OREAS 610b).

It is the experience of the QP that the analytical data, particularly gold assay data, for some CRMs produced by CDN Resource Laboratories can exhibit higher variance, in comparison to CRMs of similar grade prepared by other companies, which is thought to be the result of the fact that CDN typically grinds their CRMs to ~75microns, using a similar pulverization standard as ALS of 85% passing 75microns (ALS code PULP-31). Whereas OREAS North America, for example, normally grinds to ~35microns which contributes to greater homogeneity and lower analytical variance.

In 2024, CRMs CDN-CM-51, CDN-ME-2205 and CDN-GS-15C were inserted into the drilling sample stream randomly at a rate of 1 CRM per 10 core samples. CRM OREAS 610b samples were used in the drilling sample stream and was inserted by APEX logging geologists after intervals with suspected high grade mineralization. In 2025, APEX logging geologists matched the known grade of the CRM with suspected grade of the mineralization for three of the CRMs (CDN-CM-51, CDN-ME-2205, OREAS 610b). CRM CDN-GS-15C samples were submitted (as blind samples) to ALS to be inserted into "overlimit" sample batches where follow-up gravimetric gold assays were being conducted on samples with elevated ("over-limit") initial FA-ICP assay results. Tables 11.3 to 11.5 summarize gold, silver and copper certified values and standard deviations for each CRM used during the 2024-25 JD drill programs.

Table 11.3 CRM Certified Values and Standard Deviations for Gold Assays

Standard	Certified Value (ppm)	Certified Standard Deviation (2x Interlab SD)	Certified Relative Standard Deviation (%)	Mean Analytical Value (ppm)	Analytical Results 2x Standard Deviation	Analytical Relative Standard Deviation (%)	Total No. of Analyses
CDN-CM-51	0.455	0.104	11.43	0.446	0.0412	9.24	201
CDN-ME-2205	0.882	0.200	11.34	0.870	0.0553	6.35	131
OREAS 610b	8.54	0.620	3.63	8.78	0.2189	2.49	99
CDN-GS-15C	15.62	1.480	4.74	14.86	1.6400	11.03	33
						Total	464

Table 11.4 CRM Certified Values and Standard Deviations for Silver Assays

Standard	Certified Value (ppm)	Certified Standarard Deviation (2x Interlab SD)	Certified Relative Standard Deviation (%)	Mean Analytical Value (ppm)	Anaytical Results 2x Standard Deviation	Analyical Relative Standatd Deviation (%)	Total No. of Analyses
CDN-ME-2205	65.9	6.6	5.01	66.523	2.211	3.32	131
OREAS 610b	46.9	6.8	7.25	48.571	1.341	2.76	99
						Total	332

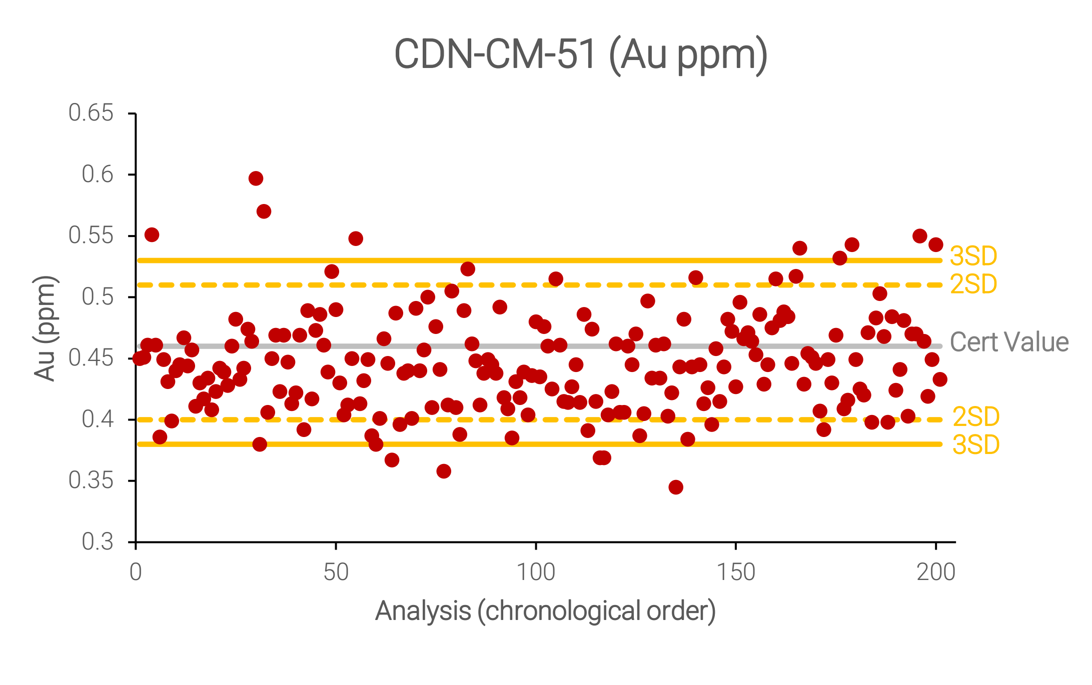
Table 11.5 CRM Certified Values and Standard Deviations for Copper Assays

Standard	Certified Value (ppm)	Certified Standarard Deviation (2x Interlab SD)	Certified Relative Standard Deviation (%)	Mean Analytical Value (ppm)	Anaytical Results 2x Standard Deviation	Analyical Relative Standatd Deviation (%)	Total No. of Analyses
CDN-CM-51	2,580	180	3.49	2,308.36	69.856	2.68	201
CDN-ME-2205	2,160	200	4.63	2,177.90	60.003	2.76	131
OREAS 610b	9,200	1,000	5.43	9,172.42	231.186	2.52	99
						Total	464

Gold Results

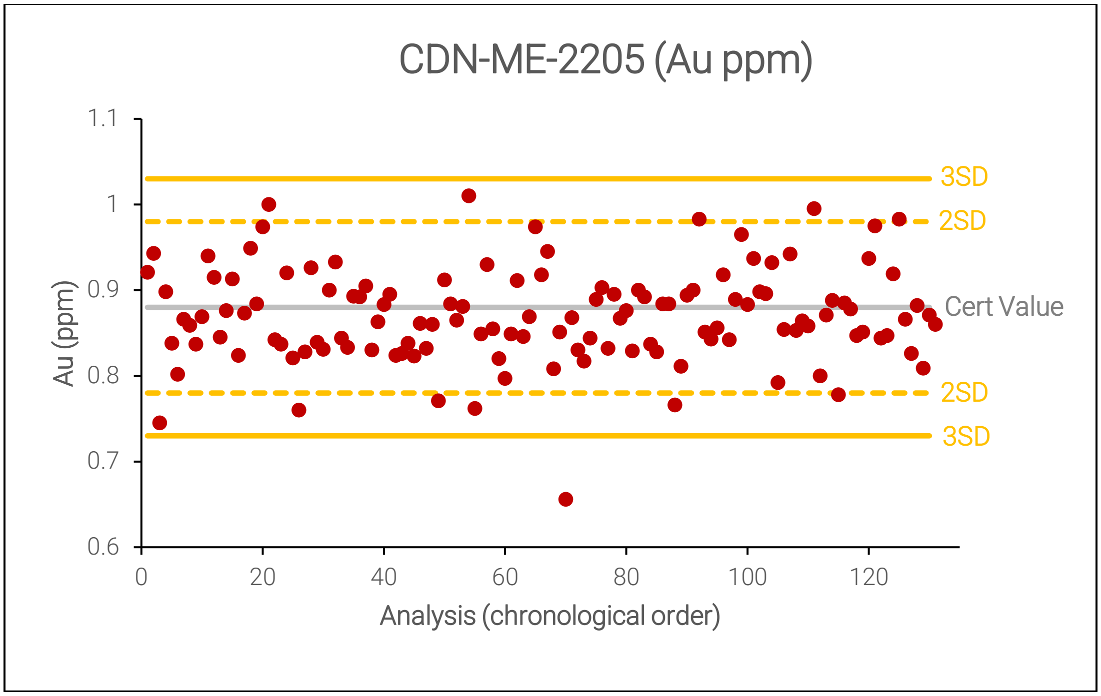
A total of 201 CDN-CM-51 samples were analyzed for gold during the 2024-25 JD drill programs (Figure 11.5). Of the 201 samples, 14 results were found to lie outside the ±3SD error tolerance range for gold (6.97% of total CDN-CM-51 analyses). Although not ideal, this data represents a 93% acceptable data value, which is close to the normally acceptable 95% confidence level. Also, the >3SD results occurred in batches of samples away from mineralized zones and thus no follow-up actions were required

Figure 11.5 2024-2025 CDN-CM-51 Gold Assay Results



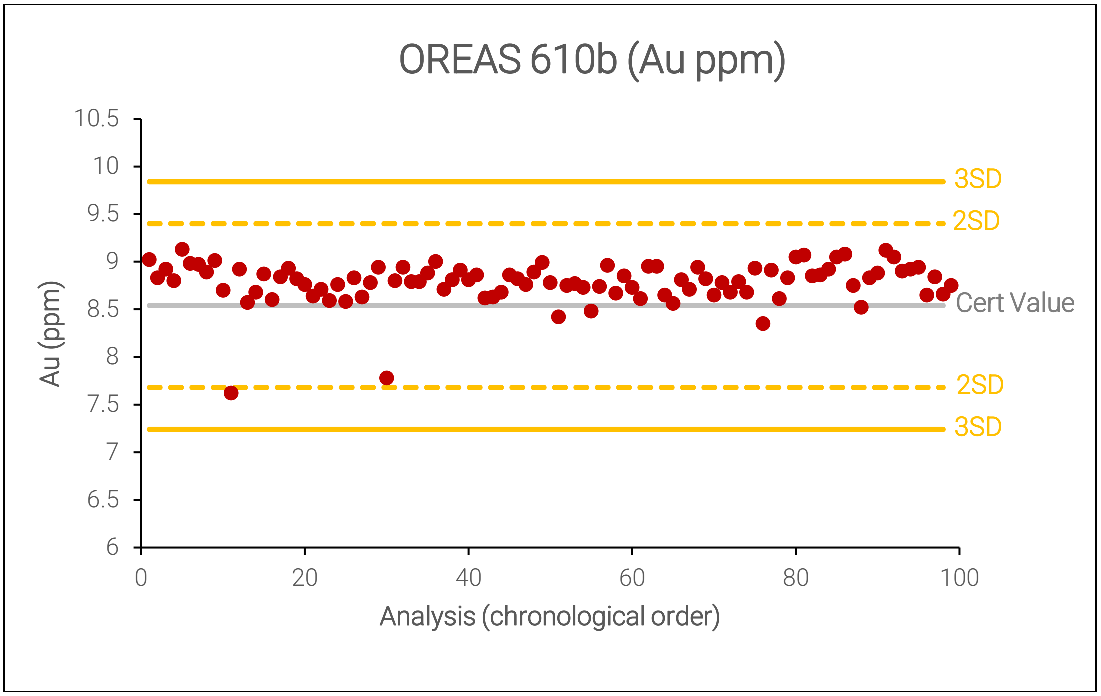
A total of 131 CDN-ME-2205 samples were analyzed for gold during the 2024-25 JD drill programs (see Figure 11.6). One (1) CDN-ME-2205 sample failed for gold (0.76% of total CDN-ME-2205 analyses). Sample J032350 ran 0.656ppm Au – failing by 0.074ppm Au. This result occurred within a batch of samples exhibiting weak gold mineralization with other CRMs that returned acceptable results, and thus no follow-up was deemed necessary.

Figure 11.6 2024-2025 CDN-ME-2205 Gold Assay Results



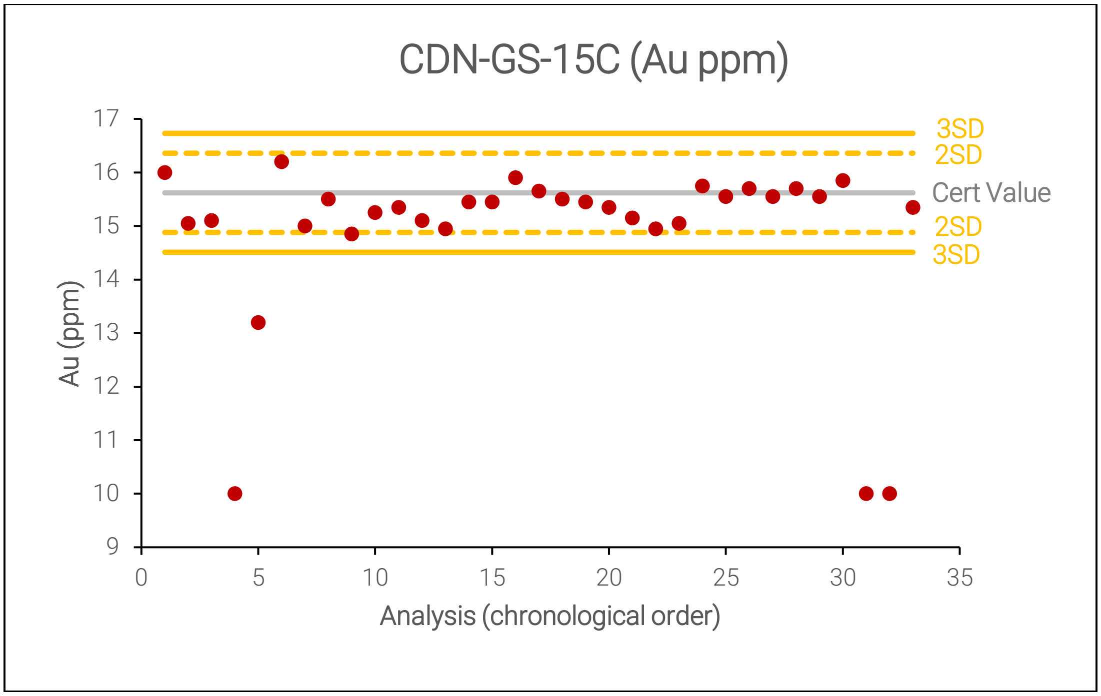
A total of 99 OREAS 610b samples were analyzed for gold during the 2024-25 JD drill programs (see Figure 11.7), the results of which all fell within acceptable limits.

Figure 11.7 2024-2025 OREAS 610b Gold Assay Results



A total of 33 CDN-GS-15C samples were analyzed gold during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs. Of these samples, four (4) FA-ICP results returned gold values outside of the ±3SD acceptable range, representing 12.1% of the results (see Figure 11.8). The data for the CDN-GS-15C samples actually shows excellent accuracy and precision, with the exception of the 4 "failed" samples, all of which occurred during the 2024 program and were interpreted as having analytical issues related to the high grade nature of the material (i.e. possible "nugget effect" or calibration limit issue related to gold concentrations > the upper limit for the initial FA-ICP technique), and thus no follow up was required. One (1) of the "failed" samples occurred in an un-mineralized zones and the other three (3) samples failed due to insufficient material remaining for gravimetric overlimit analysis. For the 2025 drill program, the use of this CRM as part of the field-inserted CRM group, which were analyzed along with the core samples by the FA-ICP technique, was discontinued and instead this CRM was used more appropriately to test "over-limit" gravimetric fire assays, and no CDN-GS-15C gold assay failures occurred during the 2025 drill program.

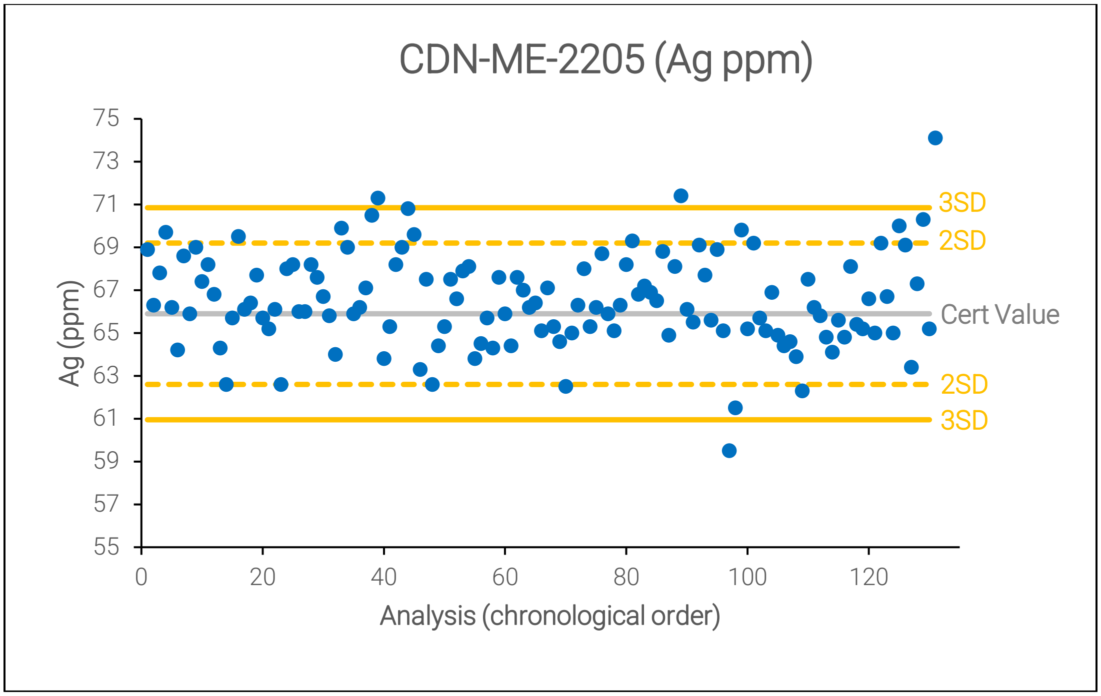
Figure 11.8 2024-2025 CDN-GS-15C Gold Assay Results



Silver Results

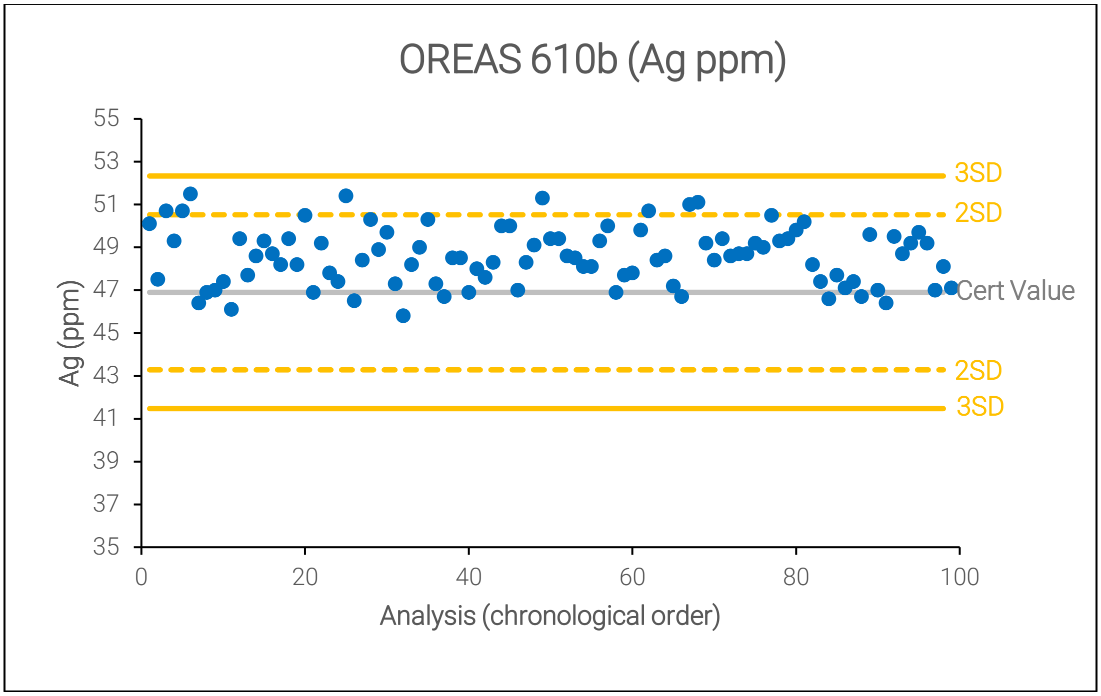
A total of 131 CDN-ME-2205 samples were analyzed for silver during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs (see Figure 11.9). Of the 131 samples, four (4) samples returned silver values outside the ±3SD tolerance range (3.05% of total CDN-ME-2205 analyses). None of these results occurred within significant zones of silver mineralization and this no follow-up was required.

Figure 11.9 2024-2025 CDN-ME-2205 Silver Assay Results



A total of 99 OREAS 610b samples were analyzed for silver during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs (see Figure 11.10). All of the results were found to lie within acceptable limits, although the data indicates a slight positive (elevated) bias with a mean value of 48.6ppm Ag relative to the certified value is 46.9ppm Ag. With no evidence of bias within the silver data of any of the other CRMs, this observation was not deemed to be significant and no follow-up was required.

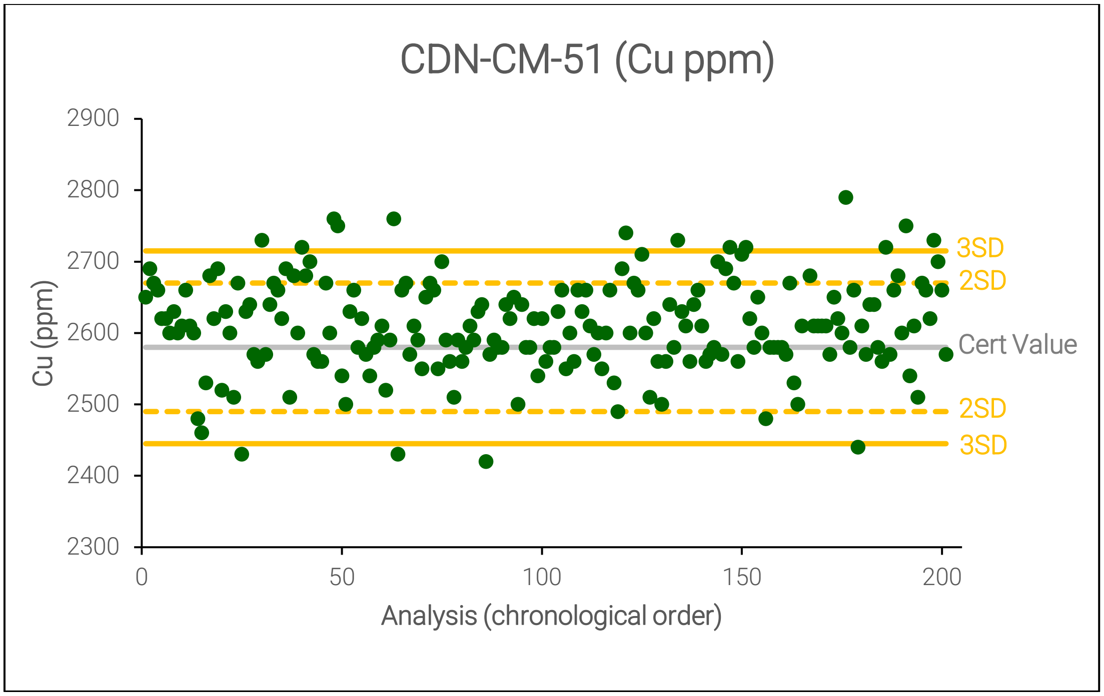
Figure 11.10 2024-2025 OREAS 610b Silver Assay Results



Copper Results

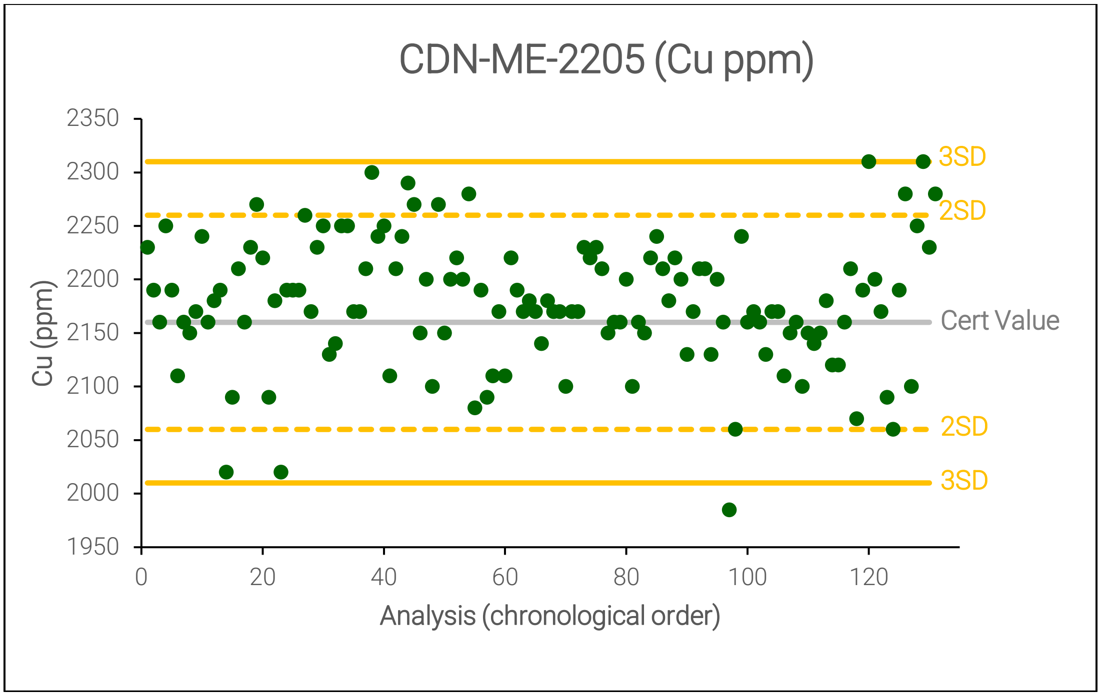
A total of 201 CDN-CM-51 samples were analyzed for copper during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs (see Figure 11.11). Of the 201 samples, 17 samples were outside the ±3SD error tolerance for copper (8.46% of total CDN-CM-51 analyses). None of the standards failed within zones of significant copper mineralization and the data simply showed minor excessive variance relative to the expected value and so no follow up was required.

Figure 11.11 2024-2025 CDN-CM-51 Copper Assay Results



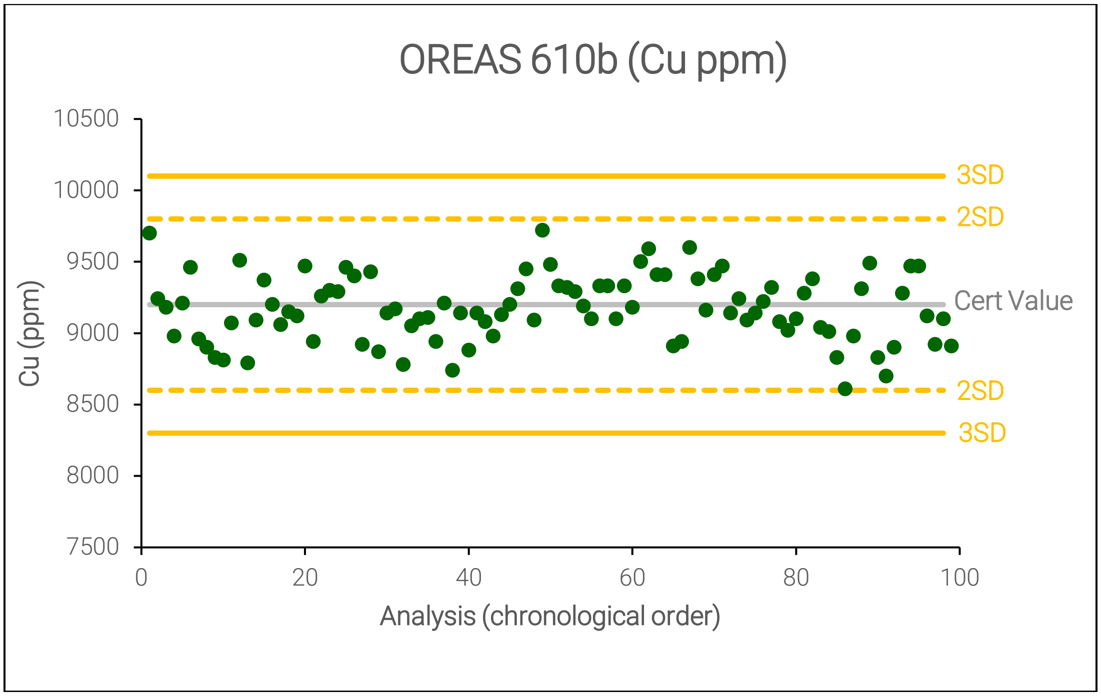
A total of 131 CDN-ME-2205 samples were analyzed for copper during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs (see Figure 11.12). Of the 131 samples, 1 returned a result outside the ±3SD tolerance range for copper (0.76% of total CDN-ME-2205 analyses). The "failed" standard sample was not located in or near any copper mineralized zones and thus no follow up was required.

Figure 11.12 2024-2025 CDN-ME-2205 Copper Assay Results



A total of 99 OREAS 610b samples were analyzed for copper during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs (see Figure 11.13), the results of which all fell within acceptable limits.

Figure 11.13 2024-2025 OREAS 610b Copper Assay Results

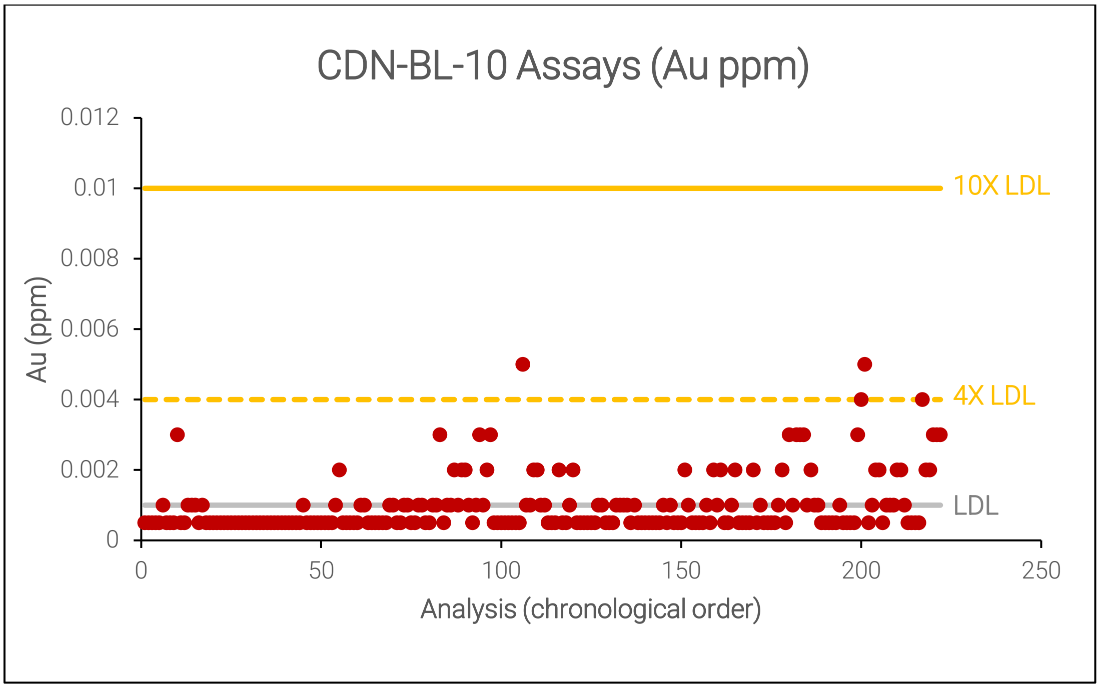


11.3.2.2 Blank Pulps

A total of 53 blank pulp CRMs were inserted into the 2024 JD drill program sample stream and 169 were inserted in 2025. This total represents 2.8% of the total drilling samples in 2024 and 3.7% in 2025. All blank pulp samples comprised aliquots of CDN-BL-10 which is certified to contain < 0.01 ppm Au by standard fire assay with an instrumental (ICP or AA) finish. CDN-BL-10 is not certified for silver or copper concentrations.

Using a value of 4X the maximum expected gold assay result for the blank material (0.01ppm Au), a somewhat arbitrary warning threshold was established at 0.04ppm (40ppb) Au. Of the 222 total blank pulp assays, four (4), or 1.8% of total CDN-BL-10 analyses, returned a result equal to or greater than the "warning threshold", with a maximum value of 0.005ppm Au or 50ppb Au. As a result, it can be concluded that there is no evidence of significant error or contamination in the gold assay data resulting from the 2024-25 JD drill programs. (Note: the lower limit of detection for the FA-ICP technique is 0.001ppm Au and so, for statistical purposes, samples with results below detectable limits were assigned a value of ½ the detection limit, or 0.0005ppm Au)

Figure 11.14 2024-2025 CDN-BL-10 Gold Assay Results



11.3.2.3 Coarse Blanks

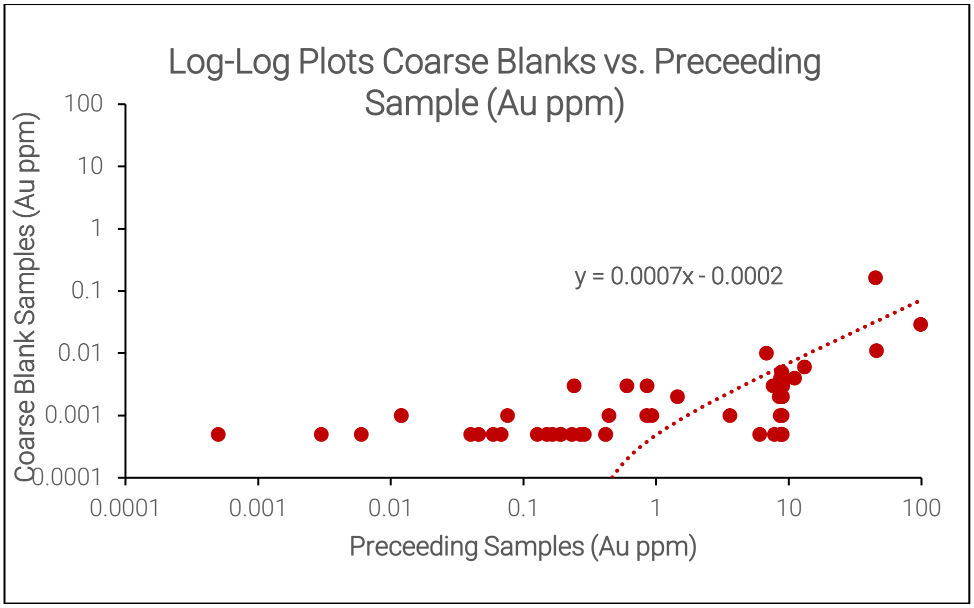
Coarse blank materials provide a means of assessing the quality (cleanliness) of the sample preparation stage of the analytical process due to the fact that they comprise material that requires crushing and pulverization prior to analysis exactly the same as regular drillcore samples. Coarse blanks are particularly useful for checking potential inter-sample contamination, an issue that can occur when crusher and pulverizer cleaning procedures are not strictly adhered to.

The coarse blank material used during the 2024-2025 JD drill programs was prepared by APEX in advance and comprised Athabasca quartzite cobbles collected from a gravel pit west of Edmonton, Alberta. The quartzite cobbles were submitted to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (an accredited analytical laboratory), where they were coarsely crushed to produce (-)1inch (< 2.54 cm) material. The coarse crushed quartzite material was homogenized and split into 16 5-gallon pails and from each a total of 16 ~250 g samples was selected for further fine crushing and pulverization. A 30 g fire assay with an atomic absorption (AA) finish was conducted on each of the 16 samples and all results returned gold concentrations below detectable limits (< 5 ppb Au). The 16 coarse blank material samples were also analyzed for silver by ICP and all returned values of <0.2 ppm (Ag).

A total of 14 coarse blanks were inserted into the 2024 JD drill program sample stream and 42 were inserted in 2025. Coarse blanks were selectively inserted following intervals of expected higher grades to test for inter-sample contamination. This total represents 0.73% of the total drilling samples in 2024 and 0.92% in 2025.

The gold values returned from the analyses of the 56 (2024-25) coarse blank samples showed no evidence of significant contamination, either between samples or otherwise (see Figure 11.15). Potential gold "transfer" from samples assaying ~10ppm Au, or lower, had a maximum value of just 10ppb Au and at very high gold grades, up to 100ppm Au, the data indicates a maximum "contamination of <100ppb Au, which is not deemed to be significant.

Figure 11.15 2024-2025 Coarse Blank Gold Assay Results



Similarly, the silver and copper values returned from the 56 coarse blank samples inserted into the 2024-25 JD drill program sample streams do not show any evidence of significant contamination, either between samples or otherwise (see Figure 11.16 and 11.17, respectively).

These results indicate minimal "grade" transfer from sample to sample, which suggests good/acceptable cleanliness in the sample preparation phase of the analytical process.

Figure 11.16 2024-2025 Coarse Blank Silver Assay Results

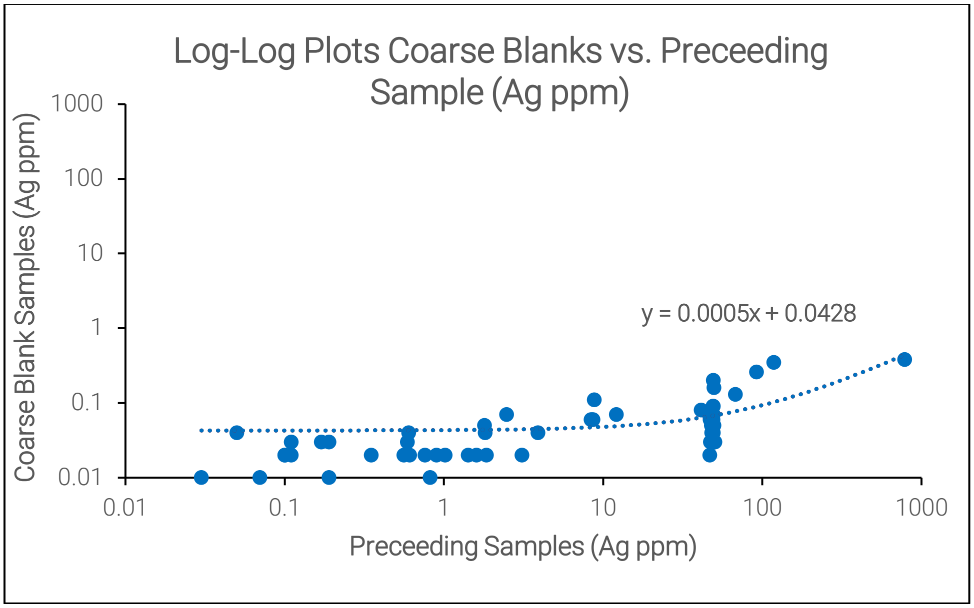
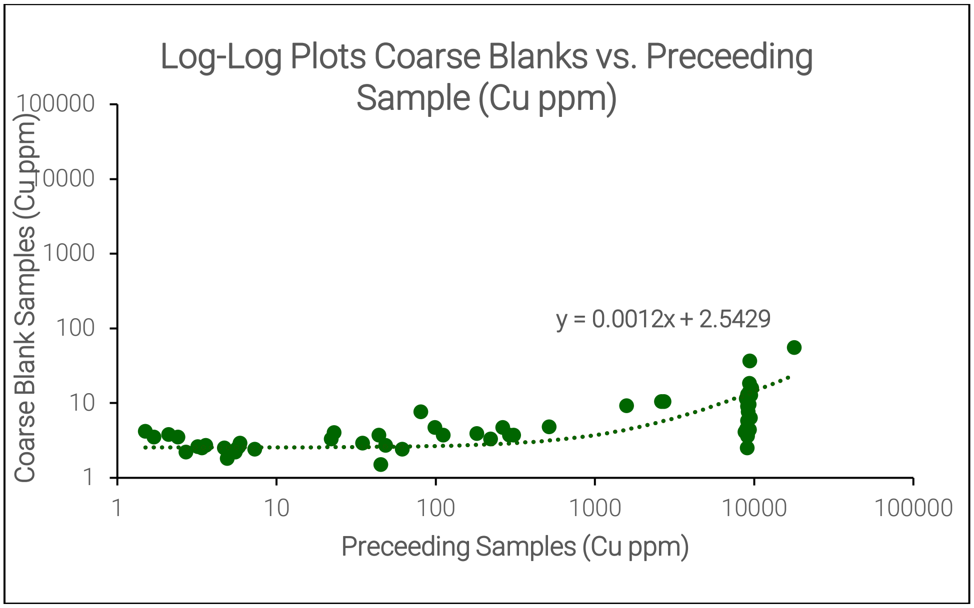


Figure 11.17 2024-2025 Coarse Blank Copper Assay Results

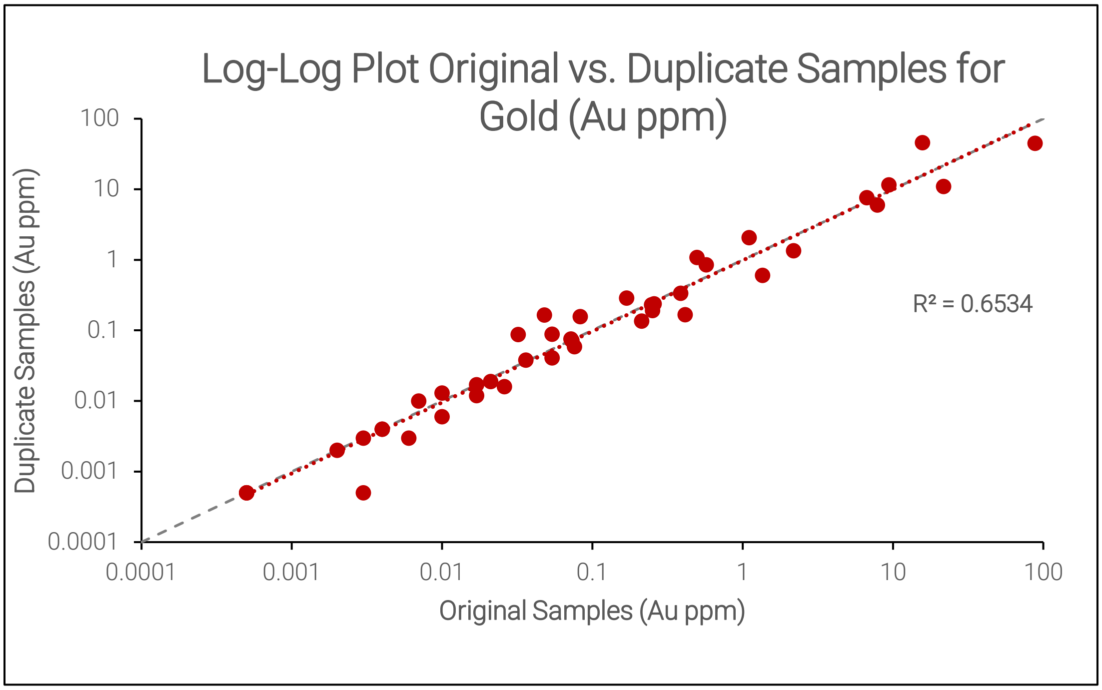


11.3.2.4 Duplicates

A total of 13 "field" (core) duplicate samples were collected during the 2024 JD drill program and 30 field duplicates were collected in 2025. This total represents 0.69% of the total drilling samples in 2024 and 0.66% in 2025. Duplicates were collected by quartering one half of a drillcore sample interval, with parent and duplicate samples comprising a quarter of the core in each interval, with the remaining half of the core remaining in the box on site for archival purposes. Duplicate samples were taken selectively within mineralized intervals by the logging geologist in order to maximize the number of duplicate pairs with measurable gold values and thus provide a more useful dataset for examining sample variance within mineralized zones.

The core duplicate data is limited (n=43), but the gold values indicate minor sample variance between the duplicates and the original sample assay results ($R^2 = 0.6534$). This suggests that some heterogeneity exist with the samples with respect to gold, which may be the result of some coarse or nuggety gold (Figure 11.18). The observed variance may be related to the fact that the data represents quarter-core samples that are more prone to variance due to the limited size (volume) of the material being analyzed and the greater the chance of geological, as well mineralogical, variance between the samples.

Figure 11.18 Drillcore 2024-2025 Duplicate Gold Assay Results



Core duplicate silver values (Figure 11.19) and copper values (Figure 11.20) were compared to their respective parent sample data. The core duplicate analytical results display good correlation, with correlation coefficients values of 0.9743 for silver and 0.8988 for copper. In general, the silver and copper results show less variance than the gold data and thus greater homogeneity within the quartered core samples. Furthermore, the duplicate data indicates that no significant sampling bias has been introduced during the sample collection process.

Figure 11.19 2024-2025 Duplicate Silver Assay Results

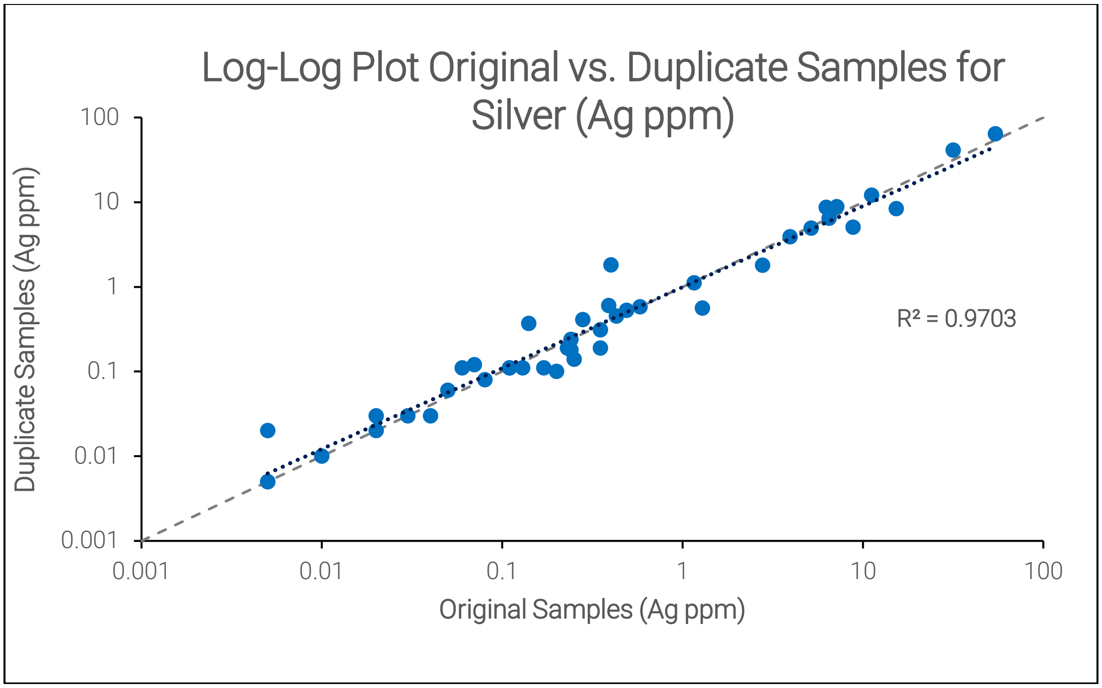
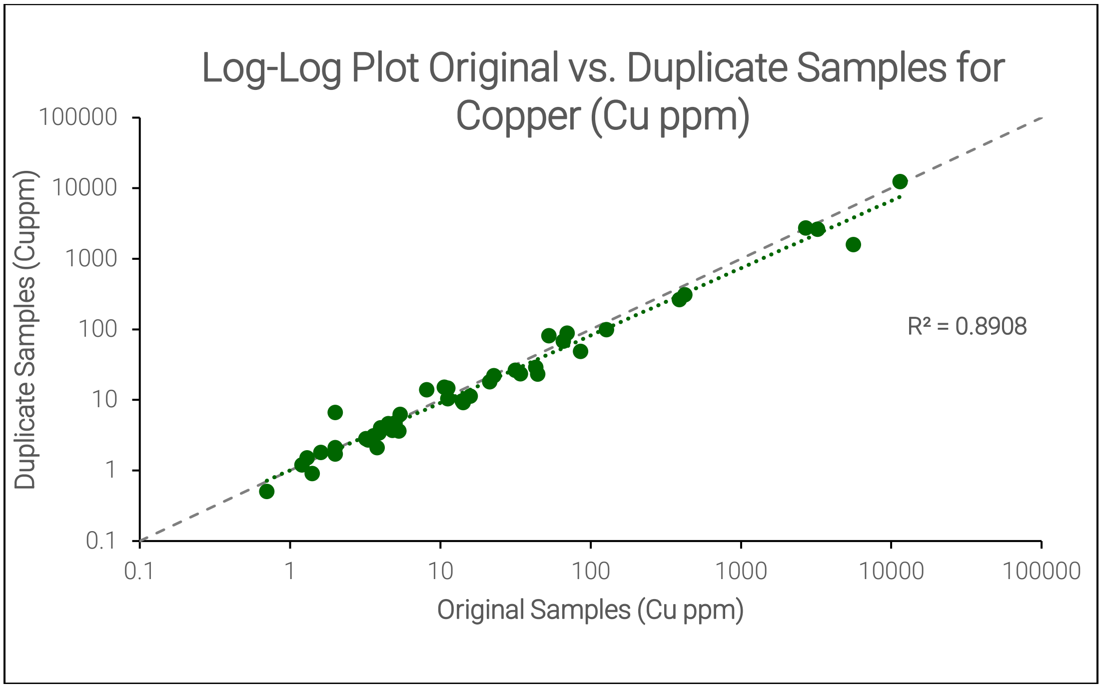


Figure 11.20 2024-2025 Duplicate Copper Assay Results



11.4 Adequacy of the Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security Procedures

The QP has reviewed the adequacy of the sample collection, preparation, security, analytical and QA/QC procedures and found no significant issues or inconsistencies affecting the quality and validity of the data. Furthermore, the sampling and analytical techniques being employed at the JD project are appropriate for the type of mineralization (and commodities/metals) being explored.

12 Data Verfication

12.1 Qualified Person Site Inspection

Mr. Turner completed a site inspection of the Property on October 14, 2025. The site visit included an aerial tour of the Property, verification of drilling and drill pad locations, review of drillcore logging and sampling procedures, and the collection of drillcore confirmation samples. Mr. Turner collected a total of six independent verification samples.

The QP completed a helicopter tour of the property which included an examination of new and recently drilled timbered drill pads at the Creek, Finn and Belle/McClair Creek zones. GPS locations, photos and directional notes were collected and were found to match the collar data provided by Sun Summit.

Following the aerial tour, the QP visited JD Camp to view recently drilled core and to review the core logging and sampling procedures being employed. The QP visited the coreshack and core cutting area and found that the core handling procedures were in accordance with industry standards and were appropriate for the type of mineralization being explored and for insuring sample security.

Finally, core from six recently completed drillholes at the Property were examined and a set of verification/confirmation samples was collected comprising one sample each from four Creek zone drillholes (CZ-25-007, CZ-25-010, CZ-25-011 and CZ-25-013) and two Finn zone drillholes (FZ-25-001 and FZ-25-003). Samples of the half core (previously sampled by Sun Summit) were quarter cut with one quarter collected as the confirmation sample and the other being returned to the core box for archival purposes. The confirmation samples were placed in poly sample bags within a single polywoven rice sack that was sealed and shipped for analysis. The samples were prepared for analysis at the ALS facilities in Kamloops, BC and were analyzed at ALS' main laboratory in North Vancouver, BC. The samples were analyzed using the same techniques as the regular Sun Summit core samples (48 multi element ICP-MS analysis and 30g Au fire assay with an ICP finish). A comparison of the analytical results confirmation samples and their corresponding original samples is provided in Table 12.1, which illustrates excellent correlation and confirms the presence of gold (+/- Ag and Cu) mineralization at the JD Property.

Table 12.1 Confirmation Sampling and Results

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Original Sample ID	Original Au (ppm)	Original Ag (ppm)	Original Cu (ppm)	QP Sample ID	QP Au (ppm)	QP Ag (ppm)	QP Cu (ppm)
CZ-25-007	76	77	ST158076	9.35	3.29	3.1	J754991	5.45	0.6	3.5
CZ-25-010	158	159	ST158768	0.418	0.86	3.5	J754992	0.471	1.42	3.8
CZ-25-011	132	133	ST158917	1.52	1.48	4.2	J754993	1.075	0.53	4.3
CZ-25-013	48	49.13	ST159301	4.11	8.59	296	J754994	3.65	9.16	394
FZ-25-001	61.5	63	J033062	0.082	4.37	14.8	J754995	0.101	4.87	13.4
FZ-25-003	92	93	J033357	0.01	0.84	133	J754996	0.019	1.24	230

The results from the QP's site visit drillcore confirmation samples, summarized in Table 12.1 above and illustrated in Figures 12.2-12.3 below, show excellent correlation with the analytical results of the company's original samples. Although they represent a limited 6 sample dataset and there is some inherent variability within the data, particularly in the gold data, the results for the key metals gold, silver and copper show excellent correlation coefficients of 0.9860, 0.9074 and 0.9881, respectively. As a result, it can be concluded that the QP's independent sampling of randomly selected core intervals has verified the presence of gold (+/- Ag and Cu) mineralization at the JD Property.

Figure 12.1 QP and Original Samples Gold Assay Results

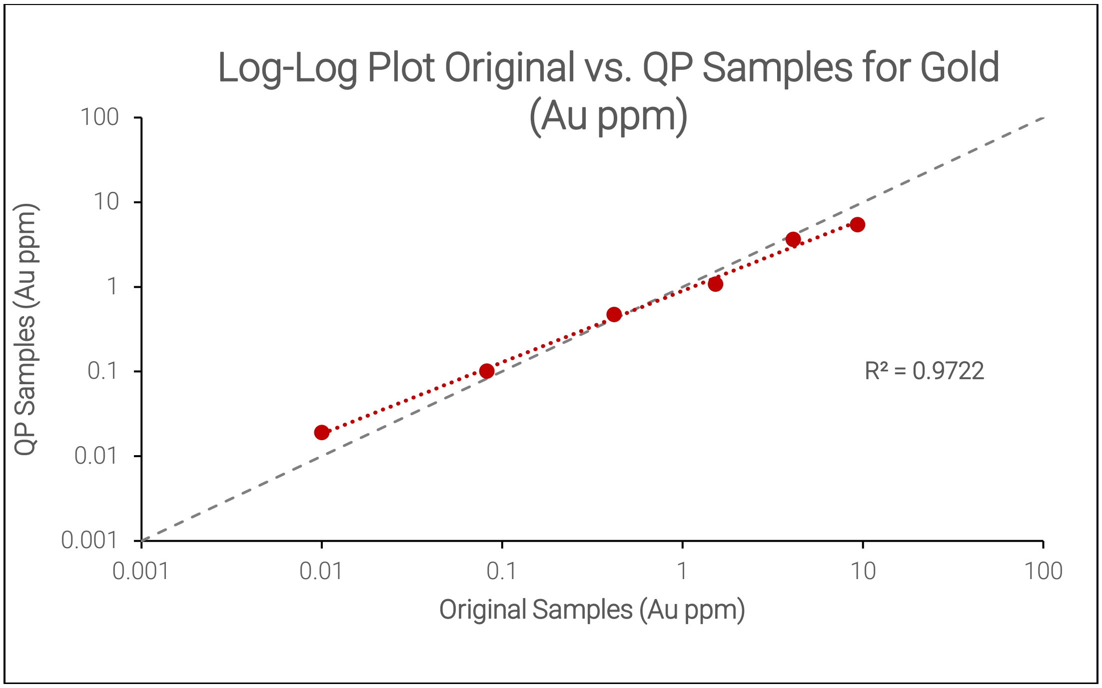


Figure 12.2 QP and Original Samples Silver Assay Results

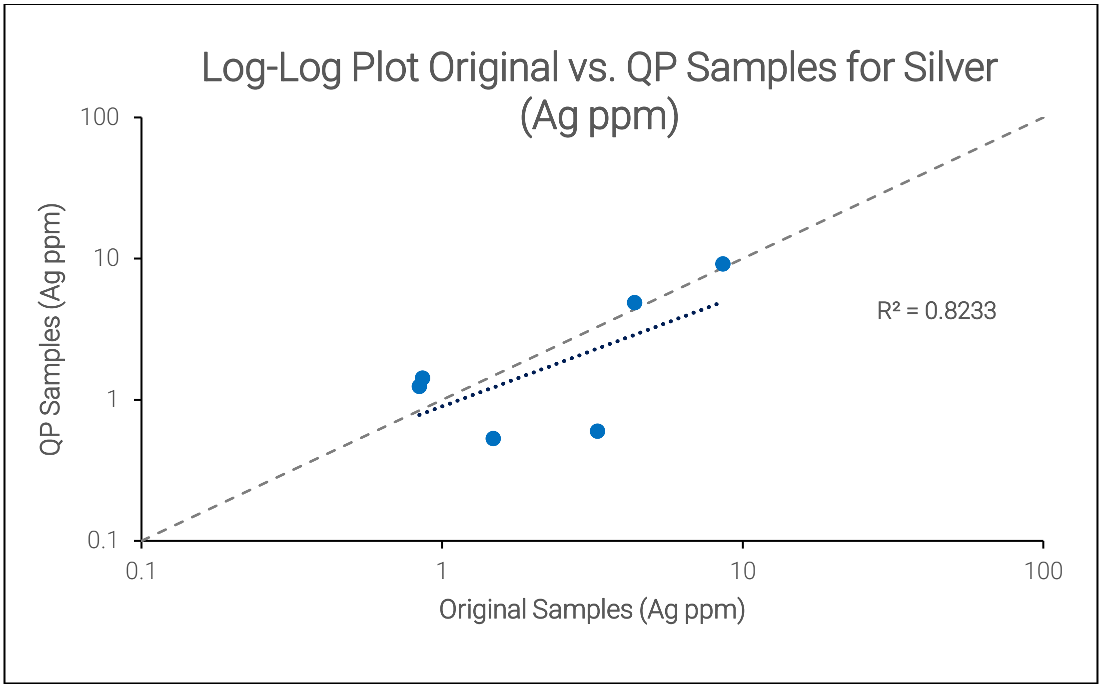
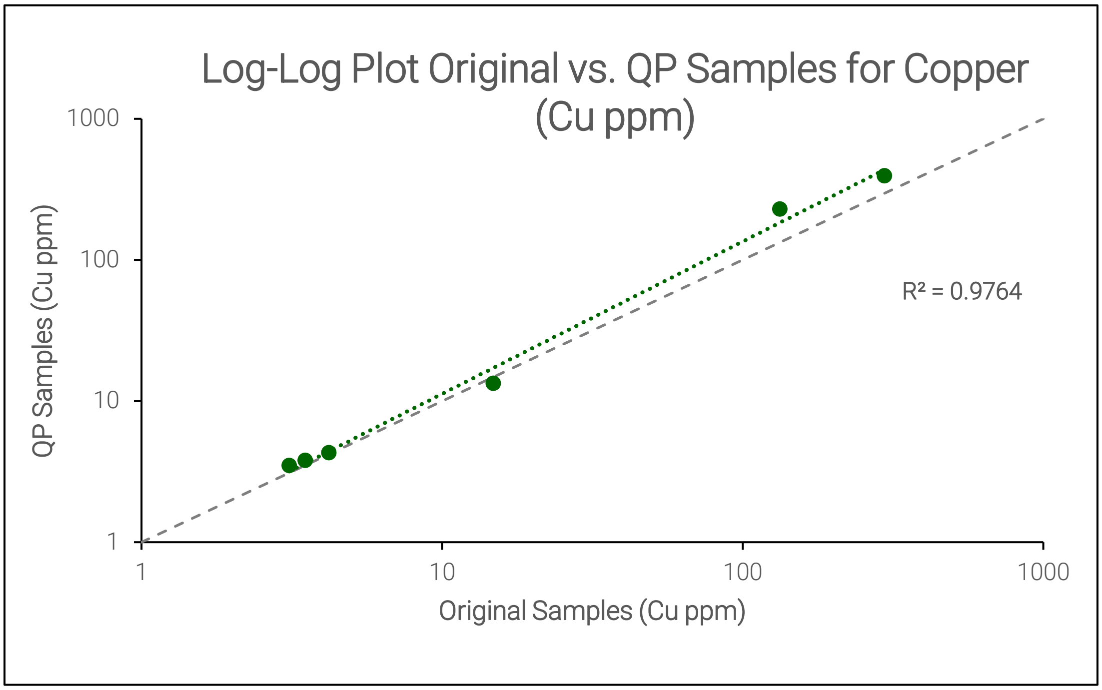


Figure 12.3 QP and Original Samples Copper Assay Results



12.2 Data Verification Procedures

Data verification by the QP (Mr. Turner) comprised an examination of original analytical certificates with the company's drilling analytical database. Mr. Turner was provided access to Sun Summit's analytical data through the ALS Laboratories online "webtrieve" data portal and examined X of the total Y certificates generated by the 2024 and 2025 drilling completed by the Company at the JD Property and no issues (differences) were found. In addition, the QP examined several certificates comprising the analytical results for soil and rock samples collected from the Property by the Company and again found no differences between the analytical certificates and the company's database.

12.3 Drillhole Validation Limitations

Based on the QP's Property inspection and independent confirmation sampling, and the review of the exploration data completed as part of the preparation of this report, the QP has confirmed the presence of gold (+/- Ag and Cu) mineralization at the JD Property and have found no significant issues with the exploration data that has been generated by Sun Summit since its acquisition of the Project. However, the degradation and/or destruction of some of the previous drillcore and lack of accessibility to it, makes verification sampling of historical drill results impossible at this time.

12.4 Adequacy of the Data

Based on the verification and validation checks described above with no significant errors or omissions found, the QP concludes that the sampling, sample handling, and analytical procedures being employed at the Project are in line with industry practices, and are adequate and appropriate for the style of mineralization being explored, and are deemed adequate for insuring sample security and a high level of quality for both analytical and non-analytical data.

Based on the data review along with the results of the site visit and QP sampling, the author has no reason to doubt the reported exploration results from the recent programs.

It is the QP's opinion that the data verification methods and steps completed by the Company on the JD Property are adequate for the purposes of this Technical Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The following section provides a summary of an initial metallurgical test program that was conducted on behalf of a former owner of the JD Project in 2013. The reader is cautioned that the authors of this report were not involved in either the collection of the samples that comprised the tested composite sample, nor were they involved in, nor did they have an opportunity to review and validate, the metallurgical test program that was completed. However, the QP has no reason to doubt the veracity of either the sample material submitted for testing or the results of the testing and have thus deemed it appropriate to provide the following information. With that said, it should also be noted that this information is provided for reference purposes only and is not being relied upon by Sun Summit, which has initiated its own metallurgical test program.

The 2013 metallurgical test program was conducted by Inspectorate Laboratories, a subsidiary of Bureau Veritas, which is an accredited (ISO 9001) international laboratory testing, inspection and certification company. The work was reported by Stephanie Beland, Senior Metallurgist (Beland, 2013), and the following section is reproduced directly from the Summary section of this report;

> *"A laboratory testing program was conducted on a composite sample collected by Tower Resources from their JD property, designated as Composite 1, to determine its amenability to gold recovery via direct cyanide leaching, centrifugal gravity concentration and sulphide flotation processes.*
>
> *The study covers the following major topics: head assay, cyanide leaching at three different grind sizes, gravity concentration at two grind sizes and rougher flotation kinetic assessment at three different grind sizes.*
>
> *Fire assays indicated a gold grade of 1.25g/t and silver grade of 24.70 g/t for composite 1. These grades were used to check for analytical consistency in each test.*
>
> *The JD property composite sample generally responded well to gravity and flotation concentration. The bottle-roll leach results indicated gold extraction of 86.5% at a grind P80 size of 100µm. The leach kinetics did respond well to finer grinding with maximum extraction occurring in less than 40hrs at P80 of 75µm, but this effect was not apparent after 72 hours of leaching.*
>
> *The gravity pre-concentration tests showed that a single-pass Au recovery of 47.6% was achieved on the JD composite at a grind target P80 of 100µm.*
>
> *The fresh rock sample responded well to sulphide flotation, with gold recoveries up to 96.9% attained at the finer grind size target of P80 75µm after 8 minutes of flotation. Gold recovery increased with decreasing grind size.*
>
> *It is recommended to pursue sequential gravity – flotation and gravity – cyanide leaching tests to evaluate combined metal recoveries. Finer grinding is recommended prior to cyanide leaching to help further liberate the metals from the sulphide mineral matrix and maximize leach extraction."*

The samples that comprised the composite sample that was tested during the 2013 metallurgical program were selected from hole JD-12-001 and comprised two mineralized intervals 23-40 metres and 41-45 metres), which represent the main zone of mineralization at the Finn zone. This mineralization is described as strongly silica-clay-sericite altered breccia mineralized with disseminated and vein hosted pyrite with lesser sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Gold grades in the intervals selected range from 0.168 ppm to 7.4 ppm, with a length weighted average grade of 1.82 ppm. The length weighted average silver grade of this interval is 24.94 ppm. These values are representative (typical) with respect to mineralized intervals within the Finn zone. Sun Summit's 2025 drilling confirmed this style and tenor of Au-Ag mineralization at the Finn zone with holes 25-FZ-001 and 25-FZ-002.

A comparison was also made of the weight-averaged grade of the original drillcore assay values to the head grade of the composite sample, which was determined by Inspectorate by assaying a sample of the composited material. In this comparison, the gold grades show some variability with the assayed composite head grade being 1.25 g/t Au and drillcorethe weighted-average of the individual samples being 1.63 g/t. This could be the result of sample heterogeneity (nugget effect) and should be investigated in future metallurgical work. The silver grades match very well with a composite head grade of 24.94 g/t (Ag) and the weighted average grade of the composited samples being 24.33 g/t (Ag).

Although far from definitive or comprehensive, in the opinion of the QP, these initial metallurgical tests are encouraging. The mineralization was found to respond well to both gravity and floatation concentration, and the cyanide leach kinematics also indicted reasonable recoveries with a reasonable grind size (P80 of 75µm) and max leaching times (40 hours). Of note was the sulphide flotation result that achieved a 96.9% gold recovery at the P80 of 75µm grind size.

With multiple zones of mineralization now identified by drilling at the JD Property, the QP recommends additional metallurgical testing to perform preliminary metallurgical characterizations/ assessments of mineralized material from other target areas at the Project

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The JD Property has no current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

Items 15 to 22 are omitted; the JD Property is not an advanced stage property

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23 Adjacent Properties

The Toodoggone region has an extensive history of mineral exploration, with multiple companies currently exploring on mineral claim packages adjacent to the JD Property (Figure 23.1). Information on adjacent prospects has been summarized from public domain MinFile descriptions. As these projects are outside of the JD Property and independent of the Issuer, the QP has not independently verified the information presented for adjacent properties or that the information is necessarily indicative to the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

23.1 Significant Adjacent Projects

23.1.1 Lawyers-Ranch Project

Immediately west of the JD Property is Thesis Gold Inc.'s ("Thesis") Lawyers-Ranch project. Thesis has completed extensive exploration programs at their Lawyers-Ranch project since 2018, including surface geochemical sampling, mapping, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, and both reverse-circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. On January 14th, 2026, Thesis announced in a public news release the filing of a Pre-feasibility Study report titled "Lawyers-Ranch Project NI 43-101 Technical Report and Pre-feasibility Study" (Thesis Gold Inc., 2026a), which included the following information.

- Strong Economics at US$2,900 per ounce of gold (oz Au) and US$35 per ounce of silver (oz Ag)
- Mineral Reserve: Maiden Mineral Reserve statement with 76.16 million tonnes of ore grading 0.97 g/t Au and 28 g/t Ag for a total AuEq* grade of 1.33 g/t.
- Pre-tax: 73.5%, internal rate of return ("IRR") and $3.73 billion net present value at a 5% discount rate ("NPV5%"), After-tax: IRR of 54.4% and an NPV5% of $2.37 billion.
- Quick Payback period of 1.1 years, 15-year Life of Mine ("LOM").
- All-in Sustaining Costs ("AISC†"): Average AISC† of US$1,185 per AuEq** ounce.
- Capex: Initial capital expenditure is estimated at $736.2 million, with a compelling after-tax NPV5%:initial capital ratio of 3.2:1. The initial capital estimate does not consider a potential revenue of $91.1 million in pre-production revenue from processing stockpiles as part of the initial commissioning and ramp-up plan.

  (*AuEq reported for the mined materials/mill feed in mineral resource estimate and mineral reserve estimates assumes a conversion of 80:1 for Ag to AuEq based on expected average expected recoveries of 93% Au and 86.1% Ag at US$2,000/oz Au and $24.50/oz Ag.)

  (**AuEq production values are based on payable ounces as calculated by the financial model and have varying gold and silver recoveries by deposit at a US$2,900/oz Au and US$35/oz Ag.)

  (AISC† costs consist of mining costs, processing costs, mine-level G&A, offsite charges, royalties, sustaining capital, expansion capital, and closure costs.)

On January 21st, 2026, Thesis announced drilling results from the Steve zone (MINFILE No. 094E 102), where multiple broad mineralized zones containing high-grade Au intercepts were reported including:

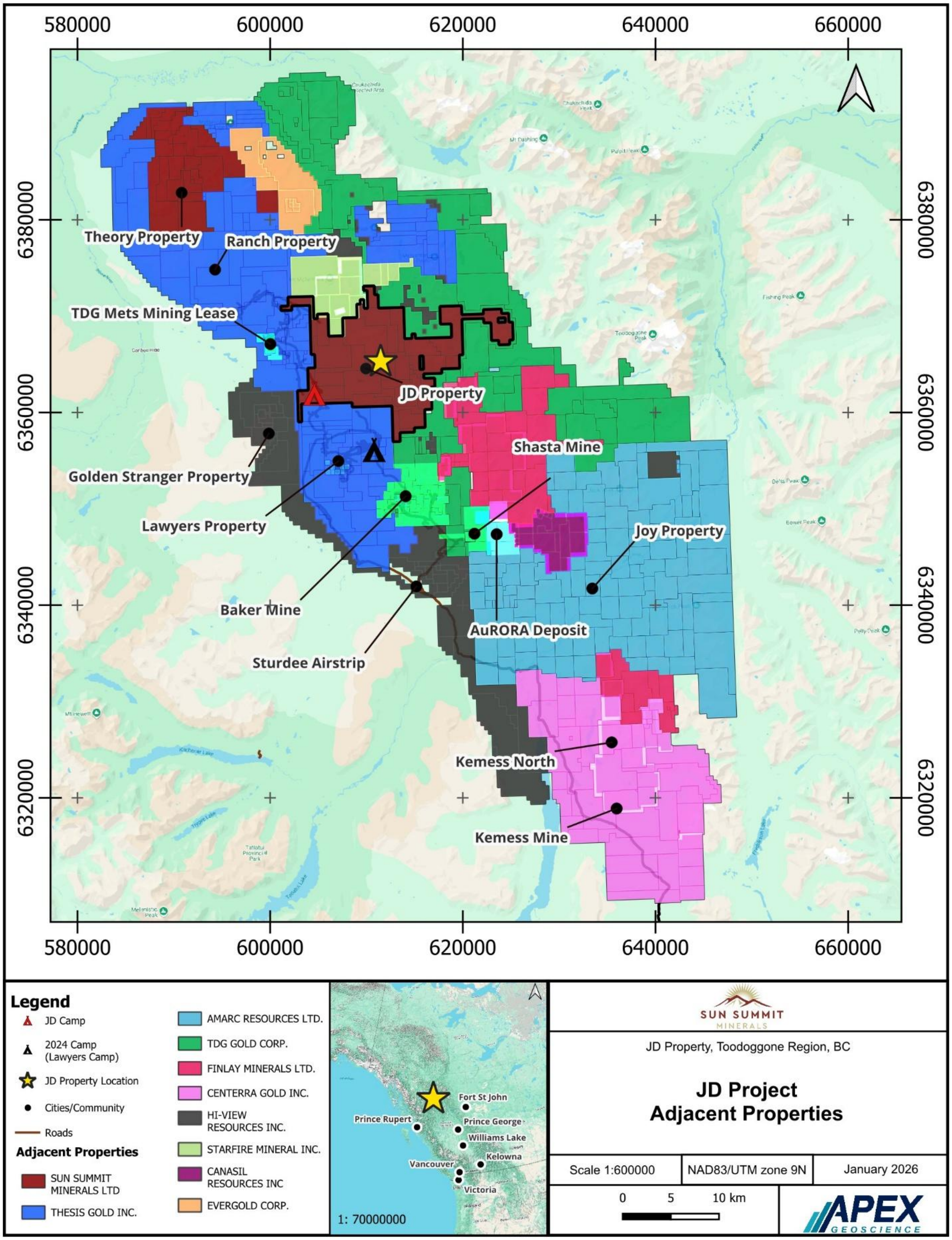
- Drillhole 25STVDD005: intersected 77.00 m core length of 1.86 grams per tonne (g/t) Au beginning at 262.00 metres (m) downhole, including a 12.41 m interval of 8.06 g/t Au; and
- Drillhole 25STVDD004: intersected 6.00 m of 0.23 g/t Au beginning at 530.00 m downhole, including a 2.00 m interval of 1.21 g/t Au (Thesis Gold Inc., 2026b).

23.1.2 Golden Stranger & Lawyers East Projects

The Golden Stranger project (MINFILE No. 094E 076) is currently operated by Hi-View Resources Inc. ("Hi-View") and is located approximately 16 km southwest of the JD Property, bordering the west margin of Thesis' Lawyers-Ranch project. In 2025, Hi-View completed a soil sampling program over their Lawyers East claims, which border the southern margin of TDG Gold Corp.'s Baker and Greater Shasta-Newberry projects, and reported a new Cu-Mo-Au in-soil anomaly (Hi-View Resources Inc., 2026).

Hi-view recently acquired additional claims in the Toodoggone region, which host 37 Minfile occurrences, including the two on the Golden Stranger project.

Figure 23.1 Adjacent Properties



23.1.3 Joy Project

The Joy project, operated under partnership by Amarc Resources Ltd. ("AMARC") and Freeport McMoRan Mineral Properties Canada Inc. ("Freeport"), is located approximately 20 km southeast of the JD Property. In a January 17th, 2025 press release, AMARC announced the discovery of a new Cu-Au-Ag zone within the northwest corner of their claims, now referred to as the Aurora zone (Amarc Resources Ltd., 2025). The press release highlights drilling analytical results from four drillholes completed in 2024 including:

- Drillhole JP24057 – 82.0 m interval, starting at a depth of 18.00 m, averaging 1.24 ppm Au, 0.38% Cu, and 2.47 ppm Ag;
- Drillhole JP24059 – 271.0 m interval, starting at a depth of 24.00 m, averaging 0.98 ppm Au, 0.25% Cu, and 1.93 ppm Ag;
- Drillhole JP24071 – 212.0 m interval, starting at a depth of 21.00 m, averaging 1.36 ppm Au, 0.40% Cu, and 3.35 ppm Ag; and•
- Drillhole JP24074 – 162.0 m interval, starting at a depth of 69.00 m, averaging 2.19 ppm Au, 0.63% Cu, and 6.95 ppm Ag.

23.1.4 Theory Project

The Theory project is located approximately 25 km northwest of the JD Property and directly bounds the northern margin of Thesis' Lawyers-Ranch project. Sunn Summit optioned the project from Eagle Plains Resources Ltd in 2025 (Sun Summit, 2025). Sun Summit completed an exploration program in 2025, which included mapping and rock sampling (Sun Summit, 2026).

23.2 Adjacent Past Producers

23.2.1 Baker Mine

The Baker mine (MINFILE No. 094E 026) is a past producing lode gold mine located approximately 16 km south of the centre of the JD Property. From 1981 to 1997, the mine produced 41,281 oz Au and 765,565 oz Ag from 81,878 tonnes of ore. The mine site is currently owned by TDG Gold Corp. and is under care and maintenance. In 2025, TDG released an NI 43-101 Technical Report, which included the historical Baker Mine (Bird, 2025).

23.2.2 Shasta Mine / Great Shasta-Newberry Project

The Greater Shasta-Newberry project, which is 100% owned by TDG Gold Corp., directly abuts the northwest margin of Amarc's Joy project. This project includes the past producing Shasta Mine (MINFILE No. 094E 050), which produced approximately 1.1 million oz Ag and 20,000 oz Au from 1989 to 1991 and in 2000. In 2025, TDG released an NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Shasta deposit (Bird, 2025). In a January 13th, 2026 press release, TDG announced analytical results for drilling completed at the Aurora West zone, which is potentially a westward extension of the Amarc Aurora deposit located just within the Joy project boundaries. Analytical result highlights for drilling at Aurora West reported by TDG include:

- Drillhole TDG25-013 intersected 1.25 g/t Au, 2.2 g/t Ag, 0.33% Cu over 128.7 m including 1.44 g/t Au, 2.4 g/t Ag, 0.37% Cu over 103.5 m;

- Drillhole TDG25-010 intersected 1.02 g/t Au, 2.0 g/t Ag, 0.24% Cu over 164.0 m including 1.54 g/t Au, 2.6 g/t Ag, 0.36% Cu over 56.0 m; and
- Drillhole TDG25-001 intersected 2.24 ppm Au, and 0.38% Cu over 100.0 m.

23.2.3 Kemess Mine

The Kemess Mine is located approximately 50 km southeast of the Property and is owned by Centerra Gold. Approximately 3 Moz gold and 750 Mlbs copper were produced from the open pit mine at Kemess South from 1988 to 2011 (Chevrier et al., 2016). Currently, the mine is under care and maintenance, however on January 19th, 2026, Centerra Gold announced in a press release an updated mineral resource and results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The updated mineral resource includes 244.4 million tonnes, with an average grade of 0.42 g/t gold and 0.21% copper, containing 3.3 million ounces of gold and 1.1 billion pounds of copper. The updated inferred mineral resource includes 299.6 million tonnes, with an average grade of 0.37 g/t gold and 0.19% copper, containing 3.6 million ounces of gold and 1.2 billion pounds of copper (Centerra Gold, 2026).

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The QP is not aware of any other relevant data or information.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Results and Interpretations

The JD Property is located in the highly prospective area of the Toodoggone within the Stikine Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia. The 2024 and 2025 exploration programs completed at JD identified new targets and added modern systematic coverage to historically underexplored areas. The Property is highly prospective for both porphyry and epithermal mineralization based on mapped and logged alteration and mineralization, as well as rock, soil and drillcore analytical results.

- A total of 2,818 soil samples were collected during the 2024 and 2025 exploration campaigns over the Creek, Kadah, Belle North and Belle South prospects. Results indicate anomalous gold and pathfinder elements across the north and central part of Creek zone; Belle zone results show anomalous values in the central/northeastern and southeastern parts of the grids.

- A total of 715 rock samples and 147 km^2 of geological mapping was completed in 2024 and 2025 exploration programs. A new surface discovery was made at the A535 zone south of the Finn to Creek corridor with two samples returning 4,370 ppm Ag and 72.4 % Cu (J506222), and 6,320 ppm Ag and 73.6% Cu (J506225). A property scale map was produced providing context for the previously identified porphyry and epithermal style mineralization (prospects) across the Project, which will provide a solid basis for future exploration.

- A total of 77.5 line-km of Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical surveying was completed during 2024 and 2025. The IP surveys identified a resistivity high and moderate chargeability high associated with the Creek zone of mineralization. The surveys also revealed interesting anomalies (chargeability and resistivity highs) that appear to be associated with a variety of volcanic and intrusive rocks with moderate to strong alteration observed in the 2025 drillcore in the Belle South zone.

- A total of 33 drillholes, comprising 9,408.31m, were drilled during 2024 and 2025 at the Creek, Fericrete, Finn, Ag Carbonate, and Belle South zones.

    - The 2024 Creek zone drilling confirmed historical discoveries of high-grade gold mineralization and the 2025 drilling expanded the lateral and vertical extents of the mineralization, which remains open along strike and down-dip. CZ-25-21 intersected 81.0 m at 4.8 g/t gold including 14.0 m at 19.81 g/t gold (Sun Summit, 2025b)

    - The 2025 drilling at Finn zone confirmed the continuity of near-surface, high-grade gold-silver mineralization and the down-dip extent of a potential bulk-tonnage zone of mineralization intersected in previous drill programs. FZ-25-002 returned significant results of 46.0 m of 1.03 g/t gold with 44.9 g/t gold and 44.9 g/t silver including 6.0m at 5.30 g/t gold and 157.9 g/t silver (Sun Summit, 2026b)

    - The recent (2024-25) drilling at Fericrete and Belle South zones were designed to test porphyry potential in the region. The lithologies and alteration assemblages intersected in the holes suggest proximity to a significant hydrothermal system (i.e. a potential porphyry-style system). Drilling at Ag Carbonate intersected mineralized Au-Ag veins in all drillholes.

The 2024 and 2025 JD Project exploration programs added significantly to the Company's geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets and improved the Company's understanding of the styles and characteristics of the currently identified zones of mineralization at the Property. Data collected during the various surface exploration programs have identified new geochemical and geophysical trends for continued examination and/or drill testing. Mineralization in the Creek zone is still open along strike and at depth, and recent work continues to highlight the prospectivity of the 4.5km Creek-Finn Corridor between these two zones.

25.2 Risks and Uncertainties

The JD Property is subject to the typical external risks that apply to all mining projects, such as change in metal prices, availability of investment capital, changes in government regulations, community engagement and general environmental concerns. However, British Columbia is a mining friendly province with well-established mining law and permitting processes.

There is no guarantee that further exploration and follow-up drilling on the Property will result in the discovery of additional mineralization, definition of a mineral resource, or an economic mineral deposit. Nevertheless, in the QP's opinion there are no significant risks or uncertainties, other than mentioned above, that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the currently available exploration information with respect to the JD Property.

26 Recommendations

The JD Property has been explored intermittently for decades, with the earliest recorded work occurring in the 1930's. Historical and recent exploration primarily targeted gold, silver and copper mineralization. Based on the results of recent work completed by Sun Summit, and historical results completed by others, it is the opinion of the QP that the JD Property remains a property of merit and further exploration work is recommended. Specific recommendations for a two phased continued exploration program at the JD Property are provided below. The high-level cost estimate of phase 1 is CAD$6.94 million and phase 2 is CAD$3.92 million, for a total recommended work program of approximately CAD$10.86 million (Table 26.1).

Phase 1 includes resource and exploration drilling to expand on know mineralization, a small soil and rock sampling program and a magnetotelluric geophysical survey. Phase 2 includes additional follow up resource and exploration drilling and fieldwork and is contingent on positive results from phase 1.

Recommended exploration work for the JD Property includes;

Phase 1

- A total of 7000m of drilling focused at Creek and Finn zones is recommended. At Creek zone drilling should test for parallel mineralized structures to the north and up-dip of hole CZ-25-017, and in other areas where mineralization is open based on the latest structural and mineralization models. Additional drilling at the Finn zone is recommended to infill gaps and expand mineralization to a sufficient drillhole density to allow for formal resource estimation. Drill sampling should include additional larger aliquot assaying (50g assay aliquots or large volume metallic screen analyses) and metallurgical testing of mineralization from the Creek and Finn zones.
- Surface Geochemistry: a small sampling program (rock and soils) with work focused at specific targets including the new surface discovery at A535 and the historical Belle trenches
- Geophysics: Mobile MT survey is recommended to 1) refine targets from widely spaced previous IP survey lines and 2) extend the survey footprint to the north and south.

Phase 2

- Drilling: 3000m of follow-up drill program is recommended to infill and expand Creek and Finn zones based on phase 1 results, and to further evaluate the porphyry potential of the Belle South target and test other prospective targets identified by systematic mapping, geophysics and surface sampling.
- Geology and Geochemistry: mapping and sampling (rock and soil) programs to investigate the full extents of the property with more focused work at targets identified in phase 1.
- Geophysics: additional IP surveys are recommended based on the results of the mobile MT survey and previous IP surveys.
- Data review and model: a detailed review of the drill-tested mineralized zones is recommended, including updates to their respective geological and mineralization models to support future resource estimation.

The work outlined in phase 1 & 2 can be used to support resource estimation in areas where data is deemed sufficient.

Table 26.1 Work Recommendations

Phase 1		people	days/samples	rate	Costs
Administrative/General					
Administration and Project Management					$150,000
	camp/accommodations	25	90	$300	$675,000
	travel				$150,000
	Fixed wing support	2	12	$5,000	$120,000
	helicopter	5.5	90	$2,700	$1,336,500
	sample shipping, supplies and misc.				$171,250
Pad Materials and Pad Building			60	$5,000	$300,000
Environmental/Reclamation					$200,000
Survey equipment					$60,000
Fuel					$125,000
Drill core sampling (analysis including CRMs)			6000	70	$420,000
Prelim metallurgical testing					$130,000
				subtotal	**$3,837,750**
Resource & Exploration Drilling		**holes**	**ave depth (m**	**rate ($/m)**	
	Creek	15	250	$400	$1,500,000
	Finn	10	250	$400	$1,000,000
	Other	3	250	$400	$300,000
		Subtotal	7,000	m	**$2,800,000**
Fieldwork					
Prospecting (mapping/sampling)		2	10	$650	$13,000
	sample analysis		150	$50	$7,500
Soil Geochemical Sampling		2	10	$550	$11,000
	sample analysis		500	$40	$20,000
Geophysics - Mobile MT Survey					$250,000
		Subtotal			**$301,500**
	Phase 1 Drilling Subtotal				**$6,939,250**

Phase 2		people	days/samples	rate	Costs
Administrative/General					
Administration and Project Management					$130,000
	camp/accommodations	32	30	$300	$288,000
	travel				$60,000
	Fixed wing support	2	12	$5,000	$120,000
	helicopter (drill)	5.5	30	$2,700	$445,500
	helicopter (feildwork)	3.5	30	$2,700	$283,500
	sample shipping, supplies and misc.				$231,250
Pad Materials and Pad Building			60	$5,000	$300,000
Environmental/Reclamation					$200,000
Survey equipment					$60,000
Fuel					$125,000
Drill core sampling (analysis including CRMs)			2500	55	$137,500
				subtotal	**$2,380,750**
Exploration & Follow-Up Drilling		**holes**	**ave depth (m**	**rate ($/m)**	
	Exploration Drilling	5	400	$400	$800,000
	Follow-up Resource Drilling	4	250	$400	$400,000
	Data review & modelling				$80,000
		Subtotal	3,000	m	**$1,280,000**
Fieldwork					
Prospecting (mapping/sampling)		2	10	$650	$13,000
	sample analysis		150	$50	$7,500
Soil Geochemical Sampling		2	10	$550	$11,000
	sample analysis		500	$40	$20,000
Geophysics - IP Mobilization			2	$15,000	$30,000
Geophysics - IP Survey			28	$6,500	$182,000
				subtotal	**$263,500**
	Phase 2 Fieldwork & Drilling Subtotal				**$3,924,250**

Phase 1 Subtotal	**$6,939,250**
Phase 2 Subtotal	**$3,924,250**
Total	**$10,863,500**

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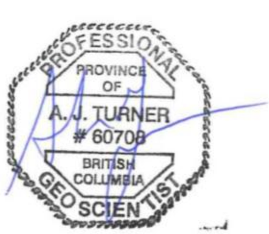
28 Certificate of Authors

28.1 Andrew Turner Certificate of Author

I, Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P. Geo., P. Geol., of Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal and Senior Geological Consultant with APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am an Author and take responsibility for Sections 1 to 5 and sections 11-26 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report On The JD Property, Toodoggone Region, BC", with an Effective Date of January 23, 2026 (the "Technical Report").
3) I am a graduate of University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB with a B.Sc. in Earth and Ocean Sciences (specialization Geology) and have practiced my profession continuously since xxxx. I have over xx years of experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry, including over xx years in a position of senior responsibility as a project manager and decision-maker. I have supervised multiple projects with relevant deposit types including epithermal gold-silver, polymetallic veins, and sediment-hosted precious and base metals.
4) I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (No. #60708) and with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (No. #49901) and I am a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this Technical Report.
5) I visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on October 14, 2025. I have conducted a review of the JD Property data.
6) I am independent of Sun Summit Minerals, as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Company. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
7) I have not had any previous involvement with the JD Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
9) 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.

Dated and Signed this 4th day of March, 2026 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Andrew J. Turner, B.Sc., P. Geol., P. Geo. (APEGA #49901; EGBC #60708)

28.2 Emily Laycock Certificate of Author

I, Emily C. Laycock, M.Sc., P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal and Senior Geological Consultant with APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), with a business address of 100, 11450 – 160 St. NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
2) I am an Author and take responsibility for Sections 6-10 of this Technical Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report On The JD Property, Toodoggone Region, BC", with an Effective Date of January 23, 2026 (the "Technical Report").
3) I am a graduate of University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB with a B.Sc. in Science (specialization Geology) and have practiced my profession continuously since 2010. I also graduated with a Master of Science from McGill University, Montreal Quebec specializing in economic geology. I have over 15 years of experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry, including over 7 years in a position of senior responsibility as a project manager and decision-maker. I have supervised multiple projects with relevant deposit types including epithermal gold-silver, polymetallic veins, and porphyry deposits.
4) I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (No. #57344) and with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (No. #102627) and I am a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this Technical Report.
5) I am independent of Sun Summit Minerals, as defined by Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Company. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.
6) I have not had any previous involvement with the JD Property, that is the subject of this Technical Report.
7) I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
8) 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.

Dated and Signed this 4th day of March, 2026

Emily C. Laycock, M.Sc., P. Geo. (APEGA #102627; EGBC # 57344)