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NI 43-101 Technical Report

Burn Property
Rockbridge Resources Inc.

Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” of the Canadian Securities Administrators

Qualified Persons: G.Z. Mosher, P. Geo, M.Sc. Applied

GMRS Project: 01-11-2025
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Issue date: November 05, 2025

Date and Signature Page

This report, titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report Burn Property,* and dated November 05, 2025 (Technical Report), has been completed in compliance with NI 43-101 standards of disclosure for mineral projects following the guidelines set forth on Form 43-101F. The undersigned author is a “Qualified Person” as outlined in the Instrument.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 5th day of November 2025.

Original Signed and Sealed

Gregory Z. Mosher, P.Geo.

Permit to Practice # 1000333

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1 Summary

The Burn Property (Property) was acquired by Rockbridge Resources Inc. (Rockbridge) to cover the Del Santo historical massive sulphide occurrence and surrounding ground, as well as the Tony and Brenda shear-hosted copper-silver occurrences, collectively the BW Area, located approximately four kilometers to the northeast of the Del Santo Showing.

The Property is largely underlain by mafic volcanic flows and tuffs and related clastic sedimentary rocks of the Nilkitkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group.

Available documentation of exploration conducted on the Property covers the period between 1968 and 2000 and is focused largely on the Del Santo Showing that is comprised of lenses of massive and disseminated sulphides that contain copper, silver and zinc. Exploration programs have included soil geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. The Tony, also historically referred to as the BW Showing, and Brenda mineral occurrences, are predominantly comprised of shear-related copper and zinc sulphides and secondary oxides.

Del Santo Showing Area

Trenching of the Del Santo Showing revealed that mineralization occurs intermittently along a north-south strike distance of 110 meters and across a width of up to 40 meters. Massive and disseminated sulfide mineralization occurs over widths of up to 15 meters and the distribution of mineralization is strongly controlled by bedding, with beds dipping mostly at 65° to 75° to the east. The massive sulfide mineralization, where it is exposed in several trenches, appears to be thickened by folding. Pyrrhotite and pyrite are the dominant sulfide minerals, with subordinate chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The pyrrhotite is strongly magnetic. Host rocks of the strongest massive sulphide mineralization are patchy skarn and banded skarn that contain chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrrhotite, clinopyroxene, epidote, garnet, ankerite, minor quartz, and biotite. Pyrolusite is widespread throughout the trench area and most rock exposures display prominent pyrolusite staining. Geochemical values for manganese are commonly in excess of 10,000 parts per million (ppm) in rock samples from the trench area. A sample collected during the 2022 site inspection contained over 5% manganese.

Historic soil geochemical surveys identified the Del Santo Showing and produced other anomalies but none of those has been demonstrated to be associated with occurrences of sulphides.

Historic magnetic geophysical surveys served to differentiate lithologies but do not appear to have responded to the known sulphide occurrences. Equally, MaxMin conductors do not appear to coincide with mineralization.

Between 1970 and 2000, previous operators drilled 17 holes, 12 of which tested the Del Santo Showing and the remaining five tested geophysical or geochemical targets to the northwest and south of the Del Santo Showing. The holes that tested the Del Santo Showing indicated that the surface stratigraphy and mineralization are underlain, within about 20m of surface, by andesite and basalt as well as an isolated segment of mineralization which, together with observed deformation within the surface strata and mineralization, suggest that the Del Santo Showing is underlain by low-angle faults or thrusts. A second band of sedimentary rocks and sulphides to the west of the Del Santo Showing may be a separate thrust slice but there is insufficient evidence to assess this possibility.

Several of the holes drilled by Falconbridge in 1970 to the southwest of the Del Santo Showing encountered stratigraphy and mineralization similar to the Del Santo Showing, but the mineralized intercepts were narrow and of low grade.

Tony and Brenda Occurrences (BW Area)

The Tony / BW occurrence is a quartz-carbonate alteration zone with disseminated tetrahedrite mineralization hosted in fine-grained sediments. The mineralization is traceable over 80 meters and a selected sample assayed up to 360 grams per tonne silver over 4.0 meters. Tetrahedrite is disseminated through a quartz-carbonate alteration zone and also in adjacent sedimentary rocks. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena are also present in variable amounts.

Approximately 400 meters east of a shallow shaft that was sunk in the 1920s, a granodioritic intrusive hosts small chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veins. A sample across a 23-centimeter vein assayed trace gold, and copper with 68.5 grams per tonne silver. The Tony showing has been explored by soil geochemistry, geophysical surveying, trenching and limited diamond drilling.

In the area of the Brenda occurrence, located approximately 900m west of the Tony occurrence, volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group strike 310 degrees and dip 25 degrees southwest. The Brenda showing itself is underlain mainly by maroon feldspar-crystal tuff and lapilli tuff of the Lower Jurassic Nilkitkwa Formation. A shear zone in andesitic tuff, ranging from 6 to 12 meters in width, trends approximately 065 degrees. Mineralization occurs as disseminations and as replacement infillings along bedding planes adjacent to the shearing. On the right side of the creek open cuts expose massive pyrite with magnetite, sphalerite, and malachite staining.

Rockbridge Exploration

Del Santo Showing Area

In 2022, Rockbridge carried out a drone-airborne magnetic survey and during 2022, 2024 and 2025, collected soil geochemical samples, with the work focused on the area surrounding and including the Del Santo Showing.

The airborne magnetic survey demonstrated that the Del Santo showing occurs in rocks that follow a magnetically distinctive northwest trend. Historical mapping and drilling have shown that these rocks are comprised of volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related sedimentary rocks. The magnetic response suggests that these rocks may be highly folded. Historical exploration has focused on this trend but prior to the Rockbridge survey, the trend and its extent were not fully recognized.

In 2024, Rockbridge collected 247 infill soil geochemical samples in the southern portion of the 2022 soil grid area. Several northwesterly-trending copper and zinc anomalies were detected that do not relate to known mineral occurrences. Several trenches, believed to relate to work conducted in 1988, were also located.

In 2025, 66 soil samples were collected in the northwestern portion of the Del Santo area

The soil geochemical surveys did not detect the Del Santo Showing but has indicated the presence of other anomalies that warrant investigation.

Tony and Brenda Showing (BW) Area

In 2023, Rockbridge carries out a drone-airborne magnetic survey and a soil geochemical sampling program, as well as a prospecting program that located historic drillcore and trenches. Several of the trenches were sampled where copper mineralization is visible.

In 2025, Rockbridge collected 32 soil samples from the BW Area.

The airborne magnetic survey demonstrated that the Tony / BW mineralization is associated with northwest trending magnetic low that may be shear or fault and with a dioritic intrusive. The soil sample results confirmed historical anomalous copper values in this area.

Recommendations

A two-phase program of work is recommended. Phase 1 comprises geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and road preparation in anticipation of Phase 2 drilling. The activities and associated costs are set out below.

This work would comprise Phase One of a two-phase program. The activities and budget for Phase Two would be contingent upon the results of Phase One. Phase 2 is contingent upon the results of Phase 1. If successful, both programs will result in the identification of one or more zones of mineralization that merit further investigation.

Recommended Phase One and Phase Two Work Programs and Budgets

Phase One				
Activity	Unit	Number	Rate (CAD$)	Cost (CAD$)
Geophysics				
IP	Line	20	6,800	136,000
Mag (drone)	Survey	1	12,300	12,300
			Subtotal	148,300
Geochemistry				
Soil	Sample	400	122	48,800
Rock	Sample	50	122	6,100
Silt	Sample	20	122	2,440
			Subtotal	57,340
Road work				
Rig mats	Item	24	600	14,400
Excavator	Hours	40	270	10,800
			Subtotal	25,200
			Direct Cost	230,840
			Contingency	23,084
			Total Phase 1	**253,924**
Phase Two				
Drilling and Assaying	Meters	3,850	300	1,150,000
Trenching	Meters	150	200	30,000
			Total Phase 2	**1,180,000**

2 Introduction

Global Mineral Resource Services (GMRS) has been retained by Rockbridge to prepare this Technical Report on the Burn Property located in west-central British Columbia near the town of Smithers. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” of the Canadian Securities Administrators and is to be used by Rockbridge as part of their Initial Primary Offering.

Information used in the preparation of this report is listed in Section 27. The data package provided by Rockbridge to GMRS comprised a series of assessment reports filed by previous operators that contained assay data for soil, rock and drillcore samples, assay certificates for many of those assays, drill logs, geophysical survey reports and maps showing geochemical, geophysical and geological survey results, as well as the results of the airborne magnetic survey, soil sampling and prospecting conducted by Rockbridge in 2022 and 2023 and 2025.

The author inspected the Del Santo showing area on September 30, 2022, for a period of one-half a day and the Tony and Brenda showing area on October 19, 2023, for a period of one-half day. A third site visit was made on September 23, 2025, to the Tony (BW) area. Details of the inspections are presented in Section 12 of this report.

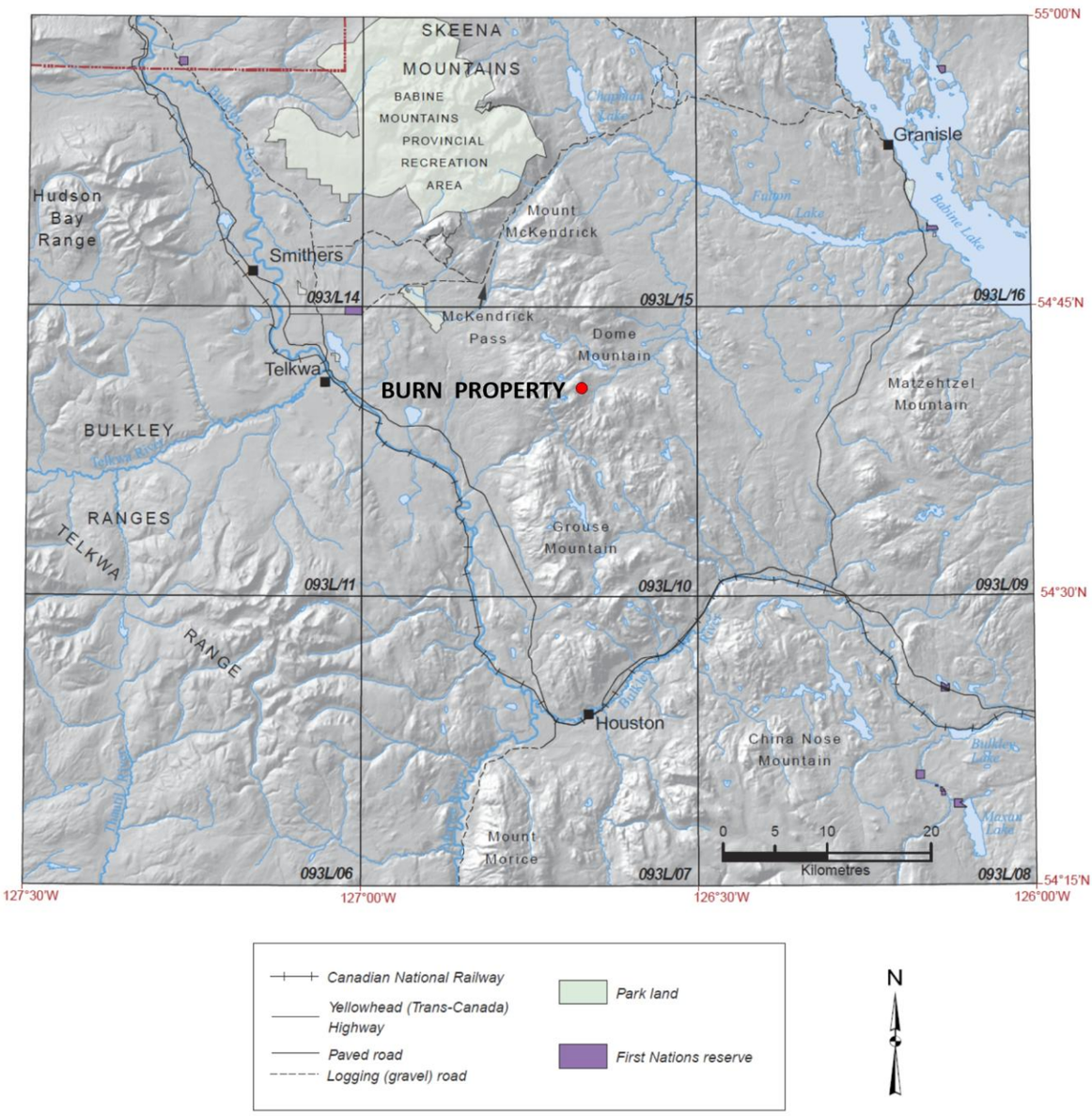
3 Reliance on Other Experts

GMRS has relied upon Rockbridge for information regarding the legal description of the Property, the terms under which the Property is held by Rockbridge, the permits that are in place or must be acquired to conduct the work proposed for the Property and any environmental or other liabilities that pertain to the Property. All information in these regards has been received from Mr. William Cronk, Chief Geologist for Rockbridge.

4 Property Description and Location

The Property is comprised of nine (9) contiguous mineral claims with an aggregate area of approximately 6,361 hectares (Ha), and two claims under application with an aggregate area of approximately 112 Ha that are internal to the other nine. The Property is located in west-central British Columbia in the Omineca Mining Division, approximately 32 kilometers (km) southeast of the town of Smithers. The coordinates of the approximate center of the Property are Latitude 54.66° North and Longitude 126.68° West. The Property is located within NTS map sheet 93L/10 (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Burn / Del Santo Property Location Map



Source: Rockbridge 2025

The claims are listed in Table 4.1 and shown in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.1 Burn / Del Santo Property Claim Tenure

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1063239	DEL SANTO#1	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2018/SEP/22	2025/DEC/25	37.4211
1093509	BURN	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2022/FEB/26	2025/DEC/25	1178.9355
1093510	BURN2	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2022/FEB/26	2025/DEC/25	1458.5762
1093511	DS1	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2022/FEB/26	2025/DEC/25	935.6765
1093512	DS2	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2022/FEB/26	2025/DEC/25	1122.0743
1098290	BURNBT	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2022/OCT/20	2025/DEC/25	187.0588
1116826	BWW	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2024/OCT/19	2025/DEC/25	112.2373
1116827	BWE	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2024/OCT/19	2025/DEC/25	112.2377
1116828		Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	2024/OCT/19	2025/DEC/25	1216.9736
					TOTAL	**6361.191**
1127056	BW South	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	Application		56.1297
1127057	BW North	Rockbridge Resources Inc(100%)	093L	Application		56.1088
					TOTAL	**112.2385**

With the exception of the Del Santo #1 Claim, Rockbridge acquired the Property through staking and owns a 100% interest. On May 27, 2022, Rockbridge acquired a 100% interest in the Del Santo #1 Claim from Pacific Bay Minerals Inc. (Pacific Bay) for $10,000, subject to a 1% NSR in favour of Pacific Bay. Rockbridge may purchase the 1% NSR for $1.5 million payable to Pacific Bay.

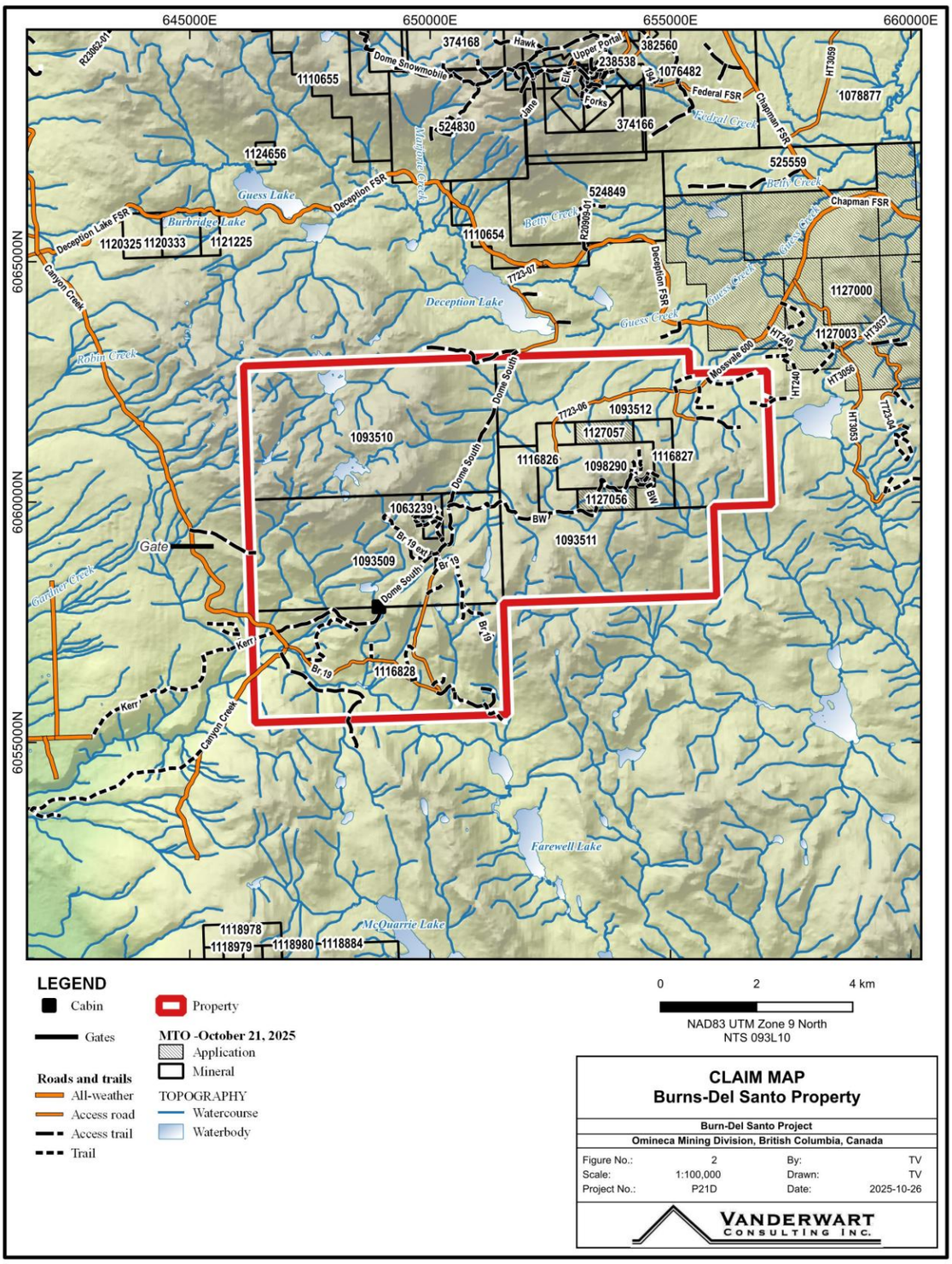
On October 20, 2025, he two non-Rockbridge cell claims lapsed and were subsequently restaked by the Company. The new staking was done under the Mineral Claims Consultation Framework (MCCF) an updated process for acquiring claims in British Columbia, as of March 25, 2025. Staked claims in the Mineral Titles Online portal enter an initial application phase, followed by consultation phase and ultimately a decision phase. Timelines for a decision can be up to four months from staking date. In the interim, no work may be carried out in these areas.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject. There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject. Rockbridge holds all permits that were necessary to conduct the program of work conducted from 2022 to 2025.

The Property is in the traditional use territory of the Lake Babine Nation (Nedut'en) on the east, and Wet’suwet’en First Nations on the west.

The author is not aware of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

Figure 4.2 Burn Property Claim Map



Source: Rockbridge 2025

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property can be accessed from Smithers by Highway 16 for 6 km, then turning left and following the Babine Road for approximately 18 kilometers, then turning right onto the Canyon Creek Forest Service Road (FSR), and following it for 18 km. The Babine and Canyon Creek Forest Service roads are both radio-controlled roads. There is a Forestry Service gate at 10 km on the Canyon Creek Road which may be locked; a key can be obtained from the Ministry of Forestry. At 18 km on the Canyon Creek FSR, a left turn is required onto Branch 19. A further branch off the road crosses the old Dome South recreational trail. Approximately one km past the junction to the Del Santo showing on the Dome South trail, a trail branches eastward for 5.5km to the Tony / BW Showing. Additional trails in this area lead to historical trenches and drill sites.

Alternative access can be made via the Babine Road for 38km, then turning right onto, and following, the Chapman FSR for 22.5 km to the Deception Lake FSR. After approximately 10km on the Deception Lake FSR, a branch road to the left leads to the Dome South recreation trail (3.3 km). The Tony / BW Showing access road is approximately 3.5km south from this junction. (Figure 4.2)

Both access routes were used during the 2023 - 2025 exploration programs. The north end of the Dome South trail has been cleared and widened for forestry access.

Infrastructure on the property is limited to logging roads, old drill access trails, and sloughed historical trenches.

The Smithers area has a humid continental / subarctic climate. Winters are cold and cloudy but highly variable, with a January average of −7.2 °C (19.0 °F). Snow is the main form of precipitation during winter. Warm spells can push temperatures above freezing during the winter months, and cold weather systems can reduce the temperature to less than −20 °C (−4 °F). The average annual snowfall is 182.7 cm (71.9 in) with maximum accumulations of snow tending to happen in February when the average snow depth is 29 cm (11 in). Summers are warm with average highs of about 22 °C (72 °F) and an extreme high of 36.0 °C (96.8 °F). Night-time temperatures are often cool with normal night-time lows under 10 °C (50 °F). Spring and fall are short transition seasons. Smithers receives an average of 508.5 mm (20.02 in) of precipitation a year with February through April being the driest months. Smithers receives 1,621 hours of bright sunshine a year, ranging from a minimum of 12% of possible sunshine in December to a maximum of 47% of possible sunshine in August.

The Property area is located within the Babine Range, on the northeast side of the Bulkley Valley, and is characterized by low to moderate relief with elevations between 1,060 and 1,450 meters above sea level (masl). Deep Creek and its tributaries occupy the center of the Property. As well, there are a number of small lakes, particularly in the northern portion of the Property. Spruce, balsam and lodgepole pine cover the area. Logging is currently taking place within the central portion of the Property east of the Del Santo Showing. Glacial drift is widespread and outcrop is relatively sparse, particularly below approximately 1,380 masl.

Smithers can provide many services, but the nearest large transportation and service center is Prince George, approximately 300 km to the southeast. The region has an extensive history of mining and therefore a skilled work force as well as many supplies for exploration and mining are available locally.

Rockbridge does not hold any surface rights to the Property; all surface rights are owned by the Crown. Property access is subject to negotiations with the First Nations. There is no privately-owned land on or near the Property. Electrical power can presumably be obtained from the power lines situated within the Highway 16 corridor. Water can probably be obtained within the Property and there are potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites within the Property.

6 History

6.1 Ownership

The Property contains three known mineral occurrences: Del Santo, Tony / BW and Brenda that were owned and explored separately for most of their history.

6.1.1 Del Santo

The Del Santo Showing has been the subject of exploration for more than 100 years, with the first claims staked in the Deep Creek area in 1915.

In 1928, claims were staked on the Del Santo pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite occurrences by Tom Brewer and Tom Brandon. The property was known as Deep Creek or, appropriately, as Tom-Tom.

The next documented exploration activity was in 1967, when claims were staked by Mel Chapmen to cover the Del Santo Showings. In 1968, Chapmen optioned the Property to Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

In 1969, Falconbridge Nickel Co. optioned the claims from then owners Mel Chapmen and Francis Madigan.

In 1976 the Property was under option to Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation.

In 1978 Petra Gems Exploration of Canada Ltd. (Petra), optioned the Del Santo claims from Chapman and Madigan and staked additional claims around them.

In 1987, Canadian-United Minerals Inc. acquired an option on the Del Santo property from Silver Tusk Mines Ltd. but no terms of acquisition are known nor is there any documentation relative to the acquisition of the property by Silver Tusk Mines Ltd.

In 1992, Willard Tompson and Allan Burrows acquired the property by staking.

In 1998 Telkwa Gold Corp. (Telkwa) worked on the property but there is no record of how they obtained the mineral rights. Telkwa conducted various exploration programs until 2002.

The Del Santo showing was restaked in 2018 by D. Bridge who carried out a geophysical and geological review of the Del Santo showing.

There is no further documented exploration activity on the Property until 2022 when Rockbridge acquired the Del Santo showing from Pacific Bay Minerals Inc. and, in February and March, staked additional claims around the Del Santo showing . In October 2022, Rockbridge staked an additional claim over the Tony / BW and Brenda showings.

In each episode of staking, the number of claims varied so the area acquired was not always the same, although the Del Santo claims appear to have retained their original configuration throughout.

6.1.2 Tony and Brenda / BW Area

The Tony and Brenda occurrences, also referred to in this report as the BW Area, were held under various claim names (Tom, Ivanhoe, BW, Arctic, Bulkley, and Paradise in addition to Tony and Brenda), as well as occasionally being incorporated into the Del Santo claims. There is no specific ownership information on the Brenda occurrence; the following information pertains principally to the Tony occurrence.

In 1928-1929, the Ivanhoe group of claims, owned by T. Blythman, was under option to Alex Chisholm, of Smithers. The only work mentioned in 1928 was a three-meter-deep shaft. Chisholm is reported to have carried out considerable work on the showings in 1929, but no documentation is available.

In 1968, the Tony 1-24 claims, owned by J.C. Bot, were under option to Dome Babine Mines Ltd.

Manex Mining Ltd. held the claims in 1970.

In the mid-1980s, Canadian-United Minerals Inc. conducted work on the Del Santo Claim block to the east of Tony and Brenda.

In 1998, Telkwa Gold Corp. held the Tony (Tom) occurrence and conducted a brief reconnaissance program.

6.2 Property Exploration

6.2.1 Del Santo Showing Area

6.2.1.1 Geological Mapping, Prospecting and Trenching

The Property has been the subject of exploration for more than 100 years. The earliest exploration on the Property reportedly comprised trenching or the driving of an adit on the Del Santo showing in 1915, although this work is not documented, and subsequent exploration has obliterated evidence of that work.

In 1928, Tom Brewer and Tom Brandon staked claims on the Del Santo pyrite-chalcopyrite occurrences. These claims may have also encompassed the Tony Showing, also historically known as the Ivanhoe prospect which was recorded to have been worked on in 1929 by A. Chisholm.

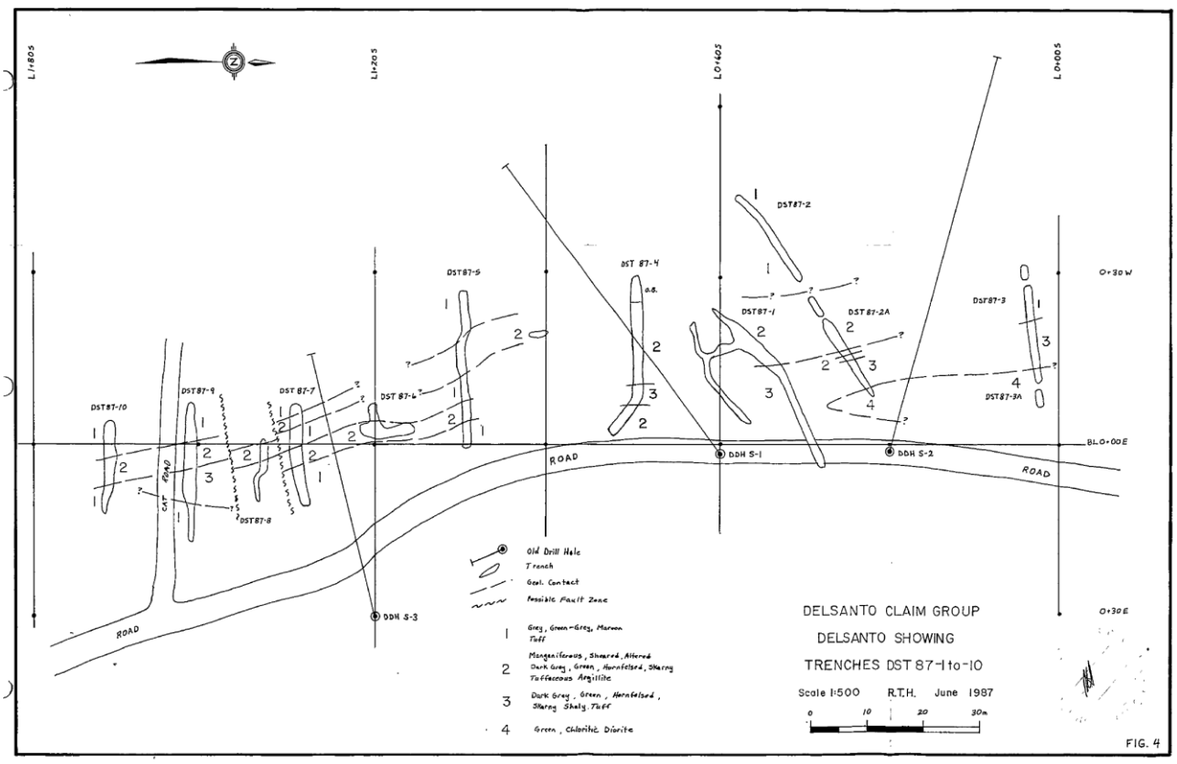
In 1967 Mel Chapmen excavated several bulldozer trenches on the Del Santo Showings but no details of the work or results obtained are available.

In 1976, Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation cut four bulldozer trenches in the area of the Del Santo prospect. The trenches were each about three meters wide, 20 meters long and 0.3 meters deep. No further documentation is available.

During the summer of 1978, Petra carried out geological mapping of the Del Santo Showings area. Mineralization exposed in trenches was mapped for over 100 meters (m) along strike and across strike in one to two-meter bands over 15m. The best result obtained from sampling of mineralization in the trenches was 7% copper, 2.5% zinc and 15 ounces per ton silver across a width of 1.5m and the lowest result was 0.6% copper, 0.27% zinc and 1.4 ounces per ton silver over 60 centimeters (cm).

In 1987, Canadian-United Minerals Inc. carried out an exploration program on the Del Santo area that included soil sampling, prospecting, and geological mapping. Soil geochemistry outlined numerous anomalies, most of which were then tested by trenching. Figure 6.1 shows the location of the Canadian-United Minerals Inc. trenches as well as the location of two drillholes from previous operators. Assessment Report 17,478 mentions that locations for four drillholes were found as well as the core. Only drillhole S-1, shown in Figure 6.1, intersected sulphides: 46 cm of 5% to 20% pyrite with no visible base metals.

Figure 6.1 Del Santo Showings Trenches by Canadian-United Minerals Inc., 1987



Source: Assessment Report 17,478

In 1991, Minnova collected several samples from the Del Santo area but available documentation does not include geographic coordinates or maps showing the sample locations. Assay certificates and descriptions report concentrations of 2.51% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 0.48% Zn, 1.47% Sb and 1994.2 ppm Ag from a “representative sample”, and a “high-grade” sample contained 14.30% Cu, 0.17% Pb, 2.18% Zn, 6.79% Sb, 7946.1 ppm Ag and 405 ppb Au. (BC Property File Document 821632)

In 1992, Willard D. Tompson and Alan Burrows mapped and sampled the old trenches, but no record of the results is available.

During 1998, Telkwa established two grids on the Property, one over the known Del Santo showings and a second, smaller grid over a circular airborne magnetic anomaly about 1.2 kilometers east of the Del Santo showings. The Del Santo grid consisted of approximately 17.5 kilometers of cut lines with the baseline oriented at 155° and cross-lines at 65°.

During August 1998, prospecting and detailed geological mapping was carried out over the grid. The area was found to be largely underlain by green and maroon amygdaloidal flows, narrow bands of dacitic to rhyolitic and argillaceous tuff, shale and limestone that contain known mineralization. Granodioritic intrusive rocks were also noted. These intrusive rocks are highly magnetic and were detected by the 1997 airborne survey. Previous descriptions of the Del Santo mineralization implied that it was fracture-, or possibly skarn-related; Telkwa interpreted it to be of volcanogenic origin although they also mention the presence of skarn minerals. Soil samples were collected over the eastern grid, but no further work appears to have been done in this area.

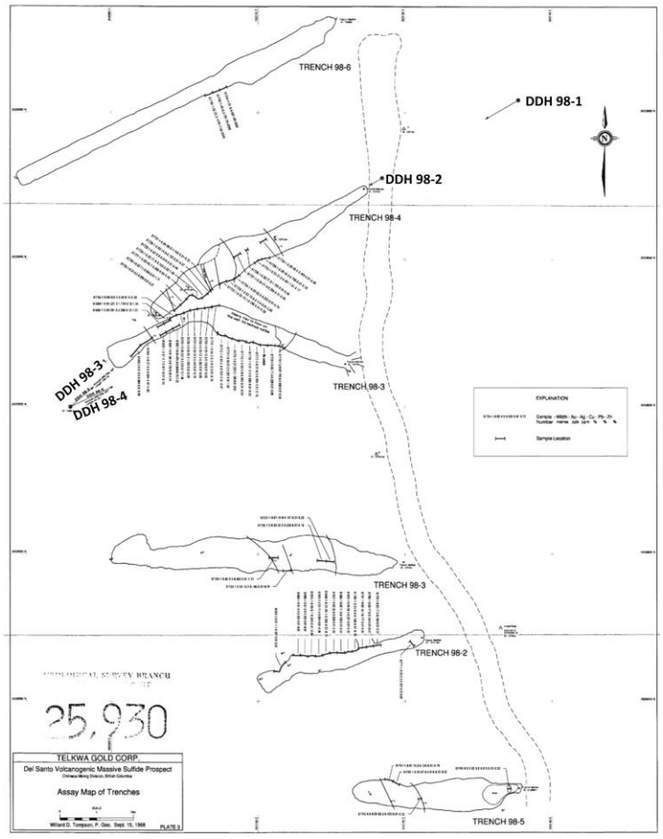
In 1998 Telkwa excavated six trenches in the area of trenching done in the 1960s and 70s (Figure 6.2). The six trenches were dug approximately perpendicular to the strike of bedding and mineralization and tested the mineralization for about 100 meters along the approximate north-northwest strike. The trenches were mapped at 1:100-meter scale and mineralized zones were sampled for analysis. The best results were obtained from Trench 98-1 in which the average grade was 120.4 g/t Ag and 0.9% Cu over 15.2m. The poorest results were obtained from Trench 98-6 in which the average grade was 14.3 g/t Ag and 0.09% Cu over 3m. The plan of the trench locations shown in Figure 6.2 is taken from Assessment Report 25,930. Table 6.1 summarises some of the better sample results obtained from that sampling program.

Table 6.1 Del Santo Trench Sample Assays 1998

Trench	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)
98-1	2.2	1.3	64.1
98-1	4	0.47	75.2
98-1	9	1	154.3
98-2	7	0.23	20.5
98-2	3	0.14	15.6
98-3	2.3	0.17	16.3
98-3	2	0.08	11.5
98-4	3.5	37.3	0.65
98-4	2	21.8	0.31
98-4	2	10.3	0.21
98-4	1.6	66.8	0.78
98-4	5	25.9	0.22
98-5	3	0.4	22.7
98-6	3	0.09	14.3

These trenches were examined during the site inspection on September 30, 2022, and it appears that they were reclaimed at some time after 1998 although no record of that reclamation was found in any of the available assessment reports, and it is possible that their degradation was by natural processes. The outlines of the trenches remain but they are now largely covered and overgrown.

Figure 6.2 Del Santo Showing Telkwa Trenches and Drillholes 1998



Source: Assessment Report 25,930 1998

6.2.1.2 Geochemistry

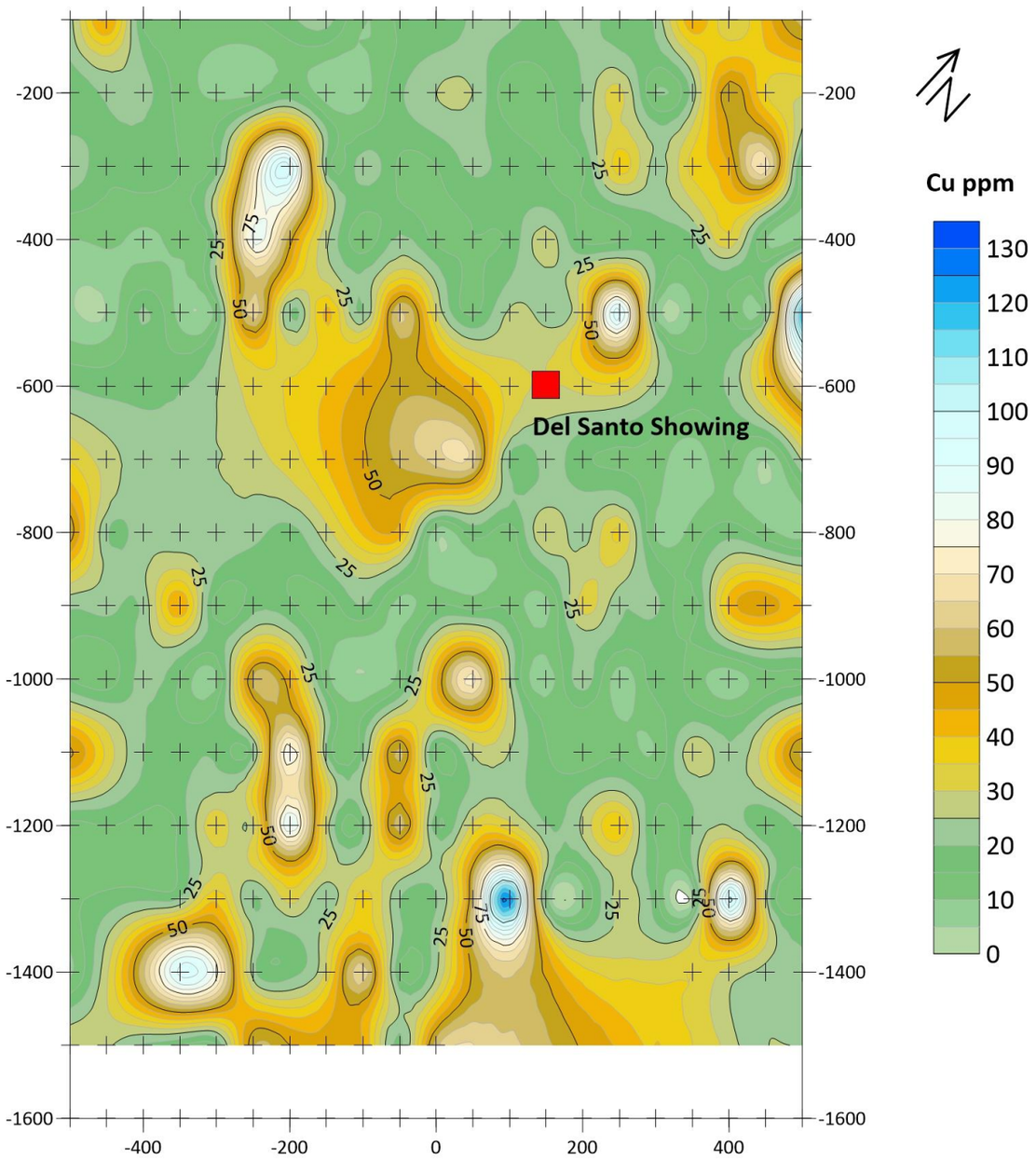
The earliest assessment report on the Del Santo Showing area of the Property describes a geochemical survey that was carried out in 1969 by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. (Assessment File 2,543). The baseline was oriented at 165° and grid coordinates are local. Although it is probable that the general location of the Del Santo showings can be inferred on the geochemical plots, there are no identifiable geographic features that allow the map to be referenced to features that can be identified on current maps. The report includes the assay results and plots for silver, copper and zinc.

A total of 227 A-horizon, and 1,530 B-horizon soil samples were collected at 100-foot intervals on 50-foot lines over a small grid area. All samples were placed in water-resistant packets on which the sample location, date, depth, horizon colour, soil type and moisture content were marked. The samples were then packaged and shipped to the Falconbridge laboratory in Vancouver where they were dried and sieved through an 80-mesh nylon screen and were then assayed for copper, zinc and silver using atomic absorption. The survey detected known mineralization as well as a number of “spot” highs.

In 1987, Canadian-United Minerals Inc. (Canada-United) carried out a program of soil geochemical sampling that extended north and south from the Del Santo showing. The survey outlined isolated anomalies, most of which were then tested by trenching. Assessment Report 17,874 includes a map of the soil sample grid that depicts the Del Santo Showing and some roads, so the grid can be located with reasonable confidence. Plots include copper, lead, zinc and arsenic. Most geochemical anomalies were “spot” highs.

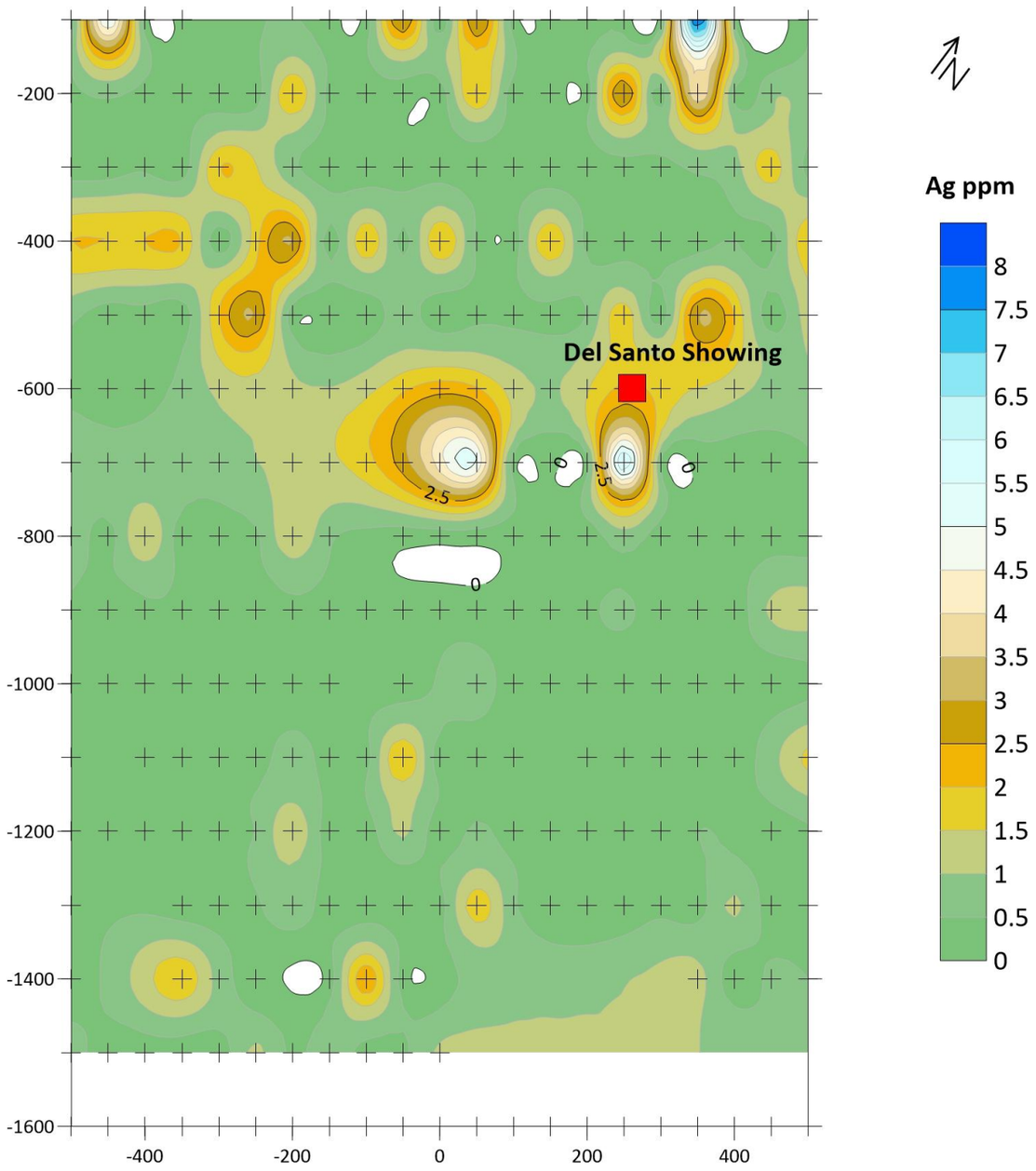
During August 1998, Telkwa conducted soil sampling programs on both the Del Santo and eastern grid, approximately 300m east of the Del Santo grid. The 313 soil samples collected on the Del Santo showing and surrounding area identified low-amplitude and subtle linear to concentric copper, zinc and silver anomalies. Analytical results from the 79 samples collected on the eastern grid showed a single coincident low amplitude copper-lead-zinc-silver anomaly. This survey was also based on local grid coordinates, but the plots of the geochemical assay results show the location of the Del Santo Showing so it is possible to relate these soil sample results to the showings, geophysical survey results, and the location of drillholes. Figure 6.3 shows the plot for copper values, 6.4 for silver, and 6.5 for zinc for the Del Santo grid. The three plots show that copper is the most responsive although all three clearly identify the Del Santo showing. Copper and silver assay values also indicate the presence of a northwesterly trend to the west of the Del Santo showing starting around the Baseline and Line -600. The significance of these trends is not known.

Figure 6.3 Burn Property 1998 Soil Geochemical Sample Results: Copper



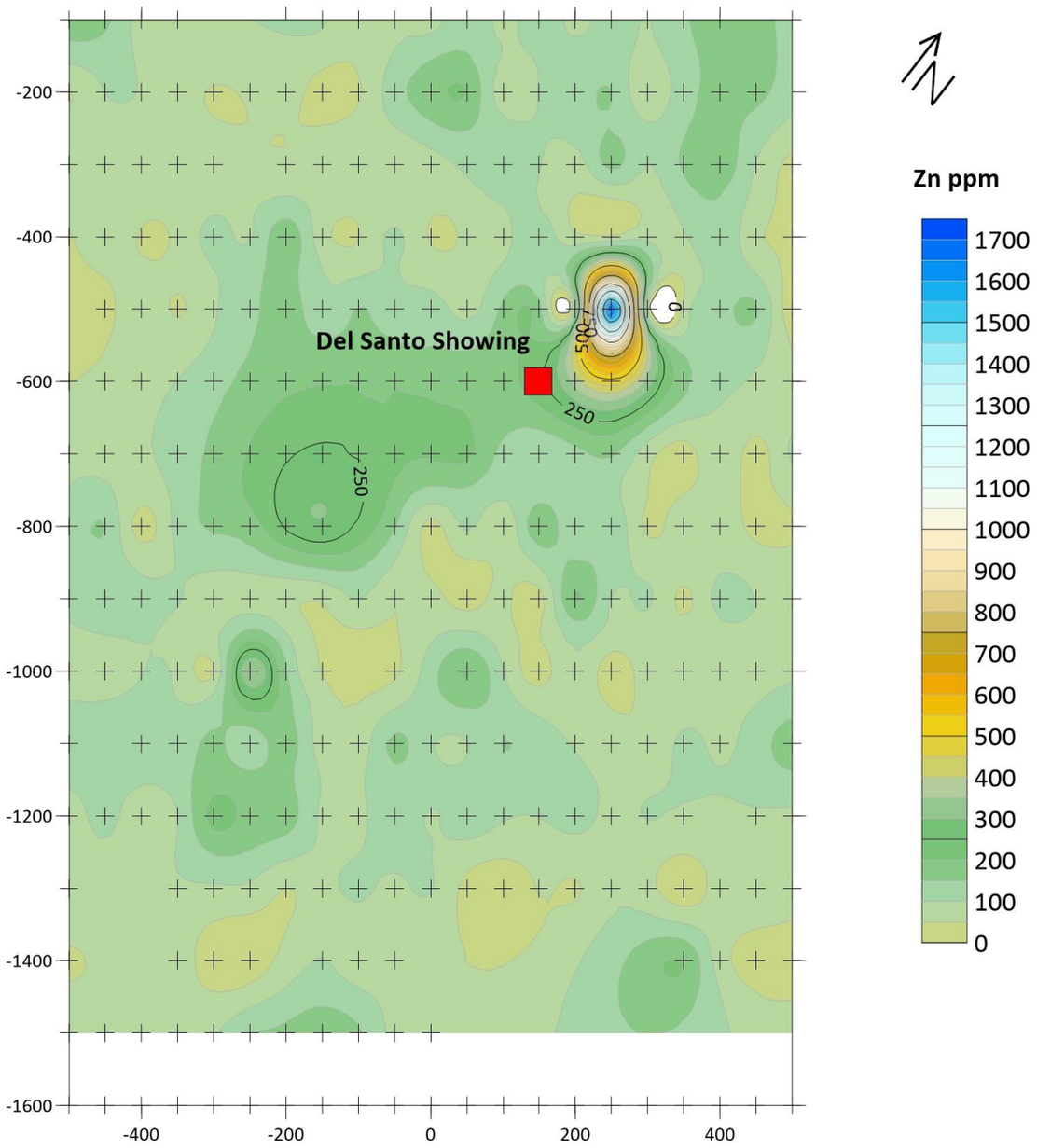
Source: Assessment Report 17,874

Figure 6.4 Burn Property 1998 Soil Geochemical Results: Silver



Source: Assessment Report 17,874

Figure 6.5 Burn Property 1998 Soil Geochemical Results: Zinc



Source: Assessment Report 17,874

6.2.1.3 Geophysics

In 1968, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. conducted a ground magnetometer survey and a limited soil geochemical survey. The name “Del Santo” was given to the prospect at Deep Creek. No further details are available.

In 1969 or 1970, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. carried out magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys in the area. As interpreted by Telkwa in 1978, a large magnetic anomaly was inferred to outline a mapped granitic stock, possibly because of magnetite in contact rocks on the margin of the stock. Pyrrhotite in the Del Santo sulphide showings caused a strong positive anomaly although it was considered that the station spacing of 50 feet was probably too wide to effectively map individual pyrrhotite-rich horizons.

In 1978 Petra carried out a magnetometer survey in the Del Santo showing area. The survey confirmed anomalies discovered by Falconbridge. Prominent linear anomalies coincide with magnetic dioritic dikes and hornfelsed volcanic rocks but did not outline mineralized zones, although magnetic lows outline calcareous sediments that contain the mineralized horizons.

In 1997, Telkwa carried out a helicopter-borne electromagnetic geophysical survey over the Del Santo claims. The survey gathered electromagnetic data at four frequencies, VLF electromagnetic data, and total field magnetometer data. The airborne electromagnetic data show the presence of strong north-northwest conductors that are characteristic of near-surface magnetic material. The magnetic survey did not detect conductors that may be related to massive sulphides or other strongly conductive material such as graphite. The EM conductors detected in the survey are more subtle trends that were interpreted to be unrelated to mineralization.

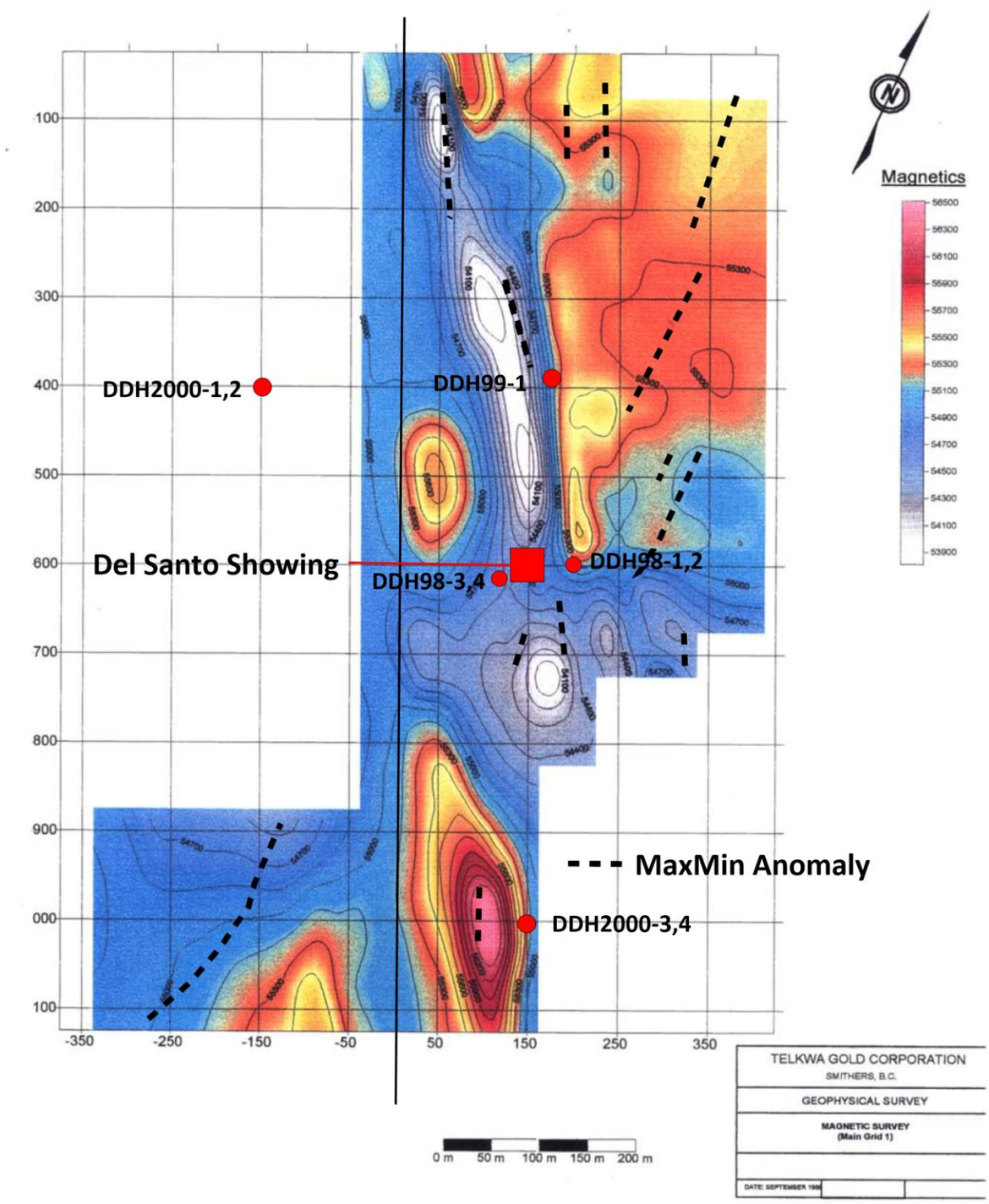
Also, during 1998, Telkwa contracted Frontier Geosciences of North Vancouver, B.C. to carry out magnetic and MaxMin EM surveys over a portion of the main grid to test the Del Santo showing and potential northerly extensions of the mineralization. The magnetic survey, which totalled 5.26 line-km, identified a magnetic low coincident with the Del Santo showing and strong magnetic highs coincident with granodiorite plugs and dikes (Figure 6.6). The MaxMin EM survey, which totaled four line-km, identified 21 north-northwesterly to north-easterly striking high frequency anomalies, including three that are coincident with the magnetic low.

The MaxMin EM survey results are also shown in Figure 6.6 together with the location of holes drilled in 1970, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

In 1999, Telkwa conducted 0.6 line-km of seismic refraction surveying in preparation for trenching. Two trenches, totalling 46 meters in length, were subsequently completed.

In 2000, Telkwa conducted ground magnetic and gravity surveys over the Del Santo grid. A total of 20 line-km of magnetic survey were run and about 1,000 gravity readings were made. Of the many geophysical anomalies which were identified, two were selected for drilling, one to the northwest of the Del Santo Showing and one to the south.

Figure 6.6 Telkwa 1998 Magnetic and MaxMin Survey Plot



Source: Assessment Report 25,930

6.2.1.4 Drilling

In 1970, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. drilled three EX-size diamond drill holes on the Del Santo showing with an aggregate length of 39.5 meters. The drill logs are reproduced in Assessment Report 23,023 written in 1993. Approximate locations of the holes are shown in Figure 6.6. All three holes intersected andesite and sulphide-bearing sedimentary rocks. Sampling was selective and samples were assayed for gold, silver, copper and zinc. No significant values were intersected in DDH-1; the top two feet of hole DDH-2 contained 2.32% Cu and 0.18% Zn. The best intercept in DDH-3 was 3.2 feet with 1.08% Cu and 0.99% Zn. Gold values in all samples were negligible.

In the early 1970s, Bovan Mines Ltd. drilled one BX-size diamond drill hole near the trenched area of the Del Santo showings. The hole was drilled to about 42.5 m, but no documentation of the results is available.

In 1982, D. Groot Logging drilled four holes in the area of the Del Santo showing. Groot apparently did not document the drilling but in 1987, Canadian-United Minerals Ltd. located four drillholes and the corresponding core that reasonably can be attributed to Groot. The holes were all drilled to test the Del Santo showing and had an aggregate length of 368.5m. Only drillhole S-1 encountered sulphides: 46cm of 5% to 20% pyrite was intersected at an unstated depth downhole.

During 1998, Telkwa drilled four diamond drill holes, with an aggregate length of 374.6m, to test the depth extension of mineralization exposed by Trenches 98-3 and 98-4 (collar locations shown in Figures 6.2 and 6.6). The assessment report (25,930) does not describe drilling, logging or sampling procedures. Massive pyrrhotite and pyrite were intersected in DDH 98-3 over a four-meter interval. The remaining drill holes did not intersect sulphide mineralization. Three of the holes were surveyed using downhole TEM. A TEM response to the east of DDH 98-3, at about 52m depth, was interpreted to be related to massive sulphide mineralization intersected at about that depth in the drill hole. Figure 6.7 is a vertical cross-section showing the lithologies encountered in holes DDH 98-1, 2 and 3. Sulphides have been highlighted. The cross-section shows that there is essentially no lithological correlation between lithologies exposed in the trenches and those encountered in the drillholes at depth, and that offsetting faults, severe folding, or both, are likely responsible for the abrupt changes in geology. No sense of movement is shown on the faults in Figure 6.7 but the abrupt changes in rock types and distribution of mineralization would be best, or at least most simply, accounted for by thrusting.

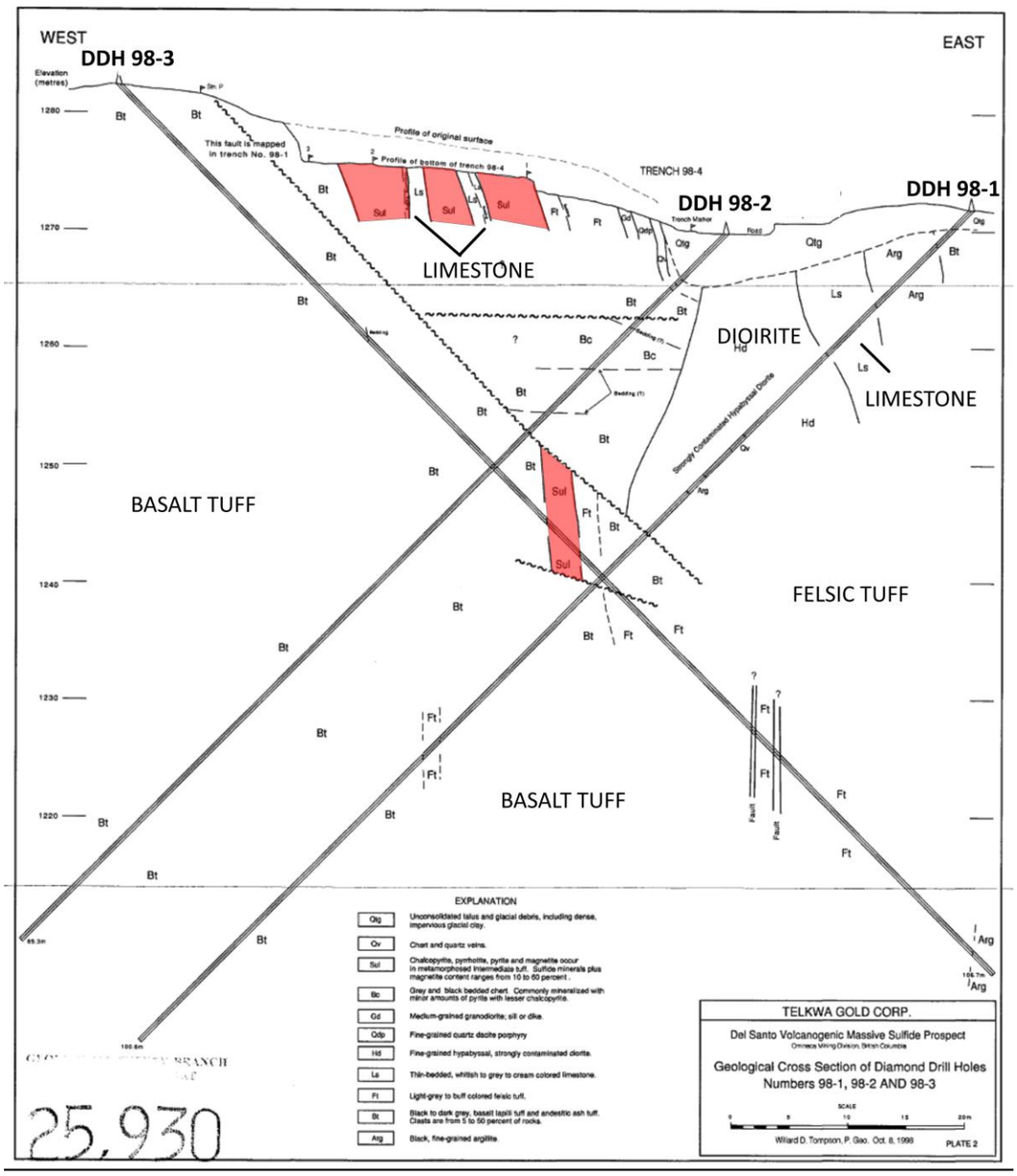
In 1999, Telkwa Gold drilled one NQ diamond-drill hole, 120.4m in length, to test MaxMin anomaly C1 north of the Del Santo Showing. The drilling was done by the Major Drilling Group (J.T. Thomas Drilling) of Smithers. The hole was collared at local grid coordinates 3+99 S; 1+80 E and drilled at an angle of 45 degrees toward azimuth 245 degrees. Core was boxed in standard five-foot (1.5m) trays and removed to core logging facilities on land owned by J. Hutter in the farming community of Quick, B.C. Core was logged and then placed in core racks that had been previously established at the same location.

The upper 26.6 m of the drill hole intersected moderately to strongly spilitized amygdaloidal basalt. Several dark grey, moderately magnetic mafic dykes intrude the basalt in the bottom four meters of the section. A series of mafic dykes was intersected from 26.6 m to 37.5 m, and moderately to strongly spilitized amygdaloidal basalt, locally intruded by mafic dykes, was intersected between 37.5 m and 115.4 m. Pale grey to pink monzonite was intersected rom 118.42 m to the bottom of the hole at 120.40m.

In 2000, Telkwa drilled four NQ diamond drill holes totalling 307.1m in length. Drilling was done by Major Drilling Group of Smithers, using a Major 30 diamond drill. Core recovery was between 90 to 100 percent for most intervals. Drillholes 2000-1 and 2000-2 were drilled from Line 4 South at 1+40 west at 245° at minus 70° and minus 45° respectively to examine a gravity anomaly. Holes 2000-3 (-90°) and 2000-4 (-45°) were drilled from Line 10+50 South at 1+60 east at 245° to test a strong magnetic low. All the holes encountered chloritized and epidotized basalt, but no massive sulphide mineralization. Hole locations are shown in Figure 6.6.

In 2002, Telkwa conducted additional diamond drilling. No assessment work was filed for this work. Field observations located three collar markers for these drill holes with only one identifying tag noting drill hole 2002-06. This suggests a minimum of six drill holes, possibly two from each marker/drill pad. This is not confirmed and no exploration data has been located.

Figure 6.7 Del Santo Showing Vertical Section Through DDH 98-1,2 and 3



Source: Assessment Report 25,930 with modifications

6.2.2 BW Area / Tony and Brenda

Note: The information in this section has been excerpted with minor modifications from Vanderwart Dec 15, 2023.

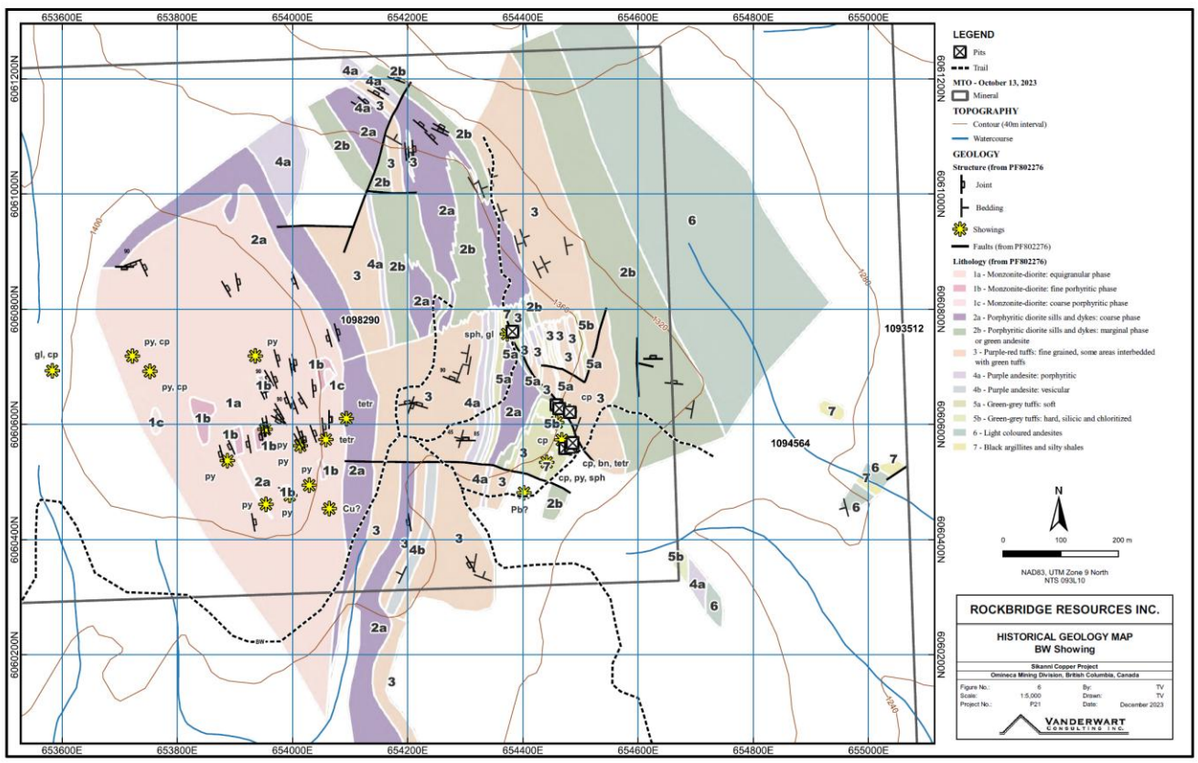
6.2.2.1 Geological Mapping, Prospecting and Trenching

During 1968 and 1969, Dome Babine Mines carried out detailed geological mapping on the Bot-Brenda property, covering the Tony / BW showing and surrounding area, and located numerous mineral occurrences (BC Property File 802276).

In 1987, Canadian-United Minerals Inc., referring to the Tony occurrence as the BW, carried out an exploration program that included soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, geophysics and trenching (Assessment Report 17,255).

In 2023, Rockbridge georeferenced and digitized two historical geological maps of the Tony and Brenda showing area. The older map, produced by Dome-Babine Mines in 1969, covers the area in the immediate area of the BW showing (Figure 6.8). The map divides the intrusive into two main phases, a monzonite-diorite phase and a porphyritic diorite phase. Telkwa Formation volcaniclastics are subdivided into sub-units on the basis of colour and textural variations.

Figure 6.8 Dome Babine Mines BW Showing Area Geology Map (Digitized by Rockbridge 2023)



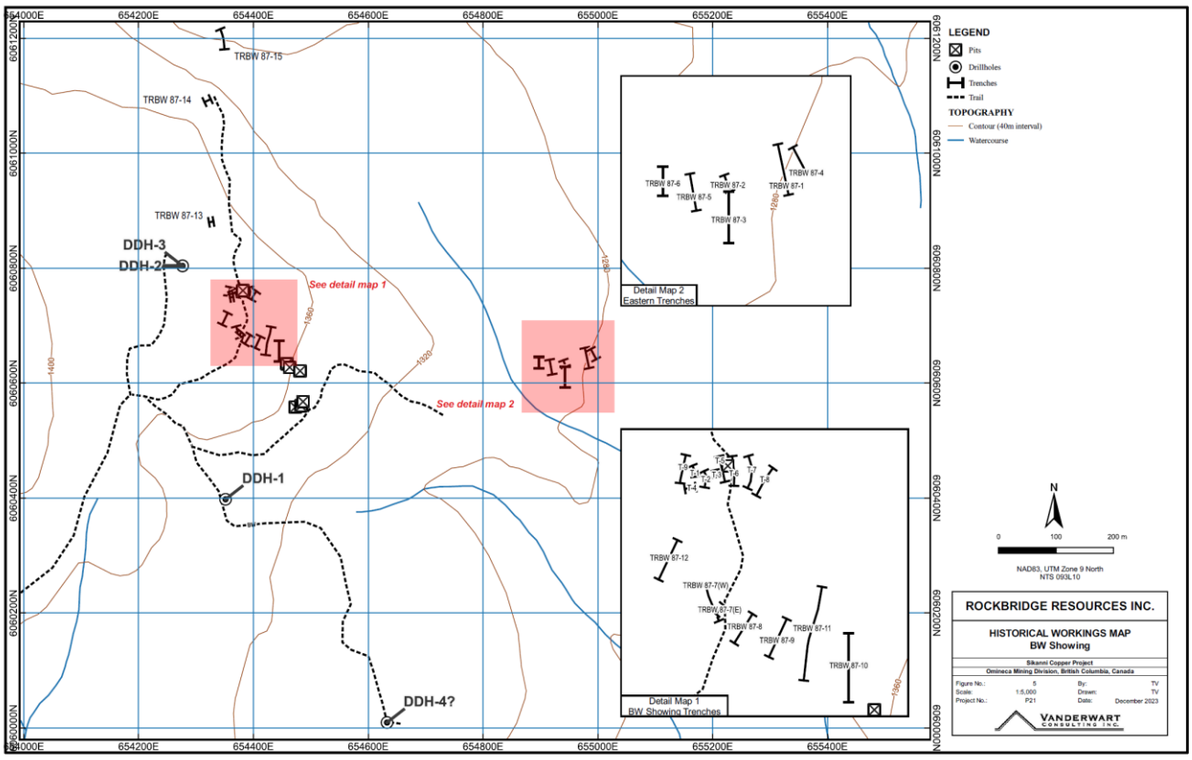
Source: Rockbridge 2023

The 1987 map from taken from BC Assessment Report 17,255 (not shown) covers a broader area and is more generalized. Three units are mapped: (1) Telkwa formation volcaniclastics, (2) Topley intrusive suite diorite; and (3) siliceous phase of the intrusive suite. The two maps show reasonable correlation of lithological units, particularly the diorite intrusive.

Trenching and pitting have been carried out in this area multiple times. In 1928 and 1929, Alex Chisholm sank a three-meter-deep shaft and was reported to have carried out considerable other work on the showings, but no details are known.

The Dome-Babine Mines 1969 report documented silver and copper grades of 156 g/t Ag and 1.31% Cu over 4.27m and 64.5 g/t Ag and 0.71% Cu over 4.27m meters (Sharp, 1969). A definitive location of these pits has not been determined but they are likely the pits shown on the Dome-Babine Mines geological map, located approximately 500 meters southeast of the BW showing (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 BW Showing, Trench and Drillhole Location Map



Source: Rockbridge 2023

Nine trenches over the main BW Showing are of unknown date but predate the work in 1987 by Canadian United Minerals. Selective chip sampling of these trenches was done by Canadian United during the 1987 exploration program. Results from that sampling program are presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Historic (Pre-1987) Trench T-1 to T-9 Chip Sample Results

Trench	Sample Type	Length (m)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Trench T-1	Chip	0.4	84.6	0.11	0.84	0.54
Trench T-1	Chip	0.4	27.8	0.02	0.11	0.17
Trench T-2	Chip	0.4	240.7	0.33	0.3	0.22
Trench T-2	Chip	0.5	516.7	0.61	0.34	0.39
Trench T-3	Chip	1.07	258.7	1.7	0.41	0.57
Trench T-5	Chip	0.9	58.9	0.18	0.09	0.1
Trench T-7	Chip	0.9	9.7	0.02	0.01	0.12
Trench T-9	Grab		9.4	0.02	0.96	1.24

During the 1987 Canadian-United exploration program, 15 trenches were excavated over soil geochemical anomalies. Trenches TRBW 87-1 to TRBW 87-6 were excavated approximately 550 meters east of the BW Showing (Figure 6.8). Weakly anomalous copper grades (>0.1% Cu) were returned from Trenches 3 and 6.

Trenches TRBW 87-7 to TRBW 87-12 were excavated 50 to 100 meters south of the BW showing (Figure 6.9). Several strongly anomalous zones of base metals and silver were identified by chip sampling: 10 meters of 127.2 ppm Ag, 0.17% Cu, 0.55% Pb, and 0.13% Zn, including 2 meters of 398.7 ppm Ag, 0.61% Cu, 1.37% Pb, and 0.15% Zn (TRBW 87-7W). Significant chip sample results from the 1987 trenches are summarized in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Significant Chip Sample Results Trenches TRBW 87-1 Through 87-15

Trench	Sample Type	Interval (m)			Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
		From	To	Length				
TRBW 87-3	Chip	20	28	8	2.3	0.12	0.02	0.03
TRBW 87-6	Chip	8	16	8	8.5	0.13	0.02	0.03
TRBW 87-7E	Chip	0	4	4	361.2	0.44	5.51	0.24
TRBW 87-7W	Chip	8	18	10	127.2	0.17	0.55	0.13
incl	Chip	12	14	2	398.7	0.61	1.37	0.15
TRBW 87-9	Chip	4	20	16	6.1	0.02	0.08	0.21
TRBW 87-10	Chip	20	28	8	13.3	0.14	0.2	0.2
TRBW 87-11	Chip	28	30	2	125.9	0.04	0.14	0.05

6.2.2.2 Geochemistry

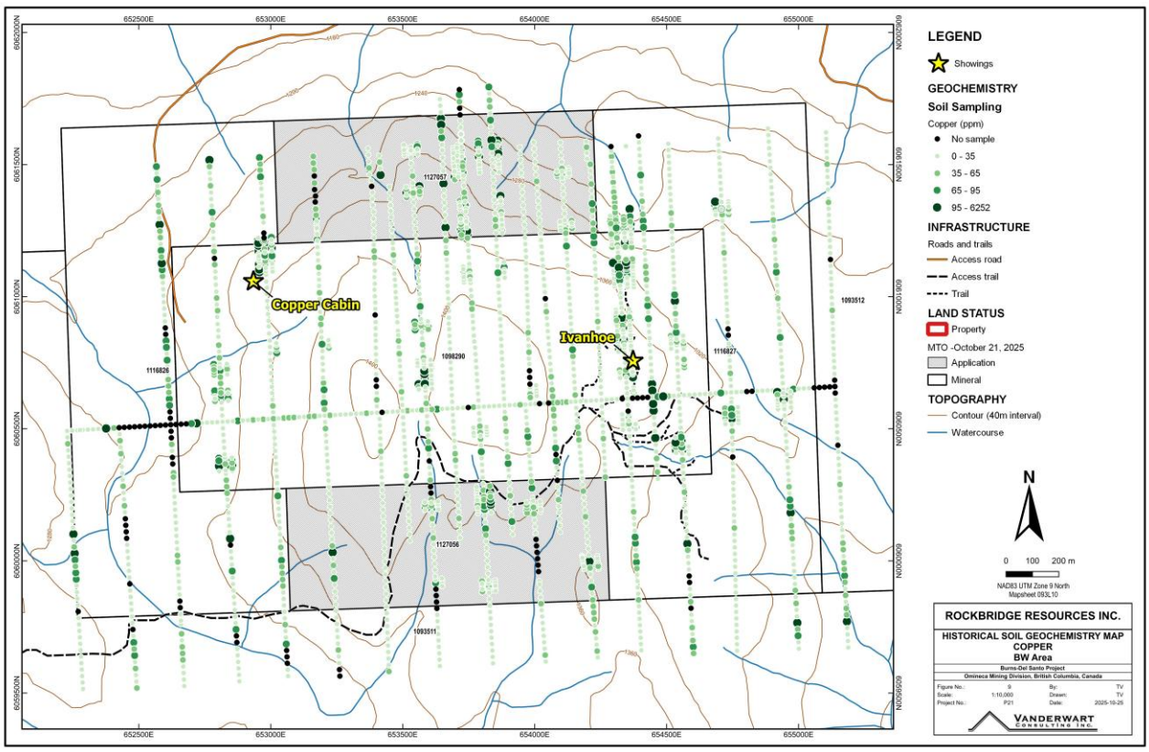
Canadian-United established a cut grid with a 3.5-km baseline and 29 km of flagged north-south lines. A total of 1,333 soil samples were collected at 25-meter intervals and anomalous samples were followed up on 20-meter lines with samples at 10-meter intervals. Samples were collected from the “B” horizon using a mattock and samples were placed into kraft sample bags. Samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver BC for analysis. Acme dried and screened the samples to minus 180 mesh, digested a 0.5-gram aliquot in aqua regia then analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic by ICP.

The soil sampling survey detected numerous “spot” anomalies of base metals and silver, many of which were subsequently trenched, but there are several strongly anomalous areas that have not been followed up on, particularly in the northern portion of the grid. Only limited gold analyses were carried out with low results and with a maximum of 23 ppb. Table 6.3 is a summary of descriptive statistics of the 1987 soil sample results and Figures 6.10, 6.11 and 6.12 show the distribution of copper, silver and zinc values. These statistics were generated by Rockbridge as part of their 2023 data compilation program. (Vander Wart, Dec 15, 2023)

Table 6.4 Statistical Summary of 1987 Soil Sampling Analytical Results

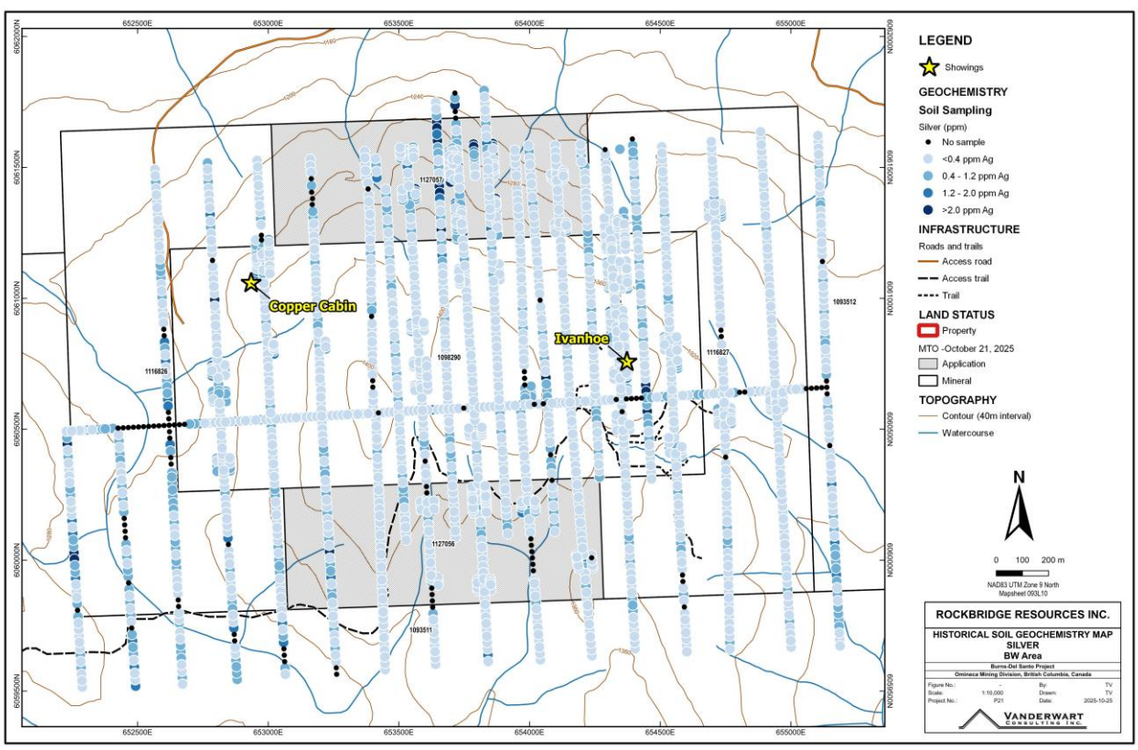
Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Cu (ppm)	2462	2	6252	40.5	139.6
Pb (ppm)	2462	1	1462	22.1	65.1
Zn (ppm)	2462	10	4378	155.5	225.9
Ag (ppm)	2461	0.1	239.6	0.6	5
As (ppm)	2462	0	252	12.7	12.3
Au (ppb)	482	1	23	1.6	1.5

Figure 6.10 Copper in 1987-1988 Soil Samples



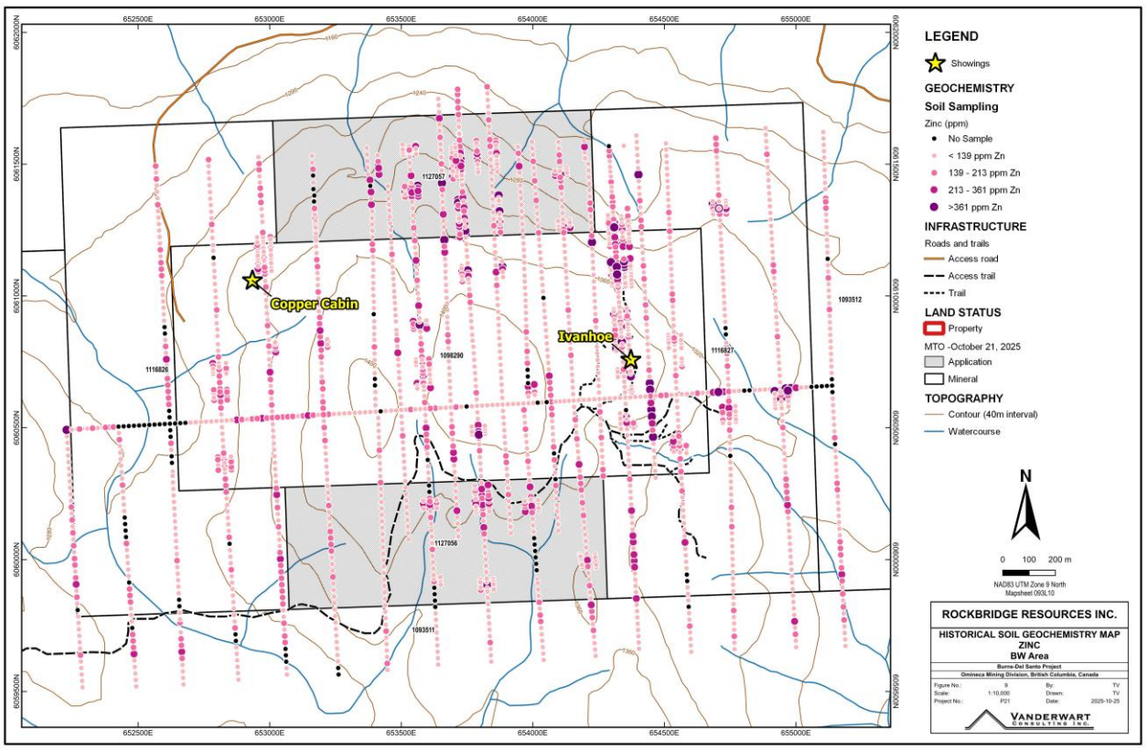
Source: Rockbridge 2024

Figure 6.11 Silver in 1987-1988 Soil Samples



Source: Rockbridge 2024

Figure 6.12 Zinc in 1987-1988 Soil Samples



Source: Rockbridge 2024

6.2.2.3 Geophysics

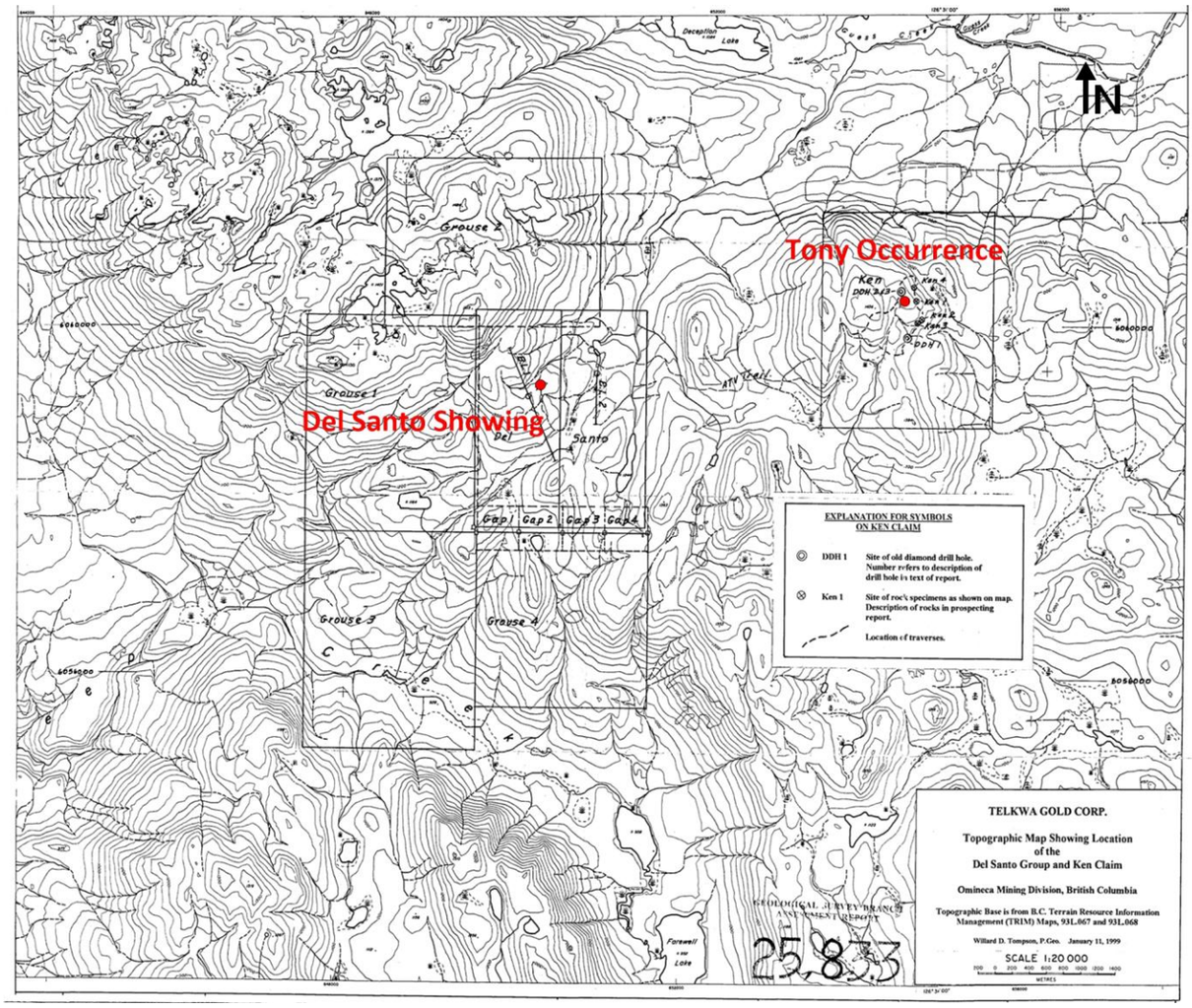
In 1968 Dome Babine Mines Ltd. carried out airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. Lines were flown at 1/8-mile intervals with a nominal ground clearance of 200 feet. The survey covered an area of 20 square miles. Eight (8) EM conductors with weak magnetic response were located (Assessment Report 1,665).

In 1970, Manex Mining Ltd. carried out 10.6-line miles of IP and resistivity surveying. The work was carried out on a grid with lines 200 to 400 feet apart. The induced polarization survey employed a Huntec 7.5 kW pulse-type transmitter and a Huntec 200 series receiver, providing a current-on time of 1.5 seconds and a 400-millisecond measuring interval for secondary voltage. Readings were taken at 200-foot station intervals. The electrode array used was a pole-dipole with an 'a' spacing of 200 feet and n = 1 & 2 for a distance of 200 and 400 feet respectively between current and the near-potential electrodes. The induced polarization and resistivity survey results were interpreted to be related to the geology, potentially sills or intrusive rocks, rather than mineralization. (Assessment Report 2,444)

6.2.2.4 Drilling

In 1998, a one-day reconnaissance program by Telkwa Gold Corp. located the locations of three diamond drill sites from earlier exploration work on the Tony / BW occurrence, although neither the vintage of the drilling nor the operator is known. BQ or BX core remained (and remains) at the drill sites. No mineralization was observed in the core. Three grab samples of copper mineralization were collected but the analytical results, if any, are not reported. Figure 6.8 shows the location of the drillholes and trenches (Assessment Report 25,833).

Figure 6.13 Location of Drillholes and Grab Samples Telkwa Gold Corp., 1998



Source: Assessment Report 25,833

6.3 Mineral Resource Estimates

There have been no mineral resource estimates for the Property.

6.4 Production

There has been no mineral production from the Property.

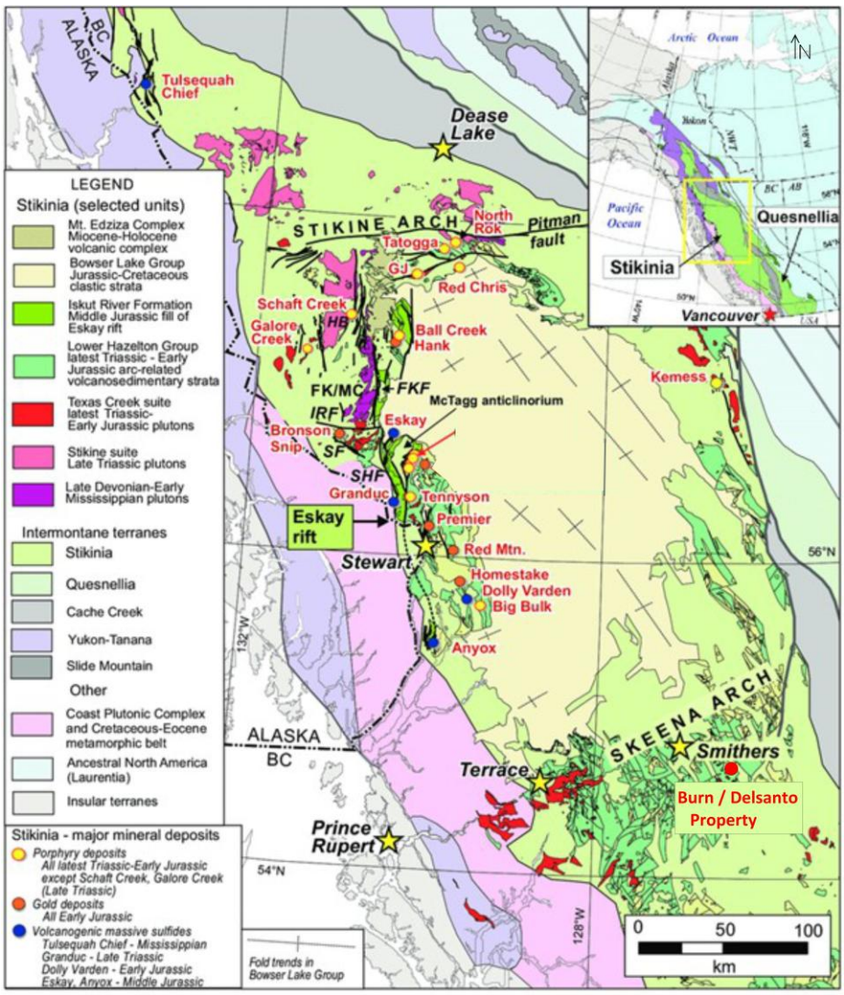
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The bedrock geology of British Columbia is comprised of allochthonous terranes that were accreted to the western continental margin of North America with the first collisions taking place during the early Triassic. These terranes are comprised of Paleozoic to Mesozoic-age volcanic, plutonic, sedimentary, and metamorphic assemblages that represent magmatic arcs, microcontinents, and ocean basins. These, along with the deformed belt and the undisturbed platform of western Canada, are overlain by syn- and post-accretionary clastic deposits. The western and inner parts of the orogen have been intruded by post-accretionary plutons and in places are overlain by thick accumulations of relatively young volcanic strata.

The largest of the accreted terranes is Stikinia, that developed as a multiphase arc terrane over 200m.y., from Late Devonian through Early Jurassic time, and is comprised of three unconformity-bounded island-arc volcano-sedimentary successions: the upper Paleozoic-age Stikine assemblage, the Middle to Upper Triassic-age Stuhini and Takla Groups, and the uppermost Triassic to Middle Jurassic-age Hazelton Group (Figure 7.1). Mesozoic-age, arc-related intrusive suites include the Late Triassic Stikine and Galore Suites that are coeval and comagmatic with the Stuhini Group, and the latest Triassic Tatogga and Early Jurassic Texas Creek Suites that are coeval and comagmatic with the Hazelton Group.

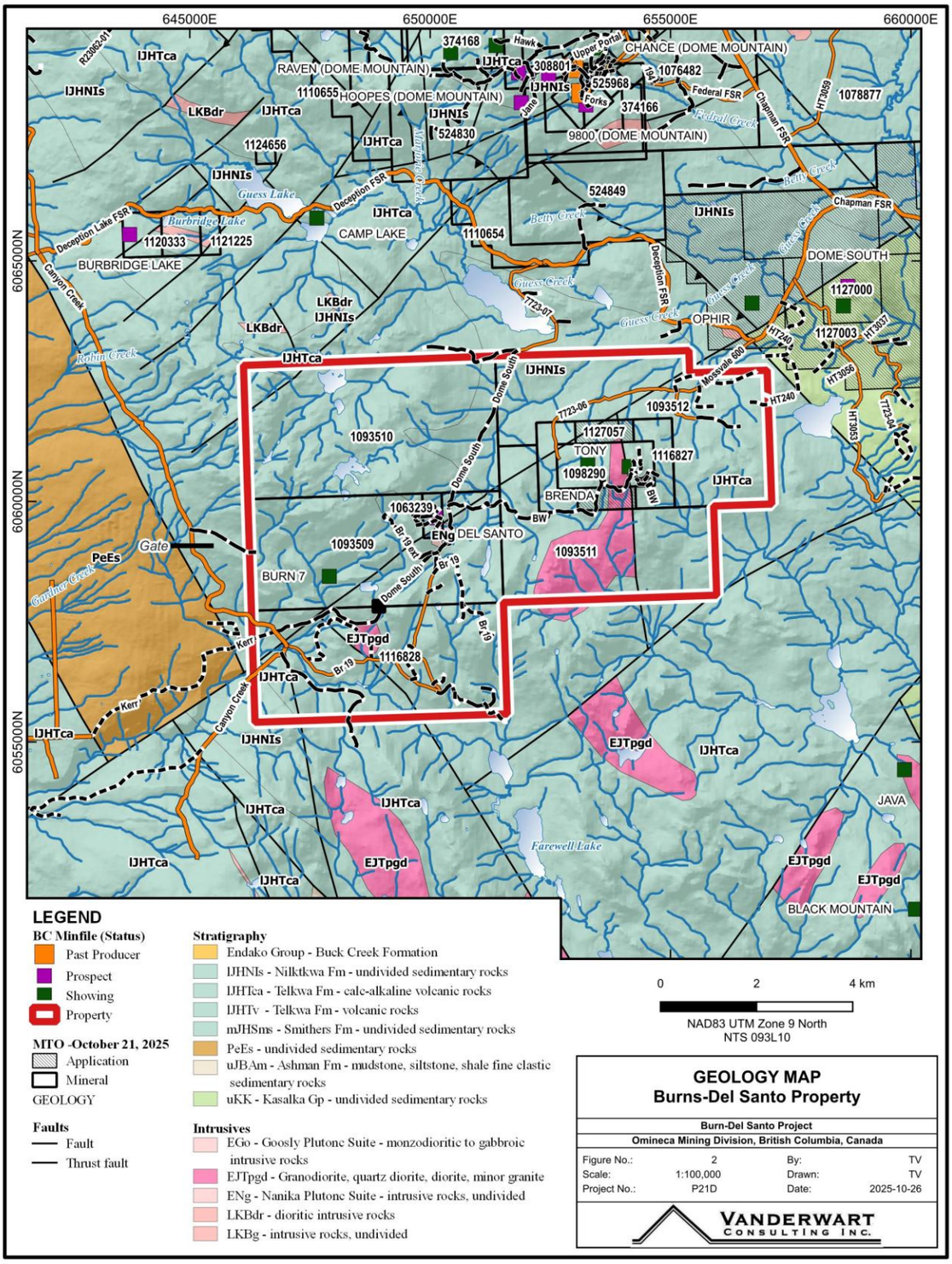
Figure 7.1 North-Central British Columbia Regional Geology



Source: Modified from Colpron et al 2007

The Property area is underlain by volcanic, volcaniclastic and related marine sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group of Middle to Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic age. Locally, these rocks are unconformably overlain by Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous-age marine to nonmarine sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake and Kanika Groups that were deposited along the southeastern margin of the Bowser Basin. Over the western half of the area, Late Cretaceous to early Eocene volcanic and related pyroclastic and volcaniclastic rocks unconformably overlie rocks of the Stikine terrane and Bowser Basin. Dioritic to granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Jurassic to Cretaceous-age Bulkley and Topley plutonic suites cut the Hazelton, Bowser and Kanika strata.

Figure 7.2 Burn / Del Santo Property Regional Geology



Source: Rockbridge 2025

7.2 Property Geology

The lithological descriptions that follow are based on observations that were made within the Telkwa 1998 soil and mapping grid in the area of the Del Santo Showing and are paraphrased from Assessment Report 25,930. Outcrop represents about 10% of the surface area and occurs along small knolls and gullies; otherwise, most of the wide, low valleys and hillsides are covered by trees or swamps. Overburden along hillsides is thin and hand-trenching is sufficient to expose underlying bedrock. In valleys, overburden is deep and contains heavy glacial clay. Within the grid area, two formations of the Hazelton Group have been identified, the Nilkitkwa Formation and the overlying Smithers Formation. The volcanic units of the older and more extensive Telkwa Formation were not identified, although the Formation occurs in extensive fault blocks to the south and east of the grid area. Two, and possibly three ages of younger granitic to diabasic intrusives cut Hazelton Group rocks.

Nilkitkwa Formation lithologies predominate within and around the Del Santo Showing. The Nilkitkwa Formation is subdivided into four members, the lowermost volcanic members IJN1 and IJN2, and the upper marine sedimentary members IJN3 and IJN4.

Unit IJN1: Most of the grid area is underlain by green to less-common maroon amygdaloidal mafic flows, tuff, and agglomerate. The flows are commonly highly vesicular with calcite and quartz fillings and meter-scale pillow structures that are prominently rimmed with epidote. Tuffaceous intervals are locally graded, showing that younging is to the east. Fine tuff commonly forms the matrix of the coarser volcanic rocks. Subaerial maroon beds are tuffaceous and less commonly phyllitic. Mafic basalt and andesite are commonly pervasively altered to epidote. Mixing of both maroon and green ash tuff is common. An area of strong pervasive epidote alteration flanks the footwall of the main Del Santo Showing although it is not clear if this alteration is related to mineralization. Ash units appear to strike at between 140° to 185°, with dips moderate to steep to the east.

Unit IJN2: Rhyolitic to dacitic members of Unit IJN2 form narrow, resistant outcrops and include relatively uncommon interfingering siliceous slate, chert and ash tuff. Faint bedding features are present. The westerly contact with the underlying IJN1 mafic volcanic unit and/or the overlying IJN4 unit strikes 155° to 160°. Dips are steep to the east.

Unit IJN4: Thin-bedded argillaceous tuff, limy, manganiferous shale, chert and grey, silty limestone of the uppermost member of the Nilkitkwa Formation is the hostrock of the Del Santo Showings. Four areas on the grid are underlain by similar rock types. Two occurrences, both with silty limestones, are located in the western part of the grid and a third is located 100 meters east of the Del Santo Showing.

Unit IJN3, comprised of felsic pebble conglomerate with intercalated volcanic tuff and fossiliferous siltstone, was not recognized on the Property, possibly due to a lack of outcrop.

Unit Tgd: Small biotite granodiorite stocks and dikes occur as north to northwesterly-trending intrusive bodies in the southern part of the grid area. This unit has been dated (MacIntyre, 1986) at 47.1 ± 1.6 Ma. The intrusive unit is generally fresh, medium-grained and with abundant platy biotite. It is highly magnetic and is readily identified with air and ground magnetics.

Unit Kd: Only two small outcrops of this unit were identified within the grid area. The outcrops occur as dark, fine-grained, highly magnetic, meter-scale diabase dikes occupying small, north to northwesterly shear zones and are inferred to be related to the earliest volcanic rocks of the Kasalka Group.

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 Del Santo Showing

The Del Santo Showing is located on an east-facing slope at elevations between 1,270 to 1,285 masl where mineralization occurs intermittently along a north-south strike length of approximately 100 meters and across a width of up to 40 meters. All exposures were produced by trenching.

The area of the trenches is largely underlain by intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks, a few narrow, thin-bedded limestone beds, minor dacitic and felsic tuff beds and minor and very narrow (1-2m) granodiorite and quartz-dacite porphyry dikes or sills. Massive and disseminated sulfide mineralization occurs intermittently over widths of up to 15 meters. The distribution of mineralization is strongly controlled by bedding, with beds dipping mostly at 65° to 75° east. Mineralization and bedding strike about N 15° W but with many flexures. The massive sulfide mineralization appears to be thickened by folding where it is exposed in Trenches 98-1 and 98-4. The axes of minor folds and drag folds plunge 60° to 65° degrees to the east and south. An isoclinal, synclinal drag fold in the narrow limestone bed in Trench 98-4 strikes 80° east and plunges 60° to the south.

Pyrrhotite and pyrite are the dominant sulfide minerals, with pyrrhotite commonly more abundant than pyrite. Chalcopyrite is commonly subordinate to the other sulfides. The pyrrhotite is strongly magnetic. Host rocks of the strongest massive sulphide mineralization are patchy skarn and banded skarn and are composed of chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrrhotite, clinopyroxene, epidote, garnet, ankerite, minor quartz, and biotite. Sphalerite occurs in minor amounts in a few places in the trenches. Pyrolusite is widespread throughout the trench area and most rock exposures display prominent pyrolusite staining. Geochemical values for manganese are commonly in excess of 10,000 ppm in rock samples from the trench area. A sample collected during the 2022 site inspection contained over 5% manganese. Rhodochrosite occurs in narrow bands in the thin-bedded limestone in Trench 98-1.

A prominent fault traverses the length of the trenches and apparently controls the position of the mineralized beds. The fault strikes about north 30° west, dips 45° east and has a sinuous pattern. The sense of displacement on the fault has not been determined. This fault has displaced and/or thinned the mineralization. The small granodiorite dike mapped in Trenches 98-4 and 98-6 has displaced the mineralization exposed in Trench 98-6.

Assay values from trench sampling are variable, with the best results coming from trenches in which the mineralized zone was not displaced by faulting, e.g. Trenches 98-1 and 98-4.

7.3.2 Tony / and Brenda / BW Area

The area of the Tony and Brenda occurrences is underlain by altered lapilli tuff and fine-grained calcareous sediments that are in contact with a diorite intrusive. Mineralization consists of copper, lead and zinc sulphides associated with carbonate veining. Local bleaching, kaolinization, pyritization and silicification is also associated with the carbonate veining.

The Tony / BW showing is on the crest of a hill where a shear zone up to two meters in width crosscuts andesitic tuff, strikes 040 degrees and dips 60 degrees southeast. The shear hosts tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, and malachite with azurite. Silver assay values up to 70 grams per tonne were obtained from the shear zone and a sample across 1.8 meters assayed trace gold, 62 g/t silver and 0.6% copper. Approximately 150 meters south of the shaft that was sunk in 1928 or 1929, the andesite contains minor copper mineralization over 3.4 meters and assayed trace gold, 64 g/t silver, and 0.5% copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1968, page 137). About 400 meters east of the shaft, a granodioritic intrusive contains small chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veins. A sample across a 23-centimeter vein assayed trace gold and copper with 68.5 g/t silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1968, page 137).

In the area of the Brenda occurrence, volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group strike 310 degrees and dip 25 degrees southwest. The Brenda showing itself is underlain mainly by maroon feldspar-crystal tuff and lapilli tuff of the Lower Jurassic Nilkitkwa Formation. A shear zone in the andesitic tuff, ranging from 6 to 12 meters in width, trends approximately 065 degrees. Silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs as disseminations and as replacement infillings along bedding planes adjacent to the shearing. On the right side of the creek open cuts expose massive pyrite with magnetite, sphalerite, and malachite staining.

8 Deposit Types

8.1 Del Santo Showing

The interpreted genesis of the mineralization that comprises the Del Santo showing has varied over time. The earliest explorers, and assessment reports up to 1988, described the mineralization as predominantly tetrahedrite in quartz-carbonate veins. In 1988, Canadian-United Minerals Inc. described the mineralization as stratabound with quartz-carbonate veining, and skarn-type. In 1998, Telkwa Gold Corp. interpreted the mineralization as Besshi-type volcanogenic massive sulphide because of the combination of mafic flows, tuff, and sedimentary rocks that comprise the hostrocks, although some of the mineralization exposed in the trenches was described as skarn-type and samples of mineralization that were submitted to Vancouver Petrographics were described as skarn-type. The host lithologies are permissive of a VMS-type mineral deposit, but the presence of intrusive rocks and skarn mineralization allow for the greater possibility that the mineralization is intrusive-related, and the carbonate horizons are the preferentially altered hostrocks. On that basis, the mineralization is considered to be skarn-type, and the salient characteristics of that deposit type are summarized below. This description is modified from Ray, G., 1995.

DESCRIPTION: Cu-dominant mineralization (generally chalcopyrite) genetically associated with a skarn gangue (includes calcic and magnesian Cu skarns).

TECTONIC SETTING: They are most common where Andean-type plutons intrude older continental-margin carbonate sequences. To a lesser extent, but important in British Columbia, they are associated with oceanic island arc plutonism.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Mainly Mesozoic but may be any age. In British Columbia they are mostly Early to mid-Jurassic.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Porphyritic stocks, dikes and breccia pipes of quartz diorite, granodiorite, monzogranite and tonalite composition, intruding carbonate rocks, calcareous volcanics or tuffs. Cu skarns in oceanic island arcs tend to be associated with more mafic intrusions (quartz diorite to granodiorite), while those formed in continental margin environments are associated with more felsic material.

DEPOSIT FORM: Highly varied; includes stratiform and tabular orebodies, vertical pipes, narrow lenses, and irregular ore zones that are controlled by intrusive contacts.

MINERALIZATION MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Moderate to high sulphide content. Chalcopyrite ± pyrite ± magnetite in inner garnet-pyroxene zone. Bornite ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite ± tennantite in outer wollastonite zone. Either hematite, pyrrhotite or magnetite may predominate (depending on oxidation state). Scheelite and traces of molybdenite, bismuthinite, galena, cosalite, arsenopyrite, enargite, tennantite, loellingite, cobaltite and tetrahedrite may be present.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Exoskarn alteration: high garnet:pyroxene ratios. High Fe, low Al, Mn andradite garnet, and diopsidic clinopyroxene. The mineral zoning from stock out to marble is commonly: diopside + andradite (proximal); wollastonite ± tremolite ± garnet ± diopside ± vesuvianite (distal). Retrograde alteration to actinolite, chlorite and montmorillonite is common. In British Columbia, skarn alteration associated with some of the alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits contains late scapolite veining. Magnesian Cu skarns also contain olivine, serpentine, monticellite and brucite. Endoskarn alteration: Potassic alteration with K-feldspar, epidote, sericite ± pyroxene ± garnet. Retrograde phyllic alteration generates actinolite, chlorite and clay minerals.

ORE CONTROLS: Irregular or tabular orebodies tend to form in carbonate rocks and/or calcareous volcanics or tuffs near igneous contacts. Pendants within igneous stocks can be important. Cu mineralization is present as stockwork veining and disseminations in both endo and exoskarn; it commonly accompanies retrograde alteration.

8.2 Tony and Brenda / BW Area

These occurrences may belong to a variety of mineral deposit types but are well-described by the model for copper-silver veins. The following description is modified from Lefebure, D., 1996.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Quartz-carbonate veins containing patches and disseminations of chalcopyrite with bornite, tetrahedrite, covellite and pyrite. These veins typically crosscut clastic sedimentary or volcanic sequences, however, there are also Cu quartz veins related to porphyry Cu systems and associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

TECTONIC SETTING: A diversity of tectonic settings reflecting the wide variety of hostrocks including extensional sedimentary basins (often Proterozoic) and volcanic sequences associated with rifting or subduction-related continental and island arc settings.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Veins emplaced along faults; they commonly postdate major deformation and metamorphism. The veins related to felsic intrusions form adjacent to, and are contemporaneous with, mesozonal stocks.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Any age; can be much younger than hostrocks. HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Cu-Ag quartz veins occur in virtually any rocks although the most common hosts are clastic metasediments and mafic volcanic sequences. Mafic dikes and sills are often spatially associated with metasediment-hosted veins. These veins are also found within and adjacent to felsic to intermediate intrusions.

DEPOSIT FORM: The deposits form simple to complicated veins and vein sets which typically follow high-angle faults which may be associated with major fold sets. Single veins vary in thickness from centimeters up to tens of meters. Major vein systems extend hundreds of meters along strike and down dip. In some exceptional cases the veins extend more than a kilometer along the maximum dimension. TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Sulphides are irregularly distributed as patches and disseminations. Vein breccias and stockworks are associated with some deposits.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Metasediment and volcanic-hosted: Chalcopyrite, pyrite, chalcocite; bornite, tetrahedrite, argentite, pyrrhotite, covellite, galena. Intrusion-related: Chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, pyrite, pyrrhotite; enargite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, bismuthinite, molybdenite, sphalerite, native gold and electrum.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite or siderite); hematite, specularite, barite.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Wallrocks are typically altered for distances of centimeters to tens of meters outwards from the veins. Metasediment and volcanic-hosted: The metasediments display carbonatization and silicification. At the Churchill and Davis-Keays deposits, decalcification of limy rocks and zones of disseminated pyrite in roughly stratabound zones are reported. The volcanic hostrocks exhibit abundant epidote with associated calcite and chlorite. Intrusion-related: Sericitization, in places with clay alteration and chloritization.

MINERALIZATION CONTROLS: Veins and associated dikes follow faults. Ore shoots commonly localized along dilational bends within veins. Sulphides may occur preferentially in parts of veins which crosscut carbonate or other favourable lithologies. Intersections of veins are an important locus for ore.

GENETIC MODEL: The metasediment and volcanic-hosted veins are associated with major faults related to crustal extension which control the ascent of hydrothermal fluids to suitable sites for deposition of metals. The fluids are believed to be derived from mafic intrusions which are also the source for compositionally similar dikes and sills associated with the veins. Intrusion-related veins, like Butte in Montana and Rosario in Chile, are clearly associated with high-level felsic to intermediate intrusions hosting porphyry Cu deposits or prospects.

9 Exploration

Since staking the Property in 2022, Rockbridge Resources has undertaken surface geochemical surveys and airborne geophysical surveys. Geochemical work consisted of soil, rock and silt geochemistry. Geophysical work consisted of two drone-supported surveys over the main prospects. Additionally, data compilation of historical exploration activities was completed to support and guide future work. The latter has been described in the History section of this report.

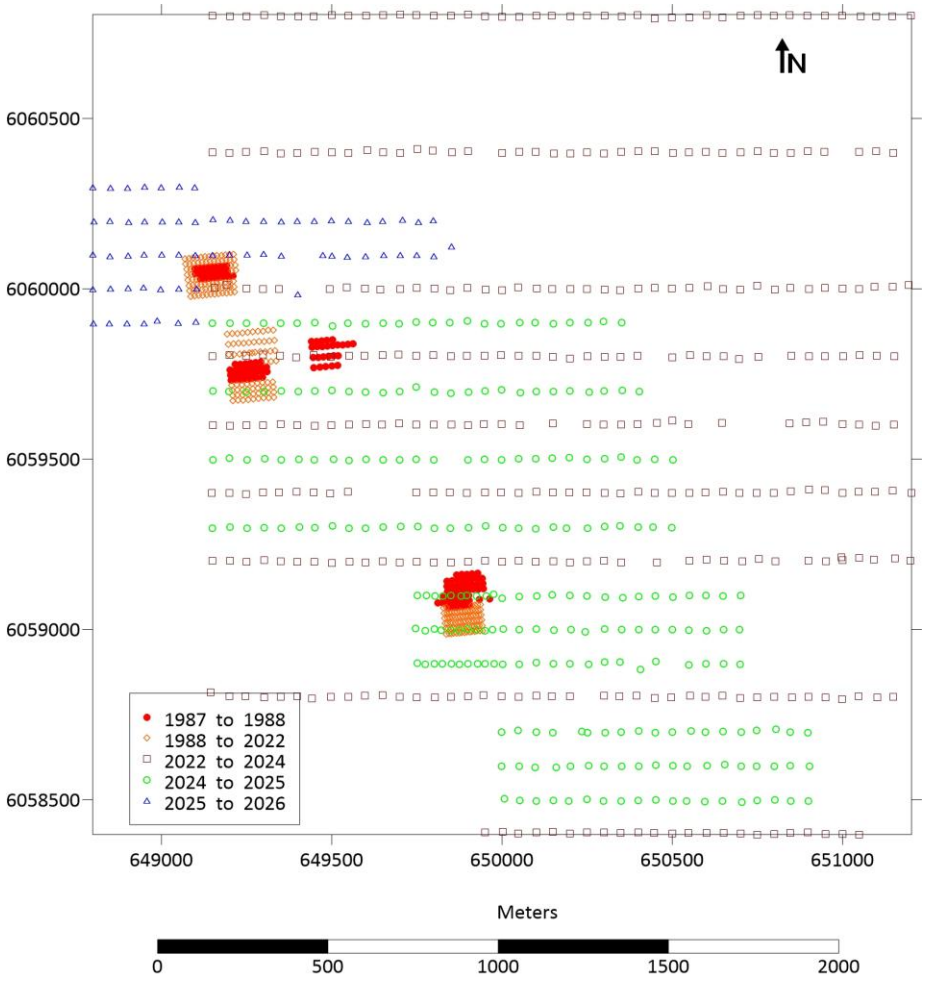
Two silt samples were collected in 2025 from a creek where historical prospecting had located a float rock sample bearing gold and copper values.

9.1 Soil Geochemistry

9.1.1 Del Santo Area

Soil sampling has been carried out in the Del Santo area during the 2022, 2024 and 2025 field seasons. A total of 876 samples, including quality control samples, have been collected. The most recent soil samples collected (178) have results pending as of the date of this report. Figure 9.1 shows the location of Del Santo soil sampling by year, including historical sample grids.

Figure 9.1 Rockbridge Del Santo Soil Sampling Grids by Year



Source Rockbridge 2025

During the period July 30 to August 3, 2022, Rockbridge retained Tripoint Geological Services Ltd. of Victoria, BC, to conduct a soil sampling program of the portion of the Property surrounding the Del Santo showing. Sampling was conducted by three, two-person crews. Crews accessed sample lines by pick-up truck via logging roads, then walked into the areas to be sampled.

Tripoint crews collected 353 B-horizon soil samples at 50-meter stations on four central east-west lines spaced at 200-meter north-south intervals, and on four peripheral lines, two to the north and two to the south, that were spaced at 400-meter intervals north-south. Station locations were determined by GPS and were marked with metal tags and flagging. Eighteen sites on the grid were not sampled because of lack of suitable sample material.

Subsequent soil sampling programs (2024, 2025) were managed and carried out by Vanderwart Consulting Inc. of Smithers BC.

In 2024, A total of 247 B-horizon soil samples were collected at 25- or 50-meter spacings on six 100-meter spaced infill lines in the south and four 200-meter spaced lines centred about the Del Santo showing. Sample collection, data recording, and data management was essentially the same as the 2022 program other than conventional kraft sample bags were used and Fulcrum software for data recording. All sites were located using a hand-held GPS, with locations marked by labelled metal tags and flagging tape. Quality control followed the same procedure as in 2022.

In 2025, additional infill and expansion soil sampling was carried out in the northern Del Santo grid area. A small grid was also established in the BW area over a historical copper-zinc geochemical anomaly that was a potential target for trenching. The grid was intended to confirm the reliability of the historical work. Results of this sampling confirmed the presence of anomalous copper with similar concentrations as the earlier work.

A southern extension of the Del Santo grid was also placed to bracket Surprise Creek, a small tributary of Deep Creek, based on historical reports of gold-bearing float discovered in the creek. As of the date of this report, only the northern soil samples have been analysed. All others are pending.

The northern infill and extension area consists of a total of 98 B-horizon soil samples (including field duplicates) collected at 50-meter spacings on five 100-meter spaced lines. The southern grid consists of 172 B-horizon soil samples. The BW area grid consists of 30 sample sites

Sample collection, data recording, and data management was the same as the 2024 program. Quality control followed the same procedure as in previous programs.

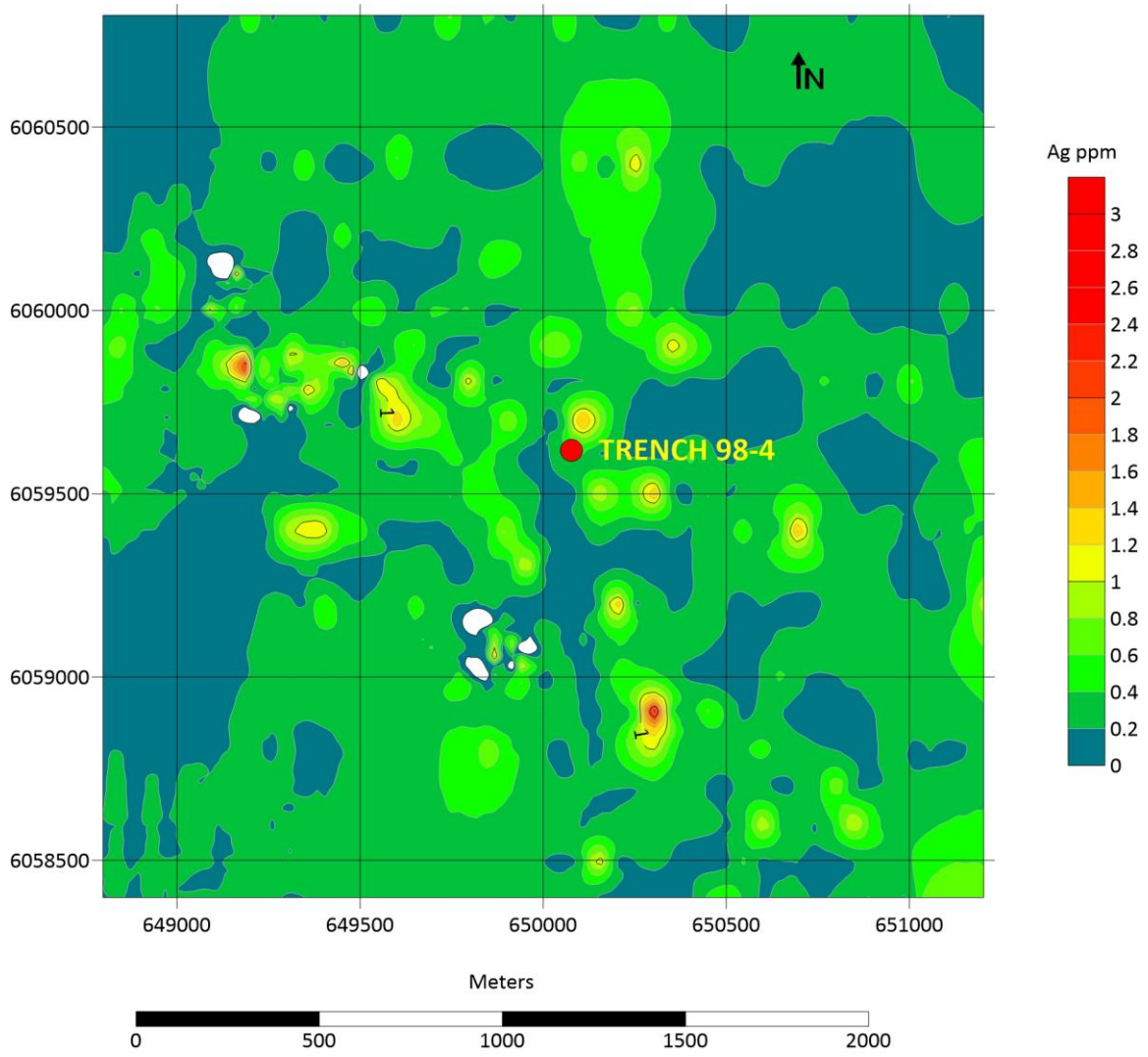
Samples were dug with a track shovel with soil collection from the B-horizon. The depth of the B-horizon, where well-developed, was typically in the range of 15-25 cm. Some areas of swampy and boggy ground had very deep organics and these sample locations were marked as “no sample”. Soil was placed in either Hubco draw-string sample bas or conventional kraft soil sample bags. The exterior of the bag was also labelled with the sample identification number.

The sample site location was determined with a hand-held GPS units. Field site observations and sample descriptions were recorded in Survey123 or Fulcrum software on a Blackview BL6000 Pro device. Sites were marked in the field with a labelled metal tag and a strand of flagging tape attached to a nearby tree.

Quality control consisted of field duplicate sampling at a rate of one duplicate for every 25 routine samples for a total of 16 field duplicates samples. A review of the performance of the field duplicates for several key elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) demonstrated acceptable results between the pair of samples. In addition, ALS quality control measures consisted of routine use of standards, blanks and duplicates.

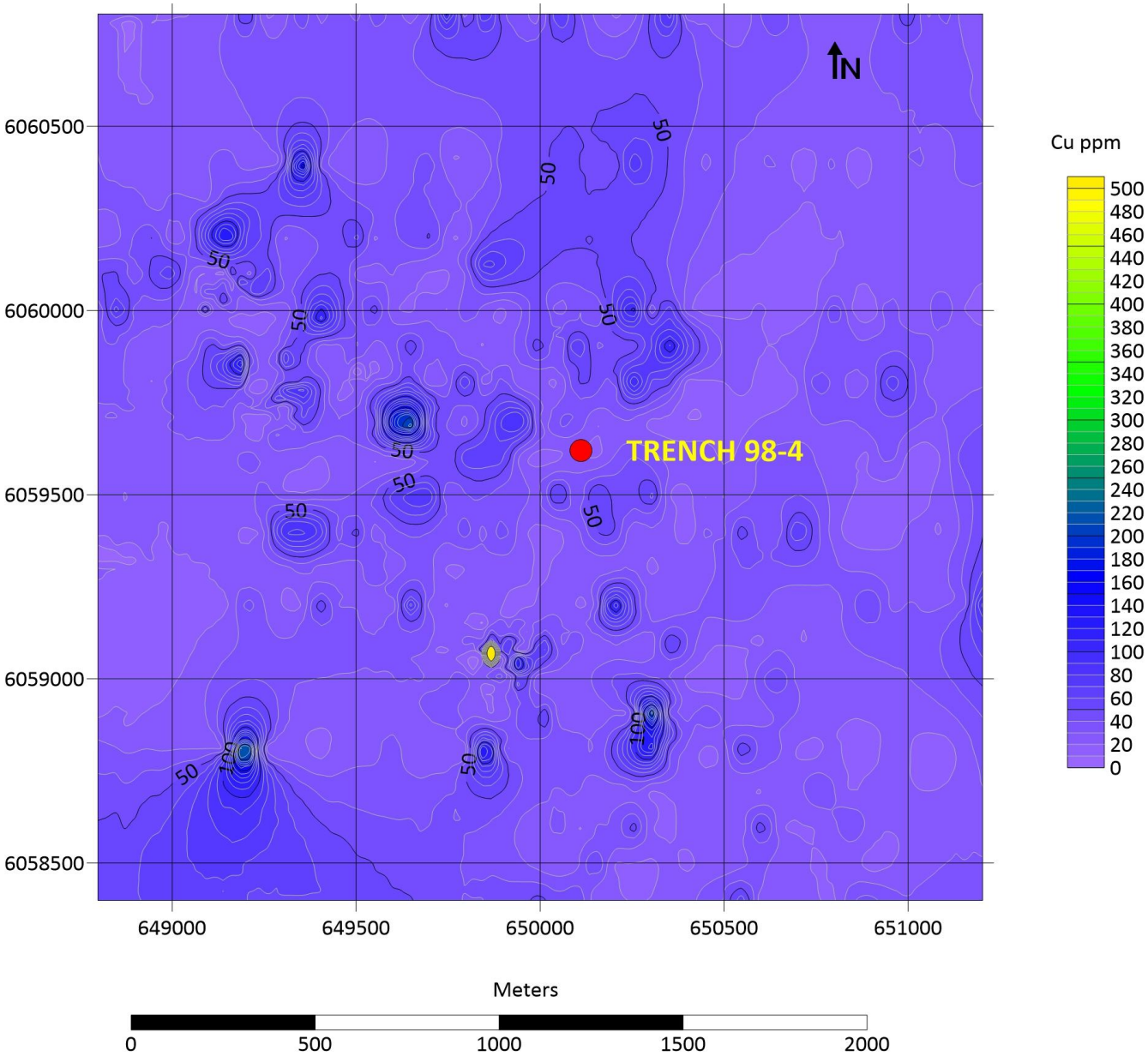
Both silver and copper responses show subtle, northwesterly trends that may reflect the trend of the underlying strata (Figures 9.2 and 9.3). It is notable that a prominent copper or silver anomaly is not associated with the Del Santo Showing.

Figure 9.2 Rockbridge Del Santo Soil Geochemical Response: Silver



Source: GMRS 2025

Figure 9.3 Rockbridge Del Santo Copper in Soil Geochemical Response



Source: GMRS 2025

Several notable spot and small anomalies were identified. A localized very strong zinc geochemical anomaly was documented in a 1988 survey (AR 17874), approximately 600 meters south-southwest of the Del Santo showing The 2024 survey passed over this area and verified its anomalous nature. Three consecutive sites returned zinc values of 582 ppm, 424 ppm and 985 ppm (49925E to 49875E, respectively). The latter sample was elevated in a variety of elements including indium (0.463 ppm), scandium (62.3 ppm), and manganese (8350 ppm). Manganese is strongly anomalous in rock samples from the Del Santo showing (>5%). The geochemical signature suggests a potential narrow horizon such as at Del Santo.

Two hand trenches dating back to the 1988 work were located in this area. These probably correspond to the trenches excavated (TRDS-88-3, TRDS-88-4) to examine the historical geochemical anomaly. It is not clear from the historical report which trench is which. The trenches are partially sloughed in and overgrown (Figure 9.5). A cursory look at the exposed rock did not show any obvious mineralization other than localized orange iron-oxide alteration. One sample from TRDS-88-4 reported 4,739 ppm Zn over 2.0 meters.

Figure 9.4 Del Santo Historic Trenches

Photo 9.1a Old, partially sloughed trench along line 59100N. This trench likely related to the 1988 exploration by Canadian United Minerals

Photo 9.1b: Another shallow, sloughed trench along line. This one is located 5-10 m upslope of the trench in Photo 1

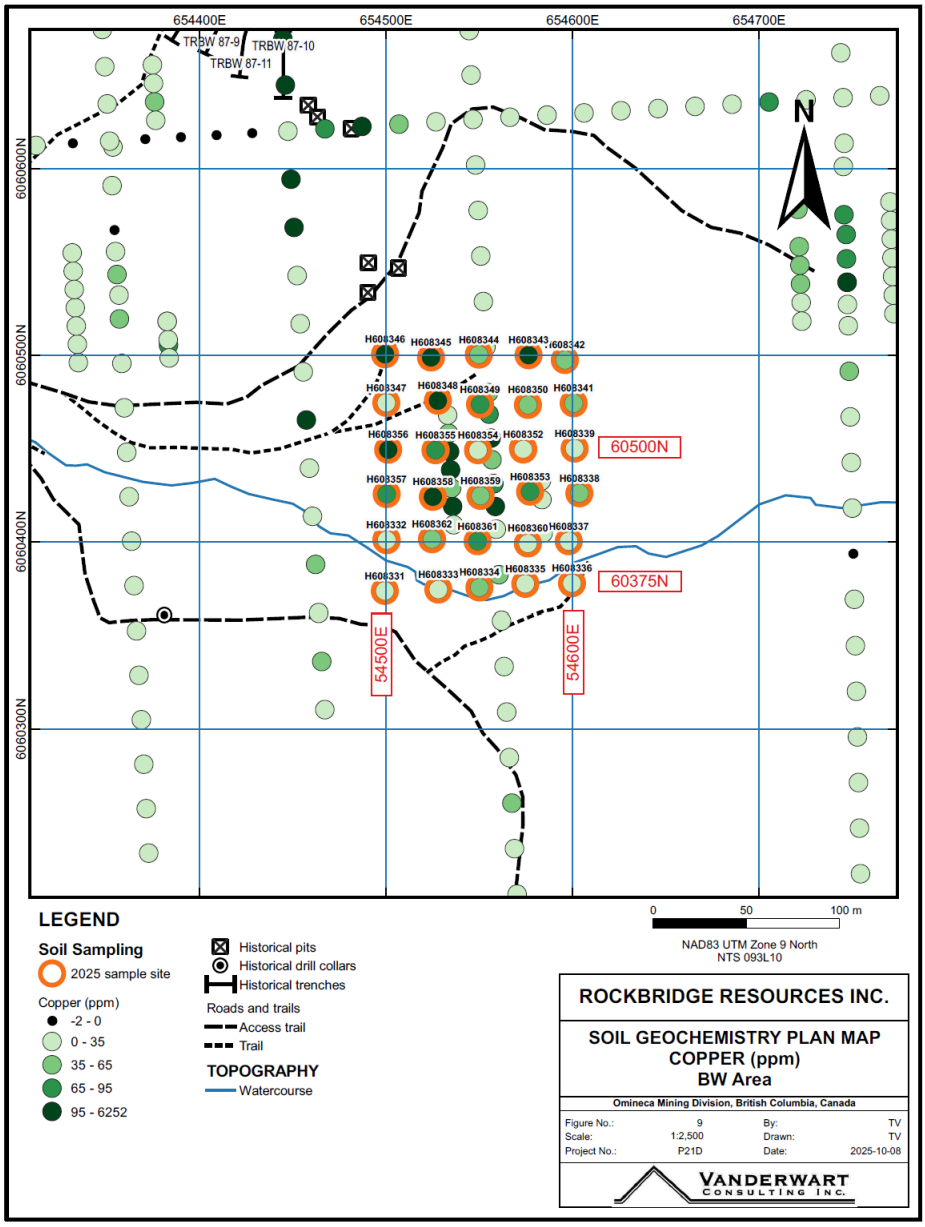
9.1.2 Tony & Brenda / BW Area

In the BW Area, a small grid was designed to overlap an historical soil geochemical copper anomaly. The location of the historical samples was based on georeferenced historical exploration maps, the accuracy of which was not certain. The grid comprised six east-west lines of five stations each for a total of 30 samples and one duplicate.

The sampling in the BW grid confirmed the historical anomalous copper values in this area. Although no remains of the original sampling were definitively identified, the location of the historical work appears to be generally correct. A specific offset of the historical versus current sampling cannot be determined.

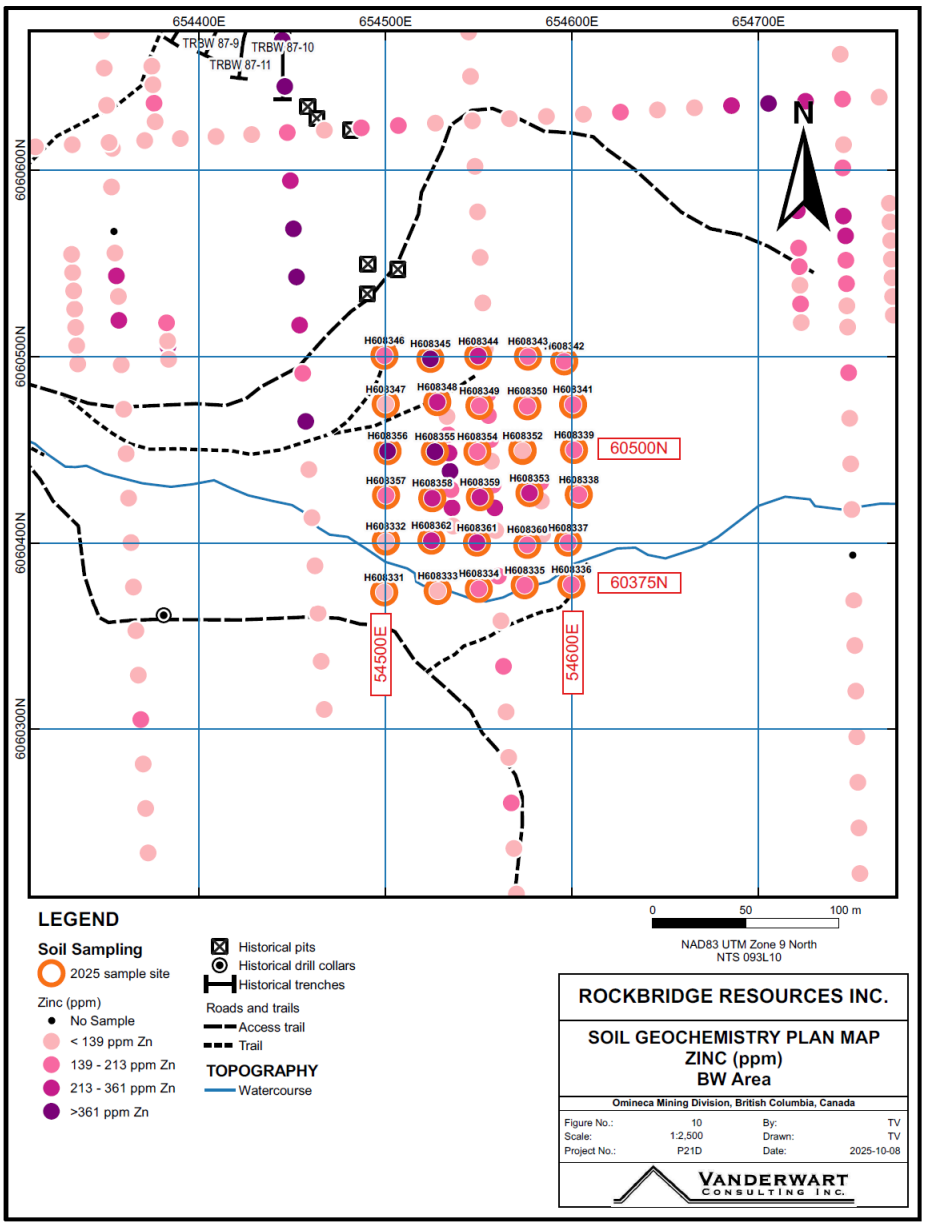
Results of the current sampling returned six strongly anomalous sample sites (>95 ppm Cu). Sample results for copper and zinc are presented in Figures 9.5 and 9.6. The copper geochemistry, when combined with historical soils and both historical and recent rock sampling strongly suggests a north-northwest geochemical trend. The trend, at present appears to end at the east-flowing creek at the south end of the current grid. Additional soil samples south of here may be warranted. Zinc and silver geochemistry coincide well with the copper values in this area.

Figure 9.5 Rockbridge BW Copper in Soil Geochemical Response



Source Rockbridge 2025

Figure 9.6 Rockbridge BW Zinc in Soil Geochemical Response



Source Rockbridge 2025

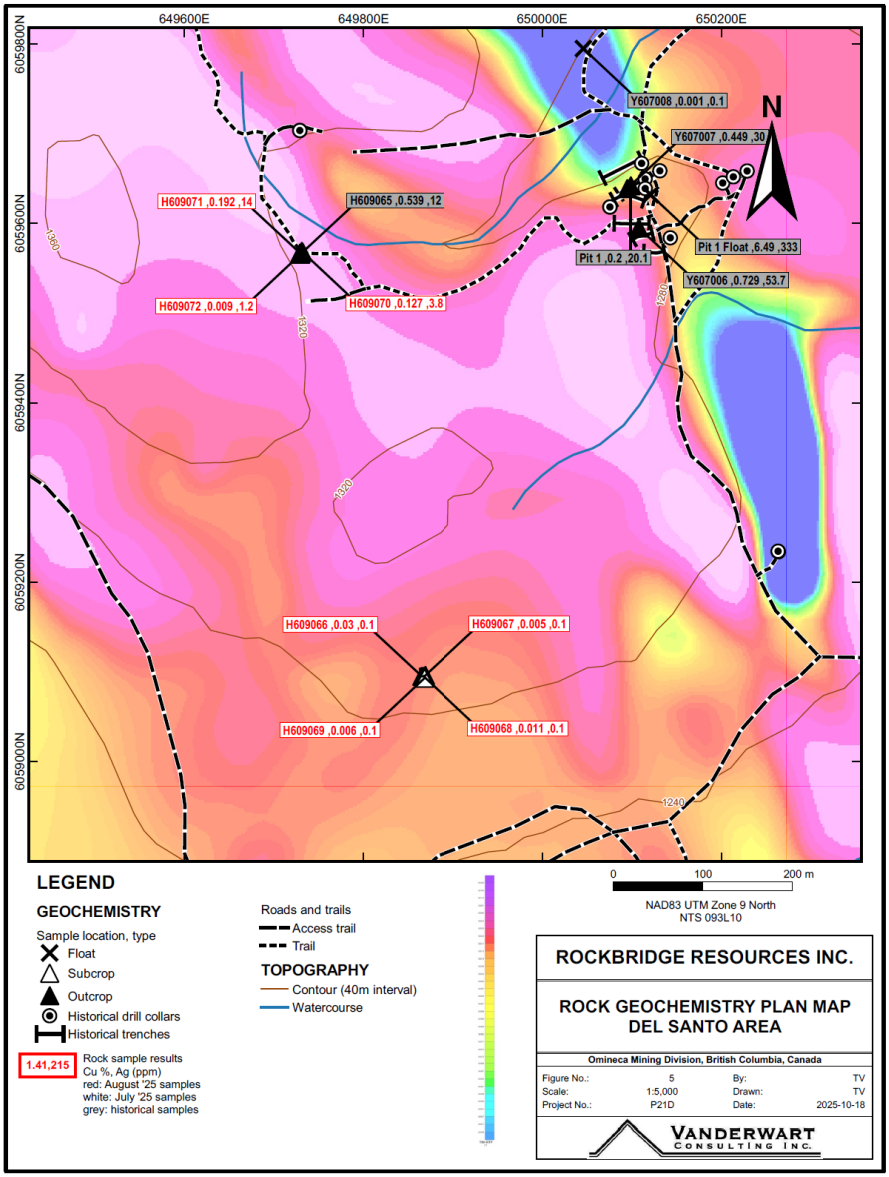
The author considers the sampling methods and sample quality are appropriate for soil sample surveying and does not believe there are any factors that may have biased the sample results. It is not known whether the samples are representative, but they can be presumed to be so as the sample locations were grid-based and therefore non-selective.

9.2 Rock Geochemistry

Rock samples along with prospecting have been collected from the various known showings as well as located several new mineralized showings. A total of 46 rock samples have been collected from outcrop, subcrop and float sources.

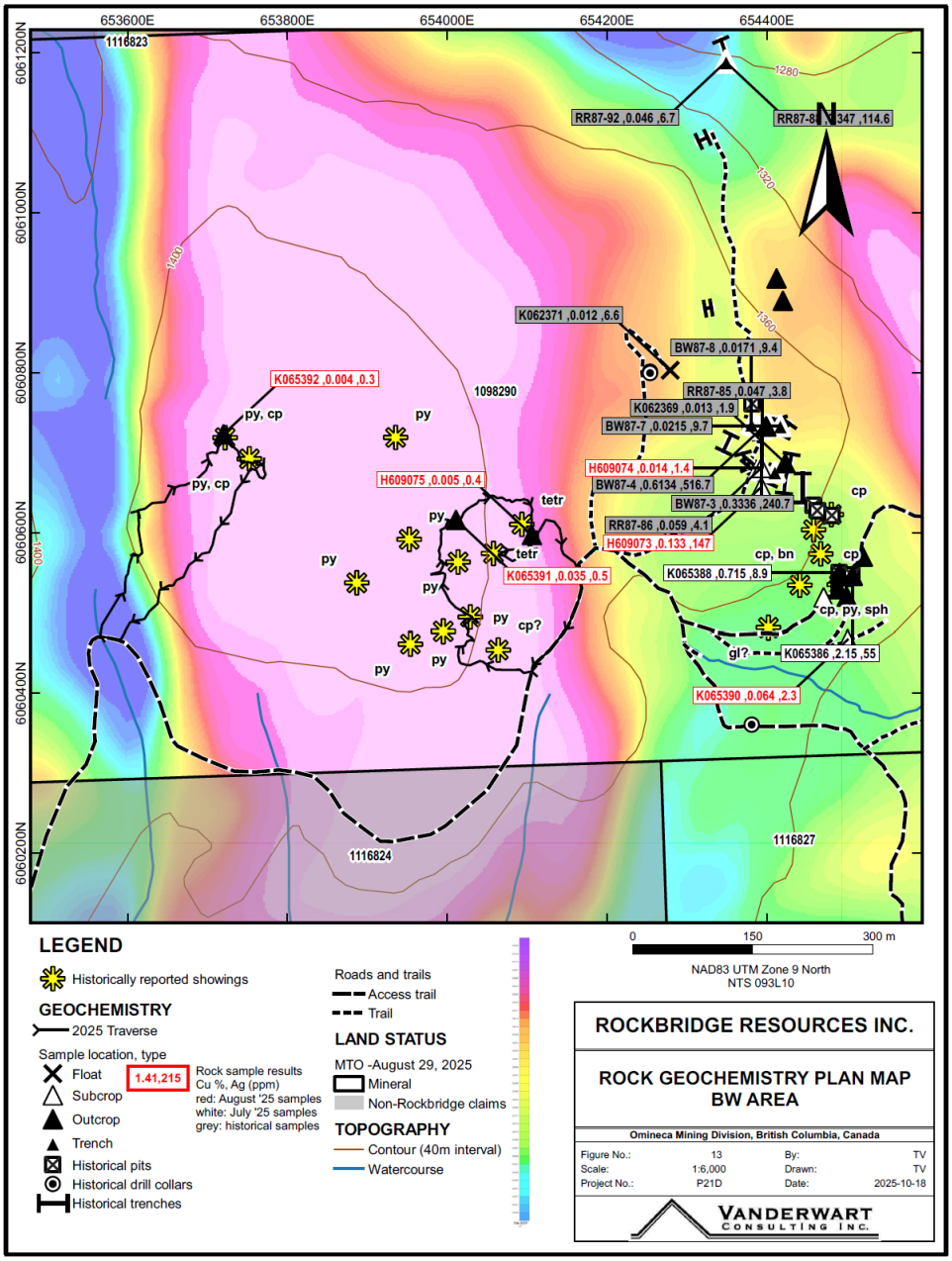
Del Santo rock sample locations are shown in Figure 9.7. and analytical results are shown in Table 9.1. BW Area rock sample locations are shown in Figure 9.8 and analytical results are shown in Table 9.2. Surprise Creek sample locations are shown in Figure 9.9, and the corresponding analytical results are shown in Table 9.3.

Figure 9.7 Del Santo Area Rock Sample Locations



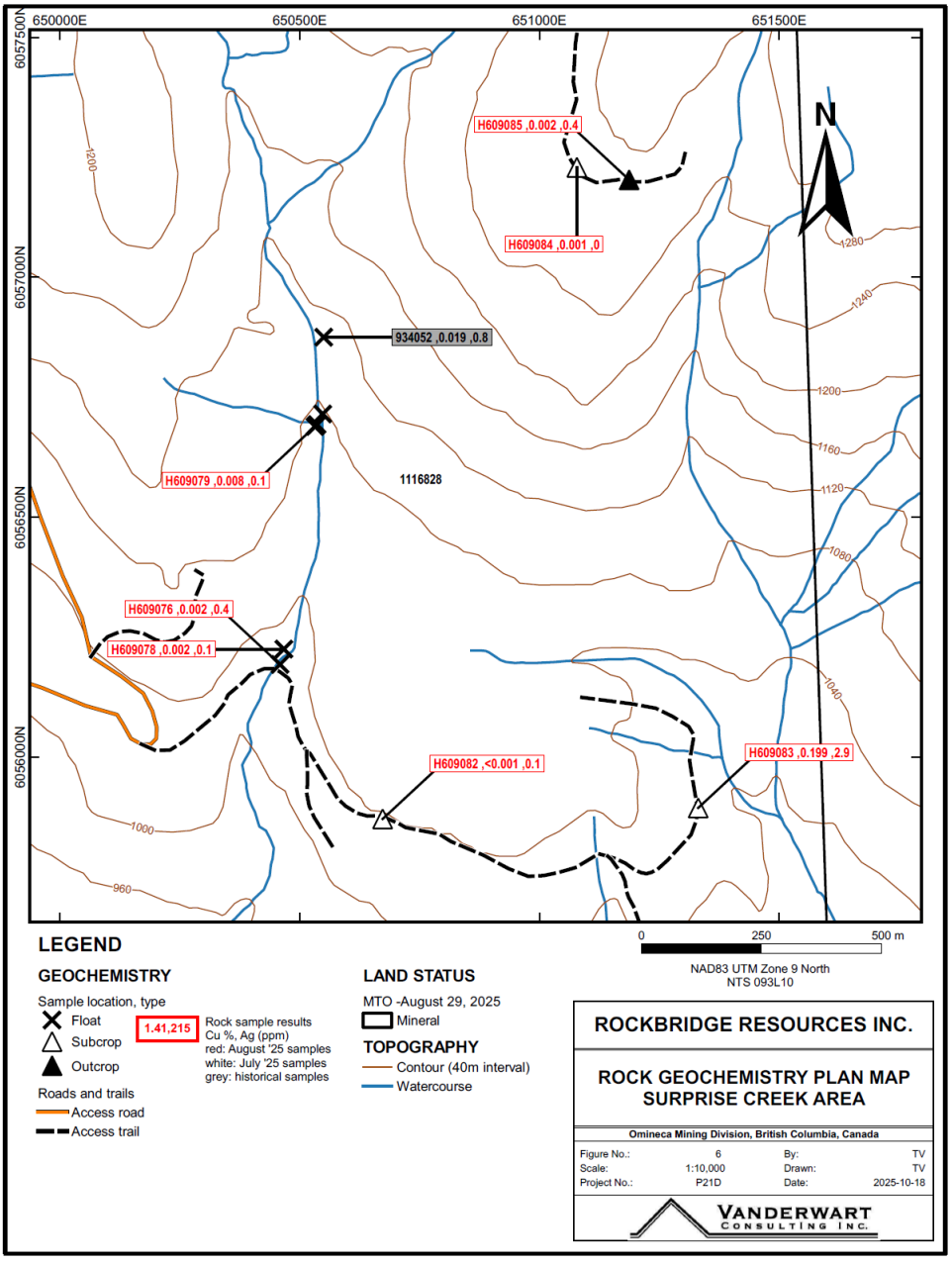
Source: Rockbridge 2025

Figure 9.8 BW Area Rock Sample Locations



Source: Rockbridge 2025

Figure 9.9 Surprise Creek Area Rock Sample Locations



Source: Rockbridge 2025

9.1.2.1 Del Santo Area

Sampling in this area initially focused on the immediate showing area. Strongly mineralized material from one of the historical trenches (Trench 98-4). Two samples from the trench returned significant base metal values of 0.729% Cu, 0.895% Zn along with 53.7 ppm Ag and 0.449% Cu, 0.719% Zn and 30.0 ppm Ag.

During the 2024 program, a copper occurrence was found in the bank of an old exploration trail (UTM 649732E, 6059568N). The subcropping rock was highly fractured to sheared. The site was noticed due to the strong iron-oxide alteration. Coarse to fine-grained chalcopyrite along with some malachite staining were noted in examples collected. Strongly sheared, possibly manganiferous sediments(?) occur immediately below the mineralization. The occurrence is located approximately 360 meters west of the main Del Santo showing. While it is likely that the occurrence was noted in the past, there is no documented mention of this showing. Samples collected from here returned 0.539% Cu,

Table 9.1 Del Santo Area Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	Location (UTM Zone 9 North)			Sample Source	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Results				
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Y607005	649660	6060493	1450	Outcrop	Chip	2.00	0.001	<0.1	0.008	<0.001	0.006
Y607006	650108	6059595	1285	Outcrop	Grab		**0.044**	**53.7**	**0.729**	**0.012**	**0.895**
Y607007	650095	6059639	1284	Outcrop	Grab		**0.027**	**30.0**	**0.449**	**0.006**	**0.719**
Y607008	650046	6059795	1278	Float	Grab		0.001	0.1	0.001	0.001	0.023
Y607009	650554	6058698	1249	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.4	0.009	0.001	0.018
Y607010	649608	6060414	1447	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.2	0.004	<0.001	0.006
Y607011	649259	6060509	1500	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	<0.1	0.011	<0.001	0.011
H609065	649732	6059568	1280	Outcrop	Grab		**0.005**	**12.0**	**0.539**	**0.001**	**0.020**
H609066	649865	6059095	1292	Outcrop	Grab		0.003	0.1	0.030	0.002	0.002
H609067	649869	6059096	1289	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.1	0.005	0.000	0.004
H609068	649867	6059095	1294	Outcrop	Chip	6.10	0.001	0.1	0.011	0.002	0.002
H609069	649868	6059093	1291	Subcrop	Grab		0.001	0.1	0.006	0.001	0.004
H609070	649731	6059569	1314	Outcrop	Chip	**1.00**	**0.006**	**3.8**	**0.127**	**0.001**	**0.001**
H609071	649729	6059567	1315	Outcrop	Grab		**0.010**	**14.0**	**0.192**	**0.001**	**0.001**
H609072	649730	6059566	1315	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	1.2	0.009	0.001	0.005

9.1.2.2 BW Area

Sampling in the BW area initially focussed on the exposed pits in what is believed to be the original Ivanhoe showing and workings. Here, a discrete iron-oxide altered shear zone with strong sulphide mineralization of tetrahedrite and secondary azurite is exposed in several pits. Sampling indicates strong copper-silver mineralization with a selective grab sample returning 1.735% Cu, 0.042% Pb, 0.509% Zn, and 911 ppm Ag. A 1.4 metre chip sample across the mineralized shear returned 1.005% Cu, 0.219% Pb, 0.354% Zn, and 494ppm Ag.

In 2025, two historical pits were relocated down a bushed in trail. Mineralization here consists mainly of disseminated chalcopyrite along with lesser bornite and likely some tetrahedrite. Mineralization is hosted in green to olive altered lapilli tuff. The mineralization is substantially wider that at the Ivanhoe showing to the north with continuous mineralization over a widths of up to 6 metres. The Western Pit was chip sampled across 2.3 metres yielding 0.835% Cu and 62.2 ppm Ag. The Eastern Pit was chipped over 2.3 metres yielding 1.24% Cu and 225 ppm Ag. Zinc and lead grades are noticeably lower here than at the Ivanhoe area.

Figure 9.10 Photos of Historic Pit Locations

Photo 1: “Western Pit”; note malachite staining on left side, Geotool for reference (24” handle). Sample K065385 chipped across mid-height of face approximately 4.5 metres grading 0.835% Cu and 62.2 ppm Ag.

Photo 2: “Eastern Pit”. Geotool for reference (30” handle); sample K065384 chipped across mid-height of face over approximately 2.8 metres grading 1.24% Cu and 225 g/t Ag

A subcrop sample collected 23 metres southwest from the Western Pit returned 0.654% Cu >1% Pb and 482 ppm Ag.

Between the Ivanhoe showing and the pits, a trench was located deeply shrouded in alders. A grab sample from this trench returned 0.133% Cu, 0.377% Pb and 147 ppm Ag. This trench appears to transect a separate mineralized zone from the Ivanhoe showing and suggests that two parallel zones strike through the area as indicated at the pits to the south. Soil geochemistry and airborne magnetics certainly suggest a north-northwestern trending mineralized corridor striking in both directions for a potential length of 1.2 km. The width of mineralization is not well constrained. Historical drilling was likely targeting this zone but no data appears to be available for this past work.

Table 9.2 BW Area Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	Location (UTM Zone 9 North)			Sample Source	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Results				
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
S425685	652943	6061112	1299	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.3	0.001	0.003	0.018
S425686	652943	6061062	1305	Outcrop	Grab		**0.004**	**64.0**	**0.305**	**0.002**	**0.013**
S425687	652945	6061061	1306	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.3	0.002	0.001	0.017
S425688	652946	6061062	1306	Outcrop	Grab		**0.009**	**138.0**	**0.919**	**0.001**	**0.016**
S425689	653795	6061571	1265	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.3	0.003	0.000	0.002
S425690	653851	6061517	1268	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.3	0.001	0.001	0.009
K062368	654399	6060733	1384	Outcrop	Grab		**0.013**	**911.0**	**1.735**	**0.042**	**0.509**
K062369	654423	6060687	1376	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	1.9	0.013	0.001	0.020
K062370	654399	6060733	1384	Outcrop	Chip	**1.40**	**0.014**	**494.0**	**1.005**	**0.219**	**0.354**

Sample ID	Location (UTM Zone 9 North)			Sample Source	Sample Type	Sample Width (m)	Results				
	Easting	Northing	Elevation				Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
K062371	654279	6060803	1392	Float	Grab		0.001	6.6	0.012	0.001	0.005
K065383	654490	6060530	1345	Float	Grab		0.009	215.0	1.410	0.003	0.067
K065384	654490	6060530	1345	Outcrop	Chip	**2.30**	**0.019**	**225.0**	**1.240**	**0.002**	**0.042**
K065385	654507	6060546	1342	Outcrop	Chip	**4.60**	**0.004**	**62.2**	**0.835**	**0.001**	**0.037**
K065386	654507	6060546	1342	Outcrop	Grab		0.007	55.0	2.150	0.001	0.033
K065387	654491	6060550	1347	Outcrop	Chip	**3.80**	**0.001**	**7.0**	**0.402**	**0.061**	**0.014**
K065388	654491	6060550	1347	Outcrop	Grab		**0.001**	**8.9**	**0.715**	**0.028**	**0.009**
K065389	654471	6060519	1346	Subcrop	Grab		**0.002**	**48.2**	**0.654**	**1.010**	**0.007**
K065390	654501	6060467	1328	Subcrop	Grab		0.001	2.3	0.064	0.253	0.003
K065391	654011	6060616	1417	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.5	0.035	0.005	0.002
K065392	653720	6060723	1423	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.3	0.004	0.016	0.001
H609073	654393	6060657	1380	Subcrop	Grab		**0.001**	**147.0**	**0.133**	**0.337**	**0.004**
H609074	654393	6060681	1382	Subcrop	Grab		0.001	1.4	0.014	0.027	0.005
H609075	654106	6060597	1378	Outcrop	Grab		0.001	0.4	0.005	0.001	0.002

9.1.2.3 Surprise Creek Area

All samples were collected during the 2025 exploration program. Only one anomalous result of 0.199% Cu was obtained from an iron-oxide altered and veined volcanic rock mineralized with minor pyrite and specularite. This area has since been soil sampled (October 2025), but all results are pending.

Table 9.3 Surprise Creek Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	Location (UTM Zone 9 North)			Sample Source	Sample Type	Results				
	Easting	Northing	Elevation			Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
H609076	650459	6056193	1020	Float	Grab	0.001	0.4	0.002	0.001	0.007
H609078	650467	6056225	1024	Float	Grab	0.001	0.1	0.002	0.001	0.005
H609079	650536	6056693	1075	Float	Grab	0.001	0.1	0.008	0.000	0.002
H609080	650548	6056715	1078	Float	Grab	0.006	0.2	0.002	0.002	0.006
H609082	650673	6055871	1037	Subcrop	Grab	0.001	0.1	<0.001	0.001	0.004
H609083	651331	6055894	1016	Subcrop	Grab	**0.001**	**2.9**	**0.199**	**0.001**	**0.001**
H609084	651078	6057229	1270	Subcrop	Grab	0.001	<0.1	0.001	0.000	0.001
H609085	651187	6057203	1269	Outcrop	Grab	0.001	0.4	0.002	0.001	0.005

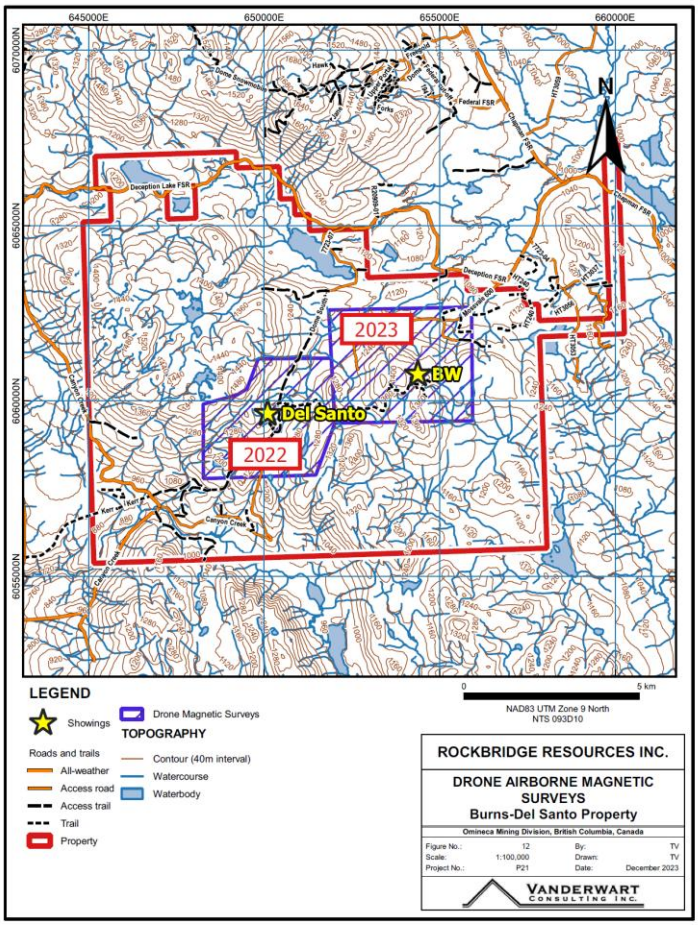
9.3 Airborne Magnetic Survey

A drone-supported airborne magnetic survey was carried out by Pioneer Exploration Consultants Ltd., of Ottawa, Ontario, between September 30 and October 1, 2022. The survey was flown on east-west lines with a 50-meter spacing and a sensor ground clearance of 30 meters. Tie lines were flown at 500-meter intervals. The total survey length was 234.05 line-kilometers. Another survey was performed by Pioneer over a portion of the Property between September 10 and September 14, 2023. The survey area are shown in Figure 9.9.

The airborne magnetometer was a GEM Systems Canada GSMP-35U unit with a potassium vapor sensor. The base-station ground unit was a GSM Overhauser magnetometer.

The survey results were presented graphically as: 1) Total Field, 2) First Vertical Derivative, and 3) 3D Analytical Signal. The First Vertical Derivative generally provides more structural detail than the Total Field and is shown in Figure 9.10, together with the location of the Del Santo Showing and several historic drillholes that were either located on the ground or for which the coordinates were available from historic assessment reports.

Figure 9.11 Location of 2022 and 2023 Drone Surveys

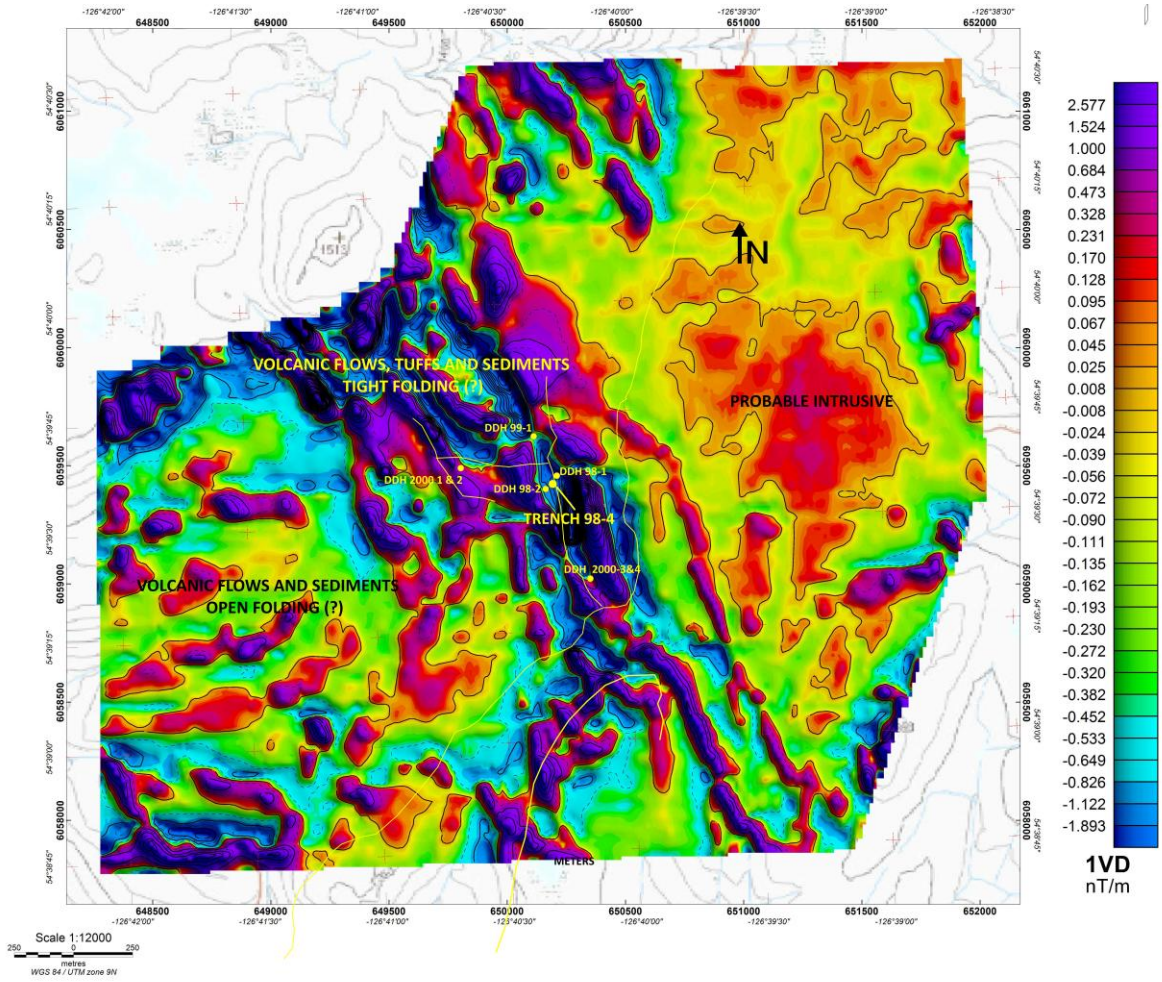


Source Rockbridge 2025

All the maps of magnetic response show a central, highly magnetic, northwest-trending belt that is flanked on the east by an irregular oval anomaly possibly representing an intrusive, and on the west by an area of variable magnetic intensity in which the bands show broad curvature, possibly representing folds, that are open to the west. A dike, or dikes, may occur on the east side of the central highly magnetic belt and west of the putative intrusive.

The central, northwest-trending magnetic belt has been demonstrated by mapping, trenching, and drilling, to be underlain by volcanic flows, volcaniclastics and volcanic sediments and it the host of the Del Santo showing. If the magnetic response in the area to the west of this belt is indicative of open folding, the magnetic response in this central belt may be indicative of tight folding.

Figure 9.12 Burn Property Airborne First Vertical Derivative Magnetic Map, Del Santo area survey (2022)

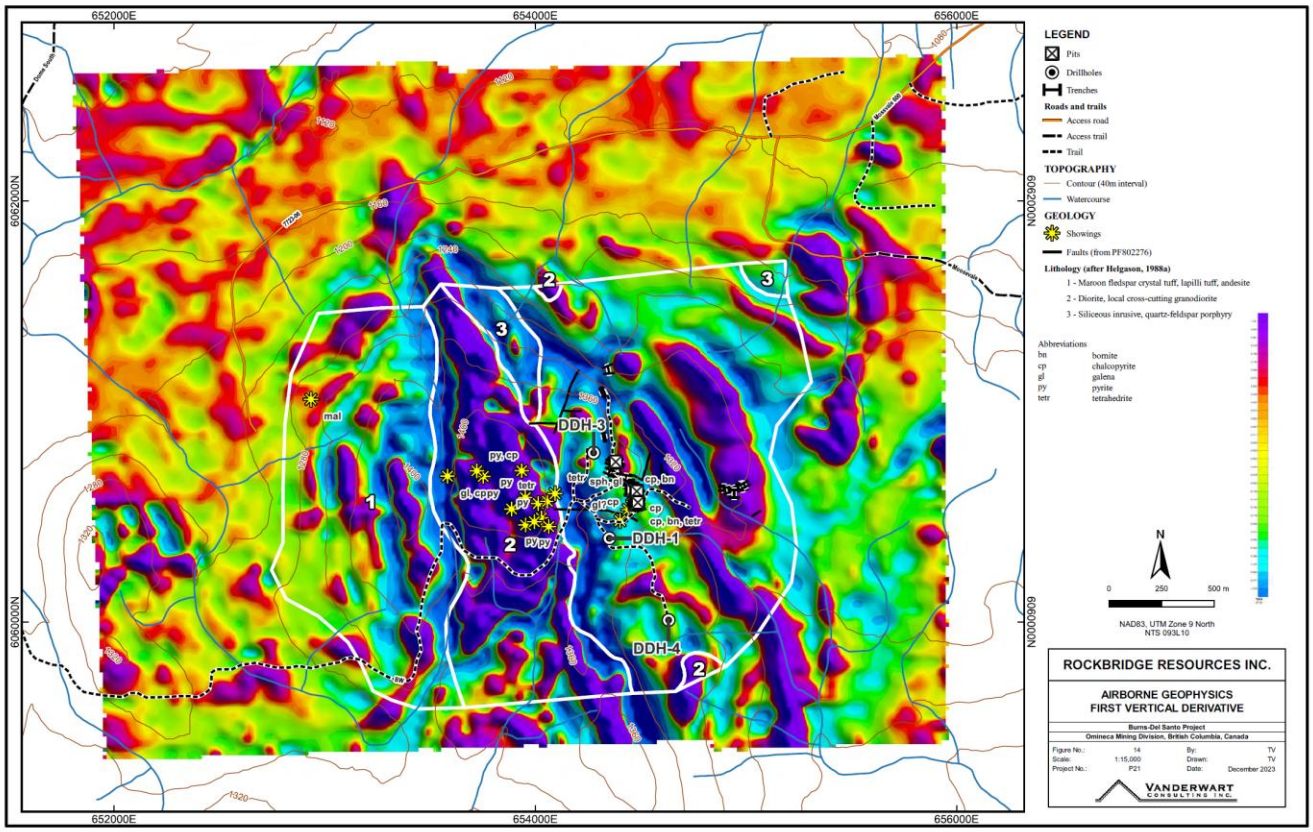


Source: Rockbridge 2022

It is noteworthy that although the Del Santo Showing is located in the belt of highly magnetic rocks, the showing appears to coincide with a magnetic low within that trend. It was noted in the interpretation of one of the historic magnetic surveys that a low-magnitude magnetic response may be indicative of the presence of limestone beds that host the mineralization.

Figure 9.11 shows the First Vertical Derivative map of the BW area that was generated from survey data obtained in 2023.

Figure 9.13 BW Showing Area First Vertical Derivative Magnetic Field Map



Source Rockbridge 2023

The principal airborne sensor used was a Gem Systems Canada GSMP-35U potassium vapor sensor mounted on a UAV platform (Matrice M600 Pro UAV). Ancillary equipment included a laser altimeter with a 130m range, Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system antenna and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU). A stationary GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer was used as a base station. Raw aerial magnetometer data was collected at a rate of 10 Hz while base station data was collected at a rate of 0.16 Hz. Total field and GPS UTC time were recorded with each data point, enabling diurnal correction to be applied during final data processing.

Data collection was conducted at 50-meter spaced lines with 500-meter spaced tie lines. The nominal magnetic sensor altitude above ground level (AGL) was 30 meters. Elevation from the terrain may vary depending on the treeline and obstacles on the flight route. High resolution LiDAR data was used to create a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) to assist the UAV terrain following procedure and to minimize the possible topographic effects on the magnetic data. The nominal production groundspeed is 9 m/s for flat topography with no wind. The survey speed may vary depending on the terrain and environmental conditions.

Pioneer produced three maps based on the collected magnetic data, total magnetic intensity, first vertical derivative, and analytical signal. No additional processing or geological/geophysical interpretation was performed.

The first vertical derivative magnetic field map shows a strong magnetic high bisected by a north-south trending magnetic low, possibly related to a fault or shear structure (Figure 9.13). The structural trend of the volcaniclastics is also parallel to subparallel to this magnetic low. The western side of the magnetic high correlates with surface exposures of the dioritic Topley intrusive. The eastern magnetic high is of slightly lower intensity, possibly because this area contains less outcrop, although the magnetic anomaly correlates with dioritic sills or dykes mapped by Dome Babine Mines (1969, BC Property File 802276). The geological map by Helgason (1988) notes diorite just south of the location of DDH-4. A magnetic low surrounding the intrusives could represent an alteration halo of magnetite destruction in the surrounding volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Hazelton Group rocks.

In 2024, Pioneer synthesized both images into a single levelled image.

10 Drilling

Rockbridge has done no drilling on the Property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

For the 2022 soil sample survey, Rockbridge personnel picked up samples daily from the field crew and took them to Gavin Mines Inc.'s (GMI) Dome mine site for drying, sorting, and cataloguing. For the 2024 soil sample survey, samples were stored at a secure shop in Quick, BC for drying and cataloguing. For both surveys, samples were packed into plastic sample bags and then into rice sacks for transport. Samples were delivered to Bandstra Transportation Systems in Smithers for forwarding to ALS Minerals (ALS) in North Vancouver, BC for sample preparation and geochemical analysis. Ted Vander Wart, P.Geo. of Vanderwart Consulting Inc., a consultant to Rockbridge supervised this aspect of both the 2022 and 2024 programs.

At ALS, soil samples were prepared by drying, then dry-sieving using an 80 mesh (180 micron) screen (ALS code PREP-41). Multi-element (48 elements) analysis was performed by aqua regia digestion and induced coupled plasma/atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) finish (ALS code ME-ICP61). Sample decomposition (0.25 g) was by perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids. The residue is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. The final solution is analyzed for 48 elements by spectrometry (ICP-AES). This method is useful for mobile and easily soluble species such as sulphides. Depending on the element, results are reported in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) or percent (%).

Gold was analyzed by 30-gram fire-assay-ICP with AES finish (ALS code Au-ICP21). A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead was digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in a microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid was then added and the bead was further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

Quality control consisted of field duplicate sampling at a rate of one duplicate per 25 routine samples for a total of 16 field duplicates. A review of the performance of the field duplicates of several key elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) all demonstrated acceptable results between the sample pairs.

Rock samples were also submitted to ALS for sample preparation and analysis in both 2022 and 2023. Rock samples were prepared by crushing, followed by a 250-gram split and then pulverization to 200 mesh (ALS code PREP-31). Gold and multi-element analysis followed the sample methods as for the soil samples.

The overlimit silver and copper samples were re-analyzed by ICP-AES (ALS code OG62). A prepared sample is digested with nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids, and then evaporated to incipient dryness. Hydrochloric acid and de-ionized 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 (100 mL). The resulting solution is diluted to volume with de-ionized water, homogenized and the solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy or by atomic absorption spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

Gold was analyzed by 30-gram fire-assay-ICP with AES finish (ALS code Au-ICP21). A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added, and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards. No quality control methods were employed for the rock samples other than those undertaken by the analytical laboratory.

The author considers the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures to be within industry norms and adequate to produce reliable results suitable for use in this technical report.

12 Data Verification

The author conducted a site inspection of the Property on September 30, 2022, another on October 19, 2023, and a third on September 26, 2025. The September 30, 2022, inspection pertained to the Del Santo showing area and included the examination of outcrop, drill collars from several historic drill campaigns, and trenches that were excavated as part of the 1998 exploration program. The trenches appear to have been reclaimed, and little evidence of their existence remains other than the absence of mature trees, although some bedrock exposures and indications of mineralization were observed in Trench 98-4 shown in Figure 6.2.

Two verification samples were collected from Trench 98-4 during the 2022 site visit: the first was collected from outcrop at the western edge of the blasted portion of the trench where minor quantities of sulphides were visible in black, manganiferous, siliceous tuff or volcanogenic sediment. The second sample was collected from a large fragment of blast rock in the bottom of the pit. This sample is comprised of abundant pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a black, siliceous hostrock. These samples were submitted to ALS Labs in North Vancouver. The base metals and silver were analyzed by method MEICP-41 for 35 elements by Aqua Regia digestion and ICP-AES finish. The gold was assayed by method Au-ICP21 fire assay with an ICP-AES finish. Table 12.1 shows the assay results.

Table 12.1 Burn Property Grab Sample Assay Results

SAMPLE	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Fe %	Mn %	S %	Zn ppm
Sample 1	0.025	20.1	0.2	15.95	>5	4.49	2,000
Sample 2	0.086	333	6.49	19.65	>5	>10	2,460

The October 19, 2023, inspection pertained to the Tony & Brenda / BW showing area. The three historic drill sites were visited and residual drill core left at those sites was examined. No mineralization was observed in the drill core and any mineralized core that may have been recovered is presumed to have been removed from the site at the time the holes were drilled. Trenches in the Tony / BW showing area were examined and locations of samples collected by Rockbridge were located and photographed (Figure 12.1). No additional samples were collected.

During the September 26, 2025, site visit, several historical trenches in the BW Area that had recently been sampled by Rockbridge were inspected and sample locations and tag numbers were photographed. No additional samples were collected.

Figure 12.1 Photo of Rockbridge Sample K062370 Location

Source: GMRS 2023

Figure 12.2 Rockbridge BW Area Historic Trench

Source GMRS 2025

The author is of the opinion that the data are adequate for the purposes used in the technical report

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable

16 Mining Methods

Not Applicable

17 Recovery Methods

Not applicable

18 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

On August 22, 2025, the Company received a Notice of Work permit to carry out mechanized exploration and disturbance in support of the exploration activities. The permit is issued by the BC Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals as Permit No. MX-100000559. The approval period is valid until March 31, 2030.

Approved activities include

- Surface Drilling: 20 sites, 20 m by 20 m, 0.80 ha
- Trenching: 6 sites, Maximum of 2.5 m wide by 50 m long, total disturbance of 0.04 ha
- Exploration Access Construction/Modification: Total 5.76 ha
- Existing Access Modification: 12 km, 4 m wide (4.8 ha)
- New Access Construction - Exploration Trail: 2.4 km, 4 m wide (0.96 ha)

For a total disturbance area of 6.60 ha

21 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

22 Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

23 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Property was acquired by Rockbridge to cover the Del Santo massive sulphide occurrence and surrounding ground as well as the Tony / BW and Brenda copper-silver occurrences to the northeast of the Del Santo showing.

The part of the Property around the Del Santo showing that has been mapped in detail is underlain by mafic volcanic flows and tuffs and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Nilkitkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group.

Available documentation of exploration conducted on the Property covers the period between 1968 and 2000 and is focused largely on the Del Santo showing that is comprised of lenses of massive and disseminated sulphides that contain copper, silver and zinc. Exploration programs have included soil geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching and diamond drilling.

Historical trenching of the Del Santo showing indicated that mineralization occurs intermittently along a north-south strike length of approximately 100 meters and across a width of up to 40 meters. Massive and disseminated sulfide mineralization occurs over widths up to 15 meters and the distribution of mineralization is strongly controlled by bedding, with beds dipping mostly at 65° to 75° east. The massive sulfide mineralization appears to be thickened by folding where it is exposed in several trenches. Pyrrhotite and pyrite are the dominant sulfide minerals, with subordinate chalcopyrite and subordinate sphalerite. The pyrrhotite is strongly magnetic. Host rocks of the strongest massive sulphide mineralization are patchy skarn and banded skarn and are composed of chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrrhotite, clinopyroxene, epidote, garnet, ankerite, minor quartz, and biotite. Pyrolusite is widespread throughout the trench area and most rock exposures display prominent pyrolusite staining. Geochemical values for manganese are commonly in excess of 10,000 ppm in rock samples from the trench area.

Several historic soil geochemical surveys identified the Del Santo showing and produced other anomalies but none of those has been demonstrated to be associated with other occurrences of sulphides.

Historic magnetic geophysical surveys have served to differentiate lithologies but do not appear to respond to the known sulphide occurrences. Equally, MaxMin conductors do not appear to coincide with mineralization.

Between 1970 and 2000, operators drilled 17 holes, 12 of which tested the Del Santo showing and the remaining five tested geophysical or geochemical targets to the northwest and southwest of the Del Santo showing. The holes that tested the Del Santo showing indicated that the surface stratigraphy and mineralization is underlain within about 20m of surface by andesite and basalt as well as an isolated segment of mineralization which, together with observed deformation within the surface strata and mineralization, suggest that the Del Santo showing is underlain by low-angle faults or thrusts. The second band of sedimentary rocks and sulphides to the west of the Del Santo showing may be a separate thrust slice but there is insufficient evidence to assess this possibility.

Several of the holes drilled by Falconbridge in 1970 to the southwest of the Del Santo Showing encountered stratigraphy and mineralization similar to the Del Santo Showing, but the mineralization was narrow and of low grade.

The Tony / BW occurrence is a quartz-carbonate altered shear zone with disseminated tetrahedrite mineralization that is hosted in fine-grained sediments. The mineralization is traceable over 80 meters along strike and a selected sample assayed up to 360 grams per tonne silver across 4.0 meters width. Tetrahedrite is disseminated through the quartz-carbonate alteration zone and also in the adjacent sediments. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena are present in variable amounts.

About 400 meters east of the historic shaft that was sunk in 1928 or 1929, a granodioritic intrusive hosts small chalcopyrite bearing quartz veins. A sample across a 23-centimeter vein assayed trace gold, and copper with 68.5 grams per tonne silver. The Tony / BW showing has been explored by soil geochemistry, geophysical surveying, trenching and by limited diamond drilling.

In the area of the Brenda occurrence, volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group strike 310 degrees and dip 25 degrees southwest. The Brenda showing itself is underlain mainly by maroon feldspar-crystal tuff and lapilli tuff of the Lower Jurassic Nilkitkwa Formation. To the east in the vicinity of the Tony occurrence, a diorite intrusive is exposed. A shear zone in the andesitic tuff, ranging from 6 to 12 meters in width, trends approximately 065 degrees. Mineralization occurs as disseminations and as replacement infillings along bedding planes adjacent to the shearing. On the right side of the creek open cuts expose massive pyrite with magnetite, sphalerite, and malachite staining.

The airborne magnetic survey carried out by Rockbridge during 2022 demonstrates that the Del Santo Showing occurs in rocks that form a magnetically prominent northwest trend. Historical mapping and drilling have shown these rocks are comprised of volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related sedimentary rocks and the magnetic response suggests that these rocks may be highly folded. Historical exploration has focused on this trend but prior to the Rockbridge survey, the trend and its extent were not fully recognized or if recognized, it was not incorporated into a geological map of the Property.

Similarly, the airborne magnetic survey carried out by Rockbridge during 2023 over the Tony / BW and Brenda showing area indicates that the mineralization there is associated with a diorite intrusive and with a magnetic low trend that may be indicative of a structure.

The soil geochemical surveys over the Del Santo area have indicated the presence of a number of anomalies that are considered to warrant investigation.

The selective sampling conducted within the Tony and Brenda showing area is considered to have confirmed historical sample results. As well, the compilation of historical soil sampling data indicates that areas of multi-element geochemical anomalies within the Tony and Brenda showing area remain untested.

Rockbridge has noted that sulphide mineralization was encountered in bedrock beneath all strongly anomalous historical soil geochemical responses that were trenched, although the concentration of base or precious metals concentrations was variable. There are several multi-element soil geochemical anomalies that were not tested, particularly in the northern grid area.

Other than the uncertainties that are associated with all mineral exploration, there are no obvious significant risks or uncertainties that can reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information contained in this report.

26 Recommendations

A two-phase program of work is recommended. Phase 1 comprises geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and road preparation in anticipation of Phase 2 drilling. The activities and associated costs are set out in Table 26.1.

This work would comprise Phase One of a two-phase program. The activities and budget for Phase Two would be contingent upon the results of Phase One. Phase 2 is contingent upon the results of Phase 1. If successful, both programs will result in the identification of one or more zones of mineralization that merit further investigation.

Table 26.1 Recommended Phase One and Phase Two Work Programs and Budgets

Phase One				
Activity	Unit	Number	Rate (CAD$)	Cost (CAD$)
Geophysics				
IP	Line	20	6,800	136,000
Mag (drone)	Survey	1	12,300	12,300
			Subtotal	148,300
Geochemistry				
Soil	Sample	400	122	48,800
Rock	Sample	50	122	6,100
Silt	Sample	20	122	2,440
			Subtotal	57,340
Road work				
Rig mats	Item	24	600	14,400
Excavator	Hours	40	270	10,800
			Subtotal	25,200
			Direct Cost	230,840
			Contingency	23,084
			Total Phase 1	**253,924**
Phase Two				
Drilling and Assaying	Meters	3,850	300	1,150,000
Trenching	Meters	150	200	30,000
			Total Phase 2	**1,180,000**

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Vander Wart, Ted W., October 15, 2025
Assessment Report on the Burns-Del Santo Property (Event # 6088552)
For Rockbridge Resources Inc.

28 Certificates of Qualified Persons

I, Gregory Z. Mosher, P. Geo., of North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a geologist with a business address at #304 – 3373 Capilano Crescent North Vancouver, Canada, V7R 4W7.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “Technical Report Burn Property”, dated November 05, 2025 (the “Technical Report”).
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University (B.Sc. Hons., 1970) and McGill University (M.Sc. Applied, 1973). I am a member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists BC, License #19267. My relevant experience with respect to exploration for basemetal deposits includes over 40 years of exploration for and evaluation of such deposits. I am a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the “Instrument”).
4. My personal inspection of the Property was on September 30, 2022, October 19, 2023, and September 26, 2025, each for a period of one-half day.
5. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
6. I am independent of Rockbridge Resources Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
7. I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I have read the Instrument, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, 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.

Signed and dated this 5th day of November 2025 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Original signed and sealed

Gregory Z. Mosher, P. Geo.