Technical Report on the McConnell Project
British Columbia, Canada

NTS 094D 15 & 16
Latitude 56° 51′ 15” N; Longitude 126° 29′ 17” W

Report Date: January 15, 2024
Effective Date: January 15, 2024

Prepared For:

GGL Resources Corp.
Suite 510 – 1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6E 4A6

Prepared by: **Kelson Willms, B.Sc., P.Geo.**

ARCHER CATHRO

Signature Page

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Suite 510 – 1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6E 4A6

Signing Date: January 15, 2024

"Kelson Willms"
Kelson Willms, B.Sc., P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature Page has been delivered to GGL Resources Corp.

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1 Summary

The McConnell Project ("the Project" or "the Property") is located in central British Columbia (BC), approximately 780 km north of Vancouver, BC and 400 km northwest of Prince George, BC. The McConnell claims are located 22 km southeast of the past-producing Kemess Copper-Gold Mine (Kemess). Access to the claims from Vancouver is by paved highway to Mackenzie, BC, and then by gravel road (the 'Road to Resources') which travels west then north from Mackenzie, passing Johanson Lake and the Kemess Mine complex. The turnoff for the McConnell Property is located 30 km west of Johanson Lake, which leads to a 4x4 road that travels 25 km northeast to the claims.

The Property consists of five contiguous claim blocks encompassing 8,699.63 hectares (86.99 km^2), which are 100% owned by GGL Resources Corp. (GGL).

The Project is located within the Swannell Range of north-central British Columbia. McConnell Creek, the main waterway in the area, drains southward through the centre of the Property before entering the Ingenika River immediately south of the claims. The Ingenika River continues eastward until draining into Williston Lake, situated within the Rocky Mountain Trench, before discharging into the Peace River. Topography at the McConnell Property is moderate, with alpine to sub-alpine vegetation on hill tops and lodgepole pine and spruce forests at lower elevations. Elevation ranges from 1,840 m to 1,160 m above sea level. In flat areas found at topographic highs the ground is swampy, while higher topography areas often display general glacial scouring, which leaves locally elongated domal hills and ridge tops. The McConnell Creek valley bottom is infilled with fluvial gravels of variable thickness, which have been exposed by placer gold workings that overlap with the Property.

Climate is typical of north-central British Columbia, with winter lows reaching -40° Celsius (C) and summer highs reaching 25° C. Winter snowpack typically disappears in early June with some north facing slopes holding snow until late June or early July. Snow can return intermittently to the Property beginning in mid-September and is typically seasonally permanent by mid-October.

The Project lies within the traditional territories of the Tsay Keh Dene First Nation (TKDFN) and Takla First Nation (TFN), both of which have representation offices in Prince George and band offices in their respective territories.

The Property is situated within the Toodoggone Mining Camp, a mineral district characterized by numerous copper-gold porphyry deposits and low and high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits that are hosted primarily in Early Jurassic intrusions and Mesozoic volcanic rocks. The McConnell claims are located in a region underlain by large Early Jurassic monzonitic and dioritic magmatic rocks that intrude Upper Triassic volcanic sequences, Late Triassic ultramafic rocks and gneissic amphibolite. These units are deformed and/or faulted by the north-trending Pinchi Lake-Ingenika Fault System, a dextral strike-slip fault array comprised of the Pinchi, Ingenika and Finlay faults, which can be traced for upwards of a hundred kilometres and is up to three kilometres wide.

The Project covers two main areas of significant mineralization: the Gold Zone, a shear-hosted gold-bearing vein system associated with the Finlay Fault that has returned high-grade gold assays from trenching and drilling; and the Copper Zone, a copper-gold porphyry system found near the Ingenika Fault which has returned high-grade copper-gold assays from drilling and trenching.

Gold-bearing veins associated with shear zones were first discovered on the McConnell Property by Jack Gerlitzki and John Leontowich in 1947. Historical exploration programs, comprising geological, geophysical and geochemical surveying, trenching and drilling, have been intermittently conducted since discovery. This work outlined significant zones of gold and copper at the Gold and Copper zones. The Project was acquired in 1981 by Gerle Gold Ltd., which was later renamed GGL Diamond Corp. and then later GGL Resources Corp.

Placer mining has been conducted on McConnell Creek since before hard rock exploration began in the area, and still occurs to this day. The majority of placer mining has largely been focused approximately 3.5 km southwest of the Gold Zone, but placer gold has also been panned from the creeks that flow west across the Property near the Gold Zone.

Early exploration programs were focused on gold targets due to the remoteness of the area and the consequently high transportation costs of base metal concentrates. Exploration by Gerle Gold Ltd. began with geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys at the Gold Zone, within the amphibolite gneiss host rock. Around this time, the Copper Zone (BC MINFILE 094D 091) was discovered by independent operators, but beyond early-stage evaluation, only limited exploration programs were conducted until GGL fully consolidated the claim area in 2018. In addition to the two main zones, soil geochemical sampling has identified a copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly that overlaps the Gold Zone over an area of 200 by 800 metres, while other copper-in-soil anomalies occur to the northwest and southeast along a well-defined shear zone.

Since 1991 the Property claim boundaries have intermittently expanded and contracted based on results and exploration budgets. In January 2018, two additional claim blocks were added on the west and south sides of the Property core to cover additional copper showings that make up the Copper Zone. An additional claim was added to the south in August 2020.

The McConnell Project constitutes a property of merit based on its favourable geological setting within the Toodoggone Mining Camp and the presence of high-grade, widespread gold and copper mineralization.

Within this report, a proposed $267,828 exploration program is recommended on the McConnell Project, consisting of a heliborne electromagnetic survey over key areas around the Copper Zone. In conjunction with this program, upgrading and modernizing the existing GIS database and overall database is also recommended in order to maximize efficiencies and conduct modern target generating exercises.

2 Introduction

GGL Resources Corp. (GGL) has retained Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (Archer Cathro) to prepare this Technical Report under the provisions of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") for the McConnell Project. The effective date of this report is January 15, 2024.

This report describes the McConnell Project in accordance with the guidelines specified in NI 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration on the Project and a site visit by the Author. It includes geological descriptions, a review of historical exploration programs completed on the Project to date and an assessment of the mineral potential of the Project. The descriptions of historical work on the Project are based on data provided by GGL, publicly available information (including prior technical reports on the McConnell Project), a review of the mineral occurrences documented in the British Columbia mineral inventory database ("MINFILE") and property assessment reports that are maintained by the British Columbia Geological Survey ("BCGS"). The Author has taken reasonable steps to verify this historical data and has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in his professional judgement.

2.1 Qualified Persons

This report was prepared by Kelson Willms, B.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Geologist and Associate with Archer Cathro. Mr. Willms is an independent Qualified Person under the provisions of NI 43-101 and has no affiliations with GGL except that of an independent consultant/client relationship.

The Author completed a site visit on September 30, 2022. Select historical showings, sample locations and drill collar locations were examined by the Author. The details of this site visit are discussed in Section 12, "Data Verification".

2.2 Source Documents and Sources of Information

Sources of information utilized in this report are detailed below, and are also provided in Section 27, "References". These sources include public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the MINFILE data available for the area at https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/ on September 15, 2023.

- Review of company reports, and annual assessment reports filed with the government at https://apps.nrs.gov.bc.ca/pub/aris/ on September 15, 2023.

- Research of mineral titles and claim locations at https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do and https://www.ltsa.ca/ on September 15, 2023.

- NI 43-101 technical report – Richardson, Paul W., 2007 – The McConnell Creek Property, Omineca Mining Division. Technical Report 43-101F1. available on https://sedar.com/.

- Company data supplied by GGL, including a geological and geochemical database.

- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey and Geological Survey of Canada.

- Review of Authorizations and other documents related to the Mines Act Permit MX-13-165 for work at the McConnell Project and available at https://mines.nrs.gov.bc.ca/.

- Review of Notice of Work, Mineral and Coal Exploration Activities and Reclamation permits for the Project, provided by GGL.

- Summaries of the British Columbia Parks and Protected Areas, available at https://bcparks.ca/.

- A site visit was completed by the Author from September 22 to September 30, 2022, in order to review select historical workings, drill collar locations and sample sites.

2.3 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Widths and distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m), kilometres (km) and feet (ft). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 9, North American Datum ("NAD") 83 projection unless otherwise stated. Temperatures are described in Celsius (°C). DDH refers to diamond drill hole, and RC to reverse circulation drill hole. The term Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The annotation 020°/55°E refers to an azimuth of 020°, dipping 55° to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne ("g/t") and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviations oz/ton and oz/t refer to troy ounces per imperial short ton, while the unit 't' refers to metric tonnes. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Element abbreviations used in this report may include gold (Au), copper (Cu), silver (Ag) and molybdenum (Mo), as per the Periodic Table of Elements.

VLF-EM refers to Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic geophysical surveys. IP refers Induced Polarization geophysical surveying. VTEM refers to Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic geophysical surveys.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

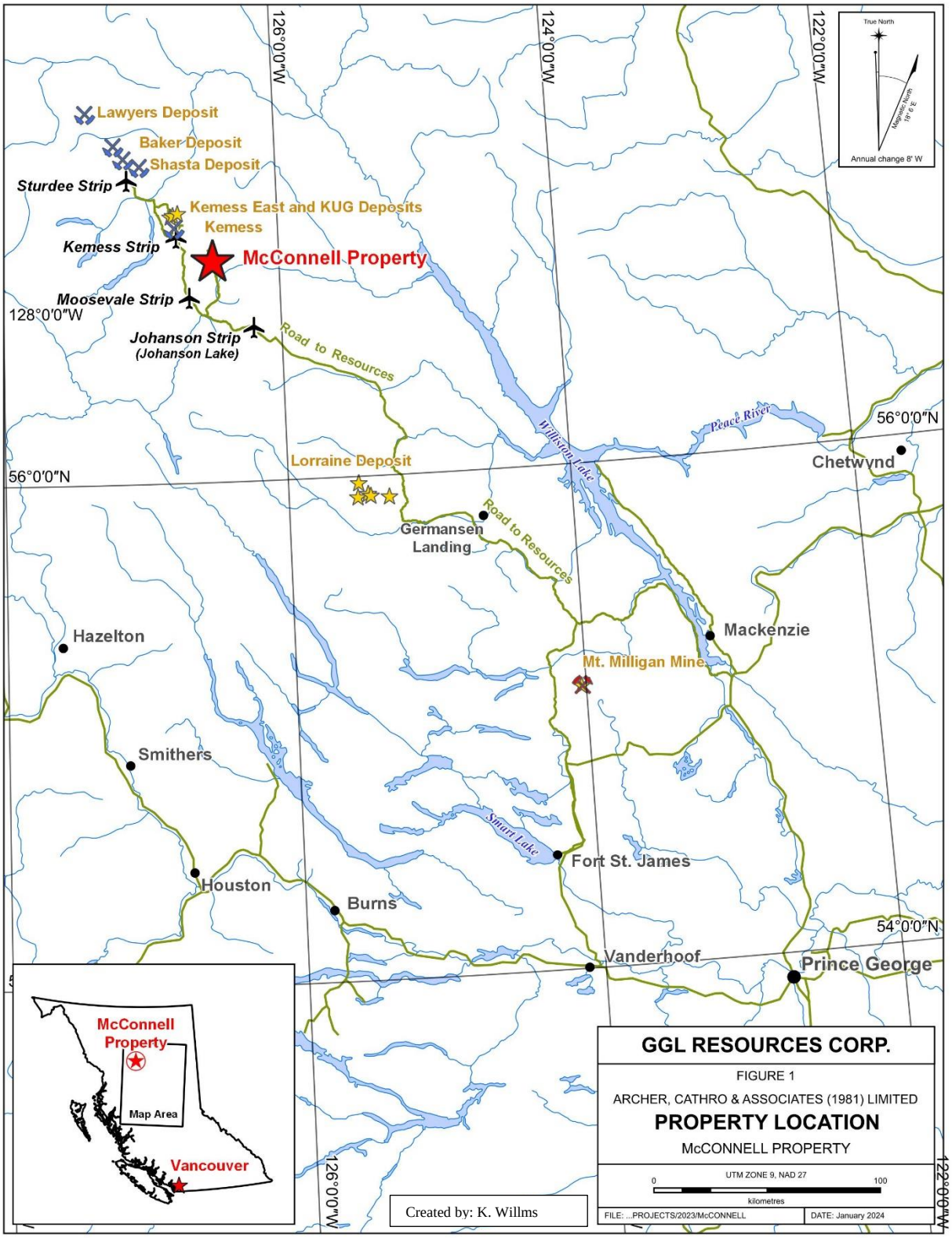
The Authors have relied, in respect of legal aspects pertaining to Property ownership, agreements, and royalties, upon the Purchase/Sales Agreement (as defined below) provided by David Kelsch, President, Chief Operating Officer and Director of GGL Resources Corp., in an email dated September 15, 2023. Full reliance following a review of information provided by Mr. Kelsch, pertains to agreements and obligations summarized in Section 4.3 of the Technical Report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The McConnell Project is located in central British Columbia, centred at Latitude 56° 51' N and Longitude 126° 29' W on National Topographic System (NTS) map areas 94D/15 and 94D/16 (Figures 1 and 2). The Property is situated 780 km north of Vancouver and 400 km northwest of Prince George, the largest cities in BC and central BC, respectively. The closest community and supply center is Mackenzie, BC, which is located approximately 400 km to the southeast of the Project.

The Project lies within the traditional territories of the Tsay Keh Dene First Nation (TKDFN) and the Takla First Nation (TFN), both of which have offices located in Prince George and their respective territories.


Lawyers Deposit
Baker Deposit
Shasta Deposit
Sturdee Strip
Kemess East and KUG Deposits
Kemess
Kemess Strip
McConnell Property
Moosevale Strip
128°0'0"W
Johanson Strip
(Johanson Lake)
Road to Resources
126°0'0"W
124°0'0"W
122°0'0"W
True North
Magnetic North
Annual change 8' W
Peace River
Williston Lake
56°0'0"N
Chetwynd
Lorraine Deposit
Germansen Landing
Road to Resources
Mackenzie
Hazelton
Mt. Milligan Mine
Smithers
Stuart Lake
Fort St. James
Houston
Burns
54°0'0"N
Vanderhoof
Prince George
McConnell Property
Map Area
Vancouver
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
0
100
kilometres
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McCONNELL
DATE: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The McConnell Project consists of five contiguous mineral tenures within the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia, covering an area of 8,699.63 hectares (86.99 km^2) (Table I and Figure 2). These claims are currently registered in the name of GGL Resources Corp. The claims are in good standing but have not been surveyed. The province of BC owns the surface rights to the property.

A mineral or placer claim has a set expiry date (the "Good to Date"). In order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development.

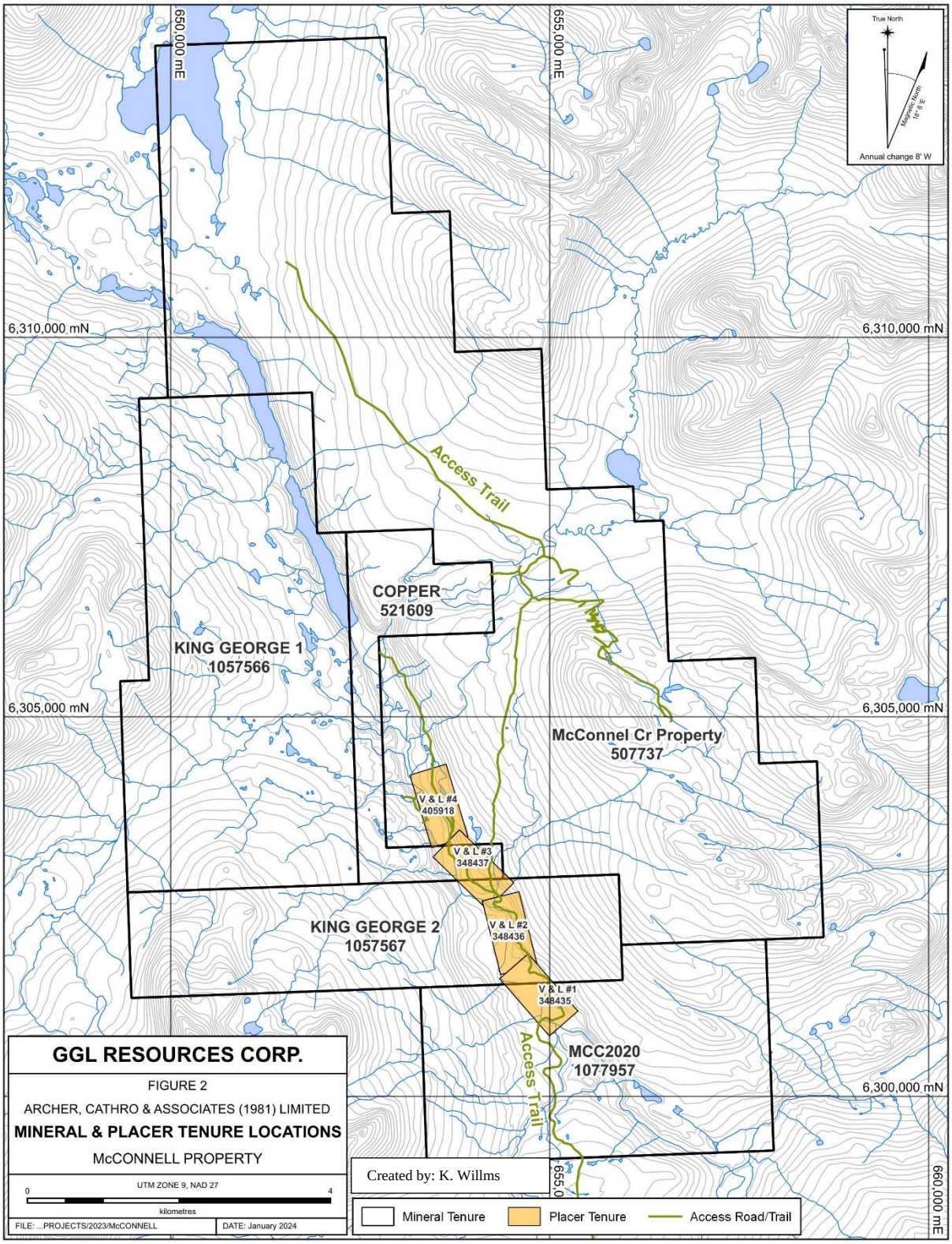
Table I: McConnell Project Claim Data Summary

Title Number	Claim Name	Hectares	Issue Date	Good to Date	Claim Holder Name
507737	McConnell Cr Property	4,453.84	2005/Feb/23	2024/Sept/15	GGL Resources Corp.
521609	COPPER	424.38	2005/Oct/28	2024/Sept/15	GGL Resources Corp.
1057566	KING GEORGE 1	1,768.14	2018/Jan/10	2024/Sept/15	GGL Resources Corp.
1057567	KING GEORGE 2	902.54	2018/Jan/10	2024/Sept/15	GGL Resources Corp.
1077957	MCC2020	1,150.73	2020/Aug/12	2024/Sept/15	GGL Resources Corp.

There are four existing placer claims, encompassing 200 hectares (2 km^2), which overlap with the McConnel Project mineral tenures (Figure 2). These placer claims are owned by CAI Gold Ltd., which has no affiliation with GGL (Table II). Placer operations at McConnell Creek appear to have been small- to medium-scale in size and have operated intermittently over the last 40 years. No quantitative public records of placer gold production have been found.

Table II: Placer Claim Summary

Title Number	Claim Name	Hectares	Issue Date	Good to Date*	Claim Holder Name
348435	V & L #1	50.00	1996/Jul/17	2028/Mar/01	CAI Gold Ltd.
348436	V & L #2	50.00	1996/Jul/17	2028/Mar/01	CAI Gold Ltd.
348437	V & L #3	50.00	1996/Jul/17	2028/Mar/01	CAI Gold Ltd.
405918	V & L #4	50.00	2003/Oct/18	2028/Mar/01	CAI Gold Ltd.


650,000 mE
655,000 mE
660,000 mE
6,310,000 mN
6,305,000 mN
6,300,000 mN
True North
Magnetic North
16° 0' E
Annual change 8' W
Access Trail
COPPER
521609
KING GEORGE 1
1057566
McConnel Cr Property
507737
V & L #4
405918
V & L #3
348437
V & L #2
348436
V & L #1
348435
KING GEORGE 2
1057567
MCC2020
1077957
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
MINERAL & PLACER TENURE LOCATIONS
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
0
4
kilometres
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McCONNELL
DATE: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms
Mineral Tenure
Placer Tenure
Access Road/Trail

4.3 Underlying Agreements and Royalties

There are no underlying agreements or royalties for any interests or mineral tenures on the property.

4.4 Permits and Authorizations

On June 16, 2008, GGL received Mines Act Permit (mineral) MX-13-165 for the McConnel Project from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (MEMLCI). This permit was further emended on January 18, 2022, to upgrade and modernize it with current geological concepts, exploration techniques and approaches. The expiry date for the permit is January 31, 2026, which holds a Reclamation Liability Amount of $24,700 that is held in a combination of cash deposit and guaranteed GIC.

The Project also holds a Free Use Permit for the cutting of up to 50 cubic metres timber. The Free Use Permit expires with the Mines Act Permit.

Details of the Permit can be found in Table III along with a description of permitted exploration and reclamation activities.

Table III: Active Exploration Permits

Permit Number	Expiry Date	Related Mineral Tenures	Work Description
MX-13-165	January 31, 2026	507737, 521609, 1057566, 1057567, 1077957	Surface drilling, up to 14 sites (0.17 ha); trenching and test pitting, up to 20 sites (10m x 25m 0.50 ha); 4 km of new exploration access trail (1.60 ha), temporary exploration camp (1).
Free Use Permit	January 31, 2026 or the earlier of termination or cancelation of MX permit.	507737, 521609, 1057566, 1057567, 1077957	The maximum volume of timber that may be cut is 50 cubic metres.

4.5 Environmental Considerations

Permit MX-13-165 is subject to industry standard environmental conditions imposed by the MEMLCI, which is more fully described in the official permit document. There are no special or unique conditions.

Disturbances created under the permit must be reclaimed before the expiry date. No other environmental liabilities exist on the Property.

4.6 Protected Areas

There are no parks, conservancies, or protected areas within five kilometres of the Property.

4.7 Protected Areas

No other potential risk factors are known that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Project.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The McConnell claims are found approximately 22 km southeast of the road accessible, past producing Kemess Mine. Access to the Project from Vancouver is via paved highway to Mackenzie before reaching the 'Road to Resources', a gravel road that travels west then north. This road leads to the Osilinka River and Johanson Lake before arriving at the Kemess mine area (Figure 1). The McConnell Project access road, a 25 km long 4x4 road, branches off the 'Road to Resources' approximately 30km west of Johanson Lake. This road travels through historical placer areas on McConnell Creek and the primary historical camp location for the Gold Zone, on Snowslide Creek in the east-central part of the claims. Historical drill and exploration trails give some additional access to the northern and western parts of the Property.

The Project is located within the Swannell Range of north-central BC. McConnell Creek, the main watercourse in the area, drains southward through the centre of the Property before entering the Ingenika River immediately south of the claims. The Ingenika River continues eastward until draining into Williston Lake, within the Rocky Mountain Trench, before discharging into the Peace River.

Topography at the McConnell Project is moderate with alpine to sub-alpine vegetation on hill tops and an open, boreal forest in the valleys. The mean topographic elevation on the Property is 1,500 metres, with the highest ridges reaching 1,840 metres and the lowest point, along McConnell Creek, sitting at 1,160 metres.

On some plateaus found at higher elevations the ground is swampy, and higher topography areas generally display general glacial scouring, which leaves locally elongated domal hills and ridge tops. McConnell Creek itself cuts through fluvial gravels of variable thickness, which can be seen in placer workings. A till blanket has been deposited over much of the intermediate elevations on the northern portion of the Project. Sub-crop and outcrop can be found on higher exposures in the southern half of the Project and on some of the incised valley walls.

The climate is typical of north central British Columbia with winter lows reaching -40° C and summer highs typically peaking at around 25° C. Snow water equivalent for the Pulpit Lake automated snow weather station, peaks in late April at an annual average of approximately 450 mm. Snowpack disappears in early June with some north face slopes persisting until late June to

early July. Snow can return intermittently to the Property slopes in mid-September and provides permanent cover by mid-October.

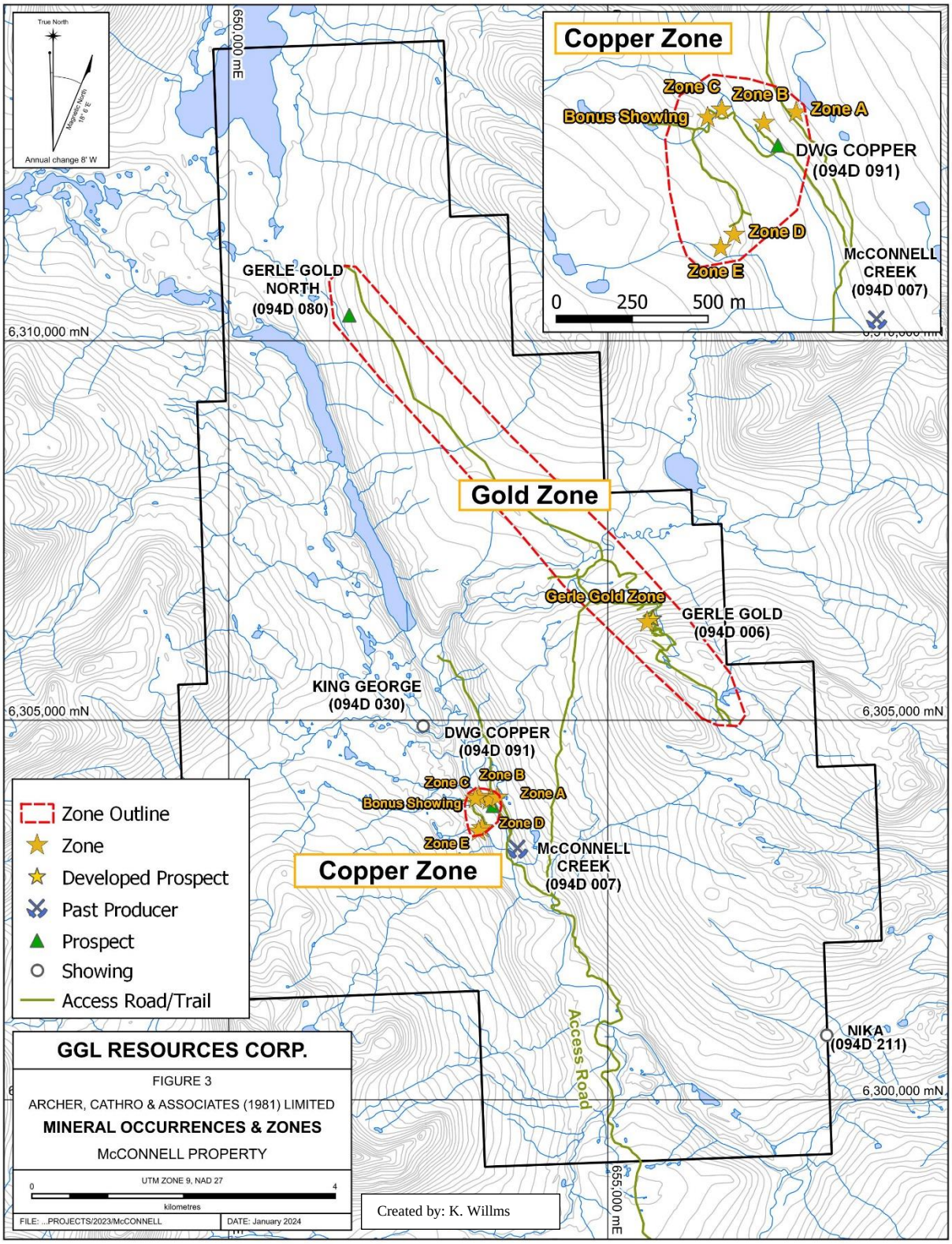
During late spring and early summer snowpack melt, water level and flow on McConnell Creek becomes high and aggressive making vehicle crossings unadvised. By late August and September, McConnell Creek is at its seasonal low and crossings become substantially easier.

6 History

Mining activity in the area was first recorded in 1899 when placer gold and platinum were discovered at the junction of McConnell Creek and the Ingenika River (Figure 3). Following the discovery of additional placer deposits a few miles upstream in 1906, a surge of placer activity began in the area in 1907 and 1908. The miner credited with discovery of placer gold on McConnell Creek, P. Jensen of Takla, operated a productive placer mine until the early 1930's. Between 1931 and 1941, placer production on McConnell Creek was reported as 1100 ounces of gold (Minfile 094D 007). A second placer rush would occur in 1932, but no significant deposits were discovered (Phendler, 1975).

Historical hard rock exploration in the area of the McConnell Project has largely been split between work in the northeastern part of the Property (the Gold Zone) and the west-central part of the Property (the Copper Zone). These zones were independently discovered and explored until the claims were fully consolidated by GGL Resources in 2018.

Vein-hosted gold mineralization was first reported by P. Jensen in a steep canyon on a tributary of McConnell Creek sometime between 1906 and 1932 (Fox, 1982). This showing, the King George Showing (Minfile 094D 030), consists of a network of irregular white quartz veinlets cutting silicified granodiorite over an area of approximately 100 by 170 m (Figure 3). Pyrite, malachite and chalcopyrite with minor galena and molybdenite are found disseminated within the silicified host rock and concentrated within veins (BC Minfile 094D 030).


Copper Zone
Zone C
Zone B
Zone A
Bonus Showing
DWG COPPER
(094D 091)
Zone D
Zone E
McCONNELL
CREEK
(094D 007)
0 250 500 m
True North
Magnetic North
15° 6' E
Annual change 8' W
650,000 mE
6,310,000 mN
GERLE GOLD
NORTH
(094D 080)
Gold Zone
Gerle Gold Zone
GERLE GOLD
(094D 006)
KING GEORGE
(094D 030)
6,305,000 mN
DWG COPPER
(094D 091)
Zone C
Zone B
Zone A
Bonus Showing
Zone D
Zone E
McCONNELL
CREEK
(094D 007)
Copper Zone
Zone Outline
Zone
Developed Prospect
Past Producer
Prospect
Showing
Access Road/Trail
Access Road
NIKA
(094D 211)
6,300,000 mN
655,000 mE
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
MINERAL OCCURRENCES & ZONES
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 27
0 4
kilometres
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McCONNELL
DATE: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms

In 1941, C.S. Lord of the Geological Survey of Canada commenced bedrock mapping of the larger McConnell map sheet area; however, wartime efforts interrupted this work. The McConnell map sheet was finally completed in 1945 and published in 1948 (Lord, 1948).

In 1947, geologist Jack Gerlitzki and prospector John Leontowich staked the Gerle Gold claims following the discovery of shear-hosted gold mineralization at the Gerle Gold Occurrence (Minfile 094D 006; now called the Gerle Gold Zone and part of the larger Gold Zone), located approximately three kilometres to the northeast of the King George Showing along Snowslide Creek (Figure 3; Phendler, 1975). Following the discovery, mineralization was examined and sampled later that year by W.H. White of the British Columbia Department of Mines (White, 1948).

Gerlitzki and Leontowich conducted intermittent work on the claims, including a total of 18 trenches and pits dug over a strike length of approximately 800 m, until it was optioned by Centennial Mines, a subsidiary of Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. (later Placer Dome Inc.) in 1958 (Belik, 1983a).

In 1958, Centennial Mines extended and resampled the historical trenches dug by Gerlitzki and completed a program of 12 X-Ray diamond drill holes (core diameter 1.9 cm) totaling 297 m (Ball, 1958). Recovery from the broken quartz veins was less than 50% because the drill was too small to recover core in difficult ground conditions, and results were inconclusive. The Property was returned to the prospectors following this work.

In 1966, prospectors Delma Dionne and Frank Weitzel, who were employed by B. Ginter of Prince George, discovered chalcopyrite in bedrock along the banks of McConnell Creek, approximately three kilometres to the southwest of the Gerle Gold Zone. This mineralization was historically referred to as the McConnell Creek Copper Prospect but has since been included with the Copper Zone (Figure 3). Following this discovery, the Ben, Del and DW claims (collectively, the DWG claims) were staked in 1967 and a program of bulldozer trenching was conducted, which exposed three significant chalcopyrite occurrences: the A, B and C zones (Phendler, 1975).

In 1968, Velocity Surveys Limited of Vancouver, BC carried out geological studies, line cutting and bulldozer trenching at the Copper Zone. Four channel samples collected at the B Zone averaged 5.22% copper over an average width of 2.21 m. At the C Zone, two channel samples yielded 0.96% copper over an average width of 2.74 m (Ramani, 1968). A reconnaissance electromagnetic survey was also completed at the Copper Zone but failed to definitively show linear extensions of any known mineralization (Phendler, 1975).

In 1969, an induced polarization survey was carried out by Geo-X Surveys Ltd. on behalf of Ginter at the DWG claims, targeting the A, B and C zones. Chargeability highs were found to exist at the A and B zones (Phendler, 1975).

In 1972, a two-hole diamond drilling program was completed on the DWG claims by Gowland at the A Zone. The first hole (72-1) intersected chalcopyrite mineralization in veins and zones up to

2.5 m wide but the second hole was terminated near surface (Phendler, 1975). Drill core from this program was reportedly not sampled (Phendler, 1975).

In 1973, Dorita Silver Mines Ltd. optioned the DWG claims from Gowland and conducted a reconnaissance geologic mapping and prospecting program at the Copper Zone. During this work, two new zones were discovered to the west of the main copper showings, the D and E zones (part of the Copper Zone) (Church, 1974). At the A Zone, chip sampling returned highlight values which include 0.94% copper over 3.04 m; 2.4% copper over 1.52 m; and 0.17% copper over 1.52 m. At the B Zone, chip and channel samples returned 1.44% copper and 5.67 g/t silver over 4.57 m; 7.6% copper, 2.32 g/t gold and 82.78 g/t silver over 3.04 m; and 5.60% copper, 0.59 g/t gold and 47.91 g/t silver over 3.35 m. At the C Zone, a chip sample returned 0.64% copper over 1.52 m. At the D Zone, a composite sample collected from a series of chalcopyrite-rich quartz veins returned 10.43% copper (Church, 1974).

In 1974, J. Caufield was contracted to prospect the DWG claims and reported the discovery of "rich samples on top of the hill where no excavation work existed" (Phendler, 1975). The exact location of this discovery is not reported, but it is likely that these samples were inadvertently collected from the D and E zones. No further work was completed on the DWG claims, and they were allowed to lapse.

In 1975, Houston Mining Ltd. acquired the DWG claim package and conducted a program of geochemical sampling, short-hole drilling and blasting. Work was focused on the A, B and C zones. Two drill sites were established at the B Zone and a total of 7 holes were drilled (10 ft maximum depth) and then blasted. Channel sampling from the blasted area yielded highlight results of 10.97% copper, 3.86 g/t gold and 60.10 g/t silver over 3.7 m; 14.02% copper, 1.47 g/t gold and 38.55 g/t silver over 4.6 m; 2.12% copper and 29.77 g/t silver over 6.1 m; and 6.60% copper and 130.41 g/t silver over 1.5 m (Phendler, 1975).

In 1981, Gerle Gold Ltd. optioned and later acquired the Gerle Gold claims from Gerlitzki and Leontowich. A preliminary exploration program consisting of a 12 km transit baseline and 114 km of crosslines, detailed geological mapping, silt sampling and Very Low Frequency Electro Magnetic (VLF-EM) and magnetic surveying (Belik, 1983a).

In 1982, Golden Rule Resources Ltd. staked the MC claims to cover and evaluate the King George Occurrence. A 27.6-line km airborne VLF-EM and magnetic survey was completed, followed by a helicopter-supported reconnaissance prospecting and sampling. Direct sampling of the occurrence was not possible due to high water levels, but anomalous soil values along the projected strike of the shear zone returned elevated gold-in-soil values (795 ppb) (Fox, 1982).

Also in 1982, Gerle Gold Ltd. conducted a reconnaissance program of geological mapping, prospecting, silt sampling, soil sampling and VLF-EM geophysical surveying on the Gerle Gold claims to expand the potential for similar gold-bearing shear zones along the projected strike of the Gerle Gold Occurrence (Belik, 1983a). A total of 30 silt and 66 soil samples were collected.

In 1983, Golden Rule conducted a program of ground VLF-EM surveying, geological mapping and prospecting on the MC claim to further evaluate the King George Occurrence. VLF-EM surveying delineated a 120 m northerly linear that was interpreted to represent the extension of the King George shear zone. No rock samples from the program returned significant values for gold or silver (Wilson, 1984). No further work was done on the MC claim, and it eventually lapsed.

Also in 1983, Gerle Gold Ltd. completed a program of grid-cutting, soil sampling and additional VLF-EM and magnetic geophysical surveying. A total of 7.6 line-km was cut for geophysical surveying and 1409 soil samples were collected (Belik, 1983b). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Exploration Section (Section 9) of this report.

In 1984, Gerle Gold Ltd. optioned the Gerle Gold claims to Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd., which conducted a diamond drilling program at the Gold Zone. A total of 1528 m were drilled from 32 drill holes (Serack, 1984). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Drilling Section (Section 10) of this report.

In 1985, Lornex conducted a follow up diamond drilling program at the Gold Zone to test the continuity of surface mineralization along the shear zone and at depth. A total of 942.7 m was drilled from 16 holes (Serack, 1985). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Drilling Section (Section 10) of this report. No further work was completed by Lornex on the McConnell Project and it returned to Gerle Gold Ltd.

In 1987, Gerle Gold Ltd. performed a program of trenching and diamond drilling at the Gold Zone. A total of 22 trenches were dug (175 m) and 16 diamond drill holes (totalling 1281 m) were completed (Smitheringale, 1988). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Drilling Section (Section 10) of this report.

Also in 1987, a preliminary metallurgical test was completed on two assay reject samples from the Gold Zone. Test work demonstrated the samples, which contained variable amounts of pyrite, responded positively to gravity concentration, cyanidation and flotation with respect to gold recovery (Hawthorn, 1988).

In 1988, Gerle Gold Ltd. completed a program of soil geochemical sampling and ground magnetic geophysical surveying. A total of 12.2 line-km of magnetic surveying was completed and 1039 soil samples were collected; however, only 242 of the soil samples were analysed for gold. The remaining samples were analyzed for copper, nickel and cobalt only (Smitheringale, 1989).

In 1989, Gerle Gold Ltd. optioned the Gerle Gold claims to Placer Dome Inc., which conducted a program of excavator trenching, diamond drilling, soil geochemical sampling and VLF-EM and magnetic geophysical surveying in 1990. A total of 30 trenches (971 m), 10 drill holes (1044 m), 120 soil samples and 340 line-km of VLF-EM and magnetic surveying was completed over the course of the program (Duschenes, 1990). No additional work was completed by Placer Dome after this work program and the option was dropped. Additional details from this work are discussed in the Drilling Section (Section 10) of this report.

In 2000, Gerle Gold Ltd. was renamed GGL Diamond Corp. It would later be renamed GGL Resources Corp. in 2012.

In 2005, GGL submitted 1605 soil sample pulps that were collected between 1983 and 1988 for reanalysis. These samples, which were collected from the southern half of the claims, were analyzed for 36 elements in order to bring the dataset up to a modern standard (Richardson, 2005). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Exploration Section (Section 9) of this report.

In 2006, GGL submitted 1713 soil sample pulps that were collected between 1983 and 1988 for reanalysis. These samples, which were collected from the northern half of the claims, were analyzed for 36 elements in order to modernize the dataset and expand element analysis. (Richardson, 2006). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Exploration Section (Section 9) of this report.

In 2008, GGL carried out a prospecting and mapping program at the at Copper Zone to better understand the structural controls of the area and completed sampling at the King George Showing (Owen, 2008). Samples were collected from know showings at the Copper Zone and King George Occurrence. During this work, an outcropping lens of bornite was discovered near the King George Occurrence (Wood and Hildes, 2008). Following this work, a program of line cutting, Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical surveying (19.7 line-km) and diamond drilling was completed. Three diamond drill holes (totalling 1071.36 m) were completed. Two of these holes tested geochemical and geophysical anomalies at the Gold Zone, while a third hole tested an IP anomaly at the B Zone (Richardson and Maclean, 2008). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Drilling Section (Section 10) of this report.

In 2012, GGL conducted a program of soil sampling and rock sampling at the Copper Zone. A total of 99 soil and 14 rock samples were collected from the area of the D and E zones (Knight, 2012). Assay data from this program is unavailable.

In 2018, GGL completed a soil, rock and historical drill sampling program focusing on the Copper Zone, and subsequent contracted Murray Geological Services to complete a structural interpretation at the Gold Zone. A total of 72 soil and 32 rock samples were collected from the Copper Zone and 11 historical drill core samples were collected from the Gold Zone (Kelsch, 2018). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Exploration Section (Section 9) of this report.

In 2020, GGL contracted Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver, BC, to perform ground geophysical surveying at the Copper Zone. A total of 11.7 line-km of IP and 12.85 line-km of magnetic surveying was completed (Kelsch, 2020). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Exploration Section (Section 9) of this report.

In 2022, GGL carried out an excavator trenching and rock sampling program at the Copper Zone. A total of four excavator trenches (totalling 243 m) and three hand trenches (totalling 30.5 m) were completed at and near the D and C zones (Kelsch, 2022). Additional details from this work are discussed in the Exploration Section (Section 9) of this report.

Historical work completed on the McConnell Project is also summarized in Table IV, below.

Table IV: Exploration History Summary

Company (Operator)	Year	Target	Trenching	Geochemical Sampling (elements analyzed)*	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
Gerlitzki & Leontowitz	1947	Gold Zone	8 trenches* (~150 m) *1948-1957: an additional 10 trenches were dug				White, 1948
Centennial Mines Ltd	1958	Gold Zone	5 trenches (over 100 m)			12 X-Ray holes (297 m)	Ball, 1958
Ben Ginter	1968	Copper Zone	2 trenches B Zone: 16.15 m C Zone: 17.07 m	6 channel samples (Cu)	EM – dual frequency vertical loop		Ramani, 1968
G. Gowland	1972	Copper Zone				2 Diamond drill holes (92.7 m)	Phendler, 1975
Dorita Silver Mines Ltd.	1974	Copper Zone		526 soil samples			Church, 1974
Houston Mining Ltd.	1975	Copper Zone	3 trenches A Zone: 33.53 m B Zone: 17.07 m C Zone: 5.49 m	29 chip samples (Cu, Au, Ag) 3 soil samples (Cu)			Phendler, 1975
Gerle Gold Ltd.	1981	Gold Zone	re-sampling of three trenches	34 stream sediment samples (Au, Ag, As)	Mag (10.4 lkm) VLF-EM (7 lkm)		Belik, 1981
Golden Rule Resources Ltd.	1981	Copper Zone		1 rock sample (Au) 18 soil samples (Au)	VLF-EM (27.6 lkm)		Fox, 1982
Gerle Gold Ltd.	1982	Gold Zone		30 stream sediment samples (Au, Ag, As) 66 soil samples (Au)	VLF-EM (2.6 lkm)		Belik, 1983a

Company (Operator)	Year	Target	Trenching	Geochemical Sampling (elements analyzed)*	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
Gerle Gold Ltd.	1983	Gold Zone		1409 soil samples (Au)	Mag (82.9 lkm) VLF-EM (74.7 lkm)		Belik, 1983b
Lornex Mining Corp	1984	Gold Zone		533 core samples (Au, Ag)		32 diamond drill holes (1,528 m)	Serack, 1984
Lornex Mining Corp	1985	Gold Zone		297 core samples		16 diamond drill holes (942.7 m)	Serack, 1985
Gerle Gold Ltd.	1987	Gold Zone	22 trenches (175 m)	312 core samples 523 trench samples		16 diamond drill holes (1,281 m)	Smitheringale, 1988
Gerle Gold Ltd.	1988	Gold Zone		797 soil samples (Cu, Ni, Co) 242 soil samples (Au, Cu, Ni, Co)	Mag (12.2 lkm)		Smitheringale, 1989
Placer Dome Inc.	1990	Gold Zone	30 trenches (971 m)	358 core samples 185 sludge samples (drill) 369 trench samples 322 overburden trench samples (Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn) 19 grab samples 120 soil samples (Au, Ag, As, Cu, Zn, Pb)		10 diamond drill holes (1,044m)	Deschenes, 1990
Placer Dome Inc.	1990	Gold Zone			Mag & VLF-EM (340 lkm)		Cannon, 1990
GGL Diamond Corp.	2005	Gold Zone		1605 soil samples (Re-analysis of 1983-1988 samples)			Richardson, 2005

Company (Operator)	Year	Target	Trenching	Geochemical Sampling (elements analyzed)*	Geophysics	Drilling	Reference
GGL Diamond Corp.	2006	Gold Zone		1713 soil samples (Re-analysis of 1983-1988 soil samples)			Richardson, 2006
GGL Diamond Corp.	2007	Gold Zone	Technical Report				Richardson, 2007
GGL Diamond Corp.	2008	Gold Zone Copper Zone		382 core samples 4 rock samples	IP – 19.7 lkm	3 diamond drill holes (1,071 m)	Richardson and Maclean, 2008 Wood and Hildes, 2008
GGL Resources Corp.	2012	Gold Zone Copper Zone		99 soil samples 14 rock samples			Owens, 2008
GGL Resources Corp.	2018	Gold Zone Copper Zone		72 soil samples 32 rock samples 11 historic core samples			Kelsch, 2018
GGL Resources Corp.	2020	Copper Zone			IP (11.7 lkm) Mag (12.85 lkm)		Kelsch, 2020
GGL Resources Corp.	2022	Copper Zone	4 excavator trenches (243m) 3 hand trenches (30.5 m)	58 trench samples 8 rock samples			Kelsch, 2022

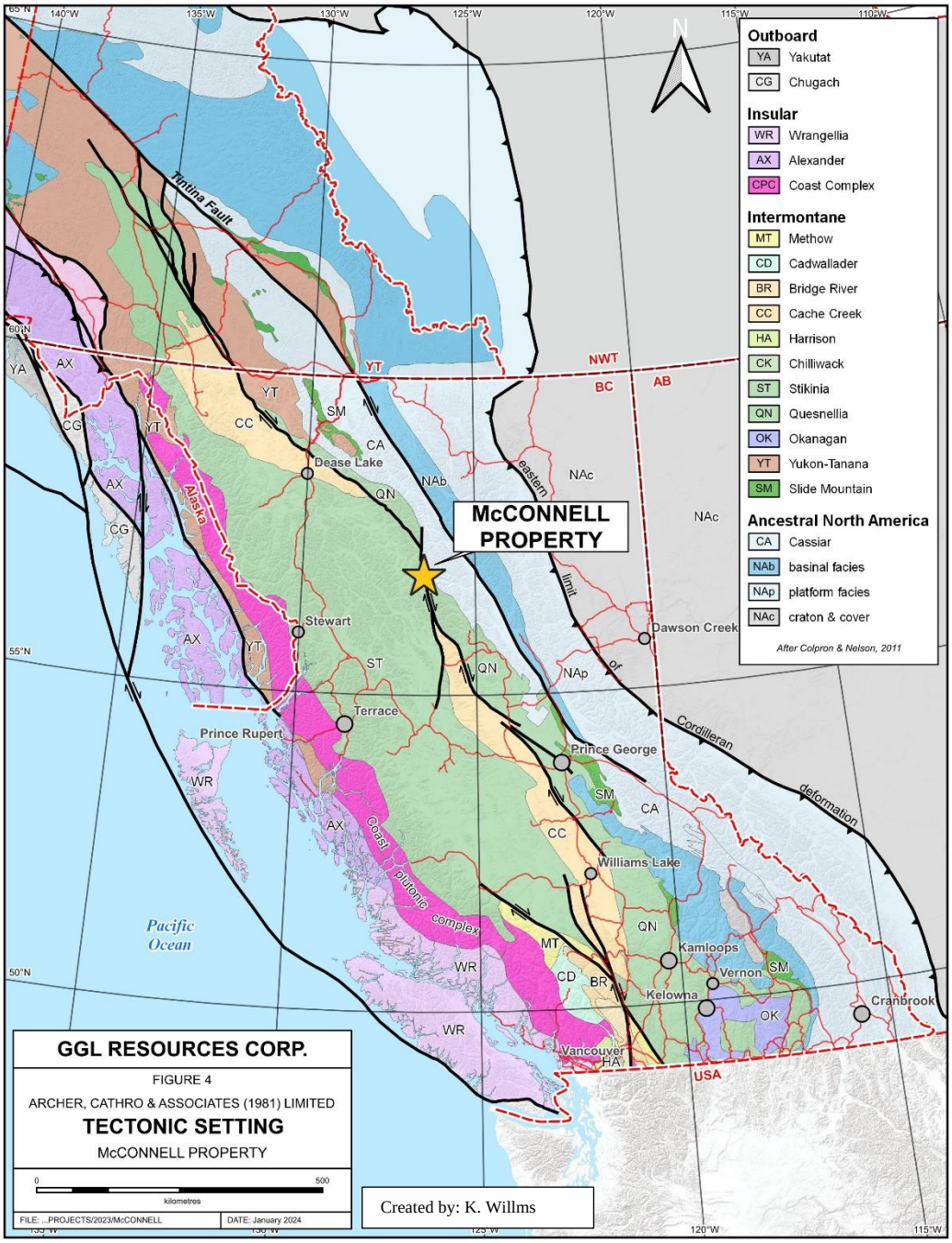
*No brackets indicate a multi-element analysis package was utilized, which cannot be fully listed.

Historical exploration was largely compiled from MINFILE and the Assessment Report Database ("ARIS"), which holds all assessment reports filed with the British Columbia government as well as from internal GGL reports. These reports were not prepared in accordance with the standards prescribed in NI 43-101. Nonetheless, they were accepted by the government and were consistent with professional standards at the time they were written.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The McConnell Project straddles the boundary between the Stikine and Quesnel terranes (Stikinia and Quesnellia), complex accretionary packages of sedimentary, island-arc volcanic and plutonic rocks formed outboard from ancestral North America that are now part of the Intermontane Belt (Duuring et al., 2009) (Figure 4).



Within the region surrounding the McConnell Project, Stikinia is dominantly comprised of Early and Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks which unconformably overlie Late Triassic packages of Takla Group and Stuhini Group volcanic and

sedimentary strata, which are in turn disconformably overlie older, less-exposed, Asitka Group carbonates (Chevrier et al., 2017). Regionally, widespread basinal clastic sedimentary rocks belonging to the Middle Jurassic to Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group and younger sedimentary basinal sedimentary rocks of the Sustut Group cover much of the Hazelton Group (Figure 5) (Bouzari et al., 2019). This basinal sediment cover has effectively preserved many high-level epithermal deposits and porphyry systems in the Toodoggone district.

The Stikine and Quesnel terranes are separated by the Pinchi Lake-Ingenika Fault System. The Ingenika and Finlay faults, north-trending regional dextral strike-slip faults that can be traced for over 100 km, transect the central and eastern parts of the Property, respectively.

In the Toodoggone district, Quesnellia is dominantly characterized by Takla Group sediment and volcanic sequences overlying Pennsylvanian to Permian Lay Range Assemblage marine sediments and volcanics, which are mostly exposed along the eastern margin of the Quesnell terrane or along major faults (Chevrier et al., 2017).

Intrusive rocks were emplaced in the area during both the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic. Triassic intrusions are typically categorized as Alaskan type ultramafics such as pyroxene diorite, hornblende gabbro, and pyroxenite. Economically more significant are the early Jurassic intrusions of the Black Lake Plutonic Suite, comprised of granodiorite, hornblende diorite, pyroxene quartz-diorite, quartz-monzonite, and quartz-monzodiorite (Chevrier et al., 2017). These Early Jurassic intrusions are the driving system of porphyry and epithermal mineralization in the Toodoggone district. The Toodoggone Volcanics, comprised of crudely layered volcaniclastic quartz-bearing tuffs and breccias, are coeval with Early Jurassic intrusions (Chevrier et al., 2017). Stocks, dykes, and possible sills of quartz-monzonite/quartz-diorite composition have intruded the Takla succession and are also lower Jurassic in age (Chevrier et al., 2017).

The regional geology of the Toodoggone district is described in detail by Diakow (1990) and Diakow et al. (1993, 2005), and more recently summarized by Farhad (2022). Using these works, it is described in the following paragraphs and is shown on Figure 5.

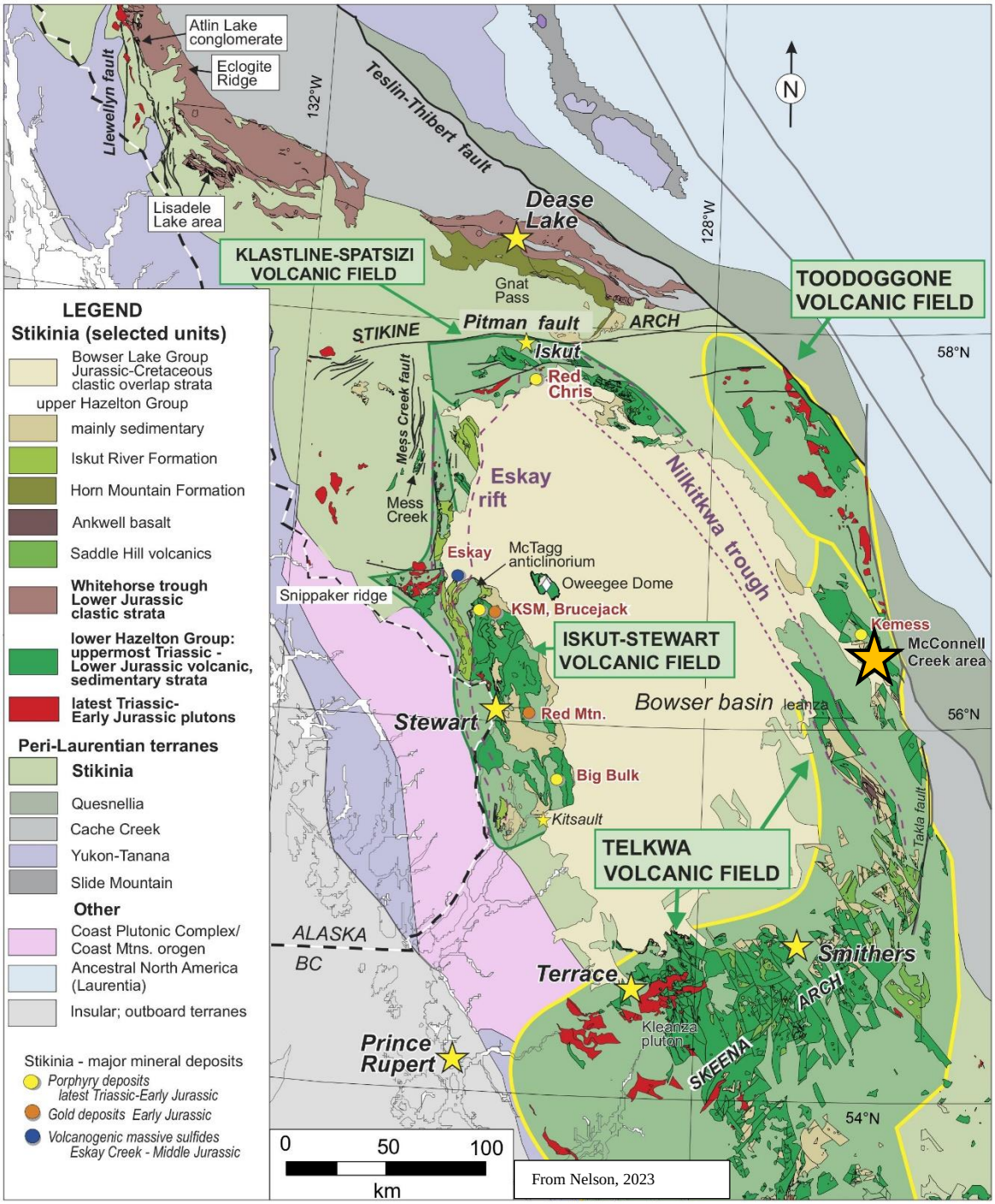


Figure 5 – Regional Geology

The oldest rocks in the region of the McConnell Project belong to the Lower Permian Asitka Group, which includes limestone, lesser chert and felsic volcanic rocks. These rocks are typically not well exposed.

Takla Group rocks are Late Triassic and share lithological and temporal affinities with the Stuhini Group. They are largely similar, but Stuhini Group rocks are more often associated with the Stikine terrane while Takla Group rocks are part of the Quesnel terrane. The Triassic rocks of the Toodoggone district, although part of Stikinia, are referred to as Takla Group rocks (Diakow et al., 1993). Takla Group rocks are characterized by massive, dark green coloured, coarse-grained augite, porphyritic basalt, fine-grained aphyric basaltic andesite flows with interbeds of lapilli tuff and volcanic breccia. Locally, pillow lavas are interbedded with sandstone and conglomerate. Contacts of the Takla Group with the overlying Jurassic volcano-sedimentary Hazelton Group are generally faulted or characterized by a locally developed, gently dipping angular unconformity (Diakow et al., 1993).

Lower to middle Jurassic subaerial volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of intermediate composition unconformably overlie the Takla Group (Diakow et al. 1991). These rocks are assigned to the Lower Hazelton Group and are part of a regionally extensive volcanic belt referred to as the Telkwa volcanic field. The Telkwa volcanic field is itself one of four volcanic fields that comprise the Lower Hazelton Group of Stikinia and include: the Telkwa volcanic field, the Toodoggone volcanic field, the Stewart-Iskut field and the Klastline-Spatzizi field (Nelson et al., 2022). In the McConnell Creek area, the Lower Hazelton Group rocks are assigned to the Toodoggone Formation (Diakow et al., 1991). The Toodoggone Formation is subdivided into seven stratigraphic members and grouped into lower (Duncan, Metsantan, and Saunders members) and upper (Junkers, Grave, Pillar and Bell members) volcanic cycles that are separated by an intraformational eruptive hiatus (Diakow et al., 1991, 2006). Subaerial andesite to dacite flows and tuff are the dominant rock types with rare basalt and rhyolite flows and subordinate volcanic siltstone to conglomerate and rare limestone lenses. These are cut by dark green, fine-grained porphyritic basalt dykes that are typically less than two metres wide and in turn by porphyritic andesite dykes that are up to 15 m wide.

Sustut Group strata are well-bedded Lower and Upper Cretaceous continentally derived sedimentary rocks that were deposited within, and are best exposed in, the Sustut basin to the west of the Toodoggone district. Sustut Group clastic sedimentary rocks within the study area occur as isolated outliers of conglomerate with siltstone and sandstone interbeds that rest unconformably upon the Toodoggone volcanic successions.

Several porphyritic plutons and sub-volcanic stocks intrude the Toodoggone Formation strata. These intrusions are well exposed in the southern and eastern regions but are thought to be barely unroofed stocks with low relief in the western and central parts of the region (Diakow et al., 1993). These Early Jurassic granitoids, designated as the Black Lake Plutonic Suites, form part of an arcuate belt of Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic stocks and composite batholiths that are exposed intermittently along the eastern margin of the Bowser Basin. The

Black Lake pluton is a pink granodiorite and quartz monzonite with coarse to medium-grained phenocrysts of plagioclase, orthoclase, quartz, hornblende and biotite.

7.2 Property Geology

The McConnell Project area is dominantly underlain by large monzonitic and dioritic plutons and amphibolite gneiss. These plutons and gneiss are cut by the crustal-scale Pinchi Lake-Ingenika Fault System (Figure 6). Ultramafic rocks are mapped along the fault system to the west and south of the Project and are also reported to occur in the northern part of the Property. The ultramafic rocks may be in part related to the large plutonic bodies, but the relationship is not well understood within the McConnell Project area.

The Ingenika Fault, the westernmost splay of the Pinch Lake-Ingenika Fault System, occupies McConnell Creek and separates the Copper Zone to the west and Gold Zone to the east. A second splay of the fault system, the Finlay Fault, is found along the northeast side of the Gold Zone, along the northeast boundary of the gneiss (Figure 6).

At the Gold Zone, four main lithological units have been identified by historical exploration programs, which are described in detail by Deschenes (1990) and summarized below.

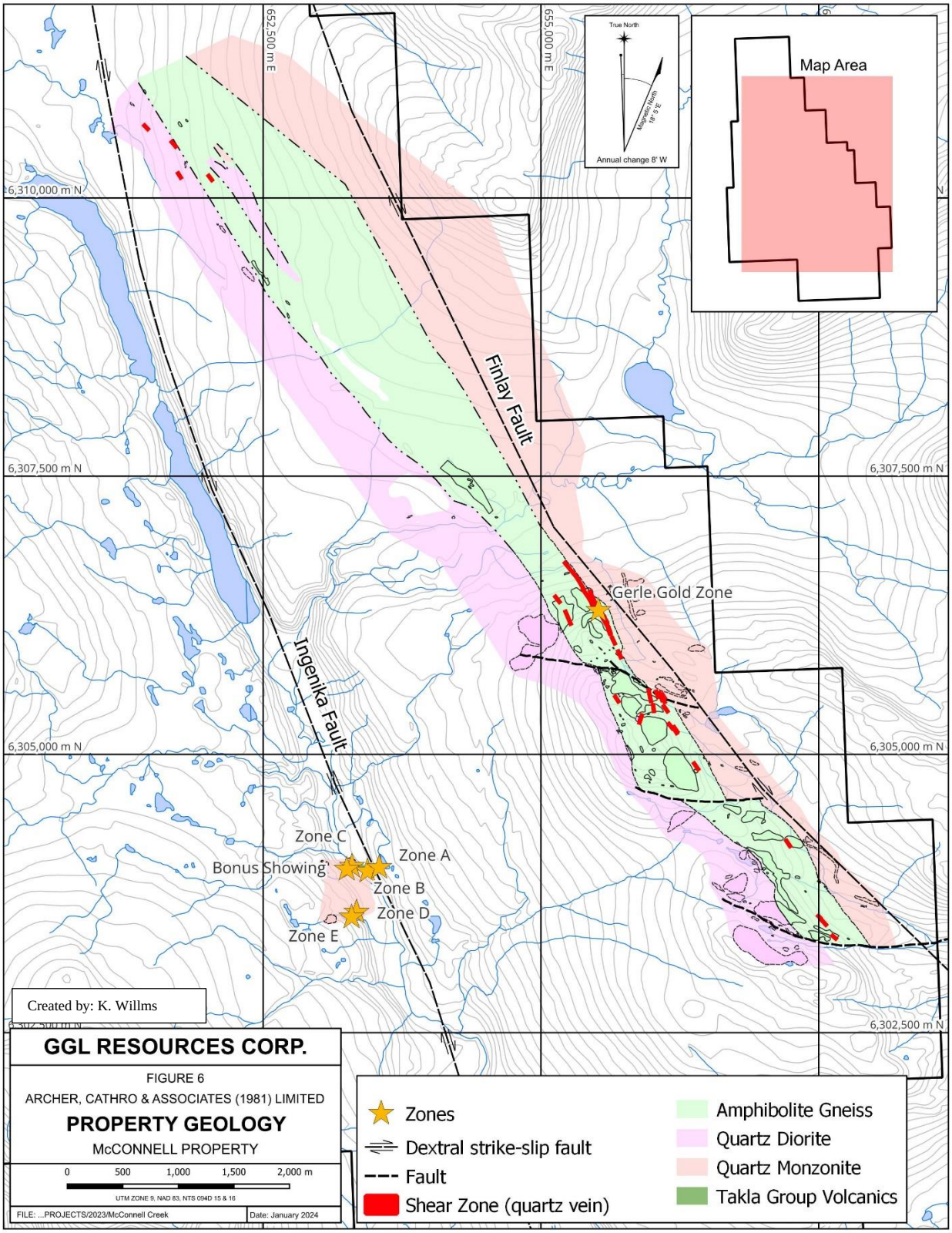
<u>Amphibolite Gneiss</u>

Amphibolite gneiss is the main host rock at the Gold Zone. Outcrops of the gneiss have been mapped discontinuously over more than nine kilometres, forming a belt that averages 150 to 300 m wide but can be up to 600 m wide (Figure 6).

This gneiss is composed of bands of fine- to medium-grained amphibolite dominated by hornblende and plagioclase with lesser chlorite, which are separated by leucocratic bands characterized by plagioclase and quartz with lesser amounts of hornblende, chlorite and/or epidote. The leucocratic bands occur as irregularly shaped dykes and pod-like bodies. Significant epidote alteration occurs within the felsic. Chlorite alteration is common, along with minor sericite alteration (Deschenes, 1990). Several conformable schistose zones (shears) and narrow undeformed monzonite dykes occur within the amphibolite gneiss.

<u>Schist</u>

Schist zones ranging from a few centimetres to up to 12 metres thick occur discontinuously within the amphibolite gneiss and quartz-monzonite. The schists are dark green to medium grey in colour and are dominated by chlorite, sericite and carbonate with lesser quartz and plagioclase. Quartz within the schist occurs as lenses, pods and veins, which are typically parallel to sub-parallel to the main foliation. The schist displays characteristics of brittle-ductile shearing and high strain. Schistosity typically strikes south to southeast and dips steeply to the northeast or southwest (Deschenes, 1990).


652,500 m E
655,000 m E
6,310,000 m N
6,307,500 m N
6,305,000 m N
6,302,500 m N
True North
Magnetic North 18° 5' E
Annual change 8' W
Map Area
Finlay Fault
Ingenika Fault
Gerle Gold Zone
Zone C
Zone A
Bonus Showing
Zone B
Zone D
Zone E
Created by: K. Willms
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
McCONNELL PROPERTY
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, NTS 094D 15 & 16
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McConnell Creek
Date: January 2024
Zones
Dextral strike-slip fault
Fault
Shear Zone (quartz vein)
Amphibolite Gneiss
Quartz Diorite
Quartz Monzonite
Takla Group Volcanics

Quartz Diorite

Quartz diorite of the Flat Creek pluton lies to the west and south of the amphibolite gneiss found at the Gold Zone (Figure 6). This unit is typically deformed by south to southeast striking, steeply dipping foliation which is consistent with the foliation of the neighboring amphibolite gneiss (Deschenes, 1990).

Quartz Monzonite

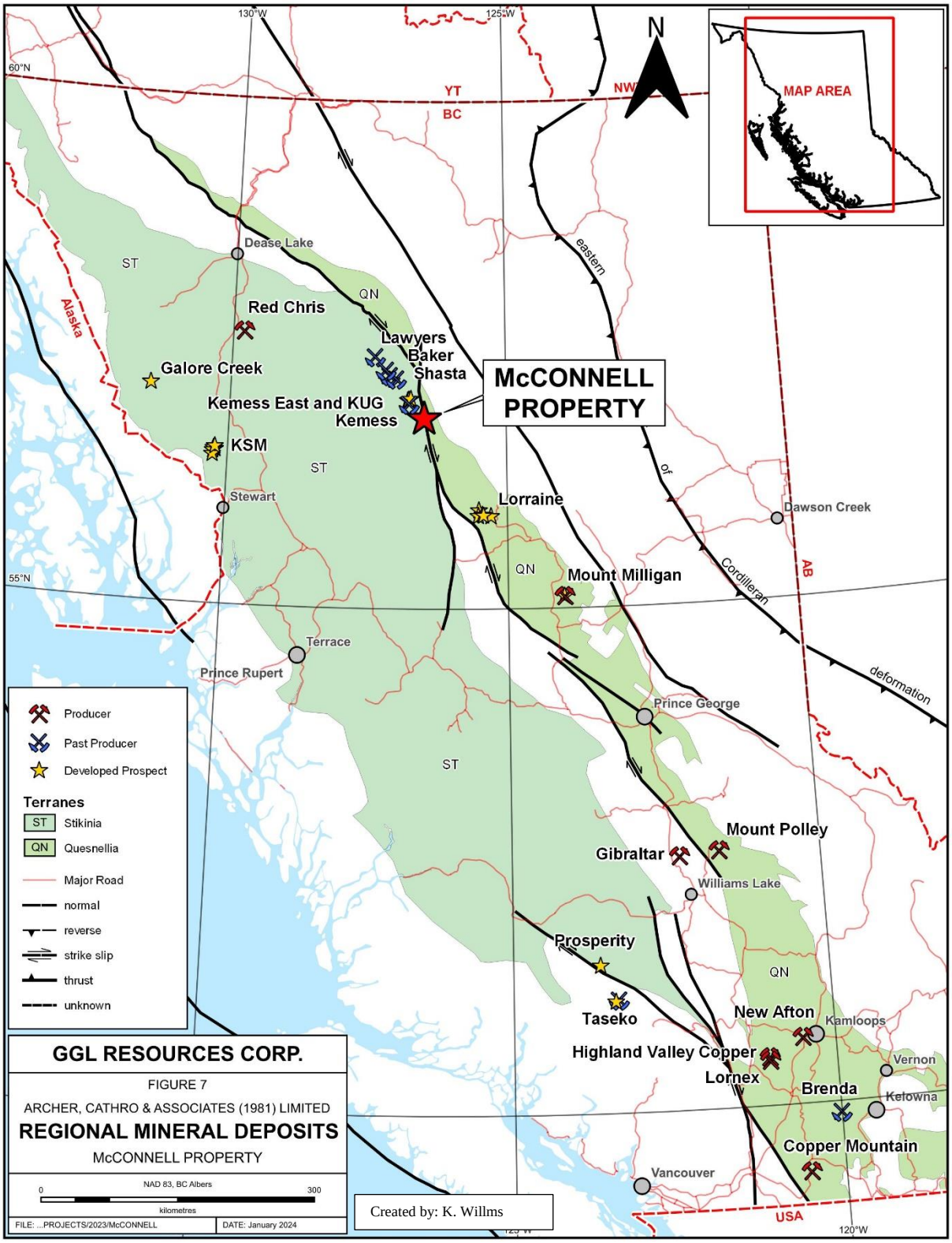
Quartz monzonite of the Jensen Peak batholith lies to the east and north of the amphibolite gneiss unit at the Gold Zone (Figure 6). This unit is light grey, medium-grained, and consists of plagioclase with lesser quartz and potassium feldspar, and minor epidote and biotite. Accessory minerals include sphene and magnetite. Textures observed near the Gold Zone suggest the rock was sheared and locally recrystallized. Localized weak to moderate foliation developed within the batholith are parallel to the foliation observed in the amphibolite. At the contact between the quartz monzonite and amphibolite, up to five metre wide, locally developed zones of coarse-grained epidote-garnet-calcite skarn and strongly epidote altered amphibolite gneiss occur (Deschenes, 1990).

No detailed systematic geological mapping has been completed to date at the Copper Zone. Property-scale geological observations and details from this area are largely derived from reconnaissance sampling (2008) and excavator trenching (2022) programs and is summarized below.

Quartz diorite and quartz monzonite are abundant at the Copper Zone, where they intrude Tackla Group volcanic rocks near the D and E zones (Figure 6). Quartz monzonite on the plateau is typically unaltered, but varying degrees of propylitic alteration (chlorite and hematite) has been noted. No alteration has been observed in quartz diorite found on the plateau. Near the B and C zones, quartz monzonite is abundant, and found to intrude undifferentiated volcanics. The quartz monzonite at the B and C zones exhibits locally developed strong potassic (K-feldspar) alteration and varying degrees of propylitic (chlorite and hematite) alteration (Kelsch, 2022). The strongest alteration at the Copper Zone is found at the B and C zones.

7.3 Regional Mineralization

The McConnell Project lies in the southernmost portion of the Toodoggone Mining Camp, a 100 km long by 30 km wide northwest-trending district that contains several significant calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum porphyry deposits and low and high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits, all of which are hosted primarily within Early Jurassic intrusions and associated volcanic rocks (Figure 7).


130°W
125°W
60°N
55°N
120°W
N
YT
BC
NWT
AB
Alaska
USA
MAP AREA
Dease Lake
ST
QN
Red Chris
Lawyers
Baker
Shasta
Galore Creek
Kemess East and KUG
Kemess
McCONNELL PROPERTY
KSM
Stewart
Lorraine
Dawson Creek
Mount Milligan
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Mount Polley
Gibraltar
Williams Lake
Prosperity
Taseko
New Afton
Kamloops
Highland Valley Copper
Lornex
Vernon
Brenda
Kelowna
Copper Mountain
Vancouver
eastern
of
Cordilleran
deformation
Producer
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
Terranes
ST Stikinia
QN Quesnellia
Major Road
normal
reverse
strike slip
thrust
unknown
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
REGIONAL MINERAL DEPOSITS
McCONNELL PROPERTY
NAD 83, BC Albers
0
300
kilometres
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McCONNELL
DATE: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms

In the northern half of the Toodoggone Mining Camp the most significant deposits, located approximately 70 km to the northwest of the McConnell Project, are Thesis Gold Inc.'s Cliff's Creek and AGB deposits and TDG Gold Corp.'s Shasta and Baker deposits. All of these deposits are characterized as low sulphidation epithermal deposits (Figure 7).

The Cliff's Creek deposit has a Pit-Constrained Measured mineral resource of 13.7Mt grading 1.19 g/t gold and 20.5 g/t silver and Indicated mineral resource of 40.8Mt grading 1.16 g/t gold and 16.3 g/t silver, while the AGB deposit has a Pit-Constrained Measured resource of 6.6Mt grading 1.23 g/t gold and 51.1 g/t silver and Indicated mineral resource of 4.7 Mt grading0.78 g/t gold and 33.9 g/t silver (Church et al., 2022).

TDG's Shasta Deposit has a Pit-Constrained Indicated resource of 12.58 Mt tonnes grading 0.993 g/t gold and 35 g/t silver and an Inferred resource of 15.43 Mt tonnes grading 0.771 g/t gold and 28.7 g/t silver at a cutoff grade of 0.4 g/t gold equivalent (Bird, 2023). At the past-producing Baker Mine, which operated between 1981 and 1997, mining at the A and B veins produced 41, 281 ounces of gold and 765,565 ounces of silver from 81,878 tonnes of ore (Bird, 2023).

In the southern half of the Toodoggone Mining Camp the most significant known metal endowments are associated with the Kemess deposits, located approximately 20 km to the northwest of the McConnell Project (Figure 7). The Kemess deposits are a series of copper-gold±silver±molybdenum porphyry deposits owned by Centerra Gold, consisting of the Kemess North (Kemess Underground) deposit, Kemess East deposit and the past producing Kemess South Mine. The Kemess South open pit mine operated between 1997 and 2011, producing a total of 360,524 tonnes of copper and 2.978 million ounces of gold at grades of 0.209% copper and 0.626 g/t gold, respectively, from approximately 218Mt of ore (Chevrier et al., 2017). The Kemess Underground deposit has Proven and Probable Reserves of approximately 107Mt grading 0.266% copper and 0.5 g/t gold, and an Indicated Resource of 173Mt grading 0.182% copper and 0.3 g/t gold (Centerra, 2023). The Kemess East deposit holds a current Indicated resource of 177Mt at 0.33% copper, 0.4 g/t gold and 1.97 g/t silver (Centerra, 2023).

All resource and reserve statements made in this section are referenced from company website or technical reports from each respective operating company in the Toodoggone district. These resources and reserves are not related to the McConnell Project and are not indicative of the mineralization on the McConnell Project that is subject of this Technical Report.

Further to the south, outside of the Toodoggone District, significant Alkalic copper-gold±molybednum porphyry deposits can be found throughout Quesnellia, across a distance of over 1,000 km (Figure 7). Producing and past-producing porphyry deposits within Quesnellia include NorthWest Copper Corp.'s Lorraine deposit (120 km southeast; MINFILE No 093N 002), Centerra Gold Inc.'s Mount Milligan copper-gold Mine (250 km southeast; MINFILE No 093N 191), Imperial Metals Corp.'s Mount Polley copper-gold Mine (600 km southeast; MINFILE No 093A 008); and Teck Resources Limited's Highland Valley copper-gold-molybdenum Mine (800 km southeast; MINFILE No 092ISW012).

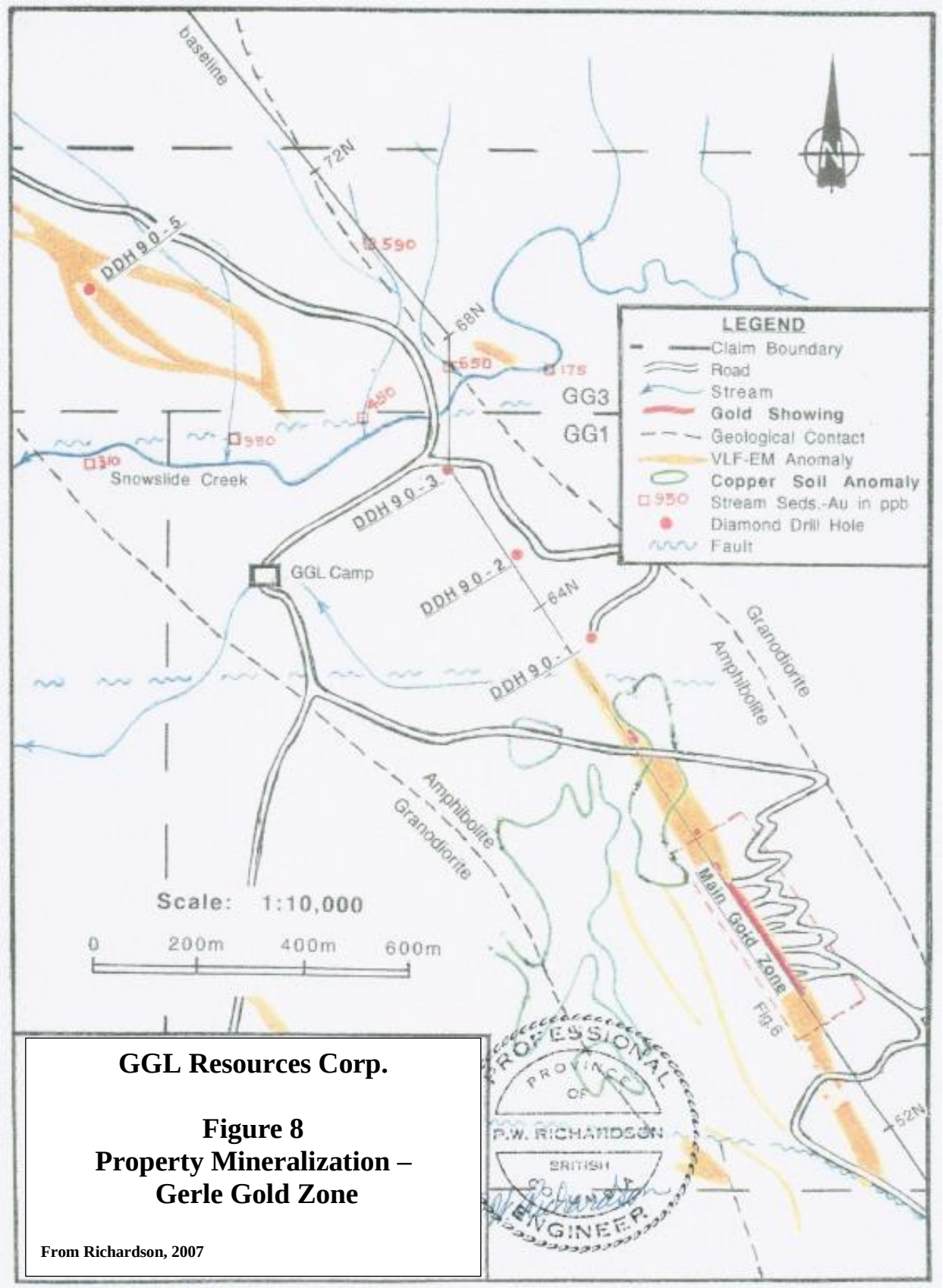
7.4 Property Mineralization

The project covers two main significantly mineralized areas: the Gold Zone, a shear-hosted gold-bearing vein system associated with the Finlay Fault (Photo 1); and the Copper Zone, a copper-gold porphyry system found near the Ingenika Fault (Figures 3 and 8).

Photo 1: Looking south at the Gerle Gold Zone.

The Gold Zone is best described as a complex system of multi-directional pinching and swelling quartz veins found within anastomosing brittle-ductile shear zones (Figure 8), which can be traced intermittently on surface and by VLF-EM geophysical signatures over a distance of up to 12 km (see Section 9 – Exploration). The zone is hosted within a deformed amphibolite package located between two Jurassic monzonite to quartz monzonite intrusions. Complex structural dilation zones and quartz-iron carbonate veins at the Gold Zone occur and have been interpreted as being formed within shear zones associated with the Finlay Fault.

The principal gold-bearing shear at the Gold Zone, the Gerle Gold Zone (MINFILE No 094D 006), occurs within buff to light green coloured, carbonate-rich, amphibolite schist and is parallel to sub-parallel to foliation. The schist is pyritic and contains anastomosing quartz veins and lenses of up to 50% quartz with lesser iron carbonate within the shear zones. These quartz veins host up to 10% coarse-grained pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, malachite, galena and tenorite, locally, and are cut by later-stage narrow pyrite- and limonite-dominant breccias (Belik, 1981). Black tourmaline is also observed within the quartz veins, indicating the presence of high temperatures during fluid emplacement, and may suggest an association of vein forming fluids with buried intrusions.



GGL Resources Corp.

Figure 8
Property Mineralization – Gerle Gold Zone

From Richardson, 2007

History of exploration at the Gold Zone is summarized in the History Section of this report (Section 6), while trenching and drilling results from this work are summarized in later sections of this report (Sections 9 and 10).

Exploration work at the Copper Zone has identified six zones of mineralization to date: the A, B, C, D and E zones and the Bonus Showing (Figures 13 and 14). These zones are summarized in the following paragraphs. Significant results from surface work at these zones can be found in Section 9 (Exploration) of this report.

The A Zone, located on the east side of McConnell Creek, is an approximately 50 m long cut found in sheared quartz monzonite (Figures 13 and 14). The zone contains a number of thin, northeast-striking, chalcopyrite veins and veinlets (Church, 1974). Four channel samples collected at the B Zone averaged 5.22% copper over an average width of 2.21 m. At the C Zone, two channel samples yielded 0.96% copper over an average width of 2.74 m (Ramani, 1968).

The B Zone, located on the west bank of McConnell Creek and situated approximately 100 m to the west of the A Zone, is the most significant mineral occurrence found at the Copper Zone (Figures 13 and 14). strongly potassic-altered monzonite to quartz monzonite is present which hosts supergene and hypogene copper-gold-silver mineralization along multi-oriented fractures, centreline B-veins and earlier veins, and later stage quartz-sericite-limonite-pyrite hydrothermal breccias. The is exposed by blasting and trenching for approximately 20 m before being lost in deep overburden.

The C Zone is located 150 m to the northwest of the B Zone, above McConnell Creek on a small outcropping spur (13 and 14). This zone includes the Bonus Showing, which is located in a small draw (now an exploration trail) that separates the spur from the main plateau. The C Zone is comprised of scattered quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite stringers in small gossanous zones with abundant fracture-filling malachite, while the Bonus Showing is an oxidized and mineralized fault-vein structure comprising crushed malachite-stained quartz monzonite and fault gouge within crushed volcanics (see Photo 2).

The D Zone is located at the top of a steep gully approximately 400 m to the southwest of the B Zone (Figures 3, 13 and 14). It is made up of four parallel, northeast striking, quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins hosted in quartz monzonite, which range from 10 to 35 cm in width.

Between the Copper and Gold zones glacial overburden is extensive. Closely spaced soil samples collected near the Gold Zone have outlined anomalous copper-in-soil values towards the southwest, into overburden covered areas between the Gold and Copper zones (Figure 12; see Section 9 – Exploration).

8 Deposit Types

There are two interpreted types or styles of mineralization on the Project:

a) At the Gold Zone, gold-bearing quartz veins are hosted in anastomosing brittle-ductile shear zones within a gneissic roof pendant near the Pinch Lake-Ingenika Fault System. This mineralization shares affinities with a shear-related vein-type gold deposit.

   Type-analogues from this model include the Giant and Con mines in Canada's Northwest Territories (Figure 9a). Sulphide-hosted gold mineralization is hosted in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins within strongly deformed schistose zones, followed by an overprinting of free-milling quartz carbonate veins deeper in the system (Siddorn, 2011). Although deformation histories and regimes are not directly comparable between Archean lode-gold systems and veining found within the Toodoggone District of British Columbia, mineralization at the Giant and Con mines and McConnell Project both carry similarities in that they host gold-bearing sulphide mineralization in quartz to quartz-carbonate veins formed within shear zones associated to large-scale regional deformation.

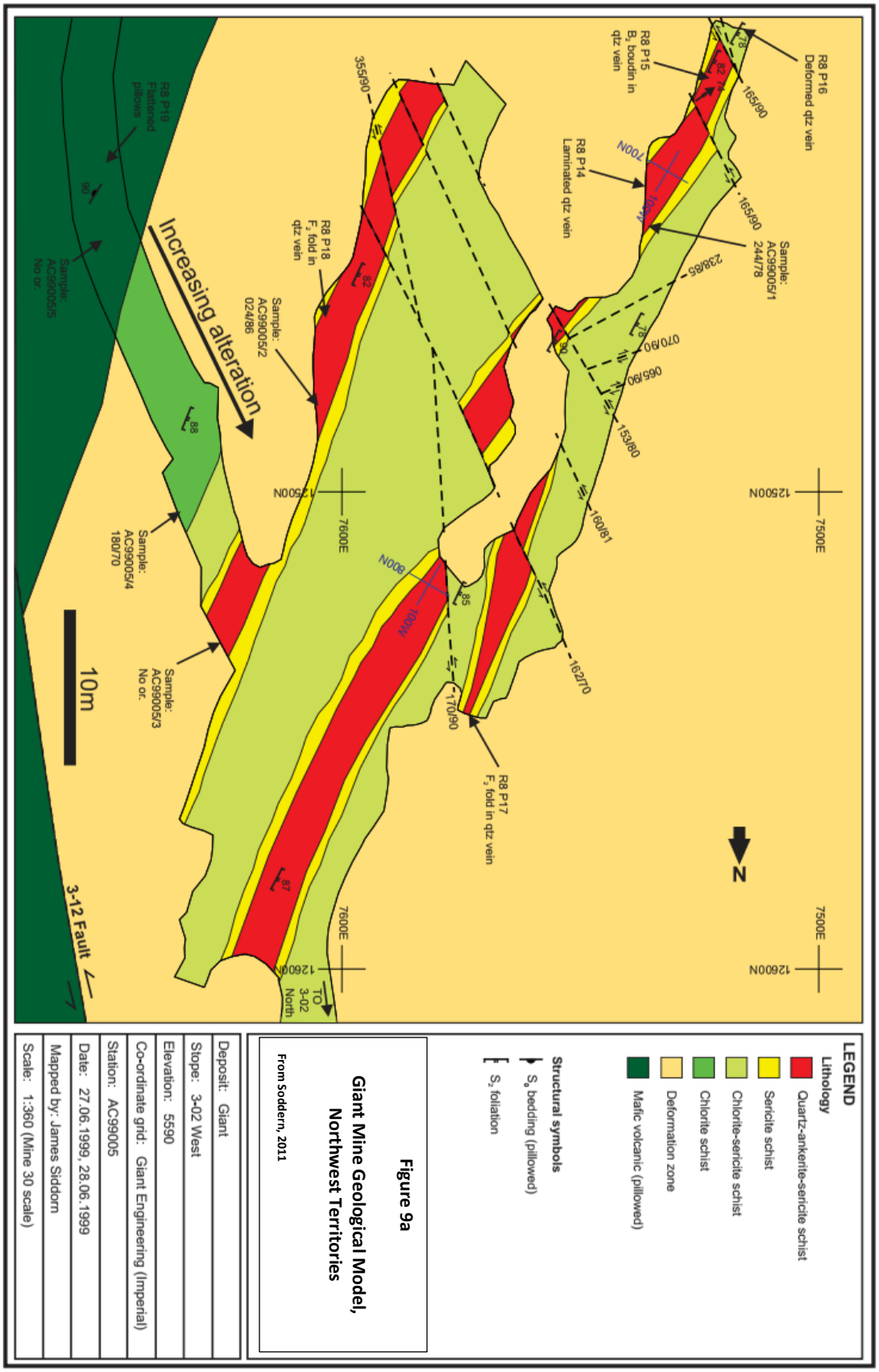


Figure 9a

Giant Mine Geological Model, Northwest Territories

From Soddern, 2011

Deposit:	Giant
Stope:	3-02 West
Elevation:	5590
Co-ordinate grid:	Giant Engineering (Imperial)
Station:	AC99005
Date:	27.06.1999, 28.06.1999
Mapped by:	James Siddorn
Scale:	1:360 (Mine 30 scale)

b) Copper±gold mineralization at the Copper Zone is likely related to a copper-gold porphyry system associated with Early Jurassic intrusions found on the Property. At the B Zone, strongly potassic altered monzonite to quartz-monzonite is present, which hosts supergene and hypogene copper-gold-silver mineralization along multi-oriented fractures, centreline B-veins, earlier-stage quartz veins, and later stage quartz-sericite-limonite-pyrite hydrothermal breccias. In other areas of the Copper Zone, quartz monzonite readily shows widespread hematite dusting of feldspars along with chlorite and epidote alteration. This style of mineralization is consistent with alkalic porphyry systems, which are typically enriched in copper and gold with no molybdenum (Figure 9b). These types of porphyry systems exhibit complicated alteration footprints that commonly include potassic, magnetite and hematite alteration, and typically occur in clusters. Both alkalic porphyry deposits, and calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum systems, are found throughout the Western Cordillera – including within Stikinia and Quesnellia (Figure 9b – below).

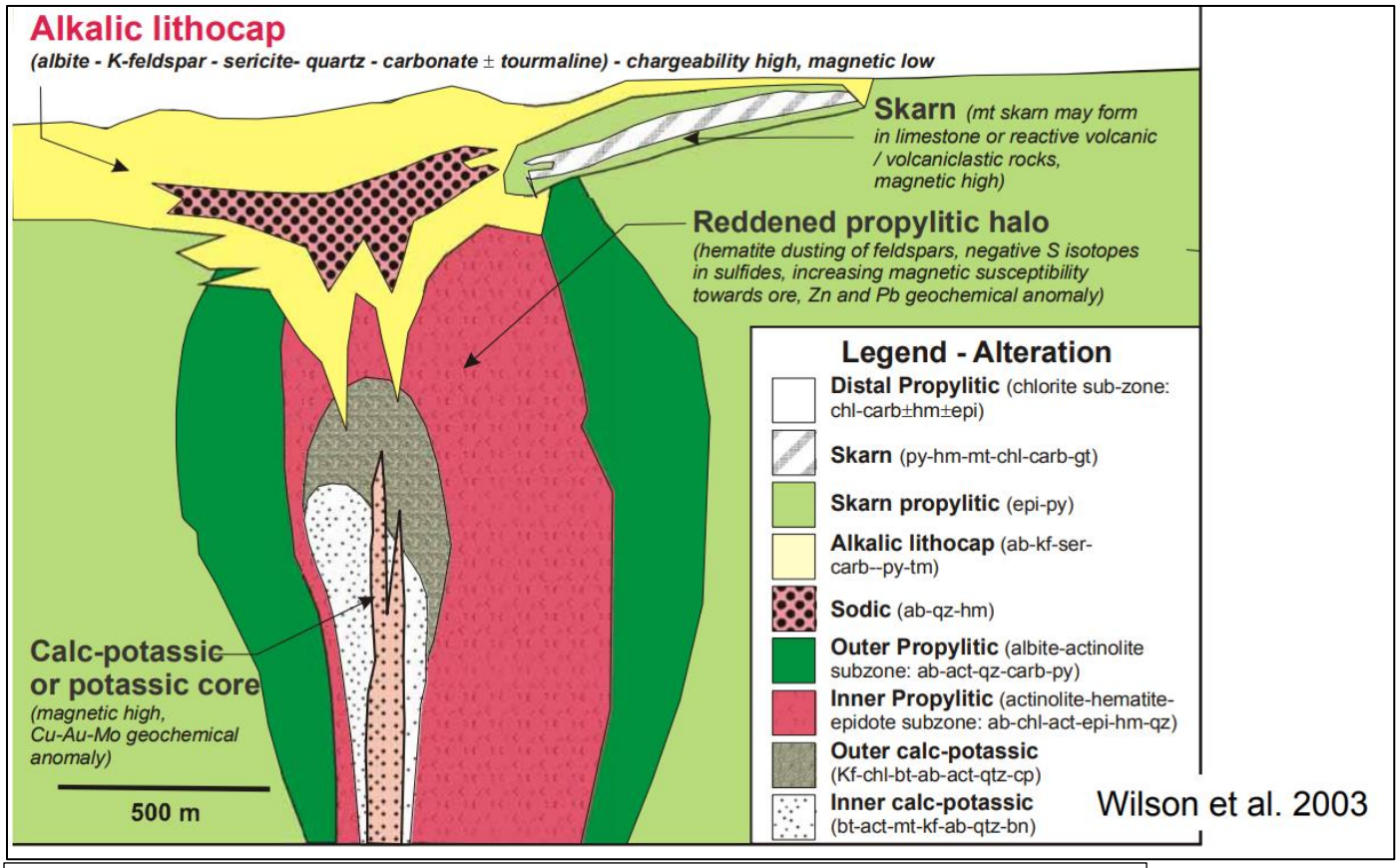


Figure 9b – Alkalic Porphyry Model

9 Exploration

GGL Resources Corp. has conducted intermittent exploration programs on the property since it acquired the claims in 1981. This section summarizes historical work completed by GGL and Gerle Gold Ltd.

From 1983 to 2006, Gerle Gold Ltd. (and subsequently GGL) concentrated its efforts on the gold potential of the Gold Zone, largely due to the remoteness of the area prior to the development of the 'Road to Resources' and the low prices of base metals at the time.

With the successful development and production at the Kemess Mine, road access to the area has been greatly improved and a power line has been built which passes within eight kilometres of the McConnell Project. With this new infrastructure and a coincident increase in the prices of both precious and base metals, the copper mineralization at the Copper Zone and copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies discovered while exploring at the Gold Zone are much more attractive exploration targets.

Gold Zone

Exploration to date shows that the Gold Zone is made up of several gold-bearing quartz veins hosted within in a complex, branching shear-hosted quartz vein system that can be traced through various exploration methods for up to 12 km. The main part of this shear zone, the Gerle Gold Zone, is an approximately 500 m long structure (Figure 8). The majority of exploration work completed to date has been conducted on the Gerle Gold Zone.

To the northwest and southeast of the Gerle Gold Zone, the on-strike extensions have been explored via prospecting, geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and widely spaced diamond drilling. Figures 11 to 14 illustrate thematic results for gold and copper in both soil and rock. The area to the northwest of the Gerle Gold Zone is obscured by almost continuous overburden; however, historical magnetic, VLF-EM and IP surveying have been successful in outlining lithological contacts to constrain the favourable amphibolite gneiss host rock and delineating linear features interpreted to be shear structures (Deschenes, 1991). Geophysical data from the McConnell project was mostly completed in the 1980's and 1990's and, as a result, much of the data was not produced in a modern or digital format. This data has not been modernized or digitized by GGL. Figures 15 and 16 illustrate geophysical survey data that has been produced and processed in a digital format on the Property to date.

Widely spaced diamond drilling programs completed by Lornex (1984-1985) and Placer Dome (1990) were also completed in order to investigate magnetic and electromagnetic (VLF-EM) anomalies north and south of the Gerle Gold Zone. These programs primarily targeted where geophysical anomalies were spatially associated with anomalous gold-in-soil values. The best gold intersection outside of the Gerle Gold Zone came from DDH 90-5, which graded 2.25 m of 5.25 g/t gold (Deschenes, 1991). This intersection was obtained during the last significant drilling

campaign in 1990 and has not been followed up in any subsequent exploration programs completed by GGL.

Copper Zone

Exploration work at the Copper Zone has identified six zones of mineralization to date: the A, B, C, D and E zones and the Bonus Showing (Figures 3, 13 and 14). These zones are summarized in the following paragraphs, and significant results from surface work at these zones are shown in Table V.

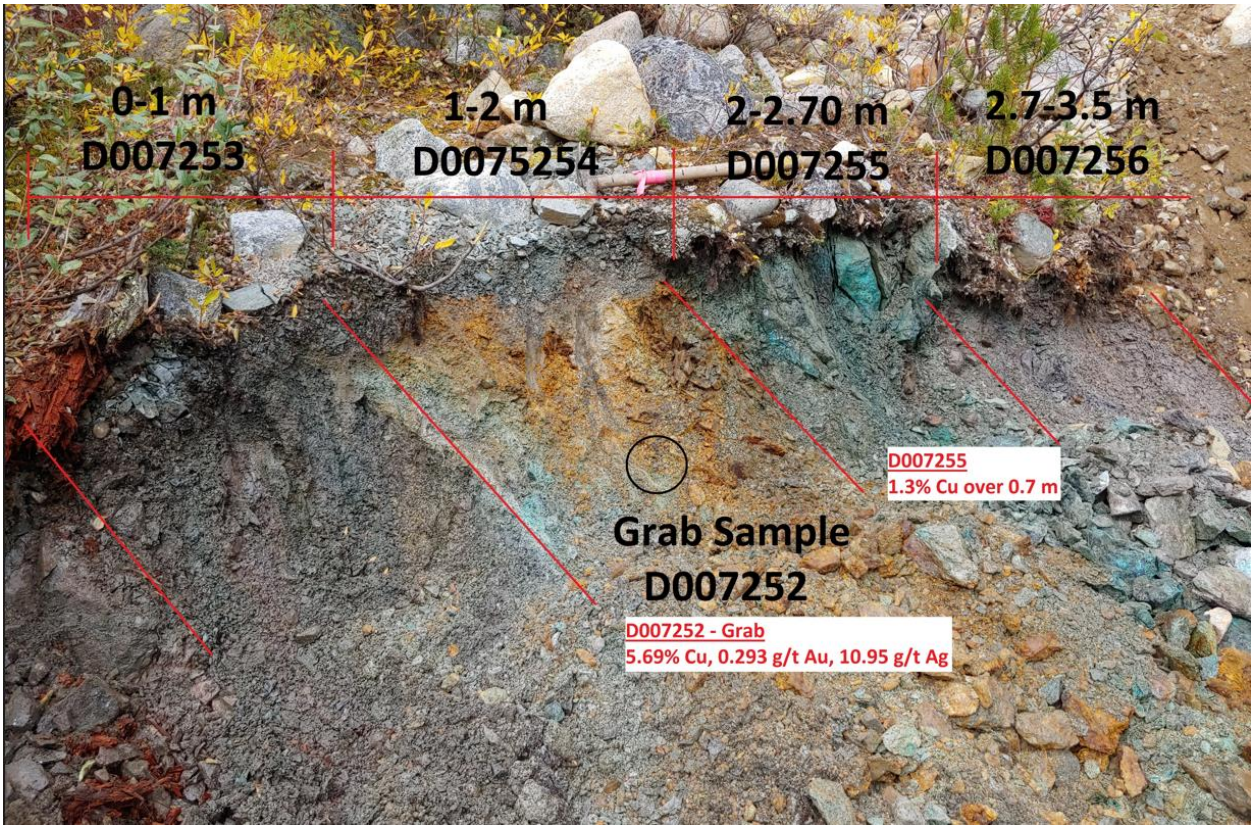
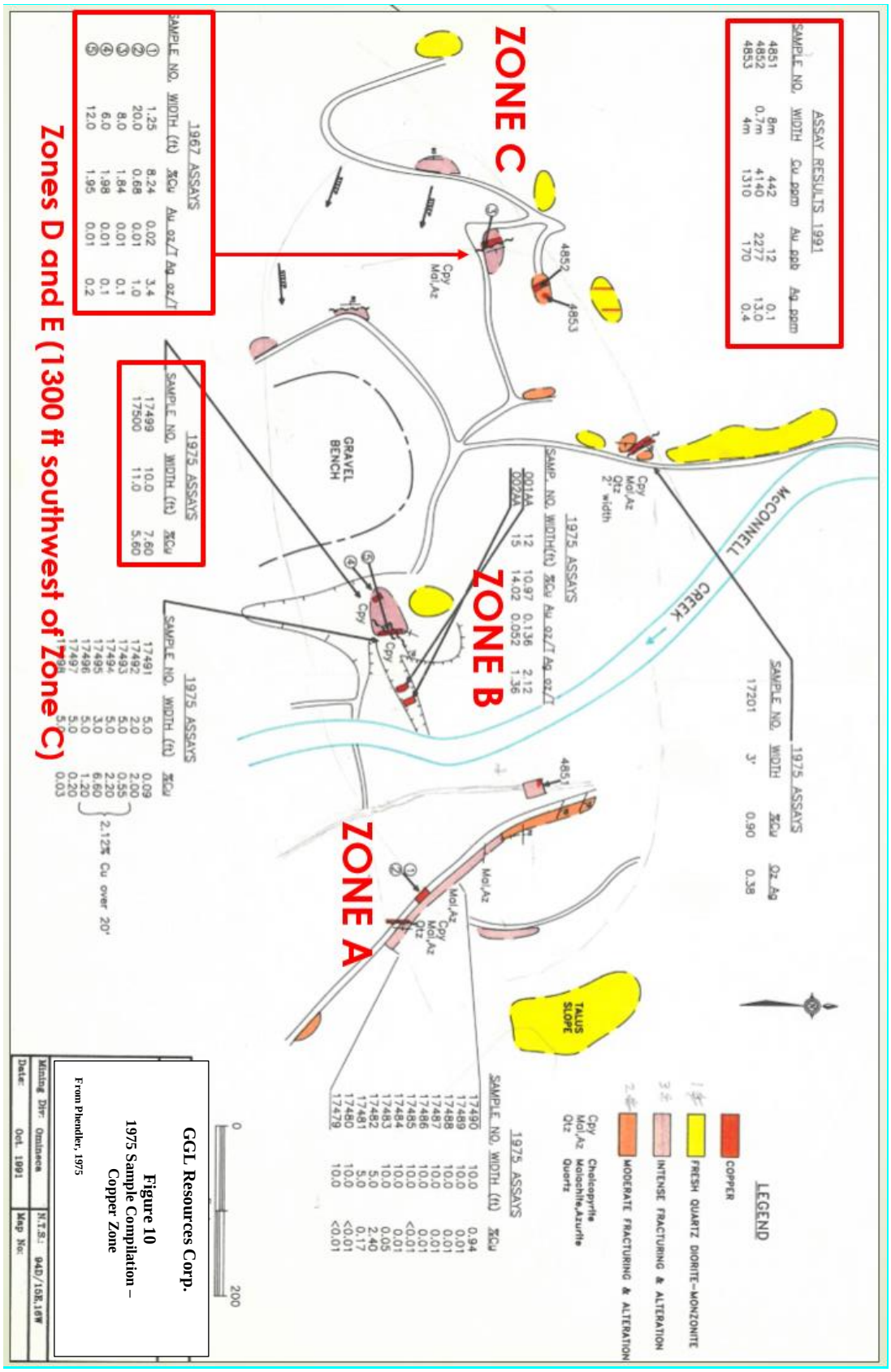


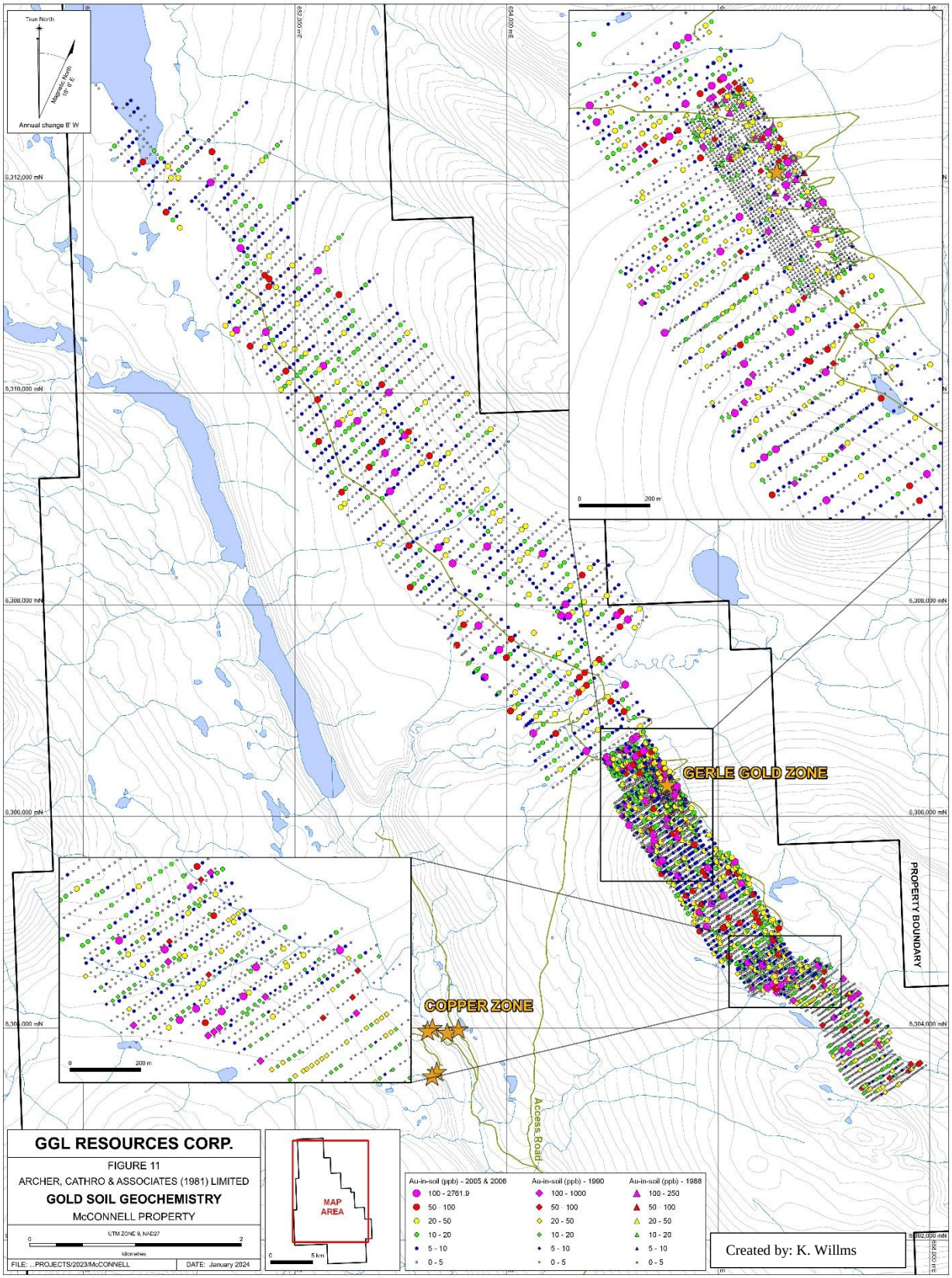
Photo 2: The Bonus Showing, located at the C Zone. Samples shown were collected by the Author during a site visit in September 2022.

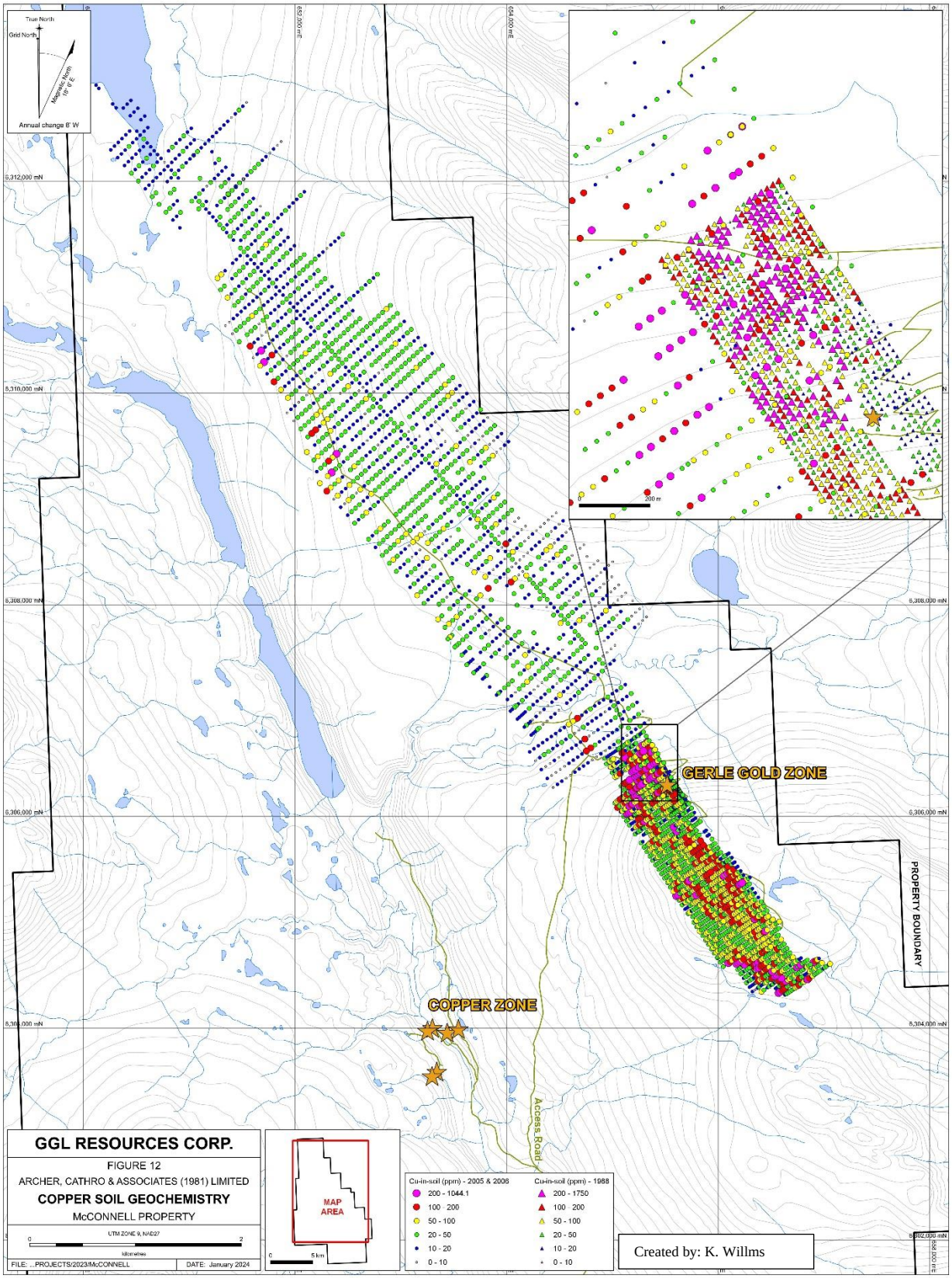
Table V – Significant Surface Sampling Results, Copper Zone

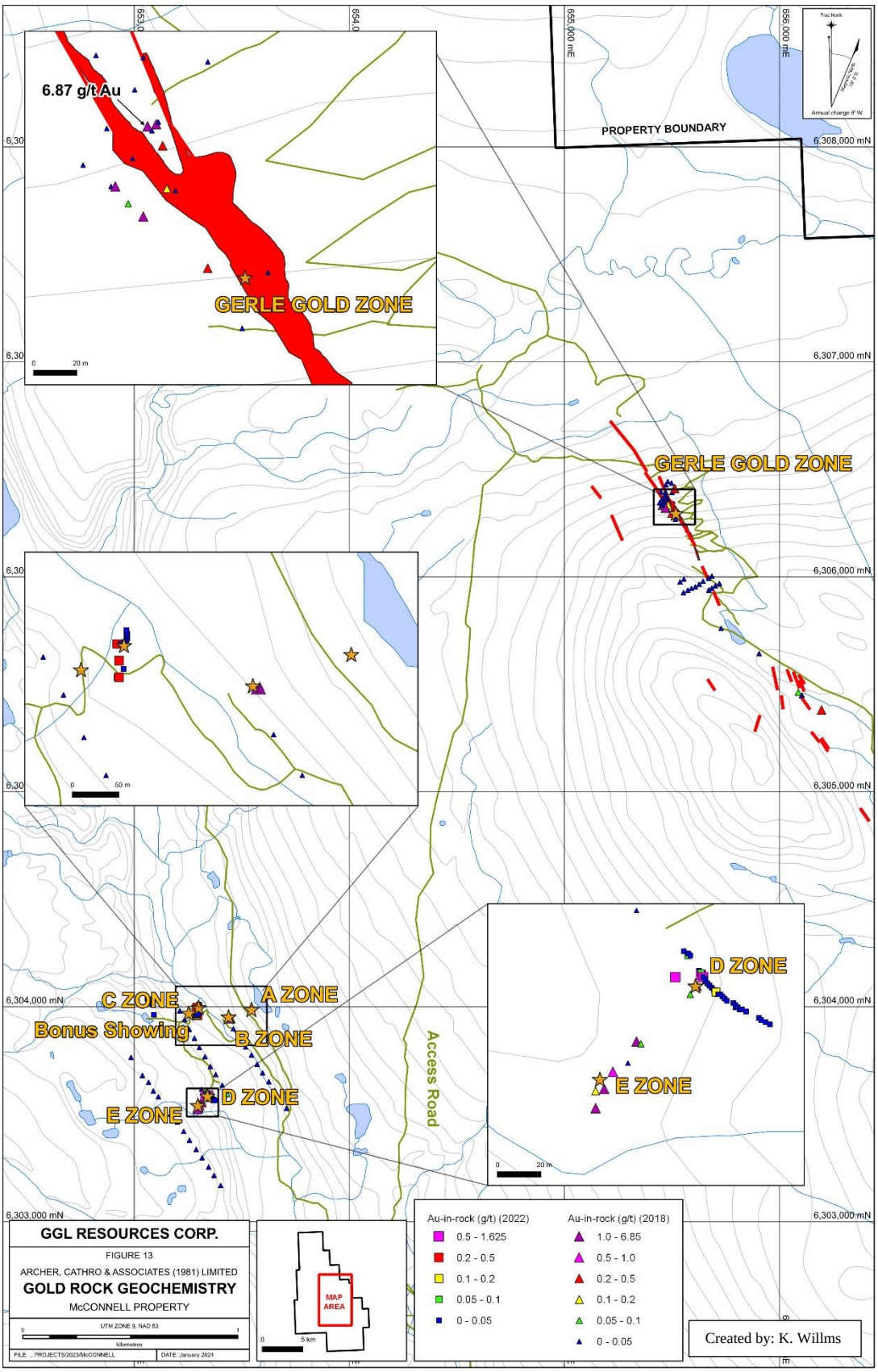
Reference	Zone	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
Church (1974)*	A	3.04	0.94	-	-
Church (1974)*	A	1.52	2.40	-	-
Church (1974)*	A	1.52	0.17	-	-
Ramani (1968)*	B	2.21	5.22	-	-
Church (1974)*	B	4.57	1.44	-	5.67
Church (1974)*	B	1.52	0.70	-	-
Church (1974)*	B	3.04	7.60	2.32	82.78
Church (1974)*	B	3.35	5.60	0.59	47.91
Phendler (1975)*	B	3.7	10.97	3.86	60.10
Phendler (1975)*	B	4.6	14.02	1.47	38.55
Phendler (1975)*	B	6.1	2.12	-	29.77
Phendler (1975)*	B	1.5	6.60	-	130.41
Ramani (1968) *	C	2.74	0.96		
Church (1974)*	C	1.52	0.64	-	-
Church (1974)*	C	Grab	1.15	-	-
Kelsch (2022)	C	Grab	5.69	0.293	10.95
Kelsch (2022)	C	3.5	0.54	0.02	0.85
Kelsch (2022)	C	4.0	0.38	0.007	0.29
Church (1974)*	D	Composite	10.43	0.01 oz	1.3 oz
Kelsch (2022)	D	11.9	0.24	0.10	2.68
Kelsch (2018)	E	5.3	0.34	0.26	8.74
Kelsch (2018)	E	1.25	0.16	0.23	5.88

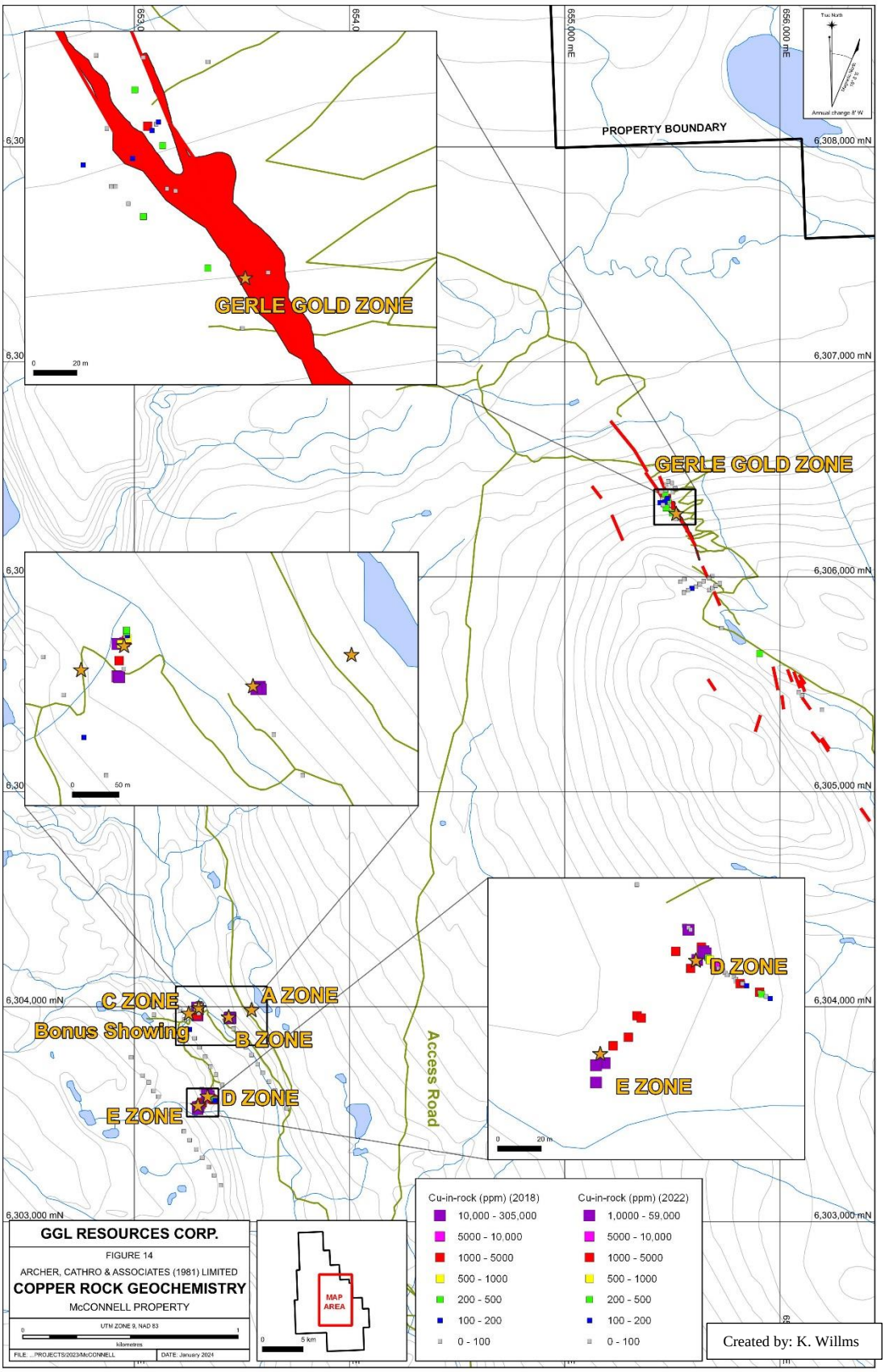
*These samples are historical in nature, as described in Section 6 (History), and have not been adequately validated by the Author or GGL. These sample are included in this table to show a complete dataset of significant mineralization at each respective area of the Copper Zone.

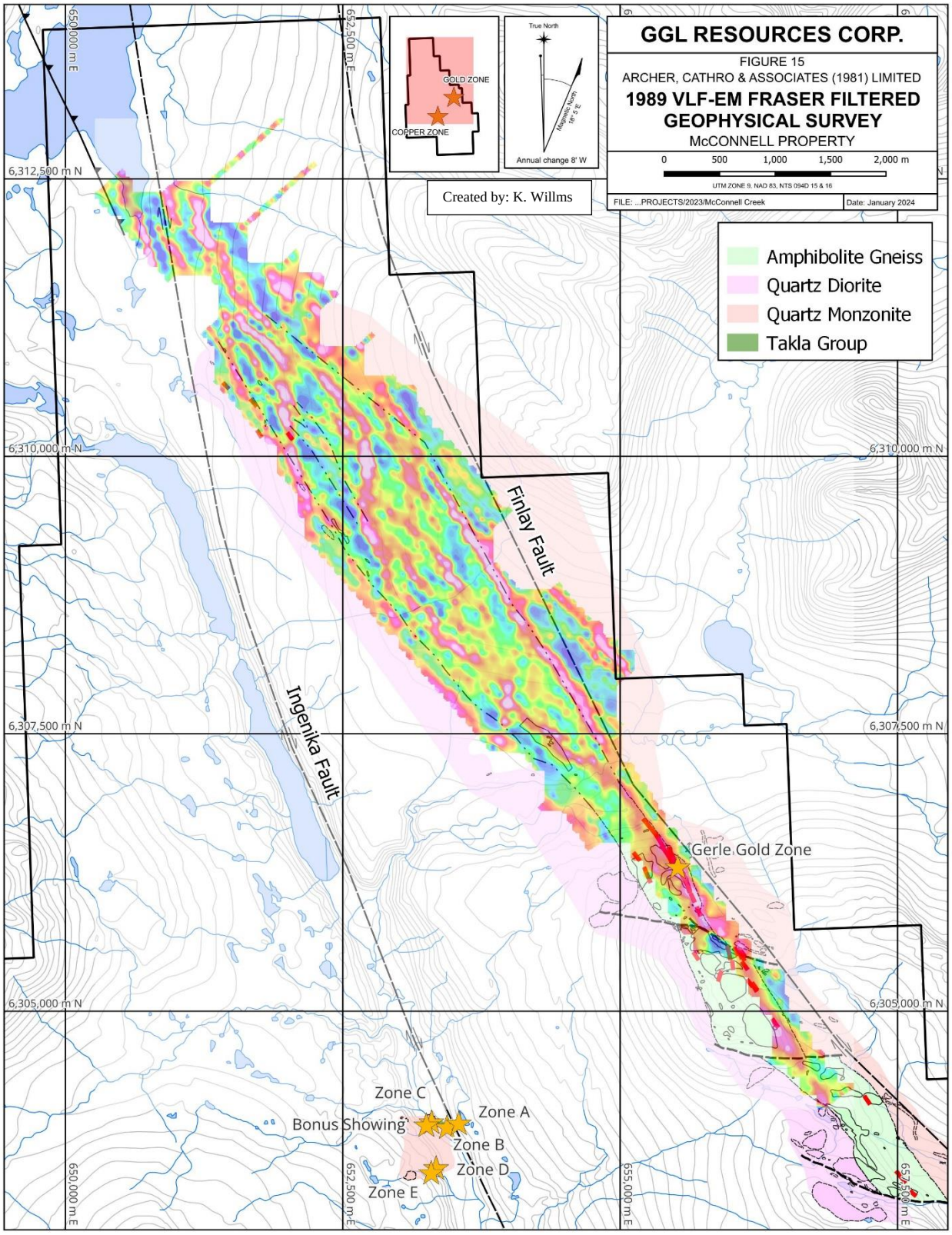

ASSAY RESULTS 1991
SAMPLE NO. WIDTH Cu ppm Au ppb Ag ppm
4851 8m 442 12 0.1
4852 0.7m 4140 2277 13.0
4853 4m 1310 170 0.4
1967 ASSAYS
SAMPLE NO. WIDTH (ft) %Cu Au oz/T Ag oz/T
1 1.25 8.24 0.02 3.4
2 20.0 0.68 0.01 1.0
3 8.0 1.84 0.01 0.1
4 6.0 1.98 0.01 0.1
5 12.0 1.95 0.01 0.2
1975 ASSAYS
SAMPLE NO. WIDTH (ft) %Cu
17499 10.0 7.60
17500 11.0 5.60
1975 ASSAYS
SAMPLE NO. WIDTH (ft) %Cu
17491 5.0 0.09
17492 2.0 2.00
17493 5.0 0.55
17494 5.0 2.20
17495 3.0 6.60
17496 5.0 1.20
17497 5.0 0.20
17498 5.0 0.03
2.12% Cu over 20'
1975 ASSAYS
SAMPLE NO. WIDTH %Cu Au oz/T Ag oz/T
001AA 12 10.97 0.136 2.12
002AA 15 14.02 0.052 1.36
1975 ASSAYS
SAMPLE NO. WIDTH (ft) %Cu Qz Ag
17201 3' 0.90 0.38
1975 ASSAYS
SAMPLE NO. WIDTH (ft) %Cu
17490 10.0 0.94
17489 10.0 0.01
17488 10.0 0.01
17487 10.0 0.01
17486 10.0 0.01
17485 10.0 <0.01
17484 10.0 0.01
17483 10.0 0.05
17482 5.0 2.40
17481 5.0 0.17
17480 10.0 <0.01
17479 10.0 <0.01
LEGEND
COPPER
FRESH QUARTZ DIORITE-MONZONITE
INTENSE FRACTURING & ALTERATION
MODERATE FRACTURING & ALTERATION
Cpy Chalcopyrite
Mol/Az Malachite,Azurite
Qtz Quartz
TALUS SLOPE
MCCONNELL CREEK
GRAVEL BENCH
ZONE A
ZONE B
ZONE C
Zones D and E (1300 ft southwest of Zone C)
0 200
GGL Resources Corp.
Figure 10
1975 Sample Compilation – Copper Zone
From Plenteler, 1975
Mining Div: Omineca
N.T.S.: 94D/10E,16W
Date: Oct. 1991
Map No:

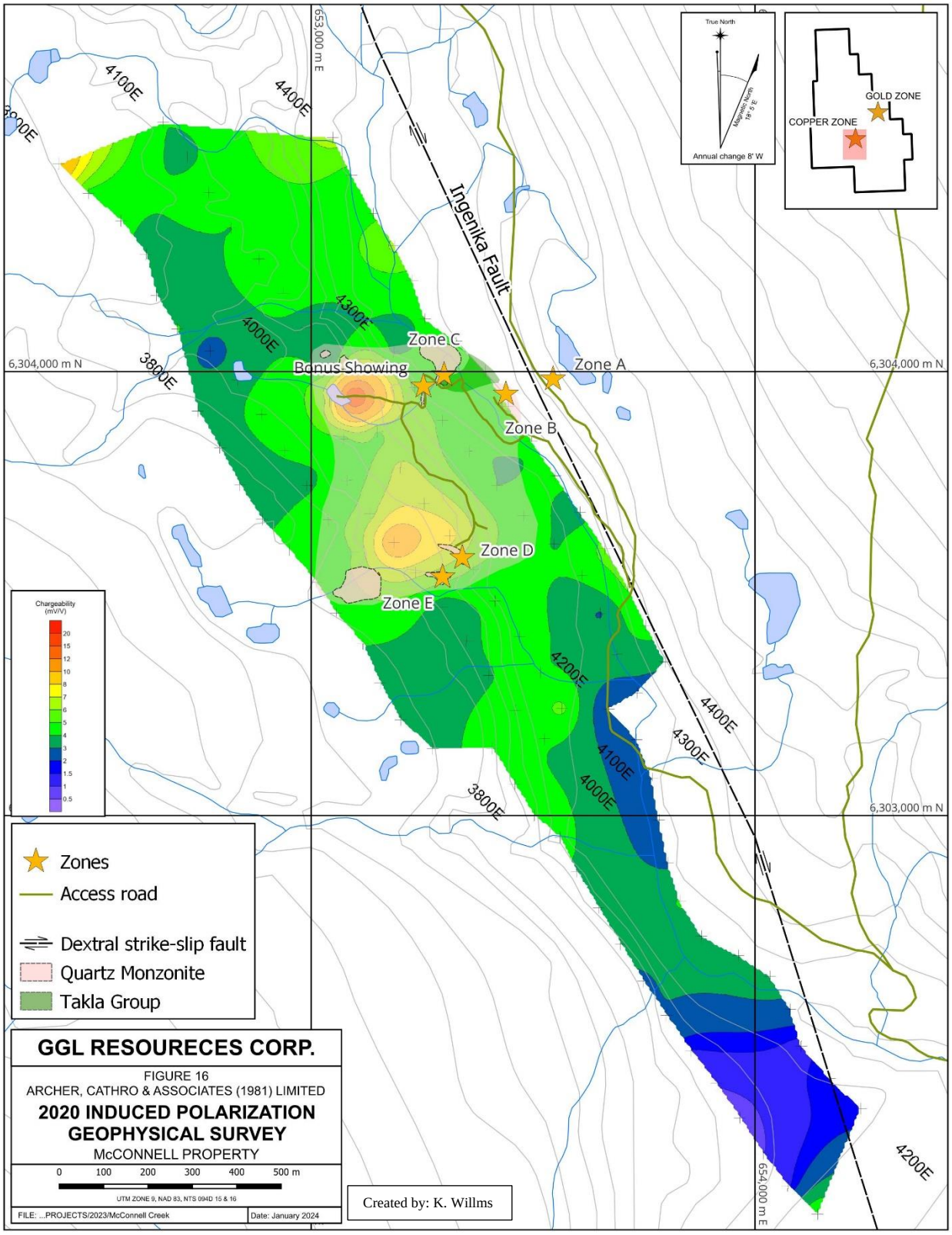

True North
Magnetic North 19° 9' E
Annual change 8' W
652,000 mE
654,000 mE
6,312,000 mN
6,310,000 mN
6,308,000 mN
6,306,000 mN
6,304,000 mN
6,302,000 mN
GERLE GOLD ZONE
COPPER ZONE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Access Road
0
200 m
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD27
0
2
kilometres
FILE: ..PROJECTS/2023/McCONNELL
DATE: January 2024
MAP AREA
0
5 km
Au-in-soil (ppb) - 2005 & 2006
100 - 2761.9
50 - 100
20 - 50
10 - 20
5 - 10
0 - 5
Au-in-soil (ppb) - 1990
100 - 1000
50 - 100
20 - 50
10 - 20
5 - 10
0 - 5
Au-in-soil (ppb) - 1988
100 - 250
50 - 100
20 - 50
10 - 20
5 - 10
0 - 5
Created by: K. Willms


GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 12
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD27
kilometres
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McCONNELL
DATE: January 2024
MAP AREA
Cu-in-soil (ppm) - 2005 & 2006
200 - 1044.1
100 - 200
50 - 100
20 - 50
10 - 20
0 - 10
Cu-in-soil (ppm) - 1988
200 - 1750
100 - 200
50 - 100
20 - 50
10 - 20
0 - 10
Created by: K. Willms
GERLE GOLD ZONE
COPPER ZONE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Access Road
True North
Grid North
Annual change 8' W
200 m
5 km


6.87 g/t Au
GERLE GOLD ZONE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
GERLE GOLD ZONE
C ZONE
A ZONE
Bonus Showing
B ZONE
D ZONE
E ZONE
Access Road
D ZONE
E ZONE
6,308,000 mN
6,307,000 mN
6,306,000 mN
6,305,000 mN
6,304,000 mN
6,303,000 mN
655,000 mE
656,000 mE
Au-in-rock (g/t) (2022)
0.5 - 1.625
0.2 - 0.5
0.1 - 0.2
0.05 - 0.1
0 - 0.05
Au-in-rock (g/t) (2018)
1.0 - 6.85
0.5 - 1.0
0.2 - 0.5
0.1 - 0.2
0.05 - 0.1
0 - 0.05
MAP AREA
Created by: K. Willms
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 13
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83
kilometres
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McCONNELL
DATE: January 2024


GERLE GOLD ZONE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
GERLE GOLD ZONE
C ZONE
A ZONE
Bonus Showing
B ZONE
D ZONE
E ZONE
Access Road
D ZONE
E ZONE
Cu-in-rock (ppm) (2018)
10,000 - 305,000
5000 - 10,000
1000 - 5000
500 - 1000
200 - 500
100 - 200
0 - 100
Cu-in-rock (ppm) (2022)
1,0000 - 59,000
5000 - 10,000
1000 - 5000
500 - 1000
200 - 500
100 - 200
0 - 100
MAP AREA
GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 14
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
COPPER ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83
Created by: K. Willms


GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 15
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1989 VLF-EM FRASER FILTERED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
McCONNELL PROPERTY
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, NTS 094D 15 & 16
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McConnell Creek
Date: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms
True North
Magnetic North 18° 5' E
Annual change 8' W
GOLD ZONE
COPPER ZONE
Amphibolite Gneiss
Quartz Diorite
Quartz Monzonite
Takla Group
Finlay Fault
Ingenika Fault
Gerle Gold Zone
Zone C
Zone A
Bonus Showing
Zone B
Zone D
Zone E
6,312,500 m N
6,310,000 m N
6,307,500 m N
6,305,000 m N
650,000 m E
652,500 m E
655,000 m E
657,500 m E

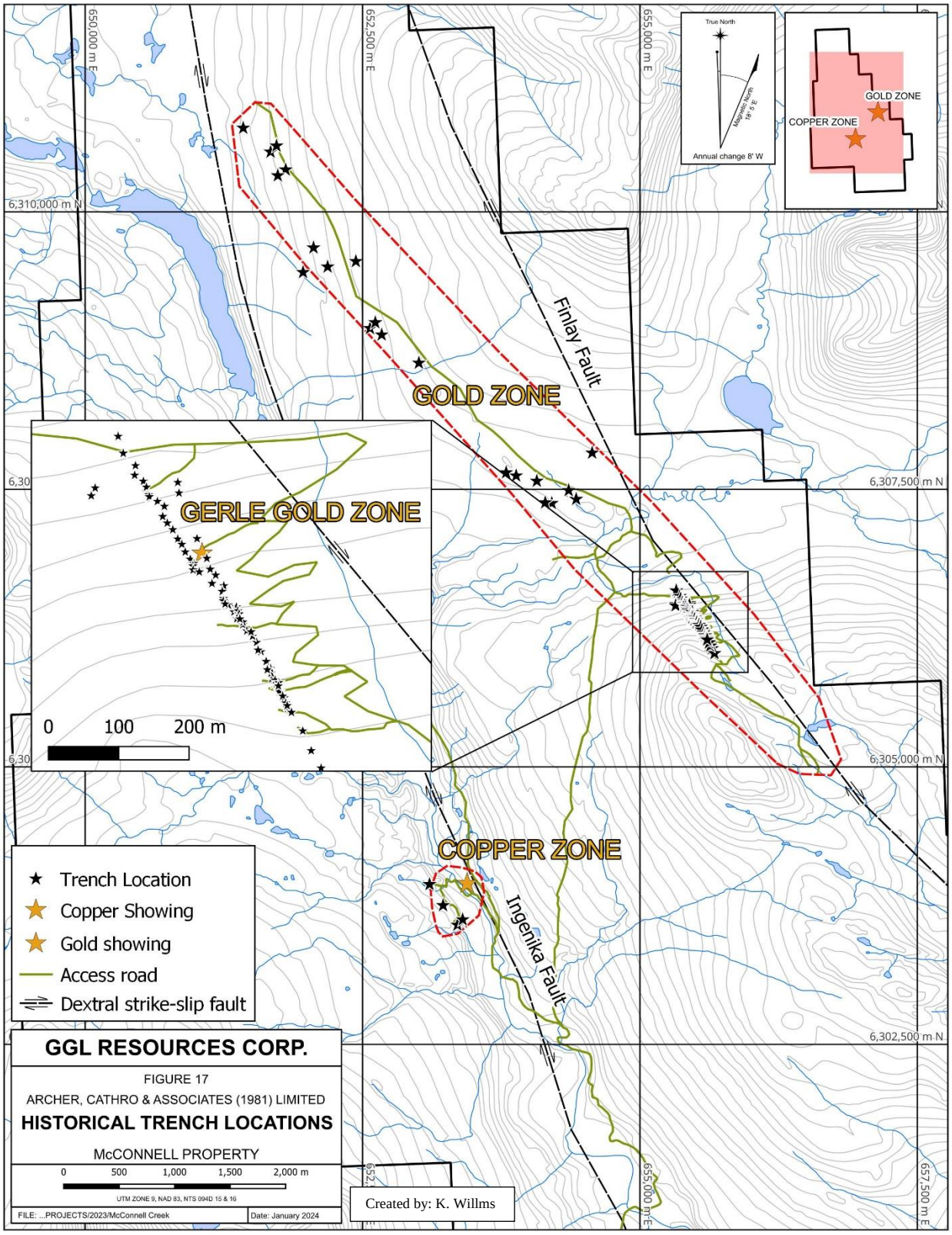

True North
Magnetic North 18° 5' E
Annual change 8' W
GOLD ZONE
COPPER ZONE
Ingenika Fault
653,000 m E
654,000 m E
6,304,000 m N
6,303,000 m N
4100E
4400E
4300E
4000E
3800E
4200E
Zone A
Zone B
Zone C
Zone D
Zone E
Bonus Showing
Chargeability (mV/V)
20
15
12
10
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1.5
1
0.5
Zones
Access road
Dextral strike-slip fault
Quartz Monzonite
Takla Group
GGL RESOURECES CORP.
FIGURE 16
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
2020 INDUCED POLARIZATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
McCONNELL PROPERTY
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, NTS 094D 15 & 16
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McConnell Creek
Date: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms

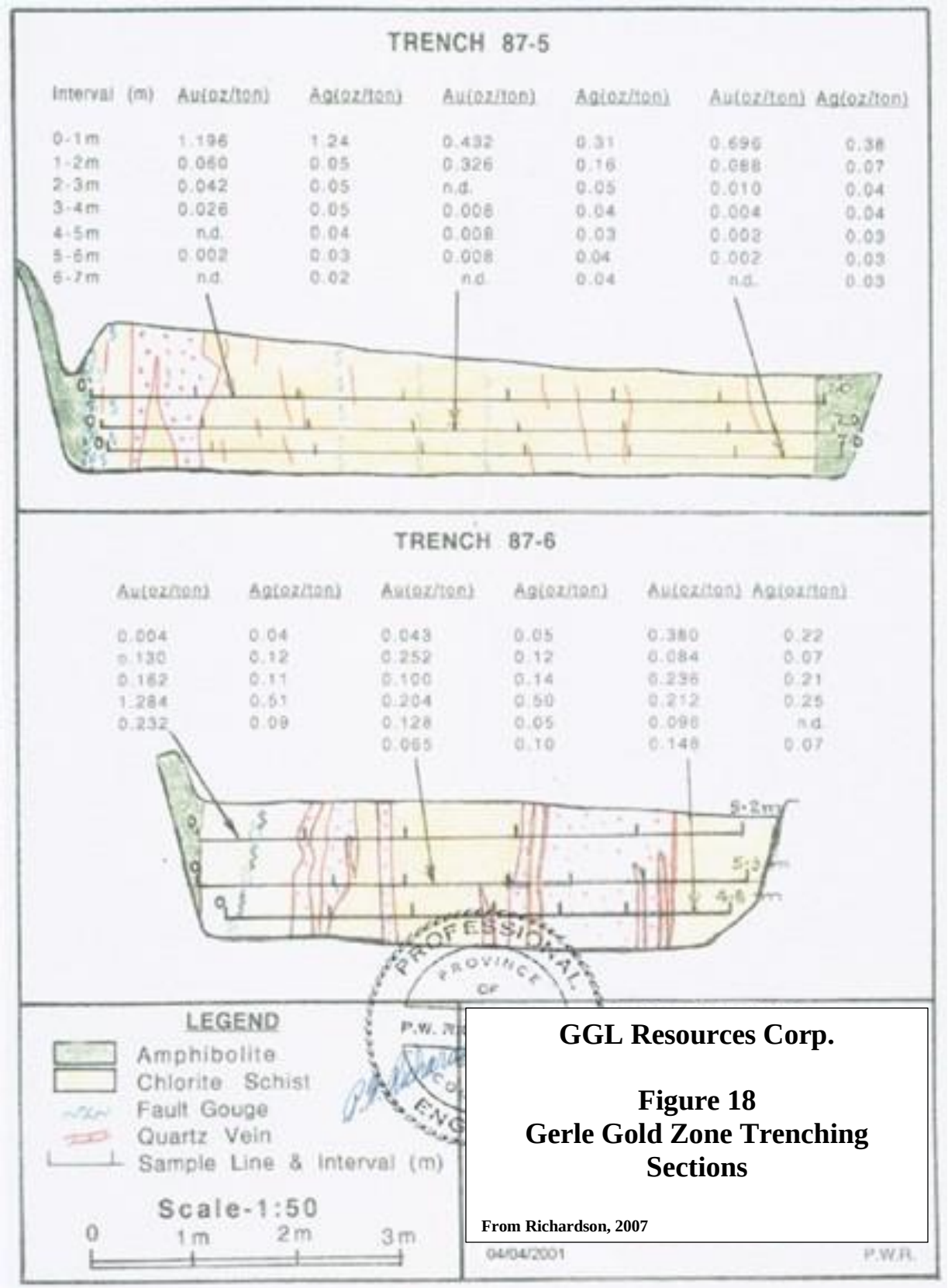
9.1 Trenching

Written accounts of trenching at the McConnell Project date back as far as 1947 (White, 1948) when W.H. White of the British Columbia Department of Mines investigated the Gold Zone discoveries of prospectors Jack Gerlitzki and John Leontowich. Since then, trenching programs have been conducted intermittently by various operators on the current McConnell Property. Data from the trenching programs described in this section has been collected from work conducted by GGL and/or its joint venture partners between 1981 and 2022, from internally owned reports, or public domain reports such as assessment reports available through the BCGS.

Unfortunately, the majority of trenching data collected by GGL, Gerle Gold Ltd. and historical operators (as described in the History Section of this report) has not been comprehensively catalogued or fully reported and, as such, much of the data for these trenches can not be used. Assay data from internal company reports from Centennial Mines Ltd. (1958) containing five trenches totalling 100 metres, and Gerle Gold Ltd. (1987) containing 22 trenches totalling 175 metres have not been verified by the Author; however, the contents are referenced in several other reports (Peatfield, 1993; Richardson, 2007) and therefore the Author believes its credibility. Figure 17 shows reliably identified trench locations to date on the property.

The majority of trenching activities at the Gold Zone occurred in 1987, 1988 and 1990 by GGL and/or its joint venture partners. Widely spaced trenching has occurred over approximately seven kilometres of the interpreted 12 km strike length of the Gold Zone; however, more focused and systematic trenching has been conducted at the Gerle Gold Zone which coincides with more detailed drilling. Trenching at the Gold Zone was typically performed with the use of excavator and/or backhoe and targeted the western switchback corners of the access trail leading up to the target. The back wall or mountain side of each cut was panel sampled to provide the best representation of grade. In some cases, three panel sample lines across the trench wall were taken (Figure 18).


GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 17
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
HISTORICAL TRENCH LOCATIONS
McCONNELL PROPERTY
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, NTS 094D 15 & 16
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McConnell Creek
Date: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms
Trench Location
Copper Showing
Gold showing
Access road
Dextral strike-slip fault
GOLD ZONE
GERLE GOLD ZONE
COPPER ZONE
Finlay Fault
Ingenika Fault
0 100 200 m
650,000 m E
652,500 m E
655,000 m E
657,500 m E
6,310,000 m N
6,307,500 m N
6,305,000 m N
6,302,500 m N
True North
Magnetic North
Annual change 8' W
GOLD ZONE
COPPER ZONE



GGL Resources Corp.

Figure 18
Gerle Gold Zone Trenching Sections

From Richardson, 2007

At the Gerle Gold Zone, samples collected from cross trenches along part of its 500 m strike length returned the following averages for gold grade (Richardson, 2007).

Length	Grade	Width
145 m	7.23 g/t Au	1.71 m
including:		
40 m	10.76 g/t Au	1.83 m

In a separate shear zone located near the access road to the Gerle Gold Zone, cross trenching along the structure gave the following average of gold:

Length	Grade	Width
33 m	6.79 g/t Au	1.00 m

The northernmost sample at this second shear zone assayed 7.95 g/t Au across 1.80 m. North of this sample, the overburden was too deep, and bedrock was not exposed, leaving the shear open to the northwest.

The majority of trenching activities on the Copper Zone occurred in 1975 by Houston Mining Ltd. and later by GGL in 2022.

In 1975 Houston Mining focused on the A, B and C zones with a bulldozer trenching and blasting program. High grade copper-gold mineralization was sampled mostly in the form of massive chalcopyrite and pyrite. Oxide copper mineralization such as malachite and azurite were also noted.

In 2022 GGL conducted an excavator trenching program at the Copper Zone. This program was conducted to re-evaluate known showings and investigate chargeability anomalies generated by an IP survey completed in 2020. This trenching program showed that one of the IP anomalies is likely attributed to an unmineralized fault while the other anomalies remain unexplained. The re-evaluation focused on hand trenching within the C Zone and excavator trenching at the D Zone. Both areas returned high grade values over short intervals. Zone D returned a weighted average of 0.24% Cu and 0.10 g/t Au over 11.9 m and Zone C returned 3.5 m of 0.54% Cu and 0.03 g/t Au (Figure 19). While accessing the D Zone, the Bonus Showing was discovered approximately 50 m to the west of the C Zone, underneath a historical bulldozer trail. Sampling from this zone returned 0.54% Cu over 3.5 m (Kelsch, 2022). Trenching results from historical and recent programs can be found in Table VI.

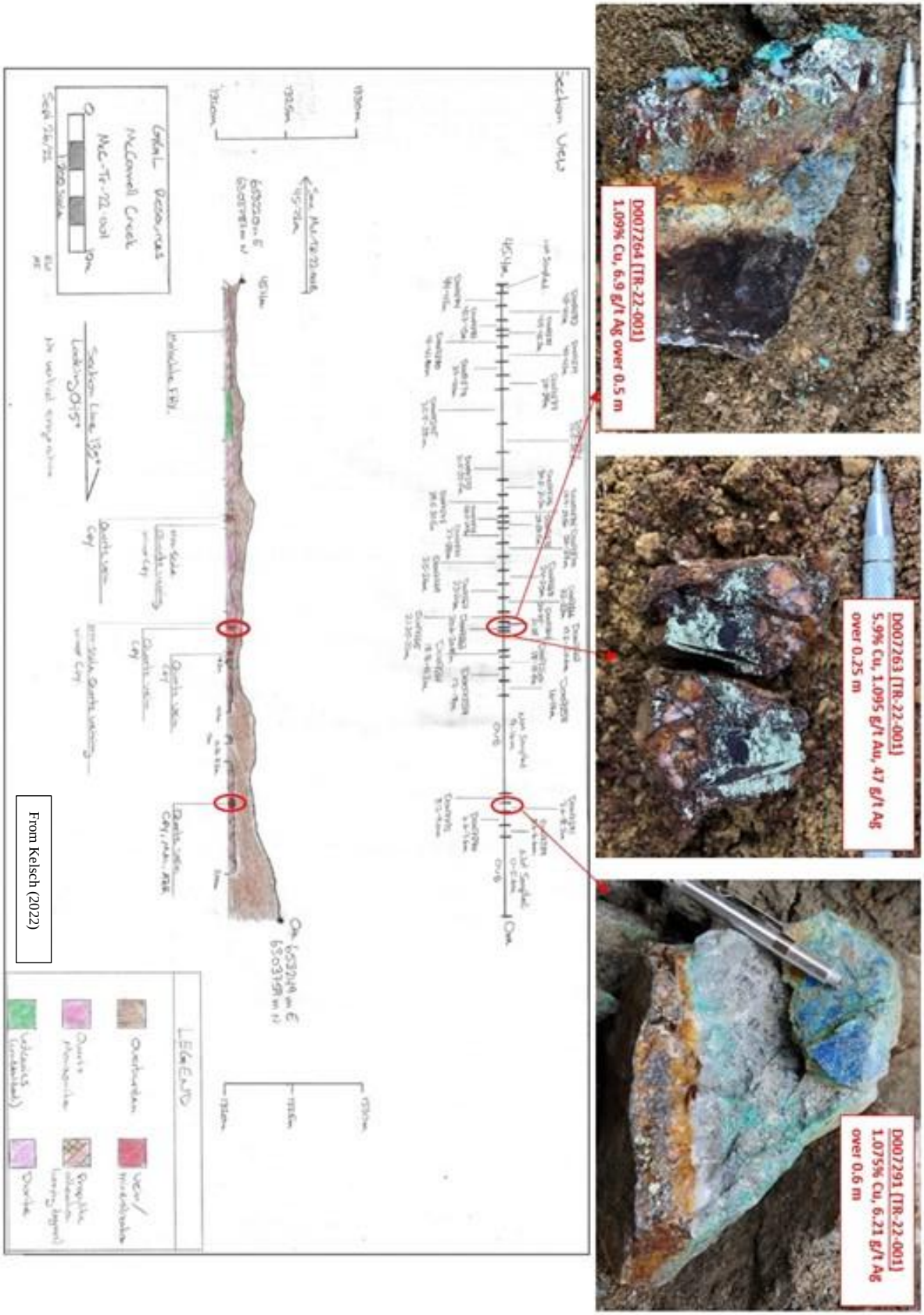


Figure 19 – 2022 Trenching Section, D Zone

Table VI: Significant Trenching Results

Year	Operator	Zone	Trench ID	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Reference
1947	Gerlitzki and Leontowich	Gold Zone	1	1.6	4.46	-	-	White (1948)
		Gold Zone	5	1.8	22.29	-	-	
		Gold Zone	5	3.3	42.35	-	-	
1958	Centennial Mines Ltd.	Gold Zone	2	0.6	17.83	-	-	Payne (1975)
		Gold Zone	2	0.4	3.43	-	-	
		Gold Zone	10	7.3	6.51	-	-	
		Gold Zone	10	5.6	8.23	-	-	
		Gold Zone	11	11.6	15.77	-	-	
		Gold Zone	11	7.0	8.91	-	-	
		Gold Zone	11	2.9	34.29	-	-	
		Gold Zone	11	1.8	11.31	-	-	
		Gold Zone	13	0.6	4.11	-	-	
		Gold Zone	14	0.9	4.11	-	-	
		Gold Zone	17	0.9	3.43	-	-	
1987	Richardson	Gold Zone	87-05	2.4	24.10	-	-	Richardson (1988)
1987	Gerle Gold Ltd.	Gold Zone	87-05	2.0	15.98	-	-	Smitheringale (1988)
		Gold Zone	87-06	4.8	8.16	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-07	1.8	7.68	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-08	1.6	2.81	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-10	0.6	5.90	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-11	0.9	4.08	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-13	1.9	4.77	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-16	1.6	5.76	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-18	0.9	11.90	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-20	0.9	10.66	-	-	
		Gold Zone	87-21	1.3	5.25	-	-	
1988	Gerle Gold Ltd.	Gold Zone	88-29	2.4	8.34	-	-	Smitheringale (1988)
		Gold Zone	88-34	1.0	8.02	-	-	
		Gold Zone	88-36	1.0	9.46	-	-	
		Gold Zone	88-39	2.0	4.75	-	-	
		Gold Zone	88-40	6.2	4.75	-	-	
		Gold Zone	88-41	0.8	8.09	-	-	
		Zone D	TR-22-01	11.9	0.10	0.24	2.68	
		Includes		0.75	0.39	2.69	20.27	

2022	GGL Resources Corp.	Zone C	Hand trench	4.0	0.01	0.38	0.29	Kelsch (2022)
		Zone C (Bonus Showing)	Hand trench	3.5	0.03	0.54	0.85	
		Includes		0.7	0.01	1.30	0.35	

10 Drilling

All of the drilling described in this section is from internally owned historical reports or work conducted by GGL (or it's predecessor company, Gerle Gold) and/or its joint venture partners between 1981 and 2008. The internal company reports from Centennial Mines Ltd. (1958) containing 12 drill holes totalling 297 m, and Gerle Gold Ltd. (1987) containing 16 drill holes totalling 1281 m, has not been verified by the Author; however, the contents are referenced in several other reports (Peatfield, 1993; Richardson, 2007) and therefore the Author believes its credibility and believes the data will be useful to inform future work on the Project.

A summary of all drilling completed on the Property is shown on Table VII, below.

Table VII: Summary of Drilling Programs on the McConnell Project

Year	Company	Number of Holes	Drill Type	Total Metres	Zone
1958*	Centennial Mines Ltd.	12	X-Ray	297	Gold Zone
1972	G. Gowland	2	Diamond	92.7	A Zone
1984	Lornex Mining Corp.	32	Diamond	1,528	Gold Zone
1985	Lornex Mining Corp.	16	Diamond	942.7	Gold Zone
1987*	Gerle Gold Ltd.	16	Diamond	1,281	Gold Zone
1990	Placer Dome Inc.	10	Diamond	1,044	Gold Zone
2008	GGL Diamond Corp.	3	Diamond	1,071	Gold Zone, Copper Zone
Total	**-**	**91**	**-**	**6256.4**	**-**

*These drill holes are historical and nature and have not been validated by the Author, and as such are not used in any further geological interpretation at this time. It is the Author's opinion that these holes can be validated in future work.

Location and orientation information, and zones for all drill holes are summarized in Table VIII, where available and shown on Figure 20. Drill collar locations from the 1958 and 1972 drill programs by Centennial and Gowland have not been confirmed by the Author and as such, are not listed in this table.

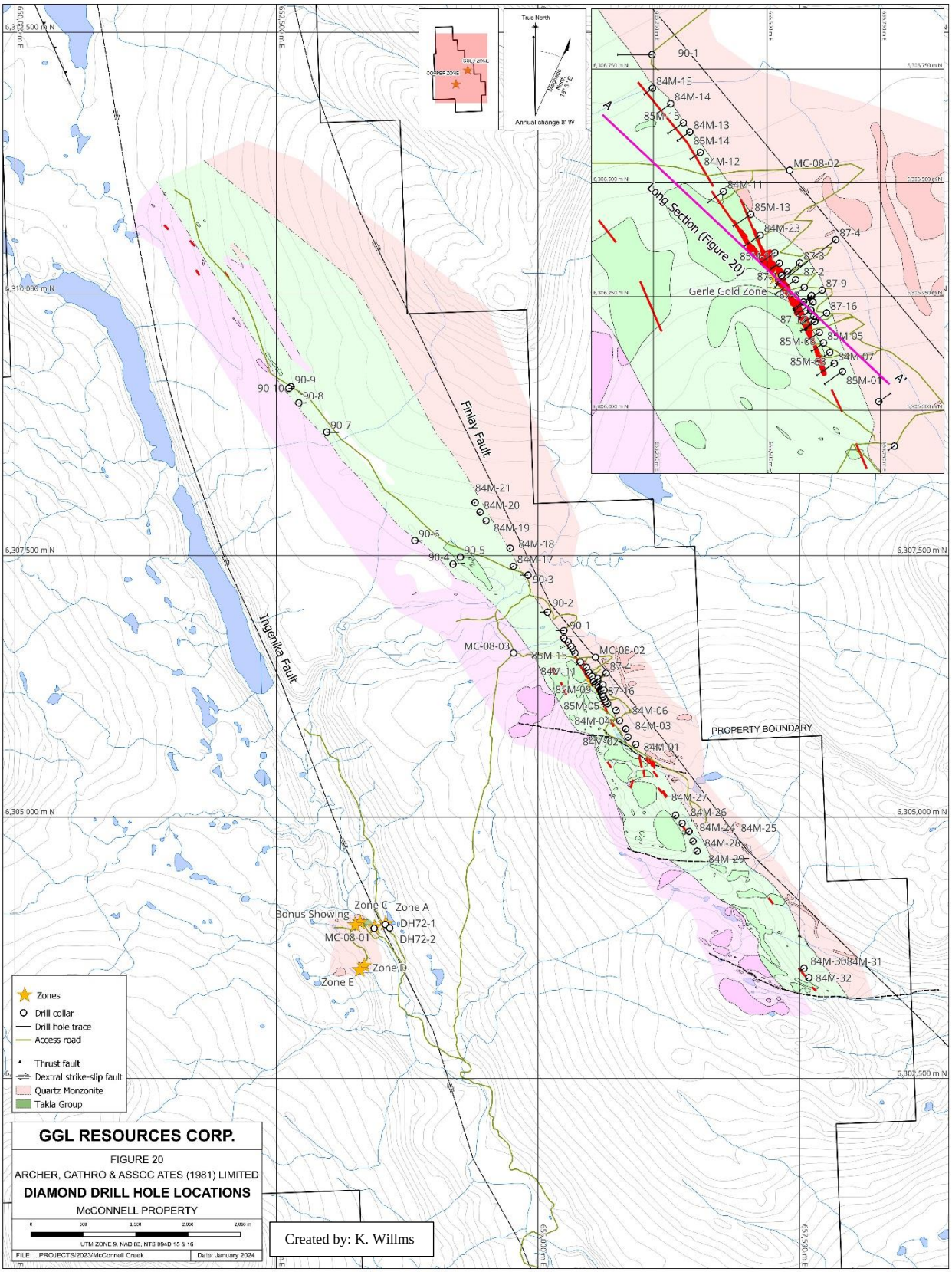

GGL RESOURCES CORP.
FIGURE 20
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
McCONNELL PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, NTS 094D 15 & 16
FILE: ...PROJECTS/2023/McConnell Creek
Date: January 2024
Created by: K. Willms
Zones
Drill collar
Drill hole trace
Access road
Thrust fault
Dextral strike-slip fault
Quartz Monzonite
Takla Group
Finlay Fault
Ingenika Fault
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Long Section (Figure 20)
Gerle Gold Zone
Bonus Showing
Zone C
Zone A
Zone D
Zone E
DH72-1
DH72-2
MC-08-01
MC-08-02
MC-08-03
True North
Annual change 8' W

Table VIII: Drill Hole Locations and Details

Hole	Year	Zone	Easting (Nad27)	Northing (Nad27)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
84M-01	1984	Gold Zone	655936	6305695	235°	-45°	38.4
84M-02	1984	Gold Zone	655860	6305765	235°	-45°	44.5
84M-03	1984	Gold Zone	655839	6305841	235°	-45°	35.4
84M-04	1984	Gold Zone	655780	6305921	235°	-45°	23.2
84M-05	1984	Gold Zone	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
84M-06	1984	Gold Zone	655746	6306019	055°	-60°	63.1
84M-07	1984	Gold Zone	655648	6306103	235°	-65°	67.4
84M-08	1984	Gold Zone	655605	6306195	235°	-45°	53.6
84M-09	1984	Gold Zone	655563	6306287	235°	-45°	78.0
84M-10	1984	Gold Zone	655485	6306385	235°	-45°	63.1
84M-11	1984	Gold Zone	655404	6306481	235°	-45°	59.7
84M-12	1984	Gold Zone	655353	6306567	235°	-45°	38.4
84M-13	1984	Gold Zone	655330	6306612	235°	-45°	47.6
84M-14	1984	Gold Zone	655288	6306674	235°	-45°	47.2
84M-15	1984	Gold Zone	655248	6306708	235°	-45°	32.3
84M-16	1984	Gold Zone	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
84M-17	1984	Gold Zone	654765	6307397	235°	-45°	34.8
84M-18	1984	Gold Zone	654734	6307569	235°	-45°	15.2
84M-19	1984	Gold Zone	654504	6307832	235°	-45°	44.8
84M-20	1984	Gold Zone	654446	6307914	235°	-45°	30.8
84M-21	1984	Gold Zone	654399	6308006	235°	-45°	12.8
84M-22	1984	Gold Zone	655605	6306195	235°	-65°	78.3
84M-23	1984	Gold Zone	655485	6306385	235°	-65°	76.2
84M-24	1984	Gold Zone	656444	6304863	235°	-45°	69.2
84M-25	1984	Gold Zone	656444	6304863	235°	-60°	53.3
84M-26	1984	Gold Zone	656379	6304940	235°	-45°	44.8
84M-27	1984	Gold Zone	656315	6305017	235°	-45°	47.9
84M-28	1984	Gold Zone	656482	6304769	235°	-45°	44.8
84M-29	1984	Gold Zone	656521	6304675	235°	-45°	44.8
84M-30	1984	Gold Zone	657543	6303555	235°	-45°	57.0
84M-31	1984	Gold Zone	657543	6303555	235°	-45°	69.2
84M-32	1984	Gold Zone	657590	6303466	235°	-45°	47.9
85M-01	1985	Gold Zone	655666	6306085	235°	-45°	68.3
85M-02	1985	Gold Zone	655648	6306103	235°	-40°	61.3
85M-03	1985	Gold Zone	655638	6306127	235°	-45°	58.8
85M-04	1985	Gold Zone	655624	6306148	235°	-42°	43.9
85M-05	1985	Gold Zone	655624	6306148	235°	-60°	63.1
85M-06	1985	Gold Zone	655615	6306171	235°	-45°	48.2
85M-07	1985	Gold Zone	655598	6306250	235°	-45°	66.5

Hole	Year	Zone	Easting (Nad27)	Northing (Nad27)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
85M-08	1985	Gold Zone	655582	6306270	235°	-65°	84.7
85M-09	1985	Gold Zone	655545	6306305	235°	-45°	44.8
85M-10	1985	Gold Zone	655527	6306323	235°	-43°	45.1
85M-11	1985	Gold Zone	655527	6306323	240°	-65°	48.2
85M-12	1985	Gold Zone	655517	6306346	235°	-45°	51.2
85M-13	1985	Gold Zone	655464	6306431	235°	-45°	65.5
85M-14	1985	Gold Zone	655330	6306612	235°	-45°	45.7
85M-15	1985	Gold Zone	655316	6306632	235°	-55°	59.4
85M-16	1985	Gold Zone	655596	6306249	235°	-5°	88.1
87-1	1987	Gold Zone	655532	6306296	229°	-45°	24.7
87-2	1987	Gold Zone	655572	6306324	228°	-45°	90.5
87-3	1987	Gold Zone	655572	6306324	228°	-60°	139.0
87-4	1987	Gold Zone	655651	6306375	232°	-45°	239.9
87-5	1987	Gold Zone	655598	6306252	233°	-47°	75.3
87-6	1987	Gold Zone	655601	6306238	232°	-44°	63.1
87-7	1987	Gold Zone	655601	6306238	232°	-54°	77.7
87-8	1987	Gold Zone	655580	6306238	234°	-46°	38.7
87-9	1987	Gold Zone	655621	6306264	233°	-55°	132.8
87-10	1987	Gold Zone	655596	6306219	235°	-45°	44.8
87-11	1987	Gold Zone	655597	6306219	239°	-60°	61.3
87-12	1987	Gold Zone	655596	6306220	262°	-43°	47.9
87-13	1987	Gold Zone	655603	6306206	242°	-49°	49.4
87-14	1987	Gold Zone	655603	6306207	238°	-60°	63.4
87-15	1987	Gold Zone	655604	6306206	211°	-48°	53.9
87-16	1987	Gold Zone	655631	6306214	232°	-45°	87.5
90-1	1990	Gold Zone	655247	6306782	270°	-45°	106.7
90-2	1990	Gold Zone	655090	6306958	270°	-50°	100.9
90-3	1990	Gold Zone	654905	6307312	270°	-45°	101.8
90-4	1990	Gold Zone	654188	6307417	85.5°	-45°	152.4
90-5	1990	Gold Zone	654258	6307485	91.5°	-45°	141.7
90-6	1990	Gold Zone	653823	6307642	91.5°	-45°	94.5
90-7	1990	Gold Zone	652980	6308679	91.5°	-45°	156.9
90-8	1990	Gold Zone	652714	6308958	89.5°	-45°	96.0
90-9	1990	Gold Zone	652639	6309113	91.5°	-45°	33.5
90-10	1990	Gold Zone	652618	6309097	89.5°	-45°	60.0
MC-08-01	2008	Zone B	653433	6303936	030°	-46°	233.2
MC-08-02	2008	Gold Zone	655549	6306527	330°	-66°	422.5
MC-08-03	2008	Gold Zone	654766	6306564	180°	-45°	415.7

* N/A – data absent from internal database and/or assessment report.

Significant results from historical drill programs are summarized in Table IX. These drill intercepts represent core widths and not true widths. The Author has not made true width estimates for the intercepts shown below. True widths of these drill intercepts are unknown.

Table IX: Significant Drilling Results

Year	Operator	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Reference
1958	Centennial Mines Ltd.	2	N/A	N/A	1.52	6.86	-	Ball (1958)
		3A	N/A	N/A	2.44	9.60	-	
		9	N/A	N/A	0.52	24.69	-	
		10	N/A	N/A	3.05*	7.89	-	
1984	Lornex Mining Corp.	84M09	49.68	51.21	1.52	5.62	-	Assessment Report #12859
		84M22	47.24	51.51	4.27	7.20	-	
		84M22	47.24	51.51	4.27	6.24**	-	
		84M22	53.19	54.10	0.91	3.12	-	
		84M24	25.60	25.76	0.15	6.44	-	
1985	Lornex Mining Corp.	85M07	32.61	35.64	3.03	3.70	-	Assessment Report #13886
		85M09	35.75	36.97	1.20	5.69	-	
		85M10	22.14	23.25	1.10	10.29	-	
		85M16	6.10	6.55	0.45	14.81	-	
		85M16	69.05	71.60	2.55	4.33	-	
1987	Gerle Gold Ltd	87-02	81.6	83.0	1.4	3.84	-	Smitheringale (1988)
		87-05	60.3	61.0	0.7	4.66	-	
		87-06	53.0	54.0	1.0	15.57	-	
		87-07	57.2	58.0	0.8	10.63	-	
		87-10	28.0	29.0	1.0	7.71	-	
		87-10	40.0	41.0	1.0	3.87	-	
		87-11	54.0	55.0	1.0	3.98	-	
		87-12	30.0	31.0	1.0	10.97	-	
		87-13	40.0	41.0	1.0	5.25	-	
1990	Placer Dome Inc.	90-05	33.75	36.00	2.25	5.25	-	Assessment Report #20947
2008	GGL Diamond Corp.	MC-08-01	3.05	7.5	4.45	0.142	0.38	Assessment Report #31222

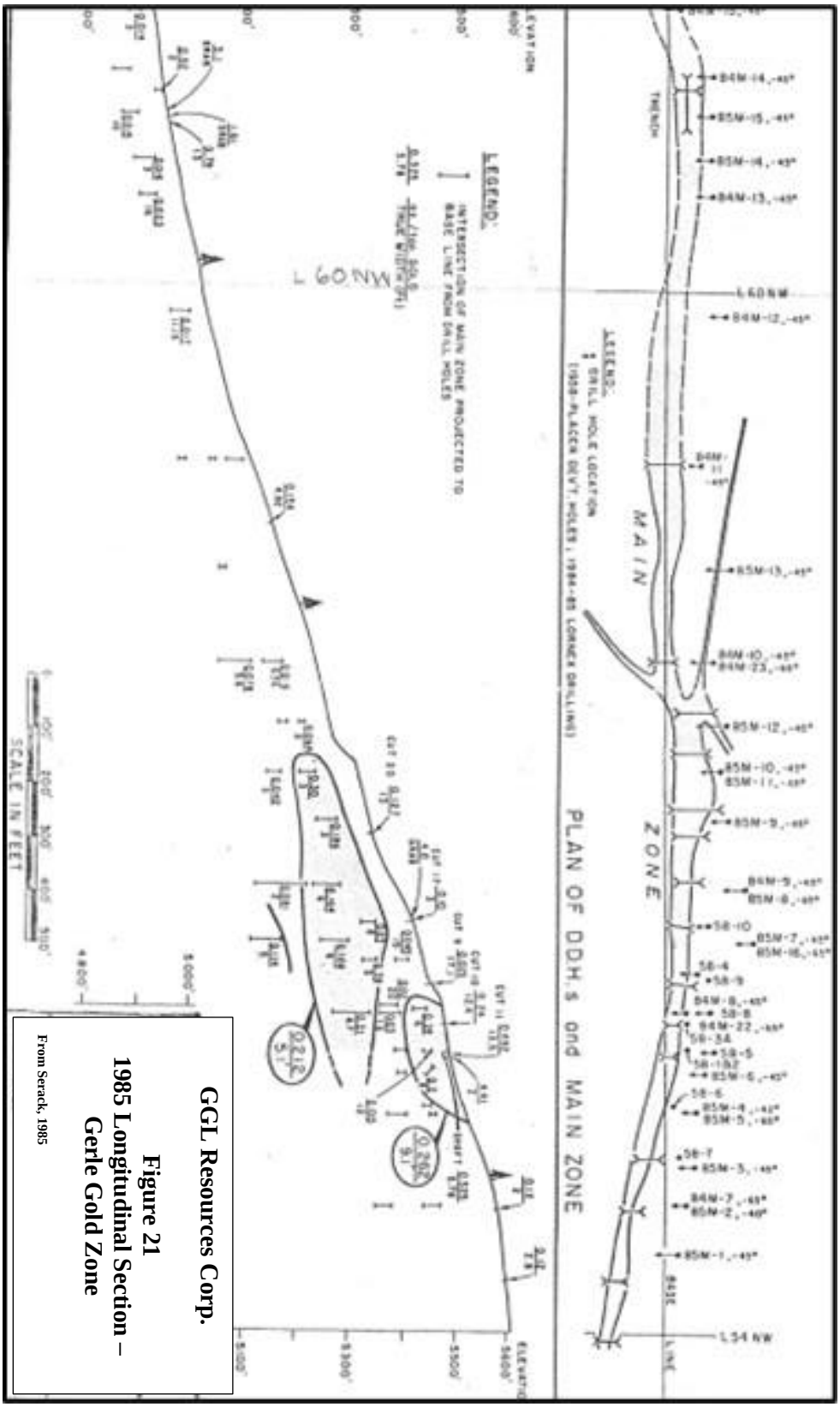
*Sludge sample
**Check Assay Value

Since GGL acquired the McConnell Project in 1981, a total of 76 holes have been drilled at the Gold Zone and a single hole has been completed at the Copper Zone. The heavily skewed focus on the Gold Zone is largely due to a lack of grid power or commercial grade access infrastructure prior to the development of the Kemess Mine, making exploration for copper much less attractive.

At the Gold Zone, a total of 7.5 km of the interpreted 12 km strike length has been drilled tested with broad spaced shallow holes. The Gerle Gold Zone was the focus of drilling programs in the 1980's (Figure 21). Drilling during these programs intersected numerous high-grade, near surface, intervals including hole 87-06, which returned 1.0 m of 15.57 g/t Au, and hole 85M10, which returned 1.10 m of 10.29 g/t Au (Table IX). Overall, drill spacing was insufficient to adequately constrain gold-bearing structures and the quartz vein system remains open at depth.

A total of three holes have been drilled at the Copper Zone. Two of these drill holes were completed at the A Zone in 1972 prior to GGL acquiring the Project; however, the collar locations have not yet been verified and core from these holes were not sent in for analysis. A single hole was drilled into the B Zone in 2008. The first hole drilled into the A zone (72-1) reportedly encountered chalcopyrite mineralization in veins and a zone up to 2.5 m wide, while the second hole was abandoned shortly after it was started (Phendler, 1975). No assay results are available for these drill holes. The third hole (MC-08-01) drilled into the B Zone intersected 4.45 m of quartz-monzonite hosting chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite veins which graded 0.142 g/t gold and 0.38% copper over 4.45 m.

There has been insufficient drilling to determine a resource at the Gold or Copper zones.



GGL Resources Corp.

Figure 21
1985 Longitudinal Section – Gerle Gold Zone

From Serack, 1985

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Various laboratories and analytical procedures have been used for the numerous exploration programs that have occurred throughout the decades, which are the scope of this report. Some laboratories have ceased operations and others have rebranded. Credible laboratories were used historically, and the Author believes the assays to be reliable.

The Author has reviewed the analytical procedures and original assay certifications where available and has concluded that the analytical procedures were of an acceptable industry standard in the year performed. As instrumentation and detection limits improved over time the exploration programs appear to have used successively modern techniques. See below for more detailed analysis and sample preparation reviewed by the Author.

Field procedures and reports outlining company QAQC procedures, sampling techniques and drill core processing prior to its submission to an analytical laboratory for all years other than 1990 are no longer available. Where possible, the Author has reviewed QAQC procedures from the laboratory and companies to evaluate their reliability, and the author believes that core was split, sampled and transported utilizing industry standard practices by the respective companies. Results from drill programs were successfully reproduced in subsequent years.

2022 Trenching Program – Reference BCGS-AR#40857

The samples were transported via chain-of-custody by the field crew to Prince George where they were further freighted commercially to ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS) in North Vancouver for analysis. At ALS, samples were crushed to 2 mm (70%) then passed through a riffle splitter after which a 250 g separate was pulverized to 75 um (85%). No company inserted blanks or standards were used. Internal QA/QC was performed by ALS. The analytical procedures were:

- Au 30 g Fire Assay with inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) Finish (Au-ICP21)
- 48 element four acid digestion with inductively coupled plasma-mass-spectrometry (ICP-MS) Finish (ME-MS61)
- Ore Grade Elements – Four Acid ICP-AES (ME-OG62)
- Ore Grade Cu – Four Acid (Cu-OG62)

2018 Geochemical Program - Reference BCGS-AR#38120

All rock and soil samples were analyzed at the accredited facilities of Activation Laboratories Ltd., (ActLabs) Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. Chain of custody was maintained from field collection to delivery at the lab. All soil and rock samples were analyzed by Ultra-trace 1 - Aqua Regia-ICP/MS code AR-MS. A total of eight rock grab samples were analyzed for Cu over limits (e.g. samples > 10,000 ppm Cu) using a four-acid digestion (four-acid ICPOES). In addition, all soil samples were analyzed using a screen metallics analysis where several different size fraction categories were reported including: Au +100mesh g/mt, Au -100mesh g/mt, Total Au g/mt, Wt

(weight) of the -100 mesh, Wt in grams of +100 mesh fraction, Wt in grams of the -100mesh fraction and Total Weight in grams. No company inserted blanks or standards were used. Internal QA/QC was performed by ActLabs.

2008 Drilling Program - Reference BCGS-AR#31222

Core samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. In Vancouver, through Acme's preparation facility in Prince George. Chain of custody was maintained from field collection to delivery at the lab. Analytical processes were as follows:

- 36-element Aqua-regia digestion on 15g splits (1DX15)
- Fire assay for gold only (3B)
- Four-acid digestion for copper only (7TD)

2006 Geochemical Program – Reference BCGS-AR#28772

Pulp rejects from 1,713 soil samples collected between 1983 and 1988 were recovered from secured, locked storage and analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme) of Vancouver, B.C. Acme used their GROUP 1DX procedure in which a 15.00 g sample is leached with 90 mL of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_2O at 95°C for one hour. The resulting solution is diluted to 300 mL and analyzed by 36 element ICP-MS method. No company inserted blanks or standards were used. Internal QA/QC was performed by Acme. Figures generated in Section 9 (Exploration) pertaining to soil geochemical data utilize the 2006 analysis data for these soil samples.

2005 Geochemical Program – Reference BCGS-AR#27953

Pulp rejects from 1,605 soil samples collected between 1983 and 1988 were recovered from secured, locked storage and analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. Acme used their GROUP 1DX procedure in which a 15.00 g sample is leached with 90 ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO_3-H2O at 95°C for one hour. The resulting solution is diluted to 300 ml and analyzed by 36 element ICP-MS method. No company inserted blanks or standards were used. Internal QA/QC was performed by Acme. Figures generated in Section 9 (Exploration) pertaining to soil geochemical data utilize the 2005 analysis data for these soil samples.

1990 Geochemical and Drilling Program - Reference BCGS-AR#20947

Rock samples were shipped to Placer Dome's Research Centre in Vancouver for geochemical analysis of gold. They were then shipped to International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. in Vancouver, for 30 element ICP analysis. Samples were dried in a hot-air dryer, crushed, pulverized, and sieved to extract the -150 mesh fraction. For gold analysis a 10 g portion of the - 150 mesh fraction is mixed with aqua regia and heated at 600°C for three hours, then HBr solution is added and allowed to stand overnight. Following a solvent extraction, the solution is analyzed for gold by atomic absorption. The detection range for gold is five to 4,000 ppb. For the multi-element ICP (Induced Coupling Plasma) analysis, a 0.5 g portion of a -150 mesh fraction is digested in a hot aqua regia solution 16 and analyzed by atomic absorption.

Trench and test pit profiles and basal till samples were shipped to Placer Dome's geochemistry laboratory in Vancouver for geochemical analysis of copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, and gold. The samples were dried in a hot-air dryer and sieved to extract the -80 mesh fraction. For gold analysis, the analytical extraction and detection technique is identical to those used on rock samples. For copper, lead, zinc, silver, and arsenic analysis, a 0.5 g portion of the -80 mesh fraction was digested in a hot solution of $HClO_4$, and HNO_3 for four hours, then cooled, diluted and analyzed by atomic absorption, except for arsenic which is analyzed by Direct Current Plasma (similar to ICP).

Drill core samples were first shipped to Placer Dome's Research facility in Vancouver for geochemical determination of gold and then transferred to International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. in Vancouver, for a 30 element ICP analysis. The drill core was prepared and analyzed in the same manner as the trench rock samples. Several samples had insufficient material for analysis and are labelled in the drill logs as NSS (Non-Sufficient Sample). The samples were dried in a hot-air dryer and sieved to extract the -80 mesh fraction. After digestion in aqua-regia solution, gold analysis was completed by atomic absorption.

Soil samples were shipped to Placer Dome's geochemistry laboratory in Vancouver for geochemical analysis of silver, arsenic, gold, copper, lead, and zinc. The samples were dried in a hot-air dryer and sieved to extract the -80 mesh fraction. For silver, arsenic, copper, lead, and zinc analysis, a 0.5 g portion of the -80 mesh fraction was digested in an aqua-regia solution for four hours and then analyzed by atomic absorption, except for arsenic which was analyzed by a direct current plasma technique. For gold analysis, a 10 g portion of the - 80 mesh fraction was mixed with aqua-regia for three hours, then HBr solution was added and allowed to stand overnight. Following a solvent extraction, the solution was analyzed for gold by atomic absorption.

For all the above sample types (soil, rock, drill core), no company inserted blanks or standards were noted. Internal QA/QC was performed by the labs.

1985 Drilling Program - Reference BCGS-AR#13886

Chemex Labs Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia were used for the drill core sample analysis using semi-quantitative multi element ICP analysis. The analytical procedure involved nitric-aqua-regia digestion of 0.5 g of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Tl, Ti, W and V can only be considered as semi-quantitative. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption. The Chemex sample preparation code is #207 however the Author is unable to verify what is involved in this procedure. No company inserted blanks or standards were noted. Internal QA/QC was performed by Chemex.

1984 Drilling Program - Reference BCGS-AR#12859

Chemex Labs Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia were used for the drill core sample analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay. The Chemex sample preparation code is #207 however the Author is unable to verify what is involved in this procedure. No company inserted blanks or standards were noted. Internal QA/QC was performed by Chemex.

The Author is of the opinion that the above work, sample preparation and analysis in the more recent years supersedes earlier work and therefor earlier analytical procedures prior to 1984 are not discussed.

12 Data Verification

The Author has reviewed all information provided by GGL and publicly available historical reports.

12.1 Assay Verification

Original assay certificates, where available, in digital format (PDF) were made available for historic work, and a digital compilation (the "Database") of the exploration work was provided to the Author by GGL. The geochemical data was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data, where available, and original assessment and company reports. Internal laboratory QA/QC includes standards, blanks and laboratory duplicates. These were reviewed by the Author and deemed to be acceptable for further use.

The Author has no reason to suspect any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation, or analysis.

It is the opinion of the Author that the assays reported in public/assessment reports and reviewed internal reports for exploration programs are accurate and adequate for the purposes used in this report.

12.2 Site Inspection

A site visit was completed by the Author on September 30, 2022. The B, C, D and E zones were visited by the Author during a site visit in September 2022 to confirm the tenor and style of mineralization, and the Bonus Showing was discovered by the Author during this visit. Historical drill hole MC-08-01 was located and the coordinates verified as accurate.

Zone B was investigated, and the previously described mineralization and mapping appears to also be accurate.

Zone C was investigated, and the location and mapping of previous showings appears to be accurate. Several comparison samples at Zone C were collected however the historical sample

tags and/or markers are no longer present. Direct sample comparison was not possible, but general comparison of mineralization can be determined (See table X).

Zone D was investigated, and a comparison sample of the Zone D outcrop was taken for reference to assays from the 2018 program (Kelsch, 2018; Table X).

Zone E was investigated, and the previously described mineralization and geological interpretations appear to be accurate.

It is the Author's opinion that the geological descriptions contained in this report and historical reports are accurate.

Table X: Samples Collected by the Author for Verification

Easting	Northing	Zone	Historic Sample	2022 Sample	Type	Historical Cu (%)	2022 Cu (%)	Historical Au (g/t)	2022 Au (g/t)
653218	6303775	Zone D	18RR025	D007257	Grab	0.35 %	0.19 %	0.11	1.37
653179	6304148	Zone C	1967-2 (6.1 m)	D007253-56: 3.5m	Chip	0.68 %	0.54 %	0.31	0.03
653185	6304186	Zone C	4852 (0.7 m)	D007304-06: 4.0m	Chip	0.41 %	0.38 %	2.23	0.005

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

GGL Resources Corp. has not conducted any metallurgical test work on rocks from the McConnell Project.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There has not been enough work on the McConnell Project to undertake a resource calculation.

Sections 15 Through 22 Do Not Apply

23 Adjacent Properties

There are no significant adjacent properties and only two mineral tenures belonging to other operators are contiguous to the McConnell Project. Both tenures are held by private companies with the northern one having no publicly available information. The southwestern contiguous tenure belongs to private company, Electrum Resources Corporation (Electrum) which has named the property Thor Marmot. The Thor Marmot property covers Cu-Au porphyry prospect with a 1,000 m^2 footprint which demonstrates an encouraging geophysical anomaly that

coincides with Cu-Au-Mo soil and rock anomalies and varying potassic and propylitic (chlorite) alteration (Minfiles 094D 005 and 094D 126).

There are placer claims which are overlapping the central McConnell Project hard rock claims. These are previously discussed in Section 4.2 of this report.

The most significant project in the region is the past producing Kemess Mine, owned by Centerra Gold Inc., which is 22 km northwest from the McConnell Project. The Kemess Project has an updated Kemess Underground Feasibility study completed by Aurico Metals in 2016, which outlines the potential for significant production of gold and copper over a 12-year mine life at low all-in sustaining costs, as shown in Section 7.3 of this report.

With respect to the adjacent properties discussed above, the Author has been unable to verify the information and that information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the McConnell Project that is subject of this Technical Report.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the Author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The McConnell Project straddles the boundary between the Stikine and Quesnel terranes (Stikinia and Quesnellia) and is underlain by large monzonitic and dioritic plutons and amphibolite gneiss that host porphyry copper-gold and shear-related gold mineralization, respectively. These plutons and gneiss are cut by the crustal-scale Pinchi Lake-Ingenika Fault System.

The Gold Zone on the eastern part of the claims is a shear hosted, gold-rich, vein system that can be traced via geological mapping, drilling, trenching, VLF-EM geophysics and soil geochemistry for approximately 12 km. Widely spaced drilling and trenching have occurred along approximately 7 km of this system; however, only roughly 500 m of this zone (the Gerle Gold Zone) has been evaluated by tightly spaced trenching and drilling. Detailed work that occurred at the Gerle Gold Zone has not been systematic or dense enough for any resource calculations.

Drill holes at the Gold Zone, have returned near surface intervals of substantial grade, including 1.0 m of 15.57 g/t Au and 1.10 m of 10.29 g/t Au. High-grade intervals have also been returned from trenching, including 2.4 m of 25.10 g/t Au, 0.9 m of 11.90 g/t gold and 0.9 m 10.66 g/t gold. Numerous intervals in the 2 to 8 g/t gold range have also been achieved.

The Copper Zone, located on the western part of the claims, is interpreted to be part of a copper-gold rich porphyry system that can be traced in rare outcrops for up to 500 m. The single drill hole (MC-08-01) drilled into the B Zone intersected 4.45 m of quartz monzonite to monzodiorite

hosting sulphide-rich veins that containing chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite, which graded 0.38% copper.

Trenching completed at the Copper Zone has returned high-grade mineralization over short- to medium-length intervals, mostly in the form of massive chalcopyrite and pyrite hosted in quartz monzonite. At the B Zone, historical blasting and trenching results include: 3.65 m grading 10.97% copper, 1.42 g/t gold and 38.6 g/t silver; and 4.6 m grading 14.02% copper, 1.42 g/t gold and 38.6 g/t silver (Phendler, 1975). Trenching in 2022 at the D Zone returned a weighted average of 0.24% Cu and 0.10 g/t Au over 11.9 m from sheeted quartz veins within propylitic (chlorite and hematite) altered quartz monzonite.

The McConnell Project constitutes a project of merit based on its location within the Toodoggone District and proximity to Early Jurassic intrusions, which are the favourable geological source for copper-gold porphyry deposits within Stikinia and Quesnellia, and the known gold and copper mineralization found on the Property. The Property hosts two zones with distinctly different types of mineralization on opposite sides of the Pinchi Lake-Ingenika Fault System, which are separated by 3.2 km of dominantly overburden-covered terrain.

The Project has received numerous, but sporadic, campaigns of drilling, trenching, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics, the majority of which took place over 30 years ago. Modern exploration techniques and interpretations could be utilized on existing zones and unexplored areas of the Property. The Gold Zone could benefit from systematic drilling and trenching along-strike and at increased depth. Additionally, a detailed airborne Mag/EM survey flown should be flown.

Sufficient drilling and trenching have not yet been done to establish the full extent and continuity of mineralization at either the Gold or Copper zones, and many other geological and geochemical targets on the Project have not yet been tested by these methods.

Despite the overall favorable potential of the Project, there remain uncertainties and risks that are found with any mineral exploration program, some of which are listed below:

- There is not a current mineral resource on the Project.
- The proposed work program may not be successful in defining potentially economic mineral resources on the Project.
- There has not been sufficient metallurgical testing performed to adequately determine the nature of the copper or gold mineralization.

26 Recommendations

Previous exploration programs on the Project have generated a great deal of historical data. Historical exploration data from publicly available reports, including descriptions of the analytical techniques, is in most cases thorough and consistent. Some of the earlier data; however, is

incomplete, poorly documented, or no longer in a modern digital data format making it unusable in its current form. The Author recommends updating and reviewing the compilation of historical drill, trenching, surface geochemical and geophysical results into a more modern digital database form, and digitizing as much data as possible into a verified GIS data package. There have been significant advancements in computer programs (integrated 3D geological, geophysical, and geochemical modeling) since the majority of this data was last digitally compiled.

The Author recommends the next step in evaluation and advancement of the McConnell Project is to conduct a detailed, low-level heliborne electromagnetic (EM) survey such as VTEM. The Project has not yet received airborne EM geophysical surveying to assist in guiding exploration programs. This data would be useful in potentially identifying deeper conductors that may be present at the Copper Zone associated with a potentially buried porphyry. Subsequent work following this survey would be contingent on positive results.

26.1 Budget

Based on the above recommendations, the following budget is estimated for the next logical phase of exploration at the McConnell Project. Follow up work will be dependant on results of the proposed work program.

Heliborne EM geophysical survey (such as VTEM)	$207,880	
• Mobilization/Demobilization	$23,000	
• Reconnaissance flight	$3,000	
• Surveying 150 m line spacing 553lkm x $270/lkm	$149,310	
• Fuel and positioning	$24,970	
• Standby $3,800/day est. 2 days	$7,600	
Senior Geophysicist – QA/QC, modelling, interpretation.		
• 4 days @ $1,400 / day		$5,600
Project Geologist (P.Geo.), preparation, database upgrade and report writing.		
• 10 days @ $1,000 / day	$10,000	
Database review and compilation, GIS updating, and data digitizing.		
• Senior Geologist – 20 days @ $1,000 / day	$20,000	
Contingency (10%)	$24,348	
TOTAL	**$267,828**	

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28 Certificate of Qualifying Person

I, Kelson Willms, P.Geo., of Whitehorse, Yukon, do hereby certify that:

1 I am currently employed as a Senior Geologist and Associate with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, with offices at 1100 Melville Street, Vancouver British Columbia, V6E 4A6 and 41 MacDonald Road, Whitehorse Yukon, Y1A 4R1.

2 This certificate applies to the technical report titled “Technical Report on the McConnell Project British Columbia, Canada” with an effective date of January 15, 2024 (the “Technical Report”) prepared for GGL Resources Corp. (“the Issuer”).

3 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Kelowna, Canada (Bachelor of Science in Earth and Environmental Sciences, 2017). I am a member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (Reg. #56580).

4 I have practiced my profession continuously since 2015 and have relevant experience in both gold-bearing shear zone and copper porphyry systems. Throughout this time, I have planned and managed programs, and interpreted data, relating to both alkalic and calc-alkalic copper porphyry systems throughout Yukon and British Columbia, and gold-bearing shear zone systems in Yukon and British Columbia.

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

6 I visited the McConnell Project on September 30, 2022.

7 I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

8 I am independent of the Issuer and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101.

9 I have had no prior involvement with the Property before this property visit that is the subject of the Technical Report.

10 I have read the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

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

Signing Date: January 15, 2024

“Signed and Sealed”

Kelson Willms, B.Sc., P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate and Qualifying Person page has been delivered to GGL Resources Corp.