



NI 43-101 Technical Report for the San Antonio Project, State of Sonora, Mexico

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 GENERAL

Axo Copper Corp. (Axo Copper) has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to reissue its July, 2022, Technical Report on the San Antonio Project (San Antonio Project or the Project) in the State of Sonora (Sonora), Mexico. The July 2022 Technical Report was originally compiled for Osisko Development Corp. (Osisko Development) since which time Axo Copper has agreed to acquire the Project from Osisko Development.

The July, 2022 Technical Report included an audit of the mineral resource estimate for the San Antonio Project, by William J. Lewis, P.Geo., Micon's Qualified Person (QP). Mr. Lewis, who was independent of Osisko Development is responsible for the audited mineral resource estimate.

The 2022 San Antonio Project mineral resource estimate which was audited by Micon's QP was conducted by Leonardo de Souza, MAusIMM (CP), of Talisker Exploration Services Inc. (Talisker). The 2021 and 2025 site visits were conducted by Micon's associate, Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, CPG of Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C. (IMEx).

When auditing the mineral resource estimate, Micon's QP used the following guidelines:

1. The CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves, adopted by the CIM council on May 10, 2014.
2. The CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019.

Mr. Lewis reviewed the 2022 mineral resource estimate for the purposes of inclusion in this Technical Report and believes that the 2022 mineral resource estimate remains current as no further exploration work has been conducted since publication of the 2022 mineral resource estimate. However, 2025 metal prices are currently higher than those used originally to determine the reasonable prospects for economic extraction. Micon's QP recommends that Axo Copper considers updating the mineral resources for the San Antonio Project upon conclusion of its own exploration programs.

This report discloses technical information, the presentation of which requires Micon's QPs to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages that inherently involve a degree of rounding and, consequently, introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, Micon's QPs do not consider them to be material.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report reflect Micon's QPs best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. Micon and the QPs reserve the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

This report is intended to be used by Axo Copper subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits Axo Copper to file this report as a Technical Report on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.com) pursuant to provincial securities legislation.

Neither Micon nor its QPs have, nor have they previously had, any material interest in Axo Copper or related entities. The relationship with Axo Copper is solely a professional association between the client and the independent consultants. This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

Micon's QPs are pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Axo Copper management and consulting field staff, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

The contents of this report supersede and replace all prior Technical Reports written for the San Antonio Project.

1.2 PROPERTY LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

1.2.1 Location

The San Antonio Project is located in the south-central portion of the Mexican state of Sonora, which borders on the American state of Arizona, and is approximately 138 km southeast of the city of Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora. The Project is specifically located within the Sonoran municipalities of Soyopa and San Javier, within the San Javier Mining District.

1.2.2 Axo Copper Acquisition of the San Antonio Project.

Axo Copper is in the process of acquiring the San Antonio Project for an upfront payment in shares such that Osisko Development will own 9.99% of Axo Copper, in addition to US\$4 million in future consideration, payment of which is broken down as follows:

- A US\$2 million payment upon the filing of a feasibility study for the Project, which can be paid in cash or shares at Axo Copper's option.
- A US\$2 million payment at first gold production from the San Antonio Project.

The existing 15% stream agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (now "OR Royalties Inc." or "OR Royalties") will be changed to the following:

- The stream agreement will be reduced from 15% of gold and silver delivered to 7.15%.
- OR Royalties will pay 30% of the London spot metals prices for the gold and silver delivered, up from the 15% in the previous agreement.

1.2.3 Osisko Development Ownership

In August, 2020, Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. acquired the San Antonio Project. The San Antonio Project was subsequently transferred to Osisko Development, as part of the Reverse-Take-Over (RTO) transaction and the formation of Osisko Development. Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. retained a 15% stream on the gold and silver produced from the Project. The stream is secured by a first ranking security. There are no other royalties that exist on the Project. There was a historic royalty on the property and payments were made to the holder, but and this royalty is now extinguished.

Osisko Development owned 100% of the San Antonio Project through its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary Sapuchi Minera S. de R.L. de C.V. (Sapuchi Minera) which is based in Hermosillo.

On May 8, 2025, Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. announced that it had completed its name change to OR Royalties Inc. and Redevances OR Inc., in French, following receipt of shareholder approval at the annual and special meeting of shareholders that day.

1.2.4 Property Description

The San Antonio Project is comprised of 43 mineral concessions which vary in size and are mostly contiguous, for a total property area 11,338.024 ha.

All concessions are subject to a bi-annual fee and the filing of reports in May of each year covering the work accomplished on the property between January and December of the preceding year. The fee rates are estimated in US dollars, based on the rates published in the “Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF)” as of February 28, 2020.

1.3 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1.3.1 Accessibility

The San Antonio Project is located west of the Yaqui River and situated largely within the San Javier Mountain Range (Sierra de San Javier), which is part of the Western Sierra Madre. The eastern edge of the holdings is located near the river at an elevation of approximately 250 metres above sea level (masl), the lowest point on the property.

Access from Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, to the site is via Federal Highway 16, a two-lane paved road, east for 164 km. This road connects to an improved dirt road immediately west of the Yaqui River, for approximately 8 km to the Luz del Cobre copper plant, field camp, offices and workshop. The site is approximately a 3-hour drive from the international airport in Hermosillo. The airport in Hermosillo has daily flights to Mexico City and some US destinations.

1.3.2 Physiography

The climate allows regular activities to take place on a year-round basis, with temperatures ranging from near freezing overnight in the winter, upwards to nearly 50° Celsius (C) in the summer. On average, winters are mild, but summers are generally hot, with daily temperatures averaging in excess of 40°C. Although the area is semi-arid, occasional heavy thunderstorms occur in the summer (typically from July to September) and a more persistent light rain may fall during December and January.

1.3.3 Climate

The housing camp and office site is located just west of the Yaqui River, in the gently rolling hills within the river basin. One kilometre north of the camp and office facilities is the village of San Antonio de La Huerta, located on the west bank of the river. To the west part of the San Antonio Project, the topography becomes mountainous. Site elevations range from 250 msl at the camp to over 1,300 msl on the high peaks. Generally, the terrain is steep and rugged with vegetation characteristic of the semi-

arid climate. The brush and trees are dormant during much of the year but, during and following the summer rains, for several months the vegetation becomes much denser.

1.3.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The industrial centre and state capital city of Hermosillo is three hours' drive time to the west and provides the full range of services and supplies typically needed for a mining project.

Experienced and competent mining professionals are readily available in Mexico and general labour can be recruited from the surrounding small towns or regional centres.

The historic camp facilities have been established near the Yaqui River on the eastern side of the property. This is less than a kilometre south from the village of San Antonio de La Huerta. The population of the village is approximately 297 people, which increases when jobs are locally available. Other villages of a similar or slightly larger size within a 20 km radius include Tonichi, Soyopa, San Javier and Onavas. All communities are accessible by paved and/or improved dirt roads.

The camp and administration facilities are located on the eastern side of the property. The Luz del Cobre mine owns the license to a fully permitted water well (350,000 m³/year) about 800 m northeast of the camp. The Yanqui River was also previously used to supply water to the camp and the processing plant.

A 13.2 KV power transmission line crosses the property from the Novillo hydroelectric facility 30 km to the north. The line currently provides power for the camp and office facilities. The site also has generators which were originally required to produce power for the mining and milling of ore from the Luz del Cobre deposit.

Relatively flat terrain, suitable for the construction of facilities is present near the river. However, most facilities are likely be located near mine locations, where it is anticipated that such features as tailings impoundments, leach pads, and waste disposal areas will be sited in adjacent valleys.

1.4 HISTORY

1.4.1 Historical Exploration and Mining Development

Early mining activity is poorly documented, although small scale, but locally extensive, underground workings attest to this work and are present at the Sapuchi, Luz del Cobre and Realito deposits. Except for the physical evidence of mining, there are few records to quantify the historical work. The most extensive workings are at the Luz del Cobre deposit, where six levels were developed, with a portion of this work conducted in the 1970s. The workings at the Sapuchi deposit are the next most developed, typically with adits and small stopes on one level and with the total length of the underground development probably ranging in hundreds of metres. Underground mining has been carried out at the Sapuchi deposit by local miners in three closely spaced and connected mines named the Mina Grande, Mina Uvalama and Mina Halcon. These workings are located near the central part of the Sapuchi ridge. At the Realito deposits, the old workings are generally much smaller, with individual adit lengths ranging up to a maximum of several tens of metres. Collectively, the mines have hundreds of metres of

workings, including several limited stopes, but no records have been located to indicate the amount or historic grades of the extracted material.

The core area of the property holdings was historically held by Minera Sanex S.A. de C.V. (Minera Sanex), a Mexican company that had been active intermittently in the area and had maintained the claims continuously for several decades. It appears, from sketchy records, that Minera Sanex conducted limited exploration on its own behalf and also at various times optioned or joint ventured the property, but at no time, did the ownership of the property change. Records also show that as early as 1910, Luz del Cobre has been subject to small scale underground mining activities by a group of Mexican-Arizona (USA) copper mining interests.

Prior to 1972, the data are incomplete, but intermittent copper production from the Luz del Cobre deposit is thought to have occurred, utilizing both open pit and underground mining methods. Incomplete records regarding this activity are available but the total amount of material excavated from the period has been estimated by previous exploration companies at approximately 75,000 t.

Gold bearing rocks from a number of prospects in the Realito deposits were mined on a small scale by Minera Sanex in the 1970s. The mined material was processed in a 50 t/d ball mill and flotation plant, with portions of the plant still located on the property, near the current camp site.

On the portion of the property containing the Luz del Cobre deposit several companies conducted exploration activities to expand or define the copper resources under various option agreements with Minera Sanex. Alcoa Corporation (Alcoa) began exploration in 1972 in the vicinity of the Luz del Cobre deposit and expanded the underground workings. The project was dropped in 1974, reportedly due to low metal prices.

The project appears to have been dormant until Chutine Resources Ltd. (Chutine) optioned the property in 1990 and conducted limited exploration. A feasibility study, based on this work and the previous work, was completed by White Resources in 1991.

In October, 1993, a purchase agreement was concluded between Minera Sanex and Golden News Resources Inc. (Golden News), a Canadian mining and exploration company then listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Golden News held a 100% ownership of Minerales Libertad S.A. de C.V., (Minerales Libertad) a Mexican subsidiary company, and held the title to the property through this subsidiary. In 1995, Golden News changed its name to Laminco Resources Inc. (Laminco), in conjunction with obtaining a listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange and it retained 100% ownership of Minerales Libertad.

In the 1990s extensive exploration and development studies were undertaken on the San Antonio property, but none of them resulted in a production decision.

In October, 2000, Laminco concluded a merger with Zaruma Resources Inc. (Zaruma) with the newly formed company retaining the Zaruma name, and Minerales Libertad then became a wholly owned subsidiary of Zaruma.

Between 2003 and 2008, exploration drilling was conducted by Zaruma with the intention of identifying an economic copper deposit. By 2008, this work near the Luz del Cobre deposit, defined two deposits. The first of these deposits (referred to as the south extension) is a continuation of the Luz del Cobre

body within a north trending structural corridor, on the south-western end of the mineralized body. The second deposit was called the Calvario deposit and is located 200 m to the west of the Luz del Cobre deposit.

In 2008, several months of geological mapping and geochemical sampling were undertaken at the Sapo-Carrizo deposits with this program followed up by a nine-hole drilling program, totalling 1,993 m, that was completed during the fourth quarter of 2008. This work revealed a significant hydrothermally altered breccia with primary copper mineralization in the Carrizo deposit and confirmed the presence of near-surface oxidized copper mineralization in at least three separate target areas in the Sapo deposit.

In October, 2007, Zaruma signed agreements with EMLQ, whereby EMLQ undertook to finance the capital cost for development of the Luz del Cobre deposit, with Glencore acquiring the right to purchase copper cathodes produced at prevailing London Metal Exchange (LME) market prices at the time of delivery.

In October, 2008, Zaruma suspended development of the Luz del Cobre deposit an estimated four months short of production.

In 2011, Zaruma changed their name to Red Tiger Mining Inc. (Red Tiger), secured bank financing and private equity to fund construction of the Luz del Cobre operation. Waste stripping started in November, 2012. Over the period of 2013 and 2014, the mine produced an average of 5,555 t of copper cathode per year.

By 2015, production had dropped to 1,390 t for the year. Red Tiger halted mining operations in November, 2014 as copper production from the leaching operations had begun to decline in September, 2014. Red Tiger claimed a sudden and unprecedented occurrence of clay materials resulted in low permeability of the heap.

Red Tiger initiated a remediation plan and, in December, 2015, it resumed mining operations. In December, 2016, Red Tiger Mining announced it had ceased mining operations at the Luz del Cobre copper mine, as recoveries had dropped, thus making the operation unfeasible. The operation was put under care and maintenance and continued leaching residual copper from the heap. This continued until 2018 when the pregnant solution grade dropped below economic conditions.

In January, 2019, Osisko Gold entered into negotiations with the lender to purchase the San Antonio Project, which resulted in the agreement to purchase in August, 2020. On October 5, 2020, Osisko Gold transferred the San Antonio property into a new company called Osisko Development., which was created through a reverse take-over of Barolo Ventures Corp.

1.5 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

1.5.1 Regional Geology

Rocks of the San Antonio Project area are part of the Cortés Terrane of the Mexican Cordillera. The Cortés Terrane is characterized by a Paleozoic deep marine turbiditic succession interpreted to overlie a highly attenuated Proterozoic continental basement. The deep-water Paleozoic succession of the

Cortés Terrane was internally deformed prior to and during its thrust emplacement above proto-North American platformal rocks of the Caborca terrane, during Permo-Triassic amalgamation of Pangea.

The Paleozoic succession of the Cortés Terrane is unconformably overlain by a post-amalgamation, Upper Triassic terrestrial-marine succession containing siliciclastic rocks, abundant coal beds, and rare tuffaceous horizons which are interpreted to have been deposited within an intra-continental rift. This sequence constitutes the Barranca Group, which is subdivided into several formational members within the San Antonio Project.

Rocks of the Cortés Terrane are intruded by calc-alkaline igneous rocks and overlain by locally preserved volcanic rocks of the Late Cretaceous–Paleogene Laramide arc. Laramide intrusions within the greater San Antonio Project area yield age dates ca. 49–63 Ma and co-genetic volcanic facies of the Tarahumara Fm. range from 70–90 Ma.

A few tens of km to the east of the San Antonio project area, the Paleozoic–Mesozoic succession of the Cortés Terrane is entirely overlain by Late Eocene to Early Miocene volcanic rocks of the Sierra Madre Occidental. The ca. 28–32 Ma Oligocene core of the sequence is dominated by rhyolitic ignimbrites covering an area of ~300,000 km² with local thicknesses up to 1.5 km. These volcanic rocks are inferred to be related to the onset of Basin and Range extension, beginning as early as 27 Ma.

Despite the complex history of polyphase shortening within the Cortés Terrane, the modern landscape is more reflective of Basin and Range extension and recent strike slip faulting. North-south to northwest-southeast trending extensional faults in the greater San Antonio Project area are of typical Basin and Range orientation. An oblique set of east-west to northeast-southwest trending faults are consistent with Triassic extension but may have been reactivated during Basin and Range extension. These structures have also been postulated as representing an independent phase of extension contemporaneous with Paleocene–Eocene copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits in the region. Exploitation of these likely crustal-scale structures by upwelling magma and/or mineralizing hydrothermal fluids is consistent with apparent regional northeast-southwest mineralization trends and observed deposit-scale east-west to northeast-southwest trends within the district

1.5.2 Property Geology

The general map pattern within stratified rocks of the San Antonio Project is younging toward the south and west, with the oldest rocks being the Middle Ordovician clastic sequence locally referred to as the San Antonio Formation. The local sequence consists of quartzite, interlayered to interbedded meta-sandstones and siltstones, and lesser carbonate facies with localized skarn.

San Antonio Formation rocks are in fault contact with and unconformably overlain by siliciclastic rocks of the Triassic Barranca Group. The Barranca Group is divided into three formational members, which outcrop within the south-central and western areas of the San Antonio Project.

Upper Cretaceous (ca. 70–90 Ma; Roldán-Quintana et al., 2009) Laramide volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Tarahumara Formation unconformably overlie the Barranca Group rocks within the southern and southwestern extents of the San Antonio Project footprint. Mapping also indicates that Tarahumara Formation rocks are in direct fault contact with San Antonio formation rocks at the eastern

limit of the Project. Tarahumara Formation rocks are variable in both texture and composition but consist predominantly of andesitic flows and tuffs within the limits of the San Antonio Project.

Rocks of the San Antonio Formation, Barranca Group and Tarahumara Formation are intruded by stocks and smaller intrusive bodies of Laramide age. Slightly younger than, but co-magmatic with Tarahumara Formation volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, these bodies range in composition from granodiorite to (more commonly) tonalite, quartz-diorite and diorite. A large quartz diorite stock, mapped as an andesitic to dioritic porphyry, hosts hydrothermal breccia and associated mineralization at both the Sapuchi prospect and Luz del Cobre deposits. Andesitic intrusions are locally mineralized and associated with economic gold grades, suggesting that they either pre-date or are loosely contemporaneous with mineralization.

Hydrothermal breccias provide an important host for mineralization across the property. They occur in intimate association with intrusive bodies but are present in all rock types. The breccias are highly variable in clast size, clast composition, form, matrix volume and matrix mineralogy (see mineralization section below).

The geology and deposit geometry at the San Antonio Project is complicated by multiple generations of faulting with variable orientations and apparent slip vectors. Some structural control may be exerted by early phase faulting locally annealed by mineralizing fluids. Conversely, mineralized zones are offset and locally delineated by late-stage faulting (or late-stage reactivation of early phase faulting) ranging from low-angle through subvertical.

1.5.3 Mineralization

Four parallel northeast-southwest oriented mineralized trends are identified within the greater area of the San Antonio Project. The central Sapuchi-Cerro Verde trend spans a strike length greater than 15 km from the Cerro Verde deposit of the Barksdale Resources San Javier Project to the southwest, and includes the advanced target Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California deposits. The southeastern most La Ventana trend spans an 8 km strike-length, includes the Luz del Cobre deposit, and is in part defined by highly anomalous surface samples ranging from 2 to approximately 25 ppm gold. The central approximately 8 km Canuc-Brindeña trend appears to be the northeast extension of gold-bearing breccias and veins on Canuc Resources claims to the southwest. The northwestern most and newly defined >10 km strike-length La Centradita trend is delineated by anomalous surface samples and historical workings.

Gold mineralization at the San Antonio Project is primarily associated with sulphide minerals (mostly pyrite and pyrrhotite), occurring within stockwork veins and within the matrix of hydrothermal breccias. Vein mineralogy comprises quartz, iron-carbonates, iron-oxides and sulphides. Sulphide mineralogy is dominated by pyrite and pyrrhotite but locally includes marcasite, chalcopyrite, bornite, galena and sphalerite. Near surface sulphides have been leached by supergene oxidation and the remaining gold is associated with the resulting hematite, within stockwork veins and hydrothermal breccia matrix. The best gold grades and the bulk of the corresponding sulphide mineralization discovered thus far generally occupy a position within the upper parts of the system.

1.6 EXPLORATION AND DRILLING PROGRAMS

Axo Copper has recently acquired the San Antonio Project from Osisko Development and is in the process of reviewing the historical exploration and development on the Project. Once Axo Copper has completed its review, it will outline its own exploration and drilling program for the San Antonio Project.

1.7 METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

Axo Copper has not conducted any metallurgical testwork of its own, however metallurgical testwork has been conducted previously on the San Antonio Project.

Metallurgical testwork is considered to have occurred in two phases; historical (pre-2019) and Osisko Development's 2021 to 2022 metallurgical testwork program. The 2021 to 2022 metallurgical testwork forms the primary basis for the estimated metal recoveries and reagent usage rates used in this report. The mineralized samples used for the Osisko 2021 to 2022 testwork originated from the Sapuchi deposit and are assumed to be representative of the material contained within the mineral resource estimate. A summary of the pre-2019 metallurgical testwork and processing was previously prepared by JDS. This summary has been reviewed and contributes to an understanding of the mineralogy and metallurgy for the Project. However, as records for the sample sources for the historical work are incomplete, data from the historical testwork are of more limited use than data from the 2021 to 2022 metallurgical testwork.

1.7.1 Conclusions and Metallurgical Assumptions

The metallurgical data from the 2021 to 2022 gold leaching testwork programs was reviewed to determine the expected gold recoveries and reagent consumptions for each mineralization type. It is assumed that oxide mineralization will be heap leached at a ½" (12.7 mm) crush size. The transition and sulphide mineralization will be milled to 75 µm and then agitated tank leached. A summary of the metallurgical assumptions can be found in Table 1.1.

The Forte Analytical 2021 bottle roll test program leached oxide mineralization at 9.5 mm and the corresponding average gold extraction was 73.8%. By increasing the operational crush size to an approximate 12.5 mm, a 70% heap leach gold extraction is projected. Silver recoveries are highly variable and more difficult to project. A nominal 60% silver extraction is assumed. Under these conditions, it is expected that NaCN and lime consumptions are 0.5 and 5.0 kg/t respectively.

The gold recovery in the transition and sulphide domains, considering the historical and current testwork on ground samples, is projected at 90%. The gold in these domains has been shown to be cyanide amenable when milled to approximately 75 µm, with NaCN and lime reagent consumptions of 1.0 and 2.0 kg/t respectively. Silver extraction is highly variable and potentially poor from these domains and is capped at 30%.

Table 1.1
Metallurgical Assumptions

Parameter	Heap Leach	Mill
	Oxide	Transition and Sulphide
Operating Conditions		
Particle Size (P 80)	1 inch (25 mm)	75 µm
Residence Time	100 days	36 hours
Recovery		
Au	70%	90%
Ag	60%	30%
Reagent Consumption		
NaCN (kg/t)	0.5	1.0
Lime (kg/t)	5.0	2.0

1.8 SAN ANTONIO PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

1.8.1 General Notes

The 2022 resource estimation was prepared and audited on the five deposits at the San Antonio Project: Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario.

The resource area for the Golfo de Oro segment covers a strike length of 1.2 km and a width of approximately 370 m, to a vertical depth up to 350 m below surface. The California segment covers a strike length of 0.6 km and a width of approximately 230 m, to a vertical depth up to 250 m below surface. The Sapuchi segment covers a strike length of 0.9 km and a width of approximately 420 m, to a vertical depth up to 240 m below surface. The High Life segment covers a strike length of 0.25 km and a width of approximately 120 m, to a vertical depth up to 110 m below surface. The Calvario segment covers a strike length of 0.27 km and a width of approximately 110 m, to a vertical depth up to 100 m below surface.

The models for the Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario deposits were prepared using Datamine Studio RM 1.9.36.0 (Datamine). Datamine was used for the mineralized solid modelling by gold grade indicator interpolation. Datamine was also used for the grade estimation, which consisted of 3D block modelling and the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method. Statistical studies, capping and variography were completed using Datamine, GSLIB and Excel. Capping and validations were carried out in Datamine and Microsoft Excel.

1.8.2 Supporting Data for the Resource Estimate

1.8.2.1 Drilling Database

The drilling database that was used for resource estimation comprises diamond and reverse circulation drill holes, carried out from 1994 to 2021.

The drilling database includes lithological descriptions, gold, silver and copper assays for the Golfo de Oro and California deposits. For the Sapuchi deposit, the lithological description is not available. In addition, the drilling database includes depths of the limit of the oxidation zone and the transition zone,

which permitted construction of preliminary surfaces to restrict the block models into the oxidation zone, transition zone or fresh rock (sulphides), for the three deposits.

The databases cover the strike length of each resource area at variable drill spacings, ranging from 25 to 100 m for the five deposits.

1.8.2.2 Topography

For the 2022 updated resource, Osisko Development undertook a study to resolve previous topographic problems, where there were a number of drill hole collar elevation and topographic surface disagreements. As a result of the study, a new topography was created by point triangulation with 5.0 m surface resolution sufficient to support the open pit optimization for the resource estimation.

1.8.2.3 Compositing

Mineral composites were created to support the resource estimation, with a length of 3 m selected using a probability plot, utilizing all of the drill holes within the five deposits.

1.8.2.4 Geological Model

The estimation domains were primarily determined by the gold grade distribution. This is in part due to the lack of reliable geological data and because the gold mineralization appears to be associated primarily with the breccia and porphyry felsic intrusions that cross-cut the stratigraphy.

The geometric definition of the mineralized volume was conducted by gold indicator interpolation in Datamine, with a cut-off of 0.2 g/t gold, using 3 m long composites. Mineralized zones were defined with probability equal to or greater than 40% to be above 0.2 g/t gold. The directions of anisotropic searches for the gold indicator interpolation used the dynamic anisotropy process within Datamine, guided by manual interpretation of the gold spatial grade connectivity. Gold indicator interpolation was performed via inverse distance squared (ID^2), using searches up to 125 m x 125 m x 35 m, 4 to 12 composites and minimum of two drill holes.

1.8.2.5 Model of Voids

The voids represent historical underground workings (combined stopes, drifts and shafts). These workings are understood to have been completed prior to the drilling campaigns used for the resource estimate.

A 5 m buffer was applied to the modelled voids of the Sapuchi deposit, to compensate for the uncertainty in locations of the voids.

The voids are used to deplete the mineral resource estimate for those mineralized blocks which have been historically mined, usually through underground mining methods. Historical open pit mining is accounted for in the current topographical survey.

1.8.2.6 *Capping*

Grade capping was investigated for gold and silver by deposit and oxidation zone. The selected capping of the high-grade gold and silver values is as follows:

- Capping at 11 g/t for gold and 20 g/t for silver is appropriate for Golfo de Oro deposit and all oxidation states.
- Capping at 8 g/t for gold and 20 g/t for silver is appropriate for California deposit and all oxidation states.
- Capping at 8 g/t for gold and 30 g/t for silver is appropriate for Sapuchi deposit and all oxidation states.
- Capping at 3 g/t for gold and 20 g/t for silver are appropriate for High Life deposit and all oxidation states.
- Capping was not conducted for the Calvario deposit, due to the low number of samples.

The similarity of grade distribution by oxidation state and the relatively low number of oxide and transition samples supports the decision to use a soft boundary between the different oxidation zones during the grade interpolation phase.

1.8.2.7 *Density*

Osisko Development supplied 1,140 bulk density measurements for the updated San Antonio resource, from which 1,123 measurements were used to calculate the median on each weathering zone. These three median values were used for the block model.

1.8.2.8 *Variography and Search Ellipsoids*

Three-dimensional directional-specific search ellipses were guided by dynamic anisotropy in Datamine, with search radii determined by the gold variography. However, the variogram used for kriging estimation was a single spherical variogram model for gold and another for silver, using composited assays from the three main deposits. The gold and silver variograms were used to estimate the resources of the three main deposits (California, Golfo de Oro and Sapuchi). The other two minor deposits of High Life and Calvario do not have enough data to run meaningful variograms, instead the closest major deposits variography was used.

1.8.2.9 *Grade Interpolation*

The interpolation profiles were customized for each deposit to estimate grades, with hard boundaries between the different deposits.

For each of the five deposits, the mineralized blocks were estimated independently, with an anisotropic three-pass search, derived from the variography and using capped composites. The directions of anisotropic searches for the gold and silver grade interpolation used the dynamic anisotropy process of Datamine, guided by manual interpretation of the gold spatial grade connectivity.

The ordinary kriging (OK) method was selected for the final resource estimation for gold and silver, as it better honours the grade distribution for all the deposits.

1.8.3 Economic Parameters and Classification

1.8.3.1 Prospects for Economic Extraction

The CIM Standards require that a mineral resource must have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The metal prices and operating costs provided by Osisko Development and reviewed and accepted by Micon's QP are considered appropriate to be used as the economic parameters for the mineral resource estimate.

To determine the quantities of materials with "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction", the QP determined pit constraining limits using the Lerchs-Grossman economic algorithm. The result defines an open pit shell that has the highest possible total value, while honouring the required surface mine slope and economic parameters.

The resources have been estimated using an open pit mining method which was defined using the NPV Scheduler software, version 4.30.145.0. Economic parameters used for the analysis are summarized in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2
Summary of the Parameters used for Pit Optimization at the San Antonio Project

Parameters	Units	Oxide	Transition	Fresh Rock
Gold price	USD/oz	1,750	1,750	1,750
Silver price	USD/oz	21	21	21
Refining Charge	USD/oz	4	4	4
Processing cost	USD/t treated	4.0	13.0	13.0
Met. Recovery Au	%	70%	90%	90%
Met. Recovery Ag	%	60%	30%	30%
Mine dilution	%	10%	10%	10%
Mine recovery	%	95%	95%	95%
Site Services	USD/t treated	1.3	1.3	1.3
G&A	USD/t treated	2.5	2.5	2.5
Mine Cost	USD/t mined	2.95	2.95	2.95
Gold Cut-off Grade	g/t Au	0.27	0.44	0.44
Annual Discount Rate	%	5%	5%	5%
Pit Slope Angle	Degrees	50°	50°	50°

Table supplied by Talisker in June, 2022.

The processing scenario for the San Antonio Project assumes heap leaching of the mineralized material sourced from open pit mining. The mineral resource has been limited to mineralized material that occurs within the pit shells. All other material within the defined pit shells was characterized as non-mineralized material (waste).

1.8.3.2 Mineral Resource Classification

The QP has classified the current mineral resource estimation in the indicated and inferred categories. The 2021 drilling campaign has allowed upgrading portions of the mineral resources into the Indicated category for the California, Golfo de Oro and Sapuchi deposits. The High Life and Calvario deposits remain entirely in the Inferred category at this time, due to the limited amount of data available. There are no measured resources, at this time, for any of the deposits.

The criteria for categorization are as follows:

- Indicated blocks are within a drilling grid of 50 m x 50 m or smaller and are interpolated using a minimum of 3 drill holes.
- Inferred blocks are within a drilling grid of 100 m x 100 m or smaller, using a minimum of 2 drill holes.

The resulting indicated blocks were revised and cleaned up to eliminate any isolated or scattered blocks, known as the “Spotted Dog Effect”, with the remaining blocks forming a cohesive volume of indicated material.

1.8.4 Mineral Resource Estimate

1.8.4.1 Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 1.3 summarizes the in-pit mineral resource estimate for each of the Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario deposits at the San Antonio Project. Table 1.3 also summarizes the details of the in-pit mineral resources by weathering zone within each of the deposits.

Table 1.4 summarizes the combined mineral resources for all deposits by weathering zone in order to separately tabulate the combined mineral resource total for the San Antonio Project.

Table 1.3
Summary of In-Pit Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit for the San Antonio Project

Category	Deposit	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
Indicated	California	Oxide	0.6	0.93	2.8	17	0.05
		Transition	0.2	0.79	3.3	6	0.02
		Sulphide	3.1	1.31	2.4	130	0.23
		Total	3.9	1.22	2.5	153	0.31
	Golfo de Oro	Oxide	0.2	1.07	2.8	7	0.02
		Transition	0.1	1.19	2.8	6	0.01
		Sulphide	5.3	1.46	2.5	249	0.42
		Total	5.7	1.44	2.5	262	0.46
	Sapuchi	Oxide	1.9	0.85	3.6	53	0.22
		Transition	1.4	1.04	3.6	47	0.16
		Sulphide	2.1	0.94	3.4	62	0.22
		Total:	5.4	0.93	3.5	162	0.61

Category	Deposit	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
	Total	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
		Sulphide	10.4	1.31	2.6	441	0.88
		Total	14.9	1.20	2.9	576	1.37
Inferred	California	Oxide	0.4	0.68	2.1	8	0.02
		Transition	0.1	0.85	2.6	4	0.01
		Sulphide	1.1	1.27	3.8	46	0.14
		Total	1.6	1.10	3.3	58	0.17
	Golfo de Oro	Oxide	0.5	0.80	3.0	12	0.04
		Transition	0.2	0.93	3.4	5	0.02
		Sulphide	5.7	1.29	2.5	237	0.46
		Total	6.4	1.24	2.5	254	0.52
	High Life	Oxide	0.5	0.84	4.2	14	0.07
		Transition	0.2	0.73	4.5	4	0.02
		Sulphide	0.1	0.90	8.3	4	0.04
		Total	0.8	0.83	4.9	22	0.13
	Sapuchi	Oxide	3.2	0.74	3.7	75	0.37
		Transition	1.6	0.92	3.6	48	0.19
		Sulphide	2.8	0.92	4.1	84	0.37
		Total	7.6	0.85	3.8	208	0.94
	Calvario	Oxide	0.1	0.53	0.0	2	0.00
		Transition	0.0	0.55	0.0	0	0.00
		Sulphide					
		Total	0.1	0.53	0.0	2	0.00
	Total	Oxide	4.6	0.74	3.5	111	0.51
		Transition	2.1	0.90	3.6	61	0.24
		Sulphide	9.8	1.18	3.2	371	1.00
		Total	16.6	1.02	3.3	544	1.76

Source: Talisker/Micon (2022).

Notes:

- Rodrigo Calles, of Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C., William Lewis, of Micon International Limited have reviewed and validated the mineral resource estimate for Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro, California, High Life and Calvario deposits. Both are independent "Qualified Persons" (as defined in NI 43-101) responsible for auditing the 2022 mineral resource estimate. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is June 22, 2022.
- Specific extraction methods are used only to establish reasonable cut-off grades for various portions of the deposit. No Preliminary Economic Analysis, Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study has been completed to support economic viability and technical feasibility of exploiting any portion of the mineral resource, by any particular mining method.
- The mineral resources disclosed in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") standards on mineral resources and reserves definitions, and guidelines, prepared by the CIM standing committee on reserve definitions and adopted by the CIM council.
- The calculated economic cut-off grade for the resource in Oxides (70% recovery) is 0.27 g/t Au, Transition (90% recovery) is 0.44 g/t Au, and Fresh Rock (90% recovery) is 0.44 g/t Au.
- Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Geologic modelling was completed by Osisko Development geologist Gilberto Moreno. The resource estimation was completed by Talisker Exploration Services Geologist Leonardo Souza, MAusIMM (CP).
- The estimate is reported for a potential open pit scenario and USD. The cut-off grades were calculated using a gold price of \$1,750 per ounce, a CAD:USD exchange rate of 1.3; mining cost of \$2.95/t; processing cost of \$4/t for oxides and

- \$13.0/t for transition and sulphides; and general and administration costs of \$2.50/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.).
8. A density of 2.55 g/cm³ was established for all oxide zones, 2.69 g/cm³ for transition zones and 2.74 g/cm³ for the sulphide zones.
 9. Resources for Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro, California, High Life and Calvario were estimated using Datamine Studio RM 1.3 software using hard boundaries on composited assays (3.0 m for all zones). Ordinary Kriging interpolation was used with a parent block size = 10 m x 10 m x 5 m.
 10. Results are presented in-situ. Ounce (troy) = metric tons x grade / 31.10348. Calculations used metric units (metres, tonnes, g/t). The number of metric tons was rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects; rounding followed the recommendations as per NI 43-101.
 11. Neither the Axo Copper, Servicios Geológicos IMEX, S.C., nor Micon International Limited, is aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issue that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate other than disclosed in this Technical Report.
 12. William Lewis of Micon International Limited has reviewed and validated the mineral resource estimate for Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro, California, High Life and Calvario deposits for this report. Mr. Lewis is an independent “Qualified Person” (as defined in NI 43-101) and was responsible for auditing the 2022 mineral resource estimate. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate remains June 22, 2022.

Table 1.4
Summary of the In-Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate by Weathering Zone

Category	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
Indicated	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
	Sulphide	10.4	1.31	2.6	441	0.88
	Total	14.9	1.20	2.9	576	1.37
Inferred	Oxide	4.6	0.74	3.5	111	0.51
	Transition	2.1	0.90	3.6	61	0.24
	Sulphide	9.8	1.18	3.2	371	1.00
	Total	16.6	1.02	3.3	544	1.76

Source: Talisker/Micon (2022).

Note: Since Table 1.5 summarizes the combined mineral resources for all deposits by weathering zone, all of the previous resource notes from Table 1.4 are applicable to Table 1.5.

Table 1.5
Gold Price Sensitivity Analysis for the San Antonio Project In-Pit Constrained Resources

Category	Gold Price US\$/oz	Gold Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
Indicated	1,400	0.34	Oxide	2.6	0.90	3.4	76	0.29
		0.55	Transition	1.6	1.07	3.6	55	0.18
		0.55	Sulphide	8.0	1.44	2.8	372	0.72
			Total	12.3	1.28	3.0	504	1.19
	1,450	0.33	Oxide	2.6	0.90	3.4	76	0.29
		0.54	Transition	1.6	1.06	3.5	56	0.19
		0.54	Sulphide	8.2	1.43	2.8	377	0.73
			Total	12.5	1.27	3.0	510	1.21
	1,500	0.32	Oxide	2.7	0.90	3.4	77	0.29

Category	Gold Price US\$/oz	Gold Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
		0.52	Transition	1.7	1.05	3.5	57	0.19
		0.52	Sulphide	9.0	1.40	2.7	404	0.78
			Total	13.3	1.25	3.0	537	1.27
	1,550	0.31	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.50	Transition	1.7	1.05	3.5	57	0.19
		0.50	Sulphide	9.3	1.38	2.7	411	0.80
			Total	13.6	1.24	2.9	545	1.29
	1,600	0.30	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.48	Transition	1.7	1.04	3.5	58	0.20
		0.48	Sulphide	9.6	1.37	2.7	420	0.83
			Total	14.0	1.23	2.9	554	1.31
	1,650	0.29	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.47	Transition	1.8	1.03	3.5	58	0.20
		0.47	Sulphide	9.8	1.35	2.7	426	0.84
			Total:	14.3	1.22	2.9	561	1.33
	1,700	0.28	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.46	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	58	0.20
		0.46	Sulphide	10.1	1.33	2.6	432	0.86
			Total	14.5	1.21	2.9	567	1.35
	1,750	0.27	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.44	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
		0.44	Sulphide	10.4	1.31	2.6	441	0.88
			Total	14.9	1.20	2.9	576	1.37
	1,800	0.27	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.43	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
		0.43	Sulphide	10.6	1.30	2.6	446	0.89
			Total	15.1	1.20	2.9	582	1.39
	1,850	0.26	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.42	Transition	1.8	1.01	3.5	59	0.20
		0.42	Sulphide	10.9	1.30	2.6	455	0.91
			Total	15.4	1.19	2.8	591	1.41
	1,900	0.25	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.41	Transition	1.8	1.01	3.5	59	0.20
		0.41	Sulphide	11.0	1.29	2.6	457	0.92
			Total	15.6	1.18	2.8	593	1.42
Inferred	1,400	0.34	Oxide	3.9	0.81	3.7	103	0.47
		0.55	Transition	1.6	1.00	3.9	52	0.20
		0.55	Sulphide	5.9	1.38	3.5	261	0.67
			Total	11.4	1.13	3.6	416	1.34
	1,450	0.33	Oxide	4.1	0.79	3.7	104	0.48
		0.54	Transition	1.7	0.98	3.8	54	0.21
		0.54	Sulphide	6.7	1.33	3.5	286	0.75
			Total	12.5	1.11	3.6	444	1.44
	1,500	0.32	Oxide	4.2	0.78	3.6	105	0.48
		0.52	Transition	1.8	0.96	3.7	56	0.22
		0.52	Sulphide	7.6	1.29	3.4	314	0.83

Category	Gold Price US\$/oz	Gold Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
			Total	13.6	1.09	3.5	475	1.53
	1,550	0.31	Oxide	4.3	0.77	3.6	107	0.49
		0.50	Transition	1.9	0.94	3.7	58	0.23
		0.50	Sulphide	8.1	1.26	3.3	330	0.87
			Total	14.3	1.07	3.5	494	1.59
	1,600	0.30	Oxide	4.4	0.76	3.5	109	0.50
		0.48	Transition	2.0	0.93	3.7	59	0.23
		0.48	Sulphide	8.5	1.24	3.3	339	0.90
			Total	14.9	1.06	3.4	506	1.63
	1,650	0.29	Oxide	4.5	0.76	3.5	110	0.50
		0.47	Transition	2.0	0.93	3.7	59	0.23
		0.47	Sulphide	8.9	1.22	3.3	348	0.93
			Total	15.4	1.10	3.3	517	1.67
	1,700	0.28	Oxide	4.6	0.75	3.4	111	0.51
		0.46	Transition	2.0	0.91	3.6	60	0.24
		0.46	Sulphide	9.3	1.20	3.2	360	0.97
			Total	16.0	1.03	3.3	531	1.72
	1,750	0.27	Oxide	4.6	0.74	3.4	111	0.51
		0.44	Transition	2.1	0.90	3.6	61	0.24
		0.44	Sulphide	9.8	1.18	3.2	371	1.00
			Total	16.6	1.02	3.3	544	1.76
	1,800	0.27	Oxide	4.8	0.73	3.3	114	0.52
		0.43	Transition	2.2	0.89	3.6	62	0.25
		0.43	Sulphide	10.4	1.15	3.1	386	1.04
			Total	17.4	1.00	3.2	562	1.81
	1,850	0.26	Oxide	4.9	0.73	3.3	114	0.52
		0.42	Transition	2.2	0.89	3.5	63	0.25
		0.42	Sulphide	10.9	1.13	3.1	395	1.07
			Total	18.0	0.99	3.2	572	1.85
	1,900	0.25	Oxide	5.0	0.72	3.3	115	0.52
		0.41	Transition	2.3	0.88	3.5	64	0.26
		0.41	Sulphide	11.2	1.12	3.0	404	1.09
			Total	18.4	0.99	3.2	583	1.87

Source: Talisker/Micon (2022).

Notes:

1. William Lewis of Micon has reviewed and validated the gold price sensitivities for the various mineralization types and it is the opinion of the QP that they meet the test of reasonable prospects of economic extraction. Mr. Lewis is an independent "Qualified Person" (as defined in NI 43-101).

1.9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.9.1 General Discussion and Conclusions

Axo Copper is in the process of acquiring the San Antonio Project from Osisko Development which has a recent 2022 mineral resource estimate that remains current. However, the metal prices are currently

higher than those used to determine the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction in 2022.

Previous exploration programs by Osisko Development have also identified further mineralization zones/deposits at the San Antonio Project, in addition to the five deposits upon which the 2022 mineral resource was based. Further work at the five deposits, as well as at the other mineralization zones/deposits, will most likely add to the overall resource estimate in future iterations.

The mineralization zones/deposits which have been identified on the San Antonio Project warrant undertaking further exploration and economic studies. In addition, the previous exploration programs have identified further areas which appear to expand the mineral potential of the Project which coupled with previous mining undertaken on portions of the Project suggest that the potential for further economic mineral deposits exist on the mineral concessions which comprise the Project.

Table 1.6 identifies some of the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the economic outcome of the Project. This excludes the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, change in government regulations, etc.). Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting of the project are also identified in this table. Further information and evaluation are required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics

Table 1.6
Risks and Opportunities at the San Antonio Project

Risk	Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
Mineral Resource Continuity	Widely spaced drilling in some areas	Continue to use a multi-capping procedure approach until an underground access is developed into the mine zone. Continue infill drilling to upgrade a larger proportion of the mineral inventory to indicated and measured resources.
Proximity to the Town of San Antonio	Possibility that the population does not accept the mining project	Maintain a pro-active and transparent strategy to identify all stakeholders and maintain a communication plan. The main stakeholders have been identified, and their needs/concerns understood. Continue to organize information sessions, publish information on the mining project, and meet with host communities.
Difficulty in attracting experienced professionals	The ability to attract and retain competent, experienced professionals is a key success factor.	The early search for professionals will help identify and attract critical people. It may be necessary to provide accommodation for key people (not included in project costs).
Some of the samples exhibit poor repeatability	Potential for a portion of the resources to be overestimated or underestimated with respect to the grade.	The use of screen metallic assays on some material is recommended, as well as conducting some mineralogical studies in order to understand why some of the samples exhibit poor repeatability and if it potentially due to nuggetty gold within the samples.
Poorly stored samples and drill core	Potential loss of information which results in future costs due to duplication of work	Construction of secure storage facilities which allow for long term storage of not only the core but any reject and pulp samples returned from the assay laboratories.
Opportunities	Explanation	Potential Benefit
Historical core and sample availability	Potential to relog the core and add information to the current database	Relogging of core allows for increased information added to the database and further defines the extent of the mineralization. Historical pulps and rejects allow for potential re-assaying and confirmation of historical work.

Surface mapping and sampling programs	Potential to identify additional zones or deposits of mineralization.	Adding to the overall mineral potential of the Project and potentially adds exploration and economic value to the Project.
Surface definition diamond drilling	Potential to upgrade inferred resources to the indicated category	Adding indicated resources increases the economic value of the mining Project.
Surface exploration drilling	Potential to identify additional inferred resources	Adding inferred resources increases the economic value of the mining Project.

1.9.2 Axo Copper Budget

Axo Copper is in the process of acquiring the San Antonio Project from Osisko Development. Axo Copper is planning a two-phase work program as part of its work program to evaluate the exploration and economic potential of the San Antonio Project.

The first phase will consist of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) based upon the mineral resource estimate and metallurgical testwork already completed previously by Osisko Development and which remains current. The second phase would consist of work required to advance the Project to the Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) or Feasibility Study (FS) phase with additional drilling necessary to convert inferred resources to a higher classification in addition to some drilling to expand the mineral deposits. Table 1.7 summarises Axo Copper's two-phase work program on the San Antonio Project. The reader should note that the second phase of Axo Copper's work program for the San Antonio Project is dependent on the results of the first phase.

Table 1.7
San Antonio Project, Recommended Budget for Further Work (USD)

Program Phase	Type of Activity	Approximate Cost/metre (All Included, USD)	Quantity (Metres)	Cost (USD)
Phase I	PEA reporting and miscellaneous			225,000
Phase I Total:				225,000
Phase II	Infill drilling	250/m	30,000	7,500,000
	Expansion drilling	250/m	7,500	1,875,000
	Metallurgical drilling	300/m	1,500	450,000
	Geotechnical drilling	300/m	1,500	450,000
	Metallurgical test work			150,000
	FS reporting and miscellaneous			150,000
	Contingency (~5%)			500,000
Phase II Total:				11,075,000
Phase I and Phase II Grand Total:				11,300,000

Source: Axo Copper, October, 2025.

The budget presented in Table 1.7 summarizes Axo Copper's estimated costs for completing the two phases of its program. However, the budget is only a cost estimate and guideline to complete the work.

It is the opinion of the Micon QPs that all of the recommended work is warranted and that only the location of the exploration drilling needs to be re-evaluated, as assay results are obtained during the program. Micon's QPs appreciate that the nature of the programs and expenditures may change as the further studies are undertaken, and that the final expenditures and results may not be the same as originally proposed. Micon's QPs believes that as the second phase is dependent on the results of the first phase, Axo Copper revisits the estimated budget for the second phase prior to execution of the second phase.

The Micon QPs are of the opinion that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out. The Micon QPs believe that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities, at this time.

1.9.3 Further Recommendations

Micon's QPs recommend completing the PEA by concluding the geotechnical and metallurgical studies and continuing the permitting process and community engagement program. The characterization of the mining project environment should also continue in tandem with these other development steps.

It is strongly recommended that Axo Copper immediately implements a plan to rescue and secure the core boxes from the 2021 drill campaign and the construction of adequate core store facilities. The program should be extended to historical core available on the site, which represents additional source information that should be beneficial to improve geological model and resource estimation.

The portion of the 2021 drill core that cannot be adequately or safely rescued, could be used as source material for preliminary metallurgical test.

In summary, the following work program is recommended.

1. PEA:
 - a) Surface bulk sampling program to test geological and grade continuities, metallurgical and geotechnical parameters.
 - b) Complete metallurgical testwork to fill in any gaps after a review of the previous testwork.
 - c) Geotechnical work.
 - d) Permitting consideration.
 - e) Continuing social licence management.
 - f) Possible trade-off studies between open pit and underground mining scenarios should be considered.
2. Exploration work:
 - a) Infill drilling in areas currently classified as inferred and above cut-off, to convert to the indicated category.
 - b) Exploration drilling to explore adjacent to known deposits between Sapuchi and High Life and around the extent of current pit limits, to add additional inferred resources.
 - c) Continue geologic mapping and surface sampling programs to define and identify new targets with the importance of collecting structural measurements that can then be modelled in 3D to increase knowledge of the geologic model.

- d) Perform a LiDAR survey on the property for collection of surface imagery and for aiding in structural interpretation.
- e) With respect to sampling and assaying, the use of screen metallic assays on some material is recommended, as well as conducting some mineralogical studies in order to understand why some of the samples exhibit poor repeatability and if it due to potentially nuggetty gold within the samples.

In the longer term, Micon's QPs recommend that Axo Copper undertakes further exploration programs consisting of drilling (infill and exploration), geological mapping and sampling, to continue testing the extent of known mineralization within the known mineral trend. The exploration programs should attempt to identify new targets, as well as potentially expanding the current deposits. Continued geological modelling and structural interpretation should also be a part of this program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Axo Copper Corp. (Axo Copper) has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to reissue its July, 2022, Technical Report on the San Antonio Project (San Antonio Project or the Project) in the State of Sonora (Sonora), Mexico. The July 2022 Technical Report was originally compiled for Osisko Development Corp. (Osisko Development) since which time Axo Copper has agreed to acquire the Project from Osisko Development.

The July, 2022 Technical Report included an audit of the mineral resource estimate for the San Antonio Project, by William J. Lewis, P.Geo., Micon's Qualified Person (QP). Mr. Lewis, who was independent of Osisko Development is responsible for the audited mineral resource estimate.

The 2022 San Antonio Project mineral resource estimate which was audited by Micon's QP was conducted by Leonardo de Souza, MAusIMM (CP), of Talisker Exploration Services Inc. (Talisker). The 2021 and 2025 site visits were conducted by Micon's associate, Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, CPG of Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C. (IMEx).

When auditing the mineral resource estimate, Micon's QP used the following guidelines:

1. The CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves, adopted by the CIM council on May 10, 2014.
2. The CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019.

Mr. Lewis reviewed the 2022 mineral resource estimate for the purposes of inclusion this Technical Report and believes that the 2022 mineral resource estimate remains current as no further exploration work has been conducted since publication of the 2022 mineral resource estimate. However, 2025 metal prices are currently higher than those used originally to determine the reasonable prospects for economic extraction. Micon's QP recommends that Axo Copper considers updating the mineral resources for the San Antonio Project upon conclusion of its own exploration programs.

This report discloses technical information, the presentation of which requires Micon's QPs to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages that inherently involve a degree of rounding and, consequently, introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, Micon's QPs do not consider them to be material.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report reflect Micon's QPs best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. Micon and the QPs reserve the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

This report is intended to be used by Axo Copper subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits Axo Copper to file this report as a Technical Report on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.com) pursuant to provincial securities legislation.

Neither Micon nor its QPs have, nor have they previously had, any material interest in Axo Copper or related entities. The relationship with Axo Copper is solely a professional association between the client and the independent consultants. This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

Micon's QPs are pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Axo Copper management and consulting field staff, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

The contents of this report supersede and replace all prior Technical Reports written for the San Antonio Project.

2.2 DISCUSSIONS, MEETINGS, SITE VISITS AND QUALIFIED PERSONS

A number of discussions were held via email chains and Microsoft Teams meetings regarding the re-addressing of Micon's original July 2022 Technical Report for the San Antonio Project to Axo Copper. The discussions were open, frank and at no time was information withheld or not available to the QPs.

In order to undertake the 2022 audit of the mineral resource estimate for the San Antonio Project, the QPs of the July, 2022, Technical Report undertook a number of discussions and meetings with Osisko Development's personnel and contractors to discuss details relevant to the exploration programs, Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) programs, parameters used for the mineral resource estimate and the mineral resource estimate itself. The discussions were held via email and phone calls, as well as Teams and Zoom meetings. The discussions were open, frank and at no time was information withheld or not available to the QPs.

A site visit was conducted from November 11 to November 13, 2021 by QP Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, CPG, who is an independent consultant and Certified Professional Geologist (CPG), as well as a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG). Mr. Calles-Montijo is based in Hermosillo, México. The site visit was undertaken to independently verify the geology, mineralogy, drilling programs and the QA/QC programs. A number of samples were taken during the 2021 site visit, and the verification program is discussed in Section 12 of this report.

Mr. Calles-Montijo undertook a second site visit on October 16, 2025. The second site visit reviewed current progress at the Project and inspected key facilities such as the metallurgical plant, laboratory, leaching pad, and core storage areas.

During the 2021 site visit, Mr. Calles-Montijo was accompanied by Mr. Francisco Quiroz, president of Sapuchi Minera S. de R.L. de C.V. (Sapuchi Minera), a subsidiary company of Osisko Development. During the site visit, Mr. Calles-Montijo had the opportunity to meet the personnel responsible for the areas of technical services (mining, metallurgy and process), environmental and geology.

The 2025 visit involved technical staff from Sapuchi Minera and representatives from Axo. From the site visit and meetings with local technical staff, Micon concludes that the most significant works completed in the Project since the 2022 Technical Report prepared by Micon is Osisko Development's on-site processing of historical 'waste rock' material from the Luz de Cobre copper operation. Exploration

works have been limited to additional geological mapping and surface sampling, and internal, conceptual mine planning aimed at evaluating the economic potential of the Project.

Mr. Rodrigo Calles-Montijo was accompanied during the 2025 site visit, by Geo. José Carlos Flores of the exploration consulting firm Servicios y Proyectos Mineros (SPM), representing Axo. The visit included participation from the technical staff of Sapuchi Minera, comprising the project geologists, Francisco Espinosa; ESH Manager Leader, Alma Luviano; metallurgist, Francisco Cuevas; and Mine Planning Manager, Ivan García.

The QPs responsible for the preparation of this report and their areas of responsibility and sites visits are noted in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1
Qualified Persons, Areas of Responsibility and Site Visits

Qualified Person	Title and Company	Area of Responsibility	Site Visits
William J. Lewis, P.Geo.	Principal Geologist, Micon	Sections 1 except 1.7, 2 to 10, 14 and 25 to 28	None
Richard Gowans, P.Eng.	Principal Metallurgist, Micon	Sections 1.7 and 13	None
Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, CPG	General Administrator and Principal Consultant, Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C.	Sections 11, 12, 23 and 24	November 11-13, 2021 and October 16, 2025
NI 43-101 Sections not applicable to this report		15,16,17,18,19,20,21 and 22	

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

2.3.1 General

Micon's 2022 review of the San Antonio Project was based on published material researched by the QPs, as well as data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by the professional staff of Osisko Development or its consultants. Much of the 2022 data for the original Micon Technical Report came from reports prepared and provided by Osisko Development. The information and reference sources for this report are noted in Section 27.0.

The descriptions of geology, mineralization and exploration used in this report are taken from reports prepared by various organizations and companies or their contracted consultants, as well as from various government and academic publications. The conclusions of this report use, in part, data available in published and unpublished reports supplied by the companies which have conducted exploration on the property, and information supplied originally by Osisko Development. The information originally provided to Osisko Development was supplied by reputable companies and the QPs have no reason to doubt its validity. Micon has used the information where it has been verified through its own review and discussions.

Some of the figures and tables for this report were reproduced or derived from reports on the property written by various individuals and/or supplied to the QPs originally by Osisko Development. A number of the photographs were taken by Mr. Calles-Montijo during his November, 2021 and 2025 site visits. In cases where photographs, figures or tables were supplied by other individuals or Osisko Development, the source is referenced below that item.

Further information for the 2025 Technical Report was supplied by Axo Copper or their contracted consultants.

2.3.2 Previous Technical Reports

The following is a list of some of the historical Technical Reports which been published on the San Antonio Project:

- A review of the Gold Mineralization on the San Antonio Property, Sonora State, Mexico for Zaruma Resources Inc., by Micon in 2003.
- Technical Report, Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Sapuchi Gold Property and Resource Estimate Update on the Luz del Cobre Copper Property, Sonora State, Mexico for Zaruma Resources Inc. by P & E Mining Consultants Inc. in 2009.
- Independent Technical Report for Resource and Reserve Disclosure for the San Antonio Properties, Sonora State, Mexico, UTM 12R 633,100mE 3,167,800mN, for Red Tiger Mining Inc. by P & E Mining Consultants Inc. in 2013.
- NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate on the San Antonio Project, Sonora, Mexico for Osisko Development Corp. by Micon International Limited in 2022.

Other references and historical reports are noted in Section 27.0, References.

In 2020, Osisko Development commissioned JDS Energy & Mining Inc. (JDS) to complete a Technical Report on the San Antonio Project. The JDS report is an unpublished Technical Report and contains a number of sections that formed the basis of this report, cited throughout this report. The authors reviewed and verified this information and, where applicable, the sections were updated with new information from the 2021 work program.

2.4 UNITS OF MEASUREMENT AND ABBREVIATIONS

All currency amounts are stated in United States of America dollars (USD), unless otherwise stated. Quantities are generally stated in metric units, the standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tonnes (t) and kilograms (kg) for mass, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams (g) and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for gold and silver grades (g/t Au, g/t Ag). Wherever applicable, Imperial units have been converted to Système International d'Unités (SI) units for reporting consistency. Precious and base metal grades may be expressed in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb) and their quantities may also be reported in troy ounces (ounces, oz) for precious metals and in pounds (lbs) for base metals, a common practice in the mining industry. A list of abbreviations is provided in Table 2.2. Appendix 1 contains a glossary of mining and other related terms.

Table 2.2
Units and Abbreviations

Name	Abbreviation
Adsorption/desorption/reactivation	ADR
Alamos Minerals Ltd.	Alamos
Alcoa Corporation	Alcoa
ALS Minerals	ALS
American Association of Laboratory Accreditation	AALA
Australian Geostats Pty Ltd	Australian Geostats
Australian Ore Research & Exploration P/L	OREAS
Axo Copper Corp.	Axo Copper
Bateman Engineering Inc.	Bateman
Barringer Laboratories Inc.	Barringer
Boytec Sondajes de Mexico SA de CV	Boytec
Canadian Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology	CANMET
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	CIM
Canadian National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Canadian Securities Administrators	CSA
Canuc Resources Corporation	Canuc
CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.	CDN Resource
Centimetre(s)	cm
CESUS University	CESUS
Chutine Resources Ltd.	Chutine
Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora	CEDES
Comisión de Fomento Minero	CFM
Comisión Nacional del Agua	CONAGUA
Constellation Copper Corporation	Constellation
Degree(s), Degrees Celsius	°, °C
Diario Oficial de la Federación	DOF
Digital elevation model	DEM
Dirección General de Minas	DGM
Discounted cash flow	DCF
Diversified Drilling, S.A. de C.V.	Diversified
Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval	EDGAR
Environmental Impact Assessment	MIA
Florin Analytical Services LLC	Florin
Globexplore Drilling S.A. de C.V.	Globexplore
Golder Associates Ltd.	Golder Associates
Grams per metric tonne	g/t
Hectare(s)	ha
Hour	h
Inverse Distance Squared	ID ²
Inch(es)	in
Inductively Coupled Plasma – Emission Spectrometry	ICP-ES
Internal diameter	ID
Internal rate of return	IRR
Impuesto al Valor Agregado (or VAT)	IVA
Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold deposit-type	IOCG

Name	Abbreviation
Jacobs Assay Laboratory	Jacobs
JDS Energy & Mining Inc.	JDS
Justified Technical Study	ETJ
Kappes, Cassiday & Associates	KCA
KD Engineering Co., Inc.	KD
Kilogram(s)	kg
Kilometre(s)	km
Laminco Resources Inc.	Laminco
Life of mine	LOM
Litre(s)	L
London Metal Exchange)	LME
Minerales Libertad S.A. de C.V.	Minerales Libertad
Minera Sanex S.A. de C.V.	Minera Sanex
Metre(s)	m
Mexican peso	MXN
Micon International Limited	Micon
Million (eg million tonnes, million ounces, million years)	M (Mt, Moz, Ma)
Milligram(s)	mg
Millimetre(s)	mm
Mountain States R & D International	Mountain States
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST
North American Datum	NAD
Net present value, at discount rate of 8%/y	NPV, NPV8
Net smelter return	NSR
Not available/applicable	n.a.
OR Royalties Inc. and Redevances OR Inc., in French	OR Royalties
Osisko Development Corp.	Osisko Development
Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd.	Osisko Gold
Ounces (troy)/ounces per year	oz, oz/y
Parts per billion, part per million	ppb, ppm
Percent(age)	%
Preventive Report	Informe Preventivo or IP
Princeton Mining Corporation	Princeton
Quality Assurance/Quality Control	QA/QC
Red Tiger Mining Inc.	Red Tiger
Resource Development Inc.	RDI
Run of mine	ROM
Sapuchi Minera S. de R.L. de C.V.	Sapuchi Minera
Servicios y Proyectos Mineros	SPM
Secretaria de la Defensa Nacional	SEDENA
Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C.	IMEx
SGS Mineral Services Canada	SGS
Specific gravity	SG
Square kilometre(s)	km ²
Standard Reference Material(s)	SRM(s)
System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval	SEDAR
Talisker Exploration Services Inc.	Talisker
Three-dimensional	3-D

Name	Abbreviation
Tonne (metric)/tonnes per day, tonnes per hour	t, t/d, t/h
Tonne-kilometre	t-km
United States Dollar(s)	USD
US Environmental Protection Agency	EPA
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
Value Added Tax (or IVA)	VAT or IVA
Year	y
Zaruma Resources Inc.	Zaruma

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

3.1 GENERAL DISCUSSION

In this Technical Report, discussions in Sections 1.0 and 4.0 regarding royalties, permitting, taxation, and environmental matters are based on material provided by Axo Copper. The QPs and Micon are not qualified to comment on such matters and have relied on the representations and documentation provided by Axo Copper for such discussions.

All data used in this report were provided by either Axo Copper or in the instance of the original 2022 Technical Report by Osisko Development. The QPs have reviewed and analysed these data and have drawn their own conclusions therefrom.

The QPs and Micon offer no legal opinion as to the validity of the title to the mineral concessions claimed by Axo Copper in Sections 1 and 4 and, in that regard, have relied on information provided by Axo Copper, where it provided an updated legal opinion to Micon.

The updated 2025 legal opinion was conducted by the legal firm of EC Rubio based in the City of Chihuahua in Chihuahua State and is dated October 21, 2025, and authored by Mr. Pablo Méndez Alvidrez.

A legal opinion was previously provided to Micon's QPs by Osisko Development for the 2022 Technical Report. The earlier 2022 legal opinion was conducted by Molina, Hanff & Pérez-Howlet, based in the City of Chihuahua in Chihuahua State and is dated February 9, 2022. The 2022 legal opinion indicates that the Mexican subsidiary of Osisko Development owns 100% of the concessions.

Information related to royalties, permitting, taxation, environmental matters and the validity of the title to the mineral concessions claimed by Axo Copper were extracted from previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports and updated by Axo Copper through personal communication with the QPs. Previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports, as well as other references, which were used in the compilation of this report are listed in Section 27.0

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 GENERAL

The San Antonio Project is located in the south-central portion of the Mexican state of Sonora, which borders on the American state of Arizona, and is approximately 138 km southeast of the city of Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora. The Project is specifically located within the Sonoran municipalities of Soyopa and San Javier, within the San Javier Mining District. Table 4.1 summarizes the geographical coordinates for the San Antonio Project mineral concessions.

Table 4.1
Geographical Coordinates for the San Antonio Property Mineral Concessions

Geographical Coordinates		Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)	
North Latitude	West Longitude	Easting	Nothing
28°38'02	109° 40' 20"	629,800	3,168,000
28° 37'10"	109° 36' 32"	636,000	3,166,400

Source: Osisko Development, internal 2020 JDS report.

The term San Antonio Project refers to the area of the mineral concessions which contain the updated mineral resource, while the term San Antonio property refers to the entire land package (mineral concessions) under Osisko Development's control. The location of the San Antonio property is shown Figure 4.1.

4.2 OWNERSHIP AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

4.2.1 Axo Copper Acquisition of the San Antonio Project.

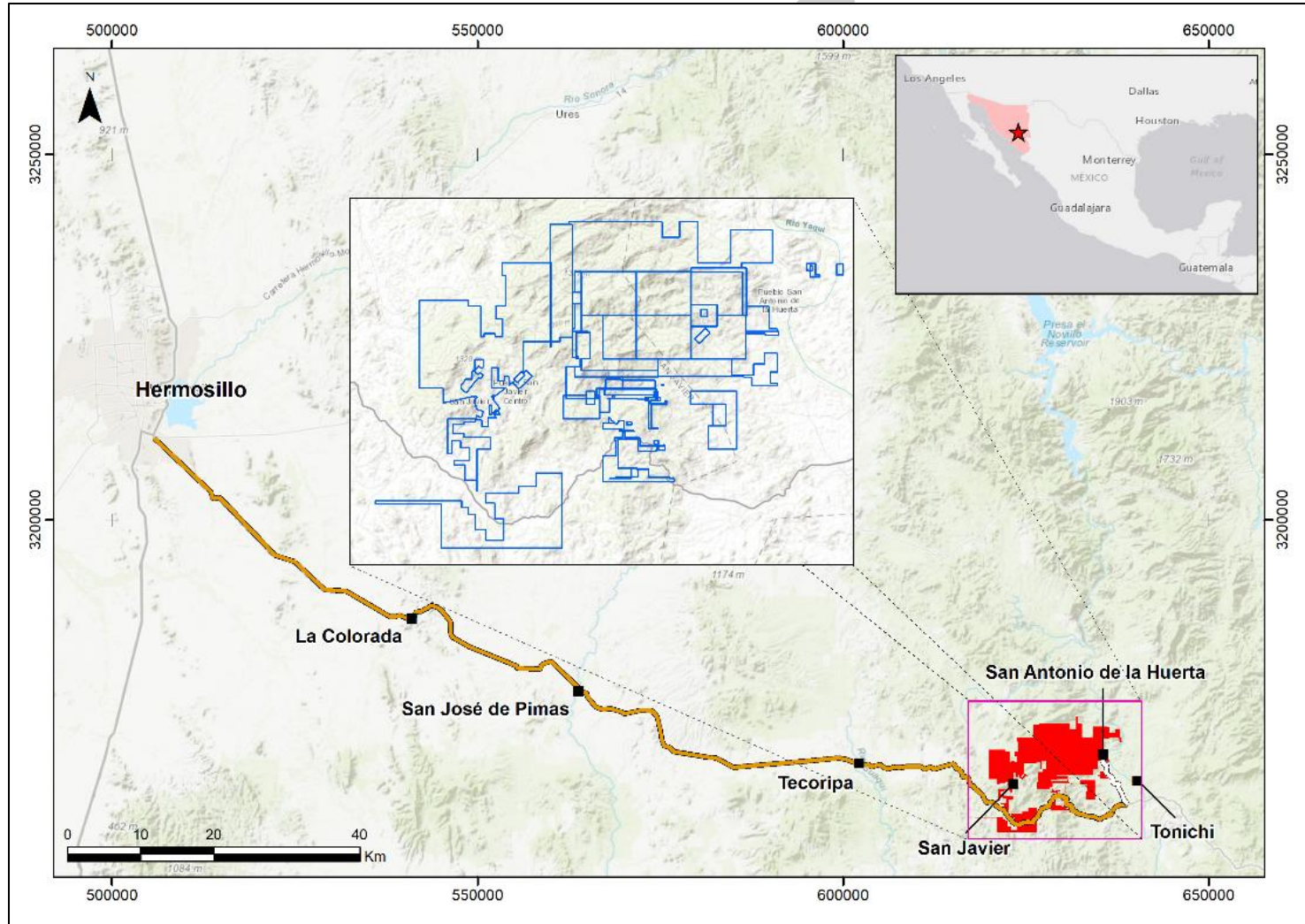
Axo Copper is in the process of acquiring the San Antonio Project for an upfront payment in shares such that Osisko Development owns 9.99% of Axo Copper, in addition to US\$4 million in future consideration payments which is broken down as follows:

- A US\$2 million payment upon the filing of a feasibility study for the Project, which can be paid in cash or shares at Axo Copper's option.
- A US\$2 million payment at first gold production from the San Antonio Project.

The existing 15% stream agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (now "OR Royalties Inc." or "OR Royalties") will be changed to the following:

- The stream agreement will be reduced from 15% of gold and silver ounces delivered to 7.15%.
- OR Royalties Inc. (OR Royalties) will pay 30% of the London spot metals process for the ounces delivered, up from the 15% in the previous agreement.

Figure 4.1
San Antonio Project Location Map



Source: Osisko Development (2021) and taken from the July 2022 Micon Technical Report.

Axo Copper has obtained an updated 2025 legal opinion conducted by the legal firm of EC Rubio based in the City of Chihuahua in Chihuahua State and is dated October 21, 2025, and authored by Mr. Pablo Méndez Alvidrez.

4.2.2 Osisko Development Ownership

In August, 2020, Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. acquired the San Antonio Project. The San Antonio Project was subsequently transferred to Osisko Development, as part of the Reverse-Take-Over (RTO) transaction and the formation of Osisko Development. Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. retained a 15% stream on the gold and silver produced from the Project. The stream is secured by a first ranking security. There are no other royalties that exist on the Project. There was a historic royalty on the property and payments were made to the holder, but and this royalty is now extinguished.

Osisko Development owned 100% of the San Antonio Project through its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary Sapuchi Minera S. de R.L. de C.V. (Sapuchi Minera) which is based in Hermosillo.

On May 8, 2025, Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. announced that it had completed its name change to OR Royalties Inc. and Redevances OR Inc., in French, following receipt of shareholder approval at the annual and special meeting, of shareholders that day.

4.2.3 Property Description

The San Antonio Project is comprised of 43 mineral concessions which vary in size and are mostly contiguous, for a total property area 11,338.024 ha.

All concessions are subject to a bi-annual fee and the filing of reports in May of each year covering the work accomplished on the property between January and December of the preceding year. The fee rates are estimated in US dollars, based on the rates published in the “Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF)” as of February 28, 2020.

The information for the 43 concessions is summarized in Table 4.2. A map of the mineral concessions for the San Antonio property is provided in Figure 4.2.

4.3 MEXICAN MINING LAW

When the Mexican mining law was amended in 2006, all mineral concessions granted by the Dirección General de Minas (DGM) became simple mining concessions and there was no longer a distinction between mineral exploration or exploitation concessions. A second change to the mining law resulted in all mining concessions being granted for a period of 50 years, provided that the concessions remained in good standing. As part of the second change, all former exploration concessions which were previously granted for a period of 6 years became eligible for the 50-year term.

Table 4.2
San Antonio Project Mining Concessions

No.	Name	Number	Area (Hectares)	Location Date	Expiry Date	Bi-Annual Fee (USD)	Geographical Location	Owner
	San Antonio 11	229400	1,587.3513	April 17, 2007	April 16, 2057	14,811.61	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Huerta 3 Bis	228576	21.0000	December 8, 2006	July 22, 2054	195.94	San Javier y Soyopa, Sonora	Sapuchi
	La Nahuila Fracc. V	230165	4.1167	July 24, 2007	July 23, 2057	38.38	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	La Nahuila Fracc. IV	230164	4.5051	July 24, 2007	July 23, 2057	40.04	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	La Nahuila Fracc. III	230163	0.6919	July 24, 2007	July 23, 2057	6.47	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	La Nahuila Fracc. II	230162	14.7374	July 24, 2007	July 23, 2057	137.50	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	La Nahuila Fracc. I	230161	37.6422	July 24, 2007	July 23, 2057	351.23	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Napa	229399	10.1828	April 17, 2007	July 23, 2057	95.00	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 13 Fracc. II	221368	123.0548	October 11, 1995	February 2, 2054	1,148.22	Soyopa, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Las Arenillas	221458	20.0000	June 17, 1997	February 12, 2054	186.61	Hermosillo, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 22	221217	10336	June 17, 1997	December 15, 2053	9.63	Hermosillo, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 17	218685	19.4460	August 22, 1996	December 2, 2052	181.47	Hermosillo, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 15	218794	160.7307	August 22, 1996	January 16, 2053	1,499.80	Hermosillo, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 13 Fracc. I	218466	398.5431	October 11, 1995	November 4, 2052	3,718.82	Soyopa y San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Sanex 12 Fracc. II	216353	0.3997	October 11, 1995	May 6, 2052	3.70	Hermosillo, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Sanex 12 Fracc. I	215748	524.3179	October 11, 1995	March 18, 2052	4,892.44	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Anexo 10	218084	83.5841	September 15, 1994	October 2, 2052	779.94	Soyopa, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Pavel	201908	404.6809	October 11, 1995	October 10, 2045	3,776.08	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Santa Rosa	181000	15.0000	August 14, 1987	August 13, 2037	139.97	Soyopa, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio 14 Fracc. I	228136	312.9938	August 22, 1996	February 2, 2054	2,920.55	San Javier y Soyopa,	Sapuchi
	Sanex 12 Fracc. III	201567	240.8699	October 11, 1995	October 10, 2045	2,247.57	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	La Libertad	178321	21.0000	August 7, 1986	August 6, 2036	195.94	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 9	191227	500.0000	December 19, 1991	December 19, 2041	4,665.51	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 8	191485	120.4672	December 19, 1991	December 19, 2041	1,124.06	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 7	191232	326.7949	December 19, 1991	December 19, 2041	3,049.30	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 6	192382	300.0000	December 19, 1991	December 18, 2041	2,799.30	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 5	176653	500.0000	December 16, 1985	December 15, 2035	4,665.51	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 4	198548	500.0000	November 30, 1993	December 29, 2043	4,665.51	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo No. 2	172436	419.0000	December 15, 1983	December 14, 2033	3,909.68	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio Anexo	163597	111.0000	October 30, 1978	October 29, 2028	1,035.72	Soyopa, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio del Cobre	229102	9.0000	November 3, 1955	March 8, 2057	83.99	Soyopa, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 23	211586	24.0000	June 23, 2000	June 15, 2050	223.96	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No 20 Fracc. VI	224779	24.8901	January 29, 1999	June 6, 2055	232.26	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 20 Fracc. v	224778	0.8654	January 29, 1999	June 6, 2055	8.05	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 20 Fracc. IV	224777	281.9012	January 29, 1999	June 6, 2055	2,630.43	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 20 Fracc. III	224776	64.6012	January 29, 1999	June 6, 2055	59.33	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio No. 20 Fracc.	224775	1,276.9418	January 29, 1999	June 6, 2055	11,915.17	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio 20 Fracc. I A	228135	2,726.8548	October 4, 2006	April 19, 2055	25,444.36	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Ampl. Las Góteras	223949	1.4996	June 5, 1998	March 14, 2055	13.98	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	La Candelaria	223947	2.4881	June 5, 1998	March 14, 2055	23.22	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	Sanex 12 Fracc. IV	201568	1.2955	October 11, 1995	October 10, 2045	20.99	San Javier, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio 14 Fracc. 2	228137	60.0000	March 16, 2001	February 2, 2054	559.88	San Javier y Soyopa, Sonora	Sapuchi
	San Antonio 211	204878	80.5424	May 27, 1997	May 36, 2047	751.53	San Javier, Sonora	Transfer in Progress*
	Total:					105,258.65		

Table originally supplied by Osisko Development and taken from the July 2022 Micon Technical Report.

Figure 4.2
San Antonio Mining Concessions

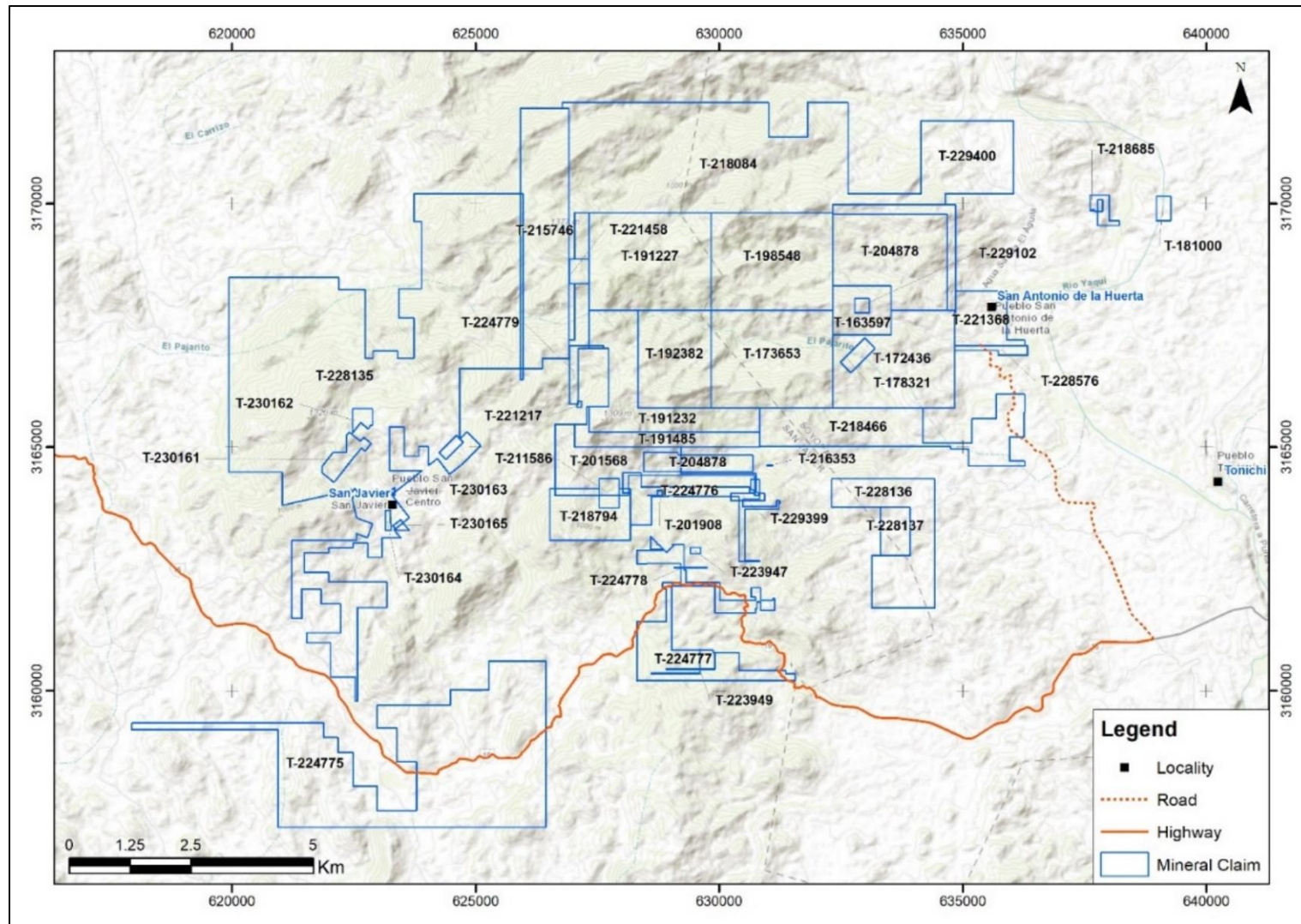


Table originally supplied by Osisko Development and taken from the July 2022 Micon Technical Report.

On May 08, 2023, an amendment to the Mining Law was published in which, among other modifications, the 50-year term of mining concessions was reduced to a 30-year term renewable for two additional 25-year terms. This validity applies only to new concessions granted after the amendment, so the term of current mining concessions shall not be reduced. This amendment was challenged before the Supreme Court, and, if declared unconstitutional, the term of mining concessions shall remain as previously referred.

For any concession to remain valid, the bi-annual fees must be paid, and a report has to be filed during the month of May of each year which covers the work conducted during the preceding year. Concessions are extendable, provided that the application is made within the last two years and no later than one year prior to the expiry of the initial term. To obtain such extension, the bi-annual fee and work requirements must be in good standing, and necessary permits to conduct mining activities must be held. The bi-annual fee paid to the Mexican government for mining concessions of the San Antonio Project in 2025 amounted \$5,034,082.00 Mexican pesos (approximately \$273,000.00 US dollars); this amount is expected to increase slightly during 2026.

All mineral concessions must have their boundaries orientated astronomically north-south and east-west and the lengths of the sides must be one hundred metres or multiples thereof, except where these conditions cannot be satisfied because they border on other mineral concessions. The locations of the concessions are determined on the basis of a fixed point on the land, called the starting point, which is either linked to the perimeter of the concession or located thereupon. Prior to being granted a concession, the company must present a topographic survey to the DGM within 60 days of staking. Once this is completed the DGM will usually grant the concession.

4.4 PERMITTING AND ENVIRONMENTAL

4.4.1 Environmental Considerations

When Osisko Development acquired the San Antonio Project, several environmental liabilities existed from historical mining and processing operations developed by Minerales Libertad S.A. de C.V., (Minerales Libertad), including several Technical Reports missing and the remediation of a pregnant solution (PLS) spillage which occurred in 2015. Those two environmental liabilities were remediated in accordance with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico (SEMARNAT) regulations.

On June 15, 2021, the Federal Delegation for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) released its final report on the missing Technical Reports and the spillage, confirming that the Technical Reports are no longer necessary and that the area of the spillage is free of contaminants and is now totally rehabilitated.

Environmental surveys and studies for the Project were completed in support of the different permit applications. All studies, including climate, flora fauna, air quality noise, surface and groundwater quality have been compiled into an Environmental Baseline Report submitted to SEMARNAT on January, 2022.

Micon is unable to comment on any remediation which may have been undertaken by previous owners. Environmental studies and permitting undertaken by Osisko Development for its San Antonio Project are discussed in this section.

4.4.2 Permitting

4.4.2.1 *Environmental*

SEMARNAT requires a number of studies to be completed to support the awarding of environmental permits to conduct exploration or operate a mine. Given the characteristics and project setting, Sapuchi shall obtain the following permits:

1. Preventive Report.
2. Environmental Impact Assessment (MIA in the Spanish acronym).
3. Change of Land Use (CUS in the Spanish acronym).

There is currently an active Preventive Reports (Informe Preventivo or IP) approved on March 29, 2021, which authorizes Sapuchi Minera to conduct exploration of 200 drillholes over an area of 10.9 hectares. This permit is valid for 5 years.

4.4.2.2 *Water*

Mexican Water Authority (CONAGUA in the Spanish acronym) grants concessions to use and exploit underground and surface national water, which is necessary for mining activities.

A water title concession covering the use and exploitation of 350,000 cubic meters per year was transferred to Sapuchi Minera; this transfer is in the process of registration before the CONAGUA.

4.4.2.3 *Additional Permits*

Additional permits need to be obtained from certain authorities, such as the Ministry of Defence (SEDENA), state government, and local municipal authorities.

4.4.3 Community/Social Considerations

The surface rights and access to the area of mineral resources is controlled and owned by two Ejidos, San Antonio de la Huerta and San Javier y su Anexo Los Bronces, which are essentially government-sanctioned cooperatives consisting of local citizens who collectively utilize and manage the land. The Exploration and Exploitation Agreements with these Ejidos and communities are summarized below.

- Ejido San Antonio de la Huerta: signed and registered a 20-year Exploitation and Exploration Temporary Occupation Agreement (TOA) pursuant to which Sapuchi Minera was granted use and mine development rights over a total surface of 570.0303 hectares on the Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California mineral deposits. This TOA was signed on February 8, 2021
- Ejido San Javier y su Anexo Los Bronces: signed a 5-year Exploration Access Agreement on October 5, 2021. This agreement gives access to Sapuchi Minera to a total surface of 2,963.96

hectares for all concessions inside the Ejido land for the purpose of exploring, drilling and evaluating all identified mineral targets.

4.5 MICON QP COMMENTS

Micon's QPs are not aware of any significant factors or risks, other than those discussed in this section of the report, that may affect access, title or right or ability to perform work on the property by Axo Copper. It is Micon's QPs understanding that additional permitting and environmental studies will be required, if further economic studies demonstrate that the mineralization is sufficient to host a mining operation.

The San Antonio Project area is large enough to be able to locate and accommodate the infrastructure necessary to host any future mining operations.

During the 2025 site visit by Micon's QP it was observed that two mechanic shovel and several dump trucks were removing and hauling sediments extracted along the edges of the main creeks (Figure 4.3) According to local staff, all these irregular placer gold operations are outside the areas controlled by Sapuchi Minera, and do not constitute an environmental liability for the company.

Figure 4.3
Irregular Placer Gold Extraction in the Area



Source: Photograph taken during 2025 Site Visit.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The San Antonio Project is located west of the Yaqui River and situated largely within the San Javier Mountain Range (Sierra de San Javier), which is part of the Western Sierra Madre. The eastern edge of the holdings is located near the river at an elevation of approximately 250 metres above sea level (masl), the lowest point on the property.

Access from Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, to the site is via Federal Highway 16, a two-lane paved road, east for 164 km. This road connects to an improved dirt road immediately west of the Yaqui River, for approximately 8 km to the Luz del Cobre copper plant, field camp, offices and workshop. The site is approximately a 3-hour drive from the international airport in Hermosillo. The airport in Hermosillo has daily flights to Mexico City and some US destinations.

5.2 CLIMATE

The climate allows regular activities to take place on a year-round basis, with temperatures ranging from near freezing overnight in the winter, upwards to nearly 50° Celsius (C) in the summer. On average, winters are mild, but summers are generally hot with daily temperatures averaging in excess of 40°C. Although the area is semi-arid, occasional heavy thunderstorms occur in the summer (typically from July to September) and a more persistent light rain may fall during December and January.

5.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The housing camp and office are located just west of the Yaqui River, in the gently rolling hills within the river basin. One kilometre north of the camp and office facilities is the village of San Antonio de La Huerta (Figure 5.1), located on the west bank of the river. To the west part of the San Antonio Project, the topography becomes mountainous. Site elevations range from 250 masl at the camp to over 1,300 masl on the high peaks. Generally, the terrain is steep and rugged with vegetation characteristic of the semi-arid climate. Figure 5.2 shows an overview of the terrain (looking southwest) in the area of the California and Golfo de Oro deposits. The brush and trees are dormant during much of the year, but during and following the summer rains for several months the vegetation becomes much denser.

5.4 LOCAL RESOURCES

Sonora's industrial centre and state capital city of Hermosillo (population 852,000 in 2019) is three hours' drive time to the west and provides the full range of services and supplies typically needed for a mining project.

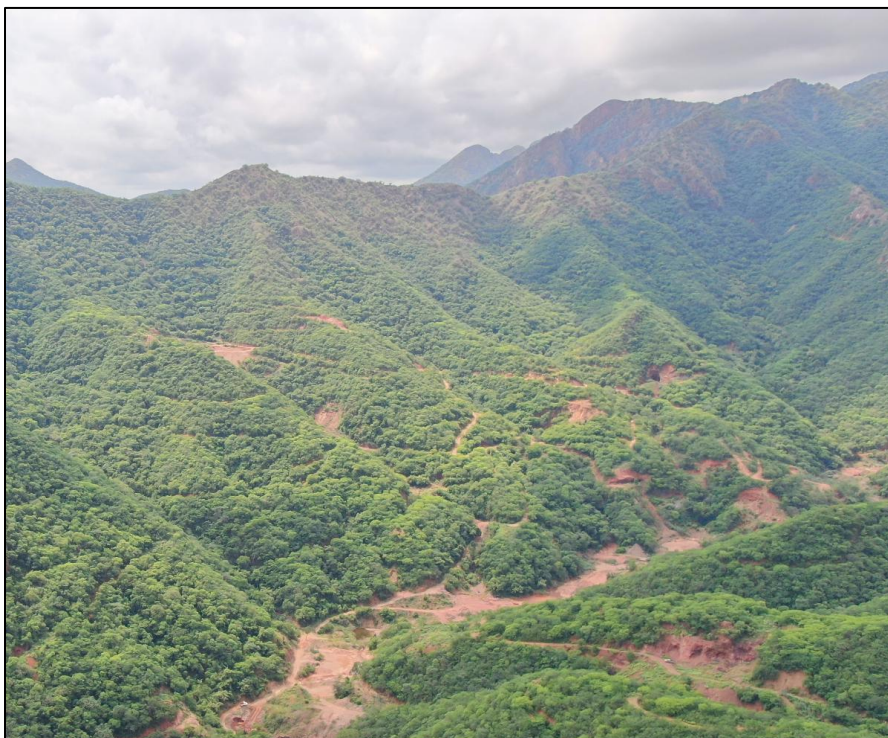
Experienced and competent mining professionals are readily available in Mexico and general labour can be recruited from the surrounding small towns or regional centres. The State of Sonora and the area have the advantage of a long history of mining, which assists in locating experienced workers or services.

Figure 5.1
Town of San Antonio de la Huerta



Source: Unpublished JDS (2020) Technical Report supplied by Osisko Development to Micon for the 2022 Technical Report.

Figure 5.2
Overview of the Terrain around the California and Golfo de Oro Deposits
(Looking Southwest)



Source: Unpublished JDS (2020) Technical Report supplied by Osisko Development to Micon for the 2022 Technical Report.

5.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

The historic camp facilities (Figure 5.3) have been established near the Yaqui River on the eastern side of the property. This is less than a kilometre south from the village of San Antonio de La Huerta (San Antonio). The population of San Antonio is approximately 297 people, but this increases when jobs are locally available. Other villages of a similar or slightly larger size within a 20 km radius include Tonichi, Soyopa, San Javier and Onavas. All communities are accessible by paved and/or improved dirt roads.

The camp and administration facilities include an office building and a dormitory with 20 single quarters, housing and catering facilities. During production, the mine camp was capable of providing housing for up to 50 people.

The Luz del Cobre mine owns the license to a fully permitted water well (350,000 m³/year) about 800 m northeast of the camp. The Yanqui River was also previously used to supply water to the camp and the processing plant.

Figure 5.3
The Historical Camp Facilities



Source: Unpublished JDS (2020) Technical Report supplied by Osisko Development to Micon for the 2022 Technical Report.

A 13.2 KV power transmission line crosses the property from the Novillo hydroelectric facility 30 km to the north. The line currently provides power for the camp and office facilities. The site has generators, which were originally required to produce power for the mining and milling of ore from the Luz del Cobre deposit.

The crushing, conveying and stacking equipment from the previous copper leach operation remains in place on the property.

Other facilities include the main waste dump area, and an old ore stockpile south of Luz del Cobre main pit.

A leach pad facility (Figure 5.4), approved in December, 2021 and was operated until June, 2023. Currently, the leach is at full approved capacity, and it is in the process of being washed and rinsed to reduce the level of cyanide to levels established according to environmental permitted closure regulations. The leach pad processed 1,137,572 t of mineralized material from the waste rock piles of the Luz del Cobre Copper mine.

Figure 5.4
Leach Pad



Source: Photograph taken during 2025 Site Visit.

The carbon in column (CIC) plant which was in operation from December, 2021 to June, 2023. The plant is currently not in operation with the leach pad in the decommissioning and closing stage. However, the CIC plant is currently on care and preventive maintenance and could restart operations should sufficient feed be located. The plant includes:

- Adsorption columns of 16 m³.
- 1 Head solution mixer.
- 1 Barren solution mixer.
- 1 CN preparation tank.
- 1 Carbon conditioner tank.
- 1 Carbon screen.
- 1 Filter Press.
- Installation and accessories for operation, including lab facilities.

Figure 5.5 is a view of the CIC plant as it looked during the October, 2025 Micon site visit.

Figure 5.5
CIC Plant at the San Antonio Project



Source: Photograph taken during 2025 Site Visit.

Relatively flat terrain is present near the river for the construction of facilities as needed. However, most facilities will most likely be located nearer to mine locations, where it is anticipated that such features as tailings impoundments, leach pads and waste disposal areas will be sited in adjacent valleys.

The area encompassed by the San Antonio Project is large enough to be able to locate and accommodate the infrastructure necessary to host anticipated future mining operations.

6.0 HISTORY

Much of this section was extracted from the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report and updated where necessary to reflect the status of the San Antonio Project as of November, 2025.

The information for this Section was derived from a number of sources, including previous Technical Reports, government information and various other memoranda and internal reports written by or for previous owners and Axo Copper.

6.1 GENERAL MINING HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN STATE OF SONORA

According to Southworth in his 1905 volume “The Mines of Mexico”, “one of the richest mineral sections in the known world is the State of Sonora.” During Southworth’s visit, he noted that the mining industry of the state was very active, but that the present activity only dated back to the previous seven years when the development of the mining industry in Southeast Arizona had attracted the attention of capital to the comparatively unexploited mineral resources to the south.

Southworth also noted that, up until the time of the War of Independence in 1810, the State of Sonora, with mining as the principal industry, was one of the largest contributors to the Spanish Crown. However, the prolonged war, followed by the great Apache uprising that began in 1825 and the ensuing 75 years of instability caused mines to be closed and abandoned and that many of them had still not been redeveloped in 1905 when he published his volume.

Mining began once again to flourish in Sonora from the 1890s up to the time of the Mexican civil war, after which mining entered a relatively dormant cycle until the early 2000s, at which time it started to revive again and has been relatively steady since.

6.2 SAN JAVIER MINING DISTRICT

The San Antonio Project is located in the San Javier Mining District, which has been known since colonial times when silver was exploited.

A number of the historical publications indicate that the Spaniards worked placer and vein gold in the El Realito subdistrict of San Antonio de la Huerta. Workings at the mine and Hacienda de La Prieta were initiated shortly after the French invasion of Mexico between 1860 and 1870. Mr. Luger mined and extracted material from the La Prieta, Mina Grande, Golfo de Oro and Promontorio mines. He apparently first worked the mines with steam engines that were transported through the Yaqui River. These were utilized at the operations between 1880 and 1890, when a five-hammer mill “Chicago” was installed which worked a further 3 years using material from Mina Grande. All of the mill engines and other small mills with stone blocks or mule-driven, milled oxidized material which was then passed through amalgamation plates.

In approximately 1940, Mr. E.R. Driese worked the El Golfo de Oro, Mina Loca and Promontorio areas. A 10-ton ball mill was installed with amalgam and carpet plates, in order to perform pilot tests on the material from the large oxidized mineral outcrops. According to the Sonora Geological-Mining Monograph, of 1994, 80% of the gold was recovered through amalgamation and from the tailings a

further 12% was obtained from the screening in carpet concentrate. The average head grade ranged from 7 to 8 g/t gold.

6.3 SAN ANTONIO PROPERTY, HISTORICAL EXPLORATION AND MINING DEVELOPMENT

Early mining activity on the San Antonio property is poorly documented, although small scale but locally extensive underground workings attest to this work and are present in the Sapuchi, Luz del Cobre and Realito deposits. Except for the physical evidence of mining, there are few records to quantify the historical work, which is the case for many Mexican mining districts. The most extensive workings are at the Luz del Cobre deposit, where six levels were developed, with a portion of this work conducted in the 1970s. The workings at the Sapuchi deposit are the next most developed, typically with adits and small stopes on one level and with the total length of the underground development probably ranging in hundreds of metres. Underground mining has been carried out at the Sapuchi deposit by local miners in three closely spaced and connected mines named the Mina Grande, Mina Uvalama and Mina Halcon. These workings are located near the central part of the Sapuchi ridge. At the Realito deposits, the old workings are generally much smaller, with individual adit lengths ranging up to a maximum of several tens of metres. Collectively the mines have hundreds of metres of workings, including several limited stopes, but no records have been located to indicate the amount or historic grades of the extracted material.

The core area of the property holdings was historically held by Minera Sanex S.A. de C.V. (Minera Sanex), a Mexican company that had been active intermittently in the area and had maintained the claims continuously for several decades. It appears, from sketchy records, that Minera Sanex conducted limited exploration on its own behalf and also at various times optioned or joint ventured the property, but that at no time did the ownership of the property change. Records also show that as early as 1910, Luz del Cobre has been subject to small scale underground mining activities by a group of Mexican-Arizona (USA) copper mining interests.

Prior to 1972, the data are incomplete, but intermittent copper production from the Luz del Cobre deposit is thought to have occurred, utilizing both open pit and underground mining methods. Incomplete records regarding this activity are available but the total amount of material excavated from the period has been estimated by previous exploration companies at approximately 75,000 t.

Gold bearing rocks from a number of prospects in the Realito deposits were mined on a small scale by Minera Sanex in the 1970s. The mined material was processed in a 50 t/d ball mill and flotation plant, with portions of the plant still located on the property near the current camp site.

On the portion of the property containing the Luz del Cobre deposit, several companies had conducted exploration activities to expand or define the copper resources under various option agreements with Minera Sanex. Alcoa Corporation (Alcoa) began exploration in 1972 and drilled 22 core holes in the vicinity of the Luz del Cobre deposit and expanded the underground workings. A preliminary feasibility study was completed but the project was dropped in 1974, reportedly due to low metal prices.

The project then appears to have been dormant until Chutine Resources Ltd. (Chutine) optioned the property in 1990 and drilled an additional 24 reverse circulation exploration holes and completed chip and channel sampling on the surface. A feasibility study, based on this work and the previous Alcoa

data, was completed by White Resources in 1991. The feasibility study was for a 20,000 t/d cathode copper production plant with an estimated 10-year mine life (Canadian Mines Handbook 1992-93).

In 1992 Princeton Mining Corporation (Princeton) entered into a joint venture with Chutine and drilled an additional 26 reverse circulation holes at Luz del Cobre deposit; however, it left the joint venture after the drilling campaign.

In October, 1993, a purchase agreement was concluded between Minera Sanex and Golden News Resources Inc. (Golden News), a Canadian mining and exploration company then listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Golden News held a 100% ownership of Minerales Libertad S.A. de C.V., (Minerales Libertad) a Mexican subsidiary company, and held the title to the property through this subsidiary. In 1995, Golden News changed its name to Laminco Resources Inc. (Laminco) in conjunction with obtaining a listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange and it retained 100% ownership of Minerales Libertad.

Upon acquisition of the San Antonio property, Golden News' initial plan was to mine the Luz del Cobre deposit and recover cathode copper by electrowinning the pregnant solution. In 1994, KD Engineering Co., Inc. (KD) completed a feasibility study for this plan, and the proposed operation was permitted by the Mexican government. In 1997, the earlier 1994 feasibility study was updated by Bateman Engineering Inc. (Bateman) of Tucson, Arizona.

Management changes within Laminco, concerns about environmental aspects of the project and low copper prices resulted in the abandonment of the mining plan and the focus was shifted to gold exploration. Beginning in 1994, Golden News conducted extensive gold exploration activities that included drilling at the Realito and Sapuchi deposits, outlining gold mineralization on a portion of the 15 km long regional structural trend. The work commenced in 1994, with the surface geologically mapped at a scale of 1:2,000 by Consulting Geologist Tim Percival. At the same time road cuts, both existing and newly constructed, were channel sampled and mapped in detail under the direction of Ray Roripaugh. Mr. Roripaugh continued work in the Sapuchi area as the supervisory geologist through the drilling stages, completed in late 1994 and early 1995. In addition to the road sampling program, the accessible underground workings were mapped, and channel sampled.

During the period between 1994 and 1996, more than 282 drill holes (some core holes but the majority were RC holes) were completed and extensive geophysical and geochemical surveys conducted, along with surface mapping and sampling. The drill holes are summarized by year and deposit in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1
San Antonio Project Summary of the 1994 to 1996 Drill Holes by Year and Deposit

Year	Location/Deposit	Number of Drill Holes	Total Length (m)	Type of Drilling
1994	California	16	1,411.22	RC
1994	Golfo de Oro	18	1,626.71	RC
1994	Miguelillas	5	283.46	RC
1994	Sapuchi	17	1,347.23	RC
1995	California	5	1,098.3	DD
1995	California	26	4,714.44	RC
1995	Calvario	2	182.88	RC
1995	Golfo de Oro	30	4,887.1	RC

Year	Location/Deposit	Number of Drill Holes	Total Length (m)	Type of Drilling
1995	Golfo de Oro	8	2,319.82	DD
1995	Sapuchi	30	3,360.43	RC
1995	Exploration	5	1,183.09	DD
1995	Exploration	1	193.55	RC
1996	Brindena	6	963.17	RC
1996	California	4	1,042.78	DD
1996	California	3	580.65	RC
1996	Golfo de Oro	35	9,700.43	DD
1996	Golfo de Oro	54	8,094.86	RC
1996	High Life	6	811.68	RC
1996	Sapuchi	2	321.24	RC
1996	Exploration	9	1,244.18	RC
	Total	282	45,367.22	

Table supplied by Osisko Development for the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Although the work at the Sapuchi deposit was completed during this earlier period, most of the records (including drill logs and assay certificates) have apparently been maintained.

In 1997, an adit was excavated under the supervision of Laminco into the California deposit, for the purpose of obtaining a bulk sample of sulphide mineralization. The adit was approximately 70 m in length, had cross-sectional dimensions of approximately 2.5 m x 3 m and generated approximately 250 t of material.

In 2000, under a farm-in/option agreement, Alamos Minerals Ltd. (Alamos) commenced a test gold heap leach operation using test pit material from the California deposit. The mineralized material, although clay-rich, was not agglomerated prior to placement on the leach pad and, in 2001, the test was discontinued, and the option dropped. While very little information is available regarding this activity, approximately 25,000 t of gold bearing material were excavated at an estimated grade of ~3 g/t Au and it is believed that over 500 ounces of gold were recovered during the test.

In October, 2000, Laminco concluded a merger with Zaruma Resources Inc. (Zaruma) with the newly formed company retaining the Zaruma name, and Minerales Libertad S.A. de C.V. (Minerales Libertad) then became a wholly owned subsidiary of Zaruma.

In 2003, eleven drill holes, totalling 1,499.4 m, focused on targets at the Chalate, Centenario, La Huerta, and Corina deposits. A compilation of all data was completed by Dr. R.P. Viljoen. A preliminary metallurgical study on sulphide-hosted gold mineralization from the Golfo de Oro deposit was completed by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA).

Also in 2003, Zaruma commenced exploration with a systematic review of past work done at the San Antonio properties, after recovering digital data for the Project. This work was undertaken by staff who had previously worked on the Project, as well as external consultants. Key targets on coincident magnetic and geochemical anomalies in areas with favourable host rocks were identified from the review and follow up drilling, totalling 8,268 m over 59 diamond drill holes, was completed from 2003 to 2005, mostly at the Realito deposits. The resulting data along with the drilling information from 1994 to 1996 formed the basis of a 2004 Micon Technical Report

At the end of 2005, with the increase in the price of copper, Zaruma refocused on the Luz del Cobre deposit and, in March, 2006, a confirmation drilling program of 13 core holes over 977 m was completed. The drilling program was designed to confirm the geological interpretation, verify copper grades and distribution and to provide samples for metallurgical testing to assess the leach parameters of the different mineral categories.

During 2007 and 2008 exploration drilling continued with the main purpose to increase copper resources. A total of 7,353 m of drilling was completed over 70 holes. Included in this work was drilling near the Luz del Cobre deposit, where the drilling defined two deposits. The first of these deposits (referred to as the south extension) is a continuation of the Luz del Cobre deposit within a north trending structural corridor, on the south-western end of the mineralized body. The second deposit was called the Calvario deposit and is located 200 m to the west of the Luz del Cobre deposit.

In 2008, several months of geological mapping and geochemical sampling were undertaken at the Sapo-Carrizo deposits, with this program followed up by a nine-hole drilling program, totalling 1,993 m, that was completed during the fourth quarter of 2008. This work revealed a significant hydrothermally altered breccia with primary copper mineralization in the Carrizo deposit and confirmed the presence of near-surface oxidized copper mineralization in at least three separate target areas in the Sapo deposit.

Table 6.2 summarizes the drilling conducted by Zaruma between 2003 and 2008 at the San Antonio Project.

Table 6.2
Summary for the Drilling on the San Antonio Project between 2003 and 2008

Year	Location	Target	Hole ID	Number of Drill Holes	Total Length (m)
2003	Realito	Gold	C58-C68	11	1,499
2004	Realito	Gold	C69-C104	36	4,871
2005	Realito	Gold	C105-C116	12	1,898
2006	Luz del Cobre	Copper	LUZ01-LUZ13	13	977
2007	Trion-Luz del Cobre	Copper	(LUZ) OR (TR)14-(LUZ) OR (TR)54	41	3,957
2008	Trion-Luz del Cobre	Copper	LUZ/TR55-LUZ/TR83	29	3,396
2008	Sapo-Carrizo	Copper	CAR01-CAR02 & SAP03-SAP09	9	1,993
2003 to 2008	Total			151	18,591

Table originally contained in the 2013 P&E Technical Report and taken from the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report.

In 2021 and 2022 Osisko Development undertook exploration and drilling at the San Antonio Project. The results of Osisko Development's work is discussed in the relevant sections of this report.

6.4 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCES

A number of mineral resource and reserve estimates have been conducted on the San Antonio Project since exploration began in earnest in 1972. Many of these were conducted prior to the inception of NI 43-101 reporting standards and a few were conducted afterwards by the various owners of the Project. However, these mineral resources were all superseded by the mineral resource estimates contained in the original July, 2022, Micon Technical Report. There has been no work conducted on the San Antonio Project which impact the 2022 resources estimates as stated and while metal prices have increased

since 2022. Micon's QP believes that the 2022 mineral resources remain current as of the date of this report and they are discussed in Section 14 of this report.

The historical mineral resources will not be discussed further in this report.

6.5 MINING OPERATIONS

As described previously, records of early production from the San Antonio Project no longer exist. The latest period of mining starting from 2007 is described below.

In October, 2007, Zaruma signed agreements with EMLQ, whereby EMLQ undertook to finance \$22 million of the capital cost for development of the Luz del Cobre deposit, with Glencore acquiring the right to purchase copper cathodes produced at prevailing London Metal Exchange (LME) market prices at the time of delivery.

In October, 2008, Zaruma suspended development of the Luz del Cobre deposit, an estimated four months short of production.

In 2009, Zaruma commissioned a preliminary economic assessment study from P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (P&E) based on potential operation with a mining rate of 3,000 t/d or 1,080,000 t/a.

In 2011, Zaruma changed their name to Red Tiger Mining Inc. (Red Tiger), secured \$30 M in bank financing and \$25 M in private equity to fund construction of the Luz del Cobre operation. M3 Engineering & Technology (M3) was commissioned to lead EPCM activities to start leach operations. Waste stripping started in November, 2012, by the mining contractor. Over the period of 2013 and 2014, the mine produced an average of 5,555 t of copper cathode per year.

By 2015, production had dropped to 1,390 t for the year. Red Tiger halted mining operations in November, 2014, as copper production from the leaching operations had begun to decline in September, 2014. Red Tiger claimed that a sudden and unprecedented occurrence of clay materials resulted in low permeability of the heap. Mining production from 2011 to 2018 is summarized in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3
Mining Production at the Luz del Cobre Deposit from 2011 to 2018

Year	Cu Cathode (t)	Run-of- Mine Ore (t)	Waste (t)	Total (t)
2011	-	21,821	100,355	122,176
2012	2,284	807,475	4,558,952	5,366,427
2013	5,377	955,927	4,212,287	5,168,214
2014	5,733	1,015,634	4,650,206	5,665,840
2015	1,390	-	-	-
2016	1,617	-	-	-
2017-2018	1,806	-	-	-
Total	18,207	2,800,857	13,521,800	16,322,657

Source: Unpublished JDS (2020) Technical Report supplied by Osisko Development to Micon for the 2022 Technical Report.

Red Tiger initiated a remediation plan and, in December, 2015, it resumed mining operations. By September, 2016, production of copper cathode was 1,617 t. In December, 2016, Red Tiger Mining

announced that it had ceased mining operations at the Luz del Cobre copper mine, as recoveries had dropped due to lower solubility material, thus making the operation unfeasible. The operation was put under care and maintenance and SX/EW continued leaching residual copper from the heap. This continued until 2018 when the pregnant solution grade dropped below economic conditions.

In total, the SX/EW plant was run from 2012 to 2018, with the first cathode produced in May, 2012. Over this period, 18,207 t of cathode copper were produced. The electrowinning plant was closed in December, 2012 due to low copper production, but the leach solution continued to be recirculated through the heaps (without pH modification) to maintain a water balance.

In 2018, Red Tiger entered into forbearance proceedings, due to low copper prices and health issues of senior management. From then on, the principal lender worked to clean up the capital structure, in order to sell the assets in an effort to recover its senior-ranking debt. During that period the property was put on care and maintenance.

In January, 2019, Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (now “OR Royalties Inc.” or “OR Royalties”) entered into negotiations with the lender to purchase the San Antonio Project, which resulted in the agreement to purchase in August, 2020. On October 5, 2020, Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. transferred the San Antonio property into a new company called Osisko Development, which was created through a reverse takeover of Barolo Ventures Corp.

From November, 2021 to June, 2023, Osisko Development (Sapuchi Minera) operated a leach pad and Carbon in Column extraction plant. The leach pad accumulated a total of 1,137,572 t of mineralized material from the stockpiles originating from the historical Luz del Cobre copper mine. The processed material averaged 0.582 g/t Au, allowing for the extraction of 13,591 ounces of gold, with a calculated extraction recovery of 74.22%. At the time of this report, the leach pad was in the washing and rinsing process to reduce cyanide content to acceptable levels, according to Mexican environmental standards, prior to proceeding with the formal closure. The CIC plant and peripheral facilities have been placed on a care and maintenance schedule such that the facilities remain in a operational condition. The reader should note that the processing of the stockpile did not affect the 2022 mineral resource estimate which remains current as of the date of this report.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Much of this section was extracted from the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report and updated where necessary to reflect the status of the San Antonio Project as of November, 2025.

7.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The San Antonio Project resides within the Laramide magmatic-hydrothermal metallogenetic belt, which stretches nearly 2,000 km from the southwestern United States through central Pacific Mexico. The belt is largely recognized as a porphyry copper province, with deposits and associated magmatism ranging from Late Cretaceous to Paleocene in age (e.g., Valencia-Moreno et al., 2007, Price et al., 2019). In Sonora, the belt includes Grupo Mexico's Cananea (~30 Mt Cu) and La Caridad (~8 Mt Cu) deposits, located 260 km north-northwest and 185 km north of the San Antonio Property, respectively (Figure 7.1).

The Laramide magmatic-hydrothermal metallogenetic belt is also host to numerous gold-base metal deposits. These are variably associated with hydrothermal breccias, carbonate replacement bodies, skarn, and vein systems, all temporally and spatially related to Laramide age magmatism (Padilla, 2019).

Figure 7.1
Geological Terrane Map of Mexico

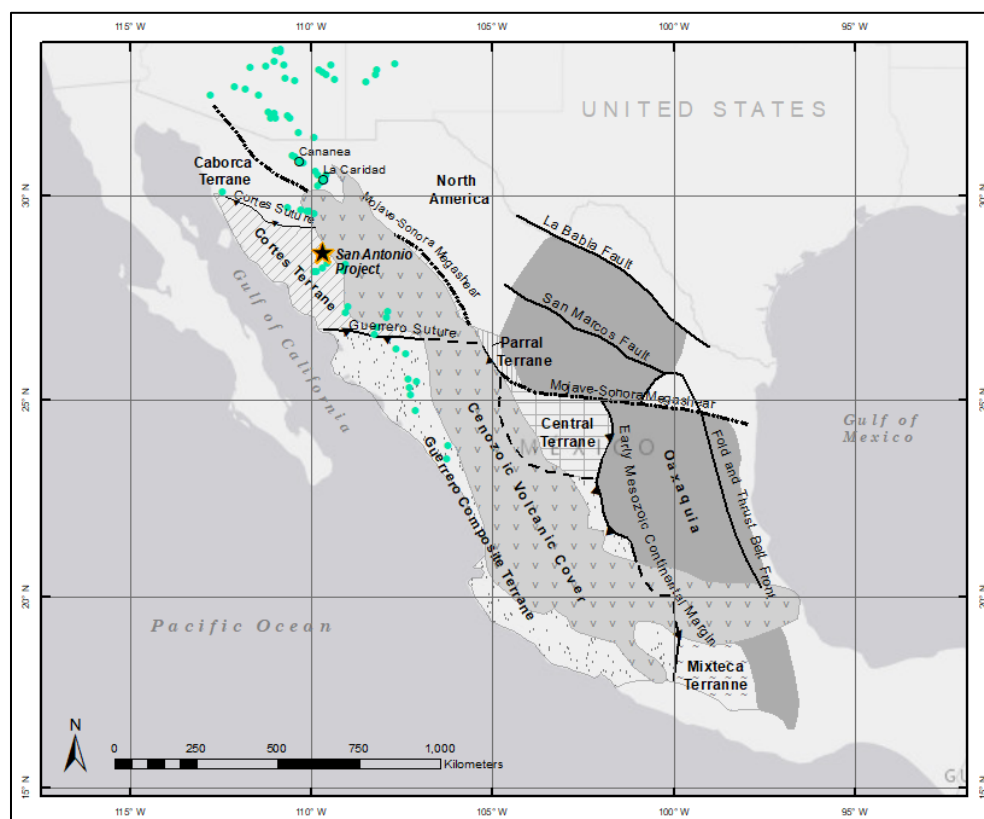


Figure taken from the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report. After Centeno-García et al. (2008). Location of the San Antonio Project indicated with the star. Approximate locations of Laramide copper-porphyry deposits

within the southwestern US and northwestern Mexico indicated by the teal-coloured points (Valencia-Moreno et al., 2007).

7.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geologic and tectonic history of the Cordillera of northwest Mexico involves multiple episodes of extension, compression and magmatism, spanning from the Neoproterozoic to the Holocene. Rocks of northwest Mexico range in age from Precambrian to Late Cenozoic and the area remains tectonically active.

Rocks of the San Antonio Project area are part of the Cortés Terrane of the Mexican Cordillera. The Cortés Terrane is characterized by a Paleozoic deep marine turbiditic succession interpreted to overlie a highly attenuated Proterozoic continental basement (Sedlock et al., 1993; Keppie, 2004; Centeno-García et al., 2005). The deep-water Paleozoic succession of the Cortés Terrane was internally deformed prior to and during its thrust emplacement above proto-North American platformal rocks of the Caborca Terrane, during Permo-Triassic amalgamation of Pangea (e.g., Keppie, 2004) (Figure 7.1).

The Paleozoic succession of the Cortés Terrane is unconformably overlain by a post-amalgamation, Upper Triassic terrestrial-marine succession containing siliciclastic rocks, abundant coal beds, and rare tuffaceous horizons which are interpreted to have been deposited within an intra-continental rift (Centeno-García et al., 2005). This sequence constitutes the Barranca Group (Figure 7.2), which is subdivided into several formational members within the San Antonio Project area (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.2
Simplified Stratigraphic Column for the Cortés Terrane of Central and Eastern Sonora

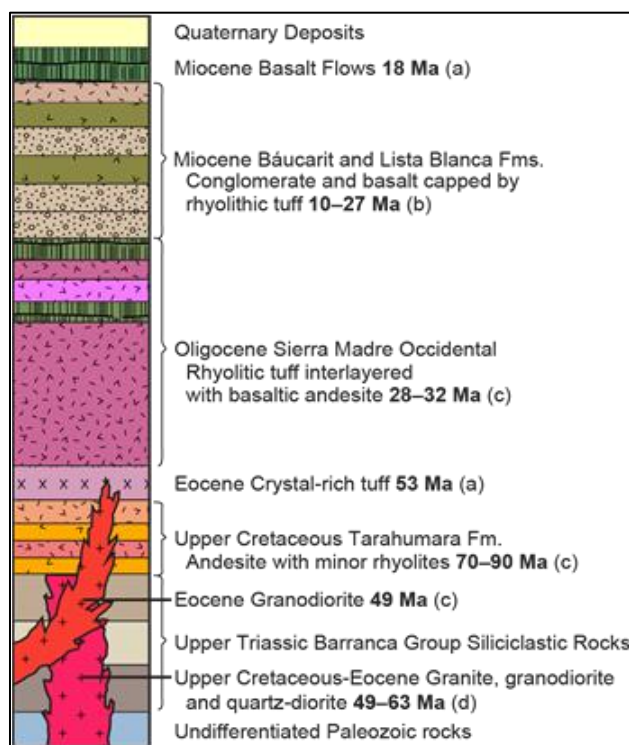


Figure taken from the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report. Modified from Roldán-Quintana et al. (2009) (a). Additional

sources for radiometric age data from igneous rocks are age data are: (b) McDowell et al., (1997); (c) McDowell et al., (2001); (d) Damon et al. (1983).

Figure 7.3
Regional Geological Map for the San Antonio Project

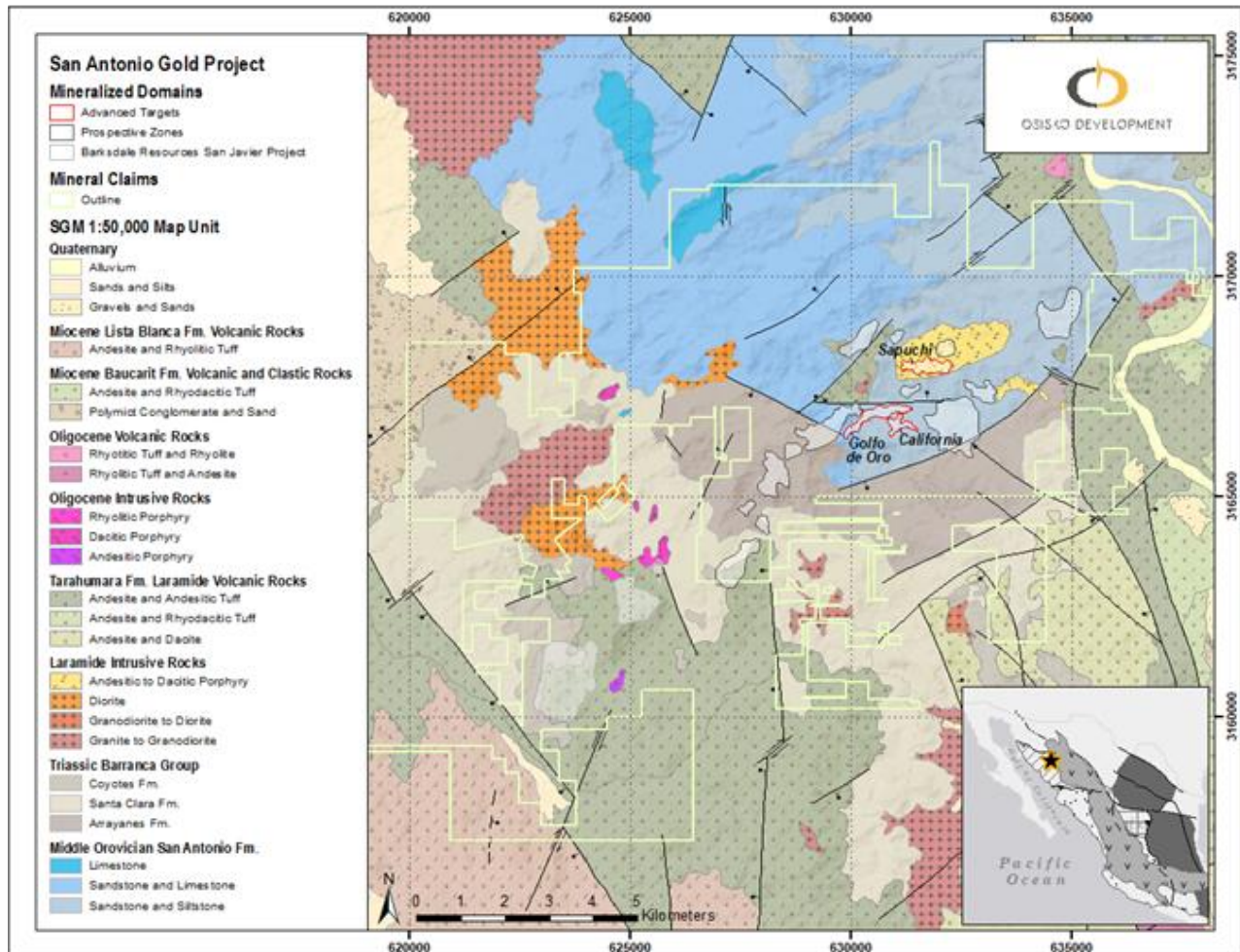


Figure taken from the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report. Map data digitized from the Geological Survey of Mexico (Servicio Geológico Mexicano) 1:50,000 scale Tecoripa and Tonichi Geologic and Mineral maps (cartas Geológico-Minera) (Gastélum and Guzmán Espinoza, 2004; García Cortez and Hernández, 2004).

Rocks of the Cortés Terrane are intruded by calc-alkaline igneous rocks and overlain by locally preserved volcanic rocks of the Late Cretaceous–Paleogene Laramide arc (Roldán-Quintana et al., 2009). Laramide intrusions within the greater San Antonio Project area yield age dates ca. 49–63 Ma and co-genetic volcanic facies of the Tarahumara Fm. range from 70–90 Ma (Figure 7.2) (Roldán-Quintana et al., 2009 and references therein).

A few tens of km to the east of the San Antonio Project area, the Paleozoic – Mesozoic succession of the Cortés Terrane is entirely overlain by Late Eocene to Early Miocene volcanic rocks of the Sierra Madre Occidental (Bryan et al., 2008). The ca. 28–32 Ma Oligocene core of the sequence is dominated by rhyolitic ignimbrites covering an area of ~300,000 km², with local thicknesses up to 1.5 km (e.g., Ferrari

et al., 2007; McDowell et al., 1997). These volcanic rocks are inferred to be related to the onset of Basin and Range extension, beginning as early as 27 Ma (McDowell et al., 1997).

Despite the complex history of polyphase shortening within the Cortés Terrane, the modern landscape is more reflective of Basin and Range extension and recent strike slip faulting. North-south to northwest-southeast trending extensional faults in the greater San Antonio Project area are of typical Basin and Range orientation. An oblique set of east-west to northeast-southwest trending faults are consistent with Triassic extension but may have been reactivated during Basin and Range extension. These structures have also been postulated as representing an independent phase of extension contemporaneous with Paleocene–Eocene copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits in the region (Ferrari et al., 2007). Exploitation of these likely crustal-scale structures by upwelling magma and/or mineralizing hydrothermal fluids is consistent with apparent regional northeast-southwest mineralization trends and observed deposit-scale east-west to northeast-southwest trends within the district.

7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The general map pattern within stratified rocks of the San Antonio Project is younging toward the south and west (Figure 7.3), with the oldest rocks being the Middle Ordovician clastic sequence locally referred to as the San Antonio Formation. The local sequence consists of quartzite, interlayered to interbedded meta-sandstones and siltstones, and lesser carbonate facies with localized skarn.

Primary fabrics within San Antonio Formation rocks are generally well-preserved. Bedding surfaces in the core project area range from sub horizontal to moderately inclined. Gentle to close metre-scale folds with NE-trending axes are locally observed in outcrop (Figure 7.4a). Stereoplot analysis of bedding data collected at surface within the Sapuchi Prospect area suggest a non-cylindrical, northeast-trending fold axis, consistent with regionally documented early-phase northwest-southeast shortening

San Antonio Formation rocks are in fault contact with and unconformably overlain by siliciclastic rocks of the Triassic Barranca Group. The Barranca Group is divided into three formational members, which outcrop within the south-central and western areas of the San Antonio Project holdings.

Upper Cretaceous (ca. 70-90 Ma; Roldán-Quintana et al., 2009) Laramide volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Tarahumara Formation unconformably overlie the Barranca Group rocks within the southern and southwestern extents of the San Antonio Project footprint (Figure 7.3). Mapping also indicates that Tarahumara Formation rocks are in direct fault contact with San Antonio formation rocks at the eastern limit of the project area. Tarahumara Formation rocks are variable in both texture and composition but consist predominantly of andesitic flows and tuffs within the limits of the San Antonio Project area.

Rocks of the San Antonio Formation, Barranca Group and Tarahumara Formation are intruded by stocks and smaller intrusive bodies of Laramide age (ca. 49-63 Ma; Roldán-Quintana et al., 2009). Slightly younger; than but co-magmatic with Tarahumara Formation volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, these bodies range in composition from granodiorite to (more commonly) tonalite, quartz-diorite and diorite. A large quartz diorite stock, mapped by the SGM as an andesitic to dioritic porphyry, hosts hydrothermal breccia and associated mineralization at both the Sapuchi prospect and Luz del Cobre deposits (Figure

7.4b). Andesitic intrusions are locally mineralized and associated with economic gold grades, suggesting that they either pre-date or are loosely contemporaneous with mineralization.

Figure 7.4
Select Lithologies Observed in Outcrop and Drill Core at the San Antonio Project

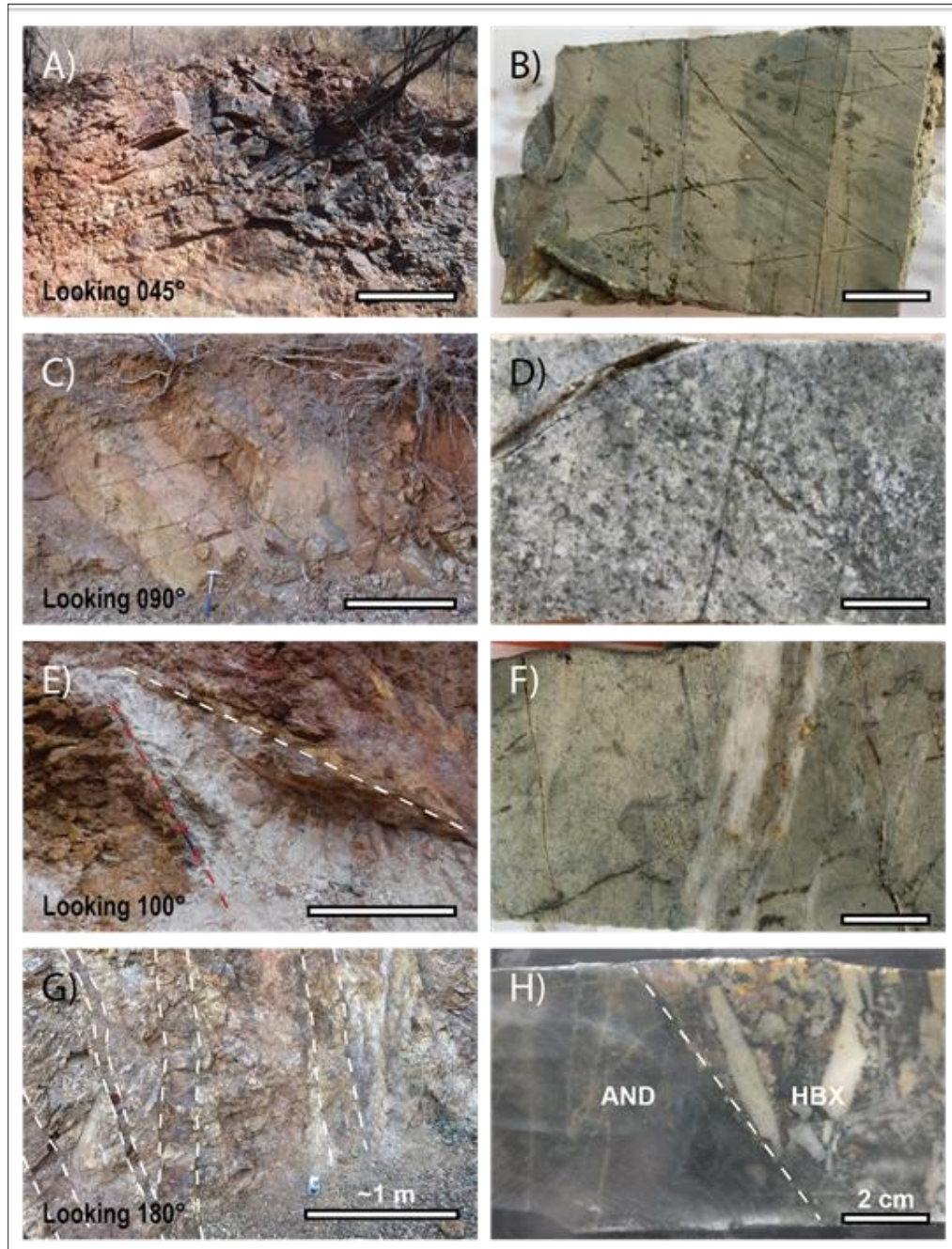


Figure taken from the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report. A) Open anticline in San Antonio Fm. quartzites, Sapuchi Prospect; B) Altered San Antonio Fm. siltstone in drill core, California Prospect; C) Quartz diorite in outcrop, Sapuchi; D) Quartz-Diorite in drill core, California; E) Dacitic intrusion cross-cutting (HW) and faulted against (FW) hydrothermal breccia, California. F) Dacite with quartz veining in drill core, California; G) Andesitic dikes cutting quartz-diorite clast-dominant magnetite-cemented

breccia, Sapuchi; H) Similar texture to G) Andesitic dike (AND) cross-cutting chlorite-pyrrhotite-cemented hydrothermal breccia (HBX), Golfo de Oro Prospect.

Hydrothermal breccias provide an important host for mineralization across the property. They occur in intimate association with intrusive bodies but are present in all rock types. The breccias are highly variable in clast size, clast composition, form, matrix volume and matrix mineralogy (see mineralization section below).

The geology and deposit geometry at the San Antonio Project is complicated by multiple generations of faulting with variable orientations and apparent slip vectors. Some structural control may be exerted by early phase faulting locally annealed by mineralizing fluids. Conversely, mineralized zones are offset and locally delineated by late-stage faulting (or late-stage reactivation of early phase faulting) ranging from low-angle through subvertical (e.g., Figure 7.4e).

7.4 MINERALIZATION

Four parallel northeast-southwest oriented mineralized trends are identified within the greater area of the San Antonio Project (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The central Sapuchi-Cerro Verde trend spans a strike length greater than 15 km from the Cerro Verde deposit of the Barksdale Resources San Javier Project to the southwest and includes the advanced target Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California deposits. The southeastern most La Ventana trend spans an 8 km strike-length, includes the historic Luz del Cobre deposit, and is in part defined by highly anomalous surface samples ranging from 2 to approximately 25 ppm gold. The central approximately 8 km Canuc-Brindeña trend appears to be the northeast extension of gold-bearing breccias and veins on Canuc Resources claims to the southwest. The northwestern most and newly defined >10 km strike-length La Centradita trend is delineated by anomalous surface samples and historical workings, from which a reported 11 g/t gold and 260 g/t silver were recovered from 30 tonnes of mined material.

Gold mineralization at the San Antonio Project is primarily associated with sulphide minerals (mostly pyrite and pyrrhotite), occurring within stockwork veins and within the matrix of hydrothermal breccias. Vein mineralogy comprises quartz, iron-carbonates, iron-oxides and sulphides. Sulphide mineralogy is dominated by pyrite and pyrrhotite but locally includes marcasite, chalcopyrite, bornite, galena and sphalerite. Near surface sulphides have been leached by supergene oxidation and the remaining gold is associated with the resulting hematite within stockwork veins and hydrothermal breccia matrix. The best gold grades and the bulk of the corresponding sulphide mineralization discovered thus far generally occupy a position within the upper parts of the system. Figure 7.6 shows the varying styles of mineralization at the San Antonio Project.

Figure 7.5
Exploration Targets (prospects) and Identified Mineral Trends at the San Antonio Project

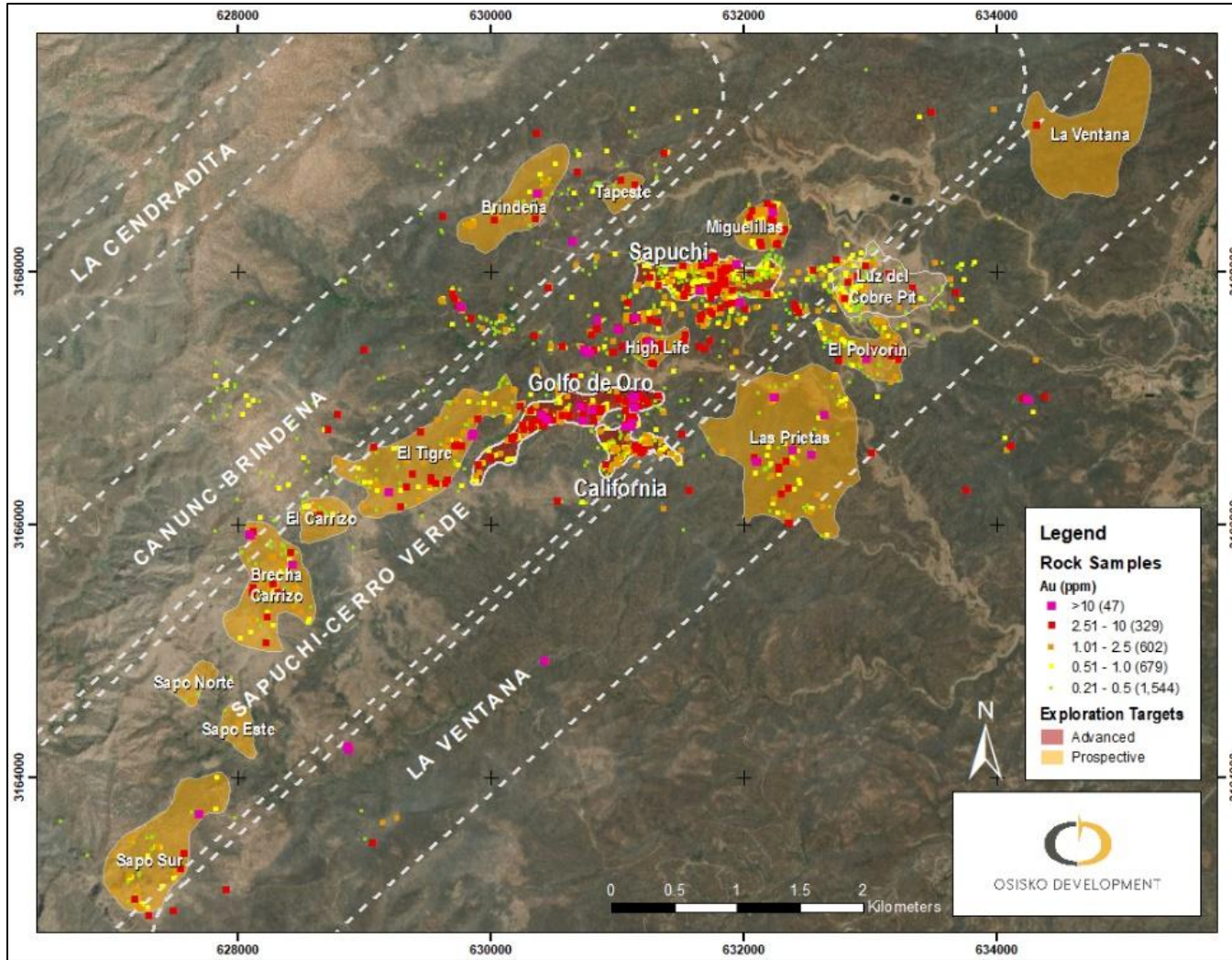


Figure taken from the 2022 Micon Technical Report, originally supplied by Osisko Development February, 2022.

Figure 7.6
Varying Styles of Mineralization Observed at the San Antonio Project

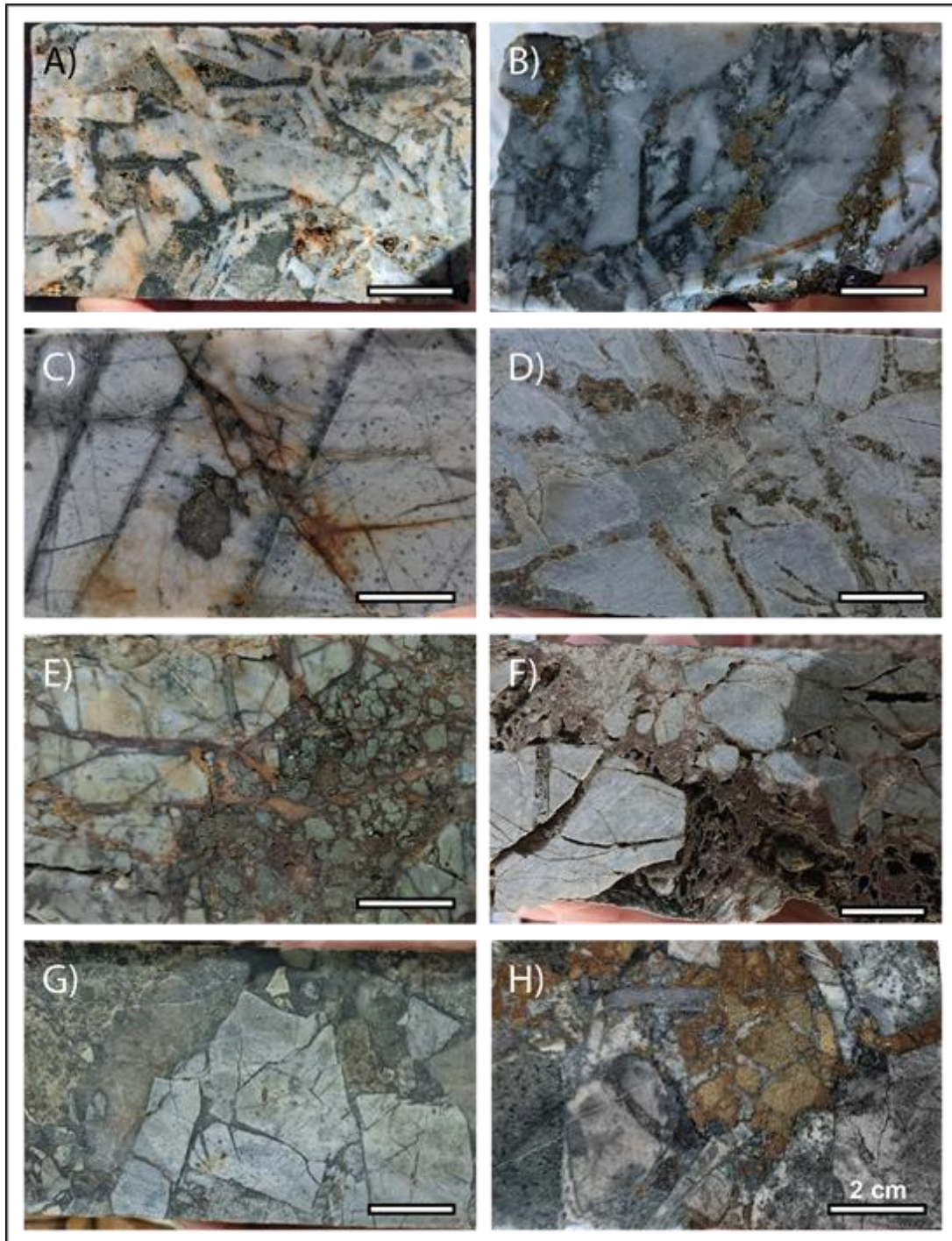


Figure taken from the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report. A) Py-Chl breccia cement. B) Py-Chl-Cal breccia cement. C) Late stage Py filling space at centre of Qtz vein. D) Stockwork veining in quartzite. E) Semi-massive Py and Fe-carbonate in breccia cement. F) Similar mineralization style to E) but sulphides have been leached away by supergene fluids. G) Mgt cemented breccia. H) Similar texture to G) but Mgt has been substituted by Py and Po.

7.4.1 Sapuchi Deposit Mineralization

The Sapuchi deposit is located on an east-west trending ridge underlain by hydrothermal breccia that forms an approximately 3,000 m long mineralization corridor, with the Luz del Cobre deposit at its eastern limit. It is thought that the primary control on mineralization is the breccia pipe itself, acting as a permeable fluid pathway for the late-stage metalliferous magmatic fluids associated with large batholiths at depth (Figure 7.7). The precipitation of gold in the upper parts of the system coincides spatially with a sulphidation front where magnetite is replaced by pyrite. The mineralized breccia at Sapuchi has been traced by drilling along an east-west distance of approximately 700 m, approximately 500 m north-south, and to a variable depth of up to 200 m locally. The breccia itself has been traced to greater than 500 m depth and likely extends much deeper. Gold grades, however, become more erratic at these depths, where they likely have a different set of structural and/or chemical controls not yet well understood.

Figure 7.7
Schematic West-Facing Section Illustrating Mineralization and Structure in the Sapuchi Deposit

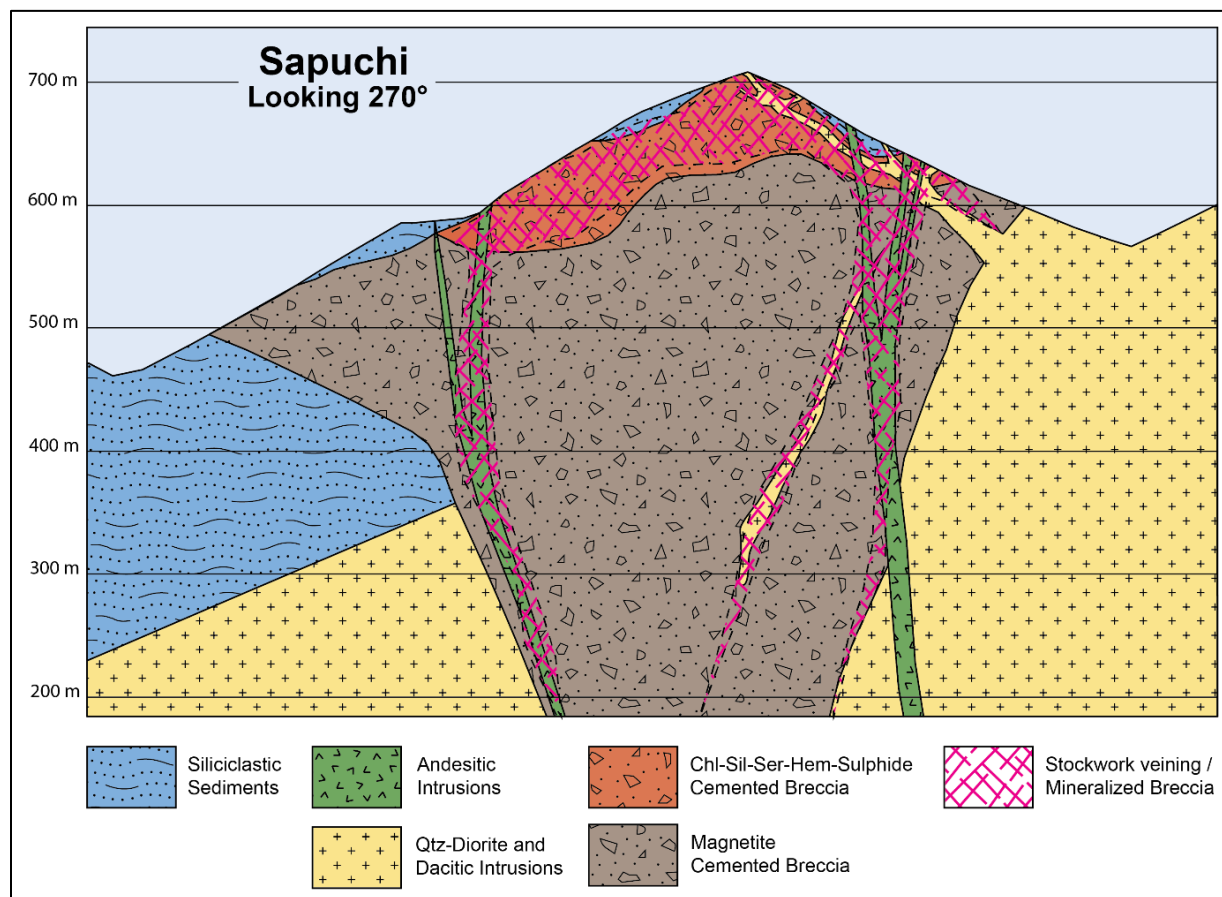


Figure taken from the 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally contained in the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report.

7.4.2 Golfo de Oro Deposit Mineralization

The Golfo de Oro deposit is located approximately 1.5 km to the southwest of Cerro Sapuchi. Historic and recent drilling has defined a semicontinuous mineralized zone approximately 1,100 m in length, along an east-northeast-west-southwest oriented trend. Gold mineralization at the Golfo de Oro deposit is hosted by brecciated quartzites of the Lower San Antonio Formation which are locally cross-cut by andesitic dykes and quartz-diorite stocks thought to be related to the Laramide Magmatic Event (Figure 7.8). The breccias contain angular fragments of quartzite and quartz-diorite and have a matrix consisting of a mixture of chlorite and carbonate with local magnetite pyrrhotite and pyrite. The quartzite clasts tend to have a high aspect ratio and are often preferentially aligned forming a “shingle breccia”.

Figure 7.8
Schematic West-Facing Section Illustrating Mineralization and Structure in the Golfo de Oro Deposit

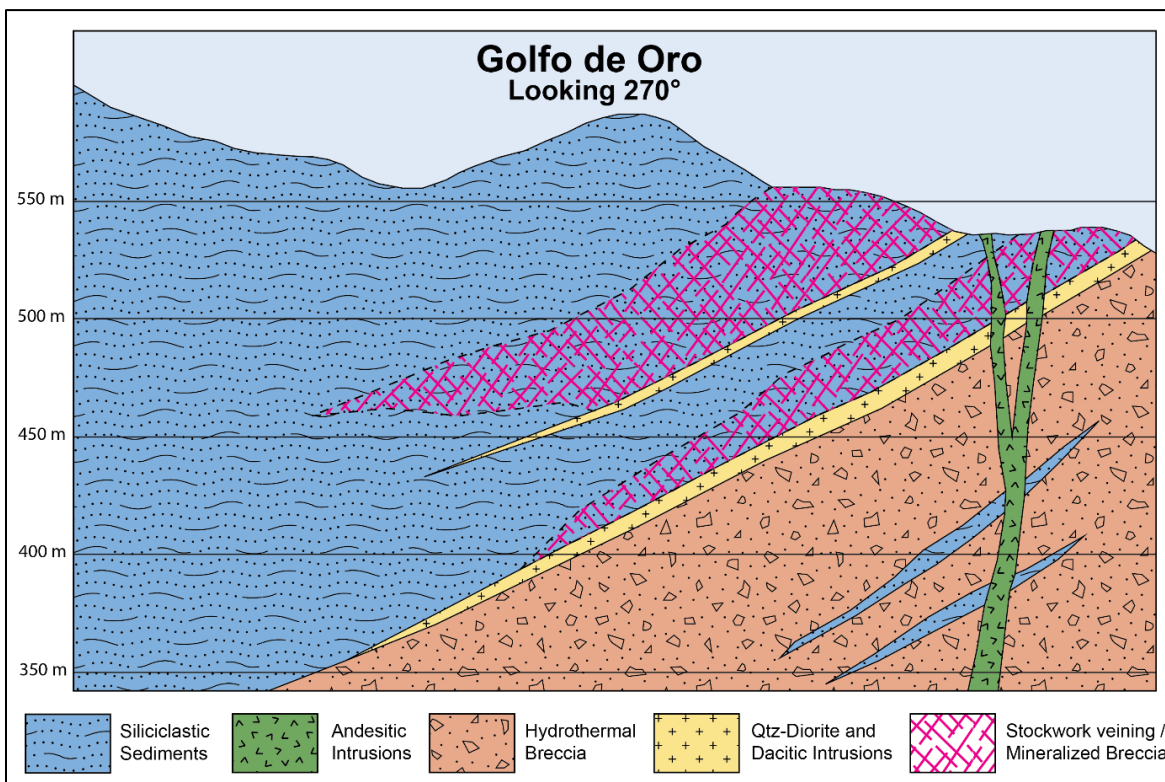


Figure taken from the 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally contained in the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report.

Hydrothermal alteration and associated mineralization appear to have been focused within the contact area in the hanging-wall of the shingle breccia. The alteration mineralogy displays a zoned pattern, grading from a distal calcite-chlorite-magnetite-specular hematite alteration assemblage to a pyrite-pyrrhotite-ankerite-silica mineral assemblage in areas of increased gold values. Geochemically anomalous gold values generally occur within stratiform, tabular bodies up to 50 m in thickness. Pyrite is by far the most abundant hydrothermal mineral present, with local occurrences of up to 50% abundance, but averaging an estimated 10% to 15% over the length of a given mineralized interval. Ankerite is less prevalent, occurring as disseminations and patches in 5% to 7% abundance and in close

association with pyrite. Silica occurs as a pervasive cryptocrystalline replacement of the host breccia unit. Chalcopyrite is also present in minor quantities in the areas of elevated gold values

7.4.3 California Deposit Mineralization

The California deposit is located approximately 1,500 m west-southwest of Cerro Sapuchi and approximately 450 m southeast of Golfo de Oro. The surface expression of mineralization is topographically above Golfo de Oro on the northern flank of an east-west trending ridge. Fewer holes have been drilled at the California deposit than at the other deposits and the extent of mineralization is therefore less well constrained. Elevated gold grades are associated with sulphide-rich stockwork veins and veinlets and with breccias (both tectonic and hydrothermal) which are modelled within a sub-vertical mineralized shoot (Figure 7.9). Pyrite is the dominant sulphide phase in the mineralized zone with minor associated chalcopyrite and bornite, however, a negative spatial correlation between elevated copper and elevated gold is observed at the California prospect.

Figure 7.9
Schematic West-Facing Section Illustrating Mineralization and Structure in the California Deposit

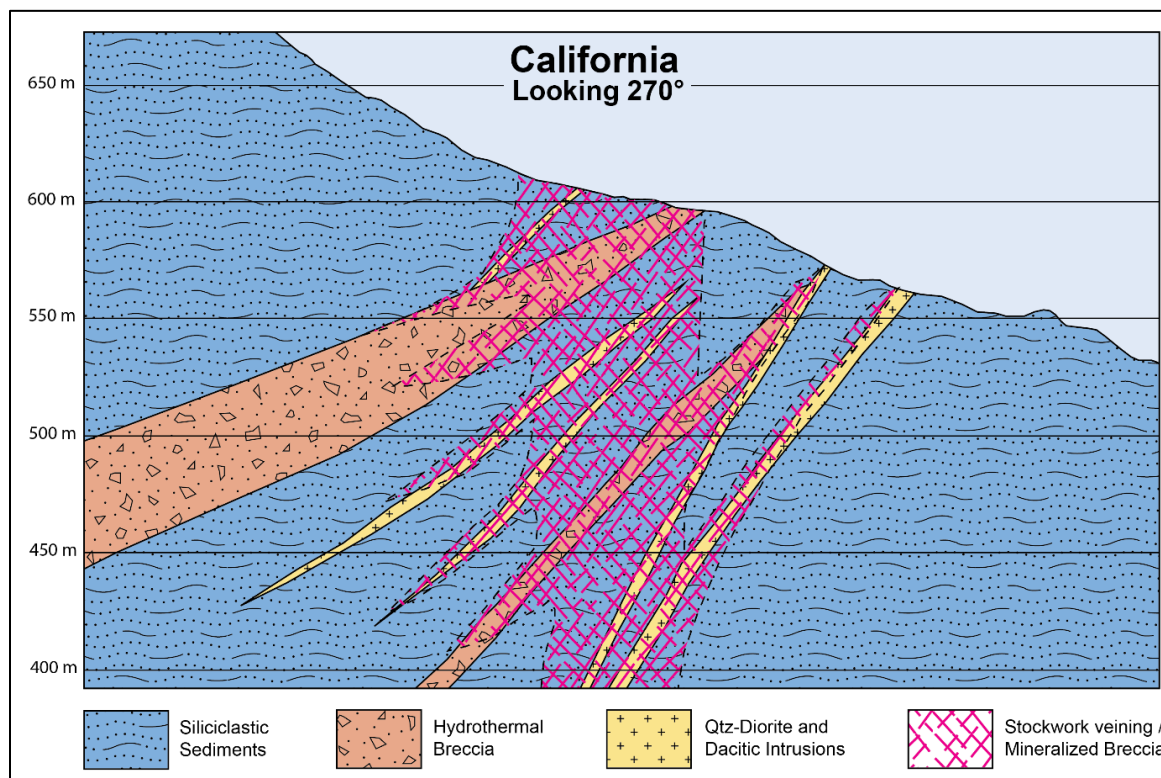


Figure taken from the 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally contained in the internal 2020 JDS Technical Report.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The San Antonio Project is situated amidst a cluster of copper, molybdenum and gold deposits within the greater Laramide magmatic-hydrothermal metallogenic belt of the southwestern United States and western Mexico. The belt is largely recognized as a porphyry copper province, with deposits and associated magmatism ranging from Late Cretaceous to Paleocene in age (Valencia-Moreno et al., 2007; Price et al., 2019). Prior to the definition and widespread use of the iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposit type classification (Hitzman et al., 1992; Sillitoe, 2003), deposits within the greater San Antonio Project area were broadly classified as porphyry-related. Several characteristics of the San Antonio Project deposits are consistent with a more specific classification as IOCG-type, a distinction recognized by previous owners and operators for the past ~20 years (Zaruma Resources, 2003; 2009; Red Tiger Mining Inc., 2013). Characteristics of San Antonio Project deposits consistent with IOCG classification include distribution of mineralization and grade, significance of structural controls, observed alteration assemblages, and deposit mineralogy characterized by an abundance of magnetite and the presence of hypogene specular hematite.

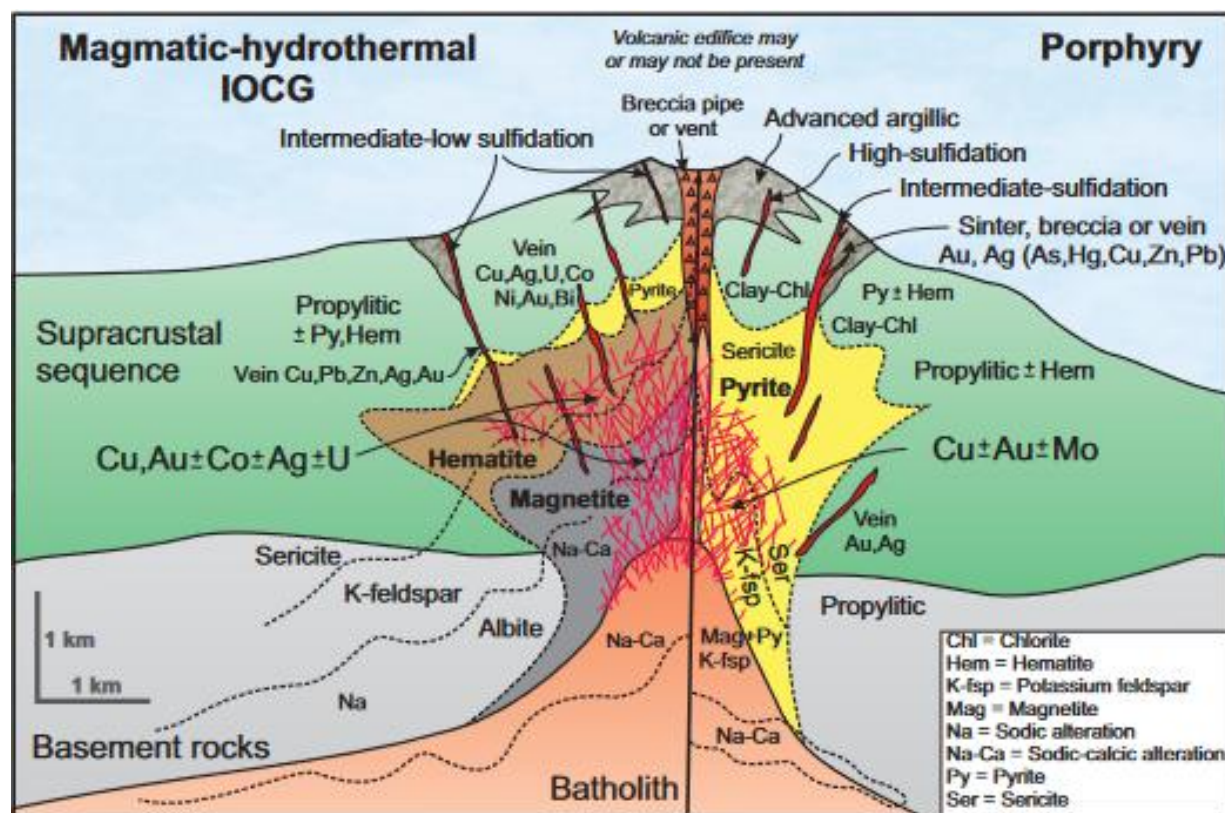
IOCG deposits are defined primarily by elevated magnetite and/or hematite contents (Sillitoe, 2003) and typically have close temporal relationships with plutonic complexes (Sillitoe, 2003) and/or related magmatic hydrothermal systems (Barton, 2009) (Figure 8.1). Economic concentrations of copper, gold and molybdenum may form in large bodies of breccia or stockwork veining in IOCG deposits (Richards and Mumin, 2013); IOCG deposits may also occur as replacement mantos, calcic skarns or composites of the preceding (Sillitoe, 2003). Mineralization at the San Antonio Project occurs primarily within stockwork veining and hydrothermal breccia bodies spatiotemporally related to cross-cutting intrusions of Laramide age but is also found locally strata bound in calcareous-siliciclastic rocks. Vein mineralogy within gold-target deposits at San Antonio is predominantly quartz-hematite within supergene oxidized deposits. Mineralization at depth is primarily associated with sulphide minerals (pyrrhotite and pyrite $\pm$ copper-bearing sulphides) occurring with or without quartz, calcite, or iron-carbonates in veins and vugs, and occurring with and/or replacing magnetite within the matrix of hydrothermal breccia bodies.

Ore-related alteration assemblages in IOCG deposits commonly include chlorite, actinolite, sericite, K-feldspar, albite and epidote. Scapolite, biotite, quartz, amphibole, and garnet are also observed (Sillitoe, 2003). Mineralization within gold-target deposits (plus copper and silver) at the San Antonio Project is commonly associated with strong chlorite alteration $\pm$ sericite, silica and/or iron-carbonate. Strong albite alteration within dioritic intrusions and siliciclastic sediments is also observed, though not necessarily associated with gold grade.

Crustal-scale structural corridors may channel magmatic-derived fluids toward their ultimate emplacement within IOCG deposits. Within the San Antonio Project area, Laramide magmas and associated fluids are believed to have exploited a system of east-west to northeast-southwest-oriented normal faults formed during Triassic or possibly late Laramide extension. Padilla (2019) proposed that mineralization at the San Antonio Project may be related to cooling and crystallization of Laramide batholiths largely unexposed beneath regional Ordovician and Triassic siliciclastic successions and cogenetic Laramide volcanics of the Tarahumara Fm. Within the model presented by Padilla (2019), late monzonitic magmas and residual fluids are emplaced during post-crystallization cooling of the larger intrusive body, cross-cutting both the intrusion and its host rocks. Initial emplacement of the batholith produced hornfels and localized skarn within siliciclastic and locally calcareous host rocks.

Hydrothermal breccia formation is related to the post-crystallization cooling, degassing, and emplacement of the late-stage dikes and stocks. Once late-stage bodies cooled below ~300°C, sericite-chlorite-iron-carbonate stable fluids and associated mineralization infilled open space within hydrothermal breccias, formed stockwork veining controlling mineralization in all rock types, and formed replacement and disseminated deposits within calcareous and highly fractured sedimentary layers. Circulation of oxidized fluids is reflected by the presence of magnetite and hypogene specular hematite, though fluctuation to reducing fluids is required for the formation of sulphides including pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

Figure 8.1
Schematic Illustration showing Distinctions between IOCG and Porphyry Deposits



From: Richards and Mumin (2013).

Re-evaluation of existing San Antonio Project geological data set within the context of classification as an IOCG intrusion-related vein and breccia system is ongoing. The existence and significance of outcrop to regional-scale structural control is evident within geochemical data, and greater understanding will be key to defining future copper and gold exploration targets. Due to the potential for larger-scale deposits, the primary focus of past and current exploration at the San Antonio Project is inter-related stockwork vein and hydrothermal breccia-hosted mineralization. It is believed that additional target types may emerge with ongoing exploration, including larger-scale skarn, and more typical porphyry-style deposits occurring within the same system, at greater depths. Future exploration planning will incorporate any new concepts.

9.0 EXPLORATION

All historical exploration activities prior to Osisko Development's and subsequently Axo's involvement in the San Antonio Project are discussed in Section 6 of this Technical Report.

Much of this section was extracted from the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report and updated where necessary to reflect the status of the San Antonio Project as of November, 2025.

9.1 AXO COPPER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Axo Copper has recently acquired the San Antonio Project from Osisko Development and once it has completed its review of the previous exploration programs and results Axo Copper will outline an exploration program for the San Antonio Project.

9.2 OSISKO DEVELOPMENT EXPLORATION WORK ON THE SAN ANTONIO PROJECT

Field exploration conducted by the Sapuchi Minera team at the San Antonio Project in 2021 consisted of a surface mapping program spanning the months of September through December. No surface samples were collected for geochemical analyses as part of this or any other program, in 2021.

9.2.1 2012 Mapping Program

9.2.1.1 *Aims and Objectives*

The 2021 mapping program was focused within an approximate 120 ha footprint, centred on the Sapuchi deposit area from September through November. In December, the mapping footprint was extended northward to fully cover the neighbouring Miguelillas target area, and northwest to focus over the satellite Brindeña and Tapeste targets. Each of these four areas was highlighted as prospective for gold mineralization during earlier programs and legacy rock and soil surface samples were obtained. The historic datasets provide excellent coverage over large portions of the area, and aid in the interpretation of mineralization distribution patterns. In the case of the Sapuchi deposit, mapping was conducted simultaneous with exploration drilling. The principal aims of the program included:

1. delineating the surface extent and geometry of the Sapuchi hydrothermal breccia body.
2. assessing the nature of mineralization and alteration associated with elevated gold grades.
3. contributing to a more developed understanding on the lithologic and structural controls.

Mapping at the lesser explored Miguelillas, Brindeña and Tapeste targets was more focused on applying knowledge developed at the Sapuchi, California and Golfo de Oro deposits, to identify and delineate mineralogically prospective zones.

9.2.1.2 *Methodologies*

Geologic mapping was conducted at a 1:1000 scale across a grid of 10-ha, 400 x 250 m cells (Figure 9.1) printed on ledger/A3 size paper maps on which all field data were recorded, including 1) outcrop lithology, 2) oxidation, 3) veins and 4) structural measurements of bedding, faults, fractures and contacts. All structural data were collected with Bunton Standard Transit compasses, using the North

American right-hand rule convention for strike and dip. Structural data plotted directly onto maps in the field were later digitized and catalogued, along with the mapped outcrop, vein and oxidation data. Lithologic interpretation was likewise conducted on paper at a 1:1000 scale, before digitization.

Figure 9.1
2021 Season, 1:1000 Mapping Grid and Coverage

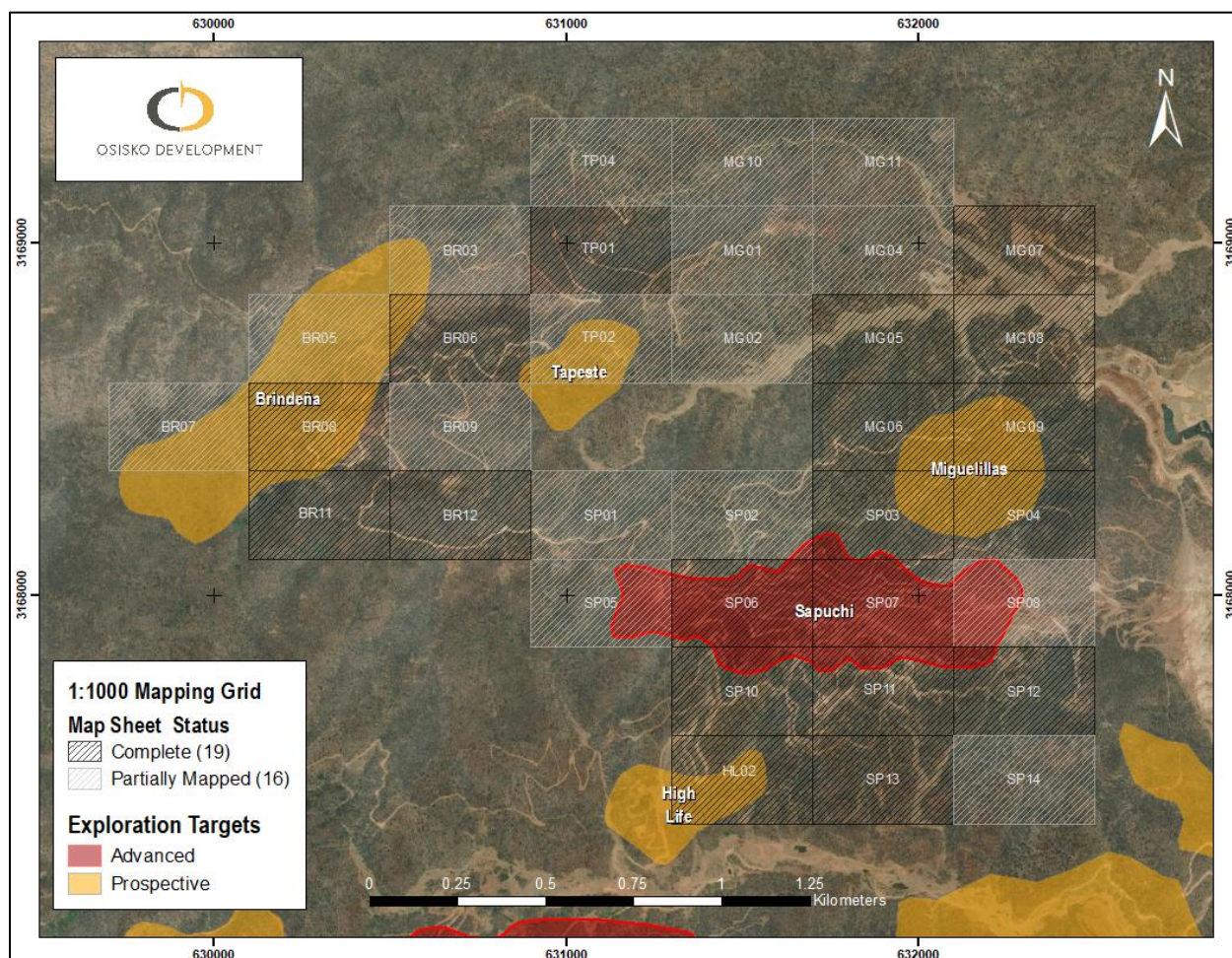


Figure taken from the 2022 Micon Technical Report, originally supplied by Osisko Development February, 2022.

Mapping was carried out across road systems of varying density and along off-road transects of interest.

9.2.1.3 Program Results

Approximately 250 ha were covered during the 4-month-long 2021 mapping season, including complete road coverage over 19 1:1000 map sheets, and partial mapping across an additional 16 sheets.

Mapping coverage across the high road and outcrop density of the Sapuchi deposit footprint was more than sufficient to generate well-constrained surface extents for the grade controlling Sapuchi hydrothermal breccia deposit. Nearly 600 individual structural measurements from veins, faults, fractures and intrusive contacts were collected within the Sapuchi mapping footprint. These data

provide quantitative measures of deposit geometry and insight into structural control not obtainable with the current exploration drilling program. Figure 9.2 is a geological map of the Sapuchi deposit area.

Intrusive bodies and related hydrothermal breccia zones identified as favourable for gold mineralization were identified at the Miguelillas, Brindeña and Tapeste target areas. Further field data analysis, additional mapping, and new geochemical sampling will help in identifying further exploration targets.

Figure 9.2
Geological Map of the Sapuchi Deposit Area

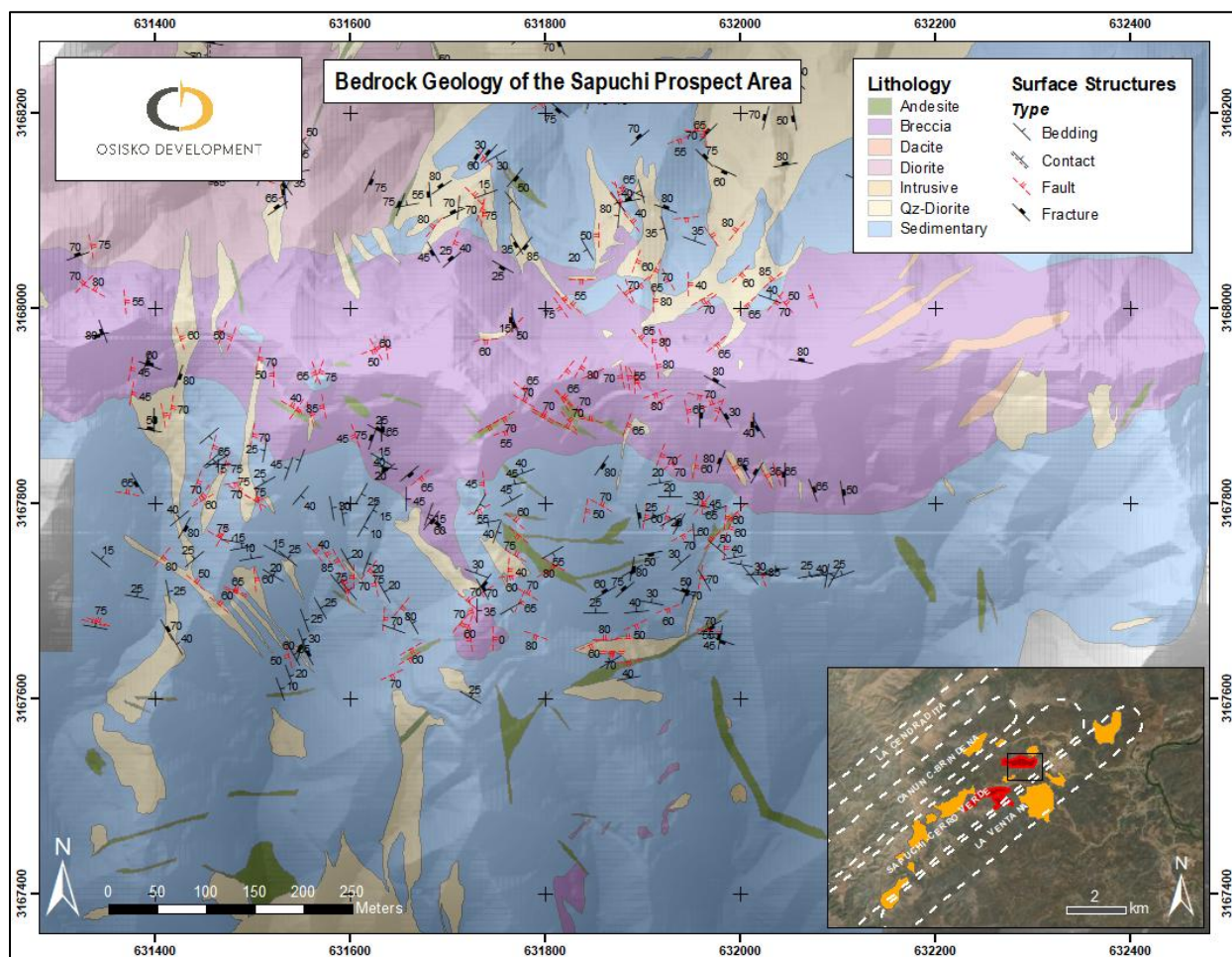
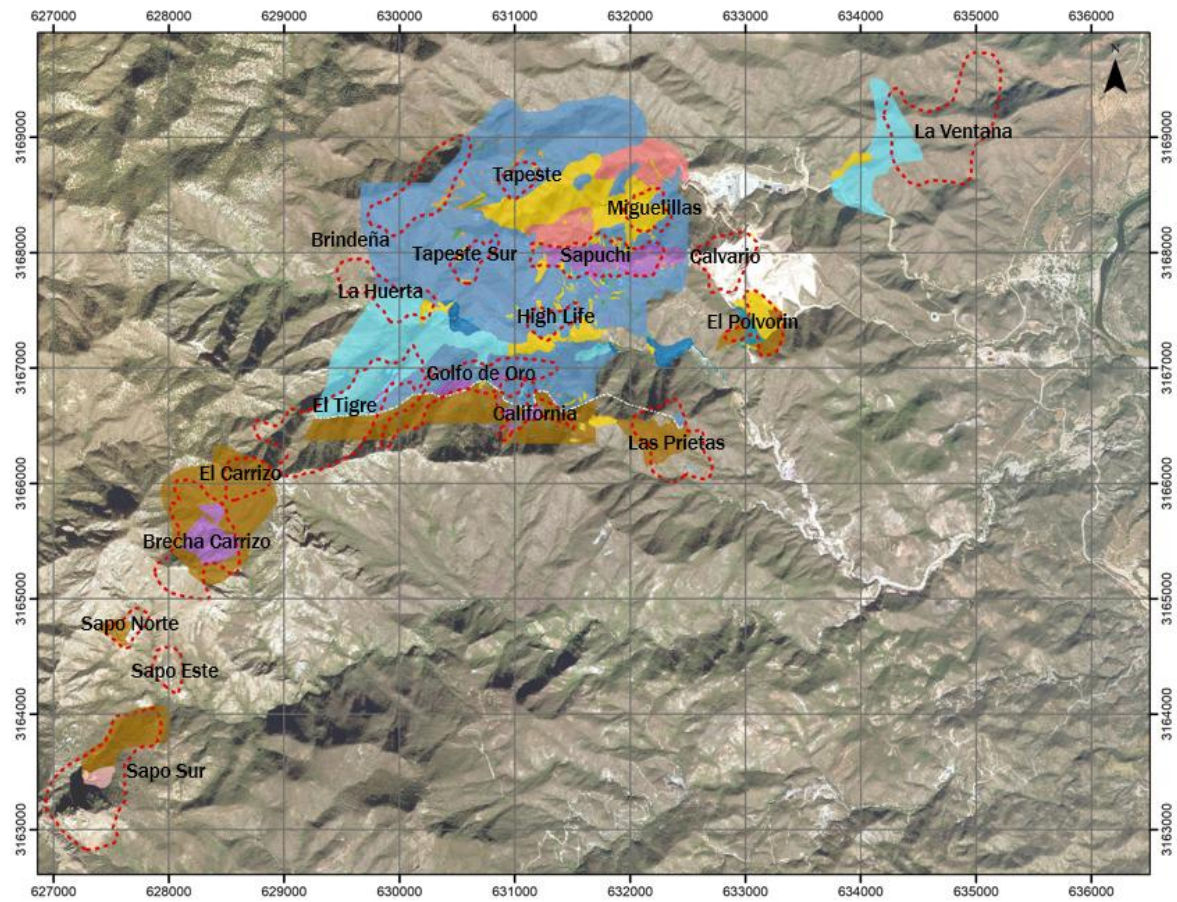


Figure taken from the 2022 Micon Technical Report, originally supplied by Osisko Development February, 2022.

9.2.2 Osisko Development Exploration Post Publication of the 2022 Micon Technical Report

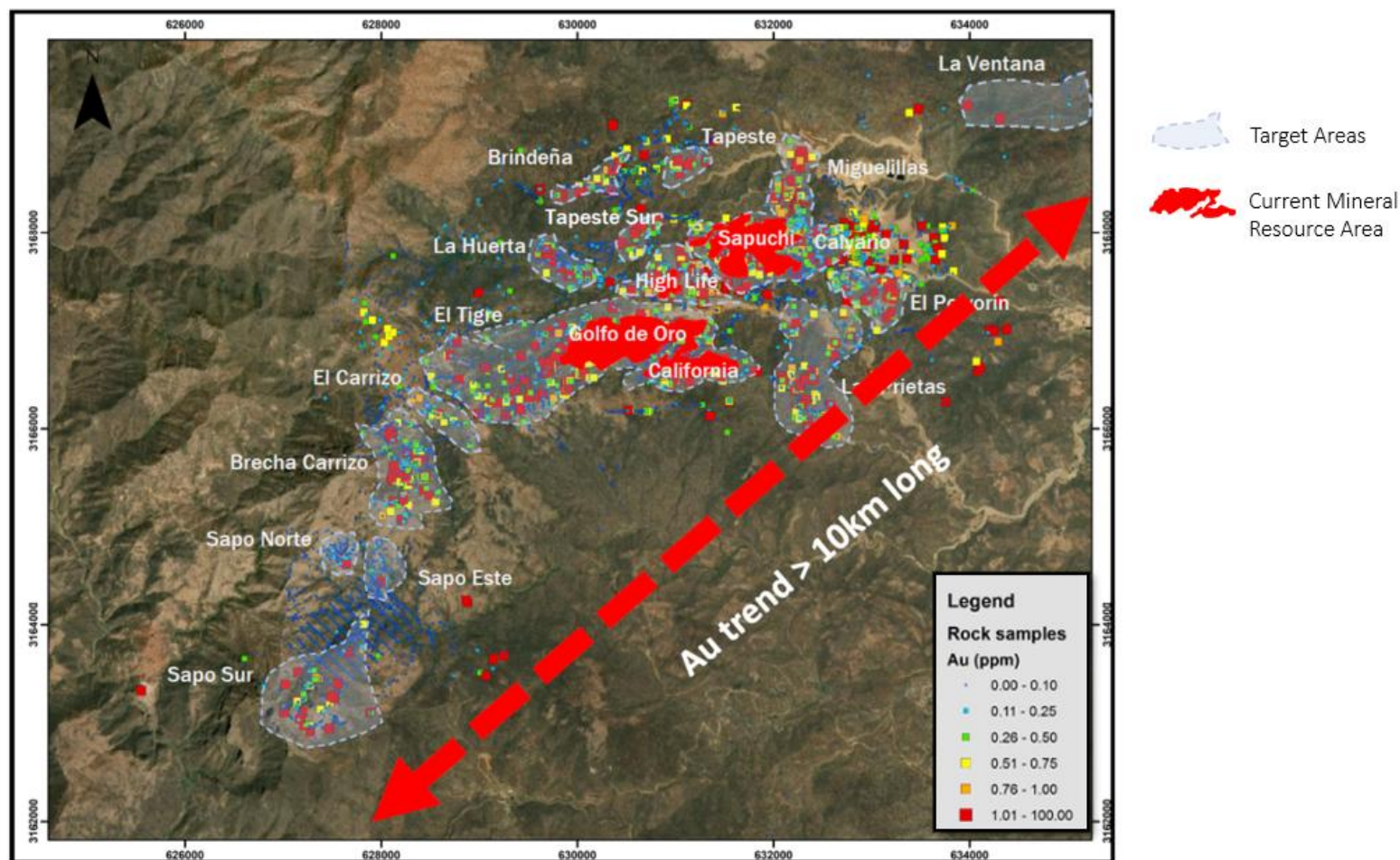
The mapping program originally reported in 2022 was extended allowing for the identification of several further drill targets (Figure 9.3). Additional geochemical surface and soil sampling was completed (Figure 9.4). This surface exploration has allowed the potential mineralized area to be projected along a northwest-southeast corridor which extends for greater than 10 km along the mineral concessions controlled by Osisko Development.

Figure 9.3
Updated Geological Map along with Identified Drill Targets



Source Osisko Development, September, 2025.
The grid is in metres.

Figure 9.4
Update for Rock Sampling Map and Identified Mineralized Trend



Source Osisko Development, September, 2025.
The grid is in metres.

9.2.3 Micon QP Comments Regarding Osisko Development's Exploration Programs

Micon's QP originally reviewed the exploration program in 2021 and agreed with the direction of the exploration programs. The geological mapping was very important, not only to delimit the extent of the geological unit(s) which host the mineralization, but to see if there are also any structural features that may affect the mineralization or mineralized deposits or zones. Micon's QP reviewed Osisko Development's exploration program after the publication of the previous 2022 Technical Report and agreed with the direction of the exploration programs.

Micon's QP believes that Osisko Development continued to follow CIM best practice guidelines for exploration programs and that the data obtained from the mapping exercise, along with any surface sampling and drilling programs, will assist in further outlining the extent of the mineralized zones at the San Antonio Project.

10.0 DRILLING

Much of this section was extracted from the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report and updated where necessary to reflect the status of the San Antonio Project as of November, 2025.

All historical drilling programs prior to 2021 and Osisko Development's involvement in the San Antonio Project are discussed in Section 6 of this Technical Report.

10.1 AXO COPPER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Axo Copper has recently acquired the San Antonio Project from Osisko Development and once it has completed its review of the results of the previous exploration and drilling programs, Axo Copper will outline a drilling program for the San Antonio Project.

10.2 OSISKO DEVELOPMENT DRILLING PROGRAM ON THE SAN ANTONIO PROJECT

10.2.1 Summary

This section discusses the San Antonio Project 2021 diamond drill hole (DDH) program. The drilling information in this section has been obtained from the Osisko Development on-site exploration team.

The principal objective of the 2021 drill program was to delineate deposit extents of the Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California prospective zones (Figure 10.1), with a focus on converting resources classified as inferred into the higher indicated category.

The 2021 program delivered a total of 177 diamond drill holes, producing 27,869.73 m of core. In conjunction with geochemical and lithologic surface data, diamond drill core is considered the most valuable source of data to inform the geologic model and refine mineralization trends.

10.2.2 Methodology

Drilling on the Project was conducted from March through the first week of November, 2021. Two drilling companies were contracted for the program, Boytec Sondajes de México S.A. de C.V. (Boytec) and Globexplore Drilling S.A. de C.V. (Globexplore). Both companies used a four-track, as well as a one-man portable drilling rig. Drill collar locations were determined with a base-rover GNSS/RTK Trimble R8 (8 mm Horizontal/15 mm Vertical precision) using the base above ground control points and rover. Drill rigs were aligned using a Brunton Transit Standard compass prior to collaring the holes. Downhole surveying was completed by the drill contractors using a Reflex EZ-Gyro tool, with the first shot being collected from zero to 15 m, followed by 50-m intervals thereafter. A final survey was also completed at the bottom of each hole. The downhole survey data were collected by the contractor on a tablet using Seequent's MX deposit software and records were received by geologists for review, prior to being submitted into the database.

Figure 10.1
2021 Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations

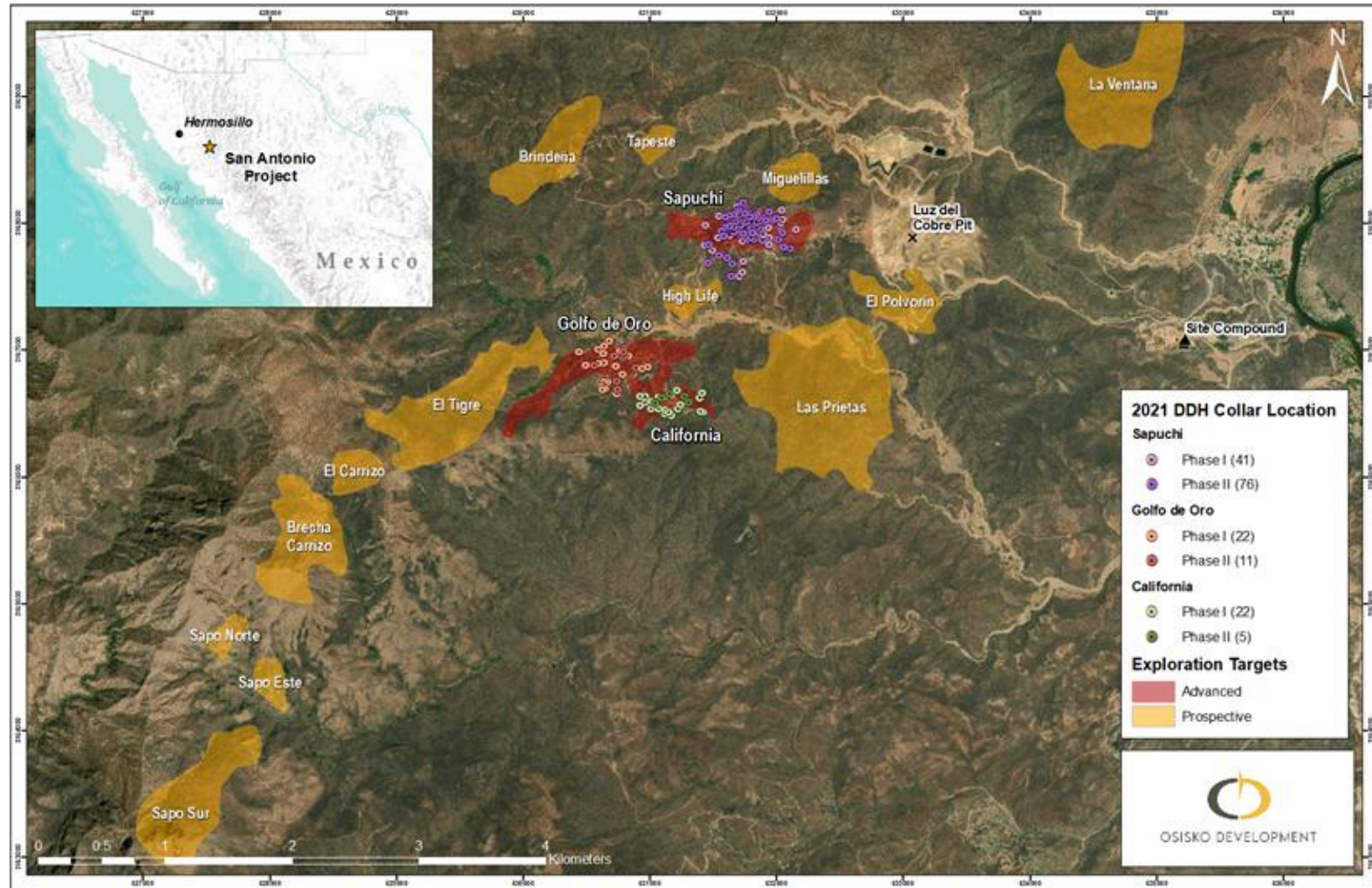


Figure was extracted from the July, 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally supplied by Osisko Development, February, 2022.

All holes at the Sapuchi target were drilled using HQ diameter drill rods. Though the majority of Golfo de Oro and California target holes were also drilled using HQ diameter rods, PQ diameter was sometimes drilled in order to obtain more sample material through the oxide zones, as well as to allow for downsizing to HQ in more challenging terrain. At the drill rig, core was placed into corrugated plastic core boxes and marked off at every 3 m drill run.

10.2.3 Drill Program Details

The 2021 drill program was focused within three advanced target areas, Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California. The program was designed in two phases, with initial planning informed by historical drill data and promising surface geochemical data. A total of 27,869.73 m was drilled in 177 drill holes, as summarized in Table 10.1. Figure 10.1 shows the location of all property wide drill hole collars in 2021.

Table 10.1
Summary of the Holes in the 2021 Drilling Program by Deposit

Deposit	Number of Drill Holes			Number of Metres		
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
Sapuchi	41	76	117	7,759.90	7,993.33	15,753.23
Golfo de Oro	22	11	33	4,552.35	1,994.75	6,547.10
California	22	5	27	4,680.30	889.10	5,569.40
Totals	85	92	177	16,992.55	1,0877.18	27,869.73

Table originally supplied by Osisko Development, February, 2022 for the 2022 Micon Technical Report.

Phase I drilling at the San Antonio Project focused on resource delineation and totalled 16,992.55 m drilled in 85 holes. Phase II drilling consisted of generally shallower holes planned at an idealized 25-m spacing to focus on resource category conversion and delineation of the limits of the oxide mineralization. Phase II drilling totalled 10,877.18 m over 92 drill holes with variable orientations.

The majority of the 2021 drilling was carried out within the Sapuchi target area, where three operating drill rigs produced a combined Phase I and Phase II season total of 15,753.23 m. Figure 10.2 shows the 2021 collar locations within the Sapuchi deposit, a corresponding section with a selection of drill holes and highlights is presented in Figure 10.3.

Drilling at the Golfo de Oro and California deposits was carried out with one drill operating in each area over the duration of the program, with combined Phase I and Phase II season totals of 6,547.10 m and 5,569.40 m, respectively. Figure 10.4 shows all collar locations within the Golfo de Oro and California zones, corresponding cross-sections with select drill holes and highlights are presented in Figure 10.5 and Figure 10.6.

Figure 10.2
Sapuchi Deposit, 2021 Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations

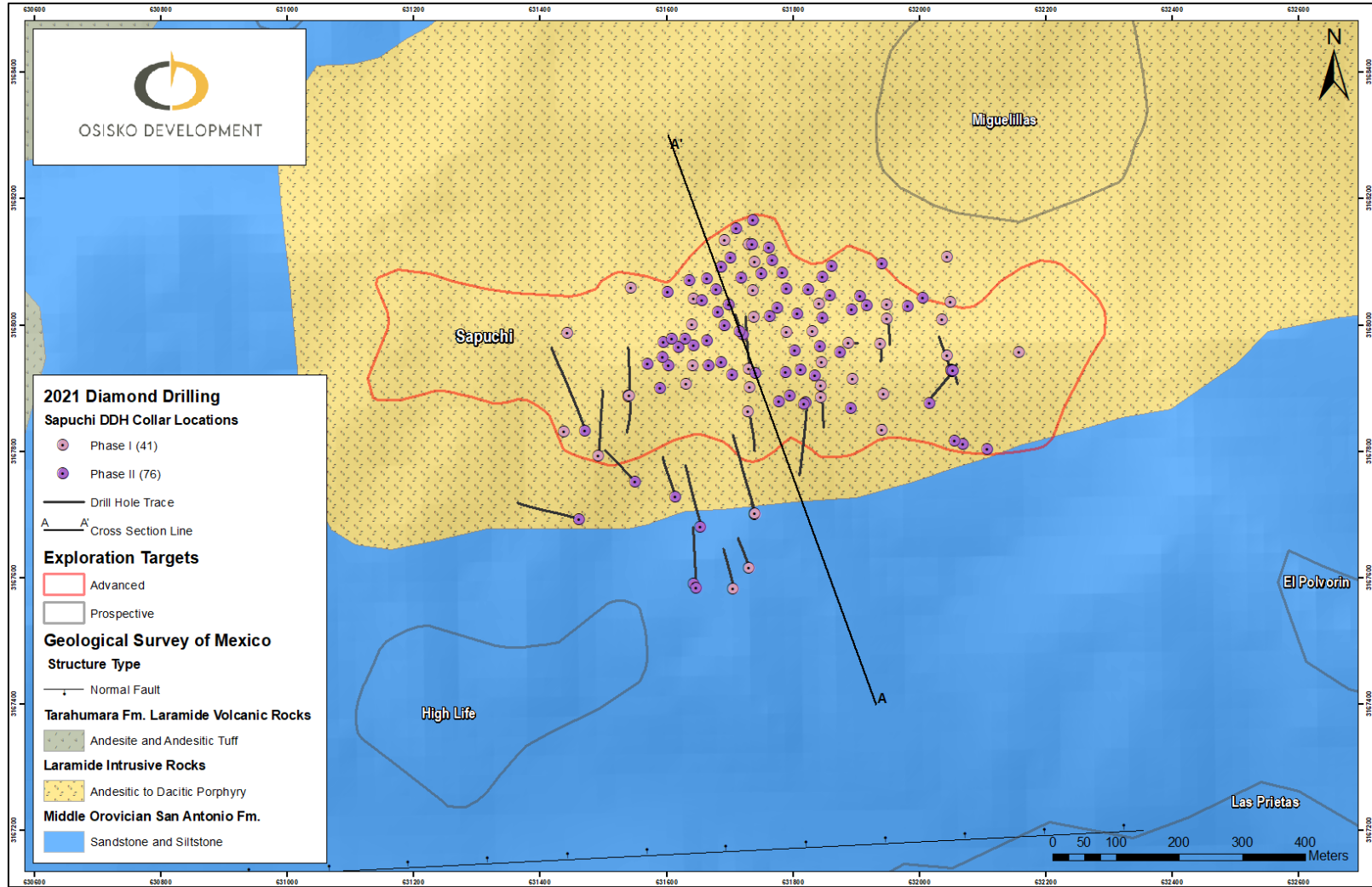


Figure 10.3
Sapuchi Deposit, 2021 Diamond Drill Hole Cross-Section

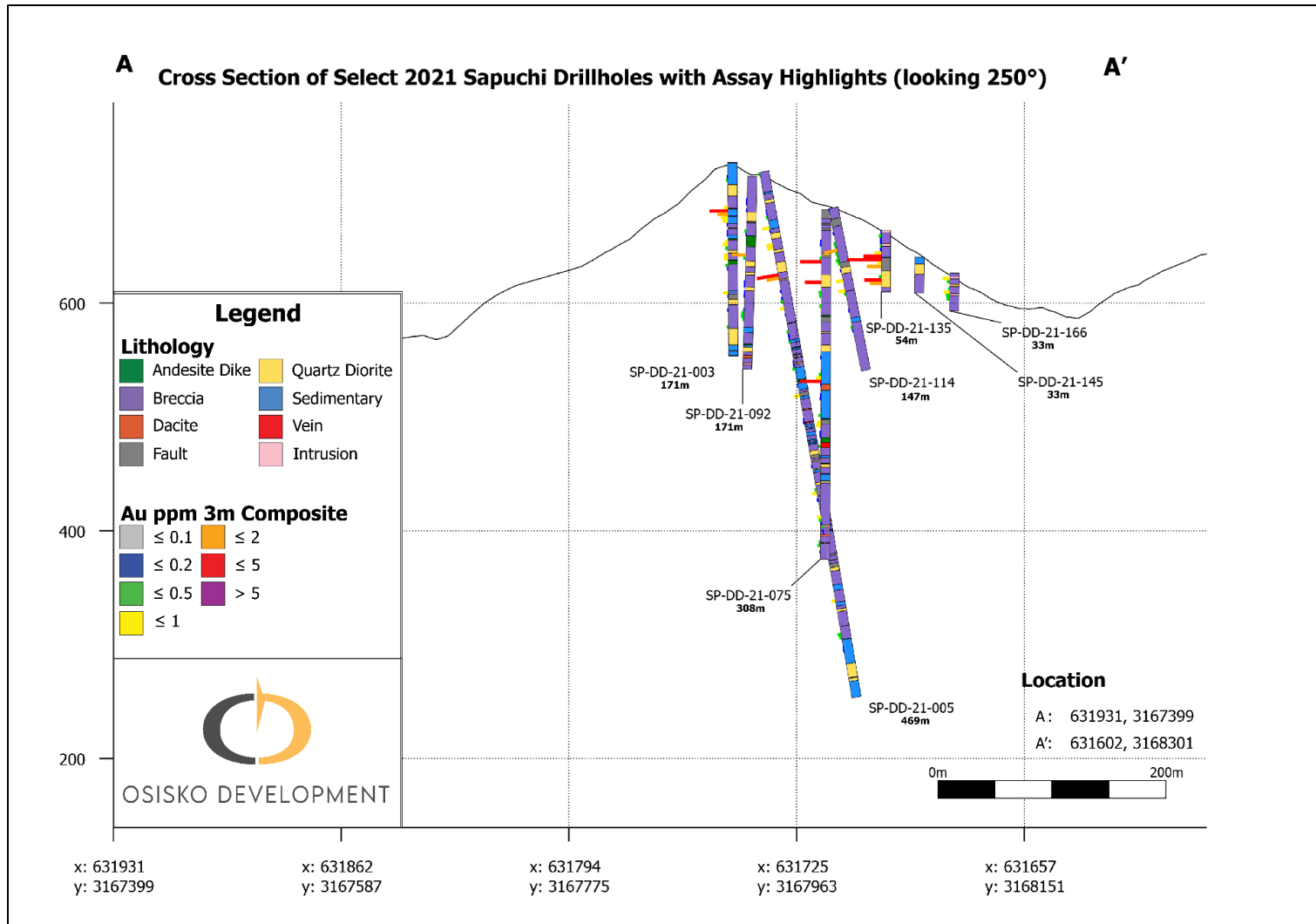


Figure was extracted from the July, 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally supplied by Osisko Development, February, 2022.

Figure 10.4
Golfo de Oro and California Deposits, 2021 Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations

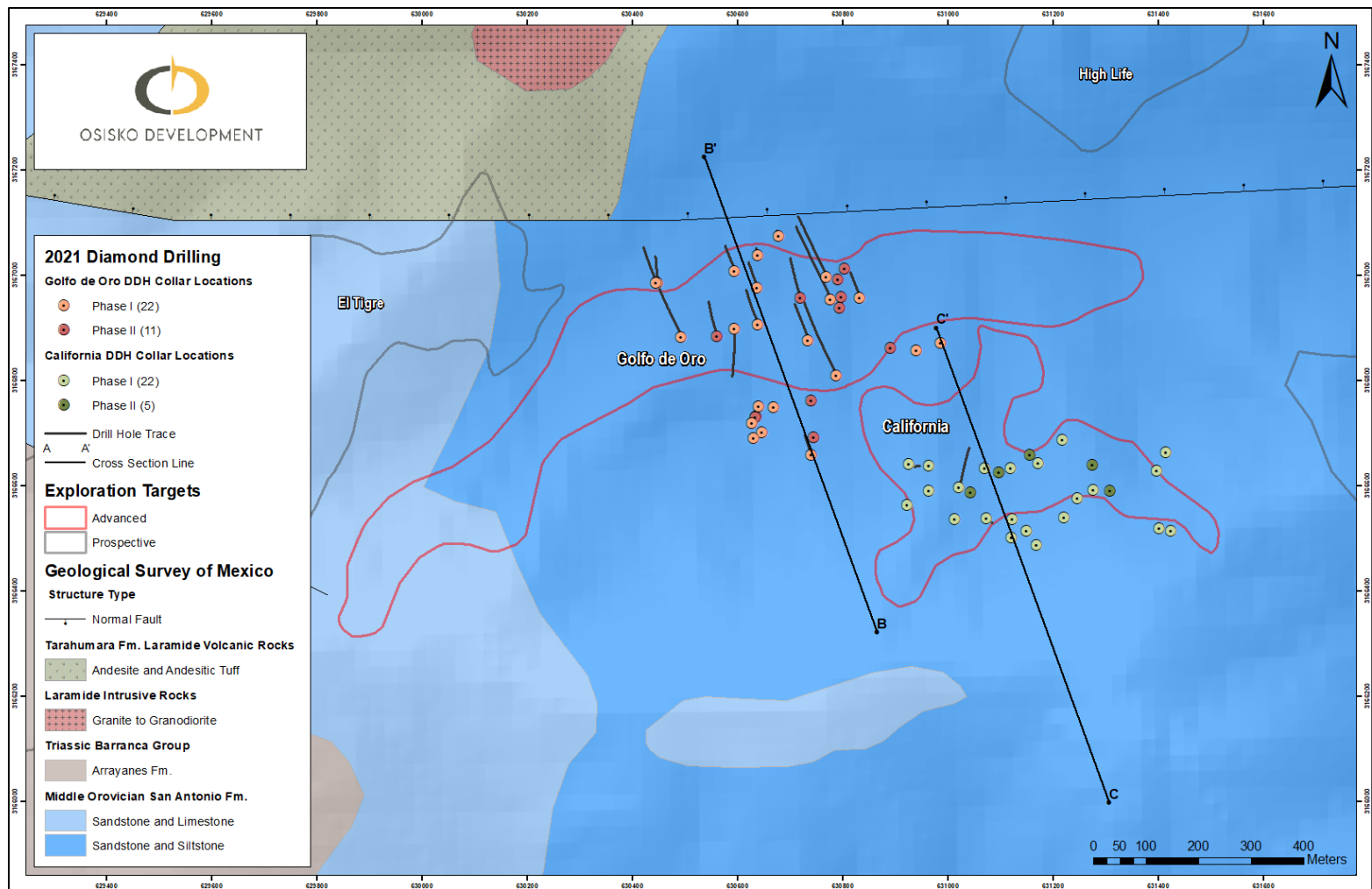


Figure was extracted from the July, 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally supplied by Osisko Development, February, 2022.

Figure 10.5
Golfo de Oro Deposit, 2021 Diamond Drill Hole Cross-Section

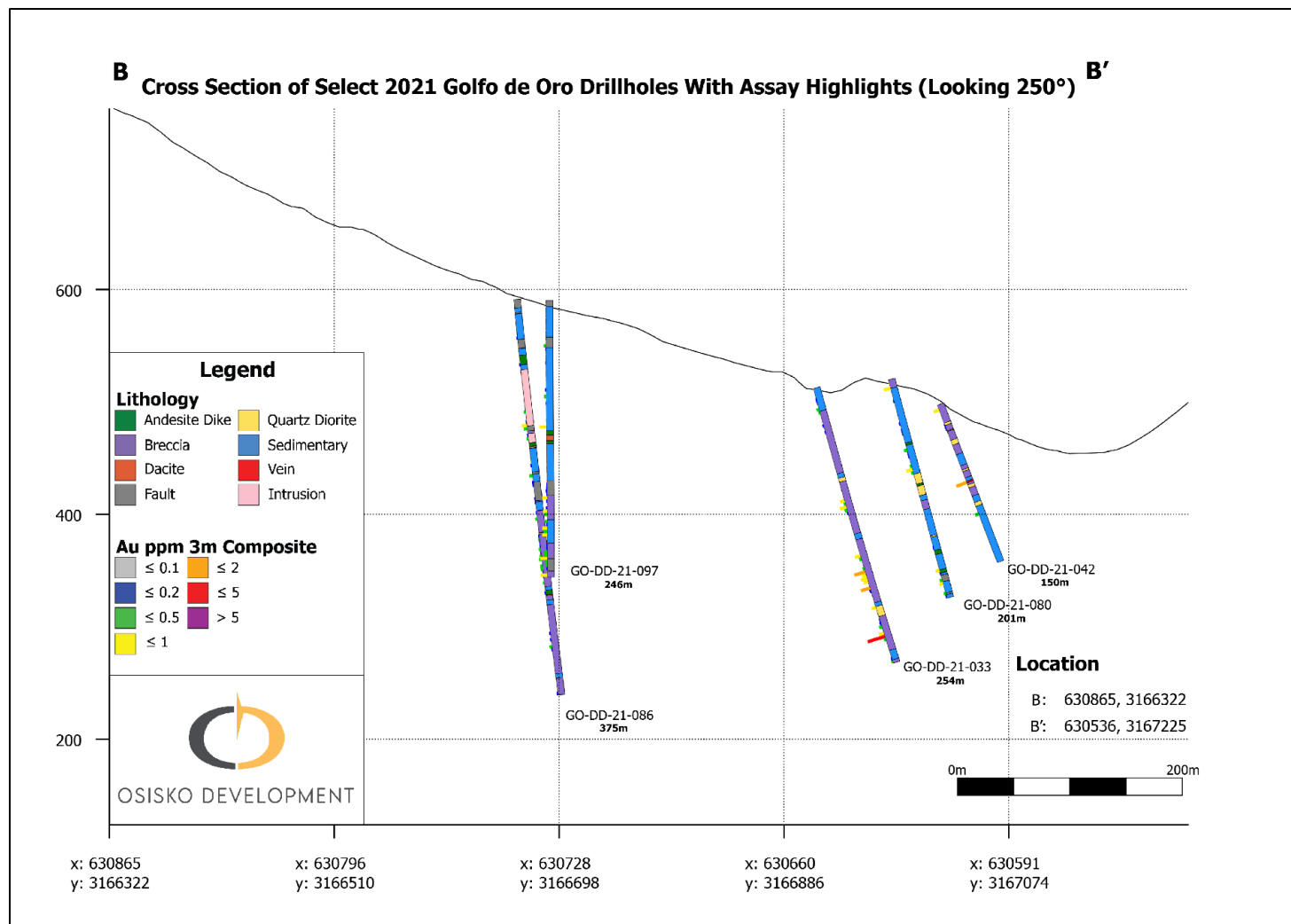


Figure was extracted from the July, 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally supplied by Osisko Development, February, 2022.

Figure 10.6
California Deposit, 2021 Diamond Drill Hole Cross-Section

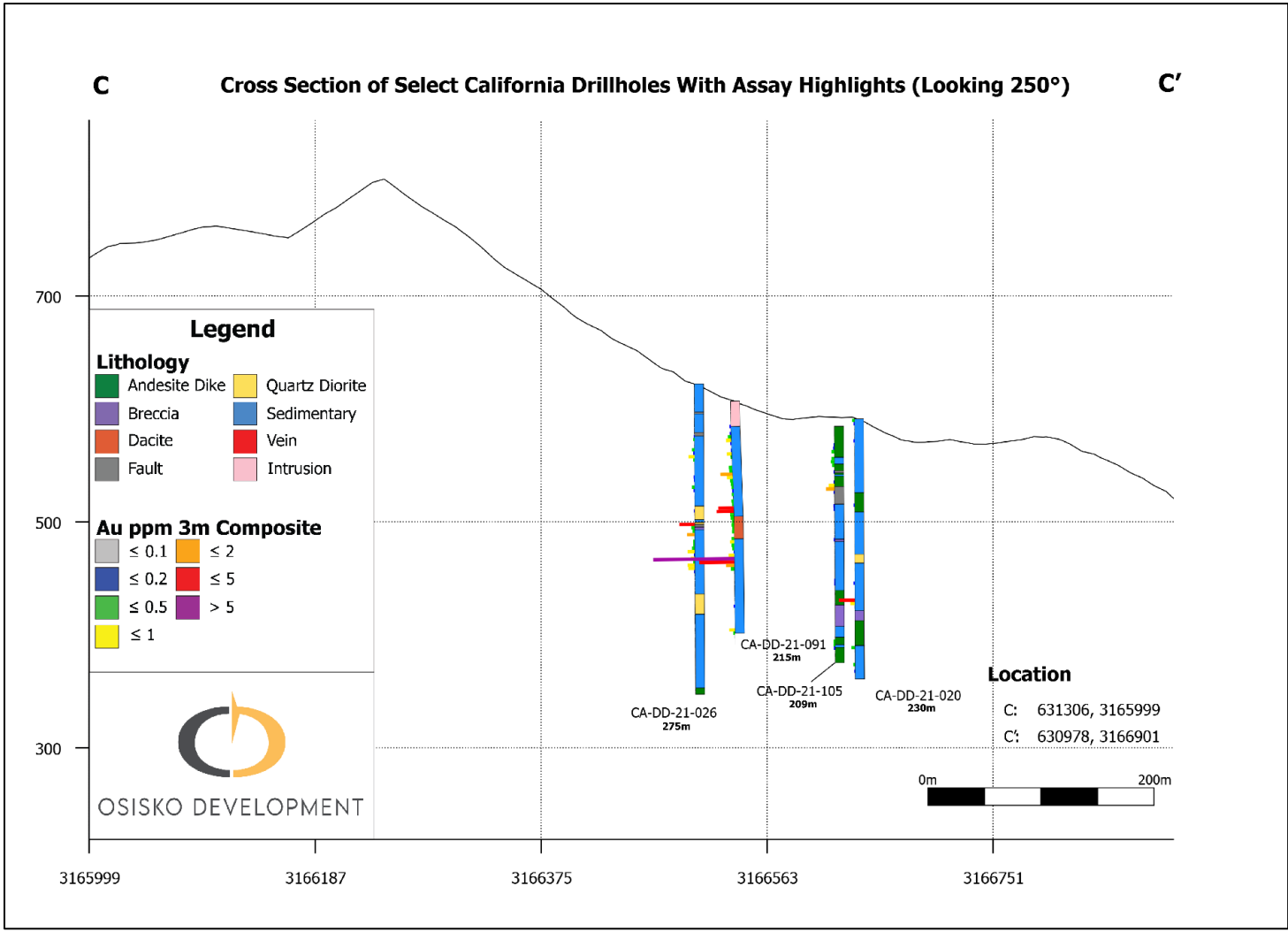


Figure was extracted from the July, 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally supplied by Osisko Development, February, 2022.

The data obtained from drilling contributed to the redefinition and the refinement of geologic models and mineralization controls at each of the three exploration targets. The significant drilling assays for each deposit are summarized in Table 10.2. Drill results at the Sapuchi deposit delineated the western and southern extents of mineralization, with multiple holes suggesting high grade continuity in both directions. In addition, several drill holes opened the potential for gold exploration and corridor continuity up to 500 m eastward towards the Luz del Cobre open pit. Though fewer metres were drilled at the Golfo de Oro and California deposits, the program produced quality intercepts, expanding the limits of the delineated deposits and suggesting the potential to reduce stripping ratios within open pit models for each target area.

Table 10.2
2021 Significant Drilling Assays

Deposit	Drill Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Sapuchi	SP-DD-21-001		6.35	17.25	10.90	1.42	8.05
	SP-DD-21-001		42.50	55.00	12.50	2.16	2.90
	SP-DD-21-001	including	49.40	50.50	1.10	11.45	13.80
	SP-DD-21-001		83.85	98.65	14.80	1.04	2.00
	SP-DD-21-003		39.50	54.50	15.00	1.22	2.44
	SP-DD-21-005		89.80	94.85	5.05	2.66	4.27
	SP-DD-21-006		119.15	129.40	10.25	2.37	2.02
	SP-DD-21-006		418.05	435.75	17.70	1.01	11.75
	SP-DD-21-007		30.10	43.95	13.85	1.50	3.06
	SP-DD-21-007		54.05	63.50	9.45	1.58	32.51
	SP-DD-21-008		11.20	31.65	20.45	1.08	2.69
	SP-DD-21-008		62.55	84.70	22.15	1.59	3.68
	SP-DD-21-008		165.00	177.65	12.65	2.94	3.98
	SP-DD-21-008	including	173.25	173.95	0.70	44.40	54.40
	SP-DD-21-010		27.50	36.50	9.00	2.24	14.32
	SP-DD-21-010	including	32.00	33.50	1.50	10.90	63.20
	SP-DD-21-011		8.10	28.95	20.85	0.72	4.13
	SP-DD-21-012		11.10	26.00	14.90	1.22	1.20
	SP-DD-21-013		77.60	87.80	10.20	1.06	3.75
	SP-DD-21-019		167.40	207.30	39.90	1.02	3.90
	SP-DD-21-023		21.90	38.75	16.85	0.94	2.36
	SP-DD-21-028		192.05	196.30	4.25	3.39	13.46
	SP-DD-21-029		85.75	105.05	19.30	1.60	3.09
	SP-DD-21-031		163.50	168.20	4.70	3.34	7.13
	SP-DD-21-034		2.30	24.30	22.00	1.30	3.06
	SP-DD-21-038		5.85	27.50	21.65	2.14	3.05
	SP-DD-21-038	including	21.50	23.00	1.50	9.99	2.63
	SP-DD-21-039		23.80	37.25	13.45	1.33	3.75
	SP-DD-21-040		70.35	99.55	29.20	1.52	13.77
	SP-DD-21-046		55.00	72.00	17.00	1.02	3.34
	SP-DD-21-047		18.50	30.35	11.85	1.80	1.19
	SP-DD-21-060		2.70	11.80	9.10	2.19	5.35
	SP-DD-21-060A		3.70	25.75	22.05	0.62	5.00
	SP-DD-21-060A		177.70	183.00	5.30	3.58	2.71

Deposit	Drill Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
	SP-DD-21-065		55.55	70.35	14.80	1.37	1.84
	SP-DD-21-067		170.25	180.80	10.55	1.26	0.73
	SP-DD-21-071		2.80	35.00	32.20	0.81	1.77
	SP-DD-21-073		0.00	27.25	27.25	0.82	3.11
	SP-DD-21-075		144.50	153.00	8.50	1.32	9.32
	SP-DD-21-081		1.30	27.95	26.65	0.93	6.76
	SP-DD-21-081		35.60	44.10	8.50	2.35	3.99
	SP-DD-21-082		22.15	30.95	8.80	2.49	8.32
	SP-DD-21-082	including	23.60	25.10	1.50	7.78	5.30
	SP-DD-21-083		12.60	19.35	6.75	2.01	1.66
	SP-DD-21-087		0.00	13.85	13.85	0.97	3.98
	SP-DD-21-087		18.20	59.00	40.80	1.00	14.32
	SP-DD-21-088		50.40	67.95	17.55	0.94	7.37
	SP-DD-21-089		10.50	70.95	60.45	1.06	3.88
	SP-DD-21-093		112.80	123.00	10.20	1.39	1.79
	SP-DD-21-093		154.75	159.50	4.75	2.49	51.49
	SP-DD-21-096		114.05	137.00	22.95	1.07	2.31
	SP-DD-21-098		46.20	71.65	25.45	1.60	1.92
	SP-DD-21-098		81.10	105.50	24.40	0.51	3.07
	SP-DD-21-099		87.85	98.35	10.50	2.39	3.36
	SP-DD-21-099	including	89.35	90.65	1.30	10.20	5.91
	SP-DD-21-099		108.85	126.60	17.75	0.80	1.50
	SP-DD-21-102		7.10	86.00	78.90	2.19	4.12
	SP-DD-21-102	including	16.30	19.50	3.20	21.30	11.75
	SP-DD-21-102	and	70.60	72.10	1.50	7.34	6.06
	SP-DD-21-103		31.10	47.70	16.60	0.76	2.58
	SP-DD-21-104		39.80	42.15	2.35	8.28	1.92
	SP-DD-21-108		30.20	48.50	18.30	1.41	1.09
	SP-DD-21-124		55.50	57.20	1.70	8.56	4.42
	SP-DD-21-124	including	56.50	57.20	0.70	16.60	5.34
	SP-DD-21-130		19.50	47.00	27.50	0.75	3.41
	SP-DD-21-134		30.25	50.50	20.25	1.19	2.14
	SP-DD-21-135		13.50	31.40	17.90	1.75	3.33
	SP-DD-21-135		24.00	27.00	3.00	4.50	3.20
	SP-DD-21-138		9.00	25.95	16.95	1.22	1.88
	SP-DD-21-138	including	15.80	17.30	1.50	6.42	1.87
	SP-DD-21-146		72.00	85.80	13.80	1.31	1.26
	SP-DD-21-148		12.00	27.95	15.95	1.46	2.65
	SP-DD-21-153		28.10	30.00	1.90	7.04	121.00
	SP-DD-21-162		12.00	25.50	13.50	0.97	2.13
	SP-DD-21-173		0.00	18.60	18.60	1.18	3.85
Golfo de Oro	GO-DD-21-033		166.90	186.40	19.50	0.81	0.79
	GO-DD-21-049		143.60	145.10	1.50	9.59	7.78
	GO-DD-21-057		313.60	334.80	21.20	2.47	18.67
	GO-DD-21-057	including	333.30	334.80	1.50	18.00	43.90
	GO-DD-21-084		65.00	96.50	31.50	0.43	0.82
	GO-DD-21-094		98.85	134.50	35.65	0.86	0.62
	GO-DD-21-097		222.30	244.50	22.20	0.47	0.36

Deposit	Drill Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
California	GO-DD-21-110		100.25	131.50	31.25	1.45	2.05
	GO-DD-21-111		86.30	128.80	42.50	1.55	2.32
	GO-DD-21-131		59.30	63.80	4.50	2.35	1.93
	GO-DD-21-136		75.50	92.00	16.50	0.76	2.79
	GO-DD-21-147		84.65	98.70	14.05	0.87	0.61
	GO-DD-21-161		162.80	183.80	21.00	0.87	1.62
	CA-DD-21-026		124.45	164.40	39.95	0.63	0.90
	CA-DD-21-037		86.40	98.30	11.90	1.50	13.96
	CA-DD-21-051		208.10	224.35	16.25	1.73	13.67
	CA-DD-21-051	including	214.30	215.35	1.05	12.85	13.10
	CA-DD-21-064		114.80	128.40	13.60	1.62	2.25
	CA-DD-21-070		158.05	174.35	16.30	1.28	1.17
	CA-DD-21-070	including	161.00	162.50	1.50	8.21	1.38
	CA-DD-21-085		134.30	171.80	37.50	0.92	2.15
	CA-DD-21-085		210.80	228.00	17.20	0.87	3.44
	CA-DD-21-091		93.70	103.60	9.90	1.56	0.94
	CA-DD-21-091		135.40	148.90	13.50	3.93	3.38
	CA-DD-21-091	including	139.90	141.40	1.50	26.50	4.80
	CA-DD-21-100		18.80	36.80	18.00	0.73	3.09
	CA-DD-21-100		122.30	131.30	9.00	2.41	3.00
	CA-DD-21-113		32.30	52.20	19.90	0.76	0.94
	CA-DD-21-116		89.15	98.70	9.55	2.82	11.39
	CA-DD-21-165		119.4	120.9	1.5	21	4.5

Table was extracted from the July, 2022 Micon Technical Report but originally supplied by Osisko Development, February, 2022.

*Note: the assay intervals in the table are core length and not true width, Due to the nature and variability of the mineralization in the San Antonio deposits, as well as, the angle at which the drill hole intersects the mineralization the true width of the mineralization is only determined once the mineral deposits are viewed in three dimensions when the mineralized intersections from several drill holes can be viewed as a whole.

10.2.4 Micon QP Comments (2022)

Micon's QP reviewed Osisko Developments 2021 drilling program and results for the July, 2022 Micon Technical Report and at that time believed the drilling has been conducted using industry best practices. Therefore, the information gained by drilling could be used to support a mineral resource estimate for the various deposits at the San Antonio Project. For this report, Micon's QP has once again reviewed the 2021 drilling program along with its results and continues to believe that information obtained during the 2021 drilling program remains suitable to be used as the basis of a mineral resource estimate.

10.3 MICON QP COMMENTS BASED ON THE 2025 SITE VISIT

No additional drilling has been completed since that reported in the 2022 Technical Report. The current dataset contains the same 177 drill holes (totalling 27,869 m of drilling) reported in 2022, for the Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California areas. These holes were drilled by Osisko Development (Sapuchi Minera) in 2021.

The current dataset contains information for 559 historical drill holes, which total 73,749.71 m of drilling (both RC and core drilling). A total 337 historical holes from across the Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California zones, were not considered as part of the drill hole database used for the 2022 resource estimation. The historical drill holes not considered as part of the drill hole database use for the resource was due to largely to them being either not within the extent of the mineralized areas or the information remains unverified.

The core boxes from the historical drilling continues to be stored at the San Antonio facilities with the core remaining in acceptable condition. Therefore, an intensive rescue program, relogging and re-sampling program of existing historical core drilling is recommended to increase the information available for a future updated resource estimate. As the 2021 core is currently exposed to weathering and some boxes have seen significant damage, the core rescue program needs to include the most recent Osisko core as well.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The majority of this section was extracted from the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report and updated where necessary to reflect the status of the San Antonio Project as of November, 2025.

11.1 GENERAL DISCUSSION

All of the data in the database comes from the different drilling campaigns that have been conducted on the San Antonio Project since the 1990s. Information related to historical drilling (prior to 2021) campaigns was extracted from the unpublished Technical Report prepared in by JDS Energy & Mining Inc., in 2020. Information related to the 2021 drill campaign completed by Sapuchi Minera was collected during the site visit in November, 2021, and data provided by the Osisko originally. The complete database is the source of information that supports the 2022 resource estimation referred in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

11.2 HISTORICAL SAMPLING PROCEDURES BY ZARUMA/RED TIGER

11.2.1 Luz del Cobre Deposit

Upon delivery to the logging facility, the core obtained from the Zaruma/Red Tiger drilling from the was digitally photographed to maintain a record of the appearance of the material, and for the purposes of geotechnical evaluation. The core was then geologically logged, and sample intervals marked for splitting. Intervals were determined based on the geology and mineralization, in order to develop data consistent with the constraints used in modelling. Sample intervals were routinely 1.52 m in length or less, although, on rare occasions, the intervals were exceeded in areas of poor core recovery or in rock with obvious low copper content. The entire hole was sampled.

Where the integrity of the core permitted, the sample was split using a diamond core saw. Where the core was strongly broken or had a high clay content, a sample splitter was used. Since it was planned to also use the core for metallurgical testing, a $\frac{1}{4}$ split was used for assaying, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ for archiving and $\frac{1}{2}$ for metallurgy.

Core recovery was examined during the site visits completed by JDS in 2020 and deemed to be satisfactory. Micon's QP believes that JDS conducted a thorough review of the core recovery during its site visit and, consequently, Micon's QP concentrated on reviewing the core generated during Osisko Development's drilling work and did not review the historical drilling.

All drill core sampling was supervised by Red Tiger geologists and conducted by a company employee. Samples were prepared at the ALS Minerals (ALS) laboratory in Hermosillo, Mexico and the pulps were then shipped to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver, BC, with the rejects returned to Red Tiger for archiving.

ALS is an international mineral testing laboratory, operating in 55 countries. ALS maintains ISO registrations and accreditations, which provide independent verification that a Quality Management System, (QMS) is in operation at the location in question. Most ALS laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2008, and several analytical facilities have received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures.

All samples in the oxide zone were analyzed for total copper and acid soluble copper, while the mixed zone core was tested with a sequential copper analysis which included total copper, cyanide soluble copper and acid soluble copper. In addition, every tenth sample was tested for 34 elements, using ICP methods. At the end of the program, ALS shipped ten per cent of the pulps to Toronto for check assaying of total copper by SGS Canada (SGS). SGS Canada is an independent commercial laboratory which maintains ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation for its mineral services laboratories.

No quality control was implemented by Red Tiger, however, results of the internal laboratory QC, the secondary laboratory checks, and the P&E due diligence sampling are presented in the Technical Report prepared by JDS Energy & Mining Inc., in 2020. This material has been reviewed by the Micon QP and deemed to be satisfactory for the purposes of use as part of mineral resource database.

11.2.2 Sapuchi Deposit

Drilling consisted of reverse circulation (RC), and all sampling was done on regular 5-foot (1.52 m) intervals down the drill hole. The sample emerging from the drill-mounted cyclone was collected by Minerales Libertad personnel and then split into two samples using a Jones riffle splitter.

The drilling completed at the Sapuchi deposit was conducted by Layne de Mexico, based out of Hermosillo, using a track mounted reverse circulation drill rig with a hole diameter of 5.5 inches. Cuttings were channelled through a cyclone attached to the drill and were then separated into two samples using a Jones splitter. Duplicate samples were collected over five-foot intervals (1.52 m) under the direction of a Minerales Libertad geologist, who also logged the cuttings on site, and the samples were transported to the main camp area at the end of each day. One sample was sent for assay, while the duplicate sample was placed in secure storage.

Duplicate samples from the RC drill program were taken to camp at the end of each shift, where one sample was placed in secure storage and the second was sent to the assay laboratory for analysis.

The channel sampling which was included in the 2013 resource estimation was similar for both the surface and underground locations. The location of each sample was determined by the geologist during mapping, based on the character and attitude of the rock, with the channel then cut by technicians under the geologist's direction. Channel lengths varied from one to two metres, with the one metre length being more common. Widths were approximately ten centimetres and depths were up to five centimetres. All sample sites were marked with aluminium tags displaying the appropriate sample number and the channel area was painted, enabling short-term re-examination of the area after receipt of assay results. As with the drilling, the samples were moved to the camp site at the end of each day for shipment to the assay laboratory.

The RC drill samples were delivered by Minerales Libertad personnel to the Bondar-Clegg preparation laboratory in Hermosillo, Mexico, where pulp samples were prepared and then shipped to the laboratory in Vancouver, BC. Bondar-Clegg was a major provider of analytical services to the mineral industry, with laboratory facilities in Canada and other parts of North and South America. In 2001, ALS announced that it had acquired the Bondar-Clegg laboratory group, effective December 1, 2001. It was reported by the Northern Miner in April, 2001 that Bondar-Clegg intended to get accredited according to ISO Guide 25 but it is unknown if this occurred prior to acquisition by ALS in December, 2001.

Samples were analysed for gold by lead-collection fire assay and AA finish. Due to the expense involved and the difficulty of re-importation to Mexico, the pulps were not returned (the primary reason for collecting two samples for each drill interval).

A limited number of samples were assayed by Barringer Laboratories Inc. (Barringer) of Reno, Nevada, using the same assay techniques as at Bondar-Clegg. The certification that Barringer held is unknown but a recent web search by Micon appears to indicate that this commercial laboratory ceased to exist between 2000 and 2002.

Surface and underground channel samples were sent to either Bondar-Clegg, with procedures and analysis as above, or to Jacobs Assay Laboratory (Jacobs) in Tucson, Arizona. When the destination for the samples was Jacobs, they were delivered by Minerales Libertad personnel to a shipping point in Hermosillo, where Jacobs's personnel took control of the samples for shipment to Tucson. Samples at Jacobs were analysed for gold by fire assay on a two-assay tonne aliquot and for a suite of 30+ elements by the ICP method. Jacobs was a small privately run commercial laboratory which does not appear to have obtained ISO certification prior to the principal person retiring in the mid-2000s and closing commercial operations.

Due to the amount of time between the reverse circulation drilling at Sapuchi and the resource estimate, P&E chose to verify the quality of the older data, even though all records were available. To confirm the quality of the drilling assays, 245 samples from gold bearing intervals in 22 drill holes were recovered from the secure facility on site and submitted to the Minerales Libertad laboratory, which was established for the Luz del Cobre mine. The samples were assayed for gold by fire assay-AA, and copper was analysed by standard atomic absorption methods. The results of this work confirmed the reliability of the earlier sampling. Twenty of the drill samples were also analysed for gold by bottle roll testing, again confirming the level of contained gold and providing additional data on the leaching characteristics of the samples.

Micon's QP notes that it is common practice for operating mines to assay their own samples using purchased standards and blanks and include the information obtained in their databases. Mine laboratories also usually participate in bi-annual or annual round-robins to maintain their QA/QC, as well as sending material to secondary laboratories. Mine laboratories doing their own assaying is an acceptable and common practice in the mining industry and it is rare that these laboratories are ISO Certified, even though they maintain their own QA/QC protocols. Canadian CANMET and Australian Geostats Pty. Ltd. are the most common providers of round-robin testing of mine laboratories.

Thirty-seven channel samples were re-located at surface at Sapuchi and re-sampled as closely as possible to the original site. These samples were assayed for gold by fire assay methods in the Minerales Libertad laboratory and for copper by atomic absorption. The values confirmed the reliability of the original work.

Quality control in the Minerales Libertad laboratory was maintained by internal calibration standards purchased for that purpose. In addition, certified standards for both copper and gold were purchased by the exploration group and were submitted with samples to verify the quality of the results. These results were reviewed by JDS in 2020 and an internal report was drafted.

11.2.3 Realito Trend Deposits

Samples generated during the 2003-2004 Realito Trend drill program were prepared by employees of Red Tiger and followed the protocols as developed and implemented in 2003 by J. Poulter. The procedures for the drill program are summarized below:

“Core was picked up at the drill site by Red Tiger Mining geologists and transported to the main camp for logging and splitting. Rock type, alteration and mineralization are determined and recorded on the drill logs, and intervals are selected for sampling. In addition, various other measurements are taken to assist in interpretation or aid in future work. These include core recovery, RQD and specific gravity (calculated by measuring the weight of a sample dry and then suspended in water) data that are also recorded on the logs.”

“Sample boundaries are selected by the geologist on the basis of geology, alteration, and mineralogy. Sample intervals are generally from 1 to 1.5 m of core length, although in rare cases there are longer intervals. Core is split by either a mechanical splitter or a diamond saw”.

The drill core was stored in an unsecured outdoor location under constant visual observation. Split and sawed drill core samples were stored behind a locked gate until a sufficient number had accumulated for shipping to the assay laboratory. When a sufficient number of samples had accumulated, they were transported by Red Tiger staff to the sample receiving facility at the ALS laboratory in Hermosillo. At the laboratory, sample pulps were prepared from sub-samples of the drill core and were sent to ALS in Vancouver, BC where the final analyses were done.

Gold was determined using fire assay-AA finish on a one assay tonne sub-sample. Any samples returning greater than 10 g/t Au were re-analysed using a fire assay / gravimetric finish on a one assay tonne sub-sample. Multi-element analyses for a 32-element suite were determined using an Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) method.

A program of check sampling was carried out on select samples of core, following completion of the drilling program. This program consisted of sending select sample rejects created by ALS to Jacobs in Tucson, Arizona for determination of gold content. These results were reviewed by JDS in 2020, and an internal report was drafted but not published as an external document. The results were reviewed again by Micon QPs in 2022 for the previous July, 2022 Technical Report

11.3 OSISKO DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.3.1 Sampling Procedures Osisko Development – Sapuchi Minera (2021)

Intensive core drilling campaigns completed in 2021 by Osisko Development were carried out by employees of Sapuchi Minera, the Mexican subsidiary of Osisko Development. Samples generated during this campaign followed the logging protocols prepared by the Mexican subsidiary in March, 2021. Core logging and sample procedures were revised by Micon during the November, 2021, site visit. The procedures for the 2021 drill program are summarized below.

The drill program is prepared and updated on a weekly basis, based on the prior drill results. Programmed holes are marked by geologists in the field, using a handheld GPS, and the hole location

is verified by the professional mine surveyor before the rig is installed. Once the rig is installed, the geologist verifies the level and orientation of the rig, prior to initiating the drilling. Once drilling starts, geologists conduct a periodic drill inspection, visiting the rig at least twice a day. Core boxes are transported from the rig site to logging facilities by either the geologists or the drillers. Core boxes are inspected, and wood-depth marks revised and corrected, if necessary.

Each core box is inspected to ensure that it is properly marked, indicating the Hole ID, box number and core interval. Core logging begins by determination of the core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD), after which the geologists proceed with the geological core logging to capture data regarding to lithology, alteration, mineralization, structures and other relevant geological data. Once the core logging is completed, the geologist in charge proceeds to mark the sample locations. The sample procedures established that a sample will be 1.5 m in length unless there are geological changes, such as lithological contact, relevant structures, or changes in alteration and/or mineralization that limit the length to less than 1.5 m. The local sample protocols establish that the minimum sample length allowed is 0.50 m. Samples are marked in each core box, using a permanent marker pen and stapling a copy of the sample tag into the box.

11.3.2 Sample Security

The following is a description of the steps Sapuchi undertook to ensure the security of the samples taken during its exploration and drilling programs. The system described herein was outlined by the project geologists during the site visit and is aligned with the general guidelines included in the logging protocols prepared for Sapuchi Minera in March, 2021:

1. Core boxes are transported by either the drillers or geologist up to the core shack, located at the mine facilities.
2. After reviewing the core boxes received from the drill site, core is logged in detail, estimating core recovery and RQD, prior to the detailed lithological logging. Data are directly loaded in electronic tablets, with use of “DEPOSIT” database software.
3. Core samples are marked according to the established protocols. Copies of the sample tags are inserted in the core boxes as a sample location reference.
4. Core boxes are photographed, using an adequate preconfigured setting, which includes a whiteboard with the adequate identification of the hole ID, core box number and the core interval at each photo.
5. Marked core boxes are then sent for core splitting. A trained field assistant prepares heavy duty plastic bags with the identification number for each sample using permanent marker pen and inserting a copy of the sample tag in each corresponding bag.
6. The field assistant proceeds to split samples with the core saw, under the supervision of the geologist in charge. Half of the split core is bagged, and half remains in the core boxes as a witness sample.
7. Samples produced during the diamond drilling are bagged, tied and transferred into sacks at the core shack facilities. Each sack is properly identified with the number of samples included in the sack. When the geologists prepare the sample batch, samples from each hole drilled are maintained as individual batches.

8. Samples are collected at the core shack facilities using a transportation designation for the corresponding laboratory (ALS or Bureau Veritas). Samples are then transported by the freight company designated, to the laboratory facilities located in the city of Hermosillo.
9. The geological manager is informed by the field geologist what samples have been transported by each freight company. The geological manager prepares the corresponding work order which indicates the numbers of samples shipped and analysis requested.
10. The laboratory prepares a sample reception form, which is mailed directly to the chief geologist and data manager.
11. Witness samples of the core (half of the core) remain safely stored at the core shack facilities, located at the Project.
12. Samples rejects and pulps are sent back to the Project after chemical analysis. Rejects and pulps are currently safely stored in different locations within the Project.
13. Assay certificates with assay results are delivered by electronic mail from the laboratory in both PDF format and as a CVS file to the management team and data manager of Sapuchi Minera. Assays files are then imported into the DEPOSITS database platform.
14. Control samples are reviewed in timely manner by the data manager, who reports any inconsistency to the laboratory for verification and potential correction.

Sample assays for the early drilling campaigns were conducted by ALS. The most recent drill samples have been assayed by Bureau Veritas, which offers a shorter turn around. Both laboratories are independent ISO-Certified Laboratories The sample preparation and main assaying procedures at the laboratories are summarized in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1
Sample Assay Methodologies

Laboratory	Stage	Method Code	Description
ALS ¹	Sample Preparation	PREP-31	Crush to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
	Gold Determination	AU-AA24	Au 50 g Fire Assay AA finish
	Multi-Element	ME-MS61	ICP-MS 48 Elements, Four acid digestion
	Gold (>10 ppm)	Au-GRA22	Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish
	Silver (>100 ppm)	AG-OG62	Ag by HF-HNO ₃ -HClO ₄ digestion with HCl leach, ICP-AES or AAS finish. 0.4 g sample
	Copper (>10,000 ppm)	Cu-OG62	Four acid digestion and ICP finish. 0.4 g sample
Bureau Veritas ²	Sample Preparation	PRP70-250	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh
	Gold Determination	FA450	50 g Lead Collection Fire Assay Fusion - AAS Finish
	Multi-Element	MA200	45 element - ICP-ES/MS
	Gold (>10 ppm)	FA550	Lead collection fire assay 50G fusion - Grav finish
	Copper (>10,000 ppm)	MA370	4-Acid Digestion ICP-ES Finish

¹ Schedule of Services & Fees. Geochemistry. ALS Global 2020.

² Bureau Veritas Minerals. 2015 Schedule of Services and Fees (CAD) V.4.

11.3.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

In March, 2021, Sapuchi Minera prepared logging protocols which described the general guidelines for core information data collection. The existing manual details the system of loading data into the DEPOSIT database, as well as providing general guidelines related to lithological logging, sampling criteria, RQD, recovery, core box photos and the determination of specific gravity.

The dataset used in the current resource estimation for the San Antonio Project contains 20,386 core samples, and includes all samples collected during the drilling campaigns, up to late 2021. Core sample assays from the previous drill campaigns are available but were not used in current estimations, due to uncertainties in the location and sampling/assays procedures. The database also contains information from 2,793 control samples, which includes assay results for coarse and fine blanks, Standard Reference Materials (SRM) and duplicates (core, rejects and pulps). Control samples were inserted systematically after 25 core samples and currently represent the 12.0% of the assays included in the dataset used for the resource estimation. The control sample distributions are summarized in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2
Summary of the Distribution of Control Samples Inserted by Sapuchi Minera

Control Sample Type	Number	% Of Assayed Samples	% By Category
Blanks			
Coarse Blanks	692	3.3%	3.8%
Fine Blanks (Not Certified)	79	0.4%	
Fine Blanks (Certified)	100	0.5%	
Standard Reference Material			
OREAS 61f	86	0.4%	3.8%
OREAS 152B	68	0.3%	
OREAS 502C	196	1.0%	
OREAS 504C	200	1.0%	
OREAS 507	125	0.6%	
OREAS 609	108	0.5%	
CDN-CM-43	97	0.5%	
Duplicates			
Core	957	4.5%	4.5%
Rejects	20	0.1%	
Pulps	36	0.2%	
Referee Laboratory	29	0.1%	
TOTAL	2,793		12.0%

11.3.3.1 Course Blanks

During the 2021 drill campaign, Sapuchi used three different types of blanks to assess any potential cross contamination. The types of blanks include:

- Coarse blank material, constituted from decorative marble pebbles.
- Non-certified fine blank from local barren breccia.
- Certified commercial blank CDN-BL-10.

Course Blank

A total of 692 coarse blank samples were analysed, with 548 analysed at ALS and 144 at Bureau Veritas. From the total of samples analysed, only two samples analysed by ALS are considered above the threshold of 5 times the detection limit established by the laboratory, with most of the reported values below the detection limit. The graphs in Figure 11.1, shows the distribution of assays results on the coarse blanks.

Figure 11.1
Coarse Blank Assays at ALS and Bureau Veritas

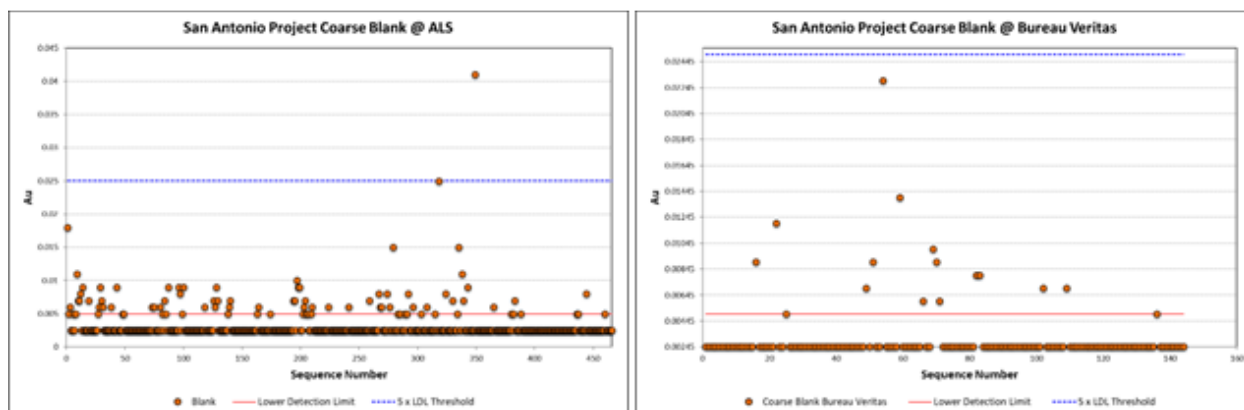


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Non-Certified Fine Blank

A total of 79 non-certified blanks were inserted in the core samples batches. ALS analysed 19 of these samples, while the remaining 60 samples were assayed at Bureau Veritas. Graphs displaying the results for the non-certified fine blanks are shown in Figure 11.2. There are no assay results that exceed the acceptable threshold established of 5 times the detection limits determined by each laboratory.

Figure 11.2
Non-Certified Fine Blanks Assays at ALS and Bureau Veritas

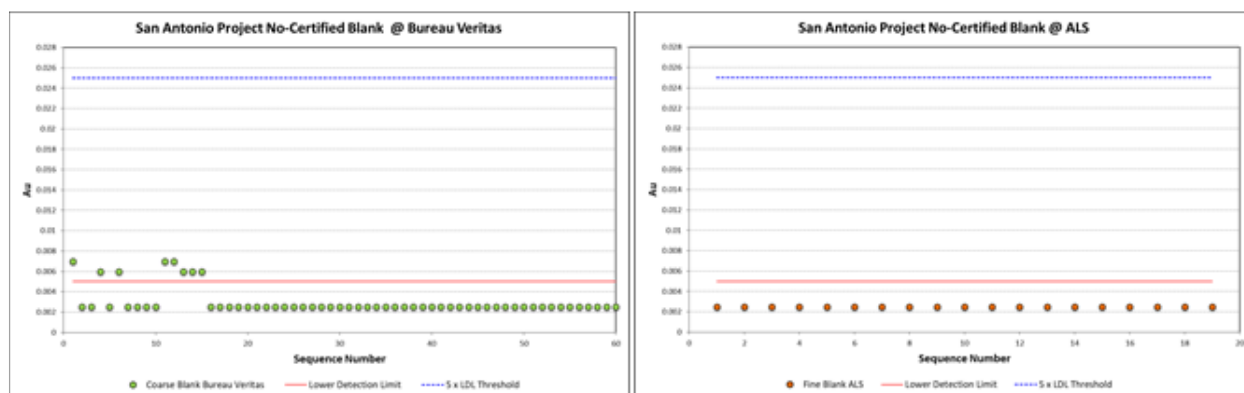


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Certified Commercial Fine Blank

Commercial blank CDN-BL-10 prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN Resource) laboratories based on granitic material was also inserted to assess potential cross-contamination issues during the assay procedures. A total of 100 samples containing this certified material were analysed by ALS. Graphs displaying the results for this certified fine blank are showed in Figure 11.3. There are no assays results that exceeded the acceptable threshold established of 5 times the detection limit determined by ALS.

Figure 11.3
Certified Blanks CDN-BL-10 Assays at ALS

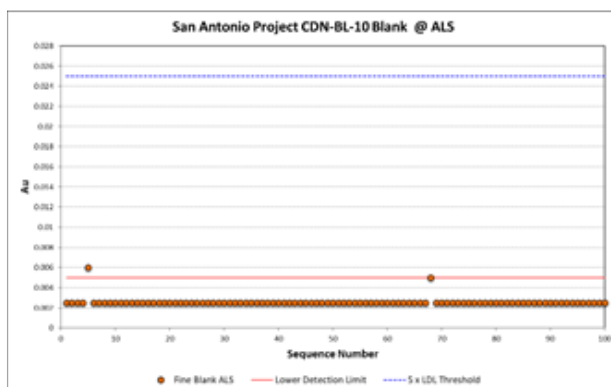


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

The results for the coarse and fine blanks analyses indicate that no significant cross contamination occurred during the assay process.

11.3.3.2 Standard Reference Material

During the 2021 drilling campaign completed by Sapuchi Minera, seven different types of commercial SRMs were used. Six out of the seven SRM used were produced by Australian Ore Research & Exploration P/L (OREAS) and the seventh was prepared by CDN Resource. The SRMs used, quantities used, comparison between historical means and certified value, as well as the matrix of each standard are summarized in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3
Summary of SRMs used During the 2021 Drill Campaign

SRM	Number of Samples	Historical Mean	Certificate Mean	Relative Difference %	SRM Matrix
OREAS 61f	86	4.665	4.600	0.014	Coarse reject splits of gold-silver ore samples blended with barren andesite
OREAS 152B	68	0.135	0.134	0.004	Porphyry cooper SRM from copper ore drilling reject material.
OREAS 502C	196	0.484	0.488	0.009	Blend of porphyry copper-gold ore, barren granodiorite and a minor quantity of Cu-Mo concentrate

SRM	Number of Samples	Historical Mean	Certificate Mean	Relative Difference %	SRM Matrix
OREAS 504C	200	1.466	1.480	0.010	Blend of porphyry copper-gold ore, barren granodiorite and a minor quantity of Cu-Mo concentrate
OREAS 507	125	0.177	0.176	0.005	Blend of porphyry copper-gold ore, barren granodiorite and Cu-Mo concentrate
OREAS 609	108	5.133	5.160	0.005	Blend of silver-copper-gold bearing ores
CDN-CM-43	97	0.306	0.309	0.009	Imperial Metal's Mount Polley mine low grade ore
TOTAL	880				

Table extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

The Table 11.4 summarizes the basic statistical information of the seven SRM samples used to date. Based on the common QC criteria, most of the assayed standards are maintained within two standard deviations of the historical mean, with failures of between 2% and 8% (OREAS 502C), and a Relative Standard Deviation <5%. SRM CDM-CM-43 is considered as “Provisional” since the Relative Standard Deviation is slightly over the 5% criteria.

Table 11.4
Basic Statistics of the Seven SRM Samples

	OREAS 61f	OREAS 152B	OREAS 502C	OREAS 504C	OREAS 507	OREAS 609	CDN-CM-43
Statistics	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au
Count	86	68	196	200	125	108	97
Min	4.390	0.123	0.445	1.360	0.159	4.689	0.275
Max	4.990	0.144	0.530	1.600	0.191	5.520	0.358
Mean	4.665	0.135	0.484	1.466	0.177	5.133	0.306
Std Dev	0.094	0.004	0.014	0.042	0.006	0.194	0.017
Certificate							
Cert Mean	4.600	0.134	0.488	1.480	0.176	5.160	0.309
Cert Std Dev	0.134	0.005	0.015	0.045	0.006	0.139	0.040
% Bias	1.4	0.4	-0.9	-1.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.9
Certificate ± %							
Mean + %	5.06	0.15	0.54	1.63	0.19	5.68	0.34
Mean - %	4.20	0.12	0.44	1.32	0.16	4.62	0.28
Ok @ %	86	68	196	200	124	108	92
Failures > %	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
% Failures > %	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Mean ± %	4.6 ± 0.46	0.13 ± 0.01	0.49 ± 0.05	1.48 ± 0.15	0.18 ± 0.02	5.16 ± 0.52	0.31 ± 0.03
Certificate ±2SD							
CMean + 2SD	4.87	0.14	0.52	1.57	0.19	5.44	0.39
CMean - 2SD	4.33	0.12	0.46	1.39	0.16	4.88	0.23
Ok @ 2 SD	85	67	184	186	114	90	97
Failures > 2SD	1	1	12	14	11	18	0
% Failures > 2SD	1	1	6	7	9	17	0
Mean ± 2SD	4.6 ± 0.27	0.13 ± 0.01	0.49 ± 0.03	1.48 ± 0.09	0.18 ± 0.01	5.16 ± 0.28	0.31 ± 0.08
Historical ±SD							
Mean + SD	4.9	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	5.5	0.3
Mean - SD	4.5	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.2	4.7	0.3
Ok @ SD	84	65	184	190	115	105	93
Failures > SD	2	3	12	10	10	3	4
% Failures > SD	2	4	6	5	8	3	4
Mean ± 2SD	4.66 ± 0.19	0.13 ± 0.01	0.48 ± 0.03	1.47 ± 0.08	0.18 ± 0.01	5.13 ± 0.39	0.31 ± 0.03

	OREAS 61f	OREAS 152B	OREAS 502C	OREAS 504C	OREAS 507	OREAS 609	CDN-CM-43
Statistics	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au
Historical RSD							
RSD	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.8	5.6
Certification	Certified	Certified	Certified	Certified	Certified	Certified	Provisional
Acceptable QC?	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
2SD < 10%?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	2SD > 10%

Table extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

The QC graphs for the SRM are displayed in Figure 11.4.

Although most of the assayed SRMs are reported to be within the common QC parameters of plus or minus two standard deviations, it was observed that the SRMs analysed at Bureau Veritas are potentially slightly sub-estimating the assay values, since a significant quantity of assays lie below the mean value, and/or the largest differences (deviation from the mean) observed are below the mean value line. It was also observed that there is a temporal variation in the precision of the SRMs assayed, a situation that need to be addressed with each one of the laboratories.

The results for the SRMs indicate that assays currently stored in the database are generally suitable for use in resource estimation. There exist some specific considerations that need to be addressed for potential impact in the resources estimated, for any future upgrade in the estimation and reclassification of mineral resources.

Figure 11.4
QC Graphs for the Different SRMs used in the 2021 Drill Campaign



Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

11.3.3.3 Duplicates

Sapuchi Minera's QC protocols include the insertion of core duplicates. General protocols established by Sapuchi Minera indicate that field duplicates for the core drill holes should be inserted systematically with each 25 samples. The insertion of duplicates is based on a systematic approach. However, the current duplicate insertion program does not consider or account for varying mineralized intervals/alteration and/or lithology and a review of the program which also accounts for these variations should be considered.

As part of the data verification process after the site visit was completed in November, 2021, a set of 20 randomly selected reject samples and 36 pulps were analysed. Additionally, 29 rejects and/or pulps were sent to different laboratories and are herein considered as referee laboratory duplicates.

Core Duplicates

Core duplicates are selected by splitting the half core sample into two parts. One quarter of the core is prepared as a parent sample, with the other quarter as a duplicate. A total of 957 core duplicates were collected and assayed by Sapuchi Minera during the drill campaign 2021 and are part of the dataset. This represents 4.5% of the total of core samples assayed.

The duplicate samples were systematically labelled with the consecutive number after the parent sample.

The Figure 11.5 displays the behaviour of the duplicate samples reported by both laboratories, ALS and Bureau Veritas, for gold and silver.

Figure 11.5
Scatter Plot Showing Core Duplicates ALS and Bureau Veritas

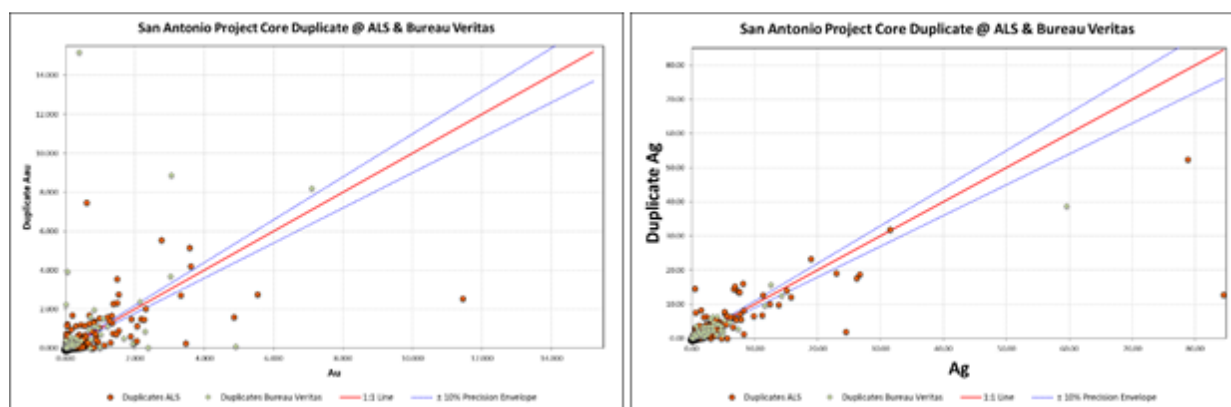


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

The precision for the gold and silver assays is considered low for the samples assayed in both laboratories. For gold, 10% of the sample pairs comply with the quality criterion of Relative Difference (RD) <10%, while, for silver, the numbers of pair samples that comply with this quality criterion increases to 27%. The precision increases to 26% (gold) and 45% (silver), considering samples pairs with RD <20%. The difference in the duplicate samples assays is significant even in both low-grade and high-grade samples. The mean value between the parent population and duplicate population differs by 7%

for gold (0.192 g/t vs. 0.206 g/t), while, for silver, the RD between the means of the parent and duplicate is estimated at 8% (1.5 g/t vs. 1.4 g/t). For 64% of the duplicate samples assayed, the RD is >20%. It is noted that nearly 74% of the core duplicate samples are in the low-grade range (<0.1 g/t).

Reject Duplicates

As part of the data verification process, a total of 20 reject samples were selected and shipped for analysis. Both the parent samples and the rejects were analysed at ALS.

The precision observed for the 20 sample pairs, assayed in the same laboratory, show a low accuracy, with only 20% of the pairs considered to be within the limits of tolerance commonly established (RD <10%). The mean value of the 20 original assays, compared with the duplicate analysis, show a significant difference of -32% (0.986 g/t vs. 1.359 g/t). The scatter plot graphs displaying these values is provided in Figure 11.6.

Figure 11.6
Scatter Plot Showing the Reject Duplicates Assayed by ALS

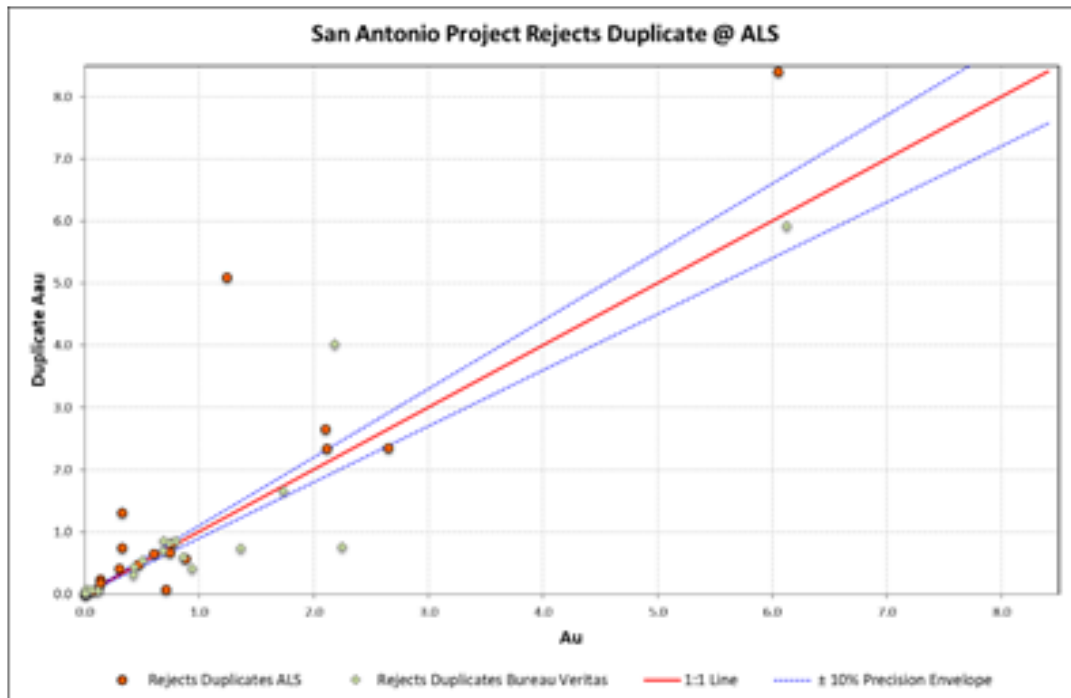


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

The number of rejects analysed also included some samples that were originally assayed at ALS or Bureau Veritas, which were later assayed at SGS or ALS. This extended number of rejects included an additional 30 samples to those displayed in Figure 11.6. When the entire population (50 samples pairs) is evaluated, it is observed that there is a slight improvement in the accuracy of gold assays, with 30% of the sample pairs being within the commonly accepted tolerance range (RD <10%), and with the difference in the mean values of the original assays compared with the duplicate assays for gold of 8% (parent: 1.843 g/t vs. duplicate: 1.695 g/t). Figure 11.7 displays the assay distribution of the 50 sample pairs analysed by different the laboratories.

Figure 11.7
Scatter Plot showing the Reject Duplicates Assayed by ALS, Bureau Veritas

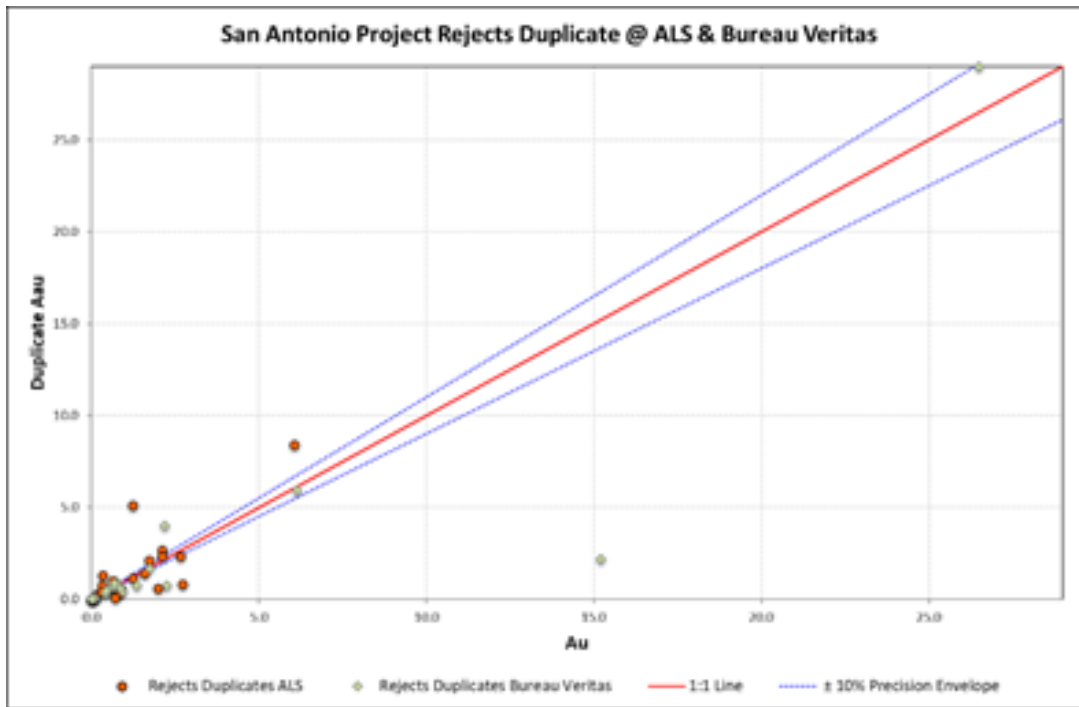


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Pulp Duplicates

A total of 70 pulps were randomly selected and sent for check assays to the ALS laboratory. One of these samples was discarded, since the laboratory reported there was not sufficient sample to complete the analysis. From this population, 36 samples correspond to samples that were originally prepared at ALS, while the remaining 34 represent pulps that were assayed at different laboratory facilities.

For the 36 pulp samples originally prepared and assayed at ALS, no significant improvement in the accuracy is observed, with just 36% of the sample's pairs reporting a RD <10%. A significant improvement is observed when the mean value of both sets of data (parent vs. duplicate) is compared. The relative difference between the means is just 1%, (0.809 g/t vs. 0.804 g/t). Figure 11.8 displays the scatter diagram for this population of pulp samples assayed at the ALS facilities.

In of the entire population of pulps assayed (which include pulps analysed by Bureau Veritas and SGS laboratories), the precision observed in the sample pairs is still low, with only 26% of the sample's pairs with an RD value <10%. The relative difference between the mean value of the two set of data (pulp parent and pulp duplicate) is 5% (1.084 g/t vs. 1.144 g/t). Figure 11.9 displays the sample distribution of the 69 samples pair of pulps analysed by the different laboratories.

Figure 11.8
Scatter Plot Showing Pulp Duplicates Assayed by ALS

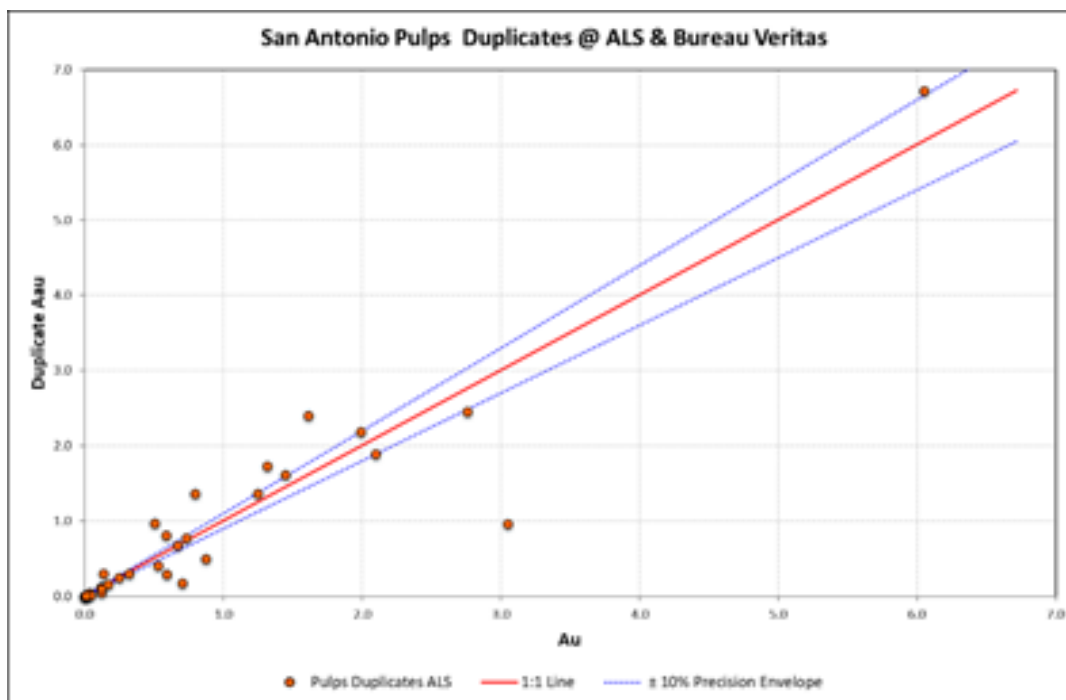


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Figure 11.9
Scatter Plot showing Pulp Duplicates Assayed by ALS

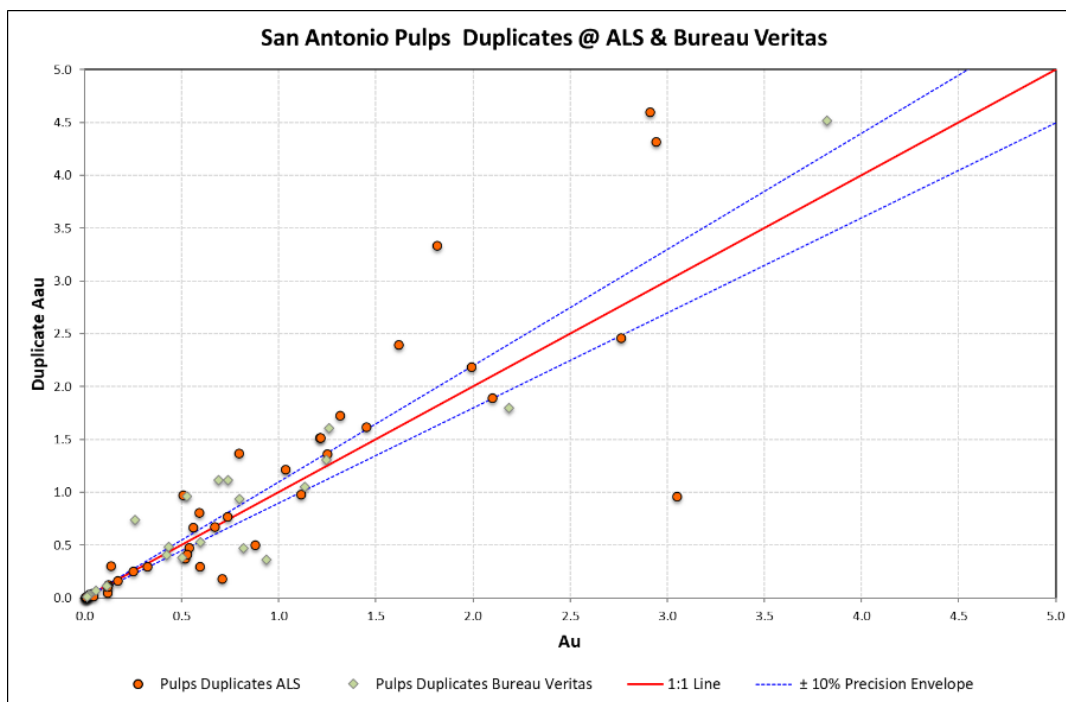


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Referee Laboratory Duplicates

From the population of 50 rejects and 69 pulps reviewed, the sample rejects and pulps analysed by different laboratories were extracted and examined individually. This includes 30 rejects samples and 34 pulps assayed by different laboratories.

The review of 30 reject samples analysed by different laboratories indicates that 37% of the sample pairs accomplish the accepted limit of tolerance of $RD < 10\%$. The comparison in the mean value shows a difference of 23% (2.413 vs. 1.918), 50% of the sample pairs report a $RD > 20\%$. Sample pairs graph are displayed in Figure 11.10.

Review of the 34 pulp samples analysed by different laboratories indicated that 21% of the sample pairs were within the accepted tolerance limit of $RD < 10\%$. The comparison in the mean value shows a difference of 1% (1.524 g/t vs. 1.514 g/t). However, 45% of the sample pairs reported a $RD > 20\%$. Sample pairs are displayed in Figure 11.11.

Figure 11.10
Scatter Plot showing Reject Duplicates Assayed at Different Laboratories

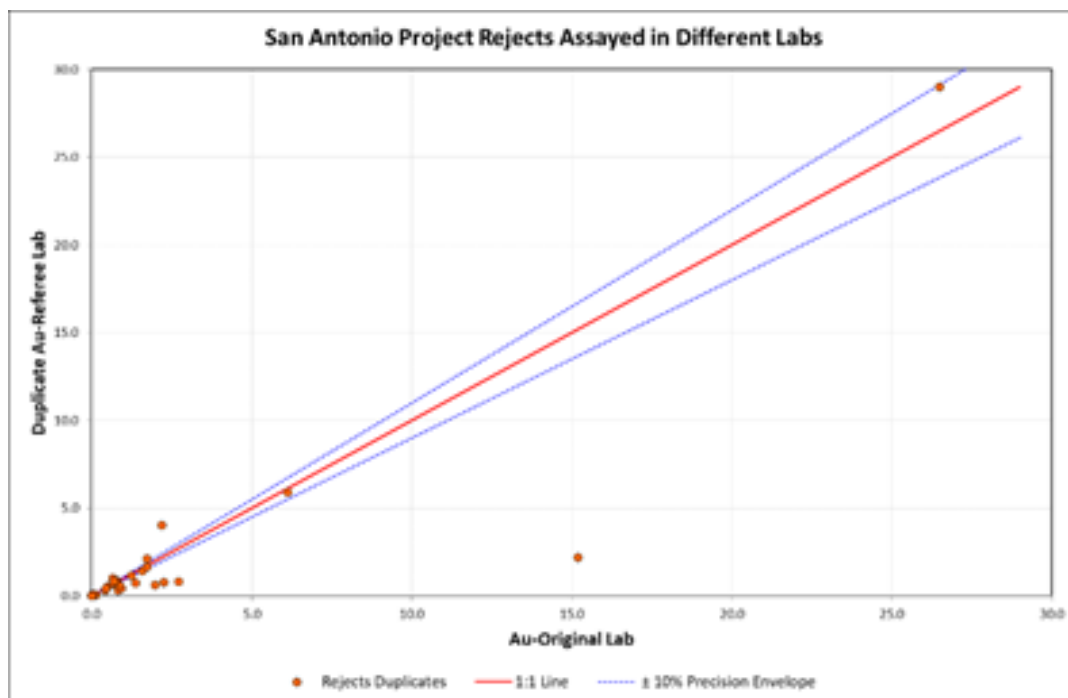


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Figure 11.11
Scatter Plot Showing Pulp Duplicates Assayed at Different Laboratories

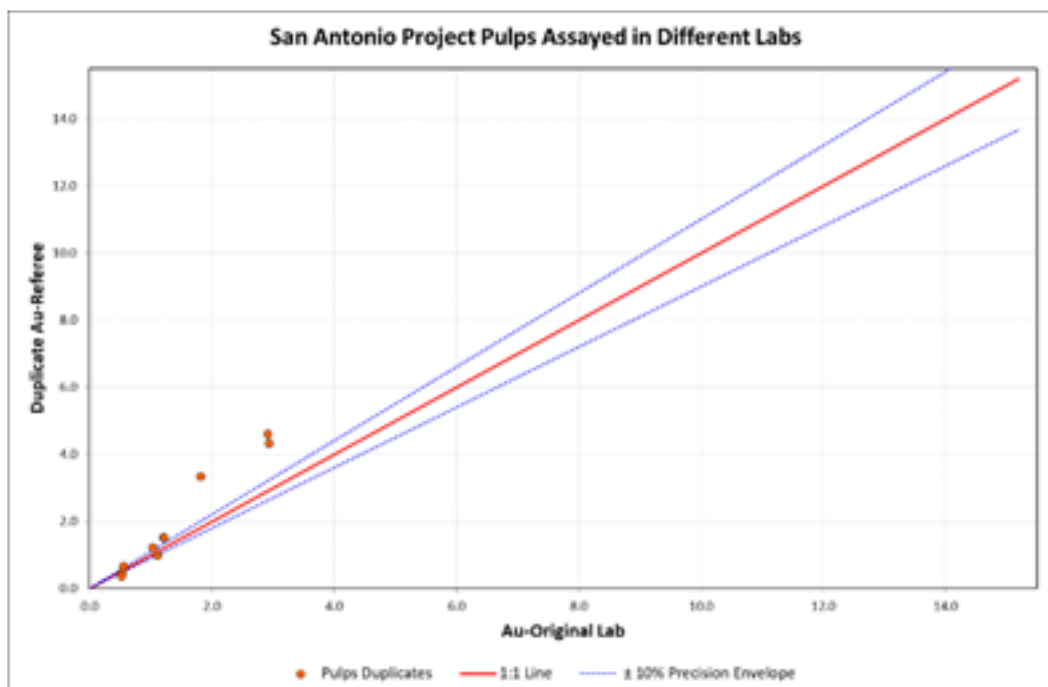


Figure extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

The review of the different types of duplicates (core, rejects, pulps) and analysis of samples pairs analysed by different laboratories indicates that the level of precision for the analysis is low and needs to be properly assessed. The presence of gold mineralization is commonly manifested in the sample pairs, but the content of gold usually shows a significant difference between the parent sample and the duplicate sample. The precision does not improve significantly for more processed samples (core-rejects-pulps), but the comparison between the mean values of both populations (parent vs. duplicate) improves with the number of samples.

The results suggest that overall estimation of the resources may not see a significant impact in the global numbers, but that they may be a significant local impact in the spatial distribution of the values, and values assigned to each block, with a potentially significant impact in the block model, and eventually in the mine design and short-term mining plan.

11.4 MICON QP COMMENTS (2022 TECHNICAL REPORT)

Micon's QP reviewed Sapuchi Minera's QA/QC procedures for the 2021 drilling campaign at the San Antonio Project. The QP believes that the program was conducted in line with the CIM best practice guidelines.

Micon's QP recommends conducting a review of current logging protocols, prepared by Sapuchi Minera in 2021, in order to implement standardized procedures for all the stages of data collection, and to provide detailed procedures with the aim of minimizing errors and creating systematic standard procedures during data collection. A chain of custody procedure should be included to track samples

along the entire process chain, and a verification procedure should be instituted to review specific gravity parameters at external specialized laboratories.

The sampling protocol requires revision to ensure the insertion of an adequate number and type of control samples within the potentially mineralized zone. The use of coarse blanks, with the highest hardness (e.g., quartz), as well as certified blanks is suggested. Sapuchi Minera needs to consider creating and certifying its own blanks and SRMs, in order to minimize the matrix effect during assays.

A significant number of duplicates, which includes, core, rejects, pulps and referee lab duplicates, has been analyzed in the Project. The set of duplicates correspond to the intensive drill campaign carried out in 2021, which includes all drilled areas considered in the resource estimation including in this technical report. The review of the available data indicates that level of acceptance (RDP <10%) for core duplicates is accomplished in only 10% of samples pairs, with slight improvement in rejects and pulps duplicates (30% and 36% respectively). Duplicates assayed on a referee laboratory indicates that 37% of rejects comply with the level of acceptance, while 21% of the pulps shows an acceptable repeatability. The significant low accuracy for the different types of duplicates needs to be fully evaluated and corrective action put in place to increase the accuracy and/or understand the origin of the differences. It is suggested that Sapuchi Minera consider conducting a comprehensive mineralogical analysis, including textural relationship, mineral size, exposure, etc., to better understand the impact of these factors on the quality of the assays obtained. Sapuchi also needs to review and re-enforce its own sampling procedures, as well as potentially reviewing and, eventually, modifying the sample preparation methodology used currently at the laboratories for its samples.

The use of the screen metallic assay technique is recommended by the Micon QP, as this will potentially promote a better understanding of the grade variability and increase confidence in the results.

The impact of the low accuracy in the assays results will affect the categorization of the resources and must be properly evaluated for any future work oriented towards upgrading the category of the resources as the Project advances. It is recommended to investigate and evaluate the spatial effect of the low accuracy in the assays results in the current geological/block model.

11.4.1 Micon QP Comments Update

Micon's QP comments from the July, 2022 Technical Report are still applicable for this report since no further exploration or drilling have been completed since the publication of the 2022 report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 GENERAL

This current Technical Report is the second report that Micon's QPs have undertaken for the San Antonio Project in Sonora, Mexico. The first report published in July, 2022, disclosed a mineral resource estimate for the San Antonio Project for Osisko Development. As part of the report in 2022 Micon's QPs undertook a data verification program related to the drilling program, as well as the database upon which the resource estimate was based.

12.2 2021 SITE VISIT

The 2021 site visit to the San Antonio property was completed between November 11 and 13, 2021 by Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, CPG, who is an independent consultant and Certified Professional Geologist (CPG), as well as a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG). Mr. Calles-Montijo is based in Hermosillo, México. Mr. Calles-Montijo was contacted by Maggie Layman, Vice-President of Exploration of the Osisko Development, requesting the preparation of a NI 43-101 Technical Report, and later established contact with William Lewis (Micon) to define the objectives of the site visit, as required by the NI 43-101 guidelines. The objectives of the site visit were discussed between Maggie Layman (Osisko Development), William Lewis (Micon) and Rodrigo Calles-Montijo. Mr. Calles-Montijo visited the different areas of the property, with an emphasis in verifying the exploration/evaluation works completed to date, as well as a general overview of the current construction works, and an inspection of the old mine facilities and open-pit in the area. During the site visit, Mr. Calles-Montijo was accompanied by Mr. Francisco Quiroz, president of Sapuchi Minera, a subsidiary company of Osisko Development. During the site visit, Mr. Calles-Montijo had the opportunity to meet the personnel responsible for the areas of Technical Services (mining, metallurgy and process), environmental and geological staff.

During the 2021 site visit, the location of 11 (out of 177) of the DDH holes drilled in 2021 were inspected. Due to permitting limitations and in order to minimize environmental impact, most of the holes drilled in 2021 are located along the dirt access roads. The drill sites were identified in the field and, in most cases, a board sign with basic hole information was placed at the site. Hole collars are mostly covered by soil and are not accurately identifiable, which limited the amount of hole collars reviewed during the site inspection. In some cases, it is possible to observe the hole in the ground or a piece of steel casing left on site. No cement monument was observed at any of the drill sites visited in 2021 (Figure 12.1).

Coordinates of the inspected collars during the 2021 site visit were compared with coordinates provided by Sapuchi Minera in the collar table. There are differences within the range of tolerance for a handheld GPS (<5 m). Significant differences detected during collar validation in the location of 2 holes were reported and later corrected by the geology and survey staff of Sapuchi Minera. A later drill-hole location verification was completed, comparing the elevation of collars reported by Sapuchi Minera surveyors and the elevation obtained from the Digital Elevation model completed in December, 2021. Some significant differences were found, and reported to Sapuchi Minera, which conducted a field verification and corrected some of the data originally contained in the database.

Figure 12.1
Location of Holes SP-DD-21-066 (Left) & CA-DD-21-062 (Right)



Source: Micon, 2021.

An intensive surface sampling program across the entire property was completed by the former owner of the property. This information is currently stored in the Osisko Development database. Several samples are still properly identified in the field, with the presence of aluminium tags containing the sample identification (Figure 12.2). During the 2021 site visit, nine rock chips samples were collected along representative outcrops of the three main mineralized zones. Photos of some of the surface verification samples are shown in Figure 12.2, and surface sample list with assays results are shown in Table 12.1.

Figure 12.2
Left: Sample 493801 (2021). Right Sample 493802. Aluminium Tags from Previous Surface Sampling



Source: Micon, 2021.

Core logging facilities located at the camp were visited and core logging and sampling procedures were discussed with members of the geology staff, as described in Section 11.0. Core logging facilities (Figure 12.3) are adequate and well equipped and include three diamond saws to split core and equipment for determination of bulk density in core samples. Core storage facilities are temporary, and most of the core boxes are currently stored in piles around the core logging facilities. Some of the core boxes, as well as sample pulps and rejects, are temporarily stored at the old explosive magazine building. A core warehouse facility was programmed to be built soon.

Table 12.1
Surface Samples Collected During the Site visit, 2021

Field ID (2021)	Historical Sample ID	WGS 84		Assay Gold (ppm)	Description
		X	Y		
493801	NI	631,854	3,167,943	0.261	Red-ochre breccia with abundant FeOx, and white-argillized zones
493802	78610 and 2053	631,818	3,167,958	0.534	Breccia with abundant silica veinlets and well crystallized-quartz veins.
493803	NI	631,856	3,167,909	1.89	Breccia with semi-horizontal quartz veins and thin veinlets. Abundant FeOx.
493804	NI	631,745	3,168,017	0.153	Antique mine workings. Breccia with abundant silica veins. Abundant FeOx.
493805	NI	631,759	3,168,899	2.47	Antique mine workings. Breccia with semi-horizontal quartz veins & silica veinlets
493806	NI	630,560	3,166,853	2.91	Grab sample on mineral stockpile. Recent low scale-artisanal mining work.
493807	NI	630,736,	3,166,868	2.34	Shear zone along the contact between intrusive and sediments. Strongly fractured. Abundant FeOx.
493808	NI	631,209	3,166,598	2.05	Contact zone between argillized intrusive and brecciated sediments. Abundant FeOx.
493809	NI	630,948	3,166,928	3.66	Zone with abundant FeOx at the footwall of faulted structure.

Source: Micon, 2021.

Figure 12.3
Sapuchi Minera Core Logging and Storage Facilities



Source: Micon, 2021.

Core of three representative holes, from each one of the main three areas of interests (Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California), were reviewed and compared with strip logs previously provided by Osisko Development staff. Seven samples from representative intervals from the inspected holes were collected from the ½ core witness available, leaving ¼ core for future reference. Table 12.2 summarizes the results of the duplicated core samples collected during the site visit, and a comparison with original assays reported.

Table 12.2
Duplicate Core Samples from RC-Drilling Collected During the 2021 Site Visit

Sample ID (2021)	Original Sample ID	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)			Ag (ppm)		
					Original	Duplicate	RD	Original	Duplicate	RD
493842	44303	SP-DD-21-102	7.1	9	1.425	0.859	49.6	3.55	3	16.8
493843	44323	SP-DD-21-102	35	36.5	2.86	1.200	81.8	37.9	29	26.6
493844	44334	SP-DD-21-102	48.5	50	2.97	9.580	105.3	2.45	<2	
493845	54183	GO-DD-21-042	1.1	3	0.082	0.100	19.8	0.51	<2	
493846	7836	CA-DD-21-091	47.2	48.7	0.652	0.702	7.4	1.6	<2	
493847	7850	CA-DD-21-091	65.2	66.7	2.165	1.810	17.9	7.2	3	82.4
493848	7854	CA-DD-21-091	71.2	72.7	0.269	0.294	8.9	0.7	<2	
Mean					1.49	2.08	33.0			

Source: Micon, 2021.

Sample rejects are stored on wood pallets and properly covered to protect the materials from the impact of weather. Samples pulps, as well as some of the core boxes, are stored inside the magazine buildings, protected and well organized. During the site visit, 11 reject samples and 10 pulp samples were selected for verification analysis. Figure 12.4 shows the storage conditions of the rejects and pulps. The list of selected samples for assay verification are summarized in Table 12.3 and Table 12.4.

Figure 12.4
Reject and Pulp Sample Storage Facilities (Mine Magazines)



Source: Micon, 2021.

Table 12.3
Reject Samples from Drilling Collected During the 2021 Site Visit

Sample ID (2021)	Original Sample ID	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)			Ag (ppm)		
					Original	Duplicate	RD	Original	Duplicate	RD
493810	846013	SP-DD-21-003	17	17.95	0.647	0.997	42.6	4.06	2	68.0
493811	846042	SP-DD-21-003	49.85	51.25	1.99	0.602	107.1	0.75	<2	
493812	846035	SP-DD-21-003	42	43.35	2.71	0.815	107.5	1.74	<2	
493813	846038	SP-DD-21-003	46.35	47.85	1.73	2.1	19.3	1.22	<2	
493814	846061	SP-DD-21-003	70.4	71.9	0.82	0.316	88.7	2.36	2	16.5

Sample ID (2021)	Original Sample ID	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)			Ag (ppm)		
					Original	Duplicate	RD	Original	Duplicate	RD
493815	846074	SP-DD-21-003	83	84.5	1.585	1.43	10.3	1.19	<2	
493816	846103	SP-DD-21-003	115.15	116.7	1.235	1.16	6.3	1.34	<2	
493817	7269	GO-DD-21-086	115.5	117	1.36	0.732	60.0	0.2	<2	
493818*	7454					0.761			<2	
493819	7376	GO-DD-21-086	243	244.5	0.505	0.542	7.1	0.4	<2	
493820	8766	GO-DD-21-090	109.8	112.4	0.683	0.688	0.7	1.6	<2	
Mean Values**					1.33	0.92	36.0			

*Original SRM inserted in sample batch. Not sufficient sample for Ag determination; RD=Relative Difference

** Values above and below detection limits (<,>), not considered in mean estimation.

Source: Micon, 2021.

Table 12.4
Pulp Samples from Drilling Collected During the 2021 Site Visit

Sample ID (2021)	Original Sample ID	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)			Ag (ppm)		
					Original	Duplicate	RD	Original	Duplicate	RD
493821	50315	SP-DD-21-006	351.6	353.05	2.91	4.600	45.0	15.9	20	22.8
493822	50355	SP-DD-21-006	397.55	398.6	0.537	0.480	11.2	0.37	<2	
493823	50402	SP-DD-21-006	452	453.5	1.035	1.220	16.4	0.25	<2	
493824	46551	CA-DD-21-032	123.9	124.55	0.558	0.668	17.9	5.96	6	0.7
493825	46554	CA-DD-21-032	127.55	129.05	1.815	3.340	59.2	28.2	35	21.5
493826	46557	CA-DD-21-032	132.05	133.55	1.21	1.520	22.7	5.96	5	17.5
493827	41939	SP-DD-21-034	5.0	6.4	0.518	0.376	31.8	1.85	<2	
493828	41950	SP-DD-21-034	18.15	18.7	2.94	4.320	38.0	1.65	<2	
493829	41972	SP-DD-21-034	35.2	36.7	1.215	1.520	22.3	0.97	<2	
493830	54081	GO-DD-21-036	24.3	25.35	1.115	0.982	12.7	0.79	<2	
Mean Values**					1.39	1.90	31.5			

** Values above and below detection limits (<,>), not considered in mean estimation.

Source: Micon, 2021.

Pulps, rejects, core and surface rock samples collected during the site visit were maintained in the permanent custody of Mr. Calles-Montijo, packed and relabelled and personally delivered at the facilities of SGS in Hermosillo, México. The selected suite of analysis was chosen to be consistent with the suite used by Osisko Development for the drill hole samples, that were analysed by ALS and Bureau Veritas. Assay methods used for samples collected by Micon in 2021 are listed in the Table 12.5.

ALS laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2008 accreditation standards and a number of analytical facilities have received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures. Bureau Veritas has achieved ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation at its Analytical Laboratory in Hermosillo, Mexico.

The assay results included in the Sample Assays Excel spreadsheet provided by Sapuchi Minera were reviewed, comparing the entered results in the compiled table with the values reported on the assays certificates. A total of 2,449 assays results, equivalent to the 12% of the total number of samples included in the dataset, were reviewed, with no significant errors for the recorded values of gold and silver. Some inconsistencies in the values of copper were identified and reported to Sapuchi Minera's data manager for review and correction, prior to complete the resource estimation.

Table 12.5
Assays Method used for the Analysis of Samples Collected During the 2021 Site Visit

Stage	Method Code	Description
Sample Preparation*	PRP-91	Weigh, dry, (<3.0 kg), crush to 75% passing 2 mm, split 500 g, pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns
Gold Determination**	GO_FAA50V10	50 g, Fire assay, AAS finish
Multi-Element**	GE_ICP21B20	Two acid/aqua regia digestion/ / ICP-OES package (34 elements)
Silver determination** (>100 ppm)	GO_AAS21C50	0.5 g, 2-Acid digest, AAS finish

Source: * SGS Analytical Services, 2018; ** SGS Analytical Services, 2020.

Source: Micon, 2021.

Drill hole datasets used for the current resource estimation were reviewed, using the QA/QC function ability of Target (Geosoft®) for ArcGIS®. The QA/QC report generated for this application reported some issues in the down hole survey data, which were reported to Sapuchi Minera's data manager for review and correction.

12.3 2022 MICON QP COMMENTS

In general, Micon's review of the material provided by Osisko Development and its discussions with technical staff of Osisko Development, and site visit observation in 2021, found that the data provided were adequate for the purposes of preparing a resource estimate for the San Antonio Property.

Micon's QP recommends installing a cement monument and a piece of capped steel or PVC pipe at the collar of each completed hole, once the drill pads are abandoned. Due to the location of current holes (on dirt access roads), the cement plate and the piece of pipe should be installed at the surface level for longer preservation. This is also usually required by the environmental authorities, and it will assist with identifying hole locations during future reviews. During the site visit, it was observed that the water table is located close to the collars of a number of the drill holes. The Micon QP recommends that a record is kept of the information regarding the height of the water table, so that some of the exploration holes could be converted into monitoring wells, for future control and monitoring of the underground water quality.

No rock mechanics information has been generated at the Project, at the time of this report. The geological conditions observed during the site visit, the intensive degree of alteration and geotechnical features, such as faulting/brecciation, need to be investigated and incorporated into the mine design. The QP recommends expanding the core logging protocols to include collection of basic geotechnical information.

Core logging protocols prepared by Sapuchi Minera are mainly focused on the process of data insertion into the database system (Deposit). Micon's QP recommends reviewing these protocols and adding additional information, such as geotechnical information and density, which will be used as the Project advances.

Only limited determination of bulk density has been carried out as part of the core-logging process. Selected samples for determination of bulk density are each 25 m apart, which can be considered wide spaced, due the potential size of exploitation blocks. It was also observed that some of the samples selected for determining bulk density are significantly porous, and determination procedures do not include the specific methodology to deal with this type of materials. Samples selected for bulk density

determination remain intact in the core boxes and were not split and included in the corresponding core sample. It is recommended that, for future campaigns, the samples used for specific gravity determination be split after the data are collected. During the site visit, Micon noticed that the degree of alteration results in significant variability in the rock density. Bulk density has a direct impact on the estimation of mineral resources, as well as a potential impact on the geotechnical behaviour of the rocks and must be properly determined. Micon recommends increasing the number of determinations of bulk density of the drilled core and suggests that the bulk density methodology be reviewed. It is also recommended that a specific gravity verification process be implemented by sending a random set of samples, previously analysed in the project facilities, to specialized rock mechanics laboratory for determination of this parameter, followed by a comparative analysis of the results.

Core boxes containing witness core are still stored in piles near the core-logging facilities and in the magazine building which is considered a temporary storage facility. Due to the large amount of core produced in the past year, it is recommended that the prompt construction of adequate facilities to store and secure all core boxes in a single place is undertaken. The new facility should also store any witness core from the historical drilling that might be located at the Project. Core sample rejects, as well as sample pulps, should also be properly stored.

12.4 2025 SITE VISIT

The current site visit to San Antonio Project facilities was completed on October 16, 2025, by Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, CPG. Mr. Calles-Montijo was contacted by William Lewis who requested him to conduct the site visit in order to assess the Project status since his last site visit in 2021.

The site visit included participation from the technical staff of Sapuchi Minera, comprising the Project geologists, Francisco Espinosa; ESH manager leader, Alma Luviano; metallurgist, Francisco Cuevas; and the mine planning manager, Ivan García.

The site visit was led by Q.P. Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, who was accompanied by Geo. José Carlos Flores of the exploration consulting firm SPM, representing Axo. Their collaboration ensured a comprehensive review of the Project's current progress and site conditions.

As part of the site assessment, several key areas and facilities were inspected. This included the newly established metallurgical plant, laboratory facilities; the leaching pad; the designated area for diamond core storage; and the core logging facilities. The recent rainstorms in the area, and lack of maintenance of the access roads, did not allow for the safe access to the Project areas of Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro and California, which comprise the areas of covered by mineral resources reported by Micon in 2022.

The area where the drilling core is located was visited during the site visit. It was observed that 2021 core holes are exposed to weather and not protected (Figure 12.5). This caused severe damage in several core boxes and several of the core should be considered as a loss. Also, some sample rejects available are exposed, and plastic bags practically destroyed by the impact of weather (Figure 12.6).

Figure 12.5
2021 Drill Hole Core Box Storage Conditions



Source: Micon Site Visit, 2025.

Figure 12.6
2021 Drill Hole Sample Reject Storage Conditions



Source: Micon Site Visit, 2025.

Historical core from holes drilled prior to Osisko Development's involvement are still stored in some of the old facilities. Although the storage facilities are not in good condition, most of the core boxes are still in acceptable condition (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7
Historical Drill Core Boxes in their Storage Facilities



Source: Micon Site Visit, 2025.

Drill core pulp samples are safely stored in a container and can be reusable for assay checking (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12.8
2021 Drill Core Pulp Samples Storage Conditions



Source: Micon Site Visit, 2025.

Core logging and sampling facilities are still in working condition. However, it was mentioned that this area is being considered as hosting the future greenhouse which will be used for growing of vegetation for the reclamation process (Figure 12.9).

Figure 12.9
Core Logging and Sampling Facilities



Source: Micon Site Visit, 2025.

12.5 2025 MICON QP COMMENTS

It is strongly recommended that Axo Copper immediately implements a plan to rescue and secure the core boxes from the 2021 drill campaign and the construction of adequate core store facilities. The program should be extended to historical core available on the site, which represents additional source information that should be beneficial to improve geological model and resource estimation.

The portion of the 2021 drill core that cannot be adequately or safely rescued, could be used as source material for preliminary metallurgical test.

All other recommendations included in the 2022 Technical Report are still valid, since no additional work has been completed at the Project (rock mechanics, additional density determination, review of procedures, etc.)

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The majority of this section was extracted from the July, 2022, Micon Technical Report and updated where necessary to reflect the status of the San Antonio Project as of November, 2025.

13.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

This section summarizes the metallurgical testing conducted on samples from the San Antonio property. Estimates of metal recoveries and reagent usage rates developed for the processing methods assumed for the mineral resource are included.

Metallurgical testing is considered in two parts: historical (pre-2019) and Osisko Development's (2021-2022) testing. Osisko Development's metallurgical testing forms the primary basis for the estimated metal recoveries and reagent consumption rates used in this Technical Report.

The samples used for the metallurgical testing programs originated from the Sapuchi deposit and are assumed to be representative of the mineralization contained within the mineral resource estimate.

A summary of the pre-2019 metallurgical testing and processing was previously prepared by JDS. This summary has been reviewed and contributes to an understanding of the mineralogy and metallurgy for the project. However, as records for the sample sources for the historical work are incomplete, data from the historical testing are of more limited use than data from Osisko Development's more recent metallurgical testing.

13.2 HISTORICAL CYANIDE TESTWORK

Metallurgical testwork, with respect to gold, has been undertaken using mineralized samples from the deposits of the San Antonio mine since 1984. From 1990 to 2006, the metallurgical testwork also included heap leaching for copper.

The gold recovery testwork completed in 1984 and 2003 focused primarily on bottle rolls on fine grinds, such as would be found in a conventional agitated leach plant. Testwork completed in 1995, 1996, and 2014 included some heap leach, as well as conventional milling testwork.

The sulphide mineralization testwork for gold recovery in 2017 and 2019 focused on coarser particles such as would be found in a heap leach scenario.

Copper recovery testwork was conducted between 1990 and 2006 at various laboratories. This testwork successfully demonstrated an opportunity to recover copper by heap leach and solvent extraction-electrowinning (SX/EW) technology.

The pre-2023 historical cyanide leach testwork includes the following:

- 1984 Golden Shield Samples Cyanide Bottle Roll Tests.
- 1995 Metallurgical Testing of Mexican Gold Ores.
- 1995 Luz de Cobre Column Leach Cyanidation Study Realito Zone – San Antonio.

1996 Preliminary Metallurgical Investigation for the San Antonio De La Huerta Property in Sonora, Mexico.

2003 Golfo de Oro Report of Metallurgical Testwork.

In the testwork conducted in 1984, 53 samples were received by Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA), which were then prepared and submitted for assay. After assaying the samples, 10 samples were chosen for leach testing. The samples were ground to 100% passing 150 µm and leached using a NaCN concentration of 5,000 ppm for 24 hours. The average dissolution (leach extraction) was 96% for gold and 57% for silver. The 1984 report makes a special mention that silver recovery was quite variable, ranging from 13% to 95%. It was also noted that there was very low cyanide soluble copper in these samples with the average being 13 ppm.

In the 1995 metallurgical testing of Mexican Gold Ores by Hazen Research, five mineralized samples were tested for gold recoveries. The five samples were each homogenized and then split into three portions; one portion for assay, one portion for leaching without grinding, and one portion leached at a particle size distribution of 80% passing 105 µm. The samples were leached at 35% solids at a pH of between 10.5 and 11 and at a cyanide concentration of 1,000 ppm (initially 1,500 ppm) for 72 hours. The gold extractions ranged from 27.7% to 88.9% for the unground samples and from 80.4% to 95.1% for the ground samples.

The column testwork performed in 1995 used two surface samples from the Realito Zone (California and Golfo de Oro deposits) which were crushed to an estimated ½ inch (12.7 mm) and then agglomerated. The results for these tests are summarized in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1
1995 Column Leach Extractions

Sample Description	Extraction (%)		Calculated Head (oz/t)		Reagent Consumption (lb/short ton Min.)	
	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	CaO
Surface Ore No. 1	92.81	86.82	0.127	0.075	5.65	12.35
Surface Ore No. 2	82.92	9.93	0.29	0.124	3.97	13.17

Source: Luz de Cobre Column Leach Cyanidation Study Realito Zone – San Antonio (1995).
Min. is short for mineralization

The 1996 metallurgical testwork program was completed to support a pre-feasibility study for Echo Bay Mines on the San Antonio property. For this study, two composites (oxide and sulphide) were generated to determine the expected precious metal recoveries through cyanidation. The test results are summarized in Table 13.2.

Table 13.2
1996 Bottle Roll Leach Extractions

Sample Description	Size	Extraction (%)		Calculated Head (g/t)		Reagent Consumption (kg/t Min.)	
		Au	Ag	Au	Ag	NaCN	CaO
Sulphide Composite	As received	64.9	41	1.63	10.1	0.98	1.97
Sulphide Composite	P ₈₀ 105 µm	96.4	52.2	1.63	10.1	1.38	2.59
Oxide Composite	As received	94.9	29.8	1.25	4.8	0.57	6.74
Oxide Composite	P ₈₀ 105 µm	92	38.7	1.25	4.8	0.35	7.29

Source: Preliminary Metallurgical Investigation for the San Antonio de la Huerta Property in Senora, Mexico (1996).

The flotation gold recoveries for these samples, at a grind size of P₈₀ - 105 µm, were 94.8% and 87% for the sulphide and oxide samples, respectively.

The Golfo de Oro testwork program in 2003 used a sulphide composite from the Golfo de Oro deposit of the San Antonio property. The testwork included gravity, flotation, and bottle roll leach testing. The results for the bottle roll leach testing can be seen in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3
2003 Bottle Roll Leach Extractions

KCA Test No.	P ₈₀ Size (mm)	Extraction (%)	Calculated Head (g/t)	Reagent Consumption (kg/t Min.)
		Au	Au	NaCN
31054 A	0.447	91	6.14	3.77
30890 A	0.267	94	6.34	4.11
30890 B	0.124	97	6.58	4.59
30890 C	0.086	97	6.01	5.23
30890 Pre-Aeration	0.086	98	5.78	3.76

Source: Golfo de Oro Report of Metallurgical Testwork (2003).

The flotation recoveries, not including gravity, were comparable to the leach extractions for the samples ground to a P₈₀ below 125 µm. For grinds coarser than P₈₀ of 125 µm, the flotation recoveries did not achieve the same levels as for leaching with cyanide.

In 2014, a testwork program was completed by Resource Development Inc. (RDI) to test the response of the mineralization to cyanidation at coarser size fractions. RDI reported that the samples responded very well to cyanidation for both the bottle roll and vat leaching tests, with gold recoveries in the range of 70%. The report does not identify the origin of the sample and, therefore, it is difficult to determine if this sample is meant to be representative of the sulphide, oxide, or transition mineralization types.

A series of leach tests were undertaken in 2017 and 2019 by SGS – Lakefield in Lakefield, Ontario Canada to determine the amenability of sulphide composites from the San Antonio properties to gold recovery by heap leaching. The tests were conducted on a range of gold, silver and copper feed grades, the results of which are summarized in Table 13.4.

Table 13.4
2017/2019 Bottle Roll Extractions

Test No.	Calculated Head (Au g/t)	Calculated Head (Ag g/t)	Reagent Consumption		Recovery	
			NaCN (kg/t)	CaO (kg/t)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
2017 - CN19	0.568	1.764	1.834	3.103	61.24	31.96
2017 - CN20	1.470	1.127	1.683	2.819	65.64	55.62
2017 - CN21	4.832	2.335	2.177	3.491	52.29	61.46
2017 - CN22	1.049	1.662	2.607	3.508	56.14	33.83
2017 - CN23	0.323	0.628	1.817	2.750	35.07	20.34
2019 - CN 7	2.18	6.09	2.461	6.813	74.77	16.22
2019 - CN 8	1.09	1.09	2.228	4.780	54.29	53.93
2019 - CN 9	1.213	1.473	1.461	2.568	57.14	38.91
2019 - CN 10	1.085	2.839	1.749	2.894	94.01	78.87
2019 - CN 11	2.915	41.280	2.842	2.282	21.61	37.74
2019 - CN 12	1.081	1.689	1.286	2.815	64.85	58.55
2019 - CN 13	0.399	0.928	1.455	2.699	93.74	46.13
2019 - CN 14	1.373	7.222	2.422	3.382	59.94	29.38
2019 - CN 15	1.584	6.417	1.675	3.305	53.91	29.87
2019 - CN 16	2.687	1.541	1.745	2.874	47.72	48.09
2019 - CN 17	1.707	3.022	1.485	2.782	48.44	27.19
2019 - CN 18	0.647	1.492	1.315	2.296	31.23	32.99
2019 - CN 19	0.731	2.399	2.184	2.642	53.48	29.13
2019 - CN 20	0.791	0.889	1.097	2.429	63.95	43.79

Source: JDS Summary of SGS Lakefield Excel Results (2017/2019).

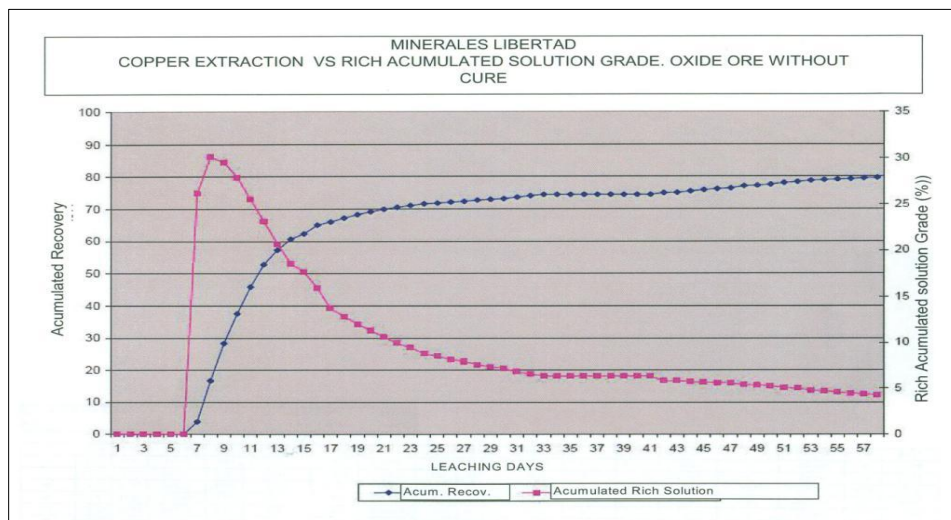
13.3 HISTORICAL COPPER TESTWORK

Metallurgical testing of copper mineralization, believed to represent the current Luz del Cobre mineral resource, was undertaken between 1990 to 2006 at various laboratories. Tests by Comision de Fomento Minero of Mexico and Mountain States R & D International of Arizona in 1990-91 included mineralogy, grinding, flotation and acid leaching of crushed samples. Very early in the tests, it was determined that the mineralized samples were amenable to heap leaching with sulphuric acid. Column leaching tests on high grade (>3% CuT) and low grade (<1%CuT) indicated copper extractions well over 90% in 30 days.

Mineralogical analyses of a suite of 5 samples by Dr. Eva Schandl, in 2006, indicated that the copper mineralization was predominantly copper sulphides – chalcopyrite, chalcocite and covellite. Other copper mineralization included cuprite and delafossite (Cu-oxides) as well as copper rich goethite and minor amounts of native copper. Importantly, chalcocite was noted to have replaced pyrite.

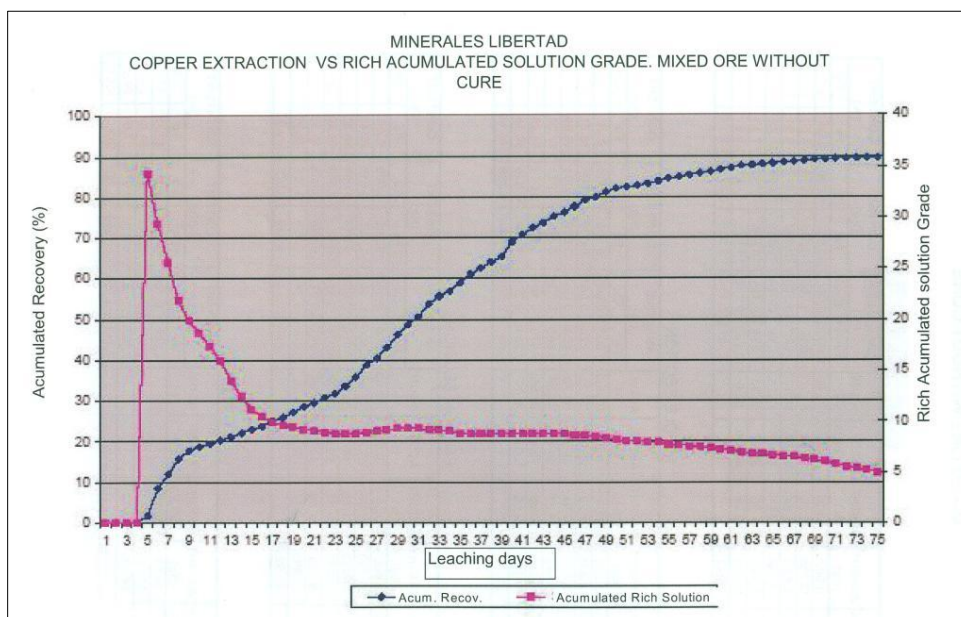
Column leach tests were conducted in 2005-2006 at the metallurgical laboratory of the CESUS University in Hermosillo (CESUS). Samples of 1.2% Cu mixed mineralization and 0.6% Cu oxide mineralization were crushed to -1" (25.4 mm) and leached for 75 days. Copper extractions were 90% and 80%, with acid consumptions of 63 and 24 kg/t, for the mixed and oxide samples, respectively. Testing was completed with and without an initial acid cure. No difference in recoveries was observed for either case. As expected, the oxide mineralization copper extraction was more rapid than for mixed mineralization. However, higher ultimate extractions were achieved from mixed mineralization sample. Copper extraction kinetics of the oxide and mixed mineralization are shown in Figure 13.1 and Figure 13.2.

Figure 13.1
CESUS Leach Test on Oxide Mineralization



Source: CESUS (2005/2006).

Figure 13.2
CESUS Leach Test on Mixed Mineralization



Source: CESUS (2005/2006).

13.4 OSISKO DEVELOPMENT METALLURGICAL TESTWORK (2021 TO 2022)

In 2021, Osisko Development conducted a drilling program that included drill holes in the California, Golfo de Oro and Sapuchi deposits at the San Antonio property. Each drill hole interval was classified as Oxide (Oxidos), Transition (Mixtos) or Sulphide (Sulfuros). Head assays were completed on each of the interval samples, with metallurgical testing undertaken on the Sapuchi samples only. Testing included cyanide shake leach testing and composite bottle roll leaching tests at crush/grind sizes

ranging from 75 µm to 9.5 mm, as well as some initial gold deportment imaging on the oxide samples. In addition, bulk samples of oxide and sulphide mineralization were used for column testing.

The following list summarizes the work and reference reports:

2021 Head Assay for California, Golfo de Oro and Sapuchi Interval Samples: SGS Durango.

2021 Analytical testwork on Sapuchi drill hole intervals: Forte Analytical Report #21054.

2021 Bottle Roll Testing on Sapuchi composites at 75 µm, 2mm, and 9.5mm: Forte Analytical Report #21063.

2021 Bottle Roll Testing on Sapuchi lithology composites at 75 µm: SGS-Durango Summary.

13.4.1 Drill Hole Interval Head Assays and Testing

A total of 177 drill holes were completed as part of the 2021 diamond drill program. Interval samples from 25 drill holes totalling 478.2m of ½ HQ core were provided to SGS – Durango and Forte Analytical for metallurgical testing. Intervals were selected based on lithology, up to a maximum of 3.5 m, and sent for fire assay. Initial head analyses for the samples were completed at the SGS - Durango laboratory.

Although drill holes samples within the California and Golfo de Oro showed gold grades above the estimated cut-off grade, ore grade typically was only found within the sulphide portion of the deposits, and no testing was completed on these samples. A summary of head assays for California and Golfo de Oro drill holes is presented in Table 13.5. Additional drilling of these deposits will be conducted in the future.

Table 13.5
Summary of 2021 Head Assays of the California and Golfo de Oro Samples

Deposit	Mineralization Type	Drill Hole ID	Length (m)	Head Assay (average)	
				Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
California	Sulphide	CA-DD-21-020	7.0	1.19	1.25
		CA-DD-21-026	39.1	0.75	1.19
		CA-DD-21-032	12.2	0.84	11.13
		Summary	58.2	0.82	3.28
Golfo de Oro	Sulphide	GO-DD-21-015	34.4	0.48	1.20
		GO-DD-21-022	13.3	0.51	0.62
		GO-DD-21-027	6.8	1.21	0.81
		GO-DD-21-033	16.5	0.77	0.82
		GO-DD-21-036	11.1	0.47	6.64
		Summary	82.1	0.60	1.73

Source: SGS (2021).

Assays on Sapuchi deposit samples were divided across oxide, transition and sulphide geological designations. Cyanide amenability shake leach testing and carbon/sulphur speciation testing was conducted on each of the 249 interval samples by Forte Analytical in Fort Collins, CO, and the results are summarized in Table 13.6, Table 13.7 and Table 13.8, based on oxidation state.

Table 13.6
Head Assays by Drill Hole for Sapuchi – Oxide Intervals

Mineralization Type	Drill Hole ID	Length (m)	Head Assay (average)		Cyanide Solubility	
			Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
Oxide	SP-DD-21-002	9.3	1.26	7.23	26%	101%
	SP-DD-21-003	15	1.22	3.22	55%	70%
	SP-DD-21-004	4.3	2.57	3.49	57%	65%
	SP-DD-21-008	36.9	1.09	2.73	60%	50%
	SP-DD-21-009	8.4	1.30	0.88	101%	118%
	SP-DD-21-011	15.3	0.91	4.27	53%	44%
	SP-DD-21-012	16.4	1.13	1.26	103%	97%
	SP-DD-21-016	10.2	0.94	7.22	80%	30%
	SP-DD-21-018	3	1.04	6.28	20%	19%
	SP-DD-21-023	6	1.42	2.71	127%	57%
	SP-DD-21-025	3.6	1.83	2.84	109%	75%
	Summary	128.3	1.19	3.45	70%	65%

Source: SGS (2021) and Forte Analytical Report #21054 (2021).

Table 13.7
Head Assays by Drill Hole for Sapuchi – Transition Intervals

Mineralization Type	Drill Hole ID	Length (m)	Head Assay (average)		Cyanide Solubility	
			Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
Transition	SP-DD-21-002	20.2	1.02	3.68	48%	36%
	SP-DD-21-004	4.1	1.23	1.92	4%	0%
	SP-DD-21-005	9.1	2.02	3.13	25%	36%
	SP-DD-21-007	30.8	1.25	12.62	35%	14%
	SP-DD-21-008	23.2	1.11	4.24	47%	45%
	SP-DD-21-009	4.3	1.64	6.87	109%	81%
	SP-DD-21-010	27.9	1.08	6.65	17%	29%
	SP-DD-21-018	4.4	1.30	1.69	9%	71%
	SP-DD-21-023	10.4	1.50	3.23	18%	22%
	Summary	134.2	1.24	6.36	34%	31%

Source: SGS (2021) and Forte Analytical Report #21054 (2021).

Table 13.8
Head Assays by Drill Hole for Sapuchi – Sulphide Intervals

Mineralization Type	Drill Hole ID	Length (m)	Head Assay (average)		Cyanide Solubility	
			Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
Sulphide	SP-DD-21-003	6.8	1.08	4.65	104%	23%
	SP-DD-21-005	5.9	0.96	3.29	41%	36%
	SP-DD-21-007	13.9	1.15	1.14	71%	61%
	SP-DD-21-008	1.5	3.00	0.90	0%	0%
	SP-DD-21-009	2.0	1.83	1.23	10%	32%
	SP-DD-21-010	7.4	2.13	0.93	30%	61%
	SP-DD-21-012	6.0	1.03	2.36	42%	38%
	SP-DD-21-013	5.5	1.78	1.55	25%	69%
	SP-DD-21-014	8.5	1.10	1.17	27%	52%
	SP-DD-21-018	1.8	1.19	4.52	34%	16%

Mineralization Type	Drill Hole ID	Length (m)	Head Assay (average)		Cyanide Solubility	
			Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
	SP-DD-21-021	11.5	1.31	2.95	48%	49%
	SP-DD-21-025	3.8	0.97	3.72	43%	27%
	Summary	75.5	1.33	2.23	48%	46%

Source: SGS (2021) and Forte Analytical Report #21054 (2021).

Carbon and sulphur speciation results for the Sapuchi intervals are summarized in Table 13.9. Insignificant levels of organic carbon were noted in the assays, suggesting that preg-robbing should not be an issue for this deposit. Sulphide levels varied considerably for individual intervals; however, the average sulphide levels for designated transition and sulphide samples had similar sulphide levels.

Table 13.9
Carbon and Sulphur Speciation for Sapuchi by Mineralization Type

Mineralization Type	LECO – Carbon & Sulfur Speciation					
	Total C (%)	Organic C (%)	Inorganic C (%)	Total S (%)	Sulphide (%)	Sulphate (%)
Oxide	0.07%	0.01%	0.06%	0.83%	0.29%	0.54%
Transition	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%	5.16%	4.96%	0.23%
Sulphide	0.97%	0.00%	11.97%	5.76%	5.35%	0.42%

Source: Forte Analytical Report #21054 (2021).

It is noted that the gold in oxide samples is considered amenable to cyanide leaching. The transition and sulphide mineralization types are considered to be refractory, likely due to high sulphide levels. The high variability in the fire assay and cyanide shake to fire assay ratios suggest a potential issue with coarse gold, which was also noted in the bottle roll testing conducted by Forte Analytical.

13.4.2 Composite Bottle Roll Testing – Forte Analytical

The interval samples described in Section 13.4.1 were used to create 19 composite samples for bottle roll cyanidation leach tests. To select composites, the interval samples were grouped by the geological mineralization type and lithology. Intervals below a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t gold and those with less than 1 kg of sample remaining were excluded. One composite was generated for every seven available intervals per grouping, with a maximum of four composites per group. Table 13.10 summarizes the total number of available intervals and number of composites created for each mineralization type-lithology combination. The report “21063 – Sapuchi Bottle Roll Testing Report” provides details of which intervals were selected for each composite.

Each composite was tested at three approximate sizes (P_{80} – 9.5 mm, P_{80} – 2 mm and P_{80} – 75 μ m) to better understand the size dependency of the gold extraction and reagent consumptions. Bottle roll testing was conducted at 1 g/L NaCN for 72 hours at 75 μ m, 168 hours at 2 mm and 289 hours at 9.5 mm. These results are presented in Table 13.11, Table 13.12 and Table 13.13.

Table 13.10
Available Intervals and Number of Composites for Bottle Roll Testing

Mineralization Type	Lithology	Available Intervals	Composite Numbers
Oxides	Fault Zone	8	1
	Hydrothermal Breccia	15	2, 3
	Quartz-Diorite	4	N/A
	Sedimentary	42	4, 5, 6, 7
Transition	Fault Zone	3	N/A
	Hydrothermal Breccia	58	8, 9, 10, 11
	Quartz-Diorite	5	N/A
	Sedimentary	7	12
Sulphide	Fault Zone	3	13
	Hydrothermal Breccia	58	14, 15, 16, 17
	Quartz-Diorite	5	18
	Sedimentary	7	19

Table extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

Table 13.11
Extraction Summary of Sapuchi Composites (P₈₀ – 75 µm)

Comp ID		Au - g/t				Extraction, % Au	kg/t	
		Head Assay	Back Calc. Head Grade	Extracted	Tail Assay		NaCN Cons.	Lime Add.
Oxide	1	0.70	1.29	1.18	0.11	91.4	0.41	5.67
	2	1.29	1.87	1.73	0.15	92.2	1.12	10.54
	3	1.34	2.56	2.38	0.18	93.0	0.68	8.92
	4	0.80	1.15	1.07	0.07	93.6	0.68	7.85
	5	0.99	1.48	1.39	0.09	93.8	0.87	5.55
	6	2.73	0.89	0.83	0.06	93.4	0.73	5.29
	7	0.87	1.18	1.06	0.12	89.9	0	5.91
	Avg	1.24	1.49	1.38	0.11	92.5	0.75	7.10
Transition	8	1.42	2.93	2.55	0.39	86.7	2.24	4.70
	9	0.50	0.76	0.61	0.14	81.0	1.04	2.69
	10	1.13	1.56	1.46	0.10	93.9	0.90	6.41
	11	0.18	0.27	0.24	0.03	89.7	0.81	2.23
	12	0.24	0.58	0.51	0.07	88.2	3.50	6.87
	Avg	0.69	1.22	1.07	0.14	87.9	1.70	4.58
Sulphide	13	1.04	0.57	0.50	0.08	86.7	1.25	4.91
	14	1.13	1.24	1.16	0.08	93.7	1.77	3.33
	15	0.38	0.76	0.70	0.06	92.2	1.85	2.09
	16	15.00	1.96	1.86	0.11	94.6	1.60	2.32
	17	0.25	0.47	0.43	0.04	91.0	1.64	1.96
	18	0.98	1.48	1.37	0.11	92.4	1.06	1.94
	19	0.53	0.81	0.76	0.05	93.6	1.56	1.61
	Avg	2.76	1.04	0.97	0.08	92.0	1.53	2.59

Source: Forte Analytical Report #21063 (2021).

Table 13.12
Extraction Summary of Sapuchi Composites (P₈₀ – 2 mm)

Comp ID		Au - g/t				Extraction, % Au	kg/t	
		Head Assay	Back Calc. Head Grade	Extracted	Tail Assay		NaCN Cons.	Lime Add.
Oxide	1	0.70	1.05	0.83	0.21	79.7	1.20	4.21
	2	1.29	7.13	6.62	0.50	93.0	3.18	7.20
	3	1.34	1.75	1.44	0.30	82.7	1.63	6.57
	4	0.80	0.67	0.42	0.24	63.6	1.61	6.38
	5	0.99	0.96	0.80	0.16	83.4	1.93	4.10
	6	2.73	2.72	2.46	0.26	90.3	0.90	4.55
	7	0.87	0.75	0.65	0.11	85.9	0.92	4.49
	Avg	1.24	2.15	1.89	0.26	82.7	1.62	5.36
Transition	8	1.42	1.82	1.18	0.64	64.9	2.37	3.23
	9	0.50	0.95	0.62	0.33	65.5	2.02	2.23
	10	1.13	1.52	1.06	0.46	69.8	2.27	5.21
	11	0.18	0.38	0.29	0.10	75.2	1.93	2.16
	12	0.24	0.86	0.26	0.59	30.6	5.20	3.16
	Avg	0.69	1.11	0.68	0.42	61.2	2.76	3.20
Sulphide	13	1.04	1.01	0.66	0.35	65.2	1.50	3.84
	14	1.13	0.49	0.38	0.11	77.2	1.94	1.06
	15	0.38	0.95	0.53	0.42	55.5	1.98	1.02
	16	15.00	2.94	2.54	0.40	86.4	2.17	0.79
	17	0.25	1.45	0.37	1.08	25.5	1.95	0.84
	18	0.98	1.87	1.37	0.50	73.4	1.41	1.09
	19	0.53	1.07	0.70	0.36	66.1	1.73	1.23
	Avg	2.76	1.40	0.94	0.46	64.2	1.81	1.41

Source: Forte Analytical Report #21063 (2021).

Table 13.13
Extraction Summary of Sapuchi Composites (P₈₀ – 9.5 mm)

Comp ID		Au - g/t				Extraction, % Au	kg/t	
		Head Assay	Back Calc. Head Grade	Extracted	Tail Assay		NaCN Cons.	Lime Add.
Oxide	1	0.70	0.85	0.68	0.17	79.8	0.99	3.81
	2	1.29	1.42	1.04	0.38	73.3	3.43	7.15
	3	1.34	2.00	1.44	0.57	71.7	0.88	5.90
	4	0.80	0.84	0.65	0.19	77.5	0.70	5.08
	5	0.99	1.34	0.72	0.62	53.7	0.73	3.57
	6	2.73	0.64	0.54	0.10	84.3	0.73	4.26
	7	0.87	0.95	0.73	0.23	76.3	0.60	4.58
	Avg	1.24	1.15	0.83	0.32	73.8	1.15	4.91
Transition	8	1.42	0.94	0.28	0.66	29.9	1.42	2.11
	9	0.50	0.39	0.17	0.22	43.7	1.46	1.30
	10	1.13	2.01	0.81	1.20	40.4	1.55	4.83
	11	0.18	0.50	0.10	0.40	19.9	1.51	1.95
	12	0.24	0.38	0.21	0.17	55.0	4.97	3.60
	Avg	0.69	0.84	0.31	0.53	37.8	2.18	2.76
Su	13	1.04	0.77	0.42	0.35	54.3	1.32	3.66

Comp ID	Au - g/t				Extraction, % Au	kg/t	
	Head Assay	Back Calc. Head Grade	Extracted	Tail Assay		NaCN Cons.	Lime Add.
14	1.13	0.68	0.18	0.50	26.2	0.81	0.57
15	0.38	1.05	0.18	0.87	16.7	0.80	0.54
16	15.00	2.07	0.37	1.70	17.7	0.94	0.80
17	0.25	0.73	0.15	0.58	20.7	0.71	0.44
18	0.98	2.04	0.57	1.47	28.0	0.33	0.94
19	0.53	1.07	0.16	0.92	14.5	0.71	0.74
Avg	2.76	1.20	0.29	0.91	25.4	0.80	1.10

Source: Forte Analytical Report #21063 (2021).

Gold extraction from oxide composites at 75 µm was good, ranging from 89.9% to 93.8%. This drops to an average gold extraction of 73.8% at 9.5 mm, ranging from 53.7 to 84.3%. Silver leach extractions were highly variable at the coarser size, ranging from 25.9% to 99%.

The transition and sulphide composites are considered amenable to cyanide leaching at the 75 µm sizing, with gold extractions of 87.9% and 92.0%, respectively. However, as the mineralization size increases to 9.5 mm, these gold extractions decrease to 37.8% and 25.4% respectively. Silver leach extractions decreased similarly, with an average 48% at 9.5 mm. These mineralization types should not be considered heap leachable and additional testwork, such as milling to leach, flotation or gravity concentration, should be considered for optimization.

13.4.2.1 Reagent Consumptions

Lime consumptions are slightly elevated, suggesting an acid-producing mineralization; however, cyanide consumptions are within expectations of typical heap leach mineralization.

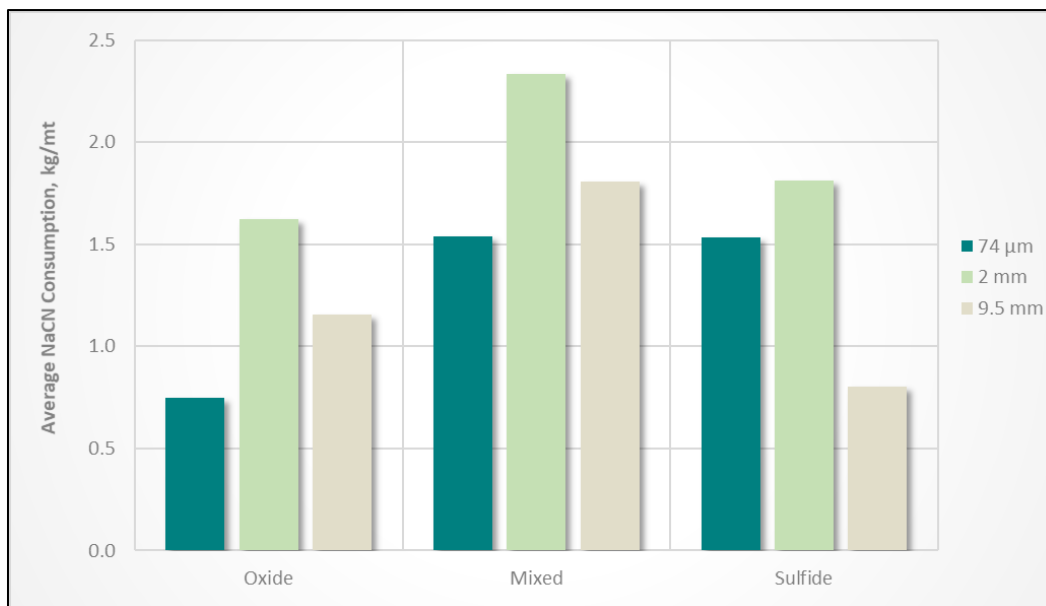
Lime consumptions for the oxide mineralization should be considered elevated, ranging from 4.9 kg/t at 9.5 mm up to 7.1 kg/t for the fine-grind tests. For heap leach consideration, an estimated 5 kg/t is expected.

Sodium cyanide consumptions for the oxide composites ranged between 0.6 to 3.4 kg/t with an average of 1.2 kg/t. It is common to apply a 0.3-0.5 factor when estimating reagent consumptions for field estimates. An estimated 0.5 kg/t NaCN is expected for heap leach testing.

Assuming a mill / agitation leach scenario for all transition and sulphide mineralization at approximately 75 µm, the NaCN consumption averages about 1.0 kg/t, and the lime consumption averages approximately 2.0 kg/t.

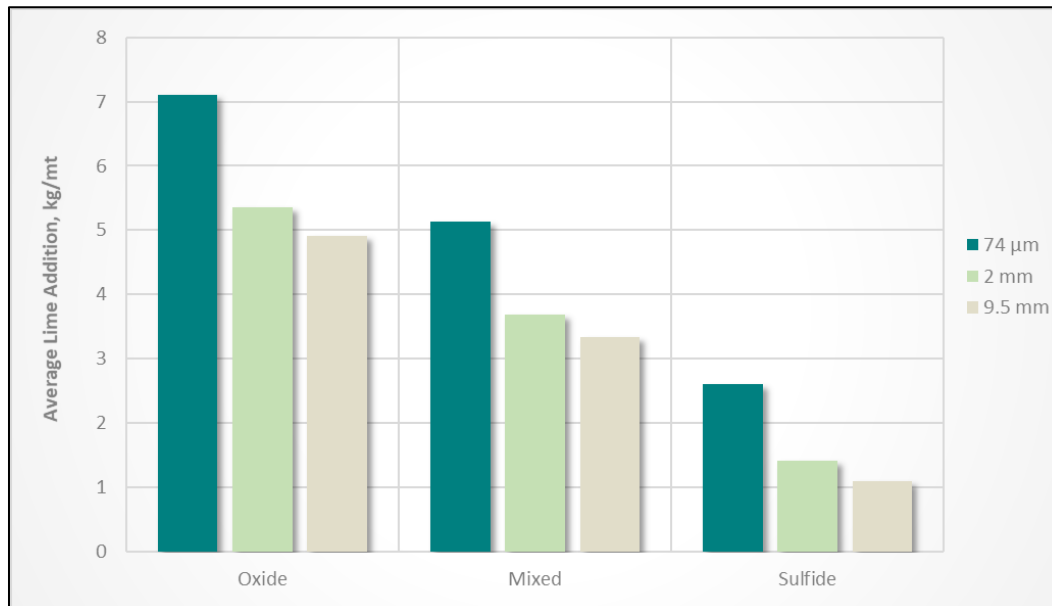
Figure 13.3 shows the average sodium cyanide consumptions by mineralization type and test sample size. Figure 13.4 shows average lime addition by mineralization type.

Figure 13.3
Average Sodium Cyanide Consumptions by Mineralization Type and Test Sample Size



Source: Forte Analytical Report #21063 (2021).

Figure 13.4
Average Lime Addition by Mineralization Type



Source: Forte Analytical Report #21063 (2021).

13.4.2.2 SEM – Gold Department Imaging

Due to the variability of the shake leach and fire assay gold head grades in the interval samples, it was presumed that coarse free gold was present in a number of the intervals. A split of 17 oxide intervals were sent to Eagle Engineering for confirmation imaging. Due to the low-grade nature of the intervals,

only a few gold particles were found. However, liberated coarse gold particles, approximately 20 to 50 microns in size, were found in five of the samples.

13.4.3 Bottle Roll Testing on Head Rejects - SGS

Bottle roll testing was conducted by the SGS-Durango laboratory on 18 composites generated from the analytical head rejects. The composites were selected by mineralization type, lithology and grade variations utilizing continuous lengths of core. While single lithology composites were the primary goal, a few blends were also created. Table 13.14 summarizes the composites used for this testing.

Table 13.14
Composites for Bottle Roll Testing on Head Rejects

Mineralization Type	Lithology	Drill Hole ID	Composite IDs
Oxides	Sedimentary	DD-21-012	OSM
		DD-21-016	OSL
		DD-21-003	OSH
	Hydrothermal Breccia	DD-21-008	OHTBM
	Fault Zone / Sedimentary	DD-21-008	OFSM
Transition	Hydrothermal Breccia	DD-21-008	MHTBL
		DD-21-010	MHTBM
		DD-21-007	MHTBH
Sulphide	Hydrothermal Breccia	DD-21-013 & DD-21-014	SHTBL
		DD-21-012	SHTBM
		DD-21-014	SHTBH
	Fault Zone	DD-21-013 & DD-21-014	SFZM
	Sedimentary	DD-21-012	SSM
Oxide/Transition	Quartz-Diorite	DD-21-014	SQDM
	Hydrothermal Breccia	--	B-OHTBM-MHTBM
	Sedimentary / Hydrothermal Breccia	--	B-OSM-MHTBM
Transition/Sulphide	Hydrothermal Breccia	--	B-MHTBM-SHTBM
Oxide/Transition /Sulphide	Sedimentary / Hydrothermal Breccia / Fault Zone	--	B-OSM-MHTBM-SFZM

Source: SGS-Durango (2021).

Composites were blended and prepped to P₈₀ – 75 µm. Bottle roll testing was conducted at 1g/L NaCN for 48 hours. Leach extraction results are presented in Table 13.15.

Table 13.15
Gold Extraction Summary for Bottle Rolls

Comp ID		Au - g/t				kg/t	
		Head Assay	Back Calc. Head Grade	Tail Assay	Extraction, % Au	NaCN Cons.	Lime Add.
Oxide	OSM	0.87	0.90	0.04	95.6	0.5	3.4
	OSL	0.67	0.36	0.02	94.4	0.4	5.2
	OSH	1.04	0.67	0.02	97.0	0.6	4.2
	OHTBM	1.33	1.21	0.02	98.3	1.0	4.5
	OFSM	0.60	0.71	0.04	94.4	0.5	3.7
	Average	0.90	0.77	0.03	95.9	0.6	4.2
Transiti	MHTBL	0.73	0.70	0.06	91.4	0.8	2.9
	MHTBM	0.26	0.22	0.07	67.6	2.6	3.0
	MHTBH	1.12	1.76	0.03	98.3	0.8	2.7

Comp ID		Au - g/t				kg/t	
		Head Assay	Back Calc. Head Grade	Tail Assay	Extraction, % Au	NaCN Cons.	Lime Add.
	Average	0.70	0.89	0.05	85.8	1.4	2.9
Sulphide	SHTBL	0.33	0.50	0.02	96.0	0.6	0.8
	SHTBM	0.50	0.62	0.02	96.8	0.7	1.7
	SHTBH	1.18	2.05	0.03	98.5	0.8	2.2
	SFZM	0.86	0.95	0.11	88.4	0.8	2.8
	SSM	1.13	1.25	0.03	97.6	0.6	1.6
	SQDM	0.47	0.61	0.03	95.1	0.2	1.5
	Average	0.75	1.00	0.04	95.4	0.6	1.7
Blends	B-OHTBM-MHTBM	0.60	0.67	0.14	79.1	2.0	3.1
	B-MHTBM-SHTBM	0.67	0.51	0.10	80.4	1.7	2.4
	B-OSM-MHTBM	0.57	0.65	0.06	90.7	2.0	3.2
	B-OSM-MHTBM-SFZM	0.72	0.75	0.05	93.3	1.3	3.3

Source: SGS-Durango (2021).

Gold leach extraction rates for the bottle rolls are in line with the results from previous comparative tests reported in Section 13.4.2, typically showing above 90% average recoveries for the oxide and sulphide mineralization, and 85% average recovery for the transition mineralization. Due to lower than detection limit silver grades, silver extraction was not able to be determined but is assumed to be minimal.

13.5 METALLURGICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The metallurgical data from the most recent set of gold leaching testwork was reviewed to determine the expected gold recoveries and reagent consumptions for each mineralization type. It is assumed that oxide mineralization will be heap leached at a ½" (25.4 mm) crush size. The transition and sulphide mineralization will be milled to 75 µm and then agitated tank leached. A summary of the metallurgical assumptions can be found in Table 13.16.

The Forte Analytical 2021 bottle roll test program leached oxide mineralization at 9.5 mm. The average extraction was 73.8%. By increasing the operational crush size to an approximate 12.5 mm, a 70% heap leach gold extraction is projected. Silver recoveries are highly variable and more difficult to project. A nominal 60% silver extraction is assumed. Under these conditions, it is expected that NaCN and lime consumptions are 0.5 and 5.0 kg/t, respectively.

The gold recovery in the transition and sulphide domains, considering the historical and current testwork on pulverized samples, is projected at 90%. The gold in these domains has been shown to be cyanide amenable when milled to approximately 75 µm, with NaCN and lime reagent consumptions of 1.0 and 2.0 kg/t respectively. Silver extraction is highly variable and potentially poor from these domains and is capped at 30%.

Table 13.16
Metallurgical Assumptions

Parameter	Heap Leach	Mill
	Oxide	Transition and Sulphide
Operating Conditions		
Particle Size (P 80)	1 inch (25 mm)	75 µm
Residence Time	100 days	36 hours
Recovery		
Au	70%	90%
Ag	60%	30%
Reagent Consumption		
NaCN (kg/t)	0.5	1.0
Lime (kg/t)	5.0	2.0

Table extracted from July 2022, Micon Technical Report.

13.6 NOTES REGARDING THE METALLURGICAL LABORATORY CERTIFICATIONS

All the metallurgical laboratories in this section are independent of Osisko Development and Axo Copper. The latest metallurgical testwork was conducted by Forte Analytical which is an ISO 9001 laboratory.

Both Eagle and Hazen are not accredited. Typically, accreditation is not necessary on the metallurgical work and metallurgical laboratories will generally have either in-house or partnerships with assay laboratories that are certified to conduct the actual assaying. Forte Analytical has verified both Eagle's and Hazen's methods and quality control to the extent that it satisfies documentation requirements.

The SGS geochemical laboratory in Durango, Mexico is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory.

13.7 METALLURGICAL TESTWORK SINCE PREVIOUS 2022 TECHNICAL REPORT

No additional metallurgical testwork has been completed on the mineralization from the area of Sapuchi, California and Golfo de Oro deposits, which constitute the mineral resources reported in the Micon's 2022 Technical Report. The information included in this report, which is derived from the 2022 version, remains valid, and continues to be the basis for the metallurgical assumptions used for the mineral resource estimate.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

Micon was retained to audit Osisko Development's original 2022 mineral resource estimate for the San Antonio Project which was disclosed in Micon's July Technical Report. The estimate was prepared by Leonardo de Souza, MAusIMM(CP) of Talisker, using all available data and information provided by Osisko Development. Micon's QP worked with Mr. de Souza, as well as Osisko Development personnel, to ensure that the audit reflected that the current understanding of the mineralization and deposit models were being incorporated into the mineral resource estimate.

The 2022 mineral resource estimate for the San Antonio Project encompasses gold and silver estimation for five deposits: Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario. The 2022 mineral resource was originally audited by William J. Lewis, P.Geo., of Micon for the purpose of disclosure in the July, 2022 Technical Report. Mr. Lewis, who was independent of Osisko Development and is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of NI 43-101, was responsible for the audited 2022 mineral resource estimate.

Mr. Lewis reviewed the 2022 mineral resource estimate for the purposes of inclusion this Technical Report and believes that the 2022 mineral resource estimate remains current since no further exploration work was conducted after the publication of the 2022 mineral resource estimate. However, 2025 metal prices are currently higher than those used in 2022 to determine the reasonable prospects for economic extraction and therefore the mineral resources could be deemed by some to be conservative. Micon's QP recommends that Axo Copper considers updating the mineral resources for the San Antonio Project upon conclusion of its own exploration programs.

14.2 CIM MINERAL RESOURCE DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

If a company is a reporting Canadian entity, all resource and reserve estimates presented in a Technical Report should follow the current CIM definitions and standards for mineral resources and reserves. The latest edition of the CIM definitions and standards was adopted by the CIM council on May 10, 2014, and includes the resource definitions reproduced below:

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of Modifying Factors.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient

to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

14.3 CIM ESTIMATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES BEST PRACTICES AND GUIDELINES

Micon and its QPs have used the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines which were adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019, in estimating the mineral resources contained within of the San Antonio property. The November, 2019, guidelines supersede the 2003 CIM Best Practice Guidelines.

14.4 MINERAL RESOURCE METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

14.4.1 Methodology

The 2022 updated mineral resource included the Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario deposits. The resource area for the Golfo de Oro segment covers a strike length of 1.2 km and a width of approximately 370 m, to a vertical depth up to 350 m below surface. The California segment covers a strike length of 0.6 km and a width of approximately 230 m, to a vertical depth up to 250 m below surface. The Sapuchi segment covers a strike length of 0.9 km and a width of approximately 420 m, to a vertical depth up to 240 m below surface. The High Life segment covers a strike length of 0.25 km and a width of approximately 120 m, to a vertical depth up to 110 m below surface. The Calvario segment covers a strike length of 0.27 km and a width of approximately 110 m, to a vertical depth up to 100 m below surface.

The models for the Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario deposits were prepared using Datamine Studio RM 1.9.36.0 (Datamine). Datamine was used for the mineralized solid modelling by gold grade indicator interpolation. Datamine was also used for the grade estimation, which consisted of 3D block modelling and the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method. Statistical studies, capping and variography were completed using Datamine, GSLIB and Excel. Capping and validations were carried out in Datamine and Microsoft Excel.

The main steps in the auditing methodology were as follows:

- Compile and validate the drill hole databases used for mineral resource estimation.

- Validate the geological model and interpretation of the mineralized zones guided primarily gold grade, with minor emphasis of geological controls. Gold is correlated with brecciated rocks that cross-cut all geological units.
- Validate the drill hole intercepts database, compositing database, and gold and silver capping values for the purposes of geostatistical analysis and variography.
- Validate the block models and gold and silver grade interpolation.
- Validate the classification of the estimated resources.
- Assess the resources for “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by open pit mining.
- Generate a mineral resource statement.

14.4.2 Drill Hole Database

The drilling database that was used for resource estimation comprises diamond and reverse circulation drill holes, carried out from 1994 to 2021.

The drilling database includes lithological descriptions, gold, silver and copper assays for the Golfo de Oro and California deposits. For the Sapuchi deposit, the lithological description is not available. In addition, the drilling database includes depths of the limit of the oxidation zone and the transition zone, which permitted construction of preliminary surfaces to restrict the block models into the oxidation zone, transition zone or fresh rock (sulphides), for the three deposits.

The databases cover the strike length of each resource area at variable drill spacings, ranging from 25 to 100 m for the five deposits. The drill hole data for each deposit is summarized in Table 14.1 and illustrated in Figure 14.1.

Table 14.1
Number and Type of Drill Holes for Each Deposit

Deposit	Type	# Drill Holes	Metres
Golfo de Oro	DD	128	25,829
	RC	102	14,609
	Total	230	40,437
Sapuchi	DD	151	18,674
	RC	50	5,182
	Total	201	23,856
California	DD	38	8,010
	RC	45	6,706
	Total	83	14,717
Calvario	DD	50	4,025
	RC	3	338
	Total	53	4,363
High Life	DD	6	270
	RC	6	812
	Total	12	1,082
Total Drill Holes		579	84,454

Table supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.1
Surface Plan View of the Drill Holes used for the 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Five Deposits

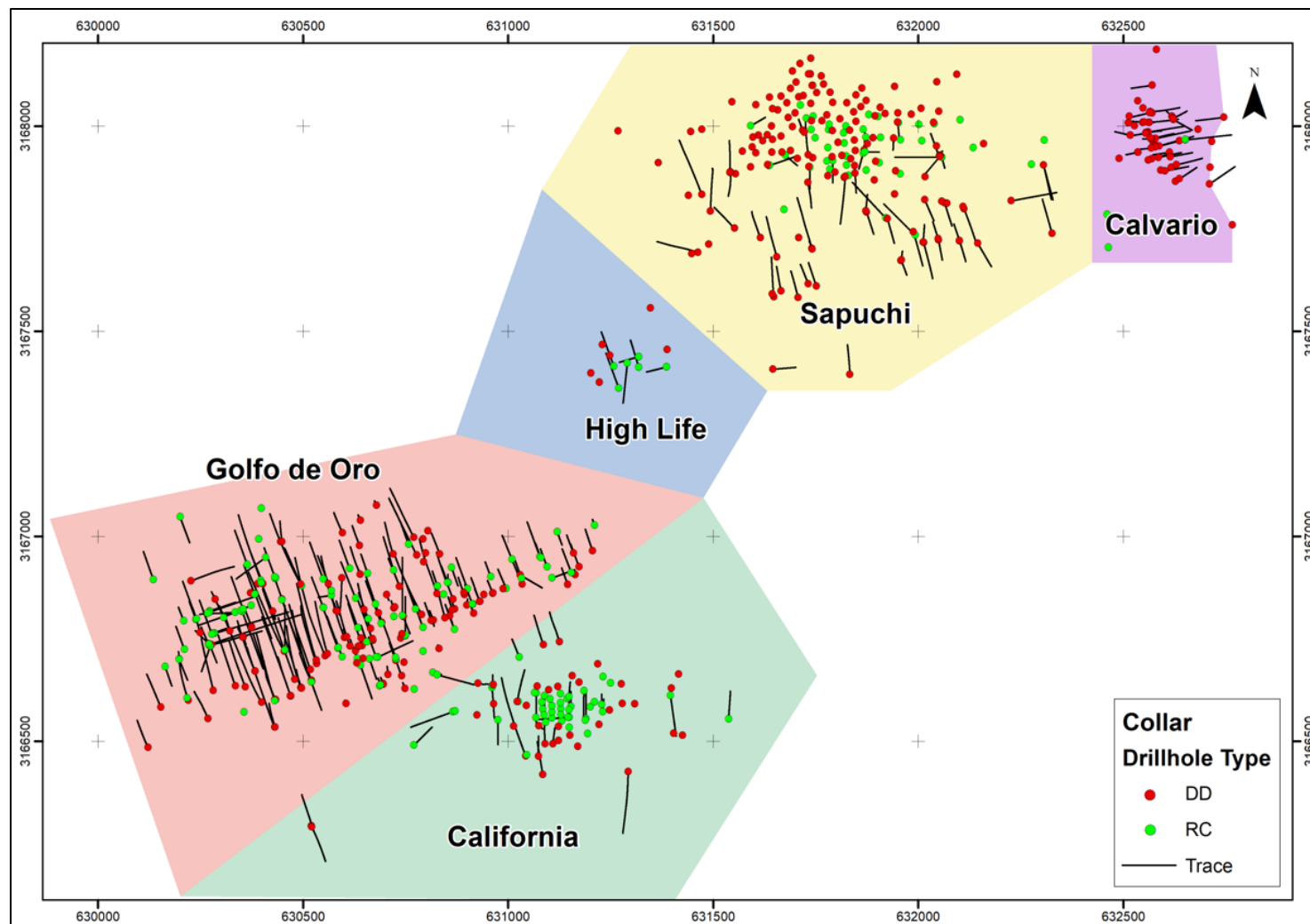


Table supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.
Scale grid is in metres.

14.4.3 Topography

For the 2022 updated resource, Osisko Development undertook a study to resolve previous topographic problems, where there were a number of drill hole collar elevation and topographic surface disagreements.

The topography used to for the 2022 resource estimation was re-created using two Digital Elevation Models - DEMs in TIFF format. The first model was created in 2008, by Horizons de México with a resolution of 2.0 m pixel size covering the district. In 2021, IMEx conducted a new drone survey which covered Osisko Development's exploration area with a resolution of 0.5 cm pixel size.

Topographic features and terrain conditions prevented the drone survey from fully covering the surface. In order to solve the "no data" problem in these areas, a new merged 3D surface was created in Leapfrog Geo (DEM based), combining all of the sources and extracting vertices in a 1.0 m resolution point cloud. A new topography was then created by point triangulation, with 5.0 m surface resolution that could support the open pit optimization used to constrain the resource estimates.

A similar topographic procedure was conducted at the neighbouring Luz del Cobre mine.

14.4.4 Geological Model

The estimation domains were primarily determined by the gold grade distribution. This is in part due to the lack of reliable geological data and because the gold mineralization appears to be associated primarily with the breccia and porphyry felsic intrusions that cross-cut the stratigraphy.

Mineral composites were created to support the estimation, with a length of 3 m selected using a probability plot, utilizing all of the drill holes within the five deposits (Figure 14.2).

The geometric definition of the mineralized volume was conducted via gold indicator interpolation in Datamine, with a cut-off of 0.2 g/t gold, using 3 m long composites. Mineralized zones were defined with a probability equal to or greater than 40% of being above 0.2 g/t gold. The directions of anisotropic searches for the gold indicator interpolation used the dynamic anisotropy process within Datamine, guided by manual interpretation of the gold spatial grade connectivity. Gold indicator interpolation was performed via inverse distance squared (ID^2), using searches up to 125 m x 125 m x 35 m, 4 to 12 composites and minimum of two drill holes.

Figure 14.2
Probability Plot Defining the 3 m Length used to Estimate the Gold Indicator Composites

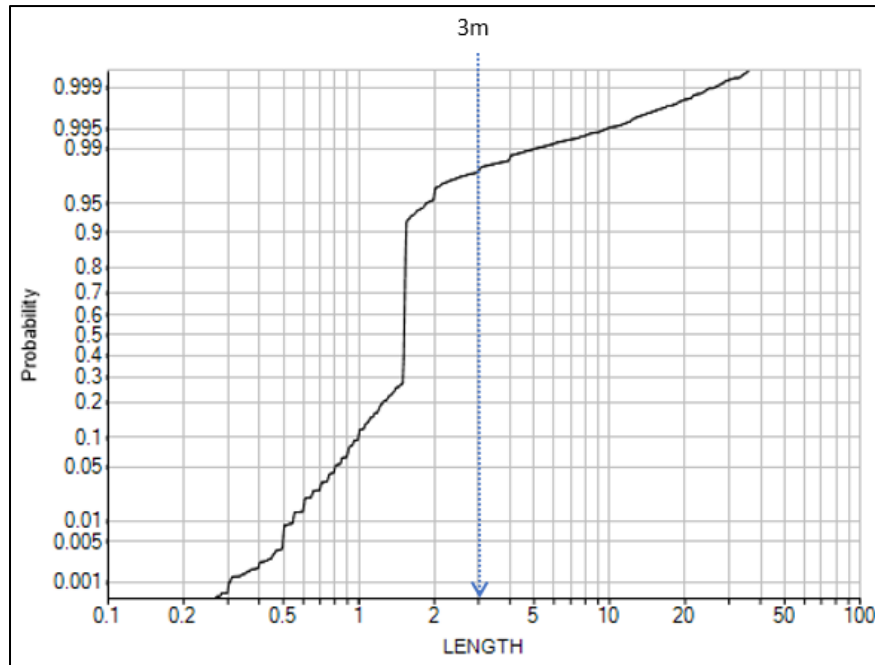


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.3, Figure 14.4 and Figure 14.5 illustrate the process of defining the mineralized volume through gold indicator interpolation at the 0.2 g/t cut-off grade for the Golfo de Oro, California and Sapuchi deposits. The coloured blocks in these images highlight those considered as occurring within the mineralized solid. The small discs in the first image illustrate the variable search orientation, based on interpretation. Blocks with a 40% or greater probability of being above 0.2 g/t Au define the mineralized zone; grey blocks are not estimated.

Figure 14.3 shows the cross-section of the Golfo de Oro deposit, illustrating the process used to establish the mineralized zone. At the top of the figure are ellipsoids illustrating the variable orientation of Datamine's dynamic anisotropy process, and blocks coloured by the probability of being above the 0.2 g/t Au cut-off grade. At the bottom of the figure, black bars in the drill holes illustrate intervals with gold grade ≥ 0.2 g/t, overlapping the coloured blocks by the probability of being above the cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au.

Figure 14.3
Cross-Section of the Golfo de Oro Deposit

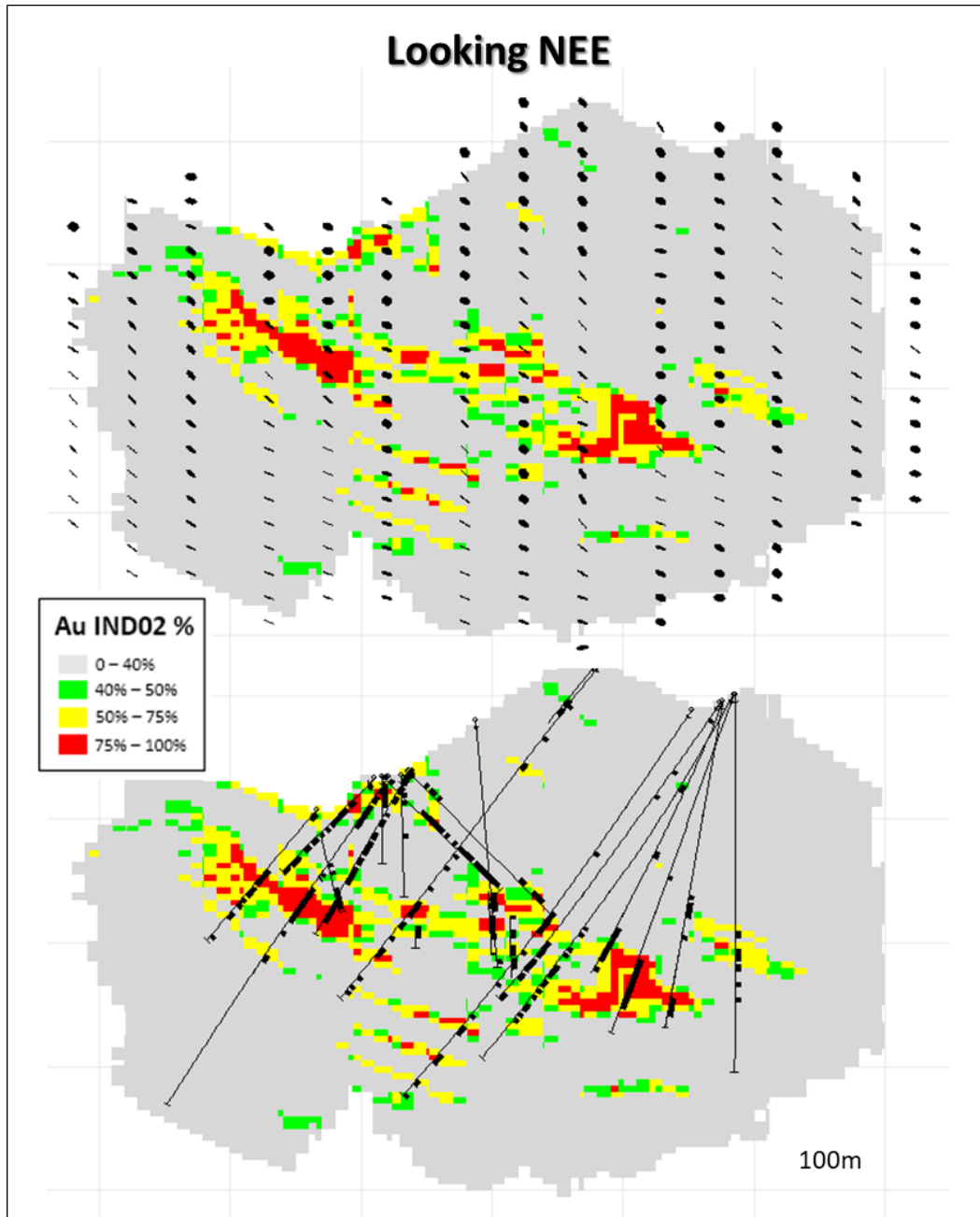


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

Figure 14.4 shows the cross-section of the California deposit, illustrating the process used to establish the mineralized zone. Coloured blocks with a 40% or greater probability of being above 0.2 g/t Au define the mineralized zone. At the left of the figure, the ellipsoids illustrate the variable orientation of Datamine's dynamic anisotropy process. At the right of the figure, black bars in the drill holes illustrate intervals with gold grade ≥ 0.2 g/t, overlapping the coloured blocks by the probability of being above the cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au.

Figure 14.4
Cross-Section of the California Deposit

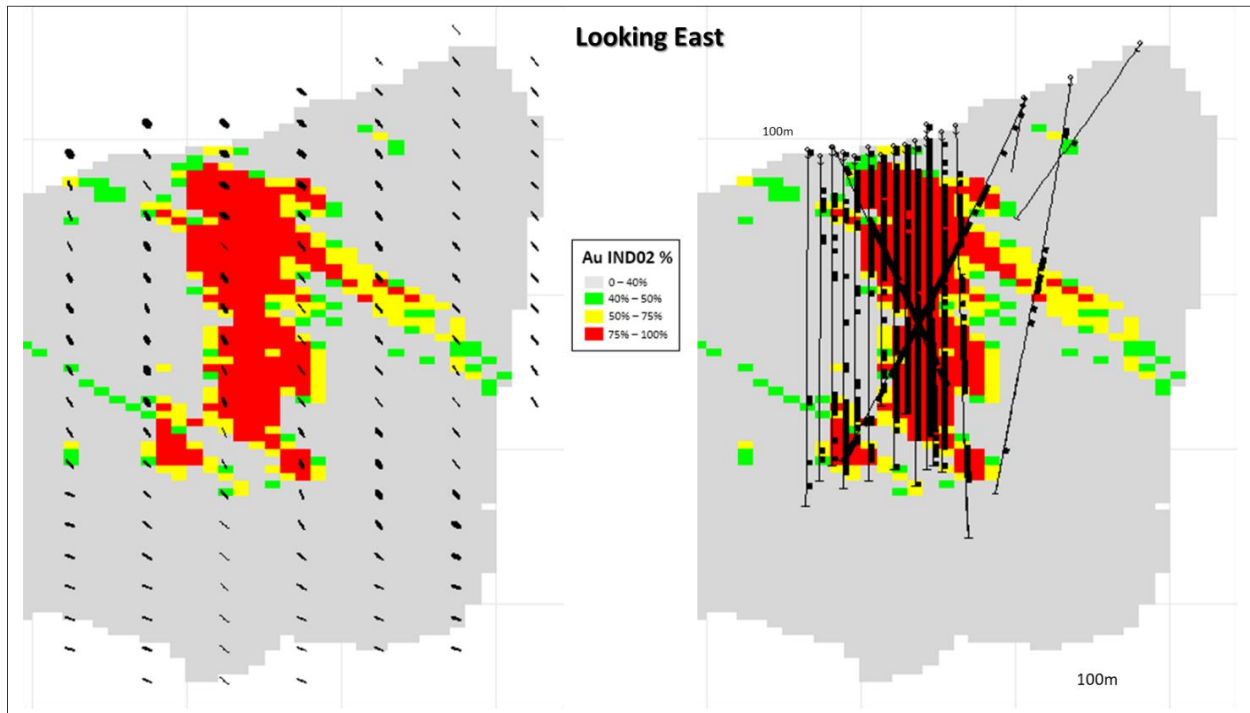


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

Figure 14.5 shows the cross-section of the Sapuchi deposit, illustrating the process to establish the mineralized zone. At the top of the figure, ellipsoids illustrate the variable orientation of Datamine's dynamic anisotropy process, and blocks coloured by the probability of being above the 0.2 g/t Au cut-off grade. At the bottom of the figure, black bars in the drill holes illustrate intervals with gold grade ≥ 0.2 g/t, overlapping the coloured blocks by the probability of being above the cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au.

Figure 14.5
Cross-Section of the Sapuchi Deposit (looking ENE)

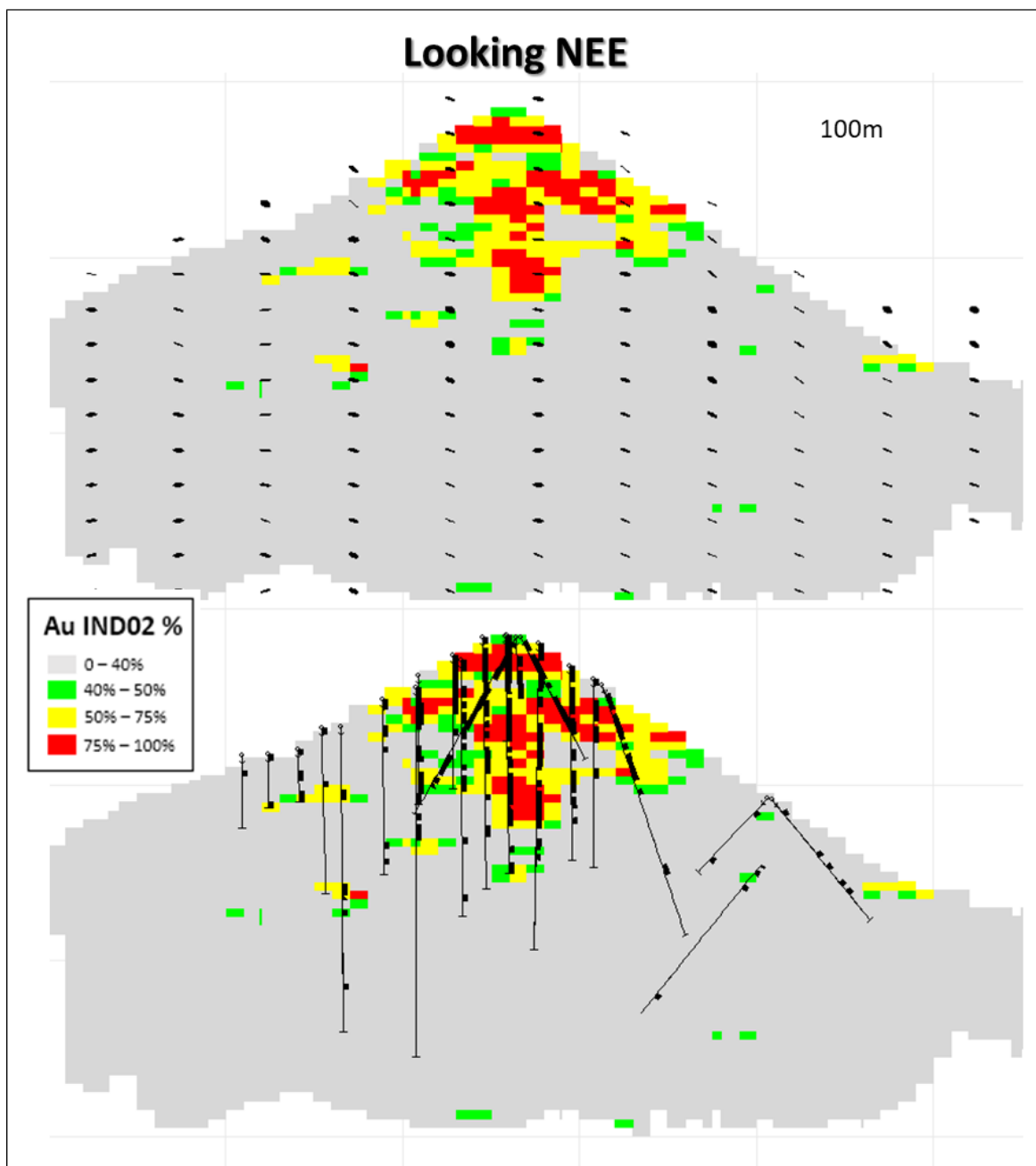


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

Figure 14.6 illustrates the oxidation states defined in this resource estimation, for the Golfo de Oro, California and Sapuchi deposits, in the same vertical sections illustrated in the previous figures. Bars along the drill hole traces represent gold grades.

Figure 14.6
Cross-Section Showing the Weathering Zones of Golfo de Oro, California and Sapuchi Deposits

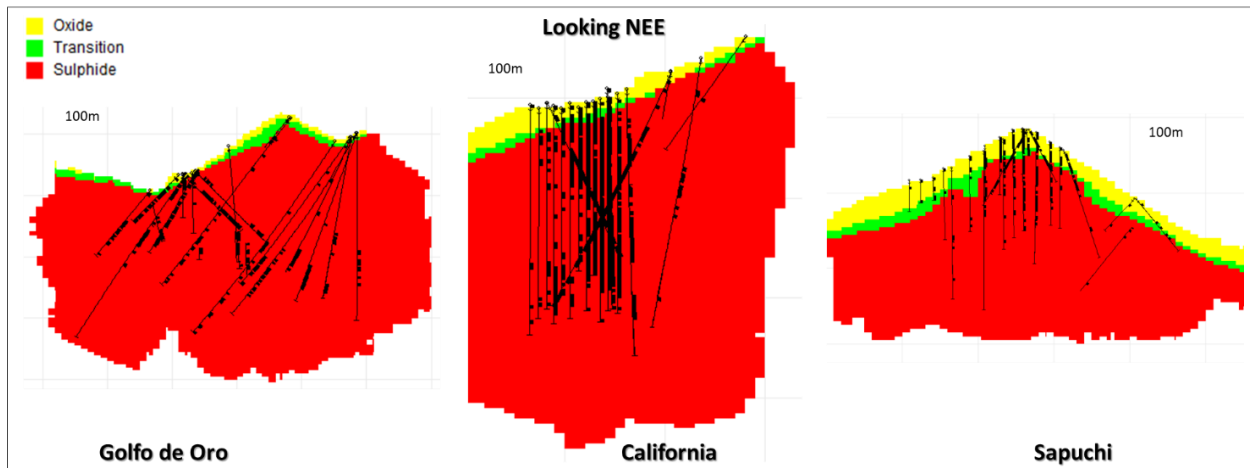


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

Figure 14.7 illustrates the 3D expression of the mineralized zones defined by indicator interpolation in the Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario deposits, with a 40% or greater probability of being above 0.2 g/t.

Figure 14.7
The Mineralized Zones within the Five Deposits with a $\geq 40\%$ Probability of being Above 0.2 g/t

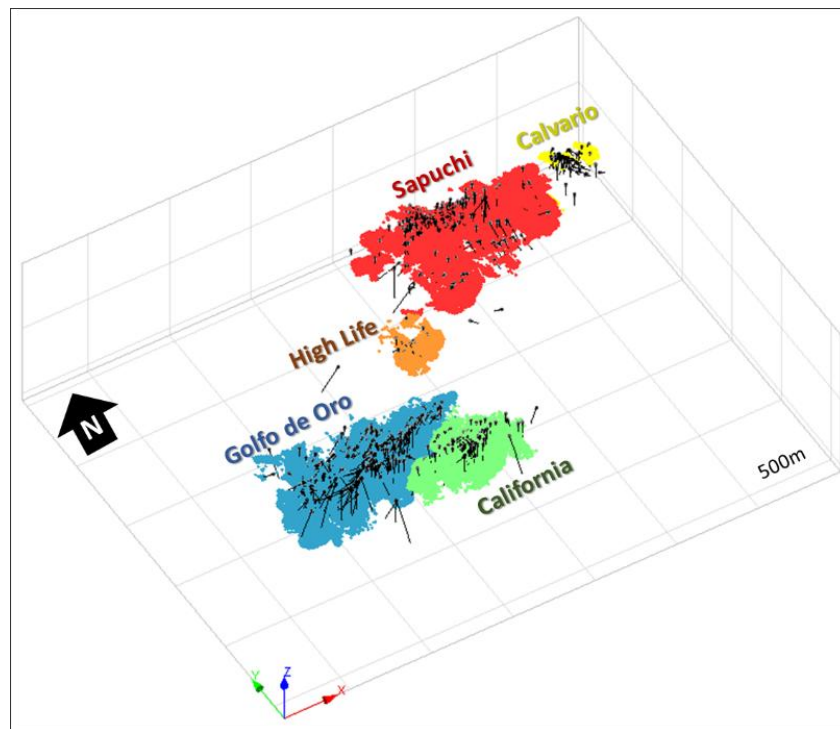


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

14.4.5 Model of Voids

Voids represent historical underground workings (combined stopes, drifts and shafts). These workings are thought to have been completed prior to the drilling campaigns used for the resource estimate.

A 5 m buffer was applied to the modelled voids of the Sapuchi deposit to compensate for the uncertainty in locations of those voids.

The voids are used to deplete the mineral resource estimate by those mineralized blocks which have been historically mined, usually through underground mining methods. Historical open pit mining is accounted for by conducting a current topographical survey.

Figure 14.8 shows the voids used to deplete the current resource estimate in the Sapuchi deposit.

Figure 14.8
Historical Voids Used to Deplete the Current Resource Estimate in the Sapuchi Deposit

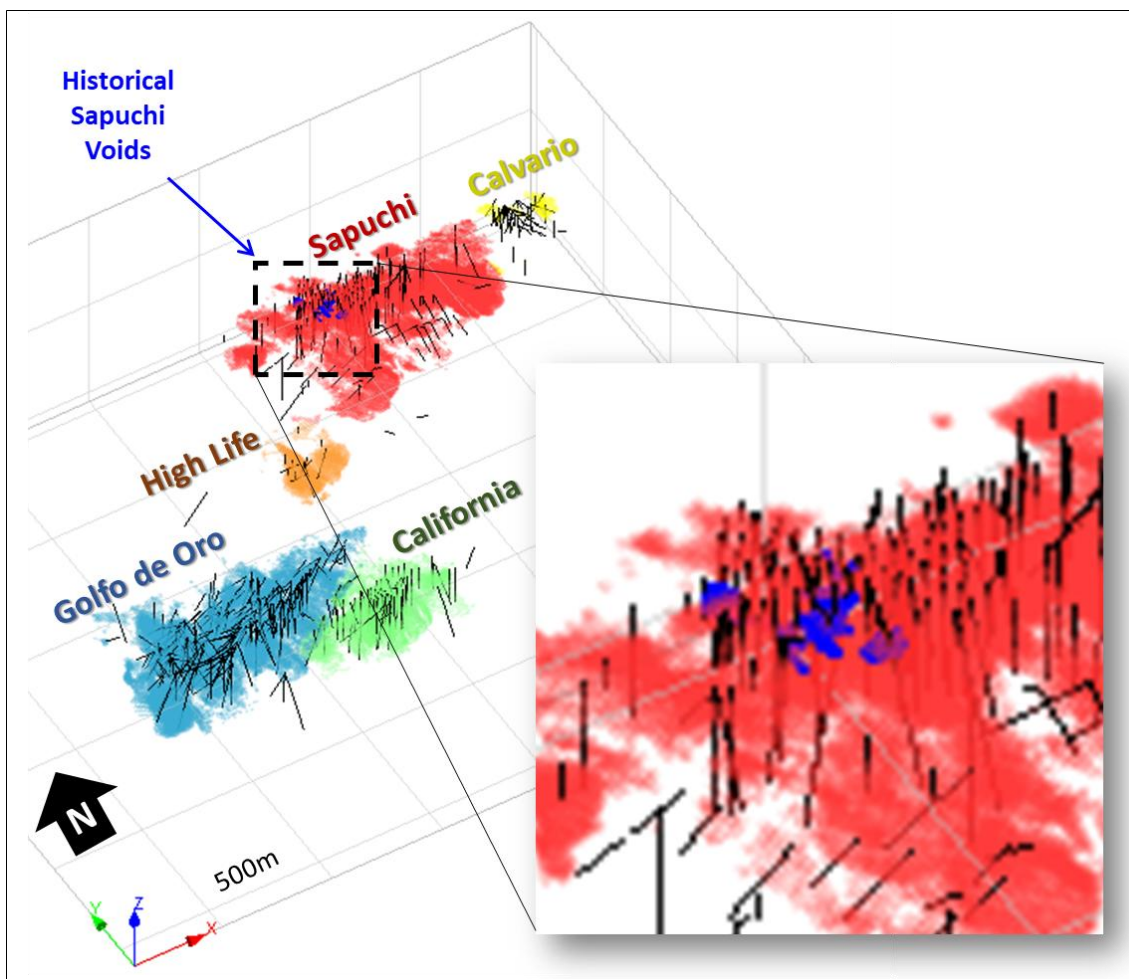


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

14.5 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION COMPOSITES

Deposit codes were automatically attributed to the drill hole assay intervals previously composited to 3 m that intersected the mineralized blocks defined by the indicator interpolation. The composites were then capped to limit the impact of local extreme grades. Missing sample intervals were replaced with zero grade for both gold and silver.

Table 14.2 and Table 14.3 summarize the composite statistics for gold and silver by deposit, using 3 m length composites before capping. The coefficient of variation values for gold and silver are below 2.5 for uncapped composites. This is relatively low and indicates a well-behaved statistical grade distribution.

Table 14.2
Summary of the Statistics for the Gold Composites by Deposit

Deposit (Code)	Number of Composites	Maximum (Au g/t)	Mean (Ag g/t)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
California (1)	1,472	26.40	0.93	1.40	1.50
Golfo de Oro (2)	2,430	61.43	0.94	2.01	2.15
High Life (3)	53	4.48	0.79	1.01	1.28
Sapuchi (4)	1,957	11.64	0.73	1.03	1.41
Calvario (5)	78	1.84	0.45	0.36	0.80

Table supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Table 14.3
Summary of the Statistics for the Silver Composites by Deposit

Deposit (Code)	Number of Composites	Maximum (Ag g/t)	Mean (Ag g/t)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
California (1)	1,406	74.21	2.94	5.94	2.02
Golfo de Oro (2)	2,232	130.62	2.10	4.80	2.28
High Life (3)	41	92.55	8.12	17.45	2.15
Sapuchi (4)	1,763	105.65	3.92	8.29	2.12
Calvario (5)	1	0.90	0.90		

Table supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

14.6 HIGH GRADE CAPPING FOR THE SAN ANTONIO PROJECT DEPOSITS

Grade capping was investigated for gold and silver by deposit and oxidation zone. The capping values selected for the high-grade gold and silver are as follows:

- Capping at 11 g/t for gold and 20 g/t for silver is appropriate for the Golfo de Oro deposit and all oxidation states.
- Capping at 8 g/t for gold and 20 g/t for silver is appropriate for the California deposit and all oxidation states.

- Capping at 8 g/t for gold and 30 g/t for silver is appropriate for the Sapuchi deposit and all oxidation states.
- Capping at 3 g/t for gold and 20 g/t for silver is appropriate for the High Life deposit and all oxidation states.
- Capping was not conducted for the Calvario deposit, due to the low number of samples.

The capping grades selected for each deposit represent approximately the 99th percentile in the probability plots. Figure 14.9 and Figure 14.10 illustrate the probability plots for gold and silver in each deposit.

The similarity of grade distribution by oxidation state and the relatively low number of oxide and transition samples supports the decision to use a soft boundary between the different oxidation zones during the grade interpolation phase.

Figure 14.9
Probability Plots for Gold in the Various Deposits

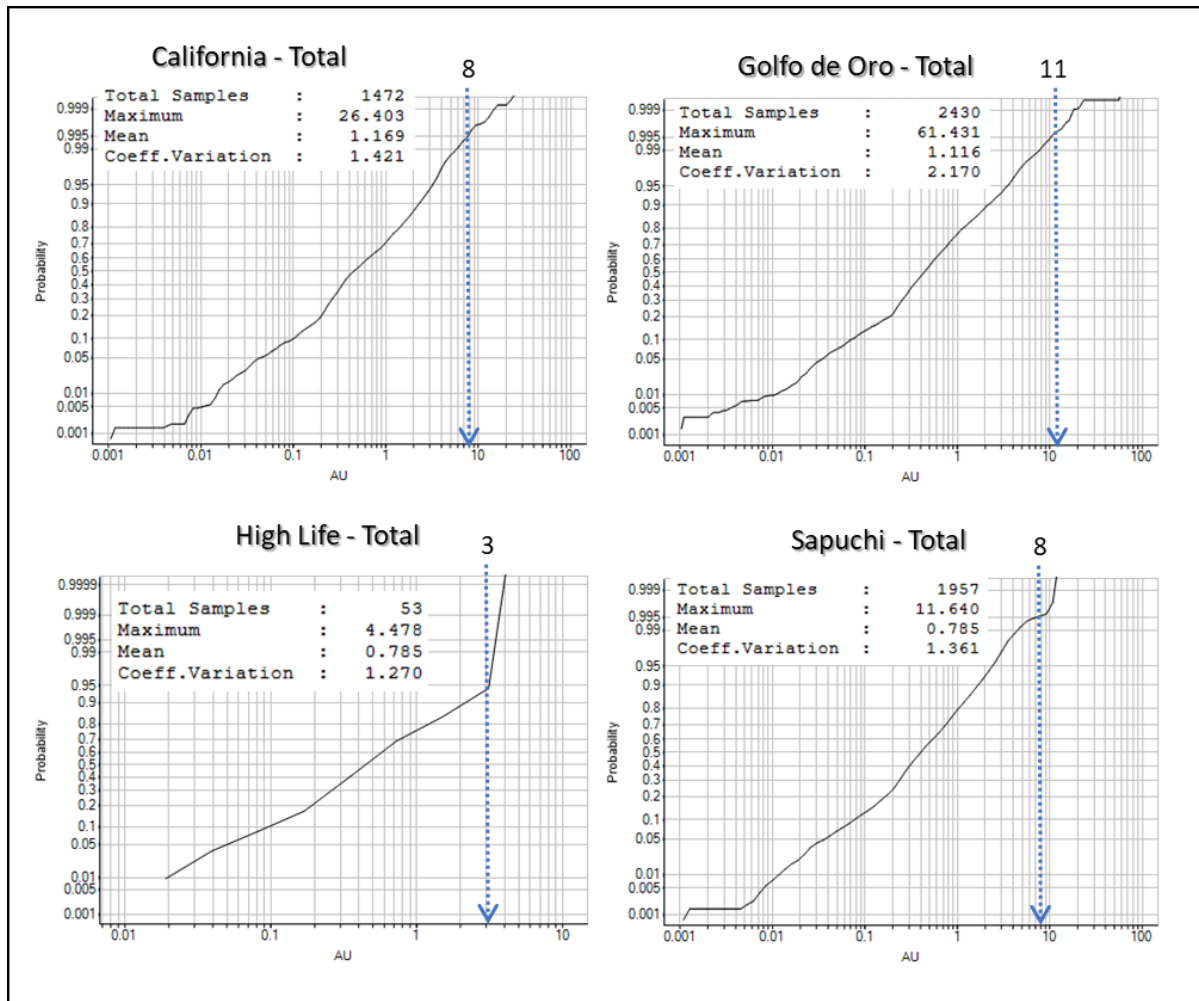


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.10
Probability Plots for Silver in the Various Deposits

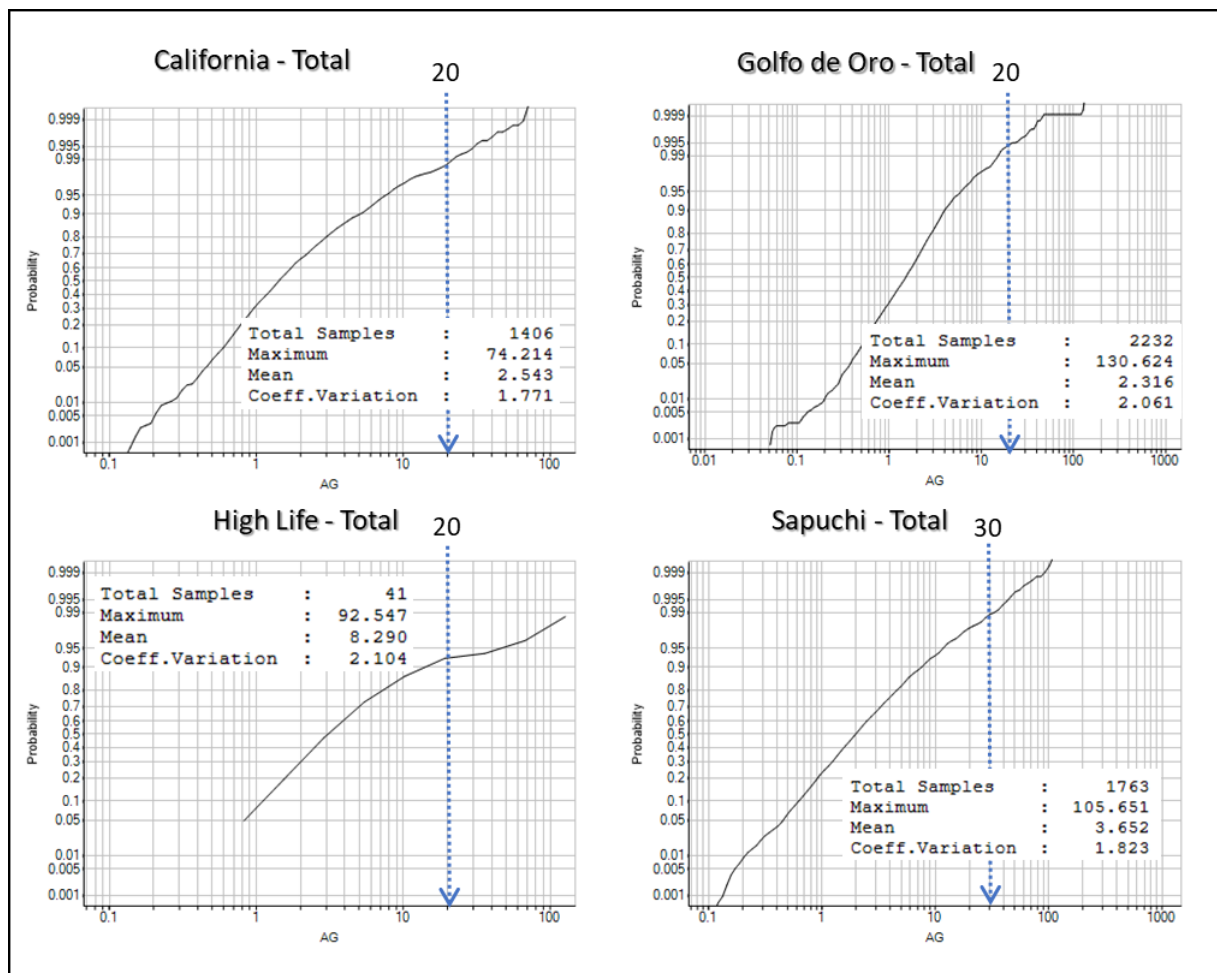


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

14.1 DENSITY

Osisko Development supplied 1,140 bulk density measurements for the updated San Antonio resource estimate, from which 1,123 measurements were used to calculate the median on each weathering zone. These three median values were used for the block model. The detailed statistics are summarized in Table 14.4 and a typical section of the weathering zones is shown in Figure 14.11.

Table 14.4
Summary Statistics for Density Data by Weathering Zone

	Median	Mean	Mode	SD	VAR	CoV	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Count
Oxidized Rock	2.55	2.53	2.56	0.22	0.05	1.26	1.69	1.50	3.19	84
Transition Rock	2.70	2.73	2.65	0.27	0.07	1.77	2.24	2.03	4.27	152
Sulphide Rock	2.74	2.79	2.68	0.24	0.06	1.68	4.06	1.00	5.06	887

Table supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.11
Typical Vertical Section of the Weathering Zones

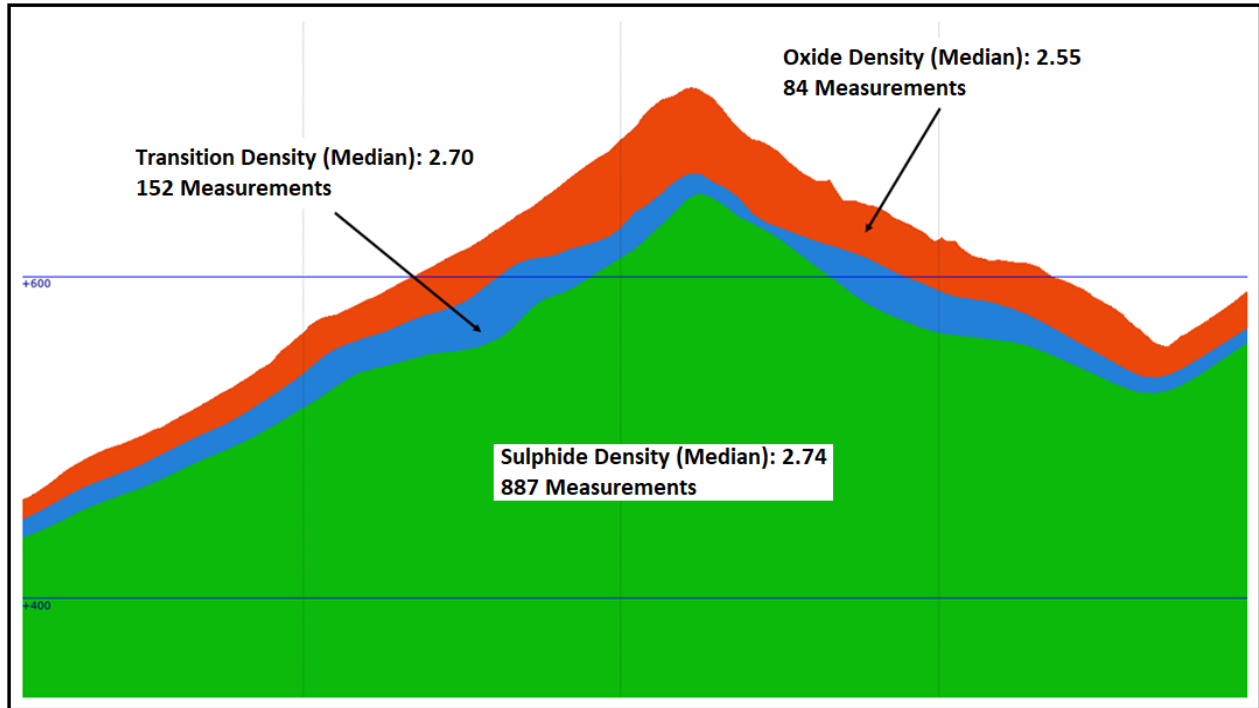


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

14.2 BLOCK MODEL

A single, non-rotated block model was created for all five deposits with no sub-blocks used.

The origin of the block model is the lower-left corner. Block dimensions reflect the sizes of mineralized zones and plausible mining method. Figure 14.12 shows the layout for each deposit and the properties of the block model.

Figure 14.12
Layout for Each Deposit and the Properties of the Block Model

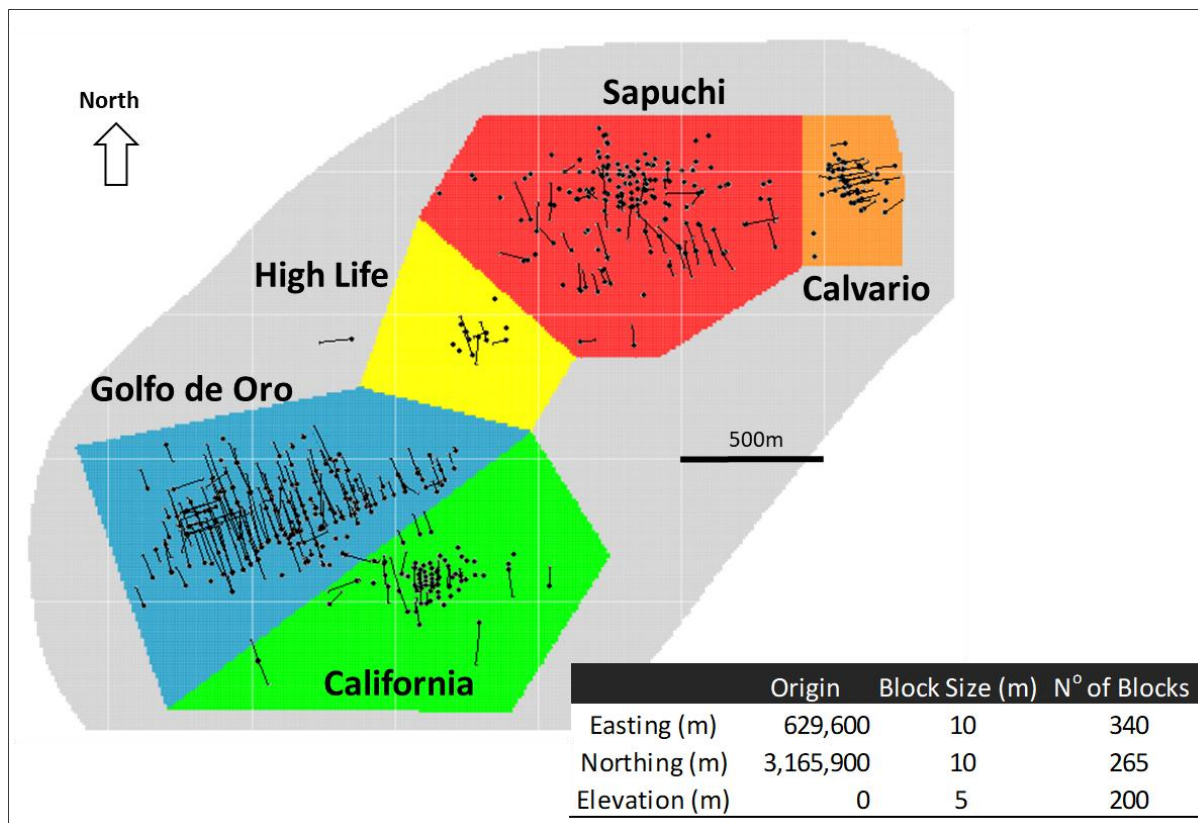


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

14.3 VARIOGRAPHY AND SEARCH ELLIPSOIDS

Three-dimensional directional-specific search ellipses were guided by dynamic anisotropy in Datamine, with search radii determined by the gold variography. However, the variogram used for kriging estimation was a single spherical variogram model for gold and another for silver, using composited assays from the three main deposits. Figure 14.13 to Figure 14.18 illustrate the gold and silver variograms used to estimate the resources of the three main deposits (California, Golfo de Oro and Sapuchi). The other two minor deposits of High Life and Calvario do not have enough data to run meaningful variograms, instead the closest major deposit variography was used.

Figure 14.13
Variogram Models of the Gold Grade for the California Deposit

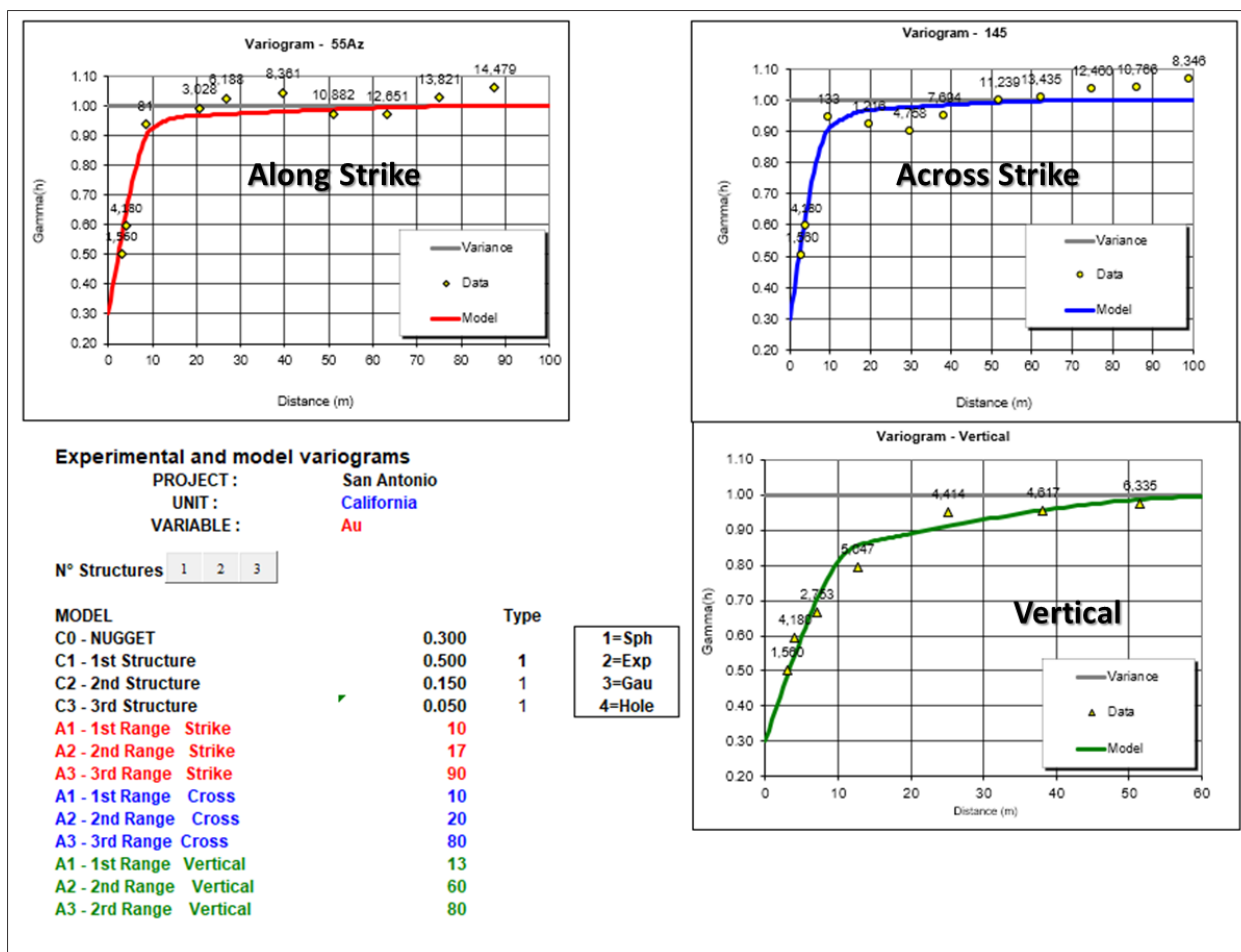


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.14
Variogram Models of the Gold Grade for Golfo de Oro Deposit

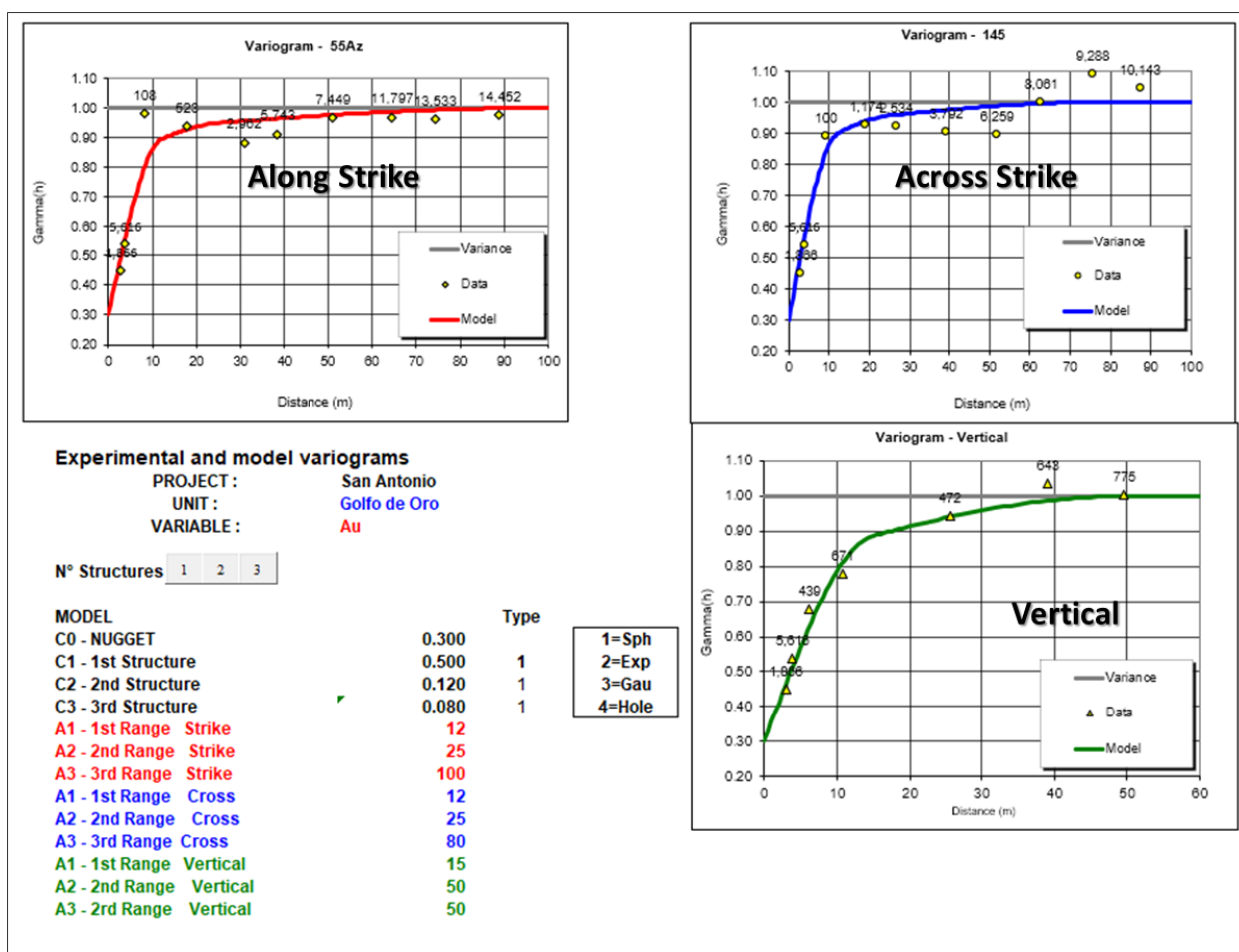


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.15
Variogram Models of the Gold Grade for the Sapuchi Deposit

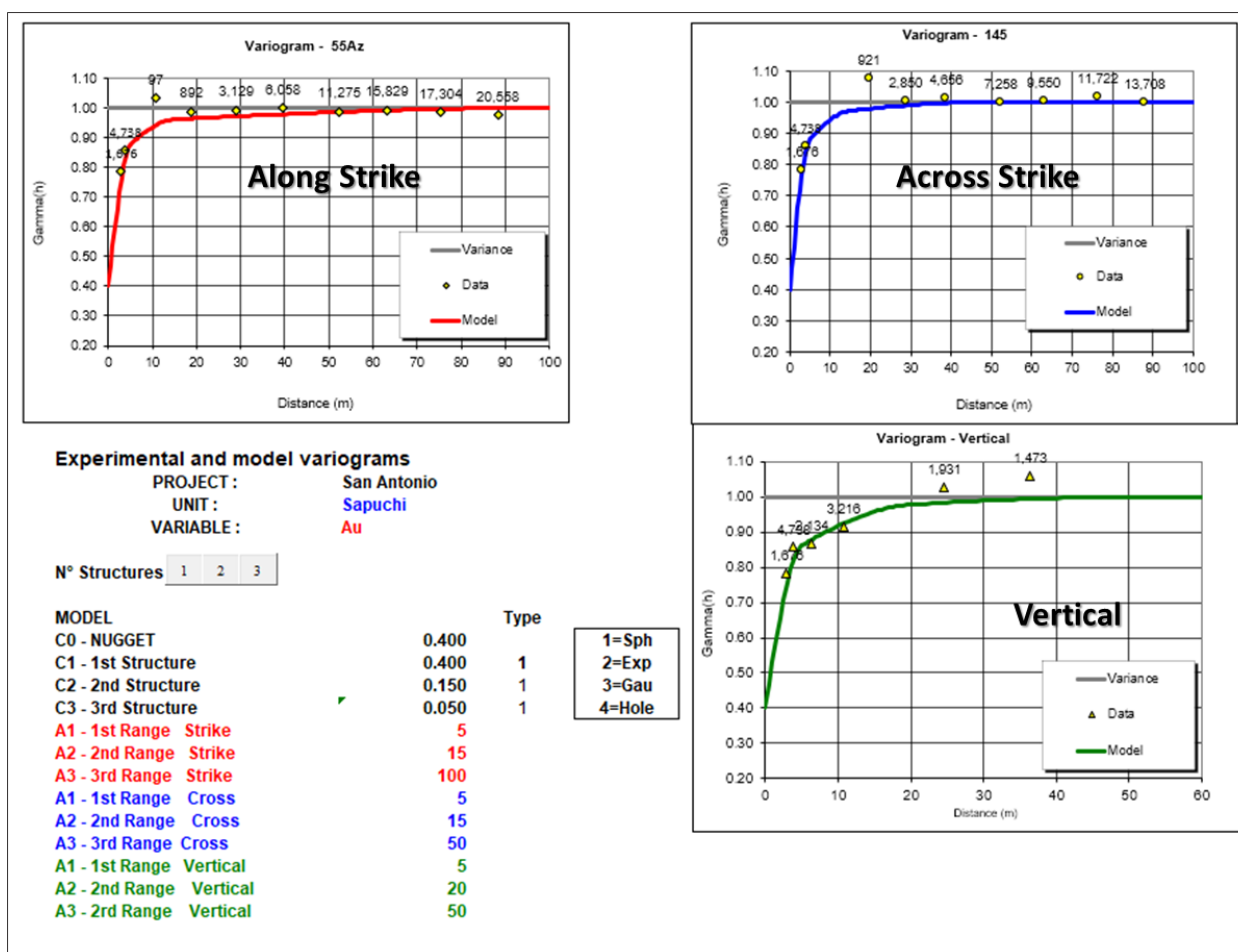


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.16
Variogram Models of the Silver Grade for the California Deposit

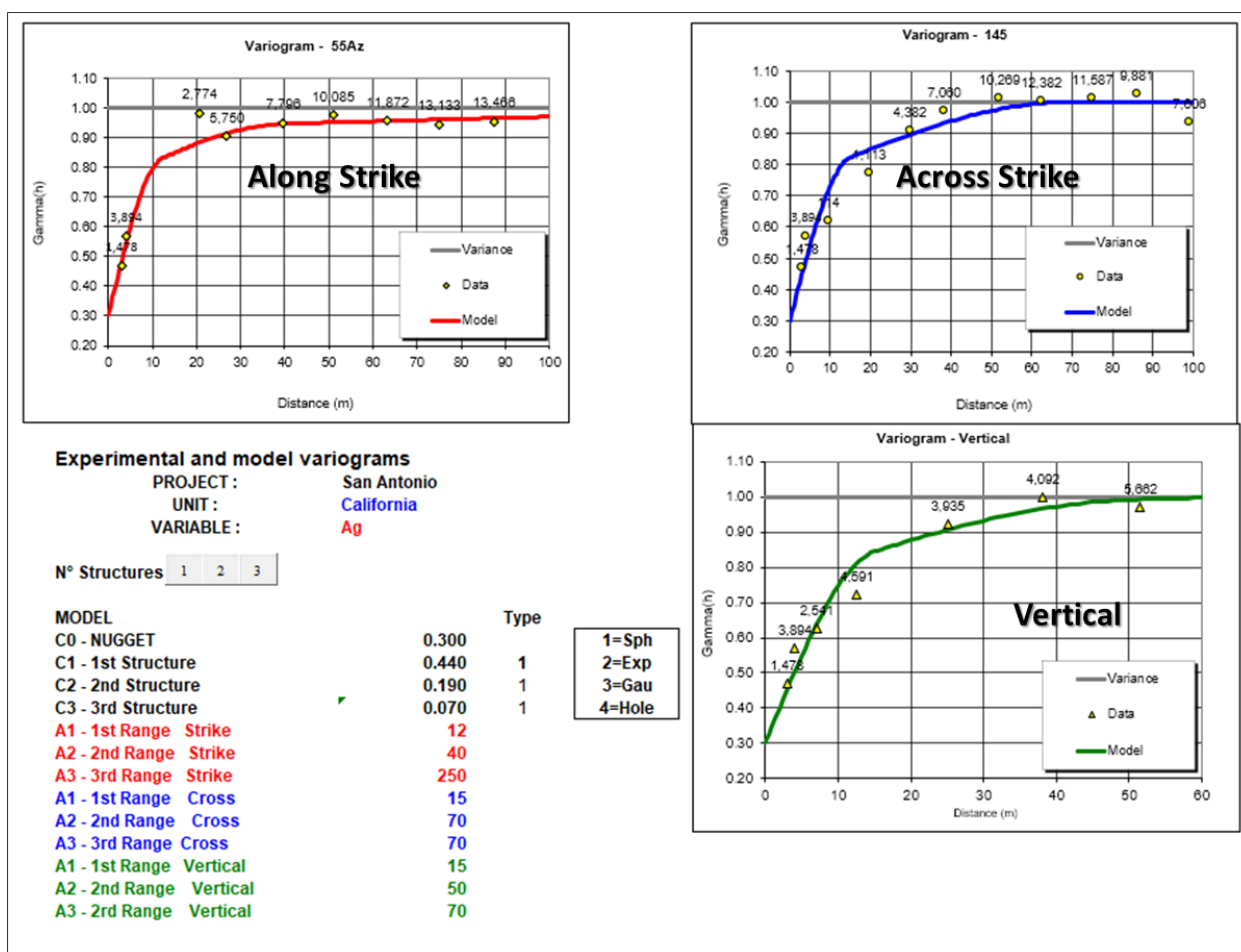


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.17
Variogram Models of the Silver Grade for the Golfo de Oro Deposit

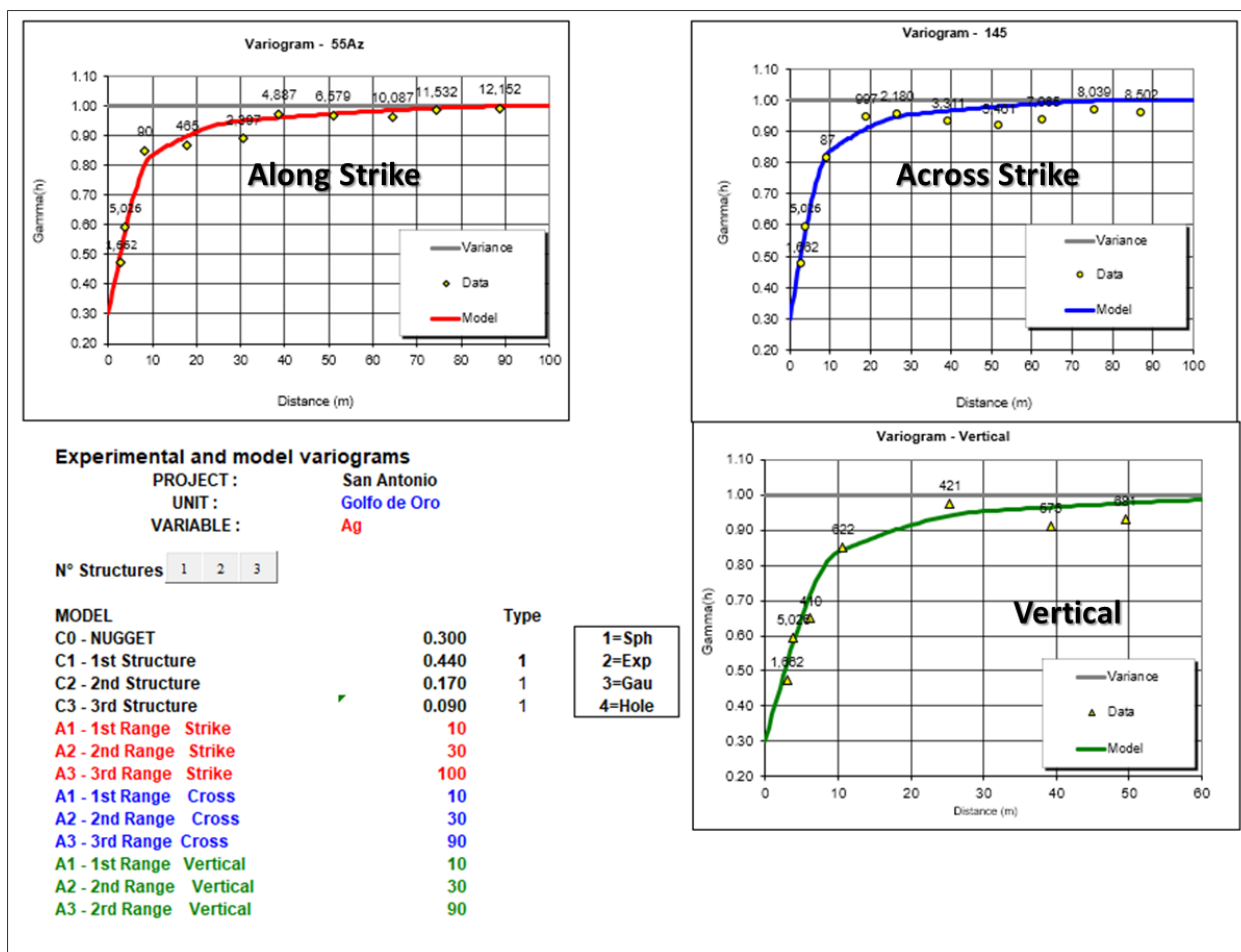


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.18
Variogram Models of the Silver Grade for the Sapuchi Deposit

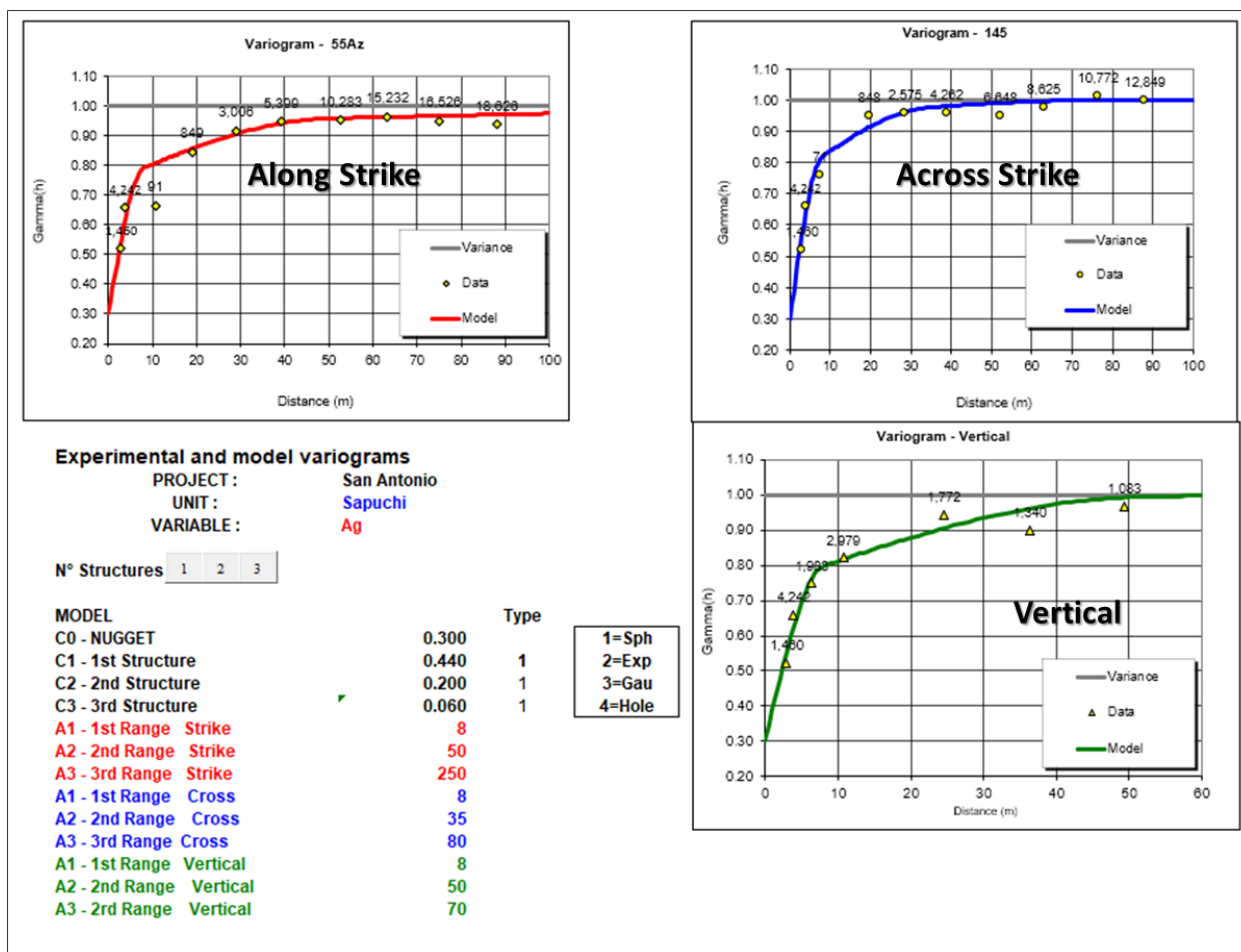


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

14.4 GRADE INTERPOLATION

The interpolation profiles were customized for each deposit to estimate grades, with hard boundaries between the different deposits.

For each of the five deposits, the mineralized blocks were estimated independently, with an anisotropic three-pass search to estimate all blocks, derived from the variography and using capped composites. The directions of anisotropic searches for the gold and silver grade interpolation used the dynamic anisotropy process of Datamine, guided by manual interpretation of the gold spatial grade connectivity.

The OK method was selected for the final resource estimation for gold and silver, as it better honours the grade distribution for all the deposits.

The grade estimation parameters are summarized in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5
Gold and Silver Grades Estimation Parameters for All Deposits

Pass	Minimum. Composites	Maximum. Composites	Minimum. Drill Holes	Orientation		
				X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
1	4	12	2	25	25	7.5
2	4	12	2	75	75	22.5
3	4	12	2	125	125	37.5

Table supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

14.5 BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The block model was validated visually and statistically. The visual validation confirmed that the block model honours the drill hole composite data (Figure 14.19 to Figure 14.21).

Both ID² and nearest neighbour (NN) models were produced to check for local bias in the models for gold estimation. The ID² models matched well with the OK models and the differences in the high-grade composite areas are within acceptable limits. The trend and local variation of the estimated ID² and OK models were compared with the NN models and composite data, using swath plots in three directions (north, east and elevation). The ID², NN and OK models show similar trends in gold grades with the expected smoothing for each method, when compared to the composite data (Figure 14.22 to Figure 14.24).

Figure 14.19
Visual Validation of the Gold Estimate via OK at the Golfo de Oro Deposit*

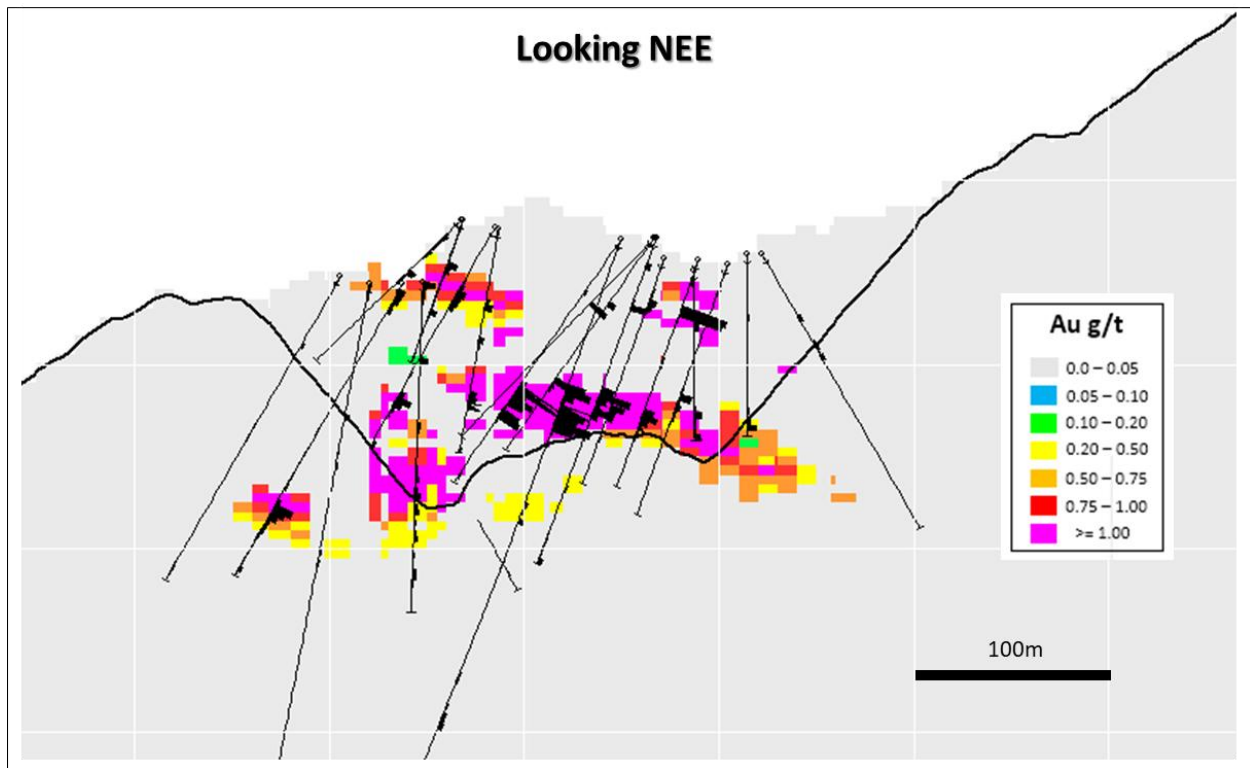


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

*The heavy black line represents, in part, the existing topography and the maximum pit limits for the resource estimate.

Figure 14.20
Visual Validation of the Gold Estimate via OK at the California Deposit

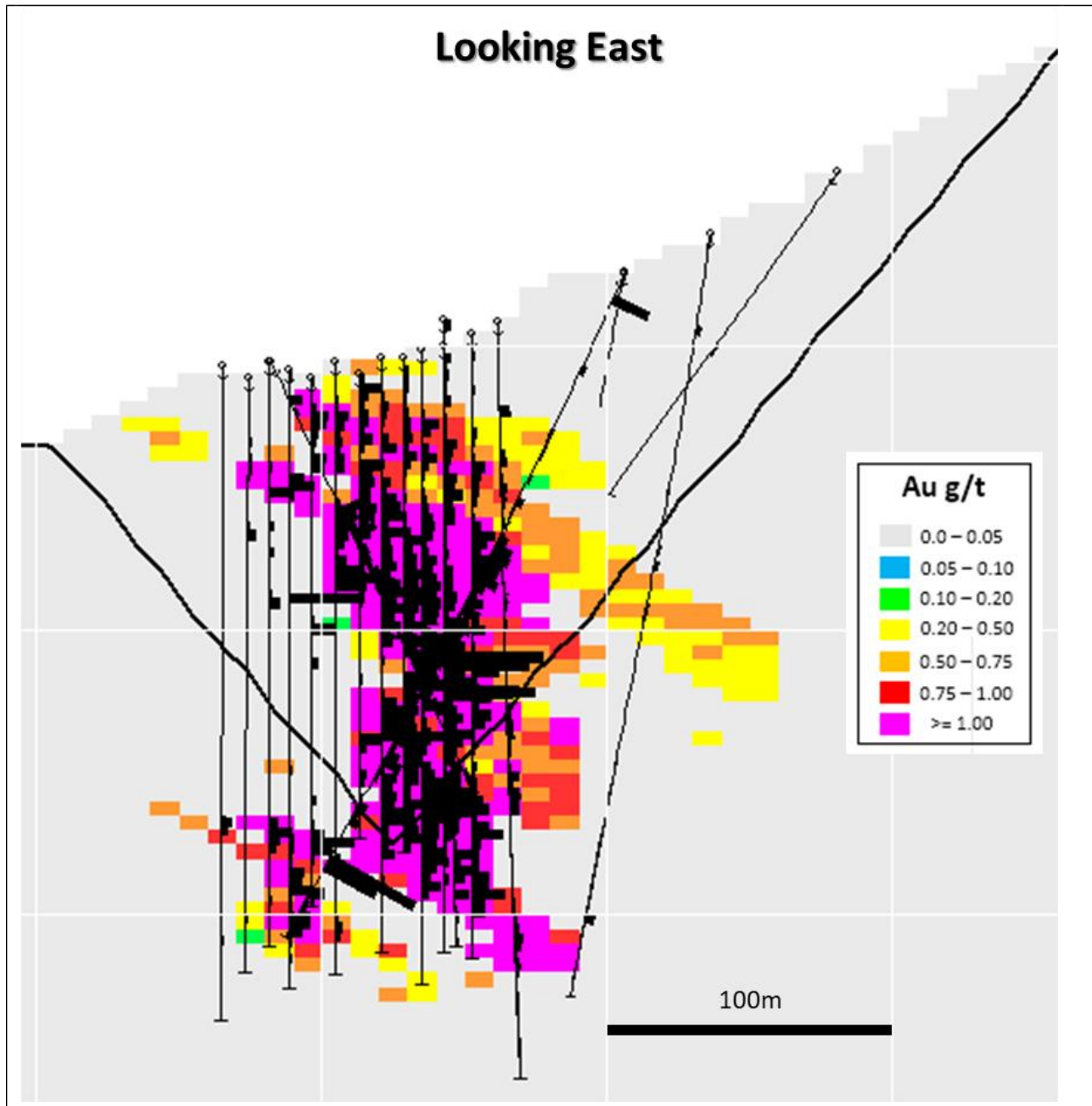


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

* The heavy black line represents, in part, the existing topography and the maximum pit limits for the resource estimate.

Figure 14.21
Visual Validation of the Gold Estimate via OK at the Sapuchi Deposit

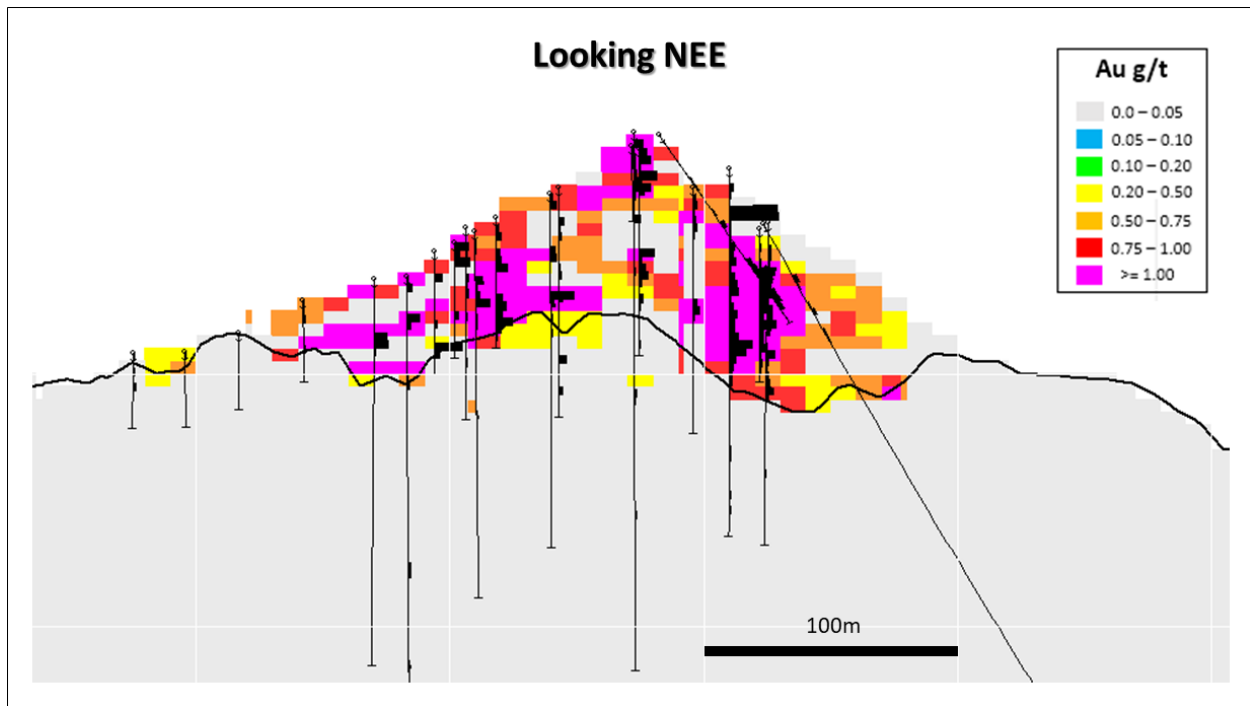


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

* The heavy black line represents, in part, the existing topography and the maximum pit limits for the resource estimate.

Figure 14.22
Golfo de Oro Deposit - Gold Model Validation Using Three-Direction Swath Plots
Comparing the Different Interpolation Methods to the DDH Composites

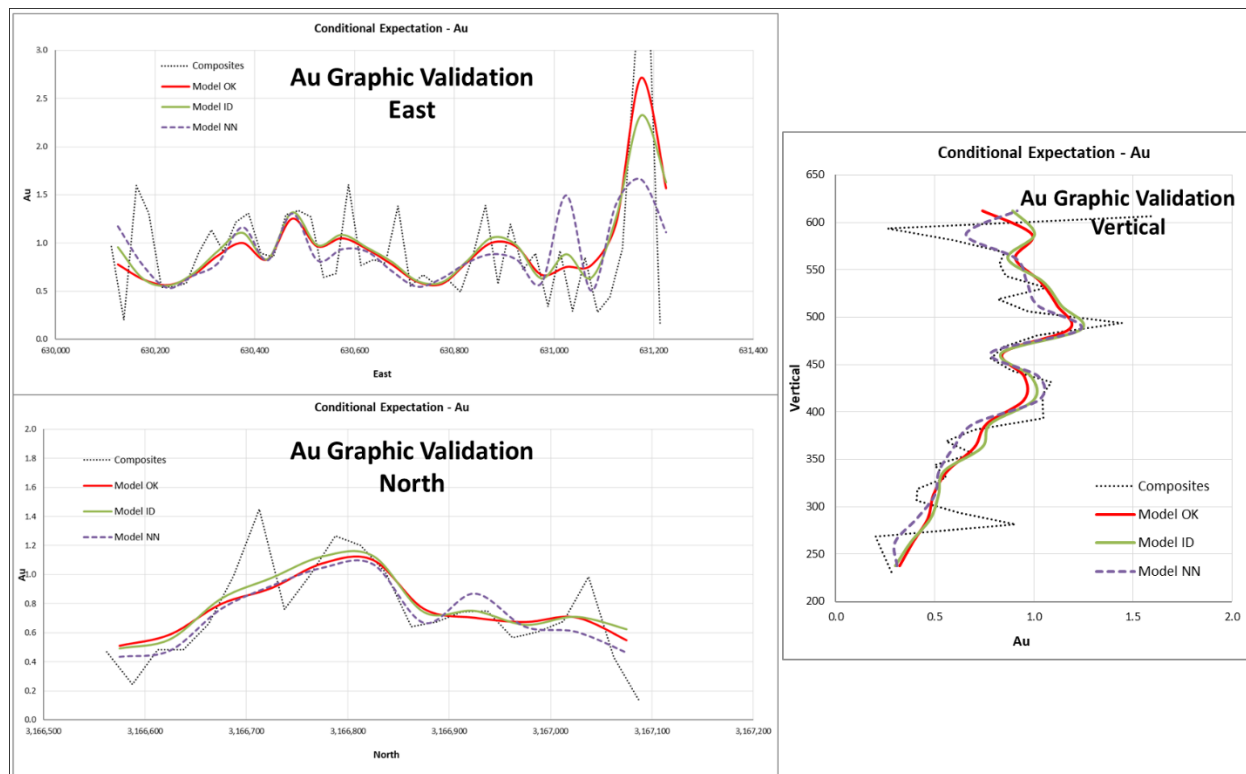


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.23
California Deposit - Gold Model Validation Using Three-Direction Swath Plots
Comparing the Different Interpolation Methods to the DDH Composites

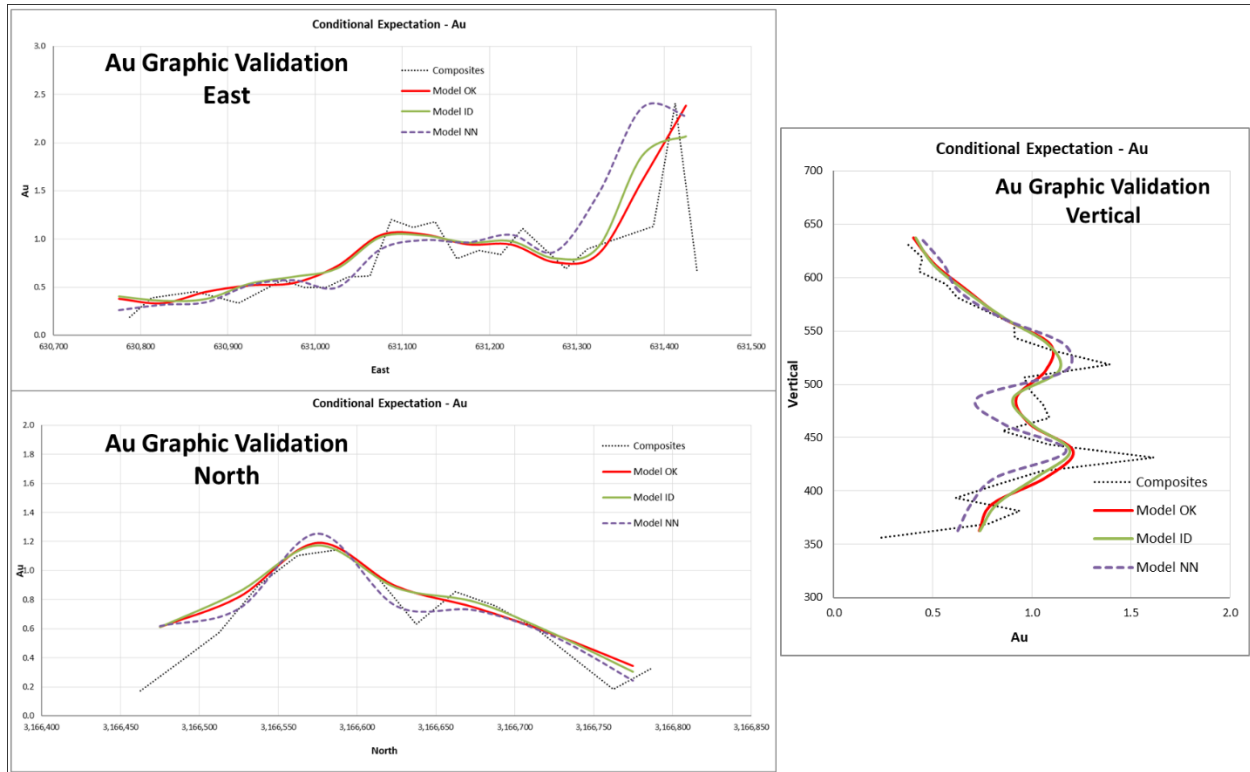


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

Figure 14.24
Sapuchi Deposit - Gold Model Validation Using Three-Direction Swath Plots
Comparing the Different Interpolation Methods to the DDH Composites

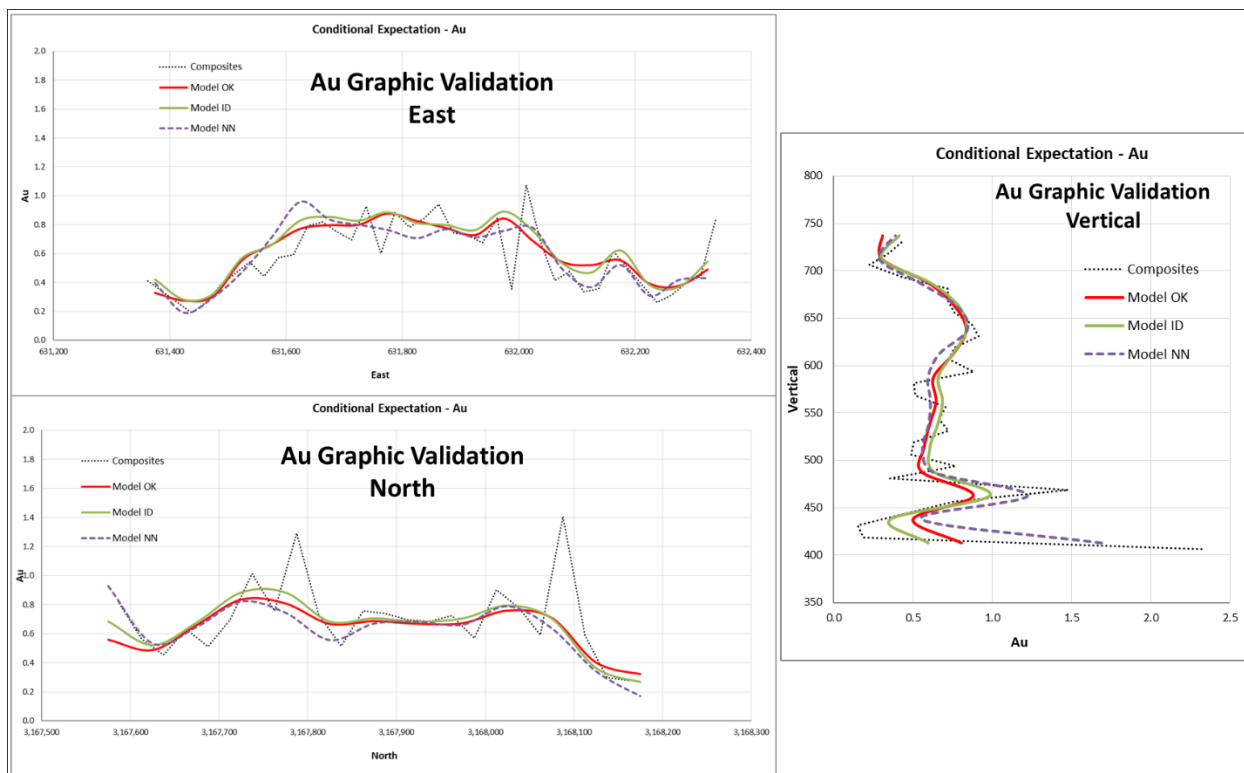


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022.

14.6 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

The QP has classified the current mineral resource estimation in the Indicated and Inferred categories. The 2021 drilling campaign has allowed upgrading portions of the mineral resources into the Indicated category for California, Golfo de Oro and Sapuchi deposits. The High Life and Calvario deposits remain entirely in the Inferred category at this time due to the limited amount of data available. There are no measured resources, at this time, for any of the deposits.

The criteria for categorization are as follows:

- Indicated blocks are within a drilling grid of 50 m x 50 m or smaller and are interpolated using a minimum of 3 drill holes.
- Inferred blocks are within drilling a grid of 100 m x 100 m or smaller, using a minimum of 2 drill holes.

The resulting indicated blocks were revised and cleaned up to eliminate any isolated or scattered blocks, known as the “Spotted Dog Effect”, with the remaining blocks forming a cohesive volume of indicated material. Typical examples are shown in vertical sections in Figure 14.25.

Figure 14.25
Typical Sections of the Resource Category for Golfo de Oro, California and Sapuchi Deposits

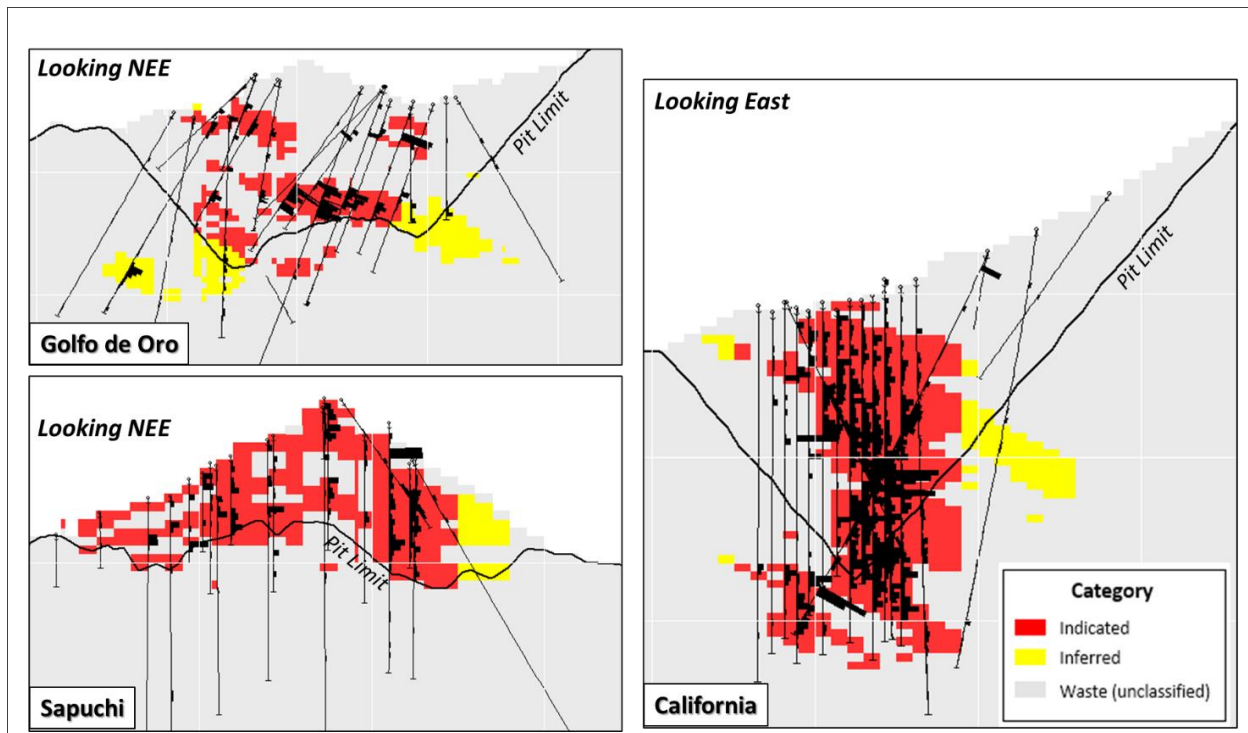


Figure supplied by Talisker in March, 2022. Figure is not to scale.

14.7 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.7.1 Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction

To determine the quantities of materials with “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”, the QP determined pit constraining limits using the Lerchs-Grossman economic algorithm. The result defines an open pit shell that has the highest possible total value, while honouring the required surface mine slope and economic parameters.

The resources have been estimated using an open pit mining method which was defined using the NPV Scheduler software, version 4.30.145.0. Economic parameters used for the analysis are summarized in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6
Summary of the Parameters used for Pit Optimization at the San Antonio Project

Parameters	Units	Oxide	Transition	Fresh Rock
Gold price	USD/oz	1,750	1,750	1,750
Silver price	USD/oz	21	21	21
Refining Charge	USD/oz	4	4	4
Processing cost	USD/t treated	4.0	13.0	13.0
Met. Recovery Au	%	70%	90%	90%
Met. Recovery Ag	%	60%	30%	30%
Mine dilution	%	10%	10%	10%
Mine recovery	%	95%	95%	95%
Site Services	USD/t treated	1.3	1.3	1.3
G&A	USD/t treated	2.5	2.5	2.5
Mine Cost	USD/t mined	2.95	2.95	2.95
Gold Cut-off Grade	g/t Au	0.27	0.44	0.44
Annual Discount Rate	%	5%	5%	5%
Pit Slope Angle	Degrees	50°	50°	50°

Table supplied by Talisker in June, 2022.

14.7.2 Mineral Resource Estimate

The processing scenario for the San Antonio Project assumes heap leaching of the mineralized material sourced from open pit mining. The mineral resource has been limited to mineralized material that occurs within the pit shells. All other material within the defined pit shells was characterized as non-mineralized material (waste). Table 14.7 summarizes the in-pit mineral resource estimate, for each of the Golfo de Oro, California, Sapuchi, High Life and Calvario deposits at the San Antonio Project. Table 14.7 also summarizes the details of the in-pit mineral resources by weathering zone within each of the deposits.

Table 14.8 summarizes the combined mineral resources for all deposits by weathering zone, in order to separately tabulate the combined mineral resource total for the San Antonio Project.

Table 14.7
Summary of In-Pit Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit for the San Antonio Project

Category	Deposit	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
Indicated	California	Oxide	0.6	0.93	2.8	17	0.05
		Transition	0.2	0.79	3.3	6	0.02
		Sulphide	3.1	1.31	2.4	130	0.23
		Total	3.9	1.22	2.5	153	0.31
	Golfo de Oro	Oxide	0.2	1.07	2.8	7	0.02
		Transition	0.1	1.19	2.8	6	0.01
		Sulphide	5.3	1.46	2.5	249	0.42
		Total	5.7	1.44	2.5	262	0.46
	Sapuchi	Oxide	1.9	0.85	3.6	53	0.22
		Transition	1.4	1.04	3.6	47	0.16
		Sulphide	2.1	0.94	3.4	62	0.22
		Total	5.4	0.93	3.5	162	0.61
	Total:	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
		Sulphide	10.4	1.31	2.6	441	0.88
		Total	14.9	1.20	2.9	576	1.37
Inferred	California	Oxide	0.4	0.68	2.1	8	0.02
		Transition	0.1	0.85	2.6	4	0.01
		Sulphide	1.1	1.27	3.8	46	0.14
		Total	1.6	1.10	3.3	58	0.17
	Golfo de Oro	Oxide	0.5	0.80	3.0	12	0.04
		Transition	0.2	0.93	3.4	5	0.02
		Sulphide	5.7	1.29	2.5	237	0.46
		Total	6.4	1.24	2.5	254	0.52
	High Life	Oxide	0.5	0.84	4.2	14	0.07
		Transition	0.2	0.73	4.5	4	0.02
		Sulphide	0.1	0.90	8.3	4	0.04
		Total	0.8	0.83	4.9	22	0.13
	Sapuchi	Oxide	3.2	0.74	3.7	75	0.37
		Transition	1.6	0.92	3.6	48	0.19
		Sulphide	2.8	0.92	4.1	84	0.37
		Total	7.6	0.85	3.8	208	0.94
	Calvario	Oxide	0.1	0.53	0.0	2	0.00
		Transition	0.0	0.55	0.0	0	0.00
		Sulphide					
		Total	0.1	0.53	0.0	2	0.00
	Total	Oxide	4.6	0.74	3.5	111	0.51
		Transition	2.1	0.90	3.6	61	0.24
		Sulphide	9.8	1.18	3.2	371	1.00
		Total	16.6	1.02	3.3	544	1.76

Source: Talisker/Micon (2022)

- Rodrigo Calles, of Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C., William Lewis, of Micon International Limited have reviewed and validated the mineral resource estimate for Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro, California, High Life and Calvario deposits. Both are independent “Qualified Persons” (as defined in NI 43-101) responsible for auditing the 2022 mineral resource estimate. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is June 22, 2022.

2. Specific extraction methods are used only to establish reasonable cut-off grades for various portions of the deposit. No Preliminary Economic Analysis, Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study has been completed to support economic viability and technical feasibility of exploiting any portion of the mineral resource, by any particular mining method.
3. The mineral resources disclosed in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) standards on mineral resources and reserves definitions, and guidelines, prepared by the CIM standing committee on reserve definitions and adopted by the CIM council.
4. The calculated economic cut-off grade for the resource in Oxides (70% recovery) is 0.27 g/t Au, Transition (90% recovery) is 0.44 g/t Au, and Fresh Rock (90% recovery) is 0.44 g/t Au.
5. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. Geologic modelling was completed by Osisko Development geologist Gilberto Moreno. The resource estimation was completed by Talisker Exploration Services Geologist Leonardo Souza, MAusIMM (CP).
7. The estimate is reported for a potential open pit scenario and USD. The cut-off grades were calculated using a gold price of \$1,750 per ounce, a CAD:USD exchange rate of 1.3; mining cost of \$2.95/t; processing cost of \$4/t for oxides and \$13.0/t for transition and sulphides; and general and administration costs of \$2.50/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.).
8. A density of 2.55 g/cm³ was established for all oxide zones, 2.69 g/cm³ for transition zones and 2.74 g/cm³ for the sulphide zones.
9. Resources for Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro, California, High Life and Calvario were estimated using Datamine Studio RM 1.3 software using hard boundaries on composited assays (3.0 m for all zones). Ordinary Kriging interpolation was used with a parent block size = 10 m x 10 m x 5 m.
10. Results are presented in-situ. Ounce (troy) = metric tons x grade / 31.10348. Calculations used metric units (metres, tonnes, g/t). The number of metric tons was rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects; rounding followed the recommendations as per NI 43-101.
11. Neither the Company, Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C., nor Micon International Limited. is aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issue that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate other than disclosed in this Technical Report.
12. William Lewis of Micon International Limited has reviewed and validated the mineral resource estimate for Sapuchi, Golfo de Oro, California, High Life and Calvario deposits for this report. Mr. Lewis is an independent “Qualified Person” (as defined in NI 43-101) and was responsible for auditing the 2022 mineral resource estimate. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate remains June 22, 2022.

Table 14.8
Summary of the In-Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate by Weathering Zone

Category	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
Indicated	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
	Sulphide	10.4	1.31	2.6	441	0.88
	Total	14.9	1.20	2.9	576	1.37
Inferred	Oxide	4.6	0.74	3.5	111	0.51
	Transition	2.1	0.90	3.6	61	0.24
	Sulphide	9.8	1.18	3.2	371	1.00
	Total	16.6	1.02	3.3	544	1.76

Source: Talisker/Micon (2022).

Since Table 14.8 summarizes the combined mineral resources for all deposits by weathering zone, all of the previous resource notes from Table 14.7 are applicable to Table 14.8.

14.7.3 Mineral Resource Sensitivity

As part of the audit of Osisko Development’s 2022 mineral resource estimate, the QP examined the sensitivity of the mineral resource using higher and lower gold prices. Table 14.9 summarizes the gold

price sensitivity, ranging from a US\$1,400 to US\$1,900 per ounce with the resultant changes in both cut-off grades and mineral resources as a result of the changing gold price. The base case gold price remains at US\$1,750/ ounce and gold cut-off grade applied to oxide, transition and sulphide remains 0.27 g/t gold, 0.44 g/t gold and 0.44 g/t gold, respectively.

Table 14.9
Gold Price Sensitivity Analysis for the San Antonio Project In-Pit Constrained Resources

Category	Gold Price US\$/oz	Gold Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
Indicated	1,400	0.34	Oxide	2.6	0.90	3.4	76	0.29
		0.55	Transition	1.6	1.07	3.6	55	0.18
		0.55	Sulphide	8.0	1.44	2.8	372	0.72
			Total	12.3	1.28	3.0	504	1.19
	1,450	0.33	Oxide	2.6	0.90	3.4	76	0.29
		0.54	Transition	1.6	1.06	3.5	56	0.19
		0.54	Sulphide	8.2	1.43	2.8	377	0.73
			Total	12.5	1.27	3.0	510	1.21
	1,500	0.32	Oxide	2.7	0.90	3.4	77	0.29
		0.52	Transition	1.7	1.05	3.5	57	0.19
		0.52	Sulphide	9.0	1.40	2.7	404	0.78
			Total	13.3	1.25	3.0	537	1.27
	1,550	0.31	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.50	Transition	1.7	1.05	3.5	57	0.19
		0.50	Sulphide	9.3	1.38	2.7	411	0.80
			Total	13.6	1.24	2.9	545	1.29
	1,600	0.30	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.48	Transition	1.7	1.04	3.5	58	0.20
		0.48	Sulphide	9.6	1.37	2.7	420	0.83
			Total	14.0	1.23	2.9	554	1.31
	1,650	0.29	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.47	Transition	1.8	1.03	3.5	58	0.20
		0.47	Sulphide	9.8	1.35	2.7	426	0.84
			Total	14.3	1.22	2.9	561	1.33
	1,700	0.28	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.29
		0.46	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	58	0.20
		0.46	Sulphide	10.1	1.33	2.6	432	0.86
			Total	14.5	1.21	2.9	567	1.35
	1,750	0.27	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.44	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
		0.44	Sulphide	10.4	1.31	2.6	441	0.88
			Total	14.9	1.20	2.9	576	1.37
	1,800	0.27	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.43	Transition	1.8	1.02	3.5	59	0.20
		0.43	Sulphide	10.6	1.30	2.6	446	0.89
			Total	15.1	1.20	2.9	582	1.39
	1,850	0.26	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.42	Transition	1.8	1.01	3.5	59	0.20
		0.42	Sulphide	10.9	1.30	2.6	455	0.91
			Total	15.4	1.19	2.8	591	1.41

Category	Gold Price US\$/oz	Gold Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Weathering Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold Ounces (*1,000)	Silver Ounces (*1,000,000)
	1,900	0.25	Oxide	2.7	0.89	3.4	77	0.30
		0.41	Transition	1.8	1.01	3.5	59	0.20
		0.41	Sulphide	11.0	1.29	2.6	457	0.92
			Total	15.6	1.18	2.8	593	1.42
Inferred	1,400	0.34	Oxide	3.9	0.81	3.7	103	0.47
		0.55	Transition	1.6	1.00	3.9	52	0.20
		0.55	Sulphide	5.9	1.38	3.5	261	0.67
			Total	11.4	1.13	3.6	416	1.34
	1,450	0.33	Oxide	4.1	0.79	3.7	104	0.48
		0.54	Transition	1.7	0.98	3.8	54	0.21
		0.54	Sulphide	6.7	1.33	3.5	286	0.75
			Total	12.5	1.11	3.6	444	1.44
	1,500	0.32	Oxide	4.2	0.78	3.6	105	0.48
		0.52	Transition	1.8	0.96	3.7	56	0.22
		0.52	Sulphide	7.6	1.29	3.4	314	0.83
			Total	13.6	1.09	3.5	475	1.53
	1,550	0.31	Oxide	4.3	0.77	3.6	107	0.49
		0.50	Transition	1.9	0.94	3.7	58	0.23
		0.50	Sulphide	8.1	1.26	3.3	330	0.87
			Total	14.3	1.07	3.5	494	1.59
	1,600	0.30	Oxide	4.4	0.76	3.5	109	0.50
		0.48	Transition	2.0	0.93	3.7	59	0.23
		0.48	Sulphide	8.5	1.24	3.3	339	0.90
			Total	14.9	1.06	3.4	506	1.63
	1,650	0.29	Oxide	4.5	0.76	3.5	110	0.50
		0.47	Transition	2.0	0.93	3.7	59	0.23
		0.47	Sulphide	8.9	1.22	3.3	348	0.93
			Total	15.4	1.10	3.3	517	1.67
	1,700	0.28	Oxide	4.6	0.75	3.4	111	0.51
		0.46	Transition	2.0	0.91	3.6	60	0.24
		0.46	Sulphide	9.3	1.20	3.2	360	0.97
			Total	16.0	1.03	3.3	531	1.72
	1,750	0.27	Oxide	4.6	0.74	3.4	111	0.51
		0.44	Transition	2.1	0.90	3.6	61	0.24
		0.44	Sulphide	9.8	1.18	3.2	371	1.00
			Total	16.6	1.02	3.3	544	1.76
	1,800	0.27	Oxide	4.8	0.73	3.3	114	0.52
		0.43	Transition	2.2	0.89	3.6	62	0.25
		0.43	Sulphide	10.4	1.15	3.1	386	1.04
			Total	17.4	1.00	3.2	562	1.81
	1,850	0.26	Oxide	4.9	0.73	3.3	114	0.52
		0.42	Transition	2.2	0.89	3.5	63	0.25
		0.42	Sulphide	10.9	1.13	3.1	395	1.07
			Total	18.0	0.99	3.2	572	1.85
	1,900	0.25	Oxide	5.0	0.72	3.3	115	0.52
		0.41	Transition	2.3	0.88	3.5	64	0.26
		0.41	Sulphide	11.2	1.12	3.0	404	1.09
			Total	18.4	0.99	3.2	583	1.87

Source: Talisker/Micon (2022).

Notes:

William Lewis of Micon International Limited has reviewed and validated the gold price sensitivities for the various mineralization types and it is the opinion of the QP that they meet the test of reasonable prospects of economic extraction. Mr. Lewis is an independent “Qualified Person” (as defined in NI 43-101).

14.8 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ESTIMATION

The mineral resource estimated discussed in this Technical Report was originally prepared by Leonardo de Souza, MAusIMM(CP) of Talisker and audited by William J. Lewis, P.Geo., of Micon for the purpose of disclosure in the July, 2022 Technical Report. Mr. Lewis, who is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101, was responsible for the July, 2022, mineral resource estimate.

Mr. Lewis believes that the 2022 mineral resource estimate remains current since no further exploration work was conducted after the publication of the 2022 mineral resource estimate. However, 2025 metal prices are currently higher than those used in 2022 to determine the reasonable prospects for economic extraction and therefore the mineral resources could be expected to be somewhat conservative. Micon’s QP recommends that Axo Copper considers updating the mineral resources for the San Antonio Project upon conclusion of its own exploration program.

TECHNICAL REPORT SECTIONS NOT REQUIRED

The following sections which form part of the NI 43-101 reporting requirements for advanced Projects are not relevant to the current Technical Report for the San Antonio Project.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

16.0 MINING METHODS

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Mineral properties adjacent to Axo Copper's San Antonio holdings have seen extensive exploration activities and mining in the past, but mostly on a small scale. This includes work done at La Barranca and at San Javier, which are now believed to be part of the same mineralizing system as Luz del Cobre. Little factual data or records are available for this work, but historical workings suggest considerable small-scale activity over perhaps the last two centuries.

Near the west end of the property and south of San Javier is the Cerro Verde area (also now believed to be a part of the same mineralizing system found at San Antonio), that has seen more organized exploration for copper. The property was drilled in 1997 and 1998 by Phelps Dodge, which reported that several of the nine core holes drilled contained significant copper and gold values. The property was reportedly dropped in 1999, during a period of low copper prices, reportedly due to the high cost of holding the mineral concessions. In mid-2005, the property was optioned by Constellation Copper Corporation (Constellation), which conducted an extensive exploration program at Cerro Verde that included drilling, metallurgical studies, surface work and other activities that led to completion of a scoping study. Constellation encountered serious financial difficulties and entered bankruptcy in 2008. Currently Constellation's Cerro Verde property is owned or partly owned by Canuc Resources Corporation (Canuc).

During the 2021 and 2025 site visit, significant mineral extraction conducted by small miners (Gambusinos), who are using motorized equipment, such as mechanical shovels and large trucks, was observed on portions of the property. These miners, who have worked in the area for many years, were working under the authorization of Osisko Development, in 2022, although, they apparently do not have established mineral rights and will eventually have to be asked to leave if the Project progresses to a development stage.

In 2024, the company IMR Bonanza S.A. de C.V. (IMR Bonanza) started a low scale gold extraction operation at the Mercedes project, previously owned by Magna Gold. The project is located approximately 55 km to the southeast of the San Antonio Project and is expected to extract 25,000 to 30,000 ounces of gold in the next few years.

There are other active exploration projects nearby, such as the Grand Pilar, controlled by the company Tocvan Ventures Corp. (Tocvan), located 25 km to the southwest of the San Antonio Project which is being evaluated for the occurrence of disseminated gold deposits. In both cases, the geological setting is similar to that observed at the San Antonio Project.

Micon's QP has not verified the information regarding the adjacent mineral deposits and showings described above, that are outside the immediate area of the San Antonio Project. The information contained in this section of the report, was partially provided by Osisko Development for the original 2022 Technical Report and partly researched by Micon in 2022 and was updated for the current 2025 report. However, should be noted that the mineralization on adjacent properties and projects is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the San Antonio Project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Osisko Development implemented an environmental and social program oriented to reduce the impact of the mining activities and maintain relations with the local communities. Some of the activities regularly conducted included:

- Acquired new environmental permits for the diverse activities completed at the Project. This included the permits for extension of the electrical net to reduce fuel consumption and the recycling of waste rock from the previous copper operation to extract the gold.
- Maintained permits/licenses in good status by submitting required reports and monitoring plans.
- Initiated a water monitoring plan which includes three monitoring wells for the local source of water for the site and the source of water for the local community (Ejido).
- Initiated a permanent reforestation plan.
- Initiated a recyclable materials program among employees.
- Initiated a management plan for all types of residues (including hazardous residues).
- Initiated the relocation of flora and fauna.

At the time of the site visit, there is no closure plan for the heap leach pad. The mine has detected two main environmental liabilities which will require immediate attention: 1) the current leach pad, and 2) the historical facilities left by Minerales Libertad. During the site visit, minor seepage laden with copper minerals were observed flowing along an existing dirt road; the seepage was presumably caused by the recent rains with the source not identified.

Irregular placer gold extraction in the zone is still very active. During the site visit, it was observed that two mechanic shovel and several dump trucks removing and hauling sediments extracted along the edges of the main creeks. These irregular placer gold extraction activities are causing a significant environmental impact, according to local staff. However, all these irregular operations are outside the areas controlled by Sapuchi Minera, and do not constitute an environmental liability for the company.

In 2018, Sapuchi Minera applied for the Environment Impact Assessment. However, in 2021, Sapuchi Minera decided to withdraw from the approval process due to the uncertainty created by the changes in the Mexican mining laws, regarding open-pit operations.

24.2 MICON'S QP COMMENTS

It is strongly recommended that project operators undertake a comprehensive program for the geochemical characterization of waste rock and ore materials, including soil and water. This program should extend beyond the requirements established by Mexican regulations. Conducting thorough geochemical analyses will help to identify and better understand the potential negative impacts that

may arise from the infiltration of acidic water, which could be laden with metals, into the vadose zone and the upper aquifer. Such infiltration poses a risk to downstream receptors, including local water sources and ecosystems.

In addition to characterization efforts, the preparation of a Conceptual Closure Plan is advised. Recent changes in mining legislation have made such closure planning mandatory. Developing and implementing a progressive closure plan is strongly encouraged as it supports the effective management and remediation of identified environmental liabilities. A well-structured closure plan is essential for ensuring that the closure process adequately addresses environmental concerns and secures the long-term protection of surrounding natural resources.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Axo Copper is in the process of acquiring the San Antonio Project from Osisko Development which has a recent 2022 mineral resource estimate that remains current. However, the metal prices are currently higher than those used to determine the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction in 2022.

Previous exploration programs by Osisko Development has also identified further mineralization zones/deposits at the San Antonio Project, in addition to the five deposits upon which the 2022 mineral resource was based. Further work at the five deposits, as well as at the other mineralization zones/deposits, will most likely add to the overall resource estimate in future iterations.

The mineralization zones/deposits which have been identified on the San Antonio Project warrant undertaking further exploration and economic studies. In addition, the previous exploration programs have identified further areas which appear to expand the mineral potential of the Project which coupled with previous mining undertaken on portions of the Project suggest that the potential for further economic mineral deposits exist on the mineral concessions which comprise the Project.

Table 25.1 identifies some of the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the economic outcome of the Project. This excludes the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, change in government regulations, etc.). Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting of the project are also identified in this table. Further information and evaluation are required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics

Table 25.1
Risks and Opportunities at the San Antonio Project

Risk	Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
Mineral Resource Continuity	Widely spaced drilling in some areas	Continue to use a multi-capping procedure approach until an underground access is developed into the mine zone. Continue infill drilling to upgrade a larger proportion of the mineral inventory to indicated and measured resources.
Proximity to the Town of San Antonio	Possibility that the population does not accept the mining project	Maintain a pro-active and transparent strategy to identify all stakeholders and maintain a communication plan. The main stakeholders have been identified, and their needs/concerns understood. Continue to organize information sessions, publish information on the mining project, and meet with host communities.
Difficulty in attracting experienced professionals	The ability to attract and retain competent, experienced professionals is a key success factor.	The early search for professionals will help identify and attract critical people. It may be necessary to provide accommodation for key people (not included in project costs).
Some of the samples exhibit poor repeatability	Potential for a portion of the resources to be overestimated or underestimated with respect to the grade.	The use of screen metallic assays on some material is recommended, as well as conducting some mineralogical studies in order to understand why some of the samples exhibit poor repeatability and if it due to nuggetty gold within the samples.

Poorly stored samples and drill core	Potential loss of information which results in future costs due to duplication of work	Construction of secure storage facilities which allow for long term storage of not only the core, but any reject and pulp samples returned from the assay laboratories.
Opportunities	Explanation	Potential Benefit
Historical core and sample availability	Potential to relog the core and add information to the current database	Relogging of core allows for increased information added to the database and further defines the extent of the mineralization. Historical pulps and rejects allow for potential re-assaying and confirmation of historical work.
Surface mapping and sampling programs	Potential to identify additional zones or deposits of mineralization.	Adding to the overall mineral potential of the Project and potentially adds exploration and economic value to the Project.
Surface definition diamond drilling	Potential to upgrade inferred resources to the indicated category	Adding indicated resources increases the economic value of the mining project.
Surface exploration drilling	Potential to identify additional inferred resources	Adding inferred resources increases the economic value of the mining project.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 AXO COPPER BUDGET

Axo Copper is in the process of acquiring the San Antonio Project from Osisko Development. Axo Copper is planning a two-phase work program as part of its work program to evaluate the exploration and economic potential of the San Antonio Project.

The first phase will consist of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) based upon the mineral resource estimate and metallurgical testwork already completed previously by Osisko Development and which remains current. The second phase would consist of work required to advance the Project to the Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) or Feasibility Study (FS) phase with additional drilling necessary to convert inferred resources to a higher classification in addition to some drilling to expand the mineral deposits. Table 26.1 summarizes Axo Copper's two-phase work program on the San Antonio Project. The reader should note that the second phase of Axo Copper's work program for the San Antonio Project is dependent on the results of the first phase.

Table 26.1
San Antonio Project, Recommended Budget for Further Work (USD)

Program Phase	Type of Activity	Approximate Cost/metre (All Included, USD)	Quantity (Metres)	Cost (USD)
Phase I	PEA reporting and miscellaneous			225,000
Phase I Total:				225,000
Phase II	Infill drilling	250/m	30,000	7,500,000
	Expansion drilling	250/m	7,500	1,875,000
	Metallurgical drilling	300/m	1,500	450,000
	Geotechnical drilling	300/m	1,500	450,000
	Metallurgical test work			150,000
	FS reporting and miscellaneous			150,000
	Contingency (~5%)			500,000
Phase II Total:				11,075,000
Phase I and Phase II Grand Total:				11,300,000

Source: Axo Copper, October, 2025.

The budget presented in Table 26.1 summarizes Axo Copper's estimated costs for completing the two phases of its program. However, the budget is only a cost estimate and guideline to complete the work.

It is the opinion of the Micon QPs that all of the recommended work is warranted and that only the location of the exploration drilling needs to be re-evaluated, as assay results are obtained during the program. Micon's QPs appreciate that the nature of the programs and expenditures may change as the further studies are undertaken, and that the final expenditures and results may not be the same as originally proposed. Micon's QPs believes that as the second phase is dependent on the results of the first phase, Axo Copper revisits the estimated budget for the second phase prior to execution of the second phase.

The Micon QPs are of the opinion that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out. The Micon QPs believe that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities, at this time.

26.2 FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Micon's QPs recommend completing the PEA by concluding the geotechnical and metallurgical studies and continuing the permitting process and community engagement program. The characterization of the mining project environment should also continue in tandem with these other development steps.

It is strongly recommended that Axo Copper immediately implements a plan to rescue and secure the core boxes from the 2021 drill campaign and the construction of adequate core store facilities. The program should be extended to historical core available on the site, which represents additional source information that should be beneficial to improve geological model and resource estimation.

The portion of the 2021 drill core that cannot be adequately or safely rescued, could be used as source material for preliminary metallurgical test.

In summary, the following work program is recommended.

1. PEA:
 - g) Surface bulk sampling program to test geological and grade continuities, metallurgical and geotechnical parameters.
 - h) Complete metallurgical testwork to fill in any gaps after a review of the previous testwork.
 - i) Geotechnical work.
 - j) Permitting consideration.
 - k) Continuing social licence management.
 - l) Possible trade-off studies between open pit and underground mining scenarios should be considered.
2. Exploration work:
 - f) Infill drilling in areas currently classified as inferred and above cut-off, to convert to the indicated category.
 - g) Exploration drilling to explore adjacent to known deposits between Sapuchi and High Life and around the extent of current pit limits, to add additional inferred resources.
 - h) Continue geologic mapping and surface sampling programs to define and identify new targets with the importance of collecting structural measurements that can then be modelled in 3D to increase knowledge of the geologic model.
 - i) Perform a LiDAR survey on the property for collection of surface imagery and for aiding in structural interpretation.
 - j) With respect to sampling and assaying, the use of screen metallic assays on some material is recommended, as well as conducting some mineralogical studies in order to understand why some of the samples exhibit poor repeatability and if it potentially due to nuggetty gold within the samples.

In the longer term, Micon's QPs recommend that Axo Copper undertakes further exploration programs consisting of drilling (infill and exploration), geological mapping and sampling, to continue testing the extent of known mineralization within the known mineral trend. The exploration programs should attempt to identify new targets, as well as potentially expanding the current deposits. Continued geological modelling and structural interpretation should also be a part of this program.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The independent Qualified Persons for this report are:

MICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

“William J. Lewis” {signed and sealed as of the report date}

William J. Lewis, P.Geo.
Principal Geologist

Report Date: November 1, 2025.
Effective Date: November 1, 2025.

“Richard Gowans” {signed and sealed as of the report date}

Richard Gowans.
Principal Metallurgist

Report Date: November 1, 2025.
Effective Date: November 1, 2025.

SERVICIOS GEOLÓGICOS IMEX, S.C.

“Rodrigo Calles-Montijo” {signed and sealed as of the report date}

Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, MSc., CPG.
General Administrator and Principal Consultant

Report Date: November 1, 2025.
Effective Date: November 1, 2025.

29.0 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR**William J. Lewis**

As the co-author of this report for Axo Copper Corp. entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the San Antonio Project, Sonora, Mexico” dated November 1, 2025, with an effective date of November 1, 2025, I, William J. Lewis do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Principal Geologist by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 501, 212 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1K5, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail wlewis@micon-international.com.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the San Antonio Project, Sonora, Mexico” dated November 1, 2025, with an effective date of November 1, 2025.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications:

B.Sc. (Geology)	University of British Columbia	1985.
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4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (membership # 20480); as well, I am a member in good standing of several other technical associations and societies, including:
 - Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Membership # 20333).
 - Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (Membership # 1450).
 - Professional Association of Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership # 1522).
 - Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia (Licence to Practice #167).
5. I have worked as a geologist in the minerals industry for over 40 years.
6. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, I fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes 4 years as an exploration geologist looking for gold and base metal deposits, more than 11 years as a mine geologist in underground mines and 25 years as a surficial geologist and consulting geologist on precious and base metals and industrial minerals.
7. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
8. I have not visited the San Antonio Project.
9. This is the second Technical Report I have written or co-authored for the mineral property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
10. I am independent Axo Copper Corp. and its subsidiaries according to the definition described in NI 43-101 and the Companion Policy 43-101 CP.
11. I am responsible for Sections 1, except for 1.7, 2 to 10, 14 and 25 to 28 of this Technical Report with Sections 15 through 22 not applicable to this Technical Report.
12. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

Report Dated this 1st day of November, 2025 with an effective date of November 1, 2025.

“William J. Lewis” {signed and sealed as of the report date}

William J. Lewis, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Principal Geologist, Micon International Limited

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
Richard M. Gowans, P.Eng.

As the co-author of this report for Axo Copper Corp. entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the San Antonio Project, Sonora, Mexico” dated November 1, 2025, with an effective date of November 1, 2025, I, Richard Gowans do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Principal Metallurgist by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 501, 212 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1K5, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail rgowans@micon-international.com.
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:
B.Sc. (Hons) Minerals Engineering, The University of Birmingham, U.K. 1980.
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer of Ontario (membership number 90529389); as well, I am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
4. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes over 30 years of the management of technical studies and design of numerous metallurgical testwork programs and metallurgical processing plants.
5. I have read NI 43-101, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
6. I have not visited the San Antonio Project.
7. I have not participated in the preparation of prior Technical Reports on the San Antonio Project.
8. I am independent of Axo Copper Corp. and its related entities, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I am responsible for Sections 1.7 and 13 of this Technical Report with Sections 15 through 22 not applicable to this Technical Report.
10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

Report Dated this 1st day of November, 2025 with an effective date of November 1, 2025.

“Richard M. Gowans” {signed and sealed as of the report date}

Richard Gowans P.Eng.
Principal Metallurgist, Micon International Limited

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, MSc., CPG.

As the co-author of this report for Axo Copper Corp. entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the San Antonio Project, Sonora, Mexico” dated November 1, 2025, with an effective date of November 1, 2025, I, Rodrigo Calles-Montijo do hereby certify that:

1. I am General Administrator and Principal Consultant of the firm Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S.C, located at Blvd. Morelos No. 639, Locales 13 y 14, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, C.P. 83148, Email: rodrigo.calles@sgimex.mx.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the San Antonio Project, Sonora, Mexico” dated November 1, 2025, with an effective date of November 1, 2025.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications:
 - B.Sc. (Geological Engineer) Autonomous University of Chihuahua 1986
 - M.Sc. (Economic Geology) University of Sonora 1999
4. I am a Certified Professional Geologist in a good standing with American Institute of Professional Geologist with certificate number 11567 and member of the Association of Mining Engineers, Metallurgist and Geologist of Mexico, A.C., Membership 556.
5. I have 35 years of experience in exploration and evaluation of mineral deposits, including metallic and non-metallic deposits in several countries around the world; I have experience in evaluation of diverse types of gold deposits, including placer, skarn and disseminated deposits.
6. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, I fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes 20 years as an exploration geologist looking for base metal and industrial mineral deposits and more than 11 years as consulting geologist on precious, base metals and industrial minerals and operative mines.
7. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
8. I visited the San Antonio Project for the first time between November 11, 2021 and November 13, 2021 and for a second time on October 16, 2025.
9. I am independent Axo Copper Corp. and its subsidiaries according to the definition described in NI 43-101 and the Companion Policy 43-101 CP.
10. I am responsible for the site visits and for Sections 11, 12, 23 and 24 of this Technical Report.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Report Dated this 1st day of November, 2025 and Effective Report Date: November 1, 2025.

“Rodrigo Calles-Montijo” {signed and sealed as of the report date}

Rodrigo Calles-Montijo, M.Sc., CPG.

General Administrator and Principal Consultant, Servicios Geológicos IMEx, S

APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY OF MINING AND OTHER RELATED TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain mining terms that may be used in this Technical Report.

A

Assay A chemical test performed on a sample of ores or minerals to determine the amount of valuable metals contained.

B

Base metal Any non-precious metal (e.g., copper, lead, zinc, nickel, etc.).

Bulk mining Any large-scale, mechanized method of mining involving many thousands of tonnes of ore being brought to surface per day.

Bulk sample A large sample of mineralized rock, frequently hundreds of tonnes, selected in such a manner as to be representative of the potential orebody being sampled. The sample is usually used to determine metallurgical characteristics.

By-product A secondary metal or mineral product recovered in the milling process.

C

Channel sample A sample composed of pieces of vein or mineral deposit that have been cut out of a small trench or channel, usually about 10 cm wide and 2 cm deep.

Chip sample A method of sampling a rock exposure whereby a regular series of small chips of rock is broken off along a line across the face.

CIM Standards The CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council from time to time. The most recent update adopted by the CIM Council is effective as of May 10, 2014.

CIM The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.

Concentrate A fine, powdery product of the milling process containing a high percentage of valuable metal.

Contact A geological term used to describe the line or plane along which two different rock formations meet.

Core The long cylindrical piece of rock, about an inch in diameter, brought to surface by diamond drilling.

Core sample One or several pieces of whole or split parts of core selected as a sample for analysis or assay.

Cross-cut A horizontal opening driven from a shaft and (or near) right angles to the strike of a vein or other orebody. The term is also used to signify that a drill hole is crossing the mineralization at or near right angles to it.

Cut-off grade The lowest grade of mineralized rock that qualifies as ore grade in a given deposit, and is also used as the lowest grade below which the mineralized rock currently cannot be profitably exploited. Cut-off grades vary between deposits and commodity types

depending upon the amenability of the mineralization to extraction and upon production costs.

D

Deposit An informal term for an accumulation of mineralization or other valuable earth material of any origin.

Development drilling

Drilling to establish accurate estimates of mineral resources or reserves usually in an operating mine or advanced project.

Dilution Rock that is, by necessity, removed along with the ore in the mining process, subsequently lowering the grade of the ore.

Dip The angle at which a vein, structure or rock bed is inclined from the horizontal as measured at right angles to the strike.

E

Epithermal Hydrothermal mineral deposit formed within one kilometre of the earth's surface, in the temperature range of 50 to 200°C.

Epithermal deposit

A mineral deposit consisting of veins and replacement bodies, usually in volcanic or sedimentary rocks, containing precious metals or, more rarely, base metals.

Exploration Prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore.

F

Face The end of a drift, cross-cut or stope in which work is taking place.

Fault A break in the Earth's crust caused by tectonic forces which have moved the rock on one side with respect to the other.

Flotation A milling process in which valuable mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles and float as others sink.

Fold Any bending or wrinkling of rock strata.

Footwall The rock on the underside of a vein or mineralized structure or deposit.

Fracture A break in the rock, the opening of which allows mineral-bearing solutions to enter. A "cross-fracture" is a minor break extending at more-or-less right angles to the direction of the principal fractures.

G

Grade Term used to indicate the concentration of an economically desirable mineral or element in its host rock as a function of its relative mass. With gold, this term may be expressed as grams per tonne (g/t) or ounces per tonne (opt).

H

Hangingwall The rock on the upper side of a vein or mineral deposit.

High grade Rich mineralization or ore. As a verb, it refers to selective mining of the best ore in a deposit.

Host rock The rock surrounding an ore deposit.

Hydrothermal Processes associated with heated or superheated water, especially mineralization or alteration.

I

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Intrusive A body of igneous rock formed by the consolidation of magma intruded into other

K

km Abbreviation for kilometre(s). One kilometre is equal to 0.62 miles.

L

Leaching The separation, selective removal or dissolving-out of soluble constituents from a rock or ore body by the natural actions of percolating solutions.

Level The horizontal openings on a working horizon in a mine; it is customary to work mines from a shaft, establishing levels at regular intervals, generally about 50 m or more apart.

M

m Abbreviation for metre(s). One metre is equal to 3.28 feet.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Metallurgy The science and art of separating metals and metallic minerals from their ores by mechanical and chemical processes.

Metamorphic Affected by physical, chemical, and structural processes imposed by depth in the earth's crust.

Mill A plant in which ore is treated and metals are recovered or prepared for smelting also, a revolving drum used for the grinding of ores in preparation for treatment.

Mine An excavation beneath the surface of the ground from which mineral matter of value is extracted.

Mineral A naturally occurring homogeneous substance having definite physical properties and chemical composition and, if formed under favourable conditions, a definite crystal form.

Mineral Claim/Concession

That portion of public mineral lands which a party has staked or marked out in accordance with federal or state mining laws to acquire the right to explore for and exploit the minerals under the surface.

Mineralization The process or processes by which mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit.

Mineral Resource

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals. The term mineral resource used in this report is a Canadian mining term as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the CIM), Standards on Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Definitions and

guidelines adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005 and recently updated as of May 10, 2014 (the CIM Standards).

Mineral Reserve

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

N

NI 43-101

National Instrument 43-101 is a national instrument for the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects within Canada. The Instrument is a codified set of rules and guidelines for reporting and displaying information related to mineral properties owned by, or explored by, companies which report these results on stock exchanges within Canada. This includes foreign-owned mining entities who trade on stock exchanges overseen by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), even if they only trade on Over-The-Counter (OTC) derivatives or other instrumented securities. The NI 43-101 rules and guidelines were updated as of June 30, 2011.

O

Open Pit/Cut A form of mining operation designed to extract minerals that lie near the surface. Waste or overburden is first removed, and the mineral is broken and loaded for processing. The mining of metalliferous ores by surface-mining methods is commonly designated as open-pit mining as distinguished from strip mining of coal and the quarrying of other non-metallic materials, such as limestone and building stone.

Osisko Development Osisko Development Corporation, including, unless the context otherwise requires, the Company's subsidiaries.

Outcrop An exposure of rock or mineral deposit that can be seen on surface, that is, not covered by soil or water.

Oxidation A chemical reaction caused by exposure to oxygen that results in a change in the chemical composition of a mineral.

P

Plant A building or group of buildings in which a process or function is carried out; at a mine site it will include warehouses, hoisting equipment, compressors, maintenance shops, offices and the mill or concentrator.

Plunge Plunge refers to the downward angle and direction of a linear structure. Most commonly it is used to measure the direction and angle of the plunge of a fold axis or hinge.

Probable Reserve

A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

Proven Reserve

A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

Pyrite A common, pale-bronze or brass-yellow, mineral composed of iron and sulphur. Pyrite has a brilliant metallic luster and has been mistaken for gold. Pyrite is the most wide-spread and abundant of the sulphide minerals and occurs in all kinds of rocks.

Q

Qualified Person

Conforms to that definition under NI 43-101 for an individual: (a) to be an engineer or geoscientist with a university degree, or equivalent accreditation, in an area of geoscience, or engineering, related to mineral exploration or mining; (b) has at least five years' experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, that is relevant to his or her professional degree or area of practice; (c) to have experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; (d) is in good standing with a professional association; and (e) in the case of a professional association in a foreign jurisdiction, has a membership designation that (i) requires attainment of a position of responsibility in their profession that requires the exercise of independent judgement; and (ii) requires (A.) a favourable confidential peer evaluation of the individual's character, professional judgement, experience, and ethical fitness; or (B.) a recommendation for membership by at least two peers, and demonstrated prominence or expertise in the field of mineral exploration or mining.

R

Reclamation The restoration of a site after mining or exploration activity is completed.

S

Shoot A concentration of mineral values; that part of a vein or zone carrying values of ore grade.

Stockpile Broken ore heaped on surface, pending treatment or shipment.

Strike The direction, or bearing from true north, of a vein or rock formation measure on a horizontal surface.

Stringer A narrow vein or irregular filament of a mineral or minerals traversing a rock mass.

T

Terrain	A terrain in geology, in full a tectonostratigraphic terrain, is a fragment of crustal material formed on, or broken off from, one tectonic plate and accreted or "sutured" to crust lying on another plate.
Tonne	A metric ton of 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds).

U

Underground Mining	Is the process of extracting rock from underground using a network of tunnels and openings, often called stopes. This mining is generally more expensive with lower production rates due to the use of smaller equipment than open pit/ open cast mining at the surface.
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V

Vein	A fissure, fault or crack in a rock filled by minerals that have travelled upwards from some deep source.
Volcanogenic	Formed by processes directly connected with volcanism: specif., said of mineral deposits (massive sulphides, exhalites, banded iron formations) considered to have been produced through volcanic agencies and demonstrably associated with volcanic phenomena.

W

Wall rocks	Rock units on either side of an orebody. The hanging wall and footwall rocks of a mineral deposit or orebody.
Waste	Unmineralized, or sometimes mineralized, rock that is not minable at a profit.
Working(s)	May be a shaft, quarry, level, open-cut, open pit, or stope etc. Usually noted in the plural.

Z

Zone	An area of distinct mineralization.
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