

NTS 092H/10
Lat: 49.562681" N
Long: 120.815254" W

TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

RABBITT PROPERTY

Tulameen Area, Similkameen Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

for

ESSEX RESOURCES CORP

Suite 228 – 1122 Mainland St
Vancouver, BC, V6B 5L1

by

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1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Essex Resources Corp (the “Company”, “Essex”, or “Issuer”), this technical report (the “Report”) on the Rabbitt Property (the “Property”) has been prepared to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. Essex has also requested the Report as part of the supporting documentation for an Initial Public Offering of Essex Resources Corp and listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Property is located in southern British Columbia, approximately 23 kilometres northwest of the town of Princeton, BC and 1.3 kilometres west of the village of Tulameen. The Rabbitt Property consists of eight contiguous mineral claims totaling approximately 1,048 hectares. All subject claims are 100% owned by Mr. Dylan Adam. As of 5 September 2024, the claims are under option to Essex Resources Corp.

The writer of this report visited the Property on 11 August 2025 and inspected the four main Property showings and took eight select rock samples.

The Property is located in the southern Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia characterized by intermediate to mafic submarine volcanic flows, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Triassic Nicola Group, in which coeval and younger plutonic rocks occur. Property lithology consists predominantly of andesitic to dacitic breccias and tuffs with minor amounts of interbedded volcanic flows.

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (Besshi type) mineralization has been identified on the Property. Mineralization is stratiform, occurring in horizons with strike lengths of up to one kilometre. One horizon includes the Red Bird, Shamrock-Thynne, and Motherlode-Spokane showings. A second horizon to the west includes the Hilltop showing.

Thicknesses of the sulphide bodies range to one to four metres and may contain lenses of acidic to intermediate volcanic rocks. Small-scale faults sometimes displace sulphide mineralization. Gangue includes quartz blebs and sericite schist.

Mining operations in the area of the main showings started in 1913 on the Red Bird where construction of a 122-metre-long adit and other minor underground work was carried out. The other showings were all worked on from this time until the late 1920s. Sporadic work programs were carried out in the 1960s and 1970s. More recent work included exploration programs in 2008 and 2009, including an airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey. In 2009, an airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey was flown that included the Rabbitt Property.

In 2024, Essex Resources Corp. carried out a work program on the Property consisting of a gridded soil geochemical survey, rock sampling, and heliborne magnetic gradient and radiometric surveys. Magnetic data from the survey were compiled with the data from a 2009 electromagnetic survey and interpreted by a geophysicist. The magnetic interpretation shows a general northwest-trending fabric likely reflecting the underlying northwest-trending stratigraphy of the Nicola Group rocks and the variable magnetic intensities likely reflect variations between the lithologic units within the Nicola Group package of rocks. Two sets of linear structures or faults trending northwest and northeast were outlined.

The geophysical interpretation also suggested a significant magnetic high lying under the Red Bird showing and extending approximately one kilometre to the west.

A 1,000-metre long conductor was outlined extending from north of the Property boundary to the southeast to the Hilltop showing. The conductor resumes as a weaker conductor southeast of the showing. A second set of weaker conductors lies parallel to the west, present in the north part of the Property and resuming further southeast. This set may represent a parallel sulphide-bearing horizon. A third conductor lies on the western edge of the Property boundary, coinciding with a gossan on the side of the Lawless Creek Road that contains argillic-sericitic-pyritic alteration. This is in the area of the Brandy showing, which consists of copper mineralization within sheared and altered Nicola Group rocks.

Rock sampling was completed on the Red Bird, Shamrock, Spokane-Motherload and Hilltop showings. Select rock samples from the Red Bird showing were collected at the entrance to the adit, and contained 2.35% Cu, 702 ppm Zn, 772 ppm Pb, 38 ppm Ag and 175 ppb Au. Other elements including Se, Te, Sb, Bi, and Hg were also elevated. A second sample, located about 10 metres to the south along the same horizon, had pyrite and secondary copper mineralization, and carried 0.99% Cu and 722 ppm Zn.

The Shamrock showing was exposed along the same horizon about 500 metres to the north. A sample collected near an old adit contained massive pyrite and quartz, and carried 3.94% Cu and 43 ppb Au. A second sample consisted of massive pyrite and quartz veinlets in silicified tuffs and carried 1,488 ppm Cu, 101 ppm Zn and 18 ppb Au.

At the Motherlode, a large dump of material is situated below a collapsed adit. A float sample collected from the dump returned 4,164 ppm Cu, 5,485 ppm Zn, 11 ppm Ag and 165 ppb Au. To the north, a float boulder taken from the old trench carried 2.22% Cu, 4,088 ppm Pb, 1.26% Zn, 41 ppm Ag and 85 ppb Au.

The Hilltop showing was exposed as a large outcrop above an old trench, lying southeast of the access road. Thin mineralized seams were sampled. Two rock samples containing chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite staining within a quartz vein were chipped from the mineralized seam exposed along a historical trench. One sample returned 3.63% Cu, 19 ppm Ag, 639 ppm Zn, and 134 ppb Au.

A reconnaissance-type gridded soil geochemical survey was carried out across part of the northeast portion of the Property containing the mineralized showings. A 700-metre long copper anomaly was outlined in the southern part of the grid. The Hilltop showing is located within this anomalous area and shows the survey's highest copper values. The anomaly remains open to the south.

Zinc distribution is different than copper, forming a small 200-metre northwest-oriented anomaly. Both the Shamrock and the Hilltop showings reflect areas of moderately high zinc-in-soil. Barium soil values show a north-trending anomaly over 700 metres long, of variable width up to 300 metres, remaining open to the south and west.

The Property shows several VMS-style features in terms of mineralogy, alteration, and host lithology. The appearance of mineralized showings along a possibly continuous horizon further suggests a VMS model of formation.

The results of exploration completed to date on the Property warrant further exploration work. A two-phase exploration program is recommended.

Phase 1 should consist of extending the gridded soil survey to close off the open-ended soil anomalies generated by the 2024 survey and to cover the conductive lineaments from the geophysical interpretation.

An Induced Potential (IP) geophysical survey is recommended over the northern portion of the Property including the main historical work sites, areas of known mineralization, and interpreted conductive lineaments. Phase 1 is estimated to cost \$245,000.

Phase 2 should consist of core drilling five holes totalling approximately 1,000 metres. Permitting is necessary for a drill program. A Phase 2 program that is contingent upon the positive Phase 1 results, is estimated to cost \$255,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Essex Resources Corp (the “Company”, “Essex”, or “Issuer”), this technical report (the “Report”) on the Rabbitt Property (the “Property”) has been prepared to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. Essex has also requested the Report as part of the supporting documentation for an Initial Public Offering of Essex Resources Corp. and listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The writer of this report examined Property geology and infrastructure on 11 August 2025 and was accompanied by the registered owner of the subject claims Dylan Adam. Four historical work sites were visited, the Shamrock, Red Bird, Hilltop, and Motherlode, and a total of eight rock samples were taken.

The writer has reviewed sited geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, geological maps and miscellaneous papers. Details of mineral title status and claim ownership were obtained from the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online (“MTO”) system on 13 August 2025. Unless otherwise specified, units of measure in this report are metric and monetary amounts are in Canadian dollars.

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The writer is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators and is responsible for all sections of this Report.

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

The Property option agreement (as further described below in Section 4.2) between Dylan Adam and Essex Resources, dated 5 September 2024, and amended on 23 April 2025 and on 12 August 2025, was provided to the writer by Dylan Adam Optionor.

Claim details were obtained from the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") system. However, this Report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal or any other opinion as to the validity of claim title or option agreement obligations.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Property is located in southern British Columbia, approximately 23 kilometres northwest of the town of Princeton, BC and 1.3 kilometres west of the village of Tulameen (Figure1). The approximate Property centre is 657715E, 5492013 N, Zone 10, NAD 83, or Lat. 49.562681°N, Long. 120.815254°W. The Property covers an area of approximately 1,048 hectares.

4.2 Ownership

The Rabbitt Property consists of eight contiguous mineral claims and is located on BCGS Map Sheets 092H.056 and 057 (Figure 2). All subject claims are 100% owned by Mr. Dylan Adam.

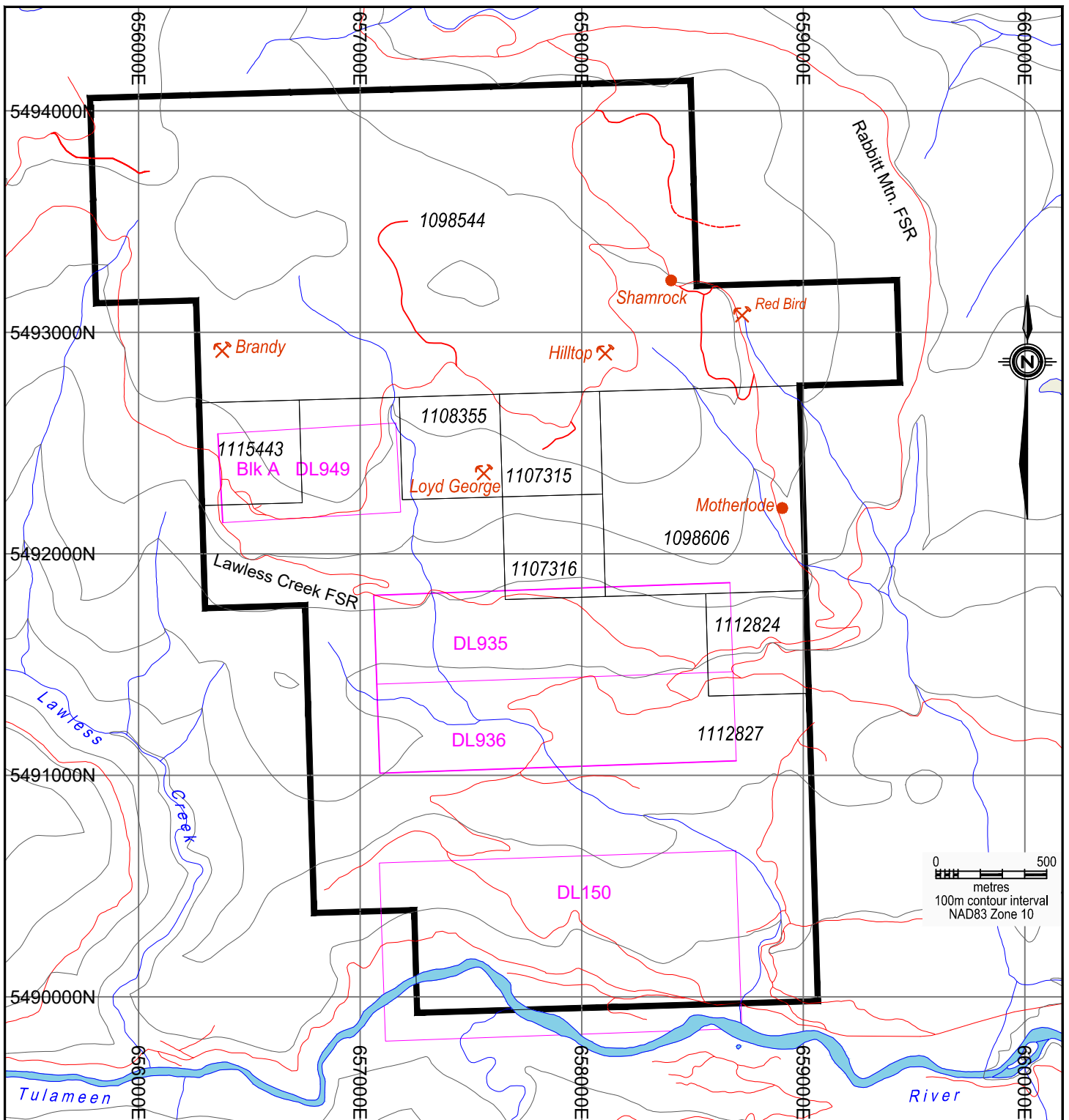
Table 1: Claim Details

| Claim Number | Claim Name | Owner | Issue Date | Good To Date | Area (ha) |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1098544 | | Dylan Adam (100%) | 20-Oct-22 | 03-Dec-31 | 398.06 |
| 1098606 | | Dylan Adam (100%) | 20-Oct-22 | 03-Dec-31 | 83.82 |
| 1107315 | Rabbitt | Dylan Adam (100%) | 11-Sep-23 | 03-Dec-31 | 20.95 |
| 1107316 | Rabbitt R | Dylan Adam (100%) | 11-Sep-23 | 03-Dec-31 | 20.96 |
| 1108355 | Rabbitt | Dylan Adam (100%) | 21-Oct-23 | 03-Dec-31 | 20.95 |
| 1112824 | Rabbitt Mt | Dylan Adam (100%) | 07-May-24 | 03-Dec-31 | 20.96 |
| 1112827 | Rabbitt South | Dylan Adam (100%) | 07-May-24 | 03-Dec-31 | 461.1 |
| 1115443 | Rabbitt W | Dylan Adam (100%) | 31-Aug-24 | 03-Dec-31 | 20.95 |
| Total Hectares: | | | | | 1047.75 |








Map Source: I-Map BC

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| Property Location Map | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 1 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |



Map Source: NTS 1:50,000 092H/10

-  Property boundary
-  1112824 MTO Mineral tenure number
-  DL150 Surface land title
Legal description
-  Shamrock Local mineral showing
-  Hilltop BC Minfile mineral showing

Essex Resources Corp.

Rabbitt Property

Mineral Title Locations

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 2 |

0803442 BC LTD.

Several District Lots lie within the Property and, as owners of District Lots own the surface rights, landowners must be given an advance notice of 10 days before any exploration work is done on their land.

On 5 September 2024, as amended, Essex Resources (the "Issuer" or "Optionee") entered into an option agreement (the "Agreement") with Dylan Adam (the "Optionor") by which Essex Resources has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Rabbitt Property, subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty. Essex Resources may exercise the Option by performing the following:

- i. Incurring exploration expenditures of \$300,000 by the 18-month anniversary of the Listing Date;
- ii. Making cash payments totalling \$105,000, on or before the 24-month anniversary of the Listing Date;
- iii. Issuing 200,000 shares of Essex Resources within 10 days of the Listing Date.

All payments, expenditures, and share issuance obligations may be accelerated at Optionee's choice. Expenditures incurred by any date in excess of the amount of expenditures required to be incurred by such date shall be carried forward to the succeeding period and qualify as expenditures for the succeeding period.

On Essex's successful completion of the Agreement, the Optionor shall be entitled to a 2.0% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR Royalty") with respect to the Property, payable upon the commencement of commercial production.

The Optionee shall have the right to purchase the NSR Royalty from Optionor at any time by payment to Optionor of \$1,000,000 for one hundred percent (100%) of the NSR Royalty, leaving Optionor with no NSR Royalty after the payment.

As of 12 August 2025, Item 7.2(b) of the Agreement was amended such that the Optionor may terminate the Agreement by giving notice to the Optionee at any time prior to the exercise of the Option if the Listing Date has not occurred by 31 October 2025.

4.3 Mineral Title Acquisition and Work Requirements

In British Columbia, an individual or company may acquire available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in Section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act by electronic staking as described in the Act and Regulations. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the title for the exploration of minerals or placer minerals. Mineral exploration permits are necessary for activities that include mechanical disturbance. On 27 May 2025, the Property owner Dylan Adam applied for an IP permit and a No Permit Required Authorization was granted on 16 June 2025.

A mining lease is required for mine production and treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to mining. Production, other than approved bulk sampling, can only take place upon the granting of a mining permit. Permit granting by provincial and/or federal governments is not guaranteed.

To maintain a mineral title in good standing, exploration work or payment in lieu of work to the value required must be submitted prior to the claim expiry date. The amount required is specified by Section 8.4 of the BC Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. To maintain a mineral title for one year, the value of required exploration and development work expenditures is at least:

- \$5 per hectare during each of the first and second anniversary years;
- \$10 per hectare during the third and fourth anniversary years;
- \$15 per hectare during the fifth and sixth anniversary years; and
- \$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

Up to 10 years of work or payment in lieu of work can be applied on a mineral title. A change in the expiry date can be initiated at any time and for any period up to 10 years. To obtain work credit, the owner must file a Statement of Work and submit an assessment report documenting work results and an itemized statement of costs.

4.4 Permits and Liabilities

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction, and access upgrading or construction, the owner or operator must file a Notice of Work (“NoW”) permit application to the British Columbia Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals. The exploration permit authorizing this work must be granted prior to commencement of the work and the permit will likely require the posting of a reclamation bond.

The filing of the NoW initiates engagement and consultation with other stakeholders including First Nations Groups. If there are landowners having surface rights overlying the mineral titles, they must be notified before work is done on a property. In addition, permission is needed from private property owners for access to the areas of interest.

4.5 Other Risks

The Mineral Tenure Act is currently being reviewed and updated in reference to mineral title acquisition. In addition, a Mineral Claims Consultation Framework is being developed in reference to the province’s duty to consult First Nations prior to registering new mineral claims by March 26, 2025.

The writer is not aware of any other political or regulatory issues that would adversely affect access or mineral exploration and development on the current Property. There are no known environmental liabilities on the Property known to the writer.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property can be reached from Princeton via the paved Coalmont Road for 27 kilometres to the village of Tulameen, then west on the maintained gravel all-weather Lawless Creek forestry service road (“FSR”) for 6 kilometres to the junction with the maintained gravel all-weather Rabbitt Mountain FSR. The eastern Property area is accessed by travelling east from the junction along the Rabbitt Mountain FSR for 5.4 kilometres to an un-named two-track forestry road, then south into the Property.

The western Property area is accessed by continuing along the Lawless Creek FSR, past the Rabbitt Mountain FSR junction for another 2 kilometres, then accessing various two-track forestry roads. The use of quads and traversing on foot also provide access for the old, decommissioned forestry trails within the Property near the historical showings.

The Property lies within the Thompson Plateau in the south-central part of the province, in the transitional zone between the wet Cascade Mountains to the west and the drier Interior Plateau to the east. Property elevations range from 820 metres along the Tulameen River at the southern boundary of the Property, to 1,530 metres at Mount Rabbitt in the northwest, for an overall relief of 700 metres. Property topography is generally moderate to steep and heavily forested.

Two tributaries of the Tulameen River, Rabbitt Creek and Schubert Creek, drain the Property on the south-eastern flank of Mount Rabbitt. The northeast corner drains to the northeast into Lockie Creek (formerly called Boulder Creek), that flows into Otter Lake, eventually joining the Tulameen River. Rock exposures are common along road cuts and incised creeks. Overburden thickness is variable. During the last glacial period, ice moved in a south to southwest direction.

Vegetation consists of Douglas fir, hemlock, balsam, spruce, and pine with some open grasslands. Parts of the Property have been logged in the recent past.

The continental climate is typical of the BC interior with cold snowy winters and warm summers. Snowfall in the region is usually heavy, and winter temperatures are commonly in the range of minus 20°C with snow covering the ground from November to April. Exploration is best conducted between the months of May and October. Drilling programs can be conducted on a year-round basis with additional costs for winter conditions.

The Town of Princeton is the nearest supply centre and is located on Highway 3 approximately 284 kilometres east of the city of Vancouver and 100 kilometres west of the town of Penticton where support services including heavy equipment rental, lodging, fuel, personnel, and supplies are also available. The Copper Mountain copper porphyry mine is located approximately 14 km south of Princeton.

There is sufficient water available on the Property for exploration drilling. There is no power grid available on the Property so power requirements would have to be provided by portable generators.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Area History

In the mid-1880s, placer gold mining was carried out in the Tulameen River area, with placer platinum being subsequently discovered near the Olivine and Grasshopper Mountains. In 1887, poly-metallic vein-hosted gold mineralization (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) in greenstone was discovered at the Rabbitt Mine, located 2.5 km southwest of the Property.

From 1938 through to its closing in 1941, production from the Rabbitt Mine was approximately 1,437 tons of ore milled, yielding approximately 1,078 ounces of gold and 584 ounces of silver.

In the early 1900s, placer mining on Lockie Creek immediately north of the Property led to the discovery of the copper-gold showings on Mount Rabbitt, located on the Property, and on Boulder Mountain to the north. Showings situated along the eastern slope of Mount Rabbitt, from north to south, included the Shamrock-Thynne showing, the Red Bird showing, and the Spokane-Motherload showing.

6.2 Historical Work

In 1913, the first work on the Red Bird showing was recorded consisting of a 122-metre-long adit along with a 15-metre inclined winze near the portal (BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report 1913). A second adit, 26 metres in length, was constructed approximately 23 metres below in elevation (Annual Report 1924). Most of the tunnelling and trenching was done from 1928 to 1932.

To the north, the Shamrock showing explored a vein developed by open cuts and a shaft 6 metres deep. The vein was thought to be a continuation of the vein on the Red Bird showing (Annual Report 1913).

In 1928, development work completed on the Spokane showing, located to the south of the Red Bird showing (Annual Report 1928), consisted of a series of open cuts and shallow shafts on the vein system over approximately 213 metres.

On the nearby Motherlode showing, trenches, tunnels, open cuts and shallow shafts were constructed. In 1929, numerous small, mineralized zones were discovered along a strike length of about one kilometre and Federation Copper Mines was formed and acquired ownership of the various claims overlying the showings.

No further exploration work was recorded until 1961, when the Lode 1 to 24 claims were staked by Copper Mountain Consolidated, covering the historical workings on the east flank of Mount Rabbitt. Between 1962 and 1966, the company completed 61 metres of surface trenching, geophysical surveys, and five diamond drill holes (381 metres) in the vicinity of the Red Bird showing (Annual Reports 1965, 1966). No work results are available to the writer. In 1966 to 1967, the company carried out bulldozer trenching, geophysical, and geochemical surveys (Watson, 1967, Finney, 1968; Thorstad, 1980). The claims were allowed to lapse in the mid-1970s.

In 1976, H. Adam of Tulameen staked the JOHN-X-1 to JOHN-X-8 claims, along with the JAME-X claims on Boulder Mountain. The JOHN X claim group covered the historical workings on Mount Rabbitt. The claims were optioned to Northern Lights Resources, and a magnetometer survey was completed in 1978 (Phendler 1978).

Late in 1979, H. Adam abandoned the original JOHN-X and JAME-X claims and relocated them as the Rabbitt 1 to 4 claims. Along with the relocated Boulder 1 and 2 claims, the claim block was optioned to Kenam Resources and Venture West Minerals in 1979. Geological mapping was completed of the Red Bird, Spokane-Motherlode, Shamrock, and Hilltop showings in 1979 (Thorstad and Daughtry, 1979), along with a soil sampling survey in 1980 (Thorstad, 1980).

In 1980, Brican Resources acquired the Rabbitt and Boulder claims and Ventures West Minerals withdrew from the joint venture in December 1981. From 1982 to 1984, Brican Resources conducted geochemical and geophysical surveys on various parts of the claim block, which still included the ground to the north on Boulder Mountain. In 1984, a litho-geochemical survey was conducted, describing host volcanic rocks as well as altered and mineralized rock (Daughtry and Gilmour, 1982; Daughtry, 1984).

In the fall of 1984, Aberford Resources optioned the claims from Brican Resources. In 1986 the company, now named Abermin Corporation, completed an exploration program comprising soil surveys, geological mapping, and geophysical surveys along a north-south picketed grid on Rabbitt and Boulder Mountains (McArthur, 1986). The 26 line-kilometer Rabbitt Grid covered historical workings, and the adjacent Red Bird Grid covered 12 line-kilometres to the east. Both grids were spaced at 100-metre intervals with 25-metre stations. A narrow, linear copper-zinc anomaly ran roughly parallel to the strike of the Red Bird mineralized horizon and a second anomaly approximately 750 metres to the west, ran northwest as a parallel linear feature. The magnetic survey outlined a magnetic lineament just north of the mineralized horizon interpreted as a fault.

In 1985, the Brandy group of claims (Essa, Brandy, LA 1 and LA 2) were staked to the west of the Rabbitt group of claims by Black Knight Resources. Three isolated survey grids were established and soil and rock sampling along with geophysical surveying were carried out (Christenson, 1986).

In 1992, Lisle and Ostensoe staked the western area as the Rainbow group of claims (Rainbow, Rainbow 1 & 2). Prospecting was done that summer (Lisle and Ostensoe, 1993), followed by geological mapping and soil sampling in the following years to 1997 (Lisle and Ostensoe, 1995; Lisle, 1995; Ostensoe and Lisle, 1997).

In 1996, K.L.S. Investments optioned the claims. In 1997, one east-southeast-trending hole (RAB 97-1) was drilled for assessment purposes and collared approximately 100 m northwest of the Red Bird portal (Cardinal, 1997). The hole tested the down-dip extension of the Red Bird zone. A total of 116.43 metres of BQ size core was drilled, intersecting andesitic to dacitic volcanic rocks with minor tuffaceous flows. Although 2 to 3% pyrite was encountered within a band of quartz-eye rhyolite, no chalcopyrite was observed, and no samples were split for analysis. All Rabbitt and Boulder claims were allowed to expire in 1999.

The Rainbow 4 claim was added in 1997 (Lisle, 1998), followed by the Rainbow 5 & 6 claims over part of the historical showings to the east in 1999 (Lisle, 2000a, b). Limited geological mapping continued each season until 2002 (Ostensoe and Lisle, 2002). All Rainbow claims lapsed by 2005.

Most of the Mount Rabbitt area was acquired through online staking by D. Kress in 2006 and optioned to Discovery Ventures in 2008. Discovery Ventures also optioned ground to the north, south, and west, that included the historical Rabbitt gold mine. In 2008, an airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey (Scrivens, 2008, Kerr, 2008) was completed over the entire claim block that included the subject Property. Line spacing was 200 metres. Two northeast-trending lineaments were interpreted from VLF-EM data and three possible intrusive bodies were interpreted from magnetic data.

In 2009, Discovery Ventures completed detailed groundwork consisting of grid establishment, soil and rock geochemistry, and geological mapping that included the subject Property (Allen, 2010). In December 2009, a 401 line-km airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey was flown over the property by Aeroquest. The survey was flown at 50-metre line spacing and at 75°/345° flight direction (Kerr, 2010b). No further work was carried out on the Property until 2024.

Mineralized sites in British Columbia have been identified using an indexed numbering system called the BC Geological Survey MINFILE that is available online. There are four MINFILE sites located on the subject Property.

MINFILE 092HN019: Hilltop

A horizon of sheared massive sulphides up to 0.6m thick is hosted in chloritic and sericitic altered Nicola Group volcanoclastic rocks approximately 650m west-southwest of the Red Bird adit.

Mineralization is similar to the Red Bird horizon and consists of semi massive to massive pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in a quartz matrix. Extensive trenching did not expose significant mineralized strike lengths or widths.

MINFILE 092HN020: Red Bird

Gently southwest-dipping Nicola Group volcanic rocks host stratiform and lensoidal sulphide horizons up to 4m thick on the east flank of Rabbitt Mountain. Host rocks are andesite volcanoclastics altered to sericite schist that thinly envelope sulphide horizons. Mineralization consists of banded to massive pyrite, with lesser chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite in a quartz matrix. Trenching and tunnelling were concentrated in three zones, which from south to north are: the Spokane-Motherlode, Redbird, and Shamrock. Prospecting was conducted in this area as early as 1913, and most tunnelling and trenching was done between 1928 and 1932.

Two adits crosscut the mineralized horizons on two levels, apparently connected by a raise. The upper adit is reported to be 120m long. Additional geophysical, geological, and geochemical surveys were conducted between 1978 and 1980. Brican Resources. and Aberford Resources continued exploration on this and peripheral showings between 1982 and 1986.

MINFILE 092HN021: Lloyd George

This showing comprises a quartz vein hosting pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization documented in the 1937 annual report of the Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum resources.

MINFILE 092HN219: Brandy

Chalcopyrite and copper oxide mineralization occur in quartz stringers and on fracture coatings in Nicola Group andesite. In 1986 Black Knight Resources conducted a program of geological mapping, and ground VLF-EM, magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys over a roughly 50-hectare grid.

Table 2: Historical Rock Sampling Results (Koffyberg 2024)

| Sample ID | Report | Year | Area | Type | Rock Description | Cu | Zn | Pb | Au | Ag |
|------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | of Work | | | | % | % | % | ppm | ppm |
| 6578 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Red Bird | adit | copper staining with sericitic altn | 6.06 | | | | 64 |
| 37275 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Red Bird | adit chip | 0.8 m chip sample of upper sulphide horizon | 0.79 | 0.16 | | 0.11 | 14 |
| 37276 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Red Bird | adit chip | 0.4 m chip sample of lower sulphide horizon | 1.14 | | | 0.26 | 27 |
| 6579 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Thynne | | sulphide/silicate zone, copper | 9.54 | | | | 11 |
| 6580 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Thynne | | sulphide/silicate zone within andesitic tuffs | 5.46 | | | | 11 |
| 6581 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Thynne | | sulphide/silicate zone | 0.33 | | | | 6 |
| 37272 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Shamrock | trench float | pyrite & chalcopryite in quartz matirx | 0.04 | | | 0.19 | |
| 37273 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Shamrock | trench float | quartz-pyrite-chaclopyrite suphide horizon | 0.73 | | | 0.11 | |
| 37274 | AR 31355b | 2009 | between Shamrock and Red Bird | trench float | qtz stockwork in sericitic schist | 1.64 | | | 0.09 | 15 |
| 6576 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Hilltop | | massive sulphide with chalcopryite | 2.86 | 0.10 | | | 12 |
| 6577 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Hilltop | 1 m chip | suphide zone | 2.13 | 0.32 | | | 25 |
| 37279 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Hilltop | trench float | quartz flooded zone | 1.47 | 0.09 | | 0.31 | 10 |
| 37280 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Hilltop | west trench float | mineralized rubble | 0.26 | | | 0.88 | 3 |
| 54277 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Motherlode | lower adit | grab | 0.88 | 0.44 | 0.26 | | 13 |
| 6566 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Motherlode | | massive pyrite with minor galena & sphalerite | 1.70 | 0.47 | 0.12 | | 18 |
| 6567 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Motherlode | | andesite with pyrite & sphalerite | 0.51 | 0.28 | | | 11 |
| 37271 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Motherlode | trench float | Sericitic schist, qtz, py, possible vms horizon | 0.72 | 0.49 | 0.44 | 0.12 | 61 |
| 55018 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Motherlode | dump at collapsed adit | vms material in quartz matrix | 1.02 | 0.14 | | 0.25 | 12 |
| 6568 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Spokane | 2 m chip | pyritic-seriticsilic tuff | 0.17 | | | | |
| 6569 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Spokane | grab | massive pyrite | 0.13 | | | | 10 |
| 6571 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Spokane | | stockwork with pyrite & chalcopy | 0.56 | | | | |
| 6574 | AR 13396 | 1984 | Spokane | | silicified felsic tuff | 0.39 | | | | |
| 1086BR-3 | AR 16014 | 1986 | Brandy | float | andesitic rock, malachite, pyrite, quartz calcite | 0.62 | | | | |
| 1086BR-10 | AR 16014 | 1986 | Brandy | trench | green volcanic rock with quartz veins, trace pyrite | 0.23 | | | | |
| GL-86-R-45 | AR 16014 | 1986 | Brandy | trench | malachite staining in andesitic rock | 0.28 | | | | |
| 37281 | AR 31355b | 2009 | Brandy | | | 0.28 | | | | |

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

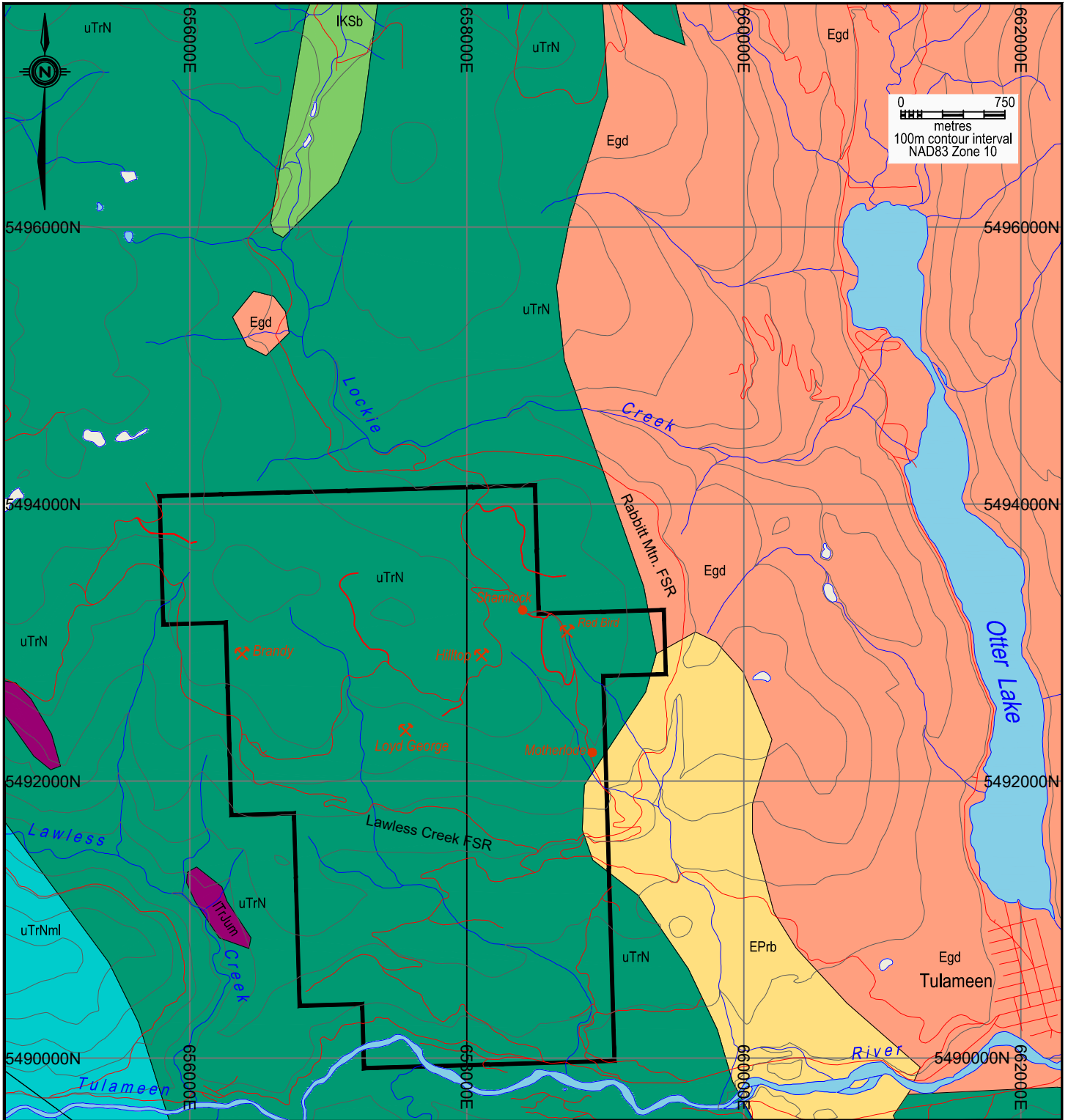
With minor modifications, the following geological descriptions have been used with permission from Assessment Report 42351 by Koffyberg 2024. (Personal communication).










7.1 Regional Geology and Structure

The Property is situated within the southern portion of the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia that is characterized by intermediate to mafic submarine volcanic flows, volcanoclastic, and sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Triassic Nicola Group, in which coeval and younger plutonic rocks occur (Figure 3). The Nicola Group rocks host numerous Cu (Au-Mo) porphyry deposits, including the Highland Valley and Copper Mountain mines in southern British Columbia.

In the Merritt–Princeton area, the Nicola Group has been subdivided into three north-trending fault-bounded belts, each with a distinct type of lava, as defined by Preto (1979). The Western Belt, which underlies much of the Property, consists of calc-alkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastic and volcanoclastic rocks ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolite, with minor argillite and limestone. These rocks represent the early volcanism of the Nicola Group, forming a rapidly accumulating volcanic pile that gradually became subaerial.

Mihalynuk and Diakow (2020) redefined the Nicola Group into five west-to-east lithostratigraphic units. Under the new nomenclature, the Nicola Group in this region falls within the Iron Mountain Formation where, in general, plagioclase and/or augite phyrific fragmental and flow rocks of basalt and andesite are dominant, with lesser bedded intervals composed of locally derived volcanic grit and scarce limestone.



-  Property boundary
 -  Hilltop  Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
 -  Egd Eocene: Otter Lake Intrusion granodioritic intrusive rocks
 -  EPrb Eocene, Princeton Group: andesitic volcanic rocks
 -  IKSb Lower Cretaceous, Spences Bridge Group: undivided volcanic rocks
 -  ITrJum Late Triassic - Early Jurassic: unnamed ultramafic rocks
 -  uTrNml Upper Triassic, Nicola Group: lower amphibolite / kyanite grade metamorphic rocks
 -  uTrN Upper Triassic, Nicola Group: undivided volcanic rocks
- Geology after: Map Place NM10 1:1,000,000
Map Source: NTS 50,000 092H/10

Essex Resources Corp.

Rabbitt Property

Regional Geology

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 3 |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|

0803442 BC LTD.

Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Princeton Group occur in spatially restricted basins, likely related to syn-depositional strike-slip faults (Massey et al., 2010). The Princeton Group consists of a lower, volcanic-dominated succession, overlain by terrestrially deposited, clastic, sedimentary rocks, including locally substantial coal deposits, and are capped by volcanic flows and tuffs.

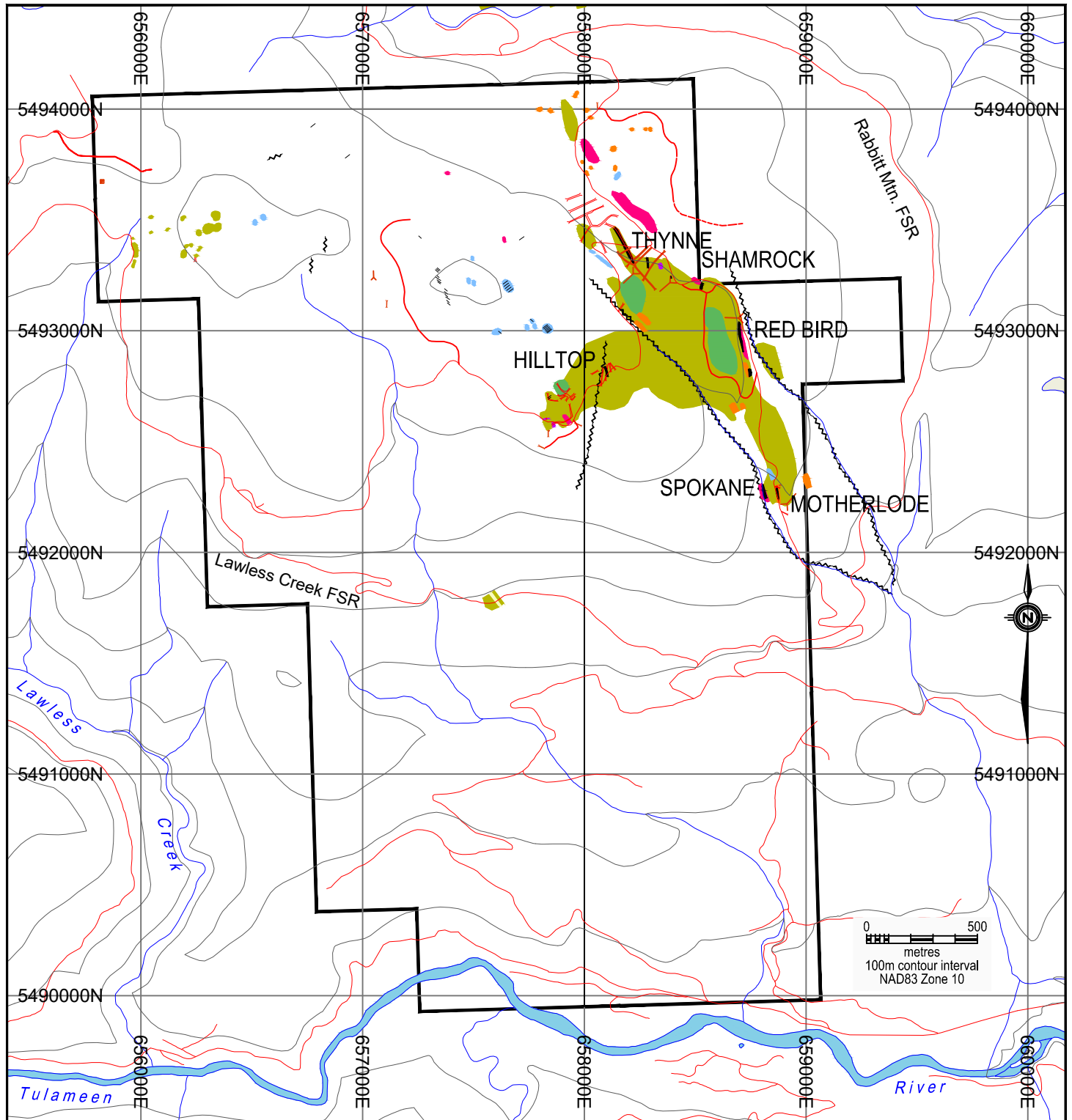
Several phases of intrusions of varying age and composition are found within the region, including the Late Triassic Tulameen mafic-ultramafic complex, the Jurassic to Cretaceous Eagle plutonic complex and Tertiary intrusions, likely coeval with the Princeton Group.














The ultramafic intrusions of the Late Triassic Tulameen Ultramafic Complex are present predominately southwest of the Property at Grasshopper Mountain and Olivine Mountain, and comprise diorite, hornblende/olivine pyroxenite, and gabbro. These rocks were a major producer of placer platinum.

The Eocene-age Otter Lake intrusion lies east of the Property, and consists of diorite, monzonite and granodiorite. The region displays a northwest-trending fabric. Along with low-grade regional metamorphism, the northwest foliation is attributed to the emplacement of the large Jurassic–Cretaceous Eagle plutonic complex that lies to the west (Lisle 2002).

7.2 Property Geology

The dominant rock types on the Property are volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the western and central facies of the Triassic Nicola Group. In areas proximate to showings, lithology consists predominantly of andesitic to dacitic breccias and tuffs with minor amounts of intercalated volcanic flows (Figure 4). Contacts between rock units are commonly gradational (Thorstad, 1980). The Nicola Group volcanic rocks in this area strike north to northwest and dip gently to the southwest.



-  Property boundary
 -  Road
 -  Adit, shaft
 -  Trench
 -  Quartz vein showing
 -  Fault
 -  andesitic tuffs and breccias
 -  dacite tuff
 -  dacite breccia
 -  bedded chert
 -  ultramafic rock
 -  quartz - sericite - pyrite altered rock
 -  feldspar - quartz feldspar porphyry
- note: geologic data after PF826652
Map Source: NTS 50,000 092H/10

Essex Resources Corp.

Rabbitt Property

Property Geology

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 4 |

0803442 BC LTD.

Plugs of ultramafic intrusions of the Tulameen Ultramafic complex occur throughout the Property. Dioritic intrusive bodies have been mapped in the western part of the Property.

In the eastern part the Property, plugs and sills of the Eocene-age Otter Lake intrusion have been observed, with the main intrusive body lying further east near Otter Lake. The intrusive plugs within the Property consist of pink to grey, medium-grained granodiorite.

Tertiary sediments of the Princeton Group are found in the southeastern corner of the Property. Late felsic and porphyritic dyke swarms have also been noted, mainly in the contact area of the Otter Lake batholith.

7.3 Mineralization

The main mineralized VMS horizon strikes north-south and includes the Red Bird, Shamrock-Thynne, and Motherlode-Spokane showings. A second horizon to the west includes the Hilltop showing. Other areas of mineralization include the Brandy and Lloyd George showings that are not VMS related but contain copper mineralization within quartz veins in sheared and altered Nicola Group volcanics.

Red Bird

Historical workings include two adits that crosscut mineralization. Two sulphide lenses with a maximum thickness of 0.4 metres each are exposed at the portal. These lenses have an exposed strike length of 4 to 5 metres. Host rocks are andesitic lapilli tuff or lithic crystal tuff, with strong chlorite–sericite alteration 1 to 2 metres thick enveloping the sulphide rich layer. Footwall rocks are often cut by pyritic quartz stringers that also contain chalcopyrite and sometimes sphalerite. Scattered mineralized exposures occur along strike for approximately 50 metres.

Shamrock-Thynne

The showing is north of the Red Bird and may show the same horizon as the Red Bird. Massive sulphide mineralization, including pyrite and chalcopyrite, is exposed semi-continuously for over 150 metres along a trench and is hosted in fragmental andesite to dacites. Thicknesses vary from 1 to 2.5 metres.

Motherlode-Spokane

Massive sulphide mineralization is exposed both east and west of the main road access, along old trenches, an adit dump area at the Motherlode showing, and near the gully floor at the Spokane showing. Exposed sulphide mineralization is approximately 1.5 metres thick and dips shallowly westward.

Pyrite is the most common sulphide with small amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. The sulphide horizon extends down dip for 50 metres and along strike for 8 to 10 metres, assuming the two showings represent the same sulphide horizon. Minor sericite schist is present both as gangue and enveloping the sulphide horizon.

Hilltop

The Hilltop showing consists of sheared massive sulphides, mainly pyrite and chalcopyrite, that ranges in thickness from 0.2 to 0.6 metres. Mineralization is hosted by chloritic and sericitic altered Nicola Group volcanoclastic rocks.

An induced polarization survey for Copper Mountain Consolidated (Watson, 1967) showed a chargeability anomaly in the western trenches, called the "Hilltop One" trenches at the time. The anomaly was interpreted to be either disseminated sulphides or graphite. The Hilltop occurrence has no apparent stratigraphic continuity.

Lloyd George

The showing is an open cut on a quartz vein 1.5 to 1.8 metres wide, striking north 40° east, dipping 65° southeast in greenstone with minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite and has been traced along strike for 38 metres.

Brandy

The showing is located 600 metres south of the summit of Mount Rabbitt and is hosted within Nicola Group andesite tuff rocks. The showing consists of quartz stringers containing chalcopyrite and malachite, and epidote alteration. To the south, a second exposure along the Lawless Creek FSR comprises gossan consisting of clay-sericite-chlorite and abundant limonite alteration. The rocks along this road cut are sheared and fractured and quartz stockwork is present.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The targeted deposit type is a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit (Besshi type) containing Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, (Au, Co, Sn, Mo, Cd). Examples include the Goldstream deposit north of Revelstoke, Granduc north of Stewart, and Windy Craggy in the far northwest corner of the province (BCGS type G04, Hoy, 1995).

Deposits typically comprise thin sheets of massive to well-layered pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, and minor galena within interlayered, terrigenous clastic rocks and calcalkaline basaltic to andesitic tuffs and flows. Deposits can be of any age, but in British Columbia, most deposits are Cambrian, Late Triassic, and less commonly Mississippian-Permian in age. VMS deposits can be hosted a wide variety of rock types including clastic sediments and marine volcanic rocks; basaltic tuffs and flows, shale and siltstone, commonly calcareous, and less commonly by chert and Fe formations, as well as ultramafics and metagabbro.

Mineralization typically occurs as a concordant sheet of massive sulphides up to a few metres thick and up to kilometres in strike length. Down dip can show stacked lenses of massive to well-layered, fine to medium-grained sulphides. Crosscutting pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or sphalerite veins with chlorite, quartz, and carbonate are common.

Principle and subordinate mineralization can include pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, cobaltite, magnetite, galena, bornite, tetrahedrite, cubanite, stannite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, and marcasite. Accessory mineralization can include quartz, calcite, ankerite, siderite, albite, tourmaline, graphite, and biotite.

Sulphide lenses usually show either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature depending on the style of mineralization and presence of conductive sulphides.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2024 Work Program

In 2024, Essex Resources Corp, Vancouver, BC carried out an exploration program on the Property consisting of grid establishment, geochemical soil and rock sampling, and a heli-borne gradient magnetic and radiometric geophysical surveys (Koffyberg 2024, AR42351).

Fieldwork was carried out from September 14 to 17, 2024 by a 4-person crew from Discovery Consultants, Vernon, BC. The geophysical survey was carried out by Precision GeoSurveys, Langley, BC on 26 and 27 November 2024. During the work program, 259 soil samples and 17 rock samples were collected, and 228 line-km of heli-borne geophysical survey were completed. The Property was accessed by the field crew using 4-wheel drive vehicles, driving daily from Princeton, BC.

Survey data were interpreted by T. Ballantyne (P.Geo.) of In3D Geoscience Inc, Gabriola, BC. Various data filters were applied to the magnetic data grids for both TMI and RTP data. The TMI data was micro levelled prior to filtering. A magnetic inversion model was created. The inversion represents a mathematical estimate of the subsurface magnetic susceptibility or density that would be capable of reproducing the actual acquired data.

The geophysical survey block was flown at 50-m line spacing along east-west lines with tie lines at 500-m spacing along north-south lines, for a total of 228 line-kilometres and an aerial extent of 10.5 square kilometres. The area surveyed covered the entire Property. The operational base was at the airport in Princeton, BC. Nominal flight height was approximately 40 m above ground level, with a tolerance of ± 10 m due to tall trees, steep topography, mitigation of wildlife harassment or cultural features.

The survey was flown using an AS350 Helicopter equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, triple magnetic gradient boom system, and fluxgate magnetometer. During flight, small attitude changes in the pitch, roll, and yaw of the helicopter were measured by a triaxial fluxgate magnetometer to apply corrections to magnetic data.

For the magnetic gradient survey, three widely spaced, split-beam cesium vapour magnetometers were mounted in a non-magnetic and non-conductive triple boom configuration, to provide total magnetic intensity as well as magnetic gradient in the cross-line (X, or lateral, or transverse) and in-line (Y, or longitudinal). Magnetic sensors were oriented vertically to couple with the local magnetic field

Base stations, consisting of two GEM GSM-19T magnetometers, were used to record temporal magnetic variations. One base station was installed at Princeton Airport and the other west of the Property and accessed along a forestry road.

Base station locations were in areas free of potential interference by ferromagnetic objects such as vehicles and power lines. Gamma radiation data were collected by a Medusa spectrometer made by Medusa Radiometrics, Groningen, Netherlands.

Survey data were corrected, processed, and interpolated using Geosoft Oasis Montaj software. Results of the airborne magnetometer gradient survey are illustrated on 21 maps, drafted by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. The maps consist of one overview map, eleven magnetic maps and nine radiometric maps and are shown at a scale of 1:12,000 and using the coordinate system WGS84 in UTM Zone 10N.

The following results from the 2024 work program have been reviewed and summarized by the writer from Koffyberg's sited 2024 Assessment Report 42351. The soil and rock analyses correlation matrices are the product of the writer.

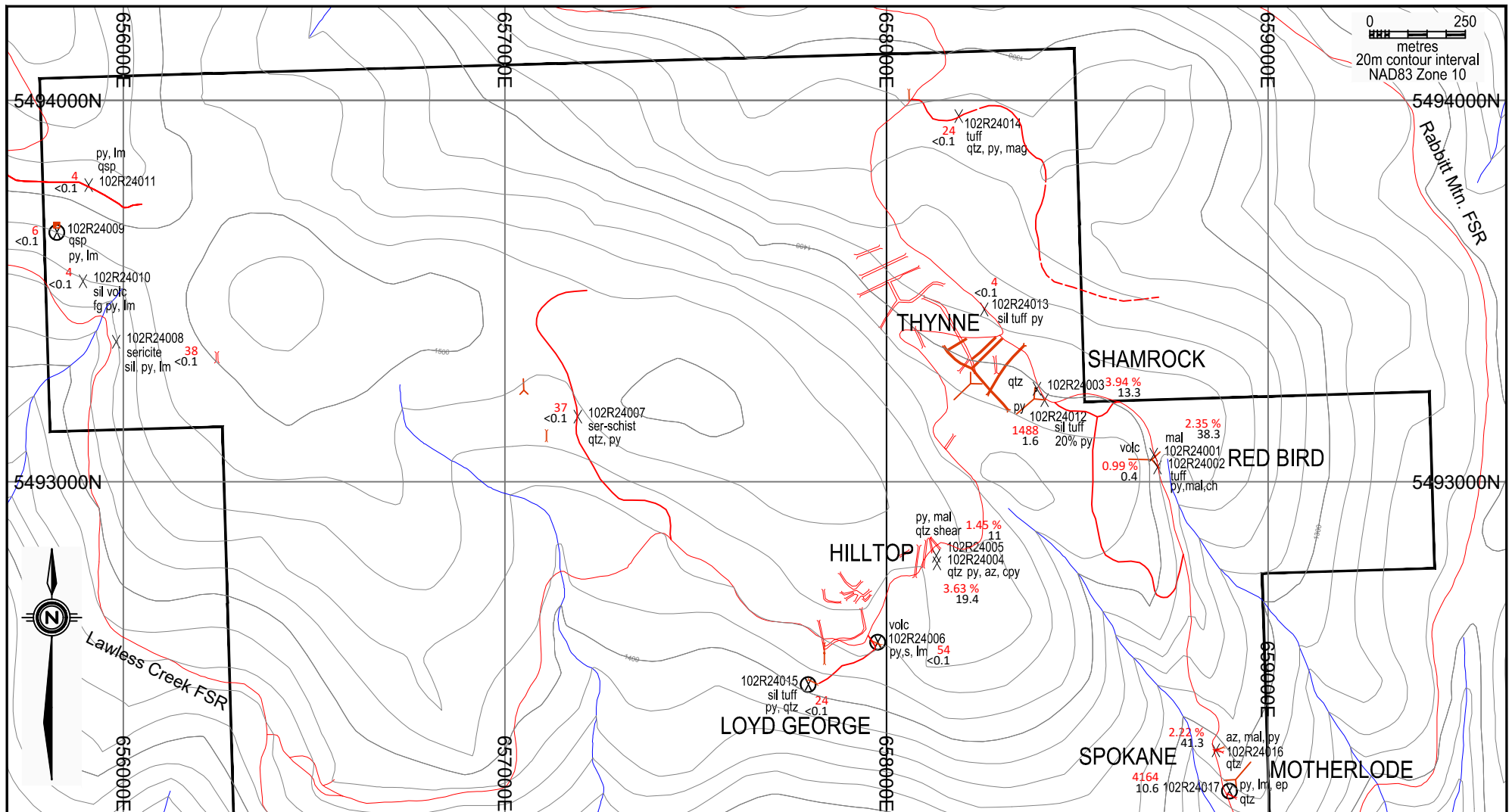
9.1.1 Rock Sampling Results




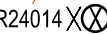
Four select rock samples were collected in western Property area around the Brandy showing. Sample 102R24008 was collected from a large limonitic, gossan exposed along the Lawless Creek FSR. Sample 102R24009 was taken from a dump pile at an historical shaft located to the north. Samples 102R24010 and 102R24011 were collected from altered, limonitic outcrops. Quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration in the host volcanoclastic rocks was observed in this sampled area, but no anomalous geochemical results were returned.

Rock sampling in the eastern portion of the Property was carried out on the Red Bird, Shamrock, Motherlode, and Hilltop historical work sites.

Red Bird

The Red Bird showing is the main mineral occurrence on the Property and has an open adit.



-  Property boundary
-  Adit, shaft
-  Roads
-  Trench
- 102R24014 X Sample location and ID
- tuff Sample lithology
- qtz, py, mag Sample mineralization
- 2540 Values shown in parts per million copper
- 2.54 % or values shown in percent copper
- 35 Values shown in parts per million silver
- Map Source: NTS 1:50,000 092H/10

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| 2024 Rock Sampling | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 5 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |

Strong secondary copper mineralization comprising azurite and malachite was present along the walls of the adit at the portal where select rock samples were collected containing 2.35% Cu, 702 ppm Zn, 772 ppm Pb, 38 ppm Ag and 175 ppb Au (sample 102R24001). Analysis values for auxiliary elements including Se, Te, Sb, Bi, and Hg were elevated. The mineralized horizon at the portal was traced 10 metres to the south. Sample 102R24002, containing pyrite and secondary copper mineralization, returned 0.99% Cu and 722 ppm Zn.

Shamrock

The Shamrock showing appears to be exposed approximately 500 metres north along the same Red Bird horizon. A select rock sample collected near an old adit contained massive pyrite in quartz, and returned 3.94% Cu and 43 ppb Au (sample 102R24003). Sample 102R24012 consisted of massive pyrite and quartz veinlets in silicified tuffs and returned 1,488 ppm (0.149%) Cu, 101 ppm Zn and 18 ppb Au. North of the Shamrock showing, a grab rock sample of silicified tuff with pyrite and minor quartz (102R24013) was not anomalous.

Motherlode

The Motherlode consists of a mound of dump material situated below a buried adit, Sample 102R24017 returned 4,164 ppm Cu (0.416% Cu), 5,485 ppm Zn (0.548% Zn), 11 ppm Ag, and 165 ppb Au. Immediately north of the dump is an historical trench. A boulder taken from the trench returned 2.22% Cu, 4,088 ppm Pb (0.409%), 1.26% Zn, 41 ppm Ag and 85 ppb Au (sample 102R24016).

Hilltop

The Hilltop showing is exposed as a large outcrop above an historical trench, situated southeast of the access road. Thin mineralized seams were sampled. Two rock samples containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, and malachite staining within a quartz vein were chipped from the mineralized seam.

Photo 1: Red Bird sample 335808 sulphide horizon

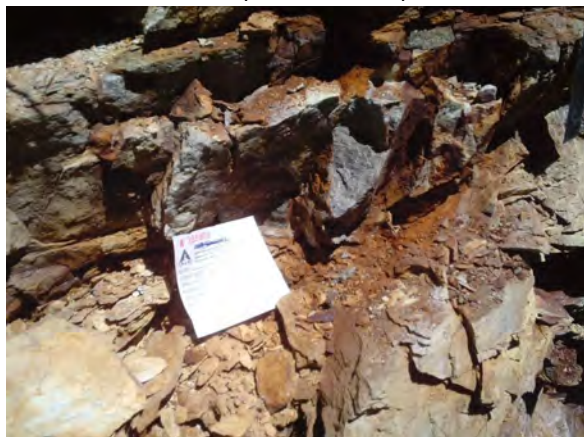


Photo 2: Spokane sample 335809 sulphide horizon

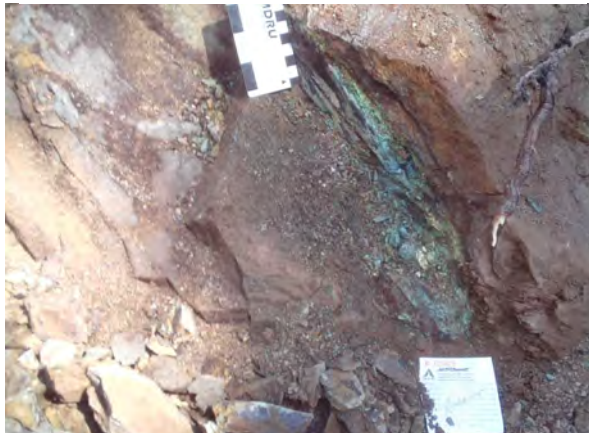


Photo 3: Hilltop sample 335802 massive sulphide



Photo 4: Red Bird portal malachite staining

Photo 5: Red Bird portal with malachite stain



Photo 6: Red Bird inside adit malachite



Photo 7: Red Bird inside adit malachite



Sample 102R24004 returned 3.63% Cu, 19 ppm Ag, 639 ppm Zn, and 134 ppb Au. Sample 102R24005 returned 1.45% Cu, 11 ppm Ag, 688 ppm Pb, 324 ppm Zn, and 53 ppb Au. A float sample carrying fine-grained sulphides was collected from rubble along an historical trench returning 476 ppm Zn and 582 ppm Ba (102R24006). At another series of trenches, quartz-rich silicified tuff returned a high of 219 ppm Ba. (102R24015).

Table 3: Significant 2024 Rock Samples

| Sample ID | Easting | Northing | Area | Type | Description | Cu | Zn | Pb | Au | Ag | Mo |
|-----------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|--|-------|-------|--------|------|------|------|
| | NAD 83 Zone 10 | | | | | % | ppm | ppm | ppb | ppm | ppm |
| 102R24001 | 658700 | 5493071 | Redbird | outcrop | pyrite, abund azurite, quartz, sericitic volcanic tuff hosts pyrite, malachite fractures | 2.349 | 702 | 772.2 | 175 | 38.3 | 49.4 |
| 102R24002 | 658710 | 5493038 | Redbird | outcrop | near old adit, massive pyrite seam, quartz, chalcopyrite | 0.996 | 722 | 5.6 | <0.5 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| 102R24003 | 658394 | 5493244 | Shamrock | outcrop | pyrite, chalcopyrite, qtz seam, azurite stockwork quartz, massive pyrite | 3.942 | 54 | 8.3 | 43 | 13.3 | 3.7 |
| 102R24004 | 658132 | 5492786 | Hilltop | outcrop | along shear zone | 3.630 | 639 | 87.2 | 134 | 19.4 | 8.3 |
| 102R24005 | 658137 | 5492790 | Hilltop | outcrop | massive pyrite in silicified tuff, quartz veinlets | 1.448 | 324 | 688.1 | 54 | 11.0 | 5.5 |
| 102R24012 | 658414 | 5493214 | Shamrock | outcrop | old trench material, quartz veining, azurite, pyrite seams | 0.149 | 101 | 5.3 | 18 | 1.6 | 6.1 |
| 102R24016 | 658863 | 5492296 | Motherload | dump below adit | pyrite seams, quartz, epidote | 2.223 | 12600 | 4088.5 | 86 | 41.3 | 30.2 |
| 102R24017 | 658899 | 5492189 | Motherload | trench material | | 0.416 | 5485 | 41.8 | 165 | 10.6 | 40.9 |

Table 4: Correlation of Selected Historical Rock Sampling Elements

| | Au | Ag | Mo | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ni | Co | Mn | Fe | As | Ba |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Au | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ag | 0.78 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mo | 0.88 | 0.78 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cu | 0.59 | 0.70 | 0.35 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Pb | 0.32 | 0.76 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Zn | 0.43 | 0.66 | 0.57 | 0.26 | 0.89 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Ni | 0.26 | 0.50 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 1 | | | | | |
| Co | 0.61 | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.49 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.13 | 1 | | | | |
| Mn | -0.18 | -0.01 | -0.08 | -0.03 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.41 | -0.19 | 1 | | | |
| Fe | 0.74 | 0.53 | 0.45 | 0.77 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.84 | -0.10 | 1 | | |
| As | 0.91 | 0.81 | 0.93 | 0.46 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.47 | -0.03 | 0.55 | 1 | |
| Ba | -0.26 | -0.23 | -0.21 | -0.22 | -0.13 | -0.11 | -0.15 | -0.26 | 0.52 | -0.27 | -0.18 | 1 |

Based on the correlation matrix table:

- Copper is strongly associated with silver and iron, moderately associated with nickel, cobalt, and arsenic, and negatively associated with barium and manganese, and weakly associated with lead and zinc;

- Zinc is strongly associated with lead, moderately associated with molybdenum, silver, and gold, and weakly associated with copper;
- Gold is strongly associated with silver, molybdenum, iron, and arsenic, and moderately associated with copper, zinc, cobalt; and
- Barium and manganese are not associated with any other elements.

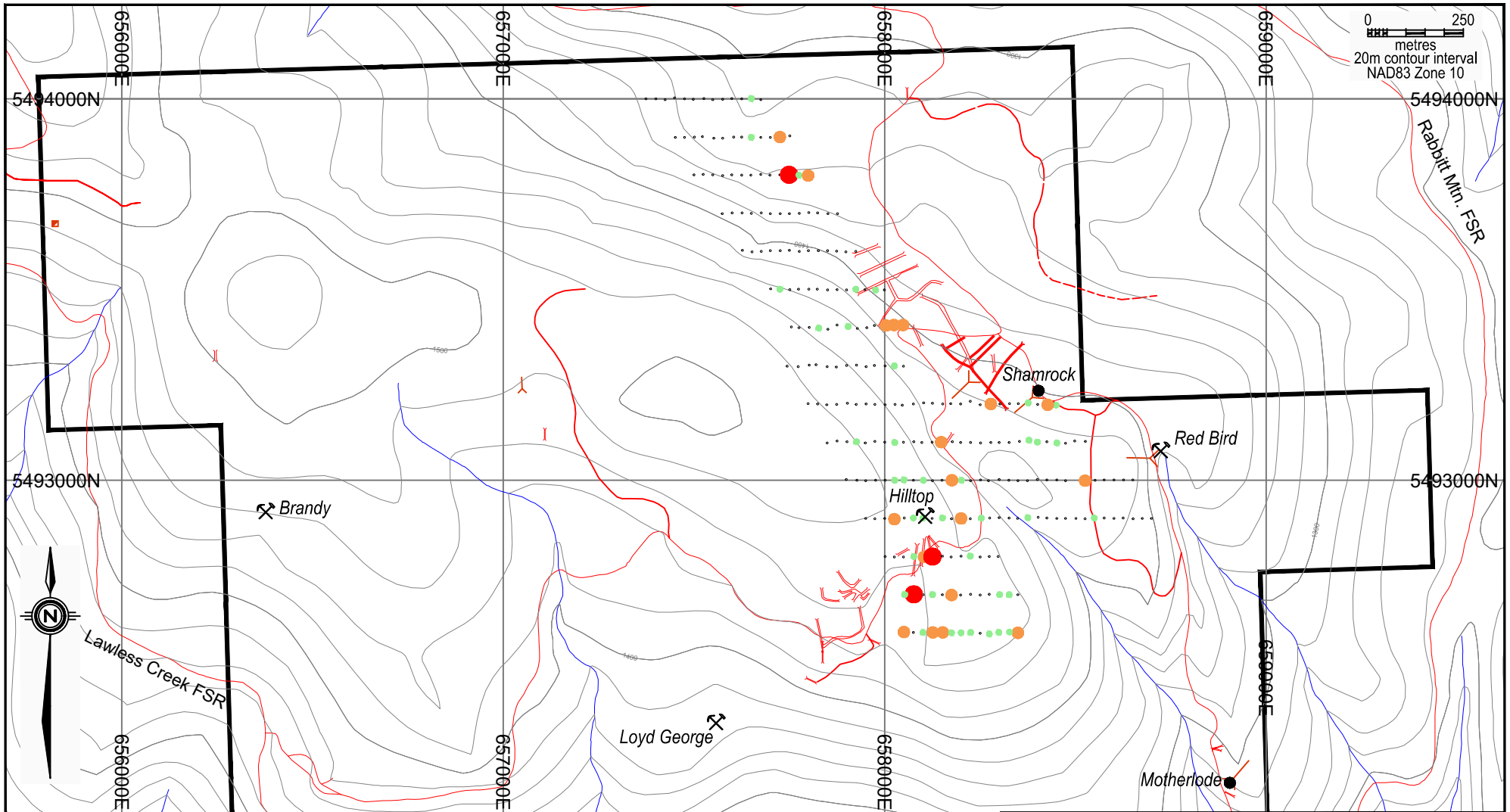
9.1.2 Soil Sampling Results

A reconnaissance-type gridded soil geochemical survey was carried out across the northeast portion of the Property where most of the historical work programs had been carried out. The grid consisted of 15 east-west lines at 100-metre spacing with sampling at 25-metre spacing. Where possible, "B" horizon soil was collected. In areas of poor soil development, a "C" horizon was sampled. Sample depths were typically in the range of 15 to 20 centimetres. Sample locations were recorded with a GPS and field observations were recorded.

A statistical analysis using probability plots based on the 259 soil samples was used to determine the copper, zinc, and gold anomalous classification of the soils, as shown on Table 5 (Koffyberg 2024). The results of the geochemical classification are shown as "bubble" anomaly maps on Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9). Silver and lead values were generally low. Although barium did not show an anomalous population, the large range of values were also plotted.

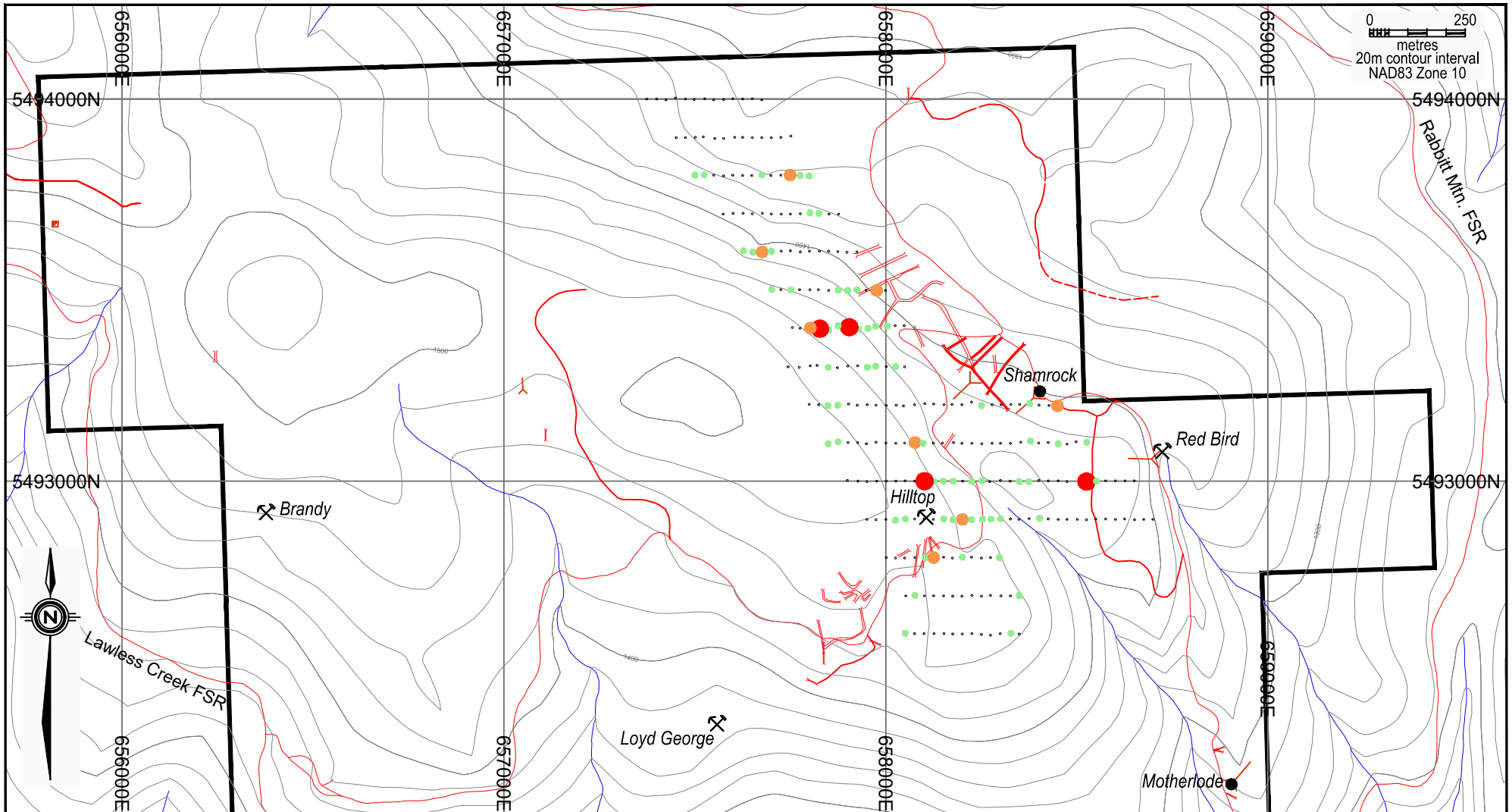
Table 5: Soil Geochemical Classification





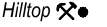

| | Cu (ppm) | Percentile (n = 259) | Zn (ppm) | Percentile (n = 259) | Au (ppb) | Percentile (n = 259) |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Anomalous 2 | 150 | 99 | 1000 | 99 | 100 | 99 |
| Anomalous 1 | 70 | 92 | 500 | 96 | 12 | 96 |
| Threshold | 45 | 78 | 180 | 73 | 4 | 93 |
| Background | < 45 | | <180 | | <4 | |



- Property boundary
 - Adit, shaft
 - Roads
 - Trench
 - Hilltop
 - Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
-
- 4000N • • Soil grid location
 - • <45 parts per million copper
 - • 45 - 70 parts per million copper
 - • 71 - 150 parts per million copper
 - • > 150 parts per million copper

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| Copper in Soil Anomalies | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 6 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |



-  Property boundary
 -  Adit, shaft
 -  Roads
 -  Trench
 -  Hilltop
 -  Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
-
- 4000N • • Soil grid location
 - <180 parts per million zinc
 - 180 - 500 parts per million zinc
 - 501 - 1000 parts per million zinc
 - > 1000 parts per million zinc

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| Zinc in Soil Anomalies | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 7 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |

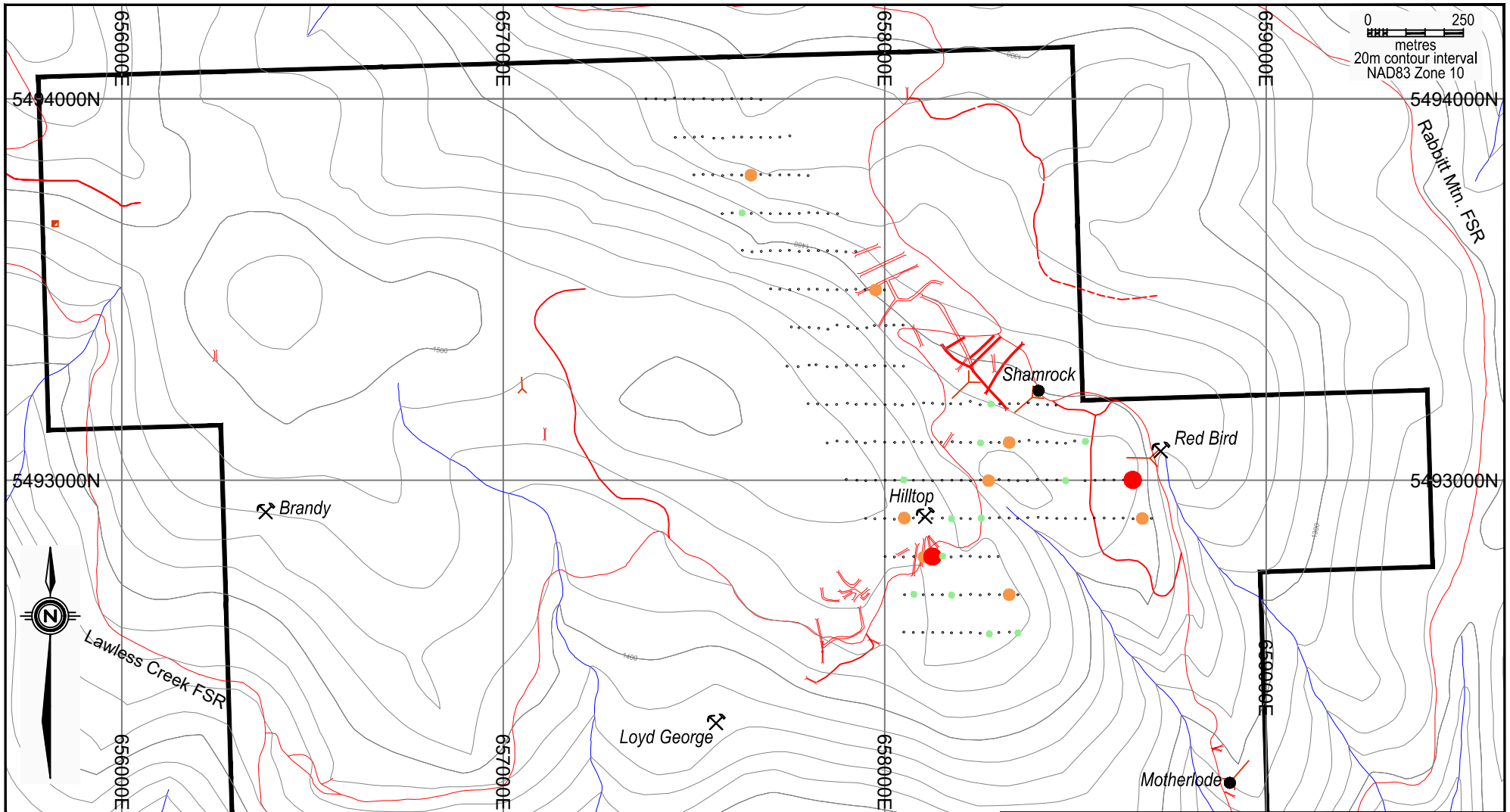
For copper, 78% of the samples are less than 45 ppm Cu and are considered background values. Values between 45 and 70 ppm Cu are threshold level. In total, 21 samples had copper values >70 ppm, with the highest values being 644 and 243 ppm Cu.

Elevated copper values occur in the southern part of the grid, extending from Line 3100N south to Line 2600N, a distance of approximately 700 metres. The Shamrock showing on Line 3100 shows anomalous copper values. Similarly, the Hilltop showing on Line 2800N shows the highest copper values, with the anomaly remaining open to the south. Several soil samples on Lines 3900N and 3800N in the north part of the grid form a smaller copper anomaly of approximately 100m by 200m that remains open to the east.

Zinc is anomalous over 500 ppm, with 12 samples in this range, with four samples over 1,000 ppm Zn. Zinc distribution is different than copper. The strongest anomaly lies on Line 3400N, but appears as an isolated anomaly, weakly extending approximately 100 metres to the north and south. A similar anomaly occurs on Line 3000N, forming a 200-metre northwest-oriented anomaly. Both the Shamrock and the Hilltop showings reflect areas of moderately high zinc anomalies.

Gold is anomalous over 12 ppb, with 10 samples exceeding this value. Two samples were highly anomalous at 153 and 335 ppb. One of these samples lies south of the Red Bird showing and along strike, forming a small anomaly on Lines 3000N and 2900N. The second gold anomaly lies over the Hilltop showing and continues to the northwest for approximately 100 metres.

Silver values are generally low at less than 0.6 ppm Ag. One sample with a value of 2.4 ppm Ag had corresponding high values in copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, gold, and arsenic (sample 102S143), and is situated over the Hilltop showing.

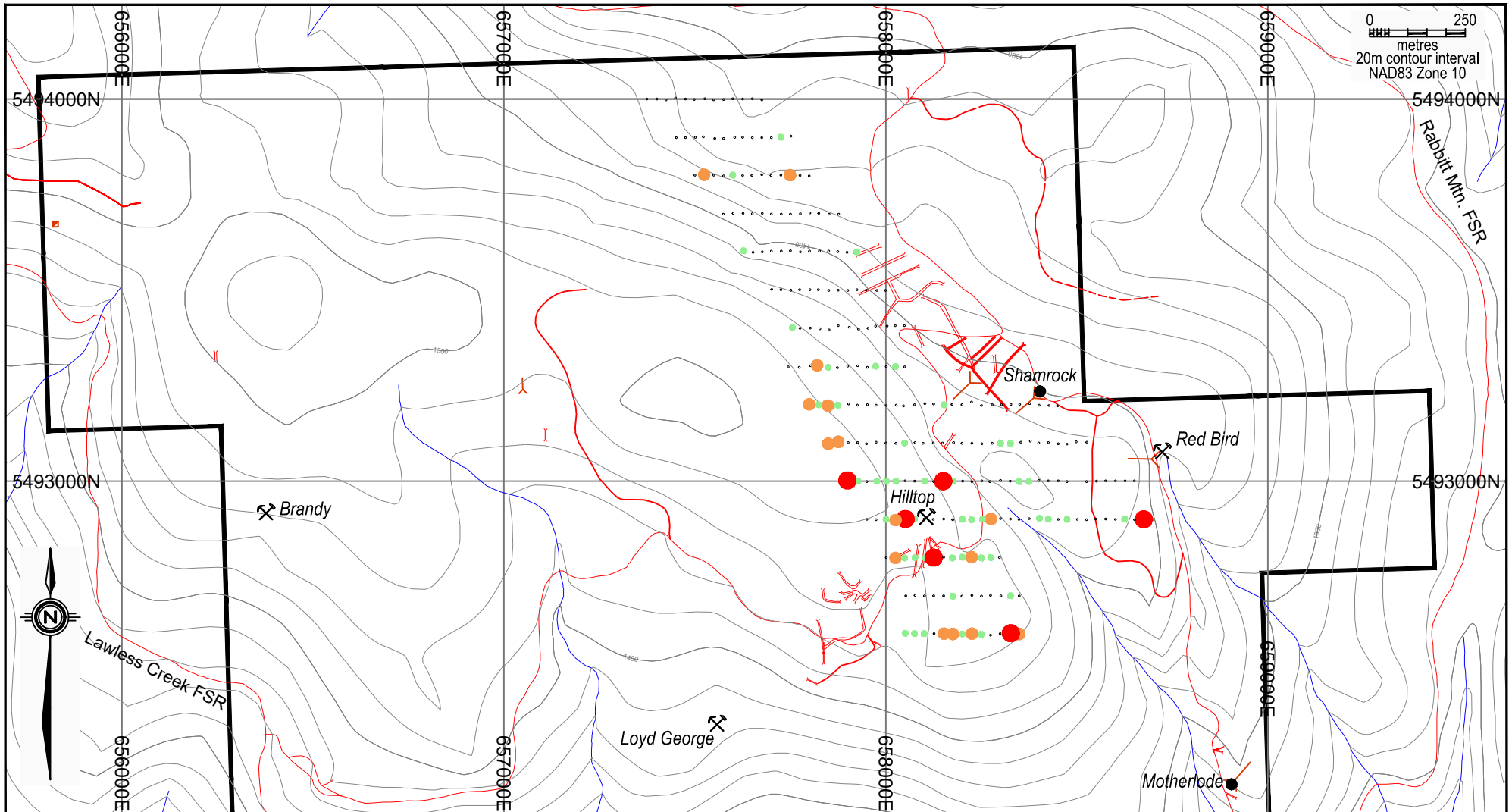


0 250
metres
20m contour interval
NAD83 Zone 10



- Property boundary
 - Adit, shaft
 - Roads
 - Trench
 - Hilltop
 - Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
-
- 4000N • • Soil grid location
 - <4 parts per billion gold
 - 4 - 12 parts per billion gold
 - 13 - 100 parts per billion gold
 - > 100 parts per billion gold

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| Gold in Soil Anomalies | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 8 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |

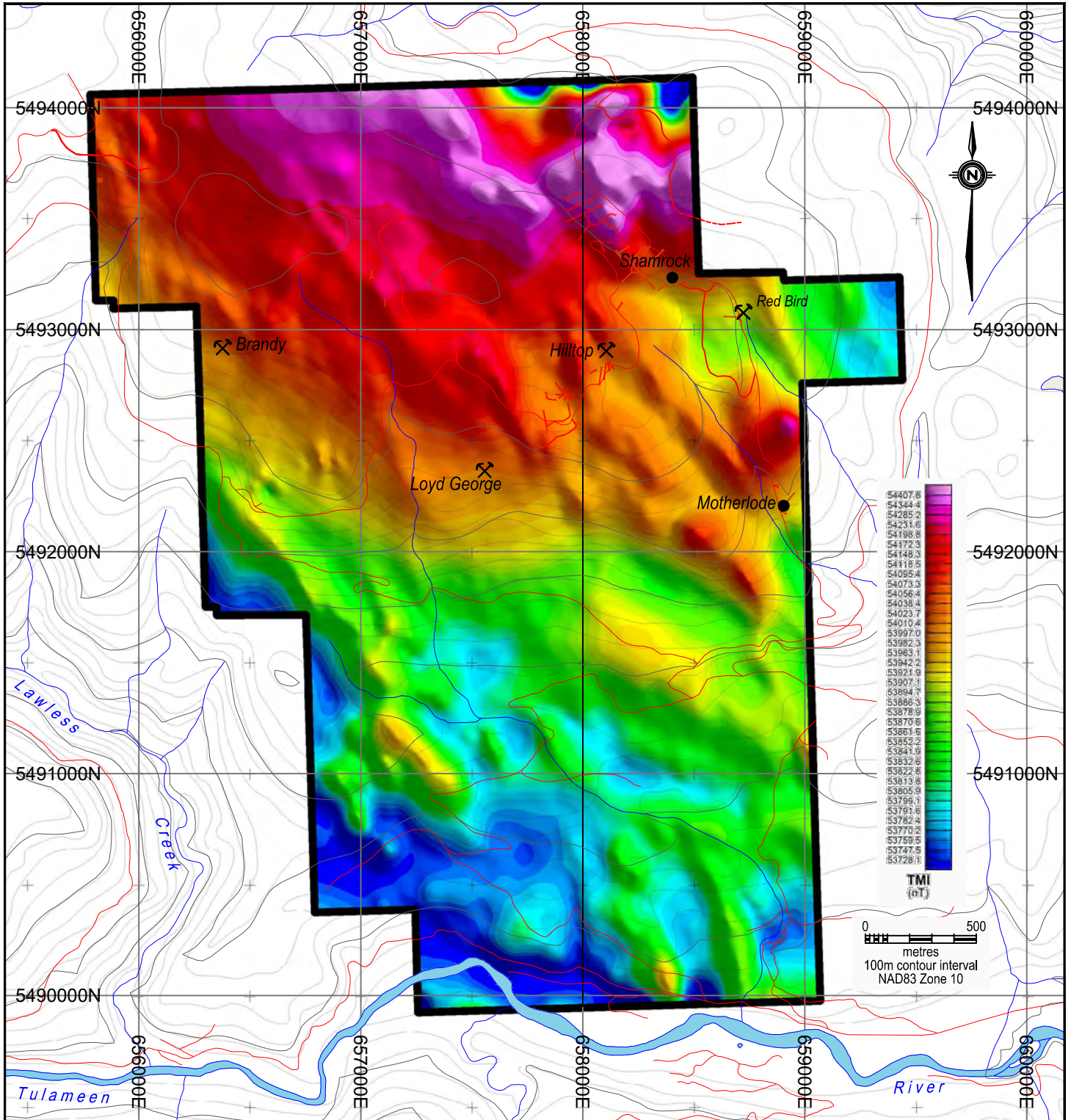



0 250
metres
20m contour interval
NAD83 Zone 10



- Property boundary
 - Adit, shaft
 - Roads
 - Trench
 - Hilltop
 - Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
-
- 4000N • • Soil grid location
 - <147 parts per million barium
 - 147 - 198 parts per million barium
 - 199 - 248 parts per million barium
 - > 248 parts per million barium

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| Barium in Soil Anomalies | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 9 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |



Property boundary
 Road
 Adit, shaft
 Trench
 Hilltop  Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
 data after : Precision geosurveys Nov.25,26_2024
 Map Source: NTS 50,000 092H/10

Essex Resources Corp.

Rabbitt Property

Total Magnetic Intensity

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 10 |

0803442 BC LTD.

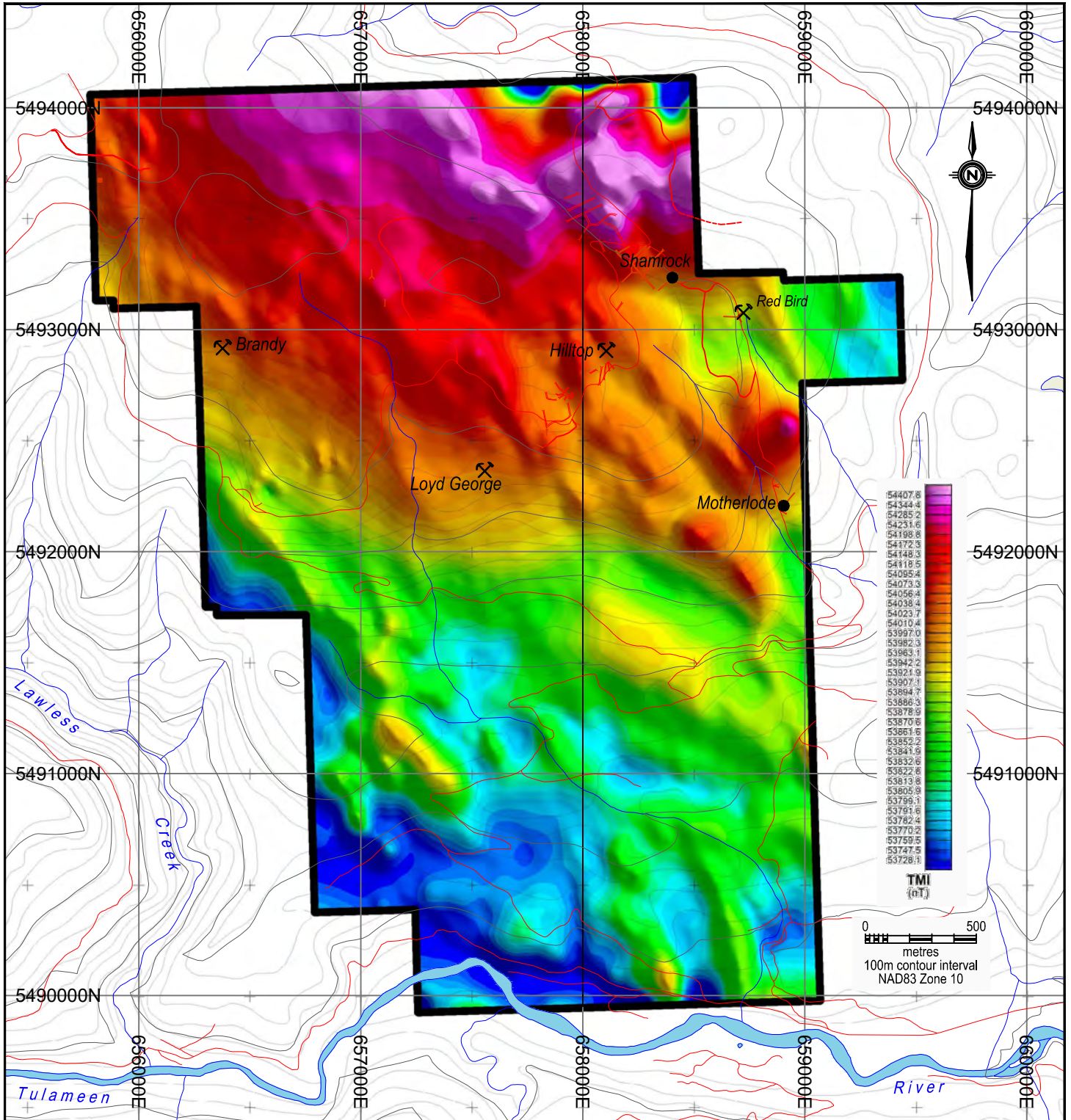
9.1.3 Heli-borne Gradient Magnetic and Radiometric Geophysical Survey Results


Magnetic Survey Results

Figure 10 shows total magnetic intensity in relation to the known Property showings. Overall magnetic relief of about 700 nanoteslas (nT), with a range of 53728 to 54408 nT. A northwest-trending magnetic fabric likely reflects the underlying northwest-trending stratigraphy. A broad high intensity magnetic response occurs on the north-eastern part of the Property whereas a large area of low magnetic intensity occurs in the south-western part. The broad magnetic response of variable intensity likely reflect variations between the lithologic units within the Nicola Group package of rocks (Koffyberg 2024).

The central area of moderate magnetic intensity correlates with the andesitic to dacitic volcanoclastic rock units that host the known areas of mineralization. The lower magnetic intensity to the south possibly reflects Nicola Group rocks comprising crystal and lithic tuffs, and minor lapilli tuffs. Local magnetic highs within this area may be due to dioritic or ultramafic plugs or sills. The source of higher magnetic intensity in the northeastern portion of the Property is unclear. It may correlate to plugs of ultramafic intrusions of the Tulameen Group, that have been geologically mapped at the property-scale in this area (Koffyberg 2024).

As shown in Figure 11, several northwest trending lineaments, possibly faults, have been outlined (Ballantyne 2025). These lineaments occur parallel to the northwest-trending stratigraphy of the Nicola Group volcanic rocks and may show subtle lithological changes that are not obvious on surface (Koffyberg 2024). A second set of northeast-trending lineaments or faults have crosscut through the stratigraphy. Offset along these lineaments does not appear to be large. One crosscutting lineament intersects the Red Bird area.



Property boundary
 Road
 Adit, shaft
 Trench
 Hilltop  Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local data after : Precision geosurveys Nov.25,26_2024
 Map Source: NTS 50,000 092H/10

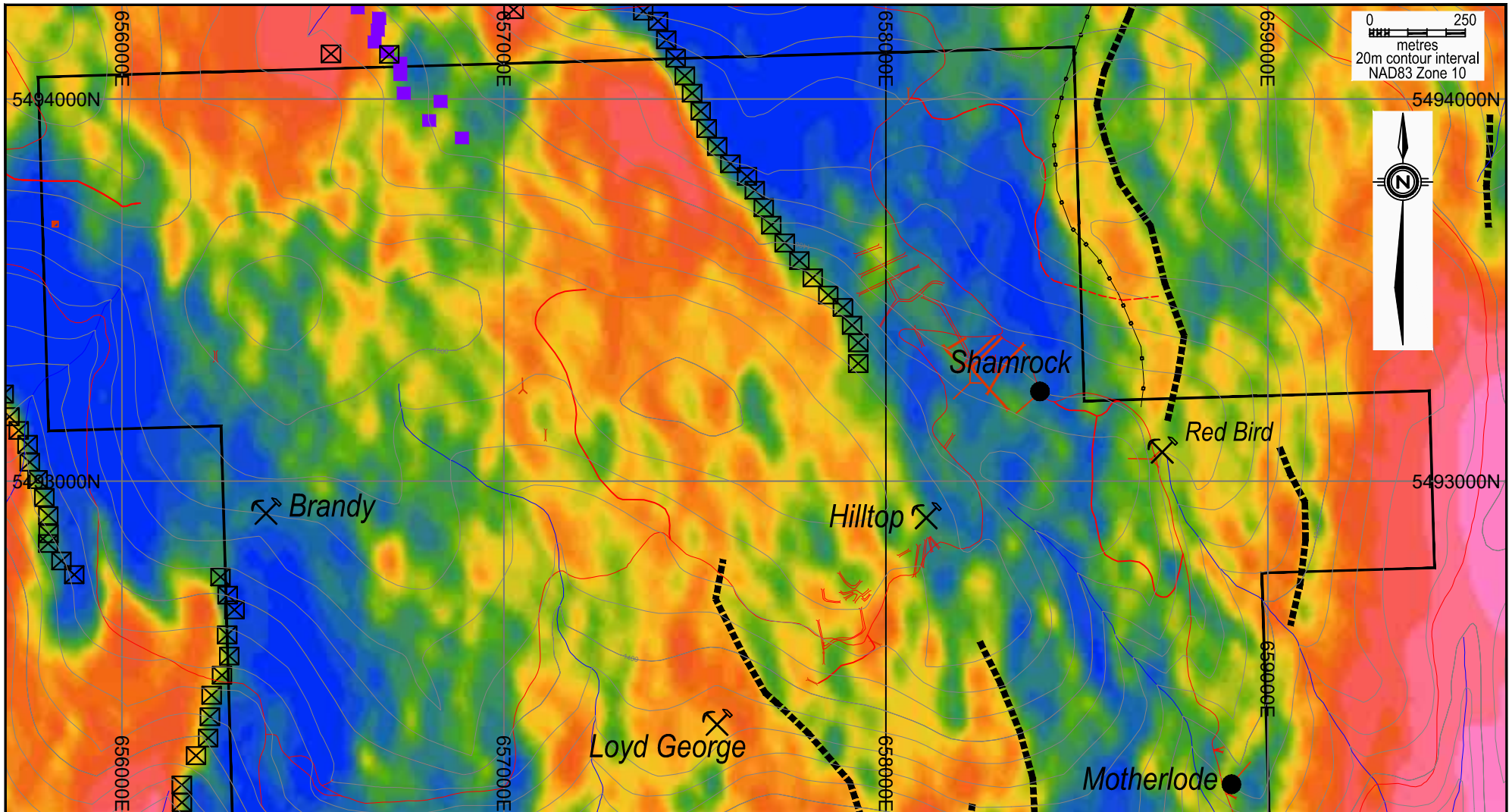
Essex Resources Corp.

Rabbitt Property

Total Magnetic Intensity



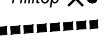







| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 10 |

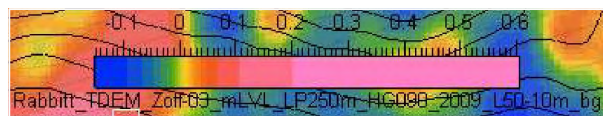
0803442 BC LTD.



0 250
metres
20m contour interval
NAD83 Zone 10

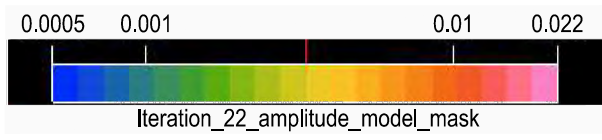
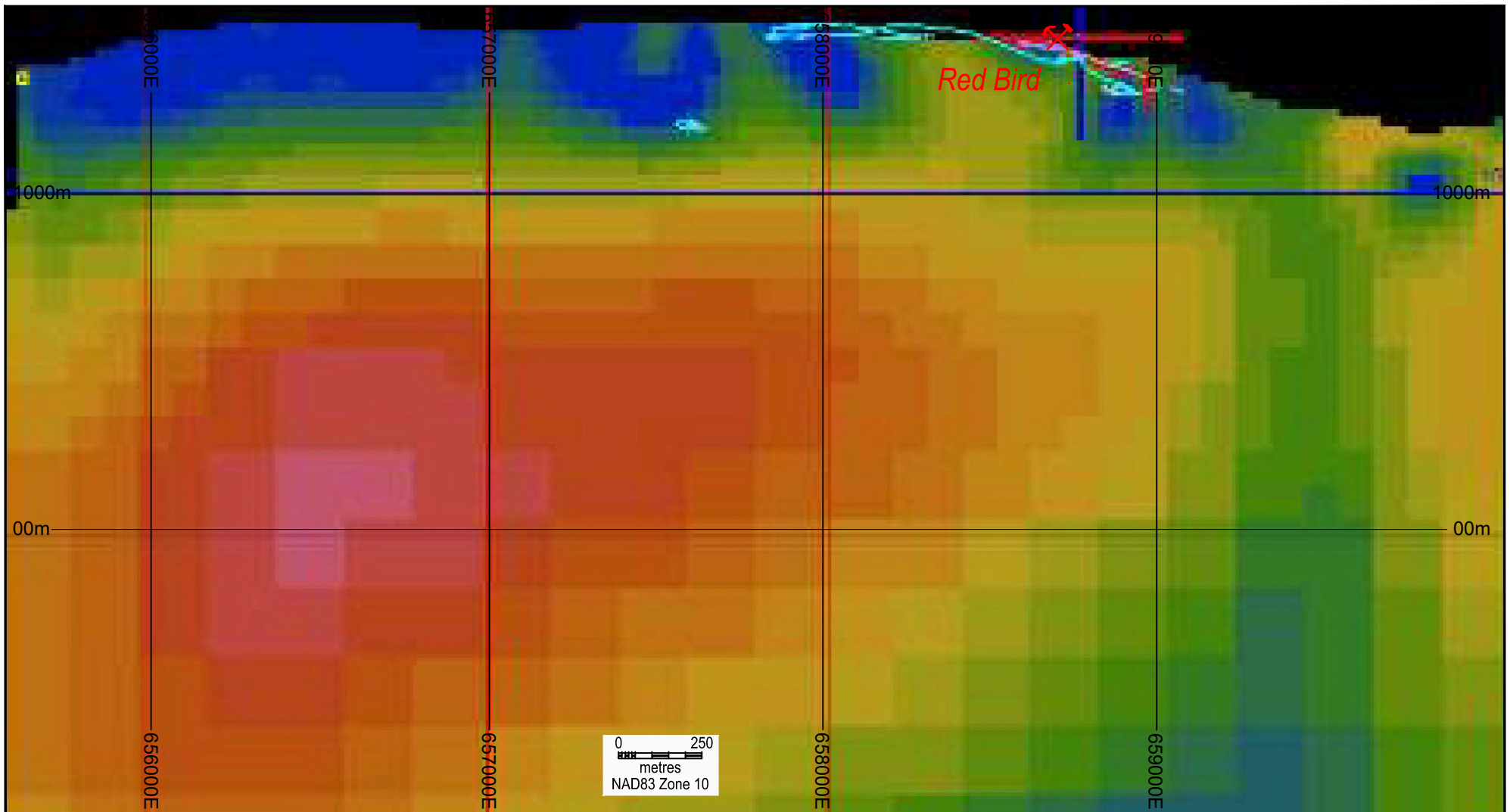



-  Property boundary
 -  Adit, shaft
 -  Roads
 -  Trench
 -  Hilltop
 -  Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
 -  Weak TDEM conductive axis
 -  Weak TDEM conductive zone
 -  TDEM conductor
 -  Additional TDEM conductors
- data after :
2009 Aerotem TDEM
Compilation after Ballantyne, 2025
Map Source: NTS 50,000 092H/10



2009 Airborne TDEM_Zoff HG090

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| TDEM Conductors | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 11 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |



Hilltop  Mineral occurrence, BC Minfile

data after : 2009 Aerotem TDEM
 Airborne magnetics inversion section
 Compilation after Ballantyne, 2025

| | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| Magnetic Inversion Long Section 5493077N | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 12 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |

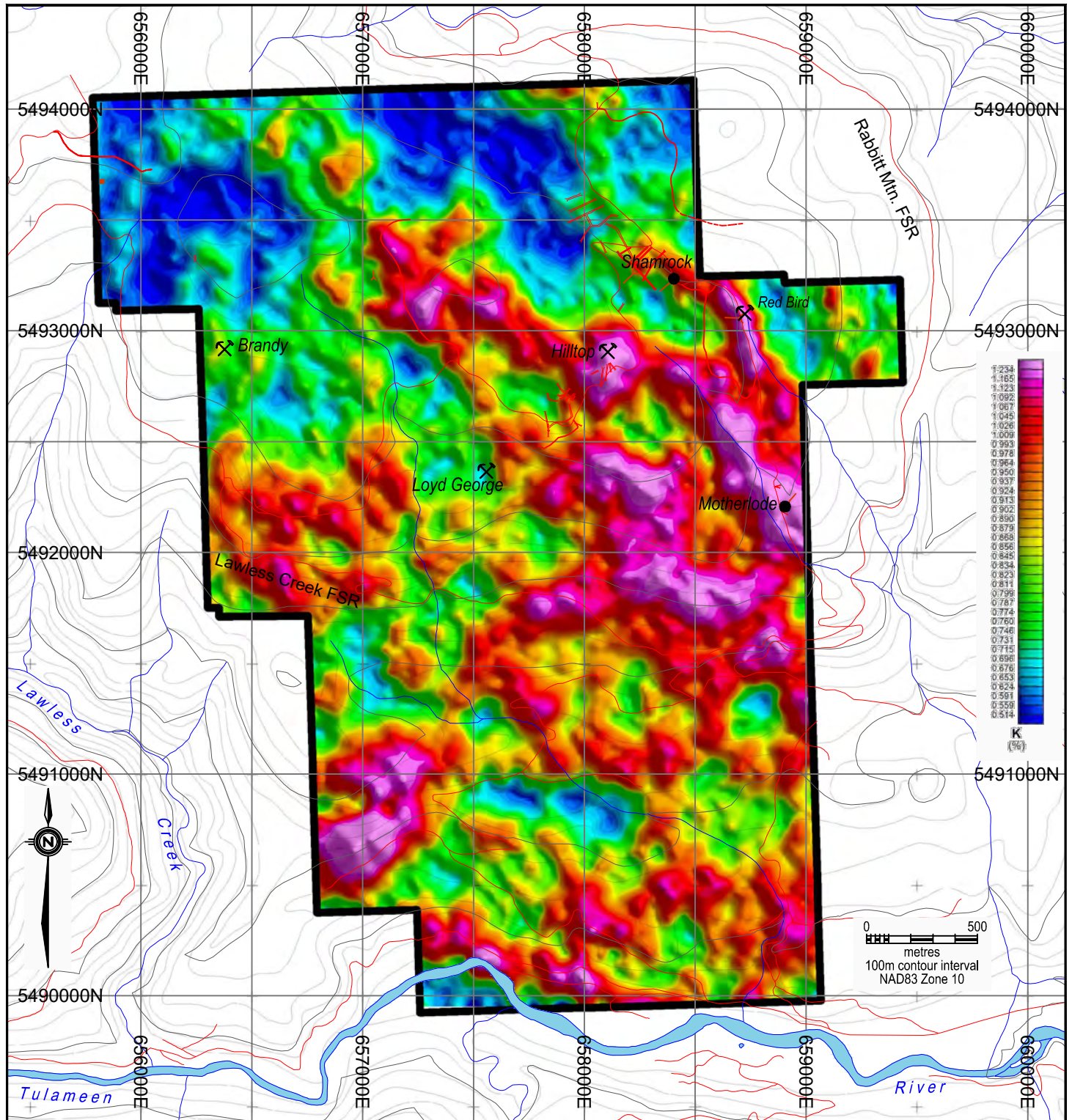
The most significant of conductive lineament extends for approximately 1,000 metres from north of the Property boundary, south towards Hilltop, resuming as a weaker conductor southeast of the showing. A second set of weaker conductors lies parallel to the west, possibly representing a parallel sulphide-bearing horizon.






North and east of the Redbird showing are two weaker conductive axes. Two conductors are outlined in the western part of the Property, with one of them associated with the Brandy showing. These conductors may be related to faulting and may represent one north-trending fault that has been offset (Koffyberg 2024). The conductor lying on the Property boundary overlies a gossan on the side of the Lawless Creek Road that contains argillic-sericitic-pyritic alteration. Rock sampling in 2024 in this area did not return any significant values.

Various data filters were applied to the magnetic data grids for both TMI and RTP data. The TMI data was micro levelled prior to filtering. A magnetic inversion model represents a mathematical estimate of subsurface distribution of magnetic susceptibility or density that would be capable of reproducing the observed data. Figure 12 presents a north-facing cross-section through the Red Bird area and shows a diffuse magnetic high extending approximately 2 km to the west.

Radiometric Survey Results

Figures 13 and 14 show the % potassium (K) and the %K ratio over equivalent uranium (%K/eU) obtained from the radiometric survey in relation to the Property showings. High potassium values correlate with the Red Bird, Hilltop, and Spokane-Motherload showings. Areas of high %K include a linear feature overlying the Redbird and Motherload showings with a second high %K linear feature from Hilltop to Motherload. These linears correlate with interpreted fault zones.



 Property boundary
 Road
 Adit, shaft
 Trench
 Hilltop
 Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
 data after : Precision geosurveys Nov.25,26_2024
 Map Source: NTS 50,000 092H/10

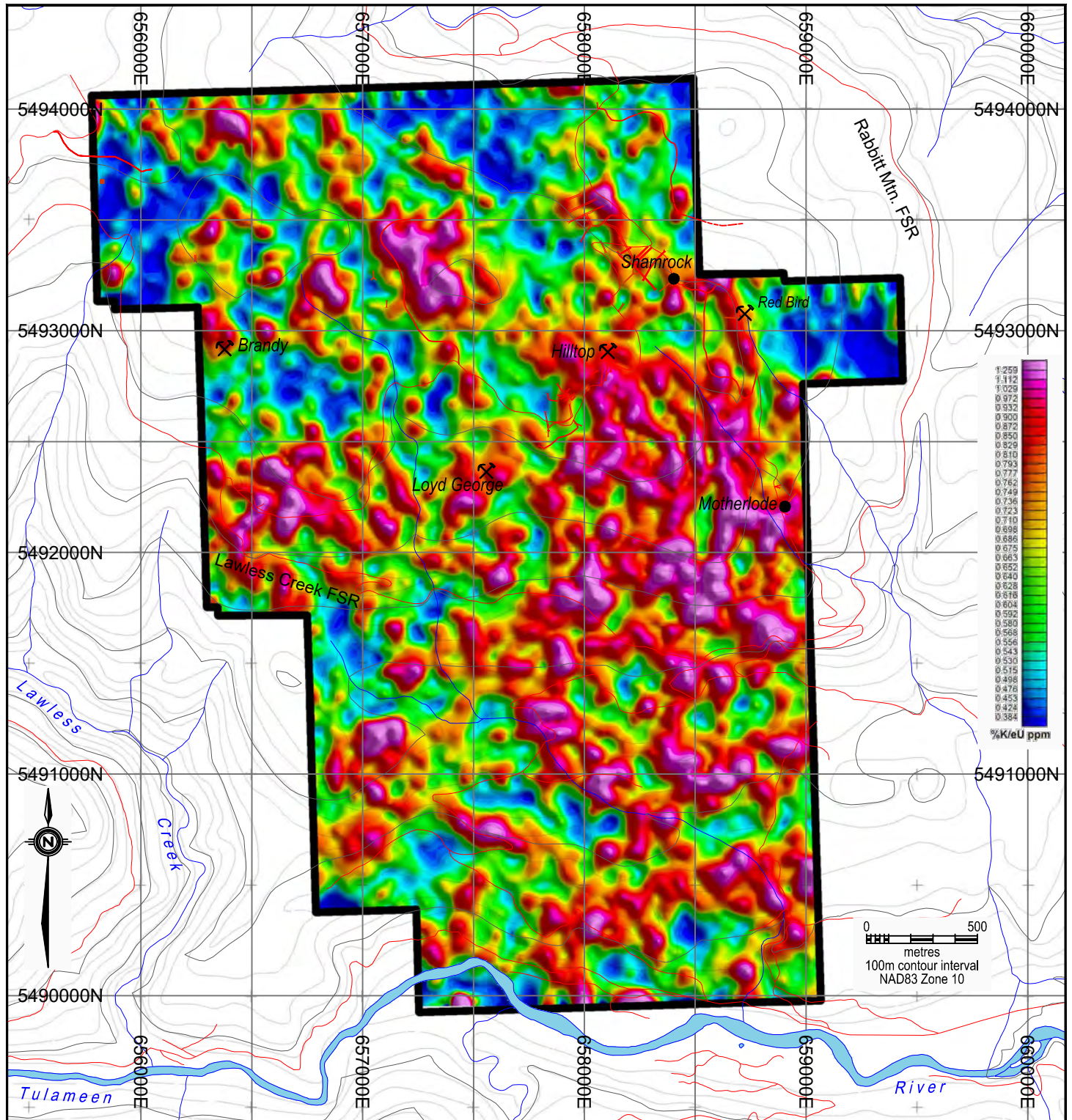
Essex Resources Corp.







Rabbitt Property

**2024 Airborne Radiometrics
% Potassium**

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 13 |

0803442 BC LTD.



 Property boundary
 Road
 Adit, shaft
 Trench
 Hilltop  Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local data after : Precision geosurveys Nov.25,26_2024
 Map Source: NTS 50,000 092H/10

Essex Resources Corp.

Rabbitt Property

2024 Airborne Radiometrics % Potassium / e ppm Uranium

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 14 |

0803442 BC LTD.

10.0 DRILLING

Not applicable to this report. Essex Resources has not carried out any drilling on the Rabbitt Property. Historical drilling is presented in Section 6 (Historical Work).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, and SECURITY

Rock and soil samples from the 2024 work program and rock samples from the 2025 site visit were processed by Bureau Veritas Laboratories (BV), 9050 Shaughnessy Street, Vancouver, BC, an independent laboratory. BV laboratory procedures employ comprehensive quality control (QC) programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. QC protocols include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment between sample batches, and size monitoring of crushed material. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. Bar coding and scanning technology provides complete chain of custody records for sample preparation and analytical process.

All BV labs meet the requirements of ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems and use validated methods and processes which comply with global OH&S standards. BV is considered by the writer to have adequate sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures, and to operate at industry standards. Laboratory quality control samples included control blanks, duplicates and standards. No problems were noted with either analytical accuracy or precision. Essex Resources has no relationship with BV other than as a client.

2024 Soil and Rock Samples

Representative rock samples were collected from the showings of interest from outcrop or from material lying in historical trenches and dumps. Rock samples were placed in individual poly bags with unique ID numbers.

The unique ID number was written on the poly bag with a felt pen and the poly bag sealed with a zip tie. Samples were then placed in rice bags for shipment. Soil samples were collected in kraft bags, placed in rice bags and, along with the rock samples, were couriered to Bureau Veritas to ensure the validity and integrity of the samples. Soil samples were dried at 60° C and sieved to -80 mesh (<180 microns). Sub- samples (15 g) were digested in hot (95°C) aqua regia (HCl-HNO₃-H₂O). Samples were then analysed by inductively-coupled plasma emission spectrometry/mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) techniques for a multi-element suite of 37 elements (BV code AQ201).

Rock samples were crushed to 70% passing a mesh of -2 mm, and a 250 g split was pulverized to -200 mesh and analysed using the same method (AQ201). Six samples were over-limit (>1% copper and >1% zinc) and were re-analysed using aqua regia for higher grade ore samples (BV code AQ370).

2025 Site Visit

Individual rock samples were placed in individual sample bags identified with unique ID numbers, sealed with string ties, and placed in a rice bags. The writer hand-delivered the samples to Bureau Veritas.

At Bureau Veritas, rock samples were crushed to 70% passing a mesh of -2 mm, and a 250 g split was pulverized to -200 mesh and analysed using the same method (AQ201). Six samples were over-limit (>1% copper and >1% zinc) and were re-analysed using aqua regia for higher grade ore samples (BV code AQ370).

The writer does not know any of the sampling or security details regarding historical work programs on the Property prior to 2024. In the opinion of the writer of this report, BV's sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are adequate and to industry standards.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

On 11 August 2025, the writer carried out a field inspection of the Property. During the site inspection, previous rock sample sites were identified and re-sampled in order to compare analysis values and sample lithology. On 13 August 2025, the writer carried out a claim status review of disposition status using the BC Government MTO website.

During the writer's site examination of the Property, indications of historically reported work including adits and trenches were observed at reported locations. The writer took eight select rock samples from the main sites of interest (Figure 15 and Appendices A and B). Appendix A shows a comparison chart between 2024 and 2025 rock samples. Although analysis values do not closely correlate, anomalous values in 2025 coincide with anomalous values in 2024. The writer did not attempt to verify other Property information as the accuracy of information provided by the cited sources is considered by the writer to be sufficient. In the writer's opinion, the verification of historical data is adequate for use within this technical report and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature and style of the known mineral occurrences on the Property.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

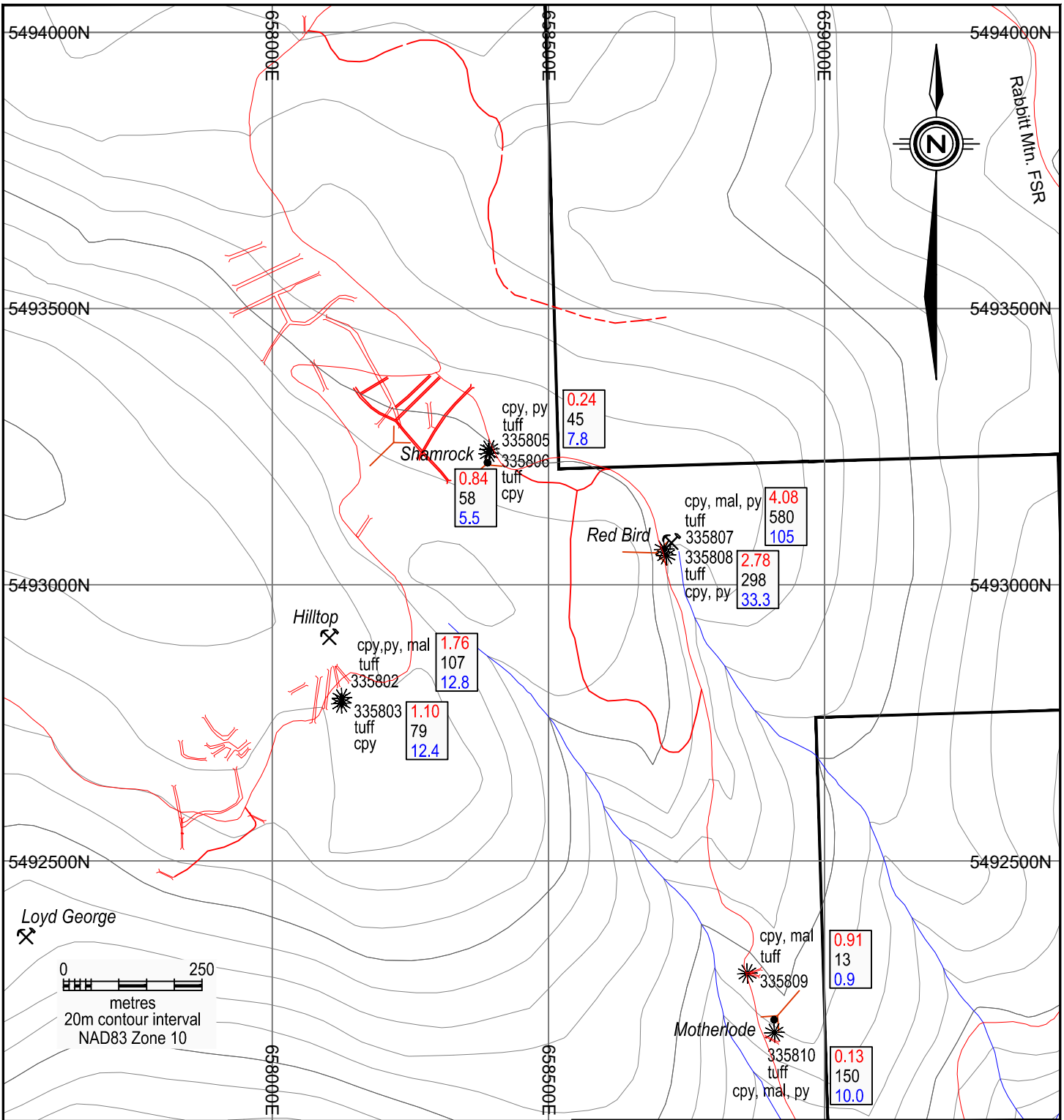
Not applicable to this report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

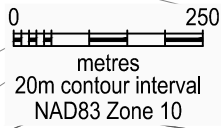
No resource or reserve estimates have been determined for the Property.

SECTIONS 15 TO 22

Sections 15 through 22 are not addressed in this Report because the Property is an early-stage exploration property.



Loyd George



- Property boundary
- Adit, shaft
- Roads
- Trench
- Mineral occurrence, Minfile, local
- 2025 Rock sample location
- 335801 Rock sample identification tag
- tuff Rock sample lithology
- cpy, mal, py Rock sample mineralization
- 1.35 Copper value in rock shown in percent
- 442 Gold value in rock shown in parts per billion
- 5.6 Silver value in rock shown in grams per tonne

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Essex Resources Corp. | | |
| Rabbitt Property | | |
| 2025 Rock Sampling | | |
| Scale: as shown | NTS: 092H/10 | Dwg. by: EH |
| Date: Aug.20, 2025 | QP: E.Harrington | Figure: 15 |
| 0803442 BC LTD. | | |

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In the writer's opinion there are no adjacent properties relevant to this Technical Report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this Report.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

The Rabbitt Property comprises four MINFILE designated sites, Hilltop, Red Bird, Lloyd George, and Brandy, as well as two other undesignated sites, Shamrock and Motherload-Spokane. Selected MINFILE details are shown in Table 8.

Table 7: MINFILE Details

| Site | MINFILE | Status | Deposit Description | | | Commodity |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | | Type | Class | Character | |
| Hilltop | 092HN019 | Showing | Besshi massive sulphide | Volcanogenic | Massive | Cu-Ag-Zn-Pb |
| Red Bird | 092HN020 | Prospect | Besshi massive sulphide | Volcanogenic | Massive | Cu-Ag-Au-Zn-Pb |
| Lloyd George | 092HN021 | Showing | Sub-volcanic | Hydrothermal | Vein | Cu |
| Brandy | 092HN219 | Showing | Volcanic Redbed | Hydrothermal | Vein | Cu |

Historical rock sampling did not return significant values from the Lloyd George and Brandy sites, so the writer's 2025 site visit did not include either site.

The lithology and mineralization character of the Shamrock and Motherload-Spokane sites appear to be similar to Red Bird. Historical rock sample results and results from the writer's site visit have returned significant copper values from the Red Bird, Hilltop, Shamrock, and Motherload locations. As such, the primary focus of work on the Property should be in the area of interest including the Red Bird, Shamrock, Motherlode-Spokane, and Hilltop areas.

Historical work programs on the Rabbitt Property have described mineralization including massive and horizon-bound sulphides, and quartz bodies containing poly-metallic sulphide assemblages.

Underground and surface developments on the Property, showing significant analysis values, and the presence of a past producing mine in the area shows that there have been mineralizing fluids active for sufficient time to create significant poly-metallic mineralization including copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc.

Historical exploration has included geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, and ground and airborne geophysical surveys. There are no records available to the writer for the seven holes drilled on the Property in the 1960s and 1990s.

Soil sampling in 2024 returned anomalous values for copper, zinc, and gold. Barium showed a wide range of values and several samples contained greater than 248 ppm Ba. In both soil and rock sampling correlation matrices, barium and manganese are moderately associated. Barium and manganese play significant roles in sulfide mineralization, particularly in the formation of VMS deposits. The presence of barium in soil can be indicative of various geological processes including the formation of hydrothermal copper deposits.

Barium is often found as a major component of barite, a common mineral associated with sulfide deposits and is also involved in the precipitation of sulfides through various chemical reactions. Manganese can act as a pathfinder element, suggesting the presence of sulfide mineralization, and can also be incorporated into sulfide minerals themselves. As a possible product of alteration in VMS deposits, the presence of barium and manganese may be significant. Mineralization on the Property shows several VMS-style features in terms of deposit form, mineralogy, alteration, and host lithology. The appearance of the mineralized showings along a continuous horizon along strike further suggests a VMS model of formation. Copper, zinc and silver are important geochemical signatures for exploration along with manganese halos and magnesium enrichment.

The 2024 radiometric survey showed high potassium and potassium/uranium ratio in the Red Bird, Hilltop, Shamrock, and Motherload areas. In radiometric surveys for copper exploration, potassium anomalies, particularly when combined with thorium and uranium ratios, are crucial indicators of hydrothermal alteration associated with porphyry copper deposits. The presence of potassium enrichment, often detected through elevated ratios, suggests the alteration processes that are known to accompany copper mineralization. High potassium values related to alteration need to be examined in relation to potassium/uranium and potassium/thorium values to determine the significance of lithologic versus alteration sources of potassium.

Geophysical interpretation shows a diffuse magnetic high under the Red Bird area and extending westward towards Hilltop. This magnetic body could be further defined by ground geophysical surveys and drilling.

The Rabbitt Property is at the early exploration stage. The writer has confidence in the reliability of historical geological, geochemical, and geophysical data presented as well as the 2024 exploration program carried out by Essex Resources. Property exploration results completed to date warrant further exploration work

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the writer's opinion, the Rabbitt Property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two-phase exploration program.

Phase 1

The Phase 1 exploration program would consist of the following:

- Extend the 2024 soil grid to the east and south to close off open anomalous zones (12 km of lines at 100 m spacing with samples at 25 m intervals = ~ 480 samples);
- Extend the 2024 soil grid west to cover western interpreted conductive lineaments (8 km of lines at 200 m spacings with samples at 25 m intervals = ~315 samples); and
- Conduct an Induced Potential (IP) geophysical survey over the northern portion of the Property including the main historical work sites, areas of known mineralization, and interpreted conductive lineaments. The cut IP grid should be oriented NE-SW in order to cross lineaments and geological structures at an optimal 90°. Survey size should be approximately 10 line-kilometres with lines at 300 m spacing and readings at 25 m intervals.

Historical and newly acquired data should be interpreted to refine targets for Phase 2 drilling that is contingent on Phase 1 providing suitable exploration targets. The Phase 1 budget is estimated to be \$245,000.

On 27 May 2025, a Notice of Work Application #2000547-2025-01 for an Induced Polarization (IP) survey on the Rabbitt Property was applied for. The proposed work program was deemed to be exempt from the requirement to hold a Mines Act permit for the IP survey. The exemption extends from 16 June 2025 to the Completion Date of 30 June 2026.

Phase 2

Phase 2 drilling is contingent upon Phase 1 work identifying suitable targets.

The Phase 2 drilling program includes 1,000 drilling in five holes. The estimated budget for Phase 2 drilling is \$255,000.

A NoW will be necessary to carry out the work for Phase 2 of the recommended exploration program. In the event of positive results from the proposed programs, continued exploration and investment will be required to properly evaluate the Property.

Proposed Budgets: Phase 1 and Phase 2 Work

Recommended Phase 1 Exploration Budget

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| Project Preparation | | | | \$2,000 |
| Mobe/Demobe (field crew) | | | | \$2,000 |
| Vehicle Rental and Fuel | \$250 | /day | 16 days | \$4,000 |
| Stakeholder Consultation | | | | \$1,000 |

Personnel

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------|---------|----------|
| Project Geologist | \$800 | /day | 4 days | \$3,200 |
| Field Technicians x 4 | \$1,800 | /day | 16 days | \$28,800 |

Field Work

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|
| Accommodation/Food | \$1,000 | /day | 16 days | \$16,000 |
| Soil Analysis | \$40 | /sample | 795 samples | \$31,800 |
| Supplies | | | | \$1,000 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|------------|----------|
| IP Survey (all in) | \$9,000 | /line-km | 10 line-km | \$90,000 |
| Line Cutting (all in) | \$3,000 | /line-km | 10 line-km | \$30,000 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---------|
| Work Report | | | | \$6,000 |
| Geophysical Interp. | | | | \$6,000 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Subtotal | \$221,800 |
| Contingency 10% | \$22,180 |

Total \$243,980

Rounded Up \$245,000

Recommended Phase 2 Exploration Budget

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|---------|
| Project Preparation | | | | \$2,500 |
| Mobe/Demobe (field crew) | | | | \$1,000 |
| Stakeholder Consultation | | | | \$1,000 |

Personnel

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------|---------|----------|
| Project Geologist | \$800 | /day | 25 days | \$20,000 |
| Field Technician x 1 | \$450 | /day | 25 days | \$11,250 |

Field Work

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| Accommodation/Food | \$500 | /day | 25 days | \$12,500 |
| Vehicle Rental and Fuel | \$250 | /day | 25 days | \$6,250 |
| Core Saw | \$1,500 | /month | 1 month | \$1,500 |
| Supplies | | | | \$2,000 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Drilling Mobe/Demobe | | | | \$5,000 |
| Drilling meters | \$125 | /metre | 1000 metres | \$125,000 |
| Drill Moves | \$1,000 | /site | 5 sites | \$5,000 |
| Core Analyses | \$70 | /sample | 400 samples | \$28,000 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|---------|
| Work Report | | | | \$8,000 |
|-------------|--|--|--|---------|

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Subtotal | | | | <u>\$229,000</u> |
| Contingency 10% | | | | <u>\$22,900</u> |

Total \$251,900

Rounded Up \$255,000

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Tel: (604) 883-8007 Email: ed.harrington.geo@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.
2. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328. I am sole practitioner of 0803442 BC LTD with Permit to Practice # 1002496.
3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over forty years. Relevant work experience includes work on a variety of copper deposits in Canada, the Sultanate of Oman, and Greenland.
4. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI 43-101, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person”.
5. I am responsible for all sections of the report titled “Technical Report on the Rabbitt Property, Tulameen Area, Similkameen Mining Division British Columbia, Canada” and dated 21 August 2025 (the “Technical Report”). I carried out a property inspection on 11 August 2025. I have read National Instrument 43-101, 43101CP, and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
6. I am independent of Essex Resources Corp (“Issuer”) applying all tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have had no previous involvement with the Rabbitt Property.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature.

Effectively dated this 21st day of August 2025

Signed this 21st day of August 2025



Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APENDIX A
2025 Rock Sampling Details

2025 Rock Samples

| Sample ID | UTM Location | | Site Name | Type | Description |
|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|----------------|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | | |
| 335802 | 658127 | 5492787 | Hilltop | Select Outcrop | Andesite. Massive pyrite with malachite staining, hematite and limonite. Qtz stringers, possible stockwork. Strike 020° dip 20°NW. |
| 335803 | 658139 | 5492788 | Hilltop | Select Outcrop | Andesite. Massive pyrite with malachite staining, hematite and limonite. Strong shearing, Qtz stringers, possible stockwork. |
| 335805 | 658393 | 5493245 | Shamrock | Select Outcrop | Andesite tuff. 10-15% Disseminated pyrite and possible chalcopyrite. White-grey quartz blebs and stringers. Minor disseminated grey metallic material (galena?). Strong hematite staining. Strike 020° dip 20°NW. |
| 335806 | 658392 | 5493238 | Shamrock | Select Outcrop | Andesite tuff. 30-40% massive pyrite in white quartz bands and stringers.. |
| 335807 | 658713 | 5493053 | Red Bird | Select Outcrop | Fine-grained andesite tuff . Disseminated to massive pyrite with chalcopyrite and bornite(?). Strongly hematized. Quartz stringers and blebs. Well sheared. |
| 335808 | 658707 | 5493056 | Red Bird | Select Outcrop | Sheared andesite tuff. Disseminated to massive pyrite. Hematite stringers. Weak local malachite staining. |
| 335809 | 658865 | 5492299 | Spokane | Select Outcrop | Fine-grained andesite tuff, siliceous. Quartz stringers. Disseminated pyrite and chalc with malachite staining. |
| 335810 | 658909 | 5492189 | Motherload | Select Outcrop | Siliceous fine- to med-grained andesite tuff (qtz-feld porphyry boulders nearby). Moderate hematite. Generally gray color with disseminated pyrite 10-15%. |

Comparison of Selected Elements 2025 vs 2024 Rock Sampling

| 2025 Site Visit Rock Sampling | | | | | | | Site Name | Sample ID | 2024 Rock Sampling | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Sample ID | Analysis | | | | | | | | Analysis | | | | | |
| | Cu % | Zn ppm | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Ba ppm | Mn ppm | | Cu % | Zn ppm | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Ba ppm | Mn ppm | |
| 335802 | 1.76 | 252 | 80 | 13 | 6 | 52 | Hilltop | 102R24005 | 1.45 | 324 | 54 | 11 | 7 | 411 |
| 335803 | 1.10 | 259 | 107 | 12 | 8 | 242 | Hilltop | 102R24004 | 3.63 | 639 | 134 | 19.4 | 2 | 416 |
| 335805 | 0.24 | 17 | 45 | 8 | 8 | 45 | Shamrock | 102R24003 | 3.94 | 54 | 43 | 13.3 | 12 | 454 |
| 335806 | 0.84 | 69 | 58 | 6 | 11 | 1,044 | Shamrock | 102R24012 | 0.15 | 101 | 18 | 1.6 | 19 | 1,338 |
| 335807 | 4.09 | 277 | 580 | 105 | 9 | 428 | Red Bird | 102R24001 | 2.35 | 702 | 175 | 38.3 | 15 | 650 |
| 335808 | 2.79 | 500 | 299 | 103 | 10 | 130 | Red Bird | 102R24002 | 0.99 | 722 | <0.5 | 0.4 | 69 | 1,466 |
| 335809 | 0.91 | 1,460 | 13 | 1 | 178 | 2,502 | Spokane | 102R24016 | 2.22 | 12,600 | 86 | 41.3 | 12 | 1,037 |
| 335810 | 0.13 | 4,236 | 150 | 10 | 7 | 31 | Motherload | 102R24017 | 0.42 | 5,485 | 165 | 10.6 | 8 | 72 |

APENDIX B
2025 Rock Analysis Results



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 Vancouver BC V6P 6E5
 Canada

Certificate of Analysis CAVAN2501316_v1

| CLIENT INFORMATION | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 0803442 BC Ltd. | |
| 7-12710 Lagoon Rd. | |
| Madeira Park BC V0N 2H1 | |
| Canada | |
| JOB INFORMATION | |
| Job Number | CAVAN2501316 |
| Receiving Lab | Canada-Vancouver |
| Received Date | 12/Aug/2025 |
| Analysis Start Date | 12/Aug/2025 |
| Report Date | 19/Aug/2025 |
| Project | Rabbitt Property |
| Shipment ID | |
| P.O.Number | |
| Number of Samples | 8 |
| Submitted By | Ed Harrington |
| CC | |
| Invoice To | |
| Client | 0803442 BC Ltd. |

| SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Procedure Code | No.of Samples | Code Description | Test Wgt(g) | Report Status | Lab |
| AQ201 | 8 | 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis | 15 | Approved | CAVAN |
| AQ370 | 4 | 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis | 1 | Approved | CAVAN |
| WGHT | 8 | Crush 70% 2mm & pulverize 85% 76um | | Approved | CAVAN |
| SAMPLE DISPOSAL | | | | | |
| | Free Days | Action | | | |
| Coarse Material | 60 | Dispose after 60 days. | | | |
| Pulp (Master) | 90 | Dispose after 90 days. | | | |
| COMMENTS | | | | | |

Timothy YAO
 Data Validation Specialist



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 Canada

Certificate of Analysis CAVAN2501316_v1

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Job Number | CAVAN2501316 |
| Client | 0803442 BC Ltd. |
| Report Date | 19/Aug/2025 |
| Project | Rabbitt Property |

| Client Sample ID | Sample Type | WGHT | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | |
|------------------|-------------|------|-------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | WGT | Mo | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ag | Ni | Co | Mn | Fe | As | U | Au | Th | Sr | Cd | Sb | Bi | V | Ca |
| | | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 |
| 335802 | Rock | 2.18 | 4.2 | >10000.0 | 3813.1 | 252 | 12.8 | 3.8 | 96.6 | 52 | 18.65 | 32.4 | <0.1 | 79.5 | 0.2 | 8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.8 | <1 | <0.01 |
| 335803 | Rock | 2.17 | 11.8 | >10000.0 | 70.8 | 259 | 12.4 | 5.6 | 48.7 | 242 | 16.24 | 29.5 | 0.2 | 106.7 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 15 | 0.03 |
| 335805 | Rock | 0.86 | 10.1 | 2413.2 | 12.1 | 17 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 72.5 | 45 | 17.28 | 47.0 | <0.1 | 44.6 | <0.1 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 18.9 | 5 | <0.01 |
| 335806 | Rock | 1.60 | 8.8 | 8407.9 | 8.7 | 69 | 5.5 | 16.5 | 107.0 | 1044 | 19.87 | 34.8 | <0.1 | 58.1 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 38 | 0.07 |
| 335807 | Rock | 2.00 | 86.0 | >10000.0 | 206.8 | 277 | >100.0 | 11.6 | 38.6 | 428 | 16.89 | 130.0 | <0.1 | 579.7 | 0.3 | 3 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 47.4 | 5 | 0.04 |
| 335808 | Rock | 1.36 | 84.3 | >10000.0 | 138.1 | 500 | 33.3 | 9.8 | 31.3 | 130 | 12.59 | 206.9 | <0.1 | 298.5 | 0.3 | 3 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 20.5 | 8 | 0.06 |
| 335809 | Rock | 1.36 | 2.3 | 9095.0 | 473.8 | 1460 | 0.9 | 27.1 | 24.0 | 2502 | 3.08 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 13.3 | 1.3 | 14 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 36 | 0.56 |
| 335810 | Rock | 2.17 | 13.2 | 1328.0 | 45.1 | 4236 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 93.8 | 31 | 21.36 | 74.4 | <0.1 | 150.2 | <0.1 | 1 | 21.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1 | <0.01 |

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted. "El" indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements. All services are rendered in accordance with Bureau Veritas's General Conditions of Service, available on request or at <https://www.bvna.com/terms>



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| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Job Number | CAVAN2501316 |
| Client | 0803442 BC Ltd. |
| Report Date | 19/Aug/2025 |
| Project | Rabbitt Property |

| Client Sample ID | Sample Type | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ370 | AQ370 | |
|------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | P | La | Cr | Mg | Ba | Ti | B | Al | Na | K | W | Sc | Tl | S | Hg | Se | Te | Ga | Cu | Ag |
| | | % | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | |
| | | 0.001 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.001 | 2 |
| 335802 | Rock | 0.006 | 1 | 8 | 0.02 | 6 | 0.001 | <1 | 0.13 | 0.002 | 0.09 | 0.2 | 0.5 | <0.1 | >10.00 | 0.04 | 11.3 | 2.3 | <1 | 1.762 | 12 |
| 335803 | Rock | 0.030 | 3 | 11 | 0.21 | 8 | 0.003 | <1 | 0.55 | 0.012 | 0.17 | 0.1 | 1.8 | <0.1 | 9.65 | 0.10 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 2 | 1.099 | 12 |
| 335805 | Rock | 0.009 | <1 | 10 | 0.02 | 8 | 0.002 | <1 | 0.11 | 0.001 | 0.08 | 0.2 | 0.4 | <0.1 | >10.00 | 0.01 | 47.6 | 20.3 | <1 | | |
| 335806 | Rock | 0.043 | <1 | 27 | 0.93 | 11 | 0.005 | <1 | 1.47 | 0.001 | 0.14 | 0.2 | 2.4 | <0.1 | >10.00 | 0.02 | 39.1 | 10.2 | 5 | | |
| 335807 | Rock | 0.030 | 3 | 11 | 0.09 | 9 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.39 | 0.002 | 0.18 | 0.2 | 1.0 | <0.1 | >10.00 | 0.02 | 25.0 | 34.9 | <1 | 4.081 | 105 |
| 335808 | Rock | 0.045 | 3 | 10 | 0.09 | 10 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.41 | 0.001 | 0.26 | 0.2 | 0.9 | <0.1 | >10.00 | 0.03 | 7.7 | 5.2 | <1 | 2.785 | 32 |
| 335809 | Rock | 0.136 | 22 | 33 | 1.30 | 178 | 0.002 | 1 | 1.82 | 0.014 | 0.41 | <0.1 | 4.5 | <0.1 | 0.38 | 0.02 | <0.5 | <0.2 | 4 | | |
| 335810 | Rock | <0.001 | <1 | 6 | 0.01 | 7 | <0.001 | <1 | 0.08 | <0.001 | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | >10.00 | 1.45 | 28.0 | 2.2 | <1 | | |

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT CAVAN2501316_v1

Table with 2 columns: Field (Job Number, Client, Report Date, Project) and Value (CAVAN2501316, 0803442 BC Ltd., 19/Aug/2025, Rabbitt Property)

Table with 17 columns: WGHT, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201, AQ201. Rows include Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb and units kg, ppm, ppb.

Main data table with columns for Blanks, Standards, Repeats, and PrepBlank. Rows include BLK, STD BVGEO01, STD OREAS262, STD BV-ASY01, STD CDN-ME-9A, STD OREAS262, 335807, 335807 Rpt, 335810, 335810 Rpt, ROCK-VAN, and ROCK-VAN.

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT CAVAN2501316_v1

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Job Number | CAVAN2501316 |
| Client | 0803442 BC Ltd. |
| Report Date | 19/Aug/2025 |
| Project | Rabbitt Property |

| | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | |
|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Bi | V | Ca | P | La | Cr | Mg | Ba | Ti | B | Al | Na | K | W | Sc | Tl | S | |
| | 0.1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.001 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.001 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.05 | |
| | ppm | ppm | % | % | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | % | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | |
| Blanks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLK | Blanks | <0.1 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | <1 | <0.001 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.05 |
| BLK | Blanks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLK | Blanks | <0.1 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | <1 | <0.001 | <1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <0.01 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.05 |
| Standards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD BVGEO01 | Standards | 22.9 | 71 | 1.29 | 0.069 | 25 | 193 | 1.31 | 240 | 0.218 | 3 | 2.28 | 0.189 | 0.86 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 0.67 |
| STD OREAS262 | Standards | 1.0 | 22 | 2.98 | 0.040 | 19 | 45 | 1.19 | 258 | 0.002 | 4 | 1.45 | 0.068 | 0.34 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.27 |
| STD BV-ASY01 | Standards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD CDN-ME-9A | Standards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD OREAS262 | Standards | 1.0 | 21 | 2.95 | 0.039 | 16 | 43 | 1.14 | 246 | 0.002 | 4 | 1.34 | 0.065 | 0.30 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| Repeats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 335807 | Rock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 335807 Rpt | Repeats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 335810 | Rock | 2.8 | 1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <1 | 6 | 0.01 | 7 | <0.001 | <1 | 0.08 | <0.001 | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | >10.00 |
| 335810 Rpt | Repeats | 2.7 | 1 | <0.01 | <0.001 | <1 | 6 | 0.01 | 7 | <0.001 | <1 | 0.07 | <0.001 | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | >10.00 |
| PrepBlank | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROCK-VAN | PrepBlank | <0.1 | 47 | 0.87 | 0.060 | 6 | 12 | 0.76 | 67 | 0.109 | <1 | 1.21 | 0.105 | 0.08 | 0.3 | 4.2 | <0.1 | 0.09 |
| ROCK-VAN | PrepBlank | <0.1 | 39 | 0.88 | 0.057 | 7 | 9 | 0.63 | 76 | 0.112 | <1 | 1.15 | 0.109 | 0.09 | 0.3 | 3.7 | <0.1 | 0.05 |

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted. "El" indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements. All services are rendered in accordance with Bureau Veritas's General Conditions of Service, available on request or at <https://www.bvna.com/terms>



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 Canada

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT CAVAN2501316_v1

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Job Number | CAVAN2501316 |
| Client | 0803442 BC Ltd. |
| Report Date | 19/Aug/2025 |
| Project | Rabbitt Property |

| | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ201 | AQ370 | AQ370 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Hg | Se | Te | Ga | Cu | Ag |
| | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.001 | 2 |
| | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm |

| Blanks | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|------|------|----|-------|-----|
| BLK | Blanks | <0.01 | <0.5 | <0.2 | <1 | | |
| BLK | Blanks | | | | | 0.001 | <2 |
| BLK | Blanks | <0.01 | <0.5 | <0.2 | <1 | | |
| Standards | | | | | | | |
| STD BVGEO01 | Standards | 0.11 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 7 | | |
| STD OREAS262 | Standards | 0.17 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 4 | | |
| STD BV-ASY01 | Standards | | | | | 1.579 | 59 |
| STD CDN-ME-9A | Standards | | | | | 0.672 | 4 |
| STD OREAS262 | Standards | 0.18 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 4 | | |
| Repeats | | | | | | | |
| 335807 | Rock | | | | | 4.081 | 105 |
| 335807 Rpt | Repeats | | | | | 4.043 | 103 |
| 335810 | Rock | 1.45 | 28.0 | 2.2 | <1 | | |
| 335810 Rpt | Repeats | 1.44 | 27.1 | 2.1 | <1 | | |
| PrepBlank | | | | | | | |
| ROCK-VAN | PrepBlank | <0.01 | <0.5 | <0.2 | 4 | | |
| ROCK-VAN | PrepBlank | <0.01 | <0.5 | <0.2 | 4 | | |