

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 42921



Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geophysics

TOTAL COST: \$8,250.00

AUTHOR(S): David G Mark

SIGNATURE(S): David Mark

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a

YEAR OF WORK: 2025

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW #6060898 dated March 12 2025 and
SOW #6062771 dated March 22 2025

PROPERTY NAME: San Diego

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1052594, 1111594, 1112068, 1121640, 1121641

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold, silver, copper, zinc, molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 103P 155, 103P 151, 103P 042, 103P 003, 103P 160

MINING DIVISION: Skeena

NTS/BCGS: 103P/11 /// 103P.053

LATITUDE: 55 ° 32 ' 05.4 " LONGITUDE: 129 ° 26 ' 31.4 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Granby Gold Inc.

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

907 - 2222 Bellevue Avenue

North Vancouver, BC, V7V 1C7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Granby Gold Inc.

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

907 - 2222 Bellevue Avenue

North Vancouver, BC, V7V 1C7

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Underlain by sequence of metavolcanic & sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group intruded by diorite intrusion of
similar age. Belt-wide, these host rocks often contain a variety of mineral deposits such as molybdenum & copper-gold
porphyry/skarn deposits, high grade precious metal veins/epithermal deposits, & VMS deposits rich in gold & silver.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: _____

#s 20398, 25015, 26261A, 27308, 34221

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne 3D interpretation		all 5 claims as listed above	\$8,250.00
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	\$8,250.00

**3D INTERPRETATION
OF AN
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ON THE
SAN DIEGO PROPERTY
DAK RIVER, KITSALT AREA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

PROPERTY LOCATION:

5.5 km north of settlement of Kitsalt and 56 km
southeast of town of Prince Rupert on Dak River

55° 32' 05.4" North Latitude, and 129° 26' 31.4" West
Longitude (center of property)

NTS: 103P/11

BCGS: 103P.053

WRITTEN FOR:

GRANBY GOLD INC.

907 – 2222 Bellevue Avenue
West Vancouver, B.C.
V7V 1C7

WRITTEN BY:

David G. Mark, P.Geo.

GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.

132 – Saddlehorn Drive
Kaleden, British Columbia V0H 1K0

DATED:

July 23, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY.....	<i>i</i>
2	INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS.....	1
3	PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	1
4	LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
5	PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION	2
6	HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK	3
7	GEOLOGY.....	3
7.1	Regional	3
7.2	Property	3
7.2.1	Structure:	4
7.2.2	Mineralization	4
8	MAGNETIC DATA 3D MODELLING	8
8.1	Airborne Magnetic Survey Parameters	8
8.2	Regional Magnetic Data Over the Project Area	8
8.3	3D Magnetic Modelling Methodology	9
8.4	Discussion of Results	9
9	SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	10
10	GEOPHYSICIST’S CERTIFICATE.....	14
11	AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES	15

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>SUPPORT MAPS</u>		
<u>MAPS</u>	<u>FIG /MAP #</u>	
BC Location Map		1
Regional Location Map		2
Claim Map		3
Regional Geology Map		4a
Geology Maps Legend		4b
Property Geology Map		5
<u>AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY MAPS</u>		
Total Magneti Field Map over Nickel Creek Property Area	GP-1	11
1 st Vertical Derivative of Total Magnetic Field over Nickel Creek Property Area	GP-2	12
3D Plan View Susceptibility Map with Overlying Total Magnetic Field Map	GP-3	13
3D Plan View Susceptibility Map	GP-4	14
3D Susceptibility Map View from Southwest with Overlying Total Magnetic Field Map	GP-5	15
3D Susceptibility Map View from Southwest	GP-6	16
3D Susceptibility Map View from Southeast with Overlying Total Magnetic Field Map	GP-7	17

1 SUMMARY

The San Diego Property is located on Dak River at its confluences with Gumas and Washout creeks 6.5 km north of the semi-abandoned village of Kitsault and 55 km southeasterly of the village of Stewart. The property consists of five claims that consist of about 806 hectares. The terrain varies from moderate to steep with some inaccessible cliffs, and the vegetation consists of mature balsam and hemlock.

The San Diego Property is located along the western margin of the Intermontane Belt consisting of the Hazelton and Stuhini Groups to the immediate east of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Hazelton Group occurs in the property area and is comprised of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. This sequence is cut by three stages of intrusive activity; the most important of which are the Coast Range Batholith and porphyritic quartz monzonite stocks northeast and south of the property that are related to porphyry molybdenum mineralization.

Geological mapping has shown the property to be underlain by andesite flows and tuffs, and an assemblage of argillites, siltstones, greywackes, grits and conglomerates. These units are faulted into contact with, and intruded by a fine-grained microdiorite to porphyritic diorite.

Mineralization occurs within four MinFile occurrences described as follows:

1. San Diego – consists of pyritic sandstone, with irregularly distributed chalcopyrite, interbedded with barren argillite of the Hazelton Group crosscut by narrow dikes. One sample from drillhole Number 2, drilled in 1916, assayed 2.40 grams per tonne gold and 1.9 per cent copper between 3.66 and 7.32 metres. Considered part of this MinFile occurrence is the Raspberry showing and the Knoll showing. The major feature of exploration interest is a soil anomaly within which the San Diego mineralization is centered. It is 1350 by 500 metre copper-gold-molybdenum-silver soil anomaly that is directly related to a mineralized porphyritic diorite intrusion. Mapping and prospecting have delineated copper-gold mineralization over a 1000 by 300 metre corridor within this soil anomaly.
2. Devlin – consists of bands of sphalerite and minor pyrite mineralization within a quartz vein, averaging 1.07 metres in width, that parallels the bedding of the host rock which consists of a sequence of Hazelton Group argillites, quartzites, argillaceous quartzites, volcanic breccias and tuffs, all crosscut by dikes.
3. Dak – consists of disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite occurring in intensely fractured Stuhini Group feldspar porphyritic flows that contain sericitized and albitized plagioclase and minor chloritized hornblende.

4. Fox – consists of a quartz-barite vein which is reported to contain irregular disseminations of sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena and which has been traced west for about 183 metres in Hazelton Group porphyritic andesite.
5. Red Bluff - mineralogy is characterized by disseminations, veins and fracture coatings of pyrite that comprises up to 15 per cent of the volcanic as well as minor chalcopyrite occurring locally along fractures and as disseminations.

3D INTERPRETATION
OF AN
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
ON THE
SAN DIEGO PROPERTY
DAK RIVER, KITSALT AREA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

2 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses compilation of data and interpretation methods of an airborne magnetic survey, carried out over the entire San Diego Property.

The general purpose of exploration on this property is to locate a porphyry copper deposit as is suggested by previous exploration on the property, especially the gold/copper soil anomaly centered on the San Diego MinFile occurrence. An additional purpose is to locate mineralization similar to the MinFile occurrences that occur on the property. The specific purpose of the work discussed within this report is to locate areas of possible mineralization by mapping magnetic lineations as well as by locating possible sources of anomalous RGS stream sediment sampling results.

3 PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of five contiguous tenures that comprise an area of 805.56 hectares as shown on figure #3: These tenures occur on NTS map sheet 103P/11 and BCGS map sheet 103P.053.

GRANBY GOLD INC.

SAN DIEGO PROPERTY

Dak River, Kitsault Area, Skeena MD, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	25-04	103P/11	JUL '25	1



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Exploration done right

TABLE 1 –SAN DIEGO PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS				
<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1052594	San Diego	June 15, 2017	Sept 12, 2026	164.77
1111594		Feb 28, 2024	Sept 12, 2026	18.30
1112068		Mar 22, 2024	Sept 12, 2026	18.30
1121640	San Diego 2	Mar 12, 2025	Sept 12, 2026	494.31
1121641	San Diego 1	Mar 12, 2025	Sept 12, 2026	109.88
TOTAL AREA				805.56

The “Expiry Date” assumes that this report will be accepted for assessment credits.

The property is owned by Granby Gold Inc. of West Vancouver, BC.

4 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The San Diego Property is located approximately 6.5 km north of the semi-abandoned village of Kitsault, 55 km southeast of the village of Stewart, and 145 km north-northeast of the town of Prince Rupert at the confluences of Gumas and Washout creeks with Dak River which flows into Alice Arm.

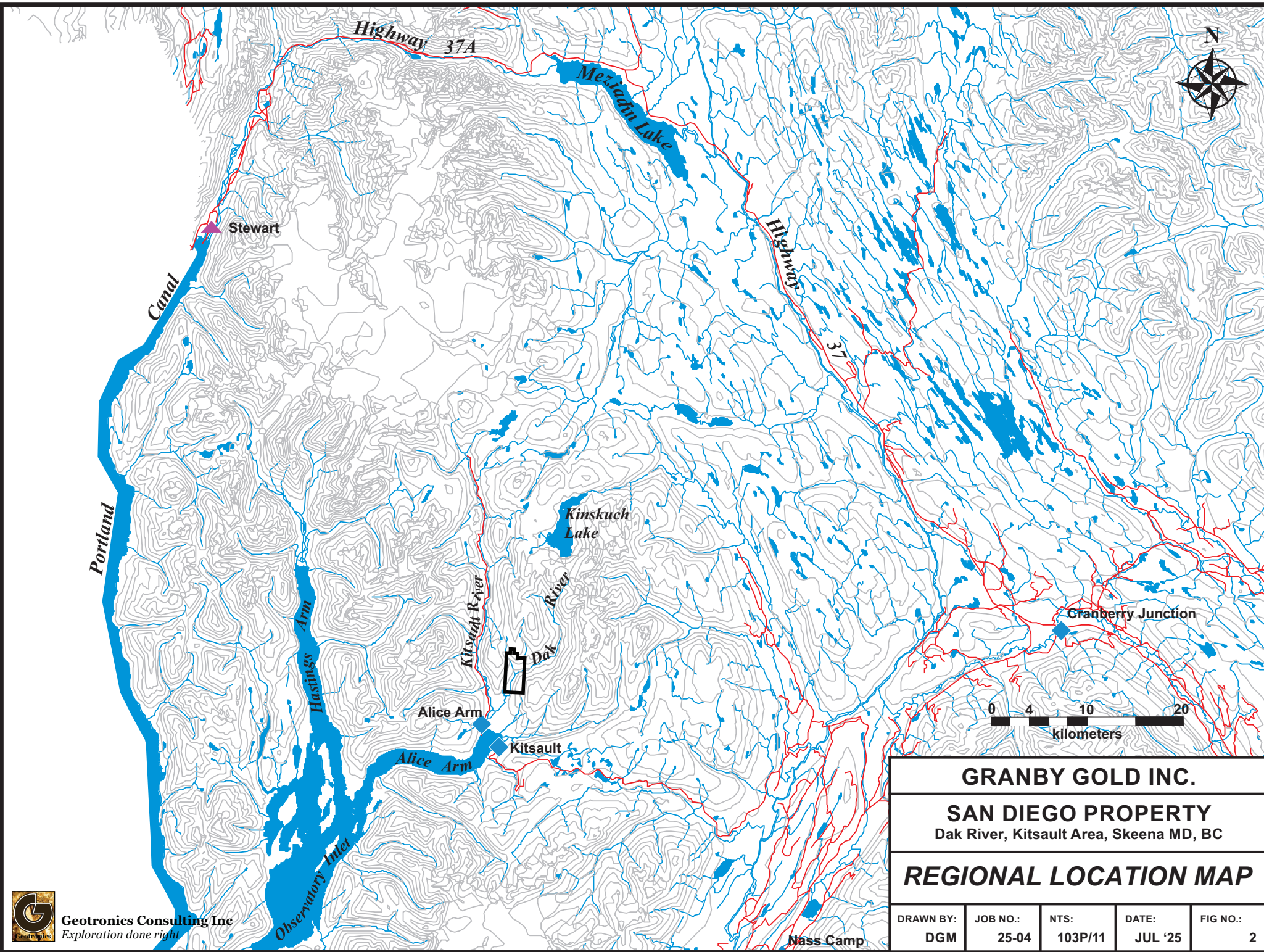
The geographical coordinates for the center of the San Diego Property are 55° 32’ 05.4” North Latitude, and 129° 26’ 31.4” West Longitude with the UTM coordinates being 472100 m E and 66154400 m N within zone 9. The NTS map index is 103P/11, and the BCGS map index is 103P.053.

The only reasonable access, at this point, is by helicopter from Stewart where helicopters are based and would take about 40 minutes. However, a northerly-trending access road to the Ajax Property exists on the west side of Kitsault River running northerly from the village of Alice Arm. The claim map shows a road that branches easterly from the Kitsault road and runs northerly along Dak River onto the claim group. This road is at present not useable but may prove worthwhile to be upgraded for a sustained exploration program. Vehicles would have to be barged to Alice Arm, probably from Kitsault which has road access to Highway 37.

5 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

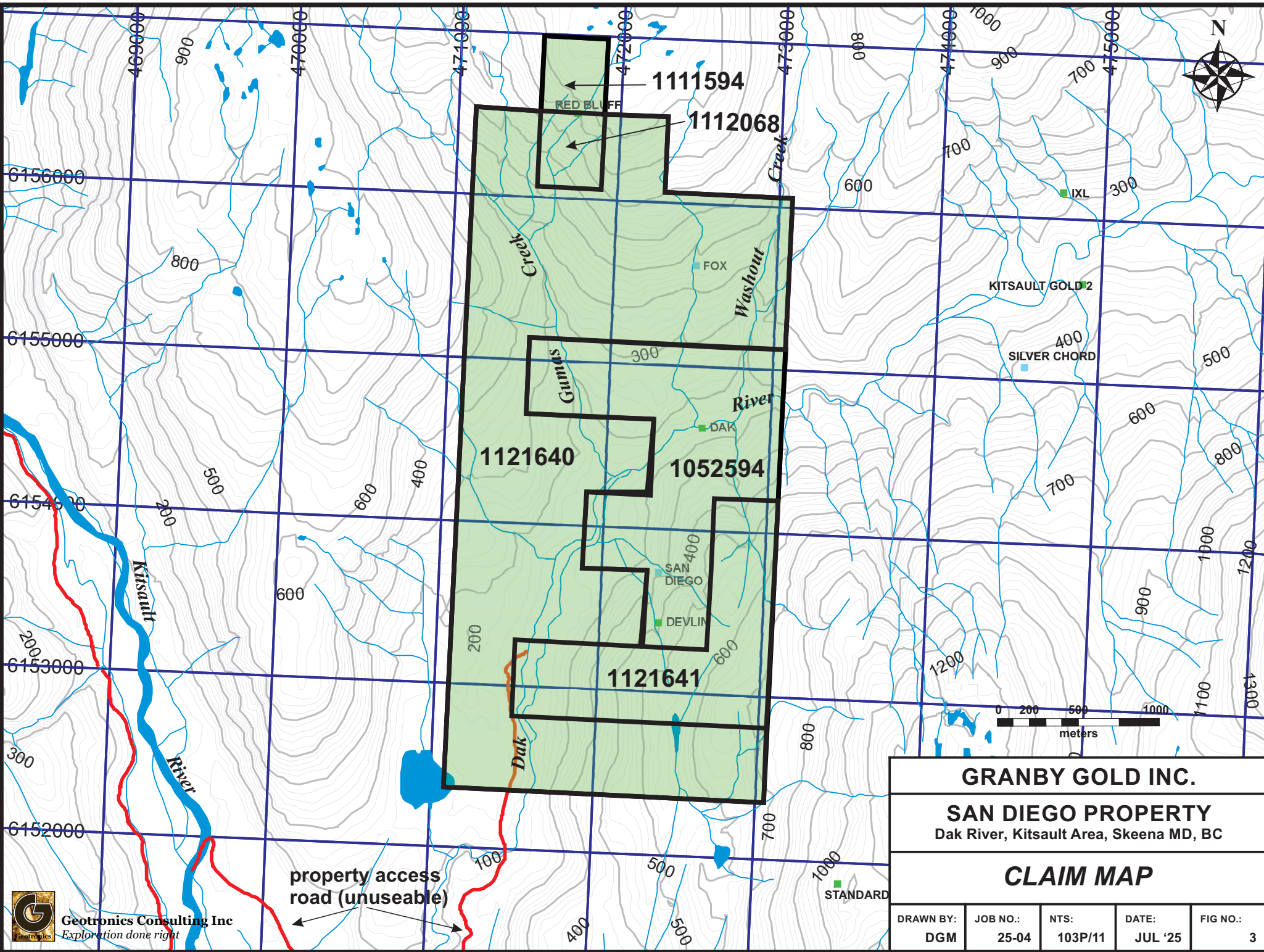
The San Diego Property occurs within the Boundary Ranges, a physiographic unit on the east side of the Coast Mountains. The Boundary Ranges have a core of intrusive granitic rocks that are flanked along the eastern margin by sedimentary and volcanic rocks. As noted below, these volcanic rocks underlie the northern half of the property.

The property occurs on the southwesterly-and southerly-flowing Dak River at its confluences with Gumas Creek and Washout Creek, as shown on the claim map. These creeks and the river are the



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GRANBY GOLD INC.				
SAN DIEGO PROPERTY				
Dak River, Kitsault Area, Skeena MD, BC				
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	25-04	103P/11	JUL '25	2



GRANBY GOLD INC.				
SAN DIEGO PROPERTY Dak River, Kitsault Area, Skeena MD, BC				
CLAIM MAP				
DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	25-04	103P/11	JUL '25	3

main water sources. The elevation ranges from 120 meters at the southwestern property boundary on Dak River, to 930 meters at the northern boundary. The terrain varies from moderate in the area of the creek to very steep and rugged.

Tree line in the area is at about 1100 to 1200 meters, and thus the property is entirely covered by forest, which consists of mature stands of balsam and hemlock.

The temperatures are moderated by the property's proximity to the ocean but can reach 30°C in the summer months whereas in winter they can drop down to -35°C. Depending on the elevation, mining exploration can be carried out from May until the end of October. On a good year this can extend well into November at the lower elevations, though this cannot be relied on.

6 HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Work has been carried out on the four MinFile occurrences within the property, which are reported under the mineralization section of "Geology" below.

7 GEOLOGY

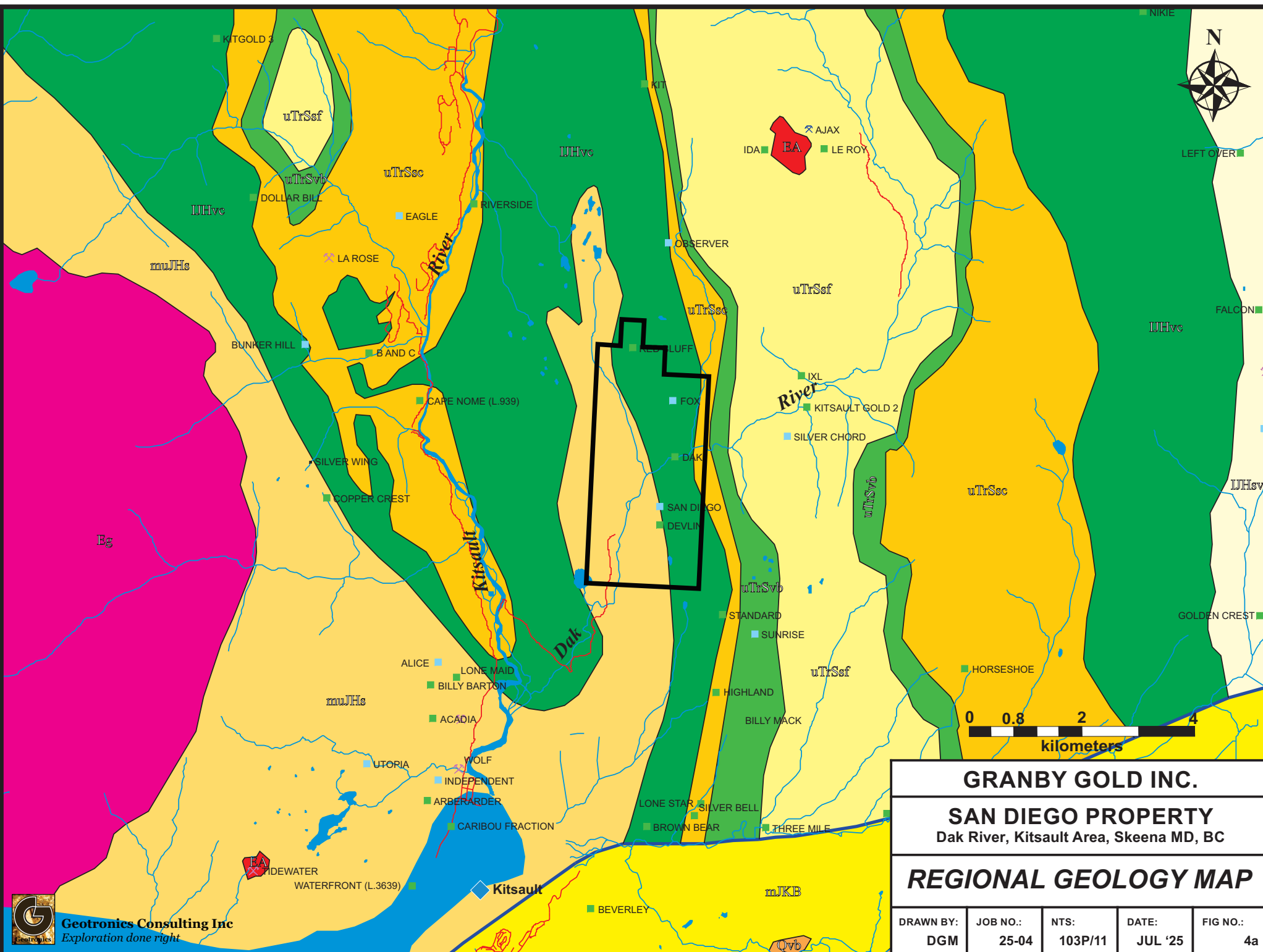
This section is taken from the BC MapPlace web site.

7.1 REGIONAL

The area is mainly underlain by stratified and intrusive rocks of Early to Middle Jurassic age that are part of the Stikine terrane (Stikinia), an arc terrane of oceanic affinity accreted to the North American continental margin in mid-Mesozoic time. The Stikinia terrane occurs to the immediate east of the Coast Plutonic Complex. It consists of mid- Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic oceanic volcano-sedimentary successions and coeval plutons that are commonly subdivided into Paleozoic, Triassic and Jurassic tectonic assemblages. Regionally, Hazelton Group rocks are overlain conformably by clastic strata of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, a predominantly turbiditic overlap succession recording the accretion of Stikinia to western North America. The Bowser Lake Group, along with fine-grained Middle Jurassic clastic rocks of the uppermost Hazelton Group (Salmon River formation), outline several structural culminations marking the western consolidation of the North American margin that post-dated the accretion of Stikinia and which coincided in large part with the arrival of the more westerly Alexander and Wrangellia terranes (Evenchick 1991a, b). The crests of the culminations are typically underlain and upheld by the relatively resistant volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group, and as such they correspond with many of the higher ranges and ice fields in the region.

7.2 PROPERTY

The following is taken from the 2003 report, ARIS # 27308, by Stewart Harris, P.Geo.



GRANBY GOLD INC.

SAN DIEGO PROPERTY

Dak River, Kitsault Area, Skeena MD, BC

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

DRAWN BY:
DGM

JOB NO.:
25-04

NTS:
103P/11

DATE:
JUL

FIG NO.: 4



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	STUHINI GROUP Upper Triassic basaltic volcanic rocks
	STUHINI GROUP - Lower Sedimentary Unit Upper Triassic mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	STUHINI GROUP Upper Triassic coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
	HAZELTON GROUP - EPICLASTIC/FELSIC UNIT Late Triassic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
	HAZELTON GROUP - INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC UNIT Lower Jurassic volcaniclastic rocks
	HAZELTON GROUP Middle to Upper Jurassic undivided sedimentary rocks
	BOWSER LAKE GROUP Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks, undivided
	ALICE ARM PLUTONIC SUITE Eocene quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks
	COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX Eocene intrusive rocks, undivided
	UNNAMED Pleistocene to Holocene basaltic volcanic rocks
	Contact
	Normal Fault



GRANBY GOLD INC.

SAN DIEGO PROPERTY
Dak River, Kitsault Area, Skeena MD, BC

GEOLOGY LEGEND

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	25-04	103P/11	JUL '25	4b

Geology on Figure 4 (now Figure 5) is based upon previous mapping by Savell (1992), and Kemp (1993), and the following geologic summary is abridged from Savell (1992). Geological mapping carried out in 2003 was largely confined to the 1.0 by 0.5 km Cu-Au soil anomaly between Chanterelle and Pine Creeks. The oldest unit on the property comprises a massive, blocky weathering grey-green to blue-green andesite flows and tuffs. This unit (**Unit ANDS**), which is correlative with Dawson and Alldrick's (1986) Unit 4, is locally porphyritic with hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts. This unit is overlain by an undivided assemblage of sedimentary rocks including; finely laminated dark grey to black argillites and siltstones, dark grey massive greywackes, and grits and conglomerates (**Unit SEDS**). This sedimentary package is correlative with Dawson and Alldrick's Unit 6. The greywackes locally include argillite clasts and the conglomerates contain felsic volcanic, argillite clasts and quartz pebbles.

The geologic unit most intimately associated with mineralization on the property is a massive, blocky and rusty weathering grey-green to pale blue-grey microdiorite to diorite unit (**Unit DIOR**) that trends north-northwesterly through the centre of the 1992-2003 grid area. It is in fault and intrusive contact with the andesites and sediments and varies from fine- to medium-grained and equigranular to hornblende- and/or feldspar-porphyritic. Locally the contact zones of this intrusion, particularly along Chanterelle Creek, have a fine-grained texture. This intrusion may be a subvolcanic equivalent of the Jurassic andesitic volcanics. There are numerous subvolcanic Jurassic intrusions distributed throughout the Intermontane Belt in northwestern B.C. that are directly related to Cu-Au mineralization.

The youngest unit on the property is comprised of a series of lamprophyre dykes (**Unit LAMP**) that are correlative with Alldrick et al's unit 10b. They are dark brown to black and contain 5-7% euhedral biotite phenocrysts. A prominent lamprophyre dyke is parallel to, and probably related to the northwest-trending fault located along Chanterelle Creek.

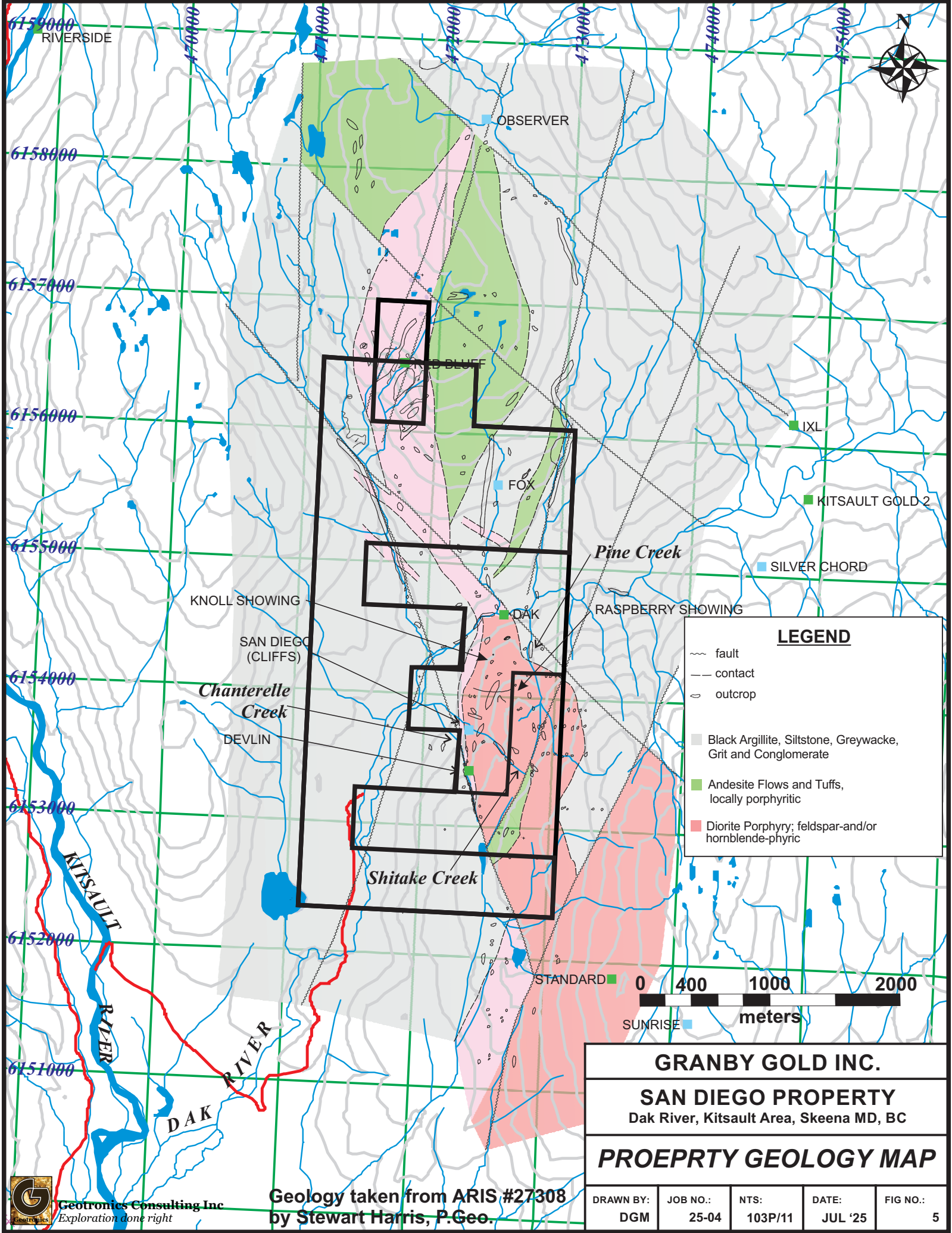
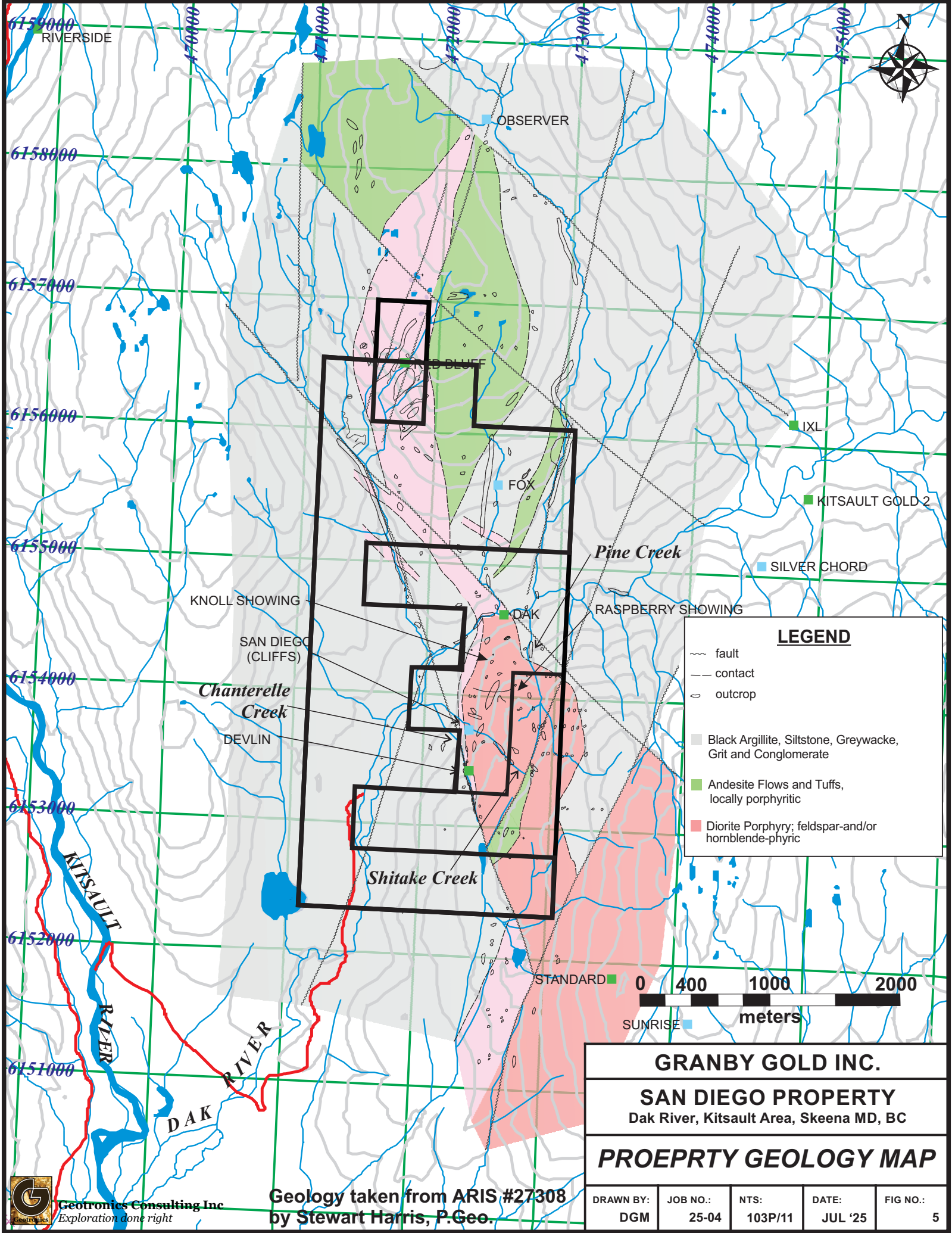
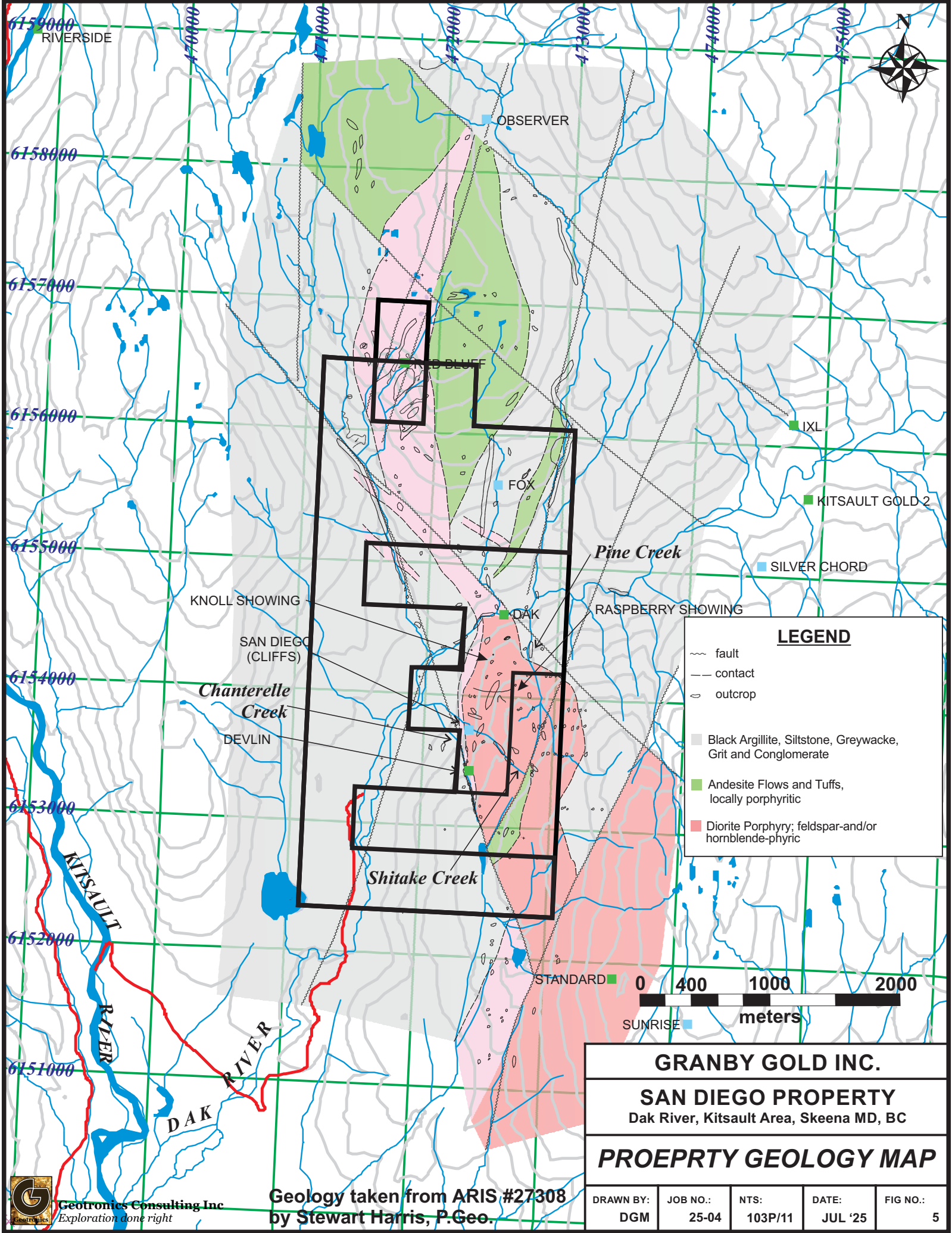
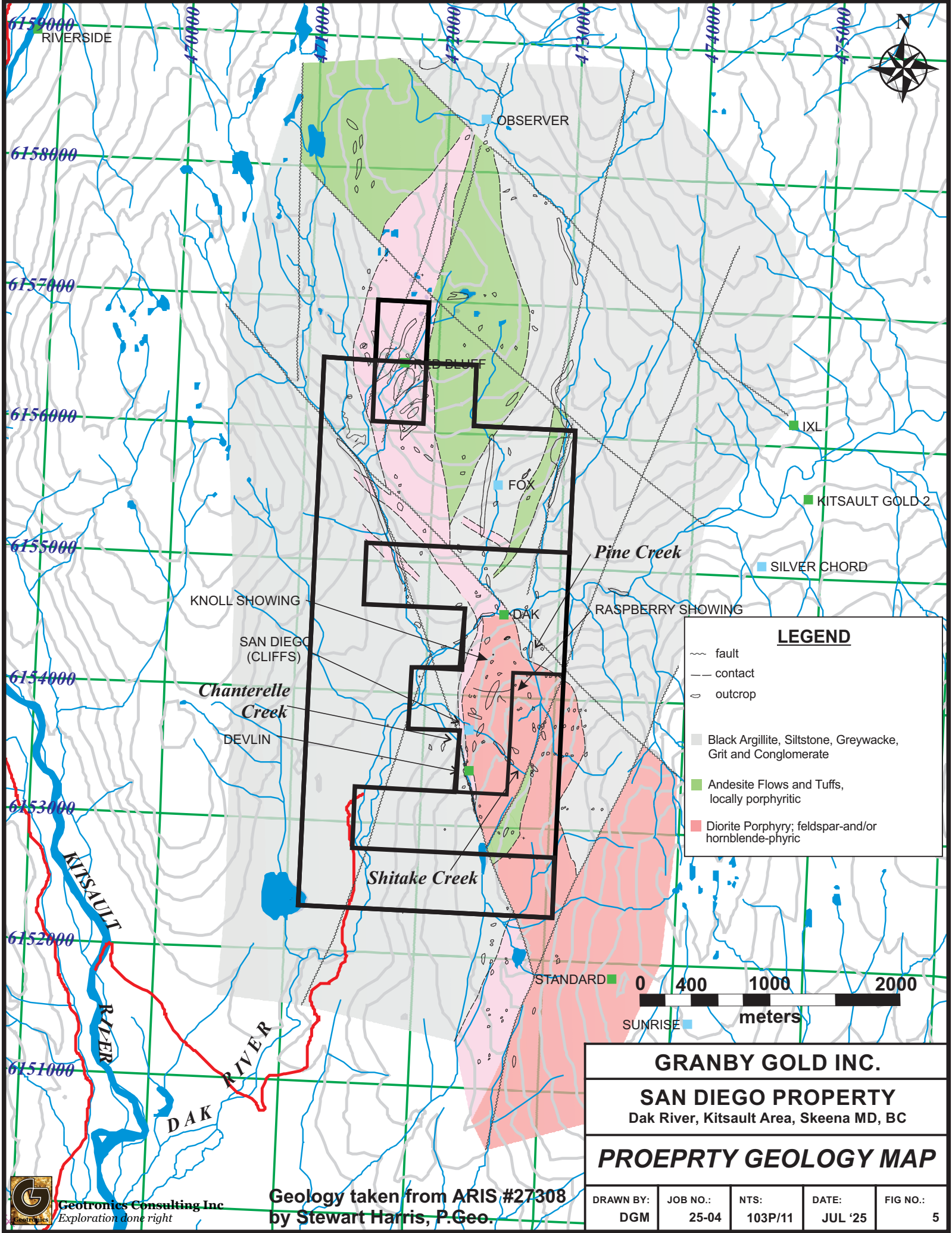
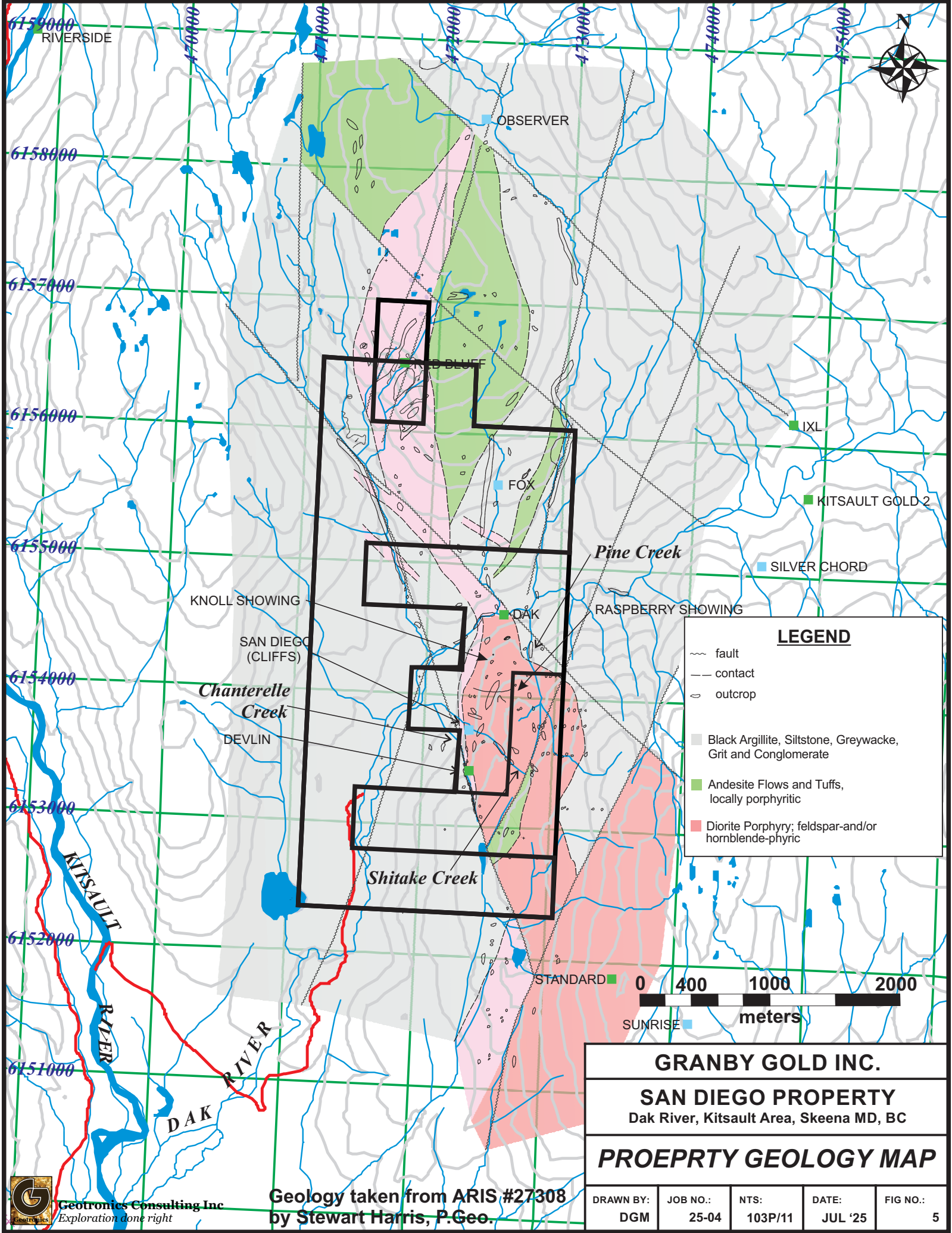
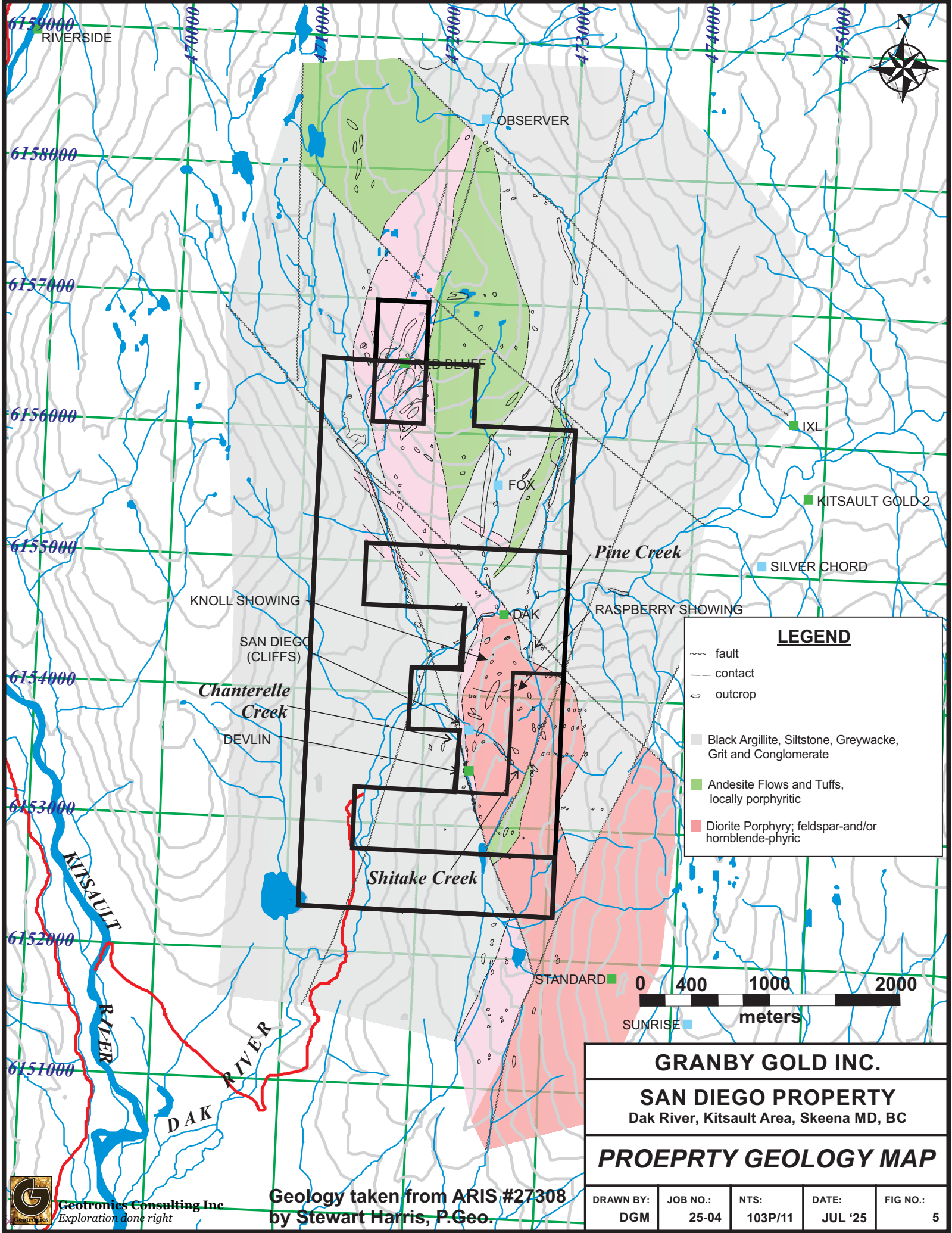
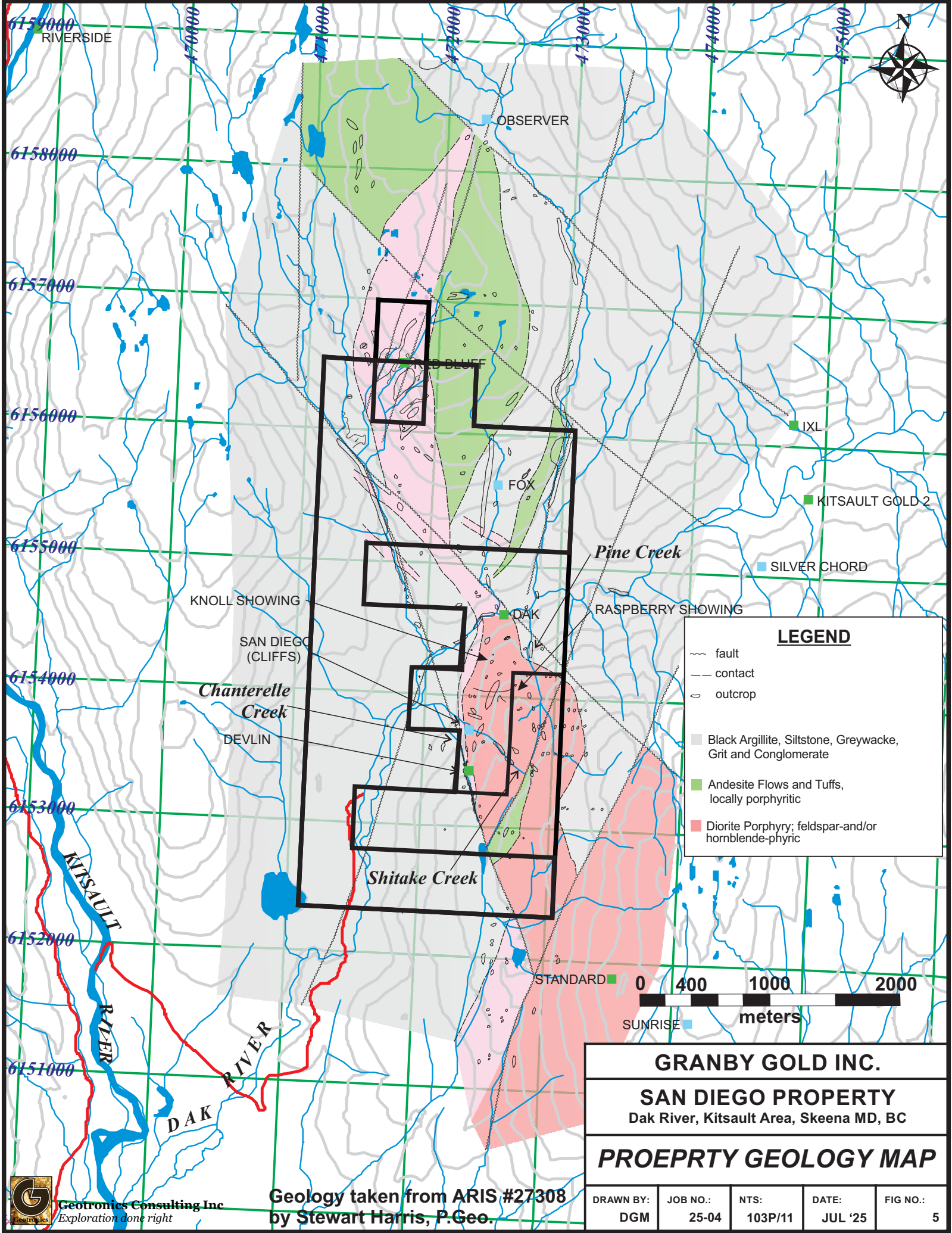
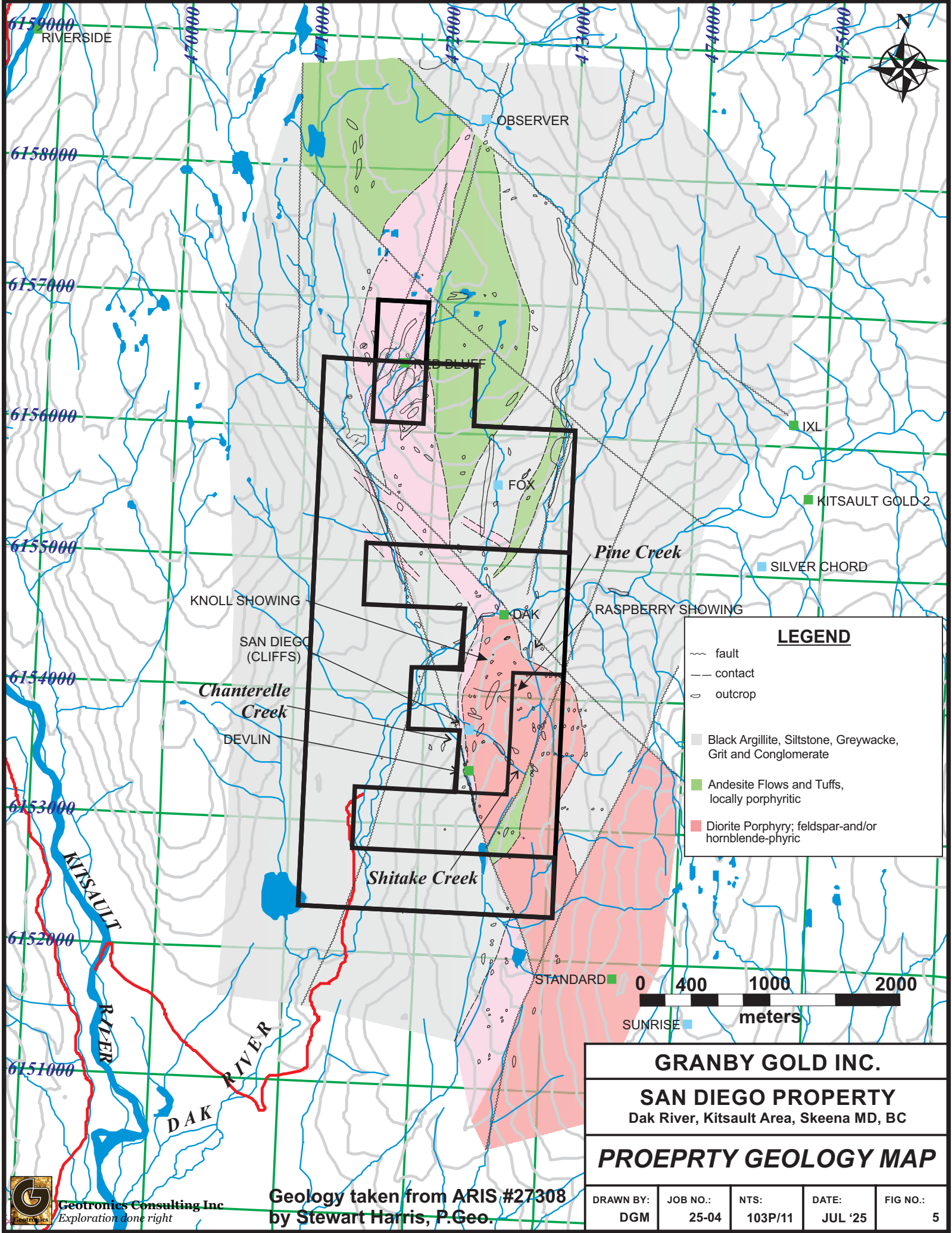
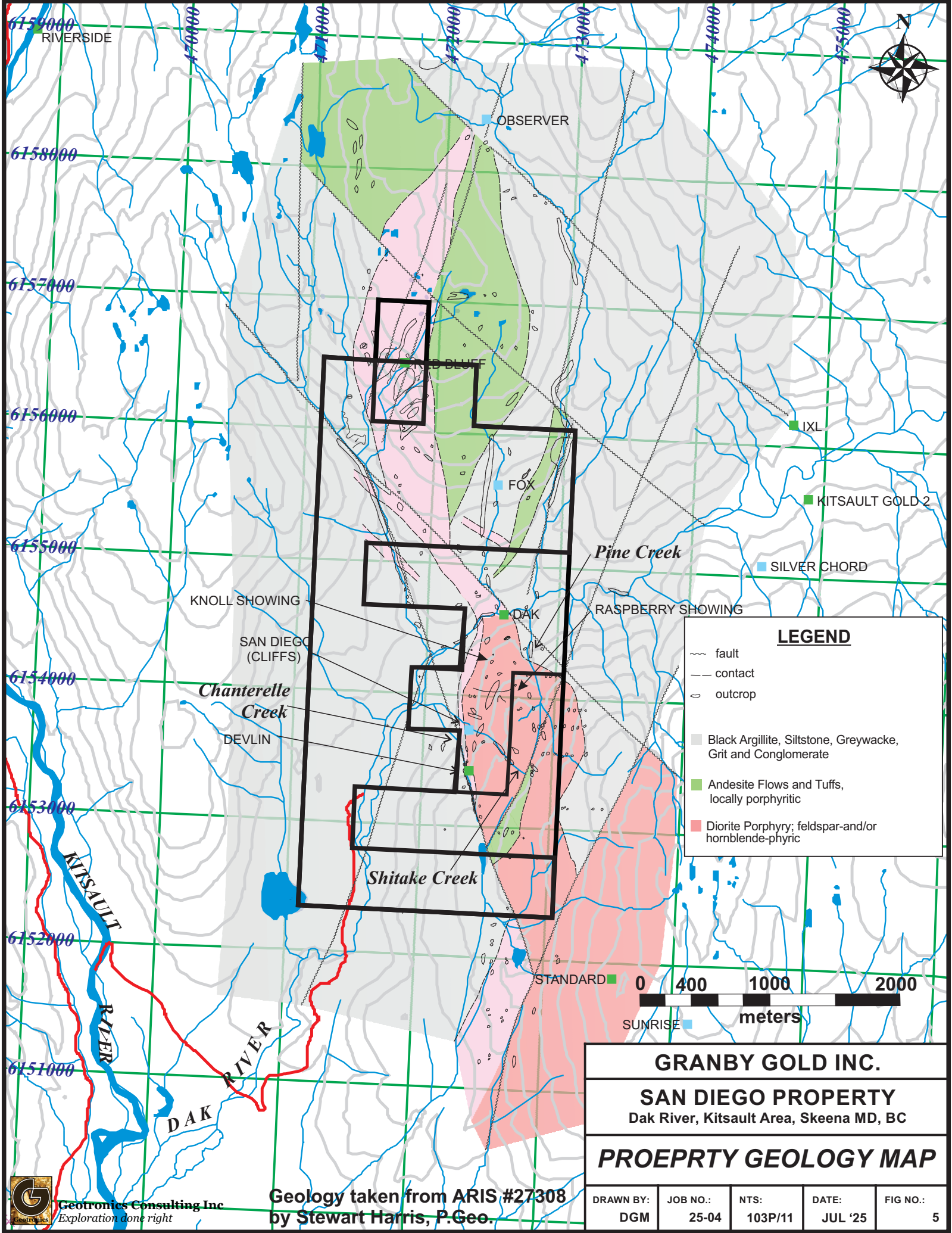
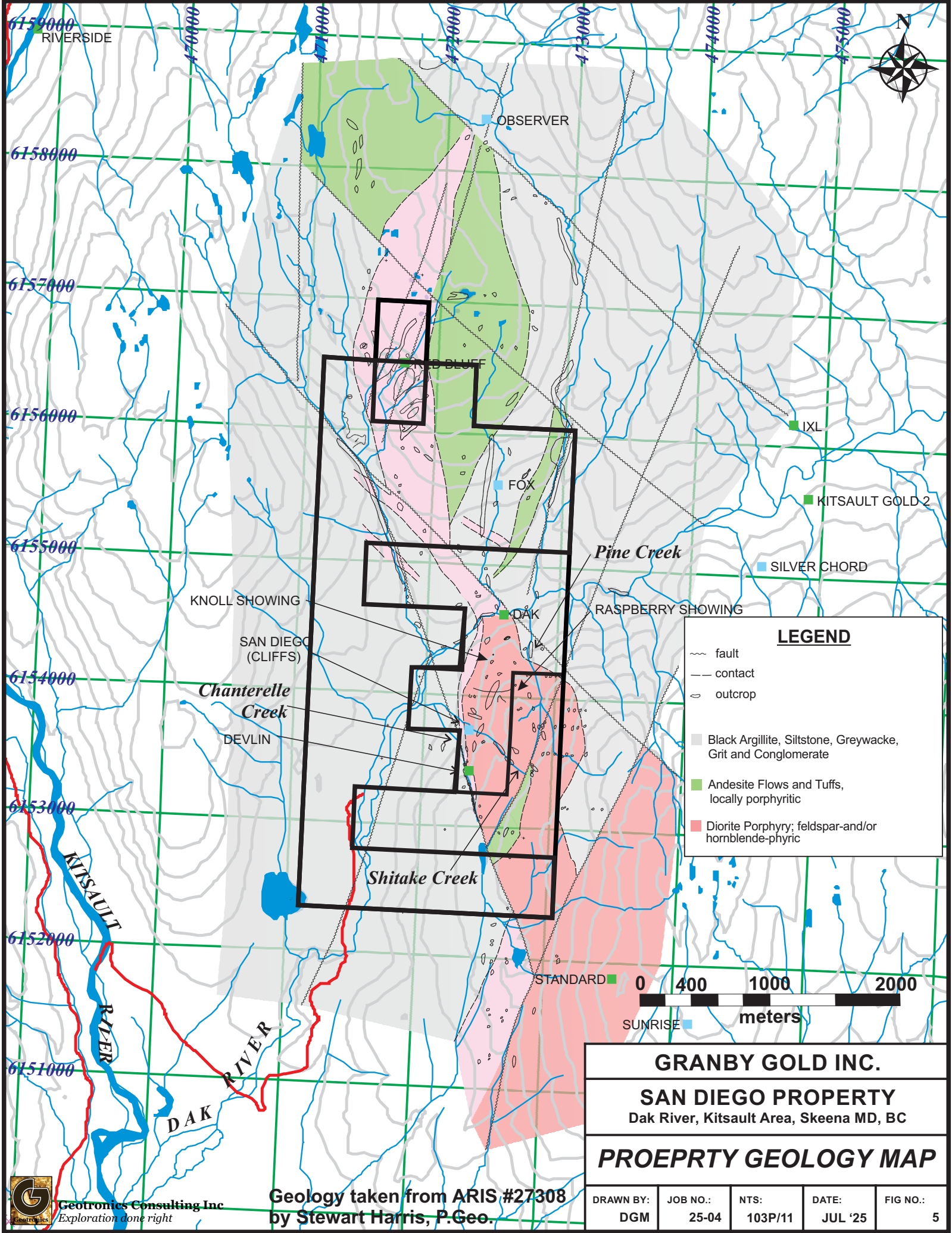
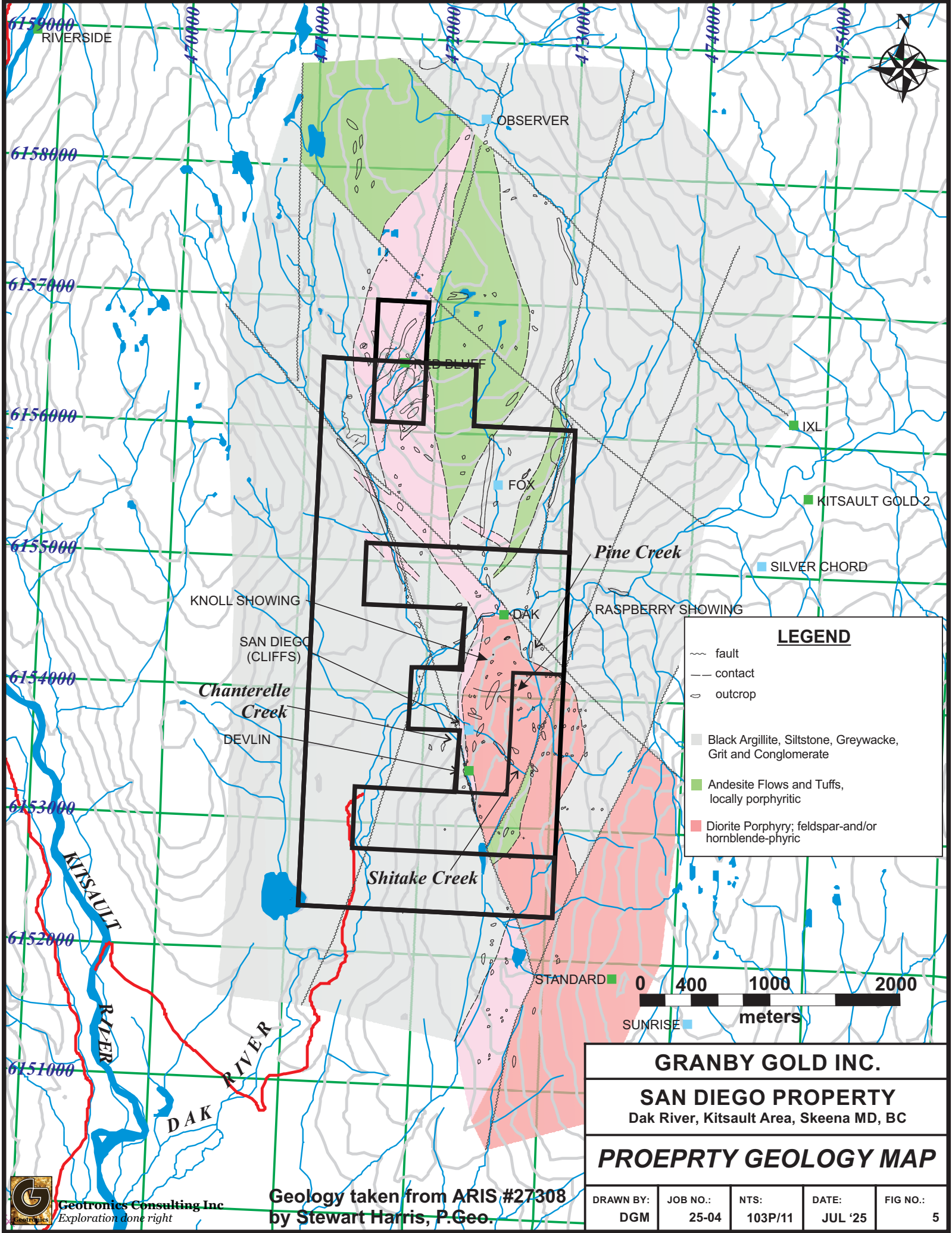
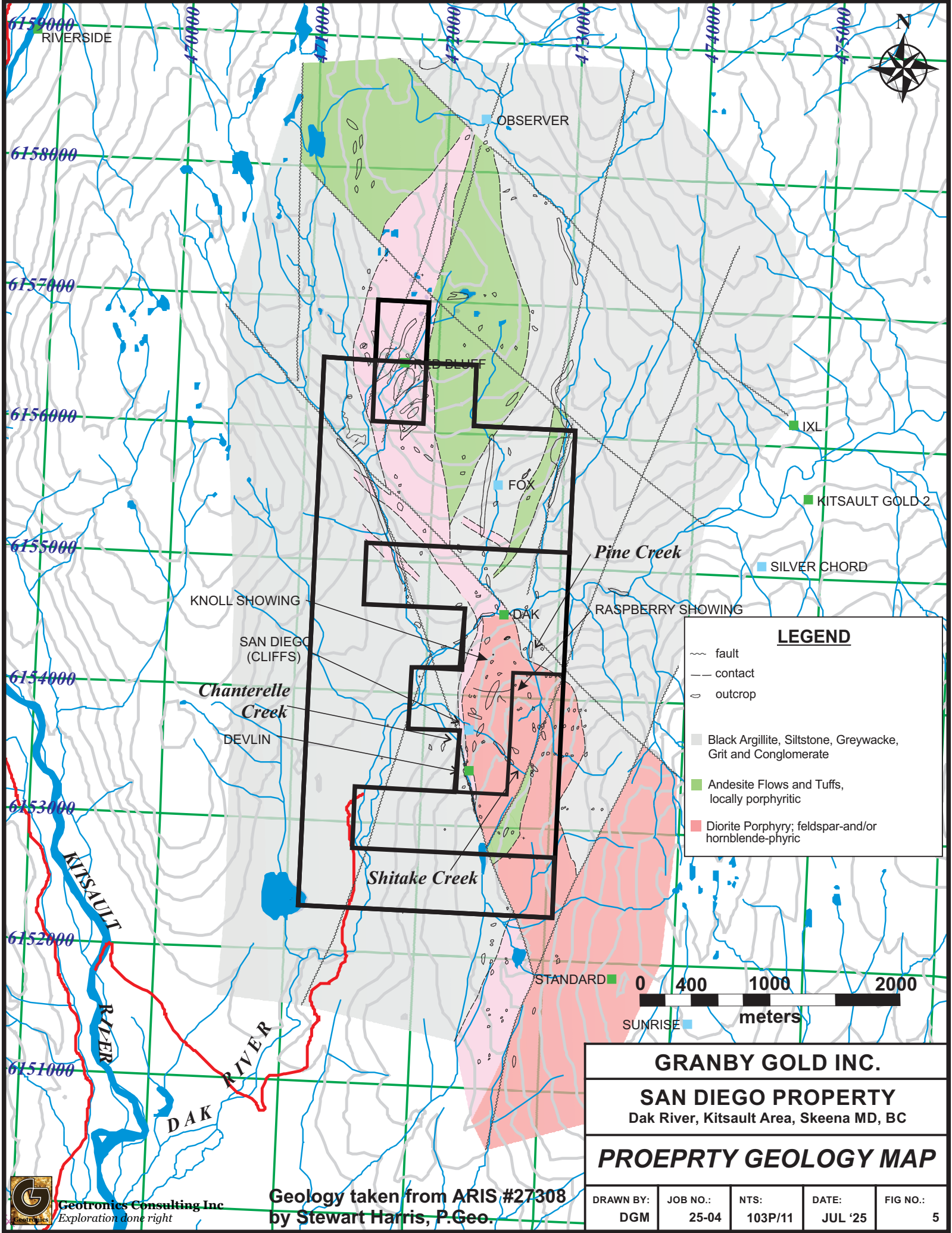
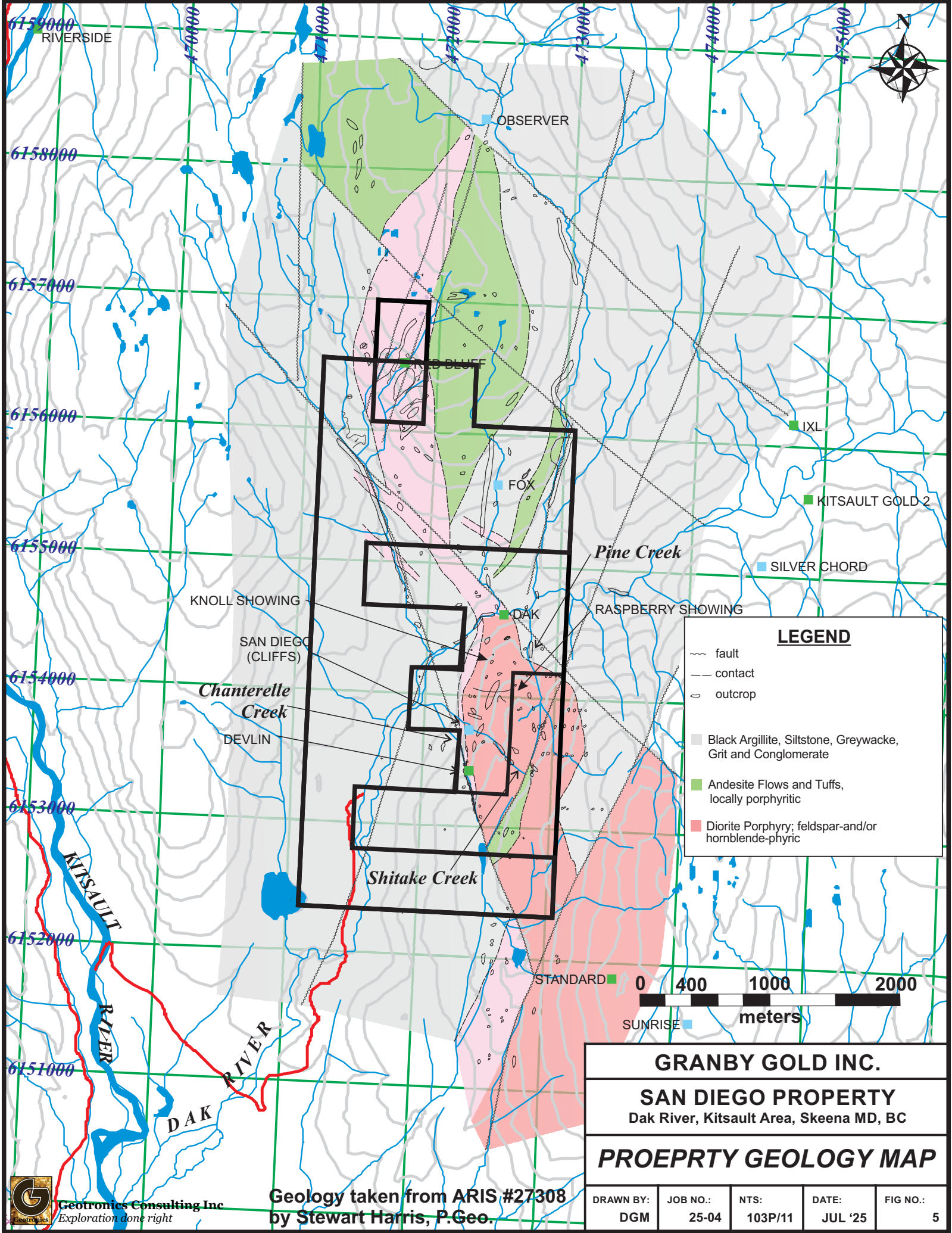
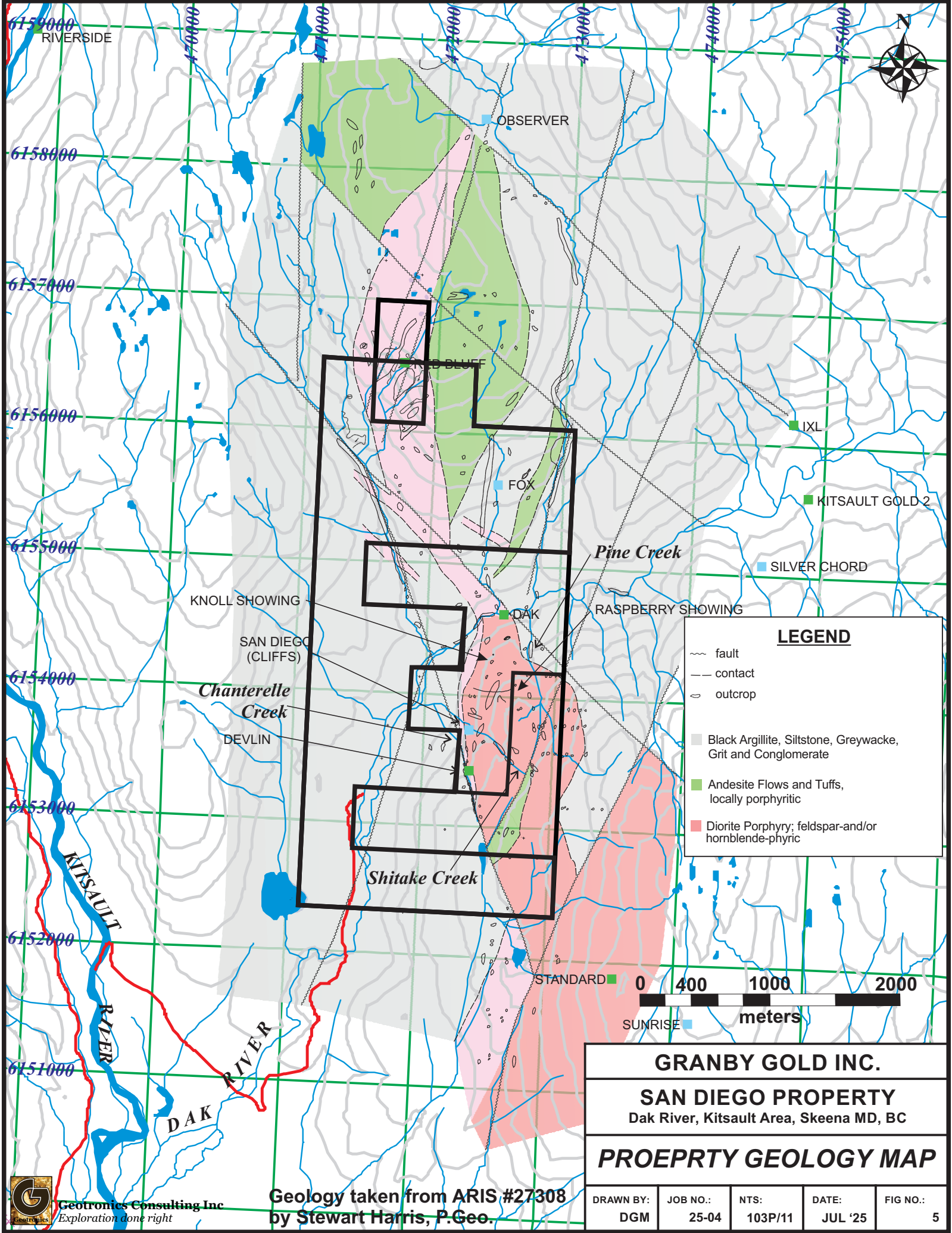
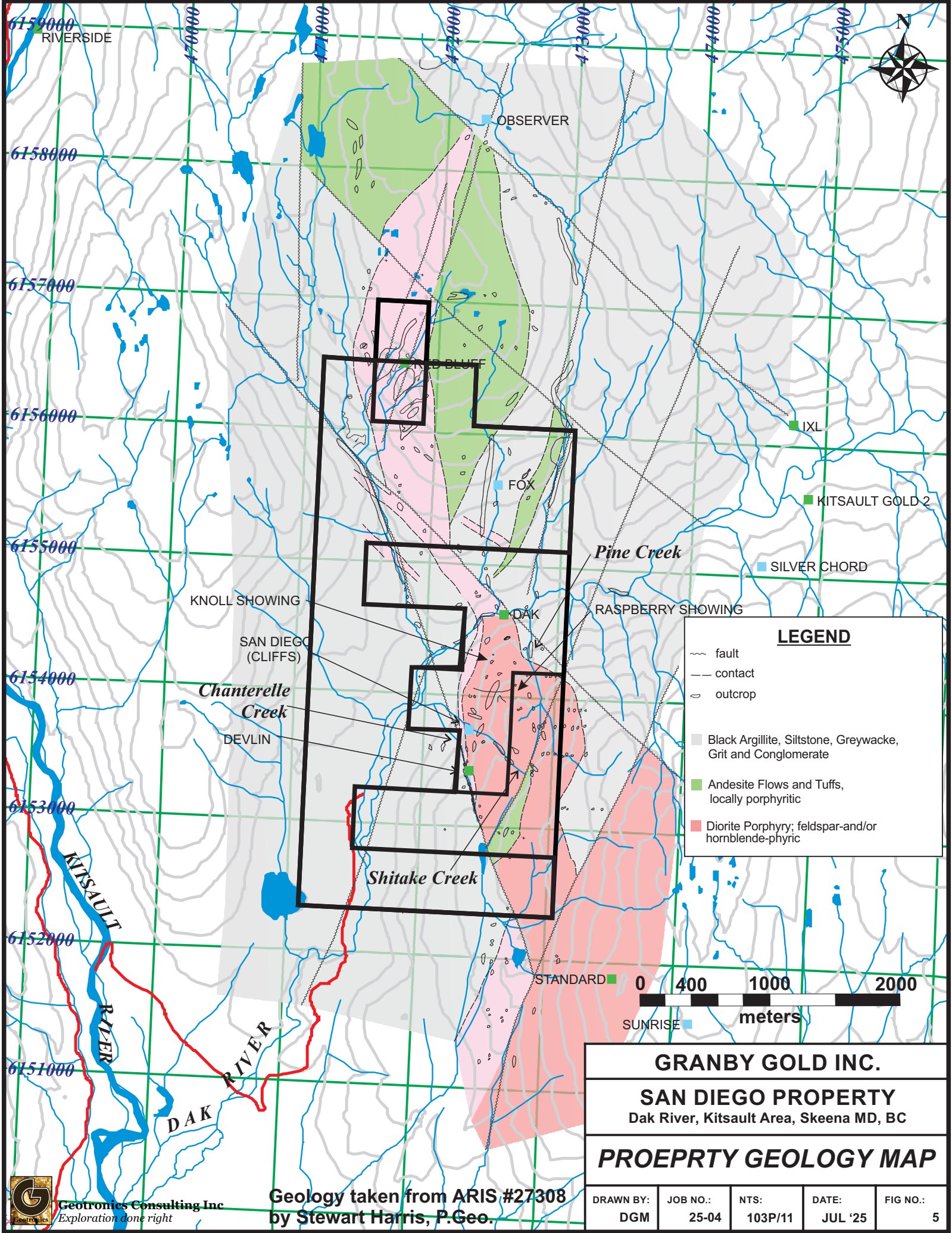
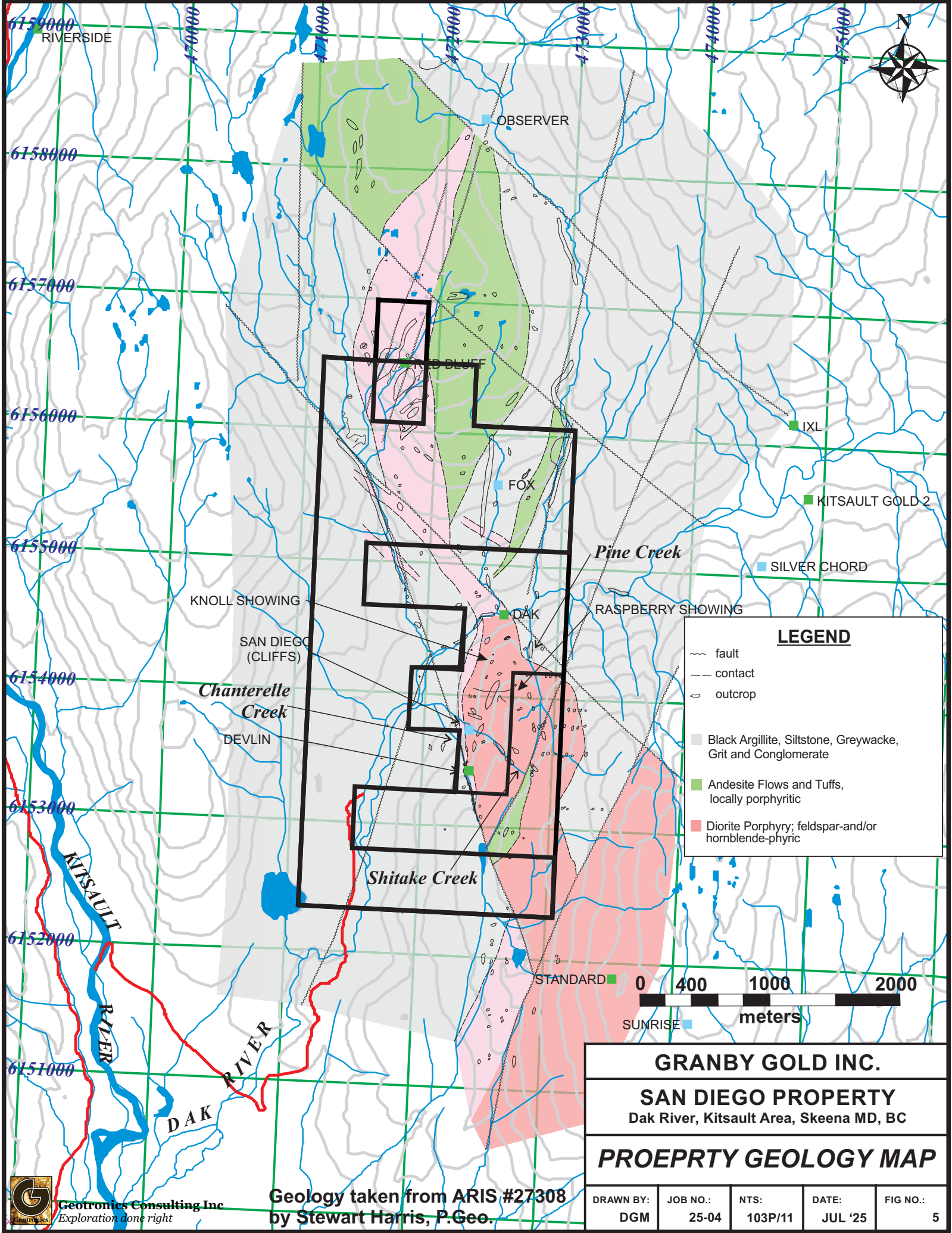
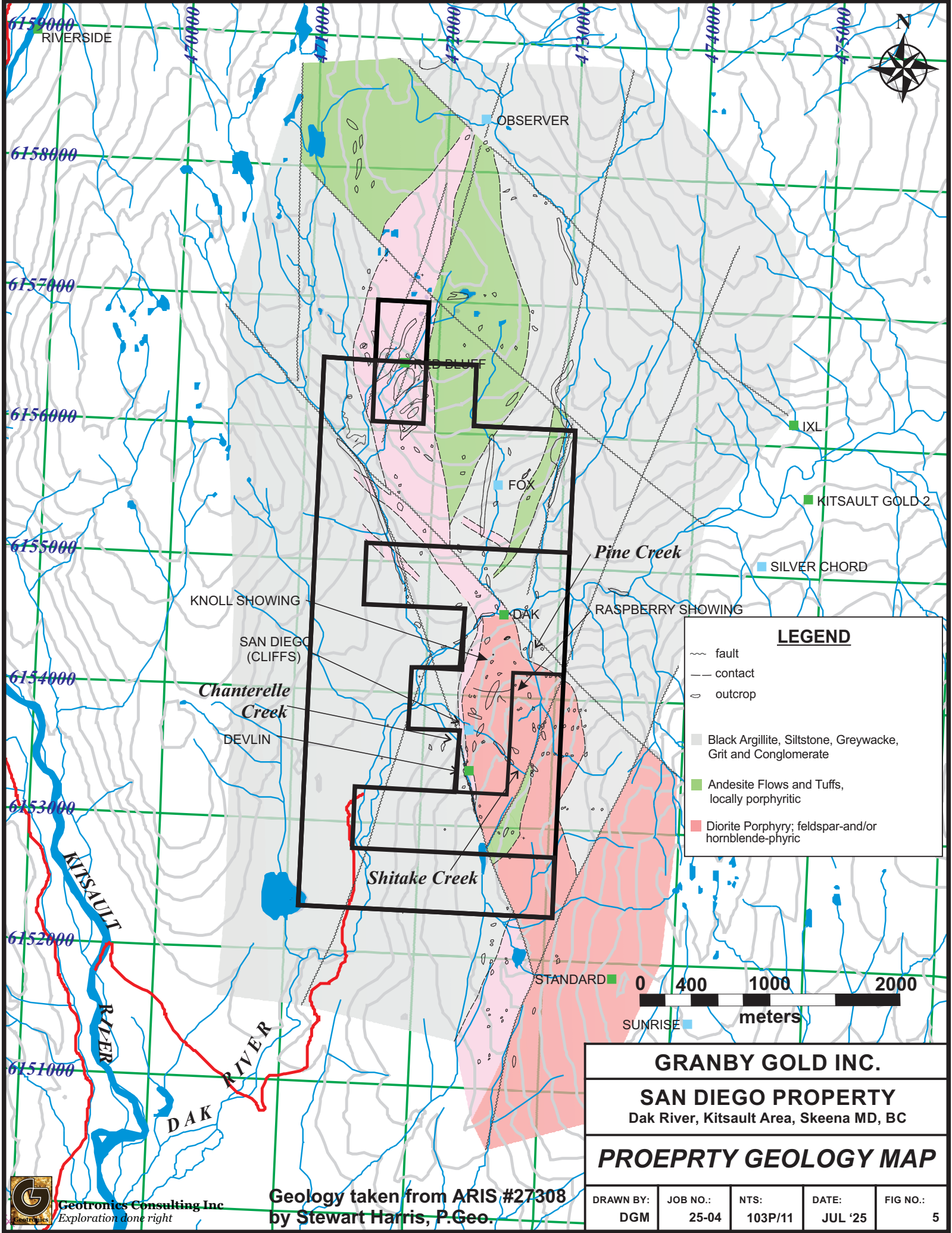
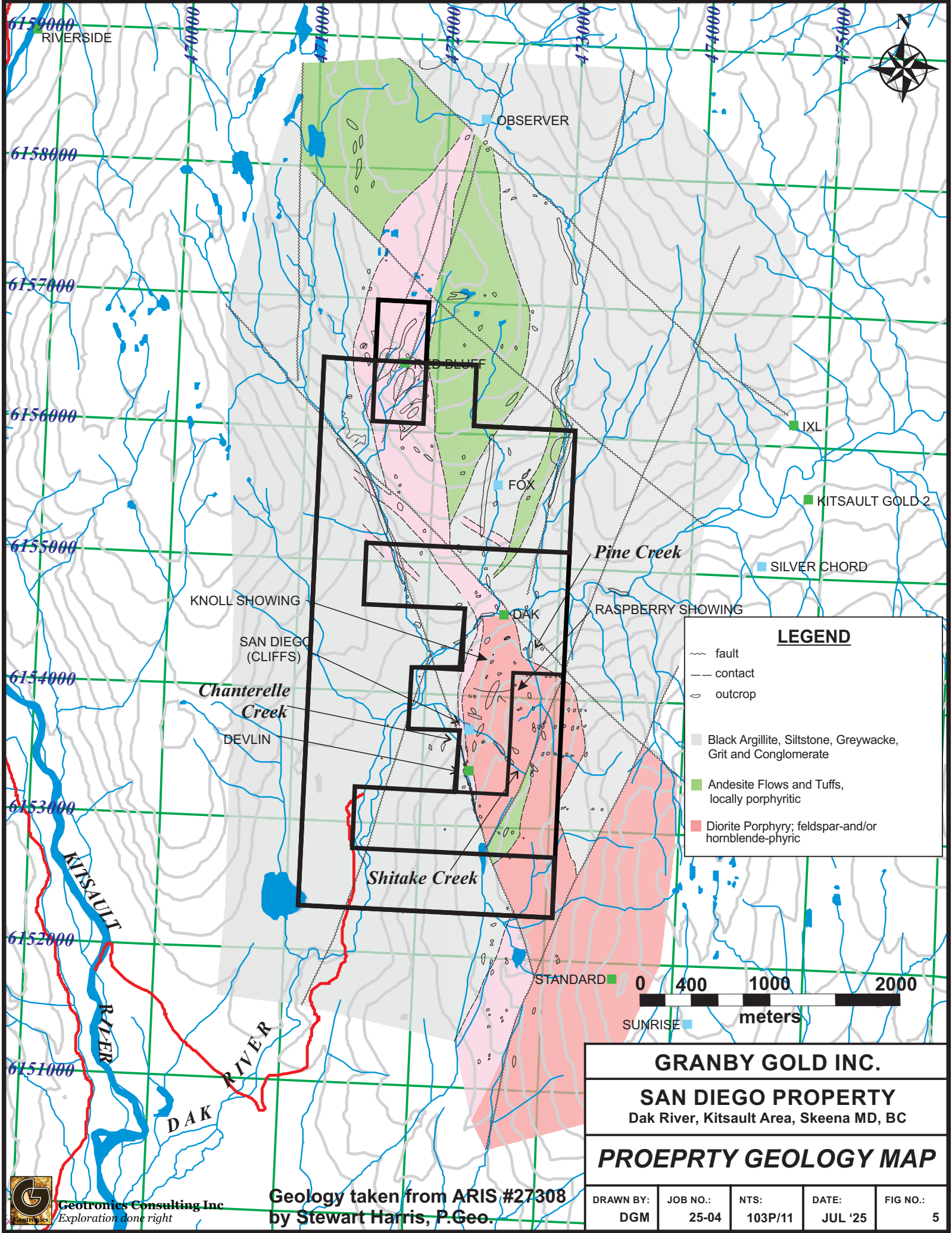
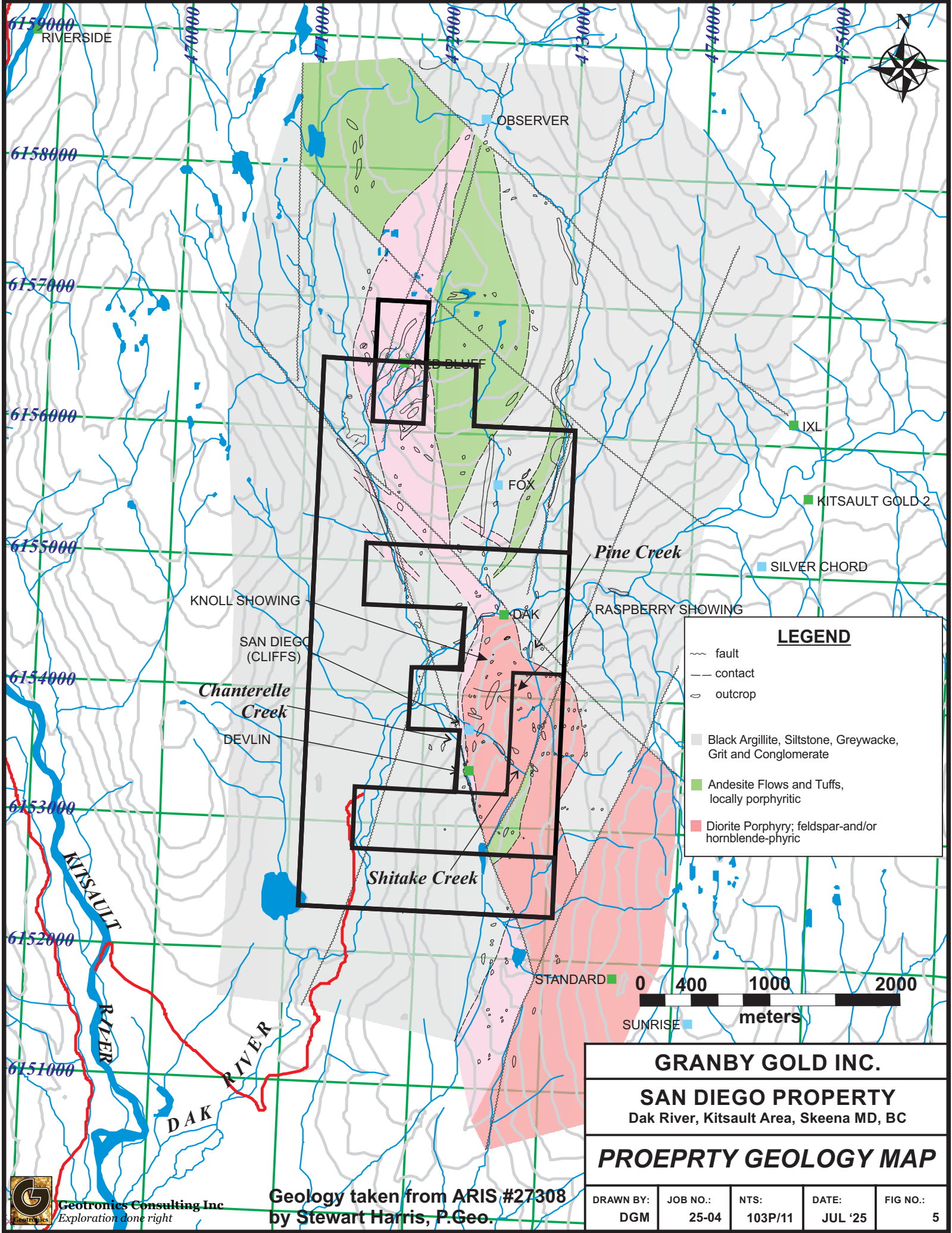
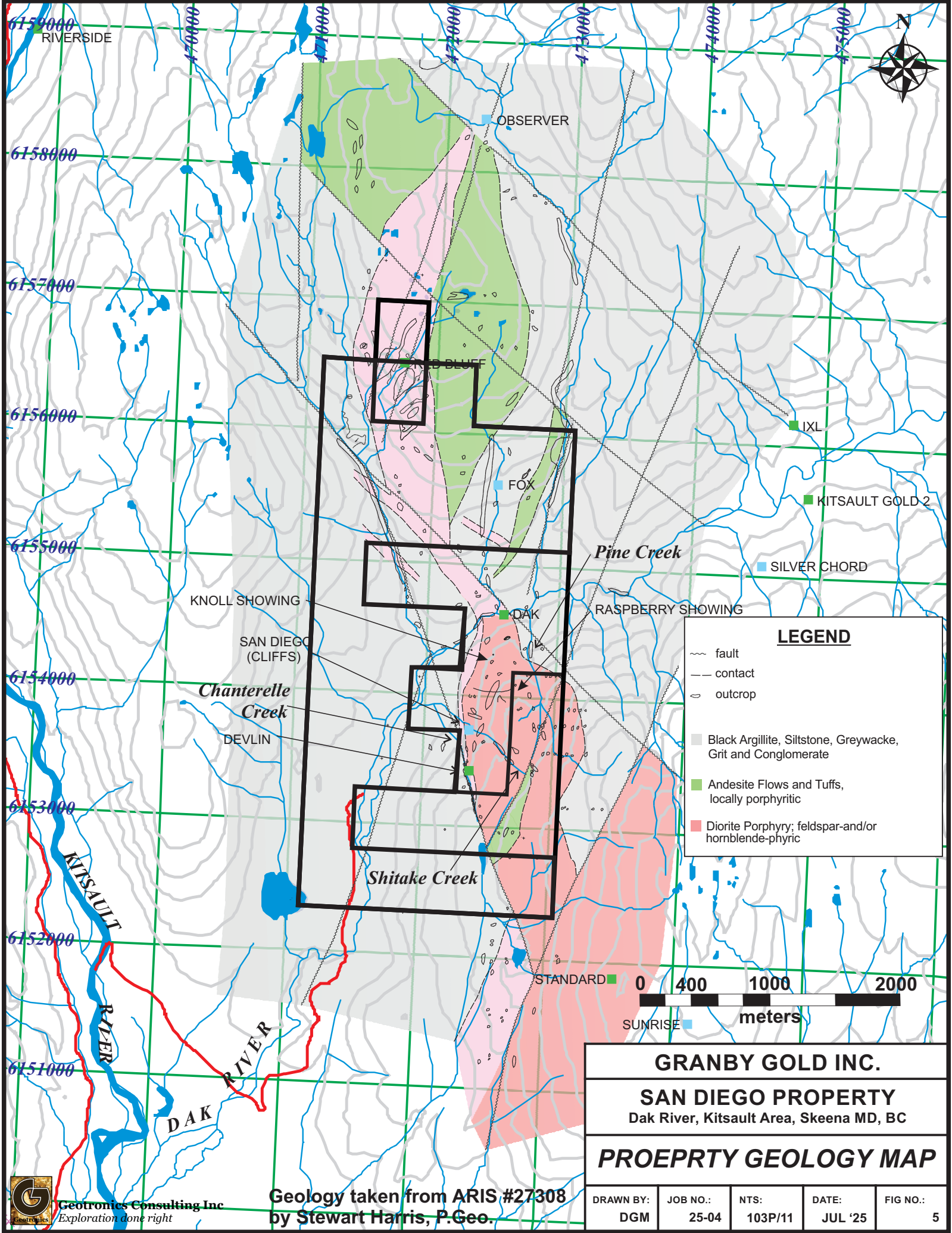
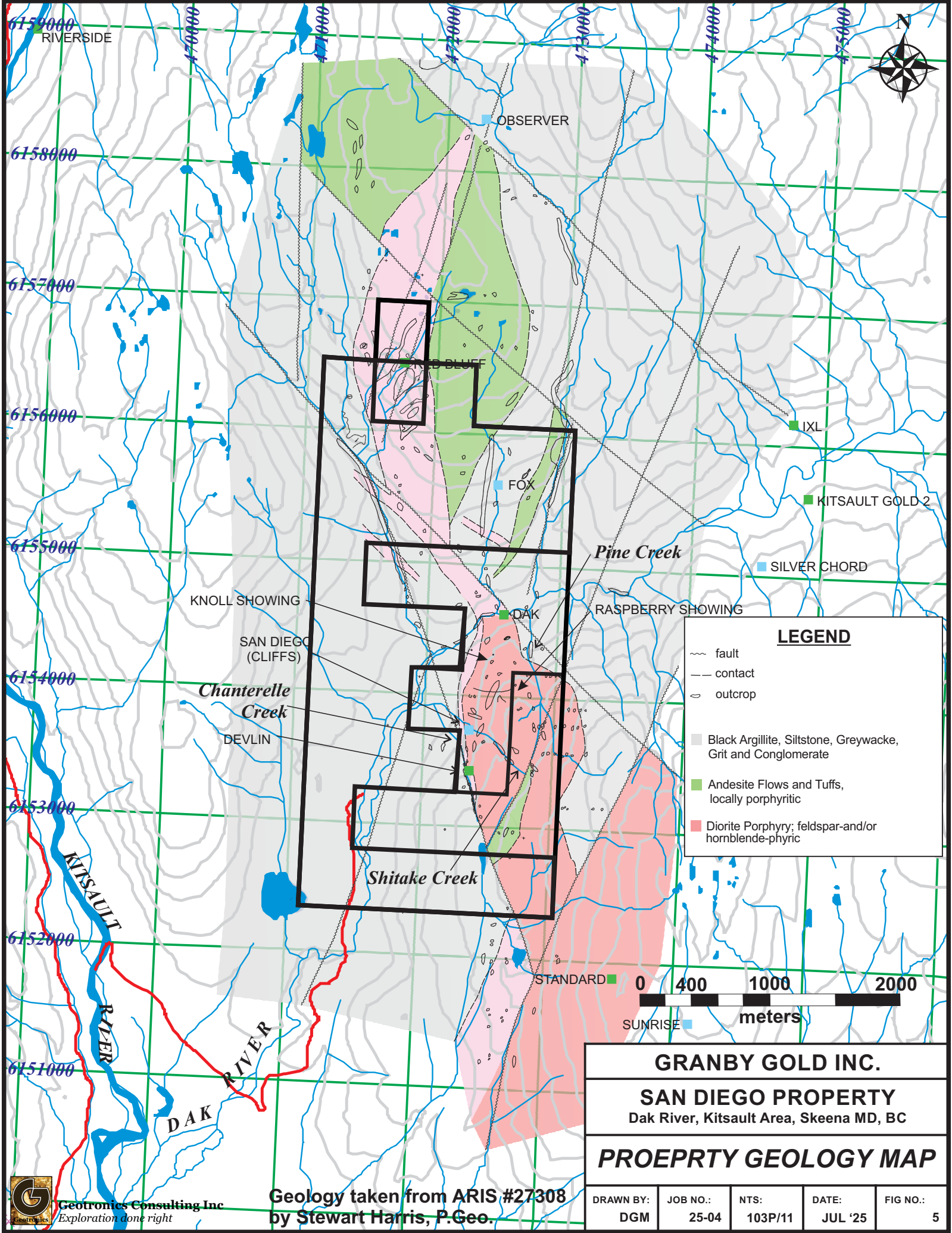
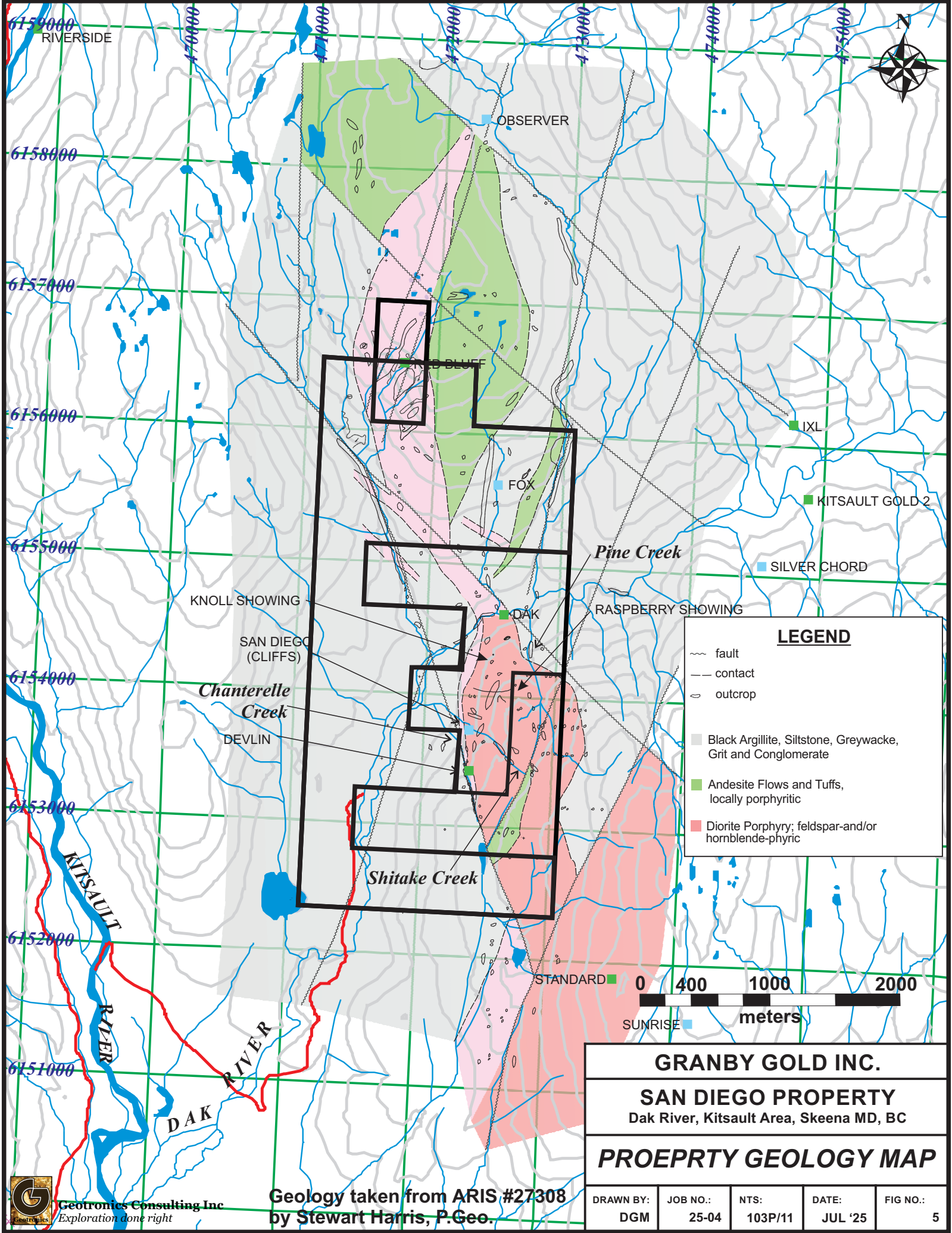
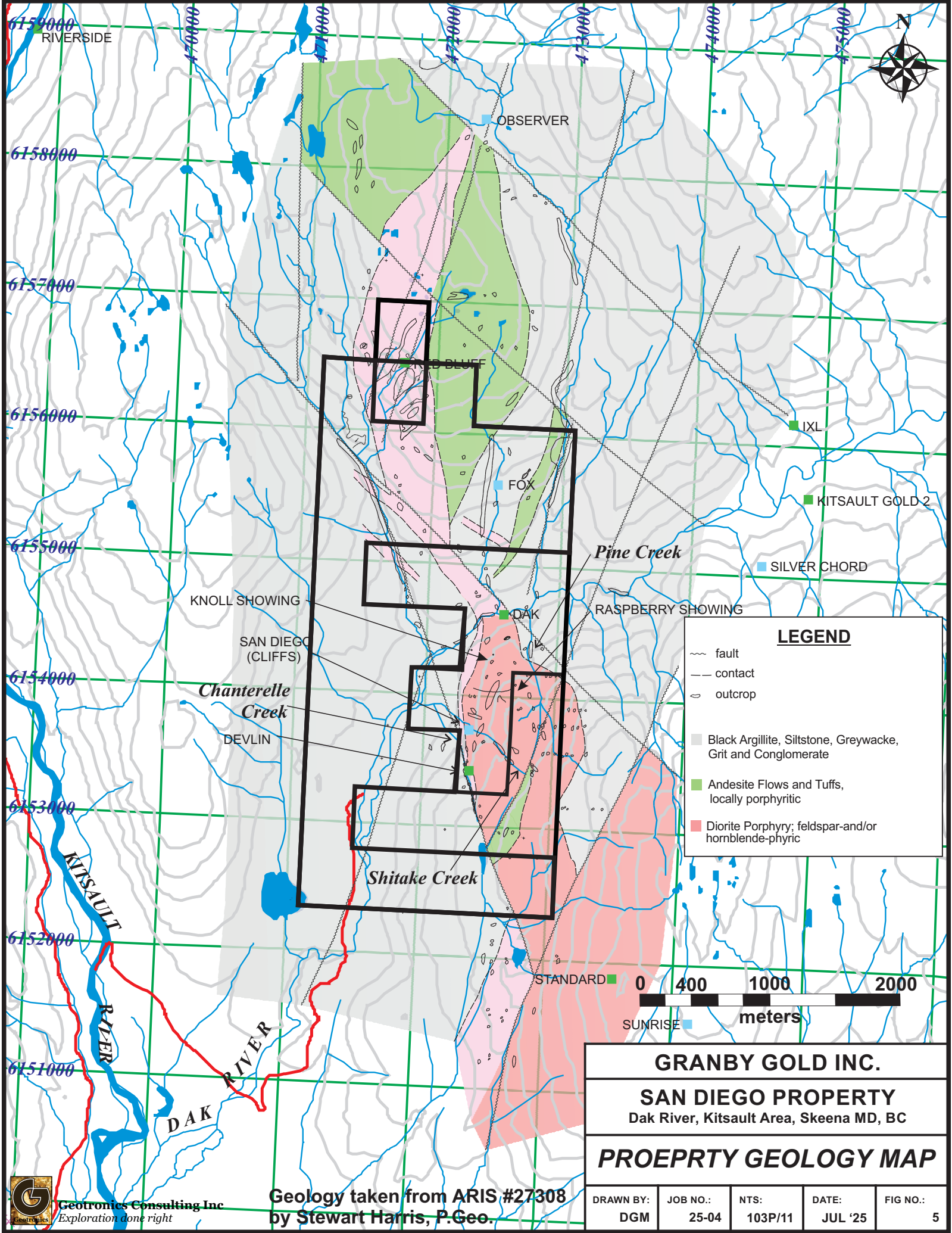
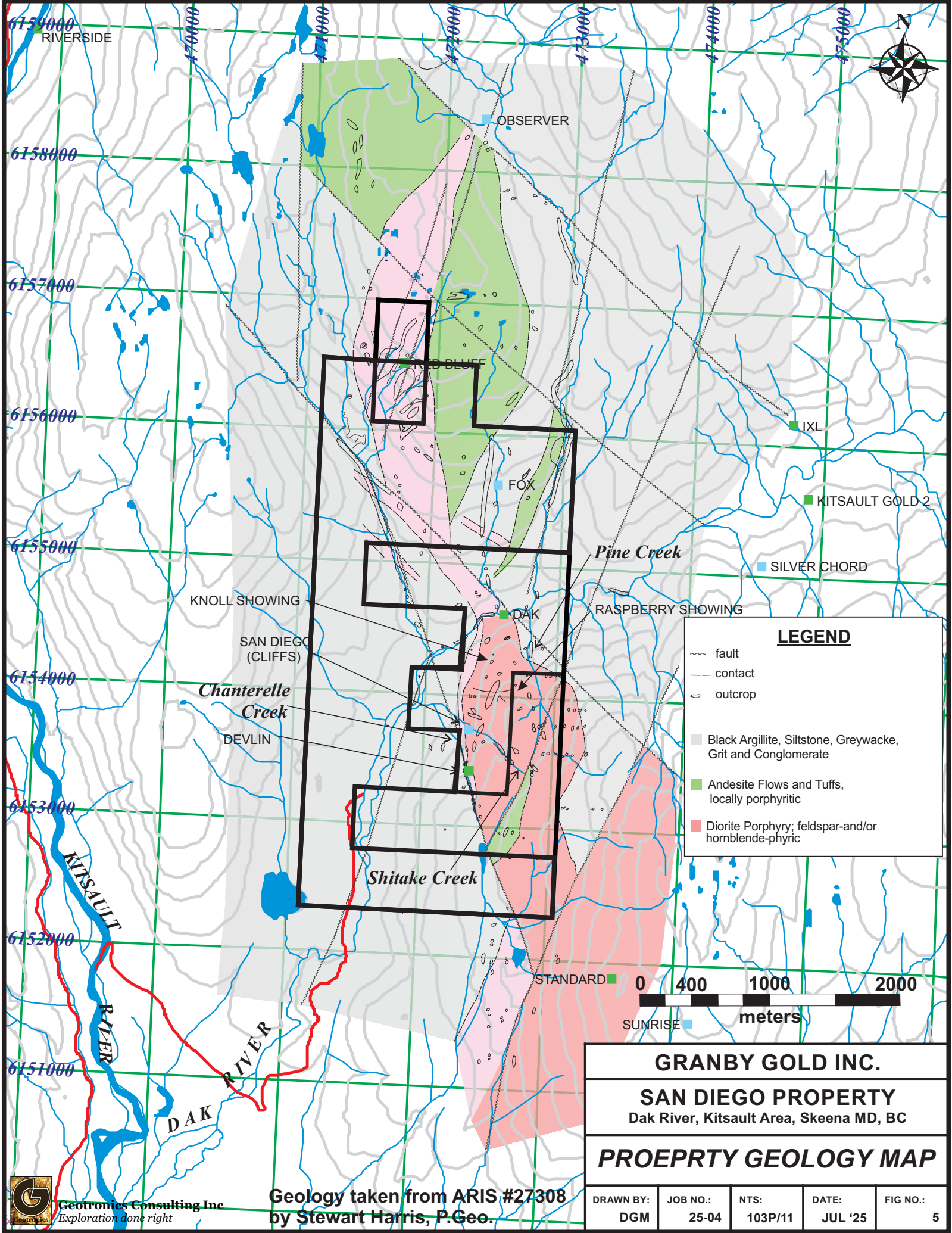
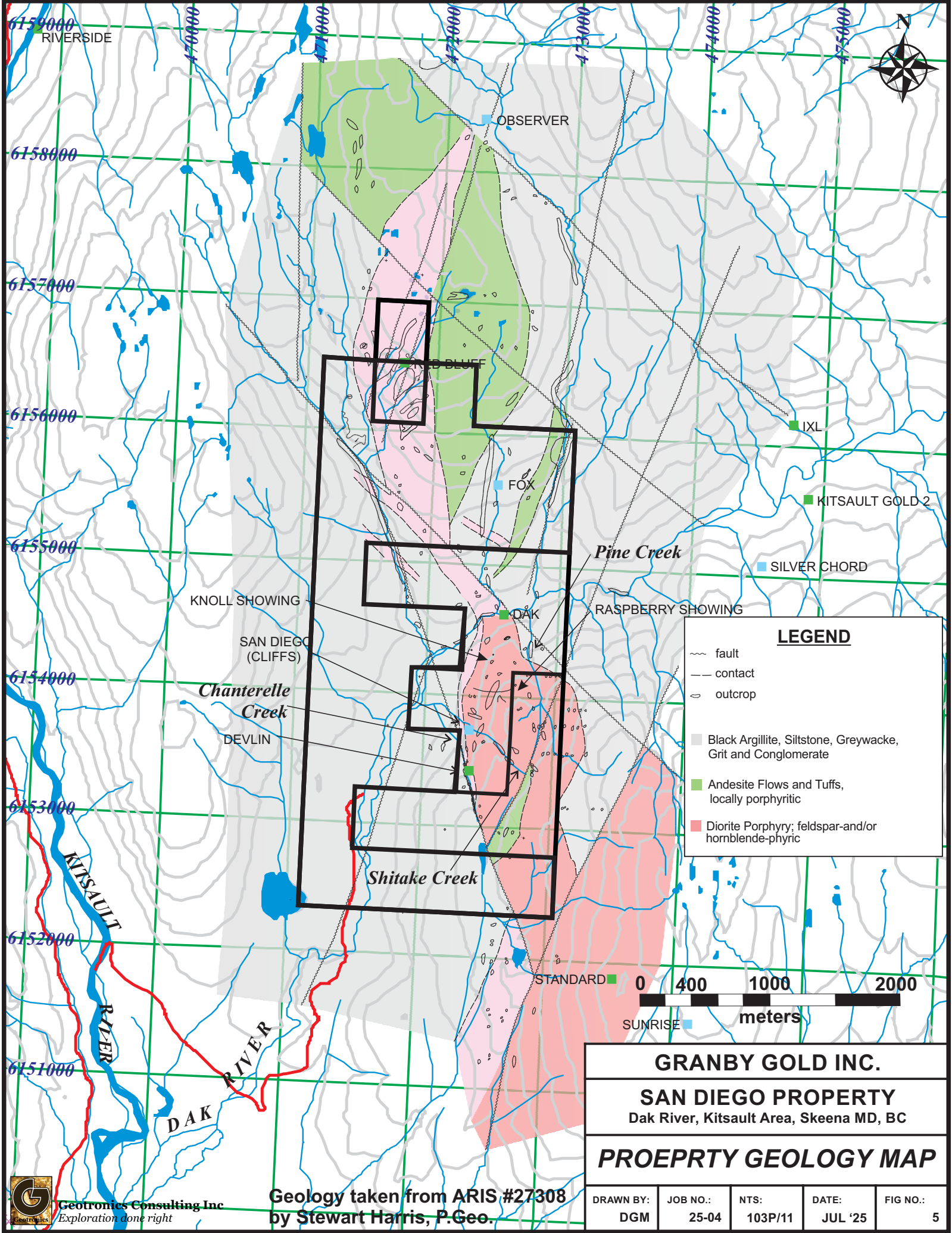
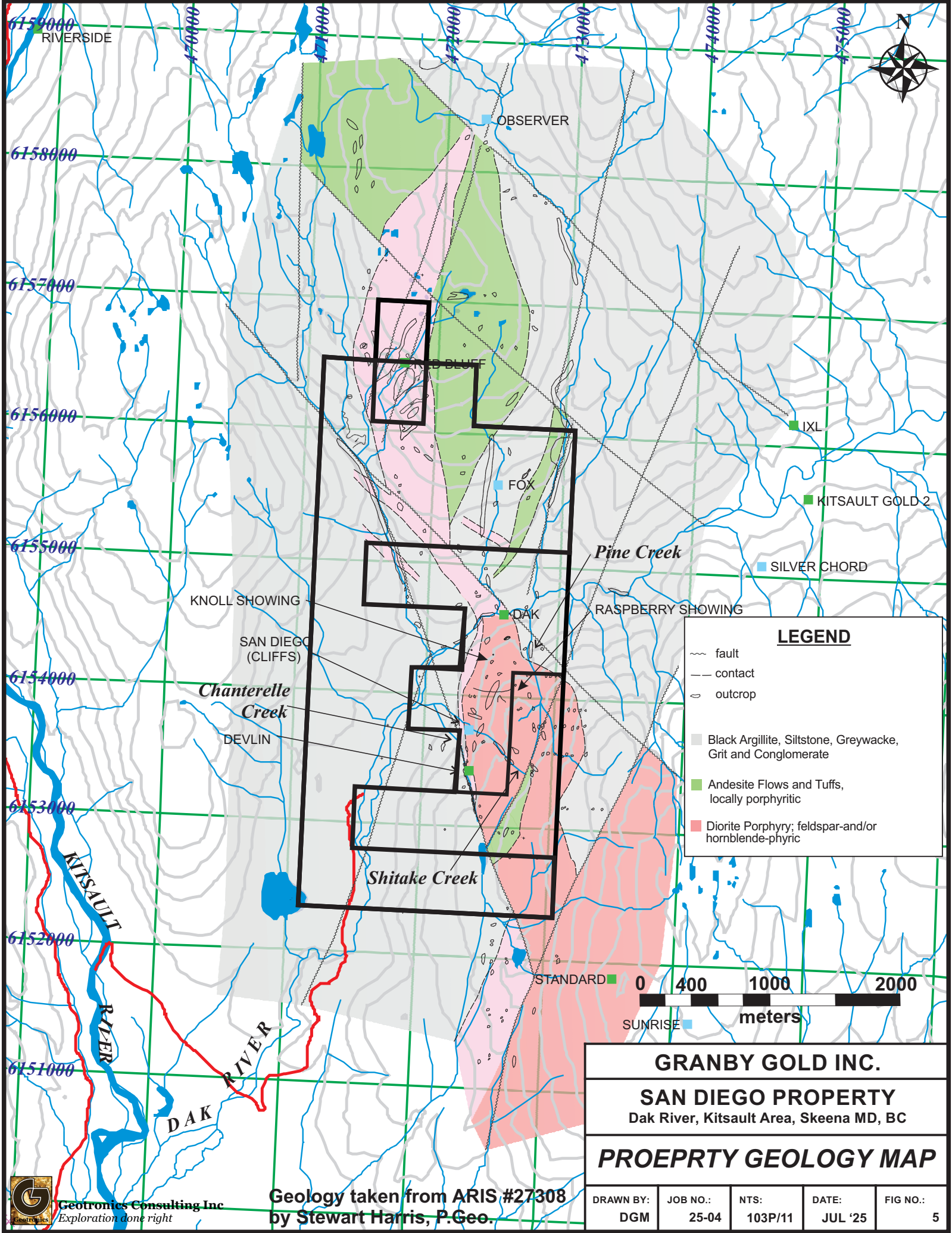
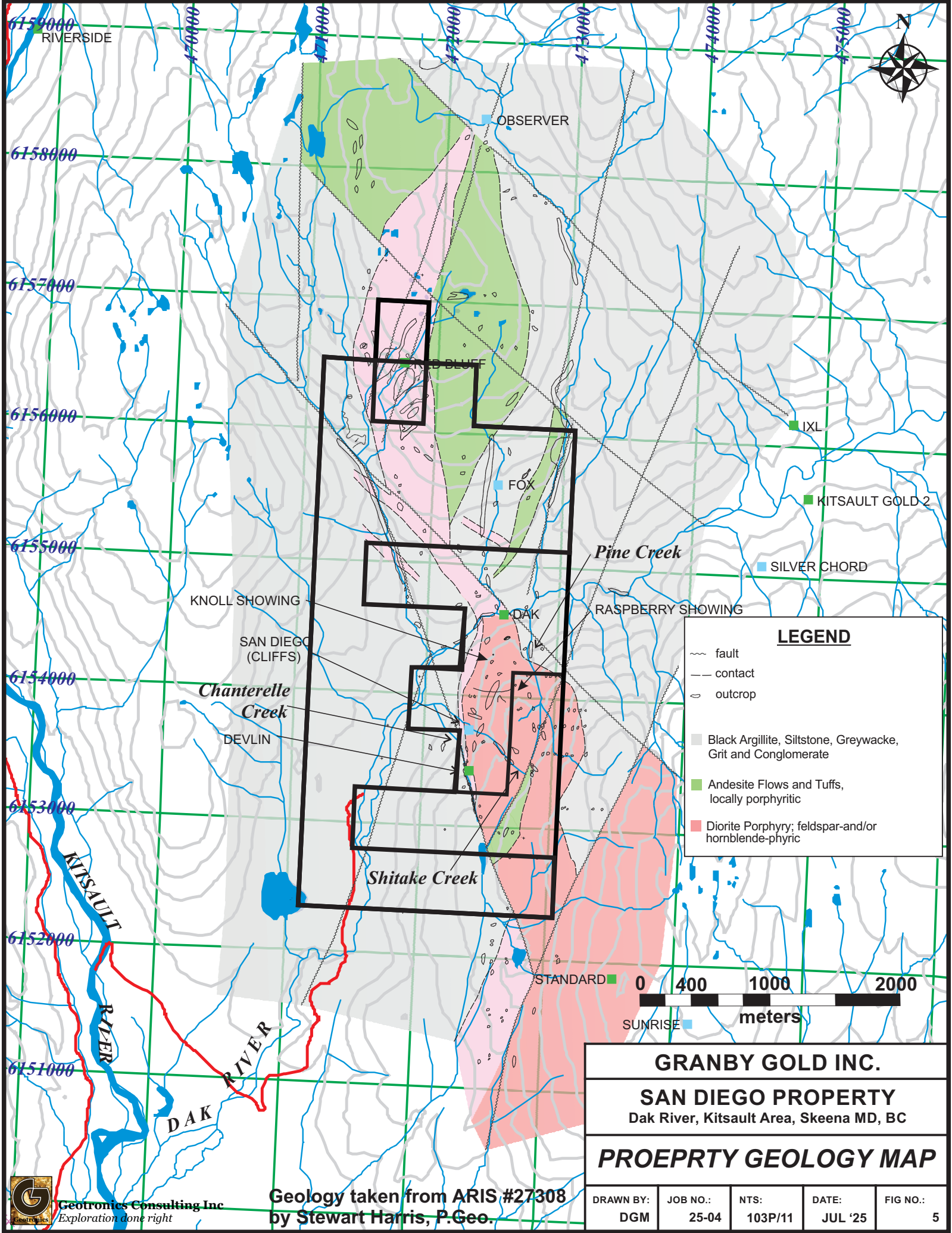
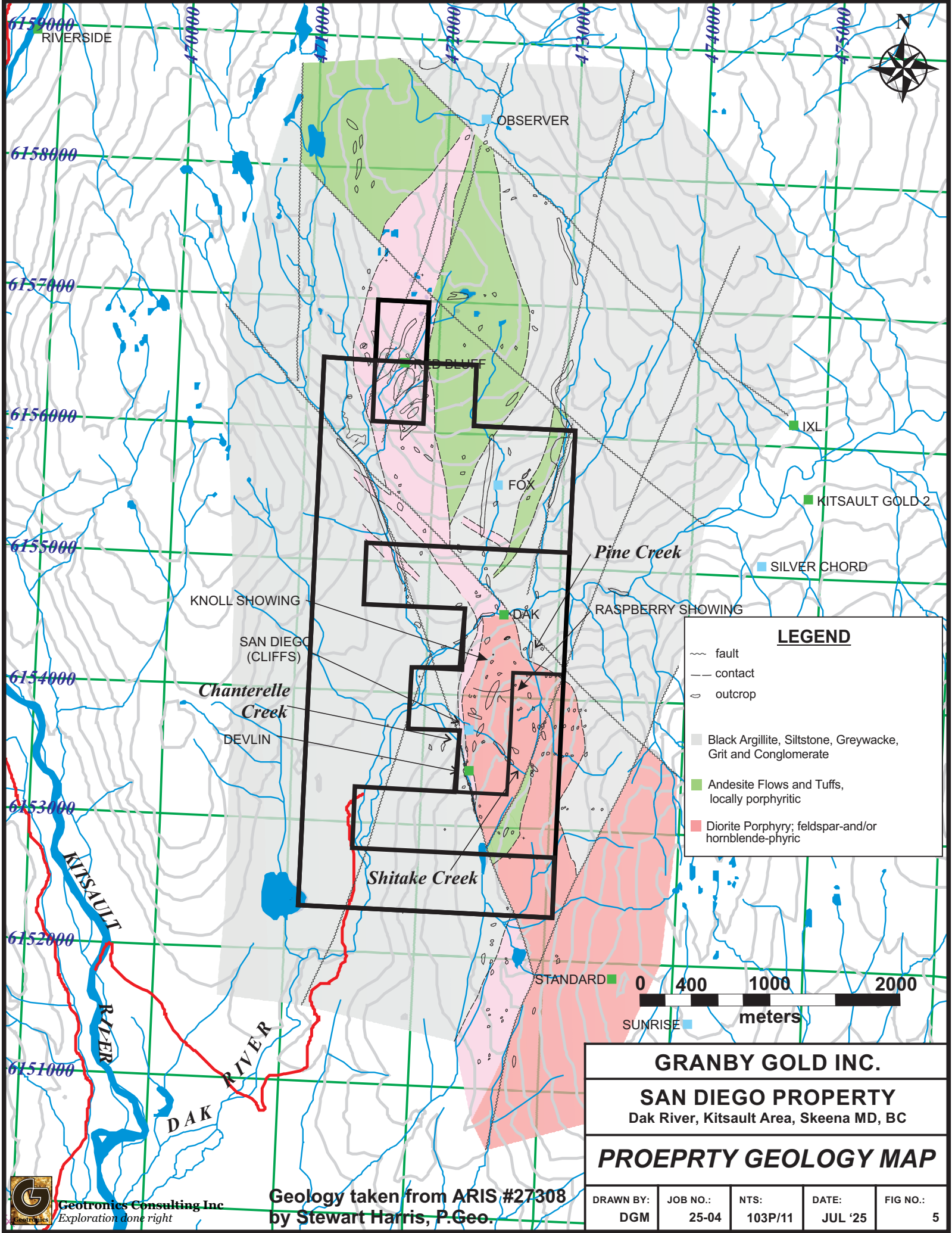
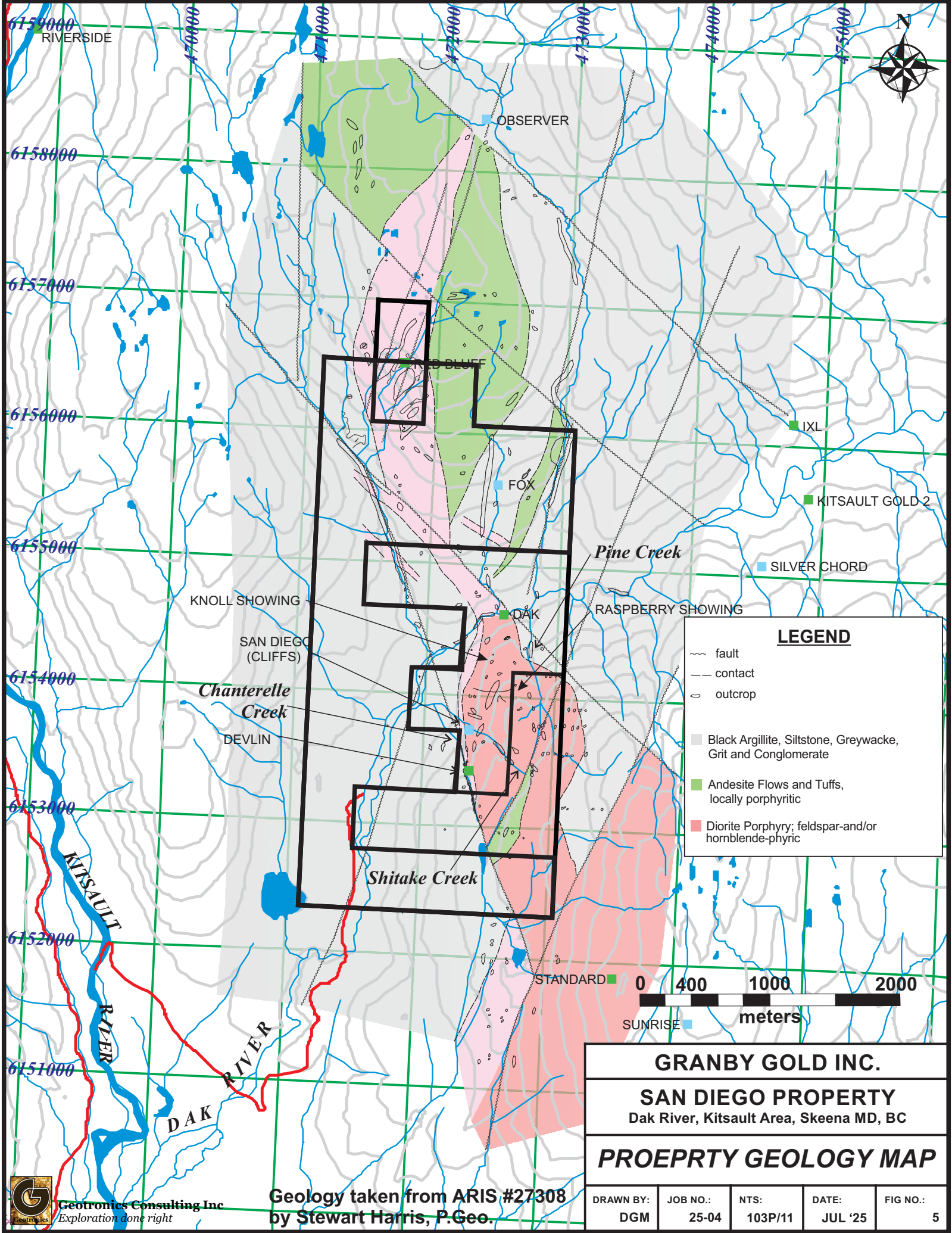
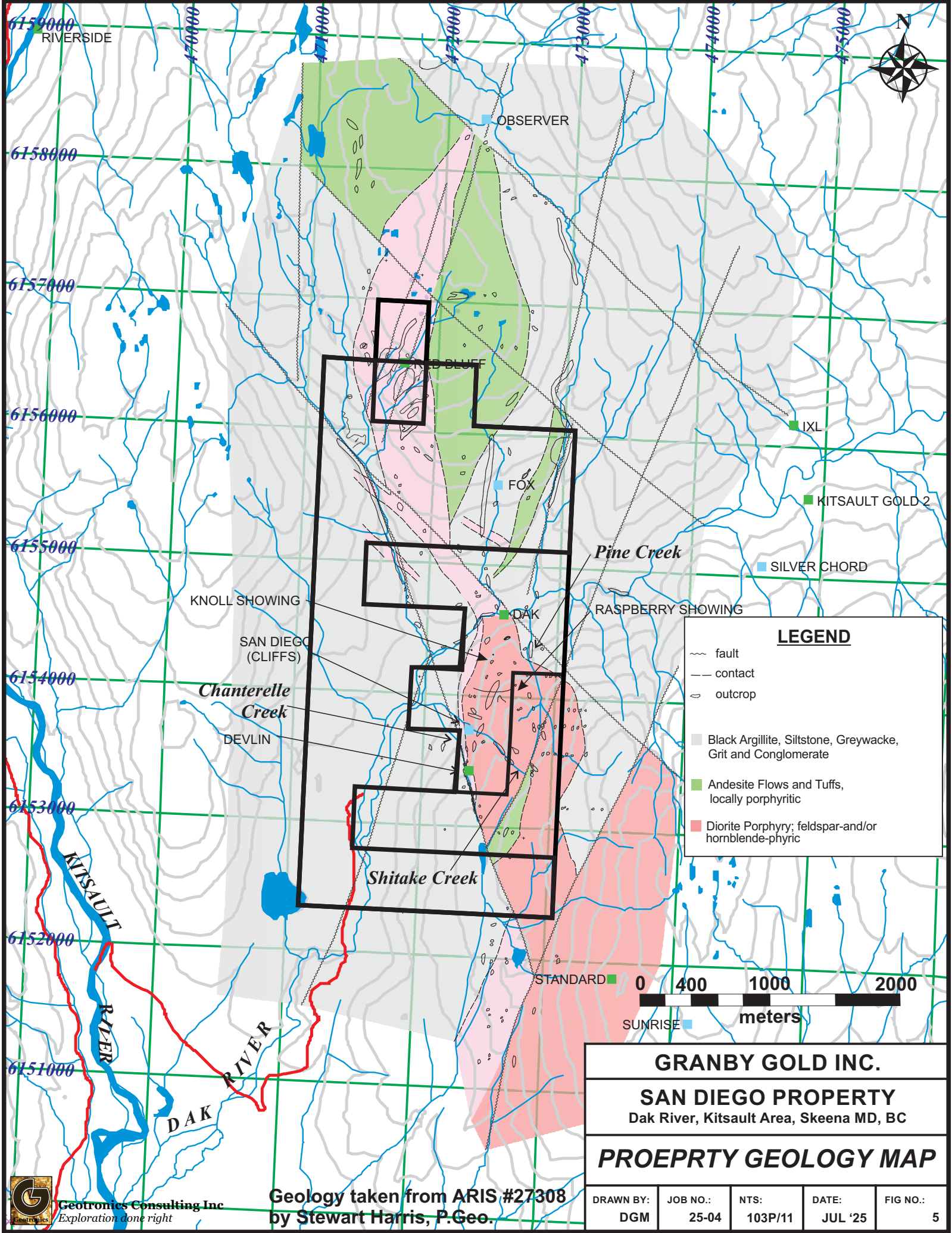
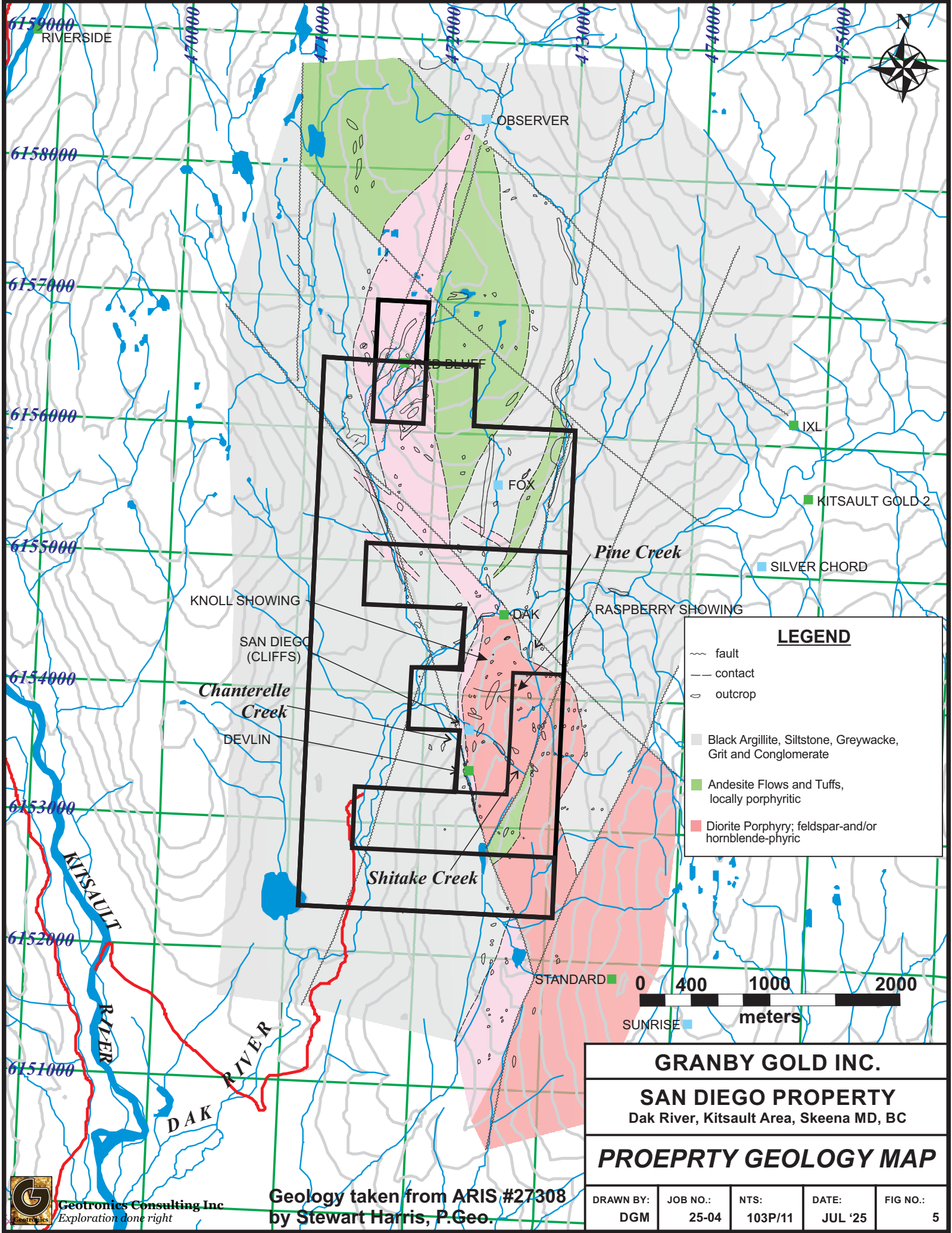
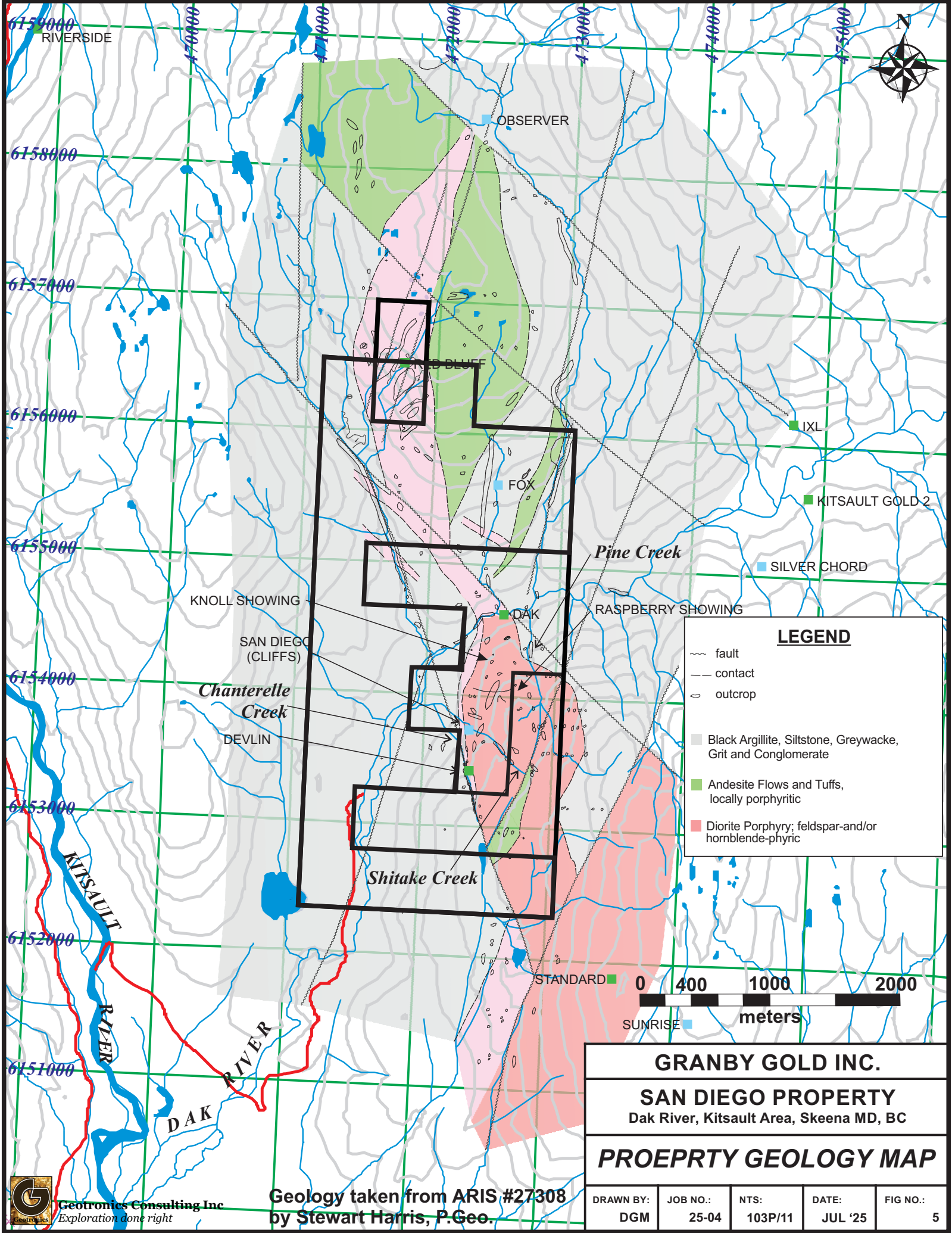
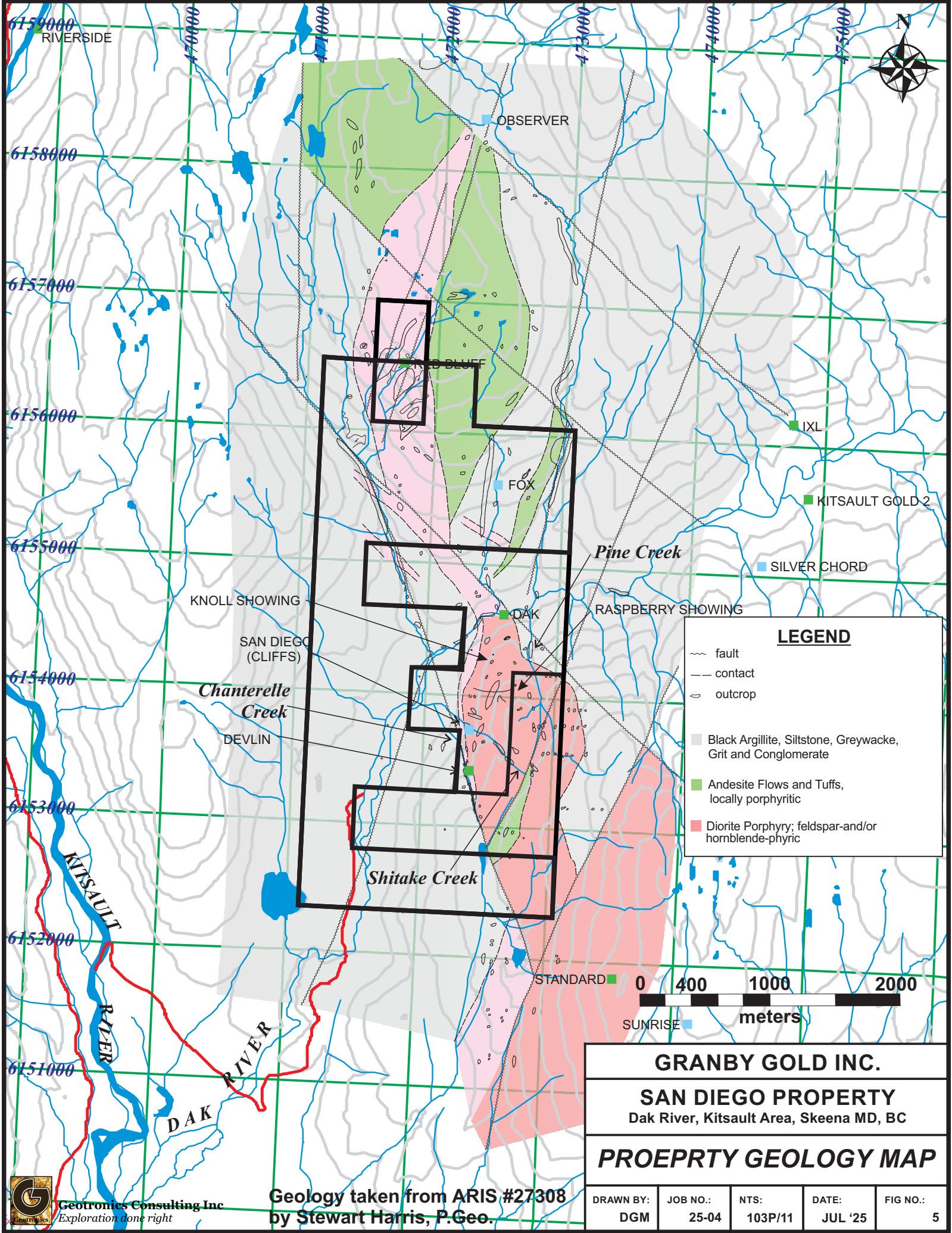
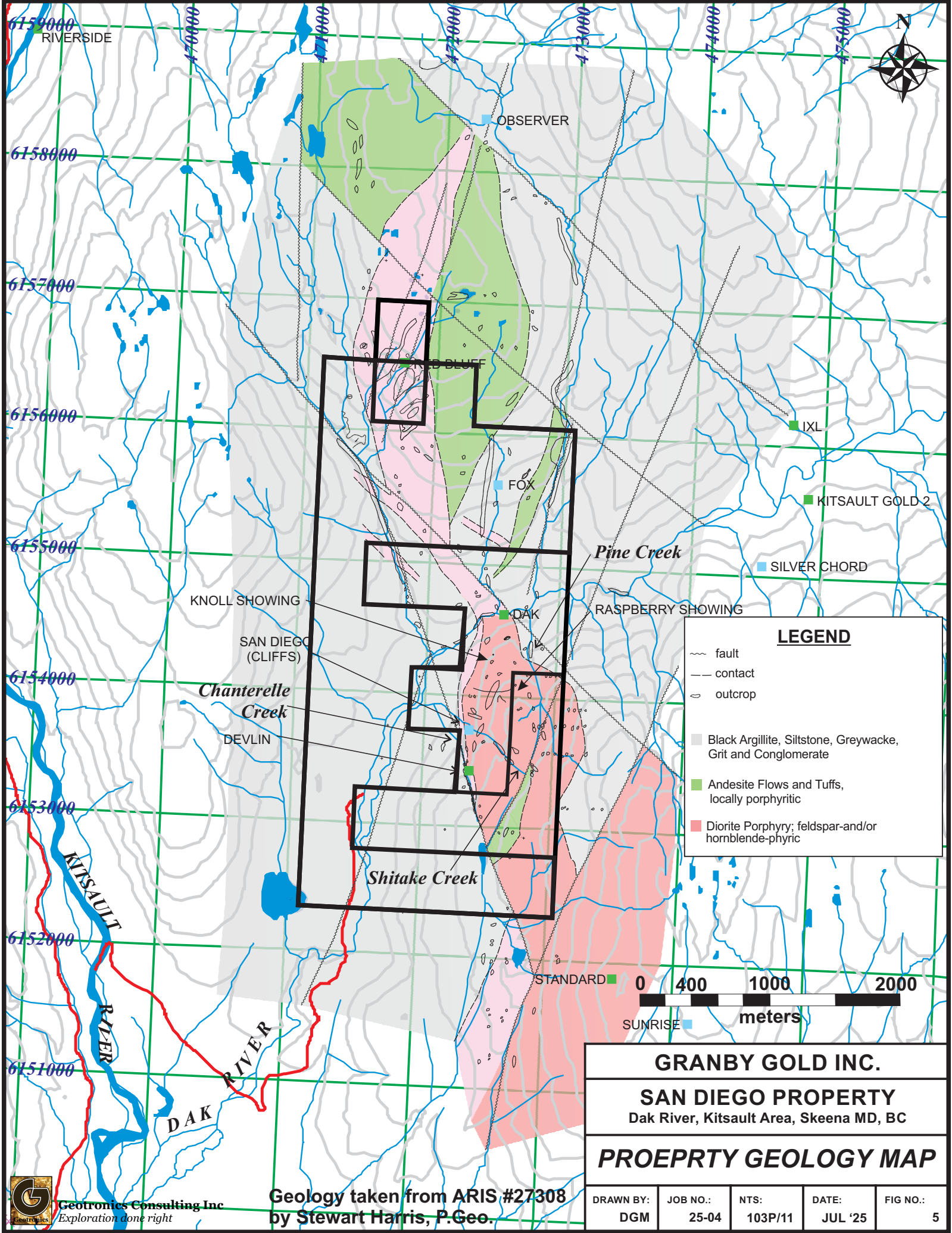
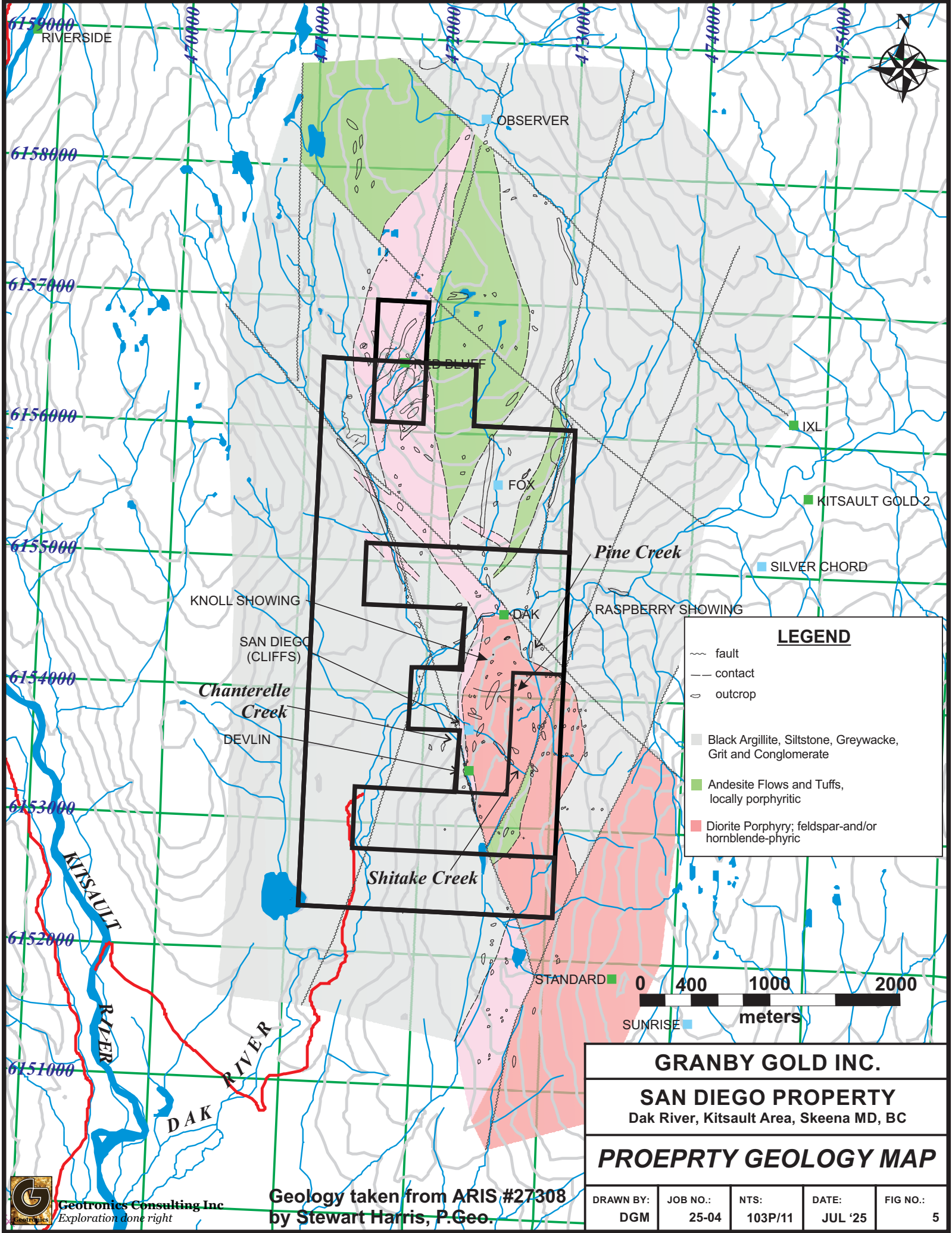
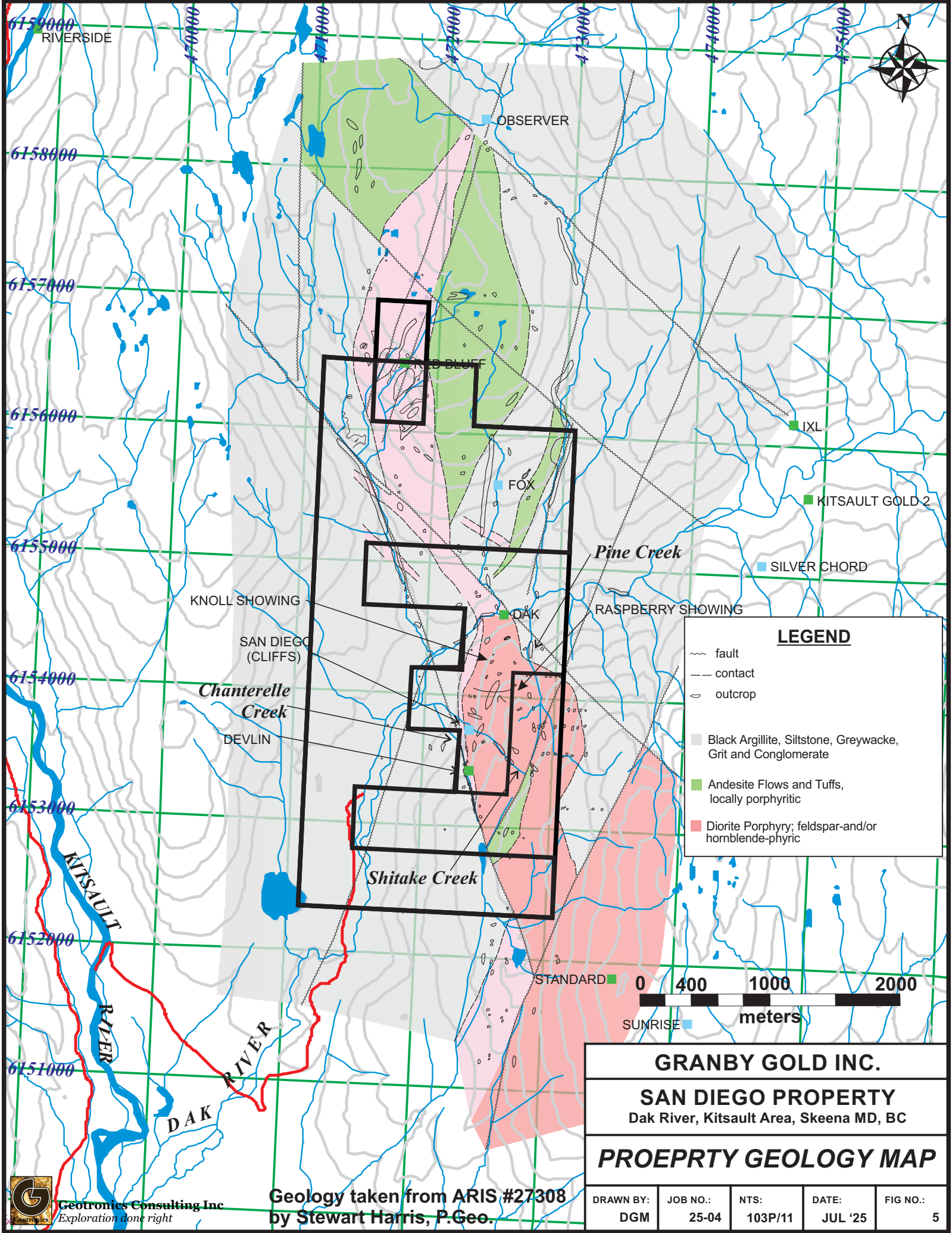
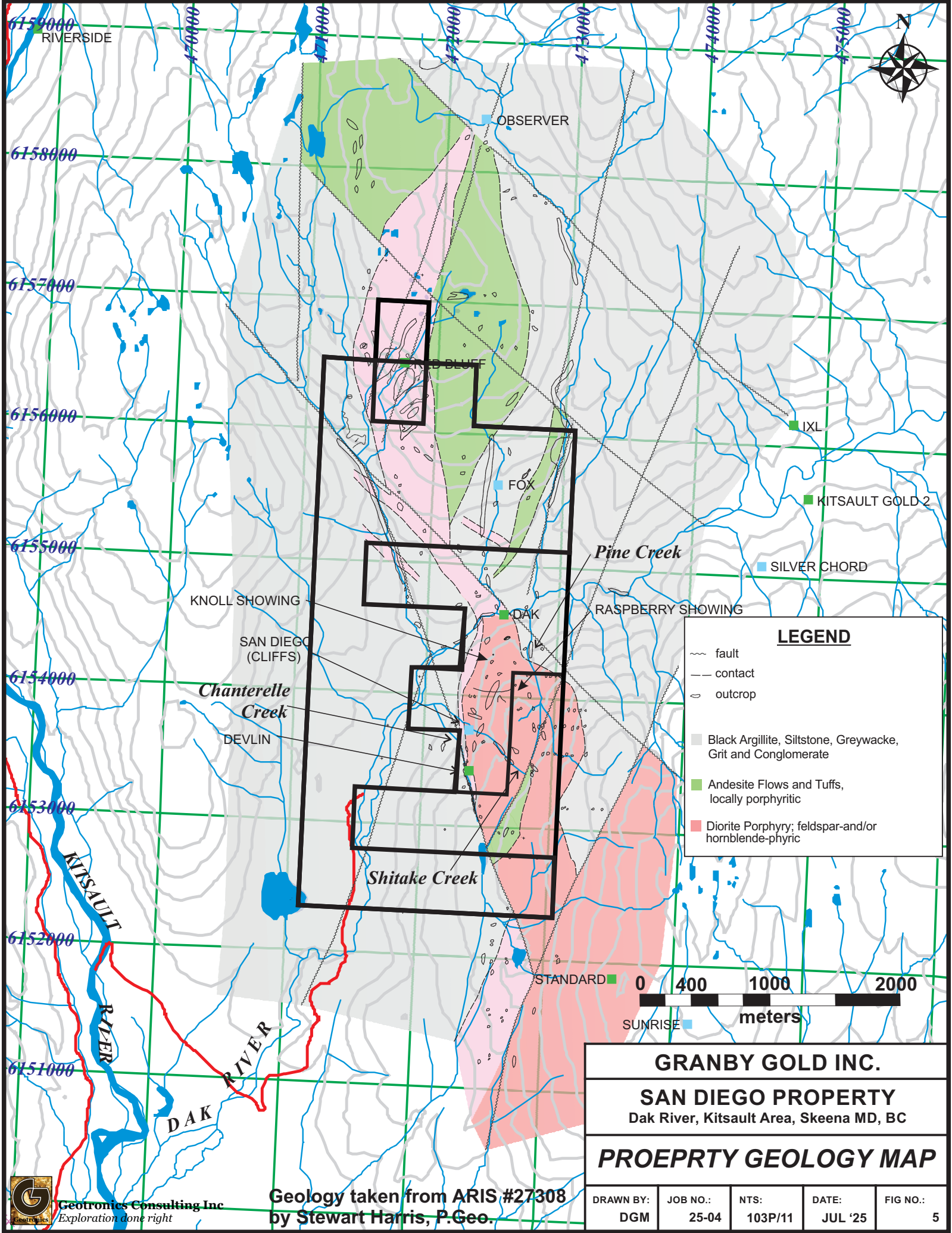
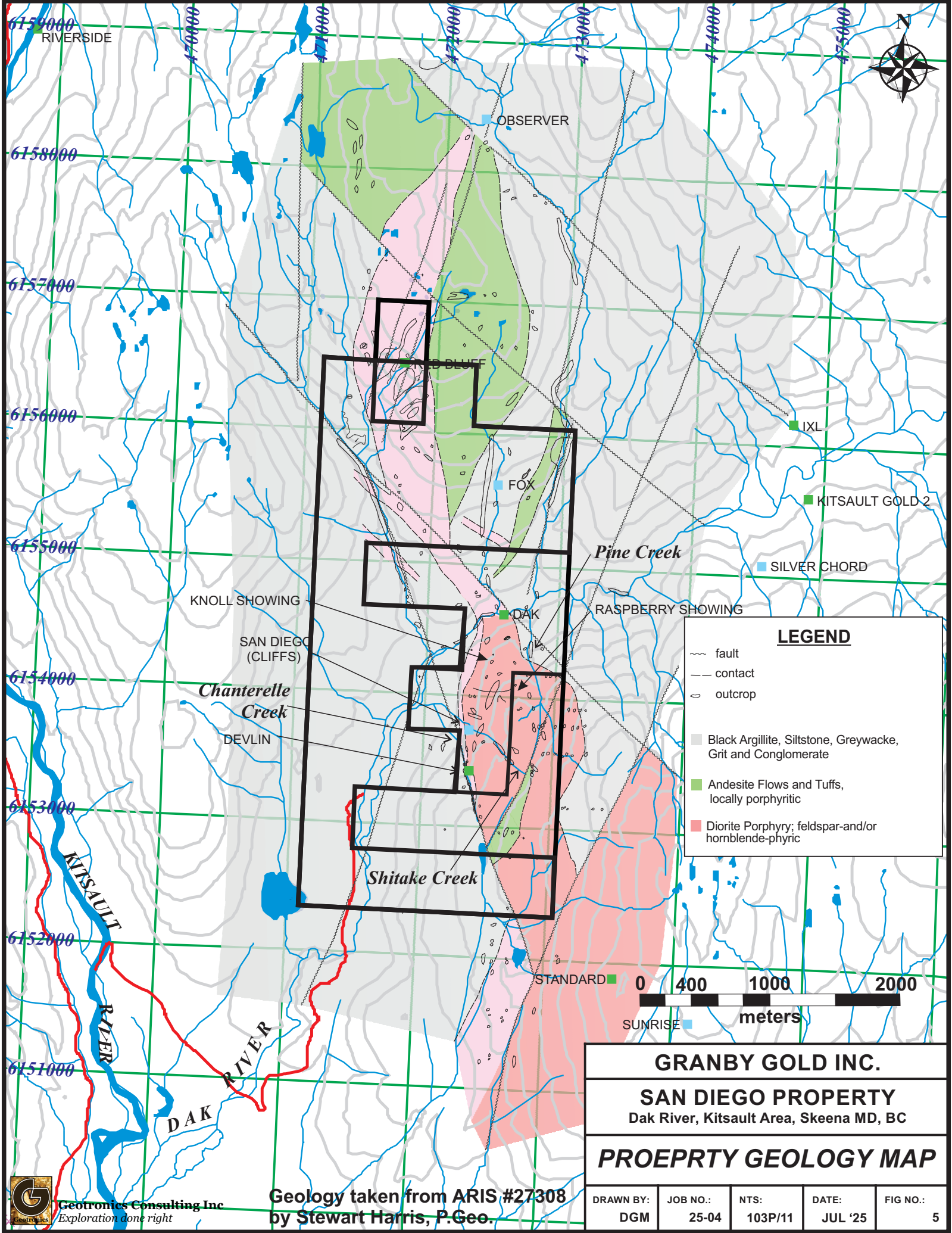
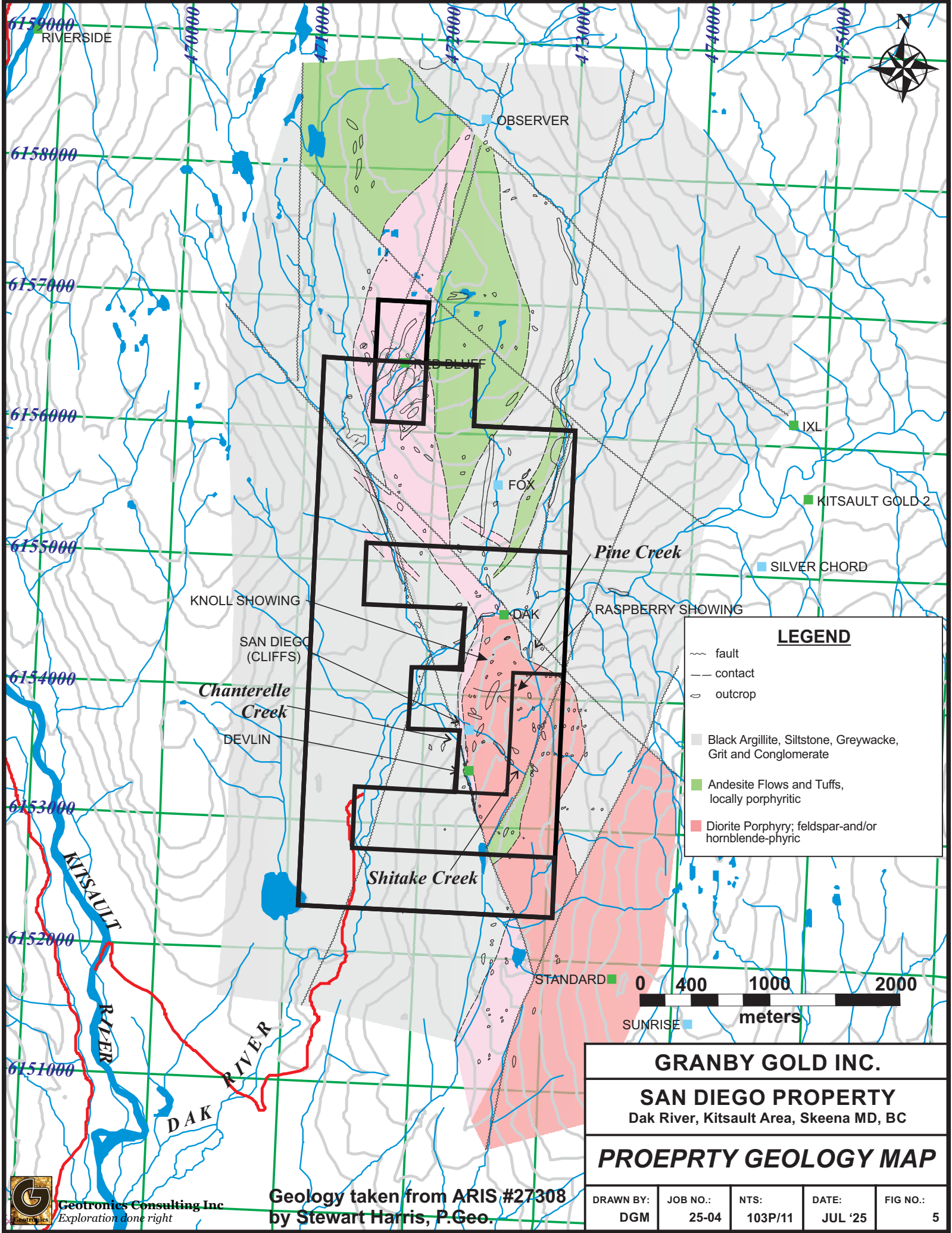
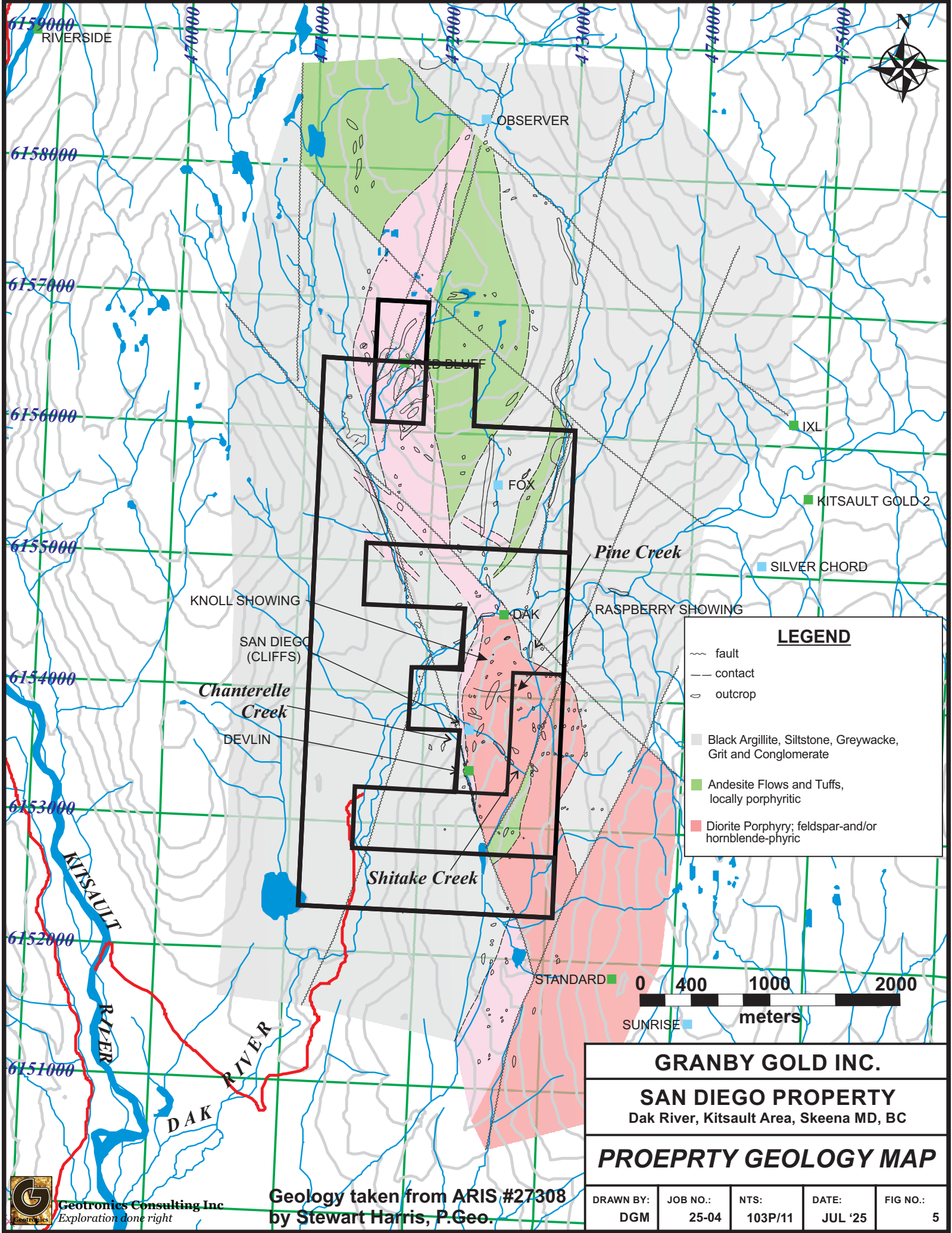
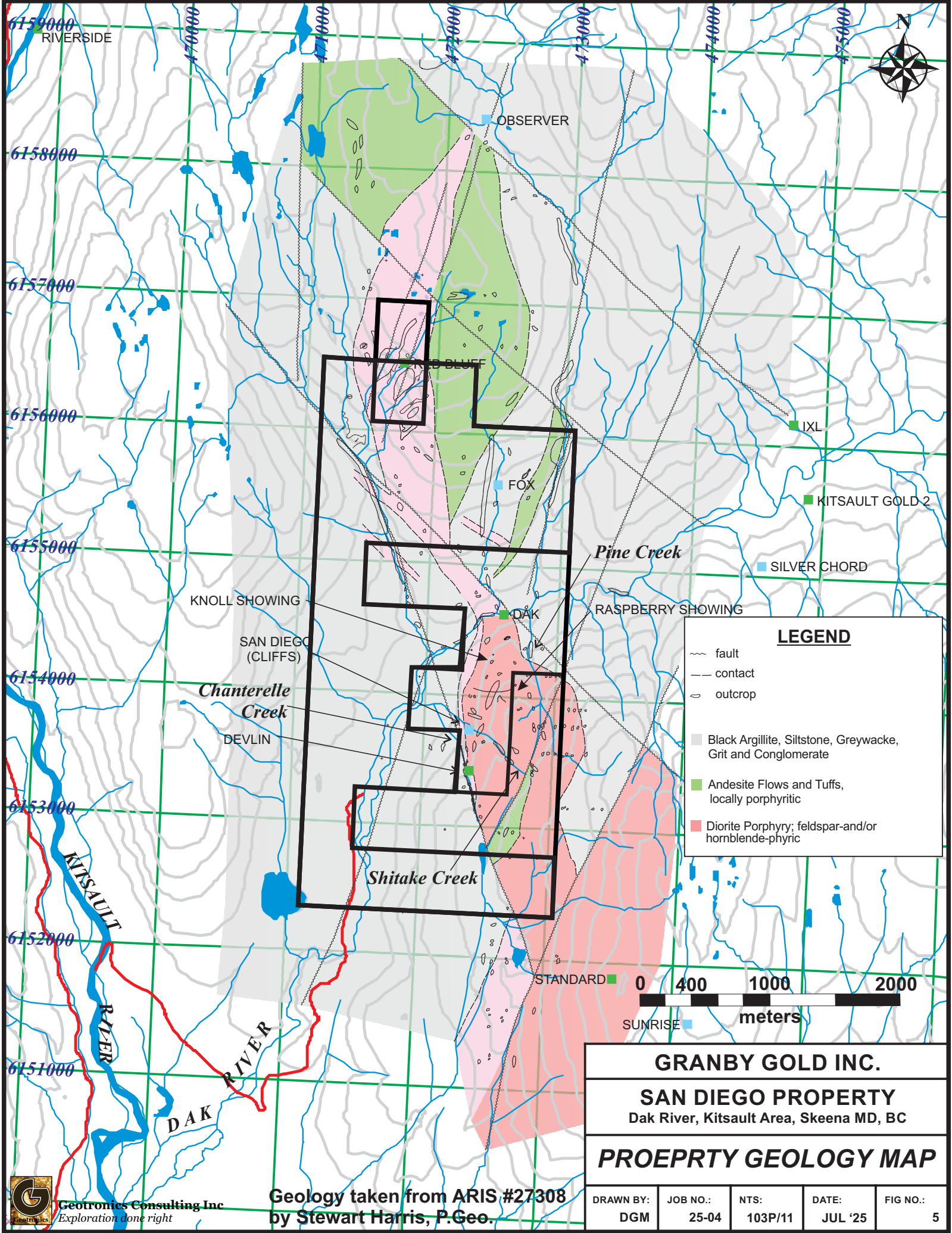
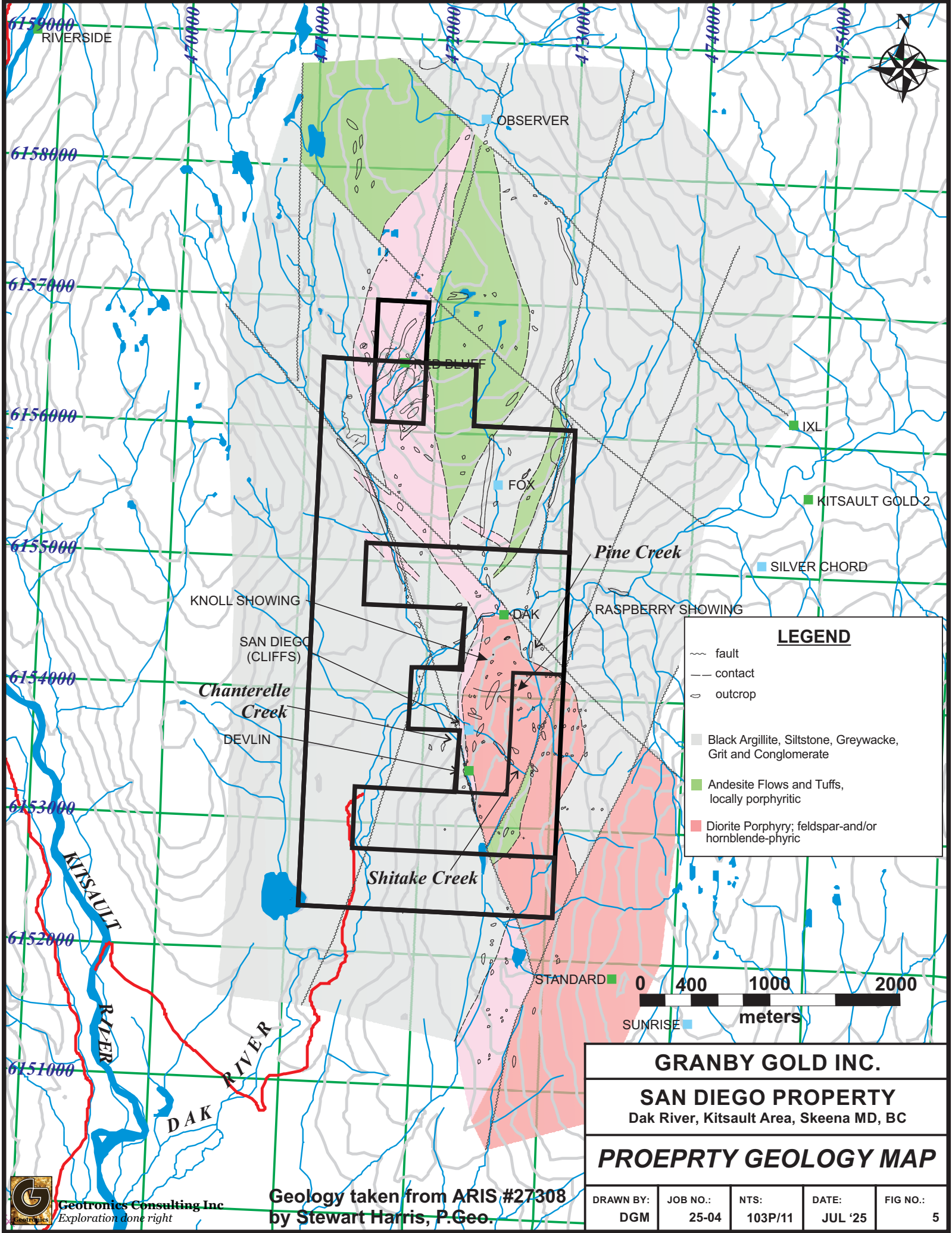
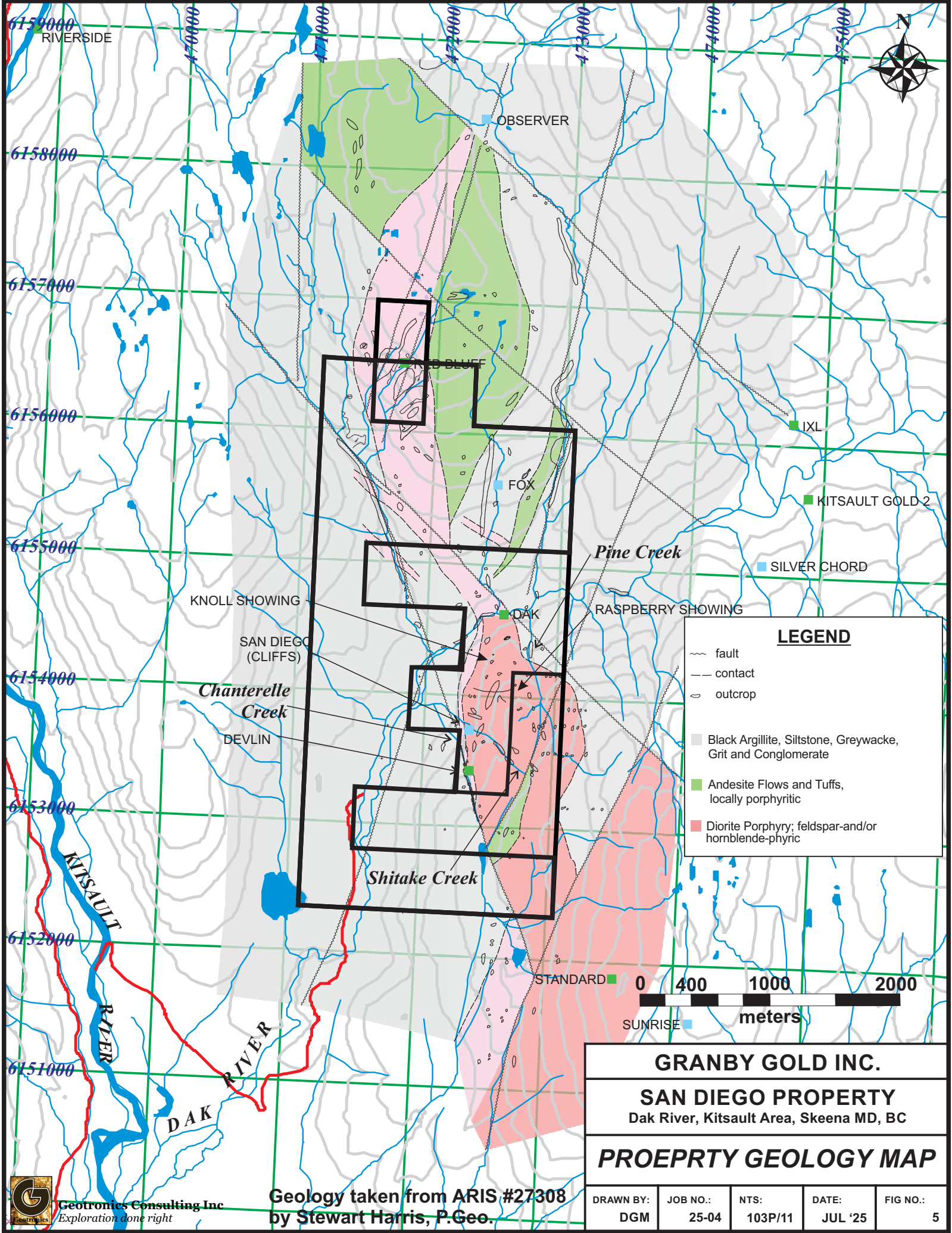
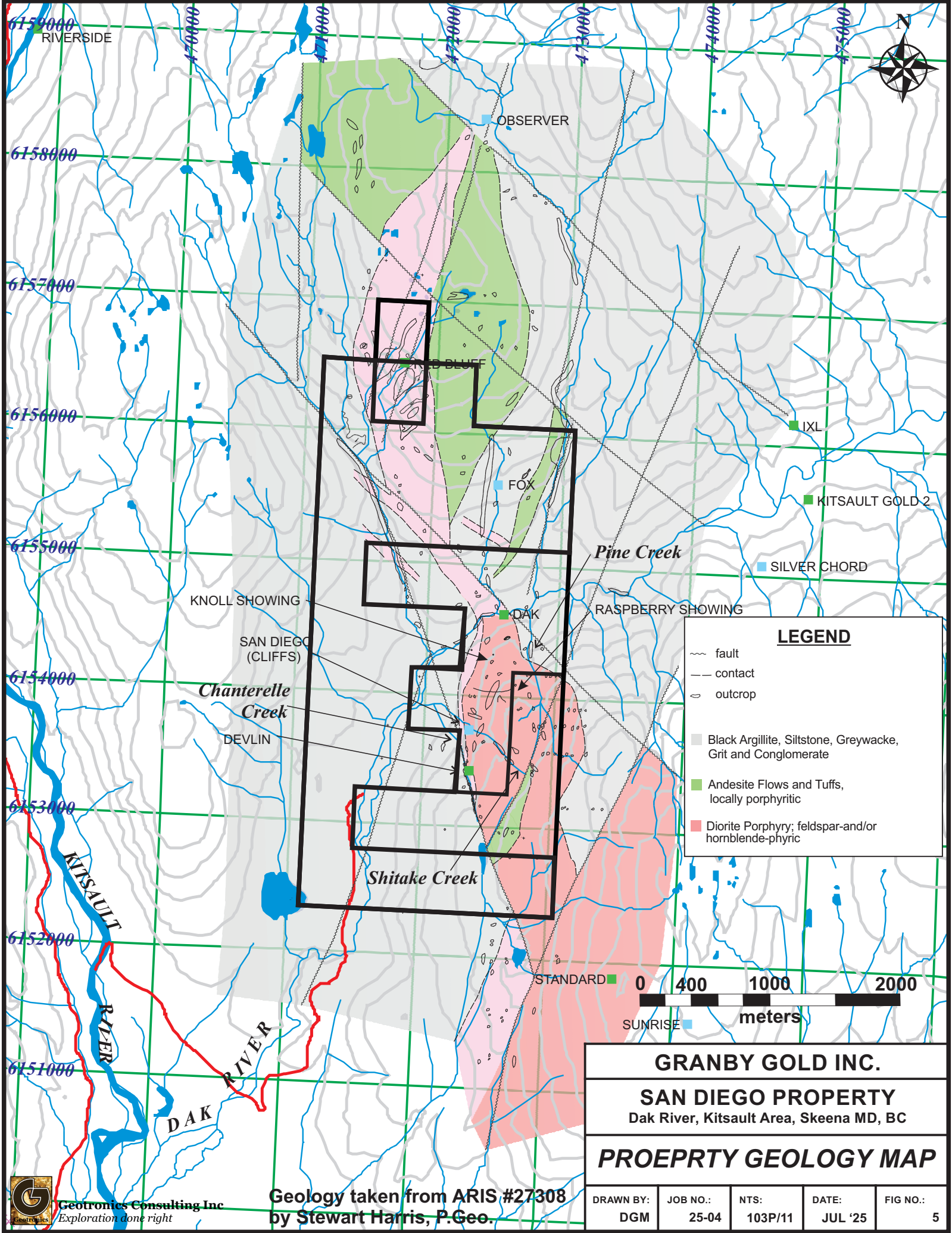
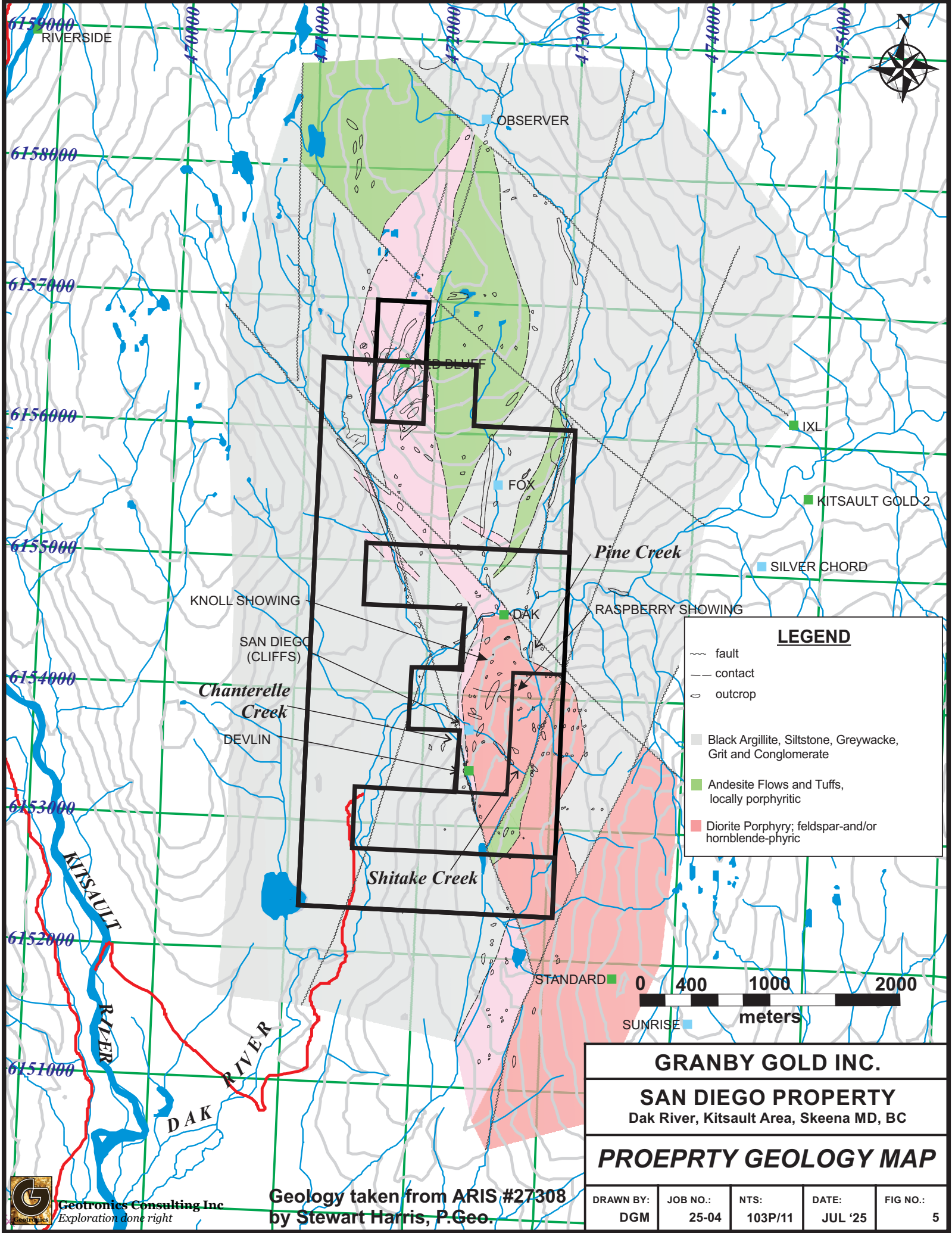
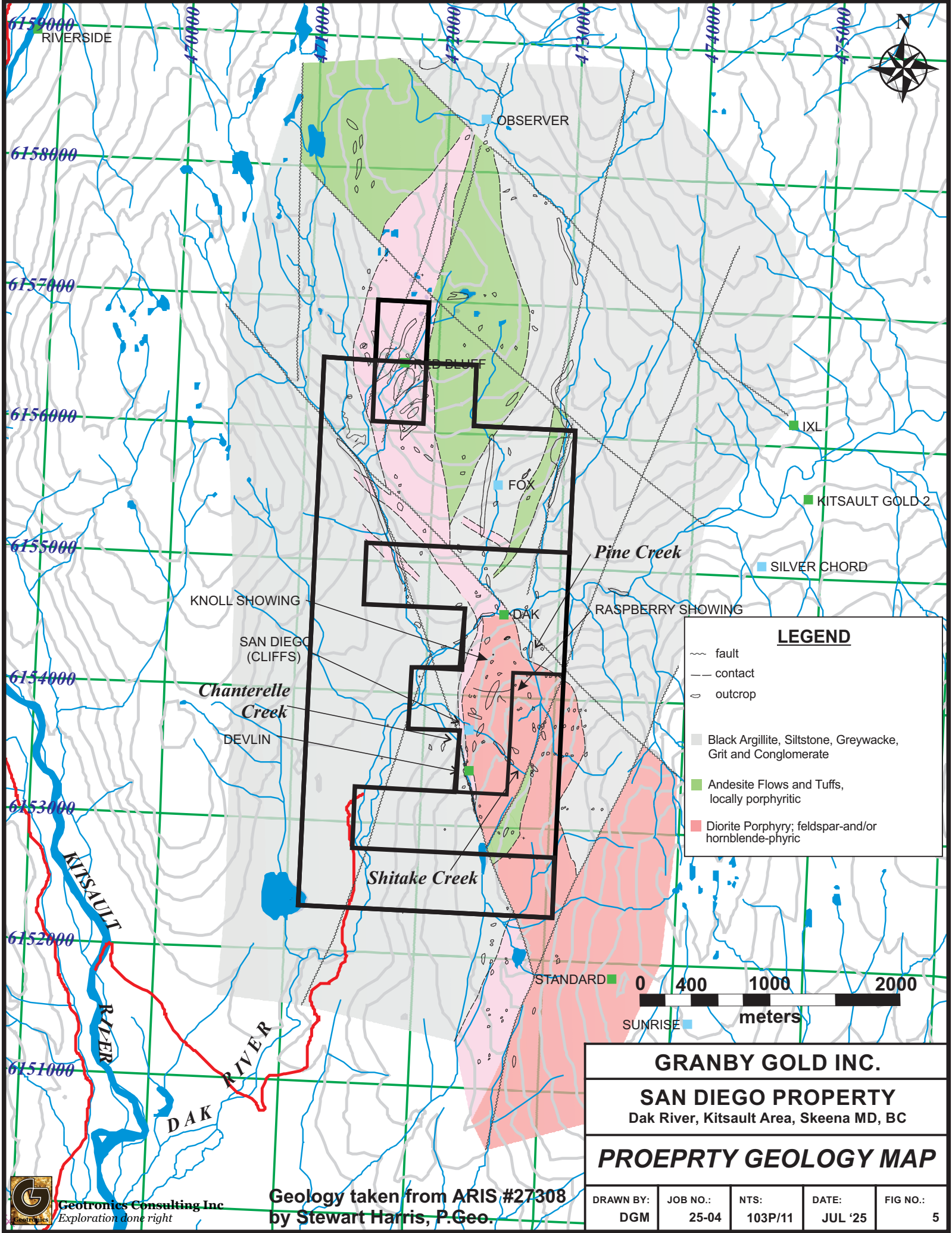
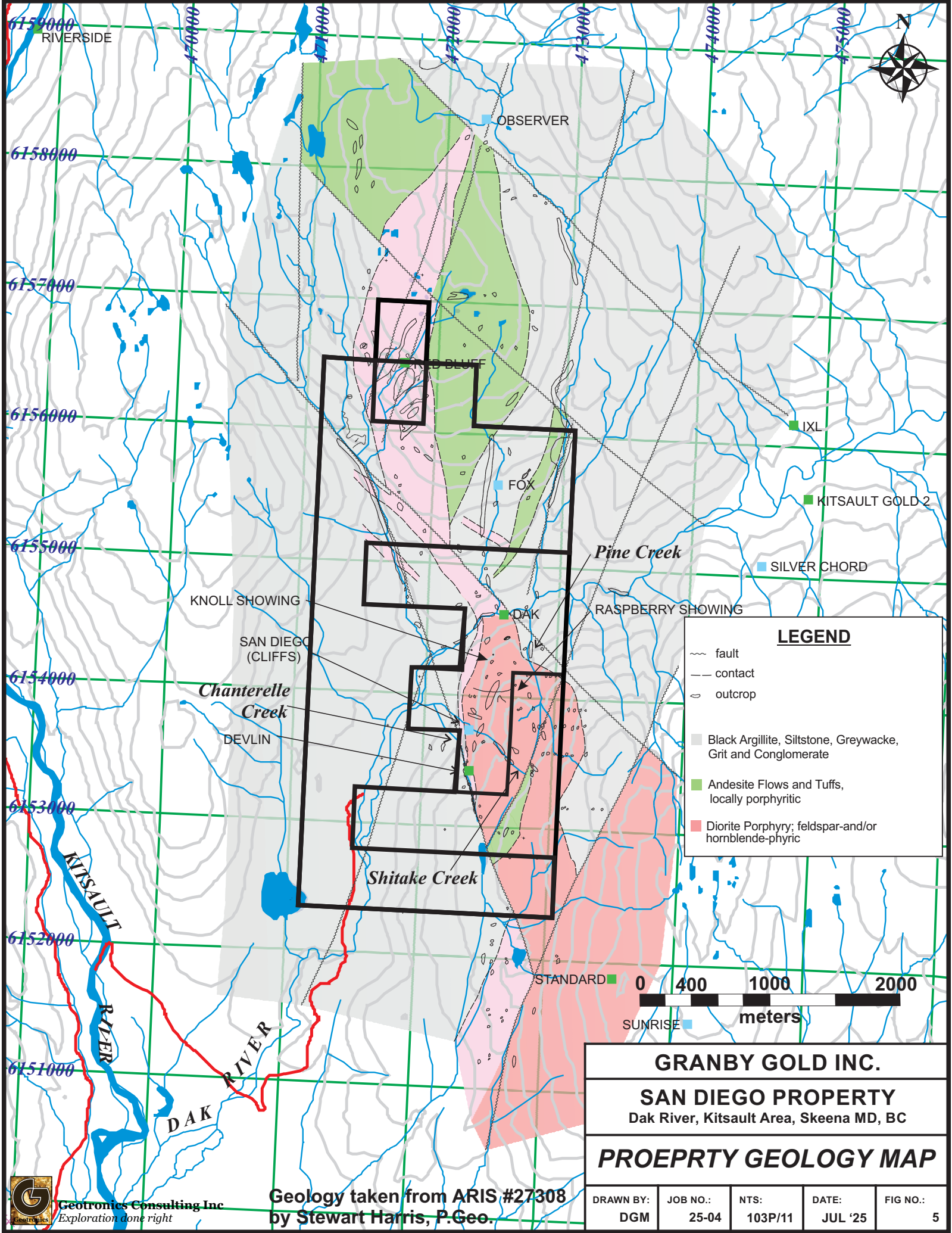
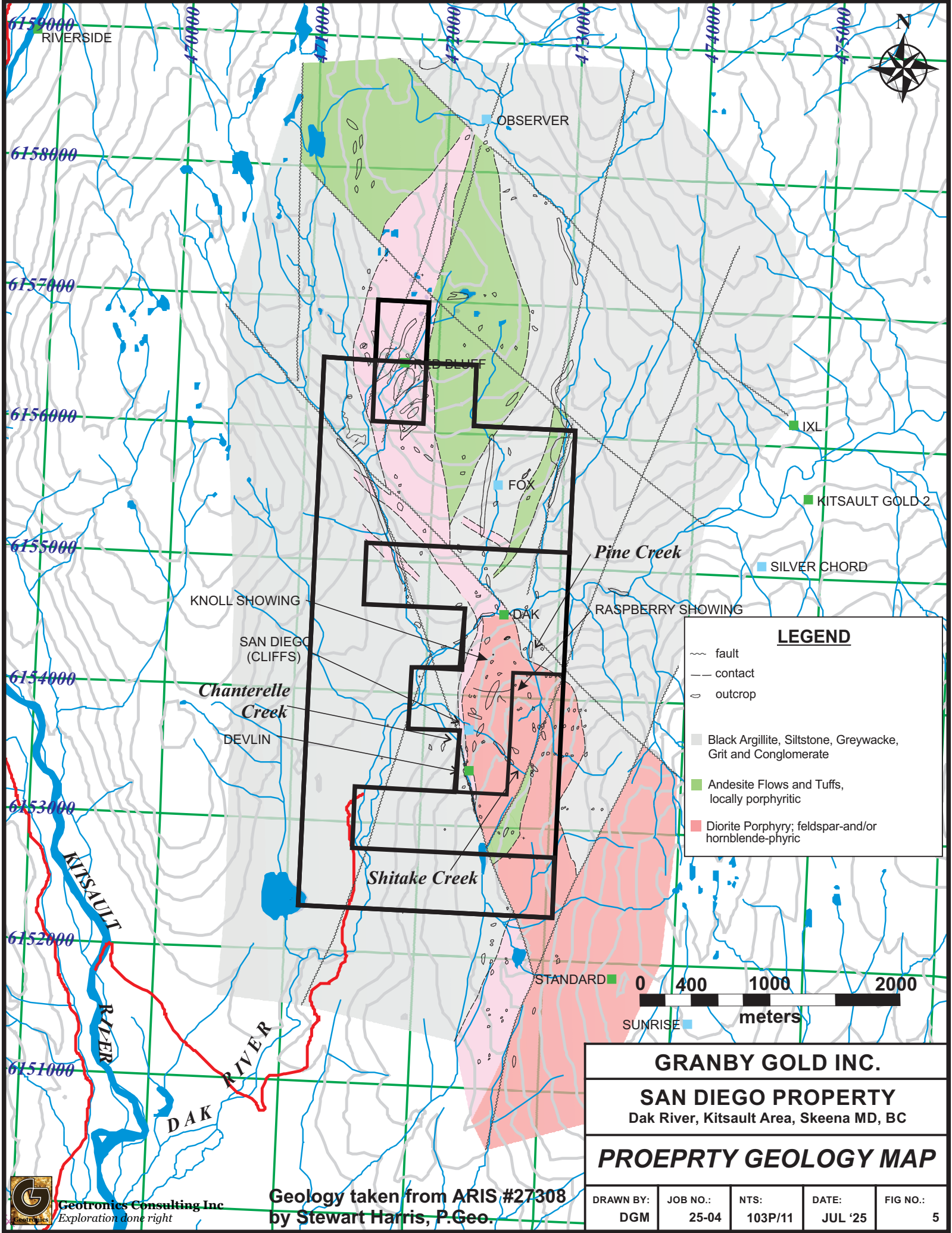
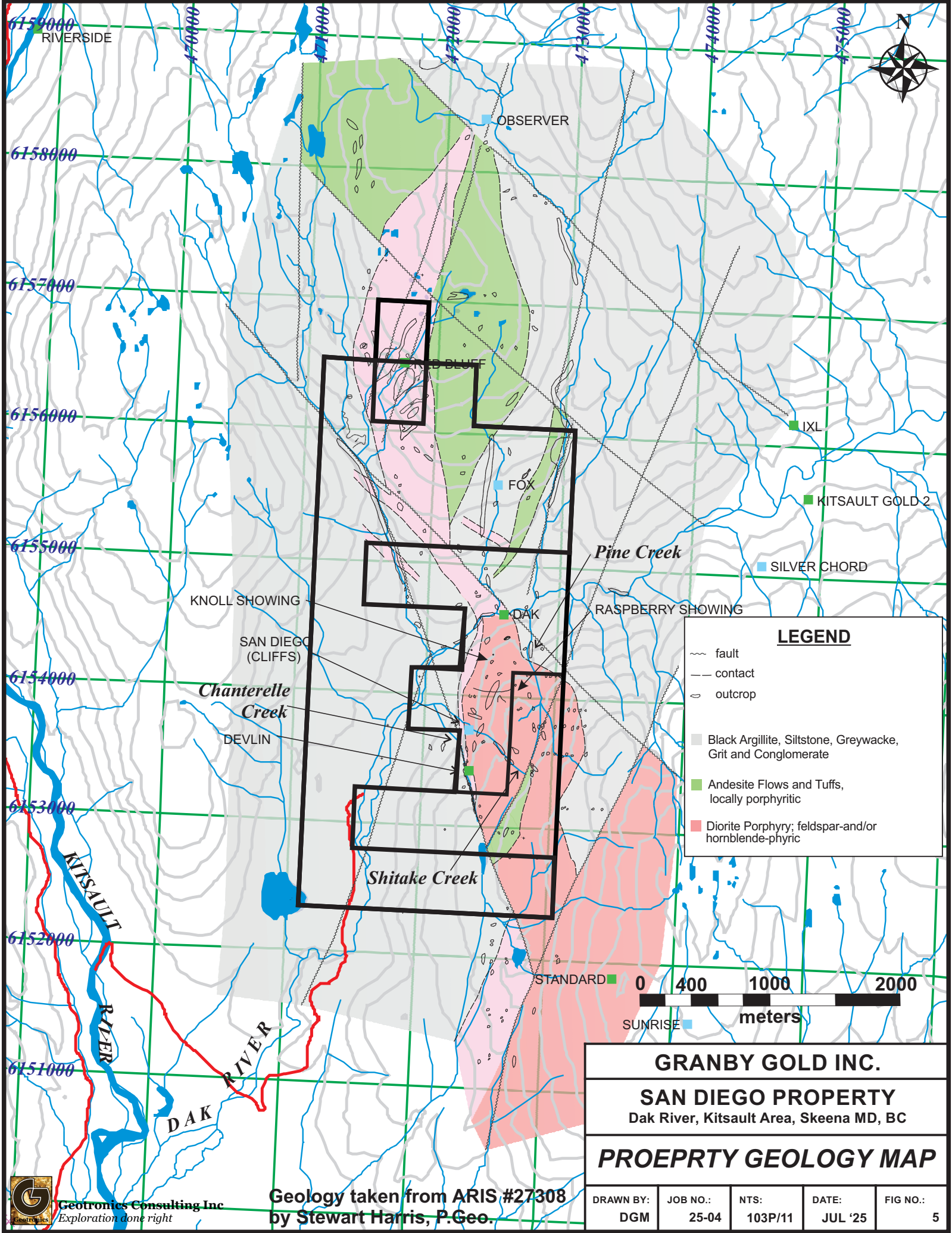
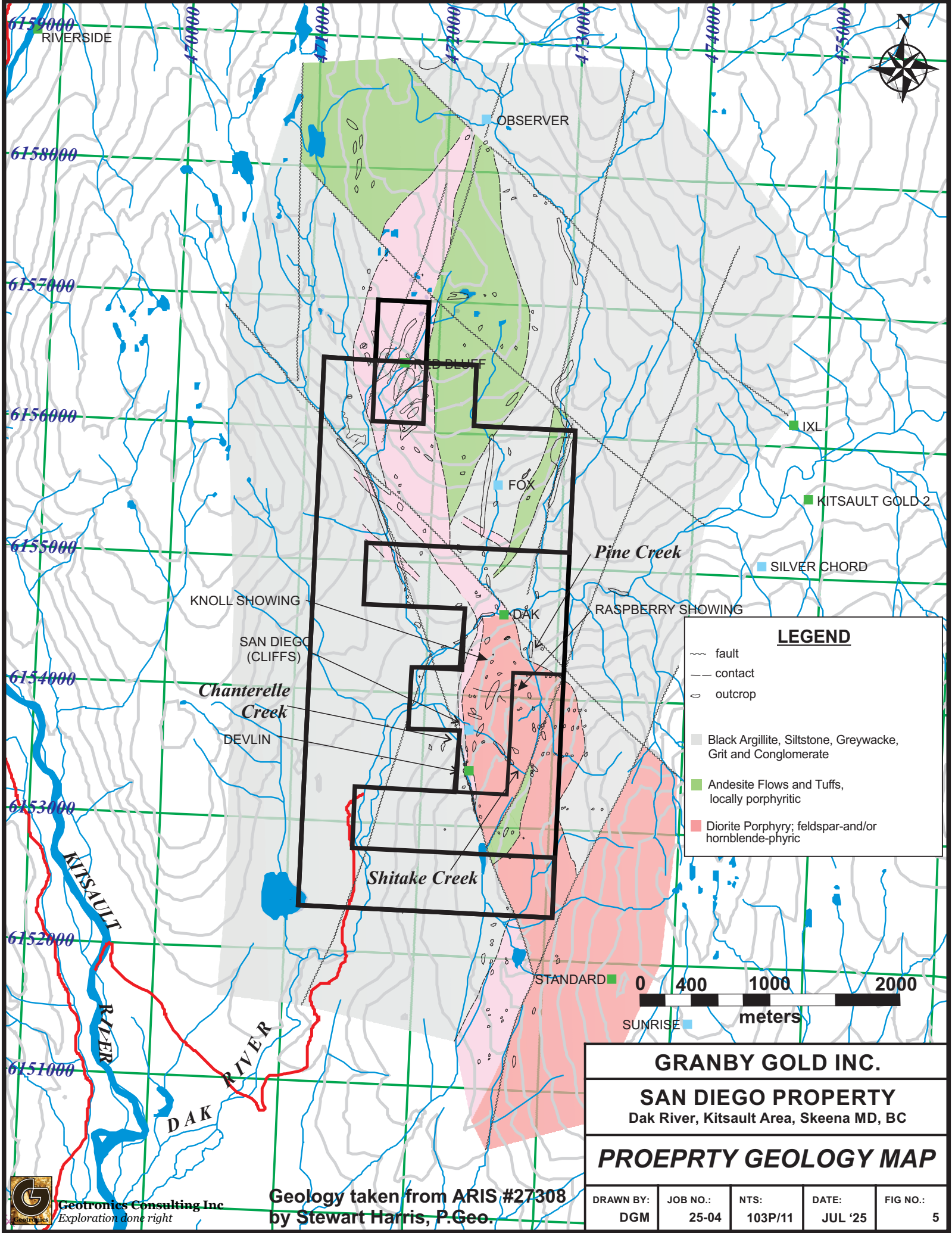
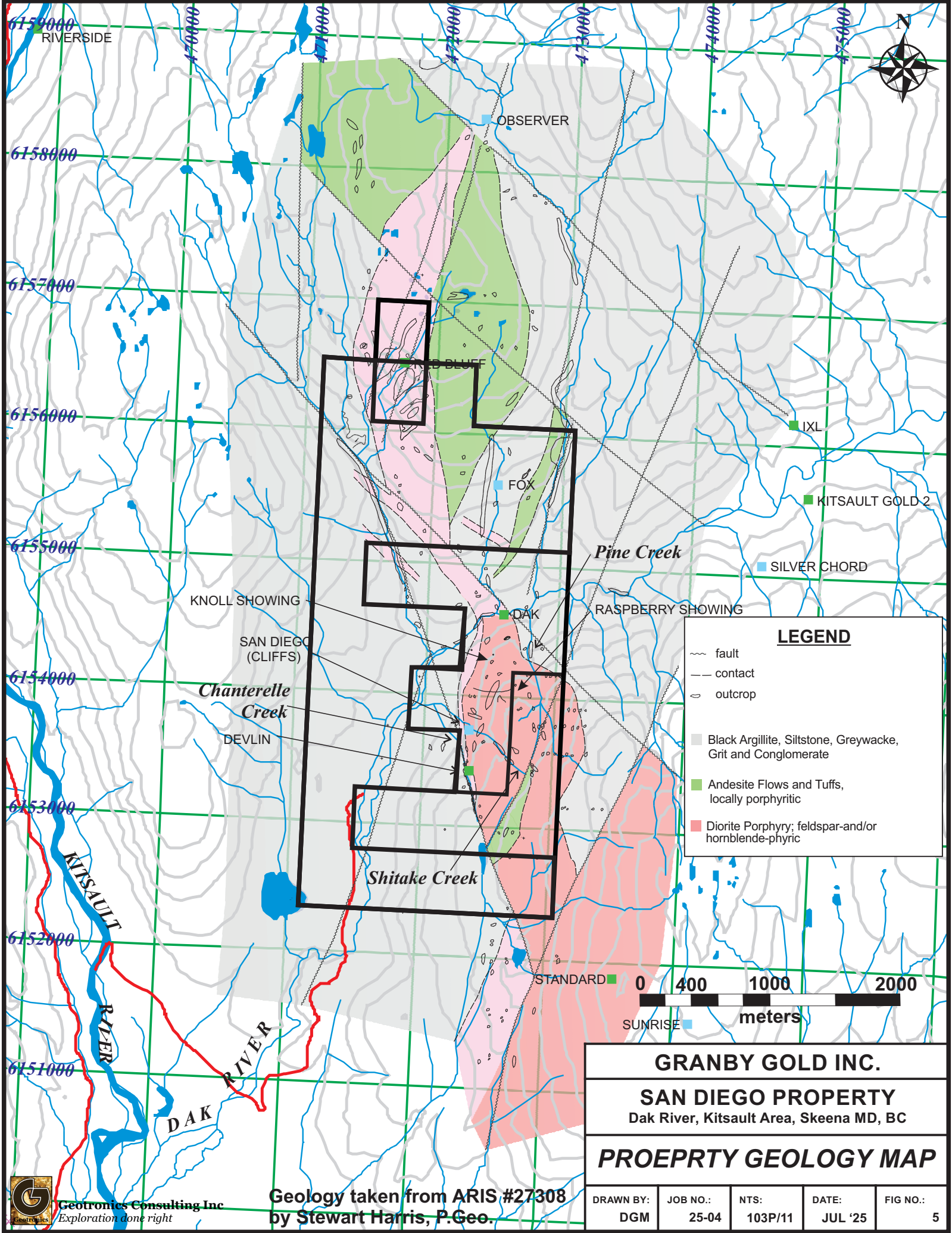
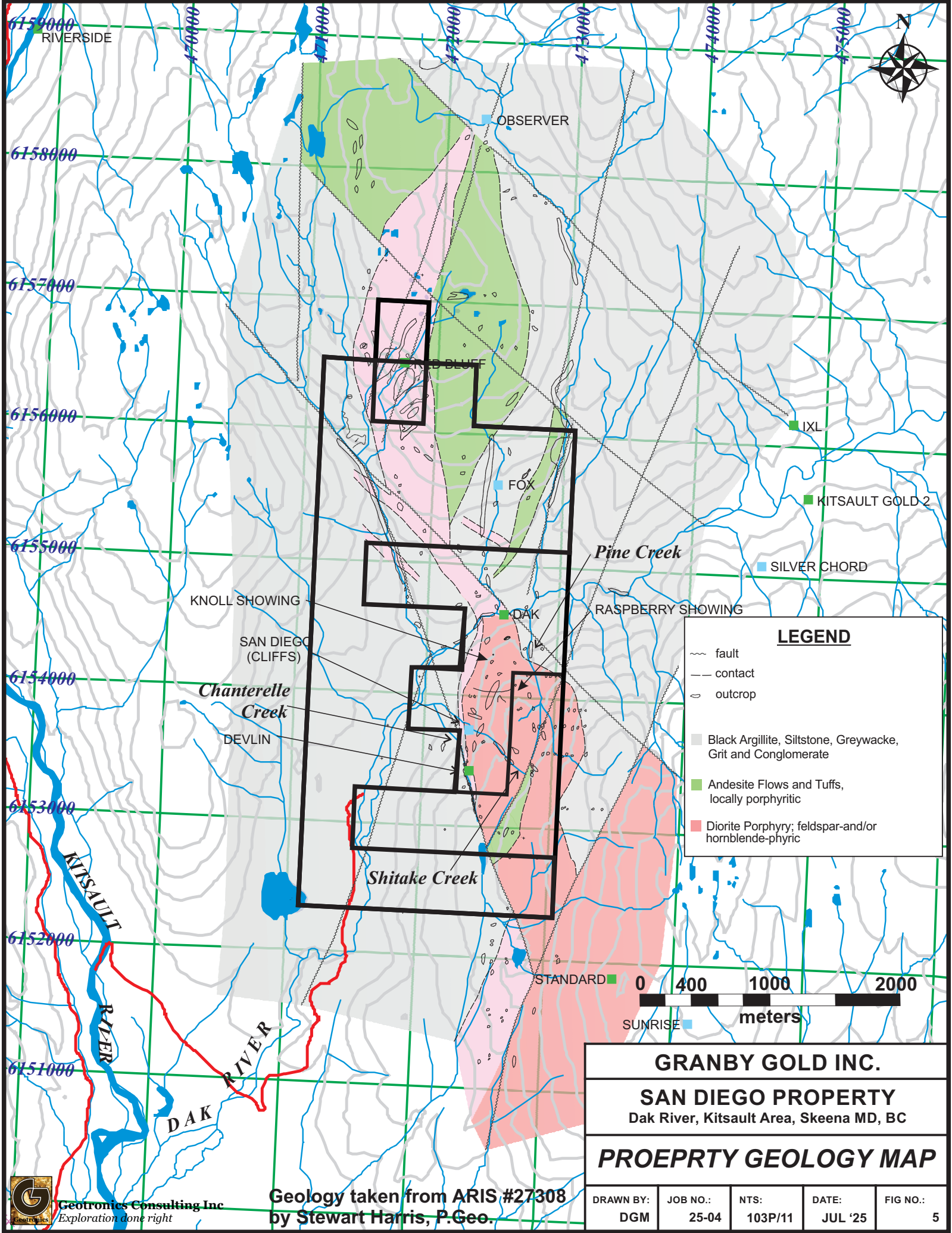
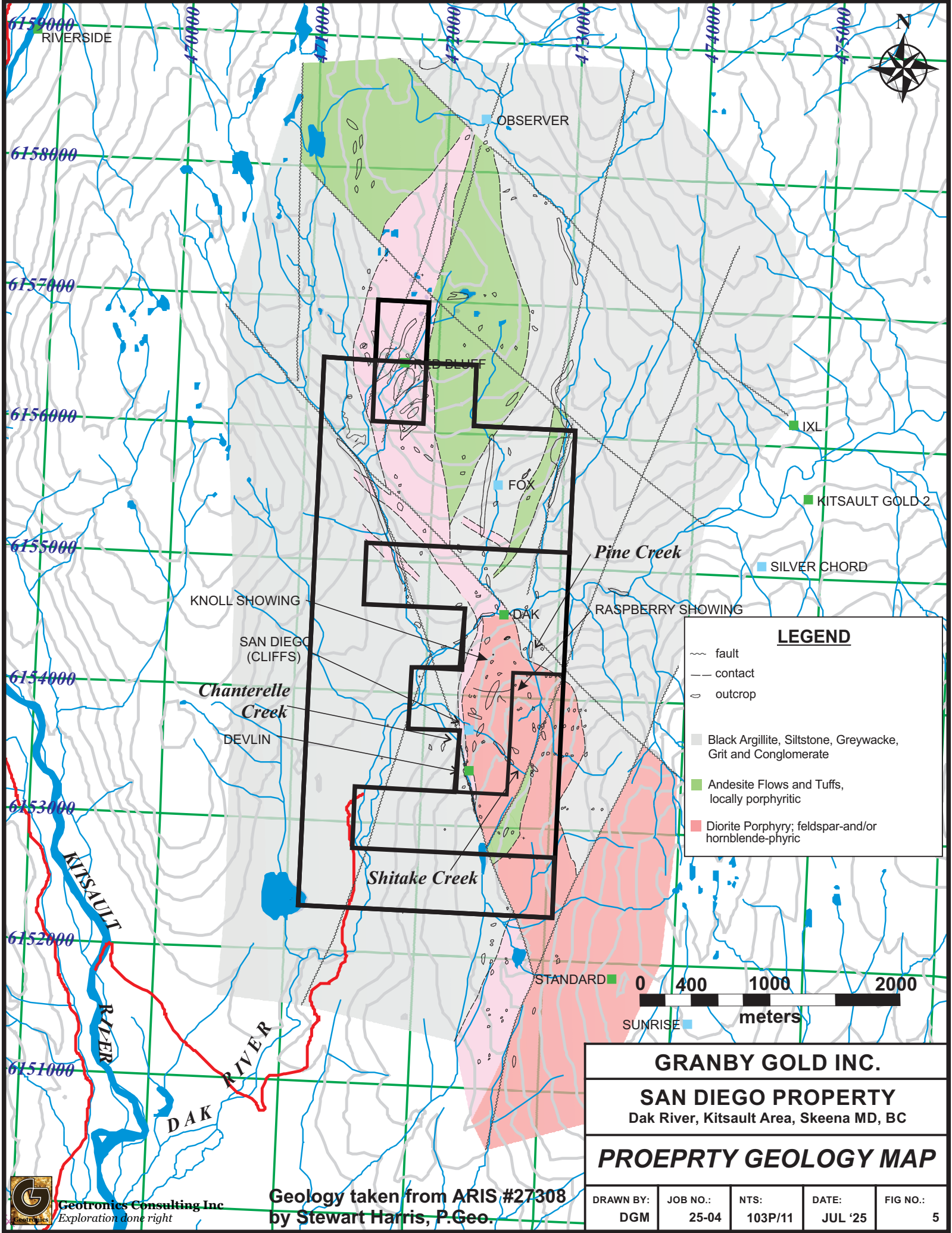
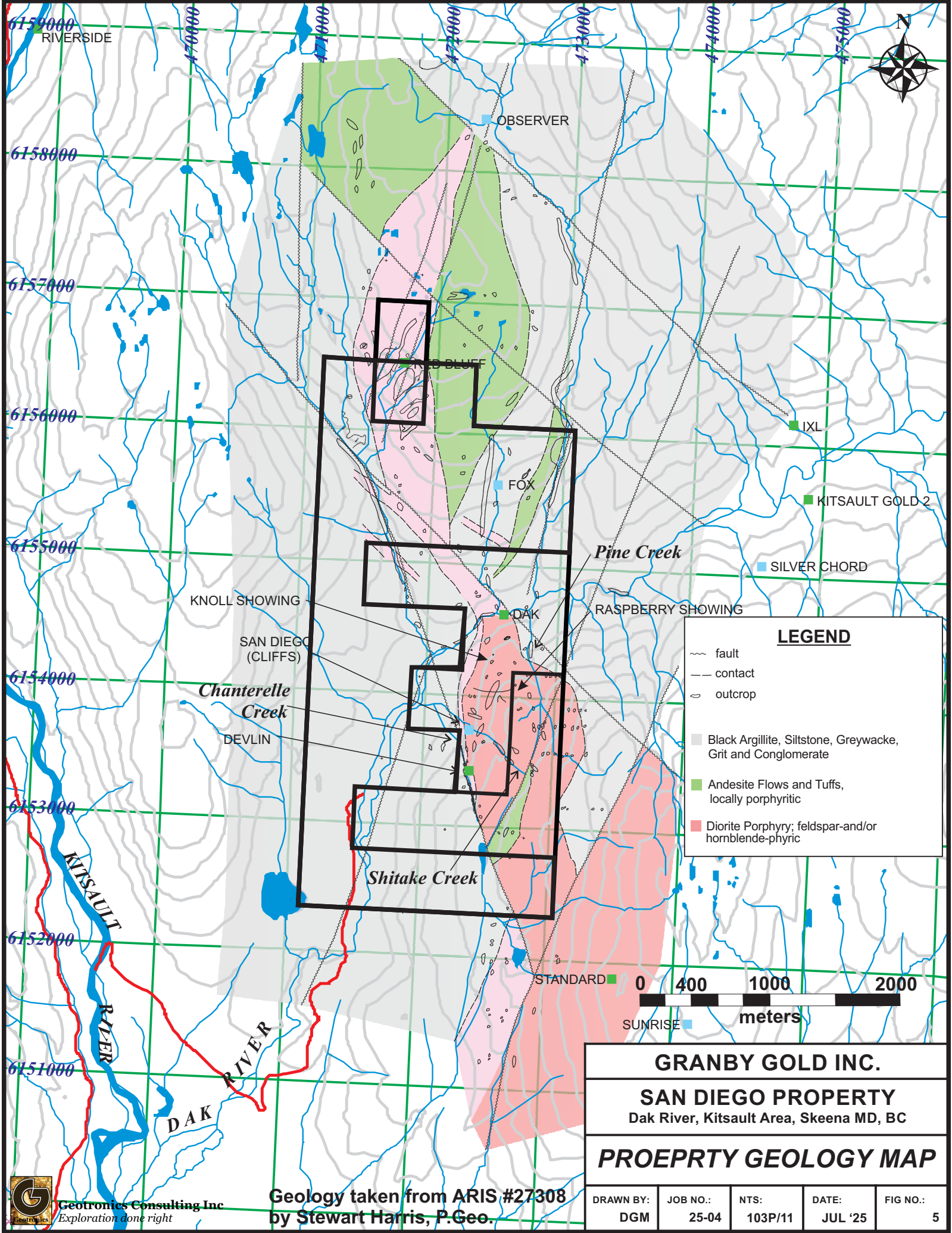
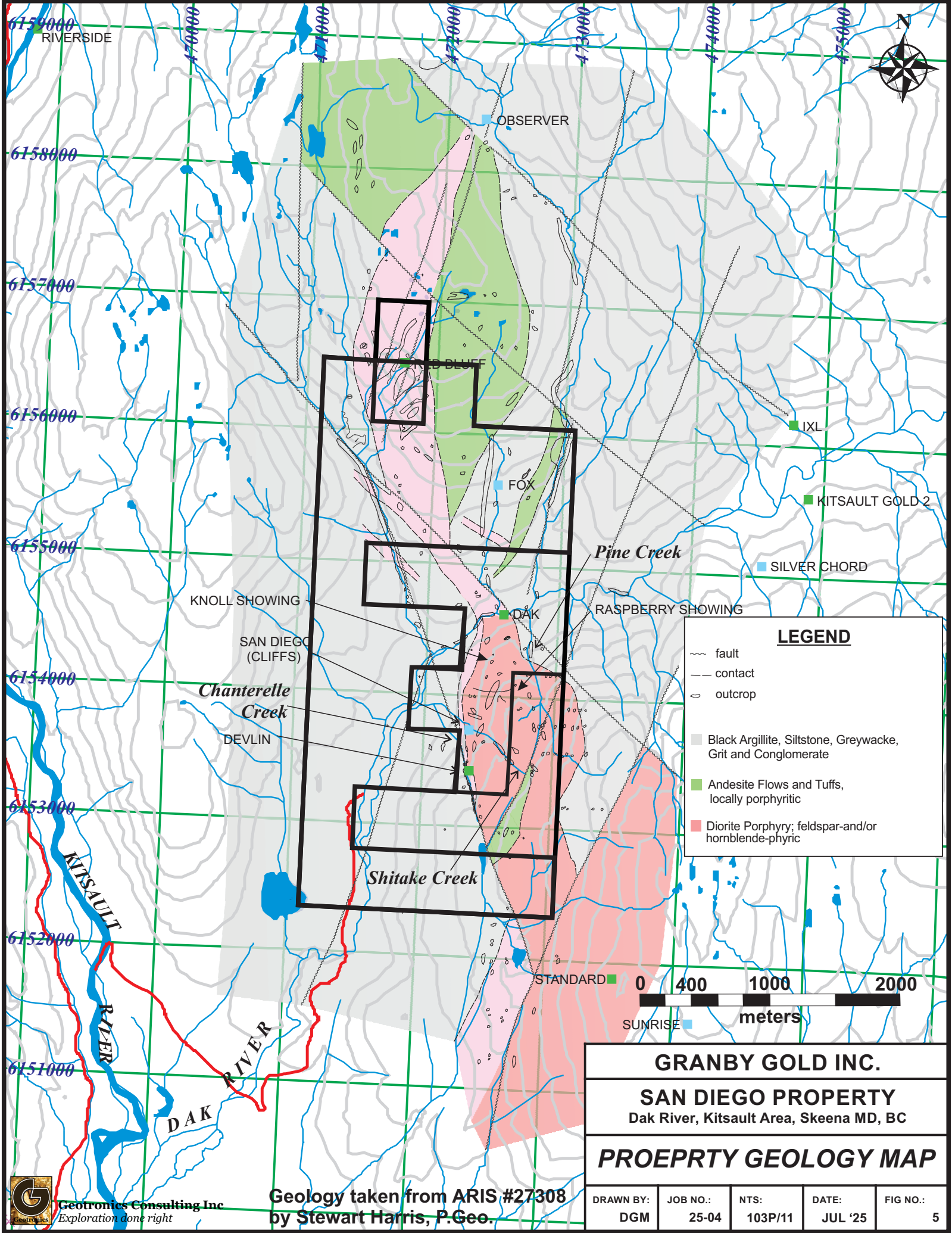
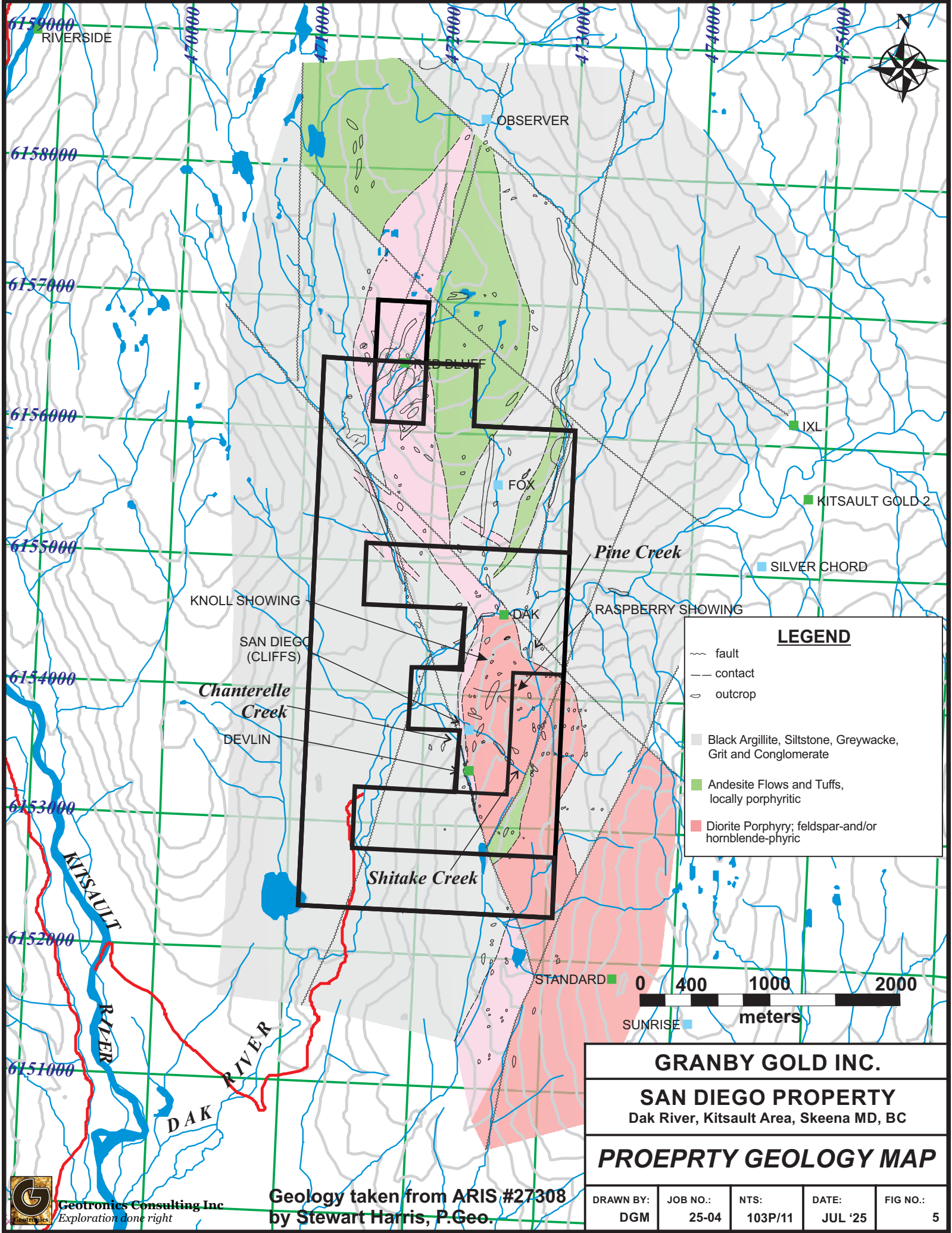
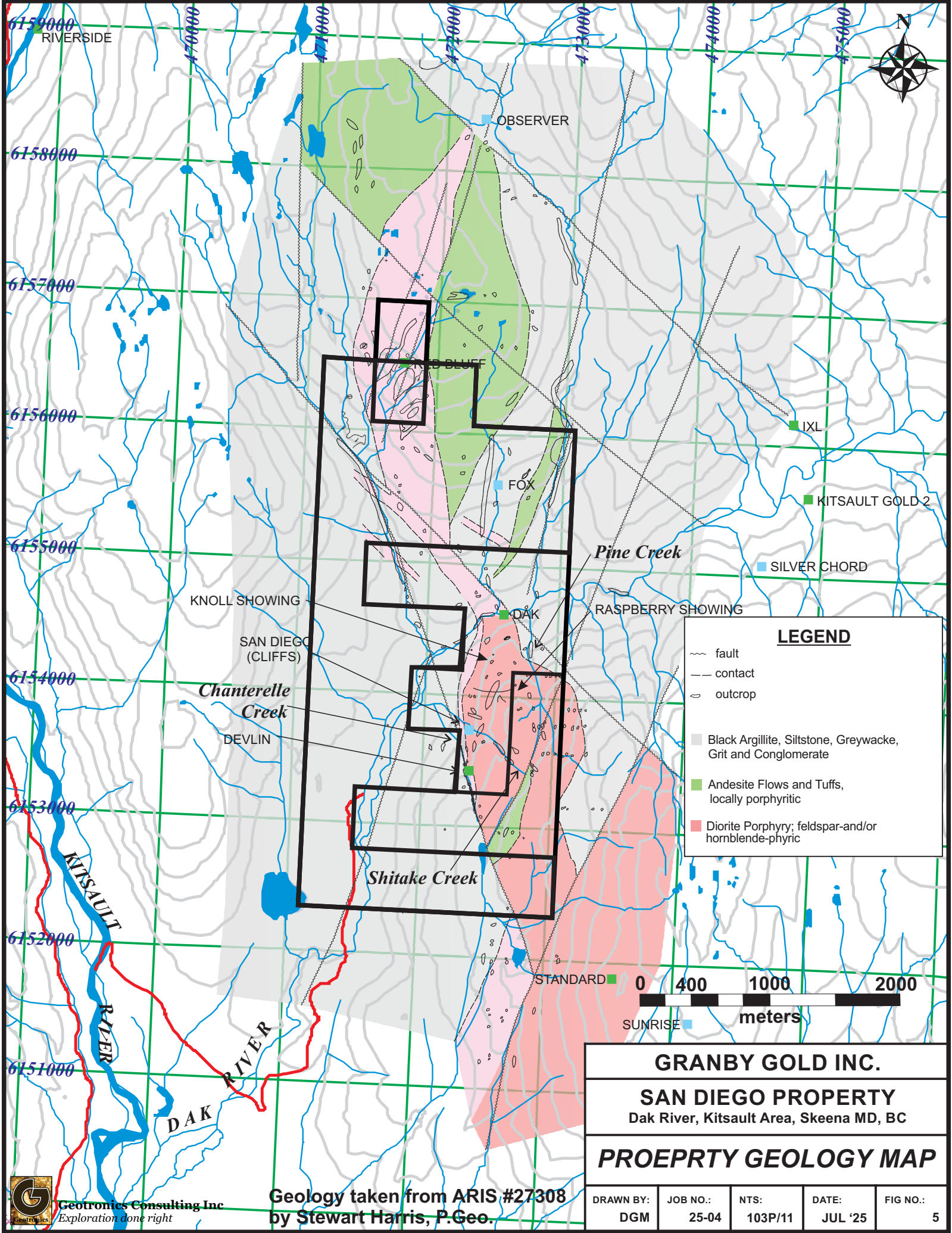
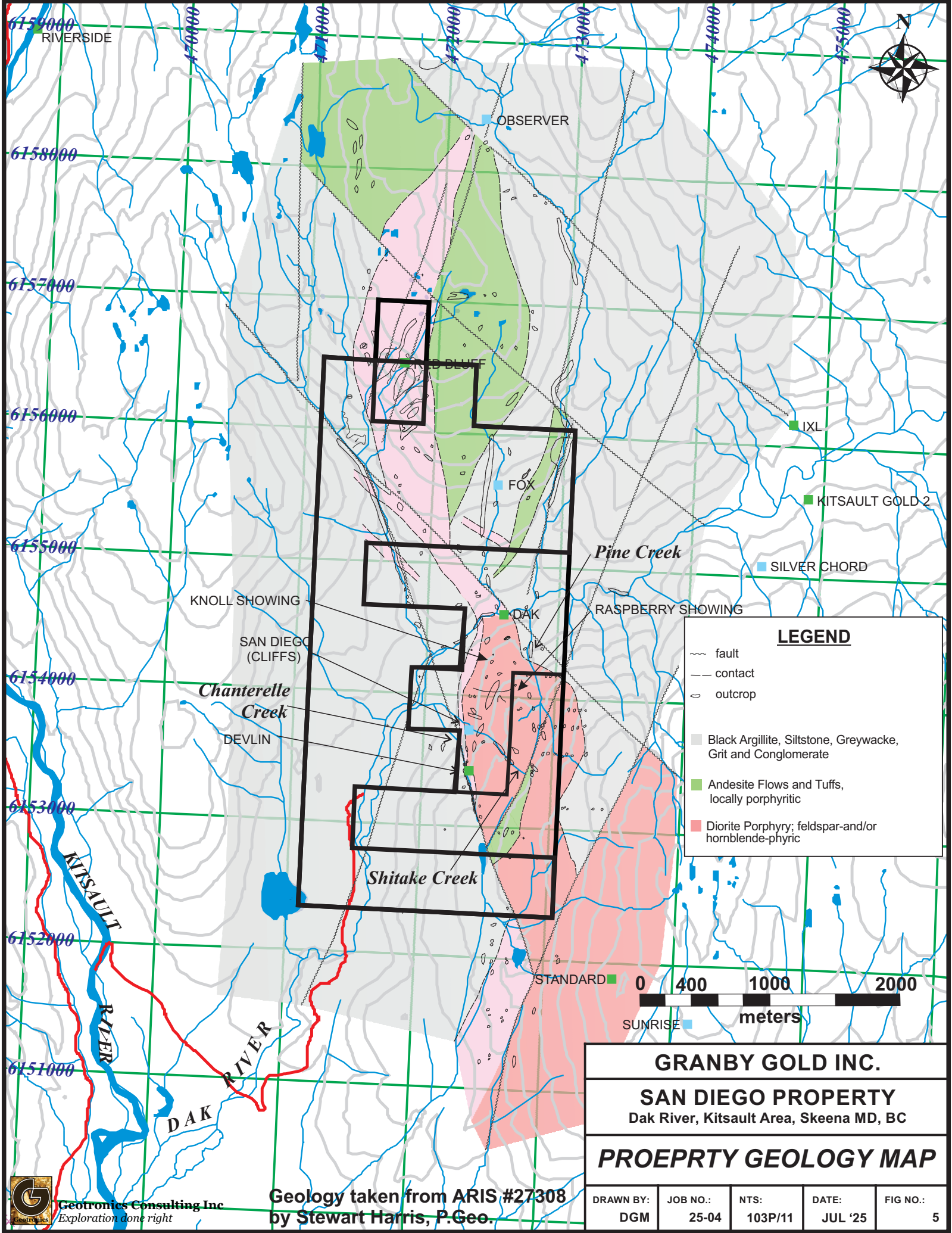
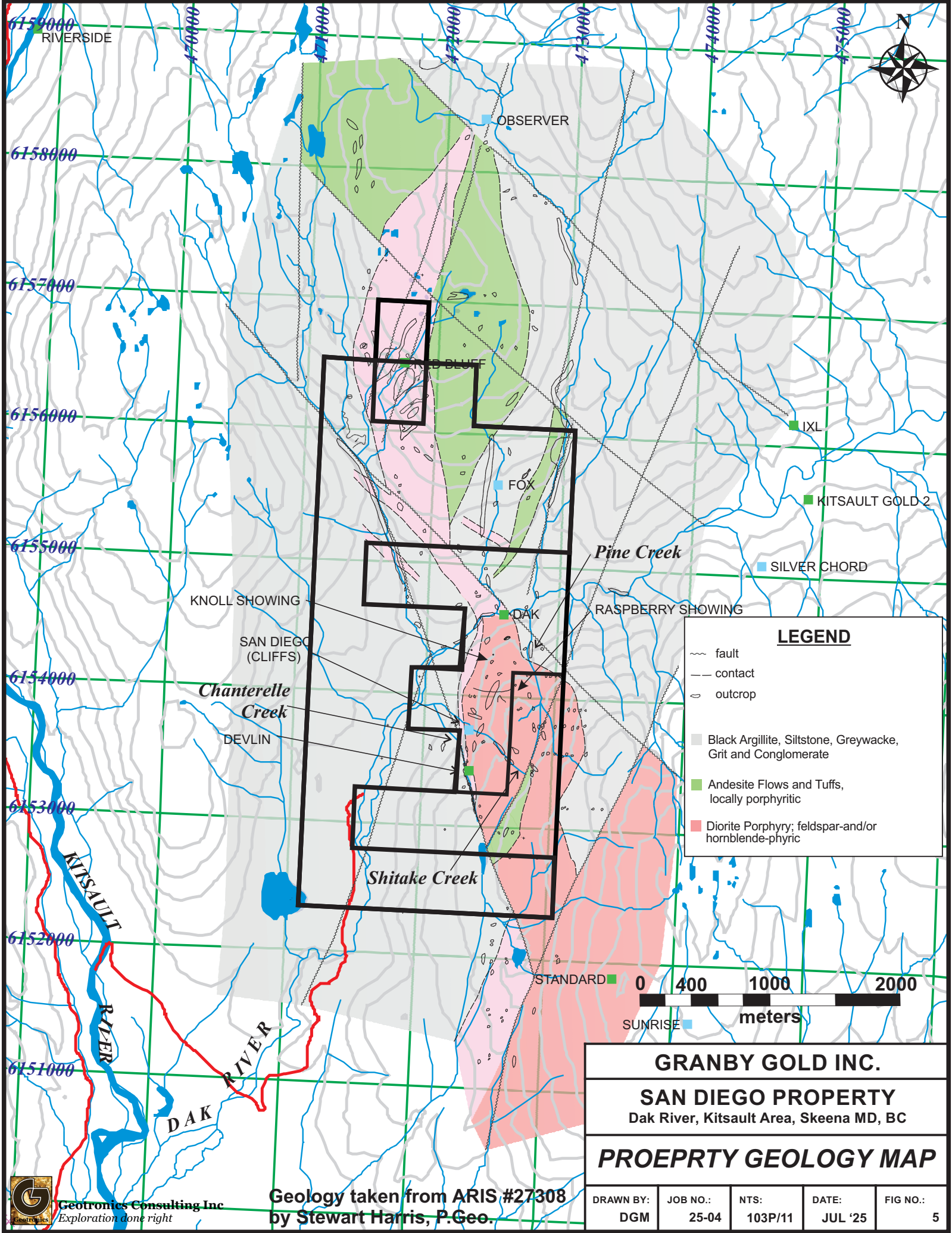
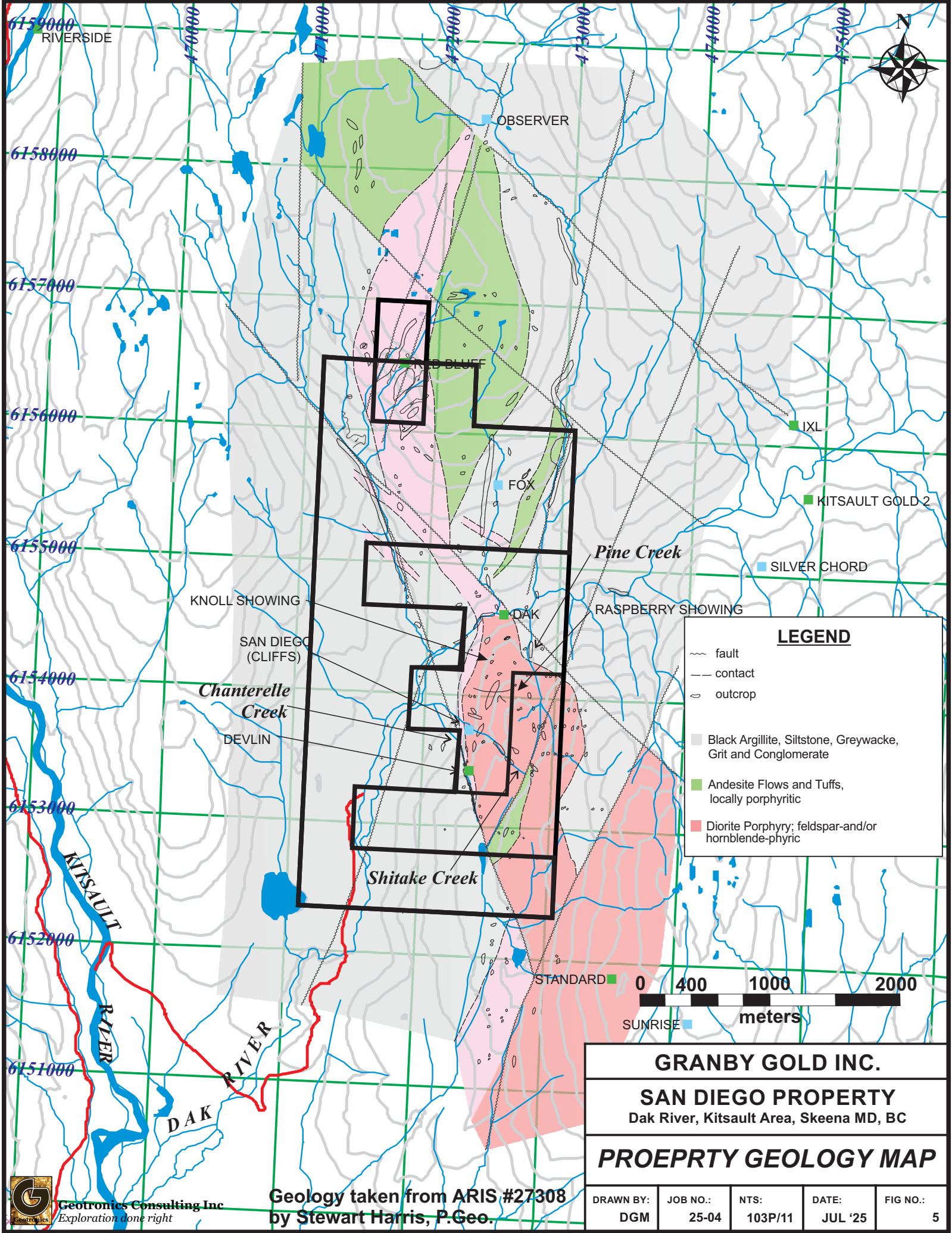
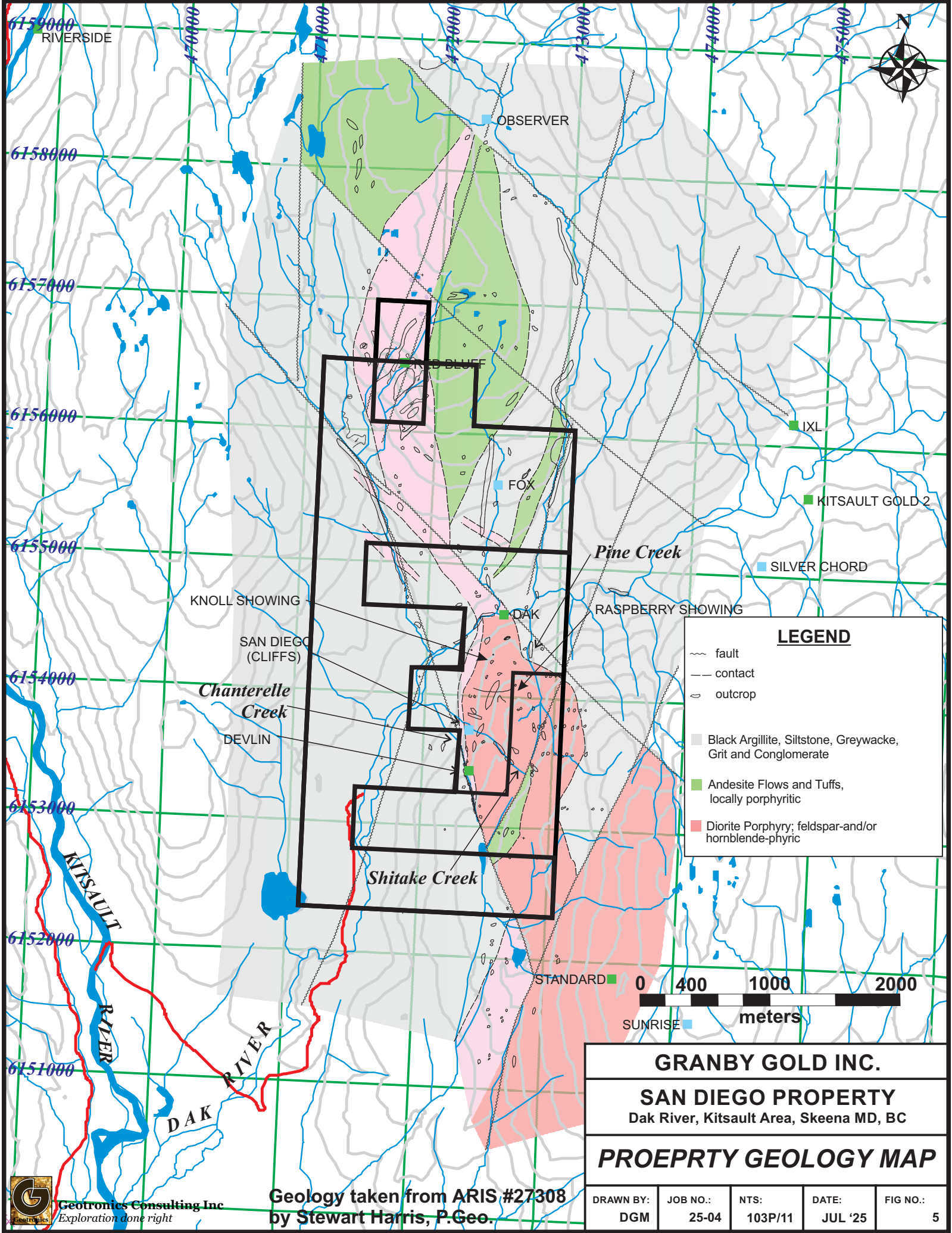
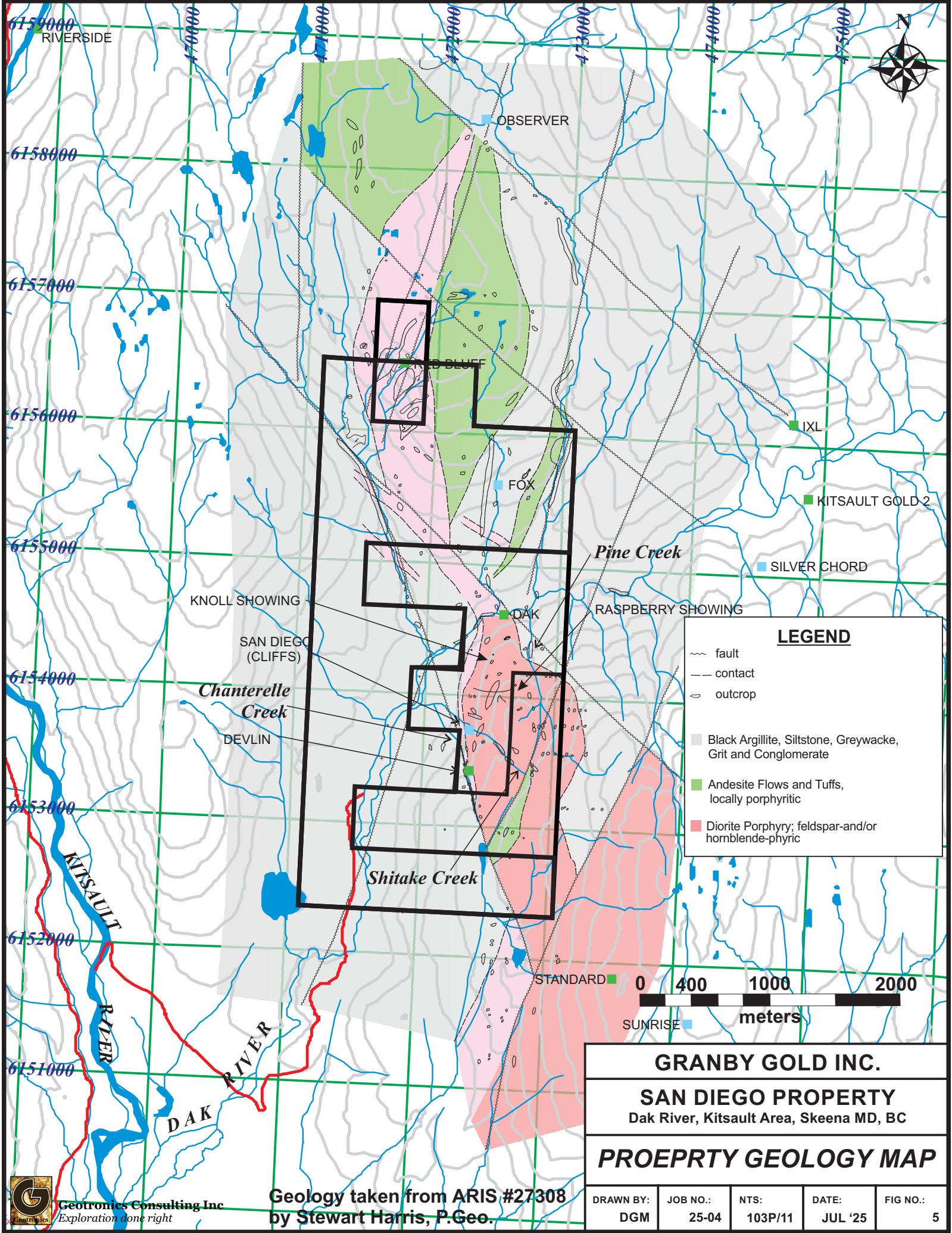
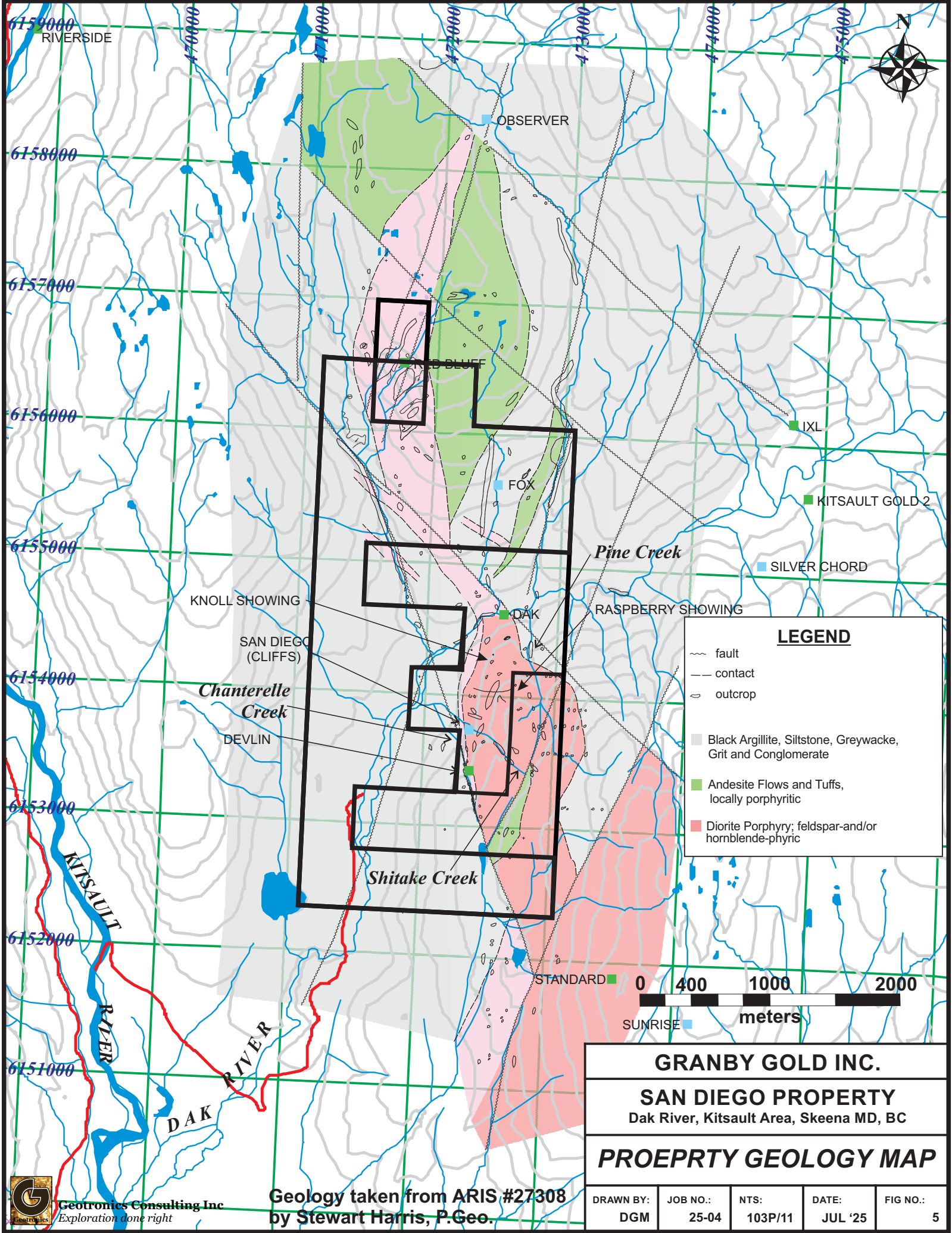
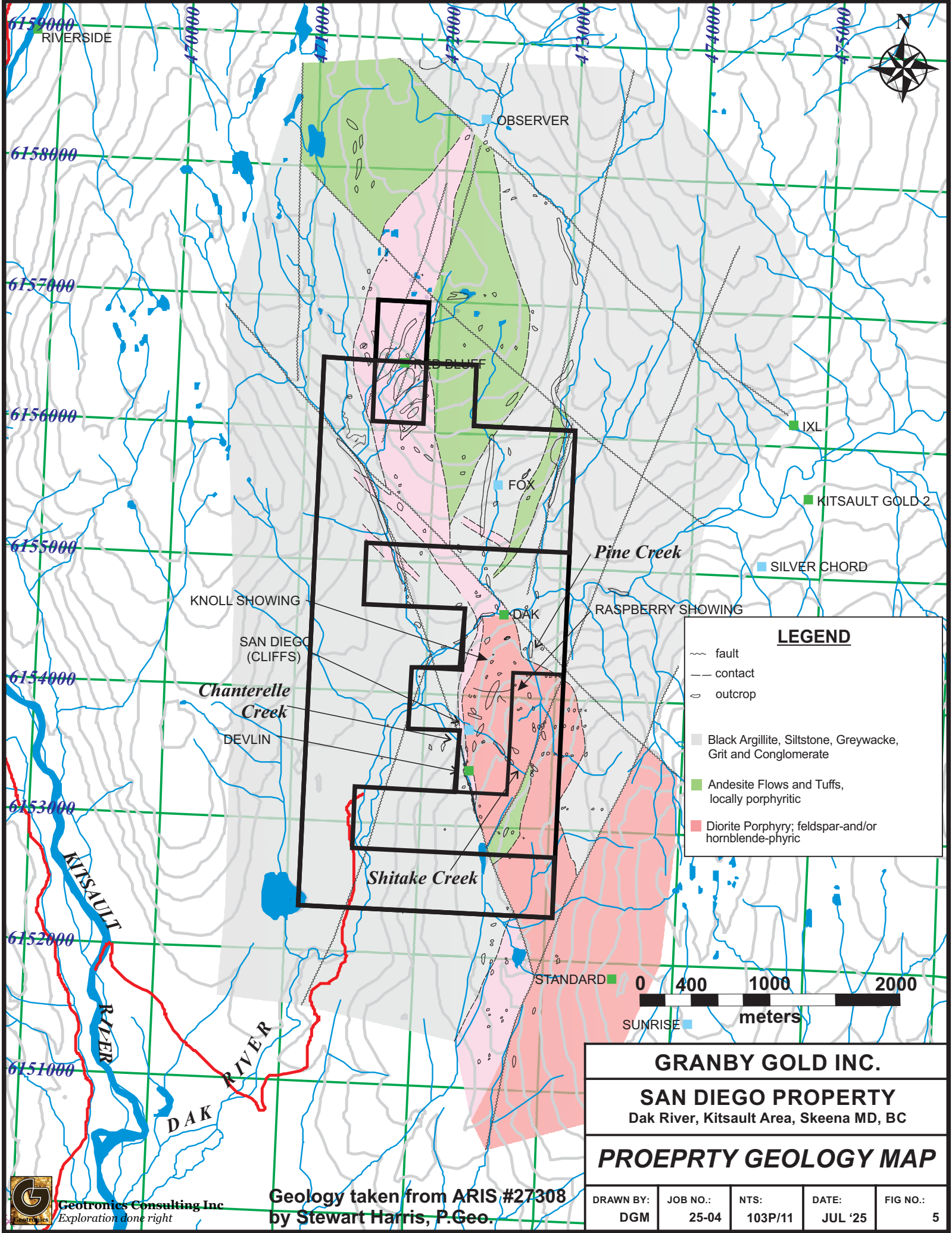
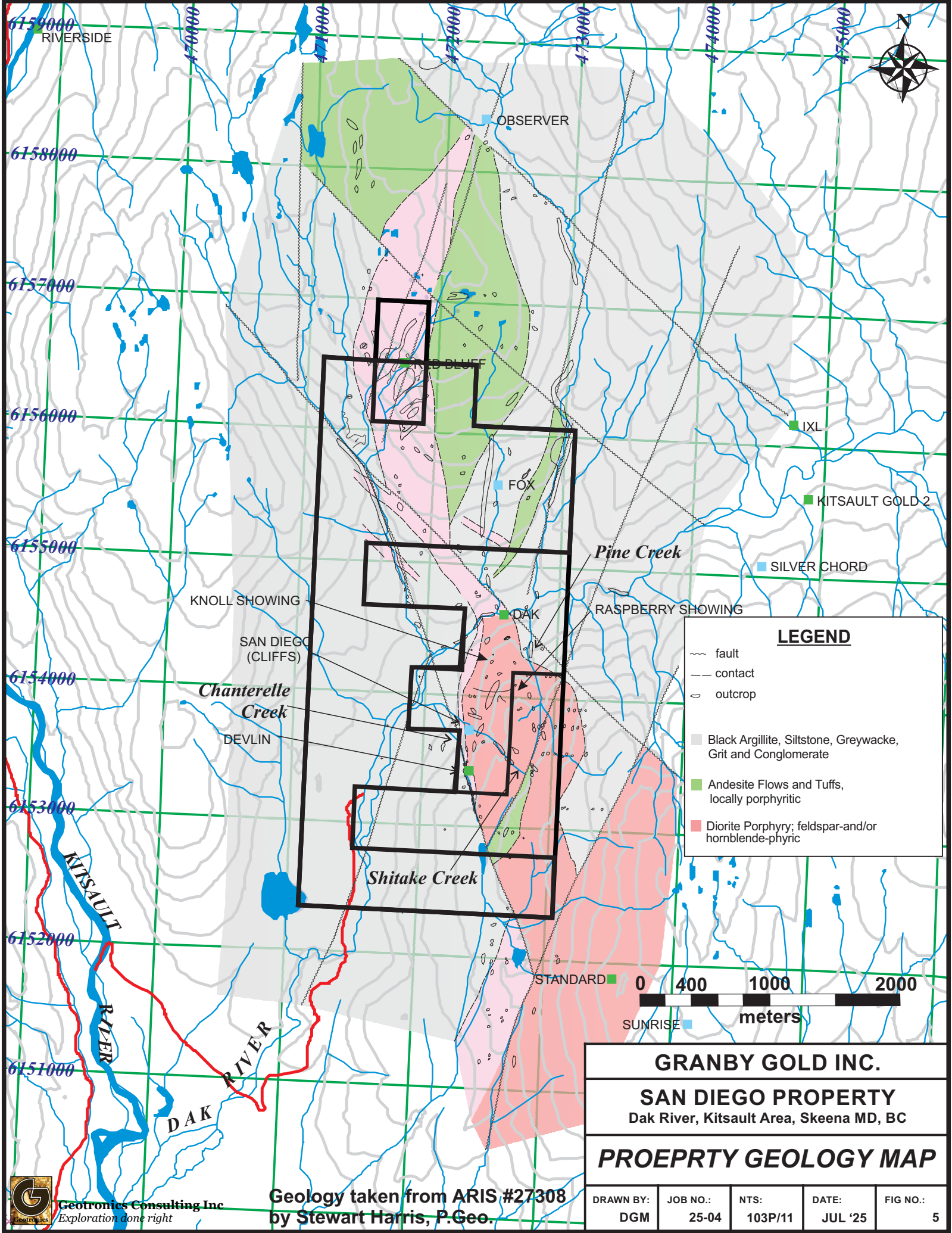
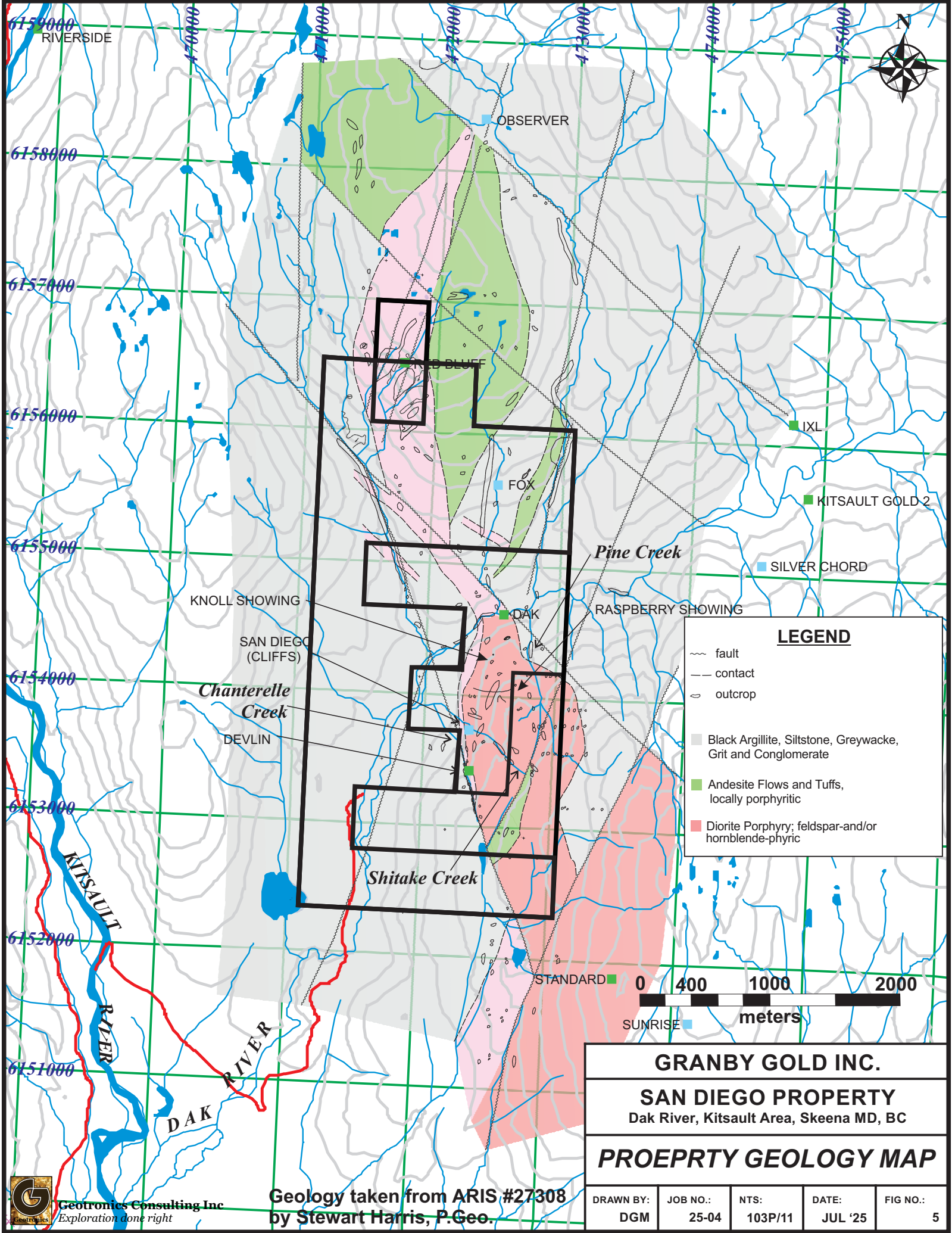
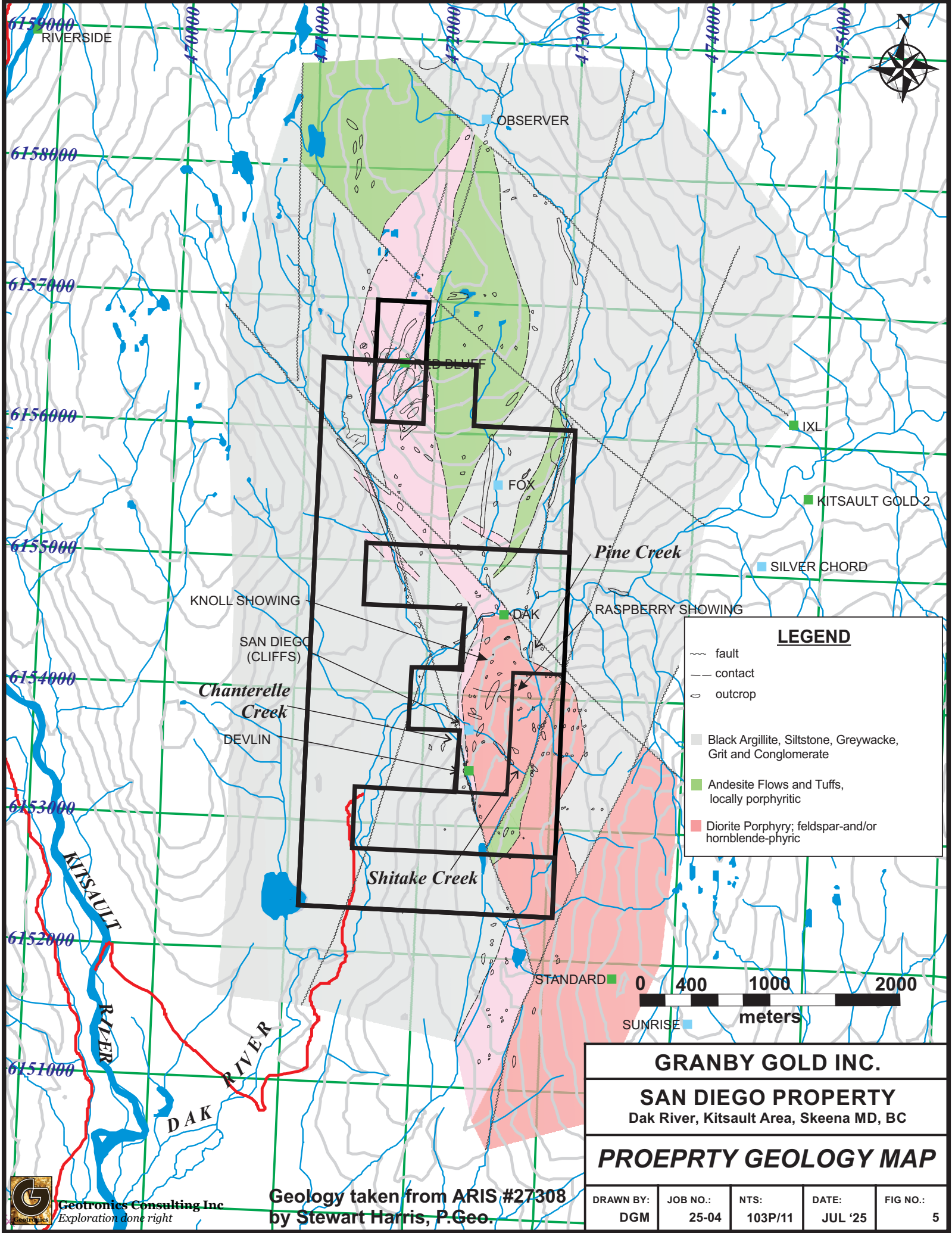
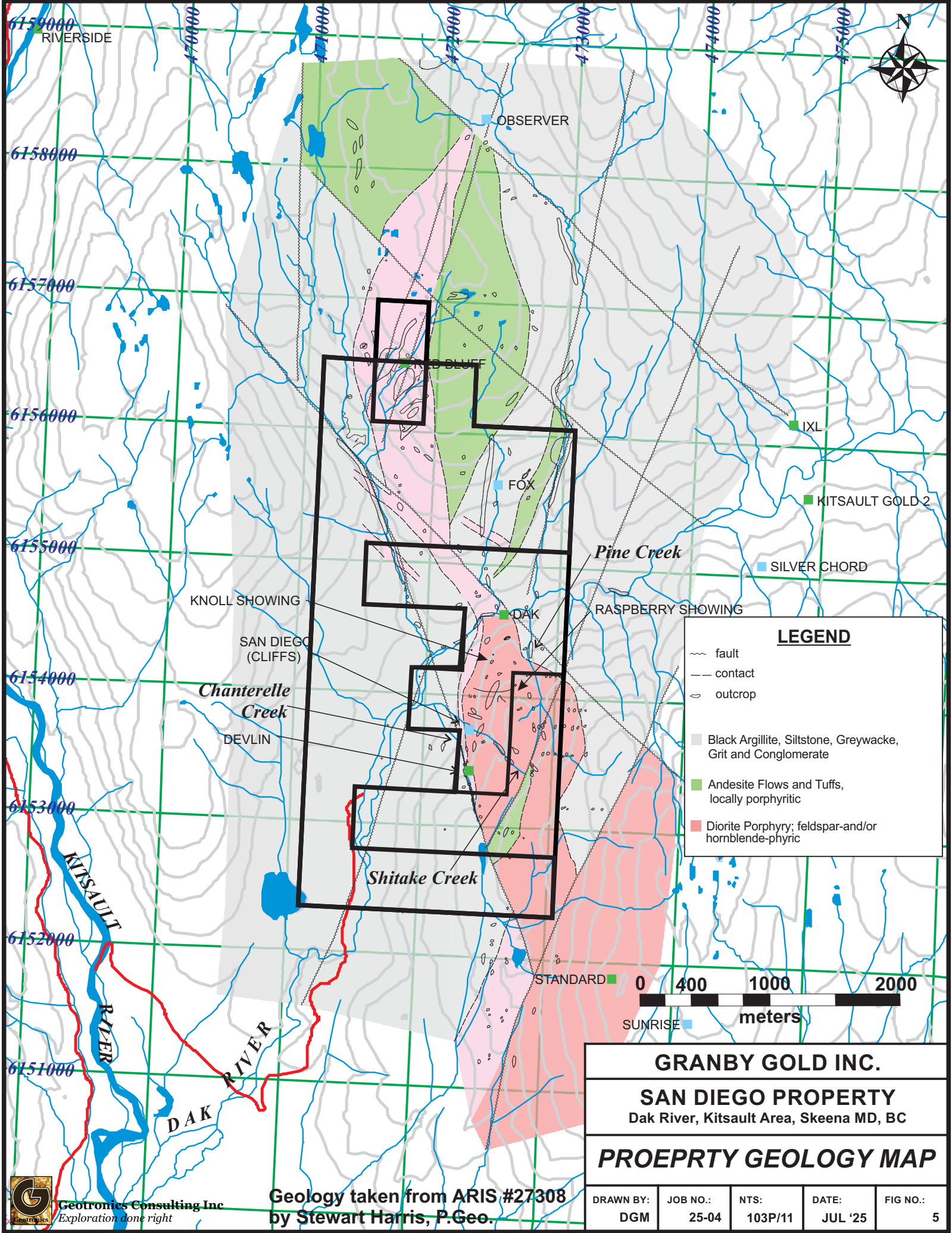
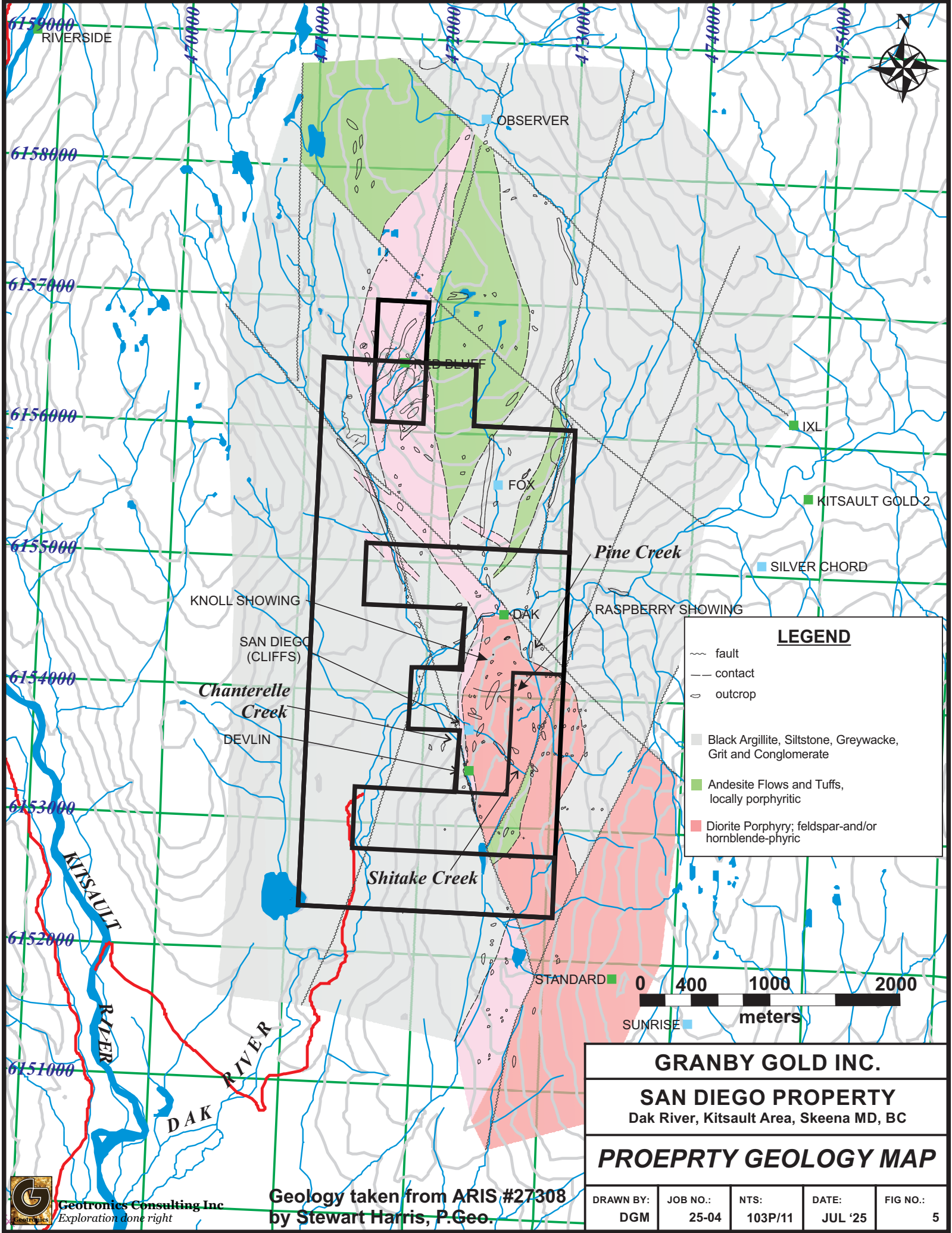
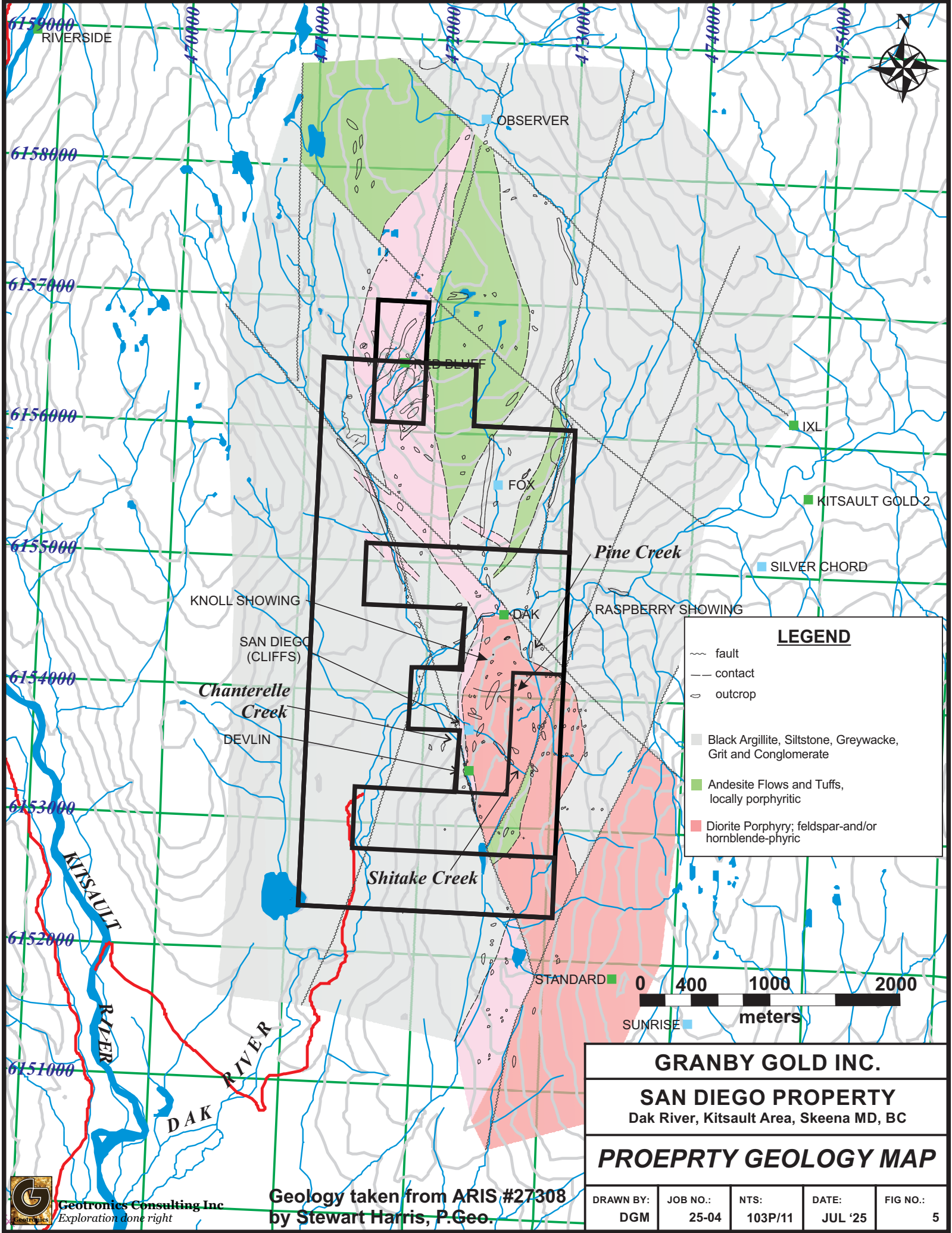
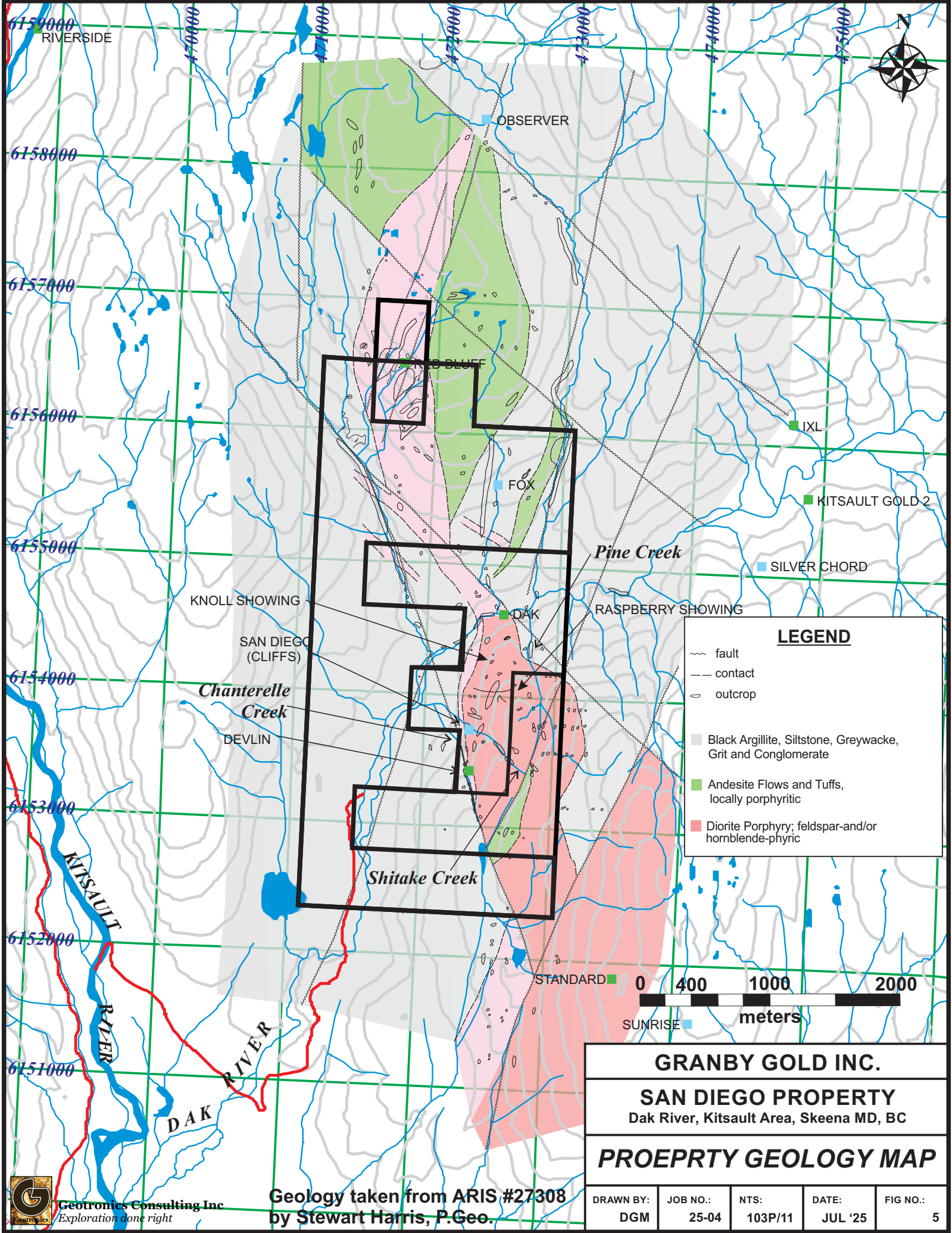
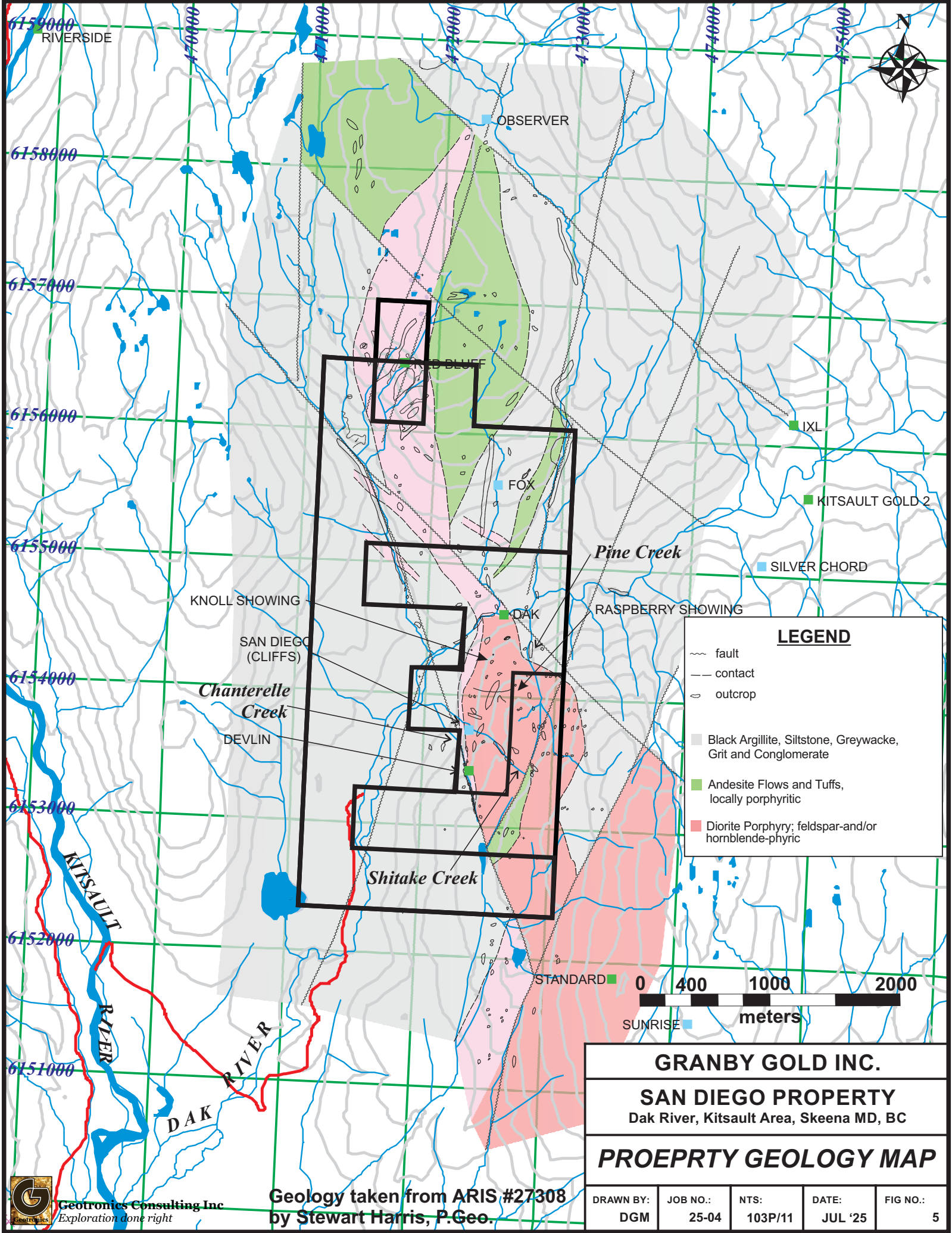
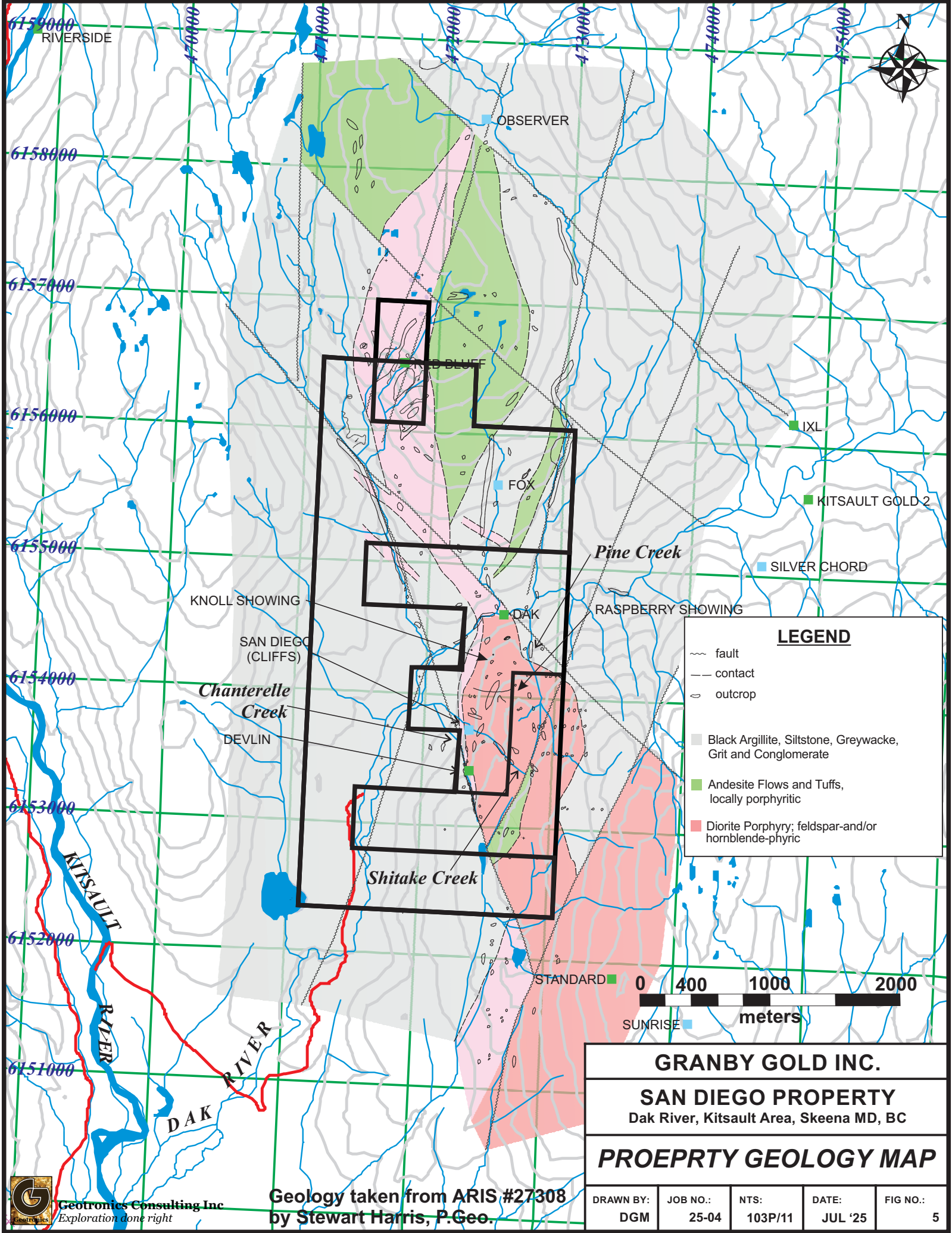
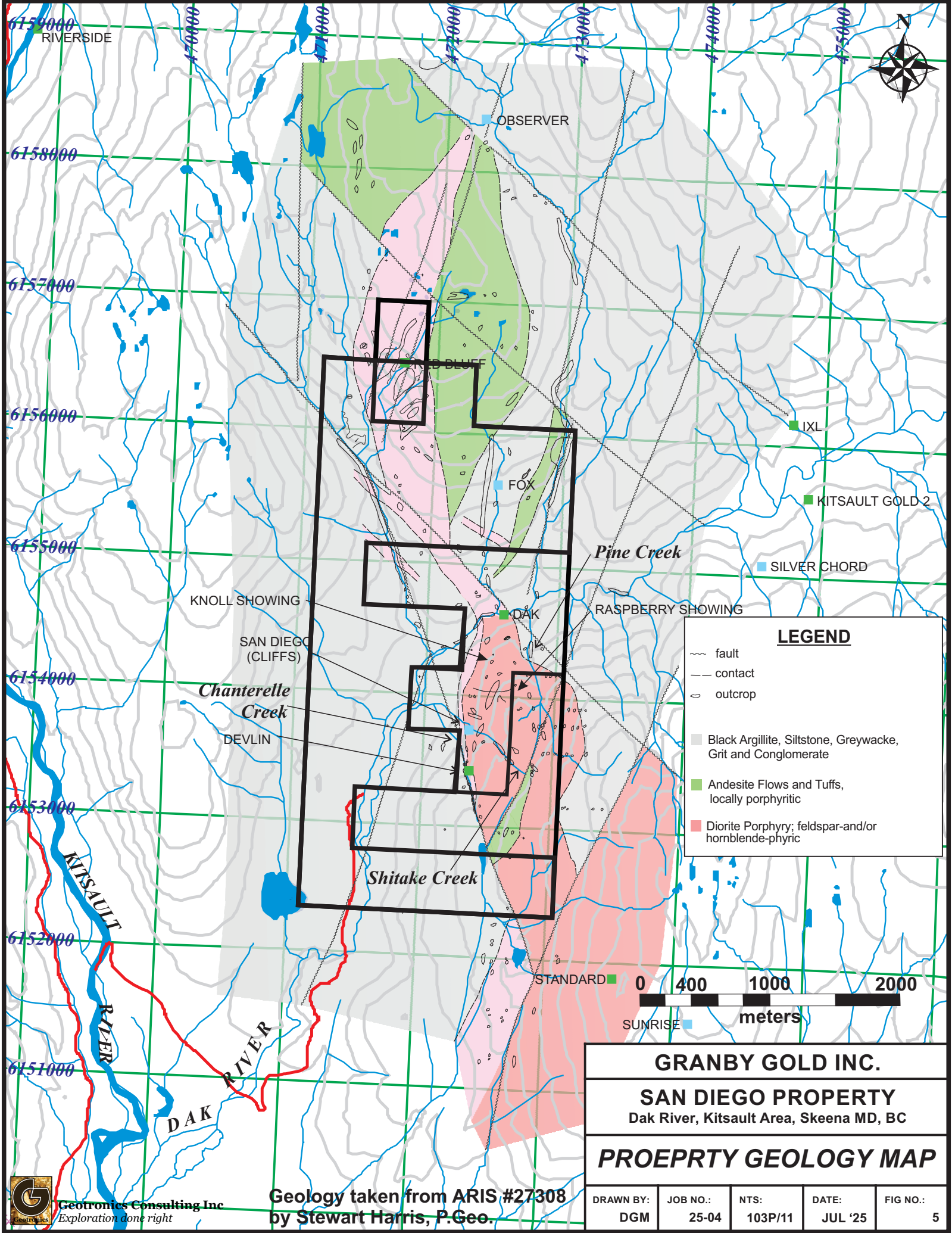
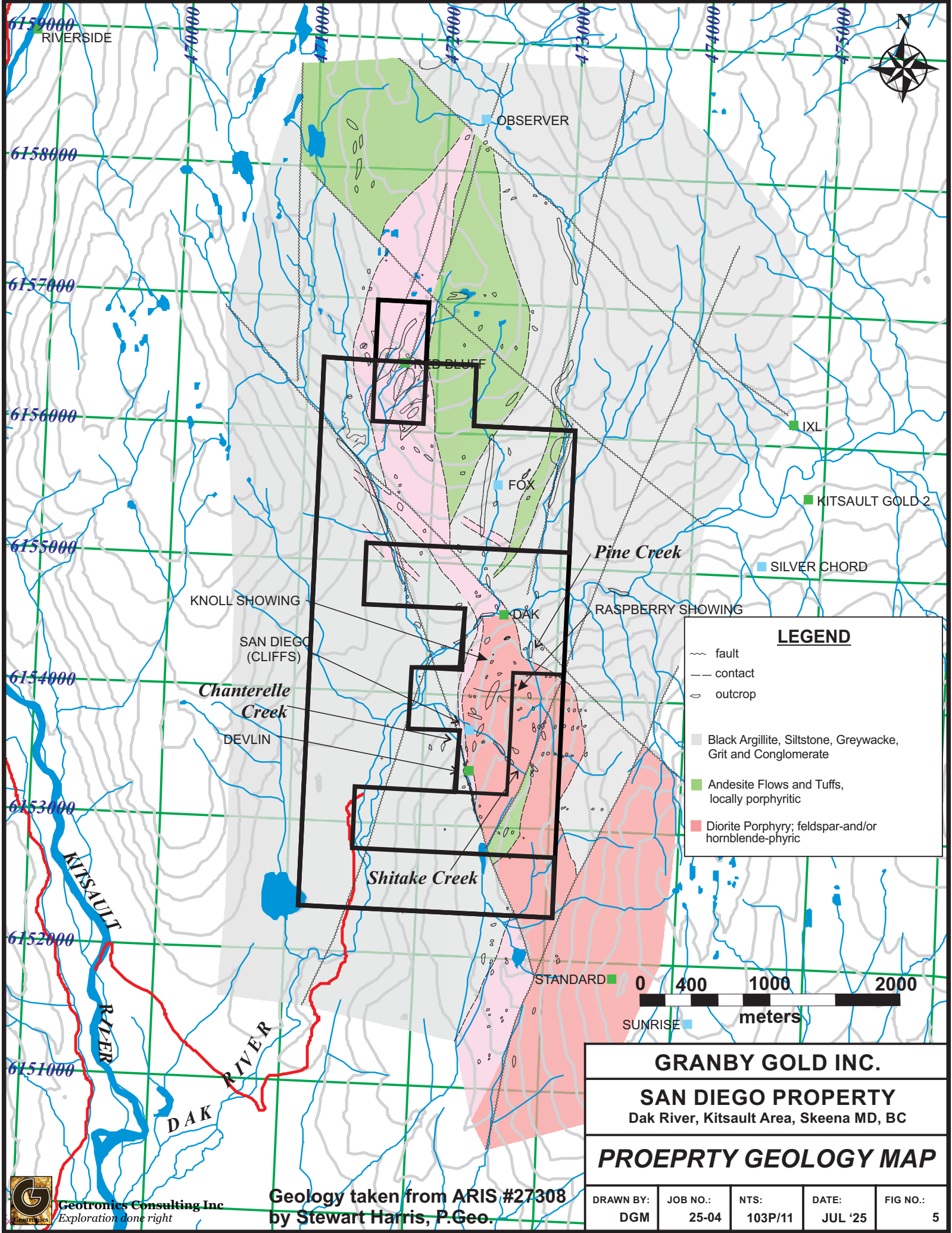
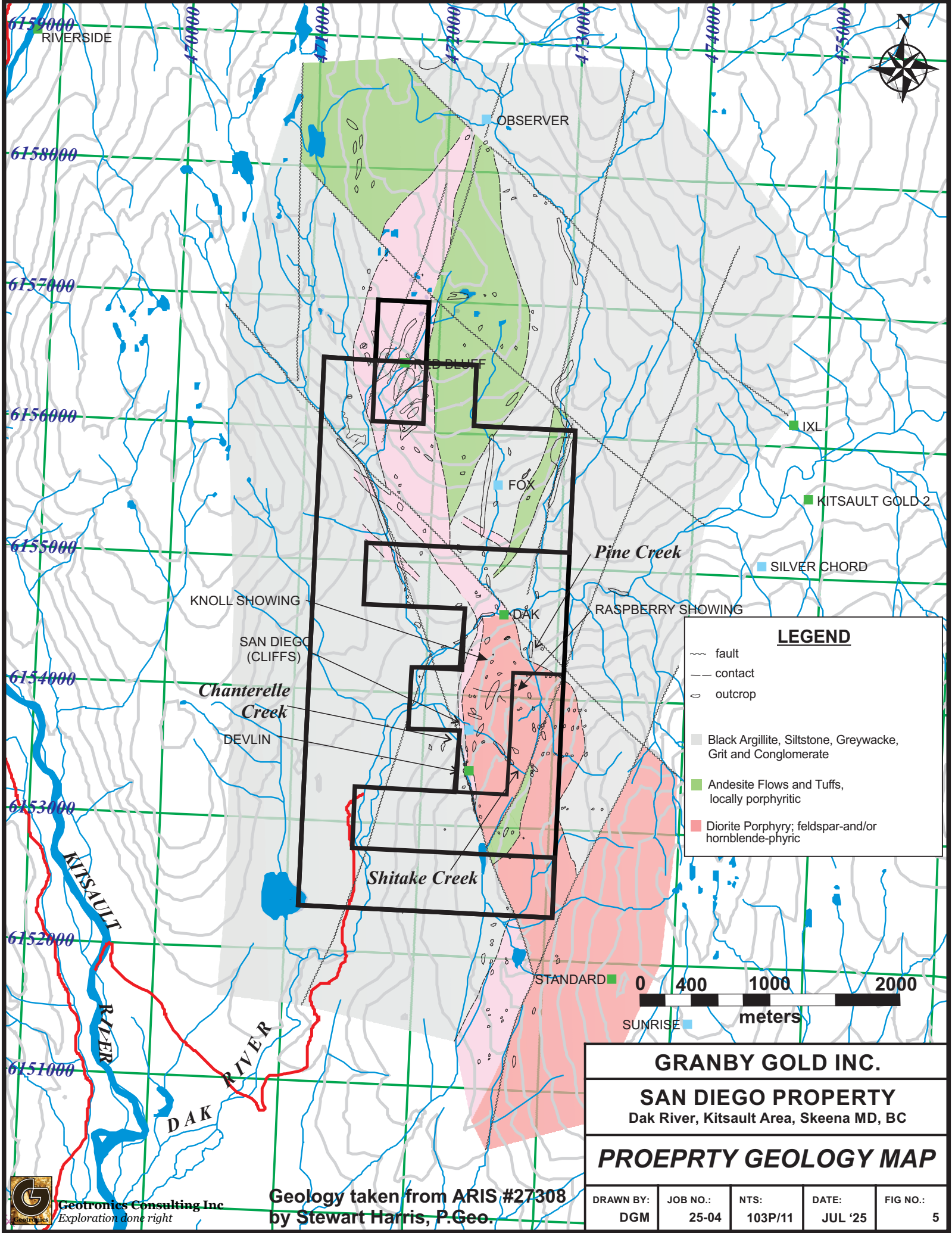
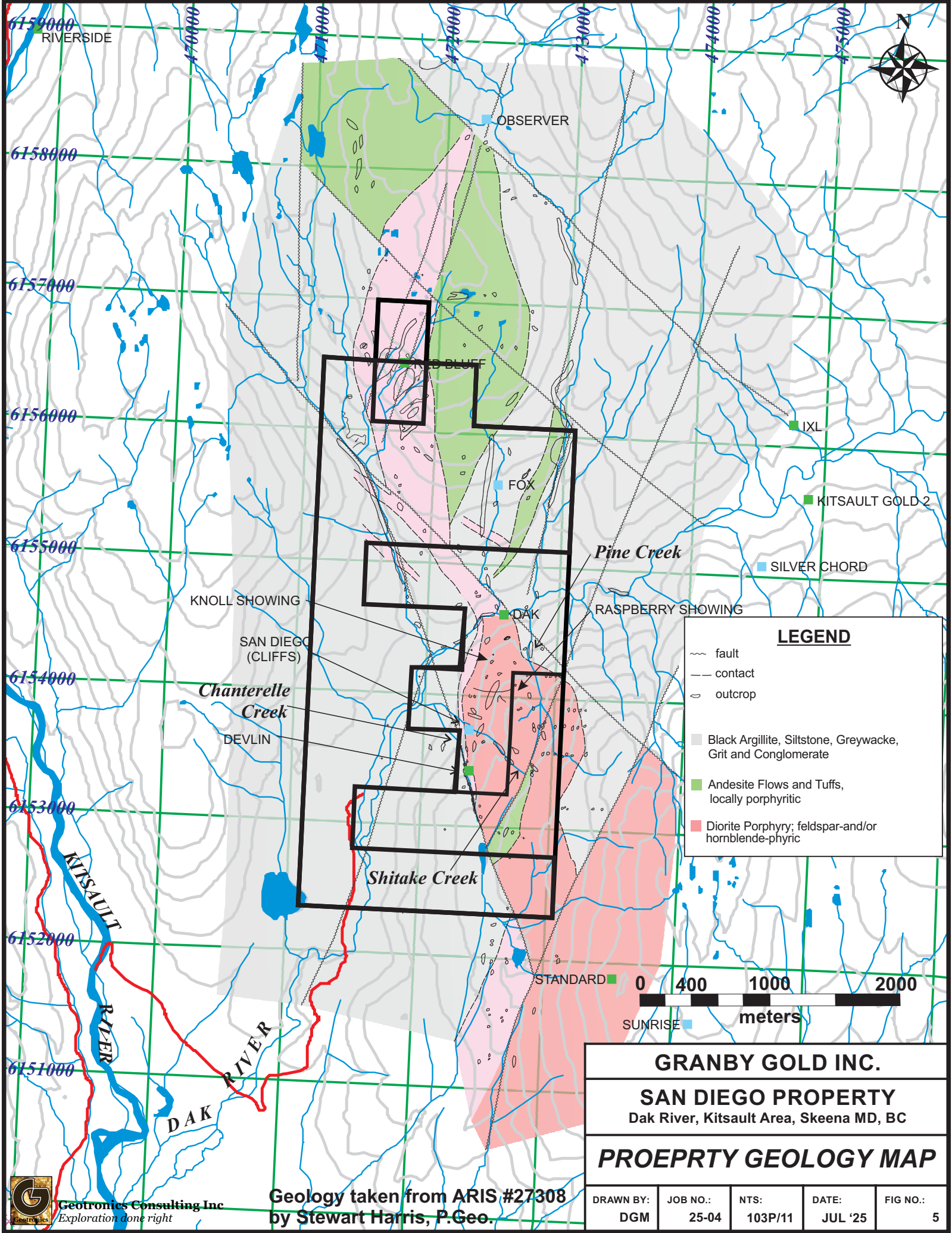
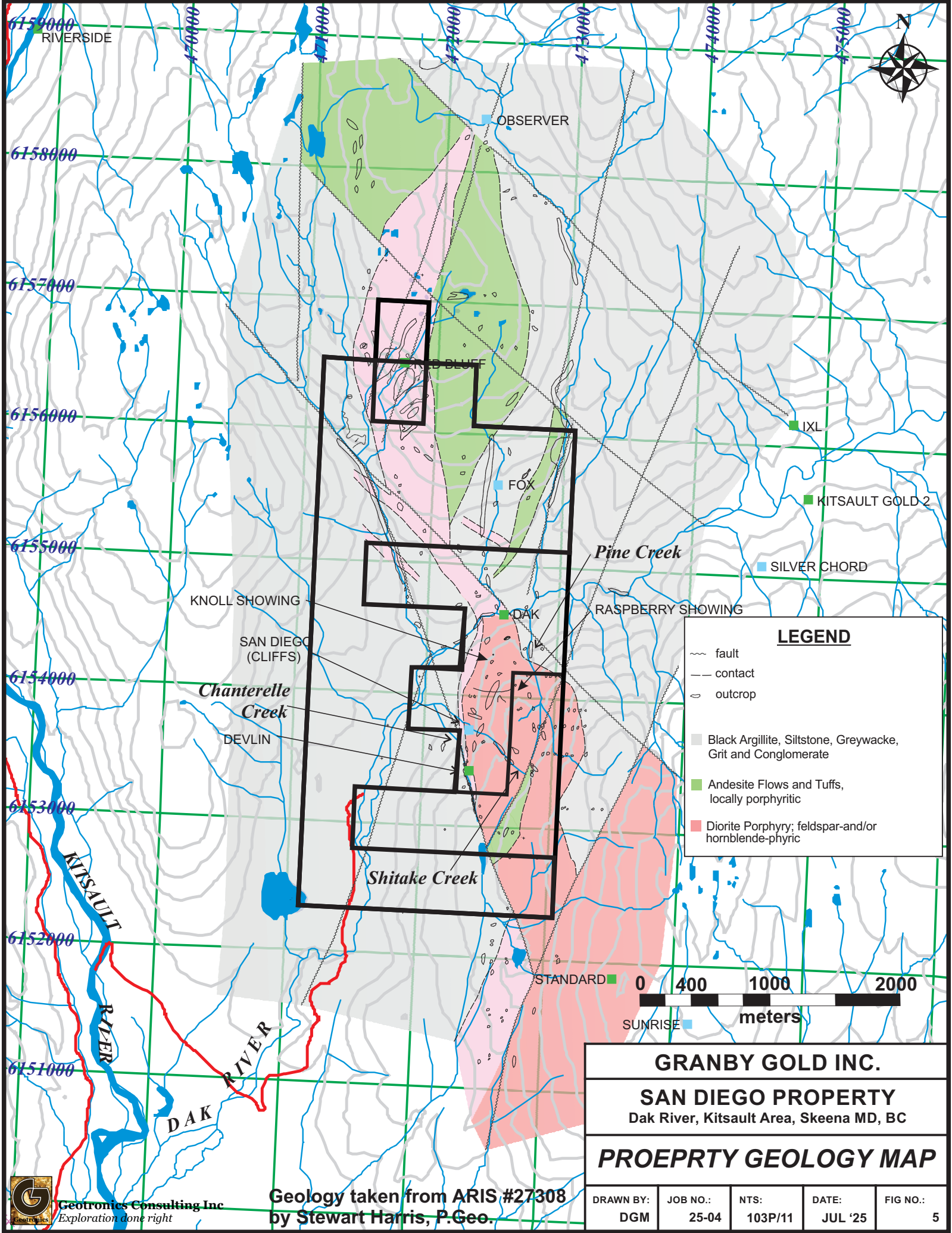
7.2.1 Structure:

There are three prominent fracture orientations observed on the FH property; a subvertical northeast-striking set, a steeply south-dipping east-striking set, and a moderately to steeply northeast- dipping, northwest-striking set. The former two sets probably include a conjugate fracture set and all three of these sets are associated with faulting. Northwest- and northeast-striking faults commonly bound the diorite intrusion

7.2.2 Mineralization

Two MinFile prospects and two MinFile showings occur on the property. The description of each is given as follows and is taken from the BC government MapPlace website.

The region is underlain by an assemblage of volcanics and sediments comprising the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. This assemblage has been folded into a north-northwest trending anticline (Mount McGuire anticline) and regionally metamorphosed to greenschist facies. Dioritic intrusions may be a subvolcanic equivalent of the Jurassic andesitic volcanics.



7.2.2.1 San Diego Prospect (103P 155)

The San Diego occurrence is located approximately 7 kilometres north of Alice Arm, and 55 kilometres southeast of Stewart.

The prominent gossanous cliffs between Chanterelle and Shiitake creeks (San Diego Cliffs) consist of yellow jarositic sericite-pyrite-carbonate altered diorite in contact with sandstone and argillite. The diorite contains abundant pyrite and locally up to 2 per cent chalcopyrite that yielded up to 0.32 per cent copper with 0.09 gram per tonne gold, and separately, 1070 parts per billion gold in 2003 sampling (Assessment Report 27308). Secondary copper mineralization consisting of malachite and copper oxides are also present in this area.

The San Diego showing located along the base of these cliffs and now covered by talus, was tested by drillholes in 1916 and 1917. The showing is hosted in tuffaceous sandstones and argillites of the Hazelton Group crosscut by narrow dikes. The showing consists of pyritic sandstone, with irregularly distributed chalcopyrite, interbedded with barren argillite. A sample from drillhole Number 2 assayed 2.40 grams per tonne gold and 1.9 per cent copper between 3.66 and 7.32 metres (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1916, page 69). A 12-metre chip sample taken 7.6 metres below where the drillholes were collared assayed 1.99 grams per tonne gold and 0.7 per cent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1916, page 70). In 2008, four drillholes totaling 1,186.6 metres were drilled in a radial pattern from a single pad to test an extensive copper and gold-in-soils anomaly associated with a diorite intrusion. The best result was from drillhole 08SD-01 where a 41.02-metre interval from 49.93 to 90.95 metres assayed 0.11 per cent copper, 0.12 gram per tonne gold and 1.85 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 30581).

The Raspberry showings extend north from the San Diego Cliffs and are comprised of strongly sericite-carbonate±silica altered diorite with chalcopyrite along fractures and as coarse blebs with coarse calcite±epidote veinlets, and less commonly in association with magnetite. Secondary copper mineralization, including malachite, chalcocite and covellite on fractures, has also been noted. These showings extend along a strike length of approximately 250 metres and have yielded values of 0.31 per cent copper and 0.45 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 27308).

The Knoll showing lies approximately 150 metres north of the Raspberry showings and consists of a 20-metre-high by 20-metre-long outcrop of chlorite-calcite altered diorite with chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, malachite, and azurite. Test pitting of soil anomalies in this area has defined a mineralized strike length exceeding 100 metres with rock samples up to 0.38 per cent copper and 0.75 gram per tonne gold ((Assessment Report 27308).

The first prospecting in the Alice Arm area was carried out in the early 1900s resulting in the discovery of polymetallic lead-zinc-silver-gold veins and porphyry copper-gold mineralization. The San Diego occurrence was tested by two drillholes in 1916. A second phase of exploration activity commenced in the 1960s for porphyry copper and molybdenum mineralization. In 1965 and 1966, Northlodge Copper Mines Ltd. carried out limited trenching, grid soil sampling and a photogeological survey over the Red Bluff area.

Kenngo Exploration Ltd. carried out reconnaissance geological mapping and grid soil sampling over the Red Bluff area and across the Dak River onto the current FH 2 claim in 1968. Amax Exploration Ltd. carried out further geological mapping, stream sediment sampling, and rock and soil sample traverses of the Red Bluff area in 1980. Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. examined the Red Bluff area in 1990 and established reconnaissance soil sample traverse lines. In 1991, Great Northern Resources Corp. sampled five contour soil sample lines at 50-metre sample intervals on the north and south sides of the Dak River. Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd. opted to earn an interest in the claims covering the current FH claims from Great Northern Resources Corp. and Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. conducted the 1992 and 1993 exploration programs on Hemlo's behalf. Hemlo established a grid from the Red Bluff area south to the current FH 2 claim. Hemlo collected 261 samples every 50 metres. In addition, a total of 80 rock samples were collected to accompany geological mapping. In 1993, Hemlo extended this grid and infilled portions, collecting a total of 134 soil samples. A total of 32 rock and three silt samples were also collected.

After Great Northern Resources Corp's claims were allowed to lapse, F. Onucki staked the current FH claims in 1996. Atna Resources Ltd. examined the property and collected 13 samples from a reconnaissance soil line and 10 rock samples. Goldzone Exploration Inc. optioned the FH claims in 1997 and carried out grid soil sampling south of the Dak River in 1997 and 1998, collecting 254 soil samples and 17 rock samples over the two years. Goldzone returned to the property in 1999 and collected an additional 16 rock samples.

The 2003 Energulf Resources Inc. exploration program was comprised of geological mapping, prospecting, and grid soil geochemical sampling. A total of 335 soil and 84 rock samples were collected. Soil sampling on the FH property has defined a 1350 by 500 metre copper-gold-molybdenum-silver soil anomaly that is directly related to a mineralized porphyritic diorite intrusion. Mapping and prospecting have delineated copper-gold mineralization over a 1000 by 300 metre corridor within this soil anomaly.

7.2.2.2 Fox Prospect (103P 151)

The Fox showing is located between Gumas and Washout creeks, about 11.0 kilometres northeast of Alice Arm.

The showing consists of a quartz-barite vein which has been traced west for about 183 metres in Hazelton Group porphyritic andesite. The vein is reported to contain irregular disseminations of sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena. A chip sample taken across 0.61 metre of the vein assayed trace gold, 6.8 grams per tonne silver, nil copper, trace lead and 5.1 per cent zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1929, page 89).

In 1929, the vein was traced for about 183 metres by three opencuts in a westerly direction from an elevation of 487 to 529 metres.

7.2.2.3 Dak Showing (103P 042)

The Dak occurrence is located on the south side of the Dak River, 7.0 kilometres northeast of Alice Arm. The area was explored for copper during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The showing is hosted in intensely fractured Stuhini Group feldspar porphyritic flows that contain sericitized and albitized plagioclase and minor chloritized hornblende. Disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite occur in these flows and local occurrences of malachite and azurite were noted in a 38 metre trench. Southwest about 300 metres, at 300 metres elevation, several trenches expose siliceous greywacke containing abundant disseminated pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and widespread malachite staining. A 3.0 metre chip sample assayed trace gold and 0.21 per cent copper (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1971, page 124).

Exploration work during 1967 included an examination of old showings, trenching, and 16 kilometres of linecutting for a geochemical survey on the Dak group. In 1971, work performed included the construction of 3.2 kilometres of trail across the tide flats at Alice Arm to give access to the property, and general prospecting in the vicinity of the showings.

7.2.2.4 Devlin Showing (103P 003)

The Devlin showing is situated on the northwest slope of Wilauks Mountain (Mount McGrath) about 6.0 kilometres northeast of Alice Arm. This zinc showing was explored by underground drifts and crosscuts in 1925.

The showing is hosted in a sequence of Hazelton Group argillites, quartzites, argillaceous quartzites, volcanic breccias and tuffs, all crosscut by dikes. The showing consists of a quartz vein, averaging 1.07 metres in width, that parallels the bedding of the hostrock. It strikes approximately north, dips 60 degrees east and has been traced for 45 metres. Mineralization occurs over a width of 0.61 metre and consists of bands of sphalerite with minor pyrite. A chip sample taken across the 0.61 metre width assayed 18 per cent zinc (Property File - Report by Gaul, 1925, page 2).

7.2.2.5 Red Bluff Showing (103P 160)

This showing occurs within the northern part of the property.

The Red Bluff showing is located between Gumas and Washout creeks, 8.0 kilometres northeast of Alice Arm. The area has been investigated extensively for copper and molybdenum.

The showing consists of a unit of pyritized feldspar to feldspar hornblende porphyritic andesitic to dacitic volcanic, informally called the Copper Belt. This unit, of the Hazelton Group, is 0.7 by 4.0 kilometres in size and trends northwest. It is bounded to the east and west by north to northwest striking, moderately to steeply dipping beds of argillite, siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate. The porphyritic volcanic has been subjected to

sericitization, silicification and carbonate and argillic alteration. It occurs in a zone of intense fracturing and shearing accompanied by numerous north to northeast striking andesitic dikes.

The mineralogy is characterized by disseminations, veins and fracture coatings of pyrite that comprises up to 15 per cent of the volcanic. Minor chalcopyrite occurs locally along fractures and as disseminations. A chip sample taken across 1.8 metres at the entrance of a short adit in the iron oxide-stained bluffs above Gumas Creek, assayed trace gold, 27 grams per tonne silver and 0.40 per cent copper (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1967, page 42). Minor scheelite is reported to have been found just east of here. The mineralization of this occurrence is similar to that of other occurrences in the Copper Belt of the upper Kitsault Valley.

Two short adits were driven prior to 1920 in the prominent iron oxide-stained bluffs above Gumas Creek. During 1991, reconnaissance soil sampling was conducted on the Red Bluff group of claims on behalf of owner, M. Boyle. In 1992, a geological and geochemical survey was undertaken by Noranda Exploration on behalf of Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. In 1993, Noranda Exploration Company conducted geological mapping and soil geochemical surveys on the Dak and MB claims. In 2009, M. Boyle and H.M. Jones conducted some prospecting over a part of the large alteration zone.

8 MAGNETIC DATA 3D MODELLING

8.1 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY PARAMETERS

The airborne magnetic survey that was flown over the San Diego Property is part of a larger survey flown during August to September of 2011. It consisted of a helicopter-borne magnetic and DigEM survey flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys.

The lines were flown in an east-west direction with a line spacing of 100 meters and the tie lines were flown in a perpendicular direction of north-south within the center of the survey area. The number of kilometers consisted of 3,492 for the survey lines and 364 for the tie lines.

The instrumentation consisted of a Scintrex single cell cesium vapor magnetometer that had a sensitivity of 0.005 nT, a sampling rate of 0.1 seconds, and an ambient range of 20,000 to 100,000 nT. A base station magnetometer, which was a Scintrex single cell split beam cesium vapor type, was used to monitor the diurnal variation.

8.2 REGIONAL MAGNETIC DATA OVER THE PROJECT AREA

CMG created magnetic survey maps of the area with a minimum curvature routine and a grid resolution of 100 meters. The coordinates used were based on the 1983 North American Datum. This magnetic data was included in the National Aeromagnetic Data Base, and this is where the data for the Haskins Reed Property was derived.

8.3 3D MAGNETIC MODELLING METHODOLOGY

The airborne magnetic data was first loaded into Geosoft from the archived data. A brief review of the data was then carried out. As it had been professionally processed, no major changes were required.

A 3D mesh was first created utilizing a 50 x 50 cell size. Topographic data was then incorporated into the model based on DEM data included with the airborne survey. The modelling utilized the Geosoft Voxi platform, and both magnetic vector inversion (MVI) and traditional magnetic susceptibility inversion were performed. The model was unconstrained, since very little work has been carried out on the property. Future work might include a further exploration of relevant constraints and further expanding upon the initial modelling.

The magnetic susceptibility models were then presented with specific susceptibility ranges as 3D voxels with relevant data overlaying within the report.

To examine the magnetic features and trends around and beyond the property, a larger area encompassing the claims was chosen. The modelling region spans from easting 442000 to 450000 and northing 6597500 to 6606500, with the coordinates being NAD83 UTM, zone 9. The inverted magnetic susceptibility model was visually depicted using 3D iso-volumes to depict areas of magnetic lows (in blue) and highs (in green to red).

8.4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The 3D interpretation shows no significant magnetic bodies at depth, but instead a series of smaller bodies.

The main feature is a north-northeasterly trending magnetic trend to the maps. The property geology map appears to show that the main trend is north-northwesterly. However there also is a prominent north-northeasterly trend as well. This indicates that the main geological trend is actually north-northeasterly. The magnetic highs trending in this direction are probably reflecting andesite that is probably porphyritic.

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10 GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Consulting Inc, with offices at 6204 – 125th Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
- I have been practicing my profession for the past 57 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 60 years.
- This report is compiled from 3D interpretation of data from an airborne survey completed during 2011 by Fugro Airborne Surveys.
- I do not hold any interest in Granby Gold Inc, nor in the San Diego property discussed in this report, nor in any other property held by this company, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

David Mark

David G. Mark, P.Geo.
Geophysicist

July 23, 2025

11 AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Data compilation and 3D interpretation of historical airborne EM and magnetic surveys that was completed over the San Diego Property, which occurs 6.5 km north of the semi-abandoned village of Kitsault and 56 km southwest of the village of Stewart, B.C, on Dak River at its confluence with Gumas Creek, during the period of March 12th to 22nd, 2025 to the value of the following:

Geoscientist, 22 hours @ \$150/hour	\$3,300.00	
Geophysical technician with advanced computer and		
software, 28 hours @ \$150/hour	<u>\$4,200.00</u>	
TOTAL	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
Administration @10%		\$750.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$8,250.00

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David Mark

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

July 23, 2025

