Catch YMEP Final Report

Prospecting, till sampling and geophysical surveys at the Catch Property

2022-01-12

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1. Introduction

The Catch Property comprises 150 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 31.3 km^2 located directly east of the north arm of Claire Lake. The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, with claims Catch 1-66 and 75-84 in the name of Ryan Burke, and claims Catch 84-158 in the name of ATAC Resources Ltd. ("ATAC"). All claims in Ryan Burke's name are currently under option by ATAC.

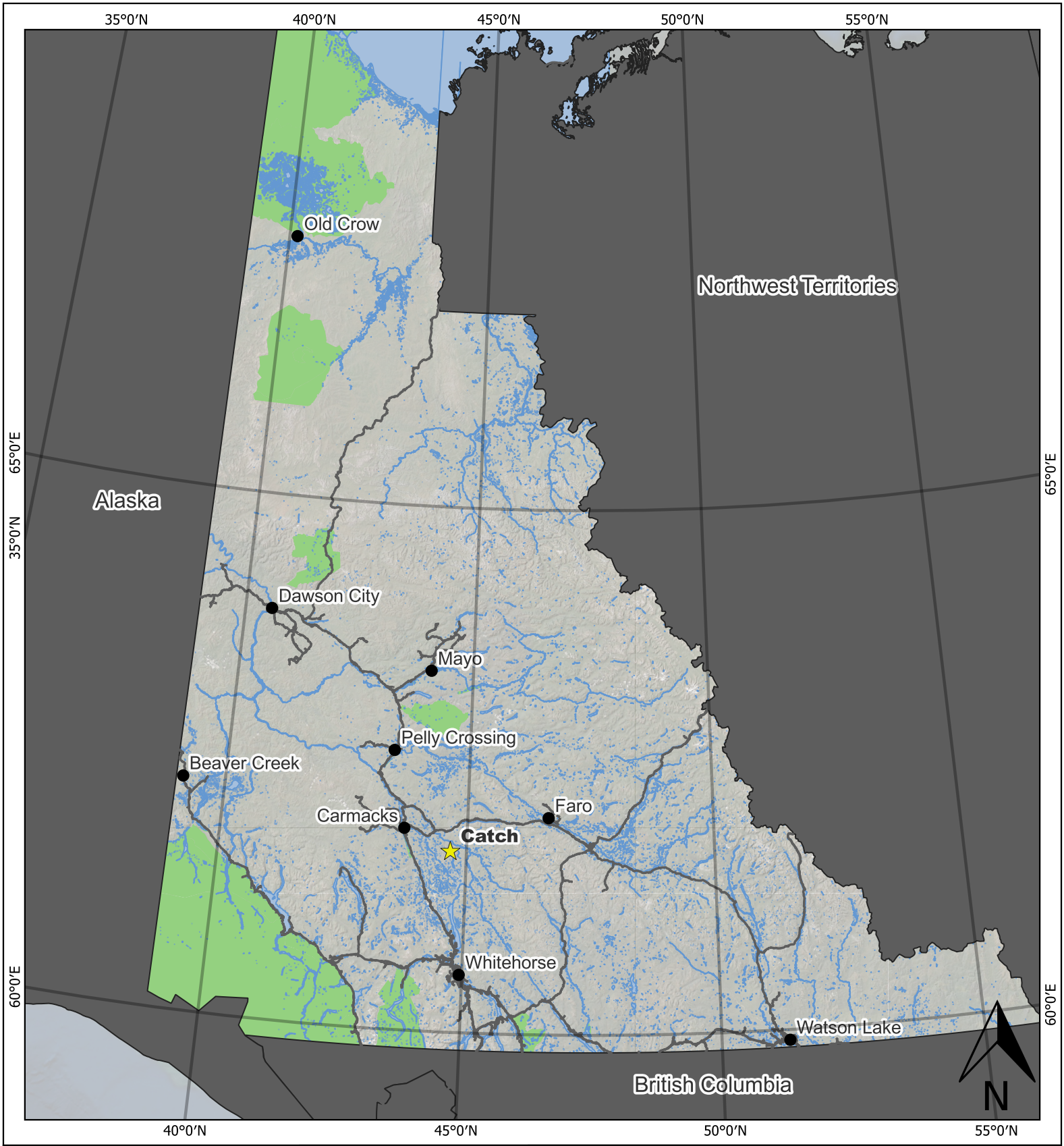
This report describes the work completed, methods and results of the 2022 Phase I exploration conducted on the property from June 15th to July 18th, 2022. A breakdown of completed work is shown in Table I.

Table I: Summary of 2022 Work at the Catch Property

Work Completed	Dates
Magnetic and VLF Survey	June 15th to June 25th, 2022
IP Survey	June 26th to July 18th, 2022
Soil Sampling	June 15th to June 25th, 2022
Geologic Mapping and Prospecting	June 15th to June 25th, 2022

In addition to the listed work, two visits by ATAC staff during the work period, where they engaged in site tours and prospecting with consultants. Adam Coulter, Graham Downs, Rob Carne and Ryan Burke visited the property June 24th, 2022. Adam Coulter and Austin Schneebeli completed a follow up visit with an external consultant on July 6th, 2022. Rock samples collected from these two site visits are included in the Phase I results.

The 2022 field program design was provided by ATAC staff. Aurora Geoscience Ltd. provided on-site management and execution of the program. The author reviewed all data related to this work and completed follow up work later in 2022 on the property. The author's Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I.



Legend

- ATAC Projects
- Communities
- Major Roads
- Waterbodies
- Parks and Protected Areas

0 50 100 150 200 km

1:5,400,000

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

Property Location

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	28/10/2022	Figure 1	JK	A

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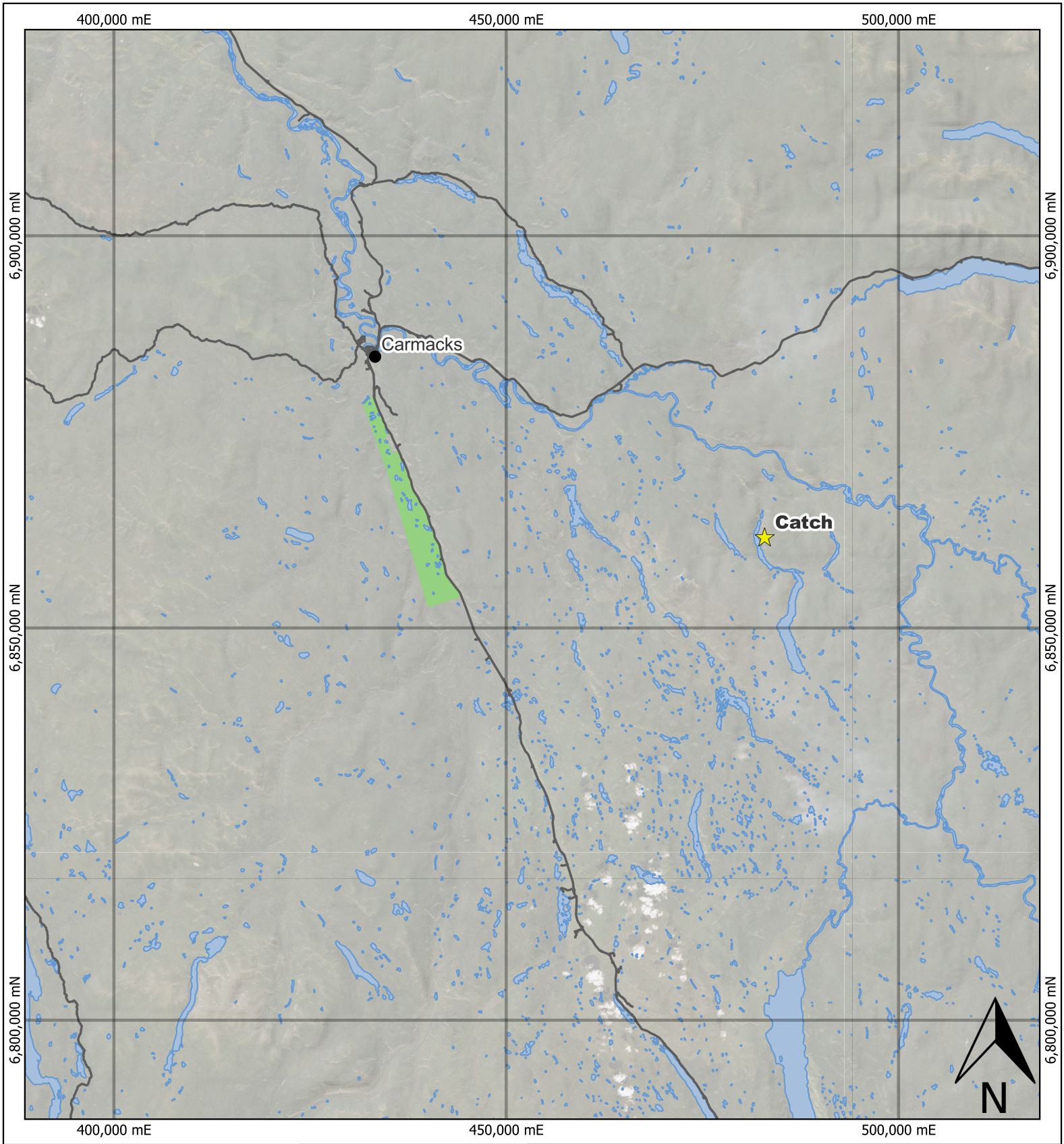

Legend

- ATAC Projects
- Communities
- Major Roads
- Waterbodies
- Parks and Protected Areas

0 10 20 30 km

1:650,000

Client: ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

Location

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	31/10/2022	Figure 2	JK	A

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2. Property Location, Claim Data, Access, and Infrastructure

The Catch Property consists of 150 contiguous mineral claims located 130 km north of the city of Whitehorse and 50 km north-northeast of Braeburn Lake in Central Yukon at 61°52'52"N 135°17'59"W on the NTS map sheet 105E14. The property covers an area of 31.3 km^2. The claims are registered with Whitehorse Mining Recorder. Claim data is listed in Table II below, while locations of individual claims and land tenure are shown on Figure 3.

Table II: Catch Claim Information

Claim	Numbers	Grants	Owner	Expiry
Catch	1-4	YE96876-879	Ryan Burke	2029-10-08
Catch	5-18	YE98084-097	Ryan Burke	2026-10-08
Catch	19-22	YE97026-029	Ryan Burke	2026-10-08
Catch	23-34	YE98098-109	Ryan Burke	2026-10-08
Catch	35-46	YE97030-041	Ryan Burke	2026-10-08
Catch	47-55	YE98110-118	Ryan Burke	2026-10-08
Catch	56	YE98119	Ryan Burke	2028-10-08
Catch	57	YE98120	Ryan Burke	2026-10-08
Catch	58-62	YE97042-046	Ryan Burke	2026-10-08
Catch	63-66	YE97047-050	Ryan Burke	2027-10-08
Catch	75-77	YE98121-123	Ryan Burke	2027-10-08
Catch	78-82	YE96887-891	Ryan Burke	2027-10-08
Catch	83	YE97051	Ryan Burke	2027-10-08
Catch	84-149	YE97474-539	ATAC Resources Ltd.	2023-02-02
Catch	149-158	YE31977-985	ATAC Resources Ltd.	2023-06-27

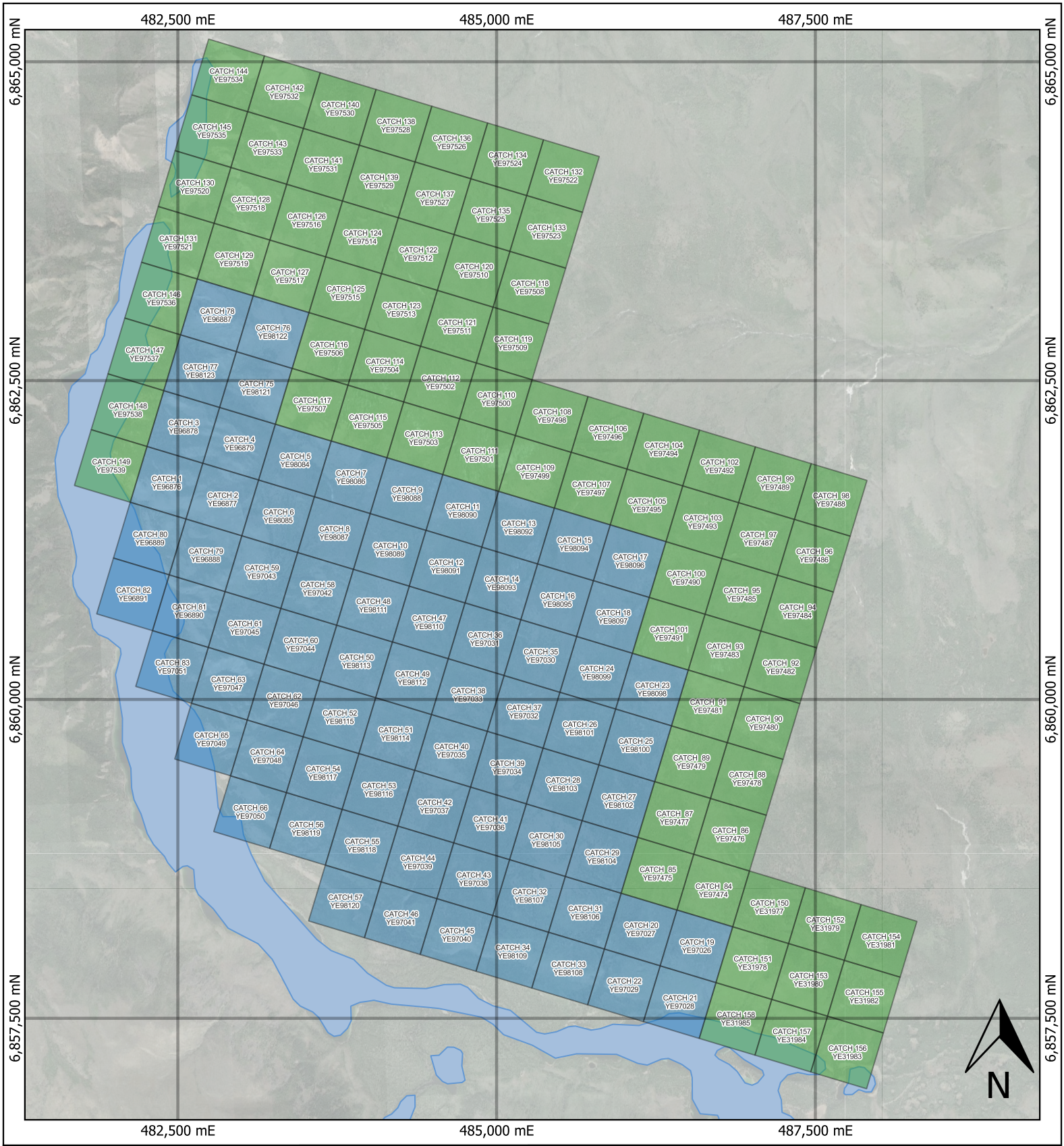
Claims Expiry Date as of November 10, 2022

The property can be accessed by helicopter or float plane. For the 2022, Phase I program, crews were housed at a nearby fishing lodge on Claire Lake, which borders the property. Access to the accommodation was by Cessna Caravan 208 float planes supplied by Alkan Air and Cessna 206 float plane supplied by Amber Airways, and daily access to the work areas was completed by boat and foot. Visits by ATAC staff and consultants were accomplished by one-off flights from Horizon Helicopters, out of Whitehorse and Dawson City.

3. History and Previous Work

In 1993, Hodgson prospected three areas, including the Claire Lake area. This program confirmed the volcanic assemblages of rocks and noted extensive mechanical alteration. Fault breccias, mylonites, extensive local faulting and pervasive carbonate alteration confirmed a major northwest trending fault zone (Hodgson, 1993).

The Claire coal occurrence (MINFILE 105E 011) is approximately 5 km north of the northern edge of the Catch claims. The Claire occurrence is described as an outcrop exposure of coal in Upper Jurassic Tantalus Formation rocks. The occurrence was reported by the Geological Survey of Canada but never investigated (Yukon Geological Survey, 2019).



Legend

Claims
ATAC Resources Ltd. - 100%
Ryan Burke - 100%
Waterbodies

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

1:40,000

Client

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

Claim Information

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	31/10/2022	Figure 3	JK	A

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Regional mapping was completed by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) by Dirk Templeman-Kluit in 1977 and 1984. The latter map is the most recent public data and referenced by the YGS in the current digital version of the bedrock geology of the Yukon.

Much of the area east of the Teslin Fault is mapped as Semenof volcanics. The Semenof volcanics comprise a mixture of augite-phyric basaltic rocks, agglomerates and tuffs, andesite, basalt, and volcanic breccia. Minor rhyolite breccias and argillites are also present (Templeman-Kluit, 1984).

In, 2020, the Catch claims were staked by Ryan Burke. Following staking, a 10-day field program was completed, composed of till sampling, stream sediment sampling, and rock sampling. In total, 115 tills, 32 stream sediment samples and 55 rock samples were collected. This program resulted in the discovery of multiple occurrences of copper and gold mineralization along a 2.5 km trend (Burke, 2021).

In 2021, a 12-day field program collected further till samples along with rock and chip samples. Chip samples were collected from 9 hand trenches in 1 to 2 m intervals. In total, 481 till samples and 132 rock samples, of which 67 were continuous chip samples were collected. The 2021 program focused on an area of 5 square km and discovered multiple occurrences of copper and gold mineralization, extending the trend to 3 km (Burke, 2022).

4. Geomorphology and climate

The Catch property lies on the Lewes Plateau. Topography in the area is variable, with elevations ranging from 730 m along the spruce lowland margins of Claire Lake to 1200 m in the highland glacial plateaus covered by spruce, alder and willow. The highlands and lowlands are separated by steep to moderate hills vegetated with a variety of alder, willow and black spruce. Local steep, grassy, open slopes are abundant within the Catch property.

Till cover is variable, ranging from 30 cm to over 2 m. The best outcrop exposures often occur along ridgelines, or on steep, south facing slopes. Climate is typical of this area, characterized by short, mild summers and long, cold winters. Climate data is summarized in Table III below. Climate data is taken from the nearest Government of Canada (2022) weather station at Pelly Ranch, YT.

Table III: Climate Data for Catch Area

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp, ºC	-24.9	-19.5	-10.6	0.7	8.3	13.9	15.8	12.8	6.5	-2.5	-16.	-21.9
Precip, mm	19.7	14.9	10.6	8.9	27.2	38.5	58	41.4	31.6	24.5	25.8	19.4

5. Regional Geology

The Catch property lies within the northern extent of the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Intermontane Belt is recognized worldwide for hosting numerous alkalic to calc-alkalic copper ± gold ± molybdenum porphyry deposits. Several deposits are currently producing, including Red Chris and Mt. Milligan (Burke, 2021).

The Intermontane terranes in British Columbia, Yukon and eastern Alaska have been intruded by Triassic to Jurassic granitoid plutons. Significant Cu-Mo-Au porphyry style mineralization is associated with these intrusions in British Columbia, but comparatively few are known along the northern extension of this belt in Yukon (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014).

Slab subduction has played an important role in the development of Cu-Au-Ag-Mo deposits within the Stikine and Quesnel arc terranes. Economic endowments are primarily emplaced within a six-million-year pulse centered around 205 Ma (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014).

Central Yukon hosts multiple occurrences of significant copper mineralization including the Minto and Carmacks copper deposits, with the undeveloped Carmacks Copper Project hosting a measured and indicated resource of 651 million pounds of copper (Armitage, 2022). The style of mineralization at these deposits does not conform to the standard porphyry model, occurring in areas of amphibolite facies metamorphism and leaving interpretation problematic. Recent interpretations have indicated hypogene mineralization is hosted within schistose rocks and migmatitic rocks and are thought to come from a sulphide melt phase during partial melting of a previous protolith (Kovacs et al., 2020). Kovacs (et al., 2022) concluded that the Carmacks deposit represents a Late Triassic (213-217 Ma) alkalic porphyry system hosted by metavolcanic rocks of the Stikinia terrane. Early Jurassic granitoid plutons host both the Minto and Carmacks deposits. This had led to comparisons with porphyry deposits of similar age in British Columbia (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014). Plutonic suites within the Stikinia/Quesnellia terrane range from 220 to 146 Ma with the Minto pluton (205-194 Ma) hosting both the Minto and Carmacks deposits (Colpron et al., 2022).

Stikinia and Quesnellia rocks in Yukon are mainly upper Triassic arc-volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Hart, 1997). A second cycle of volcanism and sedimentation during the middle Jurassic resulted in the entrapment of the Cache Creek terrane. Cache Creek represents an accretionary complex of arc and oceanic rocks, developed in the forearc of Stikinia and Quesnellia (Colpron et al., 2022). The Stikinia and Quesnellia volcanic rocks have similar compositions and stratigraphic relationships, thus differentiation between the two is difficult (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014).

Regionally, there is evidence for alkalic porphyry mineral showings within central Yukon. The Oobird showing, situated 60 km north of the property contains chalcopyrite and bornite on the margin of a hornblende-feldspar porphyry dyke within a hornblende-syenite Cretaceous batholith (Yukon Geological Survey, 2019). Other alkalic porphyry showings in the area are centered around the Carmack Copper deposit, with the most being hosted within granites and net-textures sulfides within migmatitic rocks (Kovacs et al., 2020; Yukon Geological Survey 2019).

In Yukon, the Cretaceous-age Teslin fault cuts the Intermontane terrane and helps define the contact between Quesnellia and Stikinia (Calvert et al., 2017; Colpron et al., 2022; Kovacs et al., 2020). Due to glaciation and a lack of geologic mapping the fault is poorly constrained, making the Stikinia-Quesnellia boundary also poorly defined. Both terranes are

inferred to have been emplaced over a mid-Paleozoic basement and older elements of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (Late Devonian to middle Permian) (Colpron et al., 2022).

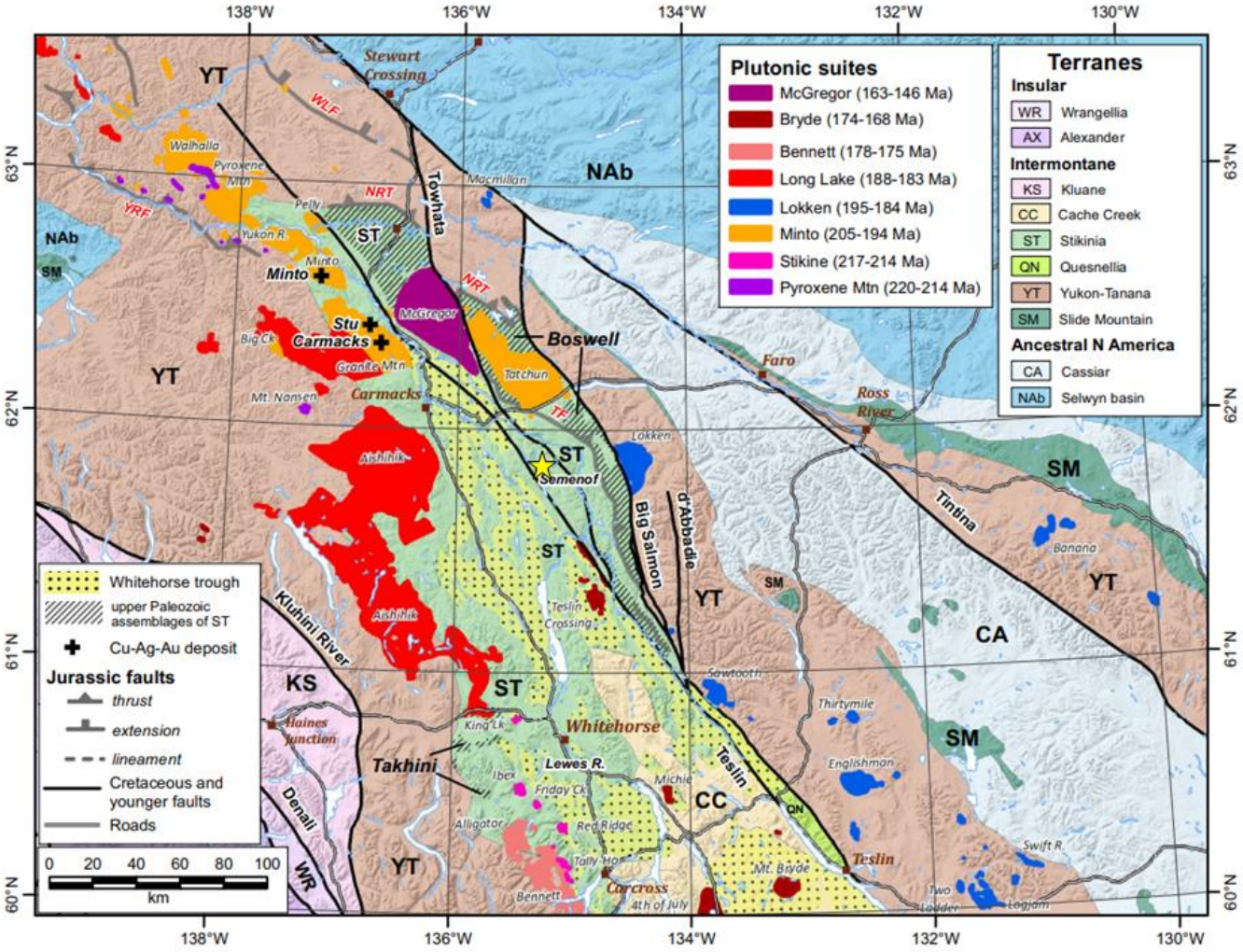
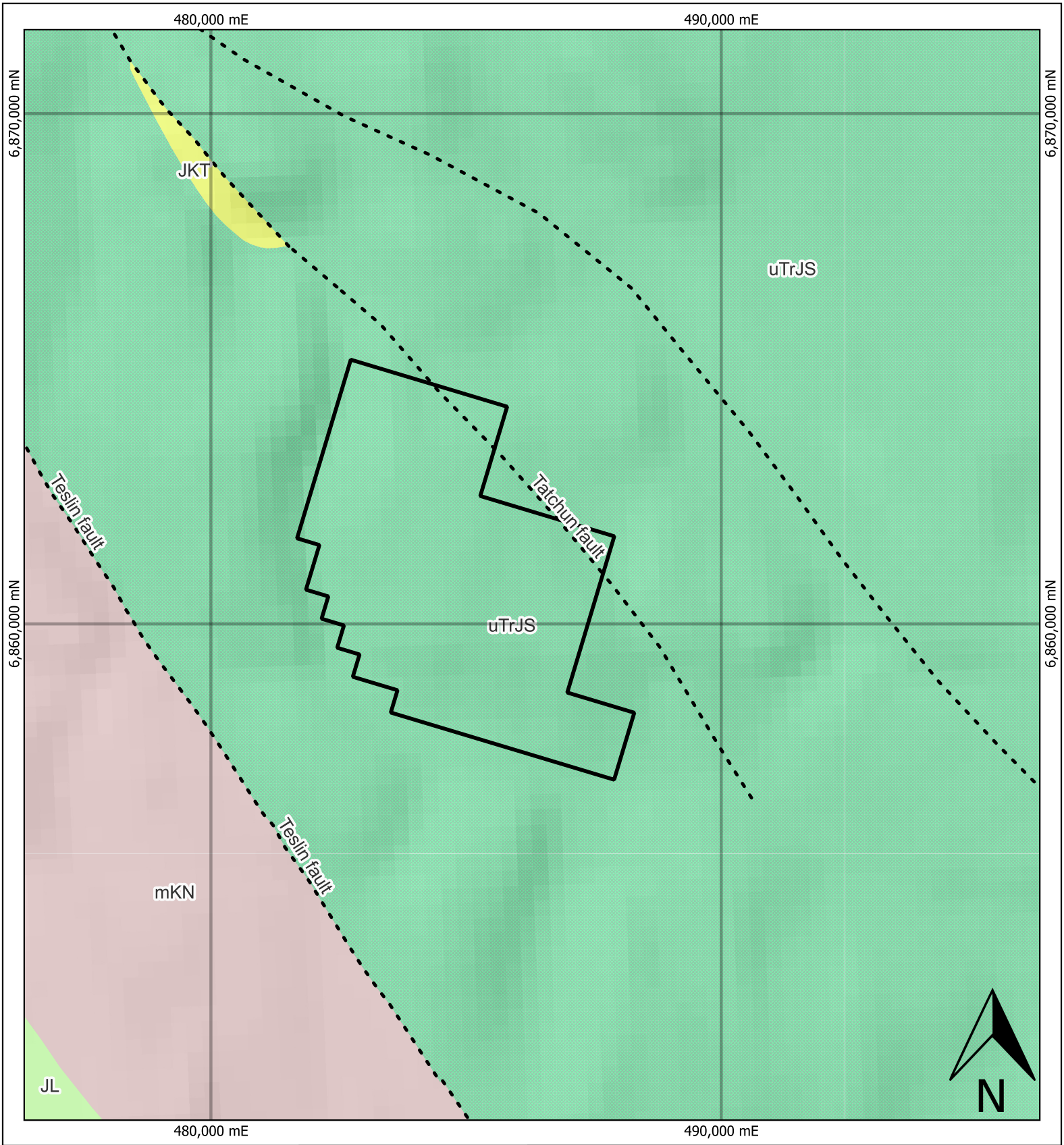


Figure 4: Structural setting, geology, and Terrane map of central Yukon. The Catch property location is noted by a yellow star. Adapted from Colpron et al., 2022.

The Catch property lies to the east of the Teslin fault within a package of Semenof volcanic rocks noted as a mixture of augite-phyric basaltic rocks, agglomerates and tuffs, andesite, basalt and volcanic breccia (Templeman-Kluit, 1977). Claire Lake potentially represents an expression of the Teslin fault at its southern tip, with the lake itself being a cross-structure between the Teslin and Towhata faults.

6. Property Geology

The 2022 program expanded on the cursory mapping and geochemical sampling completed in 2020 and 2021, but the geology of the Catch property should still be considered preliminary and at a reconnaissance scale. Figure 5 presents a regional geologic map compiled by the Yukon Geological Survey (2021).



Legend

- Catch Property Boundary
- Fault
- Mount Nansen Formation
- Tantalus Formation
- Tanglefoot Formation
- Semenoff Formation

0 1.5 3 4.5 km

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Catch

1:100,000 Regional Geology

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	28/11/2022	Figure 5	JK	A

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Geologic mapping of the area is limited by outcrop exposure, as till cover is common and outcrop is mainly constrained to southwest and south facing slopes. Mapping in 2022 confirmed the regional geology, finding primarily augite-phyric basalt and local breccias. Local porphyritic intrusive dykes (quartz-feldspar porphyry) were also identified however were often seen in isolated outcrop, and could not be joined up to create a cohesive interpretation. Most rocks are weakly chloritized and silicified, with increased alteration being associated with copper mineralization.

Structural mapping and interpretation indicated a series of faults and veins striking northwest, and a second series of veins striking west-southwest. Due to the limited and highly altered nature of the outcrop, structural interpretation of the property is difficult.

7. Mineralization

Mineralization at the Catch property is primarily expressed through the presence of copper oxides at surface (malachite and azurite). This mineralization is associated with moderate to intense silicification, weak to moderate chloritization, disseminated pyrite, and moderate to strong oxidization.

Zones of stronger copper mineralization (containing chalcopyrite and bornite) coincide with increased alteration, with intense silicification often completely replacing the original texture of the rock. The rock hosting mineralization is often strongly weathered and fractured. Oxidized, crack-and-seal style quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are rarely expressed at surface, and host trace pyrite and chalcopyrite. Mineralization can be spatially associated with up to 5% disseminated pyrite.

Gold mineralization is also common in rock and soil samples within the property. Gold is more sporadic than copper, and controls on gold mineralization at the property are to this point unclear but are often associated with copper mineralization.

Mineralization at Catch exhibits characteristics of both high-sulfidation epithermal and porphyry deposit styles. Further work is required to understand the nature of mineralization.

8. 2022 Work

The 2022 Catch Phase I program consisted of soil sampling, geologic mapping, prospecting, a ground magnetic and very low frequency (VLF) survey, and an induced polarization (IP) survey. Crews from Aurora Geoscience were contracted to perform all Phase I work. The crew list in Table IV indicated the number of man days on the project and the tasks preformed by each member of the crew.

Additionally, two separate days of property visits were conducted by ATAC staff, members of the technical committee, and outside consultants, during which they collected additional prospecting samples. These collected samples are considered part of the Phase I work.

Table IV: Catch Phase I Crew List

Person	Title	Man Days	Work Performed
Nigel Bocking	Project Geologist	11	Mapping, Prospecting, Staking
Daniel Slade	Geologist	11	Soil Sampling
Matthew Devries	Geotechnician	34	Soil Sampling, IP Survey
John Hunt	Geotechnician	11	Soil Sampling

Maksym Golovetskyy	Geophysicist	34	Mag-VLF Survey, IP Survey
Dimitry Spassov	Geotechnician	34	Mag-VLF Survey, IP Survey
Cody Webber	Geotechnician	23	IP Survey

8.1. Soil Sampling

Soil sampling was planned to extend coverage of the initial sampling by Ryan Burke and to provide infill on historic 500 m spaced samples in the SE portion of the property. The focus was to cover a magnetic high, identified from regional airborne magnetics. Survey points were designed to collect soil from as deep as possible with soil augers, with the ideal medium being C-horizon soils. Due to the nature of the soil, permafrost, till coverage and the early field season timing, commonly only B or B/C horizon material was obtained.

496 sample sites were proposed, and 351 samples were collected. 40 additional sites were visited, and resulted in no samples due to swampy conditions, frozen ground, or lack of appropriate material. Multiple samples returned anomalous values for copper, gold and silver (>100 ppm Cu, 0.03 ppm Au and 0.2 ppm Ag). Table V shows a selection of highly anomalous soil samples. While samples high in copper often contained anomalous gold and silver, the samples with higher gold were often more isolated. In total 72 of 351 (20.5%) samples returned anomalous Cu values, extending the known soil anomaly to cover a 500 m by 5 km area.

Table V: Significant Soil Results

Sample ID	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
D000220	68.2	0.128	0.15
D000068	213	0.007	0.27
D000357	542	0.034	0.28
D000453	119	---	0.30

Soil sampling results are illustrated in Figures 6 through 8. A digital copy of soil sample descriptions is in Appendix IV. Certificates of Analysis are included in Appendix VI.

Legend

- Phase I Soil Points
- Catch Property Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

1:40,000

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Catch

2022 Soil Locations

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	09/11/2022	Figure 6	JK	A

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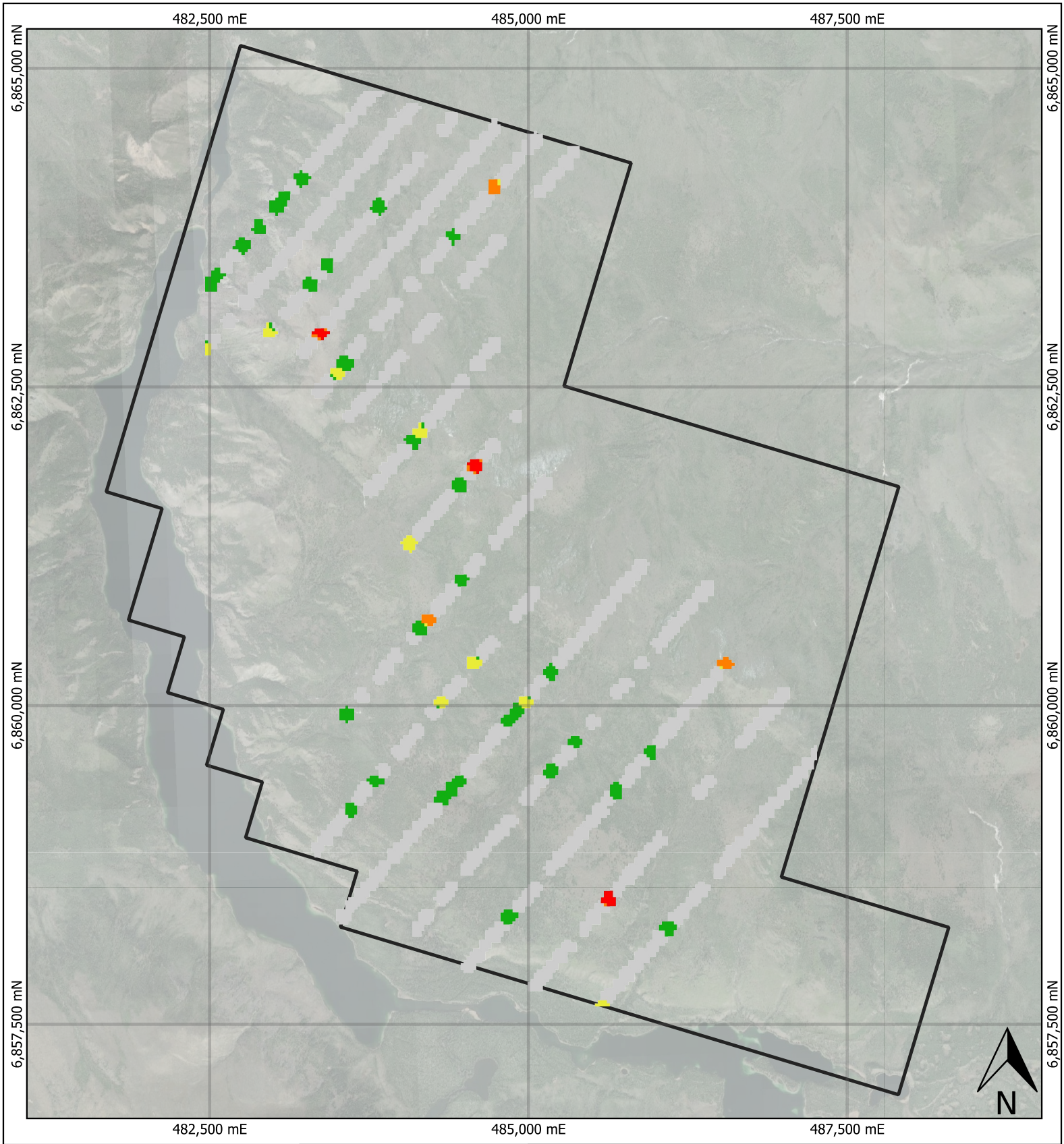

Legend

Au (ppb)

- <= 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 25
- 25 - 100
- >100
- Catch Property Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

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Catch

2022 Soil Results - Au

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	17/01/2023	Figure 7	JK	B

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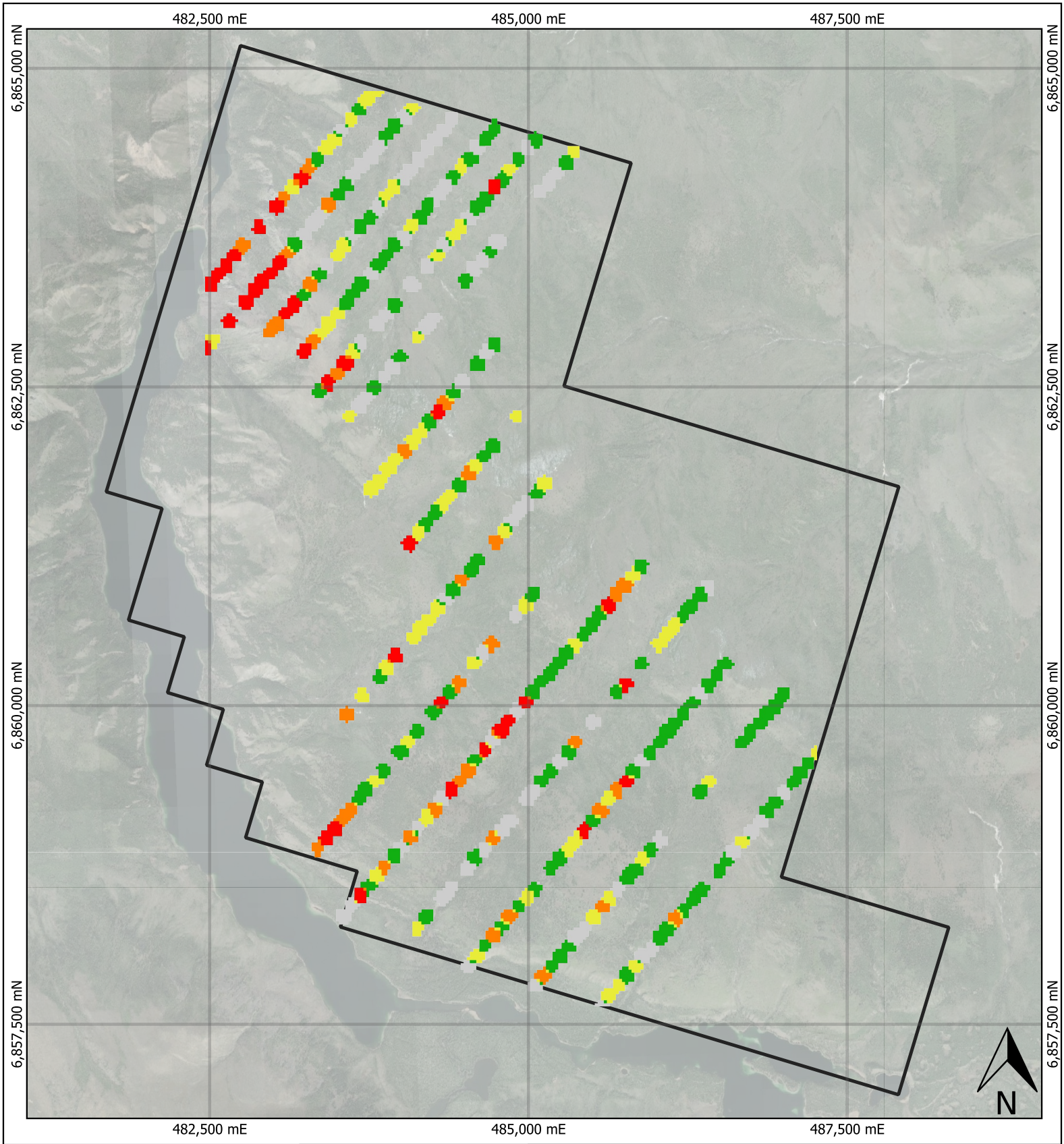

Legend

Cu (ppm)

- <= 30
- 30 - 50
- 50 - 75
- 75 - 150
- >150
- Catch Property Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Client

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Catch

2022 Soil Results - Cu

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	09/11/2022	Figure 8	JK	A

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8.2. Mapping and Prospecting

Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting was completed with the aim of understanding the main rock types, structural orientations, alteration, and mineralization styles found on the property. Target areas previously identified by ATAC were given the highest priority, followed by regional mapping.

54 rock samples were collected, described, and photographed. These samples were concentrated in the western side of the property in the main copper-in-soil and gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly. Mapping focused on the areas of 2021 trenching and discovered most trenches did not fully expose underlying bedrock, instead cutting down into deep talus or subcrop. Limited structural information was able to be extracted from these outcrops.

The 2022 mapping program identified seven main lithologies, four alteration styles and 5 mineralization styles, described in Tables V through VII below.

Table VI: Lithologies at the Catch Property

Lithology	Description
Biotite Granite Porphyry	Rare unit, reddish pink. One occurrence as small dyke. Porphyritic with plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts.
Quartz Feldspar Porphyry	Rare unit. Small dykes only seen in subcrop. Quartz eyes are predominant phenocrysts. Light, aphanitic groundmass.
Granodiorite	One occurrence of small dyke cutting a basalt.
Quartz Diorite	Fine to medium grained, rare small dykes cutting through basalt and gabbro. Locally associated with Cu and Au mineralization. Grey to green and very hard.
Agglomerate	Equivalent to basalt with textural variations. Locally within drainage at north end of property.
Basalt	Main unit on the property. Augite and plagioclase phenocrysts. Phenocryst size varies, groundmass is always aphanitic.
Gabbro	Coarse grained, shallow intrusive unit to Semenof formation basalts.

Table VII: Alteration Styles at the Catch Property

Alteration	Description
Carbonate	Common throughout the project area as fracture coatings and small veins. Stronger and more common in the vicinity of the main copper-gold soil anomaly.
Gypsum	Fracture coatings, small veins and breccia cement. Strong association with copper carbonate mineralization.
Chlorite	Widespread alteration. Commonly weak. Local associations with silica.
Silica	Strong association with copper carbonate mineralization. Strong within mineralization zone, weak to not present outside of these areas.

Table VIII: Mineralization Styles at the Catch Property

Mineralization	Description

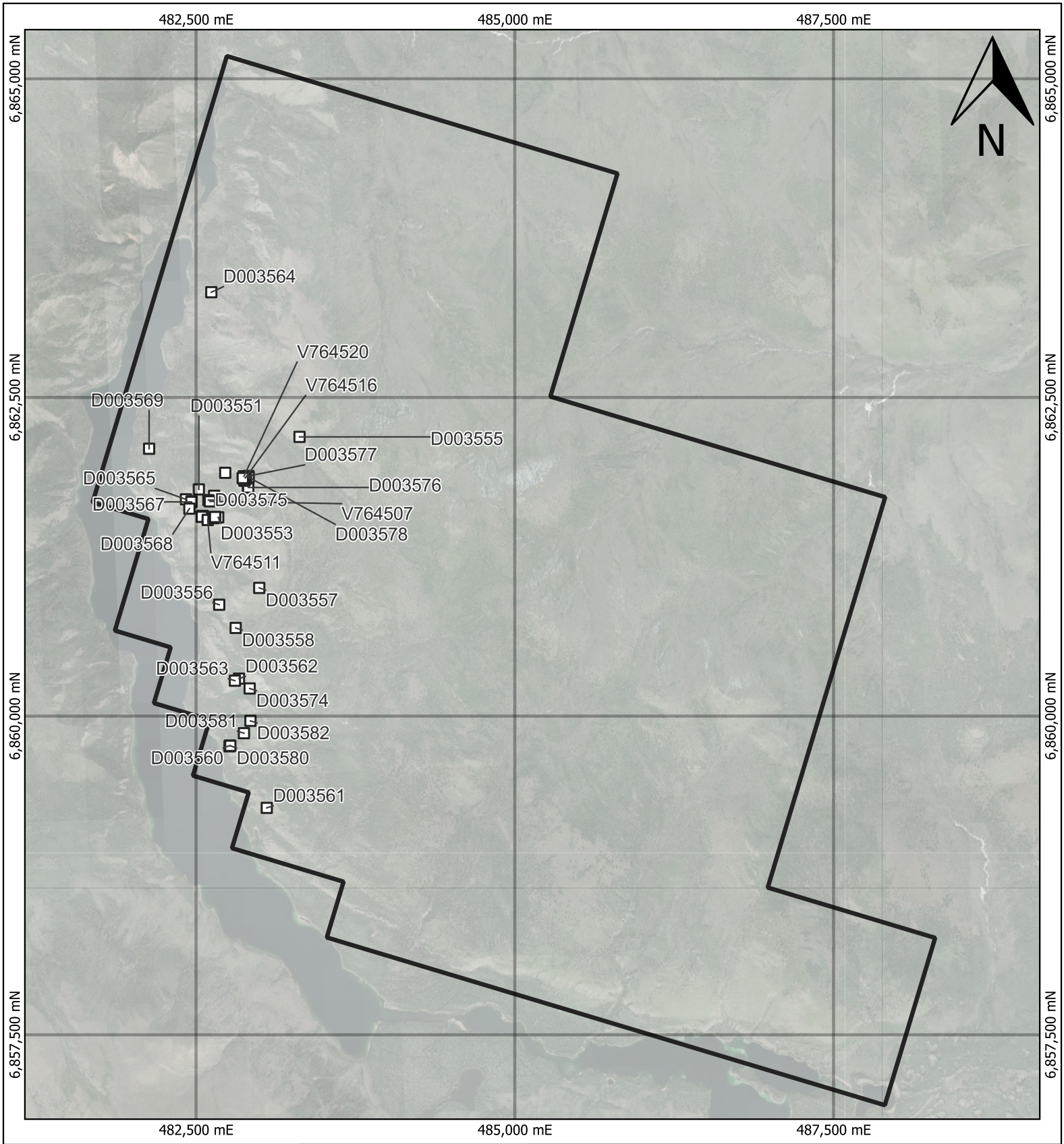
Malachite and Azurite	Coating fractures associated with carbonate veins and brecciation. Coats fracture surfaces and occurs within veins. Most common form of copper mineralization on the property.
Chalcocite	Mm-scale veins, composed entirely of chalcocite. Less common, occurring in proximity to fracture coating copper carbonates.
Chalcopyrite	Trace disseminations in bedrock, or along vein margins or quartz-carbonate veins. Occasionally forms small (mm to 3 cm) blebs.
Pyrite and Pyrrhotite	Disseminated sulfides within country rock, associated with chlorite and silica alteration.
Gossan	Completely replacing parent material, intensely oxidized. Sporadic association with elevation gold and copper values

In total, 54 rock samples were collected with 11% (6 of 54) returning >1% copper. Highlights included gold mineralization with high of 2.82 g/t Au and 1.58% Cu. The most significant gold mineralization was associated with quartz-carbonate breccias (D003566), while copper results were obtained from either surface copper-carbonate mineralization, or by digging hand pits around surface copper mineralization. Significant results are summarized in the table below.

Table IX: Significant Rock Results

Sample No.	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)
D003566	2.82	---
D003567	1.03	1.01
D003570	0.129	1.35
D003574	0.012	1.09
D003578	0.048	1.16
D003579	2.73	---
V764510	0.091	1.10
V764511	0.038	1.58
V764519	1.67	---

Prospecting results are illustrated in Figures 9 through 14. A digital copy of rock sample descriptions is included in Appendix V. Certificates of Analysis are included in Appendix VI.



Legend

- Rock Sample Locations
- Catch Property Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

1:40,000

Client

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

2022 Rock Samples - Property Wide Locations

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	08/11/2022	Figure 9	JK	A

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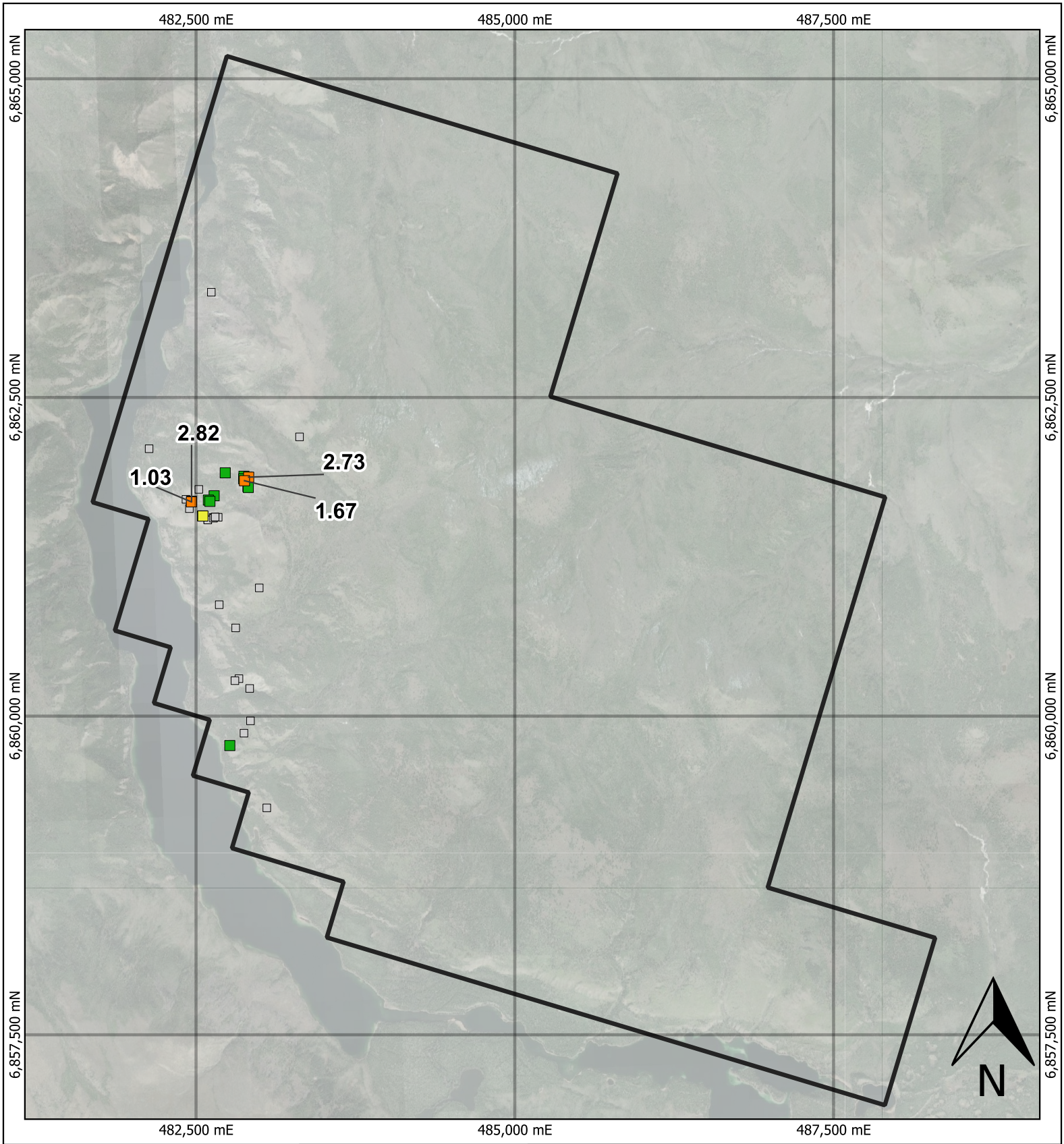

Legend

Au (ppm)

- <0.10
- 0.10 - 0.50
- 0.50 - 1.00
- 1.00 - 3.00
- >3.00

Catch Property Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Client

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

2022 Rock Samples - Au

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	08/11/2022	Figure 10	JK	A

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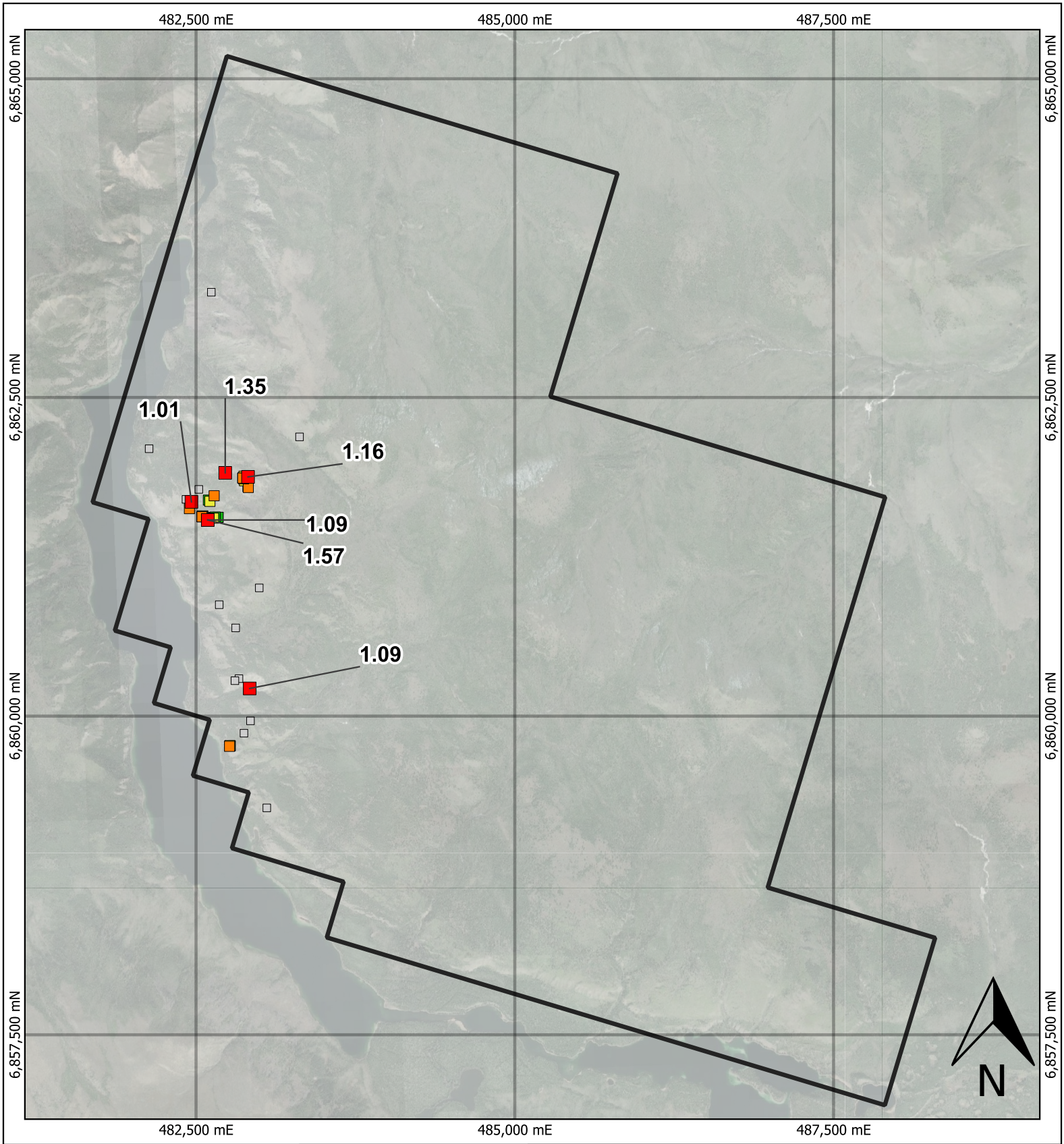

Legend

Cu (%)

- <0.05
- 0.05 - 0.10
- 0.10 - 0.50
- 0.50 - 1.00
- >1.00
- Catch_Claim_Boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Client

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

2022 Rock Samples - Cu

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	08/11/2022	Figure 11	JK	A

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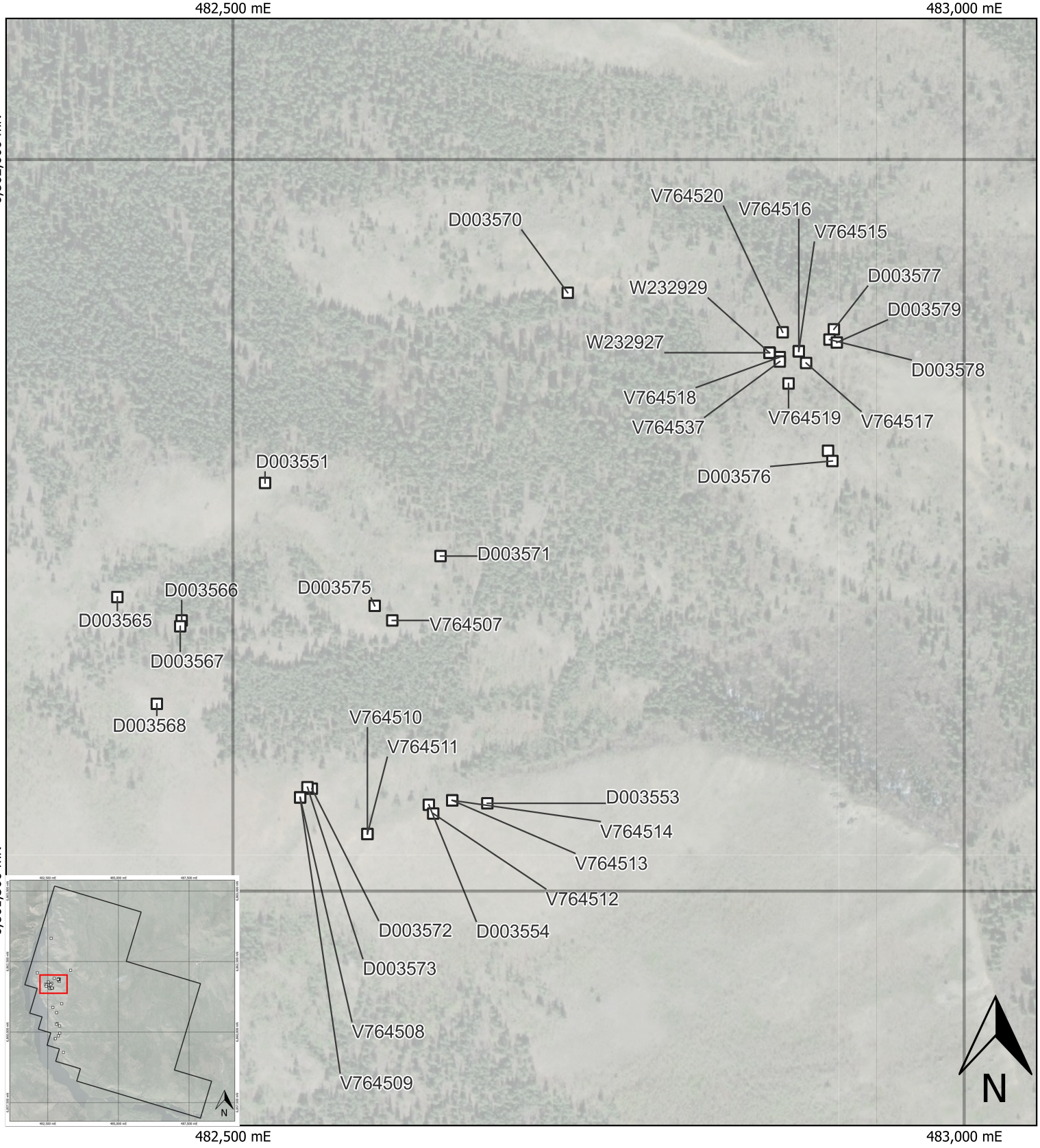


Legend

- Rock Sample Locations

0 50 100 150 m

1:3400

Client

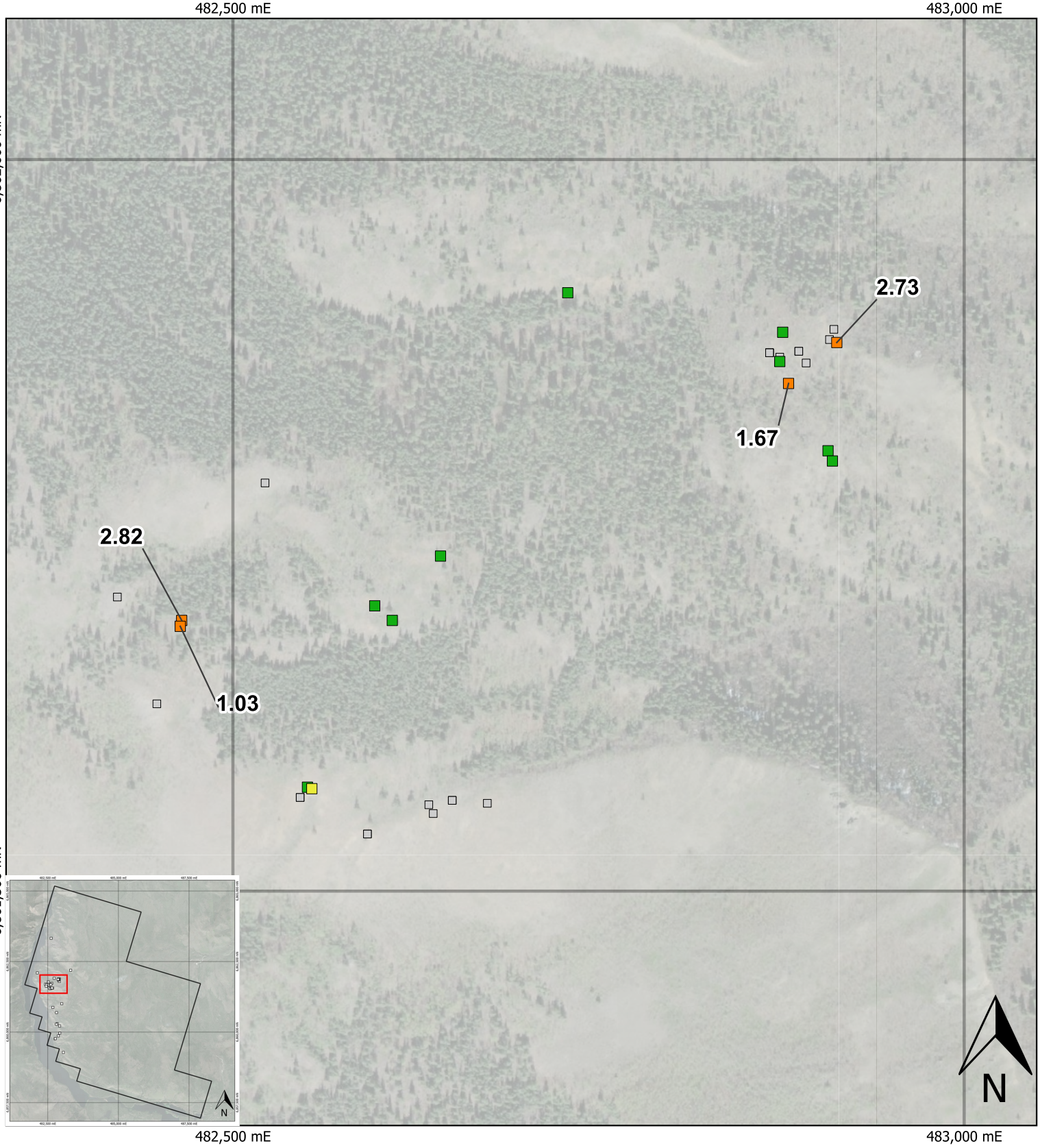
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

Trench Zone - Rock Samples

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	09/11/2022	Figure 12	JK	A

C:\Users\JohnKelley\Desktop\Catch Maps\Rock Sample Figures\Rock Sample Figures.qgz



Legend

Au (ppm)

- <0.10
- 0.10 - 0.50
- 0.50 - 1.00
- 1.00 - 3.00

0 50 100 150 m

1:3400

Client

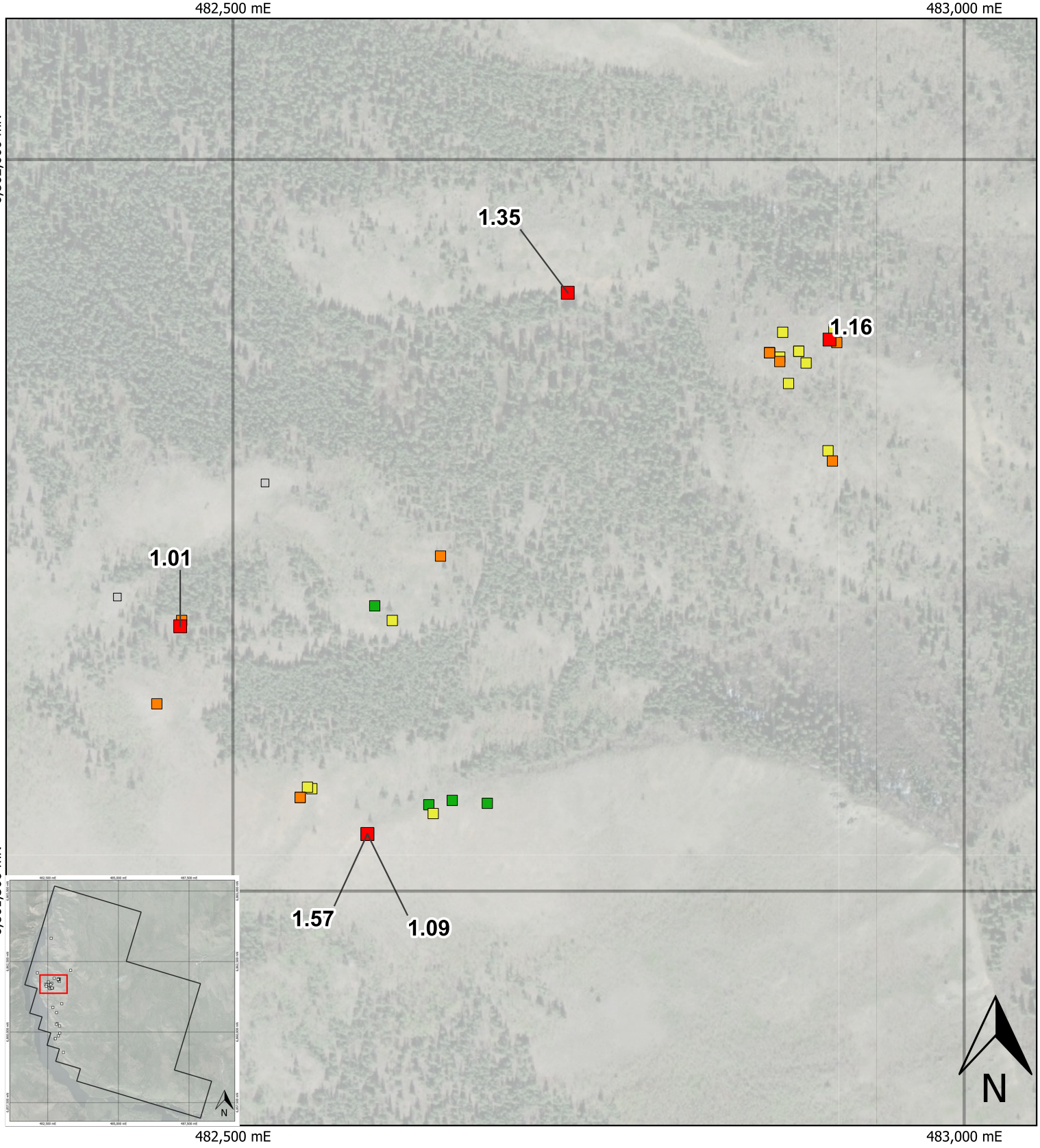
ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

Trench Zone - Rock Au

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	09/11/2022	Figure 13	JK	A

C:\Users\JohnKelley\Desktop\Catch Maps\Rock Sample Figures\Rock Sample Figures.qgz



Legend

Cu (%)

- <0.05
- 0.05 - 0.10
- 0.10 - 0.50
- 0.50 - 1.00
- >1.00

0 50 100 150 m

1:3400

Client

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.

Catch

Trench Zone - Rock Cu

Datum	Date	Fig. #	Author	Rev
NAD 83 Zone 8N	09/11/2022	Figure 14	JK	A

C:\Users\JohnKelley\Desktop\Catch Maps\Rock Sample Figures\Rock Sample Figures.qgz

8.3. Ground Magnetic and Very Low Frequency Survey

A ground Magnetic and Very Low Frequency (VLF) survey was preformed from June 15 to 25th, totalling 13 lines (36.9 line-km), along with 2 mag-only tie lines (12.4 km). The grid was laid out to cover the main soil anomaly as well as a magnetic high identified in regional airborne magnetic data.

The following specifications were used for the survey.

Magnetic Declination	19°E
Map Datum	NAD 83 (CSRS) UTM Zone 8
Line Orientation	040 (Mag-VLF), 130 (Mag only)
Line Spacing	300 m
Station Spacing	(VLF) 10 m
Station Spacing	(Mag) Continuous collection at 1 s

All data was processed by Aurora Geoscience. The Magnetic survey confirmed the magnetic high in the center of the property, with the first vertical derivative indicating zones of potential magnetic destruction in the area which could provide exploration targets. The VLF data, processed through a Fraser Filter, indicates multiple responsive zones, generally clustered in the northern portion of the property, coincident with the strongest copper-in-soil and gold-in-soil geochemical response.

A geophysical report and maps are included in Appendix VII.

8.4. Induced Polarization Survey

An Induced Polarization (IP) survey was preformed from June 26 to July 18th, totalling 4 lines (10.1 line-km). The grid was laid out to cover the main soil anomaly.

The following specifications were used for the survey.

Magnetic Declination	19°E
Map Datum	NAD 83 (CSRS) UTM Zone 8
Line Orientation	L1-L3: 040, L4: 130
Line Spacing	~300-600 m
Station Spacing	100 m

All data was processed by Aurora Geoscience. The IP survey showed the presence of a highly resistive and chargeable body trending northwest-southeast and dipping southwestward. This zone of strong geophysical response was repeated on lines L1 and L2, with L3 showing a weaker response. The tie line (L4) also shows a highly resistive and chargeable anomaly dipping to the northwest. Low anomalous chargeability values are encountered at depth – and seem to be associated with the roots of the resistivity/chargeability anomalies.

A geophysical report and maps are included in Appendix VII.

9. Discussion and Conclusions

Surface results from the 2022 program continue to indicate the presence of a large mineral system at Catch, potentially of high sulfidation or porphyry in origin. The investigations preformed this year extended the soil anomalism to an area of 500 m x 5 km. Due to the difficult nature of the terrain, further investigation is required to determine controls on mineralization and determine the type of target (porphyry or high-sulfidation epithermal).

Future work on the Catch property should include:

1. Till Sampling and characterization with the goal of determining the style of gold mineralization in tills and help vector in on potential up ice sources of gold mineralization.
2. Continued geochemical sampling with helicopter support to improve access to the northern and eastern portions of the property.
3. Mechanical trenching. The amount of overburden in most areas has proved difficult to navigate and has led to questions regarding the viability of outcrop and recorded structures.
4. Diamond drilling at the main copper-in-soil anomaly.

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Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

Statement of Qualifications

I, John Kelley, Professional Geoscientist with business address in Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Regina, Saskatchewan do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated in 2018 from the University of Regina with a B.Sc. in Geology.
2. I am currently registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) with Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License 57191) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (Member 46120).
3. I have worked in mineral exploration throughout Canada since 2017.
4. I began working in mineral exploration within the Yukon Territory in 2022.
5. I personally reviewed all data provided by Aurora Geoscience related to this program.

Appendix II

Statement of Expenditure

Appendix III

Geochemical sample Handling and Analytical Procedures

Soil and rock samples were both shipped to the Whitehorse preparation lab of ALS Minerals. All samples remained in the custody of Aurora Geoscience personnel from camp departure to arrival at the lab, or were stored in Aurora's locked and secure facility in Whitehorse.

Sample preparation for both rocks and soils were completed in Whitehorse, Yukon and geochemical analyses in North Vancouver, British Columbia. Soil samples were analyzed for gold by the Au-ICP21 procedure which involves fire assay preparation using a 30 gram charge with an inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry finish. Rock samples were analyzed for gold by the Au-AA24 procedure which involves fire assay preparation using a 50 gram charge with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. Multi-element data for 48 elements was determined for all samples by the ME-MS61 procedure, which involves a four-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry. Overlimit values for copper were determined by the Cu-OG62 technique, which involves a four-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy.

Appendix IV

Soil Sample Descriptions

Appendix V

Rock Sample Descriptions

Appendix VI

Certificates of Analysis

Appendix VII

Geophysical Reports and Maps