TECHNICAL REPORT

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES ON THE EXPO PROPERTY

Expo Property

Southeast Yukon, Canada

Prepared for:

Lapie Mining Inc.

Report prepared by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

TECHNICAL REPORT
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES ON THE EXPO PROPERTY
Expo Property
Southeast Yukon, Canada

Property Centre:
61°12’32” N 130° 13’29” W
105G01

Work Performed:
Property Visit to be performed

Commodity:
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, barite

Effective Date:
May 13, 2024

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In January, 2024, JKS Resources Inc. (JKS) commissioned Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the Expo Property (the "Property") in southwestern Yukon, Canada. The property will be the "listing property" for a suite of Yukon properties to be 100% acquired by JKS from Lapie Mining Inc. (Lapie). The 100% ownership of all claims was transferred from original vendor 18526 Yukon Inc (18526) to Lapie on January 14, 2024.

The Expo Property comprises 246 claims covering 4,690 ha (11,584 acres), located about 150 air-km NW of Watson Lake, Yukon. All claims are 100% held by Lapie. The property covers several zones interpreted as "volcanogenic massive sulphide" (VMS) style polymetallic mineralization.

On January 15, 2024, JKS entered into a "definitive purchase and sale agreement" with Lapie, whereby JKS will acquire all issued and outstanding shares of Lapie. JKS would therefore become the owner of a suite of Yukon properties including the flagship Expo Property. JKS intends to acquire the suite of properties from Lapie by acquiring all of its issued and outstanding shares in exchange for 25,000,000 common shares of JKS and CDN$2,000,000 in cash. Lapie will retain a 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on each property.

There are no environmental liabilities within the claims comprising the Expo Property. Access is by helicopter, and the nearest surface access is the road to the suspended Wolverine Mine, formerly held by Yukon Zinc Corp., which extends to within 20 km of the Expo Property. The closest public road access is the Robert Campbell Highway, located about 35 km to the east.

The Property is located within the Simpson Range of the Pelly Mountains, covering areas of rugged terrain separated by broad glacial valleys occupied by small streams. The vegetation comprises subarctic boreal forest, with lower areas covered by spruce forest transitioning upwards through subalpine fir to alpine buckbrush and tundra. The climate is continental subarctic, with an alpine influence. Precipitation is fairly light, although higher elevations are cooler and wetter, due to elevation effects. The field season ranges from early to mid-June to mid-September.

There is no physical infrastructure on the Property. The nearest terminal of the Yukon power grid is at Ross River, about 145 air-km to the northwest. The Property covers adequate sources of water for drilling, mining, and related activities, and is large enough to cover all mining-related infrastructure and facilities.

The Town of Watson Lake is a local service and supply centre located at the junction of the Alaska and Richardson highways. It has good accommodations, grocery, hardware, bulk and vehicle fuel availability, as well as some government services. The City of Whitehorse is located along the Alaska Highway about 420 road-km west of Watson Lake. Whitehorse is a full-service community with excellent accommodations and supplies, an available skilled workforce and bulk fuel availability. Whitehorse is the capital city of Yukon, with full government services.

1.2 HISTORY

Limited exploration was conducted in the Property area prior to prospecting by Mr. Ronald Berdahl, who discovered the Berdahl Showing before vending the Property to Cominco Ltd. (Cominco) in 1994. Cominco acquired the ground in response to the discovery of the ABM Showing (now the Kudz Ze Kayah VMS deposit). A suite of contiguous properties, comprising the POP, FLY, EXPO, BASE, HOME, RUN, BALL and BAT properties, was then staked by Cominco, who followed up with four consecutive exploration programs from 1994 through 1998.

1.2.1 Cominco, 1994 - 1997

The 1994 program focused on exploration of the Akhurst Pb-Ag Showing located within the EXPO block in the eastern property area, and with mineralogy consistent with VMS deposits. Exploration led to the discovery of several barite occurrences: the Upper Barite Creek, Lower Barite Creek and Barite Ridge showings. Exploration also focused on the Berdahl Showing, comprising zinc hydroxide mineralization in the western part of the EXPO Block, as well as on the White Creek VMS-style showing to the north.

The 1995 program comprised further geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, HLEM surveying and ground magnetic surveying. On the POP Block, exploration comprised ground magnetic and HLEM surveying, geological mapping and soil sampling. On the FLY Block, geological mapping, grid soil sampling and ground magnetic and HLEM geophysical surveying were done. Within the EXPO Block, exploration at the White Creek Showing comprised the same survey types. In the surrounding area of the Akhurst Zn-Ag showing, three barite horizons were identified: the Upper Akhurst Barite Showing, the Lower Akhurst Showing, and the Akhurst Ridge Showing.

The 1996 program was more comprehensive, comprising rock, soil, and silt geochemical sampling, diamond drilling, geological mapping and airborne and ground magnetic and EM surveying. On the Pop Block, a contour soil geochemical survey was completed, returning anomalous Cu, Pb and Zn values. On the FLY Block, geological mapping and limited soil and silt sampling were done. Soil sampling and HLEM surveying were done across the White Creek Showing in the western EXPO Block.

The 1996 program included a six-hole, 816.4-metre diamond drilling program testing targets within the EXPO Block (White Creek and Akhurst Zn-Ag showings), POP, FLY and RUN blocks. At White Creek, the best intercept was 0.9% zinc (Zn) and 3.2 g/t silver (Ag) across 1.4 m. At the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing, the best intercept was 1.4% Zn, 0.07% copper (Cu), 5.9 g/t Ag and 1.0% barium (Ba). Hole PO96-02, in the southern POP Block, returned an intercept grading 0.3% Zn, 0.2% Pb, 19.6 g/t Ag across 1.5 m. No significant intercepts were returned from the FLY Block, and the Run Block is not within present property boundaries.

The 1997 program comprised soil sampling, diamond drilling and geological mapping, targeting mainly the EXPO Block (White Creek area), POP, and FLY blocks. The diamond drilling comprised 368.0 m in two holes, one near White Creek (EXPO Block) and the other on the Ellen Creek Block, south of the main property. No significant values were returned. Cominco returned the Property to Mr. Berdahl in 1998.

1.2.2 2003 Program

The 2003 program, operated by Mr. Berdahl, comprised a single 1,700 m soil line along the NW-SE trending ridgeline hosting the Barite Ridge Showing and the Mafic Skarn Showing, as well as property-wide prospecting focusing on beryl (emeralds). Soil sampling revealed a 500-metre-long Zn anomaly covering the northwest end of the line, with values from 241.8 ppm to 5,392.9 ppm Zn, the latter with 568.8 ppb gold (Au). West of the White Creek Showing, a float boulder hosting layered Zn, Ag and Pb mineralization returned a value of 13.53% Zn, 44.5 g/t Ag and 0.04% Cu. Values for beryllium (Be) were low throughout the area.

1.2.3 2005 Program

In 2005, a grid soil sampling program was centered on the strong 2003 zinc-in-soil anomaly near the Mafic Skarn. Results revealed a NE-SW trending 600 m by 150 m area of anomalous Zn (>1,000 ppm), Au (>36 ppb), Ag and Pb values. Soil sampling was also done west of the White Creek area, covering a float boulder found in 2003. Results were mainly sub-anomalous, with only two samples exceeding 1,000 ppm Zn and seven others returning values from 300 to 1,000 ppm.

1.2.4 2009 Program

In 2009, a grid soil geochemical program, combined with ground magnetic surveying, was completed across the Akhurst Creek area. Soil survey results indicate two areas of coincident anomalous Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au values. One is a "cigar-shaped" anomaly near the northeast corner of the grid, returning values up to 1,670 ppm Zn, 563.7 ppm Pb, 353 ppm Cu, 13.1 g/t Ag and 41.4 g/t Au. The other, near the southeast corner of the grid, returned values to 2,110 ppm Zn, 91.8 ppm Pb, 282.1 ppm Cu, 5.1 g/t Ag and 7.7 ppb Au. Both anomalies are coincident with moderate to strong magnetic high features. The southern anomaly is roughly coincident with the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing.

1.3 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

1.3.1 Regional Geology

The Expo Property occurs towards the southeastern limit of the Finlayson Lake Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) district. This district is located within an allochthonous section of Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) stratigraphy which has undergone dextral displacement of about 450 km along the northeast side of the NW-SE trending Tintina Fault. The YTT comprises an extensive package of Neoproterozoic to early Tertiary metasedimentary and metaigneous assemblages accreted onto the southwest margin of the Ancient North American Continent.

Within the allochthon, the YTT comprises mainly Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian metasedimentary and metavolcanic arc to back-arc sequences, represented within the Finlayson VMS district by two main successions, the Grass Lakes and Wolverine successions. The Grass Lakes succession comprises polydeformed felsic and mafic metavolcanic units, carbonaceous metaclastic units, marble and granitic orthogneiss. This succession hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F and Fyre Lake deposits. The Wolverine Suite comprises singularly deformed carbonaceous metaclastic rocks and quartz-feldspar-phyric felsic metavolcanics, and is the host of the Wolverine deposit.

Earlier workers described the YTT in the allochthon as comprised of three major units, of which the Devono-Mississippian "middle unit" of carbonaceous phyllite and schist interbedded with mafic and felsic volcanics hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit. This interpretation fits with more recent interpretations which equate the "middle unit" with felsic volcanics of the Grass Lake succession.

1.3.2 Property Geology

The Expo Property is underlain primarily by a large package of Upper Devonian Finlayson Assemblage felsic and carbonaceous phyllite, with lesser chloritic phyllite of intermediate to mafic protolith. The southwest corner is underlain by a large pluton of Devono-Mississippian Simpson Range foliated metagranite to quartz monzonite. The pluton extends northwest of the claim block, where it lies in north-dipping thrust fault contact with Finlayson assemblage metavolcanics to the east. The pluton also covers a large area south of the claim block. Exposures of Simpson Range intrusive rocks occur at numerous sites within the block. A thin, laterally extensive unit of Mississippian Finlayson Group metagabbro and serpentinites marking the hanging wall side of a district-scale thrust fault extends across the extreme northwest portion of the Property.

1.3.3 Mineralization

The following is a list of significant mineral showings on the Property:

Akhurst Zn-Pb: This comprises bedrock-hosted stratabound, foliation-parallel fracture-filling and irregularly disseminated sphalerite within a chlorite-altered felsic tuff. The highest-grade 1995 grab sample returned 12.0% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 207 g/t Ag and 2.9% Ba.

Upper Akhurst Creek Barite: This comprises a 2-metre-thick unit of thin-bedded barite within felsic tuffs. A 1995 grab sample returned 39.0% Ba, 236 ppm Zn and 1.1 g/t Ag.

Lower Akhurst Creek Barite: This comprises a 0.5 - 1.0 m thick, thin-bedded, locally manganese-stained baritic unit. A 1995 grab sample returned 32.3% Ba, 0.5% Zn, 0.6% Pb and 11.4 g/t Ag.

Akhurst Ridge Barite: Thin-bedded massive barite shows light grey to white weathering. The barite is almost barren of sulphide minerals, indicated by a 1995 sample grading 45.0% Ba, 273 ppm Zn and 1.2 g/t Ag.

Mafic Skarn: This is an occurrence of mineralized mafic flow and flow breccia float boulders. Grab sampling returned values up to 7.6% Zn, 3.9 g/t Ag and 180 ppb Au, with low Pb, Ba and Cu values.

Fe (Iron) Formation: This occurrence comprises very fine-grained wispy pyrite and sphalerite with trace chalcopyrite and galena. Grab sampling returned values up to 3.6% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 0.3% Cu, 37.8 g/t Ag and 9.5% Ba. The source has not been identified.

White Creek Showing: comprises VMS-style mineralization within at least three bands up to 1.0 m thick. The highest 1994 values were returned from a grab sample grading 2.6% Zn, 0.2% Cu, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% Ba. About 700 m west, several bedrock occurrences of strongly limonitic felsic tuff hosting pyritic bands were identified, returning values to 4.6% Zn, 0.3% Cu, 0.3% Pb and 55.5 g/t Ag.

Berdahl Showing: This comprises vein and fracture-filling calcite-quartz-galena-chalcopyrite, from which a 1994 grab sample returned 1.3% Zn, 1.0% Pb, 0.2% Cu and 37 g/t Ag. About 100 m east, a rock float returned a maximum value of 7.8% Pb, 3.1% Zn and 83 g/t Ag.

1.4 DEPOSIT TYPES

All VMS deposits form in extensional tectonic settings, encompassing mid-ocean spreading centres, back-arc spreading centres within submarine oceanic crust, and intracontinental rift and failed rifts, within oceanic or submarine continental crust. Formation requires the intrusion of a heat source, from which associated hydrothermal fluids increase from ambient to ~350°C during the “waxing stage”, then decrease again to ambient temperatures during the “waning stage”. Most sulphide and sulphate mineralization is emplaced during the waxing stage.

The main target is Kuroko-style VMS mineralization, characterized by a lenticular body of zoned massive sulphide mineralization resulting from exhalation of metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The basal, and least extensive lens, comprises chalcopyite-pyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralization This is overlain by a lentiular layer comprising pyrite, sphalerite and galena, in turn overlain by a more areally extensive layer of sphalerite-galena-pyrite ± barite, grading outward to exhalite or “tuffite” horizons enriched in silica, pyrite and possibly hematite. The contact of the basal zone is gradational towards an underlying feeder zone. The contact zone is typically brecciated, progressing with depth to the underlying mineralized stockwork feeder zone. This feeder zone is encased in a conical hydrothermal alteration pipe originating from the underlying pluton providing the heat source for hydrothermal fluid movement. Sulphide content in the massive sulphide lens may exceed 90%, whereas content within the underlying stringer zone contains 5 - 20% sulphides.

Host rocks for Kuroko-style deposits range from basalt to rhyolite, are commonly brecciated and typically moderately to strongly altered. The most common alteration type is pervasive chloritization, becoming less developed with increasing depth and distance from hydrothermal upwelling zones. Deposits hosted by felsic rocks are typically marked by extensive zones of quartz-sericite alteration. Deposit size is typically in the 1-5 Mt range, although some Kuroko-style deposits, such as Kidd Creek in Ontario, Canada, are very large.

1.5 EXPLORATION

1.5.1 2011 Program

The 2011 program was the first to be conducted by 18526 Yukon Inc., and comprised a grid soil geochemical survey across a 2,500 by 900-metre area, covering most of the POP claim block. Survey results revealed anomalous values for Zn (up to 2,879 ppm), Cu (up to 656.7 ppm), Pb (up to 321.7 ppm), and Ba (up to 8,602 ppm). More subdued values were returned for Ag (up to 6.5 ppm) and several anomalous Au values (up to 77.8 ppb) were returned.

Analytical results indicate an aerially extensive Cu anomaly covering 1.2 km by 0.75 km in the southwestern grid area, with values mostly exceeding 200 ppm. The anomaly covers the north margin of a large Simpson Range metagranitic pluton and adjacent volcanic and sedimentary country rock. Part of the southern area shows moderate correlation with Pb and Ag.

Results for Zn indicate a linear NNW-SSE trending strongly anomalous feature in the northern part of the grid, correlating with an HLEM conductor identified by Cominco and a felsic tuff unit identified by MacRobbie. Results for Ba show strongly anomalous values along the north slope of the ridgeline, between the ovoid Cu anomaly and the linear Zn anomaly.

1.5.2 2012 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Surveys

In 2012, 18526 commissioned Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (Precision) to fly airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys across the Expo and Ellen Creek properties. This resulted in identification of 27 targets, 23 within the Expo Property and 4 within the Ellen Creek Block. Targets typically occur along the contacts of volcanic units with overlying sedimentary units. Therefore, only magnetic high domains and linear features comprised exploration targets, with higher priority assigned to magnetic high features associated with, or proximal to, mineralized occurrences. Targets were also selected based on surface geochemical results and drill hole data. The radiometric data was determined not to be an effective tool to locate VMS mineralization, and are excluded from this report.

Descriptions of the targets are listed in Section 9.1.1, and shown in Figures 1 and 15.

1.5.3 2014 Airborne VTEM and Aeromagnetic Survey

In 2014, Geotech Ltd. (Geotech) completed a combined helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey and magnetic survey for 18526, covering the Expo and Ellen Creek blocks.

Geotech identified five conductors from this survey. A conductor identified as Anomaly A is located along the east boundary of a topographic high. The conductor shows a minimal association with magnetic anomalies. A larger conductive zone occurs in the southwest area of the survey, marked by Anomalies B1 and B2. Both occur along the flanks of strong magnetic high features.

Conductors C and D (Anomalies C and D) occur in the south-central survey area. Conductor C is proximal to a moderate magnetic high feature of very limited aerial extent. Conductor D occurs in an area with minimal association with magnetic anomalies. Within the SE part of the block, a NE-SW conductive zone at Anomaly E was identified. Results indicate the presence of a west-dipping sub-vertical conductor associated with an ENE-WSW trending magnetic anomaly.

1.5.4 2024 Property Visit

As of May 13, 2024, no visit to the Property by the author has been done, due to prohibitive winter conditions. A property visit, including due-diligence sampling of mineralized showings, will be done as soon as conditions permit.

1.6 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

1.6.1 Interpretation

The Expo Property hosts at least two mineralized showings consistent with VMS-style mineralization: the Akhurst Zn-Ag and White Creek showings, as well as several barite horizons. The Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing hosts a Zn-Ag assemblage with accessory Pb, Ba and Cu within felsic tuffs. It is near two baritic horizons, both hosting accessory Zn-Ag ± Pb values. A third occurrence, the Akhurst Ridge Barite Showing, occurs about 1.0 km to the west. Also of interest are several float boulders of "Fe-Formation" to the south, which have a mineralogical setting, including anomalous Ba concentration, consistent with VMS-style deposits.

The presence of several Zn-Ag ± Pb ± Cu showings proximal to felsic volcanics in the Akhurst Creek area indicates potential for a series of stacked lenses of VMS-style mineralization. Areas of increased Cu values may indicate the basal layers of a VMS system, overlying the stockwork zone in the hydrothermal pipe. Baritic horizons may represent distal portions of these horizons.

The "Mafic Skarn" occurrence, located southeast of the Akhurst Ridge Barite Showing, also has mineralogy consistent with VMS deposits, and occurs in an area with no known intrusions. Soil sampling in 2003 identified anomalous Zn - Cu - Ag values northwest of the occurrence, with anomalous Au, Sb and Bi values roughly coincident with it. Grid soil sampling in 2006 revealed a NE-SW trend of strongly developed Zn values extending through the Mafic Skarn Showing, indicating potential for a VMS-style prospect of significant size.

The mineralogy of the White Creek Showing is also consistent with VMS-style mineralization, with relative amounts of Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag, similar to those of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing. To the west, grab sampling of mineralized "float" returned metal values similar to both the White Creek and Akhurst Zn-Ag showings.

The Berdahl Showing comprises secondary oxide and hydroxide mineralization providing anomalous Zn-Pb-Ag values. A potentially more significant occurrence, categorized as a "skarn", provided higher grade Pb-Zn-Ag values. The dominance of Pb values indicates a separate mineralogy from the Akhurst and White Creek showings.

The 2011 soil geochemical survey covering most of the POP Block revealed a broad area of anomalous Cu values in the southwestern area, and includes an area coincident with anomalous Pb, Zn values and occasional Ag values. This element assemblage is consistent with a VMS-style signature relatively more enriched in Pb versus Zn. The anomalous Cu values indicate the survey may have covered a basal Cu-rich lens of a potential VMS system. The eastern margin of the Cu anomaly is also coincident with anomalous Pb and Zn values, possibly indicating another VMS target.

Many anomalous Cu values are coincident with anomalous molybdenum (Mo) values. The anomaly is proximal to the northern boundary of the large Mississippian Simpson Range pluton, indicating the potential for skarn or porphyry Cu-style mineralization should not be discounted.

The 2011 survey also revealed a NW-SE trend of anomalous Zn and scattered Ag and Pb values coincident with an HLEM conductor and a felsic tuff unit in the northern surveyed area. The Zn trend is flanked by a strongly anomalous Ba trend, and could represent a Cu-Zn-Ba depositional sequence within a VMS system.

1.6.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from the results of historic programs and those by 18526 Yukon Inc., predecessor to Lapie Mining Inc:

- The Expo Property is located towards the southeast end of the Grass Lake Succession of the Finlayson Lake VMS district, within an allochthonous section of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) along the northeast side of the Tintina Fault.
- The Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing potentially represents VMS-style Zn-Ag mineralization with accessory Pb, Ba and Cu. The proximal Lower Akhurst Creek and Upper Akhurst Creek showings may represent distal portions of a series of stacked VMS lenses.
- The Akhurst Ridge Barite Showing occurs about 1.0 km to the west and may be stratigraphically continuous with the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing.
- The Mafic Skarn Showing was expanded during several soil geochemical programs by Mr. Berdahl, resulting in the identification of a NE-SW trend of Zn-Cu-Ag values consistent with VMS-style mineralization.
- The White Creek Showing in the western EXPO Block area also represents potential VMS-style mineralization. A float sample taken about 700 m to the west has similar mineralogy and may represent an extension of the White Creek Showing.
- The Berdahl Showing comprises minor oxide and hydroxide Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization. A potentially more significant occurrence, about 100 m to the south, provided higher Pb-Zn-Ag values, with Pb values dominating those of Zn.
- The 2011 soil geochemical survey on the POP Block revealed a broad Cu anomaly, including an area of coincident anomalous Pb and Zn values. This element assemblage is consistent with a VMS-style signature relatively enriched in Pb versus Zn.
- Much of the Cu anomaly in the POP Block is associated with anomalous Mo values. The anomaly is located along the margin of a large Mississippian Simpson Range Suite pluton. The presence of skarn and/or Cu-porphyry style mineralization should be considered.
- A NW-SE trending Zn ± Ag ± Pb anomaly was identified in the northern part of the POP Block from the soil survey. This is coincident with an HLEM conductor and is flanked by strongly anomalous Ba values. This indicates another potential VMS-style mineralized zone.

1.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for further work comprise a 3,000-metre NQ or NTW-sized diamond drilling program in 15 holes, averaging 200 metres per hole and involving a single diamond drill. The main targets are: the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing (3 holes) and the Upper and Lower Akhurst Creek Barite showings (1 hole each); the White Creek Showing (5 holes, including 2 along trend to the west); the Mafic Skarn Showing and strong Zn-in-soil anomaly (3 holes), the Berdahl Showing (1 hole) and the strong Cu-in-soil anomaly in the POP Block. (1 hole).

The program would include a 30-day program of induced polarization (IP) surveying, focusing on the main Cu ± Pb ± Zn anomaly in the southern POP Block, and the NW-SE trending Zn anomaly in the northern POPop Block. Prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping are also recommended for the POP Block.

The program would be based from a camp located within one of the larger stream valley floors, and be heli-supported utilizing an A-Star Helicopter or equivalent. The entire program would require about 11 weeks to complete, commencing by mid-June and extending until late August prior to onset of freezing conditions. Expenses, including a 5% contingency, are estimated at CDN$2.723 Million.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In January, 2024, JKS Resources Inc (JKS) commissioned Aurora Geosciences Ltd (Aurora) to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the Expo Property in southwestern Yukon, Canada. The property will be the "listing property" for a suite of Yukon properties to be acquired by JKS from Lapie Mining Inc. (Lapie). On January 14, 2024, a 100% interest in all properties was transferred from JKS to Lapie.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This technical report was prepared under the following Terms of Reference:

a) To review and compile all available data obtained by JKS Resources Inc. and its predecessors,

b) To provide a Technical Report to the standards of Form 43-101 for the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE"),

c) To verify and support technical disclosures by JKS,

d) To prepare a report satisfying the "Listing Requirements" for the British Columbia Securities Commission (BCSC).

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The majority of the information within this report is from 2003 to present and was supplied by Lapie Mining Inc. Several Assessment Reports were written on an annual basis by Cominco Ltd., documenting activities during the 1994 through 1997 field seasons.

Information on claim status was obtained from the Yukon Mining website at: https://yukon.ca/en/mining

Geological Information was supplied by the website of the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) at: https://yukon.ca/en/mining.

2.4 EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

As of the Effective Date, Carl Schulze, the Qualified Person for this project, has been unable to visit the Property due to wintertime conditions, including significant snow cover. This report was required to be completed before spring conditions to satisfy requirements by the BCSC following the announcement of the acquisition of the properties held by Lapie Mining Inc. The Qualified Person will visit the Property as soon as conditions permit and will submit a revised Technical Report shortly thereafter.

2.5 TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND UNITS

All costs contained in this report are in Canadian dollars (CDN$). Distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m) and km (kilometres). The term "GPS" refers to "Global Positioning System" with coordinates reported in UTM NAD 83 projection, Zone 09V.

"CEO" stands for Chief Executive Officer. "NI 43-101" stands for National Instrument 43-101.

The term “ppm” refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t). The term “ppb” stands for parts per billion, used in expressing lower-grade gold values. The term “ha” stands for hectares.

“Ma” refers to million years. The symbol “%” refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. “QA/QC” refers to “Quality Assurance/ Quality Control”. SRM stands for “Standard Reference Material.

“EM” stands for “electromagnetic” geophysical surveying and “VTEM” stands for “versatile time domain electromagnetic” surveying.

ICP-MS stands for “Inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy”, and ICP-ES is short for “Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy”. A “pulp” is a small amount of pulverized material prepared for ICP analysis, and an “aliquot” is a part of a larger sample of material taken for chemical analysis.

“VMS” is an acronym for “Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides”.

Table 1 below lists the elements analyzed during the 2003 and 2011 field seasons.

Table 1: Elements analyzed during 2003 and 2011 programs

Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name
Ag	Silver	Nb	Niobium
Al	Aluminium	Ni	Nickel
As	Arsenic	P	Phosphorous
Au	Gold	Pb	Lead
B	Boron	S	Sulphur
Ba	Barium	Sb	Antimony
Be	Beryllium	Sc	Scandium
Bi	Bismuth	Se	Selenium
Ca	Calcium	Sm	Samarium
Cd	Cadmium	Sn	Tin
Co	Cobalt	Sr	Strontium
Cr	Chrome	Te	Tellurium
Cu	Copper	Th	Thorium
Fe	Iron	Tl	Thallium
Ga	Gallium	Ti	Titanium
Hg	Mercury	U	Uranium
K	Potassium	V	Vanadium
La	Lanthanum	W	Tungsten
Mg	Magnesium	Y	Yttrium
Mn	Manganese	Yb	Ytterbium
Mo	Molybdenum	Zn	Zinc
Na	Sodium	Zr	Zirconium

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Interpretation of 2012 airborne geophysical results was taken from a 2013 report titled: "Interpretation of 2012 Airborne Geophysical Survey Reports, Expo and Ellen Creek Blocks", by Philip Jackson of Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Results of a 2014 airborne geophysical survey were taken from a report titled: "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) and Aeromagnetic Geophysical Survey, Expo Block and Ellen Creek Block" by G. Plastow, Ph.D., P.Geo, N. Fiset and M. Orta of Geotech Ltd.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 MINERAL DISPOSITION AND LOCATION

The Expo Property comprises 246 claims covering 4,690 ha (11,584 acres), centered at 61°12'32" N 130° 13'29" W (434200, 6786670, Zone 09V) within NTS sheet 105G01 (Figures 1 and 2). There are 203 full claims and 43 partial claims. The Property is located about 145 air-km NW of the Watson Lake, Yukon airport, and about 145 km SE of the community of Ross River, Yukon. Table 2 lists the claim names, grant numbers and status as of Feb 7, 2024. All claims are 100% held by Lapie Mining Inc.

Table 2: Claim Disposition Status, as of May 12, 2024

Claim Names	Grant Nos	No. of Claims	Expiry Date	Claim owner
EXPO 9	YB51960	1	2028-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 29	YB51981	1	2035-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 30	YB51982	1	2027-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 32	YB51983	1	2027-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 47-52	YB51998 - YB51203	6	2027-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 65 - 69	YB52016 - YB52020	5	2027-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 77-78	YB52028 - YB52029	2	2032-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 81	YB52032	1	2035-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 169-172	YB52118 - YB52121	4	2027-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 173	YB52122	1	2035-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 174	YB52123	1	2027-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 175	YB52124	1	2035-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 176	YB52125	1	2027-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 177	YB52126	1	2032-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 178	YB52127	1	2035-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 179	YB52128	1	2032-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 180	YB52129	1	2030-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 189-190	YB52138 - YB52139	2	2028-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 191-200	YB52140 - YB52149	10	2029-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 202	YB52151	1	2029-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
Claim Names	**Grant Nos**	**No. of Claims**	**Expiry Date**	**Claim owner**

EXPO 219	YB52168	1	2028-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 221	YB52170	1	2028-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 223-232	YB51272 - YB51281	10	2028-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 239-249	YB52188 - YB52198	11	2028-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
EXPO 256-271	YB52205 - YB52220	16	2028-05-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 1	YD31055	1	2030-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 2	YD31056	1	2028-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 3	YD31057	1	2030-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 4	YD31058	1	2028-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 5	YD31059	1	2030-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 6	YD31060	1	2028-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 7	YD31061	1	2030-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
BEAR 8-76	YD31062 - YD31130	69	2028-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
POP 18	YB47385	1	2028-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
POP 5-8	YB47650 - YB47653	4	2028-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
POP 19-26	YB47654 - YB47661	8	2028-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
ORE 1-8	YC97563 - YC97570	8	2028-08-20	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
ORE 9-10	YC49656 – YC49657	2	2028-08-10	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
ORE 11-14	YE49658 - YE49661	4	2030-08-10	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
LYNX 1-18	YC97545 - YC97562	18	2028-08-20	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
LYNX 19-47	YD31019 - YD31047	29	2028-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
LYNX 48	YD31048	1	2028-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
LYNX 49-54	YD31049 - YD31054	6	2028-08-31	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
FLY 9-10	YB47662 - YB47663	2	2033-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
FLY 11	YB47664	1	2027-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
FLY 12	YB47665	1	2035-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
FLY 13-14	YB47666 - YB47667	2	2027-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
HOME 2	YB47361	1	2027-04-15	Lapie Mining Inc. - 100%
	TOTAL	**246**		

Figure 1: Location Map

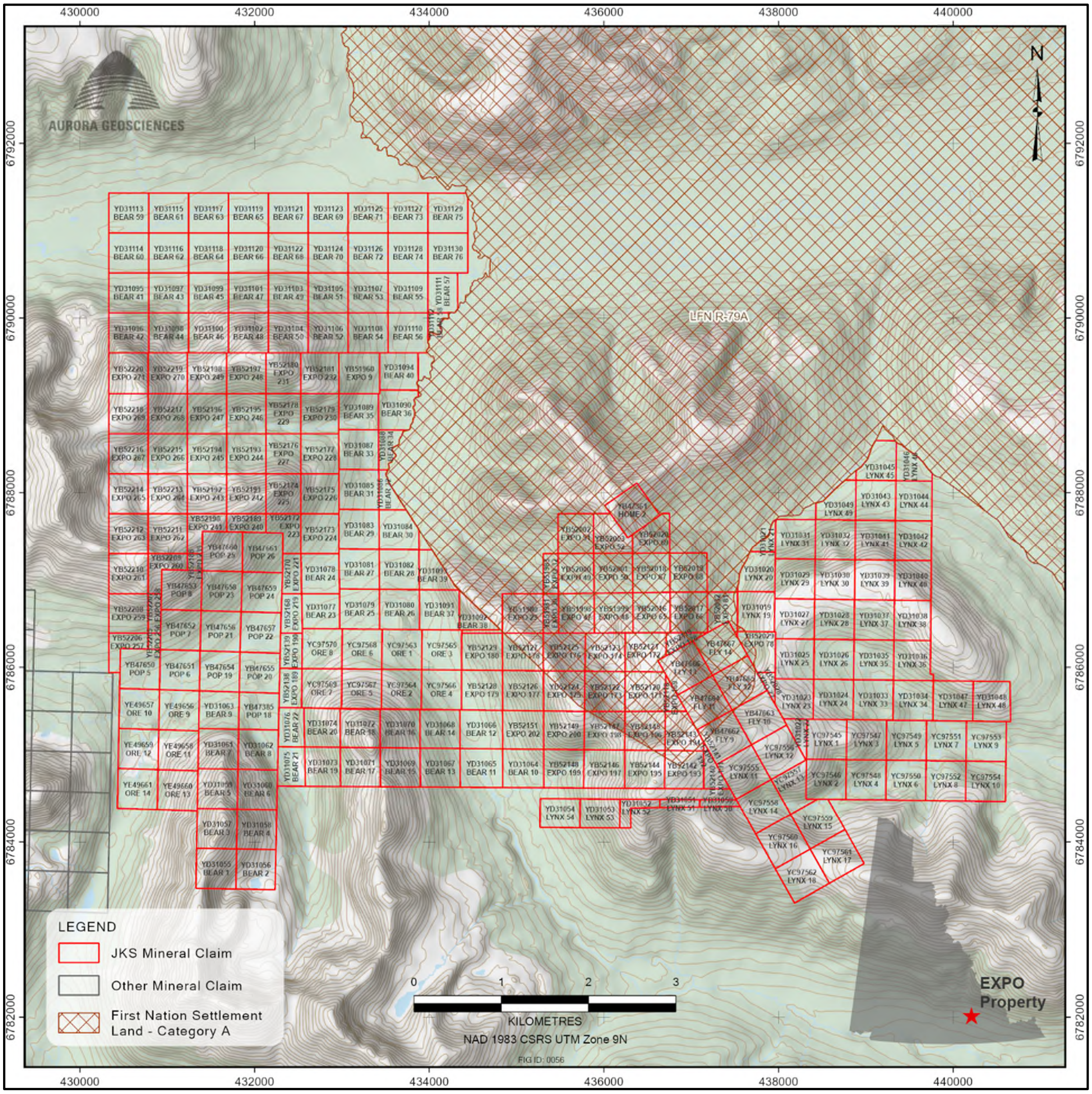

Figure 2: Claim Disposition Map

4.2 TITLE AND ISSUER'S RIGHTS

The majority of claims are located on Crown Land, allowing the holder exclusive rights to subsurface-hosted (bedrock-hosted) mineralization. Surface rights are retained by the Crown.

A portion of the EXPO claims, the HOME 2, FLY 11 - 14 and part of the FLY 9 claims (Figure 2) are located within a parcel of Category A Settlement Land (parcel LFN-R-79A). Category A settlement parcels provide both surface and subsurface rights to the applicable First Nation, in this case, the Liard First Nation. However, the claims remain in good standing, indicating the claims were staked prior to the establishment of the Category A parcel, and that Lapie Mining Inc. retains all exploration rights.

Although it has selected its settlement packages, the Liard First Nation (LFN) has not signed off or ratified its land claim settlement, and is not a member of the Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN). In response to the ongoing resistance to settlement of its land claims, in 2017, the Government of Yukon withdrew the entire traditional territory of the LFN from further quartz (hard rock) and placer claim staking. The area surrounding the block remains removed from staking as of the Effective Date of this report.

4.3 OWNERSHIP AND TERMS OF AGREEMENT

As of May 13, 2024, all claims are 100% held by Lapie Mining Inc (Lapie).

On January 14, 2024, a 100% transfer of ownership from 18526 Yukon Inc. to Lapie Mining Inc. was completed. On January 15, 2024, JKS entered into a "definitive purchase and sale agreement" with Lapie whereby JKS will acquire all issued and outstanding shares of Lapie. JKS would therefore become the owner of a suite of Yukon properties including the flagship Expo Property. Upon completion of this transaction, JKS intends to be listed on the CSE.

JKS intends to acquire the suite of properties from Lapie by acquiring all of its issued and outstanding shares in exchange for 25,000,000 common shares of JKS, subject to a statutory four-month hold period, and CDN$ 2,000,000 in cash upon closing. Lapie will retain a 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on each property, subject to a right to repurchase 0.5% of each royalty for CDN$ 1,000,000 per royalty, payable in cash or gold (News Release by JKS, dated Jan 15, 2024).

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities within any claim dispositions comprising the Expo Property.

4.5 PERMITS

As of the Effective Date, there are no permits in place for mineral exploration on the Expo property.

Low-impact surface exploration, comprising camp establishment, line cutting, rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, limited trail construction, hand and mechanized trenching and diamond drilling, will require a Class 1 permit (referred to as a "Class 1 Exploration Notice"), submitted to the Yukon Mining Recorder, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Government of Yukon. Full reclamation is required prior to each anniversary date. The timeline for issuance following determination of adequacy of the application is set at 25 days, although all Class 1 permits require authorization by the applicable Yukon First Nation(s) and may require a considerably longer timeline.

Higher-impact projects require Class 2 through Class 4 permits, depending on the intensity of disturbance proposed. A Class 2 permit allows the proponent to operate for one year, and is rarely applied for. The majority of significant projects require a Class 3 permit, involving a complex process whereby the proponent submits the application to the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Assessment Board (YESAB). YESAB then conducts a detailed review and provides the proposal to applicable stakeholders including the respective First Nations. A 14-day period is also allocated for public input. YESAB will provide a recommendation to proceed, proceed with conditions or not to proceed. The Government of Yukon may further modify the YESAB recommendations prior to issuing the permit, if recommended. Class 3 permits may be applied for using either five or ten-year timelines. The process for Class 4 permits is essentially the same, but will likely require more intense review process with longer overall timelines.

A series of permits are required for camp construction and operations, fuel storage, privy or septic system construction, and are available from the Yukon Ministry of Environment.

Off-claim road and infrastructure construction will require a Land Use Permit, also obtainable from the EMR. Hard rock ("Quartz") mine construction and operation will require a Yukon Quartz Mining Licence, which will undergo detailed study by YESAB. It will also require either a Class A or B Yukon Water Licence, depending on amount of water usage, and which is applied for through the Yukon Water Board.

4.6 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND RISKS

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors or risks affecting this project.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

Access onto the Property is by helicopter, as there is currently no surface access and there are no lakes large enough to accommodate amphibious fixed-wing aircraft. The nearest surface access is the road to the suspended Wolverine Mine, formerly held by Yukon Zinc Corp. which extends to within 20 km of the Expo Property. The closest public road access is the Robert Campbell Highway, located about 35 km to the east.

5.2 TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Property is located within the Simpson Range of the Pelly Mountains, covering areas of rugged terrain separated by broad glacial valleys now occupied by small streams. Elevations range from about 1,990 m (6,530 ft) along the southern property boundary to about 1,165m (3,822 ft) along the broad glacial valley near the northwest boundary. Despite rugged terrain, bedrock exposure is limited to stream channels, ridge lines and local steep slopes. The vegetation comprises subarctic boreal forest, with lower areas covered by spruce forest transitioning with elevation through subalpine fir forest to alpine buckbrush and tundra vegetation. The tree line elevation is variable but averages about 1,340 m (4,400 ft) (S. Berdahl, 2012).

The climate is continental subarctic, with an alpine influence. At Watson Lake, the nearest town, average January high and low temperatures are -17.5°C and -27.5°C respectively. Average July temperatures are 27.5°C and 9.0°C respectively. Precipitation at Watson Lake is fairly light, averaging 416.4 mm (16.39 in) annually, comprising 262.0 mm (10.31 in) of rain and 196.1 mm (77.2 in) of snow (Wikipedia, 2024). On the Property, annual precipitation is somewhat higher, and summer temperatures are somewhat lower, due to elevation effects.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Watson Lake (2021 Population 1,133 (Wikipedia, 2024)) is located at the junction of the all-weather Alaska and Robert Campbell highways. The Alaska Highway is a major transportation conduit extending from northeastern British Columbia through Whitehorse to central Alaska. Watson Lake is a local service and supply centre, with good accommodations, grocery, hardware, bulk and vehicle fuel availability, as well as some government services. The town has an available workforce including expediting services, although it is unknown whether personnel having adequate mining and mineral processing skills are directly available.

The City of Whitehorse (2021 Population 31,913 including surrounding communities) is located along the Alaska Highway about 420 road-km west of Watson Lake. Whitehorse is a full-service community with excellent accommodations and supplies, including industrial supplies, an available skilled workforce and bulk fuel availability. Whitehorse is the capital city of Yukon, with full government services.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no physical infrastructure directly on the Property. The all-weather Robert Campbell Highway is located about 35 km to the east, and the access road to the suspended Wolverine Mine is located about 20 km to the north. There is no major electric power source in the Property vicinity. The Town of Watson Lake has a local diesel-electric power source and is not connected to the main Yukon electric power grid. The nearest terminal of the main grid is at the community of Ross River, about 145 air-km to the northwest.

The Property covers adequate sources of water for drilling, mining, mineral processing and accommodations, obtainable from several large streams within property boundaries. The Property is also large enough to cover tailings and waste disposal sites and other infrastructure facilities, although the rugged topography may confine any future facilities to valley bottom areas.

6 HISTORY

6.1 PRE-1994

In 1975, the Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. (Cyprus) staked ground covering the Akhurst Showing, currently within the central Property area. Cyprus followed up with a grid soil survey and a ground magnetic geophysical survey in that same year. The claims were allowed to lapse, and the ground was re-staked in 1988 by Archer Cathro and Associates and Welcome North Mines, which conducted prospecting and some soil sampling. Soil sampling returned anomalous Zn and weakly anomalous Cu, Mo and Pb values.

6.2 COMINCO LTD, 1994

Significant exploration commenced in 1994 following the discovery of the “ABM” prospect (now the Kudz ze Kayah deposit) to the northwest by Cominco Ltd. which conducted significant exploration programs from 1994 to 1997.

In early 1994, the Property area was staked by Mr. Ron Berdahl, covering two showings that he sampled in 1992. These are the Berdahl Showing comprising possible skarn mineralization, and a barite horizon near the Akhurst Showing (MacRobbie, 1995). A suite of contiguous properties, comprising the POP, FLY, EXPO, BASE, HOME, RUN, BALL and BAT properties, was staked by Cominco. The POP, FLY, and Eexpo claims comprise much of the present Property. Exploration across the Property included geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, aerial electromagnetic (EM) surveying, horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveying, gravity surveying and ground magnetic surveying.

The 1994 program on the POP Block comprised rock and soil sampling focusing on the Berdahl Showing, where rock float grab samples returned values up to 7.8% Pb, 3.1% Zn and 83 g/t Ag. Sampling of barite horizons within the FLY Block returned values up to 53% Ba, and grab samples of felsic volcanic host rock returned values up to 1.7% Ba and 0.2% Zn. Within the EXPO Block, exploration focused on the White Creek Showing and Akhurst Creek showings. At the White Creek Showing, three thin bands of sulphide mineralization were identified, of which grab sampling of the “middle band” returned values up to 2.6% Zn, 0.2% Cu, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% Ba. At Akhurst Creek, two outcrops along a creek returned values up to 10.8% Zn, 0.3% Pb, 0.3% Cu and 325 g/t Ag. Sampling of a nearby barite showing returned values up to 1.3% Pb, 30.0 g/t Ag and 18.0% Ba (MacRobbie, 1995).

6.3 COMINCO LTD, 1995

The 1995 program across the Property by Cominco comprised further geological mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling, HLEM surveying and ground magnetic surveying. On the POP Block, exploration comprised ground magnetic and HLEM surveying, geological mapping and soil geochemical sampling. Rock grab samples taken from banded magnetite iron-formation occurrences within the central POP Block returned values up to 3.3% Ba, 0.1% Zn, 2.9 g/t Ag and anomalous Cu (MacRobbie, 1995). Soil sampling revealed a significant area of anomalous Cu, Zn and Ag values. The HLEM survey revealed two 800 to 1,000 m conformable conductors lacking an associated magnetic response (Jackisch, 1995).

On the FLY Block, exploration comprised geological mapping, grid soil geochemical sampling, ground magnetic and HLEM geophysical surveying. HLEM surveying revealed a single, 1.7 km long conformable conductor with no magnetic association (Jackisch, 1995). Soil survey results revealed several areas of anomalous values for Cu (up to 455 ppm), Zn (up to 2,175 ppm), Ag (up to 10.1 ppm) and Pb (up to 349 ppm). No significant values were returned from rock sampling.

Within the EXPO blockBlock, exploration at the White Creek Showing comprised geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, ground magnetic and HLEM surveying. Soil geochemical sampling returned weak to moderately anomalous Zn, Cu, Pb and Ag values from a few contour soil lines. No HLEM or magnetic anomalies were identified (Jackisch, 1995), and no further mineralized occurrences were found.

At the Akhurst Showing, geological mapping, rock sampling and grid soil geochemical sampling were completed. Grab sampling returned a maximum value of 12.0% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 207 g/t Ag and 2.9% Ba. In the surrounding area, three barite horizons were identified by 1995. Two of these barite showings are the Upper Akhurst Barite Showing and the Lower Akhurst Showing which occur 150 m NNW and 400 m WNW respectively of the main Akhurst Showing and are situated along Akhurst Creek. A grab sample at the Upper Akhurst returned values up to 0.7% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 16.1 g/t Ag and 2.0% Ba; a sample from the Lower Akhurst returned 0.5% Zn, 0.6% Pb, 11.4 g/t Ag and 32.3% Ba. A third showing, the Barite Ridge Showing, occurs about 1.0 km to the west.

Grid soil sampling across the Akhurst Creek area returned anomalous values for Pb (up to 1,068 ppm), Cu (up to 503 ppm), Ag (up to 8.5 ppm) and Zn (up to 703 ppm) (MacRobbie, 1995). HLEM surveying identified two conductors, one with a magnetic association (Jackisch, 1995).

Elsewhere, a 1995 rock grab sample from the Mafic Skarn Showing west of the Akhurst showings returned values up to 3.4% Zn, 2.8 g/t Ag and 80 ppb Au. Along Akhurst Creek, a 1995 rock grab float sample of “Fe (iron)-formation” returned 5.4% Zn, 0.2% Pb, 40.3 g/t Ag, 7.7% Ba and 78 ppb Au.

6.4 COMINCO LTD, 1996

The 1996 program by Cominco was the most comprehensive of the series, comprising rock, soil, silt and lake bottom geochemical sampling, diamond drilling, geological mapping, and airborne and ground magnetic and EM surveying.

On the POP claims, a contour soil geochemical survey was completed, returning anomalous values to 485 ppm Cu, 341 ppm Pb and 1,253 ppm Zn. On the FLY Block, geological mapping and limited soil and silt sampling were done. Silt sampling returned anomalous values of Pb (up to 608 ppm), Cu (up to 217 ppm) and Zn (up to 742 ppm) from north and east-draining streams.

Soil sampling and HLEM surveying were done across the White Creek Showing. Geological mapping 1,200 m downstream of the main showing identified a new showing comprising a 15 – 20 cm thick barite horizon containing banded to wispy fine-grained pyrite and sphalerite. Soil sampling returned anomalous Cu, Zn and Pb values, and silt sampling returned several anomalous Cu (up to 1.046 ppm) and Zn (up to 4,373 ppm) values. HLEM surveying identified a single very weak shallow conductor (Tulk, 1996).

Cominco also conducted a six-hole, 816.4-metre diamond drilling program testing targets within the EXPO, POP, FLY and RUN blocks (Table 3). Note that the coordinates are listed in NAD27 Canada datum. The core is stored at the Kudz Ze Kayah camp core facility (Tulk, 1996).

Table 3: Collar data, 1996 Diamond Drilling Program, Cominco Ltd.

Hole ID	Claim Block	UTM Coordinates (Nad 27 Canada)	Zone	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Hole Length (m)
EX96-01	EXPO	436608E, 6786059N	09V		-90	167.6
EX96-02	EXPO	432577E, 6788488N	09V		-90	120.4
PO96-01	POP	431465E, 6785613N	09V	160	-70	103
PO96-02	POP	431693E, 6784286N	09V		-90	158.5
FL96-01	FLY	437652E, 6784400N	09V		-90	105.4
RU96-01	RUN	437350E, 6788805N	09V		-90	161.5

Significant intervals are listed in Table 4. All collar locations except for RU96-01 are located within the present claim boundaries.

Table 4: Significant Intercepts, 1996 Diamond Drilling program, Cominco Ltd.

Hole ID	Claim Block	Zone	Significant Intercepts	From	To	Interval (m)
EX96-01	EXPO	Akhurst Zn-Ag	0.9% Zn, 3.2 g/t Ag	37.2	38.6	1.4
			0.9% Zn, 40.5 g/t Ag	106.1	106.4	0.3
EX96-02	EXPO	White Creek	1.4% Zn, 0.07% Cu, 5.9 g/t Ag, 1.0% Ba	53.3	54.1	0.8
			0.7% Zn, 0.1% Cu, 4.8 g/t Ag	91.2	92.2	1.0
PO96-01	POP		No significant intercepts			
PO96-02	POP		0.3% Zn, 0.2% Pb, 19.6 g/t Ag	27.4	29.5	1.5m*
FL96-01	FLY		No significant intercepts			
RU96-01	RUN		0.5% Zn, 0.5% Pb, 4.5 g/t Ag	59.9	60.2	0.3m **
			0.8% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 24.6 g/t Ag	108.6	109.2	0.6

* Unable to determine exact meterage of interval

** Recorded in text as 1.5m

6.5 COMINCO 1997

The 1997 program by Cominco Ltd comprised soil sampling, diamond drilling and geological mapping across the property, including the EXPO, POP, FLY and White Creek areas.

Geological mapping was done on the FLY Block. Mapping, prospecting and limited soil geochemical sampling were done on the POP block. No anomalous values were returned from the POP Block soil sampling. Geological mapping, prospecting and detailed contour soil sampling were completed on the EXPO Block. Results from north of White Creek outlined an area of elevated Cu (up to 321 ppm) and Zn (up to 662 ppm) values.

The 1997 work included a diamond drilling program comprising 368.0 m in two holes, one near White Creek and the other in the Ellen Creek Block (Table 5). Hole EX97-3 was collared near the White Creek Showing within the current claim block, and EX97-4 was collared on the Ellen claim block, south of the present claim block.

Table 5: 1997 diamond drill collar data

Hole ID	Claim Block	UTM Coordinates (Nad 27 Canada)	Zone	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Hole Length (m)
EX97-03	EXPO	432939E, 6788741N	09V	Vertical	-90	173.7
EX97-04	ELLEN CK	433645E, 6778893N	09V	Vertical	-90	194.3

No significant intercepts were returned from either hole, although thin wispy bands of pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite mineralization were hosted by yellow-green felsic flows and tuffs within EX97-03. A unit of cherty argillite hosting pyrite-sphalerite veinlets was intersected (Bannister, 1997).

6.5.1 Post-Cominco Exploration

In 1998, Cominco returned the Property to Mr. Berdahl. Limited exploration took place intermittently from 2003 through 2009, before being transferred to Mr. Berdahl. A synopsis of work done is listed below.

2003: Rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling.

2005: Limited soil sampling.

2009: Soil sampling and ground magnetic surveying.

The claims were held directly by Mr. Berdahl until 2012, at which point they were transferred to 18526 Yukon Inc (18526). 18526 also financed the 2011 soil geochemical program. For this report, the 2003 through 2009 programs are categorized as “History”, whereas the 2011 through 2014 programs are categorized as “Work Program”, due to essentially continuous ownership by 18526. All claims were transferred to Lapie on January 14, 2024.

6.6 2003 PROGRAM

In 2003, following the discovery of emeralds 16 km tp the northwest, Mr. Berdahl completed a six-day, two-person program on the Expo Property. The program comprised a single 1,700 m soil line extending NW-SE along the ridgeline west of the Akhurst Creek showings, as well as property-wide prospecting focusing on emeralds and beryls. A total of 17 soils were taken along the soil line, and a further 10 soils were taken elsewhere across the Property. A total of 28 rocks were also taken. The 2003 assessment report states that stream silt samples were taken for Be analysis, although the records do not specifically list any silt samples.

Soil sampling revealed a 500-metre-long Zn anomaly covering the northwest end of the line, returning values ranging from 241.8 ppm to 5,392.9 ppm Zn. The highest grade Zn value also returned 568.8 ppb Au, 33.74 ppm Cd and 5,589 ppb Hg. Cu values were also elevated, ranging from 60.36 to 227.59 ppm Cu. The anomaly, particularly the central portion, was considered an area of interest by Berdahl.

Rock sampling revealed two further occurrences: a barite showing in the eastern property area, and a float boulder roughly 700 m west of Cominco drill hole EX96-02 in the White Creek Showing area. The boulder hosts layered Zn, Ag and Pb mineralization, and returned a value of 13.53% Zn, 44.5 g/t Ag and 0.04% Cu. A second sample at the same location returned 7.53% Zn, 21.4 g/t Ag and 0.18% Cu. Both samples returned strongly anomalus values of Cd, Hg, Se and Bi, and elevated values of Au. Hole EX96-02, drilled by Cominco Ltd in 1996, intersected silica-chlorite-Fe carbonate alteration within felsic volcanics, returning values to 1.4% (Berdahl, 2004).

One sample taken in the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing area returned 6.45% Zn, 1,342 ppm Pb, 146 ppm Cu and 45.0 ppb Au with anomalous Cd, V, Hg and Se values.

Values for Be were low throughout the area.

6.7 2005 PROGRAM

In 2005, a three-person crew completed 14 line-km of deep soils, with 100-metre station spacings, from August 29 to September 5. The program comprised nine north-south trending lines extending across the ridgeline where positive results were returned from the 2003 program. A further five line-kms were sampled in the White Creek area, covering the area between the main White Creek Showing and the highly anomalous 2003 sample, 700 m to the west. Prospecting was also completed across the Property, and all work was helicopter-supported. A total of 290 rock and soil samples were taken, although the 2005 report doesn't specify how many of these were rock samples.

Sampling on the eastern grid revealed a 600 m by 150 m area of anomalous Zn (>1,000 ppm), Au (>36 ppb), Ag and Pb values. Using a threshold of >300 ppm Zn, the anomaly is extended a further 200 m to the west, and expanded to a width of 500 m. The trend of anomalous gold values exceeding 36 ppb and up to 575 ppb appears to extend NE-SW. The anomalous zone remains open to the east, west and north (R. Berdahl, 2006).

Soil sampling in the White Creek area returned only sporadic anomalous Zn, Ag and Au values representing single-station anomalies. Results were mainly sub-anomalous, with only two samples exceeding 1,000 ppm Zn and seven others returning values from 300 to 1,000 ppm. Anomalous values were constrained to an arcuate feature through the central target area, mainly along the north flank of White Creek.

On the west block, only two of twelve rock samples returned anomalous metal values. One was a sample of float midway between the 2003 discovery and the 1997 Cominco drill hole. This comprised very hard aphanitic rock, possibly skarn, with galena-sphalerite veinlets associated with manganese staining and minor limonite.

6.8 2009 PROGRAM

From August 4 - 9, 2009, a program comprising soil geochemical sampling, with 212 samples taken, and 21.5 line-km of ground magnetic surveying was completed across the Akhurst Creek area. All soil and magnetic survey lines extended north-south. The soil survey covered an area of about 1.0 km^2, and the ground magnetic survey covered the same area, as well as two additional 750-metre north-south trending lines to the west.

Soil survey results indicate two areas of coincident anomalous Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au values. One is located towards the northeast corner of the grid, where a "cigar-shaped" anomaly (Torgerson, 2010), returning values up to 1,670 ppm Zn, 563.7 ppm Pb, 353 ppm Cu, 13.1 g/t Ag and 41.4 g/t Au. The other, occurring towards the southeast corner of the grid, comprises another coincident Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au anomaly with values up to 2,110 ppm Zn, 91.8 ppm Pb, 282.1 ppm Cu, 5.1 g/t Ag and 7.7 ppb Au (Torgerson, 2010). This anomaly remains open to the south. Both anomalies are coincident with moderate to strong magnetic high features. The southern anomaly is roughly coincident with the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing. Several single-element anomalous zones and zones with two or more anomalous elements, trending approximately north-south, occur throughout the gridded area.

Torgerson (2010) attributed the soil geochemical signature and moderate to high magnetic field strength to wispy sulphides within magnetite-barite-silica iron formation.

7 GEOLOGY

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Parts of this section are based on an assessment report titled "Geochemical Assessment Report for work performed on the Expo Property", by S. Berdahl, 2012.

The Expo Property occurs towards the southeastern limit of the Finlayson Lake Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) district. This district is located within an allochthonous section of Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) stratigraphy which has undergone dextral displacement of about 450 km along the northeast side of the NW-SE trending Tintina Fault. The allochthon, sometimes referred to as the “Yukon Banana”, is juxtaposed against Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian rocks of the Slide Mountain terrane (Figures 3 and 4). The northeast margin of the allochthon lies in contact with Neoproterozoic to Triassic rocks of the Selwyn Basin, representing shelf and off-shelf sediments originating from the Ancient North American Platform.

The YTT comprises an extensive package of Neoproterozoic to early Tertiary metasedimentary and metaigneous assemblages accreted onto the southwest margin of the Ancient North American Continent. Within the allochthon, the YTT comprises mainly Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian metasedimentary and metavolcanic arc to back-arc sequences (S. Berdahl, 2011). Within the Finlayson VMS district, these sequences are represented by two main successions, the Grass Lakes and Wolverine successions, separated by an early Mississippian angular unconformity (Murphy, 2011). Both successions comprise much of the Finlayson assemblage.

The Grass Lakes succession comprises polydeformed felsic and mafic metavolcanic units, carbonaceous metaclastic units, marble and granitic orthogneiss. These are associated with commencement of the mid to late Paleozoic development of the northern Cordilleran marginal back-arc basin (S. Berdahl, 2011, after Murphy, 1999 and Piercey, 2004). The Grass Lakes succession hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F and Fyre Lake deposits. Above the unconformity, the Wolverine Suite comprises singularly deformed carbonaceous metaclastics and quartz-feldspar-phyric felsic metavolcanics, and is the host of the Wolverine deposit (Muphy, 1999). Piercey (2001) interpreted the Wolverine and overlying Campbell successions to represent a transition from an early Mississippian ensialic back-arc basin environment to a Pennsylvanian-Permian seafloor spreading environment (S. Berdahl, 2011).

Earlier workers described the YTT in the allochthon as comprised of three major units: a pre-Devonian “lower unit”, comprising quartzite, pelitic schist and minor marble; a Devono-Mississippian “middle unit” of carbonaceous phyllite and schist interbedded with mafic and felsic volcanics; and an “upper unit” of Pennsylvanian marbles and quartzite. The “middle unit” vulcanism was accompanied by two to three coeval intrusion events resulting in mafic to felsic metaplutonic suites, reflecting an environment of stable platformal or shelf sedimentation interspersed with a period of felsic arc volcanism. The middle unit hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit (MacRobbie, 1995). This interpretation fits with that of Murphy and Piercey, and equates the “middle unit” with felsic volcanics of the Grass Lake succession.

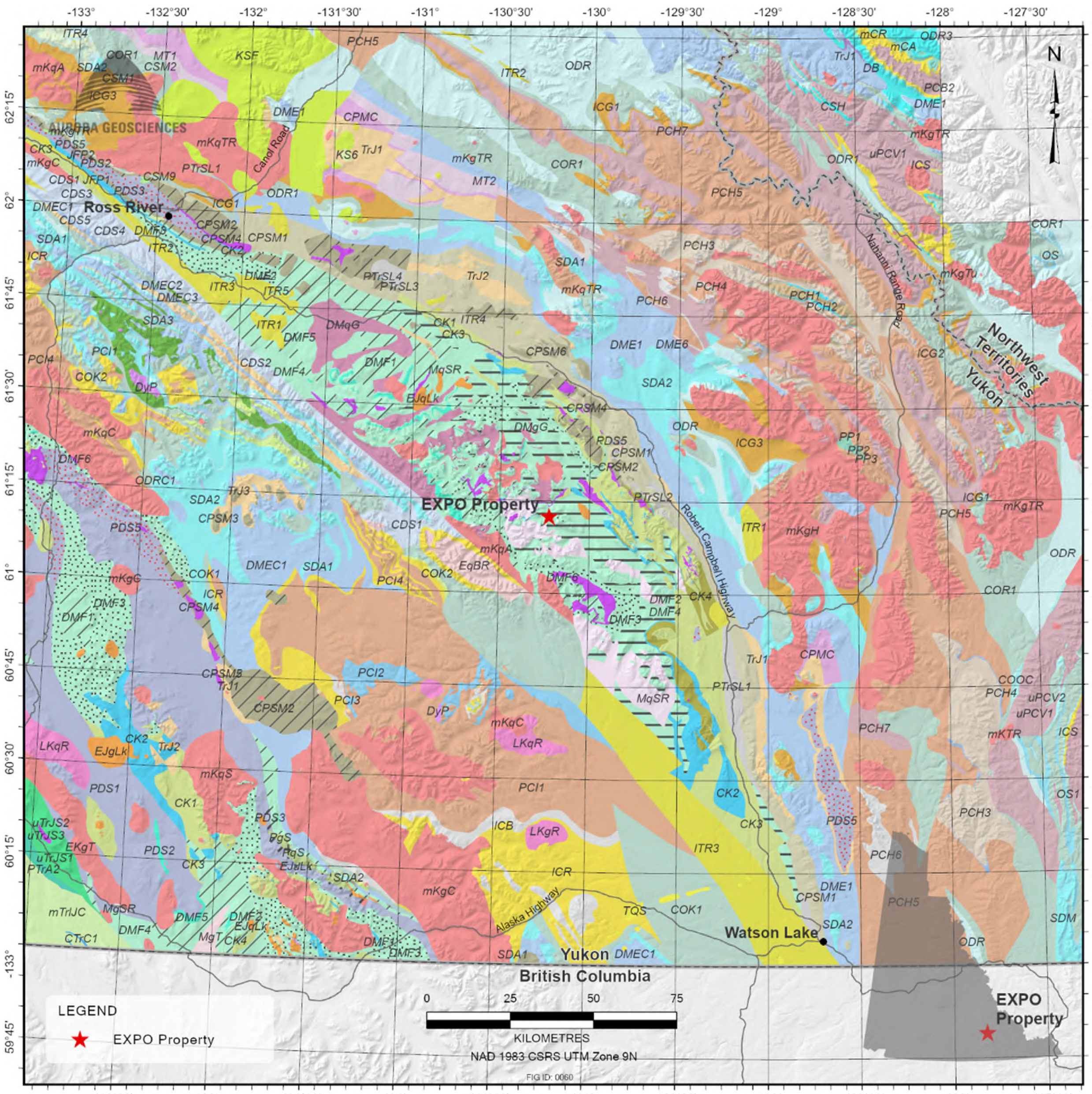

Figure 3: Regional geology map, southeast Yukon

Figure 4: Legend, regional geology of southeast Yukon

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Expo Property is underlain primarily by a large package of Upper Devonian (357-365 Ma) Finlayson Assemblage, Waters Creek Formation felsic metavolcanics, described as "siliceous muscovite-quartz phyllite of felsic volcanic protolith" (Figure 5), and carbonaceous phyllite, with lesser chloritic phyllite of intermediate to mafic protolith (website, Yukon Geological Survey (YGS), 2024). This unit is also referred to as the Grass Lake succession (S. Berdahl, 2011), which hosts several of the VMS deposits and prospects in the area.

The southwest corner, covered by parts of the Ore, Pop and Bear blocks, is underlain by a large pluton of Devono-Mississippian (345 Ma) Simpson Range foliated metagranite to quartz monzonite, including augen gneiss (website, YGS). The pluton also extends northwest of the claim block, where it lies in north-dipping thrust fault contact with Finlayson assemblage metavolcanics to the east. The pluton also underlies a large area south of the claim block. Exposures of Simpson Range intrusive rocks occur at numerous sites within the block, including areas covered by the Fly and Lynx claims. A thin, laterally extensive unit of Mississippian Finlayson Group metagabbro and serpentinites marking the hanging wall side of a district-scale thrust fault extends across the extreme northwest portion of the property. Thin units of Pennsylvanian - Permian (323 – 295 Ma) Klinkit Assemblage limestone, and a smaller unit of Klinkit Assemblage sandstone to conglomerate occur along the footwall side of a thrust fault, possibly the extension of the aforementioned fault.

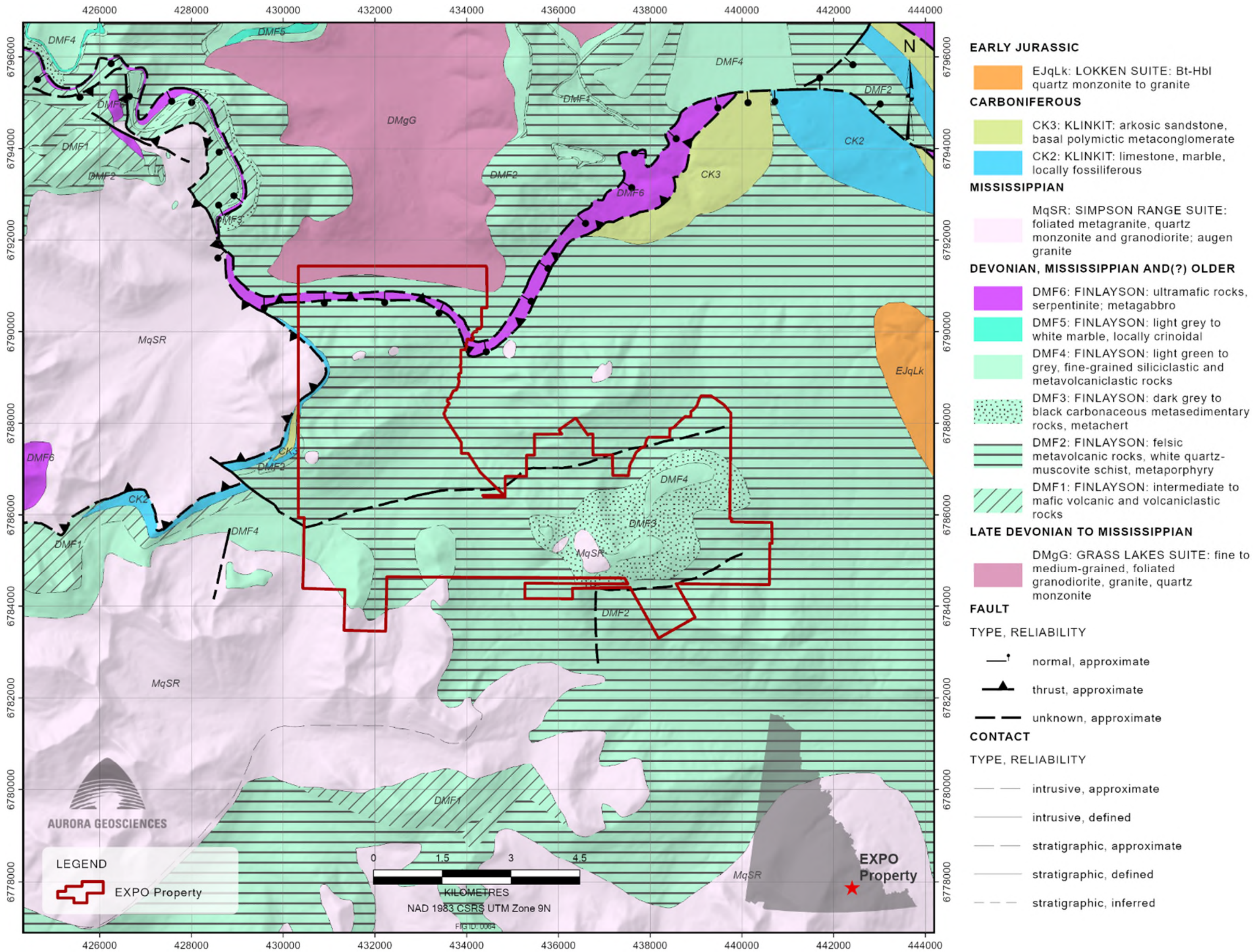

Figure 5: Property Geology, Expo Property

7.3 MINERALIZATION

7.3.1 Expo Property area

Several mineralized occurrences have undergone multiple phases of exploration within the present Expo Property boundaries. Within this area of the Expo Property, three showings have been identified: the Akhurst Zn-Ag (Zinc-Silver) Showing; the Akhurst Barite Showing, and the Mafic Skarn (Figure 15).

7.3.1.1 Akhurst Zn-Ag

At the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing, bedrock-hosted mineralization comprises stratabound, foliation-parallel fracture-filling and irregularly disseminated sphalerite within a chlorite-altered felsic tuff within a 5.0 m by 0.5m area (McRobbie, 1995). The highest-grade 1994 grab sample returned a value of 10.8% Zn, 0.3% Pb. 0.3% Cu and 325 g/t Ag, and the highest-grade 1995 grab sample returned 12.0% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 207 g/t Ag and 2.9% Ba. In 1996, Cominco completed a single diamond drill hole, EX96-01, collared about 350 m ESE of "a Zn-Ag Showing" (Tulk, 1997), likely associated with the Akhurst showing. The hole intersected "trace to 10% fine disseminated to crudely banded sphalerite with 5 - 15% pyrrhotite and pyrite" (Tulk, 1997) along contacts between thinly interbedded chert to exhalate and chloritic tuff. This graded 0.9% Zn and 3.2 g/t Ag across 1.4m. A separate interval with similar mineralization returned 0.9% Zn 40.5% g/t Ag and elevated Ba across 0.3m.

7.3.1.2 Akhurst Barite

The Akhurst Barite Showing actually comprises three occurrences: the Upper Akhurst Creek Barite Showing, about 150 m downstream (NNW) of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing; the Lower Akhurst Creek Barite Showing, about 400 m downstream (WNW) of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing; and the Akhurst Ridge Barite Showing, about 1 km west of the Zn-Ag showing. The Upper Akhurst comprises a 2-metre-thick unit of thin-bedded barite within felsic tuffs, potentially baritic. A 1995 grab sample returned 39.0% Ba, 236 ppm Zn and 1.1 g/t Ag. The Lower Akhurst Showing comprises a 0.5 - 1.0 m thick, thin-bedded, locally manganese (Mn)-stained baritic unit. A 1995 grab sample returned 32.3% Ba, 0.5% Zn, 0.6% Pb and 11.4 g/t Ag. The Akhurst Ridge Showing comprises thin-bedded massive barite showing light grey to white weathering. The barite is almost barren of sulphide minerals, indicated by a 1995 sample grading 45.0% Ba, 273 ppm Zn and 1.2 g/t Ag. The Upper and Lower Barite showings appear to occur at the same stratigraphic position as the Akhurst Zn-Ag showing (McRobbie, 1995).

7.3.1.3 Mafic Skarn

Roughly 1.0 km west of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing and about 0.4 km SE of the Akhurst Ridge Showing, an occurrence of mineralized mafic flow and flow breccia float boulders, likely talus float, were identified. These boulders contain 10 to 15% massive, blebby and disseminated fine- to medium-grained pyrite with 10-20% sphalerite. Grab sampling returned values up to 7.6% Zn, 3.9 g/t Ag and 180 ppb Au, with low Pb, Ba and Cu values. Mineralized subcrop found below the ridgeline comprised pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite mineralization, from which grab sampling returned values up to 3.4% Zn, 2.8 g/t Ag and 80 ppb Au (McRobbie, 1995).

7.3.1.4 Fe (Iron) Formation Float

Float boulders and cobbles of very fine-grained, laminated black magnetite-silica-barite iron (Fe) formation occur along Akhurst Creek upstream (SSE) of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing. This occurrence comprises very fine-grained wispy pyrite and sphalerite with trace chalcopyrite and galena. Grab sampling returned values up to 3.6% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 0.3% Cu, 37.8 g/t Ag and 9.5% Ba (McRobbie, 1995). The source has not been identified. McRobbie (1995) stated the mineral assemblage may suggest “an affiliation” with the Zn-Ag and barite showings.

7.3.1.5 White Creek Showing

The White Creek Showing, located along the lower course of White Creek in the northwestern Expo Property area, comprises volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-style mineralization within at least three bands. These bands are up to 1.0 m thick and are hosted within a siliceous, barite-carbonate altered felsic volcanic unit. The upper and lower bands contain granular, fine-grained pyrite with trace magnetite and minor pyrrhotite and sphalerite as fine fracture-fillings and wispy bands. The highest 1994 values were returned from a grab sample grading 2.6% Zn, 0.2% Cu, 13.2 g/t Ag and 1.5% Ba. About 700 m upstream (to the west) several bedrock occurrences of strongly limonitic felsic tuff hosting pyritic bands were identified. A 1994 float sample containing banded pyrite and grey sphalerite graded 4.6% Zn, 0.3% Cu, 0.3% Pb and 55.5 g/t Ag.

Diamond drilling in 1996 intersected two felsic tuffaceous intervals. The upper comprised cherty tuff and exhalate with very fine grained banded to ribboned wispy pyrite-sphalerite associated with chlorite and Fe-carbonate mineralization, as well as recrystallized pyrite-sphalerite. The best value was 1.4% Zn, 0.07% Cu, 5.9 g/t Ag and 1.0% Ba across 0.8m. The lower, more Fe-carbonate-altered felsic unit returned a maximum value of 0.7% Zn, 0.1% Cu and 4.8% Ag across 1.0 m.

7.3.2 POP Block

The POP Block hosts the Berdahl Showing, comprising a hydrozincite-malachite-azurite-bearing outcrop exposure of brecciated, limonitic felsic to intermediate volcanics. The exposures host vein and fracture-filling calcite-quartz-galena-chalcopyrite, from which a 1994 grab sample returned 1.3% Zn, 1.0% Pb, 0.2% Cu and 37 g/t Ag. About 100 m east and downslope of this, rock float comprising fine- to medium-grained disseminated sphalerite associated with hydrozincite staining is hosted by calc-silicate altered hornfelsed intermediate to mafic volcanics. Sampling in 1994 of this material, categorized as skarn mineralization, returned a maximum value of 7.8% Pb, 3.1% Zn and 83 g/t Ag (McRobbie, 1995).

7.3.3 FLY Block

The FLY Block hosts several minor barite occurrences. In the eastern FLY Block area, quartz-barite veins occur within poorly exposed limonitic felsic tuffs. About 2.5 km to the west, within the current EXPO Block, an occurrence of white and locally limonitic barite, up to 8 m thick, was identified within a similar stratigraphic level as the aforementioned occurrence. Sampling of the barite horizon returned up to 53% Ba, and sampling of the host felsic volcanics returned values of 1.7% Ba and 0.2% Zn (McRobbie, 1995).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Descriptions on Kuroko-style deposits are based largely on a paper titled "Formation of volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits: The Kuroko perspective", by Ohmoto, H. 1996. Portions are based on a paper titled "Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide Deposits", by Taylor, C.D. et al, 1995. Figure 6 is taken from "Volcanic massive sulphide deposits, Part 1 – A descriptive model" by Lydon, J.W., 1984.

The main target for the Expo Property is Kuroko-style volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization, although skarn-style mineralization provides a secondary target setting.

All VMS deposits form in extensional tectonic settings, encompassing mid-ocean spreading centres, backarc spreading centres within submarine oceanic crust, and intracontinental rift and failed rifts, within oceanic or submarine continental crust. Formation requires the intrusion of a heat source, typically a pluton of about 1,000 km^2. Hydrothermal fluids associated with this increase in temperature from ambient to ~350^{o}C during the "waxing stage", then decrease again to ambient temperatures during the "waning stage". Most sulphide and sulphate mineralization is emplaced during the waxing stage (Ohmoto, 1996).

Reactions between downward percolating seawater with low-temperature country rocks (< 150^{o}C) causes precipitation of disseminated gypsum and anhydrite onto the country rocks. This is followed by reactions of the now modified seawater with higher temperature rocks at depth, transforming the seawater to metal and H_2S-bearing mineral-forming fluids. Metals and sulphide sulphur are leached from the country rock, and the gypsum and anhydrite are reduced by organic matter and Fe^{2+} minerals, producing more H_2S. Reactions between the metal-bearing fluids and cooler rocks in the discharge area result in host rock alteration and precipitation of some stockwork-style mineralization. Mixing of the mineral-forming fluids with seawater on the seafloor results in precipitation of "primitive" sphalerite-galena-pyrite-barite-anhydrite mineralization. Reaction between these and subsequent higher temperature hydrothermal fluids results in transformation of the primitive mineralization to "mature" mineralization enriched in chalcopyrite and pyrite (Ohmoto, 1995).

Kuroko-style VMS deposits are characterized by a lenticular body of zoned massive sulphide mineralization resulting from exhalation of metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids, commonly from seafloor-based "black smokers". The basal, and least extensive lens, comprises chalcopyite-pyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralization (Taylor et al, 1995), representing the "mature ores" described by Ohmoto (1996). This is overlain by the "primitive ores" comprising pyrite, sphalerite and galena, in turn overlain by a more areally extensive layer of sphalerite-galena-pyrite ± barite, grading outward to exhalite or "tuffite" horizons enriched in silica, pyrite and possibly hematite (Figure 6). The contact of the basal zone of mature mineralization is gradational towards an underlying feeder zone. The contact zone is typically brecciated, progressing with depth to the underlying mineralized stockwork feeder zone. This feeder zone is encased in a conical hydrothermal alteration pipe originaing from the underlying pluton providing the heat source for hydrothermal fluid movement. Sulphide content in the massive sulphide lens may exceed 90%, whereas content within the underlying stringer zone contains 5 - 20% sulphides.

Host rocks for Kuroko-style deposits range from basalt to rhyolite, are commonly brecciated and typically moderately to highly altered (Taylor et al, 1995). Alteration occurs within the footwall zone, and is typically absent to weakly developed in the hanging wall. The most common alteration type is pervasive chloritization, becoming less developed with increasing depth and distance from hydrothermal upwelling zones. Deposits hosted by felsic rocks are typically marked by extensive zones of quartz-sericite alteration. Some deposits are associated with pervasive footwall carbonate alteration marked by calcitic to ankeritic carbonate minerals. These are less likely to produce acid rock drainage (ARD) due to the buffering ability of carbonate minerals (Taylor et al, 1995).

VMS deposits associated with mafic rocks are enriched in Cu and Zn, and may contain anomalous to significant amounts of Au, Ag and Co. Those associated with felsic volcanic or sedimentary rocks are enriched in Zn and Pb, with elevated to significant concentrations of As, Sb, Cd and locally Sn, Bi and Se (Taylor et al, 1995). Deposit size is typically in the 1-5 Mt range, although some Kuroko-style deposits, such as Kidd Creek in Ontario, Canada, are very large.

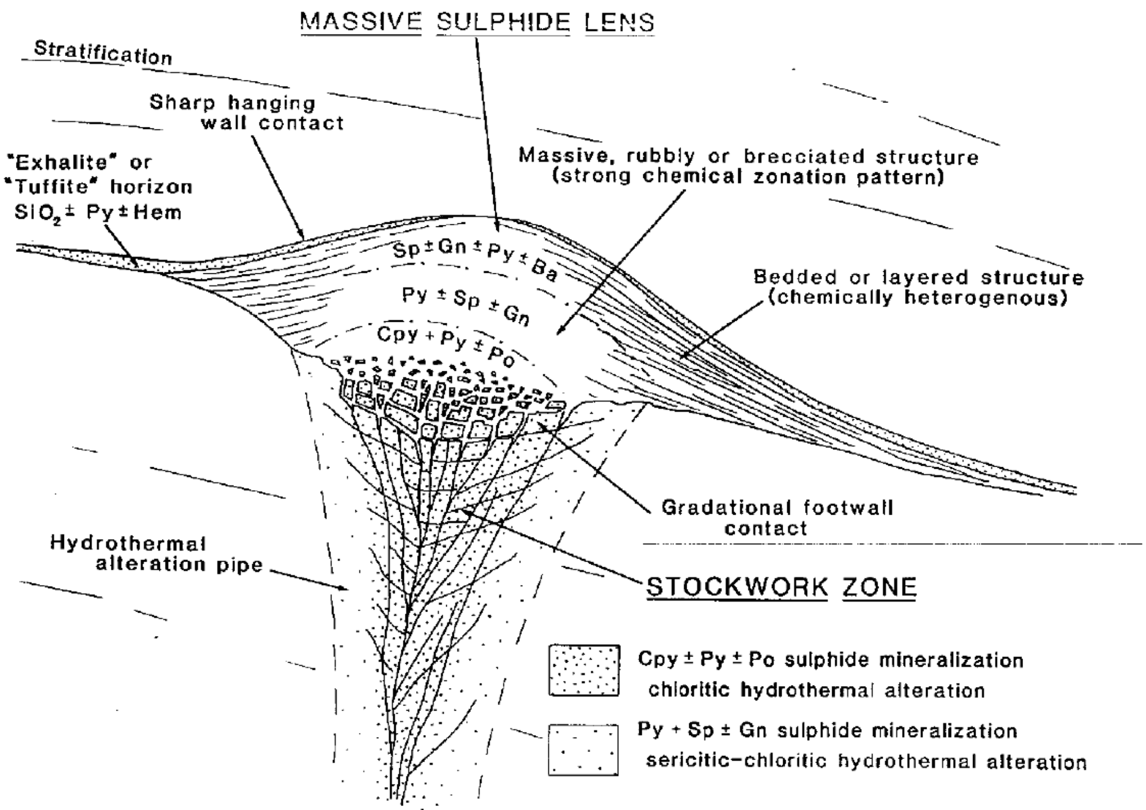

Figure 6: Characteristics of an idealized VMS system (Taylor et al, 1995, modified after Lydon, 1984)

9 WORK PROGRAM

9.1 2011 PROGRAM

The 2011 program was the first to be conducted by 18526. This comprised a grid soil geochemical survey of 478 samples covering a 2,500 by 900-metre area, covering most of the POP Block (Figure 7). The program was completed by a four-person crew from July 9 – 13, with mobilization and demobilization taking place on the 8th and 14th of July respectively. The surveyed area was accessed on foot. Mr. R. Berdahl also staked the ORE 9-14 claims during the program.

Survey results revealed anomalous values for Zn (up to 2,879 ppm), Cu (up to 656.7 ppm), Pb (up to 321.7 ppm), and Ba (up to 8,602 ppm). More subdued values were returned for Ag (up to 6.5 ppm) and several anomalous Au values (up to 77.8 ppb) were returned (R. Berdahl, S. Berdahl, 2012).

Analytical results indicate an aerially extensive Cu anomaly covering a 1.2 km by 0.75 km area, with values mostly exceeding 200 ppm, in the southwestern grid area (Figure 8). The anomaly covers the north margin of a large pluton of a 345 Ma Simpson range metagranite and adjacent volcanic and sedimentary stratigraphy to the north. It is marked by a prominent north-south ridgeline. Although the majority of Cu values lack significant correlation with Zn, Ag, Au, Pb and Ba (the elements of interest in this survey), part of the southern area shows moderate correlation with Pb (Figure 10) and Ag (Figure 11).

Results for Zn indicate a linear NNW-SSE trending strongly anomalous feature in the northern part of the grid (Figure 9), having a weak correlation with Pb and Ag. This also correlates with an HLEM conductor identified by Cominco (Jackish, 1995) and a felsic tuff unit identified by MacRobbie (1995). Results for Ba show an area of strongly anomalous values along the north slope of the ridgeline, between the ovoid Cu anomaly and the linear Zn anomaly (Figure 13). No significant correlation can be made between Au values and those of the other elements of interest (Figure 12).

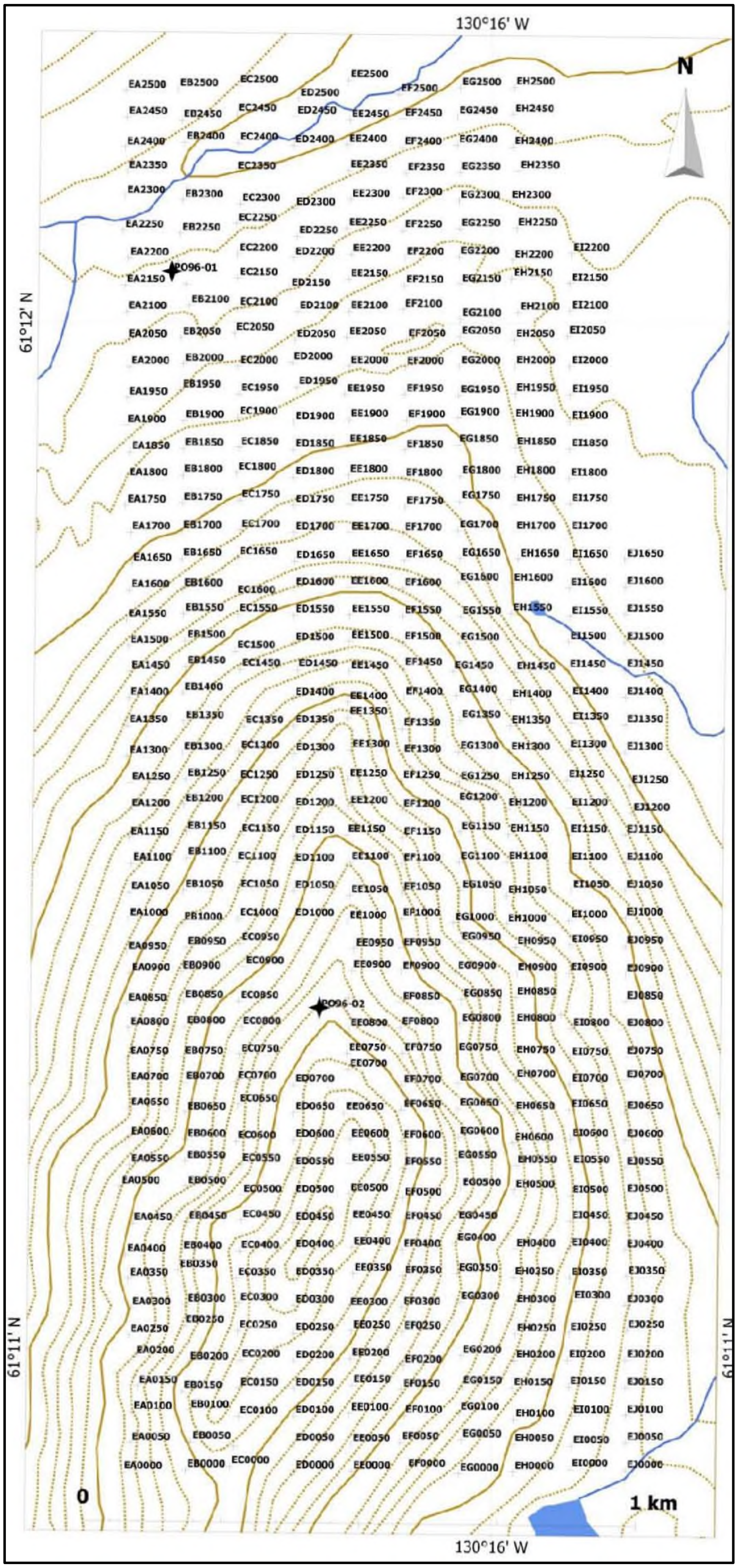

Figure 7: Soil sample locations, 2011 program, Expo property (taken from S, Berdahl, 18526 Yukon Inc., 2012)

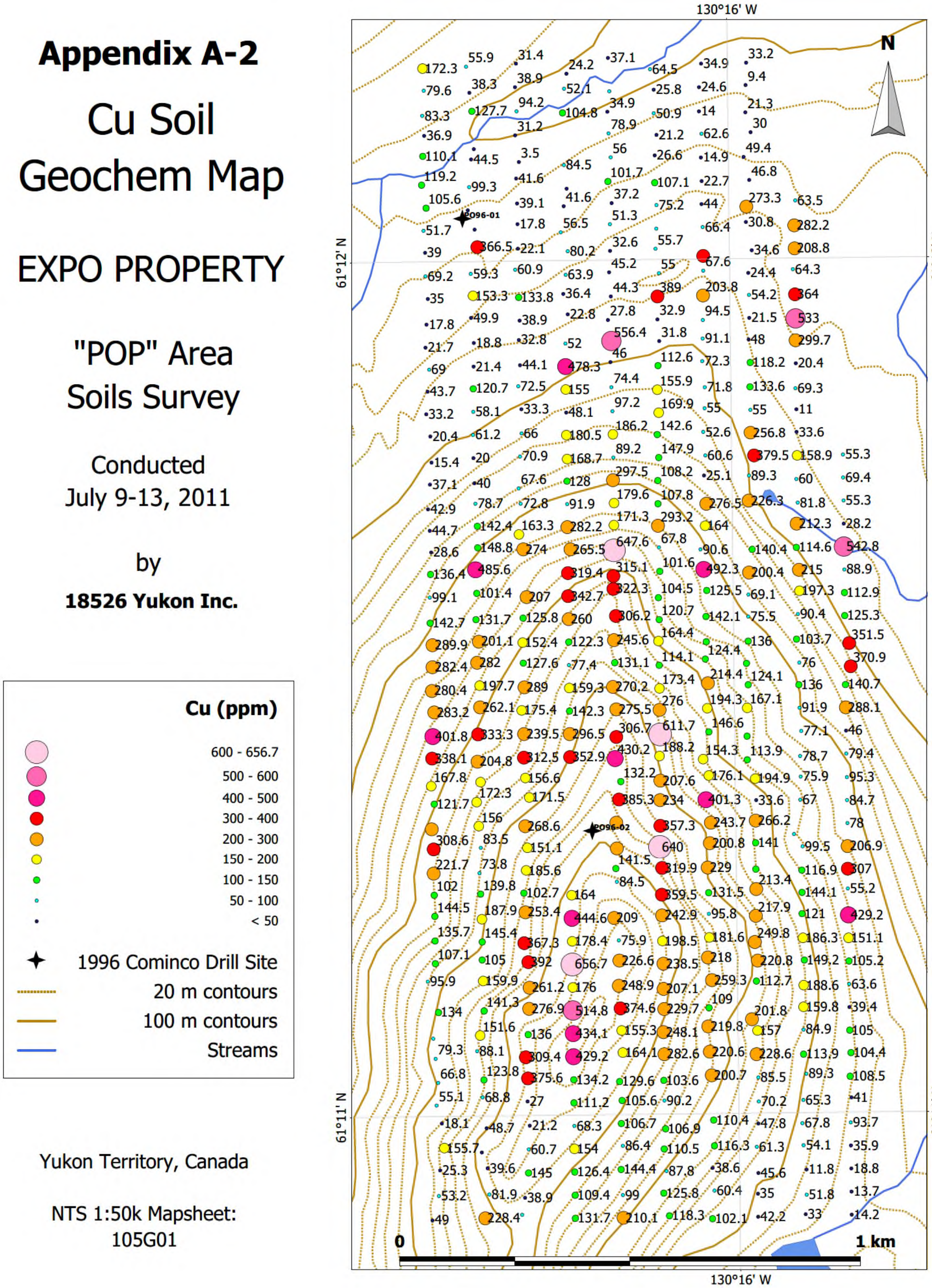

Figure 8: Cu values, 2011 soil geochemical program, POP Block (S. Berdahl, 2012)

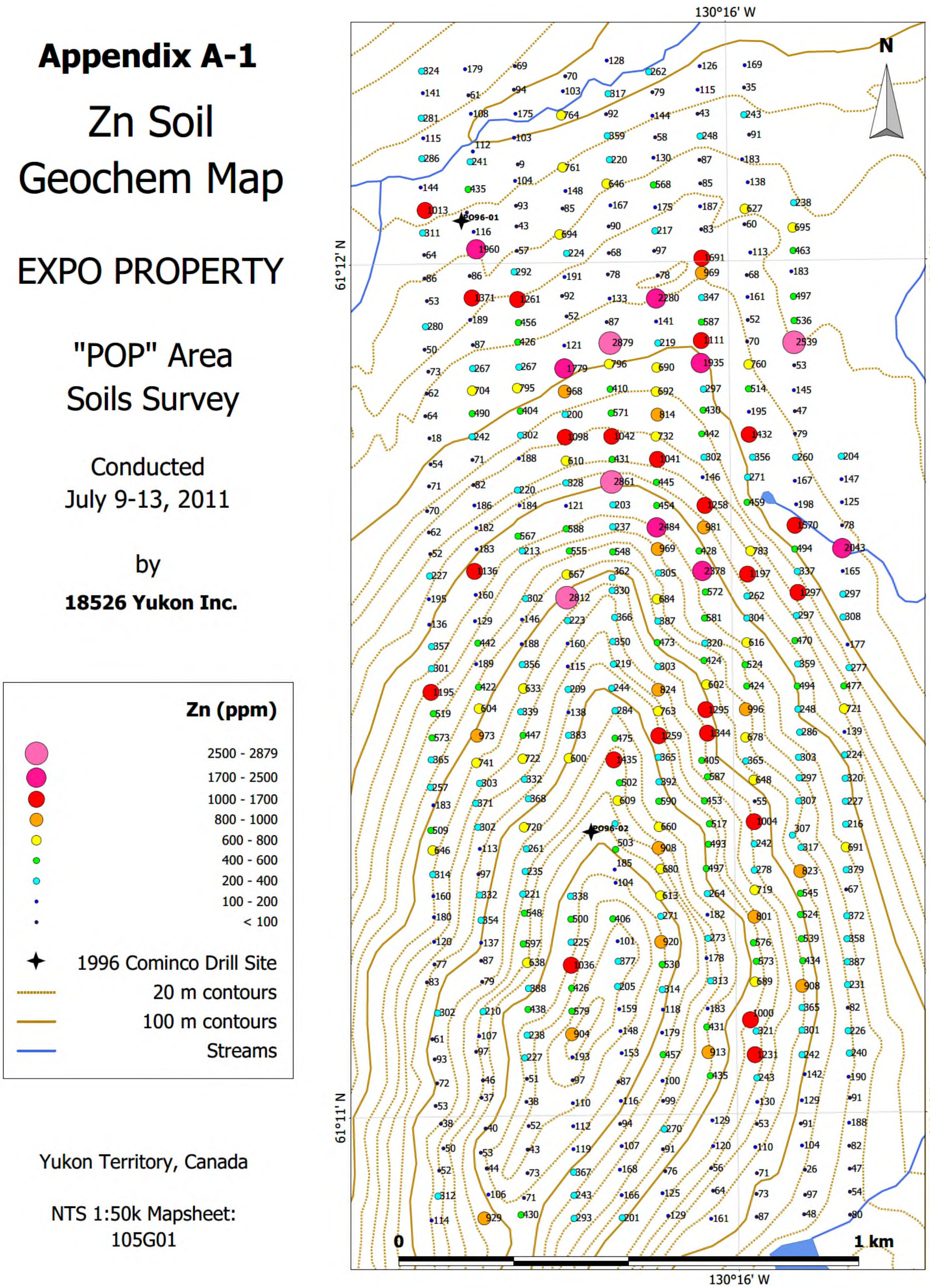

Figure 9: Zn values, 2011 soil geochemical program, POP Block (S. Berdahl, 2012)

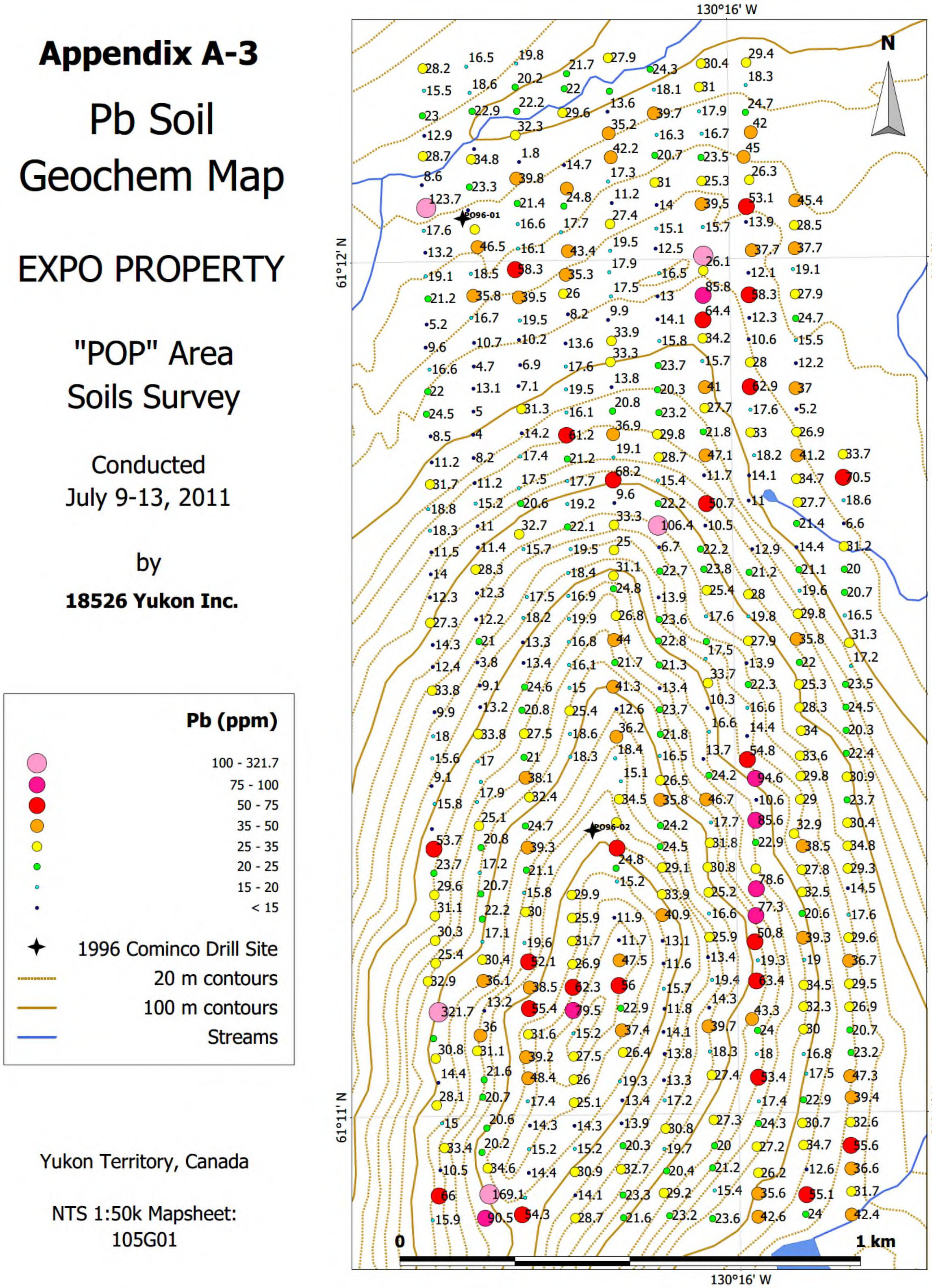

Figure 10: Pb soil geochemical values, 2011 program, POP Block (S. Berdahl, 2012)

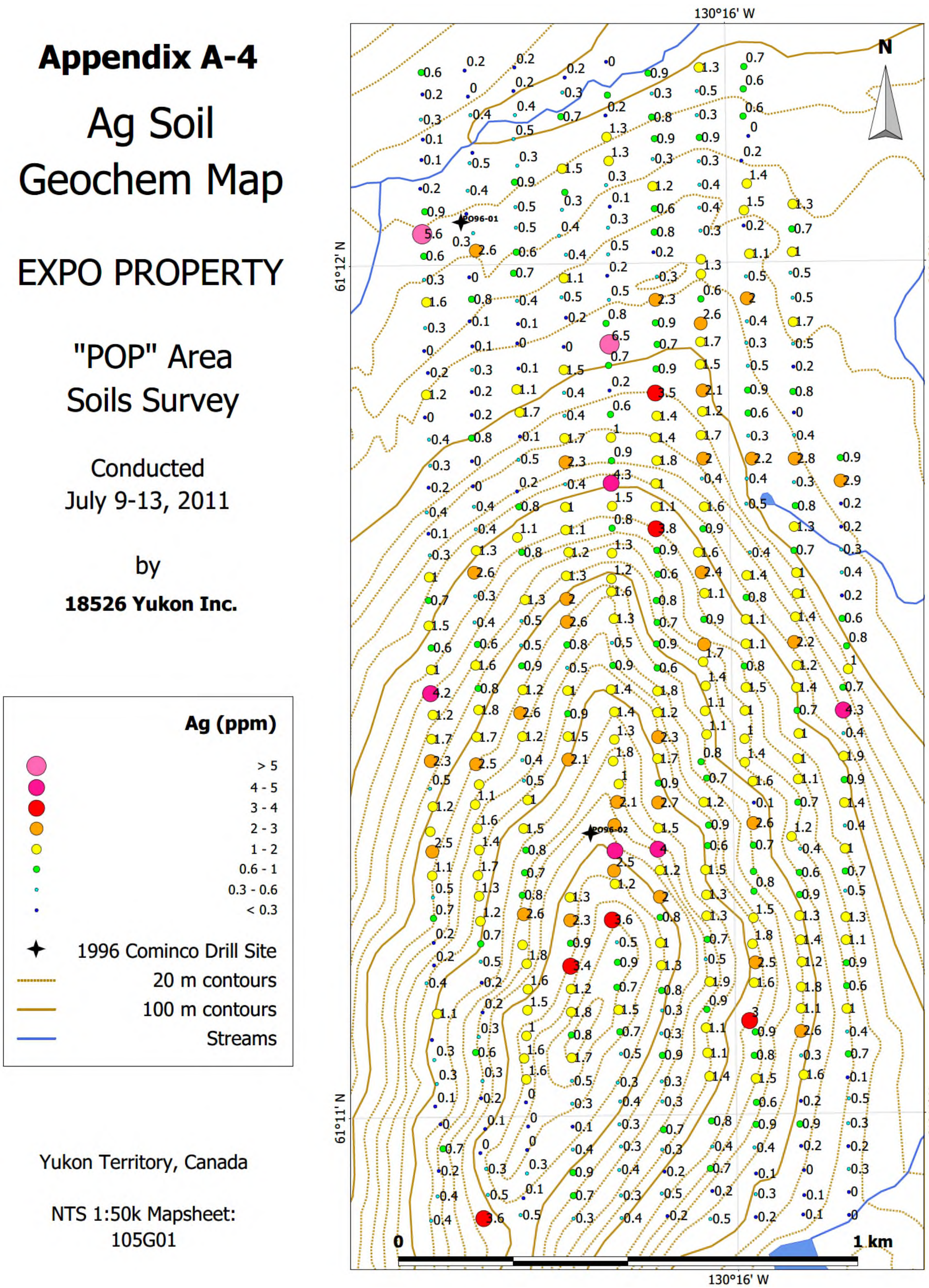

Figure 11: Ag soil geochemical values, 2011 program, POP Block (S. Berdahl, 2012)

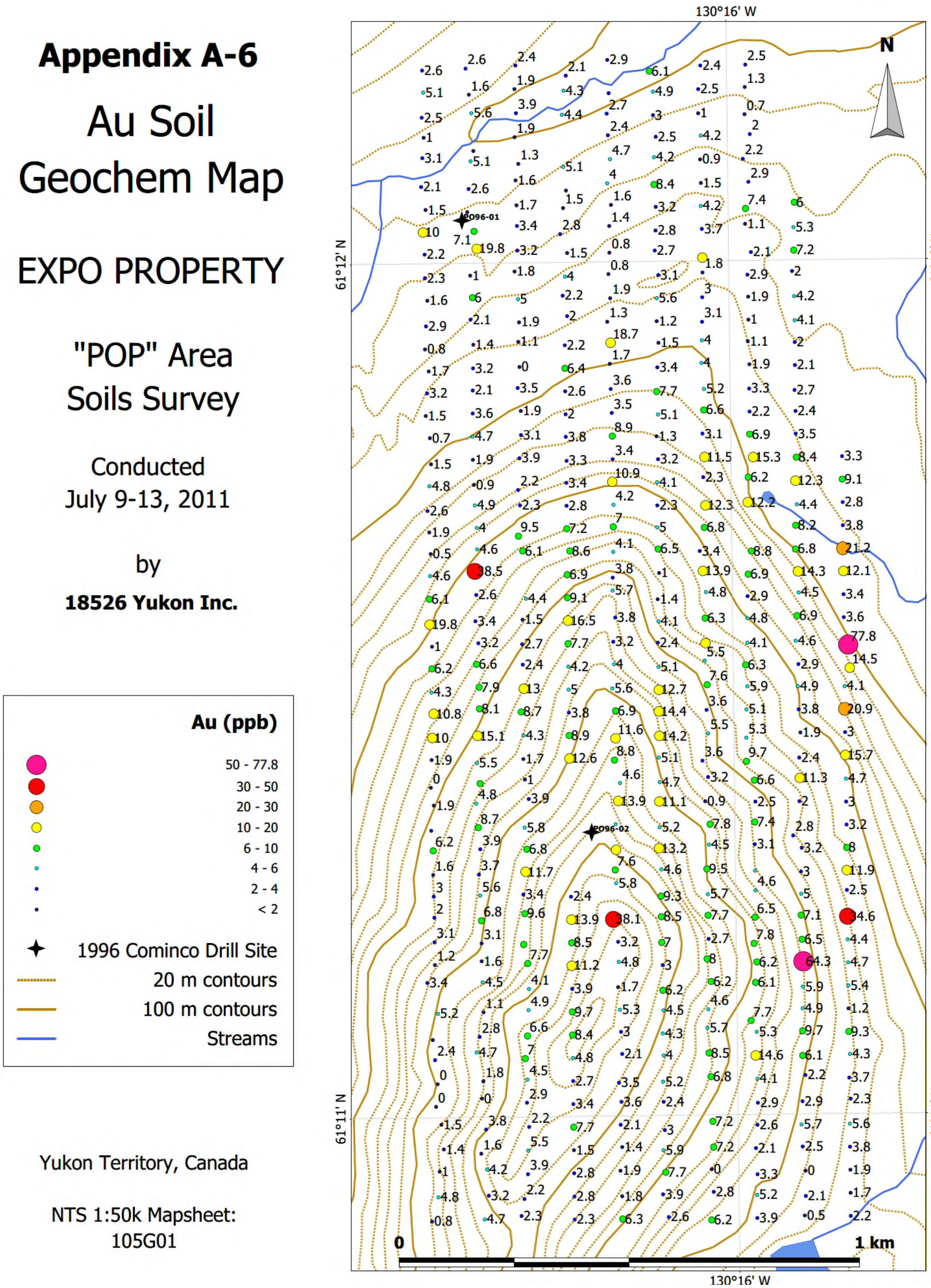

Figure 12: Au soil geochemical values, 2011 program, POP Block (S. Berdahl, 2012)

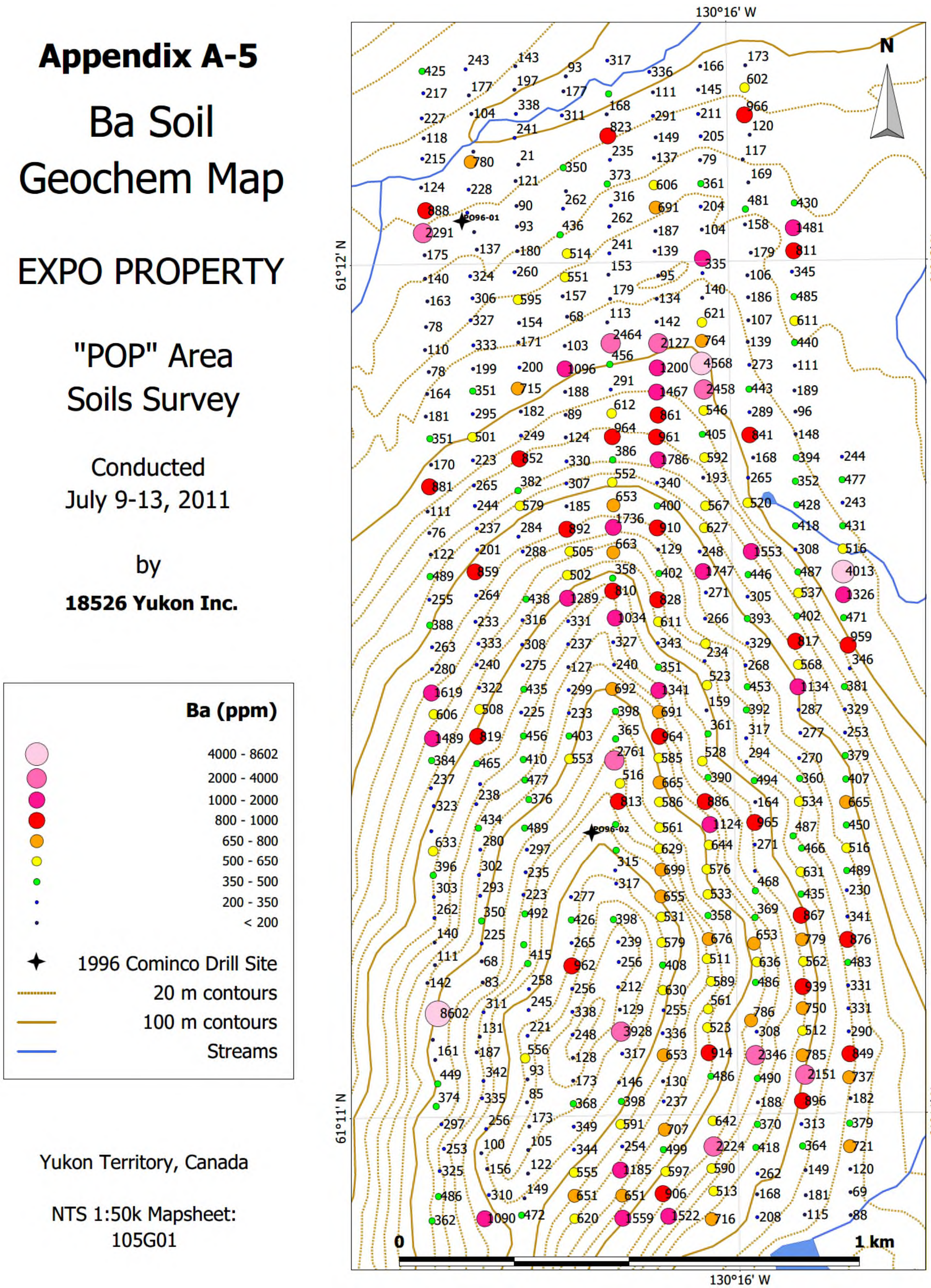

Figure 13: Ba soil geochemical values, 2011 program, POP Block (S. Berdahl, 2012)

9.2 2012 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEYS

In 2012, 18526 commissioned Precision GeoSurveys Inc. to fly airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys across the Expo and Ellen Creek properties. Flight lines were oriented at 090º – 270º, with a 100-metre line separation, with tie lines spaced 1,000 m apart flown at 180º - 360º. All geographical locations are located within UTM Zone 09 N, relative to the WGS84 datum (Jackson, 2013).

The following is a verbatim description, with minor edits, of interpretation procedures by Jackson (2013):

1. All data was plotted in a digital map with each data set on a separate layer. Topographic data, regional and property-scale bedrock geology were used as underlays.
2. The total magnetic field (TMF) was gridded using a minimum curvature algorithm with a 25-metre cell size. Preliminary targets were based on magnetic highs, as well as linear magnetic features occurring across the blocks.
3. Previous geological work on the blocks was underlain on the (Total Magnetic Field) TMF plot by matching stream locations, as the data was not georeferenced. Past geophysical data were also consulted in establishing priority targets.
4. Magnetic targets chosen were overlain on the airborne geophysical data and geological data to establish outlines and characteristics of each anomaly.

9.2.1 Geophysical Targets

The Expo property is underlain mainly by Devono-Mississippian felsic volcanics, carbonaceous phyllites and schists intercalated with mafic metavolcanics which are the host rocks for the nearby Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine deposits. Target areas typically occur along the contacts of volcanic units with overlying sedimentary units. Therefore, only magnetic high domains and linear features comprise exploration targets, with higher priority targets focusing on magnetic high features associated with, or proximal to, mineralized occurrences. Targets were also selected based on surface geochemical results and drill hole data (Jackson, 2013).

Table 6 lists 23 geophysical targets, with selection based on TMF signatures relative to stratigraphic position and/or association with known mineralization. Magnetic anomalies of interest comprise TMF highs, potentially indicating mafic volcanic units or exhalate horizons located within metasedimentary sequences. Several targets represent magnetic “breaks”, potentially indicating faults displacing adjacent TMF high or low features (Jackson, 2013).

The radiometric data could not be reliably interpreted, due to a lack of adequate geological mapping, and was determined not to be an effective tool to locate VMS mineralization. The data are excluded from this report.

Table 6: Locations (UTM NAD83, Zone 9) of Geophysical Targets (after Jackson, 2013)

Target Number	Easting*	Northing*	Priority
A1	433004	6788635	1
A2	431989	6787128	2
A3	432206	6787923	2
A4	430803	6786907	2
A5	431357	6787284	2
A6	431666	6787530	2
A7	430950	6787812	3
A8	431629	6787130	1
A9	431873	6784732	2
A10	432903	6785040	3
A11	433413	6784666	2
A12	436253	6786129	1
A13	436484	6785837	2
A14	436143	6784844	2
A15	437951	6785092	2
A16	437171	6788688	3
A17	435748	6790678	3
A18	431346	6785683	1
A19	433353	6789700	3
A20	433717	6789800	3
A21	431488	6788200	3
A22	435480	6790094	2
A23	435153	6786232	2

* UTM NAD83, Zone 09V

Descriptions of the targets listed below are taken verbatim, with minor edits only, from Jackson (2013).

A1- Located downslope of the White Creek Showing, the target is a conformable subtle magnetic high in favorable stratigraphy with associated sulphides. Previous drill holes have tested the area; however, results appear to be offset from the airborne response.

A2 – This is a long linear feature striking approximately 35 degrees and dipping approximately 30 degrees west. A moderate magnetic high is associated with a conformable exposed mafic tuff layer. No associated sulphides have been mapped.

A3 - The target is a subtle conformable magnetic high and within metasediments, and is proximal to the White Creek Showing.

A4 – This is a flat-lying strong magnetic high conformable with topography and associated with exposed mafic tuff and minor disseminated sulphides. Possibly representing a stacked assemblage.

A5 & A6 – These are extensions of the A4 target. Sulphide-bearing felsic tuff trends approximately 30^{o} and may be composed of multiple flat lying units.

A7 – This is a moderate magnetic high within a favorable felsic tuff unit, but with no associated sulphides.

A8 – A subtle magnetic low striking approximately 35 degrees and coincident with the Berdahl Showing.

A9 – This is a shallow-dipping conformable felsic tuff with associated strong magnetic high occurring along the eastern edge. Coincident with a historic HLEM conductor, and may be a contact with underlying sulphide-bearing metasediments. It is proximal to DDH PO96-02 which returned trace disseminated sulphides and significant Ba within felsic tuffs.

A10 & A11 - Possible fault, striking at 025 degrees, splits shallowly plunging folds. Marked by moderate and strong magnetic highs respectively. Felsic tuff has been mapped within anomaly A10 which overlies a cherty magnetic skarn in anomaly A11. Sulphides are present within the southern limit of A11.

A12 - Moderate magnetic high is associated mafic tuffs and metasediments to the north. It is also proximal to the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing and weakly mineralized baritic felsic tuff showings. Target is coincident with a previously surveyed HLEM conductor. DDH EX96-01, which is located on the eastern edge of the target, returned sulphides and elevated Ag and Ba throughout the hole.

A13 – This is a small, moderate-strength magnetic high associated with sulphide-bearing mafic volcanics. Conformable unit and possible extension of A14 anomaly.

A14 - Strong NNE-SSE trending magnetic high extends approximately 800 m,and is associated with mapped metasediments and mafic volcanics.

A15 – This is a shallow-dipping, long, conformable, moderate to strong magnetic high associated with an HLEM conductor and sulphide-bearing carbonaceous metasediments and mafic volcanics. Previously drilled, although no mineralization of interest was intersected.

A16 – This is located approximately 300 m SSW of drill hole RU96-01. Although DDH was originally designed to test a shallowly-dipping conductor and strong geochemical anomalies, Target A16 is a small, moderate-intensity magnetic high centered on a hilltop and associated with mapped mafic tuffs proximal to metasedimentary units.

A17 - Located NE of a large mafic volcanic unit, this target is a flat-lying, moderate magnetic high in an eroded topographic low area, inferred to be a mafic tuff.

A18 -This is a moderate to strong magnetic high feature striking approximately 035 degrees and associated with multiple HLEM conductors and strong Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag soil geochemistry (Jackisch, 1994). The target was previously drilled (PO96-01); however, the collar is located at the northern boundary of the anomaly at a 160^{o} azimuth, dipping at -70^{o}, and possibly missing the main zone of the anomaly. The drilled intersection of disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite correlates with a magnetic anomaly.

A19 & A20 – These are moderate and subtle magnetic highs respectively within flat-lying, thinly bedded units in a topographic low. Stratigraphy was interpreted as metasediments and exhalite.

A21 – This is a subtle magnetic high in a metasedimentary environment, proximal to Target A7. It may be an extension of a sulphide-bearing felsic tuff unit.

A22 – This is a large, strong-intensity magnetic high feature, likely representing a shallow mafic volcanic unit in a topographic low to the south.

A23 – This is a strong magnetic high feature associated with the Akhurst Barite Showing and has been mapped as a hydrothermally altered mafic intrusion with sulphides and barite.

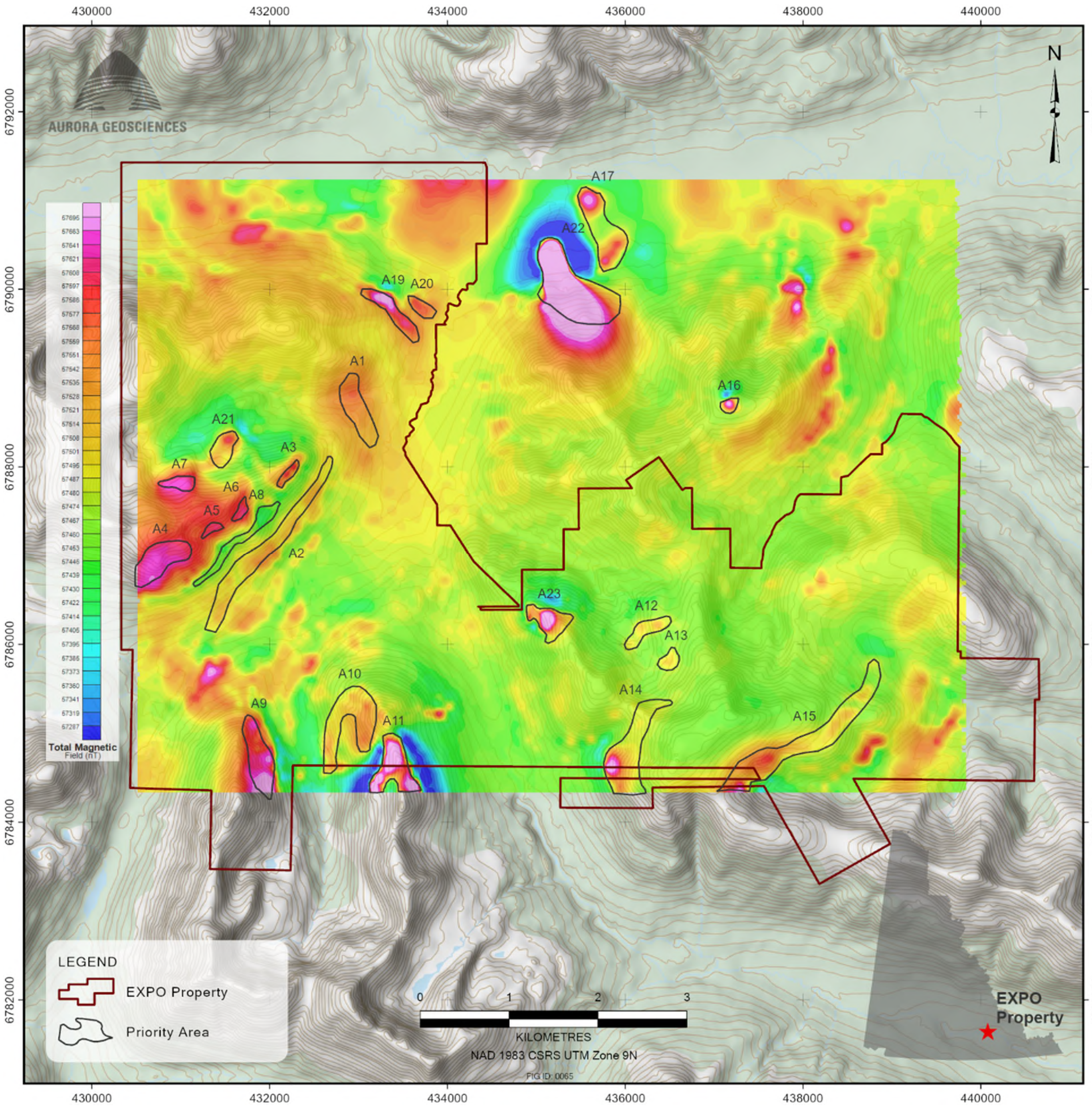

Figure 14: Location of targets overlying airborne TMP results (Jackson, 2012, for Aurora Geosciences Ltd.)

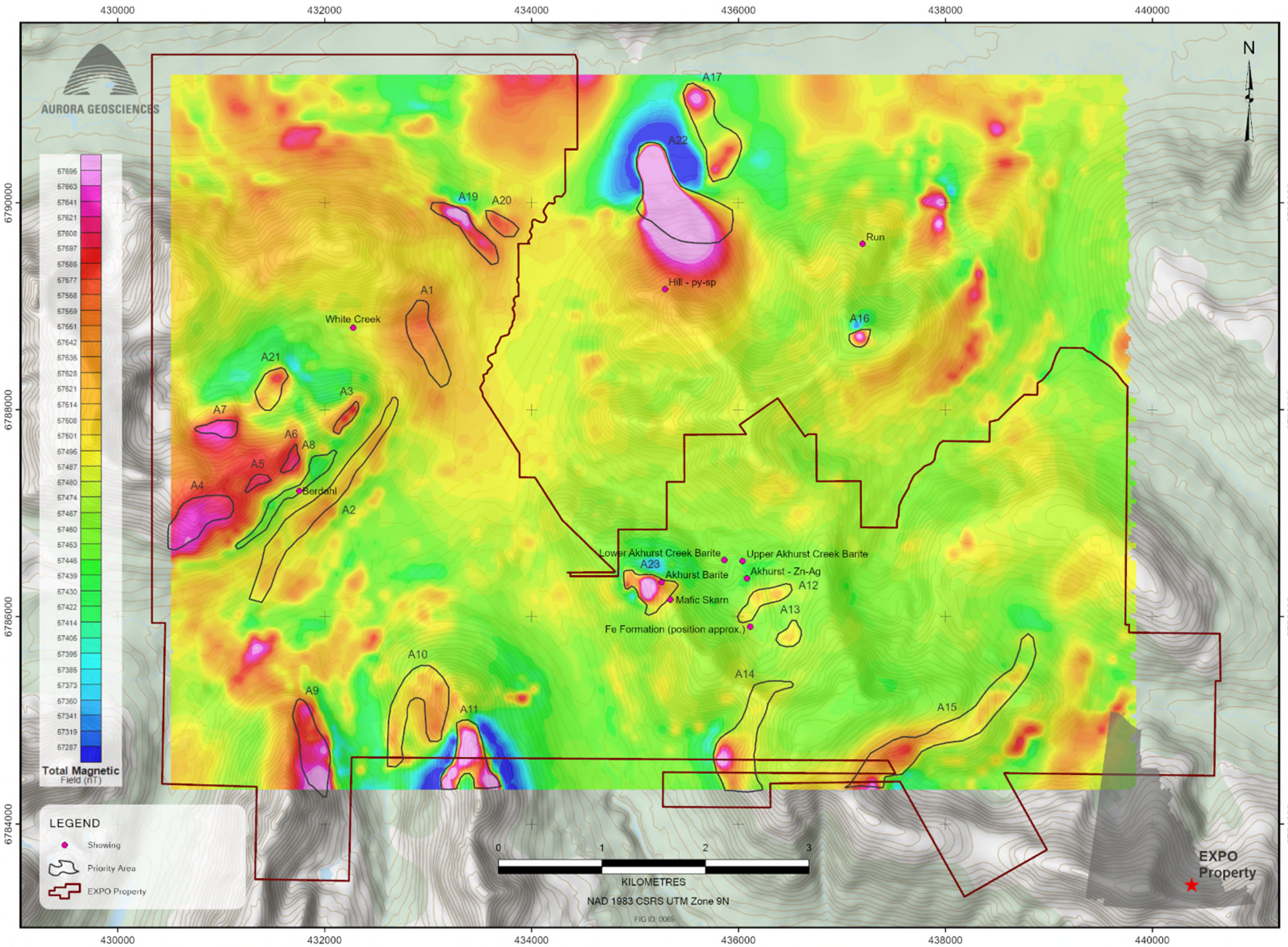

Figure 15: Anomalies identified from 2012 reinterpretation of airborne TMI data (Jackson, Aurora Geosciences Ltd.)

9.3 2014 AIRBORNE VTEM AND AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY

This section is based on a report titled: "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Versatile Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) and Aeromagnetic Geophysical Survey, Expo Block and Ellen Creek Block, Finlayson Lake, Yukon", by Fiset, N., Orta, M., Plastow, G., 2014.

From August 21st through August 29th, 2014, Geotech Ltd. completed a combined helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey and magnetic survey for 18526. The surveys covered the Expo and Ellen Creek properties, although only the results from the Expo Property will be discussed here. Survey lines were flown east-west (090° – 270°) at a 100-metre spacing. Tie lines were flown north-south (360° – 180°) at a 1,000-metre spacing. A total of 493 line-km of survey lines and 54 line-km of tie lines were flown, covering an area of 53 km^2 (Fiset et al, 2014). Data are expressed in UTM NAD83, Zone 9N datum.

Figure 16: Flight lines overlain on a Google Earth Image (Geotech Ltd. 2014)

Geotech identified five conductors identified from anomalies resulting from the time domain electric (TEM) survey (Figure 17). TMF results are shown in Figure 18. Conductive trends in the northern area of the block are interpreted to be induced by very-low conductive targets.

A conductor identified from Anomaly A is located along the east boundary of a topographic high. The conductor shows a minimal association with magnetic anomalies (Fiset et al, 2014).

A larger conductive zone occurs in the southwest area of the survey, marked by Anomalies B1 and B2. The northern portion (Anomaly B1) widens and becomes more complex where it extends southwards, changing orientation to NW-SE (Anomaly B2). Both occur along the flanks of strong magnetic high features.

Conductors C and D occur in the south-central survey area. Conductor C is proximal to a moderate magnetic high feature of very limited aerial extent (Figure 18). Conductor D occurs in an area with minimal association with magnetic anomalies or possibly magnetic low features, and appears to be induced by very low-conductive targets.

Towards the SE part of the block, a NE-SW conductive zone occurs (Anomaly E). Results indicate the presence of a west-dipping sub-vertical conductor associated with an ENE-WSW trending magnetic anomaly. Magnetic high features also occur directly to the southeast (Figure 18).

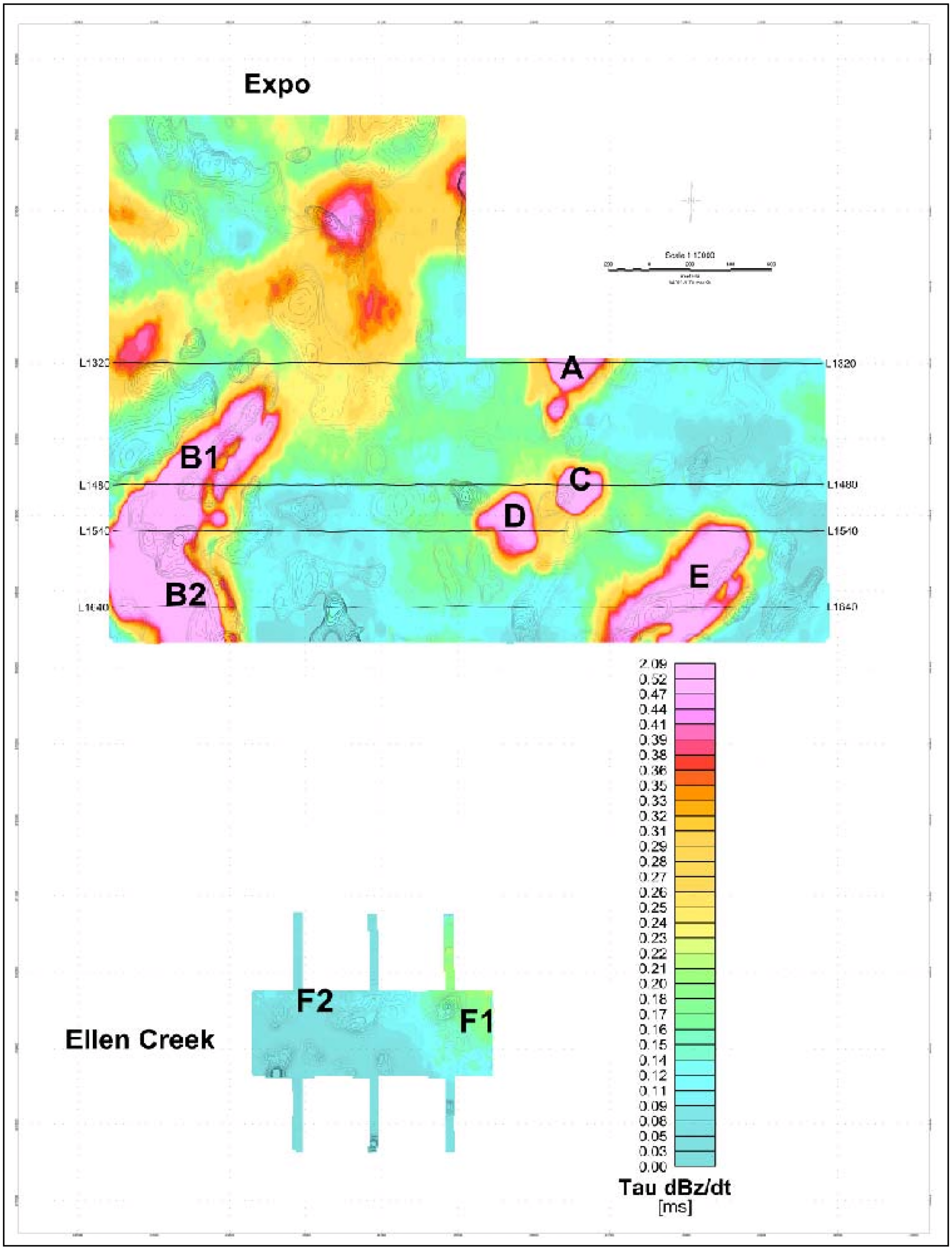

Figure 17: Image of time-constant data with contours of calculated vertical magnetic gradient (Geotech, 2014)

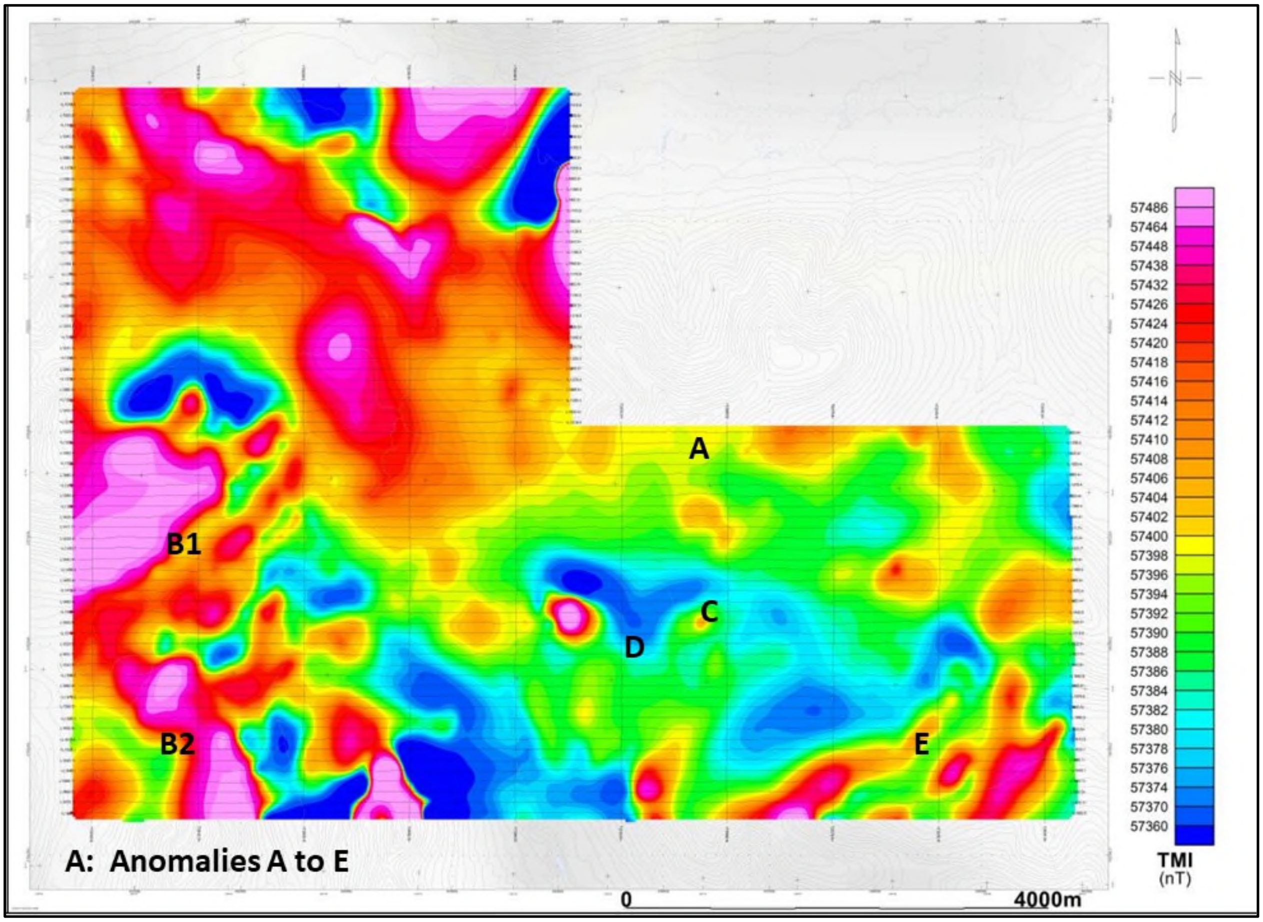

Figure 18: TMI image with conductive features associated with anomalies A-E (Geotech, 2014)

9.4 2024 PROPERTY VISIT

As of May 13, 2024, no visit to the Property by the author, also the Qualified Person, has been undertaken, due to prohibitive winter conditions. A property visit, including due-diligence sampling of mineralized showings, will be done as soon as conditions permit.

10 DRILLING

No drilling of any form has been done on the Property since it was returned to Mr. Berdahl by Cominco Ltd. in 1998.

11 SAMPLE PREPRATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SECURITY

Soil sampling was done along north-south oriented lines, with a 100-metre line spacing and 50-metre station spacing. In all cases, the basal C-horizon was targeted, although samplers obtained material from the deepest mineral soil available, regardless of the actual horizon. Sample depths averaged 48 cm throughout the survey, and ranged from 5 cm to 130 cm.

The primary tools utilized were hand-held soil augers, locally assisted by picks and shovels. At each station, sample material was placed on a clean plastic sheet prior to being described and photographed. Sample locations were recorded in hand-held non-differential GPS units, using the UTM NAD83, Zone 9 datum. Photographs were taken both of the sampled material and the surrounding sample location. Samples were placed in 4" x 6" paper "Kraft" bags, together with a sample tag having a unique Sample ID provided by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme). The sample IDs were also written using indelible markers on the Kraft bags, which were then sealed with flagging tape. Each site was marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample ID. The sampling tools were thoroughly cleaned after each sample to avoid contamination.

The individual sample bags were initially air-dried at the campsite followed by continued drying in a dry facility, also in camp, prior to being placed in rice bags. The sample IDs were written on the outside of the rice bag, which were sealed with flagging tape. The rice bags were transported by the operators directly to the Acme preparatory lab in Whitehorse, Yukon.

11.2 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

At the Acme lab, samples were dried at 60°C. A 100-gram subsample then underwent sieving at a -80-mesh size (177 µ, or 0.177 mm) (prep code SS80). The prepared samples, or "pulps" were then shipped to Acme's analytical lab in Vancouver, British Columbia. There, a 30-gram pulp underwent digestion using a hot (95°C) aqua regia digestion comprising a 1:1:1 HNO_3:HCL:H_2O ratio, followed by "inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry" (ICP-MS) analysis. All samples underwent analysis for a suite of 36 elements, comprising Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn (prep code 1DX3). Samples were disposed of following analysis. No overlimit analysis was done.

11.3 QUALITY CONTROL

No field duplicate samples or "Standard Reference Material" (SRF) samples were inserted into the sample stream.

Acme conducted its own internal Quality Control (QC) program, involving duplicate, SRM standard samples and blank samples. "Standard" samples have a known Certified Value for the element(s) of interest, determined by averaging results of a "round robin" analysis by numerous labs. Results indicate the level of accuracy of analysis compared to the certified values. "Blank" samples are essentially SRMs with known sub-detection or background values of the elements of interest. Although field duplicate samples test for uniformity of mineralization, lab duplicate samples function more like standard samples, testing the repeatability of values within the 30-gram sample pulp. Lab duplicate sampling may also indicate potential "nugget effects" of some elements, although element grains would still be less than 177 µ in its thinnest dimension.

11.3.1 Lab Duplicates

A total of 29 lab duplicate analyses were performed. Analysis revealed that a significant (>10%) variation in original vs. duplicate results was shown for 8 Ti values, indicating that a systematic level of inaccuracy exists for Ti. This element is not of significant interest to this study. Results also indicated that 9 Au results showed significant percentage variations. However, all initial values were low, to a maximum of 10 ppb, resulting in inherent vulnerability to high percentage variations. Au analyses by ICP techniques have a high degree of inherent variability, indicating these variations are not of concern here.

Five samples showed high variability of Se original vs. duplicate values. Original values ranged from <0.5 to 10.9 ppm Se, with many exceeding 5 ppm, roughly 100 times the average crustal abundance (Wikipedia, 2024). Variations ranged from negligible to 200%, shown by one sample having an original value of 0.7 ppm returning 2.1 ppm in duplicate analysis.

Three samples showed a high variation in Ba values, ranging from 11% to 12%. Two samples showed >10% variations for Zn and K. The elements Cd, S, Ni, P, Sc and Al all showed variations > 10% for a single sample. Several other elements showed high original vs. duplicate variations, but these were either for very low initial values or for elements of no significant interest.

Results for four samples showed variations > 10% for four or more elements. These may indicate a systematic inaccuracy of ICP-MS analysis for their respective batches.

11.3.2 "Standard" SRMs

A total of 15 standard samples, all of SRM material STD D58, were inserted into the sample. Certified values were not available to this author, who therefore relied on samples falling outside of a ± 10% range as lying outside of normal upper and lower bounds of acceptable range.

The majority of samples showed one or more elements falling outside of the ± 10% variance from the certified value, with details for elements of interest described below. Results for Cu showed two values falling outside of this range, both returning 123.9 ppm compared to a certified value of 110 ppm. Analysis for Pb showed two values exceeding the upper 10% threshold, returning 138.6 and 135.3 ppm respectively, compared with the certified value of 123 ppm. Results for Zn show two values outside of the ± 10% range, returning 295 and 340 ppm respectively, compared with a certified value of 312 ppm. Results for Ag returned four values of 1.9 ppm vs a certified value of 1.69 ppm, with all other values at or higher than the certified value. Results for Au showed several values above the upper 10% variance from the certified value of 107 ppb, returning 126.7, 128.9 and 131.7 ppb respectively. All other values were higher than the certified value. Results for Se returned two values exceeding the 10% variance, returning 6.4 ppm and 5.8 ppm respectively, compared to the certified value of 5.23 ppm. Results for Ba all fell within 10% of the certified value.

Values for all elements of interest tended to be higher than the certified values, revealing an overall tendency to overestimate true values. Certain SRM standards showed a greater variance than others, indicating a lower level of reliability of those values. Unfortunately, the certificates do not indicate where the samples were placed into the main sample stream, rendering the author unable to determine which batches correspond to the SRMs showing higher variability from known values.

11.3.3 Blank SRMs

A total of 15 blank SRMs were also inserted into the sample stream. All returned sub-detection values for all elements, except for one which returned 6 ppm Cr compared to a known value of <1 ppm Cr. This result is considered unimportant for this program.

11.4 DISCUSSION

The sample collection procedures are considered adequate for the nature of survey conducted, although more detailed descriptions for each sample are recommended. All individual samples should be sealed with a "Zap Strap" (cable tie or facsimile), and rice bags should be sealed with a security tag or a large cable tie, to prevent tampering.

Results for standard SRM analysis indicate a fairly high variance of values from the certified values, tending towards higher rather than lower values. This indicates a decrease in reliability of results for their respective batches. Higher values from SRM analysis indicate an overestimation of values compared to true values, and the inverse is true. Detailed study of elements of interest, particularly the economically important elements Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and Ba, as well as the potentially deleterious elements As, Bi, Sb, Hg and, in particular, Se, should also be completed. Original SRM values that are low or approaching background will likely return a higher variance than those of higher concentrations, lessening somewhat the impact of these variances.

Lab duplicate sampling more effectively tests the accuracy of analysis rather than the uniformity of mineral distribution, due to the repeat analysis of the same pulp. Results indicate a similar variance of accuracy as that from SRM analysis, although some degree of coarse element effect may occur, increasing the potential variance

The uniform sub-detection values for blank samples indicate an analytical process free of contamination.

Acme was purchased by Bureau Veritas in 2012, and the legal entity of Acme became Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. (Bureau Veritas) in 2014. As of 2021, Bureau Veritas uses the ISO 17025 standard for its standard operating procedure. Although the standard of accreditation for Acme in 2014 is unknown, it is likely to be ISO 9000, which Bureau Veritas used as its standard, together with ISO 17025, prior to 2021.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has reviewed in detail all information provided to him by Mr. Berdahl, as well as all available assessment reports made available by the Yukon Geological Survey. The author has no reason to doubt any of the historical data, either by Cominco Ltd. or by Mr. Berdahl before the transfer of all interest in the property to 18526 Yukon Inc. The author also has no reason to doubt data resulting from the 2011, 2012 and 2014 programs conducted by 18526.

All available data and reports are in pdf format only; therefore, no comparison of values in certificate versus spreadsheet form could be made. However, for the 2011 soil geochemical program, the author compared values listed in the certificates with those in Figures 8 to 13, representing plots for Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Au and Ba respectively. A total of 18 samples, 3 per element, were selected from various areas of the soil grid, ensuring that at least one sample per north-south line was selected. All values in the certificates matched those in Figures 8 to 13, indicating results may be relied upon. Figure 7 was utilized to identify sample stations.

No due-diligence style verification of results from rock sampling in the field has been done by the Qualified Person, due to winter conditions as of the Effective Date. Re-sampling of mineralized zones in the field will be done as soon as conditions permit.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been done on mineralization within the Expo Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates of any form have been done on mineralized zones within the Expo Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral reserve estimates of any form have been done on mineralized zones within the Expo Property.

16 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Although the Expo Property is located towards the southeast end of the Finlayson VMS belt, the only adjacent property is the Shutout Property, comprising the SHUTOUT 1-122, 135-158 and 160-179 claims (Figure 19). All are 100% held by the Yukon Zinc Corporation. The claim blocks are separated by a very thin strip of open crown land and are therefore not truly contiguous.

The Ellen claim block, comprised of the EL 1-8 claims, is located about 6 km to the south of the Expo Block. All claims are 100% held by Lapie Mining Inc., but features, results, etc. of this block are not included in this report.

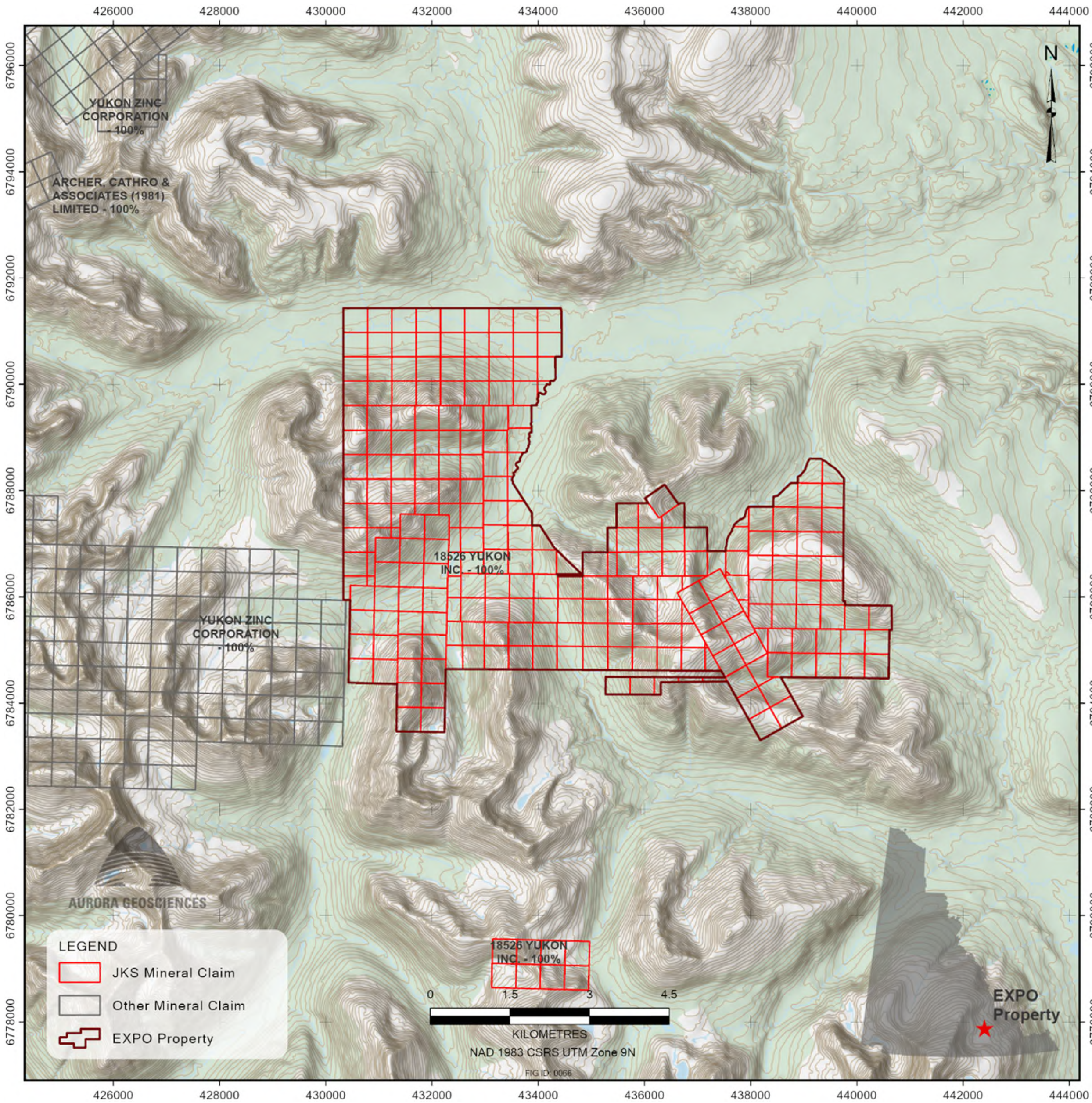

Figure 19: Adjacent properties (February, 2024)

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

17.1 INTERPRETATION

The Expo Property occurs along the southeastern limit of the Finlayson Lake VMS district, located within an allochthonous section of Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) stratigraphy. This allochthon has undergone dextral displacement of about 450 km along the northeast side of the NW-SE trending Tintina Fault. The district includes two main successions, the Grass Lakes and Wolverine successions, separated by an early Mississippian angular unconformity.

The Grass Lakes succession comprises felsic and mafic metavolcanic units, carbonaceous metaclastic units, marble and granitic orthogneiss, associated with commencement of the mid to late Paleozoic development of the northern Cordilleran marginal back-arc basin. The Grass Lakes succession hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F and Fyre Lake deposits. Above the unconformity, the Wolverine Suite comprises carbonaceous metaclastics and quartz-feldspar-phyric felsic metavolcanics and is the host of the Wolverine deposit.

Earlier workers described the YTT in the allochthon as comprised of three major units: a pre-Devonian “lower unit” comprising quartzite, pelitic schist and minor marble; a Devono-Mississippian “middle unit” of carbonaceous phyllite and schist interbedded with mafic and felsic volcanics; and a Pennsylvanian “upper unit” of marbles and quartzite. The “middle unit”, which hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit, is likely synonymous with felsic volcanics of the Grass Lake succession.

The Expo Property hosts at least two mineralized showings consistent with VMS-style mineralization, as well as several barite horizons. These are the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing and the White Creek Showing. The Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing hosts a Zn-Ag assemblage with accessory Pb, Ba and Cu within felsic tuffs. This showing is marked by anomaly A12 (Jackson, 2013). The showing is near to two baritic horizons, both hosting accessory Zn-Ag ± Pb values, and may be stratigraphically contiguous with the Akhurst Ridge Barite Showing to the west. Also of interest are several float boulders of “Fe-Formation” discovered upstream to the south along Akhurst Creek. Although described as iron formation, the mineralogy, including anomalous Ba concentration, is consistent with VMS-style deposits. Note: True iron formation occurs in shield environments at a specific time in the NeoArchean.

The presence of several Zn-Ag ± Pb ± Cu showings within or proximal to felsic volcanics in the Akhurst Creek area indicate the potential for a series of stacked lenses of VMS-style mineralization. Baritic horizons with minor Zn-Ag ± Pb to the north of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing may represent distal portions of VMS-style mineralized zones. Areas of increased Cu values may indicate the basal layers of a VMS zone, overlying the stockwork zone in the hydrothermal pipe.

Of interest also is the “Mafic Skarn” occurrence southeast of the Akhurst Ridge Barite Showing. Although described as a skarn, the mineralogy is also consistent with VMS deposits. There are no significant intrusions mapped in the immediate area. Follow-up soil geochemical sampling in 2003 identified anomalous Zn - Cu - Ag values northwest of the occurrence, with anomalous Au, Sb and Bi values roughly coincident with it. Further grid soil sampling in 2006 revealed a NE-SW trend of strongly developed Zn values extending through the Mafic Skarn Showing, indicating potential for a VMS prospect of significant size. The trend is adjacent to a small magnetic high feature and located within anomaly A23 as described by Jackson (2013).

The mineralogy of the White Creek Showing is also consistent with VMS-style mineralization and is also hosted or proximal to felsic volcanic units. Relative amounts of Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag are similar to those of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing. To the west, a “float cobble” sample near bedrock exposures of banded pyrite returned metal values similar to both the White Creek and Akhurst Zn-Ag showings. The presence of hydrozincite indicates surface weathering and oxidation of zinc-rich rock.

The Berdahl Showing, along the margin of the NE-SW trending A8 anomaly (Jackson, 2013), comprises secondary oxide and hydroxide mineralization providing anomalous Zn-Pb-Ag values. A potentially more significant occurrence, categorized as skarn and directly north of the aerially extensive A3 anomaly, provided higher grade Pb-Zn-Ag values. The dominance of Pb values indicates a separate mineralogy from the Akhurst and White Creek showings. Neither are associated with pronounced magnetic high features indicating intrusive rocks.

The 2011 soil geochemical survey covering most of the POP Block revealed a broad area of anomalous Cu values in the southwestern area. An area of high values, directly west of the hilltop, is coincident with anomalous Pb, moderately anomalous Zn values and occasional elevated Ag values. This elemental assemblage is consistent with a VMS-style signature relatively more enriched in Pb versus Zn. The anomalous Cu values indicate the survey may have covered the basal core of a potential VMS system, which tends to be enriched in Cu. Hole PO96-02, drilled by Cominco, intersected a series of siliceous felsic volcanic flows and lapilli tuffs, possibly chloritic, intercalated with carbonaceous mudstone and argillite (Tulk, 1997). Chloritic alteration commonly occurs along marginal areas of the hydrothermal pipe hosting the underlying stockwork feeder zone. The eastern margin of the Cu anomaly, east of the hilltop, is also coincident with anomalous Pb values and moderately anomalous Zn values, possibly indicating another VMS target or a continuation of the western target. The Cu anomaly is coincident with anomalies A9, A10, A11 and A18 by Jackson (2013), and by TMI anomalies B1 and B2 identified by Geotech (2014).

Many anomalous Cu values are coincident with anomalous molybdenum (Mo) values. The location of the anomaly proximal to the northern boundary of the large Mississippian Simpson Range pluton indicates potential for skarn or porphyry Cu-style mineralization, although Mississippian-age prospects of these types are not known in the area. Hole PO96-02 did not intersect intrusive rocks, but was collared north of the intrusive boundary. Nonetheless, these deposit settings warrant further investigation.

The 2011 survey also revealed a NW-SE trend of anomalous Zn and scattered Ag and Pb values coincident with an HLEM conductor and a felsic tuff unit in the northern surveyed area (S. Berdahl, 2012, after Jackisch, 1995 and MacRobbie, 1995). The Zn trend is flanked by a strongly anomalous Ba trend and could represent a Cu-Zn-Ba depositional sequence within a VMS system (S. Berdahl, 2012).

17.2 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are made from results of the programs by Mr. Berdahl, 18526 Yukon Inc. and historic work by Cominco Ltd:

- The Expo Property is located towards the southeast end of the Grass Lake Succession of the Finlayson Lake VMS district, located within an allochthonous section of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) along the northeast side of the Tintina Fault.
- The Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing potentially represents VMS-style Zn-Ag mineralization with accessory Pb, Ba and Cu, hosted by felsic tuffs. The proximal Lower Akhurst Creek and Upper Akhurst Creek showings may represent distal portions of a series of stratigraphically stacked VMS-sequences.
- The Akhurst Ridge Barite Showing occurs about 1.0 km to the west and may be close enough to stratigraphic continuation of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing.
- The extent of the Mafic Skarn, first identified by Cominco Ltd., was expanded during several soil geochemical programs by Mr. Berdahl, resulting in the identification of a NE-SW trend of Zn-Cu-Ag values consistent with those of VMS-style mineralization.
- Several float samples of Fe-Formation mineralization discovered to the south of the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing also have a VMS-style element assemblage and warrant follow-up work.
- The White Creek Showing in the western EXPO Block area represents potential VMS-style mineralization. A float sample taken near pyritic bedrock exposures about 700 m to the west has a similar mineralogy, and may represent an extension of the White Creek Showing.
- The Berdahl Showing is likely to be of lesser significance, representing minor oxide and hydroxide Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization. A potentially more significant occurrence about 100 m to the south provided higher Pb-Zn-Ag values. The dominance of Pb over Zn values indicates a separate mineralogy from the Akhurst and White Creek showings.

- The 2011 soil geochemical survey on the POP Block revealed a broad Cu anomaly, including an area of coincident anomalous Pb and moderately anomalous Zn values, in the southwestern area. This element assemblage is consistent with a VMS-style mineralization relatively enriched in Pb versus Zn.
- Much of the Cu anomaly in the POP Block is associated with anomalous Mo values. The anomaly is located along, and directly north of, the margin of the large Simpson Range Suite pluton. The presence of skarn and/or Cu-porphyry style mineralization should be considered.
- A NW-SE trending Zn ± Ag ± Pb anomaly was identified in the northern part of the POP Block geochemical survey. This is coincident with an HLEM conductor and is flanked by strongly anomalous Ba values. This indicates another potential mineralized zone with VMS-style mineralogy.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

18.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for further work are focused mainly on a 3,000-metre NQ or NTW-sized diamond drilling program in 15 holes, averaging 200 metres per hole. The program would involve a single diamond drill, and will require a pad building crew.

The main targets are to include the Akhurst Creek area, targeting the Akhurst Zn-Ag Showing (3 holes) and the Upper and Lower Akhurst Creek Barite showings (1 hole each). The White Creek Showing is recommended to be targeted with five holes, three in the immediate showing vicinity and two along trend to the west where high values were returned from the float cobble sample. Three holes are recommended for the Mafic Skarn Showing and associated strong Zn-in-soil anomaly trending to the northeast. One hole is recommended to test the Berdahl Showing and possible higher-grade horizon to the south. One hole is also recommended to test the strong Cu-in-soil anomaly in the southern POP Block. This should be the final hole, allowing time for results from prospecting and geological mapping, together with induced polarization (IP) surveying, to be compiled and processed.

The program would include a 30-day program of IP surveying, focusing on the main Cu ± Pb ± Zn anomaly in the southern POP Block, with several lines also targeting the NW-SE trending Zn anomaly in the northern POP Block. Prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping are also recommended for the POP Block.

The program would be based from a camp located within one of the larger stream drainages, and be heli-supported utilizing a B2 or B3 A-Star Helicopter or equivalent, to provide sufficient power at high elevations. The entire program would require about 78 days to complete, excluding pre-program preparatory work, post-program data compilation and report writing. The program could commence by early to mid-June, extending until late August prior to onset of freezing conditions for water lines.

Expenses, including a 5% contingency, are estimated at CDN$2.723 Million (Table 7).

Table 7: Estimated costs, Proposed Diamond Drilling/ Induced Polarization Surveying Program

Activity	Description	Cost
Personnel	7 personnel	$ 410,775.00
Camp rental	78 days @ $1,400/ day	$ 96,600.00
Drilling	3,000m @ $170/m	$ 510,000.00
Drill Mobe/ Demobe		$ 13,000.00
Pad builders (3 personnel)	67 days @ $1,800/day	$ 120,600.00
IP Surveying	30 days @ $4,200/day	$ 126,000.00
Expediting		$ 36,800.00
Diesel	$1.95/l	$ 69,812.00
Gasoline	$1.80/l	$ 4,104.00
Helicopter, incl. fuel	342.2 hrs @ $2,690/hr	$ 920,518.00
Barrel fee	311 barrels @ $120 ea.	$ 37,320.00
Core samples (incl. QC samples)	1,116 @ $78 ea	$ 87,048.00
Rock samples (incl. QC)	354 @ $78/sample	$ 27,612.00
QC sample purchase		$ 2,460.00
Groceries	1,125 person/days @ $50/day	$ 56,250.00
Computers + communication		$ 24,610.00
Travel & Accommodation		$ 6,500.00
Field, field office supplies		$ 5,100.00
Lumber		$ 6,500.00
Core boxes (2.5 ft)	1,500 @ $11 ea.	$ 16,500.00
	Field Total:	**$ 2,578,109.00**
GIS	30 hrs @ $85/hr	$ 2,550.00
Data Processing, Report Writing	85 hours @ $150/hr	$ 12,700.00
	Sub-total:	**$ 2,593,359.00**
	5% Contingency	$ 129,667.95
	Estimated Total:	**$ 2,723,026.95**

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Respectfully submitted,
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Carl Schulze

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Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo
Senior Project Manager

APPENDIX I

Certificate of Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Carl Schulze, with a business address at 34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Project Manager employed by: Aurora Geosciences Ltd., 34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9.

2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Activities on the Expo Property, Southeast Yukon, Canada" dated effective May 13, 2024 (the "Technical Report").

3. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined in, and for the purposes of, National Instrument 43-101. I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1984. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), Lic. No. 75202. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 39 years since my graduation from Lakehead University. I have worked extensively in Yukon, British Columbia, northern Ontario, and Alaska, as well as the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. I served as President of the Yukon Chamber of Mines, where I was also a Director from 2003 to 2015. I have acted in various capacities with numerous private and publicly-traded mining and exploration companies, and have also served as the Resident Geologist for the Government of Nunavut from 2000 to 2002.

4. I have not done a property visit due to wintertime weather conditions, and will do so as soon as conditions permit.

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

6. I have had no involvement with Lapie Mining Inc., JKS Resources Inc, or its predecessors or subsidiaries. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

7. I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in JKS Resources Inc, its subsidiaries, affiliates and associates;

8. I have read "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and that Form;

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

10. This certificate applies to the technical report "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Activities on the Expo Property, Southeast Yukon, Canada", dated effective May 13, 2024, and prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.

11. I consent to the public filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and any regulatory authority and consent to the publication for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files of their websites accessible to the public, of extracts from the Technical Report by Lapie Mining Inc.

Dated at Whitehorse, Yukon this 13th day of May, 2024.

Carl Schulze

Carl Schulze, BSc., PGeo