

3TS Exploration Model

SUMMARY OF NEW MODEL AND POTENTIAL TARGET DEVELOPMENT

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Note:
Red = arcuate feature
Yellow = drill tested radial feature
Green = untested radial feature

PHASE 1

MAGMATIC DOMING AND EPITHERMAL OUTGASSING

Upwelling magma domes overlying ground (Jurassic-aged rhyolite flows). Magma never erupts

Stresses create series of arcuate and radial faults to accommodate expansion

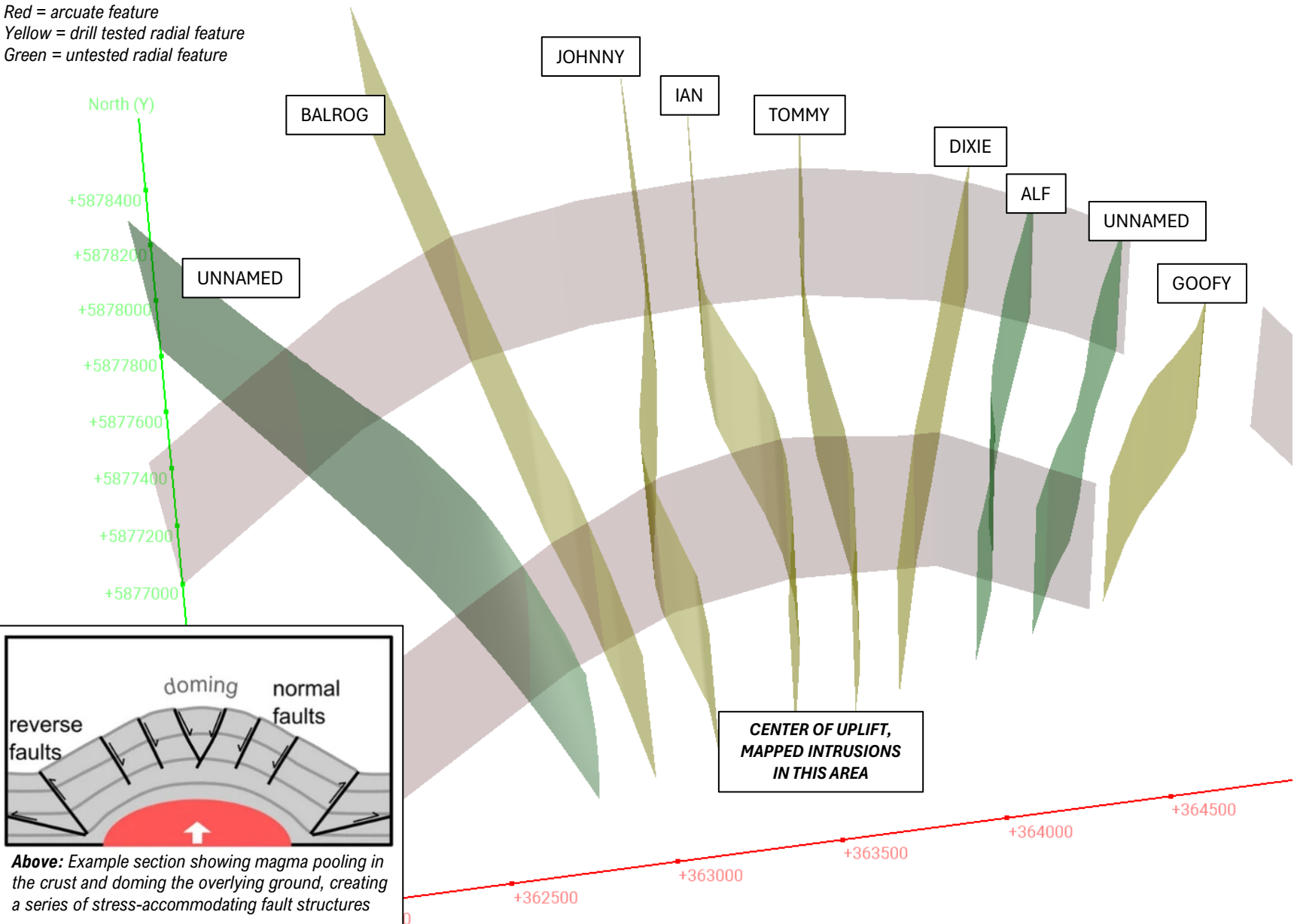
Likely Late Cretaceous event, in line with emplacement of other plutons in the area

Would have been a full arc encircling the dome structure, but now truncated by later faulting (Phase 3)

Fractures allow for passage of gases and fluids up from heat source. Epithermal veins focus along radial faults, while Cu, Ag (+/- Au) develops in arcuate fault breccias

Likely several pulses, including fracturing of veins, brecciation and emplacement of several fluid phases

NOTE: Ted-Mint is missing as it may not be part of this “dome”. Several domes have been identified in the geophysics that overlap each other



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Purple = cross structures

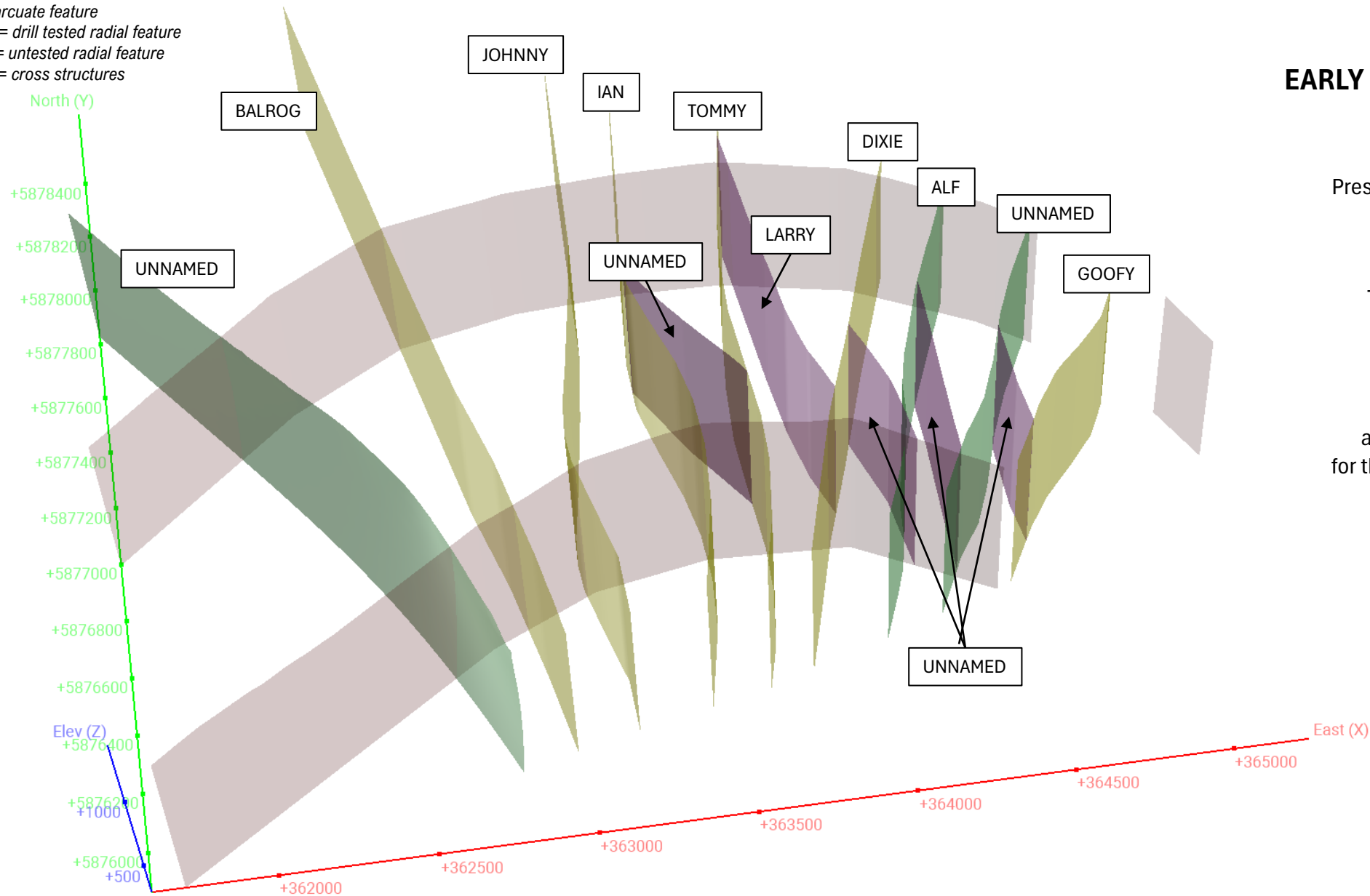
PHASE 2

EARLY SHEARING DEVELOPS CROSS STRUCTURES

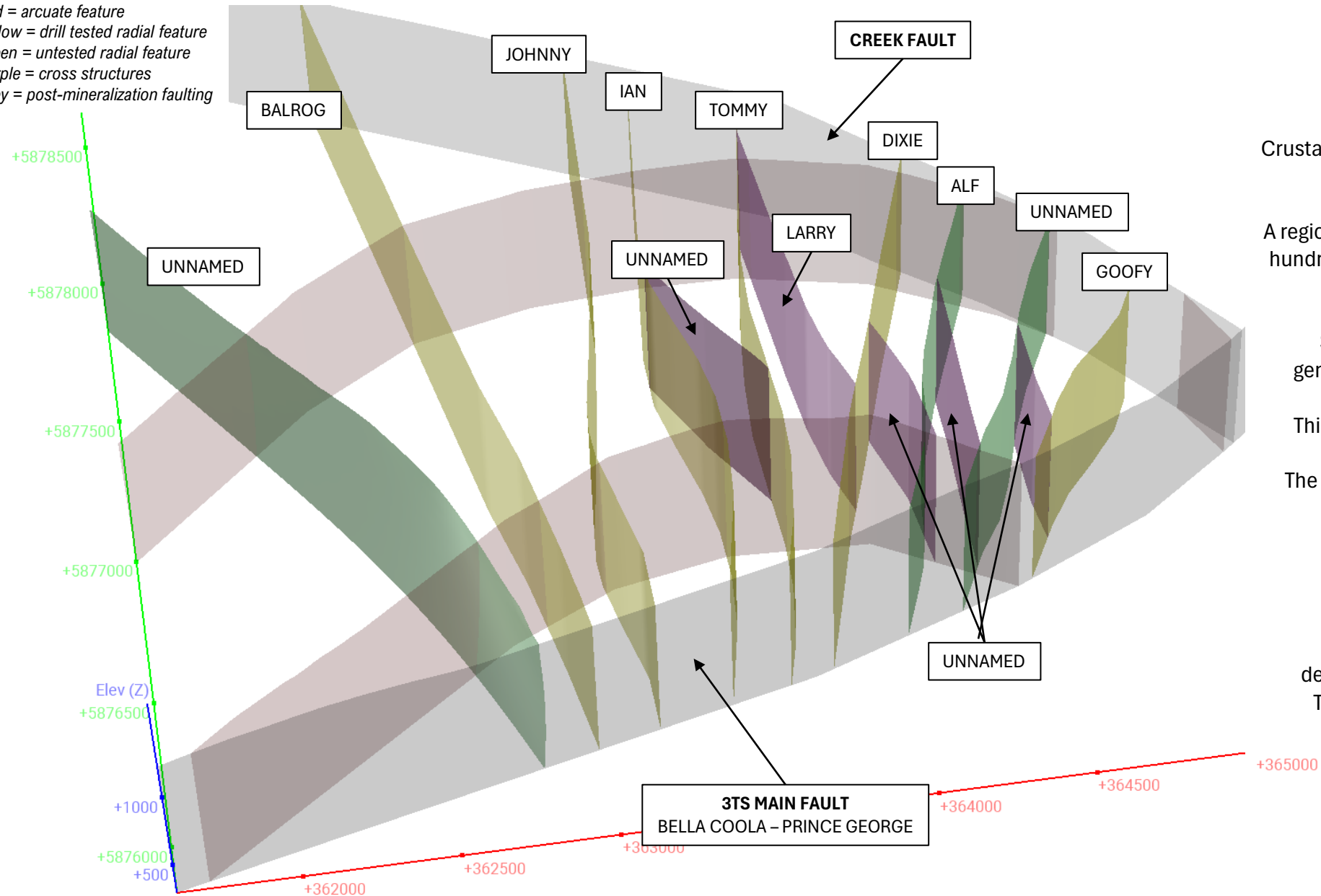
Pressure on the continental crust starts early shearing of the region creating angled cross structures between radial faults

These were formed when the system was still active and epithermal quartz material was emplaced

Larry is the only drilled cross structure, and this later development could account for the inconsistent vein width and continuity that we have seen to date



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Grey = post-mineralization faulting



PHASE 3

OVERPRESSURE SHEARING

Crustal stresses continue to shear the crust which has now entered a brittle phase

A regional fault forms that can be seen running several hundred kilometres from Bella Coola on the BC Coast to Prince George (3Ts Main Fault)

Sympathetic stresses cause normal faulting in a general NW-SE orientation creating the Creek Fault

This model is supported when using a strain ellipse

The 3Ts Main Fault and the Creek Fault truncate and displace the veins

Offset along the Main Fault has a right-lateral movement and offset between 75m to 150m

Damage zone of fault is wide and could have destroyed many of the veins to the south of it, with Ted-Mint being the exception (likely from another magmatic doming event)



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VEINING

MODELLED AND NEW VEINS

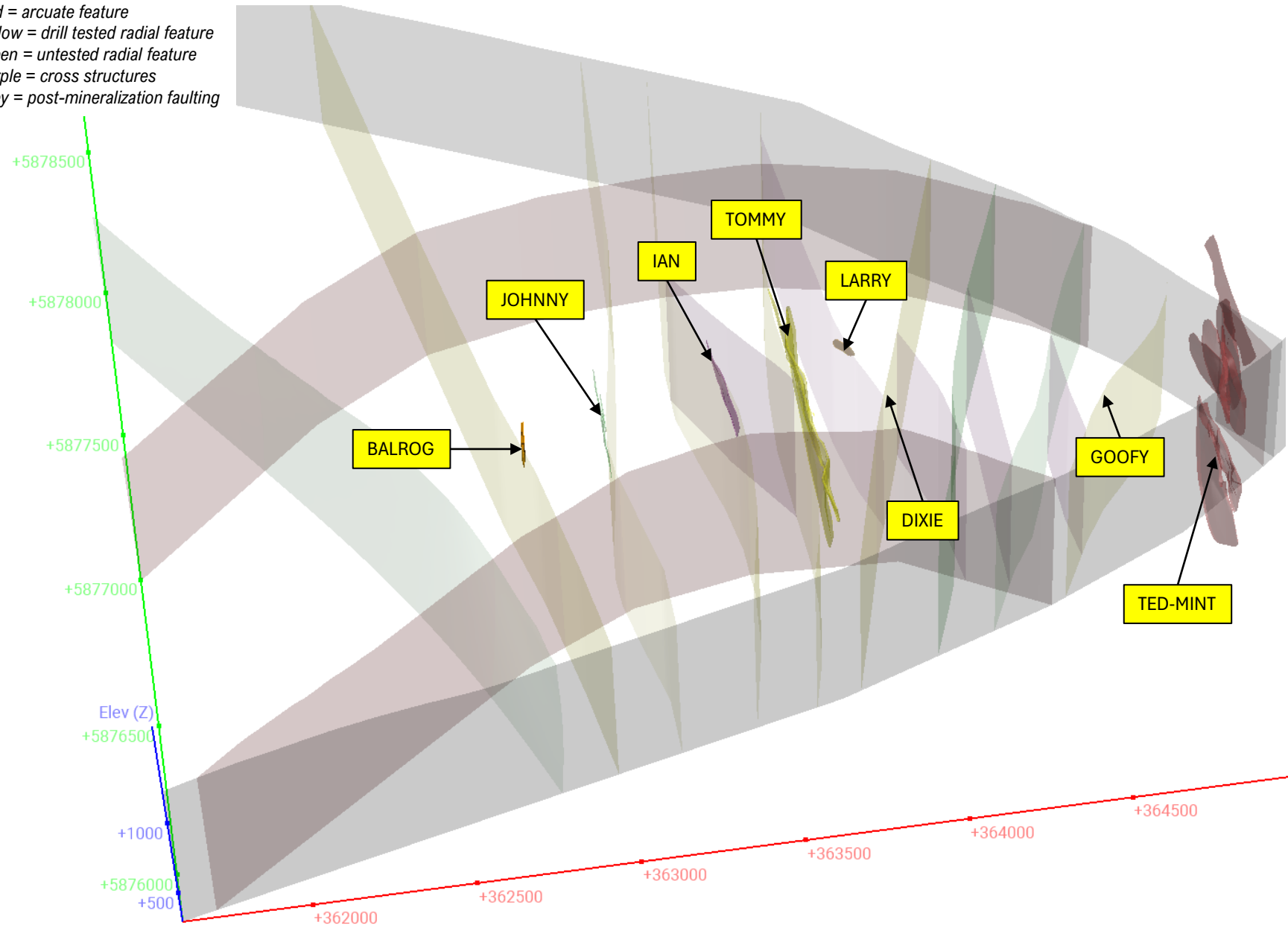
This image shows the modelled and new veins at 3Ts and their locations within the structural zones

Note that Ted-Mint has a strong N-S orientation which is out of alignment with the general radial trend

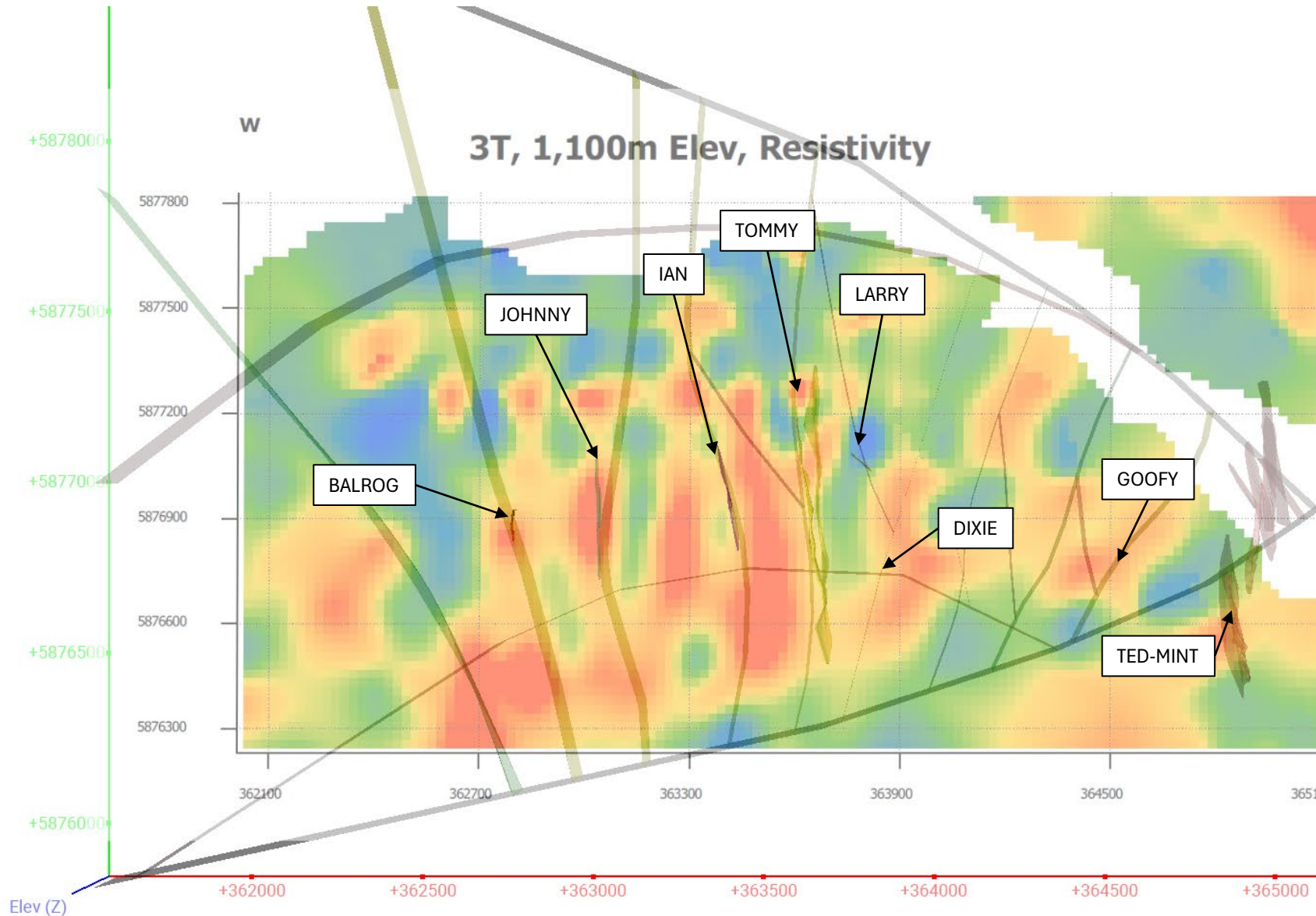
Ted-Mint is also broken into several sections which can be explained by breakage and offset along the 3Ts Main and Creek Faults

This highlights that many other structures in the immediate area have the potential to host veins but have not been drill tested

This model does not account for the Ootsa Dome, or other veins to the east such as Ringer, Dobby, Layman etc. which are all likely to belong to other doming events



RESISTIVITY MODELLING



This image shows results from 2025 Dias IP survey at an elevation of 1,100m

Resistivity highs (warm colours) and lows (cool colours) show general agreement with arcuate and radial features

Modelled and new veins sit within the transition zones between resistivity highs and lows

Resistivity boundaries commonly mark changes in rock competency, alteration or fracture intensity, creating zones where strain becomes concentrated and permeability increases

Mineralizing fluids preferentially move along these weakened contacts, depositing quartz and sulphides where fractures open, intersect or change orientation

The resulting vein may form a resistive, silicified core beside a more conductive altered or brecciated halo, meaning the strongest mineralization can occur along the anomaly margin rather than at its center



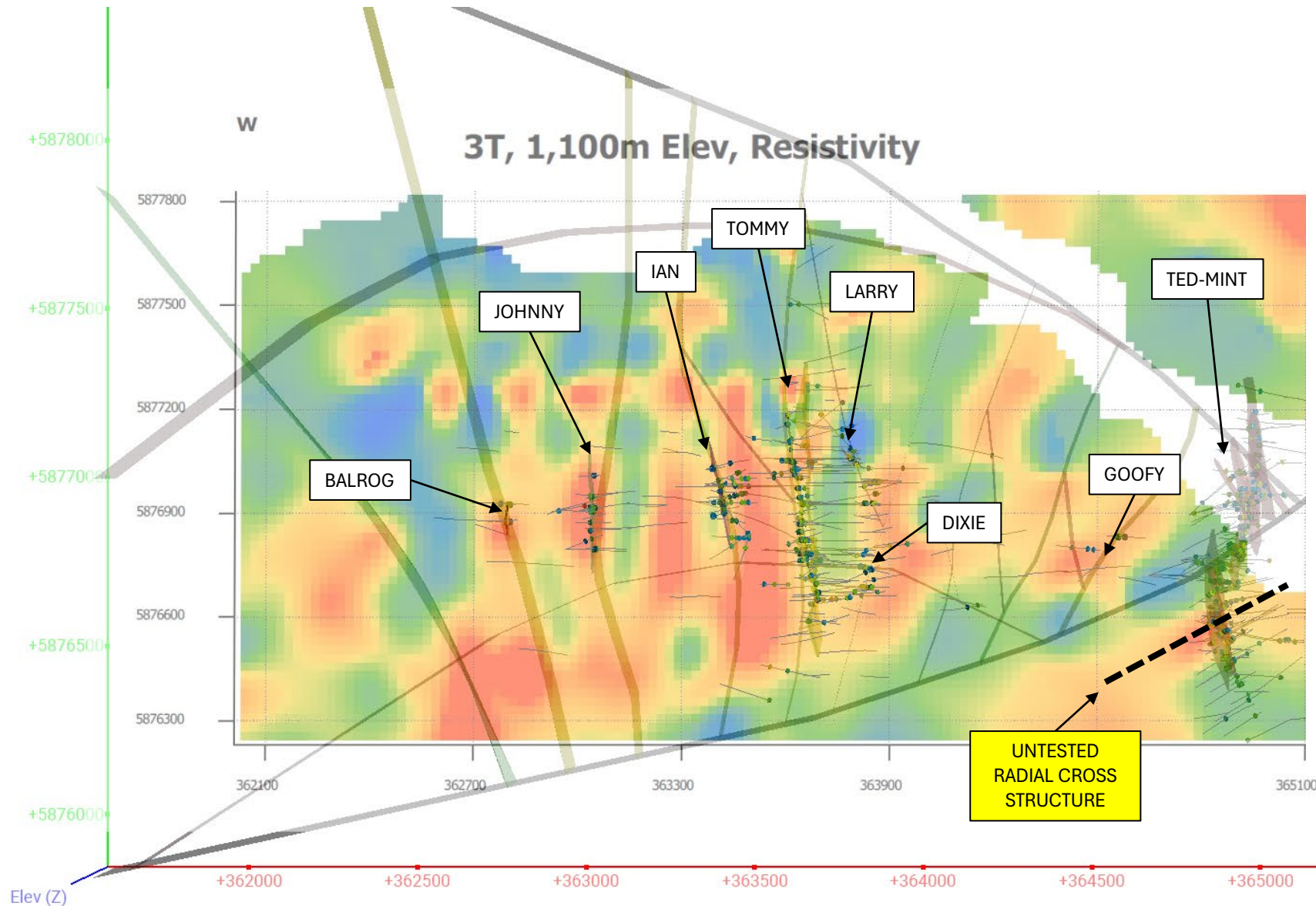
APPLYING HISTORIC DRILLING

Adding all historical and recent drill data to the model further defines the structural and resistivity connections

Auriferous veins primarily occur along the margins of the resistivity high (i.e. Ian, Tommy), while veins such as Johnny appear to be slightly shifted towards the core of the anomaly

Many of these anomaly boundaries remain untested, whereas others have been “clipped” in historical drilling producing “orphaned” intercepts that have to date not been able to fit in any model. This new model adds some coherency to the distribution of these veins

Note that Ted-Mint appears to have a resistivity high passing SW-NE through the N-S trending vein. This could be another radial “spoke” that remains intact south of the Main Fault but has remained undiscovered due to the nature of traditional drilling orientations across the Ted-Mint Vein

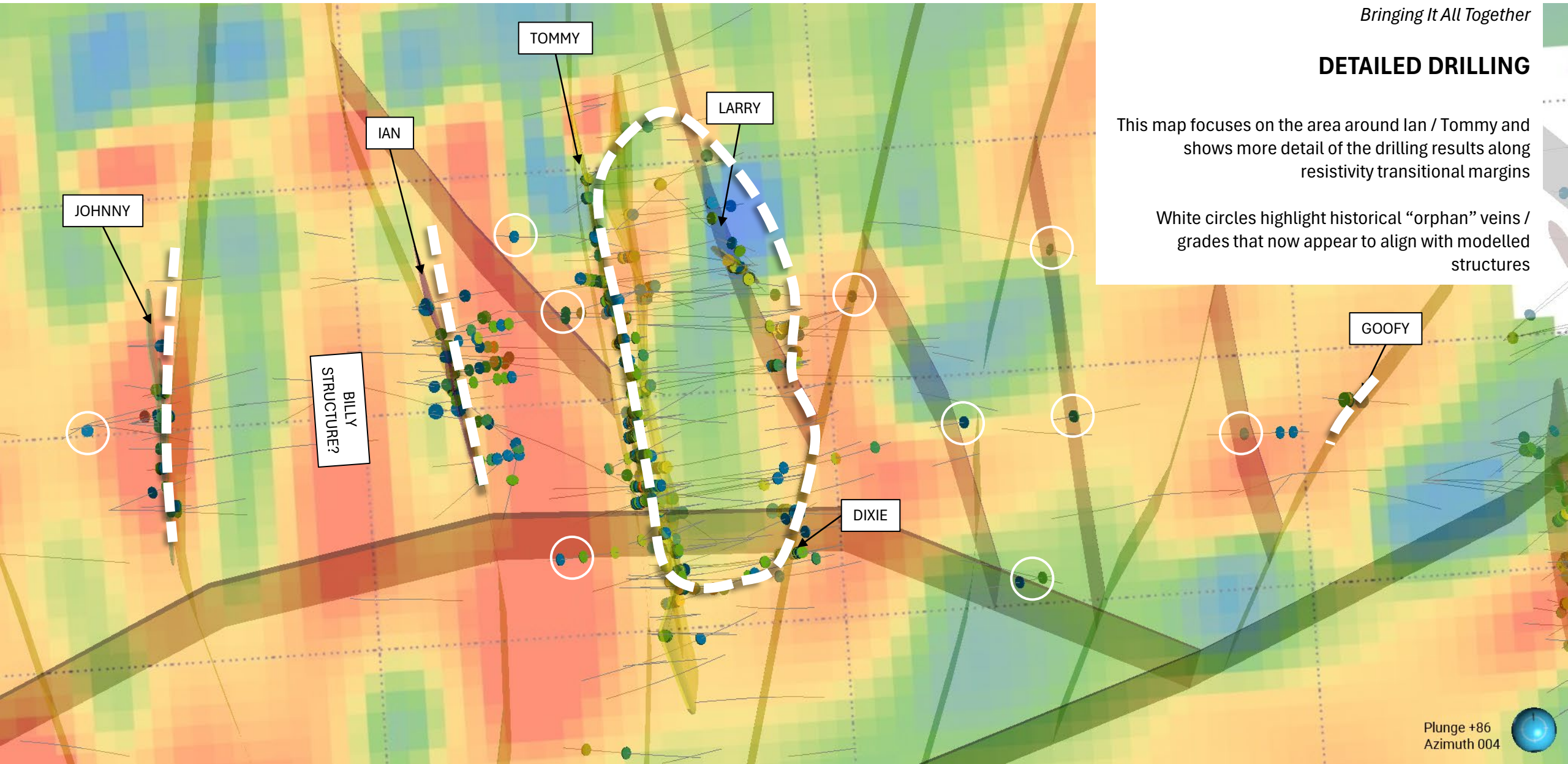


Bringing It All Together

DETAILED DRILLING

This map focuses on the area around Ian / Tommy and shows more detail of the drilling results along resistivity transitional margins

White circles highlight historical “orphan” veins / grades that now appear to align with modelled structures



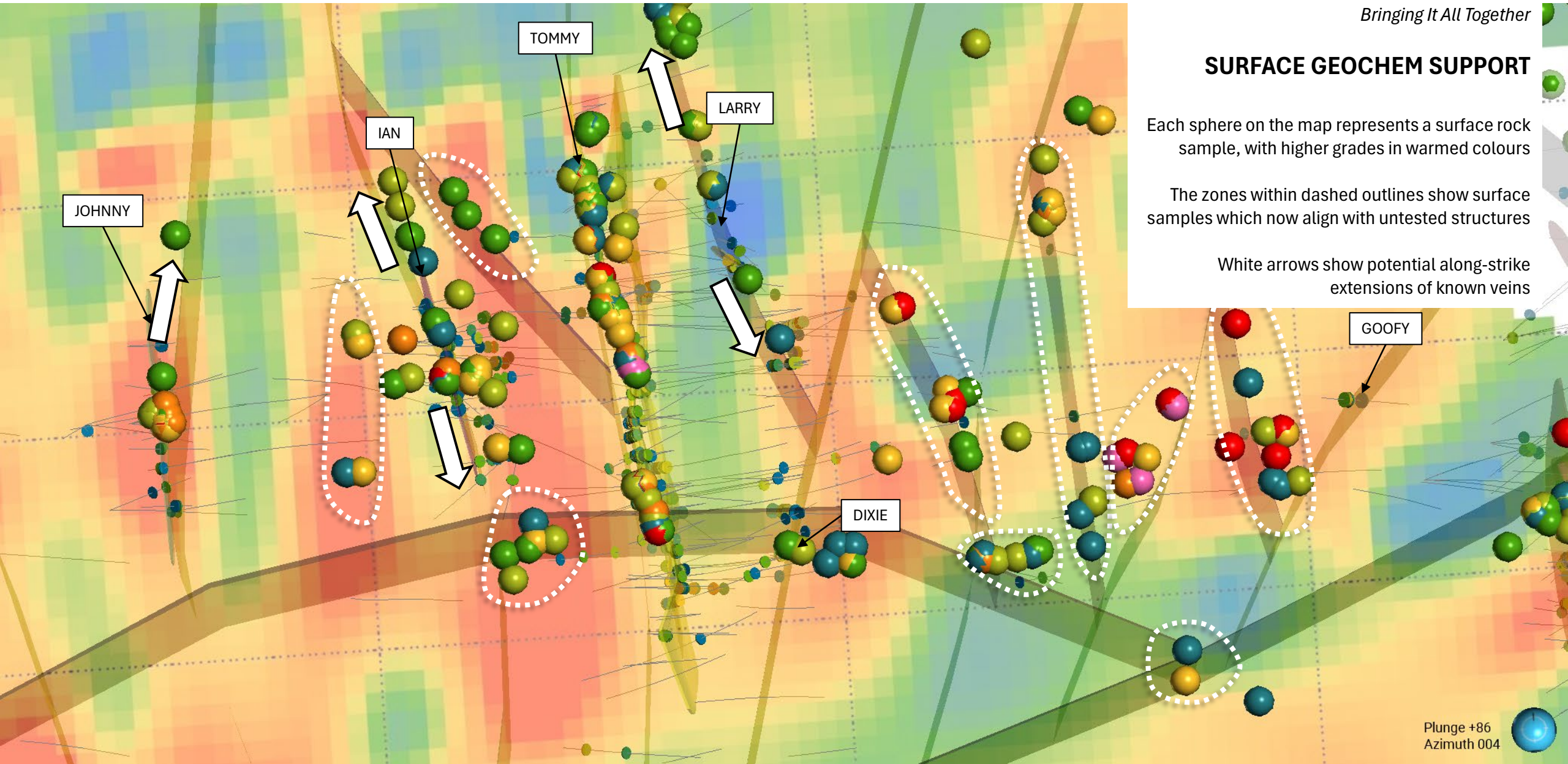
Bringing It All Together

SURFACE GEOCHEM SUPPORT

Each sphere on the map represents a surface rock sample, with higher grades in warmed colours

The zones within dashed outlines show surface samples which now align with untested structures

White arrows show potential along-strike extensions of known veins



Adjacent Domes
POTENTIAL EAST OF TED-MINT

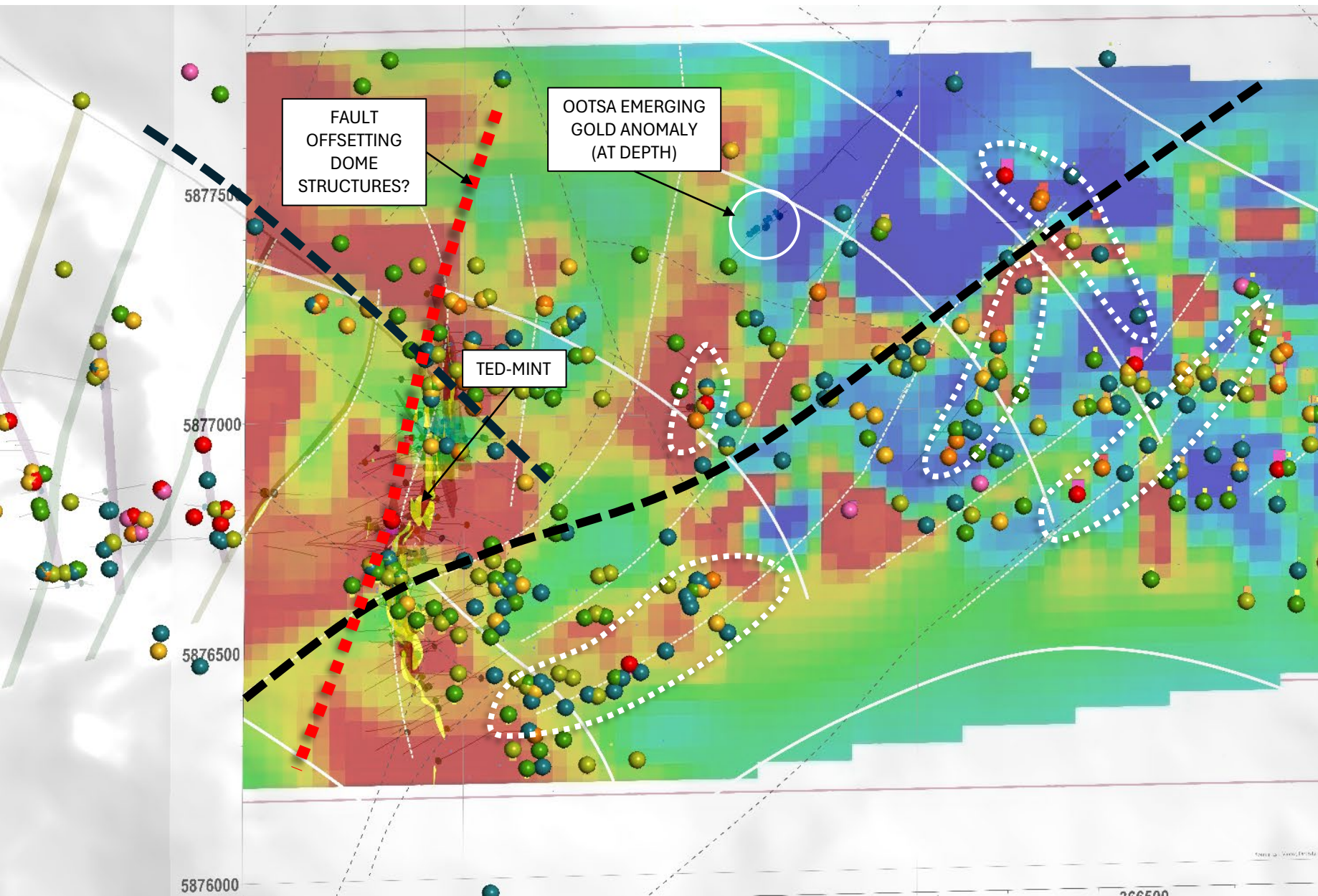
The area east of the Ted-Mint Vein is less well understood as it has less geophysics, drilling and has thick till cover

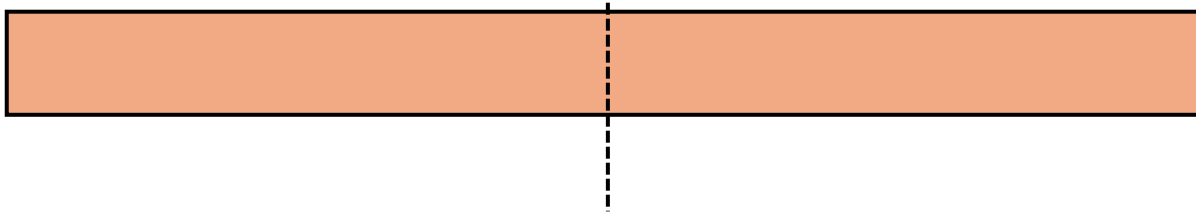
There does seem to be similar emerging trends along radial and arcuate faults which could be an offset block of the 3Ts dome structure

The Ted-Mint Vein itself is likely within a radial feature that has been severely disrupted by regional faulting, itself becoming a line of weakness that became a major offset zone

This map shows some emerging anomalies potentially related to structure. The takeaway here is that these do not run in the generic N-S orientation that has been historically understood and therefore past drilling has been ineffective

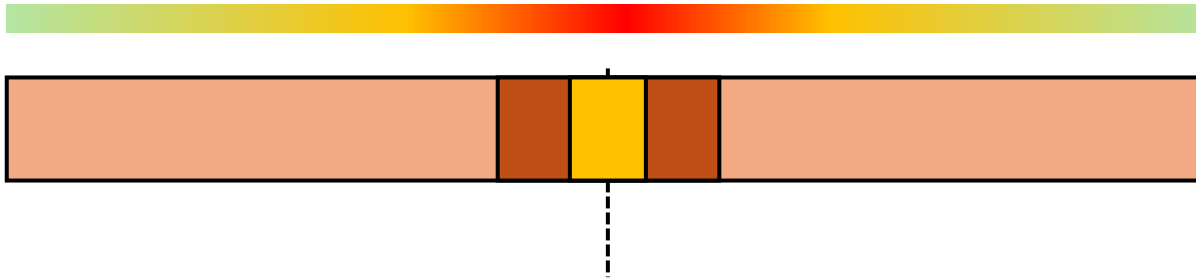
This image also shows the area of (0.2 – 0.4 g/t gold) intercepted at depth in the 2025 Ootsa drill holes, suggesting underlying gold-bearing structures may exist, but where better structural controls need to be developed





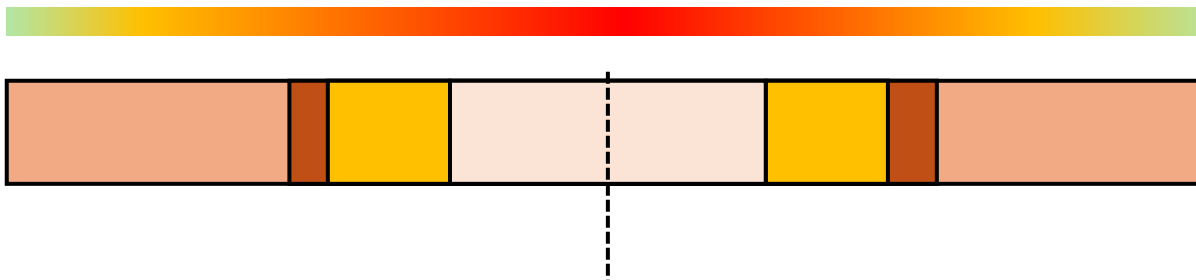
INITIAL FRACTURES

Jurassic rhyolites fracture as ground domes above magma upwelling



EARLY EPITHERMAL PULSES

Damage zone (brown) around fracture forms, allowing silica (yellow) to flood the central core. This produces a narrower resistivity anomaly.



ONGOING EPITHERMAL DEVELOPMENT

Refracturing along fault allows brecciation of veins and wider alteration zones. This can create veins on the periphery of the fracture and resistivity anomaly with a low grade / dead silicified breccia core.