



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

OF

DOUBLEVIEW GOLD CORP.

November 20, 2025

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Date of Information

In this annual information form (“Annual Information Form”), Doubleview Gold Corp., together with its subsidiaries, as the context requires, is referred to as the “Company”. All information contained in this Annual Information Form is at February 28, 2025, unless otherwise stated, being the date of the most recently completed financial year-end of the Company, and the use of the present tense and of the words “is”, “are”, “current”, “currently”, “presently”, “now” and similar expressions in this Annual Information Form is to be construed as referring to information given as of that date.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

The information provided in this Annual Information Form is supplemented by disclosure contained in the documents listed below, which are incorporated by reference to this Annual Information Form. These documents must be read together with the Annual Information Form in order to provide full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the Company. The documents listed below are not contained within or attached to this Annual Information Form. These documents may be accessed under the Company’s profile on The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval + (“SEDAR+”) at www.sedarplus.ca.

Document Name	Effective Date	Report Date	Date Filed on SEDAR+	Document Category on SEDAR+
NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Hat Project, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada (the “Hat Project Technical Report”)	July 17, 2024	August 30, 2024	September 9, 2024	Technical Report (NI 43-101)

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information

This Annual Information Form contains forward-looking statements and information about the Company which reflect management’s expectations regarding the Company’s future growth, results of operations, operational and financial performance of the business prospects and opportunities, including but not limited to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its mineral projects; the future price of gold, silver, and copper or other metals; exploration expenditures; costs and timing of future exploration; requirements for additional capital; governmental regulation of mineral exploration and development operations; environmental risks; reclamation expenses title disputes or claims; limitations of insurance coverage; and regulatory matters.

In addition, the Company may make or approve certain statements or information in future filings with securities regulatory authorities, in news releases, or in oral or written presentations by representatives of the Company that are not statements of historical facts and may also constitute forward-looking statements or forward-looking information. All statements and information, other than statements or information on historical fact, made by the Company that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements and information, including but not limited to statements and information preceded by, followed by, or that include the words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “likely”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “intends”, “plan”, “forecast”, “budget”, “schedule”, “project”, “estimate”, “outlook”, or the negative or grammatical variations of those words or other similar or comparable words. This AIF also contains forward-looking information regarding the potential use of proceeds from future financings. The actual use of proceeds may vary based on the discretion of the Company and market conditions.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, and competitive uncertainties; lack of production; the actual results of the current exploration activities; ability to obtain licences or permits; the legal obligations to consult and accommodate communities; proper title to its mineral properties; the Company may lose or abandon its interests in its mineral projects; ability to retain qualified personnel; the ability to obtain adequate financing for exploration and development; volatility of commodity prices; environmental risks of mineral exploration activities; accidents; labour disputes and other risks of the mineral exploration industry, including but not limited to environmental hazards, cave-ins, pit-wall failures, flooding, rock bursts and other acts of God or unfavourable operating conditions and losses as well as those factors discussed in “*Risk Factors*” and the Company’s Management Discussion and Analysis filed under the Company’s profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important risks and factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements or information, there may be other factors and risks that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Further, any forward-looking statements and information contained herein are made as of the date of this Annual Information Form and, other than as required by applicable securities laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Company’s business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual realities to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements and information contained in this Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein. All forward-looking statements and information disclosed in this Annual Information Form are qualified by this cautionary statement.

Qualified Person

Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo., who is the Company’s Qualified Person (a “Qualified Person”) as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure in Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and has reviewed and approved all technical information in this Annual Information Form. Mr. Ostensoe is a consultant and a shareholder of the Company and, as such, is not independent. While Mr. Ostensoe reviewed the AIF, the mineral resource estimate was solely prepared by independent Qualified Persons.

Currency

The financial statements referred to herein are reported in Canadian dollars. Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this Annual Information Form to “\$” and “C\$” are to Canadian Dollars.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

On January 18, 2008, the Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (“BCBCA”) as “Doubleview Capital Corp.” On May 8, 2020, the Company changed its name from “Doubleview Capital Corp.” to “Doubleview Gold Corp.”

The common shares in the capital of the Company (“Common Shares”) are listed or quoted on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the symbol “DBG”.

The address of the Company’s head office is Suite 822, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1V5, Canada. The registered and records offices of the Company are located at Suite 704, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T5, Canada.

Intercorporate Relationships

The Company has no subsidiaries.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Overview

The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties in British Columbia.

The Company holds a 100% interest in the polymetallic Hat porphyry property (the “Hat Project”), located 50 kilometers northwest of Telegraph Creek, British Columbia. On July 25, 2024, the Company achieved a major milestone by announcing a maiden resources estimate at the Hat deposit consisting of an indicated resource of 150 million tonnes (“Mt”) at 0.408% copper equivalent (“CuEq”) for a total of 1,353 million pounds (“Mlb”) of CuEq (733 Mlb of copper, 28 Mlb of cobalt, 929 thousand ounces of gold and 2 million ounces of silver) and an inferred resources of 477 Mt at 0.344% CuEq for a total of 3,619 Mlb of CuEq (1,945 Mlb of copper, 91 Mlb of cobalt, 2,328 thousand ounces of gold and 7,575 thousand ounces of silver). Further, the Company reported that the scandium potential for the Hat deposit is estimated to be 300 to 500 Mt at an average grade of 40 ppm (0.004%) Sc₂O₃. Additional details on the resource estimate and scandium potential are set forth below in the section titled “Hat Project”.

The Company intends to continue to explore its Hat Project with additional drilling programs. The goals of this exploration will be to expand and build the resources at the Hat Project to higher levels of confidence, to test, newly identified targets to the northwest and east of the Hat deposit, and to find the source of the system that created the Hat Deposit.

The Company also owns a ninety percent (90%) interest in its non-core Red Spring Copper-Silver-Gold Property (the “Red Springs Property”) located in the Omnimeca Mining District in British Columbia, Canada.

To date, the Company has not been able to identify a known body of commercial grade minerals on any of its mineral properties. The ability of the Company to realize the costs it has incurred to date on these properties is dependent on the Company being able to identify a commercial mineral body, to finance its development costs and to resolve any environmental, regulatory or other constraints which may hinder the successful development of the mineral properties. See “*Risk Factors*”.

Three-Year History

During the previous three (3) financial years ended, the Company’s activities have focused on raising and completing equity financings, extensive drilling at the Hat Project and completing a maiden resource estimate on the Hat Deposit at the Hat Project.

Financial Year Ended February 28, 2023

Exploration Programs at the Hat Project

During the financial year ended February 28, 2023, the Company’s exploration activities at the Hat Project consisted of commencing additional drilling as well as carrying out metallurgical testwork at the Hat Project.

In April 2022, the Company announced updated project data which included cobalt, palladium and scandium for all available drill holes.

In May 2022, the Company reconvened exploration at the Hat Project including further drilling and upgrading camp facilities for extra housing.

In August 2022, the Company announced the results of a detailed mineralogical study in regards to scandium. During bulk flotation testwork, 99.5% of scandium reported to the flotation tailings. Bulk flotation tails are used as the feed to the scandium recovery testwork. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated August 9, 2022.

In October 2022, the Company announced that the ongoing testwork program investigating the potential for scandium extraction and recovery has resulted in 89% scandium extraction from floatation tailings of Hat Deposit material. Supplementary copper flotation test work showed that 99.5% of the scandium associated with the gangue minerals reported to the flotation tailings. The scandium grade of the tailings from the flotation tests assayed 65 g/t. Subsequently, in February 2023, the Company announced 56% scandium recovery in its first attempt. Further recovery optimization is expected to increase the recovery. With this announcement, the Hat Copper, Gold, Cobalt property could be the first major source of scandium in North America. Additional details set forth in the Company's news release dated October 24, 2022.

Private Placement Financings

During June and July 2022, the Company issued 8,393,000 units at \$0.25 per unit and 3,233,304 flow-through units at \$0.30 per flow-through unit for total proceeds of \$3,068,241 (the "Summer 2022 Financing"). Each unit was comprised of one Common Share and one share purchase warrant (each, a "Summer 2022 Unit Warrant"), with each Summer 2022 Unit Warrant exercisable to purchase one additional Common Share at \$0.31 per Common Share for a period of two years. Each flow-through unit was comprised of one Common Share and one-half of one share purchase warrant (each whole warrant a "Summer 2022 FT Warrant"), with each whole Summer 2022 FT Warrant exercisable to purchase one additional Common Share at \$0.33 per Common Share for a period of two years. The Company paid commissions of \$28,770 and issued 95,900 finders' warrants, exercisable into one Common Share at the price of \$0.33 per share for a period of two years. The proceeds of the Summer 2022 Financing were used for exploration work on the Hat Project and general and administrative costs of the Company.

In December 2022, the Company issued 2,164,357 flow-through units at \$0.70 per flow-through unit for total proceeds of \$1,515,050 (the "December 2022 Financing"). Each flow-through unit was comprised of one Common Share and one-half of one share purchase warrant (each whole warrant a "December 2022 Unit Warrant"), with each whole December 2022 Warrant being exercisable to purchase one additional Common Share at \$0.80 per Common Share for a period of six (6) months from the date of grant and, thereafter, at \$1.20 per Common Share for a period of 18 months from the date of grant. The proceeds of the December 2022 Financing were used for exploration work on the Hat Project.

Corporate Updates

The Company granted the following stock options to its directors, officers and consultants:

- on October 12, 2022, the Company granted 3,165,000 options exercisable at a price of \$0.355 per Common Share for a period of five years from the date of grant; and
- on December 12, 2022, the Company granted a total of 250,000 options exercisable at a price of \$0.41 per Common Share for a period of five years from the date of grant.

On February 3, 2023, the Company announced the resignation of Mr. Charles Hugh Maddin as a director of the Company.

Financial Year Ended February 29, 2024

Exploration Programs at the Hat Project

During the financial year ended February 29, 2024, the Company's exploration program focused on carrying out diamond drilling at the Hat Project. The key results of its exploration program are set forth below.

In May 2023, the Company announced drill results of drill holes H038 to H043 of the 2021 drill campaign which were in parts re-assayed for quality assurance and quality control purposes. Drill Hole 38 intersected 440.3m of 0.08 g/t Au, 69.6 g/t Co, 0.11% and 31.9 g/t Sc (0.82% CuEq). Drill Hole 39 intersected 549.2m of 0.08 g/t Au, 63.3 g/t Co, 0.09% Cu and 29.8 g/t Sc (0.76% CuEq). Drill Hole 40 intersected 561.2m of 0.06 g/t Au, 64.6 g/t Co, 0.09% Cu, 31.0 g/t Sc (0.78% CuEq). Drill Hole 41 intersected 485.0m 0.1 g/t Au, 58.4 g/t Co, 0.13% Cu and 30.3 g/t Sc (0.81% CuEq). Drill Hole 42 intersected 179.0m of 0.07 g/t Au 71.6 g/t Co, 0.09% Cu and 29.8 g/t Sc (0.76% CuEq). Drill Hole 43 intersected 280.2 m of 0.07 g/t Au, 71.2 G/t Co, 0.12% Cu and 30.1 g/t Sc (0.79% CuEq). Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated May 8, 2023.

On June 1, 2023, the Company announced the results of the 2022 drill program, highlights include the drill hole 45 intersecting 459m of 0.09 g/t Au, 87.4 g/t Co, 0.15% Cu and 29.5 g/t Sc (0.92% CuEq), drill hole 46 intersecting 315.1m of 0.1 g/t Au, 108.8 g/t Co, 0.16% Cu and 23.8 g/t Sc (0.81CuEq), drill hole 47 intersecting 343.6m of 0.11 g/t Au, 73.9 g/t Co, 0.12% Cu, 30.0 g/t Sc (0.91% CuEq), drill hole 50 intersecting 278.1m of 0.11 g/t Au, 143.9 g/t Co, 0.21% Cu and 29.0 g/t Sc (0.99% CuEq) and drill hole 51 intersecting 313.4m of 0.06 g/t Au, 76.4 g/t Co, 0.11% Cu and 33.7 g/t Sc (0.96% CuEq). Additionally, drill hole 50 intersected 3.0m of 2,240.0 g/t Co. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated June 1, 2023.

In August 2023, a crew of archaeologists and archaeological technicians conducted field work to ensure the Company's drilling and exploration has no adverse effect on any physical evidence of archaeological finds. An interim archaeological assessment has reported no finds within certain proposed drill sites. The surveys included 553 shovel tests covering much of the Hat Project.

In September 2023, metallurgical studies demonstrated the recovery of scandium into a secondary phosphate product with a total scandium recovery of more than 90%. Metallurgical work is continuing to produce a final scandium product.

In October 2023, the Company announced a series of drill hole results, including:

- drill hole H049 returned values of 2,240 ppm over 3m, 1,460ppm over 1.2m and 774ppm over 7.2m, respectively. Other highlights include H052 with 506.6m of 0.18ppm Au, 116.4ppm Co, 0.2%Cu and 31.7ppm of Sc. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated October 10, 2023.
- drill holes H054 to H056, creating the "Buck Zone", an area within the Lisle deposit of more than 400m x 450m, showed higher grades for gold and cobalt, particularly H054 with over 143m assayed 0.43g/t Au, 134.6g/t Co, 0.36% Cu and 27.3g/t Sc. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated October 16, 2023.
- drill holes H057 to H059 and the extension of the Lisle deposit by an additional 120 x 120m. The highlight intercept of this group of drill holes is in H057 with assays of 0.78g/t Ag, 0.22g/t Au, 0.49% Cu and 0.33g/t Sc over 125.8m. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated October 24, 2023.

In January 2024, the Company announced additional results from its 2023 drill campaign. Drill holes H060 to H063 are extending the Lisle South zone for 360m, which entered into the Gold Rich Zone. The highlighted interval of this group of drill holes is in H063 with 0.21g/t gold over 405m. This interval includes the highest yet assayed gold drill sample of the project with 18.4g/t Au. In addition, cobalt strongly shows with 0.23% and copper assays 1.87%. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news releases dated January 16, 2024.

In February 2024, the Company announced the remaining results from its 2023 drill program from drill holes H064 to H071. These drill holes expanded on the higher gold values seen in previous holes, including

213.7m of 0.21g/t Au from near surface in DH064. At depth of 97 to 99m, elevated cobalt and copper values are observed again (584.5g/t Co and 1.38% Cu). DH066 assayed 0.34g/t Au over 586.0m from near surface. DH067 was directed northwesterly and returned remarkable 6.94% Cu and 8.29g/t Au over 4m. Drill holes H069 to H071 were drilled from the DH034 location. DH070 assayed 0.31g/t Au and 0.2% Cu over 133.4m. Consistent values of gold, copper, silver, cobalt and scandium are observed in all drill hole throughout the 2023 drill campaign. The drill tested area of the Lisle deposit extends about 1,465 x 1,360m. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news releases dated February 14, 2024 and February 26, 2024.

Private Placement Financings

On December 12, 2023, the Company issued 2,144,858 flow-through Common Shares pursuant to a private placement at a price of \$0.70 per Common Share for proceeds of \$1,501,401 (the "December 2023 Financing"). The proceeds of the December 2023 Financing were used for exploration work on its Hat Project.

Corporate Update

The Company granted the following stock options to its directors, officers and consultants:

- on April 13, 2023, the Company granted 3,000,000 options exercisable at \$0.415 per Common Share for a period of five years from the date of grant.
- on June 8, 2023, the Company granted 975,000 options exercisable at \$0.395 per Common Share for a period of five years from the date of grant.

On February 21, 2024, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Deepak Varshney and James E. Rainbird as directors of the Company. Concurrent with the appointments, Mr. Chris Cherry resigned as a director but remains Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

Financial Year Ended February 28, 2025

Exploration Programs at the Hat Project

On July 25, 2024, the Company announced a major milestone with its maiden mineral resource estimate consisting of an indicated resource of 150 Mt at 0.408% CuEq for a total of 1,353 Mlb of CuEq (733 Mlb of copper, 28 Mlb of cobalt, 929 thousand ounces of gold and 2 million ounces of silver) and an inferred resources of 477 Mt at 0.344% CuEq for a total of 3,619 Mlb of CuEq (1,945 Mlb of copper, 91 Mlb of cobalt, 2,328 thousand ounces of gold and 7,575 thousand ounces of silver). Further, the Company reported that the scandium potential for the Hat deposit is estimated to be 300 to 500 Mt at an average grade of 40 ppm (0.004%) Sc₂O₃. Additional details on the resource estimate and scandium potential are set forth below in the section titled "Hat Project".

In October 2024, the Company announced the first results of the 2024 drill program which included drill holes H072 to H074. Highlights include an interval of 62m in H072 of 1.12% Cu, 0.79 g/t Au, 173 g/t Co, 1.62 g/t Ag and 23.9 g/t Sc. H073 includes an interval of 109m with assay values of 0.29% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 83 g/t Co, 0.47 g/t Ag and 29.6 g/t Sc. H074 assayed 0.18%Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 82 g/t Co, 0.29 g/t Ag and 29 g/t Sc over 128m. These drill holes were directed towards a previously undrilled area which proved the block model from the mineral resource estimate and will support a higher level of confidence of grade in a follow up mineral resource estimate. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated October 16, 2024.

In February 2025, the company announced a series of results from its diamond drill program at the Hat Project:

- drill hole H075 with and interval of 435m assaying 0.15g/t Au, 0.21% Cu, 0.40 g/t Ag, 64.8 g/t Co and 27.2 g/t Sc. Drill hole H76 returned 0.49 g/t Au, 0.05% Cu, 0.57 g/t Ag, 47.6 g/t Co and 29.7 g/t

Sc over 72m. H077 assayed 0.2 g/t Au, 0.2% Cu, 0.18 g/t Ag, 98.1 g/t Co and 28.6 g/t Sc. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated February 5, 2025.

- drill holes H078 and H079, highlights include: H078 which assayed 1% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au, 1.61 g/t Ag, 141 g/t Co and 24.1 g/t Sc over an interval of 107m. H079 returned 0.95% Cu, 0.79 g/t Au, 1.25 g/t Ag, 77 g/t Co and 31.4 g/t Sc over an interval of 82m. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated February 25, 2025.

The drill program included drill testing the northwest of the Lisle zone which showed encouraging results with multiple intervals of copper, gold and associated metals. The results of the 2024 drill program will be included in the preliminary economic assessment that will contain an updated resource estimate.

Private Placement Financings

In October 2024, the Company issued 2,057,947 non-flow-through units at \$0.38 per non-flow-through units and 1,911,364 flow-through units at \$0.55 per flow-through units for total proceeds of \$1,833,270 (the "October 2024 Financing"). Each non-flow-through unit consisted of one Common Share of the Company and one share purchase warrant (a "October 2024 Unit Warrant"). Each October 2024 Unit Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.48 per Common Share for a period of six (6) months from the date of issue and thereafter at an exercise price of \$0.55 per Common Share for a period of 18-months from the date of issue. Each flow-through unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one-half share purchase warrant (each whole warrant a "October 2024 FT Warrant"), with each whole 2024 FT Warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.65 per Common Share for a period of two years. The proceeds of the October 2024 Financing were used for exploration work on the Hat Project and general working capital purposes.

In November 2024, the Company issued 104,816 non-flow-through units at \$0.38 per non-flow-through units and 8,389,583 flow-through shares at \$0.48 per flow through Common Shares for total proceeds of \$4,066,830 (the "November 2024 Financing"). Each non-flow-through unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one share purchase warrant, (a "November 2024 Unit Warrant"). Each November 2024 Unit Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.48 per Common Share for a period of six (6) months from the date of issue and thereafter at an exercise price of \$0.55 per Common Share for a period of 18-months from the date of issue. The Company paid \$100,000 in finders' fees and issued 256,935 finders' Common Shares at a price of \$0.39 in connection with the flow-through share issuance. The proceeds of the November 2024 Financing were used for exploration work on the Hat Project and working capital purposes.

In December 2024, the Company issued 463,160 units at \$0.38 per unit and 3,409,090 flow-through Common Shares pursuant to a private placement for proceeds of \$1,676,000 (the "December 2024 Financing"). Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one share purchase warrant (a "December 2024 Unit Warrant"). Each December 2024 Unit Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.48 per Common Share for a period of six (6) months from the date of issue and thereafter at an exercise price of \$0.55 per share for a period of 18 months from the date of issue. The Company paid \$37,500 in finders' fees and issued 111,441 finders' shares at a price of \$0.39 in connection with the flow-through share issuance. The proceeds of the December 2024 Financing were used for exploration work on the Hat Project and general working capital purposes.

Corporate Update

The Company granted the following stock options to its directors, officers and consultants:

- On May 7, 2024, the Company granted 2,830,000 options exercisable at \$0.49 per Common Share for a period of five years from the date of the grant.
- On June 21, 2024; the Company granted 1,235,000 options exercisable at \$0.375 per Common Share for a period of five years from the date of the grant.

- On February 19, 2025, Company granted 500,000 options to its directors, officers and consultants exercisable at \$0.51 per Common Share for a period of five years from the date of grant.

Subsequent to the Financial Year Ended February 28, 2025

Exploration Programs at the Hat Project

Subsequent to the financial year ended February 28, 2025, the Company's exploration work on the Hat Project focused on additional drilling to support the understanding of the mineralized systems, test newly identified targets and to find the source of the system that created the Hat Deposit.

On July 16, 2025, the Company announced an updated of its 2025 exploration program at the Hat Project, including the completion of 4,500 meters of diamond drilling across seven (7) new holes, with an average depth of approximately 665 meters.

On September 11, 2025, the company announced important High-Grade Copper and Gold Intercepts at the Hat Deposit, which included the following highlights:

- Drill hole H090 shows a long interval of mineralization of 241.8 meters (793.3 feet) with 0.15% CuEq within which are 68 m of 0.30% CuEq that includes 16.6 m of 0.76% CuEq.
- Drill hole H091 shows several intervals with elevated levels of %CuEq, of which 153m to 180 meters (27m/88.6 feet) carries 0.58% CuEq and a remarkable 5.26% CuEq over 1.2m (the latter being an outlier with 0.37% Cu, 6.43 g/t Au, 7.16g/t Ag and 230 g/t Co).
- Drill hole H092 showed numerous long intervals of high %CuEq including some near surface and others at depth.

The grades and intercepts reported from holes H090, H091, H092 confirm the high-grade nature of the mineralization within parts of the Lisle Zone and may be indicative of proximity to the "core" and possible "feeder" zone. The intercepts display consistent copper, gold and strong cobalt value, as well as consistent scandium mineralization, further reinforcing the Hat Deposit's potential as a important resource of strategic metals. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated September 11, 2025.

On October 1, 2025, the Company announced increased footprint at the Hat Deposit. Drill holes H093, H094, H095, and H096 have significantly expanded the mineralized zone, extending beyond the conceptual pit wall outlined in the initial mineral resource estimate. Some highlights include:

- Drill hole H093: 640.7m (2102.1 feet) from depth 16.3m to 657.0m with 0.34% CuEq including 133m with 1.03% CuEq (0.65% Cu and 0.4g/t Au).
- Drill hole H094: 510.0m (1673.3 feet) from 30m to 540.0m with 0.22% CuEq (0.11% Cu and 0.10g/t Au).
- Drill hole H095: 110m from 430.0 to 540.0 with 0.91% CuEq (0.50% Cu and 0.12g/t Au).
- Drill hole H096: 681.4m (2235.7 feet) from depth 38.6 m to 720.0m with 0.37% CuEq, including 71.0m with 1.01% CuEq (0.54% Cu and 0.51g/t Au).

Drill holes H093, H094, H095 and H096 are located in proximity to hole H092 and further explore the area of high metal values in an easternly extension of the main Lisle Zone. Additional details are set forth in the Company's news release dated October 1, 2025.

Private Placement Financings

In May 2025, the Company completed a flow-through private placement of 1,000,000 Common Shares at a price of \$0.75 per Common Share for proceeds of \$1,000,000 (the "May 2025 Financing"). Under the May 2025 Financing, the Company issued finders a total of 57,217 share purchase warrants at an exercise price of \$0.66 per Common Share. The proceeds of the May 2025 Financing were used for exploration work on the Hat Project.

Corporate Update

The Company granted the following stock options to its directors, officers and consultants:

- On March 31, 2025, the Company granted 1,900,000 options at an exercise price of \$0.80 per share expiring five years from the date of grant; and
- On October 23, 2025, the Company granted 2,400,000 options at an exercise price of \$0.80 per share expiring five years from the date of grant.

Significant Acquisitions

The Company did not complete any “significant acquisitions” during its most recently completed financial year that require the filing of a “business acquisition report” or other information pursuant to Part 8 of National Instrument 51-201 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

The Company is a mineral resource exploration and development company headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company focuses on identifying, acquiring and financing precious and base metal exploration projects across North America, with a strong emphasis on British Columbia. The Company enhances shareholder value through the acquisition and exploration of high-quality gold, copper, cobalt, scandium, and silver projects-collectively critical minerals-utilizing cutting-edge exploration techniques.

The Company’s core mineral project is its 100% owned Hat Project located in the Atlin Mining Division, roughly 50 kilometers northwest of Telegraph Creek, British Columbia. The Hat Project consists of 19 mineral claims. The Company is carrying on an ongoing drilling program on key target areas at the Hat Project. See “*Hat Project*” for additional information.

The Company’s non-core mineral project is the Red Springs Property located in the Omnimeca Mining District of British Columbia. The Company has a 90% interest in the Red Spring Property, which is comprised of six (6) mineral claims, totalling 4,224.34 hectares hosting copper, silver and gold.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The nature of the Company’s business requires specialized skills, knowledge and expertise in the areas of geology, implementation and exploration programs and environmental compliance. In addition to the specialized skills listed above, the Company also relies on staff with specialized knowledge of logistics and operations in the British Columbia region.

Competitive Conditions

The mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive, and the Company competes with numerous other mineral exploration and development companies to seek out and acquire mineral properties, obtain the resources necessary to identify mineral properties and conduct exploration and development on such properties and raise the capital necessary to fund its operations, many such competitors which have substantially greater resources than the Company. The Company’s ability to develop existing mineral properties, discover resources or reserves or acquire additional mineral properties in the future is dependent upon its ability and resources to evaluate and select suitable mineral properties and to consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment.

See “*Risk Factors – Competition.*” for additional information.

Cycles and Seasonality

The Company's business is subject to gold, copper and other metal price cycles. The marketability of gold, copper and other metals is also affected by worldwide economic cycles. The Company's business is not affected by seasonality.

Components and Economic Dependence

The Company's business is not substantially dependent on any particular sales or supply contracts.

Changes to Contracts

The Company's business is not expected to be materially affected in the current financial year by the renegotiation or termination of any contracts or sub-contracts.

Government Regulations

The Company will be required to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the exploration of minerals in the Province of British Columbia. The main agency that governs the exploration of minerals in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, is the Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals ("Ministry of Mining"). The Ministry of Mining manages the development of British Columbia's mineral resources, and implements policies and programs respecting their development while protecting the environment. In addition, the Ministry of Mining regulates and inspects the exploration and mineral production industries in British Columbia to protect workers, the public and the environment.

The material legislation applicable to the Company is the *Mineral Tenure Act*, as amended, administered by the Mineral Titles Branch of the Ministry of Mining, and the *Mines Act*, as well as the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code. The *Mineral Tenure Act* and its regulations govern the procedures involved in the location, recording and maintenance of mineral titles in British Columbia. The *Mineral Tenure Act* also governs the issuance of leases which are long term entitlements to minerals.

All mineral exploration activities carried out on a mineral claim or mining lease in British Columbia must be in compliance with the *Mines Act*. The *Mines Act* applies to all mines during exploration, development, construction, production, closure, reclamation and abandonment. It outlines the powers of the Chief Inspector of Mines, to inspect mines, the procedures for obtaining permits to commence work in, on or about a mine and other procedures to be observed at a mine. Additionally, the provisions of the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for mines in British Columbia contain standards for employment, occupational health and safety, accident investigation, work place conditions, protective equipment, training programs, and site supervision.

The Company is required to obtain permits for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanized disturbance. Reclamation bonds are generally required before final permit approval is granted. A separate permit is required for timber disturbance, if necessary, to carry out work programs.

The Hat Project is located within Crown lands. At the date of this Annual Information Form there are no known issues regarding legal access or obligations that must be met to retain the Hat Project.

Additional approvals and authorizations may be required from other government agencies, depending upon the nature and scope of the proposed exploration program. If the exploration activities require the falling of timber, then either a free use permit or a license to cut must be issued by the Ministry of Forests. Items such as waste approvals may be required from the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks if the proposed exploration activities are significantly large enough to warrant them. Waste approvals refer to the

disposal of rock materials removed from the earth which must be reclaimed. An environmental impact statement may be required.

Environmental

The Company's current exploration activities are conducted in British Columbia, Canada. Such activities are affected by varying degrees of governmental regulations relating to the mineral exploration industry. Changes in these regulations or shifts in political attitudes, within British Columbia and/or within the country of Canada, are beyond the Company's control and may adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company's current or future operations, including exploration and development activities on its mineral properties, require permits from various governmental authorities, and such operations are, and will be, governed by laws and regulations governing waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection and other matters. Compliance with these requirements may prove to be difficult and expensive.

The mineral exploration industry is subject to extensive and varying environmental regulations. Environmental regulations establish standards respecting health, safety and environmental matters and place restrictions on hazardous substances and waste resulting from well activities. In addition, environmental legislation may require certain mineral projects to be abandoned, and site reclaimed to the satisfaction of local authorities. The failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of removal or remedial obligations, and the issuance of injunctions limiting or prohibiting the Company's activities.

The Company currently owns or has an interest in, and has in the past owned or had interests in, and in the future, the Company may own or have an interest in, mineral properties that have been used over the years for mining operations. If mining products and other solid wastes have been previously disposed of on, or under, various properties owned or leased by the Company during the operating history of those properties, federal and state or provincial and other laws may require the Company to remove or remediate previously despised wastes or property contamination.

See "*Risk Factors – Environmental Regulations.*" for additional information.

Employees

As at February 28, 2025, the Company had 11 employees and consultants.

Foreign Operations

The Company currently does not conduct any foreign operations. The Company's operations are focused in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

Bankruptcy and Similar Procedures

The Company has not had any bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings or any voluntary bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings within the three (3) most recently completed financial years and does not anticipate having any such proceedings, and no such proceedings are proposed, during the current financial year.

Reorganization

There are no material reorganizations of the Company within the three (3) most recently completed financial years or proposed for the current financial year.

Social or Environmental Policies

The Company is committed to carrying out all of its activities in an ethical manner that prioritizes health and safety, recognizes the concerns of indigenous peoples, communities, local stakeholders and preserves the natural environment.

The Company ensures that all employees are trained and instructed in their assigned tasks and that safety procedures are followed at all times. The importance of ethical behaviour and preservation of the natural environment is stressed to all employees and contractors, and all are charged with monitoring operations to ensure they are being carried out in an environmentally friendly manner.

HAT PROJECT

To satisfy the reporting requirements of National Instrument 51-102F2 – *Annual Information Form* (“Form 51-102F2”) with respect to the Company’s material mineral property, the Company has opted, as permitted by Form 51-102F2, to reproduce the executive summary from the Hat Project Technical Report to incorporate by reference the Hat Project Technical Report into this Annual Information Form.

The following is the summary section from the Hat Project Technical Report prepared and signed by Willaim J. Lewis, B.Sc., P. Geo., Chitrali Sarkar, M.Sc., P. Geo., and EUR ING Andrew Carter BSc, CEng, MIMMM QMR, MSAIMM, SME (collectively, the “Qualified Persons”). The full text of the Hat Project Technical Report is available for viewing under the Company’s profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and is incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form. See “Introductory Notes – Documents Incorporated by Reference” for additional information.

Hat Project Technical Report – Summary

1.1. General

Doubleview Gold Corp. (the “Company”) has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to conduct an independent mineral resource estimate (“MRE”) for the Hat Deposit Project (“Hat Project” or the “Project”) in the Province of British Columbia (“BC”), Canada, and to compile a Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report disclosing the results of the MRE.

The MRE was completed by Micon, with input from the geological personnel of Doubleview. Micon’s Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (“EGBC”) Permit to Practice Number is 1001528.

William Lewis, P.Geo. and Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo., who are independent of Doubleview and are Qualified Persons (QPs) within the meaning of NI 43-101, are responsible for the mineral resource estimate disclosed in this report.

A site visit was conducted from July 20 to July 23, 2024, by Mr. Lewis to independently verify the geology, mineralogy, drilling program results and the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (“QA/QC”) programs at the Hat Project.

In conducting the mineral resource estimate, Micon’s QPs used the following guidelines, published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”):

- The CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves, adopted by the CIM council on May 10, 2014.
- The CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019.

This report discloses technical information, the presentation of which requires the QPs to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages that inherently involve a degree of rounding and, consequently, introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QPs do not consider them to be material.

The conclusions and recommendations of this report reflect the QP's best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. Micon and the QPs reserve the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

This report is intended to be used by Doubleview, subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits Doubleview to file this report as a Technical Report on SEDAR (www.sedarplus.ca) pursuant to provincial securities legislation, or with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in the United States.

Neither Micon nor the individual QPs have, nor have they previously had, any material interest in Doubleview or related entities. The relationship with Doubleview is solely a professional association between the client and the independent consultants. This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

Micon and the QPs are pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Doubleview management, personnel and consulting field staff, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

This report supersedes and replaces all prior Technical Reports written for the Hat Project.

1.2. Property Description, Location and Ownership

The Hat Project is located in the Atlin Mining Division, BC, and is wholly owned by Doubleview. The Hat property is located north of Hatchau Lake, 95 km southwest of Dease Lake and 40 km north of Telegraph Creek.

The Hat property is comprised of 10 contiguous mineral tenures which total 5,214 hectares ("ha"). The centre of the mineral tenures is located at about 345211 East, 6453290 North of Zone 9 of the UTM grid or at 131° 35' West and 58° 12' North on the NTS map sheets 104J-012, -013, -022, -023.

Doubleview acquired the Hat Project in 2011, by signing an option agreement with the original owners. Following the signing of the option agreement, in 2011, 2013 and 2018, Doubleview staked additional claims adjacent to the original claims, using the online staking platform "Mineral Titles Online in BC" implemented by the province in 2005. The conditions of the option agreement were fulfilled in 2017, at which time ownership was transferred to Doubleview. The Hat property carries a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty (NSR), payable upon commencement of commercial production.

1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructure

Personnel and freight destined for the Hat property are usually transferred through Whitehorse in the Yukon Territories or Smithers/Terrace, BC, through Dease Lake, and are mobilized via a helicopter from a landing area called "Km6" on the Golden Bear Mine Road (also called Muddy Lake Road), which turns off the Telegraph Creek Road at about 81 km from Dease Lake.

Helicopters transfer all personnel and necessities from the landing area to the temporary camp located on the property. Apart from the temporary camp, which can house a small crew for one drill rig and supporting camp personnel, there are no amenities on the property. The temporary camp comprises several wooden structures, including a cookhouse, washhouse, bunkhouses, office, a first aid station and a core shack. Electric power is generated on site with a generator. Core processing facilities, including logging tables, a core photography table and core saws, are located close to the camp. Paths suitable for use by ATVs connect the camp and the drill sites. The helicopter is used for moving the drill to new sites and for transporting core. Personnel may be moved to a drill site via the helicopter, if the site is remote or difficult to access via ATV.

The Hat Project property is situated in northwestern British Columbia with a typical mountainous forest climate regime where temperatures vary between -25°C and 30°C. The district experiences short warm summers and cold winters, with occasional warm spells. Winter snowpack is normally in excess of one and one-half metres. Annual precipitation is about 300 mm. Exploration work can be conducted year-round, but is primarily conducted from April through November, due to the challenges faced when conducting winter programs.

The Hat property is located on the western side of the Interior Plateau physiographic province of the Canadian Cordillera, near the transition from the relatively subdued topography of the Interior to the rugged Coast Ranges. Elevations rise from 675 masl to about 1300 masl, with the southern parts of the mineral tenures featuring a steep slope from the valley to about 900 m. From this point to the northern elevations, the slopes are gentle and cover the majority of the Hat Project and the centre of recent exploration work.

Several small streams flow across the property and drain into Hatchau Lake and the Hackett River, and there are a few small ponds located on the property.

The Hat property is entirely forested, but with very little merchantable timber. The valley bottom is wooded with cottonwood, alder, birch and swamp spruce trees. The south facing slope is largely covered by poplar trees and spruce, whereas upper slopes have patchy growth of evergreens, both spruce and hemlock. Pine and fir are present but not abundant. Areas of poorly drained, swampy ground, some of which are underlain by permafrost, have thick and tangled growth of willow.

Northwestern BC lacks major infrastructure, due to a small population scattered in a few small towns. Dease Lake, a community of approximately 300, is located along Highway 37, about 95 km northeast of the Hat Project. The town has all main amenities, such as hotels, a general store, post office and a small hospital. The small community of Telegraph Creek has a population of about 100 and is located about 40 km to the southeast.

1.4 History

The earliest recorded mineral exploration activity in the Hat Project area was conducted in 1963 by an independent prospector from Ontario, who reported the discovery of strong gold values near the eastern side of the present Hat property.

In 1964, Newmont Mining Corp. (“Newmont”) located a large high intensity magnetic anomaly (by airborne methods) in the present Hat Project area, but not much else is known about the Newmont work.

From 1969 to 1970, Colorado Corporation (“Colorado Corp.”) owned the Pat claims, which represented the eastern portion of a group of claims known as the Go group or Skyline project and conducted the first comprehensive exploration program of note. Reconnaissance style soil geochemical samples were collected north of Hatchau Lake, following up on favourable bedrock mineralization in the Big Creek area. The results showed background and anomalous Cu values but no significant Pb, Zn or Mo assays. The showing along Big Creek, contained chalcopyrite and magnetite.

During the following year, Skyline Explorations Ltd. (“Skyline”) changed the claims into the OH claims and explored the area with reconnaissance style soil geochemical samples, collected just north and west of Hatchau Lake. Chalcopyrite mineralization near the diorite – volcanic contact, in the southwestern corner of the modern Hat Project, was observed. Some Cu-Mo soil anomalies were identified.

In 1976, United Cambridge Mines Ltd. (“United Cambridge”) commenced prospecting, sampling, geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling programs in all parts of the Hackett River valley, including Big Creek. Several prominent areas of iron staining that had been explored in the early 1970s were re-examined. The adjacent Star property that was later explored by Prosper Mines Ltd. 1 (“Prosper Mines”) was discovered. The Hoey discovery area was hand-trenched and chip sampled. Management of United Cambridge subsequently was transferred from Vancouver to Calgary, and it undertook no further effective exploration work.

From 1978 to 1980, Utah Mines Ltd. (“Utah Mines”) staked the Ski claims. Over the years, extensive soil sampling programs, induced polarization and ground magnetics surveys, detailed geologic mapping and bulldozer trenching were conducted. Copper values of the soil samples in anomalous zones ranged from 300 to 3,000 ppm, with a maximum value of 0.5%. Due to depressed metal prices, Utah Mines dropped the claims.

In 1985, United Cambridge re-staked the claims under the name Moon claims. Again, programs of soil and rock sampling were conducted, with analyses not only of copper, but also gold, molybdenum, lead, zinc, silver, cobalt, arsenic and antimony. The following year, prospecting at the historic showings (‘E’ Gossan Creek, Hoey and “D” showings) resulted in soil or talus fine samples, silt samples and rock samples.

In 1987, airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were flown. The magnetic survey showed a strong response over most of the northern half of the property. In the south, the quiet response was believed to probably reflect sedimentary rock. The VLF-EM was assumed to show geologic structures or sulphides. In 1988, further geochemical surveys were conducted to define drill targets. Trenching was proposed around the northern shore area of Hatchau Lake. The proposal for trenching in this area was rejected and a Heritage Resource Impact assessment was undertaken. The resulting report outlined areas of high, medium and low potential for archaeological sites. No new archaeological sites were recorded during the assessment, and all revisited sites were found to be in the same condition as in 1980, when they were first recorded.

In 1990, the Moon claims were re-staked for United Cambridge. Brief rock geochemical sampling and prospecting was carried out. The claims expired in 1992.

In 1994, Erik Ostensoe and Thomas E. Lisle, as co-owners, staked what is now known as the Hat Project. The claims carried the names Hat and Bob (numbered 1 through 4 respectively). In the following decades, the two prospected, sampled and mapped systematically from the two southern showings ‘Gossan’ and ‘Hoey’ towards the north. By 2008, the potential for a porphyry copper-gold deposit was recognized by the co-owners who had been trying to attract financing and other types of participation by mining companies. In 2011, the Company optioned the Hat claims from Ostensoe and Lisle. Besides the two co-owners, Dr. Bob Seraphim became a beneficiary of the option agreement.

1.5 Geological Setting and Mineralization

1.5.1 Regional Geology

The Hat Project is located in the north flank of the Stikine Arch part of the Intermontane Physiographic Province of the Canadian Cordillera, close to the east side of the Coast Crystalline Intrusions of the Insular and Coastal Physiographic sub-Province. The so-called “Arch” is a structural feature imposed on regional geological terrain, also known as “Stikinia”, that comprises Triassic-Jurassic age volcanic, sedimentary and volcanoclastic formations. Granitic, mafic and ultramafic plutons occur throughout Stikinia, accompanied by Tertiary-age volcanic edifices. Regional geological features with geographic expressions include imbricated north-south oriented fault structures that can be traced over tens, even hundreds, of kilometres.

The Hat Project is located in a complex of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks that have not been age-dated but are believed to be members of the Upper Triassic-age Stuhini Group, a formation that, elsewhere in the district, is host to important porphyry-style and other significant mineral deposits, including the Red Chris, Schaft Creek and, likely, Seabridge’s KSM-Iron Cap-Mitchell and Kerr deposits and Pretium’s (now Newmont’s) Brucejack mine. Stuhini formation volcanoclastic bedded rocks of andesitic composition underlie the Hat property. Members include both air-fall and flow-type units and all are at least mildly affected by low grade regional metamorphism. Intrusive bodies include dioritic to gabbroic units of unknown distribution, and dark, andesitic to basaltic dykes that may be related to Tertiary volcanism in nearby areas.

The Hat Project is situated immediately south of, and in part, is underlain by, basaltic flows of the broad Level Mountain volcanic edifice.

1.5.2 Property Geology

Outcroppings on the property are sparse, with the best exposures being found in the margins of stream channels. Large areas of the property are covered by swamps and willow thickets, without rock exposures. Principal rock units are assigned to the Upper Triassic age Stuhini Group of very variable mixed tuffaceous and volcanoclastic units. The Stuhini Group is vaguely analogous to the Nicola and Takla Groups of rocks of similar age and composition that, elsewhere in British Columbia, are host to important copper and other mineral deposits.

The southeastern portion of the Hat property comprises brown and black, sandy textured, thin-to coarse-bedded argillite and wackes, whereas much of the remainder is tuffaceous to massive andesite. The greater part of diamond drilling has been directed to the Lisle zone discovery area, where chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization occurs with magnetite in chloritized andesite and coarse-to medium-grained gabbro and in zones of transition from one rock type to the other. Fracturing is common and appears to be related to one or more strong northwest-trending fault structures.

1.5.3 Mineralization

The principal minerals of economic interest are chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite. All occur in both the tuffaceous meta-andesite formations and in gabbro. Gold values occur with copper in the apparent ratio of about 0.9 g/t gold to 1.0% copper. Free gold has not been observed. Chalcopyrite is brassy yellow, varies from very fine-textured to medium-coarse grained and may occur closely mixed with pyrite or, often, in centimetre wide and wider bands, without associated sulphides. A portion of the copper values are located by analysis in sheared dark andesite, in which sulphide (or other) metallic minerals are obscure. Pyrite distribution is erratic: sometimes as thick (up to 40 cm) bands of solid pyrite, and elsewhere as intergrowths with chalcopyrite. Magnetite similarly varies, from disseminations in weakly metamorphosed andesite to strong, almost solid, sections, measurable in tens of centimetres, in chloritized and/or epidotized andesite, and as a substantial component of gabbro.

Although gold and copper are the metals of principal interest, other metals, including silver, cobalt, scandium and platinum group metals, are also present. Doubleview has noted that scandium is present within the Hat deposit. However, at this time, scandium is only noted as a potential economic mineral, as it is believed that the scandium could be recovered using secondary processing methods, for which the metallurgical test work remains to be undertaken.

1.6 Exploration and Drilling Programs

In 2011, on behalf of Doubleview, a program of MMI soil geochemical sampling was conducted. In 2013, a ground induced polarization (IP) survey was conducted, confirming the historic ground IP surveys by Utah Mines. In the same year, diamond drilling was started with 11 holes totalling 2,581.3 m being drilled. During the following years, until 2016, additional drilling programs took place. In 2018, Doubleview signed an option agreement with Hudbay Minerals Canada Ltd. ("Hudbay"). In 2018, Hudbay conducted ground IP, soil sampling, re-logged existing core and took quarter core samples. The ground IP resulted in a three-dimensional interpretation which helped guide the ensuing drill programs. In 2019, Hudbay terminated the option agreement with Doubleview. In every subsequent year, Doubleview has continued conduct drilling programs.

Most of the drilling at the Hat deposit has been directed to the so-called Lisle Zone where, in early 2014, a significant gold-copper alkalic porphyry-type discovery was announced. Follow-up drilling between 2014 to 2016 and 2019 to 2023 indicates that the Lisle Zone has approximate dimensions of 2.7 km in the east-west direction, and 1.7 km in the north-south direction. Thickness has not been reliably determined and nor has the general outline of the mineralization. Diamond drilling to date totals 31,271 metres in 71 drill holes.

1.7 Metallurgical Test Work

Doubleview commissioned Coffey Geotechnics Ltd. (“Coffey Geotechnics”), a Tetra Tech Company (“Tetra Tech”), to specify and direct quantitative mineralogical and metallurgical test work aimed at establishing the extractability of copper (“Cu”), cobalt (“Co”), gold and palladium (“Pd”) from mineralogical materials from the Hat Copper Porphyry, particularly the extractability of Co for its potential inclusion in the calculation of the Cu equivalent grade. The metallurgical test work program was conducted by Sepro Laboratories (formerly known as Met-Solve Laboratories Inc), Langley, BC under the direction of Tetra Tech.

1.7.1 Metallurgical

Tetra Tech specified a preliminary batch flotation test work program, which was aimed at producing a high-gold, low-cobalt-copper concentrate and a low-gold, high-cobalt-pyrite concentrate. The test work also involved the selection of appropriate sample intervals from the drill core assay database provided by Doubleview and providing sample compositing instructions to the laboratory. Summary head grade information for the composite sample prepared for the test work is shown in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1
Head Grade of Key Elements**

Cu (%)	Co (g/t)	Fe (%)	S Total (%)
0.22	199	11.5	2.4

Key: % = percent, Fe = Iron, g/t = grams per tonne, S = Sulphur.
Table supplied by Tetra Tech.

The test work was conducted by Met-Solve Laboratories of Langley BC on a single composite sample and comprised:

- Head assays.
- Gravity concentration.
- Rougher flotation tests.
- Cleaner flotation tests.

1.7.2 Initial Results of Gravity and Flotation Test Work

The overall results of the initial test work program and metallurgical extraction characteristics are indicated in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2
Hat Summary Gravity and Flotation Results – Indicated Grades and Recoveries**

Sample	Metal	Grade		Recovery (%)	
		Gravity Tails	Composite	Gravity Tails	Composite
Head	Cu (%)	0.20	0.21	---	---
	Co (ppm)	132	131	---	---
	Au(g/t)	0.36	0.32	---	---
Gravity Concentrate	Au(g/t)	11	---	11	---
Copper Concentrates	Cu (%)	27	14	81	76
	Co (ppm)	470	1,160	19	26
	Au(g/t)	7	12	54	64
Pyrite Concentrate	Cu (%)	0.1	0.1	5.0	6.0
	Co (ppm)	2,620	2,530	49	48
	Au(g/t)	3	3	21	23
The Combined Concentrates	Cu (%)	---	---	86	82

Co (ppm)	---	---	68	74
Au(g/t)	---	---	86	87

Table supplied by Tetra Tech.

1.7.3 Scandium

The initial test work and analysis also showed that geologic materials derived from the Hat Project contained scandium at elevated levels, above those normally associated with crustal rocks. Test work also showed that most of the scandium reported to the flotation tailings. Supplementary test work focused on the treatment of flotation tailings for the recovery of scandium into an intermediate product suitable as feedstock for a scandium recovery process.

Scandium was recovered from flotation tailings material by extraction in sulphate media at elevated temperatures, followed by removal of metals by stagewise precipitation as hydroxides or phosphates. Results for the most recent test RQ510 are shown in Table 1.3.

**Table 1.3
Hat Project Scandium Recovery Data**

Element	H.G. (ppm)	Recoveries				Metal Balance
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	
Sc	10.30	9.10%	0.00%	89.15%	9.71%	107.96%
Al	10,800	2.97%	0.00%	86.19%	13.81%	102.97%
Fe	24,750	94.34%	0.00%	5.20%	5.02%	100.00%

Table supplied by Tetra Tech.

1.7.4 Metallurgical Recoveries

The initial metallurgical test work showed that the recoveries indicated in Table 1.4 below can be achieved. Except for scandium, these are the recovery factors recommended for the purposes of calculating the copper equivalent grade. It is recommended that scandium values be excluded until such time as economic production of scandium trioxide or alternative product from Hat materials has been demonstrated.

Table 1.4 Preliminary Recovery Data

Element	Overall Recovery (%)
Copper	84
Cobalt	78
Gold	89
Silver	68
Scandium	88*

*Estimated from initial precipitation data.

Table supplied by Tetra Tech.

1.7.5 Conclusions

The objectives of the preliminary metallurgical test work program were achieved, demonstrating the recoverability of cobalt and justifying the inclusion of cobalt in the calculation of copper equivalent grade.

The flotation test work was conducted under standard conditions, using conventional grinds and reagents. It should be possible to demonstrate improvement in selectivity, recovery and grade with further optimisation and development.

Recovery of scandium has the potential to add significant value. Test work to date has demonstrated that scandium can be separated into an intermediate product suitable as feed to a scandium recovery process. Future test work will focus on the recovery of scandium to a saleable product such as a carbonate, oxide or phosphate.

1.8 Hat Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate

The MRE contained in this Technical Report is the initial MRE for the Hat Project. The MRE was completed by Micon, with input from the geological personnel of Doubleview.

1.8.1 Methodology

The mineralized wireframe models for the Hat Project were prepared using LeapFrog GEO v.2023.2.1 (LeapFrog). Wireframe modelling included the construction of a single mineralized domain, constrained to the extents of the deposit-scale Cu-Au-Ag porphyry unit and capped by overburden, as found in the core-logging information. Geostatistical analyses were carried out using Datamine Snowden Supervisor v.8.15.0.3 (Supervisor). The estimation, block model and grade interpolation, were prepared using LeapFrog EDGE v.2023.2.1 (LeapFrog). Resource-level potentially mineable open pit shapes were created using Datamine Studio Maxi Pit 1.5.16 (Datamine).

The main steps in the methodology were as follows:

- Compiling and validating the diamond drill hole databases used for mineral resource estimation. Calculation of the CuEq (in %) to be used as the basis for domaining the mineralized zone.
- Interpretation of the mineralized domain, based on lithological and assay information.
- Capping of outlier values and compositing the database, for the purpose of geostatistical analysis, and performing variography.
- Generating the block model and grade interpolation.
- Validating the criteria for mineral resource classification.
- Assessing the mineral resources with “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” by selecting appropriate cut-off grades and producing a reasonable “resource-level” optimized pit-shell.
- Generating a Mineral Resource Estimate statement.
- Assessing and identifying the factors that could affect the mineral resource estimate.

1.8.2 Resource Database and Wireframing

1.8.2.1 Database

The database consists of 71 diamond drill holes, totalling 31,273.88 m of drill metreage and including 13,961 sample intervals. The database includes validated location, survey and assay results. Drill hole H048, which was drilled during 2022, was abandoned after 27 m and is not included in the Project database. Collar and survey information for 70 drill holes is available in the Project database. The database also includes lithological descriptions taken from drill core logs. However, valid down-hole survey information is missing from 34 drill holes. The database covers the strike length of the mineralized domain with variable drill hole coverage.

1.8.2.2 Topography

The Project topography was provided by Doubleview as a digital terrain model (DTM) in DXF format. The topography was used to clip the overburden zone and the mineralized wireframe (as applicable) to the surface.

1.8.2.3 Mineralized Wireframe

Micon's QPs have outlined the mineralized domain using Leapfrog software. A preliminary CuEq cut-off grade of 0.1% was considered to construct the wireframe. Internal dilutions below 0.1% CuEq have been considered as the deposit is categorized as a polymetallic Cu, Co, Au and Ag porphyry. An overburden zone was identified at surface, using the lithological information available.

No significant oxidation zone could be identified, and the entire interpreted wireframe has been considered as a single mineralized domain.

Five fault planes have been identified by Doubleview's geologists as passing through the mineralized zones for Hat Deposit. The planes are northwest oriented and dipping vertically below surface. There is some speculation that the faults might influence the disposition of the mineralization. However, there is insufficient structural information available at this time to confirm this speculation and, as a result, the faults have not been considered to have any influence in the current MRE.

1.8.3 Capping Outliers, Compositing, and Variography

1.8.3.1 Capping Outlier Values

The Cu, Co, Au and Ag raw assay values were analyzed to determine outlier values which could bias the estimation process. The outlier values were identified for all four elements using Supervisor software. Log probability and Cumulative Metal Plots have also been analyzed.

The capping grade used for Cu, Co, Au and Ag are 48,000 g/t, 1,135 g/t, 4.70 g/t and 15 g/t, respectively.

1.8.3.2 Compositing Capped Values

The intercepts within the identified mineralized zone were then composited to 2 m equal length intervals using capped Cu, Co, Au and Ag assays.

1.8.3.3 Variography

The spatial distribution of Cu, Co, Ag and Ag was evaluated through variographic analysis for the mineralized domain. Spherical variograms were modelled by Doubleview and were validated by Micon's QPs, prior to using them as search criteria for the resource block model.

All variographic analyses and modelling were performed in Datamine Studio RM Software. Primary directions and orientations of the variograms were observed in the data and visually in 3D space. These orientations were then examined statistically within the zone, to ensure that they represented the best possible fit of the geology and grade continuity.

1.8.4 Rock Density

A total of 208 samples were collected by Doubleview for density measurement, covering 16 drill holes for the Hat Project. An average density of 2.9 gm/cm³ has been considered for the mineralized zone. Although an overburden layer has been identified geologically, no density difference was considered between the overburden and mineralized zone at this time. Moreover, no significant oxidized zone exists for the mineralized area of Hat Project.

1.8.5 Block Model and Grade Interpolation

1.8.5.1 Block Model

A block model was constructed to represent the volume and attributes of rock density and grade within the mineralized zones for the Hat Project.

1.8.5.2 Search Strategy and Interpolation

The set of search parameters derived from the variographic analysis were used to interpolate the capped composite grades within the mineralized zone. The interpolation was performed by Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Leapfrog Edge Software.

All four elements, Cu, Co, Au and Ag, have been estimated individually within the block model. Three passes have been used to interpolate the Cu grades into the blocks contained within the mineralized zone. However, an additional pass (P4) has been used to interpolate Co, Au and Ag, in order to inform all the blocks with all four elements.

CuEq in % has been calculated using the formula noted below, for input (composites) and output (blocks).

$$\text{CuEq in \%} = ([\text{Ag grade_g/t}] * 24 * 0.68 / 31.1035 + [\text{Au grade_g/t}] * 1900 * 89 / 31.1035 + 0.0001 * [\text{Co grade_g/t}] * 22 * 0.78 * 22.0462 + 0.0001 * [\text{Cu grade_g/t}] * 4 * 0.84 * 22.0462) / (4 * 22.0462 * 0.84).$$

The resource block model was validated using a variety of methods, including visual inspection of the model grades and grade distributions, compared to the informing raw samples, statistical comparisons of informing composites to the model, and swath plots to compare the grade distribution along easting, northing and vertical directions.

1.8.6 Mineral Resources Estimate

1.8.6.1 Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction

The CIM Standards require that an estimated mineral resource must have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The mineral resource discussed herein has been constrained by reasonable mining shapes, using economic assumptions appropriate for an open pit mining scenario. The potential mining shapes are preliminary and conceptual in nature.

For the Hat Project, a pit-shell was optimized based on CuEq values calculated using a set of economic parameters, depending on the material and the mining method. The calculated economic cut-off grade of 0.14% CuEq is considered to meet the criterion of potentially economic extraction. However, Doubleview has used an open pit cut-off grade of 0.20% CuEq to report the initial base-case mineral resources in order to clearly demonstrate that the mineral resources meet the criterion for potential economic extraction.

Table 1.5 summarizes the economic parameters used to calculate the CuEq cut-off grade.

Table 1.5
Economic Parameters used to Calculate the CuEq Cut-Off Grade

Description	Values
Au price US\$/oz	1,900
Ag price US\$/oz	24
Cu price U\$/lb	4
Co price U\$/lb	22
Au recovery	89.0%
Ag recovery	68.0%

Cu recovery	84.0%
Co recovery	78.0%
Mining Deposit U\$/t (OP)	2.5
Processing Cost U\$/t	6
G&A Cost U\$/t	2

1.8.6.2 Mineral Resource Classification

Micon's QP have classified the mineral resource for Hat Project in the Indicated and Inferred categories. No measured resources are considered at this time, primarily due to:

- A circular drilling pattern around each drill pad leading to an uneven distribution of sample points with depth.
- Missing survey records for 39% of drill data.
- No core recovery information for 22% of drill data.

Micon's QPs have reviewed the distribution and continuity of the potentially economically extractable material for the current MRE. The QPs have initially identified the Indicated Resources as those blocks having a CuEq grade $\geq 0.14\%$, which are informed by samples within 85 m distance, estimated by at least three drill holes, having kriged efficiency ≥ 0.4 and those blocks estimated during P1 of the interpolation process. This was further refined visually in order to downgrade or upgrade those blocks that would otherwise have created a "Spotted Dog" effect.

1.8.6.3 Mineral Resource Estimate

The MRE for the Hat Project is summarized in Table 1.6. The MRE has an effective date of July 17, 2024. The QPs have classified the initial MRE as Indicated and Inferred mineral resources, based on data density, search ellipse criteria, interpolation parameters and other items discussed previously. The 2024 Hat MRE is considered to be a reasonable representation of the mineral resources for the Hat Project, based on the currently available data and geological knowledge.

1.8.7 Mineral Resources Grade Sensitivity Analysis

Table 1.7 shows the cut-off grade sensitivity analysis for CuEq for the Hat Project MRE. The reader should be cautioned that the figures provided in Table 1.3 should not be interpreted as a mineral resource statement. Micon's QP have reviewed the MRE cut-off grades used in the sensitivity analysis, and it is the opinion of the QPs that they meet the test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at varying prices of metals and the other underlying parameters used to calculate the cut-off grade.

**Table 1.6
Hat Deposit MRE Based on a 0.2% CuEq Cut-Off**

Open Pit Model Hat	Resource Category	Tonnage	Average Grade					Metal Content				
			CuEq	Cu	Co	Au	Ag	CuEq	Cu	Co	Au	Ag
			Mt	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	million lb	million lb	million lb	thousand oz
In Pit	Indicated	150	0.408	0.221	0.008	0.19	0.42	1,353	733	28	929	2,045
	Inferred	477	0.344	0.185	0.009	0.15	0.49	3,619	1,945	91	2,328	7,575

Notes:

1. The effective date of the MRE is 17 July 2024.
2. The Mineral Resources Estimate has been stated using a CuEq cut-off grade for comparison purposes with Doubleview's previous statements. The CuEq value is primarily driven by the prices of associated minerals. Micon's QPs recommend that future resource estimates are completed using an NSR calculation.
3. William Lewis P. Geo., and Chitrani Sarkar M.Sc., P. Geo., of Micon are the QP's responsible for the MRE, as defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").
4. The mineral resources disclosed in this report were estimated using the CIM standards for mineral resource and reserve definitions and the CIM best practice guidelines for resource estimation.
5. The mineral resources reported are contained within the boundaries of a pit-shell derived from the open pit optimizer, assuming surface mining methods with an overall slope angle of 45 degrees and with the original block model re-blocked to 20m x 20m x 20m. Mineralized blocks outside of the pit-shell are not considered to be part of the MRE.
6. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Geological modelling and the MRE have been completed using Leapfrog Geo and Edge Software.
8. An open pit cut-off grade of 0.14% CuEq was calculated for the MRE, using a gold price of US\$1,900/oz, a silver price of US\$24/oz, a copper price of US\$4/lb and a cobalt price of US\$22/lb; mining costs US\$2.5/t, processing cost US\$6/t and G&A cost of US\$2/t; gold recovery of 89%, silver recovery of 68%, copper recovery of 84% and cobalt recovery of 78%. However, to further fulfill the criterion for an MRE to meet the definition of potentially economic extraction, Doubleview has used an open pit cut-off grade of 0.20% CuEq to report the initial base-case mineral resources.
9. EUR ING Andrew Carter B.Sc. CEng. MIMMM, MSAIMM SME of Coffey, Tetra Tech has reviewed the metallurgical test work and is the QP responsible for metallurgical recoveries and processing costs.
10. The MRE has been classified according to CIM definitions of Indicated and Inferred Resources. There are no measured Resources, at this time. The Mineral Resource classification has been visually reviewed to eliminate any "Spotted Dog" effect, commonly seen in computer-generated models.
11. Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation was used with a single block size of 10m x 10m x 10m.
12. The mineral resource results are presented in-situ within the optimized pit. Mineralized material outside the pit has not been considered as part of the current MRE.
13. The tonnes and metal contents are rounded to reflect that the numbers are an estimate and any discrepancies in the totals are due to the rounding effects.

Table 1.7
Grade Sensitivity Analysis at Different CuEq (%) Cut-Off Grades for Hat Project

Open Pit Model Hat	Resource Category	CuEq cut-off grade	Cumulative Tonnage	Weighted Average Value					Cumulative Material Content				
				CuEq	Cu	Co	Au	Ag	CuEq	Cu	Co	Au	Ag
				%	Mt	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	million lb	million lb	million lb
In Pit	Indicated	0.1	217.17	0.33	0.172	0.008	0.16	0.37	1,576	824	38	1,086	2,591
		0.12	205.60	0.34	0.180	0.008	0.16	0.38	1,547	814	36	1,067	2,515
		0.14	192.39	0.36	0.188	0.008	0.17	0.39	1,509	799	34	1,040	2,417
		0.16	178.31	0.37	0.198	0.008	0.18	0.40	1,463	780	32	1,008	2,300
		0.18	164.32	0.39	0.209	0.008	0.18	0.41	1,410	758	30	971	2,179
		0.2	150.49	0.41	0.221	0.008	0.19	0.42	1,353	733	28	929	2,045
		0.3	92.83	0.51	0.285	0.009	0.24	0.48	1,039	584	18	707	1,421
		0.4	55.91	0.61	0.354	0.009	0.28	0.53	758	437	12	510	960
		0.5	34.27	0.72	0.425	0.010	0.33	0.59	545	321	8	361	651
		0.6	21.16	0.83	0.498	0.011	0.37	0.65	387	232	5	253	441
	0.8	8.14	1.06	0.659	0.012	0.46	0.79	191	118	2	119	208	
	Inferred	0.1	903.19	0.25	0.129	0.008	0.11	0.42	5,008	2,559	153	3,194	12,312
		0.12	812.65	0.27	0.138	0.008	0.12	0.44	4,789	2,471	141	3,060	11,493
		0.14	722.77	0.28	0.148	0.008	0.12	0.45	4,531	2,364	129	2,899	10,571
		0.16	634.85	0.30	0.160	0.008	0.13	0.47	4,240	2,236	116	2,716	9,570
		0.18	550.39	0.32	0.172	0.008	0.14	0.48	3,924	2,091	103	2,517	8,536
		0.2	477.38	0.34	0.185	0.009	0.15	0.49	3,619	1,945	91	2,328	7,575
		0.3	223.56	0.46	0.254	0.010	0.21	0.52	2,252	1,251	47	1,477	3,762
		0.4	111.17	0.57	0.323	0.010	0.26	0.52	1,403	792	25	940	1,872
0.5		59.97	0.68	0.389	0.011	0.32	0.52	902	514	15	612	1,011	
0.6	33.98	0.79	0.452	0.012	0.37	0.53	590	339	9	404	582		
0.8	11.16	1.01	0.584	0.013	0.48	0.56	247	144	3	172	202		

Notes:

1. The reported quantities and grade estimates at different cut-off grades are presented for the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the mineral resources model to varying CuEq cut-of grades. Micon's QP has reviewed the varying CuEq cut-off grades used in the sensitivity analysis, and it is the opinion of the QP that they meet the test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at the cut-off grades used.

1.8.8 Scandium Potential for the Hat Project

There are a number of other secondary elements contained within the mineralized deposit located at the Hat Project that may, in time, prove to be potentially economic based upon the multi-element analysis conducted on the drill samples. However, insufficient metallurgical sampling and test work have been conducted on these specific elements, to determine whether or not they will eventually join the elements which comprise the current MRE. Although not all of these elements will be able to be recovered economically, it is believed that scandium will be able to be recovered economically through a “tank leaching” process.

Preliminary metallurgical test work for the Hat Project focused on producing a high-gold, low-cobalt-copper concentrate and a low-gold, high-cobalt-pyrite concentrate. Scandium is primarily associated with pyroxene and amphibole gangue minerals in the deposit and reports to flotation tails. Tests have demonstrated that scandium can be extracted from the tailings using sulphuric acid at an elevated temperature as a lixiviant. Test work has also shown that scandium can be separated into an intermediate scandium – aluminium product that can be processed further for the recovery of a scandium oxide product. Separation of scandium and aluminium will be the focus of the next phase of test work. The concept being developed is that the pyrite concentrate can be used as a source of acid for both cobalt and scandium recovery.

In order to determine the scandium potential for the Hat Project, the scandium assays were included in the block model without the application of recoveries or other factors, such as grade capping. However, the scandium potential for the Hat Project is confined to the resource blocks that meet a cut-off grade of 0.2% CuEq within the open pit shell that currently defines the extent of the MRE.

Based on the assumptions contained in the previous paragraph, the scandium potential for the Hat Project is estimated to be:

300 to 500 Mt at an average grade of 40 ppm (0.004%) Sc₂O₃.

It is emphasised that the scandium potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature, and that, while scandium grades have been derived from the multi-element analysis conducted on the Hat Project drill core, there is no certainty that further metallurgical test work will determine that scandium can be recovered economically.

1.9 Conclusions

The initial mineral resource estimate has allowed Doubleview to demonstrate that the Hat Project has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Further exploration and metallurgical test work will be necessary to refine the extent and nature of economic mineralization.

While the current mineral resource estimate was completed using a copper equivalent cut-off grade which included copper, gold, cobalt and silver, Micon’s QPs consider that future mineral resource estimates should be conducted using a more robust NSR calculation to determine the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Micon’s QPs have reviewed and validated the QA/QC conducted by Doubleview during the exploration programs which form the basis for the 2024 mineral resource estimate, as well as conducting the mineral resource estimate itself. It is the opinion of Micon’s QPs that the exploration programs and the mineral resource estimate itself have both been conducted according to industry best practices, as outlined by the CIM. Therefore, Micon’s QPs believe that the 2024 mineral resource estimate can be used as the basis for further exploration and development work on the Hat Project.

1.9.1 Risks and Opportunities

All mineral resource estimates have a degree of uncertainty or risk associated with them, due to technical, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political factors, among others. All mineral resource estimates also present their own opportunities. Table 1.8 outlines some of the Hat Project risks, their potential impact and possible means of mitigation. Table 1.8 also outlines some of the Hat Project's opportunities and potential benefits.

**Table 1.8
Risks and Opportunities at the Hat Project**

Risk	Description and Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
Local grade continuity issues	Poor grade forecasting.	Undertake further infill drilling to establish continuity of mineralization.
Local density variability	Misrepresentation of the in-situ tonnes, which also affects the in-situ metal content estimate.	It is recommended to develop a procedure of collecting density measurements spatially throughout the deposit at regular intervals in all rock/alteration types and implement their use in future mineralization models.
Geologic Interpretation.	If the geologic interpretation and assumptions (geometry and continuity) used are inaccurate, then there is a potential lack of grade or continuity.	Continue infill drilling to upgrade mineral inventory to at least the Indicated category.
Metallurgical recoveries are based on limited test work.	Recovery might be lower that which is currently being assumed or vary with rock type.	Conduct additional metallurgical tests on all rock types.
Difficulty in attracting experienced professionals.	Technical work quality will be impacted and/or delayed.	Refine recruitment and retention planning and/or make use of consultants.
Conceptual mine plans are based on limited geotechnical test work.	Mining methods and dimensions selected might be different from what is currently being assumed.	Incorporate more comprehensive geotechnical data from drilling. Conduct additional geotechnical assessment and analysis.
Environmental or social Issues	Mining may not advance due to environmental or social issues	Conduct meetings with all potential stakeholders throughout the exploration and advanced development stages. Hire locals whenever possible.
Opportunities	Explanation	Potential Benefit
Surface exploration drilling.	Potential to identify additional prospects and resources.	Adding resources increases the economic value of the Project.
Potential improvement in metallurgical recoveries.	Additional metallurgical test work can be performed to determine if recovery can be improved through ore sorting, flotation or cyanidation.	Lower capital and operating costs.
Potential improvements in mining assumptions.	Geotechnical analysis may determine that mining methods and dimensions can be improved.	Improved mining productivity and lower costs.
Potential additional economic materials	Scandium, as well as a few other minerals, have the potential to be recovered economically.	Further metallurgical test work to determine if scandium or other minerals can be recovered economically.

1.10 Budget and Further Recommendations

1.11 Budget

The work plan and budget presented in Table 1.9 summarize the estimated costs for completing further drilling and metallurgical test work on the Hat Project.

Table 1.9
Hat Project, Recommended Budget for Further Work

Item	Description	Total Cost (\$Cdn)
Drilling Programs	Outside current resource (40,000 m)	20,000,000
	In-fill drilling (40,000 m)	20,000,000
Continuation of Metallurgical Test Work	Design of the test work programs	150,000
	Laboratory costs	100,000
Other Items	Environmental baseline studies, consultation and permitting	200,000
	Collection of detailed topographic data (LIDAR)	120,000
	Ore sorting technical study	60,000
	Update of the mineral resource estimate	70,000
Total Budget:		40,700,000

Table provided by Doubleview.

It is the opinion of the Micon QPs that all of the work noted in Table 1.9 is warranted. Micon and its QPs appreciate that the nature of the programs and expenditures may change as further studies are undertaken, and that the final expenditures and results may not be the same as originally proposed.

The Micon QPs are of the opinion that Doubleview's recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out. The Micon QPs believe that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the activities required to advance the Hat Project.

1.12 Further Recommendations

Based on the results of the MRE reported herein, Micon's QPs recommend that Doubleview continues with exploration drilling and metallurgical test work at the Hat Project.

In summary, the following work programs are recommended.

1. Exploration Recommendations
 - a) Conduct drilling outside the current MRE in order to potentially expand the mineral resource estimate.
 - b) Conduct further infill drilling to upgrade the inferred mineral resource classification to indicated.
 - c) Conduct down-hole surveys on all drill holes as they are drilled. All drill holes should have down-hole surveys conducted on them to support any upgrade to the resource classifications.

- d) Complete an alteration model for the Hat deposit and where applicable, relog older drill holes.
- e) Complete a structural model for the Hat deposit, as there are a number of major cross-cutting faults that need to be added to the next model, as they may change some of the interpretation parameters.
- f) Conduct a LIDAR topographic survey on the Hat property to be used as the basis for placement of infrastructure on the site.
- g) Increase the QA/QC control sample insertion rate to ensure that industry best practice standards are adhered to.
- h) Use one or more blank standards which are free of element concentrations for all economically relevant minerals/elements at the Project.
- i) Actively monitor assay sample certificates against the QA/QC data as soon as the certificates are received. This will identify any assay failures quickly, allowing corrective action to be undertaken and any procedural errors or other errors to be addressed without delay.
- j) Introduce check assaying to the QA/QC program, where Hat Project rejects and pulps from the primary assay laboratory are sent to a secondary assay laboratory to check or confirm the accuracy of the first assay.

2. Metallurgical Recommendations

- a) Consider further flotation development and optimization test work. This would be particularly useful in support of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The work would focus on liberation and grinding optimization, but inclusion of locked cycle testing would also be advantageous, as this can be used for preliminary process design.
- b) Continue to focus on production of saleable concentrates and start considering potential markets, off-takers, and smelters for both copper and cobalt concentrates.
- c) Track PGE (Pd) deportment during future test work and attempt to improve recovery to copper concentrate. Consider Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) analysis for PGE as an alternative to INAA as turnaround time on analytical samples will likely be more rapid.
- d) Consider potential hydrometallurgical processes for the recovery of cobalt in the event suitable markets for cobalt concentrates cannot be identified. In addition, continue to develop the scandium recovery process, as this is potentially a valuable by-product. Preliminary characterization tests on flotation products could be included as part of a PEA flotation test work program.
- e) Undertake a comprehensive PEA level metallurgical test work program to optimize the recovery of Cu, Co, Au, Ag and PGE by flotation, including locked cycle test work, additional quantitative mineralogy on flotation products, as well as hydrometallurgical extraction and recovery of Co and Sc.
- f) Further metallurgical test work is necessary to demonstrate that a commercially saleable scandium product can be achieved, as this will allow scandium to be added to the future mineral resource estimates.

- g) Review various ore-sorting methods as a way of decreasing processing costs and enhancing the grade of the material being sent to a potential processing plant.

3. Environmental and Social Recommendations

- a) Commencement of environmental baseline studies would be appropriate, with the studies including regular collection of climate related data, lithological characterization based on geochemical samples of rocks, as well as stream flow and water quality sampling.
- b) Expansion of the current wildlife management plan to include flora and fauna, particularly caribou and mountain goats. In particular, the recording of any potential endangered flora and fauna needs to be undertaken. This is necessary if potential access corridors are going to be considered for roads or power line access to the Hat Project.
- c) Social components of the environmental studies should continue to be maintained and expanded upon. This includes community engagements and consultations, as well as archaeological studies. In particular, potential trap lines and hunting areas of the local indigenous groups need to be discussed.
- d) Consider undertaking further archeological studies, especially for those areas that would support road access or powerline access to the site.

RISK FACTORS

There are numerous and various risks, known and unknown, that may prevent the Company from achieving its goals. The risks described below are not the only ones the Company will face. If any of these risks occur, the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of the Company's securities could decline, and investors in such securities could lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Relating to the Company

Limited Operating History

The Company has no properties producing positive cash flow and its ultimate success will depend on its ability to generate cash flow from producing properties in the future. The Company has not earned profits to date and there is no assurance that it will do so in the future. Significant capital investment will be required to achieve commercial production from the Company's existing projects.

Exploration, Mining and Operational Risks

The business of exploring for and mining minerals involves a high degree of risk. Few mineral properties that are explored are ultimately developed into mines. At present, the Hat Project and the Red Spring Property do not have any mineral reserves.

The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally associated with the exploration, development and mining of minerals, any of which could result in risk to life, to property, or to the environment. The Company's operations may be subject to disruptions caused by unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power failures and labour disputes, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, the inability to obtain suitable or adequate equipment, machinery, labour or adverse weather conditions. The availability of insurance for such hazards and risks is extremely limited or uneconomical at this time.

In the event the Company is fortunate enough to discover a mineral deposit, the economics of commercial production may depend on many factors, including the cost of operations, the size and quality of the mineral deposit, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations

relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenures, land use, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. The effects of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but any combination of these factors could adversely affect the economics of commencement or continuation of commercial mineral production.

No Production History

None of the Company's mineral properties are producing and the Company's ultimate success will depend on its operating ability to generate cash flow from producing properties in the future. The Company has not generated any revenue to date and there is no assurance that it will do so in the future.

The Company's business operations are at an early stage of development, and its success will be largely dependent upon the outcome of the exploration programs that the Company proposes to undertake.

Potential Profitability Depends Upon Factors Beyond the Control of the Company

The potential profitability of mineral properties is dependent upon many factors beyond the Company's control. For instance, world prices of gold, silver, copper and other metals are unpredictable, highly volatile, potentially subject to government fixing, pegging and/or controls and respond to changes in domestic, international, political, social and economic environments. Another fact is that rates of recovery of mined minerals may vary from the rate experienced in tests, and a reduction in the recovery rate will adversely affect profitability and, possibly, the economic viability of a mineral property. Profitability also depends on the costs of operations, including costs of labour, equipment, electricity, water environmental compliance or other production inputs. Such costs will fluctuate in ways the Company cannot predict and are beyond the Company's control, and such fluctuations will impact profitability and may eliminate profitability altogether. Additionally, due to worldwide economic uncertainty, the availability and cost of funds for development and other costs have become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to project. These changes and events may materially affect the financial performance of the Company.

Mining Claims

The Company's prospecting activities are dependent upon the grant of appropriate mineral tenures and regulatory comments which may be withdrawn or made subject to limitations. Mineral claims are renewable subject to certain expenditure requirements. Although the Company believes that it will obtain the necessary prospecting licences and permits, including but not limited to drill permits, there can be no assurance that they will be granted or as to the terms of any such grant. Furthermore, the Company is required to expend required amounts on its mineral claims in order to maintain them in good standing. If the Company is unable to expend these amounts, the Company may lose its title thereto on the expiry date(s) of its mineral claims. There is no assurance that, in the event of losing its title to a mineral claim, the Company will be able to register the mineral claim in its name without a third party registering its interest first.

Possible Failure to Obtain Mining Licences

Even if the Company does complete the required exploration activities on the Company's mineral properties, it may not be able to obtain the necessary licences or permits to conduct mineral exploration and development operations, and thus would realize no benefit from such exploration activities.

The Company requires licences, permits and approvals from various governmental authorities to conduct its operations, the failure to obtain or loss of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The Company's exploration and development operations in British Columbia, Canada are subject to receiving and maintaining licences, permits and approvals from appropriate governmental authorities. Although the Company's mineral exploration and development operations currently have all required licences, permits and approvals that the Company believed are necessary for operations as currently conducted, no assurance can be provided that the Company will be able to retain, maintain and renew such

permits or obtain any permits that may be required. A loss of a permit could materially delay the Company's operations, and failure to obtain or renew any necessary permit could materially affect the nature and scope of the Company's future mineral exploration.

There is no assurance that changes of laws will not occur or that delays will not occur in connection with obtaining necessary renewals of authorizations for existing operations, additional licences, permits and approvals for future operations, or additional licences, permits and approvals associated with new legislation. An inability to conduct activities pursuant to applicable authorizations would have a negative effect on the operations of the Company.

Land Claims

Aboriginal rights may be claimed on Crown properties or other types of tenure with respect to which mining rights have been conferred. The Company is not aware of any other aboriginal land claims having been asserted or any legal action relating to native issues having been instituted with respect to any of the land which is covered by the Company's mineral properties.

The legal basis of a land claim is a matter of considerable legal complexity, and the impact of a land claim settlement and self-government agreements cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, no assurance can be given that a broad recognition of aboriginal rights by way of a negotiated settlement or judicial pronouncement would not have an adverse effect on the Company's activities. Such impact could be marked and, in certain circumstances, could delay or even prevent the Company's exploration or mining activities.

Assurance of Title

The Company has taken all reasonable steps to attempt to ensure that proper title to its mineral properties has been obtained and that all grants of such rights thereunder, if any, have been registered with the appropriate public offices. Despite the due diligence conducted by the Company, there is no guarantee that title to such mineral claims will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's mineral property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or aboriginal land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Anti-Corruption Laws and Regulations

The Company is subject to Canadian and other anti-corruption laws and regulations as the *Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* and *Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act (Canada)* (the "Anti-Corruption Legislation"), which require companies to report annually on payments made to all levels of governments both in Canada and abroad. In general, these laws prohibit a company and its employees and intermediaries from bribing or making other prohibited payments to foreign officials or other persons to obtain or retain business or gain some other business advantage. The Anti-Corruption Legislation also require Canadian public companies to make and keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect their transactions and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. Any investigation of any alleged violations of the applicable Anti-Corruption Legislation by Canadian or foreign authorities could have an adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Environmental Risks

Inherent with mining operations is an environmental risk. The legal framework governing this area is constantly developing, therefore the Company is unable to fully ascertain any future liability that may arise from the implementation of any new laws or regulations, although such laws and regulations are typically strict and may impose severe penalties (financial or otherwise). The proposed activities of the Company, as with any exploration, may have an environmental impact which may result in unbudgeted delays, damage, loss and other costs and obligations including, without limitation, rehabilitation and/or compensation. There is also a risk that the Company's operations and financial position may be adversely

affected by the actions of environmental groups or any other group or person opposed in general to the Company's activities and, in particular, the proposed exploration and mining by the Company within the Province of British Columbia.

Company's Community Relations are Critical for Future Success

The Company's relationships with stakeholders are critical to ensure the future success of its existing activities on its mineral properties. Mineral resources companies face increasing public scrutiny of their activities and are under pressure to demonstrate that their operations have the potential to generate satisfactory returns not only to their shareholders but also to benefit local governments and the communities surrounding the Company's mineral properties. Certain non-government organizations, public interest groups and reporting organizations ("NGOs") and civil society groups, some of which oppose globalization and resource development, are often vocal critics of the mining industry and its practices, including the use of hazardous substances and the handling, transportation and storage of various waste, including hazardous waste. The potential consequences of these pressures include reputational damage, lawsuits, increasing social investment obligations and pressure to increase taxes and future royalties payable to local governments and surrounding communities. While the Company seeks to operate in a socially responsible manner and believes it has good relationships with local communities in British Columbia, NGOs or local community organizations could direct adverse publicity against and/or disrupt the operations of the Company in respect of one or more of its mineral properties, regardless of its successful compliance with social and environmental best practices, due to political factors, activities of unrelated third parties on lands in which the Company has an interest or the Company's operations specifically. Reputation loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its project, obtain permits and licences and/or continue its operations. As a result of these considerations, the Company may incur increased costs and delays in permitting and other operational matters with respect to its mineral property interests in British Columbia.

Competition

The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself in the search for, and acquisition of, mineral claims, leases, and other mineral interests, as well as the recruitment and retention of suitably qualified individuals.

Conflicts of Interest

All of the Company's directors and officers may act as directors and/or officers of other mineral exploration companies. As such, the Company's directors and officers may be faced with conflicts of interest when evaluating alternative mineral exploration opportunities. In addition, the Company's directors and officers may prioritize the business affairs of another company over the affairs of the Company.

Personnel

The Company has a small management team and the loss of any key individual could affect the Company's business. Additionally, the Company will be required to secure other personnel to facilitate its exploration program on its mineral claims. Any inability to secure and/or retain appropriate personnel may have a materially adverse impact on the business and operations of the Company.

Dependence on Outside Parties

Substantial expenditures are required to establish commercial production on any of the Company's mineral properties. The Company will rely on outside consultants, engineers and others for their development, construction and operating expertise. If such parties' work is deficient or negligent or is not completed in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Volatility of Commodity Prices

The market prices of commodities, including gold, silver, and copper, are volatile and are affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control. These factors include international supply and demand, consumer product demand, international economic trends, currency exchange rate fluctuations, interest rates, inflation, global or regional political events, as well as a range of other market forces. Sustained downward movement in commodity prices, including gold, silver and copper, could render less economic, or uneconomic, some or all of the exploration activities to be undertaken by the Company.

Uninsured Risks

The Company, as a participant in exploration and mining programs, may become subject to liability for hazards such as unusual geological or unexpected operating conditions that cannot be insured against or against which it may elect not to be so insured because of high premium costs or other reasons. The Company is currently uninsured against all such risks as such insurance is either unavailable or uneconomic at this time. The Company also currently has no keyman insurance or property insurance as such insurance is economical at this time. The Company will obtain such insurance once it is available and, in the opinion of the directors, economical to do so.

Health and Safety Risks

A violation of health and safety laws, or the failure to comply with the instructions of relevant health and safety authorities, could lead to, among other things, a temporary cessation of activities on the Company's mineral properties or any part thereof, a loss of the right to prospect for minerals, or the imposition of costly compliance procedures. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operation and/or financial condition.

Additional Requirements for Capital

Substantial additional financing may be required if the Company is to be successful in pursuing its ultimate strategy. No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to raise the additional capital that may require for its anticipated future operations. Commodity prices, environmental rehabilitation or restitution, revenues, taxes, transportation costs, capital expenditures, operating expenses, geological results and the political environment are all factors which will have an impact on the amount of additional capital that may be required. Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to investors and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, if at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations or anticipated expansion, forfeit its interests in its mineral properties, incur financial penalties, or reduce or terminate its operations.

Smaller Companies

Market perception of smaller companies may change, potentially affecting the value of investors' holdings and the ability of the Company to raise further funds through the issue of further Common Shares or otherwise. The share price of publicly traded companies can be highly volatile. The value of the Company's securities may go down as well as up, and, in particular, the share price may be subject to sudden and large falls in value given the restricted marketability of the Common Shares, results of operations, changes in earnings estimates or changes in the general market, economic and political conditions.

The Company's Operations may be Negatively Affected by Global Financial Conditions

Global financial conditions continue to be characterized as volatile. In recent years, global markets have been adversely affected by the imposition and increase of trade tariffs, various credit crises and significant fluctuations in prices, availability and delivery of fuel and energy, metals and critical components due to the significant fluctuations in commodity prices as a result of the ongoing military conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the economic sanctions imposed on Russia in connection therewith, and the increase in tariffs

on a worldwide basis. Many industries have been impacted by these market conditions. Global financial conditions remain subject to sudden and rapid destabilizations in response to international events, as governmental authorities may have limited resources to respond to future crisis. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates and tax rates, may adversely affect a particular offering of securities of the Company, the Company's prospects, cash flows, results of operations, investments or financial condition or the value of the Common Shares of the Company. Future crisis may be predicated by any number of causes, including natural disasters, geopolitical instability (such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Hamas-Israel war and continuing or escalating conflicts in the Middle East), and changes to energy prices or sovereign defaults. If increased levels of volatility continue or in the event of a rapid destabilization of global economic conditions, it may result in a material adverse effect on prices, demand, availability of credit, investor confidence, and general financial market liquidity, all of which may adversely affect a particular offering of securities of the Company, the Company's prospects, cash flows, results of operations, investments or financial condition of the value of the Common Shares of the Company.

Risks Relating to the Company's Securities

Any Return on Investment from the Common Shares is Not Guaranteed

There can be no assurance regarding the amount of return to be generated by the Company's business. The Common Shares are equity securities of the Company and are not fixed-income securities. Unlike fixed-income securities, there is no obligation of the Company to distribute to shareholders of the Company a fixed amount or to return the initial purchase price of a Common Share on a date in the future. The market value of the Common Shares may deteriorate, and that deterioration may be significant.

Company May Not Pay Dividends

The Company intends to retain earnings, if any, to finance the growth and develop of its business and does not intend to pay cash dividends on the Common Shares in the foreseeable future. The payment of future cash dividends, if any, will be reviewed periodically by the Board and will depend on, among other things, conditions then existing, including earnings, financial condition and capital requirements, restrictions in financing agreements, business opportunities and conditions and other factors.

Future Sales or Issuances of Debt or Equity Securities Could Decrease the Value of any Existing Common Shares, Dilute Investors' Voting Power, Reduce the Company's Earnings Per Share and Make Future Sales of the Company's Equity Securities More Difficult

The Company may sell additional equity securities in subsequent offerings (including through the sale of securities convertible into equity securities) and may issue additional equity securities to finance operations, acquisitions or other projects. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of equity securities or the size and terms of future issuances of debt instruments or other securities convertible into equity securities or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of its securities will have on the market price of the Common Shares. Any transaction involving the issuance of previously authorized but unissued Common Shares, or securities convertible into Common Shares, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to securityholders. The exercise or vesting of warrants, options and other convertible securities of the Company may also result in dilution to securityholders.

The Board has the power to authorize certain offers and sales of additional securities without the vote of, or prior notice to, shareholders of the Company. Based on the need for additional capital to fund expected expenditures and growth, it is likely that the Company will issue additional securities to provide such capital. Such additional issuances may involve the issuance of a significant number of Common Shares at prices less than the current market price for the Common Shares.

Sales of substantial amounts of the Company's securities, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for the Company's securities and dilute investors' earnings per share. A decline in the market prices of the Company's securities could impair the Company's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should the Company desire to do so. Sales of the Common Shares by shareholders might also make it more difficult for the Company to sell equity securities at a time and price that the Company deems appropriate.

The Common Share Price has Experienced Volatility and May be Subject to Fluctuations in the Future Based on Market Conditions

The Common Shares are listed or quoted for trading on the TSXV under the symbol "DBG". An investment in the Company's securities is highly speculative. The market has from time-to-time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of any particular company. In addition, because of the nature of the Company's business, certain factors such as the Company's announcements, competition, the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in the Company's interim and annual financial statements, the Company's operating performance and the performance of competitors and other similar companies, changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by research analysts who track the Company's securities or securities of other companies in the Company's sector, general market conditions, announcements relating to litigation, the arrival or departure of key personnel and the factors listed under "*Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Information*" and "*Risk Factors*" and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form can have adverse impact on the market price of the Common Shares.

Any negative change in the public's perception of the Company's prospects could cause the price of the Company's securities, including the price of the Common shares, to decrease dramatically. Furthermore, any negative change in the public's perception of the prospects of the companies in the mineral exploration industry in general could depress the price of the Company's securities, including the price of the Common Shares, regardless of the Company's results. In the past, following declines in the market price of a company's securities, securities class-action litigation often has been instituted against the Company. Litigation of this type, if instituted, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the Company's management attention and resources.

Market Disruption Risks Could Have a Material Adverse Effect on the Market Price of the Common Shares

War and occupation, terrorism and related geopolitical risks may in the future lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economics and markets generally. These risks could also adversely affect securities markets, inflation and other factors relating to the securities that would be held from time-to-time. Such event could, directly or indirectly, have a material adverse effect on the price of the Common Shares.

Holders of Common Shares are at Risk for Substantial Loss of Capital

Holders of Common Shares could experience a loss of all or substantially all of their investment in the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to generate positive returns. Therefore, an investment in the Company should only be considered by persons who can afford a loss of their entire investment.

The Company Will Have Broad Discretion Over the Use of the Net Proceeds from its Financings, and it May Not Use These Proceeds in a Manner Desired by its Shareholders

The Company will have broad discretion over the use of the net proceeds from its financings. Because of the number and variability of factors that will determine the Company's use of such proceeds, the Company's ultimate use might vary substantially from its planned use. Prospective investors may not agree with how the Company allocated or spends the proceeds from its financings. The Company may pursue acquisitions, collaborations or other opportunities that do not result in an increase in the market value of its securities, including the market value of the Common Shares, and that may increase its losses.

There is no Assurance of a Sufficient Liquid Trading Market for the Common Shares in the Future.

Shareholders of the Company may be unable to sell significant quantities of Common Shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of the Common Shares or at all. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient liquidity of the Common Shares on the trading market, and that the Company will continue to meet the listing or quoting requirements of the TSXV or achieve and maintain listing on any other public listing exchange.

There is currently no market through which the Company's Securities, other than the Common Shares, may be sold.

There is currently no market through which the securities of the Company, other than the Common Shares, may be sold and purchasers of securities of the Company, other than Common Shares, may not be able to resell such securities.

Holders of Securities, other than Common Shares, have No Rights as Shareholders of the Company

Until a holder of securities of the Company, other than Common Shares, acquires Common Shares upon exercise or conversion of such securities, such holder will have no rights with respect to any Common Shares underlying such securities. Upon exercise or conversion of such securities into Common Shares, such holder will be entitled to exercise the rights of a shareholder of the Company only as to matters for which the record date occurs after the exercise or conversion date.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

To date, the Company has not paid any dividends. The Company intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance its existing and future growth and development of its business and does not expect to pay dividends or to make any other distributions in the foreseeable future. Payment of dividends in the future is dependent upon the earnings and financial condition of the Company and other factors which the Board may deem appropriate at the time.

There are no restrictions in the constating documents of the Company, and it is not currently expected that there will exist such restrictions elsewhere, which could prevent the Company paying dividends.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value, of which 214,001,569 Common Shares are issued and outstanding, and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares without par value, of which none are issued and outstanding, as at the date of this Annual Information Form. The Company does not have another class of Common Shares and as such, none are issued or outstanding as at the date of this Annual Information Form. As at the date of this Annual Information Form, an additional aggregate 22,275,390 Common Shares have been reserved and allotted for issuance upon the due exercise or vesting of 1,435,390 Warrants and 20,840,000 Options.

Common Shares

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of any meetings of shareholders of the Company and to attend and cast one (1) vote per Common Share at all shareholder meetings of the Company.

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive pro-rata basis such dividends on the Common Shares, if any, as and when declared by the Board at its discretion from funds legally available therefor, and upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company are entitled to receive on a pro-rata basis the net

assets of the Company after payments of debts and other liabilities, in each case subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any other series or class of shares, of which none exists, ranking senior in priority to or on a pro-rata basis with the holders of Common Shares with respect to dividends or liquidation. The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights, nor do that contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed or quoted for trading on the TSXV under the symbol “DBG”.

The following table sets forth the reported high and low sale prices and aggregate volume of trading of the Common Shares on the TSXV, the Canadian marketplace on which the only and greatest volume of trading or quotation of the Common Shares occurred for the most recently completed financial year.

	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Volume
November 2024	0.42	0.335	1,801,368
December 2024	0.44	0.29	2,278,914
January 2025	0.45	0.34	5,377,971
February 2025	0.60	0.375	3,295,722
March 2025	0.89	0.58	8,055,520
April 2025	0.85	0.62	4,420,384
May 2025	0.80	0.56	6,308,024
June 2025	0.72	0.62	3,880,908
July 2025	0.73	0.50	4,097,620
August 2025	0.69	0.465	2,490,713
September 2025	0.69	0.495	4,976,976
October 2025	1.09	0.70	14,933,952

Prior Sales

During the most recently completed financial year, the Company issued the following securities not listed or quoted on a marketplace:

Date of Sale or Grant	Security	Number	Exercise Price	Vesting	Expiry Date
May 7, 2024	Options ⁽¹⁾	2,830,000	\$0.49	2,830,000 (May 7, 2024)	May 7, 2029
June 21, 2024	Options ⁽¹⁾	1,235,000	\$0.375	1,235,000 (June 21, 2024)	June 21, 2029
September 12, 2024	Warrants	910,591	\$0.65	910,591 (September 12, 2024)	September 12, 2026
September 12, 2024	Warrants ⁽²⁾	1,092,947	\$0.48 \$0.55	1,092,947 (September 12, 2024)	September 12, 2026
October 29, 2024	Warrants	45,091	\$0.65	45,091 (October 29, 2024)	October 29, 2026
October 29, 2024	Warrants ⁽³⁾	965,000	\$0.48 \$0.55	965,000 (October 29, 2024)	October 29, 2026

October 29, 2024	Warrants ⁽³⁾	9,750	\$0.48 \$0.55	9,750 (October 29, 2024)	October 29, 2026
November 6, 2024	Warrants ⁽⁴⁾	104,816	\$0.48 \$0.55	104,816 (November 6, 2024)	November 6, 2026
December 4, 2024	Warrants ⁽⁵⁾	200,000	\$0.48 \$0.55	200,000 (December 4, 2024)	December 4, 2026
December 23, 2024	Warrants ⁽⁶⁾	263,160	\$0.48 \$0.55	263,160 (December 23, 2024)	December 23, 2026
February 19, 2025	Options ⁽¹⁾	500,000	\$0.51	500,000 (February 19, 2025)	February 19, 2030

Notes:

- (1) Each Option is exercisable to acquire one (1) Common Share until such expiry date. The Options shall vest immediately on the date of the grant or otherwise at the discretion of the Board.
- (2) The Warrants granted had an exercise price of \$0.48 until March 12, 2025, and an exercise price of \$0.55 thereafter.
- (3) The Warrants granted had an exercise price of \$0.48 until April 29, 2025, and an exercise price of \$0.55 thereafter.
- (4) The Warrants granted had an exercise price of \$0.48 until November 6, 2025, and an exercise price of \$0.55 thereafter.
- (5) The Warrants granted had an exercise price of \$0.48 until June 4, 2025, and an exercise price of \$0.55 thereafter.
- (6) Warrants granted had an exercise price of \$0.48 until June 23, 2025, and an exercise price of \$0.55 thereafter.

ESCROWED SECURITIES

To the knowledge of the management of the Company, no securities of the Company are currently held in escrow or are subject to contractual restrictions on transfer.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the name, municipality, province or state of residence, position(s) held with the Company, the date of appointment and principal occupation within the immediately preceding five (5) years of each director and executive officer of the Company.

Name and Jurisdiction of Residence	Position Held and Date of Appointment or Election	Principal Occupation during the past five (5) years.	Share Ownership
Farshad Shirvani <i>British Columbia, Canada, CEO, President, and Director</i>	October 8, 2009	President of Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd. since 1996; CEO and President of the Company; CEO and President of Casa Minerals Inc.	28,352,927 (Direct and Indirect) ⁽²⁾
Christopher Cherry <i>British Columbia, Canada CFO</i>	July 13, 2017	Chartered Professional Accountant, Cherry Consulting Ltd., self-employed management consultant providing management and accounting consulting services to public companies.	6,500 (Direct)
Andrew Rees ⁽¹⁾ <i>British Columbia, Canada</i>	June 6, 2011	Owner of a private oil and gas production company from 2018 to present. Director of Casa	1,469,000

<i>Director</i>		Minerals Inc., Engineer Gold Mines Ltd., Blende Silver Corp., Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. and Klondike Silver Corp.	(Direct)
James Rainbird ⁽¹⁾ <i>Ontario, Canada Director</i>	February 20, 2024	Management and financial professional who is the Manager of Economic Development at the municipality of Chatham-Kent.	2,100,500 (Direct and Indirect) ⁽³⁾
Deepak Varshney ⁽¹⁾ <i>British Columbia, Canada Director</i>	February 20, 2024	Professional Geologist, CEO and Director of Usha Resources Ltd. who is also a director of several public companies.	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Members of the Audit Committee. Mr. Rees is the Chairperson.
- (2) Mr. Shirvani holds 27,847,907 common shares directly, and holds 360,320 common shares indirectly through 0895277 B.C. Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Shirvani, and holds 144,700 common shares indirectly through Terracad Geoscience Services Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Shirvani.
- (3) Mr. Rainbird holds 1,342,500 common shares directly, and holds 25,000 common shares indirectly through Adina Rainbird, holds 22,000 common shares indirectly through Frontier Financial & Capital Group., a company controlled by Mr. Rainbird, and holds 711,000 common shares indirectly through James Rainbird/Alina Rainbird Joint Account, an account controlled by Mr. Rainbird.

Term

Each of the Company's directors serve until his or her successor is elected at the next annual general meeting of the Company. Each of the Company's executive officers serves at the pleasure of the Board.

Shareholdings of Directors and Executive Officers

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the directors and officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially owned, controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, 31,929,827 Common Shares, representing approximately 14.92% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

Cease Trade Order or Bankruptcies

Cease Trade Orders

For the purposes of this section, an "Order" means a Cease Trade Order ("CTO"), an order similar to a CTO, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation.

To the knowledge of the Company, other than Christopher Cherry, no director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date of this Annual Information Form, or was within ten (10) years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company), that:

- (a) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity of director, chief executive officer or chief.

Mr. Cherry was the CFO of NetCents Technology Inc. ("NetCents"). On October 5, 2016, the BCSC issued a CTO against NetCents for failure to file Financial Material for the year ended July 31, 2016. Also, on October 7, 2016, the BCSC issued a revocation order for NetCents and the CTO was lifted. On March 1, 2019, at the request of management of NetCents, the BCSC issued a CTO against the insiders of NetCents for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended October 31, 2018. On March 29, 2019, the BCSC

issued a revocation order for NetCents and the CTO was lifted. Also, on March 2, 2020, the BCSC issued a CTO against NetCents and its insiders for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended October 31, 2019. On June 17, 2020, the BCSC issued a revocation order for NetCents and the MCTO was lifted. Also, on March 2, 2021, the BCSC issued a CTO against NetCents and its insiders for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended October 31, 2020. Further to the CTO issued on March 2, 2021, NetCents was issued another CTO on May 6, 2021, for failure to file the required Financial Materials for the year ended October 31, 2020. On August 4, 2023, the BCSC issued a partial revocation order for NetCents relating to the CTO issued on May 6, 2021. The partial revocation order is still in effect, and NetCents is in default.

Mr. Cherry was a director and officer of 1040426 BC Ltd., 1040433 BC Ltd., 1040440 BC Ltd., 1040442 BC Ltd. and Genix Pharmaceutical Corp., companies that are reporting issuers in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. On December 2, 2016, the BCSC issued a CTO against these companies, their directors, officers and insiders for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended July 31, 2016. The BCSC also issued deficiency notices to each of 1040440 BC Ltd. and Genix Pharmaceutical Corp. for failure to file first quarter financial statements and management's discussion & analysis for the period ended October 31, 2016. On May 23, 2017, the BCSC issued revocation orders for each of 1040426 BC Ltd., 1040433 BC Ltd. and 1040442 BC Ltd. (now Zenith Exploration Inc.) and the CTOs were lifted. On September 20, 2017, the BCSC issued a revocation order for 1040440 BC Ltd. and the CTO was lifted. On April 13, 2018, the BCSC issued a revocation order for Genix Pharmaceutical Corp. and the CTO was lifted.

Mr. Cherry is the CFO and a director of Lithium South Development Corporation ("LIS"). On June 9, 2020, at the request of management, LIS submitted an application to the BCSC for a management cease trade order (the "MTCO") for the postponement of filing its Financial Materials for the year ended December 31, 2019 and Financial Materials for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. On July 16, 2020, the BCSC issued a revocation order for LIS and its insiders and the MTCO was lifted.

Mr. Cherry was the CFO of WPD Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("WPD"). On June 16, 2020, the BCSC issued a CTO against WPD and its insiders for failure to file the Financial Materials for the year ended December 31, 2019. On July 31, 2020, the BCSC issued a revocation order and the CTO was lifted.

Mr. Cherry is the CFO and a director of Gold Port Corporation ("Gold Port"). On July 22, 2020, the BCSC issued a CTO against Gold Port and its insiders for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended December 31, 2019. On September 3, 2020, the BCSC issued a revocation order for Gold Port and the CTO was lifted. Also on May 4, 2022, the BCSC issued a deficiency notice to Gold Port for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended December 31, 2021. On June 10, 2022, the BCSC issued a revocation order and the CTO was lifted.

Mr. Cherry was the CFO and a director of Energy Plug Technologies Corp. (formerly, VPN Technologies Inc.) ("PLUG"). On November 5, 2020, the BCSC and Ontario Securities Commission (the "OSC") issued a CTO against PLUG and its insiders for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended June 30, 2020. On December 31, 2020, the BCSC issued a revocation order for PLUG and the CTO was lifted. Also on November 4, 2021, the BCSC issued a CTO against PLUG and its insiders for failure to file Financial Materials for the year ended June 30, 2021. On June 15, 2022, the BCSC and OSC issued a revocation order and the CTO was lifted. On June 16, 2022, the CSE reinstated the common shares of PLUG for trading.

Mr. Cherry is the CFO of AuQ Gold Mining Inc. On June 29, 2021, the BCSC issued a CTO against the Company and its insiders for failure to file the Financial Materials for the year ended February 28, 2021. On August 17, 2021, the BCSC issued a revocation order and the CTO was lifted.

Mr. Cherry is the Interim CEO and Interim CFO of Eon Lithium Corp. (formerly, Angel Gold Corp.) ("EON"). On May 3, 2021, at the request of management, EON submitted an application to the BCSC for an MCTO for the postponement of filing its Financial Materials for the year ended December 31, 2021. On May 30, 2022, the BCSC issued a revocation order and the MCTO was lifted.

Mr. Cherry was the former CFO of Blackwell Intelligence Inc. (“Blackwell”). On May 9, 2022, the BCSC issued a CTO against Blackwell and its insider for failure to file the Financial Materials for the year ended December 31, 2021. On July 28, 2022, the BCSC issued a revocation order and the CTO was lifted.

Bankruptcy

Other than as set forth below, to the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially control of the Company:

- (a) is, as at the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (b) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appoint to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

On March 24, 2017, the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta granted an application of the Wellstar Energy Corp lenders, to appoint Grant Thornton Limited (the “Receiver”) as receiver and manager over the assets, undertakings and property of WellStar and its wholly owned subsidiary Nexstep Resources Ltd (“Nexstep”). The Receiver is charged with managing the day-to-day affairs of the Company and Nexstep during the period of its appointment. Mr. Cherry resigned as CFO effective March 24, 2017, and as a director in May 2017. Mr. Cherry is not privy to any updates on the proceedings. To the best of the Company's knowledge, Wellstar is still under receivership with Grant Thornton subject to an asset sale of oil and gas assets. Mr. Rees was the former CEO and a current director of WellStar.

Penalties or Sanctions

Other than as set forth below, to the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision regarding the Company.

The foregoing information, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the respective directors, executive officers and shareholders holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially control of the Company.

On June 6, 2012, Mr. Shirvani entered into a settlement agreement with the BCSC in connection with the non-disclosure of the cease trade orders (“CTOs”) issued to International Ranger. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, Mr. Shirvani admitted to the non-disclosure of the International Ranger CTOs in personal information forms and other documents filed with the BCSC and paid a fine of \$15,000. In conjunction with the settlement agreement, the BCSC issued an order whereby he was reprimanded,

required to complete a course of study within the next year concerning the duties and responsibilities of directors and officers (which course has been completed), and resigned as a director from Wellstar Energy Corp., Lions Gate Energy Inc., and Barkerville Gold Mines Inc.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors and officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other companies, and to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board, a director of the Company who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with the BCBCA, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interests therein to be acquired by it, the directors of the Company will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing the accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by the directors and officers of conflicts of interest, and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflict of interest of in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors and officers in accordance with the BCBCA, and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law. See "*Risk Factors – Conflicts of Interest*" for additional information.

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, except as disclosed under "*Interests of Management and Others in Material Transactions*", the directors and officers of the Company are not aware of any such existing or potential conflicts of interest.

PROMOTERS

During the previous two (2) most completed financial years or during the current financial year, no person or company has been a promoter of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee Charter

The text of the Audit Committee Charter of the Company (the "Audit Committee Charter") is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of Andrew Rees, Deepak Varshney and James Rainbird, of which Mr. Rees is the Chairperson. National instrument 52-110 Audit Committees ("NI 52-110") provides that a member of an audit committee is "independent" if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company, which could, in the view of the Company's Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment. All of the members are considered to be "independent".

Relevant Education and Experience of the Audit Committee

All members of the Audit Committee have the ability to read, analyze and understand the complexities surrounding the issuance of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can

reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, and have an understanding of internal controls.

In addition to each member's general business experience, the education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as an Audit Committee member is as follows:

Andrew Rees: Mr. Rees has a Bachelor of Commerce from Royal Roads University in British Columbia, Canada, and has more than 20 years experience working with oil and gas and mining companies. Mr. Rees has assisted companies raise over \$100 million in the public markets. In executive management roles, Mr. Res has taken projects from discovery to commercial production. Mr. Rees currently serves a director of a number of publicly traded resource companies and as such, has a wealth of financial knowledge.

James Rainbird: Mr. Rainbird holds a Bachelor of Economics, and has decades of management and development experience in public and private agencies. Mr. Rainbird has worked in the financial industry for roughly 17 years and subsequently held officer and director positions in several junior mining companies. For the past 10 years, Mr. Rainbird has focused on economic development in the public sector.

Deepak Varshney: He is and has been senior management and a director of multiple publicly traded issuers. Based on his experience, Mr. Varshney is financially literate with respect to junior mining issuers.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not been adopted by the Board.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions by the Audit Committee

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on any of the exemptions set out in Section 2.4 (De Minimis Non-audit Services), Section 3.2 (Initial Public Offerings), Section 3.4 (Events Outside Control of Member), Section 3.5 (Death, Disability or Resignation of Audit Committee Member), Subsection 3.3(2) (Controlled Companies), Section 3.6 (Temporary Exemption for Limited and Exceptional Circumstances) or Section 3.8 (Acquisition of Financial Literacy) of NI 52-110, or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services as set out in the Audit Committee Charter attached hereto as Schedule "A".

External Auditor Service Fees

The aggregate fees bills by the Companies external auditor in the financial years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024 are discussed below:

Financial Year Ended	Audit Fees (\$)	Audit Related Fees (\$)	Tax Fees (\$)	All Other Fees (\$)	Total (\$)
February 28, 2025	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
February 29, 2024	35,000	427	6,000	-	41,427

Notes:

- (1) "Audit Fees" include fees billed by the Company's external auditor in each of the last two (2) financial years for audit fees.
- (2) "Audit-related Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two (2) financial years for assurance and related services by the Company's external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the auditor or review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees" above.
- (3) "Tax Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two (2) financial years for professional services rendered by the Company's external auditor for tax compliance, tax advising and tax planning.
- (4) "All Other Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two (2) financial years for products and services provided by the Company's external auditor, other than "Audit Fees", "Audit Related Fees" and "Tax Fees" above.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Since the beginning of the Company's most recently completed financial year, the Company is not aware of: (a) any legal proceedings to which it is a party, or by which any of its property is subject, which would be material to it and are not aware of any such proceedings being contemplated, (b) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or a securities regulatory authority, or other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against it that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision, and (c) any settlement agreements that the Company has entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

To the knowledge of the Company, no director, executive officer or shareholder holding on record or beneficially, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the issued Common Shares, or any of their respective associates or affiliates has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction in which the Company has participated with the three (3) most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, which has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares is TSX Trust Company of Suite 2700, 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 4N9.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company did not enter into any material contracts in the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year that are still in effect.

NAMES AND INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Abu-Farah Professional Corporation, Chartered Professional Accountants, provided an auditor's report in respect to the Company's financial statements for the financial year ended February 28, 2025. Abu-Farah Professional Corporation, Chartered Professional Accountants, is independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, as applicable, are contained in the Company's management information circular dated November 5, 2024, in respect of the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders held on December 18, 2024.

Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended February 28, 2025, which are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Copies of all materials incorporated by reference herein and additional information relating to the Company are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

SCHEDULE “A”

DOUBLEVIEW GOLD CORP. (the “Company”)

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

(Implemented pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*)

National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees (the “**Instrument**”) relating to the composition and function of audit committees was implemented for reporting issuers and, accordingly, applies to every TSX Venture Exchange listed company, including the Company. The Instrument requires all affected issuers to have a written audit committee charter which must be disclosed, as stipulated by Form 52-110F2, in the management information circular of the Company wherein management solicits proxies from the security holders of the Company for the purpose of electing directors to the board of directors. The Company, as a TSX Venture Exchange-listed company is, however, exempt from certain requirements of the Instrument.

This Charter has been adopted by the board of directors in order to comply with the Instrument and to more properly define the role of the Committee in the oversight of the financial reporting process of the Company. Nothing in this Charter is intended to restrict the ability of the board of directors or Committee to alter or vary procedures in order to comply more fully with the Instrument, as amended from time to time.

I. MANDATE

The Audit Committee (the “Committee”) of the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Doubleview Gold Corp. (the “Company”) shall assist the Board in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities. The Committee’s primary duties and responsibilities under this mandate are to serve as an independent and objective party to monitor:

1. The quality and integrity of the Company’s financial statements and other financial information;
2. The compliance of such statements and information with legal and regulatory requirements;
3. The qualifications and independence of the Company’s independent external auditor (the “Auditor”); and
4. The performance of the Company’s internal accounting procedures and Auditor.

II. STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

A. Composition

The Committee shall be comprised of three or more members.

B. Qualifications

Each member of the Committee must be a member of the Board.

Each member of the Committee must be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including the Company’s balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement.

C. Appointment and Removal

In accordance with the Articles of the Company, the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board and shall serve until such member's successor is duly elected and qualified or until such member's earlier resignation or removal. Any member of the Committee may be removed, with or without cause, by a majority vote of the Board.

D. Chair

the Board shall select a Chair, the members of the Committee shall designate a Chair by the majority vote of all of the members of the Committee. The Chair shall call, set the agendas for and chair all meetings of the Committee.

E. Meetings

The Committee shall meet as frequently as circumstances dictate. The Auditor shall be given reasonable notice of, and be entitled to attend and speak at, each meeting of the Committee concerning the Company's annual financial statements and, if the Committee feels it is necessary or appropriate, at every other meeting. On request by the Auditor, the Chair shall call a meeting of the Committee to consider any matter that the Auditor believes should be brought to the attention of the Committee, the Board or the shareholders of the Company.

At each meeting, a quorum shall consist of a majority of members that are not officers or employees of the Company or of an affiliate of the Company.

As part of its goal to foster open communication, the Committee may periodically meet separately with each of management and the Auditor to discuss any matters that the Committee or any of these groups believes would be appropriate to discuss privately. In addition, the Committee should meet with the Auditor and management annually to review the Company's financial statements in a manner consistent with Section III of this Charter.

The Committee may invite any director, manager of the Company, or any other person it deems appropriate to its meetings. The Committee may also exclude from its meetings any person it deems appropriate to exclude in order to carry out its responsibilities.

III. DUTIES

A. Introduction

The following functions shall be the common recurring duties of the Committee in carrying out its purposes outlined in Section I of this Charter. These duties should serve as a guide with the understanding that the Committee may fulfill additional duties and adopt additional policies and procedures as may be appropriate in light of changing business, legislative, regulatory or other conditions. The Committee shall also carry out any other responsibilities and duties delegated to it by the Board from time to time related to the purposes of the Committee outlined in Section I of this Charter.

The Committee, in discharging its oversight role, is empowered to study or investigate any matter of interest or concern which the Committee in its sole discretion deems appropriate for study or investigation by the Committee.

Committee shall be given full access to the Company's internal accounting staff, managers, other staff and Auditor as necessary to carry out these duties. While acting within the scope of its stated purpose, the Committee shall have all the authority of, but shall remain subject to, the Board.

B. Powers and Responsibilities

The Committee will have the following responsibilities and, in order to perform and discharge these responsibilities, will be vested with the powers and authorities set forth below, namely, the Committee shall:

Independence of Auditor

- 1) Review and discuss with the Auditor any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Auditor and, if necessary, obtain a formal written statement from the Auditor setting forth all relationships between the Auditor and the Company.
- 2) Take, or recommend that the Board take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the Auditor.
- 3) Require the Auditor to report directly to the Committee.
- 4) Review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the Auditor and former independent external auditor of the Company.

Performance & Completion by Auditor of its Work

1. Be directly responsible for the oversight of the work by the Auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the Auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, including resolution of disagreements between management and the Auditor regarding financial reporting.
2. Review annually the performance of the Auditor and recommend the appointment by the Board of a new, or re-election by the Company's shareholders of the existing, Auditor for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company.
3. Recommend to the Board the compensation of the Auditor.
4. Pre-approve all non-audit services, including the fees and terms thereof, to be performed for the Company by the Auditor.

Internal Financial Controls & Operations of the Company

1. Establish procedures for:
 - (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Preparation of Financial Statements

1. Discuss with management and the Auditor significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including any significant changes in the Company's selection or application of accounting principles, any major issues as to the adequacy of the Company's internal controls and any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies.
2. Discuss with management and the Auditor any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies and any employee complaints or published reports which raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.

3. Discuss with management and the Auditor the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures on the Company's financial statements.
4. Discuss with management the Company's major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies.
5. Discuss with the Auditor the matters required to be discussed relating to the conduct of any audit, in particular:
 - (a) The adoption of, or changes to, the Company's significant auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the Auditor, internal auditor or management.
 - (b) The management inquiry letter provided by the Auditor and the Company's response to that letter.
 - (c) Any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management.

Public Disclosure by the Company

1. Review the Company's annual and interim financial statements, management discussion and analysis (MD&A) and earnings press releases before the Board approves and the Company publicly discloses this information.
2. Review the Company's financial reporting procedures and internal controls to be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from its financial statements, other than disclosure described in the previous paragraph, and periodically assessing the adequacy of those procedures.
3. Review disclosures made to the Committee by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during their certification process of the Company's financial statements about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls.

Manner of Carrying Out its Mandate

1. Consult, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, with the Auditor, but without the presence of management, about the quality of the Company's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements.
2. Request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company's outside counsel or Auditor to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Committee.
3. Meet, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, with management, any internal auditor and the Auditor in separate executive sessions.
4. Have the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, to retain special independent legal, accounting or other consultants to advise the Committee advisors.
5. Make regular reports to the Board.
6. Review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

7. Annually review the Committee's own performance.
8. Provide an open avenue of communication among the Auditor, the Company's financial and senior management and the Board.
9. Not delegate these responsibilities.

C. Limitation of Audit Committee's Role

While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable rules and regulations. These are the responsibilities of management and the Auditor.