NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Catch Project, Yukon, Canada

Prepared for:

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1.0 Summary

This report describes the copper and gold exploration potential and exploration activities undertaken to date at the Catch Copper-Gold Project of (the "Catch Project" or the "Project"). This Project is the site of a recently discovered 5 km long, north-trending copper- and gold-in-soil anomaly that is up to 1200m wide. Prospecting and geological mapping within the soil anomaly has revealed multiple zones of subcropping and outcropping copper and gold mineralization that remain to be drilled, thus highlighting the early-stage exploration potential of the Catch Project.

This Report is presented in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument NI 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" ("NI 43-101") for the Catch Project.

The Catch Project lies within the northern extension of the prolific Stikine Terrane, which in British Columbia is host to numerous Late Triassic to Early Jurassic porphyry copper-gold and associated epithermal deposits (e.g., Nelson and van Straaten, 2020), some of which are currently being mined. The Catch Project is located approximately 130 km north of Whitehorse and 56 km southeast of Carmacks, in the Yukon. Current access to the Project is by helicopter, or by float plane to Claire Lake, which lies directly west and south of the project area. A small fishing lodge is operational at the south end of the Project, providing accommodation and boat access to the Project.

The Project is centered at 61°52'52"N, 135°17'59"W on the NTS map sheet 105E14. The Property currently comprises 341 quartz claims and covers 7,097 hectares. Of these claims, 266 are registered 100% to ATAC Resources Limited ("ATAC"), and the remaining 75 claims are held by Ryan Burke ("Burke") and optioned to ATAC pursuant to an option agreement dated January 20, 2022 (the "Catch Option"). The Catch Project claims held by ATAC and the Catch Option Agreement are being transferred to ATAC's subsidiary Cascadia Minerals Ltd. pursuant to the terms of an April 5, 2023 Arrangement Agreement between ATAC and Hecla Mining Company ("Hecla") which will also see the shares of Cascadia distributed to the former shareholders of ATAC. These transactions and the terms of the assigned Catch Option are described in section 2 of this report.

Historic exploration at the Project and surrounding area has been extremely limited. Most of the regional exploration efforts have focused on outcropping intrusive plugs near Carmacks, that are associated with known copper porphyry-style mineralization (e.g., Minto; Mortensen and Tafti, 2003). The Catch Project lies in the Intermontane Terrane of Western Canada, within a package of mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic Semenof formation (Colpron et al., 2022). Limited regional mapping has been undertaken in the project area. Geochronological data in the project area is limited to a single imprecise K-Ar hornblende age of 199 ± 32 Ma (Stevens et al., 1982) collected from intermediate volcanic rocks about 500 m north of the Catch claims. As discussed by Colpron et al. (2022), several Late Triassic to Early Jurassic- batholiths lie within the broader belt although none have been mapped within the Project boundary. Diorite to quartz diorite porphyries occur locally within the Project.

Prospecting and soil sampling programs completed in 2020, 2021 and 2022 defined a 5 km long by up to 1200 m wide zone of anomalous copper- and gold-in-soil, with subsequent rock sampling (n = 229) defining a 400 by 500 m core with an average grade of 0.36% Cu, 0.78 g/t Au, 2.67 g/t Ag and 0.38% Zn (Kelley, 2023). The geochemical signature at the Project is Cu-Au-Ag, with accessory Zn-Mo-As.

Mineralization identified to date is associated with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and lesser pyrrhotite in highly altered rock of interpreted volcanic origin (Main Zone), in addition to mineralized intrusion-cemented breccias that appear to lie on the margins of narrow diorite porphyry intrusions (Diorite Zone).

The author is of the opinion that the Catch Project warrants additional exploration, and a $2 million budget is recommended in 2023 to complete the following activities:

- A minimum of 2,500 m of diamond drilling to test key targets at the Main and Diorite Zones;
- High resolution property-wide airborne ZTEM and magnetic survey;
- 10 km of Induced Polarization (IP) over the Diorite Zone;
- A detailed study of the Quaternary geology to understand the impact that young cover sequences may or may not have on the effectiveness of surface sampling and mapping to assist with on-going targeting;
- Radiometric dating of volcanic and intrusive rocks and, if possible, associated mineralization, to develop confidence in exploration models and regional geo-tectonic correlations;
- Continued property-wide soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping.

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this Report is to provide a technical summary of the Catch Project.

Cascadia commissioned Dr. Alan J. Wilson of GeoAqua Consultants Ltd. to author this report in compliance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects". Dr. Wilson, the author of this Report, is independent of Cascadia, ATAC, the Project and Burke, satisfying all tests of Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. The author visited the Project with ATAC geologists and Burke on July 6, 2022.

This report has been prepared from public documents, and reports and data provided by Cascadia, in addition to public geoscience information. Such reports and data are cited as required within the text of this report. A complete bibliography of refences cited is listed in Section 27.0 "References".

The Catch Project was staked by Burke in 2020, and initially comprised 75 claims totalling 1,566 hectares. ATAC entered into an option agreement with Burke dated January 20, 2022 for the acquisition by ATAC of the Catch Project (the "Catch Option Agreement"). Follow-up staking was completed by ATAC in 2022 and 2023, and the current property consists of 341 claims totalling 7,097 hectares. ATAC-staked claims lying outside of the project Area of Interest (a 2 km buffer around the original Burke claims) are not subject to the Catch Option Agreement.

On April 5, 2023, ATAC entered into an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement") with Hecla pursuant to which Hecla agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of ATAC pursuant to a plan of arrangement to be effected under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "Arrangement"). It is a term of the Arrangement Agreement that certain assets and properties of ATAC will be transferred to Cascadia, a wholly owned subsidiary of ATAC, and that shares of Cascadia will be distributed to the shareholders of ATAC on closing together with the Hecla shares they will receive pursuant to the Arrangement. The Catch Option Agreement is among the assets and properties of ATAC which will be transferred to Cascadia pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement.

Burke's consent was required for the assignment of the Catch Option Agreement to Cascadia and was obtained by ATAC on April 20, 2023. The assignment to Cascadia includes changes to the share issuance portion of the option agreement and updated terms relevant to Cascadia are shown in Table 1. The assignment is conditional upon receipt by ATAC of a final court order (the Final Order) approving the Arrangement, and will be effective as of the date of an agreement of purchase and sale ATAC has agreed will be entered into by ATAC and Cascadia between the date of the Final Order and the date of the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Arrangement Agreement, which agreement will also serve to transfer the Catch Project claims held by ATAC to Cascadia. ATAC has advised that the completion of the transactions contemplated by the Arrangement Agreement is expected to occur shortly following issuance of the Final Order, presently anticipated to occur in or about late June 2023. On completion of the Arrangement, the Catch Option and the Catch Project claims presently owned by ATAC will be owned by Cascadia, and Cascadia will be owned by the former shareholders of ATAC.

On its assignment to Cascadia, the Catch Option Agreement will provide that Cascadia can earn a 100% interest in the claims by completing aggregate cash payments of $325,000, the issuance of an aggregate of 1,200,000 shares and incurring $3,600,000 in exploration expenditures on or before December 31, 2026 (see Table 1 for details). The payments, share issuances and expenditures required to be incurred by December 31 2022 have already been made by ATAC and future payments, share issuances and expenditures will be made by Cascadia.

Following the exercise of the option, Burke will retain a 2% net smelter return related to the Mineral Products from Commercial Production from the Property, of which one half (1%) can be purchased by Cascadia for $1,000,000. A milestone payment of $1/oz of gold equivalent will be due to Burke upon announcement of a measured or indicated mineral resource on the property equal or greater than 1,000,000 ounces of gold equivalent. No other royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements or encumbrances exist.

Date	**Cash**	**Shares**	**Work**	**Status**
(on signing)	$ 10,000	50,000	--	Complete
By Dec. 31, 2022	$ 15,000	50,000	$ 150,000.00	Complete
By Dec. 31, 2023	$ 25,000	100,000	$ 200,000.00	Ongoing
By Dec. 31, 2024	$ 50,000	200,000	$ 350,000.00	Ongoing
By Dec. 31, 2025	$ 75,000	300,000	$ 900,000.00	Ongoing
By Dec. 31, 2026	$ 150,000	500,000	$ 2,000,000.00	Ongoing
Total	**$ 325,000**	**1,200,000**	**$ 3,600,000.00**	

Table 1: Key terms of the Catch Option Agreement

Unless otherwise noted, all costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars (CAD). Where gold grades are stated in this report, the abbreviation "gpt" of "g/t" means grams per metric tonne. The metric system of measurements has been used, and all coordinate locations refer to UTM NAD 1983 Zone 8 North Datum.

The author has relied on information provided by the Cascadia technical team of John Kelley, P.Geo. (EGBC #57191), Adam Coulter, P.Geo. (EGBC #49777) and Austin Schneebeli, G.I.T. (EGBC #214745). The 2022 field program was designed and supervised by Adam Coulter, John Kelley, and Austin Schneebeli. Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was contracted to supervise the magnetic and IP surveys performed on the project to date. The author has also relied on legal information provided by lawyers at Stikeman Elliott LLP which is acting as legal council to ATAC.

3.0 Reliance on Experts

There has been no reliance on other experts for information concerning political, environmental or tax matters.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Catch Project is in central Yukon and centered at 61°52'52"N, 135°17'59"W on the NTS map sheet 105E14. The property lies within the northern extension of the Stikine Terrane approximately 130 km north of the city of Whitehorse and 56 km east southeast of the village of Carmacks (Figure 1). The property lies 21 km south of the Robert Campbell highway, within the Traditional Territory of the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation.

4.2 Tenure

The Catch Project was staked by Burke in 2020, and initially comprised 75 claims totalling 1,566 hectares. ATAC entered into an option agreement with Burke on January 20 2022 for the acquisition by ATAC of the Catch Project. Follow-up staking of an additional 266 claims was completed by ATAC in 2022 and 2023, and the current property consists of 341 claims totalling 7,097 hectares (Figure 2). Of the additional staked claims, 134 lie within the Catch Option Agreement area of interest and are subject to the option agreement. Collectively, the original 75 claims staked by Burke and the 134 additional claims registered to ATAC but within the area of interest comprise the Catch Option Claims. The remaining 132 claims staked by ATAC lie outside the area of interest and are wholly owned by ATAC.

All claims, or quartz claims, in Yukon entitle claim holders to the minerals located in hard rock (i.e. bedrock). Claims do not give the claim holder surface rights, exclusive rights or legal access to the land. No other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property are known.

On April 5, 2023, ATAC entered into the Arrangement Agreement with Hecla pursuant to which Hecla agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of ATAC pursuant to a plan of arrangement to be effected under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). It is a term of the Arrangement Agreement that certain assets and properties of ATAC will be transferred to Cascadia, a wholly owned subsidiary of ATAC, and that shares of Cascadia will be distributed to the shareholders of ATAC on closing together with the Hecla shares they will receive pursuant to the Arrangement. The Catch Option Agreement is among the assets and properties of ATAC which will be transferred to Cascadia pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement.

Burke’s consent was required for the assignment of the Catch Option Agreement to Cascadia, with such approval obtained by ATAC on April 20, 2023. The assignment to Cascadia included changes to the share issuance portion of the option agreement and updated terms relevant to Cascadia are shown in Table 1.

The assignment is conditional upon receipt by ATAC of a final court order approving the Arrangement, and will be effective as of the date of an agreement of purchase and sale ATAC has agreed will be entered into by ATAC and Cascadia between the date of the Final Order and the date of the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Arrangement Agreement, which agreement will also serve to transfer the Catch Project claims held by ATAC to Cascadia. ATAC has advised that the completion of the transactions contemplated by the Arrangement Agreement is expected to occur shortly following issuance of the Final Order, presently anticipated to occur in or about late June, 2023. On completion of the Arrangement, the Catch Option Agreement and the Catch Project claims presently owned by ATAC will be owned by Cascadia, and Cascadia will be owned by the former shareholders of ATAC.

On its assignment to Cascadia, the Catch Option Agreement will provide that Cascadia can earn a 100% interest in the claims owned by Burke listed in Table 2 by completing aggregate cash payments of $325,000, the issuance of an aggregate of 1,200,000 shares in Cascadia and incurring $3,600,000 in exploration expenditures on or before December 31, 2026 (see Table 1 for details, the Catch Option Agreement). The payments, share issuances and expenditures required to be incurred by December 31, 2022 have already been made by ATAC and future payments, share issuance and expenditures will be made by Cascadia.

Following the exercise of the option, Burke will retain a 2% net smelter return royalty on all minerals produced from the Catch Option claims, of which one half (1%) can be purchased by Cascadia for $1,000,000. A milestone payment of $1/oz of gold equivalent will be due to Burke upon identification of a measured or indicated mineral resource on the property equal or greater than 1,000,000 ounces of gold equivalent.

Claim	**Numbers**	**Grants**	**Owner**	**Expiry**
Catch	1-4	YE96876-879	Ryan Burke	2030-05-01
Catch	5-18	YE98084-097	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	19-22	YE97026-029	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	23-34	YE98098-109	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	35-46	YE97030-041	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	47-55	YE98110-118	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	56	YE98119	Ryan Burke	2029-05-01
Catch	57	YE98120	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	58-62	YE97042-046	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	63-66	YE97047-050	Ryan Burke	2028-05-01
Catch	75-77	YE98121-123	Ryan Burke	2028-05-01
Catch	78-81	YE96887-890	Ryan Burke	2028-05-01
Catch	82	YE96891	Ryan Burke	2027-05-01
Catch	83	YE97051	Ryan Burke	2028-05-01
Catch	84-149	YE97474-539	ATAC Resources Ltd.	2027-05-01
Catch	150-158	YE31977-985	ATAC Resources Ltd.	2028-05-01
Catch	159-349	YF87259-449	ATAC Resources Ltd.	2024-03-16

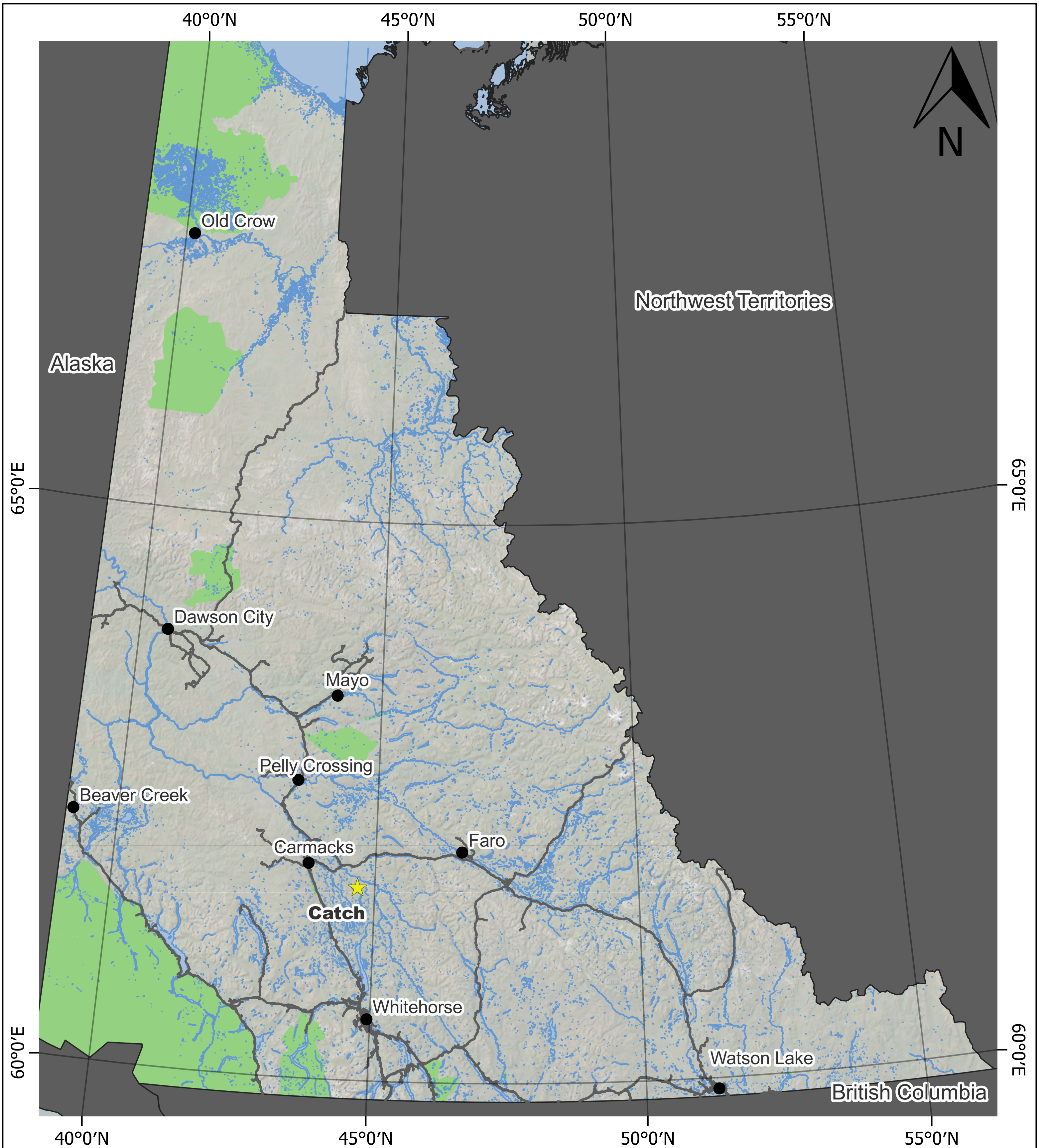
Table 2: Catch Claim List as of April 6, 2023

4.3 Annual Maintenance Fees

Claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder. The claim expiry dates are between 2024 and 2030 (Table 2). All quartz claims in Yukon require $100.00 worth of representation work to keep the claim in good standing every year and all claims are subject to a $5.00 per claim assessment fee when filing representation work.

4.4 Permit Information

The Project has an active Class 1 exploration notice (permit number Q2022_0060) valid until June 28, 2023. This permit allows for up to 3,000 m of RC or diamond drilling, ten 20 m long hand-dug trenches, 20,000 m line cutting, soil sampling, prospecting, ground magnetics and IP surveys. An application to renew the permit has been submitted and is under review. No lapse in exploration permit is anticipated. There are no underlying environmental or reclamation liabilities attached to the property.



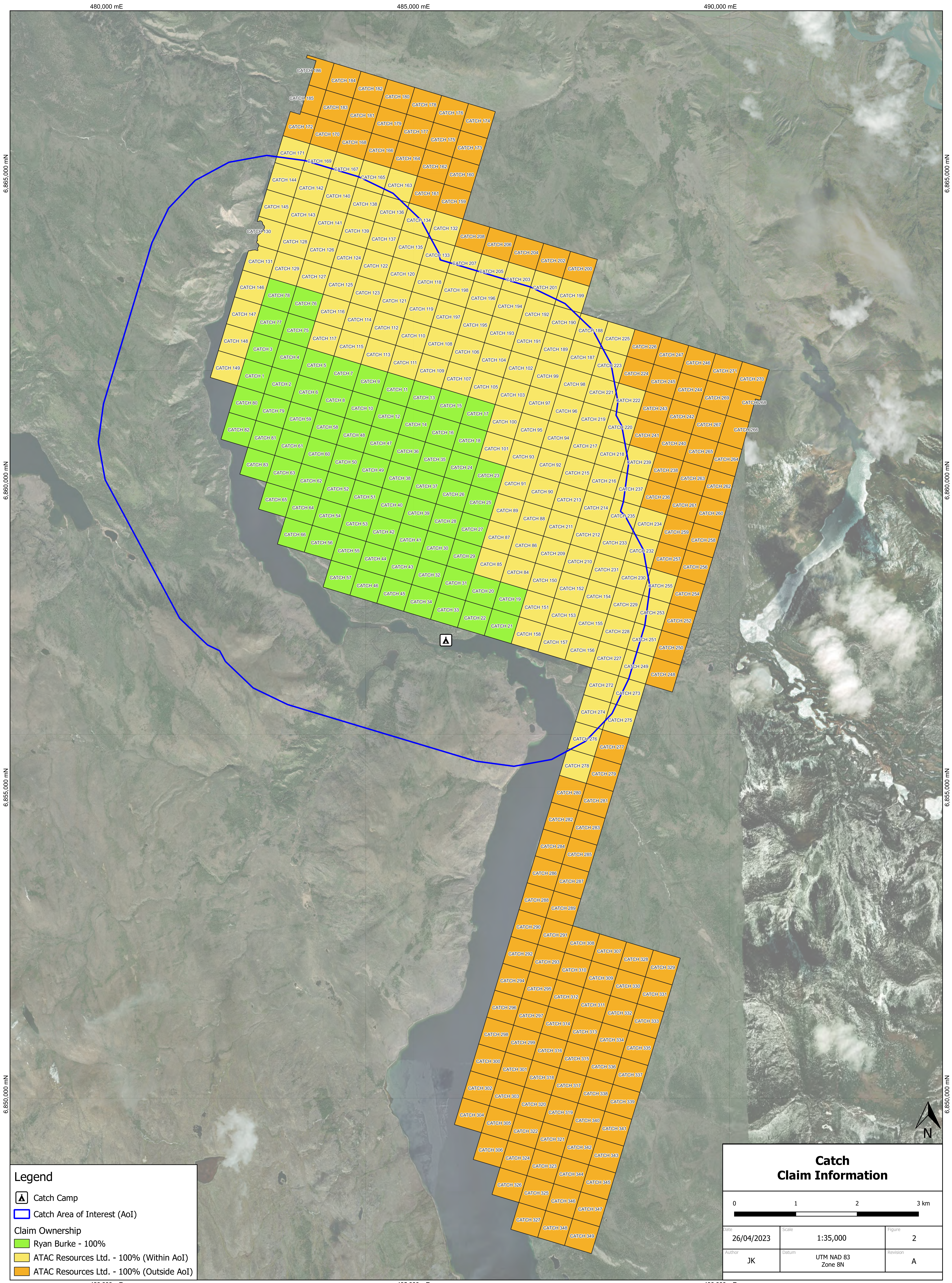
Legend

- Catch Property
- Communities
- Major Roads
- Waterbodies
- Parks and Protected Areas

Catch
Property Location

0 100 200 300 400 km

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:5,000,000	1
Author	**Datum**	**Revision**
JK	WGS 84 Lattitude and Longitude	A


480,000 mE
485,000 mE
490,000 mE
6,865,000 mN
6,860,000 mN
6,855,000 mN
6,850,000 mN
N
Legend
Catch Camp
Catch Area of Interest (AoI)
Claim Ownership
Ryan Burke - 100%
ATAC Resources Ltd. - 100% (Within AoI)
ATAC Resources Ltd. - 100% (Outside AoI)
Catch
Claim Information
0 1 2 3 km
Date 26/04/2023
Scale 1:35,000
Figure 2
Author JK
Datum UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N
Revision A

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is located 130 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon and 56 km east southeast of Carmacks, Yukon, and is accessible by either helicopter or float plane. The nearest population centre is Carmacks, which has basic services for mineral exploration camps.

Within the property, access can be gained with helicopter or boat, however the rugged terrain makes for limited landing sites for helicopters. A fishing lodge is located centrally on the eastern shore of Claire Lake and provided boarding and the ability for boat transportation along the western side of the property during the 2020 through 2022 exploration programs. Crews can also be housed in Carmacks, either at the local hotel or campsite.

5.2 Climate

The Carmacks region has a Subarctic climate characterized by long severe winters, no dry season, and cool short summers (1-3 months with average temperature above 10°C). The regions yearly average temperature is -2.63°C (27.3°F; Table 3), noting that climate data is for the nearest Government of Canada (2022) weather station at Pelly Ranch, YT, located approximately 100 km north of the Catch Property. The operating season for fieldwork at Catch can be comfortably completed between May through October each year. Water is available from Claire Lake for diamond drilling operations throughout the operating season.

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

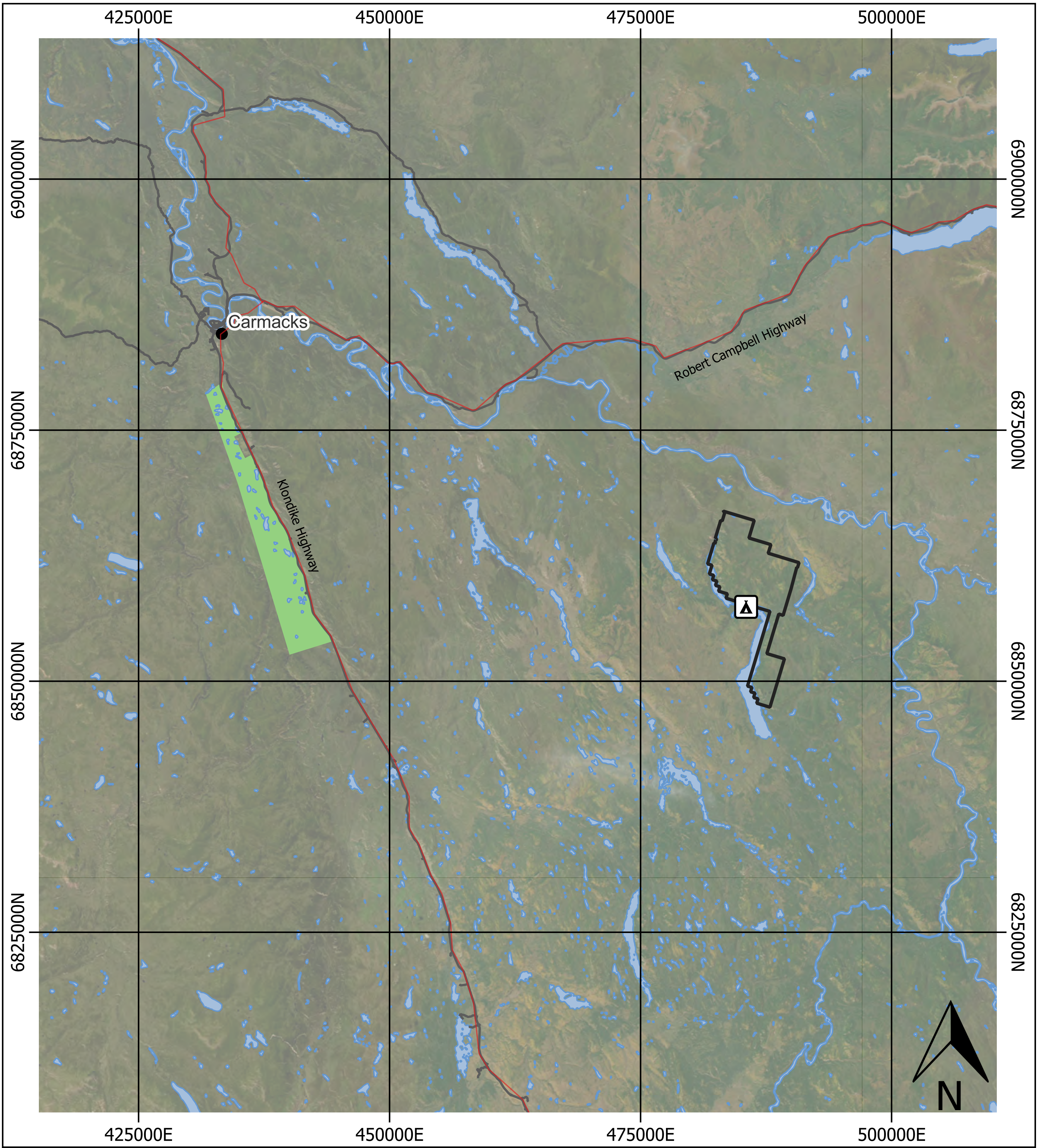
Table 3: Mean Monthly Climate data for Pelly Ranch, YT

5.3 Local Resources

Carmacks, home to 588 people (Statistics Canada, 2021), is the population center closest to the project. Tourism and Government administration are the main economic drivers for the Carmacks area. Carmacks hosts a health center, accommodation, grocery stores and an airport capable of hosting helicopter or small fixed-wing charter aircraft. The main population center in the region is Whitehorse with a population of 28,200 (Statistics Canada, 2021), located 177 km south of Carmacks via the Klondike Highway. All necessities and amenities needed for an exploration program can be found in Whitehorse including hospital, groceries, accommodations, fuel, drill rigs and commercial and charter aircraft services.

5.4 Infrastructure

The property has no permanent exploration-related buildings, and currently all exploration activities are executed using temporary field camps. A fishing lodge (Claire Lake Fishing Camp, operated by Wilderness Fishing Yukon) lies at the south end of the property, and provided lodging for exploration crews during the 2020 through 2022 field programs (Figure 2). Portable electric generators provide sufficient power for exploration-stage programs. The property is located 21 km south of the Robert Campbell Highway which runs alongside an existing 138 kV overhead powerline (Figure 3). Sites for potential mining, camp facilities, tailings-storage, waste-disposal, and processing plant areas with no conflicting surface rights exist on the Property.



Legend

- Catch Camp
- Catch Property Boundary
- Power Lines
- Communities
- Major Roads
- Waterbodies
- Parks and Protected Areas

Catch
Location and Infrastructure

0 10 20 30 40 km

Date	Scale	Figure
17/03/2023	1:500,000	3
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A

5.5 Physiography

The Project property lies on the Lewes Plateau, with elevations ranging from 730 m along the spruce lowland shores of Claire Lake to 1,200 m in the highland glacial plateaus. The highlands and lowlands are separated by steep to moderately sloping hills that are vegetated with a variety of alder, willow, and black spruce. Local steep, grassy, open slopes are abundant within the Catch Project. Till cover is variable, ranging from 30 cm to over 2 m in thickness. The best outcrop exposures often occur along ridgelines, or on steep, south facing slopes.

6.0 History

The project area has relatively limited work history, with all recorded mineral exploration on the property occurring since 2020. Regional work has been focused primarily to the northwest of the Project, on areas of known intrusive rocks and associated copper-gold mineralisation near Carmacks. Only minor academic and government-supported work has been completed in the vicinity of the Project, with the most detailed geological mapping being that available from the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) and the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC).

6.1 Regional Geologic Mapping

The Geological Survey of Canada completed the first geological mapping of the region in the 1930s (Cockfield et al., 1936), with Templeman-Kluit (1984) completing an updated geological map of the district that remains in use by the YGS at the time of writing. A memoir associated with the 1930s mapping noted the Claire coal occurrence (MINFILE 105E 011, Bostock and Lee, 1938) approximately 5 km north of the northern edge of the Catch claims, but no mentions were made of copper or gold occurrences in the area in these studies.

Subsequently, Hodgson (1993) prospected three targets, including the Claire Lake area, confirming the volcanic affinity of rocks in the project vicinity, and noting the presence of extensive fault breccias, mylonites, and pervasive carbonate alteration associated with a major northwest trending Teslin Fault. Once more, no mention of copper and gold mineralization was noted in this work.

6.2 Exploration 2020-2022

In 2020, the Catch claims were staked by Burke and a 10-day field program composed of soil, stream sediment, and rock chip sampling was completed shortly thereafter. In total, 115 soil, 32 stream sediment and 55 rock chip samples were collected. This program identified multiple occurrences of copper and gold mineralization along a 2.5 km trend on the east shore of Claire Lake (Burke, 2021).

In 2021, a 12-day field program collected further soil samples along with rock and chip channel samples. Chip channel samples were collected at 1 to 2 m intervals from 9 hand-dug trenches, generating a total of 67 continuous rock chip samples. In total, 481 soil, 65 rock and 67 chip channel samples were collected. This program focused on an area of 5 square kilometers surrounding the anomalies identified in 2020 and resulted in the discovery of multiple occurrences of copper and gold mineralization, extending the mineralized trend to 3 km strike length (Burke, 2022).

In early 2022, ATAC optioned the Project from Burke and expanded the land position by adding claims Catch 84 to Catch 158. That year, a two-phase exploration program was undertaken, with Phase 1 (performed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd.) comprising soil sampling, prospecting, and ground magnetic and induced polarization ("IP") geophysical surveys. Following positive results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 program of prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling was undertaken. In total 391 soil and 230 rock chip samples were collected, and 49.3 line-km of ground magnetics and very low frequency ("VLF"), in addition to 10.1 line-km of IP, were completed. Six RC holes were attempted, totalling 473.97 m, although none of these holes reached the target depth due to challenging ground conditions The 2022 work expanded the copper- and gold-in-soil anomaly to 5 km by up to 1200 m, whilst defining a zone of copper and gold mineralization in bedrock over an area of 450 m by 500 m with an average grade of 0.36% copper, 0.78 g/t gold, 2.67 g/t silver and 0.38% zinc, subsequently named the Main Zone. The Diorite Zone was discovered 2 km south of the Main Zone following up on a high copper in soil result and was the first discovery of mineralized intrusive rocks on the Project (Kelley, 2023).

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Catch Property lies within the northern apex of the paired Stikine and Quesnell terranes, a complex Mesozoic island arc that was accreted to the North American continent in Early to Middle Jurassic times (Mihalynuk et al., 1994; Nelson et al., 2013, Colpron et al., 2022). In British Columbia, this terrane is host to numerous pre-, syn- and post-accretionary porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposits of calc-alkaline, high-k calc-alkaline and alkalic affinity (Nelson et al., 2013), several of which are currently in production e.g., Red Chris (Stewart et al., 2021), and Mt. Milligan (Borntraeger et al., 2022).

Stikine assemblage rocks in the Catch region comprise mainly Upper Triassic mafic to intermediate volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Lewes River Group and basement Paleozoic meta-sedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Yukon – Tanana terrane, all of which have been intruded by several subduction-related plutons of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age (Sack et al., 2020; Colpron et al., 2022; Figure 4). In the Yukon and eastern Alaska, pluton emplacement was accompanied by rapid uplift and exhumation, and onset of marine sedimentation in the Whitehorse trough (Nelson et al., 2013; Figure 4). Exhumation of up to 15 km is inferred from petrographic studies of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic plutons in this belt (Johnston et al., 1996; McCausland et al., 2002; Tafti, 2005).

No intrusive rocks are mapped at the Project on regional geology maps (e.g., Colpron et al., 2022), with the Tatchun batholith, part of the 205-194 Ma, syn-collisional Minto Plutonic Suite, being the closest large intrusion, located some 20 km north of the Catch property boundary (Figure 4). Additionally, a relatively small, ~1.5 x 1.0 km diorite pluton, known as the "Headless plug" occurs ~22 km east of the property boundary. U-Pb zircon dating of this intrusion returned an age of 207.7 ± 0.4 Ma (Colpron and Mortensen, unpublished age in Yukon Geological Survey geochronology database, 2002), suggesting it may also belong to the Minto Plutonic Suite.

Significant dextral strike-slip faulting developed in south-central Yukon and northern British Columbia between 115 and 95 Ma (Gabrielse et al., 2006), with displacement along the Teslin fault and subsidiary splays (d'Abbadie, Big Salmon and Towhata; Figure 4) being in the order of 125 km (Bennett et al., 2010; Colpron, 2011). These faults mark the northeastern structural contact between the Stikine and Yukon – Tanana terranes in the Catch region (Colpron et al., 2022).

Within the Stikine terrane, porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization is genetically and temporally associated with episodic emplacement of calc alkalic to alkalic felsic plutons of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age. Nelson and van Straaten (2020) note that long lived arc-parallel and arc-transverse faults controlled sedimentation, intrusive activity and mineralization during this period, and further postulate that the significant mineral endowment of this part of Stikinia may be a consequence of the interaction of these long-lived, likely trans-crustal structures with repeated events of subduction-related magmas and associated hydrothermal fluids during a succession of arc, back-arc and post-arc extensional tectonic regimes.

Whilst significant porphyry-style mineralization is associated with these intrusions in northwestern British Columbia, comparatively few porphyry deposits are recognised in the northern extension of this belt in south central Yukon (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014). However, post-mineral amphibolite-grade metamorphism and local migmitization in south-central Yukon has complicated the confident assignment of known deposits of Cu-Au±Ag±Mo to porphyry copper models (e.g., Minto, Tafti (2005; Carmacks, Kovacs et al., 2020).

The largest examples of Cu-Au mineralization of likely porphyry affinity in the region are Minto (Tafti, 2005; Sack et al., 2017) and Carmacks (Kovacs et al., 2020). The Minto mine of Minto Metals Corp. has been in operation since 2007, producing over 500 M lbs of copper in that time. As of 2021, Minto has indicated resources of 11.1 Mt of 1.46 % Cu, 0.53 g/t Au and 4.75 g/t Ag for a total of 356 Mlbs copper and 13.0 Mt of inferred resources of 1.29 % Cu, 0.49 g/t Au and 4.55 g/t Ag for a total of 370 Mlbs copper (Pilotto et al., 2021). At Granite Creek Copper's Carmacks project, measured and indicated sulphide resources total 20.6 Mt of 0.72 % Cu, 0.18 g/t Au and 2.75 g/t Ag, for a total of 326 Mlbs of contained copper, with an additional 35 Mlbs copper in the inferred resources category (Armitage et al., 2023). Measured and indicated oxide resources at Carmacks are 15.7Mt of 0.94 % Cu, 0.36 g/t Au and 3.91 g/t Ag. The author is unable to verify the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Minto mine and Carmacks project and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Project that is the subject of this technical report.

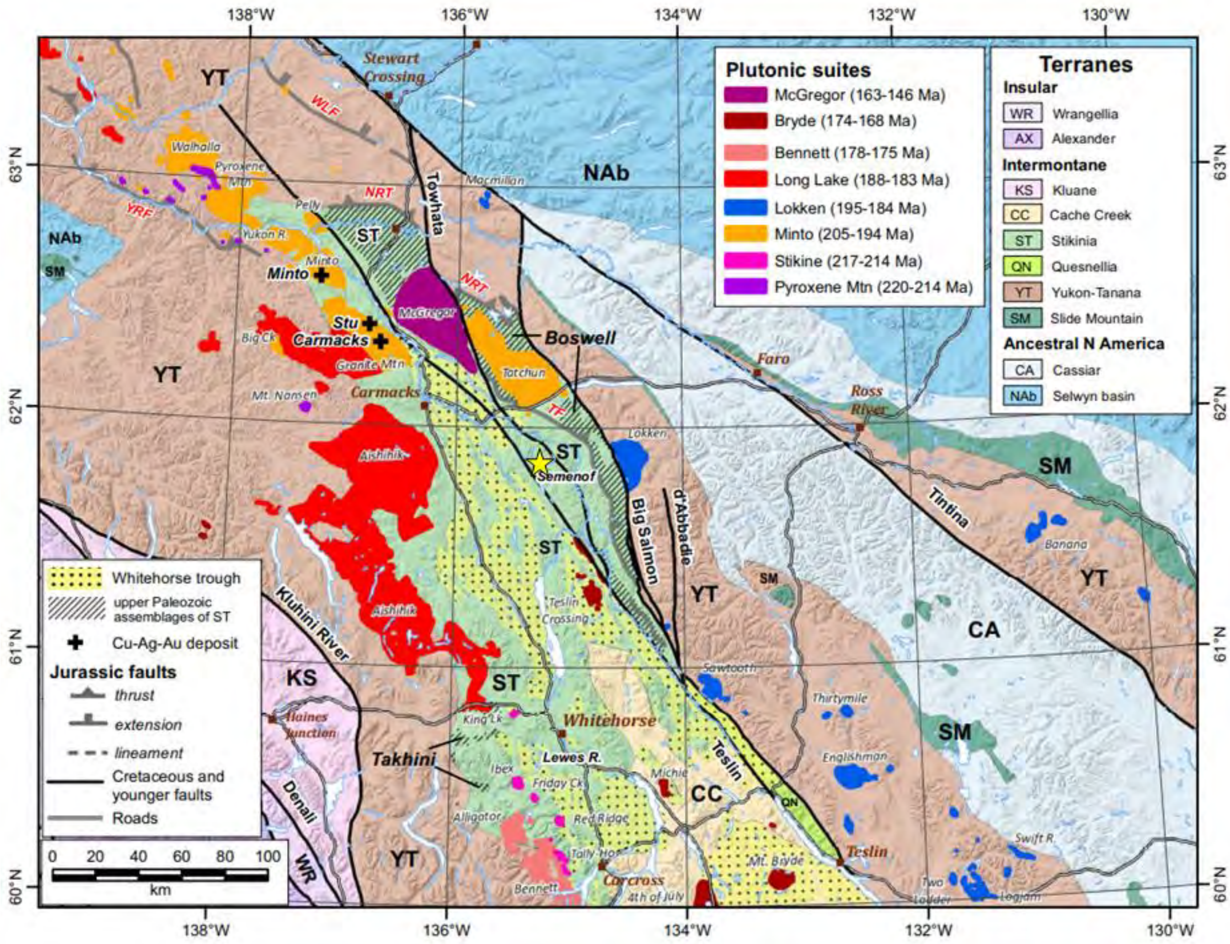


Figure 4: Structural setting, geology, and Terrane map of central Yukon. The Catch Project location is noted by a yellow star. Adapted from Colpron et al., 2022.

7.2 Local Geology

Limited property-scale geological mapping has been undertaken at the Project, with the current understanding of the property geology based on two regional mapping campaigns undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1936 (Cockfield et al., 1936) and 1984 (Templeman-Kluit, 1984). Mapping in the Project is challenging due to limited outcrop and by a till blanket that overlies most of the district.

Cockfield et al (1936) mapping considered most of the Catch property to be underlain by Mesozoic Hushi Group andesites and basalts that were intruded by “Jurassic or later” granite, granodiorite, monzonite, and diorite. Intrusions were mapped to the west of the property area but were also noted directly adjacent to the Main Zone and coincident with Diorite Zone (mineral zones are described in detail in Section 9.2). These intrusive rocks broadly correlate spatially with significant magnetic lows identified in the 2022 magnetic data.

Templeman-Kluit (1984) completed a 1:250,000 scale geologic map of the Laberge area and NTS map sheet 105E which covers the Catch property and determined the property to be entirely underlain by volcanic rocks of the Late Triassic Povoas Formation, without noting any of the intrusive units identified by Bostock and Lees (1938). The Povoas Formation, part of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group (Hart, 1997), is described as massive, resistant, dark green, volcanic breccia, tuff, agglomerate, and augite-phyric porphyry. A low confidence hornblende K-Ar age of 199 ± 32 Ma was obtained from a sample of intermediate volcanic rock located 500 m north of the property boundary, while a hornblende-quartz diorite 4 km east of the property boundary was dated to 216 ± 14 Ma. However for analytical reasons, Stevens et al. (1982) considered both these dates as imprecise .

The current Yukon bedrock geology compilation map (Colpron, 2022) has revised the stratigraphy of the area, and now assigns the augite-phyric basaltic to andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks that underlie Catch to the Late Triassic to Upper Jurassic (217 – 197 Ma) Semenof Formation. Figure 5, adapted from the corresponding YGS regional geological map, shows the current understanding of property-scale geology at the Catch Project.

Since discovery of copper-gold mineralization at the Project in 2020 (Burke, 2020), preliminary geological reconnaissance was undertaken to validate the historical mapping, although no updated geological map of the property exists at the current time. The primary rock type encountered throughout the Project to date is augite-phyric basalt and is assumed to be the Semenof formation. The geologic characteristics of rock types encountered during mapping since 2020 are summarized in Table 4.

Lithology	**Description**
Diorite	Medium grained and variably porphyritic, the diorite is commonly strongly altered to quartz-chlorite-prehnite-sphene-rutile. Up to 3% chalcopyrite and trace bornite and pyrite replace relict mafic/ilmenite sites. Stockwork veins and veinlets up to 1 cm thick of prehnite-carbonate-quartz-epidote ± pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite occurs locally in the Diorite Zone.
Plagioclase-biotite Porphyry Dyke	The plagioclase-biotite porphyry dyke is composed of 20% fresh plagioclase phenocrysts from 2 to 10 mm, set in fine-grained to aphanitic biotitic groundmass. The dyke is up to 2 m in width and located in Main Zone.
Volcaniclastic	Single outcrop of green polymict volcaniclastic rock occurs locally and comprises plagioclase-phyric andesite clasts set within aphanitic green matrix with 2% disseminated pyrite.
Basalt	Massive, augite ± plagioclase-phyric basalt to basaltic-andesite. Augite phenocrysts compose up to 10% of the rock mass and are up to 1 cm in length while “ghosted” plagioclase phenocrysts are up to 5 mm in length and vary in abundance from 3 to 10%. Phenocrysts lie within an aphanitic, pale grey to green coloured, non-magnetic groundmass. Primary volcanic textures are often obscured by hydrothermal alteration.

Table 4: Catch Project Geologic Units

As discussed further in Section 7.4 (Alteration and Mineralization), seemingly textureless but visibly mineralized samples of the above-described basalt and diorite display complex igneous and hydrothermal breccia textures when samples are cut and polished. It is therefore considered likely that the extent of syn-mineralization brecciation has been significantly underestimated by current mapping.

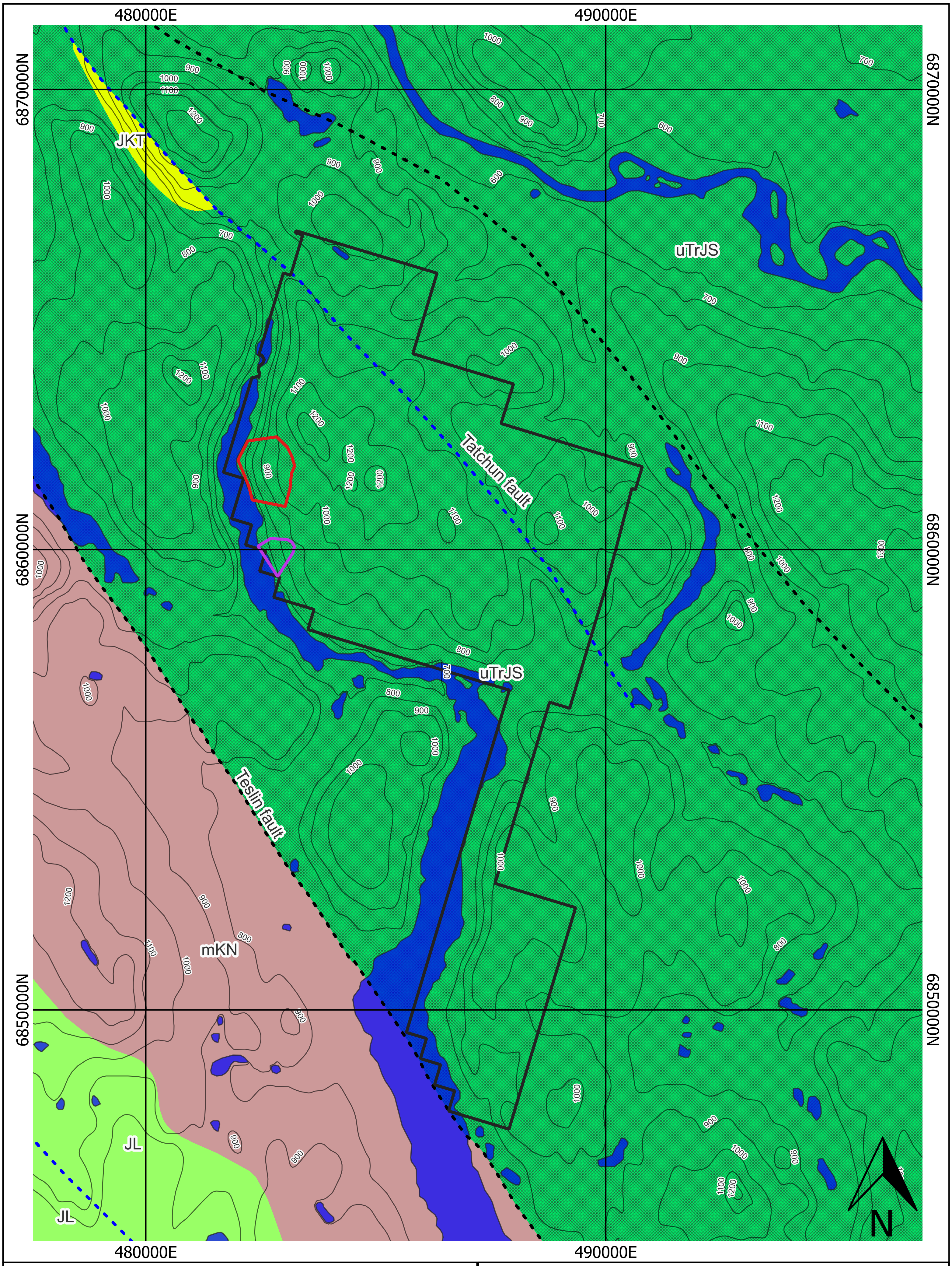
Quaternary cover is widespread, and primarily composed of till, with layers of organic material, wood ash and soil. Detailed study of the Quaternary geology of the area is limited, with the only published work a Yukon-wide till map (Bond et al., 2001). Till thickness ranges from 10 cm to more than 2 m, and glacial landforms, including eskers and arêtes, are visible in the topographic data.

7.3 Structural Geology

The Catch Project lies between two significant belt-scale structures, namely the dextral strike-slip Teslin fault and Tatchun normal fault (Figure 5). The Teslin fault is the northern continuation of the Thibert fault in British Columbia, both of which comprise part of significant dextral transpressive fault system developed in northwestern British Columbia and south central Yukon in mid-Cretaceous times (Nelson et al., 2013). Northern strands of the Teslin fault are truncated by the Tertiary Tintina fault to the north of the Project (Figure 4).

Structural mapping of the Project has proven challenging due to extensive surface oxidization and widespread till cover. In the 2022 field season, three main structural orientations were mapped, these being the regional ~340° trend, with moderate northeast dip (as interpreted from veins, faults and fractures), a 040° striking set of steeply dipping faults, and finally a 220° trend, primarily associated with fractures and joints. However, no individual faults of any significance have been mapped with confidence on the Project to date.

In summary, structural interpretation at the Project is still preliminary, and at the present time, there is not a structural model to help assist with ongoing exploration.



Legend

Bedrock Geology

- mKN: Mount Nansen Group
- JKT: Tantalus Fm
- JL: Tanglefoot Fm
- uTrJS: Semenof Fm
- Catch Property Boundary
- Main Zone
- Diorite Zone
- 100 m Contours
- Waterbodies

Faults

- Normal
- Strike Slip

Catch Property Geology

0 | 2.5 | 5 | 7.5 km

Date	Scale	Figure
17/03/2023	1:100,000	5
Author	**Datum**	**Revision**
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A

7.4 Mineralization and Alteration

Copper and gold mineralization at the Project is associated with pervasive chlorite-sericite-quartz alteration that is accompanied by lesser amounts of carbonate, prehnite, rutile and titanite. Sulphides occur principally as fine-grained disseminations and blebs in the altered volcanic and diorite intrusive rocks and are mainly chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite and trace pyrrhotite, sphalerite and bornite. Hydrothermal veining is scarce, with veins and veinlets of quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite and prehnite-calcite-quartz-chlorite-epidote-actinolite observed only locally. The mineralogy of mapped alteration assemblages have been confirmed and refined using petrography and Terraspec analysis.

Examination of cut and polished field samples (Figure 6) reveals hydrothermal and intrusion-cemented breccia textures in diorite to quartz diorite porphyry as well as in basaltic volcanic rocks, textures that are near impossible to recognize in uncut rock. These breccias are monomict to polymict, with subrounded augite-phyric volcanic and diorite to quartz diorite porphyry clasts cemented by either hydrothermal or igneous (diorite) material and are intimately associated with alteration and copper gold mineralization as above described.

Surficial weathering has resulted in the development of widespread secondary copper minerals such as malachite, azurite, and tenorite that coat fracture surfaces, in addition to locally abundant goethite and lesser jarosite (Figures 6 and 7). The secondary copper minerals are often associated with poorly crystalline gypsum of likely supergene origin. Minor films of black, supergene chalcocite locally coat disseminated chalcopyrite, although pyrite is unaffected by secondary chalcocite, indicating that supergene enrichment is only weakly developed. Pyrite is locally oxidized to orange-brown coloured goethite and lesser jarosite, with pyrite-cemented breccia textures sometimes enhanced by oxidation. The oxidation and secondary copper mineralization does not typically exceed depths of 1 m from surface and hypogene sulphide assemblages are easily exposed in shallow hand-dug trenches.

Petrographic work undertaken in 2022 has confirmed the mineral and alteration assemblages as documented above (Leitch, 2022), and provided important additional constraints on vein and breccia cement assemblages. Figure 8 presents photomicrographs documenting the nature of hypogene copper mineralization associated with mineralized diorites and intrusion-cemented breccias.

Figure 6: Selected examples of 2022 rock samples from Catch. The challenge of recognizing breccia textures in the field is illustrated by comparing photos of rocks collected as they are found in the field (A, B and C) versus cut and polished samples (A’, B’, and C’). Sample A and A’ is a mineralized magmatic-hydrothermal breccia in which a diorite cement is locally associated with quartz-chlorite-chalcopyrite-pyrite. Breccias clasts are augite phyric basalt. Sample B and B’ is a mineralized hydrothermal breccia with a fine grained, pyrite rich cement and diorite clasts. Sample C and C’ is from the Diorite Zone and contains diorite clasts in a fine grained and heavily altered matrix possibly also of diorite composition. All samples display strong surficial oxidation with common goethite, malachite, azurite and tenorite.

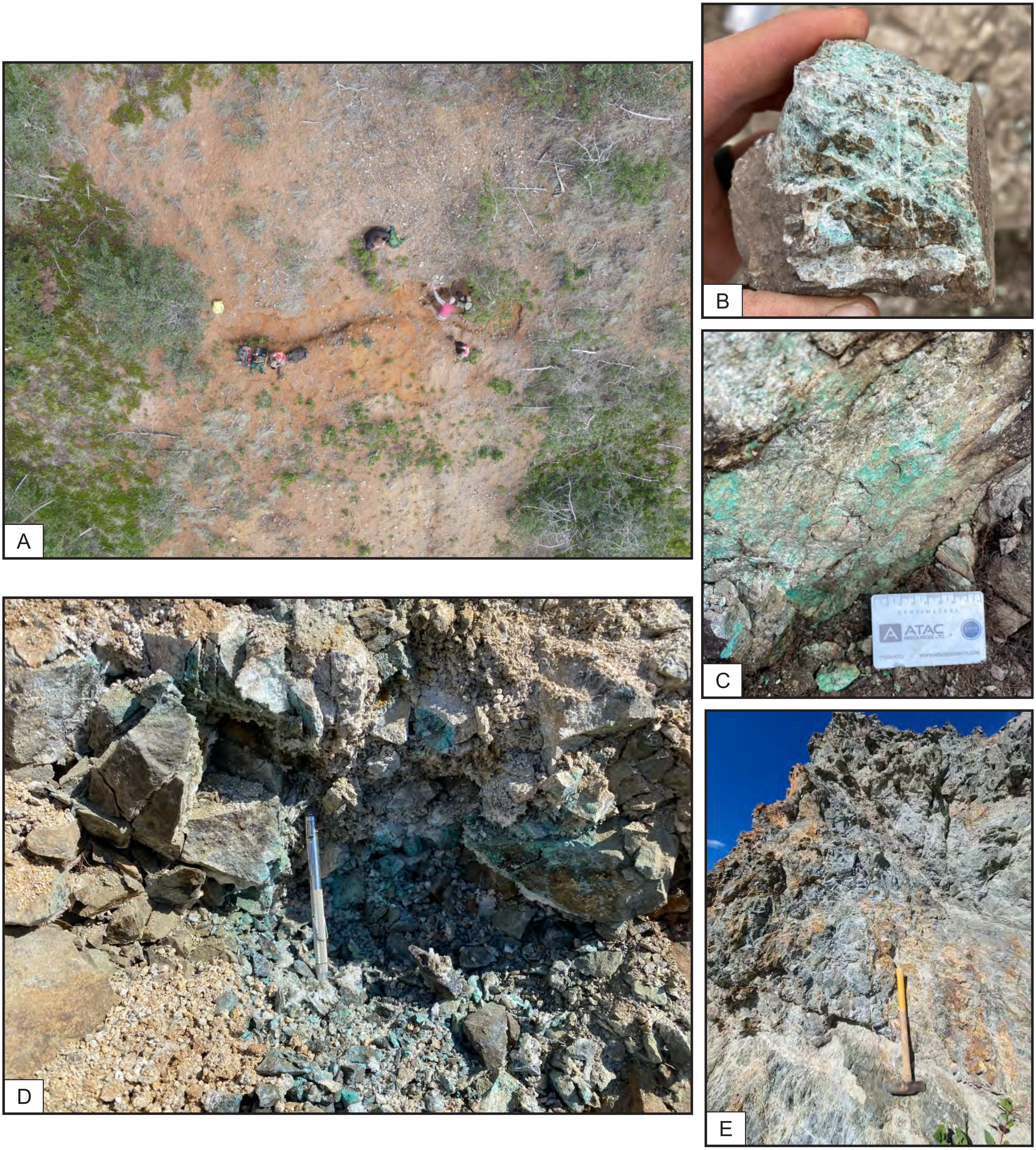


Figure 7: Selected field photos from the Catch Property. A: Overhead drone photograph of Main Zone trenching that shows strongly goethitic surficial rock and soil surrounding the trench. B: Hand sample of brecciated diorite from the Diorite Zone that contains up to 5 vol % of carbonate-malachite veins. C: Outcrop photo of fracture controlled secondary copper mineralization in the Diorite Zone. D: Outcrop photo from the northwest end of Main Zone. Note the presence of crustiform supergene gypsum along fracture surfaces that also contain malachite and azurite. E: Outcrop south of the Main Zone showing intense quartz-carbonate veins and moderate to strong goethite and malachite in addition to silicification.

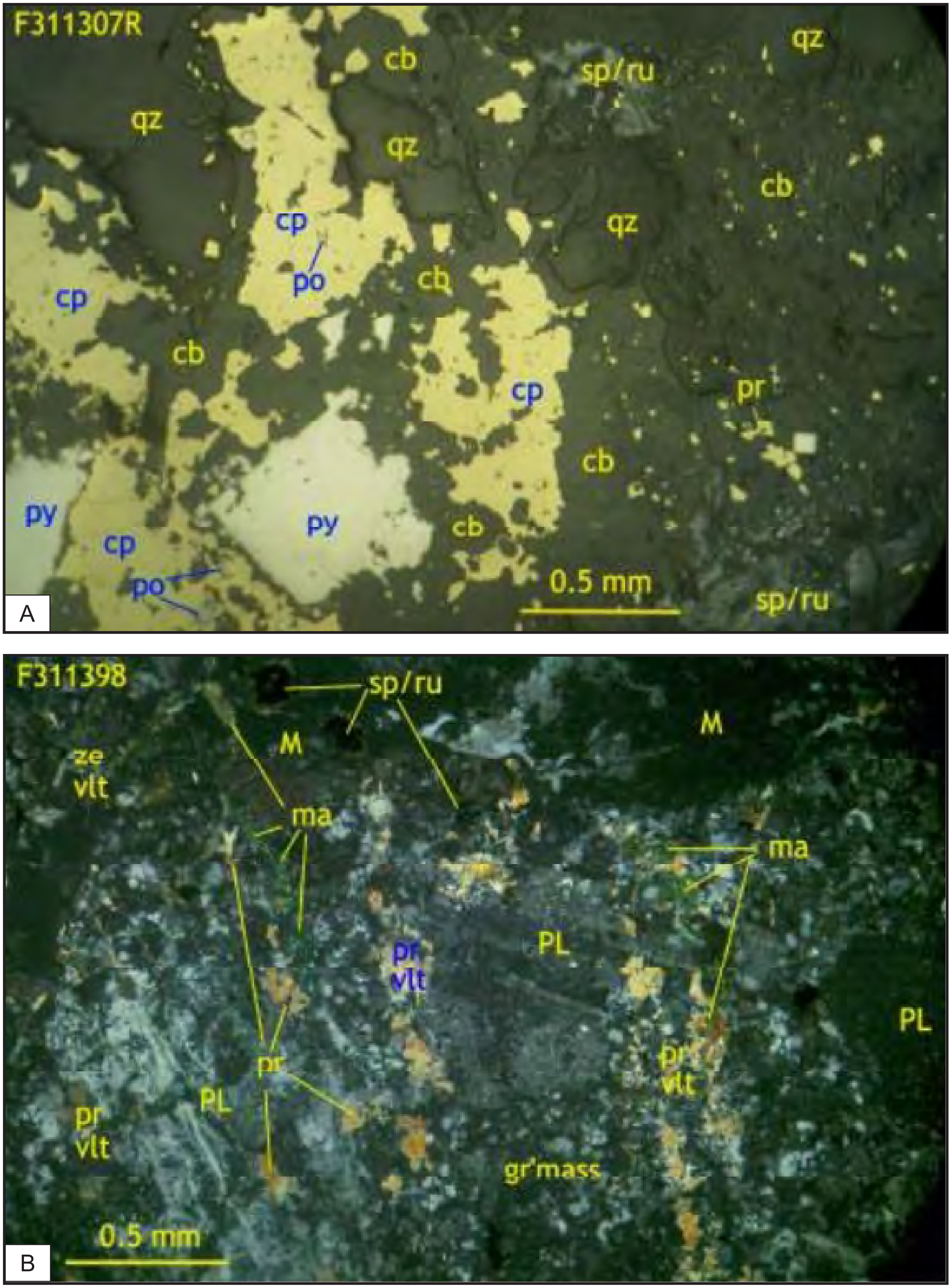


Figure 8: Selected photomicrographs from the 2022 petrographic study (Leitch, 2022) A: Quartz (qz)-carbonate (cb)-chalcopyrite (cp)-pyrite (py)-prehnite(pr) veinlets associated with sphene (sp) / rutile (ru) in quartz diorite intrusion-cemented breccia. Note minor inclusions of pyrrhotite (po) in chalcopyrite. Reflected light, uncrossed polars, 3 mm field of view. B: Quartz diorite porphyry composed of relict plagioclase (PL) altered by albite, clay and sericite. Cut by veinlets of (1) prehnite (pr)-malachite (ma) and (2) zeolite (ze). Transmitted light, crossed polars, 3 mm field of view.

8.0 Deposit Types

The regional setting of the Catch Project, located in a belt of Late Triassic island arc volcanic rocks known to host multiple economically important porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au-Ag deposits, in addition to the nature of hydrothermal alteration and styles of mineralisation identified to date at the Project, suggest that the application of a porphyry copper system model to guide further exploration is appropriate. At a high level, Sillitoe (2010; Figure 9) summarizes porphyry copper systems as follows:

Porphyry copper systems host some of the most widely distributed mineralization types at convergent plate boundaries, including porphyry deposits centered on intrusions. The systems are closely related to underlying composite plutons, at paleodepths of 5 to 15 km, which represent the supply chambers for the magmas and fluids that formed the vertically elongate stocks or dike swarms and associated mineralization. Commonly, several discrete stocks are emplaced in and above the pluton roof zones, resulting in either clusters or structurally controlled alignments of porphyry copper systems.

The alteration and mineralization in porphyry copper systems, occupying many cubic kilometres of rock, are zoned outwards from the stocks or dyke swarms, which typically comprise several generations of intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions. Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposits are centered on the intrusions. The alteration-mineralization in the porphyry copper deposits is zoned upward from barren, early sodic-calcic through potentially ore-grade potassic, chlorite-sericite, and sericitic to advanced argillic, the last of these constituting the lithocaps which may attain >1 km in thickness if unaffected by significant erosion. Low sulfidation state chalcopyrite ± bornite assemblages are characteristic of potassic zones, whereas higher sulfidation-state sulfides are generated progressively upward in concert with temperature decline and the concomitant greater degrees of hydrolytic alteration, culminating in pyrite-enargite-covellite in the shallow parts of the lithocaps. Magmatic-hydrothermal breccias may form during porphyry intrusion with some of them containing high-grade mineralization because of their intrinsic permeability.

Many aspects of the surface geology of the Project, including pervasive chlorite-sericite alteration associated with disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite, sporadic quartz-chalcopyrite veins and magmatic-hydrothermal breccias associated with diorite to quartz diorite porphyry intrusions suggest the Project may be located on the upper shoulder of a shallowly eroded porphyry copper system, below the level of the lithocap and associated extensive hydrolytic alteration.

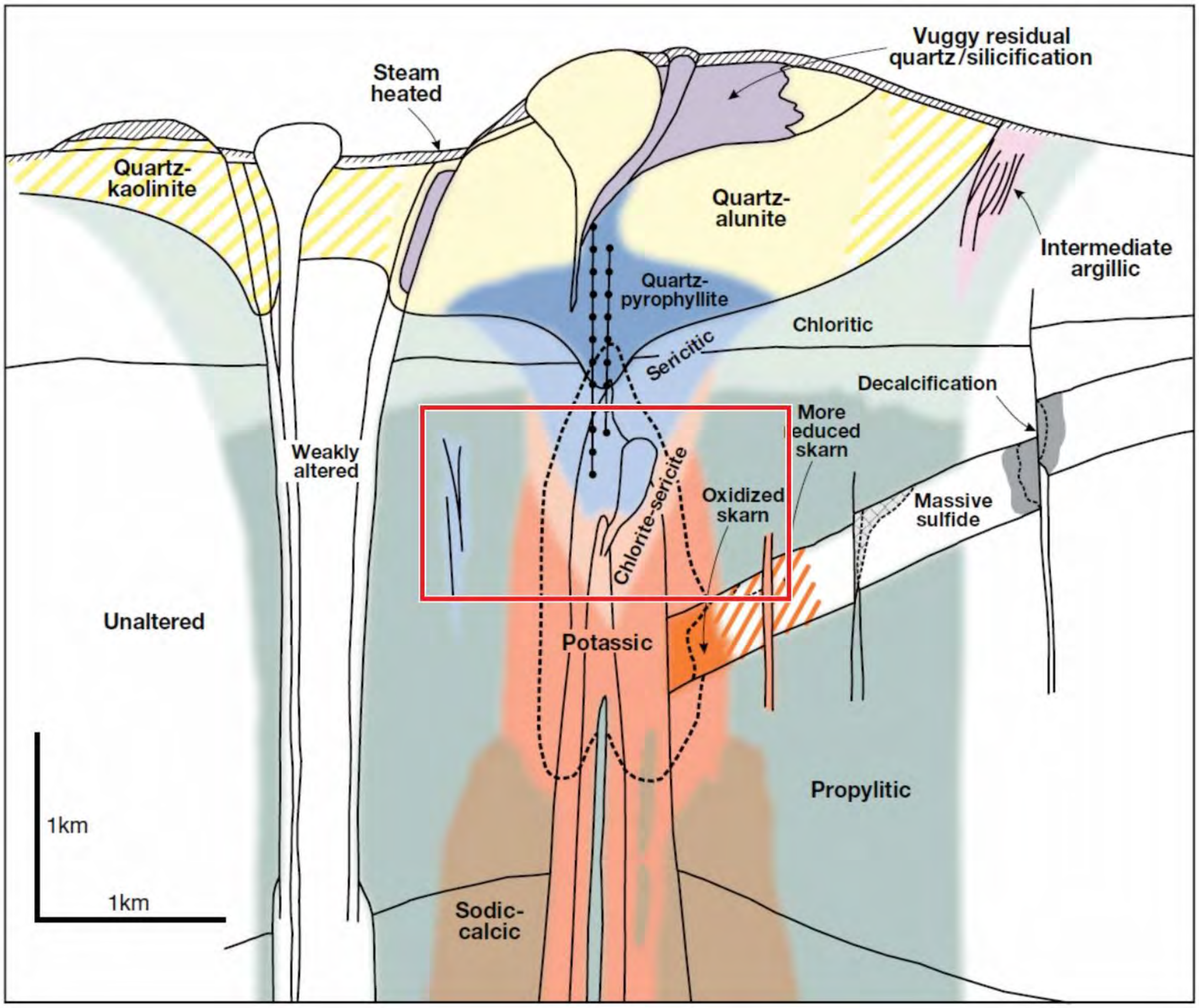


Figure 9: Generalized alteration-zonation in porphyry copper systems, adapted from Sillitoe (2010). The interpreted erosional level for the Catch Project is illustrated by the red box.

9.0 Exploration

Cascadia has not yet started exploring the Catch Project.

Precursor exploration campaigns by Burke and ATAC comprised soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and rock chip sampling, limited hand-dug trenching and associated rock chip channel sampling, geophysics (magnetic and IP surveys) and minor shallow RC drilling. These exploration activities and results are described in the following sections.

9.1 Soil Sampling

Three campaigns of soil sampling have been conducted at the Project, two by Burke in 2020 and 2021 and one by ATAC in 2022 (Figure 10). At the time of collection, samples were photographed, described, and logged, and subsequently submitted for laboratory testing following the procedures outlined in Section 11.1.

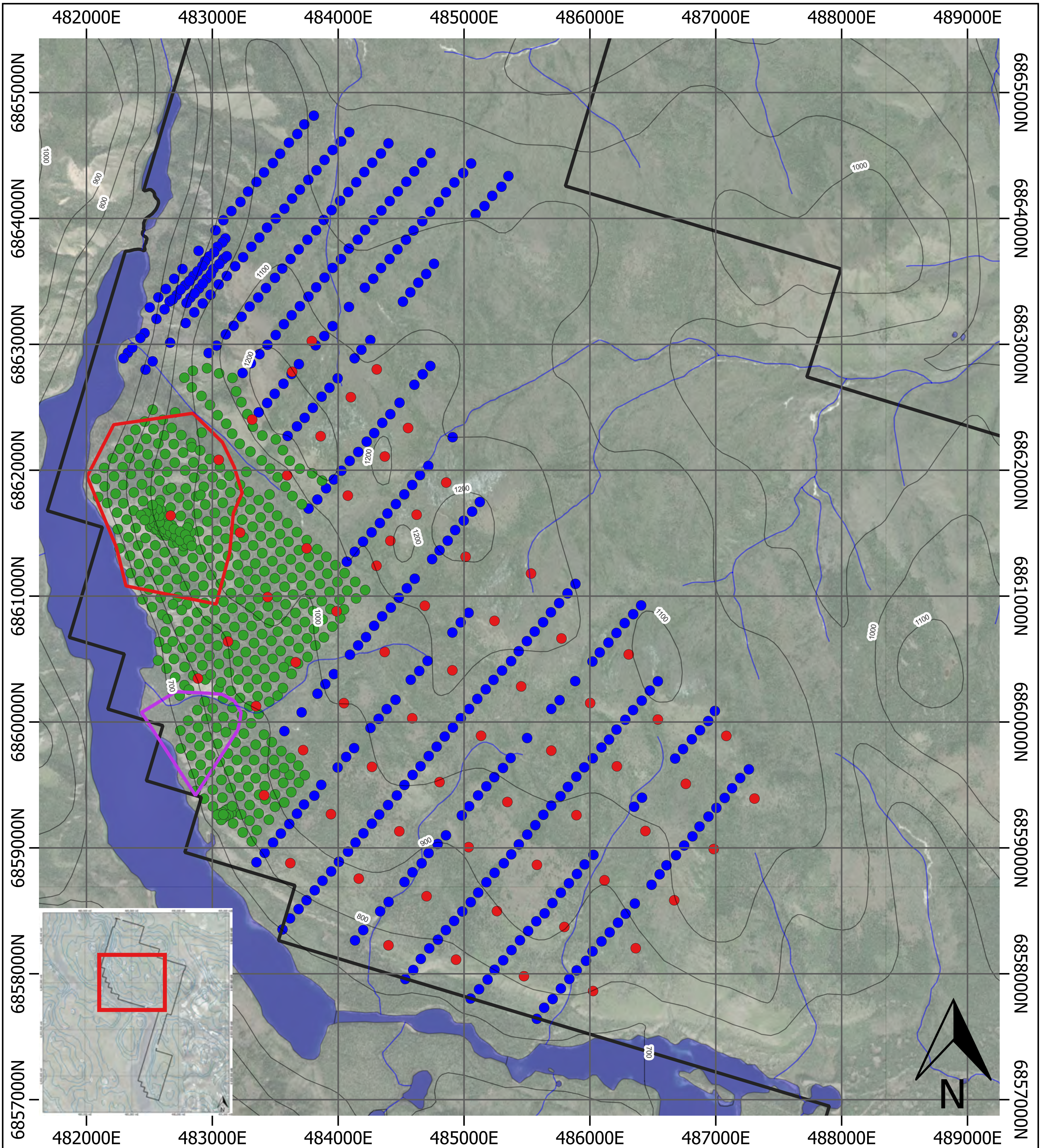
Encouraging results have been returned by the soil sampling campaigns, which defined a north northwest trending multi-element anomaly, 5 km long and up to 1,200 m wide encompassing the western side of the property. Maps of Au, Cu, Mo and Zn results are presented in Figures 11 to 14 respectively, and Table 5 below highlights samples in the 95th percentile of the total population (n=930) for multiple elements associated with porphyry mineralization (Cu, Au, Mo, Ag) from the 2020 through 2022 seasons.

From these soil results, it has been possible to define two zones of interest for further exploration, the Main Zone and Diorite Zone (Figure 10). The Main Zone lies in the central western part of the claim package and has a large (1100 x 1100 m) coherent >75th percentile copper anomaly with partially coincident Au, Mo and Zn. The Diorite Zone lies about 2 km south of the centre of Main Zone and has a discrete Cu-Au soil anomaly over an area of 600 x 200 m which remains unsampled immediately to the northwest.

Additional zones of Cu soil anomalism outside of the Main and Diorite Zones remain to be followed up by prospecting and mapping.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
3852035	482906	6861803	25110	0.302	6.7	6.2
3853018	482674	6861858	13890	1.309	2.2	1.3
3852121	482645	6861843	3603	1.095	1.5	2.2
3852442	482750	6859789	3480	0.043	0.4	0.4
3852547	482474	6861659	3290	0.502	2.9	99.5
3852501	482523	6861565	2498	0.210	4.3	21.3
3852024	482790	6861855	2250	0.241	0.5	2.1
3852549	482463	6861604	2102	0.247	1.2	14.9
3852031	482871	6861792	1565	0.650	0.5	1.3
3853020	482674	6861858	1463	0.507	0.7	1.4
3852520	482650	6861561	1346	0.812	7.4	30.7
3853019	482674	6861858	1230	0.140	0.4	0.7
3852020	482529	6861544	1117	0.042	0.8	12.4
3852118	482456	6861627	1094	0.071	1.0	3.8
3852363	482505	6861549	1076	0.092	1.1	7.8
3852544	482536	6861632	1020	0.375	0.8	8.8
3852513	482538	6861583	1018	0.177	0.9	16.8
3852508	482639	6861535	995	0.173	4.9	8.8
3852212	482850	6862061	957	2.398	10.0	4.3
3852364	482548	6861528	892	0.149	1.7	6.8
3852514	482577	6861557	889	0.648	4.0	5.6
3852034	482678	6861563	755	0.093	1.4	12.7
3852533	483129	6859262	747	0.197	1.3	0.6
3852030	482932	6861868	729.	0.109	0.3	0.9
3852504	482652	6861493	699	0.082	1.7	4.3
3852503	482606	6861513	661	0.052	1.7	2.1
3852211	482903	6862157	626	0.078	0.6	3.5
3852502	482559	6861532	617	0.012	0.6	5.3
3852529	483081	6859280	616	0.392	2.6	0.4
3852537	483041	6859261	600	0.383	2.0	0.4
3852548	482433	6861643	566	0.075	0.8	2.3
3852516	482668	6861505	552	0.051	2.0	3.9
3852365	482588	6861501	487	0.067	1.1	3.2
3852601	483088	6859264	475	0.265	2.0	0.6
3852532	483150	6859274	473	0.920	4.2	0.8
3852210	482838	6862182	465	0.302	0.7	1.3
3852517	482710	6861478	464	0.012	2.1	5.6
3852521	482696	6861534	458	0.038	2.5	4.2
3852530	483059	6859271	443	0.162	1.9	0.5
3852515	482622	6861532	428	0.059	2.2	3.5
3852522	482745	6861512	428	0.017	1.1	3.3
3852546	482497	6861613	422	0.056	1.1	4.3
3852528	483103	6859295	416	0.423	1.8	0.4
3852509	482680	6861507	403	0.048	1.4	3.2
3852119	482525	6861693	362	0.049	0.7	9.4
3852540	482578	6861739	331	0.141	0.5	3.4
3852512	482792	6861413	326	1.128	1.3	1.5
3852526	483147	6859317	292	0.163	1.0	0.6

Table 5: Copper, gold, silver and molybdenum soil results, ≥ 95th percentile.



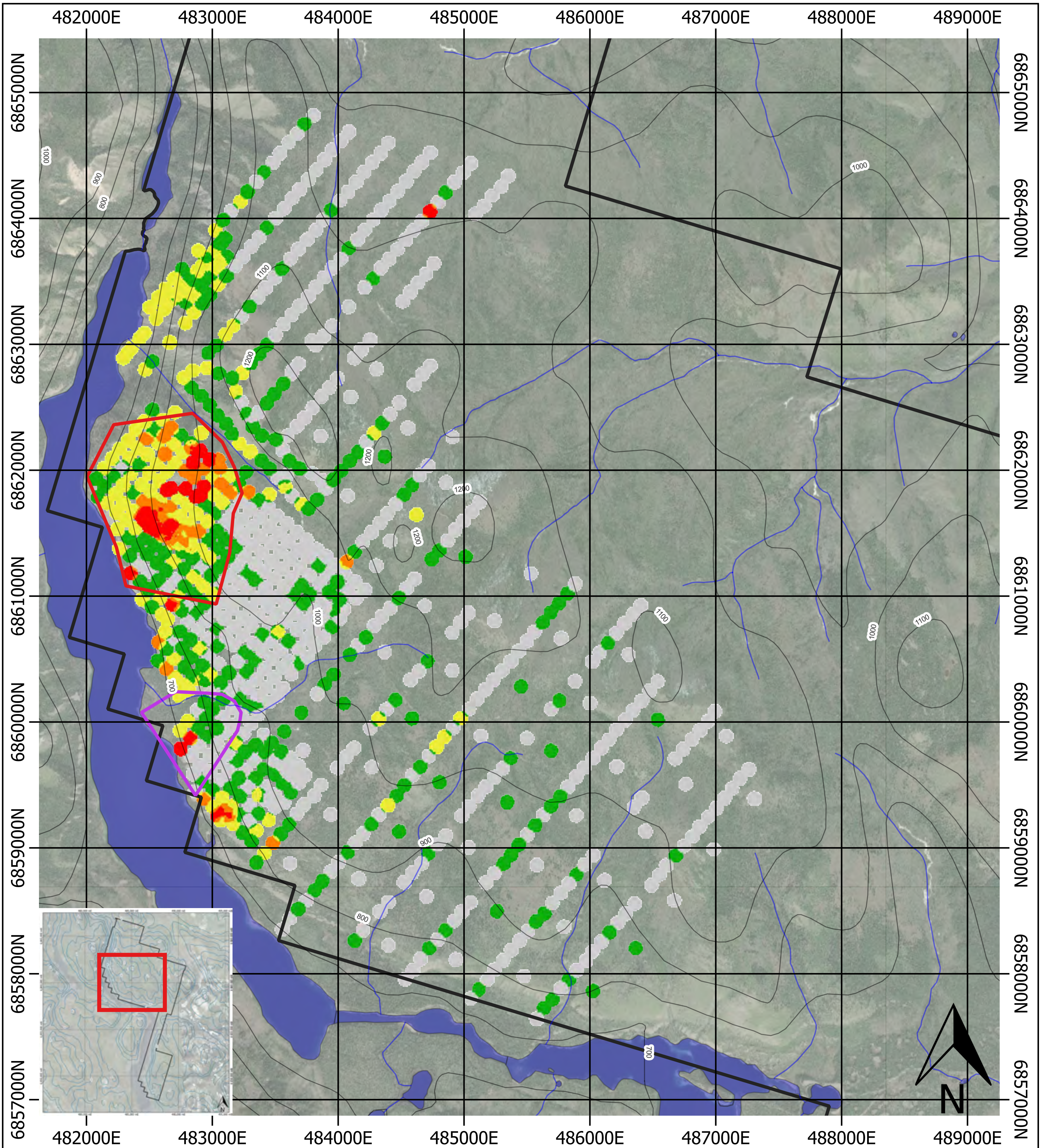
Legend

- 2020 Soil Samples
- 2021 Soil Samples
- 2022 Soil Samples
- Main Zone
- Diorite Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 100 m Contours
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

Catch
Soil Sampling Locations

0 1 2 3 km

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:40,000	10
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

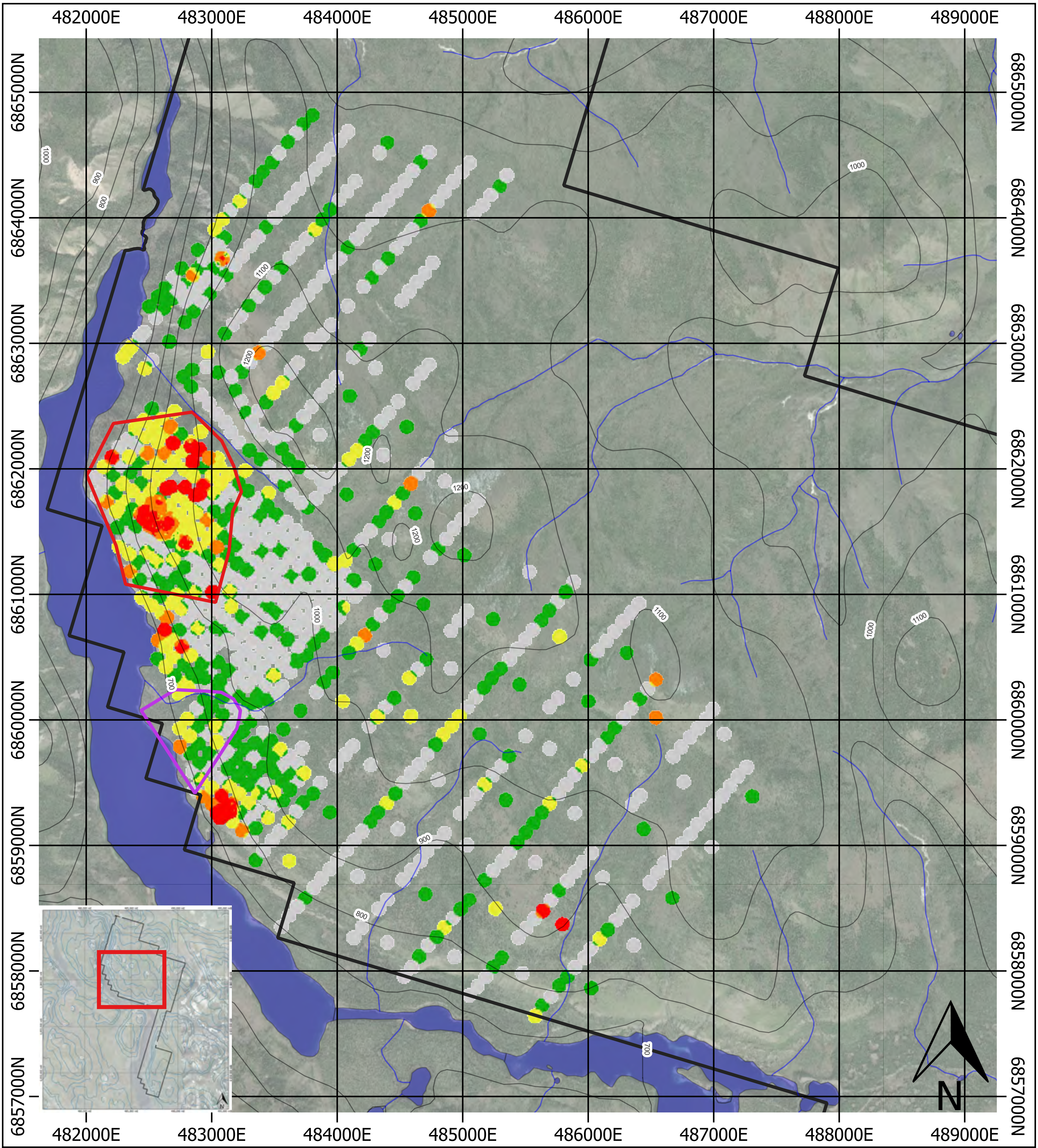
Cu (ppm)

- <= 60
- 60 - 120
- 120 - 256
- 256 - 426
- >426
- Diorite Zone
- Main Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 100 m Contours
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

Catch Soil Geochemistry
Copper (ppm)

0 1 2 3 km

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:40,000	11
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Au (ppb)

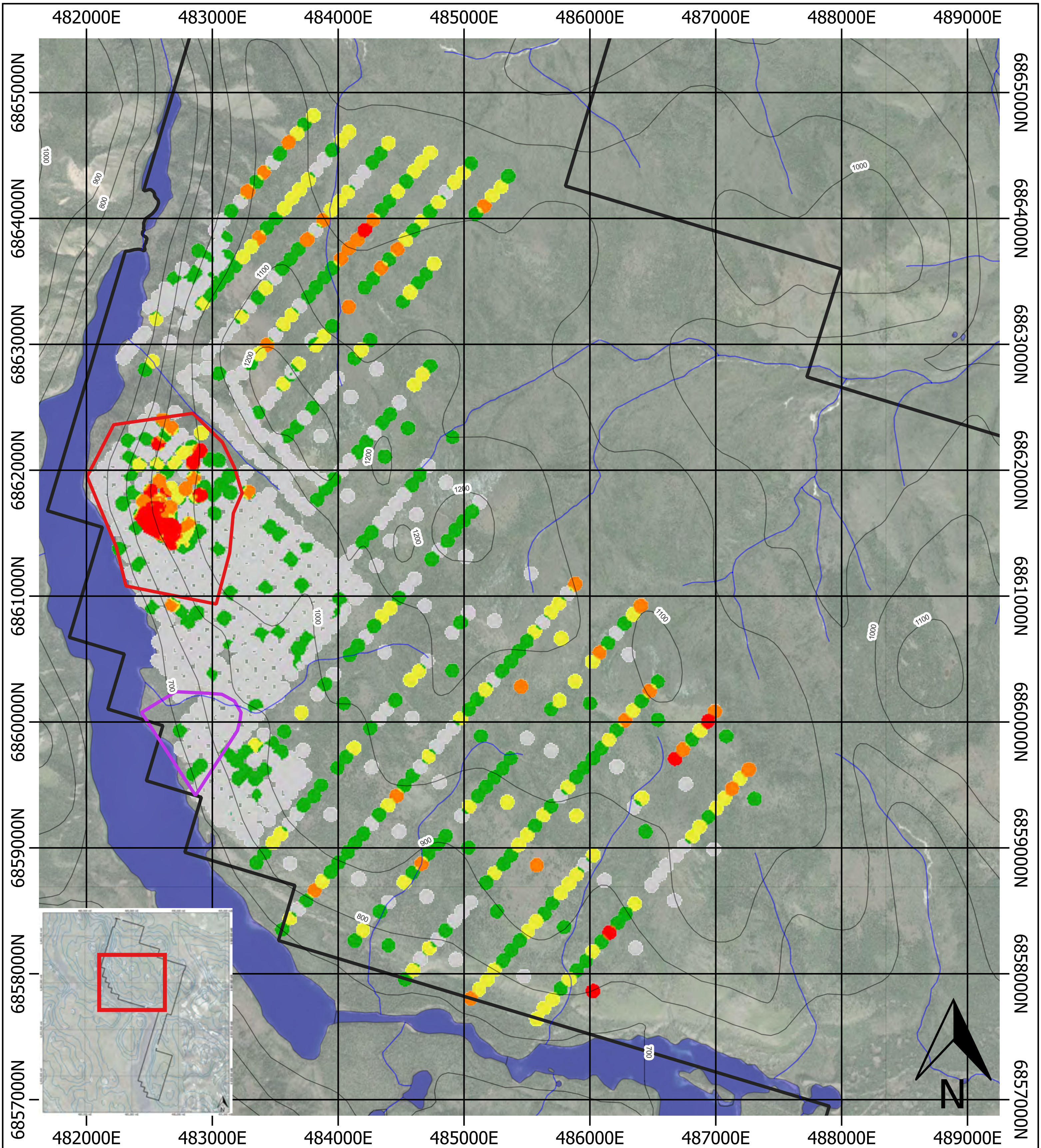
- <= 3
- 3 - 7
- 7 - 23
- 23 - 75
- >75

- Diorite Zone
- Main Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 100 m Contours
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

Catch Soil Geochemistry Gold (ppb)

0 1 2 3 km

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:40,000	12
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

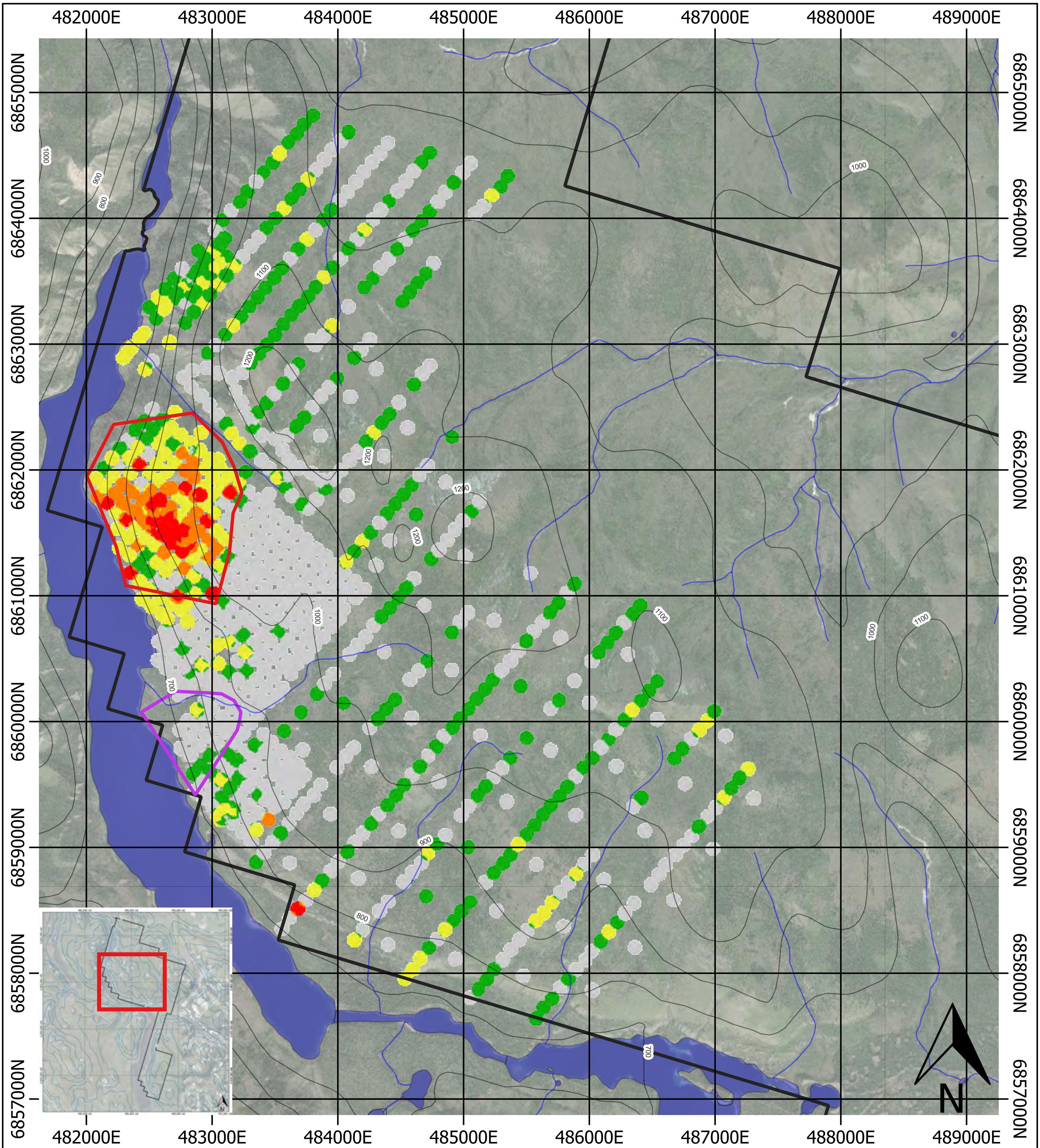
Mo (ppm)
- <= 0.7
- 0.7 - 1.0
- 1.0 - 1.4
- 1.4 - 2.2
- >2.2

- Diorite Zone
- Main Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 100 m Contours
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

Catch Soil Geochemistry Molybdenum (ppm)

0 1 2 3 km

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:40,000	13
Author	**Datum**	**Revision**
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Zn (ppm)

- <= 60
- 60 - 77
- 77 - 212
- 212.3 - 392
- >392

- Diorite Zone
- Main Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 100 m Contours
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

Catch Soil Geochemistry
Zinc (ppm)

0 1 2 3 km

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:40,000	14
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A

9.2 Prospecting

Prospecting to date has focused on the Main Zone and other areas accessible by boat along the eastern shore of Claire Lake. Due to the glaciated nature of the Project, rock samples were typically collected from depths of 30 cm to 1 m, to minimize the uncertainty as to whether samples are outcrop, subcrop or float. However, due to thick and irregular till coverage, some uncertainty does remain with regards to whether or not samples are in-situ.

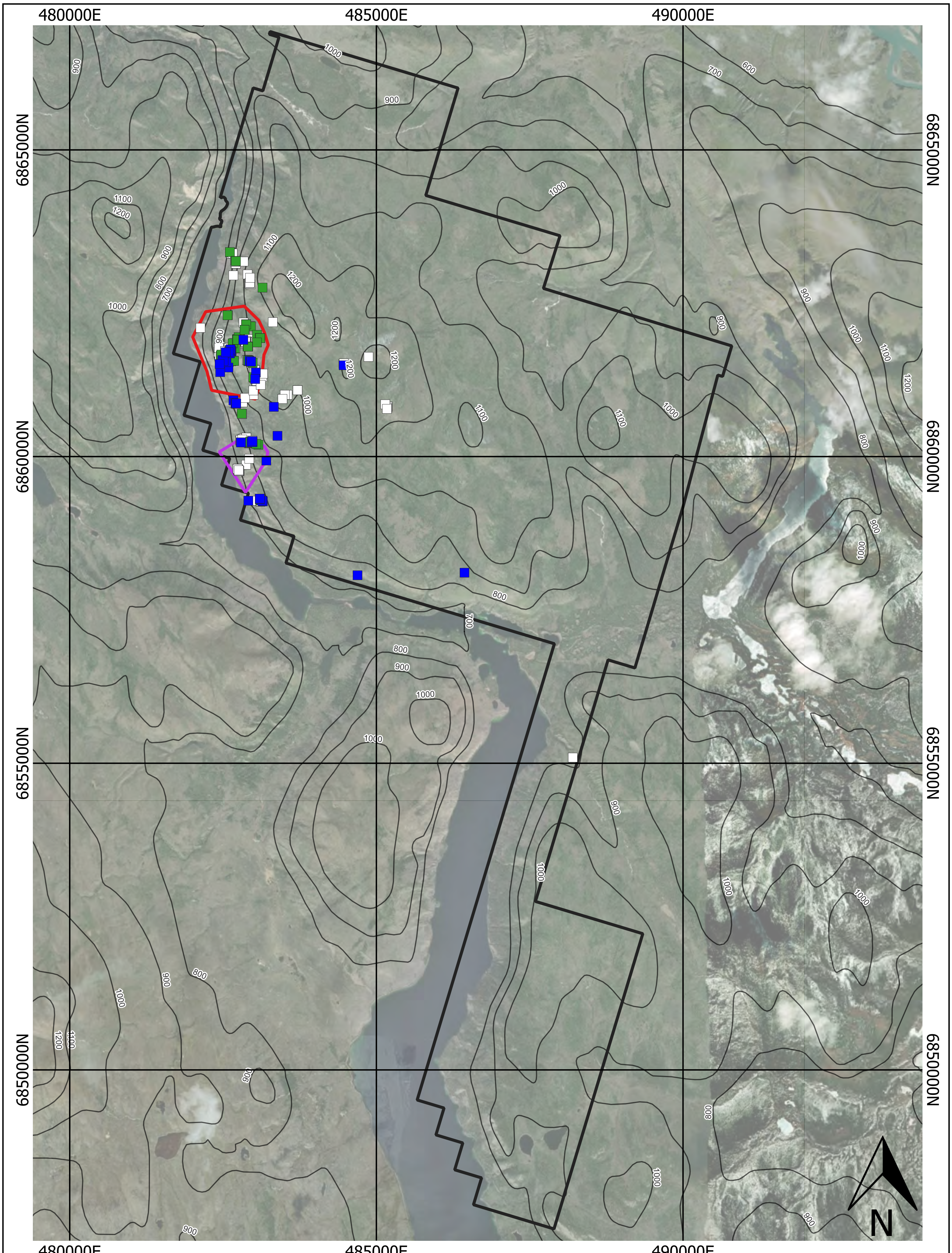
Both rock chip and continuous rock chip channel sampling in hand dug trenches was undertaken during prospecting. Figure 15 shows the location of all rock samples collected at the Project to date, whilst Figures 16, 17 and 18 show Au, Cu and Mo rock sample results from Main Zone respectively. Figures 19 and 20 show Cu and Au rock sample results from the Diorite Zone respectively. Table 6 lists samples that returned assays in the ≥ 90^{th} percentile (n=44) for typical ore metals associated with porphyry Cu-Au deposits.

At the Main Zone, there is a moderate correlation between copper and gold, whilst molybdenum appears to be more spatially restricted to the centre and west of the target. Highest values of copper directly correlate with chlorite-sericite altered and brecciated rocks containing chalcopyrite in the cement and in veinlets, whilst the highest gold values are related to goethite – jarosite-rich breccias, suggesting the prior presence of abundant pyrite in gold-rich samples. Whilst molybdenum is reported at relatively high values (>200 ppm) from the Main Zone, no molybdenite has yet been identified on surface.

At the Diorite Zone, highly anomalous values of copper and gold are related to igneous-cemented diorite porphyry breccias with strong chlorite-sericite alteration and associated chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)
F311462	482912	6861872	3.03	4.46	4.6	1.0
F311485	482930	6861914	2.83	6.07	4.8	4.7
3853052	482549	6861571	2.04	2.75	10.0	3.5
3852238	482609	6861687	1.60	1.05	6.7	1.9
V764511	482592	6861539	1.58	0.04	21.6	22.1
3853101	482726	6861905	1.57	7.45	20.1	1.1
F311461	482900	6861887	1.22	1.55	1.6	1.4
3852353	482595	6861701	1.18	1.60	2.7	141.3
3853063	482541	6861562	1.17	0.17	5.4	53.0
F311306	482911	6861874	1.11	1.40	1.6	1.2
3853070	482540	6861555	1.10	0.22	6.2	86.1
V764510	482592	6861539	1.10	0.09	13.4	3.5
F311381	482465	6861684	1.08	1.16	4.4	29.9
D003567	482464	6861681	1.01	1.03	2.6	39.2
1810790	483149	6859268	0.97	1.56	6.4	0.7
F311455	482594	6861766	0.97	0.18	14.4	2.6
F311463	482900	6861887	0.94	0.33	5.0	0.6
3853087	482540	6861555	0.92	0.04	4.9	97.3
3852354	482596	6861700	0.91	1.28	2.2	72.6
3853085	482548	6861567	0.89	0.72	6.1	40.8
3852959	482542	6861553	0.88	0.57	18.1	8.9
3853092	482657	6861846	0.88	4.38	8.7	0.7
F311358	482660	6861842	0.84	1.69	3.4	0.3
F311388	482705	6861765	0.84	2.08	1.6	0.2
F311393	482762	6859771	0.80	1.10	1.9	1.0
3852355	482597	6861699	0.75	0.93	1.6	56.0
3852383	482545	6861570	0.75	0.32	7.7	32.1
D003568	482448	6861628	0.74	0.05	7.6	5.4
F311309	482910	6861872	0.71	0.95	1.0	1.0
F311389	482705	6861765	0.71	1.18	1.5	0.3
D003566	482465	6861685	0.70	2.82	8.0	111
D003579	482913	6861875	0.67	2.73	1.4	1.7
D925022	482681	6861852	0.67	2.83	9.8	1.0
3852231	482901	6861794	0.64	2.02	9.8	3.1
1810881	482594	6861700	0.46	1.96	2.7	228.2
F311378	482465	6861684	0.42	14.6	12.6	155.5
F311502	482910	6861874	0.41	13.20	11.6	7.7
F311454	482594	6861766	0.29	1.86	89.0	2.2
V764512	482637	6861553	0.26	0.04	5.12	35.4
3853057	482546	6861566	0.17	1.17	5.9	26.0
3853089	482472	6861662	0.15	0.9	2.9	113.8
D003572	482554	6861570	0.14	0.94	5.3	41.8
3852237	482610	6861685	0.08	1.16	1.1	2.9
3852356	482598	6861698	0.06	0.68	1.7	80.7

Table 6: Copper, gold, silver and molybdenum rock results, ≥ 90th percentile.



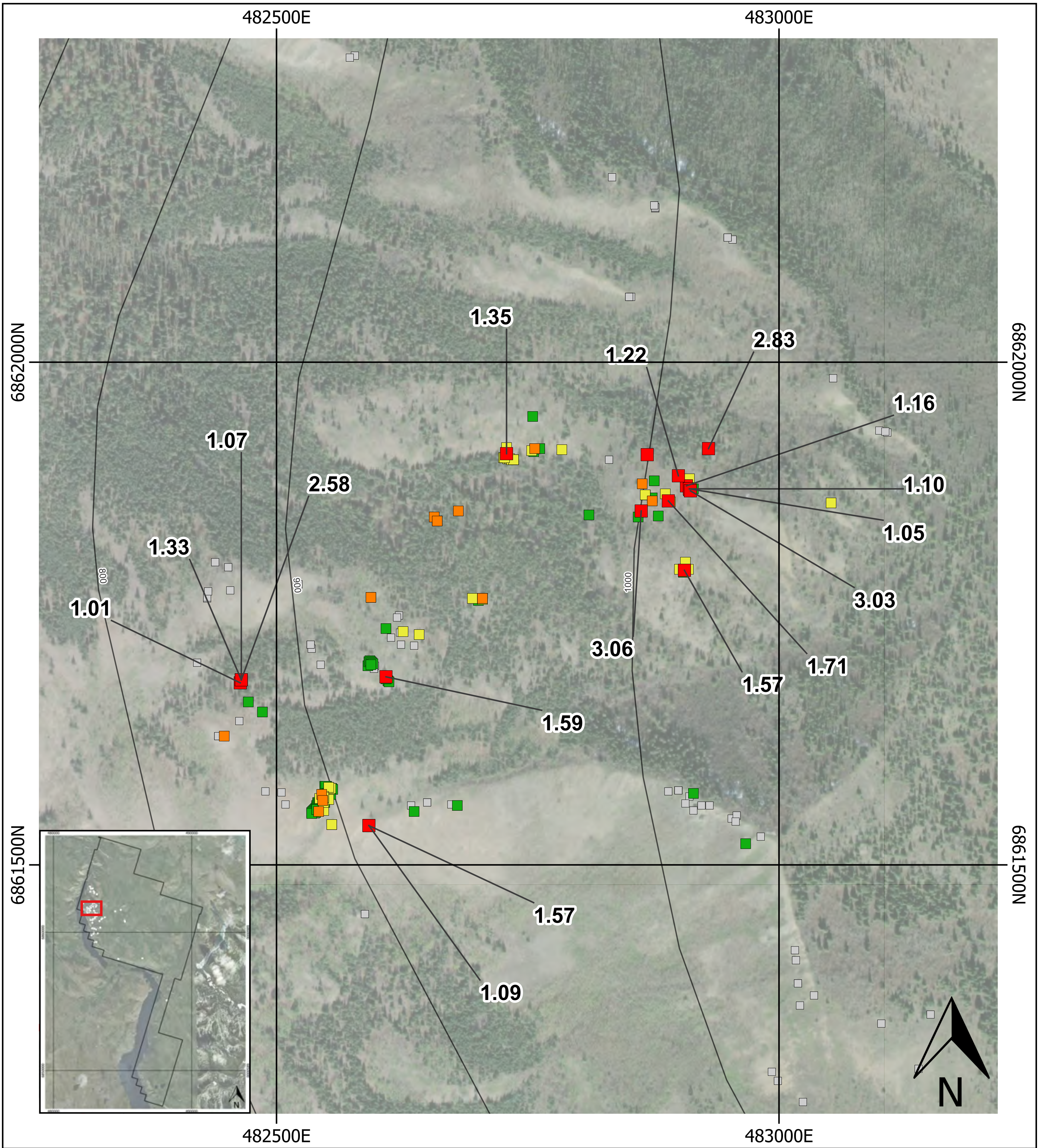
Legend

- 2020 Rocks
- 2021 Rocks
- 2022 Rocks
- Main Zone
- Diorite Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 100 m Contours

Catch
Rock Sample Locations

0 2 4 6 km

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:75,000	15
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Cu (%)

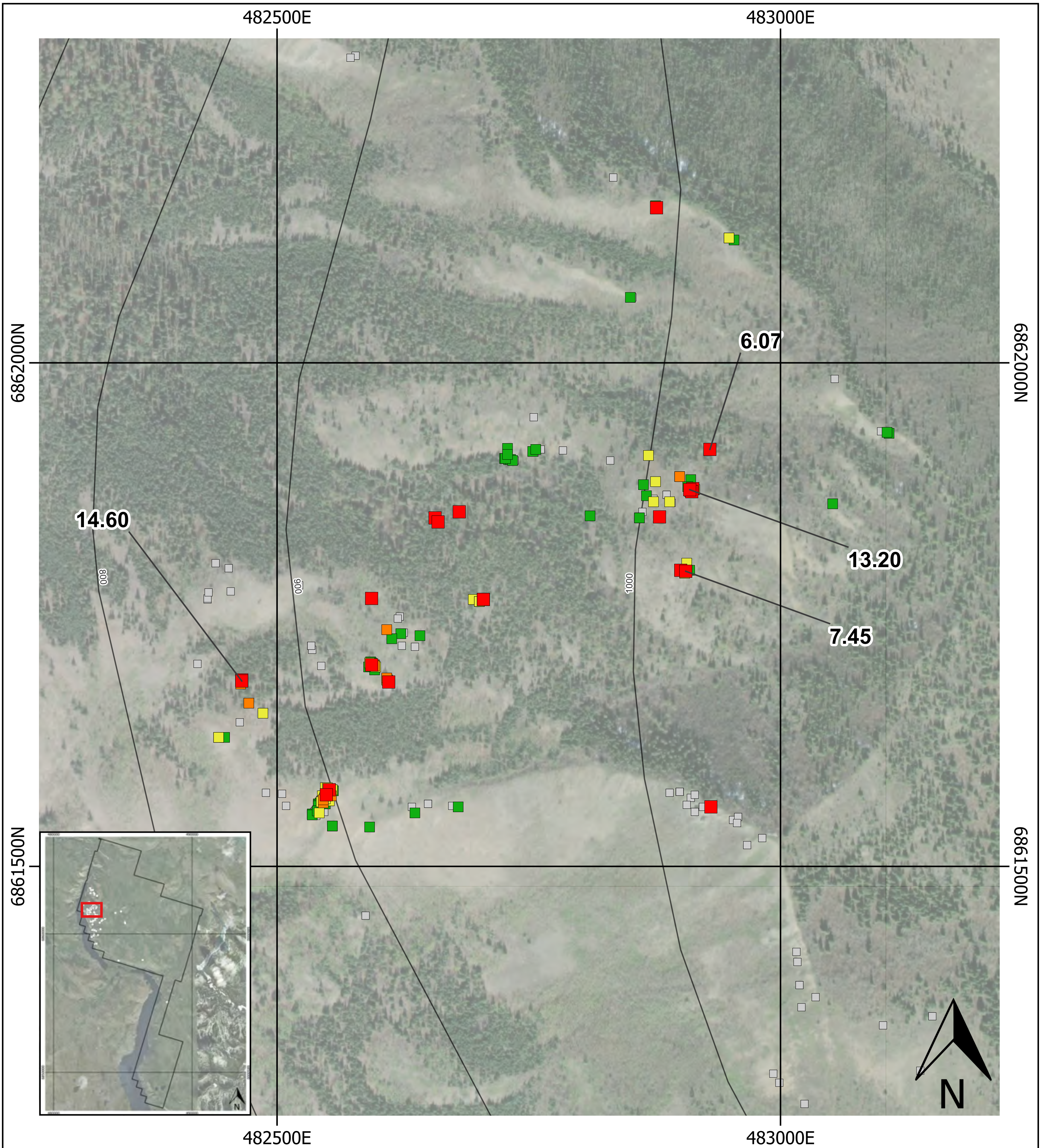
- <0.08
- 0.08 - 0.27
- 0.27 - 0.67
- 0.67 - 0.97
- >0.97

100 m Contours

Catch Main Zone
Rock Geochemistry Cu (%)

0 100 200 300 400 m

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:5,000	16
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Au (ppm)

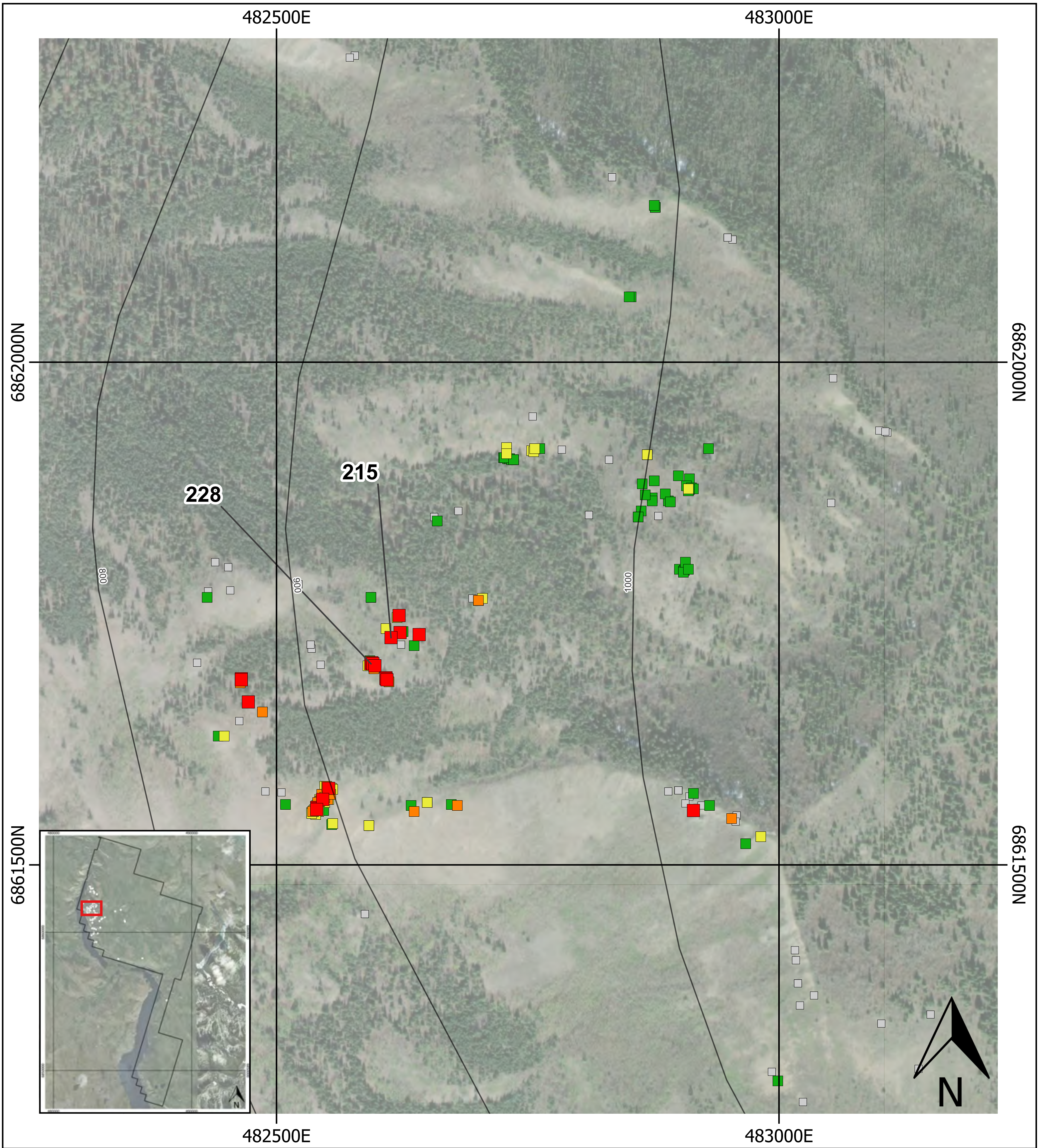
- <0.04
- 0.04 - 0.23
- 0.23 - 0.78
- 0.78 - 1.61
- >1.61

100 m Contours

Catch Main Zone
Rock Geochemistry Au (ppm)

0 100 200 300 400 m

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:5,000	17
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Mo (ppm)

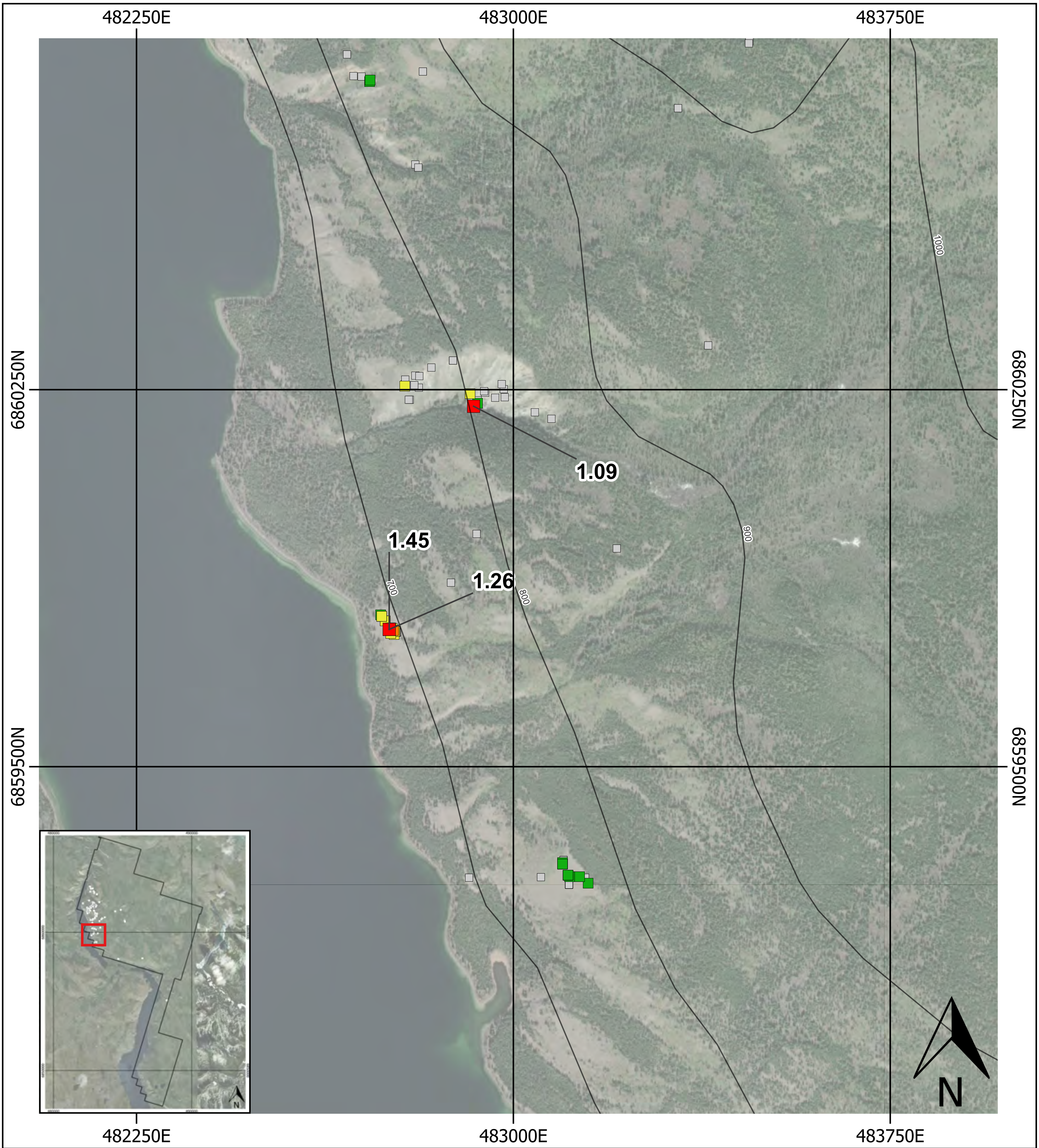
- <1
- 1 - 5.1
- 5.1 - 30.4
- 30.4 - 56.5
- >56.5

100 m Contours

Catch Main Zone
Rock Geochemistry Mo (ppm)

0 100 200 300 400 m

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:5,000	18
Author	**Datum**	**Revision**
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Catch Diorite Zone
Rock Geochemistry Cu (%)

Legend

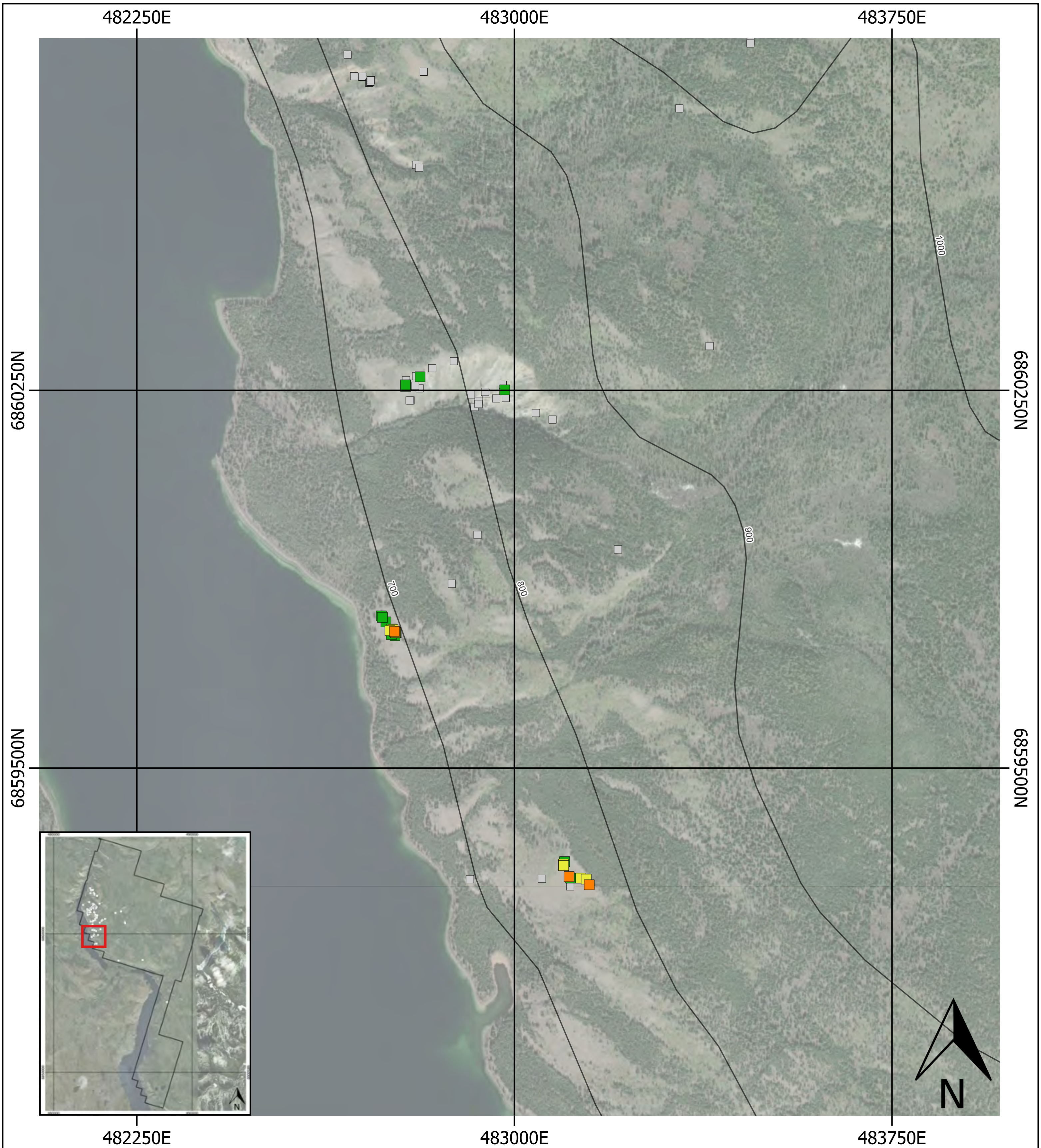
Cu (%)

- <0.08
- 0.08 - 0.27
- 0.27 - 0.67
- 0.67 - 0.97
- >0.97

100 m Contours

0 200 400 600 800 m

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:10,000	19
Author	**Datum**	**Revision**
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Au (ppm)

- <0.04
- 0.04 - 0.23
- 0.23 - 0.78
- 0.78 - 1.61
- >1.61

100 m Contours

Catch Diorite Zone
Rock Geochemistry Au (ppm)

0 200 400 600 800 m

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:10,000	20
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A

9.3 Geological Mapping

As previously noted, limited geological mapping has been completed on the Project to date, with progress impeded by the thick till cover over most of the Project. Diorite intrusive rocks that had not been previously mapped in regional work have been located, however these intrusions appear to be narrow and isolated dykes and not easily mappable at the property scale. A larger area of outcropping diorite was encountered during the 2022 field season at the Diorite Zone. However, its limits remain to be defined and consequently, the current map of the Project remains unchanged from the regional geological map (Figure 5).

9.4 Geophysical Surveys

Regionally, the Project has been covered by Yukon-wide magnetics collected by the Yukon Geological Survey, with Total Magnetic Field (TMF and 1st Vertical Derivative (1VD images for the property provided in Figures 21 and 22 respectively. The TMF data shows a significant northwest- trending magnetic high that coincides with the general location of the Tatchun fault on the east side of the Project, as well as a discrete circular magnetic high broadly coincident with Main Zone. The 1VD image enhances the Main Zone magnetic anomaly and highlights similar magnetic anomalies in the western and southern portion of the Property that may indicate zones of magnetite-bearing hydrothermal alteration.

Due to the coarse nature of the Yukon-wide magnetics, ATAC undertook a property-scale ground magnetic survey. As discussed in more detail below, the 2022 magnetic survey covered both the Main Zone and the Diorite Zones whilst IP was completed only at the Main Zone (Figure 23). Technical specifications of the surveys are described in Sections 9.4.1 and 9.4.2 below. To date, 49.3 km of magnetic lines and 10.1 km of IP lines have been completed.

9.4.1 Magnetic Survey

A ground magnetic and Very Low Frequency (VLF) survey was undertaken from June 15th to 25th, 2022 totalling 13 lines (36.9 line-km), with 2 tie lines of magnetic data (12.4 km; Figure 23) also completed. The grid was laid out to cover the main copper soil anomaly as well as a magnetic high identified in regional airborne magnetic data (Figures 21, 22). The following specifications were used for the survey.

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

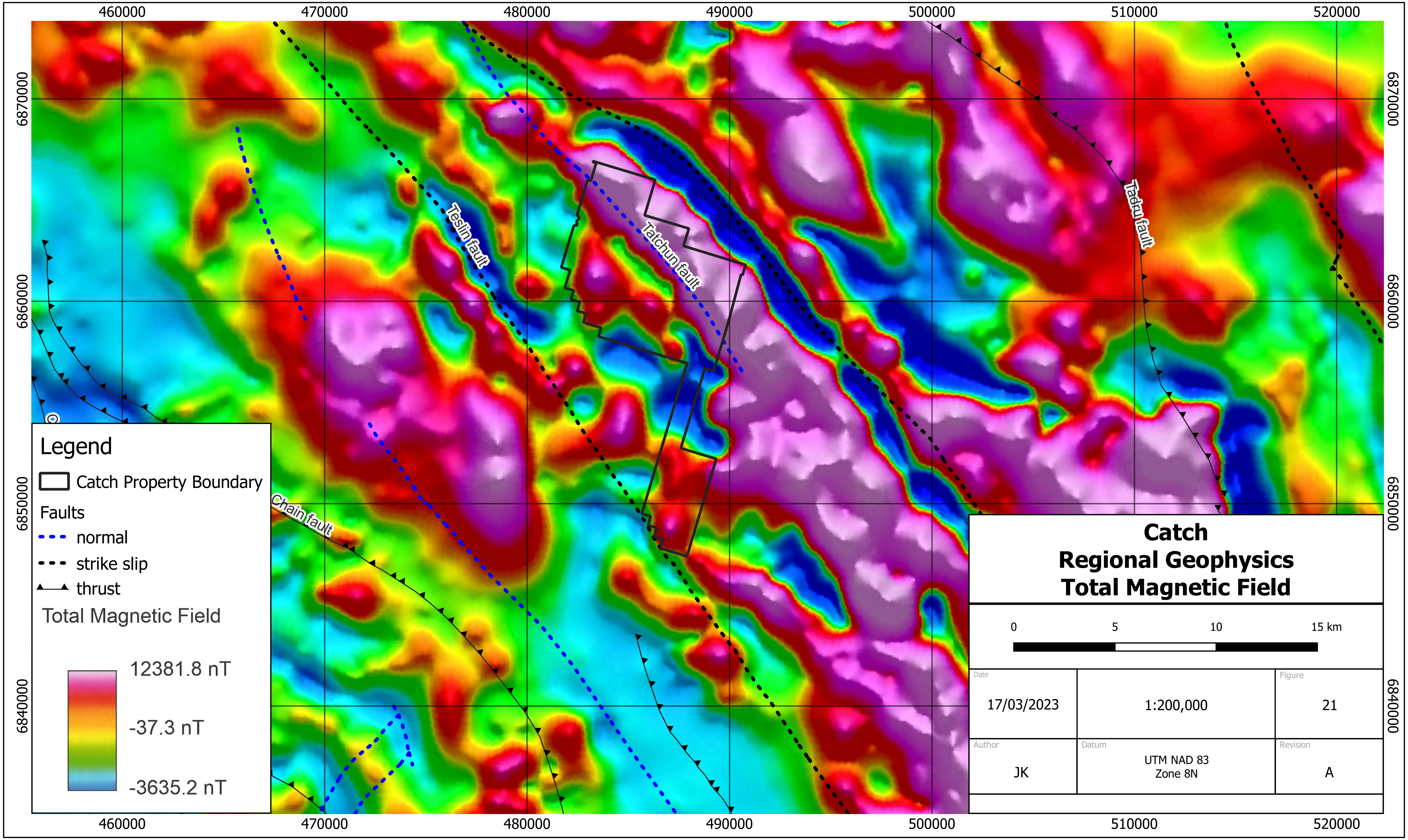
All data was processed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. The higher resolution ground magnetic survey confirmed the magnetic high in the center of the Project and several discrete zones of potential magnetite destruction, such as the Diorite Zone (Figure 23). field mapping and prospecting of discrete magnetic anomalies remains to be completed. The VLF data, processed through a Fraser Filter, indicates multiple responsive zones, generally clustered in the northern portion of the Project, coincident with the 5 km long NW-trending copper and gold soil anomaly (Figure 24).

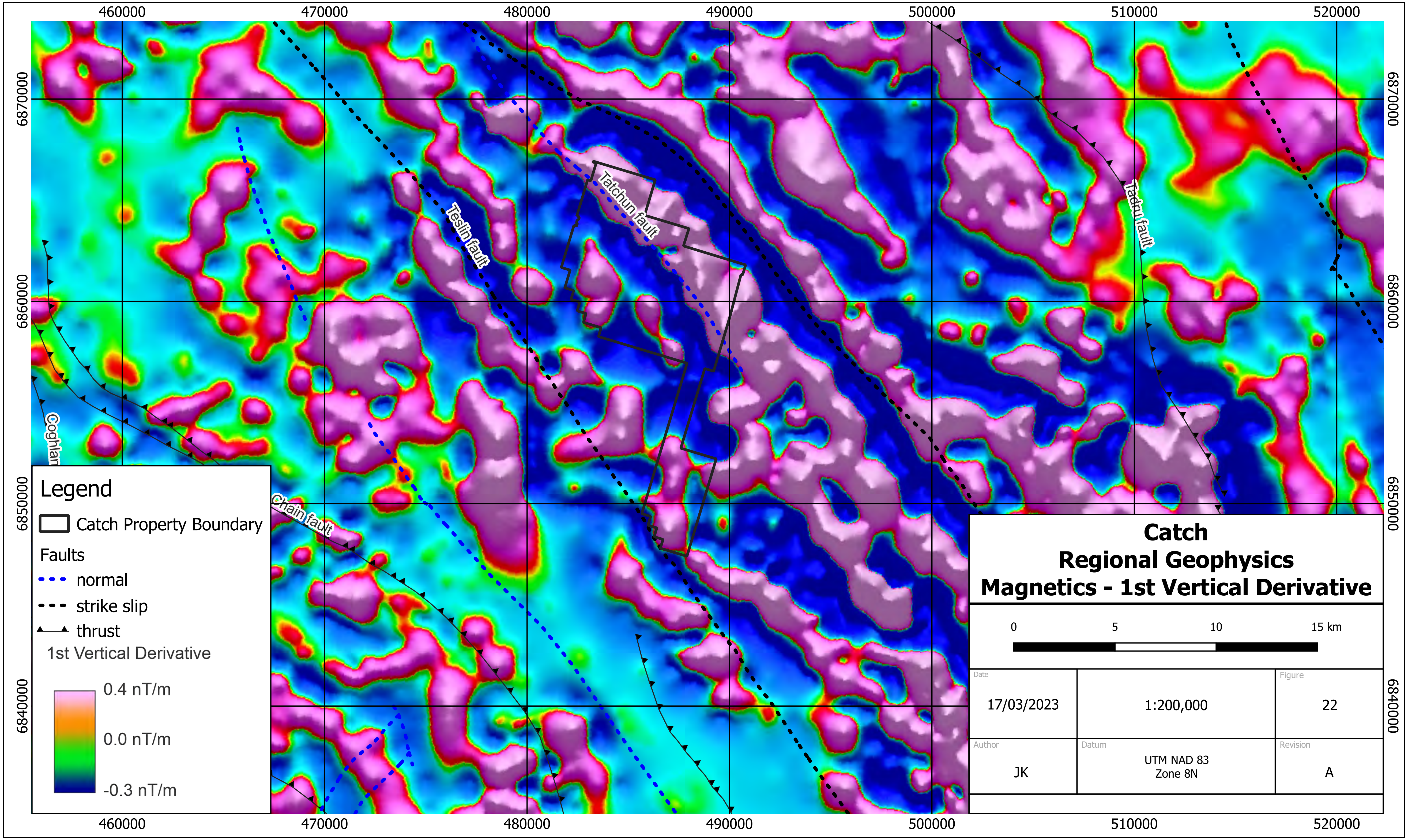
9.4.2 Induced Polarization Survey

An IP survey was performed from June 26th to July 18th, 2022, totalling 4 lines (10.1 line-km; Figure 23). The survey used a pole-dipole electrode array. The grid was laid out to cover the main copper soil anomaly and the following specifications were used for the survey:

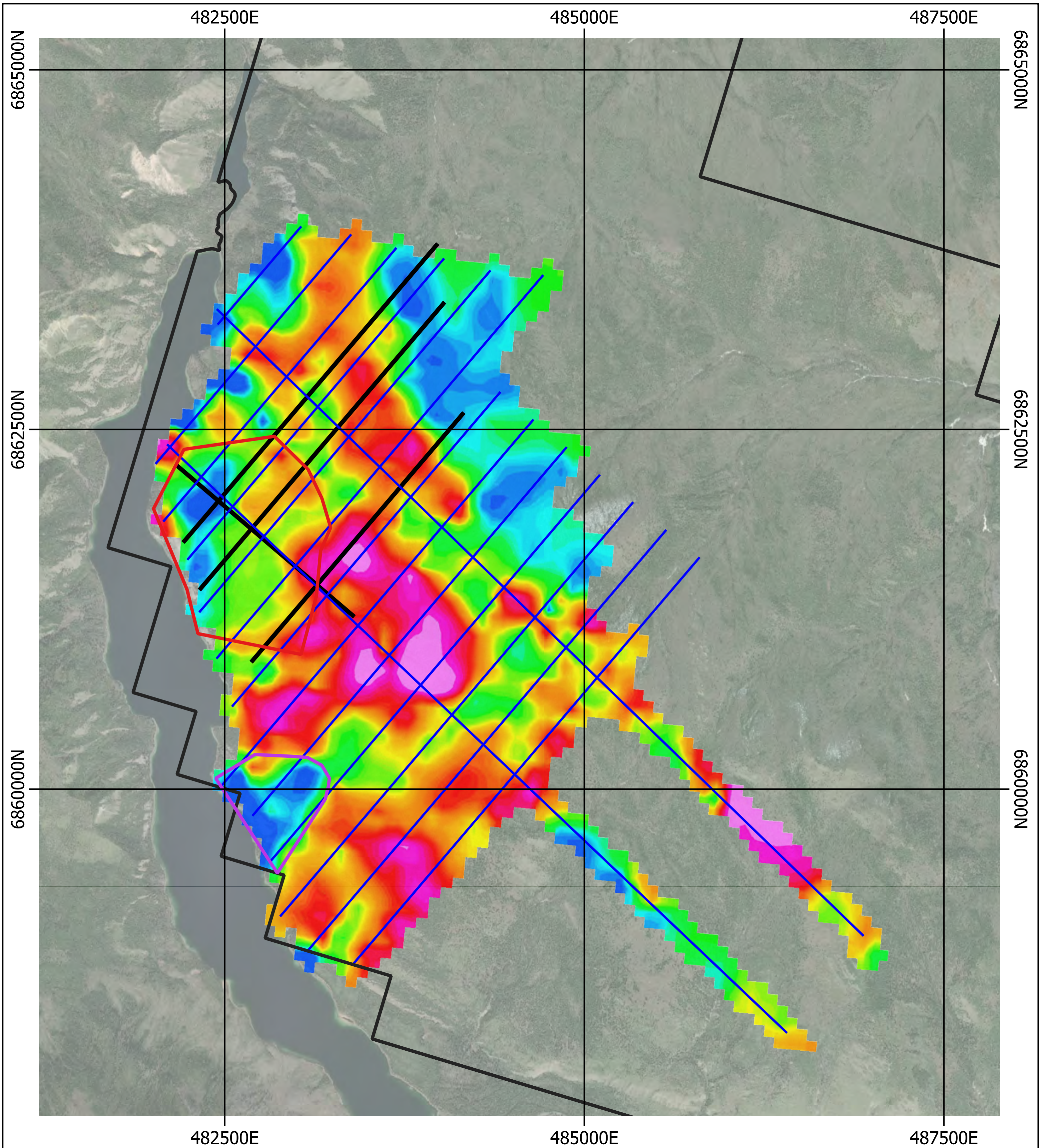
Magnetic Declination	19˚E
Map Datum	NAD 83 (CSRS) UTM Zone 8N
Line Orientation	L1-L3: 040°, L4: 130°
Line Spacing	~300-600 m
Station Spacing	100 m

All data was processed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. The IP survey showed the presence of a 900 by 500 m coincident chargeability and resistivity high anomaly approximately 100 – 200 m below the surface of the Main Zone (Figures 25 and 26). The chargeability anomaly is strongest towards the central northern part of the resistivity high and decreases in strength outwards from the resistive high.


Catch
Regional Geophysics
Total Magnetic Field
Legend
Catch Property Boundary
Faults
normal
strike slip
thrust
Total Magnetic Field
12381.8 nT
-37.3 nT
-3635.2 nT
Teslin fault
Tatchun fault
Tadru fault
Chain fault
460000
470000
480000
490000
500000
510000
520000
6870000
6860000
6850000
6840000
0
5
10
15 km
Date
17/03/2023
1:200,000
Figure
21
Author
JK
Datum
UTM NAD 83
Zone 8N
Revision
A



460000
470000
480000
490000
500000
510000
520000
6870000
6860000
6850000
6840000
Tatchun fault
Teslin fault
Tadru fault
Coghlan
Chain fault
Legend
Catch Property Boundary
Faults
normal
strike slip
thrust
1st Vertical Derivative
0.4 nT/m
0.0 nT/m
-0.3 nT/m
Catch
Regional Geophysics
Magnetics - 1st Vertical Derivative
0
5
10
15 km
Date
17/03/2023
1:200,000
Figure
22
Author
JK
Datum
UTM NAD 83
Zone 8N
Revision
A



Legend

Total Magnetic Field

56846 nT

56389 nT

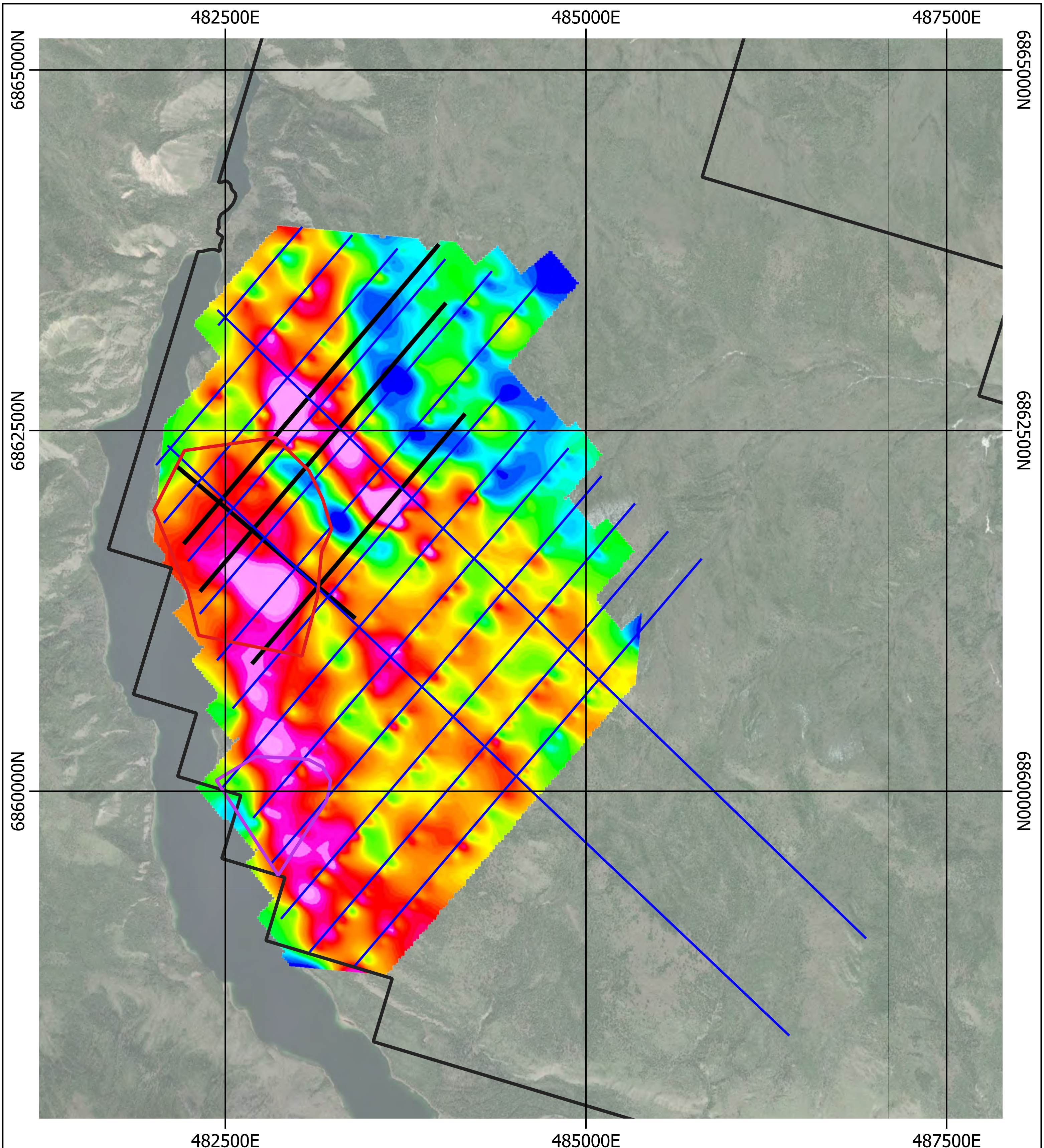
56138 nT

- Main Zone
- Diorite Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 2022 Magnetic Lines
- 2022 IP Lines

Catch
2022 Ground Total Magnetic Field

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km

Date		Figure
17/03/2023	1:35,000	23
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Very Low Frequency

14.6 %

7.3 %

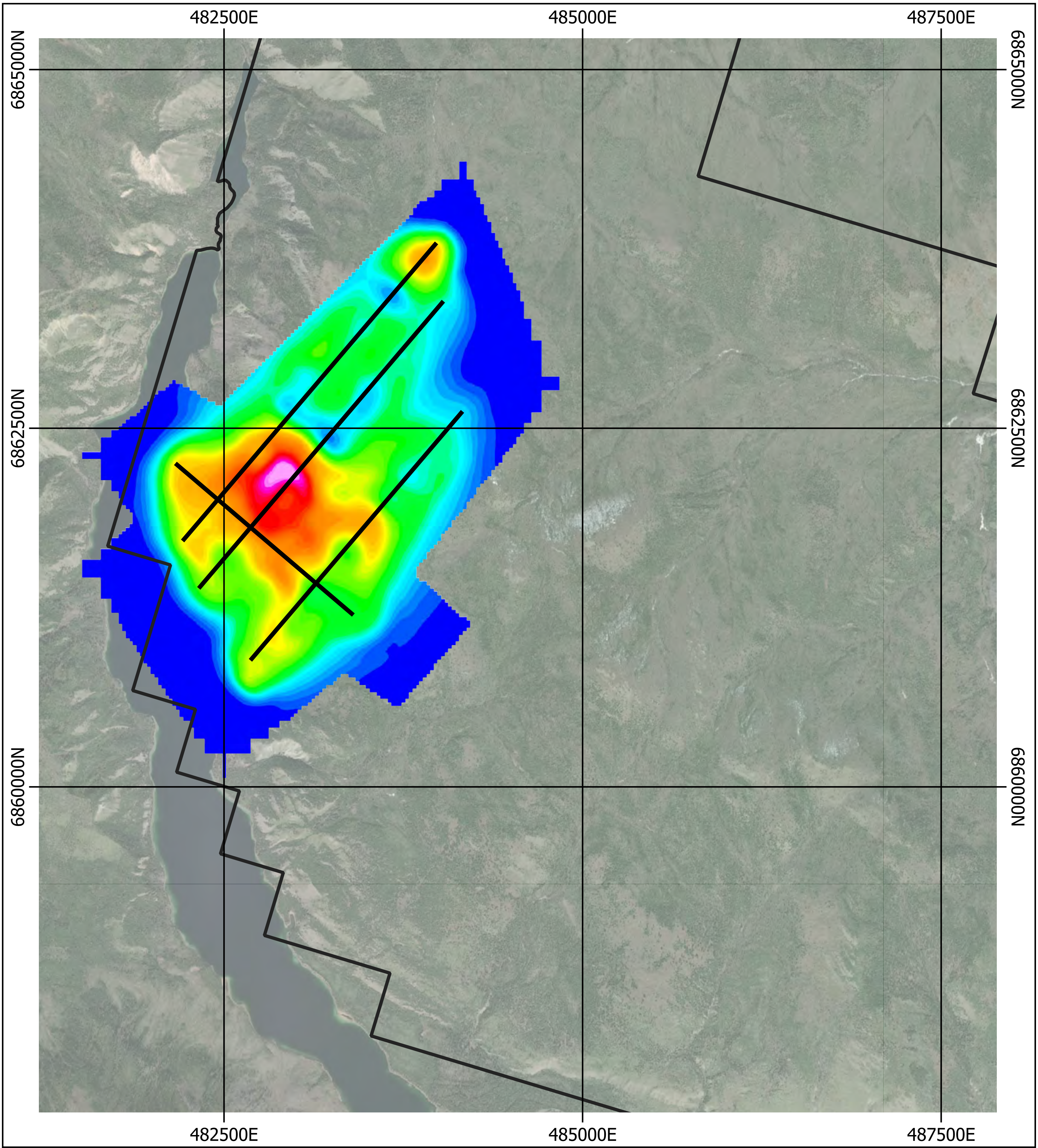
0.8 %

- Main Zone
- Diorite Zone
- Catch Property Boundary
- 2022 Magnetic Lines
- 2022 IP Lines

Catch
2022 Ground Very Low Frequency

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km

Date		Figure
17/03/2023	1:35,000	24
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Chargeability

14.2 mv/V

6.5 mv/V

0.4 mv/V

Catch Property Boundary

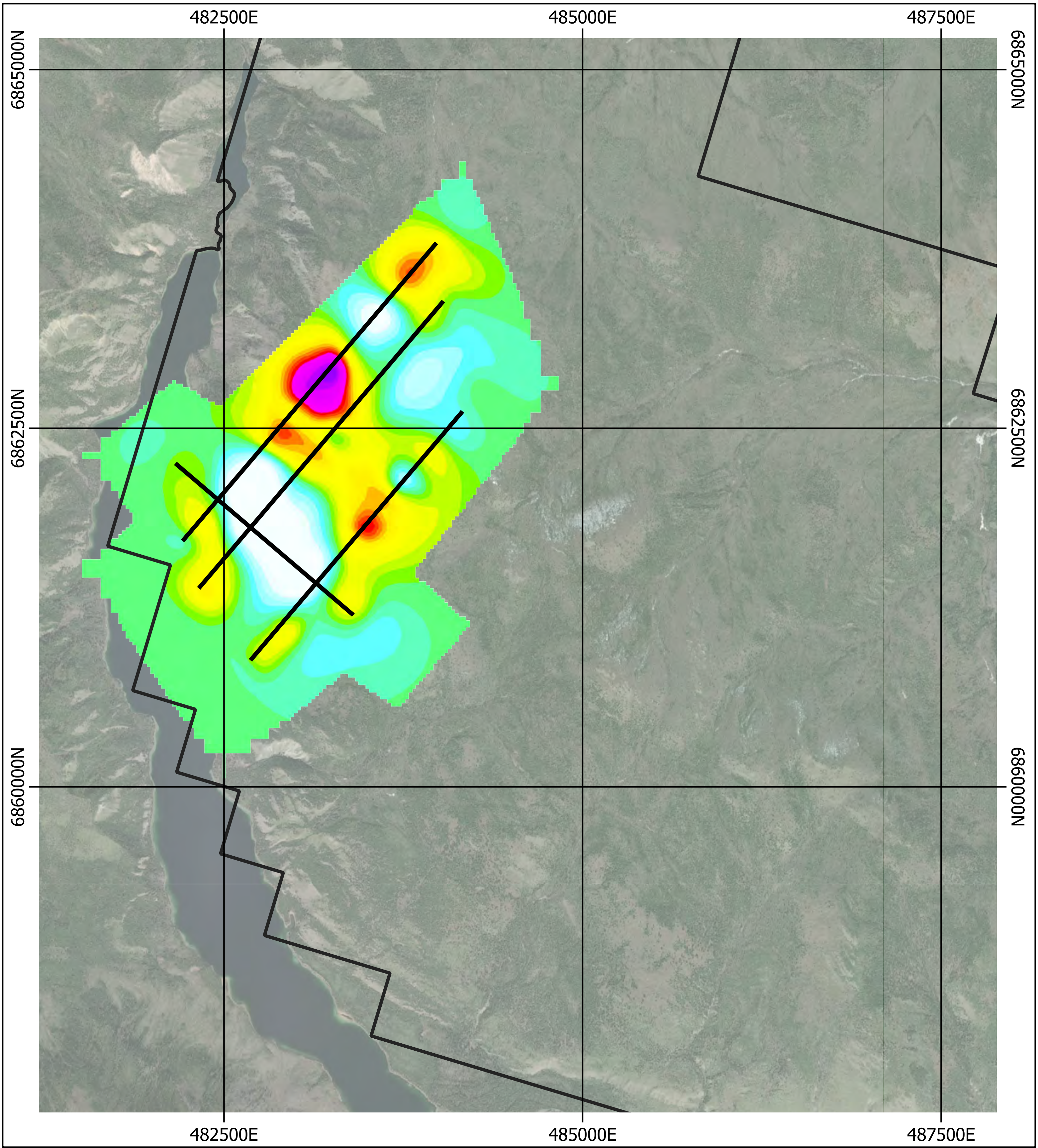
2022 IP Lines

Catch

2022 IP - 200m Chargeability Slice

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km

Date		Figure
17/03/2023	1:35,000	25
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD83 Zone 8N	A



Legend

Resistivity

725.9 Ω·m

380.8 Ω·m

161.1 Ω·m

Catch Property Boundary

2022 IP Lines

Catch
2022 IP - 200m Resistivity Slice

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km

Date		Figure
17/03/2023	1:35,000	26
Author	Datum	Revision
JK	UTM NAD83 Zone 8N	A

10.0 Drilling

As the Catch Project is at an early stage of exploration, drilling on the property is limited to a single campaign of reconnaissance RC drilling completed by ATAC in 2022.

10.1 Diamond Drilling

No diamond drilling has been undertaken on the property.

10.2 Reverse Circulation Drilling

In 2022, 6 RC holes were drilled by ATAC in the Main Zone, targeting the above-described IP anomaly and located near to outcropping copper and gold mineralization. Midnight Sun Drilling Inc. of Whitehorse, Yukon was contracted to perform the drilling, using a helicopter-portable Multi-Power Products Grasshopper track mounted RC drill. In total 473.97 m were drilled, with hole locations shown in Figure 27 and hole details provided in Table 7.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
CAR-22-001	482898	6861834	020	-65	138.68
CAR-22-002	482902	6861829	165	-65	118.67
CAR-22-003	482537	6861574	140	-65	41.15
CAR-22-004	482535	6861575	026	-65	54.87
CAR-22-005	482540	6861582	300	-70	76.20
CAR-22-006	482585	6861739	025	-65	44.20

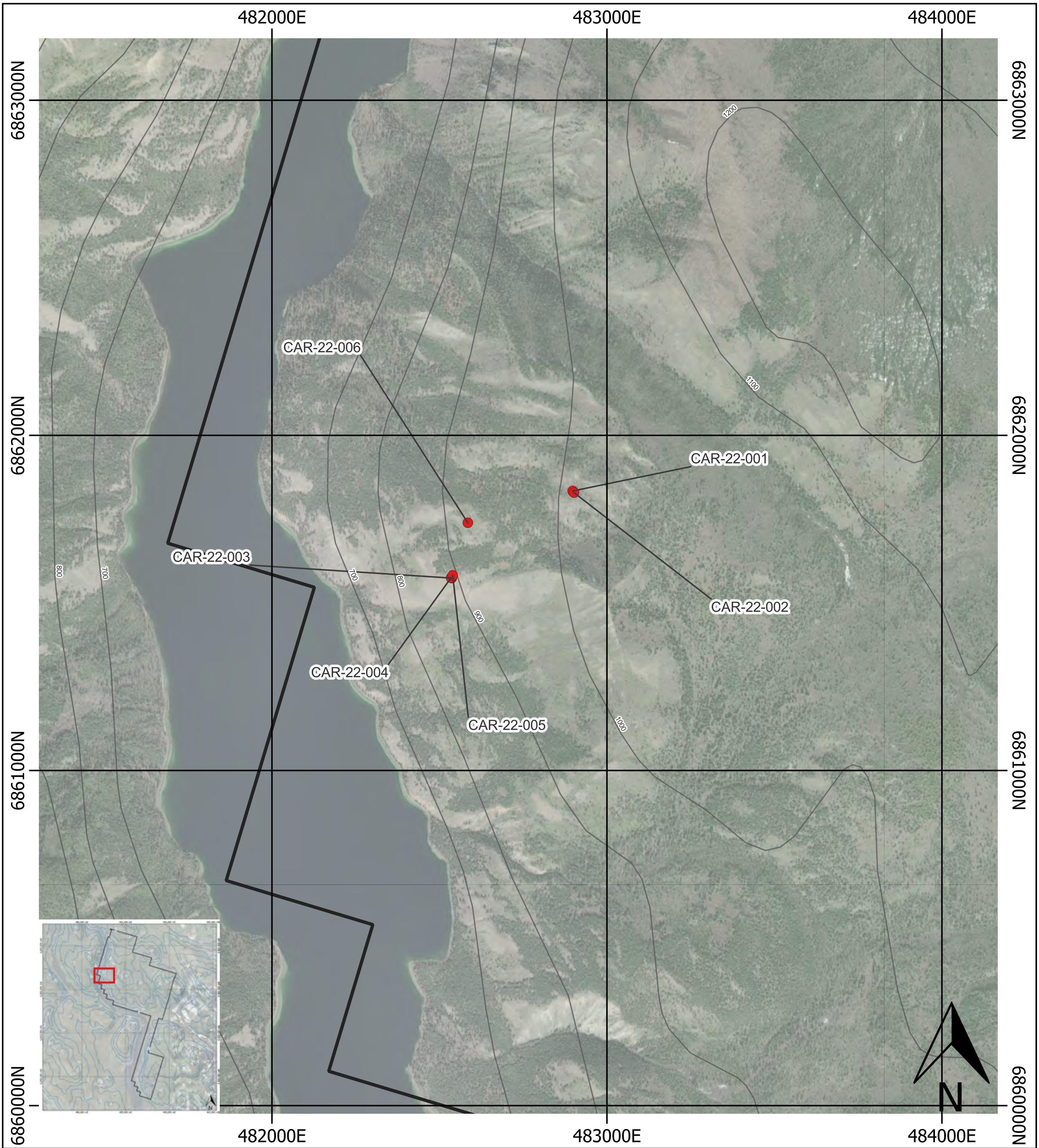
Table 7: 2022 RC Drill Hole Information

RC chips were logged and processed for assay as described in section 11.3. A portable x-ray fluorescence unit ("pXRF") was used by trained staff to collect real time geochemical data and to assist with lithological determinations. The geology of holes is dominantly augite-phyric basalt, with weak to strong oxidization, silicification, chloritization and pyritization. Drill holes CAR-22-001 and -002 had up to 5 volume % of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, which is a greater volume of veining than observed during surface prospecting and in other drill holes.

All RC holes were sampled on 1.52 m intervals and were assayed throughout the entire length of the hole. RC holes CAR-22-001 and -002 intersected low-level copper and gold mineralization throughout the hole (Table 8). Hole CAR-22-004 intersected anomalous copper mineralization with no significant gold values at end of hole (Table 8). The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness and orientation of the mineralization is unknown. None of the holes were successful in reaching target depth and the chargeability and resistivity anomalies remain untested.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)
CAR-22-001	4.57	138.68	134.11	0.03	0.03
Incl.	74.68	88.39	13.71	0.05	0.10
CAR-22-002	4.57	118.87	114.30	0.03	0.02
CAR-22-004	42.67	54.87	12.20	0.07	-

Table 8: 2022 Highlight RC Results



Legend

- RC Collars
- 100 m Contours
- Catch Property Boundary

Catch
Reverse Circulation Hole Locations

0 250 500 750 1,000 m

Date	Scale	Figure
26/04/2023	1:15,000	27
Author	**Datum**	**Revision**
JK	UTM NAD 83 Zone 8N	A

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All exploration programs have been undertaken with quality assurance and quality control (“QAQC”) procedures that meet or exceed industry best practices for an exploration-stage project.

In 2020 and 2021, all rock and soil analyses were completed by Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories Canada (BV), which is a commercial laboratory specializing in analytical geochemistry services and is independent to Cascadia. Sample preparation for all samples were completed at a BV facility in Whitehorse, Yukon and geochemical analyses at BV’s laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia. All BV laboratories used are individually certified to standards within International Organization for Standardization (“ISO”) 9001:2008.

In 2022, all soil, rock and RC analysis were completed by ALS Canada Limited (ALS), which is a commercial laboratory specializing in analytical geochemistry services and is independent to Cascadia. Sample preparation for all samples were completed at an ALS facility in Whitehorse, Yukon or Langley, British Columbia and geochemical analyses at an ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. All ALS laboratories used are individually certified to standards ISO 9001:2008.

11.1 Soil Samples

Soil samples were collected by trained technicians and geologists using soil augers targeting B-horizon material wherever possible. Where B-horizon soils were not encountered, C-horizon was collected in its place. In locations where no soil was present (i.e., permafrost or swampy terrain) attempts were made to collect a sample from the nearest possible suitable location, within reason (10 m radius from sample point, without significant elevation change).

Soil sample locations were recorded on a handheld GPS, and the sampler recorded Sample ID, UTM coordinates, depth and color of sample, local terrane including tree and soil morphology to the best of their ability, and any additional notes, by hand. Sites and samples were photographed for future reference and the sample site marked with a length of flagging tape tied to a tree or rock. These samples were placed in a 4” by 6” Kraft envelope and sealed at the top by folding the top and tying with flagging tape.

Once returned to camp, samples were laid out to dry, and GPS points and field notes were imported to a Microsoft Access Database. Once samples were dry, they were sequentially bundled into groups of five and zip-tied together, then placed in an 18” by 24”, 6 mil polyethylene sample bag. Five to seven polyethylene sample bags (25 to 35 soil samples) were then placed in a rice bag, which was zip-tied shut. Soil samples were shipped to the Whitehorse preparation laboratory with chain of custody documentation prepared by shipping staff, and handled by staff, expediters, and the laboratory.

In 2020 and 2021, sample preparation for soils was completed in Whitehorse, Yukon and geochemical analyses in North Vancouver, British Columbia by BV. Samples were dried at 60° Celsius and sieved to -80 mesh. Multi-element data for 37 elements, including gold, was determined for all samples by the AQ201 procedure, which involves an aqua regia digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission and inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry using a 15-gram charge.

In 2022, sample preparation for soils was completed in Whitehorse, Yukon and geochemical analyses in North Vancouver, British Columbia by ALS. Once received by the lab, samples were logged, weighed, and sieved to -80 mesh. Samples were analyzed for gold by the Au-ICP21 procedure which involves fire assay preparation using a 30-gram charge with an inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry finish. Multi-element data for 48 elements was determined for all samples by the ME-MS61 procedure, which involves a four-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry.

11.2 Rock Samples

Where considered of interest by field geologists, rock samples were extracted from outcrop and boulders using hammers and chisels, with all efforts made to sample only outcrop and subcrop locations. However, in many instances, thick till cover made this determination difficult and where there was doubt with regards the sample being in-situ or transported, this was recorded by the geologist in the sample description.

Rock sample points often coincided with geologic mapping points and sample locations were recorded on a handheld GPS. The geologist recorded the Sample ID and UTM coordinates, and a sample description (fresh and weathered color, grain size, strain, alteration, mineralization, structures) was collected in a field notebook. Sample sites were marked with a length of flagging tape marked with the Station number or sample number and tied to a nearby tree or rock. Samples were collected in an 8" by 12", 6 mil polyethylene sample bag and temporarily sealed by tying with flagging tape.

Once returned to camp, samples were sequentially laid out and photographed with scale against a neutral background. GPS points and field notes were imported into a Microsoft Access Database. Samples were then returned to the sample bag and securely zip tied, then sequentially place into rice bags, which were zip tied shut. Rock samples were shipped to the Whitehorse preparation laboratory, with chain of custody documentation prepared by shipping staff, and handled by staff, expeditors, and the laboratory.

In 2020 and 2021, sample preparation for rocks was completed in Whitehorse, Yukon and geochemical analyses in North Vancouver, British Columbia by BV. Multi-element data for 37 elements, including gold, was determined for all samples by the AQ201 procedure, which involves an aqua regia digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission and inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry using a 15-gram charge.

In 2022, sample preparation for rocks was completed in Whitehorse, Yukon or Langley, British Columbia and geochemical analyses in North Vancouver, British Columbia by ALS. Rock samples were analyzed for gold by the Au-AA24 procedure which involves fire assay preparation using a 50-gram charge with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. Multi-element data for 48 elements was determined for all samples by the ME-MS61 procedure, which involves a four-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry. Overlimit values for copper were determined by the Cu-OG62 technique, which involves a four-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy.

An independent review of all rock sample results (Grondahl, 2023) concluded that, not withstanding different laboratory and analytical methods undertaken by Burke and ATAC, both data sets returned similar and comparable results.

11.3 Reverse-Circulation (RC) chip samples

During the 2022 drilling campaign, RC samples were collected on site by staff of Midnight Sun Drilling Inc. under the supervision of staff from ATAC. Chip samples were collected over 5-foot intervals via a wet splitter to ensure representative material was collected from each interval. Samples were collected in 10" by 18" canvas sample bags, attempted to be half full, resulting in a target sample weight of 6 to 8 kgs. Due to the challenging drilling conditions, some intervals of limited sample or no sample were encountered, along with some variability in the sample size. Sample bags were filled and secured at the drill site.

Samples were transported from the drill site to the sample processing area via helicopter and truck, within large sample bags and rigid fly-baskets to prevent sample loss. Once at the processing area in Carmacks, samples were arranged by downhole footage and assigned a Sample ID. Approximately 5% of the sample was removed for on site pXRF analysis, and QAQC samples (as described in Section 12.0) were inserted into the sequence. Samples were then individually zip-tied and packed in rice bags, which were also zip tied and security tagged to ensure sample integrity during transport. Samples were shipped to ALS' Whitehorse preparation laboratory with chain of custody documentation prepared by shipping staff, and handled by staff, expeditors, and the laboratory.

Sample preparation for RC chip samples was completed in Whitehorse, Yukon or Langley, British Columbia, and geochemical analyses in North Vancouver, British Columbia by ALS. Samples were analyzed for gold by the Au-AA24 procedure which involves fire assay preparation using a 50-gram charge with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. Multi-element data for 48 elements was determined for all samples by the ME-MS61 procedure, which involves a four-acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The QAQC program for the RC drilling was completed as described below. For the 2022 RC program, ATAC staff inserted Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs"; Table 9), blanks, and duplicates into each batch. CRMs used in the drill program were purchased from OREAS North America Inc. of Sudbury, Canada.

Sample batches comprising 40 samples were made up of 35 RC chip samples, two CRMs, 1 blank, 1 coarse reject and 1 quarter duplicate. CRMs were inserted randomly in each batch, while blanks were placed following visually mineralized intervals where possible. One quarter duplicate was also inserted into each batch at random locations chosen by the geologist while logging. One sample in each batch was selected at random and a duplicate pulp sample was created from the original coarse reject material and analyzed at the same time as the rest of the batch. Results from the QAQC program were reviewed immediately upon receipt and re-assays completed as required.

Table 9 shows the certified values for the CRMs used during the drill program on the Catch Property. A CRM fails when the assay value is outside three standard deviations of the mean. A warning occurs when a CRM falls outside two standard deviations of the mean. When a single CRM assay fails or there are two warnings within a batch, the assay batch is re-run. Four out of nine batches failed QAQC protocols in 2022. The batches were re-run and the issues were resolved.

CRM Name	Copper (%)	Standard Deviation	Gold (g/t)	Standard Deviation
OREAS 504c	1.11	0.030	1.48	0.045
OREAS 505	0.321	0.008	0.555	0.014
OREAS 507	0.622	0.013	0.176	0.006

Table 9: Recommended Values of Certified Reference Materials

12.0 Data Verification

The author visited the Property on July 6, 2022 which included a field tour of the Main Zone. The author did not complete a database review, check sampling or assay certificate verification. It is the author's opinion that the data was acquired using adequate quality and control and documentation procedures as outlined in section 11 of this report that generally meet industry best practises for an exploration stage project.

It is the author's opinion that the data is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical testing has been completed at the Catch Project.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

As the Catch Project is at an early-stage of exploration, there are no mineral resource estimates.

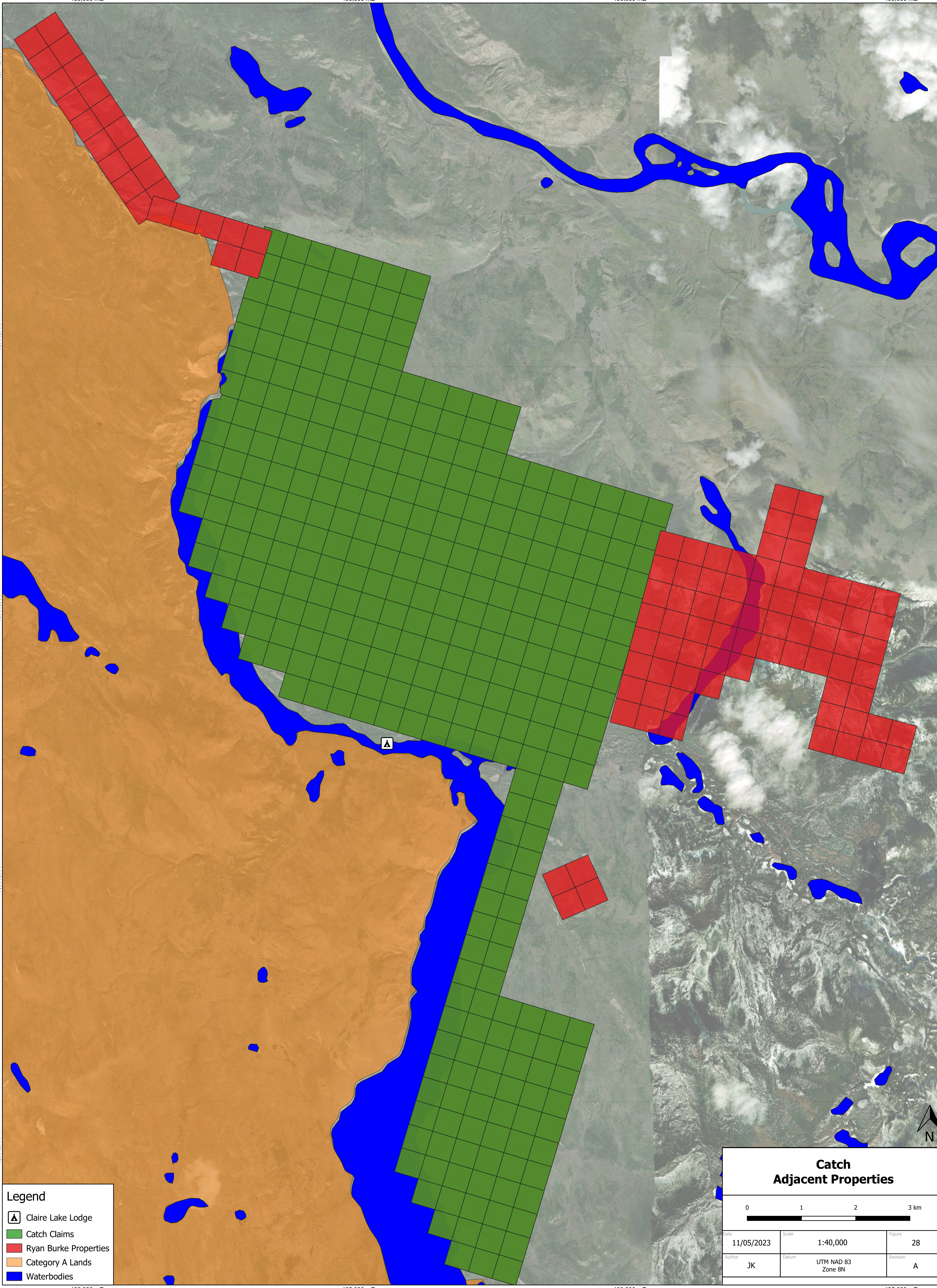
23.0 Adjacent properties

The Catch Project lies adjacent to three smaller properties currently owned by Burke (Figure 28). No publicly available information exists for these properties. Areas to the south and west of the Project fall are Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation "Category A" lands, and as such are withdrawn from staking (Figure 28).

The author is unable to verify information regarding adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Project that is the subject of this technical report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the best of the author's knowledge, there is no other relevant data information for the Catch Project.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Ryan Burke Properties
Category A Lands
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25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

The author's interpretations and conclusions are summarized as follows:

Geology

- The Catch Project is located within the Yukon extension of the Stikine terrane that hosts numerous economically significant porphyry coper-gold deposits in northwestern British Columbia.
- The property geology comprises mainly Semenof formation mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks. Whilst not dated on the Project, the YGS considers the Semenof formation to be part of the Late Triassic Lewes River Group.
- Copper and gold mineralisation at the Catch Project is associated with strongly chlorite-sericite altered and brecciated basaltic volcanic rocks and diorite to quartz diorite porphyry intrusions.
- Diorite stocks that have not previously been mapped in the area occur at the Project. These intrusive rocks are not yet dated, but may correlate to copper mineralized, Late Triassic-aged intrusions associated with copper-gold mineralisation at the Minto and Carmacks deposits, located ~130km along strike to the northwest.

Mineralization

- Mineralization at the Project is associated with diorite to quartz diorite porphyry intrusive rocks and associated intrusion-cemented breccias. Mineralisation also occurs as disseminated sulfides in adjacent basaltic country rock.
- Chalcopyrite is the principal sulfide associated with Cu mineralization and occurs in both veinlets in intrusion-cemented breccias, and as disseminations throughout volcanic country rock. Bornite occurs locally with chalcopyrite, and malachite, azurite and tenorite are commonly present on oxidized surfaces.
- Pyrite is also common on the Project, and potentially associated with higher gold grades in now-oxidized pyrite-cemented hydrothermal breccias. In many cases this pyrite has been oxidized to fine to medium grained masses of intergrown jarosite and goethite. Pyrrhotite is present locally, a feature that may reflect the presence of reduced sedimentary rocks at depth, below the mafic volcanic rocks.
- Copper and gold grades correlate positively with abundance of sulphide. In the Main and Diorite Zones, altered rocks typically contain 2-5 % total sulfides (Py > Cpy), with sulphide content locally attaining 10 volume %. Samples with >5 % pyrite are commonly associated with higher gold grades (>2 g/t), with copper grades not surprisingly correlating with abundance of chalcopyrite and secondary copper minerals.

Exploration

- The discovery of copper-gold mineralization at the Project was made by interpreting public data in underexplored terranes, which prompted systematic exploration from the property-scale and subsequent detailed follow-up of specific targets (currently Main Zone and Diorite Zone).
- Results of exploration undertaken to date has identified two principal targets (the Main and Diorite Zones) that warrant follow-up programs. Additionally, sampling and prospecting of the

remaining under-explored portions of the Project remains to be completed, and it is anticipated that this work will generate additional exploration targets for further work.

- Due to limitations of the drill rig and challenging ground conditions, the RC drill program undertaken at the Main Zone did not adequately test the IP anomalies generated by the 2022 geophysical program.

QAQC

- The QAQC programs employed during exploration were overseen by appropriately qualified professional geologists using quality control procedures that meet or exceed industry best practices for an exploration stage property.

Risks

The inherent risks associated with all early-stage exploration projects apply to the Catch Project, such as the potential to find only low-grade or discontinuous mineralization, or unfavorable metallurgical response of mineralization discovered. Other important, non-technical risks include:

- Changing or introduction of new Territorial and Federal regulations; and
- ESG and social licence issues.

26.0 Recommendations

Based on the results to date at the Catch Project, in particular the significant Cu-Au mineralization at the Main Zone, the discovery of Cu-Au mineralization in the Diorite Zone, and the promising property-wide soil and geophysical results, the author believes that continued exploration is warranted. Specific exploration recommendations are to:

- Complete grid soil sampling geochemical surveys and property-wide geophysical surveys to better develop understanding of targets under cover;
- Extend IP coverage to cover the Diorite Zone and other coincident soil geochemical and magnetic anomalies;
- Undertake diamond drilling at the most advanced targets (Main and Diorite Zones), with drill targeting guided by interpretation of surface rock chip geochemistry and alteration combined with interpretation of magnetic and IP (chargeability and resistivity) data in the context of a porphyry copper-gold exploration model;
- Continue prospecting and mapping over the remainder of the Project, to better understand its geology, alteration and mineralization, and structural setting. Additionally, radiometric dating of both the diorite porphyry and Semenof formation volcanic rock should be attempted, to provide regional geological context to guide future exploration programs. If observed, molybdenite should be collected for Re-Os dating, to directly date mineralization and thus provide further constraint on the geological and exploration context of the Project mineralization.
- Undertake a study of the Quaternary geology of Catch, focused on determining the extent of transported till at the Main and Diorite Zones. This study would provide important constraints on how to interpret soil and rock chip geochemical data and determine if anomalies are transported or in-situ.

A total budget of $2.0 million is recommended for a two phased work program with a summary of the cost breakdown provided in Table 10. Phase 1 of the program is designed to refine drill targets and provide a decision point regarding whether the Phase 2 diamond drill program should proceed. The current exploration permit allows for this proposed work to be undertaken. Whilst this permit expires on June 28, 2023, an application for renewal has been submitted and is under review. There are no reasons that Cascadia is aware of that would prevent renewal of this permit, as it falls under Yukon's class 1 notification thresholds.

26.1 Phase 1 Recommended Work Program

The Phase 1 recommended work program is designed to refine drill targets and includes: Prospecting and alteration mapping, IP, ZTEM and magnetics with a total budget of $400,000.

Continued mapping and prospecting will be undertaken, to explore noted geophysical anomalies away from the Main Zone, in the interior of the Project. Further targets may be developed based on the results of the soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping, and geophysical programs.

IP is planned over the Diorite Zone prior to drilling. Additional IP may be warranted over known regional magnetic anomalies where coincident with copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies. High resolution Project wide magnetics are required for future targeting and should be completed with a coincident ZTEM survey. Noteworthy is that the Diorite Zone occurs within a magnetic low and therefore discrete magnetic lows should also be prioritized in future exploration.

Following completion of Phase 1 work, data should be reviewed to confirm if a Phase 2 diamond drilling program is warranted.

26.2 Phase 2 Recommended Work Program

The Phase 2 recommended work program is designed to test all drill targets currently known and any additional targets that may be discovered during Phase 1 work for a total budget of $1,600,000, if warranted after reviewing results of Phase 1 work.

Due to the heli-portable RC drill rig proving incapable of reaching the interpreted target, future drilling should be completed with a diamond drill. A program totalling 2,500 m will be designed to test coincident chlorite-sericite alteration, Cu-Au surface anomalism and IP resistivity and chargeability features at the Main Zone, and the mineralized intrusion-cemented breccias discovered at the Diorite Zone. Additional drill targets may be defined and prioritized based on data collected during the soil sampling and mapping programs.

Surveys totalling 1,500 soil samples are proposed to provide coverage over the Project. The grid is proposed at an average of 200 m line spacing and 100 m sample spacing, closing to 100 m by 100 m in target areas (geophysical anomalies, infill of previous soil anomalies). Much of the Project is accessible by boat, whilst helicopter support will be required for the northern portions of the Project.

Contracting a company experienced in interpreting Quaternary geology to perform a till study and propose a till sampling program may help with blind targeting in future campaigns.

Item	Budget (Canadian Dollars)
Phase 1 Recommended Work Program	
Prospecting and Alteration Mapping	$100,000
IP	$100,000
ZTEM and Magnetics	$200,000
Phase 2 Recommended Work Program	
Diamond Drilling	$1,400,000
Soil Sampling	$100,000
Surficial Geology and Till Study	$50,000
LiDAR	$50,000
Total	**$2,000,000**

Table 10: Recommended Catch Exploration Budget

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28.0 Certificate of Qualification

To accompany the report entitled: NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Catch Project, Yukon, Canada dated the 9 of May 2023, with an effective date of 29 of April, 2023. I, Alan Wilson, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist residing at Cachi Vachi, Bay View Road, Shoal Bay East, Anguilla, AI2640, British West Indies.
2. I graduated with PhD in Economic Geology from the University of Tasmania (2003), a MSc in Exploration and Mining Geology from the University of Leicester (1991) and BSc (1st Class Honours) in Geology from the University of Edinburgh (1990).
3. I am a Chartered Geologist in good standing with the Geological Society of London.
4. I have worked as an exploration geologist since 1991, exploring for base and precious metal deposits throughout North and South America, Australia, the SW Pacific, Central Africa, and Fennoscandia. My speciality is in the evaluation and geological modelling of porphyry copper systems from the early exploration stage through to resource definition stage.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. As of the effective date to the best of my knowledge the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
7. I was personally onsite on July 6, 2022 where I completed a property tour and visited the Main Zone with ATAC geologists, Adam Coulter and Austin Schneebeli and property vendor Ryan Burke. I have no other prior involvement with the Property.
8. I am independent of Cascadia, ATAC, Burke and the Property as set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I am author of all sections of this report, have read and agree with the entire report, and as independent QP am responsible for the entire report.
10. I have read the NI 43-101 and the technical report and certify that this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

"Original Document Signed by Alan J. Wilson"

____

Signature of Qualified Person

Alan James Wilson

____

Print Name of Qualified Person