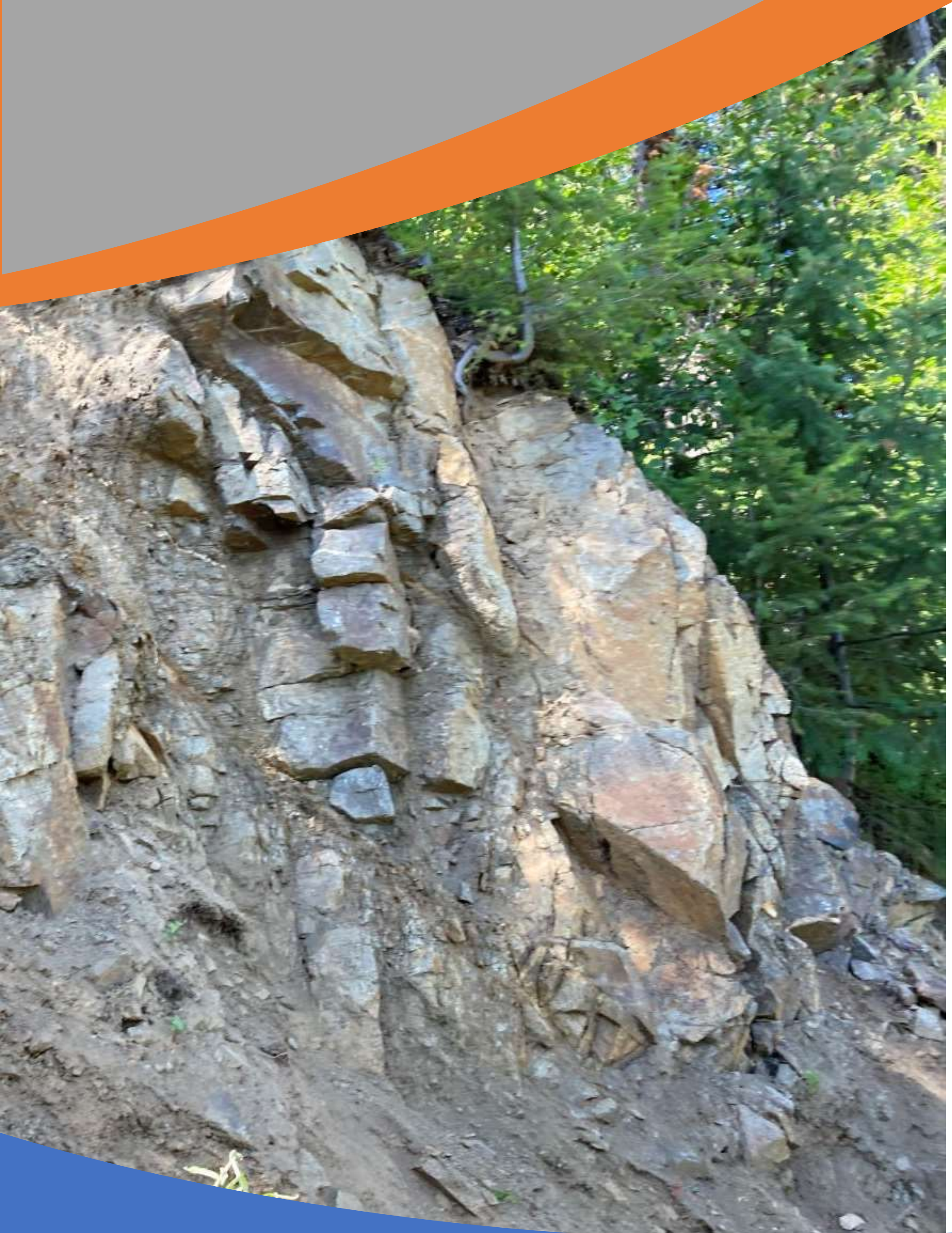
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT



on the

White Rock Property

NTS 82L/04 and 82E/13
49.98° North Latitude
-119.73° West Longitude

Prepared for
Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp.

Prepared by
Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.

Effective date September 14, 2024

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the White Rock Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and property acquisition on the Canadian capital markets.

The White Rock Property consists of eight non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims, totalling 4,092.99 hectares located on NTS maps 82L/04 and 82E/13 centered at 49.98° North Latitude -119.73° West Longitude. in British Columbia.

An agreement between Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. and Andrew Molnar allows Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. to acquire 100% undivided interest in three mineral claims, the Whiterock 1 to Whiterock 3 for a total payment of $62,500 CDN. The contiguous Whiterock 4 to Whiterock 8 claims were staked by the Company using the Mineral Titles Online staking system.

The White Rock Property lies at the eastern edge of the Intermontane tectonic belt of south-central British Columbia and is underlain by Jurassic (circa 166-million-year-old) granitic to dioritic plutonic of the White Rock and Osprey Lake batholiths. The Jurassic plutons are cut by the Tertiary (circa 52-million-year-old) ‘Otter’ intrusives which form high-level stocks and dykes including potassium feldspar metacystic granites and quartz phyric porphyries. Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group occur to the west and north of the property, while Upper Palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group occur to the east.

Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. undertook an exploration program on the White Rock Property from June 27 to July 30, 2024. The crew consisted of two geologists and three field crew. The program consisted of total of 56,300 meters of GPS surveyed grid located over seven separate grids. A total of 1241 soil samples, 49 rock samples, and 91 hyperspectral measurements were taken on the property during the 2024 programme.

Gold enrichment on the property is primarily found in samples that have undergone intense alteration by limonite and quartz. Descriptions of these samples consistently highlight significant weathering and oxidation within both the veins and the host rock. Alteration minerals are evident in vuggy, oxidized veins. Visual identification of sulfides within these veins predominantly reveals pyrite with minor pyrrhotite and rare arsenopyrite. In the absence of visible sulfides, geologists observed euhedral vugs interpreted as pyrite fully oxidized to iron oxide.

The results define a general zone of gold enrichment striking north-south across the eastern portion of the claim block. This correlates with previous exploration efforts over the eastern showings. Two higher-grade samples in the area of interest which may demonstrate that this gold enrichment trend is open to the Northwest.

Based on the work completed in 2024, the recommended work program is as follows: Compile all the historical data in a GIS database, expand the current soils grids of interest, undertake a comprehensive grid-based rock sampling and mapping survey, and perform an airborne geophysical magnetics/electromagnetic survey. The estimated cost is $275,166 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. (or the "Company"), a Vancouver-based company focused on mineral exploration, and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. The author, an independent professional geoscientist, undertook a review of available data, and was asked to recommend if warranted, specific areas for further work on the White Rock Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support the White Rock Property acquisition and an initial public offering including a listing on the Canadian Capital Markets.

The author was retained to complete this report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101F1. The author is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of NI 43-101.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace.
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca;
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com; and
- IMAP BC.
- EMPR Assessment Report database: https://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca
- EMPR Minfile database: https://minfile.gov.bc.ca

Additionally, mineral assessment work reports ("ARIS" reports) from the White Rock Property area that have been historically filed by various companies were examined. A list of all reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

The author visited the White Rock Property on July 4, 2024 with the property vendor. During this property visit the author reviewed the geological setting and observed the general nature of the property. Unless otherwise stated, all maps in this report were created by the author.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp.

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report; and
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	'
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	g	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	k	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	m	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Micrometre (micron)	µm	Yard	yd.
Milligram	mg	Year (annum)	a

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Reno J Calabrigo, President of Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. on July 30, 2024, with is used in section four of this report. A search of tenure data on September 14th, 2024 on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website supports the information supplied by the Company. The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The White Rock Property consists of eight (8) non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims, totalling 4,092.99 hectares located on NTS maps 82L/04 and 82E/13 centered at 49.98° North Latitude -119.73° West Longitude. in British Columbia. The eight mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, with the claim details given in the following table:

Table 2: Property Claim Information

No	Name	Date Stake		Area Ha
1103258	WHITE ROCK 1	2023/MAR/25	2030/Mar/27	519.58
1103259	WHITE ROCK 2	2023/MAR/25	2030/Mar/27	519.35
1109470	White Rock 3	2023/DEC/08	2030/Mar/27	726.71
1111624	White Rock 4	2024/FEB/28	2030/Mar/27	498.47
1111625	White Rock 5	2024/FEB/28	2030/Mar/27	249.33
1113823	White Rock 6	2024/JUN/22	2030/Mar/27	644.19
1113824	White Rock 7	2024/JUN/22	2030/Mar/27	415.70
1113825	White Rock 8	2024/JUN/22	2030/Mar/27	519.66

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which provides geospatial locations of the claim boundaries, and the White Rock Property ownership as of September 14th, 2024.

All the mineral claims are 100% owned by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. as listed on Mineral Titles Online.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking) completion date of the claim. The current mineral claims are on crown lands and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to access the mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year; years three and four $10 per hectare; years five and six $15 per hectare; and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

No work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work programme.

The author is unaware of any significant factors or risks, beyond what is noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the White Rock Property

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and, details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes one or two months

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives), and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted, a description of what type of work will be done, and when it will take place including approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice, and the name and address of the on-site person responsible for operations.

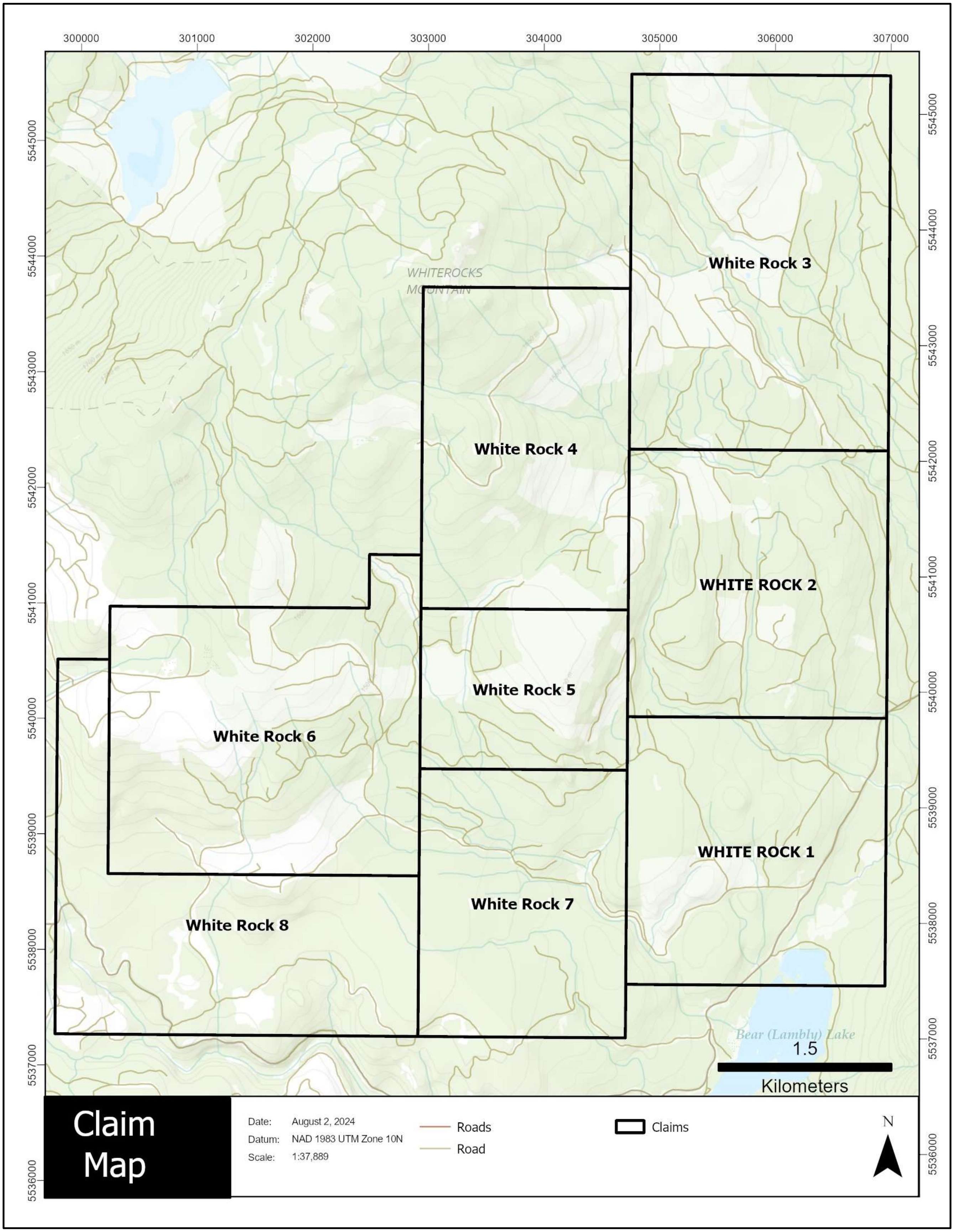
At present the author did not observe of any environmental liabilities during the site visit to which the property may be subject. Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the White Rock Property.

An agreement dated January 10, 2024, between Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. having an office at 502 - 145 Georges Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V6L 3G8 and Andrew Molnar of 615-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6 was provided to the author,. The agreement gives Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. the opportunity to earn a 100% undivided interest in three mineral claims, the Whiterock 1 to Whiterock 3 claims for a total payment of $62,500 CDN. There is no mention of a royalty in the agreement.

The Whiterock 4 to Whiterock 8 were staked by the Company using the Mineral Titles Online staking system.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Daily temperature variations, based on the 25-year averages (1968 to 1993) from the Peachland Brenda Mine meteorological station range from a daily maximum temperature of 19.3°C in August, to a minimum temperature of -10.3°C in December and January. Extreme temperatures ranged from a low of -38.9°C to a high of 33.5°C. This area receives an average of 264 mm of rainfall annually, with the highest rainfall accumulations from April to October. At the Peachland Brenda Mine meteorological station, an average of 388.8 cm of snow is annually observed, with monthly snowfall amounts greatest between November and March.

The main industries within the area are cattle ranching, logging, and recreational tourism, with fishing available on small lakes across the plateau.

Most of any needed supplies or services can be sourced from the cities of Kelowna, West Kelowna, Kamloops, and Merritt. All other needs may be obtained from Metro Vancouver or cities within the Fraser Valley, a four-hour drive to the west. Kelowna is the current location for equipment storage space for the White Rock Property.

The property is located on the west side of the Okanagan valley about 15 km west of the city of Kelowna B.C. and just east of the height of land between the Okanagan Valley and the Nicola Valley to the northwest. Access is by paved road from Westbank or Vernon along the west side of Okanagan Lake, then by the Bear Lake Main and the Horseshoe Lake Main gravel logging roads to the property. Access within the property is provided by a network of spur roads and haul roads over much of the claim area.

Several small lakes are located nearby, most of which provide water to local irrigation districts in both the Nicola and the Okanagan Valleys. They also provide recreational camping and fishing areas for the general public. Topography on the claims is gentle to moderate with elevations averaging approximately 1350 m (4500 ft). About 25% of the property has been logged in the past and vegetation comprises locally mature stands of spruce, balsam, and pine with immature second growth in the previously logged areas.

The Property may be reached from Kelowna via Highway 97, the Westside Road, and the main Fletcher-Challenge Bear Creek logging road. The trip requires 45 minutes driving time. A secondary logging road, branching west from the Bear Creek main road near kilometre #23 runs directly to the key areas of interest on the property. The property is located on rolling-forested uplands of the Thompson Plateau adjacent the semi-arid Okanagan Valley. Relief on the property is gentle and the average elevation of the property is 1200 metres above sea level. The Property can be worked year-round.

Tag alder and second-growth balsam form a dense underbrush in the forested regions. A thin glacial till of clay and boulders covers much of the property while Pleistocene sediments occur in local basins. Natural rock outcroppings are confined to the steeper slopes of ridges or creek banks. Recent logging activities and road construction have provided many additional rock exposures for mapping purposes. The region receives an estimated 20 cm of precipitation annually, much more than the Okanagan Valley just 15 km to the east.

6 HISTORY

During the 1960's and 1970's various groups conducted preliminary exploration programs for porphyry copper deposits in and around the White Rock Property area. These groups include Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd., Utah Mines Ltd., Great Plains Development Co. of Canada Ltd., Pan Arctic Exploration Ltd., Diana Explorations Ltd., and others.

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mines Ltd 1970:

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mines Ltd. In 1970 undertook a magnetometer survey vas conducted over during August and September of 1970. Three anomalous areas were established by the geophysical survey. These areas were not markedly above the average background reading that appeared to be common to the area but were considered significant enough to warrant further investigation. Soil sampling in the anomalous areas also showed a considerably higher copper count than average background.

Cominco Ltd 1980:

In 1980, Cominco Ltd. undertook geological mapping and collected eleven (11) rock-chip, one water, and 95 soil samples. The soil grid lies in an area of widespread overburden. Al samples were analyzed for gold, silver, lead, and arsenic. Soil samples collected from a grid in the area of the anomalous zone apparently have no relationship to the rock-chip sampling results.

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. 1988:

In 1988, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. undertook a program of 1:10,000 scale mapping, rock sampling, pan concentrate sampling of the creeks, construction of three grids to facilitate soil and magnetometer surveys, and grid geological mapping at a 1:5,000 scale.

Work by Kerr Addison in 1988 included geological mapping of the property at a scale of 1:10,000, 25 kilometres of grid and soil sampling, and 17.9 kilometers of magnetometre surveys. Minor skarn occurrences were noted but precious metal values were low and no further work was recommended. Details of this program are contained in an assessment report by Pautier (1988).

The Hi Ho Ag Grid had values of 102 g/t Ag, 2340 ppm Bi, and 554 ppm Pb that were obtained from angular quartz float up to 20 cm wide along the roadside. Hornfelsed sedimentary rocks with pyrrhotite found just South of the grid returned 65 ppb Au. Narrow quartz veins (<10cm), in the hornfels and adjacent granodiorite returned 125 ppb Au, 20 ppm BI, 5.6 ppm Ag, and 62 ppm Bi.

Soil values from the grid were a maximum of 50 ppb Au, 1.2 ppm Ag, 85 ppm As, and ppm BI. The highest Au values on the property were obtained from the "Quartz Vein" showing. The narrow, discontinuous veins contain a maximum of 260 ppb Au, 366 ppm Bi, 55.0 ppm Cd, 11.0 ppm Te, 525 ppm W, and 1015 ppm Zn. The pyritic diorite in this area contained 70 ppb Au, and 26 ppm Bi.

Precious metal values with a maximum of 260 ppb Au and 102 g/t Ag are from narrow quartz veins. Almost all of the anomalies are associated with narrow (<20 cm) discontinuous (<5m) quartz veins that occur across the property. The spot Au values (up to 235 ppb Au), from the three soil grids also appear to be outlining similar quartz veins.

Minnova Inc. 1989:

In 1989, Minnova Inc. undertook the collection of 25 rock samples and 12 heavy mineral samples. Twelve heavy mineral samples were taken, and one sample collected from the North Fork of Bear Creek, a major creek draining a very large area returned 470 ppb Au in the fine fraction. A number of samples from streams draining the southeast portion of Whiterocks Mountain returned the following gold results: 342 ppb, 1470 ppb, and 562 ppb gold.

Morrison 1986 to 1989:

Between 1986 and 1989, Morrison undertook geological mapping at a scale of 1:2,500 was carried out over a one square kilometer, and a 6.5-line kilometer ground magnetic survey was conducted. A 200-metre-wide zone of relatively low magnetic relief separating the two strong magnetic "highs" near the northwest corner of the survey was believed to represent a thick roof-pendant of Cache Creek Group argillite.

Verdstone Gold Corp 1989:

In 1989, Verdstone Gold Corp. undertook reconnaissance mapping that has shown that volcanic rocks and sediments of the Thompson assemblage (formerly Cache Creek Group) and possibly Nicola Group underlie the northeast portion of the Property. The sediments are observed in faulted contact with the intrusive rocks along the Bear Main in the vicinity of Km 30.

44 rock samples, three silt samples, and 285 soil samples were collected from the Property. Samples were analyzed by I.C.P. techniques for 10 elements inducing: Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, As, Sb, Ba, and gold

Zinc values from soils were highly variable, as is common for that metal, ranging from a low of 22 ppm to a high of 448 ppm. Values within rock samples ranged from 4 ppm to 762 ppm.

Arsenic values in soil ranged from 2 ppm to 25 ppm with 20 samples over 10 ppm. The range is considered restricted, the cause of which may be simply due to a lack of arsenic or other factors unknown at this time. Arsenic values from rock samples ranged from 2 ppm to 1199 ppm. Six samples were greater than 20 ppm.

Gold results derived from rock samples ranged from 1 ppb to 161 ppb. values derived from soils ranged from 1 to 213 ppb. Sixteen samples were 10 ppb or greater. Threshold anomalous values are arbitrarily considered to be between 10 ppb and 19 ppb. Seven samples yielded results 20 ppb or greater.

Geoscience BC Quest South Project

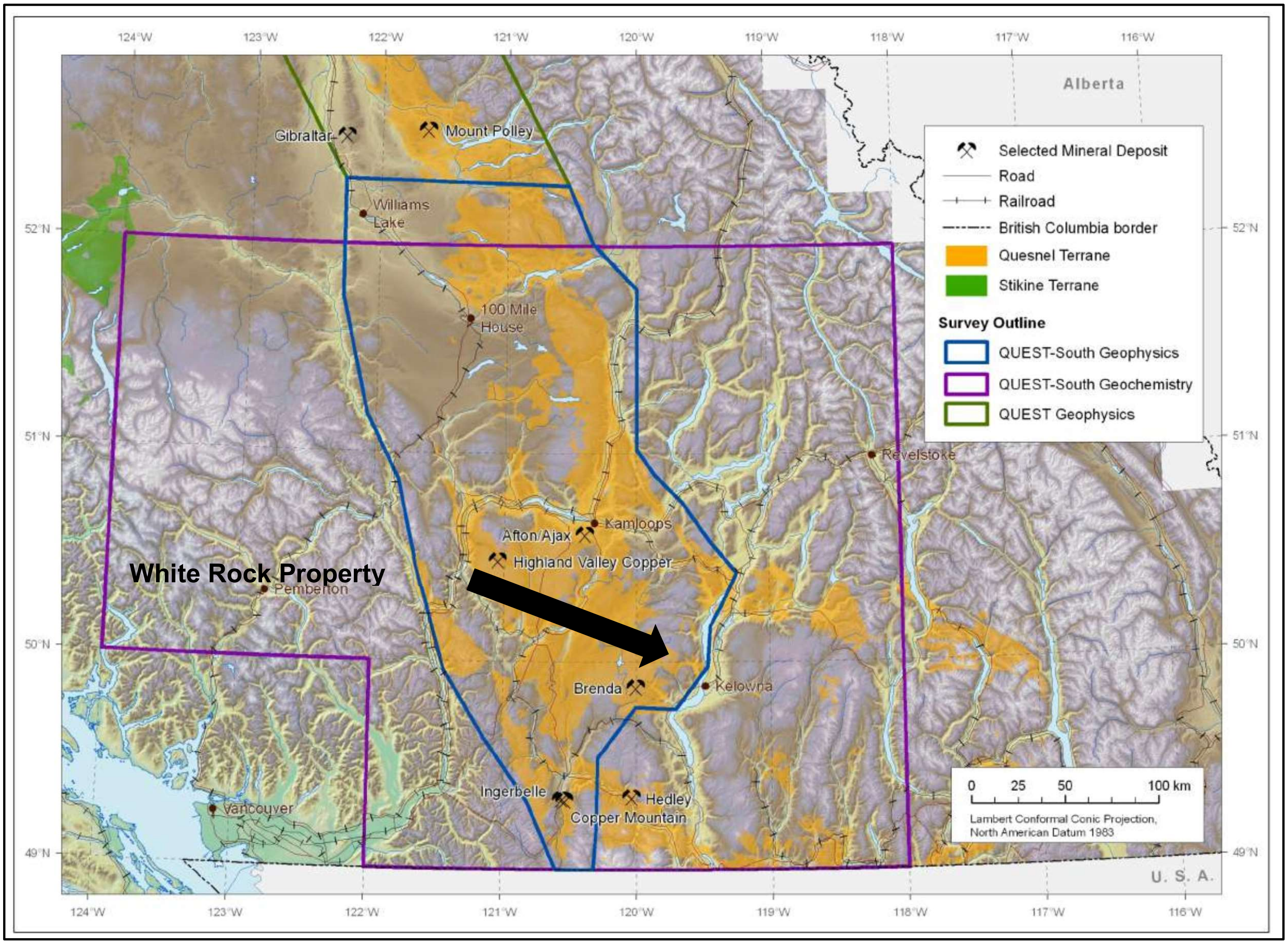
The QUEST-South Project is the third of a series of largescale regional geochemical studies that have been sponsored by Geoscience BC since 2007. Each of these projects (QUEST, QUEST-West and QUEST-South) has included a number of important initiatives such as infill sampling and the reanalysis of archived sediment pulps. Project results have significantly improved the avail ability of existing geochemical data for each of the study areas and have made a major contribution of new data to the provincial geochemical dataset. Covering a total area of over 275,000 km^2, over 5,000 drainage sediment samples have been collected and 20,000 sediment samples from previous surveys have been reanalyzed using current laboratory methods. The work has not only produced a vast array of geochemical information, but it complements other geoscience initiatives, such as airborne geophysical surveys, also funded by Geoscience BC, that are aimed at promoting and stimulating exploration interest in the region.

Geoscience BC's QUEST South project includes NTS 1:250,000 map sheets 082E, L and M plus 092H, I, J, O and P. Covering over 120,000 km^2, the area extends south from the Fraser Plateau and contains a large part of the Thompson Plateau, the Okanagan and Shuswap highlands and parts of the Coast, Cascade and Monashee Mountain ranges.

Phase 1 of the QUEST South Project includes regional geochemical surveys and regional airborne gravity survey over an area extending south from Williams Lake to the Canada–United States border and west from Revelstoke to Pemberton (Figure 3). The Project also included the reanalysis of over 9,000 sample pulps from government funded surveys that were originally completed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Results from the reanalysis work were released in January 2010 (Geoscience BC, 2010).

These government-funded surveys were originally conducted from 1976 to 1981 as part of the National Geochemical Reconnaissance (NGR) program (Lett, 2005). The new data has been carefully checked for analytical quality using blind duplicate samples and control reference material. When determined to be complete and accurate, the re-analysis data were merged with sample site location information acquired from the original survey published reports.

Figure 3: Quest South Location



Modified after Simpson, K.A. (2010):

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The White Rock Property is located in the eastern margin of the Quesnel Terrane. The Quesnel Terrane is dominated by Upper Triassic to Early Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group intruded by a variety of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic granitoid rocks southwest of a northwest-trending line passing near Rayleigh, and by Devonian to Triassic sedimentary rocks of the Harper Ranch Group and Harper Ranch-(?) Nicola Group northeast of the line. Large areas of Tertiary volcanic cover represented by the Kamloops and Chilcotin groups are also present.

Rice and Monger's maps depict the property to be underlain by Triassic age Nicola Group volcanic sedimentary rocks in the western third of the property whereas Jurassic age granitic rocks of the Osprey Lake Batholith underlie the eastern two-thirds of the property. Feldspar-porphyry stocks and dikes of the Upper Cretaceous Otter Intrusions occur in the southwest claim area and cut both Nicola Group volcanic rocks and Osprey Lake granitic rocks. Tertiary, andesite dikes intrude all of the above. Gold appears to be spatially related to the andesite dikes and contained within pyritic quartz veins which locally cut the dikes.

The Nicola Group as described by Preto (1979) consists mainly of mafic flows, pyroclastic rocks, volcanic breccias, epiclastic rocks, and locally, argillite and limestone. The volcanic rocks are quartz saturated (but rarely quartz-bearing) clino-pyroxene (±plagioclase) porphyritic basalts, locally with analcime. The Nicola Group has been divided into four lithological belts by Monger, et al. (1989). These include:

1) a western belt of steeply dipping, east-younging, late Carnian to Norian, subaqueous felsic, intermediate and mafic calc-alkaline flows grading up into volcaniclastic rocks;
2) a central belt of early to middle Norian, subaqueous to subaerial basalt and andesite flows, volcanic breccias, and laharic breccias of both alkalic and calc-alkalic affinity;
3) a younger, westerly dipping, eastern volcanic belt (Late Norian) composed of subaqueous and subaerial, alkali, intermediate and mafic flows, volcanic breccias, and epiclastic rocks that were deposited on, or between emergent volcanic edifices; and
4) an eastern sedimentary assemblage (Ladinian to middle Norian) that is overlapped by the eastern volcanic belt and, consisting mainly of greywacke, siltstone, argillite, alkalic intermediate tuff and reefal limestone, may record a back-arc basin.

The White Rock Property lies at the eastern edge of the Intermontane tectonic belt of south-central British Columbia and is underlain by Jurassic (circa 166-million-year-old) granitic to dioritic plutonics of the White Rock and Osprey Lake batholiths. The Jurassic plutons are cut by the Tertiary (circa 52-million-year-old) Otter intrusives which form high-level stocks and dykes including potassium feldspar megacrystic granites and quartz phyric porphyries. Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Nicola Group occur to the west and north of the property, while Upper Palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group occur to the east.

The area is mainly underlain by a roof pendant comprising westerly younging Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group. These are intruded and enclosed to the north, east, and south by plutonic rocks of the Early Jurassic White Rock batholith and Late Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith. In the northern part of the area, both the Nicola rocks and the

White Rock batholith are unconformably overlain by Tertiary sediments and volcanics of the Princeton Group.

The oldest rocks in the area, which are informally called the Peachland Creek formation, may represent the oldest portion of the Nicola Group yet recognized in British Columbia. It is divisible into an older, predominantly mafic tuffaceous and volcanic unit (Mafic Tuff) to the east, and a more felsic suite of dacitic ash tufts, flows and subvolcanic intrusions to the west (subvolcanic intrusions). Mafic Tuff comprises mainly massive to weakly bedded basaltic ash and lapilli tuffs and volcanics that contain abundant altered pyroxene and hornblende. Locally, the tuffs are distinct in containing coarse, angular to rounded clasts of finely recrystallized quartz, as well as fine quartz fragments in the matrix and some irregular quartz veinlets. The stratigraphically overlying subvolcanic intrusion is characterized by pale, siliceous rocks having a fine-grained matrix and coarse, euhedral feldspar crystals. The presence of very rare remnant fame textures suggests the local presence of some ignimbrites within subvolcanic intrusions.

The Peachland Creek formation is overlain to the west by a predominantly sedimentary, argillite-rich sequence; this is believed to be a northerly equivalent of the Stemwinder Mountain formation present in the Hedley district (Ray et al., 1988) although lateral continuity between the two areas cannot be proved due to the intrusion of Jurassic plutonic rocks. The Stemwinder Mountain formation is separable into three units on this map sheet. At the base is a locally developed, thin horizon of polymictic conglomerate containing angular, elongate clasts of limestone, marble, siltstone, argillite, chert and andesitic volcanic rocks set within a tuffaceous matrix. This is overlain by a thicker sequence of black, limy argillites and siltstones, interbedded with thin (1 to 10 metres) layers of black, gritty limestone that are locally conglomeratic.

The top of the Stemwinder Mountain formation is characterized by a thick, monotonous sequence of black argillite with lesser amounts of siltstone, tuffaceous siltstone and tuff. Unlike the older Unit 4, this argillite sequence contains no limestone horizons.

The youngest rocks in the Nicola Group underlies the western part of the map area and are believed to be lateral equivalents to the Upper Triassic Whistle Creek formation described in the Hedley district (Ray et al., 1988). They consist predominantly of bedded to massive, amphibole and pyroxene-bearing ash and lapilli tuffs of andesitic composition, and some tuffaceous siltstone and argillite.

The Nicola Group rocks are intruded by small bodies of unknown age ranging in composition from diorite through quartz diorite to granodiorite, as well as the Hidden Lake stock which exceeds 1.5 kilometres in length and comprises a massive, hornblende-bearing granodiorite. The massive to weakly foliated White Rock batholith (Gabrielse and Reesor, 1974), is believed to be Early Jurassic in age (J.W.H. Monger, personal communication, 1987) and ranges from quartz diorite to granodiorite. The Late Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith occupies the southwestern corner of the map area and is characteristically pink granite to quartz monzonite and contains megacrysts of potassium feldspar. The thermal metamorphic aureoles of the White Rock and Osprey Lake batholiths reach 0.5 kilometres in width and may be schistose and biotite-rich, with some local development of garnet.

The poorly exposed Princeton Group occupies the northern part of the map area. It contains red weathering, vesicular lavas at the base which are overlain by flat-lying to gently dipping dust tuffs. In addition, the basal portion of the group includes sequences of poorly consolidated arkosic sandstone which are very rarely exposed. The extensive glacial-fluvial deposits in the

Skunk Lake—Sunset Lake vicinity is probably locally derived from the arkosic sandstones in the nearby Princeton Group.

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is underlain by Pennsylvanian to Permian volcanics and sediments of the Thompson assemblage (formerly Cache Creek Group) and/or the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and granitoid intrusive rocks believed to be of Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous age. The Thompson/Nicola rocks strike generally northwest to southeast and dip moderately to the Southwest. They have also been intruded by the Old Dave ultra basic intrusions which are pre-Late Triassic in age. Brenda Mine, a large, operating copper-molybdenum mine, is located about 20 km to the south in felsic intrusive rocks believed to be of Late Jurassic age.

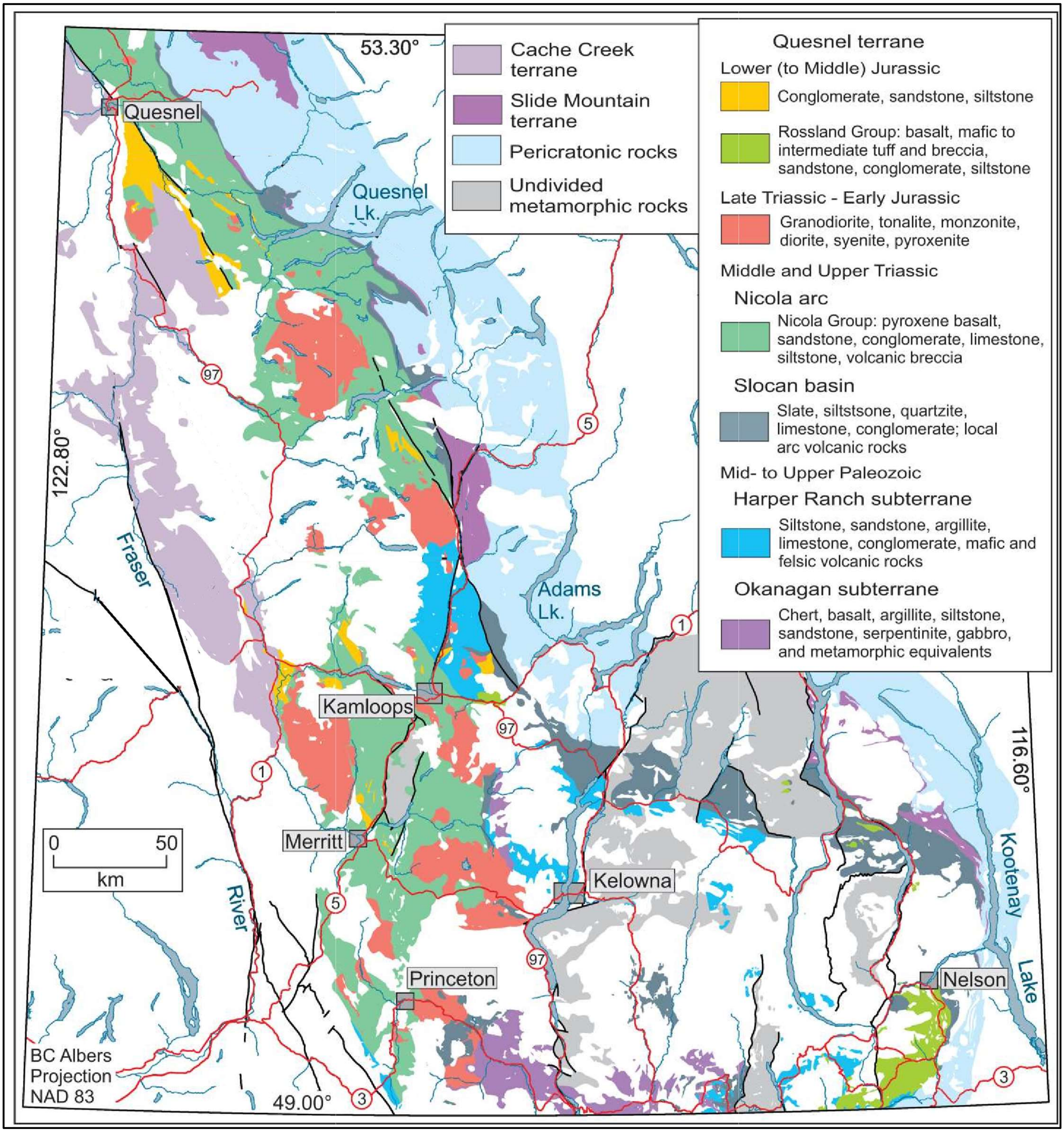
The volcanics commonly are metamorphosed to greenschist facies. They are well-fractured and blocky in nature, foliated in a northwest to southeast and are occasionally fractured with quartz veins. Sulphide mineralization is variably present, usually in quartz veins, or as an accessory or minor constituent. Within the quartz veins, pyrite content is generally greater than pyrrhotite which is greater than chalcopyrite. Within the black shales, pyrrhotite is ubiquitous along bedding planes and parting planes, and is by far the dominant sulphide mineral. The pyrrhotite, in the black shale environment, is believed to be syngenetic in origin.

The intrusive rocks have been observed along the Bear Main (logging road) in fault contact with the older volcanics and sediments. The primary contact is along a faulted surface trending 130°/80°E. This direction has been offset left laterally in a series of step-like patterns along 030°/90°. The black shales occasionally have limy and silty interbeds. These offer some potential as marker horizons for future mapping. The shales outcropping near the eastern side of the property do not appear to have endured the same degree of metamorphism as sediments outcropping regionally farther north and west.

Lower Jurassic Nicola group, while the latter, members of the earlier Carboniferous assemblages. Major faults are postulated in a northwesterly trend and appear to be offset in a secondary northeasterly direction. This pattern has been observed in the intrusive - sediment contact mentioned above, along the Bear Main, and is reflected in the regional drainage patterns, an example of which is the "zig-zag" course of Powers Creek.

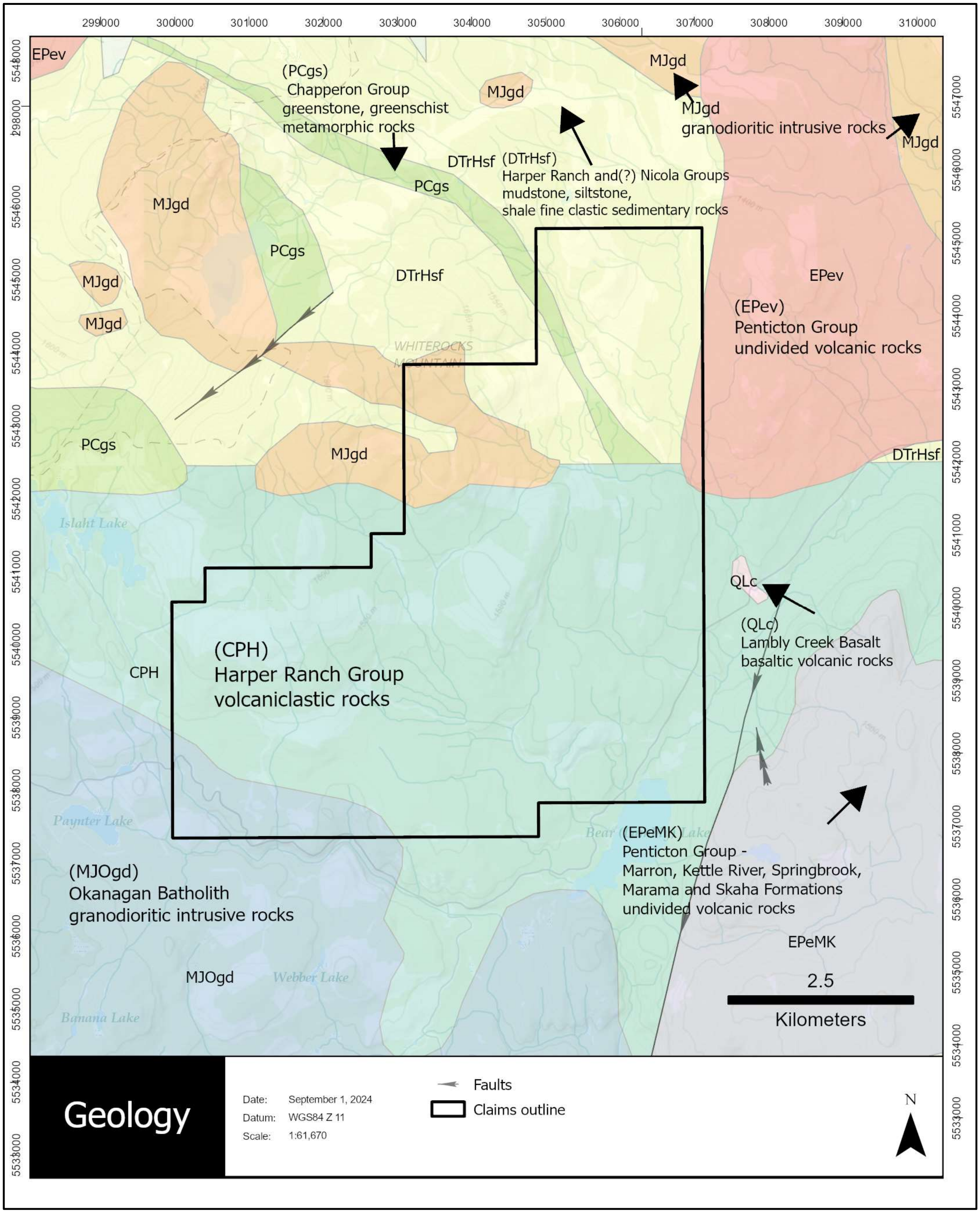
Strong joints are perpendicular to bedding. The attitude of the sedimentary sequence is uniform except near faulting where drag folding is notable, and near the hornblende diorite and rhyolite dyke at the northeastern corner of the mapped area where the attitudes of the sediments have been greatly disrupted by these intrusions. Six inferred faults have been drawn on Map J-86-3. Criteria used in defining the faults included drag folding, fracturing and alteration of the rock, slickenside surfaces, topography lineaments and displacement of rock units.

Figure 4: Regional Geology



After Schiarizza 2019, Geology of south-central British Columbia highlighting the different components of Quesnel terrane. Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic intrusions shown only where they cut the Nicola Group. Uncoloured areas are mainly Middle Jurassic to Recent intrusive, volcanic and sedimentary rocks but may include older rocks of uncertain correlation.

Figure 5: Property Geology



7.3 MINFILE Showings Located on the Property

There are four MINFILE showings on the White Rock Property: Lamb, Jubilation, Roy and Syrup (Figure 6).

Jubilation 082ENW097

The mineral occurrence was first identified in 1980 by Cominco Ltd. during a program of prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical (rock, soil and water) sampling on the area. A sample (G30) which contained 5 % quartz and 1 % pyrite, assayed 1.04 g/t and 9.6 g/t ton silver (Nicholson, 1980). A soil sample collected in this area by Morrison (1986, 1987) contained 0.840 g/t gold.

Lamb 082ENW064

The mineral showing was found in 1988 by Kerr Addison Mines Limited. The mineral showing is an occurrence of pyrite and chalcopyrite in hornfelsed metasediments of the Devonian Triassic Harper Ranch Group. A grab sample of hornfels from the showing assayed 2.4 g/t silver and 0.1925 % copper.

Roy 082ENW056

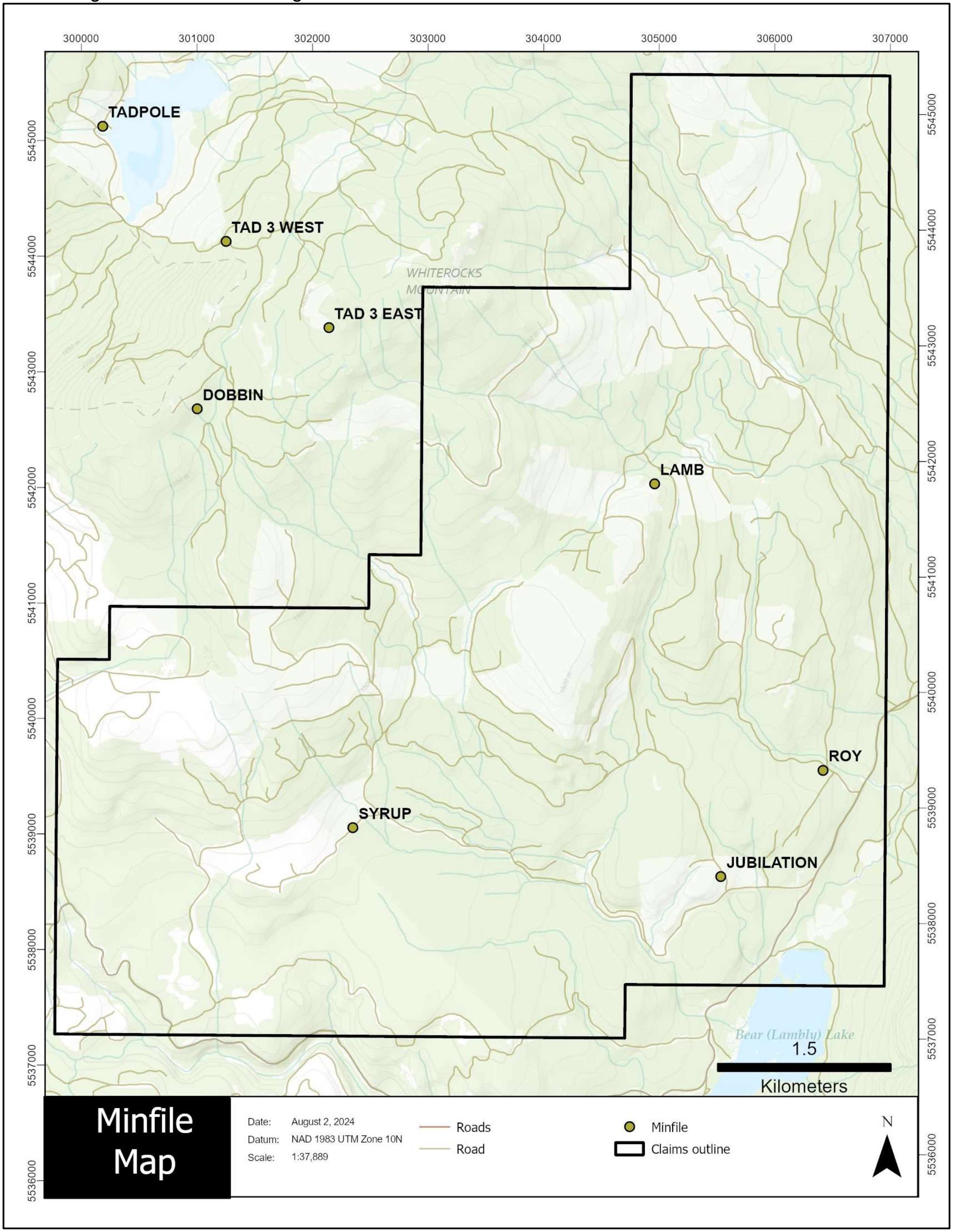
Locally, the mineral showing is an altered volcanic of intermediate composition that is rich in titaniferous magnetite which was intersected between 112 metres and 161 metres depth in a lone 1970 diamond drill hole. No assays were reported.

Syrup 082ENW096

The Syrop mineral showing consists of rusty, vuggy quartz veins and stringers in an area of pyritic hornfelsed metasediments. In 1989, a sample of a 3 cm wide quartz vein containing 15% pyrite assayed 0.0535 % copper (Howell, 1989). Minor silica clay alteration was noted on fractures near the sample site. Pyrrhotite is common along bedding planes in the adjacent black shales.

A sample (JS 6 R) from a 2-centimetre-wide pyritic quartz vein, assayed 0.033% molybdenum, and sample (89 BS 36R) of pyritic silica sericite–altered greenstone, assayed 0.161 g/t gold (Howell, 1989).

Figure 6: Minfile Showings



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au-Ag) Model

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) deposits are probably the most well understood class of magmatic-hydrothermal ore deposits. One of the fundamental tenets of the modern porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model is that ore fluids are relatively oxidized, with abundant primary magnetite, hematite, and anhydrite in equilibrium with hypogene Cu-Fe sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite, bornite) and the association of porphyry Cu deposits with oxidized I-type or magnetite-series granitoids.

Gold Copper Veins Model

Gold-Copper Veins are an example of a vein-type mineralization model. A vein-type deposit is a fairly well-defined zone of mineralization, usually inclined and discordant, and is typically narrow compared to its length and depth. Most vein deposits occur in fault or fissure openings or in shear zones within country rock. A vein deposit is sometimes referred to as a (metalliferous) lode deposit. A great many valuable ore minerals, such as native gold or silver or metal sulphides are deposited along with gangue minerals, mainly quartz and/or calcite, in a vein structure.

As hot, hydrothermal fluids (magma charged with water, various acids, and metals in small concentrations) rise towards the surface from cooling intrusive rocks through fractures, faults, brecciated rocks, porous layers and other channels (like a plumbing system), they cool or react chemically with the country rock. Some metal-bearing fluids create ore deposits, particularly if the fluids are directed through a structure where the temperature, pressure, and other chemical conditions are favourable for the precipitation and deposition of ore (metallic) minerals. Moving metal-bearing fluids can also react with the rocks they are passing through to produce an alteration zone with distinctive, new mineralogy.

Epigenetic veins containing sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and silver in a carbonate and quartz gangue are associated with either a metasediment or igneous host. The emplacement of metasediment hosted veins can occur along structures in sedimentary basins that have been deformed and later intruded by igneous rocks. Igneous hosted veins typically occur along tectonic structures marginal to an intrusive stock. Polymetallic veins are often characterized by a set of steeply dipping parallel to offset veins that can vary from a few centimeters to more than 3 m wide. Alteration of polymetallic vein deposits is typically minimal. Exploration for polymetallic veins should consist of geochemical data analysis with identification of elevated zinc, lead, silver, copper, and arsenic values within alteration aureoles. Geophysical exploration methods include locating zones of low magnetic, electromagnetic, and induced polarization responses.

Gold Bearing Skarns

Gold-dominant mineralization genetically associated with a skarn is often intimately associated with bismuth (Bi) or Au-tellurides, and commonly occurs as minute blebs (<40 microns) that lie within or on sulphide grains. The vast majority of Au skarns are hosted by calcareous rocks (calcic subtype). The much rarer magnesian subtype is hosted by dolomites or Mg-rich volcanics. On the basis of gangue mineralogy, the calcic Au skarns can be separated into either pyroxene-rich, garnet-rich, or epidote-rich types; these contrasting mineral assemblages reflect differences in the host rock lithologies as well as the oxidation and sulphidation conditions in which the skarns developed.

Most Au skarns form in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins. They tend to be associated with syn - to late island arc intrusions emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back-arc environments (Ray G.E., 1997).

9 EXPLORATION

Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. undertook an exploration program on the White Rock Property from June 27 to Julu 30, 2024. The crew consisted of two geologist and three field crew.

The program consisted of total of 56,300 meters of GPS surveyed grid located over seven separate grids. A total of 1241 soil samples and 49 rock samples were taken on the property during the 2024 programme (see section 11 for sample collection specifics).

In addition, a 7-day exploration effort was conducted across the Property by HEG & Associates. Exploration included prospecting, rock geochemistry, lithology, and preliminary hyperspectral analyses. A total of 92 data stations, 49 rock samples, and 96 hyperspectral measurements were taken (Wasiliew 2024).

Soil Samples

The eight soil grids are spread over the entire Property. In an effort to summarize these results two sets of maps for select elements were created for this report. One set of maps includes the following Grids: North, West, WR, QZT, and the Jubilee. The second set maps include the QV, MC, and PL girds.

The first set of maps are of copper in soils (Figure 7 and Figure 8). The North, Qtz, and Pl grids show an elevated north-south trend of copper. The West grid appears to have elevated values at it eastern edge.

The second set of maps are zinc in soils (Figure 9 and Figure 10). The North, QV, MC, and PL grids show an elevated north-northwest trend of zinc. The Jubilee grid appears to have elevated values in an east-west direction.

The third set of maps are of gold in soil (Figure 11 and Figure 12) all the grids have several single spot elevated gold anomalies.

Rock Samples

The objective of the 2024 rock sampling program was two-fold: 1) to prospect the Property in order to generate new geochemical data and define prospective zones of mineralization and, 2) collect a preliminary hyperspectral data set in order to determine the efficacy of hyperspectral targeting on the property. Sampling focused on collecting samples which contained veining and sulphides typical of the area.

The results define a general zone of gold enrichment striking north-south across the eastern portion of the claim block. This correlates with previous exploration efforts over the eastern showings: Two higher-grade samples in the area of interest which may demonstrate that this gold enrichment trend is open to the Northwest. (Figure 13 and Table 3, Table 4)

Table 3: Select Rock Results

SampleID	Au_ppb_FA	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mo_ppm	Zn_ppm
280611	32	0.3	481	2	86
B0017829	35	0.6	259	3	64
280618	55	1.2	131	12	43
280602	80	0.6	433	4	27
280603	108	1.7	597	6	67
280620	234	3.5	64	56	27

Table 4: Summary of Au in rocks with geological observations

Sample ID	Exposure	Lithology	Vein Fill 1	Vein Fill 2	Au ppb
280611	Outcrop	Granodiorite	Quartz	Limonite	32
B0017829	Subcrop	Metasediment	Quartz	Sulphide	35
280618	Outcrop	Quartz diorite	Quartz		55
280602	Outcrop	Metasediment	Quartz	Limonite	80
280603	Outcrop	Quartz diorite	Quartz	Limonite	108
280620	Outcrop	Alteration	Quartz	Sulphide	234

Hyperspectral Review

HEG & Associates was engaged to complete a geological and hyperspectral review on the White Rock property. Hyperspectral geology can add targeting layers to an exploration property (Wasiliew 2024).

Exploration was conducted on the property by HEG & Associates. Exploration included prospecting, rock geochemistry, lithology, and preliminary hyperspectral analyses. A total of 92 data stations, 49 rock samples, and 96 hyperspectral measurements were taken (Wasiliew 2024) (Figure 14).

Geological traverses aimed to refine major lithological units and establish alteration and vein styles present on the property, locate new mineralized outcrops, and re-sample historic outcrops.

Figure 7: Copper in Soils

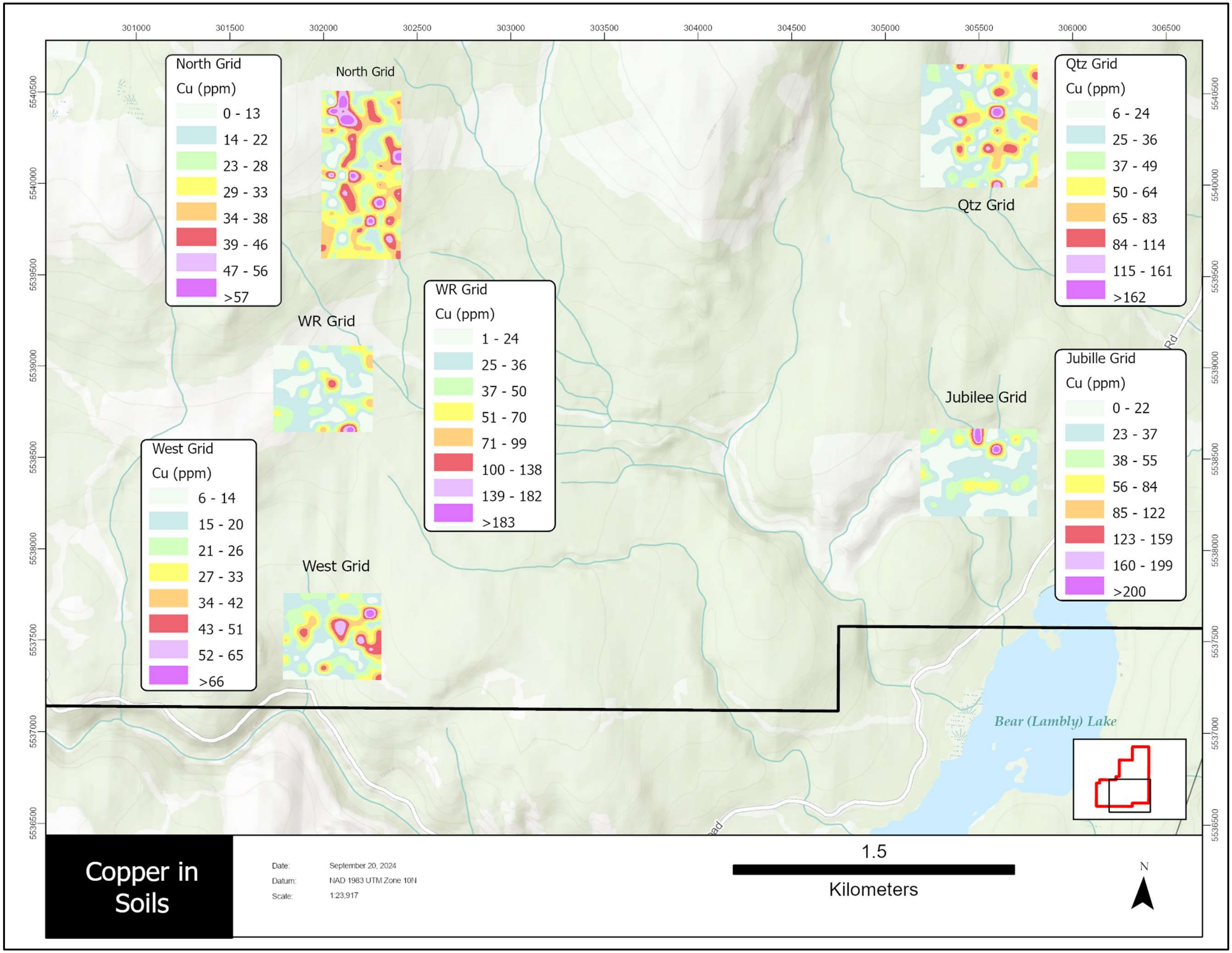


Figure 8: Copper in Soils

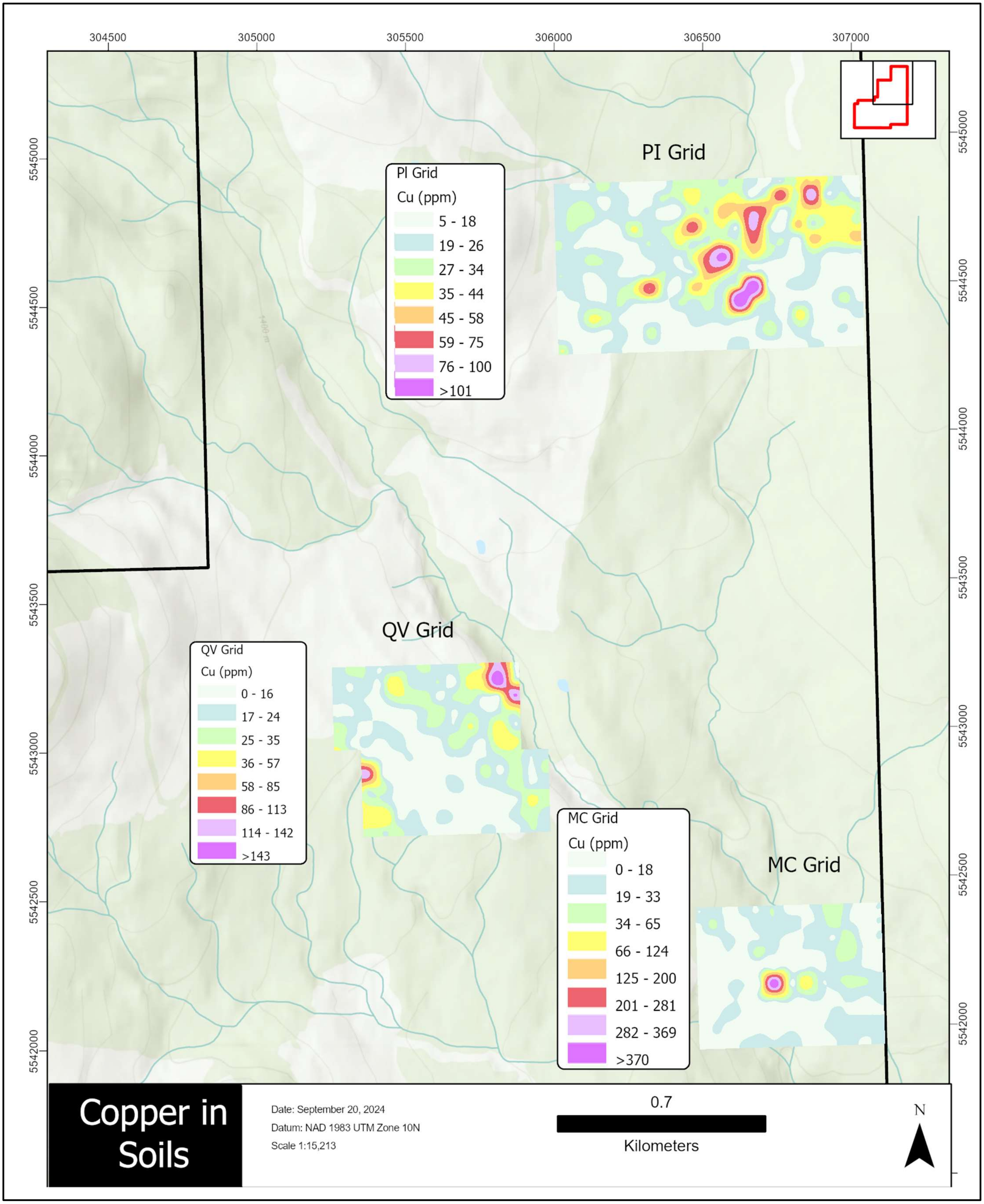


Figure 9: Zinc in Soils

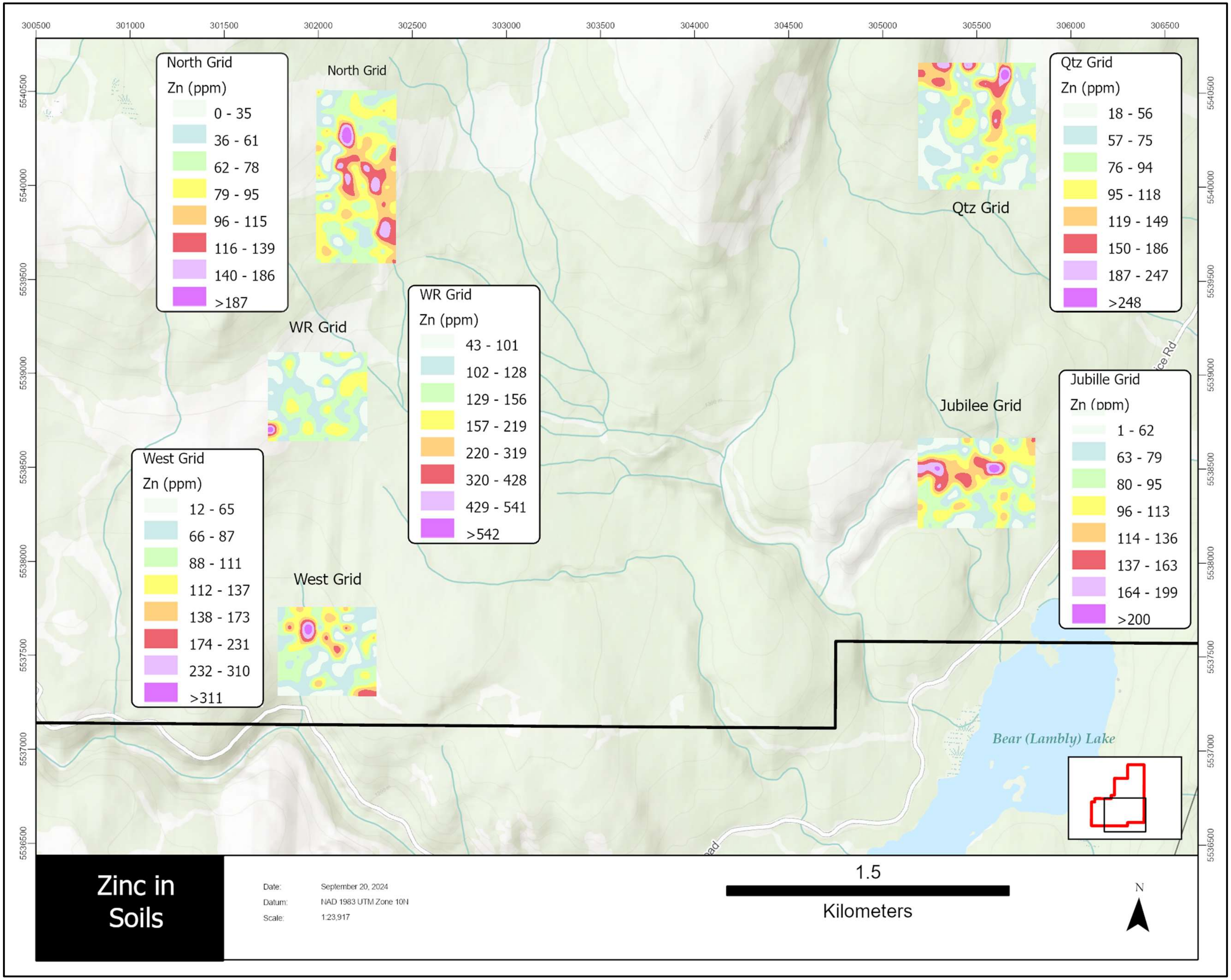


Figure 10: Zinc in Soils

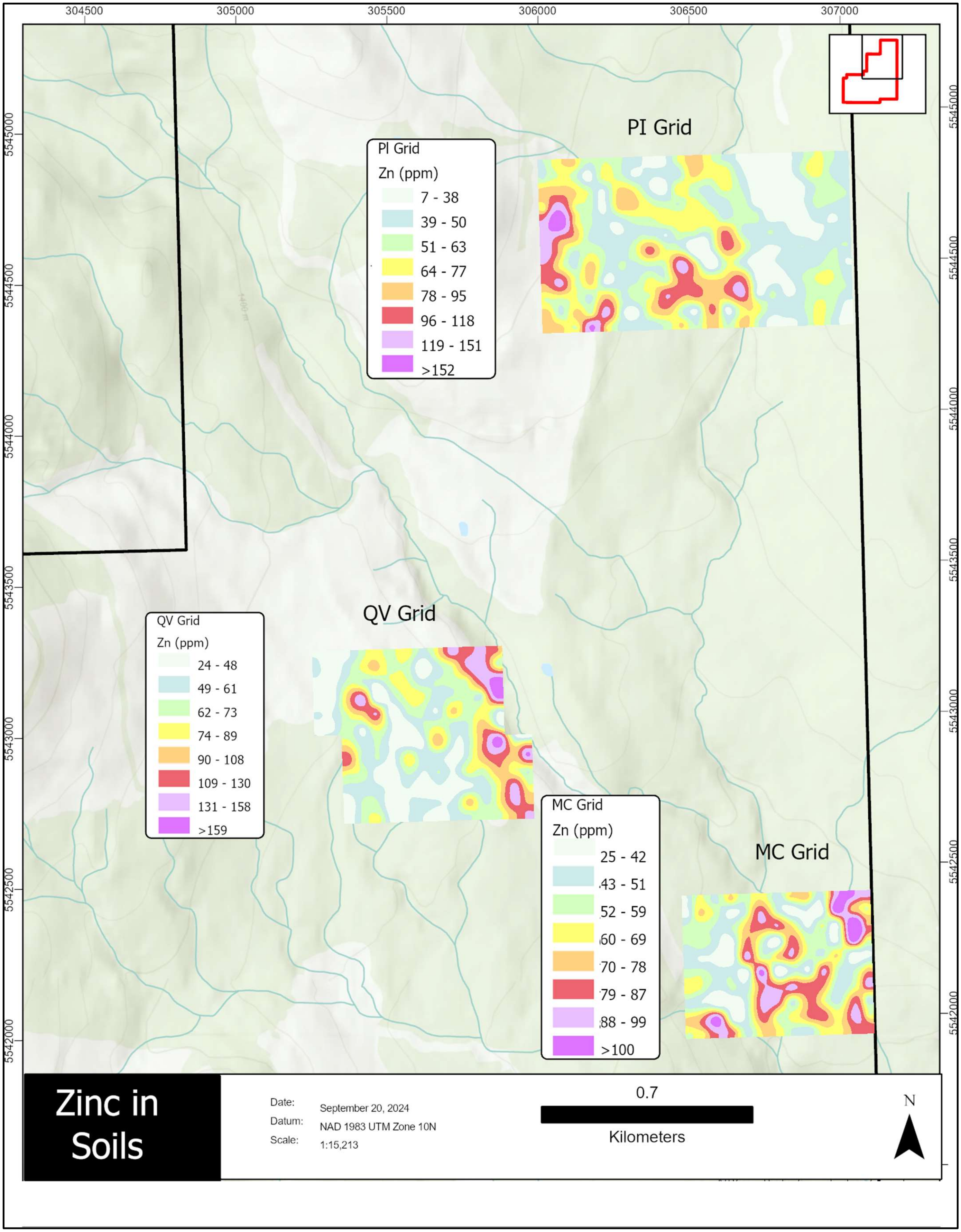


Figure 11: Gold in Soils

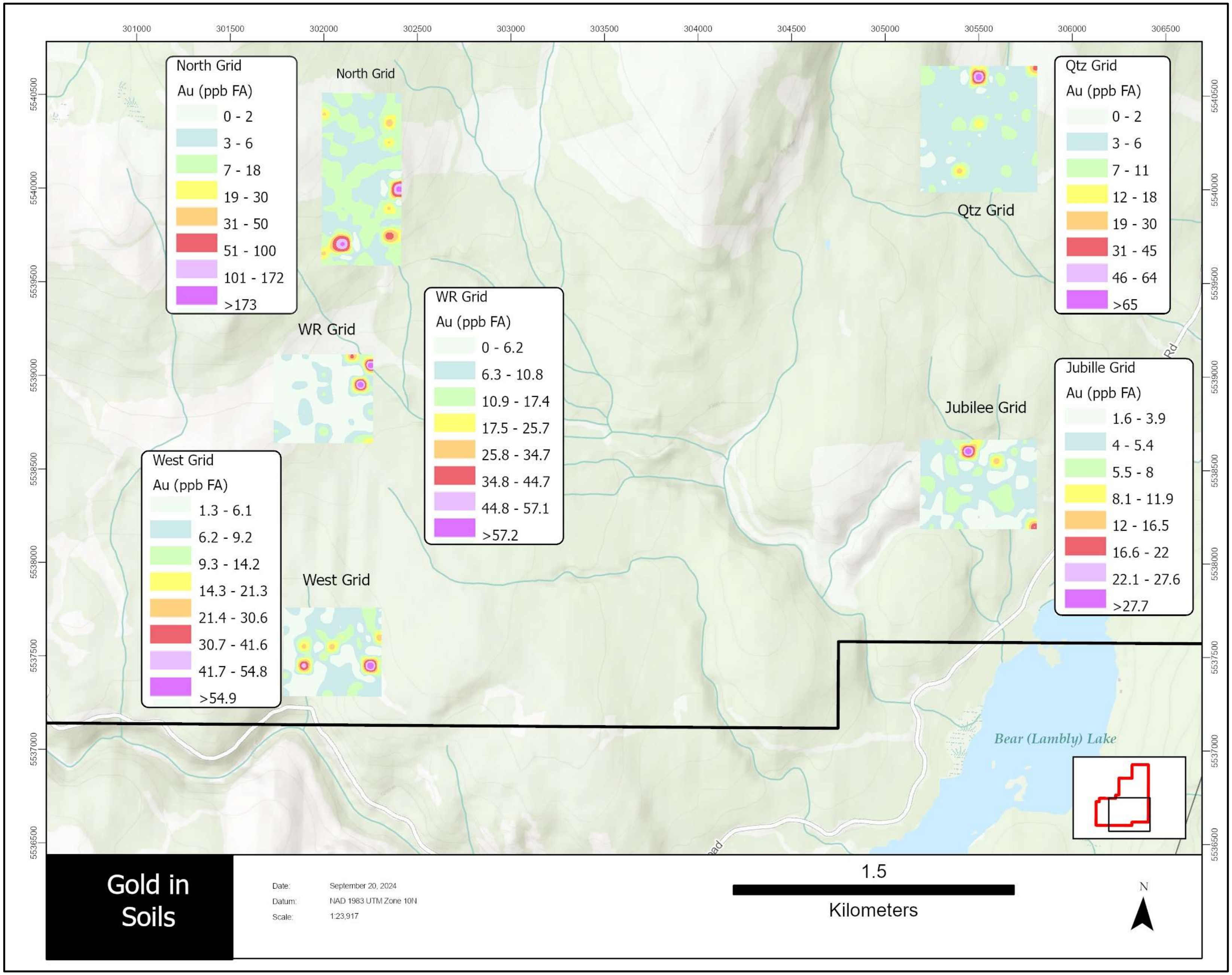


Figure 12: Copper in Soils

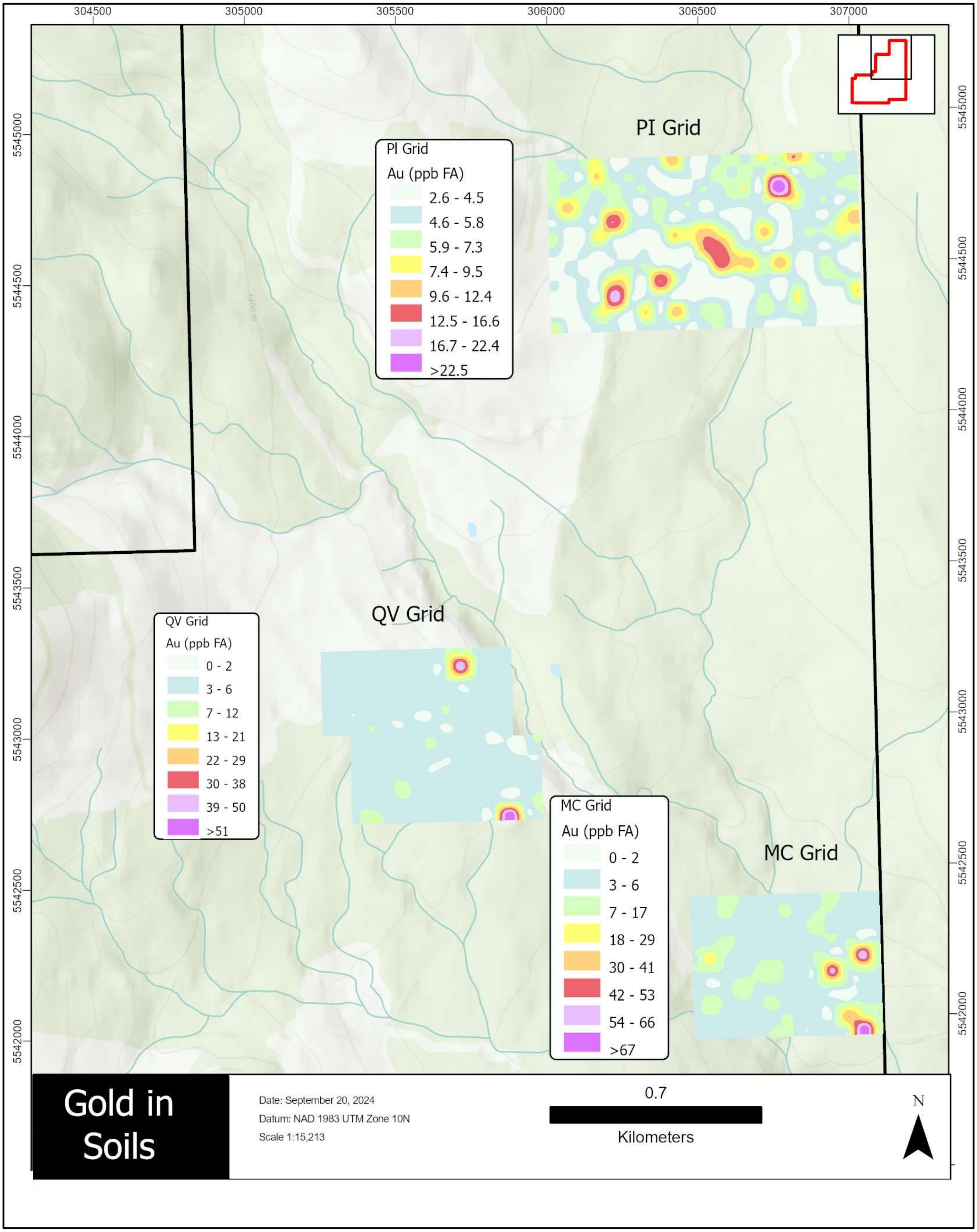
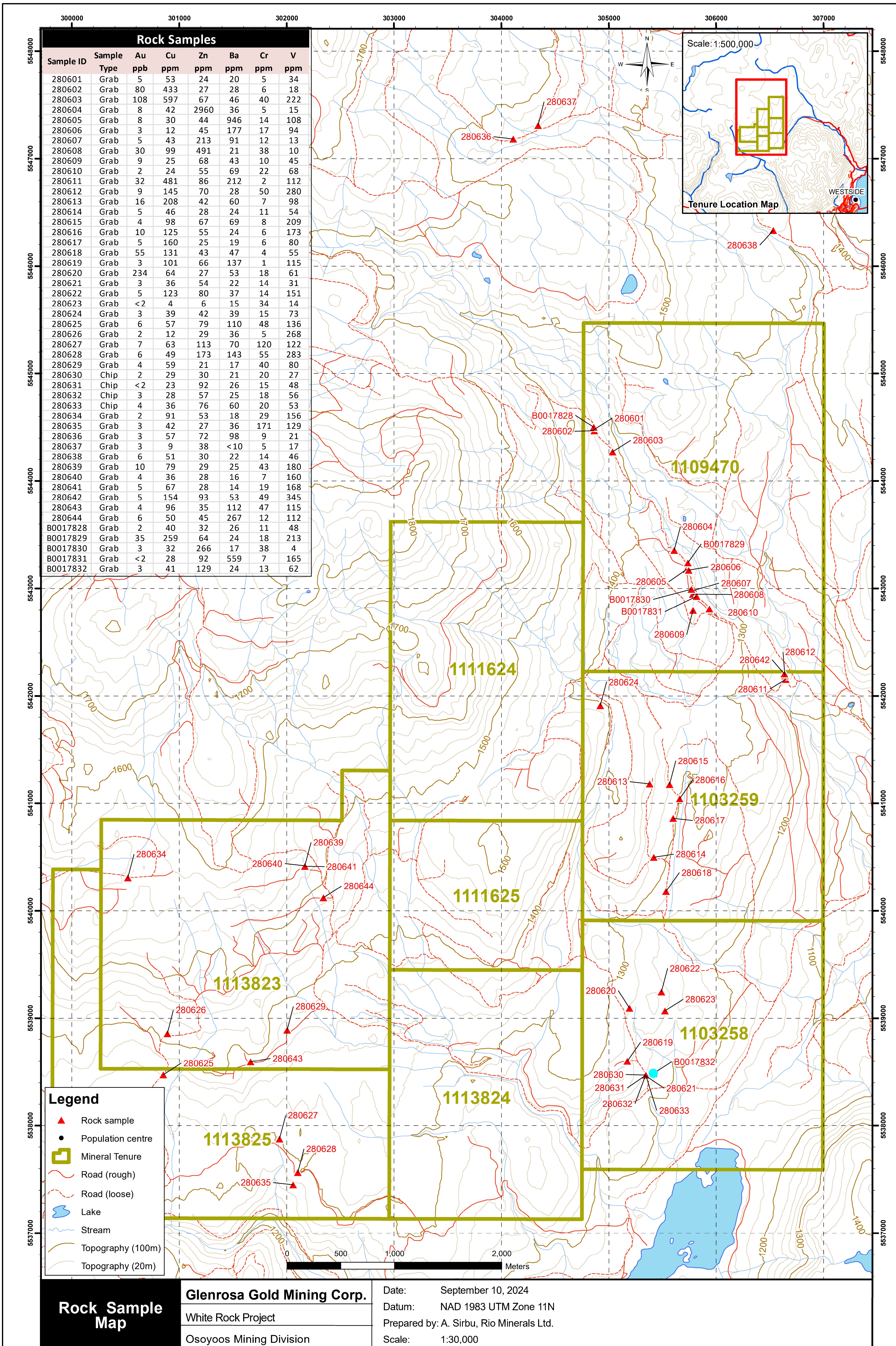


Figure 13: Rock Samples



Rock Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm
280601	Grab	5	53	24	20	5	34
280602	Grab	80	433	27	28	6	18
280603	Grab	108	597	67	46	40	222
280604	Grab	8	42	2960	36	5	15
280605	Grab	8	30	44	946	14	108
280606	Grab	3	12	45	177	17	94
280607	Grab	5	43	213	91	12	13
280608	Grab	30	99	491	21	38	10
280609	Grab	9	25	68	43	10	45
280610	Grab	2	24	55	69	22	68
280611	Grab	32	481	86	212	2	112
280612	Grab	9	145	70	28	50	280
280613	Grab	16	208	42	60	7	98
280614	Grab	5	46	28	24	11	54
280615	Grab	4	98	67	69	8	209
280616	Grab	10	125	55	24	6	173
280617	Grab	5	160	25	19	6	80
280618	Grab	55	131	43	47	4	55
280619	Grab	3	101	66	137	1	115
280620	Grab	234	64	27	53	18	61
280621	Grab	3	36	54	22	14	31
280622	Grab	5	123	80	37	14	151
280623	Grab	< 2	4	6	15	34	14
280624	Grab	3	39	42	39	15	73
280625	Grab	6	57	79	110	48	136
280626	Grab	2	12	29	36	5	268
280627	Grab	7	63	113	70	120	122
280628	Grab	6	49	173	143	55	283
280629	Grab	4	59	21	17	40	80
280630	Chip	2	29	30	21	20	27
280631	Chip	< 2	23	92	26	15	48
280632	Chip	3	28	57	25	18	56
280633	Chip	4	36	76	60	20	53
280634	Grab	2	91	53	18	29	156
280635	Grab	3	42	27	36	171	129
280636	Grab	3	57	72	98	9	21
280637	Grab	3	9	38	< 10	5	17
280638	Grab	6	51	30	22	14	46
280639	Grab	10	79	29	25	43	180
280640	Grab	4	36	28	16	7	160
280641	Grab	5	67	28	14	19	168
280642	Grab	5	154	93	53	49	345
280643	Grab	4	96	35	112	47	115
280644	Grab	6	50	45	267	12	112
B0017828	Grab	2	40	32	26	11	48
B0017829	Grab	35	259	64	24	18	213
B0017830	Grab	3	32	266	17	38	4
B0017831	Grab	< 2	28	92	559	7	165
B0017832	Grab	3	41	129	24	13	62

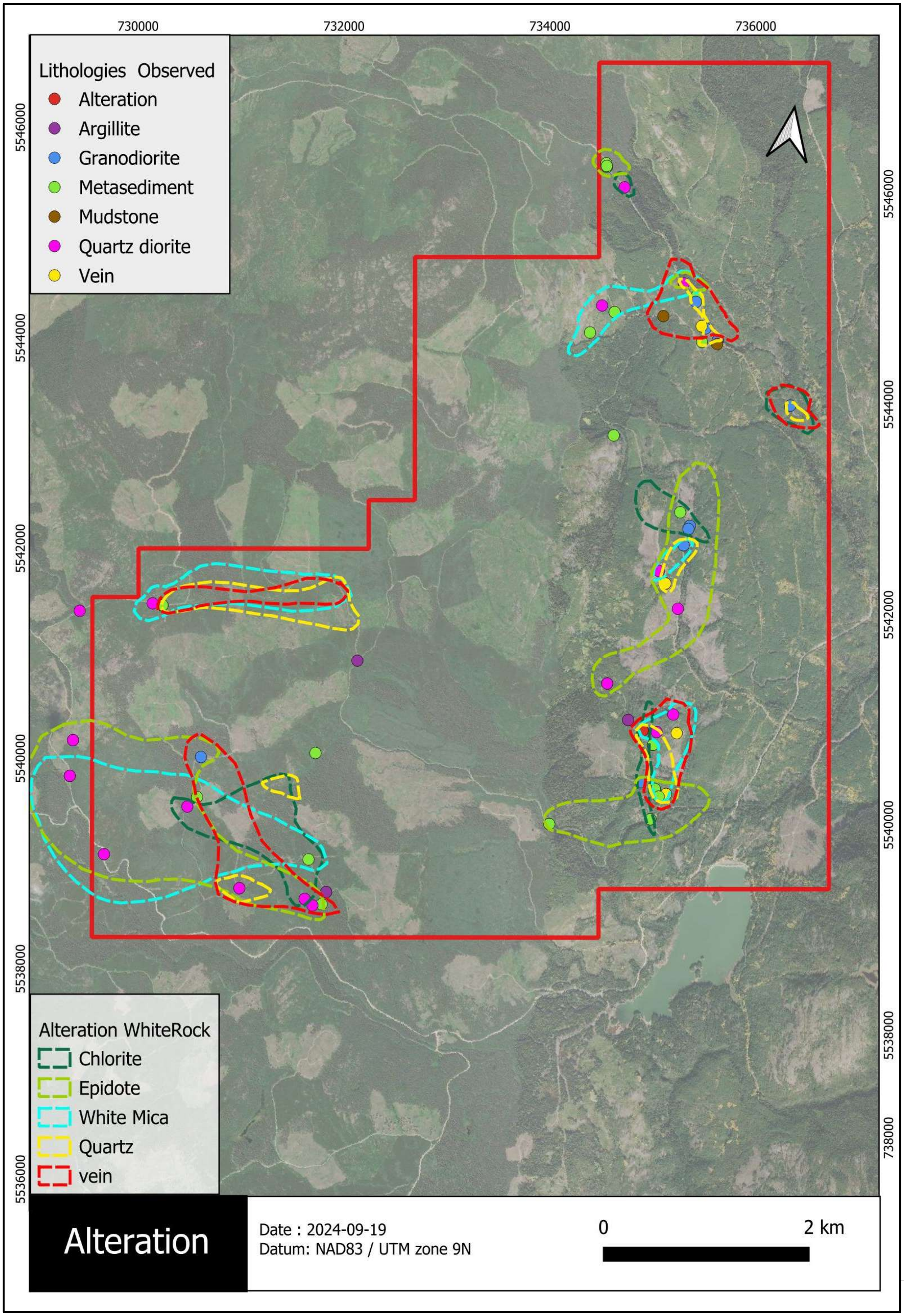
Primary lithological units identified throughout the claim block are granodiorite, quartz diorite, argillite, and metasedimentary rocks. Metasediments is a general term for sedimentary rocks that have undergone contact metamorphism or hornfelsing causing the protolith to be unidentifiable. These rocks are found throughout the property and appear to be almost entirely replaced by brown – black micas, likely phlogopite and biotite. In the south, quartz diorite intrusions are commonly found cutting the metasediments and rare unmetamorphosed sediments, most commonly identified as argillite. To the north, fine-grained granodiorites are often seen cutting the metasediments and rare unmetamorphosed sediments. Unmetamorphosed sediments in the north include both argillite and mudstones. Dioritic units display equigranular textures with moderate mafic content. Typically, they are coarse-grained, though some fine-grained textures are present in the north of the property where the dioritic intrusion is in contact with the granodiorite. These are interpreted as chill zones where late quartz diorite is intruding and cooling against the granodiorite. As the area is known to be faulted it is possible that these intrusions are fault-bound (Figure 14).

Alteration throughout the White Rock Property appears to be vein controlled, with quartz-limonite+/-sulfide veins most common within metamorphosed sedimentary units, and quartz-epidote-chlorite+/-sulfide veins seen predominantly in intrusive units. Weak-moderate hydrothermal chlorite and epidote alteration occurs throughout the property altering primary mafic minerals within intrusions. The chlorite-epidote assemblage is often devoid of mineralization however, when quartz is observed alongside, either in veins or as pervasive silicification, there is a much greater chance for mineralization.

Interpreted alteration domains including chlorite, epidote, white mica, and quartz. Alteration was strongest in zones where vein density was the highest. The alteration assemblage that was seen most often with mineralization consisted of white mica, limonite, and quartz. This assemblage was most often seen in the metasedimentary and argillite sequence. Intense white mica-limonite-quartz alteration was strongest near the Jubilation showing, north of the Syrup showing, and southwest of the Syrup showing, and was associated with significant sulfides (pyrite +/- pyrrhotite, rarely arsenopyrite) in both veins and vein envelopes. To the far North, outside of the White Rock claim boundary, an area of intense skarnification altered intrusive rocks to a quartz-diopside-garnet-epidote endoskarn with inconsistent pods of sulfide enrichment (Figure 14).

Vein Density map of rock samples on the White Rock property with red polygons represent zones of moderate-intense veining (Figure 14). Mineralization on the White Rock property occurs erratically in veins, vein margins or halos, and fracture coatings. Pyrite is the dominant sulfide phase with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, and rare arsenopyrite and/or chalcopyrite. Disseminated pyrite was primarily identified in quartz-dominated veins and along vein margins. Pyrite is also seen in the bedding planes and laminations of sedimentary units however; this was determined to be diagenetic pyrite and likely not associated with any precious metal content. At and around the Jubilation showing, a shear zone contributes to intense, sinuous alteration and rare arsenopyrite was observed.

Figure 14: Alteration and Lithologies



10 DRILLING

Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. has not performed any drilling on the White Rock Property to date.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

White Rock Minerals Inc. undertook an exploration program on the White Rock Property from June 27 to Julu 30, 2024. The crew consisted of two geologist and three field crew.

A total of 56,300 meters of GPS surveyed grid was located over eight separate grids. The grids were established to identify possible buried mineralization in areas of possible anomalous gold, copper, and other minerals. Lines range from 400 - 600 meters in length and are spaced 50 meters apart on all grids. The grid lines were located by compass and GPS. A total of 1241 soil samples and 49 rock samples were taken on the property during the 2024 programme.

The soil sample grid configurations are shown in the table below:

Table 5: Soil Grid data:

Grid Name	Total Meters	Total Samples
West Grid	5000	110
Qtz Grid	7000	182
QV Grid	7200	156
PL Grid	12000	252
MC Grid	6000	130
Jubilee Grid	6000	130
WR Grid	5000	110
North Grid	8100	171

The soil samples were taken along the grid lines every 50 meters from the “B” Horizon from a consistent depth of 30 to 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example: WR- 24: 38650N, 01750E.

A total of 49 rock samples were collected from various sites within the property boundaries which contained visual indications of alteration. The rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 200 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected were noted in excel format. The samples are marked in the field using a metal tag and orange and blue flagging with the sample ID was marked on the metal tag and the blue flag. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample was retained and is available for viewing.

The sample material was placed in marked poly bags, zap strapped, placed in large rice bags, zap strapped, and hand-delivered to Activation Laboratories located on Versatile Drive in Kamloops, BC, all rock and soil samples underwent assay package which includes thirty-six element ICP-OES analysis, Gold Fire Assay ICP-OES code 1A2-ICP and the over limits were done using Code 8-Assays Kamloops. Activation Laboratories is independent of the Company, Vendor, and the Author.

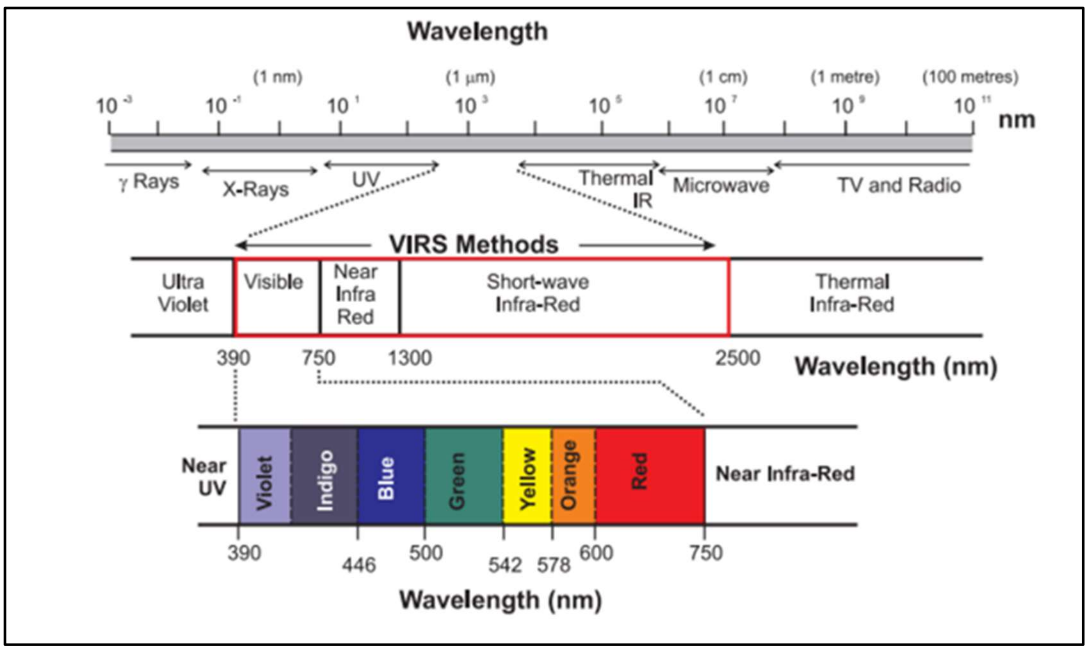
Hyperspectral Review

HEG & Associates was engaged to complete a geological and hyperspectral review on the White Rock property. Hyperspectral geology can add targeting layers to exploration property

A 7-day exploration effort was conducted across the property by HEG & Associates, from July 11th - 12th and July 15th – 19th 2024. Exploration included prospecting, rock geochemistry, and preliminary hyperspectral analyses. A total of 92 data stations, 49 rock samples, and 96 hyperspectral measurements were taken.

Hyperspectral geology is a light based, non-destructive technique which collects objective numerical data within the Visual/Near-Infrared and Short-Wave Infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum (Figure 15). Spectrometers measure changes in the reflectance and absorption within the Visual/Near-Infrared and Short-Wave Infrared of the spectrum. This is similar to how human eyes detect different shades of colour based on shifts in wavelengths within the visible potion of the spectrum.

Figure 15: Electromagnetic Spectrum



Schematic diagram outlining the electromagnetic spectrum, highlighting the visible/near infrared (VNIR) and short-wave infrared (SWIR) wavelength intervals.

There were three main objectives for the 2024 exploration program:

1. Refine major lithological units and establish mineralization, alteration, and vein styles to improve understanding of the property's geological system.

2. Sample outcrops to test for potential mineralization and allow for trace element vectoring.
3. Complete hyperspectral measurements to investigate vectors indicated by changes in indicator minerals and changes in mineral composition.

Alteration data focused on the identification of up to three minerals which were either added to the rock through veining or brecciation, or by changing of the primary minerals. The following numerical scale was used (Table 6)

Table 6: Alteration Intensity

	Alteration intensity	Definition
0	None/Insignificant	Mineral not present or present in insignificant quantities.
1	Trace	Mineral present but insignificantly altered the rock. Veining may be very sparse (<1 vein/2m).
2	Weak	Mineral has materially changed the primary minerals but all primary textures are well preserved. Veining should be common (>1 vein/2m).
3	Moderate	Mineral has started to alter the rock to begin masking primary textures or veining intensity is considerable.
4	Strong	Mineral has altered the primary texture enough to mask textures or veining is intense.
5	Very Strong	Mineral has obliterated the texture of the rock.

Measurements were collected from the samples using a TerraSpec Halo device with a measurement window approximately 1.5cm in diameter. Metadata was collected from each sample, documenting what feature was measured and specifying alteration form. The feature list is defined in Table 6.

Table 7: Feature Types

Feature Type	Definition
Alt	Rock visibly altered. Measurement taken from typical pervasive or selective pervasive alteration
Clot	Alteration is visibly irregular. Measurement taken from distinct clot of alteration
Unaltered	Rock is visibly fresh. Measurement should be considered a comparison against background
Gouge	Measurement collected from fault gouge
Stringer	Measurement centers on thin stringer collecting a mix of vein, vein halo and host-rock alteration
Vein Fill	Measurement centered on vein fill which completely covered the Halo sensor window
Vein Halo	Measurement centered on the vein halo which completely covered the Halo sensor window.
Vein Plane	Measurement taken from the vein face potentially containing a mix of vein fill and halo mineralogy.

The data is automatically interpreted in the export from the TerraSpec Halo. This reports the mineralogical interpretation based on an iterative best fit approach. The measured spectra are initially compared against the internal mineralogical reference library and the best fit mineral is chosen, then the residual spectra are compared against the library again. This process continues until up to 7 minerals are detected. The mineral with the strongest spectral response is thus identified as the first mineral detected. While this is partially related to the mineral abundance there are other factors which impact the mineral detection order such as crystal orientation, grain-size, and mineral colour.

Rock sample locations were recorded using a mobile data collector aided by a handheld Garmin GPS possessing ± 5 m accuracy. Samples were physically collected using a combination of Geotuls and geological hammers. Sample locations were marked in the field with an arbitrary colour of flagging tape and a metal tag; they were labeled with the sample ID, date, and company name. Samples were placed into a poly sample bag along with a lab tag, while the lab tag number was written on the exterior and interior of the bag. These were sealed with zap-straps and organized into shipments for delivery to the lab.

At this early prospective stage of the property, quality control was not undertaken by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. Activation Laboratories in Kamloops was used for sample analysis and is an accredited laboratory with its own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying. The author is of the opinion that the QA/QC use by the laboratory is sufficient for the size of the Property.

There was no apparent bias in the sampling program completed by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. during the exploration program. The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed on the 2024 Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. exploration program.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

On July 4, 2024, the author visited the White Rock Property and examined several locations and collected nine rock samples. See Figure 13 for confirmation sample locations.

The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used in the Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. program on the White Rock Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area

Nine rock samples were collected on the Property by the Author during the author's field visit. The nine rock samples were duplicates of samples taken during the 2024 program. All samples were taken as grab samples. The author took samples from different locations and the author delivered these to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia. Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops (accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017). All samples underwent assay package 1A2-Kamloops - Au Fire Assay, and 1E3 -Kamloops Aqua Regia ICP (See Table 8 for select assays). Activation Laboratories Ltd. is independent of the vendor and the Author.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 21 assays in electronic data provided by the company against the assay certificates provided by Activation Laboratories Ltd. from the 2024 exploration program. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

The results of this limited check sampling exercise serve to confirm the values of copper, gold, and zinc reported by the Company's rock sampling program and suggest that there were no systematic biases in the sampling program. Both the field and laboratory methods appear to have been adequate to obtain verifiable and generally reproducible results (See Table 8).

Given the results of the check-sampling and a review of all geochemical data presented, the author believes that industry standards were used by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. in conducting the surface geochemical sampling program on the Property and is of the opinion that the data verification program completed on the data collected from the Property appropriately supports the database quality and the geologic interpretations derived therefrom. There was no apparent bias in the sampling program completed on the White Rock Property.

Table 8: Author Collected Samples

Authors Sample No.	Original Sample No.	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Aup pbb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
M24-01	280639	3	118	21	10	79	29
M24-02	280640	3	51	33	4	36	28
M24-03	280630	< 2	26	43	2	29	30
M24-04	280622	< 2	30	71	5	123	80
M24-05	280615	606	61	26	4	98	67
M24-06	280622	4	151	81	5	123	80
M24-07	280610	< 2	102	67	< 2	24	55
M24-08	280611	< 2	21	36	32	481	86
M24-09	280612	< 2	174	28	9	145	70

The sample collected by the author indicate that the gold and copper values are consistent with the samples taken by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. (See Table 8). The only exception is the authors sample M24-05 which returned 606 ppb Au. This sample location should be retested to see if the gold number is repeatable.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project, and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This is an early-stage exploration project; there are currently no mineral resources estimated for the White Rock Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Adjacent Properties of significance in the area include the Brenda Mine located to the south.

Brenda Mine

The historical Brenda Mine (now closed) is located south east of the White Rock Property. The Brenda Mine is currently owed by Glencore Canada and is in a remediation phase of operations. The closed copper-molybdenum mine site is located in the southern interior of British Columbia, approximately 22 kilometres west of Peachland in the Central Okanagan. (www.brendamines.ca).

The mineralized body at what became the future Brenda Mine, was discovered by the Sandberg family while searching for gold and silver in the 1930's. There was little activity until 1954, when Bob Bechtel, a Penticton prospector, staked a claim. He contacted Noranda, but although there were showings of molybdenum, the low grade of copper found, and the lack of a market for molybdenum, made it impractical to proceed.

In 1967, Noranda assumed management control and undertook a feasibility study on the deposit. By this time, technological advances had made the mine economically viable. Copper-molybdenum production began in early 1970 at a volume of 24,000 tons per day. Gradually, daily production increased to 33,000 tons.

Noranda Inc. assumed 100% ownership of the Brenda Mine in 1996. Falconbridge Limited and Noranda Inc. merged in June 2005, and the merged company continued under the name Falconbridge Limited. In August 2006, Xstrata PLC purchased all outstanding shares of Falconbridge Limited. Xstrata PLC merged with Glencore International in 2013. The new company, Glencore Canada Corporation is now the owner of the property.

Table 9: From 1970-1990 Brenda Mine Historical Production

Metals Produced	Element
278,000 tonnes	Copper
66,000 tonnes	Molybdenum
125 tonnes	Silver
2 tonnes	Gold

(www.brendamines.ca)

The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties and the information disclosed is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the White Rock Property that is the subject of the technical report. Mineralization hosted on adjacent and/or nearby and/or geologically similar properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company’s property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any other data that would be relevant to this report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property is underlain by Paleozoic Cache Creek Group metasediments and volcanics which are intruded by Mesozoic and late Cretaceous - early Tertiary granodiorite intrusives. Locally Eocene Marron volcanics overly the above rocks. Metamorphism of the Cache Creek Group rocks has resulted from the intrusive events, causing hornfelsing of the sediments, recrystallization of the limestone, and local skarn development. Minor quartz veining also occurs. Minimal alteration occurs on the property and anomalous gold values are restricted to narrow, discontinuous quartz veins.

The Property is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Triassic to upper Jurassic Nicola Group and/or Carboniferous Thompson assemblage and by intrusive rocks believed to be part of the Jura-Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith. The rocks are cut by large and small faults in a variety of attitudes but dominated by a strong northwesterly trending set and a northeasterly trending set. These faults may have been repeatedly activated throughout the geological history of the area. Anomalous geochemical values for gold, copper, lead, and zinc have been detected.

Alteration throughout the White Rock Property appears to be vein controlled, with quartz-limonite+/-sulfide veins most common within metamorphosed sedimentary units, and quartz-epidote-chlorite+/-sulfide veins are seen predominantly in intrusive units. Weak-moderate hydrothermal chlorite and epidote alteration occurs throughout the property altering primary mafic minerals within intrusions. The chlorite-epidote assemblage is often devoid of mineralization however, when quartz is observed alongside, either in veins or as pervasive silicification, there is a much greater chance for mineralization.

Interpreted alteration domains including chlorite, epidote, white mica, and quartz. Alteration was strongest in zones where vein density was the highest. The alteration assemblage that was seen most often with mineralization consisted of white mica, limonite, and quartz. This assemblage was most often seen in the metasedimentary and argillite sequence. Intense white mica-limonite-quartz alteration was strongest near the Jubilation showing, north of the Syrup showing, and southwest of the Syrup showing, and was associated with significant sulfides (pyrite +/- pyrrhotite, rarely arsenopyrite) in both veins and vein envelopes.

Based on the work completed in 2024, the central portion of the White Rock property requires more work to locate prospective targets additionally, focused exploration efforts over the White Rock 1 and White Rock 3 claims should be completed in order to define potential anomalous zones adjacent to relatively elevated gold samples and develop an understanding of the driving system for mineralization. Hyperspectral data was sparse, and therefore the zonation's interpreted are very general. Minimal outcropping outside of road cuts is the biggest challenge on the property; it is recommended that alternate exploration tools are used to explore the property.

The most prospective area appears to be along the eastern portion of the claim block. While no epithermal textures were observed, the gold-enriched veins may be associated with a more complex mesothermal system. In the Okanagan Valley, such systems are often linked to structural regimes. Further exploration will be required to gain a clearer understanding of the system and the factors controlling mineralization.

Gold enrichment on the property is primarily found in samples that have undergone intense alteration by limonite and quartz. Descriptions of these samples consistently highlight significant weathering and oxidation within both the veins and the host rock. Alteration minerals are evident in vuggy, oxidized veins. Visual identification of sulfides within these veins predominantly reveals pyrite, with minor pyrrhotite and rare arsenopyrite. In the absence of visible sulfides, geologists observed euhedral vugs interpreted as pyrite, fully oxidized to iron oxide.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on historical and current work undertaken by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. and historical work on adjacent claims comprising the White Rock Property, additional work on the Property is warranted. In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the White Rock Property is sufficient to merit the following described work programme:

- Compile all the historical data in a GIS database.
- Expand the current soil grid areas of interest using an Ultratrace 3 ICP-OES + ICP-MS method.
- Undertake a comprehensive, grid-based chip/rock sampling program to gain an inclusive geochemical data set over the claim block as well as to identify outcropping in forested areas.
- A geophysical survey such as a drone magnetics/electromagnetic survey should be completed to gain better understanding of outcroppings and structural features.
- Lithogeohemical sampling should be completed on intrusive sample locations to confirm the different phases defined visually.

Table 10: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$15,000	1	$ 15,000
Soil Sampling Crew	days	$2,000	21	$ 42,000
Geophysical Survey	line-km	$125	500	$ 62,500
Geologist	days	$1,100	21	$ 23,100
Assaying rock samples/Soils	sample	$67	800	$ 53,600
Accommodation and Meals	days	$250	105	$ 26,250
Vehicle 1 truck	days	$175	21	$ 3,675
AVT Rental	days	$150	21	$ 3,150
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$2,500	1	$ 2,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	$ 7,500
		Subtotal		**$ 239,275**
Contingency (15%)				$ 35,891
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				**$ 275,166**

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI43-101 Technical Report White Rock Property NTS 82L/04 and 82E/13 49.98° North Latitude -119.73° West Longitude, with a signature date and effective date September 14, 2024.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 1000315, since 2002. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal minerals, and diamond exploration, during which time I have used applied geophysics and geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, Southeast Asia, Europe, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Pakistan.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

The author visited the White Rock Property on July 24, 2024, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. I have no prior involvement with the White Rock Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled NI43-101 Technical Report on the White Rock Property NTS 82L/04 and 82E/13 49.98° North Latitude -119.73° West Longitude", with a signature date and effective date September 14, 2024.

I am independent of Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp and Andrew Molnar in applying the test in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the White Rock Property., nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with of by Glenrosa Gold Mining Corp. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject White Rock Property.

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

NI43-101 Technical Report on White Rock Property NTS 82L/04 and 82E/13 49.98° North Latitude -119.73° West Longitude", with a signature date and effective date September 14, 2024.

Original Signed and sealed

On this day September 14, 2024.
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.