National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report : Geology and Exploration Review at the Gold Basin Project Mohave County, Arizona USA

Report Date: August 26th, 2025

Effective Date: September 1st, 2025

Prepared For:
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Arkenstone Exploration

Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Mark W. Travis, CPG, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently self-employed as a sole proprietor of:
   Arkenstone Exploration
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2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of Wyoming in 2006.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist registered with the American Institute of Professional Geologists; certificate number CPG-12090
4. I have 19 years of experience as a geologist, with relevant work including exploration and project evaluation for CRDs, sediment-hosted uranium, carlin-type & epithermal gold-silver, porphyry copper, and lithium clay systems. I have managed surface & underground programs, drilling, permitting, and land reviews across Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Idaho and other Western U.S. jurisdictions. My work includes NI 43-101 technical reporting, resource evaluation, regulatory compliance, and Qualified Person responsibilities for both private and public companies.
5. 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 association (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.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the entire Technical Report titled:

   "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report: Geology and Exploration Review at the Gold Range Project, Mohave County, Arizona, USA"
7. I conducted a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of the Technical Report on July 19, 2025.
8. As of the date of this certificate and as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.
9. I am independent of CanEx Metals Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated this 26th day of August 2025.

Mark W. Travis, CPG-12090
Printed name of Qualified Person

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1. Introduction

CanEx Metals, Inc. ('CANX" or the "Company") is a precious and base metals exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of North American mineral properties. CANX's corporate office is located at Suite 1620, 734 – 7th Avenue, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3P8, Canada.

CANX retained Burgex Mining Consultants ("Burgex") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Company's Gold Range Project (the "Project") located in Mohave County, Arizona USA. This report presents the results of Burgex's review of the Project, subject to the caveats set forth below, and is intended to fulfill the reporting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101. This report was prepared in accordance with the requirements and guidelines set forth in Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (June 2011).

The conclusions and interpretations presented herein are based on the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth herein, and technical data and information available as of 1 September 2025, the effective date of this report. This report is intended for use by CANX subject to the terms and conditions of their contract with Burgex, which permits CANX to file this report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

2. Summary

The Gold Range Project is comprised of 261 unpatented lode claims and three patented mining claims located on federal land administered by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. The claims are located within a historic mining district that has seen widespread small-scale lode and placer gold production. CANX is the first company to consolidate the district sufficiently to allow modern systematic exploration over a large mineralized system. CANX is focused on identifying zones within this large system that have the potential to host large near-surface oxide gold deposits.

CANX first became interested in the Gold Range property in 2019, following the discovery of a quartz vein containing abundant visible gold by a local prospector in an area termed the Discovery Zone. Numerous high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins occur over an area 5 kilometers by 3 kilometers. Individual high-grade gold veins on the property can be traced over hundreds of meters and typically pinch and swell along strike and down dip. The larger vein systems contain halos of sheeted and stockwork veins with good width and continuity and are being evaluated for their potential to host bulk tonnage oxide gold mineralization with associated high-grade zones.

The Project is in the early stages of systematic exploration yet benefits from a well-defined geological and structural framework that supports a focused exploration strategy. Gold mineralization is structurally controlled, multi-episodic, and hosted in both high-grade vein systems and broader disseminated zones within altered metamorphic and intrusive rocks. This

setting supports exploration methods that emphasize structural mapping, surface sampling, and shallow to moderate-depth drilling targeting key fault intersections and alteration halos.

To date, the Company has executed an exploration program that is well aligned with the interpreted deposit model. Field activities have targeted known and inferred structural corridors, including high-angle shear zones and their intersections with low-angle fault systems - features identified as critical fluid conduits and traps during mineralizing events. The program emphasizes surface mapping, geochemical sampling, and reverse circulation drilling designed to test both near-surface oxide zones and deeper primary mineralization.

Burgex completed a visit of the Project on 19 July 2025. During the on-site inspection Burgex's representative ("QP") conducted general geologic field reconnaissance, including inspection of bedrock exposures and other surficial geologic features, ground-truthing of reported drill collar and trench sample locations, and superficial examination of historic mine workings. Field observations during the site visit generally confirm previous reports on the geology of the Project area. Bedrock lithologies, alteration types, and significant structural features are all consistent with descriptions provided in existing Project reports.

During the on-site inspection, the Burgex QP conducted general geologic field reconnaissance, including:

- Inspection of bedrock exposures and other surficial geologic features
- Ground-truthing of reported drill collar and sample locations
- Superficial examination of historic mine workings

The QP observed no evidence during the site visit that would significantly alter or refute the current interpretation of the local geologic setting or the conceptual geologic model upon which ongoing exploration is based.

Burgex has reviewed the exploration data and protocols and finds them appropriate for a project at this stage of development. The quantity and quality of lithological logging, drill collar surveying, and downhole data collection are consistent with standard industry practices and suitable for a structurally complex, early-stage gold system.

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures implemented by the Company are judged to be effective and compliant with industry norms. Analytical work has been carried out by reputable, accredited laboratories that are widely used across the industry. Burgex is not aware of any sampling, drilling, or recovery factors that would materially affect the reliability of the results to date.

In Burgex's opinion, the drilling, logging, sampling, and QA/QC procedures employed on the Gold Range Project meet accepted industry standards for early-stage gold exploration. The current approach is consistent with the evolving understanding of the structural and lithologic

controls on mineralization and supports further staged exploration focused on delineating both high-grade and bulk-tonnage gold targets.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

In the preparation of this Technical Report, the QP has relied exclusively on three primary sources of information:

- Data and documentation provided by CANX management, including historical exploration data, previous reports, maps, and interpretations relevant to the Gold Basin Project area.
- Direct observations made during the site visit conducted on 19 July 2025, which provided ground-based confirmation of geologic features, drill collar locations, sample sites, and the general exploration setting.
- Third party reports identified in Appendix 1.

No reliance has been placed on any legal, environmental, or permitting opinions, nor has any independent verification been undertaken regarding ownership, claim status, or regulatory compliance beyond the scope of the site visit and geologic evaluation.

4. Property Description, Ownership, and Tenure

The Gold Range Project is comprised of 261 unpatented lode claims located on federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and three patented mining claims. The unpatented mining claims are located in Sections 8 - 10, 15 -17, 20 - 22 and 28, Township 28 North, Range 18 West, Gila & Salt River Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

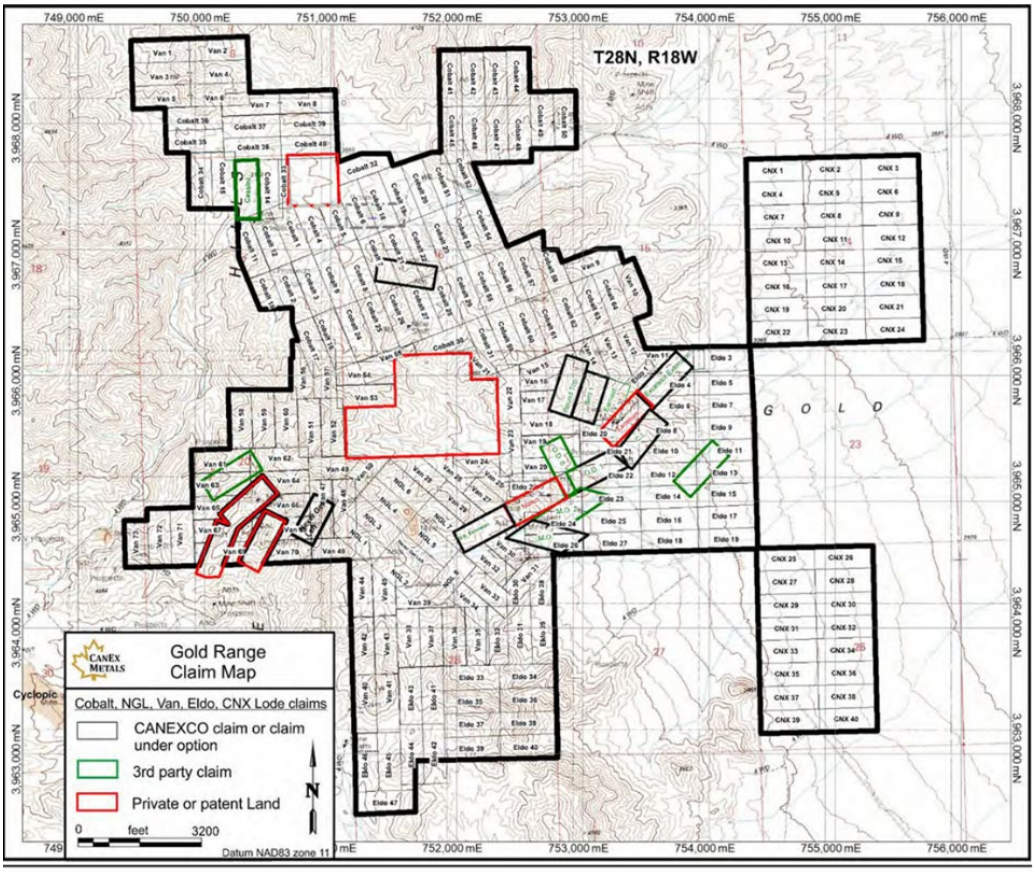
On 11 June 2019, the Company's United States subsidiary Canexco, Inc entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in three unpatented lode claims, totaling 61.98 acres, from Jason Gieske. The purchase agreement required Canexco to make option payments and minimum exploration expenditures. On 11 June 2023, the Company completed its payment and expenditure obligations and earned 100% of the Gieske claims, with Gieske retaining a 2% Net Smelter Royalty("NSR"). 1 % of the NSR can be extinguished by paying Gieske U.S.$500,000. and the remaining 1% for U.S.$1,000,000.

In a separate transaction, Canexco signed a letter of intent on January 12, 2021, granting them the right to earn up to a 90% interest in the adjacent Excelsior Mine property from Silmar of Arizona, LLC. On November 29, 2023, CANX finalized the staged earn-in by issuing 8,694,170 common shares valued at $0.035 each (for a total consideration of $304,295) and making a cash payment of US$120,000. Under the terms of this agreement, Silmar of Arizona retains a 1.5% NSR. CANX also secured a right of first refusal should Silmar choose to sell the royalty.

Notably, the agreement includes a reversion clause: if CANX undergoes a financial event affecting creditor rights that remains unresolved for 30 days, the Excelsior property must revert to Silmar. This clause is valid through August 31, 2030.

CANX expanded its land position further in February 2020 by entering into an agreement with Onyx Exploration Inc. to acquire the Never Get Left Claim, a single lode mineral claim comprising approximately 20.99 acres. This claim is located adjacent to the Project's Pit Zone target. Final acquisition occurred in February 2024 upon payment of US$30,000. Onyx retains a 2% NSR on the claim, which may be bought out for US$1,000,000. Additionally, CANX is obligated to pay Onyx 10% of any profits derived from the processing and recovery of metals from existing leach pad materials located on the claim.

A formal review of mineral title is beyond the scope of this review. However, a review of the Bureau of Land Management's Mineral & Land Records System on 30 July 2025 indicates that the owner of the unpatented mining claims is Canexco, Inc. and all claims are listed as "Active". *See*, Appendix 2. To keep the unpatented mining claims active and in good standing Canexco, Inc. must pay an annual maintenance fee of US$200 per claim to the Bureau of Land Management on or before 1 September each year.



Gold Range Project claim map

Figure 1 - Gold Range Project Claim Map

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The Gold Range Project is located approximately 70 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada and 50 miles northwest of Kingman, Arizona, in the Gold Basin mining district of Mohave County, Arizona USA. The property has excellent road access, located roughly 1.5-hour drive southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, and 1 hour drive north of Kingman Arizona.

Figure 2 - General location

Accessibility - The Project is readily accessible from both Las Vegas, Nevada and Kingman, Arizona via Interstate Highway 93 to Pierce Ferry Road. The primary Project access road, BLM Road 9748, extends to the west from Pierce Ferry Road immediately past mile marker 17 (northeast of Highway 93). BLM Road 9748 is a well-used but largely unimproved gravel road that turns into BLM Road 9761 within about a mile of the Project area. Local access throughout the Project area, including to old workings and drill pads, is provided by an assortment of secondary gravel roads and jeep trails, most of which are suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles.

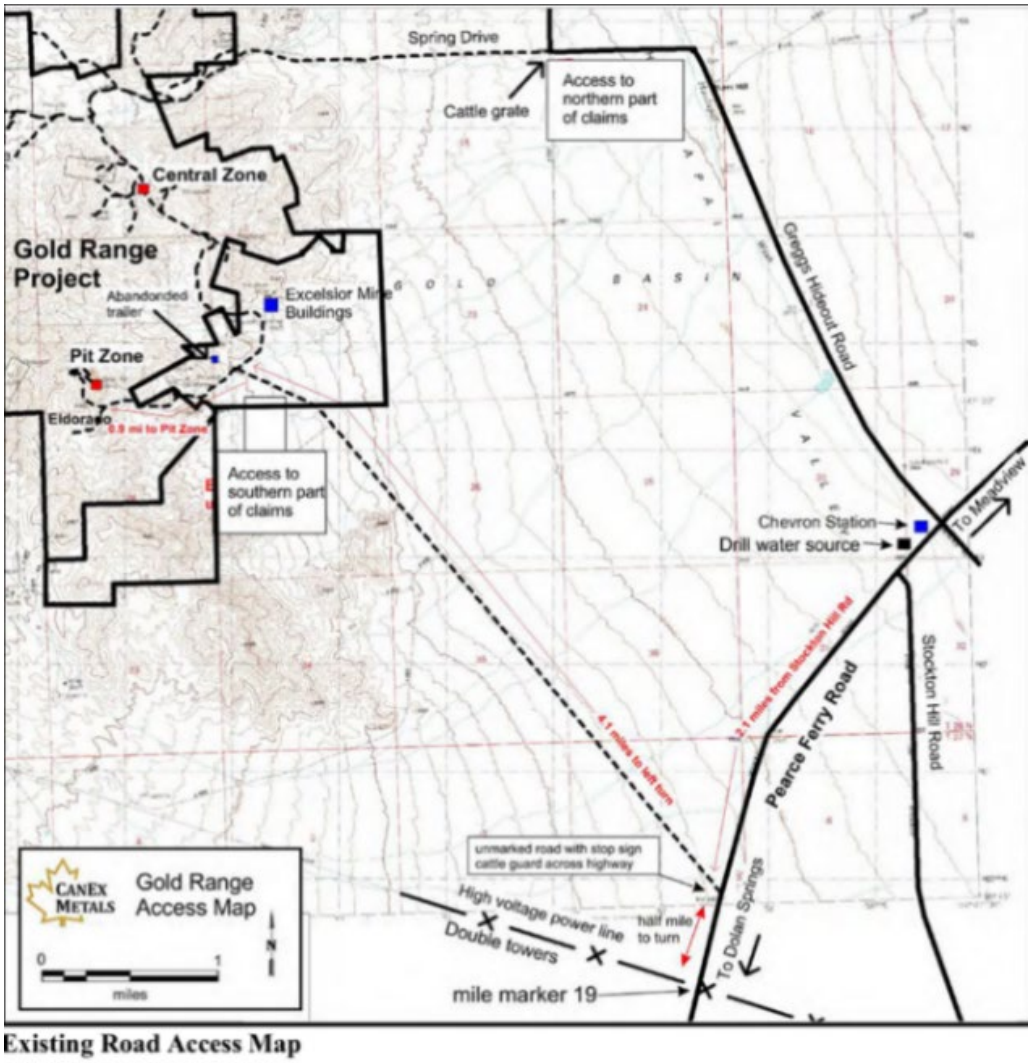


Figure 3 - Property Access

Climate - The local climate is semi-arid to arid, characterized by low precipitation, high evaporation, and wide daily temperature fluctuations. Annual precipitation averages 12 inches and annual pan evaporation averages108.59 inches. Surface water is limited to ephemeral lakes and occasionally significant, storm-related runoff. The100-year, 24-hour storm event is estimated at 4.0 inches of rain. Exploration work can be carried out year-round, though local flooding

during heavy rains in the late summer months can occasionally limit access to the Project site for short periods of time.

Infrastructure - The community nearest to the Project area is the town of Dolan Springs, which hosts a population of about 2,000. Dolan Springs offers standard municipal amenities including lodging and services, and a limited supply of foodstuffs and hardware. The nearest major supply centers are Kingman, Arizona, roughly 50 miles to the southeast of the Project area, and Las Vegas, Nevada, 70 miles to the northwest. Domestic air and rail service are both available in Kingman, which is served by the Kingman Airport and the BNSF Railway. International air service is available from the McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas.

Ample skilled and unskilled labor can be found in both Kingman and Las Vegas, as well as numerous smaller communities throughout the region.

Existing infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the Project area is limited to the local network of roads and trails, and the nearby 345-kV Mead-Peacock transmission line. Local, low-usage electrical power is available from a Citizens Utility Company three-phase line along the Pierce Ferry Road. Approximately 6 miles of new power line construction would be required to bring electrical power to the Project site.

There is currently no ready source of fresh water within the Project area. Any fresh water required for future exploration or development will either need to be purchased from a local, private or municipal water source, or to be drawn from a successful well yet to be drilled on-site.

Physiography - The Project area is located along the northern edge of the Southern Basin and Range geo-physiographic province, roughly 10 miles west of the western edge of the Colorado Plateau. Regional relief is about 4,500feet, varying from about 5,500 feet(amsl) on the Colorado Plateau to approximately1,000 feet in the lowest valley bottoms. The Project area is bounded to the west by the White Hills, which rises to an elevation of 5,127feet at Senator Mountain, and to the east by the Hualapai Basin. Local terrain consists of rolling, rounded hills to flat or gently sloping, alluvial-filled valleys. The valley floors generally are covered with sparse desert vegetation, owing to the hot temperatures and limited precipitation. Hillslopes and higher elevations, where temperatures are cooler and precipitation is greater, are variously covered by shrubs, Joshua trees, mesquite, and grasses. Bedrock exposures represent between five to ten percent of the Project surface area, and are generally restricted to ridge tops, incised drainages, road cuts and other excavations

6. Property History

Gold was first discovered in the Gold Basin district in the early 1870s, with initial production from quartz vein systems at the El Dorado, Cyclopic, O.K., and Excelsior mines. By 1882, the El Dorado Mine had produced about 26,000 tons of ore. Supporting infrastructure developed quickly, with stamp mills constructed in the early 1880s and a cyanide mill operating at Cyclopic by 1905, later upgraded to a 125-ton/day facility in 1933.

A second mining boom occurred in the 1930s, driven by the Great Depression, expanding operations at Cyclopic and nearby prospects such as Harmoncia, San Juan, and Gold Hill. Activity ceased in 1942 due to World War II restrictions. Between 1901 and 1942, the Gold Basin and adjacent Lost Basin districts produced approximately 13,508 oz of gold and 6,857 oz of silver, with 98% of the value from gold—about $359,000 at historical prices.

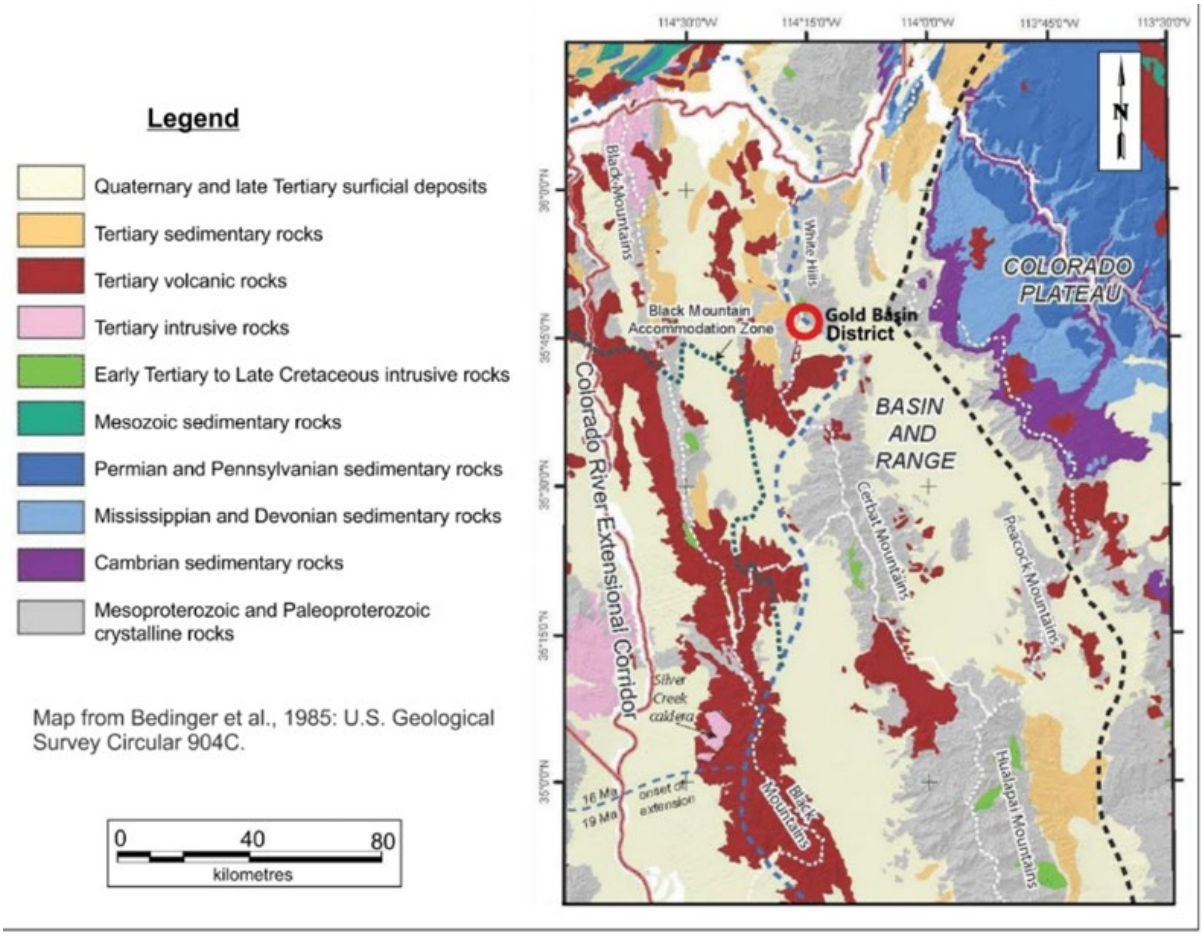
In the Lost Basin district, the King Tut Placers (discovered in 1931) were the most significant placer gold source, with an estimated 90,000 tons of indicated reserves. Active mining through 1933 produced 117 oz of gold in the final four months of that year alone.

Minor activity persisted into the mid-1960s, including small-scale heap-leach testing at Cyclopic, but large-scale mining did not resume. Renewed exploration in the 1980s - most notably the Cambior Roadrunner Project (1989) - identified potential disseminated gold mineralization in mylonitic leucogranite and pegmatite zones, though no commercial-scale production followed.

There has been no systematic modern exploration or land consolidation across the Gold Range Property prior to CANX initiating exploration in 2019, and very little documentation of past programs has been found. In 1983 Santa Fe Minerals (now Newmont) conducted limited surface evaluations on multiple parcels of private land across the district where they held mineral rights. In 1989 ECM conducted limited scale reconnaissance exploration in the area, staking 76 claims and conducting surface sampling. No historic data has been found to document historic drilling or advanced exploration on the Gold Range property.

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Gold Range district contains Precambrian metamorphic rocks that have been intruded by Cretaceous granites and modified by Laramide to Tertiary age compression and extension. Most mineralized veins are mesothermal in nature and contain trace to a few percent sulfides consisting of galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, and traces of native gold.



Simplified regional geologic setting of the Gold Basin District.

Figure 4 - General Geologic Setting

The regional stratigraphy comprises Precambrian metamorphic and intrusive rocks, Late Cretaceous granites, and Miocene to Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary units, with local basin fill sequences reaching thicknesses over 3,000 meters. Tertiary extension resulted in prominent low-angle detachment faults, including the Salt Spring Fault of the South Virgin–White Hills Detachment System, although these structures appear to play a secondary role in mineralization at Gold Range.

Local Geology and Stratigraphy - The Project area is underlain by Proterozoic biotite-rich quartzofeldspathic gneiss, amphibolite, pelitic schist, and quartz-muscovite schist, interpreted as metaturbidites and metavolcanic rocks derived from a deep-marine, arc-related depositional setting. These basement units have been intruded by several plutonic suites:

- Gneissic granodiorite (1.7–1.8 Ga) – forms the core host unit for many mineralized zones.
- Porphyritic monzogranite (~1.65 Ga) – regionally extensive and weakly foliated.
- Leucocratic granites and pegmatites – conformable and crosscutting bodies, commonly altered and mineralized.
- Late Cretaceous two-mica granites (~72 Ma) – undeformed, peraluminous granites spatially associated with gold-bearing episyenites and altered dikes.

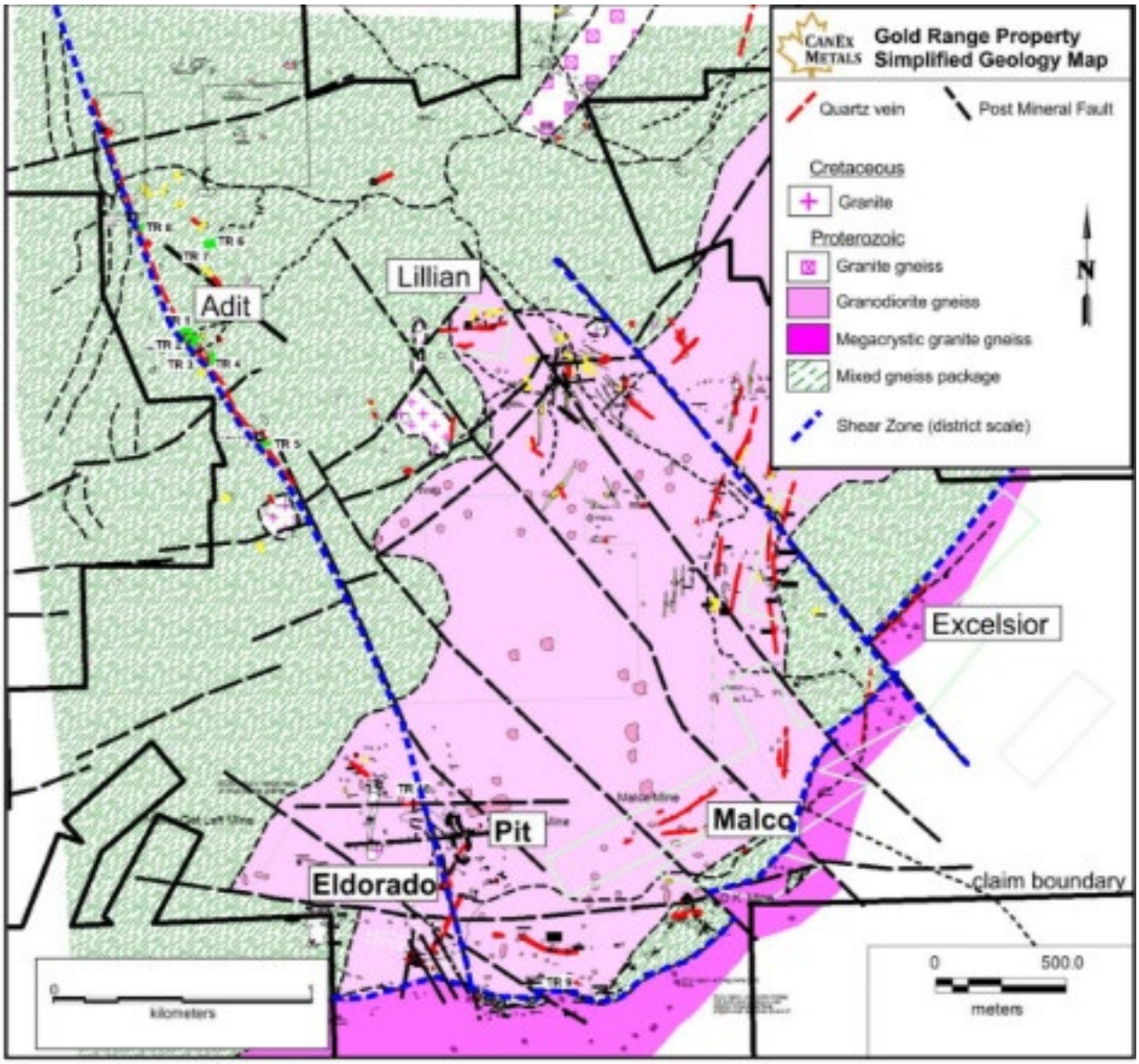
Miocene volcanic rocks of the Mount Davis Volcanics (14.7–10 Ma), including rhyodacitic tuffs, basaltic andesite, and alkali basalts, unconformably overlie the basement. These are locally interbedded with coarse fanglomerates and basin-fill sediments. Overlying Pliocene to Quaternary units (e.g., Hualapai Limestone and Bullhead Alluvium) reflect fluvial incision and reworking by the ancestral Colorado River system.

Rock exposure on the property is dominated by Proterozoic metamorphic basement rocks. On the property the units are simplified into the following:

- Mixed gneiss package which includes quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, muscovite biotiteschist, and intermixed mafic and felsic units consisting of both para and orthogneiss. Lenses and zone of amphibolite also occur in this package;
- Megacrystic granite gneiss intrudes the mixed gneiss package and contains large feldspar phenocrysts to 5 centimeters in matrix of quartz-feldspar-biotite-hornblende;
- Granodiorite gneiss is an equigranular medium to coarse grained meta-intrusive composed of feldspar-biotite-quartz and covers much of the central and southern part of the property;
- Granite gneiss is a fine to medium grained quartz-feldspar rich unit and is only differentiated from the mixed gneiss package where it forms large bodies.

Cretaceous granite is a distinct post metamorphic rock that occurs as small plugs and dikes throughout the property. The unit contains feldspar-quartz-biotite-muscovite and includes pegmatite dikes with the same composition. The youngest intrusive rocks found on the property are biotite rich lamprophyre dikes that are interpreted to be Tertiary in age and postdate gold mineralization.

The Project Geology is summarized in the map below.



Simplified geology map of the Gold Range Property

Figure 5 - Simplified Geology Map

Structural Geology - Gold Range occupies a structurally complex zone at the intersection of multiple tectonic fabrics. These include:

- Proterozoic ductile shear zones and gneissic foliations
- Laramide and mid-Tertiary high-angle brittle faults
- Low-angle extensional faults such as the Cyclopic and Salt Spring Faults

The primary gold controls are steeply dipping fault and shear zones, many of which trend NE–SW and NW–SE. Key structures include:

- Gold Basin Shear Fault (E–W trending) – connects known mineralized areas from Bug through Cyclopic NW and the Excelsior corridor.
- Stealth Fault (NW trending) – hosts gold at Stealth, Red Cloud, and potentially the PLM Mine.
- Cyclopic Fault (NW trending) – bounds the resource area and correlates with gold-bearing zones at Cyclopic NW.
- A north–south reverse fault along the eastern margin of the property, interpreted as having uplifted blocks and localized mineralization.

These structures acted as long-lived conduits for fluid migration, and their intersections with low-angle faults or compositional contrasts creating localized dilation zones favorable for gold precipitation.

Mineralization and Alteration - Gold mineralization at Gold Range is interpreted as a mesothermal to shallow orogenic gold system, likely emplaced during multiple structural events and overprinted in places by low-sulfidation epithermal processes in near-surface zones. Mineralization occurs as:

- Quartz-fissure veins and sheeted vein arrays in high-angle structures
- Disseminated gold within altered gneiss, granodiorite, and paragneiss
- Gold-bearing pegmatites and episyenite dikes
- Stockwork zones and breccia bodies localized along structural intersections

Characteristic alteration includes:

- Hematitic clays, silica replacement, and carbonate flooding
- Sericite, chlorite, and Fe–Mn carbonates
- Oxidation halos with limonite, jarosite, and minor supergene enrichment
- Trace to minor sulfides, primarily pyrite with galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite

Gold is commonly associated with quartz-carbonate vein systems that display open-space filling, brecciation, and minor sulfide mineralization. These zones are often bounded by broader envelopes of hydrothermal alteration, some of which host oxide gold.

Notable mineralized zones include Excelsior, Eldorado, Malco, Central, and Shaft, with true mineralized thicknesses ranging from a few meters up to over 25 meters. These zones remain open along strike and at depth.

The Gold Range South Target hosts the most intense alteration and geochemical anomalies, interpreted as a bulk-tonnage, low-grade oxide gold system. In contrast, the Gold Range North

Target includes high-grade fissure veins, altered pegmatites, and potential disseminated gold in pendant bodies of paragneiss.

8. Deposit Type

The Gold Basin and Lost Basin districts in northwestern Mohave County, Arizona, are primarily underlain by Early Proterozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks intruded by younger leucogranites, pegmatites, and Cretaceous two-mica monzogranite. The main deposit types in the area are mesothermal gold-bearing quartz veins, often hosted in quartz-cored pegmatites and episyenitic alteration zones, with some mineralization also occurring along low- and high-angle fault structures. Gold mineralization is typically associated with hydrothermal alteration, including the presence of fluorite, carbonate, and sericite, and occurs in multiple geological settings, including episyenitic pipes and along a regional detachment fault. K-Ar dating of hydrothermal micas suggests mineralizing events primarily in the Late Cretaceous (~65–72 Ma), although some veins may be much older. Additionally, placer gold deposits are present in eroded zones below mineralized structures, particularly near the King Tut area. Overall, the district reflects a long and complex history of magmatic and structural activity that concentrated gold in both lode and placer forms

The Gold Range Project is interpreted as a structurally focused, mesothermal gold system with intrusion-related affinities, developed across a deeply deformed Proterozoic basement and modified through multiple magmatic and tectonic episodes from the Proterozoic through the Tertiary. The deposit type displays features typical of orogenic gold systems, enhanced by later hydrothermal overprinting and oxidation, offering potential for both high-grade vein-hosted and bulk-tonnage oxide gold mineralization.

Genetic and Structural Controls - Gold mineralization is primarily localized along high-angle shear zones, faults, and fracture corridors, many of which were reactivated during the Laramide orogeny and mid-Tertiary extension. These NE-trending crustal-scale structures acted as conduits for repeated pulses of hydrothermal fluid flow, precipitating gold within quartz ± carbonate ± sulfide vein systems, breccias, and alteration halos.

While low-angle Miocene detachment structures such as the Salt Spring Fault are regionally important, they appear to play a secondary role in the localization of mineralization. The strongest controls at Gold Range are high-angle, brittle-ductile faults that host mesothermal-style quartz veins, stockworks, and localized dilation zones - some of which remain open at depth and along strike.

Mineralization Styles - Two principal mineralization styles are recognized:

A. Vein-Hosted Gold

- Quartz ± Fe-carbonate ± sulfide veins (pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite) hosted in gneiss, schist, and granodiorite
- Sheeted and pinch-and-swell vein arrays forming structurally controlled high-grade zones

- Common presence of native gold, jarosite, and limonite in oxidized zones
- Sulfide-bearing veins traceable for hundreds of meters along strike and down dip

B. Bulk-Tonnage Oxide Targets

- Broad zones of quartz stockwork and veinlet halos
- Disseminated gold within chlorite-sericite-carbonate-altered granodiorite and paragneiss
- Strong potential where high-angle shear zones intersect low-angle faults, particularly in the Gold Range South Target
- Surface sampling indicates average grades of 4.4 g/t Au, with highs up to 94.7 g/t Au

Intrusion-Related Components - The deposit is spatially and genetically associated with multiple generations of intrusive activity:

- Proterozoic gneissic granodiorite and porphyritic monzogranite (~1.65 Ga): likely sources of early fluid pulses
- Leucogranites and pegmatites: common near mineralized zones, possibly acting as late-stage fluid sources or heat engines
- Late Cretaceous two-mica granite: interpreted as part of a regional intrusive belt associated with gold systems like Mesquite and Cargo Muchacho

Hydrothermal systems were likely driven by these intrusions, creating conditions for episodic gold deposition along reactive structural traps.

Exploration Implications – The Project fits a hybrid model between orogenic gold systems and intrusion-related gold systems, with no single controlling detachment fault. Instead, mineralization is distributed across a structurally dissected corridor, offering:

- High-grade, vein-hosted zones amenable to underground or selective surface mining
- Near-surface, oxide-dominant systems viable for open-pit, heap-leach development

Post-mineral weathering has led to the formation of placer gold deposits in nearby drainage systems, indicating local erosion and reworking of vein material.

9. Exploration

CANX first became interested in the Gold Range Property in 2019, following the discovery of a quartz vein containing abundant visible gold by a local prospector in an area termed the Discovery Zone. Subsequent mapping and soil and rock sampling identified a 1000-metre-long

linear trend of historic workings and exposed quartz veins centered around the Adit zone. Additional programs of surface sampling, mapping, trenching, airborne magnetic and lidar surveying, along with reverse circulation drilling, have resulted in further expansion of the claim holdings and the recognition of a 4-kilometre-long mineralized corridor stretching from the Eldorado to Excelsior to WestGold Zones.

The Project is in the early stages of systematic exploration yet benefits from a well-defined geological and structural framework. As outlined in the preceding section, gold mineralization is structurally controlled, multi-episodic, and hosted in both high-grade vein systems and broader disseminated zones within altered metamorphic and intrusive rocks.

To date, CANX has executed an exploration program that is well aligned with the interpreted deposit model. Field activities have targeted known and inferred structural corridors, including high-angle shear zones and their intersections with low-angle fault system features identified as critical fluid conduits and traps during mineralizing events. The program emphasizes surface mapping, geochemical sampling, and reverse circulation drilling, designed to test both near-surface oxide zones and deeper primary mineralization.

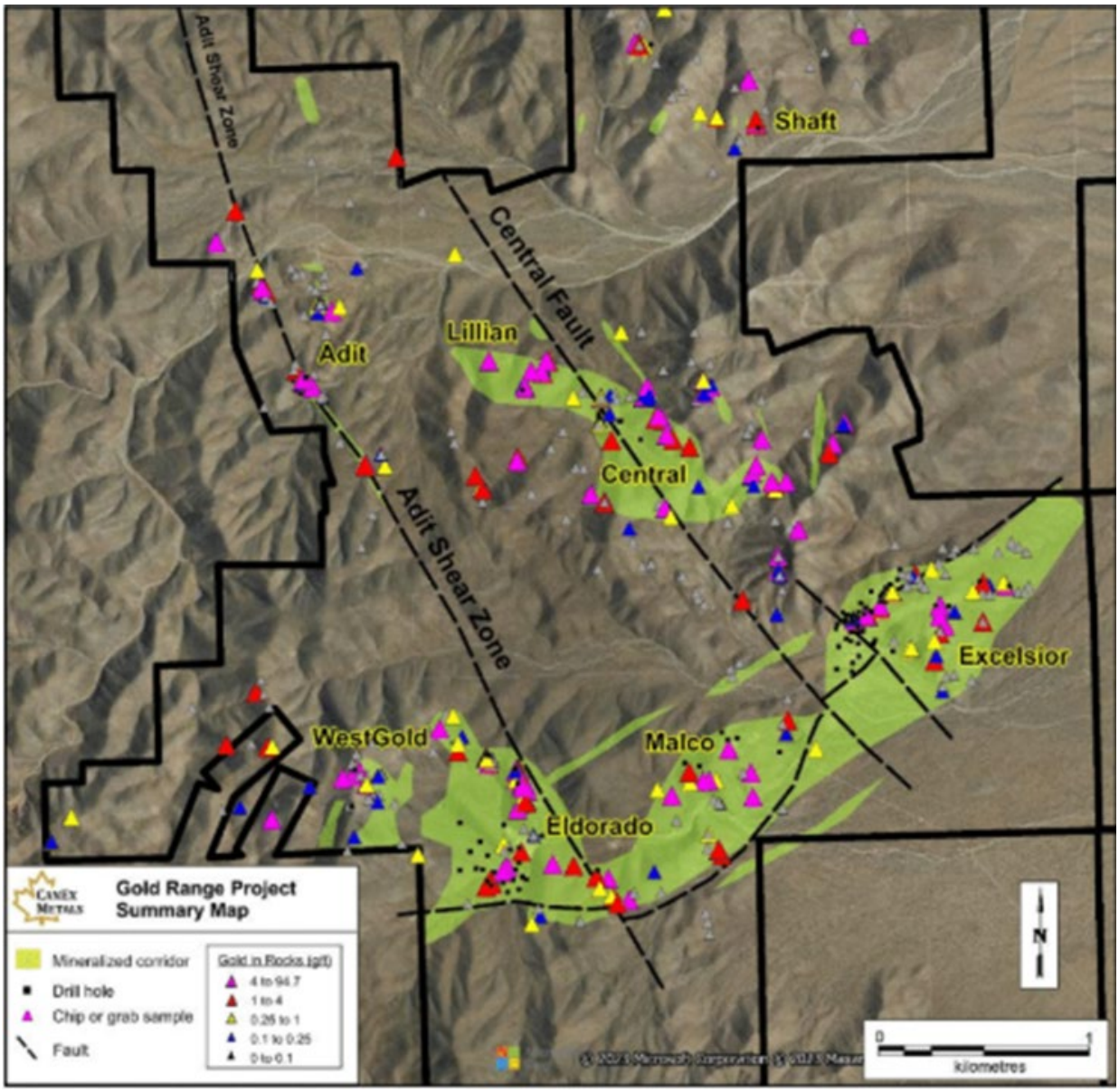


Figure 6 - General Project Geology

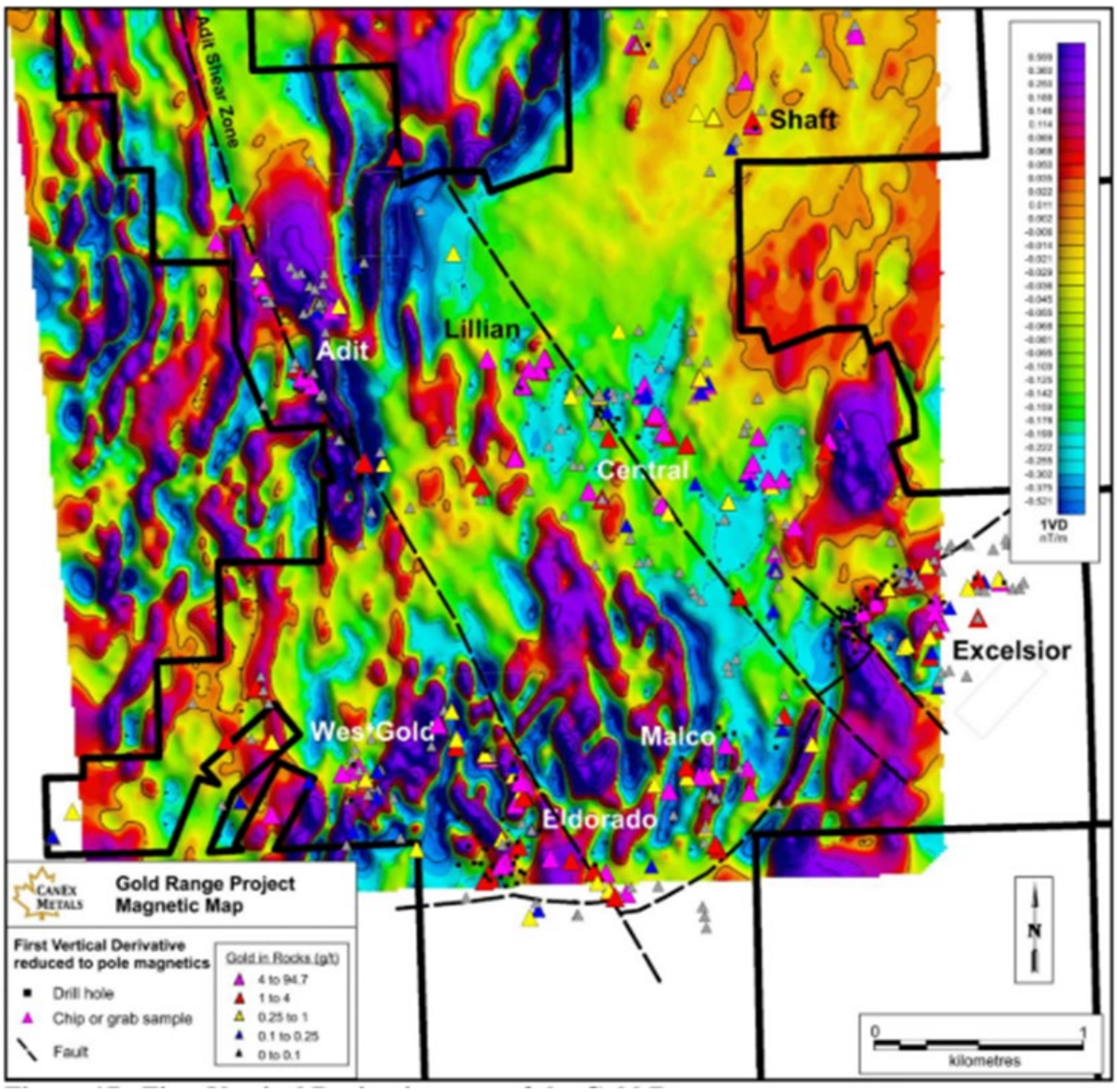


Figure 7 - First vertical derivative magnetics

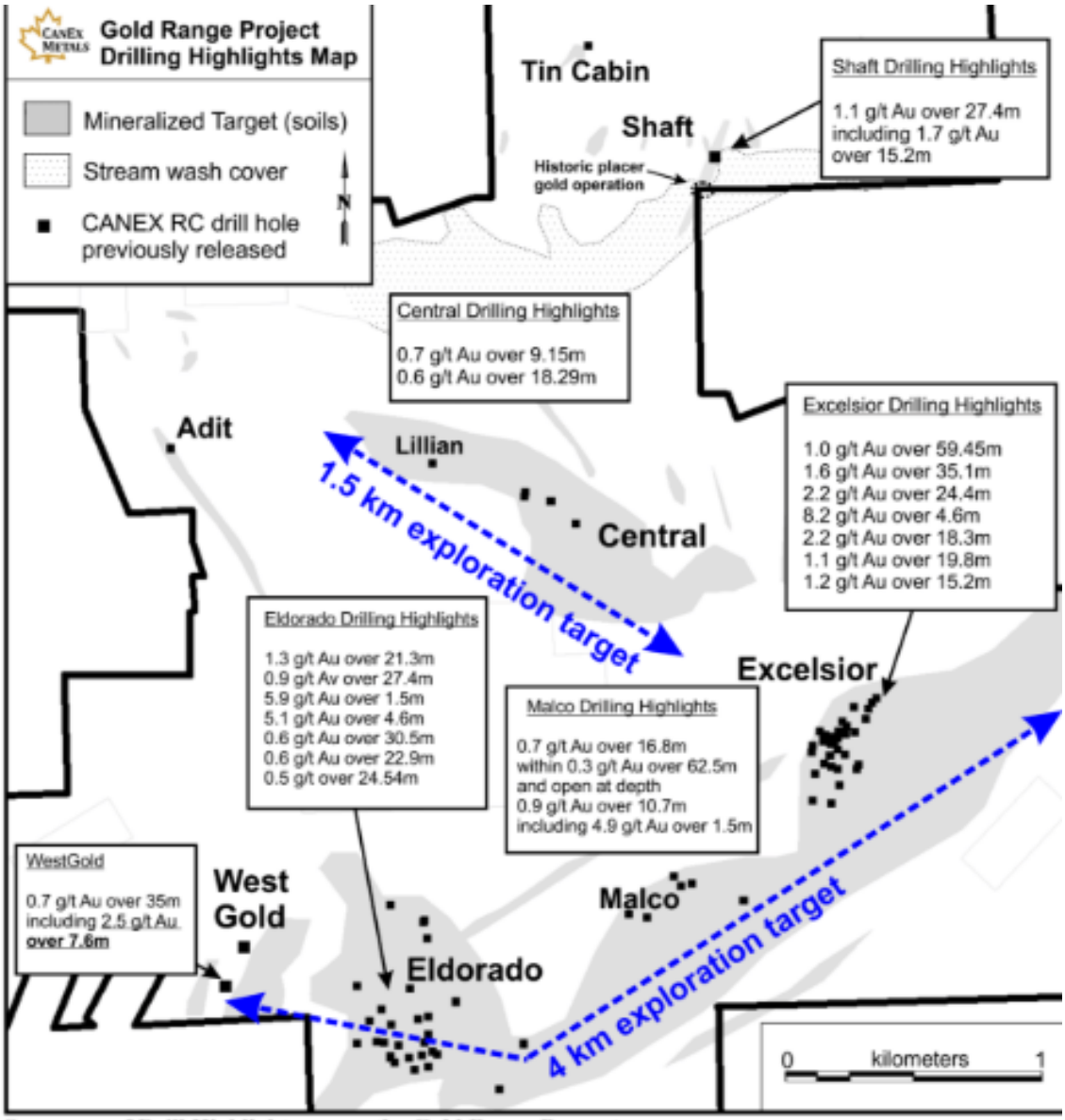
Burgex has reviewed the exploration data and protocols and finds them appropriate for a project at this stage of development. The quantity and quality of lithological logging, drill collar surveying, and downhole data collection are consistent with standard industry practices and suitable for a structurally complex, early-stage gold system.

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures implemented by CANX are judged to be effective and compliant with industry norms. Analytical work has been carried out by reputable, accredited laboratories that are widely used across the industry. Burgex is not aware of any sampling, drilling, or recovery factors that would materially affect the reliability of the results to date.

In Burgex's opinion, the drilling, logging, sampling, and QA/QC procedures employed on the Gold Range Project meet or exceed accepted industry standards for early-stage gold exploration. The current approach is consistent with the evolving understanding of the structural and lithologic controls on mineralization and supports further staged exploration focused on delineating both high-grade and bulk-tonnage gold targets.

10. Drilling

The drilling program at the Gold Range project consisted of 138 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes, completed between August 25, 2020, and April 24, 2023. These holes collectively account for a total of 15,411.77 meters drilled (50,563.55 ft), with an average hole depth of approximately 111.7 meters (366.4 ft). The drilling was carried out by two contractors: Drillrite and Boart Longyear. A broad range of exploration zones was targeted, including key areas such as Mid Pit, Top Pit, NW Pit, Eldorado Vein (East and West), Excelsior, Malco Mine, Contact Zone, and Central Zone, among others. This program reflects a comprehensive effort to evaluate the structural and lithologic controls on gold mineralization across multiple prospective zones within the Gold Range project area. Each drilling target is discussed below.



Summary of Drill Highlights across the Gold Range Property.

Figure 8 - Drill Highlights

Excelsior Zone- The Excelsior Mine saw small scale underground production from 1900 to 1906, with levels to a depth of30 meters below surface and over a length of about 152 meters. A small open pit was excavated aroundthe1970's or1980's with material processed through a small ball mill that remains on site. The zone contains a 0.5 to 1 meter wide northeast striking, roughly 45 degrees northwest dipping high grade quartz vein and fault gouge zone that separates mixed gneiss to the northwest from megacrystic granite gneiss to the southeast. The Excelsior quartz vein and gouge zone occurs along a district scale shear zone that has been mapped for several kilometers. Thin quartz and locally quartz-iron-carbonate veinlets host low grade gold mineralization in the hanging wall and locally in the footwall of the fault. Multiple mineralized zones parallel to the Excelsior have been identified immediately east of the zone and show potential for additional near surface gold mineralization

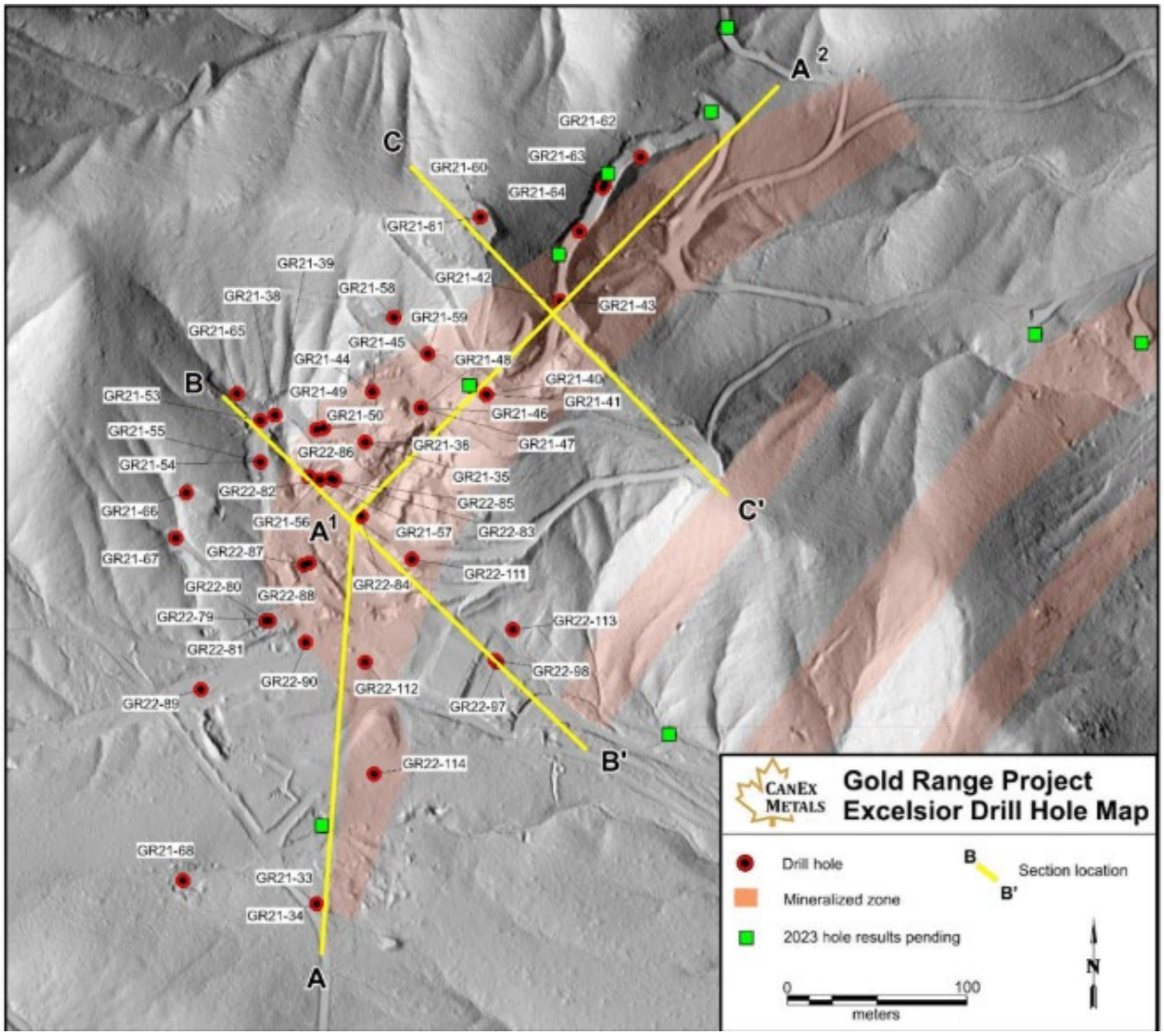


Figure 9 - Excelsior Drill Map

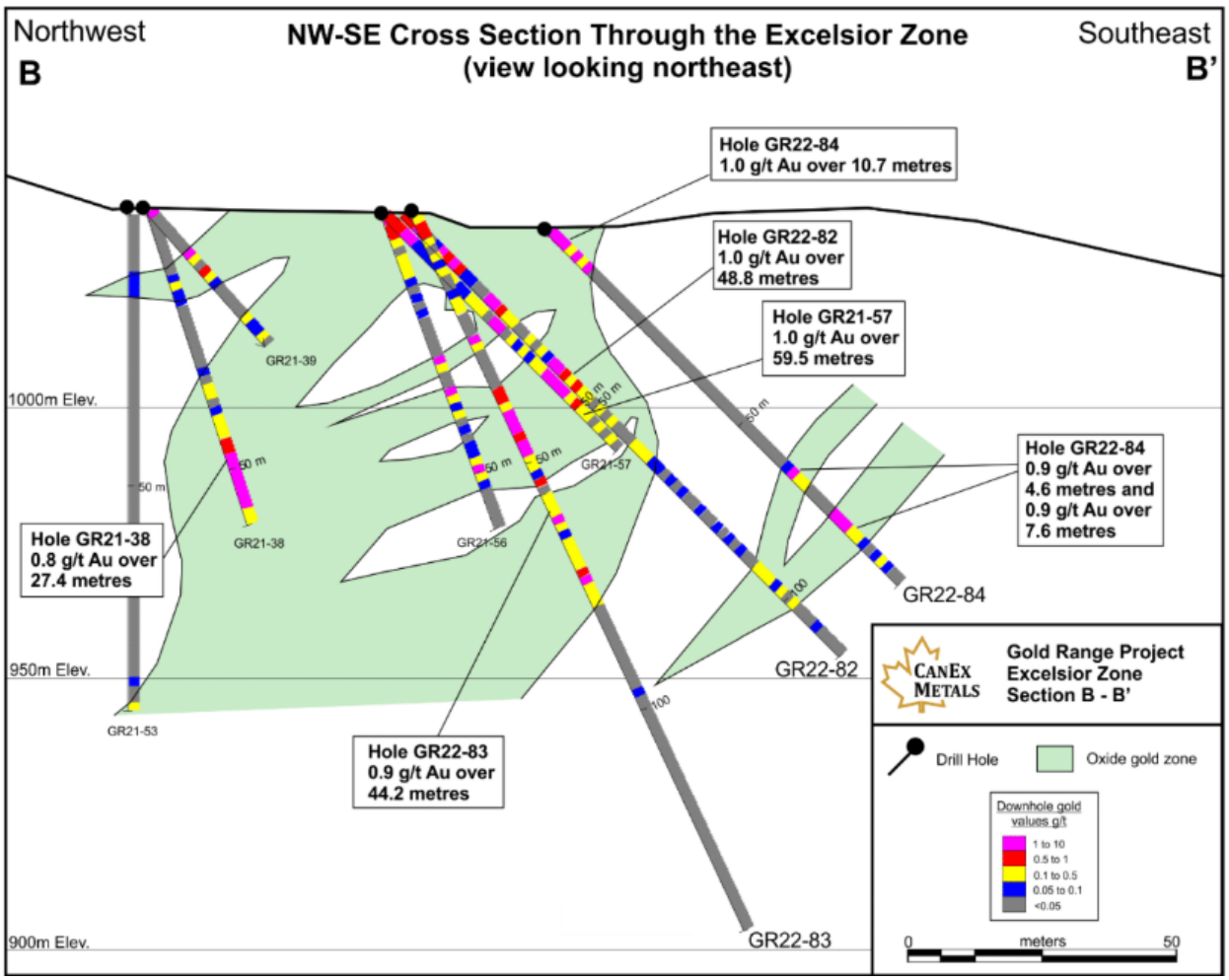


Figure 10 - Excelsior B - B¹ cross section

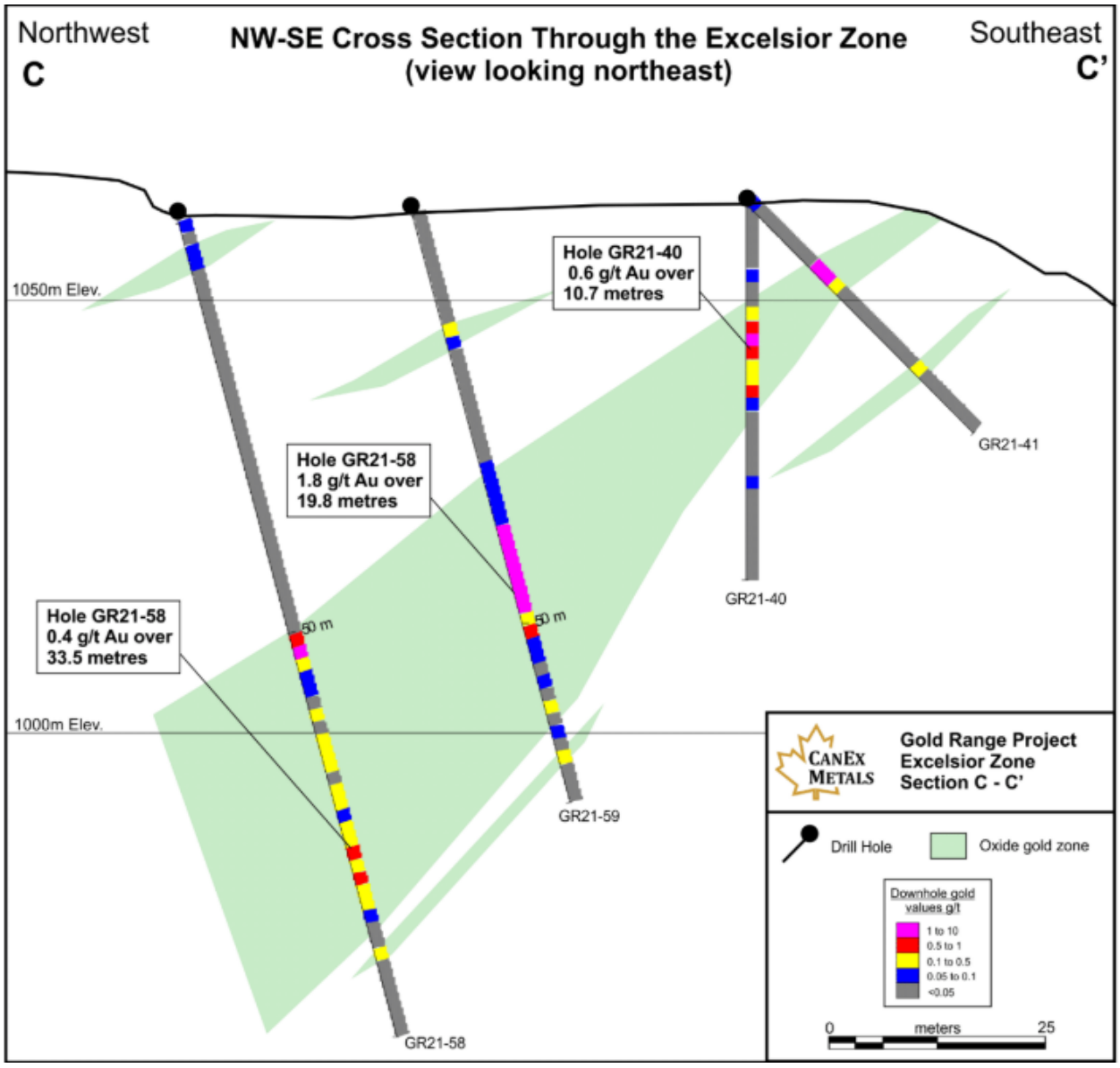
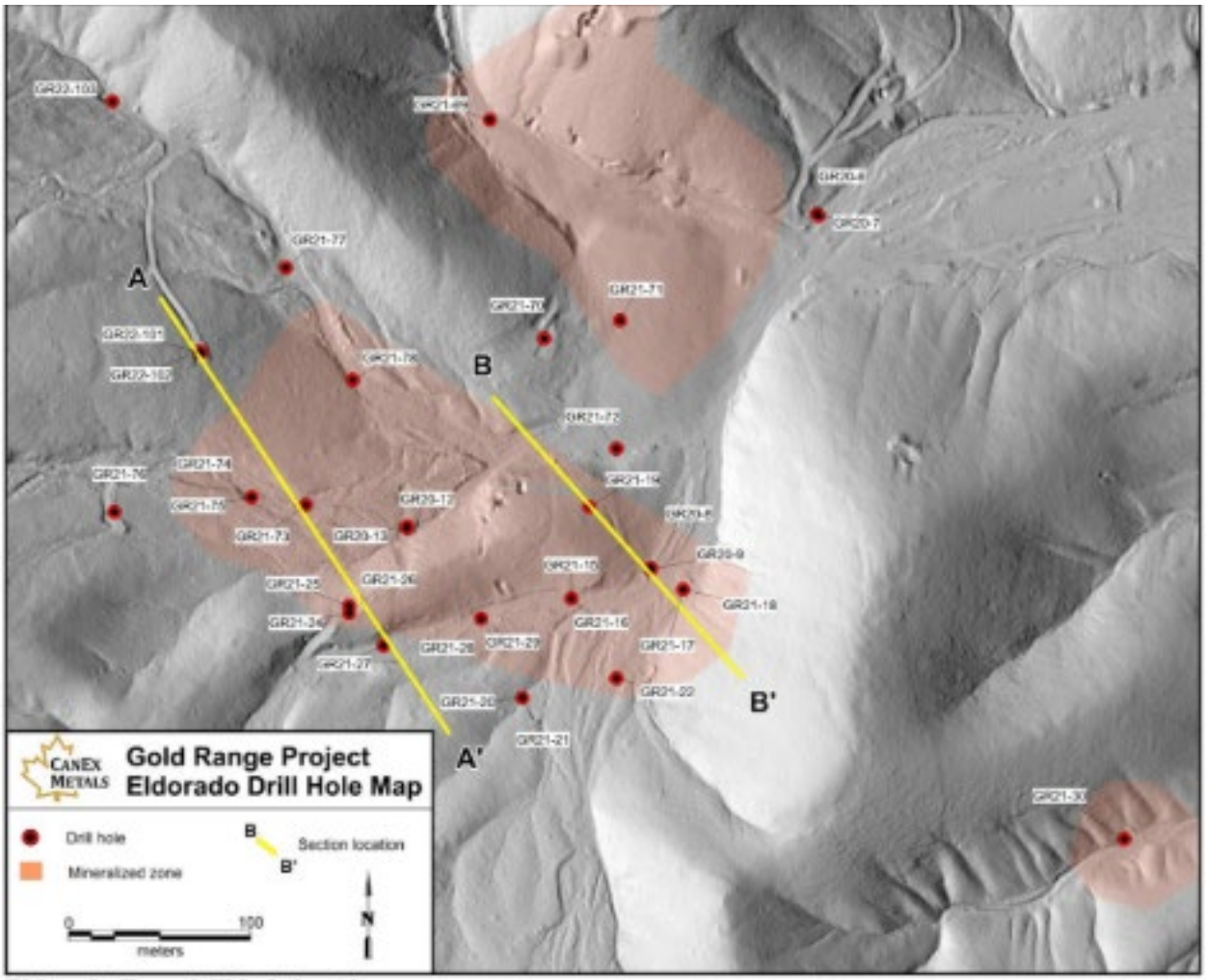


Figure 11 - Excelsior Zone C - C¹ cross section

Eldorado Zone - The potential for bulk tonnage mineralization at the Eldorado Zone was first recognized by CANX during a 2020 reverse circulation drilling program. The Zone contained a few historic workings along a narrow high grade quartz vein, but had no evidence of modern exploration despite its location immediately south-southwest of the Pit Zone which contains a small high grade open pit and heap leach gold operation that operated in the 1980's.

Mineralization at Eldorado is hosted within a variably foliated meta-quartz-diorite to granodiorite unit labelled "granodiorite gneiss" on the property geology map but locally referred to as "meta-diorite". This unit hosts many of the gold zones in the southern part of the claim block including Eldorado, Pit Zone, and Malco, and is interpreted to be a good host rock amenable to fracturing based on its massive and relatively brittle nature. Mineralization at Eldorado is interpreted to occur in one or more flat lying zones and has been traced over an area

roughly 100 meters by 200 meters, which occurs within a larger area 300 by 400 meters where gold has been intercepted in drilling and remains poorly defined. The Eldorado Zone appears to be fault bounded on some sides. Additional low grade mineralized areas have been identified adjacent to Eldorado but remain poorly defined. Reverse circulation drill holes GR20-08 and 09 are interpreted to have ended in a post metamorphic cretaceous granite that is blind to surface and locally contains anomalous gold values.



Eldorado Zone drill hole location map.

Figure 12 - Eldorado Drill Zone Locations

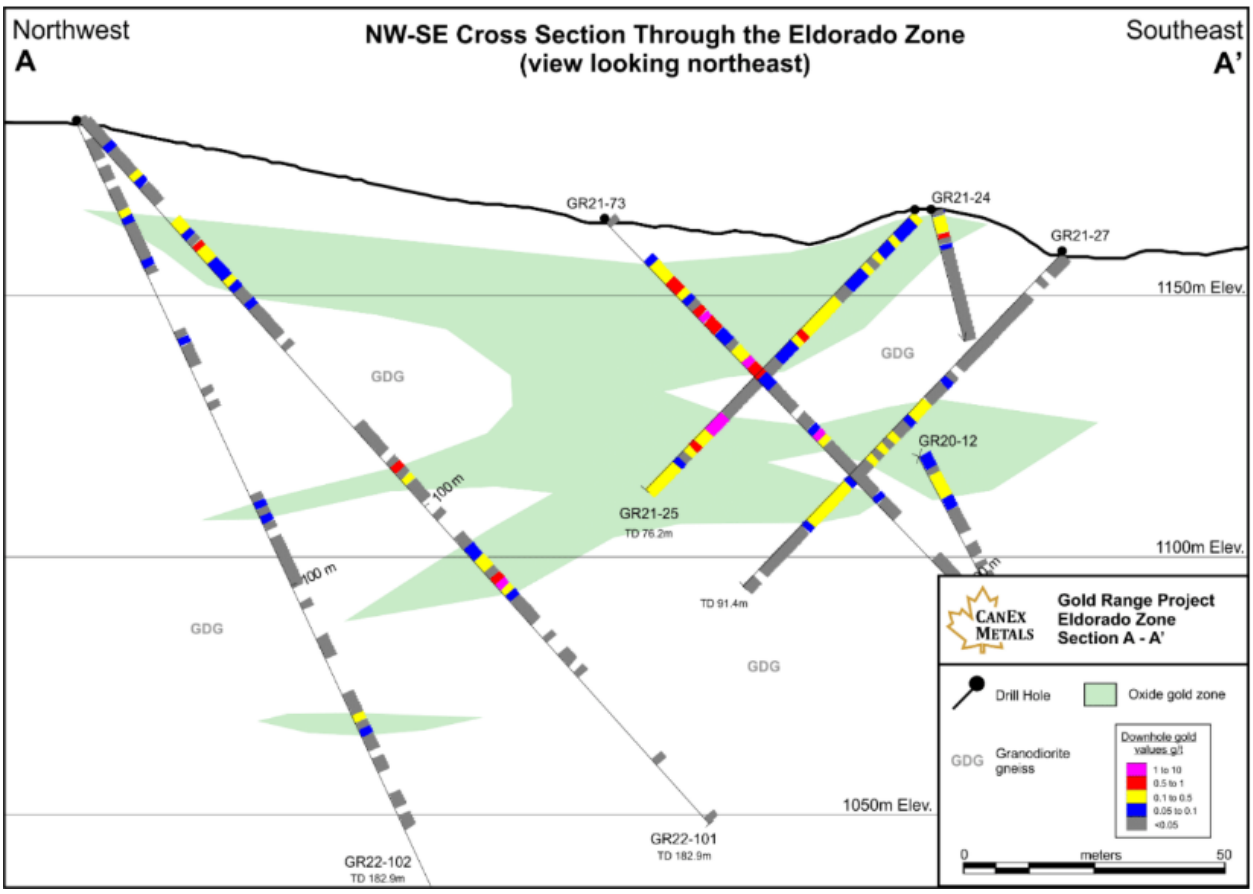


Figure 13 - Eldorado Zone Cross Section

Shaft Zone -The Shaft Zone is located in the northeast part of the property off of the main gold trends. Hole GR22-110 intersected1.1 g/t gold over 27.4 meters from 33.54 meters downhole, including 1.7 g/t over 15.24 meters. An exposed historic shaft at the zone exposes a northeast trending shear zone and quartz vein system with a near vertical dip. The zone extends under cover to the southwest, and 200 meters southwest of hole GR22-110 is a small zone of historic placer mining.

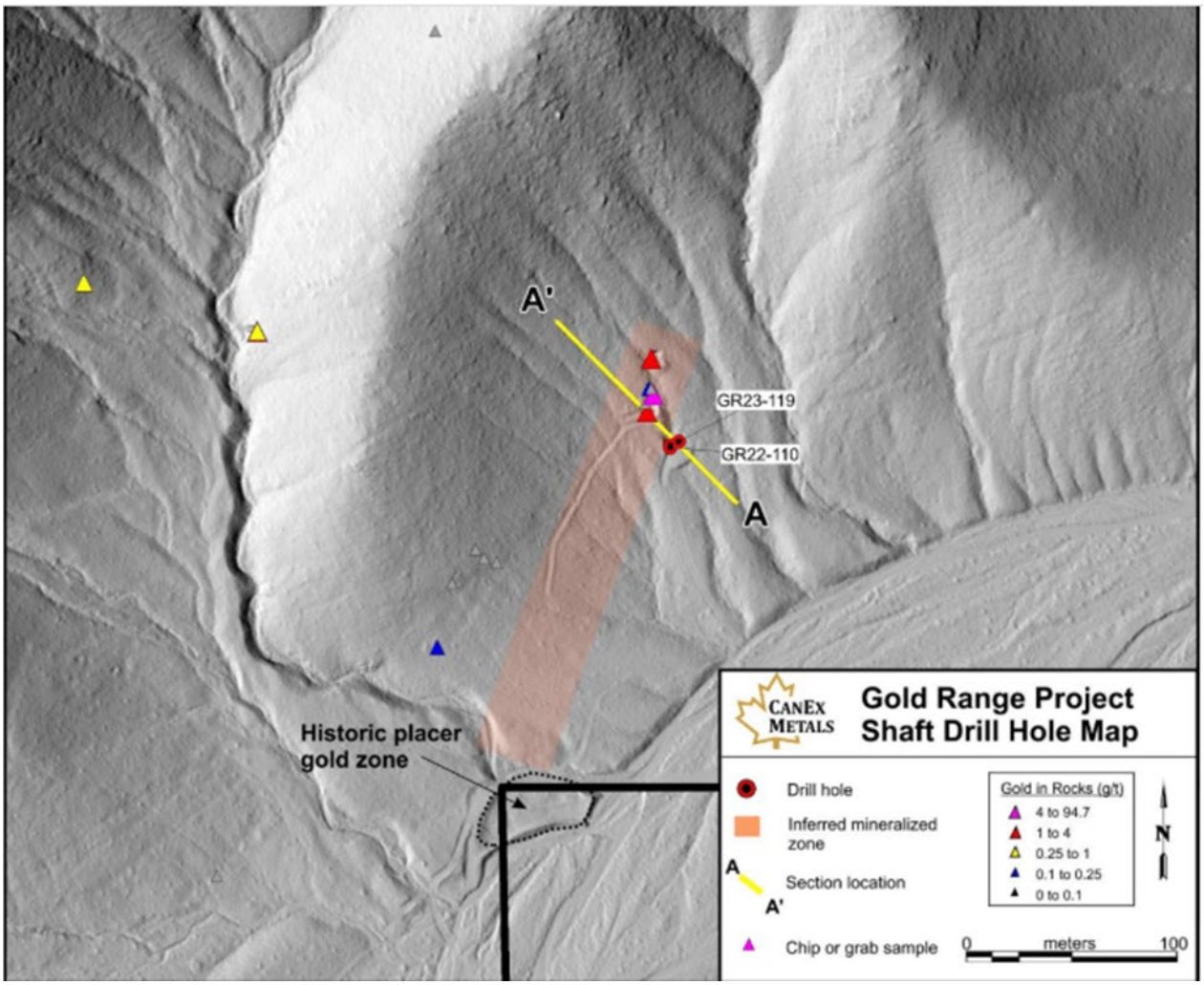


Figure 14 - Shaft Drill Hole Location

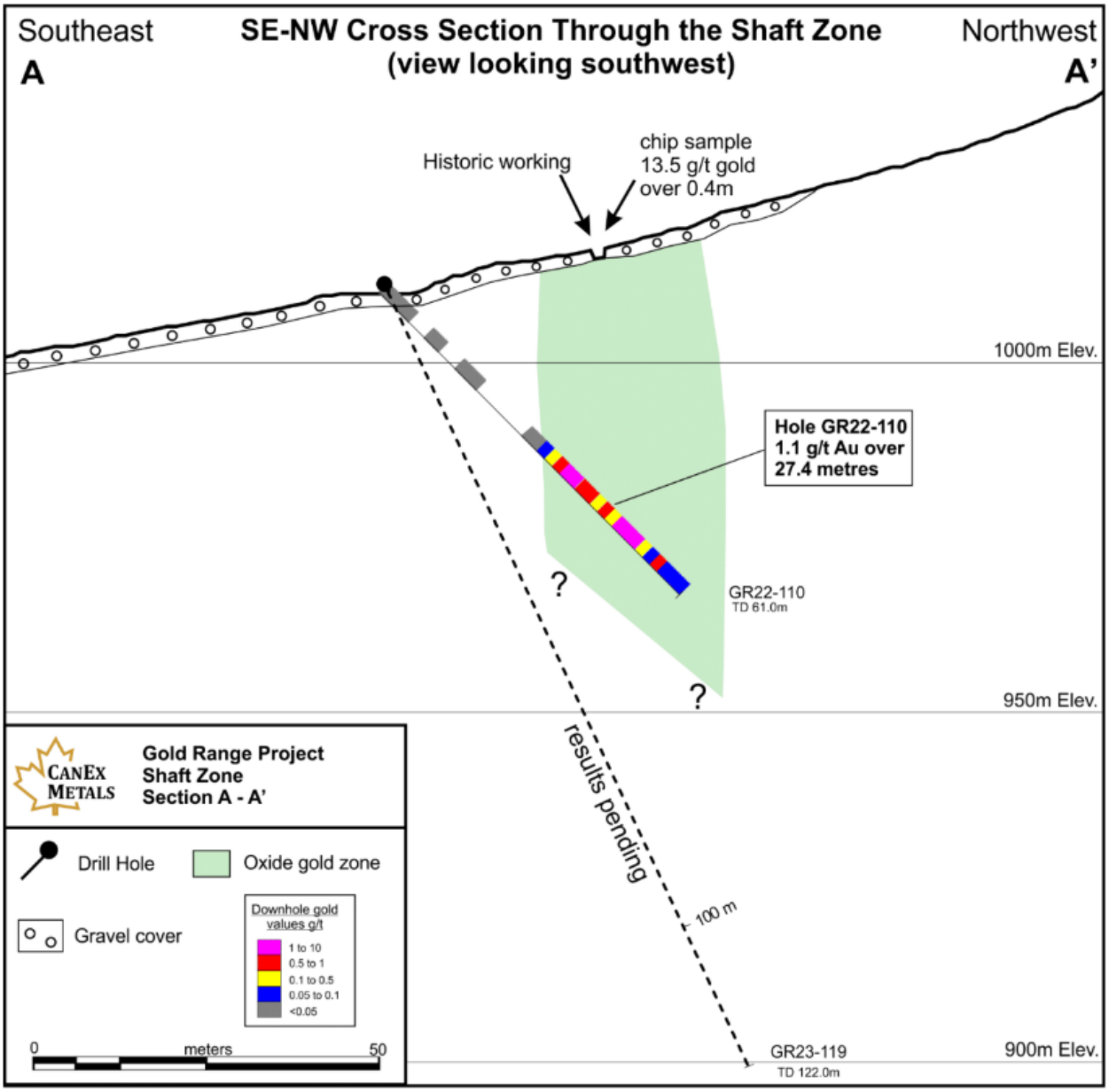


Figure 15 - Shaft Zone drill results

WestGold - The WestGold mineralized zone contains mineralized quartz veins occurring along a flat dipping shear zone that is surrounded by a wider halo of irregular quartz veins and veinlets suggesting a possible bulk tonnage oxide gold target. WestGold is located 450 meters west of known mineralization at Eldorado, extending the known strike length of the main mineralized trend on the property to 4 kilometers from the previously outlined 3.5 kilometers.

The WestGold target is a topographic high interpreted to contain remnants of a mostly eroded flat dipping fault structure(the "WestGold Structure") hosting discontinuous veins, lenses, pods, and

shoots of high-grade gold-quartz mineralization. A similar flat structure occurs at the Eldorado and Pit zones at lower relative elevation. Steeply dipping mineralized quartz veins occur within and around the WestGold Structure and Eldorado and Pits zones, potentially acting as feeders, and complicating structural interpretation. Surface sampling and 2023 drilling indicate the WestGold Structure contains a halo of disseminated gold mineralization (35m grading 0.7 g/t Au encountered in hole GR23-120) at potential economic grade which is currently the main target of interest for CANX.

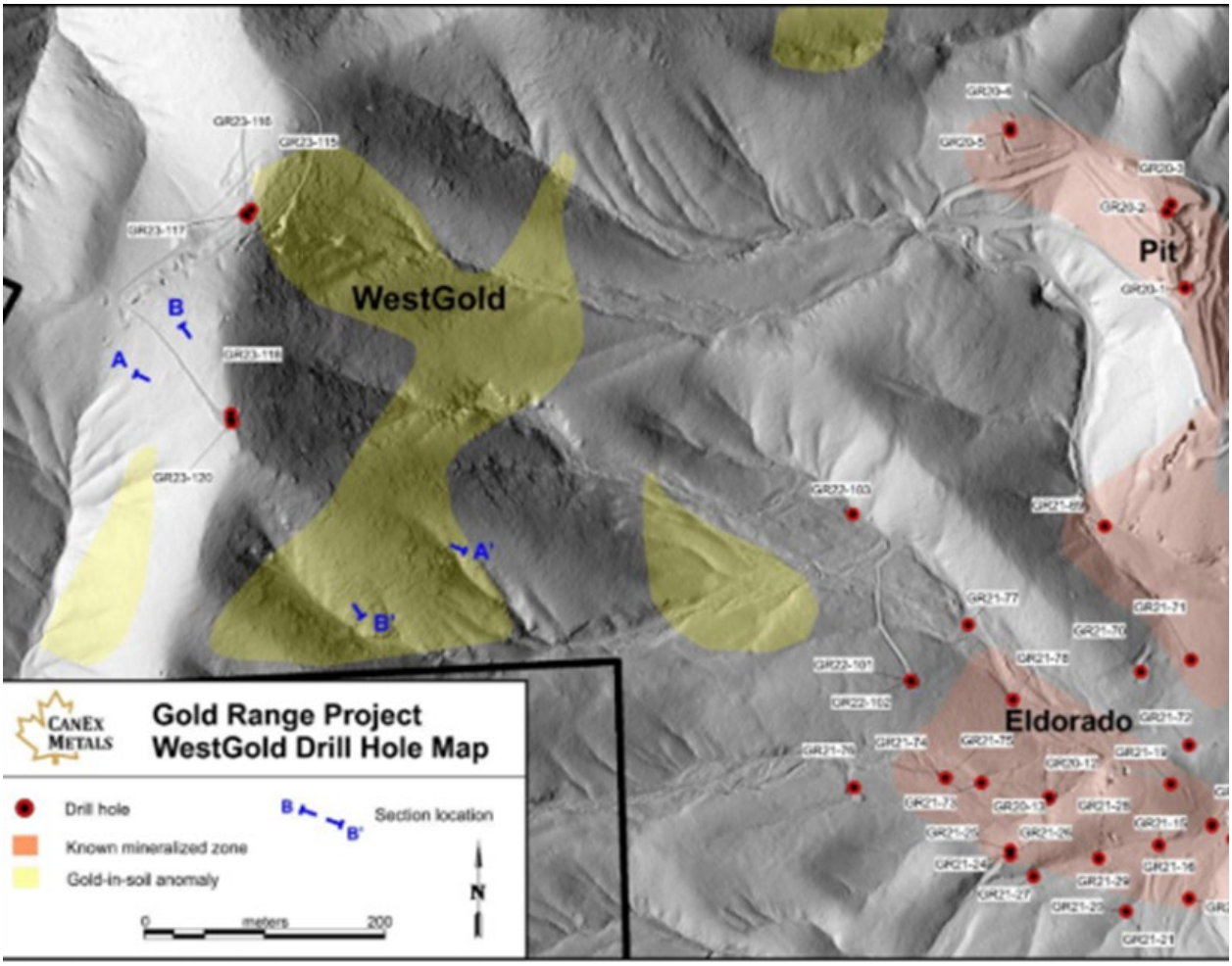


Figure 16 - WestGold target location

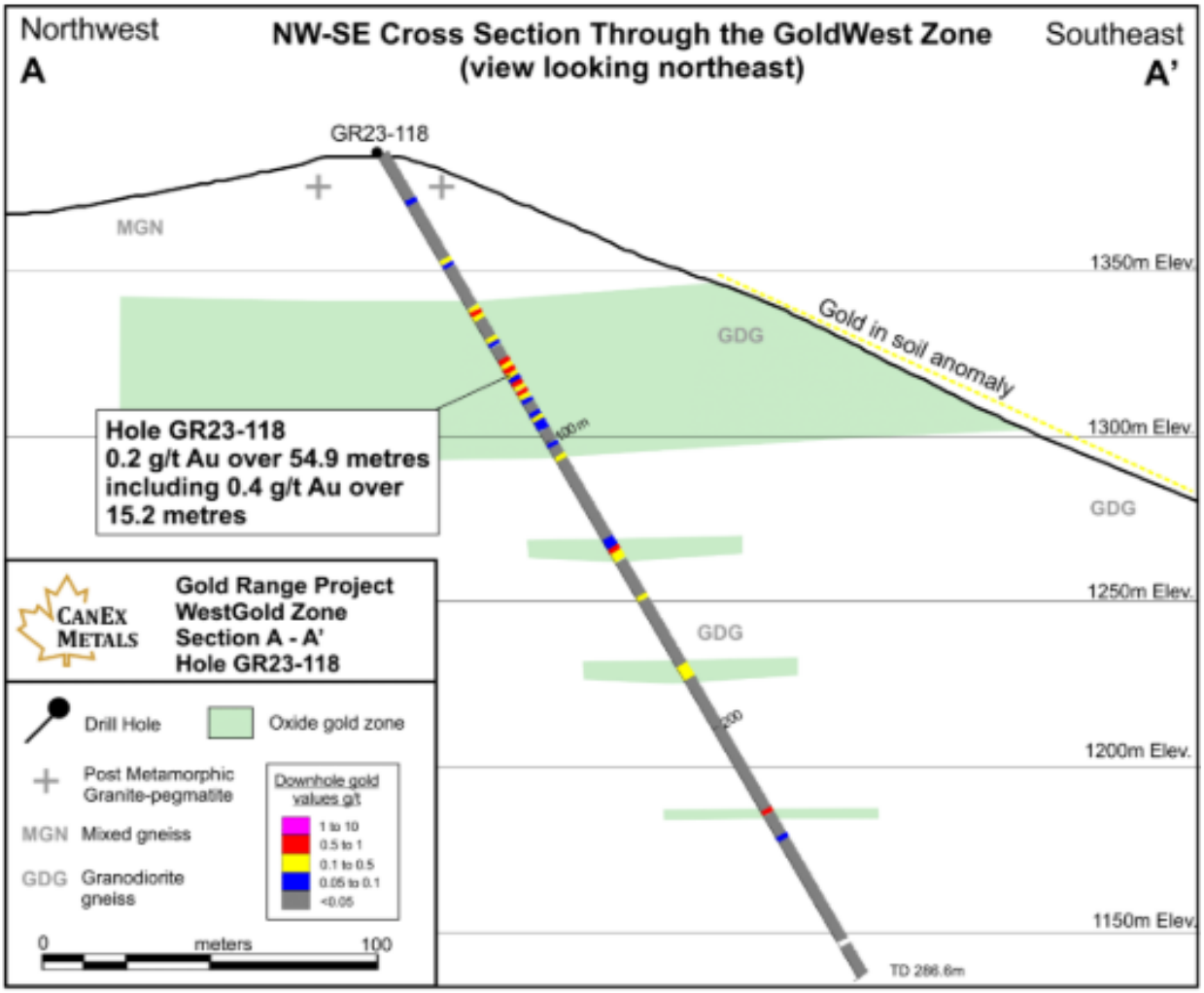


Figure 17 - WestGold drill results

11.QA/QC - Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

The QA/QC (Quality Assurance/Quality Control) protocol for the Gold Range drilling program includes the use of certified reference materials to ensure analytical accuracy and reliability of the assay data. Specifically, the standards sourced from Canadian Resource Labs were utilized for calibration and performance monitoring. These standards were regularly inserted into the assay stream to monitor accuracy and precision, highlighting a disciplined approach to analytical quality control.

Standard CDN-ME-1605				
	value ppm	upper range	lower range	2 standard deviations
Gold	**2.85**	3.01	2.69	0.16
Silver	**269**	282	256	13
Copper	**3800**	3960	3640	160
Lead	**44500**	46000	43000	1500
Zinc	**21500**	22200	20800	700
Standard CDN-CM-23				
	value ppm	upper range	lower range	2 standard deviations
Gold	**0.549**	0.609	0.489	0.06 ppm
Copper	**4710**			0.030%
Moly	**530**			0.004%
Standard CDN-CM-29				
	value ppm	upper range	lower range	2 standard deviations
Gold	**0.72**	0.788	0.652	0.068
Copper	**7420**	4832	4588	0.026%
Moly	**250**			0.002%
Standard CDN-CM-39				
	value ppm	upper range	lower range	2 standard deviations
Gold	**0.687**	751	623	0.064
Copper	**5380**	5140	5620	0.024%
Moly	**135**	122	148	0.001%
Standard CDN-GS-PH5				
	value ppm	upper range	lower range	2 standard deviations
Gold	**0.497**	553	441	0.056
Standard CRM Oxide		Klen International		
	value ppm	upper range	lower range	
Gold	**0.978**	1.10	0.80	

Table 1 - Standards

Standard CDN-CN-23, Standard CDN-CN-29, Standard CDN-CN-39, & Standard CN-23 were used in the assay drill database, but reference data was not provided.

Sampling intervals were well-controlled, with an average length of 1.37 meters, and ranging from 0.61 to 3.05 meters—indicative of standard RC sampling procedures aligned with early exploration best practices.

The Gold Range drill database includes a total of 11,024 assay records, demonstrating the scope and scale of geochemical sampling undertaken during the exploration program. Each record corresponds to a downhole sample interval and includes both elemental assay results and supporting metadata. The elemental analyses cover over 35 elements, with a focus on gold (reported in both parts per billion and grams per tonne), silver, and a range of key pathfinder and base metals including arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, and sulfur. This multi-element dataset allows for comprehensive geochemical characterization, aiding in the identification of mineralized zones, alteration halos, and lithologic variations.

In addition to the assay values, each record is accompanied by contextual metadata such as drill hole ID, depth intervals (measured in both feet and meters), sample numbers, descriptions of lithology or mineralization, and comments from drill logs. The data also includes references to the laboratory, year of analysis, and the specific assay certificate under which each sample was processed. Over 100 unique assay certificates are logged in the database, including identifiers like “5DER20-002,” “5DER21-011,” and “REN22000244_4.” These certificates trace the analytical work back to laboratory-issued QA documents, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Altogether, the structure and content of the assay data reflect a disciplined, QA/QC-integrated exploration workflow.

12. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The CN Soluble Au dataset contains 318 valid samples comparing fire assay (FA) gold grades with cyanide-soluble gold values. Overall, the fire assay gold values average 605 ppb Au, while the cyanide-soluble values average slightly lower at 512 ppb Au, reflecting that most but not all gold is recoverable by cyanidation. The calculated average cyanide-soluble recovery is ~79%, with most samples falling between 65% and 94%. Recoveries are highly variable, ranging from as low as ~12% to above 140%, the latter likely due to analytical or sampling variability. Median recovery is approximately 82%, suggesting that in typical cases, the majority of contained gold is readily leachable. These results indicate that a substantial portion of gold in the tested intervals is cyanide soluble, though certain samples demonstrate partial or anomalously high recoveries, warranting further validation and potentially composite testing for more consistent characterization.

The metallurgical testing program conducted by SGS Canada evaluated eight reverse circulation drill samples through bottle roll cyanidation tests. The samples, with head gold grades ranging from 0.2 g/t to 2.9 g/t Au, demonstrated excellent metallurgical response. Gold recoveries were

consistently high, ranging between 94% and 99%, with low residue grades of 0.01 to 0.06 g/t Au, confirming that all material tested is free milling and non-refractory.

Summary of Bottle Roll Tests

Test ID	Test Conditions		Test Results								
	Target K_{80} µm	Leach K_{80} µm	NaCN Add'n kg/t	NaCN Cons. kg/t	CaO Add'n kg/t	CaO Cons. kg/t	Au Grade Residue g/t	Au Grade Direct Head g/t	Au Grade Client Head g/t	Au Grade Calc. Head g/t	Au Recovery %
CN-523748	<150	53	1.00	0.24	0.83	0.7	0.04	2.91	2.54	3.40	98.8
CN-523804	<150	55	1.00	0.37	1.37	1.3	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.19	94.7
CN-524229	<150	54	1.00	0.30	1.29	1.2	0.06	2.37	2.09	2.70	97.8
CN-524235	<150	61	1.00	0.28	0.98	0.9	0.01	0.62	0.54	0.50	98.0
CN-524483	<150	58	1.00	0.30	1.47	1.4	0.04	0.62	0.59	0.71	94.3
CN-524836	<150	61	1.01	0.29	1.52	1.5	0.03	1.01	1.85	0.77	96.1
CN-524837	<150	63	1.00	0.28	1.29	1.2	0.01	0.40	0.55	0.63	98.4
CN-524864	<150	63	1.00	0.32	1.04	1.0	0.03	1.42	1.59	2.08	98.6

Table 2 - Bottle roll results

Leach kinetics were rapid, with over 70% extraction achieved within the first six hours and more than 91% recovered after 24 hours, ultimately reaching maximum recoveries by 48 hours. Reagent consumption was modest, with cyanide usage of 0.24–0.32 kg/t and lime addition of 0.7–1.5 kg/t, and no further additions were required after initial dosing.

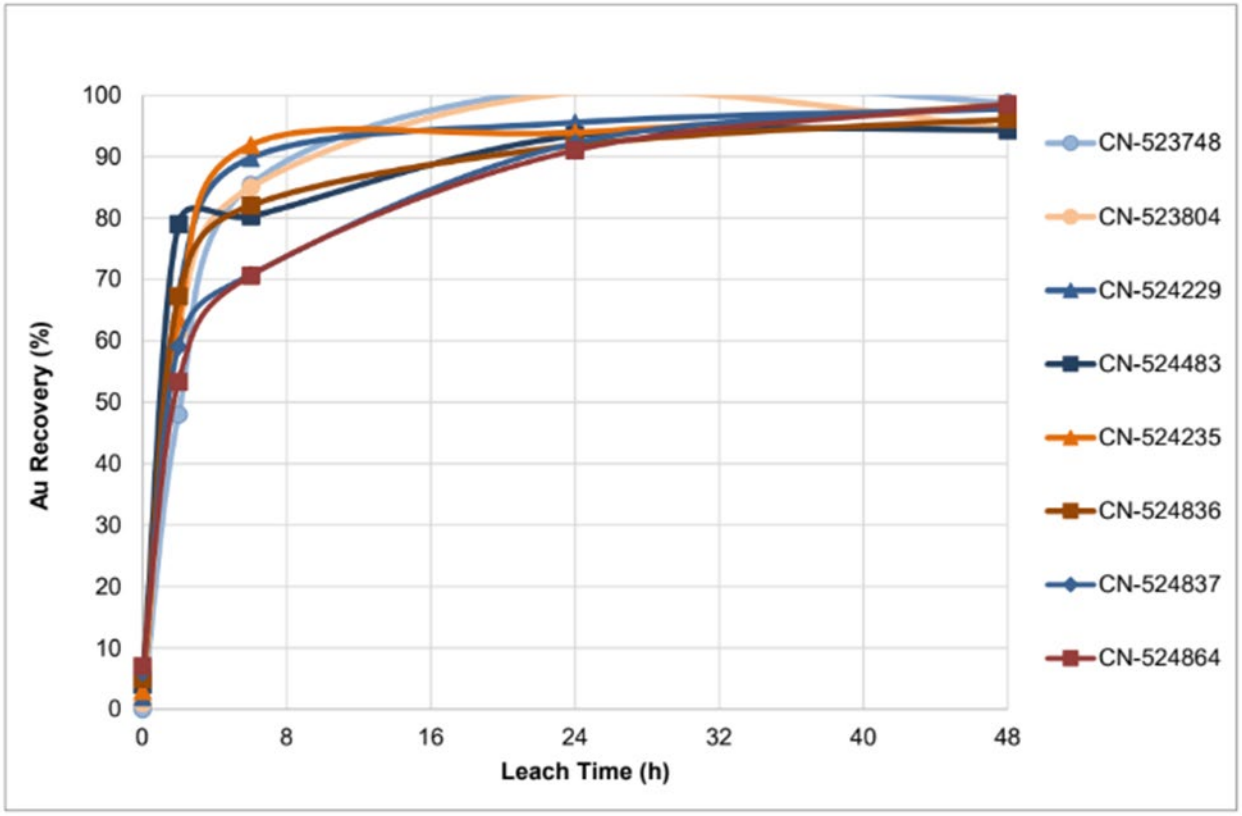


Table 3 - Bottle roll leach kinetics

All tests were carried out at a grind size of approximately P80 60 µm, which contributed to the high extraction rates. The results suggest that the Gold Range samples are highly amenable to conventional mill cyanidation, with an average calculated head grade of 1.2 g/t Au and an average residual gold grade of 0.03 g/t Au in the leached tails.

Based on these findings, further work is recommended, including complete chemical characterization, Bond Work Index determination, and the creation of composite samples to better simulate future processing scenarios. Additional test work should also examine the potential to optimize operating conditions by evaluating coarser grind sizes, lower cyanide concentrations and pH levels, and shorter leach durations of potentially 24 hours instead of 48. These next steps will provide valuable input for advancing toward a preliminary economic assessment of the project.

Together, the two datasets demonstrate a consistent picture. The CN-soluble assays highlight that most gold is amenable to cyanidation, while the bottle roll tests confirm this under process-simulated conditions with far less variability. The relatively lower and more scattered recoveries in the CN-soluble dataset reflect the limitations of the quick-test method, whereas the bottle roll tests validate that under controlled leach conditions, recoveries are consistently high, and the material behaves as free milling. In essence, CN-soluble assays provide a first-pass geochemical proxy, while bottle roll tests provide metallurgical confirmation of leachability and processing potential.

13. Data Verification

The collar location data in the Gold Range drill database appears to be accurate and complete. All 138 collar records have valid coordinate entries for Easting, Northing, and Elevation, with no missing values. The coordinates are reported in NAD83 Zone 11N, and the values fall within reasonable and consistent ranges for a single project area:

- Easting values range from 750,606 to 753,957 meters
- Northing values span 3,964,255 to 3,968,366 meters
- Elevation (Lidar-derived) ranges from 961.0 to 1,384.5 meters

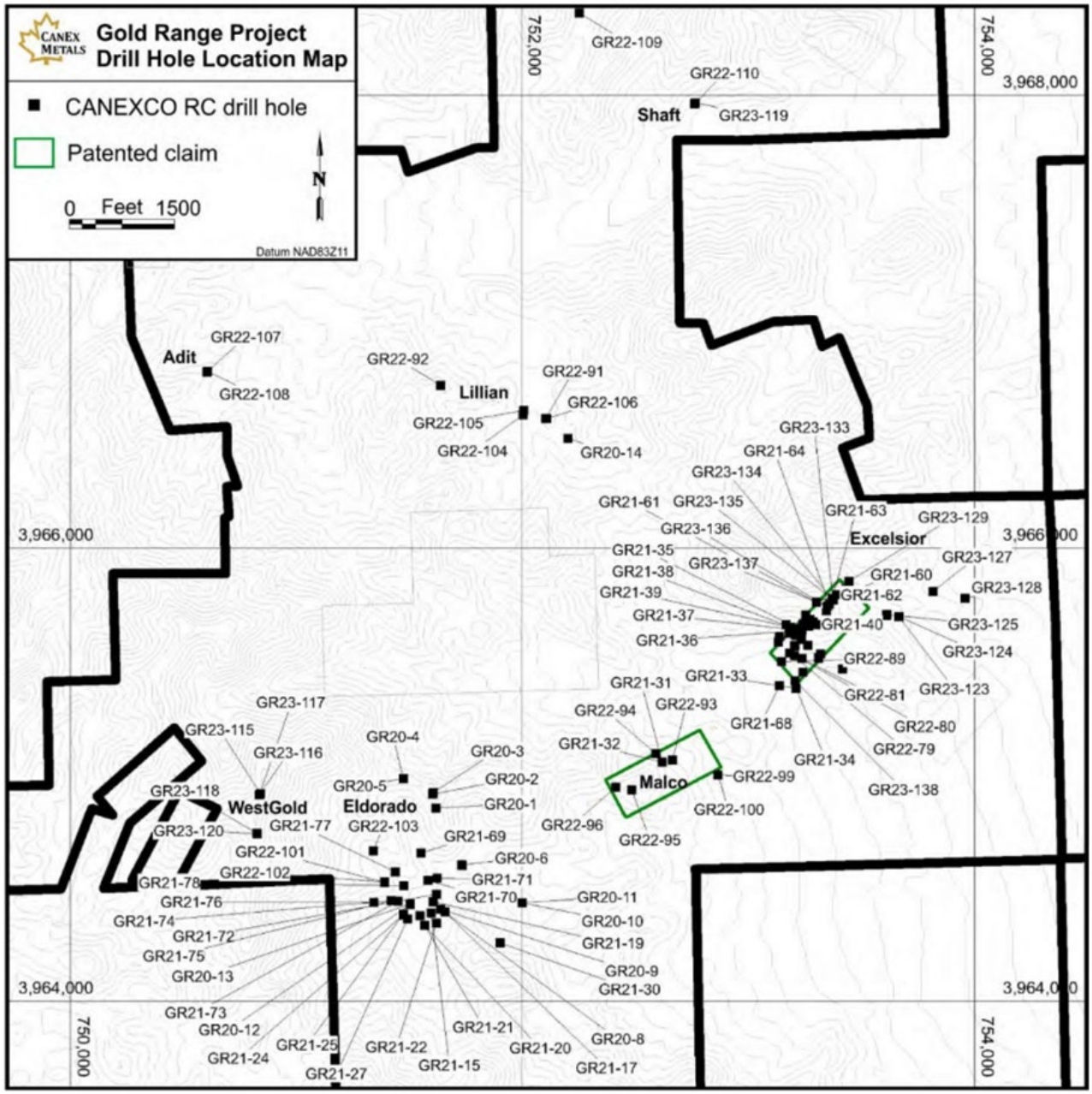


Figure 18 - Drill hole locations

These ranges are coherent with localized exploration within a defined district and suggest the collars were positioned using a standardized geodetic system, likely through GPS or survey-grade methods. Therefore, the collar locations can be considered reliable for use in spatial analysis, cross sections, and 3D modeling.

Collar locations were manually checked by randomly selecting ~10% of the collar coordinates and uploading them to Expert GPS. The selected collar coordinates matched the perceived claim and drilling area.

14. Mineral Resource Estimate

The Gold Range Project is not reporting a current mineral resource estimate at this time.

15. Mineral Reserve Estimates

A mineral reserve estimate has not yet been completed for the Gold Range Project.

16. Mining Methods

At this time, the Gold Range Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

17. Recovery Methods

At this time, the Gold Range Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1,Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

18. Project Infrastructure

At this time, the Gold Range Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

19. Market Studies and Contracts

At this time, the Gold Range Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

20. Environmental, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

At this time, the Gold Range Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

21. Capital and Operating Costs

At this time, the Gold Range Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

22. Economic Analysis

At this time, the Gold Range Project is not considered an advanced property as defined by NI 43-101 Part 1, Definitions and Interpretations, and this report section is not required.

23. Adjacent Properties

The Gold Range Project is located within the historic Gold Basin Mining district, which hosts a number of historically productive mines. While many of the d deposits and past producing mines in the surrounding area are similar to those within the Project area, there are no immediately adjacent properties which might materially affect the understanding of mineralization or evaluation of exploration targets specific to the Gold Range Project.

24. Interpretations and Conclusions

The Gold Range Project represents a structurally complex and potentially well-endowed exploration-stage gold project. The project lies within the Kingman Uplift at the southeastern margin of the Basin and Range Province, where Proterozoic basement rocks are locally exposed due to Cretaceous uplift and erosion. This favorable geological positioning has facilitated the preservation and exposure of a multi-phase mineralizing system over a broad area.

The local geology comprises amphibolite-facies Proterozoic metamorphic rocks (gneiss, schist, and amphibolite), intruded by a suite of Mesoproterozoic granitoids, including gneissic granodiorite and porphyritic monzogranite (~1.65 Ga), as well as Late Cretaceous peraluminous two-mica granites. These lithologic units are overprinted by multiple episodes of deformation and hydrothermal activity, most notably during Laramide compression and subsequent mid-Tertiary extension.

The dominant controls on mineralization are high-angle NE–SW and NW–SE trending shear zones, brittle faults, and fracture corridors, many of which are interpreted as long-lived crustal structures. These features provided the primary conduits for magmatic and hydrothermal fluids and now host a spectrum of gold mineralization styles including:

- High-grade, structurally controlled quartz-fissure veins and sheeted vein arrays
- Stockwork zones and breccia bodies associated with zones of structural dilation
- Disseminated gold in altered granodiorite and paragneiss
- Localized mineralization within pegmatite and episyenite dikes related to intrusive events

The interpreted deposit type is a mesothermal to intrusion-related orogenic gold system, with characteristics suggesting a hybrid model combining deep-seated structurally focused mineralization with near-surface epithermal overprint in localized zones. Gold deposition appears to have occurred over multiple episodes, with fluid flow focused along steeply dipping

fault zones and enhanced at structural intersections, particularly where these intersect low-angle detachment faults or rheologically distinct host rocks.

Exploration to date by CANX has validated the geological model and confirmed the presence of both high-grade and bulk-tonnage styles of gold mineralization. Several drill-tested zones, including Excelsior, Eldorado, Central, Malco, and Stealth, display oxide gold enrichment at shallow depths and remain open along strike and at depth. Field and drill results also indicate the potential for wider, disseminated zones of mineralization - particularly within the Gold Range South Target area - supported by geochemical anomalies and pervasive alteration.

No fatal flaws or technical impediments have been identified to date. QA/QC procedures, analytical methods, and data integrity reviews conducted by Burgex confirm that the exploration work has been carried out in accordance with standard industry practices and is appropriate for this stage of project development.

In conclusion, the Gold Range Project presents a compelling exploration opportunity within a well-understood geological framework and deposit model. The evidence supports a structurally controlled, multi-episodic mineralizing system with the potential to host both high-grade vein-hosted and bulk-tonnage oxide gold resources. Continued exploration is warranted and should focus on expanding known zones, drill testing structural intersections and alteration halos, and advancing regional targeting within the broader Gold Basin District.

25. Recommendations

Based on the results of exploration to date, the geologic setting, and the structural and mineralization framework outlined in this report, CANX's Gold Range Project merits continued advancement through a staged and systematic exploration program. The following recommendations are provided to guide next steps and de-risk future technical milestones:

- **Geological and Structural Mapping**
    - Conduct high-resolution geological mapping (1:2,000 scale) across key target areas to better define lithological contacts, fault intersections, and structural corridors controlling mineralization.
    - Emphasize detailed structural analysis of high-angle shear zones and their intersections with low-angle fault planes to refine the exploration model for vein-hosted and disseminated oxide gold systems.
    - Incorporate multi-generational structural data into a district-scale 3D framework to support targeting and future resource estimation.
- **Geochemistry and Surface Sampling**
    - Expand soil and rock chip sampling programs along the 4+ kilometer mineralized corridor, with infill sampling in areas where anomalous values remain untested by drilling.

    - Implement systematic channel sampling across untested historic workings and along vein swarms, particularly in areas with visible alteration and limited outcrop exposure.
    - Apply portable XRF and spectral mineralogy tools (e.g., Terraspec or SWIR) to identify subtle alteration halos and lithogeochemical vectors.
- **Geophysics**
    - Acquire property-wide ground magnetics and drone-based high-resolution orthophotography and DEM coverage to aid in lithologic discrimination, fault tracing, and structural modeling.
    - Evaluate the use of induced polarization (IP) surveys to target disseminated sulfide-bearing zones associated with deeper or covered mineralization.
- **Drilling and Resource Development**
    - Continue step-out and infill reverse circulation (RC) drilling to expand mineralized footprints at known zones (Excelsior, Central, Malco, Stealth, and WestGold).
    - Prioritize deeper testing of structural intersections and down-dip extensions beneath oxide caps to evaluate the potential for sulfide-bearing mineralization.
    - Initiate preliminary metallurgical sampling of oxide and transition zones to characterize recoveries under cyanide leach conditions.
    - Commence development of a comprehensive 3D geologic model incorporating all validated collar, assay, lithologic, and structural data as a precursor to future resource estimation.
- **Land Position and Strategic Consolidation** - The ability to advance a contiguous and fully controlled land position will be critical to future resource delineation, permitting, and potential project development.
    - CANX should prioritize consolidation of adjacent prospective claims and historic workings currently held by third parties, particularly those along structural continuations of the Gold Range trend.
    - Efforts should focus on:
        - Securing gaps between known mineralized zones and underexplored blocks along strike
        - Acquiring historical data packages from former operators
        - Evaluating mineral patent and private land opportunities to reduce surface access constraints

- **Budget Guidance** - A recommended exploration budget for the next 12–18 months is outlined below:

US Dollars	
Geological Mapping & Surface Sampling	200,000
Geophysics (Magnetics, IP)	250,000
Drilling (5,000–7,000 m RC + Core)	1,200,000
Metallurgical Testing	100,000
3D Modeling & Database QA/QC	150,000
Land consolidation & Legal	30000
Contingency (10%)	220,000
Total Recommended Budget	**2,420,000**

APPENDIX 1: Outside Sources

Geologic Data is sourced from the provided reports listed below.

- Geology and Gold Mineralization of the Gold Basin-Lost Basin Mining Districts, Mohave County, Arizona. USGS Professional Paper 1361
- Cambior Road Runner Property Report, Mohave County, Arizona, November 1989
- Arizona Lode Gold Mines and Gold Mining, Bulletin 137, revised 1967. State of Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology

APPENDIX 2: Lode Mining Claims and Patented Claims

List of Gold Range Lode Mining Claims

Claim Name	Owner	Date of location	County FEE number	BLM Serial Number	Option Agreement	Option payment due	Active	Maintenance Fee Paid
Never Get Left	Onyx Exploration Inc	January 11, 2014		AMC 426652	yes	February 24	yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 1	Jason Gieske	April 24, 2019	2019020486	AMC 454988	yes	June 11	yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 2	Jason Gieske	May 2, 2019	2019024773	AMC 455543	yes	June 11	yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 3	Jason Gieske	May 2, 2019	2019024859	AMC 455544	yes	June 11	yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 4	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031383	AMC 455340			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 5	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031384	AMC 455341			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 6	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031385	AMC 455342			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 7	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031386	AMC 455343			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 8	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031387	AMC 455344			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 9	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031388	AMC 455345			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 10	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031389	AMC 455346			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 11	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031390	AMC 455347			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 12	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031391	AMC 455348			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 14	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031392	AMC 455349			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 15	CANEXCO Inc.	May 30, 2019	2019031393	AMC 455350			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 16	CANEXCO Inc.	June 29, 2019	2019038103	AMC 456647			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 17	CANEXCO Inc.	June 29, 2019	2019038104	AMC 456648			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 18	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058065	AMC 458101			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 19	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058064	AMC 458102			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 20	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058063	AMC 458103			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 21	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058062	AMC 458104			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 22	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058061	AMC 458105			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 23	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058060	AMC 458106			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 24	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058059	AMC 458107			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 25	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058058	AMC 458108			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 26	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058057	AMC 458109			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 27	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058056	AMC 458110			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 28	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058055	AMC 458111			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 29	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058054	AMC 458112			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 30	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058053	AMC 458113			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 31	CANEXCO Inc.	Oct 1, 2019	2019058052	AMC 458114			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 32	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058051	AMC 458115			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 33	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058050	AMC 458116			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 34	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058049	AMC 458117			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 35	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058048	AMC 458118			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 36	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058047	AMC 458119			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 37	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058046	AMC 458120			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 38	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058045	AMC 458121			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 39	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058044	AMC 458122			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 40	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 30, 2019	2019058043	AMC 458123			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 41	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064876	AMC 458790			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 42	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064877	AMC 458791			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 43	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064878	AMC 458792			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 44	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064879	AMC 458793			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 45	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064880	AMC 458794			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 46	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064881	AMC 458795			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 47	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064882	AMC 458796			yes	Due 9/1/25

Cobalt 48	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064883	AMC 458797			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 49	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064884	AMC 458798			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 50	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064885	AMC 458799			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 51	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064886	AMC 458800			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 52	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064887	AMC 458801			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 53	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064888	AMC 458802			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 54	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064889	AMC 458803			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 55	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064890	AMC 458804			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 56	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064891	AMC 458805			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 57	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064892	AMC 458806			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 58	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064893	AMC 458807			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 59	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064894	AMC 458808			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 60	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064895	AMC 458809			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 61	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064896	AMC 458810			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 62	CANEXCO Inc.	6-Nov-2019	2019064897	AMC 458811			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 63	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064898	AMC 458812			yes	Due 9/1/25
Cobalt 64	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064899	AMC 458813			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 1	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064900	AMC 458814			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 2	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064901	AMC 458815			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 3	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064902	AMC 458816			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 4	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064903	AMC 458817			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 5	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064904	AMC 458818			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 6	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064905	AMC 458819			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 7	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064906	AMC 458820			yes	Due 9/1/25
NGL 8	CANEXCO Inc.	7-Nov-2019	2019064907	AMC 458821			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 1	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006178	AMC 459317			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 2	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006179	AMC 459318			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 3	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006180	AMC 459319			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 4	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006181	AMC 459320			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 5	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006182	AMC 459321			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 6	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006183	AMC 459322			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 7	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006184	AMC 459323			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 8	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006185	AMC 459324			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 9	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006186	AMC 459325			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 10	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006187	AMC 459326			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 11	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006188	AMC 459327			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 12	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006189	AMC 459328			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 13	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006190	AMC 459329			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 14	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006191	AMC 459330			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 15	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006192	AMC 459331			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 16	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006193	AMC 459332			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 17	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006194	AMC 459333			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 18	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006195	AMC 459334			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 19	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006196	AMC 459335			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 20	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006197	AMC 459336			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 21	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006198	AMC 459337			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 22	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006199	AMC 459338			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 23	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006200	AMC 459339			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 24	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006201	AMC 459340			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 25	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006202	AMC 459341			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 26	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006203	AMC 459342			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 27	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006204	AMC 459343			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 28	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006205	AMC 459344			yes	Due 9/1/25

Van 29	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006206	AMC 459345			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 30	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006207	AMC 459346			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 31	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006208	AMC 459347			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 32	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006209	AMC 459348			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 33	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006210	AMC 459349			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 34	CANEXCO Inc.	15-Jan-20	2020006211	AMC 459350			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 35	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006212	AMC 459351			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 36	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006213	AMC 459352			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 37	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006214	AMC 459353			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 38	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006215	AMC 459354			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 39	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006216	AMC 459355			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 40	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006217	AMC 459356			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 41	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006218	AMC 459357			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 42	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006219	AMC 459358			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 43	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006220	AMC 459359			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 44	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006221	AMC 459360			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 45	CANEXCO Inc.	16-Jan-20	2020006222	AMC 459361			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 46	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006223	AMC 459362			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 47	CANEXCO Inc.	19-Jan-20	2020006224	AMC 459363			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 48	CANEXCO Inc.	19-Jan-20	2020006225	AMC 459364			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 49	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006226	AMC 459365			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 50	CANEXCO Inc.	19-Jan-20	2020006227	AMC 459366			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 51	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006228	AMC 459367			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 52	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006229	AMC 459368			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 53	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006230	AMC 459369			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 54	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006231	AMC 459370			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 55	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006232	AMC 459371			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 56	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006233	AMC 459372			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 57	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006234	AMC 459373			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 58	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006235	AMC 459374			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 59	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006236	AMC 459375			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 60	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006237	AMC 459376			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 61	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006238	AMC 459377			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 62	CANEXCO Inc.	18-Jan-20	2020006239	AMC 459378			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 63	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006240	AMC 459379			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 64	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006241	AMC 459380			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 65	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006242	AMC 459381			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 66	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006243	AMC 459382			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 67	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006244	AMC 459383			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 68	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006245	AMC 459384			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 69	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006246	AMC 459385			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 70	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006247	AMC 459386			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 71	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006248	AMC 459387			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 72	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006249	AMC 459388			yes	Due 9/1/25
Van 73	CANEXCO Inc.	17-Jan-20	2020006250	AMC 459389			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 01	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003701	AZ 105224565			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 02	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003702	AZ 105224566			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 03	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003703	AZ 105224567			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 04	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003704	AZ 105224568			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 05	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003705	AZ 105224569			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 06	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003706	AZ 105224570			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 07	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003707	AZ 105224571			yes	Due 9/1/25
Eldo 08	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003708	AZ 105224572			yes	Due 9/1/25

Eldo 09	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003709	AZ 105224573			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 10	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003710	AZ 105224574			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 11	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003711	AZ 105224575			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 12	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003712	AZ 105224576			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 13	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003713	AZ 105224577			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 14	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003714	AZ 105224578			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 15	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003715	AZ 105224579			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 16	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003716	AZ 105224580			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 17	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003717	AZ 105224581			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 18	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003718	AZ 105224582			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 19	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003719	AZ 105224583			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 20	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003720	AZ 105224584			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 21	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003721	AZ 105224585			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 22	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003722	AZ 105224586			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 23	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003723	AZ 105224587			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 24	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003724	AZ 105224588			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 25	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003725	AZ 105224589			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 26	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003726	AZ 105224590			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 27	CANEXCO Inc.	14-Nov-2020	2021003727	AZ 105224591			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 28	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003728	AZ 105224592			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 29	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003729	AZ 105224593			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 30	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003730	AZ 105224594			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 31	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003731	AZ 105224595			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 32	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003732	AZ 105224596			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 33	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003733	AZ 105224597			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 34	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003734	AZ 105224598			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 35	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003735	AZ 105224599			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 36	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003736	AZ 105224600			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 37	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003737	AZ 105224601			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 38	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003738	AZ 105224602			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 39	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003739	AZ 105224603			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 40	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003740	AZ 105224604			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 41	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003741	AZ 105224605			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 42	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003742	AZ 105224606			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 43	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003743	AZ 105224607			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 44	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003744	AZ 105224608			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 45	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003745	AZ 105224609			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 46	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003746	AZ 105224610			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Eldo 47	CANEXCO Inc.	13-Nov-2020	2021003747	AZ 105224611			yes	Due 9/1/25	
BERT NO 1	CANEXCO Inc.		98058932	AZ102521602	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
C.L.	CANEXCO Inc.		98058933	AZ101339216	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
ERNEST	CANEXCO Inc.		98058934	AZ102522668	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
EXCELSIOR EXTENSION	CANEXCO Inc.		98058935	AZ101516948	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
LILLIAN	CANEXCO Inc.		98058936	AZ101401097	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
M.O.	CANEXCO Inc.		98058937	AZ101340273	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
M.O. #2	CANEXCO Inc.		98058938	AZ102522676	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
O.K. EXTENSION	CANEXCO Inc.		98058939	AZ101340011	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
O.D. #1	CANEXCO Inc.		98058940	AZ101515764	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
O.D. #6	CANEXCO Inc.		98058941	AZ101408906	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
Round Top	CANEXCO Inc.		98058942	AZ101423893	yes		yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
CNX 01	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015107	AZ105752834			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 02	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015108	AZ105752835			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 03	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015109	AZ105752836			yes	Due 9/1/25	

CNX 04	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015110	AZ105752837			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 05	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015111	AZ105752838			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 06	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015112	AZ105752839			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 07	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015113	AZ105752840			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 08	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015114	AZ105752841			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 09	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015115	AZ105752842			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 10	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015116	AZ105752843			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 11	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015117	AZ105752844			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 12	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015118	AZ105752845			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 13	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015119	AZ105752846			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 14	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015120	AZ105752847			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 15	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015121	AZ105752848			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 16	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015122	AZ105752849			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 17	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015123	AZ105752850			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 18	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015124	AZ105752851			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 19	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015125	AZ105752852			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 20	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015126	AZ105752853			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 21	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015127	AZ105752854			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 22	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015128	AZ105752855			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 23	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015129	AZ105752856			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 24	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015130	AZ105752857			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 25	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015131	AZ105752858			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 26	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015132	AZ105752859			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 27	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015133	AZ105752860			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 28	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015134	AZ105752861			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 29	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015135	AZ105752862			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 30	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015136	AZ105752863			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 31	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015137	AZ105752864			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 32	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015138	AZ105752865			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 33	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015139	AZ105752866			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 34	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015140	AZ105752867			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 35	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015141	AZ105752868			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 36	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015142	AZ105752869			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 37	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015143	AZ105752870			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 38	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015144	AZ105752871			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 39	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015145	AZ105752872			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 40	CANEXCO Inc.	Feb 10, 2022	2022015146	AZ105752873			yes	Due 9/1/25	
Never Get Left Prosp	CANEXCO Inc.	Sept 11, 2019	2017044309	AMC 446039			yes	Due 9/1/25	purchased in Nov 2022 from Gold Mines Adventures $20k US
CNX 41	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006665	AZ105823141			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 42	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006666	AZ105823142			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 43	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006667	AZ105823143			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 44	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006668	AZ105823144			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 45	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006669	AZ105823145			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 46	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006670	AZ105823146			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 47	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006671	AZ105823147			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 48	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006672	AZ105823148			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 49	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006673	AZ105823149			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 50	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006674	AZ105823150			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 51	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006675	AZ105823151			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 52	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006676	AZ105823152			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 53	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006677	AZ105823153			yes	Due 9/1/25	
CNX 54	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006678	AZ105823154			yes	Due 9/1/25	

CNX 55	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006679	AZ105823155			yes	Due 9/1/25
CNX 56	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006680	AZ105823156			yes	Due 9/1/25
CNX 57	CANEXCO Inc.	Jan 20, 2023	2023006681	AZ105823157			yes	Due 9/1/25

Patented claims	**Owner**	US Mineral Survey	Mohave Co Asses. Parcel	Acres					
O.K. Lode	CANEXCO Inc.	MS 2517A	337-08-002	20					purchased from Silmar Nov 2023
Excelsor	CANEXCO Inc.	MS 2518	337-09-001	20					purchased from Silmar Nov 2023

as of April 2023 property consists of 261 lode mining claims and 2 patent claims for about 1649 Ha