43-101 Technical Report on the

Ghost Lake Property, Central Mineral Belt, Newfoundland and Labrador

NTS Map Sheets 13K/07, 13K/08, 13K/09, 13K/10

675100m E 6041200m N UTM WGS84, Zone 20

Postville, Newfoundland and Labrador

Canada

Prepared for

Dark Star Minerals Inc

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Table of Contents

1 Summary 4

2 Introduction 5

3 Reliance on Other Experts 5

4 Property Description and Location 6

4.1 Mineral Rights in Newfoundland and Labrador 9

4.2 Permitting 10

4.3 Environmental Liabilities and Significant Factors 11

4.4 Labrador Inuit Lands 11

4.5 Innu Settlement Area 11

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography 12

5.1 Access 12

5.2 Climate 12

5.3 Local Resources & Infrastructure 13

5.4 Physiography 13

6 History 14

6.1 CMB History 14

6.2 Ghost Lake History 15

6.2.1 Santoy Resources & Mega Uranium 16

6.2.2 Bayswater Uranium Corporation 16

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization 20

7.1 Regional Geology 20

7.2 Mineralization 22

7.3 Mineral Occurrence Data System (MODS) 24

8 Deposit Types 24

8.1 Magmatic-Related Mineralization 24

8.2 Metamorphic-Metasomatic-Related Mineralization 24

8.3 Sediment-Hosted Mineralization 25

9 Exploration 26

10 Drilling 26

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security 26

11.1 2005-2006 Santoy Resources 26

11.2 2006-2009 Bayswater Uranium Corp. 26

11.3 2006-2009 Mega Uranium 27
12 Data Verification 28
13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing 30
14 Mineral Resource Estimates 30
23 Adjacent Properties 30
24 Other Relevant Data and Information 32
25 Interpretation and Conclusions 32
26 Recommendations 34
27 References 35

Table of Figures

Figure 4-1: Ghost Lake Property Location 7
Figure 4-2: Ghost Lake Property Tenures 8
Figure 5-1: Average High and Low Temperature in Happy Valley-Goose Bay 13
Figure 6-1 Ghost Lake Anomaly B Grid 2007 18
Figure 6-2 2007 Lake Sediment Survey. Red arrow illustrating NE-SW trend of anomalous samples 19
Figure 7-1: Regional geology, Ghost Lake Property 21
Figure 7-2: Regional geology, Ghost Lake Property 23
Figure 12-1: Site Visit Photo, subcrop and boulders on the Ghost Lake Property 29
Figure 12-2: Authors site visit tracks (black dotted line) 29
Figure 23-1: Ghost Lake Property Adjacent Properties 31
Figure 25-1: Ghost Lake Property Anomalies/ Targets 33

Table of Tables

Table 4-1: Ghost Lake Property Mineral Tenure Licenses 6
Table 6-1: Historic Assessment Reports 15
Table 26-1: Proposed Exploration Budget 34

1 Summary

This report was commissioned by Dark Star Minerals Inc. ("Dark Star") for the purpose of summarising the exploration potential, history, and technical information for the Ghost Lake Property (the "Property"). The Ghost Lake Property, located 50 km southwest of Postville, Newfoundland and Labrador, consists of 1143 claims issued under licenses 037654M, 037655M, 037656M, 037657M and 037658M. The claims were staked by Cronin Exploration Inc. ("Cronin") in March 2024. The Property is located in east-central Labrador within NTS sheets 13K/07, 13K/08, 13K/09, and 13K/10.

Dark Star has entered into an Option Agreement dated November 12, 2024 with Cronin Exploration Inc. ("Cronin") who currently owns 100% of the claims. Dark Star may earn up to 100% ownership by making an aggregate of $325,000 in cash payments to Cronin and incurring an aggregate of $2,900,000 in Expenditures on the Property. See Item 4 for more information.

The claims overlie the southern margin of the Central Mineral Belt, a northeast-trending, 260 x 75 km belt of Proterozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks and associated granites. The south-western margin of the Property straddles the boundary between granitoid rocks of the Trans Labrador Batholith and the Proterozoic Bruce River Group while the northern edge of the Property overlies a 12km section of Mesoarchean Makkovik granitoid gneiss. The Central Mineral Belt (CMB) of Labrador is a diverse geological environment and is host to widespread uranium mineralization. It contains a variety of different styles of uranium mineralization that are developed within several different rock units.

The Property is bound on three sides (N, W, E) by Atha Energy and overlaps structural trends with known deposits such as the Michelin Property, Mustang Lake and Jacques Lake. Although minimal historic exploration work has occurred within the Property boundaries, several regional radiometric studies have covered the area and exhibit high uranium prospectivity.

Bayswater Uranium Corporation ("Bayswater") performed exploration in the northeast part of the current Ghost Lake Property area between 2006 and 2009. Exploration included airborne radiometric surveys as well as a ground-based radon gas sample grid, along with minimal traverses. Bayswater was successful in identifying distinct radiometric targets around Ghost Lake. Ghost Lake Anomaly B occurs at the west end of the lake, within the claim boundaries and is characterized by a distribution of high radiometric values. Bayswater later completed a Radon Gas soil survey over Anomaly B. Survey results from Anomaly B indicated several NE-SW anomalous trends of moderate to high radon flux. Santoy Resources Ltd. and Mega Uranium Ltd. completed field work from 2005 – 2008 in the southwest part of the current Ghost Lake Property. The cumulation of their fieldwork including airborne, water, and lake sediment surveys as well as prospecting resulted in identification of a property wide northeast-southwest prospective corridor. The corridor hosts numerous anomalous uranium lake sediment samples, coinciding with a regional fault along the peripheries of radiometric anomalies.

Proposed targets on the Ghost Lake Property focus on areas of Radiometric U highs over 0.5km^2 from regional airborne surveys. Primary targets include the following: Anomaly 24_1, which is located off of Lewis Lake and also neighbours a high U historic lake sediment sample, and Anomaly 24_3 (~15km^2), which is located along the western margin of Ghost Lake and covers historic "Anomaly B". The property wide northeast trending corridor is prospective for structurally related uranium mineralization. The corridor is defined by anomalous uranium lake sediment samples, along a northeast trending fault that skirts the peripheries of radiometric anomalies.

The Ghost Lake Property represents a prospective area for uranium mineralization and is considered a property of merit. A proposed program totalling $155,000 is recommended. The program should include a database compilation of all regional surveys and digitizing historic fieldwork. A four person field crew should complete follow up fieldwork on the targets identified in this report. Targets will be prospected utilizing handheld scintillators and portable XRF for uranium, base and precious metals. In areas where outcrop is lacking soil, water geochemistry surveys should be undertaken to assess the potential for buried mineralization. Lake sediment sampling in unsampled prospective areas should be undertaken.

2 Introduction

This report was prepared on behalf of Dark Star Minerals Inc., a natural resource company incorporated in British Columbia and whose securities are listed for trading on the facilities of the Canadian Security Exchange ("CSE"). The author, Mr. Mike Muggridge, P.Geo., has been commissioned by the company to prepare this report for the purposes of documenting the geology, mineralization, and exploration work completed to date, and to recommend appropriate future exploration work to be completed on the claim groups acquired by the company.

Sources of information for the report include publicly available data from the Newfoundland and Labrador Geoscience Atlas and Natural Resources Canada, as well as privately owned data generated and available from the websites of publicly listed companies. The data used is summarized in various tables within the report and listed in the reference section of the report. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Propertys ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101F1.

The author, Mr. Mike Muggridge P.Geo., completed personal inspections of the Ghost Lake Property on September 13, 2024. The authors inspection report appears in Section 12 of this report. Mr. Mike Muggridge is considered a qualified person under the definition in NI 43-101 for the purpose of this report and is independent of the Company and title holders of the property claims.

A complete bibliography of all references cited in this Technical Report is presented in Section 27. The author compiled and/or reviewed soil and rock geochemistry, geophysical interpretations from numerous assessment reports filed as reports of work with the Newfoundland and Labrador department of Industry, Energy and Technology, Mines and Mineral Development Branch. Government publications, journal manuscripts, news releases, and internal reports were used to corroborate background geological information regarding the geological setting and mineral deposit potential of the Ghost Lake Property and CMB.

The author has reviewed available government and miscellaneous reports. The author has deemed that these reports and information, to the best of his knowledge, are valid contributions. The information was used as background information to provide a geological introduction to the Ghost Lake Property.

The author verified the status of the mineral claims in the name of the Company, as of August 6, 2024 using the Newfoundland and Labrador on-line Mineral Rights Inquiry Portal.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Not applicable as the authors has not relied on any other experts.

4 Property Description and Location

The Ghost Lake Property area is located 50 km SW of the town of Postville and 130 km N of Happy-Valley Goose Bay ("HVGB") in Newfoundland and Labrador. The property is centered at is at latitude 54°29'17" N and longitude -60°17'48" W. The corresponding UTM coordinates are 675100m E, 6041200m N (WGS 84, UTM Zone 20) within NTS map sheets 13K07, 13K08, 13K09 and 13K10. The Property consists of 1143 claims issued under licenses 037654M, 037655M, 037656M, 037657M and 037658M (Figure 4-1). In total, the Property spans 28577 Ha. (Table 4-1)

The mineral claims listed above include surficial mineral rights only, the mineral claims do not include surface rights, but do include access rights over crown land. See Table 4-1 and Figure 4-2.

The author verified the status of the mineral claims in the name of the Company, as of August 6, 2024, using the Newfoundland and Labrador on-line Mineral Rights Inquiry Portal.

The Mineral Tenures are wholly owned by Cronin and were acquired on March 16th, 2024.

Table 4-1: Ghost Lake Property Mineral Tenure Licenses

License/Property	No. of Claims	Date Issued	Area (Ha)
037654M	250	2024-03-16	6249.9
037655M	254	2024-03-16	6350.4
037656M	150	2024-03-16	3750
037657M	256	2024-03-16	6400.6
037658M	233	2024-03-16	5825.8
Total Area (Ha):			28576.7

Dark Star entered into an Option agreement on November 13 2024 with Cronin whereby Dark Star may acquire up to a 100% interest in the Ghost Lake Property.

The option is exercisable by issuing Cronin 10,750,000 shares of Dark Star, making aggregate cash payments to Cronin of $275,000 comprised of: $100,000 on or before October 16, 2026, $75,000 on or before October 16, 2027, and $100,000 on or before October 16, 2028, and incurring an aggregate of $2,900,000 in eligible expenditures on the Property with: (i) the first $150,000 prior to March 15, 2024; and (ii) additional expenditures of $500,000, $750,000 and $1,500,000 on or before October 16, 2026, October 16, 2027 and October 16, 2028, respectively. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, upon Dark Star's satisfaction of the obligations due on or prior to October 16, 2026, as set-out above, the option will be deemed to be partially exercised and a 30% right, title and interest in and to the Property, will automatically vest in Dark Star free and clear of all encumbrances. Upon full exercise of the option, Dark Star will acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty to be paid to the Cronin in respect of the Property.

Cronin will retain a 2.5% net smelter return royalty which Dark Star has the right to buy back 1.5% of the NRS Royalty 30 days prior commercial production for $1,000,000. There are no other royalties.

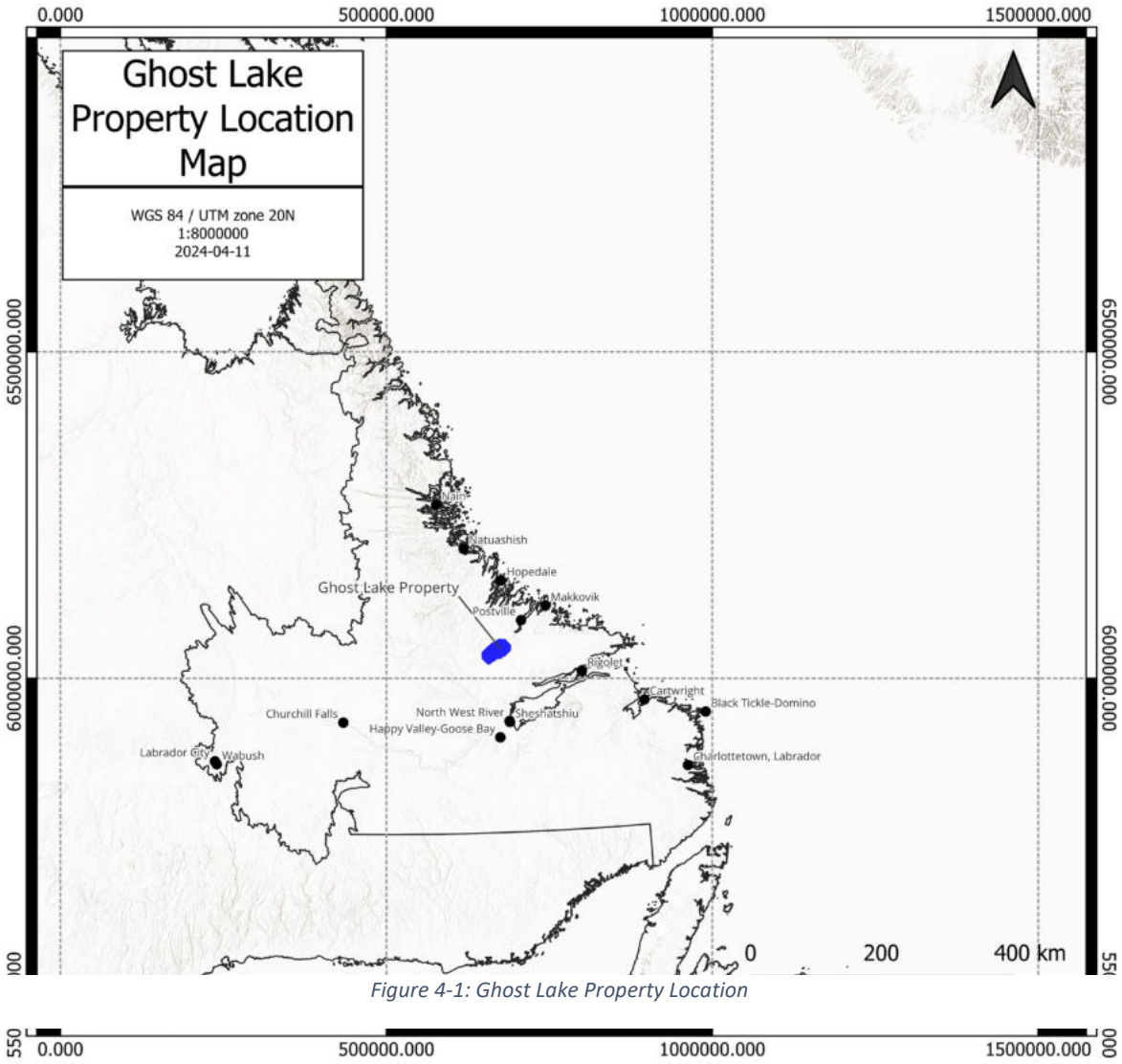


Figure 4-1: Ghost Lake Property Location

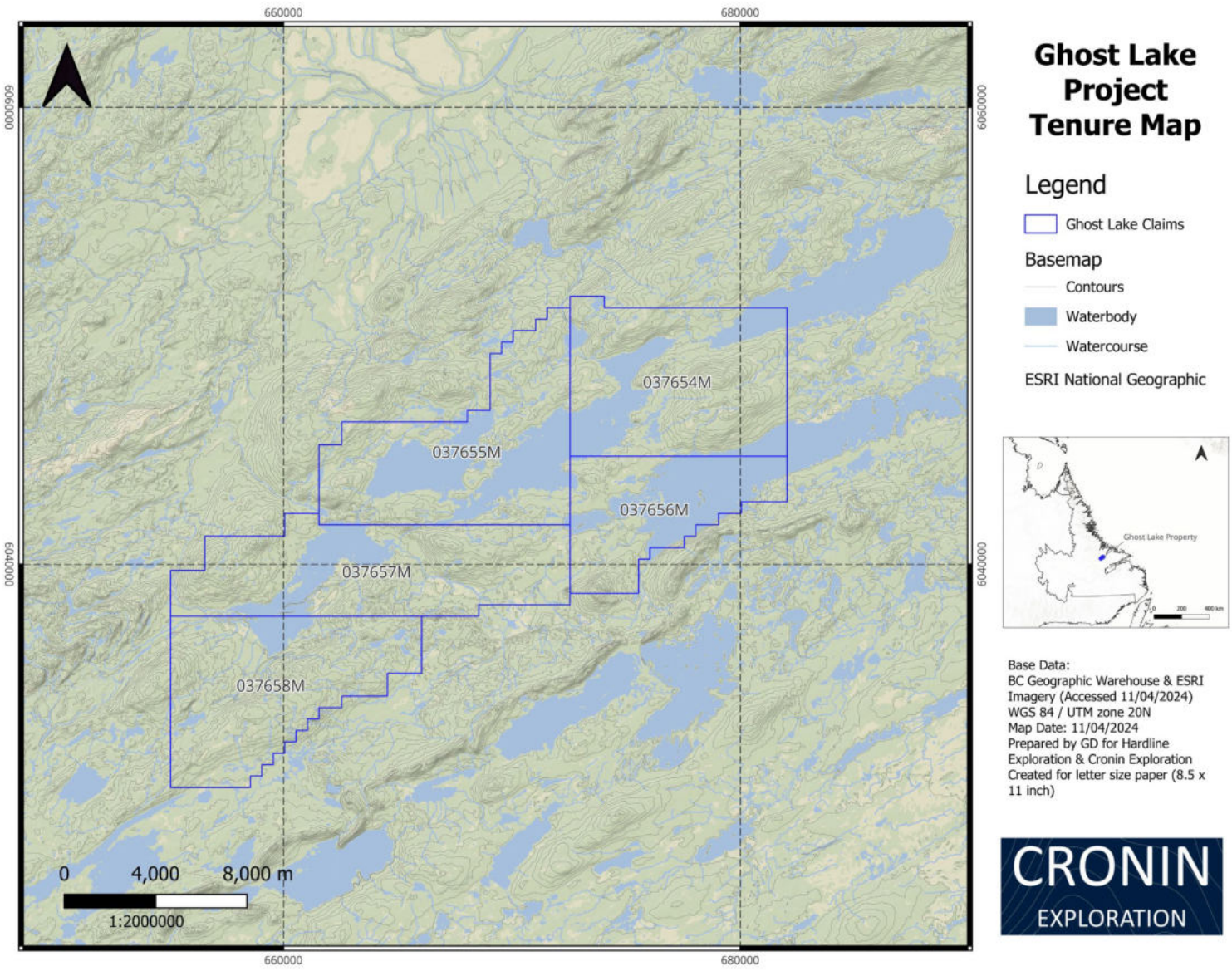


Figure 4-2: Ghost Lake Property Tenures

4.1 Mineral Rights in Newfoundland and Labrador

The basic unit of map staking in Newfoundland and Labrador ("NL") is the claim. A claim is a 25 ha (500 m x 500 m) square bounded by the NAD 27 UTM grid. A maximum of 256 claims can be grouped into a map staked licence, provided that claim blocks are contiguous. There are no restrictions on the shape of mineral licenses. Each claim in a licence requires a staking fee of CDN$65. This includes a non-refundable CDN $15 recording fee and a CDN $50 security deposit that is refunded upon submission and acceptance of the report covering the first year's work requirements and expenditures.

A map staked licence is issued for a term of five years. However, a map staked licence may be renewed and held for a maximum of 30 years provided the required annual assessment work is completed and reported upon and renewal fees are paid as required. Licences extended past year 20 have a maximum size of 100 claims.

Assessment work requirements to maintain claim in good standing are as follows:

- Year 1 – CDN $200/claim
- Year 2 – CDN $250/claim
- Year 2 – CDN $300/claim
- Year 3 – CDN $350/claim
- Year 4 – CDN $350/claim/
- Year 5 – CDN $400/claim
- Year 6 to 10 – CDN $600/claim
- Year 11 to 15 – CDN $900/claim
- Year 16 to 20 – CDN $12000/claim
- Year 21 to 25 – CDN $2500/claim
- Years 26 to 30 – CDN $3000/claim

Additionally, five-year renewal fees are:

- Year 5 – CDN $25/claim
- Year 10 – CDN $50/claim
- Year 15 – CDN $100/claim
- Year 15 – CDN $200/claim

In each year of the licence, the minimum annual assessment work must be completed on or before the anniversary date. The assessment report must then be submitted within 60 days after the anniversary date. If a report cannot be completed and submitted on schedule, a partial report acceptable to the Mineral Claims Recorder may be submitted and a (Condition 3) 60-day extension of time applied for in order to submit the completed report.

Excess assessment work above what is required to be completed on the licence in any one year is credited to the licence and can be carried forward to satisfy the expenditure requirements in future years. Excess expenditures incurred in years one to 20 can be carried forward for a maximum of nine years; however, no excess expenditure credit can be carried past year twenty. Excess expenditures incurred in years twenty-one to thirty can be carried forward for a maximum of five years.

4.2 Permitting

Mineral exploration permits are issued by the provincial government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Companies applying for approvals must be registered with the Provincial Registry of Companies at Service NL.

The permit applications require that accompanying maps, indicating the location of all drill holes, trenches, stripped areas and camps, are submitted as pdf files.

The location of trails, fuel storage sites and related activities must be provided as vector file formats compatible with ArcGIS, or with UTM coordinates with datum information (i.e. NAD27 or NAD83). Multiple site coordinates must be provided in spreadsheet form (e.g. MS Excel or equivalent). These locations must also be identified on accompanying maps. In some cases, drill and trenching "areas" may be accepted but they must be provided in vector (i.e. shapefile) format.

Once received, applications are reviewed and prepared for referral to departments/agencies that have land interests/uses in areas that overlap the exploration area. Such departments/agencies are requested to reply with any concerns or comments within 14 days.

Work on private property requires the permission of the land owner. Exploration work in Labrador may require Indigenous consultation. The province is responsible for conducting Indigenous consultation but applicants may be encouraged to contact Aboriginal groups to further discuss their plans.

Some activities may require registration for Environmental Assessment. These activities include but are not limited to:

- Bulk sample of a volume >1000 m^3
- Work within 200 m of a scheduled salmon river
- Construction of new access trail/road

Additional permits may be required for water use, camp occupancy, fuel caches, camp food service, tree cutting etc.

Work on Labrador Inuit Lands requires an additional approved work plan from the Nunatsiavut Government.

Mineral exploration permits are issued on a program-by-program basis. No permits have been issued for the recommended 2024 work program.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities and Significant Factors

Recommendations in this Technical Report are focused on verifying the geology and mineralization, and exploratory programs to work toward mineral resource classifications in accordance with CIM Definition Standards and Guidelines. To this extent, the author is not aware of any material environmental liabilities or any other known significant factors or risks related to the Ghost Lake Property that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Ghost Lake Property.

If Darkstar were to advance the Ghost Lake Property to the Pre-Feasibility Study level, the Company would have to consider preparing a comprehensive environmental impact study to ensure that the property is considered in a careful and precautionary manner so that the property does not cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Given the boreal forest environment in which the Ghost Lake Property is located, exploration logistical work will require careful planning and execution to mitigate any environmental concerns identified by government agencies, Indigenous groups and/or the public.

Darkstar should commit to Indigenous consultation to ensure that Aboriginal groups are sufficiently consulted, and, where appropriate, accommodated. To the extent possible, the parties should work together with the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador toward a coordinated approach for Indigenous consultation.

4.4 Labrador Inuit Lands

The CMB overlaps significantly with the traditional homeland of the Labrador Inuit. The Nunatsiavut Government has joint regulatory authority over non-renewal resources under the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement with the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Four classes of land use are applicable to mineral exploration and development.

• LISA (Labrador Inuit Settlement Area): Mineral lands regulated by the province of NL. Exploration permits applications will be sent to the Nunatsiavut Government ("NG") for notification purposes only.

• LIL (Labrador Inuit Lands): Exploration permits issued by the NG and subject to the Standards for Exploration in Labrador Inuit Lands. Environmental bonds, archeological clearance and community consultation generally required for any exploration work. Provincial regulations also apply.

• EML (Exempt Mineral Lands): Land parcel encompassing coastal areas and towns. No staking or mineral exploration permitted.

• SML (Specified Material Lands): Inuit have the exclusive right to ownership of quarry materials and a 25 percent ownership interest in subsurface resources in this area.

A small portion of Tenure 037656M also overlaps with LIL in the southeast corner.

4.5 Innu Settlement Area

To the south and west of the CMB are the traditional lands of the Innu Nation. As of 2008, negotiations towards an Agreement-in-Principle are ongoing between the Innu Nation and the provincial and federal governments. As part of its land claim talks, the Innu Nation also began negotiating self-government arrangements with the provincial and federal governments in 2006. A draft Land Claim Agreement-in-

Principle document currently exists (https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1331657507 074/153977870 7675). Negotiations between the Innu Nation and provincial and federal governments are on-going.

There are no other known environmental liabilities or significant factors that may affect the access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

The Ghost Lake Property area is located 50 km southwest of the town of Postville and 130 km north of Happy-Valley Goose Bay, NL. The property is centered at 675100m E 6041200m N UTM WGS84, Zone 20 within NTS map sheets and 13K07, 13K08, 13K09, 13K10.

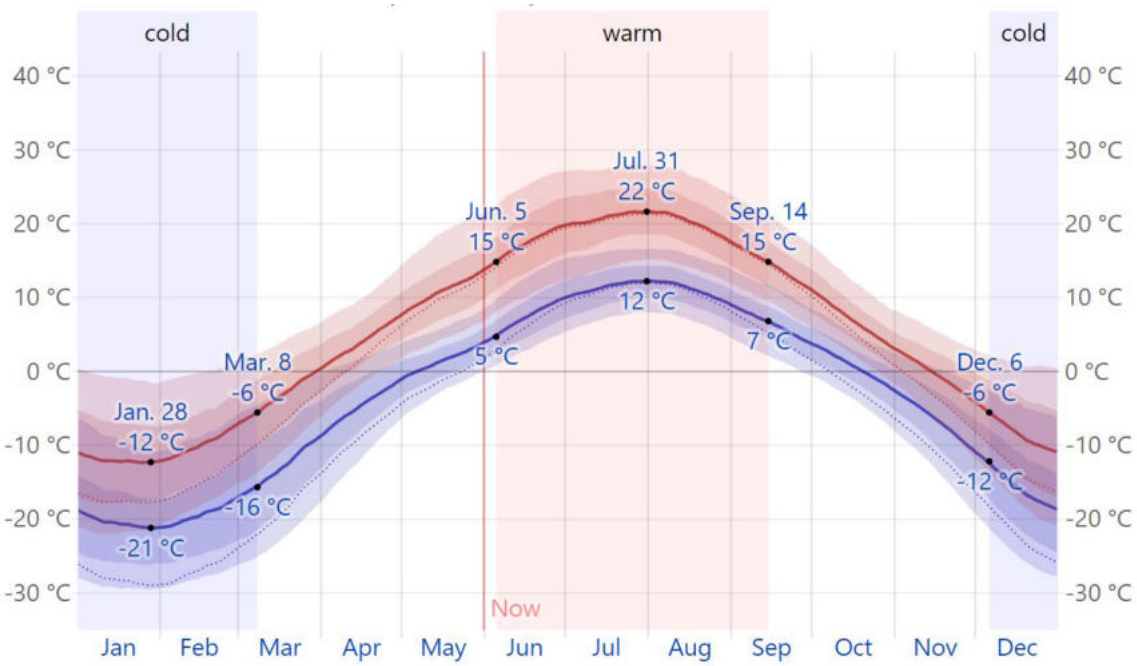
HVGB is a regional aviation hub, generally serviced by regular passenger flights from Halifax, NS, Gander, NL, and St. John's, NL. Local regional flights connect to the coastal communities (Rigolet, Makkovik, Postville, Natuashish, Hopedale and Nain).

There is no road access to the Ghost Lake Property. All exploration actives require helicopter and float plane support. Float plane support is available from the Otter Creek float plane base in HVGB. Float plane is the primary means of supply and fuel positioning for exploration activities in the CMB. Ski plane service may be available during the winter. Helicopter support is available from HVGB. Helicopter fuel is available in the coastal communities. Exploration activities in-land however generally require cached fuel, delivered via helicopter or float plane. Regular ferry service for transporting passengers, vehicles and supplies from HVGB to the coastal communities is available.

5.2 Climate

Central Labrador is characterized by a sub-Arctic climate with long winters and short summers. The inland weather station at HVGB (https://www.weather-atlas.com/en/canada/happy-valley-goose-bay-climate) records average temperatures of 12˚ to 22˚ C in July (warmest month of summer) to -12˚ to -21˚ in January (coldest month of winter). Monthly precipitation ranges from 1.5mm in January to 121.3 mm in July. Snowfall in the winter ranges from 483 mm (April) to 786 mm (January). Freeze-up typically begins in late October and lasts until early to mid June. Multiple days of low fog are common during spring, summer and fall (Figure 5-1).

The operating season for summer field work generally ranges from mid-June to mid-October. Drilling can also be conducted in the winter months, generally January to early March.



The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High	-12 °C	-10 °C	-3 °C	4 °C	11 °C	17 °C	21 °C	20 °C	14 °C	7 °C	-0 °C	-8 °C
Temp.	-17 °C	-15 °C	-9 °C	-1 °C	6 °C	12 °C	16 °C	16 °C	10 °C	4 °C	-3 °C	-12 °C
Low	-20 °C	-19 °C	-13 °C	-5 °C	1 °C	7 °C	11 °C	11 °C	6 °C	1 °C	-6 °C	-15 °C

Figure 5-1: Average High and Low Temperature in Happy Valley-Goose Bay

5.3 Local Resources & Infrastructure

Local infrastructure is limited to facilities in the coastal communities of Postville and Makkovik, which include commercial airline service from HVGB and commercial ferry service from Lewisporte, Newfoundland, and HVGB. Local workforce is limited due to the overall small population of Labrador (~27,000; https://www.gov.nl.ca/fin/economics/pop-propertyions/) but some skilled workers may be available due to the long running mining operations at Voisey's Bay and Labrador City. Water is plentiful and readily accessible due to the climate and the extensive interconnected network of lakes and watercourses.

5.4 Physiography

The Ghost Lake Property area is characterized by typical northern glacial physiography and boreal forest. Elevation ranges from 250 to 450 m within the property area. Steep-sided rocky ridges and drainages are glacially sculpted and oriented NE–SW. Topographic lows are commonly boggy and/or densely vegetated. Typical forest cover comprises black spruce, willows, and alder. It is also worth noting that considerable tracts of land in the southern and central portions of the property have been burned by

historical forest fires and only small shrubs and short trees have regrown. This has made the outcrops and boulders highly visible.

There is abundant source of water on the property. Power is likely to be generated from diesel generators in the future. The property is an early stage exploration property so it may not be reasonable for the author to comment on the availability of potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and processing plant sites. However, there is ample topographic locations where these may be potentially feasible.

6 History

6.1 CMB History

Exploration for uranium and base metals in the CMB of Labrador first began in 1955 by British Newfoundland Exploration Limited ("Brinex"). The first significant uranium showing was found by Walter Kitts in 1956 and was followed by a program of diamond drilling and underground development in 1957. Work was suspended the following year, and no further work was performed on this showing until 1966.

In 1959, Lundberg Explorations Limited ("Lundberg") carried out an airborne geophysical survey in the Ugjoktok Bay area for Brinex. The objective of this survey was to explore for base metal deposits. Numerous electromagnetic ("EM") and coincident magnetic anomalies were detected (Wilson, 1959). In general, these were grouped as follows:

- Conductors associated with altered peridotite sills.
- Conductors located in areas underlain by greenstone terrains.
- Conductors located in areas underlain by granitic rocks, or granite-gneiss within greenstone terrains.
- Conductors interpreted to be expressions of graphitic horizons, or pyritic schists within the greenstone rocks.
- Conductors associated with lakes and ponds.
- None of the conductors were thought to represent large sulphide bodies.

In 1963 and 1964, Brinex carried out reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical (lake sediment and soil sampling) surveys in the area of its Ugjoktok Concession. Brinex detected a number of base metal (Ni, Cu, and Mo) anomalies, but no significant follow-up work was reported (Bondar, 1963, Lee and Moghal, 1964, Earthrowl, 1964).

In 1966, Brinex and Metallgesellschaft A.G. (a German energy company) formed a joint venture to explore part of the lease containing the Kitts uranium deposit. Metallgesellschaft A.G subsequently transferred its interest to its wholly owned subsidiary, Urangesellschaft Canada Limited. This partnership resulted in the discovery of a number of uranium showings, including the Michelin deposit in 1968, as well as the Gear, Inda, and Nash showings during 1968 and 1969. All of these showings were discovered by ground radiation surveys, which focused on anomalies detected by airborne radiometric surveys.

During the 1970s, Brinex carried out further reconnaissance work in the CMB, as well as detailed exploration of the Michelin deposit. This work included a combined helicopter-borne EM, magnetic, and radiometric survey. The objective of this survey was to detect EM conductors that could be expressions of copper mineralization. A number of conductors were detected, which were interpreted to represent graphitic slates. Radiometric anomalies were also detected to the south and east of Moran Lake, where some uranium showings were known to occur. Sander (1971) concluded that one of these anomalies

"appears to represent a uranium deposit" (Moran Lake). Strong radiometric anomalies were detected within the Letitia Lake Group and were generally interpreted as being due to thorium. Sander (1971) considered the "uranium channel radioactive anomalies in the extreme east and west parts of the surveyed area, and the thorium anomalies in the Letitia Lake Formation as the best prospects located during the survey". In early 1971, Sander carried out further airborne combined EM, magnetic and radiometric surveys in the Kaipokok Bay-Seal Lake area for Brinex. The purpose of this survey was to map the surface distribution of radioactive materials within the area, and to distinguish between potassium, uranium, and thorium sources. At least 29 EM conductors and 25 radiometric anomalies were detected (Goddard and Klein, 1971).

In 1977, Brinex and Canadian Nickel Exploration Company (Canico) carried out reconnaissance geological mapping, and anomaly follow-up on the joint venture lands, which included the Seal Lake and Moran Lake areas. A number of radioactive showings were discovered in the Boundary Lake and Madsen Lake areas. These included radioactive boulders, which returned values ranging from 0.01% U3O8 to 0.095% U_3O_8 (Phipps, 1978). The Brinex-Canico joint venture also discovered bedrock uranium occurrences, and carried out prospecting, ground geophysical (EM and magnetometer) surveys, and limited diamond drill testing at Boiteau Lake and in the Green Pond / Embee Pond area (Perry, 1980).

In 1993, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) carried out a detailed helicopter supported lake sediment and lake water geochemical survey.

Limited exploration for uranium was documented in the Central Mineral Belt since the Brinex era, until Altius Minerals Ltd. staked several of the known deposits (including the Michelin) in 2004. As a result of the uranium price increase and an escalated interest in the economic mineral potential of the area.

In 2008, the Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey caried out a high-density lake sediment and water survey that partially overlapped with the Ghost Lake claims on NTS map sheet 13K/09. Several samples displayed elevated levels of uranium. (McConnell and Ricketts, 2008)

6.2 Ghost Lake History

The following summaries describe sequentially work taken from ARIS reports completed by companies or individuals in areas now covered by the Ghost Lake Property; or work taken from public agency geoscience reports completed over areas that include and surround the Ghost Lake Property claims.

Table 6-1: Historic Assessment Reports

GeoFile Number	Year	Author	Company	Work Done
013K_0287	2005	Willett, B., Nichols., R., Setterfield, T.	Santoy Resources Ltd.	helicopter borne magnetic-spectrometer survey by Fugro Airborne Surveys
013K_0299	2006	Willett, B., Nichols., R., Tykajlo, R.	Santoy Resources Ltd.	Prospecting and lake sediment sampling
LAB/1440	2006	Fraser, R.D. and Thomas, A.	Bayswater Uranium Corp.	Airborne Surveys, Rock Geochemistry and Geology

LAB/1550	2007	Fraser, R.D., Thomas, A., Dupre, D., Galbraith, C.	Bayswater Uranium Corp.	Diamond Drilling, Airborne Surveys, Grid Establishment, Ground Geophysics, Soil/Rock Geochemistry, Radon Flux Surveys, and Geology
013K_0319	2007	Gilman, T.	Mega Uranium Ltd.	Lake sediment, lake water, water geochemistry sampling and prospecting
LAB/1490	2009	Fraser, R.D., Thomas, A., Galbraith, C.	Bayswater Uranium Corp.	Diamond Drilling, Grid Establishment, Ground Geophysics, Soil/Rock Geochemistry Radon Flux Surveys, Prospecting and Geology
013K_0340	2009	Gilman, T.	Mega Uranium Ltd.	One soil sample

6.2.1 Santoy Resources & Mega Uranium

In 2005 Santoy Resources Ltd. staked and acquired tenures, which they named the Gravelly River property, in what is now the southwest portion of the claim block around Chaulk's Lake. They completed a detailed helicopter-borne magnetic-spectrometer survey by Fugro Airborne Surveys. A total of 1020.5 line-km was surveyed at 100 m flight line and 1000m tie line intervals.

Fieldwork on the Gravelly River Property, in 2006, followed up on radiometric anomalies from the 2005 survey as well as a lake sediment survey. Prospecting did not uncover any uranium mineralization, and all radiometric anomalies were determined to be caused by various granitoid rocks. A lake sediment survey was completed which returned 5 anomalous samples from 68 taken.

In 2007, Mega Uranium Ltd. acquired the Gravelly River property from Santoy Resources and staked additional claims. Fieldwork in 2007 included lake water, lake sediment, lake geochemistry surveys and prospecting.
The fieldwork identified a northeast-southwest trending corridor of elevated uranium in lake sediments spatially associated a regional northeast trending fault (Figure 6-2).

The 2009 exploration program consisted of the collection of one soil sample taken near Mega's Chaulk Lake exploration camp. The sample was taken as a follow up on anomalous lake sediment values in the vicinity of Chaulk's Lake camp that were interpreted from the 2007 surface water geochemistry survey. No significant results (i.e. U anomalies) were found from the soil sample.

6.2.2 Bayswater Uranium Corporation

Bayswater Uranium Corporation ("Bayswater") staked a large concession in the CMB in 2006 and carried out three seasons of intensive fieldwork. Their fieldwork covered the northeast portion of the current claim block.

In 2006, Bayswater completed an airborne survey which delineated two distinct radiometric targets around Ghost Lake, Anomalies A and B. Anomaly A, located immediately east of the current claim boundary, on the north side of Ghost Lake is defined by a 2.0 kilometer long by 500 meter wide radiometric and magnetic high. Ghost Lake anomaly B occurs at the west end of the lake, within the claim boundaries and is characterized by a distribution of high radiometric values. It is approximately 7.0

kilometers long 3.0 kilometres wide. Anomaly B lies within an area with a generally low, but complex magnetic signature (Figure 6-1). Magnetic features present are interpreted to represent both underlying bedrock structural trends, and a major thrust fault. Both anomalies are located in areas that are predominantly covered in boulders and limited field work did not uncover anything to explain the anomalous radiometric readings (Fraser and Thomas, 2007).

In 2007 Bayswater completed a Radon Gas survey. Sample grids were emplaced over both Anomaly A and B. Survey results from Anomaly A indicated that a possibly contiguous area of extremely to moderately anomalous radon flux borders the north side of Ghost Lake. Survey results from Anomaly B indicated several NE-SW anomalous trends of moderate to high radon flux (Fraser et al., 2008).

Bayswater briefly revisited the Ghost Lake region in 2008 and carried out short traverses that were unsuccessful in determining the cause of the radon, or radiometric anomalies. (Fraser et al., 2009).

6.2.3 Cronin Exploration Inc.

The mineral tenures comprising the Ghost Lake Property were acquired through staking on March 16th by Cronin Exploration Inc. Dark Star entered into an Option Agreement dated November 12, 2024 with Cronin. Dark Star may earn up to 100% ownership by making an aggregate of $325,000 in cash payments to Cronin and incurring an aggregate of $2,900,000 in Expenditures on the Property.

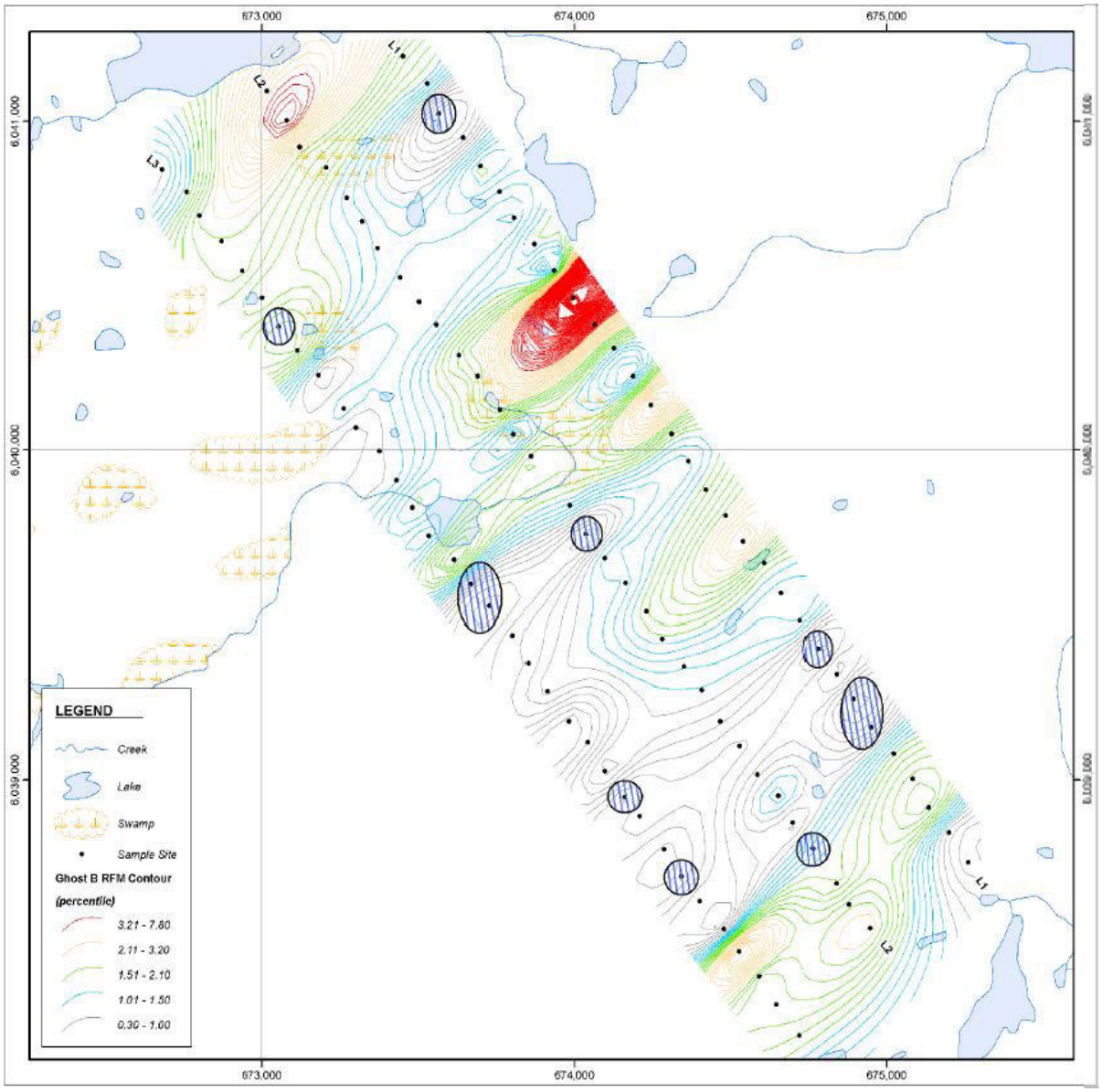


Figure 6-1 Ghost Lake Anomaly B Grid 2007

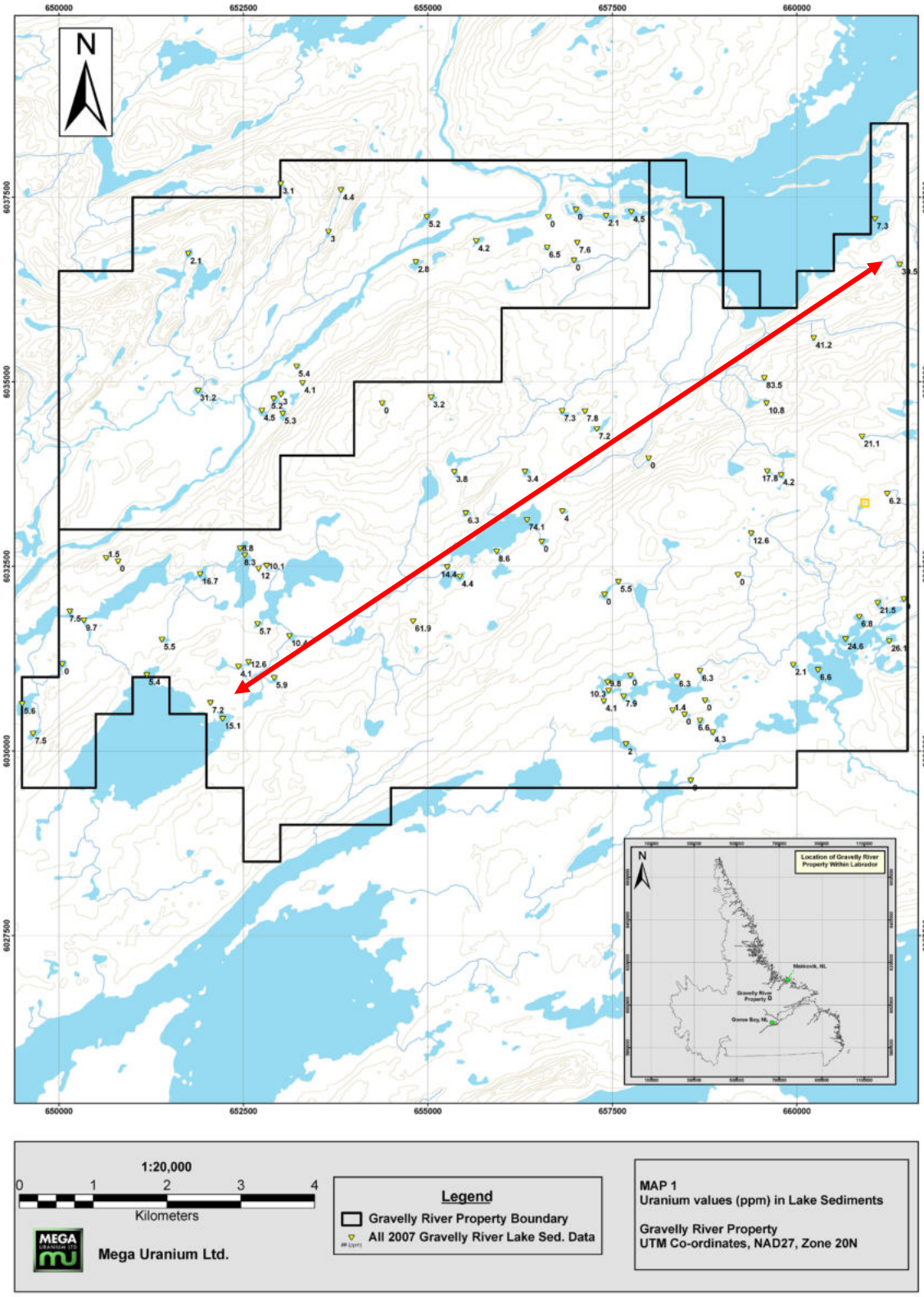


Figure 6-2 2007 Lake Sediment Survey. Red arrow illustrating NE-SW trend of anomalous samples

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Ghost Lake Property is located within the Central Mineral Belt (CMB), which is a NE-trending, 260 x 75 km belt of Proterozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks with associated granites. The CMB straddles the Churchill, Nain, Grenville and Makkovik provinces in central Labrador and developed on an Archean craton consisting of gneisses and granitoid intrusions, mafic to felsic metavolcanics and minor mafic to ultramafic intrusions. The CMB consists of five main volcano-sedimentary groups, variably separated by faults, unconformities, granites of various ages, or Archean rocks (Ryan, 1984). These are the Aillik, Moran Lake, Bruce River, Letitia Lake and Seal Lake Groups.

The Paleoproterozoic aged Aillik Group occurs in the northeastern portion of the CMB. The Aillik Group consists of sedimentary rocks interlayered with dacite to rhyolite flows, overlain by pillowed to possibly subaerial basalt flows, overlain in turn by subaerial rhyolites and volcaniclastic sandstone, dominantly of pyroclastic origin (Gower and Ryan, 1987).

The Moran Lake Group occurs in the central part of the CMB (Figure 3), where it is interpreted as the lateral equivalent of the Aillik Group (Ryan, 1984). It has been divided into the Warren Creek and Joe Pond Formations. The sedimentary Warren Creek Formation is dominated by argillites, with lesser arenites, silicate facies iron formation and dolostones. The overlying Joe Pond Formation is a pillowed basalt sequence up to 2 km thick (Ryan, 1984).

The Bruce River Group unconformably overlies the Moran Lake Group and earlier granites. The group contains the Heggart Lake, Brown Lake and Sylvia Lake Formations. The Heggart Lake Formation consists of conglomerates, sandstones (some hematite-bearing and red), and minor mafic and felsic lava flows, and defines a local graben (Ryan, 1984). The Brown Lake Formation contains a basal conglomerate distinguished by its bright red weathering colour and abundant red sandstone clasts. This is overlain by a >1 km thick volcaniclastic sandstone. The Sylvia Lake Formation is approximately 8 km thick and consists of two megacycles of mafic to felsic volcanics, both dominated by the felsic component (Ryan et al., 1987).

The Seal Lake Group crops out extensively in the western portion of the CMB and may be up to 14 km thick (Ryan, 1984). The group contains interlayered quartzite, arkose, shales and oxidized, amygdaloidal basalts, all intruded by diabase to gabbro sills. The Seal Lake Group is interpreted to have been deposited in a rift basin under variable terrestrial to shallow marine conditions. A sill within the group has been dated at 1250 Ma (Wilton, 1996).

The Trans Labrador Batholith is an ENE-trending, 400 km long by 75 km wide belt of incompletely examined plutonic rocks which straddles the Grenville Front and forms the southern border of the CMB (Ryan, 1984; Hoffman, 1988; Kerr, 1989). Parts of the batholith have intruded after extrusion of the Moran Lake Group and prior to extrusion of the Bruce River Group. The batholith contains, among other phases, gray quartz monzonite, pink to red, medium- to coarse-grained, potassic leucogranite, megacrystic (potassium and plagioclase feldspar) granite, locally with rapakivi textures, hornblende granodiorite and differentiated diorite (Ryan, 1984). Much of the batholith is dominated by A-type granitoids (Kerr, 1989).

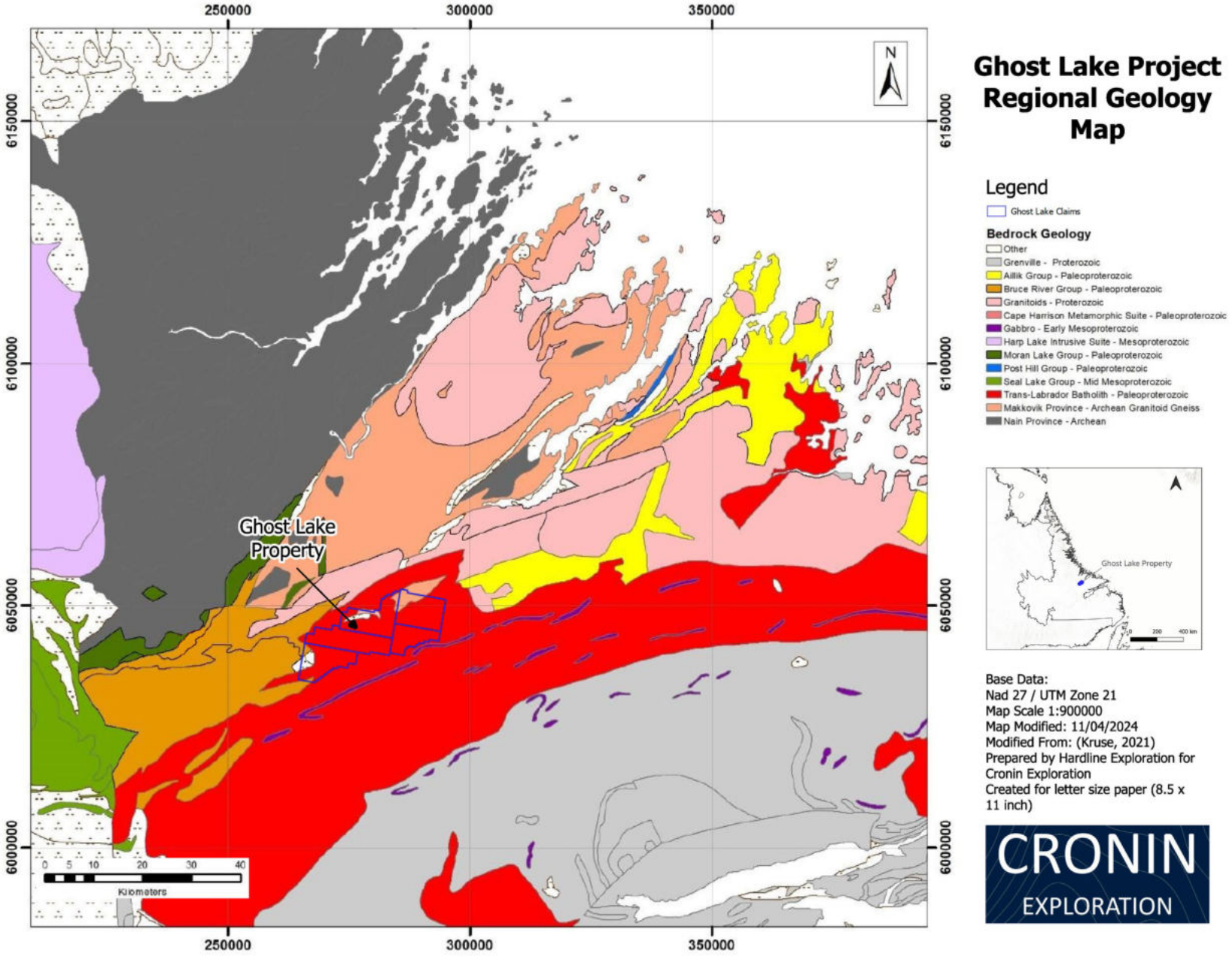


Figure 7-1: Regional geology, Ghost Lake Property

7.2 Mineralization

Previous exploration work in the region indicates that bedrock within the Ghost Lake Property area is concealed by glaciofluvial sediments, swamps, lakes, and boulders. As such, uranium mineralization has not been directly observed in outcrop. However, the following summary discusses uranium mineralization observed within the CMB.

Uranium mineralization within the CMB is interpreted to have formed predominantly in three different mineralizing environments: magmatic, metamorphic–metasomatic and sedimentary environments.

Magmatic-related mineralization is further divided into; syngenetic mineralization occurring as pegmatite- and aplite-hosted occurrences, volcanic-hosted mineralization occurring in relatively unaltered and undeformed volcanic rocks, and magmatic–hydrothermal mineralization with an epigenetic affinity. The latter is associated with alkali metasomatism and the development of iron-rich breccias displaying V, Cu and Ag enrichment and may represent so-called iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) mineralization within the region (Kerr and Sparkes, 2009).

Metamorphic–metasomatic styles of mineralization are primarily hosted within pelitic metasedimentary rocks and felsic metavolcanics and are generally structurally controlled. Within the CMB, this style of mineralization is associated with the high-grade Kitts deposit, as well as the lower grade, larger tonnage, Michelin and Jacques Lake deposits. The Michelin deposit, which is the largest deposit in the region, is associated with the development of strong sodium metasomatism and may be related to ‘metasomatite’ or ‘albite’ style of uranium mineralization (Kerr and Sparkes, 2009).

Sedimentary-hosted mineralization primarily occurs within terrestrial sedimentary rocks; here uranium mineralization is associated with locally reduced zones within an otherwise oxidized sedimentary sequence. This style of mineralization is often associated with Phanerozoic sequence sandstone-hosted mineralization, or with Proterozoic unconformity-style deposit (Kerr and Sparkes, 2009).

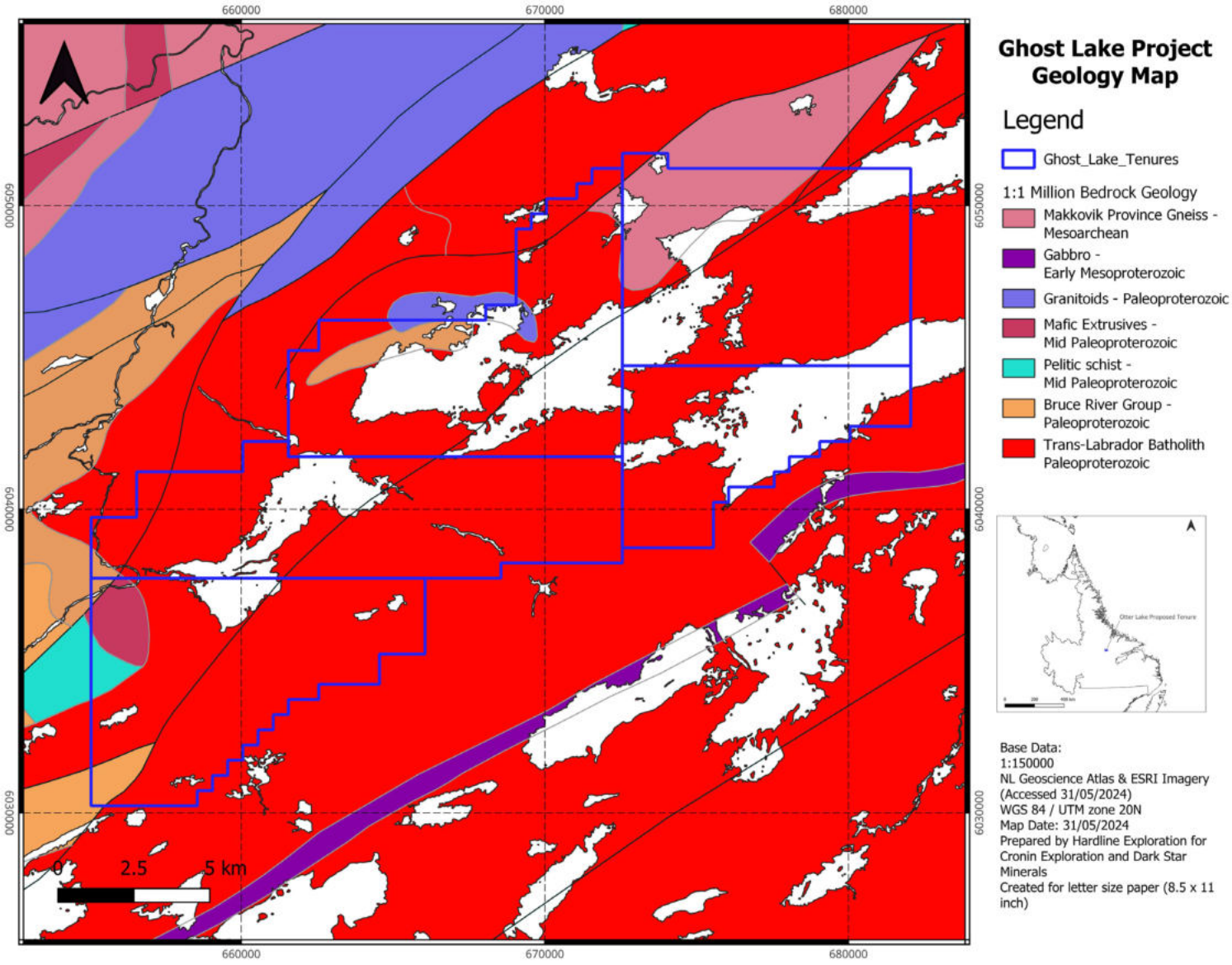


Figure 7-2: Regional geology, Ghost Lake Property

7.3 Mineral Occurrence Data System (MODS)

The Mineral Occurrence Data System (MODS) is the inventory of mineral occurrences in NL. It consists of an MS Access digital database containing information on approximately 6000 mineral occurrences, and a collection of mineral occurrence maps. Zero mineral occurrences were registered on the Ghost Lake Property.

8 Deposit Types

The following discussion is summarized from Sparkes (2017).

The division of the uranium occurrences within the CMB remains broad in order to accommodate the diverse styles, ages and structural environments of uranium mineralization that have been described in the CMB. Sparkes and Kerr (2008) subdivide the uranium occurrences into magmatic, metamorphic–metasomatic and sedimentary formational environments.

8.1 Magmatic-Related Mineralization

Pegmatite-hosted mineralization developed within the Archean basement rocks represent a viable regional exploration target, most notably in areas where mineralized dykes occur within major structural zones. Pegmatite dykes hosting uranium mineralization have yet to be dated directly in the region, but in the eastern CMB, mineralized pegmatite dykes are inferred to be coeval with pegmatite dykes dated at ca., 1870 Ma (Sparkes and Kerr, 2008), and thus potentially represent some of the earliest uranium mineralization identified in the region (Sparkes, 2017).

Felsic volcanic rocks of the Sylvia Lake Formation, as well as those rocks correlated with the Aillik Group in the Benedict Mountains, host several occurrences of volcanic hosted uranium mineralization, which are inferred to be largely derived from the host volcanic succession, and therefore interpreted to be magmatic in origin. This mineralization is inferred to have been remobilized from the surrounding volcanic succession into permeable fault structures as well as along the margins of mafic dykes that intrude these rocks; this mineralization generally lacks any significant alteration aside from minor hematization of the adjacent wall rock (Sparkes, 2017).

8.2 Metamorphic-Metasomatic-Related Mineralization

This style of mineralization encompasses the greatest number of occurrences within the CMB, some of which are known to be of contrasting age, and in all likelihood this group could be further subdivided after more detailed study. The mineralization contained within this group includes cataclastic-breccia-hosted mineralization within the Two-Time Trend, the Kitts deposit and related occurrences along the Post Hill Trend, as well as the Michelin and Jacques Lake deposits. In addition, intrusive-hosted mineralization (e.g. Melody Hill prospect) is also included within this group. Most, if not all, examples contained within this group display an overriding structural control with respect to the development of uranium mineralization. The origin and nature of the mineralizing fluids related to the various mineralizing events are inferred to be at least partially related to metamorphic events, which in some cases can be bracketed based on existing U–Pb geochronology (Sparkes, 2017).

High-grade uranium mineralization at the Kitts deposit represents some of the oldest mineralization in the region having a minimum age of ca. 1880 Ma (Sparkes et al., 2010). This style of mineralization is

inferred to be developed within a structural corridor which, on a regional scale, defines the boundary between the Post Hill Group and the structurally overlying Aillik Group. Given the U–Pb age constraints and overriding structural control on the mineralization, its formation is inferred to be linked with the D1 deformational event, locally dated at ca. 1896 Ma, identified by Ketchum et al., (1997). The mineralization within the Post Hill Group developed along this structural zone commonly displays isoclinal folding as indicated by autoradiographs, thus indicating the presence of post-mineral deformation. However, to what degree this deformation has remobilized the uranium mineralization within the structural corridor has yet to be determined (Sparkes, 2017).

Mineralization developed along the Post Hill Trend contrasts with that developed in the Michelin–Jacques Lake area, with the former lacking significant alteration associated with the development of uranium mineralization. In addition, mineralization developed within the Post Hill Group locally displays enrichment of Cu, Zn, Ag, and V along with anomalous Au and locally Mo, which further distinguishes it from mineralization observed within the area of the Michelin and Jacques Lake deposits. This metal enrichment is inferred to be linked to the rocks hosting the mineralization along the Post Hill Trend, as is locally observed within mineralization developed in the Warren Creek Formation of the Moran Lake Group (Sparkes, 2017).

Within the Aillik Group, the development of albite-type mineralization represents one of the most economically significant styles of mineralization within the CMB. This style of metamorphic–metasomatic mineralization is currently bracketed between ca. 1860 and 1800 Ma, based on existing geochronological data, which broadly overlaps the ca. 1900–1700 Ma Makkovikian Orogeny (Hinchey and LaFlamme, 2009 and references therein). However, as seen within the Michelin deposit, subsequent remobilization of the uranium mineralization is evident based on U–Pb data from titanite, which highlight the presence of Grenvillian-related events overprinting the mineralization. This ca. 1000 Ma event is likely related to the extensional collapse of the Grenvillian Orogeny (Rivers et al., 2002). The full effect of this deformational event, on the overall development of the deposit, is not yet fully understood and requires further study. However, mineralizing events of a similar age have been identified elsewhere in Labrador, and in adjacent Québec (Crocker, 2014; Clark, et al., 2005), suggesting this period has some regional significance with respect to the development of mineralization in the region (Sparkes, 2017).

8.3 Sediment-Hosted Mineralization

This style of mineralization is primarily confined to units of the Bruce River Group, but minor occurrences are also locally developed within sedimentary rocks of the Moran Lake Group. The main occurrence within the Moran Lake Group is the Area 51 prospect. Here, a dolostone unit, immediately overlying Archean basement rocks, is host to anomalous radioactivity near its upper contact with overlying black shale. This mineralization is inferred to be associated with the circulation of uraniferous fluids within the sedimentary sequence; however, the timing of the mineralization remains unknown (Sparkes, 2017).

Sediment-hosted mineralization within the Bruce River Group is much more significant with the most significant example being Moran Lake Lower C-Zone. This style of mineralization is primarily restricted to the ca. 1850 Ma Heggart Lake Formation (Sparkes et al., 2016), and displays many characteristics of typical sandstone-hosted uranium mineralization; the most notable of which is its development in association with reduced zones in an otherwise oxidized, sedimentary sequence. No true examples of unconformity-

style mineralization have yet been identified in the region, and most sediment-hosted occurrences display a spatial association with regional fault structures (Sparkes, 2017).

9 Exploration

Neither Dark Star nor Cronin have completed any work on the Property. See Section 6 for details on historic exploration.

10 Drilling

Neither Dark Star nor Cronin have completed any drilling on the property. See Section 6 for details on historic exploration.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The Company has not completed any exploration or sampling on the Property.

The author has reviewed sample preparation, analysis and security from all the previous work programs, and summarized below. It is the author's opinion that the adequacy of the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures from all historic work programs adequately addresses best practices and the results are accurate and reliable data.

11.1 2005-2006 Santoy Resources Ltd.

A helicopter supported lake bottom sampling survey was completed during the 2006 field season. The survey was designed to detect potential bedrock uranium mineralized structures through the thick boulder till cover. Sampling was completed by a two man team consisting of a sampler and navigator. The samples were collected using a hollow steel sampling torpedo that was typically lowered from the float of the helicopter. The torpedo was recovered, and the sample was then placed and sealed in a plastic sample bag. The navigator was responsible for locating the pre-selected lakes and recording sample data. A total of 68 lake bottom samples were collected and submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, an independent ISO certified facility, where they were analyzed for uranium plus a suite of 45 elements and loss on ignition (LOI). Analytical results, sample locations and assay certificates are found in the appendix of the report (Geological Survey No. 013K_0299)

11.2 2006-2009 Bayswater Uranium Corp.

Rock Sampling:

All personnel carried either Exploranium GR110 hand held scintillometers, or an Exploranium GR135 hand held spectrometer (one of which was available for use as required). Both bedrock and boulders were sampled in the usual manner by hammer or maul, fist sized or larger rocks being the norm. Grid and channel samples were collected utilizing two Stihl diamond bladed rock saws. Samples were labeled, dried whenever possible, emplaced in plastic bags, and kept under lock and key while awaiting bimonthly shipment to Activation Laboratories Ltd in Ancaster, Ontario, an independent ISO certified facility, for assay. A number of samples were analysed for uranium by different techniques, and as a result have several different values listed. Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) worked was performed by Bayswater to ensure data quality. A suite of commercial uranium rock standards was submitted by Bayswater at pre-determined intervals for in-house quality control. Activation Laboratories ensured reproducibility of results by the addition of internal blanks and duplicates. Results of the QA/QC work

indicate all assays were within the permitted range of error. The following summarizes sample preparation and assay techniques performed by Activation Labs:

The rock sample submitted is dried at 60 degrees C, and then crushed using a TM Engineering Terminator crusher to at least 85% -10 mesh. The sample is then riffle-split, and an aliquot of at least 100 grams is pulverized in a mild steel ring mill to at least 95% -150 mesh (Code RX2-Crush and mill). Finally, it is analysed utilizing one or more of the following techniques:

(1) Uranium by Delayed Neutron Counting-DNC (Code 5D-U DNC)

A 1 gram sample is doubly encapsulated in a polyethylene vial. Samples are sealed and are irradiated serially in a computer controlled vial transfer system. The sample is sent automatically to a delayed neutron counter, and delayed neutrons are thermalized and counted by an array of BF3 detectors. Count rates are compared to a standard calibration made from certified reference materials. The range of analysis for this method is 0.1 ppm to 1% U.

(2) Assay by XRF (Code 8-U)

A 0.5 gram sample is subjected to loss on ignition at 1050 degrees C. The sample is then mixed with a combination of lithium metaborate/tetraborate and fused in platinum crucibles using a Claisse automatic fluxer. The molten liquid is poured in platinum dishes and allowed to cool. The fused glass disks are placed into a Panalytical PW-2400 wavelength dispersive XRF unit using an autosampler. Data is reduced using Philips Super Q software and compared to a standard calibration developed from multiple certified international reference materials. Range of the method is 0.005 to 10%.

(3) Assay by ICP/MS (Ultratrace 4:Total Digestion)

A 0.25 g aliquot of sample is digested in a programmed manner in 10 ml HClO4-HNO3-HCl-HF at 200°C to fuming and is diluted to 10 ml with dilute aqua regia. This leach is partial for magnetite, chromite, barite, spinels, zircon and massive sulphides and uranium minerals. The solutions are further diluted to a final dilution of 4000, mixed with internal standards, and read on a Perkin Elmer-Sciex Elan 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS. A list of elements and detection limits can be found at www.actlabs.com.

11.3 2006-2009 Mega Uranium Ltd.

Lake Sediment Survey:
The samples were collected using a hollow steel sampling torpedo that was typically lowered from the float of the helicopter. The torpedo was recovered, the sample was then placed and sealed in a plastic sample bag. The navigator was responsible for locating the pre-selected lakes and recording sample data. A total of 68 lake bottom samples were collected during the 2006 survey and submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, an independent ISO certified facility where they were analyzed for uranium as well as a suite of 45 elements and loss on ignition (LOI).

Lake Water Survey
A helicopter supported high-density lake water survey was completed during the 2007 field season. This survey was completed in conjunction with a lake sediment survey. Lake water samples were collected prior to obtaining the sediment sample at each lake site. Water samples were collected at a depth of 0.5 m below the water surface, in 250 ml translucent high density polypropylene (HDPE) bottles. In the evening following the sample collection the pH and conductivity were measured using a Hanna HI 991300

field pH/conductivity meter. A separate portion (60 ml) was filtered through a 0.45 micron cellulose acetate membrane using a syringe filter and acidification with ultrapure nitric acid to 0.6%. A total of 89 water samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories for analysis. Activation Laboratories carried out 63 element analysis by direct aspiration ICP-MS.

Soil Survey

The soil/till sample was submitted to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario, an independent ISO certified facility for preparation and analysis. Activation Laboratories carried out the Au +48 analytical package (1H); a combination of instrumental neutron activation analysis and inductively coupled plasma-ED (ICP-ED) to determine Au and 48 other elements.

12 Data Verification

The author has reviewed the sampling methods and analytical reports within historic work, summarized in section 11. The author has reviewed quality assurance and quality control samples from surface sampling programs and confirmed results certified reference materials are within acceptable limits. The author is confident that the analytical methods used by independent labs since the 2005 work program are adequate to produce accurate and reliable data.

The author visited the Ghost Lake Property on September 13, 2024, and confirmed access to the property via helicopter, evidence of historic work programs, and assessed the area for a future exploration program. The author confirmed the presence of granitic rocks in numerous outcrops on the Ghost Lake Property.

The author has used GeoFile Online and the Assessment Report Database of Newfoundland and Labrador to verify that no material work has been completed on the property, and the last site visit remains current. Mineral Rights Inquiry Portal keeps a comprehensive record of material changes to all mineral tenures in Labrador and includes changes in ownership, records of work completed, and changes to mineral tenures. The GeoFiles Database is a comprehensive database of work reports that are filed for mineral claims. As of the date of this report no material changes in ownership or mineral tenures, or additional work has been registered on any of the mineral tenures of the Property.

Figure 12-1: Site Visit Photo - outcrop, subcrop and sub-angular boulders on the Ghost Lake Property

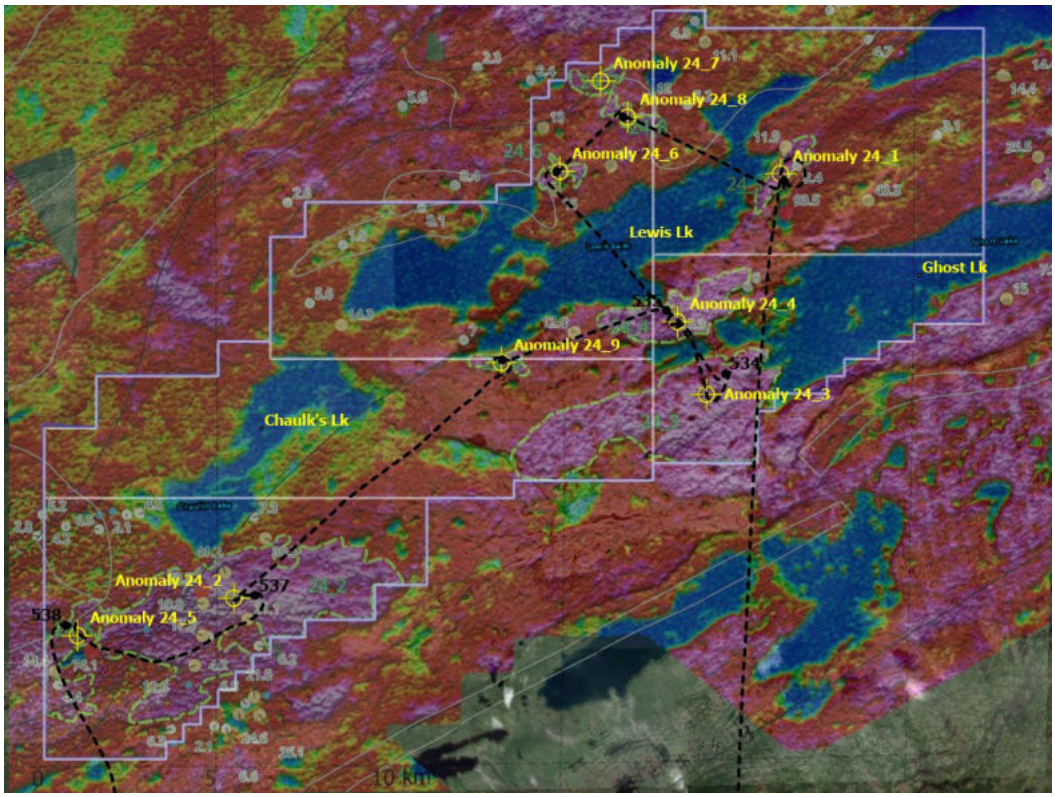


Figure 12-2: Authors site visit tracks (black dotted line). Airborne radiometric anomalies shown (as per Bayswater, 2006).

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable as there has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable as there are no mineral resource estimates on the Property.

23 Adjacent Properties

The Ghost Lake Property area is bound on three sides (N, W, E) by Atha Energy Corp. and remains open along the southern margin (Figure 7-1).

Atha Energy Corp. controls 360,094 acres of staked claims in the CMB, deemed the CMB property with a land package that spans 125km. The Atha CMB property is home to several uranium mineralization zones and historical indicated and inferred resources. Uranium mineralization occurs across several NE-SW trends, including the Moran Trend, Anna Lake Trend and the Mustang Lake Property.

The Anna Lake deposit located 14km North of the Ghost Lake Property, was discovered and delineated by Bayswater Uranium Corp., between 2006–2008. Uranium mineralization at the Anna Lake deposit is hosted by a sulfidic, biotite-garnet schist along a possible structural contact with footwall quartz sericite schist and hematized granite. The mineralization has been delineated to a strike length of up to 1,300 m long by 500 m wide. Sulfide content within the mineralized zone averages 1%– 5% and occurs as pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite (Fraser & Giroux, 2009).

The Moran Lake C-Zone , located approximately 24km west of the Ghost Lake Property, is hosted in Aphebian mafic volcanic rocks of the Joe Pond Formation, which are unconformably overlain by Helikian sedimentary rocks of the Heggart Lake Formation. The Joe Pond Formation is in thrust contact with the structurally underlying Heggart Lake Formation, where the hanging wall is referred to as the Upper C-Zone and the footwall is referred to as the Lower C-Zone (Kruse, 2021).

Farther East along the CMB, the Michelin deposit (located 17km east of the Ghost Lake Property) is the largest uranium deposit in the CMB and is currently controlled by Paladin Energy Ltd. (“Paladin’”) through its wholly owned subsidiary, Aurora Energy Ltd. Uranium ± copper mineralization at the Michelin deposit is associated with shearing and broad zones of Na-Ca (albite-actinolite-calcite-clinopyroxene-epidote-rich) alteration (Smith et.al, 2004; MODS 2021).

Mineralization on the neighbouring properties is not indicative of potential mineralization on the Ghost Lake Property. The author has been unable to verify the information noted above with respect to the adjacent property of Atha Energy Corp. and Bayswater and Aurora Energy Ltd.

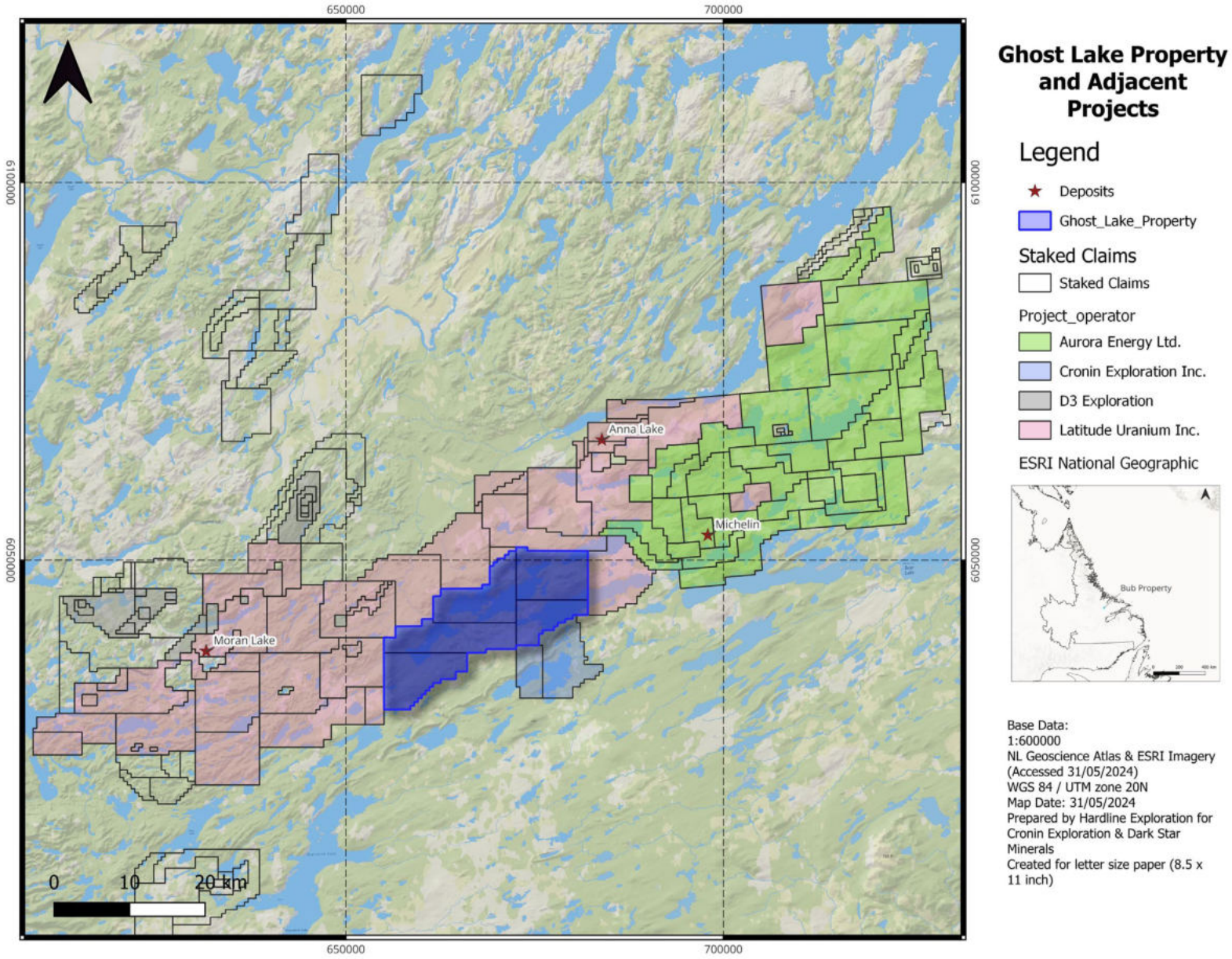


Figure 23-1: Ghost Lake Project Adjacent Properties

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information has been provided in the preceding text.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The CMB of Labrador represents a significant and emerging uranium district in Canada. Excellent potential exists for the discovery of new deposits within the belt and, in particular, within the Ghost Lake Property Area. The claims comprising the Ghost Lake Property are strategically located along structural trends with known deposits including the Michelin Property, Mustang Lake and Jacques Lake. Regional compilations of airborne radiometric surveys, magnetic surveys and lake sediment geochemical surveys display zones of high uranium mineralization potential across the property area. Historic aerial and ground-based radiometric surveys also indicate high uranium prospectivity within the Ghost Lake Property. However, the area remains underexplored with respect to the rest of the CMB.

Several targets on the Ghost Lake property have been delineated from a radiometric uranium regional airborne survey (Figure 25-1). Radiometric uranium highs over 0.5km^2 have been identified and numbered totalling ~47km^2. Anomaly 24_1, located off of Lewis Lake, is approximately 1.2km^2 and also neighbours an anomalous uranium lake sediment sample. Anomaly 24_2, on the west side of the Property, covers the largest area (~20km^2) and has undergone minimal historic exploration. Anomaly 24_3 (~15km^2), located along the western margin of Ghost Lake, was visited by Bayswater Uranium between 2006 and 2009 who named part of radiometric high "Anomaly B" (Figure 6-1). Ninety-eight radon gas samples were taken in order to produce a contoured RFM plot that indicated several NE-SW anomalous trends and possibly larger anomalous areas reflecting uriniferous intrusive bodies. The Anomaly B target remains a high priority target. It was of Bayswater Uranium's opinion that these anomalous trends warrant further exploration and definition. The remaining six radiometric anomalies total more than 10km^2 and represent secondary targets that have undergone minimal historic exploration.

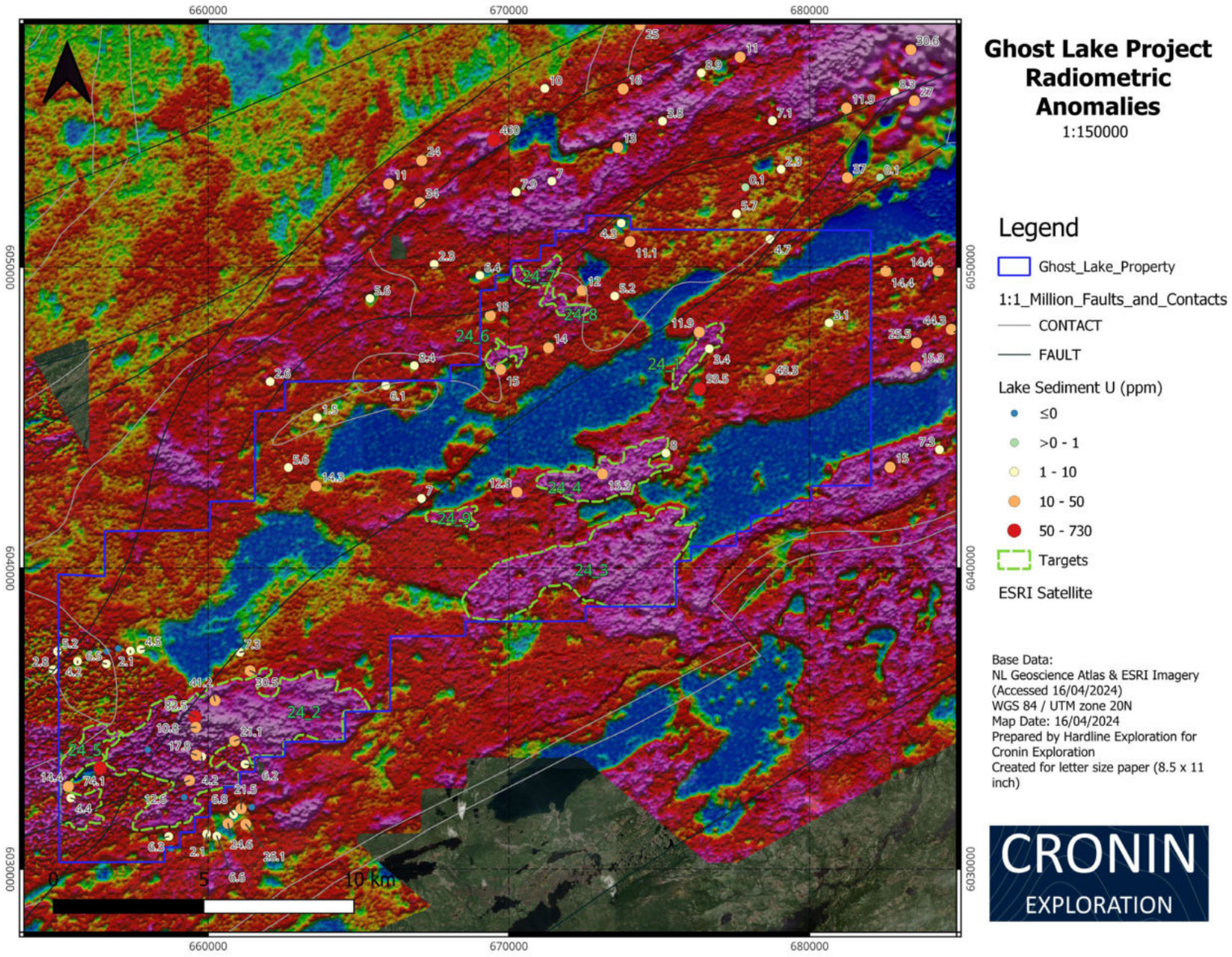


Figure 25-1: Ghost Lake Project Anomalies/ Targets

Uranium in lake sediments, from both regional surveys and fieldwork in the southwestern portion of the claims from 2005 – 2008 outlined a northeast-southwest trending corridor of anomalous samples, coincident with a regional northeast trending fault that tracks along the periphery of radiometric anomalies. This corridor represents a property wide target with potential to host structural related uranium mineralization. Cross cutting structures along this fault may represent areas where hydrothermal fluids have concentrated.

The central part of the property, east and west of Chaulk's Lake, is relatively unexplored. Santoy's and Mega Uranium's field work did not cover north or east of the bottom part of Chaulk's Lake. The region between extends to 14 km east-west and 7.5 north-south and displays multiple prospective zones of elevated radioactivity and northeast trending structures.

A recommended program totalling $155,000 should be undertaken, including a database compilation, and investigation of field targets identified in this report. It is of the author's opinion that the Ghost Lake Property contains a strong potential for new Uranium discoveries.

26 Recommendations

A proposed program totalling $155,000 is detailed below (Table 26-1). The program should include a database compilation of all regional surveys and digitizing historic fieldwork. A four-person field crew will complete follow up fieldwork on the targets identified in this report. Targets will be prospected utilizing handheld scintillators and portable XRF for uranium, base and precious metals. In areas where outcrop is lacking soil, water geochemistry surveys will be undertaken to assess the potential for buried mineralization. Lake sediment sampling in unsampled prospective areas should be undertaken.

Table 26-1: Proposed Exploration Budget

Item	Description	Estimate
Preseason Planning	Database compilation, Logistics, planning	$5,000.00
Post Season reporting	Database update, assessment reports	$6,000.00
Field Personnel	16 Day 4-person program	$37,000.00
Equipment	Truck rentals, XRF, scintillometer, coms	$8,000.00
Analytical	Geochemistry	$23,000.00
Expenses	mob, room and board, fuel, accommodations	$24,000.00
Subcontractors	helicopter	$38,000.00
Taxes and Fees	Applicable taxes and fees	$15,000.00
Total		$155,000.00

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Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Michael (Mike) Muggridge, P. Geo, of 621 Hudson Drive, Labrador City, do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of MGM Geological Consulting, at 621 Hudson Drive, Labrador City, A2V 1M2.
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Professional Engineers and Geoscientist of Newfoundland and Labrador, registration number 04316 and am a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
3. This certificate applies to this report titled "43-101 Technical Report on the Ghost Lake Property, Central Mineral Belt, Newfoundland and Labrador" December 4, 2024.
4. I graduated from Memorial University in 1989 with a B.Sc. (Hons) in Earth Sciences and have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 1989 and have been practising as a professional geoscientist continuously since 2004.
5. I am a Qualified Person with over five years of professional experience as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I have relevant experience through twenty years of professional practise, exploring and managing mineral exploration propertys from grass roots to advanced stage drilling programs throughout Newfoundland and Labrador, with some mineral exploration experience in British Columbia. I have worked as a professional geoscientist on volcanic hosted massive sulfides, magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulfides, ultramafic sill hosted Ni-Cu-PGE systems, sedimentary-hosted iron ore deposits, orogenic gold belts, and various industrial minerals.
6. I visited the Ghost Lake Property site most recently on September 13, 2024, to conduct the site visit described in this report.
7. I am responsible for all items in this technical report.
8. I am independent of Dark Star Minerals, and Cronin Exploration Inc, the vendors of the property, as defined by section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and hold no options or securities of Cronin Exploration Inc.
9. I have read the National Instrument 43-101, and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument; and
10. That at the effective date of the technical report, I have read the document and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed this 4th day of December 2024.

Michael (Mike) Muggridge, P.Geo.

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