TECHNICAL REPORT NI 43-101 0N THE MAGNO PROPERTY BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Prepared For:
GoldHaven Resources Corp. (GoldHaven)
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Vancouver, BC
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Approximate Property Location:
Latitude 59º15'28"N Longitude 129º50'05"W UTM 9 (NAD 83)
Northing 6569085, Easting 452403
Cassiar Area

Effective Date: February 16, 2026

Signed: February 16, 2026

"*James A. Turner*"

James A. Turner P.Geo.

Signature Page ***1***

Certificate of the Author ***53***

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

GoldHaven Resources Corp. (“GoldHaven” or the “Company”) has retained James A. Turner, P.Geo., an independent Qualified Person (“QP”) as defined under National Instrument 43-101 to prepare this Technical Report (the “Report”) on the Magno Property in northern British Columbia, Canada. The Report provides a summary of the current geological understanding of the Magno Property and documents the exploration work completed by GoldHaven during the 2025 field program.

I conducted a personal inspection of the Magno Property on 19, 2025. This Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 for purposes of technical disclosure and potential future financing.

1.2 Property Location and Access

The Magno Property is located approximately 4.5 km south of the former Cassiar townsite in the Liard Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia. The property is accessible by road from Dease Lake, located approximately 132 km to the south, via Highway 37. The approximate central UTM coordinates are 452,403 E, 6,569,085 N (NAD83, Zone 9), corresponding to 59°15'28" N, 129°50'05" W.

1.3 Physiography

The Magno Property lies above treeline and is characterized by moderately sloping alpine terrain ranging from 1,400 m to 1,750 m elevation. Local relief increases significantly toward Lang Creek Valley to the south, where steep cliffs are present. Vegetation consists of alpine grasses and sparse shrubs.

Glaciation has removed most soil development, leaving extensive boulder talus with limited till cover. Outcrop exposure is good at higher elevations.

1.4 Property Description and Ownership Agreement

The Magno Property consists of 51 mineral claims covering a total of 28,768.78 hectares and 6 pending claims at 8204.52 hectares located in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia.

GoldHaven holds a 100% interest, subject to an agreement to acquire the claims from Gerry Diakow in exchange for:

- 3,990,000 common shares at a deemed price of $0.09 per share
- 500,000 warrants exercisable at $0.10 until 16 September 2027
- 500,000 warrants exercisable at $0.10 until 22 August 2027

The current exploration focus is on carbonate replacement–style (CRD) targets, including the Magno and D Zones.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Magno Property is underlain by carbonate units of the Cassiar Terrane, intruded by Cretaceous felsic phases of the Cassiar Batholith. To the east, the terrane is overlain by Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Sylvester Allochthon.

Mineralization on the Magno Property is characteristic of carbonate replacement deposits (CRDs). Lead-zinc-silver sulphide assemblages occur as Mantos, chimneys, and replacement zones within limestone and dolomite of the Rosella Formation.

Several mineralized showings are documented in assessment reports and company files across the property, with the most advanced being the Magno and D Zones.

Historical records indicate that limited extraction took place in 1971 from trenches and underground workings.

Other geological targets include porphyry molybdenum, skarn, and structurally hosted silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

1.6 Exploration Status

GoldHaven completed a first-pass exploration program in 2025 consisting of geological examination and rock sampling across accessible parts of the property. A total of 323 reconnaissance rock samples were collected, including grab, chip, and channel samples. These samples are selective in nature and are not necessarily representative of mineralization on the property.

The Magno Property is located on NTS map sheets 104P/04 and 104P/05, with good outcrop exposure due to alpine conditions.

1.7 Environmental and Permitting

Future advanced exploration programs (such as trenching or drilling) on the Magno Property will require a Mineral and Coal Notice of Work permit administered by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. Activities involving mechanical disturbance or water use will require corresponding approvals and bonding.

No permits were required for geological mapping or sampling completed during the 2025 field program.

1.8 Recommendations

Future exploration on the Magno Property should continue to focus on refining geological understanding of the CRD targets and identifying areas that warrant more detailed work. Initial activities may include:

- A property-scale airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey
- Targeted ground geophysical surveys over the Magno and D Zones
- Follow-up geological work and potential drilling, contingent upon results from surface programs.

A preliminary Phase 1 budget of approximately C$276,210 is estimated for surface work, including geophysics. A subsequent Phase 2 (C$949,333) drilling program may be considered based on results of Phase 1, with total two-phase expenditures estimated approximately $276,210.00+C$949,333.00=1,225,543.00.

These estimates are conceptual in nature and should be refined following completion of initial surface programs. The Magno Property is a property of merit and is an early-stage project.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Qualified Person and Purpose of Report

This Technical Report was prepared at the request of GoldHaven to satisfy the requirements of NI 43-101.

The author, James A. Turner, P.Geo., is independent of GoldHaven, meets the requirements of a Qualified Person under NI 43-101, and is responsible for all scientific and technical information contained in this Report.

This Report is based on:

- I's site visit and observations,
- data collected during the 2025 site visit, and
- a review of available public geological information and assessment reports.
- A brief description of GoldHaven's 2025 exploration Program.

No mineral resources or mineral reserves, as defined by CIM Definition Standards (2014), have been delineated on the Magno Property.

2.2 Site Visit

I conducted a personal inspection of the property on July 19, 2025, examining surface exposures and visiting historic workings where safely accessible. I collected six rock samples from the Magno and D Zones.

Archived drill core from the historic Storie Deposit was reviewed to understand regional geological context; however, no Magno-area drill core was available.

The observations were consistent with the overall geological framework described in publicly available sources: Assessment Reports, Internal Documents, and Corporate Files. All coordinates in this Report use NAD83 UTM Zone 9.

2.3 Terms, Definitions and Units

All units in this Report are expressed in metric unless otherwise noted. Mineral titles in British Columbia are administered through the online Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system, where map-based cells are acquired through electronic staking. Groups of contiguous cells form individual mineral claims. A claim can include up to 100 cells.

Table 1 Terms, Definitions and Units

Abbreviations			
Ag	Silver	QC	Quality Control
Au	gold	QP	Qualified Person
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallugy & Petroleum		
Ca	calcium	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
Cu	copper	W	West
DDH	diamond drill hole	Zn	Zinc
EM	electromagnetic	Units of measure	
FA	fire assay	ppm	parts per million
GPS	global positioning system	cm	Centimetre
HLEM	horizontal loop EM	C$	Canadian dollar
In	Indium	g/t	grams/tonne
IP	induced polarization	Ha	Hectare
IPL	International Plasma Laboratories	Km	Kilometer
ISO	International Standards Organization	km^2	square kilometres
Mo	Molybdenum	Kg	Kilogram
MTO	Mineral Titles Online	M	Metre
N	north	mm	Millimeter
NE	northeast		
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101	nT	Nanotesla
NNE	North-North East	oz/ton	troy ounce per short ton
Pb	lead	%	Percent
Sb	antimony	ppm	Parts per Million
Sn	tin		
QA	quality assurance	T	MetricTonne

The Magno Property comprises 51 mineral claims covering a total of 28,768.78 hectares and 6 pending claims at 8204.52 hectares and total 36,973.30 hectares in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia. Claim details are provided in Table 2 (below)

Table 2: Magno Tenures

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
978581	—	Claim	4/7/2012	10/30/2030	33.09
1073541	MAGNO EAST	Claim	1/1/2020	9/30/2027	463.35
1073547	PIT	Claim	1/1/2020	10/30/2027	82.71
1089796	ONE	Claim	1/21/2022	10/30/2027	16.54
1094499	S14	Claim	3/30/2022	10/30/2027	16.54
1094584	S15	Claim	3/30/2022	10/30/2027	82.69
1094634	UPPER D NORTH	Claim	3/30/2022	10/30/2027	16.54
1097659	NE	Claim	9/18/2022	10/30/2027	215.00
1101033	MIDDLE D EAST	Claim	1/22/2023	10/30/2028	66.17
1108023	Kuhn 1	Claim	10/11/2023	9/30/2027	66.02
1108025	Dead Goat	Claim	10/11/2023	9/30/2027	33.02
1110267	NEW CASSIAR GOLD # 1	Claim	1/18/2024	9/30/2027	149.06
1113352	M1	Claim	6/4/2024	9/30/2027	1623.36
1113354	M2	Claim	6/4/2024	9/30/2027	1654.10
1113355	M3	Claim	6/4/2024	9/30/2027	1656.58
1113356	M4	Claim	6/4/2024	9/30/2027	1657.61
1113357	M5	Claim	6/4/2024	9/30/2027	1658.44
1113358	M6	Claim	6/4/2024	3/31/2027	1659.17
1113359	M7	Claim	6/4/2024	3/31/2027	1659.90
1113360	M8	Claim	6/4/2024	3/31/2027	1660.97
1113361	M10	Claim	6/4/2024	3/31/2027	1661.12
1113362	M11	Claim	6/4/2024	3/31/2027	1329.43
1113363	M12	Claim	6/4/2024	9/30/2027	165.75
1113364	M13	Claim	6/4/2024	9/30/2027	16.58
1116464	LUCKY 1	Claim	10/3/2024	9/30/2027	215.05
1116565	M1.2	Claim	10/7/2024	9/30/2027	16.57
1116569	CASSIAR GOLD	Claim	10/7/2024	9/30/2027	49.69
1116601	UPPER STORIE	Claim	10/9/2024	9/30/2027	16.54
1117025	Panhandle	Claim	10/25/2024	9/30/2027	33.07
1117627	Kuhn 2	Claim	11/23/2024	9/30/2027	33.01
1117628	Kuhn 3	Claim	11/23/2024	9/30/2027	16.50
1118323	M3	Claim	12/29/2024	9/30/2029	49.48
1119696	CASSIAR SILVER+++	Claim	1/30/2025	9/30/2027	231.21
1119969	Kuhn 4	Claim	2/5/2025	9/30/2027	99.00
1120158	Kuhn 5	Claim	2/8/2025	9/30/2027	98.98
1120308	CASSIAR NORTH WO++	Claim	2/12/2025	9/30/2027	49.54
1120309	CASSIAR SILVER SOUTH	Claim	2/12/2025	9/30/2027	99.15
1120368	South 1	Claim	2/14/2025	3/31/2027	1651.38
1120370	West 1	Claim	2/14/2025	3/31/2027	1648.85
1120371	East 1	Claim	2/14/2025	3/31/2027	1648.42
1120372	South 2	Claim	2/14/2025	3/31/2027	1650.56
1120373	South East	Claim	2/14/2025	9/30/2027	297.53
1120374	Western	Claim	2/14/2025	3/31/2027	1650.63
1120375	North Western	Claim	2/14/2025	3/31/2027	577.11
1120376	Last One	Claim	2/14/2025	9/30/2027	16.50
1120627	Blue Kuhn	Claim	2/17/2025	9/30/2027	132.07
1120957	—	Claim	2/19/2025	9/30/2027	49.56
1125401	CASS 77	Claim	9/2/2025	9/30/2027	430.24
1127245	—	Claim	10/27/2025	9/30/2027	149.04
1127246	CASS SOUTH	Claim	10/27/2025	9/30/2027	149.19
1127247	CASS NORTH	Claim	10/27/2025	9/30/2027	66.17
				Total (51 tenures):	**28,768.78**
Tenure No.	**Claim Name**	**Type**	**Issue Date**	**Good To Date**	**Area (ha)**
1124550	Westside	App.	7/16/2025	7/16/2026	1656.20
1124551	Westside North	App.	7/16/2025	7/16/2026	1389.19
1125343	Mara South	App.	8/30/2025	8/30/2026	1655.39
1125344	Mara Central	App.	8/30/2025	8/30/2026	1653.55
1125345	Mara North	App.	8/30/2025	8/30/2026	1651.89
1125346	Mara Hole	App.	8/30/2025	8/30/2026	198.30
These claims are pending aproval from First Nations Total(6 tenures):					**8204.52**

2.4 Source Documents

I reviewed information supplied by GoldHaven and publicly available geological data, including:

- British Columbia Assessment Reports
- BC Geological Survey Publications
- MINFILE occurrences
- Government geological maps
- Industry technical summaries

Historical data reviewed include records of trenching, surface sampling, geophysics, and drilling conducted primarily between 1970 and 1980 by previous operators or owners. I have not verified the completeness or accuracy of historical data and does not rely upon it for interpretations, conclusions, or any technical assessment.

Historical information is included solely to describe the nature and extent of past work and should not be considered reliable for resource estimation or economic analysis.

2.5 Limitations, Restrictions, and Assumptions

This Report is based on information compiled and reviewed, to I. GoldHaven has indicated that no additional technical information is known beyond what was provided.

No other limitations or assumptions are known that would materially impact the conclusions of this Report.

2.6 Scope of Review

I was engaged to prepare an independent Technical Report summarizing:

- the exploration history of the property,
- regional and property geology,
- known mineralization.
- Results of GoldHaven' s prior and the 2025 exploration program and,
- recommendations for future work.

The scope of this Report is restricted to scientific and technical information relevant to assessing the exploration potential of the Magno Property.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

I did not rely on any experts for geological, scientific, or technical information.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Magno Property is in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 3 km south of the former Cassiar townsite. The claims lie on NTS map sheets 104P/04 and 104P/05.

Approximate central coordinates are:

- UTM: 452,403 E, 6,569,085 N (NAD83, Zone 9)
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°15'28" N / 129°50'05" W (NAD83)

The property extends 21 km north–south from the Cassiar area to the Cottonwood River and up to 10 km east–west. Highway 37 crosses the southeastern portion of the tenure package.

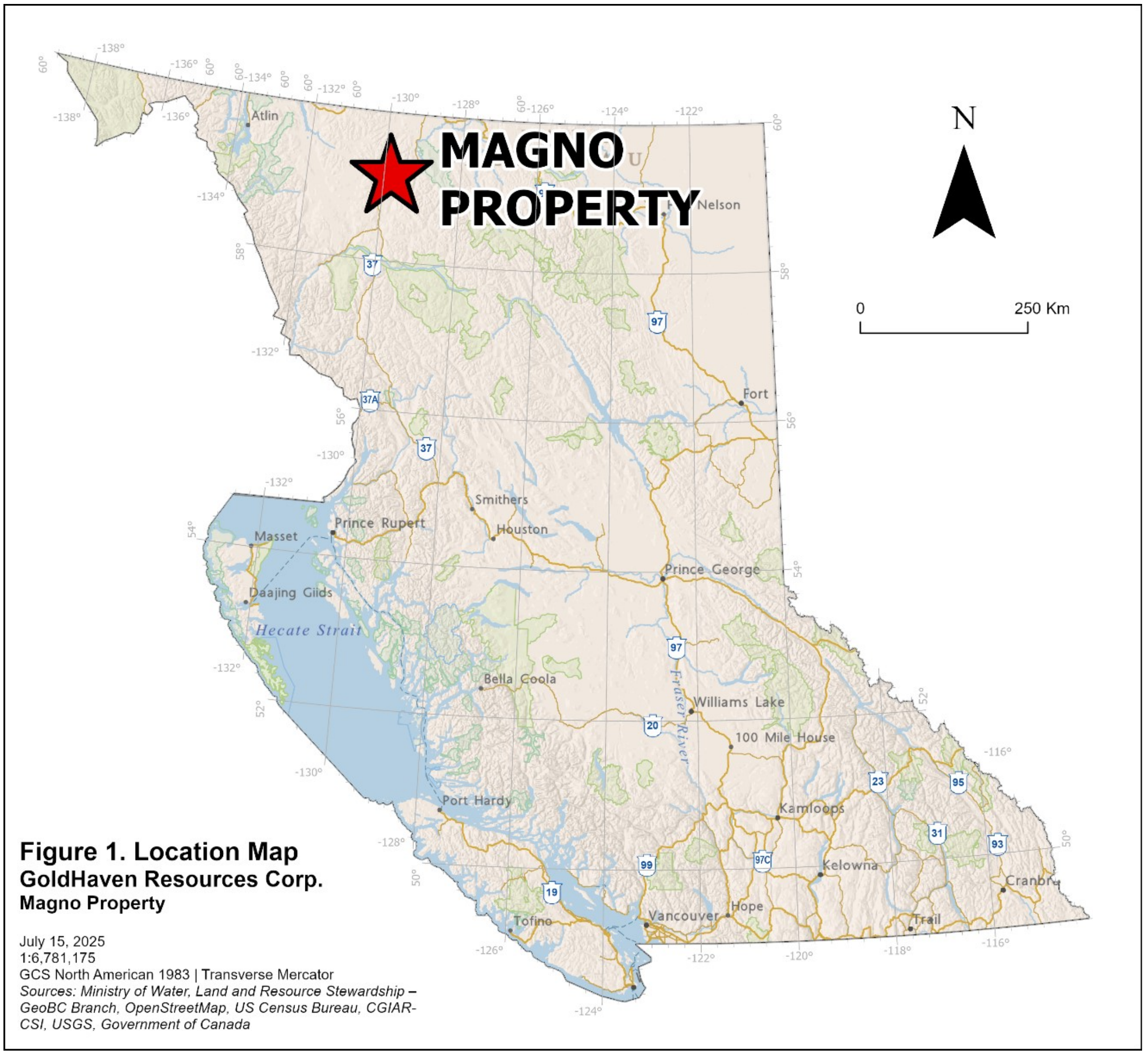
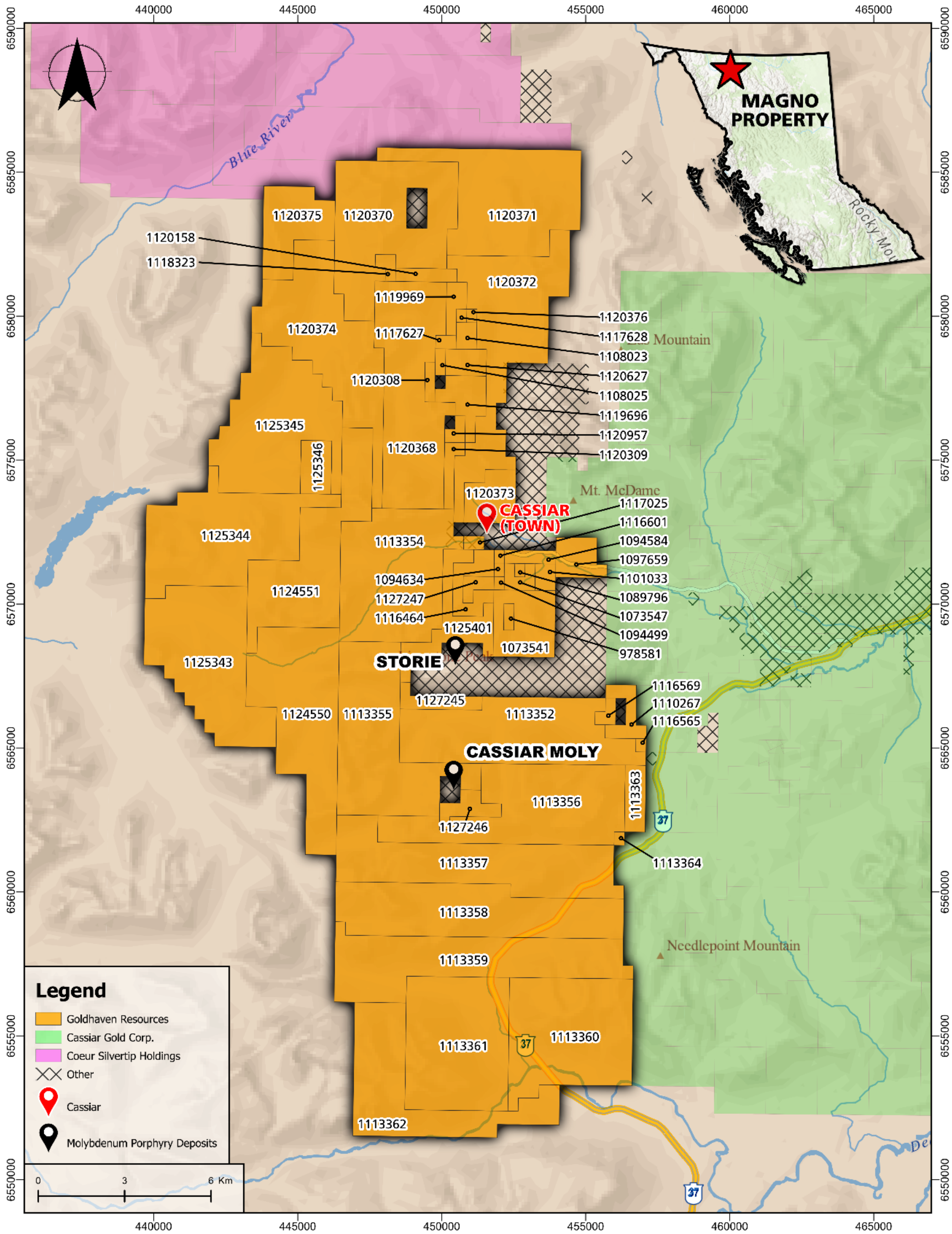


Figure 1. Location Map
GoldHaven Resources Corp.
Magno Property

July 15, 2025
1:6,781,175
GCS North American 1983 | Transverse Mercator
Sources: Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship – GeoBC Branch, OpenStreetMap, US Census Bureau, CGIAR-CSI, USGS, Government of Canada

Figure 2 Claim Map after Mat Fraser 2025



4.2 Property Description

The Magno Property consists of 51 mineral claims covering a total of 28,768.78 hectares and 6 pending claims at 8204.52 hectares, for a total of 36973.30 hectares in the Liard Mining Division. GoldHaven holds a 100% interest in the mineral titles.

Claim status is verified using information supplied by GoldHaven. All claims were in good standing as of the effective date set out in Table 2.

The mineral titles comprising the Magno Property are cell-based claims acquired through British Columbia's online staking system (Mineral Titles Online, "MTO"). Cell claims are not legally surveyed; the boundaries are defined using the provincial modified grid system and can be located using UTM coordinates published in the MTO database.

I reviewed the claim information and noted that the claim polygons correspond to the areas shown on Figure 2 of this Report. The mineral titles cover the known areas of mineral exploration interest on the property.

Under the Mineral Tenure Act (British Columbia), a mineral claim grants the holder the right to explore for and develop minerals present at the time of registration.

Mineral claims in British Columbia require annual maintenance through filing approved exploration work or payment-in-lieu. For the Magno Property, this currently requires approximately $43,000 annually, based on provincial minimum work requirements of:

- $4 per hectare per year for Years 1–3, and
- $8 per hectare per year for subsequent years.

4.3 Agreement

GoldHaven holds a 100% interest in the mineral claims comprising the Magno Property.

The mineral claims comprising the Magno Property provide rights to explore for minerals but do not include surface rights. No private surface rights are known to overlap proposed exploration areas.

GoldHaven has advised I that no royalties, NSRs, back-in rights, or underlying encumbrances exist on the mineral claims comprising the Magno Property. This disclosure has not been independently verified by I, who has relied on information provided by GoldHaven and Mineral Titles Online (MTO).

1. 3,990,000 common shares at a deemed price of $0.09 per share.
2. 500,000 warrants exercisable at $0.10 until 16 September 2027.
3. 500,000 warrants exercisable at $0.10 until 22 August 2027.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

I am not aware of any significant environmental liabilities that would materially affect exploration on the Magno Property. Minor historical disturbance is present locally from work conducted by previous operators.

A portion of the Cassiar asbestos mine tailings extends into the northern part of the claim block. This area can be avoided during exploration planning, and GoldHaven has stated that no work is proposed within the tailing's footprint.

The Magno Property is located within the traditional territory of the Kaska Nation. Exploration programs involving land disturbance will require engagement with Indigenous groups and applicable regulatory authorities.

Two small areas within the northern and central parts of the tenure block are held by unrelated parties; GoldHaven does not plan exploration on these titles.

4.5 Status of Required Permits

Future advanced exploration activities—such as mechanized trenching, drilling, road construction, or activities involving water use—will require a Mineral and Coal Notice of Work and Reclamation permit issued by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. A reclamation security deposit is required prior to commencement.

Activities that do not require a Notice of Work include:

- geological mapping,
- geochemical sampling with hand tools,
- airborne geophysical surveys,
- ground geophysical surveys without exposed electrodes.

GoldHaven does not hold an active Notice of Work permit for the property as of the effective date of this Report.

4.6 Status of Indigenous Contact

The Magno Property is situated within the traditional territories of Indigenous communities in the region. Future exploration programs requiring land disturbance will be subject to regulatory permitting and engagement requirements established by the Province of British Columbia. Environmental considerations, including surface water and groundwater protection, will be incorporated into any future permitting applications.

GoldHaven has initiated communication with local communities and intends to continue engagement as exploration advances.

No additional relevant information or concerns are known to me at the effective date.

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

5.1 Access

The Magno Property is located south of the former Cassiar townsite in northwestern British Columbia. Highway 37 traverses the southeastern portion of the tenure package, providing year-round road access.

Historic exploration has resulted in trails, drill pads, and former access routes across parts of the Property. These vary in condition and can be evaluated for potential reactivation as part of future exploration planning. The nearest communities with services are Dease Lake (125 km south) and Watson Lake, Yukon (145 km north).

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The Property lies within a subarctic climatic zone characterized by long, cold winters and short summers. Winter temperatures typically range from approximately –19°C to –10°C, while summer temperatures range from 5°C to 17°C. Annual precipitation averages about 750 mm, of which occurs as winter snowpack often exceeding two metres.

Field operations are generally feasible from June through October, depending on snow conditions.

Elevations range from approximately 800 M in the southeast to over 2,100 M in the west-central portion of the Property. Terrain above treeline provides good rock exposure, whereas lower-elevation areas contain dense vegetation and can be more difficult to traverse.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The nearby Cassiar townsite is largely abandoned, with limited remaining infrastructure that may be available for temporary accommodation or support of small field crews. Supplies, fuel, and basic services are available in Dease Lake (125 km south) and Watson Lake, Yukon (145 km north).

Larger service hubs include Whitehorse, Yukon (approximately 550 km by road) and Smithers/Terrace, British Columbia (700+ km), both of which have commercial air service.

The nearest high-voltage electrical infrastructure is located at the Red Chris Mine, approximately 175 km to the south. Water for exploration purposes is available from creeks and drainages throughout the Property.

6.0 HISTORY Figure 2a is the Location Map of Figures ,3&4

Historical exploration on the Magno Property has been carried out by multiple operators since the mid-20th century. Reported activities include geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, surface sampling, geophysical surveys, limited underground development, and several phases of drilling.

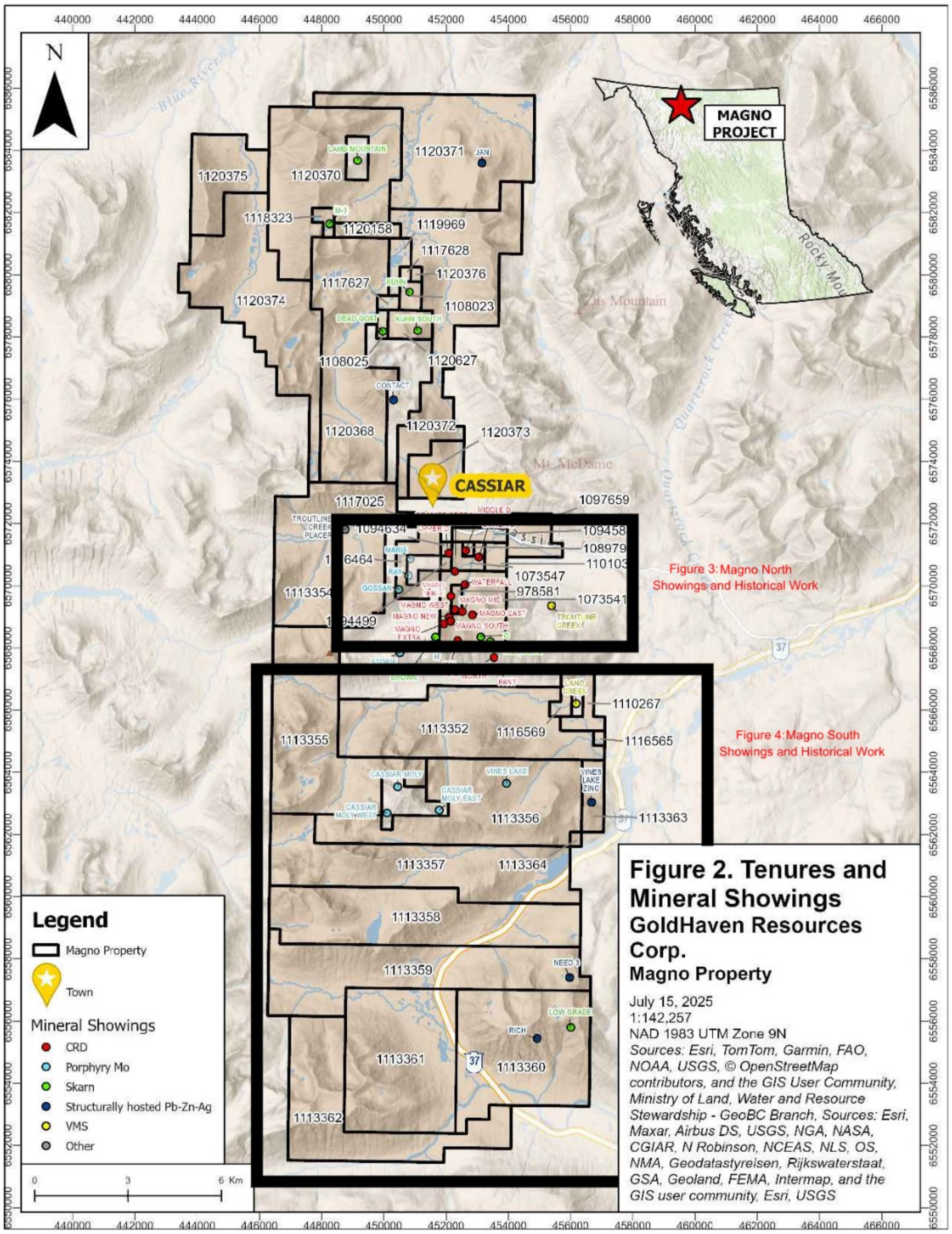


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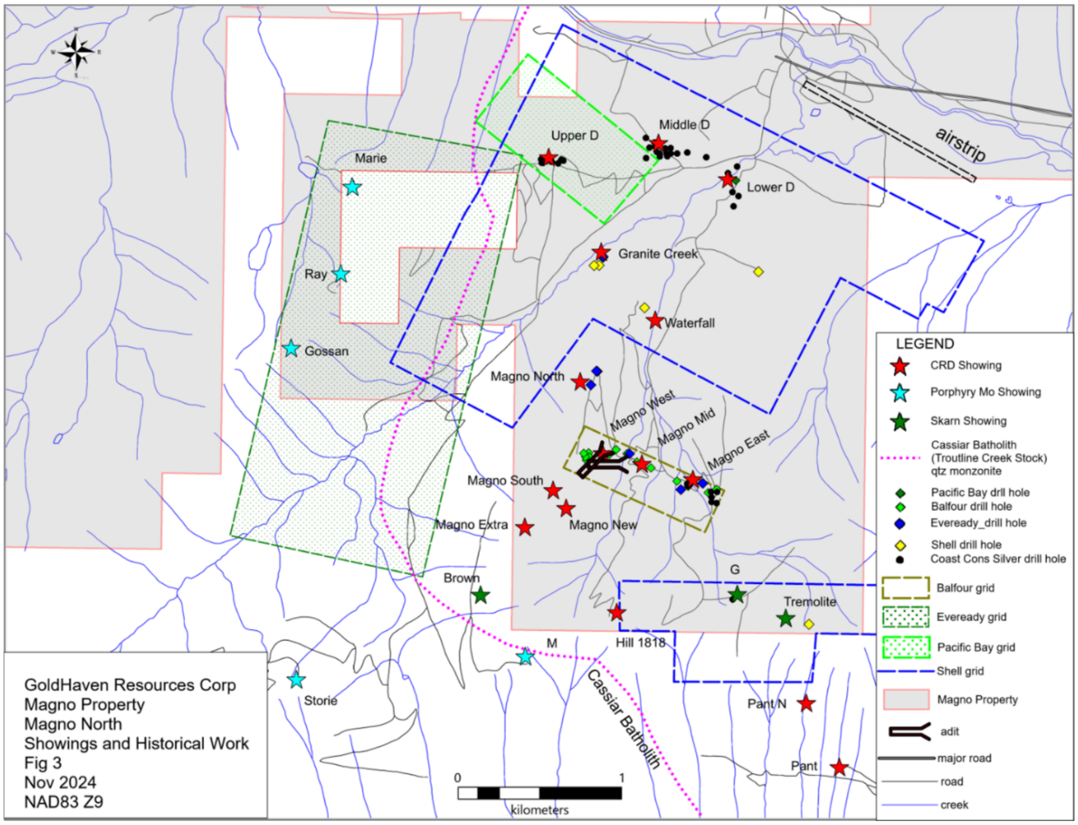
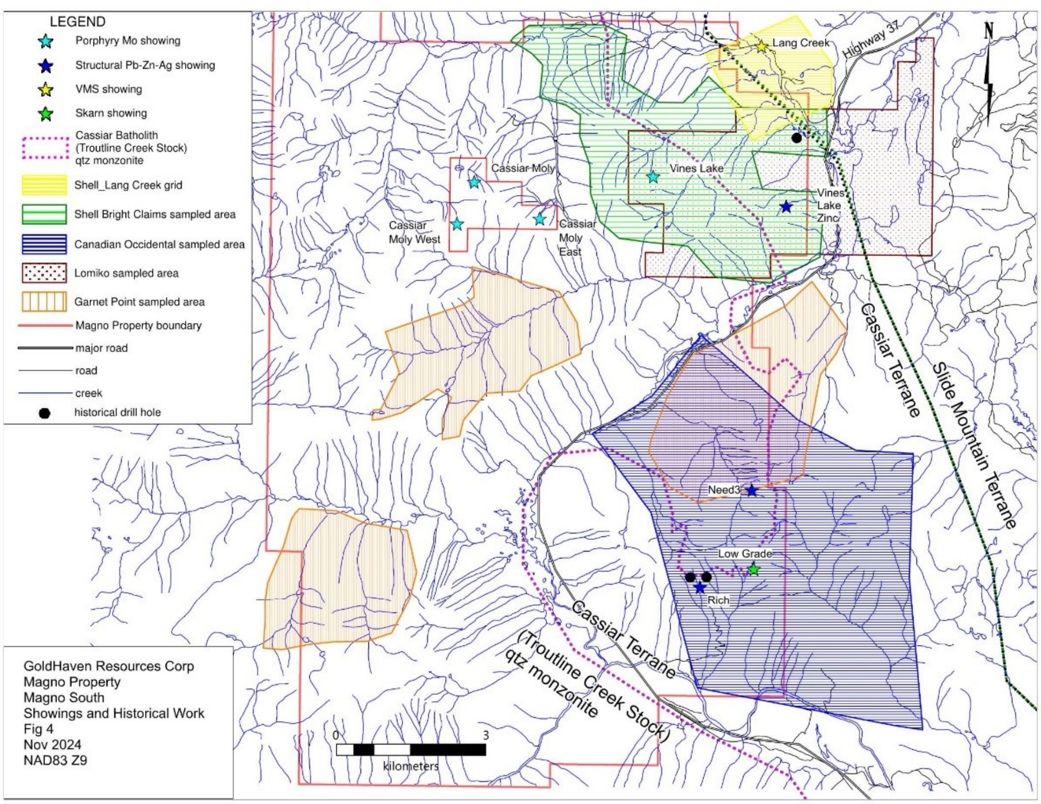
Figure 2a Location Map of Figure 3 &Figure 4


airstrip
Upper D
Middle D
Lower D
Marie
Ray
Gossan
Granite Creek
Waterfall
Magno North
Magno West
Magno Mid
Magno East
Magno South
Magno Extra
Magno New
Brown
G
Tremolite
Hill 1818
M
Storie
Cassiar Batholith
Pant N
Pant
0
1
kilometers
LEGEND
CRD Showing
Porphyry Mo Showing
Skarn Showing
Cassiar Batholith (Troutline Creek Stock) qtz monzonite
Pacific Bay drll hole
Balfour drill hole
Eveready_drill hole
Shell drill hole
Coast Cons Silver drill hole
Balfour grid
Eveready grid
Pacific Bay grid
Shell grid
Magno Property
adit
major road
road
creek
GoldHaven Resources Corp
Magno Property
Magno North
Showings and Historical Work
Fig 3
Nov 2024
NAD83 Z9


LEGEND
Porphyry Mo showing
Structural Pb-Zn-Ag showing
VMS showing
Skarn showing
Cassiar Batholith (Troutline Creek Stock) qtz monzonite
Shell_Lang Creek grid
Shell Bright Claims sampled area
Canadian Occidental sampled area
Lomiko sampled area
Garnet Point sampled area
Magno Property boundary
major road
road
creek
historical drill hole
Lang Creek
Highway 37
N
Cassiar Moly
Vines Lake
Vines Lake Zinc
Cassiar Moly West
Cassiar Moly East
Cassiar Terrane
Slide Mountain Terrane
Need3
Low Grade
Rich
Cassiar Terrane
(Troutline Creek Stock)
qtz monzonite
0
3
kilometers
GoldHaven Resources Corp
Magno Property
Magno South
Showings and Historical Work
Fig 4
Nov 2024
NAD83 Z9

6.1 Summary of Historical Work

The following groups are documented as having completed work within the current property boundaries:

Steps for verification of the following.

1. I examined Assessment Reports, Corporation Files, and Company Information.
2. Most of the drilling was plotted where coordinates and assays were found in the corresponding reports.
3. I presented these results in Section 23.0 of this report.
4. Table 3 below summaries the drilling.

- Shell Canada (1980–1981): Undertook limited drilling and geological evaluation of multiple targets.
- Pacific Bay Minerals (1990s): Completed one reverse circulation drill hole in the southern part of the property. Eveready Resources (late 1990s–2010): Conducted multiple drilling and sampling programs across several targets, including the Magno Zones and porphyry molybdenum prospects. Surviving datasets do not include complete drill logs, assays, surveys. I plotted these results and compiled the available drill information See section 24.0 of this report.
- Gerry Diakow and Copper Peak Metals Inc. (2013–2023): Completed prospecting, limited sampling, mapping of historical workings, and claim expansion.

Table 3: Drilling Summary on the Mango Property

Operator	Year(s)		Target Area	Metres
Silver Standard Mines	1955	Magno		526
Coast Silver Mines	1968–1971	Magno zones		3655
Coast Silver Mines	1968–1971	D-Zones		~2,860
Coast Silver Mines	1971	Magno underground		621
Balfour Mining	1975–1976	Magno/D-Zones		1782
TOTAL)				~14,167

6.2 Historic Mineral Resource Estimates and Production

A table of tonnage estimations for the three Magno Zones, taken from Minfiles, and that for the Middle D Zone, taken from Bloomer (1998-1981) are shown below**.**

Table 4: Historical Estimated Resources of Carbonate Replacement (CRD) Deposits on the Magno Property.

Deposit	Year	Estimated Grades	Resource tons	Assessment Reports(AR)	
MAGNO EAST	1998	Combined Zinc 3.92 % Lead 2.18 % Silver 69.6 g/t		AR 25889	
MAGNO MID	1998	Combined Zinc 7.73 % Lead 11.92 % Silver 335.5 g/t	64,381.00	AR 25889	
MAGNO WEST	1998	Combined Zinc 3.19 % Lead 2.64 % Silver 80.6 g/t	137,390.00	AR 25889	
MAGNO WEST	1981	Inferred Zinc 3.40% Lead 5.4 % Silver 198.8g/t	240,487.00	AR 9548	
Total Zones	1981	Combined Zinc 4.46 % Lead 5.30 % Silver 168.00 g/t	488,510.00	Shell Internal Report	C.J Bloomer
MAGNO MID	1981	Unclassifyed Zinc 5.34 % Lead 9.43 % Silver 258.50 g/t	77,100.00	Shell Internal Report	C.J Bloomer
MAGNO EAST	1981	Unclassifyed Zinc 4.40 % Lead 4.06 % Silver131 g/t Gold .69 g/t	129,273	Shell Internal Report	C.J Bloomer

"The term 'tons per foot' does not comply with the definitions currently accepted by CIM as economic viability at present conditions has not been demonstrated.

A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

Further work which would be required to upgrade or verify this historical estimate as follows:

1. *Locate all previous drill holes as well as the original assay certificates.*
2. *If drill holes cannot be located verification holes will need to be drilled.*
3. *A new estimate can then be prepared, providing sufficient drilling and sampling is done to satisfy CIM Standards for mineral resources and/or mineral reserves.*

6.3 Historic Production

In 1954 McMullen and Storie hand cobbed and shipped 22.5 short tons of material from the Magno Showing to the Kellog smelter in Idaho.

The shipment assayed "Au 0.065opt (2.02g/t) gold, 53.6 opt (1667.5g/t) silver, 69.1% lead and 1.5% zinc "(Nikols and Hoffman 1999b). Government files notes that the property was staked several different times into the 1960's. In 1969, the showing was staked by B. Wiseman of Cassiar, who undertook a small high grade mining operation. A shipment of 5.7 tonnes of mineralization was sent to the smelter in Trail BC (Minfile 104P 026). The shipment assayed 71.95opt silver, 44.5% lead and 8.7% zinc, with no penalties for arsenic or antimony (Hall 1987).

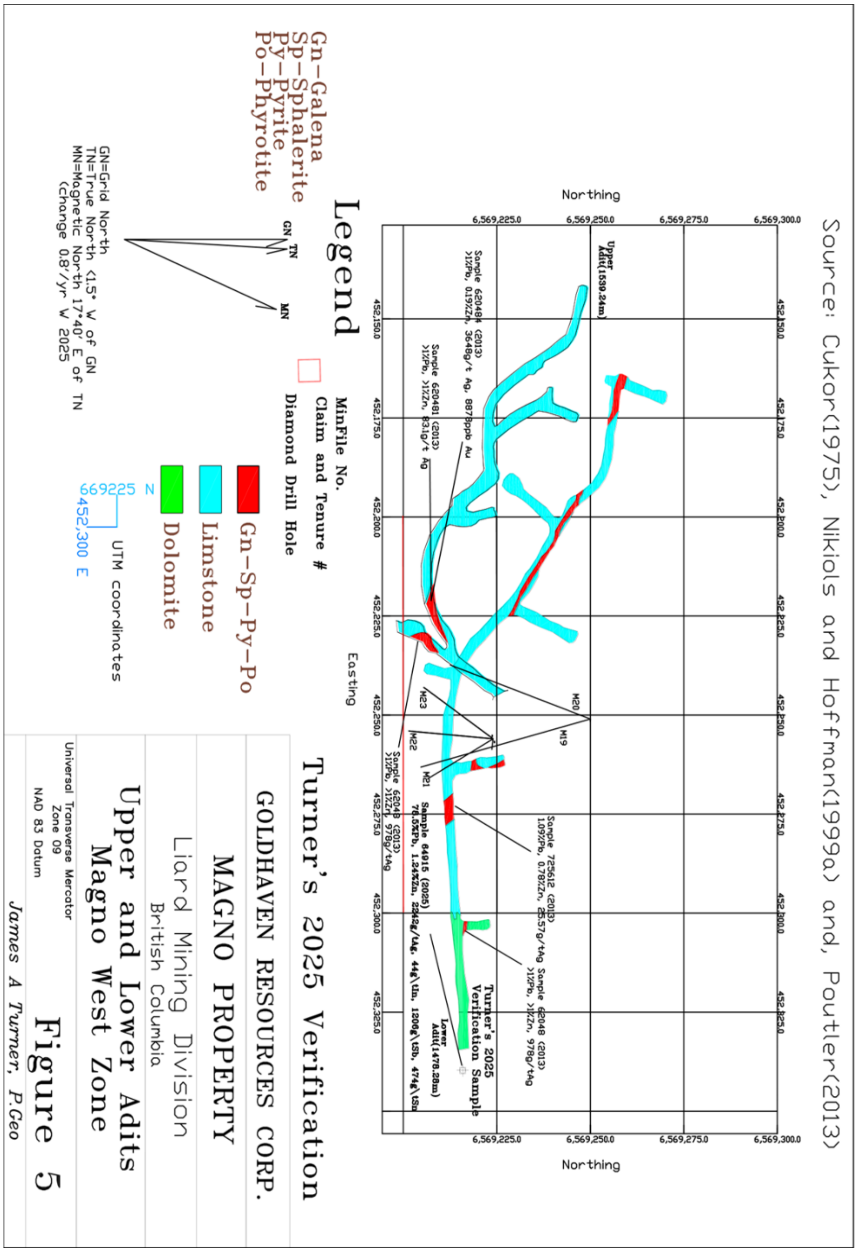
In 1971 12 tonnes of mineralization were produced which averaged 4.5% Pb, 5.6% Zn and 132g/t Ag (Minfile 104P 006).

A shipment of "hand cobbed" mineralized rock does not represent the total tenure of the deposit. The tonnage shipped represents "the best of the deposit" and should be treated as such. The author cautions readers of the use of this term. The company should not rely on these results as indicative of the deposit.

6.4 Magno North – Historical Underground Work (CRD Targets)

Historical records indicate that Consolidated Coast Silver Mines completed underground development in the Magno West area during 1970–1971. Two adits were driven by Consolidated at elevations corresponding to the 1478.28 m (4850-foot) and 1539.24m (5050-foot) levels. Historical sources report underground drifting and limited underground drilling.

A generalized plan of the historical underground workings is presented in Figure 5, compiled from public assessment sources.



Magno North – Historical Porphyry Molybdenum Exploration

Historical work west of the CRD showings, within quartz monzonite phases of the Cassiar Batholith, included geological mapping, prospecting, soil and silt sampling, airborne and ground geophysics, and limited drilling. This work was completed intermittently by several operators between the 1950s and 2010.

Assessment reports reference molybdenite occurrences in the broader area, including Ray, Gossan, and Marie. Historical activities in these areas included reconnaissance-scale geochemical sampling, small-scale trenching, and limited drilling.

Magno North – Historical Porphyry Molybdenite (Mo) Drilling

Historical reports reference three drill holes in or near the current Magno Property. One hole completed in the late 1960s, although no logs, core, or sampling records exist. Two holes completed in 2010 by a previous operator in the broader Marie Showing area.

Magno South – Historical Exploration

Historical work in the southeastern portion of the Property has been intermittent since the 1950s. Activities described in historical reports include prospecting, geological mapping, soil and silt sampling, ground geophysics, airborne surveys, and limited drilling by several operators. These programs identified multiple polymetallic showings within carbonate and intrusive lithologies.

Additional Historical Work (Summary of Lomiko, Value Line, Garnet Point, etc.)

Between the 1960s and 2012, Operators— including Lomiko Metals, Value Line Minerals, Shell Minerals, and Garnet Point Resources—completed airborne geophysical surveys, geological mapping, soil and silt sampling, and limited drilling on ground overlapping or adjacent to the current Magno Property.

The surviving documentation consists of summary descriptions in assessment reports.

6.5 Magno South–Historic Exploration

Historical records document three drill holes completed in the southern portion of the Magno claim block. Colony Pacific Two holes were drilled by in 1986, and one hole was drilled by Lomiko Metals in 2011. The author has not found any information available for these drill holes.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Magno Property is located within the Cassiar Terrane of northern British Columbia. The area is underlain by carbonate units of the Rosella and related formations, intruded by felsic phases of the Cassiar Batholith. To the east, volcanic. and sedimentary rocks of the Sylvester Allochthon occur above the carbonate sequence.

CRD type lead-zinc silver deposits are well known within the Cassiar Terrane, most notably the past producing Silvertip deposit, 120 kilometres to the north, which is currently being explored by Coeur Mining.

Several past producing gold mines are in the Slide Mountain Terrane (Sylvester Allochthon) rocks east of Magno, including the Cusac, Erickson, and Taurus mines which are now being actively explored by Cassiar Gold Corp.

Porphyry molybdenum deposits occur in the Troutline Creek quartz monzonites of the Cassiar Batholith, most notably the Storie deposit, located two kilometres southwest of the Magno Showings.

A map of the regional geology and significant mineral deposits of the Cassiar area, modified after Cui, Miller, Schiarizza and Diakow (2017), Sacks (1979) and Pautler (2005) is shown in Figure 6.

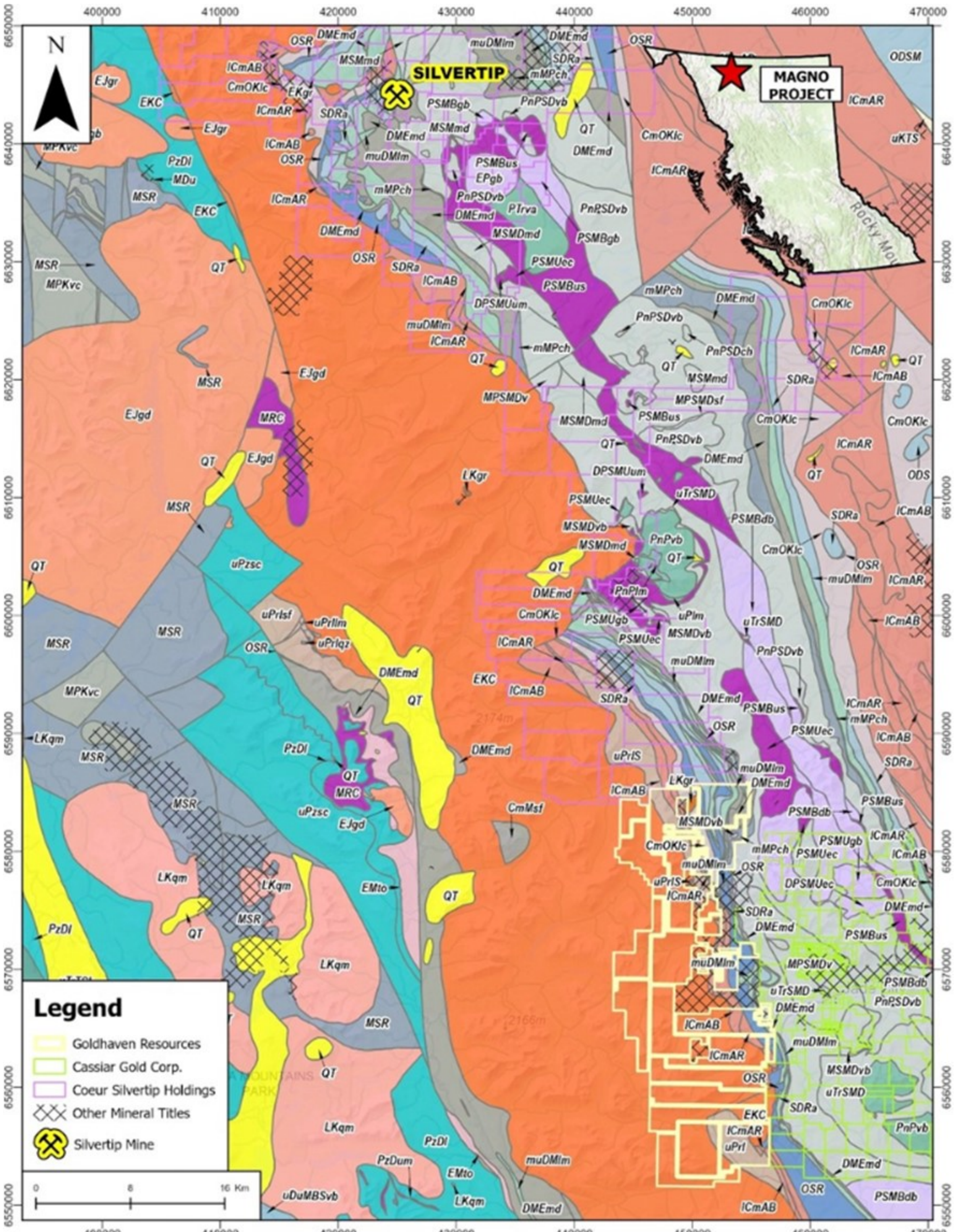


Figure 6 Regional Geology after Mat Fraser 2025

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The bulk of the Magno Property is underlain by intrusive rocks of the Cassiar Batholith. In the Magno area the main batholith has been intruded on its east side by a late Cretaceous quartz monzonite body referred to as the Troutline Creek Stock. It is this phase of the batholith that hosts the porphyry molybdenite mineralization of the Cassiar area. The intrusive is also related to various skarn showings, such as Tremolite, M, G, Hill 1818 and Brown Spot which occur in the area south of the Magno Adits.

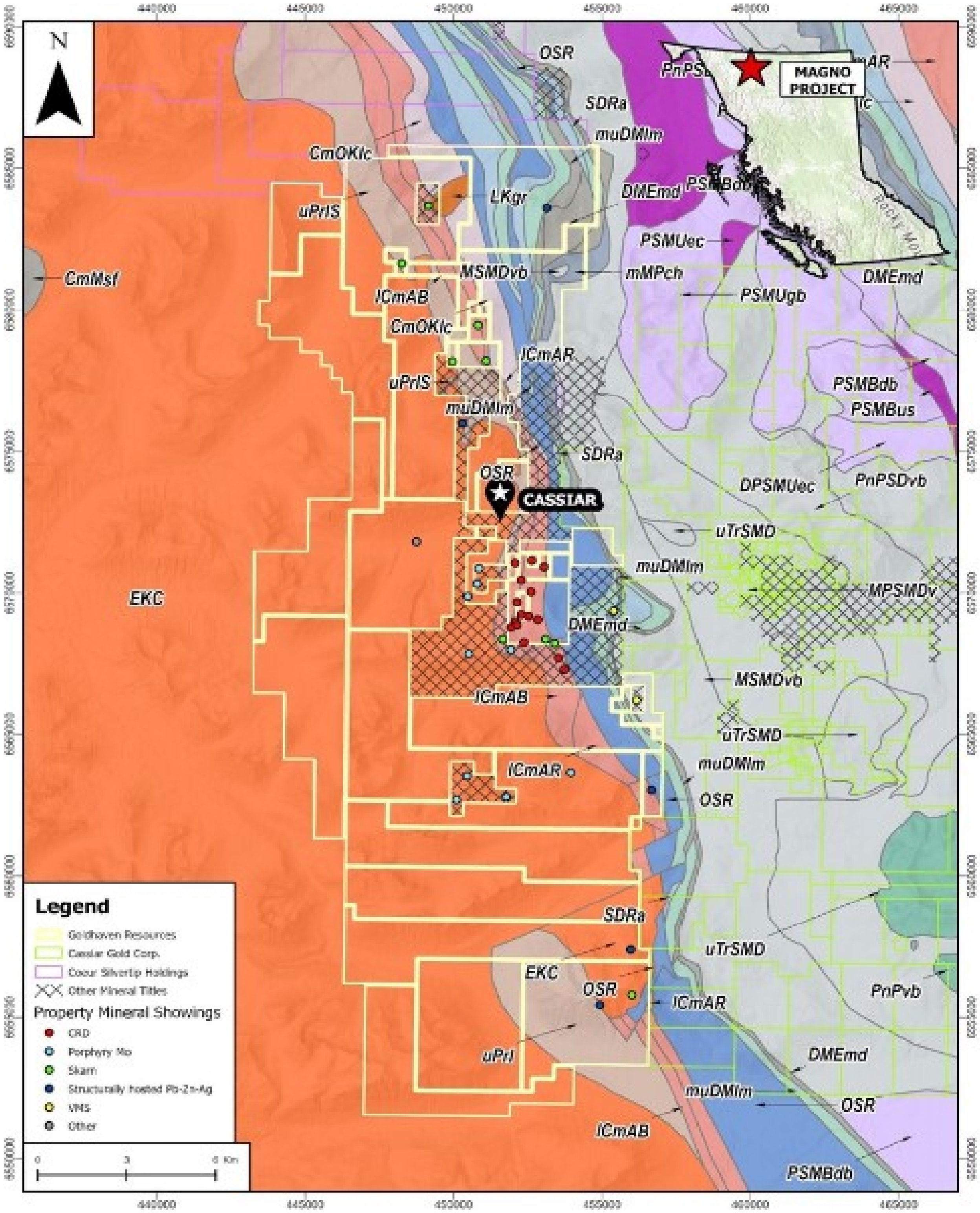
The eastern part of the property is underlain by an east dipping sequence of late Proterozoic to late Paleozoic carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cassiar Terrane, sandwiched between the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith to the west and Slide Mountain terrane (Sylvester allochthon) rocks to the east. Figure 7 illustrates the geology of the northern Magno Property which is taken from Pautler (2005). Figure 8 represents the geologic units present for this area.

The Ingenika Group is the oldest unit of the Cassiar Terrane, composed of quartzite, phyllite and limestone, outcrops just to the north of the Magno claims. The Ingenika is overlain by the Atan Group, which comprises the Boya and Rosella Formations.

The Boya Formation is composed of quartzites and phyllites which are in contact with the Troutline Creek quartz monzonites to the west. The Rosella Formation overlies the Boya and is made up of limestone, dolostone and minor fine clastics. This unit is host for the CRD mineralization on the Magno Property.

Mineralization reported from the Property is described as characteristic of carbonate replacement deposits (CRD), occurring within fault, sheared and breccia zones in limestone and dolomite units. Sulphide assemblages noted in historical descriptions include lead-zinc-silver minerals with associated iron sulphides and accessory minerals. Additional early-stage targets include skarn occurrences and hosted polymetallic vein prospects.

Figure 7(below) Property Geology after Mat Fraser 2025



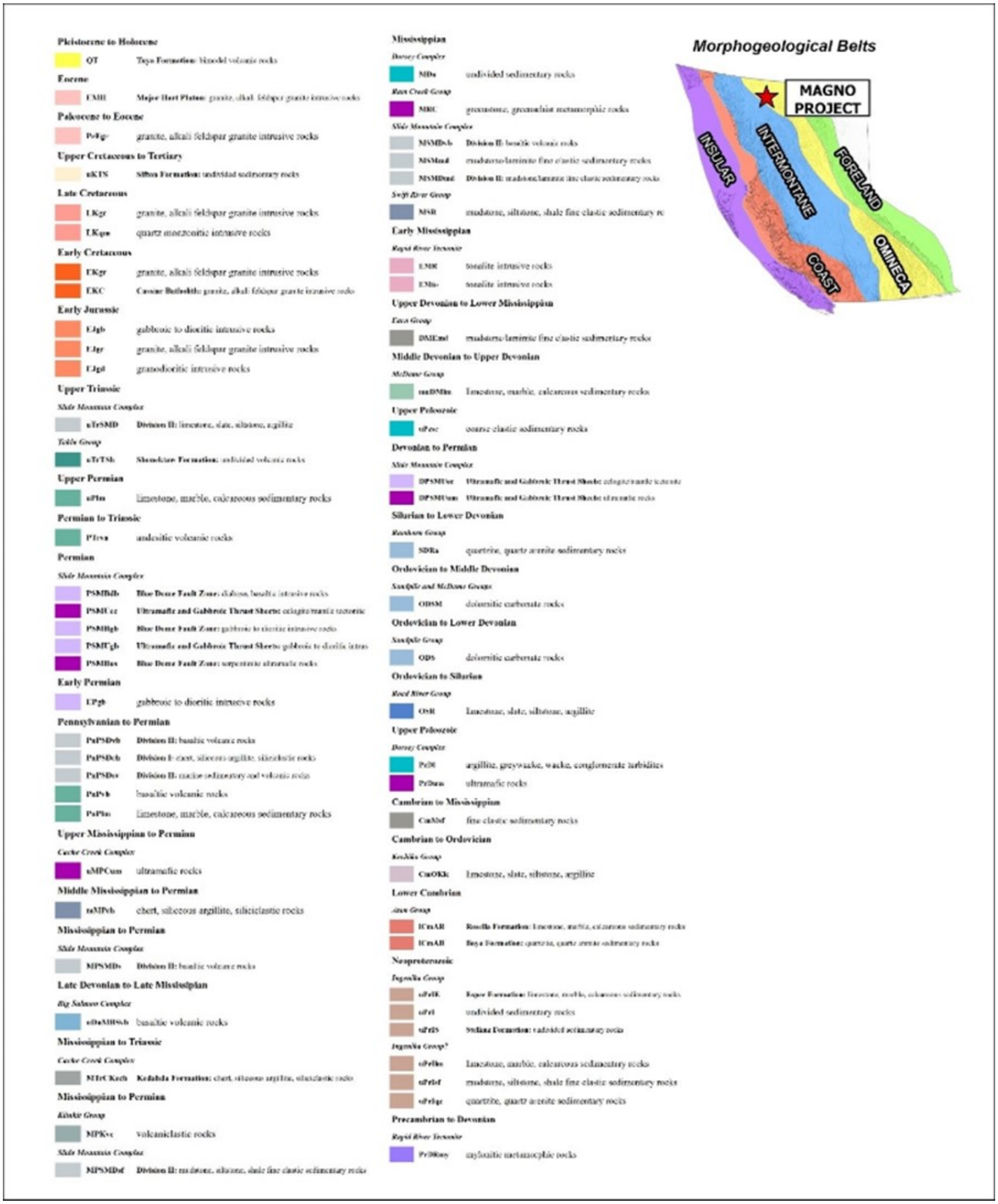


Figure 8 Geologic Legend for the Cassiar Area

7.3 Structure

Within the northern claims area of the Magno CRD mineralization the most notable structure is the Marble Creek fault, a north-south trending normal fault (west side uplifted) that runs through the centre of the area separating the Boya Formation (west side) from the Road River Group rocks to the east.

To the immediate south of the Magno claims, the Pant and North Pant showings occur along this structure. South of the Magno adits the left-lateral X Fault has displaced the Boya-Road River contact to the east.

The various CRD deposits on the Magno Property are hosted in steeply dipping east-west fracture zones within the Rosella Formation carbonates.

Sacks (1979) mapped complex faulting in Cassiar Terrane units at the contract with the quartz monzonite in the Rich-Low Grade-Need 3 showings area in the southeastern corner of the Magno Property.

7.4 Mineralization and Alteration

Four mineralization styles occur on the Magno Property. The two most significant are CRD mineralization, such as are known from the Magno and D Zone showings in the north of the property, and porphyry molybdenum such as occurs in proximity to the west and central parts of the property. There are skarn showings on the west side of the Magno Showings area and in the southeast corner of the property, where there are also showings of structurally hosted lead-zinc-silver.

Of the 23 documented mineral occurrences on the Magno Property 12 are recorded in Minfile; two of which (Magno, Middle D Adits) are classified as Mineralized Zones.

The following descriptions of Mineralized Zones and showings occur within the Magno property. (see fig 3&4).

Magno North – CRD Mineralization

The Magno North area consists of several showings located along an approximately 1.3 km east-west corridor of dolomitized limestone, marble, and localized alteration. Historical mapping and reconnaissance work identify three general sub-areas:

Magno West Zone

Located west of the West Fork of Marble Creek.

Magno Mid Zone

Situated between the East and West Forks of Marble Creek. Historical reports reference surface sampling and drilling programs by earlier operators.

Magno East Zone

Located east of the East Fork of Marble Creek in an area of mapped alteration. Historical descriptions suggest polymetallic mineralization.

7.4.1 D Zones – CRD Mineralization

The Upper, Middle, and Lower D Zones occur approximately 1.7 km north of the Magno Zones along a separate 1.2 km east-west corridor within Rosella Formation carbonate units. Historical work from the 1950s through the early 1970s included geological mapping, surface sampling, geophysics, trenching, and several drilling campaigns.

Upper D Zone

Historical drilling in this area was to test carbonate-replacement style targets. Middle D Zone

Reported to have undergone the greatest amount of historical work, including multiple drill campaigns.

Lower D Zone

Historical trenching, sampling, and drilling were completed; however, surface exposure is limited and original technical reports are incomplete.

7.5 Skarn and Structurally Hosted Targets

Skarn occurrences in the southern portion of the Property where intrusive rocks of the Cassiar Batholith locally interact with carbonate units. These occurrences consist of calc-silicate alteration with polymetallic sulphides.

Fault, shear, and Brecia hosted vein occurrences occur along brittle faults and fractures in the southeastern part of the Property. These historically documented occurrences are based on historical sources. I observed during the site visit alteration consistent with this description.

7.6 Regional / Nearby Occurrences

Several mineral occurrences in the broader district are in public geological sources, including the Cassiar Moly prospect, Pant and Pant North showings, Lang Creek VMS occurrence, and the Silvertip CRD deposit. These occurrences are not located on the Magno Property.

7.7 Magno North Mineralization

7.7.1 Carbonate Replacement (CRD) Mineralization

Carbonate replacement mineralization on the Magno Property occurs within dolomitized limestone and marble units of the Rosella Formation.

Mineralization occurs along east–west structural trends within steep and shallow replacement zones. Historical descriptions identify the presence of lead-zinc-silver sulphides and associated iron sulphides within these carbonate units. Alteration reported in historical sources includes dolomitization and localized manganese-iron oxide development.

7.7.2 Magno Zones—CRD Mineralization

The Magno Zones occur along an approximately 1.3 km east–west corridor marked by dolomite, marble, and locally developed alteration zones. Historical work by several operators between the 1950s and 2000s identified three principal areas:

Magno West Zone

Located west of the West Fork of Marble Creek, this area contains historical underground workings developed in the early 1970s. Drilling was conducted, although original technical records such as drill logs and assay information are not available Magno Mid Zone Situated between the East and West Forks of Marble Creek. Historical reports indicate that drilling and surface work were completed in the 1970s.

Magno East Zone

Located east of the East Fork of Marble Creek in an area of historical drilling and alteration mapping. Historical sources describe polymetallic mineralization.

Historical information in all three zones is only to document the scope of past work.

7.7.3 D Zones

The Upper, Middle, and Lower D Zones are located approximately 1.7 km north of the Magno Zones along a 1.2 km east–west structural trend within Rosella Formation carbonate rocks. Historical exploration from the 1950s through the 1970s included geological mapping, geochemistry, trenching, geophysical surveys, and drilling.

Upper D Zone

Located at the western end of the trend near mapped contacts with the Boya Formation.

Middle D Zone

Historical reports indicate multiple drilling programs and surface exploration.

Lower D Zone

Located at the eastern extent of the D Zone trend near the Road River Group contact. Historical drilling and trenching were completed, but available information is incomplete. Geophysical anomalies occur in this area.

7.7.4 Showings Between Magno and D Zones

Several additional occurrences between the Magno and D Zones are described in historical reports. These include vein and replacement-style showings identified through prospecting, trenching, and limited drilling by various operators from the 1970s through the early 2000s.

Granite Creek Showing

Identified in 1979 during regional mapping. Historical work included limited drilling by operators in 1980 and 2005.

Waterfall Showing

Located in Marble Creek approximately 850 m north of the Magno adits. Historical descriptions note a narrow sulphide-bearing fracture zone.

Magno North / Switchback Showing

Identified in the early 2000s. Historical trenching and drilling occurs on this showing.

7.7.5 Magno North – Porphyry Molybdenum Mineralization

Porphyry molybdenum occurrences occur in the area west of the Magno adits, within an intrusive phase of the Cassiar Batholith. Historical work has identified three showings in this region—Ray, Marie, and Gossan—based on mapping, prospecting, soil geochemistry, and limited drilling conducted by various operators between the 1960s and 2010.

Gossan Showing

Located approximately 500 m southwest of the Ray Showing, the Gossan Showing was found during mapping and prospecting in 2008. Historical descriptions note molybdenite-bearing intrusive float downslope from oxidized cliffs.

7.8 Magno South Mineralization

Several mineral occurrences occur in the southeastern portion of the Magno Property. These include vein-style, skarn-related, and intrusive-hosted targets described in assessment reports from the 1950s through the early 2010s.

Rich Showing

The Rich Showing is hosted in shear and fault zones. A Lead–zinc–silver vein system occurs in historical mapping and sampling programs completed between 1980 and 1986.

Need 3 Showing

The Need 3 Showing is described as a structurally controlled alteration zone explored in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Low Grade Showing

The Low-Grade Showing comprises a skarn zone described in historical reports from the 1980s.

Vines Lake Zinc Showing

Historical reports document a zinc-in-soil anomaly and one drill hole completed in 2011 by a previous operator.

This occurrence is mapped as an intrusive-hosted molybdenite showing based on regional geological mapping.

All historical information for the southern Magno area is based on public archives and assessment reports.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES Figure 9

There are three types of mineral deposits that occur on or near the Magno Property.

1. The main exploration target at Magno is carbonate replacement type (CRD), also referred to as Manto deposits, which occur in the northern part of the claims. These are, as the name suggests, epigenetic replacement mineralization hosted in limestone and dolomite rocks in proximity to (molybdenum bearing) granitic rocks. CRD deposits are like but are of higher temperature than Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) and the Irish Type Pb-Zn-Ag deposits.

   Mineralization in CRD's occurs as horizontal (Mantos) or vertical (chimneys) bodies comprised of galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and iron and manganese oxides. Such deposits are producers of lead, zinc, silver, and locally may contain appreciable amounts of gold, copper, indium, tin, gallium, germanium, tungsten and platinum group elements (PGE's).

2. Porphyry molybdenum deposits are the primary source of molybdenum worldwide. These are low grade deposits that are amenable to bulk mining methods. They are associated with intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks that are commonly porphyritic.

   Mineralization consists of stockworks, fractures, veins, disseminations and breccias that can be hosted in either the intrusive or country rock. Molybdenite is the primary ore mineral with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, scheelite or galena.

   Porphyry molybdenum deposits are grouped into two classes: "Climax-type" fluorine enriched deposits and low-fluorine deposits. The latter type is more common in British Columbia, examples of which include Endako, Boss Mountain, Kitsault as well as the Storie Deposit, located near the Magno Property. Low fluorine type mineralization is often associated with silver-lead -zinc veins or molybdenite bearing skarns.

3. Skarn deposits are metasomatic replacement deposits in carbonates related to intrusive rocks. They are the principal source of tungsten and a major source of copper mineralization worldwide, and are also an important source of iron, molybdenum and gold. Skarns of note in the Canadian cordillera include the Hedley gold deposit in southern British Columbia and the Whitehorse copper belt in the Yukon.

   The Skarns in the Magno area contain Pb (Lead), Zn (Zinc), Ag (Silver), Sb (Antimony), Sn (Tin), and In (Indium) with minor Au (Gold). The assumption is that the Cassiar intrusives are Tin Granites. These Granites are like the Seagull Batholith, Located ~ 150 km North of the Magno Property. Turner, J.A. 1979, and Paulter, 2025 Personal Communication.

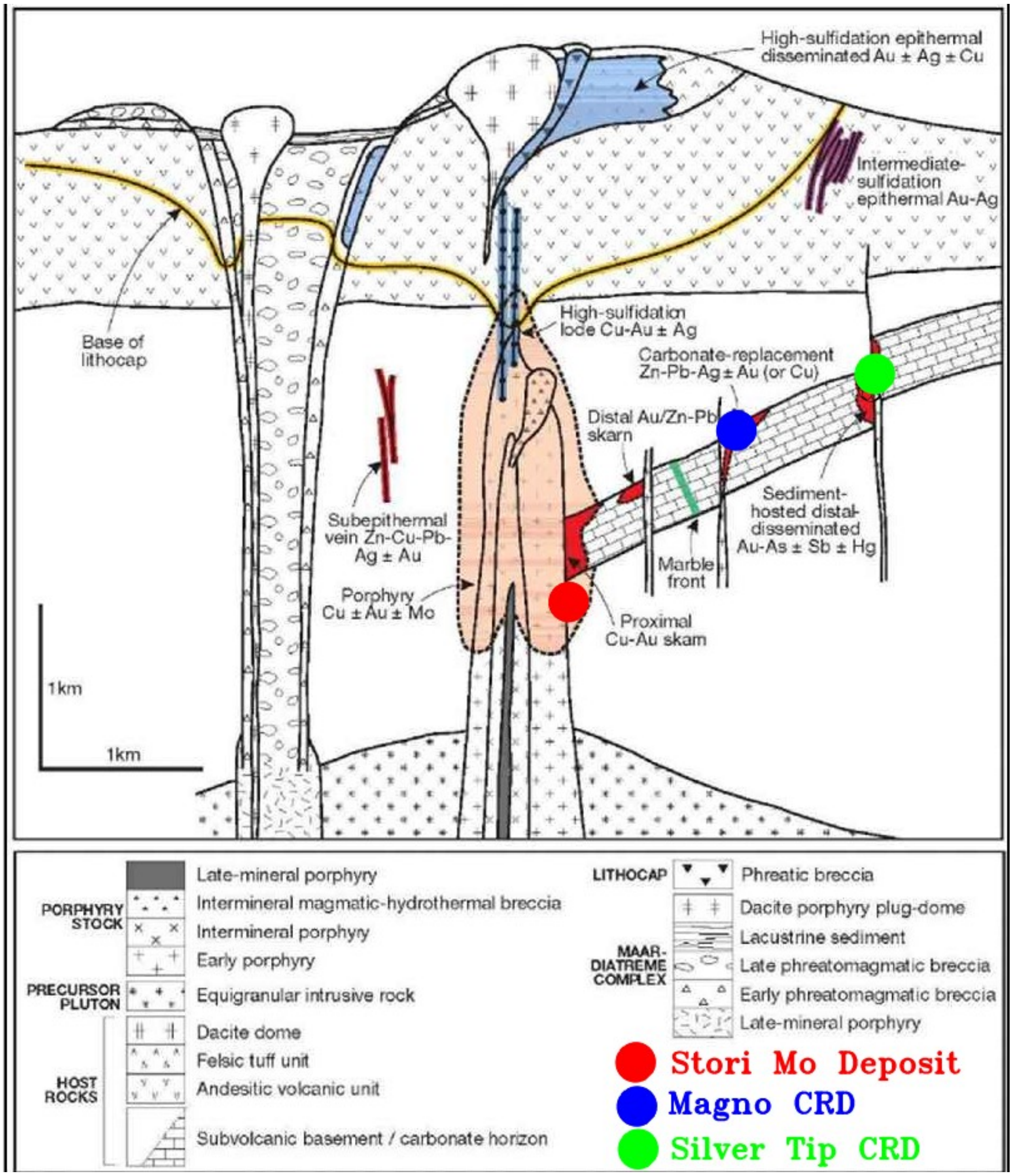


Figure 9 Generalized Model for a Telescoped Porphyry Copper System (After Sillitoe, 2010)

"Anatomy of a telescoped porphyry Cu system showing spatial interrelationships of a centrally located porphyry Cu± Au ± Mo deposit in a multiphase porphyry stock and its immediate host rocks; peripheral proximal and distal skarn, carbonate-replacement (chimney-manto), and sediment-hosted (distal-disseminated) deposits in a carbonate unit and sub-epithermal veins in noncarbonate rocks; and overlying high- and intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposits.. The legend explains the temporal sequence of rock types" Sillitoe" 2010.

9.0 EXPLORATION Figures 10-14

GoldHaven conducted a small exploration program in 2025. The program consisted of rock sampling and compilation of previous data. A total of 323 rock samples were collected, consisting primarily of grab samples along with chip and channel samples. (From Assessment Report by Mat Fraser 2026).

"The 2025 exploration program consisted of a desktop data compilation phase conducted from June through July, followed by a field verification program executed between August 15 and September 3, 2025.

The desktop phase integrated historical exploration data into a unified GIS database, including the georeferencing and digitization of 4,873 soil samples, 568 rock samples, 487 stream sediment samples, and 107 drill hole collar locations. This work included the acquisition and reprocessing of the 1995–1996Cassiar Mountains High Resolution Aeromagnetic Survey.

The field program deployed a team of geologists and prospectors who collected 356 rock samples (323 samples plus 33 standard QA/QC samples) across prospect areas. The primary objective was to verify the location and grade of historical showings and to re-assay mineralized zones using a modern multi-element analytical suite. Historic assay packages were restricted to primary economic commodities (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, W) due to the limitations of earlier analytical methods.

The 2025 sampling employed a multi-method analytical approach including Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS (51 elements), Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS (for resistive tungsten minerals), and high-grade assays were conducted.

Key results from the 2025 program include: greater than 25 g/t Au with 2,370 g/t Ag at Magno West; 0.65% W at Vines Lake representing a new tungsten target; 16.65% Zn with 334 ppm In at Middle D; confirmation of tungsten grades up to 0.43% W at Kuhn and 0.39% W at Dead Goat; 6.99 g/t Au with 4,350 ppm Bi at Lamb Mountain; and greater than 1% Ba at Jan confirming stratiform barite mineralization." (after Fraser 2025)." Maps from Fraser's assessment report are presented in below.

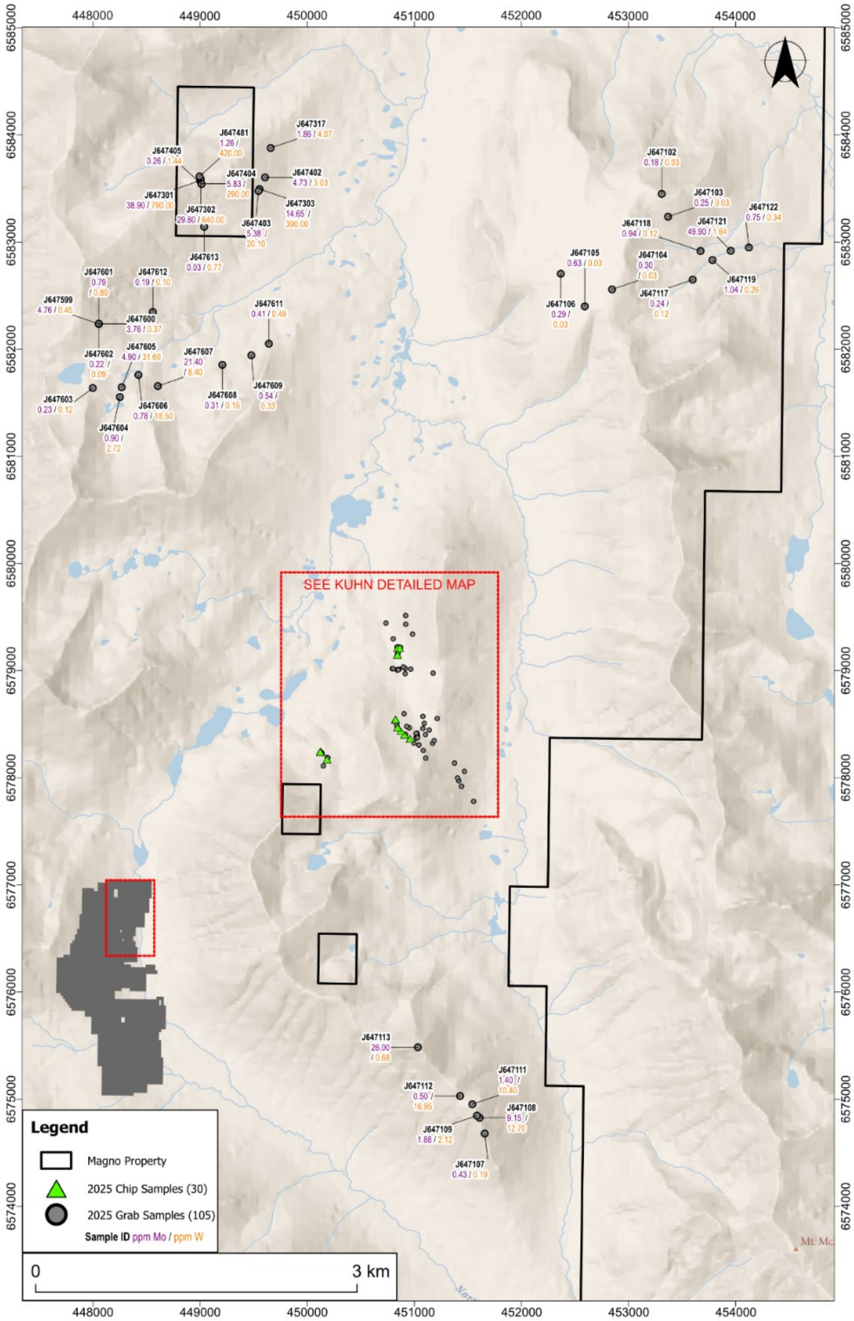


Figure 10: Magno North

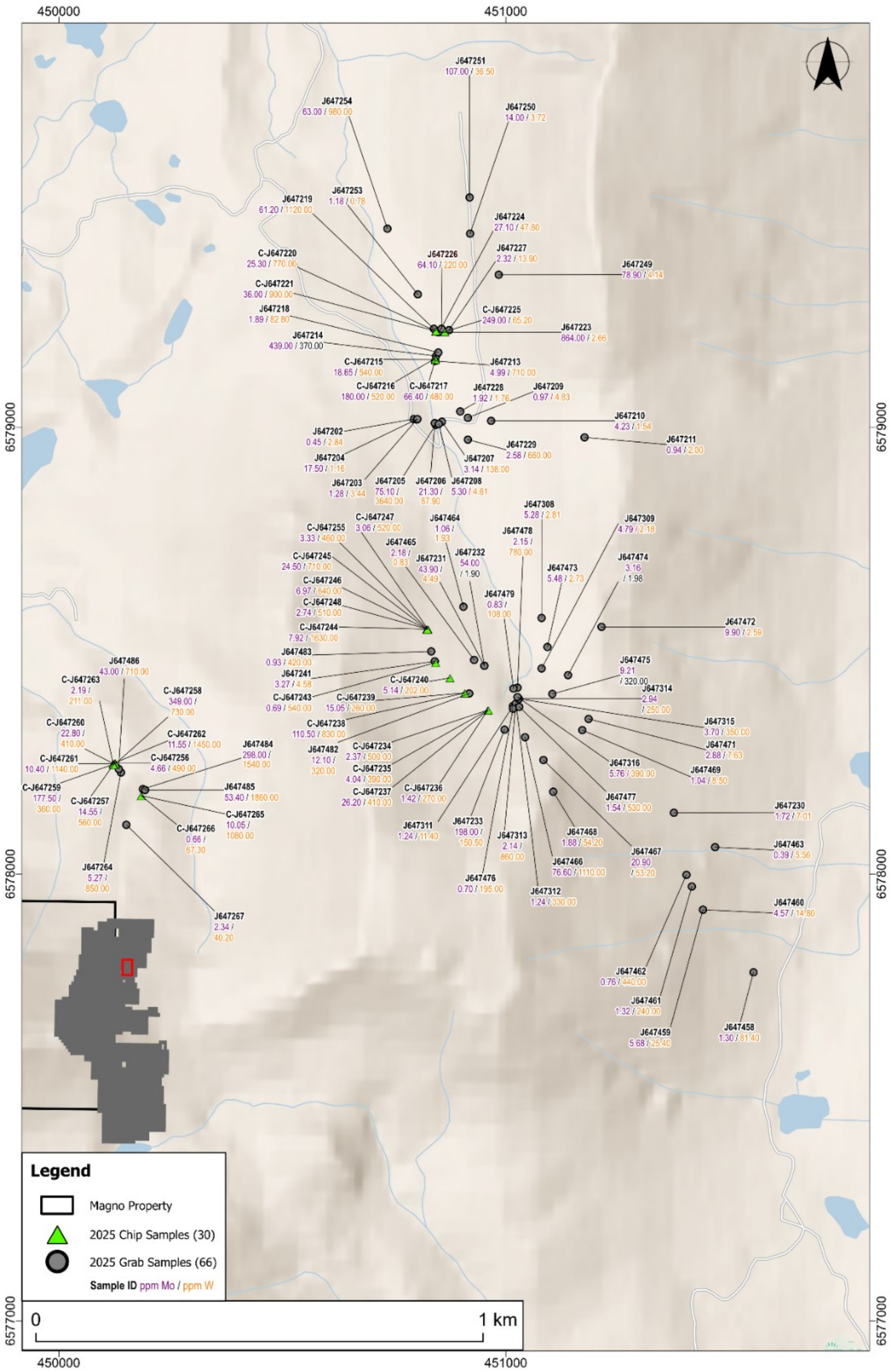


Figure 11: Mango Kuhn Detail

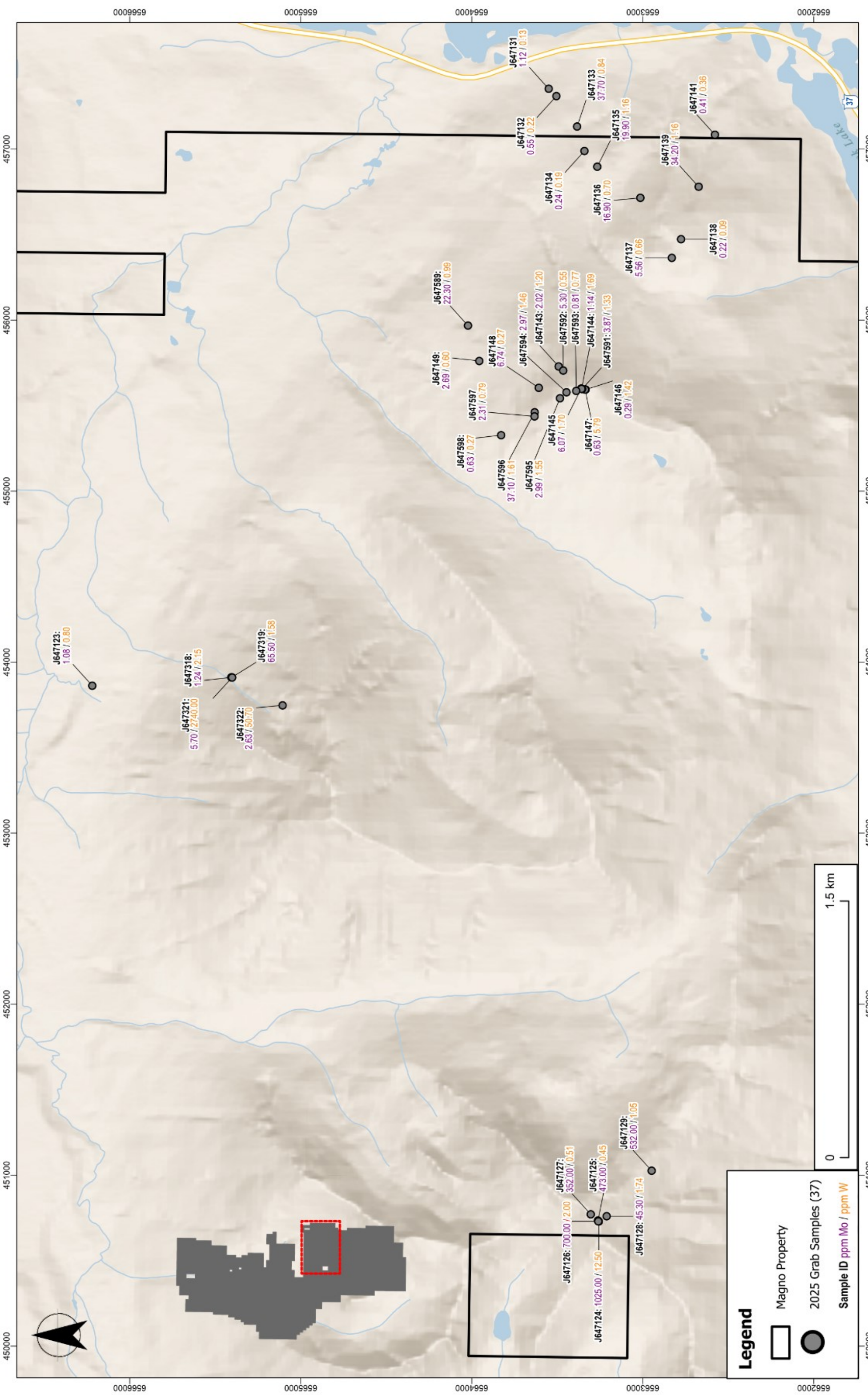


Figure 12 Magno South

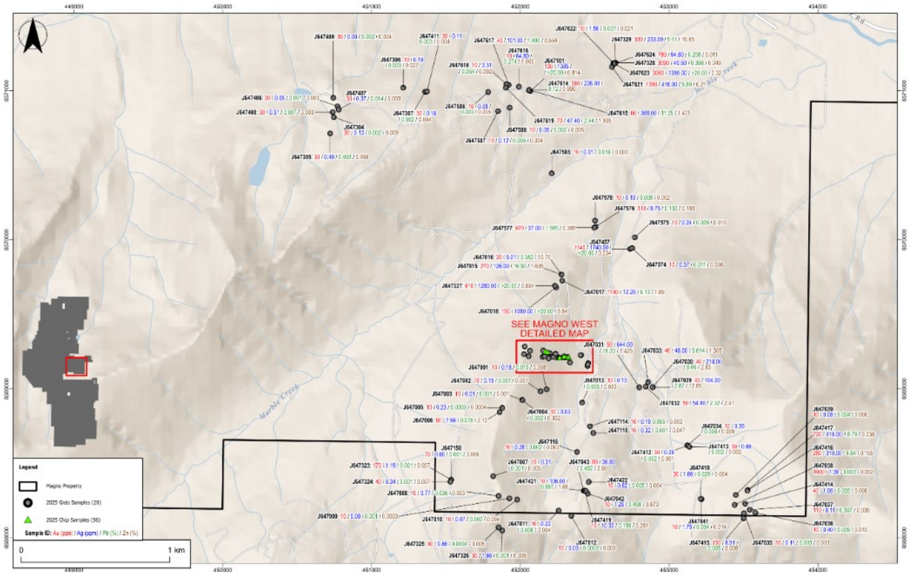


Figure 13: Magno Area

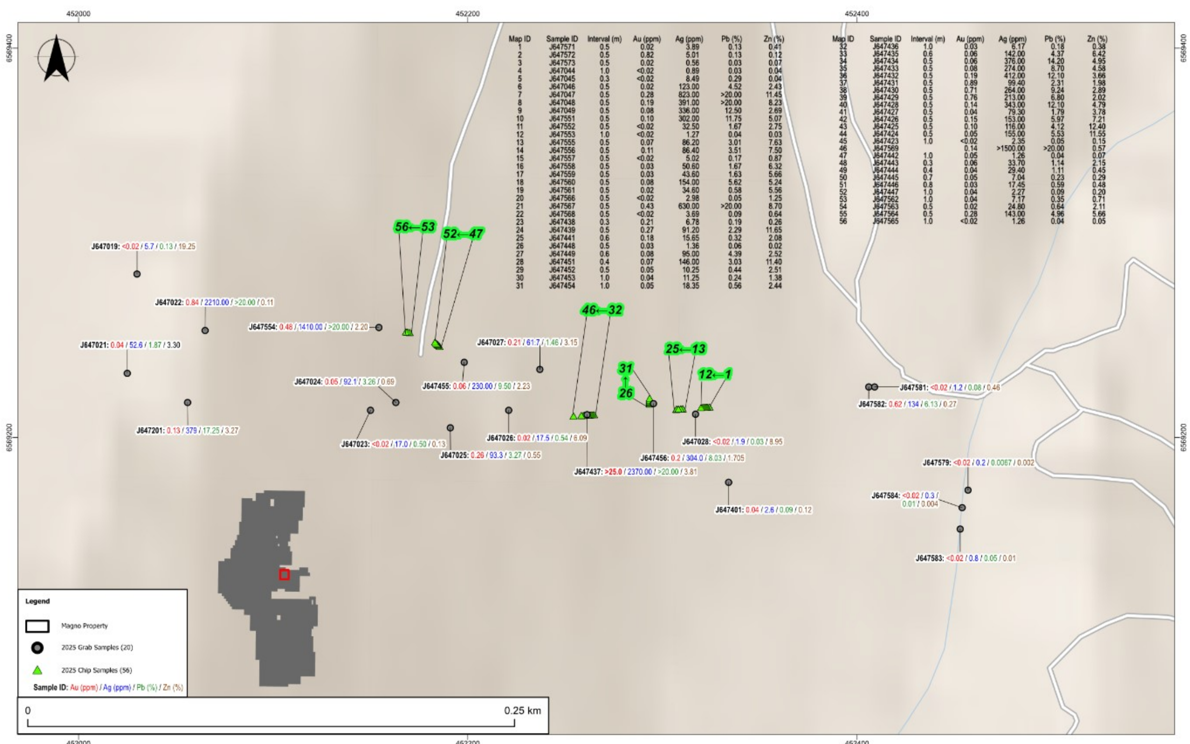


Figure 14:Magno West

10.0 DRILLING

GoldHaven conducted no drilling on the Magno Property. All drilling referenced elsewhere in this Report pertains to historical work conducted by previous operators. See table and map section. The author has put together Historic drill data from several Assessment Reports. The data is summarized in Table 6 (page 43). and are plotted on Figure 10(page44) in section 24.0 of this Report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS & SECURITY

The author's 2025 samples were collected in plastic bags and sealed in the field and were kept securely before being personally delivered to independent MSA Laboratories in Langley BC. MSA labs are accredited under ISO 17025 and 9001.

Samples from 2025 used preparation method code adm-100 prp-910 pwe-100, Dry, crush 1kg to 2mm, split 250g & pulverize to 85% -75µm. and analytical method code FAS-418 ICF-6xx and IMS-230 PER-7xx STI-8Pb, Ag, fire assay, 30g fusion, gravimetric 0.25g 4-acid digestion, ICP-MS finish (ultra-trace) 48 element PER-700 individual element, xx denotes element code Pb, 0.3g-1g, Titration.
The samples Prepared and analyzed using the following procedures:

- Analytical Methods:
  - *FAS-418* fire assay, 30 g fusion, gravimetric finish (Au/Ag)
  - *ICF-6xx* and *IMS-230 PER-7xx* ICP-MS multielement packages
  - *STI-8Pb* titration for lead
  - Four-acid digestion, ICP-MS ultra-trace finish (48 elements)

Individual element codes (xx) refer to the specific target element being analyzed.

1. *Sample Security & Transport.*
2. *Six samples (Turner 2005 site Visit were sealed in numbered bags and transported by the author directly to Vancouver, then personally delivered to MSA Labs. The only period during which the samples were unattended was during airline transport, secured in a locked travel bag.*

The author is of the opinion that the adequacy of the preparation, security, and analytical procedures for these samples were carried out professionally.

3. *Quality Control. MSA Labs inserted two granite blank samples and two certified blank/standard materials (STD Blank and OREAS 601c). Analytical results for blanks showed no contamination, and standard performance fell within acceptable limits. The sample set was too small for rigorous statistical assessment, but results were adequate for verification purposes.*

4. Table: 5 2025 site visit samples

Sample ID	utm E	utm N	Zone	Location	Description	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb %	Zn ppm	Sb [ppm	W ppm	Sn ppm	In ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Ga ppm	As ppm	Mn ppm
64912	452445	6569220	Middle D	Below mango lower adit	2m o/c; or dark red weathered mgt w/ local mass galena grab	700	168	29.09	7907	553.8	12.4	180	64.18	107	24.43	10.7	336.2	4019
64913	452445	6569220	Middle D	Below mango lower adit	same area as 64911 local floats to 0.15m of mass sulfide	127	150.9	3.51	0.0157	270.7	135.3	83.4	114.11	0.16	35.54	1.82	1845.5	4007
64914	452445	6569220	Magno West	Below mango lower adit	grab sample across 1.3m zone of red-or weathered mass mgt w/ local ga	280	235.1	4.94	0.0142	283.2	22.1	136.2	179.85	0.21	24.94	23.95	176.3	6533
64915	452445	6569220	Magno West	Below mango lower adit	grabs of 1.2m mass sx zone	2242	160.9	75.44	0.0124	1206.5	14.2	475.3	44.45	10.98	108.46	0.63	1427.8	344
64916	452045	657109	Magno West	Road cut	Sample from a road cut. Similar to south of lower adit	7.26	2.8		9323	45.5	15.8	113.1	16.72	0.02	102.7	5.32	114.4	43207
64917	452045	657109	Magno West	Road cut	from a road cut. Similar to south of lower adit	386	173.9	10.22	7937	78.5	6.3	231	23.45	0.19	51.22	3.07	70	59611

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

A comprehensive review of historic exploration data compiled by GoldHaven in 2013 by Gerry Diakow and Rob Johnston. The audit included review of electronic data, large-format hard-copy drill logs, maps, and compiled assay records. The drill database constructed from detailed hand-written geological logs that include assay values for lead, zinc, and silver, with limited molybdenum information. Original laboratory certificates for all historic drillholes could not be located.

Verification of historic data relied on two principal methods and several specific steps undertaken by the author:

1. Field Examination & Sampling:
   The author examined surface exposures of the Magno skarn and collected four grab samples from an outcrop below the lower Adit, along with two additional samples from a nearby reclaimed trench. These samples were collected to confirm mineralization style and tenor and to validate the geological descriptions provided by GoldHaven.
2. 2025 Field Oversight:
   During the July 19, 2025 property visit, the author instructed Gerry Diakow to continue sampling. The author assumes full responsibility for the sampling procedures. The samples collected were adequate for verification purposes but were not critical to forming the author's overall opinion on the property.

I conducted data verification in accordance with NI 43-101 requirements. Verification steps included a property inspection on July 19, 2025, examination of surface exposures, review of 2025 sample descriptions, and comparison of field observations with published geological information. I collected independent grab samples for verification purposes.

I reviewed chain-of-custody procedures for samples collected in 2025 and did not identify any issues that would materially affect the reliability of the analytical data. Verification samples confirm the presence of polymetallic sulphide mineralization consistent with historical descriptions.

I did not verify historical drilling, sampling, or underground development data due to incomplete original records, missing core, and absence of QA/QC documentation. As a result, historical data are not used to support interpretations or conclusions in this Report. The author was also unable to locate preserved drill core from the Magno deposit; anecdotal information suggests some core may be stored on a lot in Cassiar formerly owned by Storie.

Verification of historic data relied on two principal methods and specific steps undertaken by the author:

1 Field Examination & Sampling:

The author examined surface exposures of the Magno skarn and collected four grab samples from an outcrop below the lower Adit, along with two additional samples from a nearby reclaimed trench. These samples were collected to confirm mineralization style and tenor and to validate the geological descriptions provided by GoldHaven and BC Government records. The samples collected were adequate for verification purposes but were not critical to forming the author's overall opinion on the property.

2 Review of Storie Deposit Core:

The author examined core from the nearby Storie Deposit stored in two locations in Cassiar—one in a partially covered outdoor area and another within a partially secured core facility.

3. The author read through literature presented in the references section of this report. Most reports reported detailed Historic data such as location of samples, assay results, drill locations. Reports from the two Adits (Figure 5) were incomplete.

4. The original survey of Adits cannot be found by I, only drawings exist. One uses NAD27 grid system the other is in a "Mine Grid". The Author managed to put them both into the NAD 83 System to produce Figure 5. The author cannot verify the accuracy within 2m. Hence Figure 5 is prepared for Presentation purpose.

The author has not independently verified all historical data presented in this report; however., the 2025 (site visit) samples confirmed the presence and tenor of lead-zinc-silver mineralization at the Magno and D Zones. Descriptions and analyses for the 2025 samples in Table 3 and the Certificates are presented in Appendix 1:

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

I have no knowledge of any metallurgical testing having been completed with respect to the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

As of the effective date of this Report there have been no mineral resources estimates as defined by CIM (2014) completed with respect to the Magno Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

As of the effective date of this Report there have been no mineral reserve estimates as defined by CIM (2014) completed with respect to the Magno Property.

16.0-22.0

These sections are not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several mineral occurrences and deposits located within the broader Cassiar district have been documented in public geological summaries and assessment reports. These include CRD, skarn, porphyry molybdenum, and volcanogenic massive sulphide occurrences. Information relating to these properties drawn from public sources and has not been independently verified by I.

The Cassiar Batholith hosts several porphyry molybdenum occurrences. The Storie (Minfile) deposit, shares a local boundary to the west of the Magno Property, hosted in the Troutline Creek quartz monzonite of the Cassiar Batholith.

The Storie Molybdenum Deposit (adjacent to the Magno deposit) Minfile report (104P 069) states that a combined tonnage (CIM compliant) estimates of 117,000,000 tonnes averaging 0.068% Mo was published by Kuehnbaum in 2013.

The author cautions that this Reserve may not be indicative of mineralization on the Magno Property.

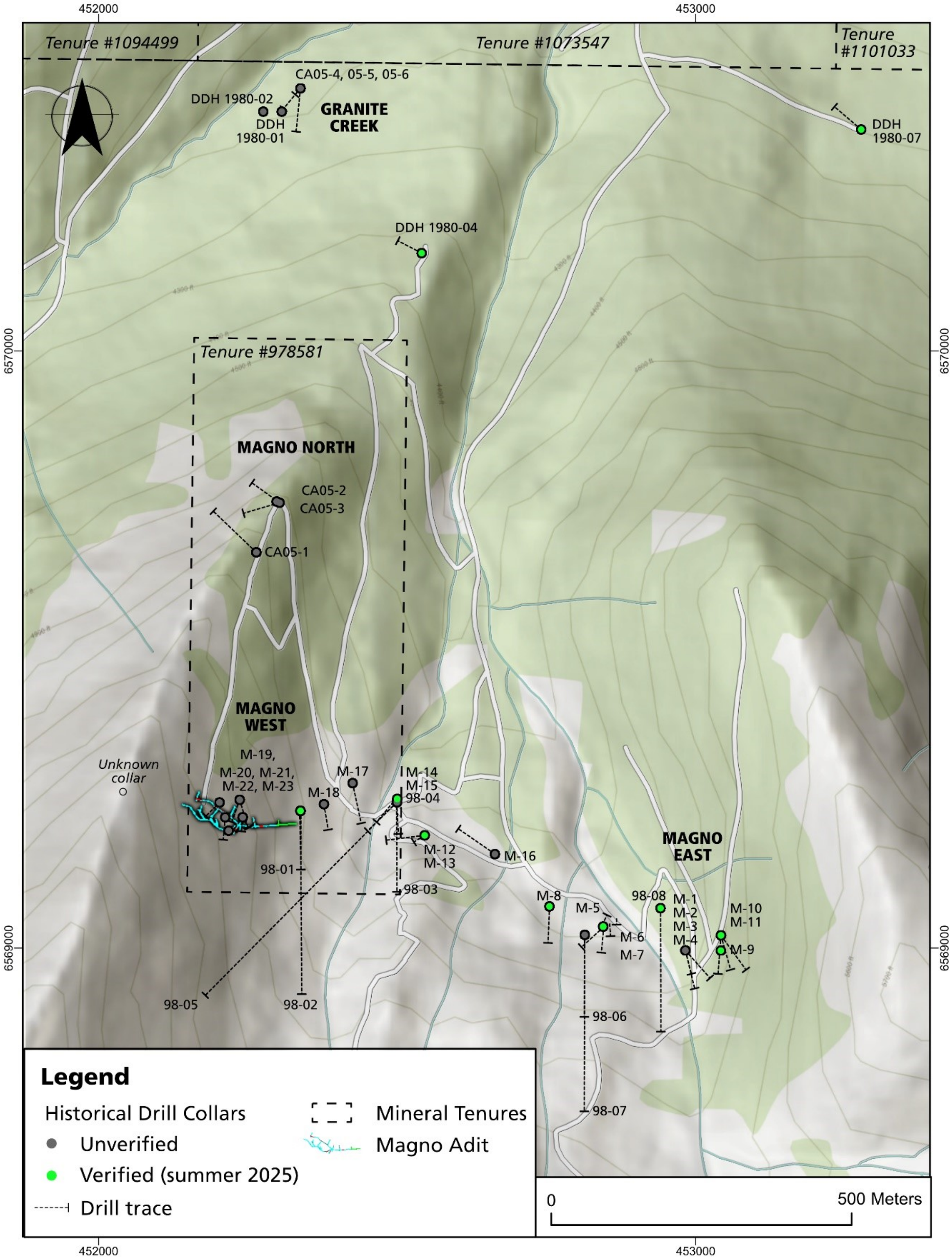
24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION figure 15

Eveready Resources conducted two rounds of drilling in 1998 and 2005. The 1998 program consisted of eight holes, totaling 1817.2 metres, all targeting the Magno Zone. In 2005 Eveready drilled seven holes, six were on the current Magno Property. Three of these targeted the Granite Creek Showing and three targeted the Magno North area. Figure 10

Table 6: Available Data for Historic Drilling on the Northern Magno Property

Operator	Year	Hole ID	utm E	utm N	elevation	azimuth	dip	depth (m)	area	notes	From	To	Feet	Au(oz/t)	Ag(oz/t)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)	Sn(%)
Balfour	1976	M1	452977	6569007	1528	139	-55	73.5	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits	113	132	19	0.076	2.51	2.74	7.68	
											208	222.5	14.5	0.013	4.22	4.01	3.68	
Balfour	1976	M2	452977	6569007	1528	139	-80	64.9	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits; lost hole								
Balfour	1976	M3	452977	6569007	1528	167	-45	92.9	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits	91	101	6	0.004	1.28	1.87	7.38	
			452977	6569007	1528	167	-65	69.2	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits;	122	134	12	0.01	3.37	3.72	1.15	
Balfour	1976	M4	452857	6569045	1512	186	-45	65.2	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits								
Balfour	1976	M5	452857	6569045	1512	186	-65	52.1	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits								
Balfour	1976	M6	452857	6569045	1512	227	-45	72.2	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits								
Balfour	1976	M7	452789	6569077	1500	185	-45	87.2	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits								
Balfour	1976	M8	453029	6569028	1548	165	-45	89.9	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits								
Balfour	1976	M9	453029	6569028	1548	186	-45	96.6	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits	207	213	6	0.01	2.92	3.87	0.52	
			453029	6569028	1548	146	-45	105.2	East Zone	test mag high E of adits	266	271	5	0.004	5.98	6.58	1.51	
Balfour	1976	M10	452545	6569194	1495	263	-45	91.4	Middle West		267	280	13	0.026	6.33	6.15	3.67	
Balfour	1976	M11	452545	6569194	1495	240	-65	30.8	Middle West									
Balfour	1976	M12	452484	6569245	1480	178	-45	79.9	Middle West		48	58	10	0.004	5.03	6.88	47	
Balfour	1976	M13	452484	6569245	1480	221	-45	75.3	Middle West		47	57	10	0.002	4.91	5.9	9.4	
Balfour	1976	M14	452631	6569158	1495	305	-55	110	E of Middle W		182	192	10		7.2	7.94	4.22	
Balfour	1976	M15	452418	6569269	1497	169	-45	96	W of Middle D		183	197	14		12.05	14.84	6.55	
Balfour	1976	M16	452376	6569239	1508	172	-45	60	W of Middle D									
Balfour	1976	M17	452251	6569250	1530	165	-40	61.3	West Zone	test below 5050 adit								
Balfour	1976	M18	452251	6569250	1530	200	-45	56.4	West Zone	test below 5050 adit								
Balfour	1976	M19	452256	6569224	1528	150	-60	40.5	West Zone	test below 5050 adit	172	188.5	16.5		5.2	6.02	1.87	
Balfour	1976	M20	452256	6569224	1528	185	-45	32	West Zone	test below 5050 adit	160	170	10		0.55	0.44	3.44	
Balfour	1976	M21	452256	6569224	1528	215	-45	35.4	West Zone	test below 5050 adit	102	109	7		3.25	3.61	2.44	
Balfour	1976	M22	452315	6570391	1200	300	-45	104.5	Granite Ck		79.5	87	7.5		1.89	1.97	5.2	
Balfour	1976	M23	452284	6570390	1190	285	-45	56.7	Granite Ck		77	89	12		0.47	0.72	2.45	
Shell	1980	DDH 80-1	452592	6570133	1321	296	-60	114.6	between Magn	test deep mag high								
Shell	1980	DDH 80-2	453284	6570352	1230	304	-45	90.4	between Magn	test mag/IP anomaly								
Shell	1980	DDH 80-3																
Shell	1980	DDH 80-4	453592	6568205	1768	250	-70	285.6	Tremolite	no mineralization								
	1980	DDH 80-5																
	1980	DDH 80-6									12.2	13.1	0.9					0.094
											16.8	17	0.2		0.48	0.01		0.61
											17	17.6	0.6		1.44	0.22	0.74	0.1
											17.8	18.2	0.4		8.64	2.28		
Shell	1980	DDH 80-7	453145	6570907	1142	290	-80	270	Lower D	RC hole								
Shell	1981	DDH 81-4	452338	6569242	1515	180	-45	93.6	Magno W	30m N of lower adit								
Pacific Ba	1996	RCH 9601	452338	6569242	1515	180	-65	307.2	Magno W	30m N of lower adit								
Eveready	1998	9801	452500	6569244	1481	180	-45	151.5	Magno W	30m E of Marble ck								
Eveready	1998	9802	452500	6569244	1481	225	-45	151.5	Magno W	30m E of Marble ck								
Eveready	1998	9803	452500	6569244	1481	225	-65	456.6	Magno W	30m E of Marble ck								
Eveready	1998	9804	452813	6569025	1514	180	-50	151.5	Magno Mid									
Eveready	1998	9805	452813	6569025	1514	180	-75	297.8	Magno Mid									
Eveready	1998	9806	452945	6569064	1508	180	-45	207.5	Magno E									
Eveready	1998	9807	452264	6569663	1549	313	-45	141.7	Mango N	test trench mineralization								
Eveready	1998	9808	452303	6569746	1529	305	-50	83.3	Mango N	test trench mineralization								
Eveready	2005	CA05-01	452298	6569748	1520	253	-45	89.9	Mango N	test trench mineralization								
Eveready	2005	CA05-02	452338	6570440	1250	225	-45	89.9	Granite Ck	test trench mineralization								
Eveready	2005	CA05-03	452338	6570440	1250	219	-80	81.4	Granite Ck	test trench mineralization								
Eveready	2005	CA05-04	452338	6570445	1250	185	-44	102.1	Granite Ck	test trench mineralization								
Eveready	2005	CA05-05																
Eveready	2005	CA05-06																

Figure 15 Historic Drill hole Locations Magno Property (after Fraser 2026



25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Carbonate replacement mineralization on the Magno Property occurs within limestone and dolostone of the Rosella Formation along east–west structural corridors. Field observations from the 2025 program confirm the presence of sulphide-bearing carbonate replacement zones in several areas of the property. These zones are consistent with CRD-style mineralization described elsewhere in the Cassiar district.

Historical exploration has occurred intermittently since the 1950s by various operators; however, much of the historical technical data—including soil geochemical surveys, drill logs, and sampling records—has not been recovered. Available information is insufficient to evaluate the continuity, extent, or grade of historical mineralization. The absence of modern, systematic soil geochemical coverage and limited contemporary geophysical work represent a gap in the current dataset.

Observed mineralization styles on the Property may respond to modern geophysical techniques. Magnetic, electromagnetic, and induced polarization methods may assist in delineating structural controls and sulphide-bearing zones. I notes that airborne magnetic surveys completed historically are of limited utility due to age and resolution.

The 2025 field observations confirm the presence of polymetallic sulphide mineralization consistent with CRD environments; however, no mineral resources or mineral reserves have been delineated. Additional systematic sampling, mapping, geophysical surveys, and drilling will be required to evaluate the significance and continuity of mineralization on the Property. **The Magno is a property of Merit.**

I caution that historical grades, intervals, and sample results reported in public sources have not all been verified and are not relied upon in forming conclusions.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

The Magno Property remains an early-stage exploration project with potential for multiple CRD-style targets and related mineralization. I recommends a 2 Phase program Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 2 depends on the results of Phase 1.

Exploration to date has improved geological understanding but has not been sufficient to define drill-ready targets across all zones. I recommends the following next steps:

1. Detailed Geological Mapping:
   Expand lithological and structural mapping across the Magno and D trends to refine controls on mineralization.
2. Geochemical Surveys:
   Complete systematic rock, soil, and talus-fine sampling to establish metal distribution patterns and identify anomalies requiring follow-up.
3. Modern Geophysics:
   Conduct targeted ground or airborne geophysical surveys to supplement limited historical datasets and assist with subsurface interpretation.

4. Target Refinement:
   Integrate mapping, geochemistry, and geophysics to prioritize specific areas for follow-up trenching or drilling.
5. Initial Drilling (conditional):
   Execute a small program of core drilling once high-confidence targets have been defined through the above steps. The drilling should centre around the main Magno deposit as I regards this to be the most obvious to proceed. The objective is to verify previous underground drilling. If enough drilling occurs with results similar to previous operators a drilling campaign can proceed to the next step.

6. A phased budget is proposed once surface programs are complete and drill targets are confirmed. Initial spending to focus on mapping, sampling, and geophysics, with drilling undertaken only after sufficient target definition.

Phase 2 of this Budget will depend on the results and success of Phase 1.

Table7: Magno Phase 1 Budget

Proposed Budget for Exploration at Magno				
Phase I				
ITEMS	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total
Airborne Geophsical Survey		*flat rate*		*$40,000.00*
Ground Geophsical Survey		*flat rate*		*$35,000.00*
Interpretation of the Geophysical Surveys		*flat rate*		*$50,000.00*
Senior Geologist - planning	*5*	*day*	*$750.00*	*$3,750.00*
Material preparation	*5*	*day*	*$1,260.00*	*$6,300.00*
Mobilization(s) Geologists and technicians salary	*4*	*day*	*$2,750.00*	*$11,000.00*
Mobilization(s) Geologists and technicians R&B	*4*	*day*	*$1,350.00*	*$5,400.00*
Lidar Survey		*flat rate*		*$25,000.00*
Demobilization - Geologists and technicians R&B	*4*	*day*	*$1,350.00*	*$5,400.00*
Pickups (2) rental	*57*	*day*	*$250.00*	*$14,250.00*
Road work ,posble Trenching			*$75.00*	*$30,000.00*
Historic Drill Hole Compilation 3D for Magno Adits		*flat rate*		*$25,000.00*
		Subtotal		*$251,100.00*
Contingency 10%				*$25,110.00*
		Total	*Drilling*	*$276,210.00*

Table 8: Magno Phase2 Budget

Phase 2 ITEMS	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total
Senior Geologist - planning	*5*	*day*	*$750.00*	*$3,750.00*
Material preparation	*5*	*day*	*$1,260.00*	*$6,300.00*
Mobilization(s) Geologists and technicians salary	*4*	*day*	*$2,750.00*	*$11,000.00*
Helicopter crew for the drill sites setup R&B	*13*	*day*	*$310.00*	*$4,030.00*
Core shack renting	*2*	*month*	*$10,000.00*	*$20,000.00*
Core rack purchasing	*1*	*unit*	*$5,000.00*	*$5,000.00*
Drilling - geologists and technicians salary	*25*	*day*	*$750.00*	*$18,750.00*
Drilling - geologists and technicians R&B	*25*	*day*	*$1,050.00*	*$26,250.00*
Helicopter - Drilling	*20*	*day*	*$6,550.00*	*$131,000.00*
Drillers R&B	*36*	*day*	*$750.00*	*$27,000.00*
Drill core all include	*2000*	*m*	*$200.00*	*$400,000.00*
Drill rig mobilisation and demobilisation	*1*	*Flat rate*	*$30,000.00*	*$30,000.00*
Core shack and office dismantling salary	*3*	*day*	*$2,750.00*	*$8,250.00*
Core shack and office dismantling R&B	*3*	*day*	*$1,050.00*	*$3,150.00*
Demobilization - Geologists and technicians salary	*4*	*day*	*$2,750.00*	*$11,000.00*
Demobilization - Geologists and technicians R&B	*4*	*day*	*$1,350.00*	*$5,400.00*
Pickups (2) rental	*57*	*day*	*$250.00*	*$14,250.00*
1460 samples at $75/assay	*1000*	*assay*	*$75.00*	*$75,000.00*
Renting material (ATV, trailers, core saw, etc)	*57*	*day*	*$500.00*	*$28,500.00*
Supplies (diamond blades, sample bags, etc)	*36*	*day*	*$400.00*	*$14,400.00*
Drilling report	*1*	*report*	*$20,000.00*	*$20,000.00*
		Subtotal		863,030.00
Contingency 10%				*$86,303.00*
		Total	*Drilling*	*$949,333.00*

Total Phase 1&2=$276,210.00+949,333.00=1,226,489.00

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Tetu, Glenn: 1981; Geology and Geochemistry of the Need Claims, Liard Mining Division,

CERTIFICATE OF Qualified Person and Author, James A. Turner, P.Geo.

(a) I James A. Turner, P.Geo., Consultant residing at 14149 17 A Avenue, South Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, do certify that I am the author of the report titled**:**
(b) **TECHNICAL REPORT NI 43-101 ON THE MAGNO PROERTY**; **BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA"**, with an Effective Date of February 16, 2026.and Report Date of February 16, 2026 (the "Technical Report").
(c) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Physics, Mathematics, and Geology in 1973 and 1976 and have practiced my profession since 1976 and continuously since 1980.

From April 1998 to June 2001, I was consultant at Pacific Geomatics Inc., a private remote sensing company specializing in data acquisition, processing, and interpretation.

From 1990 to March 1995, I subcontracted my services as an image analyst to MineQuest Exploration Associates Inc.

From March 1995 to April 1998, I was a principal of TerraSat Geomatics Inc., a private company, specializing in satellite interpretation.

Since 1976 I have been involved in mineral exploration (with major mining companies such as Cominco, Noranda, and Newmont (1980-1989) for copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, tin and diamonds.

Since 1990 I have been involved in remote sensing and satellite interpretation for diamond deposits in the Lac de Gras area of the NWT. I have also conducted remote sensing work for companies working in Ghana, Guyana, Mali, Alberta, British Columbia, Mexico, Vietnam, China, Ireland, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Nunavut, Quebec, Central America, Brazil, India and Indonesia.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. (No. 19843). Registration Date of November 1992.

I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of Canada (CIM) (Registration #19843) and the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration (SME) (Registration #04196651).

(d) I, in the company of Gerry Diakow from GoldHaven, conducted a one-day Site Visit to the Magno Property on July 19, 2025

(e) I am the Author and take full responsibility for the Technical Report.

(f) In this Instrument, James A. Turner a qualified person and is independent of the issuer.

(g) James A. Turner, P.Geo. has no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the technical report.

(h) 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 NI43-101 and.

(i) that, at 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 that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

"James A. Turner"

James A. Turner, P.Geo.

Effective Date of February 16, 2026.and Report Date of February 16, 2026 (the “Technical Report”).

Reg. No. 19843 Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia

Appendix I Laboratory Certificates 2025 site visit

Appendix II Site Visit 2025. Photos

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **J.A. Turner, P.Geo.**
14149 17 A Avenue
Surrey, BC, V4A 6R8
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2510766

Project Name:	
Job Received Date:	2025-07-28
Job Report Date:	2025-08-29
Report Version:	Final
Total Samples:	6

COMMENTS:

Date testing started: 2025-07-28
Date testing completed: 2025-08-29

Detection limit for method IMS-230 Germanium, Magnesium, Zinc changed to 1ppm, 0.1%, 5ppm respectively due to matrix interferences.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
ADM-100	Batch charge for less than 20 samples
PRP-910	Dry, crush 1kg to 2mm, split 250g & pulverize to 85% -75µm
PWE-100	Received sample weight

ANALYTICAL METHODS

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
FAS-418	Ag, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, Gravimetric
ICF-6xx	ICP-240 individual element, xx denotes element code
IMS-230	0.25g 4-acid digestion, ICP-MS finish (ultratrace) 48 elem
PER-7xx	PER-700 individual element, xx denotes element code
STI-8Pb	Pb, 0.3g-1g, Titration

Page 1 of 6

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TEST REPORT: YVR2510766

Project Name:
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Job Report Date: 2025-08-29
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 6

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	FAS-418 Ag ppm 50	STI-8Pb Pb % 0.01	ICF-6Ag Ag ppm 1	ICF-6Zn Zn % 0.01	PER-7Fe Fe % 0.05	PER-7Pb Pb % 0.01	IMS-230R Ag ppm 0.01	IMS-230R Al % 0.01	IMS-230R As ppm 0.2	IMS-230R Ba ppm 10	IMS-230R Be ppm 0.05
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--								0.01	9.08	0.7	766	1.02
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--								0.02	8.57	0.4	752	1.01
64912	Rock	0.18				700			29.09	>100	0.06	336.2	17	0.10
64913	Rock	0.10				127	1.57	56.96	3.51	>100	0.10	1845.5	14	0.16
64914	Rock	0.08				208	1.42	58.44	4.94	>100	0.09	176.3	14	0.16
64915	Rock	0.46		2242	75.44		1.24		>30	>100	0.06	1427.8	<10	0.12
64916	Rock	0.38						62.48		7.26	0.05	114.4	53	1.66
64917	Rock	0.30				386		55.50	10.22	>100	0.04	70.0	16	0.22
STD BLANK										<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<10	<0.05
STD BLANK						<1	<0.01							
STD BLANK								<0.05	<0.01					
STD BLANK				<50										
STD OREAS 601c										50.72	6.92	383.2	2281	2.37
STD CDN-ME-1903						180	1.73							
STD OREAS 406								61.17	0.02					
STD OREAS 317								7.06	12.12					
STD CDN-SS-2206				1137										
STD CPB-2					63.59									

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

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TEST REPORT: YVR2510766

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 2025-07-28
Job Report Date: 2025-08-29
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 6

	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R
	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Ga	Gd
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.1	1	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.05
Granite Blank	0.02	2.43	0.03	25.46	5.7	23	0.16	5.3	3.01	1.76	0.84	2.75	15.12	2.69
Granite Blank	0.02	2.40	0.03	23.68	5.6	20	0.15	4.9	2.84	1.69	0.81	2.68	14.78	2.52
64912	1.07	0.03	24.43	1.62	0.1	6	<0.05	168.0	0.47	0.24	0.75	39.35	10.70	0.31
64913	0.16	0.06	35.54	1.52	0.2	6	<0.05	150.9	0.83	0.50	0.98	>50	1.82	0.51
64914	0.21	0.04	24.04	1.36	0.2	10	<0.05	235.1	0.66	0.33	1.16	>50	23.95	0.46
64915	10.98	0.06	108.46	1.29	0.5	2	<0.05	160.9	0.15	0.07	0.17	5.10	0.63	0.19
64916	0.02	0.08	102.70	3.83	0.6	12	0.08	2.8	0.93	0.33	1.08	>50	5.32	1.17
64917	0.19	0.06	51.22	2.31	0.3	14	0.05	173.9	0.34	0.16	0.90	>50	3.07	0.29
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<1	<0.05	<0.2	<0.05	<0.03	<0.03	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 601c	20.40	0.96	2.78	71.29	4.9	17	4.86	1150.2	2.68	0.77	1.08	2.35	22.31	4.70
STD CDN-ME-1903														
STD OREAS 406														
STD OREAS 317														
STD CDN-SS-2206														
STD CPB-2														

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Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2510766

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 2025-07-28
Job Report Date: 2025-08-29
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 6

Sample ID	IMS-230R Ge ppm 1	IMS-230R Hf ppm 0.1	IMS-230R Ho ppm 0.01	IMS-230R In ppm 0.005	IMS-230R K % 0.01	IMS-230R La ppm 0.5	IMS-230R Li ppm 0.2	IMS-230R Lu ppm 0.01	IMS-230R Mg % 0.1	IMS-230R Mn ppm 5	IMS-230R Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-230R Na % 0.01	IMS-230R Nb ppm 0.1	IMS-230R Nd ppm 0.1
Granite Blank	<1	1.6	0.62	0.026	1.59	11.7	1.7	0.33	0.7	767	5.04	3.20	6.2	11.4
Granite Blank	<1	1.6	0.60	0.029	1.57	10.9	1.9	0.31	0.7	767	5.16	3.20	6.1	10.6
64912	<1	<0.1	0.09	64.181	<0.01	1.0	<0.2	0.03	<0.1	4019	0.63	<0.01	0.5	0.8
64913	<1	<0.1	0.18	114.107	0.01	0.7	0.3	0.06	<0.1	4007	1.71	0.01	1.6	0.9
64914	<1	<0.1	0.13	179.851	0.01	0.6	0.2	0.04	<0.1	6533	1.31	<0.01	0.5	0.9
64915	<1	<0.1	0.03	44.448	<0.01	0.7	<0.2	0.01	<0.1	344	10.88	0.01	<0.1	0.8
64916	<1	<0.1	0.15	16.723	<0.01	1.4	0.7	0.02	0.3	43207	7.67	<0.01	0.9	3.3
64917	<1	<0.1	0.07	23.454	0.02	1.2	<0.2	0.02	<0.1	59611	0.59	<0.01	0.2	1.0
STD BLANK	<1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.005	<0.01	<0.5	<0.2	<0.01	<0.1	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 601c	<1	4.9	0.38	0.549	2.77	34.5	26.2	0.08	0.2	227	3.76	1.93	14.0	30.3
STD CDN-ME-1903														
STD OREAS 406														
STD OREAS 317														
STD CDN-SS-2206														
STD CPB-2														

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TEST REPORT:	**YVR2510766**

Project Name:
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	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R	IMS-230R
	Ni	P	Pb	Pr	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.2	10	0.5	0.03	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.5	0.1	1	0.03	0.2	0.2	0.05
Granite Blank	3.6	561	3.0	2.97	28.8	0.002	0.04	<0.5	9.5	<1	2.67	1.1	292.9	0.48
Granite Blank	3.0	573	4.9	2.74	27.9	0.002	0.04	<0.5	9.4	<1	2.54	1.1	286.2	0.41
64912	1.0	<10	>10000	0.20	0.4	<0.002	2.04	553.8	0.2	<1	0.29	180.0	31.0	<0.05
64913	1.3	<10	>10000	0.21	0.6	0.004	0.18	270.7	0.4	<1	0.41	83.4	4.0	0.06
64914	1.4	<10	>10000	0.19	0.4	<0.002	0.13	283.2	0.3	<1	0.39	136.2	3.4	0.05
64915	0.8	14	>10000	0.17	0.2	<0.002	8.49	1206.5	0.1	4	0.26	475.3	55.3	<0.05
64916	1.4	<10	1052.1	0.60	0.7	<0.002	0.02	45.5	0.1	<1	1.28	113.1	42.7	<0.05
64917	0.8	<10	>10000	0.23	0.4	<0.002	0.25	78.5	0.2	<1	0.31	231.0	11.0	<0.05
STD BLANK	<0.2	<10	<0.5	<0.03	<0.1	<0.002	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.03	<0.2	<0.2	<0.05
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK														
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 601c	6.9	381	331.2	8.41	120.0	<0.002	1.58	37.3	3.8	9	5.74	4.3	233.3	1.05
STD CDN-ME-1903														
STD OREAS 406														
STD OREAS 317														
STD CDN-SS-2206														
STD CPB-2														

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Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2510766

Project Name:
Job Received Date: 2025-07-28
Job Report Date: 2025-08-29
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 6

Sample ID	IMS-230R Tb ppm 0.01	IMS-230R Te ppm 0.05	IMS-230R Th ppm 0.2	IMS-230R Ti % 0.01	IMS-230R Tl ppm 0.02	IMS-230R Tm ppm 0.01	IMS-230R U ppm 0.1	IMS-230R V ppm 1	IMS-230R W ppm 0.1	IMS-230R Y ppm 0.1	IMS-230R Yb ppm 0.03	IMS-230R Zn ppm 5	IMS-230R Zr ppm 0.5
Granite Blank	0.43	<0.05	2.7	0.26	0.15	0.29	1.1	50	0.5	17.7	2.04	37	49.1
Granite Blank	0.40	<0.05	2.6	0.26	0.14	0.27	1.1	50	0.4	17.0	1.95	36	47.4
64912	0.06	<0.05	0.6	<0.01	0.02	0.04	4.3	<1	12.4	2.0	0.21	7907	0.9
64913	0.10	<0.05	4.3	<0.01	<0.02	0.08	12.7	3	135.4	4.4	0.50	>10000	1.1
64914	0.09	<0.05	2.0	<0.01	<0.02	0.05	7.5	<1	22.1	2.9	0.30	>10000	1.4
64915	0.02	0.07	<0.2	<0.01	0.30	0.01	33.3	<1	14.2	0.8	0.07	>10000	<0.5
64916	0.16	0.05	<0.2	<0.01	<0.02	0.04	9.2	8	15.8	4.4	0.22	9323	<0.5
64917	0.05	<0.05	0.3	<0.01	0.07	0.02	6.8	1	6.3	1.7	0.12	7937	<0.5
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.05	<0.2	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.03	<5	<0.5
STD BLANK													
STD BLANK													
STD BLANK													
STD OREAS 601c	0.54	7.52	13.3	0.14	1.70	0.09	4.3	15	4.9	11.1	0.53	431	180.3
STD CDN-ME-1903													
STD OREAS 406													
STD OREAS 317													
STD CDN-SS-2206													
STD CPB-2													

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Page 6 of 6



, James A. Turner P.Geo. site visit 2025.

The Photo above included massive Galena, Zinc carbonate (Smithsonite) Lead Sulphate (Anglesite). Hydrozincite, Manganese Oxides etc.

View from Magno D of Cassiar