
TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

Iron Range Property

Nelson / Fort Steele Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada
(UTM NAD 83 Zone 11N 5450690 N/545610 E)
NTS Map Sheets : 082F008, 009, 018, 019



Prepared for:
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January 26, 2026
(Effective Date: January 26, 2026)

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo. (the “Author”) was retained by Earthwise Minerals Corp., (“Earthwise” or the “Company”), to conduct a site visit of the Iron Range Property (the “Property”), as well as conduct a review of the historical contents of this report to provide an independent assessment of the Property. The report summarizes known information pertaining to the Property’s geology, infrastructure, and overall environmental status. It describes the geological merits of the project area and summarizes the Property’s known exploration history. The report also reviews the nature of Property’s IOCG, SEDEX, and other mineralization potential, documents the results of historical exploration programs, and then concludes by providing recommendations for further exploration.

This report was prepared at the request of Earthwise Minerals and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and in compliance with Form 43-101F1. The Author served as the independent Qualified Person responsible for the contents of this report. The Author reviewed the technical aspects of the report after visiting the Property on November 06, 2025. The Property was acquired pursuant to an Option Agreement between Earthwise and Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (EPL) as announced by the Company in its news release dated March 03, 2025. To exercise the Option, Earthwise must make a series of cash payments (\$250,000 CAD), and a total of 1.5 million share issuances to Eagle Plains, as well as fund four million Canadian dollars in exploration expenditures on the Project to earn a 70% interest. The Company can elect to earn an additional 10% interest on the Property by making a one-time payment of (\$1,000,000 CAD) cash and completing a bankable feasibility study on the Property prior to the eighth anniversary of the Option agreement.

The 22,724.40 hectares land package is comprised of 78 mineral claims and is located within the Nelson/Fort Steele Mining Divisions which is currently owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (“Eagle Plains”). A select portion of the claim group is subject to a 1% NSR in favour of Providence Resources Corporation, now known as Desert Star Resources. The central portion of the Iron Range Property (the “Property”) is located 16 kilometres northeast of Creston, British Columbia situated between the Goat River and Arrow Creek drainage basins. The mineral claims which comprise the Property are centered at Latitude 49.207278°N, Longitude -116.373832°W (UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N 5450690N/545610E) on NTS Map sheets 82F008, 82F009, 82F018 and 82F019.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The Iron Range Property is located within the southeastern Purcell Mountains and is underlain by Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Purcell Supergroup, dominated by argillite, siltstone, quartz wacke, and minor carbonate units of the Aldridge and related formations, which have been deformed and weakly metamorphosed. The property is transected by a regionally extensive

Iron Range fault system and associated subsidiary structures, which have provided structural preparation and fluid pathways for mineralizing events. Granitic to quartz monzonitic intrusions related to the Horsethief Batholith occur on and adjacent to the Property and are spatially associated with hydrothermal alteration assemblages including hematite–magnetite, silicification, chloritization, sericitization, and carbonate alteration. Mineralization styles recognized on the Property include iron oxide–rich copper–gold–silver mineralization consistent with IOCG-type systems and stratigraphically controlled and structurally influenced sulphide mineralization known to be prospective for SEDEX-style deposits within the Aldridge Formation. Sulphide minerals include chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, and sphalerite, occurring as disseminations, veinlets, and breccia-hosted accumulations. The combination of favourable Proterozoic stratigraphy, major regional structures, and intrusive-related hydrothermal systems supports the interpretation that the Iron Range Property is prospective for multiple styles and types of polymetallic mineralization.

1.3 Property History

Exploration of the Iron Range Property in southeastern British Columbia spans more than a century a reflection of its long-recognized potential for hosting iron oxide and polymetallic mineralization within the Purcell Basin. Initial prospecting in the late 1800s to early 1900s focused on prominent hematite–magnetite occurrences exposed along the regionally extensive Iron Range fault system, a north-trending structural corridor extending for more than 90 kilometres. Early work consisted of surface prospecting, shallow pits, and adits targeting high-grade iron oxide material.

Between the 1940s and 1960s, exploration emphasis shifted toward base- and precious-metal potential, particularly copper, gold, and silver, following regional advances in the geological understanding of the Middle Proterozoic Aldridge Formation. Systematic geological mapping, trenching, soil geochemistry, and early geophysical surveys were undertaken by major companies, including Cominco Ltd., to evaluate the property for Sullivan-type sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) mineralization analogous to the nearby Sullivan mine.

From the 1970s through the late 1980s, extensive soil geochemical grids, magnetometer surveys, UTEM electromagnetic surveys, and limited diamond drilling were completed across multiple claim blocks. While these programs identified localized lead–zinc anomalies, weak conductors, and stratigraphic controls related to argillaceous Aldridge units, no economic mineralization was delineated at that time. Many conductive responses were later interpreted to reflect graphitic argillite rather than massive sulphide bodies.

Modern exploration resumed in the 1990s and 2000s under Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., which consolidated a large, contiguous land position over the Iron Range corridor. This phase included regional airborne VTEM and magnetic surveys (2004), reprocessing and interpretation of geophysical data, and renewed geological and geochemical programs. Diamond drilling was conducted between 2010 and 2012, and tested priority electromagnetic targets however did not

intersect economic SEDEX mineralization. Drilling did confirm the presence of broad hydrothermal alteration, iron oxide enrichment, brecciation, and sulphide mineralization consistent with large-scale hydrothermal systems.

Subsequent joint-venture exploration programs advanced the several structurally controlled targets along the Iron Range trend, including the Talon, Row, and Arrow zones, where drilling intersected copper-gold-silver mineralization associated with hematite, magnetite, and brecciated sedimentary rocks. Collectively, historical work has established the Iron Range Property as a large, structurally prepared polymetallic system prospective for iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG), SEDEX-style, and structurally hosted mineralization. The extensive historical dataset provides a strong foundation for modern and integrated exploration approaches.

1.4 Exploration

The Company completed two phases of exploration on the Iron Range Property during the 2025 field season (July 9–10 and August 14–18), comprising seven sampling days focused on soil and rock sampling, mapping, and prospecting along the Iron Mountain Fault Zone (IMFZ), including extensions of the Pyromorphite and Talon Zones. Soil samples were collected at 25 m intervals along contours from the B-horizon (10–30 cm depth), with daily duplicates for QA/QC, while rock samples from outcrop, subcrop, and float supported anomaly verification and alteration characterization. The program collected 531 soil samples, 5 heavy mineral samples, and 15 rock samples.

The 2025 exploration results refined understanding of structural controls on mineralization at the Iron Range Property, indicating that metal concentrations are closely associated with secondary structures branching from the Iron Mountain Fault Zone (IMFZ). High-grade rock samples from the Pyromorphite Zone align with an interpreted subsidiary fault and returned polymetallic values including up to 13,400 ppb Au, 27.2 ppm Ag, 27,600 ppm Pb, and 975 ppm Zn, with quartz–carbonate–sulphide veining and sericite–chlorite alteration consistent with structurally controlled vein-style mineralization. Soil geochemical anomalies show clustered Au–As–Pb–Zn–Cu responses along similar trends, reinforcing the significance of these secondary splays as sites of metal concentration. Heavy mineral sampling identified reshaped gold grains in one sample and otherwise minor indicator minerals, providing limited but supportive evidence of local gold occurrence.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Author visited the Property on November 06, 2025, to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of copper, gold and other metals mineralization. The geological work performed was to carry out geological observations and visit reported approachable historical exploration work areas. The results of the 2004-2022 diamond drill core sampling on the Iron Range Property have been reviewed by the Author.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from the Company, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Geological Survey of BC, and personal observations during data verification. A portion of the data was collected by the Author during the Property visit. All the reviewed data sources are deemed reliable and were verified by the Author. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an informed opinion about the merit of the Property and its viability as an exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of IOCG and SEDEX type mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses potential for discovery of copper, silver, gold, base metals, and other mineralization. The historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for follow-up work programs.

Recommendations

In the Author's opinion, the Property has potential for additional discovery of IOCG and SEDEX type mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This work can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration and development program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Data Gap Closure and Target Refinement

Phase 1 is designed to address critical data gaps identified through the review of historical exploration and would seek to refine priority targets for drill testing. The proposed program would focus on systematic prospecting, detailed geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, and targeted rock sampling across underexplored portions of the Iron Range Property. Particular emphasis should be placed on areas with limited historical coverage, favourable Aldridge Formation stratigraphy, intrusive–sedimentary contact zones, iron oxide–rich alteration, and structural corridors associated with the Iron Range fault system and its subsidiary structures.

Detailed geological mapping at appropriate scales is recommended and to be undertaken in an effort to improve lithological, stratigraphic, and structural interpretations, particularly in areas of limited bedrock exposure or complex structural geometry. Prospecting and rock sampling should focus on iron oxide–rich zones, breccias, quartz veins, altered sedimentary units, and intrusive contacts to better characterize mineralization styles and alteration assemblages associated with IOCG- and SEDEX-type systems.

A systematic soil geochemical survey is recommended over priority target areas to infill and compliment historical datasets, improve anomaly continuity, and define geochemical trends beneath overburden-covered terrain. Soil sampling should be designed with appropriate line spacing, density and conducted in an orientation which considers stratigraphy and structure so to maximize anomaly resolution. All samples should be analyzed for a multi-element suite

appropriate for IOCG and SEDEX exploration, which would include base metals and key pathfinder elements. The results of the Phase 1 work should be integrated with historical geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets to rank targets and further delineate drill-ready zones for follow-up testing.

Estimated Phase 1 Budget: \$224,840 CAD

Estimated Phase 1 Duration: 10 – 12 weeks

Phase 2 – Diamond Drilling

Phase 2 is contingent upon positive results from Phase 1 and is intended to test the highest-priority targets through diamond drilling. Drill targets will be selected based on the integration of Phase 1 geological mapping, prospecting results, soil geochemical anomalies, and historical geophysical and drilling data.

The initial diamond drilling program should be designed to test (i) structurally controlled iron oxide-rich zones prospective for IOCG-style copper-gold-silver mineralization, and (ii) favourable Aldridge Formation stratigraphy with coincident geochemical and structural anomalies prospective for SEDEX-style mineralization. Drill hole orientation, depth, spacing, and total meterage will be finalized following the completion and interpretation of Phase 1 results.

Diamond drilling will provide critical subsurface geological information, test the continuity of surface and near-surface anomalies at depth, and evaluate the presence, geometry, and grade potential of mineralized zones identified during Phase 1.

Estimated Phase 2 Scope: Initial diamond drilling program.

Estimated Phase 2 Budget: To be determined following Phase 1 results.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The Author was retained by Earthwise Minerals Corp. (CSE: WISE; FSE: 966), (“Earthwise” or the “Company”), a mineral exploration and development company of Vancouver, B.C., to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Iron Range Property (the “Property”). The report is intended to fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”).

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment work reports and data available from the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, *British Columbia*, the *British Columbia Geological Survey* (BCGS), the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”), various researchers, websites, results of 2025 and other historical exploration work programs, and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section of the report. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

The Author was retained to complete this report in compliance with NI 43-101 and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the Author visited the Property on November 06, 2025.

This Technical Report is based on the following sources of information:

- Information available to the Author at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (EPL), the Company, and other third-party sources; and,
- Fieldwork conducted on the Property.

The scope of the Property inspection was to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for additional discovery of IOCG / SEDEX type and other mineralization. The geological work performed included taking geological observations and visited reported approachable historical and recent exploration work areas.

The Author has reviewed the land tenure attributes of the Property on the BC Mineral Titles Online Database. The Author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

With respect to ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 1: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the Author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by the Company, which to the Author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mining Title Management System website on January 05, 2026, confirms the data supplied by the Company. However, the limited research by the Author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The central portion of the Iron Range Property (the "Property") is located 16 kilometres northeast of Creston, British Columbia situated between the Goat River and Arrow Creek drainage basins. The mineral claims which comprise the Property are centered at Latitude 49.207278°N, Longitude -116.373832°W (UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N 5450690N/545610E) on NTS Map sheets 82F008, 82F009, 82F018 and 82F019. The 22,724.40 hectares land package is comprised of 78 mineral claims and is located within the Nelson/Fort Steele Mining Divisions which is currently owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains"). A select portion of the claim group is subject to a 1% NSR in favour of Providence Resources Corporation (now known as Desert Star Resources).

The Author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website on January 05, 2026, which confirms the geospatial locations of the claims boundaries title information provided by Geomap Exploration. There are no current Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates given on the Property.

The *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* in British Columbia describe registering exploration and development for a mineral claim. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is provided below:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- \$5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2.
- \$10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4.
- \$15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- \$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

The other option is payment in lieu of work which is double the amount mentioned in the above schedule. As the majority of the Property's mineral claims currently fall in the more than 5-6 year category, an annual work cost of \$454,488 is required to further extend the validity of these

claims past their current expiry dates. Mineral rights in British Columbia do not include surface rights. The surface rights on the Property are held by the Crown, and a “Notice of Work and Reclamation Program” permit is required for drilling, trenching, setting up a camp and other intrusive work. There are no known environmental liabilities, and no permits have been applied for or acquired for the Property.

Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1: Claim Data

| Title Number | Claim Name | Owner | Title Type | Map Number | Issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 504506 | Iron Range | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-01-21 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 528.1 |
| 511992 | IR5 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-05-03 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 211.3 |
| 512004 | IR7 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-05-03 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 380.2 |
| 516530 | | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-07-09 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 760.0 |
| 516532 | | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-07-09 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 506.9 |
| 516534 | | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-07-09 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 464.4 |
| 583786 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2008-05-07 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 295.8 |
| 602102* | GLEN_7 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 359.7 |
| 602110* | RC 1 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 317.1 |
| 602290 | RC 2 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-08 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 84.5 |
| 602419 | RC 4 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-11 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 380.1 |
| 602427 | RC 10 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-11 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 21.1 |
| 602966 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 506.5 |
| 602969 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 505.6 |
| 602978 | IRON RANGE 11 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 252.8 |
| 602981 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 526.6 |
| 654885 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-10-19 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 316.2 |
| 674463 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-11-25 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 21.1 |
| 674545* | CAR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-11-25 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 486.5 |
| 678883* | CA | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-12-03 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 21.2 |
| 704857 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-01-27 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 84.4 |
| 835140 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 528.5 |
| 835238 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-06 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 508.0 |
| 835240 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-06 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 508.0 |
| 836990 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-30 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 148.0 |
| 1023157 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2013-10-18 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 21.2 |
| 1025221* | IR LUCKY 3 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2014-01-17 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 63.3 |
| 1040810* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2015-12-31 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 63.3 |

| Title Number | Claim Name | Owner | Title Type | Map Number | Issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 1041418* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2016-01-20 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 42.2 |
| 1055931* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2016-04-21 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 168.7 |
| 1055933* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2014-11-11 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 443.0 |
| 1055960 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 253.5 |
| 1055961 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 147.9 |
| 1055962 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 338.1 |
| 1055963 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 126.8 |
| 1055964 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 464.9 |
| 504506 | Iron Range | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-01-21 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 528.1 |
| 511992 | IR5 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-05-03 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 211.3 |
| 512004 | IR7 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-05-03 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 380.2 |
| 516530 | | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-07-09 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 760.0 |
| 516532 | | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-07-09 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 506.9 |
| 516534 | | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-07-09 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 464.4 |
| 583786 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2008-05-07 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 295.8 |
| 602102* | GLEN_7 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 359.7 |
| 602110* | RC 1 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 317.1 |
| 602290 | RC 2 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-08 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 84.5 |
| 602419 | RC 4 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-11 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 380.1 |
| 602427 | RC 10 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-11 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 21.1 |
| 602966 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 506.5 |
| 602969 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 505.6 |
| 602978 | IRON RANGE 11 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 252.8 |
| 602981 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 526.6 |
| 654885 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-10-19 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 316.2 |
| 674463 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-11-25 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 21.1 |
| 674545* | CAR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-11-25 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 486.5 |
| 678883* | CA | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-12-03 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 21.2 |
| 704857 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-01-27 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 84.4 |
| 835140 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 528.5 |
| 835238 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-06 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 508.0 |
| 835240 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-06 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 508.0 |
| 836990 | IR | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-30 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 148.0 |
| 1023157 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2013-10-18 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 21.2 |
| 1025221* | IR LUCKY 3 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2014-01-17 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 63.3 |
| 1040810* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2015-12-31 | 2027-07-30 | GOOD | 63.3 |
| 1041418* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2016-01-20 | 2028-07-30 | GOOD | 42.2 |
| 1055931* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2016-04-21 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 168.7 |
| 1055933* | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2014-11-11 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 443.0 |

| Title Number | Claim Name | Owner | Title Type | Map Number | Issue Date | Good To Date | Status | Area (ha) |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1055960 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 253.5 |
| 1055961 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-04 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 147.9 |
| 1055962 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 338.1 |
| 1055963 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 126.8 |
| 1055964 | IRON RANGE | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2010-10-05 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 464.9 |
| 1075180 | Iron Range | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-20 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 84.3 |
| 1075182 | Iron Range | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-11 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 295.6 |
| 1075184 | Iron Range | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2009-04-11 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 316.8 |
| 1098457 | | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2022-10-20 | 2030-07-30 | GOOD | 42.3 |
| 1039294* | MR006 Sub 001 | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2015-09-29 | 2026-07-30 | GOOD | 126.6 |
| 1071710 | Iron Range | 138073 | Mineral Claim | 082F | 2005-01-21 | 2025-07-30 | GOOD | 147.8 |
| Total Area Hectares | | | | | | | | 22,724.4 |

Note: * denotes claims not subject to 1% Providence NSR

The Property was acquired pursuant to an Option Agreement between Earthwise and Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (EPL) as announced by the Company in its news release dated March 03, 2025. To exercise the Option, Earthwise must make a series of cash payments and share issuances to Eagle Plains and fund exploration expenditures on the Project. These payments, share issuance and expenditures are separated into two phases, with the First Option entitling the Company to acquire a 70% interest in the Project by paying \$250,000 CAD, issuing an aggregate of 1,500,000 common shares to EPL and funding \$4,000,000 CAD in exploration expenditures on the Project by over a four-year term, including \$200,000 CAD in expenditures in 2025. Pursuant to the Second Option, if elected by Earthwise, the Company may acquire an additional 10% interest in the Project for an 80% total interest by notifying Eagle Plains of its intent to increase its interest to 80%, making an additional one-time payment of \$ 1,000,000 CAD cash and completing a bankable feasibility study on the Property prior to the eighth anniversary of the Option.

If either the First Option or the Second Option is exercised, a 2% smelter returns royalty will be granted to Eagle Plains over the entire property, 1% of which may be repurchased for \$1,500,000 CAD.

EPL will serve as an Operator under the terms of Option and will reserve the right to use TerraLogic Exploration Inc. as geoscience consultant. Following the exercise of either the First Option or the Second Option, Earthwise and EPL shall then form a 70/30 or 80/20 joint venture ("JV") to further explore and develop the Property.

The Author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

4.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from mineralized zones on the Property, and the Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

4.2 First Nations

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. However, if the Company applies for permits from the Government of British Columbia, the Company may be required to consult with First Nations before a permit can be issued. The Property is within the area of interest of the Lower Kootenay First Nation (Yaqa Nukiy) located in Creston, BC.

4.3 Permits

Mineral exploration in British Columbia is regulated primarily under the Mineral Tenure Act and the Mines Act, which together govern mineral rights, exploration activities, and environmental protection. While early-stage, low-impact work such as geological mapping, prospecting, and hand sampling can typically proceed without formal authorization, any mechanized activity that disturbs the ground—such as trenching, drilling, building access trails, or establishing camps—requires a Notice of Work (NoW) permit issued under the Mines Act. These permits ensure that exploration is carried out responsibly, with appropriate reclamation plans, financial security (bonding), and consultation with Indigenous communities. Depending on location and scope, other provincial laws, such as the Water Sustainability Act or Forests Act, may also apply, making permitting a coordinated process designed to balance resource development with environmental stewardship and social responsibility.

There is an existing exploration work permit on the Property.

Table 2: Types of Exploration Activities and Permitting Requirements

| Activity | If Low-Impact vs Mechanized | Permit / Authorization Needed? |
|--|---|---|
| Hand-held geological mapping, handheld sampling (rock & soil), taking photos, water quality sampling, airborne geophysical surveys | Low-impact | Usually, no Mines Act permit required. Under MTA, these are exempt if they don't involve ground disturbance, tree felling, or other regulated disturbance. (Government of British Columbia) |
| Trenching / pitting / channel sampling using hand tools | If small (e.g. ≤ 1.2 m depth, ≤ 3 m ³ volume per pit/trench, limited number, | May still be exempt if under these thresholds; otherwise requires |

| Activity | If Low-Impact vs Mechanized | Permit / Authorization Needed? |
|--|--|---|
| | etc.), with no explosives or heavy equipment | Notice of Work under Mines Act. (Government of British Columbia) |
| Drilling (core or RC), trenching, excavation, building access roads, camps, etc. | Mechanized or significant disturbance | Requires a Notice of Work (NoW) application under the Mines Act. (Government of British Columbia) |
| Activities across multiple years or larger areas | Multi-Year Area Based (MYAB) permits may apply. (Government of British Columbia) | |

Figure 1: Property Location



Figure 2: Claim Map

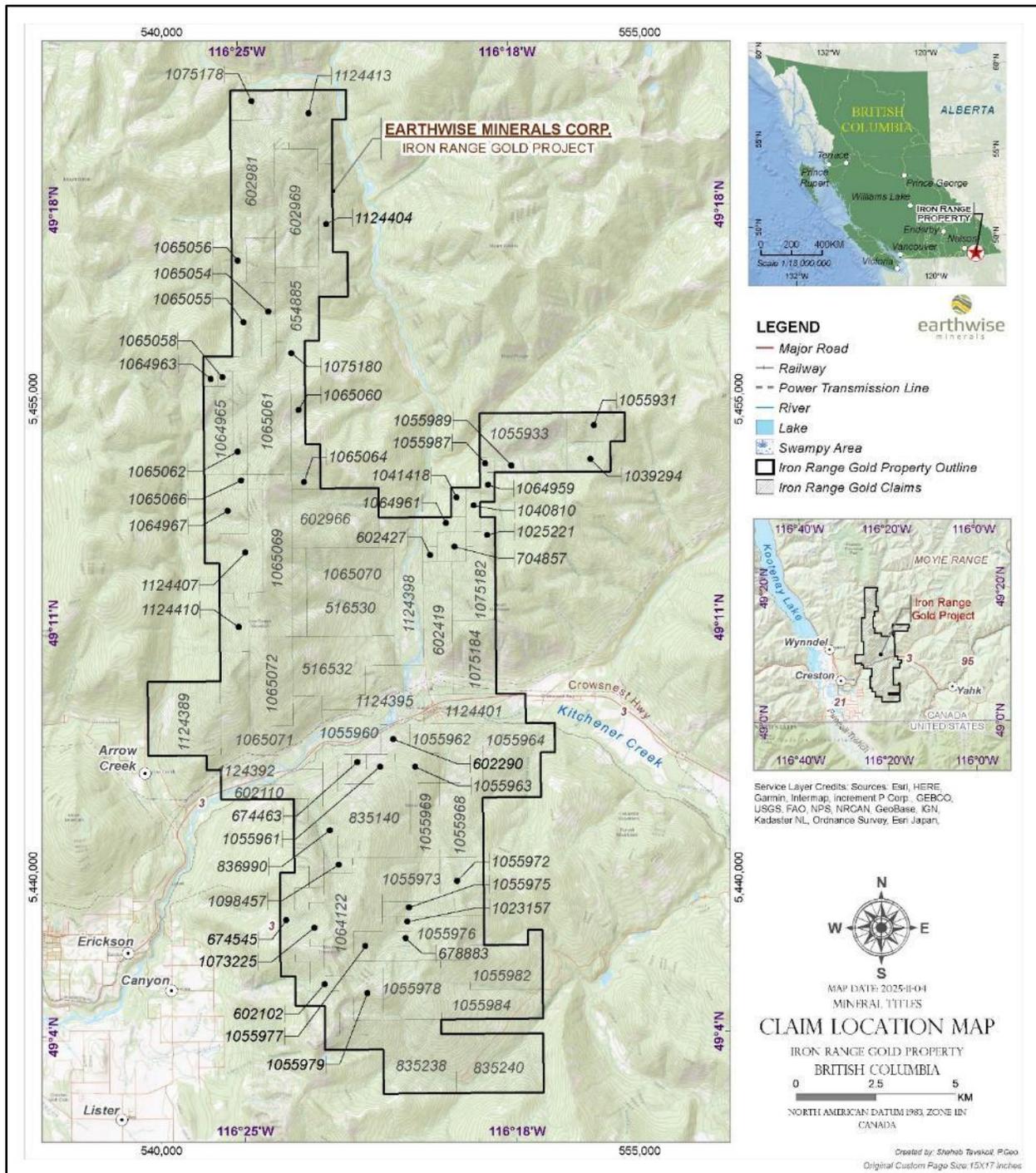
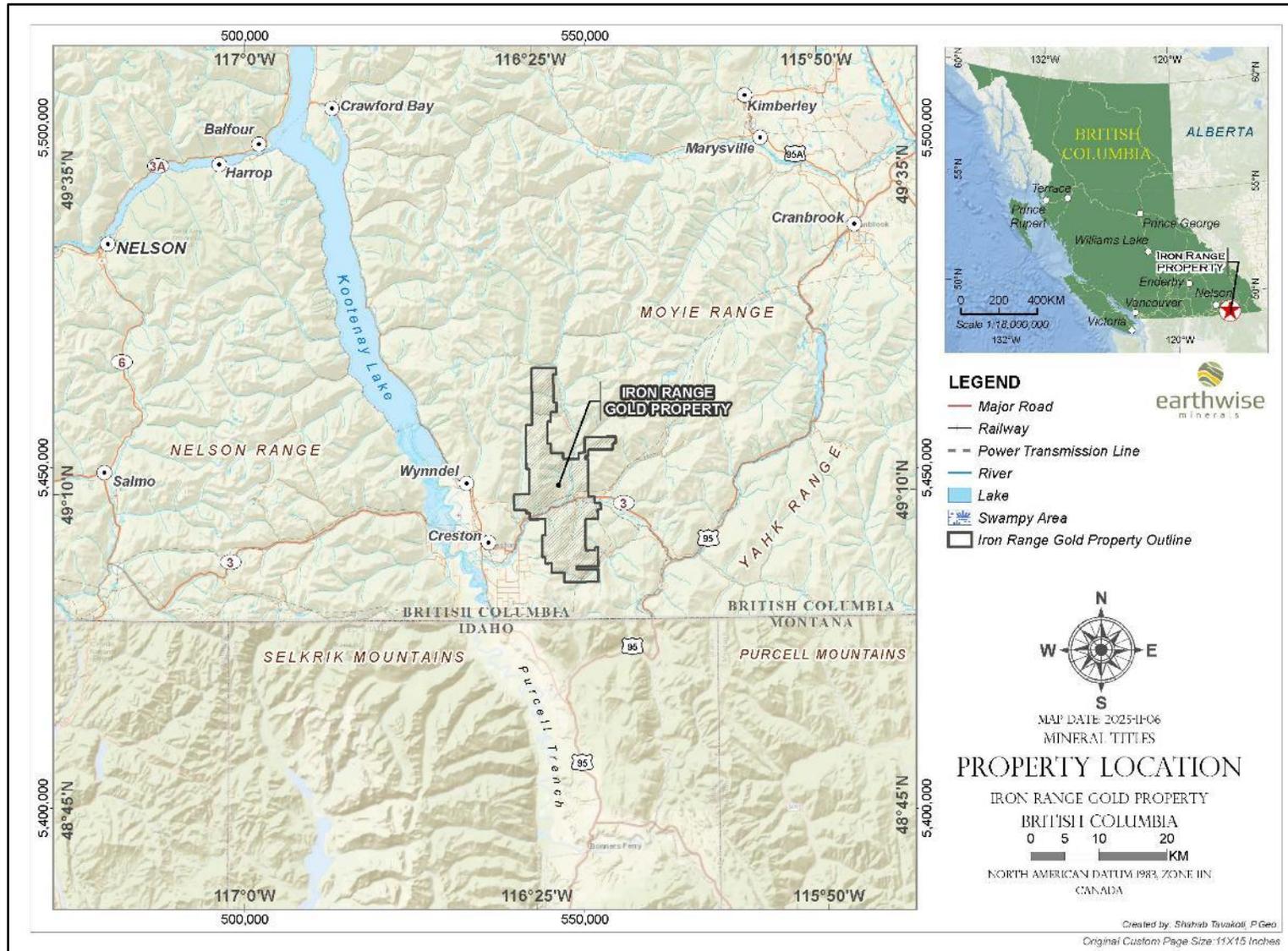


Figure 3: Property Location and Infrastructure



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The central portion of the Iron Range Property is located 16 km northeast of Creston, British Columbia situated between the Goat River and Arrow Creek drainages (Figures 2 and 3). The claims are centred at approximately Latitude 49.207278°N, Longitude -116.373832°W (UTM Nad 83 Zone 11N 5450690N/545610E) on NTS Map sheets 82F008, 82F009, 82F018 and 82F019.

Access to the Property is via a network of Forest Service Roads (“FSR”) which, for the central portion of the claim group includes the Arrow Creek, Six Mile and Crackerjack Creek FSR networks. The northern, eastern and central portions of the Property can be accessed from the Goat River FSR, starting at the junction of Highway 3 in the hamlet of Kitchener. The Property is bisected lengthwise by an historic Cominco exploration trail which runs roughly parallel to the main Iron Range Fault structure and is easily accessed using an all-terrain-vehicle from the south and 4-wheel-drive vehicle from the north. Access to the southeast portion of the Property is via the Thompson Mountain road in Canyon, a hamlet of Creston. Access to the southernmost portion of the Property is gained through the Russell Creek and Carroll Creek FSR located south, off of Highway 3 approximately 30 km east of Creston.

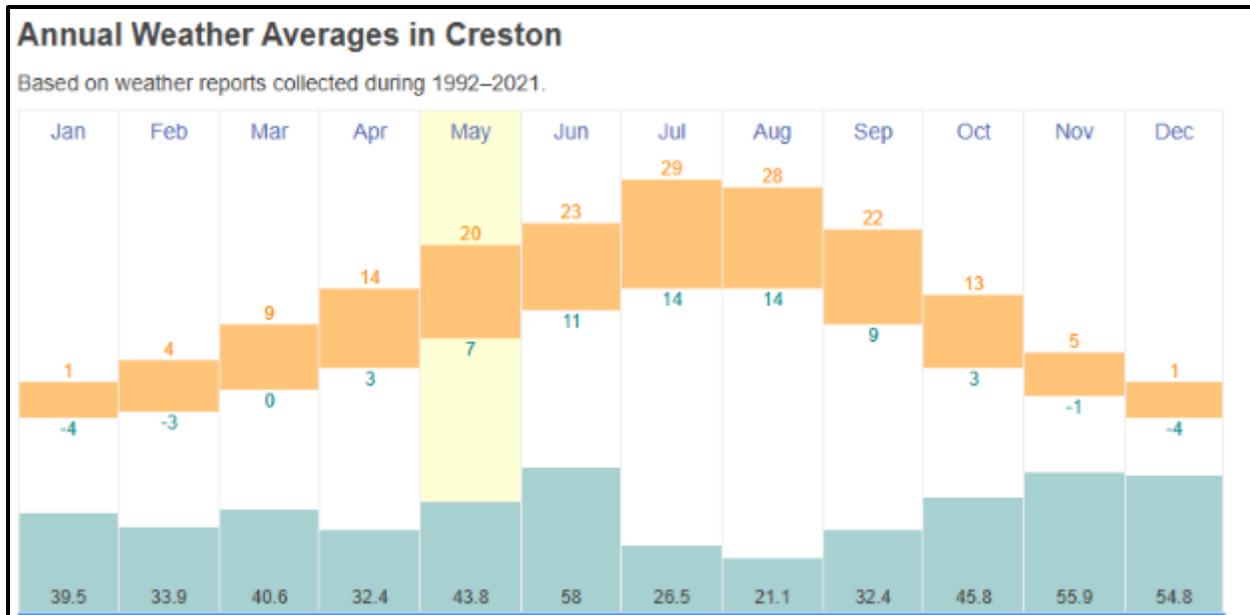
The Six Mile, Crackerjack Creek, Hall Creek, Carroll Creek and Kama Creek areas have been extensively logged, and the south-central part of the Property remains partially logged within the Arrow Creek and Russell Creek Community Forest Licenses.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

Vegetation at the lower elevations consists of Lodgepole Pine, Balsam Fir, with lesser Birch, Aspen, Cottonwood, Cedar, and Hemlock flanking lower elevations and riparian zones. The mid to upper elevations contain sparse populations of White Pine, Cottonwood, Cedar, and a progressive increase in Engelmann Spruce and Subalpine Fir, the latter dominating at the height of land.

Climate on the Property is variable with seasonal temperatures ranging from -30°C during winter months to +30°C during the summer. Snow cover from early November to late April hampers access and ground exploration on the property during this period; however, drilling and geophysical operations are possible year-round for select, road accessible portions of the property.

Figure 4: Creston, BC Climate Data



(Source <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/canada/creston/climate>)

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Iron Range Property, located in southeastern British Columbia near the city of Cranbrook (about 50 km to the southwest), benefits from a combination of local infrastructure, accessibility, and established mining support services. This region has a long and successful mining history, anchored by the former Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, one of Canada’s most significant historical producers of lead, zinc, and silver. As a result, the area has developed extensive expertise in mineral exploration and mine development, with a strong local labour force, skilled tradespeople, geologists, engineers, and environmental specialists available within the Cranbrook–Kimberley corridor.

Access to the Property is year-round and via provincial highways and an established network of forestry and exploration roads. The Property lies within close proximity to Highway 3 (the Crowsnest Highway), a major transportation route linking Cranbrook to other mining and service centers in British Columbia and Alberta. Power transmission lines traverse the region, and water sources suitable for exploration and potential mining use are available from nearby creeks and surface drainage systems. The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) runs through Cranbrook, providing efficient rail access to western ports such as Vancouver for shipping concentrates or bulk materials, as well as to smelters and refineries in British Columbia and beyond.

Cranbrook serves as a full-service regional center with modern infrastructure, communications, accommodations, and supplies, including heavy equipment rental, fuel, and other services. The Cranbrook Regional Airport (YXC), located approximately 10 kilometres from the city center, provides regular commercial flights to major cities such as Calgary and Vancouver, facilitating efficient travel for technical crews and management personnel. The area also benefits from reliable telecommunications and internet connectivity, which support modern exploration and data acquisition programs.

Creston located about 15 km to the southwest of the Property is another town in the heart of the Kootenay region of southeastern British Columbia. The town benefits from a well-developed network of transportation, utilities, and community services that support local residents and economic activity. The town lies at the junction of Highway 3 (Crowsnest Highway) and Highway 21, providing direct road connections east to Cranbrook and west toward the BC interior, as well as a cross-border link to the United States at Rykerts/Porthill, facilitating regional goods movement and travel. Creston is served by the Creston Valley Regional Airport, featuring a paved runway and terminal facilities, with major commercial airports such as Cranbrook/Canadian Rockies International Airport and Trail Airport accessible approximately 120 km away.

A major transportation and energy corridor traverses the central portion of the Property, where a high-pressure gas pipeline and a high voltage hydro-electric line follow the Canadian Pacific Railroad mainline and Highway 3 south. The rail line and Highway 3 both provide efficient access to the Teck smelter located in Trail, British Columbia located approximately 133 km by road from the property.

Furthermore, the region's mining-friendly environment is supported by clear provincial permitting processes, a well-established logistics network, and local communities familiar with resource development activities. Proximity to towns like Kimberley, Fernie, and Cranbrook ensures access to workforce housing, maintenance facilities, and regional government offices. Collectively, these advantages create a favourable setting for continued exploration and potential future development of the Iron Range Property, minimizing logistical challenges and reducing overall project costs.

The Property area is large enough for future exploration and mining development. Numerous creeks are located within the Property, drilling, geophysical surveys, geological and mining consultants, geochemistry laboratories and other services are available in Calgary, Kamloops and Vancouver.

5.4 Physiography

The Property lies within the southern Rocky Mountain Trench region of southeastern British Columbia, characterized by a diverse and rugged physiographic setting typical of the Kootenay region. The Property occupies the western flank of the Purcell Mountains, a prominent mountain range forming part of the larger Columbia Mountains. Topography in

the area varies from broad, glacially sculpted valleys to steep ridges and rounded peaks, with elevations generally ranging from 650 metres in the valley bottoms to over 2,000 metres above sea level along the mountain crests.

Outcrop exposure is good on ridges and along drainage basins. The central part of the Property is a broad N-S oriented ridge, where the main IMF structure outcrops. Surficial cover appears to increase, and conversely outcrop exposure decreases as you move south on the Property. Steeply incised valleys are an exception to this observation where outcrop exposure is excellent.

The landscape reflects a long history of glacial and erosional processes, producing U-shaped valleys, moraine deposits, and glaciofluvial terraces that provide relatively gentle terrain in some sections, particularly along the lower slopes and drainage corridors. Vegetation is typical of the Interior Cedar–Hemlock and Montane Spruce biogeoclimatic zones, featuring dense stands of Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, western red cedar, hemlock, and spruce, with mixed deciduous growth at lower elevations. The region’s moderate to high relief influences local drainage patterns, with several creeks and tributaries flowing westward toward the Kootenay River system.

The physiography of the Iron Range area not only provides natural scenery but also strongly influences exploration logistics. The combination of moderate valley terrain, existing forestry roads, and nearby infrastructure allows for efficient access to most parts of the property, while the rugged upland zones may require localized road construction or helicopter support for detailed mapping and drilling programs. Overall, the property’s topographic diversity, coupled with its strategic position along the well-studied Purcell Mountain belt, offers both geological and logistical advantages for exploration and development.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 General History

The Iron Range Property in southeastern British Columbia has a rich and well-documented exploration history spanning more than a century, reflecting on its long-recognized potential for iron oxide, copper, gold, and silver mineralization within the prolific Purcell Basin. The earliest recorded exploration activities dates back to the late 1800s and early 1900s, when prospectors first discovered massive hematite-magnetite iron occurrences along the prominent “Iron Range” structure — a north-trending, regional-scale fault zone that extends for over 90 kilometres through the district. These early efforts were primarily focused on the Property’s iron potential, and several small open cuts, pits, and adits were developed to extract high-grade iron oxide material for preliminary evaluation.

In the mid-20th century (1940s–1960s), systematic exploration by companies such as Cominco Ltd. and Eagle Plains Resources’ predecessors shifted attention toward the broader polymetallic potential of the Iron Range structure, including copper, gold, and silver mineralization. Geological mapping, trenching, and early geophysical surveys delineated several zones of interest along stratigraphic contacts within the Middle Proterozoic Aldridge Formation, host to the renowned Sullivan lead-zinc-silver deposit located about 60 kilometres to the north. This association established the Iron Range as a key exploration corridor for Sullivan-style sediment-hosted mineralization.

Modern exploration activity resumed in the 1990s and 2000s, led primarily by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., which consolidated a large land package covering the most prospective parts of the range. The company undertook extensive geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and airborne geophysical surveys to define structural targets and alteration zones associated with iron oxide and base-metal mineralization. In 2010–2012, a series of diamond drill programs intersected broad zones of iron oxide, brecciation, and sulphide enrichment, confirming the presence of a large hydrothermal system with similarities to IOCG (Iron Oxide Copper-Gold) and Sullivan-type SEDEX models.

Subsequent joint-venture work programs by partners such as Providence Resources Corp. and other junior explorers advanced multiple targets along strike, including the Talon, Row, and Arrow zones, where drilling encountered copper-gold-silver mineralization associated with hematite, magnetite, and brecciated sedimentary units. These programs helped establish a better understanding of the structural and alteration controls within the Iron Range corridor.

Today, the Iron Range Property remains an active exploration district, regarded as a strategic polymetallic project with discovery potential for IOCG-type, SEDEX, and structurally hosted gold systems. Its long exploration history, extensive geological database, and proximity to infrastructure make it one of southeastern British Columbia’s most promising and scientifically significant mineral exploration areas. Table 4 below details the work conducted by industry on

the Property from the 1950s to date. There are several mineral showings and prospects located within the Property which are displayed in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Minfile Occurrences on the Property

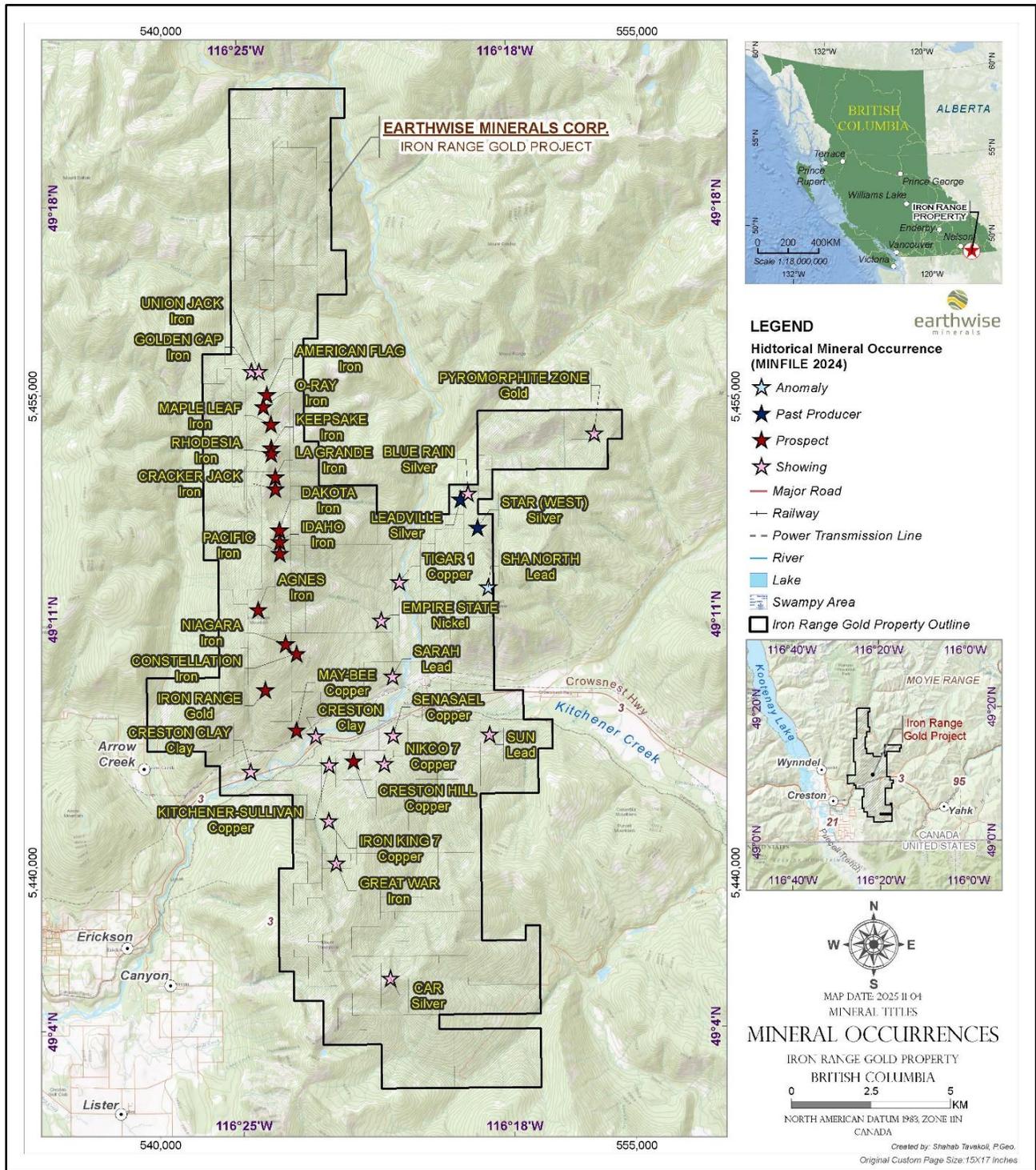


Table 3: Historical Work Summary (Source: AR40886)

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | <1954 | <1954 | | | | | Limited Information - Refer to Historic Ministry of Mines Annual Reports and Minfile Showing Records. | | | |
| 113 | 1954 | 1954 | Langenfelder and Son | Langenfelder and Son | Report on the Geophysical Survey of the Delaware Crown Grant Claim, Creston, BC | A. Burlinson | The survey was conducted to determine whether this technique was suitable to trace the known galena-bearing quartz veins which occur in this district. | | The results indicate that the Delaware property does not contain any large deposits of massive sulfides. However, two indications were recorded which may reflect small pockets or lenses of galena, similar to those already being mined near the southern property boundary. | |
| 272 | 1959 | 1958 | Not mentioned | A. Howell | Magnetometer Survey of the Tigar Group | Franklin L.C. Price | The survey was intended to be of a reconnaissance nature only to be followed by a more detailed survey if any anomalies were indicated. | | "No interesting magnetic anomalies were located on the Tigar Group of mineral claims. A more detailed or closer spaced magnetometer survey is not warranted." | |
| 4127 | 1972 | 1972 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Geophysical Survey Cold Group Russell Creek Area | J.M. Hamilton | The Cold Group mineral claims were staked to cover an aeromagnetic anomaly located by the GSC. | | "The areas of magnetic response seen related to a diabase intrusive rock." | |
| 4128 | 1972 | 1972 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Geochemical Survey Cold Group Russell Creek Area | D. Lancaster | The Cold Group mineral claims were staked to cover an aeromagnetic anomaly located by the GSC. | The averaged results are considered to be equivalent to the average for Aldridge terrain. | | |
| 11210 | 1983 | 1982 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Part 1: Horizontal Loop EM and Magnetic Survey on Sha Claims 1, 2, 7 and 8 | J. J. Lajoie | The survey was conducted to determine whether a major anomaly would help define a possible Sullivan orebody. | | On the Birch Creek grid, no significant HLEM responses were found and therefore no further work is warranted. On the Little Moyie River grid, zones of weak to moderate conductance were found, however they are much too low to be due to Sullivan-type mineralization. | |
| 11210 | 1983 | 1982 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Part 2: Geological and Geochemical Report - Sha Group. | K. R. Pride | Work performed for preliminary testing. | Results of the soil grid outlined small isolated or "spot" anomalies which can be attributed to intrusive gabbro sills in the case of the Birch Creek grid and to finely laminated wacke and argillite units of the Middle to Upper Aldridge Formations in the case of the Little Moyie River grid. | | Results from the 1:10,000 scale geological mapping on the SHA Group have outlined the Lower, Middle and Upper Aldridge Formations but failed to locate stratiform lead-zinc sulphide mineralization. |
| 12239 | 1984 | 1983 | Mr. Dave Wiklund | Mr. Dave Wiklund | Geochemical Survey Sun Claims | Harry I. Davies | One purpose of the work was to earn work credits as outlined in the Mineral Act regulations of BC. | The lead/silver values found in the assay results appear conservative for the Aldridge formation. | | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 14180 | 1985 | 1985 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Geophysical Report on UTEM Electromagnetic Survey on the Sun 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Claims | J. J. Lajoie | This survey objective was to locate geologic conductors which may be caused by economic mineralization. | | No conductors of geological interest were detected. | |
| 14623 | 1985 | 1985 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Geological Branch Assessment Report | David L. Pighin | Used to expand geochemical work and trenching, with an overall objective of exploring for Pb/Zn deposits in Precambrian rocks of the Aldridge Formation. | Trace element values were found to be associated with two types of mineralization. One is east/west striking qtz veins which contain galena and sphalerite and secondly north-striking wacke beds containing elevated lead and zinc. However, no economic occurrences of mineralization were discovered. | | |
| 15025 | 1986 | 1986 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Soil Grid Geochemistry on the Sha Claims 9,10,12,13 | David L. Pighin | Grid soil geochemistry was undertaken to help evaluate an area thought to be underlain by favourable geology. | The results are not considered significant, and no further work is recommended. | | |
| 15109 | 1986 | 1986 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Report on Soil Grid Geochemistry Sha Property 24 and 25 | David L. Pighin | Grid soil geochemistry was undertaken to help evaluate an area thought to be underlain by favourable geology. | The soil survey located a number of co-existing Pb and Zn anomalies. These anomalies are open at the south end of the grid, therefore, extending the existing soil geochemical grid south is recommended. | | |
| 15428 | 1986 | 1986 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | UTEM Survey on the Sha 19 - 23 Claims | Sid Visser | UTEM survey did not reveal any significant anomalies | | No strong, large conductors were found in the survey area. A weakly conducting zone strikes across the east end of the grid and other strikes across the west end of the grid. | |
| 15585 | 1987 | 1986 | Esso Resources Canada Limited/Chevron Minerals Ltd. | Esso Resources Canada Limited | Report on Soil Geochemistry Row 1,2 and 3 Claims | M. Waskett-Myers | The geochemical survey was undertaken to explore for stratabound Pb/Zn deposits in Precambrian rocks of the Aldridge Formation. | The main anomaly on the east side of the property is parallel to strike and indicates the presence of stratabound mineralization. Though the lead and zinc values are elevated along a considerable strike length the values are not very high, this would tend to indicate that if an ore deposit exists, it is either small or some distance away. Further work is required to fully evaluate this property. | | |
| 16169 | 1987 | 1987 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Sha Diamond Drilling | A.S. Hagen | To test a weak geophysical anomaly indicated by UTEM survey. | | | Drill hole S87-1 first intersected a gabbro sill for 111.4m before passing into sediments typical of Middle Aldridge lithologies. A total of 250m of sediment were cored. The hole did not encounter any mineralization of economic significance. |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|---|-----------------|---|---|---|------------------|
| 16181 | 1987 | 1987 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Report on Soil Grid Geochemistry Sha Property 24, 26 and 28 | A.S. Hagen | Grid soil geochemistry was undertaken to help evaluate an area thought to be underlain by favourable geology. | A number of weak to moderate anomalous Pb and Zn values are indicated on the three soil geochemical grids on Sha (north) claims 24, 26 and 28. The anomalous values are suggested in part to occur in association with particular, more argillaceous lithologies within the Middle Aldridge stratigraphy. No significant amounts of mineralization are indicated in the immediate area by these results. | | |
| 16769 | 1988 | 1987 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Part 1 Diamond drilling Report - Sha Property | A.S. Hagen | Same as reported in AR 16181. | | | |
| 16769 | 1988 | 1987 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Part 2 Grid Soil Geochemistry Report - Star Property | David L. Pighin | The grid soil geochemistry was undertaken to help evaluate an area | On the northern grid an irregular section of anomalous soil samples occurs with typical lead values of 100ppm with a max of 664ppm, and typical zinc values of 200ppm with a max of 896ppm. Follow-up prospecting in the anomalous area found some pyrrhotiferous quartz wacke units with scattered patches of weakly disseminated galena and sphalerite. These weakly sulphidic units trend parallel to the geochem anomaly and show weak conductivity using the UTEM results. On the south there are two north trending anomalies with max zinc values of 637ppm and weak lead values. These anomalies are flanked to the west with a weak UTEM conductivity trend. | | |
| 16769 | 1988 | 1987 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Part 3 UTEM Geochemistry Report - Star Property | J. Vyselaar ?? | The purpose of the UTEM survey is to explore for massive sulphide deposits. | | The data indicates a resistive zone striking across the east end of lines 3600N to 3000N, plus several weak conductors (see compilation map). No large, strong conductors were found in this survey area. | |
| 16769 | 1988 | 1987 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Part 4 1987 Reconnaissance UTEM Survey - Sha Property | Jules J. Lajoie | Same as reported in AR 17044 | | | |
| 17044 | 1987 | 1987 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Sha 1987 Reconnaissance UTEM Survey | J.J. Lajoie | This report describes a reconnaissance style UTEM survey on the Sha claims in 1987. | | While only limited conductivity was encountered in the vicinity of the Sha North claims, abo 30, generally poor conductivity shallow "crossover" responses were located on the Sha South claim group. Some of these may warrant grid follow-up to provide definition, depending upon geological assessment. | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--|------------------|--|--|---|------------------|
| 17775 | 1988 | 1988 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Report on Contour Soil Geochemistry - Sha property | A.S. Hagen | Contour soil geochemistry was undertaken to help evaluate an area thought to be underlain by favourable geology. | A number of weakly anomalous zinc values are indicated on the 1500m contour line located on the east side of the Sha (north) claim 25. The anomalous values are suggested to occur in association with particular, more argillaceous lithologies within upper Middle Aldridge stratigraphy. No significant amounts of mineralization are indicated in the immediate area by these results. | | |
| 18122 | 1988 | 1988 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Report on Contour Soil Geochemistry - Hall property | D. Anderson | The objective of this preliminary work was to begin evaluation of this ground for Pb and/or Zn by conducting soil sampling across the strike of the east-dipping sediments. | There were two areas with anomalous Pb values of 73 and 162ppm but no anomalous Zn found in this survey. | | |
| 18154 | 1988 | 1988 | David Wiklund | David Wiklund | Geochemical Survey Sun Claims 5, 6, & 7 | Harry I. Davies | The soil grid was done to test out and try to expand the southern extension of the geochem anomaly found in previous work. | Using a threshold of 40ppm Pb, 54 stations were anomalous and using 175ppm Zn, 53 stations were anomalous. There were also some spotty silver and arsenic stations. | | |
| 18163 | 1988 | 1988 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | SHA South 1988 UTEM Survey | Michael A. Price | The survey was carried out with interest in the Pb-Zn potential associated with the Lower/Middle Aldridge contact. | | No conductors of economic interest were found. The results of the survey indicate two (possibly three) shallow and weak to moderate conductors, and one region of relatively less resistance. | |
| 18164 | 1988 | 1988 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | SHA East 1988 UTEM Survey | Michael A. Price | The survey was carried out with interest in the Pb-Zn potential associated with the Lower/Middle Aldridge contact. | | No conductors of economic interest were found. The results of the survey indicate a number of shallow and weak conductors and two regions of relatively high (but still poor) conductivity. | |
| 19274 | 1989 | 1988-1989 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Geophysical Report on a UTEM Survey on the Kid/Star Property | I. Jackisch | Phase 1, from Oct. 4-7, 1988 (6.66kms) was intended to further define a conductor found in a previous 1988 survey. Phase 2, from July 24-Aug 21, 1989 (48.15kms), tested the remaining unexplored northern portion of the Kid/Star Property. A downhole probe (430m) also tested the EM response of the conductor detailed in Phase 1. | | Conductor A was discovered on Lines 6100N, 5850N, 5400N and 5200N. It produced a channel 2 response and dips easterly. Diamond drill hole 4 was collared and surveyed, hitting conductor A at 280m. Conductor B is a weak conductor located about 600m east of conductor A. It is anomalous to Channel 5. | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|--|--|--|
| 20060 | 1989 | 1989 | David Wiklund | David Wiklund | Geochemical Survey - Elk Claim | Harry I. Davies | The soil geochemistry was undertaken to help evaluate the area known to be underlain by favorable geology, that together with the occurrence of albitized sediments and tourmaline float enhanced the area. | A large part of the area surveyed both geologically and geochemically appear to lack significant merit to warrant further work. The anomalous values centered on lines 6S and 7S appears to be localized around the margin of an area of altered sediments. These altered sediments which were mapped to be at least 150m in width, may be a loci for sulphide mineralization. Further work required. | | |
| 21343 | 1991 | 1991 | Calco Resources | Calco Resources | Geophysical Report on the KAMA #1001 Mineral Claim | Lloyd C. Brewer | To determine the source of placer gold in the Moyie and Perry Creek Drainages. There was no previous work on the property. | | The strongest lineation produced by the survey is found on the southern end of the grid as shown on Fig. 3. The northeasterly striking VLF-EM deflection here appears to be responses to the underlying Middle Creston Formation-Kitchener Formation faulted contact and an interpreted sub-parallel splay fault lying on the west side of the contact. There are several single VLF-EM anomalies located in the survey. | |
| 22057 | 1992 | 1991 | Cominco Ltd. | Cominco Ltd. | Geochemical Report - Sha Property - Sha 29 and 30 | D. Anderson | The soil geochem program was designed o evaluate an area with favourable geology by doing sample line across the strike of the sediments and anticipated structures. | No clearly defined anomalies were identified by the survey, however there were a few high spots. The highest lead value was 202ppm, and zinc was 247ppm. The soil geochem results do not support further work on this property. | | |
| 22847 | 1993 | 1992 | Granges Inc. | Granges Inc. | Geological and Geochemical Report on the Row Property | Gordon J. Allen | The objective of this program was to visit the property, assess its potential of hosting a Sullivan-type sedex deposit, and determine if any further work is warranted. In addition to collect data from this property to become familiar with the geology of the Sullivan sedex deposit. | A lead and zinc-in-soil anomaly (approx. 118 + 00n, 30 +00E) makes this an interesting area. In addition, petrographic analysis of samples from this area suggest that the rocks have undergone sericitic alteration. All features, however, are weak and nothing significant could be seen in outcrop. The weak lead-in-soil anomaly near the base line was thought previously to be a continuation of the Delaware vein. However, unless there have been some major offsets, this is not the case. Similar veining is in the area though confirmed by strong hydrothermal alteration. This property shows potential to host a Sedex deposit. | | Mapping of this program was focused along roads and in areas with anomalous soil geochemistry. Mapping covered approx. 125 hectares. |
| 23160 | 1993 | 1993 | Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation | Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation | Assessment Report on Soil Geochemistry - Blue Robin Property | Peter Klewchuk | The survey was completed to test for the presence of anomalous gold and supportive indicator elements; in addition, the grid results were intended to help identify targets for trenching. | The results show that there are anomalous gold values. | | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|
| 23538 | 1994 | 1993-1994 | Gemquest Geological | Gemquest Geological | Assessment Report for the Goat River Claims | Richard T. Walker | To determine the economic potential of the property. As well as to determine whether the occurrences were sedimentary conglomerates/fragmental or igneous diatremes. | At present, it is not clear where the intrusives of the Goat River area originated relative to the diamond stability field. However, regardless of their diamond potential, the fact that they originated in the lower levels of the crust or from within the mantle suggests potential for hosting Rare-Earth element (REEs), base and/or precious metals (including Platinum Group Elements). | | |
| 23817 | 1995 | 1994 | Pacific Mariner Explorations Ltd. | Pacific Mariner Explorations Ltd. | Diamond Drill Report - Sun Property | Glen M. Rodgers | Drill program was done to test soil geochemical Pb, Zn, and Ag anomalies which are located close to the projected trace of the Kid-Star Horizon (which is mineralized on the Kid-Star property 5km to the north-east) were the target of the diamond drilling. | | | As no visible lead or zinc of any significance was observed in either hole, no assaying was done. |
| 24112 | 1995 | 1994-1995 | Gemquest Geological | Gemquest Geological | Assessment Report for the Shah Claims | Richard T. Walker | The objective of the 1994-95 program was to identify potential diamond-bearing properties in the Purcell Mountains and secure the ground by staking in order that more in-depth examination may be carried out in the future. | A large sample was taken for processing to recover a heavy mineral concentrate to assess diamond potential. To date, it has not been processed and has been stored for future analysis. | | |
| 24116 | 1995 | 1995 | Gwen Resources Ltd. | Gemquest Geological | Assessment Report for the Orloff Claims | Richard T. Walker | The objective of the 1994-95 program was to identify potential diamond-bearing properties in the Purcell Mountains and secure the ground by staking in order that more in-depth examination may be carried out in the future. | A large sample was taken for processing to recover a heavy mineral concentrate to assess diamond potential. To date, it has not been processed and has been stored for future analysis. | | |
| 24653 | 1996 | 1996 | Mike Kennedy | Mike Kennedy | Assessment Report on Prospecting - PEZ Claim | Mike Kennedy | The objective of the 1996 sampling program was to provide validity for linear work done off of aerial photos. | | | Four major features of interest exist on and adjoining the PEZ claim block. 1) Tourmalinized Float; 2) Black mud package; 3) Disrupted beds; 4) Fragmental. |
| 24677 | 1996 | 1996 | Kenneth L. Daughtry | Goldtex Resources Ltd. | Geochemical Assessment Report on the Iron Range Property, Blues 13-24 Mineral Claims | Thomas H. Carpenter | At the south end of the project area additional stream sediment surveys were carried out over prospective areas. | | | |
| 24678 | 1996 | 1996 | Kenneth L. Daughtry | Discovery Consultants | Geochemical Assessment Report on the Iron Range Property, Jazz 1-26 Mineral Claims | Thomas H. Carpenter | The collection of soil samples was done to test anomalous drainages to the north and to the south end of the property stream sediment surveys were carried out over prospective areas. Following up on Anomalous Au Samples Collected in 1995 from 6-Mile Creek: 2920 ppb Au and 9830 ppb Au. | Results do not appear to indicate the presence of Olympic Dam style mineralization on the property. Sampling above Six Mile Creek failed to define the cause of the anomalous gold value in a heavy mineral anomaly on Six Mile Creek. However, the sample lines may have been located too far from the creek to test the source. | | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|--|--|-------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 24950 | 1997 | 1997 | Gwen Resources Ltd. | Gwen Resources Ltd. | Assessment Report for the Dots, Elsa, Flors and Iron Claims | Richard T. Walker | This project was to identify potential diamond-bearing properties in the Purcell Mountains. | | | Comparison of these anomalies with known diatreme occurrences was inconclusive. However, the author is of the opinion that geophysical anomalies identified from the regional magnetic dataset represent valid targets for follow-up. |
| 25205 | 1997 | 1997 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Assessment Report on Prospecting - Kitch 2 and 3 Claim | Craig Kennedy | To help locate areas of interest for further work. | | | The prospectors identified significant outcrops that might contain mineralization and alteration. |
| 25348 | 1997 | 1997 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Geological (incl. prospecting), Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the KITCH Property | Glen M. Rodgers | The 1997 program consists of examining the area for fragmental and sulphide-bearing rocks, mapping the geology of select areas at a scale of 1:20 000, collecting select samples for geochemical and petrographic study (Part I) and a regional gravity survey (Part II). | | No local gravity anomalies of near-surface Sullivan-type massive sulphide occurrences were detected in the survey area. | Prospecting and geology mapping has indicated a significant area for more detailed exploration, this being the Russell, 6 Mile Creek area and corresponding hanging wall |
| 25457 | 1998 | 1998 | Sedex Mining Corp. And Klondike Gold Mining Corp. | Sedex Mining Corp and Klondike Gold Mining Corp. | Geochemical Report for: MFW, Indigo, Tea and Len Mineral Claims | Glen M. Rodgers | First known work done on the property. Looking for anomalies that might define another Sullivan deposit. | Soil sample program was effective in locating three areas anomalous in arsenic and lead and one area anomalous in zinc. The lead and zinc anomalies could reflect vein type mineralization or could be attributed to a possible pregnant horizon. The arsenic anomalies could indicate proximity to a venting conduit similar to that which formed the Sullivan Mine. | | |
| 25536 | 1997 | 1997 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Assessment Report on Geochemistry for the Kitch & Lead Properties | Glen M. Rodgers | The 1997 program consisted of collecting 1619 soil samples at 50m intervals on contour lines. The samples were submitted for a 34 element ICP analysis, results were statistically examined for anomalies and plotted by Surfer software on TRIM topo sheets. | The soil program on the South Kitchener area did not detect any significant anomalies of lead or zinc. No further work is recommended. The soil program on the North Kitchener area did detect significant anomalies of lead and zinc on the Kitch 2 and Kitch 144 claims. Verification of the anomalies is recommended for the 1998 field season. | | |
| 25649 | 1998 | 1998 | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Assessment Report Prospecting Program - Payday Property | Craig Kennedy | Exploration was directed towards finding geological indicators that could lead to the discovery of a buried massive sulphide SEDEX deposit on the property. | | | Initial prospecting found classic dykes with silicified fragmental and important base metal mineralization. |
| 25657 | 1998 | 1998 | Nihilist Corporation | Dynamic Exploration Ltd. | Assessment Report for the Mikala / Shah Claims | Richard T. Walker | A cursory geological examination has been conducted on the claims described in this report, comprised of prospecting in an attempt to identify additional diatreme occurrences. | Samples of igneous material were collected for reference purposes but were not submitted for analysis. | | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|
| 25661 | 1998 | 1998 | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Soil Geochemical Survey on the Car Property | David L. Pighin | The 1998 soil geochemical survey was designed to extend or to close a large Pb, Zn, As soil anomaly located on the Car property in 1996. | Unfortunately, the 1998 soil geochemical survey did not extend the 1996 soil anomaly any further south. | | |
| 25701 | 1998 | 1998 | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Assessment Report, Prospecting Program on the Car Property | Robert Duncan Craig Kennedy | The objective of the 1998 prospecting program was to find the source material for a previously known soil geochemical anomaly. | | | The initial prospecting has provided strong evidence that a vent complex exists on the Car property. The venting features are widespread and accompanied by base metals and carbonate, sericite alteration. These features would indicate a very real opportunity for Sedex style mineralization to exist on the property, either at existing horizons or deeper in the pile. |
| 25847 | 1999 | 1998 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Assessment Report on Geochemistry - Kitch Claim 148-162 | Glen M. Rodgers | The survey was done to test whether an anomaly from adjoining property continued into these claim blocks. No previous work has been done on these claims. | Lead values ranged to a maximum of 1113ppm with an average of 62ppm and zinc values of 1226ppm with an average of 175ppm. | | |
| 25852 | 1999 | 1998 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Assessment Report on geochemistry - Kitch Claims | Glen M. Rodgers | This survey was done to determine areas of possible lead/zinc anomalies. | Sampling on South Kitchener did not detect any significant anomalies of lead or zinc. No further work recommended. Sampling on North Kitchener did detect significant anomalies of lead and zinc on the Kitch 2 and Kitch 144 claims. Verification recommended for the 1999 field season. | | |
| 26027 | 1999 | 1999 | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Geological Mapping on the Car Property | David L. Pighin | The 1999 geological mapping program was designed to provide preliminary stratigraphic and structural data for the Car property. | | | The mapping program has provided preliminary stratigraphic and structural data for the Car property. The work has stratigraphically positioned the mineralized fragmental complex within the Middle Aldridge Formation. |
| 26117 | 1999 | 1999 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Rio Algom Exploration Inc. | Geological Evaluation of the Kitchener South Property | Leonard Gal, Siegfried Weidner | The objective of the 1999 program was to confirm geology from previous workers to ascertain if the LMC does underlie the property and if the geology of the LMC could host a Sullivan-type horizon. | | | These problems, coupled with the Rampart facies problems (ie. could there be a Sullivan type horizon at the A2-A1R contact), led to the conclusion that there was no clear drill target for the type of geological environment favourable for Sedex mineralization |
| 26119 | 1999 | 1999 | Rio Algom Exploration Inc. | Rio Algom Exploration Inc. | 1999 Geological Evaluation of the Kitchener North Property | L. Gal and S. Weidner | The focus of exploration for Rio Algom on the Kitchener North Property was concentrated along the LMC. | | | LMC to deep to test with DDH. No further work recommended. |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 26177 | 2000 | 1999 | Black Bull Resources (BC) Ltd. | Chapleau Resources Ltd. | Diamond Drilling Report on the Car Property | Peter Klewchuk | In 1999 a six-hole diamond drilling program, totalling 2400.1 metres, tested a series of targets on the Car property. The holes tested for the extension of surface base metal sulfide mineralization and also tested the extensive hydrothermal vent system that is exposed at surface. | | | All of the rocks drilled on the Car property in 1999 are part of the Middle Aldridge Formation with lithologies ranging from thin bedded argillites through mixed siltstone assemblages to thick quartzites. Both fragmental exposed on surface have been shown to be rather complex features by the diamond drilling. The largest complex is obviously steeply dipping and cross-cuts its host stratigraphy. Base metal sulphides, including sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite, occur widely through the areas of the fragmental complexes but have been encountered only in minor concentrations. |
| 26196 | 2000 | 1999 | Super Group Holdings Ltd. | Craig Kennedy | Assessment Report Prospecting Program - MAC Property | Craig Kennedy | Initial prospecting program was completed on the MAC claim group. Prospecting was conducted in an area where a previous soil sampling program had indicated a large zone of anomalous zinc and lead. | | | |
| 26967 | 2002 | 2002 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | Geological Report for the Iron Range Project - Deli 1-8, FeO 1-30, HC 1-10, IOX 1-12, IR 1-36, LUKE 1-8, TCK 1-8 | L.J. Marshall, C.C. Downie | Grid and contour soil sampling aimed at constraining soil anomalies established from samples collected in 2001. | | | |
| 28168 | 2006 | 2005 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | 2005 Assessment Report for the CAR Property | David L. Pighin | The Car property 2005 rock and stream silt program was designed to locate the source of the gold in a highly anomalous R.G.S. stream silt sample reported by the BC Government in 1990. | | | (1) The source of the gold in the R.G.S. silt sample and the source of the gold in the panned concentrate is the glacial till adjacent to the sample site. (2) The gold in the panned concentrate is not significant because pyrite commonly contains weak gold values and the gold anomalous R.G.S. sample was missed-plotted and was actually taken from another stream. |
| 28938 | 2007 | 2006 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | 2006 Geological Report for the CAR Property | C.C. Downie, P.Geo | The 2006 Eagle plains exploration program at the CAR Project consisted of an AeroTEM high resolution Time Domain Electro Magnetic geophysical survey. | | | The airborne survey defined a number of geophysical anomalies. The most interesting feature is located in the southcentral part of the property, centered on Line 30310:2N and 390090:4E. |
| 29587 | 2008 | 2007 | Fayz Yacoub | Supernova Minerals Corp. | Report of Work - IR | Erik Ostensoe | The sampling was done for further exploration on the property to find new anomalous areas. | No areas of enrichment in metallic elements were recognized but much of the property remains to be evaluated. | Only minor variations in scintillometer readings were recorded. | |
| 30861 | 2009 | 2008 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | Bootleg Exploration Inc | 2008 Diamond Drilling Report | C.C. Downie, P.Geo | Diamond drilling focused on exploration of the Union Jack, O-Ray, Keepsake, Rhodesia and Unnamed mineral occurrences located within the Iron Mountain Fault Zone. | High grade gold mineralization discovered adjacent to the historic O-Ray Showing. Drilling Results are discussed under the 'Drilling' section of this report. | | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| 31513 | 2010 | 2009 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | Bootleg Exploration Inc | Geochemical, Trenching and Diamond Drilling Report on the Iron Range Property | James K. Ryley | Three trenches re-established at 1957 Cominco trenching sites at the O-Ray showing. The three trenches were mapped and sampled (chip and panel). Two of the three trenches yielded sporadic gold values including two consecutive samples with 3.26 and 0.21 g/t Au over 1.05 metres. Soil sampling in the same area yielded four samples anomalous in gold. Thesis student M. Galicki's recent paleomagnetic age dating from 100 samples taken at 14 different locations along the IMFZ indicates a recent Cretaceous age for the gold mineralization (Galicki, 2009a/b). Drilling results are discussed under the 'Drilling' section of this Report. | | | |
| 32579 | 2011 | 2011 | Super Nova Minerals Corp. | APEX Geoscience Ltd. | Assessment Report for Super Nova Minerals Corp's Iron Ridge Property | Cory Gunson and Michael Dufresne | The 2011 field exploration work consisted of a small sampling program and ground magnetic survey. | No areas of enrichment in metallic elements were observed. | Ground geophysics confirms the presence of multiple structures in the area but grid extensions and more data are needed before drill targets are established. | |
| 32602 | 2011 | 2010-2011 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | TerraLogic Exploration Inc | 2011-2011 Phase I and II Diamond Drill Programs on the Iron Range Program | James K. Ryley | The 2010 and 2011 diamond drilling exploration program was initially based on drill testing a large 1.6km x 1.2km ovoid EM anomaly within the southeast portion of the tenure area. The anomaly was delineated by a 2004 GeoTech Ltd. high resolution VTEM airborne survey. Data processing and interpretation by Condor Geophysics Ltd. deemed the anomaly to be near surface and conformable to bedding. The anomaly was interpreted to lie at or near the Lower-Middle Aldridge Formation contact (LMC) which is the stratigraphic horizon hosting the world class Sullivan SEDEX deposit approximately 55km to the northeast. | IR10-005 intersected narrow (2-4cm) sub-vertical massive sulphide veining in the form of galena and sphalerite. The budget expanded and the drill program continued through to April 2011 generating twenty-nine drill holes defining the Talon Zone. | | The intersection of tourmaline bearing metasediments with occasional stratiform laminae of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and lesser chalcopyrite in IR10-001 near the LMC was interpreted as being an environment proximal to a hydrothermal 'vent'. |
| 32713 | 2011 | 2011 | Fjordland Exploration Inc. | Fjordland Exploration Inc. | Geochemistry Assessment on the Big Kahuna Property | Peters, Lawrence John | 681 Soil Samples collected on 5 different grids targeting Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. | Several anomalies detected in proximity to anomalous rock samples. Future work consisting of prospecting and infill soil sampling recommended. | | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 32920 | 2012 | 2011 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | TerraLogic Exploration Inc | 2011 Geochemistry and Airborne Geophysical Report on the Car Property | James K. Ryley | The sampling was done for further exploration on the property to find new anomalous areas. | The 2011 geochemistry survey generated moderate to locally upper anomalous copper, arsenic, and zinc values in the north central portion of the property. The anomalous contours and element associations are situated within and proximal to the IMFZ and a synthetic fault to the west suggesting a structural control on inferred mineralization. | The VTEM survey failed to detect any electromagnetic anomalies. Highlighted were cultural features such as the high voltage power line at the northern edge of the property and a power line servicing the Mt. Thompson Ranger station at the height of land. The IMFZ was clearly defined by the Total Magnetic Intensity and aligns with the geological projection of the structure. The AGG survey appears to display a spatial association of mapped structures, metasediments and gabbroic intrusives. | |
| 33306 | 2012 | 2011 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | TerraLogic Exploration Inc | Soil Sampling, Geophysical and Geological Report on the Iron Range Property | James K. Ryley | Phase III of the 2011 program consisted of soil sampling, geological mapping, induced polarization ground and downhole geophysics, and airborne geophysics. | 4245 soil samples were taken in 2011 over six areas: Arrow East, Row, Canyon, Canyon East, Gap and 6 Mile. A number of base and precious metal anomalies were identified/refined. Two of the strongest anomalies occur at the Row (Pb-Zn-Cu-+-As) and the Canyon (Pb-Zn-Cu-Au-As) grids. | Results of a VTEM survey over the Row grid only produced a small number of weak conductors. Results of a ZTEM survey obtained a number of interesting conductive structures across the property. Fugro Ltd. flew a property scale gradiometer gravity (AGG) survey which delivered a number of gravity anomalies. This data was reviewed for third party interpretation by Condor Geophysical Ltd. and Geophysics One Inc. | |
| 33465 | 2013 | 2012 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | TerraLogic Exploration Inc | Diamond Drill Program and Geological Report on the Iron Range Property | James K. Ryley | The Phase IV portion consisted of diamond drilling in the central and eastern portions of the property, namely the Canyon and Row areas. A total of seven NQ diamond drill holes totalling 2491.09 metres tested new geophysical priority targets, historic soil geochemistry (Row), and the structural extension of the Talon zone. | | | Phase V consisted of a two-person two week geological mapping and geochemical sampling program investigating high level geophysical anomalies associated with elevated soil geochemistry and prominent structural features. The Row, Arrow Creek east, and the Crackerjack areas were the focus of the Phase V program. |
| 34964 | 2014 | 2013 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | MDRU | Report on metal mobility associated with albite alteration in the Iron Range Area, southeastern British Columbia, Canada: implications for iron oxide-copper-gold exploration potential and new geochronology on samples from the Iron Range Fault | Rob Duncan/M. McCuaig | The project was initiated by EPL to assess the potential for IOCG type mineralization on the Iron Range Property. | 51 rock samples were collected from three different mapping traverses and analyzed for WR and trace element geochemistry. | | Geology and alteration mapping were completed over three different 1:10,000 scale map sheets centered on the Iron Range Fault Zone. |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | | Zone and implications for IOCG exploration. | | | | | |
| 35375 | 2015 | 2014 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | Santa Fe Metals | Target Generation and Geochemical Program | M. McCuaig | The project was initiated by EPL and SFM to assess the potential for IOCG and SEDEX type mineralization on the Iron Range Property. The 2014 program included data compilation, exploratory data analysis, target generation and limited geochemical sampling | | | |
| 35905 | 2016 | 2015 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | TerraLogic Exploration Inc | Geochemical Program | M. McCuaig | ARD/ML Testing of Prospective Quarry Location and Geochemical Sampling | Representative rock samples were collected from the prospective quarry location for ARD/ML analysis. One HMC sample was collected at the Talon Zone as a field duplicate of an anomalous sample collected during the 2014 field program. | | |
| 36335 | 2016 | 2016 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | TerraLogic Exploration Inc | Geological and Geochemical Program | M. McCuaig | The 2016 work program was designed to evaluate several target areas on the property: Talon Zone, Pyromorphite Zone and the Car South Zone. In addition, reconnaissance bulk stream sediment samples were collected from the northeastern portion of the claim group. | A Bi-Co-Cu anomaly was discovered overlying Creston Formation metasedimentary rocks west of the Pyromorphite mineral occurrence. Weakly anomalous gold grain counts were detected in several drainage basins including Kamma Creek and Cameron Creek. | | Geology and alteration mapping were completed at the Pyromorphite, Talon and Car South target areas. |
| 37246 | 2017 | 2017 | Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. | TerraLogic Exploration Inc | Geophysics and Geochemical Program | M. McCuaig | Several IP anomalies in proximity to the Talon Zone were defined which warrant diamond drilling to determine the economic potential of the zone. The geochemical program was successful in extending and expanding upon soil geochemical anomalies in the Canyon Zone. | A total of 12.25 line-kilometres of geochemical survey (479 soil samples) were collected in the Canyon Zone and Six Mile Creek target areas. The 2017 geochemical program was successful in extending and expanding upon soil geochemical anomalies in the Canyon Zone. Of particular interest from the survey are coincident As-Sb±Au-Zn anomalies at the beginning of Line IRL189, and extension from an open ended As-Sb±Au-Pb-Zn anomaly defined in 2011 on Line IRL108 | The 2017 geophysics program consisted of 23.95 line-kilometres of IP survey. The program identified four chargeability anomalies, which defined two areas of interest (a northern and southern area) which warrant future exploration work in the Canyon Zone Target Area. | |

| Assessment Report Number | Report Year | Work Year | Owner | Operator | Report Name | Author | Notes | Geochem results | Geophysics Comments | Geology Comments |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| 40936 | 2022 | 2023 | Integrative Technologies International Inc | TerraLogic Exploration Inc. | 2022 Technical Report for the Iron Range Property | James Olson | The 2022 diamond drill program occurred between June 12th – August 21st, 2022, and was designed to test anomalies, interpreted to represent Pb-Zn mineralization, identified using a technology and methodology called Quantum Direct Matter Indicator (QDMI) | | | The 2022 drill program was primarily testing geophysical anomaly targets generated by ITI's proprietary QDMI technology, calibrated specifically to Pb-Zn mineralization. Two holes were drilled in the Talon Zone (IR22049 and IR22050) and two holes in the newly defined ORAY North zone (IR22051 and IR22052). IR22049 reached a depth of 1002.20 m and successfully tested the Lower Sills in the Talon Zone. IR22050 failed to reach its target depth. IR22051 failed to test the modelled anomaly depth due to hole loss caused by driller error. IR22052 successfully reached the geophysical anomaly depth, however the bedrock source of the targeted anomaly remains unexplained. |

6.2 Eagle Plains Sampling Results

The rock samples collected for conventional analysis since 2000 are plotted in Figure 6, and locations of soil sample stations are plotted in Figure 7 as compiled by Eagle Plains. The map incorporates all known historical soil sample data relevant to the Property.

The soil sample anomalies A-F, as outlined on Figure were derived from statistical analysis of the soil geochemistry data set. The 6 areas highlighted on the map generalize regions of the soil sample surveys where one or more elements of interest occur in concentrations exceeding background concentrations with respect to the underlying geology. Also noted in Figure 7 is the uneven distribution of the various soil surveys, in both grid spacing of individual surveys and total coverage. The following discussion provides a brief description of each anomaly, and implications for future exploration where possible.

Anomaly A (Figure 7) straddles the inferred contact between the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations, the horizon that hosts the Sullivan SEDEX deposit. The anomaly coincides with an airborne EM anomaly delineated by a high-resolution VTEM airborne survey and has been explored by diamond drilling in 2010-2012 (Therriault and Ryley, 2012). The drilling intersected albite and tourmaline altered metasedimentary rocks with occasional stratiform laminae of pyrrhotite and pyrite, narrow (2-4 cm) sub-vertical massive galena-sphalerite veins and polymetallic silver-gold-copper-lead-zinc mineralization. The VTEM anomaly in this target area has been attributed to graphitic argillite. The soil geochemical data successfully highlighted shear zone hosted silver-gold-copper-lead-zinc mineralization at the Talon Zone, exemplifying the importance of this survey type for vectoring toward fertile zones of mineralization.

Anomaly B is a north-northeast trending lead-zinc-copper±arsenic anomaly occurring on the western flank of the Arrow Creek watershed, originally discovered by Esso Minerals in 1986, and referred to as the Row anomaly (Allen, 1993). The following discussion is based on the results from the 1986 & 2011 soil sampling, and the 2012 diamond drill program. The anomaly has been traced for approximately 1,000 metres and ranges from 300-500 metres in width. It occurs approximately 500 metres west of where the Arrow fault has been mapped, which trends in the same direction as the anomaly. A second smaller anomaly occurs to the west of the main one, also trending north-northeast and corresponding well with a mapped fault. In addition to the two main anomalies, there appears to be a couple of weakly defined lead-zinc- copper anomalies trending east-west to west-northwest. There is also a rather significant blob- shaped copper anomaly in the extreme southwest of the grid area. The soil anomaly was tested with one drill hole in 2012 and did not return economic results. The arsenic-lead-zinc geochemical anomaly can be directly correlated to a package of weakly mineralized black argillite occurring from a depth of 420.8 – 438.3 metres. Additional vein type mineralization encountered below 160.0 metres in the drill hole is considered an important contributor to the Row geochemical anomaly. There remains much of the strike length of the anomaly to test, however environmental sensitivities concerning the Arrow Creek watershed make working in this area of the Property less favorable.

Anomaly C is an east-west trending arsenic-copper-lead-zinc anomaly in Middle- Upper Aldridge Formation, and Lower-Middle Creston Formation rocks. The source of the geochemical anomaly remains to be determined and warrants further exploration work.

Anomaly D, a silver-copper-lead-zinc anomaly encompasses the Minfile Occurrences 082FSE069 & 082FSE089. Historic work in the area resulted in limited surface exploration work and production from these two mineral occurrences. It is unclear at present if the size of the geochemical anomaly reflects the true extent of elemental dispersion from the mineralized vein systems, or if there is an anthropogenic component to the dispersion train of silver-copper-lead- zinc. Very little, if any modern exploration work has been completed in this area, and a road building activities by British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) provides excellent access into this portion of the Property. Future exploration work is warranted to verify and expand upon the geochemical anomaly in area D.

Anomaly E, an east-west trending silver-lead-zinc-silver anomaly is centered on the Minfile Occurrence 082FSE127. Historic surface work within the anomaly has revealed narrow, discordant Pb-Zn veinlets and stratiform black argillite rock units which are anomalous in lead- zinc. Limited diamond drilling in the 1990s failed to return intersections of economic base metal mineralization; however, the drilling only tested a small area within the anomaly. Further work is required to evaluate the untested portions of the anomaly.

Anomaly F, a north-south trending Au-Zn anomaly which parallels the IMF, remains in large part untested. Drilling at the southern end of the highlighted anomaly intersected significant Au mineralization at Minfile Occurrence 082FSE017. Several highly anomalous gold-in-soil values remain untested in this area, which also remains open to the north. Alteration mapping completed in 2013 by MDRU in the general area of Anomaly F suggested that splays of the main IMF may be an important trap for focusing mineralizing fluids. Future sampling in this area should focus on the main IMF and related outlying fault splays. Logging activities have greatly improved access in this portion of the Property and will facilitate follow-up exploration.

Figure 6: Historical Rock Samples Compilation Map

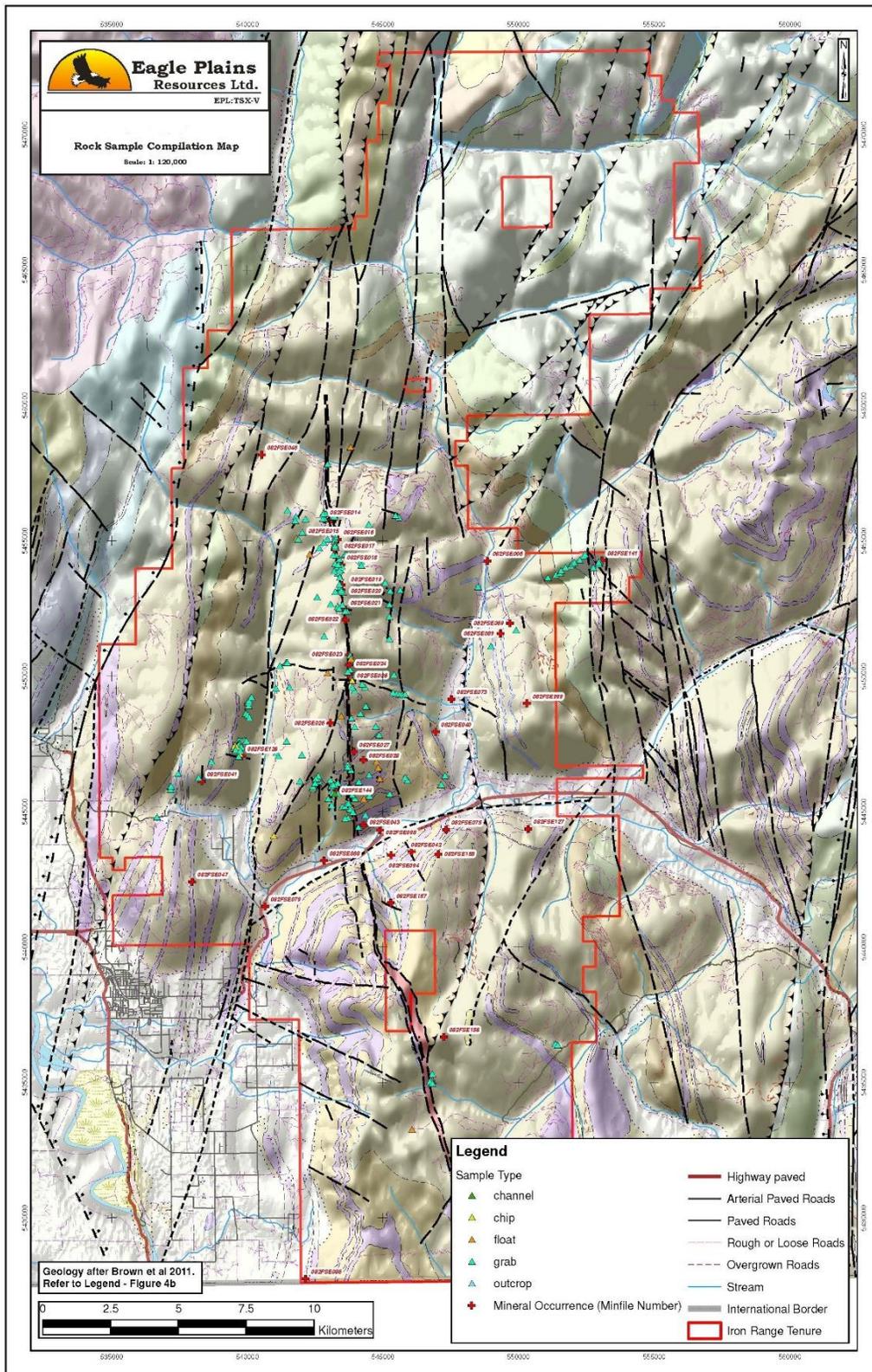
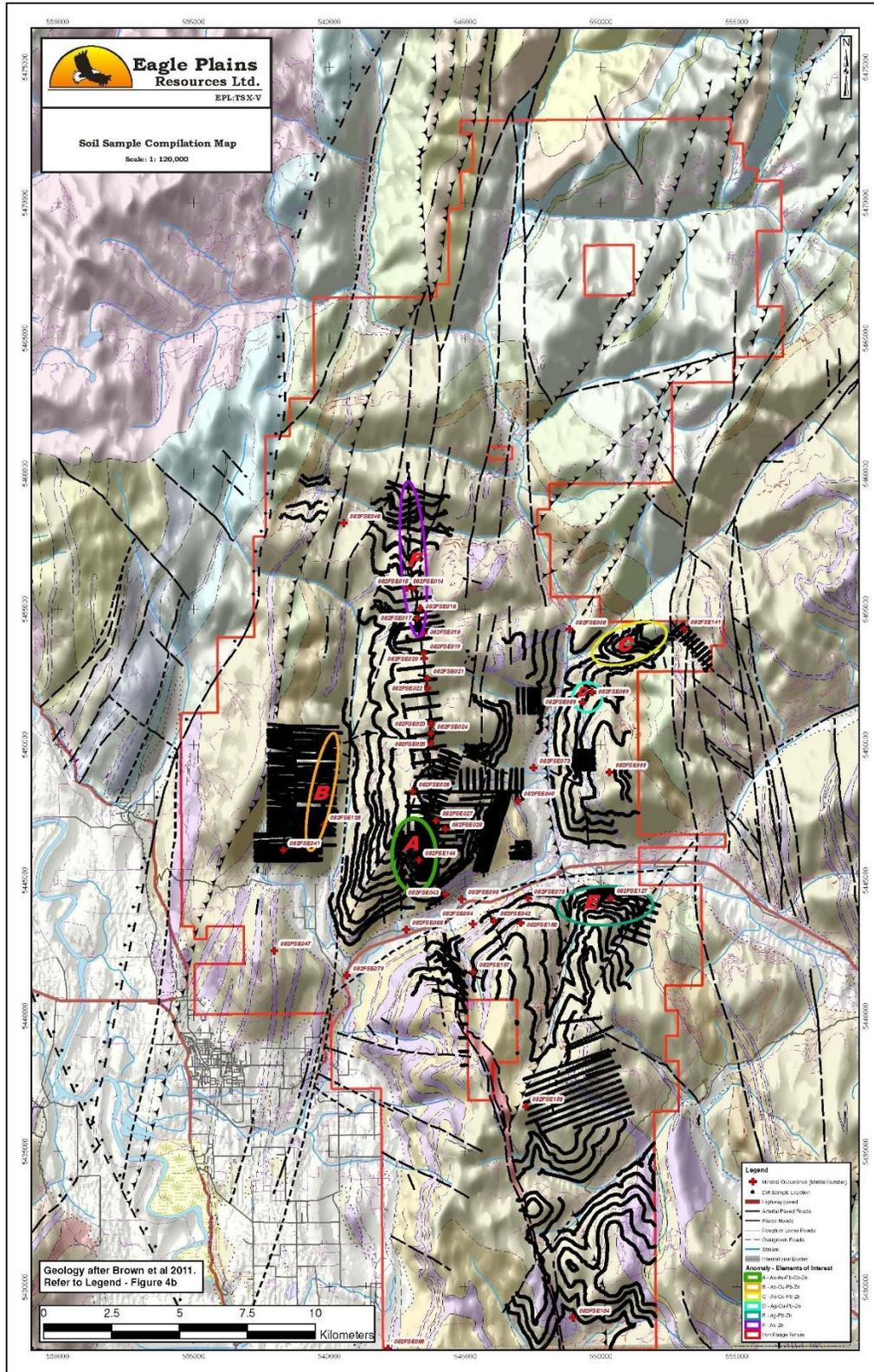


Figure 7: Historical Soil Samples Compilation Map



6.3 Airborne Geophysical Surveys

Iron Range Block VTEM-Magnetics Airborne Survey 2004

In March 2004, Geotech Ltd., was contracted to complete 695 line-km of airborne Versatile Time-domain Electro Magnetic (VTEM) and Magnetic surveys over the Property covering an area of 58.2 km² (Figures 8 and 9). The following year Condor Consulting, Lakewood Colorado, United States of America was contracted to evaluate and reprocess the VTEM and magnetic data.

Condor provided the following summary and conclusions:

“Survey lines were flown in perpendicular directions. Lines designated as flight lines were flown in an NNW direction with a nominal spacing of 200 m, with infill to 100 m spacing over much of the area. In addition, lines designated as tie lines were flown in an ENE direction with a nominal spacing of 250 m. The nominal EM bird terrain clearance was 35 m, but as the terrain is rugged with a total elevation difference of approximately 1,250 m (from 671-1,925 m) the pilot could not maintain a close drape and the average bird altitude was 68 m (with a standard deviation of 17 m).

The EM data is generally of good quality. However, the magnetic data has numerous “tares”, which may be due to severe bird swing during steep climbs in relation to the earth’s magnetic field. These tares produce spikes in 1st vertical derivative profiles and are particularly prevalent in lines in the southwest of the surveys area. This data needs to be used with caution.

The VTEM survey over Iron Range indicates that the majority of the area is quite resistive. However, it has delineated two sizeable conductive zones, one of which has high potential for economic sulfides. This target (Zone A) occurs close to the interpreted Sullivan time horizon, which is prospective for SEDEX type mineralization. Processing and inversion of the magnetic data has delineated the depth and dip of the magnetic units in the area, which should materially assist in drill targeting.”

Target Zone A was the focus of drilling programs from 2010 – 2012, which failed to return economic intersections of SEDEX type mineralization. The significant EM conductor was attributed to the presence of graphitic argillite in the target area, which was intersected in numerous drill holes.

Figure 8: Geophysics Compilation Map

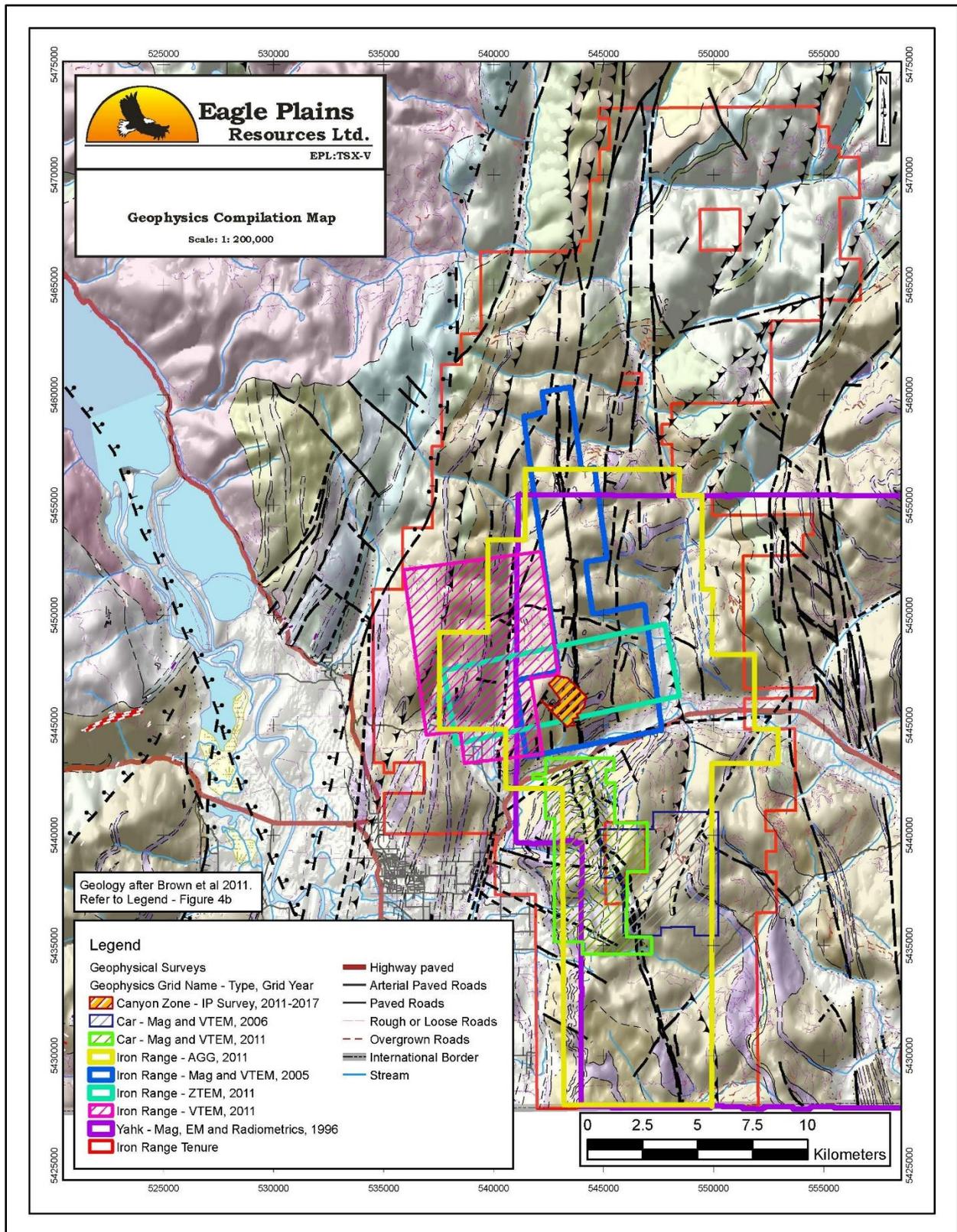
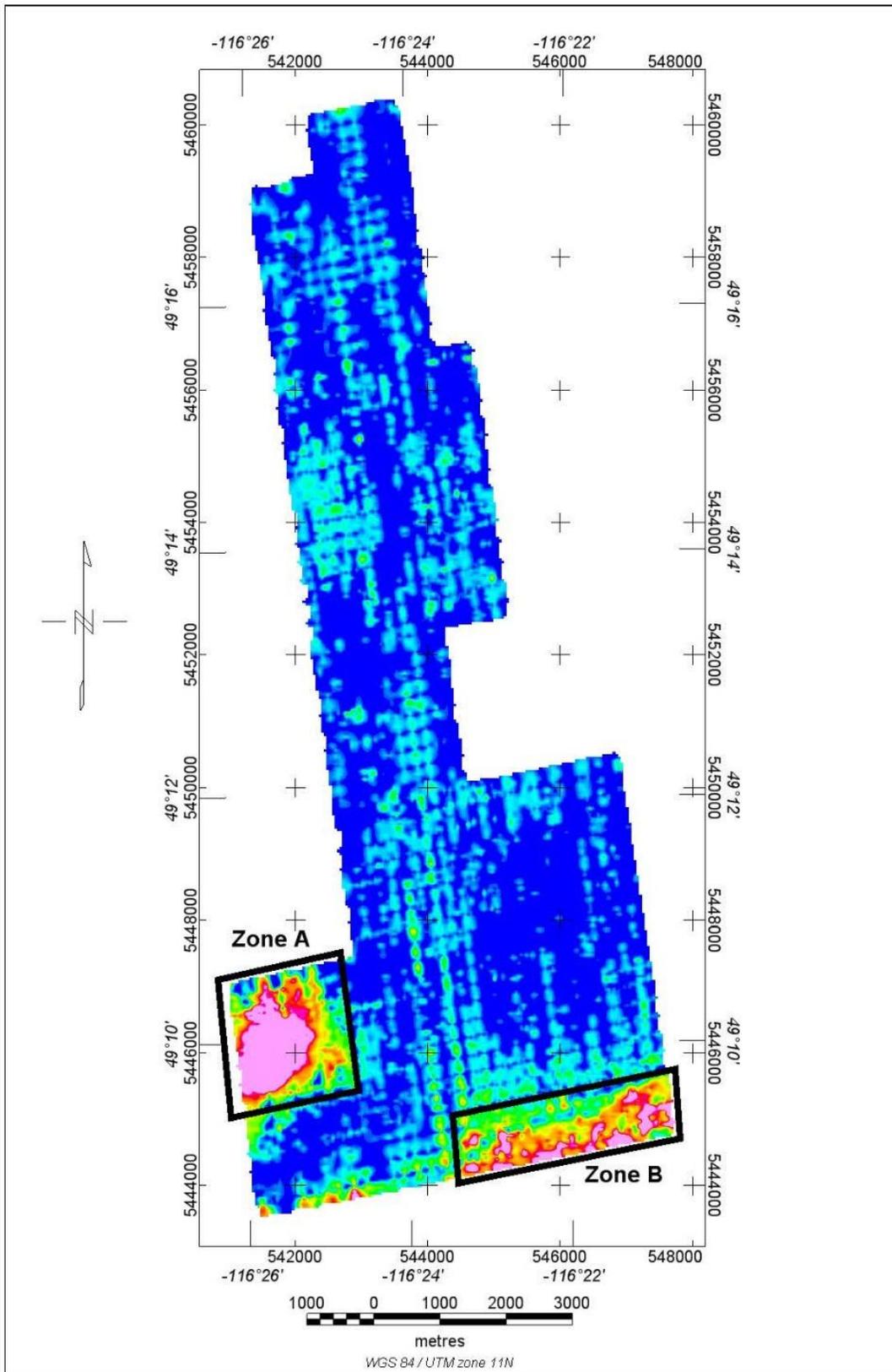


Figure 9: VTEM Survey Interpretation Map Showing Anomalous Zones (AdTau Image)



CAR Block VTEM-Magnetics Airborne Survey 2004

In April 2006, EPL completed an airborne AeroTEMII high resolution VTEM and magnetics survey on what was then the CAR Property (now within the current extent of the Property). A total of 220.6 line-km at 200 m line spacing was completed. C. Downie, P. Geo., of EPL provided the following interpretation and conclusions for the survey in the 2006 Assessment Report filed with the British Columbia Government (*op. ct.*, p. 18, 2007).

“The 2006 AeroTEMII high resolution Time Domain Electro Magnetic geophysical survey outlined two areas of anomalous geophysical response. The weak anomaly in the southeastern part of the Property may reflect a response from the high voltage powerline in the area. However, the stronger, broader anomaly in south central Property area is a more interesting feature. The anomaly is roughly located at the top of the drainage that returned an anomalous RGS Au value – 640 ppb. It is possible that the anomaly may be related to a buried Moyie Intrusion, which in turn could be the source for Au enrichment. The geophysics may also reflect a buried SEDEX style mineralized body. Stratigraphically, this postulated mineralization would be located between the Meadowbrook and Sundown markers in the middle Aldridge Formation. This would be consistent with a deposit found at other than Sullivan time. On a worldwide scale, SEDEX camps typically host multiple deposits, usually related by a common structure and typically occurring at different stratigraphic levels along the structure. Although the Lower-Middle Aldridge contact, the stratigraphic horizon that hosts the Sullivan deposit, remains a prospective target horizon in the Aldridge Basin, this should not preclude exploration directed at targets above or below this horizon.”

The EM anomaly defined by the 2006 survey in the south-central portion of the survey block remains untested and should be considered a high priority drill target for SEDEX style mineralization.

Row Block VTEM Airborne Survey 2011

On October 16th – 17th, 2011 Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the Row Block situated approximately 56 kilometres southeast of Crawford Bay, British Columbia and 4 kilometres east of Wynndel, British Columbia. Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM plus) system, and a caesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter.

In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.

The total area coverage is 50 kilometres². Total survey line coverage is 287.5-line kilometres. The principal sensors included a Time Domain electromagnetic system and a magnetometer. Based on the geophysical results obtained, the area has four conductive zones.

6.4 Ground Geophysical Surveys

6.4.1 Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Survey – 2011

Surface and borehole Induced polarization (IP) and surface total field magnetometer surveys were performed at the Iron Range Project, Talon Mineral Occurrence area, British Columbia within the period May 14th-25th, 2011. The survey was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of EPL.

Surface surveys

The pole-dipole array was used for the IP survey. Readings were taken with an “a” spacing of 50.0 m and at “n” separations of 1 to 12. The online current electrode was located to the east of the potential electrodes. Total field magnetometer readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals and corrected for diurnal variation against a fixed base station cycling at 10 second intervals. GPS readings were taken at each station subject to satellite reception. Elevation measurements are barometric altimeter readings, calibrated to GPS altitude at the beginning of each line. A total of 3.8 km of surface IP and magnetometer survey were performed.

Borehole survey

The survey was conducted with directional and detailed arrays. For the directional array, current electrodes were located near the collar, and 300.0 m to the north, east, south, and west of the collar. Readings were obtained between each set of electrodes, and a common remote electrode. In addition, readings were taken between adjacent pairs of directional electrodes. For each electrode configuration, borehole axial gradient measurements were taken at five metre intervals with an “a” spacing of ten metres. The detail array used the pole-pole array with “a” spacing of 2.5 m and 5.0 m.

The IP survey was successful in demonstrating that discordant, disseminated – massive sulphide mineralization at the Talon area could be mapped using chargeability response. No significant magnetic features related to the Talon Mineral Occurrence were observed in the data.

6.4.2 Induced Polarization Survey – 2017

In June 2017, Eagle Plains contracted Scott Geophysics to complete 23 line-kilometres of IP survey in the Talon Mineral Occurrence area to expand upon the 2011 survey. The objective of the survey was to identify zones of chargeability correlating with the down-plunge projection of the mineralization defined in the Talon Zone.

Survey Coverage and Procedures

The pole-dipole array was used for the IP survey. Readings were taken at an “a” spacing of 50.0 m at “n” separations of 1 to 5 and at an “a” spacing of 50.0 m at “n” separations of 2.5 and 3-8 (50/1-5 + 100/3-8). One line (011N) was resurveyed at an “a” spacing of 200.0 m at “n” separations of 1 to 8 with readings at 100.0 m intervals (200/1-8) to collect deeper readings to confirm and refine the position of a chargeability anomaly. The online current electrode was located to the east of the potential electrodes. GPS readings were taken at each station and at the remote (“infinite”) electrode locations, subject to satellite reception. Elevation measurements are barometric altimeter readings, calibrated to GPS altitude at the beginning of each line.

A total of 21.95 km of IP surveys were performed at 50/1-5 + 100/3-8 and 2.0 km of IP surveys were performed at 200/1-8 (23.95 km total).

Upon completion of the 2017 geophysics survey, Scott Geophysics was contracted to complete a 3D inversion model of the two induced polarization surveys which have been performed over the Iron Range property, the first in May 2011 and the second in May and June 2017. The data sets were combined and 3D inversion results.

Mr. P. Fortin, Geophysicist (GIT) of Scott Geophysics provided the following summary for the results of the combined 2011-2017 IP data:

“Two primary chargeability anomalies are present: a northern structure featured at the northwestern end of lines 6N-11N, and a large south-western area at the northwestern portions of lines 1N-5N, also covering parts of the 2011 lines 1N and 2N, which can be further subdivided into two regions.”

The latter anomaly correlates in part with the known zone of mineralization defined by drilling at the Talon Mineral Occurrence. This target area remains a high priority for future exploration of polymetallic, shear zone hosted mineralization.

6.5 Historical Drilling

Table 5 summarizes all documented drilling activities on the Iron Range Property since 1999, integrating data from assessment reports and the BC MINFILE database to provide a record of subsurface exploration. Earlier drilling campaigns are referenced in three historical assessment reports and one MINFILE entry, though the completeness and analytical rigor of these records vary.

The BC MINFILE entry for occurrence 082FSE069 (“Blue Rain”) notes that several short diamond drill holes were completed at random locations to prospect the occurrence. However, the absence of collar coordinates, downhole survey data, and analytical results precludes any

meaningful integration of these holes into the current geological model. An additional assessment report (Rodgers, 1994) describes two short diamond drill holes, totaling 276 metres, at the Sun Mineral occurrence near the southeastern margin of the property.

In 1999, a more systematic drilling campaign was conducted on the Car property, situated in the southern sector of the Iron Range claim block (Klewchuk, 2000). Six diamond drill holes were collared to test the lateral and vertical continuity of surface base metal mineralization and to investigate a hydrothermal vent system exposed at surface. Core logging identified minor disseminated sphalerite and galena in four of the holes. Three grab samples of drill core from a single hole were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories for multi-element analysis, returning sub-economic concentrations (<50 ppm Pb, <21 ppb Zn). In 2005, Eagle Plains Resources re-sampled core from DDH CA99-3, prompted by observations of pervasive alteration and pyrite mineralization during relogging. However, no significant base or precious metal enrichment was identified.

Subsequent drilling campaigns by Eagle Plains Resources between 2004 and 2012 are summarized in Tables 4-13. These tables present calculated weighted average grades for mineralized intervals, but do not represent true thicknesses due to the variable orientation of mineralized structures relative to drill hole azimuths and dips. Analytical methods employed include multi-acid digestion with ICP-OES/MS finish, and sodium peroxide fusion for refractory matrices, as appropriate for the lithologies encountered (see Section 11 for details).

Figure 10: Iron Range Compilation Map

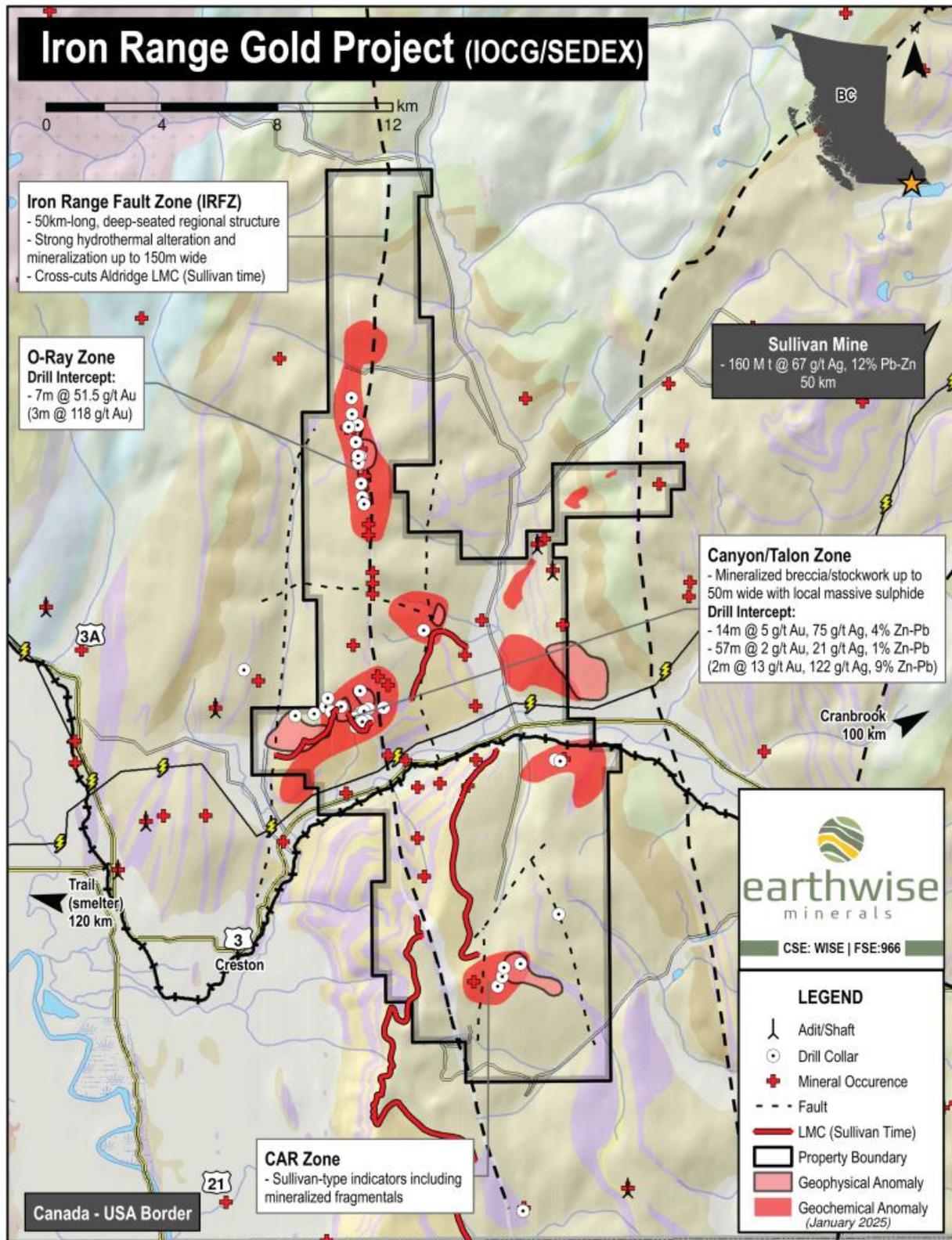


Table 4: Historical Drilling Summary

| Year | Hole ID | Length (m) | Azimuth | Dip | Easting | Northing | Elevation (m) | Finish Date | Status |
|------|----------|------------|---------|-----|---------|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1999 | CA99-1 | 343.6 | 023 | -45 | 548069 | 5436517 | 1934 | 8/24/1999 | Completed |
| 1999 | CA99-2 | 371.0 | 290 | -45 | 548224 | 5436855 | 1930 | 8/30/1999 | Completed |
| 1999 | CA99-3 | 188.0 | 000 | -90 | 548224 | 5436855 | 1930 | 8/31/1999 | Completed |
| 1999 | CA99-4 | 547.9 | 257 | -45 | 548286 | 5437164 | 1915 | 9/8/1999 | Completed |
| 1999 | CA99-5 | 346.6 | 267 | -50 | 548861 | 5437297 | 1855 | 9/11/1999 | Completed |
| 1999 | CA99-6 | 602.9 | 221 | -55 | 550175 | 5439010 | 1680 | 9/12/1999 | Completed |
| 2004 | IR04001 | 203.7 | 106 | -45 | 543168 | 5455291 | 1754 | 11/21/2004 | Completed |
| 2004 | IR04002 | 131.1 | 106 | -65 | 543168 | 5455291 | 1750 | 11/23/2004 | Completed |
| 2004 | IR04003 | 235.7 | 235 | -45 | 543018 | 5456816 | 1450 | 11/25/2004 | Completed |
| 2005 | IR05001 | 496.3 | 122 | -50 | 545510 | 5448800 | 1145 | 2/4/2005 | Completed |
| 2005 | IR05002 | 234.1 | 302 | -50 | 545510 | 5448800 | 1144 | 5/4/2005 | Completed |
| 2005 | IR05003 | 340.5 | 135 | -45 | 543183 | 5445825 | 1420 | 4/27/2005 | Completed |
| 2005 | IR05004 | 306.7 | 160 | -50 | 543600 | 5446100 | 1510 | 4/30/2005 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08001 | 200.8 | 273 | -46 | 543234 | 5455876 | 1692 | 6/23/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08002 | 272.0 | 273 | -70 | 543234 | 5455876 | 1692 | 6/26/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08003 | 147.0 | 273 | -60 | 543234 | 5455876 | 1692 | 6/28/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08004 | 19.2 | 079 | -45 | 543234 | 5454786 | 1818 | 6/29/2008 | Abandoned |
| 2008 | IR08005 | 13.0 | 079 | -60 | 543234 | 5454786 | 1818 | 6/29/2008 | Abandoned |
| 2008 | IR08006 | 52.9 | 079 | -45 | 543223 | 5454784 | 1821 | 7/1/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08007 | 54.3 | 079 | -60 | 543223 | 5454784 | 1821 | 7/2/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08008 | 26.5 | 090 | -45 | 543260 | 5454567 | 1854 | 7/2/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08009 | 50.6 | 090 | -60 | 543260 | 5454567 | 1854 | 7/3/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08010 | 26.2 | 100 | -45 | 543344 | 5453869 | 1846 | 7/4/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08011 | 32.6 | 100 | -60 | 543344 | 5453869 | 1846 | 7/4/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08012 | 45.1 | 082 | -45 | 543382 | 5453395 | 1851 | 7/6/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08013 | 66.5 | 082 | -60 | 543382 | 5453395 | 1851 | 7/7/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08014 | 79.0 | 082 | -75 | 543382 | 5453395 | 1851 | 7/8/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08015 | 53.4 | 083 | -45 | 543452 | 5453156 | 1890 | 7/8/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08016 | 50.9 | 083 | -60 | 543452 | 5453156 | 1890 | 7/9/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08017 | 86.0 | 083 | -80 | 543452 | 5453156 | 1890 | 7/10/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08018a | 0.00 | 084 | -45 | 542916 | 5455818 | 1761 | 7/11/2008 | Abandoned |
| 2008 | IR08018 | 347.1 | 084 | -45 | 542916 | 5455818 | 1761 | 7/19/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08019 | 32.9 | 090 | -45 | 543034 | 5456260 | 1609 | 7/20/2008 | Completed |
| 2008 | IR08020 | 27.8 | 110 | -60 | 543034 | 5456260 | 1609 | 7/20/2008 | Completed |
| 2009 | IR09021 | 71.0 | 090 | -55 | 543213 | 5454787 | 1821 | 12/5/2009 | Completed |
| 2009 | IR09022 | 49.7 | 090 | -45 | 543222 | 5454786 | 1821 | 12/6/2009 | Completed |
| 2009 | IR09023 | 46.64 | 090 | -85 | 543231 | 5454787 | 1821 | 12/7/2009 | Completed |

| Year | Hole ID | Length (m) | Azimuth | Dip | Easting | Northing | Elevation (m) | Finish Date | Status |
|------|---------|------------|---------|-----|---------|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 2009 | IR09024 | 73.9 | 177 | -45 | 543243 | 5454813 | 1823 | 12/8/2009 | Completed |
| 2009 | IR09025 | 159.7 | 247 | -55 | 543314 | 5454812 | 1833 | 12/8/2009 | Completed |
| 2009 | IR09026 | 96.6 | 312 | -50 | 543269 | 5454757 | 1836 | 12/9/2009 | Completed |
| 2009 | IR09027 | 81.7 | 275 | -60 | 543269 | 5454756 | 1837 | 12/10/2009 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10001 | 413.4 | 279 | -80 | 541727 | 5445915 | 1378 | 9/26/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10002 | 485.4 | 104 | -80 | 542125 | 5446162 | 1501 | 10/5/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10003 | 504.9 | 105 | -80 | 542197 | 5446456 | 1560 | 10/23/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10004 | 252.4 | 106 | -80 | 541080 | 5445849 | 1097 | 11/3/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10005 | 394.8 | 250 | -80 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 11/10/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10006 | 317.4 | 239 | -50 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 1/1/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10007 | 309.6 | 067 | -80 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 11/18/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10008 | 167.1 | 069 | -60 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 11/20/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10009 | 182.3 | 180 | -60 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 11/22/2010 | Completed |
| 2010 | IR10010 | 345.7 | 040 | -70 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 11/23/2010 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11011 | 476.8 | 035 | -80 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 1/24/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11012 | 325.1 | 045 | -60 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 1/29/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11013 | 303.0 | 035 | -45 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 2/2/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11014 | 420.0 | 030 | -67 | 543218 | 5445658 | 1378 | 2/8/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11015 | 420.0 | 220 | -75 | 543216 | 5445652 | 1370 | 2/14/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11016 | 147.0 | 310 | -70 | 543220 | 5445660 | 1371 | 2/13/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11017 | 254.6 | 130 | -70 | 543220 | 5445659 | 1371 | 2/16/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11018 | 462.8 | 130 | -68 | 543321 | 5445966 | 1457 | 2/16/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11019 | 338.6 | 310 | -50 | 543396 | 5445638 | 1370 | 2/17/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11020 | 376.7 | 310 | -60 | 543396 | 5445638 | 1370 | 2/28/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11021 | 387.3 | 140 | -70 | 543281 | 5445875 | 1432 | 3/3/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11022 | 580.3 | 310 | -75 | 543396 | 5445638 | 1370 | 3/10/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11023 | 456.1 | 330 | -65 | 543436 | 5445636 | 1362 | 3/10/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11024 | 514.0 | 330 | -70 | 544120 | 5446120 | 1359 | 4/4/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11025 | 349.7 | 230 | -60 | 543216 | 5445652 | 1370 | 3/17/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11026 | 294.6 | 90 | -80 | 543257 | 5445755 | 1396 | 3/23/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11027 | 387.5 | 90 | -87 | 543257 | 5445755 | 1396 | 3/29/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11028 | 398.2 | 140 | -80 | 543298 | 5445815 | 1415 | 7/4/2011 | Completed |
| 2011 | IR11029 | 258.5 | 130 | -55 | 543155 | 5445683 | 1371 | 7/4/2011 | Completed |
| 2012 | IR12030 | 452.1 | 330 | -50 | 543571 | 5445672 | 1369 | 4/22/2012 | Completed |
| 2012 | IR12031 | 279.6 | 200 | -60 | 542657 | 5446165 | 1411 | 4/18/2012 | Completed |
| 2012 | IR12032 | 267.4 | 100 | -50 | 542326 | 5445988 | 1458 | 4/22/2012 | Completed |
| 2012 | IR12033 | 159.4 | 130 | -50 | 544311 | 5446716 | 1705 | 4/26/2012 | Completed |
| 2012 | IR12034 | 309.0 | 330 | -55 | 543451 | 5446008 | 1479 | 5/1/2012 | Completed |

| Year | Hole ID | Length (m) | Azimuth | Dip | Easting | Northing | Elevation (m) | Finish Date | Status |
|------|---------|------------|---------|-----|---------|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 2012 | IR12035 | 344.2 | 290 | -55 | 543175 | 5445476 | 1321 | 4/30/2012 | Completed |
| 2012 | IR12036 | 679.4 | 090 | -60 | 539295 | 5447430 | 1405 | 5/25/2012 | Completed |

Table 5: 2004-05 Diamond Drill Hole Results

| Hole ID | Target | Results |
|---------|--|---|
| IR04001 | Iron Range Fault | Weak geochemically anomalous Cu |
| IR04002 | Iron Range Fault | No significant values |
| IR04003 | Cu-Au soil anomaly | No significant values |
| IR05001 | Tourmalinized fragmental and a highly altered albite/chlorite zone | Low level base metals; anomalous arsenic values |
| IR05002 | Alteration/faulting paralleling the structure targeted in IR05001 | No significant values |
| IR05003 | Pb-Zn-As soil anomaly | Upper zone: 585ppm Pb, 340ppm Zn, and 3200ppm As with anomalous Au, Ag, and Sb over 5.85m. Lower zone: 0.65%Pb, 0.45%Zn, 3.82g/t Au, and 46g/t Ag over 2.00m. |
| IR05004 | Pb-Zn-As soil anomaly | Pyrite with minor sphalerite and arsenopyrite |

Table 6: 2008 Diamond Drill Hole Results

| Hole ID | Target | Results |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|
| IR08001 | Union Jack | No significant values |
| IR08002 | Union Jack | No significant values |
| IR08003 | Union Jack | No significant values |
| IR08004 | O-Ray | No significant values |
| IR08005 | O-Ray | No significant values |
| IR08006 | O-Ray | 51.52g/t Au* & 2.39g/t Ag over 7.00m |
| IR08007 | O-Ray | No Significant Values |
| IR08008 | Historic trench south of O-Ray | No Significant Values |
| IR08009 | Historic trench south of O-Ray | No significant values |
| IR08010 | Eastern margin of the IMFZ, southwest of the Maple Leaf showing | No significant values |
| IR08011 | Eastern margin of the IMFZ, southwest of the Maple Leaf showing | No significant values |
| IR08012 | Keepsake showing | No significant values |
| IR08013 | Keepsake showing | No significant values |
| IR08014 | Keepsake showing | No significant values |
| IR08015 | Rhodesia | No significant values |
| IR08016 | Rhodesia | No significant values |
| IR08017 | Rhodesia | No significant values |
| IR08018a | Union Jack | No significant values |
| IR08018 | Union Jack | Weak geochemically anomalous Cu |

| | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| IR08019 | Northern extension of Union Jack | No significant values |
| IR08020 | Northern extension of Union Jack | No significant values |

Table 7: 2009 Diamond Drill Hole Results

| Hole ID | Target | Results |
|---------|--|---|
| IR09021 | 10m west of IR08006 (O-Ray) - targeting mineralization from IR08006 at depth | No significant values |
| IR09022 | Attempted to trace IR08006 at O-Ray | 7.53g/t Au* over 1.0m and 2.05g/t Au over 1.10m |
| IR09023 | Hanging wall IMFZ alteration zone at O-Ray | 0.3g/t Au over 4.07m |
| IR09024 | O-Ray | 0.1g/t Au over 1.00m |
| IR09025 | Eastern flank of the IMFZ east of O-Ray | 0.11g/t Au over 1.00m |
| IR09026 | South of O-Ray | No significant values |
| IR09027 | South of O-Ray | No significant values |

Table 8: 2010 Diamond Drill Hole Results

| Hole ID | Target | Results |
|---------|--|--|
| IR10001 | EM Anomaly | No significant values |
| IR10002 | NNE trending faults/tourmaline alteration 500m NE of IR10001 | No significant values |
| IR10003 | NNE trending faults/tourmaline alteration 300m NE of IR10002 | No significant values |
| IR10004 | Western expression of EM anomaly | No significant values |
| IR10005 | Talon zone | 0.64g/t Au, 0.14% Pb, 0.19% Zn and 13g/t Ag over 27.00m |
| | | 0.84g/t Au, 0.19% Pb, 0.31% Zn and 8.7g/t Ag over 19.00m |
| | | 0.35g/t Au over 44.00m |
| IR10006 | Talon zone | No significant values |
| IR10007 | Talon zone | 1.22g/t Au, 0.58% Pb, 0.12% Zn and 30.8g/t Ag over 7.00m |
| | | 1.20g/t Au, 0.21% Pb and 0.13% Zn and 7.4g/t Ag over 4.00m |
| | | 56.30g/t Au, 1.31% Pb, 1.7% Zn and 51.5g/t Ag over 1.00m |
| IR10008 | Talon zone | 0.96g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.03% Zn and 1.2g/t Ag over 3.00m |
| | | 0.88g/t Au, 0.08% Pb, 0.06% Zn and 2.6g/t Ag over 6.00m |
| IR10009 | Talon zone | 1.33g/t Au, 0.04% Pb, 0.09% Zn and 4.0g/t Ag over 3.00m |
| IR10010 | Talon zone | 5.10g/t Au, 1.86% Pb, 2.1% Zn and 75.3g/t Ag over 14.00m |
| | | 1.90g/t Au, 0.44% Pb, 0.59% Zn and 21.5g/t Ag over 56.50m |

Table 9: 2011 Diamond Drill Hole Results

| Hole ID | Target | Results |
|---------|--|--|
| IR11011 | Talon zone | 1.02g/t Au, 0.03% Pb, 0.06% Zn and 4.2g/t Ag over 29.00m |
| | | 1.14g/t Au, 0.05% Pb, 0.07% Zn and 5.3g/t Ag over 3.00m |
| | | 0.20g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.03% Zn and 2.4g/t Ag over 7.00m |
| IR11012 | Talon zone | 0.94g/t Au, 0.02% Pb, 0.02% Zn and 3.1g/t Ag over 3.00m |
| | | 0.68g/t Au, 0.38% Pb, 0.29% Zn, and 39.3g/t Ag over 11.00m |
| | | 0.94g/t Au, 0.32% Pb, 1.26% Zn and 27.0g/t Ag over 12.00m |
| | | 0.69g/t Au, 0.56% Pb, 0.06% Zn and 27.8g/t Ag over 13.00m |
| IR11013 | Talon zone | 0.39g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.02% Zn and 1.6g/t Ag over 6.00m |
| | | 0.46g/t Au, 0.05% Pb, 0.06% Zn and 6g/t Ag over 54.00m |
| IR11014 | Talon zone | 2.55g/t Au, 0.15% Pb, 0.06% Zn and 2.5g/t Ag over 3.00m |
| | | 0.39g/t Au, 0.1% Pb, 0.12% Zn and 7.9g/t Ag over 53.00m |
| | | 0.37g/t Au, 0.03% Pb, 0.09% Zn and 4.7g/t Ag over 65.00m |
| | | 0.20g/t Au, 0.02% Pb, 0.02% Zn and 4.6g/t Ag over 15.00m |
| IR11015 | Talon zone | 1.27g/t Au, 0.34% Pb, 0.3% Zn and 20.4g/t Ag over 71.00m |
| | | 0.21g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.01% Zn and 0.6g/t Ag over 3.00m |
| | | 1.00g/t Au, 0.1% Pb, 0.1% Zn and 2.7g/t Ag over 32.50m |
| IR11016 | Talon zone | 1.73g/t Au, 0.44% Pb, 0.04% Zn and 11.6g/t Ag over 4.00m |
| IR11017 | Talon zone | 0.65g/t Au, 0.31% Pb, 0.17% Zn and 8.5g/t Ag over 18.00m |
| IR11018 | Talon zone -to test the northeast strike extent of mineralization in IR10010 | No significant values |
| IR11019 | To intersect at depth the mineralization found in IR10010 | 0.21g/t Au, 0.14% Pb, 0.15% Zn and 6.5g/t Ag over 15.00m |
| | | 0.56g/t Au, 0.13% Pb, 0.27% Zn and 6.7g/t Ag over 41.00m |
| IR11020 | To intersect at depth the mineralization found in IR10010 | 0.41g/t Au, 0.15% Pb, 0.19% Zn and 15.4g/t Ag over 61.00m |
| | | 0.46g/t Au, 0.04% Pb, 0.02% Zn and 1.5g/t Ag over 4.00m |
| | | 0.30g/t Au, 0.05% Pb, 0.02% Zn and 2.4g/t Ag over 5.00m |
| IR11021 | To test for a northeast strike extension of the mineralization in IR10010 | 0.80g/t Au, 0.04% Pb, 0.04% Zn and 2.5g/t Ag over 18.00m |
| IR11022 | To intersect at depth the mineralization found in IR10010 | No significant values |
| IR11023 | To test for a northeast strike extension of the mineralization in IR10010 | No significant values |
| IR11024 | To test the eastern extent of a Pb-Zn-As soil anomaly | No significant values |
| IR11025 | Talon zone | 0.40g/t Au, 0.06% Pb, 0.07% Zn and 9.7g/t Ag over 79.00m |
| IR11026 | To test for a northeast strike extension of the mineralization in IR10010 | 0.50g/t Au, 0.08% Pb, 0.15% Zn and 6.3g/t Ag over 101.40m |

| Hole ID | Target | Results |
|---------|---|---|
| IR11027 | To test for a northeast strike extension of the mineralization in IR10010 | 0.29g/t Au, 0.05% Pb, 0.11% Zn and 3.2g/t Ag over 15.25m |
| | | 0.85g/t Au, 0.06% Pb, 0.05% Zn and 4.6g/t Ag over 14.00m |
| | | 1.06g/t Au, 0.09% Pb, 0.05% Zn and 7.1g/t Ag over 2.35m |
| | | 0.13g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.01% Zn and 0.5g/t Ag over 9.00m |
| IR11028 | To test for a northeast strike extension of the mineralization in IR10010 | 0.59g/t Au, 0.06% Pb, 0.14% Zn and 2.5g/t Ag over 12.00m |
| | | 0.24g/t Au, 0.02% Pb, 0.05% Zn and 2.2g/t Ag over 18.00m |
| | | 0.18g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.01% Zn and 2.3g/t Ag over 7.00m |
| | | 0.16g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.03% Zn and 1.0g/t Ag over 11.00m |
| IR11029 | To test the Talon zone further to the west | 0.38g/t Au, 0.06% Pb, 0.12% Zn and 13.7g/t Ag over 16.00m |
| | | 0.50g/t Au, 0.13% Pb, 0.18% Zn and 9.4g/t Ag over 10.00m |

Table 10: 2012 Diamond Drill Hole Results

| Hole ID | Target | Results |
|---------|---|-----------------------|
| IR12030 | Test talon zone mineralization to the ENE and IP anomaly at depth | No significant values |
| IR12031 | Target coincident LMC and tourmaline alteration | No significant values |
| IR12032 | Target coincident LMC, tourmaline and Pb geochemical anomaly | No significant values |
| IR12033 | Target NE trending mag linear | No significant values |
| IR12034 | Test north trending structure associated with geochemical anomaly | No significant values |
| IR12035 | Test SW extension of Talon zone | No significant values |
| IR12036 | Test geochemical anomaly | No significant values |

Table 11: 2018 Diamond Drill Holes Summary and Results

| Hole ID | UTM Zone 11 | | Zone | Az. | Dip. | Depth (m) | Status | Results |
|---------|-------------|--------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|----------|--|
| | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | | | | | | |
| IR18037 | 5431047 | 5445773 | Talon | 135° | -073° | 643.1 | Complete | Returned 0.5 metres of 1.3 g/t gold, 8.6 g/t silver, 1.10% combined lead-zinc and 0.8 metres of 1.4 g/t gold, 7.8 g/t silver, 0.35% combined lead-zinc (samples IR18037-032 and IR18037-067 respectively). Samples collected through the |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-------|------|-------|--------|----------|--|
| | | | | | | | | main part of the Talon Zone returned 0.2-0.5 g/t gold and 0.4-1.2 g/t silver (samples IR18037-097 to IR18037-101). |
| IR18038 | 543390.5 | 5445637.2 | Talon | 135° | -045° | 353.57 | Complete | No significant mineralization and assays. |

Table 12: 2020 Diamond Drilling (AR39612)

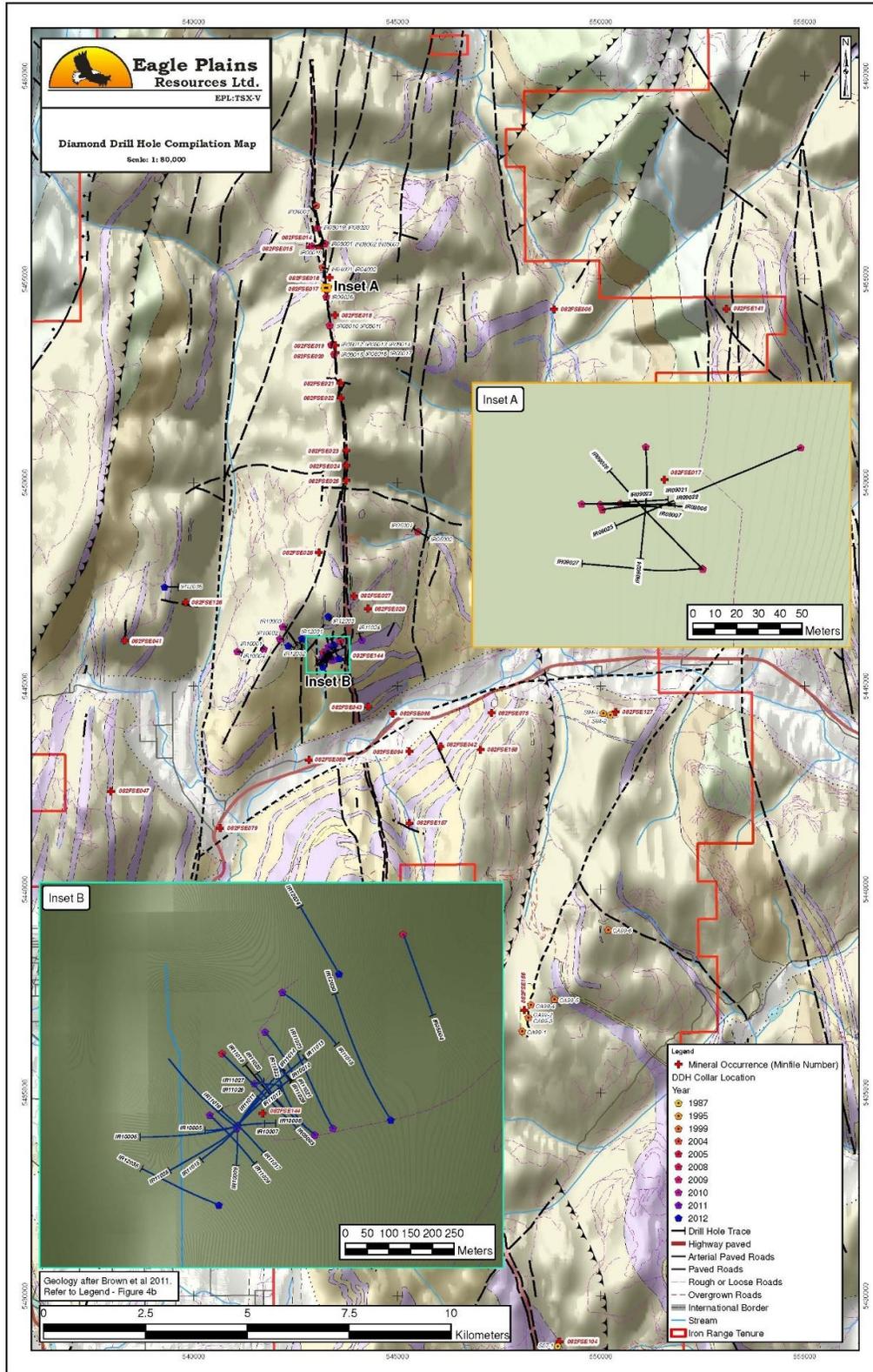
| Hole ID | UTM | | Az. | Dip. | Depth (m) | Start Date dd-mm-yyyy | End Date dd-mm-yyyy | Results |
|---------|-------------|--------------|------|------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | | | | | | |
| IR20039 | 543339.9 | 5454710 | 275° | -73° | 35.7 | 10-11-2020 | 11-11-2020 | No significant mineralization |
| IR20040 | 543339.9 | 5454710 | 260° | -81° | 69.2 | 11-11-2020 | 12-11-2020 | No significant mineralization |
| IR20041 | 543340.6 | 5454711 | 275° | -70° | 53.9 | 12-11-2020 | 13-11-2020 | No significant mineralization |
| IR20042 | 543340.2 | 5454709 | 344° | -81° | 101.0 | 13-11-2020 | 15-11-2020 | No significant mineralization |
| IR20043 | 543332.3 | 5454657 | 318° | -68° | 41.8 | 15-11-2020 | 16-11-2020 | No significant mineralization |
| IR20044 | 543332.3 | 5454657 | 318° | -80° | 84.4 | 16-11-2020 | 17-11-2020 | Weak mineralization intercepts |
| IR20045 | 543332.3 | 5454657 | 340° | -62° | 41.4 | 17-11-2020 | 18-11-2020 | No significant mineralization |
| IR20046 | 543332.3 | 5454657 | 340° | -80° | 188.1 | 18-11-2020 | 22-11-2020 | Intercepts of weak copper mineralization |
| IR20047 | 543275.5 | 5454723 | 198° | -84° | 81.4 | 22-11-2020 | 23-11-2020 | Weak mineralization with alteration. |
| IR20048 | 543275.5 | 5454723 | 198° | -74° | 41.8 | 23-11-2020 | 23-11-2020 | No significant mineralization |

Table 13: 2022 Drill Holes Summary and Results (AR 38083)

| Hole ID | UTM* | | Zone | Az. | Dip. | Depth (m) | Status | Results |
|---------|-------------|--------------|------------|------|------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | | | | | | |
| IR22049 | 543943 | 5445774 | Talon | 340° | -70° | 1,002.20 | Complete | To test geophysical anomaly at 800 m depth, anomalous copper assays at few thin intersections. |
| IR22050 | 543578 | 5445674 | Talon | 330° | -65° | 606.55 | Abandoned | No significant mineralization. |
| IR22051 | 543707 | 5458793 | ORAY North | 320° | -65° | 403.35 | Abandoned | in thin intersection. Minor zinc mineralization. |
| IR22052 | 543707 | 5458793 | ORAY North | 270° | -60° | 603.50 | Complete | Minor intersections of lead, zinc, copper and rare earth elements (REE). |

*All locations are reported in NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Figure 11: Drilling Compilation Map



7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located on the western flank of the Purcell anticlinorium, a broad generally north-plunging structure in southeastern British Columbia that is cored by Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup rocks and flanked by Upper Proterozoic Windermere Group or Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (Höy *et al.*, 2000). The Property is structurally located in the hanging wall of the Moyie Fault, a regional right-lateral reverse fault which to the east becomes part of the Rocky Mountain fold and thrust belt. The Iron Mountain Fault complex (“IMF”), which consists of a number of north-striking faults occurs across an east-west extent of about 3 km, cuts through the central part of the Property. It is interpreted to merge with the St. Mary-Hall Lake fault system to the north (Massey *et al.*, 2005; Höy *et al.*, 1995). The IMF cuts the core of the Goat River anticline, a major secondary fold on the west limb of the Purcell anticlinorium. The IMF continues south into the United States and along its entire length is marked by a linear magnetic anomaly on airborne geophysical surveys (Höy, *op. cit.*).

The rocks of the Goat River anticline are mainly comprised of Aldridge Formation metasedimentary rocks, which represent the lowest stratigraphic formation of the Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup. The Purcell Supergroup comprises an early synrift succession, the Aldridge Formation, and an overlying generally shallow water post-rift or rift fill sequence which includes the Creston and Kitchener Formations and younger Purcell rocks (Höy *et al.*, 2000).

The Purcell Supergroup is a thick sequence of terrigenous clastic, carbonate and minor volcanic rocks of Middle Proterozoic age (Höy, 1993). The basal Aldridge Formation consists of about 4,000 metres of siliciclastic turbidites. It is informally divided into a Lower, Middle and Upper member. To the north and east within the basin, the exposed part of the Lower Aldridge consists of about 1,500 metres of rusty weathering (due to oxidation of pyrrhotite), thin to medium bedded argillite, wacke and quartzitic wacke generally interpreted as distal turbidites. The Sullivan ore body, located in Kimberley, British Columbia, hosted in similar stratigraphy ~65 kilometres northeast of the Property, occurs at the top of the Lower Aldridge division. To the south and west, the upper part of the Lower Aldridge is dominated by grey weathering; medium to thick bedded quartz wackes referred to as the Ramparts Facies and considered to be dominantly proximal turbidites. The Lower Aldridge is intruded by numerous gabbroic sills and less commonly dykes, called the Moyie intrusions. The Middle Aldridge consists of about 2,500 metres of grey to rusty weathering, dominantly medium bedded quartzitic wacke turbidites with periodic inter-turbidite intervals of thin bedded, rusty weathering argillites some of which form finely laminated marker beds. These marker beds can be correlated over great distances within the Aldridge basin, providing one of the few diagnostic units within the Aldridge succession. Several Moyie intrusions cut the Middle Aldridge, including two of the most consistent, laterally extensive sills within the Aldridge Formation. The Upper Aldridge is about 300 metres thick and is comprised of thin bedded to

laminated, rusty weathering, dark argillite and grey siltite often in couplet-style beds (Höy, *op. cit.*).

Intrusive Rocks

Gabbros and diorites of the Moyie intrusions are present as thick (up to 100 m) sills in the Ramparts facies and the Lower and Middle Aldridge. Individual sills vary substantially in grain size, color and magnetic character rendering correlation based on these characteristics difficult. Most of the sills are non-to-weak magnetic. A number of Moyie sills have unusual contacts, internal structures and other associated features that indicate that they intruded unconsolidated, wet sediments of the Aldridge Formation (Höy, 1993). Gabbro-diorite occurs as pods within the IMF, suggesting that gabbro-diorite intrusions were emplaced as dykes along at least part of this structure. This observation provided a minimum relative age date for the IMF (Höy, *op. cit.*).

While granitoid intrusions are not found within the Property tenement, the exposed margin to the Cretaceous Skelly Creek Pluton outcrops approximately 2 kilometres to the northwest from the central portion of the Property.

Polymictic lamprophyre dykes with phlogopite phenocrysts up to 2 centimetres in diameter are noted at several locations (Union Jack Showing, Talon Zone) both within and adjacent to the Iron Mountain Fault structure. Several unusual carbonate bodies, interpreted to be carbonatite dykes, also intrude the fault complex or immediate host rocks. The non-foliated textures of these alkalic intrusions suggest they were emplaced as late or post movement along the IMF (Höy, *op. cit.*). Brown *et al.*, 2011 have indicated that these intrusions are Cretaceous in age.

7.2 Local Geology

The Property is underlain primarily by Mesoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Purcell Supergroup, which form the dominant basement framework in the area. At the Property scale, bedrock consists mainly of fine- to medium-grained quartzite, siltstone, and argillite of the Creston and Kitchener Formations, intruded locally by Moyie gabbro–diorite sills. These units are commonly steeply dipping and structurally imbricated within the eastern limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium, producing repeated stratigraphic panels. Overlying dolostone and limestone horizons of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson formations crop out nearby and provide reactive host rocks with potential for skarn- and carbonate-hosted mineralization. Regionally extensive folding and thrust faulting trend northwest, while later brittle faults and fracture zones cut across earlier structures, offering conduits for mineralizing fluids. Younger felsic to syenitic dykes and small stocks occur in the district and are considered possible sources of REE- and fluorite-bearing hydrothermal activity. Surface mapping has noted localized zones of carbonate–fluorite alteration and quartz–feldspar veining, consistent with late-stage alkaline-affinity fluid circulation.

Stratigraphy of the area includes the Early Cambrian Gog Group, Neoproterozoic Windermere Supergroup (Horsethief Creek Group; basal Toby Formation), and Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup (Mount Nelson, Dutch Creek, Kitchener/Siyeh, Creston, Aldridge Formations). Moyie gabbro–diorite sills (~1.47–1.44 Ga, U–Pb) intrude the Aldridge Formation. The contact between the Purcell and Windermere successions is marked by the angular unconformity at the base of the Toby Formation.

Generalized Stratigraphy of the Area

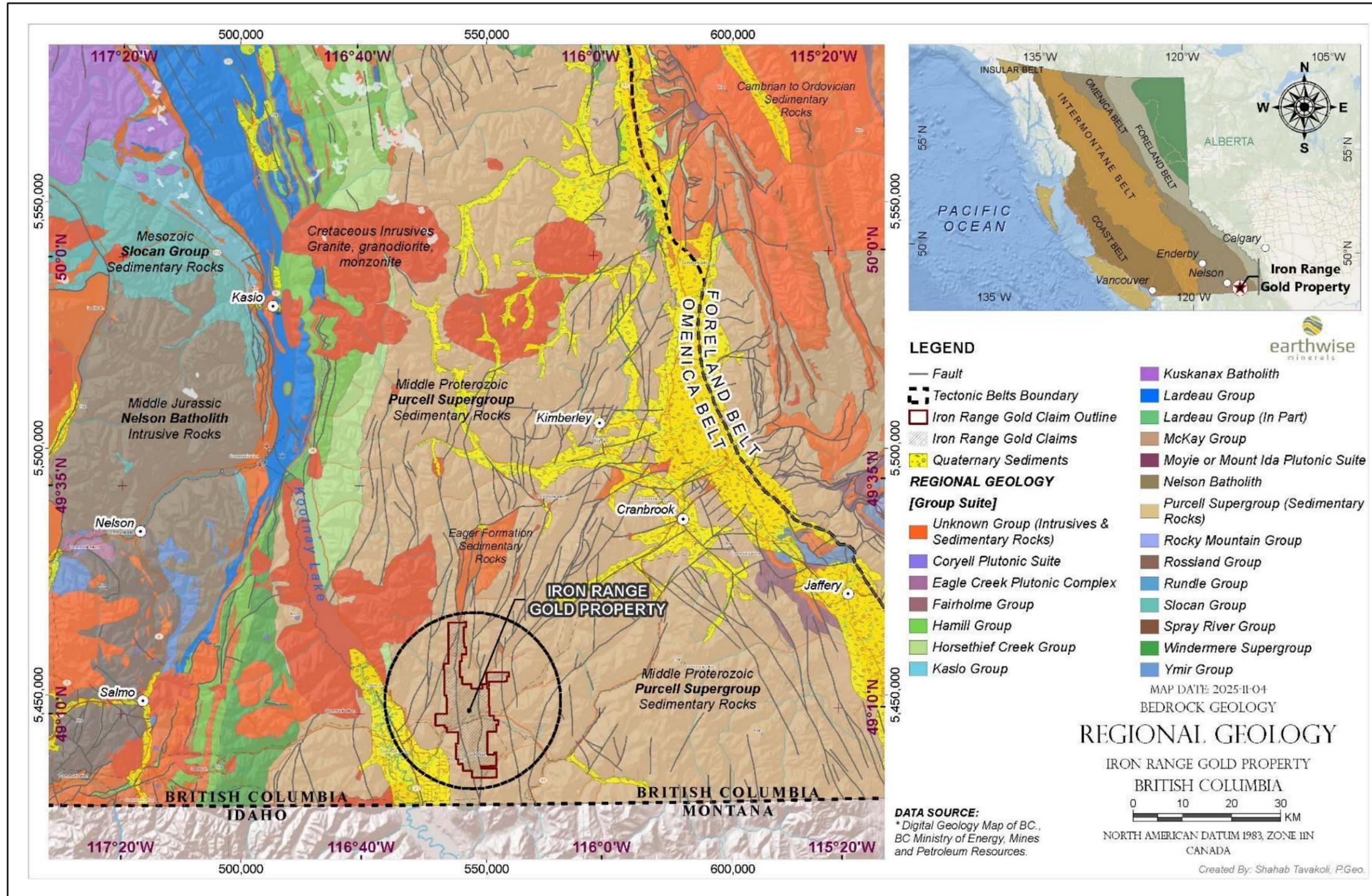
Generalized stratigraphic column for the property area is summarized below (Purcell Mountains, BC), showing Cambrian Gog Group, Neoproterozoic Windermere Supergroup (Horsethief Creek Group; basal Toby Fm.), and Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup (Mount Nelson, Dutch Creek, Kitchener/Siyeh, Creston, Aldridge) with Moyie gabbro–diorite sills.

- Cambrian (Early) – Gog Group
Thick quartzose sandstones / quartzites with minor siltstone, mudstone, and carbonates; regionally to >1–2 km thick. Forms prominent resistant cliffs; rests unconformably on Windermere.
- Neoproterozoic – Windermere Supergroup
 - Horsethief Creek Group – heterogeneous quartzite, argillite/slate, marble, conglomerate; widely exposed from Invermere–Canal Flats northward; locally subdivided (grit, slate, carbonate, upper clastics).
 - Toby Formation (basal Windermere) – polymict, often boulder- to pebble-grade conglomerate and sandstone deposited on a regional angular unconformity over Purcell rocks; key marker at base of Windermere.
- Mesoproterozoic – Purcell (Belt-Purcell) Supergroup
Upper to lower basin fill; classic quartzite–siltstone–argillite–carbonate succession with local mafic intrusive sills. (Unit names vary across ranges; column below reflects common usage in SE BC.)
 - Mount Nelson Formation – peritidal dolostone/limestone, quartzite, and argillite (uppermost Purcell).
 - Dutch Creek Formation – quartzite, dolostone/limestone, argillite; transitional shallow-marine package beneath Mount Nelson.
 - Kitchener (Siyeh) Formation – feldspathic to micaceous quartzites, siltstones, argillites, with local carbonates.
 - Creston Formation – quartzites and feldspathic sandstones with siltstone/argillite interbeds; common red/green beds and shallow-water features.
 - Aldridge Formation (lower–middle–upper) – thick turbiditic quartz-wacke, siltstone, argillite; regionally intruded by the Moyie gabbro–diorite sills. Sills dated ~1.47–1.43 Ga (U–Pb), a key regional marker. Key contacts & markers

- Regional angular unconformity at base of Windermere (Toby) over Purcell.
- Mafic Moyie sills within lower–middle Aldridge—useful for stratigraphic correlation and provide local contact aureoles/competency contrasts.

(Compiled from BC Geological Survey and GSC sources.” Sources: Höy (1983, BCGS Bulletin 84); Lydon (2007, GSC—Belt-Purcell); Anderson & Davis (1995, CJES—Moyie Generalized Stratigraphic Column (youngest → oldest) for the Radium Hot Springs–Golden area (Purcell Mountains, BC). Compiled from BC Geological Survey and GSC sources. (Sources: Höy (1983, BCGS Bulletin 84); Lydon (2007, GSC—Belt-Purcell); Anderson & Davis (1995, CJES—Moyie).

Figure 12: Regional Geology



7.3 Structural Geology

The IMF is exposed on the west limb of the Goat River anticline, a regional-scale gently north-northwest plunging fold. The trace of the fault trends approximately north, such that at the northern end of the Property, the fault lies approximately 5 kilometres from the axial trace of the Goat River anticline while at the southern end of the Property, the two are approximately coincident. As a consequence, bedding in the northern half of the area most commonly dips moderately to the west-northwest, with subordinate beds on the eastern limbs of parasitic anticlines dipping to the east-southeast. The southern half of the area is approximately coincident with the axial trace of the Goat River anticline, and bedding is nearly flat lying. Although east-dipping fold limbs are poorly represented in the area, an approximately 90° spread in the orientation of east and west dipping fold limbs indicates that the Goat River anticline and associated parasitic folds are open folds. The calculated orientation of the axial plane to regional folds is 195° with a steep west dip (Höy, *op. cit.*).

Regional foliation is best observed and developed in fine grained siltstones and silty shales, common in the northern half of the area. The mean orientation to this regional foliation is 195° dipping moderately west. Except where measured along the axial plane of meso-scale parasitic folds, this foliation has a shallower dip than the calculated axial plane to the Goat River anticline. This difference can be explained by the common observation that the moderately dipping regional foliation in fine grained lithologies refracts across coarser grained lithologies to form a sub-vertical fracture cleavage. Thus, while the regional foliation is not typically axial planar to regional folds it is a product of the folding event (Höy, *op. cit.*).

7.4 Property Geology

The Lower Aldridge Formation, the oldest exposed rocks discovered to date on the Property, occur at the base of outcrops along the north flank of the Goat River in the Hamlet of Kitchener. Here, exposures of rusty weathering, thin bedded, argillaceous, distal turbidites are restricted, quickly becoming dominated up section by thick bedded quartzite of the Ramparts Facies. The Ramparts Facies is approximately 650 m in thickness and correlates with the Lower Aldridge and possibly the basal part of the Middle Aldridge. Interbedded argillaceous units comprise approximately 5 to 15% of the section. Both Ramparts Facies and Lower Aldridge rocks are intruded by gabbroic sills of the Moyie intrusions (Höy, *op. cit.*).

Middle Aldridge turbidites conformably overlie the Ramparts Facies-Lower Aldridge succession. These are interbedded with laminated marker units that allow correlation of the Middle Aldridge succession throughout the Purcell basin. Several Moyie intrusions are present on the property as both dykes and sills. They form a volumetrically large component in the Rampart Facies primarily west of the main IMF south of Highway 3 (Höy, *op. cit.*).

The Lower-Middle Aldridge Contact, equivalent to the Sullivan Time horizon, is present on the Property occurring at the interface between Ramparts Facies and the Middle Aldridge. However,

limited exposure of the horizon hampers surface exploration of this interval with the exception of the southern aspect of Iron Mountain, and the western slope of the Russell Creek drainage basin where the contact is interpreted to outcrop (Höy, *op. cit.*).

Structure and Geochronology

The Iron Range Property is located along the IMF system, a regional structure which has a strike length of at least 90 kilometres. The IMF forms a continuous deformation corridor stretching from the southern to northern ends of the Property. Stinson and Brown (1995) note that a southern continuation of the fault is exposed 1.5 kilometres southeast of Mt. Thompson, where it forms an anastomosing set of faults. To the north of the map area the IMF is cut by the Arrow Creek thrust system (Reesor, 1981).

On the Property the IMF is defined by several north-striking, steeply west-dipping faults which cut all three stratigraphic divisions of the Aldridge Formation. The trace of the Goat River anticline is north-northeast, so that at the northern end of the Property, the fault lies approximately 4-5 km west of the axial trace of the anticline, while at the southern end of the Property, the two are approximately coincident. In the northern part of the Property, mapped by Marshall (2002b), the IMF ranges in width from <50 metres to approximately 150 metres. Net displacement is difficult to constrain due to the lack of distinct stratigraphic horizons, but appears to be minor, based on the apparent offset of a sill in the central portion of the northern map area. The fault zone is characterized by a combination of brittle and ductile features, including a central mylonite zone with localized cataclastic breccias. This grades outwards in both the foot wall and hanging wall into zones of crackle brecciation, veining and localized shearing. The structural features preserved in the fault indicate at least one period of deformation after the sediments were lithified and after crystallization of the Moyie intrusions. Furthermore, crackle breccias in the fault zone are not overprinted by the regional foliation, suggesting that at least some deformation along the IMF occurred late or post folding and regional foliation development. Strike-slip movement along the Iron Range fault occurred during the late Jurassic to early Cretaceous (sinistral) and the late Cretaceous to Paleocene (dextral) (Price and Sears, 2000). The range of preserved deformation styles suggests deformation occurred near the ductile-brittle transition which typically occurs at temperatures of approximately 350°C.

Drag folding of both sediments and gabbroic sills in the foot wall and hanging wall of the IMF and a change in bedding attitudes as the fault is approached suggest predominantly normal displacement on the fault during at least one ductile (or brittle-ductile) slip event (Marshall and Downie 2002). The occurrence of rare pull-apart structures within banded hematite-quartz mylonite also suggests normal displacement.

Mapping in 2004-2005 focused on a 40 kilometres² area in the central part of the Property north of Highway 3/95 between the Goat River on the east and Arrow Creek on the west (Downie and Anderson, 2005). The main focus of the 2005 mapping program was to evaluate the possibility of base metal, sulphide mineralization occurring at the Lower to Middle Aldridge contact ("LMC"),

the “Sullivan Horizon”. Mapping, at a scale of 1:10,000, confirmed that the core of the Goat River anticline corresponds to the core of the IMF. Here, at least three parallel faults occur across a width of 1250 m. The structural zone has localized sedimentary fragmentals and possibly mineralization at the Sullivan horizon, influenced the emplacement of Moyie intrusions as dykes and sills, and focused hematite and magnetite mineralization and associated albite and chlorite alteration within tectonic breccia (Downie and Anderson, *op. cit.*).

Several other north-striking faults cross the Property. One fault on the east side of the Property also appears to control features such as sill and dyke emplacement, albite/chlorite alteration and sedimentary fragmental formation. It is close to the axis of an anticlinal fold on the east limb of the Goat River structure. On the west side, a north-northeast-trending fault is also associated with dyke emplacement and fragmentals. These features indicate that the north-trending faults on the Property appear to be the loci of earlier structures with movements dating back to deposition of Aldridge sediments and intrusion of Middle Proterozoic gabbroic sills and dykes.

Mapping and Geochronology studies completed by the Mineral Deposit Research Unit (“MDRU”), from the University of British Columbia from 2013-2015 focused on three mapping areas totalling 12 kilometres² with an emphasis on determining the distribution of lithologies and hydrothermal alteration and constraining the age of these assemblages across the IMF. The work completed by Vaca and Duncan, 2013 indicated that the IMFZ was reactivated multiple times throughout the Mesozoic Era and is host to significant hydrothermally deposited Iron Mineralization, locally in zones up to 30 + metres thick. (Duncan, *op. cit.*, p. 1, 2015) *“The main cluster of sericite Ar-Ar ages between ~185 and 125 Ma are interpreted to represent the best estimate for the main phases of hydrothermal alteration along the IMF. This group of ages is associated with the emplacement of the Mid- to Late Jurassic batholiths and the older ages in this range correspond broadly with the collision of Quesnellia with the ancestral North American craton. The range of ages is consistent with paragenetic and paleomagnetic data which suggest more than one phase of brecciation and iron oxide precipitation along the Iron Range fault. The recognition that hydrothermal activity along the Iron Range fault zone is temporally related to Mid-Jurassic magmatism (and not Mid-Cretaceous as previously thought) is crucial to future exploration. This is because the Jurassic intrusions were sourced from a mixture of Proterozoic crust and subducted slab, whereas the later Mid-Cretaceous intrusions are derived from anatexis of over-thickened crust only. Additionally, the identification of several discrete sericite-forming events in close spatial association with albite and iron oxide hydrothermal alteration demonstrates the potential for prolonged metal mobility. A protracted hydrothermal alteration history is one of the key indicators of productive iron oxide-copper-gold systems in other mineralized districts.”*

Recognized mineralization on the Property, prior to drilling, was mainly the hematite-magnetite zones within the core fault complex of the IMF. These are cross-cutting, often brecciated zones within the gabbro dominated section.

7.5 Mineralization

7.5.1 IOCG Targets

Copper and/or gold, and/or silver and/or lead and/or zinc mineralization have been discovered in at least seven separate locations adjacent to, and/or within the Iron Mountain Fault over a distance of 11.6 km. From order of south to north, these seven showings/zones are; May-Bee (gold-silver-copper), Talon (gold-silver-lead-zinc±copper), Rhodesia (iron±silver), Keepsake (iron±silver), O-Ray (iron±gold-silver), Union Jack (iron±copper), and M-Kennedy (copper-gold-silver).

The principal copper mineral identified within or adjacent to the IMF is chalcopyrite occurring as macroscopic grains within iron-oxide-pyrite-quartz-carbonate veins and breccias. Of significance is the 2008 discovery of chalcopyrite as fine disseminations within Fe-oxide breccia style mineralization 200 m below the Union Jack showing (McCuaig and Downie, 2009). Chalcopyrite mineralization in DDH IR08018 occurs within a hematite±magnetite-pyrite-quartz- albite-chlorite-carbonate breccia. Chalcopyrite mineralization is disseminated throughout the iron-oxide mineralization at the foot wall contact of the IMF. This is the deepest drilling completed to evaluate the potential for Cu mineralization in this area of the Property.

Native gold within DDH IR08-006 at the O-Ray showing (McCuaig and Downie, 2009) occurs in quartz as coarse flakes > 140 microns, with a lesser fraction of fine gold < 140 microns. The high-grade gold-silver intersection at 20 to 24 metres (4 metres grading 89.86 g/t gold and 4.17 g/t silver) (a true width of the zone is indeterminable) occurs in a strongly altered shear zone found adjacent to the IMF iron-oxide breccia. The shear zone is sub-vertical and occurs as a series of quartz stockwork veins within silica-albite, chlorite, and limonite altered meta-sediments. Fluorite, pyrite, hematite, magnetite, and chlorite were observed within quartz recovered from the high-grade gold zone. Follow-up drilling of the zone in 2009 returned highly anomalous, but no economic intersections of gold mineralization were returned from this zone.

Work completed by Vaca and Duncan (2013) focused on evaluating the potential for IOCG type mineralization suggested that (*op. ct. p. 3*): *“exploration on the Property for IOCG deposits should focus on applying models based on mid-crustal, hematite rich IOCG systems (e.g.; Tennant Creek and some Cloncurry Deposits). Similarities between these types of IOCG systems observed in Australia, and the Iron Range Property include: a strong structural control on mineralization; early magnetite deposition overprinted by hematite; a paragenesis dominated by chlorite-muscovite-quartz; and evidence for hydrothermal fluid mixing. Furthermore, Duncan recommended that future exploration should take into account deposit models for hematite, Au-rich IOCG systems and look for evidence of strong fluid mixing (e.g., hematization of magnetite) along with structural traps which coincide with geochemical anomalies. Given the strike-slip movement along the IMF that occurred during the late*

Jurassic to early Cretaceous (sinistral) and the late Cretaceous to Paleocene (dextral) (Price and Sears, 2000) the dilatant sites, or structural traps, would be sub-vertical, and these may, along with alteration halos and mineralization may have a relatively small footprint.”

7.5.2 SEDEX Targets

Exploration by Eagle Plains and by previous operators in the area has recognized the potential for SEDEX targets on the Property. This is in large part because of the recognition of the Sullivan Time horizon in the central and southern part of the Property. Specific regions of the Sullivan Time horizon on the Property (specifically in the headwaters of Parfitt Creek) are marked by a well-defined airborne EM geophysical anomaly that coincides with a soil geochemical anomaly. Diamond drilling of this target area has intersected thin laminae of graphitic argillite, pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization and minor tourmaline, K-feldspar and albite alteration in the metasedimentary rocks (Therriault and Ryley, 2012); some of these geologic features (notably the tourmaline-albite alteration and Fe-sulphide mineralization) are also observed in the immediate vicinity of the Sullivan SEDEX deposit.

Located approximately 7 kilometres to the east-southeast, a prominent base metal soil geochemical anomaly occurs in an area underlain by Middle Aldridge rocks and is referred to as the Sun Mineral Occurrence. Several altered sedimentary fragmental units have been mapped at the Car Mineral Occurrence 8 kilometres south of the Sun, which are interpreted to be indicative of syn-depositional tectonic activity. The fragmental units are up to 100 metres in thickness, and in places are pervasively altered by carbonate, sericite and talc. There have been anomalous Ag-lead-zinc geochemical results returned from the CAR, found in altered fragmental rock units collected from diamond drill core. The North Star-Sullivan Corridor, in Kimberley British Columbia, is characterized by the presence of sedimentary fragmental units which are representative of rift-fill facies associated with tectonic and related hydrothermal activity. These processes are interpreted to be critical in the localization of economic concentrations of base metals, as observed at the Sullivan SEDEX Deposit.

The following statement by C. Downie, 2007, pertains to the SEDEX potential of this part of the Property (*op. cit.*, p. 14): *“Stratigraphically, the CAR target area is located between the Meadowbrook and Sundown markers in the Middle Aldridge Formation. On a worldwide scale, SEDEX mining camps typically host multiple deposits, usually related by a common structure and typically occurring at different stratigraphic levels along the structure. Although the Lower- Middle Aldridge contact, the stratigraphic horizon that hosts the Sullivan deposit, remains a prospective target horizon in the Aldridge Basin, and on the Property, it should not preclude exploration directed at targets above or below this horizon.”*

7.5.3 Other Style of Mineralization

Exploration by EPL from 2005 – 2012 in the south-central portion of the property discovered a discordant, polymetallic (silver-gold-copper-lead-zinc) shear zone hosted mineral

occurrence which has been named the Talon). The mineralization is localized at the intersection of a north-south and northeast-southwest trending brittle shear zones, 500 m west of the IMF. Diamond drilling from 2005-2012 has defined the mineralized zone over an area measuring approximately 10 m wide, 250 m long and has been traced to depth in excess of 300 metres below surface. Gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralization occurs as fine-grained disseminations to massive sulphide lenses and is hosted within silica-K-feldspar-carbonate gangue infilling veins and vein-breccia networks. Significant intersections from the zone include: 57 metres of 1.9 g/t gold, 21 g/t silver, 1% lead-zinc, including 2 metres of 12.8 g/t gold, 122 g/t silver and 9% lead-zinc. The style of mineralization found at the Talon Mineral Occurrence does not fit the textbook SEDEX or IOCG genetic model, however, this does not preclude its potential geological significance.

7.5.4 Alteration

Exploration on the Property has defined several different styles of alteration related to various hydrothermal processes. The following discussion will provide an overview of alteration assemblages and the potential implications with respect to exploration models for different deposit types on the property.

Iron Mountain Fault Zone Alteration Assemblage

The IMF is characterized by widespread, and early (pre-mineralization) albite (sodic) alteration of the host rocks (metasedimentary rocks of the Aldridge Formation and coeval mafic-intermediate Moyie Intrusions). The early sodic alteration event was overprinted by hydrothermal activity responsible for iron mineralization (hematite dominant) coupled with chlorite-muscovite (sericite)-quartz-carbonate (hydrolytic) alteration. Therefore, based upon the aforementioned alteration assemblage, the Property appears to be most similar to hematite-rich, shear-zoned hosted IOCG type deposits such as observed at Tennant Creek (El Dorado, Juno, Nobles Nob) and parts of the Cloncurry District (most notably Starra) that have also displayed late stage hydrolytic alteration but form at relatively deeper crustal levels (*Op. ct.*, Duncan, 2013).

Talon Mineral Occurrence Alteration Assemblage

The Talon zone is characterized by a discreet, but pervasive silica-K-feldspar-dolomite±sericite-fuchsite alteration zone. Silica and K-feldspar alteration are pervasive within metasedimentary rocks and occur with dolomite whereby they comprise the primary gangue mineralogy of a hydrothermal system. Sericite alteration is pervasive within metasedimentary rocks, forming a halo to silica-K-feldspar alteration. Fuchsite alteration is conspicuous and common within lamprophyre dykes which occupy the same structure, but pre-date mineralization. Albite and tourmaline alteration have been documented within the metasedimentary rocks of the Aldridge Formation in proximity to diorite intrusions as observed through surface mapping and drilling conducted distal to the Talon Occurrence.

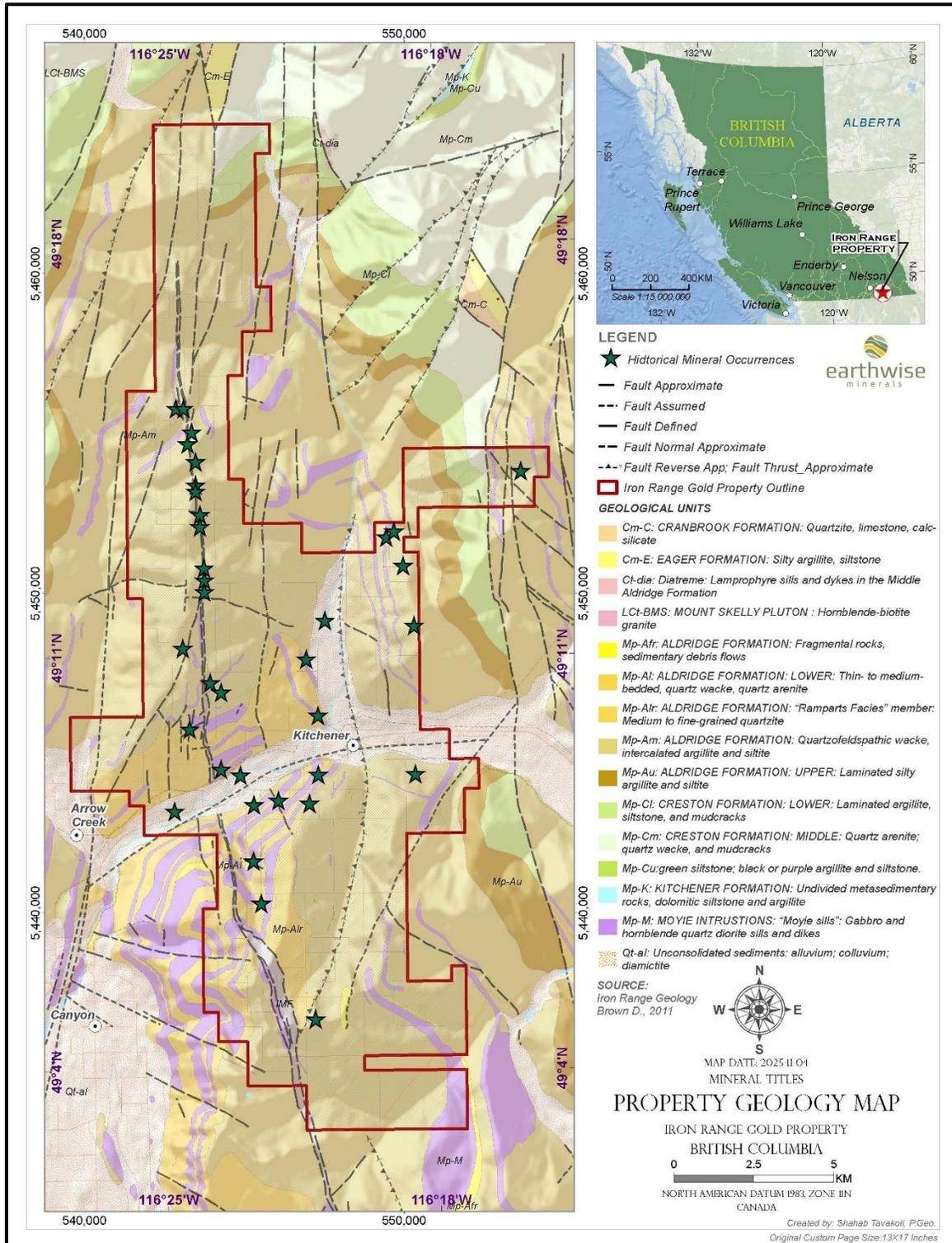
Car Mineral Occurrence Alteration Assemblage

The CAR fragmental is characterized by pervasive sericite-calcite-pyrite alteration. Petrographic analysis of drill core from the CAR has elucidated a connection between fine grained disseminations of the sulphide minerals chalcopryite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite and the sericite-calcite alteration (Lane, 2014).

Photo 1: Mineralization observed in the drill core (Nov 2025 Property visit photo)



Figure 13: Property Geology



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Two main deposit types have been the focus for exploration on the Property: Sedimentary Exhalative (SEDEX) and Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG). These genetic models are briefly described below.

8.1 IOCG Deposit Types

The Iron Range Property is situated within a favourable geological setting for Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG)-type mineralization, consistent with globally significant systems such as Olympic Dam (Australia), Candelaria (Chile), and the nearby Iron Range-style targets documented in southeastern British Columbia. IOCG deposits are typically associated with large-scale crustal structures, iron-oxide-rich alteration systems, and hydrothermal activity driven by deep-seated magmatic and/or tectonic processes. These systems are characterized by abundant magnetite and/or hematite, sodium-calcium alteration, and variable concentrations of copper, gold, cobalt, rare earth elements (REE), uranium, and other pathfinder elements.

Regionally, the Iron Range Property lies within the Purcell Basin, a Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic sequence intruded by mafic and felsic bodies and transected by major structural corridors. The Purcell Basin has long been recognized as prospective for IOCG-type mineralization due to its favourable crustal scale architecture, the presence of oxidized iron-rich fluid systems, and documented occurrences of copper-gold and iron-oxide alteration. The Iron Range fault system, a prominent north-trending regional structure, represents a key conduit for hydrothermal fluids and provides an ideal structural setting for IOCG-style mineralization. Historic work in the region has identified zones of strong iron-oxide alteration, hematite-magnetite breccias, copper sulphides, and associated gold anomalies, consistent with IOCG system characteristics.

IOCG target criteria relevant to the Property include:

- Strong structural control along major regional fault systems
- Widespread hematite-magnetite alteration and brecciation
- Sodium-calcium alteration (albite-actinolite-epidote)
- Copper-gold ± cobalt ± REE geochemical anomalies
- Evidence of hydrothermal breccias, vein networks, and fluid focusing zones

At the Iron Range Property, the combination of favourable Proterozoic stratigraphy, regionally significant structural architecture, known iron-oxide alteration systems, and proximity to documented copper-gold mineralization underscores the IOCG exploration potential. Ongoing and future exploration programs will prioritize structural corridors, magnetic/gravimetric anomalies, and zones of iron-oxide-rich alteration with supporting geochemical signatures. Recommended work includes detailed structural mapping, ground magnetics, radiometrics, hyperspectral analysis, and targeted drilling to evaluate depth-continuity of identified alteration and mineralized zones.

8.2 SEDEX Deposit Type

The Iron Range Property is also prospective for sedimentary-exhalative (SEDEX) base-metal mineralization, consistent with recognized metallogenic processes in the Mesoproterozoic Purcell Basin of southeastern British Columbia. The Purcell (Belt-Purcell) Supergroup hosts several significant SEDEX occurrences, with the world-class Sullivan deposit located approximately 65 km southeast of the region. SEDEX deposits form from the discharge of metal-rich basinal fluids onto the seafloor, typically along basin-bounding growth faults, where sulphides precipitate within fine-grained clastic sediments. These systems commonly produce stratiform accumulations of zinc, lead, silver, iron sulphides, barite, and associated pathfinder elements (e.g., Ba, Mn, Fe, Tl).

In the Purcell Basin, SEDEX mineralization is commonly associated with basin-margin extensional structures, submarine hydrothermal venting, and fine-grained sediments of the Aldridge Formation and equivalent stratigraphy. The Iron Range structural corridor represents a major crustal-scale feature that served as a fluid conduit during basin evolution and later tectonic events. Historic exploration in the district has confirmed the presence of stratabound sulphide horizons, disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite, and localized Pb-Zn-Ag geochemical anomalies, consistent with SEDEX-style processes. The proximal geological environment — comprising deep-water turbiditic sedimentary sequences intruded by mafic sill complexes — aligns with the known stratigraphic and tectonic conditions that host SEDEX systems.

SEDEX targeting criteria applicable to the Iron Range include:

- Proterozoic deep-basinal sedimentary sequences (Aldridge-equivalent stratigraphy)
- Syndepositional extensional structures along basin margins and growth faults
- Presence of sulphide-bearing iron formations, fine clastic sediments, and shale units
- Stratabound sulphide horizons with pyrite-pyrrhotite ± sphalerite ± galena
- Geochemical signatures including elevated Zn-Pb-Ag ± Ba ± Fe-Mn halo
- Potential distal alteration including silica-carbonate and tourmaline alteration

The Iron Range structure represents a favourable conduit for hydrothermal fluids and basin brine circulation during the Proterozoic, suggesting that SEDEX-style metal enrichment may be preserved within the stratigraphy. Future work should incorporate stratigraphic mapping, detailed lithogeochemistry, oriented structural analysis, and high-resolution EM or gravity surveys to detect conductive stratiform sulphide bodies and associated alteration. Select historical sulphide horizons and geochemical anomalies warrant systematic follow-up, including trenching and drill testing to assess continuity and grade.

9.0 EXPLORATION

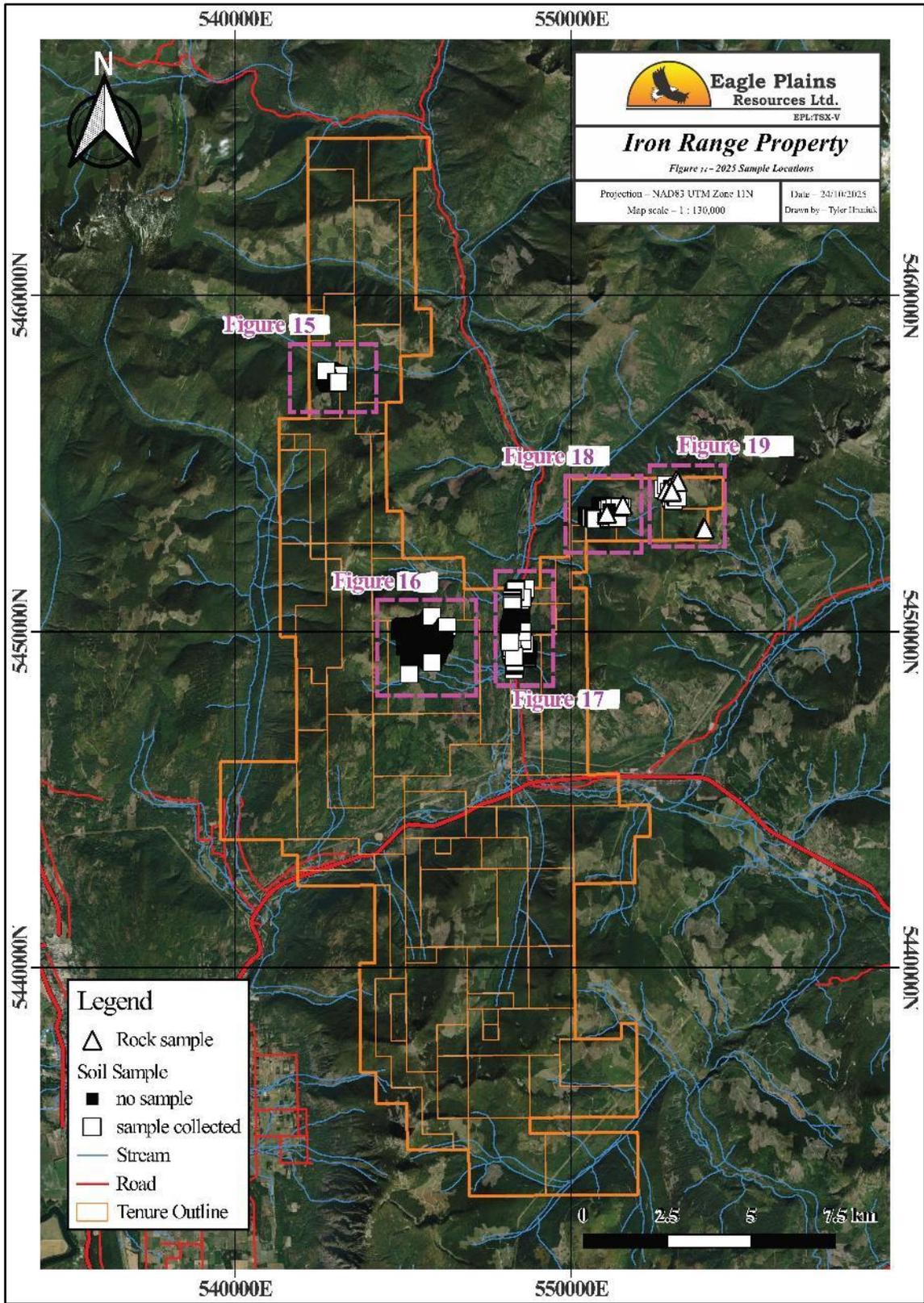
9.1 2025 Exploration Work

The Company completed exploration work on the Iron Range Property in two phases during the 2025 field season, from July 9th to the 10th and August 14th–18th, totalling 7 sample days. The program consisted of soil geochemical sampling, rock sampling, geological mapping, and local prospecting. Work focused on expanding geochemical coverage and evaluating structurally favourable areas along the Iron Mountain Fault Zone (IMFZ), with particular attention to extensions of known mineralized trends at the Pyromorphite and Talon Zones.

Soil sampling was completed at 25 m intervals along contour lines to accommodate steep terrain. Duplicate samples were collected once per day per sampler for QA/QC purposes. Samples were obtained from the B-horizon at depths of approximately 10–30 cm using hand augers and geotools. Rock samples were collected from outcrop, subcrop, and locally derived float to confirm geochemical anomalies and document alteration characteristics.

A total of 531 soil samples, 5 heavy mineral samples, and 15 rock samples were collected during the 2025 program (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Samples location Overview Map



9.2 2025 Exploration Work Results

The 2025 results help refine the structural controls on mineralization at the Iron Range Property and clarify how metal concentrations relate to both the Iron Mountain Fault Zone (IMFZ) and nearby secondary structures. The highest-grade rock samples collected this season—KBIRR004, KBIRR006, and KBIRR007—occur within the Pyromorphite Zone and plot close to a suspected subsidiary fault. Although this structure has not been fully confirmed in the field, the alignment of these samples with the interpreted break suggests it may have acted as a local conduit for mineralizing fluids.

The rock samples returned strong polymetallic values, including 13,400 ppb Au, 27.2 ppm Ag, 27,600 ppm Pb, and 975 ppm Zn in KBIRR004 and elevated Ag–Pb–Zn–Cu in KBIRR007. The associated quartz–carbonate–sulphide veining and light sericite–chlorite alteration observed at these sites are consistent with mineralization documented in historical work at Pyromorphite and support a structurally controlled vein-style model.

Soil anomalies display a similar pattern (Figures 15-19). Elevated gold, arsenic and lead, zinc, and copper form discrete clusters that follow the same interpreted structural trend, rather than the main trace of the IMFZ. This suggests that while the IMFZ remains the primary regional structure, secondary splays branching off the main fault are important sites for metal concentration.

Five heavy mineral samples were collected during the 2025 program. The strongest response was in ADIRH001, which contained three reshaped gold grains and trace pyrite. The remaining samples returned trace hematite along with hematite–goethite and epidote–rutile mineral assemblages, with no additional gold observed.

Figure 15: Soil Sample Assay Map 1

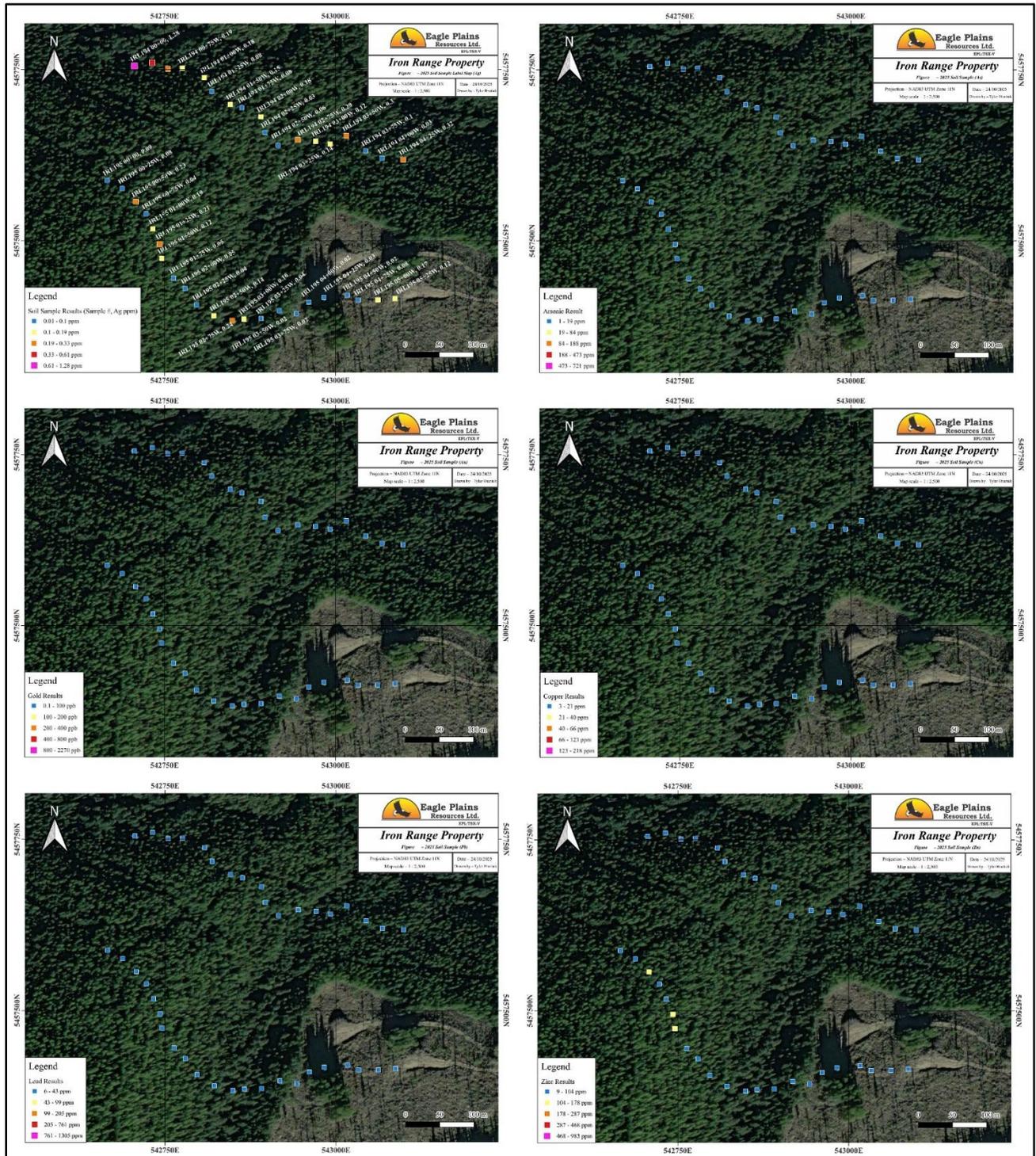


Figure 16: Soil Sample Assay Map 2



Figure 17: Soil Sample Assay Map 3

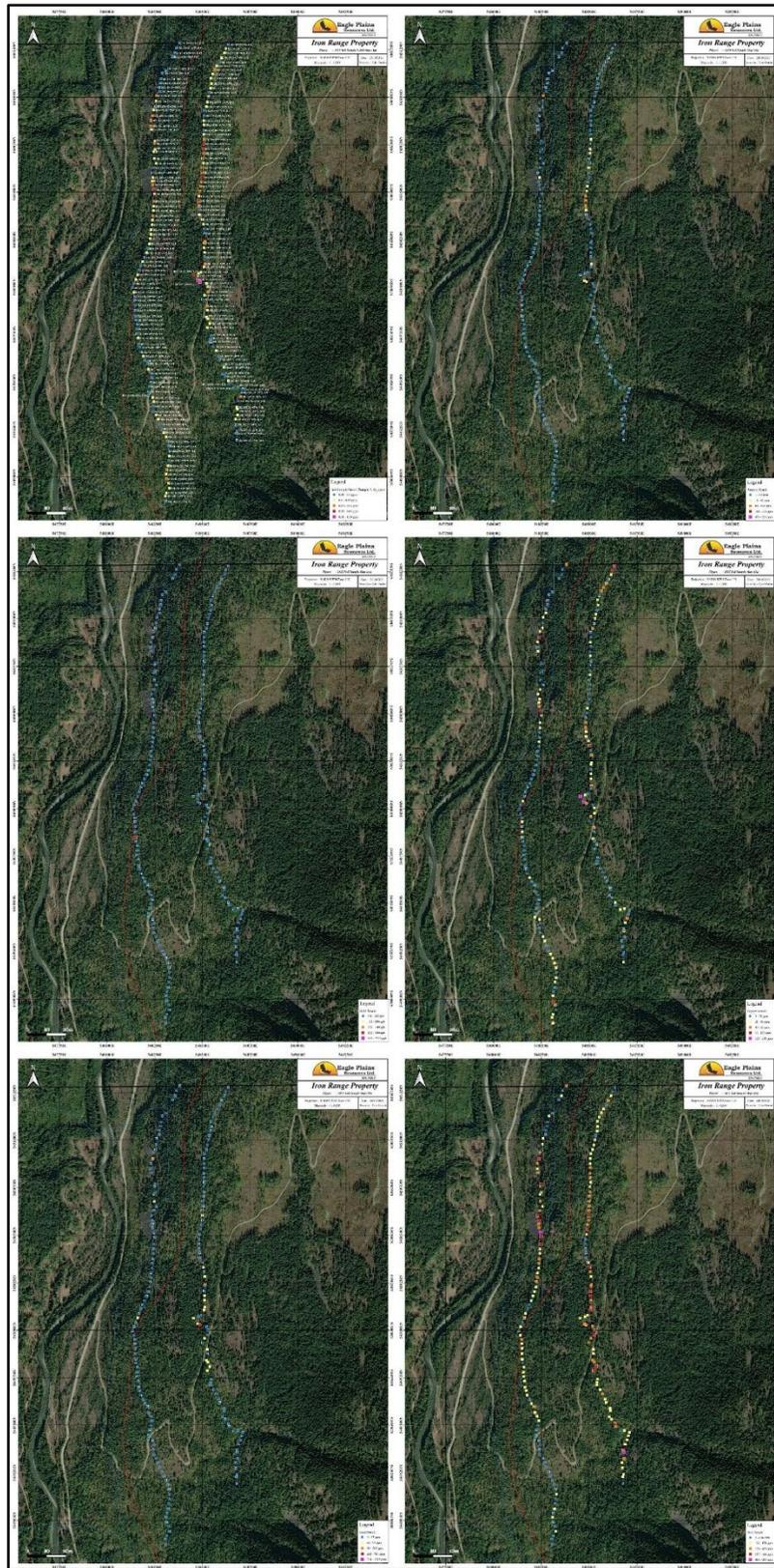


Figure 18: Soil Sample Assay Map 4

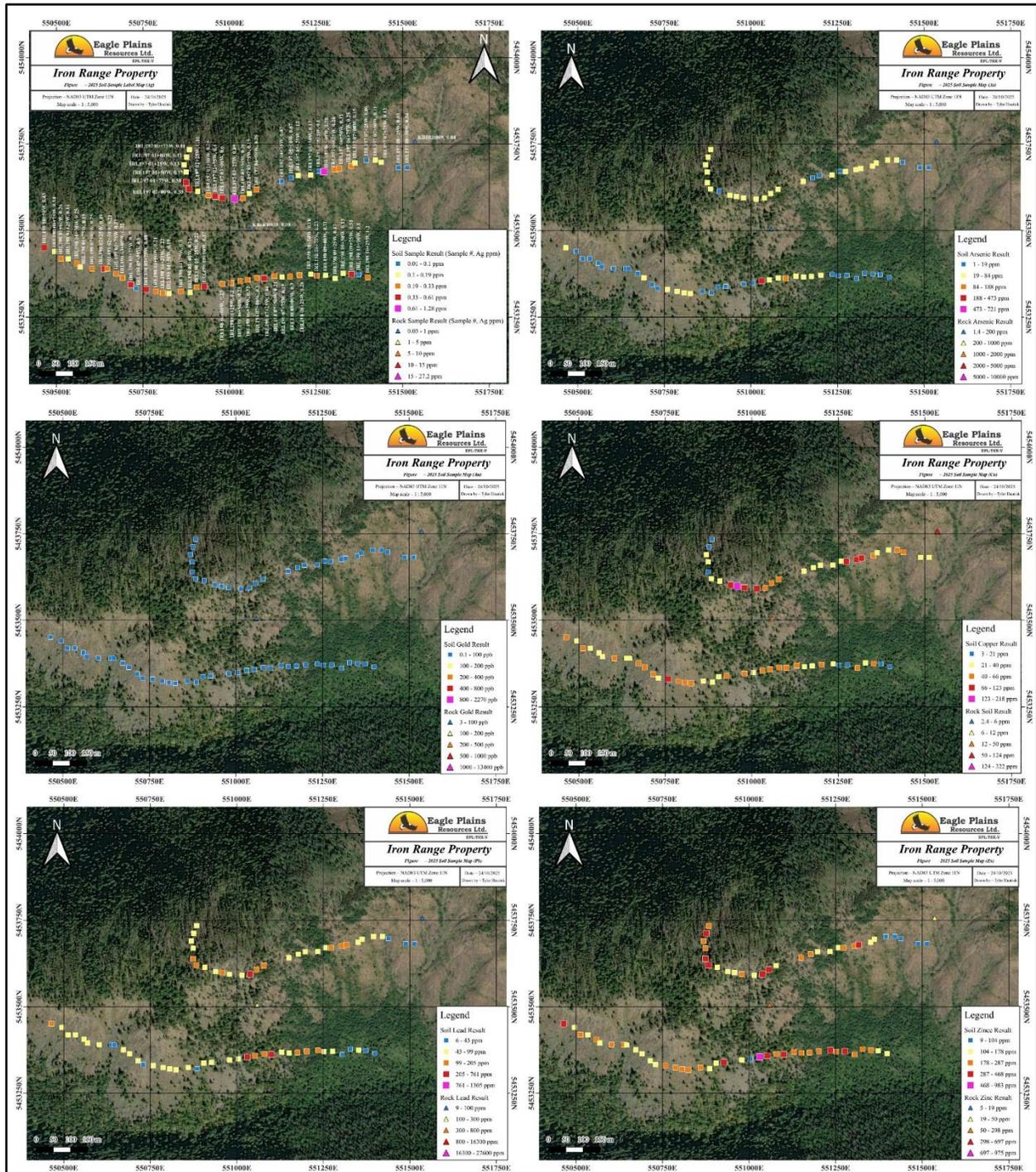
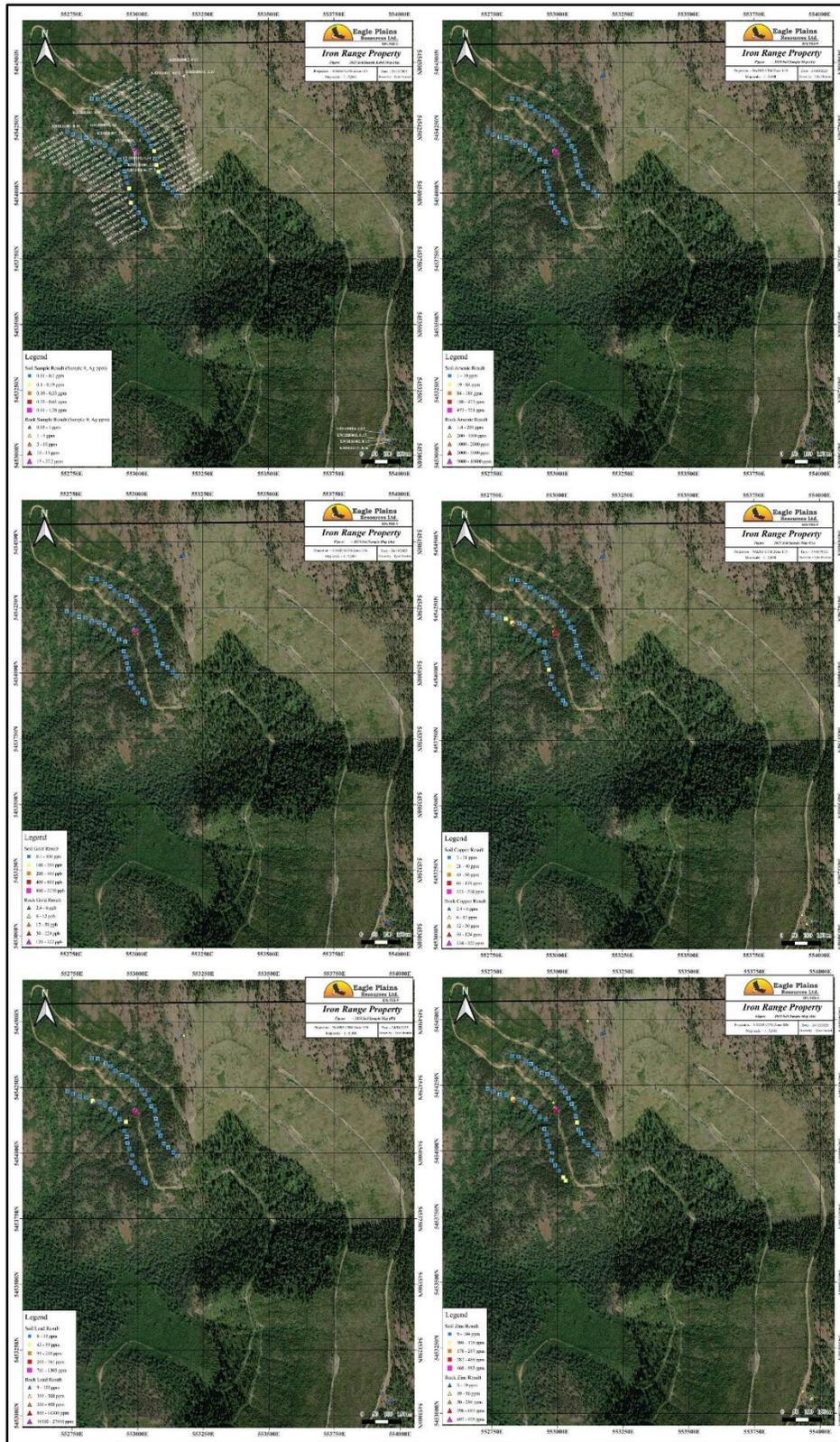


Figure 19: Soil Sample Assay Map 5



10.0 DRILLING

There has been no drilling carried out on the Property by the Company to date.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Drill Core

11.1.1 1999-2005 Drilling

Core from the 1999 Chapleau Resources Ltd. and Black Bull Resources program on the Car Property was initially stored at the Vine Property, a permanent covered core facility owned by D. Pighin, P.Geol. Subsequently, all core was relocated to the Eagle Plains core storage facility at 2779 13th Street South, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

In 2005, drillhole CA99-3 was resampled from 32.0 m to 101.0 m at 1.0 m intervals. Although the historical report did not formally document sample security or preparation procedures, sampling was carried out under the supervision of D. Pighin, P.Geol., a professionally accredited geologist. Samples were transported by Greyhound to Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. (now Bureau Veritas) in Kamloops. Thirty-element ICP and gold by AA analysis were completed. Company standards or blanks were not inserted at that time; however, Eco Tech routinely inserted internal QA/QC samples.

Drill core collected in 2004–2005 was handled by employees and contractors of Bootleg Exploration Inc. (now TerraLogic Exploration Inc.), a subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources. Core was retrieved daily from the rig and transported to the logging facility. Sampling was completed by D. Pighin, P.Geol. and D. Anderson, P.Eng., based on observed mineralization and alteration. Core intervals were split by diamond saw or mechanical splitter, bagged in double rice sacks, sealed, and shipped by Greyhound or Canadian Freightways. Eco Tech completed 30-element ICP-MS analyses.

Although no company standards or blanks were used, internal laboratory QA/QC practices included insertion of standards and repeats. Limited laboratory repeats from 2004 returned values near detection limits, preventing meaningful conclusions but showing no evidence of analytical issues. Resampling in 2008 and 2011 included certified reference materials and blanks; one standard returned an out-of-tolerance result, attributed to either database entry error or sampling error. Repeat analyses demonstrated consistent zinc values and variable lead and gold values, attributable to nugget effect. No material QA/QC concerns were identified.

Conclusion: Data from the 2004–2005 programs are considered reliable; however, early sampling lacked comprehensive QA/QC protocols.

11.1.2 2008 Drilling

Core was logged and sampled on site and later at TerraLogic facilities in Cranbrook. Logs were digitally recorded and transferred into a secure database. Core was split by diamond saw or splitter, with half retained in core boxes stored at the TerraLogic facility.

A total of 915 core samples were submitted for 30-element ICP-OES analysis. Select samples were analyzed for gold by 15 g and 30 g fire assay. High-grade samples were analyzed by metallic-screen fire assay, and six samples were analyzed for platinum and palladium. Fe-oxide analysis was performed using dilute HCl leach and ICP finish. ALS Chemex was utilized for external QA/QC check assays (50 g fire assay). QA/QC monitoring included insertion of standards and evaluation of control charts.

Six ALS check samples showed poor correlation with Eco Tech results; subsequent re-analysis by Eco Tech of remaining pulp verified earlier results. QA/QC review determined that gold is highly heterogeneous and sampling error (nugget effect) dominated variance rather than analytical error. A weighted average using metallic-screen assay results was applied for the high-grade interval in IR08-006.

There are no concerns with the 2008 data however the authors caution that heterogeneous gold distribution within samples may result in difficulty providing reproducible results.

Multi-Element ICP-OES Analysis

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3 milliliters of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HNO₃:H₂O) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10 milliliters with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit. Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Metal Assays (Au, Ag, Cu)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 g sub-sample. The sub-sample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag. A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to a 0.01 % detection limit. Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control. Standard reference material is included in each batch.

250 Gram Metallic Assay Method

Each 250 g metallic sample is divided into two sub-populations, which are contingent upon grain size after initial pulverization of the sample. The coarse fraction refers the total weight of all particles greater (>) than 140 microns within the sample. The fine fraction refers to the total weight of the sample, which includes all particles less than (<) and >140 microns. Both sub-

populations are analyzed independently of each other as 15 gram samples. The total weight of the > 140 micron fraction is sampled regardless of the weight. All values from the > 140 micron are normalized to 15 gram via weighted average calculations. Two 15 g sub-samples are then taken from the < 140 micron fraction and sampled independently of each other. The two sub-sample values from the < 140 micron fraction are then averaged, yielding a 'total < 140 micron Au value'. Then the total < 140 Au value and the total > 140 Au value are averaged together to give a final Au (g/t) value.

Total Iron Assay Method

Total iron was determined using a two-stage digestion method - an HCl - Stannous Chloride digestion, followed by a nitric acid addition digestion. The resultant solution is analyzed on an ICP-MS instrument using certified Fe standards and provisional standards known to contain magnetite and hematite compounds. The standards used were FER-1, and FER-2, provided by Canmet. The iron oxide is leached with 4N HCl. 0.5 gram of sample material is boiled in 4N HCl, cooled, and then bulked to a volume and read on ICP-MS. A pure hematite powder is used as a digestion standard.

11.1.3 2009 Drilling

Core was sampled at 1 m intervals or to lithological/alteration boundaries. Half-core was submitted for analysis and half retained. Samples were sealed in rice bags with security ties and shipped via Greyhound to Eco Tech. Blanks and standards were inserted every 20th and 40th sample, respectively.

All 16 blank samples returned acceptable values. Fifteen certified standards returned values within acceptable limits. Repeat analyses for lead and zinc were within acceptable limits or near detection limits. A high-grade gold interval was resampled in 2010; the duplicate confirmed gold presence but demonstrated strong nugget effect.

Conclusion: Data quality from the 2009 program is considered reliable.

Eco Tech Procedures

Assay Gold Analysis (BAUFA-32)

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed along with certified reference materials using appropriate fluxes. The flux used is pre-mixed, purchased from Anachemia which contains Cookson Granular Litharge (silver and gold free). The ratios are 66% litharge, 24% sodium carbonate, 2.7% borax, 7.3% silica. These charges may be adjusted with borax or silica based on the sample. Flux weight per fusion is 120 grams. Purified silver nitrate is used for in quartation. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with nitric and hydrochloric acid solutions and then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument (Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument). Gold detection limit on AA is 0.03-100 g/t. Any gold samples over 100 g/t are run using a gravimetric analysis protocol. Appropriate certified reference material and

repeat/re-split samples (quality control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet for quality control assessment.

Metallic Gold Assay (BAUFM-45-50)

Samples are cataloged and dried. Rock samples are crushed to minus 70% passing through 10 mesh, then split to achieve a 250 gram, 500 gram or 1,000 gram sub sample. The sample is pulverized to 95% passing through 150 mesh. The entire sample is weighed, then rolled and homogenized and screened through a 150 mesh. The resulting <150 mesh fraction is homogenized and two sub-sample portions are fire assayed. All of the resulting >150 mesh material is fire assayed. The resultant fire assay beads are digested with a nitric and hydrochloric solution, and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer atomic absorption machine using air-acetylene flame to a 0.03 g/t detection limit. If the gold values are over an agreed level a gravimetric finish would be performed (Same process but only nitric acid is used to dissolve the silver away from the gold. The resulting gold bead is weighed on a Mettler Toledo MX5 micro-balance). The results for the two <150 values and single >150 mesh value are then calculated based on the original sample weight providing a net gold value. The entire set of samples is redone if the quality control standard is outside 2 standard deviations or if the blank is greater than 0.015 g/t.

Multi-element ICP-AES Analysis (BICP-11)

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with a 3:1:2 (HCl: HNO₃: H₂O) solution in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10 milliliter with water. All solutions used during the digestion process contain beryllium, which acts as an internal standard for the ICP run. The sample is analyzed on a Thermo IRIS Intrepid II XSP ICP unit. Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. Quality control samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift occurred or instrumentation issues occurred during the run procedure. Repeat samples (every batch of 10 or less) and re-splits (every batch of 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred. Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, re-splits, and standards). Any of the base metal elements (silver, copper, lead, and zinc) that are over limit (>1.0%) are immediately run as an ore grade assay.

11.1.4 2010-2012 Drilling

Core was transported daily to TerraLogic's secure Cranbrook facility. Logging and sampling were supervised by D. Pighin, P.Geo., A. Bernard, P.Geo., and M. McCuaig, P.Geo. Core was typically split in half; massive sulphide intervals were cut by diamond saw. Samples were bagged, catalogued, sealed, and shipped via secure carrier.

Standards and blanks were inserted at regular intervals. Statistical QA/QC review confirmed acceptable performance for gold, lead, and zinc. Minor isolated base-metal contamination in

blank material was observed but not systematic. ALS and AGAT check analyses confirmed accuracy; subsequent analytical adjustments at AGAT provided acceptable results. Repeat analyses returned values within accepted ranges ($\pm 80\%$ of original).

Conclusion: No concerns identified with 2010–2012 data. QA/QC performance supports analytical integrity.

Laboratory Accreditation and Methods Summary

Analyses were performed at Eco Tech/Bureau Veritas, ALS Chemex, Acme/Bureau Veritas, AGAT Laboratories, and Assayers Canada, all independent and accredited commercial laboratories utilizing ICP-MS/OES, fire assay, metallic screen, and gravimetric methods. Standard sample preparation procedures (crush–split–pulverize) and industry-standard multi-element geochemical techniques were employed. All these laboratories are independent of the Company and vendors.

AGAT and ALS and ACME Analytical Techniques

AGAT Laboratories of Mississauga, Ontario was the initial assay laboratory used for the 2010–2011 Iron Range project and Acme Labs Ltd of Vancouver for the 2012 drill project. ICP-OES and ICP-MS analytical technique with an aqua-regia digest for multi-element analysis were used. A select number of samples were submitted post ICP-OES technique for metallic gold fire assay ICP finish to ascertain the possible presence of coarse gold which could generate a 'nugget' effect. High sulphide content samples were subjected to an ICP-OES finish with sodium peroxide fusion. Fire assay with AAS and a gravimetric finish were utilized with gold and gold ore grade detection, respectively.

AGAT analytical coding:

- 202160: Fire Assay-Metallic Gold-ICP finish 202064: Fire Assay-Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish
- 201073: Aqua Regia Digest-Metals package, ICP-OES finish
- 201079: Aqua Regia Digest-Metals package, ICP-OES finish with sodium peroxide fusion 201074: Aqua Regia Digest-Metals package, ICP/ICP-MS Finish
- 202051: Fire Assay-Trace Au-AAS finish ALS analytical coding:
- ME-ICP41: 35 Element Aqua Regis ICP-AES finish Pb-OG46: Ore Grade Pb-Aqua Regia
- Ag-OG46: Ore Grade Ag-Aqua Regia Zn-OG46: Ore Grade Zn-Aqua Regia Au-AA23: Au 30g FA-AA finish
- Au-GR21 Au: 30g FA-Gravimetric finish

Providence Resources Ltd. entered into an exploration agreement with Teck Corporation Ltd. after the drilling of IR10-010. The established relationship, confidence, and discount pricing of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme) with Teck Corporation Ltd. resulted in using Acme for the remainder of the project.

Acme analytical coding:

- 1FD4: 1:1:1 Aqua regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis, 0.5 grams G601: Lead collection fire-assay fusion-AAS finish, 30 grams
- 7TD: 4-acid digestion ICP-ES finish, 0.5 grams
- G5Gr: Lead collection fire assay fusion-gravimetric finish, 30 grams
- Drill core preparation: R200-250, crush, split, and pulverize 250 grams drill core to 200 mesh Blank: P200 pulverize to 85%-200 mesh size
- Multi-element analysis: Group 1D01: 1:1:1 Aqua regia digestion 32 element ICP-ES analysis, 0.5 grams
- Au analysis: G601, lead collection fire-assay fusion, AAS finish, 30 grams Over-detection limits: G8TD-Four acid digestion ore grade

11.1.5 2018 Diamond Drilling

Core was logged and sampled on site and later at TerraLogic facilities in Cranbrook. Logs were digitally recorded and transferred into a secure database. Core was split by diamond core saw or splitter, with half retained in core boxes stored at the TerraLogic facility located in Cranbrook, BC. Oriented core measurements were also part of 2018 core logging using standard operating procedures (SOP) modified after Clague and Gallagher (2017).

Drill core samples were delivered by Overland West Freight Lines Ltd. (out of Cranbrook) to Bureau Veritas Labs (9050 Shaughnessy St, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6E5). All samples were prepared for shipment by TerraLogic Exploration employees, and at no point in time was the sample shipment chain of custody compromised. The samples were analyzed using Laboratory package PRP70-500, AQ250 (Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-ES, ICP-MS, and Gold by Fire Assay ICP-MS/ICP ES).

11.1.6 2020 Diamond Drilling

Core was logged and sampled on site and later stored at TerraLogic facilities in Cranbrook. Logs were digitally recorded and transferred into a secure database. Core was split by diamond saw or splitter, with half retained in core boxes stored at the TerraLogic facility. All Rock samples were brought back to crew accommodations where samples were arranged in order and laid to dry. Rock samples were also lined up in order of sampler and number at each sample location. Samples with damaged bags or unclear labels were re-bagged and placed back into order. Samples were then analyzed using a portable pXRF analyzer (50 kEv) rented from Reflex Instruments and recorded into a digital database. Quality Assurance Quality Control ('QAQC') samples were inserted into the sample sequence for each hole by the geologist including 1 Certified Reference Material (CRM) standard, 1 blank (landscape marble) and 1 lab duplicate every 34 samples.

Drill core samples were delivered by Overland West Freight Lines Ltd. (out of Cranbrook) to Bureau Veritas Labs (9050 Shaughnessy St, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6E5). All samples were prepared

for shipment by TerraLogic Exploration employees, and at no point in time was the sample shipment chain of custody compromised. The samples were analyzed using Laboratory package PRP70-500, AQ200 (Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-ES (AQ300, AQ200), ICP-MS (AQ200)).

Some drill core samples were delivered by Purolator to Vancouver Petrographics (8080 Glover Road, Langley, BC, V1M 3S3). All samples were prepared for shipment by TerraLogic Exploration employees, and at no point in time was the sample shipment chain of custody compromised. Polished thin sections were prepared to a standard thickness of 30 microns for standard petrographic descriptions.

11.1.7 2022 Diamond Drilling

Core was logged and sampled on site and later at TerraLogic facilities in Cranbrook. Logs were digitally recorded and transferred into a secure database. Core was split by diamond core saw or splitter, with half retained in core boxes stored at the TerraLogic facility using the same procedures as mentioned in Section 11.1.6.

Drill core samples were delivered by Manitoulin Transport Inc (Cranbrook, BC) to ALS Laboratories (2103 Dollarton Highway, North Vancouver, BC, V7H 0A7). All samples were prepared for shipment by TerraLogic Exploration employees, and at no point in time was the sample shipment chain of custody compromised. A summary of analytical techniques used on the drill core samples are provided below.

- Sample Preparation Code: PREP-31H
- Sample Digestion: HF HNO₃-HClO₄ ACID DIGESTION, HCL LEACH (GEO-4A01)
- Au-AA23 (30g) and AA24 (50g) – Fire Assay Fusion AAS Finish
- ME-MS61: Ultra Trace Level Method Using ICP MS and ICP AES

Laboratory Accreditation and Methods Summary

Analyses were performed at Eco Tech/Bureau Veritas, ALS Chemex, Acme/Bureau Veritas, AGAT Laboratories, and Assayers Canada, all independent and accredited commercial laboratories utilizing ICP-MS/OES, fire assay, metallic screen, and gravimetric methods. Standard sample preparation procedures (crush–split–pulverize) and industry-standard multi-element geochemical techniques were employed. No officer, director or the employee was involved in sample preparation, analysis and security.

11.2 Soil Sampling

Since 2000, soil samples have been collected by TerraLogic and Eagle Plains personnel following standardized protocols. B-horizon samples (10–60 cm depth) were hand-dug, described digitally with GPS coordinates, catalogued, sealed, and shipped in secured bags. Historic soil programs prior to 2000 lacked formal QA/QC documentation; limited EPL resampling in 2011 confirmed

the validity of 1986 anomalies. ALS and Stewart Group laboratories processed samples using multi-element ICP-MS and fire assay. Internal laboratory QA/QC was applied; company standards and blanks were introduced in programs from 2011 onward.

Conclusion: Post-2000 soil data are reliable; caution is recommended when interpreting unverified historic soil data.

Table 14: Soil Sample Procedures

| Year | Sample Collector | Sample Locating | Collection Notes | Laboratory | Laboratory Location | Sample Distribution | Sample Preparation | Assay Method | Company Standards | Company Blanks | Laboratory Standards | Laboratory Repeats |
|-----------|---|----------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1972 | Cominco | Map/Grid Coordinates | Samples air dried then shipped | Cominco | Vancouver, B.C. | 122.0 m sample station spacing | 80 mesh | 3 element AAS | No | No | No | No |
| 1982 | Cominco | Map/Grid Coordinates | Samples air dried then shipped | Cominco | Vancouver, B.C. | 25 m and 50 m sample station spacing | 80 mesh | 3 element AAS | No | No | No | No |
| 1986 | Unknown | Grid coordinates | Samples air dried then shipped | Min-En | Vancouver, B.C. | East-west grid, 50m sample spacing along lines spaced at 100m. B-horizon samples (10-20cm depth) | Unknown | 32-element ICP | No | No | No | No |
| 1987 | Cominco | Map/Grid Coordinates | Samples air dried then shipped | Cominco | Vancouver, B.C. | 50 m sample station spacing | 80 mesh | 2 element AAS | No | No | No | No |
| 1988 | Cominco | Map/Grid Coordinates | B-Horizon | Cominco | Vancouver, B.C. | 50 m sample station spacing | 80 mesh | ICP | No | No | No | No |
| 1989 | David Wiklund | Map/Grid Coordinates | B-Horizon | Acme Laboratory | Vancouver, B.C. | 50 m sample station spacing | 80 mesh | 30 element ICP | No | No | No | No |
| 1991 | Cominco | Map/Grid Coordinates | B-Horizon | Cominco | Vancouver, B.C. | 50 m sample station spacing | 80 mesh | 9 element ICP | No | No | No | No |
| 1996 | Goldtex Resources Ltd. | GPS | B-Horizon | Inchcape | Vancouver, B.C. | 100 m sample station spacing | 80 mesh | Au 30 g FA, 34 element ICP | No | No | No | No |
| 1997 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Grid coordinates | B-Horizon | Bondar Clegg | North Vancouver, B.C. | 50 m station spacing along contours | 80 mesh | 34 element ICP | No | No | No | No |
| 1998 | Black Bull Resources | Grid coordinates | Collected with a mattocks. Dried and sieved at laboratory | Acme Laboratory | Vancouver, B.C. | B horizon soil samples (< 20 cm depth) collected @ 50 meter intervals along gridlines spaced 250 meters apart. | dried, sieved | 30 element ICP | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 1998 | Abitibi Mining Corp. | Grid coordinates | B-Horizon | Bondar Clegg | North Vancouver, B.C. | 50 m station spacing along contours | 80 mesh | 34 element ICP | No | No | No | No |
| 1999-2002 | Eagle Plains Resources | GPS | B-Horizon | Assayers Canada (2001-2002) | Vancouver, B.C. (2002) | Grid and contour soil, 25m spacing along both contour lines and grids. | Unknown | 30 element ICP, select Au. | No | No | Unknown | Unknown |
| 2004-2005 | Bootleg Exploration Inc. (a subsidiary of Eagle Plains Resources) | GPS | Standard kraft sample bags, dried prior to shipping | Eco Tech Laboratories (2004); Acme Analytical (2005) | Kamloops, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C. | Generally 25m spacing with selected lines run at 50m. Samples taken along contour lines and compassed grids. Sample depths of 10-20cm. | Unknown | 30 element ICP | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 2007-2009 | Bootleg Exploration Inc. | GPS | B-horizon | Eco Tech Laboratories (2009) | Kamloops, B.C. | Generally 10m spacing with lines spaced at 50m along mostly east-west grid. Sample depths of 10-20cm (2009). | Unknown | Au, 30 element ICP (2009) | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 2011 | TerraLogic Exploration Inc. | GPS | B-horizon | Stewart Group and ALS-Chemex | Kamloops, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C. | B-horizon soil sampling collected along contours/grid lines @ 25 m station spacing | Stewart Group (P2a - sieved to 180 microns); ALS-Chemex (SCR-41 - sieved to 180 microns) | Stewart Group Au (Au1-25 (25g aqua regia), multielement (ICP-MS); Als-Chemex multielement (ME-MS41 (ICP-MS & ICP-AES), Au (Au-ST-43 (25g ICP-MS)), Au (Au-OG43 (25g ICP-MS))) | No | No | Yes | Yes |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------|--------------|-----------------|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|
| 2016 | TerraLogic Exploration Inc. | GPS | B-horizon | ALS Minerals | Vancouver, B.C. | B-horizon soil sampling collected along contours @ 25 m station spacing | ALS-Chemex (SCR-41 - sieved to 180 microns) | ALS multielement (ME-MS41 (ICP-MS), Au (Au-ST- 43 (25g ICP-MS)), Au (Au-OG43 (25g ICP-MS))) | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 2017 | TerraLogic Exploration Inc. | GPS | B-horizon | ALS Minerals | Vancouver, B.C. | B-horizon soil sampling collected along contours @ 25 m station spacing | ALS-Chemex (SCR-41 - sieved to 180 microns) | ALS multielement (ME-MS41 (ICP-MS), Au (Au-ST- 43 (25g ICP-MS)), Au (Au-OG43 (25g ICP-MS))) | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 2019 | TerraLogic Exploration Inc. | GPS | B-horizon | ALS Minerals | Vancouver, B.C. | B-horizon soil sampling collected along contours @ 25 m station spacing | ALS-Chemex (SCR-41 - sieved to 180 microns) | ALS multielement (ME-MS41 (ICP-MS), Au (Au-ST- 43 (25g ICP-MS)), Au (Au-OG43 (25g ICP-MS))) | No | No | Yes | Yes |

11.3 Rock Sampling

Rock sampling protocols included grab, chip, channel, panel, float, and outcrop samples. All samples were geologically described, GPS-located, and logged into a secure database. Field notes and digital entries were crosschecked daily. Structural measurements used Brunton/Silva compasses; magnetic interference is noted near iron-rich zones, and use of a solar compass is recommended for future work.

Rock samples were submitted to accredited independent laboratories (Eco Tech, ALS, Acme, AGAT, Assayers Canada) for multi-element ICP and fire assay, including metallic screen testing where warranted. QA/QC practices were progressively strengthened through successive campaigns.

Conclusion: Rock geochemical datasets from 2002 onward are considered reliable and adequate for exploration and reporting purposes.

Overall QA/QC Interpretation

Across all drill core, soil, and rock sampling programs, analytical procedures adhered to industry best practice. Historical programs had limited QA/QC insertion but were subsequently verified. Later programs incorporated systematic standards, blanks, field duplicates, and check assays. No material concerns affecting data validity were identified. The sampling, preparation, and analytical methods employed on the Iron Range Property are appropriate for the style of mineralization and exploration stage, and analytical data are considered reliable.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author visited the Property on November 06, 2025, to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of copper, gold and other metals mineralization. The geological work performed was to carry out geological observations and visit reported approachable historical exploration work areas.

The results of the 2004-2022 diamond drill core sampling on the Iron Range Property have been reviewed by the Author. The quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures applied to these samples are described above under the section "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security."

As a further check, three drill core samples (Table 16) were collected by the author from drill core from 2005 and 2010 drilling. The samples were delivered by the Author to ALS-Chemex in North Vancouver, BC. The samples were analyzed for gold, silver, lead, and zinc in order to confirm the presence and concentration of mineralization reported in the historical exploration work. The results are presented in Table 17 in comparison to the historical analysis from the same section. The sample preparation, analysis and security procedure of ALS are summarized below:

- PREP31 A – sample Preparation, Crush, split, pulverize
- ME-MS 61 – 48 elements four acid ICP-MS
- Ag-OG62 – Ore grade Ag – Four Acid
- ME – OG62 – Ore grade elements – Four Acid
- Pb-OG62 – Ore grade PB – Four Acid
- Zn -OG62 Ore grade Zn – Four Acid
- Au – ICP21 -Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish

Gold, silver, lead, and zinc levels in two samples generally match historical assays, though sample H0006722 displays a nugget effect. Overall, these due diligence samples align with previously reported mineralization on the Property.

Photo 2: Drill Core Storage - (Nov 2025 Property visit photo)



Photo 3: Drill Core intervals sampled during the Property visit (Nov 2025 Property visit photo)



Table 15: Author collected samples description

| Sample_ID | From (m) | To (m) | Geological Description | Lithology | Mineralization |
|-------------|----------|--------|---|-----------|--|
| IR10010-089 | 272.00 | 273.00 | brecciated, early albitized seds | quartzite | arsenopyrite 5.00%, pyrite 15.00%, sphalerite 0.10% |
| IR10005-046 | 150.00 | 151.00 | qtz beds intensely altered, arg interbeds unaltered | quartzite | arsenopyrite 0.10%, galena 0.20%, pyrite 0.20%, sphalerite 0.20%, tetrahedrite 0.10% |
| IR10005-049 | 153.00 | 154.00 | qzt beds intensely altered, arg interbeds unaltered | quartzite | arsenopyrite 0.10%, galena 0.20%, pyrite 0.20%, sphalerite 0.20%, tetrahedrite 0.10% |

Table 16: Author collected samples results in comparison to historical assays

| Original Sample_ID | From (m) | To (m) | DueDil_Sample ID | Hole-ID | Au_ppm | Ag_ppm | Pb_% | Zn_% |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|------------------|----------|--------|--------|------|------|
| IR10010-089 | 272.00 | 273.00 | H0006721 | IR10-010 | 1.76 | 4.06 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| IR10005-046 | 150.00 | 151.00 | H0006722 | IR10-005 | 7.25 | 101.00 | 4.22 | 5.60 |
| IR10005-049 | 153.00 | 154.00 | H0006723 | IR10-005 | 4.64 | 35.90 | 1.17 | 1.52 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Historical Hole_Id | Samp_num | From_m | To_m | Hole-ID | Au_ppm | Ag_ppm | Pb_% | Zn_% |
| IR10010 | IR10010-089 | 272.00 | 273.00 | IR10-010 | 2.00 | 5.23 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| IR10005 | IR10005-046 | 150.00 | 151.00 | IR10-005 | 0.53 | 17.80 | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| IR10005 | IR10005-049 | 153.00 | 154.00 | IR10-005 | 4.90 | 27.90 | 0.61 | 1.46 |

The data collected during this work is considered reliable as it was verified by the Author while in the field and during the preparation of this report. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from Assessment Reports, published reports by the British Columbia Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”), various researchers, and was verified by the Author during personal observations. Historical geological descriptions taken from different sources were prepared and approved by the professional geologists or engineers and was verified by the Author.

Based on the procedures described above, the QP is of the opinion that the sampling, analytical results, and geological information reviewed for the Iron Range Property are reliable and suitable for inclusion in this Technical Report. The data verification work did not reveal any significant issues that would materially affect the validity of the exploration results or the conclusions reached.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was done on the Property by the Company.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out on the Property by the Company.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The Author has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report. The following information is provided as background material for the reader.

23.1 Aldridge 1 and 2 – DLP Resources Inc.

(TSXV: DLP / OTCQB: DLPRF / FSE: J8C)

DLP Resources Inc. holds Aldridge 1 and 2 properties adjacent to the Iron Range Property. The properties consist of fifty-six mineral claims within two blocks covering a collective 198.7 km² approximately 50 km southwest of Cranbrook, BC. Access to the project is provided by a network of forestry roads and by Highway 3. DLP has conducted Geophysics on the project and drilled three holes totalling 2,958.8 meters which intersected weakly zinc mineralized zinc horizons.

The project is situated within the Mesoproterozoic Belt-Purcell basin and covers Aldridge Formation sedimentary rocks which host the world-class Sullivan SEDEX Pb-Zn-Ag deposit 65 km north at Kimberley, BC. The Sullivan deposit formed in the Lower-Middle Aldridge Formation transition within a northerly-trending fault system known as the North Star-Sullivan Corridor. The Aldridge 1 & 2 claims cover approximately 75% of a parallel northerly trending fault system referred to as the Leadville Corridor. Mapping within the Leadville Corridor has demonstrated geological and geochemical features that suggest it has the potential to host a Sullivan-type massive sulphide deposit.

The anomalies are interpreted to represent composite manto- and vein-style mineralization hosted within the carbonate (i.e., dolomitic) succession of the Middle Dolomite of the Mount Nelson Formation. Two styles of mineralization are found at the Ptarmigan Mine: high grade Cu-Ag-Au veins and Ag-Au-Cu massive pyrite manto type deposits. Mineralization is hosted in brecciated quartz veins and crackled dolomite developed from intensive silica flooding along

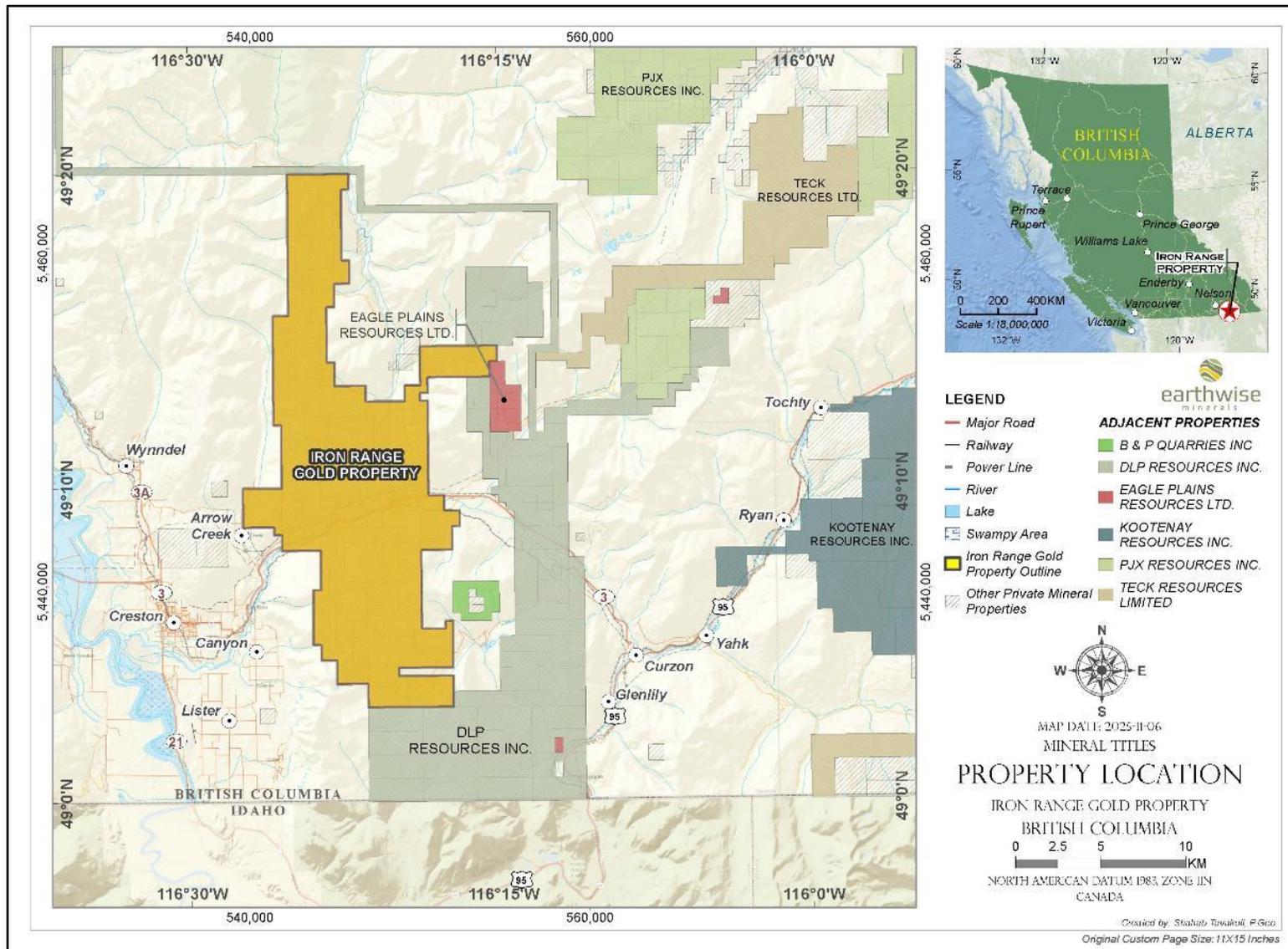
north-south faults and fracture systems. Cross-faults and drag folds have played key roles in localizing subsequent sulphide mineralization.

In late 2019 DLP contracted Quantec Geosciences Ltd of Toronto, Ontario to conduct a large-scale magneto-telluric (MT) geophysical survey on the Aldridge 1 and 2 claim blocks. MT has the ability to see conductive bodies from the near surface to depths greater than 2000 meters and is therefore a highly attractive geophysical tool for targets located at moderate depths. The program consisted of 20 east-west oriented lines totalling 32.8 km at a cost of \$185,000.

During the 2020 field season, 2 Drill holes AK20-01 (1,046m) and AK20-02 (1,431m), completed on Aldridge 1, intersected weakly Zn mineralized and highly altered Sullivan Horizon sediments. This is very encouraging for expansion of drilling to the east and northeast of these holes. On Aldridge 2, drilling of LA20-01 to 481.87m, where Middle Aldridge sediments were intersected but no mineralization associated with the MT anomaly.

(Source: <https://dlpresourcesinc.com/aldridge-1-2-2/>)

Figure 20: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information at this time.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The Iron Range Property represents a large, geologically favourable and well-explored mineral tenure within the southeastern Purcell Mountains of British Columbia. The Property is underlain by Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Purcell Supergroup, principally the Aldridge Formation, which is a known host to sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) mineralization in the region. This stratigraphic framework is transected by the regionally extensive Iron Range fault system and associated subsidiary structures, which are interpreted to have played a fundamental role in structural preparation, fluid migration, and localization of mineralization.

Historical exploration conducted over more than a century has demonstrated that the Property hosts a large, district-scale hydrothermal system. Early exploration focused on iron oxide occurrences, while subsequent programs tested the Property for SEDEX-style lead-zinc mineralization analogous to the Sullivan deposit. Although historical drilling and geophysical programs did not delineate economic SEDEX mineralization, they confirmed the presence of favourable stratigraphy, widespread hydrothermal alteration, iron oxide enrichment, brecciation, and sulphide mineralization. Many historical electromagnetic conductors are now interpreted to reflect graphitic argillite rather than massive sulphides, providing important constraints on exploration models and target refinement.

Modern exploration conducted by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and its partners has advanced the geological understanding of the Property through integrated geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. These programs demonstrated that mineralization on the Property is not limited to a single deposit style but rather reflects a multiphase hydrothermal system with characteristics consistent with iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG), structurally controlled base- and precious-metal mineralization.

Based on the cumulative historical and recent exploration data, the Author interprets the Iron Range Property to be prospective for multiple styles of mineralization, including IOCG-type copper-gold-silver systems, SEDEX-style stratiform base-metal mineralization, and structurally hosted polymetallic mineralization. While no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves have been defined on the Property to date, the scale of alteration, continuity of favourable stratigraphy, presence of regional-scale structures, and documented geochemical and geophysical anomalies indicate that the Property has sufficient technical merit to warrant continued, systematic exploration.

Exploration on the Iron Range Property is subject to a number of geological, technical, and external risks that could materially affect the success of future work programs. Historical drilling has demonstrated that some geophysical conductors are attributable to graphitic argillite rather

than massive sulphide mineralization, highlighting the risk of false-positive geophysical targets and uncertainty in target interpretation. The Property hosts multiple overlapping mineralization models, including IOCG-, SEDEX-, and structurally hosted systems. While this diversity enhances prospectivity, it also increases exploration complexity and the risk that exploration programs may not adequately vector toward the most economically viable mineralization style.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of IOCG and SEDEX type targets, it is concluded that the Iron Range Property is a property of merit as defined under National Instrument 43-101. The results of historical work exploration programs provide a technical basis for follow-up exploration programs designed to refine priority targets and evaluate the potential for economic mineralization.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Author's opinion, the Property has potential for further discovery of good quality IOCG, SEDEX, and other mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration and development program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Data Gap Closure and Target Refinement

Phase 1 is designed to address critical data gaps identified through the review of historical exploration and to refine priority targets for drill testing. The proposed program will focus on systematic prospecting, detailed geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, and targeted rock sampling across underexplored portions of the Iron Range Property. Particular emphasis should be placed on areas with limited historical coverage, favourable Aldridge Formation stratigraphy, intrusive–sedimentary contact zones, iron oxide–rich alteration, and structural corridors associated with the Iron Range fault system and its subsidiary structures.

Detailed geological mapping at appropriate scales should be undertaken to improve lithological, stratigraphic, and structural interpretations, particularly in areas of limited bedrock exposure or complex structural geometry. Prospecting and rock sampling should focus on iron oxide–rich zones, breccias, quartz veins, altered sedimentary units, and intrusive contacts to better characterize mineralization styles and alteration assemblages associated with IOCG- and SEDEX-type systems.

A systematic soil geochemical survey is recommended over priority target areas to infill historical datasets, improve anomaly continuity, and define geochemical trends beneath overburden-covered terrain. Soil sampling should be designed with appropriate line spacing and orientation relative to stratigraphy and structure to maximize anomaly resolution. All samples should be analyzed for a multi-element suite appropriate for IOCG and SEDEX exploration, including base metals and key pathfinder elements. The results of Phase 1 work will be integrated with historical

geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets to rank targets and delineate drill-ready zones for follow-up testing.

Estimated Phase 1 Budget: \$224,840 CAD

Estimated Phase 1 Duration: 10 – 12 weeks

Phase 2 – Diamond Drilling

Phase 2 is contingent upon positive results from Phase 1 and is intended to test the highest-priority targets through diamond drilling. Drill targets will be selected based on the integration of Phase 1 geological mapping, prospecting results, soil geochemical anomalies, and historical geophysical and drilling data.

The initial diamond drilling program should be designed to test (i) structurally controlled iron oxide-rich zones prospective for IOCG-style copper-gold-silver mineralization, and (ii) favourable Aldridge Formation stratigraphy with coincident geochemical and structural anomalies prospective for SEDEX-style mineralization. Drill hole orientation, depth, spacing, and total meterage will be finalized following completion and interpretation of Phase 1 results.

Diamond drilling will provide critical subsurface geological information, test the continuity of surface and near-surface anomalies at depth, and evaluate the presence, geometry, and grade potential of mineralized zones identified during Phase 1.

Estimated Phase 2 Scope: Initial diamond drilling program

Estimated Phase 2 Budget: To be determined following Phase 1 results

Table 17: Phase 1 Budget

| Item | Unit | Unit Rate (\$) | Number of Units | Total |
|---|--------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Mapping, sampling, and prospecting | | | | |
| Geologist fieldwork time Mapping | days | \$900.00 | 21 | \$18,900.00 |
| Geologist fieldwork time Mapping | days | \$900.00 | 21 | \$18,900.00 |
| Geotech 1 Prospecting, Sampling | days | \$650.00 | 21 | \$13,650.00 |
| Geotech 2 Prospecting, Sampling | days | \$650.00 | 21 | \$13,650.00 |
| Geotech 3 Prospecting, Sampling | days | \$650.00 | 21 | \$13,650.00 |
| Mob and demob crew | ls | \$5,000.00 | 1 | \$5,000.00 |
| Sr. Geologists Time | days | \$1,000.00 | 5 | \$5,000.00 |
| Accommodation Camp plus hotels | ls | \$200.00 | 110 | \$22,000.00 |
| Food | ls | \$60.00 | 110 | \$6,600.00 |
| Supplies | ls | \$5,000.00 | 1 | \$5,000.00 |
| Transportation Road | km | \$1.00 | 5,000 | \$5,000.00 |
| ATV rentals 2 | day | \$300.00 | 21 | \$6,300.00 |
| Truck Rental | Day | \$250.00 | 22 | \$5,500.00 |
| Truck rental 2 | day | \$250.00 | 22 | \$5,500.00 |
| Fuel | ls | \$5,000.00 | 1 | \$5,000.00 |
| Trailer rental | day | \$150.00 | 21 | \$3,150.00 |
| Sample shipping | ls | \$1,000.00 | 3 | \$3,000.00 |
| Sample Assays | Sample | \$100.00 | 300 | \$30,000.00 |
| Data Compilation | days | \$800.00 | 7 | \$5,600.00 |
| Work Report | days | \$800.00 | 10 | \$8,000.00 |
| Project Management | days | \$1,000.00 | 5 | \$5,000.00 |
| Subtotal Phase 1 | | | | \$204,400.00 |
| Contingency 10% | | | | \$20,440.00 |
| Total Estimated Phase 1 Budget | | | | \$224,840.00 |

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Web Sites

- I. BC Ministry of Energy and Mines online database and BCMEM Minfile Listing:
- II. <http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/geoData/Pagers/default.aspx>
- III. B.C. Government Website for technical mapping:
- IV. <http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/bcgs.cfm>
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28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Iron Range Property, Golden Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada”, is January 26, 2025.



Kristian Whitehead, P. Geo.,
Consulting Geologist,
2763 Panorama Drive,
North Vancouver, BC, V7G 1V7

Dated: January 26, 2026

Effective Date: January 26, 2026

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self-employed consulting geoscientist residing at 2763 Panorama Drive, North Vancouver, B.C., V7G 1V7.
2. I have authored the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Iron Range Property, Nelson / Fort Steele Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, dated January 26, 2026.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth and Ocean Science from the University of Victoria, British Columbia in 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth and Ocean Science at the University of British Columbia, 2006.
4. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (license #34243), in good standing since 2010. I have experience in exploration and mining operations in Canada and am a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I have been continuously engaged in the mineral industry since 2004 working for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist and have over 20 years of experience having been involved in exploration projects for gold, silver, base metals, lithium, niobium and REE in Canada, USA, Mexico, Guyana and Brazil.
6. 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 fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I conducted a personal site visit and examined the Property on November 06, 2025.
8. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.
9. I am independent of Earthwise Minerals., independent of the Property and of the optionors of the Property, applying the tests set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have no interest in the Property, which is the subject of this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest in this Property or any other owned by the Company or the optionors.
10. I have not had any prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and this technical report and confirm this technical report has been prepared in compliance with the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines.
12. As of the effective date of this 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.

30.0 CONSENT OF AUTHOR

I, Kristian Whitehead, P.Geol, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Iron Range Property, Nelson / Fort Steele Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, dated January 26, 2026. (the "Technical Report") by **Earthwise Minerals**. (the "Issuer"), with the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE), and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Signed and dated this 26th, day of January 2026 at North Vancouver, British Columbia



Kristian Whitehead, P.Geol.