



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT:

2025 Prospecting and Geochemical Sampling Assessment Report on the Blackhawk Property

TOTAL COST: \$10,114.91

AUTHOR(S):

K. Willms, B.Sc., P.Geo.

SIGNATURE(S):

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "K. Willms".

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PROPERTY NAME: Blackhawk

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): East (1076464), Blackhawk (1072779), West (1075493), West 2 (1079246), West 3 (1080517), Thompson (108147)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Copper, Zinc

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S): 082LSW007, 082LSW156

MINING DIVISION: Vernon Mining Division

NTS / BCGS: NTS Mapsheet 082L/06

LATITUDE: 50° 25' N

LONGITUDE: -119° 22' W

UTM Zone: EASTING: 331471 m E

NORTHING: 5588225 m N

OWNER(S):

K. Willms (284001), Q. Willms (288115), A. Roberts (281797)

MAILING ADDRESS: 708 Jarvis Street; Whitehorse, YT; Y1A 2J2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: K. Willms

MAILING ADDRESS: 708 Jarvis Street; Whitehorse, YT; Y1A 2J2

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. Do not use abbreviations or codes)

Nicola Group, Shear Zone, Gold, Thompson, Vernon, Nicola, Shear

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

05863, 13749, 02459, 18860a, 18860b, 04797, 16039, 17664, 17928, 06197, 02516, 39662, 40650, 07837, 12237, 23434, 26170, 31266, 28956, 28366, 24040A, 24040B, 02552, 12313, 16816, 17167A, 17167B, 18717, 15093

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS		PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)				
Ground, mapping				
Photo interpretation				
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)				
Ground				
Magnetic				
Electromagnetic				
Induced Polarization				
Radiometric				
Seismic				
Other				
Airborne				
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)				
Soil				
Silt				
Rock	13 samples	West 1075493	Blackhawk 1072779	\$791.03
Other				
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)				
Core				
Non-core				
RELATED TECHNICAL				
Sampling / Assaying				
Petrographic				
Mineralographic				
Metallurgic	4.381 km ²	All claims		\$5,000
PROSPECTING (scale/area)				
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL				
Line/grid (km)				
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)				
Legal Surveys (scale, area)				
Road, local access (km)/trail				
Trench (number/metres)				
Underground development (metres)				
Other	Report Compilation			\$1950
TOTAL COST				\$7741.03

2025

Prospecting and Geochemical Sampling

Assessment Report

on the

Blackhawk Property

NTS Mapsheet 082L/06
Latitude 50° 25' N; Longitude -119° 22' W

South-Central Mining Division, Thompson-Okanagan Region British Columbia

Field work performed: September 3 to 6, 2022

Mineral Tenure(s): 1076464, 1072779, 1079246, 1075493, 1081474, 1080517

Mineral Tenure holder(s): K. Willms (284001)
Q. Willms (288115)
A. Roberts (281797)

Report completed by: K. Willms, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Date: December 23, 2025

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Introduction

The Blackhawk property covers multiple gold±silver-zinc surface showings related to highly prospective shear zones and quartz veins located in the Thompson-Okanagan region of southern British Columbia (Figure 1). One Minfile Occurrence (Blackhawk/East, 082LSW007) is found on the claims, which encompasses three mineralized showings: the West and Quartz showings. The Thompson-Okanagan region is a significant metallogenic district with an extensive record of major precious metal discoveries and production dating back to the late 1800's and early 1900's.

This report describes work and results of geochemical sampling work completed from October 14 to 17, 2025 on the claims. The author supervised field work and interpreted all resulting data from the work program. A Statement of Qualifications is provided in Appendix I, while a Statement of Costs appears in Appendix II.

Property Location, Access and Mineral Tenure Data

The Blackhawk Property is comprised of six mineral tenures, totalling approximately 432 hectares, within the Vernon Mining Division in the South-Central Mining Region (Figure 2). The claims are wholly owned by Kelson Willms, Quinton Willms, and Andrew Roberts (Table 1), and are contiguous with the Thompson claims, owned by Kelson Willms but recently sold to Golden Age Exploration Ltd.

The claims are located approximately 12 km northwest of Vernon, within N.T.S. Map sheet 82 L/06, centered at Latitude 50° 25' N and Longitude -119° 22' W.

Table 1 - Mineral Tenure Data

Tenure Name	Tenure Number	Tenure Owners (%)	Issued Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
East	1076464	Willms, Kelson (45.0%) Willms, Quinton (45.0%) Robers, Andrew (10.0%)	2020/MAY/26	2027/JAN/01	102.94
Blackhawk	1072779	Willms, Kelson (45.0%) Willms, Quinton (45.0%) Robers, Andrew (10.0%)	2019/NOV/17	2027/JAN/01	20.59
West	1075493	Willms, Kelson (45.0%) Willms, Quinton (45.0%) Robers, Andrew (10.0%)	2020/MAR/27	2027/JAN/01	41.17
West 2	1079246	Willms, Kelson (45.0%) Willms, Quinton (45.0%) Robers, Andrew (10.0%)	2020/OCT/22	2027/JAN/01	41.18

West 3	1080517	Willms, Kelson (45.0%) Willms, Quinton (45.0%) Roberts, Andrew (10.0%)	2021/JAN/08	2027/JAN/01	164.70
Thompson	1081474	Willms, Kelson (100%)	2021/MAR/03	2027/JAN/01	61.76

The property is road-accessible and is situated within close proximity of a major highway (Highway 97). The claims can be accessed by a network of Forest Service Roads (FSR) which are suitable for light vehicles, although some of the access roads are overgrown and require four wheel drive. In the winter months, snow cover prohibits vehicle use, but snow-capable recreational vehicles can still access the property utilizing the same FSRs. Road access to the property is illustrated on Figure 3.

Access to the property is gained from Highway 97 via Cedar Hill Road, located approximately 46 km north of the city of Vernon, British Columbia (BC). After travelling roughly 3.5 km on the Cedar Hill Road, a left-hand turn (south) on Square Lake Road provides access to a large network of FSRs, which are used to access the property. The main FSRs are in good condition and easily passable with a truck; however, some smaller roads range in condition from passable by ATV to completely overgrown. Cell phone service is sporadically available along the network of FSRs, allowing for easy navigation using phone-based navigational apps.

In 2022, parts of the Thompson Plateau were exposed to severe wildfires, resulting in tree cover being erratically destroyed. During this period, wildfire crews re-opened some deactivated logging roads and cleared access through previously overgrown trails.

The nearest major supply centre, the city of Vernon, is located approximately 45 km southeast of the property. Field work was conducted from Vernon, with daily trips to the property via truck.

The Blackhawk property lies within the traditional territories of the Okanagan Indian Band (OIB).

Work History

Exploration and mining work first began in the Okanagan region of British Columbia in the late 1800's. In the Vernon area, Moffat Creek and its tributaries, which drain the Blackhawk property, are one of a number of streams in the area that have recorded placer mining activity dating to the late 1800's. Placer production from Moffat Creek is recorded at only 18 ounces; however, data from several older reports suggests this amount is actually much higher. The 1932 B.C. Minister of Mines Report values the historical placer production from Moffat Creek at roughly \$20,000 (representing over 950 ounces at \$20 gold price), while a summary report from the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in 1931 documents the recovery of fine and coarse gold, and "attractive nuggets" from alluvial material along the banks of Moffat Creek (1932 Annual

Report; Cairnes, 1931). The GSC report also related free gold associated with iron sulphides to quartz veins in metamorphosed slates in the Moffat Creek canyon.

In 1899, the first record of hard rock prospecting work was recorded on the current Black Hawk property. An 8-foot shaft, 60 feet of tunnelling and a 25-foot open-cut were completed along a mineralized shear zone, the Black Hawk Occurrence (Minfile 082LSW007). In this report, the Black Hawk Occurrence is referred to as the East Showing (Norris, 1899). From 1900 to 1902, the tunnel was advanced to 67 m (McMillan, 1994).

In 1919, an inspector from the B.C. Department of Mines performed a site visit at the BlackHawk property. It was found that two tunnels had been completed, totaling 134 m, at the East Showing. The portals of these tunnels have since been obscured by bulldozer trenching and are no longer visible; however, two short inclines are still open at the showing. Surface sampling from this period is reported to have yielded 19.2 g/t gold with 7.8 g/t silver over 1.8 m (Thompson, 1919).

In 1922, the B.C. Department of Mines conducted another examination of the East Showing. Gold and silver values from this visit were consistent with previous samples collected from the East Showing, while a sample taken 340 m to the west returned 10.28 g/t gold and 3.4 g/t silver over 0.6 m (the West Showing) (Dawson, 1973; 1922 Annual Report).

In 1932, samples collected by a Resident Engineer at the East Showing returned between 0.20 and 0.56 oz/ton gold (Cairnes, 1932). Sporadic exploration programs were conducted after this, but are poorly documented and there is no public record of work in the area.

In 1959, the Vernon area, including the area around the Blackhawk property, was regionally mapped by the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) (Jones, 1959).

In 1969, the Black Hawk property was re-staked by Coin Canyon Mines Ltd. (later renamed Coseka Resources Ltd.). Coin Canyon conducted a program of geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling and blast trenching. Two trenches (totaling 4.7 m) were completed across the East Showing. Two samples from the showing returned 19.54 g/t gold, 13.7 g/t silver, 0.17% lead and 0.22% zinc and 19.88 g/t gold, 13.7 g/t silver, 0.12% lead and 3.48% zinc (Gutrath, 1970). No further work was completed by Coin Canyon and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1973, Keda Resources (1973) Ltd. staked the Au claims, which covered the East and West showings. A program of soil and rock geochemical surveying, and test lines of magnetometer, IP and EM surveys were conducted (Dawson, 1973). A sample of oxidized material taken from the East Showing returned 20.23 g/t gold, 46.6 g/t silver and 2.9% zinc, while chip samples returned 11.31 g/t gold and 16.45 g/t gold over 3.53 m and 4.67 m, respectively. At the West Showing, a chip sample across sheared rock in the footwall returned 16.11 g/t gold over 1.22 m (referred to as 1.52 m in 1976 report). Several pieces of quartz with disseminated galena and sphalerite were noted uphill approximately 90 m south of the known shear zone (Quartz

Showing). Due to conductive overburden and country rock, geophysical surveys were not effective in delineating definitive target.

In 1976, Keda Resources conducted a program of line cutting, geochemical sampling, geological mapping and bulldozer trenching on the Au claims. Bulldozer trenching was carried out at two gold-in-soil anomalies on the Au # 2, # 19 and #4 claims (Dawson, 1976). The first trench totaled 360 m and was dug in a west-northwest orientation. A total of 12 chip samples were collected, but no significant results were reported from this trench. The second trench was dug immediately west of the East Showing. This north-south trending trench was dug for 100 m, but was abandoned after not reaching bedrock (maximum depth of 11 m).

In 1979, Keda Resources conducted a maiden diamond drilling program on the Au claims, to test the East Showing. Two diamond drill holes were completed in a 'scissor' confirm the down-dip continuity of the East Showing, while a third hole was drilled along the western extension of the mineralized shear zone. The first hole (DDH-Au-1) drilled to a depth of 18 m before being terminated in overburden. Drill core from this hole was not sent for assay. The second hole (DDH-Au-2) encountered quartz veins and shear zones, but had considerable core loss around the shear zones. The third hole (DDH-Au-3), the 'scissor' hole, was drilled parallel to the apparent dip of the shear zone, and did not intersect any mineralization. For both drill holes, the only samples taken were from areas of significant alteration or visible sulphides (Kerr, 1980).

Following this work, Keda Resources was renamed K.D. Resources and, in 1983, conducted an Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) geophysical survey and soil geochemical sampling. Two strong VLF-EM anomalies were identified 70m and 200 m south of the East Showing, near previously outlined zinc- and gold-in-soil anomalies (Kerr, 1983).

In 1986, K. D. Resources conducted a data compilation and re-evaluation program on the Au claims, focusing on the East and West showings. Soil and rock geochemical sampling were completed over previously sampled areas using a different analytical technique. Upon review of company data, gold mineralization was reinterpreted to be the result of bedding or stratabound sulphide mineralization, versus the originally surmised gold-bearing shear zone. A chip sample across an adit at the western-most end of the East Showing returned 8 g/t gold over 2.1 m. Soil samples did not have a significant difference from previously collected samples (Yorke-Hardy, 1986). Following this work, K.D. Resources changed its name to Antelope Resources Ltd.

In 1987, Antelope completed 790 m of backhoe trenching and rock geochemical sampling. This work successfully identified the eastward extension of the West Showing, and located a previously undiscovered showing, the Quartz Showing. A quartz-ankerite vein at the Quartz Showing returned 20.8 g/t gold from a grab sample (George Cross News Letter, June 24, 1988; Vancouver Stock Exchange, Filing statement 20/89).

In 1988, a major program of trenching (up to 1500 m) and additional geophysical surveys was

proposed; however, it is not known whether this work was ever completed as there are no public records of work (Barker, 1993). No further work was completed by the operator, and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1993, the FF claims were staked by the Mesabi Syndicate and optioned to Coronation Mines Ltd.

In 1994, Coronation conducted a geological inspection of the East and West showings. Chip sampling at the East Showing returned 5.5 g/t gold with 0.12% zinc over 2 metres and 9.6 g/t gold with 0.4% zinc over 3 metres from the eastern and western ends of the showing, respectively. At the West Showing, a one metre chip sample along the western side of the adit returned 1.2 g/t gold (Macmillan, 1994).

In 1995, Coronation Mines Ltd. Completed a helicopter-borne Dighem V electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the Blackhawk claim area, which defined several conductive areas that generally correspond to VLF-EM anomalies identified in previous survey programs (Pritchard, 1995a and 1995b). Following this surveying, soil sampling was conducted which returned highly anomalous results, up to 650 ppm zinc and 245 ppb gold (Pritchard, 1995a). Coronation Mines obtained a work permit in anticipation of a drill program; however, terminated their option agreement in 1996 citing a hostile attitude of the B.C. Government towards mining.

In 1999, approximately 882.5 line-metres of magnetic and VLF-EM surveying were completed over portions of the property (MacMillan, 1999). In 2003, an additional 14.4 line-kilometres of magnetic and VLF-EM surveying were completed (MacMillan, 2003). Both of these surveys delineated geophysical anomalies situated near previously defined gold and zinc soil anomalies. No further work was completed on the claims and they were allowed to lapse.

In 2019, the Blackhawk claim was staked by Andrew Roberts to cover the East Showing. Shortly afterwards, in early 2020, the East and West showings were staked by Kelson and Quinton Willms and a venture agreement was arranged with Mr. Roberts to amalgamate the claims into a single property.

In 2020, the Blackhawk property was optioned to Transition Metals Ltd., which subsequently staked the Thompson claims – a large claim package adjoining the Blackhawk property to the south. Transition Metals completed a program of prospecting, soil sampling and LiDAR surveying over the entire claim block (Hart, 2021a). LiDAR surveying showed a distinct northwestern orientation to the landforms on the property, indicating the direction of glacial movement in the area and reflecting the presence of regional northwest-trending structures. Rock sampling at the East Showing returned up to 15.05 g/t gold. Later that year, Transition Metals returned to the property to complete additional sampling, which returned up to 25.2 g/t gold from rock sampling at the East Showing. No further work was completed by Transition Metals all mineal tenures, including the Thompson claims, were returned to the optionors.

Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The Blackhawk property is located on the northwestern flank of the Thompson Plateau in southern British Columbia (Figures 1 and 3). The plateau comprises generally gentle topography with deeply incised stream valleys ranging in elevation from 750 m above sea level (asl) on the outer edges of the property to approximately 1,450 metres asl in the interior of the plateau. The property covers the headwaters of Moffat Creek, a small tributary creek of the Salmon River. Vegetation is dominated by second growth Douglas fir and pine with active logging operations in some areas on the property.

Bedrock exposure on the property is poor due to abundant vegetation and forest growth in the area; however, local outcrops in the form of ledges, bluffs and knolls are found sporadically throughout the plateau and good outcrop can be found along many of the road cuts, ridge crests and historical sample faces.

Seasonal climates in the project area are characterized by hot, dry, summers and temperate, snowy winters. Temperatures range from approximately 20° to 35° C during the summer months, while winter temperatures range from 15° C to less than -5° C. The property is generally snow free from mid-May until the end of October.

Regional Geology

The following description of the regional geology is from Northcote (2021) and Logan and Schiarizza (2011) and the references contained therein. The Thompson Property is underlain by rocks of the Quesnel terrane, which is comprised of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic island-arc rocks, a Late Paleozoic arc sequence (Harper Ranch Group) and assemblages of oceanic rocks. Middle to Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group dominate the area, along with Upper Triassic to Cretaceous calc-alkaline to alkaline intrusions (Figure 4).

The Nicola Group consists mainly of volcanic and volcanically-derived sedimentary rocks with lesser siltstone and slate intercalated with quartzite and limestone. The volcanic rocks are mainly augite-phyric shoshonitic basalts, with the western part of the Nicola Group locally including a belt of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks with substantial amounts of rhyolite and dacite. A younger stratigraphic component of the Quesnel terrane, also found in abundance in the area, consists of Lower to Middle Jurassic sedimentary rocks that unconformably overlie the Nicola Group.

Table 2 - Regional Lithological Units (from Hyndman, 1968 and Cui et al., 2022)

Age	Unit Name	Map Name	Lithology Description (formation thickness) (Hyndman, 1968)
Eocene	Kamloops Group	EKA _v	Basalt, andesite, dacite, trachyte, rhyolite; related tuffs and breccias; minor amounts of mudstone, shale, sandstone and conglomerate; includes Dewdrop Flats Formation.
		EKA _s	Sandstone, conglomerate, shale, argillite, coal; minor tuff.
	Penticton Group	EP _{ev}	Mixed alkalic and calcalkaline transtensional volcanics and associated fluvial and lacustrine sediments. Hornblende-biotite-quartz-feldspar porphyry. Biotite-hornblende-plagioclase porphyry.
Cretaceous to Tertiary	-	KT _{gr}	Biotite and muscovite-biotite granite, quartz monzonite, pegmatite and aplite; locally includes granitic gneiss and/or abundant screens of country rock.
Cretaceous	-	Kg _d	Granodiorite; lesser quartz diorite and quartz monzonite.
Middle Jurassic	-	MJ _{gd}	Granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, quartz monzonite.
Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic	Nicola Group	uTr _{JN}	Intermediate and mafic plagioclase- and augite-plagioclase-phyric flows, sills, tuffs and breccias; volcanic conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone.
		uTr _{Nsf}	Sedimentary facies: shale, argillite, siltstone, sandstone, phyllite, tuff; local polymict conglomerate, limestone, greenstone and chloritic phyllite.

Devonian to Triassic	Harper Ranch Group (?)	DTrHsf	Argillite, phyllite, volcanic sandstone, semischist, meta-augite porphyry and chlorite schist; local carbonate.
Lower Paleozoic	Mount Ida Assemblage	IPzMIgs	Tsalkom Formation: greenstone and chloritic phyllite; minor amphibolite, black phyllite, limestone, marble, conglomerate and serpentinite.

Within the Quesnel terrane in British Columbia, linear belts of alternating calc-alkaline and alkaline plutons are present which host important mineral occurrences. Significant copper and copper-gold porphyry deposits, and associated intrusion-related gold-copper deposits, are present along parallel belts of calc-alkaline and alkalic plutons that become progressively younger from west to east. The western (Late Triassic) calc-alkaline belt includes the Guichon Creek batholith, which hosts the Highland Valley Copper copper-molybdenum mine; and the Granite Mountain batholith, which hosts the Gibraltar copper-molybdenum mine. To the east, younger latest Triassic alkalic plutons are present, which host alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits such as the Copper Mountain, New Afton and Mount Polley mines. On the east side of the terrane, a third younger belt is defined by several large, Lower Jurassic calc-alkaline plutons.

Property Geology

The Thompson Plateau area is characterized by generally poor outcrop exposure, with only scattered areas of abundant outcrop. As a result, the area has not been historically mapped at a systematic property scale by historical exploration companies and government mapping programs have only been at a regional scale. The following descriptions of the property-scale geology are based on the work of Gruenwald (1976) in the Blackhawk area, Brown and Gourlay (1985) for the Irish-Equesis Creek area, Collins et al. (1989) for the Skookum area and O’Neill et al. (2008) for the Vera-Octagon area. Although only the Blackhawk and Irish-Equesis Creek areas are covered by the property, all above-mentioned areas are included in this report as their geological context is directly relevant to the geological framework on the Blackhawk property.

The property is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks originally classified as Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek Group by Jones (1959), which was subsequently correlated to the Triassic Nicola and Slocan Groups, respectively (Figure 4). Both of these groups have similar lithologies making differentiation in the field is difficult (Brown and Gourlay, 1985). The Nicola Group consists of volcanic and sedimentary lithologies, whereas the Slocan Group is dominantly a sedimentary sequence. The BC Geological Survey (BCGS) (e.g. Northcote, 2021) classifies the entire Thompson Plateau as belonging to the Nicola Group, while Thompson and Unterschütz (2004) classify the Plateau as part of the Slocan Group, and Brown and Gourlay

(1985) proposed that the sediments are part of the Slocan Group and the volcanics are part of the Nicola Group. Overall, the formal classification of volcanic and sedimentary rocks found on the Thompson Plateau remains enigmatic; however, for the purposes of this report, sedimentary and volcanic units will follow the BCGS interpretation of belonging to the Nicola Group.

The supracrustal lithologies of the Nicola Group are intruded by Tertiary porphyritic, monzonite dykes and plugs, which have been predominantly identified in the southern portion of the Thompson Plateau.

Overlying all units are sporadic occurrences of Miocene columnar basalts. There is little regional or local structural information on these basalts, and the work by Jones (1985) provides the only regional faulting that appear to correlate with local observations.

Blackhawk Area

Around the Blackhawk occurrence, Gruenwald (1976) identified a sequence of volcanic rocks comprised of green coloured, chloritic, andesitic flows and tuffs, hornblende porphyritic flows and minor agglomerate belonging to the Nicola Group (Figure 4). Intercalated with these volcanic rocks are sedimentary rocks comprised of fine-grained, grey to black coloured argillites commonly containing 1 to 2% pyrite or pyrrhotite, which are locally graphitic and calcareous. North of the property, along Moffat Creek, porphyritic rocks have been interpreted, which may represent a possible feeder to the Nicola Group volcanics (Thompson and Unterschutz, 2004). To the southwest of the Blackhawk occurrence, a limestone unit of unknown age is exposed in outcrop.

Lithologies in the Blackhawk area are generally southeast striking with 20 to 70° dips. An outcrop located west of the occurrence displaying a prominent 245° cleavage dipping 65° NW. A regional north- to northwest-trending fault crosses the east side of the property intersecting a northwest-trending fault to the north.

Irish-Equesis Area

The Irish-Equesis area, mainly covered by the adjacent Thompson claims, is predominantly underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group (Figure 4). The sediments consist mainly of limestone, sandstone-siltstone, argillite and black argillite, but their relation to each other is poorly understood due to an overall lack of outcrop. A grey, fine- to coarse-grained phyllitic limestone with <1% disseminated pyrite is exposed in a few outcrops near the Irish occurrence, which is cut by a network of iron stained milky white quartz veins up to 10 cm wide. The sandstone-siltstone is finely laminated to massive, well-indurated, siliceous, with white feldspar crystals and commonly euhedral pyrite and weathers pale green-grey to brown with dark grey to grey fresh surfaces. Graphitic phyllite and phyllitic shale is dark grey to black and fissile, and commonly seen as a finely laminated silty phyllite. The black, massive, argillite

and rusty brown fissile siltstone is locally interbedded with crystal-lithic tuff but is recessive and restricted to depressions and creek beds.

A pale green to green-grey crystal-lithic tuff contains ubiquitous siltstone-argillite fragments, augite crystals, and local hornblende and feldspar crystals. The shale fragments are angular and up to several centimetres long, with some outcrops containing subparallel fragments. The tuff is widespread, commonly forming topographic highs.

A pale green, fine-grained microdiorite containing <2 mm hornblende phenocrysts has been locally mapped in the area. This unit may be a fine-grained diorite or a weakly metamorphosed crystal tuff, and is commonly located near augite porphyry, which weathers pale to dark green and has hornblende and augite phenocrysts, up to 8mm long. An augite porphyry breccia, consisting of augite porphyry fragments, fine-grained dioritic material, and minor unmetamorphosed phyllite, argillite and siltstone in a groundmass of aphanitic to fine-grained andesite has also been seen in the area. Generally, the augite porphyry fragments are more rounded than the angular shale fragments.

A Tertiary hornblende-feldspar porphyry has been historically observed, which is medium-grained with up to 4 mm phenocrysts, and is classified in the field as a monzonite to diorite. Hornblende is relatively unaltered, but feldspar grains are clay-altered. This unit occurs as dykes and plugs more commonly towards the south side of the Thompson Plateau where it appears to intrude the augite porphyry.

A Miocene basalt, located in the topographically highest areas, above approximately 1500 m elevation, near Oka Peak has been mapped. The unit is columnar jointed, weathers dark grey and brown, with olivine phenocrysts in a vesicular, aphanatic groundmass.

Deformation appears to increase towards the north, with small and a large-scale faulting, small-scale folding, and a general schistose fabric in the shales in the Gan Peak area compared to the Irish. A regional northwest-trending fault crosses the central Thompson Plateau, which is sub-parallel to the fault near the Blackhawk occurrence and marks a pronounced change in foliation direction. These faults may represent the boundary between sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Structures in the area generally trend either 150-170° or 090° which are parallel to trends and breaks in historical magnetic surveys completed in the area. The shale displays tight folding and strong shearing when cut by faults, while the volcanic rocks appear to have responded brittlely to the deformation.

Skookum Area

Mapping in the Skookum has identified volcanic rocks and a melanocratic, coarse-grained dioritic intrusive to the north of the Skookum occurrence (Minfile 082LSW013), and sediments to the south. These units are separated by an apparent northeast-trending strike-slip fault greater than 200 meters wide, which hosts the Skookum occurrence. The volcanic rocks are dominantly comprised of rusty weathered tuffaceous to fragmental andesite, along with

isolated outcrops of a light grey to rusty weathered rhyolite which is often strongly mineralized with finely disseminated pyrrhotite. Unconformably underlying the volcanics are a rusty weathered sequence of argillites, which includes a black/rusty weathered, frequently intensely deformed, graphitic schist.

The southeastern extension of the graphitic schist appears to be truncated by a northwest-trending fault, the Newport Fault. Bedding changes from northeast-striking on the east side of the fault to northwest-striking with northeast dips. This Newport Fault subparallels northwest-trending faults found throughout the Thompson Plateau (Fig, 5). Approximately 700 m south of the Skookum occurrence, a mesocratic feldspar porphyry dyke trending at 070° is truncated by the Newport Creek Fault.

Mineral Occurrences and Mineralization

The Blackhawk property and adjacent Thompson claims cover two main mineral occurrences: the Blackhawk (Minfile 082LSW007) and Irish 2 (Minfile 082LSW156). The Blackhawk Minfile, which covers the East Showing, also describes two additional mineral showings: the West and Quartz showings. In the southern part of the Thompson Plateau, two additional Minfile Occurrences, the Octagon (Minfile 082LSW015) and Skookum (Minfile 082LSW013) are present. Although not on the claims, the Octagon and Skookum occurrences are likely associated with the same structural influences and are included in this report to provide additional mineralogical and structural context.

Historical exploration data was collected and utilized in analogue format; however, in 2021, Transition Metals completed a robust historical data compilation to bring data into a modern digital format (Hart, 2021a). Geochemical data from various reports was georeferenced and digitized, and geochemical analyses were spot checked against the original certificates for accuracy. Data from the 2021 compilation is presented in this report.

The main zones found on the Blackhawk property, and geological related mineralization known across the Thompson Plateau are described in the paragraphs, below.

Blackhawk Occurrence (Minfile 082LSW007)

The Blackhawk Occurrence is focused around the Blackhawk/East Showing (referred to as the East Showing in this report); however, the Minfile Occurrence describes three separate showings: the East, West and Quartz showings.

In 2025, a total of 13 rock samples were collected from the Blackhawk property (Figure 5). Rocks were collected around known showings to follow up results from a 2021 exploration program completed by Transition Metals. Thematic results for gold, silver and zinc from all available sample data on the property are shown on Figures 6 to 8.

Rock sample sites were marked with coloured flagging tape labelled with the sample number, and the location of each sample was recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Rock sample preparation and analyses were carried out at ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, BC. Each sample was dried, fine crushed to better than 70% passing 2 mm and then a 250 g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The fine fraction was analyzed for 48 elements using a four acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma combined with mass spectroscopy and atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-MS61). An additional 30 g charge was further analyzed for gold by fire assay (Au-AA25). Overlimit values were determined by four acid digestion with inductively coupled plasma and either atomic emission spectroscopy or atomic absorption spectroscopy (Zn-OG62). Rock Sample Descriptions and Certificates of Analysis for the 2025 samples are provided in Appendices III and IV, respectively.

The **East Showing** is a two- to six-metre-wide (averaging 3.3 m) shear zone that can be traced on surface for approximately 50 m before being obscured by overburden on either side. The shear zone is deformed and irregular, with strikes ranging from 060 to 135° dipping 40 to 60° towards the southwest. The surface exposure of the East Showing is visually striking due to the intense oxidation of sulphides, which average approximately 15% but are commonly found up to 75%, and associated calcite and minor quartz gangue minerals. Mineralization includes fine-grained, disseminated to semi-massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite with variable sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Gangue minerals include calcite and quartz. Significant results from the East Showing are outlined in Table 3, below.

Table 3 – Significant Assay Results (East Showing)

Year	Sample ID	Sample Type	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Report #
1919	-	Chip	1.06	19.20	6.86	-	04797
1919	-	Chip	1.82	19.20	6.86	-	04797
1919	-	Chip	1.52	6.86	51.43	-	04797
1922	-	Chip	0.61	10.28	3.43	-	04797
1969	Trench 1	Chip	4.572	19.54	13.71	0.22	04797
1969	Trench 2	Chip	4.572	19.89	13.71	3.48	04797
1973	39156 C	Grab	-	20.23	45.60	2.90	04797
1973	39166	Chip	1.60	3.08	-	0.15	04797
1973	39169	Chip	1.46	6.86	-	0.20	04797
1973	39168	Chip	2.06	14.40	-	0.75	04797
1973	39170	Chip	4.67	16.46	-	0.40	04797
1973	-	Chip	3.53	11.31	-	-	04797
1986	RS#2	Chip	2.10	8.00	3.00	0.10	15093
1994	131955	Chip	1.00	2.4	2.00	0.13	23434
1994	131956	Chip	1.00	8.60	3.50	0.10	23434
1994	131957	Grab	-	13.50	8.80	3.56	23434
1994	131958	Chip	1.50	8.10	5.00	0.42	23434
1994	131959	Chip	1.50	11.20	5.40	0.39	23434
2021	D837253	Grab	-	8.00	2.74	0.63	40650
2021	D837254	Grab	-	15.85	7.43	1.15	40650
2021	D837256	Grab	-	4.41	1.92	0.18	40650

2021	D837258	Grab	-	3.90	2.94	0.27	40650
2021	D837259	Grab	-	3.45	1.58	0.46	40650
2021	D837260	Grab	-	25.20	9.12	5.31	40650
2021	D837267	Grab	-	5.01	2.21	1.07	40650
2021	D837268	Grab	-	5.82	1.14	0.14	40650
2025	25BH004	Chip	1.00	10.80	6.17	0.39	This report
2025	25BH005	Chip	1.00	9.85	6.16	0.25	This report
2025	25BH006	Chip	1.00	6.36	2.21	0.31	This report
2025	25BH007	Grab	-	14.35	5.73	0.32	This report
2025	25BH009	Chip	1.00	13.05	6.16	1.03	This report
2025	25BH010	Chip	1.35	11.70	5.65	1.25	This report
2025	25BH011	Chip	1.00	3.06	3.05	0.24	This report
2025	25BH012	Chip	1.00	3.39	2.62	0.13	This report
2025	25BH013	Grab	-	9.41	5.04	0.25	This report

Historical exploration at the East Showing included approximately 134 m of drifting in two tunnels at the showing (Thompson, 1919). The portals of these tunnels have since been obscured by bulldozer trenching and are no longer visible, although two short inclines are still open at the showing.

In 2025, chip sampling across the East Showing was completed to confirm previous assay results and the true widths of the showing. Three chip samples were collected, from the western (East Adit) and eastern ends of the showing. Chip sampling at the East Adit, at the westernmost exposure of the zone, returned 3 m grading 9 g/t gold, 4.5 g/t silver, 0.14% copper and 0.31% zinc. The shear zone at this sample location is approximately 7 metres wide, but chip sampling was stopped at the mouth of the adit. Two chip samples at the eastern end of the showing returned 2.35 m grading 12.27 g/t gold, 5.87 g/t silver, 0.26% copper and 1.16% zinc; and 2 m grading 3.22 g/t gold, 2.83 g/t silver, 0.15% copper and 0.18% zinc across true widths of the shear zone.

The **West Showing** is located approximately 420 m west-northwest of the East Showing. It consists of sheared and altered andesitic tuff and hornblende porphyry that hosts a 0.6 to 1.0-m wide quartz vein. The vein and/or shear zone were historically drifted, with historical reports indicating a length of three metres; however, field inspections of the adit in 2025 found the adit is much longer than reported, and is at least 30 metres long. Modern evaluation of the West Showing has been restricted to the portal as ground conditions at the entrance are visibly unstable. Historical reports describe the vein and adjacent country rock as containing fine-grained disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite and associated limonite alteration. The shear zone hosting the vein reportedly has a strike of 150° and dips 54° to the west. Significant results from historical and recent exploration programs are outlined in Table 4, below.

Table 4 – Significant Assay Results (West Showing)

Year	Sample ID	Sample Type	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Report #
1922	-	Chip	0.61	10.29	3.43	-	04797
1973	12751	Chip	1.22	16.11	0.68	0.20	04797
1994	131960	Chip	1.0	1.22	0.8	0.08	23434
2021	D837265	Grab	-	2.30	1.01	0.29	40650

In 2025, a sample was collected from within the West Adit, but did not return significant values for elements of interest. During this inspection it was noted that the West Adit, historically documented to be approximately six metres long, is actually more than 30 metres long and more significant than reported.

Prospecting in 2025 approximately 60 m southwest of the West Showing identified a historically blasted face of volcanic outcrop that has no mention in historical reports. Within this outcrop, intensely oxidized shear zones, up to 0.5 m wide, were identified. This new showing, the **Blast Showing**, is comprised of a 50 cm and 10 cm wide shear zone with abundant oxide, quartz veining and brecciation that hosts intense limonite and oxide, quartz, calcite and pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization. In 2025, a 50 cm chip sample from the largest shear zone returned 6.7 g/t gold, 2.14 g/t silver and 0.49% zinc, while a 10 cm chip sample from the second shear zone returned 1.79 g/t gold. Three samples in the vicinity of the showing, collected by Transition Metals in 2021, returned highly elevated values for gold and zinc; however the exact location of these samples is not known due to poor data records (Hart, 2021b). Significant results from historical and recent exploration programs are outlined in Table 5, below.

Table 5 – Significant Assay Results (Blast Showing)

Year	Sample ID	Sample Type	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Report #
2021	D837266	Grab	-	2.31	0.82	0.37	40650
2021	D837267	Grab	-	5.01	2.21	1.07	40650
2021	D837268	Grab	-	5.82	1.14	0.14	40650
2025	25BH001	Chip	0.50	6.70	2.14	0.49	This report
2025	25BH002	Chip	0.10	1.79	1.22	0.09	This report

The **Quartz Showing** is a poorly described showing located approximately 230 m west of the West Showing. The exact location of the showing is not known, but quartz vein material exposed in a historical exploration trench in the approximate area is the likely location. A historical trench at the showing is slumped and overgrown, leaving only poor exposure of the vein; however, it reportedly comprises a 15 m thick zone of ankerite-altered volcanics hosting a three metre-wide zone of quartz veining, including a one metre-wide fractured milky quartz vein. The vein strikes 320° dipping 80° to the east. Significant results from historical and recent exploration programs are outlined in Table 6, below.

Table 6 – Significant Assay Results (Quartz Showing)

Year	Sample ID	Sample Type	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Report #
1988	-	Grab	-	20.80	N/A	N/A	Minfile 082LSW007
1992	-	Chip	2.0	4.60	N/A	N/A	23434
2021	D837271	Grab	-	2.13	1.08	0.02	40650

Irish 2 Occurrence (Minfile 082LSW156)

The **Irish 2 occurrence** is located in the central portion of the Thompson claims, which lie immediately adjacent to the Blackhawk property. The claims are held by Kelson Willms but were recently sold to Golden Age Resources Ltd (Figure 4). Historical exploration around this occurrence includes extensive soil sampling, trenching and chip sampling completed in the mid-1980's (Stanford, 1988). Quartz veins occur in carbonate altered, fuchsitic andesites and strongly sheared shales hosting pyrite that carries sporadic gold values over narrow widths. Veins hosted in andesite are generally larger and occur as stockworks, but pinch and swell and are highly irregular within the shales. Quartz veining at the Irish 2 occurrence has been interpreted to occur at the intersection of structures. The altered andesite contains wispy black carbonaceous material. The main showing was exposed in a historical hand trench, trench 87-27, from which samples returned 3.2 g/t gold (sample CS-163) (Stanford, 1988). Another sample, sample EQW011, returned 1.55 g/t gold over 1 m from quartz fragments in a highly deformed matrix of shale and andesite (Wasylyshyn, 1989).

Adjacent Occurrences

Octagon Occurrence (Minfile 082LSW015)

The **Octagon (Vera) Showing** is located in the southeastern part of the Thompson Plateau, approximately 7.8 km south of the Blackhawk Occurrence (Figure 4). Historical exploration in this area includes a 15 m long adit and numerous blast pits. The showing is comprised of a massive quartz vein, varying from a few centimetres to 2.4 m wide and associated with a zone of quartz stringers, hosted by a sequence of argillites, volcanic flows, augite porphyry and tuffaceous basalt of the Nicola Group and a Jurassic(?) quartz-feldspar porphyritic dyke. The quartz vein and associated stringers host disseminations of freibergite, galena, lesser pyrite and sphalerite, with minor chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, native gold, argentite, stibnite and pyrargyrite. The native gold and argentite are mainly found with drusy quartz. Mineralization is generally focused along the vein margins, especially where sheared, and within the stringer zone.

The vein strikes approximately 197° and dips 25° towards the west, and has been stripped for 60.4 metres before being fault displaced. Within this area, the vein has been explored underground for six metres in the adit. Trenching 50 m to the northwest of the fault re-identified the vein, which was exposed over an additional 15 m.

Following the discovery of the Octagon Showing in 1923, a 1.8-tonne ore shipment was produced that returned 2550 grams of silver and 62 grams of gold. In 1984, a 226.8 kg bulk sample taken from a small pit reportedly averaged 14,603.4 g/t silver (Property File – Various [1984-03-27]: Notes and Letters Re: Wentorth Tellington Properties). In 1985, Tri-Pacific Resources Ltd. is reported to have shipped seven tonnes of high-grade material from the showing, which returned 12,050 grams of silver, 67.9 grams of gold, 12 kg of copper and 10.7 kg of antimony (Ostler, 2006).

Skookum (Minfile 082LSW013)

The **Skookum occurrence** is located in the southern part of the Thompson Plateau, approximately 7.8 km south-southwest of the Blackhawk Occurrence (Figure 4). A shear zone and associated quartz vein, within a larger shear zone up to 200 m wide, are found within Nicola Group argillites and phyllites. At the Skookum Showing, a saccharoidal quartz vein up to four metres wide with associated quartz stringers and quartz-filled tension gashes occurs in a graphitic shear zone. The quartz vein and stringers host pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and native gold. The best mineralization is contained in the main quartz vein, which hosts 30 to 40% sulphides comprised of mainly galena and tetrahedrite. Minor sericite alteration is associated with the quartz veining.

Historical exploration includes a 15 m inclined shaft and approximately 10 m of drifting and crosscuts, completed by 1933. A total of 195 tonnes of material has been reportedly shipped between 1936 to 1969 from the Skookum Occurrence, producing 84,414 grams of silver, 1182 grams of gold, 45 kg of copper and 315 kg of lead. A high-grade sample returned 10,998 g/t silver, while systematic channel sampling at the showing averages 150 g/t silver and 0.4 g/t gold (Grond and Thompson, 1988).

In 1988, a total of 239.84 m of diamond drilling (three holes) and 516.38 m of rotary drilling (six holes) were completed at the Skookum Occurrence and along the associated shear zone. Zones up to 28 meters wide yielded anomalous values in zinc in all of the holes. The highest silver value recorded from the drilling program was 104.6 g/t (sample 88-SD2-6), while the highest gold value was 363 ppb from hole 88-SRC-1 (Collins and Dahrouge, 1989). Overall, results were subdued.

Soil Geochemistry

Throughout the Thompson Plateau, historical exploration operators have conducted soil sampling campaigns on various historical claim packages. In general, this data was collected and utilized in analogue format; however, in 2021, Transition Metals completed a robust historical data compilation to bring data into a modern digital format. Geochemical data from various reports was georeferenced and digitized, and geochemical analyses were spot checked against

the original certificates for accuracy. The paragraphs below summarize soil sampling work, which was compiled by Hart (2021a).

In 1969, a total of 91 B-horizon soil samples were collected in the area of the East Showing (Dawson, 1973), which were analysed for gold by FA-AA. A total of 21 of these samples were also analysed for arsenic by nitric acid colourimetric, and mercury by AR-AA. The soil samples were incorporated into the work of Gruenwald (1976), from which a total of 632 B-horizon soil samples could be located. The samples were collected at 50 m sample intervals along lines spaced 150 m apart. Gold analyses was by FA-AA and zinc, copper and lead were by AR-AA. Differences in some of the gold analyses reported between the two reports for the same stations were observed by Hart (2021a), so both data sets were included in the compilation.

In 1983, a total of 1820 soil samples were collected at 10 m intervals from five sample lines with samples composited in groups of ten and each composite overlapping by five samples (Ridley, 1984). A total of 363 composites were analysed for lead, silver, antimony, arsenic and gold. Additionally, a total of 195 silt samples were collected from 5 different drainages located around the edge of the Thompson Plateau (Ridley, 1984). The silt samples were collected at 100 m intervals and analyses for lead, silver, antimony, arsenic and gold. Both soil and silt samples were sieved to -80 mesh with lead and silver analysed by aqua regia-atomic absorption (AR-AA); arsenic by nitric-perchloric digestion-colourimetric; gold by fire assay-atomic absorption; and antimony by hydrochloric solution- TOPO-MIBK mixture-atomic absorption. The locations for the soil and silts samples were extracted from figures contained in the report that were georeferenced against 1:50,000 scale vector data extracted from the CanVec database of NRCAN. The analytical data was compiled digitally from the certificates contained in Ridley (1984)

In 1984, two grids were established at the Irish and the Peak area. At the Irish occurrence, a total of 426 B-horizon soil samples were collected at 10 m sample intervals, which were composited into groups of 10 with each composite overlapping by five samples (Brown and Gourlay, 1985). A total of 84 composite samples were analysed for arsenic, antimony, silver, gold and lead. On the Peak grid, a total of 419 samples were collected at 10 m intervals and composited resulting in 68 composite samples were analysed for arsenic, antimony, silver, gold and lead. Analytical methods were the same as used for the 1983 samples (Ridley, 1984). Soil sample locations were determined by georeferencing sampl locations from this report against 1:50,000 scale CanVec topographic data. The analytical data was compiled digitally from the certificates contained in Brown and Gourlay (1985).

The Blackhawk area was re-examined in 1986 for KD Resources by Yorke-Hardy (1988). A total of three silt samples and 59 B-horizon soil samples were collected at 25 m stations along re-furbished grid lines. Gold was analysed by FA-AA, plus and 30-element AR-AA.

In 1987, two soil grids were centred about the 1984 grids (Stanford, 1988). A total of 1120 B-horizon soil samples were collected at the Oka grid and 1345 samples on the GAN grid. Both soil grids were collected at 20 m sample intervals. All samples were analysed for arsenic,

antimony, bismuth, germanium, selenium, tellurium, gold, mercury, copper, zinc and silver using AR-AA with gold by FA-AA. The location of the Gan and Oka grids was georeferenced from report maps and adjusted with a series of averaged GPS points collected during the 2021 field program. A number of pickets from different lines on both grids with readable grid coordinates were located and used to position and adjust the scale on the georeferenced figures from Stanford (1988) (Hart, 2021a). A number of samples were identified that were completed on detailed portions of the Gan and Oka grids that were not shown in the 1988 grid maps. These samples were positioned, assuming an ideal grid, with reference to the georeferenced figures. Analytical data was digitized from the certificates contained in the report by Stanford (1988).

A total of 1097 soil samples located at the Octagon Occurrence were extracted from an assessment report-sourced surface sediment geochemical database (Norris and Fortin, 2019; O'Neill et al., 2008). These B-horizon soil samples were collected on a series of grids at a 50 m spacing on the Vera grid, and at tighter spacing on a series of in-fill grids to the east. All samples were analyzed for 35 elements using AR-AA (ME ICP41), and for gold by FA-AA.

Thematic results from the abovementioned soil sampling programs for gold, silver and zinc are shown on Figures 9 to 11.

Remote Sensing and Geophysical Surveys

In 2021, Transition Metals contracted Lidar Orthoshop Geomatics Ltd. (OGL Engineering) of Calgary Alberta was contracted to complete a LiDAR survey of the Blackhawk and Thompson Properties. The acquisition specifications provided in the quote indicated that the aerial data was acquired with either a Leica ALS70 and RCD30 digital camera system or a Teledyne Optech Galaxy Prime T2000 and Phase One digital camera system, installed in an OGL owned and operated aircraft. Data collection and processing details can be found in Hart, 2021a.

A distinct northwest orientation to the landforms on the property can be observed in the Lidar hillshade map (Figure 12). This orientation may in part reflect the prominent regional northwest- trending structures observed and interpreted by past work in the area. The presence of northeast-trending bedrock structures is less evident. The shape of some of the landforms suggests the northwest landscape fabric may be in part the result of glaciation, which could impact the interpretation of the soil geochemical data. If significant glacial transport is present, the transportation of surficial materials could displace soil anomalies from their bedrock source. Detailed examination of LiDAR data in the area of known trenching was able to identify the footprint of the trenches.

Discussion and Interpretations

The Blackhawk property is a road-accessible project that covers numerous high-grade gold±silver-copper-zinc showings associated with quartz veins and shear zones in a part of the Thompson-Okanagan area that has not been highly active with respect to recent systematic exploration.

The Blackhawk property, and overall Thompson Plateau area, lacks detailed geological information due to a lack of outcrop in many areas and the absence of well-reported historical data relating to previous exploration programs in the area. Spot-mapping completed in 2021 and 2025 show that structures generally follow a northwest trend, which is consistent with larger-scale structures mapped and suggested by the BCGS and GSC in their regional reports. These northwesterly trending structures likely play a significant role in the emplacement of gold-bearing fluids across the Thompson Plateau. Orthogonal northeast-trending structures have also been previously mapped in the area which may be related to the gold mineralization, but the significance of these structures is not well understood.

Gold mineralization on the property appears to be strongly associated with silver, copper and zinc, which should be considered critical pathfinder elements for delineating gold-bearing structures and areas of prospectivity elsewhere on the property.

Prospecting and rock sampling during the 2025 field program successfully validated and verified the historical high-grade samples collected at the East Showing, and discovered a new showing – the Blast Showing, located 60 m southwest of the West Showing. The presence of intensely oxidized, gold-bearing shear zones approximately 400 m to the west of the East Showing is highly encouraging.

Historical efforts to expand the known extent of the East Showing generally proved elusive; however, this work was inadequate at fully testing for the continuation of the zone either due to poor drilling recoveries or abundant vegetation and overburden cover. Rock and soil geochemistry from across the Blackhawk property suggests shear-related mineralization may be present over an area as large as 2600 m.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The 2025 field reconnaissance and prospecting program was successful in confirming high-grade gold grades from the East Showing, and identifying previously unrecognized shear-related gold mineralization at the Blast Showing. This work provides encouragement that, although challenging, the prospectivity for an extensive shear-related gold system is high. Based on these results, further work on the property is warranted, and should consist of the following recommendations:

- 1) Systematic property-scale mapping must be completed across the property to establish and characterize the lithologies on the property and understand structural controls in the area. Although there is a general lack of outcrop in the area, detailed data collection from outcrops that are present should provide enough data to develop and establish a modern geological map and structural framework for the area.
- 2) Property-wide prospecting should be completed to identify additional showings on the property and collect modern assay data for existing showings on the property. This work should emphasize sampling around the West, Quartz and Blast showings. Where possible, sampling from the West adit should be conducted, as the extent of the underground workings here appear to be greatly under-reported based on field examination of the portal.
- 3) Further processing of Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data should be completed to integrate LiDAR data into a workable 3-D deposit model.
- 4) Airborne geophysical surveying should be completed over the property. Given the favourable road access, unmanned drone surveying can be completed in a very cost effective manner. This surveying is critical, as there is no modern geophysical dataset over the property that can help delineate potential structures or shear zones in the area.
- 5) Pending favourable results, permitting should be commenced for the purpose of conducting drilling in the property. Diamond or Reverse Circulation drilling would both be effective methods of drilling in this area.

Respectfully submitted,



K. Willms, B.Sc., P.Geo.



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Appendix I - Statement of Qualifications

I, Kelson Willms, geologist, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address in Whitehorse, Yukon, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2017 with a B.Sc. in Earth and Environmental Sciences.
2. From 2015 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, Canada, and in the United States of America and Mexico.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Ge.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License Number 56580).
4. I personally participated in and supervised the 2025 field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.



K. Willms, B.Sc., P.Ge.



Appendix II - Statement of Costs

Appendix III – 2025 Rock Sample Descriptions

Appendix IV – Certificates of Analysis