NI 43-101Technical Report

ON THE

Magno Project

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C

NTS: 104P/04,05
Latitude 59º 11' 07" N, Longitude 129º 50' 55" W
451500E, 6561000N (NAD 83, Zone 9)
(centre)

On Behalf Of

GoldHaven Resources Corp.

by

R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo.

8-November -2024

Date and Signature Page

This “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Magno Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia” was prepared for GoldHaven Resources Corp. by R.J. (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo., and is effective as of 8-November-2024.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 8th day of November 2024.

“Signed and Sealed”

R.J.Johnston P.Geo

Certificate of Author

I, Robert John (Bob) Johnston, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist with business address at 8-3789 Oak St., Vancouver BC, Canada V6H 2M4.

I have authored the technical report titled; **NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Magno Project; Liard Mining Division BC**, with an effective date of 8-November-2024 (the "Technical Report").

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with Bachelor of Science (Advanced), 1982, in Geological Science.

I am a member of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 19253.

I have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America and Europe. I have worked extensively in British Columbia exploring for base and precious metals including porphyry copper and gold mineralization. I have worked on detailed and regional geologic mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond and rotary drilling. I have been employed by major and junior mining companies and currently work as an independent consultant.

I conducted a site visit on the Magno project on 18 August 2023, and visited the eastern part of the property on 24-August-2024

I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a "qualified person".

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that form.

At the effective date and the signing date of this Technical Report I am independent of GoldHaven Resources Corp. as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and have had no previous involvement with the property. I have worked as an independent consultant for most of my career since graduation in 1982, and exclusively as an independent consultant since 1996.

As to the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge and information, this technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 8th day of November 2024:

" signed and sealed"

R.J. Johnston, P.Geo.

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1.0 Summary

The Magno Property ("Magno" or the "Magno Property") is located in northwestern British Columbia immediately south of the abandoned mining town of Cassiar. It consists of 24 contiguous mineral tenures totaling 17,660.32 hectares located in the Liard Mining Division which are wholly owned by GoldHaven Resources Corp., through its subsidiary Copper Peak Metals Inc.

The current Magno Property extends from the Cassiar Townsite for 21 kilometres to the south. The bulk of the historic work, and most immediate interest, is on the Magno Showings area, located in the north of the property three kilometers south of the townsite. This area is referred to as the "Magno North" in this report, with the area of the property south of Lang Creek referred to as "Magno South".

The property is underlain by Proterozoic to late Paleozoic platform carbonates and fine clastic sediments of the Cassiar Terrane which have been intruded by Cretaceous aged Cassiar Batholith (Troutline Creek Stock quartz monzonite) which outcrop on the western and southern parts of the Magno claims. Immediately to the east of the property the Cassiar Terrane is covered in a thrust sheet of Paleozoic aged volcanic, sedimentary and ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane (Sylvester Allochthon).

The Cassiar area is well endowed with various types of mineralization. Aside from the carbonate replacement deposit (CRD) mineralization in the northern part of the Magno Property, notable past producing gold mines including Taurus, Erickson and Table Mountain are located within Slide Mountain/Sylvester/rocks to the east and porphyry molybdenum mineralization occurs in the Cassiar Batholith. Placer gold has been mined in the area since 1874, and the past producing Cassiar-McDame asbestos mine is located nine kilometres to the north.

At Magno CRD type lead-zinc-silver mineralization occurs as galena-sphalerite-pyrite-magnetite chimneys and mantos in limestone and dolomite of the lower Cambrian Rosella Formation. Historic production of lead-zinc-silver ore occurred in 1954 from surface trenches and from underground workings in 1971. CRD mineralization occurs in 12 known showings across the property with the most significant being the Magno and D Zones. Historic, non CIM-compliant tonnage estimates exist for these two areas. As well as lead-zinc-silver, the CRD mineralization at Magno also contains locally elevated values of tin, indium and gold. Other targets on the property include porphyry molybdenum, skarn and structurally hosted silver-lead-zinc deposits.

Exploration has been conducted on the Magno Property since the 1950's, which has included prospecting, soil and rock geochemistry ground geophysics and drilling. In 1970 and 1971 two adits totaling 522 metres, were emplaced into the Magno West zone.

A programme is recommended here for further exploration in the Magno Property, concentrating initially on the CRD mineralization in the north. The first phase of this should comprise an airborne magnetic-EM survey across the northern part of the claims to search for new targets and detailed ground geophysics directed at the Magno and D Zones to search for additional mineralization there. A cost of C$150,000 is projected for the geophysical work. Drilling is proposed to test targets derived from the geophysical surveys. The total cost of the two phases of exploration is estimated to be C$750,000.

2.0 Introduction

The author, R.J. (Bob) Johnston P.Geo. has been commissioned by GoldHaven Resources Corp. to prepare a technical report in compliance with National instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") on the Magno Project located in the Cassiar area of northwestern British Columbia. The Magno tenures are 100% owned by of GoldHaven Resources Corp., through its subsidiary Copper Peak Metals Inc.

The author is "Qualified Person" as defined by NI 43-101. The author is independent of GoldHaven Resources Corp. and Copper Peak Metals and holds no mineral titles, or interests in any mineral titles, in the Cassiar area.

As part of the process of writing this report the author performed a site visit to the Magno Property on 18 August 2023. The author visited the Upper D showing and noted and sampled an outcrop of massive magnetite with galena. In the Middle D showing area the author noted common massive sphalerite-galena-magnetite-pyrite-pyrrhotite float in area of reclamation and samples were again collected. The 4850 Adit of the Magno Showing was entered and samples were collected from two zones of similar mineralization. The author later visited the southeastern part of the property on 23 August 2024.

The author made a cursory evaluation of the geology of the claims and found it to be consistent with that described in historical reports.

The author works as a consulting geologist for various clients. The author holds no securities in and does not expect to receive any securities or payments from Copper Peak or GoldHaven and has not previously done any work for Copper Peak or GoldHaven.

The author has been involved in mineral exploration in British Columbia, Yukon, Central America, and Europe since 1976. Information sources for this report include British Columbia government staff maps and reports, and assessment reports on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines (ARIS).

The 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) coordinate system, (Zone 9) is used in this report.

The author is responsible for all sections in this report.

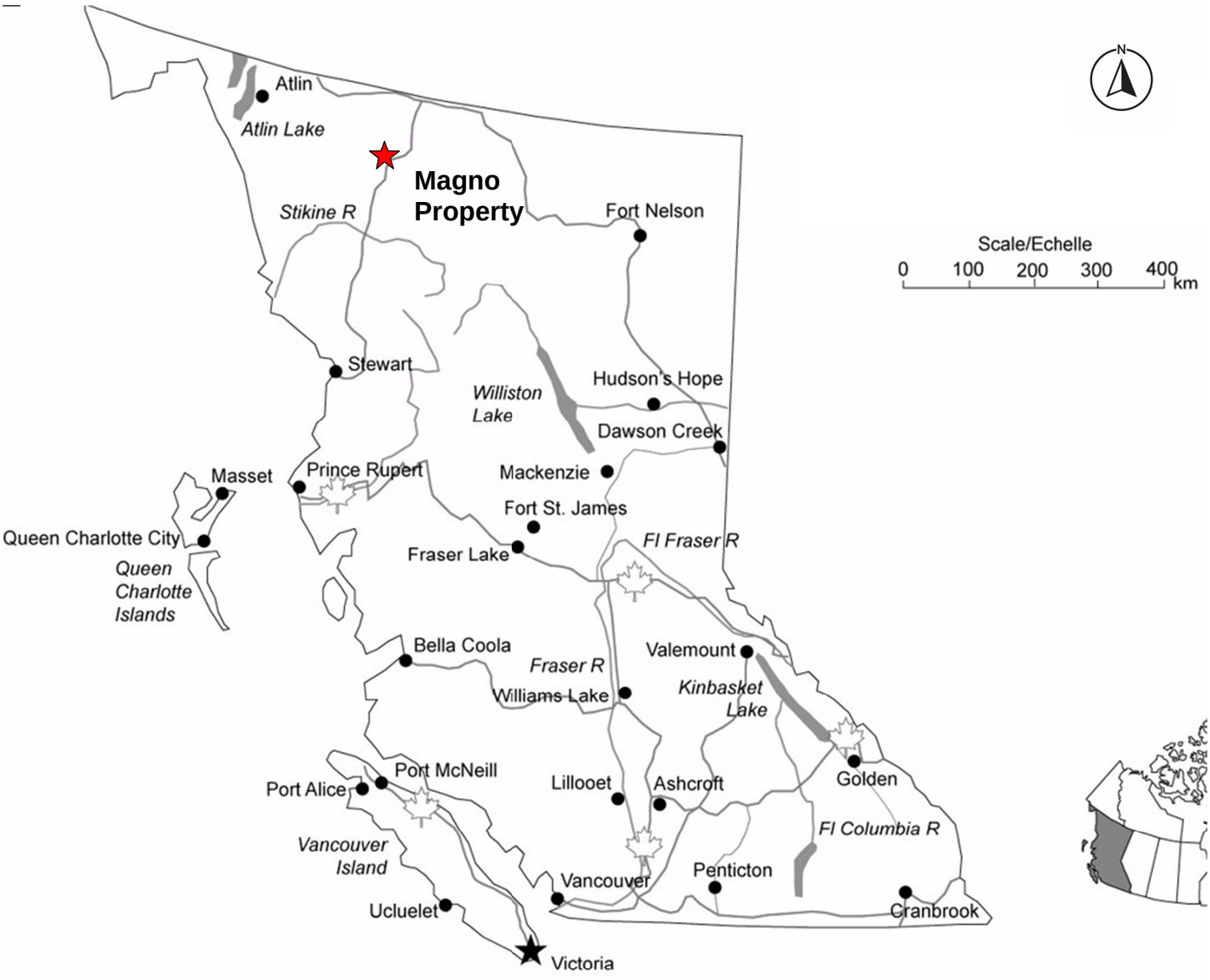
3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding environmental, legal, tax, or any other factors during the preparation of this report except for those that are referenced herein.

A Senior Inspector of Mines, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation was consulted concerning the possible environmental impact of the Cassiar Mine asbestos tailings that cover a small area in the northern part of the Magno Property.

Table 1: Abbreviations and Acronyms

Table of Acronyms and Abbreviations			
%	percent	MTO	Mineral Titles Online
Ag	silver	MVT	Mississippi Valley Type
ARIS	Assessment Report Indexing System	N	north
AR	Assessment Report	NE	northeast
Au	gold	NW	northwest
Be	beryllium	NAD	North American Datum
btw	between	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
C	centigrade	NTS	National Topographic System
C$	Canadian Dollar	o/c	outcrop
CIMM	Canadian Institute for Mining and Metallurgy	opt	troy ounces/ton
CCS	Consolidated Coast Silver Mines	Pb	lead
CRD	Carbonate Replacement Deposit	PFD	Property File Document
ddh	diamond drill hole	PGE	Platinum Group Elements
E	east	po	pyrrhotite
EM	electromagnetic	ppb	parts per billion
F	Florine	ppm	parts per million
Fm	formation	py	pyrite
g/t	grams/tonne	qtz	quartz
ga	galena	QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
Gp	group	RC	reverse circulation
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada	S	sulphur
ha	hectare	S	south
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma	SE	southeast
In	indium	SW	southwest
IP	Induced Polarization	s/c	subcrop
m	metre	sedex	sedimentary exhalative
mag	magnetic	Sn	tin
mgt	magnetite	sp	sphalerite
mm	millimetre	sx	sulfide
Mo	molybdenum	VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide
mo	molybdenite	W	west
MS	Mass Spectrometry	w/	with
MT	magnetotelluric	Zn	zinc



GoldHaven Resources Corp
Magno Property
Location Map
Nov 2024
Fig 1

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Magno Property is located in northwestern British Columbia three kilometres south of the abandoned town of Cassiar. The property is situated on map sheets NTS 104P/04 and 05 with the approximate centre at UTM coordinates 451500 / 6561000 (NAD83 Z9) or Latitude 59° 11' 07" N, Longitude 129° 50' 55" W. A map of the property location is shown in Figure 1.

The property extends from the Cassiar townsite in the north for 21 kilometres south to the area of the Cottonwood river, and for up to 11 kilometres in an east-west direction. Highway 37 cuts across the southeast part of the claims.

The property consists of 24 contiguous mineral claims, totaling 17,660.32 hectares, located within the Liard Mining Division. The claims are 100% owned by Copper Peak Metals Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of GoldHaven Resources Corp. All are currently in good standing with an earliest expiry date of 4-June-2025. The claim information has been verified by the author on the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website. Claim details are given in Table 2 and a map of the claims, with showings, is shown as Figure 2.

Table 2: Magno Tenures

Tenure No.	Tenure Name	Location Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)	Owner
978581		7-Apr-2012	30-Oct-2030	33.09	Copper Peak
1073541	Magno East	1-Jan-2020	30-Apr-2027	463.35	Copper Peak
1073547	Pit	1-Jan-2020	30-Oct-2027	82.71	Copper Peak
1089796	One	30-Mar-2022	30-Oct-2027	16.54	Copper Peak
1094499	S14	30-Mar-2022	30-Oct-2027	16.54	Copper Peak
1094584	S15	30-Mar-2022	30-Oct-2025	82.69	Copper Peak
1094634	Upper D North	30-Mar-2022	30-Oct-2027	16.54	Copper Peak
1097659	NE	18-Sep-2022	30-Oct-2026	215	Copper Peak
1101033	Middle D East	22-Jan-2023	22-Jan-2027	66.17	Copper Peak
1113352	M1	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1623.36	Copper Peak
1113354	M2	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1654.1	Copper Peak
1113355	M3	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1656.58	Copper Peak
1113356	M4	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1657.61	Copper Peak
1113357	M5	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1658.44	Copper Peak
1113358	M6	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1659.17	Copper Peak
1113359	M7	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1659.9	Copper Peak
1113360	M8	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1660.97	Copper Peak
1113361	M10	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1661.12	Copper Peak
1113362	M11	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	1329.43	Copper Peak
1113363	M12	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	165.75	Copper Peak
1113364	M13	4-Jun-2024	4-Jun-2025	16.59	Copper Peak
1116464	LUCKY 1	3-Oct-2024	3-Oct-2025	215	Copper Peak
1116565	M1.2	7-Oct-2024	7-Oct-2025	16.57	Copper Peak
1117025	Panhandle	24-Oct-2024	24-Oct-2025	33.1	Copper Peak
			Total ha	**17660.32**	

There are two areas of claims, within the north and central parts of the Magno Property, which are held by other groups.

GoldHaven has entered into an agreement to acquire the entire interest of the Magno Property from Copper Peak in exchange for:

(i) 3,990,000 common shares of GoldHaven (the "Consideration Shares") at a deemed price of $0.09 per Consideration Share for a total deemed consideration of $359,100,

(ii) 500,000 common share purchase warrants, each exercisable at $0.10 per warrant to acquire one common share of the GoldHaven until 16-September-2024, and

(iii) 500,000 common share purchase warrants, each exercisable at $0.10 per warrant to acquire one common share of GoldHaven until 22-August-2024

Mineral Tenures in British Columbia convey conditional rights of ownership which may be maintained by preforming and recording physical and/or technical work or by payment of cash in lieu. For the first and second years the amount of work required to maintain the claim is C$5/ha, for years 3 and 4 this increases to C$10/ha. For years 5 and 6 the expenditures requirement is C$15/ha and continues at C$20/ha thereafter. Work may be carried forward for up to 10 years. Mineral titles in British Columbia do not include surface, timber, water or any other rights.

Work permits are required from the Ministry in order to conduct exploration work that requires surface disturbance, including trenching and drilling. There is no current work permit for the Magno Property though a variance may be obtained in order to conduct line cutting if required for ground geophysical surveys.

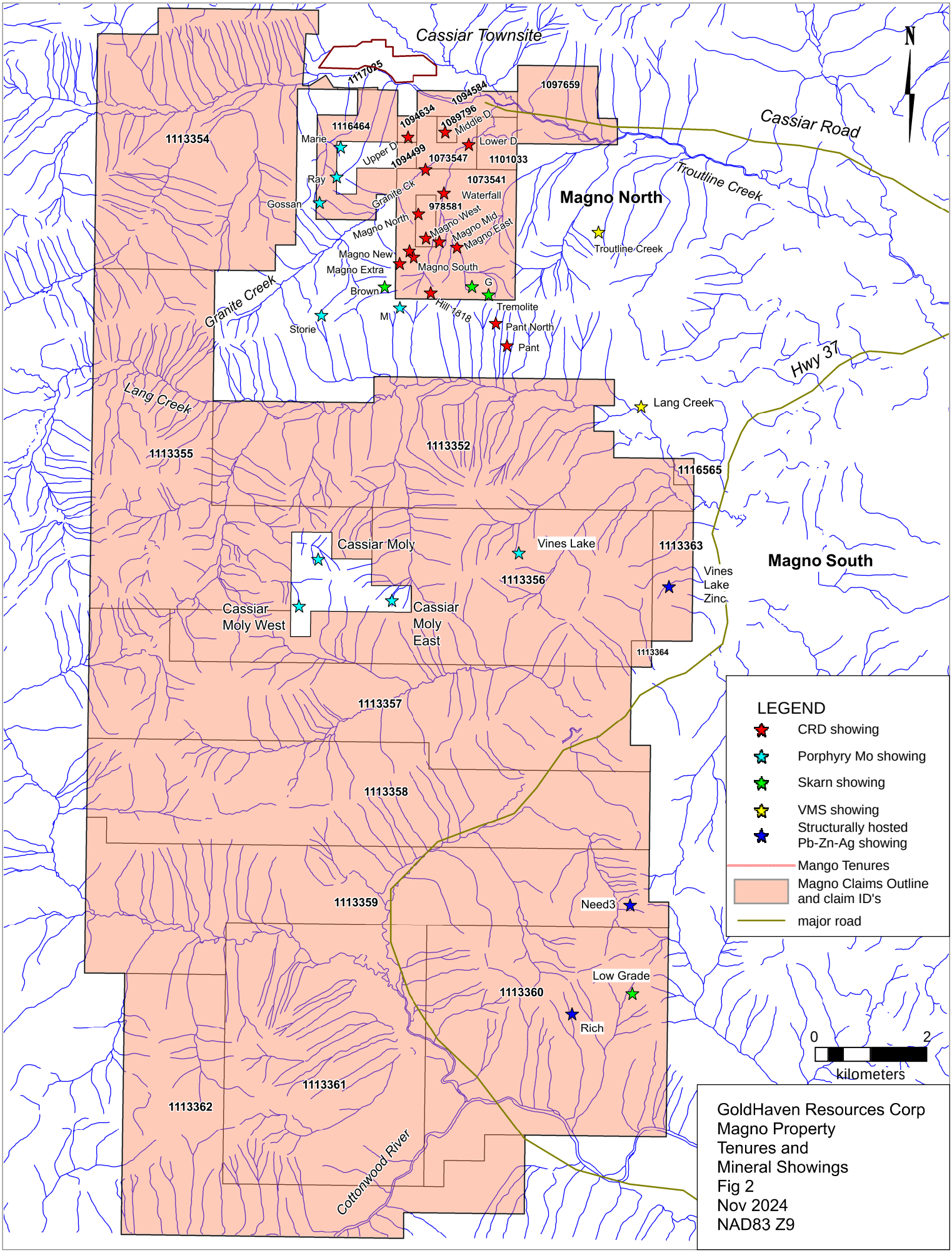
The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities or any other significant factors that would hinder exploration on the Magno Property, though disturbance of the asbestos tailings on the north end of the property will need to be avoided.

The Magno Property is located within the traditional territory of the Kaska Nation.

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

The Magno Property is located south of the town of Cassiar, and Highway 37 carries through the southeast part of the claims area. The are abundant rough roads across the property as a result of the abundant historical exploration in the area. These roads are in various states of usefulness but could be readily improved should the need arise. The towns of Watson Lake, Yukon and Dease Lake BC, are 145 and 125 kilometres north and south, respectively.

The area has a subarctic type climate with long, cold winters and short hot summers. Average high and low temperatures range from -10^{0}C and -19^{0}C in the winter and 17^{0}C and 5^{0}C in the summer. Average annual precipitation is 750mm with much is this falling as snow during the winter months with accumulations of about two metres. Field work can generally be conducted from June to October.


Cassiar Townsite
1117095
1094584
1097659
1094634
1089796
Middle D
1116464
Marie
Lower D
Upper D
1094499
1073547
1101033
Ray
1073541
Waterfall
Granite Ck
Gossan
978581
Magno West
Magno North
Magno Mid
Magno East
Magno New
Magno Extra
Magno South
Brown
G
Hill 1818
Tremolite
Mi
Storie
Pant North
Pant
1113354
Cassiar Road
Troutline Creek
Magno North
Troutline Creek
Granite Creek
Lang Creek
Hwy 37
Lang Creek
1113355
1113352
1116565
Cassiar Moly
Vines Lake
1113363
Magno South
Vines
Lake
Zinc
1113356
Cassiar
Moly West
Cassiar
Moly
East
1113364
1113357
1113358
1113359
Need3
Low Grade
1113360
Rich
1113361
1113362
Cottonwood River
N
0
2
kilometers
LEGEND
CRD showing
Porphyry Mo showing
Skarn showing
VMS showing
Structurally hosted
Pb-Zn-Ag showing
Mango Tenures
Magno Claims Outline
and claim ID's
major road
GoldHaven Resources Corp
Magno Property
Tenures and
Mineral Showings
Fig 2
Nov 2024
NAD83 Z9

The nearby Cassiar townsite is largely abandoned though there exists suitable crew accommodation. Local resources are limited though groceries and fuel are available in Dease Lake (129 kilometres) and Watson Lake (153 kilometres). The nearest major community is Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, a distance of 550 road kilometres via Highway 37 and the Alaska Highway. To the south, the closest major centres are Terrace and Smithers, BC, 710 and 725 kilometres respectively, via Highways 37 and 16. All three locations have air links and adequate infrastructure and supplies. The nearest high voltage power line is at the Red Chris mine, 130 kilometres to the south.

Elevations on the Magno Property range from 800 metres in the southeast part of the property to over 2100 metres in the west-central part of the claims. Much of the property is above treeline which provides for good bedrock exposure, but below treeline dense vegetation makes traversing difficult. The mountain peaks are locally precarious.

6.0 History

Prospecting and exploration in the Cassiar area has been going on since 1874 when placer gold was first discovered in McDame Creek. Placer gold was also mined in Troutline Creek, which cuts through the northern part of the property, from 1874 to 1995 (Minfile 104P 092).

The Magno Property is large, over 170 square kilometres, and covers many mineral occurrences with their own histories. For simplification, this discussion of the exploration history of the property is divided into north and south areas. A discussion of exploration over the north area is given in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 and in Figure 3, while that of the southern area is shown in Section 6.3 and Figure 4.

The bulk of the historic work and the more advanced targets are located in the northern part of the current Magno Property. This work was directed at two separate targets: CRD mineralization around the Magno and D Zones, and porphyry molybdenum to west within the intrusive rocks of the Cassiar Batholith/Troutline Creek Stock.

6.1 Magno North - Historic CRD Exploration

Much of the early history of the Magno North area is taken from Nikols and Hoffman, who related the history of the district from interviews with J. McMullen who conducted much of the early exploration in the area (Nikols and Hoffman 1999a, b), and from Minfile 104P 006. A summary of public reports of the historic work conducted on the northern Magno Property is shown below in Table 3. Figure 3 is compilation map of these historical works.

The first records of the Magno Property (Minfile 104P 006) refer to the discovery of lead-zinc mineralization in 1922 though the exact location is not given. Nikols and Hoffman (1999b) state that galena was first found in the Marble Creek basin in 1941 on the Graham claims that later became the Marble Creek claims of McMullen and Storie, later the Crown Point claims, and what is now the area of tenure 978581, which is part of the current Magno Property, which covers the Magno Showings.

McMullen and Storie later explored this area and with prospecting and bulldozer work and discovered two areas of mineralization: the Magno Showing, “and another 300 metres south”. In 1954 McMullen and Storie hand cobbed and shipped 22.5 short tons of material from the

Magno Showing to the Kellog smelter in Idaho. The shipment assayed “Au 0.065opt (2.02g/t) gold, 53.6 opt (1667.5g/t) silver, 69.1% lead and 1.5% zinc “(Nikols and Hoffman 1999b).

In 1955 Silver Standard Mines optioned claims adjacent to the Magno Property and conducted trenching work and drilled nine holes with a total length of 526.7 metres. The exact location of this work is not known.

Table 3: Summary of Public Reports on Historic CRD Exploration Work on the Northern Magno Property

Year	Operator	Work Conducted on Current Magno Property	Area of Work	Public Reports
1957	Totem Minerals	aeromagnetic survey followed up with ground EM	aeromagnetic survey covered western part of current claims	ARIS 285
1969	Chapparal Mines	aeromagnetic survey	D Zones	ARIS 1962
1969	Consolidated Coast Silver Mines	aeromagnetic survey	most of current property including Magno Showings	ARIS 1990
1975	Balfour Mining	mapping, ground magnetics	Magno Showings	ARIS 5578
1975	Balfour Mining	underground drilling in Magno adits	Magno Showings	ARIS 5713
1976	Balfour Mining	ground EM, diamond drilling	Magno Showings	ARIS 6084
1980	Shell Canada	mapping, prospecting, ground magnetics, EM	most of current property including Magno Showings	ARIS 7912
1980	Shell Canada	diamond drilling	Granite Creek, Magno Showings	ARIS 9362
1980	Shell Canada	diamond drilling	Tremolite Zone	ARIS 9548
1982	AJM Explorations	linecutting, soil sampling	northeast corner of current claims, north of Troutline Creek	ARIS 10747
1996	Pacific Bay Minerals	soil sampling, RC Drilling	D Zones	ARIS 24707
1998	G.E. Carlson	summary report for Eveready Resources	current property	PFD PF521150
1998	Eveready Resources	mapping, prospecting, trenching, diamond drilling	mapping, prospecting across most of current property, trenching and diamond drilling on Magno Showings	ARIS 25889a, b
2002	Eveready Resources	mapping sampling, underground mapping sampling	current property	ARIS 27203
2003	Eveready Resources	ground magnetic surveys, trenching	Magno Showings, Granite Creek, Waterfall	ARIS 27337
2005	Eveready Resources	diamond drilling	Magno Showings, Granite Creek	ARIS 28052
2013	Diakow, S.G	GPS survey, sampling underground and surface	Magno Showings	ARIS 34723
2022	Diakow, S.G	prospecting, sampling	current property	ARIS 41208
2023	Diakow, S.G	prospecting, sampling	current property	ARIS 40468

In 1955 Telmac Mines conducted exploration work, including bulldozer trenching on the Silver Queen claims on what McMullen believed was the Upper and Middle D Zones. The work was apparently unsuccessful and the claims were allowed to lapse (Nikols and Hoffman 1999b).

Carlson (1998) reported that in 1957 Lundberg Explorations Ltd. took ground samples and "established that high grade galena-sphalerite mineralization extends over a 3 mile area" and recommended that further work, including drilling, be conducted.

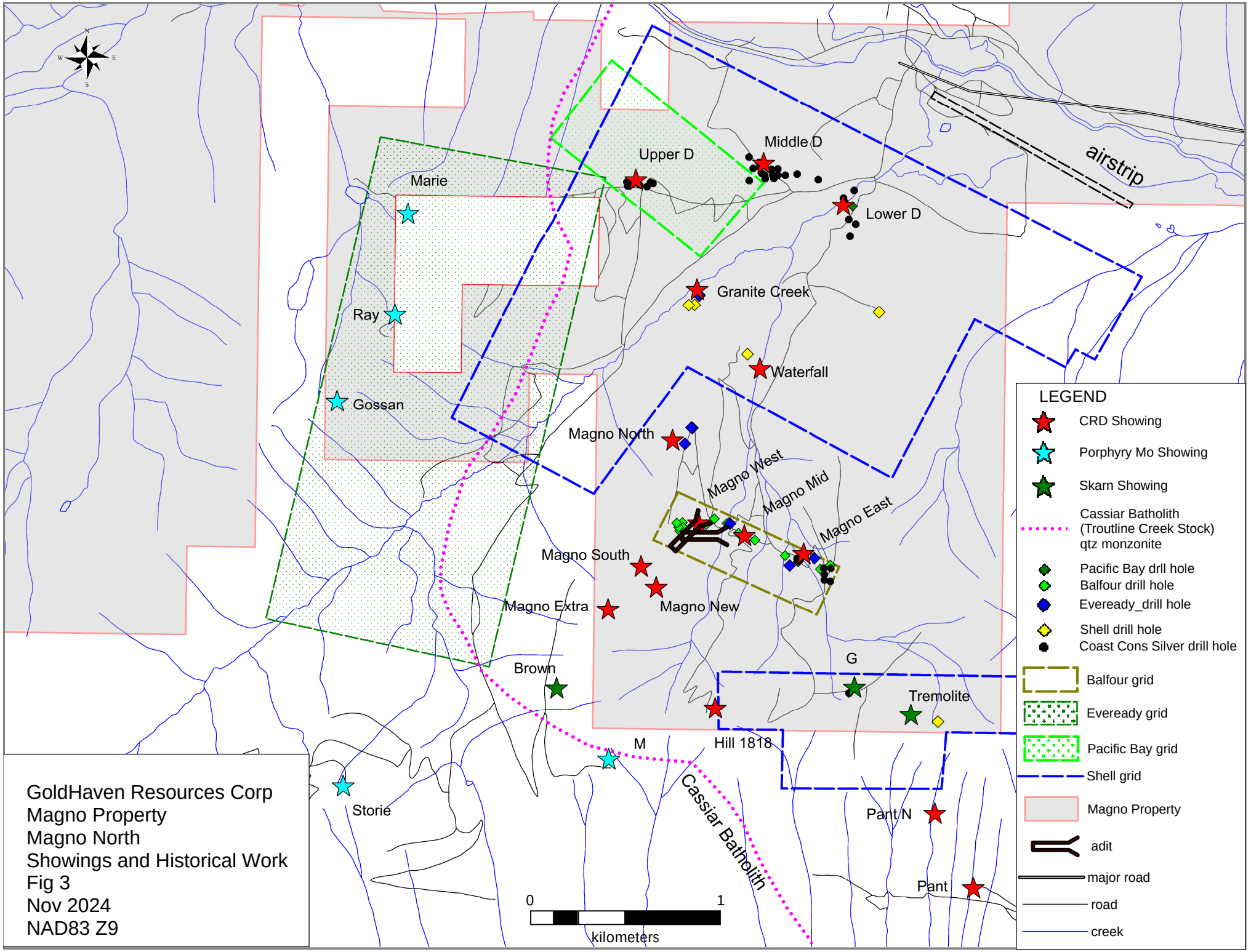
Totem Minerals in 1959 contracted an airborne magnetic survey over the Magno area, followed up with ground electromagnetic surveys. Part of these surveys covered the current Magno Property (Knutson 1959). This Knutson report is the earliest government ARIS (Assessment Report Indexing System) report that references work on the current Magno Property.

Another airborne magnetic survey was flown over the area in 1969 with two separate clients. The bulk of this survey covered the current Magno Property, which was then held by Consolidated Coast Silver Mines (CCS), while the northern part of the survey area, owned by Chapparal Mines Ltd., included a part of the present Magno Property in the area of the Upper, Middle D and Ray targets. The report for Chapparal, ARIS 1962, also shows the results of soil sampling in the Ray (porphyry molybdenum target) showing area.

Consolidated Coast Silver carried out substantial exploration on the Magno Property from 1968-1971. This included grid work and drilling on various targets across the property and driving two adits and producing ore from the Magno Showings. There is information on the D Zones drilling from Sevensma (1982), but no records of the surface work conducted on the rest of the property. As such information on the Consolidated Coast Silver work outside of the D Zones drilling has been gleaned from summaries and mentions in other reports of work on the property, including Nikols and Hoffman (1999a, b) and their information received from McMullen, who noted that most of his information for the CCS exploration was from news releases reported in the Northern Miner.

There are significant discrepancies in the later reporting of the CCS work. Balfour (Cukor 1976) and Carlson (1998) state that CCS drilled 45 surface diamond drill holes, while the Minfile and Pautler (2003) report 50 holes. Balfour reports that the underground development and drilling totaled 552.4 metres and 25 holes (854.2 metres) respectively, while Minfile and Pautler report 666 metres of underground development and 621 metres of underground drilling. Nikols and Hoffman (1999a) report that Coast Silver drilled 50 holes totaling 4582 metres in 1970 and 25 holes in 1971 totaling 8252 metres. Since Cukor was involved in the CCS work, it is judged that his information, where available, is probably the most accurate.

The following discussion of the Coast Consolidated Silver programme is taken from Cukor (1976) and Sevensma (1982) who supervised the CCS work. In the summer of 1968 CCS Carried out minor soil sampling over the Magno Property "at an elevation higher than known mineral showings", but follow up bulldozer trenching failed to discover mineralization. In 1968 and 1969 ground magnetometer and IP surveys were conducted across the Marble Basin. The 1968 survey covered the lower part of the basin, leading to the discovery of the D Zones, while the 1969 surveys, higher up (to the south) the Marble Basin noted offsets of magnetic highs which led to discovery of additional mineralization in the area of the Magno Adits.



GoldHaven Resources Corp
Magno Property
Magno North
Showings and Historical Work
Fig 3
Nov 2024
NAD83 Z9

Diamond drilling was conducted in 1968 and 1969 with a total of 11,993' (3655.4 metres) drilled in 45 holes. Most of this was directed at the Magno and D Zone area, but other targets were tested as well. A summary report by Sevensma in 1982 gives information on the D Zones drilling including analytical results, but little is known of drill holes on other targets aside from brief mentions in later reports. The locations of some of the CCS holes have been obtained from the Sevensma, Balfour and Shell maps.

Sevensma supervised the 1968-69 drilling on the property. In his note on the D Zone drilling he states that high grade float was known from the area, but that outcrops were rare and overburden depths reached 50' (15 metres) and that the "drilling was guided by magnetic and IP anomalies". Five holes, totaling 776' (236.5 metres) were drilled at Upper D, 18 holes, to a total of 6417.5' (1956 metres) were drilled at Middle D and six holes, totaling 2187' (666.6 metres) were drilled at Lower D.

The Middle D drill results averaged 3.32opt silver (103.26g/t), 3.27% lead and 6.34% zinc over an average width of 9.6' (2.93 metres). **The orientation of the mineralization is not known so this average width cannot be accepted as a true thickness**.

Also of note from Middle D were the presence of precious metal bearing massive pyrrhotite zones. Sevensma reported intervals of 19' (5.8 metres) of 0.045opt (1.4g/t) gold and 0.39opt (12.13g/t silver) from hole R-7, and 4' (1.22 metres of 0.2opt (6.22g/t gold from hole. Tables of the drill results are given below in Section 7.4.1.2.

In 1970 and 1971 underground development was conducted on the West Magno Zone on the 4850' (Lower) and 5050' (Upper) levels on the west side of Marble Creek to a total length of 1714' (552.4 metres. A total of 2093' (637.9 metres) of underground drilling was carried out in 19 holes from the 4850' level. In 1971 12 tonnes of ore was produced which averaged 4.5% Pb, 5.6% Zn and 132g/t Ag (Minfile 104P 006).

In 1975 Consolidated Coast Silver sold the Magno 1-4 and Jean 1-2 claims, covering the Magno Showings area, to Balfour Mining Ltd. In that year Balfour conducted a ground magnetic survey which showed the east-west trending magnetic high over the Magno Showings. Also in 1975 four underground drill holes were drilled in the 4850 Adit. In 1976 EM-16 and 17 (electromagnetic) geophysical surveys were conducted which revealed a number of anomalies.

Balfour's ground geophysics was followed up with BQ diamond drilling. The map accompanying the drill report shows 27 Balfour drill holes, but the report text and logs only comment on 23 holes. The author has not found any other information regarding these missing four holes.

In any case, the first holes were drilled in the East Zone, a magnetic high located 500 metres east of the 4850 Adit. Cukor (1976) noted that CCS had drilled a number of holes in this target and that hole #2 intersected an 8' (2.44 metre) interval which returned 19.15% Pb, 0.39% Zn and 23.76 ounces/ton (739g/t) Ag in the western part of the area. The eastern Balfour drill holes encountered two zones of mineralization, and the western holes returned only "low grade mineralization". A tonnage grade estimation was made for the eastern area: 142,500 short tons averaging 4.06% Pb, 4.4% Zn, 3.83opt (119.1g/t) Ag and 0.029opt (0.902g/t) Au. **It must be stressed that this estimation is not compliant with CIM guidelines for measuring ore reserves.**

A number of holes were emplaced over a north-south trending chargeability anomaly where it intersected the east-west Magno magnetic high 200 metres east of the 4850 Portal. Though the chargeability high proved to be from disseminated pyrrhotite in argillite beds, drilling the highest magnetic values revealed a three metre interval of "good grade mineralization", referred to as the Middle West Zone. Drilling on EM-16 anomalies did not discover vein mineralization. The tonnage grade estimation for the Middle West Zone was 85,000 short tons averaging 9.43% Pb, 5.84% Zn and 234.5g/t Ag across a thickness of 3.35 metres**. Again it must be stressed that this estimation is not compliant with CIM guidelines for measuring ore reserves.**

Later in 1976 Balfour drilled five holes in the West Zone, 100 metres west of the 4850 Adit and below the 5050 Adit to see if the mineralization in the two adits is connected. This work was successful and the zone was also encountered at surface in trenches in the area of the 5050 Portal. A tonnage estimation was made for the West Zone of 87,000 short tons averaging 10% Pb, 4.44% Zn and 265.6g/t Ag. **As with the above estimate it must be noted that this estimation is not CIM compliant.**

Also in 1976 Balfour conducted a programme of underground drilling from the 4850 Adit in order to explore for West Zone mineralization as discussed above. This work is discussed in Cukor (1975) "Progress Report – Underground Drilling Program" (ARIS 10767).

Shell Canada carried out major exploration programmes in the Cassiar area from 1979-1981, on both the silver-lead-zinc manto (CRD) deposits, with an emphasis on tin, and on the Storie porphyry molybdenum deposit.

Most of the CRD exploration was conducted on the current Magno Property on claims optioned from Storie, though no work was conducted over the Magno Showings (adits) area. The impetus for the tin exploration followed from the discovery in samples collected by British Columbia Department of Mines geologist Andre Panteleyev in 1978 who obtained results of 3.5% tin from the Middle D deposit and 1.5% tin from the Pant Showing, 500 metres south of the Magno Property (Bloomer, 1980).

Shell was able to recover some intervals from the vandalized CCS drill core for tin analyses. Results included 0.9 metres averaging 6.5% tin from hole R-10 in the Middle D area and 4.6 metres of 0.32% tin from an unspecified hole in the Magno West (adits) area. A list of the published results is shown below in Table 17.

Shell mapped the property and examined and resampled the known showings and stream sediments and pan concentrates were collected from the various drainages. The Granite Creek Showing was discovered during this work. Geophysics consisting of magnetics, induced polarization (IP) and Crone Shootback EM (Electromagnetics) were carried out on two grids. Grid 79-1 covered the area north and west of the Magno adits, including the Upper, Middle, Lower D and Granite Creek Zones, and Grid 79-4 included the area of the Magno adits covering the Tremolite and G Showings.

The IP on the 79-1 grid served well to outline the various lithologies and structures: the Atun Group quartzites (Boya Formation) manifested as chargeability highs and the Atun carbonates (Rosella Formation) as relative lows. Moderate chargeability and magnetic highs were found

over the Granite Creek and D Zones which were found to be weakly conductive. Local magnetic highs were found in other parts of the grid but no EM features were discovered.

Shell conducted only local reconnaissance soil sampling as “A great deal of geochemical sampling has been carried out in the past over the property and is readily available” (Bloomer 1979), though most of these are private reports that are no longer available.

In 1980 and 1981 Shell drilled a total of five holes in the current Magno Property. Two of these targeted the new Granite Creek Showing one of which, DDH 80-2, encountered 3.05 metres of 0.1% lead, 14% zinc, 11.66g/t silver and 0.03% tin (Bloomer, 1980). Two other holes were drilled on isolated geophysical targets on the 79-1 grid, encountering only minor pyrrhotite and graphite. One hole (DDH81-4) was drilled at the Tremolite Showing in the southern edge of the current claims, targeting skarn alteration at the Atun-Kechika contact. This same setting hosts the tin bearing sulfide replacement mineralization of Pant Showing 500 metres south but no mineralization was found in DDH81-4.

A 1982 assessment report by AJM Explorations describes a linecutting and soil sampling programme on the Elan Claims, located north of the Cassiar Road. This work was in relation to the Elan Showing (Minfile 104P 075), a silver bearing quartz vein located two kilometres east of the current Magno claims. Location maps for this report are poor but it appears that some of this work occurred within the northeast corner of the current Magno Property. This is the only reference found for this part of the Magno claim group.

In 1996 Pacific Bay Minerals installed a soil grid which covered the Upper D showing and the area to the east and north. Results were subdued across much of the grid, with lead, zinc and silver anomalies occurring only over a small part of the Upper D area. Also, one reverse circulation (RC) drill hole was emplaced into the Lower D Zone, which encountered four metres of semi-massive pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. This interval returned base and precious metal values: 543ppm copper and 36ppb gold along with 4101ppm arsenic and 140ppm bismuth. (Moyle, 1996).

Eveready Resources conducted major exploration in the area from 1998 to 2005 (Pautler 2005). Exploration work in 1998 consisted of mapping of the claims and showings, trenching at the Magno and D Zones and diamond drilling (8 holes, 1817 metres) in the Magno Showings, which Nikols and Hoffman (1999a) refer to as the McMullen Zone. It was reported that the D Zone trenches had been backfilled by this point.

A minor programme was undertaken in 2002, consisting of data compilation, mapping, prospecting, evaluation of the known showings and rock and minor soil sampling (Pautler 2003). Also, the Upper Adit was reopened, mapped and sampled.

In 2003 reconnaissance and detailed magnetic surveys were carried out over the Magno North, Hill 1818, Waterfall and Granite Creek Zones followed by excavator trenching at Magno North, Waterfall and Granite Creek (Pautler 2004).

Eveready conducted a drill programme in 2005, with six of the seven holes completed on the current Magno Claims (Pautler 2005). Three holes at Magno North did not encounter mineralization. Three more holes were emplaced in the Granite Creek Showing of which CA05-

04 encountered two metres of sulfide mineralization but this zone was not found in the two following holes. The total drilling on the current Magno Property was 588.3 metres.

The next recorded work at Magno was by S.G. Diakow in 2013 who conducted GPS mapping of the roads and workings on the 978581 tenure, owned by S. Lawes, which covered the Magno workings. Samples were also collected from the underground workings and the Switchback (Magno North) Zone. Sample results from the underground are included in Figure 7. In the following years Diakow acquired the 978581 claim and staked eight additional claims to cover the D Showings to the north and the area of the Tremolite, G and Hill 1818 showings to the south. Small prospecting and sampling programmes were conducted this time. In 2024 Diakow sold these claims to Copper Peak Metals Inc.

6.1.1 Magno North - Historic Surface Drilling - CRD and Porphyry Mo Exploration

Various drill programmes have been carried out on the Magno Property since 1957. With the exception of the single 1996 Pacific Bay reverse circulation (RC) hole all have been diamond drill (core) holes. The drill cores of Balfour and Consolidated Coast Silver were of BQ size (36.5mm), Eveready core was of NQ size (47.6mm), while those of Silver Standard and Shell are not known.

The Balfour, Shell and Pacific Bay drill logs did not include UTM coordinates, so hole locations have been taken from georeferenced maps from Assessment Reports, and there is little available data for the CCS holes. The Balfour's report on its 1976 drilling gives a different number of holes on the map than what are described and noted in the report text. As such, the total number of drill holes within the boundaries of the current Magno Property ranges from 89 to 93. A summary table of historical drilling on the current Magno Property is shown below as Table 4 and a table of known hole locations and the available drill hole data is presented in Table 6.

Table 4: Summary of Historic Drilling on the Northern Magno Property

Summary of Historic Drill Holes Located on Current Magno Property (Northern Area)						
Operator	**Year**	**# of holes**	**Total m**	**Area**	**Reference**	**Notes**
Silver Standard Mines	1957	9	526.7m	Magno	Nikols and Hoffman (1999)	
Consolidated Coast Silver	1968-69	45	3655.4	Magno, D Zones	Cukor (1976)	major discrepancies in later reports
Balfour Mining	1976	23 / 27	1637.9m	Magno	Cukor (1976)	23 holes in report, logs; 27 on map
Shell Canada	1980,-81	5	651.8m		Bloomer (1980, 1981)	11 holes total; 5 on current Magno claims
Pacific Bay Minerals	1996	1	270.0m	Lower D	Moyle (1996)	RC Hole
Eveready Resources	1998, 2005	8	2045.5m	Magno	Nikols and Hoffman (1999), Pautler (2006)	15 holes total; 14 on current Magno claims
Unknown	1968?	1	unknown	Ray	Pautler (2008)	drill pad found at Ray porphyry Mo showing, no record of results
Eveready Resources	2010	2	unknown	Marie	Gibson (2015)	drilled on Marie porphyry Mo showing

The first drilling conducted on the current property was by Silver Standard in 1957 who drilled nine holes, totaling 562.7 metres in the Magno Showings area. The locations of these holes is not known.

The largest drill programme on the current Magno Property was undertaken by Consolidated Coast Silver Mines (CCS) from 1969 to 1971 which targeted the Magno, G, D Zones and possibly other targets. A report (Sevensma 1982) exists for drilling on the D Zones but while it gives hole lengths and dips and results, it does not provide azimuths. Also, the maps do not allow for acquiring accurate locations. A total of 29 holes totaling 2859.2 metres were emplaced as shown in the table below.

Table 5: Summary of CCS Drilling at the D Zones

Consolidated Coast Silver D Zones Drilling		
Area	# of holes	Total m
Upper D	5	236.5
Middle D	18	1956.1
Lower D	6	666.6
Total	**29**	**2859.2**

Aside from the D Zone no original reports are available and there are large discrepancies in later reports and summaries, with the total number of Consolidated Coast Silver holes at Magno varying from 45 to 75. The locations of some of these holes have been taken from Shell maps.

Balfour Mining conducted a major drill programme in 1976 over the Magno Zones (Cukor 1976). Their report states that 23 holes were drilled, but there are 27 holes shown on their map.

In 1980 Shell Canada drilled five holes in the Magno Property area. Four of these were within the current claim boundaries, though DDH80-3 was collared approximately 15 metres west of the current claims 375 metres south of the Upper D Zone. Of the other holes, two were drilled on the Granite Creek Showing and two on geophysical targets midway between the Magno and D Zones. As part of their 1981 exploration programme Shell drilled hole DDH81-4 into the Tremolite target in the southwest corner of the current property.

In 1996 Pacific Bay Minerals drilled a single reverse circulation (RC) drill hole into the Lower D area.

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

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

Northern Magno Property – Known Historical Drillhole Data										
Operator	**Year**	**Hole ID**	**utm E**	**utm N**	**elevation**	**azimuth**	**dip**	**depth (m)**	**area**	**notes**
Balfour	1976	M1	452977	6569007	1528	139	-55	73.5	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M2	452977	6569007	1528	139	-80	64.9	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits; lost hole
Balfour	1976	M3	452977	6569007	1528	167	-45	92.9	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M4	452977	6569007	1528	167	-65	69.2	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits; low grade mineralization only
Balfour	1976	M5	452857	6569045	1512	186	-45	65.2	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M6	452857	6569045	1512	186	-65	52.1	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M7	452857	6569045	1512	227	-45	72.2	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M8	452789	6569077	1500	185	-45	87.2	East Zone W	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M9	453029	6569028	1548	165	-45	89.9	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits
					1548				East Zone E	
Balfour	1976	M10	453029	6569028	1548	186	-45	96.6	East Zone E	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M11	453029	6569028	1548	146	-45	105.2	East Zone	test mag high E of adits
Balfour	1976	M12	452545	6569194	1495	263	-45	91.4	Middle West	
Balfour	1976	M13	452545	6569194	1495	240	-65	30.8	Middle West	
Balfour	1976	M14	452484	6569245	1480	178	-45	79.9	Middle West	
Balfour	1976	M15	452484	6569245	1480	221	-45	75.3	Middle West	
Balfour	1976	M16	452631	6569158	1495	305	-55	110	E of Middle W	
Balfour	1976	M17	452418	6569269	1497	169	-45	96	W of Middle D	
Balfour	1976	M18	452376	6569239	1508	172	-45	60	W of Middle D	
Balfour	1976	M19	452251	6569250	1530	165	-40	61.3	West Zone	test below 5050 adit
Balfour	1976	M20	452251	6569250	1530	200	-45	56.4	West Zone	test below 5050 adit
Balfour	1976	M21	452256	6569224	1528	150	-60	40.5	West Zone	test below 5050 adit
Balfour	1976	M22	452256	6569224	1528	185	-45	32	West Zone	test below 5050 adit
Balfour	1976	M23	452256	6569224	1528	215	-45	35.4	West Zone	test below 5050 adit
Shell	1980	DDH 80-1	452315	6570391	1200	300	-45	104.5	Granite Ck	
Shell	1980	DDH 80-2	452284	6570390	1190	285	-45	56.7	Granite Ck	
Shell	1980	DDH 80-4	452592	6570133	1321	296	-60	114.6	between Magno and D zones	test deep mag high
Shell	1980	DDH 80-7	453284	6570352	1230	304	-45	90.4	between Magno and D zones	test mag/IP anomaly at

										Atun-Kechika contact
Shell	1981	DDH 81-4	453592	6568205	1768	250	-70	285.6	Tremolite	no mineralization
Pacific Bay	1996	RCH 9601	453145	6570907	1142	290	-80	270	Lower D	RC hole
Eveready	1998	9801	452338	6569242	1515	180	-45	93.6	Magno W	30m N of lower adit
Eveready	1998	9802	452338	6569242	1515	180	-65	307.2	Magno W	30m N of lower adit
Eveready	1998	9803	452500	6569244	1481	180	-45	151.5	Magno W	30m E of Marble ck
Eveready	1998	9804	452500	6569244	1481	225	-45	151.5	Magno W	30m E of Marble ck
Eveready	1998	9805	452500	6569244	1481	225	-65	456.6	Magno W	30m E of Marble ck
Eveready	1998	9806	452813	6569025	1514	180	-50	151.5	Magno Mid	
Eveready	1998	9807	452813	6569025	1514	180	-75	297.8	Magno Mid	
Eveready	1998	9808	452945	6569064	1508	180	-45	207.5	Magno E	
Eveready	2005	CA05-01	452264	6569663	1549	313	-45	141.7	Mango N	test trench mineralization
Eveready	2005	CA05-02	452303	6569746	1529	305	-50	83.3	Mango N	test trench mineralization
Eveready	2005	CA05-03	452298	6569748	1520	253	-45	89.9	Mango N	test trench mineralization
Eveready	2005	CA05-04	452338	6570440	1250	225	-45	89.9	Granite Ck	test trench mineralization
Eveready	2005	CA05-05	452338	6570440	1250	219	-80	81.4	Granite Ck	test trench mineralization
Eveready	2005	CA05-06	452338	6570445	1250	185	-44	102.1	Granite Ck	test trench mineralization

There are references to three drill holes on the porphyry molybdenum targets west of the Magno and Zone CRD mineralization. Pautler (2008) noted a drill pad, “possibly from 1969”, at the Ray Showing, but no information has been found regarding this.

Eveready drilled two holes on the Marie Showing in 2010 but did not submit a report of this work. Gibson (2015) noted only that “only weak fracturing, alteration and molybdenite mineralization” was encountered in these holes.

6.1.2 Magno North - Historic CRD Exploration – Underground Work

Consolidated Coast Silver drove two adits, totaling 522 metres, into the Magno West mineralization in 1970-71 on the Lower (4850’) and Upper (5050’) levels, and conducted 637 metres of underground drilling. In 1971 a shipment of 12 tonnes of ore was produced which averaged 4.5% Pb, 5.6% Zn and 132g/t Ag (Minfile 104P 006). In 1975 Balfour Mines drilled four underground holes on the 4850’ level, to a total of 143.5 metres (Cukor, 1975).

A plot of the underground workings, taken from Cukor (1975), Nikols and Hoffman (1999a) and Pautler (2003) is shown in Figure 7 which also includes results of recent sampling by Diakow and the author.

6.2 Magno North – Historic Porphyry Mo Exploration

Porphyry molybdenum mineralization occurs in rocks of the Cassiar Batholith immediately west of the Magno CRD showings areas, hosted in quartz monzonite of the Troutline Creek Stock. Most notable of these is the Storie developed prospect (Minfile 104P 069) located two kilometres southwest of the Magno adits on claims outside of the current Magno Property. Considerable work has been conducted at Storie since the 1950's which has produced an inventory of 117,000,000 tonnes averaging 0.068% Mo (Minfile 104P 069).

Table 7: Summary of Public Reports on Historic Porphyry Molybdenum Exploration Work on the Northern Part of the Magno Property

Year	Operator	Work Conducted on Current Magno Property	Area of Work	Public Reports
1969	Chapparal	soil sampling	Ray showings area	ARIS 1962
1979	Shell	mapping, prospecting in Ray showings area	Ray showings area	ARIS 7978
2003	Eveready	soil sampling	Ray showings area	ARIS 27337
2004	Eveready	prospecting	Ray showings area	ARIS 20852
2006	Eveready			ARIS 30680
2007	Eveready	mapping, 8 trenches, IP	Marie	ARIS 30680
2008	Eveready	rock, soil sampling, construct 3 drill pads at Marie	Ray, Marie, Gossan	ARIS 30680
2010	Eveready	drill two holes at Marie	Marie	ARIS 35420

Three molybdenite showings occur in an area two kilometres north of the Storie deposit. Two of these, the Ray Minfile (104P 040) and Gossan, are located within the Lucky claim of the current Magno Property. As for the third of these showings, Marie; the coordinates from Pautler (2009) give the location as being 60 metres outside of the current Magno claims, but notes that the showing is within "a 500m by 250m area of anomalous molybdenum and tungsten". As such, the author considers it legitimate to include Marie in a discussion of showings with the current Magno Property.

Minfile 104P 040 notes that the first record of work on the Ray Showing area is from 1968 when a chip sample from the showing assayed 0.390% molybdenum and 3.43g/t silver over 2.1 metres. The showing is described as a pegmatite pod within porphyritic quartz monzonite.

Included in the 1969 Chapparal Mines report on their airborne magnetic survey (ARIS 1962) is a map of soil samples (Crosby 1969a), which shows "significantly anomalous" molybdenum results from the Ray Showing area.

Pautler (2008) noted that an old drill hole was located on the Ray Showing and opined that it was possibly drilled in 1969, which would indicate that it was drilled by Coast Consolidated Silver though there is no record of the hole and the core was not found.

Reports by Shell Canada (Smitheringale 1979, and Bloomer 1980) show that geologic mapping was conducted over the Ray Showing area in conjunction with their drilling programmes on the Storie deposit.

Eveready Resources conducted exploration programmes over the Storie north area from 2003 to 2010, expanding the area of mineralization around the Ray Showing and discovering the Marie (in 2004) and Gossan (in 2008) showings. This work included mapping, prospecting, reconnaissance soil sampling and an induced polarization (IP) survey. Trenching was conducted over the Marie Showing area in 2007 and two diamond drill holes were drilled in 2010. Eveready did not file reports for the 2004, 2007 and 2010 work so information on this was gleaned from later reports.

Though the Eveready sampling work revealed anomalous molybdenum rock and soil results across an area of 1000 by 500 metres no significant results were returned from the Marie trenching (Pautler 2009 and drilling work (Gibson 2015).

6.2.1 Magno North – Historic Porphyry Mo Exploration – Drilling

There are reports of three historic drill holes on (or very close to) the current Magno Property, targeting the Ray and Marie showings. Pautler (2008) notes the existence of a historic drill pad at the Ray showing, possibly from the 1960's, but stated that there were no records of this hole and that the core could not be found.

Eveready drilled two holes into the Marie showing in 2010 (Gibson 2015). No locations are given and Gibson stated that little of interest was encountered in the core.

6.3 Magno South - Historic Exploration

The southeast corner of the current Magno Property contains three Minfile showings: Low Grade (104P 026) Rich (104P 146) and Need3 (104P 187). It is from here where the first work in the southern part of the Magno claims was recorded. The Low Grade was discovered in 1954 by J.J McDougall of St. Eugene Mining Corp. who conducted surface sampling and mapping. It is a magnetite skarn which contains zinc, molybdenum, tungsten and beryllium and is hosted in carbonate rocks of the Rosella Formation, the same unit that hosts the Magno CRD mineralization, 14 kilometres to the northwest. There is no further information on work conducted at that time and the claims were allowed to lapse in the 1960's.

The Rich showing, located 1200 metres west-southwest of Low Grade, was discovered in the late 1950's. Tetu (1981) describes this showing as a discontinuous vein up to one metre in width and traceable for 100 metres, containing local coarse galena and sphalerite, hosted in marble and metasediments of the Proterozoic Good Hope Group.

Minfile notes that the property was staked several different times into the 1960's. In 1969, the showing was staked by B. Wiseman of Cassiar, who undertook a small high grade mining operation. A shipment of 5.7 tonnes of ore was sent to the smelter in Trail BC (Minfile 104P 026). The shipment assayed 71.95opt silver, 44.5% lead and 8.7% zinc, with no penalties for arsenic or antimony (Hall 1987).

Canadian Occidental Petroleum staked the Need 1-3 claims in 1979 as follow up to stream sediment anomalies (F-W-Mo-Ag-Pb-Cu) from a Geological Survey of Canada release (Open File 562). The western half of this claim area is located within the boundaries of the current Magno Property. The claims also included the Low Grade and Rich showings areas, though Wiseman's Rich 3 claim still covered the latter.

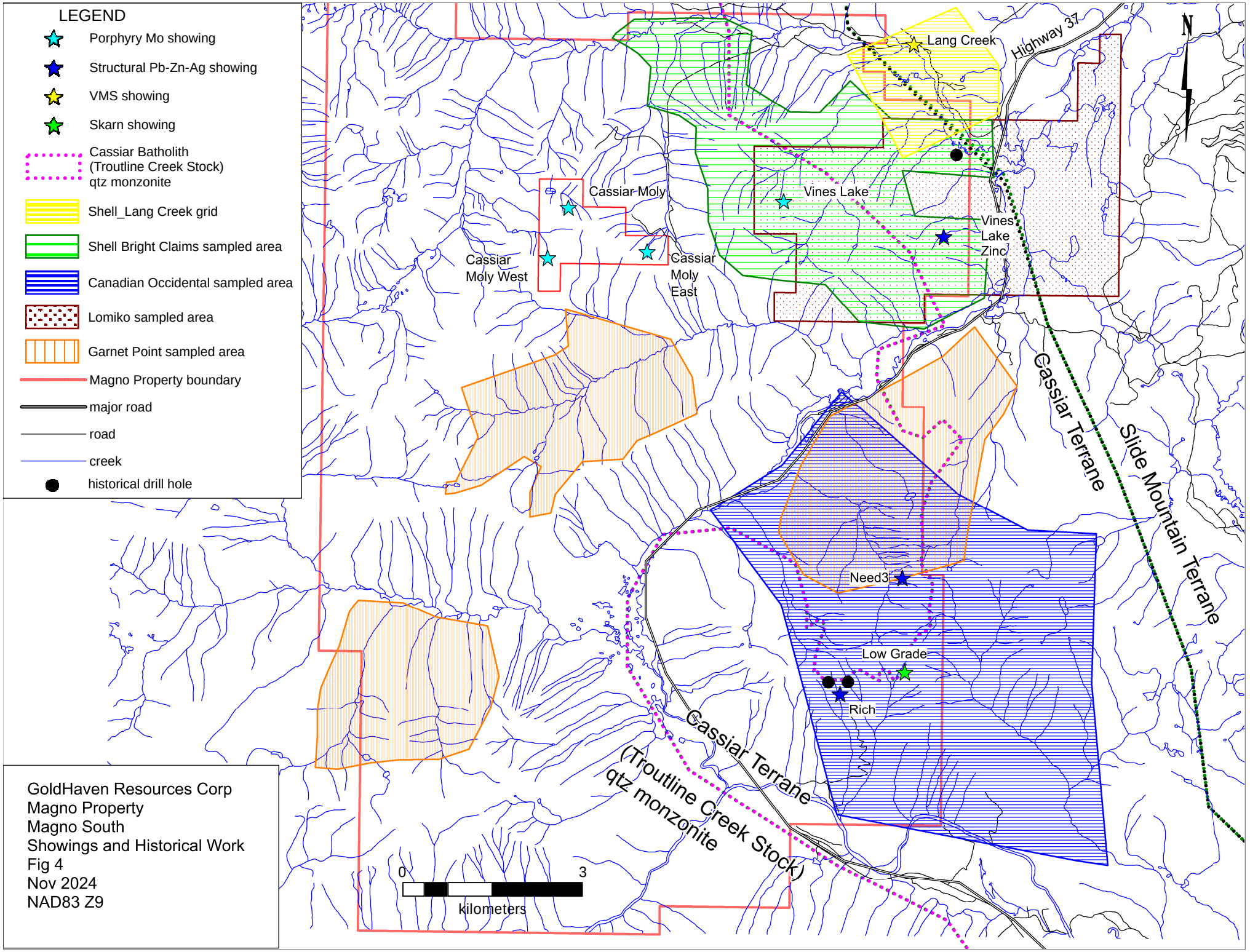

LEGEND
Porphyry Mo showing
Structural Pb-Zn-Ag showing
VMS showing
Skarn showing
Cassiar Batholith
(Troutline Creek Stock)
qtz monzonite
Shell_Lang Creek grid
Shell Bright Claims sampled area
Canadian Occidental sampled area
Lomiko sampled area
Garnet Point sampled area
Magno Property boundary
major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

Table 8: Summary of Public Reports on Historic Exploration on the Southern Magno Property

Year	Operator	Work Conducted on Current Magno Property	Area of Work	Public Reports
1954	St Eugene Mines	mapping, prospecting	Low Grade	ARIS 114a
1970	Value Line	airphotos	Simmons Lake	ARIS 2265
1979	Canadian Occidental	mapping, prospecting, soil sampling	Need claims; Rich, Low Grade showings	ARIS 7952
1980	Canadian Occidental	mapping, prospecting, soil sampling	Need claims; Rich, Low Grade showings	ARIS 9344
1981	Canadian Occidental	mapping, prospecting, soil sampling	Need claims; Rich, Low Grade showings	ARIS 10105
1980	Shell	mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, ground geophysics	Bright Claims, Lang Creek	ARIS 9262
1981	Shell	mapping, prospecting, soil sampling	Bright Claims	ARIS 9548
1986	Colony Pacific	prospecting, soil sampling, 2 diamond drill holes	Rich, Low Grade showings	ARIS 15591
1996	Cartaway	airborne geophysics	Rich, Low Grade, Vines Lake areas	ARIS 24548
2007	Garnet Point	soil sampling	Simmons Lake	ARIS 29613
2008	Garnet Point	soil sampling	Cottonwood River	ARIS 29614
2009	Garnet Point	soil sampling	Bass Lake	ARIS 29617
2008-09	Lomiko Metals	airborne geophysics	Vines Lake area; Nome claims	ARIS 31550
2011	Lomiko Metals	soil, rock sampling, mapping, 1 diamond drill hole	Vines Lake area; Nome claims	ARIS 33610
2012	Lomiko Metals	soil, rock sampling, mapping	Vines Lake area; Nome claims	ARIS 34318
2014	Angel Jade Mines	silt sample, remote sensing	Rich, Low Grade showings	ARIS 34971

Mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling programmes were undertaken from 1979 to 1981, including work on the Rich 3 claim and showing. More mineralization was discovered during this work, including the Need3 (Minfile 104P 187), a zone of shearing and alteration with local sphalerite hosted in quartz monzonite of the Cassiar Batholith. Other mineralization and anomalous geochemical samples were discovered during this period in the Rich-Low grade area.

Canadian Occidental allowed the Need claims to lapse and in 1985 and 1986 four claims were staked around the Rich 3 by S. Case. The claims were grouped together and optioned to Colony Pacific Explorations as the Filthy-Rich claim group in 1986. In that year a small soil grid was installed over the Rich Showing and two AX “Winky” diamond drill holes, totaling 47.7 metres were emplaced into the showing. Due to the small core size, recoveries were poor. Hole 86-R-1 returned a result of 3.5% lead, 9.85% zinc and 5.45opt silver over a 2.85 metre interval. The second hole, 86-R-2 intercepted a thinner interval of massive sulfide, which returned 0.04% lead, 14.49% zinc and 4.3ppm silver over a 0.45 metre interval. (Hall 1986). No further work on the property was recorded by Colony Pacific.

In 1995 Cartaway Resources Ltd staked a large claim block in the area which extended east and southeast from the town of Cassiar, surrounding the staked area which contained the gold deposits of the Cassiar region, including the Cusac, Taurus and Erickson properties. The

Cartaway claims included the area of the Canadian Occidental/Colony Pacific properties and the Vines Lake Zinc showing (Minfile 104P 125), all of which occur within the current Magno Property. The claim maps included in the Cartaway report show that the Rich 3 claim was still in good standing in 1985. In his report on the Cartaway survey Pezzot (1996) opined that that the linear features of the survey that occur within the current Magno Property boundaries were lithographic in nature.

The Low Grade and Rich showings were staked in 2006 by Edward Asp as "The Big Ed" claim, and a second claim (Second Big Ed) was added in 2013. The claims were held by cash-in-lieu payments until 2014 when a short programme was undertaken to follow up on the historical beryllium values obtained by McDougall in 1954. The 2014 programme was funded by Angel Jade Mines. Four silt samples were collected with beryllium values ranging from 0.7 to 3.3ppm (Raven 2014). It was concluded that though the presence of beryllium was confirmed, more work was required to properly evaluate the area. Also in 2014 a remote sensing survey was conducted using Landsat 7 and aster imagery to search for areas of iron enrichment that might host beryllium mineralization. Two such areas were found, on the northern and eastern edges of the property (Raven 2014). No follow up work was conducted and the claims lapsed later that year.

To the north of the Low Grade, Rich and Need3 showings, Shell Minerals carried out reconnaissance geochemical sampling and mapping on the Bright Claims in 1980 and 1981. This area covered the Vines Lake molybdenum (Minfile 104P 048) and Vines Lake Zinc (Minfile 104P 125) occurrences and was with the boundaries of the current Magno Property. Bloomer (1981) reported that "No favorable lithologies for molybdenite mineralization and no skarn zones were encountered" and "the geochemical survey also failed to locate any geochemical anomalies."

In 1980 Shell installed a Shootback EM grid over the Lang Creek VMS showing area, immediately north of the Bright claims area, part of which was within the current Magno Property. Though a number of anomalies were discovered these were attributed to graphitic horizons in the sediments (Bloomer 1980). Shell did not conduct any further exploration on their Cassiar claims after 1981.

The Vines Lake Zinc target (Minfile 104P 125) is located in the east-central part of the current Magno Property and also covered the eastern part of Shell's Bright claims, described above. This area was also included in the 1996 Cartaway airborne geophysical survey, also described above.

Lomiko Metals acquired the Nome 2,3 and 4 claims in the Vines Lake area in 2008, covering the eastern Bright claims. The western half of the Nome claims were within the boundary of the current Magno Property. In 2008 an airborne geophysical survey, consisting of magnetic gradiometer and VLF-EM was contracted to survey the claims. This was followed by soil sampling, prospecting and mapping in 2011 and 2012. During this time a total of 2108 soil and 105 rock samples were collected. Soil results revealed a 1000 by 1200 metre area of anomalous zinc (129 samples averaged 425ppm) in the southern part of the property (Kirkham and Baldys 2012). Three rock samples of >0.1% zinc were obtained from within the zinc in soil anomaly.

In 2011 a single diamond drill hole, 11VL-01, targeted a geophysical anomaly from the airborne survey, 900 metres north of the zinc in soil anomaly. The hole encountered calcareous argillite and argillaceous limestone to its total depth of 294.5 metres, but no results of note were

obtained. The drill hole, as well as the anomalous zinc in soils and rock samples, were all within the boundary of the current Magno Property.

The Cassiar Moly Developed Prospect (Minfile 104P 035) is located four kilometres south of the Storie deposit situated in a separate group of claims internal to and not part of the Magno Property. Major exploration programmes and development work was conducted by Value Line Minerals in the late 1960's and though it can be assumed that some of this may have occurred on the current Magno Property, there are no records of this.

As part of its reconnaissance work in the area In 1970 Value Line conducted an aerial photographic survey over their V Claims, located six kilometres southeast of their Cassiar Moly property (Value Line Minerals 1970). This area was later covered by Shell Minerals' Bright claims.

In 2007 Garnet Point Resources conducted geochemical sampling programmes on three project areas in the southern part of the current Magno Property to explore for molybdenum within rocks of the Cassiar Batholith.

The Bass Lake property was located two kilometres south of the Cassiar Moly deposit on the Cas 3 and 4 claims. A total of 77 soil samples were collected from reconnaissance lines and 33 silt samples were also collected. Of the soil samples five were deemed to "definitely anomalous" in molybdenum (>37.3ppm), along with one of the silt samples (>47.4ppm) (Dawson 2008c).

The Cottonwood River property (Cas 1 and 17 claims) was centered five kilometres south of the Bass Lake sampling, also underlain by quartz monzonite. A total of 55 soil and 64 silts samples were collected here. Results were subdued. The highest molybdenum value in was 8.9ppm in soil and 4.8ppm in silt (Dawson 2008b).

The Simmons Lake property was located six kilometres southeast of the Cassiar Moly deposit on the Cas 2 and 16 claims on the south side of Simmons Lake, immediately to the north of the Cadian Occidental Need claims. These claims cover the contact between the quartz monzonite of the Cassiar Batholith and the clastics and limestone units of the Cassiar Terrane, including the Rosella, Boya and Road River Formations. Here, a total of 66 soil and 64 silt samples were collected. Here, only soil sample returned a "definitely anomalous" molybdenum value (>20.1ppm). Of note is a cluster of six "probably and definitely anomalous" in the southern part of the sampled area with values ranging from 20.3 to 28ppm (Dawson 2008c). No follow-up work was conducted on any of the Garnet Point properties and the claims were allowed to lapse.

6.3.1 Magno South – Historic Drilling

There are records of three drill holes located on the southern part of the Magno claim block. Two of these were at the Rich Showing, drilled by Colony Pacific in 1986, drilled with a Winkie drill producing small AX (20.36mm core diameter) core. A total of 47.7 metres were drilled, both of which encountered the lead-zinc mineralization of the Rich Showing.

The other hole from the southern part of the claims was by Lomiko Metals in 2011 on a geophysical target on their Vines Lake Zinc property. The hole was completed to a depth of 294.6 metres producing NQ (75.7mm diameter) core.

Table 9: Historic Drilling on Southern Magno Property

Southern Magno Property – Known Historical Drillhole Data										
Operator	**Year**	**Hole ID**	**utm E**	**utm N**	**elevation**	**azimuth**	**dip**	**depth (m)**	**area**	**notes**
Colony Pacific	1986	86-R-1	unknown	unknown	unknown	-	-90	19.8	Rich	test orientation of mineralization
Colony Pacific	1986	86-R-2	unknown	unknown	unknown	-	-90	27.9	Rich	test orientation of mineralization
Lomiko Metals	2011	11-VL-01	456864	6564417	998m	261	-45.5	294.6	Vines Lake	test geophysical target

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Magno Property is positioned on the western limb of the McDame synclinorium, a major northwest plunging structural feature. The Cassiar Terrane which is made up of Precambrian (Hadrynian) to early Mississippian aged deep water platform sediments underlies the eastern part of the property. The central and west parts of the property are underlain by quartz monzonite of the Troutline Creek Stock, Late Cretaceous phase of the Cassiar Batholith.

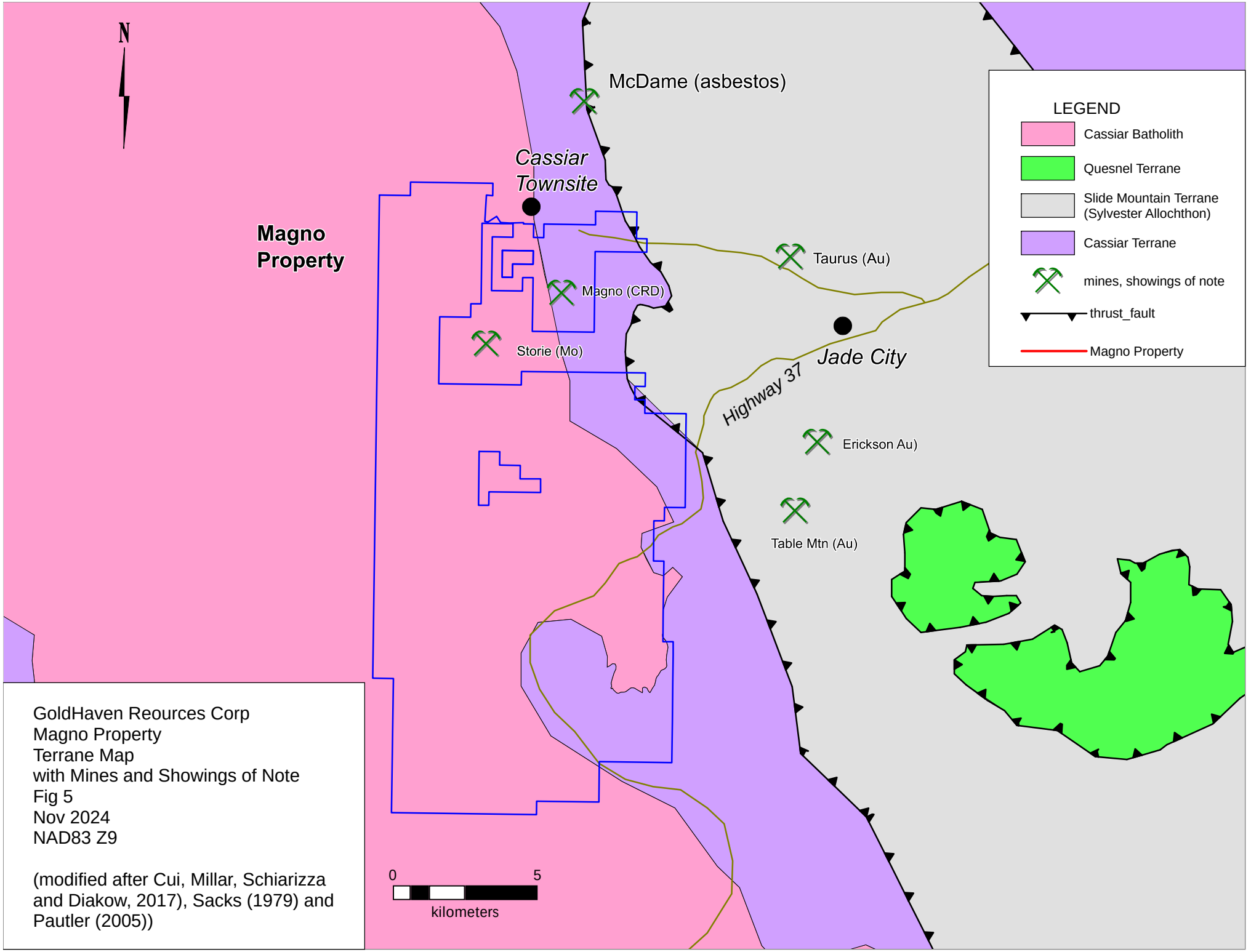
On the east side of the property the Cassiar Terrane has been overthrust by the Slide Mountain Terrane (Sylvester Allochthon) which is composed of Paleozoic aged marine volcano-sedimentary and ultramafic rocks. Small areas of Slide Mountain rocks occur within the northeast and mid-eastern parts of the Magno Property. To the east of the Magno claims there occurs areas of Quesnel Terrane rocks which have thrust over the Slide Mountain Terrane.

CRD type lead-zinc silver deposits are well known within the Cassiar Terrane, most notably the past producing Silvertip deposit, 120 kilometres to the north, which is currently being explored by Coeur Mining. Several past producing gold mines are located in the Slide Mountain Terrane (Sylvester Allochthon) rocks east of Magno, including the Cusac, Erickson, and Taurus mines which are now being actively explored by Cassiar Gold Corp. Porphyry molybdenum deposits occur in the Troutline Creek quartz monzonites of the Cassiar Batholith, most notably the Storie deposit, located two kilometres southwest of the Magno Showings.

A map of the regional geology and significant mineral deposits of the Cassiar area, modified after Cui, Miller, Schiarizza and Diakow (2017), Sacks (1979) and Pautler (2005) is shown in Figure 5.

7.2 Property Geology

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



GoldHaven Reources Corp
Magno Property
Terrane Map
with Mines and Showings of Note
Fig 5
Nov 2024
NAD83 Z9

(modified after Cui, Millar, Schiarizza and Diakow, 2017), Sacks (1979) and Pautler (2005))

The eastern part of the property is underlain by an east dipping sequence of late Proterozoic to late Paleozoic carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cassiar Terrane, sandwiched between the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith to the west and Slide Mountain terrane (Sylvester allochthon) rocks to the east. Table 6 below shows the rock units and Figure 6 illustrates the geology of the northern Magno Property which is taken from Pautler (2005).

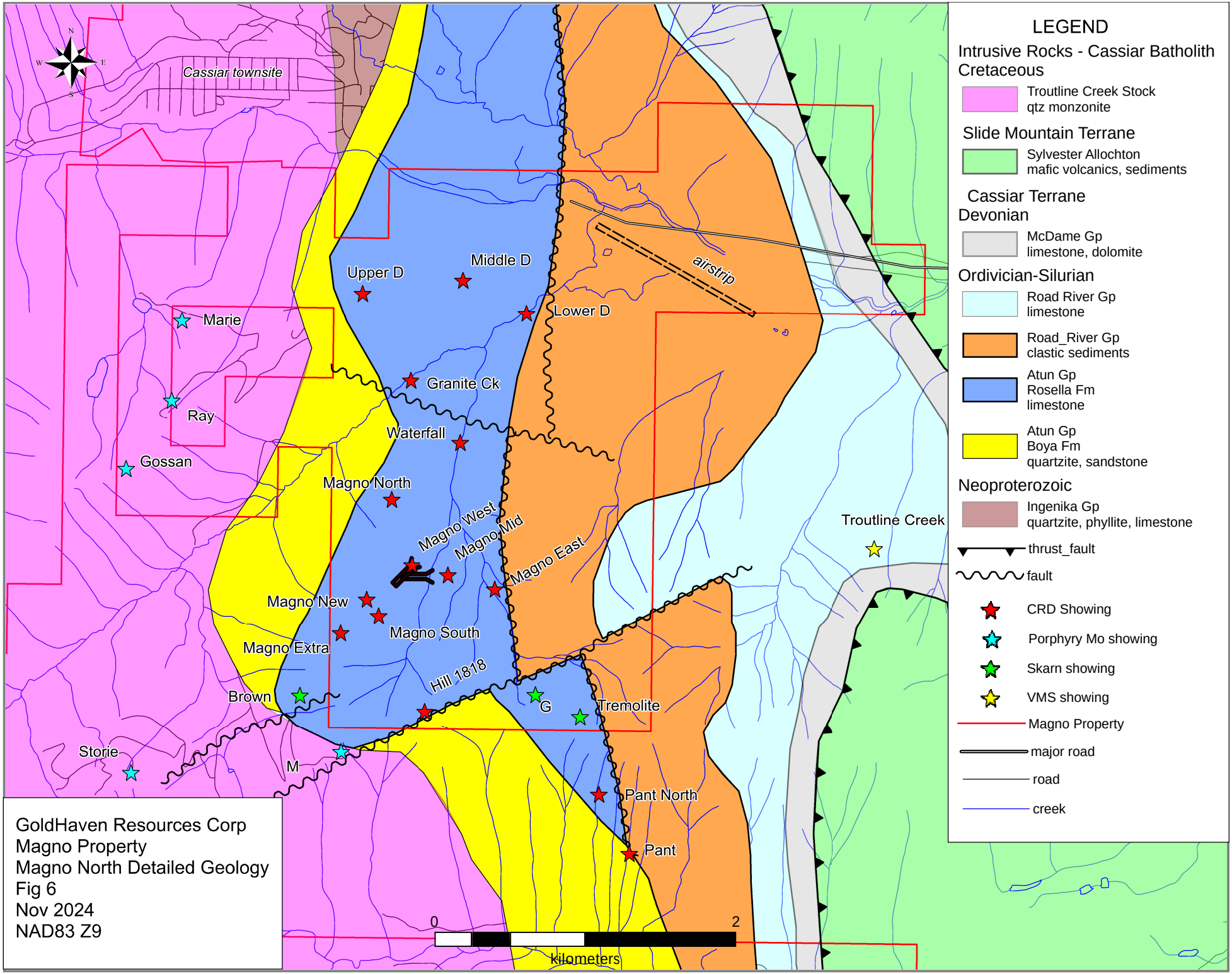
The Ingenika Group is the oldest unit of the Cassiar Terrane, composed of quartzite, phyllite and limestone, outcrops just to the north of the Magno claims. The Ingenika is overlain by the Atan Group, which comprises the Boya and Rosella Formations. The Boya Formation is composed of quartzites and phyllites which are in contact with the Troutline Creek quartz monzonites to the west. The Rosella Formation overlies the Boya and is made up of limestone, dolostone and minor fine clastics. This unit is host for the CRD mineralization on the Magno Property.

Table 10: Rock Units on the Magno Property

Geologic Units of the Magno Property		
Unit	Age	Composition
Intrusive Rocks		
Cassiar Batholith Troutline Creek Stock	Cretaceous	quartz monzonite
Slide Mountain Terrane		
Sylvester Allochthon	Mississippian to Triassic	mafic volcanic, clastic sediments
thrust fault		
Cassiar Terrane		
Earn Group	upper Devonian-lower Mississippian	slate, shale, sandstone
McDame Gp	Devonian	limestone, dolomite
Road River Gp	Ordovician-Silurian	
fine clastics		
limestone		
Kechika Group	Cambrian-Devonian	limestone
Atun Group		
Rosella Formation	lower Cambrian	limestone
Boya formation	lower Cambrian	quartzite, sandstone
Ingenika Group	Neoproterozoic	quartzite, phyllite, schist, gneiss

The Boya Formation is in fault contact with the Road River Group to the east. Pautler (2004) has divided this into two units, an older fine clastic unit and a younger limestone unit. The clastic unit underlies much of the eastern side of north Magno with the limestone occurring in small areas east of the limestone. A narrow band of McDame Group limestone is noted on the BC government map in the northeast corner of the property.

Geologic maps from historic reports of work in the southern part of the Magno Property have identified similar sequences of Cassiar Terrane rocks in the Rich-Low Grade (Tetu 1981) and at Vines Lake (Kirkham 2012).


LEGEND
Intrusive Rocks - Cassiar Batholith
Cretaceous
Troutline Creek Stock
qtz monzonite
Slide Mountain Terrane
Sylvester Allochton
mafic volcanics, sediments
Cassiar Terrane
Devonian
McDame Gp
limestone, dolomite
Ordivician-Silurian
Road River Gp
limestone
Road_River Gp
clastic sediments
Atun Gp
Rosella Fm
limestone
Atun Gp
Boya Fm
quartzite, sandstone
Neoproterozoic
Ingenika Gp
quartzite, phyllite, limestone
thrust_fault
fault
CRD Showing
Porphyry Mo showing
Skarn showing
VMS showing
Magno Property
major road
road
creek
Cassiar townsite
airstrip
Upper D
Middle D
Lower D
Marie
Granite Ck
Ray
Waterfall
Gossan
Magno North
Magno West
Magno Mid
Magno East
Troutline Creek
Magno New
Magno South
Magno Extra
Hill 1818
Brown
G
Tremolite
Storie
M
Pant North
Pant
0
2
kilometers
GoldHaven Resources Corp
Magno Property
Magno North Detailed Geology
Fig 6
Nov 2024
NAD83 Z9

A thrust fault separates the Cassiar Terrane rocks from the overlying Slide Mountain Terrane (Sylvester Allochthon), which is made up of mafic volcanic and clastic sediments and outcrops in the extreme northeast corner of the Magno Property. Sylvester rocks are host to the gold deposits of the Cassiar area, most notably the past producing Erickson, Taurus and Table Mountain mines.

7.3 Structure

Within the northern claims area of the Magno CRD mineralization the most notable structure is the Marble Creek fault, a north-south trending normal fault (west side uplifted) that runs through the centre of the area separating the Boya Formation (west side) from the Road River Group rocks to the east. To the immediate south of the Magno claims, the Pant and North Pant showings occur along this structure. South of the Magno adits the left-lateral X Fault has displaced the Boya-Road River contact to the east.

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

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

7.4 Mineralization

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

Of the 23 documented mineral occurrences on the Magno Property 12 are recorded in Minfile; two of which (Magno, Middle D) are classified as deposits. A summary of these showings is given below in Table 11.

7.4.1 Magno North Mineralization

7.4.1.1 Magno North CRD Mineralization

The most prominent mineralization style on the Magno Property is the Carbonate Replacement Deposit (CRD) type which occur in the northern part of the property, most notably in the Magno and D zones. The lead-zinc-silver mineralization is made up of bodies of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite bodies hosted in dolomitized limestone of the Rosella Formation. Mineralization occurs as replacements on east-west trending structures as vertical (chimney) and horizontal (manto) configurations.

Nikols and Hoffman (1999) report that the Magno mineralization is made up of “argentiferous galena, with sphalerite, minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite”, with magnetite and lead-zinc-silver oxides. Around the mineralization zones the host limestones have been altered to dolomite and lesser rhodochrosite and includes magnetite and manganese oxides. They note that dolomitic marble was the best host rock for mineralization.

7.4.1.1.1 Magno Zones

The Magno Zones, referred to as the "McMullen alteration zone" in early reports, are situated in a 1300 metre long east-west trending structural zone of dolomite, marble and rhodochrosite alteration which contains replacement bodies (mantos and chimneys) of galena-sphalerite-magnetite mineralization. This zone extends from the "basal contact of the Rosella Formation on the west slopes of the Granite Creek valley for 1300 metres east to the Marble Creek Fault" (Nikols and Hoffman 1999a). There are three major zones of mineralization in this zone: Magno West (West Zone), Magno Mid (Magno Middle West Zone/Central Zone) and Magno East (East Zone/Breccia Zone).

The West Magno Zone is located on the west side of the West Fork of Marble Creek and has attracted the bulk of exploration in the current Magno Property, including drilling by various operators as well as underground development. In 1953 McMullen and Storie mined 23 tons of material from surface exposures which assayed "Au 0.065opt (2.02g/t) gold, 53.6 opt (1667.5g/t) silver, 69.1% lead and 1.5% zinc (Nikols and Hoffman 1999a).

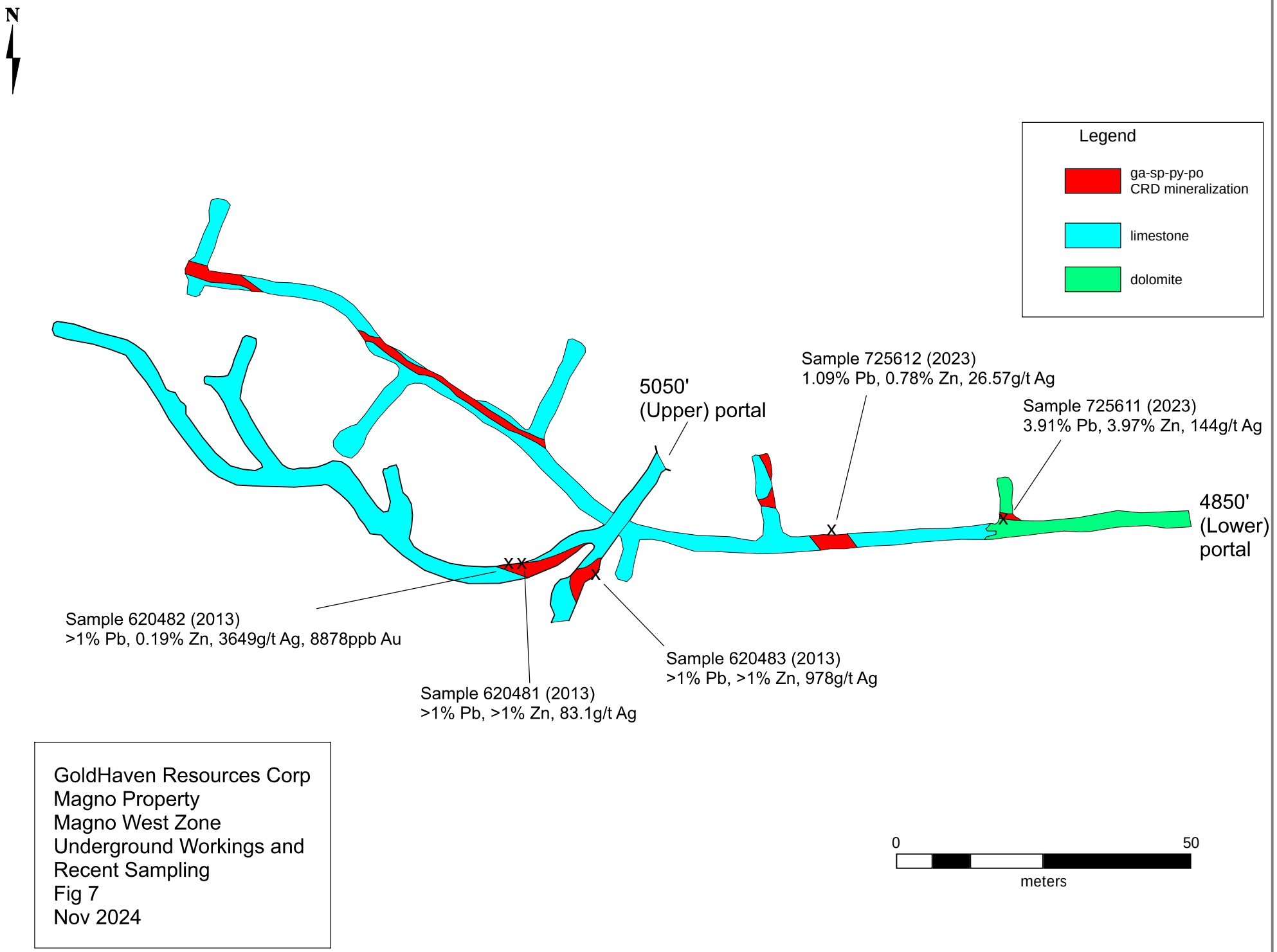
In 1970 and 1971 Consolidated Coast Silver Mines emplaced two adits into these showings which encountered two mineralized chimneys; Ore Bodies A and B. Twenty tons of ore was mined from Ore Body A in the 4850 (Lower) Adit and shipped. Seven tons was sent for metallurgical testing and the remaining 13 tons for a smelter trial run (Nikols and Hoffman 1999a). Minfile 104P 006 reports that "…in 1971 produced 12 tonnes grading 132 grams per tonne silver, 4.5 per cent lead and 5.6 per cent zinc for the Magno Zone."

The poorly exposed Magno Mid Zone is located 250 metres east of Magno West between the East and West Forks of Marble Creek. Most of the drilling here was conducted by Balfour Mines in 1976 as follow up on a magnetic high. This is the smallest of the three mineralized zones on the Magno/McMullen trend.

The Magno East Zone is located on the east side of the East Fork of Marble Creek, 500 metres east of the Magno West adits. A magnetic high occurs here which has been tested with drilling by Consolidated Coast Silver, Balfour and Eveready. Cukor (1976) reported that two zones of mineralization were encountered with "attractive gold values" in three of the holes. The thickness of the two zones ranged from 1.52 to 5.79 metres with gold grades ranging from 0.12 to 0.902 g/t along with lead-zinc-silver mineralization.

Table 11: Summary of Mineral Occurrences on the Magno Property

Occurrence Name	Minfile No. / Reference	Deposit Type	Showing Type	Summary
Magno	104P 006	CRD	deposit	1999 calculated tonnage from all 3 zones is 446,684t of 4.84% Pb, 4.59% Zn, 141.7g/t Ag; (Nikols and Hoffman 1999a)
-Magno West	Nikols and Hoffman 1999a	CRD	deposit	Largest of the 3 Magno Zones. 2 adits driven in 1970's and 20 tonnes of ore shipped. 1999a calculated estimation of 244,912 tonnes of 2.18% Pb, #.92% Zn and 69.6g/t Ag
-Magno Mid	Nikols and Hoffman 1999a	CRD	deposit	1999a calculated estimation of 64,381 tonnes of 11.92% Pb, 7.73% Zn and 335.5g/t Ag
-Magno East	Nikols and Hoffman 1999a	CRD	deposit	1999a calculated estimation of 137, 390 tonnes of 2.63% Pb, 3.19% Zn and 80.6g/t Ag
Upper D	104P 044	CRD	prospect	4.7% Pb, 4.7% Zn 240g/t Ag / 7.6m: 5 holes by Coast Silver
Middle D	104P 080	CRD	deposit	Calculated estimation of 80,000 tonnes of 3.3% Pb, 6.3% Zn, 70g/t Ag: tin values to 6.5%/0.9m; gold values to 6.2g/t Au (Minfile)
Lower D	Pautler 2006	CRD	showing	po lenses in carbonate. Pautler reports 9 g/t Au, 462g/t Ag in float
Granite Creek	104P 081	CRD	prospect	6.2% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 263g/t Ag over 2m in 2003 trench; 1 hole returned 14.0% Zn, 11.7g/t Ag/3m: open to SE and to depth
Waterfall	Pautler 2004	CRD	showing	10cm fracture zone: 2.8% Pb, 2.7% Zn, 65g/t Ag, 0.7g/t Au in ferricrete (Trench 03-5)
Magno North	Pautler 2004	CRD	showing	2003 trench results include 1.3% Pb, 16% Zn, 0.9g/t Ag/4.3m: 28% Pb, 6.2%, 820g/t Ag/1.2m
Magno New	Pautler 2004	CRD	showing	200m area of felsenmeer w/ ga-sp float with values to 2.21% Pb, 3.85% Zn, 24.2g/t Ag (2003)
Magno South	Pautler 2004	CRD	showing	300m S of Magno adits; traced 300m 9.5% Pb, 41% Zn, 339g/t Ag, 0.5g/t Au (1998, 2004)
Hill 1818	104P 164	CRD	showing	2.3% Pb, 3.8% Zn, 212g/t Ag, 0.2g/t Au in oxidized felsenmeer: traced for 230m (2003)
Tremolite	Pautler 2004	skarn	showing	100x150m area of felsenmeer; values to 1.4% Pb, 0.12% Zn, 1.5g/t Ag (2002)
G Zone	104P 165	skarn	showing	po-py-mgt body w/ tr sp: 4 ddh (Shell)
Ray	104P 040	porphyry Mo	showing	m0.39% Mo/2.1m grab sample from 1968 (Minfile); no data available for the 1 drill hole known here
Marie	Pautler 2009	porphyry Mo	showing	Minfile location 60m off Magno property; within a 500x250m area of anomalous Mo, W in rocks and soils; rock sample to 0.63% Mo by Eveready in 2004; 2 drill holes in 2010
Gossan	Pautler 2009	porphyry Mo	showing	discovered by Eveready in 2008; rusty qtz monzonite with mo; 500m SW of Ray Showing (Pautler 2009)
Low Grade	104P 026	skarn	showing	mgt skarn in Rosella Fm; contains helvite (beryllium silicate)
Rich	104P 146	Pb-Zn-Ag in shear zone	showing	ga, sp in shear zone in Ingenika Group marble; 2 winkie drill holes in 1986
Need 3	104P 187	Pb-Zn-Ag in shear zone	showing	ga-sp in shear zone in qtz monzonite
Vines Lake Zinc	104P 125	Pb-Zn-Ag in shear zone	showing	1000v1200m zinc in soil anomaly with 3 rock samples 0.1% Zn; 1 drill hole in 2011
Vines Lake	104P 048	porphyry Mo	showing	known only from GSC, BCGS maps



GoldHaven Resources Corp
Magno Property
Magno West Zone
Underground Workings and
Recent Sampling
Fig 7
Nov 2024

A table of tonnage estimations for the three Magno Zones, taken from Nikols and Hoffman (1999a) is shown below**. It needs to be noted that these are historical estimates and these do not conform to current CIM standards for the valuations of ore reserves.**

Table 12: Estimated Tonnages of CRD Deposits on the Magno Property

Deposit	Tonnes	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Reference
Magno East	244,912	2.18	3.92	69.6	Nikols Hoffman 1999a
Magno Mid	64,381	11.92	7.73	335.5	Nikols Hoffman 1999a
Magno West	137,390	2.64	3.19	80.6	Nikols Hoffman 1999a
Middle D	90,000	3.3	6.3	70	Bloomer 1979

7.4.1.1.2 D Zones

The D Zone showings (Upper, Middle and Lower) are located 1700 metres north of the Magno Zone in the northwest part of the property and have been known since the 1950's (Bloomer 1976). They are similar in nature to the Magno mineralization, situated in a 1200 metre long east-west trending altered fracture zone within the Rosella Formation. They were extensively explored in the 1960's by Consolidated Coast Silver who conducted geochemistry, ground geophysics, trenching and drilling. The trenches have been backfilled and as such only scattered mineralized float is currently available for sampling and study.

Bloomer (1976) states that Coast Consolidated Silver located the D-Zone Showings with airborne and ground magnetics, induced polarization (IP) surveys and geochemistry.

The Upper D Showing (Minfile 104P 044) is located at the west end of the D Zone trend near the contact with the Boya Formation quartzites. Sevensma (1982) stated that Coast Silver intersected mineralization in two of five holes here and that the "best intersection ran 7.6m of 4.73% lead, 4.74% zinc and, 240 g/t silver and 0.069g/t gold". The author collected one sample here in 2023 from a possible outcrop below the road (sample 725608) which returned 8027ppm Pb, 15.08% Zn, 538ppm Ag, 0.525ppm Au and 256ppm Sn.

The Middle D (Minfile 104P 080) is located 700 metres east of the Upper D and is the most significant, to date, of the three D Showings. The area was trenched by CCS and later reclaimed, leaving debris scattered across the area, such that no geological information can be obtained without further trenching.

Nikols and Hoffman (1999a) state that "according to Coast Silver's reports, the Middle D-Zone has been delimited in its strike length but has only been tested to a vertical depth of 90 metres." Pautler (2004) describes the mineralization as "east trending shoots up to 7m wide." Sevensma (1982), who supervised the CCS drilling. reported that the Middle D drill mineralization averaged 2.32opt (103.26g/t) silver, 3.27% lead and 6.34% zinc over an average drill interval of 9.6' (2.93 metres). The orientation of the mineralization and the drill holes is not known so this cannot be verified as a true thickness of mineralization. A table of the D Zones drill results is shown below.

Table 13: Consolidated Coast Silver D Zone Drill Results (After Sevensma 1982)

Hole ID	interval (m)	g/t Au	g/t Ag	% Pb	Zn %
Upper D Zone					
A-4	7.92	0.75	223.9	4.73	4.74
A-5	10.98	0.47	83.67	2.79	10.34
Middle D Zone					
R-16	1.52		24.26	1.04	2.25
and	1.22		83.67	5.81	10.74
R-6	3.96		85.85	2.79	3.13
R-7	2.74		23.64	1.06	2.81
R-3	1.98		231.72	5.57	4.95
R-15	2.83		129.39	3.44	6.58
and	0.61		80.87	2.25	0.47
R-17	4.08		124.41	4.14	7.91
R-8	1.52		63.76	2.03	2.94
R-19	0.61		9.95	0.02	2.76
R-9	5.52		143.7	5.01	14.9
R-10	1.37		29.55	0.15	tr
R-13	2.44		25.82	0.81	tr
Middle D Zone Average	**2.93**		**103.26**	**3.27**	**6.34**
Lower D Zone					
R-1	0.15	0.62	65.32	0.45	9.43
R-2	2.13	11.51	18.66	tr	0.13

The Middle D contains much more pyrrhotite than the other D and Magno zones and has also returned gold values of interest. Sevensma (1982) reported three drill intervals from 0.61 to 1.22 metres with gold results of 0.16opt (4.97g/t), 0.2opt (6.22g/t) and 0.1opt (3.11g/t) gold. Nikols and Hoffman (1999a) report a gold value of 2.95g/t (sample 98/08/05ZN), Pautler (2003) reports values of 6.2g/t Au and 0.6% Sn (sample 7700) and 2.9g/t Au (sample 7804) and the author received a gold value of 0.914ppm gold (sample 725610) during the site visit there.

Table 12 above gives a tonnage estimate by of the Middle D zone by Coast Consolidated Silver. **It needs to be stressed that this is a historical estimate and these do not conform to current CIM standards for the valuations of ore reserves.**

The Lower D is situated at the east end of the D Zone trend near the contact with the Road River fine clastic sedimentary rocks to the east. It is located in Marble Creek 350 metres downstream from the confluence with Granite Creek, and is misplotted on Eveready's maps.

Bloomer (1976) remarks that the Lower D Zone has a chargeability high with coincident magnetic highs. Drilling by Coast Silver revealed the anomalies were due to pyrite and pyrrhotite in limestone and argillite. 1996 Pacific Bay Minerals drilled a single 270 metre reverse circulation

(RC) hole here and intersected a “four metre wide semi-massive sulphide body containing 26.05% Fe, 4101ppm As, 543ppm Cu, 140ppm Bi and 36ppb Au” (Moyle, 1996).

7.4.1.1.3 Showings Between Magno and D Zones

The Granite Creek Showing (Minfile 104P 081) was discovered by Shell in 1979, 600 metres south of the Upper D showing. On the east side of the creek there occurs an outcrop with a one metre vein of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and siderite which cuts recrystallized limestone. Bloomer (1979) remarks that this zone has “the same geophysical response to magnetics and IP as the Middle D Zone”.

Shell emplaced two drill holes here in 1980 and Eveready drilled three more in 2005. The Shell hole DDH80-2 intersected a 3.2 metre interval of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and trace galena which ran 3.02% zinc, 11.66g/t silver, 0.1% lead, 14% zinc, 11.66g/t silver and 0.03% tin (Bloomer 1980). The first of the three Eveready holes encountered 2.0 metres of 6.2% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 263g/t Ag and 0.5g/t Au but little of note was discovered in the other holes. (Pautler 2004).

The Waterfall Showing is a 10 centimetre fracture zone with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and siderite in Marble Creek 850 metres north of the Magno adits (Pautler, 2004).

The Magno North Showing was discovered by Eveready in 2002 and is located 450 metres north of the Magno adits is described as “felsenmeer containing oxidized magnetite, galena, sphalerite and siderite across a 150 metre area” (Pautler 2003). Trenching in 2003 discovered a bedrock zone of replacement (CRD) mineralization 75 metres to the south which returned results of 38% lead, 3.7% zinc 1460g/t silver and 0.5g/t gold over 0.5 metres. Eveready drilled three holes into this target in 2005 which encountered dolomite alteration but no mineralization. Diakow (2013) referred to this area as the Switchback Zone.

7.4.1.1.4 Showings South of Magno Zone

Eveready discovered three zones of replacement (CRD) mineralization on the ridge southwest of the Magno adits.

The Magno New Zone is 200 metre long zone of felsenmeer containing oxidized galena and sphalerite which has returned values of 2.21% lead, 3.85% zinc and 24.2g/t silver (sample 76944, Pautler 2003). It was discovered in 2002 and is located 200 metres southwest of the Upper Adit.

Mango Extra is located 200 metres farther to the southwest and was also discovered in 2002. It consists of a 100 square metre area of mineralized felsenmeer on the ridgetop. Pautler (2003) reports results of 2792ppm lead, 10.9% zinc and 43.5g/t silver (sample 7691).

Mango South is located 150 metres southeast of Magno Extra and is similar to the other two showings. It was discovered in 1998. Nikols and Hoffman (1999a) report an assay result of 9.5% lead, 19.5% zinc, 339g/t silver and 0.5g/t gold (sample 98/08/05-23).

Three other showings, Tremolite, G and Hill 1818, occur in the extreme south of the Magno Property near to the east-northeast trending X Fault, a cross structure that has offset the Boya-Rosella contact 1200 metres to the east. Two more similar showings, M and Brown Spot, occur just outside of the Magno Property boundary and are discussed in Section 23 below. The G and Tremolite Zones have a strong skarn character.

The Tremolite Zone, as the name suggests, is a large area of tremolite altered marble in the southeast corner of the Magno Property, near to the Marble Fault. Minor sphalerite and pyrite occur within this zone. Shell drilled hole DDH 81-4 to test the zone and search for a possible cupola of the Cassiar intrusive that would be conducive to hosting porphyry mineralization but little of note was found. (Nikols and Hoffman 1999a).

The G Zone is located 350 metres west of the Tremolite Showing and was discovered as a follow up to an airborne magnetic anomaly from the 1966 Consolidated Coast Silver survey. Ground magnetics and geochemistry revealed lead-zinc and molybdenum in soil anomalies and magnetic highs. CCS drilled four holes but discovered only a pyrrhotite-magnetite zone. One drill hole, H-1, returned 0.20% tin over 2.0 metres (Bloomer 1979).

The Hill 1818 Showing is located in the southeast corner of the Magno Property near the X-Fault. Pautler (2004) described this as "replacement style mineralization" in a 230 metre long zone of oxidized, mineralized talus and reported 1.61% Pb, 3.76% Zn and 212g/t Ag from sample 7867. A ground magnetic survey was used to trace this zone.

7.4.2 Magno North - Porphyry Molybdenum Mineralization

Porphyry molybdenum mineralization on the Magno Property is best known from the area west of the Magno adits. The Ray Zone is a 1000 by 500 metre area containing molybdenite mineralization in outcrop, soil and float, located two kilometres north of the Storie Deposit. Much of this area occurs within the Lucky claim of the current Magno Property. Three showings occur within this zone, the Ray, Marie and Gossan showings.

The Ray Showing (Minfile 104P 040) consists of coarse grained molybdenite rosettes in a 2.1 metre pegmatite pod hosted in porphyritic quartz monzonite. A two metre grab sample (7891) by Eveready in 2003 returned 3812ppm molybdenum and 149ppm tungsten (Pautler 2004). In the 2009 report Pautler reported that an old diamond drill hole is located here, possibly dating from 1969, but noted that "There is no record of the program and the core could not be located."

The Marie Showing was discovered by Eveready in 2004, 700 metres north of the Ray Showing. It is located 60 metres outside of the Magno claim boundary on a separate claim surrounded by the Magno Property. Here, a float sample returned 0.63% molybdenum from within a 500 by 250 metre zone of anomalous molybdenum and tungsten in soils and rocks (Pautler 2009). The 2004 Eveready report is not available so a sample number is not obtainable.

In the 2009 report Pautler recommends three drill holes to test the Marie area mineralization. There are no further public reports by Eveready but Gibson (2015) notes that "The two drillholes on the Eveready tenure intersected a K-feldspar monzonite porphyry, the equivalent of Storie Deposit unit 2, and only weak fracturing, alteration and molybdenum mineralization."

The Gossan Showing, 500 metres southwest of the Ray Showing was discovered by Eveready in 2008. Here a molybdenite bearing porphyritic quartz monzonite angular cobble was discovered downslope of gossanous cliffs, which returned 0.369% molybdenum (sample 54574, Pautler 2009).

7.5 Magno South Mineralization

There is a cluster of three showings in the southeast corner of the Magno Property. The most developed of these is the Rich Showing (Minfile 104P 046), which a structurally hosted lead-zinc-silver occurrence. Tetu (1981) notes that the vein is up to one metre wide and can be traced discontinuously for 100 metres. It contains coarse grained galena and sphalerite and is hosted in recrystallized limestone of the Proterozoic Good Hope Group.

A presumably grab select sample by Canadian Occidental sample in 1980 (21633A) assayed 49.9% lead, 14.6% zinc and 2090 g/t silver (Tetu 1980). Drilling in 1986 by Colony Pacific returned a high value of 3.5% lead, 9.8% zinc and 169g/t silver over 2.8 metres from drill hole 86-R-1. It needs to be noted that this interval is not a true thickness of the zone.

Another structurally hosted lead-zinc-silver occurrence occurs at the Need 3 showing (Minfile 104P 187), 2.1 kilometres northeast of Rich. This was discovered in 1980 by Canadian Occidental Petroleum and consists of clay-limonite-hematite altered shearing across a 100 by 300 metre area. The shearing is steeply dipping and trends east-west and is hosted in quartz monzonite of the Troutline Creek Stock which returned local high zinc values.

Table 14: Canadian Occidental Rock Samples from Need3 Showing

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Need3 Showing Rock Samples						
(from Tetu 1980)						
Sample ID	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm
21030R	1	10	50	44	0.1	1
21031R	1	12	42	112	0.1	8
21032R	10	18	3.14%	1100	12	1
21033R	1	12	104	102	0.1	1
21035R	1	10	38	34	0.1	1
21036R	1	8	24	14	0.1	10
21079R	5	4	3200	72	2	1

The Low Grade Showing (Minfile 104P 026) consists of a 20 by 50 metre area of skarn mineralization hosted in the Rosella Formation near the contact with quartz monzonite of the Cassiar Batholith. The skarn is made up of banded massive magnetite, chlorite, garnet and diopside and includes minor danalite, a beryllium-iron silicate of the helvite group. Local high values of zinc and tungsten were returned. Records of six select samples from the showing collected by Canadian Occidental Petroleum in 1981 are shown in the table below.

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Table 15: Canadian Occidental Rock Samples from Low Grade Showing

Canadian Occidental Petroleum: Low Grade Showing Rock Samples								
(from Tetu 1981)								
Sample ID	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm	Sn ppm	Au ppb
21669	1	38	1	220	0.1	1	31	-
21670	1	26	1	15%	0.1	1	1	-
32436	23	9	1	470	0.3	0.32%	-	20
32459	3	9	23	2800	0.1	1	-	tr
32460	2	9	2	40.1%	0.8	1	-	tr

The Vines Lake Zinc showing Minfile 104P 125) is located in the east-central part of the Magno Property. It is a 1000 by 1200 metre zinc in soil anomaly discovered by Lomiko Metals in 2011. Lomiko drilled a single hole in a geophysical target 900 metres north of the anomaly but did not encounter any mineralization of note.

Minfile Showing 104P 048 is shown as occurring in the central part of the Magno Property. It is described as an occurrence of intrusive hosted molybdenite but is known only from Geological Survey of Canada map 1110a and on a map in the Pantaleyev report in BC Fieldwork 1979-1.

8.0 Deposit Types

There are four types of mineral deposits that occur on or in close proximity to the Magno Property.

The main exploration target at Magno is carbonate replacement type (CRD), also referred to as manto deposits, which occur in the northern part of the claims. These are, as the name suggests, epigenetic replacement mineralization hosted in limestone and dolomite rocks in proximity to (molybdenum bearing) granitic rocks. CRD deposits are similar to but are of higher temperature than Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) and the Irish Type Pb-Zn-Ag deposits. Mineralization in CRD's occurs as horizontal (mantos) or vertical (chimneys) bodies comprised of galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and iron and manganese oxides. Such deposits are major producers of lead, zinc, silver, copper and gold, and locally may contain appreciable amounts of gold, copper, indium tin, gallium, germanium, tungsten and platinum group elements (PGE's).

Porphyry molybdenum deposits are the primary source of molybdenum worldwide. These are low grade deposits that are amenable to bulk mining methods. They are associated with intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks that are commonly porphyritic. Mineralization consists of stockworks, fractures, veins, disseminations and breccias that can be hosted in either the intrusive or country rock. Molybdenite is the primary ore mineral with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, scheelite or galena.

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

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

Structurally hosted silver-lead zinc occurs at two locations in the southeastern part of the Magno Property. These can be major sources of silver mineralization such as are known from Mexico and South America.

9.0 Exploration

GoldHaven Resources has not conducted any exploration work on the Magno Property.

10.0 Drilling

GoldHaven Resources has not conducted any drilling on the Magno Property. The historic drilling on the Magno Property is summarized and discussed above in Sections 6.1.1, 6.2.1 and 6.3.1.

11.0 Sample Preparation and Analysis

The author's 2023 samples were collected in plastic bags and sealed in the field, and were kept under scrutiny before being personally delivered to MSA Laboratories in Langley BC. Samples were analyzed using code AMS-230, an ICP-MS analysis utilizing four acid digestion method for 48 elements, including indium and tin. MSA labs are accredited under ISO 17025 and 9001.

12.0 Data Verification

In 2023 the author collected six samples during the property visit and was able to verify the presence of lead-zinc-silver mineralization in the Magno and D Zones. A table of the author's 2023 rock sample description and analyses are given below in Table 15.

Table 16: Johnston 2023 Verification Rock Sampling

Johnston Magno Rock Sampling 2023 (NAD83 Z9)											
Sample ID	**utm E**	**utm N**	**Zone**	**Location**	**Description**	**Au ppm**	**Ag ppm**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**In ppm**	**Sn ppm**
725608	452047	6571018	Upper D	below road	2m o/c; or red weathered mgt w/ local mass ga	0.525	538	15.08%	8027 ppm	41.89	256
725609	452639	6571180	Middle D	backfilled trench area	grab of common floats to 0.5m; or-red weathered mass py w/ mgt	0.144	7.84	356.2 ppm	99 ppm	1.187	767
725610	452639	6571180	Middle D	backfilled trench area	same area as 725609; local floats to 0.15m of mass po	0.914	1.86	92.6 ppm	122 ppm	1.488	1749
725611	452325	6569215	Magno West	4850 adit; 30m from portal	chip sample across 1.3m zone of red-or weathered mass mgt w/ local ga	0.21	144	3.91%	3.97%	63.83	145
725612	425270	6569215	Magno West	4850 adit; 55m from portal	grabs of 1.2m mass sx zone	0.05	26.57	1.09%	7806 ppm	3.478	248
725613	452336	6569223	Magno West	Magno 4850 adit dump	grabs of float from portal area; mass ga, sp, mgt	0.043	27.61	6263 ppm	5.58%	52.52	110

13.0-22.0
Not Applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties
The Silvertip CRD deposit, located 120 kilometres north of Magno is located in the same geological setting as Magno; hosted in carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cassiar Terrane, sandwiched between the Cassiar Batholith on the west and the Sylvester Allochthon to the east. At Silvertip pyrite, galena and sphalerite occurs in mantos and chimneys in four "resources" of the Lower Zone hosted in carbonate rocks of the Earn Group. Zones of fine clastic hosted syngenetic sedimentary sphalerite-galena-pyrite-barite exhalite (Sedex) mineralization (Upper Zone) occur in Devonian units overlying the Lower Zone mantos.

A previous operator of the property, JDS Silver, put Silvertip into production from 2016 to 2017. A total of 78,132 tonnes were mined from which 1,775,000 kilograms lead, 3,075,000 kilograms zinc and 10,560 grams silver were produced (Minfile 104O 038).

The Silvertip Property is currently owned by Coeur Mining Inc. who have conducted extensive exploration work on the property since its acquisition in 2017. Coeur produced a CIM compliant Proven + Probable Mineral Reserve in 2018 of 1,610,849 tonnes averaging 5.6% lead, 8.24% zinc and 289 g/t silver (Bolu et al, 2019). The author cautions that this Reserve may not be indicative of mineralization on the Magno Property.

There are two skarn occurrences just outside of the Magno Property southwest of the Magno Adits. They are hosted in Rosella Formation carbonates near to the contact with the Troutline Creek Stock of the Cassiar Batholith.

The M Zone showing is located 90 metres south of the Magno boundary and is a garnet-diopside-actinolite skarn that contains bands of magnetite and pyrrhotite along with molybdenite as disseminations and veinlets in limestone (Nikols and Hoffman 1999a). Bloomer (1979) reports that CCS drilled four holes here. Hole M-2 returned 130 metres of 0.23% MoS_2 while the rest contained "erratic" mineralization. The Brown Spot showing is 400 metres northwest of M.

The Cassiar Batholith hosts a number of porphyry molybdenum occurrences. The Storie (Minfile 104P 069) deposit, located 1400 metres to the southwest of the Magno Property, hosted in the Troutline Creek quartz monzonite of the Cassiar Batholith. The Storie Minfile report states that a combined tonnage estimate of 117,000,000 tonnes averaging 0.068% Mo was published by Kuehnbaum in 2013.

The Cassiar Moly (Minfile 104P 035) is located six kilometres south of the Magno Showings, situated on a claim block lying within the current Magno Property. Like the Storie it is hosted in porphyritic quartz monzonites of the Troutline Creek Stock. It has had considerable exploration since 1968 including drilling and underground development. Two minor showings, Cassiar Moly West (Minfile 104P 166) and Cassiar Moly East (Minfile 104P 167) occur 900 metres south and 1500 metres southeast, respectively, from the main Cassiar Moly Showing.

The Pant Showing (Minfile 104P 082) is located 750 metres off the Magno Property south of the Magno adits area. It is hosted in Rosella Formation marble adjacent to the north trending

Marble Fault that extends for 1300 metres to the north onto the southern part of the Magno Property near the Tremolite Zone.

Shell drilled two holes here in 1980. Hole DDH 80-6 encountered “a three metre structural zone containing two sulfide lenses of pyrite-pyrrhotite with trace arsenopyrite in a carbonate horizon and a quartz vein carrying galena. (Bloomer 1980). Narrow intervals of mineralization were returned with high values reported as 0.9 metres of 0.94% Sn, 0.2 metres of 0.61% Sn and 16.5g/t silver and 0.4 metres of 2.28% lead and 296.2g/t silver. Bloomer noted a strong correlation between tin and arsenic.

In 2003 Eveready discovered another replacement style zone of mineralization, the Pant North showing, 450 metres north of Pant in a similar geological setting. This pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite zone averages two metres in width and has been traced for 150 metres along strike and also contains local galena and sphalerite (Pautler 2004).

The Lang Creek VMS (volcanic massive sulfide showing) (Minfile 104P 008) is located 450 metres east of the Magno Property and 4.5 kilometres southeast of the Magno Adits. The showing, a massive lens of chalcopyrite, pyrite and chalcocite, outcrops in Lang Creek. The massive sulfide is hosted in cherty pyritic argillite and tuff of the Sylvester Group (Bloomer 1979). The showing was drilled by Cominco in 1960-61 who outlined a small body of mineralization.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information
Not applicable.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions
CRD mineralization on the Magno Property occurs as sphalerite-galena-pyrite+-/pyrrhotite-magnetite mantos and chimneys in structures within Rosella Formation limestone and dolomite. Both the Magno and D Zones occur in east-west trends, perpendicular to the regional fabric of stratigraphy and major faults.

Major exploration programmes have been carried out at Magno since the late 1960’s but much of the older data has been lost. Shell (Bloomer 1979) noted that there had been considerable soil geochemistry carried out before they optioned the property in 1979 but the author has not found any of these maps or data. Aside from a 1996 Pacific Bay soil grid over the Upper and Middle D Zones area there is no data from any large scale soil sampling at Magno.

The CRD mineralization at Magno should respond well to various geophysical techniques. The presence of magnetite and pyrrhotite can be discovered using magnetic surveys and the massive sulfide mineralization should be discernable by electromagnetic (EM), induced polarization (IP) or magnetotellurics (MT).

Two airborne magnetic surveys have been flown over the Magno claims area but these are from the 1950’s and 1960’s so of little use today. Ground geophysical surveys were conducted by Consolidated Coast Silver during their work but no data exists for this.

In 1975 and 1976 Balfour Mining carried out ground geophysics and EM-16 and EM-17 surveys over a grid covering the Magno Zones area which were used to guide the drill programme. The magnetic survey revealed an east-west trending magnetic high that corresponded with the

Magno mineralization, also showing offsets along north-south trending faults. The EM surveys revealed some north-south trending conductors, but plots of these were not included in the report and it is not known if or how these relate to the main zones of mineralization.

Shell installed large grids over parts of the current Magno Property in 1979 and 1980 covering the Magno north area and Bright snf Lang Creek areas in Magno South (Bloomer 1979, 1980).

Ground geophysics over Grid 79-1, included Induced Polarization (IP), magnetics and Crone Shootback Electromagnetics (EM), while only magnetics were run over Grid 79-3. A number of geophysical targets were obtained from the two grids, three of which were later drill tested but did not encounter mineralization.

Eveready carried out tightly spaced ground magnetic surveys over their new showings in order to trace the trends of mineralization. Advancements in geophysical technology and interpretation are such that new surveys should be conducted as a first phase of further exploration.

Aside from lead, zinc and silver, CRD deposits may also contain economic amounts of other metals, the presence of which may enhance the economic viability of these deposits. Most significant of these at Magno is the presence of interesting and elevated values of indium discovered in recent sampling.

About half of the world's indium production comes from China, with most of the remainder split between South Korea, Japan, Peru and Canada. Indium has uses in electronics and metallurgy, with the most notable application being that of indium tin oxide (ITO), used in LCD's (Liquid Crystal Displays), touch screens, flat screens and solar panels.

Indium is produced mainly as a byproduct of zinc, generally from ores containing less than 100ppm Indium (Lokanc, et al 2015). Analytical testing for indium at Magno has only been conducted since 2022, but of the 20 samples collected during this time, 9 have returned values of >50ppm indium as noted in Table 11 below. Future exploration at Magno should include analysis for indium.

Table 17: Anomalous Indium Results From the Magno Property

Anomalous (>50ppm) Indium Results - Magno Property				
Sampler	**Year**	**Location**	**Sample ID**	**In ppm**
Diakow	2022	Upper D	136370	154.5
Diakow	2022	Upper D	13673	122
Diakow	2023	Upper D	136375	107.5
Diakow	2023	Middle D	136378	109.5
Diakow	2023	4850 adit	136382	61.6
Diakow	2023	Magno North	136385	57.7
Diakow	2023	5050 adit	136386	104
Johnston	2023	4850 adit	725611	63.83
Johnston	2023	4850 adit dump	725613	52.52

The Shell Canada programme specifically targeted tin, based on 1978 sampling by the British Columbia Department of Mines which revealed high values including 3.5% tin from the Middle D deposit (Bloomer 1979).

In 1979 Shell resampled available portions of the CCS drillholes for tin and returned local high sporadic results. Rock sampling by Eveready, Diakow and the author have also returned local high tin values. A summary of tin results from the Magno Property are given below in Table 12.

Note that the Magno and D Zones have not been extensively analyzed for tin. No data exists for the CCS work, Balfour did not analyze for tin, Shell's exploration did not include the Magno workings area and the 1999 Eveready drill holes were not analyzed for tin. The D Zones have similar limited analyses for tin. Most of the work conducted here, trenching and drilling, was carried out by CCS, for which there is no data.

Table 18: Anomalous Tin Results From the Magno Property

Anomalous (>1000ppm/0.1%) Tin Results - Magno Property				
Sampler	**Year**	**Location**	**Sample ID**	**Sn**
CCS core resampled by Shell 1979	1979	Middle D	R-8	0.86% /3.0m
CCS core resampled by Shell 1979	1979	Middle D	R-3	0.9%/0.9m
CCS core resampled by Shell 1979	1979	Middle D	R-3	0.33%/1.2m
CCS core resampled by Shell 1979	1979	Middle D	R-10	6.5%/0.9m
CCS core resampled by Shell 1979	1979	Middle West	hole not specified	0.32%/4.6m
CCS core resampled by Shell 1979	1979	Tremolite	H-1	0.2%/2.0m
Eveready	2003	Magno North	7875	1940ppm
Eveready	2003	Magno North	7878	2097ppm
Eveready	2003	Middle D	7700	5200ppm
Johnston	2023	Middle D	725610	1749ppm

Gold is a minor but economically significant component of the CRD mineralogy, and notable gold values have been returned from the various exploration programmes at Magno. Cukor (1976) noted that the 1953 ore shipment from the Magno Zone contained 0.065opt (2.02g/t) gold. The 1976 Balfour tonnage estimate for the Magno East Zone included an average gold value of 0.029opt (0.902g/t). More recent sampling by Eveready and Diakow has also returned local high (>1g/t) gold grades which are given in Table 13 below.

Table 19: Anomalous Gold Results From the Magno Property

Anomalous (>1g/t) Gold Results - Magno Property				
Operator	**Year**	**Area**	**Sample ID**	**Au**
CCS	1969	Middle D	drillhole R-6	4.97g/t over 0.61m
CCS	1969	Middle D	drillhole R-8	6.22g/t over 1.22m
CCS	1969	Middle D	drillhole R-8	3.11g/t over 0.61m
Balfour	1976	Magno E	drillhole M-1	2.36 g/t Au over 7.6m
Eveready	1998	Middle D	98/08/05/ZN	2.95 g/t
Eveready	2003	Magno N	7875	2.54 g/t
Eveready	2003	Waterfall	7880	1.36 g/t

Eveready	2003	Waterfall	7882	1.23 g/t
Eveready	2003	Middle D	7700	6.2 g/t
Eveready	2003	Middle D	7804	2.92 g/t
Eveready	2003	Granite Ck	7807	2.32 g/t
Eveready	2003	Tremolite	7812	1.5 g/t
Eveready	2003	Upper Adit	7836	1.15 g/t
Eveready	2003	Magno E	7844	1.55 g/t
Eveready	2003	Waterfall	7845	1.02 g/t
Diakow	2013	Upper Adit	620482	8878ppb
Diakow	2023	Middle D	136378	1.08g/t
Diakow	2023	Upper Adit	136386	3.76g/t

26.0 Recommendations and Budget

The initial stages of future exploration on the Magno Property should be directed at the CRD mineralization in the northern part of the property with a focus on two objectives: the discovery of new areas of CRD mineralization, and expanding the areas of known mineralization in the Magno and D Zones. Given that much of the Magno Property area is above treeline with good exposure and the amount of work conducted to date, it is unlikely that any significant new surface mineralization will be found, such that the first steps of further work should be geophysical in nature.

An airborne geophysical survey, including magnetics, EM and resistivity should be flown across the entire property. The results of the new survey should be interpreted, and followed up with detailed ground geophysical surveys based on recommendations from the interpretation. The ground survey would entail either induced polarization (IP), magnetotelluric (MT), or electromagnetic (EM) techniques, focusing on the Magno and D areas and any other areas defined by the airborne survey. The ground geophysical survey results should be interpreted and integrated with those from the airborne survey. Targets derived from the geophysical surveys should be tested with diamond drilling.

The geophysical part of this programme is expected to cost C$150,000, with a follow up drill programme is projected to incur an all-in cost of C$600,000. A budget for this proposed work is given below in Table 19.

Table 20: Proposed Exploration Budget for the Magno Property

Proposed Budget for Exploration at Magno	
Phase 1	
Airborne Geophysical Survey	$40,000
Ground Geophysical Survey	$35,000
interpretation of Geophysical Results	$30,000
Excavator; road work, possible trenching	$30,000
Project Supervision	$15,000
TOTAL	**$150,000**
Phase 2	
Diamond Drilling: 2000 metres	**$600,000**

27.0 References

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