TECHNICAL REPORT

SILVER STRAND PROPERTY

Silver Strand and Burnt Cabin prospects
Kootenai County, Idaho
47.7515°N 116.5243°W
535701.56 East, 5288841.7 North, Zone 11 WGS 84

Prepared for:

Lakewood Exploration Inc.

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Effective Date: August 17, 2021

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Table 1. Units and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams
1 ton	=	2000 pounds
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm = 1000 ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne
1 gram/tonne	=	0292 troy ounces/ton
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres
1 metre	=	39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares
1 sq. mile	=	2.59 square kilometres
1 hectare	=	10,000 square meters = 2.471 acres

TECHNICAL REPORT SILVER STRAND PROPERTY

Lakewood Resources Inc., August 2021

1. SUMMARY

Lakewood Exploration Inc. ("Lakewood") is a public junior resource company that holds the past-producing Silver Strand Mine in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District on Lone Cabin Creek in Kootenai County Idaho, USA. The company holds 78 unpatented claims covering the Silver Strand mine which had past production from a polymetallic vein explored in shallow workings on three levels. The claims include another prospect known as the Burnt Cabin mine at the northwest end of the claim block.

The authors have been retained to compile existing historical data about the prospects and prepare a Technical Report compliant with National Instrument 43-101. The authors thank Philip Mulholland, P.Geo., of Lakewood, for the collection of data and figures and photographs.

The Silver Strand prospect is located in Kootenai County, Idaho about 12 miles east-northeast of Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho. It is situated on Lone Cabin Creek, a tributary of Burnt Cabin Creek and of the Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. The 78 unpatented claims (Approximately 1600 acres) are located on Federal land, which is part of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest administered by U.S. Forest Service. The Burnt Cabin Prospect is nearby to the northwest on a tributary of Burnt Cabin Creek

The original claims were originally owned by New Jersey Mining Company, who did most of the mine development to 2010. The present claims were staked in 2020 and 2021 on behalf of Lakewood.

Primary access to the mine is from Coeur d'Alene on a paved forest road from Fernan Lake. Work could be based out of Coeur d'Alene. Lakewood is arranging permits for exploration work. Some initial prospecting, mapping and sampling by Lakewood has begun, as well as compilation of historical data. A drone based aerial survey is underway.

Lakewood Exploration Inc. ("Lakewood") has completed the acquisition (the "Acquisition") of all the issued and outstanding securities of Silver Hammer Mining Corp. ("Silver Hammer") pursuant to the terms of a share exchange agreement dated May 31, 2021.

The property has a long history of exploration. The Silver Strand prospect was discovered about 1961, and was developed by three short adits from which small shipments were made to the Tacoma smelter. The total production of the Silver Strand mine to 1991 was 13,752 tons assaying 0.093 opt Au (3.19 g/t or ppm) and 9.583 opt Ag (328.5 g/t or ppm). Very small exploration programs included geochemical soil sampling, geophysical surveys over small grids and limited diamond drilling from surface and underground. Two of the adits are now caved. At the northwest end of the claim group, the Burnt Cabin prospect had two underground levels, but the prospect has not been explored recently. Mineralization in both areas is quartz and base metal sulphides, lead, zinc and copper, with gold and silver.

The property was inspected on June 30 and July 21, 2021 by Co-Author Eric Saderholm, whose comments are found under Data Verification.

The Silver Strand property has been explored intermittently from 1961 to the present.

The Silver Strand and adjacent Burnt Cabin prospects lie In the Coeur d 'Alene Mountains, in northern Idaho,

where the prevailing country rocks are the Belt series (pre-Cambrian) sedimentary rocks, which in places are invaded by relatively small bodies of igneous rocks. The dominant structural feature of' the region is a broad, much faulted, anticlinal uplift of west-northwest trend, which extends in an east-southeast direction into the well-known Coeur d'Alene (mining) district. The crest and flanks of the broad anticline have been broken by longitudinal faults of large magnitude of which the Osburn, Placer Creek, and Burnt Cabin faults, and transverse faults. Mineral deposits are scattered along the crest and flanks of the uplift, particularly along the zones of the major longitudinal faults. The metalliferous deposits comprise a group of fissure veins and replacement deposits of younger age.

There has as yet been no comprehensive geological report of the Silver Strand property, which was mined, rather than explored in detail.

The Silver Strand mineralization consists of a nearly-vertical, white quartz zone or body which cuts the flat to moderately-dipping beds of the Revett Formation. The boundaries and shape of the quartz body are not vein-like, but irregular. The sulfide mineralization is enclosed within the siliceous body. The ore is black and very fine-grained. Minerals observed by microscopic study Include Pyrite, Tetrahedrite, Tennantite, Galena, Sphalerite, Arsenopyrite and Stibnite. The relatively high gold content and gold:silver ratio are unique to the Coeur d'Alene District. The age of the Silver Strand ore is likely Cretaceous or Tertiary.

The Silver Stand orebody was mined from the surface to a depth of approximately 100 meters. The mineralized zone has a mining width of about 5 meters and a strike length of just under 30 meters. Three adits were driven below the outcrop elevation to gain access for mining, No.2, No. 225, and No. 3 tunnel which begins at the elevation of Lone Cabin Creek beside forest road No. 411. This is the only level open for inspection.

The total production of the Silver Strand mine to 1991 was small, amounting to 13,752 tons assaying 0.093 opt Au (3.19 g/t or ppm) and 9.583 opt Ag (328.5 g/t or ppm).

In 2009, "Reserves and Resources" were estimated by Lisa Hardy, P.Geo., Consulting Geologist. Hardy's estimations show a small tonnage of mineralization remaining below the 300-level grading 5.89 gpt. (grams per tonne) Au and 335 gpt. Ag. The calculations by Hardy follow in general the accepted methodology of Coeur d'Alene mining district operators at the time.

Historical Resources and Reserves (Table 9)

Class	Grade ppm Au	Grade ppm Ag	Metric Tonnes
proven & probable	5.43	361	6,903
possible	6.16	321	10,554

The block grades were estimated from the grades of chip channel samples from development headings. The above material would now be termed **"Historical Resources".**

Historic estimates of gold resources/deposits are historical in nature, predate and are non-compliant with NI 43-101. Neither the authors, nor Lakewood are treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves, and neither the companies nor the author have undertaken any independent investigation of the resource estimates nor have they independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to validate the estimates, and therefore the historical estimates, although considered relevant, should not be relied upon. The above estimate is speculative and can only be corroborated by additional work. The authors state that the above estimate does not imply economic returns from the property.

The company has commenced a small initial exploration program which includes:

- Geological Inspection and mapping by John Childs, P.Geo. and Eric Saderholm P.Geo.
- Prospecting and rock sampling along roads and tracks
- Soil Sampling seven lines spaced at 250 meters bracketing the mineralized zone, 119 samples
- UAV (drone) survey for magnetic signatures (in Progress)

A comprehensive staged program of exploration work is planned, starting immediately, to include surface mapping and sampling, geochemistry and geophysics, to be followed by rehabilitation of the underground 300 level, preparation of a new underground drill station, underground drilling and surface diamond drilling. Total cost estimate for Phases 1 and 2 are rounded US$ 820,000.00 or Can$ 1,050,000.00

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Qualified Person

Eric Saderholm, B.Sc. P.Geo.
Qualified Person.

2. INTRODUCTION

The authors have been retained by **Lakewood Exploration Inc**. ("Lakewood") to compile historical information about the Silver Strand prospect situated on Lone Cabin Creek northeast of Coeur D'Alene Idaho and prepare a Technical Report. The Silver Strand mine is a prospect which has had limited past production. A geological report was prepared for the prospect in 2009 by Mine Systems Design, Inc. P.O. Box 1019, Kellogg, ID 83837.The Silver Strand occurrence was discovered relatively recently and was mined during the 1970's for siliceous smelter flux. Production was 13,752 tons grading 0.093 opt Au, 9.6 opt Ag, and 87 .1 % silica.

The Company

Lakewood was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on May 2, 2017 under the name Lakewood Exploration Inc. The Company's registered office is located at Suite 2200 – 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8. The Company's head office is located at Suite 200 – 551 Howe Street, Vancouver British Columbia, V6C 2C2. The Company is engaged in the exploration of mineral properties in Canada. In addition to the Silver Strand property, the company has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lacy Property, within the Nanaimo and Alberni Mining Divisions of British Columbia (Vancouver Island).

Option/Purchase Agreement:

Lakewood Exploration Inc. ("Lakewood") has completed the acquisition (the "Acquisition") of all the issued and outstanding securities of **Silver Hammer Mining Corp**. ("Silver Hammer") pursuant to the terms of a share exchange agreement dated May 31, 2021. In connection with the acquisition, Lakewood issued an aggregate of 8,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company pro rata to the Silver Hammer securityholders at a deemed price of $0.25 per share. In connection with the Acquisition, the Company also issued 500,000 common shares with a deemed price of $0.25 per share to an arm's length third party as a finder's fee. Lakewood, through Silver Hammer owns a 100% interest in the Silver Strand silver-gold project. The claims are shown in the Table below.

Site Inspection

The Silver Strand property was inspected on June 30 and July 15, 2021 by Eric Saderholm, P.Geo., who took a number of character samples. His comments are included under "Data Verification"

Qualifications

The authors have completed this report in accordance with the methodology and format outlined in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Both authors are registered professional geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia (Engineers and Geoscientists BC) and are considered a "Qualified Person", as per the requirement of NI 43-101. Both authors are independent of Lakewood and have no material interest in the Silver Strand property. To the best of the authors' knowledge there is no subsequent new scientific or technical information that would be considered material as of the report

date of this report. Both authors have sufficient experience in the exploration of similar deposits, including geology and interpretation of geophysical and geochemical results.

Terms of Reference and Units

The authors have been retained by Lakewood to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant technical report (this "Technical Report") for the Silver Strand property. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support future financing.

The report has been prepared using the disclosure standards of NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and using the technical report format as set out in Form NI 43-101F1. The NI 43-101 reporting standards govern a company's public disclosure of scientific and technical information about its mineral projects. The authors were also requested to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and a budget for further exploration and development on the Property.

The co-ordinate system used in this report is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 11N, and the datum used is North American Datum WGS 84. Throughout this report, an effort has been made to use plain language wherever possible. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report, although historically, Imperial measure (feet/miles) was more common. Length is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m3); mass is expressed as metric tonnes (t); and area is expressed as hectares (ha). Gold and silver concentrations are generally expressed as parts per million (ppm) or grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the early exploration reports relative to the Silver Strand property refer to the Imperial System so where practical conversions to the Metric System have been used. Some historical information is listed in imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix III. Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted.

Responsibilities

Although both co-authors have reviewed all sections of this report, the table below sets out the responsibilities for each Item.

Table 1. Author Responsibility by Section

Responsibility for sections of the report		
Item	**Title**	**Responsibility**
1	**SUMMARY**	**BP**
2	**INTRODUCTION**	**BP**
3	**RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**	**BP**
4	**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**	**BP**
5	**ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**	**BP**
6	**HISTORY**	**BP**

7	**GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION**	**BP**
8	**DEPOSIT TYPES**	**BP**
9	**EXPLORATION**	**BP**
10	**DRILLING**	**BP**
11	**SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**	**BP**
12	**DATA VERIFICATION**	**ES BP**
13	**MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**	**NOT RELEVANT**
14	**MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**	**NOT RLEVANT**
15	**MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**	**NOT RELEVANT**
16-22	**ADVANCED PROPERTY TITLES**	**NOT RELEVANT**
23	**ADJACENT PROPERTIES**	**BP**
24	**OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**	**BP**
25	**INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**	**BP**
26	**RECOMMENDATIONS**	**BP**
27	**REFERENCES**	**BP**
	DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE	**BP, ES**
	CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORS	**BP, ES**
	APPENDICES	**BP**

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For claim information, the authors have relied on data provided by Lakewood. The authors have not independently conducted any search related to the licenses, property title, agreements, permit status or other pertinent property conditions; apart from reviewing the claim information provided by the client.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Property Description

The Silver Strand mine is located in Kootenai County, Idaho about 12 miles east-northeast of Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho. It is situated on Lone Cabin Creek, a tributary of Burnt Cabin Creek and of the Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. The land subdivision location is Section 19, T51N, RIW and the adjacent Section 24, T51N, R2W. The 78 unpatented claims of approximately 20.66 acres each (approx. 1600 acres) are located on Federal land, which is part of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest administered by the Fernan Ranger District of the U.S. Forest Service. Topographic maps covering the mine and immediate area include the Spades Mountain, Wolf Lodge, Cataract Peak, and Skitwash Peak 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, scale 1:24,000.

Twenty-five claims (Strand 1-25) were staked by Silver Strand Development LLC and were transferred to a Lakewood US subsidiary. Lakewood also purchased 8 claims, Lone Cabin 1-4 and Burnt Cabin 1-4 staked in 2019 from **Gold Rush Expeditions** (GRE) of Salt Lake City Utah for $130,000 in 2020. Later in 2021 and additional 45 claims (Strand 26-70) were staked; no Registration numbers are as yet available from the BLM for these. The mineral claims remain in good standing until November 20, 2021. The company has provided proof that the

claim fees have been paid up to date, US $165 per claim for SS 1-SS 25. There is overlap on the staked and purchased claims which can be resolved by mapping the claim posts and lines.

Staking and Maintaining Claims in Idaho

Any citizen of the United States, a minor who has reached the age of discretion, a corporation, and non-citizens (aliens) who have declared their intention to become a citizen may stake a claim. A mining claim can be located on federal lands (BLM and Forest Service) that are open to mineral location (entry). The most common claims are:

- Lode Claims - A classic vein, ledge, or other rock in place between definite walls. A lode claim is located by metes and bounds. The maximum length is 1,500 feet by 600 feet. (43 CFR 3841) nominally 20 acres but actually 20.66 acres.

- Mill Site Claims - Public lands which are non-mineral in character. Mill Sites may be located in connection with a placer or lode claim for mining and milling purposes or as an independent/custom mill site that is independent of a mining claim. Mill Sites are located by metes and bounds or legal subdivision and are up to 5 acres in size.

A location notice is a form that must be filed with the BLM, State Office and your local County Recording Office. The following information must be included on the form; date of location of the claim/site, description of discovery monument, name of claim/site, legal description (metes and bounds or legal subdivision), and the names and addresses of all locators. You must file your mining claim/site location notice with the BLM Office, within 90 days from the date of location of the claim or site and you must also file with the County Recording Office.

Effective October 1, 2013, the fees for filing a new mining claim location notice increased to $20 per claim or site. New mining claim location notice must include the new mining claim processing fee of $20 per claim or site.

Once a claim/site is serialized, an annual filing must be made on or before September 1, of each year to maintain the claim/site. If you have more than 10 claims, you must pay maintenance fees. If you have 10 or fewer claims/sites, you may choose to file either the maintenance fee payment or file the Maintenance Fee Waiver certification (a.k.a. small miners' waiver). If you choose to file a small miner`s waiver, then you must also perform $100 worth of labor or improvements on all placers or lode claims during the assessment year (September 1, noon through September 1, noon). An Assessment Work Notice (Proof of Labor) form must be filed on or before December 30, along with the $10 filing fee per claim. For mill/tunnel sites, a Notice of Intent to Hold must be filed on or before December 30, along with the $10 filing fee per site.

On or before September 1 of each year, you must file a maintenance fee payment of $155.00 for every 20 acres or portion thereof, or a waiver which states you will do the labor for the next year. There are no fees to file the waiver. You must file either a Notice of Intent to Hold or an Affidavit of Assessment Work each year with the County on or before September 30 AND with the BLM on or before December 30.

A mining claim is transferred by recording a Quit Claim Deed with the County Recorder where the mining claim is located, and then by filing the Quit Claim Deed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) State Office. The cost to file the Quit Claim Deed with the BLM is $10.00 per claimant, per claim. (Please call the County Recorder's Office for their fees). Quit Claim Deeds are usually found at office supply stores.

Additional claim staking may be required as the project proceeds.

A list of Claims is provided in an Appendix. (Appendix 1).

Location

The Silver Strand mine is located in Kootenai County, Idaho about 12 miles east-northeast of Coeur d'Alene in North Idaho. It is situated on Lone Cabin Creek, a tributary of Burnt Cabin Creek and of the Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. The land subdivision location is Section 19, T51N, RIW and the adjacent Section 24, T51N, R2W.

Coordinates (approximate) for the workings are: (WGS84) Zone 11.

PROSPECT	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION ft
Silver Strand Mine	535701.56	5288841.7	3225
Burnt Cabin Mine	531538.48	5290781.77	3635.17

Permits

Because the Silver Strand mine is located entirely on Federal land, the permitting of a mining and milling operation would require an EIS (Environmental Impact Statement). If a small preliminary mining operation is conducted by underground mining and hauling of ore out of the Forest, an EA would be sufficient. Lakewood has initiated applications for a permit to explore the property

Permitting of surface drill sites would be necessary under the Categorical Exclusion option for small programs.

In fact, New Jersey Mining Co. (NJMC) in 2009 submitted a Plan of Operations and the US Forest Service conducted an Environmental Assessment. A Decision Notice was made to allow NJMC to operate the mine on a seasonal basis. The complete Plan of Operations and Decision Notice is available for review to interested parties.

First Nations

There are no First Nations issues known to the authors at present.

Environmental Liability

In the past work done at Silver Strand by others, several environmental issues have been raised, among them:

- Noxious weeds on roadbeds and mine portals
- Water quality
- Collapse of stopes or raises to surface

Lakewood will be addressing all environmental issues when permits are in hand and when so directed by government agencies

Land Use

The land is under control of the US Forest Service, Panhandle National Forest, Idaho and claims are registered with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Risks and Uncertainties:

The risks and uncertainties for the Property are those inherent in mineral exploration and the development of mineral properties in Idaho, and at present are, aside from the normal risks of exploration (sampling and drilling results, metal prices, markets):

- Long periods for approval of Notices of Work and Permits;
- Extended periods for approvals, State and or Federal for any major project; and
- The risk of closure of exploration areas for wildfires and pandemics.

Location Maps and Claim Sketches are found on the following pages

Figure 1. Property Location Map

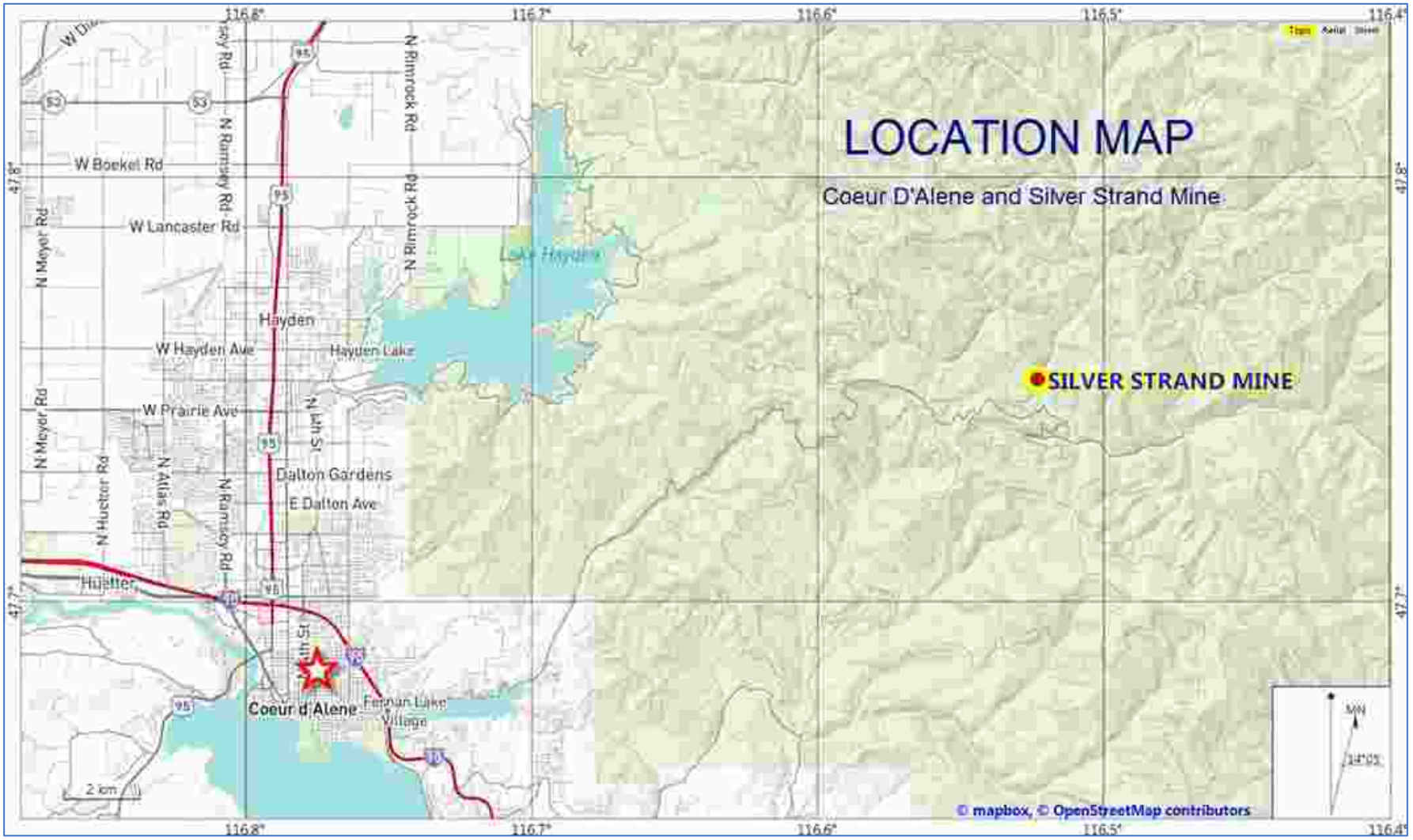


Figure 2. Location map Lone Cabin Creek

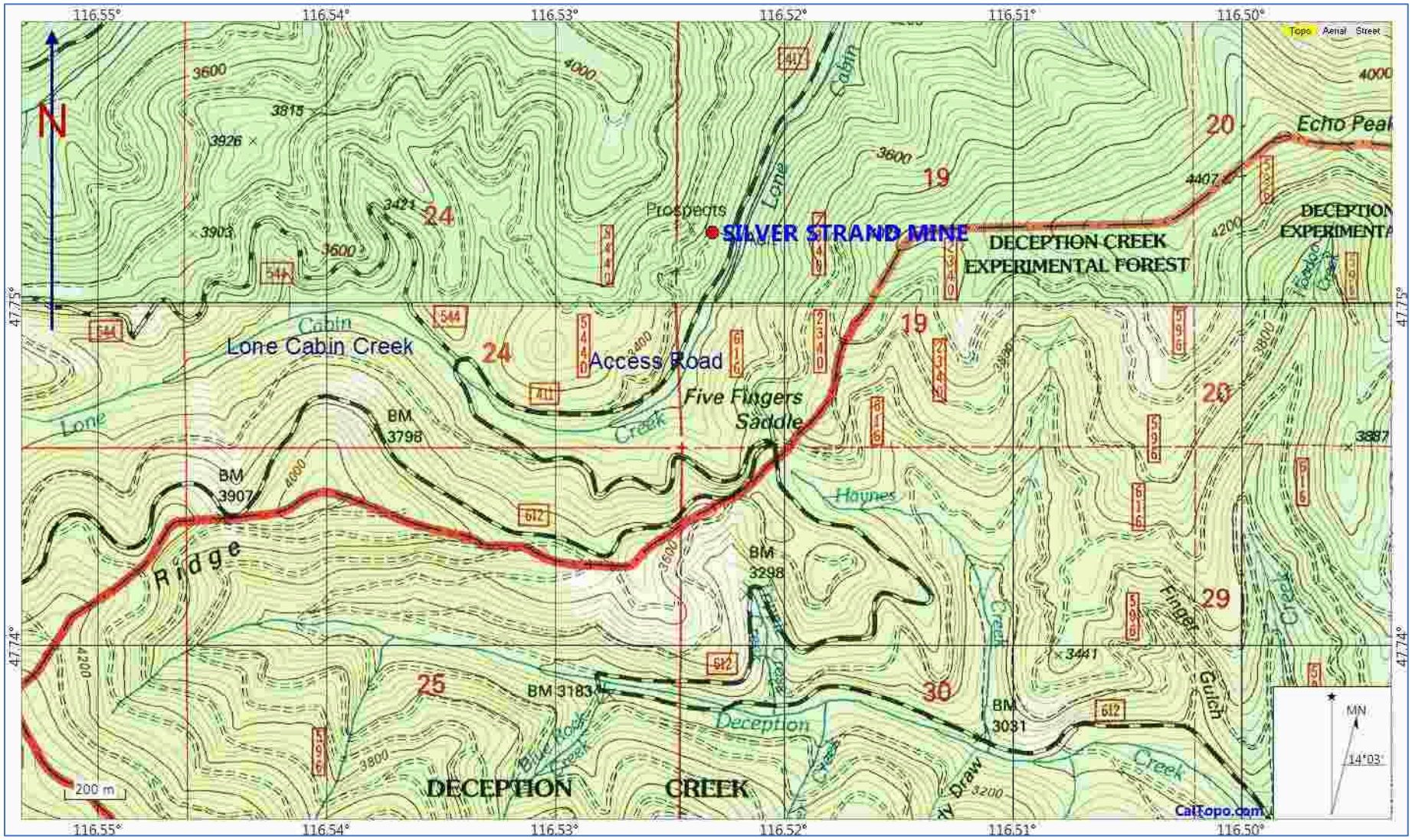
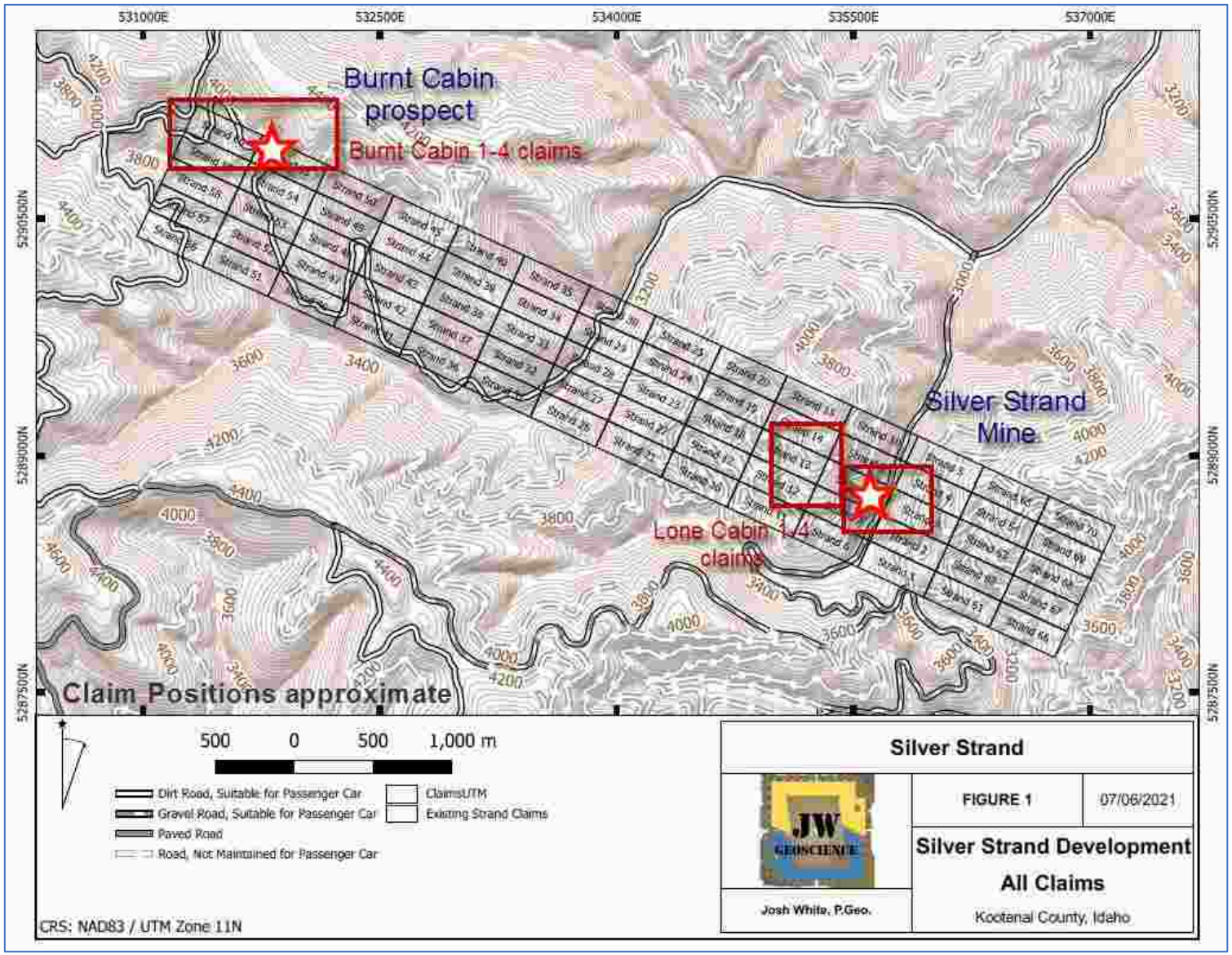


Figure 3. Claim Map



5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Primary access to the mine is from Coeur d'Alene on a paved forest road from Fernan Lake to Fernan Saddle to Five Fingers Saddle. The paved road ends about half way between Fernan Saddle and Five Fingers Saddle. From Five Fingers Saddle the mine is located only about 2 miles down Lone Cabin Creek on a single lane forest road (411). Forest Service Road 411 runs right by the mine portal. Access to the mine is available on a lower elevation road by travelling up the river road along the North Fork and Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene rivers from Enaville. Access is by the USFS road #209 for 25 miles from the main Coeur D'Alene River Road. Then by USFS road #206 for 1.25 miles and then the USFS road #411 for 1.25 miles to Silver Strand mine.

Physiography:

The property lies in the Coeur D'Alene Ranges of the Northern Rocky Mountains of Idaho, USA. The Coeur d'Alene ranges are an intricately dissected mass east of the Purcell Trench and east of Coeur d'Alene Lake. The mountains appear as a dissected upland with ridges rising to as high as 5,500 feet (1670 Meters). At the Silver Strand mine, the access road lies at approximately 3200 feet (975 m) and the hilltop is 4229 ft (1290m).

The Coeur d'Alene Mountains are mostly drained by the Coeur d'Alene River, and by one of its major tributaries, the Little North Fork River. The property is bounded by Lone Cabin Creek and Burnt Cabin Creek.

Vegetation:

The entire county was formerly heavily timbered and was covered by stands of virgin timber and by dense growths of brush and second growth. Extensive logging has occurred. The timber growth is of mixed conifers, yellow pine dominating along the drier western margin of the county, white pine over most of the remainder. Cedars may occur on protected north slopes and along stream bottoms, along with larch, hemlock, spruce, firs, and other varieties. White pine has been the principal tree crop. Precipitation is ample to permit heavy brush in many areas. No parts of the county are above timber line.

Climate:

At the western margin of the Northern Rocky Mountains, the climate characterized by summers are warm, rarely hot, the winters cool but usually not severely cold. Rain is generally negligible during the summer, but, droughts are not infrequently broken by rains and thundershowers. The precipitation ranges from about 20 inches annually in the southwestern part of the county, some of which in the winter months will be snow.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

The area is serviced by forestry access roads, but there are no nearby facilities or power. Supplies and services are from Coeur D'Alene or the mining towns eastward, Wallace, and Osborne. As the silver mining belt is nearby, there is a pool of mining labour and equipment. Source: Idaho Bureau of Mines Pamphlet 53.

6. HISTORY:

Some of the ore deposits in Kootenai County were discovered during the early 1880's, when prospectors from the gold fields of California spread over the Coeur d'Alene region. Many of these deposits were extensively explored, but none of them was found to contain ore of commercial grade and most of them were abandoned. A few continued to attract attention and were explored sporadically for many years. Although the Burnt Cabin prospect was known in 1940 (Anderson), the Silver Strand deposit was discovered later during nearby logging activity during the 1960's and mined during the 1970's and 1980's for siliceous smelter flux. Production was 13,752 tons grading 0.093 ounces per ton gold (3.19 gpt), 9.6 ounces per ton silver (329 gpt) and 87.1% silica. The mining operation was shut down when the ASARCO Tacoma smelter closed in the early 1980's. Previous owner/operators include **Silver Strand Mining Company**, **Silver Trend Mining Company**, **Trend Mining Company**, and **New Jersey Mining Company**.

1961: Silver values were discovered in 1961 in a silicified outcrop near Lone Cabin Creek, and limited hand trenching exposed oxidized material assaying over 200 ounces silver per ton. Subsequent excavation work and two short adits exposed a silicified zone trending about N70W, approximately 20 feet wide and containing argentite (?) and pyrite with minor galena and chalcopyrite. (Springer 1983)

1968: In 1968 about 250 tons were mined from the open cut at the portal of the uppermost adit (Level 0 or 1). Excessive dilution prohibited further mining in the cut even though the face of the cut had a weighted average assay of 24.5 oz. silver across a width of at least 17 feet. A 226-foot core hole was drilled at a -25° angle from the surface about 100 feet south of the open cut. A five-foot intercept assaying 5.0 oz. silver was cut approximately 65 feet vertically below the open cut. (Springer 1983)

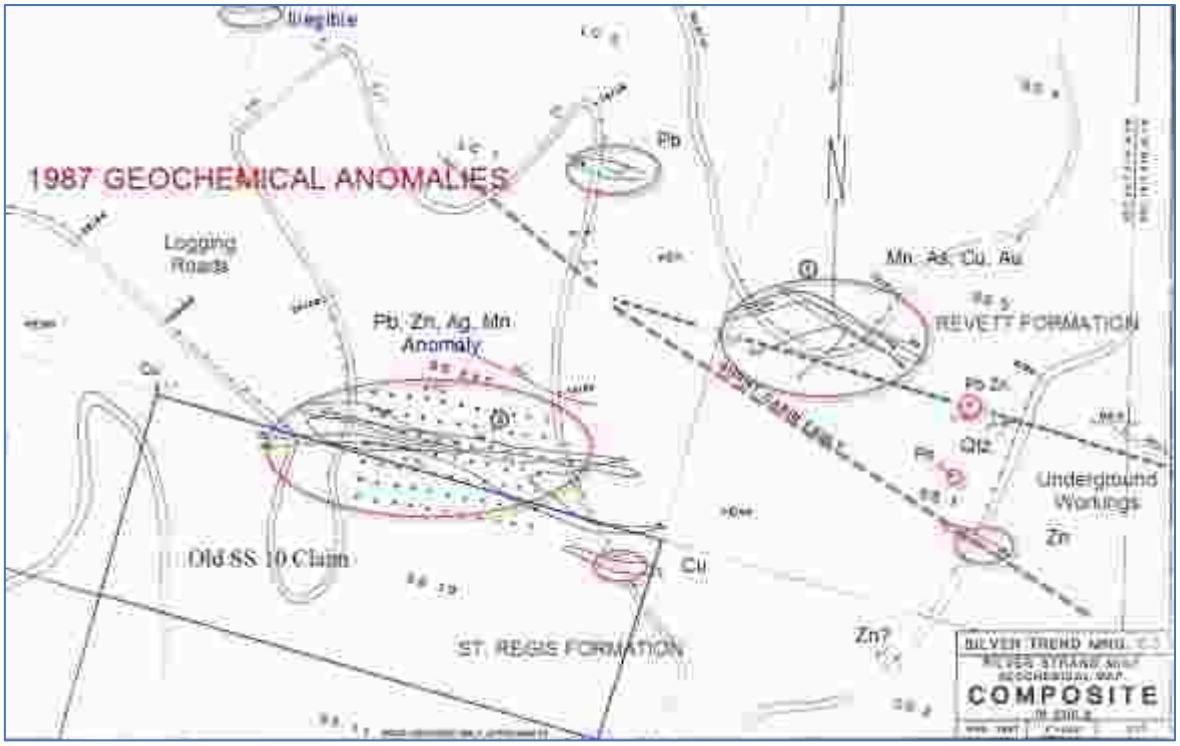
1969: Callahan Mining Corporation, based in Osborne Idaho completed a number of chip samples at the Silver Strand Adit, these are labelled K-1 to K 12. In addition, 8 short underground drill holes are shown. No scale bar on the plan makes estimation of the widths uncertain. Assays were for silver and antimony, and some for arsenic. Trenching was also reported (See Callahan plan)

1971-1988: Underground work was done on the Silver Strand mine for Silver Trend by Geological consultant Donald C Springer. RPG (Idaho), who filed yearly summary reports, the latest from 1988. Geochemical soil sampling was conducted on strike from the surface mineralization IN 1987 AND 1988, resulting in several 1-2 sample weak anomalies. One new vein occurrence was noted. Springer noted: "A detailed review of the soil maps suggests the possibility of at least two N70-75W trending zones which appear to contain anomalous quantities of valuable metals irregularly distributed along the trends. These trends more or less correspond to the approximate locations of some minor quantities of white quartz and iron oxides found in and along the road. No definite veining or structures have been identified in the road cuts, but it is suspected any structures cut by the road may be narrow and discontinuous, and may be hidden by slough".

The 1982 and 1987 soil anomalies are shown in the plans on the following page. These soil surveys are not well documented and may have to be located and resampled in the field.

Figure 4. 1982 Soil geochemical anomalies

Figure 5. 1987 Soil Geochemical anomalies



(History Continued)

1990`s The US Bureau of Mines, as part of a mining research program, [in the 1990's] drilled an underground diamond drill hole through the mineralization underneath the stope on 225 level and into the north or hanging wall of the steeply north-dipping body. The grade of the body was confirmed by the drilling, and a zone of disseminated sulfides was discovered in the footwall. The gold content of the disseminated sulfide zone is anomalous being up to 500 ppb gold.

1991: Mine Systems Design, Inc. (MSD) had an exploration agreement with Silver Trend and also had an option to 1993 to enter into a mining lease. MSD also had an agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Spokane Research Center to conduct an in-situ mining research project at the Silver Strand mine. Fred W Brackebush of MSD completed a Technical report for the property.

1992: When the Bureau of Mines work began at this mine in fiscal year 1992 (FY92), only the drift on the 225 level was open. During that fiscal year, the drift on the 2 level was opened to provide access for sampling gob material and water flowing through the mine from the upper levels. With the remaining weeks of field work, four drill holes totalling 176 feet were drilled from two sites in the 225 adit of the mine.

Figure 6. Silver Strand Mine Plan 1992

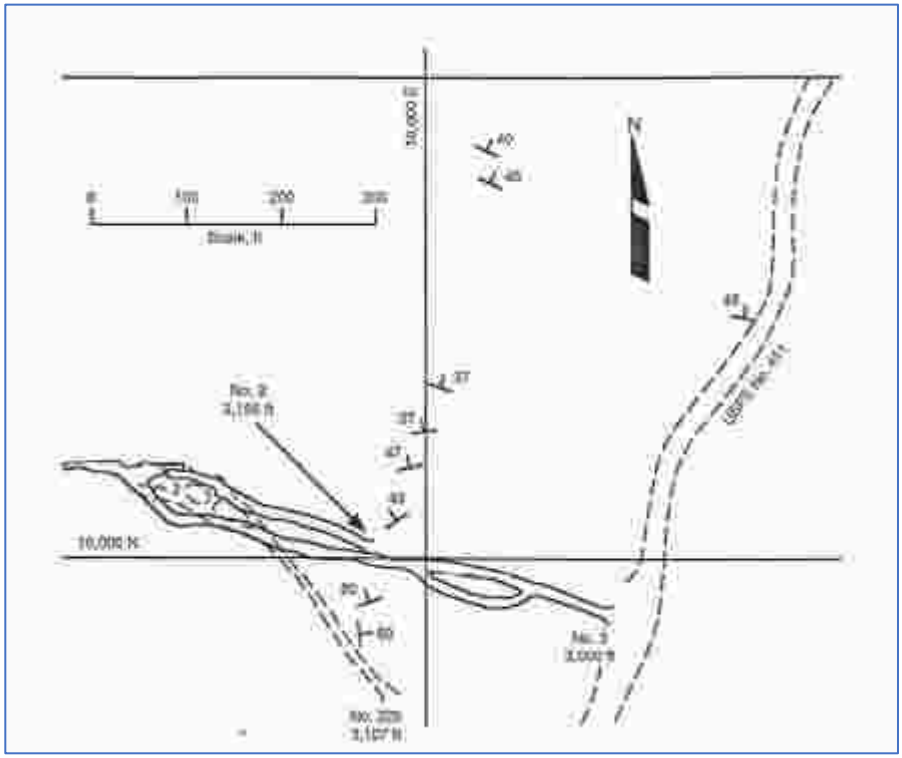
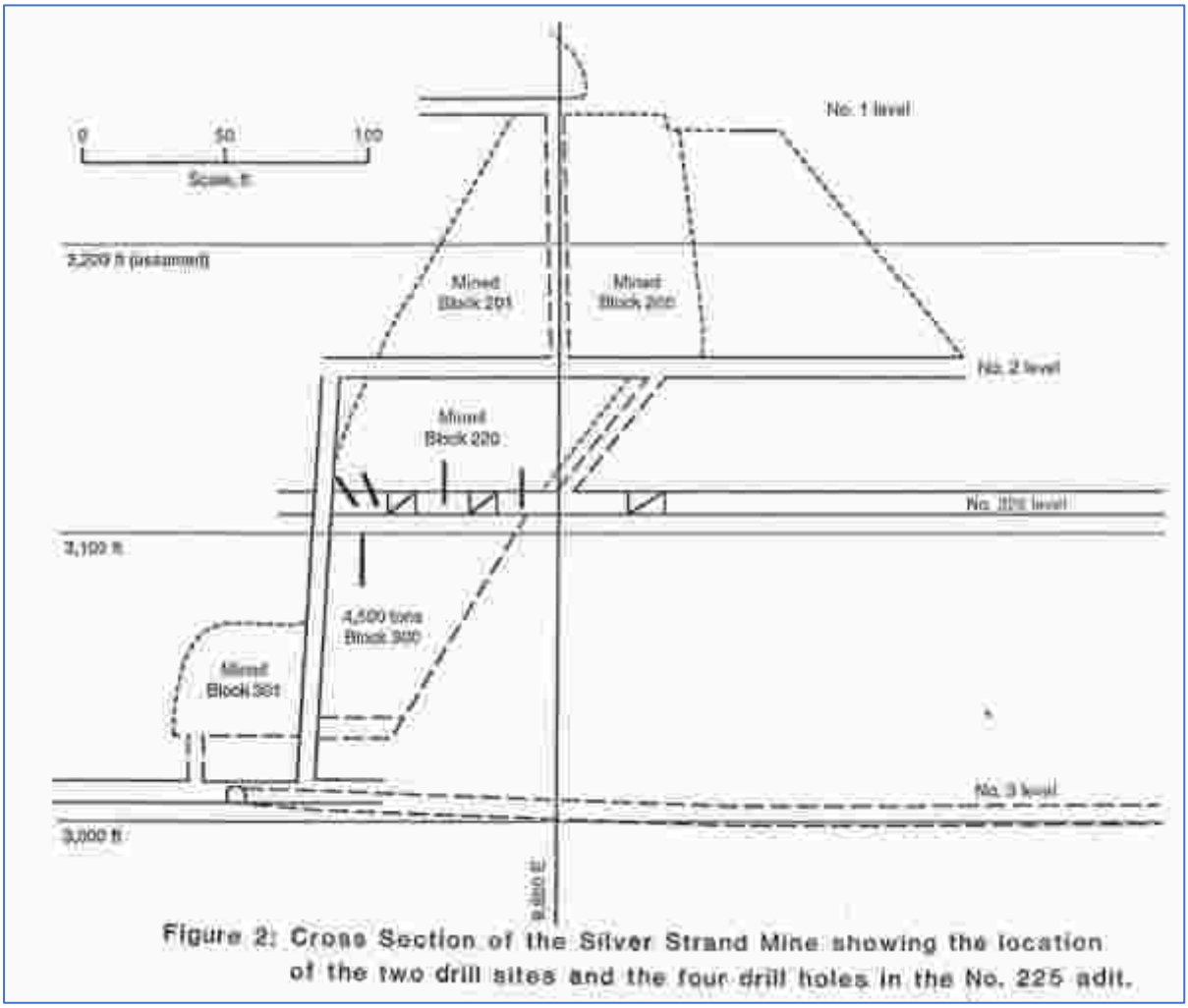


Figure 7. Silver Strand Mine section 1992



Drill holes were made through pillars and into the "gob" material in the backfilled stopes. Two holes were drilled into the rock mass, S2-H2 and S2-H3. The US Bureau of Mines Report for 1993 (see References) describes in detail the drill program and results. Geologic logging of the drill holes was completed by Doug Scott of the USBM Spokane Research Center on the Silver Strand core. His logs are hand-written and difficult to read, and in the interest of brevity are not included in this report.

1996: **New Jersey Mining Company** was incorporated as an Idaho corporation on July 18, 1996. The Company was dormant until December 31, 1996 when all of the assets and liabilities of New Jersey Joint Venture (a partnership) were transferred to the Company in exchange for 10,000,000 shares of common stock.

1997 Silver Trend Mining Company completed a four-hole surface diamond drilling program which totaled 795 meters. Four HQ size diamond drill holes were drilled from the same surface location to intercept the Silver Strand zone at greater depth and to test for evidence of other mineralization. The drill hole lengths and inclinations are as follows:

Table 2. 1997 Drill Locations

Drill hole	Length	Inclination	Bearing
DDH-001-97	483 ft	-63°	S 32°W
DDH-002-97	655 ft	-64°	S43°W
DDH-003-97	984 ft	-65°	S 53°W
DDH-004-97	483 ft	-55°	S42°W
4 holes	2,605 ft (794 m)		

Lisa Hardy, an experienced Coeur d'Alene District geologist, logged the core from the 1997 drilling program and was associated with work at the property to 2009. A drill plan and cross Section are provided. Lisa S. Hardy P.Geo. is a Registered Member (#1328700) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration and Licensed Geologist (#2132) in the State of Washington.

Table 3. 1997 Drill Intercepts (Mulholland 2021)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	INTVL (m)	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
DDH97-001	125.0	126.5	1.5	0.20	12.00
DDH97-002	182.9	187.9	5.0	0.17	51.20
DDH97-003	213.1	224.0	11.0	0.03	1.90
DDH97-003	232.7	240.8	8.1	0.10	3.38
DDH97-003	240.8	241.5	0.7	0.18	60.00
DDH97-003	244.4	249.5	5.1	0.06	3.41
DDH97-003	256.6	262.1	5.5	0.03	1.75

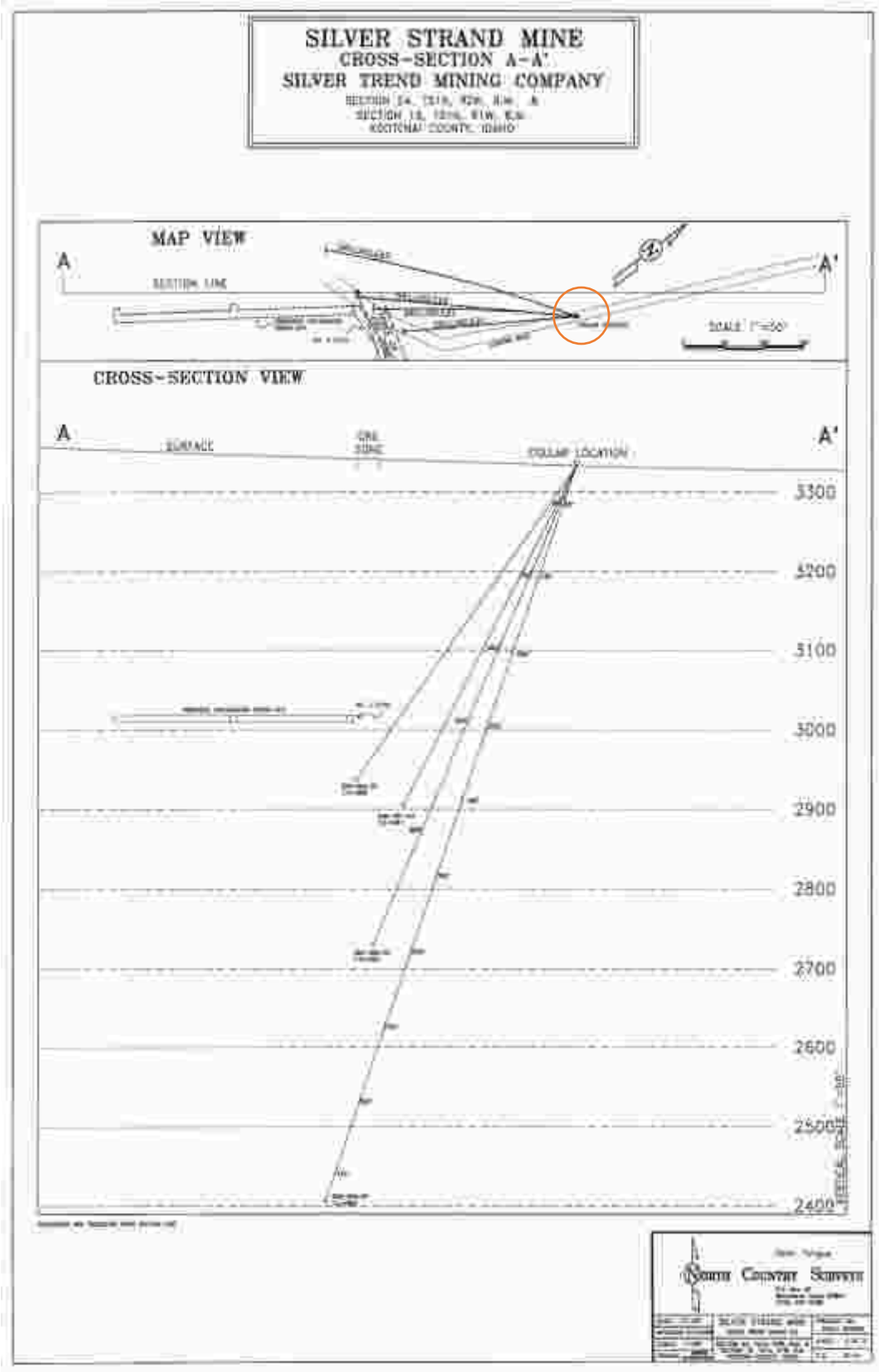
- A stringer zone in hole I was cut with assays on narrow stringers up to 1.3 grams/tonne gold, 6.7 ounces per ton silver, and 2% copper. The stringers contained pyrite and chalcopyrite.
- Two stringers of higher-grade mineralization were cut by hole 2 within the quartz zone with assays of:

Depth	Intercept, ft	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper
601.6'	0.4	0.86 g/t	55.8 opt (Ounces/ton)	3.84%	1.0%
632.6'	0.2	0.34 g/t	4.8 opt	0.81%	0.1%

- Also, an intercept 3.5 feet in length was cut higher in Hole 2, within a quartz inclusion in the basalt dike, which ran 1.023 g/t [0.030 opt] gold.
- Hole 3 showed multiple dike intercepts and mineralized zones as shown above. Random samples of the hole length from 205 ft to 669 ft, a distance of 464 feet showed anomalous gold and silver values averaging 0.081 ppm gold and 3 .18 ppm silver. The drill holes are shown on the following pages.

Figure 8. Plan of Diamond drill holes 1997

Figure 9. Section of Diamond Drill Holes 1997



Note, the data for these holes is incomplete, the assays are low, but anomalous, and should be further researched. Lisa Hardy's description of the geology and mineralization is as follows:

"The mineralization at the Silver Strand occurs within a quartz replacement zone which cross-cuts bedding of the Revett Formation country rock. The Revett here consists of alternating intervals of sericitic quartzite and thinner-bedded siltite/argillite. Within the quartz zone, original sedimentary features have been obliterated by leaching and silicification. The quartz zone is not a discrete vein as would occur from fissure-filling but is instead predominantly a replacement body with gradational edges.

The rock of the quartz zone is a pale gray siliceous rock, not hard and glassy but slightly porous due to the leaching controlled by a stockwork of fine fractures. Portions of the quartz zone contain abundant pyrite as disseminations of dust-sized grains, as fracture coatings and as fine-grained clots. Also present are intervals containing trace amounts of an unidentified gray metallic sulfide. The most intense replacement and alteration grades outward into patchy silica flooding, swarms of quartz veinlets and localized stockwork fracture bleaching, through which bedding features may be recognized.

Elevated gold and silver values are common throughout the quartz zone. Samples with the highest gold content (> 0.3 ppm) also show a tendency to have elevated silver, but the correspondence is weak. Elevated silver values (> 4 ppm) show a correlation with the presence of visible gray sulfide. The highest gold value (1.3 ppm) came from a two-inch quartz vein containing 5-10% chalcopyrite in addition to pyrite.

A diabase dike occurs in the quartz zone. It is unmineralized and appears to be later than the precious metal mineralization. The dike has probably exploited the same steep structure along which the hydrothermal fluids ascended to form the quartz zone, and could thus be useful as in indicator of the location of the quartz zone. The dike can be expected to show up clearly in a ground magnetometer survey."

The alkaline igneous dike which lies adjacent to the ore zone contains anomalous values of nickel and cobalt.

2000: On July 14, 2000 **New Jersey Mining Co**. entered into a purchase agreement for the Silver Strand mine with **Trend Mining Company**. The purchase agreement covers 15 unpatented lode claims (approximately 300 acres) located on land administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Upon execution of the purchase agreement the Company issued 50,000 shares of Common Stock to Trend Mining Company. The purchase agreement required New Jersey Mining Company to spend $200,000 in exploration and development work commitments on the Silver Strand Mine over three years from the date of the agreement. In July of 2001, Mine Systems Design, Inc., majority shareholder of New Jersey, acquired Trend's remaining interest in the Silver Strand including the 50,000 shares of NJMC. Mine Systems Design, Inc. waived the work commitments but retains a Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty. The royalty is a 1.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) capped at $50,000 after which the NSR decreases to 0.5%. A quitclaim deed was provided by Trend Mining Company

During 2001 only maintenance and upkeep tasks were done at the Silver Strand.

In 2002, a drill station was cut on the No. 3 level in the south or hanging wall of the sulfide body. Five NX core holes were drilled with relatively poor recoveries. Besides good gold-silver intercepts, these holes showed that sulfide ore has significant amounts of zinc and copper which have presumably been leached from the oxidized ores above No. 3 level. Base metals were as high as 0.5% Cu, 1.5% Pb, and 3 .5% Zn.

Drill intercepts for the 2002 drilling, as calculated from the original drill data are shown below:

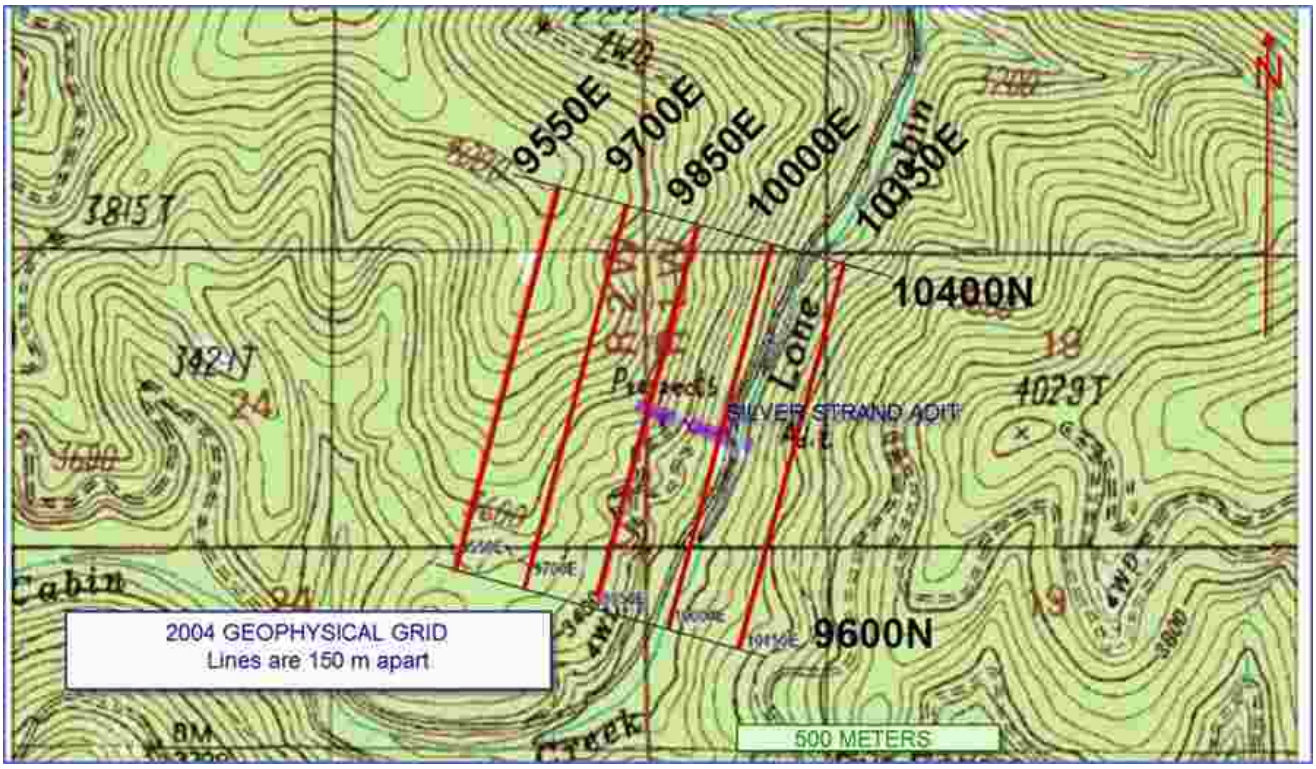
Table 4. 2002 Drill data (Mulholland, 2021)

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	INTVL (m)	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
DDH02-001	7.9	13.8	5.9	0.12	33.50
DDH02-001	19.4	23.2	3.8	0.75	75.64
DDH02-001	25.0	29.3	4.3	3.98	43.92
DDH02-001	29.4	32.9	3.5	4.87	5.39
DDH02-002	14.9	19.2	4.3	1.49	35.18
DDH02-002	22.3	24.4	2.1	3.72	372.00
DDH02-003	3.4	5.9	2.5	0.03	10.90
DDH02-003	15.1	16.2	1.1	0.87	29.00
DDH02-003	17.8	21.9	4.1	2.57	168.24
DDH02-004	3.8	7.5	3.7	0.03	6.89
DDH02-004	12.2	14.8	2.6	0.22	17.57
DDH02-004	19.7	21.8	2.1	0.04	8.25
DDH02-004	29.1	30.6	1.5	0.39	38.00
DDH02-004	34.0	37.8	3.8	4.49	211.87
DDH02-004	42.7	43.6	0.9	0.98	30.00
DDH02-005	24.8	31.3	6.5	0.90	60.00

Note that core recoveries according to L Hardy were poor. Sections shaded yellow are shown on the mine cross section (Saderholm property Inspection).

2004: In 2004 a geophysical and geochemical survey program was completed by then owner New Jersey Mining Co. The purpose of the geophysical program was to detect extensions of the Silver Strand mineralized zone and to attempt to discover new mineralized zones on the property package. The following discussion is summarized from a 2005 report:

Figure 10. 2004 geochemical and Geophysical Grid



In 2004, New Jersey Mining Company completed an extensive geophysical and geochemical exploration program at its Silver Strand mine. The purpose of the geophysical program was to search for extensions of the Silver Strand orebody and to possibly find new mineralized zones on the property package.

Grid Lines were oriented N15E, perpendicular to the anticipated strike of Silver Strand Vein system. The five 150-meter spaced lines were surveyed with 25-meter slope chained stations with slope angles recorded. Stations were flagged at 25-meter intervals and staked (marked) at 50-meter intervals. The lines were numbered 9550E, 9700E, 9850E, 10000E and 10150E. Stations were labeled from 9600N to 10400N.

Topography in the survey area is steep and rugged. Elevations ranged from 3200 feet on line 10000E to 4000 feet on line 9550 (a range of 800 feet or about 250 meters). Other than the dirt roads and the Number 3 Level adit on line 10000E there is little apparent culture to influence geophysical surveys.

Four different geophysical techniques were utilized,

- Magnetic. measurement of the earth's magnetic field,
- VLF - measurement of fields related to very low frequency radio waves (VLF),
- IP - measurement of IP (induced polarization or chargeability) of the rock, and
- measurement of electrical resistivity of the rock.
- The ground magnetics and VLF data were collected using a Scintrex ENVI Geophysical System with a recording magnetic base station. Data were collected at a 12.5-meter interval by estimating the mid -point of the 25-meter flagged stations.

The IP/resistivity data were collected with a Zonge GDP32-II system using its Non-Referenced Complex Resistivity Program. Data were collected using a 50-meter dipole-dipole array. A single seven electrode transmitter spread centered at 10000N provided data coverage from 9750N to 10250N.

Measurement of the earth's magnetic field is particularly useful to locate the basalt or lamprophyre dikes which are associated with the Silver Strand silver/gold mineralization. The results did show the location of basalt dikes on the property.

VLF radio signals are transmitted by the U.S. Navy to its submarines. As these waves pass through the skin of the earth, they are distorted by anomalous rock properties. These distortions are measured with extremely accurate instruments. The VLF data generated at the Silver Strand is being studied, as it is quite complex, but several anomalous areas were noted.

The induced polarization and electrical resistivity measurements have been examined to discover areas of high resistivity related to quartz and silicification of the rock mass which preceded deposition of the ore minerals, or, alternatively low resistivity, which may be related to conductive minerals such as sulphides. Areas of high induced polarization (Chargeability) may indicate the presence of disseminated metallic sulfides. One anomaly located about 350 meters from the Silver Strand body was discovered. Other subsidiary anomalies were also present.

Magnetic Survey:

The magnetic survey has mapped relative magnetic highs in the NE and SW areas of the grid that remain open off the grid. It has also mapped narrow W to WNW trending dike like features that correlate with VLF anomalies and appear to be related to diabase dikes that are reported to intrude the Silver Strand vein system. These anomaly trends are open to both the east and west off the survey grid. Contour maps of magnetics and filtered VLF indicate a major NW trending structure trends from the south end of line10000E to the northern end of line 9550E possibly offsetting mineralization. Other secondary trends include an E-W trend in the southern half of the grid and a NE trend in the NW quadrant of the map.

VLF-EM Survey

The very low frequency survey produced a set of complex profiles that should be interpreted by a geophysicist Induced Polarization Surveys

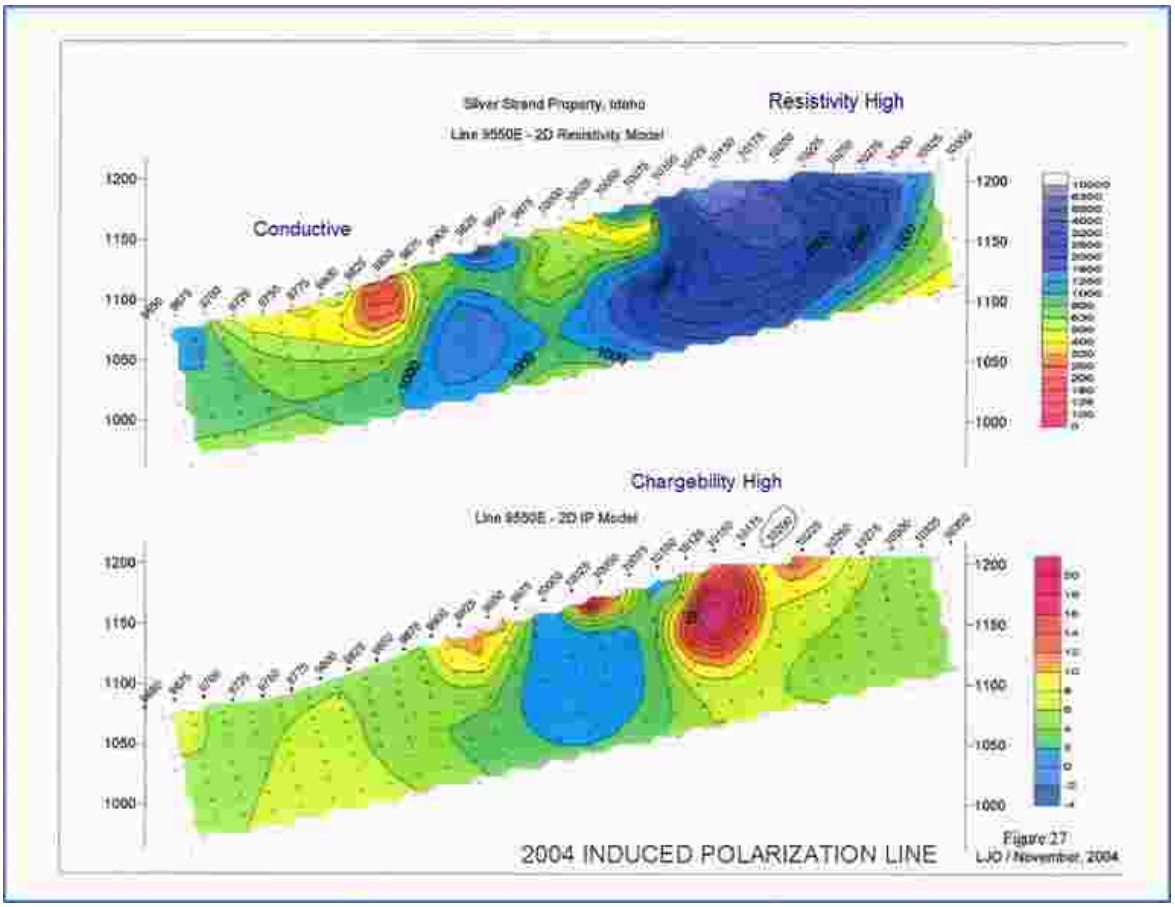
The five lines of 50-meter dipole-dipole IP/Resistivity data have been inverted to 2D resistivity and 2D IP models. High resistivities and low intrinsic IP responses characterize the survey area. The resistivity models show a strong correlation between relative resistivity lows and mapped VLF-EM conductors. These conductors though do not have corresponding IP responses. Higher IP responses (> 8-10 milliradians) generally appear to track a near surface, high resistivity horizon (>2000 ohm-meters), that at least in the central area of the grid appears to have a flat to shallow south dip.

Locally, narrow, vertically oriented resistivity highs have weak corresponding IP highs. The strongest IP anomaly occurs on line 9550E centered at 10150N-10175N. This shallow anomaly associated with greater than 20 Miliradians of phase and greater than 2500 ohm-meter resistivities should be checked for geology and geochemistry before drilling. Other relatively higher IP responses occur on Line 9850E at 9950N and from 10000N to 10100N. The anomaly at 10000N to 100100N is again a shallow feature that should be checked before drilling.

Two relatively weak vertical anomalies may be of interest. One is located at about 10150N on line 10150E the second is located at 10125N on line 9700E.

Figure 11. IP Line 9550E (Northwest of the mine workings)

.



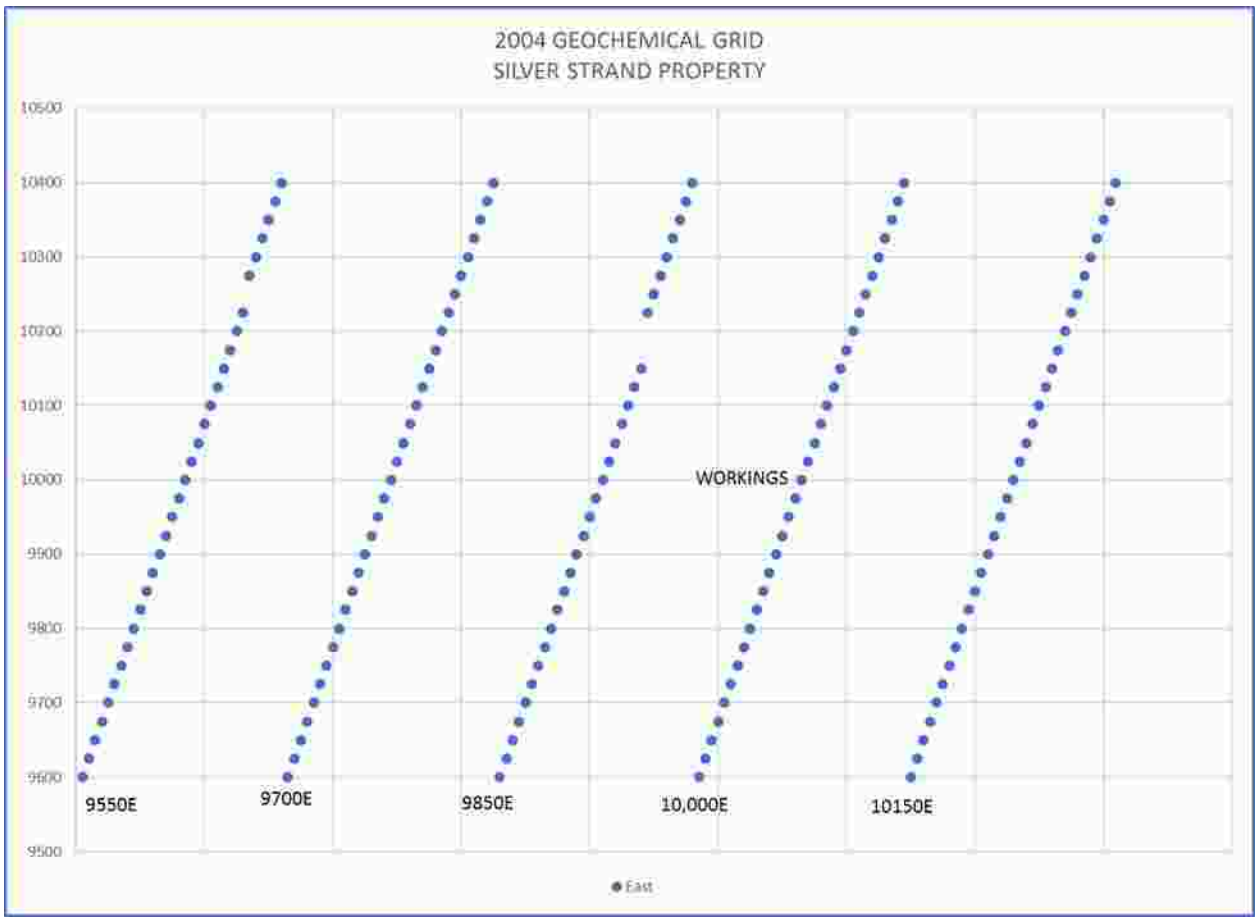
2004 Geochemical survey

There were 162 samples taken, spaced at 25 meters on 5 lines. Samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex Sparks, Nevada for Au (Fire Assay and aa23) and 34 elements by Aqua Regia digestion and ICP (Induction coupled plasma. Results were generally flat and at detection levels for gold and silver and background levels for other elements, except for subdued anomalies as shown below.

Table 5. 2004 Soil Geochemical anomalies

Line	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Antimony
	ppm (grams/tonne)	ppm (grams/tonne	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
9550E 9600N	0.013					
9850E 9625N	0.023					
10000E 9800N	0.025					
10000E 9950N		6.1	61		120	
10000E 9975N		0.8	50	36	154	
10000E 10000N	0.024	1.3	78	70	168	21
10000E 10025N	0.010	1.3		32	149	
10150E 9675N				50	108	
10150E 10125N	0.010					

Figure 12. 2004 Geochemical sampling Grid



History (continued)

2008: Silverstar Mining Corp. (OTCC BB: SLVM) announced the completion of a joint venture agreement with New Jersey Mining Co. (OTCC BB: NJMC) whereby Silverstar became a 50-50 partner with New Jersey in the Silver Strand silver mine in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. (It is not known if this joint venture persisted)

2009, A technical Report was prepared by Mine Systems Design, Inc. of Kellogg, Idaho. Although no author is stated, Lisa Hardy may be the author. As of 2017, Lisa Hardy was a Registered Member (#1328700) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration and a Licensed Geologist (#2132) in the State of Washington and was co-author of a Technical Report of the Golden Chest mining property in Shoshone County Idaho.

2010: New Jersey Mining Co. was developing the Silver Strand workings and started shipping mineralization and filed a Plan of Operation for that year. Environmental work included: water monitoring activities were completed during the year and reclamation seeding was completed at the new No. 3 portal site and along the Rock Storage Site (RSS) roadway. Water treatment was done in tanks from discharge at the lower portal.

2012: During the first quarter of fiscal 2012 **Shoshone Silver and Gold Mining Co** purchased the Silver Strand Mine from an unrelated party for $121,000 in cash and agreed to pay a 20% net profits royalty interest on production from the property. The royalty interest was valued at $880,000.

Historical Metallurgy

(From 2009 Report)

> "*The ore mined in the past was shipped as smelter flux so no processing was required.*
>
> *In 2001, flotation, cyanidation, and pressure oxidation tests were performed on ore from a 1982 stockpile showing overall recoveries of gold and silver around 90%, but the samples used were partially oxidized.*
>
> *In 2006 NJMC milled about 200 tonnes from the same 1982 stockpile, obtaining about 70% recovery and producing a concentrate grading 139.94 gpt Au and 12,261 gpt Ag. The concentrate was sold to Penoles. Recent cyanide leach tests showed that up to 95% of the gold and 96% of the silver could be leached from the concentrate".*

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional geology and Structure

Regional geology for Kootenai County has been described by Alfred Anderson (1940) in **Intrusive Activity Geology and Metalliferous Deposits of Kootenai County, Idaho, Paper 53, Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology**. An up to date detailed geological map of the area was completed in 2002: Idaho Geological Survey, Geological Map 33: Geologic Map of the Coeur d'Alene 30 X 60 Minute Quadrangle, Idaho Compiled and Mapped by Reed S. Lewis, Russell F. Burmester, Roy M. Breckenridge, Mark D. McFaddan, and John D. Kauffman 2002.

The following summary of regional geology has been amended and summarized from Anderson (1940):

In the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, in which most of the metalliferous deposits occur, the prevailing country rocks are strata of the Belt series (pre-Cambrian), which in places are invaded by relatively small bodies of igneous rocks of diverse kind and age. The Belt series include all members of the Coeur d'Alene district, the Prichard, Burke, Revett, St. Regis, Wallace, and Striped Peak formations.

Bodies of granodiorite of considerable size intrude the strata along the northwest margin of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. These bodies are correlated with the Nelson batholith (in adjacent British Columbia) and are believed to have been intruded during late Jurassic or early Cretaceous time. Smaller bodies are grouped along a west-northwest zone extending across the mountainous area from Shoshone County (adjacent on the east). These include porphyritic quartz monzonite, numerous dikes of diabase, other basic rocks shading into lamprophyre, and dikes of diorite, monzonite, and granite and rhyolite porphyry. The intrusives were emplaced at relatively shallow depth, probably during the early part of the Tertiary period.

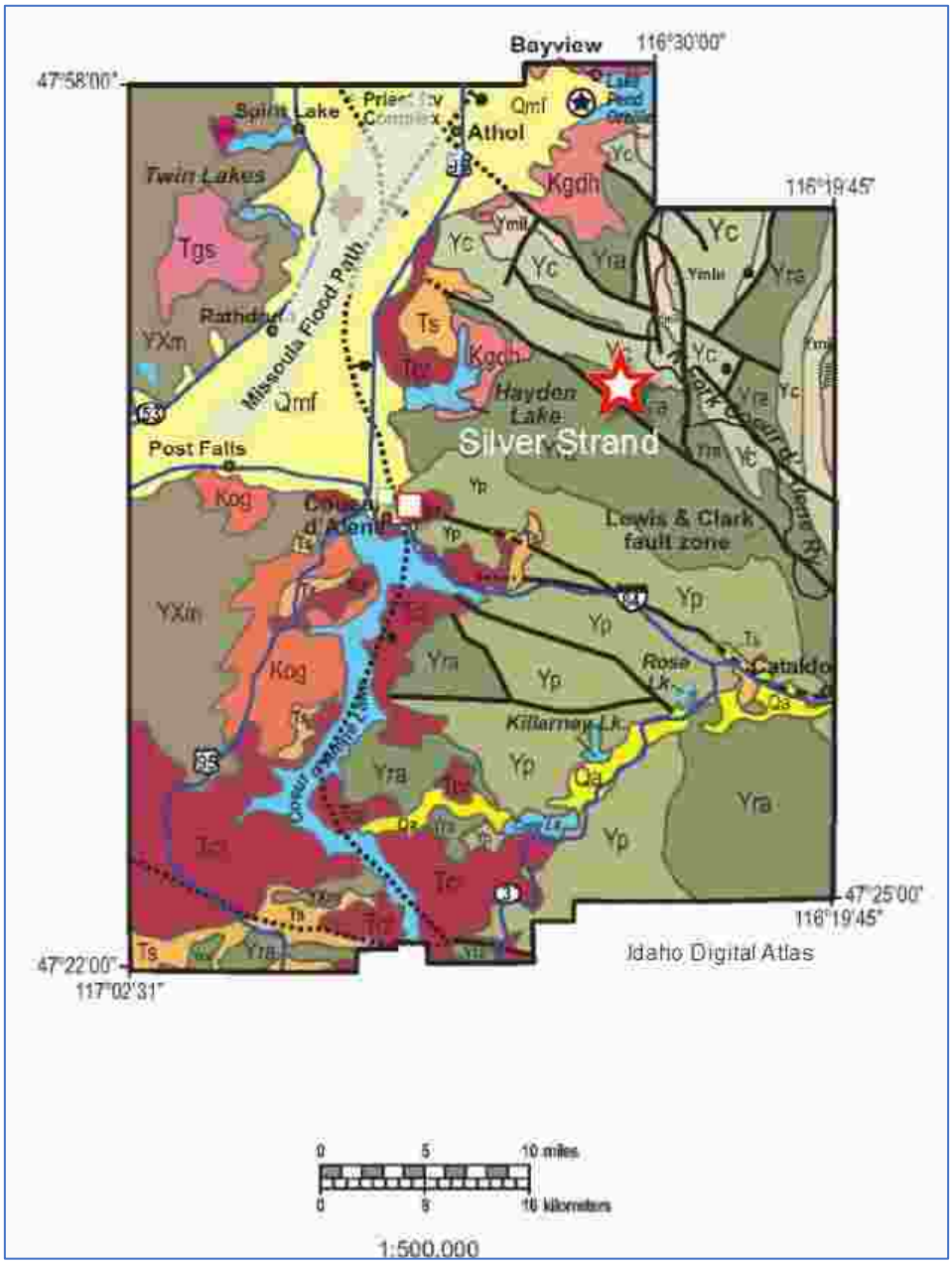
Other rocks of the area include flows of Columbia River basalt, intercalated beds of Latah formation (Miocene), late Tertiary terrace gravels, Pleistocene glacial deposits, and Recent alluvium.

The Selkirk Mountains (to the north) are carved in gneissic granitized sedimentary rocks, mostly granite gneisses, formed by and during intrusion of the Nelson batholith. The Columbia Plateau (to the west) is underlain by Columbia River basalt, the Purcell Trench by Pleistocene till and outwash.

The Belt and Cambrian strata have been much disturbed by folding and faulting. Near the granodiorite bodies along the northwest margin of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, the beds have been broken into a mosaic of fault blocks associated with igneous intrusion and collapse.
The dominant structural feature of' the region is a broad, much faulted, anticlinal uplift of west-northwest trend, which extends in an east-southeast direction into the well-known Coeur d'Alene (mining) district. The crest and flanks of the broad anticline have been broken by longitudinal faults of large magnitude of which the Osburn, Placer Creek, and Burnt Cabin faults are outstanding and are among the most famous in north Idaho. The uplift has also been broken by transverse faults of lesser magnitude, and in places by mosaic block faults of minor magnitude.

Mineral deposits are scattered along the crest and flanks of the uplift, particularly along the zones of the major longitudinal faults. The metalliferous deposits comprise a group of fissure veins largely filled with quartz and a second group of replacement deposits of somewhat younger age.

Figure 13. Regional Geology, Kootenai County and Legend



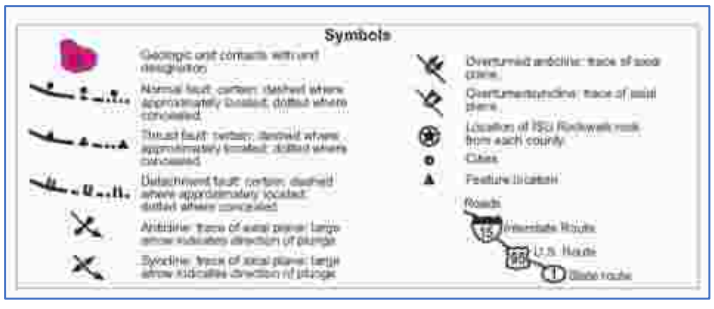


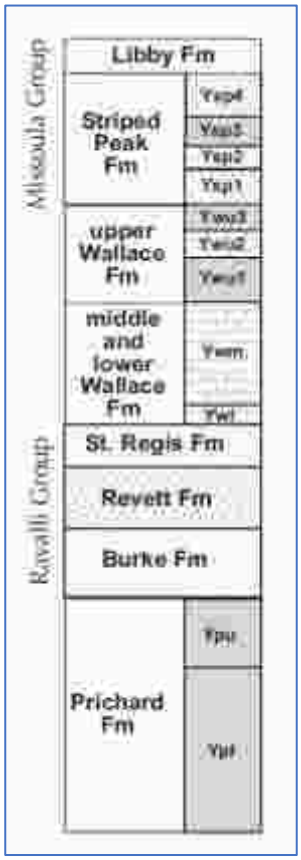
Figure 14. Legend for Figure 5.

Property Geology

There has as yet been no comprehensive geological report of the Silver Strand property, which was mined, rather than explored in detail. The following summary is largely taken from notes by Donald Springer (1979-88), Lisa Hardy (2009) and the Anderson paper from 1940.

Firstly, the property is underlain by the Proterozoic sediments, mainly of the Revett Formation and St. Regis Formation and middle and lower member of the Wallace formation, all on the north side of the Osburn Fault. **From Anderson (1940); (summarized)**

Figure15. Stratigraphic Column



<u>The Revett Formation</u> *is somewhat similar to the (underlying) Burke Formation, but, except in the northern part of the county, its beds are more massive and are composed largely of white and gray sericitic quartzite with only minor amounts of interbedded argillite. The rock weathers white, and its color, together with its massive structure, helps to establish its identity, but does not serve to distinguish it from the more quartzitic beds of the Burke (Formation) south of the Coeur d'Alene River. Like the Burke, the Revett (Formation) tends to accentuate ridge tops and on the higher ridges may be traced by bands of white, quartzitic talus. Its thickness is apparently variable, but may approach 3,000 feet in the southern part of the county.*

<u>The St. Regis formation</u> *is more widely distributed in the northeastern part of the county than either the Burke or the Revett, but is absent in the southern part. The St. Regis formation is more distinctive than the others for it is characterized throughout by reddish beds and can be confused only with the younger Striped Peak formation. The lower part is quartzitic and is not much unlike the upper part of the Revett, but the beds contain members with purplish markings and are further associated with scattered thin beds of reddish und purplish argillite, interbedded with greenish shale and argillite. In places, the quartzites have only a faint pinkish cast, but even in such beds thin partings of reddish shale are common. The formation in the eastern part of the county is perhaps no more than 1,000 to 2,000 feet thick, but its thickness increases markedly westward, and beyond Huckleberry Mountain may be at least twice as thick. The formation shows ripple marks and sun cracks throughout.*

The Wallace formation *is widely distributed through the northeastern part of the county, and has a greater areal distribution than any other formation, except the Prichard. This formation is distinguished from all others by the abundance of calcareous members, and, unlike any other formation except the Prichard, shows little stratigraphic variation throughout the county. The lower part of the formation is made up largely of greenish argillites but with scattered, thin bods containing calcium carbonate. Toward the middle of the formation the amount of calcareous material greatly increases, and beds of calcareous sandstone and quartzite and of impure limestone become conspicuous. In the upper part of the formation, the amount of calcareous material decreases and the prevailing beds are mostly of a dark gray and bluish gray shale and argillite. The Wallace Formation is probably not less than 5,000 feet thick and its recognition is based largely on the abundance of calcium carbonate.*

Anderson also describes the two important faults in the area:

The Osburn fault *was readily traced by the alignment of saddles and by the zone of intensely deformed rock from Cataldo at the Shoshone County line through the saddle at the Fourth of July summit to Fernan Lake at Coeur d'Alene City. So far as could be determined from surface observations, the fault dips steeply south and its downthrow has likewise been to the south. The strata on either side of the fault belong to the upper Prichard and the apparent displacement has probably not been more than 1,000 feet. No evidence of a pronounced horizontal movement was observed such as has been reported to exist in Shoshone County in the Coeur d'Alene district, where the displacement is reported to exceed 10 miles. Instead, the displacement appears to have been largely vertical.*

The Burnt Cabin fault *is more strikingly reflected in the topography than either the Osburn or Placer Creek faults. It passes through the low saddle at the head of Burnt Cabin Creak and may be readily traced northwest several miles toward the head of Hayden Lake. It extends southeast into Shoshone County where it joins one of those mapped about 3 miles north of the Osburn fault. It has had a marked control on the course of Burnt Cabin and Deception creeks and other streams along its path, and its course is accentuated further by particularly deep and prominent saddles across all ridges. Its strike is more northwest than west-northwest, and in Shoshone County it draws near the Osburn fault. It is bordered by rocks of different formations, by Prichard and Burke near the Shoshone County line, and by Burke and St. Regis farther west. The fault zone is broad and complex and apparently has many subsidiary fractures. Its displacement probably exceeds several thousand feet, and, like the Osburn, the fault is probably normal. The fault plane, however, appears to dip steeply northeast and lies well out on the north-east flank of the anticlinal arch. This fault is of considerable importance be cause many of the mineral deposits within the county are in its vicinity.*

Figure 16. Local Geology Silver Strand Area (2002)

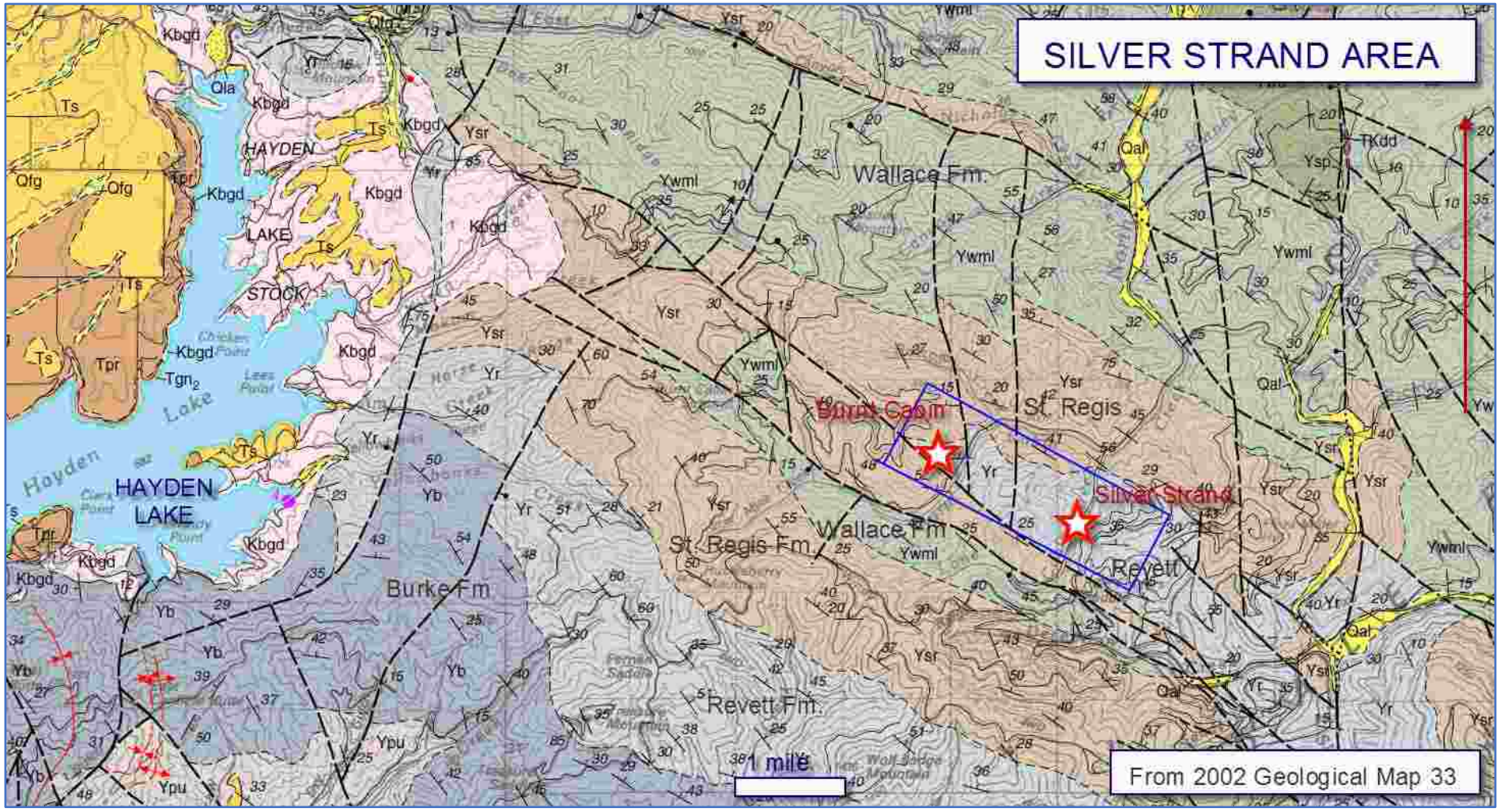
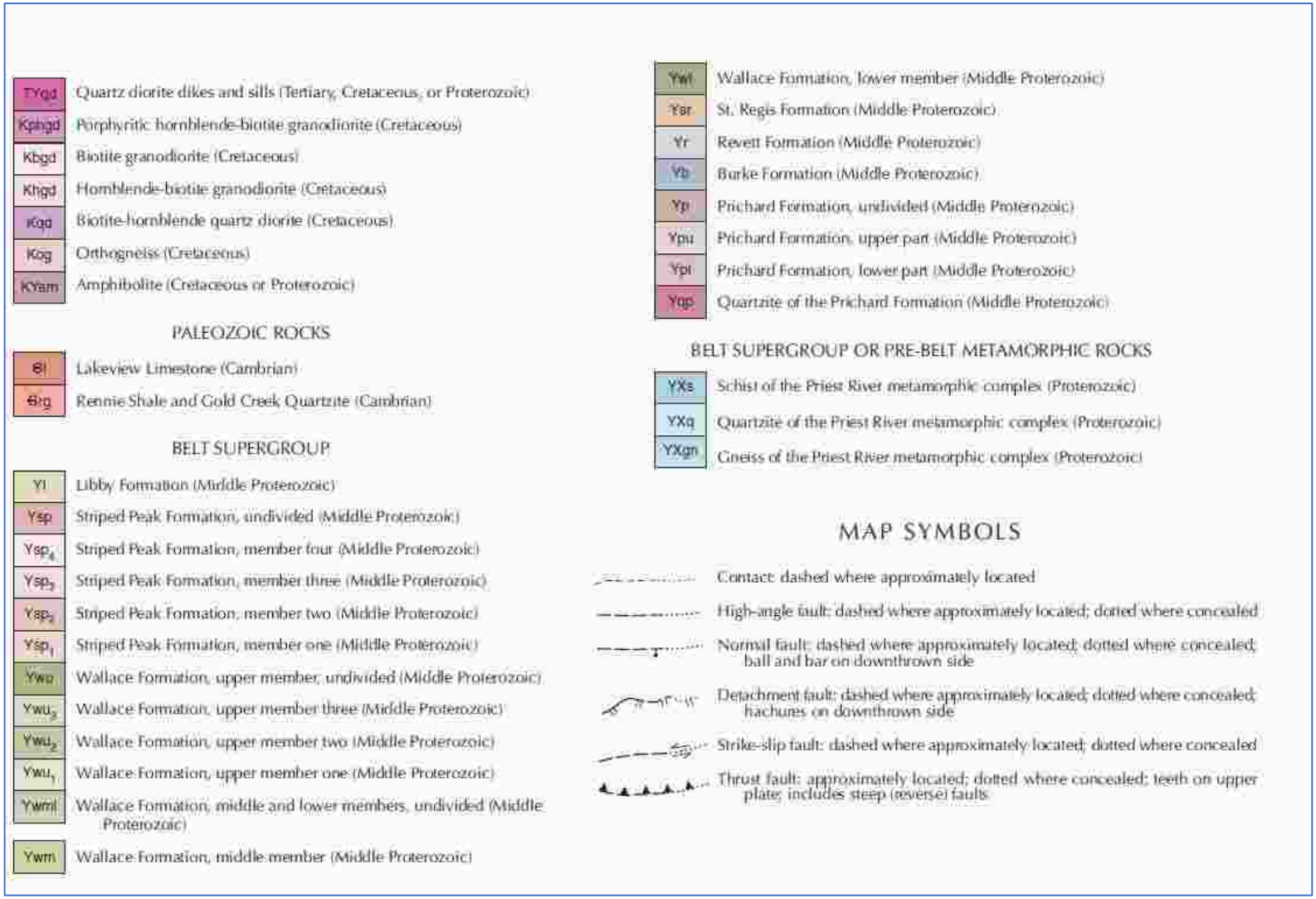


Figure 17. Legend for Figure 8.



Mineralization

Mineralization is present in two prospects or showings known as the **Silver Strand Mine** and the **Burnt Cabin m**ineralization as described in 1991 was:

Silver Strand Mine

The Silver Strand mineralization consists of a nearly-vertical, white quartz zone or body which cuts the flat to moderately-dipping Revett beds. The boundaries and shape of the quartz body are not vein-like, being irregular with no prominent, throughgoing fault structure. Beds are somewhat distorted at the boundary of the quartz body. The sulfide ore mined appears to be enclosed within the quartz body. The ore is black and very fine-grained. But the sulfide minerals are not easy to identify because of the fine-grained texture. Occasional euhedral crystals of pyrite can be observed, and tetrahedrite or a similar appearing mineral) is visible in the higher-grade ore. Minerals observed by microscopic study during metallurgical tests done at the University of Idaho Include Pyrite, Tetrahedrite, Tennantite, Galena, Sphalerite, Arsenopyrite and Stibnite

The mineralogy of the Silver Strand orebody, as researched in 1985 and 1986, shows that the relatively high gold content and gold:silver ratio are unique to the Coeur d'Alene District. There does not appear to be a similar deposit anywhere in the vicinity.

Brackebush and others have noted that the Silver Strand orebody appears to have a genetic relationship to the Burnt Cabin fault. The reason for this hypothesis is the presence of other prospects and similar quartz mineralization in a belt parallel to the fault. Prospects from west to east include the Commonwealth, Shamrock, Great Western Copper, Burnt Cabin, Silver Strand, Riverside, and several prospects along the Little North Fork River.

An additional description of the local geology and mineralization by Springer in 1983 is worthwhile to review:

> *"The ore body currently being mined occurs about 600 feet north of the Burnt Cabin fault within a block of Revett quartzite, and approximately 2000 feet south of a conformable contact with the St. Regis formation. The Burnt Cabin fault is traceable for over 30 miles in strike length, being lost at a Cretaceous granitic intrusive just east of Hayden Lake and is undetected in Prichard slate about two miles north of Kellogg. Mineral occurrences have been found at widely spaced intervals near this possible Syndicate - Alhambra type fault.*
>
> *The rocks in the immediate mine area are cut by a series of faults which strike about N45W and dip both north and south. Several of these faults have been intruded with lamprophyre which has altered to a dark greenish-brown, incompetent and soft rock. Lenticular zones of silicification appear to link between the dikes and faults with the horizontal long axis of the silicified zone oriented somewhat along the strike of the bedding.*
>
> *Sulfide minerals occur in varying amounts within the silicified zones. Most of the sulfide minerals are less than one millimeter in size. The distinguishable sulfides are pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. These sulfides are accompanied by an extremely fine-grained blackish lead-gray mineral which is believed to argentite. The sulfides occur as blotches, seams and disseminations within the quartz and silicified quartzite.*

The mine run ore averages 0.10 oz. gold, 10.0 oz. silver,0.36% lead, o.27% copper, 0.04% zinc, 0.89% arsenic, 87.7% silica, 4.6% iron and 2.2% alumina".

Brackebush (2004) describes "Fahlore" mineralization at the Silver Strand Mine (CIM Technical Paper.

Fahlore as an indicator of mineralization temperature and gold fineness. Fahlore (the group name for commonly used varietal names including tetrahedrite, tennantite, and freibergite) is a multisite, reciprocal sulphosalt solution [-(Cu,Ag) 10(Zn,Fe)2(Sb,As)4,S13) (Sack,1992) that is a common constituent of polymetallic sulphide deposits. Jn that environment it is typically associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, other sulphides/sulphosalts, and sometimes with electrum.

Finally, the samples from the Silver Strand silicified replacement zone exhibit extensive low-temperature alteration of an original fahlore + arsenopyrite + pyrite + chalcopyrite assemblage, primarily by argentiferous covellite and fine-grained scorodite [FeAs02{0H)4].

The silver-lead-zinc orebodies of the main Coeur d'Alene mining district do not carry gold and are of Cretaceous age (Fleck et al., 2002). However, the lead isotope data are consistent with a Proterozoic age, thus indicating that the source of the lead was the belt metasediments. In contrast, lead isotope analyses performed for the New Jersey Mining Company indicate that the lead of both the Coleman and Silver Strand is of Cretaceous age; therefore, the source of the veins which carry gold appears to be granitic rocks possibly underlying or nearby the district. The Hayden Lake granitic stock outcrops about 8 km west of the Silver Strand and the granitic Gem stocks are about the same distance from the Coleman vein.

Age of Mineralization

The lead age of the Silver Strand ore is Tertiary according to a lead isotope determination. (Hardy 2009 report)

Mine Development - Underground Workings

The Silver Stand orebody was mined from the surface to a depth of approximately 100 meters. The mineralized zone has a mining width of about 5 meters and a strike length of just under 30 meters.

Three adits were driven below the outcrop elevation to gain access for mining, No.2, No. 225, and No. 3.
No. 3 tunnel begins at the elevation of Lone Cabin Creek beside forest road No. 411. at elevation 975 meters [3200 feet] and the outcrop is at approximately 1075 meters elevation [3500 feet].

A new adit was driven at the No. 3 level to replace the existing one which was too small for mechanized equipment. It is planned to drive a ramp downward in the south wall to access reserves and provide a drilling platform for extending the ore shoot downward and exploring the silicified zone on strike. Please refer to the mine maps.

The principal mining method employed at the mine was shrinkage stoping. In this method of stoping the ore is mined out in successive horizontal slices, working upward from the level. After each slice is blasted down enough broken ore is drawn off from below to provide a working space between the top of the pile of broken ore and the back of the stope. After all of the ore has been broken from one level to the level above, all the broken ore is drawn from the stope, and the void in the stoped area is either filled, allowed to stand open or harmlessly

collapse. The mined material was trucked to railhead at Athol, Idaho and shipped to the Asarco smelter at Tacoma, the only smelter which would accept the arsenic bearing mineralization.

Past production

The total production of the Silver Strand mine to 1991 was 13,752 tons assaying 0.093 opt Au (3.19 git or ppm) and 9.583 opt Ag (328.5 g/t or ppm). See Table below:

Table 6. Mine production at Silver Strand

SILVER STRAND MINE Production 1968-1982									
Year	Tons	Au	Ag	Pb	Cu	Zn	As	Sb	Silica
	Imperial	opt.	opt.	%	%	%	%	%	%
1968	253	0.045	7.8	0.4	0.05	0.7	0.65	0.24	na
1972	439	0.139	8.7	0.34	0.14	na	1.52	na	85.6
1973	330	0.09	14.6	na	0.18	na	1.56	na	87.6
1974	137	0.107	13.6	0.7	0.23	0.07	1.39	na	85.1
1978	1,716	0.096	11.3	0.44	0.39	0.06	1.49	0.11	85
1979	1,614	0.096	10.3	0.32	0.27	0.07	0.9	0.06	87.2
1980	616	0.069	8.1	0.31	0.31	0.05	0.6	0.05	84.5
1981	5,270	0.088	8.3	0.31	0.21	0.05	0.83	0.03	87.7
1982	3,376	0.101	10.3	0.37	0.27	0.04	0.91	0.02	87.8
Total	**13,752**	**0.093**	**9.6**	**0.35**	**0.25**	**0.07**	**0.97**	**0.05**	**87.3**

Data from 1991 and 2009 Reports

Exploration Model:

Lisa Hardy (2009) discusses the exploration model:

> *"The steeply-oriented quartz bodies found at the Silver Strand and surrounding area could be products of basin sediment dewatering processes. The quartz would have been deposited along channels of fluid flow and would be Proterozoic in age. The emplacement of sulfides at the Silver Strand appears to be the result of a Tertiary mineralizing event based on lead isotope data. The fine-grained nature of the ore and the close relationship of dikes to the orebody is additional evidence for a Tertiary age. Sack and Brackebusch [2004] suggest that the Silver Strand mineralization is lower temperature than the mesothermal Coleman vein located near Kellogg.*
>
> *The mineralogy of the Silver Strand orebody, the relatively high gold content and gold: silver ratio are unique to the Coeur d'Alene District. There does not appear to be a similar deposit anywhere in the vicinity. The conventional Coeur d'Alene practice would be to follow the "vein" downward to explore and develop the ore shoot and silicified zone. This strategy is actually, in all likelihood, correct in the case of the Silver Strand and would eventually lead to the potentially larger ore shoots, if present".*

Historical Reserves

In 1981, Springer reported: "Development and mining to date indicate approximately 4,500 tons of "ore" which will have an estimated average grade of 0. 10 oz. Au and 8. 0 oz. Ag remain above the No. 3 level. (Note: these historical resources, on their own, are small and do not represent a realistic economic target at present. The term "ore" in 1988 was relevant, as mining was being carried out, but the term mineralization would be preferred today.

In 2009, "Reserves and Resources" were estimated by Lisa Hardy, Consulting Geologist. Hardy's calculations show about 17,500 tonnes of reserves and resources grading 5.89 gpt Au and 335 gpt Ag.

Two blocks were calculated, and a third, previously estimated block, was re-estimated, using new information from chip sampling and diamond drilling obtained during the 2002 field season.

- Block 300 is a large block between the No. 3 and 225 levels.
- Block 302 is a small sill pillar above the No. 3 level.
- Block 400 is a block below the No. 3 level, containing proven, probable and possible portions

The calculations by Hardy follow in general the accepted methodology of Coeur d'Alene mining district operators at the time, and specifically the vertical projection parameters used at Hecla's Lucky Friday unit. The following table summarizes the block grades and tonnes:

Table 7. Historical Reserves

Block number	Class*	Grade ppm. Au	Grade ppm. Ag	Metric Tonnes
300	proven	4.57	322	3,919
302	proven	4.75	756	211
400	proven	6.80	411	2,043
400	probable	6.42	318	730
400	possible	6.16	321	10,554
TOTAL	**proven & probable**	**5.43**	**361**	**6,903**

The block grades were estimated from the grades of chip channel samples from development headings. The limits of the (Blocks) were determined using a cut-off grade of 5 ppm Au equivalent over a minimum mining width of 4.0 feet. Au-equivalent (ppm) =Au (ppm) +Ag (ppm)/75

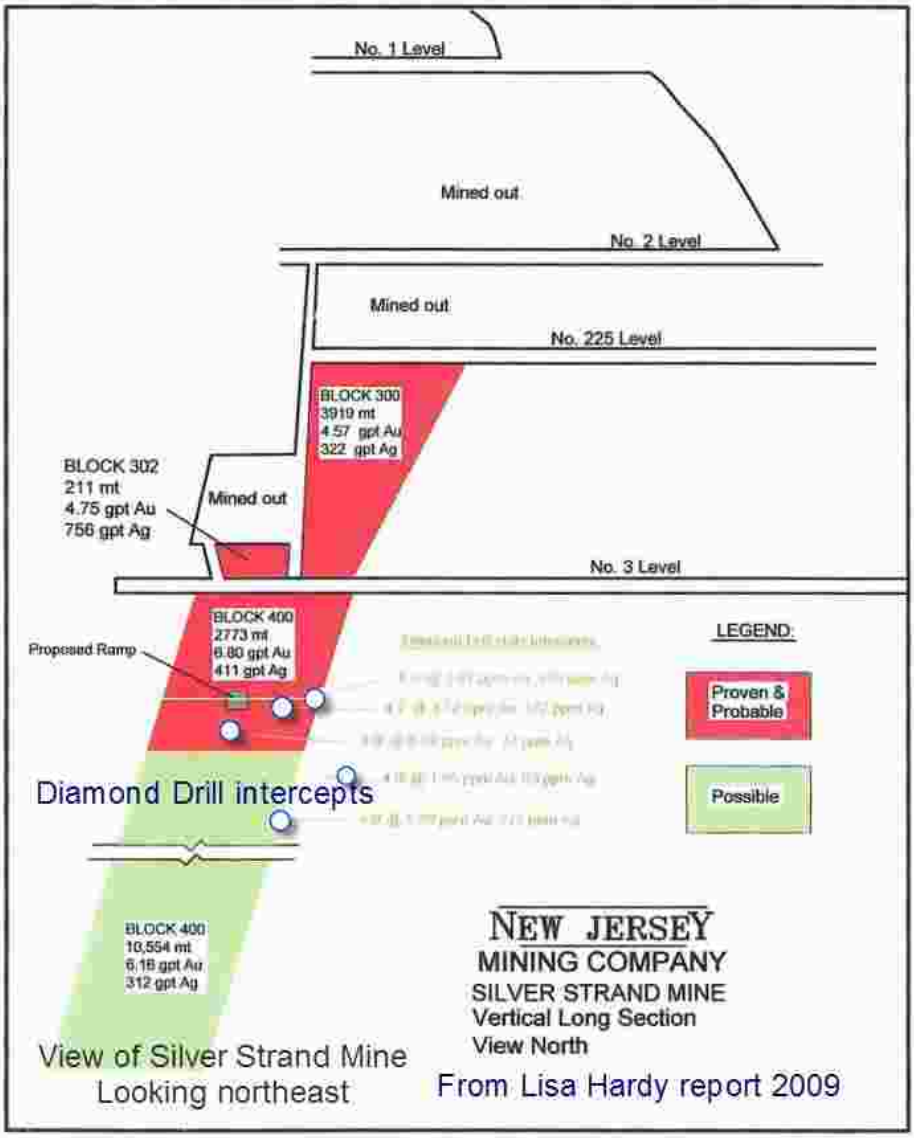
In places where the vein is too wide to be sampled by a single sample, multiple samples were weight-averaged by their width to provide an average grade for the full width of the vein at that point. This width and grade are then assigned a length that extends it halfway along the strike of the vein to the next sampling point. The individual areas are then summed to yield a total area of ore. This area is projected vertically to determine a volume. The volume is thus the product of a horizontal area X a vertical height.

- **Historic estimates of gold resources/deposits are historical in nature, predate and are non-compliant with NI 43-101. Neither the authors, nor Lakewood are treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves, and neither the companies nor the author have undertaken any independent investigation of the resource estimates nor have they independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to validate the estimates, and therefore the historical estimates, although considered relevant, should not be relied upon.**

The above estimate should now be termed an Historical Resource and is speculative and can only be corroborated by additional work. The authors state that the above estimate does not imply economic returns from the property.

Additionally, diamond drill intercepts were incorporated into the grade averages for the probable and possible portions of Block 400. Details of those calculations are explained later in this memo. Specific gravity was measured on six pieces of core from the mineralized zone. Three pieces of oxidized ore ranged from 2.57 to 2.73, with an average of 2.67. Three pieces of unoxidized ore ranged from 2.82 to 2.93 with an average of 2.88. The oxidized specific gravity number was used for all reserve calculations except that for the possible portion of Block 400 which appears to be below the limit of significant oxidation. ***Hardy provides much additional information about the block estimations. Her complete report is available on request****.*

Figure 18. Historical Resource Estimate 2009 (L. Hardy)



Additional prospects at Silver Strand:

In 1988, Donald Springer reported: "A chip sample was cut on July 9, 1981, from an 8-foot wide quartz vein which is exposed in the road leading to the upper portals. The exposure is the discovery for the Silver Strand No. 9 claim and is located approximately 150 feet from the juncture of the upper road with the main Lone Cabin Creek road. This 8-foot chip sample assayed 0.005 oz. Au and 0.9 oz. Ag. Although these are sub-commercial values and the country rock is St. Regis formation, it was believed some additional work was warranted. Re-examination of historical reports from 1969 to 2006 may reveal other areas which should be prospected again. Recent surface sampling by John Childs, P.Geo. has revealed a number of outcrops and float that are mineralized and warrant follow-up

Burnt Cabin Mine

At the northwest end of the Silver Strand claim group, the historical Burnt Cabin mine is described by Anderson as follows, from Pamphlet No. 53, State of Idaho, Idaho Bureau Of' Mines and Geology, **Geology and Metalliferous Deposits of Kootenai County, Idaho** By Alfred L. Anderson. May 1940

The Burnt Cabin property is at the head of Burnt Cabin Creek near the Burnt Creek saddle and fault. It was owned in 1940 by the Burnt Cabin Mining Company, incorporated April 28, 1926, and consists of 15 unpatented claims on which are three tunnels (two of them caved) and a shaft. The accessible workings, the No, 2 level and the 100-foot shaft and its crosscuts and drifts, are shown in the accompanying Figure. Presently the workings are on the Silver Strand claims. The prospect has not been examined lately, and needs to be reviewed.

> *"Historically, Burnt Cabin Mining company performed work annually since its incorporation. The shaft and its lower level have been driven since 1928. The lower drift has been extended during 1937*
>
> *The Burnt Cabin deposit occupies a prominent fissure zone as much as 20 feet wide which outs obliquely across the upper beds of the St. Regis formation. The strata are somewhat disturbed on either side of the fracture zone, but their general strike is northwest and dip northeast. The fracture zone itself strikes about N. 40° to 50° West. and dips 50 degrees southwest.*
>
> *The mineralized body is from 3 to 6 feet thick, but there are also scattered seams and stringers extending throughout the fracture zone. Post-mineral movement has produced considerable gouge along parts of the deposit, especially along the No. 2 level, but in the drift from the shaft bottom, 100 feet below, the body is frozen to the walls. Other post-mineral faults are also present, some of which parallel the fissure, whereas others strike N, 100 W. and dip steeply east.*
>
> *The deposit consists mostly of ankerite, quartz, specularite, and pyrite, but contains a little siderite and chalcopyrite. Along the No. 2 tunnel level, most of the filling is ankerite, which is cut by coarse plates of specular hematite and contains remnant masses of milky white quartz. Along the level below, the filling is mostly quartz and siderite, cut by only scattered, thin seams o! finely crystalline specularite. The mineral relations indicate that quartz was the first mineral deposited, accompanied in the upper level by pyrite and a little chalcopyrite, and then cut by ankerite and scant pyrite, and later still by specular hematite. Thin crusts of crystalline pyrite appear in fractures in the filling, both near the surface and at depth. The wall rock has been somewhat bleached because*
> *of slight sericitization and silicification".*

Figure 19. Sketch of Burnt Cabin Mine, (Anderson, Paper 53, 1940)

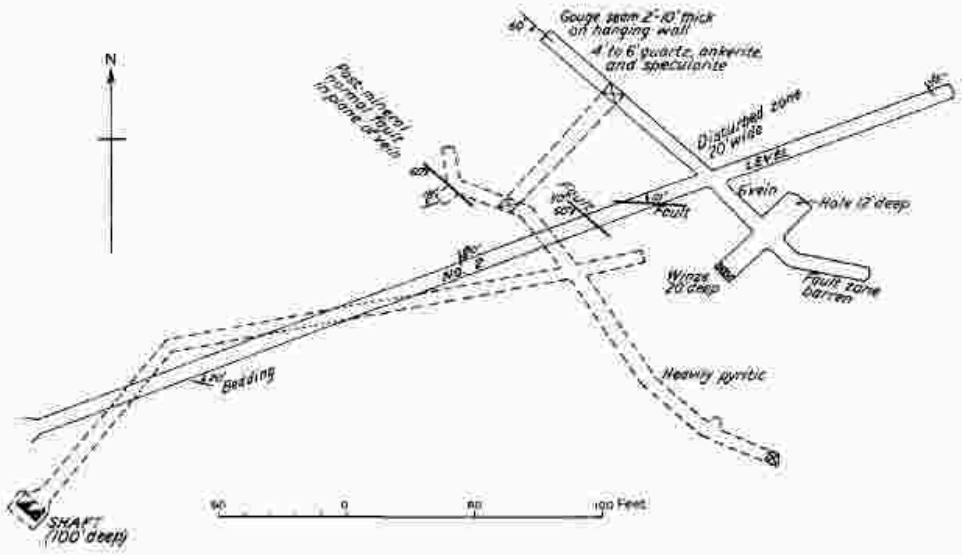


Figure 8. Sketch map of the levels on the Burnt Cabin property. Bedrock is St. Regis formation. Strike and dip of bedding shown by symbols.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit types present at the Silver Strand and property and nearby which are the primary exploration targets are described by Anderson (1940) as:

- *The ore deposits in Kootenai County are in general similar to those in Shoshone County, but are more diverse as to kind and substance, They may be classed as either replacement deposits or fissure fillings, and contain ores of lead, zinc, silver, copper, arsenic, bismuth, and barium.*

- *The fissure fillings are composed largely of quartz and contain scant but variable amounts of metallic minerals and carbonates.*

- *The replacement deposits include a group of high-temperature lead-zinc, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, and a group of moderate-temperature lead-zinc-siderite, siderite, silver, and barite deposits.*

Andersons classification is reproduced below:

Replacement deposits

- Lead-zinc-pyrrhotite
- Arsenopyrite
- Lead-zinc-siderite
- Siderite
- Silver-lead
- Specularite-ankerite

Fissure fillings

- Copper-quartz
- Lead-zinc-quartz
- Silver-quartz
- Bismuth-quartz
- Quartz
- Specularite- barite

Other Targets

(From Donald C Springer 1981 report)

> *Perhaps the most significant target delineated to date lies 500 to 600 feet northwest from the face of the underground workings and, at the surface, about 500 feet above the No. 3 level. This prospective area is approximately 300 feet wide and 500 feet long and contains two soil anomalies, each about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide. Moderately low contrast anomalous values in silver, lead, antimony and arsenic were detected in the soils in this area. Subsequent soil profile samples tend to confirm the presence of anomalous metal values in these soils. The absence of high-contrast anomalous values is not surprising in that the known ore body was similarly reflected by very weak, low-contrast metal values in the soils. In that this target area is in excess of 500 feet from the underground workings, it is recommended at least two inclined core holes should be drilled from, or below, the logging road on a bearing of about N. 50 E., approximately as is illustrated on the attached 100 scale map``.*

.

At least six soil anomalies discovered during the 1976 reconnaissance program remain to be tested.
This is corroborated by the following from the 1983 summary report (DC Springer)

> *"During the 19?0's a reconnaissance geochemical soil sample program was conducted over the Company's claims. Subsequent closer spaced sampling in a selected area disclosed two anomalous zones about 600 feet northwest of the present body and at an elevation 500 feet higher than the No. 3 adit level*."

9. EXPLORATION

2021 Exploration Program

The Silver Strand property was acquired by Lakewood in 2021. A brief sampling program was undertaken by Phillip Mulholland. P.Geo. and Eric Saderholm, P. Geo, for the company in June and July, 2021.

Six samples were collected near the No.1 portal V993688-91, and V993693, 94 and consisted of silicified Revett quartzite, commonly brecciated with abundant quartz stockwork veinlets, showing moderate to strong limonite stain and included sample highlights of up to 255.43 grams per tonne (g/t) silver and 1.27 g/t gold, respectively. Evidence of fine-grained disseminated sulfides were identified as limonite-stained sulfide casts in quartz veinlets.

Five rock chip samples and one grab sample were collected from underground exposures of the No. 3 level stope (V993696-700). These samples consisted of fractured and brecciated quartz-limonite replacement veins hosted in Revett quartzite. One grab sample was collected (V993700) from the shrink stope level above the No. 3 level which returned 1,669 g/t silver (48 ounces per ton). The sample consisted of black sulfide rich quartz veining showing brecciation and quartz stockwork. Sulfides were too small to identify, but are suspected to contain strong values in silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper.

One rock chip sample (V993695) was collected near the No. 3 portal approximately 50 metres to the southeast of the portal in order to confirm the extension of the Silver Strand vein system in a southerly direction. That sample consisted of a narrow quartz-limonite vein, with vuggy quartz and sulfide casts plus clay, reporting 5.14 g/t silver, confirming the vein zone continues and is open to the south.

Later, a week was spent by **John Childs, P.Geo.** and **Bibek Giri** in early August mapping, prospecting and sampling. Their maps are reproduced on the following page as well as the sample results.

2021 Soil Sampling

In 2021, a soil sampling grid was completed of seven lines spaced at 250 meters bracketing the mineralized zone, but not directly over the showings. Results for the 119 samples are not listed individually here as the samples showed remarkably low contrast over the area. Typical metals, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, As, Sb show no strong anomalies. Some elements typical of alteration zones, Ca, Mg, Fe, S have a few numbers above background. The grid is shown on the following page. Although maps for several elements have been prepared, these are omitted here for brevity.

Figure 20. Soil Sampling Grid 2021 (Mulholland, 2021)

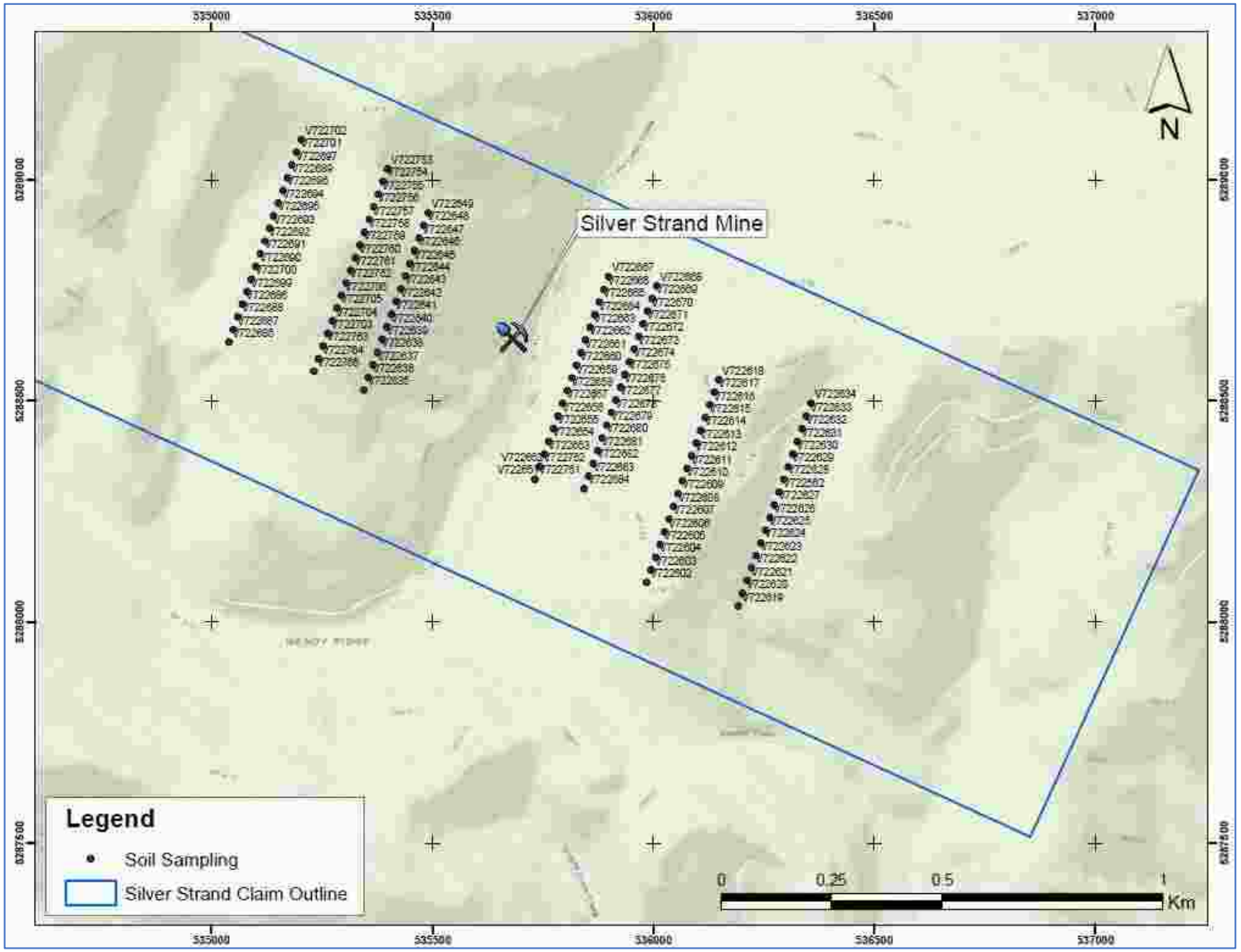


Figure 21. Base map and Geology from 2021 (Childs and Giri)

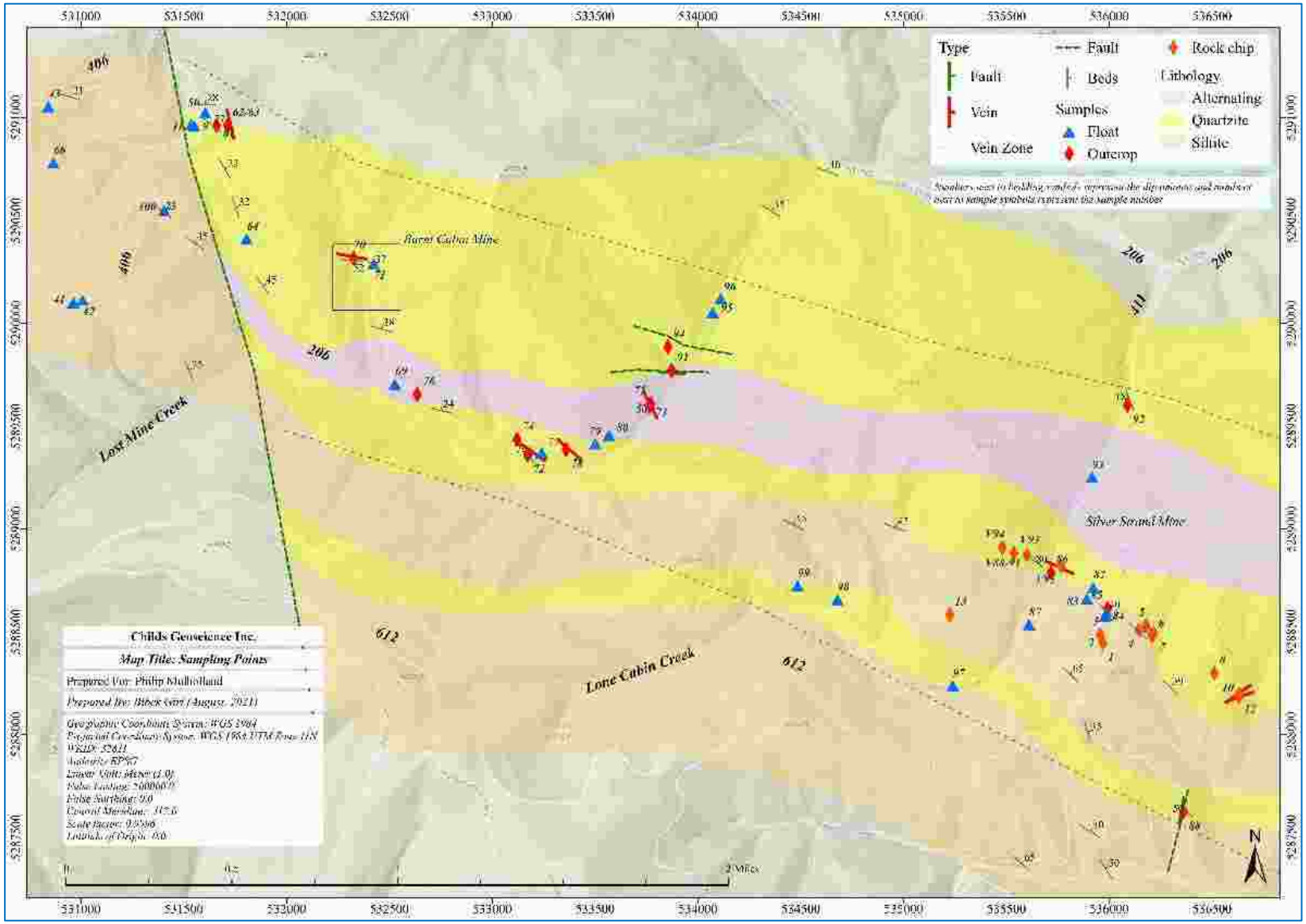


Figure 22. Gold in 2021 Samples (Childs and Giri 2021

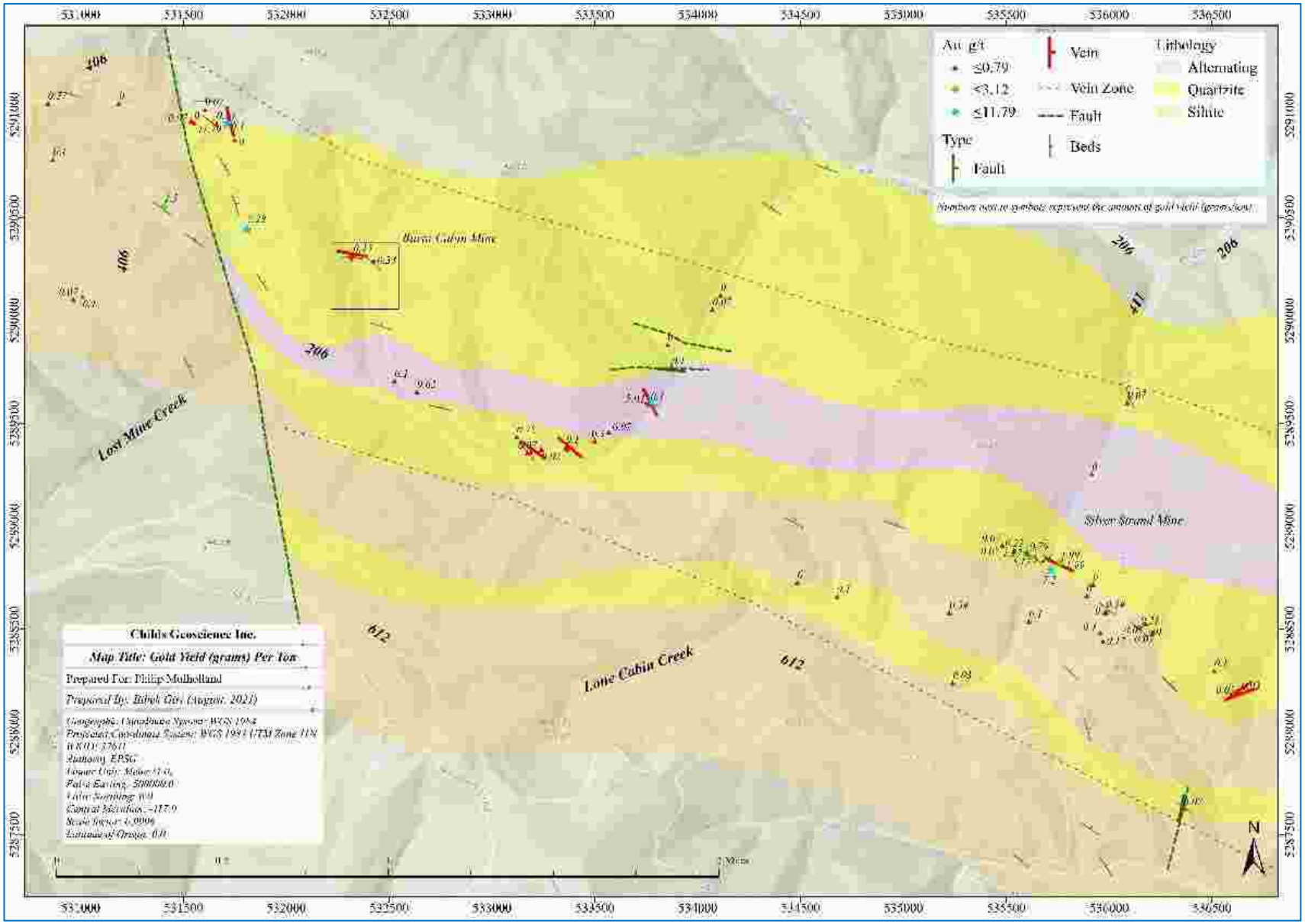


Figure 23. Silver in Samples (Childs and Giri 2021)

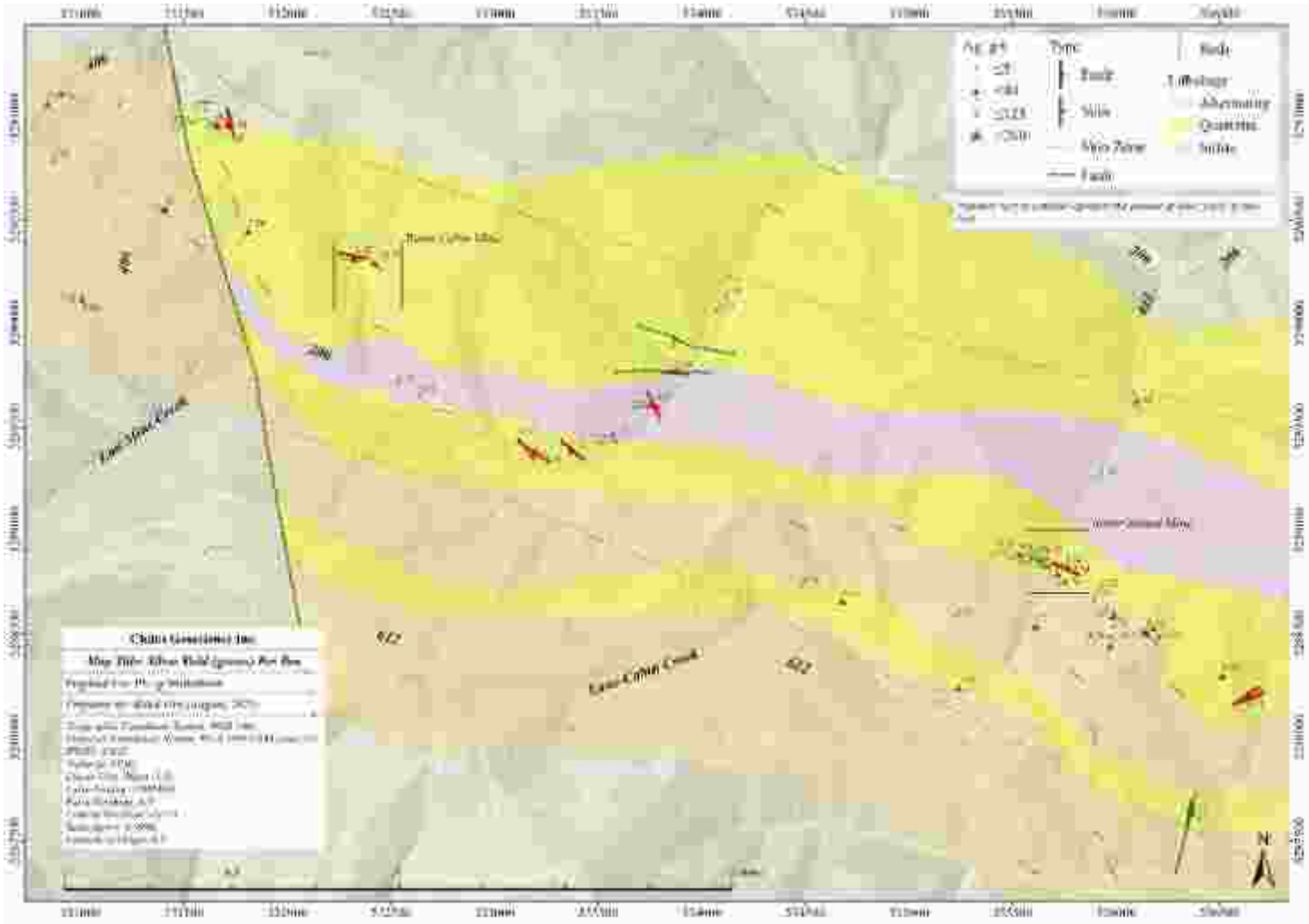


Table 8. Sample Descriptions (Childs and Giri 2021)

John Childs, P.Geo. Surface Samples

Sample_ID	GPS PT	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Description	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
PN614001	26	535969	5288444	rock chip	125° 35° NE, 1/2" qtz-limonite vnlt, bdding, thin bedd siltite	0.17	6.17
PN614002	27	535956	5288485	rock chip	2" qtz-limonite vnlt, goethite clots, fine gougy contact, shaley siltite	0.10	2.74
PN614003	28	535985	5288587	float	silix qtzite, bxa with limonite	0.14	7.54
PN614004	30	536145	5288509	rock chip	silix qtz vein-bxa + limonite sbcrop	0.21	8.23
PN614005	31	536178	5288529	rock chip	312°, 75° NE 18" silix qtzite/vein w/goethite clots and bxa	0.03	5.14
PN614006	33	536208	5288481	rock chip	silix qtzite +limonite and bxa	nil	nil
PN614007	34	536217	5288491	rock chip	silix qtzite +limonite and bxa, MnOx	0.03	1.71
PN614008	36	536511	5288299	rock chip	bdding control silix qtzite, some bxa and limonite 326° 36° E	0.10	6.86
PN614009	39	531551	5290963	Mine dump	silix qtzite/vein, vuggy w/clots of goethite	nil	nil
PN614011	40	531537	5290973	Mine dump	silix qtzite/vein, vuggy w/clots of goethite, stockwork	0.07	2.74
PN614010	42	536635	5288191	rock chip	055°, vert, 6" qtz vein, massive wht qtz, occ. Vuggy w/goethite clots	0.03	2.06
PN614012	43	536630	5288192	rock chip	250°, 20°N 2" vuggy qtz vn, oxy sulfide casts, in bands goethite clot	0.03	1.71
PN614013	71	535224	5288582	rock chip	? orientation, 1' qtz-limonite vein, bdding control?	0.34	3.43
PN614041	571	530963	5290105	F	Select vein +altered siltstone and sandstone, vein and of quartz-py-sericite	0.07	4.11
PN614042	572	531009	5290117	F	Select sample of sericite altered siltstone and sandstone with sericite-py veinlets	0.10	5.14
PN614043	577	530841	5291058	F	Select sample of very fine grained silty blue green quartzite with orange weathered dolomite	0.27	5.49
PN614050	584	531604	5291028	F	Float blocks in road where Burnt cabin vein crosses road, includes red carbonate, cpy, py, galena, sphalerite, and magnetite, possible epidote	0.07	1.71
PN614061	587	531660	5290961	OC	Float blocks of vein quartz with abt boxworks and vein quartz breccia with magnetite	0.14	6.17
PN614062	588	531713	5290961	OC	Blocks of vein quartz and vein quartz breccia, abt boxworks and breccia in large talus pile	0.10	2.06
PN614063	588	531713	5290961	OC	Sample from single boulder of vein quartz with abt boxworks and silicified green sericitically altered wall rock	11.79	8.91
PN614064	597/598	531809	5290444	F	Representative sample of vein quartz material in road with minor gossan	7.23	7.54
PN614065	1/5	NA	NA	NA	Lithological sample	NA	NA
PN614066	1/6	530866	5290785	F	Thin iron stained veins and some lithological samples	0.10	1.71
PN614067	1/7	531186	5291057	NA	Lithological sample with some disseminated pyrite	NA	NA
PN614068	1/10-13	531749	5290879	NA	Lithological sample with some iron oxide and alteration	NA	NA
PN614069	1/17	532527	5289709	F	Quartz vein sample	0.10	1.71
PN614070	605	532326	5290316	OC	Vein quartz and blueish quartzite with FeOx on joints	0.14	5.83

PN614071	606	532423	5290294	F	Representative sample of vein quartz float below large outcrops, minor hematite, contains green wall rock fragments	0.34	13.71
PN614072	617	533172	5289360	OC	Select sample of spongy orange to black oxide networks in quartz veins in outcrop, some breccia, argillically altered	0.07	3.43
PN614073	618	533764	5289598	OC	Float blocks below exposed 0.5 m vein, vein is brecciated and includes gouge	0.10	2.74
PN614074	615	533120	5289435	OC	Grab of vein quartz vein blocks, some hematite fills vugs, green fragments of wall rock	0.75	8.23
PN614075	619	533772	5289608	OC	Gouge and breccia from quartz vein zone, 20 cm wide	5.04	6.17
PN614076	2/19	532635	5289655	OC	Good veins/mostly iron stained	0.62	4.11
PN614077	2/20	533240	5289375	F	Good veins/mostly iron stained	0.07	3.43
PN614078	2/21	533359	5289386	OC	Heavily iron stained quartz veins	0.10	2.74
PN614079	2/22	533500	5289418	F	Quartz veins, little iron oxide	0.10	2.74
PN614080	2/23	533567	5289460	F	Iron oxide rich veins	0.07	2.74
PN614081	642	532385	5292606	F	Grab of orange stained siltstone with vein quartz along bedding	nil	2.74
PN614082	644	535922	5288720	F	Select of most FeOx rich phases of fine grained to medium grained green to red quartzite	nil	1.71
PN614083	645	535891	5288664	F	Vein quartz boulders with abt iron oxide on fractures	nil	1.71
PN614084	646	535976	5288578	F	Select sample of vein quartz in float blocks	nil	2.74
PN614085	647	535992	5288761	OC	Vein quartz over 5 meters in road, some spongy iron oxide clots	0.10	6.17
PN614086	3/35	535717	5288788	OC	1 m thick vein quartz	7.20	34.29
PN614087	3/36	535610	5288539	F	Float samples	0.10	12.00
PN614088	3/40	536361	5287626	OC	Vein network in a fault zone	0.07	4.11
PN614091	620	533872	5289769	Fault	Grab sample of silicified breccia from 7-meter-wide fault zone, sheared quartz veins with abt hematite and MnOx	0.10	5.14
PN614092	627	536088	5289602	OC	White vein quartz with little FeOx from outcrop of veins	0.07	3.43
PN614093	628	535916	5289255	F	Representative sample of vein quartz blocks up to 1 meter in size, some Orange FeO3 on fractures (road 411)	nil	2.74
PN614094	2/24	533854	5289885	OC	Quartz vein material from outcrop and float	nil	nil
PN614095	2/25	534072	5290057	F	Quartz vein blocks in talus pile	0.07	2.74
PN614096	2/26	534111	5290125	F	Quartz vein float blocks	nil	1.71
PN614097	630	535239	5288241	F	Various 10-20 cm blocks of vein quartz in road and shoulder with spongy oxides and hematite on fractures	0.03	7.54
PN614098	631	534677	5288660	F	Iron oxide rich float blocks of silicified quartzite with vein quartz	0.10	5.14
PN614099	632	534484	5288728	F	Quartz vein material in road with hematite probably after pyrite	nil	1.71
PN614100	635	531405	5290553	F	Grab of most heavily iron stained orange weathering siltstone and shale in outcrop	2.50	12.00

Samples over 1 g/t Au or 10 g/t Ag are shaded

Table 9. Mulholland Surface Samples (2021)

Sample_ID	GPS PT	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Description	Au g/t	Ag g/t
V993693	153	535536	5288883	rock chip	silix, qtzite, strong hematite	0.21	9.60
V993694		535480	5288909	rock chip	road/ditch silix qtzite, tr. FeOx	0.07	1.71
V993695	across road	535764	5288822	rock chip	295°, 90° qtz-FeOx vein, vuggy qtz + oxy py casts, some clay	1.99	5.14
V993688		535600	5288872	rock chip	silix, qtzite, crackle brxa, mnr mvnlts, diss py	5.21	124.11
V993689		535600	5288872	rock chip	silix, qtzite, crackle brxa, mnr mvnlts, diss py + qtz-py stockwork	1.27	255.43
V993690		535600	5288872	18" channel	282°, 75° N structure, crushed zone 18" wide, clay, leached w/bxa vnlts	3.12	14.74
V993691		535600	5288872	rock chip	well fraxed, sheared silix qtzite, strong limonite	0.79	60.00
V993693		535536	5288883	rock chip	silix, qtzite, strong hematite	0.21	9.60
V993694		535480	5288909	rock chip	road/ditch silix qtzite, tr. FeOx	0.07	1.71
V993695		535764	5288822	rock chip	295°, 90° qtz-FeOx vein, vuggy qtz + oxy py casts, some clay	1.99	5.14

Samples over 1 g/t Au or 10 g/t Ag are shaded

Table 10. Mulholland Underground Sampling

Sample_ID	Location	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Description	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
V993696	No. 3 Level	535570.91	5288869.48	rock chip	left rib, fraxed qtz-limonite	0.10	3.43
V993697	No. 3 Level	535568.06	5288871.98	rock chip	left rib, fraxed qtz-limonite	0.41	4.11
V993698	No. 3 Level	535565.53	5288874.289	rock chip	left rib, fraxed qtz-limonite	0.14	42.86
V993699	No. 3 Level	535558.83	5288877.782	rock chip	narrow qtz-limonite vein, 6", 300°, 68° E	1.54	53.14
V993700	No. 3 Level	535572.396	5288875.352	rock chip	raise up area, fraxed qtz-limonite	2.19	206.40
V722551	Stope	535564.701	5288876.5	Grab	black, silix qtzite-qtz vein bxa, fine wht qtz stockwork, hvy sulfides, py-sph-gal-cpy 15%+	9.77	1669.03

Samples over 1 g/t Au or 10 g/t Ag are shaded

10. DRILLING

There has been no drilling done by Lakewood on the subject property. Past historical drilling has been described under “History”.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

2021 Rock Samples. A total of thirteen rock chip samples were collected from altered and mineralized exposures throughout Silver Strand's historical mine workings. Highlights from this first phase of sampling are summarized below: These Samples were prepared by crushing at the CCI laboratory and the samples were analyzed by Chris Christopherson of **CCI laboratory**, **in Smelterville, Idaho**. Samples were analyzed by fire assay methods with a gravimetric finish for gold and silver. Additional samples were taken by geologist John Childs, P.Geo. and assisted by Bibek Giri. These samples were also prepared and analyzed by CCI Laboratory.

2021 Soil Samples

Seventy soil samples taken by the company in June 2021 were analyzed for Silver Hammer Mining Corp. by **American Analytical Services Inc**., 59148 Silver Valley Road / PO Box 748 Osburn, ID 83849. The samples were analyzed by Analysis: ICP-35 Element Scan. Thirteen duplicate samples were analyzed with comparable results. The laboratory is ISO 17025:2005 accredited through Perry Johnson Laboratory Accreditation, INC.

The link below goes to the PJLA website of accredited laboratories where American Analytical Services can be found with a copy of the current certificate of accreditation.
http://www.pjlabs.com/search-accredited-labs

12. DATA VERIFICATION

As part of the verification process, the authors have reviewed prior assessment and private property reports and relevance by:

- Reading and reviewing the available assessment and property reports covering the Silver Strand Property;
- Reviewing the sampling methods utilized in the historic reports;
- Reviewing the laboratory and field QA/QC results in the historic assay certificates, where available; and
- Obtaining representative rock samples during the site visit in 2021.

The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein considered a review of historical and modern exploration of the property and area using assessment reports and property reports

The authors have reviewed all available historic data available online in the historic reports. The authors recognized the limitations that exist in the ability to use such data for verification procedures due to its historic nature and the fact that the authors were not present at the time of the data collection, although such historic data is relevant to gain a better understanding of the geology and results from prior activities.

The authors analyzed the accuracy and relevance of such files to assist in understanding the property. The authors believe that the procedures and methodologies employed in past activities were consistent with industry standard practices, that this work was completed to the required technical standard of the day, and the authors have no reason to doubt the accuracy or technical standard of this work. The authors believe that the reports and other data listed in the "References" section of this report are substantially accurate and complete. Limitations on the data verification procedures were:

- Past exploration was done without GPS on an uncontrolled and unsurveyed grids with imperial units and differing orientations
- Some maps in reports are of small scale and poor reproduction
- As a result, The central part of the property has not been explored since 1996, and all access roads and trails are overgrown

It is the authors opinion that the verification procedures carried out, such as indepdendent data samplinig, particularly tiven prior private reports, current sampling, and the current state of the property, are adequate for the purposes of this report and that data is reliable for the purposes of inclusion in this Technical Report and the recommendations made in this Technical Report..

Property Inspection

Co-Author Eric Saderholm visited the property three times in 2021, the latest visit was July 15, 2021 at which time the underground workings at level 3 were inspected and two character samples were taken. These are described below:

Table 11. Saderholm Underground Samples (2021)

Sample_ID	Location	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Description	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t
PN614014	Stope	535564.91	5288876.35	Grab	qtz vein bxa, hvy sulfides, py-sph-gal-cpy 15%+	3.60	238.29
PN614015	Stope	535564.91	5288876.35	Grab	qtz vein bxa, hvy sulfides, py-sph-gal-cpy 15%+	4.80	2744.91

These samples were taken from the mineralized zone exposed in Level 3 of the Silver Strand mine and were selected samples. The samples were assayed at a recognized assay laboratory by standard fire assay procedures.

A cross-section of the level showing sample locations and drill hole intercepts from 2002 is shown on the following page, with schematic locations of proposed drill holes for the present exploration phase.

The property was inspected on June 30 and July 15, 2021 by Co-Author Eric Saderholm. The following are his comments.

> *"The Silver Strand property is located at the western end of the Silver Valley structural system and appears to be a splay off of the Osburn Fault. The tenor of the mineralization is slightly different than the deposits located to the east of the property in that it has more silica and has a gold component with the silver. This may be attributed to the nearby Burnt Cabin intrusive which appears to have imparted a near-surface epithermal overprint on this original silver-rich system.*
>
> *The property is easily accessible using improved dirt roads and appears under-explored. The higher grades of both gold and silver appear to be associated with the darker silica component in the veins which is caused by fine-grained sulfides in the vein. At least three episodes of silicification were observed within the vein structure.*
>
> *The Revett Formation is the wall rock both in the hanging and footwalls and is known for hosting the majority of the silver deposits within the geographic area. This metasediment rock package is brittle and is prone to cleaving and breaking into discrete structures and open fractures which are very conducive to vein formation. Exploration in the area should include tightly spaced soil sampling, road-cut sampling from newly cut logging roads and surface and underground drilling to test the east and west extent of the known mineralization. Additionally, the historic deposits within the district show very deep dip-lengths and this will need to be tested since this deposit has historically been tested to shallow depths only.*
>
> *It is the opinion of the co-author that this a property of merit which will need underground and surface drilling to define the east and west margins and the depth potential of the mineral occurrence".*

Figure 24. Property Inspection and 2021 Sample location (Mulholland)

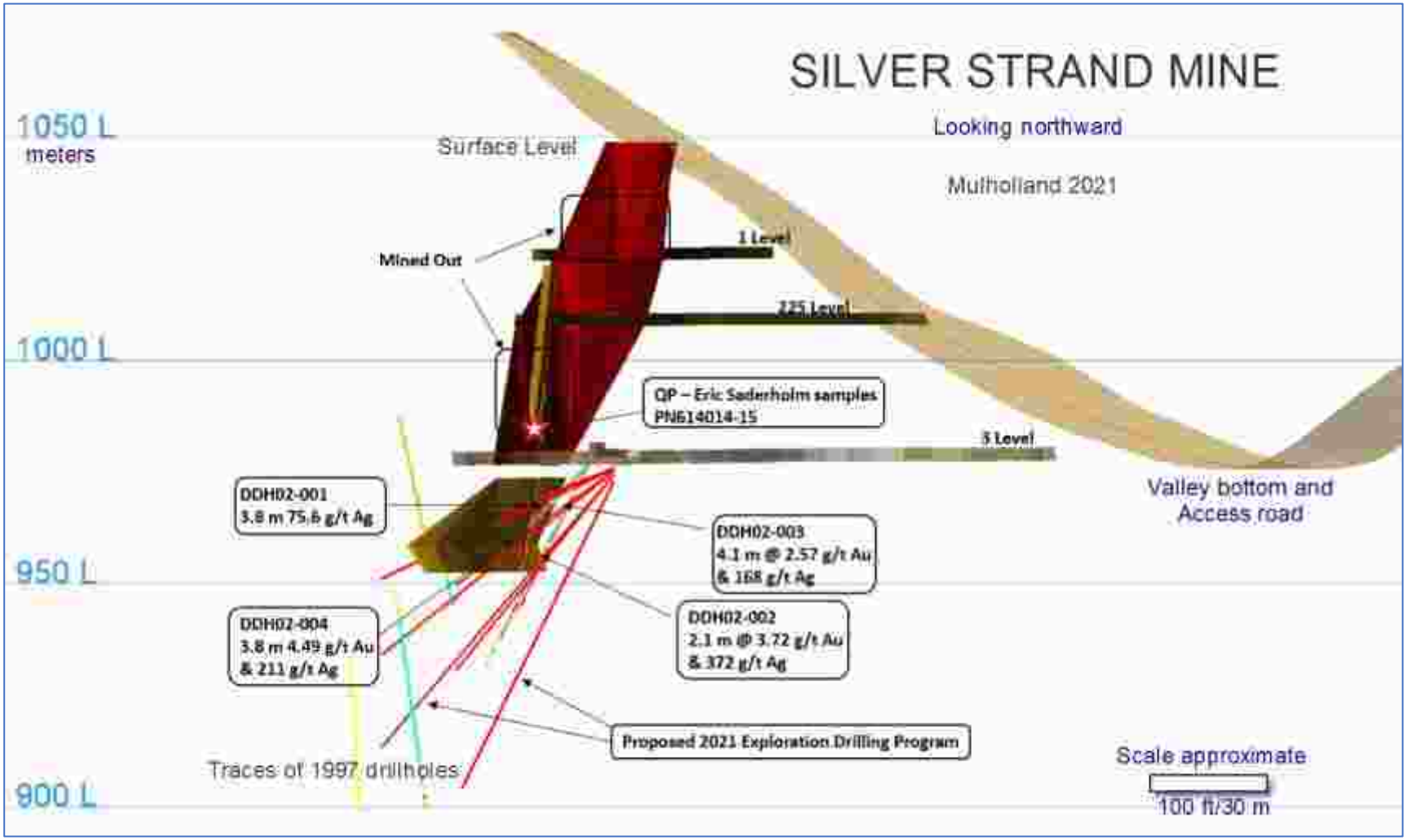
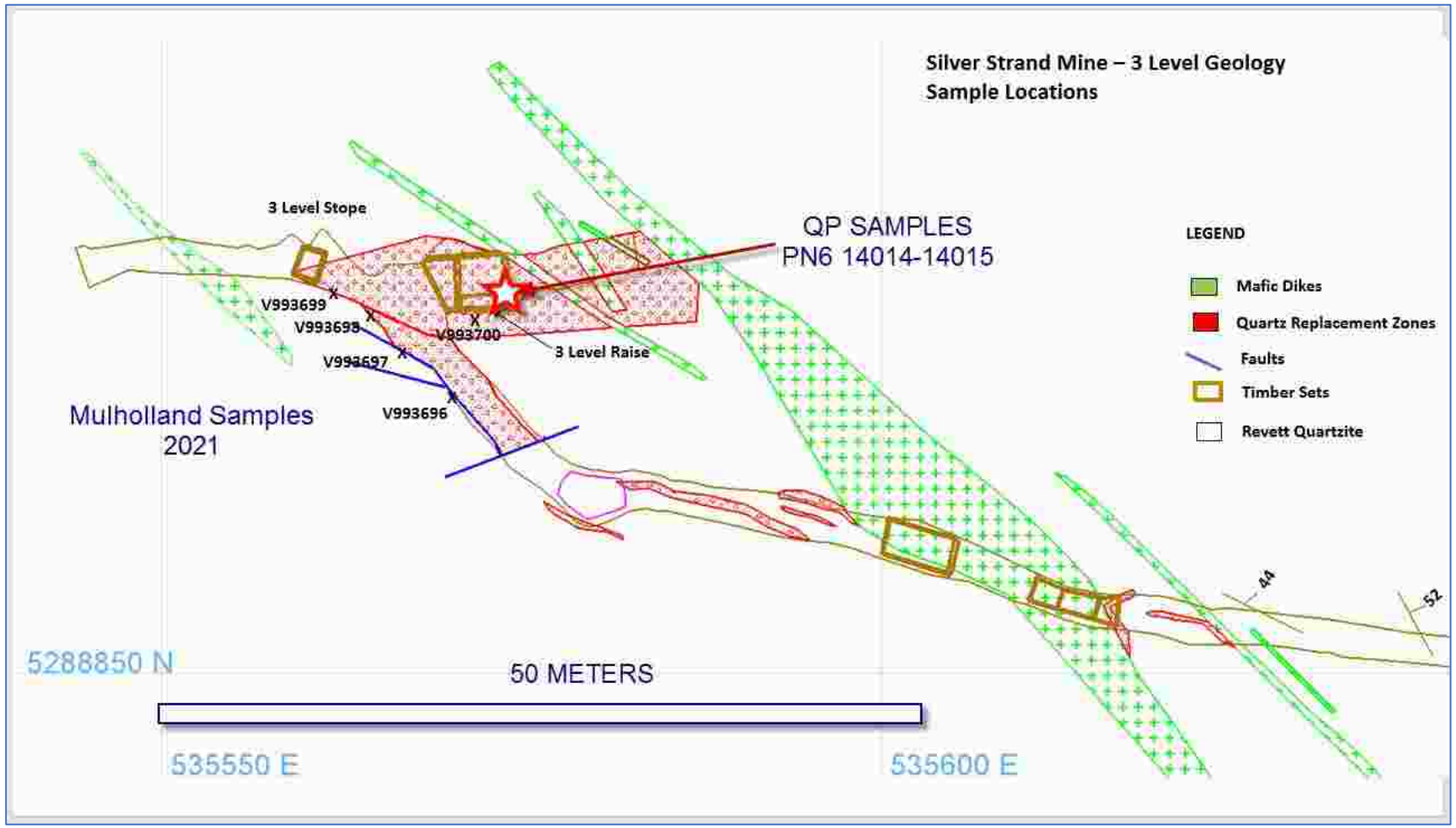


Figure 25. QP Sampling from 2021 (Mulholland and Saderholm)



13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no recent mineral processing or metallurgical testing done on the mineralization on the property by Lakewood. Some historical metallurgical testing is described under "History".

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no **Current Mineral Resources or Reserves** on the Silver Strand Property.

TITLES 15. TO 22.

The titles for Items 15 to 22, **Mineral Reserve Estimates, Mining methods, Recovery Methods, Project Infrastructure, Market Studies and Contracts, Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact, Capital and Operating Costs, and Economic Analysis** are omitted here as these titles are intended for advanced properties and are not relevant for this early stage exploration project. There is no project Infrastructure and permits and social and community impacts are discussed earlier.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no immediately adjacent mining claims, although other properties were historically explored, these are distant from the Silver Strand and Burnt Cabin prospects, and the authors have no current information about their ownership or status.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information known to the authors, the lack of which would make this Technical Report incomplete or misleading or materially change the conclusions presented.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Silver Strand prospect is a replacement silica sulphide body which has been mined in the past on three levels, with values in gold, silver, and accessory copper, arsenic and antimony. The property is on the northwest of the prolific Coeur d'Alene mining camp. The presence of gold is significant and unique in the area, and may be related to an underlying tertiary or Cretaceous intrusive body. Drilling has shown that the gold mineralization is widespread and may be related to silica alteration along major fault structures.

Although soil sampling work has not been successful, prospecting and mapping has shown numerous mineralized outcrops and float in a broad area along strike from the underground workings. Additional exploration is warranted by trenching, drilling, assisted by geophysical methods. New geochemical work testing for deeper structures may be worthwhile.

As co-authors, we conclude that this a property of merit which will need underground and surface drilling to define the east and west margins and the depth potential of the mineral occurrence.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase program is proposed to explore the Silver Strand Property and would include:

- Historic data compilation
- Compilation of all airborne and ground geophysical surveys to identify untested or unexplained anomalies; and assist with mapping in areas devoid of outcrop
- Survey of claim posts and lines
- Prioritization of exploration targets prior to field work;
- Testing of new geochemical and geophysical techniques
- Constructing new exploration access and clearing existing access trails at all the zones, using hand fallers and an excavator.
- Map all known showings; sample and survey in all showings and trails with DGPS;
- Complete a deep I.P. (Titan 24) or 3-D I.P. method on all the showings to define drill targets; and
- Reporting and filing work at the end of the program.

Some of these items are underway.

Phase I would include data compilation, 3-D modeling, and targeted surface prospecting, mapping, geophysics and geochemistry and trenching to infill gaps in property coverage. An up-to-date comprehensive data compilation is required to improve target definition for future exploration. A 3D geological and structural model of the known zones is required to develop a working geological model. This information can then be used to reinterpret the structural setting of the main zones which will better vector drill testing and provide a powerful tool to guide development of new drill targets. The initial phase including 10% contingency is estimated to cost Can$150,000.

This would be followed by

- Rehabilitation of Leve 3 underground workings
- Installation of air and water
- Preparation of a new underground drill station
- Underground drilling to trace the mineralization known to exists below this level from past drilling
- Surface diamond drilling
- Compilation of all new data and preparation of a final report

Suggested budgets are on the following pages:

Table12. Recommended Phase I Budget

Silver Strand Property Budget Estimate					
EXPLORATION BUDGET PHASE 1					
Description	**Rate**	**Unit**	**QTY**	**Amount US$**	**Amount Can$**
					X 1.265
Geologist	$ 650.00	day	15	$ 9,750.00	**$ 12,333.75**
Assistants, samplers, core handlers (2)	$600	day	10	$ 6,000.00	**$ 7,590.00**
Transportation	$100	per vehicle, 2	30	$ 3,000.00	**$ 3,795.00**
Assays	$ 65.00	per sample	75	$ 4,875.00	**$ 6,166.88**
Geophysics, mapping, sampling	$ 25,000.00	Estimate	1	$ 25,000.00	**$ 31,625.00**
UAV Drone Mag Survey (underway)	$ 56,500.00	Fixed Price	1	$ 56,500.00	**$ 71,472.50**
Lodging costs	$ 120.00	per person/day	30	$ 3,600.00	**$ 4,554.00**
Subtotal				$ 108,725.00	**$ 137,537.13**
Contingency	10%			$ 10,872.50	**$ 13,753.71**
Total Phase 1		**rounded**		**$ 120,000.00**	**$ 150,000.00**

Phase II program not dependent on Phase 1 results, would include surface diamond drilling and underground diamond drilling. (Following page)

Table 13 Phase 2 Budget Estimate

Silver Strand Property Budget Estimate					
EXPLORATION BUDGET PHASE 2					
Description	**Rate**	**Unit**	**QTY**	**Amount US$**	**Amount Can$**
					X 1.265
Geologist	$ 650.00	day	45	$ 29,250.00	**$ 37,001.25**
Assistants, samplers, core handlers (2)	$ 600.00	day	45	$ 27,000.00	**$ 34,155.00**
Mining cost, excavation, MSHA compliance, Drill blast for exploration cut out, safety work, ventilation work, Underground rehabilitation	$ 135,000.00	Fixed Price	1	$ 135,000.00	**$ 170,775.00**
Transportation	$100/days	3 vehicles	50	$ 15,000.00	**$ 18,975.00**
Assays	$ 65.00	per sample	200	$ 13,000.00	**$ 16,445.00**
Core Building rental	$ 1,750.00	Per month	6	$ 10,500.00	**$ 13,282.50**
Underground Drilling Mobilization	$ 5,500.00	Fixed Price	2	$ 11,000.00	**$ 13,915.00**
Drilling per foot 3500-5000'	$ 46.60	per foot	5000	$ 233,000.00	**$ 294,745.00**
Lodging costs	$ 120.00	per person/day	180	$ 21,600.00	**$ 27,324.00**
Generator Rental including Diesel Fuel	$ 17,500.00	Per month	2	$ 35,000.00	**$ 44,275.00**
Compressor rental including fuel.	$ 7,500.00	Per month	2	$ 15,000.00	**$ 18,975.00**
Surface Drilling including mobilization, and $150 per meter - 2000'	$ 150.00	per meter	610	$ 91,500.00	**$ 115,747.50**
Report Preparation	$ 650.00	Per day	10	$ 6,500.00	**$ 8,222.50**
Subtotal				$ 636,850.00	**$ 805,615.25**
Contingency	10%			$ 63,685.00	**$ 80,561.53**
Total Phase 2		**rounded**		**$ 700,000.00**	**$ 900,000.00**

SUMMARY AND TOTAL ESTIMATE

Total Phase 1	rounded	$ 120,000.00	$ 150,000.00
Total Phase 2	rounded	$ 700,000.00	$ 900,000.00
TOTALS	**rounded**	**$ 820,000.00**	**$ 1,050,000.00**

27. REFERENCES

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
Effective 17th Day of August 2021

…….
"Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo."
Qualified Person

Dated at Vancouver
Effective 17th Day of August 2021

…….
Signature. Eric C. Saderholm, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, BARRY JAMES PRICE, P.Geo., hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with my office at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7L 2p6.

2. I am an author of the Technical Report titled **"Technical Report, Silver Strand property, Kootenai County, Idaho"** prepared for Lakewood Exploration Inc. having an effective date of August 15, 2021.

3. I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a bachelor's Degree in science (B.Sc.) Honours, in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972. I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43 101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

4. I am registered as a **Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.)** in the Province of British Columbia in good standing with the professional association Engineering and Geoscience BC ("EGBC") No 19810 – (1992) and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report. I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 55 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of Qualifying Reports, Technical Reports and Opinions of Value for junior companies in the past 50 years. I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, Mexico, The Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, the Republic of South Africa, Chile and Argentina.

I have previously prepared Geological Reports for polymetallic vein deposits in Idaho for other clients, including Sterling Mining Company (Sunshine Mine) and Buffalo Springs, Elk City area, Idaho.

5. I am responsible for all Items in the report with the exception of the Property Inspection.

6. I have not visited the subject Silver Strand Property. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Silver Strand property which is the subject of this report. I am independent of Lakewood Exploration Inc. in full compliance with section 1.5 of National Instrument 43 101.

7. I have not had any previous relationships to the property or to the company.

8. I have read the National Instrument 43 101 and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions. I have read this Instrument, and the Technical Report, and the Items that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

9. At the effective date of the Technical Report, I am, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Items in the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

10. At the effective date of the Report, to the best of my knowledge and belief, those parts of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated the 17th Day of August 2021

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo. (19208)
Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF CO-AUTHOR AND QUALIFIED PERSON

I, **Eric Charles Saderholm, B.Sc., P.Geo.,** do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geologist with my primary residence and office located at 2785 Jennings Way Elko Nevada (USA) 89801.
2. I am Registered Member and Qualified Person, Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Registration Number 04145463.
3. I am a co-author of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report, Silver Strand property, Kootenai County, Idaho" prepared for Lakewood Exploration Inc. having an effective date of August 15, 2021.
4. I graduated from Utah State University, Logan Utah in 1985 with a Bachelor of Science degree. I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43 101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.
5. I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 40 years, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Project Development, Mining Geology, and Geological Consulting. I have extensive experience in the western USA, Peru and Chile.
6. I am responsible for the property inspection described in this report
7. I have visited the Silver Strand Property on three occasions within the last 11 months with the last visit on July 15, 2021.
8. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Silver Strand property which is the subject of this report. I am independent of Lakewood Exploration Inc. in full compliance with section 1.5 of National Instrument 43- 101.
9. I have read the National Instrument 43 101 and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions. I have read this Instrument, and the Technical Report, and the Items that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
10. At the effective date of the Report, to the best of my knowledge and belief, those parts of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated the 17th Day of August 2021

Eric Charles Saderholm, B.Sc. P.Geo.
Qualified Person

APPENDIX I PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. 300 Level portal

Photograph 2. 300 level drift

Photograph 3. Discovery level portal

Photograph No 4. Stope from Level 3

Eric Saderholm at Sample site

Photograph 5. Typical altered breccia

Photograph 6. From a YouTube video on the Silver Strand Mine

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zaxl-xVZ7OY

APPENDIX 2 - CLAIM DATA

SILVER STRAND AREA MINING CLAIMS

Purchased from GRE, October 28, 2020

NAME	REG.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	EXPIRY	FEE
Silver Strand 1	IMC #229153	Located in sec. 1 9	Township 51N	Range 1W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Silver Strand 2	IMC #229154	Located in sec. 1 9	Township 51N	Range 1W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Silver Strand 3	IMC #229155	Located in sec. 24	Township 51N	Range 2W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Silver Strand 4	IMC #231849	Located in sec. 24	Township 51N	Range 2W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Burnt Cabin 1	IMC #231850	Located in sec. 1 5	Township 51N	Range 2W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Burnt Cabin 2	IMC #231851	Located in sec. 1 5	Township 51N	Range 2W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Burnt Cabin 3	IMC #231852	Located in sec. 1 5	Township 51N	Range 2W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Burnt Cabin 4	IMC #231853	Located in sec. 1 5	Township 51N	Range 2W	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
						$ 1,320.00

STRAND 1-70 MINERAL CLAIMS

SILVER STRAND DEVELOPMENT LLC.
Sold by Silver Strand Development LLC
to 1196273 B.C. LTD and J234S6 US INC.
21-Jan-21

NAME	Number	Reg #	Owner	Staked	Expiry	Fee
Strand	1	IMC231802		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	2	IMC231803		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	3	IMC231804		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	4	IMC231805		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	5	IMC231806		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	6	IMC231807		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	7	IMC231808		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	8	IMC231809		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	9	IMC231810		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	10	IMC231811		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	11	IMC231812		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	12	IMC231813		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	13	IMC231814		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	14	IMC231815		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	15	IMC231816		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	16	IMC231817		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	17	IMC231818		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	18	IMC231819		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	19	IMC231820		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	20	IMC231821		May 16 2020		$ 165.00
Strand	21	IMC231822		May 16 2020		$ 165.00

Strand	22	IMC231824	May 16 2020	$ 165.00
Strand	23	IMC231824	May 16 2020	$ 165.00
Strand	24	IMC231825	May 16 2020	$ 165.00
Strand	25	IMC 231826	May 16 2020	$ 165.00
				$ 4,125.00

LAKEWOOD RESOURCES INC.

Silver Strand/Burnt Cabin property

Claims staked 2021

CLAIM	Number	REG#	Date Staked	Owner	Expiry	Fee
Strand	26	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	27	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	28	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	29	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	30	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	31	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	32	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	33	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	34	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	35	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	36	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	37	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	38	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	39	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	40	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	41	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	42	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	43	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	44	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	45	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	46	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	47	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	48	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	49	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	50	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	51	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	52	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	53	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	54	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	55	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	56	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	57	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	58	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	59	pending			Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00

Strand	60	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	61	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	62	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	63	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	64	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	65	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	66	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	67	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	68	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	69	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
Strand	70	pending	Sept 1,2021	$ 165.00
	45			$ 7,425.00

APPENDIX 2 ASSAY SHEETS (PDF Versions only)

APPENDIX 3. GLOSSARY - (DEFINITIONS)

Ag- Silver.

Au- Gold.

Alluvial- Adjectivally used to identify minerals deposited over time by moving water.

Argillites- Metamorphic rock containing clay minerals

Arsenopyrite- An iron-arsenic sulfide. Common constituent of gold mineralization.

Bedrock- Solid rock underlying overburden.

CIL- A standard gold recovery process involving the leaching with cyanide in agitated tanks with activated carbon. CIL means "carbon-in-leach."

Crosscut- A nominally horizontal tunnel, generally driven at right angles to the strike of a vein.

Deposit- A mineral deposit is a mineralized body which has been intersected by sufficient closely-spaced drill holes or underground sampling to support sufficient tonnage and average grade(s)of metal(s)to warrant further exploration or development activities.

Development Stage- As defined by the SEC- includes all issuers engaged in the preparation of an established commercially mineable deposit (reserves) for its extraction which are not in the production stage.

Drift- A horizontal mine opening driven on the vein. Driving is a term used to describe the excavation of a tunnel.

Exploration Stage- As defined by the SEC- includes all issuers engaged in the search for mineral deposits (reserves) which are not in either the development or production stage.

Fault- A fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture.

Galena- A lead sulfide mineral. The most important lead mineral in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District.

Grade- A term used to assign the concentration of metals per unit weight of ore. An example - ounces of gold per ton of ore (opt). One ounce per ton is 34.28 parts per million.

Mineralization-The presence of minerals in a specific area or geologic formation.

Ore- A mineral or aggregate of minerals which can be mined and treated at a profit. A large quantity of ore which is surrounded by non-ore ore sub-ore material is called an orebody.

Production Stage- As defined by the SEC - includes all issuers engaged in the exploitation of a mineral deposit (reserve).

Pyrite- An iron sulfide. A common mineral associated with gold mineralization.

Quartz- Crystalline silica (SiO2). An important rock-forming and gangue material in gold veins.

Quartzites- Metamorphic rock containing quartz.

Raise- An opening driven upward generally on the vein.

Reserves- That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves are subcategorized as either proven (measured) reserves, for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings, or drill holes, and grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling, and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are spaced so closely and geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth, and mineral content are well-established; or probable (indicated) reserves, for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, yet the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart.

Tetrahedrite- Sulfosalt mineral containing copper, antimony and silver.

Vein- A zone or body of mineralized rock lying within boundaries separating it from neighboring wall rock. A mineralized zone having a more or less regular development in length, width and depth to give it a tabular form and commonly inclined at a considerable angle to the horizontal.

Wall rock- Barren rock surrounding a vein.