Independent NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Silver Strand Gold-Silver Project, Kootenai County, Idaho, USA

Effective date: **November 3, 2022**
Report date: **May 13, 2023**

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Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Silver Hammer Mining Corp. ("Silver Hammer" or "the Company") by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK"). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK's services, based on i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Silver Hammer subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits Silver Hammer to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

This report has been prepared by Dr. Wayne Barnett of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”) on behalf of Silver Hammer Mining Corp. (“Silver Hammer”, or the “Company”). The purpose of this report is to report exploration results and provide an Independent Technical Report (“ITR”) that documents all supporting work, methods used and results relevant to fulfill the reporting requirements in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Silver Strand Mine, which is 100% owned by Silver Hammer has a historical production record within the 1970’s-1980’s. Silver Hammer has 70 staked claims and purchased an additional 8 claims purchased from the previous owners in 2019. A historical underground drift of approximately 200 metres (m) (650 feet (ft)) supports the exploration phase of the project at this time, and no other significant mine development has taken place. Limited bedrock surface exposure exists

The mine is located in the Kootenai County, Idaho Silver District. The property lies about 39 kilometres (km) (18 miles (mi)) east of Coeur d’Alene, Idaho. Forest service roads provide access to the property and is only limited in the winter season by heavy snowfall. No active development or operations exist for the property. The Silver Strand Mine exists within the Coeur d’Alene mining district, which provides all the resources required to grow and develop operations as needed.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The pre-Cambrian Belt Series, which hosts most of the metalliferous deposits of the Coeur d’Alene mining district, is made up of a series of formations. The region is affected by a broad, heavily faulted, west-northwest trending anticlinal uplift, later broken along the crest and flanks by large magnitude longitudinal faults. Along the eastern flank of this uplift, between the Burnt Cabin and Osburn Faults, the Silver Strand property resides within the Revett Formation. The quartzite-dominant host rock is cut by a nearly vertical, white quartz body or zone with fine-grained sulfide mineralization. Occasional euhedral crystals of pyrite and a fahlore mineral (likely tetrahedrite) have been observed. Further microscopic work, along with a metallurgic test, have confirmed that pyrite, tetrahedrite, tennanite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyite and stibnite are hosted at this site.

1.4 Status of Exploration, Development and Operations

After the Burnt Cabin prospect was developed from 1926-1940, the Silver Strand property was found. The Silver Strand Mine was owned and developed by Silver Strand Mining Company from 1969-1988. Initial exploration included soil and trench sampling as well as percussion drilling in 1969, and from 1970-1982 mine development on two levels progressed. 12,476 tonnes (t) (13,752 tons) of material with gold grading at 2.91 grams per tonne (g/t) (0.093 ounces per ton (opt)), 300 g/t silver (9.6 opt), and 87.1% silica was produced. Due to the high arsenic value only the ASARCO Tacoma smelter would accept the material and when it closed in the early 1980’s, so did the Silver Strand Mine. A few seasons of geochemical soil sampling occurred in the late

1980's, and a research study on gob stope leaching was done in 1992 by the US Bureau of Mines.

In 1997, Silver Trend Mining Company drilled four diamond drillholes from surface, in hopes of intercepting the Silver Strand target. The assay values are low and anomalous but provided basis for further exploration on the target.

In 2002, New Jersey Mining Company cut a drill station on the No. 3 level in the Silver Strand Mine. From here they drilled off five underground NX core holes, with relatively poor recovery, but good grade intercepts. In 2004, an extensive geophysical and geochemical survey was run over the area and few basalt dikes associated with silver-gold mineralization on the property were identified. In 2007, one surface diamond drillhole was drilled to target one of the geophysical anomalies.

In 2009, under Silverstar Mining Corp., a historical resource estimate was developed for the Silver Strand Mine. In 2010, development work on the Silver Strand Mine and mineralized material was shipped offsite and an environmental impact assessment as well as plan of operations was developed.

No significant work or exploration was identified between 2010 and 2021, when Silver Hammer Mining Company (previously Lakewood Exploration Incorporated) purchased the property. Surface mapping, soil sampling, and geophysical surveys were conducted in 2021 alongside a diamond drill exploration program targeting the Silver Strand mineralization from underground. This underground diamond drilling program continued in 2022.

1.5 Other Relevant Data and Information

Previous owners and operators of the Silver Strand area raised several environmental issues, including water quality, and collapse of stopes or raises to surface. No additional environmental considerations have been raised, and the company will address the issues when directed by government agencies after permits have been provided. The timeline for permitting is unclear but could be delayed by two years, thereby impacting the planned exploration program for 2023.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

Further detailed structural mapping of outcrop locally on surface and in the underground workings should be done to understand the possible structural controls more reliably on Au and Ag mineralization, and to develop a targeting strategy. Complementary to mapping, the author suggests a targeted drilling campaign with a focus down dip of the quartz silicification and dolerite dykes, to locate possible new brecciation zones. This direction of drilling would test the hypothesis that the control on mineralization is related to late extensional faults, with horizontal plunging fault relay zones of brecciation hosting Au and Ag mineralization.

Since the core sample blank material was called into question towards the later part of 2022, further samples should be sent to a different lab to test the original labs reported values. The use of certified blank material is another option.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and purpose of the Technical Report

This report has been prepared by Dr. Wayne Barnett of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrations' National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" ("NI 43-101"), on behalf of Silver Hammer Mining Corp. ("Silver Hammer", or the "Company").

Silver Hammer is based on Vancouver, BC, and focussed on building a silver mining production company. The Company intends to achieve this by establishing several mines. Current projects include Eliza Silver and Silverton Silver-Gold projects, both in Nevada, USA, and the Silver Strand project in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The purpose of this report is to report exploration results for the Silver Strand project and provide an Independent Technical Report ("ITR") that fulfills the reporting requirements in accordance with NI 43-101.

The Silver Strand property lies approximately 39 km (18 mi) east of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Forest service roads provide access to the property and is only limited in the winter season by heavy snowfall. No active development or operations exist for the property. The Silver Strand Mine exists within the Coeur d'Alene mining district, which provides all the resources required to grow and develop operations as needed.

The effective date of this Technical Report is November 3, 2022. No new material technical information has become available between this date and the signature date given on the certificate of the Qualified Person (QP).

2.2 Qualified Person Responsibilities and Site Inspections

Dr. Barnett (the Qualified Person, or QP) undertook a site visit to the Silver Strand project on the 15th and 16th August 2022, and is responsible for this report. The QP is a specialist in the fields of geology and exploration. The QP's inspection of the project property included a general overview of the mountainous terrane, and detailed review of the parts of old underground mine workings, from which relevant in-situ geology was observed. The inspection further included the logging and cutting facilities and the relogging of selected available drillhole 2002 drillhole core. The QP was accompanied by Mr. Philip Mulholland throughout the project visit, who answered detailed questions from the QP. As part of the August 2022 site visit the QP visited the American Analytical Services Inc. (AAS) laboratory, located in Idaho, which was responsible for the project's 2021 and 2022 sample preparation and analytical results.

No QP or any associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in Silver Hammer and neither are insiders, associates, or affiliates. They are independent of Silver Hammer. The results of this report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between Silver Hammer and the QPs. The QPs are being paid a fee for their work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

The following individual, by virtue of their education, experience and professional association is considered a QP as defined in the NI 43-101 and is a member in good standing of appropriate professional institutions / associations. The QP is responsible for the entire report and appendices as per Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: QP Responsibilities & Site Visits

Qualified Person	Company	QP Responsibility / Role	Site Visit	Report Section(s)
Wayne Barnett, P.Geo.	SRK	Project Review	August 15 to 16, 2022	1-28

2.3 Sources of Information

This report is based on information collected by the QPs during site visits and on additional information provided by Silver Hammer throughout the course of report preparation. Other information was obtained from the public domain. The QP verified the information provided by Silver Hammer by visual inspection at site, and checking the source of documentation and lab results. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with Silver Hammer on-site personnel and management;
- Inspection of the site, including underground, surface facilities and drill core;
- Review of exploration and historical mining data collected by Silver Hammer;
- Previous studies completed on the Project were verified and summarized for this report (Brackebusch, 1991; Childs, John, and Giri, 2021; Springer, D., 1982);
- New test work completed during the course of this study by Silver Hammer or by the QP or their designates; and
- Additional information from public domain sources, including worldpopulationreview.com, Google Earth, http://recorder.kcgov.us/RealEstate/SearchResults.aspx, and https://thediggings.com/.

2.4 Units, Currency and Rounding

The units of measure used in this report are as per the International System of Units (SI) or "metric". Some alternative units of measure are provided in duplicate when appropriate (see Section 28).

Frequently used abbreviations and acronyms can be found in Section 28.

All dollar figures quoted in this report refer to Canadian dollars (CDN$, CAD$ or $) unless otherwise noted.

This report includes technical information that required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QPs do not consider them to be material.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QP received statements of validity for mineral titles, surface ownership and permitting for the Silver Strand project and reproduced them for this report. The QP could not perform an independent verification of land title and tenure information because of significant delays that have impacted the updating of the database accessed on the Kootenai County website (:http://recorder.kcgov.us/RealEstate/SearchResults.aspx).

The QP has therefore relied on documentation from Smith and Malek Attorneys (June 2, 2022), which lists all claims and ownership, and relied on the Quit Claim Deed (Jennifer Locke, Kootenai County Recorder, Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Mining Claims, February 9, 2023) confirming the release of the deeds to 123456 US INC., as subsidiary of Silver Hammer Mining Corp.

The QP is fully reliant on the source of above listed documentation to define ownership of the claims. This limitation of reliance applies only to land ownership and permitting of the project.

As of the effective date of this report, the QP is not aware of any litigations potentially affecting the Silver Strand project, as informed by Silver Hammer Mining Corp.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Mineral Tenure

The Silver Strand Mine is in Kootenai County, Idaho about 19 km (12 mi) 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 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. Coordinates for the Silver Strand Mine and Burnt Cabin claims are found in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1:Coordinates for the Silver Strand and Burnt Cabin Mines in UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Elevation (ft)
Silver Strand Mine	535,701	5,288,815	983	3,225
Burnt Cabin Mine	531,536	5,290,678	1,108	3,635

Silver Strand Development LLC staked 25 claims (Strand 1-25) and transferred those to a Lakewood US, a subsidiary of Silver Strand Development LLC. Lakewood also purchased eight claims, Lone Cabin 1-4 and Burnt Cabin 1-4 from Gold Rush Expeditions of Salt Lake City, Utah in 2020. In 2021 an additional 44 claims were staked, (Strand 26-70) by Lakewood.

In September 2021, Lakewood Exploration changed name to Silver Hammer Mining Corp. All claims have been transferred to Silver Hammer Mining Corp. The mineral claims are in good standing as of February 2023. A claim fee of US$165 per claim has been paid for each of the Strand Claims, and the overlap of staked and purchase claims can be resolved by mapping the claim posts and lines. Each claim is approximately 183 m x 457 m (600 ft x 1,500 ft), as seen in Figure 4-1 and listed in Table 4-2.

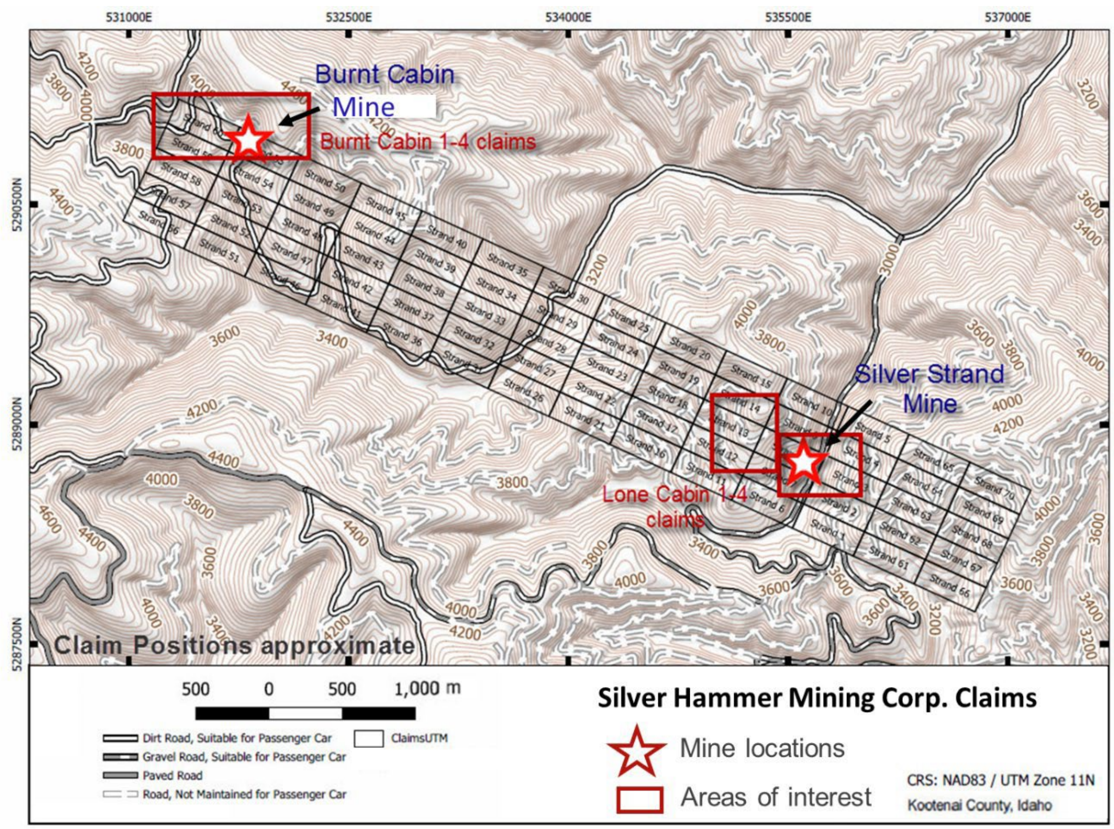
Mining rights in Idaho for claims located on federal lands (BLM and Forest Service) that are open to mineral location (entry) include lode and mill site claims, as outlined below.

- Lode Claims encompass classic veins, lodes with clearly defined boundaries, and other mineral deposits occurring within rock in-place. Claims are often parallelograms with the sides parallel to the vein, to a maximum of approximately 455 m (1,500 ft) by 183 m (600 ft), with 91 m (300 ft) on either side of the lode or vein. Extralateral rights are permissible for lodes or veins that extend at depth beyond the boundaries as long as the end lines of the claim are parallel (43 CFR 3832, Subpart B)
- Mill Site Claims are public lands that are non-mineral in character. They may be in proximity to a placer or lode claim for mining and milling purposes, or independent from those. Mill sites are measured in metes and bounds, can be legally subdivided, and are a maximum of 0.02 km^2 (5 acres).

All unpatented mining claims or sites on Federal Lands require a timely filing of a Form 3830-2 (waiver) and an annual maintenance or claims and sites are forfeit by operation or law. The annual maintenance fee per claim or site for lode claims, mill sites or tunnel sites is $165 and due at the beginning of September each year. If fewer than 10 claims are owned by all members of the party, the waiver can be applied. If the fee is to be waived, a nominal value of work must be done on the claim. In 2021, the value was a minimum of $100 worth of labour, along with the $15 processing fee per claim. For mill sites, the only requirement is a notice of intent along with the $15 processing fee.

Filing a mining claim with the BLM, State Office and local County Recording Office must be done within 90 days of date of location of the claim. The document must include date of location of the site/claim, name of the site/claim, a description of the discovery monument, legal description (including size), and the names and addresses of all locators. As of October 1, 2013, the cost for a new mining claim location was $20 per site/claim.

Figure 4-1: Silver Strand Claim Map. Red Box shows Active Strand Claims, Blue Box shows Burnt Cabin Claims, and Green Box shows Silver Strand Claims; Remaining Strand Claims 26-70 are staked and pending ownership



* Source: Silver Hammer Mining Corp.

Table 4-2: Mineral Tenure Information

Tenement Name	Tenement Type	Grant Date	Next Payment Due Date	Surface Area (m^2)	Claimant
BURNT CABIN 1-4	LODE CLAIM	6-5-2020	9-1-2023	334,451	SILVER HAMMER MINING CORP
SILVER STRAND 1-3	LODE CLAIM	9-12-2019	9-1-2023	250,838	SILVER HAMMER MINING CORP
SILVER STRAND 4	LODE CLAIM	6-5-2020	9-1-2023	83,613	SILVER HAMMER MINING CORP
STRAND 1-25	LODE CLAIM	5-16-2020	9-1-2023	2,090,318	SILVER HAMMER MINING CORP
STRAND 26-60	LODE CLAIM	5-14-2021	9-1-2023	2,842,832	SILVER HAMMER MINING CORP
STRAND 61-70	LODE CLAIM	6-2-2021	9-1-2023	836,127	SILVER HAMMER MINING CORP

4.2 Surface and Other Rights

No additional surface rights exist.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

Previous owners and operators of the Silver Strand claims raised several environmental issues, including noxious weeds on roadbeds and mine portals, water quality, and collapse of stopes or raises to surface. No additional environmental considerations have been raised, and the company has stated that they will address the issues when directed by government agencies after permits have been provided. The QP recommends that Silver Hammer Mining Corp. be proactive in investigating these possible challenges to permitting.

4.4 Permitting

The predecessor Lakewood Exploration Inc. initiated applications for a permit to explore the property. An Environment Assessment (EA) is necessary for small preliminary mining operations conducted by underground mining and hauling ore out of the forest on Federal land. A mining and mill operation will require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). All surface drilling sites would require a Categorical Exclusion option for small programs. In 2009, New Jersey Mining Co. (NJMC) submitted a Plan of Operations to the US Forest Service to operate the mine on a seasonal basis. The same constraints are likely to be required for Silver Hammer Mining Corp.

4.5 Other Factors and Risks

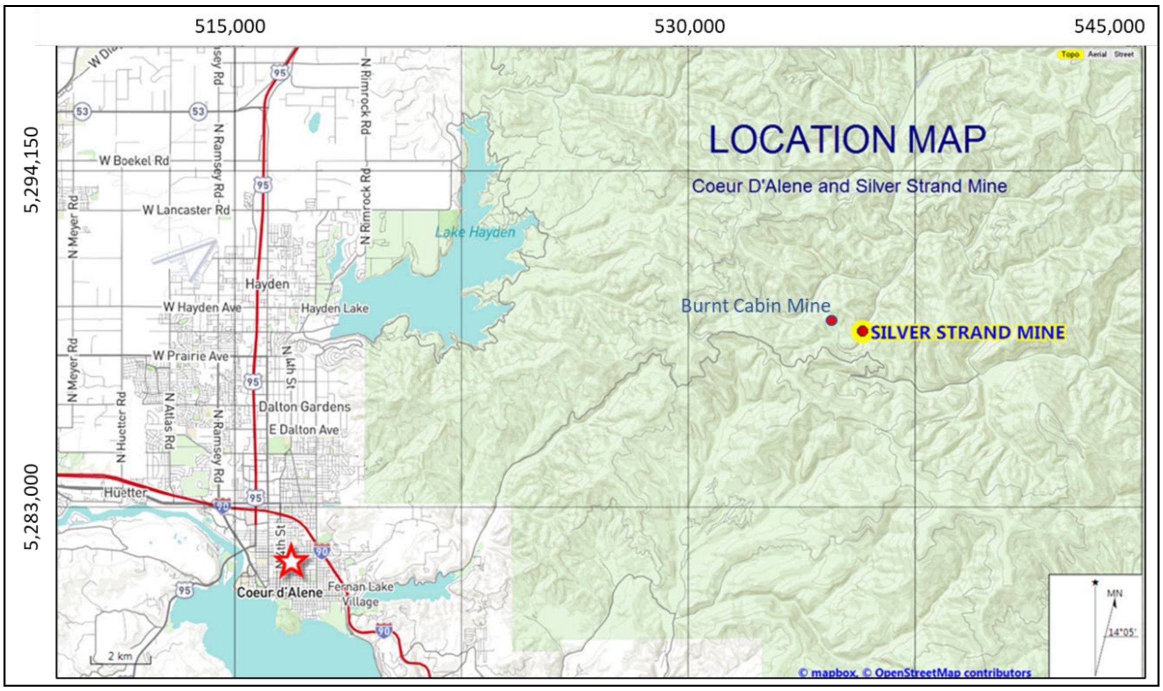
The authors are not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

There are two access points to the property and the Silver Strand Mine. The primary access is east of Coeur d'Alene via the Fernan Lake Road, which is paved until approximately half-way between Fernan Saddle and Five Fingers Saddle. From Fernan Saddle, follow Lost Mines Road - US Fire Service Road (USFSR) #499 to USFSR #436, until Five Fingers Saddle. From here the mine is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) along Lone Cabin Creek, a single lane road (USFSR #411), that runs directly past the mine. Location of Silver Strand Mine relative to Coeur d'Alene is found in Figure 5-1.

The secondary access is north along the Coeur d'Alene River Road from Enaville, Idaho, and then west along Little North Fork Road (USFSR #209) for approximately 39 km (24 mi) to Lost Mines Road (USFSR #436). From Five Fingers Saddle follow USFSR #411 for 2 km (1.25 mi) to the Silver Strand Mine.

Figure 5-1: Property Location



Source: Silver Hammer (2022), projection: NAD83, UTM Zone 11

5.1 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Supplies and services can be supplied from Coeur d'Alene to the west, or the mining towns Wallace and Osborne to the east. Serviced forestry access roads exist in the area, but there are no on-site facilities for fresh water, general supplies or power. The straight-line distance to the project from Coeur d'Alene is approximately 19.3 kilometres (12 miles), which takes approximately 45 minutes to drive. Due to proximity to the Coeur d'Alene silver mining belt, a pool of labour and equipment are available. The population of Coeur d'Alene in 2023 is approximately 57,775 (from worldpopulationreview.com)

As the property is at an exploration stage, there is limited need for improved availability of power and water at this time. Similarly, there has been no consideration of possible future tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and processing plants. The current surface rights are adequate for the exploration activities.

5.2 Physiography and Climate

The property lies east of Coeur d'Alene Lake within the Coeur D'Alene ranges of the Northern Rocky Mountains of Idaho, USA. These ranges appear as a dissected upland with ridges rising to 1,670 m (5,500 ft) above mean sea level (amsl). Drainage from this area is achieved primarily by the Coeur d'Alene River and one of its major tributaries, the Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. The once heavily timbered county was extensively logged. The modern dominant timber is the yellow pine found in the drier western margins of the county, and white pine dominant elsewhere, proving to be the principal tree crop. Cedars, larch, hemlock, spruce, firs and few other varieties of tree may occur along stream bottoms and protected northern slopes. Precipitation is ample enough for heavy brush in many areas.

At the Silver Strand Mine, the access road lies at approximately 975 m (3,200 ft) amsl and the hilltop is at 1,290 m (4,229 ft) amsl. The property is bound by Lone Cabin Creek and Burnt Cabin Creek, which drains into the Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. Vegetation at the mine is similar to that found throughout the county and is shown in Figure 5-2.

The climate in Kootenai County, Idaho is characterized by warm summers, but rarely hot with a maximum average of 24.3°C (75.8°F). Winters are cool, but not severely cold with an average minimum temperature of -4.4°C (24.0°F). Average annual precipitation is 82.3 centimetres (cm) (32.4 inches (in)), with 8.9 cm (3.5 in) of rain during the summer months, generally as thundershowers after droughts, and 27.4 cm (10.8 in) of snow in the winter months (NOAA National Centers for Environmental information). Due to the location of operations, snow may be an inhibiting factor in the winter months for access to the drilling site.

Figure 5-2: Typical Landscape of the Silver Strand Claims. Looking North towards the Silver Strand Mine

6 History

During the 1880’s when prospectors from the gold fields of California spread to the Coeur d’Alene, some of the ore deposits in the region were discovered. Most were abandoned after they were extensively explored, but few contained ore of commercial grade. A few of these areas continued to be explored sporadically for years, including the Burnt Cabin prospect (Anderson, 1940). The Silver Strand deposit was discovered in the 1960’s during nearby logging activity. During the 1970’s and 1980’s the Silver Strand Mine was in operation, whereby 13,752 tons (12,476 tonnes (t)) of gold grading at 0.093 ounces per ton (2.91 grams per tonne (g/t)), 9.6 ounces per ton silver (300 g/t), and 87.1% silica. When the ASARCO Tacoma smelter closed in the early 1980’s, the mining operation shut down (Brackebusch, 1991). The property has undergone further exploration from the 1980’s to present and has changed hands several times, as outlined in Table 6-1

Table 6-1: Exploration and Mining History of the Silver Strand Mine Project

Year	Activity
1926	**Burnt Cabin Mining Company** incorporated
1926-1940’s	Burnt Cabin Property developed; three tunnels and a 30 m shaft
1969	Silver Strand Mining Company purchased Silver Strand claims; soil and trench sampling; percussion drilling and sampling
1970-1982	Underground mining and production of two levels (No.2 and No.3) plus one stope (No. 225) at Silver Strand Mine. 12,476 t of material grading at 2/91 g/t gold and 300 g/t silver.
1983	Silver Strand Mine shut down
1987-1988	Geochemical soil sampling; new vein occurrence
1989-1991	Merger between **Silver Trend Mining Co.** and **Silver Strand Mining Co.**
1992	US Bureau of Mines selected Silver Strand Mine to be a field-testing site for gob stope leaching analysis. No. 2 level and 225 stope re-opened for water and rock sample access
1997	Four HQ drillholes (793 m) drilled from surface to intercept Silver Strand zone at depth
2000	**New Jersey Mining Company** entered purchase agreement for the Silver Strand Mine with **Silver Trend Mining Co.**
2002	Development in the No. 3 level to establish a drill bay. Five NX core holes (324 m) drilled with poor recovery.
2004	Geophysical and Geochemical Survey run to find extensions and potential new mineralized zones
2006	200 t of stockpiled ore from 1982 was milled with 70% recovery at 139.94 g/t Au and 12,261 g/t silver. Concentrate was sold to Penoles.
2007	One diamond drillhole drilled to target a geophysical anomaly.
2008	A joint venture between **New Jersey Mining Co.** and **Silverstar Mining Corp.** where they become 50-50 partners of Silver Strand Mine.
2009	Historical Resource Estimate run.
2010	Development of Silver Strand workings continued, and mineralized material was shipped. Plan of operations filed, and environmental work conducted.
2012	**Shoshone Silver and Gold Mining Co.** purchased the Silver Strand Mine from an unrelated party for cash.
2021	**Lakewood Exploration Incorporated** purchased the claims from Kurt Hoffman Mining Services from Post Falls, Idaho. That same year Lakewood acquired Silver Hammer and officially changed name to **Silver Hammer Mining Corp.**

6.1 Historical Ownership and Work Done

6.1.1 Burnt Cabin Mining Company

The company incorporated in 1926 and worked on the Burnt Cabin property from that time until at least the 1940’s. Property contained 15 unpatented claims, three of which contained tunnels and a shaft. Two of the tunnels had caved by the time of reporting, and the remaining accessible tunnel and shaft were the No. 2 level and the 100-foot shaft, respectively.

6.1.2 Silver Strand Mining Company

From 1969 to 1988, Silver Strand Mining Company owned 30 unpatented lode mining claims of almost 2.5 km^2 (600 acres), covering the Silver Strand prospect. Soil and trench sampling, along with percussion drilling and sampling initiated the work conducted on the property in 1969. From 1970 to 1982, frequent annual progress reports discussed the mining progress on two levels (No.2 and No.3) and the 225 stope. The underground operations utilized shrink stoping as the mining method and the funds obtained through mining were the sole source of further exploration and mining. Due to the high arsenic values in the material, only the ASARCO Tacoma Smelter would purchase the product, and at a specific tonnage when silica was required and the arsenic could be absorbed. In 1983 ASARCO Tacoma smelter was able to fulfill their silica requirements through a foreign source and terminated the agreement with Silver Strand Mining Company, which contributed to the mining operation shutting down. Total production from the Silver Strand Mine can be observed in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Historical Production Record of Silver Strand Mine 1968-1982

Table 1

Silver Strand Production Record

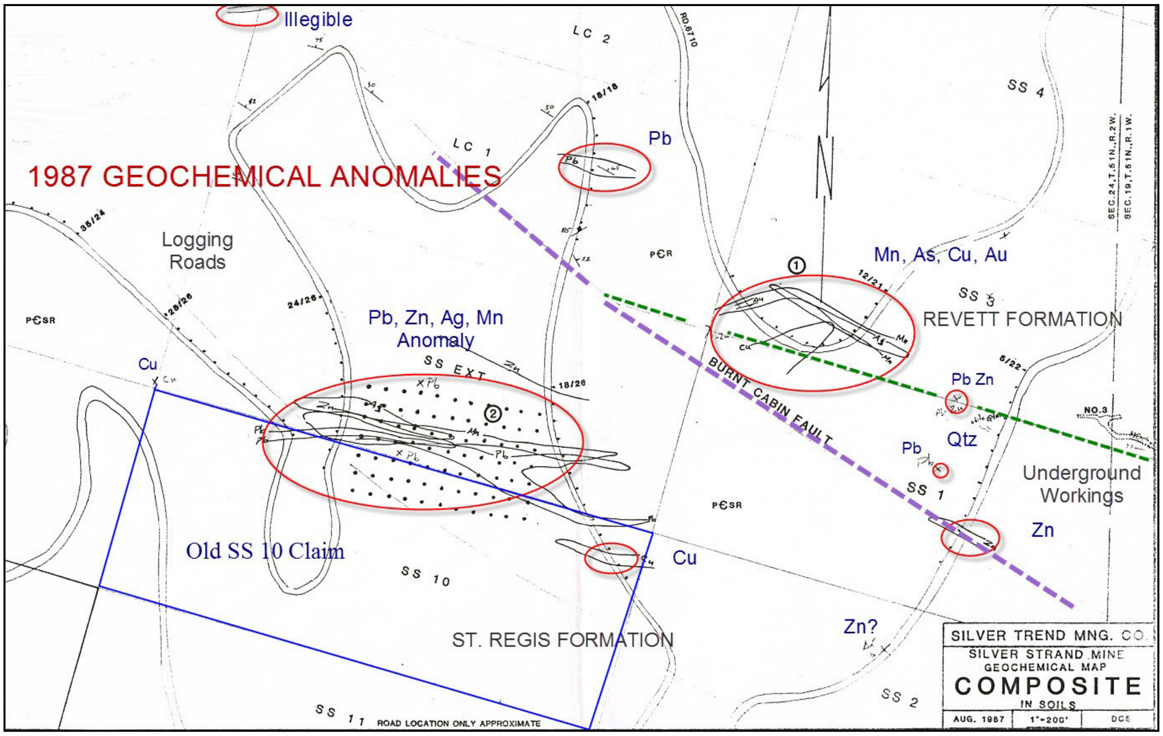
Year	Tons	Au opt	Ag opt	Pb %	Cu %	Zn %	As %	Sb %	SiO2 %	Fe %	S %	Al2O3 %
1968	253	0.045	7.8	0.4	0.05	0.70	0.65	0.24	-	-	-	-
1972	439	0.139	8.7	0.34	0.14	-	1.52	-	85.6	4.56	-	-
1973	330	0.090	14.6	-	0.18	-	1.56	-	87.6	4.90	0.66	0.57
1974	137	0.107	13.6	0.70	0.23	0.07	1.39	-	85.1	5.10	-	1.70
1978	1,716	0.096	11.3	0.44	0.39	0.06	1.49	0.11	85.0	4.86	0.91	1.67
1979	1,614	0.096	10.3	0.32	0.27	0.07	0.90	0.06	87.2	4.53	0.62	2.21
1980	616	0.069	8.1	0.31	0.31	0.05	0.60	0.05	84.5	4.50	0.26	3.25
1981	5,270	0.088	8.3	0.31	0.21	0.05	0.83	0.03	87.7	4.31	0.29	2.21
1982	3,376	0.101	10.3	0.37	0.27	0.04	0.91	0.02	87.8	4.59	0.00	2.13
	13,752	0.093	9.6	0.35	0.25	0.07	0.97	0.05	87.1	4.52	0.34	2.11

*Tons: rock tons produced

Two seasons of geochemical soil sampling were conducted in 1987-1988, which identified two weak sample anomalies and one new vein occurrence. The field work report describes these anomalies as “*valuable metals*” that were observed irregularly along the N70-75W trend zones (Springer, 1988). It was noted that these trends were observed along the road with minor quantities of quartz and iron oxides. Similarly, any “*suspected discontinuous and narrow structures”* would likely be obstructed from view by a slough (Springer, 1988). Figure 6-1 shows the soil geochemistry anomalies of the

1987 program. Silver Strand completed the merger with Silver Trend Mining Company shortly after this soil sampling program.

Figure 6-1: Soil Geochemistry Anomalies from the 1987 Soil Program



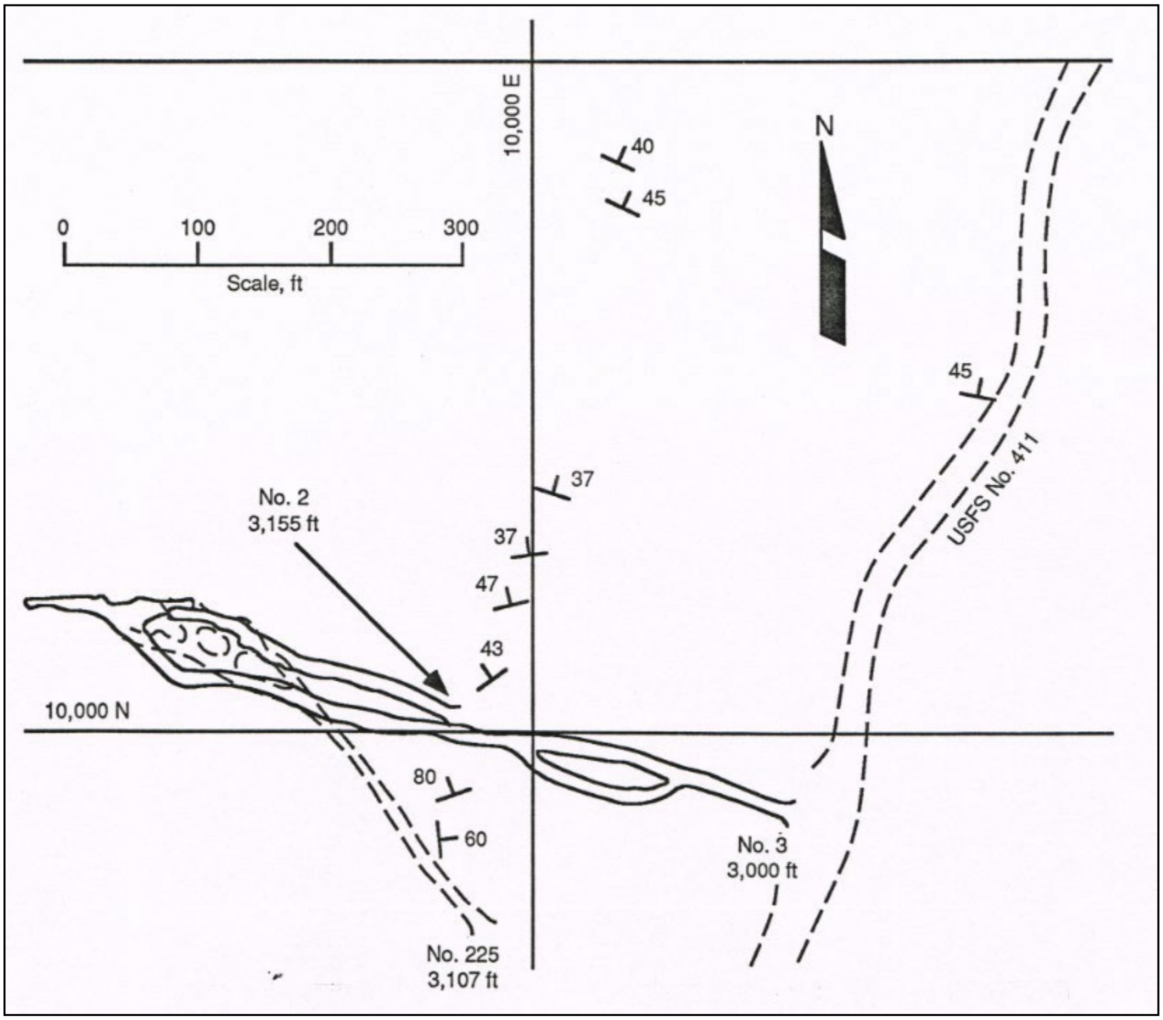
*Source: Springer 1988, projection: outdated local coordinate system. With interpretations by Silver Hammer.

6.1.3 Silver Trend Mining Company

Following the merger that occurred between 1989-1991 (no exact date found), the Silver Trend Mining Company continued project exploration. Limited reporting during the company ownership exists, but work was conducted by Mine Systems Design Inc. as a lease agreement.

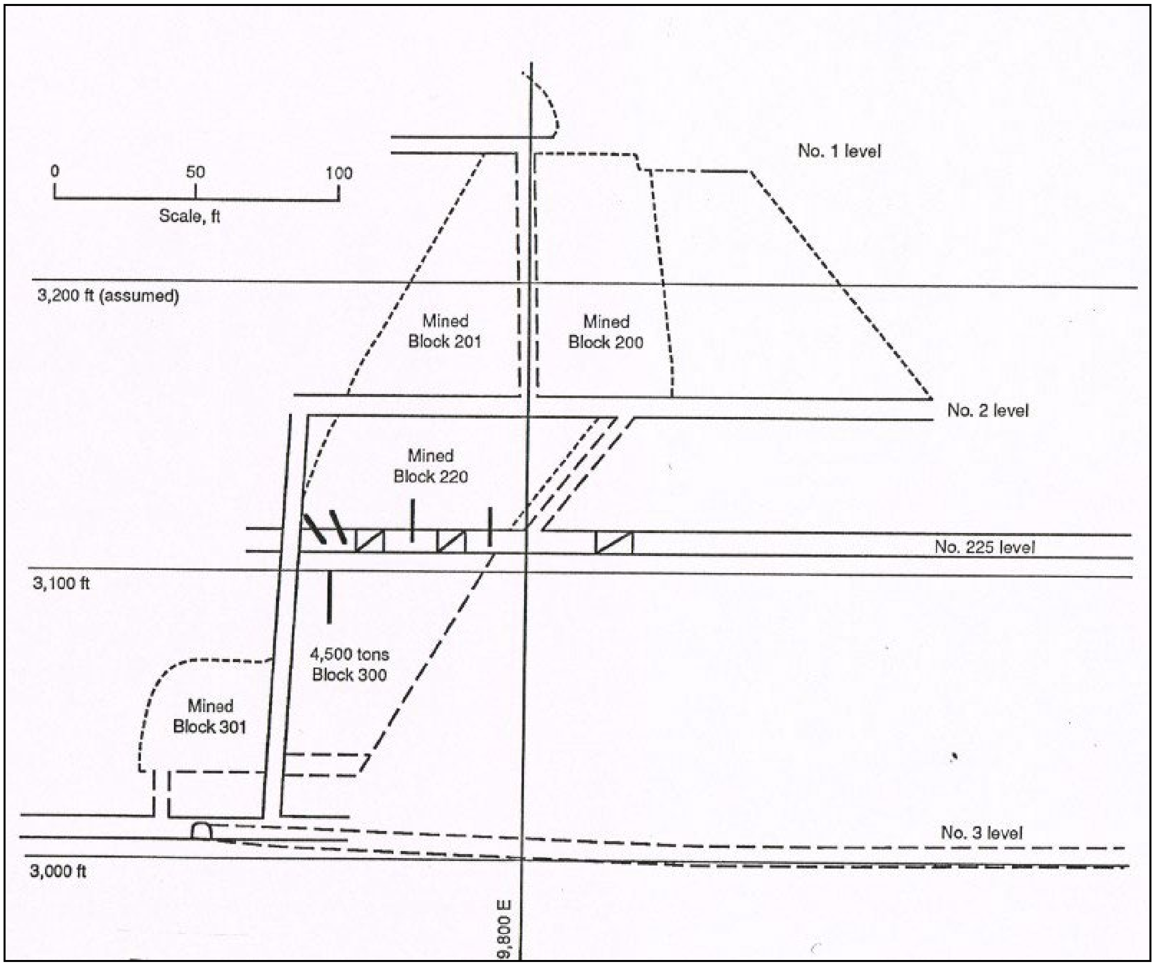
In 1992, the Silver Strand Mine was selected to be the field-testing site for gob stope leaching analysis by the US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, Spokane Research Center. At the time, only the drift on level 225 was accessible; therefore, the No. 2 level was opened-up to access and sample water flowing through the mine from upper levels. In addition to this, two water sample collection systems were placed underground on levels 2 and 225, as well as on surface at adit positions for levels 2 and 3. Four drillholes were set up on Level 225 to determine the boundaries of the stope, recover rock samples from the stope and set-up water monitoring wells inside the mine. Detailed descriptions of the drillhole logs, including lithology, sampling, and assay results, can be located in the Geologic Characterization of the Silver Strand Mine report (Goris, J., *et* al, 1992). A plan view and cross section from the report are shown in Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4.

Figure 6-2: Plan View of Silver Strand Mine, 1992, showing adits and access road 411



***S**ource: Goris, J, *et al.*, 1992, plan view projection: historical local mine coordinate system

Figure 6-3: Cross Section of the Silver Strand Mine, 1992, showing the location of drillholes (thicker black lines) in the No. 225 adit



*Source: Goris, J, *et al.*, 1992, projection: historical local mine coordinate system

A surface drilling program consisting of four HQ sized diamond drillholes, produced 793 m (2,600 ft) of drill core in 1997. The purpose was to intercept the Silver Strand zone at depth, and establish whether additional mineralization zones exist. The four drillholes were drilled from the same location. The dip and direction are outlined in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Silver Trend Mining 1997 Drill Program

Hole ID	Easting (WGS 84)	Northing (WGS 84)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	TD (m)
DDH97-001	535595.76	5288944.96	1075.4	212	-63	146.6
DDH97-002	535595.76	5288944.96	1075.4	223	-64	199.6
DDH97-003	535595.76	5288944.96	1075.4	233	-65	299.6
DDH97-004	535595.76	5288944.96	1075.4	222	-55	147.2

Each of the four drillholes were logged and sampled by Lisa S. Hardy, P.Geo, a Registered Member (#1328700) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration and Licensed Geologist (#2132) in the State of Washington. Drillhole collars were surveyed by North Country Surveyors of Blanchard, Idaho and the plan view and cross-section maps are shown below in Figure 6-5 and Figure 6-6. Results from the four drillholes are outlined in Table 6-4.

The data from the 1997 drill program is incomplete, and while the assays are low with occasional grade, they should be further researched. A description of the geology and mineralization has been outlined by Hardy (2009):

"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.

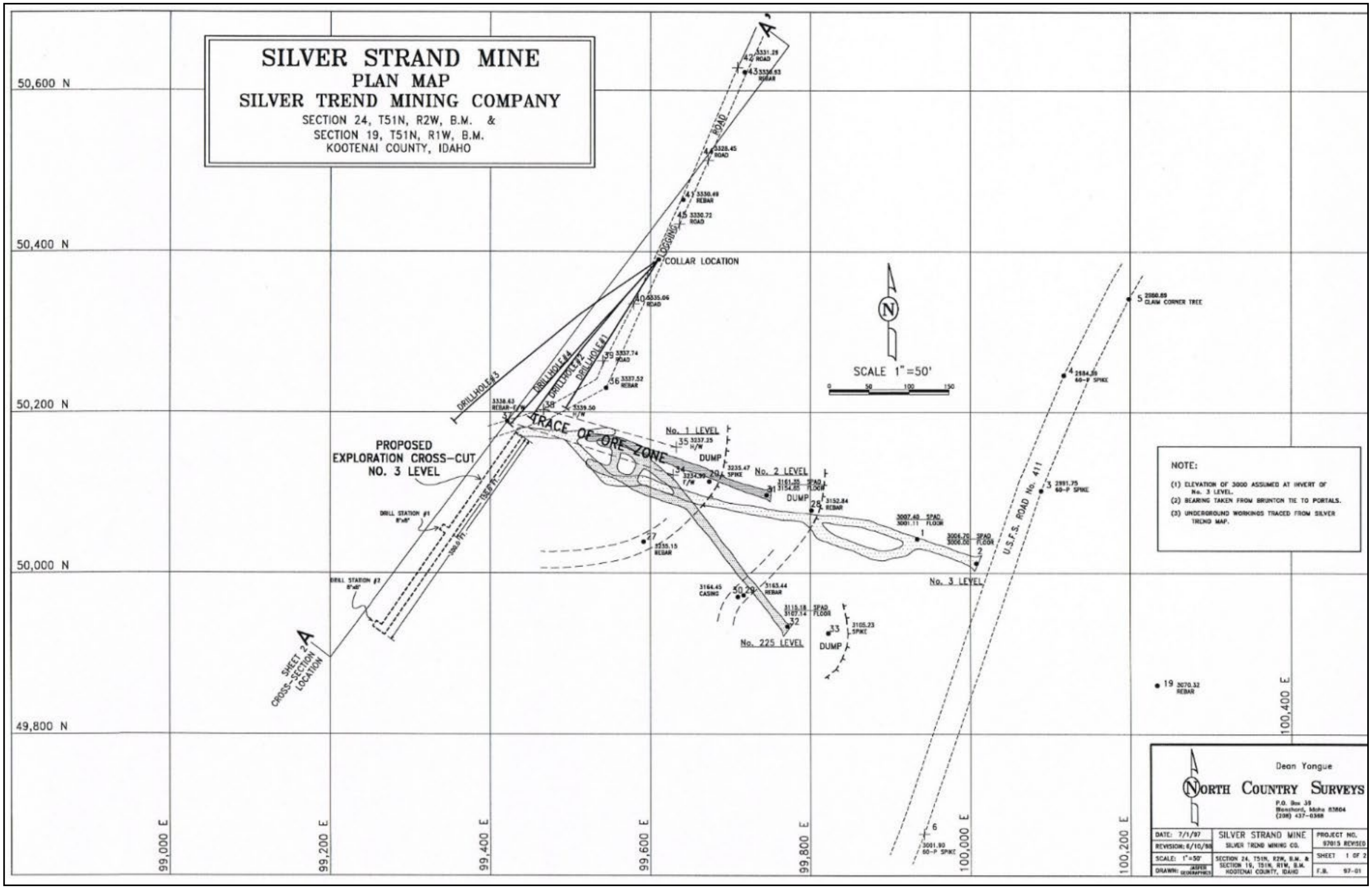
The rock of the quartz zone is a pale gray siliceous rock, not hard and glassy but slightly porous due to the leaching controlled by a stockwork of fine fractures. Portions of the quartz zone contain abundant pyrite as disseminations of dust-sized grains, as fracture coatings and as fine-grained clots. 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 g/t) also show a tendency to have elevated silver, but the correspondence is weak. Elevated silver values (> 4 g/t) show a correlation with the presence of visible gray sulfide. The highest gold value (1.3 g/t) 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."

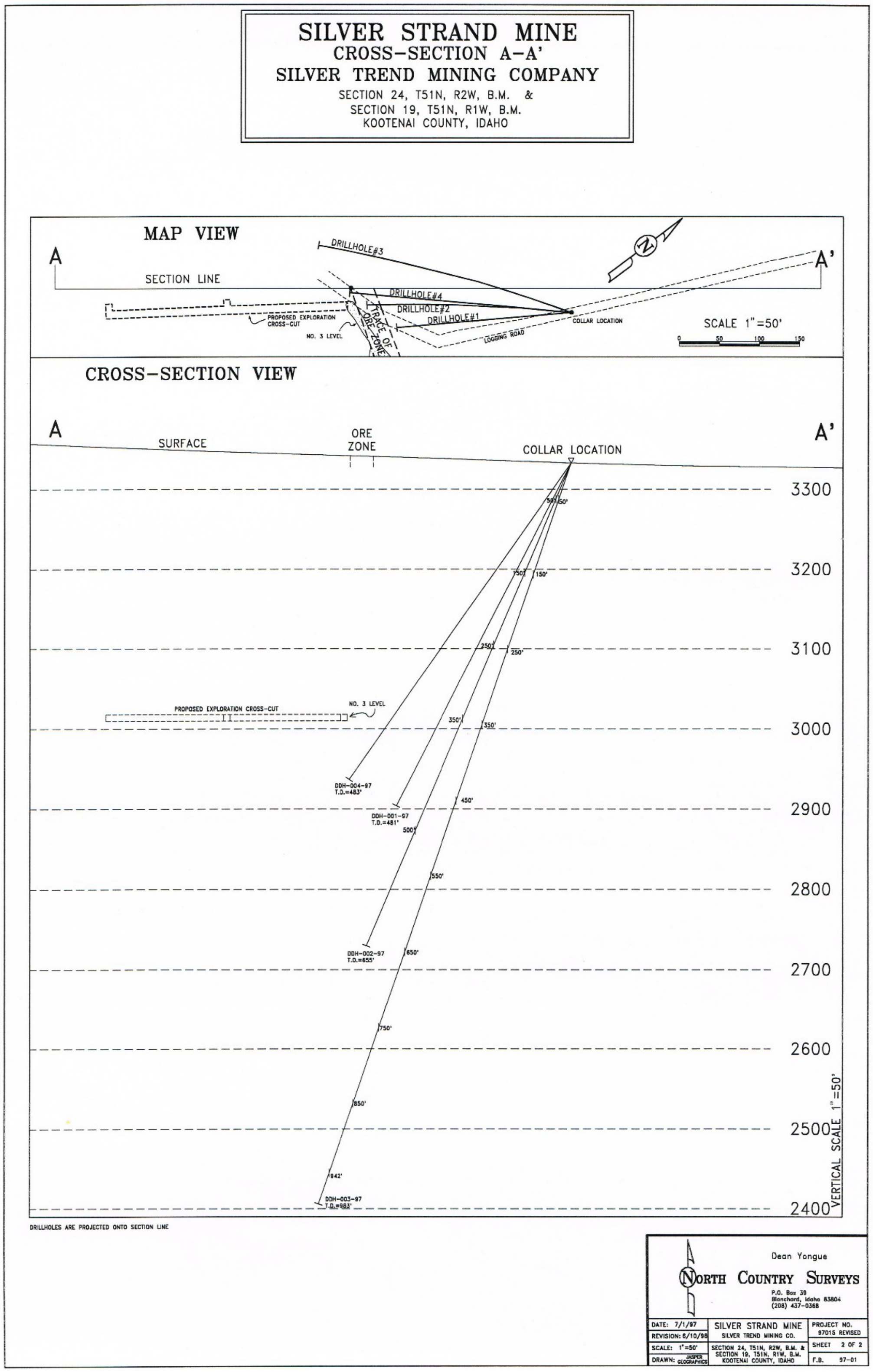
Few values above detection level of nickel and cobalt are found in the alkaline igneous dike (Hardy, 2009).

Figure 6-4: A map view of the four-diamond drillhole collar locations from 1997



*Source: North Country Surveys, 1997. Projection: historical local mine coordinate system

Figure 6-5: A cross-sectional view of the four diamond drillholes drilled in 1997



***So**urce: North Country Surveys, 1997. Projection: historical local mine coordinate system

Table 6-4: Assay results from 1997 drill program showing highest value sample intervals over length

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
DDH97-001	125.0	126.5	1.5	12.0	0.20
DDH97-002	182.9	184.4	1.5	158.6	0.18
DDH97-003	240.8	241.5	0.7	60.0	0.18
DDH97-004	139.6	141.9	2.3	27.2	0.83

6.1.4 New Jersey Mining Company

On July 14, 2000, New Jersey Mining Co. (NJMC) entered a purchase agreement for the Silver Strand Mine with Silver Trend Mining Co. The purchase agreement covered 15 unpatented lode claims (~1.21 km^2 or ~300 acres), located on the land administered by the U.S. Forest Service. 50,000 shares of common stock were issued to Trend Mining Company, and NJMC was to spend $200,000 in exploration and development work on the Silver Strand Mine over three years. The majority stakeholder of NJMC was Mine Design, Inc., who in 2001 acquired Trend's remaining interest in the Silver Strand, including the 50,000 shares of NJMC. The work commitments were waived, but a Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty of 1.5% NSR capped at $50,000, and 0.5% NSR thereafter was put in place and Trend Mining Company provided a quitclaim deed.

During 2001 only maintenance and upkeep tasks were done at the Silver Strand Mine. A stockpile of ore from 1982 was tested using flotation, cyanidation, and pressure oxidation tests. Gold and silver recoveries were around 90% on those samples, despite the fact they were partially oxidized. In 2006, NJMC milled about 200 t from that stockpile. 70% recovery of concentrate at grades of 139.94 g/t gold and 12,261 g/t silver were milled and sold to Penoles. Cyanide leach testing performed after the fact determined that 95% of the gold and 96% of the silver could be leached from that concentrate (Hardy, 2009).

A drill station was cut into the hanging wall of the sulfide mineralized zone on the No. 3 level in 2002. Five NX core holes, totalling 324 m (1,063 ft), were drilled with poor recovery. In addition to values of gold and silver with values above average for the drillhole, the sulfide mineralization had increased amounts of zinc and copper when compared to samples with low gold and silver grade. This was presumably leached from the oxidized material above the No.3 level. Drill results showing the highest silver intersection for each drillhole is shown in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5: 2002 Drill Results for Best Silver Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
DDH02-001	19.4	23.2	3.8	76.5	0.8
DDH02-002	22.3	24.4	2.1	372.0	3.7
DDH02-003	17.8	21.9	4.1	166.3	8.4
DDH02-004	34.0	37.8	3.8	211.2	4.4
DDH02-005	30.9	31.3	0.4	65.0	8.9

In 2003, a resource model was created using the 2002 diamond drill and chip samples data. This model provided direction for potential future programs. The terminology and classification used within this model do not comply with current standards and has been considered not relevant to state in this report.

A geophysical and geochemical exploration program was executed in 2004 at the Silver Strand Mine, with objective to explore for extensions to current and potential new mineralized zones. Five gridlines spaced at 150 m intervals and oriented N15E were surveyed with 25 m slope chained stations, recording the slope angles. Stations, numbered 9600N-10400N were marked (staked) every 50 m and flagged at 25 m increments. The five survey lines (9550E, 9700E, 9850E, 10000E, 10350E) run perpendicular to the anticipated strike of the Silver Strand vein system.

This geophysical survey used four different techniques to collect data: magnetic to measure the earth’s magnetic field, VLF to measure the fields related to very low frequency radio waves, induced polarization (IP) or chargeability, and the electrical resistivity of the rock. Data for the ground magnetics and VLF were collected at 12.5 m intervals at the estimated mid-point of the 25 m flagged stations, and the IP/resistivity data were collected using a 50 m dipole-dipole array.

Several basalt dikes were identified on the property using the magnetic measurements. These dikes are associated with the silver-gold mineralization on the Silver Strand property. Several anomalous areas were noted using the VLF measurements, but further analysis on the results is required. Areas of high resistivity related to quartz and silicification of the rock mass that preceded the deposition of the ore minerals, were observed in the IP and electrical resistivity measurements. Similarly, areas of low resistivity associated with conductive minerals such as sulphides, and areas with high-induced polarization (chargeability) that may indicate the presence of disseminated metallic sulphides were observed. Specifically, one anomaly located approximately 350 m from the Silver Strand mineralized zone and few subsidiary anomalies were observed.

Relative magnetic high values were mapped in the northeast and southwest areas of the grid that remain open off the grid. A narrow west to west-northwest dike-like feature correlated with the VLF anomalies was identified that appeared to be related to the diabase dikes reported to intrude the Silver Strand vein system. Both of the relative magnetic high trends are open to the east and west, off the survey grid. A major northwest trending structure that possibly offsets mineralization, was mapped from the south end of line 10,000E to the northern end of line 9,550E from the magnetics and filtered VLF contour maps. Secondary trends included an east-west trend in the southern half of the grid, and a northeast trend in the northwest quadrant, (O’Connor, L., 2004).

A series of complex profiles were produced by the VLF surveys, which were not interpreted by a geophysicist at the time of reporting. The induced polarization data were inverted to 2D resistivity and 2D-IP models. The resistivity models showed a strong correlation between relative resistivity lows and the mapped VLF-EM conductors. The entire surveyed area contained high resistivities and low intrinsic IP responses. Near surface high-resistivity horizons near the central area of the grid appear to have a flat to shallow south dip, which matched with higher IP responses.

Local narrow, vertically oriented resistivity high anomalies with weak corresponding IP highs were observed within the grid area. These identified locations suggested further geology and geochemistry should be checked before drilling. This included one strong anomaly occurring on line

9550E centered at 10150N-10175N, line 9850E at 9950N and again at 10000N-10100N. In addition, two weak anomalies of interest located at 10150N on line 10150E, and at 10125N on line 9700E.

The 2004 geochemical survey sampled 162 samples, spaced at 25 m on 5 lines. These samples were analyzed by ALS Chemex Sparks, Nevada for gold using Fire Assay and AA23 methods, and 34 elements by Aqua Regia digestion and ICP (induction coupled plasma). The results were generally low and at detection levels for gold and silver and background levels for other elements, except for the nine listed samples in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6: 2004 Soil Geochemistry Anomalies

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

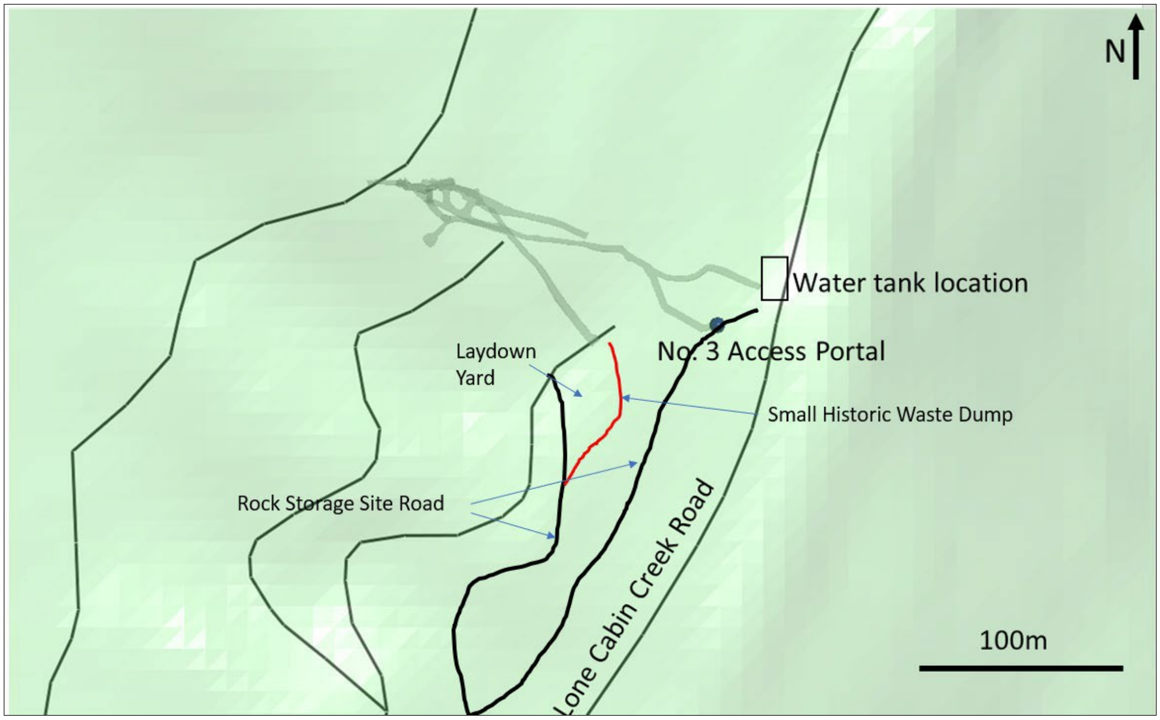
*Projection: historical local mine coordinate system

In 2007, one drillhole was d by New Jersey Mining Company, to target a geophysical anomaly. Drill core for the 2002 and 2007 drill programs were stored in plastic corrugated core boxes and maintained in a covered facility. Drill logs and assay results for the 2002 and 2007 drilling are available for review.

6.1.5 Silverstar Mining Corp

A joint venture agreement between Silverstar Mining Corp. and NJMC was completed in 2008 whereby both parties had equal share in the Silver Strand Mine in the Coeur d’Alene District. In 2009, a technical report was prepared by Mine System Design, Inc. of Kellog, Idaho. No author was listed, but licensed geologist Lisa Hardy was a contributing person to the report. 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. In 2010, development of the Silver Strand workings continued and mineralized material was shipped in addition to a Plan of Operations being filed that year. Environmental work conducted included water monitory, reclamation seeding at the new No.3 portal and along the Rock Storage Site (RSS) roadway. Water treatment was done in tanks at the discharge site below the old No. 3 portal (Figure 6-7).

Figure 6-6: Location of environmental work done



* source: SRK, 2022 with input from Silver Hammer, 2022. NAD83 UTM Zone 11

6.1.6 Shoshone Silver and Gold Mining Co.

Shoshone Silver and Gold Mining Co. purchased the Silver Strand Mine in early 2012 from an unrelated party for $121,000 cash. They also agreed to pay 20% net profits royalty interest on production from the property, valued at $880,000. The details of this purchase transaction, and the sell transaction to Kurt Hoffman Mining Services are not available.

6.1.7 Lakewood Exploration Incorporated

In 2021, Lakewood Exploration Inc. purchased the claims from Kurt Hoffman Mining Services from Post Falls, Idaho. On June 16, 2021, Lakewood Exploration Inc. completed the acquisition of Silver Hammer. As of October 1, 2021, Lakewood Exploration Inc. officially changed name to “Silver Hammer Mining Corp.” (press releases on SH website)

6.2 Historical Estimates

No significant historical mineral resource or reserve estimates have been completed for the Silver Strand Mine.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The author of this report reviewed and summarized the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology report published in 1940 by Alfred Anderson (Anderson, 1940), which described the regional geology for the Kootenai County. The QP considers the report to still be relevant to the regional geology for this site, and informs some of the text below. In addition to this report, the Idaho Geological Survey completed an up-to-date geological map of the area in 2002. A select area of this map with corresponding legend are displayed in Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2.

The prevailing country rocks of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains are strata of the pre-Cambrian Belt series, where localized, relatively small bodies of diverse types and aged igneous rocks intrude. The Belt series, which hosts most of the metalliferous deposits, include all members of the Coeur d'Alene district – the Prichard, Burke, Revett, St. Regis, Wallace, and Striped Peak formations.

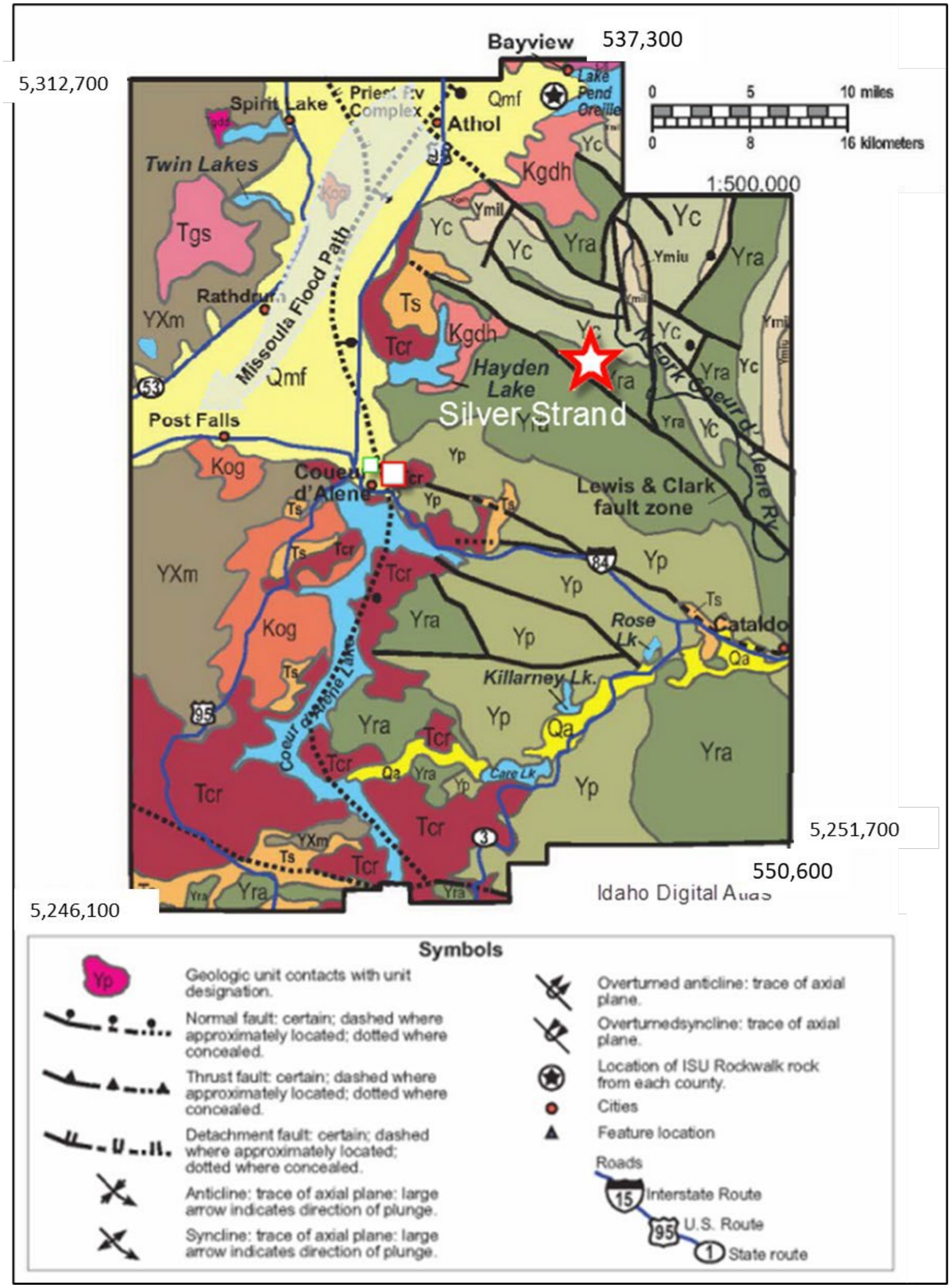
Along the northwest margin of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, intrusive bodies of considerably sized granodiorite correlated with the Nelson batholith (of British Columbia) exist. They are believed to be of late Jurassic or early Cretaceous time. Smaller intrusive bodies are grouped along the west-northwest zone and extend across to the Shoshone County, which is adjacent to the Kootenai County on the east. These smaller bodies include porphyritic quartz monzonite, numerous diabase dikes, lamprophyres, diorite, monzonite, as well as granite and rhyolite porphyry. Due to the relatively shallow depth of emplacement, these intrusives are believed to be of the Tertiary period. Other rocks in this area include Miocene aged basalt flows from the Columbia River basalt and intercalated beds of Latah formation, Tertiary terrace gravels including the Pleistocene glacial deposits, and recent alluvium.

To the north of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains lie the Selkirk Mountains, which are carved in mostly granitic gneisses formed by and during the Nelson batholith intrusion. To the west, the Columbia Plateau and Purcell Trench are underlain by the Columbia River basalt and Pleistocene till, respectively.

The primary structural feature of the region is the broad, heavily faulted, west-northwest trending anticlinal uplift. It extends east-southeast into the Coeur d'Alene (mining) district. Large magnitude longitudinal faults have broken the crest and flanks of the broad anticline, including the well-known Osburn, Placer Creek, and Burnt Cabin faults. Smaller, transverse faults of lesser magnitude, and localized minor faults that create a medley of fault blocks have also impacted the uplift. More localized structural deformation of the Belt and Cambrian strata include folding and faulting. The beds along the northwest margin of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains have been broken into an assortment of fault blocks, associated with igneous intrusion and collapse.

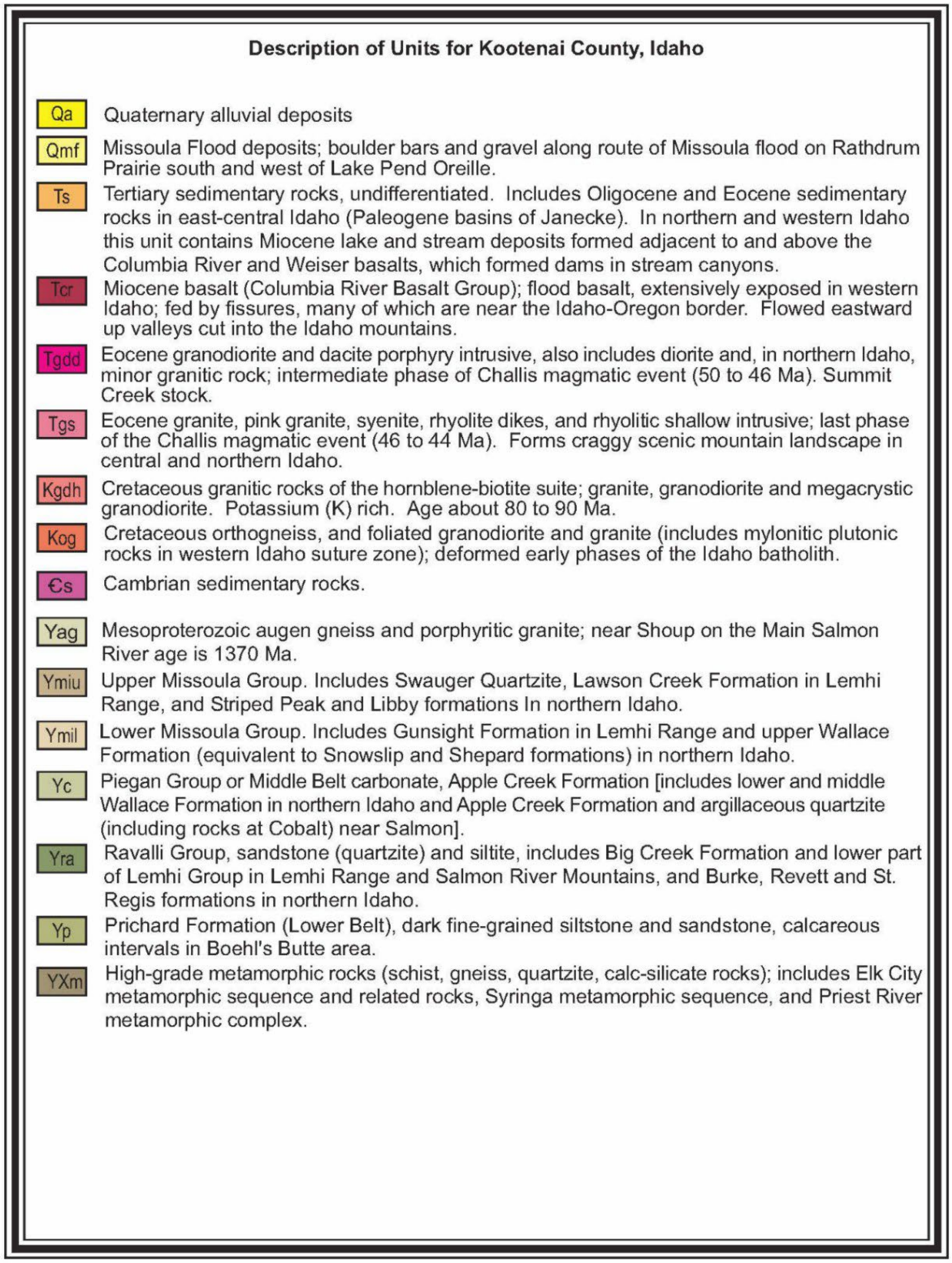
Metalliferous mineralization dominantly occurs on the major longitudinal fault zones. These deposits are primarily a group of fissure veins - largely filled with quartz, and a second somewhat younger group of replacement deposits.

Figure 7-1: Regional Geology Map for the Coeur d'Alene Silver District, with Silver Strand project location shown



*Source: Idaho Digital Atlas, re-projected as NAD83 UTM Zone 11.

Figure 7-2: Geologic Legend associated with Regional Geology Map



Description of Units for Kootenai County, Idaho

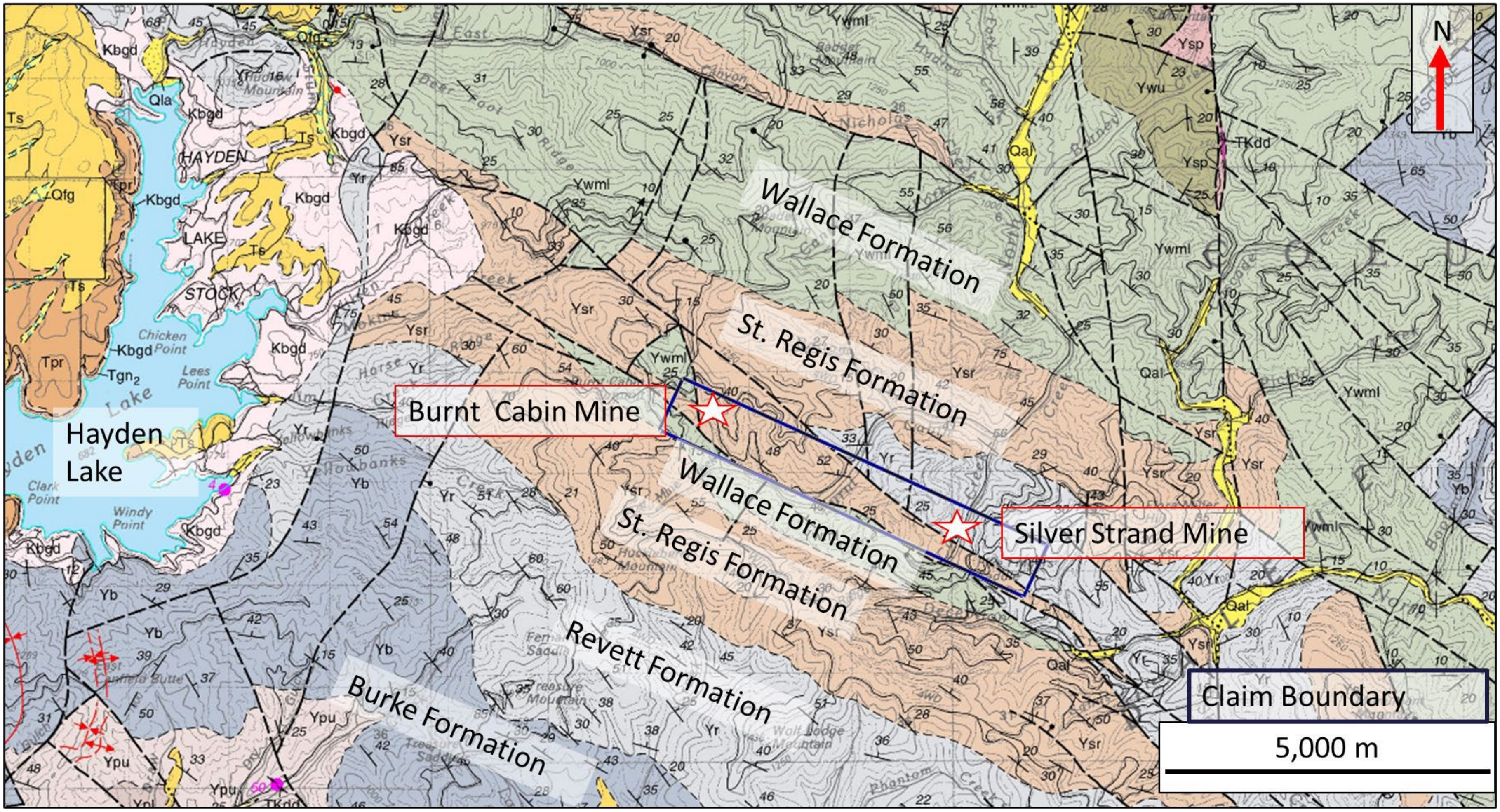
Qa	Quaternary alluvial deposits
Qmf	Missoula Flood deposits; boulder bars and gravel along route of Missoula flood on Rathdrum Prairie south and west of Lake Pend Oreille.
Ts	Tertiary sedimentary rocks, undifferentiated. Includes Oligocene and Eocene sedimentary rocks in east-central Idaho (Paleogene basins of Janecke). In northern and western Idaho this unit contains Miocene lake and stream deposits formed adjacent to and above the Columbia River and Weiser basalts, which formed dams in stream canyons.
Tcr	Miocene basalt (Columbia River Basalt Group); flood basalt, extensively exposed in western Idaho; fed by fissures, many of which are near the Idaho-Oregon border. Flowed eastward up valleys cut into the Idaho mountains.
Tgdd	Eocene granodiorite and dacite porphyry intrusive, also includes diorite and, in northern Idaho, minor granitic rock; intermediate phase of Challis magmatic event (50 to 46 Ma). Summit Creek stock.
Tgs	Eocene granite, pink granite, syenite, rhyolite dikes, and rhyolitic shallow intrusive; last phase of the Challis magmatic event (46 to 44 Ma). Forms craggy scenic mountain landscape in central and northern Idaho.
Kgdh	Cretaceous granitic rocks of the hornblene-biotite suite; granite, granodiorite and megacrystic granodiorite. Potassium (K) rich. Age about 80 to 90 Ma.
Kog	Cretaceous orthogneiss, and foliated granodiorite and granite (includes mylonitic plutonic rocks in western Idaho suture zone); deformed early phases of the Idaho batholith.
€s	Cambrian sedimentary rocks.
Yag	Mesoproterozoic augen gneiss and porphyritic granite; near Shoup on the Main Salmon River age is 1370 Ma.
Ymiu	Upper Missoula Group. Includes Swauger Quartzite, Lawson Creek Formation in Lemhi Range, and Striped Peak and Libby formations In northern Idaho.
Ymil	Lower Missoula Group. Includes Gunsight Formation in Lemhi Range and upper Wallace Formation (equivalent to Snowslip and Shepard formations) in northern Idaho.
Yc	Piegan Group or Middle Belt carbonate, Apple Creek Formation [includes lower and middle Wallace Formation in northern Idaho and Apple Creek Formation and argillaceous quartzite (including rocks at Cobalt) near Salmon].
Yra	Ravalli Group, sandstone (quartzite) and siltite, includes Big Creek Formation and lower part of Lemhi Group in Lemhi Range and Salmon River Mountains, and Burke, Revett and St. Regis formations in northern Idaho.
Yp	Prichard Formation (Lower Belt), dark fine-grained siltstone and sandstone, calcareous intervals in Boehl's Butte area.
YXm	High-grade metamorphic rocks (schist, gneiss, quartzite, calc-silicate rocks); includes Elk City metamorphic sequence and related rocks, Syringa metamorphic sequence, and Priest River metamorphic complex.

*Source: Idaho Digital Atlas, provided by Silver Hammer in 2022.

7.2 Property Geology

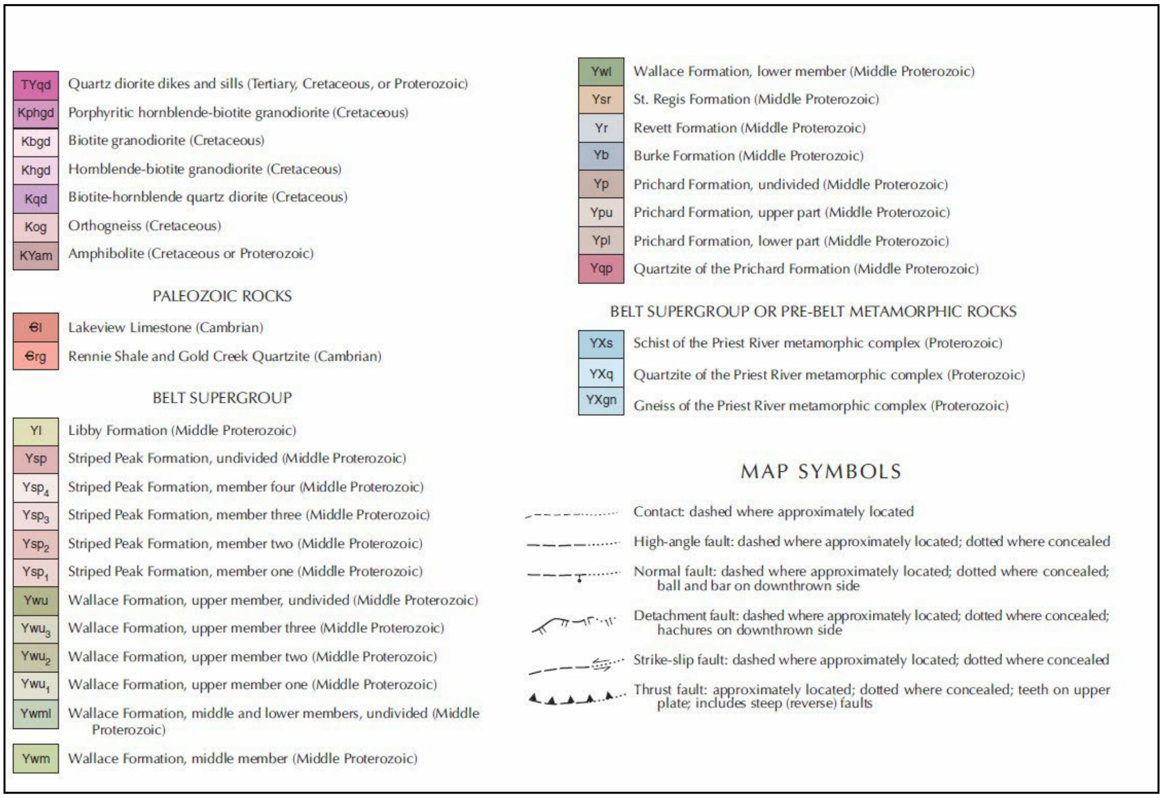
To date, no comprehensive geological report of the Silver Strand property has been completed. A combination of information gathered from historical documents – Alfred Anderson's University of Idaho's pamphlet (1940), notes from Donald Springer annual reports (1982-1988), and Lisa Hardy's notes (Hardy, 2009), have been used by the author to provide details of the property geology. A local geology map showing the Silver Strand Mine and Burnt Cabin Mine can be seen in Figure 7-3 and associated legend in Figure 7-4.

Figure 7-3: Local Geology Setting for Silver Strand Area



*Source: Map by Lewis, R.S. *et al,* 2002, with annotation by Silver Hammer, 2002. Projected: UTM Zone 11, NAD83. Silver Strand Mine located: 535,701mE, 5,288,815mN and Burnt Cabin Mine located: 531,836mE, 5,288,815mN.

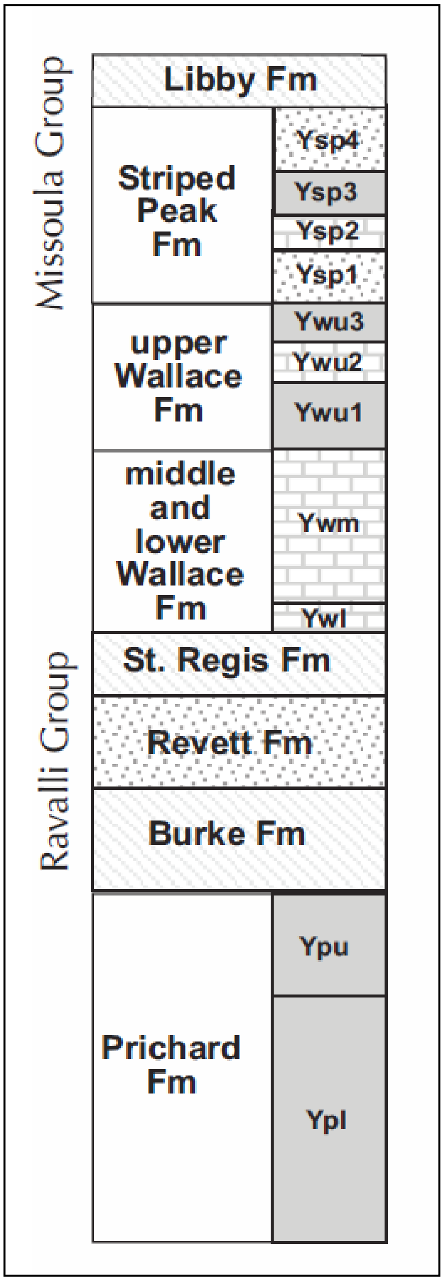
Figure 7-4: Legend for Silver Strand Mine Local Geology



*Source: Lewis, R.S. *et al,* 2002, with annotation by Silver Hammer, 2002, updated projection: UTM Zone 11, NAD83 datum

The property that lies on the north of the Osburn Fault, is underlain by Proterozoic sediments, primarily of the Revett and St. Regis Formations, and in certain instances by the middle and lower member of the Wallace Formation. These four formations, shown in Figure 7-5 are described in the sections below, along with two important regional faults – the Osburn and Burnt Cabin Faults. These faults are major contributors to the local deformation and movement. The Osburn Fault lies further south than the property boundary but contributes to the local geology. The Burnt Cabin Fault runs parallel to the southern base of the property.

Figure 7-5: Stratigraphic column of regional geologic units



*Source: Anderson, A., 1940.

The oldest rocks underlying the Mine Property belong to the ca. 2.99–2.96 Ga Balmer Assemblage and comprise: (i) predominantly mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with minor ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, and (ii) metasedimentary rocks including narrow iron formations which serve as useful stratigraphic markers. Each of the logged and mapped Balmer Assemblage lithologies are described in the sections below.

7.2.1 The Revett Formation

Massive beds largely composed of white and gray sericitic quartzite and only minor amounts of interbedded argillite, that shares some similarities with the underlying Burke Formation. The exception to this is in the northern part of the county. It is easily distinguished by its massive structure and colour including how it weathers white but can be indistinguishable from the quartzitic beds of the Burke Formation south of the Coeur d'Alene River. Similar to the Burke Formation, the Revett Formation accentuates ridge tops and may be traced along higher ridges by bands of white, quartzitic talus. The thickness can be apparently variable, but in the southern part of the county is up to 915 m (3,000 ft) thick.

7.2.2 The St. Regis Formation

This formation is absent from the southern part of the Kootenai County but is more widespread in the northeast than that of the Revett Formation. Reddish beds are very characteristic and distinctive to this formation and can only be confused by the younger Striped Peak Formation. The lower beds contain members with purplish markings and are scattered thin beds of reddish and purplish argillite interbedded with greenish shale and argillite. Even when the quartzites only contain a faint pinkish cast, thin partings of reddish shale are common. The formation is thickest in the west and thins eastward down to a maximum thickness of 300-600 m (1,000-2,000 ft). Ripple marks and sun crackling are common throughout.

7.2.3 The Wallace Formation

The Wallace Formation has the greatest areal distribution compared to the other two formations and is most widely distributed through the northeast of the county. The abundance of calcareous members and lack of stratigraphic variation distinguish it from all other formations in the area. The lower portion of the formation is primarily greenish argillites, with few thin bodies that contain calcium carbonate. The amount of calcareous material increases toward the middle of the formation, where beds of calcareous sandstone and quartzite intermingle with dirty limestone. Calcareous material decreases further up the formation, and dark gray and bluish gray shale and argillite dominate the lithology. The Wallace Formation is about 1,500 m (5,000 ft) thick, and the distinguishing feature is the abundance of calcium carbonate.

7.2.4 The Osburn Fault

The Osburn Fault was traced by the alignment of saddles and zones of intensely deformed rocks from Cataldo at the Shoshone County line to Fernan Lake, via the saddle at the Fourth of July summit. Surface observations show the fault dipping steeply south with a downthrow to the south. The strata on either side belong to the Prichard Formation (which underlies the Burke Formation), and displacement is likely no more than 300 m (1,000 ft). Displacement along the Osburn Fault to the east in the Shoshone County is largely horizontal and has been reported to exceed 16 km (10 mi). This pronounced horizontal movement does not appear to occur on the property, just vertical displacement.

7.2.5 The Burnt Cabin Fault

This fault can be easily observed in the topography, as it passes northwest through the low saddle at the head of the Burnt Cabin Creek to the head of Hayden Lake. It extends southeast into Shoshone County and joins a fault mapped about 5 km (3 mi) north of the Osburn Fault, striking northwest. The deep and prominent saddles across all ridges accentuate the course and control of multiple streams along its path including Burnt Cabin and Deception creeks. The Burke and St. Regis Formations border the fault in the west, and the Prichard and Burke Formations in the Shoshone County to the east. The broad and complex fault zone has many subsidiary features, and the displacement likely exceeds several hundred metres, or thousand feet. Similar to the Osburn Fault, it is likely normal, but with a steeply dipping fault plane to the northeast that lies well beyond the anticlinal arch. Many of the mineral deposits within the county are within the vicinity of this fault, which lends to its importance.

7.3 Property Mineralization

The mineralization within the two prospects, **Silver Strand Mine** and **Burnt Cabin**, were described in 1991 as follows (Brackebusch, F.,1991):

The mineralization at the Silver Strand Mine is a nearly vertical, white quartz body or zone that cuts flat to moderately dipping Revett beds. The quartz body lacks regularity, shape, has no prominent through-going fault structure, and is not considered to be vein-like. There is some distortion of the beds along the boundary of the quartz body. Occasional euhedral crystals of pyrite and a fahlore mineral, possibly tetrahedrite was observed. During a metallurgic test, a microscopic study was done at the University of Idaho and minerals observed included pyrite, tetrahedrite, tennanite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and stibnite.

Other prospects with similar quartz mineralization occur in the belt parallel to the fault, lending to the hypothesis that a genetic relationship exists between the Silver Strand mineralization and the Burnt Cabin Fault. Prospects to the west of Silver Strand include the Commonwealth, Shamrock, Great Western Copper, and Burnt Cabin. To the east, Riverside and several others along the Little North Fork River lie. In the vicinity of the Silver Strand Mine, on Lone Cabin Creek, Burnt Cabin Creek, and Commonwealth on Hayden Creek, similar quartz bodies cutting through Revett Formation beds can be found. Samples taken on the Commonwealth prospect is anomalous in silver (>25 g/t), but not in gold (<0.005-0.030 g/t) and is the site of Cretaceous age mineralization related to the Hayden Lake stock event.

From 1968-1982, the mineralized material was mined from surface by three adits (No. 2, 225, and 3) to approximately 46 m (150 ft) depth at a 4.6 m (15 ft) mining width, with a strike length just under 30 m (100 ft) (Brackebusch, F., 1991). Lead isotope analysis on the Silver Strand mineralization determined the lead age to be Tertiary (Hardy, 2009).

QP’s review of the 2002 drill core during the site visit in August 2022 indicated localized increased Au and Ag grades associated with silicification alteration and within faults adjacent or within the dolerite dykes. Spatial comparison of the location of the dolerite dykes compared to increased Au and Ag grades shows that higher Au and Ag grades are proximal and subparallel to the trend of the dykes. It is plausible that both the dykes and mineralizing fluids infiltrated the rock mass via an actively developing fault-fracture system the influenced the trend of the dykes and veins, including late or remobilized Au and Ag mineralization on the margins or within the dykes. Repeated, episodic tectonic deformation is known mechanism for repeatedly re-fracturing silica-cemented fault zones and increasing the endowment of gold and silver within minerals over time.

The QP notes from available historical drilling that an anomalous Au and Ag grade zone is located immediately below the previous mine workings, with intersection widths up to 3.4 m wide, with grades greater than 3 g/t Au (243 g/t Ag equivalent).

8 Deposit Types

The main deposit types at the Silver Strand property and nearby, which are the basis for exploration, were classified based on historical descriptions outlined by Alfred Anderson in 1940. The deposits are classified as either replacement deposits or as fissure fillings, and contain silver, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic, bismuth, and barium, as outlined in Table 8-1. The fissure fillings are primarily quartz with minimal to variable amounts of metallic minerals and carbonates. The replacement deposits were described to contain high-temperature lead-zinc, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, as well as moderate-temperature lead-zinc-siderite, siderite, silver, and barite deposits (Anderson, A., 1940).

Table 8-1: Deposit Types found on the Silver Strand Property

Replacement Deposits	Fissure Fillings
Lead-zinc-pyrrhotite	Copper-quartz
Arsenopyrite	Lead-zinc-quartz
Lead-zinc-siderite	Silver-quartz
Siderite	Bismuth-quartz
Silver-lead	Quartz
Specularite-ankerite	Specularite-barite

Previous work conducted on the property included that by Lisa Hardy (Hardy, 2009), who described the deposit as having steeply oriented quartz bodies, possibly as products of a basin sediment dewatering process. The sulfide mineralization contained higher gold to silver ratios compared to similar deposits in the Coeur d’Alene District. This supports the exploration model of following the steeply dipping vein further downward to expand known mineralization.

Additionally, surface samples collected in 1981 by Donald Springer (Springer, 1982) resulted in the discovery for the Silver Strand No. 9 claim. The 2.4 m (8 ft) chip sample assayed sub-commercial values hosted by the St. Regis Formation, but it was believed additional work was warranted. Surface sampling conducted by John Childs, P.Geo in 2021 revealed numerous outcrops and mineralized float samples that require follow up. A re-examination of historical reports from 1969-2006 could provide insight into other areas of interest.

The underground ore zone at the Silver Strand deposit was reviewed by Greene (1984). His observations also indicated that the ore occurs as a steeply dipping, westerly raking zone of sulfides within silicified quartzite. The orebody attained a maximum width of about 6 m (20 ft). It was interpreted that the silver-bearing minerals were argentite and tennantite, with copper and arsenic. Accessory minerals were considered to include galena, sphalerite, pyrite and arsenopyrite.

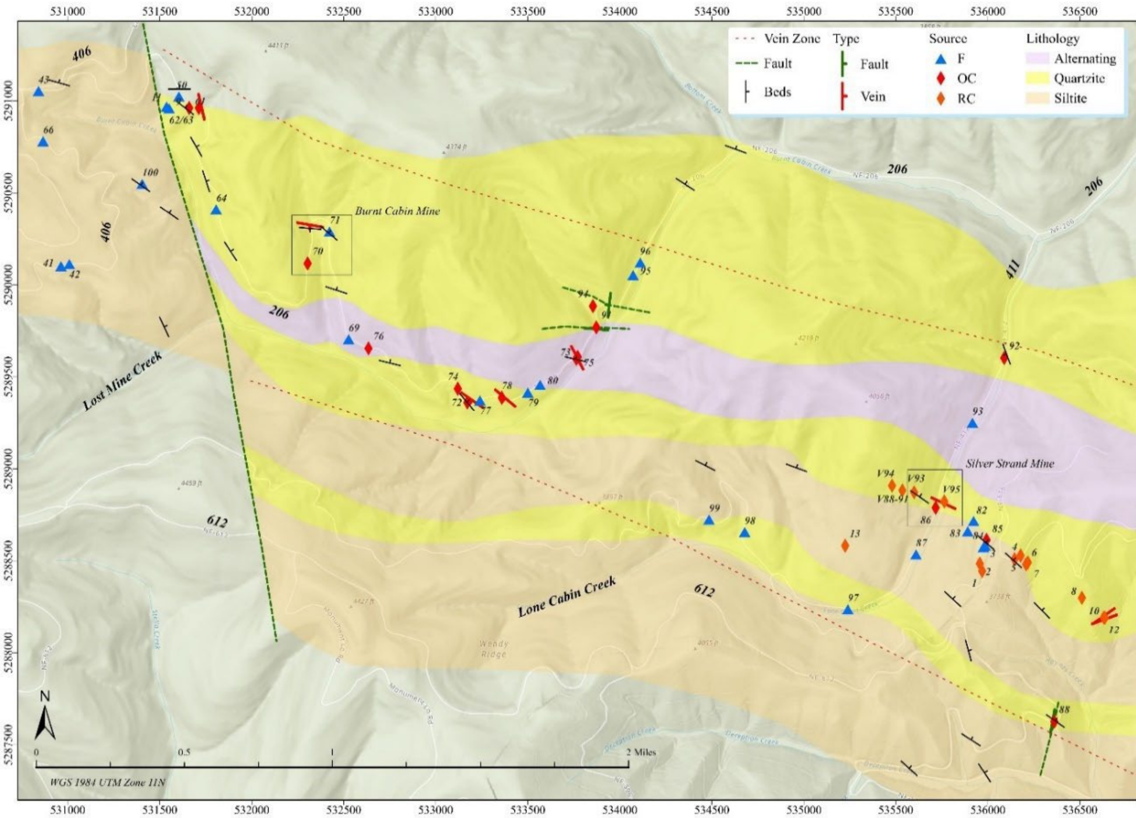
9 Exploration

In 2021, the Silver Strand property was acquired by Lakewood and a brief sampling program was conducted, including soil and grab samples. The sampling program was managed by Phillip Mulholland, P.Geo, and Eric Saderholm, P.Geo in June and July 2021. In August 2021, a week was spent by contractors John Childs, P.Geo and Bibek Giri mapping, prospecting and sampling (Figure 9-1). In 2021, a Magnetics UAV Survey was run, followed by an IP + Resistivity program in 2022.

9.1 Geological Mapping

Geologic maps of the Silver Strand property were done on behalf of Silver Hammer by John Childs, P.Geo and Bibek Giri in August 2021. A base map was produced, with samples collected during the same program, as shown in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1: Geological Map of the Silver Strand Mine and Burnt Cabin Mine, with Samples Collected



* source: Childs and Giri, 2021.
** UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

9.2 Surface and Soil Sampling

During the June/July 2021 sampling program, a small series (V993688-V993691, V993693-V993695) of grab rock samples were collected near the No. 1 portal. Three of the seven samples were described as 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 (Ag) and 1.27 g/t gold (Au), respectively. Evidence of fine-grained disseminated sulfides were identified as limonite-stained sulfide casts in quartz veinlets. An additional single rock chip sample was collected approximately 50 m to the Southeast of the No. 3 portal, to establish the possible extension of the Silver Strand vein in the southerly direction. It is reported that the sample consisted of a narrow quartz-limonite vein, with vuggy quartz and sulfide casts plus clay, reporting 5.14 g/t silver, indicating that the vein zone likely continues and is open to the south.

The grab samples are not necessarily representative of the grade distribution. The sampling location and limited sample number may be unrepresentative, and the selection of samples is biased. Samples were preferentially selected from quartz veins with visual indications of sulphides. The sample area was 284 x 37 m in size. A complete list of samples collected is found in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Rock Samples Collected in 2021 by Phillip Mulholland, P.Geo

Sample ID	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	Sample Type	Description	Ag g/t	Au g/t
V993688	535,601	5,288,871	rock chip	Siliceous quartzite, crackle breccia, minor micro veinlets, disseminated pyrite	124.11	5.21
V993689	535,601	5,288,871	rock chip	siliceous, quartzite, crackle breccia, minor micro veinlets, disseminated pyrite + quartz-pyrite stockwork	255.43	1.27
V993690	535,601	5,288,871	18" channel	282°, 75° N structure, crushed zone 18" wide, clay, leached with breccia veinlets	14.74	3.12
V993691	535,601	5,288,871	rock chip	well fractured, sheared siliceous quartzite, strong limonite	60.00	0.79
V993693	535,537	5,288,882	rock chip	siliceous, quartzite, strong hematite	9.60	0.21
V993694	535,481	5,288,908	rock chip	road/ditch siliceous quartzite, trace iron oxide	1.71	0.07
V993695	535,765	5,288,821	rock chip	295°, 90° quartz-iron oxide vein, vuggy quartz + oxygenated pyrite casts, some clay	5.14	1.99

* UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

The soil sampling grid consisted of seven lines spaced 250 m apart bracketing the mineralized zone, but not directly over the showings. Overall, samples were low in contrast with no strong anomalies detected for typical metals (gold, copper, zinc, lead, arsenic, antimony), and only a few elements typical of alteration (calcium, magnesium, iron, sulfur) had values above background.

A selection of samples with gold values greater than 0.20 g/t, or 9.00 g/t silver, as shown in Figure 9-1, are listed in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2: A select list of samples, with gold and silver results (Childs and Giri, 2021)

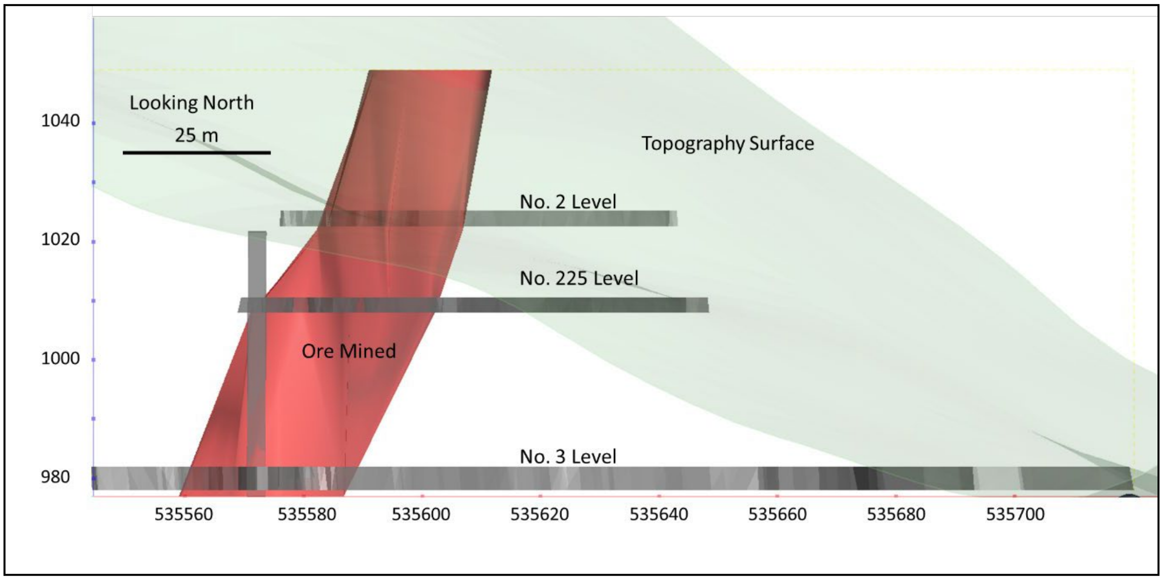
Sample ID	GPS PT	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	Sample Type	Description	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
PN614004	30	536,146	5,288,508	Rock Chip	Siliceous quartz vein-breccia + limonite subcrop	8.23	0.21
PN614043	577	530,842	5,291,057	Float	Select sample of very fine grained silty blue green quartzite with orange weathered dolomite	5.49	0.27
PN614063	588	531,714	5,290,960	Outcrop	Sample from single boulder of vein quartz with abundant boxworks and silicified green sericite-altered wall rock	8.91	11.79
PN614064	597/598	531,810	5,290,443	Float	Representative sample of vein quartz material in road with minor gossan	7.54	7.23
PN614071	606	532,424	5,290,293	Float	Representative sample of vein quartz float below large outcrops, minor hematite, contains green wall rock fragments	13.71	0.34
PN614074	615	533,121	5,289,434	Outcrop	Grab of vein quartz vein blocks, some hematite fills vugs, green fragments of wall rock	8.23	0.75
PN614075	619	533,773	5,289,607	Outcrop	Gouge and breccia from quartz vein zone, 20 cm wide	6.17	5.04
PN614076	2/19	532,636	5,289,654	Outcrop	Good veins/mostly iron stained	4.11	0.62
PN614086	3/35	535,718	5,288,787	Outcrop	1 m thick vein quartz	34.29	7.20
PN614087	3/36	53,5611	5,288,538	Float	Float samples	12.00	0.10
PN614097	630	535,240	5,288,240	Float	Various 10-20 cm blocks of vein quartz in road and shoulder with spongey oxides and hematite on fractures	7.54	0.03
PN614100	635	531,406	5,290,552	Float	Grab of most heavily iron stained orange weathering siltstone and shale in outcrop	12.00	2.50

* UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

9.3 Underground Sampling

The overlying No. 2 and No. 225 Levels are no longer safe to access, and further exploration work has been done via the No. 3 Level, see Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3.

Figure 9-2: Three developed underground levels at Silver Strand Mine



*Source: SRK, 2022, UTM Zone 11 NAD83

Figure 9-3: Plan view of the No. 3 Level in the Silver Strand Mine

*Source: Silver Hammer, 2022. Coordinate system: UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

The sampling program of summer 2021 included five underground samples from the No. 3 level stope (V993696-V993700), and one grab sample (V722551) from the shrink stope above the No. 3 level. Samples where preferentially selected from quartz veins with visual indications of sulphides, over a limited area of 13 m by 8 m. The samples are not necessarily representative of the rock Au and Ag grades. A list of samples and results are shown in Table 9-3.

The underground samples consisted of Revett quartzite host rock with fractured and brecciated quartz-limonite replacement veins. The grab sample contained a black sulfide-rich quartz veining showing brecciation stockwork. The sulfides are thought to be the source of silver, gold, lead, zinc, and copper values, but were too small to identify.

Table 9-3: A selection of Underground Samples Collected By Phillip Mulholland, June/July, 2021

Sample ID	Location	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	Sample Type	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
V993696	No. 3 Level	535,572	5,288,869	rock chip	left rib, fractured quartz-limonite	0.10	3.43
V993697	No. 3 Level	535,569	5,288,871	rock chip	left rib, fractured quartz-limonite	0.41	4.11
V993698	No. 3 Level	535,567	5,288,874	rock chip	left rib, fractured quartz-limonite	0.14	42.86
V993699	No. 3 Level	535,560	5,288,877	rock chip	narrow quartz-limonite vein, 6", 300°, 68° E	1.54	53.14
V993700	No. 3 Level	535,573	5288,875	rock chip	raise up area, fractured quartz-limonite	2.19	206.40
V722551	Stope	535,566	5,288,876	Grab	black, siliceous quartzite-quartz vein breccia, fine white quartz stockwork, heavy sulfides, pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite 15%+	9.77	1,669.03

* source: Silver Hammer, 2022. Coordinate system: UTM Zone 11N, NAD83

9.4 Geophysics

Two stages of geophysical surveys were conducted. The first was conducted in August 2021 by MWH Geo-Surveys, which resulted in Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), Reduced to Pole (RTP), and Limited First Vertical Derivative (1VD) grid files, as well as images (PDF, tiff, and ASCII grid formats). The second, conducted in July 2022 by Big Sky Geophysics, resulted in XYZ.

During the 2021 survey, an area of 13.2 km^2 was flown by UAV magnetics, capturing 521 Line-kms with 25 m spacing. Flight lines were approximately 75 m above ground, +/- 4 m. Flightlines were run at N29E and S29W, and data points collected outside of that range were ignored based upon the reasoning that it was a transit, loop, hover, re-flight, or a spike value and should not be included in the final readings. After collection, the data were downgraded to 10Hz, processed, and 514 Line-kms of data were delivered. These results were used to map the TMI field, calculate the RTP TMI and 1VD of the RTP.

In July 2022, Big Sky Geophysics surveyed three lines of dipole-dipole resistivity/induced polarization (IP), designed to map the gold-bearing quartz veins near the Silver Strand Mine. The IP survey method can generally detect the sulfides are associated with gold mineralization. The surveys were run in a north-south direction, using 100 m dipoles and a standard spread, which provided a 700 m spread between the transmitting dipole and the receiving dipole. An IP survey's resolution is dependant on the spread configuration. Average IP results are recorded of the all the lithologies occurring within a particular spread and therefore, it is difficult to discern narrow mineralized veins. A major compilation of this data, along with the 2004 and 2021 geophysical and geochemical data, is currently underway by Silver Hammer. Even with current amount of geophysical processing conducted, an amount of structural information can be observed which can be vital to understanding the geology.

The QP considers the exploration activities undertaken by Silver Hammer to be appropriate for replacement or as fissure fillings deposits. However, an improved understanding of the structural geology and deformation history by means of a mapping program in the exploration area may provide better specific targets areas, allowing for more focussed exploration efforts.

10 Drilling

After acquiring the Silver Strand Mine in May 2021, Silver Hammer Mining Corp. began core drilling on the property. In 2021, two surface holes (BC21-001, SS21-002) and six underground holes (SS21-003 to 008) totalling 358.7 m were drilled. An underground drill station was constructed for this program to confirm historical drilling results, and to test down-dip and along-strike mineralization extensions.

In 2022, the underground drilling program continued with nine underground holes, drilled from the same location as 2021. Table 10-1 contains collar and survey information for the 2021 and 2022 drill program.

Table 10-1: Summary Characteristics of Drilling completed by Silver Hammer

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	Elevation amsl (m)
BC21-001	60	-60	36.50	531,619	5,290,986	1,166
SS21-002	60	-60	32.10	535,757	5,288,805	977
SS21-003	343	-21	40.20	535,574	5,288,855	978.5
SS21-004	343	-60	65.20	535,574	5,288,855	978
SS21-005	327	-19	52.40	535,574	5,288,855	978.5
SS21-006	327	-44	43.00	535,574	5,288,855	978
SS21-007	356	-49	52.70	535,574	5,288,855	978
SS21-008	356	-25	36.60	535,574	5,288,855	978.5
SS22-009	52**	33**	50.00	535,576	5,288,854	982.00
SS22-010	52**	-40**	22.20	535,577	5,288,853	978.00
SS22-011	60.96	-35.79	91.10	535,577	5,288,853	978.00
SS22-012	72.46	29.55	60.20	535,577	5,288,853	982.00
SS22-013	82.31	-48.99	111.86	535,577	5,288,853	978.00
SS22-014	354.29	-64.86	75.00	535,573	5,288,855	978.00
SS22-015	330.85	-61.35	91.70	535,573	5,288,855	978.00
SS22-017	322.37	-29.05	74.70	535,573	5,288,855	978.00
SS22-018	320.06	-46.61	89.90	535,573	5,288,855	978.00
Total			**1,025.36**			

* UTM ZONE 11N, NAD83
****** Surveyed downhole (50 m and 22.20 m, respectively) not at collar.

10.1 Surface Drilling

The surface hole BC21-001 was drilled near the historic Burnt Cabin Mine, approximately 4.6km north of the Silver Strand Mine, and was designed to drill across the anticipated projection of the Burnt Cabin vein. The vein is hosted in the Revett Formation quartzite with a strike of roughly NW-

SE, and dipping 50° SW. Trace amounts of silver, with less than detectable gold values, were intersected within a narrow zone of silicification 23.3 to 25 m downhole.

The second surface drillhole was planned to test the southern extension of the Silver Strand vein zone. SS21-002 was collared in Revett Formation quartzite, 55 m south of the Silver Strand Mine portal. Trace values of silver and gold were reported within the quartz veins and two mafic dikes found within the drill core. All surface drilling was conducted by Lightning Creek Resource Corp., using a low impact portable core drill, and providing NQ core (60 mm or 2.4-inch diameter). The core recoveries for these holes were consistently above 95%.

10.2 Underground Drilling

The underground drilling was contracted to Nasco Industrial Services and Supply (NISS) of Kellog, Idaho for the 2021 and 2022 drilling programs.

In 2021 the underground drilling program took place in November and December. A 13 m drift was excavated within the Silver Strand Mine, and a drill station established in the hanging wall of the historical zone of mineralization. The position of the new drift and drill station was optimal to intersect the mineralized zone in order to verify the connection between the surface and underground geology, compare with the historical drilling results, and extend the potential mineralization to depth along strike. The six drillholes, averaging 46 m in length, were drilled on three primary azimuths. The underground workings location was verified during an underground survey conducted by Glenn Knodle to enable the drill collar's location to be set and determined. This was done based on a front and back site measurements completed by the drilling company, The underground drilling was completed by NISS Global, using a ski mounted underground drill rig that provided NQ drill core. Low volumes of ground water were encountered throughout the program.

In the summer of 2022, the drilling program at Silver Strand Mine continued with nine underground drillholes. It was a continuation on the 2021 program with further exploration targeting deeper depths of mineralization. All these drillholes were downhole surveyed.

The core recoveries for the holes drilled over these two years were consistently above 95%. Given the short length of drillholes, no material impact on the accuracy or reliability of the results is expected. The intersections with mineralization are very variable in width (Table 10-2). The orientation of the mineralization can be determined from the drilling intersections, which indicates a general west-northwest trend, with a near subvertical inclination.

10.3 Drilling Procedures

10.3.1 Core Processing

Surface drill collars were surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, which is typically within 4 m. The positional accuracy of the two holes could therefore be improved.

The underground drilling station, as well as the main access drift, were surveyed by professional surveyor through Coeur d'Alene Mining Contractors. The No.3 level was re-surveyed from the surface portal entrance to the drill station, using a theodolite survey instrument and a highly accurate survey control was established. Drill collar azimuths were surveyed within the drill station using front and back sites and connected by a string line to establish the drill azimuth upon setup of the drill. Downhole surveys were not completed on the 2021 drilling due to the shortness of each hole, as well as the magnetic interference from the local mafic dikes.

In 2022, the Reflex survey tool EZ-Trac was used to complete drillhole downhole surveys.

Both surface and underground surveying utilized WGS84 satellite global positioning satellites.

10.3.2 Core Processing

Internal procedures for core processing and handling have been shared with QP. The procedures are outlined below.

10.3.3 Core Handling

The core is measured in the tube before being placed into the core box, and corresponding measurements marked on the box. Core is transferred from the drill site to the core logging shed in covered boxes with the utmost care. While often the responsibility of the drill contractor, it is monitored and emphasized by the project geologist.

10.3.4 Geotechnical Procedures

Once core is received to the logging shed, it is set out on the benches for core realignment and repositioning to original position as best as possible. When the core is oriented, the bottom-of-hole (BOH) mark is to be carried through the core run as far as possible. Core recovery is determined and recorded for each interval.

10.3.5 Geological Logging

Geological logging of the core includes rock quality designation (RQD) measurements, lithology, alteration, and mineralization. These are documented onto paper logging forms, and then later converted to digital spreadsheets and uploaded to a Vulcan drilling database.

10.3.6 Core Photography

Core is photographed by a mobile set up established by Silver Hammer geologists. All core is to be photographed wet prior to sampling.

10.3.7 Core Sampling

After core has been photographed and logged, it is split or sawn in half to maintain an equal representation of core for sampling and for storage. Any oriented core sampling will be sampled such that the orientation marking remains on the core half for storage unless a clear bias towards sampling mineralization is observed. Sample breaks are marked such that they do not cross lithological boundaries where possible. Sample lengths are between a minimum of 0.35 m (13.8 in) and a maximum of 1.0 m (39.4 in). Samples are to be taken on shoulders and between mineralized zones, at the discretion of the project geologist. Samples are carefully bagged in labeled sample bags and tagged with a corresponding sample number.

10.3.8 Core Storage

Core is cross stacked on pallets and remains within the covered core facility. Pulps returned from the lab are stored in the locked portion of the covered core facility.

10.3.9 Summary

Diamond drill core is received from the drill contractor and is reordered and cleaned for logging. Core logging includes measuring RQD, recording lithology, mineralization, alteration, and any major structures. Core is photographed while wet and prepared for sampling. Half-core sampling is done using the core saw or split if ground is soft. An equal representation of the drill core is put into a labeled sample bag and retained in the core box for long term storage.

The QP considers the procedures to appropriately meet industry standard practices.

10.4 Drill Results

15 of the 17 completed underground drillholes drilled by Silver Hammer encountered gold and silver mineralization. See Table 10-2 for a selection of significant results from each completed hole with reportable results. BC21-001 and SS21-002 are both surface core holes, whereas the rest are underground holes. The drill intercepts are not true thickness.

Table 10-1: Significant drilling results of the 2021-2022 Drill Programs

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
SS21-003	20.73	25.30	4.57	106.20	3.93
SS21-004	46.33	47.24	0.91	85.10	4.96
SS21-005	26.21	28.04	1.83	13.00	6.50
SS21-006	38.71	39.32	0.61	392.00	0.64
SS21-007	30.48	31.39	0.91	111.00	2.36
SS21-008	15.54	16.15	0.61	246.00	0.68
SS22-009	37.16	38.98	1.82	185.63	0.99
SS22-011	16.15	21.64	5.49	18.76	nil
SS22-012	51.40	52.30	0.90	88.50	nil
SS22-014	23.47	24.38	0.91	101.00	2.38
SS22-015	43.9	44.4	0.5	613	nil
SS22-017	30.8	32.60	1.8	49.40	4.36
SS22-018	42.70	44.20	1.50	212.00	0.67

No specific gravity (SG) data has been collected from drilling samples and the QP recommends that the determination of SG for both mineralized and unmineralized drillhole core forms part of the Silver Hammer's future drillhole processing procedures.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Soil and Chip Sampling

Soil and rock chip samples collected by Silver Hammer in 2021 and 2022 are bagged and labelled. All samples were personally transported to the laboratories by authorized personnel of Silver Hammer, to ensure chain of custody.

11.1.1 Soil Samples

A total of 70 of the 119 soil samples collected by the company in June 2021 were taken to American Analytical Services Inc. in Osburn, Idaho. Laboratory ISO 17025:2005 accredited through Perry Johnson Laboratory Accreditation, INC., Accreditation Number 66670. These samples were analyzed by AAS, using ICP-35 element scan analysis. Thirteen duplicate samples resulted in comparable results.

Standard assay methods include fire assay silver/gold ratio with ICP finish (FA/ICP Ag/Au), followed by a four-acid digest ICP-MS for 35 elements (ME-ICP-4A-35). The gold and silver values exceeding the ICP limits of 100 g/t are completed with a gravimetric finish. The fire assay for gold (FA/ICP – Ag/Au) uses a 30 g charge.

11.1.2 Rock Chips Samples

The 13 rock chip samples collected in 2021 were taken to CCI laboratory in Smelterville, Idaho where they were crushed and analyzed. They were analyzed by fire assay methods with a gravimetric finish for gold and silver. The additional samples collected by John Childs and Bibek Giri in August 2021 were also prepared and analyzed by CCI Laboratory.

All pulp samples and coarse rejects are returned to Silver Hammer for further storage. No external inter-laboratory checks are performed at this facility, and the lab relies on checks performed at the smelter to validate the results. Internal checks include fire assay on atomic absorption for Ag/Au ratios.

11.2 Drill Core Samples

All sampling was done by Silver Hammer geologists after the core is photographed and logged. Sample selection was controlled by lithology, alteration, and mineralization breaks, on lengths between 0.35 m (13.8 in) and 1.0 m (39.4 in) and marked with a sample tag. Primary sampling method was split core using the on-site core saw, except for weak friable samples which were whole core sampled so as to not lose any material or introduce a sampling bias. The samples were placed into a cloth bag, along with a corresponding sample tag, and stored in a locked portion of the logging facility.

The samples were then hand delivered by Silver Hammer authorized personnel to the AAS laboratory in Osburn, Idaho in batches of approximately 20 samples, to ensure chain of custody. The sample preparation and analysis were completed by AAS. The drill samples were crushed to the point where 80% of sample has passed through 10 mesh. This material is then split to a 250 g sample, pulverized to the point where 85% of the 250 g sample will pass through 140 mesh. Fire assay methods with a gravimetric finish for gold and silver analyses. No QAQC information is available for the 2002 drilling results. The assay method included fire assay silver/gold ratio with an ICP finish (FA/ICP Ag/Au), followed by a four-acid digest ICP-MS for 35 elements (ME-ICP-4A-35). The gold and silver values exceeding the ICP limits of 100 g/t are then completed with a gravimetric finish to be able to establish the actual value. The fire assay for gold (FA/ICP – Ag/Au) uses a 30 g charge. The AAS laboratory employs its own internal QAQC which includes replicates.

11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Routine internal review of data, sampling techniques, and drilling results are done throughout the course of the project by the company's management. Each batch of approximately 20 samples contain a standard, and a blank. The blank consisted of pea gravel obtained from the local Home Depot store. The Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) were ordered from OREAS, and distributed via OREAS North America Inc. from Sudbury, Ontario. Standard sample and lot number is Oreas 611 PR2105-6088. Oreas 611 is representative of gold-copper-silver bearing rock sample. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) checks were performed against the lab results to verify returned values for each blank and standard sample. When QAQC failures were observed, the remedial action triggered was to re-submit the respective batch for re-analysis. The most recent example of this is a batch dated 09/28/2022, consisting of 53 samples which was re-submitted to AAS by Silver Hammer due to two blanks QAQC sample failures indicating elevated silver values. Performance of Certified Reference Material, Blank and Duplicate Samples

The available QAQC results include certified reference material (N = 23), blanks (N = 20), duplicates (N= 22) for the 2021 and 2022 drilling campaign. AAS provided 19 analytical replicate results. Details and performance of each QAQC sample type are presented below.

11.3.1 Certified Reference Materials

The CRM OREAS 611 (lot PR2105-6088) was provided to the lab in 10 g foil packets. The standard results received from the lab were plotted against the expected value, +/- 2 standard deviations (SD), and +/- 3 SD designated by the OREAS 611 Certificate Analysis. Gold and silver values were considered and compared against the lab by date. Results are shown in Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2.

Results for the 2021 campaign show consistent results for gold in 2021, while silver values tracked consistently on the low end, but still within an accepted -3 SD range. However, in 2022 greater inconsistencies can be seen. While the gold values remain consistent, with the exception of one anomalous high, the silver values are more erratic.

11.3.2 Blanks

Each sample batch contains a minimum of one blank. Six of the 20 blank samples were analyzed with fire assay (FA) ratio Au/Ag with detection limits of 0.060 g/t for gold, and 3.00 g/t for silver. The remaining 14 samples were analyzed with ICP and had detection limits of 0.005 g/t for gold, 0.100 g/t for silver. Both silver and gold were considered at detection limit, and at five times detection limit, as shown in Figure 11-3 and Figure 11-4.

Two blanks in the sample set run on 09/28/2022 were flagged by Silver Hammer to be reanalyzed after observing high silver values. The second run on the same blanks resulted in a second high blank analysis. Based on further investigations of the other metals (arsenic (As), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), and zinc (Zn)) it is suggested that a new source for non mineralized blank material should be considered by Silver Hammer (see Figure 11-5, Figure 11-6, Figure 11-7 and Figure 11-8) as the material seems to contain sporadic mineralization. The arsenic values were extremely high for the samples in question, both on the original run and the re-run. The lead and zinc are consistently high for both the original and re-run analysis.

11.3.3 Duplicates and Replicates

Silver Hammer selected 22 duplicates for sample analysis verification at the end of their 2022 drilling campaign based on recommendations made by the QP. They comprise 18 core samples and 4 pulp rejects. 2 core samples had no gold assay results returned. Two silver duplicates results produced significant differences relative to the original samples i.e., 18% and 26% respectively (Figure 11-9). These values are based on the absolute difference between the results divided by the mean of the two samples, represented as a percentage. Three gold duplicate results produce significant differences with respect to their original samples i.e., 17%, 38% and 40% respectively (Figure 11-10). For gold and silver the highest differences are related to core samples indicating that a high nugget effect may be present related to the mineralization and that additional duplicate sampling should be considered by Silver Hammer for future drilling programs.

21 replicate results were provided by the AAS laboratory. The coarse reject replicate samples have a suffix "BC" assigned, which is a Bucking Room (Prep) Check (2nd split from cone crusher) and the pulp reject replicate samples generally have a "pulp BC" suffix assigned to the respective sample number. 6 of the 19 silver replicates showed significant differences with the original laboratory result. The differences ranged between 14% and 26%. Gold replicates performed better with only 3 significant value differences ranging from 13% to 67%. Based on these results the QP recommends that for Silver Hammer future drilling programs that the laboratory replicates are carefully monitored, and major deviations are investigated.

Figure 11-1: CRM Analysis for Gold (Au g/t) by Lab Reference Date

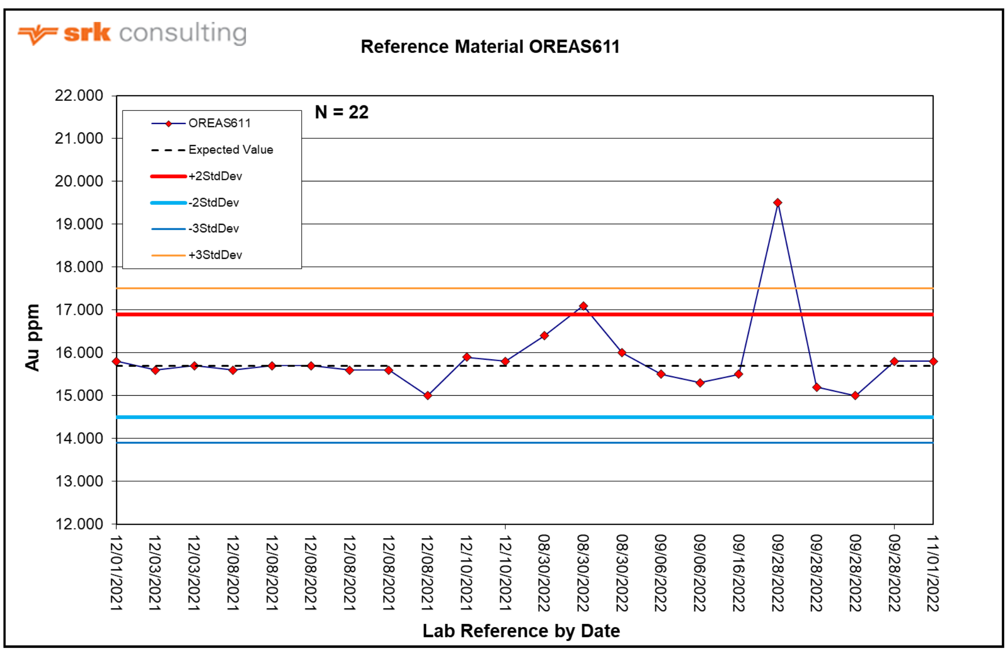


Figure 11-2: CRM Analysis for Silver (Ag g/t) by Lab Reference Date

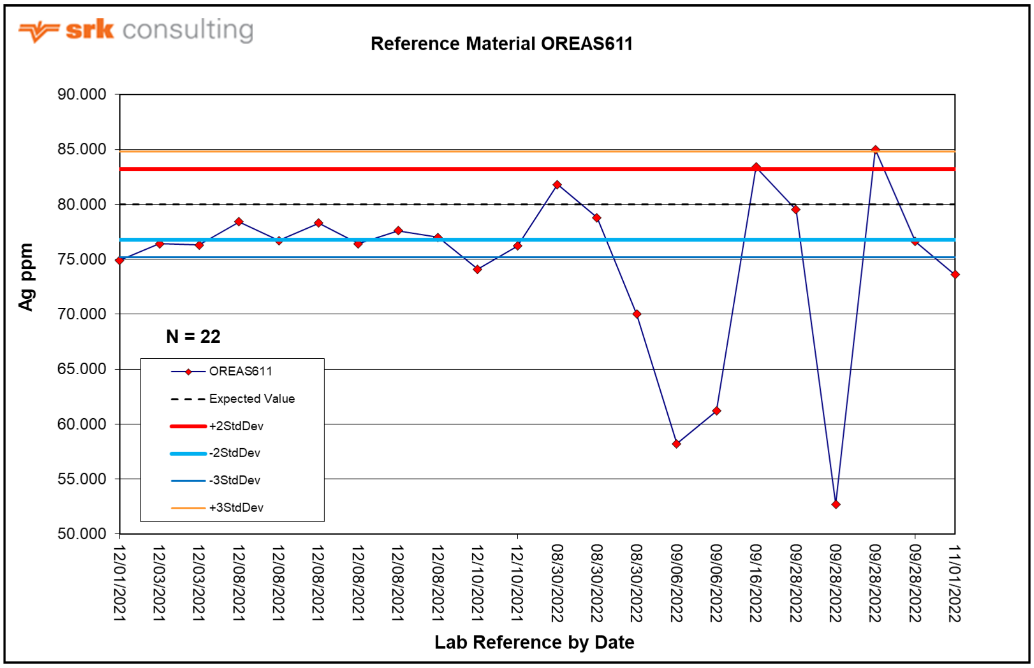


Figure 11-3: Blank Analysis for Gold (Au g/t) by Lab Reference Date

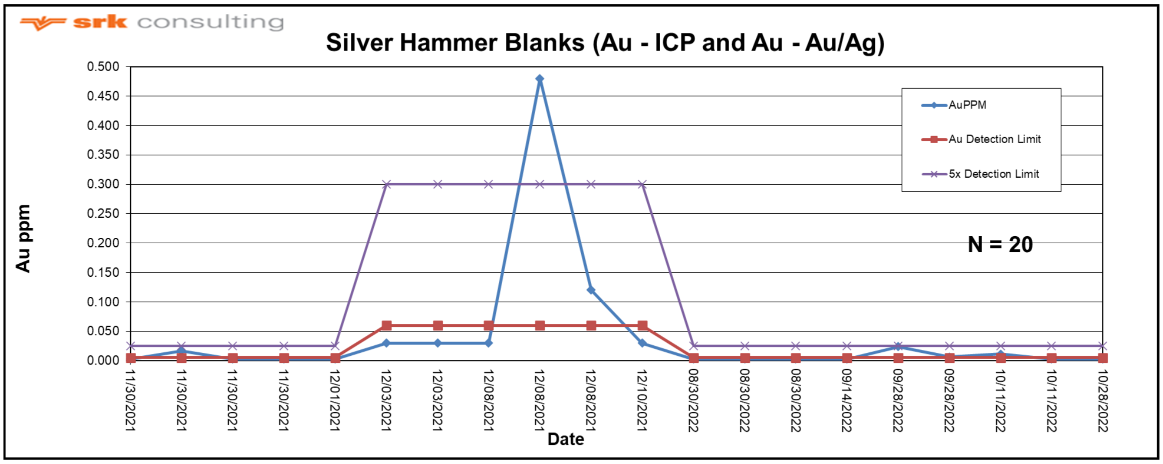


Figure 11-4: Blank Analysis for Silver (Ag g/t) by Lab Reference Date

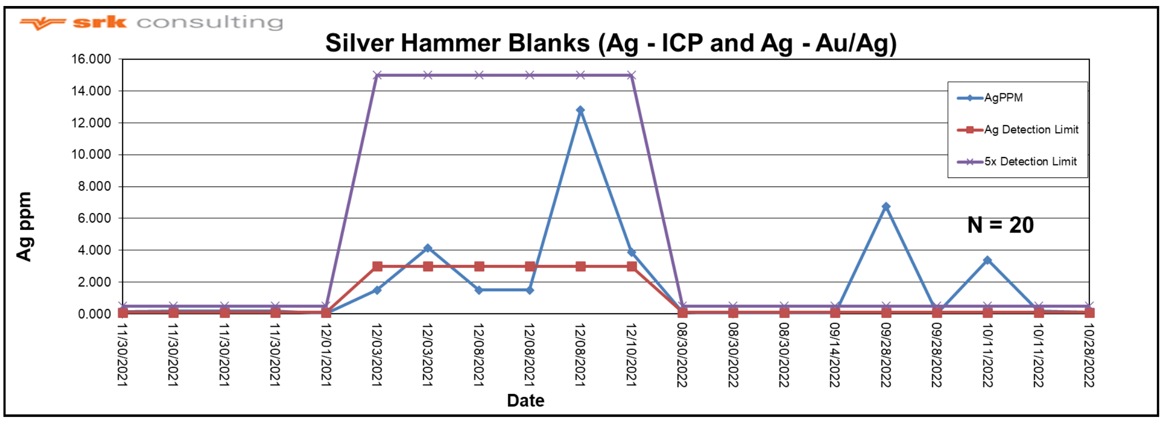


Figure 11-5: Blank Analysis for Arsenic (As ppm) by Lab Reference Date

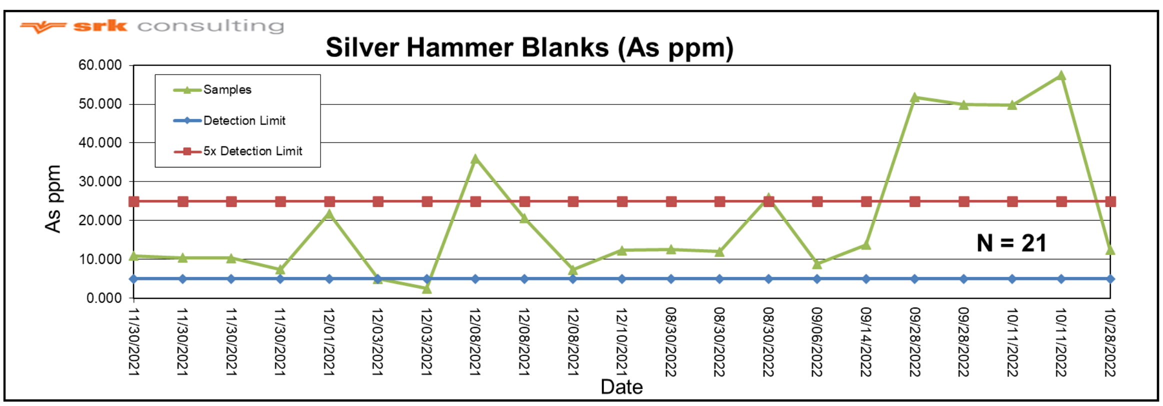


Figure 11-6: Blank Analysis for Copper (Cu ppm) by Lab Reference Date

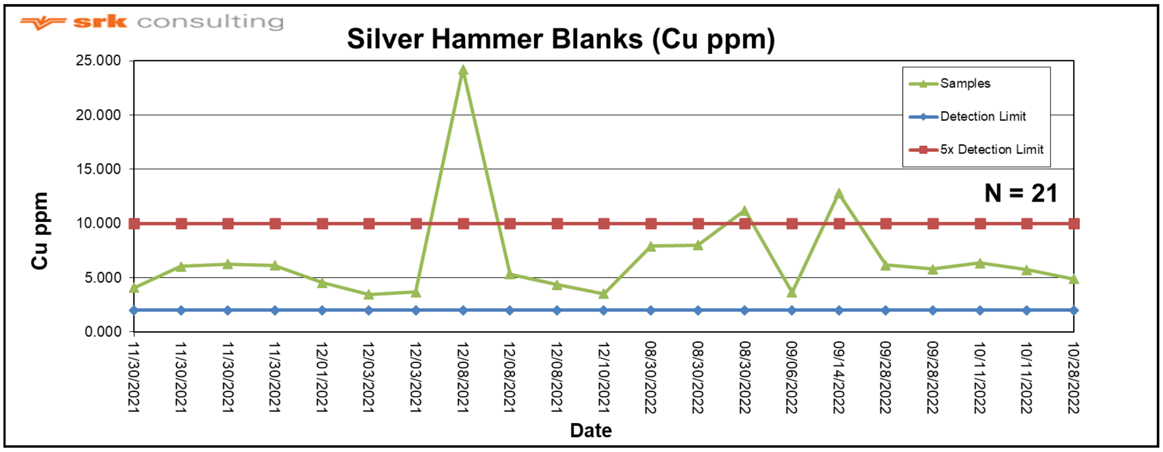


Figure 11-7: Blank Analysis for Lead (Pb ppm) by Lab Reference Date

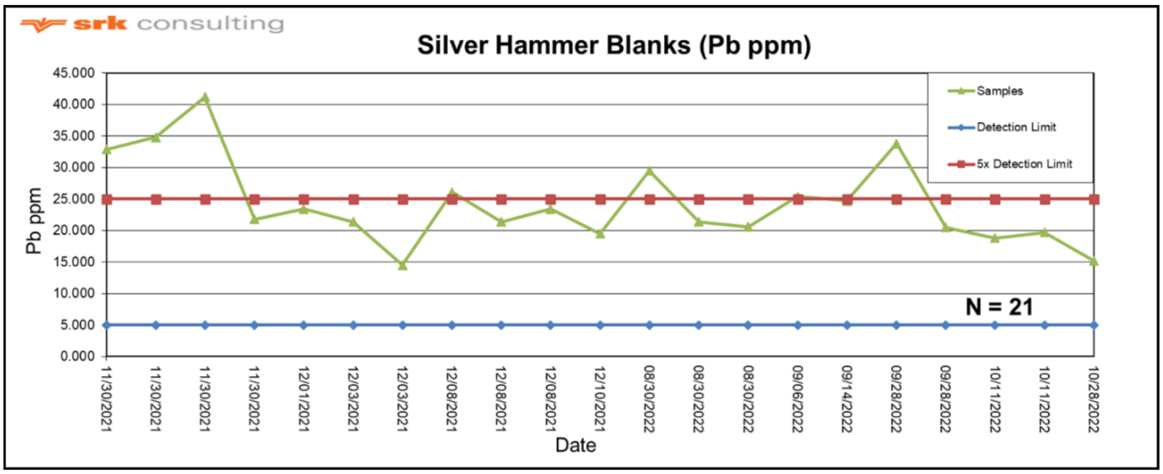


Figure 11-8: Blank Analysis for Zinc (Zn ppm) by Lab Reference Date

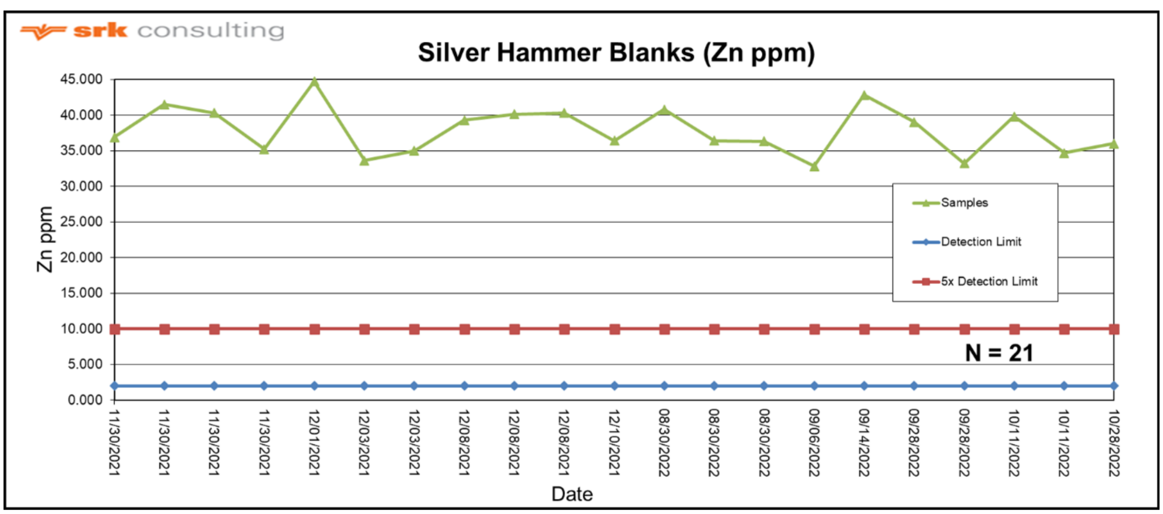


Figure 11-9: Silver Hammer Original versus Duplicates Assays for Gold (Au g/t)

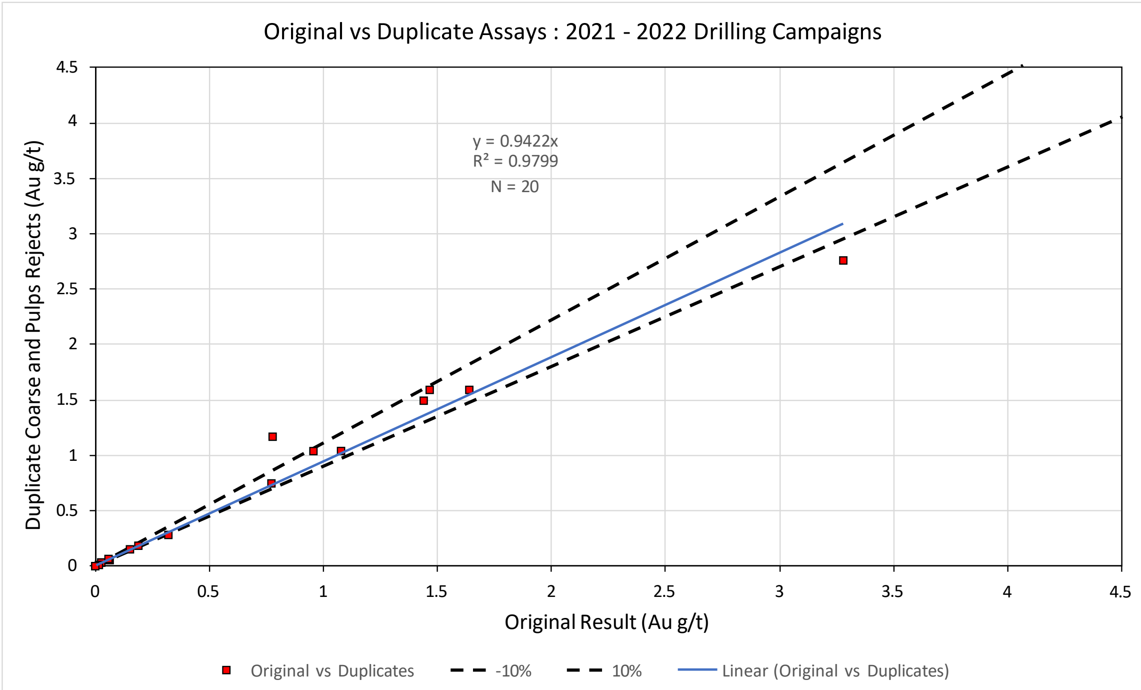
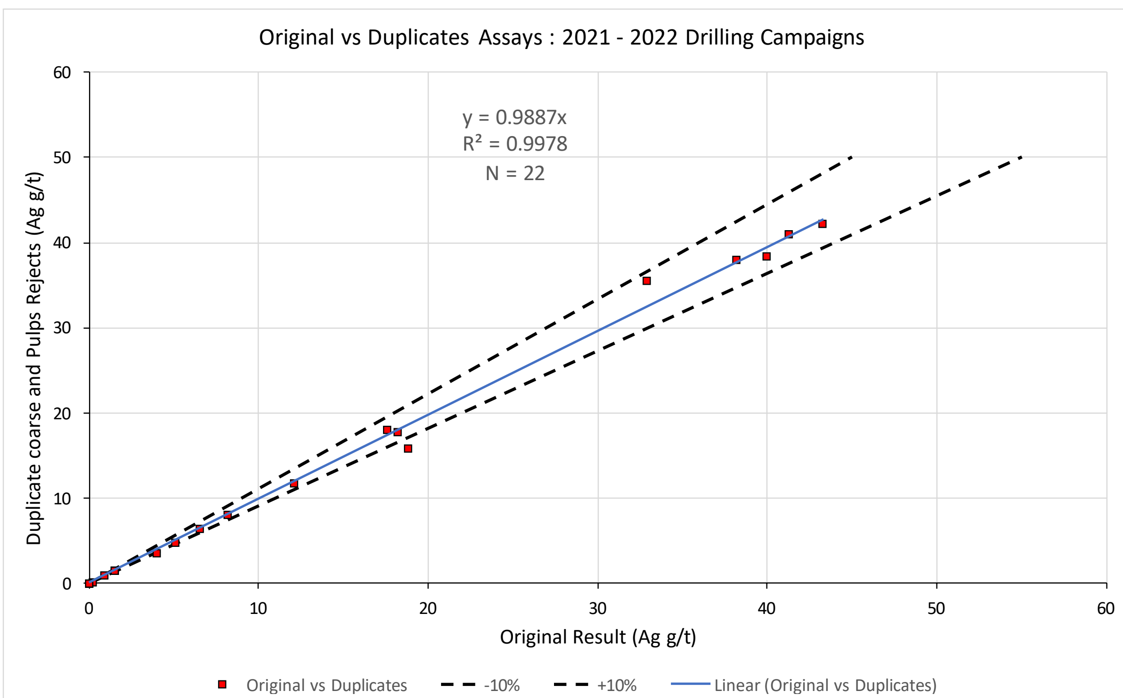


Figure 11-10: Silver Original versus Duplicates Assays for Silver (Ag g/t)



11.4 Summary

The QP recommends that Silver Hammer investigate the lead and zinc QAQC failures to establish if the elevated values are related to the pea gravel obtained from the local Home Depot store. The QP recommends that routine duplicate sampling be implemented for core, coarse and pulp reject samples to test the entire sampling and analytical cycle. Furthermore, it is recommended that a percentage of duplicates are sent to an umpire laboratory as an independent check on AAS laboratory analytical results.

The QP considers the analysis procedures and chain of custody to be appropriate according to required industry standard practices. The analytical methods and CRM's used are suitable for the mineralization and deposit.

12 Data Verification

The QP completed several focused data verifications of the Silver Hammer data. Since the 2021 assayed drill core was not available to be relogged due to whole core sampling, the author conducted a re-logging verification exercise on the 2002 drill core. Relevant historical logs were selected and the respective drillhole core were relogged, to confirm logging quality and to understand geology controls on mineralization. This process resulted in confirmation of logging, as the QP found no material discrepancies in the drillhole logs reviewed. Typical signs of hydrothermal system influence were observed, including silicification, tetrahedrite, sulphide and malachite.

The QP undertook a site visit to the AAS laboratory to review the laboratories sample preparation and analytical procedures, as part of the project site visit in August 2022. The review process included secure transportation of samples to the laboratory, the preparation of the samples, including rock crushing and sorting, the fire assay process, ICP-MS and data recording, demonstrated by AAS staff at each stage. The QP found no material issues during the laboratory review that would impact the Silver Hammer AAS analytical results.

The QP compared paper logs to the electronic Vulcan drillhole database and found no transcript errors. However, the QP considers this two-step process as a potential risk for future transcript errors or data loss.

Silver Hammer's drilling, logging and QAQC procedures were reviewed by the QP and found to be in accordance with industry standard practices.

Any additional data provided to the QP, including the maps, historical documents, or georeferenced models, were shared on the cloud-based server used by the client. All information referenced in this report was cross-referenced with the original reporting document to ensure validity. As all this information supplied to the QP was taken to be true at the time it was reported, there are no limitations or failures in the authors opinion.

12.1 Summary

The QP conducted several forms of data and procedural reviews on Silver Hammer and it is the QP's opinion that the procedures and protocols established and used by Silver Hammer for data collection, handling, and archiving; drillhole logging, sampling, analysis and QAQC; are in accordance with industry standards practice. Considerations regarding blank material, sample duplicates, and surveying procedures have been suggested in Section 26. It is the authors opinion that this data is adequate and properly verified, and suitable for use within this technical report context.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out for the Silver Strand project.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource estimate has been conducted for the Silver Strand project and is not a requirement of a mineral project exploration information Technical Report..

15 Mineral Reserve Estimate

No mineral reserve estimates have been completed for the Silver Stand project and is not a requirement of a mineral project exploration information Technical Report..

16 Mining Methods

There is no active mining on the on the Silver Strand project. No assessments of mining methods have been completed as part of this report.

17 Recovery Methods

No assessments of processing and recovery methods have been completed as part of this report.

18 Project Infrastructure

There is currently no mining taking place on the Silver Strand project. The historical underground mining infrastructure on the property is described in Section 6.

The infrastructure and facilities used to support the exploration activities on the project to date are described in Section 5.1.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

Market studies have not been undertaken for the Silver Stand project and no contracts are in place or under negotiation for mining, concentrating, smelting, refining, transportation, handling, sales and hedging, or forward sales contracts or arrangements.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impacts

No environmental studies, or social and community impacts work for the development of the Silver Strand project have been undertaken. However, the project currently requires permitting for further drilling exploration. The timeline for permitting is unclear but could be delayed by two years, thereby impacting the planned exploration program for 2023.

21 Capital Cost Estimate

Capital and Operating Costs have not been estimated for the Silver Strand project and are not requirements of a mineral project exploration information Technical Report.

22 Economic Analysis

An economic analysis has not been conducted for the Silver Strand project and is not a requirement of a mineral project exploration information Technical Report.

23 Adjacent Properties

The author has not completed any assessment on properties directly adjacent to the Silver Strand Mine or claims beyond those owned by Silver Hammer Mining Corp. The closest operating mine is Bunker Hill Mine which resides in the Coeur d'Alene Silver Valley, 38.4 km (17.6 mi) southeast of the Silver Strand Mine. This mine was operational from 1885-1991 and produced 42.77 million tons of material with average grade of 110 g/t silver (3.52 opt), 8.43% lead, and 4.52% zinc (Wilson et al., 2022). As one of the largest contributors to the world class Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Bunker Hill contributed to 42% of the total lead, 41% of the total zinc, and 15% of the total silver. Over 40 mineralized zones were exploited during the 95+ year history, and after being closed due to low metal prices, the Bunker Hill Mine is under current exploration and underground development (Wilson et al., 2022; https://bunkerhillmining.com/projects/bunker-hill-mine/overview/).

The QP recognizes that information relating to adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Silver Strand project exploration area. Information on adjacent properties in Section 23 is sourced from external companies and therefore are not considered verified by the QP.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant information or explanation necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

This technical report for the Silver Hammer Mining Company, reviews historical information and data, as well as current exploration techniques, results, and interpretations for the Silver Strand Mine project.

25.1 Drilling and Sampling

The Silver Strand underground drilling site and the drill core storage location was investigated. The historical 2002 drill core is preserved in relatively good condition and the observed core geology was compared favourably to the logs. Drillhole numbering and depth marking is clear and accurate enough where the core is not overly fragmented. Current logging includes basic geotechnical logs and pre-sample photograph records of the core. Sampling, cutting, and bagging follows appropriate protocols. 2022 logging is of good quality and detail. It is suggested the logging data be more robustly captured in a recognised database system.

When capturing the drill collar location more robust methods should be considered. The surface drillholes have been captured with a Garmin GPS. There is an inherit inaccuracy of handheld GPS units that can cause collected locations to be out by several meters. Examples of factors that can affect the results include cloud cover, and device make and model. The underground collar locations collected in 2021 were done by an external engineering firm with a survey method that was accurate and correct. Use of underground survey equipment to collect the final collar positions of the 2022 drill campaign should be considered.

25.2 3D Model Development and Targeting

Visualization of the clustering of higher Au and Ag grades within and adjacent the identified an underground brecciated zone that resembles a possible extensional or strike-slip dilatational fault zone. The strategy for targeting additional dilatational zones depends on a kinematic movement direction of the fault system or systems that acted as pathways for the mineralizing fluids.

During the author’s site visit, an extensional fault was observed in the underground. Extensional fault dilatational jogs tend to have greater sub-horizontal continuity. Assuming that the mineralized fault systems are purely extensional, and based on the existing drilling locations, the greatest opportunity for extending the Au grade is horizontally to the west-northwest from the breccia zone. Entirely new brecciation zones would be located down-dip of a major mineralization-controlling extensional fault.

Current model assumptions are that the dyke trends are representative of the fault trends and therefore, the down dip targets would be approximately 80 degrees to the southwest at an unknown distance. Figure 25-1 and Figure 25-2 depict the 3D model interpretations for silicification and dolerite dykes, respectively. The Silver Strand exploration model being considered by Silver Hammer acknowledges the trends of the dykes as relevant, and the zone of silicification associated with Au and Ag grades. The exploration model is therefore suitable for the deposit type.

Figure 25-1: 3D Interpreted Model Showing Silicification and Quartz Breccia Zones

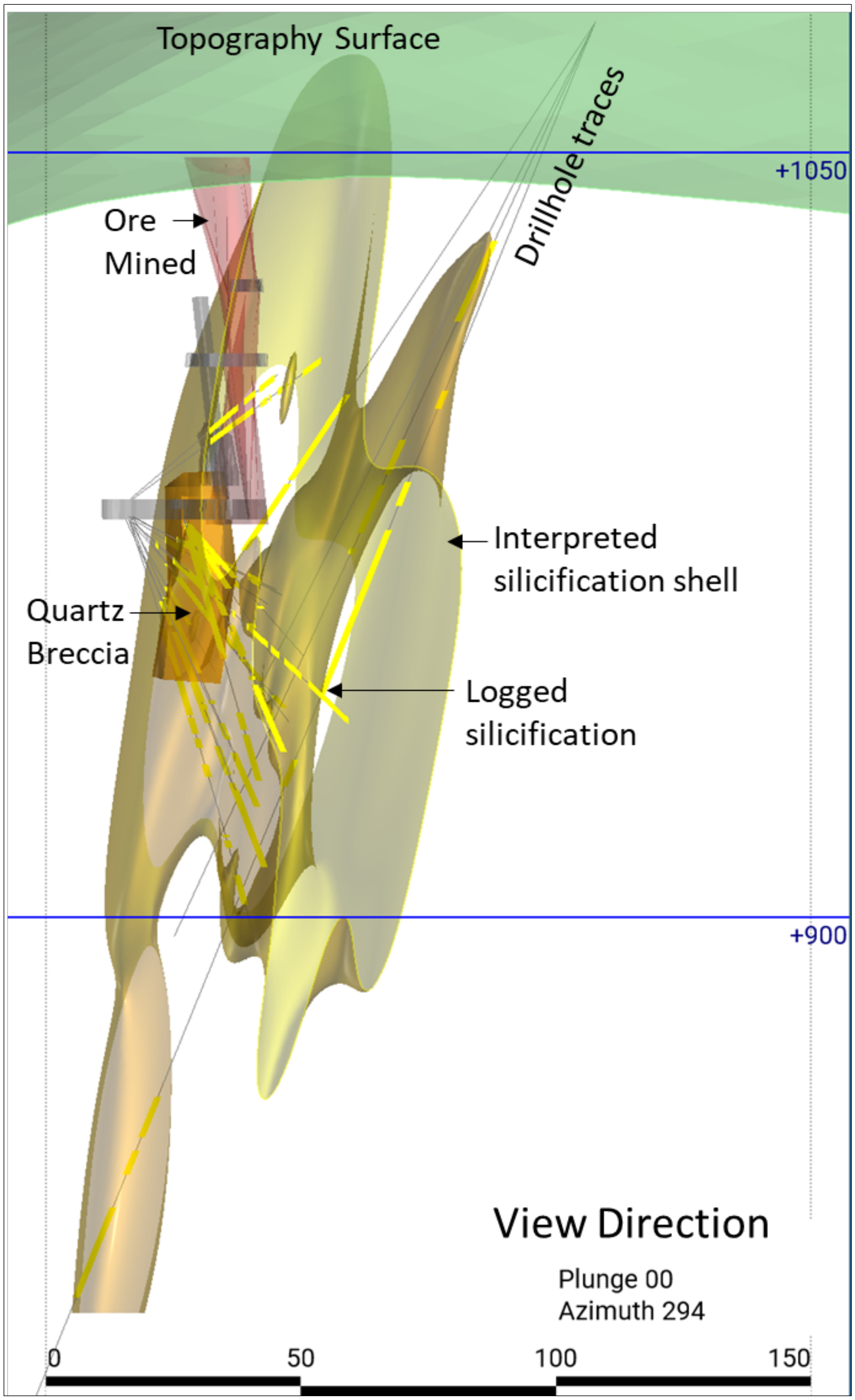
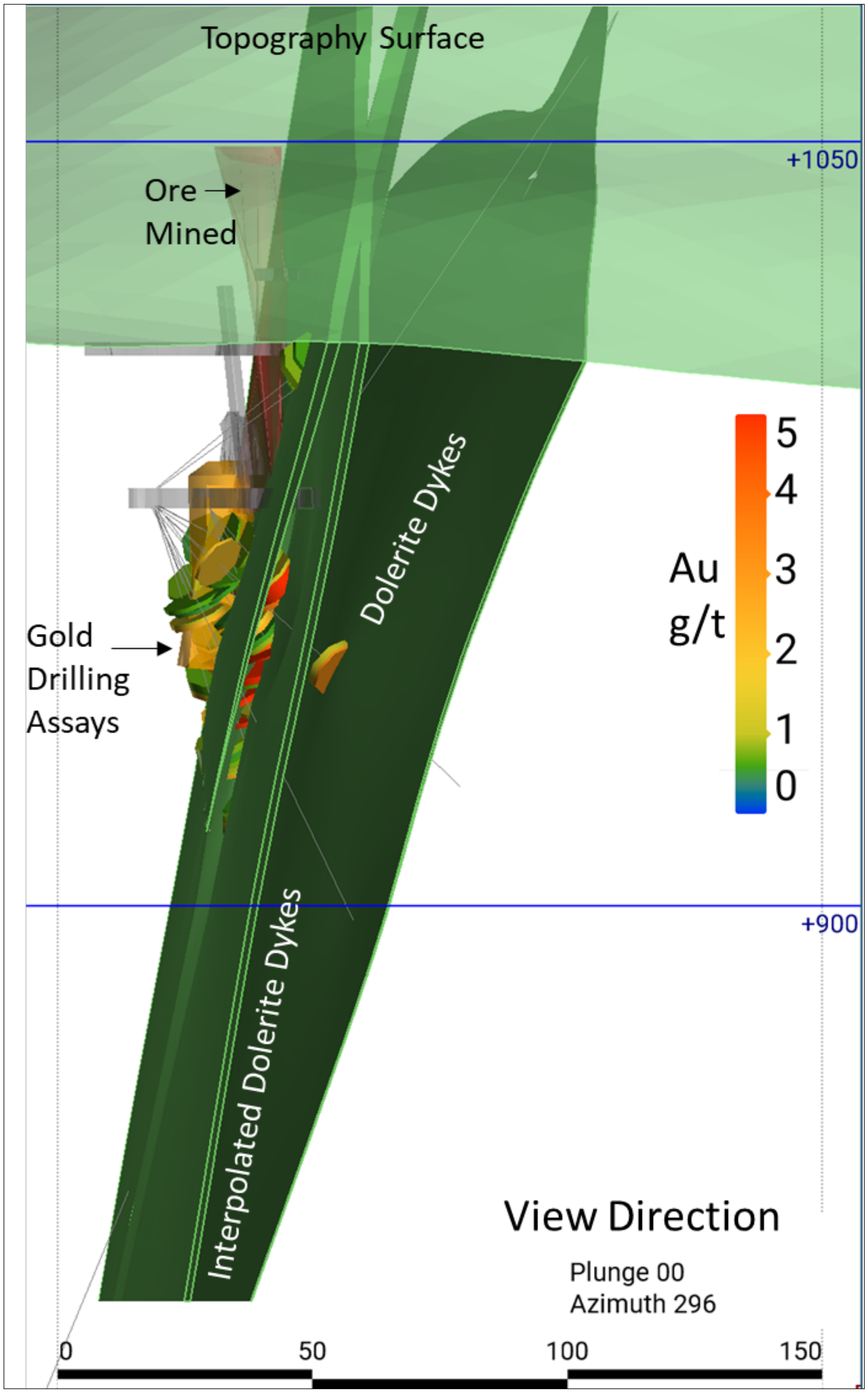


Figure 25-2: 3D Interpreted Model Showing Dolerite Dykes and Interpreted Dolerite Dykes with Relation to Gold Assay Values. Silver assays of equivalent value have a similar spatial distribution.



25.3 Other Potential Risks Identified by the QP

In 1997, four diamond drillholes were drilled off and samples collected. It is recommended by the QP that if these drillholes are going to be used in future resource estimation calculations, that they require additional considerations. As there is no documentation for the survey procedure conducted, it would be advised that the drillholes be twinned to confirm the geology, and survey location both at surface and down hole.

Previous owners and operators of the Silver Strand area have raised concerns around environmental considerations such as noxious weeds, water quality, and the potential for stope collapse. It is recommended that these considerations be addressed and documented, in accordance with current environmental standards for the Idaho State. As the process of obtaining a Plan of Operations from the US Forest Service takes two years, the risks can be identified and addressed in this time.

The CRM OREAS 611 which was used as a standard in the past two years, has been listed as “archived” and is no longer available. A new standard will need to be considered that recognizes not only gold and silver, but also metals such as lead and zinc.

26 Recommendations

Further detailed structural mapping of outcrop locally on surface and in the underground workings should be done to more reliably understand the possible structural controls on Au and Ag mineralization, and to develop a targeting strategy. In addition to mapping, a targeted drilling campaign with a focus down dip of the quartz silicification and dolerite dykes is recommended to test for possible new brecciation zones, and to test if those zones contain mineralization similar to that already observed. Additional underground drillhole survey tests should be conducted using a Reflex Gyro to measure the possible deviations reported due to likely magnetism from observed mafic dykes. Surface drill collars should be captured using a more reliable survey method.

It is further recommended to implement a recognized database system for logging, and to implement a process for bulk density data collection, where possible. Density data can be obtained during the core logging process, and again at the assay lab. These measurements will be required when a resource model is required for the Silver Strand property.

During the sampling process, additional consideration for “shoulder” samples should be taken, primarily between mineralized zones. A sample tag which includes the measured sample location and corresponding sample number can be recorded more permanently with use of a metal butter tag. As the blank material was called into question towards the later part of 2022, a sample can be sent to a different lab to test the original labs reported values. Alternatively, considering a certified blank material is another option.

Duplicate sampling protocols should be considered for any future drilling campaigns. These duplicates should include core, coarse and pulp reject sources. The use of an umpire laboratory to test duplicates regularly and check the primary laboratory is recommended.

Some consideration should be made for long-term storage of the logged core. As this does not appear to be an immediate space problem, there is some time for Silver Hammer to prepare for long-term core preservation from the elements. Care should be taken when labelling the boxes, again considering the use of metal butter tags to mark Hole ID, and From / To lengths found within the box. Similarly, long-term marking of underground holes should be labelled and surveyed where appropriate.

Some environmental concerns relating to noxious weeds on the roads, water quality and old stope working collapses near surface should be investigated in terms of the probable impact that these concerns may or may not have on the project.

Silver Strand is looking to expand the exploration. The next phase of drilling would be generated by a geophysical anomaly, surface outcrop and/or hot sample result. The newer 2021-2022 geophysics results are undergoing a finer level of processing and interpretation to look for targets or structural zones of interest. Further geophysical survey work is planned for 2023.

Silver Strand plans to drill 6 "Low Impact" surface core holes, on specific targets based on favorable geology, soil and rock geochemistry and geophysical results. The following budget is proposed to keep the project progressing in 2023.

Task	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total CAN
Staff	25,460	62,980	159,460	81,740	329,640
Geophysics	26,800	80,400	93,800		201,000
Drilling			274,700	26,800	301,500
Analytical		16,080	64,320	20,100	100,500
Permitting	6,700				6,700
Expenses		13,400	20,100	11,390	44,890
Claims			15,477		15,477
Total					**999,707**

The project currently requires permitting for further drilling. The timeline for permitting is unclear but could be delayed by two years, thereby impacting the planned exploration program for 2023.

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28 Units of Measure, Acronyms and Abbreviations

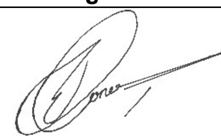
Symbol / Abbreviation	Description
'	minute (plane angle)
"	second (plane angle) or inches
°	degree
%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
2D	two-dimensional
3D	three-dimensional
amsl	above mean sea level
ARD	acid rock drainage
Au	gold
AQTK	drill core diameter of 35.5 mm
BQ	drill core diameter of 36.5 mm
C$	dollar (Canadian)
Ca	calcium
CIM	Canadian institute of mining and metallurgy
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
d	day
DGPS	differential global positioning system
dmt	dry metric ton
E	East
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
ft	foot
g	gram
g/cm^3	grams per cubic metre
g/t	grams per tonne
Ga	billion years
gpm	gallons per minute (us)
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
ha	hectare (10,000 m^2)
ha	hectare
HG	high grade
HLEM	horizontal loop electro-magnetic
Hole ID	drillhole identifier
HQ	drill core diameter of 63.5 mm
Hz	hertz
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
in	inch
in^2	square inch

Symbol / Abbreviation	Description
amsl	metres above mean sea level
in^3	cubic inch
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometres per hour
km^2	square kilometre
L	litre
LOM	life of mine
m	metre
M	million
Mm	million metres
m/s	metres per second
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
m^3/s	cubic metres per second
Ma	million years
mg	milligram
mg/L	milligrams per litre
mi	miles
min	minute (time)
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
Mm^3	million cubic metres
MMER	metal mining effluent regulations
MMI	Mobile metal ion leach
MSO	Mining Stope Optimizer
Mt	million metric tonnes
N	North
NAD	North American datum
NE	Northeast
NW	Northwest
NI 43-101	national instrument 43-101
NQ	drill core diameter of 47.6 mm
ON-105 N	Ontario Provincial Highway 105 North
ON-168 S	Ontario Provincial Highway 168 South
ON-17	Ontario Provincial Highway 17
oz	troy ounce
opt	ounces per ton
p80	Mesh size at which 80% of material passes
pH	quantitative measure of acidity
P.Eng.	professional engineer
P.Geo.	professional geoscientist

Symbol / Abbreviation	Description
PEA	preliminary economic assessment
PFS	preliminary feasibility study
ppb	parts per billion
PQ	drill core diameter of 85 mm
ppm	parts per million
psi	pounds per square inch
QAQC	quality assurance/quality control
QP	qualified person
ROM	run of mine
RQD	rock quality designation
s	second (time)
South	South
Southeast	Southeast
Southwest	Southwest
SG	specific gravity
SMG	historical Starratt Mine Grid
t	metric tonne (1,000 kg)
t/a	tonnes per year
t/d	tonnes per day
TCR	total core recovery
TFFE	target for further exploration
TMF	tailings management facility
tph	tonnes per hour
US	United States
US$	dollar (American)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (projection)
V	volt
VAG	Air powered diamond drill
W	West
XRF	X-Ray Fluoresence
μm	micron (micrometre)

29 Date and Signature Page

This technical report was written by the following "Qualified Persons" and contributing authors. The effective date of this technical report is November 3, 2022.

Qualified Person	Signature	Date
Wayne Barnett, Ph.D., P.Geo		May 13, 2023

Reviewed by

Andre Deiss, BSc (Hons), Pr.Sci.Nat.
Project Reviewer

All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices

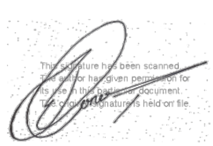
APPENDIX A
Qualified Person Certificates

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To accompany the report entitled: "*Independent NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Silver Strand Gold-Silver Project, Kootenai County, Idaho, USA",* effective date November 3, 2022.

I, Wayne Barnett, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Consultant (Geologist) with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) with a business address at 320 Granville Street, Vancouver, Canada.
2) I am a graduate of the University of Cape Town in 1998 with a Masters in Geology, and a graduate of the University of Kwa Zulu Natal in 2006 with a PhD in Structural Geology.
3) I am a professional Engineer registered with the association of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (registration 43723).
4) I have read the definition of qualified person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101. My relevant experience includes more than 25 years employment in the mining industry, in which I have worked on many projects of similar mineralization deposit type or style to that at Silver Hammer, involving partial to strong structural control on economic mineralization, inclusive of vein and replacement silicification with gold and/or silver mineralization, that are orogenic to epithermal in origin. This experience includes, but is not limited to: Yellow Pine mine gold and silver in Idaho; Vetas gold and silver veins in Columbia; multiple mining projects in Nevada recently shown to have had critical structural control on gold mineralization; Banbury historical mine gold vein systems, and early stage exploration of French Peak epithermal gold and silver veins in British Columbia; as well as highly deformed orogenic gold-bearing quartz vein systems in Africa, such as multiple mining and exploration projects in projects in Burkino Faso and Liberia.
5) I am independent of Silver Hammer Mining Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
6) I am author of this report and responsible for all sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of the technical report.
7) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was requested by Silver Hammer Mining Corp. to conduct a project review for the Silver Strand Mine, located in the Kootenai County of Idaho, USA.
8) I personally inspected the subject property on August 15 to 16, 2022.
9) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property.
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in accordance therewith.
11) As at the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.



Vancouver, British Columbia

Wayne Barnett, P.Geo.
Principal Consultant (Geology)
May 13, 2023