

Little Fort Polymetallic Property

Geological Summary and Exploration Rationale

Property Location, Access, and Tenure

The Little Fort Polymetallic Property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division of south-central British Columbia, approximately 100 km north of Kamloops and 15 km north of the community of Little Fort. The project benefits from excellent year-round access, with direct entry from Highway 24 via established forestry roads, including the Nehalliston Creek Forest Road and associated branch roads. This infrastructure significantly reduces logistical complexity and exploration costs.

The property is held under a single mineral title, LITTLE FORT POLYMETALLIC (Title #1106809), covering 362.12 hectares and is 100% owned and in good standing until October 15, 2026. The current claim represents a focused re-staking of the most prospective portion of a larger historical land package, interpreted to cover the core of the geological and geophysical features of interest.

Importantly, the area contains numerous road cuts and artificial exposures, which provide rare and valuable bedrock visibility in an otherwise drift-covered terrain. These exposures allow for efficient geological mapping, rapid sampling, and cost-effective information gathering, making early-stage fieldwork both practical and impactful.

Regional and Property-Scale Geological Setting

The property lies within the Quesnel Terrane, a highly prospective metallogenic belt known for hosting a wide range of mineral deposit types. Regionally, the geology consists of volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences, including andesite, tuffs,

fragmental volcanic rocks, and interlayered sedimentary units. This geological framework is favourable for structurally and lithologically controlled mineral systems.

At the property scale, geological mapping and limited outcrop observations confirm the presence of volcanic and sedimentary lithologies consistent with regional interpretations. The area is structurally complex, characterized by major fault systems and lithological contacts that act as long-lived pathways for fluid movement. These features are well developed within the property and extend into the surrounding district, enhancing the overall geological prospectivity.

Due to widespread glacial cover, bedrock exposure is limited; however, the geological framework is well constrained through indirect methods, regional mapping, and structural interpretation. The presence of extensive glacial overburden explains why mineral systems in the area may be blind and underscores the importance of integrated geological, geochemical, and geophysical exploration.

Copper Exploration Context

From a copper exploration perspective, the Little Fort Property occupies a highly strategic structural position. A known porphyry-hosted copper occurrence to the north of the property is spatially associated with a distinct magnetic low and a major fault zone. This fault zone is interpreted to extend southward and intersect the northeastern portion of the Little Fort Property, coincident with a continuation of the same magnetic low [Figure 1].

Additional copper occurrences are documented to the south of the property, placing Little Fort within a broader copper-fertile corridor. The presence of similar structural orientations and magnetic signatures both north and south of the property indicates possible geological continuity through the claim area. Fault intersections and lithological

contacts within the property coincide with these magnetic features, highlighting areas that may be more prospective for copper mineralization.

Overall, the structural configuration and continuity with known copper occurrences make the Little Fort Property a compelling target for copper exploration. Areas where major faults intersect lithological boundaries and magnetic anomalies are of particular interest for follow-up fieldwork and potential drilling.

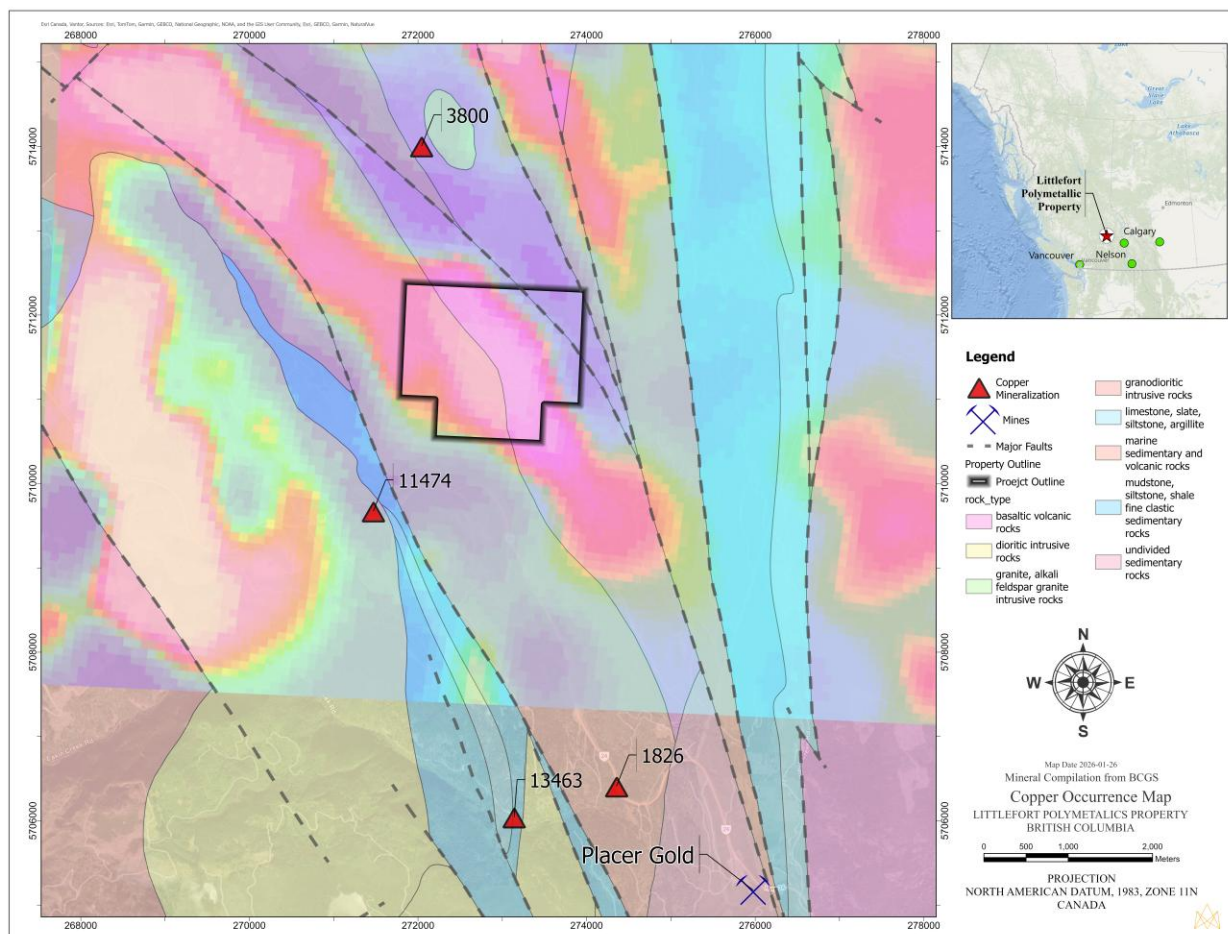


Figure 1 Copper Occurrence Map [Cu in ppm]

Gold Exploration Context

Gold anomalies in the broader district consistently show a strong relationship with lithological contrasts and fault structures, indicating that gold mineralization in the region is largely structurally controlled. The Little Fort Property hosts comparable fault geometries and lithological contacts, suggesting that the same geological controls responsible for gold enrichment elsewhere extend into the claim area [Figure 2]. These structural features provide a clear framework for targeted exploration and highlight zones that may host gold-bearing systems.

In addition to its structural potential, the property benefits from proximity to known gold occurrences, including a placer gold mine located south of the claim. The presence of these nearby occurrences demonstrates the fertility of the regional geological system and confirms that the area has been historically productive for gold. The continuity of regional structural trends onto the property enhances the likelihood of discovering gold concentrations along similar fault and lithological intersections.

Collectively, the combination of well-defined structural controls, documented regional gold occurrences, and the property's location within a gold-fertile district makes Little Fort a compelling target for focused exploration. These factors provide multiple high-priority zones that can be efficiently investigated through mapping, sampling, and follow-up drilling. For investors and explorers, the property offers a unique opportunity to advance a project with clear gold potential in a proven metallogenic setting.

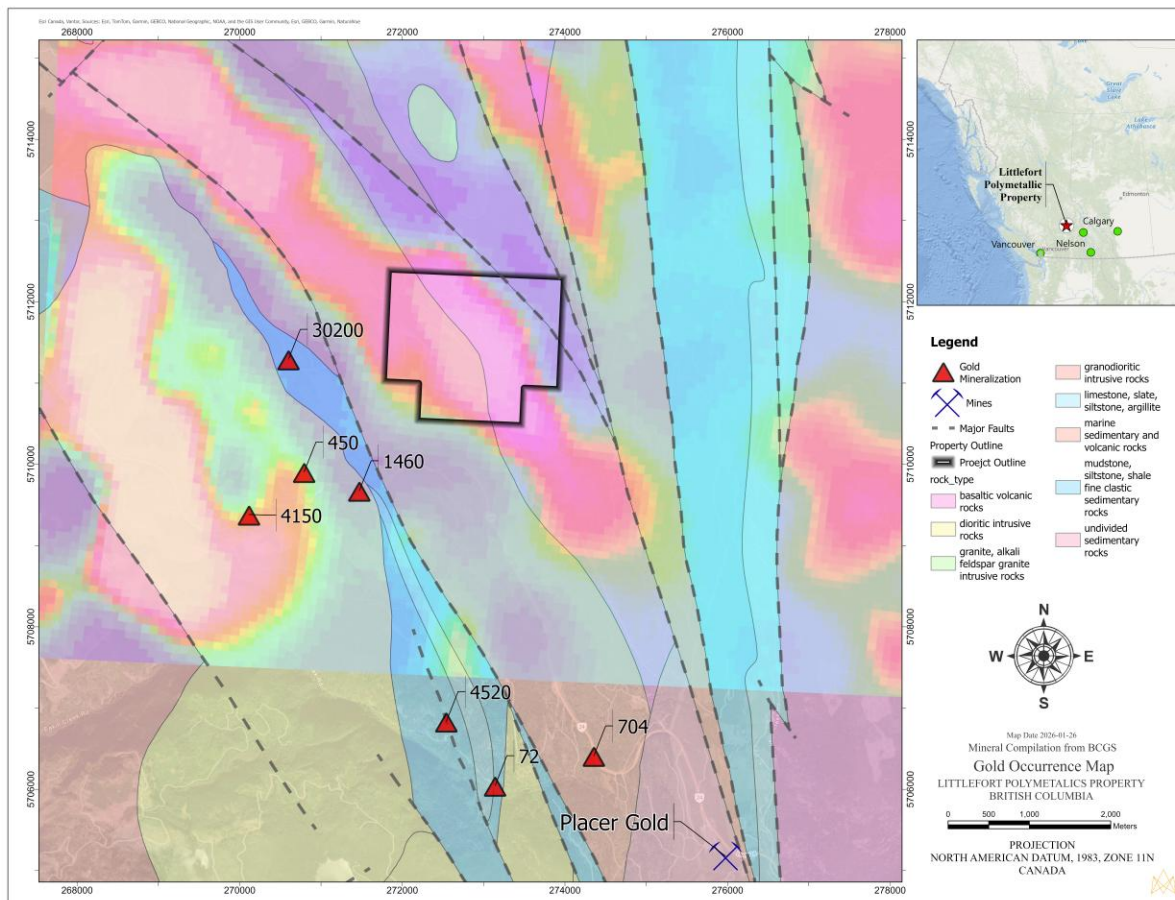


Figure 2 Gold Occurrence Map [Au in ppb]

Silver and Alteration Indicators

Silver anomalies in the region are commonly found in association with gold, highlighting the potential for polymetallic mineralization within the district. At the Little Fort Property, similar geological settings and structural trends suggest that silver may be concentrated along the same fault corridors and lithological contacts that control gold distribution. This relationship provides a clear focus for exploration and helps prioritize target areas across the property.

In addition to silver occurring alongside gold, stand-alone silver anomalies have also been documented north of the property. Notably, one such occurrence coincides with a

magnetic low, indicating a distinct geophysical feature that may be tied to mineralization. The alignment of this magnetic low with structural trends on the property points to potential corridors that warrant further investigation through mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveys.

Taken together, the documented silver occurrences, their spatial relationship with gold, and the presence of geophysical features within and near the property make Little Fort a highly prospective target for silver exploration. These factors, combined with the property's accessible location and demonstrated regional mineral fertility, provide multiple opportunities to identify and advance silver-bearing zones efficiently and effectively.

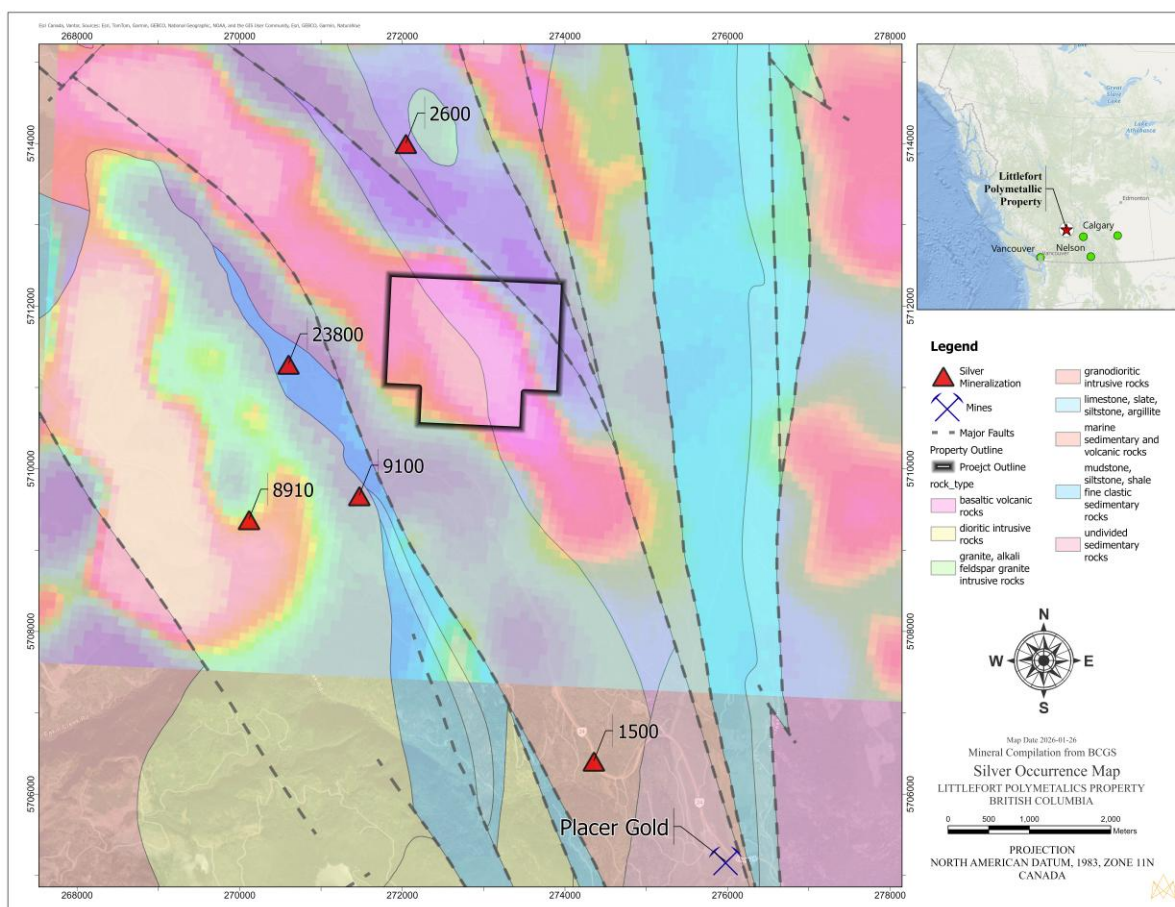


Figure 3 Silver Occurrence Map [Ag in ppb]

Other Geochemical Anomalies

The Little Fort Property and its surrounding area host numerous polymetallic geochemical anomalies, identified through regional-scale till sampling programs. These anomalies include elevated concentrations of copper, gold, silver, and other base and precious metals, often occurring in close spatial association. The distribution of these geochemical signatures highlights multiple prospective zones within the property and suggests continuity of mineralized trends beyond the claim boundaries.

The presence of polymetallic anomalies across a compact and structurally favorable area underscores the property's potential for multi-element mineralization. Such anomalies provide clear targets for follow-up exploration, including focused till sampling, soil geochemistry, and bedrock mapping, allowing for the rapid prioritization of prospective zones.

Overall, the combination of polymetallic geochemical anomalies, supporting structural features, and proximity to documented mineral occurrences reinforces the Little Fort Property's high potential as a polymetallic exploration target. These characteristics make it particularly compelling for systematic exploration and early-stage target definition.

Geological Significance

The Little Fort Polymetallic Property benefits from a convergence of key geological factors, including:

- Major fault systems intersecting the property
- Lithological contacts favourable for mineral deposition
- Magnetic contrasts and magnetic lows suggestive of alteration
- Geological continuity with known gold, copper, and silver occurrences
- Proximity to a placer gold mine

- Excellent access and road-cut exposure, enabling efficient fieldwork

In the context of current strong gold, silver, and copper prices, the geological setting, accessibility, and demonstrated regional fertility of the Little Fort area warrant immediate and focused exploration efforts.

Recommended Exploration Program

A phased summer exploration program is recommended to rapidly advance the project while maintaining cost efficiency:

1. Detailed geological mapping and sampling, with emphasis on:
 - Road cuts and available bedrock exposures
 - Structural corridors and fault intersections
 - Lithological contacts and zones of magnetic contrast
2. Targeted surface sampling to refine priority areas for follow-up work.
3. Scout drilling focused on:
 - Major structures and fault intersections
 - Lithological boundaries
 - Zones between contrasting magnetic responses

This approach is designed to quickly test the most prospective geological features, generate high-value geological information, and position the project for more advanced exploration.