

NI 43-101

Technical Report on the McNary Property, Yavapai County, Az USA

Prepared for: Seahawk Gold Corp. (or Seahawk Ventures Inc.)

Property Controlled by: Sunridge Gold Corp.

Through its wholly owned subsidiary Sovereign Minerals Inc.

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Summary

William Feyerabend, CPG, was retained to prepare a technical report on the early-stage McNary Project (McNary Property or Property). The purpose of the report is to summarize the location, general geology, and previous exploration on this property and its viability as a Property of Merit for continued exploration. This report has been prepared on behalf of Seahawk Gold Corp. (the 'Issuer') to satisfy public disclosure and regulatory filing obligations under National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). Specifically, this document serves to satisfy the closing conditions for the Issuer's proposed corporate acquisition of Sunridge Gold Corp. and its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, Sovereign Minerals Inc., which holds a 100% legal and beneficial interest in the 31 lode mining claims comprising the Project."

All modern exploration has been completed by the issuer or its contractors. This work includes: geologic reconnaissance, rock chip sampling, gridded soil sampling and ground magnetic surveys. The work is at an early stage. No trenching or drilling has been done and no mineral resource or reserve has been estimated.

The property currently consists of thirty-one unpatented lode claims in sections 19 and 30 of T13N R3W and sections 1 and 12, T13N, R4W, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. The west half is on public lands managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the east half on land administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS). The center of the property is about 34° 26' 56.3" North Latitude, 112° 37' 12.5" West Longitude: UTM X 3,816,820 UTM Y 351,210 NAD 83; Zone 12.

The district history began with lode mining circa 1875 in the Prescott region. The larger mines in the region included the volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits at Jerome, Arizona about 40 miles (65 km) northeast of the property. The Copper Basin breccia pipe – porphyry is located 2.5 km (1.5 miles) to the east. This became a recognized mining district circa 1890. Early production numbers are poorly recorded, but the area has produced about 4 million tonnes of copper between 1938 and 1961. Mining is documented at Copper Basin from 1890 through 1967. During much of this time, the Copper Basin mines were owned by Phelps-Dodge, now Freeport-McMorrان (Christman, 1978).

The McNary Mine (also known as the Pioneer Gold Mine) was discovered about 1889 and was worked until 1930 (Keays, 1930). It is not clear what additional development or exploration work has been done on the property since the 1930's. Production values for one episode of mining and milling was reported by Keays (1930) and Anonymous, (1936) at about 1,600 ounces (\$32,000 in value when gold was priced at \$20.67 an ounce).

The local geologic history began approximately 1.5 billion years ago with a sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive complex of rocks being accreted to the western margin of North America. This event formed the Government Canyon Tonalite and Gabbro which form the country rocks of the area. Further tectonic events during the Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic are believed to have had minor impacts on these older formations. The onset of the Laramide Orogeny about 75 Ma produced the tonalite intrusive bodies that cut the older Precambrian rocks and appear to be associated with precious and base metal mineralization. These units are directly correlative to the age of mineralization in the adjacent Copper Basin District. The last significant event occurred during the early Tertiary, (approx. 60 Ma). This produced the granodiorite and rhyodacite porphyry dikes and stocks and their associated hydrothermal alteration. Several smaller base and precious metal deposits are associated with this event. Basin and range faulting at 15-20 Ma has resulted in the current topography. Small rhyolite dikes found at the property are also associated with this event.

Two styles of mineralization have been observed at the property including, quartz-tourmaline veins and gossan breccia. The mineralization at the historic McNary Mine is primarily a quartz-tourmaline vein. The vein is in an envelope of chlorite – pyrite – sericite alteration and likely secondary brecciation. This style of veins and veinlets are widespread both north and south of the historic mine. Gossan breccia mineralization has been found in the eastern parts of the property in historic prospect pits and outcrops. The rock is described as a strong gossan with breccia textures. The exposed bodies are relatively small ranging between 30-50m and appear to be located along or near the margin of the mapped Cretaceous age tonalite intrusive stock. A third style was identified during this report's field exam and is a fine quartz stockwork in rhyolite on the hill north of the historic adit portal.

Surface exploration by the issuer was completed in four phases between 2018 and 2023. This work has been a grassroots effort to evaluate the potential for mineralization using the basic geologic exploration methods of, rock sampling, soil sampling and magnetic geophysical measurements. The early focus of work was the McNary Vein followed by property wide prospecting. There is currently no detailed, comprehensive geologic map of the property.

The soil sampling and magnetic results highlight a potential break along an approximate Northwest-southeast oriented lineation roughly following the canyon through the claim area. The McNary Vein and associated gold/antimony mineralization are focused to the southeast of this break and high levels of copper, lead and zinc are focused to the northeast. The possibility of a fault structure along this break is also supported by the results of the magnetic mapping. The Total Magnetic Intensity, detailed grid magnetic

mapping shows a magnetic low coincident to this postulated break. This bimodal distribution of mineralization types could imply multiple mineralizing events.

Samples were handled in a secure manner, delivered to ALS Intake Facilities in Tucson, Arizona, and processed by ALS Global, a multi-national independent geochemical laboratory with numerous certifications and accreditations.

All the modern data has been maintained in a data room and is in good condition. Analytical certificates match the electronic versions and values recorded in the provided database. Historic results are not verifiable; while they are considered to be generated by reliable authors, they should be used with caution. Original source material was obtained digitally for the cited references in the public domain or was in the author's library. Contractors for the issuer have conducted four rounds of rock chip sampling and two soil sampling programs, all of which documented QA/QC procedures. The data is of good quality and the author is satisfied it is sufficient quality to integrate with the project database.

The presence of anomalous precious and base metals within the 120 rock chip and 332 soil samples supported by results from this report's field check indicated that there has been a mineralizing event at the McNary Property. The soil sampling and magnetic results highlight a potential break along an approximate Northwest-southeast oriented lineation roughly following the canyon through the claim area. The McNary Vein and associated gold/antimony mineralization are focused to the southeast of this break and high levels of copper, lead and zinc are focused to the northeast. There is a broad gold anomaly to the north.

The McNary project is an early-stage property that merits additional exploration. A three phased exploration program of surface work through diamond core drilling is recommended to provide a more advanced assessment of the property.

Recommendations for continued work include:

- Phase I-geologic mapping, prospecting and rock chip sampling with infill and expanded soil sampling; The Phase I program is budgeted for a total US\$128,000.
- Phase II work would be geophysical testing and permitting for machine trenching and sampling. The Phase II program will require a USFS Permit and Bond, this process may take up to 6 months. The total Phase II budget is \$134,700.
- Phase III will be permitting, site preparation and diamond drilling. Phase III permitting and bonding would presumably piggyback from the Phase II work. The total Phase 3 budget is US\$312,100.
- All three phases of work accumulate to a total of US\$ 574,800.

2. Introduction

William Feyerabend, CPG, was engaged in 2026 by Seahawk Gold (herein “the Issuer”) to prepare a technical report on the McNary Project. This report is prepared using the industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM) “Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines” for disclosing mineral exploration information, the Canadian Securities Administrators revised regulations in NI 43-101, Form 43-101F, (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) and Companion Policy 43-101CP and CIM definitions “Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves” (December 11, 2005).

The author is not an associate or affiliate of the issuer, and his fee for this Technical Report is not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. The fee is in accordance with standard industry fees for work of this nature. The author is independent of the issuer, and property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

This report is focused on the geologic context and mineral potential of the McNary Project. Recommendations for future work are included. This report is not intended to define an economic conclusion upon which to make a mine development decision. The issuer may use this report to fulfill regulatory filing obligations under NI 43-101, to satisfy a critical condition precedent for Seahawk Gold Corp.’s successful acquisition of Sunridge Gold Corp. and its USA subsidiary, Sovereign Minerals Inc. and for general reporting or informational purposes.

Feyerabend is a consulting exploration geologist with over 45 years of experience in mineral exploration and development for multiple commodities. He is a Certified Professional Geologist through AIPG. He is not an associate or affiliate of the issue and his fee for this Technical Report is not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. The fee is in accordance with standard industry fees for work of this nature. Feyerabend, does not have any financial interest in the issuer. or any affiliated company. The author is independent of the property, the vendor, and the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

Previous internal and public Technical Reports provides much of the baseline information in this report. The original source data cited was located and verified by the author. Regional and district geologic information was abstracted from various reports and additional public domain sources. Previous geologists or contractors conducted reconnaissance mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys on the property in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2023. Several internal reports document the results of this work.

Historical reports appear to be based on factual data and the interpretations of their authors. None appear to have been modified to mislead the prudent reader. The author does not know of any existing information in the public domain or developed by the issuer that has been intentionally omitted to mislead the reader about the viability of this project.

The author spent one day, April 18, 2026 with crew on the property. During this visit visual inspections were made toward the style and intensity of the mineralization and alteration of out crops and sub crops. Ten rock chip and soil samples were collected from the sub crop material at various locations mainly north of the historic McNary vein in the area of the large gold in soil geochemical anomaly.

There are no other contributors to the report.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The author of this report did not consult with other experts concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters.

4. Property Description and Location

The Property consists of 31 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 633 acres (256 hectares) in T. 13 N., R 3 W., Sections 19 and 30 and T. 13 N., R 4 W., Section 12. A center point is about 3100 feet south-southwest of Finch Windmill (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Table 1) at lat/long -112.617, 34.488.

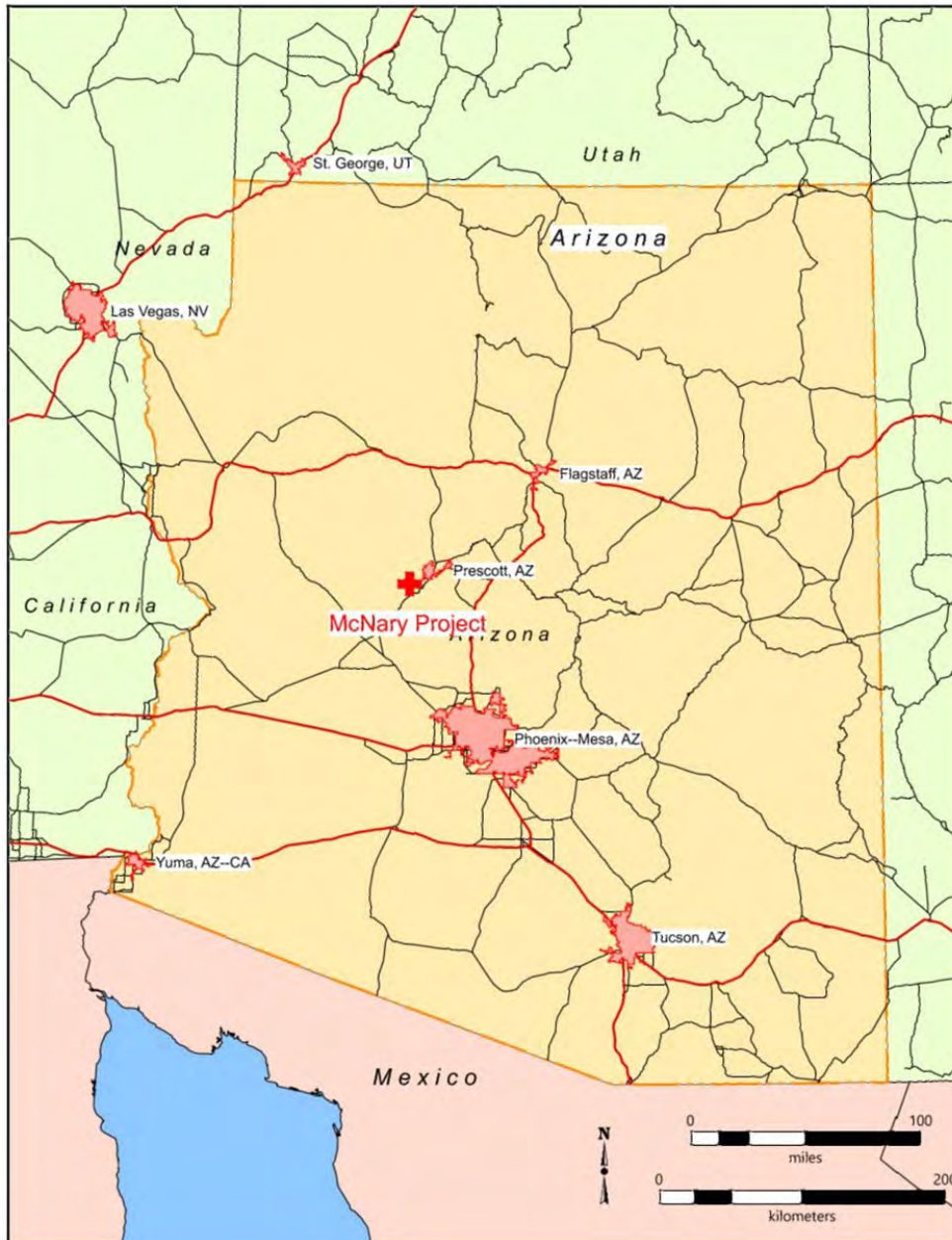


Figure 1: McNary Project Location Map

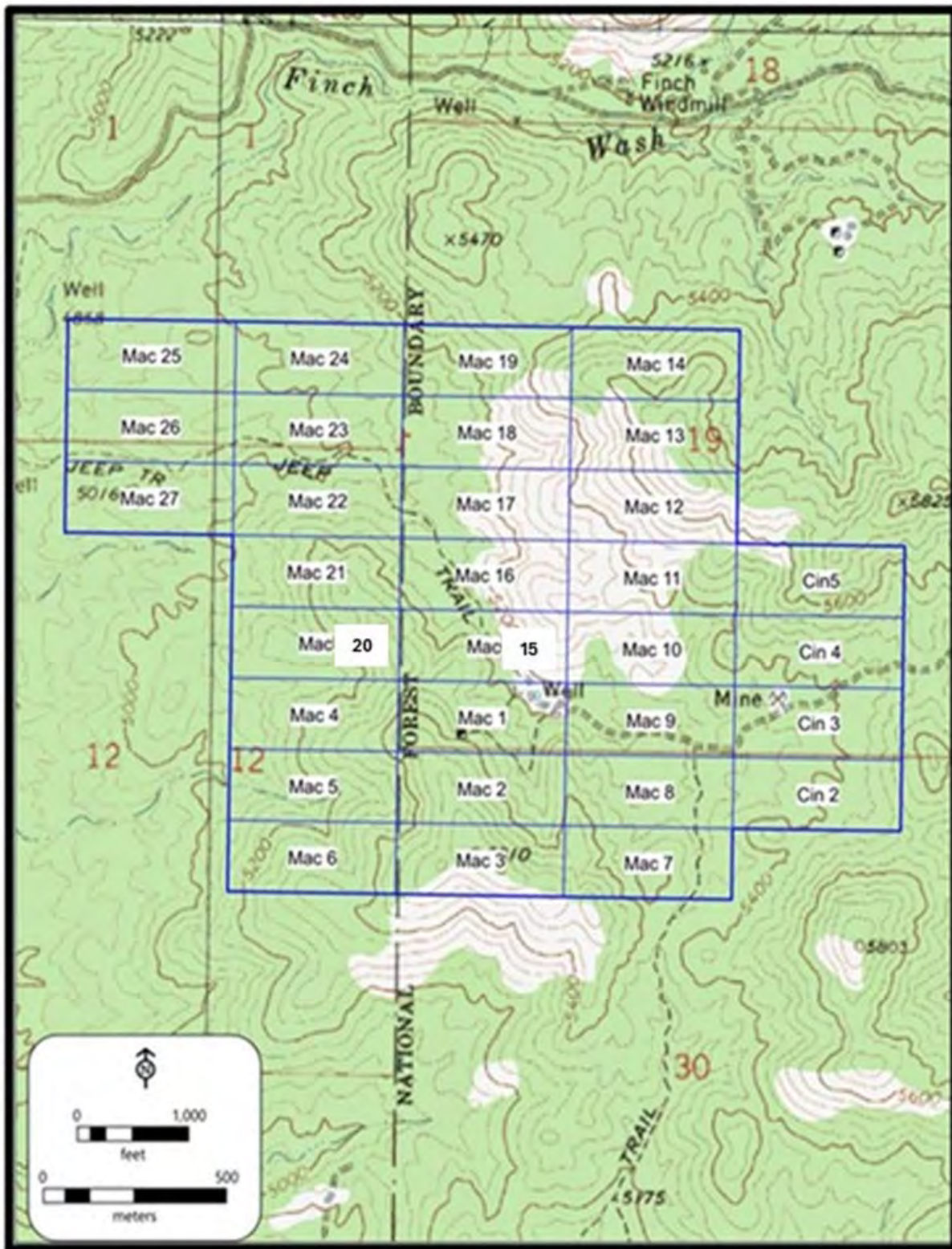


Figure 2: Claim Location Map

Table-1 List of Claims

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number	Location Date	Claimant	Case Disposition:	Next Payment Due Date:	County	Mer Twp Rng Sec
CIN-2	AZ101620659	5-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 030
CIN-3	AZ101620660	5-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
CIN-4	AZ101620661	5-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
CIN-5	AZ101620662	5-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC 1	AZ101471942	2-Sep-17	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC 2	AZ101471943	2-Sep-17	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 030
MAC 3	AZ101471944	2-Sep-17	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 030
MAC 4	AZ101471945	2-Sep-17	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012
MAC 5	AZ101471946	2-Sep-17	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012
MAC 6	AZ101471947	2-Sep-17	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012
MAC-7	AZ101829501	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 030
MAC-8	AZ101829502	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 030
MAC-9	AZ101829503	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-10	AZ101829504	3-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-11	AZ101829505	3-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-12	AZ101829506	3-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-13	AZ101829507	3-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-14	AZ101829508	3-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-15	AZ101829509	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-16	AZ101829510	4-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-17	AZ101829511	4-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-18	AZ101829512	4-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-19	AZ101829513	6-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0030W 019
MAC-20	AZ101829514	4-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012
MAC-21	AZ101829515	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012
MAC-22	AZ101829516	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012
MAC-23	AZ101620654	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012
MAC-24	AZ101620655	2-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 001
MAC-25	AZ101620656	6-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 001
MAC-26	AZ101620657	6-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 001
MAC-27	AZ101620658	5-Sep-20	SOVEREIGN MINERALS INC	ACTIVE	1-Sep-26	YAVAPAI	14 0130N 0040W 012

Six claims named MAC 1~6 were staked by Redline Mining Corporation (a Nevada Corporation) on September 2, 2017 and then were quitclaimed to Redline Exploration Ltd. (a Nevada Corporation) on May 7, 2019. Redline Exploration Ltd. was purchased by Redline Resources Inc. (a British Columbia corporation) on May 8, 2019. In early September 2020, Redline Exploration Ltd. staked an additional 25 claims (named MAC 7-27 and CIN 2-5) covering prospective ground identified during the 2019 exploration efforts. On July 27, 2022, Redline Resources Inc. returned all the shares of Redline Exploration Ltd. to Redline Minerals Inc. On September 29, 2023, in a related-party transaction, Redline Exploration Ltd. quitclaim deeded the 31 McNary project claims to Red Gold Exploration Inc. (a Utah Corporation). On October 31, 2023, Red Gold Exploration Inc. quitclaim deeded 100% of the right, title and interest to the 31 McNary unpatented claims to Sovereign Minerals Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Crown Minerals Corp. The claims were transferred without encumbrances and the change of ownership was recorded in the Yavapai County Clerk's

office and the federal Bureau of Land Management under the name of Sovereign Minerals Inc.

Mining claims on Federal land are held to a September 1 to August 31 assessment year when An Intent to Hold or Proof of Labor document needs to be filed with the county for the annual assessment work. The BLM annual maintenance fees for lode mining claims is \$200 annually paid before September 1.

The BLM MLRS system was checked on May 27, 2026. All claims are current and Active at the time of this report. All claims are registered under Sovereign Minerals Inc, an Arizona corporation.

The Yavapai County Records Office was checked for Notices of Intent to Hold. They were found for years 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2024. During the first calendar year after initial claim-staking paperwork is filed with the County Recorder and the BLM in Arizona, a Notice of Intent to Hold is required to be filed with the local County Recorder to satisfy state-level recording. Thereafter, only the annual BLM fee must be paid online or via mail by September 1st. No ongoing annual Notice of Intent to Hold is required for standard lode claims when BLM fees are paid.

There are no other royalties, back-in-payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities to which the property is subject.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no 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

Accessibility

The property is located approximately 24.5 road miles southwest of Prescott, Arizona, and is accessible by passenger vehicle to within about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) of the project area, with the remaining access provided by ATV or on foot. An alternate route reduces the distance from Prescott to approximately 12.5 miles (20 km), including about 1.5 miles of improved dirt road. Primary access is via Iron Springs Road, County Road 10 through Skull Valley, and Copper Basin Road to McNary Mine Road (County Road 56). The final 0.3 miles (500 m) to the lower adit and portions of the trail system on National Forest land are legally closed to motorized traffic, although they are informally used by the public. Access to the McNary shaft and decline requires an additional 400 meters (0.25 miles) of travel along a switchback trail. The property is situated in moderately rugged terrain characterized by dense brush and pinyon pine, with off-road access generally limited to existing roads and trails.

Exploration access is provided by ATV trails crossing both Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service lands, including a decommissioned road segment within the National Forest. Existing highways and improved gravel roads are adequate for transporting exploration-scale equipment, while future development could utilize County Road 10 and nearby infrastructure corridors containing power, natural gas, fiber-optic, and rail facilities located approximately 6 miles (9.6 km) from the property. Four-wheel-drive roads and ATV trails provide access to the principal target areas, although some routes may be subject to special-use restrictions. Approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) of road reconstruction would be required to support drilling operations using truck- or skid-mounted equipment.

Climate

Climate records from nearby Prescott, located approximately 10.5 miles (17 km) northeast at a comparable elevation, indicate average annual precipitation of 19.9 inches (50.5 cm), including approximately 20.4 inches (52 cm) of snowfall. The majority of precipitation occurs during the summer monsoon season in July and August, while winter precipitation from December through March is associated with regional storm systems and may occur as rain or snow. Summer thunderstorms can produce intense, short-duration rainfall capable of causing flash floods and localized mudslides. Average temperatures range from a January high of 52°F (11°C) and low of 24°F (-4.4°C) to a July average high of 89°F (31.6°C).

Historical temperature extremes include a record high of 105°F (40°C) and a record low of -21°F (-29°C). Although precipitation varies significantly from year to year, the overall climate is moderate and favorable for year-round exploration and potential mining operations.

Local Resources

Mining is a common occupation in the area with small to world class mines operating in northern Arizona over the past several decades. A well-trained and experienced mining workforce, available in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, will flow to where it is needed.

Electrical power is available in Skull Valley.

Infrastructure

Other than a nearby county-maintained gravel access road, abandoned mining roads, and dirt trails, infrastructure on the property is negligible. Once on a traveled road, a reasonable network of graded and paved roads connects the claim area to the rest of Nevada.

The nearest rail and commercial airline service is in Prescott.

Physiography

The McNary Project area is situated at an elevation of approximately 5,400 feet (1,645 m), with elevations across the property ranging from 5,000 to 5,610 feet (1,524 to 1,710 m). The landscape is characterized by dense scrub oak, pinyon pine, juniper, cactus, acacia, and other vegetation typical of a semi-arid environment. The moderately rugged terrain will require careful planning for tailings, dumps, etc.

6. History

Placer gold discoveries with spectacular nugget sizes at the nearby Rich Hill and Potato Patch locations brought prospectors swarming Copper Basin from the 1860s on. Despite lots of promise, production was never large. Total production through 1933 was estimated to be \$50,000 (Elsing and Heinemann, 1936) and \$60,000 from 1931 to 1949 (Wilson, 1961).

The McNary Mine (also known as Pioneer Gold Mines) was discovered circa 1889 and worked primarily until 1930 (Keays, 1930). It is not clear what additional development or exploration work has been done on the property since 1930. There are no documented attempts to calculate a resource in the modern sense of the term, nor is there sufficient information to attempt to do so. Production values for one episode of mining and milling were estimated at 1,600 ounces (\$32,000 in value when gold was priced at \$20.67 an ounce) and is mostly hearsay reported by Keays (1930). Additional production is reported but recovery is unknown. Grades ranged from about 0.25 opt / 8.5 ppm (\$5.00 per ton in 1930) to 2 to 4 opt / 68 to 137 ppm Au (\$40 to \$80 per ton in 1930) reported by Keays and in an unsigned letter dated January 16, 1936 (Anonymous, 1936). On the ground, it does not appear that any significant work has been done on the property for several decades.

The McNary Mine (also known as the Pioneer Gold Mine) was discovered about 1889 and was worked until 1930 (Keays, 1930). One period of production was reported by Keays (1930) and Anonymous, (1936) at about 1,600 ounces (\$32,000 in value when gold was priced at \$20.67 an ounce). An adit was driven at that time to intercept the main McNary workings at what would be about the 200 level in the mine. Keays (1930) reported that the adit was not driven far enough to intersect the McNary workings and hit a zone of brecciation and alteration that carried about 0.25 opt (8.5 ppm) Au over an 80-foot width. This intercept was likely not considered profitable to mine at the time. (Figure 3) The Keays report was the primary justification to reopen, map, and sample the adit in December, 2019.

Other than the open stopes in the upper part of the mine (the 25-foot level), it is not known how much material has been removed. It appears there was only selective mining of narrow veins by essentially pick and wheelbarrow methods. According to the Keays, 1930 report and the Anonymous, 1936 letter, the lower drift apparently did not reach its goal of the vein at a deeper level but did intersect zones of mineralization before it was abandoned. The material on the lower dump confirms that it did cut altered and mineralized rock. This material is mentioned in the Keays, 1930 report: "The interesting and valuable feature of the property however is a mineralized shear zone about 80 feet wide

which was cut in the crosscut tunnel. This is sheared granitic material uniformly mineralized with gold and silver and containing intrusive tongues of porphyry that no doubt were responsible for the mineralization. This 80-foot-wide zone was sampled in 10-foot sections and gave an average of about \$6 per ton in gold and silver. This mineralized condition had been scarcely noticed by the past owners who were high grade miners but could be worked at a very great profit under present conditions.

The historical descriptions of the lower adit of the McNary Mine have been somewhat superseded by the underground mapping and sampling conducted by Feinstein in December of 2019. These descriptions are left here as an indication as to why the issuer implemented the work of hand digging out the adit and conducting the mapping and sampling.

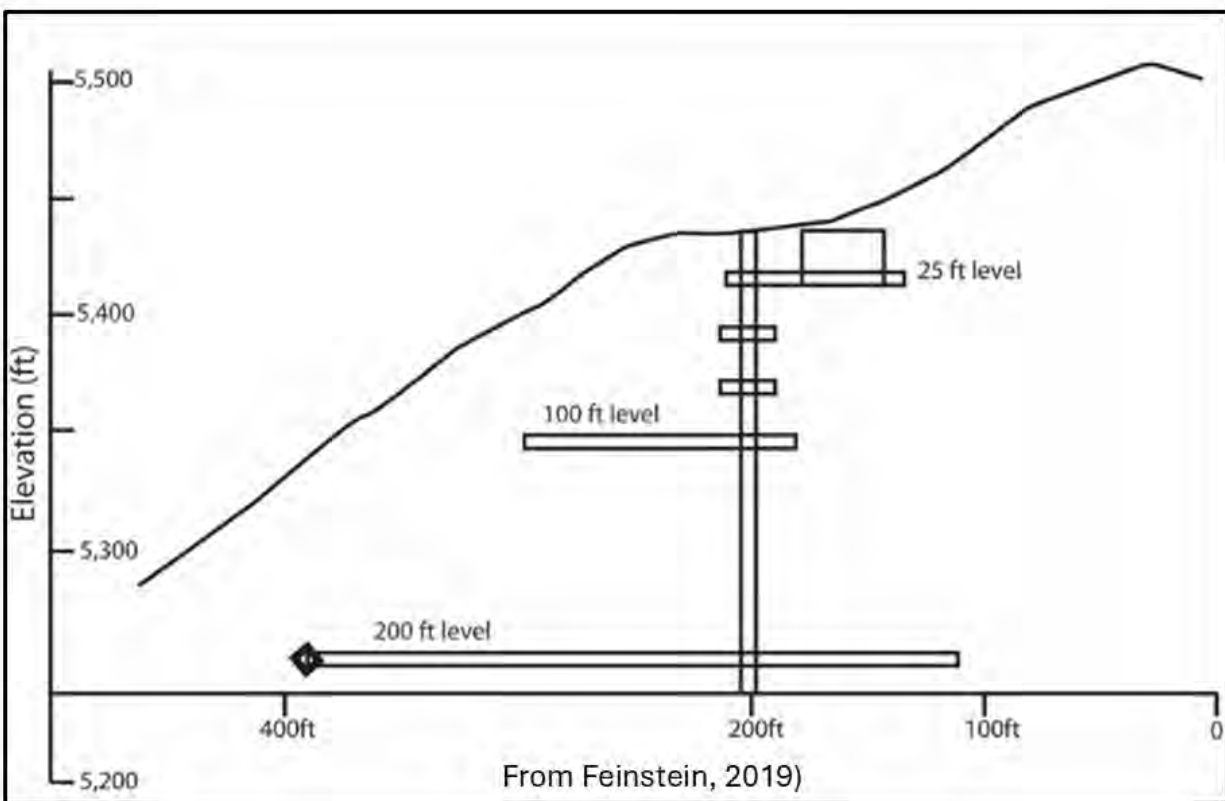


Figure 3: McNary Mine workings cross section

7. Geologic Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology

The oldest rocks in the area are part of the Yavapai Formation, a package of mafic to intermediate composition intrusives and flows mixed with volcanoclastic and detrital sediments of Precambrian age. The general history of these rocks is detailed in Shaw and Karlson (1999) as deposited about 1800 Ma in an island arc / forearc basin environment. This package was metamorphosed to greenschist – lower amphibolite facies grade during a collision with the North American craton about 1400 to 1100 Ma.

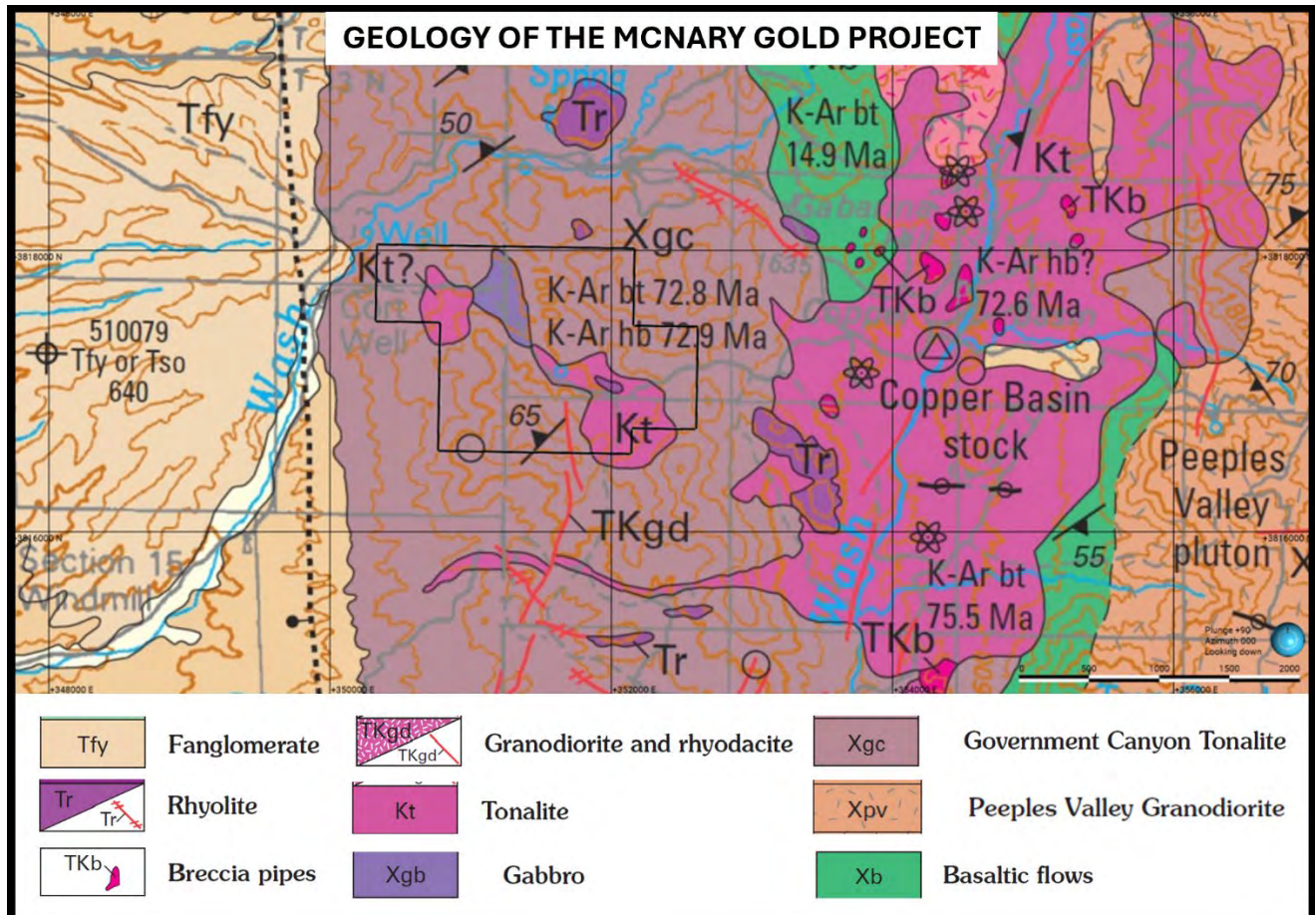
During the accretion event, several felsic plutonic bodies were intruded in the area of the McNary project. After the accretion of the Yavapai group to the continent, the rocks were buried beneath the sedimentary rocks of the Colorado Plateau. Several episodes of collision, relaxation, and quiescent deposition of sediments occurred in the area between Precambrian time and the present.

The Laramide Orogeny began about 75 Ma with plutonism and volcanism related to an easterly progressing magmatic arc. The event ended about 50 Ma. The Laramide age intrusives in New Mexico and Arizona are strongly associated with porphyry copper mineralization with 27 of the 28 known deposits having age dates between 75 and 50 Ma (Shafiullah et al, 1980). The Copper Basin district located immediately east of McNary is an example of a Laramide porphyry copper deposit.

Most recently, a swarm of 14 Ma felsic to intermediate dikes and volcanics were emplaced which likely occur on the property and are observed in the Copper Basin area to the east (Christman, 1978). Dewitt et al 2008 has reported hydrothermal mineralization associated with the youngest dikes.

Local and Property Geology

The district geology was originally mapped and summarized by Johnson and Lowell in 1961 and in an unpublished thesis by Christman in 1978 who did not produce a surface geology map. The most recent mapping in the project area was published by DeWitt et al in 2008. This map and accompanying geologic descriptions currently form the basis of the property geology. Additional information has been added by several geologists on assignment from the issuer. Figure 4 shows a portion of the DeWitt et al 2008 geologic map overlain with the project claim outline.



Source: Dewitt et al 2008

Figure 4: McNary Geologic Map

Surrounding Rock Types

There are five rock types described on or near the property by Dewitt 2008. Summary descriptions of these are provided below.

Rhyolite (Tr) This unit forms small dikes and is believed to be the youngest unit at the project. It is described as “Rhyolite dikes and minor flows in Copper Basin and south of Skull Valley. Age about 15 Ma.”

Granodiorite and rhyodacite porphyry dikes (TKgd) This rock type forms small bodies and large dikes in the project area. It is interpreted to be approximately 60 Ma and is described as “Fine grained porphyritic granodiorite and rhyodacite dikes containing feldspar and biotite phenocrysts. Hydrothermally altered dikes are enriched in alkali elements and are alkali-calcic rhyolite to alkali rhyolite that is strongly peraluminous, potassic to very potassic, and very Fe rich. Base- and precious-metal deposits localized along many altered dikes.”

Tonalite (Kt) Two stocks are mapped at the project along an east west oriented trend. These units cut the tonalite and gabbro units and are believed to correlate with Stocks at Copper Basin, Walker, Poland Junction, and Crown King, and dikes throughout Bradshaw Mountains. They are described as “Groundmass of fine-grained quartz, feldspar, and biotite containing phenocrysts of biotite and hornblende. K-Ar biotite and hornblende dates of Copper Basin stock are 73 Ma”.

Gabbro (Xgb) This unit forms a single body at the project and is also believed to be Early Proterozoic in age. It is described as “Medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende-rich gabbro-norite, gabbro, and gabbro-diorite”.

Government Canyon Tonalite (Xgc) This unit forms the country rock at the project. It is interpreted as the oldest unit believed to be Early Proterozoic in age and described as “Medium-grained, equigranular hornblende-biotite stock (Krieger, 1965) having average composition of tonalite. Exposed from east of Granite Mountain to south of Wilhoit. Redefined herein to tonalite, based on chemical composition. Undeformed in many eastern outcrops but strongly deformed west of Copper Basin and mildly deformed in central Bradshaw Mountains”.

Structure

Regionally, the property is in a mountain range-scale block known as the Bradshaw Mountains Horst. Relict bedding and metamorphic foliation likely developed during, Precambrian, Paleozoic or early Mesozoic eras, has a NE-SW strike and steep NW dips. The much younger, Logan Wash and Milk Creek detachment faults are located west and south respectively. These are Miocene age (15-20Ma) extensional structures likely related to basin and range events. Detailed mapping is needed to confirm that local topography may reflect the late basin and range faulting as postulated below in Figure 5

Summary

The local geologic history began approximately 1.5 billion years ago with a sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive complex of rocks being accreted to the western margin of North America. This event formed the Government Canyon Tonalite and Gabbro which form the country rocks of the area. Further tectonic events during the Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic are believed have had minor impacts to these older formations. The onset of the Laramide Orogeny about 75 Ma produced the tonalite intrusive bodies that cut the older Precambrian rocks and appear to be associated with precious and base metal mineralization. These units are directly correlative to the age of mineralization in the adjacent Copper Basin District. The last significant event occurred during the early Tertiary, (approx. 60 Ma). This produced the granodiorite and rhyodacite porphyry dikes and stocks and their associated

hydrothermal alteration. Several smaller base and precious metal deposits are associated with this event. Basin and range faulting at 15-20 Ma has resulted in the current topography. Small rhyolite dikes found at the property are also associated with this event.

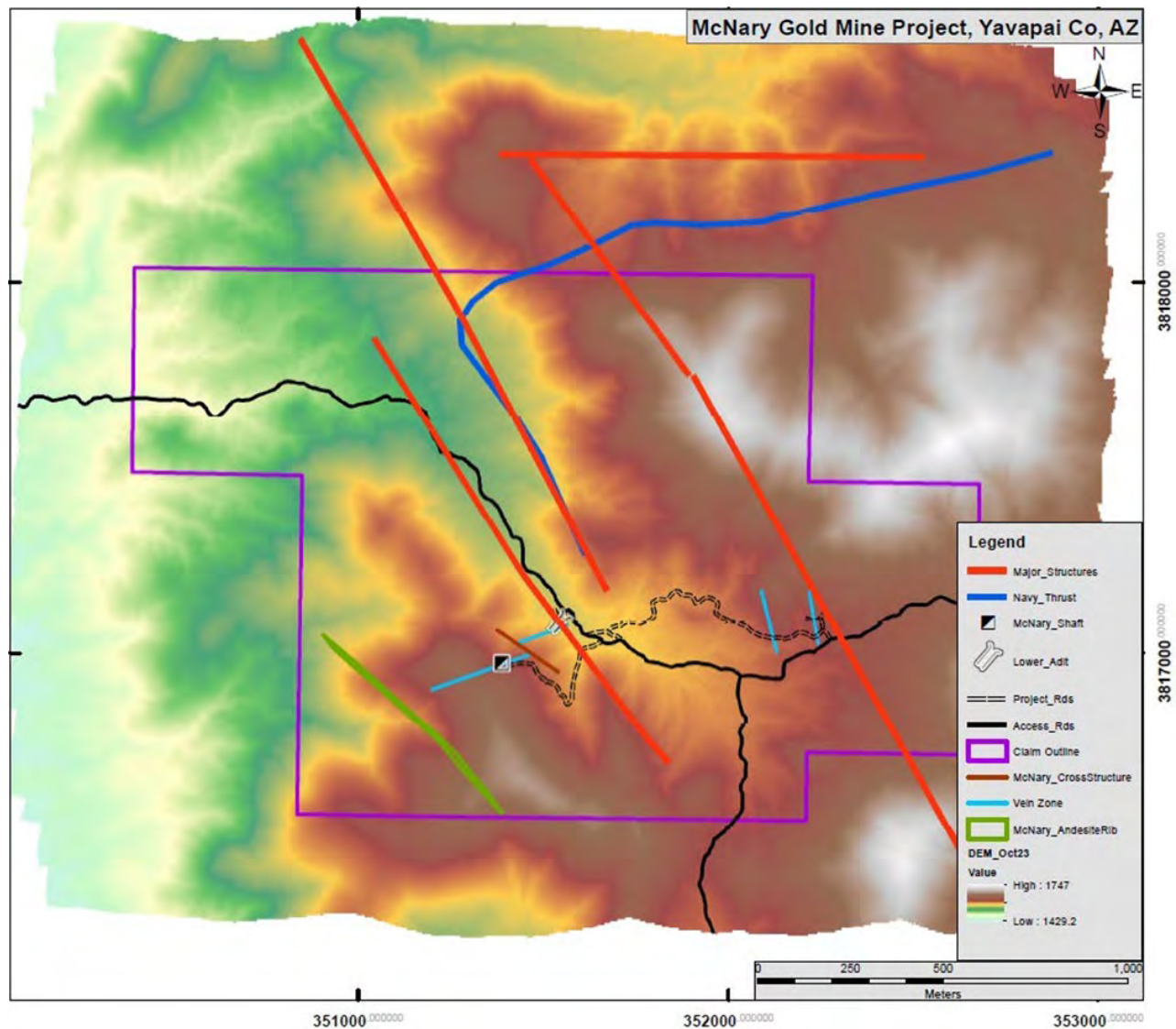


Figure 5: Color elevation model with possible Tertiary faults (red lines)

Mineralization

Two styles of mineralization have been observed at the property. These include, quartz-tourmaline veins and gossan breccia.

Quartz-tourmaline Veins - The mineralization at the historic McNary Mine is primarily a quartz-tourmaline +/- feldspar vein. The vein is in an envelope of chlorite – pyrite – sericite alteration and likely secondary brecciation, with quartz-sericite and strong oxidized pyrite alteration. Occasional blebs of chalcopyrite or oxide/carbonate copper minerals are also observed. This style of veins and veinlets are widespread both north and south of the historic mine. Rock sampling described further in Section 8 Exploration shows they are both mineralized and unmineralized. Figure 6 shows hand samples of the vein material in the McNary Adit: A) massive tourmaline with micaceous patches; B) massive milky quartz with trace sulphides, alongside sheeted quartz-sericite- pyrite veinlets with chloritic zones; and C) acicular masses of tourmaline overgrown by clear crystalline quartz with local zones of cream-orange colored feldspars. Further study is required to determine if the original quartz-tourmaline veins are the primary gold source or if they may have been exploited as planes of weakness during a younger mineralization event.

Gossan Breccia This style of mineralization has been found in the eastern parts of the property in historic prospect pits and outcrops. The rock is described as a strong gossan with breccia textures (Figure 7). The exposed bodies are relatively small ranging between 30-50m and appear to be located along or near the margin of the mapped Cretaceous age tonalite intrusive stock

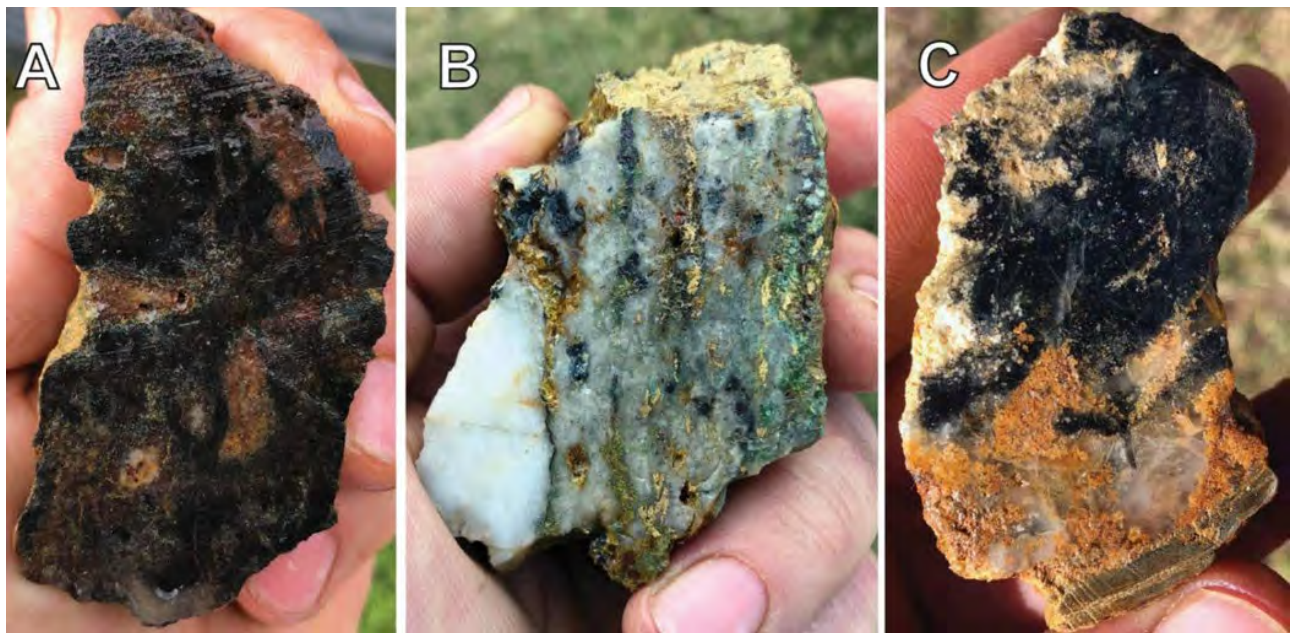


Figure 6: Quartz Tourmaline vein samples



Figure 7: Gossen-Breccia samples

8. Deposit Type

The presence of anomalous precious and base metals within the 120 rock chip and 700 soil samples described further in Section 9 Exploration, indicated that there has been a mineralizing event at the McNary Property. There are three potential, age/event related deposit types that could be supported by the rock types and mineralization characteristics on the property.

The oldest would be an “Orogenic Gold” model. In this case the quartz-tourmaline veins would be the target mineralization. Mineralization at the McNary Vien would support this model and it could be supported by the broad zones of anomalous gold and silver seen in the soil sampling. Mineralization would likely be limited to the older Paleoproterozoic rock types. Generally, this deposit type does not host significant base metals and would not explain the anomalous copper and lead anomalies seen on the property. There are no known Orogenic Gold deposits in the vicinity of the property.

The next youngest, and more plausible model would be a “Copper Porphyry/Breccia”. In this model, the Cretaceous age tonalite unit and its border zone would be the metal source and the targeted exploration area. Mineralization would be similar to that found at the Copper Basin Mine located immediately to the east and described in Section 23 Adjacent Properties. This style of mineralization can produce the observed quartz-tourmaline veins, breccia textures, sulfides and gossan as described in Section 7 above. It could also be supported by the broad precious and base metal anomalies seen in the soil maps.

The youngest model would be a “Hydrothermal Dike Alteration” model as described for the base and precious metal deposits associated with the granodiorite and rhyodacite porphyry dikes mapped by DeWitt et al 2008. In this model the youngest dikes would provide metal endowment and target areas. This style of mineralization typically does not produce the observed quartz-tourmaline veins. It could be supported by the broad precious and base metal anomalies seen in the soil maps. The US Navy Mine and Arizona-Boston massive sulfide bodies to the north, and the Loma Prieta and Copper Hill gold-base metal veins to the southeast could represent this deposit type.

The project is currently at an “Exploration” level of development, and the specific Deposit Type is not fully refined. Current evidence presented in Section 9 Exploration suggests that the “Copper Porphyry/Breccia model is best supported. However, it is possible that the quartz-tourmaline veins reflecting an Orogenic Gold Model could have been exploited as structural conduits by a younger mineralization event. Further geologic mapping, rock and soil sampling with additional geophysical mapping will add significant refinement to the best Deposit Type model.

9. Exploration

Surface exploration by the issuer was completed in four main phases between 2018 and 2023. This work has been a grassroots effort to evaluate the potential for mineralization using the basic geologic exploration methods of, rock sampling, soil sampling and magnetic geophysical measurements. The early focus of work was the McNary Vein followed by property wide prospecting. There is currently no detailed, comprehensive geologic map of the property. Additional, confirmatory sampling was completed by the author of this report in 2026.

2018

In November, Michael Feinstein, CPG, collected 18 rock samples from the McNary Vein and nearby outcrops. Three of these samples fire assayed between 17-42 g/t gold with elevated Ag, Cu and Pb. The remainder were only weakly mineralized.

2019

In May, Alan Marris, CPG, collected 10 samples from the McNary vein and nearby outcrops to confirm the previous high grade results. The mineralized material sampled on the surface and underground included a mixture of hard quartz-tourmaline veins, softer very fine-grained mica-altered breccia with floating clasts of quartz vein, and fine grained mica (sericite) altered dikes. Tourmaline quartz veins and the micaceous breccia carried the highest values. Again, three of these samples fire assayed between 15-38 g/t gold with elevated Ag, Cu and Pb. The remainder were only weakly mineralized.

In December, Michael Feinstein, CPG spent two days mapping and sampling the recently re-opened McNary Mine lower adit. During the program, 51 measured-width chip samples were collected in the 200m lower tunnel. The adit was mapped with compass and tape. Another 10 samples were collected from the surface. The best gold result from the continuous chip/channel samples was 0.67 ppm.

Additionally, a 301-station soil sampling program was conducted in December 2019 to help find extensions of the known McNary mineralization and to evaluate adjacent open ground to guide additional property acquisitions. In the core of the property, 195 samples were collected at 25-meter intervals along lines spaced 50 meters apart. The more distal portions of the property and adjacent open ground were sampled at 50-meter intervals on lines spaced 100 meters apart. Samples were offset by one half of the sample spacing along adjacent lines to catch narrow structures and alteration bands.

Some of the high values around the adit and adjacent drainage may be contamination from the waste dump, but an effort was made to avoid sampling in obvious man-made disturbance.

2020

In September, Michael Feinstein CPG collected 31 rock chip samples from outcrops nearby the McNary vein and a few others located to the north, south and east of the property as part of a more reconnaissance review of the mineralization. Several of these samples returned anomalous values. Three of these samples fire assayed between 4-7 g/t gold and another six between 0.1 - 1.0 g/t.

2023

In October, Mineoro carried out a 400-point soil sampling program to build upon the 300-point soil sample survey, carried out in 2019. This program infill sampled in the northeast part of the claim group on a at 25-meter intervals along lines spaced 50 meters apart. It also expanded sampling to the northwest with 50-meter intervals on lines spaced 100 meters apart. A 4-man team, supervised by Kevin Green Lee, collected 400 soil samples over an 8-day period. Sampling protocol involved the use: of Garmin GPSmap handheld units, hand-shovel, ¼ inch screen on a wooden frame, plastic tub, and sample bags/tickets. At each sample location, loose material was pushed aside and hand-shovel used to dig a 1 ft (0.3m) deep hole, this material was screened and the portion passing through was transferred from plastic tub and into sample bag with a numbered ticket and immediately sealed.

In November, KLM Geoscience performed a GSM-19 magnetometer survey. KLM personnel conducted survey for a total of 60-line kilometers over a period of 13 days. Two grids were surveyed for the McNary Project. The main grid consisted of 16 - 2.2km lines running north-south. The detail grid consisted of 38 shorter lines, from 800m – 1.1km in length, also running north-south. The magnetometer data was collected on foot, with the sensor mounted on the receiver staff and connected to the console via sensor cable. Prior to acquisition, a based station was established at a fixed location near the survey area. The base station was equipped with a reference magnetometer securely mounted. This station served as a continuous reference point for the duration of the survey. Measurements at the base station were taken in the morning prior to acquisition, and a final base station measurement would be taken at the end of the day after acquisition.

2023

In April, William Feyerabend collected six rock chip samples from the area within the broad gold in soils anomaly on the hillside opposite McNary Vein. The rocks are described as a rhyolite with strong quartz micro stockworks. The samples were fire-assayed at Paragon Labs in Sparks, NV. Of the six samples, four returned gold assays between 0.04-0.09 ppm. Illustrating the anomalous level of gold mineralization associated with these stockwork quartz veins.

Results

Rock Chip Sampling

The majority of rock chip sampling has been focused on the McNary vein with 60% of the samples derived from channel or grab samples located underground or on surface. The remaining 40% of the test work has come from sampling of outcrops near the vein or minor reconnaissance to the north, south and east. The map of rock sample results shown in Figure 8 does not display a systematic trend or pattern but it does show anomalous gold mineralization distal to the McNary Vein. Table 2 lists the major metal endowment and pathfinder elements.

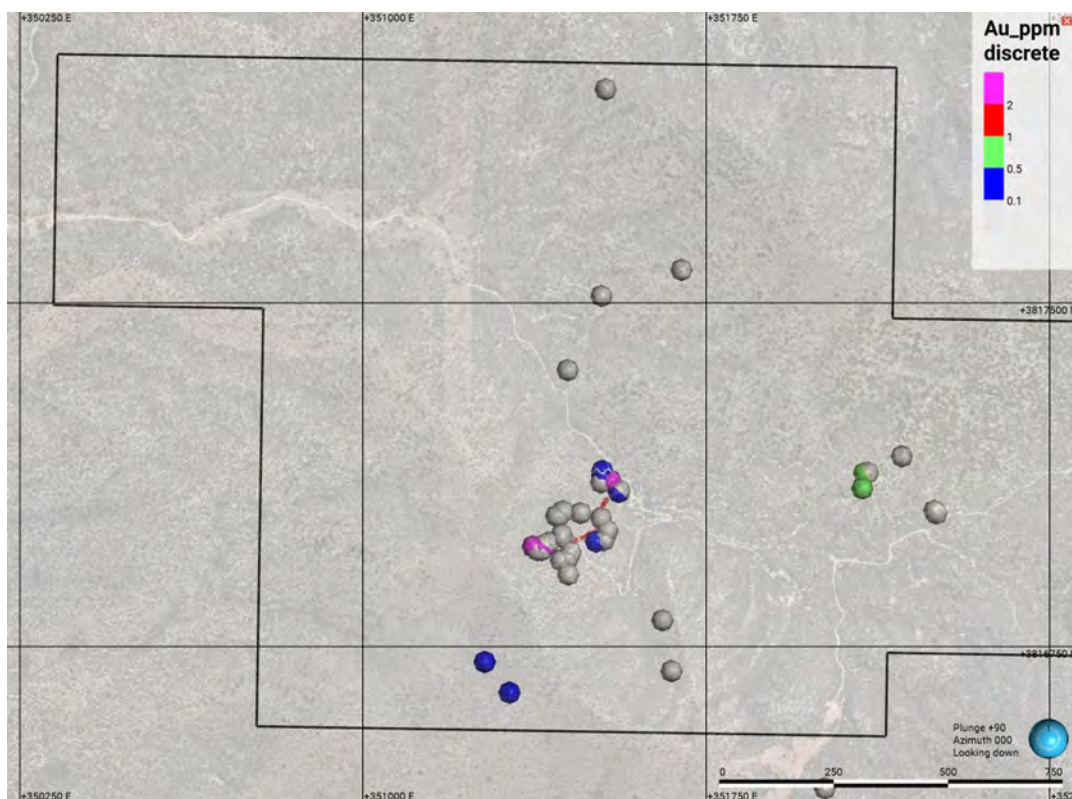


Figure 8: Plan view of gold in rock chip samples (McNary vein in red)

Table 2 Metal Endowment of Rock Samples

	Count	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Te ppm	Zn ppm
Mean	120	21	229	496	408	24,500	69,500	47	34,000
Max	120	1	5	18	10	412	979	2	378
Std Dev	120	3	23	50	45	2,312	7,157	6	3,236

Soil Sampling

The gold, antimony, copper and lead results shown in Figure 9 through Figure 12 provide the best target-oriented distributions. The largest and most continuous gold anomaly is located in the central part of the claim area, 150m north of the McNary Vein on the opposite hillside. This zone is roughly ellipsoidal, 250m north south and 150m east west. The largest and most continuous antimony anomaly is located in the south-central part of the claim area, directly over the McNary Vein and adjacent to the southeast. This zone is irregularly shaped over several hundred meters. The largest copper anomaly is located in the eastern part of the claim area. The zone is approximately 600m east-west and 400m north-south and may have a donut geometry with lower mineralization in the center. There is a second zone of anomalous copper mineralization located in the northwest parts of the

claims. This zone shows varied levels of mineralization over a broad area and requires further infill sampling to refine the resolution. The strongest lead anomaly is also located in the eastern part of the claim area. This zone is very discrete with strong mineralization over an area 225m north-south by 150m east-west. This zone is located coincident and internal to the broad copper anomaly.

Additional metal ratio maps used in prospecting were compiled from the soil sampling data. Figure13 through Figure16 show ratio maps of Sb/As, Mo/As, Cu/As and Pb/As respectively. In general, these ratio maps have been applied in geochemical prospecting to indicate relative temperatures, depths and distance to center of mineralization. To date, there are no calibrated ratios to any of these factors. The data is typically used as a comparative tool. The plot of Sb/As clearly shows different metal distribution relative to the base metal ratio maps. These results highlight a potential break along an approximate Northwest-southeast oriented lineation roughly following the canyon through the claim area. The McNary Vein and associated antimony mineralization are focused in the southeast of this break and the high levels of copper, lead and zinc are focused to the northeast. The possibility of a fault structure along this break is also supported by the results of the magnetic mapping as discussed below. The Total Magnetic Intensity, detailed grid magnetic mapping (Figure18) clearly shows a magnetic low coincident to this postulated break. This bimodal distribution of mineralization types could imply multiple mineralizing events as discussed in Section 8 Deposit Types. Table 3 lists the metal endowments of various elements of interest and Table 4 list the correlations between gold and copper to various pathfinders.

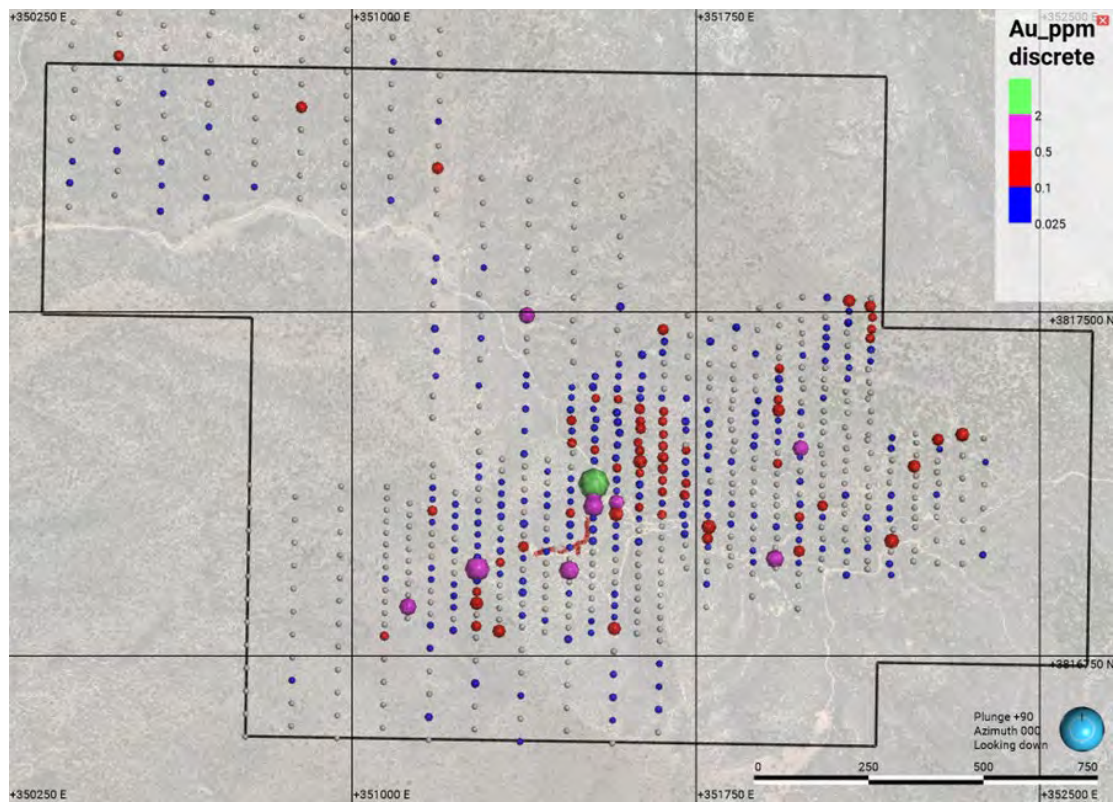


Figure 9: Plan view of gold in soil samples

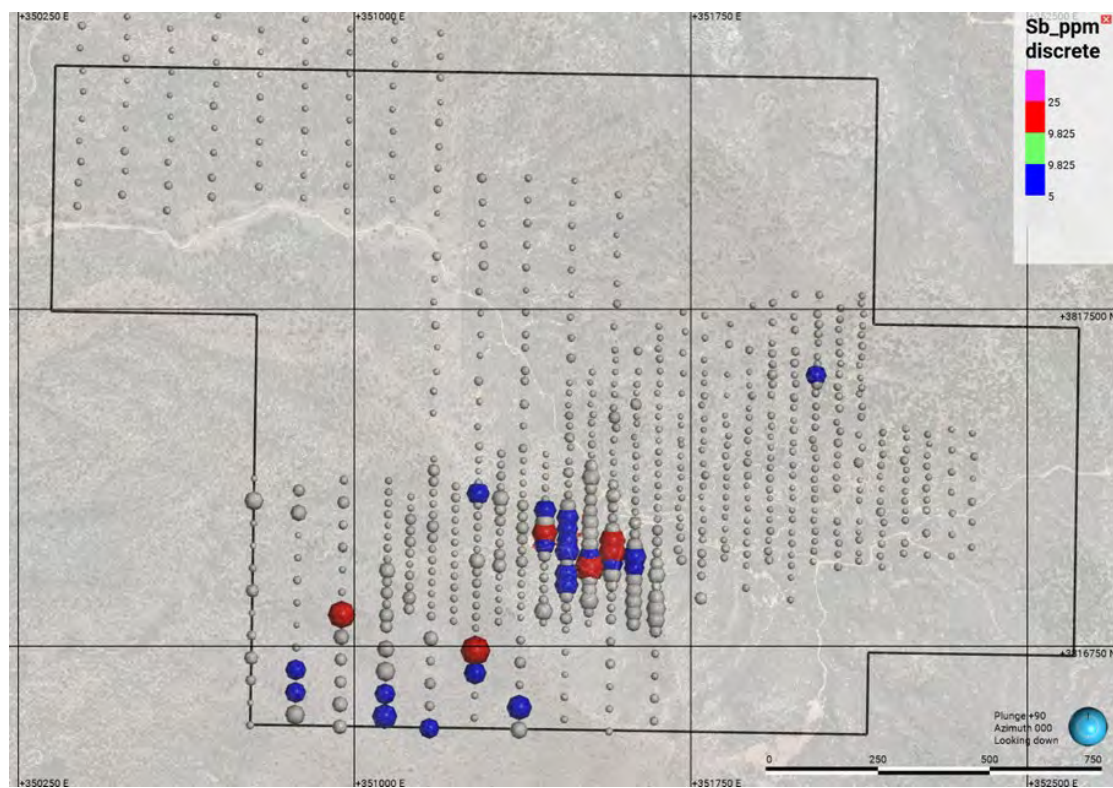


Figure 10: Plan view of antimony in soil samples

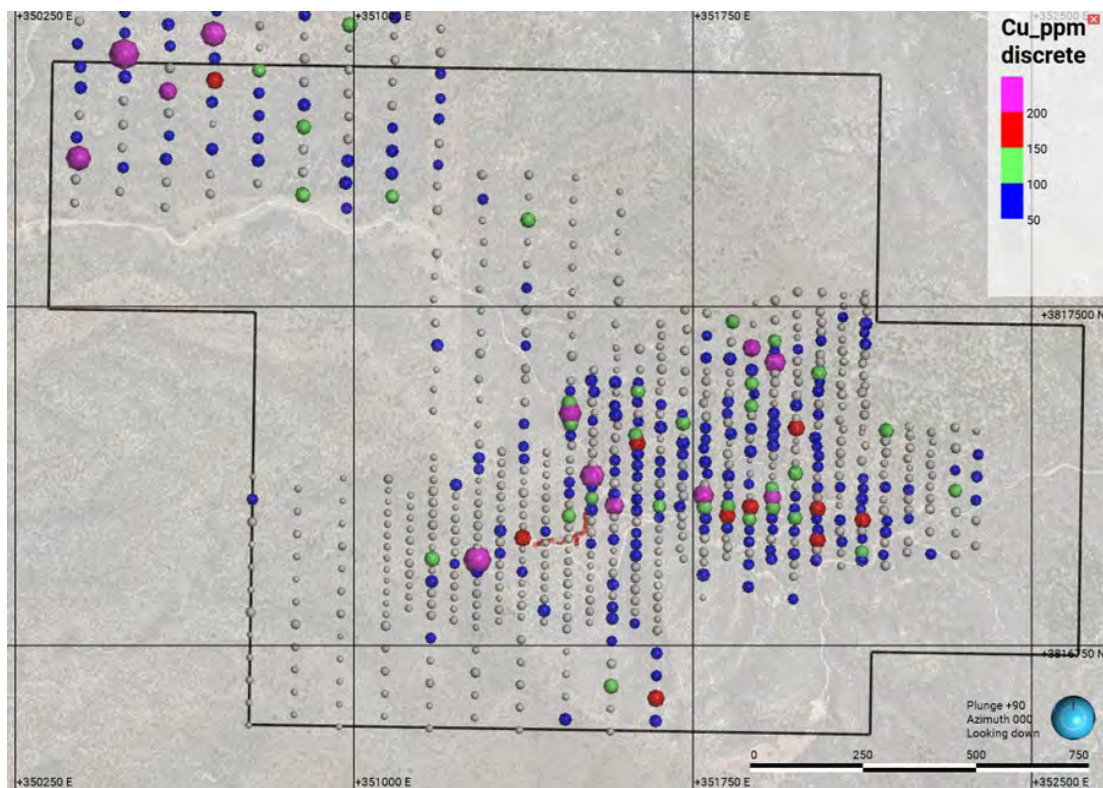


Figure 11: Plan view of copper in soil samples

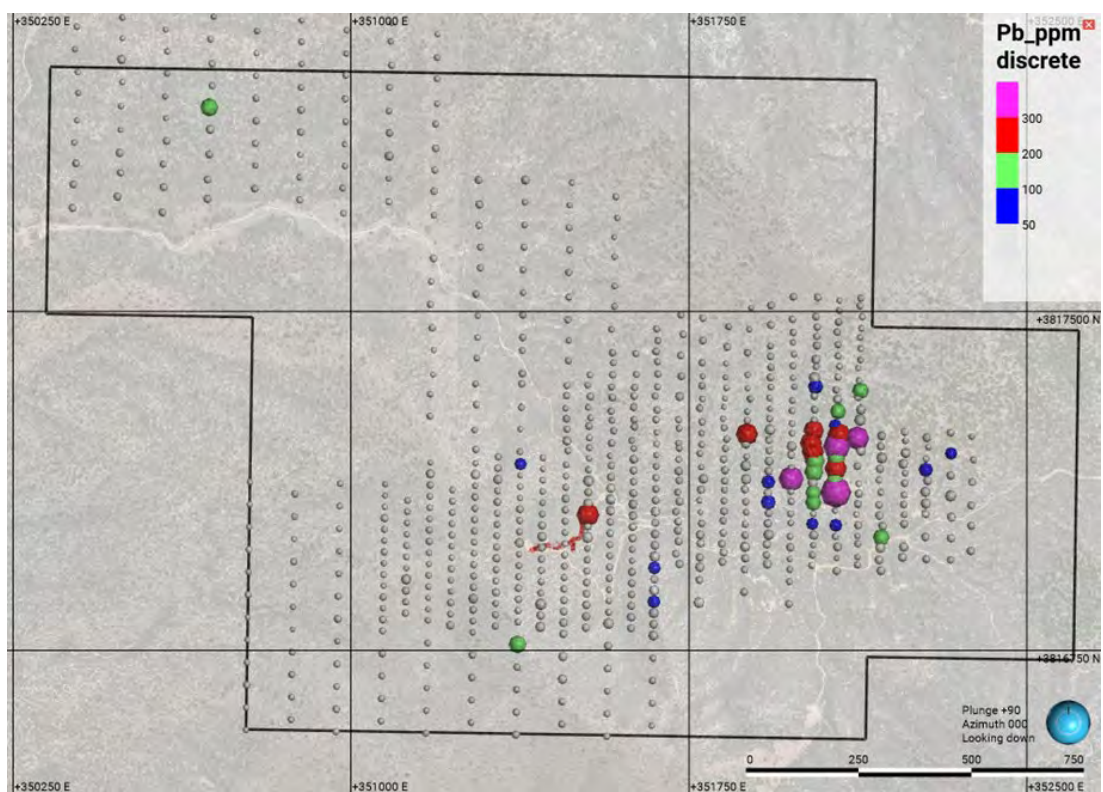


Figure 12: Plan view of lead in soil samples

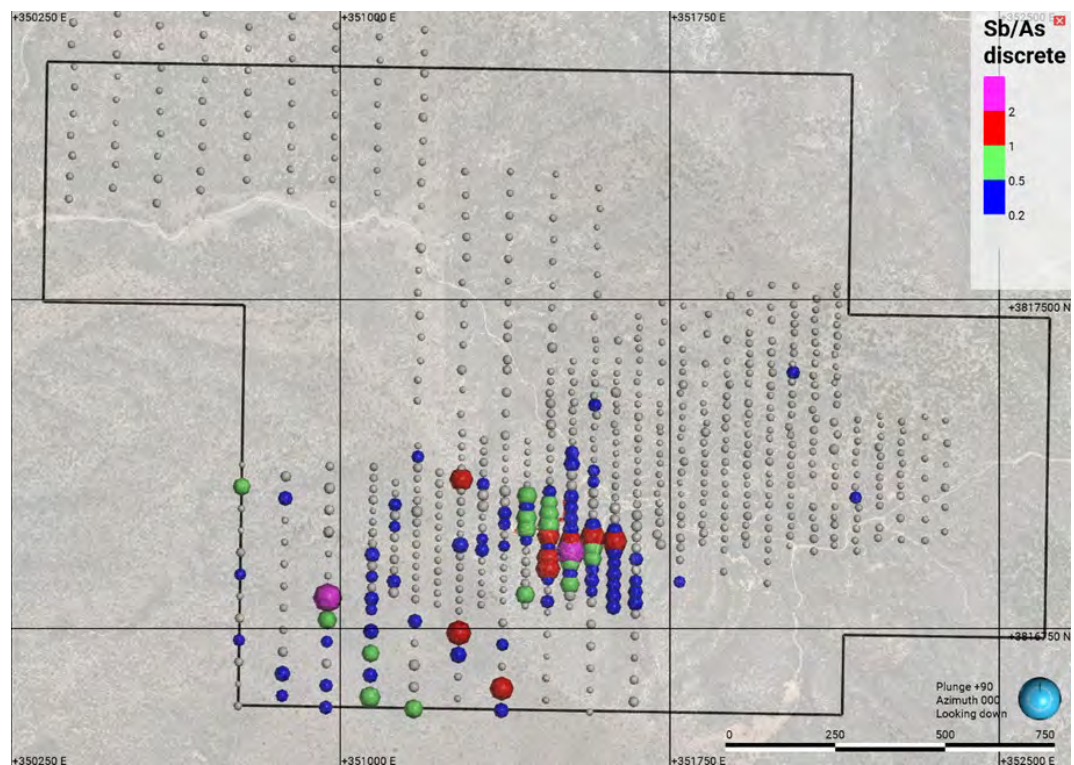


Figure 13: : Plan view of antimony/arsenic ratios

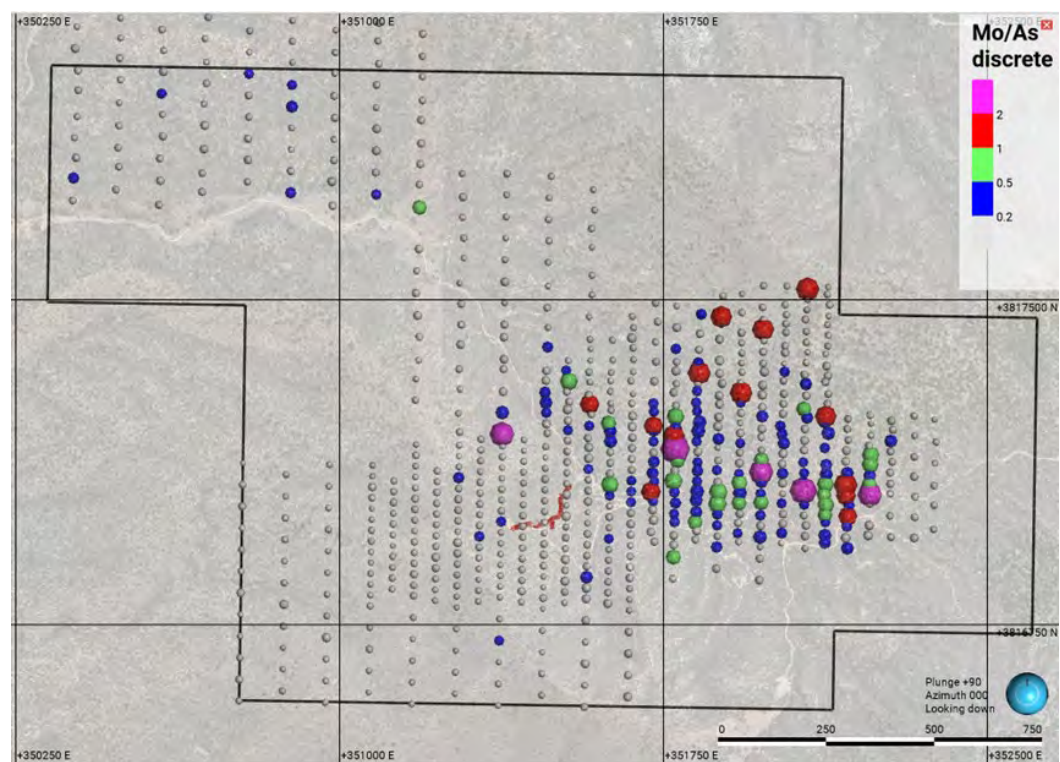


Figure 14: : Plan view of molybdenum/arsenic ratios

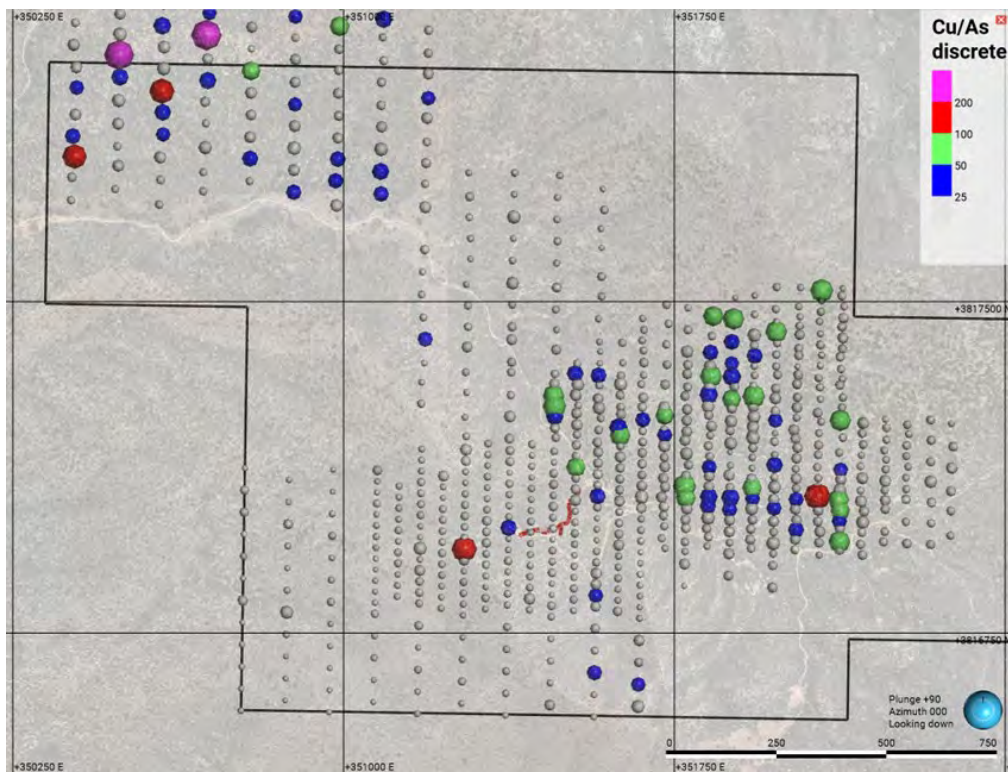


Figure 15: Plan view of copper/arsenic ratios

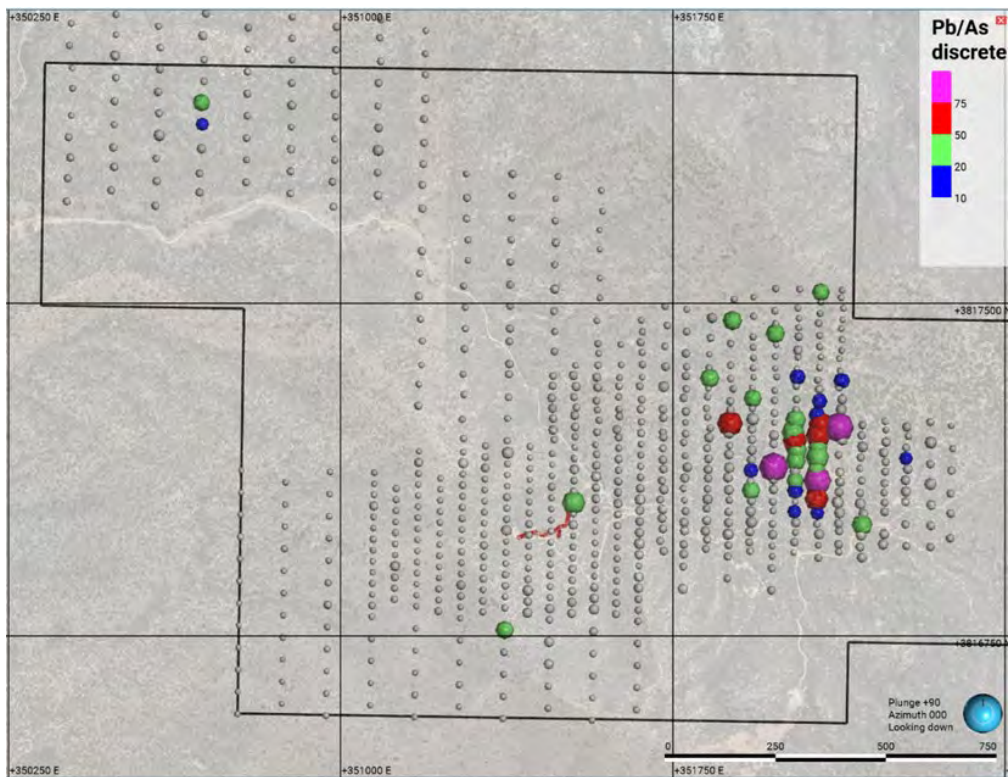


Figure 16: Plan view of lead/arsenic ratios

Table 3: Metal Endowment of Soil Samples

Name	Count	Mean	Maximum	Std. Dev
Ag_ppm	704	0.5	48	4
As_ppm	704	5.8	105	5
Au_ppm	704	0.1	4	0
Cu_ppm	704	52.6	1,025	67
Mo_ppm	704	0.8	17	1
Pb_ppm	704	21.0	787	49
Sb_ppm	693	0.9	20	2
Zn_ppm	704	74.1	308	26

Table 4: Pathfinder Correlations for Gold and Copper in Soil Samples

Au	R2		Cu	R2
Bi	0.390		Bi	0.181
Te	0.285		Au	0.151
Cu	0.151		Te	0.113
Co	0.124		Co	0.082
Sb	0.003		Zn	0.027
As	0.001		Mo	0.008
Mo	0.001		Sb	0.002
Zn	0.001		As	0
Ag	0		Ag	0
Pb	0		Pb	0

Magnetic Geophysics

The results from the magnetic survey are shown in Figure 17 and Figure 18. Major structural features and some lithologic units can be identified. The Total Magnetic Intensity Map of the entire survey shows a 500m wide circular magnetic high to the northwest of the McNary Vein which may represent an intrusive. Immediately north of this high, there is a peculiar donut-shaped anomaly.

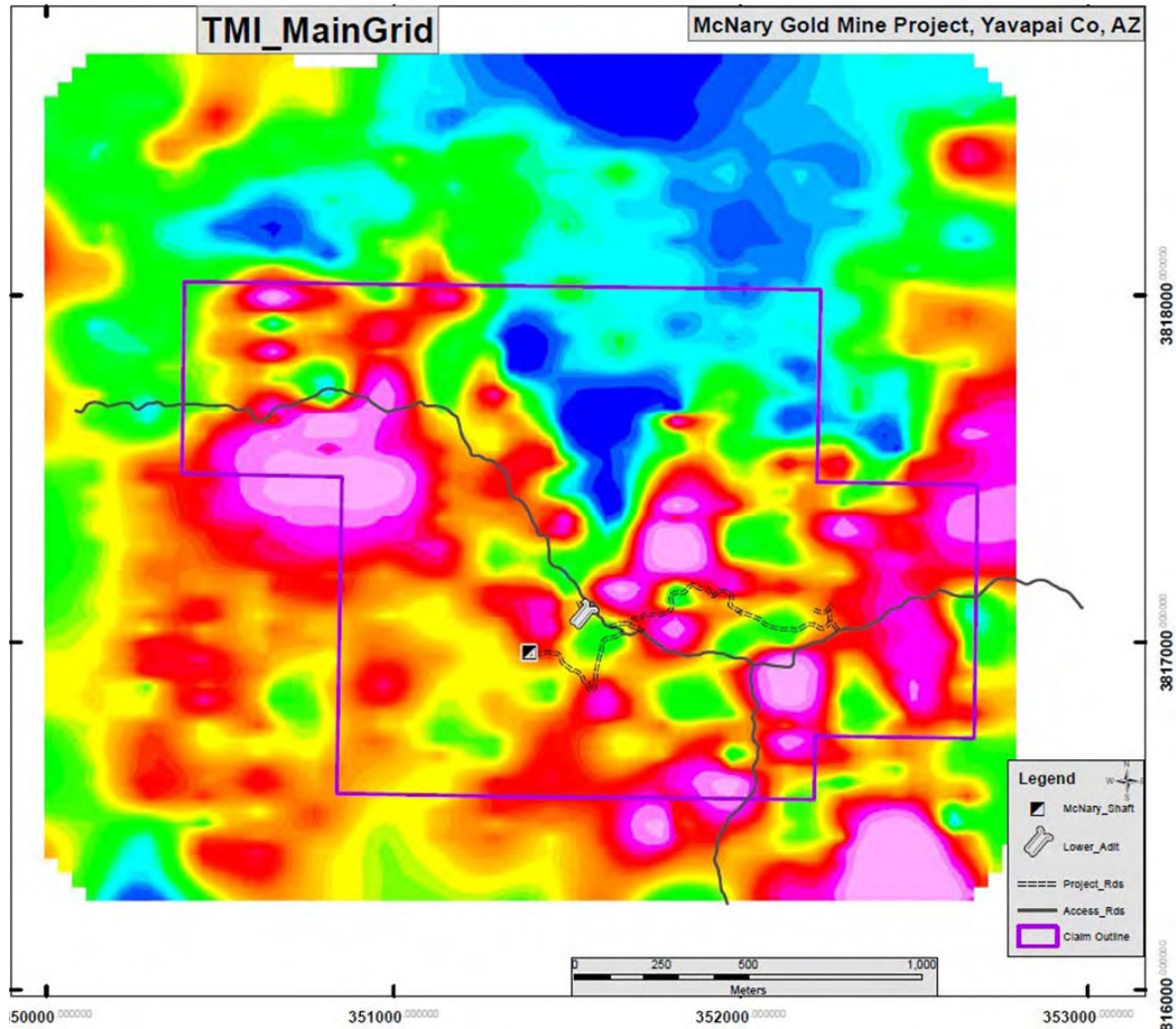


Figure 17: Plan view of Total Magnetic Intensity 100m grid

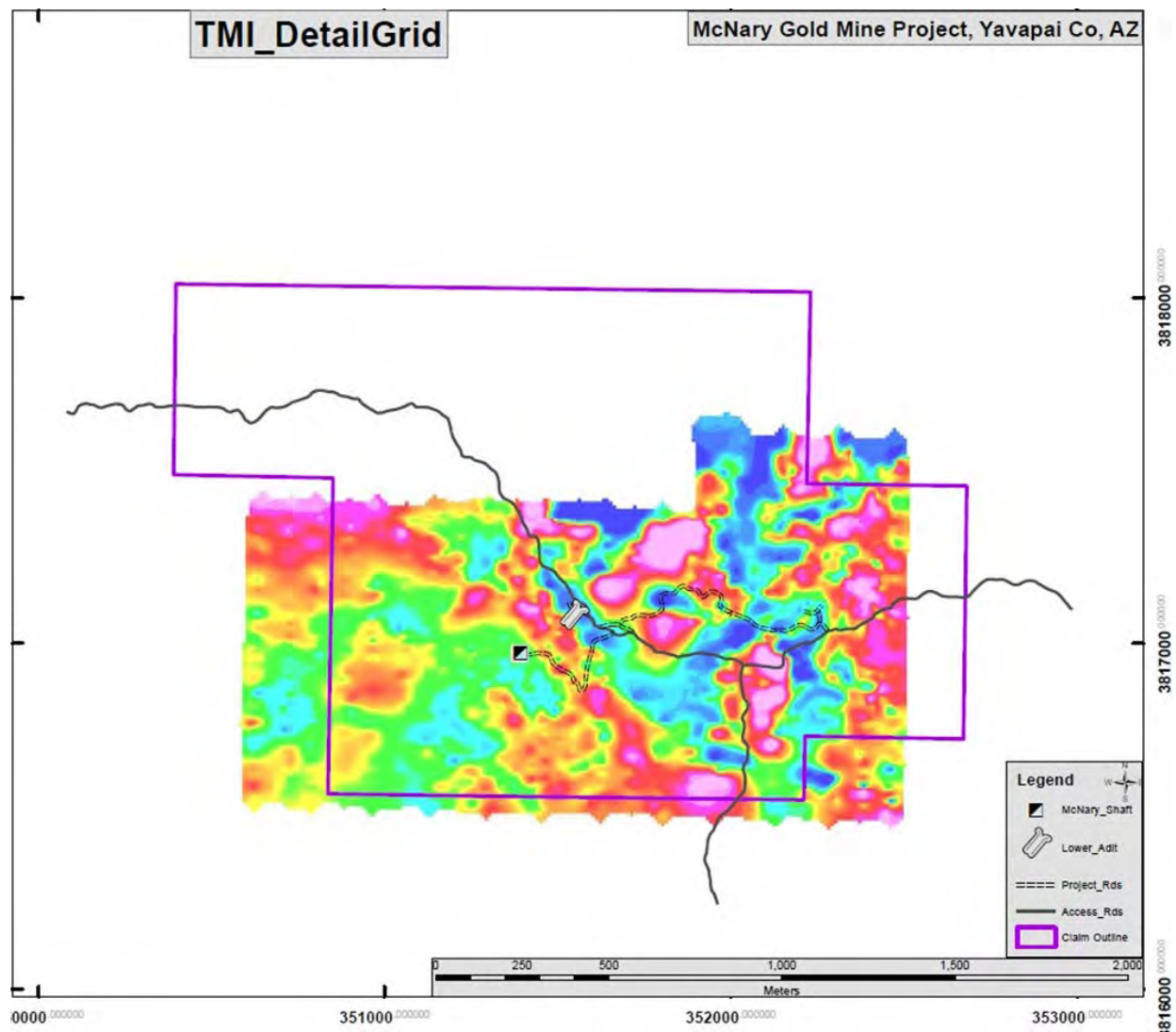


Figure 18: Plan view of total Magnetic Intensity 20m grid

10. Drilling

There are no known drill sites on the property. All the known subsurface exploration to date was accomplished with underground mining

11. Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Rock Samples

All samples collected by Crown Minerals in 2023 were prepared and analyzed by ALS Global Laboratories, a major independent mineral and environmental analytical corporation. ALS is an SCC Accredited lab and is certified under the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Accredited Methods in North America standard. The specific security, sample preparation, and analytical methods for each sampling campaign are discussed in detail below. In the author's opinion, the collection, security, sample preparation, and analytical methods meet or exceed what is considered industry standard for exploration samples.

The author and Mineoro geologists collected 18 samples from the property on November 20, 2023 as part of the property review and visit for this technical report. Samples collected by the author in November, 2023 were kept in direct custody until they were packed into reinforced cardboard boxes, sealed, and shipped via UPS on Nov. 28 from Kingman, Arizona to the ALS Tucson, Arizona prep lab. Samples were crushed and pulverized at the Tucson facility; the pulps were shipped to the ALS North Vancouver, B.C. laboratory for analysis.

Samples were analyzed for trace elements by ALS MEMS 61 method and gold by their Au-ICP22 method, a 50 gram fire assay followed by dissolution and ICP analysis of the resulting bead. Samples with >5.0 ppm Au with this method were re-run using method Au-GRA22, a 50 gram fire assay followed by gravimetric finish. One envelope of certified reference standard and one blank rock sample were included in the shipment which also included samples from another nearby property.

Soil Samples

A 4-man team supervised by Kevin Green Lee collected 400 soil samples over an 8-day period in October, 2024. Sampling protocol involved the use: of Garmin GPSmap handheld units, hand-shovel, ¼ inch screen on wooden frame, plastic tub, and sample bags/tickets. At each sample location, loose material was pushed aside and hand-shovel used to dig a 1 ft (0.3m) deep hole, this material was screened and the portion passing through was transferred from plastic tub and into sample bag with a numbered ticket and immediately sealed.

Samples were inventoried each day, stored at a secure location, and 5% QA/QC samples inserted into the number sequence. The samples were delivered by Mineoro personnel to the ALS Global sample preparation lab in Tucson, Arizona on November 2, 2024.

Samples were prepared using the “Prep-41” with low temperature drying and sieving to - 180 micron (-80 mesh) at the ALS lab in Reno, Nevada and pulps shipped to the ALS facility in North Vancouver, BC for analysis. Analytical method of the soils was the ALS “AuME-TL43” method using a 25 gram sample.

aliquot leached aqua regia (3:1 HCL, HNO₃) and analyzed by mass spectrometry and optical emission spectrometry for 51 elements.

12. Data Verification

The complete dataset consists of 120 Rock Samples and 704 Soil Samples. All the Assay Certificates are available in hard copy and digital format. The certificate values match those in the database.

Geophysical results were corrected to a local base-station and contain their own internal checks which are in good order and do not show any notable variance.

Land records in the BLM LR200 database and the Yavapai County recorder's office agree with the owner's assertions. The paper trail of intercompany transfers of the property ownership are intact and appear to be correct.

It is the author's opinion that the data verification and data adequacy is sufficient for the purpose of this report. All historical information included in the report can be traced to the original sources and is correctly abstracted from those sources. Analytical information generated by the current claim owner can also be verified as to accuracy and was performed under the direction of the author.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgy

No Mineral Processing or Metallurgy has been carried out on the project.

14. Adjacent Properties

A search of the BLM LR2000 claim records database shows a few active claim blocks in the vicinity of the property. Most of these are placer claims which only give the owner rights to unconsolidated materials within the claim. These do not represent a conflict to the consolidated rock covered by the lode claims.

Located 2 km to the East, the historic Copper Basin Mines are owned by Phelps Dodge Corp., these are patented claims and therefore private property. This property produced primarily oxide copper with quartz veins from beet-shaped breccia pipes in a porphyry copper geologic environment. Most of the material was used for smelter flux where silica was the primary commercial component, but copper was also recovered in the process (Christman, 1978).

Located 2km north-northeast, the Golden Finch patent claim is located upon a quartz-tourmaline vein, ranging from 6 inches to 6 feet wide (0.15 – 2.0m). The country rock is pC granodiorite porphyry and amphibolite, the vein strikes N70E and dips 55-75N.

Other previously producing properties in the area include the US Navy Mine and Arizona-Boston massive sulfide bodies to the north, and the Loma Prieta and Copper Hill gold – base metal veins to the southeast. None of these operations had significant production and not of the quartz-tourmaline-gold vein type seen at McNary.

The Zonia Copper Deposit is located 18km to the South. The Zonia appears to be the highly oxidized portion of a previously supergene-enriched and then metamorphosed porphyry deposit. The main mineralized unit is variably foliated quartz-feldspar porphyry and related sericite schist, with disseminated sulphides and stockwork quartz-sulphide veins that appear to pre-date the metamorphism, but there is some evidence they post-date it to some extent.

The information about the nearby properties is historical data in the public domain. While the information in the reports comes from likely reliable government or academic sources, the author was not able to verify nor dispute their conclusions. None of these properties are immediately adjacent to the McNary Mine area so do not infer any mineralization or style of mineralization at McNary. They only serve to illustrate the host rock terrain and general geologic setting of the subject property.

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other information about the project area that has not been discussed.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

Two styles of mineralization have been observed at the property including, quartz-tourmaline veins and gossan breccia. The mineralization at the historic McNary Mine is primarily a quartz-tourmaline vein. The vein is in an envelope of chlorite – pyrite – sericite alteration and likely secondary brecciation. This style of veins and veinlets are widespread both north and south of the historic mine. Gossan breccia mineralization has been found in the eastern parts of the property in historic prospect pits and outcrops. The rock is described as a strong gossan with breccia textures. The exposed bodies are relatively small ranging between 30-50m and appear to be located along or near the margin of the mapped Cretaceous age tonalite intrusive stock. A third style was identified during this report's field exam and is a fine quartz stockwork in rhyolite on the hill north of the historic adit portal.

The soil sampling and magnetic results highlight a potential break along an approximate Northwest-southeast oriented lineation roughly following the canyon through the claim area. The McNary Vein and associated gold/antimony mineralization are focused to the southeast of this break and high levels of copper, lead and zinc are focused to the northeast. The possibility of a fault structure along this break is also supported by the results of the magnetic mapping. The Total Magnetic Intensity, detailed grid magnetic mapping shows a magnetic low coincident to this postulated break. This bimodal distribution of mineralization types could imply multiple mineralizing events.

The presence of anomalous precious and base metals within the 120 rock chip and 332 soil samples supported by results from this report's field check indicated that there has been a mineralizing event at the McNary Property. The soil sampling and magnetic results highlight a potential break along an approximate Northwest-southeast oriented lineation roughly following the canyon through the claim area. The McNary Vein and associated gold/antimony mineralization are focused to the southeast of this break and high levels of copper, lead and zinc are focused to the northeast. There is a broad gold anomaly to the north.

26. Recommendations

The McNary project is an early-stage property that merits additional exploration. A three phased exploration program of surface work through diamond core drilling is recommended to provide a more advanced assessment of the property.

Recommendations for continued work include:

- Phase I-geologic mapping, prospecting and rock chip sampling with infill and expanded soil sampling; The Phase I program is budgeted for a total US\$128,000.
- Phase II work would be geophysical testing and permitting for machine trenching and sampling. The Phase II program will require a USFS Permit and Bond, this process may take up to 6 months. The total Phase II budget is \$134,700.
- Phase III will be permitting, site preparation and diamond drilling. Phase III permitting and bonding would presumably piggyback from the Phase II work. The total Phase 3 budget is US\$312,100.
- All three phases of work accumulate to a total of US\$ 574,800.

Further work depends upon the results of the proposed program and would fall under a separate budget

27. Certificate of Qualified Person

I, William Feyerabend, do certify that:

28. I am a consulting geologist located at 4218 Kachina Way, Prescott Valley, AZ 86314
29. The title of this report is "*Technical Report on the McNary Gold Property*" dated June 10, 2026.
30. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California in 1972. I am a member in good standing of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. I have worked as a geologist for a total of over 45 years since my graduation from university. That experience includes 15 years with US Borax and Gold Fields mining Corp. where I worked regional exploration in the Carolina's Slate Belt and in the western US including discovery and development of the Mesquite (CA) and Chimney Creek (NV) producing gold mines. I meet the definition of Qualified Person for this the purposed of this instrument.
31. For the current report, I have reviewed two previous technical reports on the property.
32. I am the author for the entire contents of this report.
33. I am independent of Seahawk Gold applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
34. For this report, I spent the day of April 18, 2026 in the field on the property for the field examination.
35. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
36. As of the effective date of June 1, 2026, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report no misleading.
37. This report is addressed to: Seahawk Gold.
38. I have read this document and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the report.
39. June 10, 2026



40.

27. References

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