HALLE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT on the DOMINIQUE TIN PROPERTY

Nova Scotia, Canada

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Purpose

John F. Wightman engaged Halle Geological Services Ltd. to prepare a Technical Report on the Dominique Tin Property (the "Property"), which hosts several zones of Sn-Cu-Ag±Pb-Zn-In mineralization. This Report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Dominique Tin Property Nova Scotia, Canada* (the "Report") reviews all documented mineral exploration efforts on the Property and makes recommendations for advancing the Property.

This Report was prepared and authored by Jesse R. Halle, P.Geo., Senior Geoscientist with Halle Geological Services Ltd., an independent and Qualified Person as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. This Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The Effective Date of this Report is January 21, 2026 (the "Effective Date").

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

As of the Effective Date, John F. Wightman holds 100% ownership interest in the Dominique Tin Property, located approximately 8 kilometres east of the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The Property covers parts of National Topographic System map sheet 20O/16 and is centred at UTM coordinates 739600 mE, 4856700 mN of Zone 19N, and is most easily accessed from the town of Yarmouth via Highway 3 or Highway 334.

Mr. Wightman acquired the Property through staking in 2005. The Property now consists of 43 mineral claims contained within one contiguous exploration licence covering an area of approximately 696.2 hectares, as issued by the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources. The exploration licence is held in the name of John F. Wightman and is in good standing as of the Effective Date.

1.3 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Dominique Tin Property is underlain by tightly-folded sandstones and siltstones of the Goldenville Group and by subsequent northeast-trending mafic dikes. The Wedgeport Pluton intrudes Goldenville Group rocks approximately 1 kilometre south-southeast of the Property and features a greisenized northwestern margin containing anomalous tin and associated metals.

A thin veneer of glacial traction till blankets the Property, resulting in limited outcrop exposure.

Previous drilling has identified three, subparallel, east-northeast-trending Sn-Cu-Ag±Pb-Zn-In vein zones associated with chloritization and/or silicification. More recent exploration work by Mr. Wightman identified the Egypt Road Zone approximately 1 kilometre north of historically recognized zones.

1.4 Exploration Work Completed

Since 2005, exploration programs managed by The Goldfields Group of Companies on behalf of John F. Wightman have included approximately 2,709.6 metres of diamond drilling, 4.44 line-kilometres of ground magnetic surveying, approximately 18 line-kilometres of gravity surveying, 5.6 line-kilometres of IP surveying, down hole Pulse EM in four drill holes, and limited soil geochemistry and prospecting. Compilation, reprocessing, and interpretation of historical IP and ground magnetic datasets were also completed for the Property.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Dominique Tin Property hosts a tin-dominant, greisen-related polymetallic mineral system spatially and genetically associated with the Wedgeport Pluton. Historical and modern exploration, and academic studies have documented the presence of cassiterite-bearing vein and replacement mineralization accompanied by copper, silver, and locally zinc, lead, and indium developed within structurally controlled shear zones in Goldenville Group metasedimentary rocks.

Exploration completed to date confirms:

- The presence of multiple mineralized zones, namely the South, Central, North, and Egypt Road Zones;
- A clear spatial relationship between tin mineralization and chloritic alteration proximal to the Wedgeport Pluton;
- Geochemical zonation consistent with tin-rich greisen systems;
- Repeated intersections of elevated tin and base metals in historical and modern drilling.

However, the Property remains in an early stage of exploration. Historical datasets vary in quality and completeness, analytical methods differ between programs, and drilling density is insufficient to support mineral resource estimation. Tin grades reported from several campaigns may be locally understated where aqua regia digestion was employed due to incomplete dissolution of cassiterite.

Based on the available information, the Author concludes that the Dominique Tin Property has demonstrated exploration merit, but requires additional data integration, verification, and targeted exploration before the continuity, geometry, and grade distribution of mineralization can be adequately evaluated.

The Author recommends a phased, risk-managed exploration program focused on improving geological understanding and data quality prior to additional drilling. Recommended work includes:

- Compilation and reinterpretation of historical geological, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling data into a unified digital database and model;
- Selective review and re-sampling of all available historical drill core using analytical methods appropriate for total tin determination;
- Limited, concept-testing diamond drilling to evaluate continuity and controls of tin-dominant mineralization.

The recommended work program is intended to refine exploration targets and reduce uncertainty, and does not imply the existence of a mineral resource or economic viability. Successful completion of the recommended phases would provide the technical basis for determining whether more advanced exploration is warranted.

2 INTRODUCTION

John F. Wightman engaged Halle Geological Services Ltd. (“HGS”) to prepare an independent National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Dominique Tin Property (“Dominique” or the "Property"), located in southwestern Nova Scotia. The Property hosts a Sn-Cu-Ag ±Pb-Zn-In mineralized system.

This Report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Dominique Tin Property, Nova Scotia, Canada* (the “Report”) reviews all documented mineral exploration activities completed on the Property and provides recommendations for advancing the Property.

This Report was prepared and authored by Jesse R. Halle, P.Geo. (the “Author”), Senior Geoscientist with HGS, and an independent and Qualified Person (“QP”) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). The Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and Companion Policy 43-101CP. The Effective Date of this Report is January 21, 2026 (the “Effective Date”).

The mineral claims comprising the Property are held by John F. Wightman, who holds a 100% ownership interest in the Property.

The Property is located approximately 8 kilometres east of the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and is accessible via Highway 3 and Highway 334. The Property hosts three known Sn-Cu-Ag ±Pb-Zn-In mineral occurrences and was acquired through staking by Wightman in 2005.

In November 2025, the Author examined drill core from two Dominique drill holes at the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (“NSDNR”) Drill Core Library in Stellarton, Nova Scotia. In December of 2025, HGS completed a site visit to the Property to observe access conditions and verify the locations of several historical drill collars (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Surveyed collar and casing (top) of drill hole DOM-91-04, December 2025

2.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The findings, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on information presented in assessment reports on exploration activities from 1976 to 2021, provincial and federal governmental reports, and third-party reports. The Author acquired, reviewed, and compiled relevant Property information, data, and reports through independent research. Data was compiled and presented with the aid of Esri ArcMap and Seequent Geosoft Target software. The Author believes the data review to be accurate and complete in all material aspects.

The coordinate system used in this report is Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") Zone 19N, and the datum used is North American Datum 1983 ("NAD83"). Unless otherwise stated, all units used in this report use metric units. Metal concentrations are reported in percent (%) or parts-per-million (ppm). The Author has relied on publicly-available topographic maps from the Government of Canada and geological maps produced by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Geological Survey of Nova Scotia, in addition to imagery obtained from Google Earth.

A list of abbreviations and acronyms used in this report is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Abbreviations and Acronyms

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
percent	%
three dimensional	3D
degrees	°
Activation Laboratories Ltd.	Actlabs
silver	Ag
arsenic	As
gold	Au
circa	c.
centigrade	C
calcium	Ca
Canadian dollar	CAD
centimetre	cm
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	CIM
certified reference material	CRM
copper	Cu
diamond drill hole	DDH
digital elevation model	DEM
east	E
for example	e.g.
electromagnetics	EM
fluorine	F
feet	ft
gram	g
grams per cubic centimetre	g/cm^3
billion years	Ga
global positioning system	GPS
Halle Geological Services Ltd	HGS
hydrogen	H
hectare	ha
indium	In
inductively coupled plasma	ICP
induced polarization	IP
International Organization for Standardization	ISO
kilogram	kg
kilometre	km
litre	L
light detection and ranging	LiDAR
pound	lb
metre	m
micrometer	µm
million years	Ma
Minerals Engineering Centre	MEC
millimetre	mm
manganese	Mn
molybdenum	Mo
mineral resource estimate	MRE
mass spectrometry	MS

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
north	N
North American Datum	NAD
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Nova Scotia Registry of Claims	NovaROC
Nova Scotia	NS
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources	NSDNR
National Topographic System	NTS
oxygen	O
Ontario	ON
ounce	oz
Professional Geoscientist	P.Geo.
lead	Pb
quality assurance/quality control	QAQC
qualified person	QP
south	S
specific gravity	SG
tin	Sn
square kilometre	sq. km
ton (imperial)	ton
tonne (metric)	t
time-domain electro-magnetic	TDEM
true north	TN
universal transverse mercator	UTM
very low frequency electro-magnetic	VLF-EM
tungsten	W
X-Ray Assay Laboratories	XRAL
x-ray fluorescence	XRF
zinc	Zn

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has obtained information regarding the mineral exploration licences and constituent claims comprising the Property from the Nova Scotia Registry of Mineral and Petroleum Titles online claims system ("NovaROC"). As of the Effective Date, the Author has verified that the Property mineral claims are recorded as being in good standing on NovaROC. The Author does not express an opinion on the legal status of the mineral tenure, surface rights, or access rights to the Property, except as described in Section 4 of this Report.

The Author has relied upon information provided by John F. Wightman with respect to any legal agreements, options, royalties, or joint venture arrangements relating to the Property.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

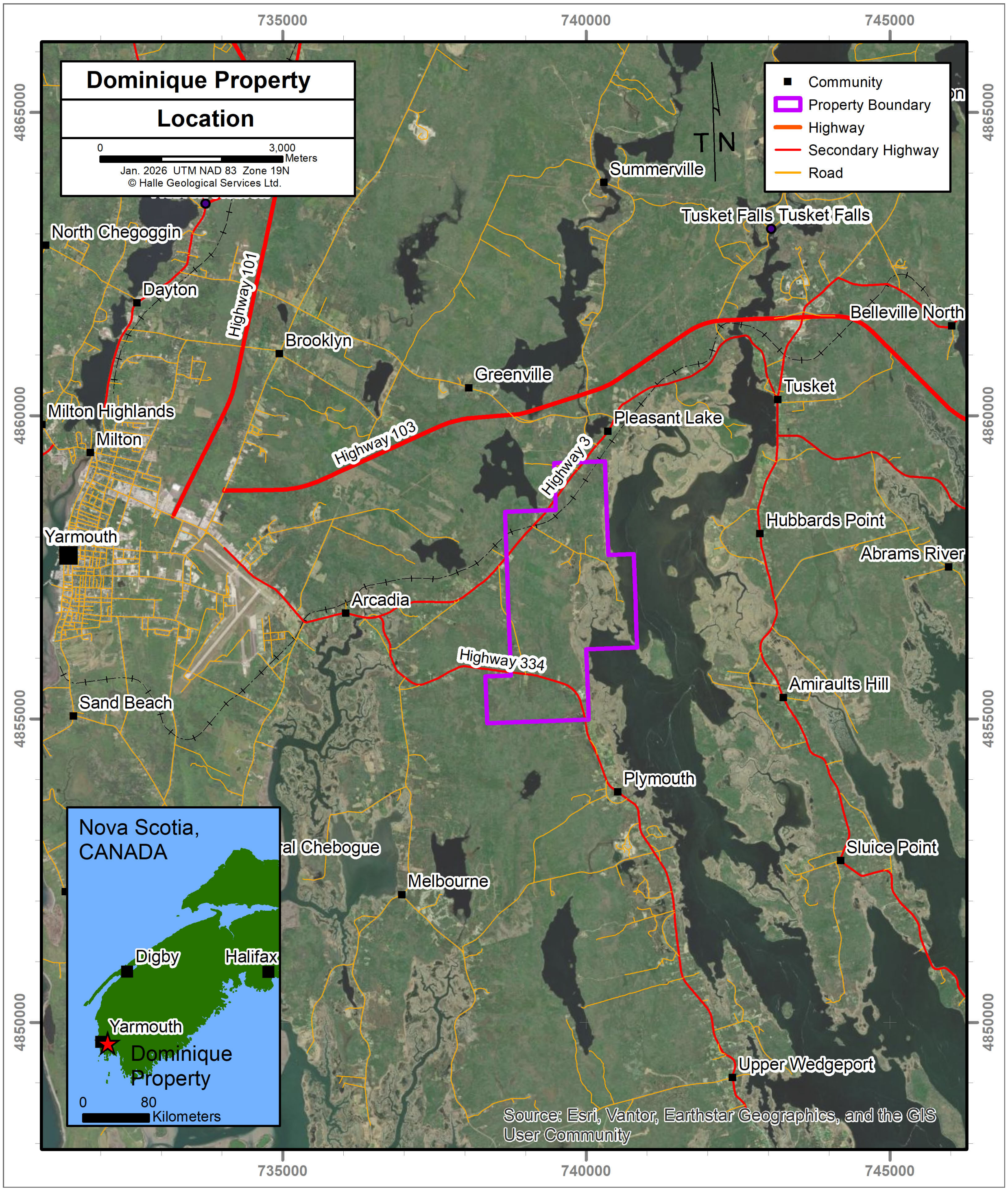

Figure 2: Location of the Dominique Tin Property, Nova Scotia

The Property is located in southwestern Nova Scotia, approximately 8 kilometres east of the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia (Figure 2).

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

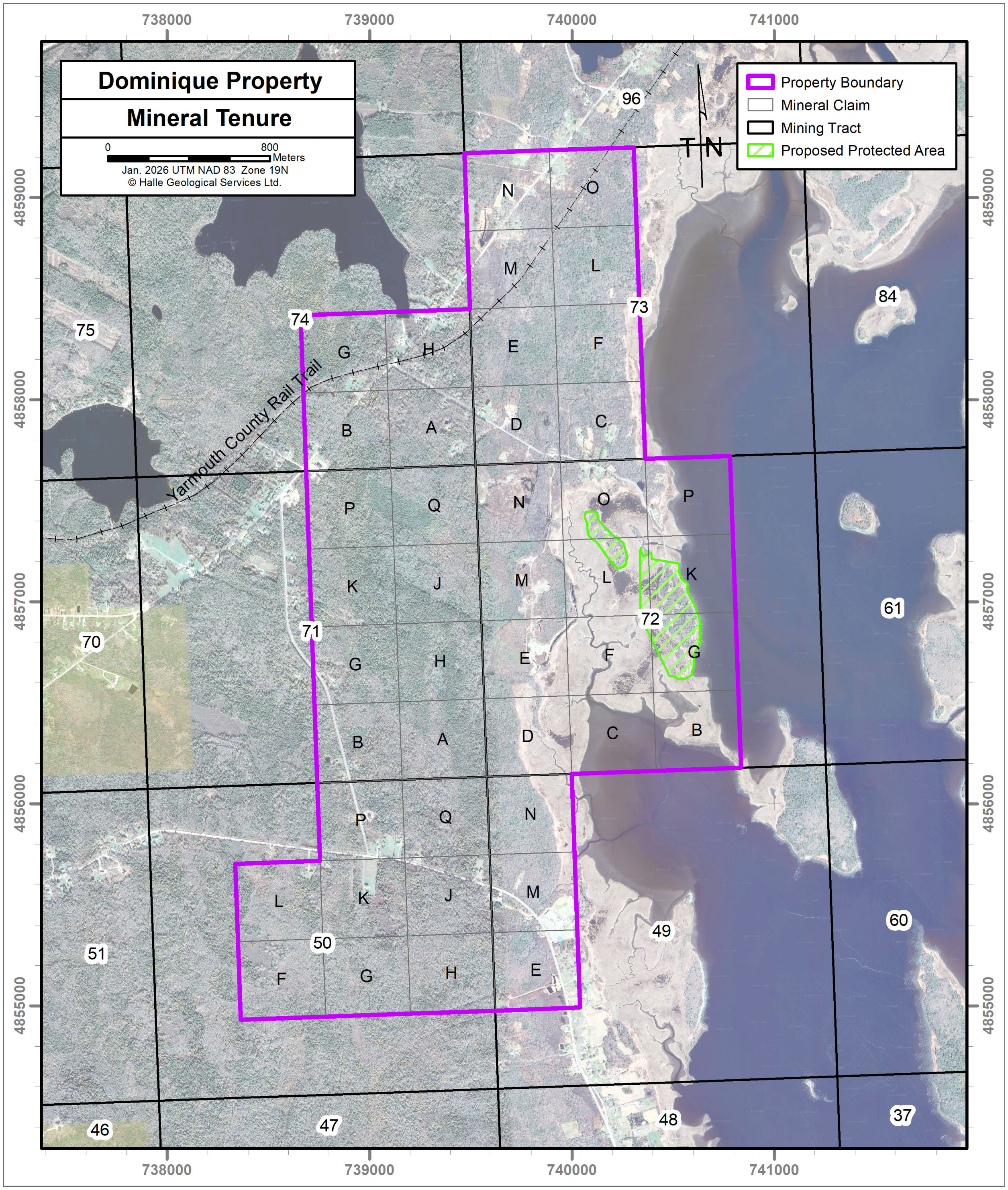

Figure 3: Exploration Licence and Claim Detail

The Property consists of one exploration licence totaling 43 mineral claims and covering approximately 696.2 hectares, as issued by the NSDNR. Mining leases are not present in or adjoining the area of the Property. The exploration licence is registered to John F. Wightman.

Specifics of the Property licence and constituent claims are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Property Exploration Licence Details

Exploration License No.	NTS Map Sheet	Tract	Claims	No. of Claims	Area (Ha)	Term	Issued (Y-M-D)	Expiry (Y-M-D)
52927	21O/16A	49	E, M, N	3	696.2	8	2012-07-03	2027-07-03
	21O/16A	50	F, G, H, J, K, L, P, Q	8				
	21O/16A	71	A, B, G, H, J, K, P, Q	8				
	21O/16A	72	B, C, D, E, F, G, K, L, M, N, O, P	12				
	21O/16A	73	C, D, E, F, L, M, N, O	8				
	21O/16A	74	A, B, G, H	4				

Claim locations are electronically registered in the Province of Nova Scotia, whereby each NTS map sheet is divided into quadrants (labelled A through D). Each quadrant is divided into 108 smaller units (called tracts), each consisting of 16 claims (labelled A to H, and J to Q). An individual claim is approximately 400 metres by 400 metres (approximately 16 ha).

As a result of this system, claim boundaries are well-defined and easily locatable with handheld GPS devices. The Property claims have not been legally surveyed and there is no requirement to do so at this time.

The location of the Property licence and mineral claims are depicted in Figure 3.

All annual fees and work commitments for the claims comprising the Property are up to date, and the exploration licence is in good standing as of the Effective Date. John F. Wightman holds a 100% interest in the mineral exploration rights to the Property. Mr. Wightman has confirmed that no royalty agreements exist on the Property, other than the provincial royalty prescribed under the Nova Scotia *Mineral Resources Act*.

As of the Effective Date, the Property is not subject to any option, earn-in, joint venture, or similar agreements affecting mineral title.

4.3 PERMITTING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Mineral rights and tenure in Nova Scotia are governed by the *Mineral Resources Act* and associated regulations. A mineral exploration licence gives the licensee the exclusive right to explore for minerals within the licence area and is issued for a two-year term, renewable subject to completion and acceptance of required assessment and payment of renewal fees

(Table 3). Assessment work must be completed on or before the anniversary date of licence issuance.

Table 3: Required Expenditures per Licence Term

Exploration Licence		Expenditure Required per claim (CAD)		
TERM	AGE	Assessment Work Required	Licence Renewal Fee	Total/Term
1	1	$ -	$ -	$ -
	2	$ 400	$ 10	$ 410
2	3	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4	$ 400	$ 20	$ 420
3	5	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6	$ 600	$ 20	$ 620
4	7	$ -	$ -	$ -
	8	$ 600	$ 20	$ 620
5	9	$ -	$ -	$ -
	10	$ 600	$ 20	$ 620
6	11	$ -	$ -	$ -
	12	$ 800	$ 40	$ 840
7	13	$ -	$ -	$ -
	14	$ 800	$ 40	$ 840
8	15	$ -	$ -	$ -
	16	$ 800	$ 40	$ 840
9+	17	$ -	$ -	$ -
	18	$ 1,600	$ 160	$ 1,760

The licensee must ensure that appropriate surface access permissions are in place prior to conducting field work; written consent from the NSDNR is required for activities on Crown land. Exploration programs that may result in ground disturbance or wildlife habitat disruption require prior notification and approval through the NovaROC online permitting system, as well as written landowner consent where applicable.

John F. Wightman does not hold surface rights over the Property area, which is underlain by various private landowners. Landowner approvals for both invasive and non-invasive exploration have been successfully obtained in several areas of the Property. Engagement with local community associations and potentially affected First Nations prior to commencing exploration work in is considered standard best practice.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND RISKS

Mineral exploration activities on the Property are subject to provincial environmental legislation and land-use regulations administered by the NSDNR.

A former Canadian National Railway right-of-way transects the northern portion of the Property and is now Crown land managed by the NSDNR. The corridor is currently designated as the Yarmouth County Rail Trail for multi-use recreation (Figure 3). Mineral exploration activities within or adjacent to this corridor may be subject to access limitations or operational restrictions.

The Tusket River estuary, located east of the Property, consists of open water, mudflats and salt marshes and has been identified by NSDNR as a migratory bird significant habitat. Exploration activities in proximity to the estuary may be subject to timing restrictions or other conditions related to avian nesting species, species at risk, or species of concern.

NovaROC identifies a proposed protected area totaling approximately 15.3 hectares that partially overlaps portions of five mineral claims within the Property (Figure 3). The proposed protected area remains subject to ongoing provincial consultation and has not been legally designated. The area is located outside the currently known mineralized zones and does not overlap historical workings or drill collars.

At the time of writing, the affected mineral claims remain in good standing and are not subject to any legally binding land-use restrictions arising from the proposed protected area. The Author is not aware of any current environmental or land-use constraints that would materially affect access to, or exploration of, the mineralized zones of the Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

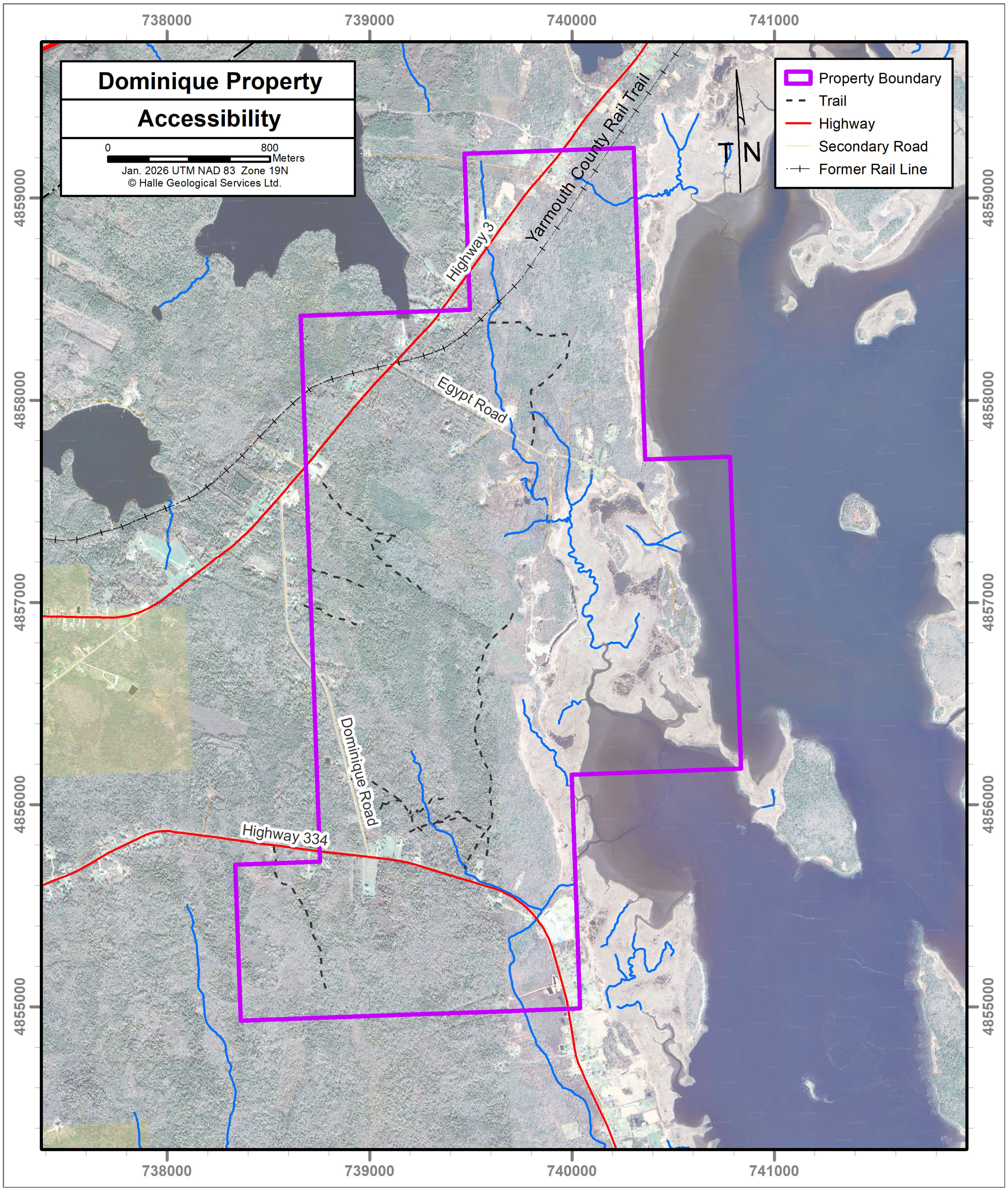

Figure 4: Property Access

The Property is located approximately 8 kilometres east of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and approximately 2 kilometres north of the community of Plymouth (Figure 2). Two provincial highways traverse the Property area, providing access to the regional road network. The northern portion of the Property is most easily accessed via Highway 3 and Egypt Road. The southern portion of the Property is most easily accessed via Highway 334 and Dominique Road (Figure 4). Named roads are all-season, paved roads maintained by the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works.

In addition to these, several trails on private land provide access to interior portions of the Property area, provided that appropriate access permissions are obtained.

5.2 CLIMATE

The Property lies within southwestern Nova Scotia and experiences a temperate climate with seasonal temperature extremes moderated by the Atlantic Ocean. Canadian climate normals recorded at the Government of Canada climate station in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia between 1991 and 2020 indicate an annual daily mean temperature of 7.5°C. In July and August, the average daily temperature reaches 17.4°C, and the average daily temperatures range from 0.8 and -2.6°C from December to March.

Annual precipitation averages approximately 1,290 millimetres and is lowest during the summer months. Snowfall averages approximately 72 centimetres annually, with most accumulation occurring between December and March. Average snow cover from January to March is approximately 15 centimetres.

Red maple, aspen, pine, white spruce and red spruce are the most common tree species in the area, along with lesser shade-tolerant tree species such as hemlock, red spruce, beech, sugar maple and yellow birch. The understory contains trees in the shrub stage, along with fly honeysuckle and striped maple. In wetter areas, the proportion of black spruce and tamarack increases.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The nearest town to the Property area is Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which has a population of approximately 7,500 permanent residents and acts as the primary supply centre for exploration activities. In addition to accommodation, groceries, fuel, and potable water, Yarmouth provides access to a hospital, domestic airport, deep water shipping facilities and both skilled and unskilled labour.

Fishing, forestry, agriculture, and light manufacturing represent the primary economic drivers of the region. Ongoing activities in the Property area include farming, logging, and quarrying supported by local convenience, fueling, and retail services.

The Property area is serviced by telephone and modern communications networks. A three-phase electrical transmission line is located approximately 1 kilometre north of the Property.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography of the Property area consists of broad north-striking ridges on the western side of the Property, transitioning to coastal flats on the eastern side. Upland areas attain elevations up to 26 metres above sea level, while the lowest elevations occur at mean sea level.

There are few appreciable bodies of water on the Property, most of which are small intertidal ponds less than 0.1 hectares in size. Several unnamed but perennial creeks traverse the Property. Much of the area is covered by mixed coastal forest, with patches of secondary growth resulting from selective logging.

The Property area has been subject to multiple glaciations, the most recent being the Wisconsinian Glaciation, which ended approximately 11,000 years ago. As a result, the Property is mantled by a veneer of glacial till which, based on Property drilling, averages 7.9 metres in thickness. Grant (1971) mapped a south-directed esker in the Egypt Road area near the centre of the Property, which was subsequently confirmed by Cant (et al, 1978).

Bedrock outcrops are exceedingly rare but are reported to occur only in the extreme southwest portion of the Property. Overall, the Property is estimated by the Author to have less than 1% bedrock exposure.

6 HISTORY

6.1 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

In 1967, F.C. Taylor of the Geological Survey of Canada documented the early exploration and mapping history of southwest Nova Scotia and published a regional map of bedrock geology.

The discovery of tin mineralization in southwest Nova Scotia occurred in the mid-1970s when Merton Stewart, working for Maritime Exploration Limited (MEX), identified richly-mineralized metasedimentary boulders containing tin, copper, silver and zinc, that were being used as road fill during construction of a new highway near Yarmouth (O'Reilly and Kontak, 1992). Stewart subsequently traced the origin of the road fill to gravel pits near Wedgeport, several kilometres south of the current Property. In response, MEX staked claims in and around the Wedgeport Pluton. The Millmor Syndicate acquired the claims in 1976 and optioned them to Shell Canada Resources Ltd. ("Shell"), who conducted extensive exploration work over the following three years and discovered three closely spaced, sub-parallel Sn-Cu-Ag zones referred to as the South, Central, and North Zones. The discovery and opening of the East Kemptville Mine diverted exploration attention away from the current Property, and ownership reverted to Cuvier Mines Ltd. in 1984.

That same year, Rankin (1985) calculated average Sn grades for the North, Central and South Zones based on width-weighted averages of diamond drill intersections greater than 2 metres, as reported by Shell. The calculated average grades were 0.31% Sn for the North Zone, based on four intersections with an average width of 8.28 metres per hole; 0.28% Sn for the eastern portion of the Central Zone, based on eight intersections with an average width of 4.69 metres; 0.37% Sn for the western portion of the Central Zone, based on fourteen intersections with an average width of 5.17 metres; and 0.36% Sn for the South Zone, based on three intersections with an average width of 3.25 metres.

Using these drill results, Rankin (1985) also completed a simplified, conceptual volumetric tonnage calculation for the North, Central, and South Zones. The estimates were derived using assumed strike lengths for each zone (between 400 to 650 metres), average mineralized widths based on drill intersections, and an assumed vertical extent of 100 metres, with volumes converted to tonnage using an assumed specific gravity of 3.0 g/cm^3. This approach resulted in estimated tonnages of approximately 993,600 tonnes, 580,000 tonnes, and 950,400 tonnes for the North, Central, and South Zones (respectively).

These historical grade and tonnage estimates were completed prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 and do not meet current CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources or Mineral

Reserves. A Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources, and the property owner is not treating these estimates as current. Accordingly, the historical estimates should not be relied upon and are presented for historical and contextual purposes only.

In 1991, the NSDNR completed four diamond drill holes at the Central Zone of the Property to evaluate the deposit morphology and conduct petrographic studies, resulting in the identification of anomalous indium (O'Reilly, 1991).

The Property was subsequently acquired through staking by Votix Corporation Ltd. ("Votix") in the mid-1990s who confirmed anomalous indium through resampling of Shell-era drill core.

John F. Wightman, president of The Goldfield Group of Companies ("Goldfields"), staked the Property in 2005. In 2006, prospectors working for the company discovered several mineralized boulders in the Egypt Road area, north of the three main zones identified by Shell and in a direction opposite to the dominant glacial transport direction. Since this time, exploration programs managed by Goldfields have identified significant tin, copper and zinc mineralization at the Egypt Road Zone and has steadily expanded the exploration knowledge base of the Property.

The exploration history of the Property is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: History of Exploration

Year(s)	Owner	Work Performed
1967	n/a	Documented the early exploration and mapping history of the Property area, and publishes a map of the regional geology (Taylor, 1967)
Mid-1970s	Maritime Exploration Limited (MEX)	Upon the discovery of Sn mineralization within boulders near Wedgeport, MEX acquires large mineral concessions in an around the current Property (Ham and MacDonald, 1991; O'Reilly and Kontak, 1992)
1976	Millmor Syndicate	Prospecting identifies 8 distinct varieties of sulphide assemblages in samples from 35 boulders on the current Property (Hudgins, 1976)
1976	--	The Geological Survey of Canada and the Province of Nova Scotia complete an aeromagnetic survey of the Yarmouth area with flight lines spaced at 300m using fixed-wing aircraft covering the Property area (Geological Survey of Canada, 1978a; 1978b)
1976 – 1979	Millmor Syndicate	Millmor Syndicate options the Property to Shell Canada Resources Ltd, who commissions GeoTerrex Ltd. to fly airborne magnetics and EM, and establishes several small prospecting and till sampling grids over a large area around the current Property. Three survey grids are on the current Property including the northern extent of the Plymouth Grid and the Dominique Grid. 45 drill holes, and approximately 35.4km of airborne mag and EM (Cant et al, 1978) at approximately 200m spacing are conducted within the bounds of the current Property. Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. performed ground geophysical surveying including magnetics and horizontal loop EM on the Egypt, Dominique, New Dominique and

Year(s)	Owner	Work Performed
		Plymouth Grid, and IP on the New Dominique and Dominique Grid (Cant et al, 1978; Cant and Hallof, 1979; Sarkar, 1980)
1983	--	Airborne VLF-EM, magnetics, and radiometrics is completed over the greater Yarmouth area by the Geological Survey of Canada (Geological Survey of Canada, 1986a; 1986b)
1985	Cuvier Mines Ltd.	Rankin (1985) reports on the mineral potential of the Dominique Property
1985	Cuvier Mines Ltd.	Winston Resources Ltd., under option, assesses the mineral potential of the Dominique – Little Plymouth Lake Property (Baldwin, 1985a) recommending select assaying of Property drill core, 150 short RC drill holes, and a 1000m diamond drill program over the Central Zone (Baldwin, 1985b)
1989	--	Regional airborne magnetics is flown near Yarmouth by the Geological Survey of Canada (Geological Survey of Canada, 1990a; 1990b)
1991	--	A gridded biogeochemical and till survey was conducted over the main zone at the Property (Lombard and Bonner, 1991). Few biogeochemical anomalies were detected, but several Sn anomalies resulted from till analysis (Lombard and Bonner, 1992). The final report from Lombard and Bonner (1994) concluded that though elevated concentrations of key elements may occur in sampled material, a glacial dispersion pattern cannot be recognized
1991	--	The NSDNR completes four diamond drill holes over the Central Zone (O'Reilly, 1991) resulting in intercepts of up to 90 ppm indium over 0.6 feet (0.18 m)
1997	--	The NSDNR reprocesses and reissues magnetic and associated derived results from GSC airborne efforts (King, 1997a; 1997b)
1997	FSFC Developments Inc.	Votix Corporation Ltd. options the Property and contracts MineTech International Ltd. to compile work and to sample Shell-era drill holes. Results from resampling confirm anomalous indium. Three drill holes are completed at the Central Zone. Recommendations include re-evaluation of historic geophysics and pulse EM of existing boreholes.

6.2 HISTORICAL DRILLING

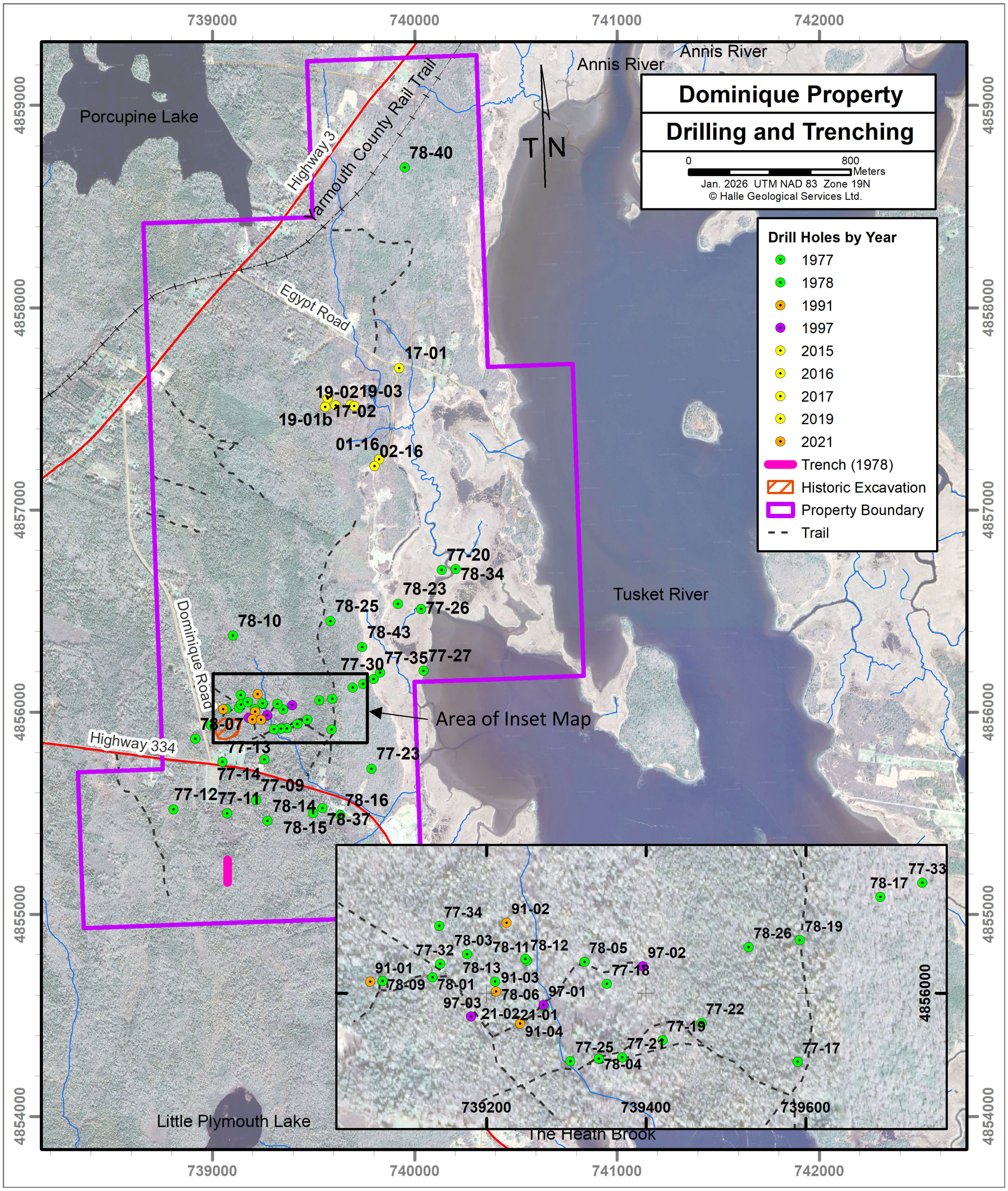

Figure 5: Drilling and Trenching

The history of Property drilling is summarized in Table 5, and historical drill holes are shown in

Figure 5. UTM coordinates for Shell-era drill hole collars were estimated through georeferencing of historical maps and may differ significantly from their actual locations. UTM coordinates for several drill collars from 1991, 1997, and 2021 drilling programs were recorded by the Author during site visit requirements using handheld GPS devices.

One Shell-era trench was installed on the southern boundary of the Property and a zone of surface test pits was shown on a historical map. The locations of these features as depicted on Figure 5 may have considerable positional uncertainty.

Table 5: Historical Drilling

Year	Operator	Target	Number of Holes	Hole Type	Total Metres
1977	Shell Canada Resources Ltd	Central, North, South Zone	21	DDH	3191.75
1978	Shell Canada Resources Ltd	Central Zone	23	DDH	3399.33
1991	Nova Scotia Dept. of Nat. Res.	Central Zone	4	DDH	995.47
1997	Votix Corporation Ltd.	Central Zone	3	DDH	186.00
TOTAL					7772.55

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological framework of the Property area is shown in Figure 6 (refer to Table 6 for lithologic codes); property-scale geology is described in Section 7.2.

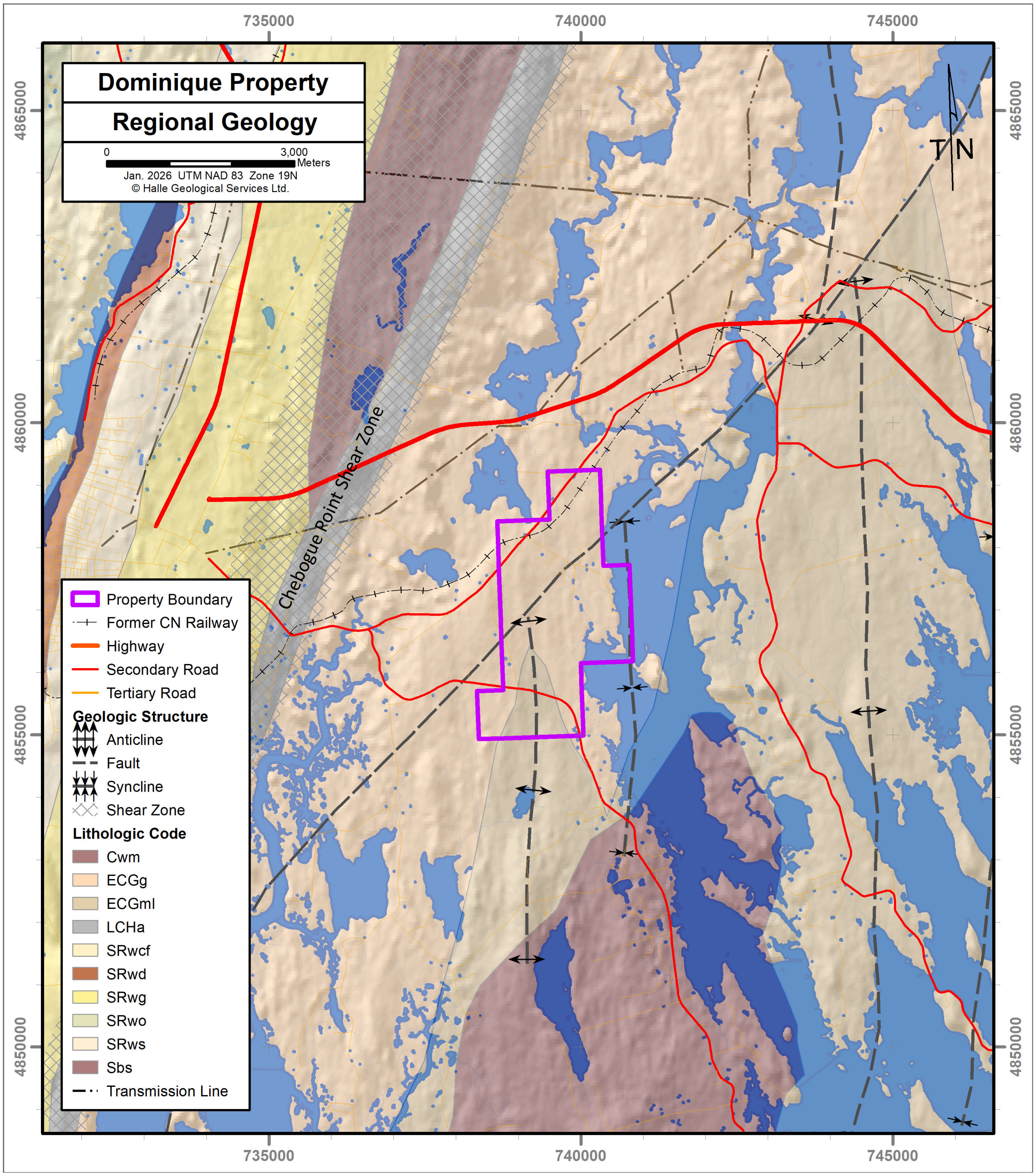

Figure 6: Regional Geology, after White (2012a; 2012b)›

Rocks of the Meguma Terrane underlie the Property. The Meguma Terrane is subdivided into the volcanosedimentary Halifax, Goldenville, Rockville Notch Groups, as well as the Devonian South Mountain Batholith and related intrusive bodies, including the Brenton and Wedgeport Plutons nearest the Property.

The Meguma Terrane represents the most outboard crustal block accreted to Laurentia (ancient North America) during the Acadian Orogeny in the Devonian Period. Rocks of the Meguma Terrane were compressed to produce northeast-trending, upright folds and a related penetrative fabric. Mountain-building tectonism resulted in widespread crustal melting, culminating in the emplacement of locally voluminous granitic stocks and batholiths throughout the terrane.

In the Property area, metasedimentary stratigraphy within the Meguma Terrane typically strikes north-northeast and is folded by broadly-spaced sub-parallel anticlines and synclines. Approximately 2 kilometres west of the Property, the north-northeast-trending Chebogue Point Shear Zone is developed. The regional geological and structural interpretation shown in Figure 6 is based on the mapping of White (2012a; 2012b).

Table 6 lists and describes the geologic units observed within and adjacent the Property area and relates these units to the lithologic coding used on NSDNR geologic maps.

Table 6: Property Lithologies (White, 2012a; 2012b)

CODE	GEOLOGIC PERIOD	AGE (Ma)	GROUP	FORMATION	MEMBER	DESCRIPTION
LCHa	Early Cambrian to early Ordovician	470-540	Halifax	Acacia Brook		Grey to dark grey, laminated slate with minor, thin beds and lenses of light grey metasiltstone; medium-bedded, crosslaminated, fine- to medium-grained metasandstone; sulphide minerals common; minor mafic sills
ECGg	Early Cambrian to early Ordovician	470-540	Goldenville	Green Harbour		Grey, thick-bedded, medium-grained metasandstone with minor calc-silicate nodules; minor green, cleaved metasiltstone and slate; rare trace fossils
ECGml	Early Cambrian to early Ordovician	470-540	Goldenville	Moses Lake		Grey, thin- to medium- bedded, fine- to medium-grained metasandstone with minor calc-silicate nodules interlayered with sulphide-bearing, magnetic slate; minor green, cleaved metasiltstone
SRwg	Late Ordovician to early Devonian	400-470	Rockville Notch	White Rock	Government Brook	Grey, biotite (± garnet and staurolite)-bearing slate, phyllite, schist and metasandstone interlayered with green mafic to intermediate lithic metatuff and tuffaceous metasandstone and amphibolite; rare quartzite
SRws	Late Ordovician to early Devonian	400-470	Rockville Notch	White Rock	Sunday Point	Grey, mafic lithic to lithic crystal metatuff and flows, minor pale, felsic crystal metatuff and tuffaceous metasandstone; rare pillow basalt flows
SRwcf	Late Ordovician to early Devonian	400-470	Rockville Notch	White Rock	Cape Forchu	Green to dark grey, massive mafic flows and lithic to crystal lithic metatuff interlayered with actinolite-bearing tuffaceous metasandstone and calc-silicate nodules; rare pillow basalt flows

CODE	GEOLOGIC PERIOD	AGE (Ma)	GROUP	FORMATION	MEMBER	DESCRIPTION
SRwo	Late Ordovician to early Devonian	400-470	Rockville Notch	White Rock	Overton	Dark green and pink, mafic to felsic, crystal to crystal lithic metatuff and mafic flows interlayered with grey, actinolite-bearing tuffaceous metasandstone, metasiltstone, and minor quartzite; calc-silicate beds common; minor amphibolite and conglomerate; trace and shelly fossils locally abundant
SRwd	Late Ordovician to early Devonian	400-470	Rockville Notch	White Rock	Dayton	Grey, chloritoid-bearing, thin-bedded metasandstone, biotite-spotted slate, and calc-silicate nodules interlayered with mafic lithic metatuff, flows, and tuffaceous metasandstone
LOSRwc	Late Ordovician to early Devonian	400-470	Rockville Notch	White Rock	Cheggogin Point	Grey, tuffaceous metasandstone, metasiltstone, slate and quartzite, locally chloritoid- and garnet-bearing; calc-silicate beds and nodules common; minor amphibolite; rare trace fossils
Sbs	Silurian	420-440			Brenton Pluton	Grey, medium-grained, foliated syenogranite to monzogranite
Cwm	Carbonifero us	300-360			Wedgeport Pluton	Pale-grey, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic biotite monzogranite to syenogranite; local garnet; fine- to medium-grained, biotite-rich, round granodioritic enclaves common
Tw	Triassic	200-260			Wedgeport Dikes	Black to brown, fine to medium grained lamprophyre and alkaline olivine gabbro

7.2 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND ALTERATION

7.2.1 Geology

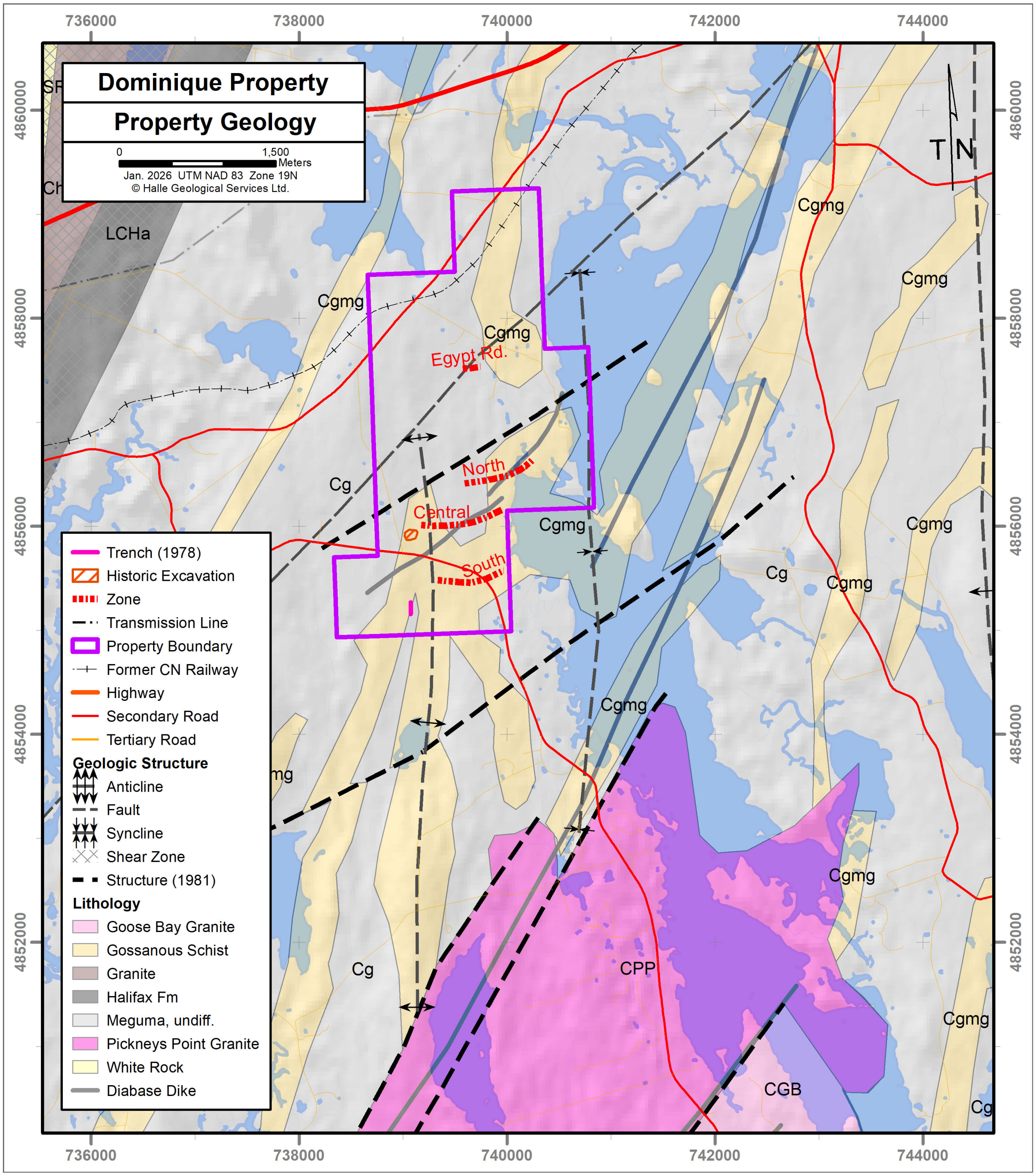

Figure 7: Property-Scale Geology (adapted after Chatterjee and Keppie, 1981 and Wolfson 1983)

Very little natural bedrock outcrops exist in the Property area. Within the Property, only six outcrops are identified on provincial mapping (White, 2012b) most of which occur in the Egypt

Road area. A cluster of bedrock outcrop is reported on Shell-era mapping in the extreme southwest of the current Property. Large-scale NSDNR bedrock mapping in the area has relied heavily on regional geophysical surveys and extrapolation of lithologies from shoreline outcrops.

Two geologic formations of the Goldenville Group underlie the Property. The Green Harbour Formation, occupying an estimated 70 percent of the Property, is typically thickly-bedded metasandstone with minor metasiltstone. The Moses Lake Formation is a finer-grained metasandstone with comparatively thin beds and interlayered with sulphide-bearing, magnetic slate. These formations are often described as flysch sequences of rhythmically interbedded sandstones and mudstones, typically deposited by turbidity currents in deep marine environments adjacent to an active mountain range, such as at a convergent plate boundary.

In 1977, Chatterjee summarized the geological features hosting the recent discovery of Sn mineralization at Dominique. Four years later, Chatterjee and Keppie, in a report on the polymetallic mineralization found in the Wedgeport Pluton, published a geologic interpretation of the area covering the South, Central, and North Zones. Their resultant geologic map shows a detailed interleaving of rusty magnetic schistose units with undifferentiated Goldenville Group greywackes. Based on mineral and trace element geochemistry and other parameters, Chatterjee and Keppie (1981) subdivided the Wedgeport Pluton into two units: the westernmost Pinkneys Point Granite (nearest the Property) and the eastern Goose Bay Granite. The Goose Bay Granite is less altered than the greisenized and varitextured granite that characterizes the Pinkneys Point Granite.

Table 7 lists the sub-units of the Wedgeport Pluton identified by Chatterjee and Keppie.

Table 7: Wedgeport Pluton Subunits (Chatterjee and Keppie, 1981)

WEDGEPORT PLUTON SUB-UNIT	CODE	GEOLOGIC PERIOD	AGE (Ma)	DESCRIPTION
Pinkneys Point Granite	CPP	Carboniferous	300-360	Medium-grained, porphyritic to equigranular, biotite granite with local greisen granite, contact-type albite granite, and felsic dikes
Goose Bay Granite	CGB	Carboniferous	300-360	Garnet-bearing biotite granite

In 1983, Isobel Wolfson completed a master's thesis on tin mineralization and lithogeochemistry of the Wedgeport Pluton and immediate area. Using data derived from Shell-era drill core, Wolfson describes the upper members of the Goldenville formation flysch in great detail, including conspicuous calcareous nodules possibly reprecipitated from dissolved shelly material. The generally monotonous interbedded wackes, siltstones, and argillites of the Goldenville Group he found sometimes show topping indicators.

Mineralogically, all samples of the Wedgeport Pluton were classed as monzogranite. Geochemically, Wolfson's data supported greisenized granites with relatively high potassium and tin at the margin of the pluton grading to less altered granites at the interior of the pluton. Wolfson's main geologic units and their associated characteristics are given in Table 8. The Property geologic map interpreted through Chatterjee and Keppie (1981) and Wolfson (1983) is shown in Figure 7.

Table 8: Property Area Geology (Wolfson, 1983)

FORMATION	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	MINERALOGY
Goldenville (Moses?)	Metapelitic rocks	Pale greenish grey to bluish green to black, silt-sized, phyllites and slates	Quartz and feldspar with chlorite, muscovite, graphite with lesser ilmenite, zircon, sphene, pyrite, pyrrhotite
Goldenville (Green Hrbr?)	Metapsammic rocks	Pale greenish-grey to greyish-green, fine- to medium-grained, massive, indurated arenites	Quartz and feldspar with chlorite and muscovite and lesser ilmenite, carbonate, pyrrhotite, with trace biotite, zircon, sphene, apatite, rare graded bedding and/or manganese-rich garnet and/or calc-silicate layers and calcareous concretions (nodules)
Wedgeport Pluton	Monzogranite	Greyish-white with black flecks, fine-grained to porphyritic, granitic texture	Translucent grey quartz, white microcline, pale green plagioclase (albite to oligoclase), to 10% biotite, with zircon, apatite, and ilmenite, and rare fluorite, scheelite, molybdenum, pyrite and pyrrhotite; aplite dikes
Wedgeport Dikes	Lamprophyre and olivine diabase	Black, fine-grained dikes with glomeroporphyritic texture	Clinopyroxene, olivine phenocrysts, in groundmass of clinopyroxene, olivine, plagioclase, hornblende, biotite, possible zeolite

7.2.2 Alteration

In the Property area, regional metamorphism of the Goldenville, Halifax and White Rock Formations ranges from greenschist facies to garnet-amphibolite facies during uplift and folding of the Acadian Orogeny. The Property area in particular is affected by low-grade greenschist metamorphism manifested as penetrative foliations, sometimes at angles to primary bedding. Additional alteration associated with intrusion by the Wedgeport Pluton is more localized and manifested as hornfelsing, faulting, and intrusion by mafic dikes.

Wolfson documents thermal metamorphism of the metapelites within the Goldenville formation noting the crystallization of metamorphic garnet, chiastolite (andalusite), carbonate, biotite, leucoxene, cordierite, and chlorite.

7.2.3 Structure

Cant et al. (1978) reasoned, through airborne and ground geophysical surveys, drill core and outcrop observations, that tightly-folded, northerly-plunging synclines and anticlines exist in the Goldenville Formation of the Property area. The main anticline on the Property became known as the Plymouth Lake Anticline, and extends into the Property from Little Plymouth Lake, 1.8 kilometres to the south of the Central Zone. The synclinal and anticlinal folds of the pyrrhotite-rich schist unit are readily identified by magnetic surveying in and around the Property.

The fold structures are crosscut by northeasterly-trending faults and shear zones, also noted in the regional magnetics. The faults and shears have minimal apparent dextral offset. Several are noted in the Wedgeport Pluton (Figure 7).

7.3 Metallic Mineralization

On a regional geological map published in 1967, Taylor identified a gold prospect within the current boundaries of the Property, naming it the *Dominique Gold Prospect*. Taylor (1967) described the occurrence as follows:

> Located a mile east of Arcadia, the Dominique gold prospect was discovered around the turn of the century. A shaft, 35 feet deep (approximately 11 m), was sunk and trenches dug near two pieces of galena-bearing drift. Six veins were encountered in what was described as blue-black slate and greenish blue quartzite. When water filled the shaft the project was abandoned. In 1960 only a depression in the drift remained of the shaft site. No outcrop occurs in the area, which is probably underlain by the Goldenville Formation.

Taylor attributed this description to an unspecified report by Faribault of the Geologic Survey of Canada, which could not be located by the Author. Subsequent exploration has demonstrated that the Dominique occurrence is part of a polymetallic system dominated by tin rather than gold.

The Nova Scotia database of mineral occurrences locates three mineral occurrences within the current boundaries of the Property. All belong to mineral occurrence O16-003: the *Dominique Sn-Zn-Cu-In Prospect* and are mapped to occur within Goldenville Formation calcareous wacke, wacke, and black slate. The associated report lists Ag, Cd, Cu, In, Pb, Sn, and Zn as commodities visible as cassiterite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite.

In 1977, Chatterjee observed formational pyrite in the host slates and quartzites had no association with cassiterite content. Instead, microprobe studies supported the association of cassiterite with silicification.

Cant et al. (1978) reported observations of drill core obtained during extensive drilling following the discovery of tin mineralization on the Property. Widespread disseminated, layered, and vein-hosted pyrite and pyrrhotite were observed, much of which was not associated with tin mineralization, despite containing trace chalcopyrite. Veins containing appreciable tin were described as quartz-carbonate veins with pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and/or galena, as well as narrow greisen veins near the north margin of the Wedgeport Pluton containing cassiterite, pyrite, sphalerite, molybdenum, scheelite and/or fluorite. Cant added that cassiterite is rarely visible, most often occurring as microscopic grains having a strong association with chlorite and sericite.

Wolfson (1983) was able to detect vein paragenesis within metasediments of the Property area, classifying observed veins as pre-, syn-, and post-(tin)-mineralizing events. General features of each are summarized below:

1. Pre-mineralized veins are mm-scale, crenulated, quartz-calcite-chlorite veins which parallel bedding, generally lack alteration haloes, and rarely contain arsenopyrite and/or chalcopyrite
2. Syn-mineralized veins are cm-scale, quartz-calcite-chlorite-pyrite-pyrrhotite ±chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena-cassiterite-scheelite veins which cross-cut bedding and foliation and have thick, bleached alteration haloes due to chlorite-sericite-silica alteration
3. Post-mineralized veins are cm-scale, quartz-calcite ±arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins appearing as breccias and swarms associated with late structures not containing cassiterite and having variable host rock alteration.

Wolfson's sulphide-cassiterite vein data was consistent with several observations, including:

- a positive correlation between tin and copper, and a negative correlation between tin and arsenic, lead, zinc, and antimony
- tin- and copper-rich veins occur closer to the Wedgeport pluton than the arsenic-lead-zinc-rich veins
- tin- and copper-rich veins are found at deeper depths in the Shell-era drilling than arsenic-rich veins which were more prevalent at shallower depths
- molybdenum and tungsten are more prevalent nearest the Wedgeport intrusion and are replaced with base metals with increasing distance from the intrusion

Wolfson writes this type of zonation is consistent with greisen-type systems proximal to felsic intrusions.

In summary, the Dominique Sn-Cu-Ag±Pb-Zn-In mineralization occurs within strongly chloritized and carbonatized shear zones developed in argillite proximal to the Wedgeport Pluton.

Mineralization occurs as quartz ± chlorite ±- carbonate veins and fracture-controlled zones containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and cassiterite. Tin mineralization is strongly associated with chloritic alteration and may locally occur with minimal associated sulphides. Mineralized structures are oriented northeast- to east-trending and crosscut the dominant, north-plunging anticlinal structure in the area.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 TIN GREISEN AND ASSOCIATED VEIN AND REPLACEMENT DEPOSITS

Greisen-related tin deposits are a class of magmatic-hydrothermal mineral systems typically associated with evolved, reduced granitic intrusions emplaced at shallow crustal levels in late- to post-orogenic or intraplate tectonic settings. In global deposit classification schemes, these systems are commonly referred to as Sn-W greisen deposits (Cox and Singer, 1986), reflecting the frequent association of tin and tungsten in many occurrences worldwide. However, individual deposits within this class may be tin-dominant and lack significant tungsten mineralization.

At Dominique, mineralization is characterized by tin-dominant greisen-related vein and replacement styles, with cassiterite occurring in association with quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite ± sulphides, consistent with the tin-rich end member of the greisen deposit spectrum.

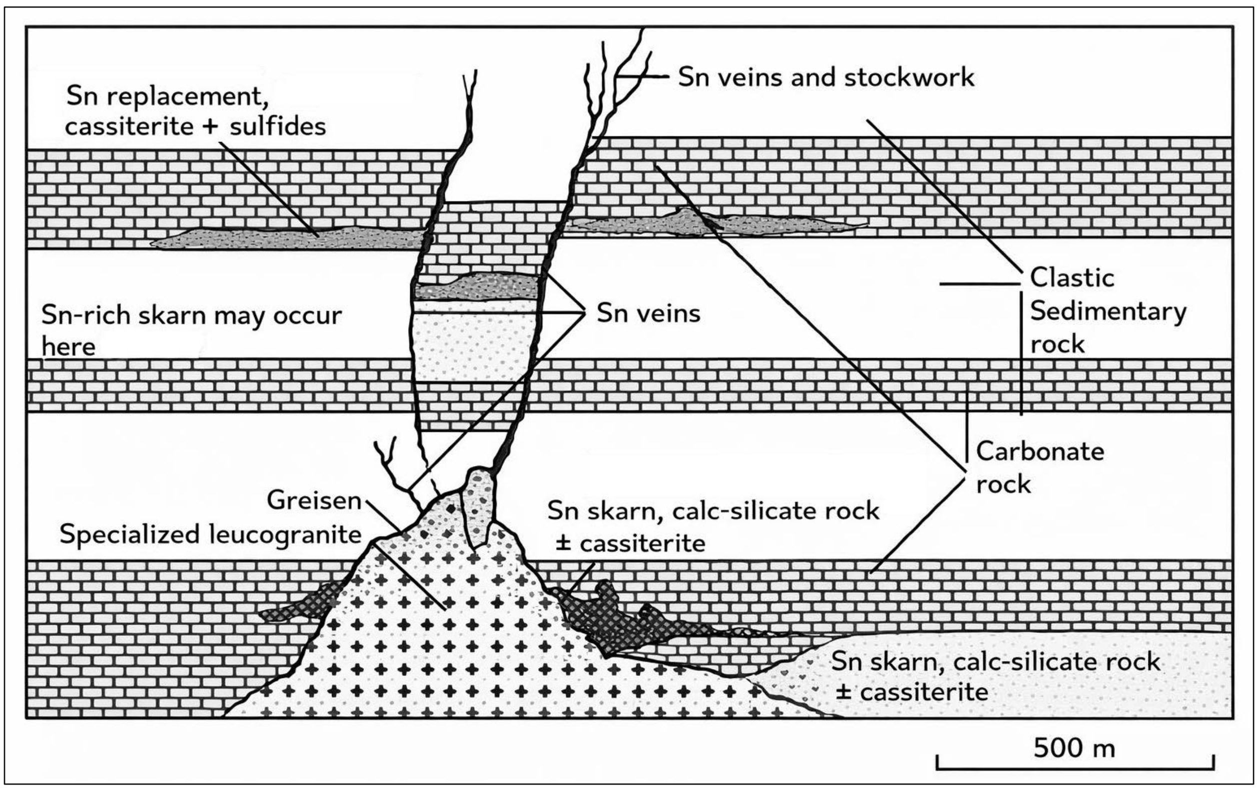

Figure 8: Model for Sn greisen and associated deposits (modified from Cox & Singer, 1986)

When a reduced granitic intrusion is emplaced at shallow crustal levels in certain tectonic settings, the crystallizing magma can exsolve halogen-rich and acidic volatile fluids rich in fluorine, chlorine, boron, and phosphorous which are known to entrain metals including tin, tungsten, molybdenum, lithium, copper, lead, zinc, tantalum, and/or niobium in soluble molecular complexes. The fluids may autometasomatize the crystallizing granite in their apical zones in a process called greisenization, form Sn skarns at or near the granitic contact zone, or permeate the host rocks through fracture systems or other weaknesses. When the latter occurs, saline fluids can react with the metasediments causing precipitation of metals and gangue minerals. Cox and Singer (1986) of the USGS relate the various styles of mineralization of these systems in Figure 8.

Wolfson's (1983) observations of ore petrology and lithogeochemistry documented greisenization within the margins of the Wedgeport Pluton. The geochemical zonation of mineralized veins outboard from the Pluton supports the direct association of Sn deposits at Dominique to the Sn-bearing greisens of the Wedgeport Pluton. Kontak (et al, 1990) suggests apophyses related to the Wedgeport granite lie beneath the Dominique Sn Property and upward-migrating fluids are responsible for the Sn mineralization.

The metallic mineralization of the Property exhibits characteristics of vein-type Sn-Zn systems similar to that found in Cornwall, England and San Rafael, Peru (Kontak et al, 1990). In 1992, O'Reilly and Kontak, referencing observed sulphide replacement of chemically-favorable stratigraphy of host rocks, added Renison Bell, Australia and Kellhuani, Bolivia to the list of similar deposits.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 EXPLORATION UNDER THE OWNERSHIP OF JOHN F. WIGHTMAN

Historical exploration of the Property has included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and diamond drilling, as described in Section 6 (History). Exploration conducted on the Property under the ownership of John F. Wightman and managed by Goldfields from 2005 to the present time is summarized below.

In 2005, Golfields prospectors working in an aggregate pit on Egypt Road, north of previously established Dominique zones, discovered Sn, In, and base metal mineralization in altered boulders. This work resulted in 4.44 line-kilometres of ground magnetic surveying, collection of 39 MMI soil geochemistry samples, and limited trenching (Black, 2006). The following year a gravity survey is completed over four main transects by Vickers Geophysics Inc. within the current Property. A general Bouguer gradient is observed (Vickers, 2007) and in 2008, O'Sullivan reports on the mineral potential of the Property.

In 2012, Eastern Geophysics Ltd. collected 158 gravity readings and combined them with the gravity results from 2007. The resultant residual gravity defined two main gravity anomalies potentially associated with underlying intrusive rocks (Gillick, 2012). Wightman (2013a, 2013b) reported on the work recommending exploration focus on the identified gravity anomalies.

In 2015, Eastern Geophysics Ltd. conducted induced polarization surveying along four lines revealing chargeability and conductivity responses coincident with gravity anomalies (Wightman, 2015) and a single diamond drill hole of 210 metres was drilled on an IP target in the Egypt Zone. Assay results from the drillhole included multi-percent Pb and Zn over 1.1 metres (Wightman, 2016).

The following year saw the reprocessing of Shell-era IP data, 2015 IP data, 2007 and 2012 gravity data, and Shell-era ground magnetic data (Gillick, 2016a, 2016b). Interpretations by Gillick included several anomalous IP/resistivity trends identified in the South, Central, North, and Egypt Road Zones. Two diamond drill holes totalling 217.0 metres were drilled immediately south of the Egypt grid (Wightman, 2017a). Four intervals assayed over 0.1% Sn, the highest being 0.58% over 1.5 metres. Three intervals of Pb and Zn were intersected assaying excess of 1% each.

In 2017, two diamond drill holes totalling 802 metres were drilled on the T6 and T7 IP targets in the Egypt Zone (Wightman, 2019). Broadly elevated intervals of Pb and Zn were intersected in excess of 1%. Tin values, although elevated relative to background, did not exceed 151 ppm in sampled intervals, and one drill hole was not assayed. Recommendations include pulse EM of existing boreholes.

In 2019, Eastern Geophysics Ltd. performs a borehole Pulse EM survey on the 2015 drill hole and the assayed drill hole from 2017 (Wightman, 2022), each hole containing conductive features of interest. The following year three drillholes were completed in the Egypt Road Zone totalling 1,098 metres. Eastern Geophysics Ltd. returned that same year to perform a borehole Pulse EM survey on two of the 1991 drill holes at the Central Zone (Wightman, 2020). Drill hole DOM-91-01 contained few features of interest, but DOM-91-04 contained two to three conductive features.

In 2021, a total of 382.6m of drilling was completed at the Central Zone (Wightman, 2023b). Part of the program involved lengthening DOM-91-04 to test several Pulse EM conductive features.

Exploration conducted under John F. Wightman's ownership of the Property is summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Exploration Conducted Under the Ownership of John F. Wightman

Year	Owner	Work Performed
2005	John F. Wightman (Annapolis Valley Goldfields Inc.)	An aggregate pit on Egypt road (north previously-established Dominique zones reveals alteration Sn, In, and base metal mineralization overlying a magnetic anomaly. 4.44 km of ground magnetics (100m spaced lines at 12.5m stations), and limited (39) MMI soil geochemistry and trenching is completed (Black, 2006).
2007	John F. Wightman (Annapolis Valley Goldfields Inc.)	Vickers Geophysics Inc. conducts a gravity survey (122 readings at 50 and 100m spaced stations) along four main transects mainly within the current Property. A general Bouguer gradient is observed and conclusions are few (Vickers, 2008).
2008	John F. Wightman (Annapolis Valley Goldfields Inc.)	O'Sullivan (2008) reviews the mineral potential of the Dominique prospect recommending reinterpretation of Shell-era induced polarization surveys, down-hole electromagnetic surveying of select historic boreholes, and diamond drilling where indicated. In the Egypt Road area, additional mapping and sampling and trenching along with ground EM surveying is recommended.
2012	John F. Wightman	Eastern Geophysics Ltd. collects 158 gravity readings and combines them with the gravity results from 2007. The resultant residual gravity defines two main gravity anomalies potentially associated with underlying intrusive rocks (Gillick, 2012). Wightman (2013a, 2013b) reports on the work recommending exploration focus on the identified gravity anomalies.
2015	John F. Wightman	Eastern Geophysics Ltd. conducts 5.6 km of induced polarization surveying along 4 lines (spaced at 150m, at 25m stations) revealing chargeability and conductivity responses coincident with gravity anomalies (Wightman, 2017b)
2015	John F. Wightman	A single diamond drill hole of 110.0 metres was drilled on an IP target in the Egypt Zone with encouraging results including multi-percent Pb and Zn over 1.1m (Wightman, 2016)

Year	Owner	Work Performed
2016	John F. Wightman	Shell-era IP data and 2015 IP data, 2007 and 2012 gravity data, and Shell-era ground magnetic data were reprocessed and interpreted (Gillick, 2016a, 2016b). Several anomalous IP/resistivity trends were identified in the South, Central, North, and Egypt Road Zones. Drilling is recommended on several trends, along with data compilation and additional IP mainly in the Central Zone near the Plymouth Lake Anticline. Wightman (2016) reports on the work.
2016	John F. Wightman	Two diamond drill holes totalling 217.0 metres were drilled immediately south of the Egypt grid (Wightman, 2017a). Four intervals assayed over 0.1% Sn, the highest being 0.58% over 1.5m. Three intervals of Pb and Zn were intersected assaying excess of 1% each.
2017	John F. Wightman	Two diamond drill holes totalling 802.0 metres were drilled on the T6 and T7 IP targets in the Egypt Zone (Wightman, 2019). Broadly elevated intervals of Pb and Zn were intersected in excess of 1%. Sn, though elevated, but never in excess of 151ppm in sampled intervals. One drill hole was not assayed. Recommendations include pulse EM of existing boreholes recently drilled boreholes.
2019	John F. Wightman	Eastern Geophysics Ltd. performs a borehole Pulse EM survey on the 2015 drill hole and the assayed drill hole from 2017 (Wightman, 2022), each hole containing conductive features of interest. Three drill holes are completed in the Egypt Road Zone totalling 1,098m (Wightman, 2023a)
2020	John F. Wightman	Eastern Geophysics Ltd. performs a borehole Pulse EM survey on 2 of the 1991 drill holes of the Central Zone (Wightman, 2020). DH 91-1 contained few features of interest, but DH 91-4 contained two to three conductive features.
2021	John F. Wightman	John F. Wightman completes 382.6m of drilling at the Central Zone, in part to test Pulse EM anomalies identified in DOM-91-04 in 2019 (Wightman, 2023b)

10 DRILLING

10.1 DRILLING UNDER THE OWNERSHIP OF JOHN F. WIGHTMAN

Between 2005 and 2021, ten diamond drill holes totalling 2,709.6 metres were completed on the Property under the ownership of John F. Wightman. Drilling focused primarily on targets generated from prospecting, geophysical surveys, and previous drilling in and around the Egypt Road Zone. Several drilled intercepts with multi-percent lead and zinc were reported (Wightman, 2016).

Logan Drilling Ltd. of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, performed diamond drilling in the Property in 2015 and 2016, while Maritime Diamond Drilling of Hilden, Nova Scotia completed the drilling in 2017, 2019, and 2021. Drill core of NQ-size was produced in all years. Drill core from 2015 to 2017 is stored at the NSDNR Drill Core Library in Stellarton, Nova Scotia. Drill core from 2019 and 2021 is stored at an aggregate quarry owned by Brazil Lake Enterprises Ltd., a Yarmouth-area general contractor approximately 15 km north of the Property.

All drilling conducted under John F. Wightman's ownership of the Property is summarized in Table 10. Drill hole details are listed in Table 11.

Table 10: Summary of Drilling Completed Under the Ownership of John F. Wightman

Year	Owner	Target	Number of Holes	Hole Type	Total Metres
2015	John F. Wightman	Egypt Road Zone	1	DDH	210.00
2016	John F. Wightman	Egypt Road Zone	2	DDH	217.00
2017	John F. Wightman	Egypt Road Zone	2	DDH	802.00
2019	John F. Wightman	Egypt Road Zone	3	DDH	1,098.00
2021	John F. Wightman	Central Zone	2	DDH	382.60
TOTAL					2,709.60

Table 11: Drill Hole Details

Drill Hole Name	Easting, m	Northing, m	Azimuth, TN	Plunge, degrees	Total Depth, m
DOM-15-01	739684	4857520	202	-45	210.00
ER-01-16	739825	4857250	210	-60	119.00
ER-02-16	739803	4857216	30	-45	98.00
ER-17-01	739924	4857701	54	-45	221.00
ER-17-02	739570	4857550	195	-60	581.00
ER-19-01b	739610	4857517	200	-60	395.00
ER-19-02	739559	4857509	200	-60	449.00
ER-19-03	739701	4857513	200	-45	254.00
DOM-21-01	739229	4855937	180	-76	82.60*
DOM-21-02	739199	4855963	135	-70	300.00

*Note: metres drilled past end of DOM-91-04

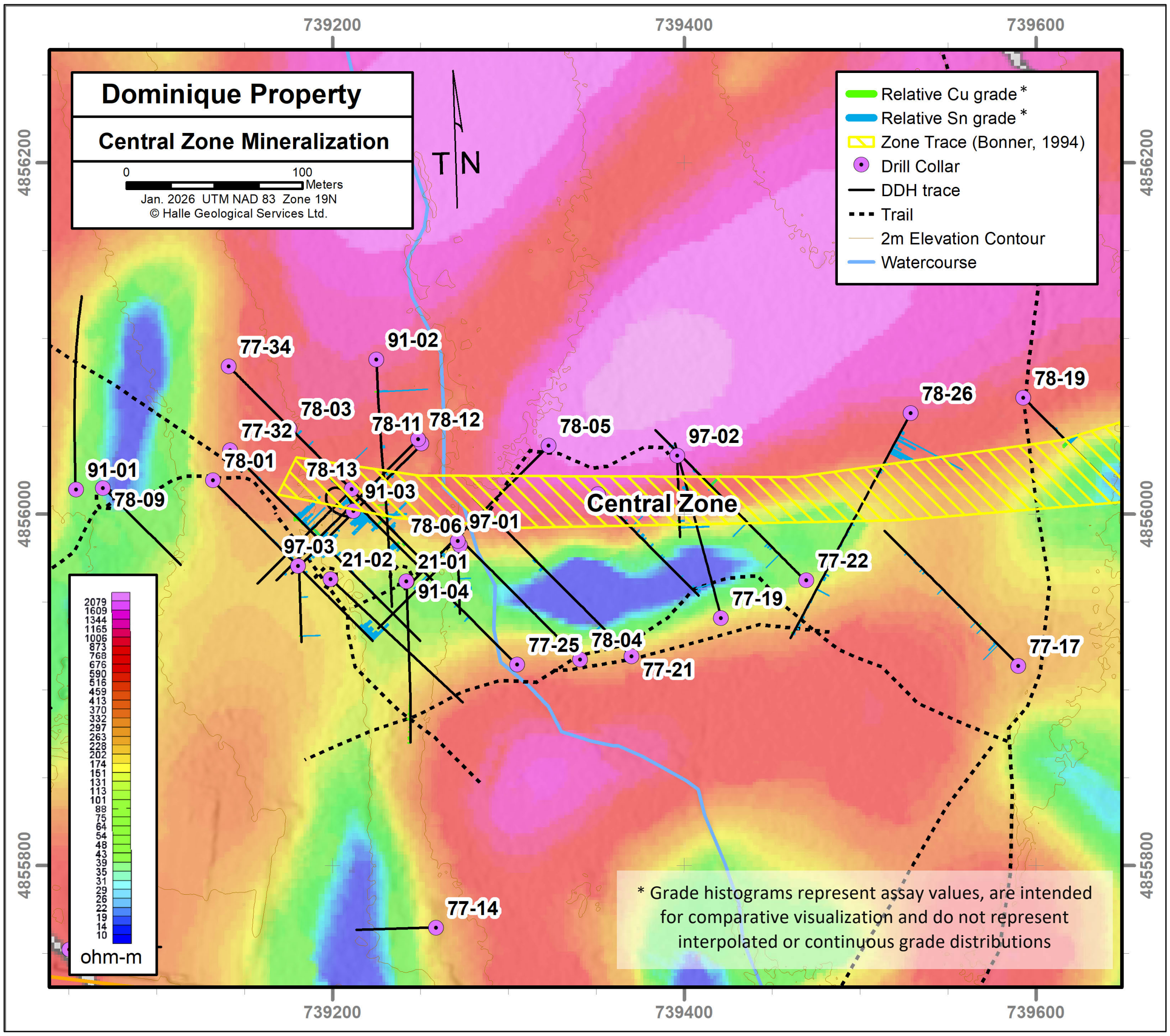

Figure 9: Relative Sn and Cu grades over IP Resistivity (after Gillick, 2016b), Central Zone

Figure 9 presents drill hole traces and relative Sn and Cu abundances for the Central Zone, where the majority of drill intersections reporting high-grade Sn values have been documented. Relative grade symbols are shown for illustrative purposes only to highlight spatial relationships between selected drill intersections and geophysical features identified in historical IP data. A general east-trending resistivity feature identified in historical IP surveys coincides spatially with the Central Zone.

Highlights of composited assay intervals from drill campaigns between 1975 and 2019 are given in Table 12. Sampled intervals may not be representative of true widths, as the orientation of the mineralized zones relative to drill hole orientation is unknown.

Table 12: Highlights of composited drill hole assay results

DDH	Year	Zone	Fr (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	In (ppm)
7606-77-09	1977	South	83.44	89.61	6.17	180	--	--	--	--	--
7606-77-22	1977	Central	63.36	64.39	1.03	4141	--	--	--	--	--
7606-77-22	1977	Central	82.21	84.02	1.81	2110	--	--	--	--	--
7606-77-22	1977	Central	85.75	89.10	3.35	1397	--	--	--	--	--
7606-77-23	1977	--	80.17	81.95	1.78	2091	--	--	3720	--	--
7606-77-25	1977	Central	172.51	181.37	**8.86**	2725	--	--	7102	--	--
7606-77-29	1977	Central	35.62	44.84	**9.22**	1288	--	--	--	--	--
7606-77-30	1977	Central	74.07	79.46	5.39	**5325**	**3211**	--	246	--	--
7606-77-32	1977	Central	72.52	88.88	**16.36**	3570	598	--	7436	--	--
7606-77-32	1977	Central	73.69	76.66	2.97	**9499**	1803	--	**18587**	--	--
7606-78-26	1978	Central	21.13	25.15	4.02	**6797**	--	--	--	--	--
7606-78-26	1978	Central	28.02	36.74	**8.72**	4992	--	--	--	--	--
7606-78-34	1978	North	67.65	72.42	4.77	4419	--	--	--	--	--
7606-78-43	1978	North	287.81	290.34	2.53	**7261**	--	--	--	--	--
DOM-91-01	1991	Central	11.28	14.33	3.05	3398	637	21	**25706**	0.57	**14.32**
DOM-91-02	1991	Central	42.67	43.46	0.79	**5869**	573	**11535**	**16467**	**27.65**	**24.25**
DOM-91-02	1991	Central	198.09	199.80	1.71	**6900**	1058	19	435	0.59	1.89
D97-01	1997	Central	36.65	40.70	4.05	2508	934	559	2634	6.52	2.5
DOM-15-01	2015	Egypt	185.90	188.05	2.15	75	189	9305	**29442**	**34.18**	0.13
ER-01-16	2016	Egypt	68.47	73.60	5.13	949	439	**12162**	**19428**	--	--
ER-19-01b	2019	Egypt	377.00	378.95	2.90	26*	**2157**	5000**	5000**	--	--

*incomplete digestion of cassiterite may occur with aqua regia digestion
**maximum value reached for assay method

10.2 Drill Hole Surveying, Orientation, and Core Recovery

In 1977 and 1978, drill hole azimuths were measured using a Sperry-Sun instrument, consisting of a camera with a timed shutter aimed at a compass and clinometer lowered to the desired depth. Inclination results were checked with a standard acid etch test where discrepancies were observed. Not all drill holes were surveyed. All drill holes were oriented at either 137º or 317º relative to true north.

In 1991, drill hole plunges at the collar and at various depths were surveyed using a Tropari instrument and recorded on drill logs. The Nova Scotia Lands and Surveys Division surveyed drill hole collars and recorded UTM coordinates for the drill holes.

In 1997, downhole surveys were recorded on drill logs. Drill casing was left in three holes on the Central Zone for potential future deepening and downhole geophysical surveys. The reestablished Shell grid was used to locate holes on the Property. Drill collar locations were recorded in either cut-grid or UTM coordinates.

During drilling conducted between 2015 and 2019, drill hole coordinates, azimuth, and plunge information were provided on drill logs submitted in assessment reports. Downhole orientation surveys were typically performed every 50 to 100 metres. Drill core recovery and magnetic susceptibility were recorded for ER-17-02.

Drill core recovery and rock quality designation (“RQD”) were not recorded on drill logs for Property drill holes.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SECURITY

Sample preparation and sample security procedures for historical drilling programs were compiled from publicly available assessment reports. Details vary by program and vintage, and documentation is incomplete for some early drilling. No independent verification of sample preparation or analytical procedures was completed by the Qualified Person.

The Author has no reason to believe that sample preparation and security practices employed during drilling campaigns on the Property were inconsistent with industry standards applicable at the time and stage of exploration.

11.1.1 1977, 1978, 1991, and 1997 Drill Programs

In 1977 and 1978, AQ- and BQ-sized drill core was logged and sampled by Shell geologists in Yarmouth. Drill core was sawn with a diamond saw for sampling. In 1991, George O’Reilly of the Nova Scotia Mineral Deposits Section logged all drill holes all of which were NQ-sized.

In 1997, NQ diamond drilling was performed by Logan Drilling Ltd. Drill holes were logged by John O’Sullivan of MineTech International Ltd. Selected mineralized core was mechanically split and analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, tin, indium, gold and cadmium.

Reports on diamond drilling from between 1977 and 1997 do not document additional drill core sampling methodologies employed during their respective programs. The Author has no reason to suspect that sample preparation and security for drilling between 1977 to 1997 was not in accordance with industry standards for the time and stage of exploration.

All drill core originating from the Property between 1977 and 1997 are registered as stored at the NSDNR drill core library and storage facility in Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

11.1.2 2015 and 2016 Drill Programs

In 2015 and 2016, NQ drill holes were completed by Logan Drilling Ltd., and logged by geologist Don Black. Drill core was split and split intervals were recorded in related assessment reports.

11.1.3 2017 Drill Program

In 2017, NQ drill holes were completed by Maritime Diamond Drilling Ltd., logged by Dr. Cliff Stanley, and hole orientation surveys were performed every 50 to 100m. Drill core was sawn with a diamond blade and split intervals recorded in assessment reports. Drill core recovery and magnetic susceptibility was recorded for ER-17-02.

11.1.4 2019 Drill Program

In 2019, NQ drill holes were completed by Maritime Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Hilden NS, and logged by geologist Don Black. Mineralized zones were split with a diamond saw. Split and sampled intervals were recorded on drill logs.

11.1.5 2021 Drill Program

In 2021, NQ drill holes were completed by Maritime Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Hilden NS, and logged by Derek Thomas.

11.2 Sample Analyses

Sample analyses for all drilling programs on the Property are summarized from existing reports in the following subsections. Historical drill programs pre-dating modern QA/QC protocols did not routinely employ certified reference materials, blanks, or duplicates. As such, the reliability of historical analytical results should be considered within the context of the analytical practices in place at the time. Though detailed descriptions are often lacking, the Author has no reason to believe that sample analyses for drilling campaigns on the Property for all years were not performed in accordance with industry standards applicable at the time and stage of exploration.

11.2.1 1976 and 1977 Bondar-Clegg and Atlantic Analytical

In 1976 and 1977, approximately 852 samples of drill core were split and submitted to Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. in Ottawa where they were crushed and pulverized and subjected to Atomic Absorption Spectrometry for estimation of Cu, Zn, Ag, and W with an estimated error of 10% and for X-ray Fluorescence spectrometry with an estimated error of 5% (Cant et al, 1978). Cant stated assay results are acceptable for exploration purposes.

11.2.2 1991 (Unknown)

A total of 21 elements including Sn, Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag and In were estimated in 54 drill core samples in 1991. The Author was unable to find documentation of neither the assay laboratory that performed the work nor the employed assay methodology.

11.2.3 1997 Mineral Engineering Centre (MEC), Dalhousie University

A total of 59 drill core samples were assayed at the Mineral Engineering Centre (“MEC”) at Dalhousie University (formerly Technical University of Nova Scotia). Samples were crushed to 4 mm with jaw crushers, riffle-split, then pulverized with ring and puck (Spex Industries Inc. Shatterbox) to 100% passing 0.15 mm. The elements copper, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cesium, chromium, indium, lithium, manganese, rubidium, cadmium, and vanadium were estimated using a 4-acid digestion followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). Arsenic was estimated using a colorimetric method and tin was estimated using sodium peroxide fusion digestion followed by AAS.

Gold and silver analysis was performed by aqua regia digestion followed by methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) solvent extraction and AAS determination.

MEC described the preparation of a range of laboratory standards but no certified reference material results were reported for these samples.

Five intervals of Shell-era drill core and a single sample of 1991 drill core were re-assayed at Lakefield Research Limited in Lakefield, ON as check samples. Results of retesting compared moderately well to original tin assays (Figure 10).

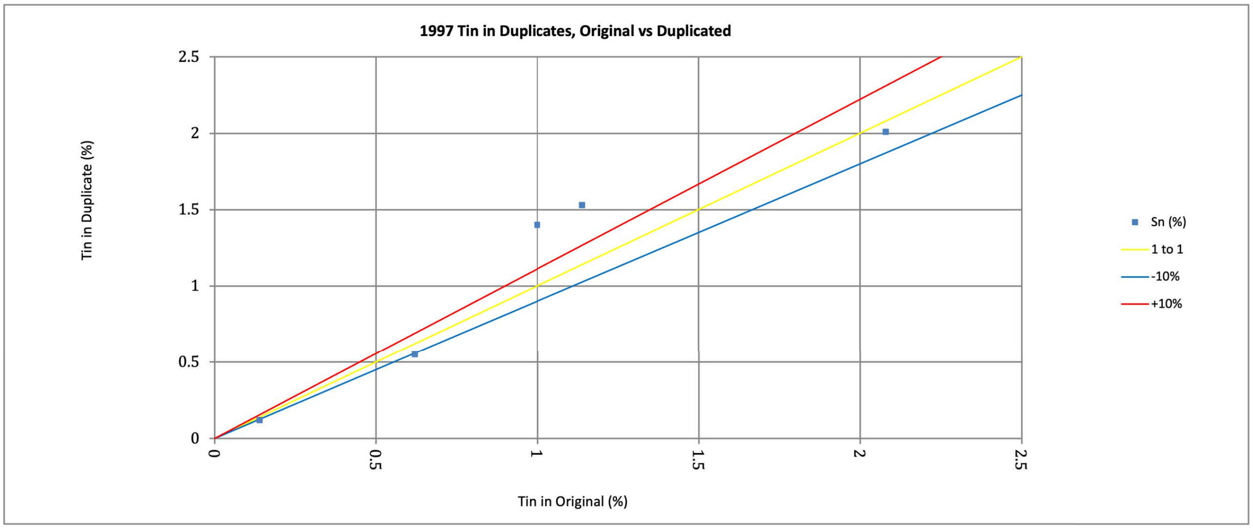

Figure 10: Votix resampled interval performance, Sn (1997)

11.2.4 2015 and 2016 Activation Laboratories Limited

Actlabs, with preparation facilities in Fredericton New Brunswick and full analytical laboratory in Ancaster Ontario, was used as the analytical laboratory for all 23 drill core samples of 2015 and all 15 drill core samples of 2016. Actlabs is, and was then, accredited under ISO 9001:2008.

Sample preparation methods for 2015 and 2016 samples are not documented.

In 2015, all samples were dissolved with 4-acid digestion and submitted for Actlabs Ultratrace 5 package (UT-5) involving a combination of instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) where samples are encapsulated and irradiated and measured instrumentally, and inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) that provides estimations for 59 elements. Overlimit was accomplished through inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy

(ICP-OES). Two blank samples were inserted into the sample stream as part of an internal QAQC program.

In 2016, all samples were submitted for Actlabs Code Ultratrace 7 (UT-7) where samples are fused with sodium peroxide in a zirconium crucible and the resultant melt is analyzed by ICP-MS and ICP-OES giving concentration estimates for 61 elements. Overlimits were estimated through sodium peroxide fusion techniques.

Two blank samples were inserted into the sample stream by the logging geologist. Both samples returned below detection limit for Sn, W, Mo, Cd, and In.

Actlabs duplicates the analyses of client-submitted samples to gauge their own precision. Three certified reference standards for Sn were tested by Actlabs for in 2015 and 2016 and all were within or very near a 10% error of the original result (see Figure 11). One CRM certified for Sn was reported by Actlabs, discussed in 11.2.6.

11.2.5 2017 Activation Laboratories Limited

Actlabs was used as the analytical laboratory for all 23 drill core samples of 2017. Samples were prepared corresponding to Actlabs Code RX1 (described in 11.2.4).

In 2017, all samples were submitted for Actlabs Code Ultratrace 6 (UT-6) which uses a 4-acid digestion followed by both ICP-OES and ICP-MS which gives estimation for 61 elements. Overlimit estimations were accomplished through sodium peroxide fusion techniques.

Two client-submitted samples were duplicated and both fell within a 3% error of the original result (see Figure 11.2.6.1). Two CRMs certified for Sn were reported by Actlabs, discussed in 11.2.6.

11.2.6 2019 Activation Laboratories Limited

Actlabs was used as the analytical laboratory for all 23 drill core samples of 2019. Samples were prepared corresponding to Actlabs Code RX1 (described in 11.2.4).

In 2019, all samples were submitted for Actlabs Code Ultratrace 1 package (UT-1) where the sample is digested in an aqua regia solution and analyzed by ICP-MS which gives estimation for 66 elements. Overlimit assays were not reported.

One client-submitted sample was duplicated and fell within a 6% error of the original result (Figure 11).

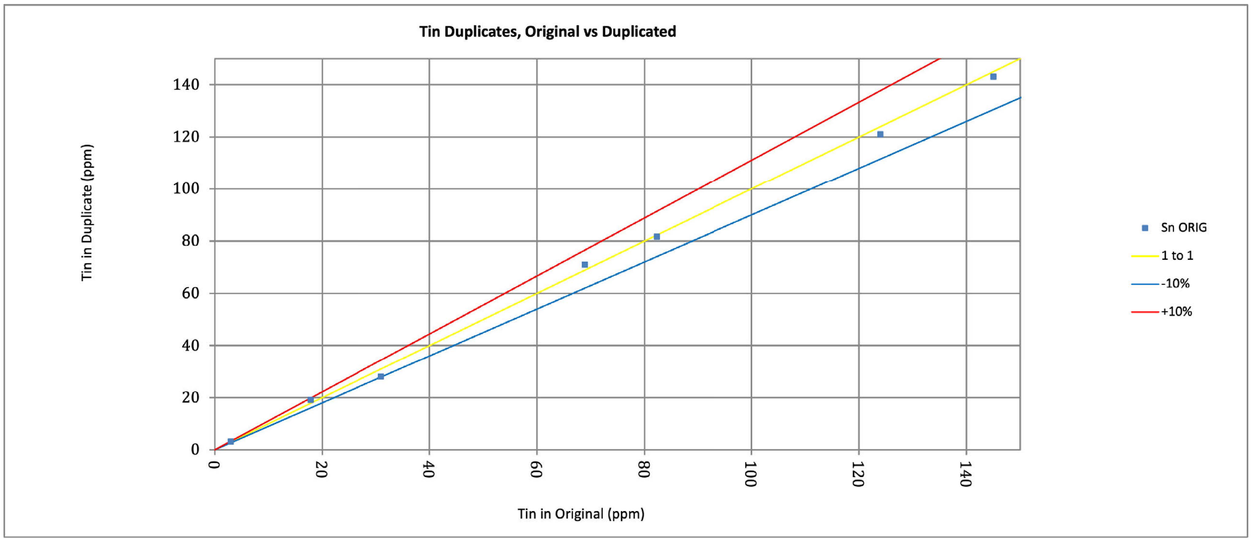

Figure 11: Actlabs client-submitted samples duplicate performance, 2015 to 2021

Actlabs inserts their own certified reference material (CRM, or standard) into the sample stream to gauge their own accuracy. Figure 12 compares the Sn assay against the expected assay and 95% confidence. Of 14 CRM samples tested, four were outside a 5% error. Three of four failing samples were CRMs with relatively low initial Sn grade (i.e., <3ppm).

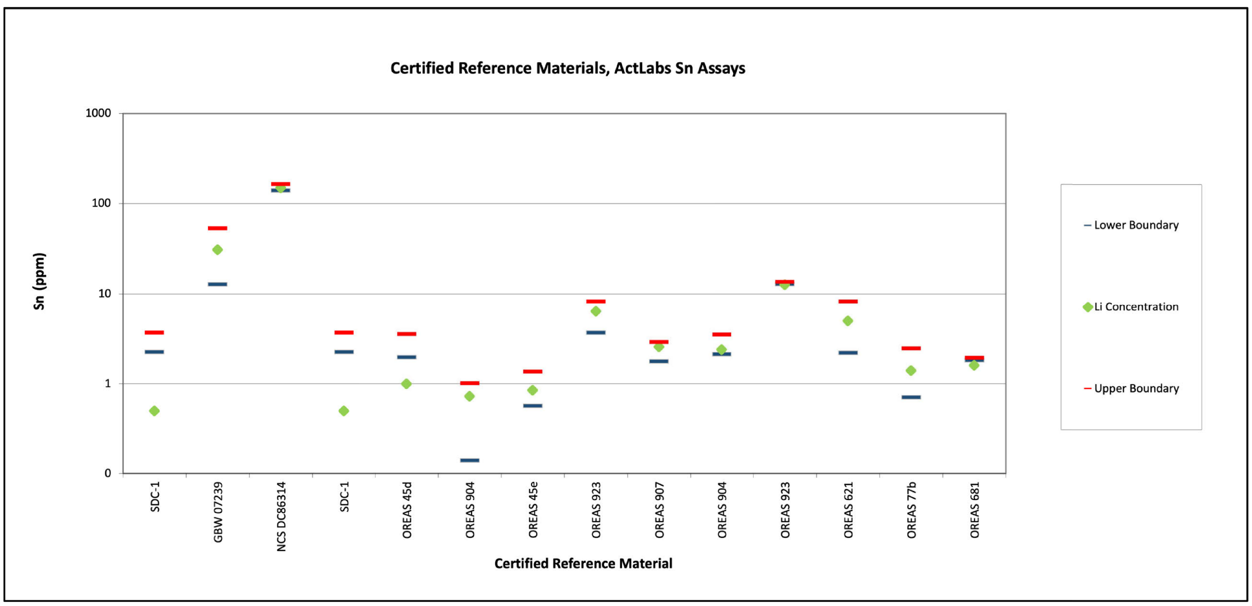

Figure 12: Actlabs-initiated CRM performance, 2015 to 2021

11.2.7 2021 Activation Laboratories Limited

Actlabs was used as the analytical laboratory for all 34 drill core samples of 2021. Samples were prepared corresponding to Actlabs Code RX1 (described in 11.2.4) and submitted for Actlabs Code Ultratrace 4M package (UT-4M) where the sample is digested in 4-acid solution and analyzed by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS which gives estimation for 42 elements. A single blank sample and a single CRM were inserted into the sample stream by the logging geologist. The blank sample, of unreported origin, returned near or below detection limit for Sn, W, Mo, and Cd. The origin of the CRM was not reported.

From 2015 to 2021, Actlabs employed several other CRMs during analysis of Project samples as a gauge of their accuracy. The Author has not reported those which were not certified for Sn.

The QA/QC procedures employed by Actlabs during drilling programs between 2015 and 2021 provide confidence in the analytical data for exploration purposes.

11.3 TOTAL SN ANALYSIS

Actlabs states that aqua regia "…uses a combination of concentrated hydrochloric and nitric acids to leach sulphides, some oxides and some silicates. Mineral phases which are hardly (if at all) attacked include … cassiterite." Aqua regia which lacks hydrogen fluoride (HF) only partially dissolves cassiterite, the primary Sn-bearing mineral at Dominique (Wolfson, 1983).

Cassiterite (SnO_2) is an extremely refractory mineral that does not fully dissolve in many standard acid digestions. In the case of aqua regia, the resulting Sn assay may be low with respect to the total Sn of the submitted sample. Four acid digestion which includes HF is preferable, but Actlabs still states that cassiterite (among other minerals) may only be partially dissolved or conversely form stable compounds in the resulting solution. Most prominent labs in Canada believe that lithium metaborate or sodium peroxide fusion will provide a more complete estimation of total Sn in a sample.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification, as defined in NI 43-101, includes confirming that data were generated using appropriate procedures, accurately transcribed from original sources, and are suitable for use. The Author has completed data verification for the Property to the extent possible given the age and availability of source documentation.

Data verification procedures consisted of review and compilation of publicly available records and internal source documents provided to the Author. This included compilation of all drilling and assay information from source documents, checks for accurate transcription, review of available QA/QC information (Section 11), and a due diligence visit to the NSDNR drill core library to examine selected drill core. Current Property data reside in digital spreadsheets.

The Author completed a site visit to the Property on December 4, 2025, which included verification of access routes and observation of several historical drill sites. The site visit did not identify any obvious field constraints that would materially affect the findings and conclusions of this Report.

12.1 Surface Data

Prior to John F. Wightman's involvement in the Property, mineral exploration within the current Property boundary focused on the South, Central, and North Zones. The primary source of historic drill and assay information for these zones is Cant et al. (1978), which represents the largest collection of historic data available to the Author.

Based on the records available, Cant et al. (1978) contains approximately 852 drill core sample intervals totalling approximately 891 metres, comprising the vast majority of the drill core sample data available for the South, Central, and North Zones. Tin mineralization, with sporadic zinc and copper, was reported by Cant.

12.2 Drill Data

Drill logs and associated reporting from modern drilling programs (i.e., post-2014) record drill hole collar coordinates, depths, core diameters, drilling dates, and drill hole orientations. Where available, the Author captured assay results directly from laboratory certificates to generate the QA/QC performance summaries presented in Section 11.

The Author concludes that the available analytical results are suitable for guiding exploration decisions, with the understanding that historical datasets vary in documentation quality and that aqua regia digestion may under-report total Sn where cassiterite is present (Section 11.3).

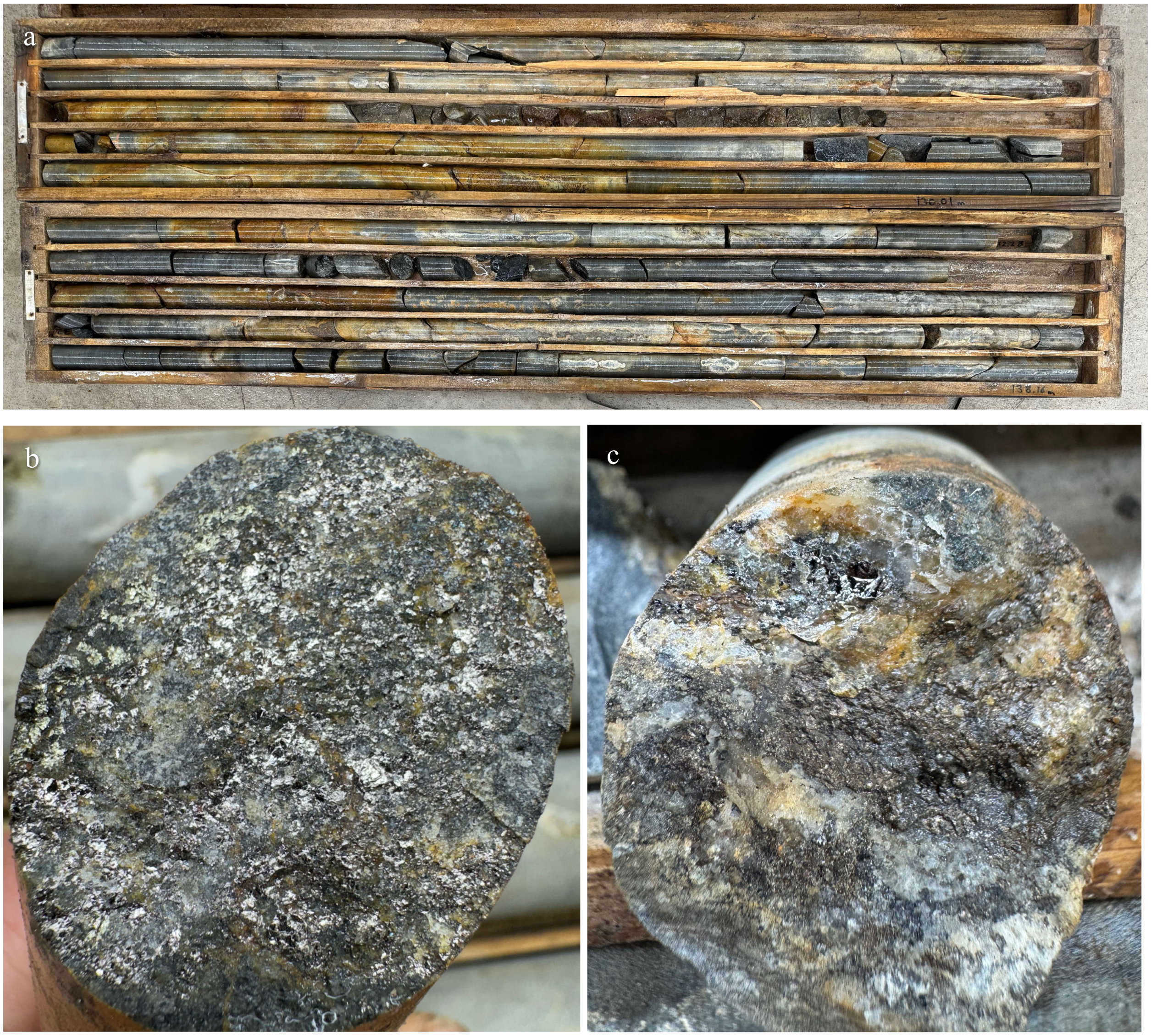

Figure 13: (a) DDH 77-30 (Central Zone) between 123.89 and 138.16m showing unsampled drill core with visible (b) chalcopyrite in a pyrrhotite-rich zone at 131m and (c) cassiterite and pyrrhotite at 117m

12.3 Database Validation and Site Visits

The Author visited the drill core library and storage facility in Stellarton Nova Scotia on November 6, 2025 to view the entire length of drill core from drill holes 7606-77-30 (Shell) and D97-02 (Votix). Sampled intercepts from 7606-77-30 and D97-02 were checked against box markings and available logs to confirm interval locations. Both drill holes exhibited sulphide mineralization. Cassiterite and chalcopyrite occurrences were observed in unsampled intervals from 7606-77-30 (Figure 13). No independent check sampling or re-assaying was completed. The Author also visited exploration licence 52927 on December 4, 2025. Positioning of access roads and trails, and several drill hole collars were noted and recorded using a handheld GPS.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no documented mineral processing or metallurgical testing for the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no mineral resource estimates for the Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserve estimates for the Property.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

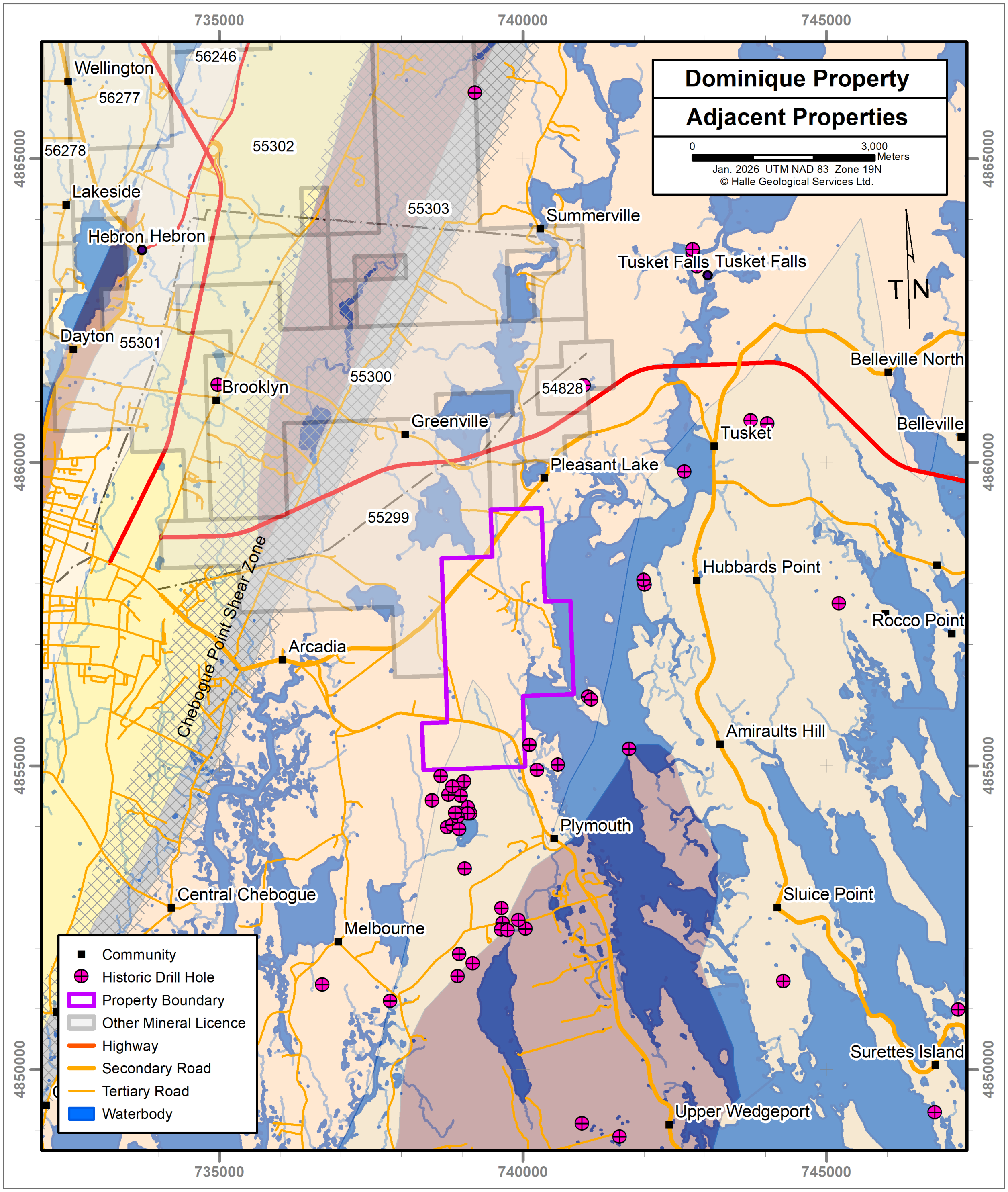

Figure 14: Adjacent Properties and Historic Drilling (from NSDNR drill hole database)

The location of adjacent mineral properties and selected historic drill holes in the vicinity of the Property are shown in Figure 14.

Exploration licences 55300 and 55299, registered to Continental Lithium Ltd. (“Continental”), border the Property to the north and west. Continental holds a larger package of mineral exploration licences along the Chebogue Point Shear Zone, which hosts lithium-cesium-tantalum (“LCT”) pegmatite mineralization at the Brazil Lake Deposit, located approximately 16 kilometres north of the Property.

An exploration licence comprising seven claims (54828), registered to R. Perry MacKinnon, is located approximately 1.5 kilometres north of the Property. The Nova Scotia drill hole database indicates that this licence contains a single historical drill hole (DDH 7606-78-32) completed by Shell in 1978. Available drill logs report tin values ranging from below detection limits to 3 ppm Sn in seven sampled intervals (Cant et al, 1978).

The Nova Scotia drill hole database also records at least 25 historical drill holes completed by Shell between 1977 and 1980 in two general areas: (1) between the southern boundary of the Property and the area north of Little Plymouth Lake, and (2) along the northwest margin of the Wedgeport Pluton. As of the Effective Date, mineral tenure in these areas is available.

The Author has not independently verified information relating to adjacent mineral tenures, and such information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of any additional data or information that would be considered material to this Report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on a review and compilation of all available geological, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling data for the Property, and verification completed to the extent possible, the Author concludes that the Property hosts a tin-dominant, greisen-related vein and replacement system spatially and genetically associated with the Wedgeport Pluton. Mineralization is characterized by cassiterite-bearing quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite ± sulphide veins, as well as fracture-controlled zones developed within chloritized and carbonatized shear zones in Goldenville Group metasedimentary rocks.

Historical exploration has demonstrated the presence of three sub-parallel, east- to northeast-trending mineralized zones (South, Central, and North Zones), as well as the Egypt Road Zone, which represents a significant extension of mineralization to the north of the historically recognized zones. Drilling completed between 1977 and 2021 has intersected anomalous to locally elevated tin, copper, lead, zinc, silver, and indium values over variable intervals, confirming the presence of a polymetallic system with geochemical zonation consistent with greisen-related tin systems proximal to felsic intrusions.

Geological and geochemical observations, including documented alteration assemblages, vein paragenesis, and metal zonation patterns, support a model in which tin-rich mineralization occurs closer to the Wedgeport Pluton and at greater depths, with base-metal-rich mineralization becoming more prominent outward from the intrusion and at shallower levels. The association of tin with chloritic alteration and the presence of greisenized granite at the pluton margin further support this interpretation.

Exploration conducted under the ownership of John F. Wightman has expanded the geological understanding of the Property through modern geophysical surveys, drilling, and data compilation. Ground gravity, induced polarization, and borehole pulse electromagnetic surveys have identified geophysical anomalies that may reflect structurally controlled mineralized zones or concealed intrusive bodies beneath glacial cover. Subsequent drilling has locally confirmed mineralization associated with these anomalies, although the continuity, geometry, and full extent of mineralized structures remain poorly constrained.

Analytical data from drilling programs conducted between 2015 and 2021 are supported by documented QA/QC procedures and are considered reliable for exploration purposes. Historical datasets pre-dating modern QA/QC protocols are considered suitable for reconnaissance-level interpretation when evaluated within the context of analytical practices in place at the time. The Author notes that aqua regia digestion may under-report total tin where cassiterite is present, and this limitation should be considered when comparing tin results across different drilling campaigns.

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been completed for the Property, and the current level of exploration is insufficient to support such estimates. Overall, the available data indicate that the Dominique Tin Property represents a valid early-stage tin exploration project with demonstrated mineralization, geological continuity, and untested exploration potential, warranting further systematic exploration.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Dominique Tin Property is considered an early-stage exploration project with a substantial historical database and more limited modern exploration. Previous work has demonstrated the presence of tin-dominant, greisen-related polymetallic mineralization in multiple zones. However, the extent, continuity, and controls on mineralization remain insufficiently defined to support mineral resource estimation.

The Author recommends a phased exploration approach focused on data integration, target refinement, and selective field verification prior to additional drilling. Advancement beyond each phase should be contingent on the results obtained and ongoing technical evaluation.

The recommended exploration program is designed to improve geological and structural understanding of the Property, refine priority drill targets (particularly within the Central Zone) and test selected targets through limited, focused diamond drilling.

The proposed work is divided into two phases: Phase I – Data Compilation, Verification, and Target Refinement; and Phase II – Target Testing and Updated Reporting. Phase I work is intended to maximize the value of existing data and reduce technical uncertainty prior to additional drilling. Recommended Phase I activities include:

1. **Compilation and review of historical drill data**, including drill logs and available analytical results, to support preliminary geological and structural interpretations;
2. **Review and selective relogging of available Property drill core**, including photographic documentation, to confirm lithologies, alteration, and mineralization styles where warranted;
3. **Selective confirmatory resampling of available Property drill core**, with samples submitted for fusion-based total tin (Sn) analysis to support evaluation of historic tin grades;
4. **Completion of a drone-based magnetic survey** over the Property to provide additional structural and lithological context to support target refinement;
5. **Integration of Phase I datasets into a preliminary 3D geological model,** used to support interpretation and identification of potential Phase II drill targets.

Phase II work is recommended only if Phase I results warrant advancement. Recommended Phase II activities include

1. **Completion of a focused diamond drilling program** to test priority targets identified in Phase I, with the objective of validating geological and structural interpretations and assessing zone continuity;
2. **Concurrent updating of the geological models and technical reporting** to incorporate new data, observations, and analytical results.

The recommended exploration program is conceptual in nature and is intended to advance geological understanding and target definition at the Property. Advancement beyond the proposed work, including any consideration of mineral resource estimation, would be contingent on positive exploration results and continued technical evaluation.

Table 13 summarizes the conceptual budget for the recommended exploration program. Cost estimates are approximate and subject to change based on final program design, access conditions, permitting requirements, analytical requirements, and market conditions.

Table 13: Recommended Program Exploration Activities and Budget

Activity	Description	Estimated Cost (CAD)
PI-1: Data Compilation & Interpretation	Compilation and review of historical drill logs and available datasets	$20,000
PI-2,3: Core Review & Resampling	Review of historical drill core and selective resampling for fusion-based tin (Sn) analysis	$30,000
PI-4: Geophysical Survey	Drone-based magnetic survey over the Property	$40,000
PI-5: Compilation & 3D Modelling	Integration of Phase I data into a preliminary 3D geological model and identification of potential Phase II drill targets	$10,000
PII-1: Diamond Drilling	±1,000 metres of diamond drilling, sampling, analysis	$200,000
PII-2: Compilation & Reporting	Data compilation, modelling updates, and technical reporting incorporating Phase II results	$30,000
Contingency	Allowance for permitting, access, analytical, and logistical variability	$30,000
TOTAL		**$360,000**

27 REFERENCES

Baldwin, A.B. (1985a): Mineral Potential of the Dominique-Little Plymouth Lake Property, N.S. Cuvier Mines Inc. 1985-100

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Jesse R. Halle (P.Geo.) of Halifax, Nova Scotia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geoscientist with Halle Geological Services Ltd. having an address at Unit 3 – 1345 Dresden Row, Halifax, NS, CANADA B3J 2J9.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with an Honors B.Sc. (Env. Sci.) in 1996, and of Lakehead University with an Honors B.Sc. (Geology) in 2002.
3. I am a member, in good standing, of Geoscientists Nova Scotia (301), the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland (10743), and Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (157202).
4. I have worked in my chosen field in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Alaska as a geologist or geoscientist from 1996 to the present, and have been extensively involved in mineral exploration, resource definition, and technical reporting.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101), and relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report titled *NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Dominique Tin Property* with an effective date of January 21, 2026.
7. I visited the Dominique Tin Property on December 4, 2025.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. As of the Effective Date, I am not aware of any material fact or material change, the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.
10. I am independent of both John F. Wightman and the Goldfields Group of Companies applying all tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and confirm this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, this 21st day of January, 2026.

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Jesse R. Halle, P.Geo.