TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

FAIRVIEW PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

BCGS Map Sheets 092I.075, 076, 085, 086
NTS Maps 092I/14, 15

Latitude 50° 47' 08" N
Longitude 121° 01' 06" W

with
Recommendations
For Further Exploration

For

Nordique Resources Inc.

1000 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2

By

A. Koffyberg, PGeo

Discovery Consultants
Vernon, BC

Effective date April 25, 2025
Report date April 25, 2025

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Photos

1.0 Summary

The Fairview property (the "Property"), is located in the south-central interior of British Columbia, approximately 50 km west of the City of Kamloops. The Property consists of two Mineral Tenure Online mineral titles, 100 per cent owned by Nordique Resources Inc. The Property can be reached via the Trans Canada Highway, as the southern part of the Property straddles the highway.

The author visited the Property on April 4, 2025. Two of the principal showings were visited; outcrop, subcrop and float were examined; and several rock samples were collected to verify lithology and mineralization.

The Property lies within the southern portion of the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia. The Terrane is host to numerous Cu-(Au-Mo) porphyry deposits, which in southern British Columbia includes the Highland Valley copper mine, the New Afton Mine, the Copper Mountain mine, and the past-producing Ajax mine.

The Property is underlain in part by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. These rocks consist andesitic volcanic flows, tuffs, feldspar porphyries, coarse fragmentals and sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks are mainly andesitic in composition, although acidic and basic units are also observed. Welded tuffs occur in the western edge of the Property.

The Guichon Creek batholith underlies much of the central-eastern part of the Property. It averages approximately 1,500 m wide and extends north, where it disappears under the Kamloops Group volcanic rocks. The batholith consists of medium grained, grey to greenish, quartz-hornblende diorite to diorite. Near the eastern contact is a medium grained, pinkish granite phase which averages 20 m in length. Other intrusive rocks include small Late Cretaceous to Eocene-age quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, which intrude the Nicola volcanic rocks in the northwest portion of the Property. They consist of yellow-brown to pale green quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs.

Within the Property, mineralization at the Main zone of the Fairview showing, the principal showing on the Property, occurs in pale to dark green andesitic tuffs and flows, and amygdaloidal volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group, intruded by a quartz feldspar porphyry. The mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor galena in a quartz ± carbonate gangue. A weak to strong iron oxide capping is associated with the volcanic rocks. Mineralization within the intruding quartz feldspar porphyry occurs as pyrite, rare chalcopyrite and sphalerite. This area of the Fairview Showing, comprising the Main zone, has been historically trenched and drilled. The East Zone of

the showing lies 300 metres to the east and consists of pyritic showing in carbonatized and silicified volcanic rocks, containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization.

Small metasomatic showings of magnetite, garnet, pyrite and chalcopyrite have been found in uplifted blocks of limestone and minor quartzite in the south-central part of the Property at the diorite contact. This includes the P&L showing, where sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur as veins and stringers in silicified and carbonatized Nicola Group andesitic tuffs, which locally are in contact with quartz feldspar porphyry. To the east and within the batholith contact is the Quinto showing, described as a roof pendant of Nicola volcanic rocks and limestones. It consists of three separate magnetite-garnet replacement zones with chalcopyrite and pyrite, occurring in andesitic tuffs, flows and limestone. The Quinto III showing lies within a limestone unit and is located in the northeastern part of the Property. It consists of native copper, malachite and azurite in dark grey limestone.

Previous exploration was carried out by several companies from 1947 to 1971. Exploration included prospecting, soil sampling and magnetometer surveys. Quinto Mining Corp carried out a comprehensive exploration program in 1977, consisting of 1:5,000 scale geological mapping; a soil geochemical survey comprising 1,097 samples which resulted in the definition of several copper-zinc anomalies; and a 56 km magnetometer survey. A north-northwesterly trend was outlined by the survey.

In 1996, GWR Resources Inc conducted a 3-hole diamond drill program. The work was designed to follow up the results of the 1971 drill hole program. In total, of 295 metres were drilled, with one hole intersecting 0.226% Cu, 3.65% Zn and 2.1 ppm Ag over 6.0 metres, occurring within a larger 24.0 m mineralized zone of 0.08% Cu, 1.09% Zn and 1.7 ppm Ag. A second hole carried 0.126% Cu and 2.34% Zn over 6 metres.

Gold Lion Resources carried out mineral exploration on the Property in December, 2018 and February, 2019. The December exploration program included a reconnaissance prospecting survey of rock sampling and re-locating the Main and East zones at the Fairview showing. The February 2019 work comprised an airborne magnetometer survey flown over the Property. In total. six rock grab samples were collected. Three rock samples were collected at the Main zone of the Fairview showing, consisting of quartz veins containing sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite disseminations within intermediate volcanic rocks. Geochemical results are 1.23% Cu, 0.25% Zn, 6 ppm Ag for sample FW18-OF-001R; and 1.47% Cu, 1.77% Zn, 6 ppm Ag for sample B0015205. On the East

zone, sample B0015206, consisting of a pervasively silicified, feldspar phyric volcanic rock, carried 75 ppm Cu and 52 ppm Zn.

A helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer survey was carried out on February, 2019. Total coverage of the surveys block is 466 line-km, which includes 360.6 line-km of east-west flight lines and 105.4 km of north-south tie lines. The results highlight multiple magnetic features on the Property, including a general magnetic trend from north to northwesterly. A central magnetic body of medium intensity was outlined, coincident with the mapped Guichon Creek intrusive, which consists of quartz diorite and diorite. A large magnetic anomaly to the east and northeast of the mapped Guichon Creek batholith was thought to be a continuation of the intrusive. Areas of low magnetic intensity in the central-western part of the survey appeared to correlate to lithologies corresponding to the Nicola Group rocks. The Fairview and P&L showings are located within this magnetic low.

A two-stage exploration program is recommended to properly assess the exploration potential of the Property. The exploration should be focused on the areas of the Property along the contact between the Nicola Group rocks and the intrusive rocks for potential skarn and/or replacement mineralization.

For Phase I exploration, an IP survey should be conducted over the area of historic drilling to delineate zones of higher chargeability, which may relate to zones of disseminated pyrite or other sulphides. Areas of high resistivity may relate to either intrusions or zones of silicification, and depth profiles resulting from an IP survey may provide additional targets. Additional IP lines should be added in selected areas of the Property mapped as being underlain by rocks of the Nicola Group and intrusive rocks to explore for similar mineralization. Five lines of two-kilometre length centred around the Fairview showing area and continuing east and west would cover the main areas of mineralization, for a total of 10 line-kilometres. Line cutting is not needed as the terrain consists of grassland and open forest.

A review and compilation of the historic work done on the Property was also warranted, including all previous geochemical and geophysical surveys. The 2019 airborne magnetometer survey should be interpreted by a geophysicist to prioritize areas of structural importance and lithological contacts. Any geophysical targets will warrant follow-up by a field examination to verify the cause of the anomalies. It is recommended that the survey results be reviewed in detail, in conjunction with all available geophysical, geological and geochemical information, to prioritize areas of possible skarn mineralization. As part of the compilation, a field examination of the Property should

locate and tie-in, to UTM coordinates, previously mapped areas of mineralization, as well as locate old trails that may facilitate better access to the known areas of mineralization.

The Phase I program is estimated to cost $119,350. This is based on an IP survey of five 100-m east-west lines across selected portions of the Property. Phase II should comprise a drilling program to examine targets generated from the results of Phase I. Five holes of approximately 200 m depths could reasonably test these targets. A Phase II program, which is contingent upon the results of Phase I, is estimated to cost $221,650.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This technical report (the “Report”) has been prepared at the request of Ms. Sharyn Alexander, CEO and director of Nordique Resources Inc (“Nordique”), a public company registered in British Columbia. The author has been asked to review all data pertaining to the Fairview Property (the “Property”) and to prepare a Report that describes historical work completed on the Property and makes recommendations for further work if warranted. The effective date of this Report is April 25, 2025.

The author, Agnes Koffyberg, MSc, PGeo, a geologist and partner with Discovery Consultants of Vernon, BC, prepared and is responsible for all sections of this Report. The author visited the Property on April 4, 2025.

This Report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 in support of the material acquisition by Nordique of the Property.

In preparing this Report, the author has reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in Section 27 - References. Information used in the preparation of this Report includes a number of publically available reports filed by various companies for assessment credit with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines and Petroleum Resources ("BCMEMPR"), which is now been renamed as the BC Ministry of Mines and Critical Minerals ("MCM"). The author is satisfied that the information contained in publicly available assessment reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time, and that the historical data give an accurate indication of the nature and style of mineralization on the Property.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Details of the status of mineral title ownership on the Property were obtained from the BC Mineral Tenures Online ("MTO") database system managed by the BC Ministry of Mines and Critical Minerals. This system is based on mineral titles acquired electronically online using a grid cell selection system. Title boundaries are based on lines of latitude and longitude.

4.0 Property Location and Description

4.1 Location

The Property is located in the central interior of British Columbia, approximately 220 kilometres northeast of Vancouver, BC, and 50 km west of the City of Kamloops (Figure 4.1). The Property is situated west of Kamloops Lake with the centre at approximate latitude 50° 47' 08" north and longitude 121° 01' 06" west, or in UTM as Zone 10, 639687E, 5627850N. It has a length of about 7.5 kilometres east to west and a width of 4.2 kilometres north to south.

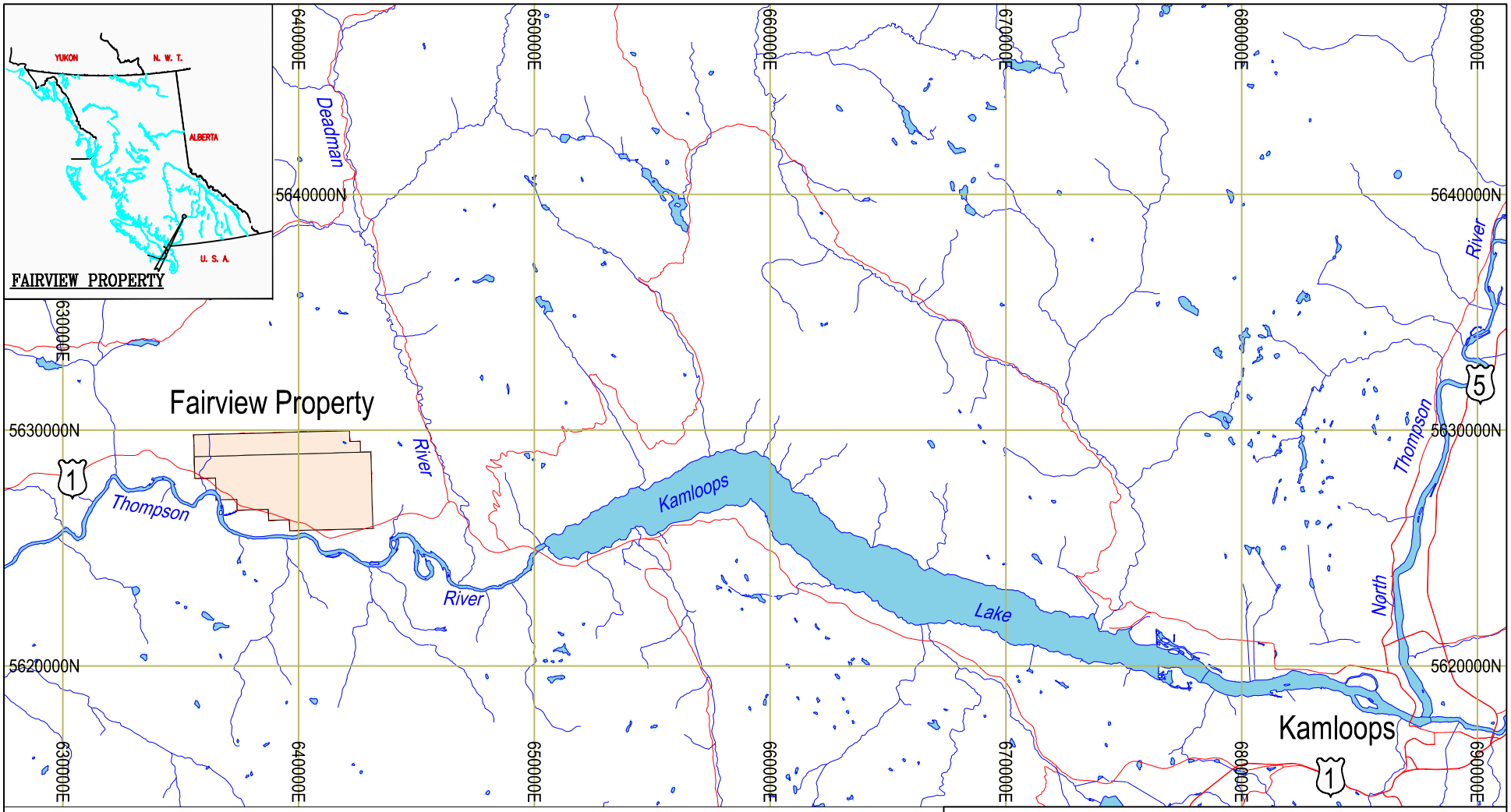
4.2 Ownership

The Property consists of two MTO mineral titles in the Kamloops Mining Division. These titles are contiguous, covering an area of 2,574.29 hectares (Figure 4.2). The titles are located on BCGS Map Sheets 092I.075, 076, 085, and 086. Table 4.1 lists the details of the mineral titles. The two titles are 100% owned by Nordique.

Table 4.1: List of Mineral Titles, Fairview Property

Tenure Number	Owner	Map Sheet	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1116572	Nordique Resources Inc	092I	2024/OCT/07	2025/OCT/07	633.19
1116574	Nordique Resources Inc	092I	2024/OCT/07	2025/OCT/07	1941.10
				Total hectares	**2,574.29**

Several District Lots coincide with title 1116574 on the south side of the Property (Figure 4.2). The owners of these lots own the surface rights, and landowners must be given an advance notice of eight days before any exploration work is done on their land, or areas of interest are accessed through their land. Mineral rights do not extend to areas of cultivated land or to the curtilage of a dwelling. The Skeetchestn Indian Reserve lies to the east of the Property. Juniper Beach Provincial Park lies to the west of the Property.



0 7.5
kilometres
NAD83 Zone 10

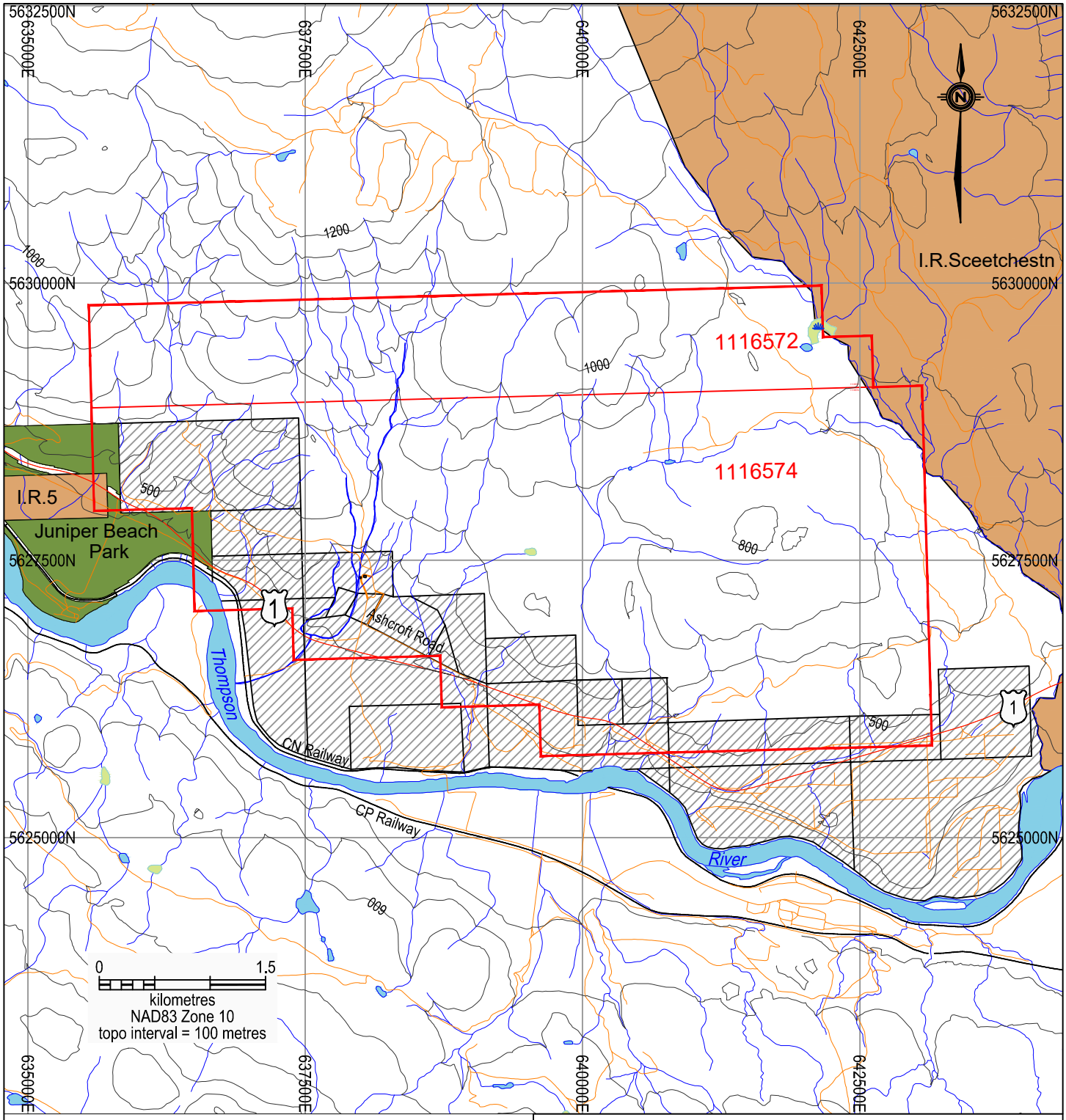
To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : NM10 1:250000

Nordique Resources Inc.

Fairview Property
Kamloops Mine Division B.C.
Property Location

Dwg. by	Discovery	Scale	1:250,000
Date	April 10, 2025	Figure:	4.1



1116572 Mineral Title Boundary
Mineral Title ID
Highway
Road / trail
District Lot Boundary
Park Boundary
Reserve First Nation

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : 092I/14 & 15_1:50,000

Nordique Resources Inc.

Fairview Property

Kamloops Mine Division B.C.

Mineral Title Locations

Dwg. by	Discovery	Scale	1:50000
Date	April10, 2025	Figure:	4.2

4.3 Mineral title acquisition and work requirements

In British Columbia, an individual or company may acquire available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act. This is done by electronic staking as described in the Act and Regulations. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the title for the exploration of minerals or placer minerals.

As of March 25, 2025, a new policy entitled the Mineral Claim Consultation Framework came into effect. Applicants now apply for a claim, which triggers consultation with impacted First Nations. If concerns are raised by the First Nation(s), the Ministry will engage in further consultation. Accommodations may be necessary. The three possible outcomes are: claim registration; claim registration with accommodation; or claim denial. Approved claims are then registered in Mineral Titles Online.

In order to maintain a mineral title in good standing, exploration work or payment instead of work to the value required must be submitted prior to the expiry date. The amount required is specified by Section 8.4 of the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. These regulations state that the value of exploration and development work required to maintain a mineral title for one year is at least:

- $5 per hectare during each of the first and second anniversary years, and
- $10 per hectare during the third and fourth anniversary years, and
- $15 per hectare during the fifth and sixth anniversary years, and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

Up to 10 years of work or payment instead of work can be applied on a mineral title. A change in anniversary date can be initiated at any time and for any period of time up to 10 years. In order to obtain credit for the work done on the Property, the owner must file a Statement of Work and submit an Assessment Report documenting the results of the work done on the Property. This report must also include an itemized statement of costs.

4.4 Permits and Liabilities

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction and access upgrading or construction, a Notice of Work ("NoW") permit application must be filed with, and approved by, the BC Ministry of Mines and Critical Minerals. The exploration permit authorizing this work must be granted prior to commencement of the work and the permit will likely require the posting of a reclamation bond.

The filing of the NoW initiates engagement and consultation with other stakeholders including the First Nations. A NoW application is necessary to carry out a geophysical Induced Polarization survey outlined in the Phase I of the recommended exploration program. However, in general, permitting for this type of geophysical survey does not require full consultation in all cases, and a permit is generally granted within two to three months.

4.5 Other Liabilities

The Property lies to the west of the Skeetchestn Reserve and within the asserted traditional territories of the Tk'emlups and Skeetchestn Bands. The Property lies east of Juniper Beach Provincial Park and the Mauvais Rocher Reserve.

The author is not aware of any other environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Property.

5.0 Accessibility, Physiography, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is located in south-central British Columbia, about 20 kilometres east of the town of Cache Creek, and 50 km west of the City of Kamloops. The Property can be reached via the Trans Canada Highway (Highway 1), as the southern part of the Property straddles the highway. Access to the area of historic work on the Property is via a spur road named the Ashcroft Road, that branches north off the highway, leading to a privately owned ranch. Directly north of the ranch land is a right-of-way for a BC Hydro transmission line. A deteriorated drill access road swings west then up the plateau to the Fairview showing.

The Property covers an area of approximately 7.5 kilometres east to west by 4 kilometres north to south, situated within the Thompson Plateau, a physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau in the central interior of the province. It lies on the north side of the Thompson River valley. The terrain in the region is relatively gently sloping, south-facing topography with incised gullies running south towards the Thompson River valley, and many smaller gulches. The gullies are generally dry except during the spring runoff. Within the Property, elevations range from about 400 metres in the south to about 1,040 metres at the north boundary. There are two main gullies on the Property; the main central gully that provides access has steep sides of 150 metres in relief, and is sometimes referred to as the Cabin Gulch. An intermittent spring is located within this gully, which at some point in the past was dammed to provide a source of water with the spring run-off. A second gully lies to the west.

The northern, higher part of the Property is underlain by a thin cover of glacial till. Overburden thickness is greater in the southern part of the Property, as a mix of fluvial and glacial debris. Rock outcroppings are typically found along the crest of ridges or along the incised gullies.

South of the highway, the landscape consists of irrigated fields above the Thompson River. The north side of the highway generally consists of sage brush, cacti and bunch grass due to a lack of irrigation. Higher on the uplands, vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine and fir, as well as shrubs and open grassland.

The climate of the region is semi-arid, with annual rainfall of only about 10 centimetres. Summers are hot and dry, with maximum temperatures typically above 30°C. Winters commonly range from -5 to -15°C with relatively minor amounts of snow in the valleys, but about 0.5 to 3 metres in the mountains. Exploration can generally be undertaken throughout the year, although during the winter months, extra costs may be incurred for snowplowing, fuel and heating equipment in the event of a drilling program. Water would likely be trucked in for exploratory drilling programs.

The City of Kamloops has extensive mining and support services, as well as an experienced mining workforce as it is the home community to the New Afton mine, which is located 40 kilometres east along Highway 1. The Highland Valley Copper mine is located 36 kilometres south of the Property. Kamloops serves as a hub for the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Kamloops airport, located just west of the city limits, provides daily passenger and freight services through West Jet, Air Canada and Central Mountain Air. A major power line runs parallel to Highway 1 and crosses the lower part of the Property.

6.0 History

The earliest recorded work in the Property took place sometime in the 1940s and is described in the 1951 Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") Memoir 262. The Fairview group of claims was listed as a zinc prospect and consisted of three different workings; one near the highway; the second about 1,000 metres to the northwest, which was likely the Fairview showing, and a third another 152 metres further north. The second workings consisted of a pit that exposed a silicified zone carrying lenses of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, 15 to 20 centimetre wide and up to 30 centimetre in length. The zone was traced for 4.5 metres. The lower workings near the highway described a 3-metre-long pit containing 1 metre of massive sphalerite on the footwall, 0.6 metres of barren material in the centre and 0.6 metres of well mineralized stringers on the hanging wall. There was evidence of diamond drilling on the Property as well.

A 1947 BC Ministry of Mines assessment report by J. Rogers on the Fairview group of claims similarly describes mineralization from three pits. Correlation between his work and the GSC descriptions is uncertain; however, one pit described at an elevation of 655 metres is likely the Fairview showing. A channel sample across a 0.6 metre quartz vein is reported to have assayed 13.59% Zn, 0.40% Cu, 0.50 oz/t Ag and 0.02 oz/t Au (Rogers, 1947).

The ground was re-staked in 1955 by Ashdown and Winters as the A & H claims, and the property was held until 1971. The BC Department of Mines performed a reconnaissance Geiger survey on the property in 1958, but the results are unknown. In 1961, prospecting, line cutting and soil sampling was done in the area of the Fairview showing. The results from this program are also unknown. In 1967, trenching on the Fairview showing, supervised by M. Stadnyk, exposed a larger areas of sulphide mineralization (Stadnyk, 1973). He reported values of 0.20 to 0.40% Cu, 0.10 to 0.40 0.50 oz/t Ag, up to 1% Zn, and trace Au.

Cache Creek Copper Mines optioned the property in 1970 and drilled seven or eight holes totalling over 610 metres in 1971. Stadnyk (1973) states that this work was poorly organized, and the assay results were unreliable. Results were reported as 0.41% Cu, 4.2% Zn and 0.10 oz/t Ag in hole #2, from 30 to 35 metres depth. Hole #4 reportedly carried 0.81% Cu from 0 to 42 metres. The claims were inadvertently allowed to lapse later that year, and were then re-staked by L. Ovington as the P & L claims.

In 1972, a reconnaissance IP survey was conducted on the P & L claims, consisting of two lines, 120 metres apart, for a distance of 90 metres east to west (Dundas and Wyder, 1972). The lines were designed to cover an area of exposed sulphide minerals, presumably over the Fairview

showing. Two sharp chargeability responses across the two lines were outlined, suggesting a general north-south strike.

In 1972, the P & L claims, as well as the E & D claims, staked to the west, were all optioned to Northlands Mines Ltd. A grid was constructed across the combined set of claims, and a magnetometer survey was completed the following year (Stadnyk, 1973). A correlation of low magnetic readings with areas of known copper mineralization suggested that the larger surrounding area of low magnetic response was worth further investigation. The claims lapsed in 1975. The ground was re-staked the same year as the 20-unit Walla claim by W. McLaren of Vancouver. These claims lapsed the following year.

The Quinto claims were then staked in 1977 by Quinto Mining Corp, covering the area of the former Walla claim. The company carried out a comprehensive exploration program in 1977, consisting of 1:5,000 scale geological mapping; a soil geochemical survey comprising 1,097 samples, which resulted in the definition of several copper-zinc anomalies; and a 56-kilometre magnetometer survey. A north-northwesterly trend was outlined by the survey (Gruenwald, 1977).

Quinto Mining Corp continued exploring the property in 1980 by carrying out infill work consisting of a geochemical survey and a VLF-EM survey. The geophysical results were deemed unreliable due to interference from the nearby power line (Elwell, 1981).

In 1983, the Kat group of claims were staked by R. Carey, and another VLF-EM survey was conducted, focussing on the Main and East zones of the Fairview showing (Murphy, 1983). Two anomalous zone were outlined, trending north-south.

In 1984, the property was staked as the TOQ 1 claim, again by R. Carey, re-staking over the former Kat group of claims. A VLF-EM survey extended the strike length of the two anomalous zones outlined by the 1983 survey, by about 100 metres north and south, resulting in a total strike length of about 400 metres (Murphy, 1984).

Geophysical surveying continued in 1985 on the lower slopes of both sides of the Cabin Gulch (Moraal, 1985). Two grids with 750-metre lines were established and VLF-EM surveying resulted in a small anomaly on the western side of the gulch. This work was followed up the following year with additional lines. The 1985 anomaly was extended, for a total length of 350 metres, striking northeast, in contrast to the 1984 anomalies which had a north-south strike direction (Murphy, 1986).

In 1995, GWR Resources Inc staked the Cabin and Gulch claims, and in 1996 conducted a 3-hole diamond drill program. The work was designed to follow up the results of the 1971 drill hole program (Newman, 1996). Table 6.1 summarizes the best drill analyses from the drill program.

Table 6.1: Highlighted 1996 Drill intercepts, Fairview Property

Hole #	From (m)	To(m)	Length	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	Lithology
CG9601; depth = 99.7 m								
	34.0	37.0	3.0	2.6	565	4064		Andesite
	37.0	40.0	3.0	1.2	173	1179		Andesite
	40.0	43.0	3.0	1.6	447	3499		Andesite
	43.0	46.0	3.0	3.4	2717		2.81	Andesite
	46.0	49.0	3.0	0.8	1601		4.48	Andesite
	49.0	52.0	3.0	1.4	137	1048		Andesite
	52.0	55.0	3.0	2.0	635	2912		Andesite
	55.0	58.0	3.0	0.8	509	1976		Andesite
CG9602; depth = 93.0 m								
	31.5	34.5	3.0	<0.2	1466		2.74	QFP and Andesite
	34.5	37.5	3.0	<0.2	1061		1.93	Andesite
	42.9	45.4	2.5	<0.2	393	9546	1.20	
	45.4	46.6	1.2	0.4	704		1.38	
CG9603; depth = 101.8 m								
	30.0	33.0	3.0	1.2	277	1457		Andesite
	33.0	36.0	3.0	3.6	2306	2920		Andesite

In total, 295 metres were drilled, with hole CG9601 intersecting 0.22% Cu, 3.65% Zn and 2.1 ppm Ag over 6.0 metres, from 43.0 to 49.0 metres. This is within a larger 24.0-metre mineralized zone of 0.08% Cu, 1.09% Zn and 1.7 ppm Ag, from 34.0 to 58.0 metres depth. Andesite was the host lithology; however, a unit of quartz feldspar porphyry was intersected towards the bottom of the hole and, despite the presence of sulphides, was not sampled.

Hole CG9602 carried 0.13% Cu and 2.34% Zn over 6 metres, from 31.5 to 37.5 metres. A second interval from 42.4 to 46.6 metres yielded 482 ppm Cu and 1.25% Zn over 4.2 metres. Hole CG9603 intersected 0.23% Cu and 0.29% Zn across 3.0 metres at a depth of 33.0 metres. The host unit was predominantly andesitic rock. Only selected sections of the drill core were sampled and analysed. No further work was recorded.

Interest in the area was renewed in 2013 with the online MTO staking of the Q1-5 claim group by K. Ellerbeck who prospected the claims searching for replacement / skarn type mineralization near the contact of the limestone and the Guichon Creek batholith. Of the four rock grab samples submitted for assay, one sample of greenish andesite in outcrop carried 1,500 ppm Zn and 493 ppm Pb (Ellerbeck, 2013). This was followed up the next year with an expanded prospecting program. In total, 11 rock grab samples were collected and four samples were submitted for analysis (Ellerbeck, 2014). No significant geochemical results were noted.

Gold Lion Resources Inc. optioned the ground in 2018 and explored the Property in December, 2018 and February, 2019. The December exploration program included a reconnaissance prospecting survey of rock sampling and re-locating the Main and East zones at the Fairview showing. In total, six rock grab samples were collected. Three rock samples were collected at the Main zone of the Fairview showing, consisting of quartz veins containing sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite disseminations within intermediate volcanic rocks. One rock grab sample carried 1.23% Cu, 0.25% Zn, and 6 ppm Ag; a second carried 1.47% Cu, 1.77% Zn, and 6 ppm Ag on the Main zone (Friesen, 2019).

The February 2019 work comprised a helicopter-borne, magnetic gradiometer airborne survey over the entire property. Total coverage of the surveys block was 466 line-km, consisting of 360.6 line-km of east-west flight lines and 105.4 km of north-south tie lines. From the residual magnetic intensity and the first vertical derivative, a general magnetic trend from north to northwesterly was outlined. The central magnetic body of medium intensity was coincident with the mapped Guichon Creek intrusive, which consists of quartz diorite and diorite. A large magnetic anomaly to the east and northeast of the mapped Guichon Creek batholith was thought to be a continuation of the intrusive in these directions. The mineral claims were allowed to lapse in January 2024.

7.0 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies within the southern portion of the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of British Columbia. The Quesnel Terrane is a northwest-trending belt of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic rocks, about 40 to 50 kilometres wide. The rocks consist of submarine and subaerial alkalic and calcalkalic volcanic rocks, related sedimentary rocks, and co-magmatic intrusive rocks, and represent an island arc and marginal basin assemblage of rocks. The belt is traceable from the 49th parallel along the full length of the Intermontane Belt into northern British Columbia. The Terrane is host to numerous Cu (Au-Mo) porphyry deposits, which in southern BC includes Highland

Valley copper mine, the New Afton mine, the Copper Mountain mine, and the past-producing Ajax mine.

In the southern part of the province, this assemblage of volcano-plutonic arc rocks is known as the Nicola Group. The central part of the Nicola Group between Kamloops, Merritt and Princeton has been subdivided into sub-parallel structural belts, referred to as the Western, Central and Eastern Belt, on the basis of physical and chemical differences of the rock assemblages. The three belts are separated by two north-trending, high-angle fault systems (Preto, 1979).

The Central volcanic facies consists of intermediate, plagioclase porphyry pyroclastics, local pillowed and plagioclase porphyry flows (Preto, 1979) and is the predominant facies in the region. These rocks underlie much of the Property.

The Nicola Group rocks have been intruded by Triassic and Jurassic-age plutons. The Guichon Creek batholith, a multiphase intrusion of calc-alkaline composition, is the largest in the region. It is host to the porphyry copper deposits of the Highland Valley and the skarn iron-copper deposit at the former Craigmont mine. The Property is located at the northern extremity of the Guichon Creek batholith. The surrounding Nicola Group rocks are commonly faulted and regionally metamorphosed, typically to lower greenschist facies. Other batholiths in the region include the Pennask, Wild Horse Creek, and the Iron Mask, which is host to the copper porphyry Afton deposit near Kamloops.

Regionally, the Nicola Group rocks are unconformably overlain by clastic and volcanic rocks ranging in age from Jurassic to Tertiary. The Lower and Middle Jurassic-age Ashcroft Formation rocks are mostly unlayered, poorly sorted conglomerate, with discontinuous beds of pyritic, rusty weathered sandstone and siltstone.

Overlying the older volcanic and intrusive rocks are the Eocene-age volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group. These rocks are extensive throughout the region, and consist of andesitic and basalt flows, fragmental volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Faulting in the region consists dominantly of two main sets: northwest-striking, compressional faults of probable Mesozoic age; and north-striking Tertiary extensional faults. The eastern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith is bounded by steep Tertiary faults (Moore and Pettipas, 1990). To the east of the Property, the Deadman River Fault is likely the northern extension of the Guichon Creek Fault, which is Tertiary age (Monger and McMillan, 1989).

Numerous, large mineral deposits are present in the region, and several that are associated with the Guichon Creek batholith are described below.

Highland Valley Copper Mine

The Highland Valley mine, located 36 kilometres south of the Property, is an amalgamation of three operations: Bethlehem (later Valley Copper), Lornex and Highmont. Production began in 1962 and continues to the present day; it is currently owned by Teck Resources Ltd. Copper and molybdenum concentrates, which also contain small amounts of gold and silver, are produced.

The suite of deposits is of the calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum type. The host rock is the Guichon Creek batholith. Mineralization is controlled by the distribution and density of fracture sets. Three major sets of copper-molybdenum veins strike north-northeast, with the main Lornex fault dipping 55° to the west in the ore body. Chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite occur with quartz as fracture fillings and coatings. Veins average 5 to 15 millimetres in width. Molybdenite occurs as thin laminae in banded quartz veins.

Craigmont Mine

The historical Craigmont mine, located about 65 kilometres south of the Property, is a copper-magnetite-type skarn that was mined from open pit and underground operations from 1962 to 1982. In total, about 34 million tonnes of copper ore were mined, averaging a grade of 1.28% Cu (Staargaard, 1995). From 1982 to 2012, magnetite was shipped as a commodity from re-worked tailings.

The mineralization is classified as a copper-iron skarn, lying adjacent to the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. The host rocks are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, comprising limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites. Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite as massive pods, lenses and disseminations. The body is roughly tablular, trends east and dips nearly vertical. The property is presently being explored by Nicola Mining Inc.

New Afton Mine

The New Afton mine, owned by New Gold Inc, is located 40 kilometres southeast of the Property, and 10 kilometres west of Kamloops. The Afton deposit is an alkalic porphyry-style copper-gold deposit. Copper-gold-silver mineralization is hosted within Nicola Group volcanic rocks comprising flows, breccias and volcaniclastic units, and coeval alkalic to subalkalic intrusions of the Iron Mask batholith. Regional scale faulting acted as controls to the porphyry style mineralization.

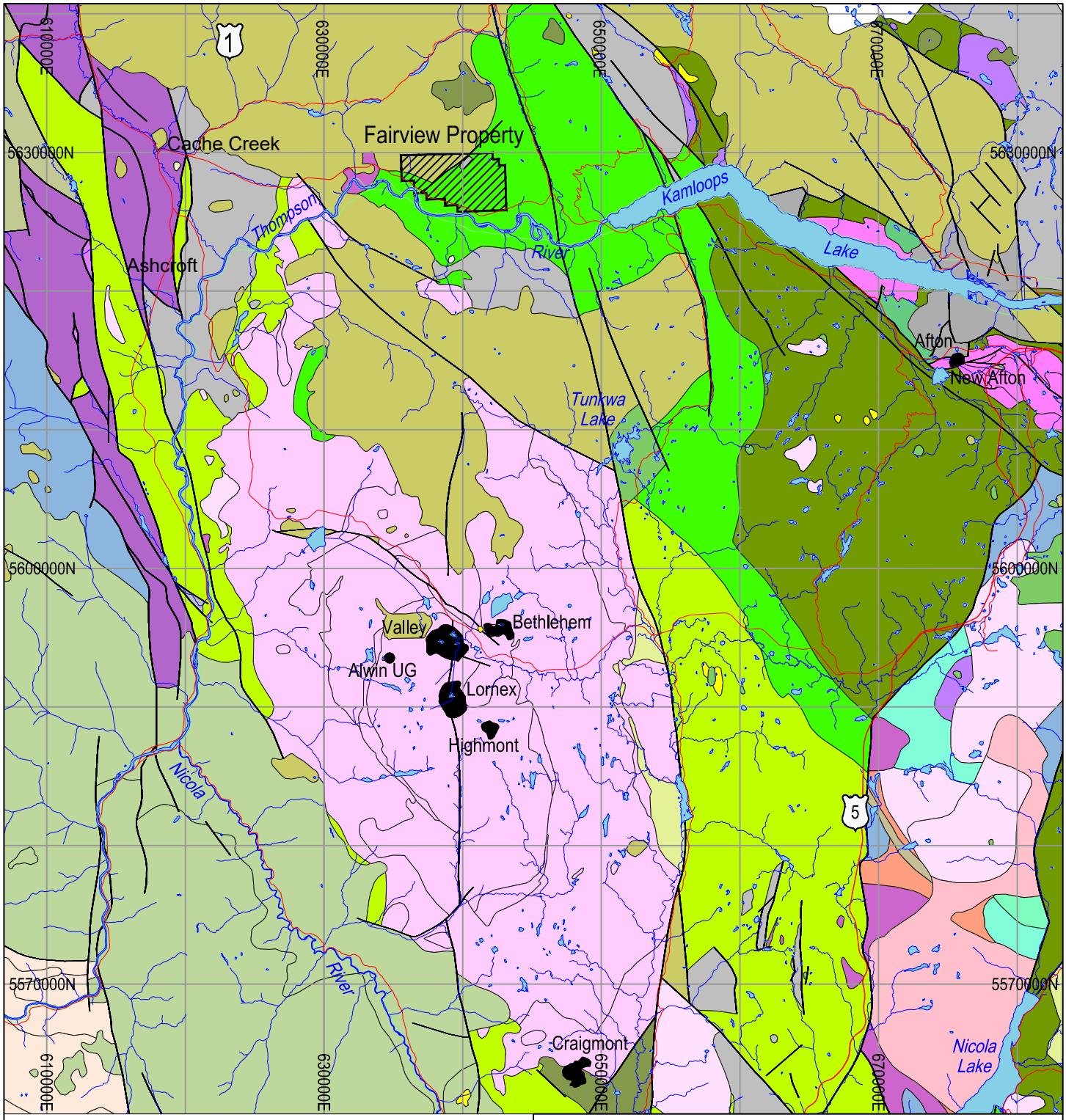
Chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite occur as disseminations and fracture fill in three tabular, steeply dipping zones. Native copper occurs in oxidized zones.

Production to the end of 2014 was approximately 185 million pounds of copper and 229,000 ounces of gold, from 10.9 million tonnes grading 0.91% Cu and 0.78 g/t Au (Bergen et al, 2015).

Ajax Deposit

The Ajax deposit, a past producer, is located 49 kilometres southeast of the Property, and 2 kilometres south of Kamloops. Mining operations began in 1989 and continued until 1991, then resumed from 1994 to 1997. The deposit is an alkalic copper-gold type; host rocks are the Iron Mask diorite, the Sugerloaf diorite and Nicola volcanic rocks. Mineralization is associated with structural corridors of highly fractured sections of phases of these units. Chalcopyrite occurs as veins, veinlets, fracture fillings, disseminations and isolated blebs in country rock. Accessory minerals include pyrite, magnetite, molybdenite and occasionally bornite (Ghaffari et al, 2012).

Figure 7.1 shows the regional geology, accompanied by the legend on Figure 7.2.



Afton
Alwin UG

Open Pit Copper Mine
Underground Copper Mine

Geology after BCGS Map Place
See Figure 7.2 for Geological Legend

0 7.5
kilometres
NAD83 Zone 10

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : NM 10 1:250000

Nordique Resources Inc.

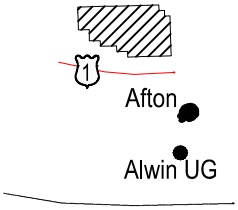
Fairview Property

Kamloops Mine Division B.C.

Regional Geology

Dwg. by	Discovery	Scale	1:400,000
Date	April10, 2025	Figure:	7.1

LEGEND



- Mineral Title Boundary
- Highway
- Open Pit Copper Mine
- Underground Copper Mine
- Fault
- Eocene; Kamloops Group, undivided volcanic rocks
- Eocene; Tranquille Formation, mudstone, siltstone, tuffaceous siltstone, fine grained sedimentary rocks
- Eocene; Princeton Group, andersitic volcanic rocks
- Eocene; feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks
- Lower Cretaceous; Spences Bridge Group -Spius Creek Formation, andesitic volcanic rocks
- Lower to Middle Jurassic; Ashcroft Formation, mudstone, siltstone shale, fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- Late Triassic to Early Jurassic; Guichon Creek Batholith, quartz diorite to granodiorite, diorite intrusive rocks
- Late Triassic to Early Jurassic; unnamed dioritic intrusive rocks
- Upper Triassic; Nicola Group-Western Volcanic Facies, undivided volcanic rocks
- Upper Triassic; Nicola Group-Central Volcanic Facies, andesitic volcanic rocks
- Upper Triassic; Nicola Group-Eastern Volcanic Facies, basaltic volcanic rocks

Note; Numerous other peripheral units have been shown on the map but not listed

Geology after BCGS Map Place
See Figure 7.1 for Regional Geology Map

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : NM 10 1:250000

Nordique Resources Inc.

Fairview Property

Kamloops Mine Division B.C.

Regional Geology Legend

Dwg. by	Discovery	Scale	NA
Date	April10, 2025	Figure:	7.2

7.2 Property / Local Geology

The local geology of the Property was described in a report by W. Gruenwald, who geologically mapped the Property in 1977 for Quinto Mining Corp (Gruenwald, 1981). The main rock units, listed from youngest to oldest, include:

- Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks
- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry intrusive plugs
- Lower Jurassic Quartz diorite intrusive
- Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks

Underlying much of the Property is the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, consisting of andesitic volcanic flows, tuffs, feldspar porphyries, coarse fragmentals and sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks are mainly andesitic in composition. Fine to coarse fragmentals and flows are the predominate lithologies. Some welded tuffs occur in the western edge of the Property.

The sedimentary sequence is composed of grey to white, fine grained, locally fossiliferous limestone and minor quartzites. Two main limestone units occur both east and west of the batholith, and trend north-south on the Property. The western unit averages 75 metres in width. The dip of the sequence appears to be ≥ 30° to the west. The upper contact is observed to be quite irregular and is often associated with a coarse-grained quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke and fragmental volcanic rocks. The volcanic rocks that lie to the west of the limestone unit contain fragments of limestone, suggesting that the volcanic rocks may have incorporated weathered limestone at the time of extrusion. The eastern unit is 50 to 80 metres in width and extends intermittently across the Property to the north for 2.7 kilometres. The dip of the unit appears to be steep and to the east, possibly due to uplift by the batholith. In all mapped areas, the limestone is separated from the batholith by Nicola volcanic rocks; however, a lower limestone-batholith contact is possible.

The Guichon Creek batholith underlies much of the central-eastern part of the Property. It averages approximately 1,500 metres wide and extends north, where it disappears under the Kamloops Group volcanic rocks. The batholith consists of medium-grained, grey to greenish, quartz-hornblende diorite to diorite. Alteration of mafic minerals to chlorite is common. Local concentrations of epidote, pink feldspar ± calcite ± magnetite are also present. Near the eastern contact is a medium-grained, pinkish granite phase which averages 20 metres in length.

Several small, Late Cretaceous to Eocene age, quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs intrude the Nicola volcanic rocks in the northwestern portion of the Property. They consist of yellow-brown to pale

green quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, similar to the Cretaceous-age Copper Creek intrusions that cut the Nicola volcanic rocks. A plug of quartz feldspar porphyry is found at the Fairview showing.

Volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group covers the northern portion of the Property. The sequence consists of nearly flat-lying red, brown-purple and black flows, tuffs, coarse fragmental and vesicular volcanic rocks. In the northeast part is a thick sequence of conglomerate, about 100 metres thick, consisting of well-rounded pebbles to boulders of volcanic rocks with minor intrusive and limestone fragments.

7.3 Mineralization

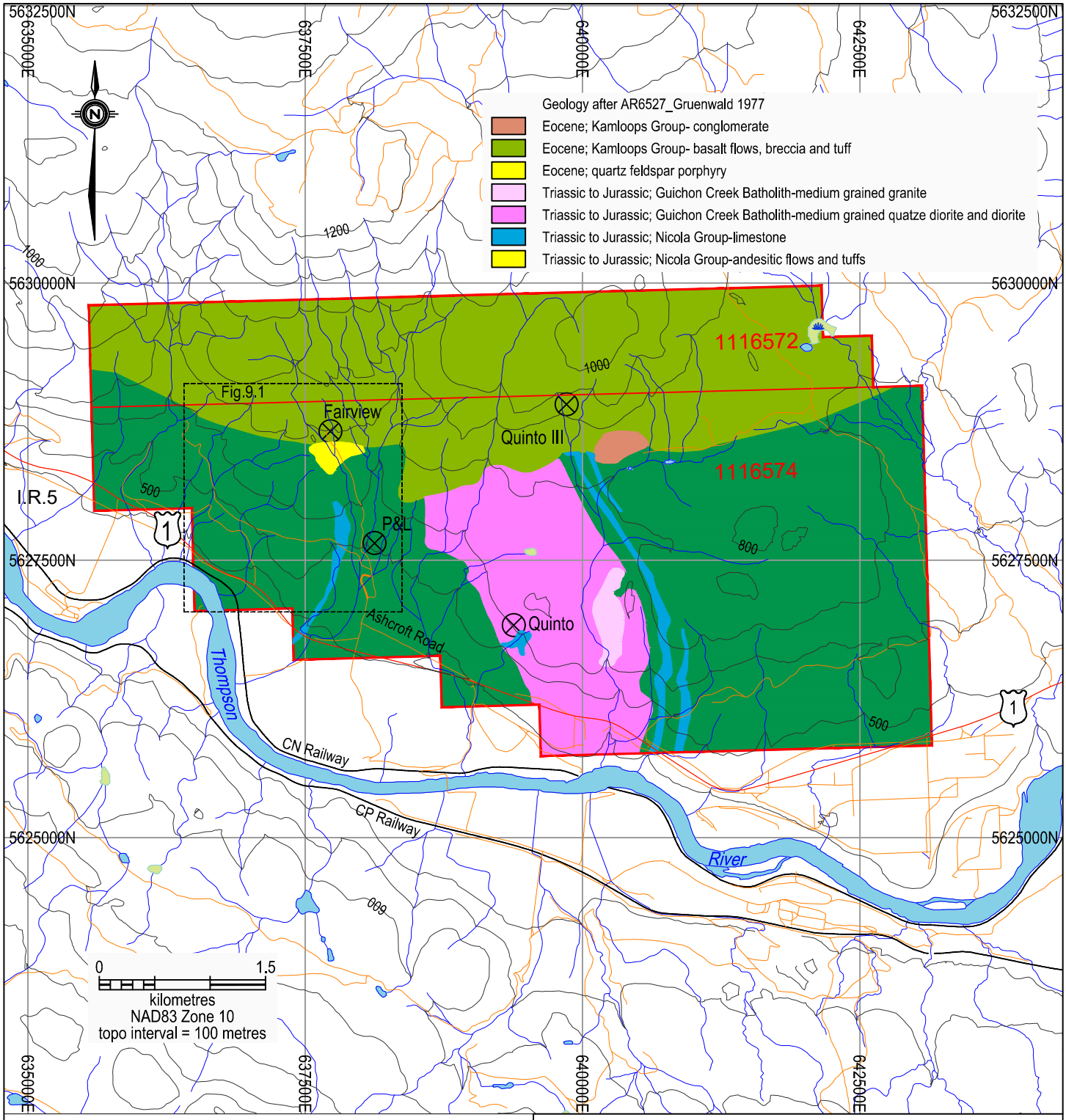
The Fairview showing, consisting of the Main and East zones, occurs in pale to dark green andesitic tuffs and flows, and amygdaloidal volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group, intruded by a quartz feldspar porphyry. At the Main zone, the contact is sheared at 220° southwest, dipping 45° northwest. The mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor galena, in a quartz ± carbonate gangue. A weak to strong iron oxide capping is associated with the volcanic rocks. Mineralization within the porphyry occurs as pyrite, rare chalcopyrite and sphalerite. This area has been trenched and drilled. The East zone of the showing lies 300 metres to the east and consists of pyritized, carbonatized and silicified volcanic rocks, containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization.

Small metasomatic showings of magnetite, garnet, pyrite and chalcopyrite have been found in uplifted blocks of limestone and minor quartzite in the south-central part of the Property at the diorite contact. This includes the P&L showing, where sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur as veins and stringers in silicified and carbonatized Nicola Group andesitic tuffs, which locally are in contact with quartz feldspar porphyry. This area may be what was described by Rogers (1947) as the lower workings.

To the east and within the batholith contact is the Quinto showing, described as a roof pendant of Nicola volcanic rocks and limestones. It consists of three separate magnetite-garnet replacement zones with chalcopyrite and pyrite, occurring in andesitic tuffs, flows and limestone.

The Quinto III showing lies within a limestone unit and is located in the northeastern part of the Property. It consists of native copper, malachite and azurite in dark grey limestone.

The Property geology is shown on Figure 7.3



1116572 Mineral Title Boundary

Mineral Title ID

Fairview Mineral occurence

Highway

Road / trail

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : 092I/14 & 15_1:50,000

Nordique Resources Inc.

Fairview Property

Kamloops Mine Division B.C.

Property Geology

Dwg. by	Discovery	Scale	1:50000
Date	April10, 2025	Figure:	7.3

8.0 Deposit Type

The main target type on the Property is a skarn-hosted copper-iron deposit, similar to the Craigmont deposit, with associated replacement-type and vein-type deposits.

As described by Moore and Pettipas (1990), these types of deposits occur regionally at or near contacts of Late Triassic or Jurassic intrusions, in the intrusive body or in the wall rocks. The Craigmont deposit, associated with the Guichon Creek batholith, is of this type. Similarly, the Lucky Mike deposit, at Swakum Mountain northeast of Craigmont, is classified as a copper gold skarn, with lesser amounts of tungsten, silver, lead and zinc. Some alkalic and calcalkalic Cu and Cu-Mo porphyry systems, such as at Copper Mountain and Mount Polley, are also associated with variable amounts of Cu-bearing skarn alteration.

As described by Ray (1995) of the BC Geological Survey, these types of deposits are associated with porphyritic stocks, dykes and breccia pipes of quartz diorite, granodiorite and monzogranite composition, intruding carbonate rocks, calcareous volcanic rocks or tuffs. They form both stratiform ore bodies as well as vertical pipes and narrow lenses that are controlled by intrusive contacts. Mineralogy consists of chalcopyrite ± pyrite ± magnetite in the inner garnet-pyroxene zone. Bornite ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite ± tennantite occur in the outer wollastonite zone. Either hematite, magnetite or pyrrhotite may predominate, depending on the oxidation state.

For exoskarn alteration, the mineral zoning from stock out to marble is commonly: diopside + andradite (proximal); wollastonite ± tremolite ± garnet ± diopside ± vesuvianite (distal). Endoskarn alteration comprises: potassic alteration with K-feldspar, epidiote, sericite ± pyroxene ± garnet.

Irregular or tabular bodies tend to form in carbonate rocks and /or calcareous volcanic rocks or tuffs near igneous contacts. Pendants within igneous skarn can be important areas of mineralization. Mineralization is present as stockwork veining and disseminations in both endoskarns and exoskarns and commonly accompanies retrograde alteration.

9.0 Exploration

No exploration has been carried out by Nordique.

10.0 Drilling

No drilling has been carried out on the Property by Nordique.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No rock or soil sampling has been carried out on the Property by Nordique.

12.0 Data Verification

Work programs carried out prior to the implementation of NI43-101 standards in 2001 were reported under a different standard of disclosure. Work carried out by Quinto Mining Corp in 1977, GWR Resources in 1996, and Gold Lion Resources in 2018 to 2019, were completed by and under the direction of trained professionals. Assessment reports with certified lab reports detailing this work have been reviewed by the author.

The 2025 property visit was completed to verify the locations of the main showings, and rock sampling were done to verify the mineralization. The Property was accessed from Highway 1 along the Ashcroft Road, that branches north off the highway, then by hiking up to the higher slopes.

Four rock samples were collected from the Main zone at the Fairview showing. The rock samples were delivered directly to the ALS sample preparation lab in Kamloops. Sample preparation involved crushing the entire sample in an oscillating steel jaw crusher for 70% to pass -2 mm, riffle split to produce a 250-gram sub-sample, followed by pulverization to 85% passing 75 µm. Multi-elemental and gold analysis were done using the aqua regia ICP-AES technique (code AuME-TL43) on a 25-gram sample for a gold analysis and 51 multi-elemental analysis. Two samples were over-limit in copper and zinc (>10,000 ppm). The samples were re-run using ore grade analysis, consisting of aqua-regia digestion and ICP-MS finish (codes Cu-OG46 and Zn-OG46). Sample locations and geochemical results are shown on Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1.

The Main zone at the Fairview showing consists of outcrop of strongly limonitic andesites of the Nicola volcanic rocks intruded by a quartz feldspar porphyritic rock. Multiple historical trenches have disturbed the original showing. However, there is evidence of widespread limonitic /iron cap alteration in an area of about 50 square metres. A rock sample taken from outcrop (970R2503) yielded 5490 ppm Cu and 1.32% Zn. A second sample collected from trench float carried 1.66% Cu and 199 ppm Zn. Gold values were elevated with two sample having 23 and 19 ppb Au. Silver values were moderately anomalous at 5.8 and 5.9 ppm Ag, whereas molybdenum values were only slightly elevated at 28.5, 22.7 and 21.7 ppm Mo.

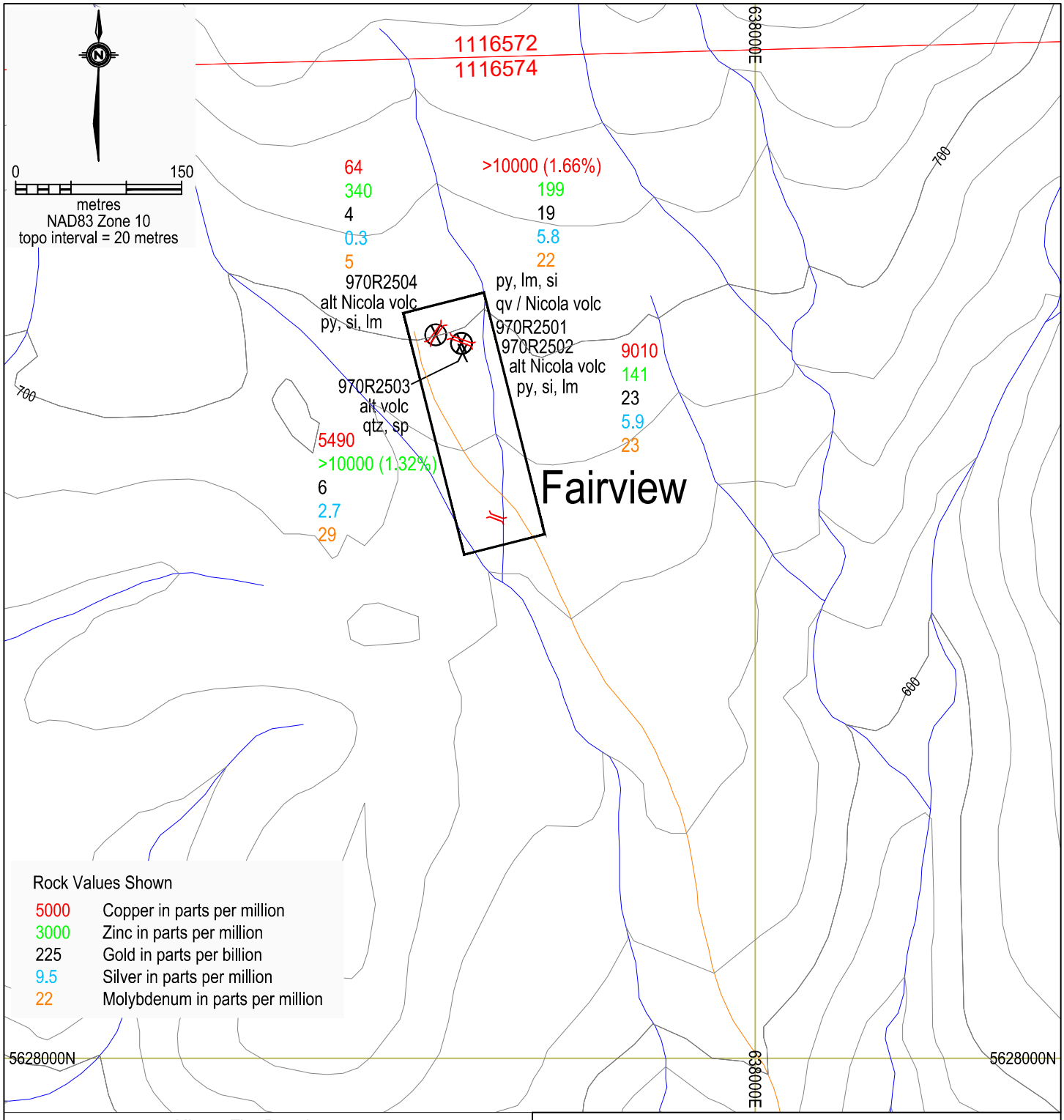
The East Zone was examined and consists of a trenched area of Nicola volcanic rocks. There is only minor alteration of the andesitic volcanic rocks and no samples were collected at this showing.

Table 12.1: Rock Descriptions from the Property visit, Fairview Property

Sample	UTM (Zone 10, NAD 83)		Showing	Type	Description	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Mo
	Easting	Northing				ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm
970R2501	637727	5628664	Fairview - Main	float from trench	qtz veining within altered Nicola volcanic rock, strong weathering, pyrite disseminated, limonitic alteration and silicification	1.66%	199	19	5.81	21.70
970R2502	637727	5628662	Fairview - Main	float from trench	altered Nicola volcanic rock, 7% disseminated pyrite, strong silicification, limonite weathering. 2 m south of sample 1	9010	141	23	5.94	22.70
970R2503	637728	5628655	Fairview - Main	outcrop	altered volcanic rock collected at contact with qfp outcrop, located at the "qtz vein" mapped in 1977 by Gruenwald. Sample contains trace cpy and azurite staining, minor py, qtz vein and black, earthy sphalerite blebs within the qtz vein.	5490	1.32%	6	2.65	28.50
970R2504	637703	5628672	Fairview - Main	float from trench	altered volcanic rock, fine grained py, disseminated, silicified, limonite alteration	64	340	4	0.32	5.41

Photo 12.1: *Main zone at the Fairview showing, 9702501 site, with widespread limonitic alteration.*

***Photo 12.2**: Main zone at the Fairview showing, sample contact with the quartz feldspar porphyry.*



Mineral Title Boundary

1116572 Mineral Title ID

Fairview Mineral occurence / trench

Highway

Road / trail

X ⊗ Rock sample / Float sample

970R2503 Sample ID

alt volc Lithology

qtz, sp Mineralization

To accompany a report by : A.Koffyberg, PGeo.

Base map after : 092I/14 & 15_1:50,000

Nordique Resources Inc.

Fairview Property

Kamloops Mine Division B.C.

2025 Rock Sampling

Dwg. by	Discovery	Scale	1:5000
Date	April10, 2025	Figure:	12.1

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Property.

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There have been no resource or reserve estimates determined for the Property.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE

Items 15 through 22 are not addressed in this Report because the Property is an early stage exploration property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are no significant mineral occurrences adjacent to the Property. See Section 7 for general information about deposits in the region of the Property.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author has reviewed the sources of information cited under References. The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this Report.

25.0 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Property contains mineralization associated with a copper skarn-type or replacement-type deposit. The mineralization found to date is concentrated in limey volcanic rocks and limestones of the Nicola Group near the contact with the Guichon Creek batholith. The focus of future work should be on further exploration along the contact, as well as defining the size and depth of the alteration zones of the known areas of mineralization. This could be done using an induced polarization geophysical survey, which would help to characterize the extent and depth of areas of conductive sulphides such as pyrite and chalcopyrite, along with graphitic shears. Resistivity data would also help to define the volcanic-intrusive contact at depth. Both magnetic data and IP surveys were important exploration tools used in exploration at the Craigmont deposit and surrounding region.

The 2025 rock sampling at the Fairview Main showing identified copper and zinc anomalies outlined in historical exploration programs. More prospecting and rock sampling is warranted, in conjunction with connecting areas of historic work to UTM coordinates.

As a first pass generalization, the 2019 airborne magnetic survey outlined contacts between the Nicola Group rocks and the Guichon Creek batholith. Known local magnetite showings can be discerned. Interpretation by a geophysicist is necessary to outline in more detail areas of possible skarn type and replacement type mineralization. It is recommended that the airborne magnetic survey results be reviewed in detail, in conjunction with all available geophysical, geological and geochemical information. Subsequently, the geophysical targets warrant follow-up by a field examination to verify the cause of the anomalies.

Little to no work has been done on the eastern part of the Property, as most of the historic work was focused on the central and western portion of the Property in the vicinity of the Fairview showing and in areas west of the main gulch within the Nicola volcanic rocks. The 2019 airborne magnetometer survey has outlined a large magnetic high in this area similar in amplitude to that over the mapped area of Guichon Creek batholith exposure.

26.0 Recommendations

A two-stage exploration program is recommended to properly assess the exploration potential of the Property. The exploration should be focused on the areas of the Property along the contact between the Nicola Group rocks and the intrusive rocks for potential skarn and/or replacement mineralization.

For Phase I exploration, an IP survey should be conducted over the area of historic drilling to delineate zones of higher chargeability, which may relate to zones of disseminated pyrite or other sulphides. Areas of high resistivity may relate to either intrusions or zones of silicification, and depth profiles resulting from an IP survey may provide additional targets. Additional IP lines should be added in selected areas of the Property mapped as being underlain by rocks of the Nicola Group and intrusive rocks to explore for similar mineralization. Five lines of two-kilometre length centred around the Fairview showing area and continuing east and west would cover the main areas of mineralization, for a total of 10 line-kilometres. Line cutting is not needed as the terrain consists of grassland and open forest.

A review and compilation of the historic work done on the Property was also warranted, including all previous geochemical and geophysical surveys. The 2019 airborne magnetometer survey should be interpreted by a geophysicist to prioritize areas of structural importance and lithological contacts. Any geophysical targets will warrant follow-up by a field examination to verify the cause of the anomalies. It is recommended that the survey results be reviewed in detail, in conjunction with all available geophysical, geological and geochemical information, to prioritize areas of

possible skarn mineralization. As part of the compilation, a field examination of the Property should locate and tie-in, to UTM coordinates, previously mapped areas of mineralization, as well as locate old trails that may facilitate better access to the known areas of mineralization.

The Phase I program is estimated to cost $119,350. This is based on an IP survey of five 100-m east-west lines across selected portions of the Property. Phase II should comprise a drilling program to examine targets generated from the results of Phase I. Five holes of approximately 200 m depths could reasonably test these targets. A Phase II program, which is contingent upon the results of Phase I, is estimated to cost $221,650.

Recommended Phase I Exploration Budget

Geophysical Interpretation						$7,500
Field work - 2 days						$5,000
IP Geophysical Survey (all-in)	10	ln-km	@	$9,000	ln-km	$90,000
Report						$6,000
				Subtotal		**$108,500**
				Contingency - 10%		$10,850
				Total Budget		**$119,350**

Recommended Phase II Exploration Budget

Geologist	15	days	@	$800	/day	$12,000
Assistant	15	days	@	$450	/day	$6,750
Vehicle	15	days	@	$150	/day	$2,250
Accommodation & meals (x4)	30	days	@	$200	/day	$12,000
Drilling Mob/Demob						$2,000
Drilling metreage	1,000	metres	@	$125	/metre	$125,000
Drilling moves/sites	5	sites	@	$1,000	/site	$5,000
Analysis - ICP	400	samples	@	$70	/sample	$28,000
Field Supplies						$500
Report						$8,000
				Subtotal		**$201,500**
				Contingency - 10%		$20,150
				Total Budget		**$221,650**

The reader is cautioned that in the event of positive results from the proposed program, more exploration and investment will be required to properly evaluate the Property. It is the opinion of the author that the character of the Fairview Property is of sufficient merit to justify the Phase I recommended programs.

27.0 References

Bergen, R. D., H. Krutzelmann and D.W. Rennie (2015): Technical Report on the New Afton Mine, British Columbia, Canada, *for* New Afton Gold Inc, dated March 23, 2015

Duffell, S. and K.C. McTaggart (1952): Ashcroft Map area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 262, 122 pp

Dundas, T.R.B. and Wyder, J.E. (1972): Geophysical Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Wallachin Property, Kamloops Area *for* D.W. Philip., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 3691

Ellerbeck, K. (2014): Prospecting and Exploring in the Q1-5 Claim Group, *for* K. Ellerbeck, BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 34972

Ellerbeck, K. (2013): Prospecting and Exploring in the Q1-5 Claim Group, *for* K. Ellerbeck., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 34538

Elwell, J.P. (1981): Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Quinto Claim, *for* Quinto Mining Corp, BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 8763

Friesen, O. (2019): 2019 Prospecting and Airborne Geophysical Report on the Fairview Property, for Gold Lion Resources Inc., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 38316

Ghaffari, H., A. De Ruijter, K. Lee, A. Karami, A. Farah, T. Lu, T. Kulh, R. Reyes, W. Newcomen, K. Brouwer, C. Lee and I. Wislesky (2012): Ajax Copper-Gold Project, Feasibility Study, Kamloops, British Columbia, *for* Abacus Mining and Exploration Corp, 292 pp.

Gruenwald, W. (1977): Geology, Geological and Geophysical Report on the Quinto Claims, BC, *for* Quinto Mining Corp., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 6527

McMillan, W.J., J.D. Blanchflower, P.M. McAndless, D. Coombes, P. Garvin (1978): Geology of the Guichon Creek Batholith and Highland Valley Porphyry Copper District, British Columbia, *in* British Columbia Geological Survey Preliminary Map 30, BC Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 11 map sheets.

Meyers, R.E. and T.B. Hubner (1990): Nicola Lake Region, Geology and Mineral Deposits, Part B. BC Geological Survey Open File 1990-29

Monger, J.W.H. and McMillan, W.L. (1989): Geology, Ashcroft, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 42-1989, sheet 1, scale 1:250,000

Moore, J.M. and A Pettipas (1990): Nicola Lake Region, Geology and Mineral Deposits, Part A. BC Geological Survey Open File 1990-29

Moraal, D. (1985): Summary Report, Line Cutting and VLF EM surveys, TOQ 1 Mineral Claim, *for* Whopper Holdings and Richard Carey., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 14229

Murphy, J.D. (1983): Geophysical Report on the KAT 1-6 Mineral Claims, *for* Richard Carey., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 11628

Murphy, J.D. (1984): Geophysical Report on the TOQ 1 Mineral Claim, *for* Richard Carey., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 12069

Murphy, J.D. (1986): Geophysical Report on the TOQ 1 Mineral Claim, *for* Richard Carey., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 14723

Newman, K.M. (1996): Report on the Diamond Drilling on the Cabin - Gulch Claims, *for* GWR Resources Inc., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 24483

Preto, V.A. (1979): Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton, BC Geological Survey Bulletin 69

Ray, G.E. (1995): Cu Skarns, *in* Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 1 - Metallics and Coal., Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E., Editors, BC Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1995-20, p 59-60

Rogers, J.C. (1947): Geological Report of the Fairview Group, Ashcroft Mining District, *for* May Barnes., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 20

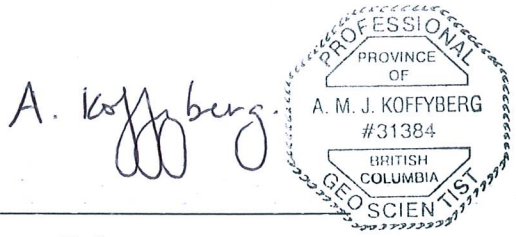
Staargaard, C.J. (1995): Evaluation of Exploration Potential at the Craigmont Mine, British Columbia, Canada, *for* Geographe International MFS Inc. and Craigmont Mines Ltd.

Stadnyk, M.P. (1973): Report on the Geophysical Survey on the E&D #1-8, Lucky #1-2, P& L #1-10 Mineral Claims, *for* Northland Mines Ltd (N.P.L.) and J.R. Ashdown, T.A. Winters and M. Hurd., BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 4718

Date and Signature

Effective date: April 25, 2025

Report date: April 25, 2025



A. Koffyberg, PGeo

Discovery Consultants

Certificate of Qualified Person

Agnes M. Koffyberg, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Business Address:

Unit 10 - 100 Kalamalka Lake Road
Vernon, BC V1T 9G1
Telephone: (250) 542-8960

email: info@discoveryconsultants.com

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 933
Vernon, BC V1T 6M8

I, Agnes M. Koffyberg, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist in mineral exploration and a partner of Discovery Consultants, Unit 10, 100 Kalamalka Lake Road, Vernon, BC., V1T 9G1. Discovery Consultants has a Permit to Practice in the Province of British Columbia, Permit # 1003564.

2. I am a 1987 graduate of Brock University of Ontario with a Bachelor of Science degree in combined Geological Sciences/Chemistry. In addition, I have obtained an M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1994.

3. I am a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number # 31384.

4. I have been practising my profession for over 25 years since graduation. I have been involved with various projects, primarily in British Columbia and Nunavut, in both base metals and precious metal deposits. I have worked on early-stage exploration properties up to advanced properties, including drilling programs on porphyry copper and SHV gold deposits. This work includes analysing and reviewing geochemical, geophysical and drilling exploration programs. In addition, I have managed drill programs for industrial minerals such as zeolite and diatomaceous earth deposits.

5. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report entitled “TECHNICAL REPORT on the FAIRVIEW PROPERTY, KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA” for Nordique Resources Inc., and dated April 25, 2025.

6. The Report is based upon knowledge of the Property gained from available documentation; the previous NI43-101 report, dated March 12, 2019 by the author for Gold Lion Resources Inc; and a property visit on April 4, 2025. No material work has been done on the Property since the 2019 airborne magnetic survey by Gold Lion Resources Inc.

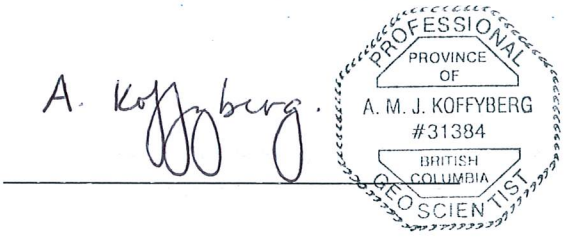
7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations, and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101.

8. I am independent of Nordique Resources Inc., applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, and I hold no interest in the Fairview Property nor in Nordique Resources Inc.

9. As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 25th day of April, 2025



Signature of A. Koffyberg, PGeo