



WALLA WALLA MINE PROJECT DISCRIPTION  
MARSHALL MINING DISTRICT  
IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

SIDNEY RESOURCES CORPORATION

PREPARED BY:  
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## INTRODUCTION

The following is a summary of geological reports and project development reports completed by Klepfer Mining Services, LLC, William Henry Breen, Consulting Geologist, State of Washington Licensed Geologist, and Andrew Thad Marvin, Professional Engineer.

The Walla Walla Mine (WWM) is in the Marshall Lake mining district in southern Idaho County, located (Lat. N 45.400, Lon. W 115.814) at an elevation of 6800 feet on a ridge between middle fork and east fork of Maxwell Creek in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, SW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 27, T. 24 N, R. 5 E., Boise Meridian. The property is approximately 37 air miles NE of McCall, Idaho and approximately 20 miles by road from Burgdorf, Idaho. The project includes 47 unpatented lode claims or 1.61 square miles.

The WWM project is a high-grade gold vein that has been periodically mined by surface trenching to expose the gold quartz vein, with milling by gravity separation to produce gold. F & H Mining is the first company to use modern exploration techniques to explore the high-grade Walla Walla vein. In 2010 the first diamond drill program was commenced on the property. A total of 1333 feet of core was drilled in 5 holes on the property, with some exciting high grade gold intercepts. The coarse fraction of some of the samples that were assayed returned values as high as 46 oz/ton gold over a true width of 3.74 feet.

In 1992 three table tests were completed by Taylor Metallurgical Laboratories of Moscow, Idaho. The table test report stated, *“The table tests grades and recoveries were: For Test #1 - 90.84% of the gold was recovered in the concentrate at a grade of 34.51 ounces per ton and 28.61% of the silver was recovered in the concentrate at a grade of 39.16 ounces per ton. For Test #2 - 92.68% of the gold was recovered in the concentrate at a grade of 75.31 ounces per ton and 30.22% of the silver was recovered in the concentrate at a grade of 66.06 ounces per ton. The highly variable gold assays are due to the nugget effect. The three 1,000-gram samples treated to date assayed: 8.4, 3.4 and 7.15 opt. This would give an average assay of 6.32 ounces per ton of gold”*.

During the 2022 season F & H Mining completed chemical analysis of 8 samples with results ranging from 1.8 opt to 33.9 opt with a raw average of 13.56 opt.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The gold bearing vein of the Walla Walla Mine was originally discovered in the early 1970s. Several individuals have explored and mined the claim on a limited basis most notably in the early 1990s by Strata Mining, a Canadian junior exploration and mining company. Strata Mining completed trenching, drilling, and ultimately a small surface pit operation at the site during their



tenure. The existing disturbance boundary approved by the USFS was the original area used by Strata Mining for their operations. Eventually, the group sold the claims to F&H Mining Company. Prior to the sale of the project, the previous owners submitted a Plan of Operations to the USFS. They completed the process and approved mining for the project in February of 2008. In addition, a water right for the project is held, Water Right ID #615146 was issued on 5/8/2006 and allows for water to be diverted from an unnamed stream, groundwater and from mine workings to a pond for, diversion to storage, mining from storage and mining storage.

With the purchase completed, F&H Mining began to advance the project. Under the direction of KMS, F&H Mining started project development. A small drilling program was developed to test the structural continuity of the vein in 2010 which was very successful, intercepting the vein at various depths. The drilling program demonstrated the continuity of the mineralization, both laterally and vertically within the Walla Walla Shear Zone and all drill holes contained gold values. It also confirmed the shear zone exists approximately 200 feet along strike and 475 feet down dip. In 2011, a geophysical survey was successful in detecting other geologic structures. It appears that the Walla Walla project has similar structures to the historic Kimberly District which successfully produced over 1,000,000 ounces of gold.

The current project will likely have to be amended to permit small expansions and increased disturbance. The smaller the footprint, the easier it will be to permit. At this point, a second portal is not in the design but will be required for MSHA regulations and will be an important aspect of the design. The construction season is quite short and will have to be well organized to complete it on schedule. The road into the project is adequate but needs improvement in several locations. Primarily drainage is required so the road dries out quickly to allow heavy loads. The road into the mine area will need some work as the switch backs will be issues for deliveries of the plant. Some use of helicopters may be warranted as the mine site is lower than the access road in and becomes snow free much sooner. This could provide a jump on the construction season. A detailed construction plan will be developed as the project knowledge advances. It is assumed that a two-season construction/development period will be required.

Depending on the overall mine design, driving from the east portal can be achieved from the decline developed for the bulk sample. A second port (east side) will be necessary before full scale production can occur. Depending on the overall mine design, driving from the east portal can be achieved from two directions, decreasing the time to gain secondary access.

It is anticipated that the eastern portal will be the main entrance to the mine with the bulk decline used for ventilation and secondary access during operations. As with the construction, two seasons are anticipated for underground development. Ore will be stockpiled until the plant is operational. Development of stopes from the bulks sample decline could also decrease the underground development time to one season. This will be dependent on completion of the plant.



Operation production rates are expected to be 200 to 500 tons per day. Operational periods for each year will average 120 days (July to Oct). Some consideration of the total days utilized will be considered in the feasibility study. Time could be increased by plowing the road in the early season, but it could only be used for development of the next year's stopes. Freezing of the plant would be a primary concern. These issues can be worked out and possible production through to November.

## **POTENTIAL RESOURCE**

Two locations, Mine Area Western-Boundary and Mine Area Eastern-Extension, have been identified and through extensive review of historical and data developed during exploration activities in 2010 have been used to developed inferred resources that we believe can be quickly accessed to launch significant production.

Historic trenching, past mining, the 2010 drilling program, and the historic Alberta Mine provide information on the potential vein area. Starting at the current pit area extending to the Strata Mining trenching area located on the west side. These define the strike direction of the vein. The vein dips to the south at approximately 60 degrees. This matches well with the alignment of the Alberta Mine on the western edge of the claim block. The elevation of the lowest Alberta adit is approximately 6,560 feet. The pit area, where the 20 IO drilling was completed, is at an elevation of approximately 6,840 feet. The elevation difference is approximately 280 feet.

The 2010 drilling program tested the shear zone from several holes. Each hole encountered the shear zone at projected targeted drilling depths. The vertical hole intercepted the shear zone at 147 feet below the surface; these align very well with the Alberta Mines. This provides the lowest elevation of the shear zone identified and used in the calculation. The distance from the mine area to the western trench area is approximately 850 feet. The distance from the western trench to the lowest Alberta adit is approximately 650 feet. If the Alberta veins mined are the same as the Walla Walla Shear Zone, which seems reasonable, the total strike length could be 1,500 feet long to the west. There is no geologic feature that would cut off the vein to the east. Trenching was completed in that area. It is approximately 1,800 feet from the mine area to the Canada Saddle drainage. The combined length is approximately 2,300 feet.

The dimensions based on the discussion above are as follows:

### **Mine Area-Western Boundary**

Vein -3 feet

Length -1,500 feet

Depth -280 feet



Tons -1 02,255 tons

**Mine Area -Eastern Extension**

Vein -3 feet

Length -1,800 feet

Depth -280 feet

Tons -122,706 tons

The potential resource tonnage for the projected strike length and depth of 280 feet would be 224,961 (225,000) tons. The table below shows the potential resource (contained ounces Au) based on various grade projections. Historic data presented from the Taylor metallurgical testing showed the calculated head on the sample was over 8 ounces per ton. If this is indicative of the range of grade potential, the resource will be significantly higher than that shown below.

<b>Gold Grade</b>	<b>Ounces</b>	<b>Market Value</b>
0.25	56,250	\$114,131,250
0.5	112,500	\$228,262,500
0.75	168,750	\$342,393,750
1.0	225,000	\$456,525,000
1.5	337,500	\$684,787,500
2.0	450,000	\$913,050,000
2.5	562,500	\$1,141,312,500
3.0	675,000	\$1,369,575,000
3.5	787,500	\$1,597,837,000

With multiple veins and possible extension of the vein at depth, the property is wide open for gold/silver resource.

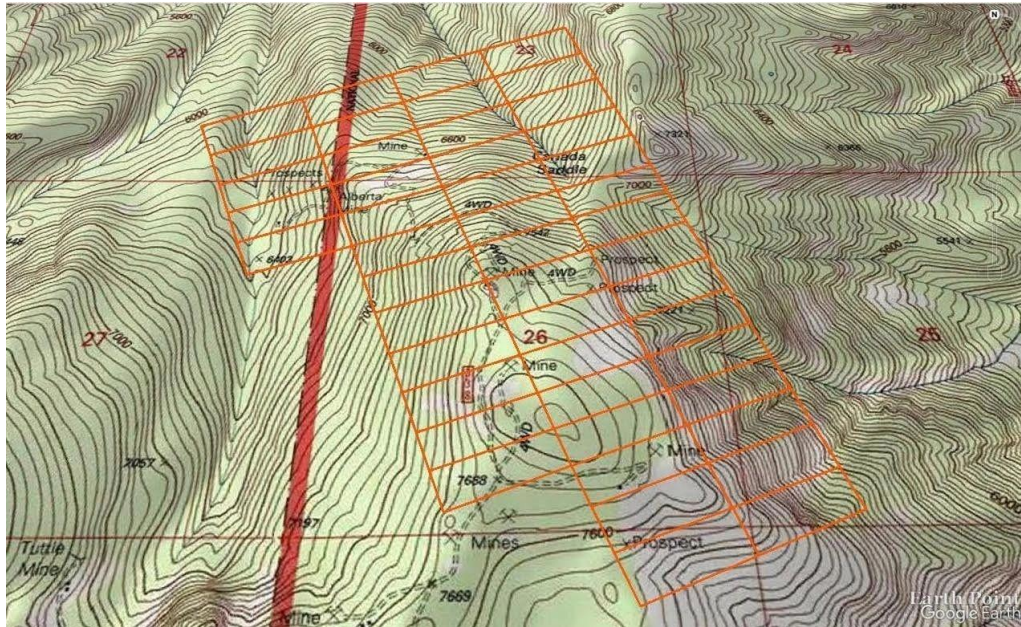
**ORE STRUCTURE**

The Walla Walla vein is milky white to orange-brown iron-stained quartz, massive to vuggy, with small euhedral quartz crystals in the open spaces, brecciated with crushed quartz and clay gouge and with silica healing of some fractures. Minor pyrite and galena were observed in the core and vein float. The vein is within a shear zone in the wall rock of quartz feldspar biotite gneiss, biotite schist and quartz Kspar biotite-muscovite. pegmatite. Alteration of the wall rock consists of feldspars going to clay, sericite, chlorotic, silicification and limonite stringers along fractures. District wide post mineralized parallel and cross cutting faults have crushed and fractured quartz with gouge in the shear zone containing the vein.



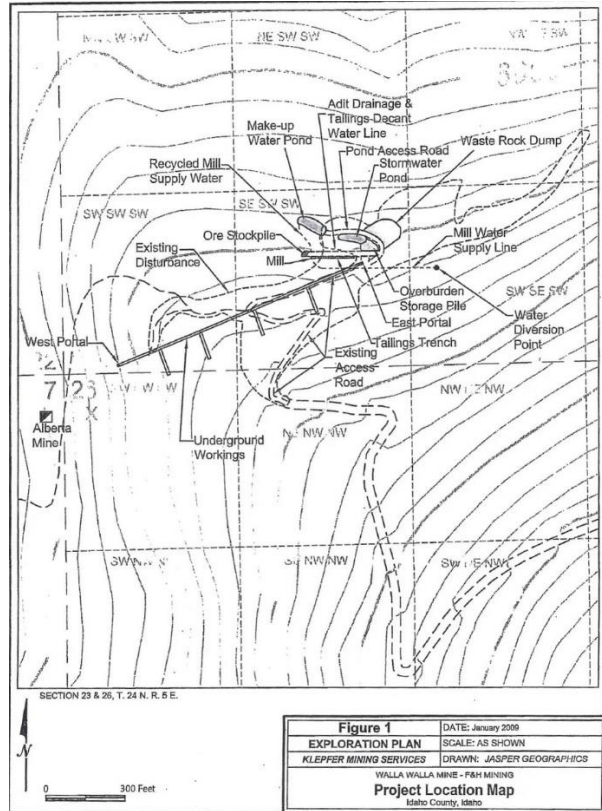
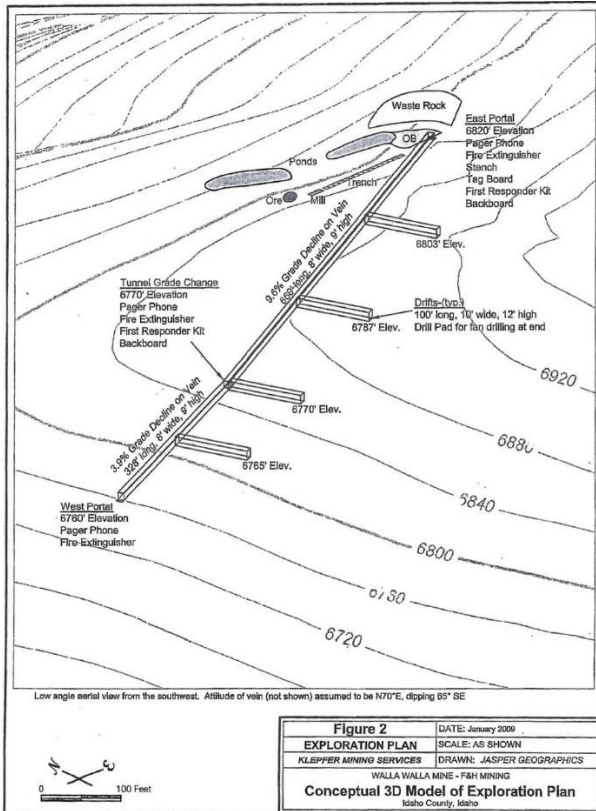
The Walla Walla shear is within the contact zone between the granite of the Idaho batholith (Kg) and the overlying metamorphic roof pendant of Umbrella Butte Formation. Cooling of the batholith formed tensile fractures in the granite and the metamorphic rocks and created the channel ways for the mineralizing fluids to flow and form the veins. The Walla Walla vein mimics other veins in the Marshall Lake Mining District. The predominate orientation of the veins in the district strike approximately east- west and dip to the south. Post mineralized faults have offset some veins within the Marshall Lake mining district in a left lateral direction. Vein in the Marshall Lake mining district characteristically has a varied width over short distances but can be traced along the surface for considerable distance. The Walla Walla vein displays this geometry and strikes 077 deg., dips 65 deg. south and is traceable on the surface for over 1500 feet. Drill intercepts and mapping have shown vein thickness varies from 0.92' to over 3.74' true width as the vein pinches and swells along strike and down dip.

## CLAIM MAP



## OPERATIONS MAPS





## AUTHORS NOTE

These statements reflect my observations, interpretations, and opinions of the Walla Walla Mine Project and the Marshall Mining District on all available knowledge as of January 2024 and from geological reports and project development reports completed by Klepfer Mining Services, LLC, William Henry Breen, Consulting Geologist, State of Washington Licensed Geologist, and Andrew Thad Marvin, Professional Engineer. The Walla Walla Mine Project and addition veins in the Marshall Mine District and Kimberly Mine District have fantastic potential for developing highly profitable high-grade gold mines. If these narrow vein systems are properly engineered, mined, and milled, under management that understands the fickle nature of the district, these systems will produce substantial gold at very low cost.

Any exploratory drilling on these narrow veins should only be implemented to test the continuity and presence of the veins at depth. Future exploration methods at the Walla Walla is to locate the vein and drive on it. All successful producers on narrow vein structures implemented this strategy.