

WARREN DISTRICT PROJECT DESCRIPTION WARREN MINING DISTRICT IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

PREPARED FOR: SIDNEY RESOURCES CORPORATION

PREPARED BY:
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WESTERN FRONTIER EXPLORATION & MINING
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SIDNEY RESOURCES CORPORATION

JANUARY 19, 2024



INTRODUCTION

The Sidney Resources Corporation Warren District Project is in Idaho County, Idaho approximately 100 miles north of Boise, Idaho. The city of McCall, Idaho is the source of adequate supplies, and is approximately 42 miles by road from the project site. The project site lies at the west end of the Warren Mining District. Rich placer deposits were discovered in 1862 and lode production began in 1866 and has been intermittent since that time. The district contains over 40 substantial gold bearing vein/fissure systems clustered in a 15 square mile area. All known systems are parallel and strike east-west, and sharply dip to the south. All systems are late-stage quartz fissures hosted in a quartz monzonite intrusive mapped as the Idaho Batholith. A few of these quartz fissures have been extensively mined to the 300-foot level. Gold grades were reported from 1 to 175 ounces per ton. Grades of 2 to 7 ounces per ton gold were typical head grades to the mill. Most of the gold occurs as free electrum within the quartz veins. This constitutes a free milling recovery by gravity circuit methods. Geologic mapping of surface and underground workings, geochemical testing of specific rock types, structures, and ore beneficiation testing indicated that the vein system of the project contains multiple zones of highgrade gold along multiple mineralized zones. Vein widths range from a few inches to several feet in width.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sidney Resources is currently mining a 4-foot-wide vein system. There are at least 5 parallel vein/fissures within a few hundred feet of the primary vein that have been mapped, sampled, and verified. A total of 5 significant ore stockpiles were located during exploration of an area adjacent to the project location. These stockpiles contain an estimated 25,000 tons of high-grade ore. Bulk sampling was performed. This involved a grab sample process, taken from multiple regions including top, middle, and toe sections of each of the five stockpiles. Sample sites were duly marked and geo-referenced. The gold grade for these samples ranged from 0.72 oz/ton to 1.78 oz/ton Au. An additional 50# bulk sample was processed down to a 29-gram concentrate and analyzed, yielding a gold grade of 117 oz/ton Au. This equates to an approximate bulk grade of 2.925 oz/ton. The estimated average gold grade for the stock piles is 1.81 oz/ton. Based upon the data obtained to date these ore stockpiles are estimated to contain an inferred resource estimate of 45,250 ounces of gold with a current market value of \$91,712,700 using average gold grades. Bulk grade results in a resource potential of 73,125 ounces of gold with a current market value of \$148,209,750. Sidney Resources Corporation now controls these stockpiles through placer and lode claims secured immediately after discovery. Small batch crushing and processing of this ore material has revealed significant amounts of visible wire gold. Initial milling and smelting results indicate a 90-gram gold recovery per 1000 pounds of feed.

Review of historical information indicates these stockpiles are from work done on the historically high producing Knott and Delaware Mines over 100 years ago and were abandoned when efforts to move a mill to location failed. Information and remnants of old equipment



indicate an arrastra was set up on location to crush the ore. It also appears limited smelting was done on location. Map work indicates the vein structures at this location run parallel to the Little Giant Vein and are the same vein systems mined at the historically high producing Rescue Mine. Distances for these vein structures are estimated to extend over 10,000 feet of which over 8000 feet is under our control. It should be noted that the entire district was shut down while in production when the Gold Act of 1933 was implemented by the federal government.

Work at the Lucky Ben Mine has been done on what is known as the Little Giant Vein and has been traced through trenching and mapping of outcrops to the high-grade gold producing Unity Mine at over 10,000 linear feet. According to published USGS reports, this vein maintained an impressive average of 156.8 grams per ton for gold and 840 grams per ton for silver. One remarkable case in point about the Little Giant Vein, which garnered international attention. A truly exceptional ore specimen, as large as a man's body, was dispatched to the Boise Stock Exchange in 1896, assaying at \$11,155 per ton (equivalent to 24,976 grams of gold per ton at a rate of \$0.44 per gram).

In 1987, the Goldstone Minerals Resource Corporation of Vancouver, BC, Canada conducted sampling on the Lucky Ben Claim. Their findings near the 6570-adit portal revealed a 1.5-foot-wide quartz vein grading 2.12 ounces per ton of gold, with surrounding quartz monzonite exhibiting significant alteration and assaying 0.056 ounces per ton of gold over 2 to 3 feet on either side of the vein. This resulted in a weighted average grade of 0.57 ounces per ton over a mined width of 6.0 feet. Based on a gold price of \$400 per ounce at the time of the report, the inground value of the material was estimated at \$228 per ton.

In 2022, Liberty Refiners conducted sampling over a 300-foot section of exposed vein in the rehabilitated original Lucky Ben Tunnel and at the location of the new lower portal. Additional sample locations included the daylight Stope near the face of the main tunnel and a small dump located near this location. The average chemical analysis result for this section of vein material was 139.30 grams per ton of gold. Samples were collected from exposed vein material on the surface at the construction site for the new 2nd lower tunnel on the Lucky Ben and the average result was 65.8 grams per ton for gold. A large sample was collected from the exposed daylight Stope near the face of the original tunnel and the average result was 128.8 grams per ton for gold. A small dump near the daylight Stope was sampled and the average result was 106.4 grams per ton of gold. Both historic and current sampling indicate strong results for silver. The average assay results for silver are 233.8 g/t.

Based upon my experience and observations the Warren District vein systems reach significant depths. The vein systems are observed to cut the Pre-Cambrian basement metamorphics in several areas of the district. This indicates a fairly deep source of mineralization. The veins throughout the district are best described as boudinage structures. A combination of nugget effect and boudinage vein structure limits exploratory drilling on these narrow veins. Drilling is beneficial for determining the continuity and presence of the veins at depth. Drilling will not accurately determine tons and grade.

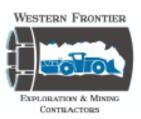


INFERRED RESERVE

It is our opinion that based upon current work combined with historical data from past mining operations that the vein systems are continuous with repeated pockets of bonanza grade ore. Professional Geologist, Richard Morris of Spokane Valley Washington who had over 40 years of field experience and who did extensive research on this vein system including serving as the Geologist on the Unity Mine and for Sidney Resources Corporation developed an inferred resource estimate that was based on underground mapping of the veins combined with surface DDH data. Strike length, average vein width, projected depth, and substantial underground sampling of the Little Giant Vein were used to calculate a potential production of 3,040,000 tons of ore with a potential estimated average of .94 oz/ton gold and 3.79 oz/ton for silver. This infers the recovery of 2,857,600 ounces of gold and 11,521,000 ounces of silver. The current market value for estimated gold to be recovered is \$5,791,783,680 and the current market silver value is \$258,876,870. The total estimated value of the inferred reserves determined by Richard Morris is \$6,050,660,550.

ORE STRUCTURE

A general vein description for the Lucky Ben/Little Giant is a smokey blue/gray to milky white quartz vein stock-work that spider webs through a highly altered quartz monzonite host. The structure is usually a prominent sheer. The sheer is frequently off-set every few hundred feet by left lateral steeply dipping cross faults. These intersections of structure were the zones of high grade that were raised up on by historic producers. Alteration is heavy argillic and moderate propylitic. The hanging wall and foot wall is un-altered fairly fresh quartz monzonite porphyry. Ore primarily contains Sphalerite, Galena, Gold, Silver, Tetrahedrite, and Argentite. The Gangue contains Quartz, Pyrite, and Calcite. A 4-acid digestion and ICP analysis completed by Florin Analytical Services and 2-acid digestion ICP analysis for AS, Sb, Bi, Se, Te & CVAA for Hg are attached.



CLAIMS AND STRUCTURE MAP



AUTHORS' NOTE

These statements reflect our observations, interpretations, and opinions of the Warren District on all available knowledge as of January - 2024. The Warren Mining District and the vein systems under development by Sidney Resources Corporation have fantastic potential for developing small, yet highly profitable high-grade gold mines. In fact, this district as a whole constitutes one of the best free milling gold systems in the United States. 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. The exploration method at Warren is to locate the vein and drive on it. All successful producers at Warren implemented this strategy.

J.A. Cziziek Sr., a pioneer Mining Engineer and renowned mining man exploited the majority of the great gold systems at Warren including the Little Giant System. He was highly successful both profitably and professionally and Sidney Resources is attempting to follow the Czizek Method of success at Warren.



Photos of Gold recovered from 800 pounds of recently discovered stockpile ore.











Florin Analytical Services

7950 Security Circle - Reno, Nevada 89506 - Phone (775) 677-2177 - FAX (775) 972-4567

Certificate of Analysis

Submitted By: Sydney Resources Corp.

P.O Box 817

Lewiston, ID 83501

Attention: Mr. Steve Dobson

Laboratory No.: 231864

Client Number: F938

Date Received: 15 Sep 2023

Date Completed: 22 Sep 2023

2015-414	2015-413	Reporting Unit:	Detection Limit:	Element:	Lab code: 7060	Method: 4 Acid digestion, ICP analysis
6.88	6.77	%	0.01	Al		estion, IC
1281	920	mg/kg		Ba		P analys
	0.13	% 1	0.01	Ca		is.
\triangle	<u>△</u>	% mg/kg n	_	Ω		
Δ	Δ	ng/kg mg/kg mg/kg		င္ပ		
80	60	ng/kg I	~	Ç		
10	22	ng/kg	2	Ç		
1.00	0.94	%	0.01	Fe		
3.23	3.04	%	0.01	×		
0.11	0.11	% mg/k	0.01	Mg		
154	356	0,0	—	Mn		
,	Δ	mg/kg	 1	Mo		
1.32	1.01	% n	0.01	Na		
w	7	mg/kg	5	Z		
<10	16	mg/kg	10	Рb		
331	354	mg/kg	۲ ₁	Sr		
0.05	0.04	% n	0.01	Ti		
S	S	mg/kg r	James	٧		
<10	<10	mg/kg 1	10	W		
22	24	mg/kg	2	Zn		

2015-416 2015-415

6.29 6.71

0.12 0.63

Δ Δ

Δ Δ

65 74

0.801.07

3.49 3.10

Δ Δ

13 18

<10 $\stackrel{\wedge}{\sim}$

0.03 0.06

<10 <10

15 25

23 12

0.09 0.09

209

1.77 1.30

413 258

6

1685 988

Mickyle O'Neal, Chemist

Nevada Assembly Bill No. 519.130 requires the following statement: The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geologic materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project.

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Method: 2-Acid digestion ICP analysis for As, Sb, Bi, Se, Te & CVAA for Hg.

Lab code: 7060

Element: Detection Limit: Units:	Arsenic	Bismuth	Mercury	Antimony	Selenium	Tellurium
	2	2	0.02	2	5	2
	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
2015-413	315	<2	0.39	<2	<5	3 3
2015-414	428	<2	0.93	<2	<5	
2015-415	127	<2	1.19	<2	<5	3
2015-416	163	<2	0.86	<2	<5	2

Mickyle O'Neal, Chemist

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