

HAWKEYE GOLD FACTSHEET



COMPANY

TSX Venture Exchange:	HAWK
Frankfurt Exchange:	Ticker: HGT; ISIN: CA42016R3027; WKN: A12A61

ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING

Shares Issued:	18,256,442
Options:	1,601,165
Warrants:	4,448,583
Fully Diluted:	24,306,190

PROPERTIES

BC Golden Triangle, Canada:	McBride – Todagin – Boomerang
Barkerville, BC, Canada:	2-Aces – Keithley Creek - Cariboo Valley - Seller Creek
Vancouver Island, BC, Canada:	Bonanza

THE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Greg Neeld, President and CEO, during twenty years in private and public business, invented and patented an industry-spawning, first-to-market protective head device for hockey players, and invested in the resource sector, concurrent with an 8-year professional hockey career. In addition to raising capital for both private and public companies, Mr. Neeld specializes in corporate structure, mergers and acquisitions, targeting and retaining industry management and marketing teams, and liaison with the investment community.

Dr. Stewart A. Jackson, PhD., P.Geo., Senior Technical Advisor; has over fifty-seven years of experience in the mining and oil and gas industries.

Dr. Jackson is a Qualified Person (QP) as defined under National Instrument 43-101 and will be the Qualified Person for HAWKEYE. He has been involved in the discovery and development of several major mineral discoveries including the Red Dog multi-billion dollar zinc-lead deposit in NW Alaska for Cominco, and the Borealis, South McCoy and Manhattan gold deposits in Nevada for Houston Oil and Minerals. He participated as one of the vendors of uranium properties in Sweden, held by Continental Precious Minerals, of which the Viken deposit alone contains resources of over 1 billion pounds of U308, and multi-billion pound resources of molybdenum, vanadium, and nickel. Dr. Jackson founded Crown Resource Corporation which discovered in the Republic District of Washington State, USA, some 4.5 million ounces of gold. This deposit is currently in production by Kinross. During his career, Dr. Jackson has raised \$150 million for the discovery and development of projects including gold, silver, diamonds, and base metal; nickel and uranium. Dr. Jackson is a Professional Geologist in the Province of Ontario, Canada. He gained a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Western Ontario, an M.Sc. in Stratigraphy and Mineral Deposits from the University of Toronto, and a Ph.D in Stratigraphy and Economic Geology from the University of Alberta. He is the author of many industry publications, and one of his papers was awarded the Barlow Medal of the Canadian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Jackson is a member of several professional and scientific organizations.

Ralph Stricklen, Senior Technical Advisor; is a mine manager with extensive mining industry experience with a strong balance between technical and practical in a foreign environment (Africa, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Spain, Turkey, Zambia). His experience includes surface mining and milling; gold, nickel,

copper, lead, iron and zinc smelting, refining; material handling and storage; acid water treatment, and oxygen plant operations; project maintenance, purchasing / warehousing, and engineering management; safety and environmental program implementation and compliance; financial, cost, and capital spending analysis, and planning; human resource, employee and industrial relations management. He has performed Haz-Op on plants prior to start up and risk assessments, and has started up numerous metallurgical projects in various countries, ensuring operators were well trained in operations and safety. Mr. Stricklen has developed outstanding teams that understood the process and were able to operate the plant in a safe and efficient manner. Mr. Stricklen, who reads and speaks Spanish, has a BS degree in Metallurgical Engineering from Texas Western College at El Paso, TX. He is a member of the SME and published several mining papers, including TMS 1994 Converters, and several on Acid Plants

Dr. Malcolm E. McCallum, (A.B., M.S. and Ph.D), Senior Technical Advisor; Emeritus Professor of Geology and Research Geologist. Dr. McCallum graduated from Middlebury College, The University of Tennessee, and the University of Wyoming with A.B., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Geology (1956, 1958 and 1964 respectively). He was Professor of Geology in Minerals Exploration at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, from 1962 through 1995. He is co-founder of HDM Laboratories Inc. that specializes in diamond and gold exploration sample processing and evaluation. He was employed as a part time (WAE) field research geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey from 1956 through 1984. He has been a consulting geologist for mineral exploration companies since 1985, specializing primarily in diamonds and precious metals, and has practiced in the United States, Canada, South America, Africa and Europe. He has been involved in kimberlite and diamond related research and exploration since 1964, and was a major participant in the discovery of a number of diamondiferous kimberlite occurrences in Colorado, Wyoming, Venezuela, and the NWT and BC, Canada. He has also worked on kimberlite/diamond projects in Alberta, Nunavut, Ontario and Quebec Canada, Guyana, Brazil, South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Finland, Sweden and Russia. He has served as a Technical Advisor to a number of diamond and gold exploration companies. Mr. McCallum is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, the Society of Exploration Geochemists, the Society of Economic Geologists, and the Mineralogical Society of America.

BC GOLDEN TRIANGLE, CANADA

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

HAWKEYE is excited to be involved in the Golden Triangle of northwestern British Columbia because it is considered by many to be the hottest area play on earth. Acquisitions of the McBride, Todagin and Boomerang properties (discussed below) covers more than 85 square kilometres providing HAWKEYE with an initial footprint in a significant mining district known for many producing mines (Red Chris, Snip, Johnny Mountain, Eskay Creek, Valley of the Kings), large advanced projects (GJ, Schaft Creek, Galore Creek, KSM) and recently several exciting projects highlighted by Garibaldi Resources and GT Gold's 2017 discoveries. The continuing success of many projects and regional infrastructure development by Federal and British Columbia governments, combined with increased gold prices will focus renewed exploration activity and the global investment community on mining growth opportunities within the BC Golden Triangle. We believe HAWKEYE's acquisitions of the McBride, Todagin and Boomerang properties in the Golden Triangle will generate financing opportunities and create shareholder value through investment, exploration and discovery.

BC GOLDEN TRIANGLE – MCBRIDE PROJECT

HAWKEYE ACQUIRES ITS FIRST PROPERTY IN THE PROLIFIC GOLDEN TRIANGLE, BC, CANADA

HAWKEYE entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with the vendor of the McBride Project to acquire a 100% interest in the 2,635 hectare property situated approximately 12 kilometres east-northeast of the Village of Iskut, BC, Canada. The Property is located west of the Klappan River surrounding Thatue Mountain and is contiguous to the northern boundary of the Red Chris Mine and within 2 kilometres of GT Gold. The Property occurs within the Stikinia Terrane, primarily lies within the Jurassic-age Hazelton Group calc-alkaline volcanics, and is located only 12 kilometres north of the Red Chris Cu-Au mine and 18 kilometres east of the recent GT Gold "Saddle" discovery. The Company has purchased the Property based on its highly favourable location,

similar geology, and structural and geophysical features. The McBride Property occurs within a northwest-trending fault-bounded block exhibiting general geological characteristics of the properties controlled by GT Gold.

The McBride Project

The principal occurrences in the region are hosted within the Hazelton Group and underlying Stuhini Group commonly associated with structural controls and intrusions. The Jurassic-age Hazelton basalt, andesite dacite and rhyolite flows and pyroclastics unconformably overlie either Triassic Stuhini marine sediments and volcanics, or older Paleozoic Devonian to Permian sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, limestone and marble. Hazelton lithologies are overlain on Thatue Mountain by Upper Jurassic Bowser subaerial to deep marine sediments. Monzonite, diorite to gabbro intrusions of Triassic to Late Jurassic age, and Tertiary volcanics intrude the above packages. Numerous structural breaks with carbonate and silica alteration transect the Hazelton volcanics.

Previous fieldwork in the area included regional mapping by government, and limited traverses during grassroots soil, stream silt and rock sampling programs by exploration companies tied to area plays associated with the nearby Red Chris Cu-Au porphyry project. Copper and gold values typical to porphyry targets were identified and abundant copper staining by malachite was observed in outcrop. Historical reports on Thatue Mountain reported quartz-carbonate pyrite-chalcopyrite veins with up to 2.78% Cu whereas other areas of the Property exhibited showings with quartz-carbonate stockworks with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite.

BC GOLDEN TRIANGLE – TODAGIN PROJECT

HAWKEYE ACQUIRES ITS SECOND PROPERTY IN THE PROLIFICE GOLDEN TRIANGLE, BC, CANADA

HAWKEYE entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with the vendor of the Todagin Project (the “Property”) to acquire a 100% interest in the 2,062-hectare Property transected by Highway 37 and situated approximately 20 kilometres south of the Village of Iskut, BC, Canada. The Property is located in the northeastern corner of the Golden Triangle east of Kanaskin Lake and is contiguous to the western boundary of the Red Chris Mine and the southeastern boundary of GT Gold. The Property occurs in the Stikinia Terrane within Triassic to Jurassic-age Stuhini and Hazelton Group volcanoclastic rocks and is located only 18 kilometres southwest of the Red Chris Cu-Au mine and 16 kilometres south of the recent GT Gold “Saddle” discovery where significant gold values were reported in soil sampling programs and its drilling campaign.

The Todagin Project

Similar to the properties of GT Gold, the principal geological units in the region comprise the Hazelton Group and underlying Stuhini Group with precious and base metal mineralization commonly associated with structural controls within and adjacent to intrusions. The Jurassic-age Hazelton basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and pyroclastics unconformably overlie Triassic Stuhini volcanics and volcanoclastic deposits. Both Stuhini and Hazelton lithologies are overlain to the south by Upper Jurassic Bowser subaerial to deep marine sediments. Monzonite, diorite to gabbro intrusions of Triassic to Late Jurassic age intrude the above packages. Carbonate, limonite, sericite, clay and silica alteration affect the volcanic lithologies.

Previous fieldwork in the area included regional mapping and drainage geochemical surveys by government, and reconnaissance soil, stream silt and rock sampling programs by exploration companies focused on district scale Cu-Au porphyry targets. The results identified anomalous base and precious metals associated with weakly developed argillic, phyllic and propylitic alteration envelopes.

BC GOLDEN TRIANGLE – BOOMERANG PROJECT

HAWKEYE ACQUIRES ITS THIRD PROPERTY IN THE PROLIFIC GOLDEN TRIANGLE, BC, CANADA

HAWKEYE entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with the vendor of the Boomerang Project (the “Property”) to acquire a 100% interest in the 3,744-hectare Property situated in the Golden Triangle approximately 30 kilometres south of Telegraph Creek, British Columbia, Canada. The Property is located northeast of Yehiniko

Lake and contains numerous drainages, including Boomerang Creek, with highly anomalous gold values reported in regional stream geochemistry programs.

The Boomerang Project

The Property is situated in the northwestern section of the Golden Triangle, positioned approximately 25 kilometres northwest of Teck and Copper Fox's Schaft Creek deposit and 50 kilometres north of the Galore Creek deposit held by Teck and Novagold. The Company has purchased the Property based on multiple stream geochemical gold anomalies and regional geological features.

The Boomerang Project is in an area that has seen very limited exploration. Groupings of claims located several kilometres to the west and southwest of Yehiniko Lake have been the principal areas of focus for gold and copper exploration reported since the 1970's.

The 1988 regional stream geochemistry indicates numerous priority drainage targets on the Boomerang Project based upon the identification of multiple anomalies with >98th percentile gold values, and corresponding base and heavy metal pathfinder elements.

Similar to Hawkeye's McBride and Todagin properties and those held by GT Gold in the northeastern section of the Golden Triangle, the principal geological units underlying the claims comprise the Hazelton and Stuhini Groups with precious and base metal mineralization commonly associated with structural controls or porphyry systems within and adjacent to intrusions. The Jurassic-age Hazelton basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and pyroclastics unconformably overlie Upper Triassic Stuhini volcanics and volcanoclastic deposits. Both Stuhini and Hazelton lithologies are underlain by Mid- to Late Triassic quartz diorite intrusions and the volcanic deposits occur as outliers bounded in large part by these intrusions. Hazelton and Stuhini rocks are intruded by Early to Mid-Jurassic plutons comprising the Cone Mountain granodiorite and the Three Sisters tonalite. Coarse clastic sediments of Cretaceous to Paleocene age overlie the Hazelton and Stuhini to the south and west on the Property.

Previous fieldwork in the general area included regional mapping and stream silt geochemical surveys by government geologists. Reconnaissance soil, silt, moss and rock sampling, and ground geophysical programs by a public exploration company focused on district-scale Cu-Au porphyry targets associated with the above-noted plutonic suites. Exploration reported background to anomalous values for copper (up to 7270 ppm, 0.73% Cu), zinc (up to 755 ppm), lead (up to 2143 ppm) and gold (up to 260 ppb), the highest base metal values from heavily altered Hazelton volcanics. Gold reported at 1380 ppb (1.38 g/t Au) with copper (1614 ppm) occurred in one sample of granitic float. The geochemistry maps showed localized anomalies, including coincident copper-zinc, which showed west-northwest alignment with magnetic features, and were consistent with the general geological, topographical and structural fabric.

Gossan zones exhibit pervasive hydrothermal alteration including bleaching and secondary oxides after sulphides. Epidote and disseminated to vein-style sulphides, identified as pyrite, chalcopyrite and secondary copper oxide-carbonate, malachite, were reported in the volcanic lithologies adjacent to weakly altered dyke swarms and other intrusions of quartz monzonite to quartz diorite.

BARKERVILLE, BC, CANADA

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

HAWKEYE has acquired a portfolio of precious metal and base metal properties in the Barkerville-Cariboo gold district totalling 164 square kilometres. The acquisitions of our 2-Aces, Keithley Creek, Cariboo Valley and Seller Creek projects place HAWKEYE in a historical mining centre continuously productive for more than 150 years and with recent exploration successes and ongoing mine development activity. The Company has purchased its Properties based on its favourable location and regional geological features. Barkerville was the centre of the historic Cariboo gold rush starting in 1860. The recorded production estimate from 1861-1987 reported more than 5,000,000 ounces of gold which included 3,800,000 ounces from placer operations and 1,230,000 ounces from lode mining. Recently, BGM, the principal property holder in the district, has announced resource definition on

lode gold projects and large exploration programs focused along the Cariboo Break. BGM has eight (8) drills conducting a 130,000 metre drill program in 2017 and has released many positive results. BGM also plans to complete 120,000 metres of drilling during 2018 and 2019.

BARKERVILLE – 2 ACES PROJECT

HAWKEYE ACQUIRES ITS FIRST GOLD PROPERTY ON STRIKE WITH THE CARIBOO BREAK IN BARKERVILLE TERRANE, BC, CANADA

HAWKEYE entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with the vendor of the Barkerville 2 Aces Project (the “Property”) to acquire a 100% interest in the 5,044 hectare Property situated approximately 32 kilometres southeast of the Town of Barkerville, BC, Canada. The Barkerville 2 Aces Project lies within the southeasterly-striking Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. This is the geological formation that hosts Barkerville Gold Mines’ (“BGM”) current gold exploration and mine development projects, including Island Mountain, Cow Mountain and Bonanza Ledge.

The 2 Aces Project

The Barkerville 2 Aces Project is situated six (6) kilometres southeast of the historical Cariboo Hudson Mine between Cariboo Lake and the north arm of Quesnel Lake within the Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. The Snowshoe Group is comprised of siltstone, conglomerate, and sandstone with lesser volcanics and carbonates, which have undergone multi-stage deformation with penetrative fabrics and metamorphism ranging from greenschist to amphibolite grade.



The lithologies are characterized by moderate to steeply dipping, southeasterly striking, locally overturned folds, with regional southeasterly striking thrust faults and later faulting along a general north-northeast direction. The Property contains favorable geological units overprinted by extensive deformation on strike with a known corridor of gold mineralization. This southeasterly-oriented regional feature (Cariboo Break) includes a number of known gold deposits, past hard rock and placer gold producers, and numerous bedrock occurrences. The principal mineralization is associated with high strain zones and parallels magnetic features from regional and detailed airborne geophysics tracing from northwest of Barkerville to the southeast through the Property.

Previous work on the Property included geological mapping, airborne geophysics, and reconnaissance soil and stream geochemistry surveys. The Property exhibits geochemical anomalies for gold, arsenic and other heavy metals. Float and bedrock occurrences on and adjacent to the Property include gold in quartz veins or silicified replacement zones. The known Ace occurrence, along strike between the HAWKEYE claims, also includes intervals of semi-massive chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena associated with polymetallic Cu-Zn-Pb-Au-Ag based on the Kuroko or Besshi-type model, and carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn mineralization. In addition to these sulphides, native gold, bornite and malachite also are identified along the northwesterly trend to the past-producing Cariboo Hudson gold mine and to the southeast towards Quesnel Lake.



BARKERVILLE – KEITHLEY CREEK PROJECT

HAWKEYE ACQUIRES ITS SECOND PROPERTY IN HISTORIC KEITHLEY CREEK AREA OF BARKERVILLE TERRANE, BC, CANADA

HAWKEYE entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with the vendor of the Keithley Creek Project (the “Property”) to acquire a 100% interest in the 3,600 hectare Property situated approximately 30 kilometres south of the Town of Barkerville, BC, Canada. The Property lies within the southeasterly-striking Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. This is the geological formation that hosts Barkerville Gold Mines’ current gold mine development and exploration projects, including the Yanks Peak prospects, and also hosts a number of historic to recent placer gold mines within and adjacent to the Property.

The Keithley Creek Project

The Keithley Creek Project is situated seventeen (17) kilometres southwest of the historical Cariboo Hudson Mine and only ten (10) kilometres south of the Yanks Peak lode gold prospects on the north shore of Cariboo Lake within the Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. The Keithley and Harveys Ridge successions of the Snowshoe Group are comprised of quartzite, conglomerate, and sandstone with lesser volcanics, black slate and limestone, which have undergone multi-stage deformation with penetrative fabrics and regional metamorphism ranging from lower greenschist (chlorite) to amphibolite (garnet-staurolite) grade.



The lithologies are characterized by moderate to steeply dipping, southeasterly striking, locally overturned folds with northwesterly shear zones and plunging lineations, regional east-southeasterly striking thrust faults and later faulting along a general north-northeast direction. Gold mineralization to date is associated with quartz veins, iron carbonate (ankerite), and pyrite cutting amenable quartzite units of greenschist grade. Placer gold was derived from Tertiary age deep weathering of the vein deposits. Gold fineness exhibited a wide range consistent with multiple sources, or periods or styles of mineralization, including secondary precipitation.

The Property contains favorable geological units overprinted by extensive deformation on structural strike with known lode gold prospects and placer operations. The principal mineralization is associated with high strain zones and parallels low magnetic features from regional and detailed airborne geophysics tracing along Keithley Creek. This trend is parallel to the southeasterly-oriented regional feature (Cariboo Break) includes a number of known gold deposits, past hard rock and placer gold producers, and numerous bedrock occurrences. High strain zones and several thrust faults are mapped with Snowshoe Group rocks on the Property.



Previous work on the Property included geological mapping, airborne geophysics, and reconnaissance soil and stream geochemistry surveys. The Property exhibits geochemical anomalies for gold, arsenic, lead, copper and zinc. Gold and heavy metal anomalies in stream sediments are reported from the headwaters of Rollie and Ehle Creeks within the western claims of the Property. The Rollie (Duck) prospect located near the mouth of Rollie Creek was a past placer producer from 1896-1900. Base metal anomalies may be related to Kuroko or Besshi style volcanogenic (VMS) sources. Several known VMS occurrences are located 2-10 kilometres to the south-southeast of the Property.

BARKERVILLE – CARIBOO VALLEY PROJECT

HAWKEYE ACQUIRES ITS THIRD GOLD PROPERTY IN CARIBOO LAKE AREA OF BARKERVILLE TERRANE, BC, CANADA

HAWKEYE entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with the vendor of the Cariboo Valley Project (the “Property”) to acquire a 100% interest in the 2,093-hectare Property situated approximately 32 kilometres south-southeast of the Town of Barkerville, BC, Canada. The Property includes claims on the north and south shore of Cariboo Lake and is located contiguous to both the western boundary of HAWKEYE’s 2 Aces property and Barkerville Gold Mines’ claims to the north. The Property lies within the southeasterly-striking Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. This is the geological formation that hosts BGM’s current gold mine development and exploration projects and also underlies a number of historic to recent placer gold claims within and adjacent to the Property.

The Cariboo Valley Project

HAWKEYE’s Cariboo Valley Project is situated six (6) kilometres south of the historical Cariboo Hudson Mine within the Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. The principal successions of the Snowshoe Group are comprised of siltstone, quartzite, conglomerate, and sandstone with lesser volcanics, black slate and limestone, which have undergone multi-stage deformation with penetrative fabrics and regional metamorphism ranging from lower greenschist (chlorite) to locally amphibolite (garnet-staurolite) grade.

The lithologies are characterized by moderate to steeply dipping, southeasterly striking, locally overturned folds with northwesterly shear zones and plunging lineations, regional east-southeasterly striking thrust faults and later faulting along a general north-northeast direction. The principal mineralization is associated with high strain zones and parallels magnetic features from regional and detailed airborne geophysics. The Property contains favourable geological units overprinted by extensive deformation. The southeasterly-trending Ladies Creek drainage hosted placer gold claims and is located on structural strike with historical placer gold occurrences with an interpreted local provenance.



Previous work on the Property included regional geological mapping, airborne geophysics, and reconnaissance soil and stream geochemistry surveys. The Property exhibits widely spaced stream geochemical anomalies for gold and select pathfinder elements such as copper, lead, bismuth and mercury.



Gold mineralization typically is associated with quartz veins, iron carbonate (ankerite), and pyrite cutting amenable metasedimentary units of greenschist grade.

Placer gold was derived from Tertiary age deep weathering of the vein deposits. Gold fineness from nearby placer operations exhibited variance consistent with multiple sources, periods or styles of mineralization, including secondary precipitation.

Base metal anomalies may be related to Kuroko or Besshi style volcanogenic (VMS) mineralization and/or carbonate-associated deposition (MVT, CRD).

BARKERVILLE - SELLER CREEK PROJECT

HAWKEYE ACQUIRES ITS FOURTH PROPERTY IN BARKERVILLE – A GOLD, ZINC-COPPER-LEAD PROJECT

HAWKEYE entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with the vendor of the Seller Creek Project (the “Property”) to acquire a 100% interest in the 5,367-hectare Property situated approximately 42 kilometres south-southeast of the Town of Barkerville, BC, Canada. The Property includes claims located south of Cariboo Lake and contiguous to the western boundary of HAWKEYE’s Cariboo Valley and 2 Aces properties. The Property lies within the southeasterly-striking Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. This is the geological formation that hosts BGM’s current gold mine development and exploration projects and also underlies a number of historic to recent placer gold claims and base metal occurrences within and adjacent to the Property.

The Seller Creek Project

HAWKEYE’s Seller Creek Project is situated twenty (20) kilometres south of the historical Cariboo Hudson gold mine and the Yanks Peak gold prospect within the Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville Terrane. The principal successions of the Snowshoe Group, the Keithley, Downey and Harvey’s Ridge members, are comprised of siltstone, quartzite, conglomerate and sandstone with lesser volcanics, black slate and limestone, which have undergone multi-stage deformation with penetrative fabrics and regional metamorphism ranging from lower greenschist (chlorite) to locally amphibolite (garnet-staurolite-kyanite) grade. The Frank Creek volcanics, part of the Harvey’s Ridge succession, comprise andesites in pillowed flows and tuffaceous deposits, with derived clastic sediments and felsic tuffs, the latter hosting stratiform and stringer base metal occurrences. The Quesnel Lake Gneiss, which intruded the Snowshoe Group along the western boundary of the Barkerville Terrane, is a leucocratic, biotite granitic gneiss with megacrysts of potassium feldspar.



The lithologies are characterized by shallow to steeply dipping, southeasterly striking, locally overturned folds with northwesterly shear zones and plunging lineations, regional east-southeasterly striking thrust faults and later faulting along a general north-northeast direction.

The principal style of gold mineralization is associated with high strain zones in favorable lithologies and parallels magnetic features from regional and detailed airborne geophysics. Gold mineralization typically is associated with



quartz veins, iron carbonate (ankerite), and pyrite cutting amenable metasedimentary units of greenschist grade. Regional base metal targets are focused mainly around Kuroko or Besshi style volcanogenic (VMS) mineralization as identified at the Frank Creek and several other showings and prospects. The Sellers Creek occurrence comprises disseminated Cu-Pb-Zn sulphide and oxide-carbonate mineralization within a quartz sandstone and marble sequence.

Previous work on the Property identified favourable geological units overprinted by extensive deformation and covered by glacial deposits, and included regional geological mapping, airborne geophysics, line cutting and

reconnaissance to focused soil and stream geochemistry surveys. The Property exhibits widely spaced geochemical anomalies for gold, silver, copper, zinc and lead, and select pathfinder elements such as bismuth, thallium, arsenic, antimony, selenium and mercury.

BONANZA PROPERTY, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC, CANADA

A Copper, Gold, Silver, Magnetite Past Producer with Blue Sky Upside

The Bonanza Property totals 227.02-hectares and is 100% owned by HAWKEYE, subject to a 2% NSR and a \$2.00 per tonne royalty payment from the production of magnetite. The Property is located on the northern end of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada and is situated approximately 110 kilometres northwest of Campbell River and 69 kilometres southeast of Port Hardy.

BONANZA PROPERTY HIGHLIGHTS

The Property encompasses the historical Bonanza Pit copper, gold, silver, zinc and magnetite skarn prospect, which has been subject to intermittent exploration over the years since its discovery in 1959. The Property contains occurrences of high-grade copper mineralization within garnet and magnetite skarn lenses. One of these occurrences was open-pit mined in 1967 and is known as the Bonanza Pit (designated as Zone A), having produced 2,163 tonnes of ore, averaging 5.48% copper and 14.0 g/t silver. Mineralization associated with the Bonanza Pit has been observed to occur intermittently over 2.5 kilometres along a northwest-striking hornblende quartz diorite contact, in five general zones, designated as Zone A through Zone D, and the TH Zone.



The Company has acquired the Property not only for its potential for copper, gold, silver and zinc skarn and porphyry mineralization, but also the potential for production of magnetite on the Property as a means of generating cash flow. Historically-estimated tonnages of up to “29,900 tonnes of 4.0% Cu and 10,000 tonnes of magnetite concentrate” reported on the Property in a 1961 report by Falconbridge will be further investigated as the primary target for the material.

Cautionary statement:

A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify any of the mineralized zones on the Bonanza Property in the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The issuer is not treating any of the historical estimates on the Property as current mineral resources or mineral reserve.

Use of Magnetite

Magnetite is used to increase the density of regular concrete in the production of “heavy concrete”. This material commonly sees use as a weight coating for petroleum pipelines and for mitigation of radiation in nuclear and x-ray facilities. It is also an essential part of the “heavy media” process in coal refining, in which heavy impurities are removed with the aid of pulverized magnetite in a slurry. It is also used in water filtration and the production of various chemicals and metal paints. The Company primarily intends to target these concrete and coal markets.

Historical Exploration and Other Skarn Zones

Rock sampling from 1993 yielded a composite section near the Bonanza Pit which returned an average of 3.8% Cu over 5 metres, containing a 1.4 metre interval of 8.9% Cu and 0.242 g/t Au, while drilling carried out around the pit prior to mining encountered values up to 3.09 g/t Au, 3.05% Cu, and 60% magnetite. Geophysical work conducted in 1961 and 1962 suggests that the Bonanza Pit zone extends to the southeast at least 150 metres beyond the area which was mined in 1967.

Further potential for mineralization on the Property exists at four other skarn zones on the Property, known as Zone B, C and D, and the TH Zone.

Zone B

Located about 400 metres southeast of the Bonanza Pit (Zone A), Zone B is a garnet-skarn horizon which dips moderately to the southwest with magnetite and associated chalcopyrite mineralization along the footwall up to two metres wide. Samples taken from this zone yielded up to 8.3% Cu in grab samples.

Zone C

The main skarn zone at Zone C is developed at a limestone/volcanic contact, measures up to 5.5 metres wide and consists of roughly banded zones of clear to yellow garnet and magnetite with minor chalcopyrite. A chip sample of the volcanic rock returned a value of 3.02 g/t Au and 0.27% Cu, while a chip sample of the magnetite-chalcopyrite material contained 5.68 g/t Au and 2.23% Cu.

In 1976 Imperial Oil tested this zone with three diamond drill holes, but no geochemical results were reported by the company.

Zone D

The highest gold values on the Property occur in this area. Diamond drilling carried out from 1960 to 1961 yielded copper values up to 5.66% over 1.5 metres, with results from 4 holes returning values greater than 2.56% Cu. One grab sample of a 1 metre zone of massive banded magnetite and chalcopyrite returned 100.44 g/t Au and 3.62% Cu. Another grab sample of oxidized chalcopyrite returned 30.82 g/t Au and 2.31% Cu.

TH Zone

The TH Zone, discovered in 2007, is a skarn showing limited to about 7 metres of exposure in a narrow creek bed. The creek, designated as the 0505 Discovery Creek, hosts a mineralized skarn zone of indeterminate extent. The main skarn alteration is hosted by a leucocratic gabbro rock unit.

Two samples, GT-3 and GT-1, taken from the zone in 2013 yielded 102.0 g/t Ag with 23.8% Cu, and 40 g/t Ag with 7.56% Cu, respectively. Sample GT-1 also returned 5,520 ppm Mo.

The presence of molybdenite at the TH showing and the nearby Zone B is unique on the Property and the author of the 2013 Technical Report on the Property suggests a relationship to a nearby hidden body of copper-molybdenum and possible gold porphyry mineralization.

