

**Executive Summary
On the
Nithi Mtn. Molybdenum Deposit
British Columbia**



The Endako Mine and the adjacent Nithi Mountain Deposit are located in central British Columbia near the village of Fraser Lake. Fraser Lake is located along a major transportation corridor that includes Highway 16, the CN Rail Line and the large B.C. hydroelectric transmission lines. Both properties are road accessible. The nearest major city is Prince George located 120 kilometers to the east.

The original molybdenite showings in the area were discovered by a pair of prospectors by the name of Charles Foote and Alfred Langley 8.5 kilometers south of the village of Endako. The main Endako deposit was later delineated in the 1960's by Placer Dome and the mine was placed into production in 1965. This molybdenum (moly) mine is one of the largest such mines in North America. Although not the highest-grade molybdenite deposit discovered in British Columbia, several features aided its development: close proximity to excellent infrastructure, the fact it was a pure porphyry moly, (less complicated to refine), and the large size of the deposit. All of this made it feasible to develop a producing mine. The property includes the only moly roaster in B.C. This mine is owned by Centerragold (75%) and Sojetz Corporation (25%) of Japan. Production ceased in 2015 and is currently under care and maintenance.

The Endako Mine consists of four contiguous open pits. It is an integrated operation with a new mill rated at 50,000 tonnes a day, floatation cells, and a multi-hearth roaster. The final product is a technical grade molybdenum oxide. The fly ash from the roaster is leached to produce by-product rhenium. The estimated reserves of the mine are 448,400,000 tonnes grading 0.033% moly with a 0.02% cut-off. Because of ongoing weakness in the moly market, the Endako mine was placed on a care and maintenance in July 2015.

Exploration on Nithi Mountain began after the discovery at Endako in the 1960's. Numerous junior mining companies and individuals acquired small claims. Early prospectors found numerous moly showings similar to Endako on the mountain. One drill hole completed in this early phase returned over 100 meters of 0.1% MoS₂ on what is now called the Gamma Zone.

The fragmented claim situation precluded any coordinated exploration on Nithi Mountain during the period up to the late 1970's. Finally, a coherent land package was assembled and optioned by Nithex Exploration to American Metals Climax (Amax). Amax carried out soil geochemical sampling, an induced polarization (IP)

survey and some percussion drilling. This wide spread drilling did not encounter sufficient high-grade moly and the claims were returned. Nithex then optioned the claims to another junior who carried out additional soil geochemical sampling, prospecting and diamond drilling. The soil geochemical results defined a northeast trending area of high moly in soils. A total of nine diamond drill holes were completed with mixed results. With the collapse of moly prices in the early 1980's, further work was abandoned and the claims expired.

In late 2003, with the increased price of moly, Leeward Capital Corp acquired an extensive land position on Nithi Mountain. Leeward completed systematic exploration consisting of prospecting, additional soil geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and geophysical surveys followed by drilling. The geophysics include LIDAR, magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveys. Drilling defined three zones of molybdenite mineralization referred to as Gamma, Delta and Sigma. Data were compiled and drill targets identified. A total of 240 diamond drill holes were completed between 2005 and 2008. As work progressed, baseline environmental, archeological, along with metallurgical and petrographic studies were commissioned. An independent resource evaluation by Tetra Tech reported a resource of 387,192,000 tonnes of molybdenum currently exist at Nithi using a 0.02% Mo cut-off. The complete Tera Tech report can be found under "reports" on Leeward's website.

Geologically, Endako and Nithi Mountain are both hosted by quartz monzonite and are classified as low fluorine porphyry molybdenum deposits. Both have similar alteration and styles of molybdenite mineralization. The host intrusives both form part of the Francois Lake Intrusive Suite of Middle Jurassic age. Based on exploration results to date, it is likely that the Nithi deposit can become the second Endako with additional exploration.

Leeward is currently seeking a strategic partner to advance the development of this deposit. Future exploration should be concentrated on the expansion of the known zones of mineralization and to search for new thicker zones of molybdenite mineralization.