UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 333-150028

BUNKER HILL MINING CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**32-0196442**
(State of other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
82 Richmond Street East **Toronto, Ontario, Canada**	**M5C 1P1**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(416) 477-7771
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT: **None**

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☒	Smaller reporting company ☒
	Emerging Growth Company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company, as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

As of June 30, 2021, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting shares of common stock of the registrant issued and outstanding on such date, excluding shares held by affiliates of the registrant as a group, was $35,941,664.

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of March 31, 2022: 164,435,442

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Change in Fiscal Year End

On February 12, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") approved a change in our fiscal year end from the last day of June to a calendar fiscal year ending on the last day of December of each year, effective January 1, 2021. In this report, references to "fiscal year" refer to years ending December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2020. References in this report to the "transition period" refer to the six-month period ended December 31, 2020.

Our Business

The Company was incorporated for the purpose of engaging in mineral exploration and development activities. The Company's sole focus is the Bunker Hill mine (the "Mine"), as described below.

On August 28, 2017, the Company announced that it signed a definitive agreement with Placer Mining Corporation ("Placer Mining"), the current owner of the Mine, for the lease and option to purchase the Mine in Idaho (the "Lease and Option Agreement").

The Mine remains the largest single producing mine by tonnage in the Coeur d'Alene lead, zinc and silver mining district in Northern Idaho. Historically and according to the Bunker Hill Mines Annual Report 1980, the Mine produced over 35,000,000 tonnes of ore grading on average 8.76% lead, 3.67% zinc, and 155 g/t silver. The Mine is the Company's only focus, with a view to raising capital to rehabilitate the mine and put it back into production.

On November 1, 2019, the Lease and Option Agreement was amended (the "Amended Agreement"). Under the terms of the Amended Agreement, the Company has an option to purchase the marketable assets of the Mine for a purchase price of $11,000,000 at any time prior to the expiration of the Amended Agreement, payable $6,200,000 in cash, and $4,800,000 in unregistered Common Shares of the Company (calculated using the market price at the time of exercise of the purchase option). Upon signing the Amended Agreement, the Company paid a one-time, non-refundable cash payment of $300,000 to Placer Mining. This payment will be applied to the cash portion of the purchase price upon execution of the purchase option. In the event the Company elects not to exercise the purchase option, the payment shall be treated as an additional care and maintenance payment. An additional term of the Amended Agreement provides for the elimination of all royalty payments that were to be paid to Placer Mining.

Under the terms of the Amended Agreement, during the term of the lease, the Company must make care and maintenance payments in the amount of $60,000 monthly plus other expenses, i.e. taxes, utilities and mine rescue payments.

On July 27, 2020, the Company announced that it secured, for a $150,000 cash payment, a further extension to the Lease and Option, Amended and Extension Agreements to purchase the Mine from Placer Mining (the "Second Extension"). The Second Extension is for a further 18 months and is in addition to the 6-month extension. This Second Extension expires on August 1, 2022. This Second Extension provides the Company with more time to invest the proceeds of the ongoing financing in ways that compile and digitize fully over 95 years of historical and geological data, verify the historical reserves, and explore the high-grade silver targets within the Mine complex.

On November 20, 2020 the Company successfully renegotiated the Amended Agreement. Under the new terms, the purchase price has been decreased from $11,000,000 to $7,700,000, with $5,700,000 payable in cash (with an aggregate of $300,000 to be credited toward the purchase price of the Mine as having been previously paid by the Company and an aggregate of $5,400,000 payable in cash outstanding) and $2,000,000 in Common Shares of the Company. The reference price for the payment in Common Shares will be based on the share price of the last equity raise before the option is exercised. The Company will continue to make a monthly care and maintenance payment of $60,000 to the Lessor in return for on-going technical support to the Company. Under this amendment to the Amended Agreement, the Company's contingent obligation to settle $1,787,300 of accrued payments due to the Lessor has been waived. Further, under the amendment to the Amended Agreement, the Company is to make an advance payment of $2,000,000 to Placer Mining, which shall be credited toward the purchase price of the Mine when the Company elects to exercise its purchase right. In the event that the Company irrevocably elects not to exercise its purchase right, the advance payment of $2,000,000 will be repaid to the Company within twelve months from the date of such election. The Company made this advance payment, which had the effect of decreasing the remaining amount payable to purchase the Mine to an aggregate of $3,400,000 payable in cash and $2,000,000 in Common Shares of the Company.

As a part of the purchase price, the Amended Agreement also requires payments pursuant to an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") whereby for so long as the Company leases, owns and/or occupies the Mine, the Company will make payments to the EPA on behalf of Placer Mining in satisfaction of the EPA's claim for cost recovery. These payments, if all are made, will total $20,000,000. The agreement calls for payments starting with $1,000,000 30 days after a fully ratified agreement was signed (which payment was made) followed by $2,000,000 on November 1, 2018 and $3,000,000 on each of the next 5 anniversaries with a final $2,000,000 payment on November 1, 2024. In addition to these payments, the Company is to make semi-annual payments of $480,000 on June 1 and December 1 of each year, to cover the EPA's estimated costs of maintaining and treating water at the water treatment facility with a true-up to be paid by the Company once the actual costs are determined. The November 1, 2018, December 1, 2018, June 1, 2019, November 1, 2019, November 1, 2020, and November 1, 2021 payments were not made, and the Company engaged in discussions with the EPA in an effort to reschedule these payments in ways that enable the sustainable operation of the Mine as a viable long-term business.

On December 20, 2021, the Company announced the execution of a non-binding term sheet outlining a $50,000,000 non-dilutive project finance package, the execution of a settlement agreement amendment with the EPA, and the execution of an agreement to purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine.

The non-binding term sheet with Sprott Private Resource Streaming and Royalty Corp. ("**SRSR**") and other investors outlined a $50,000,000 project financing package that the Company expects to fulfill the majority of its funding requirements to restart the Bunker Hill Mine. The financing package consisted of a $8,000,000 royalty convertible debenture (the "**Royalty Convertible Debenture**"), a $5,000,000 (increased to $6,000,000) convertible debenture (the "**Convertible Debenture**"), and a multi-metals stream of up to $37,000,000 (the "**Stream**", together with the Royalty Convertible Debenture and the Convertible Debenture, the "**Project Financing Package**"). The closing for Royalty Convertible Debenture, the Convertible Debenture and the Stream are conditional on a number of matters, including the finalization of definitive documentation, regulatory and stock exchange approvals, and closing of the purchase of Bunker Hill Mine.

The Company consummated the $8,000,000 the Royalty Convertible Debenture in January 2022. The Royalty Convertible Debenture will initially bear interest at an annual rate of 9.0% payable in cash or Common Shares at the Company's option, until such time that SRSR elects to convert a royalty, with such conversion option expiring at the earlier of advancement of the Stream or 18 months. In the event of conversion, the Royalty Convertible Debenture will cease to exist and the Company will grant a royalty for 1.85% of life-of-mine gross revenue from mining claims considered to be historically worked, contiguous to current accessible underground development, and covered by the Company's 2021 ground geophysical survey (the "**SRSR Royalty**"). A 1.35% rate will apply to claims outside of these areas. The Royalty Convertible Debenture will initially be secured by a share pledge of the Company's operating subsidiary, Silver Valley, until such time that a full security package is put in place. In the event of non-conversion, the principal of the Royalty Convertible Debenture will be repayable in cash.

The Company also consummated the $6,000,000 Convertible Debenture in January 2022, which was increased from a previously-announced $5,000,000. The Convertible Debenture will initially bear interest at an annual rate of 7.5%, payable in cash or shares at the Company's option, and a maturity of 18 months from the closing of the Royalty Convertible Debenture. Until the closing of the Stream, the Convertible Debenture is convertible into Common Shares at a price of C$0.30 per Common Share, subject to stock exchange approval. Alternatively, SRSR may elect to retire the Convertible Debenture with the cash proceeds from the Stream. The Company may elect to repay the Convertible Debenture early; if SRSR elects not to exercise its conversion option at such time, a minimum of 12 months of interest would apply.

Subject to SRSR internal approvals, further technical and other diligence, and satisfactory definitive documentation, the Company expects to close the Stream concurrent with a formal construction decision being made by the end of Q2 2022. A minimum of $27,000,000 and a maximum of $37,000,000 (the "**Stream Amount**") will be made available under the Stream, at the Company's option, once the conditions of availability of the Stream have been satisfied. Assuming the maximum funding of $37,000,000 is drawn, the Stream would apply to 10% of payable metals sold until a minimum quantity of metal is delivered consisting of, individually, 55 million pounds of zinc, 35 million pounds of lead, and 1 million ounces of silver. Thereafter, the Stream would apply to 2% of payable metals sold. If the Company elects to draw less than $37,000,000 under the Stream, the percentage and quantities of payable metals streamed will adjust pro-rata. The delivery price of streamed metals will be 20% of the applicable spot price.

The Company may buy back 50% of the Stream Amount at a 1.40x multiple of the Stream Amount between the second and third anniversary of the date of funding, and at a 1.65x multiple of the Stream Amount between the third and fourth anniversary of the date of funding. The Company will be permitted to incur additional indebtedness of $15,000,000 and a cost over-run facility of $13,000,000 from other financing counterparties.

Effective December 19, 2021, the Company entered into an amended Settlement Agreement between the Company, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, US Department of Justice and the EPA (the "**Amended Settlement**"). Upon entering the Amended Settlement, the Company is now fully compliant with its payment obligations to these parties. The Amended Settlement modifies the payment schedule and payment terms for recovery of historical environmental response costs at Bunker Hill Mine by the EPA. A total of $19,000,000 remains to be paid by the Company. The new payment schedule includes a $2,000,000 payment to the EPA within 30 days of the execution of this Amended Settlement. The remaining $17,000,000 will be paid on the following dates:

Date	Amount
November 1, 2024	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2025	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2026	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2027	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2028	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2029	$2,000,000 plus accrued interest

The Amended Settlement includes additional payment for outstanding water treatment costs that have been incurred over the period from 2018 through 2020. This $2,900,000 payment will be made within 90 days of execution of this Amended Settlement.

In addition to the changes in payment terms and schedule, the Company has committed to securing financial assurance in the form of performance bonds or letters of credit deemed acceptable to the EPA. The financial assurance will total $17,000,000, corresponding to the Company's obligations to be paid in the 2024-2029 period as outlined above, that can be drawn on by the EPA in the event of non-performance by the Company (the "**Financial Assurance**"). The amount of the bonds will decrease over time as individual payments are made. If the Company does not post the Financial Assurance within 90 days of execution of the Amended Settlement, it must issue an irrevocable letter of credit for $9,000,000. The EPA may draw on this letter of credit after an additional 90 days if the Company is unable to either put the Financial Assurance in place or make payment for the full $17,000,000 of remaining historical cost recovery sums. In the event neither occurs, the terms of the initial Settlement Agreement will be reinstated. On March 22, 2022, the Company reported that in consultation with the EPA, it has committed to meet the $2,900,000 payment and Financial Assurance obligations by 180 days from the effective date of the Amended Settlement Agreement.

On January 10, 2022, the Company announced that following the approval of the transaction by Placer Mining Corp. shareholders and satisfaction of other closing conditions, the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine closed on January 7, 2022. The terms of the purchase were modified to $5,400,000 in cash, from $3,400,000 of cash and $2,000,000 of Common Shares. Concurrently, the Royalty Convertible Debenture in the amount of $8,000,000 also closed as definitive documentation and all closing conditions were met.

On January 31, 2022, the Company announced that following the satisfaction of all closing conditions, including completion of definitive documentation and a full security package, the Convertible Debenture closed on January 28, 2022. The parties agreed to amend the funding to $6,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 from the previously envisaged amount of $5,000,000, reflecting increased demand from Sprott and other investors. The terms of the Convertible Debenture are unchanged from the Company's news release of December 20, 2021 as described above.

On March 9, 2022, the Company announced a private placement of up to C$15,000,000 of special warrants of the Company (the "Special Warrants"). The Company intends to use the net proceeds of the offering to fund the restart and development of the Mine, outstanding obligations to the EPA, and for general corporate purposes.

In support of plans to rapidly restart the Mine, the Company worked systematically through 2020 and 2021 to delineate mineral resources and conduct various technical studies. If successful in closing the Stream, together with securing additional financing requirements, which may include additional indebtedness of $15,000,000 and a cost over-run facility of $13,000,000, management believes that it is well positioned to execute this strategy.

Between April and July 2020, the Company worked to validate in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") standards up to 9 million tons of primarily zinc ore contained within the UTZ, Quill and Newgard Ore Bodies. This involved over 9,000 feet of drilling from Underground and extensive sampling from the many open stopes above the water-level. These zones could provide the majority of the early feed if the Company were to achieve a restart of the Mine.

On September 28, 2020, the Company announced its maiden mineral resources estimate consisting of a total of 8.9 million tons in the Inferred category, containing 11 million ounces of silver, 880 million pounds of zinc, and 410 million pounds of lead, which represented the result of the Company's extensive drilling and sampling efforts conducted between April and July 2020.

On November 12, 2020, the Company announced the launch of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") to assess the potential for a rapid restart of the Mine for minimal capital by focusing on the de-watered upper areas of the Mine, utilizing existing infrastructure, and based on truck haulage and toll milling methods.

On January 26, 2021, the Company reported continued progress towards completing the previously announced PEA, and further detail regarding the potential parameters of the restart, including: i) low up-front capital costs through utilization of existing infrastructure, potentially enabling a rapid production restart; ii) a staged approach to mining, potentially supporting a long-life operation; iii) underground processing and tailings deposition with potential for high recovery rates; iv) development of a sustainable operation with minimal environmental footprint; and v) potential increase in the existing resource base.

On March 19, 2021, the Company announced a mineral resource estimate consisting of a total of: 4.4 million tons in the Indicated category, containing 3.0 million ounces of silver, 487 million pounds of zinc, and 176 million pounds of lead; 5.6 million tons in the Inferred category, containing 8.3 million ounces of silver, 548 million pounds of zinc, and 312 million pounds of lead.

On April 20, 2021, the Company announced the results of its PEA for the Mine. The PEA contemplates a $42,000,000 initial capital cost (including 20% contingency) to rapidly restart the Mine, generating approximately $20,000,000 of annual average free cash flow over a 10-year mine life, and producing over 550 million pounds of zinc, 290 million pounds of lead, and 7 million ounces of silver at all-in sustaining costs of $0.65 per payable pound of zinc (net of by-products). The PEA contemplates a low environmental footprint, long-term water management solution, and significant positive economic impact for the Shoshone County, Idaho community. The PEA is based on the Mineral Resource Estimate described above and published on May 3, 2021, following the drilling program conducted in 2020 and early 2021 to validate the historical reserves. The PEA includes a mining inventory of 5.5Mt, which represents a portion of the 4.4Mt Indicated mineral resource and 5.6Mt Inferred mineral resource that comprise the Mineral Resource Estimate. The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the project described in the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

On May 3, 2021, the Company filed a technical report with further detail regarding the mineral resource estimate announced on March 19, 2021, entitled "Technical Report for the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" with an effective date of March 22, 2021. This technical report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K (the "SEC Mining Modernization Rules") and Canadian National Instrument 43-101 — Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

On June 4, 2021, the Company filed a technical report entitled "Technical Report And Preliminary Economic Assessment For Underground Milling And Concentration Of Lead, Silver And Zinc At The Bunker Hill Mine, Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" in support of the PEA that it announced on April 20, 2021 (as described above). This technical report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the SEC Mining Modernization Rules and NI 43-101

On September 20, 2021, the Company announced the results of an updated PEA for the Mine. The updated PEA contemplates a $44,000,000 initial capital cost (including 20% contingency) to rapidly restart the Mine, generating approximately $25,000,000 of annual average free cash flow over an 11-year mine life, and producing over 590 million pounds of zinc, 320 million pounds of lead, and 8 million ounces of silver at all-in sustaining costs of $0.47 per payable pound of zinc (net of by-products). As with the PEA published on June 4, 2021, the updated PEA is based on the Mineral Resource Estimate described above and published on May 3, 2021, following the drilling program conducted in 2020 and early 2021 to validate the historical reserves. The PEA includes a mining inventory of 6.4Mt, which represents a portion of the 4.4Mt Indicated mineral resource and 5.6Mt Inferred mineral resource that comprise the Mineral Resource Estimate.

On November 3, 2021, the Company filed a technical report entitled "Technical Report And Preliminary Economic Assessment For Underground Milling And Concentration Of Lead, Silver And Zinc At The Bunker Hill Mine, Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" in support of the updated PEA that it announced on September 20, 2021 (as described above).

On November 30, 2021, the Company announced the completion of an updated mineral resource estimate (the "Mineral Resource Estimate" or "MRE") for the Bunker Hill Mine consisting of a total of: 6.6 million tons in the Measured and Indicated category, containing 6.8 million ounces of silver, 740 million pounds of zinc, and 324 million pounds of lead; 6.7 million tons in the Inferred category, containing 10.4 million ounces of silver, 669 million pounds of zinc, and 392 million pounds of lead.

On December 29, 2021, the Company filed a technical report entitled "Technical Report And Preliminary Economic Assessment For Underground Milling And Concentration Of Lead, Silver And Zinc At The Bunker Hill Mine, Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" (the "Technical Report" or "Bunker Hill Technical Report") in support of the updated MRE that it announced on November 30, 2021 (as described above). This technical report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the SEC Mining Modernization Rules and NI-43-101 and is filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part.

On January 31, 2022, the Company announced the signing of a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") for the purchase of a comprehensive package of equipment and parts inventory from its Pend Oreille site (the "Pend Oreille Process Plant") in eastern Washington State, approximately 145 miles from the Bunker Hill Mine by road. The package comprises substantially all processing equipment of value located at the site, including complete crushing, grinding and flotation circuits suitable for a planned ~1,500 ton-per-day operation at Bunker Hill, and total inventory of nearly 10,000 components and parts for mill, assay lab, conveyer, field instruments, and electrical spares. The MOU outlines a purchase price under two scenarios, at Teck's option: an all-cash $2,750,000 purchase price, or a $3,000,000 purchase price comprised of cash and Bunker Hill shares. Each option includes a $500,000 non-refundable deposit, which has been paid by the Company subsequent to the end of the year. On March 7, 2022, the Company announced the signing of an Asset Purchase agreement for the purchase of the Pend Oreille Process Plant. Closing of the transaction remains subject to certain conditions, including payment of the remaining purchase price by May 15, 2022.

On March 3, 2022, the Company announced the purchase of a 225-acre surface land parcel for approximately $200,000. The Company intends this to serve as a strategic asset for the rapid restart of the Mine, optimizing construction efficiency and costs while providing improved access to prospective areas identified by our recent geophysics survey.

Water Management Optimization

In September 2020, the Company began its water management program with the goal of improving the understanding of the Mine's water system and enacting immediate improvement in the water quality of effluent leaving the Mine for treatment at the Central Treatment Plant ("CTP"). Informed by historical research provided by the EPA, the Company initiated a study of the water system of the Mine to: i) identify of the areas where sulphuric acid (Acid Mine Drainage, or "AMD") is generated in the greatest and most concentrated quantities, and ii) understand the general flow paths of AMD on its way through and out of the mine as it travels to the CTP.

Leveraging its improved understanding through this study, on February 11, 2021 the Company announced the successful commissioning of a water pre-treatment plant located within the Mine, designed to significantly improve the quality of Mine water discharge, which in turn would support a rapid restart of the Mine. Specifically, the water pre-treatment plant achieves this goal by reducing significantly the amount of treatment required at the CTP, and the associated costs, before the Mine water is discharged into the south fork of the Coeur D'Alene River, removing over 70% of the metals from water before it leaves the Mine, with the potential for further improvements.

In an effort to improve transparency to all stakeholders with regard to the results of this system, the Company launched a water quality tracking platform on its website on March 15, 2021, which uploads real-time data every five minutes and provides an interactive database to allow detailed historical analysis.

Business Operations

The Mine is a lead-silver-zinc Mine. When back in production, the Company intends to mill mineralized material on-site or at a local third-party mill to produce both lead-silver and zinc concentrates which will then be shipped to third party smelters for processing.

Infrastructure

The Mine includes all mining rights and claims, surface rights, fee parcels, mineral interests, easements, existing infrastructure at Milo Gulch, and the majority of machinery and buildings at the Kellogg Tunnel portal level, as well as all equipment and infrastructure anywhere underground at the Bunker Hill Mine Complex. It also includes all current and historic data relating to the Bunker Hill Mine Complex, such as drill logs, reports, maps, and similar information located at the Mine site or any other location.

Government Regulation and Approval

The current exploration activities and any future mining operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, waste disposal, worker safety, mine construction, and protection of endangered and protected species. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Future changes in applicable laws, regulations and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

It is anticipated that it may be necessary to obtain the following environmental permits or approved plans prior to commencement of mine operations:

- Reclamation and Closure Plan
- Water Discharge Permit
- Air Quality Operating Permit
- Industrial Artificial (tailings) pond permit
- Obtaining Water Rights for Operations

Property Description

The Company has mineral rights to approximately 440 patented mining claims covering over 5700 acres. Of these claims, 35 include surface ownership of approximately 259 acres. It also has certain parcels of fee property which includes mineral and surface rights but not patented mining claims. Mining claims and fee properties are located in Townships 47, 48 North, Range 2 East, Townships 47, 48 North, Range 3 East, Boise Meridian, Shoshone County, Idaho.

Surface rights were originally owned by various previous owners of the claims until the acquisition of the properties by Bunker Limited Partners ("BLP"). BLP sold off surface rights to various parties over the years while maintaining access to conduct mining operations and exploration activities as well as easements to a cross over and access other of its properties containing mineral rights. Said rights were reserved to its assigns and successors in continuous perpetuity. Idaho Law also allows mineral right holders access to mine and explore for minerals on properties to which they hold minerals rights.

Title to all patented mining claims included in the transaction was transferred from Bunker Hill Mining Co. (U.S.) Inc. by Warranty Deed in 1992. The sale of the property was approved of by the U.S. Trustee and U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

Over 90% of surface ownership of patented mining claims not owned by Placer Mining is owned by different landowners. These include: Stimpson Lumber Co.; Riley Creek Lumber Co.; Powder LLC.; Golf LLC.; C & E Tree Farms; and Northern Lands LLC.

Patented mining claims in the State of Idaho do not require permits for underground mining activities to commence on private lands. Other permits associated with underground mining may be required, such as water discharge and site disturbance permits. The water discharge is being handled by the EPA at the existing CTP. The Company expects to take on the water treatment responsibility in the future and obtain an appropriate discharge permit.

Competition

The Company competes with other mining and exploration companies in connection with the acquisition of mining claims and leases on zinc and other base and precious metals prospects as well as in connection with the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. Many of these companies are much larger than the Company, have greater financial resources and have been in the mining business for much longer than it has. As such, these competitors may be in a better position through size, finances and experience to acquire suitable exploration and development properties. The Company may not be able to compete against these companies in acquiring new properties and/or qualified people to work on its current project, or any other properties that may be acquired in the future.

Given the size of the world market for base precious metals such as silver, lead and zinc, relative to the number of individual producers and consumers, it is believed that no single company has sufficient market influence to significantly affect the price or supply of these metals in the world market.

Employees

The Company has four employees. The balance of the Company's operations is contracted for as consultants.

Reports to Security Holders

The Company files reports with the SEC under section 15d of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). The reports will be filed electronically. All copies of any materials filed with the SEC may be read at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet site that will contain copies of the reports that are filed electronically. The address for the SEC Internet site is http://www.sec.gov.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As a Smaller Reporting Company, this item is not required under SEC rules. However, the Company believes that it is important to have an understanding of the risks associated with an investment in the Company. In addition, these risk factors are incorporated by reference in press releases and other Company publications for purposes of the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995.

General Risk Factors

The Company's ability to operate as a going concern is in doubt.

The audit opinion and notes that accompany the Company's Financial Statements disclose a going concern qualification to its ability to continue in business. The accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company is an exploration and development stage company and has incurred losses since its inception. The Company has incurred losses resulting in an accumulated deficit of $72,491,150 as of December 31, 2021 and further losses are anticipated in the development of its business.

The Company currently has no historical recurring source of revenue and its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to raise capital to fund its future exploration and working capital requirements or its ability to profitably execute its business plan. The Company's plans for the long-term return to and continuation as a going concern include financing its future operations through sales of its Common Shares and/or debt and the eventual profitable exploitation of the Mine. Additionally, the volatility in capital markets and general economic conditions in the U.S. and elsewhere can pose significant challenges to raising the required funds. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's consolidated financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying Financial Statements.

The Company will require significant additional capital to fund its business plan.

The Company will be required to expend significant funds to determine whether proven and probable mineral reserves exist at its properties, to continue exploration and, if warranted, to develop its existing properties, and to identify and acquire additional properties to diversify its property portfolio. The Company anticipates that it will be required to make substantial capital expenditures for the continued exploration and, if warranted, development of the Mine. The Company has spent and will be required to continue to expend significant amounts of capital for drilling, geological, and geochemical analysis, assaying, and feasibility studies with regard to the results of its exploration at the Mine. The Company may not benefit from some of these investments if it is unable to identify commercially exploitable mineral reserves.

Neither the Company nor any of the directors of the Company nor any other party can provide any guarantee or assurance, that the Company will be able to raise sufficient capital to satisfy the Company's short-term obligations. The Company does not have sufficient funds to satisfy its short-term financial obligations, as at December 31, 2021, the Company has $486,063 in cash and total current liabilities of $22,795,277 and total liabilities of $38,314,164.

If the Company cannot raise additional capital, the Company will be in breach of its debt obligations, including under the Royalty Convertible Debenture and the Convertible Debenture. Further, pursuant to the terms of the Company's agreement with the EPA, the Company is required to make certain payments to the EPA on behalf of Placer Mining in the amount of $20,000,000 for cost recovery. If the Company is unable to raise sufficient capital, the Company may be unable to pay the cost of recovery resulting in a breach of its obligations and the failure to pay may be considered a default under the terms of the Amended Settlement with the EPA and the Amended Agreement with Placer Mining.

Neither the Company nor any of the directors of the Company nor any other party can provide any guarantee or assurance that the full $50,000,000 project financing package will be finalized or close, as the Project Financing Package remains subject to SRSR internal approvals, further technical and other due diligence and satisfactory documentation. Approximately $14,000,000 of the project financing closed in January 2022, subsequent to the close of the year. If the full Project Financing Package does not close there is no guarantee that capital can be raised on terms favorable to the Company, or at all. Any additional equity funding will dilute existing shareholders.

In support of plans to rapidly restart the Mine, the Company worked systematically through 2020 and 2021 to delineate mineral resources and conduct various technical studies. Executing this strategy may require securing additional financing, which may include additional indebtedness of $15,000,000 and a cost over-run facility of $13,000,000.

The Company's ability to obtain necessary funding for these purposes, in turn, depends upon a number of factors, including the status of the national and worldwide economy and the price of metals. Capital markets worldwide were adversely affected by substantial losses by financial institutions, caused by investments in asset-backed securities and remnants from those losses continue to impact the ability for the Company to raise capital. The Company may not be successful in obtaining the required financing or, if it can obtain such financing, such financing may not be on terms that are favorable to us.

The Company's inability to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or prospects. Sales of substantial amounts of securities may have a highly dilutive effect on the Company's ownership or share structure. Sales of a large number of shares of the Company's Common Shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the Common Shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of Common Shares. The Company has not yet commenced commercial production at any of its properties and, therefore, has not generated positive cash flows to date and has no reasonable prospects of doing so unless successful commercial production can be achieved at the Mine. The Company expects to continue to incur negative investing and operating cash flows until such time as it enters into successful commercial production. This will require the Company to deploy its working capital to fund such negative cash flow and to seek additional sources of financing. There is no assurance that any such financing sources will be available or sufficient to meet the Company's requirements, or if available, available upon terms acceptable to the Company. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise equity capital or to secure additional debt financing, or that the Company will not continue to incur losses.

The Company has a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of its business and prospects.

Since its inception, the Company has had no revenue from operations. The Company has no history of producing products from the Bunker Hill property. The Mine is a historic, past producing mine with very little recent exploration work. Advancing the Mine into the development stage will require significant capital and time, and successful commercial production from the Mine will be subject to completing feasibility studies, permitting and re-commissioning of the Mine, constructing processing plants, and other related works and infrastructure. As a result, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with developing and establishing new mining operations and business enterprises, including:

- completion of feasibility studies to verify reserves and commercial viability, including the ability to find sufficient ore reserves to support a commercial mining operation;
- the timing and cost, which can be considerable, of further exploration, preparing feasibility studies, permitting and construction of infrastructure, mining and processing facilities;
- the availability and costs of drill equipment, exploration personnel, skilled labor, and mining and processing equipment, if required;
- the availability and cost of appropriate smelting and/or refining arrangements, if required;
- compliance with stringent environmental and other governmental approval and permit requirements;
- the availability of funds to finance exploration, development, and construction activities, as warranted;
- potential opposition from non-governmental organizations, local groups or local inhabitants that may delay or prevent development activities;
- potential increases in exploration, construction, and operating costs due to changes in the cost of fuel, power, materials, and supplies; and
- potential shortages of mineral processing, construction, and other facilities related supplies.

The costs, timing, and complexities of exploration, development, and construction activities may be increased by the location of its properties and demand by other mineral exploration and mining companies. It is common in exploration programs to experience unexpected problems and delays during drill programs and, if commenced, development, construction, and mine start-up. In addition, the Company's management and workforce will need to be expanded, and sufficient housing and other support systems for its workforce will have to be established. This could result in delays in the commencement of mineral production and increased costs of production. Accordingly, the Company's activities may not result in profitable mining operations and it may not succeed in establishing mining operations or profitably producing metals at any of its current or future properties, including the Mine.

The Company has a history of losses and expects to continue to incur losses in the future.

The Company has incurred losses since inception, has had negative cash flow from operating activities, and expects to continue to incur losses in the future. The Company has incurred the following losses from operations during each of the following periods:

- $18,752,504 for the year ended December 31, 2021; and
- $9,454,396 for the transition period ended December 31, 2020
- $10,793,823 for the year ended June 30, 2020

The Company expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as the Mine enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund continuing operations. The Company recognizes that if it is unable to generate significant revenues from mining operations and dispositions of its properties, the Company will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. At this early stage of its operation, the Company also expects to face the risks, uncertainties, expenses, and difficulties frequently encountered by smaller reporting companies. The Company cannot be sure that it will be successful in addressing these risks and uncertainties and its failure to do so could have a materially adverse effect on its financial condition.

Epidemics, pandemics or other public health crises, including COVID-19, could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company's operations could be significantly adversely affected by the effects of a widespread outbreak of epidemics, pandemics or other health crises, including the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"), which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 12, 2020. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact COVID-19 will have on its operations and the ability of others to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating to the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations.

The Russia/Ukraine crisis, including the impact of sanctions or retributions thereto, could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company's operations could be adversely affected by the effects of the escalating Russia/Ukraine crisis and the effects of sanctions imposed against Russia or that country's retributions against those sanctions, embargos or further-reaching impacts upon energy prices, food prices and market disruptions. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact the crisis will have on its operations and the ability of contractors to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating the severity of its effects, the duration of the conflict, and the length and magnitude of energy bans, embargos and restrictions imposed by governments. In addition, the crisis could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of the United States in general, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations. Additionally, the Company cannot predict changes in precious metals pricing or changes in commodities pricing which may alternately affect the Company either positively or negatively.

Risks Related to Mining and Exploration

The Mine is in the exploration stage. There is no assurance that the Company can establish the existence of any mineral reserve on the Mine or any other properties the Company may acquire in commercially exploitable quantities. Unless and until the Company does so, the Company cannot earn any revenues from these properties and if the Company does not do so, the Company will lose all of the funds that it expends on exploration. If the Company does not discover any mineral reserve in a commercially exploitable quantity, the exploration component of its business could fail.

The Company has not established that any of its mineral properties contain any mineral reserve according to recognized reserve guidelines, nor can there be any assurance that the Company will be able to do so.

The Company has not established that any of its mineral properties contain any mineral reserve according to recognized reserve guidelines, nor can there be any assurance that the Company will be able to do so. In general, the probability of any individual prospect having a "reserve" that meets the requirements of the SEC is small, and the Mine may not contain any "reserves" and any funds that the Company spends on exploration could be lost. Even if the Company does eventually discover a mineral reserve on the Mine, there can be no assurance that it can be developed into a producing mine and that the Company can extract those minerals. Both mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk, and few mineral properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The commercial viability of an established mineral deposit will depend on a number of factors including, by way of example, the size, grade, and other attributes of the mineral deposit, the proximity of the mineral deposit to infrastructure such as processing facilities, roads, rail, power, and a point for shipping, government regulation, and market prices. Most of these factors will be beyond its control, and any of them could increase costs and make extraction of any identified mineral deposit unprofitable.

The nature of mineral exploration and production activities involves a high degree of risk and the possibility of uninsured losses.

Exploration for and the production of minerals is highly speculative and involves much greater risk than many other businesses. Most exploration programs do not result in the discovery of mineralization, and any mineralization discovered may not be of sufficient quantity or quality to be profitably mined. The Company's operations are, and any future development or mining operations the Company may conduct will be, subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incidental to exploring for and development of mineral properties, including, but not limited to:

- economically insufficient mineralized material;
- fluctuation in production costs that make mining uneconomical;
- labor disputes;
- unanticipated variations in grade and other geologic problems;
- environmental hazards;
- water conditions;
- difficult surface or underground conditions;
- industrial accidents;
- metallurgic and other processing problems;
- mechanical and equipment performance problems;
- failure of dams, stockpiles, wastewater transportation systems, or impoundments;
- unusual or unexpected rock formations; and
- personal injury, fire, flooding, cave-ins and landslides.

Any of these risks can materially and adversely affect, among other things, the development of properties, production quantities and rates, costs and expenditures, potential revenues, and production dates. If the Company determines that capitalized costs associated with any of its mineral interests are not likely to be recovered, the Company would incur a write-down of its investment in these interests. All of these factors may result in losses in relation to amounts spent that are not recoverable, or that result in additional expenses.

Commodity price volatility could have dramatic effects on the results of operations and the Company's ability to execute its business plan.

The price of commodities varies on a daily basis. The Company's future revenues, if any, will likely be derived from the extraction and sale of base and precious metals. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond its control including economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global and regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's business, could negatively affect its ability to secure financing or its results of operations.

The Company's production, development plans and cost estimates in the PEA may vary and/or not be achieved.

The PEA is preliminary in nature and will include Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. Consequently, there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. The decision to implement the Mine restart scenario to be included in the PEA will not be based on a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability, and therefore there is increased risk that the PEA results will not be realized. If the Company is unable to achieve the results in the PEA, it may have a material negative impact on the Company and its capital investment to implement the restart scenario may be lost.

Costs charged to the Company by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ("IDEQ") for treatment of waste water fluctuate a great deal and are not within the Company's control.

The Company is billed annually for water treatment activities performed by the IDEQ for the EPA. The water treatment costs that Bunker Hill is billed for are partially related to the EPA's direct cost of treating the water emanating from the Bunker Hill Mine, which are comprised of lime and flocculant usage, electricity consumption, maintenance and repair, labor and some overhead. Rate of discharge of effluent from the Bunker Hill Mine is largely dependent on the level of precipitation within a given year and how close in the calendar year the Company is to the spring run-off. Increases in water infiltrations and gravity flows within the mine generally increase after winter and result in a peak discharge rate in May. Increases in gravity flow and consequently the rate of water discharged by the mine have a highly robust correlation with metal concentrations and consequently metals loads of effluent.

Hydraulic loads (quantities of water per unit of time) and metal loads (quantities of metals per unit of volume of effluent per unit of time) are the two main determinants of cost of water treatment by the EPA in the relationship with the Bunker Hill Mine because greater metal loads consume more lime and more flocculent and more electricity to remove the increased levels of metals and make the water clean. The scale of the treatment plant is determined by how much total water can be processed (hydraulic load) at any one point in time. This determines how much labor is required to operate the plant and generally determine the amount of overhead required to run the EPA business.

The EPA has completed significant upgrades to the water treatment capabilities of the CTP and is now capable of producing treated water than can meet a much higher discharge standard (which Bunker Hill will be forced to meet beyond May 2023). While it was understood that improved performance capability would increase the cost of operating the plant, it was unclear to EPA, and consequently to Bunker Hill, how much the costs would increase by.

These elements described above, and others, impact the direct costs of water treatment. A significant portion of the total amount invoiced by EPA each year is indirect cost that is determined as a percentage of the direct cost. Each year the indirect costs percentage changes within each region of the EPA. Bunker Hill has no ability to impact the percentage of indirect cost that is set by the EPA regional office. Bunker Hill also has no advanced notice of what the percentage of indirect cost will be until it receives its invoice in June of the year following the billing period. The Company remains unable to estimate EPA billings to a high degree of accuracy.

Estimates of mineralized material and resources are subject to evaluation uncertainties that could result in project failure.

Its exploration and future mining operations, if any, are and would be faced with risks associated with being able to accurately predict the quantity and quality of mineralized material and resources/reserves within the earth using statistical sampling techniques. Estimates of any mineralized material or resource/reserve on the Mine would be made using samples obtained from appropriately placed trenches, test pits, underground workings, and intelligently designed drilling. There is an inherent variability of assays between check and duplicate samples taken adjacent to each other and between sampling points that cannot be reasonably eliminated. Additionally, there also may be unknown geologic details that have not been identified or correctly appreciated at the current level of accumulated knowledge about the Mine. This could result in uncertainties that cannot be reasonably eliminated from the process of estimating mineralized material and resources/reserves. If these estimates were to prove to be unreliable, the Company could implement an exploitation plan that may not lead to commercially viable operations in the future.

Any material changes in mineral resource/reserve estimates and grades of mineralization will affect the economic viability of placing a property into production and a property's return on capital.

As the Company has not commenced actual production, mineralization resource estimates may require adjustments or downward revisions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined, if any, may differ from that indicated by future feasibility studies and drill results. Minerals recovered in small scale tests may not be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale.

The Company's exploration activities may not be commercially successful, which could lead the Company to abandon its plans to develop the Mine and its investments in exploration.

The Company's long-term success depends on its ability to identify mineral deposits on the Mine and other properties the Company may acquire, if any, that the Company can then develop into commercially viable mining operations. Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks, and is frequently non-productive. These risks include unusual or unexpected geologic formations, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment, or labor. The success of commodity exploration is determined in part by the following factors:

- the identification of potential mineralization based on surficial analysis;
- availability of government-granted exploration permits;
- the quality of its management and its geological and technical expertise; and
- the capital available for exploration and development work.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling and analysis, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors that include, without limitation, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade, and proximity to infrastructure; commodity prices, which can fluctuate widely; and government regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. The Company may invest significant capital and resources in exploration activities and may abandon such investments if the Company is unable to identify commercially exploitable mineral reserves. The decision to abandon a project may have an adverse effect on the market value of the Company's securities and the ability to raise future financing.

The Company is subject to significant governmental regulations that affect its operations and costs of conducting its business and may not be able to obtain all required permits and licenses to place its properties into production.

The Company's current and future operations, including exploration and, if warranted, development of the Mine, do and will require permits from governmental authorities and will be governed by laws and regulations, including:

- laws and regulations governing mineral concession acquisition, prospecting, development, mining, and production;
- laws and regulations related to exports, taxes, and fees;
- labor standards and regulations related to occupational health and mine safety; and
- environmental standards and regulations related to waste disposal, toxic substances, land use reclamation, and environmental protection.

Companies engaged in exploration activities often experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permits. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permits may result in enforcement actions, including the forfeiture of mineral claims or other mineral tenures, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or costly remedial actions. The Company cannot predict if all permits that it may require for continued exploration, development, or construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms, if at all. Costs related to applying for and obtaining permits and licenses may be prohibitive and could delay its planned exploration and development activities. The Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mineral exploration or its mining activities, if any, and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of, or its failure to comply with, such laws, regulations, and permits.

Existing and possible future laws, regulations, and permits governing operations and activities of exploration companies, or more stringent implementation of such laws, regulations and permits, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and cause increases in capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in exploration. The Mine is located in Northern Idaho and has numerous clearly defined regulations with respect to permitting mines, which could potentially impact the total time to market for the project.

The Company's activities are subject to environmental laws and regulations that may increase its costs of doing business and restrict its operations.

Both mineral exploration and extraction require permits from various federal, state, and local governmental authorities and are governed by laws and regulations, including those with respect to prospecting, mine development, mineral production, transport, export, taxation, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain any of the permits required for the exploration of the mineral properties or for the construction and operation of the Mine at economically viable costs. If the Company cannot accomplish these objectives, its business could fail. The Company believes that it is in compliance with all material laws and regulations that currently apply to its activities but there can be no assurance that the Company can continue to remain in compliance. Current laws and regulations could be amended, and the Company might not be able to comply with them, as amended. Further, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all permits necessary for its future operations, or that it will be able to obtain them on reasonable terms. To the extent such approvals are required and are not obtained, the Company may be delayed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of the mineral properties.

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environment protection. The Company is also subject to various reclamation related conditions. Although the Company closely follows and believes it is operating in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations, there can be no assurance that all future requirements will be obtainable on reasonable terms. Failure to comply may result in enforcement actions causing operations to cease or be curtailed and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures. Intense lobbying over environmental concerns by non-governmental organizations has caused some governments to cancel or restrict development of mining projects. Current publicized concern over climate change may lead to carbon taxes, requirements for carbon offset purchases or new regulation. The costs or likelihood of such potential issues to the Company cannot be estimated at this time.

The legal framework governing this area is constantly developing, therefore the Company is unable to fully ascertain any future liability that may arise from the implementation of any new laws or regulations, although such laws and regulations are typically strict and may impose severe penalties (financial or otherwise). The proposed activities of the Company, as with any exploration company, may have an environmental impact which may result in unbudgeted delays, damage, loss and other costs and obligations including, without limitation, rehabilitation and/or compensation. There is also a risk that the Company's operations and financial position may be adversely affected by the actions of environmental groups or any other group or person opposed in general to the Company's activities and, in particular, the proposed exploration and mining by the Company within the state of Idaho and the United States.

Environmental hazards unknown to the Company, which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the Mine, may exist on the properties in which the Company holds an interest. Many of its properties in which the Company has ownership rights are located within the Coeur d'Alene Mining District, which is currently the site of a Federal Superfund cleanup project. It is possible that environmental cleanup or other environmental restoration procedures could remain to be completed or mandated by law, causing unpredictable and unexpected liabilities to arise.

Regulations and pending legislation governing issues involving climate change could result in increased operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating legislative and/or regulatory changes in response to concerns about the potential impact of climate change. Legislation and increased regulation regarding climate change could impose significant costs on the Company, on its future venture partners, if any, and on its suppliers, including costs related to increased energy requirements, capital equipment, environmental monitoring and reporting, and other costs necessary to comply with such regulations. Any adopted future climate change regulations could also negatively impact the Company's ability to compete with companies situated in areas not subject to such limitations. Given the emotional and political significance and uncertainty surrounding the impact of climate change and how it should be dealt with, the Company cannot predict how legislation and regulation will ultimately affect its financial condition, operating performance, and ability to compete. Furthermore, even without such regulation, increased awareness and any adverse publicity in the global marketplace about potential impacts on climate change by the Company or other companies in its industry could harm the Company's reputation. The potential physical impacts of climate change on its operations are highly uncertain, could be particular to the geographic circumstances in areas in which the Company operates and may include changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels, and changing temperatures. These impacts may adversely impact the cost, production, and financial performance of the Company's operations.

There are several governmental regulations that materially restrict mineral exploration. The Company will be subject to the federal regulations (environmental) and the laws of the State of Idaho as the Company carries out its exploration program. The Company may be required to obtain additional work permits, post bonds and perform remediation work for any physical disturbance to the land in order to comply with these laws. While the Company's planned exploration program budgets for regulatory compliance, there is a risk that new regulations could increase its costs of doing business and prevent it from carrying out its exploration program.

Land reclamation requirements for the Company's properties may be burdensome and expensive.

Although variable depending on location and the governing authority, land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on mineral exploration companies (as well as companies with mining operations) in order to minimize long term effects of land disturbance.

Reclamation may include requirements to:

- control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents;
- treat ground and surface water to drinking water standards; and
- reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance landforms and vegetation.

In order to carry out reclamation obligations imposed on the Company in connection with its potential development activities, the Company must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration and development programs. The Company plans to set up a provision for its reclamation obligations on its properties, as appropriate, but this provision may not be adequate. If the Company is required to carry out unanticipated reclamation work, its financial position could be adversely affected.

Social and environmental activism may have an adverse effect on the reputation and financial condition of the Company or its relationship with the communities in which it operates.

There is an increasing level of public concern relating to the effects of mining on the nature landscape, in communities and on the environment. Certain non-governmental organizations, public interest groups and reporting organizations ("NGOs") who oppose resource development can be vocal critics of the mining industry. In addition, there have been many instances in which local community groups have opposed resource extraction activities, which have resulted in disruption and delays to the relevant operation. While the Company seeks to operate in a socially responsible manner and believes it has good relationships with local communities in the regions in which it operates, NGOs or local community organizations could direct adverse publicity against and/or disrupt the operations of the Company in respect to one or more of its properties, regardless of its successful compliance with social and environmental best practices, due to political factors, activities of unrelated third parties on lands in which the Company has an interest or the Company's operations specifically. Any such actions and the resulting media coverage could have an adverse effect on the reputation and financial condition of the Company or its relationships with the communities in which it operates, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

The mineral exploration and mining industry is highly competitive.

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and with greater financial and technical resources than the Company's, the Company may be unable to acquire additional properties, if any, or financing on terms it considers acceptable. The Company also competes with other mining companies in the recruitment and retention of qualified managerial and technical employees. If the Company is unable to successfully compete for qualified employees, its exploration and development programs may be slowed down or suspended. The Company competes with other companies that produce its planned commercial products for capital. If the Company is unable to raise sufficient capital, its exploration and development programs may be jeopardized or it may not be able to acquire, develop, or operate additional mining projects.

The silver industry is highly competitive, and the Company is required to compete with other corporations and business entities, many of which have greater resources than it does. Such corporations and other business entities could outbid the Company for potential projects or produce minerals at lower costs, which would have a negative effect on the Company's operations.

Metal prices are highly volatile. If a profitable market for its metals does not exist, the Company may have to cease operations.

Mineral prices have been highly volatile and are affected by numerous international economic and political factors over which the Company has no control. The Company's long-term success is highly dependent upon the price of silver, as the economic feasibility of any ore body discovered on its current property, or on other properties the Company may acquire in the future, would, in large part, be determined by the prevailing market price of the minerals. If a profitable market does not exist, the Company may have to cease operations.

A shortage of equipment and supplies could adversely affect the Company's ability to operate its business.

The Company is dependent on various supplies and equipment to carry out its mining exploration and, if warranted, development operations. Any shortage of such supplies, equipment, and parts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to carry out its operations and could therefore limit, or increase the cost of, production.

Joint ventures and other partnerships, including offtake arrangements, may expose the Company to risks.

The Company may enter into joint ventures, partnership arrangements, or offtake agreements, with other parties in relation to the exploration, development, and production of the properties in which the Company has an interest. Any failure of such other companies to meet their obligations to the Company or to third parties, or any disputes with respect to the parties' respective rights and obligations, could have a material adverse effect on the Company, the development and production at its properties, including the Mine, and on future joint ventures, if any, or their properties, and therefore could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial performance, cash flows and the price of its Common Shares.

The Company may experience difficulty attracting and retaining qualified management to meet the needs of its anticipated growth, and the failure to manage its growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on its business and financial condition.

The success of the Company is currently largely dependent on the performance of its directors and officers. The loss of the services of any of these persons could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its directors, officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. As the Company's business activity grows, the Company will require additional key financial, administrative and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff. There can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel as competition for persons with these skill sets increase. If the Company is not successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be impaired, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's operations and financial condition. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic may cause the Company to have inadequate access to an available skilled workforce and qualified personnel, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial performance and financial condition.

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key employees, including its Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO"). The loss of any officer could have an adverse effect on the Company. The Company has no life insurance on any individual, and the Company may be unable to hire a suitable replacement for them on favorable terms, should that become necessary.

The Company may be subject to potential conflicts of interest with its directors and/or officers.

Certain directors and officers of the Company are or may become associated with other mining and/or mineral exploration and development companies which may give rise to conflicts of interest. Directors who have a material interest in any person who is a party to a material contract or a proposed material contract with the Company are required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and generally abstain from voting on any resolution to approve such a contract. In addition, directors and officers are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. Some of the directors and officers of the Company have either other full-time employment or other business or time restrictions placed on them and accordingly, the Company will not be the only business enterprise of these directors and officers. Further, any failure of the directors or officers of the Company to address these conflicts in an appropriate manner or to allocate opportunities that they become aware of to the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

The Company's results of operations could be affected by currency fluctuations.

The Company's properties are currently all located in the U.S. and while most costs associated with these properties are paid in U.S. dollars, a significant amount of its administrative expenses are payable in Canadian dollars. There can be significant swings in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar. There are no plans at this time to hedge against any exchange rate fluctuations in currencies.

Title to the Company's properties may be subject to other claims that could affect its property rights and claims.

There are risks that title to the Company's properties may be challenged or impugned. The Mine is located in Northern Idaho and may be subject to prior unrecorded agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

The Company may be unable to secure surface access or purchase required surface rights.

Although the Company obtains the rights to some or all of the minerals in the ground subject to the mineral tenures that the Company acquires, or has the right to acquire, in some cases the Company may not acquire any rights to, or ownership of, the surface to the areas covered by such mineral tenures. In such cases, applicable mining laws usually provide for rights of access to the surface for the purpose of carrying on mining activities; however, the enforcement of such rights through the courts can be costly and time consuming. It is necessary to negotiate surface access or to purchase the surface rights if long-term access is required. There can be no guarantee that, despite having the right at law to access the surface and carry on mining activities, the Company will be able to negotiate satisfactory agreements with any such existing landowners/occupiers for such access or purchase of such surface rights, and therefore the Company may be unable to carry out planned mining activities. In addition, in circumstances where such access is denied, or no agreement can be reached, the Company may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts in such jurisdiction, the outcomes of which cannot be predicted with any certainty. The Company's inability to secure surface access or purchase required surface rights could materially and adversely affect its timing, cost, or overall ability to develop any mineral deposits the Company may locate.

The Company's properties and operations may be subject to litigation or other claims.

From time to time the Company's properties or operations may be subject to disputes that may result in litigation or other legal claims. The Company may be required to take countermeasures or defend against these claims, which will divert resources and management time from operations. The costs of these claims or adverse filings may have a material effect on its business and results of operations.

There are amounts due and owing under the Company's agreement with the EPA that have not been paid in accordance with the agreed upon payment schedule. In the event that the EPA or Placer Mining assert default under the terms of the agreement or the Amended Agreement, respectively, the Company may lose its ability to exercise its right to purchase the Mine, which would have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Pursuant to the terms of the Company's agreement with the EPA, the Company is required to make certain payments to the EPA on behalf of Placer Mining in the amount of $20,000,000 for cost recovery. The Company has made one payment of $1,000,000 but has not paid the other payments as they have become due.

The Company entered into an amended Settlement Agreement between the Company, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, US Department of Justice and the EPA. Upon entering the Amended Settlement, the Company is now fully compliant with its payment obligations to these parties. The Amended Settlement modifies the payment schedule and payment terms for recovery of historical environmental response costs at Bunker Hill Mine by the EPA. A total of $19,000,000 remains to be paid by the Company. The new payment schedule includes at $2,000,000 payment to the EPA within 30 days of the execution of this Amended Settlement, which was paid subsequent to December 31, 2021. The remaining $17,000,000 should be paid in annual

Failure to pay could be considered a default under the terms of the Amended Settlement with the EPA and the Amended Agreement with Placer Mining.

Mineral exploration and development is subject to extraordinary operating risks. The Company currently insures against these risks on a limited basis. In the event of a cave-in or similar occurrence, the Company's liability may exceed its resources and insurance coverage, which would have an adverse impact on the Company.

Mineral exploration, development and production involve many risks. The Company's operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks inherent in the exploration for mineral resources and, if the Company discovers a mineral resource in commercially exploitable quantity, its operations could be subject to all of the hazards and risks inherent in the development and production of resources, including liability for pollution, cave-ins or similar hazards against which the Company cannot insure or against which the Company may elect not to insure. Any such event could result in work stoppages and damage to property, including damage to the environment. As of the date hereof, the Company currently maintains commercial general liability insurance and umbrella liability insurance against these operating hazards, in connection with its exploration program. The payment of any liabilities that arise from any such occurrence that would not otherwise be covered under the current insurance policies would have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Mineral exploration and development are depended on adequate infrastructure.

Exploration, development and processing activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important elements of infrastructure, which affect access, capital and operating costs. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploration or development of the Company's mineral properties. If adequate infrastructure is not available in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that the exploration or development of the Company's mineral properties will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all. Furthermore, unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of necessary infrastructure could adversely affect its operations.

Exploration operations depend on adequate infrastructure. In particular, reliable power sources, water supply, transportation and surface facilities are necessary to explore and develop mineral projects. Failure to adequately meet these infrastructure requirements or changes in the cost of such requirements could affect the Company's ability to carry out exploration and future development operations and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects

The Company may purchase additional mining properties.

If the Company loses or abandons its interests in its mineral properties, there is no assurance that it will be able to acquire another mineral property of merit or that such an acquisition would be approved by the CSE, OTCQB or any other applicable security exchanges. There is also no guarantee that the CSE, OTCQB or any other applicable security exchanges, will approve the acquisition of any additional properties by the Company, whether by way of an option or otherwise, should the Company wish to acquire any additional properties.

The Company's operations are dependent on information technology systems that may be subject to network disruptions

The Company's operations depend on information technology ("IT") systems. These IT systems could be subject to network disruptions caused by a variety of sources, including computer viruses, security breaches and cyber-attacks, as well as disruptions resulting from incidents such as cable cuts, damage to physical plants, natural disasters, terrorism, fire, power loss, vandalism and theft. The Company's operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in information system failures, delays and/or increase in capital expenses. The failure of information systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact the Company's reputation and results of operations.

Although to date the Company has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur such losses in the future. The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

The Company is a reporting issuer and reporting requirements under applicable securities laws may increase legal and financial compliance costs

The Company is subject to reporting requirements under applicable securities law, the listing requirements of the CSE, the OTCQB, the SEC and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these requirements can increase legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time consuming or costly, and increase demand on existing systems and resources. Among other things, the Company is required to file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to its business and results of operations and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. In order to maintain and, if required, improve disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight is required. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm the Company's business and results of operations. The Company may need to hire additional employees to comply with these requirements in the future, which would increase its costs and expenses.

Risks Related to the Common Shares

The Company's Common Share price may be volatile and as a result, investors could lose all or part of their investment.

In addition to volatility associated with equity securities in general, the value of an investor's investment could decline due to the impact of any of the following factors upon the market price of the Common Shares:

- disappointing results from the Company's exploration efforts;
- decline in demand for its Common Shares;
- downward revisions in securities analysts' estimates or changes in general market conditions;
- technological innovations by competitors or in competing technologies;
- investor perception of the Company's industry or its prospects; and
- general economic trends.

The Company's Common Share price on the CSE has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. Stock markets in general have experienced

Potential future sales under Rule 144 may depress the market price for the Company's Common Shares.

In general, under Rule 144, a person who has satisfied a minimum holding period of between 6 months and one-year and any other applicable requirements of Rule 144, may thereafter sell such shares publicly. A significant number of the Company's currently issued and outstanding Common Shares held by existing shareholders, including officers and directors and other principal shareholders, are currently eligible for resale pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144. The possible future sale of the Company's Common Shares by its existing shareholders, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144, may have a depressive effect on the price of its Common Shares in the over-the-counter market.

The Company's Common Shares currently deemed a "penny stock", which may make it more difficult for investors to sell their Common Shares.

The SEC has adopted regulations which generally define "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price less than $5.00 per Common Share or an exercise price of less than $5.00 per Common Share, subject to certain exceptions. The Company's s securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors". The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of $5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of $1,000,000, exclusive of their principal residence, or annual income exceeding $200,000 or $300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade its securities. The Company believes that the penny stock rules may discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of its Common Shares.

The Company has never paid dividends on its Common Shares.

The Company has not paid dividends on its Common Shares to date, and it does not expect to pay dividends for the foreseeable future. The Company intends to retain its initial earnings, if any, to finance its operations. Any future dividends on Common Shares will depend upon the Company's earnings, its then-existing financial requirements, and other factors, and will be at the discretion of the Board.

FINRA has adopted sales practice requirements, which may also limit an investor's ability to buy and sell the Company's Common Shares.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low-priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy the Company's Common Shares, which may limit an investor's ability to buy and sell its stock and have an adverse effect on the market for the Common Shares.

Investors' interests in the Company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share of Common Shares if the Company issues additional employee/director/consultant options or if the Company sells additional Common Shares and/or warrants to finance its operations.

In order to further expand the Company's operations and meet its objectives, any additional growth and/or expanded exploration activity will likely need to be financed through sale of and issuance of additional Common Shares, including, but not limited to, raising funds to explore the Mine. Furthermore, to finance any acquisition activity, should that activity be properly approved, and depending on the outcome of its exploration programs, the Company likely will also need to issue additional Common Shares to finance future acquisitions, growth, and/or additional exploration programs of any or all of its projects or to acquire additional properties. The Company will also in the future grant to some or all of its directors, officers, and key employees and/or consultants options to purchase Common Shares as non-cash incentives. The issuance of any equity securities could, and the issuance of any additional Common Shares will, cause the Company's existing shareholders to experience dilution of their ownership interests.

If the Company issues additional Common Shares or decides to enter into joint ventures with other parties in order to raise financing through the sale of equity securities, investors' interests in the Company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share of Common Shares depending on the price at which such securities are sold.

The issuance of additional shares of Common Shares may negatively impact the trading price of the Company's securities.

The Company has issued Common Shares in the past and will continue to issue Common Shares to finance its activities in the future. In addition, newly issued or outstanding options, warrants, and broker warrants to purchase Common Shares may be exercised, resulting in the issuance of additional Common Shares. Any such issuance of additional Common Shares would result in dilution to the Company's shareholders, and even the perception that such an issuance may occur could have a negative impact on the trading price of the Common Shares.

The Common Shares could be influenced by research and reports that industry or securities analyst may be published.

The trading market for the Common Shares could be influenced by research and reports that industry and/or securities analysts may publish about the Company, its business, the market or its competitors. The Company does not have any control over these analysts and cannot assure that such analysts will cover the Company or provide favorable coverage. If any of the analysts who may cover the Company's business change their recommendation regarding the Company's stock adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about its competitors, the stock price would likely decline. If any analysts who may cover the Company's business were to cease coverage or fail to regularly publish reports on the Company, it could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause the stock price or trading volume to decline.

The Company is subject to the continued listing criteria of the CSE and the OTCQB, and its failure to satisfy these criteria may result in delisting of its Common Shares from the CSE and the OTCQB.

If the CSE, the OTCQB or any other exchange or quotation service were to delist the Common Shares, investors may face material adverse consequences, including, but not limited to, a lack of trading market for the Common Shares, reduced liquidity, decreased analyst coverage, and/or an inability for the Company to obtain additional financing to fund its operations.

The Company faces risks related to compliance with corporate governance laws and financial reporting standards.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as related new rules and regulations implemented by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, require changes in the corporate governance practices and financial reporting standards for public companies. These laws, rules and regulations, including compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 relating to internal control over financial reporting, referred to as Section 404, materially increase the Company's legal and financial compliance costs and make certain activities more time-consuming and burdensome.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Office Space

Effective June 1, 2017, the Company has a lease agreement for office space at 401 Bay Street, Suite 2702, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2Y4. The 5-year lease provides for a monthly base rent of CDN$12,964 for the first two years, increasing to CDN$13,504 per month for years three through five. The Company has signed sub-leases with other companies that cover 100% of the monthly lease amount.

The Bunker Hill Mine

The Mine is one of the most well-known base metal and silver mines in American history. Initial discovery and development of the Mine property began in 1885, and from that time until the Mine closed in 1981, it produced over 35.8 million tons of ore at an average mined grade of 8.76% lead, 4.52 ounces per ton silver, and 3.67% zinc, which represented 162Moz of silver, 3.16M lbs. of lead and 1.35M lbs. of zinc (Bunker Limited Partnership, 1985). Throughout the 95-year operating history of the mine, there were over 40 different orebodies discovered and mined, consisting of lead-silver-zinc mineralization. Although known for its significant lead and zinc production, 45-50% of the Net Smelter Value of its historical production came from its silver. The Company and Sullivan Mining Company had a strong history of regular dividend payments to shareholders from the time the Company went public in 1905 until it was acquired in a hostile takeover by Gulf Resources in 1968.

When the Mine first closed in 1981, it was estimated to still contain significant resources (Bunker Limited Partnership, 1985). The Mine and Smelter Complex were closed in 1981 when Gulf Resources was not able to continue to comply with new regulatory structures brought on by the passage of environmental statutes and as then enforced by the EPA. The Bunker Hill Lead Smelter, Electrolytic Zinc Plant and historic milling facilities were demolished about 25 years ago, and the area became part of the "National Priority List" for cleanup under EPA regulations, thereby pausing development of the Mine for over 30 years.

The cleanup of the old smelter, zinc plant, and associated sites has now been completed and the Mine is now poised for development and an eventual return to production. The Company has been in contact with government officials and other local stakeholders who have expressed strong support and cooperation for the Company in its efforts to return the mine to a productive, modern and sustainable mining asset.

Geology and Mineralization

Geology

The Coeur d'Alene Mining District is one of the most prolific mining districts in North America. It has been in constant production since its discovery in the 1880s, historically is the second largest silver-producing area in the world, and is one of the largest zinc and lead producers, as well. Over 100 mines historically have reached commercial production in the District, which currently hosts two major mines, the Lucky Friday/Gold Hunter owned by Hecla Mining Company, and the Galena Mine, owned by America's Silver. A number of other mines including the Sunshine, the Crescent, and the Coeur Mine have the potential to be re-started should silver prices rise sufficiently to justify reactivation.

The geology of the Silver Valley district occurs within the Precambrian meta-sedimentary rocks of the Belt-Purcell Supergroup, a Middle Proterozoic sedimentary basin occurring primarily in western Montana, Idaho and Southeastern British Columbia. In the Coeur d'Alene region these comprise a 21,000' thick sequence of clastic, (argillites, siltites, and quartzites) and carbonate sedimentary rocks.

These rocks have been metamorphosed and strongly deformed by compressional tectonics during the Sevier Orogenic event of the cretaceous age. Following this, later in the cretaceous age, the Bitterroot Lobe of the Idaho Batholith was emplaced to the south of the Coeur d'Alene district which was accompanied by dike emplacement.

The mining district lies within the west-central part of a regional tectonic lineament known as the Lewis and Clark line, a major fault system, consisting of numerous faults that display strike slip, normal and reverse movements over a protracted geological history.

The Bunker Hill deposit occurs within the Revett and St Regis formations of the Ravalli Group, with the quartzites and siltites of the Middle Revett formation dominating. Most significant, and the common host to the larger Bunker Hill ore bodies is the M2 Unit of the Middle Revett formation, which is the thickest and most continuous quartzite package in the formation.

The Mine area lies on the north limb of an anticline fold in these rocks, which establishes a west-northwest to northeast trend for bedding planes. With the axis of this anticline inclined southwesterly, the formations on the north limb dip steeply upright to the northwest or are overturned steeply to the south or southwest.

The structural features that dominate the broad framework in which the Mine is located are the Osburn Fault to the North, which has a right-lateral offset of several miles bringing the older Prichard formation rocks opposite the mine formations, the Alhambra Fault to the east, and the large Anticline to the west and south.

The structure of the Bunker Hill deposits is associated with this anticline and are hosted by the fold-generated fractures and brecciation in the quartzite beds created in the hinge and near-hinge limbs of the broad flexure.

Fold-associated elements include sphalerite-pyrite-siderite filled reverse shears, replacement mineralization of stratiform-like fabric composed of both sphalerite and galena, and principally sphalerite replacement as fine "crackle breccia" and irregular dense soaking. The development of these various fabrics appears to be dependent on location relative to the hinge, lithology of the host unit, and the stratigraphic horizon in the Revett formation

Mineralization

Mineralization is hosted by parallel mesothermal veins related to metamorphic/hydrothermal events that sourced metals from the Belt sediments. This consists of wide veins with variable proportions of sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite in either a quartz or siderite gangue.

The individual deposits that form the Mine are numerous and relatively large with strike lengths up to 900 ft (274 m) with plunge lengths up to 3,000 ft (914 m) with many open at depth. Wall rock alteration associated with veining consists of changes in carbonate mineralogy plus sulfidation and silicification. Pyritization of wall rocks is locally strong. Bleached halos resulting from destruction of hematite by hydrothermal fluids are also characteristic. The mineralization is partly oxidized to a depth of approximately 1,800 ft (549 m). There are three distinct types of mineralization at the Mine:

- The NW trending Bluebird mineral zones are zinc rich and consist of sphalerite in excess of galena with variable amount of pyrite in a gangue of greyish quartz and minor siderite. This mineralized material is commonly localized in smaller parasitic folds, broken by reverse shears (Meyer, 1982).
- The Jersey type mineral bodies consist principally of veins containing galena with lesser amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite (Meyer, 1981). These NE to N trending veins are referred to as "link" veins as they extend between the NW trending Cate and Dull faults, or other faults in the mine. Gangue minerals are primarily white quartz with lesser siderite.
- "Hybrid" mineral bodies comprise the third type and are associated with zones of brecciation located at the junctions of major faults. These are multi-stage systems where "Bluebird" type fracture zones were reopened and brecciated prior to flooding by galena from the newly opened "link" veins. The galena penetrated and partially replaced the previous minerals and filled remaining open spaces (Meyer, 1981).

Many of the deposits, and especially those of the Bluebird system, may have originally comprised a parallel set of only four or five persistent fracture sets. However, extremely complex post-mineralization shearing has segmented and displaced the deposits.

Mine and Mill Operations

Starting with the original Bunker Hill and Sullivan claims, the Mine eventually encompassed 620 patented mining claims totaling 6,200 acres. From the discovery cuts some 3600 feet above sea level, over 20 major ore zones were mined to nearly 1600 feet below sea level, a vertical distance of about one mile.

Four major mining methods were historically employed in the Mine. The oldest is square set or cut and fill. These methods employ support of the stope where the vein is mined with sets of timbers and/or rock bolts, and then sand-fill is pumped from the surface as the mining activity moves to a higher elevation. The broken ore was scraped into chutes by compressed air powered slushers and dropped into ore pockets on the level below.

The second method called shrink stoping is similar to the above, but no ground support is required. Instead, the broken ore is used as both ground support and a mining floor and the full mining cut is completed prior to withdrawing the ore from the stope. Air powered slushers or compressed air operated mucking machines on rubber tires were historically used.

A third mining method is known as room and pillar mining. In this operation, no timber is required but pillars of ore are left in place as supports until the stoping moves to a higher elevation, at which time sand fill is pumped in to provide the floor for the next cut. As the ore is broken, rubber tired, compressed air operated mucking machines picked it up putting it into a box on the back of the loader. It was then transported to a chute in the stope where it dropped into the ore pocket on a lower level.

The fourth method is sublevel blasthole stoping. Diesel powered equipment cuts horizontal slices every forty feet in the ore zones. Then long holes are drilled in the pillars between horizontal slices. The holes are blasted allowing the ore to fall to the bottom slice and scooped up by diesel powered loaders and transported to ore passes. This method was used above the Kellogg Tunnel, and ore was transported by gravity to the tunnel and hauled out by train to the surface.

From the ore pockets on the various levels of the mine below the Kellogg Tunnel, ore trains powered by battery driven locomotives transported the ore to ore pockets located at the shaft. In the shaft, large steel buckets, called skips, were loaded and hoisted to the Kellogg Tunnel level where the ore was dumped into two large concrete bins. Drawn from these storage areas by gravity, the ore was next transported two miles to the surface in 22-car ore trains pulled by trolley and diesel locomotives.

Blasthole stoping, cut and fill, and shrinkage stoping methods are likely to be employed in the re-start of the Mine. The main improvement and productivity gain over historic operations will be the widespread use of rubber-tired equipment, which will be used for mucking and transport of the broken mineralized material. The upper part of the Mine is largely already developed with ramps, which will be used by the Company for rubber-tired access. Most of these ramps were completed by the Bunker Hill Company and ramp expansion also occurred during the BLP mine reopening.

Company engineers have already inspected many portions of the ramp system in the upper part of the Mine and the ramps are generally in very good shape and will only require minor repair and clean-up.

Historically, the Mine ore was milled in the milling facility located approximately 2,000 yards from the main Kellogg Tunnel portal and the concentrate was treated at the nearby smelting and refining complex, which was located approximately one mile to the west of the mill. The milling facility and smelting complex have all been razed and remediation of these sites has been largely completed.

An existing water treatment plant, the CTP, which was originally built by the Bunker Hill Company remains in operation and is operated by the EPA through a local contractor. This plant has received numerous upgrades and capacity improvements in the last twenty-five years. All mine water which is discharged from the Mine has been treated by the EPA during the ownership of the mine by Placer Mining.

Index of Geologic and Mining Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
Argillite	A fine-grained sedimentary rock composed predominantly of indurated muds and oozes.
Breccia	A rock composed of broken fragments of minerals or rock cemented together by a fine-grained matrix, which can be either similar to or different from the composition of the fragments.
Chalcopyrite	A major ore mineral containing copper, iron, and sulfur.
Cretaceous	A geologic period from 145 to 65 million years ago.
Dikes	A type of sheet intrusion referring to any geologic body that cuts discordantly across rock structures.
Galena	The natural mineral form of lead sulfide.
Hydrothermal	Relating to or produced by hot water, especially water heated underground by the Earth's internal heat.
Mineral	A mineral is a naturally occurring solid chemical substance having characteristic chemical composition, highly ordered atomic structure, and specific
Mineralization	The act or process of mineralizing.
Ore	Mineralized material that can be mined and processed at a positive cash flow.
Oxidized	A process whereby the sulfur in a mineral has been removed and replaced by oxygen.
Pyrite	A very common sulfide mineral consisting of iron and sulfur found in a wide variety of geological occurrences. Commonly known as "Fools Gold"
Quartzite	A hard metamorphic rock which was originally sandstone
Silicification	A hydrothermal or metamorphic process involving the introduction of, alteration to, or replacement by silica.
Sphalerite	A mineral containing zinc and sulfur.
Sulfides	Sulfide minerals are a class of minerals containing sulfur with sulfide (S^{2-}) as the major anion.
Tetrahedrite	A sulfosalt mineral containing copper, antimony, and sulfur.

Completed Work and Future Development Plans

Mineral Resources and Exploration

Concurrent with the digitization work, and since March 2020, the Company has been working systematically to bring a number of mineralized zones into accordance with NI 43-101 through drilling and channel sampling of the open stopes. This work focused upon the mineralization that is closest to the existing infrastructure and above the current water-level.

In doing so, the Company's first objective was to validate in accordance with NI 43-101 standards up to 9 million tons of primarily zinc ore contained within the UTZ, Quill and Newgard Ore Bodies. This was conducted between April and July 2020, and involved over 9,000 feet of drilling from Underground and extensive sampling from the many open stopes above the water-level. These zones could provide the majority of the early feed if the Company were to achieve a re-start of the Mine.

On September 28, 2020, the Company announced its maiden mineral resources estimate consisting of a total of 8.9 million tons in the Inferred category, containing 11 million ounces of silver, 880 million pounds of zinc, and 410 million pounds of lead, which represented the result of the Company's extensive drilling and sampling efforts conducted between April and July 2020.

Following the program as described above, through February 2021 the Company conducted approximately 10,000 feet of additional drilling, primarily focused on expanding and upgrading its maiden mineral resources estimate in support of its intention to target a rapid re-start of the Mine, as announced on November 12, 2020.

On March 19, 2021, the Company announced an updated mineral resources estimate consisting of a total of 4.4 million tons in the Indicated category, containing 3.0 million ounces of silver, 487 million pounds of zinc, and 176 million pounds of lead; and a total of 5.6 million tons in the Inferred category, containing 8.3 million ounces of silver, 548 million pounds of zinc, and 312 million pounds of lead.

Further details regarding the Company's mineral resources as noted above, including estimation methodologies, can be found in the news releases dated September 28, 2020, and March 19, 2021 on EDGAR, SEDAR and the Company's website www.bunkerhillmining.com.

It should be noted that mineral resources as stated above, including those delineated in the Inferred, Measured and Indicated categories, are not mineral reserves as defined by SEC guidelines, and do now show demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred mineral resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred mineral resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured mineral resource as a result of continued exploration.

Exploration activities will focus on high-grade lead-silver mineralization targets, in the upper levels of the mine and identified by the data review and digitization process. Consistent with that strategy, on March 19, 2021, the Company announced the identification of a new silver exploration opportunity in the hanging wall of the Cate Fault which it intends to include in its ongoing drilling campaign.

On March 29, 2021, the Company announced multiple high-grade silver mineralization results through chip-channel sampling of newly accessible areas of the Mine identified through the Company's proprietary 3D digitization program, and as part of its ongoing silver-focused drilling program. An area was identified on the 9-level that resulted in ten separate chip samples greater than 900 g/t AgEq[(1)], each with minimum 0.6m length. Mineralization remains open up dip, down dip and along strike from the sampling location. The Company also reported drill results including a 3.8m intercept with a grade of 996.6 g/t AgEq[(1)], intersected at the down-dip extension of the UTZ zone at the 5-level. The Company will continue to report mineralized drill intercepts concurrent with its ongoing exploration program that is currently envisaged to comprise 10,000 to 12,000 feet in 2021.

(1) Prices used to calculate Ag Eq are as follows: Zn=$1.16/lb; Pb=$0.92/lb; and Ag=$20/oz, which are the prices used in the March 2021 technical report

On December 29, 2021, the Company filed a technical report entitled "Technical Report And Preliminary Economic Assessment For Underground Milling And Concentration Of Lead, Silver And Zinc At The Bunker Hill Mine, Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" (the "Technical Report" or "Bunker Hill Technical Report") in support of the updated MRE that it announced on November 30, 2021 (as described above). This technical report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the SEC Mining Modernization Rules and NI-43-101 and is filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part.

On February 25, 2022, the Company announced the filing of an amended technical report for the Bunker Hill Mine to address comments from the Ontario Securities Commission (the "OSC Staff") as a result of a voluntary application by the Company for a review of its technical disclosure by the OSC Staff. The Amended Technical Report addresses comments requesting clarification, formatting and additional disclosure in a number of areas, including the property description, treatment of historical estimates, and sampling and verification methods. It also includes updated disclosure reflecting the Company's ownership of the Bunker Hill Mine, which did not become effective until after the December 2021 Technical Report had been published. The Mineral Resource Estimate and financial assumptions in the Preliminary Economic Assessment are unchanged from the December 2021 Technical Report. The Amended Technical Report is titled "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment For Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Silver and Zinc at the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA", with an effective date of January 7, 2022.

Technical Report Summary

The following summary is extracted from the Technical Report filed on February 25, 2022. The following information does not purport to be a complete summary of the Bunker Hill Technical Report, is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the Bunker Hill Technical Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the Bunker Hill Technical Report. Each of the authors of the Bunker Hill Technical Report is independent qualified person under NI 43-101 (each a "**Qualified Person**", and together the "**Qualified Persons**") and have approved the summary of the Bunker Hill Technical Report below. The effective date of the technical report was January 7, 2022.

Summary

The Bunker Hill Technical Report describes the mining and processing operations at the Bunker Hill Mine located near the town of Kellogg Idaho, for the Company. The Company has the exclusive rights to acquire 100% ownership of the Bunker Hill Mine.

The Bunker Hill Technical Report considers a processing approach at Bunker Hill Mine where lead ("**Pb**"), silver ("**Ag**") and zinc ("**Zn**") mineralization is mined and processed entirely underground. Mineralized material would be conventionally milled and then concentrated by flotation of PbAg followed by flotation of ZnAg. Metal rich concentrates could then be sold to smelters in North America or overseas. Mill tailings will be deposited underground in the historic mining voids located throughout the Bunker Hill Mine. The only envisioned surface facilities would be offices, warehouses and loading docks.

Highlights of the Bunker Hill Technical Report, including the preliminary economic assessment ("**Technical Report PEA**"), are listed in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3. Table 1-1 lists the Mineral Resource estimate for the Bunker Hill Mine. Mineral Resources are reported according to the CIM Definition Standards of May 10, 2014 ("**CIM**"). The guidance and definitions of CIM are incorporated by reference in NI 43-101. Mineral Resources are geologically constrained and defined at economic cutoff grades that demonstrate reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

Resource Estimate

Geostatistics and estimates of mineralization were prepared by Mr. Scott Wilson, C.P.G., SME. Industry accepted grade estimation techniques were used to develop global mineralization block models for the Newgard, Quill and UTZ zones. The Mineral Resource estimate considers underground mining and mill processing as a basis for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. The total Mineral Resource estimate for the Bunker Hill Mine is listed in Table 1-1 at a cutoff grade of NSR 70 $/ton.

Table 1-1 Bunker Hill Mine Mineral Resource Estimate – NSR $70/ton cut off – Ag selling price of $20/oz (troy), Lead selling price of $0.90/lb, Zn selling price of $1.15/lb. Effective date of November 29, 2021)

Classification	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)
Measured (M)	2,229	$ 117.25	1.04	2,309	2.51	111,975	5.52	246,046
Indicated (I)	4,385	$ 117.55	1.02	4,484	2.42	212,519	5.63	493,902
Total M & I	**6,614**	**$ 117.45**	**1.03**	**6,793**	**2.45**	**324,495**	**5.59**	**739,948**
Inferred	6,749	$ 125.22	1.54	10,410	2.91	392,757	5.01	669,358

(1) The Qualified Person for the above estimate is Scott Wilson, C.P.G., SME; effective November 29, 2021

(2) Measured, Indicated and Inferred classifications are based on the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. The Company has chosen to no longer classify Mineral Resources as "ZnAg Resources" or "PbAg Resources", as was done for the Mineral Resource Update effective March 22, 2021

(3) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability

(4) Net smelter return (NSR) is defined as the return from sales of concentrates, expressed in US$/t, ie: NSR = (Contained metal) * (Metallurgical recoveries) * (Metal Payability %) * (Metal prices) – (Treatment, refining, transport and other selling costs). For the Mineral Resource Estimate, NSR values were calculated using updated open-cycle metallurgical results including recoveries of 92%, 82% and 88% for Zn, Ag and Pb respectively, and concentrate grades of 54.7% Zn in zinc concentrate, and 59.7% Pb and 14.18 oz/ton Ag in lead concentrate. All other relevant assumptions are as described in Table 16-1 of the Company's Updated PEA filed on SEDAR on November 3, 2021

(5) The Qualified Person for the above metallurgical data is Deepak Malhotra, SME of Pro Solv LLC Mineral Resources are estimated using a zinc price of $1.15 per pound, silver price of $20.00 per ounce, and lead price of $0.90 per pound.

(6) Historic mining voids, stopes and development drifting have been accounted for in the mineral resource estimate

(7) Columns may not add up due to rounding

Preliminary Economic Assessment

The summary of the current projected financial performance of the Bunker Hill Mine is listed in Table 1-2. Sensitivities are summarized in Table 1-3.

The preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature, and there is no certainty that the reported results will be realized. The Mineral Resource estimate used for the Technical Report PEA includes Inferred Mineral Resources which are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the projected economic performance will be realized. The purpose of the Technical Report PEA is to demonstrate the economic viability of the Bunker Hill Mine, and the results are only intended as an initial, first-pass review of the Bunker Hill Mine economics based on preliminary information. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Estimated Bunker Hill production for Life of Mine

Metal Pr'	
Zinc ($/lb)	1.15
Lead ($/lb)	0.90
Silver ($/oz)	20.00
Mine Plan	
Ore mined (kt)	6,377
Average annual mineralized material mined (kt)[III]	580
Zinc grade (%)	5.0%
Lead grade (%)	2.8%
Silver grade (oz/t)	1.5
Zinc eq grade (%)[(2i]	8.7%
Silver eq grade (oz/t)[i3i]	**10.0**
Zinc produced - Zn conc (klbs)	**591,140**
Lead produced - Pb conc (klbs)	**323,116**
Silver produced - Pb conc (koz)	**8,418**
Zinc eq produced (klbs)[t21]	**990,416**
Silver eq produced (koz)[43)]	**56,949**
Key Cost Met	
Opex - total ($/t)	62
Sustaining capex ($/t)	10
Cash costs: by-product ($/lb Zn payable)	0.33
AISC: by-product ($/lb Zn payable)	0.47
Cash costs: co-product ($/lb Zn payable)	0.69

Table 1-3 Economic Sensitivity to Zinc Price, Opex and Capex

NPV (5%) ($M)

Lead Price ($/lb) \ Zinc Price ($/lb)	0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
0.70	19	66	110	154	198
0.80	37	83	127	171	215
0.90	55	99	143	187	232
1.00	72	116	160	204	249
1.10	89	133	177	221	266

Capital Costs (+/- %) \ Operating Costs (+/- %)	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
-20%	210	185	159	133	107
-10%	203	177	151	125	100
0%	195	169	143	118	92
10%	187	162	136	110	84
20%	180	154	128	102	77

IRR (%)

Lead Price ($/lb) \ Zinc Price ($/lb)	0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
0.70	8%	18%	28%	40%	53%
0.80	11%	21%	32%	44%	57%
0.90	14%	24%	35%	47%	61%
1.00	18%	27%	39%	51%	65%
1.10	21%	31%	42%	55%	70%

Capital Costs (+/- %) \ Operating Costs (+/- %)	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
-20%	63%	53%	43%	35%	28%
-10%	56%	47%	39%	32%	25%
0%	51%	43%	35%	29%	23%
10%	46%	39%	32%	26%	20%
20%	42%	35%	29%	23%	18%

Property Description and Ownership

The Bunker Hill Mine is located in the cities of Kellogg and Wardner of Shoshone County, Idaho. On August 17, 2017, Bunker Hill and Placer Mining, entered into a two-year Mining Lease with Option to Purchase (together, the "**Lease**"). The Lease became effective on November 1, 2017. The lease provides that Bunker Hill will operate the Bunker Hill Mine and make certain improvements on the Mine along with making monthly $60,000 payments to Placer Mining over the term of the lease.

On November 1, 2019, Bunker Hill and the current owner signed an amendment to its Lease for the Bunker Hill Mine. Under the new amended agreement, the lease period has been extended for an additional period of nine months through August 1, 2020.

On July 27, 2020, this Lease was further extended until August 1, 2022.

On November 20, 2020, the parties amended the Lease. Under the amended terms, the purchase price was decreased to $7,700,000, with $5,700,000 payable in cash (with an aggregate of $300,000 to be credited toward the purchase price of the Mine as having been previously paid by Bunker Hill and an aggregate of $5,400,000 payable in cash outstanding) and $2,000,000 in common shares of Bunker Hill. Further, under the amendment to the Lease, Bunker Hill was to make an advance payment of $2,000,000 to Placer Mining, which shall be credited toward the purchase price of the Bunker Hill Mine when Bunker Hill elects to exercise its purchase right. Bunker Hill made this advance payment, which had the effect of decreasing the remaining amount payable to purchase the Mine to an aggregate of $3,400,000 payable in cash and $2,000,000 in common shares of Bunker Hill.

On January 7, 2022, the Company closed the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine. Mine assets were purchased for $7,700,000, with $300,000 of previous lease payments and a deposit of $2,000,000 applied to the purchase, resulting in cash paid at closing of approximately $5,400,000. The EPA obligation of $19,000,000 was assumed by Bunker Hill as part of the acquisition.

Geology and Mineralization

The Northern Idaho Panhandle Region in which the Bunker Hill Mine is located is underlain by the Middle Proterozoic-aged Belt-Purcell Supergroup of fine-grained, dominantly siliciclastic sedimentary rocks which extends from western Montana (locally named the Belt Supergroup) to southern British Columbia (locally named the Purcell Supergroup) and is collectively over 23,000 feet in total stratigraphic thickness.

Mineralization at the Bunker Hill Mine is hosted almost exclusively in the Upper Revett formation of the Ravalli Group, a part of the Belt Supergroup of Middle Proterozoic-aged, fine-grained sediments. Geologic mapping and interpretation progressed by leaps and bounds following the recognition of a predictable stratigraphic section at the Bunker Hill Mine and enabled the measurement of specific offsets across major faults, discussed in the following section. From an exploration and mining perspective, there were two critical conclusions from this research: all significant mineralized shoots are hosted in quartzite units where they are cut by vein structures, and the location of the quartzite units can be projected up and down section, and across fault offsets, to target extensions and offsets of known mineralized shoots and veins.

Mineralization at Bunker Hill Mine falls in four categories, described below from oldest to youngest events:

Bluebird Veins (BB): W—NW striking, SW-dipping (Fig. 7-11), variable ratio of sphalerite-pyrite-siderite mineralization. Thick, tabular cores with gradational margins bleeding out along bedding and fractures. Detailed description in Section 7.2.2.

Stringer/Disseminated Zones: Disseminated, fracture controlled and bedding controlled blebs and stringer mineralization associated with Bluebird Structures, commonly as halos to vein-like bodies or as isolated areas where brecciated quartzite beds are intersected by the W-NW structure and fold fabrics.

Galena-Quartz Veins (GQ): E to NE striking, S to SE dipping (Fig. 7-11), quartz-argentiferous galena +/-siderite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite veins, sinuous-planar with sharp margins, cross-cut Bluebird Veins. Detailed description in Section 7.2.2.

Hybrid Zones: Formed at intersections where GQ veins cut BB veins (Fig. 7-11), with open space deposition of sulfides and quartz in the vein refraction in quartzite beds, and replacement of siderite in the BB vein structure by argentiferous galena from the GQ Vein.

Environmental Studies and Permitting

Because the mine is on patented mining claims (privately-owned land), only a limited number of permits are required for mining and milling operations. These relate to: (1) air quality and emissions from crushing, milling and processing and (2) any refurbishment of surface buildings that may require construction permits.

The Bunker Hill Mine is located within the Bunker Hill Superfund site (EPA National Priorities Listing IDD048340921). Cleanup activities have been completed in Operable Unit 2 of the Bunker Hill Superfund Site where the mine is located though water treatment continues at the Central Treatment Plant (the "**CTP**") located near Bunker Hill Mine. The CTP is owned by the EPA and is operated by its contractors.

Bunker Hill entered into a Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the EPA on May 15, 2018. This agreement limits the Company's exposure to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA") liability for past environmental damage to the mine site and surrounding area to obligations that include:

- Payment of $20,000,000 for historical water treatment cost recovery for amount paid by the EPA from 1995 to 2017.
- Payment of for water treatment services provided by the EPA at the CTP in Kellogg, Idaho until such time that Bunker Hill either purchases or leases the CTP or builds a separate EPA-approved water treatment facility.
- Conducting a work program as described in the Ongoing Environmental Activities section of this study

In December 2021, in conjunction with its intention to purchase the mine complex, the Company entered into an amended Settlement Agreement (the "Amendment") between the Company, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, US Department of Justice and the EPA modifying the payment schedule and payment terms for recovery of historical environmental response costs at Bunker Hill Mine incurred by the EPA. With the purchase of the mine subsequent to the end of the period, the remaining payments of the EPA cost recovery liability would be assumed by the Company, resulting in a total of $19,000,000 liability to the Company, an increase of $8,000,000. The new payment schedule included a $2,000,000 payment to the EPA within 30 days of execution of this amendment, which was made. The remaining $17,000,000 will be paid on the following dates:

Date	Amount
November 1, 2024	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2025	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2026	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2027	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2028	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2029	$ 2,000,000 plus accrued interest

The resumption of payments in 2024 were agreed in order to allow the Company to generate sufficient revenue from mining activities at the Bunker Hill Mine to address remaining payment obligations from free cash flow.

In addition to the cost recovery payments outlined above, the Amendment includes an inital payment for outstanding water treatment costs that have been incurred over the period from 2018 through 2021. This approximately $2,900,000 settlement payment would be made within 90 days of the execution of the Amendment.

The changes in payment terms and schedule, are contingent upon the Company securing Financial Assurance in the form of performance bonds or letters of credit deemed acceptable to the EPA totaling $17,000,000. These assurances correspond to the Company's cost recovery obligations to be paid in 2024 through 2029 as outlined above. Should the Company fail to make its scheduled payment, the EPA can draw against this financial assurance. The amount of the bonds or letters of credit will decrease over time as individual payments are made. If the Company does not post an Interim Financial Assurance within 90 days of execution of the Amendment, or fail to post the Final Financial Assurance within 180 days of the execution of the Amendment, the terms of the original agreement will be reinstated.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had not secured the interim financial assurance, and therefore the contingency had not been removed or satisfied. Further, as of the date of this filing, the financial assurance has not been secured, and as a result, the liability to the EPA is accounted for with no effectivity of the Amendment, with the liabilities each reflected as current liabilities. On March 22, 2022, the Company reported that in consultation with the EPA, it has committed to meet the $2,900,000 payment and Financial Assurance obligations by 180 days from the effective date of the Amended Settlement Agreement.

Bunker Hill will initiate a full Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment for the activities described in this Technical Report PEA and for its business model as a whole in 2021. This study is projected for completion in 2022.

Metallurgical Testing

RDi initiated metallurgical test work on three samples designated Newgard, Quill and Utz with the primary objective of determining the process flowsheet and the metal recoveries and concentrate grades. The test work is on-going, and the highlights of the results so far indicate the following:

- The composite samples assayed 2.9% to 8.6% Zn, 1.6% to 4.9% Pb and 21 g/mt to 69 g/mt Ag
- The sample had ±66% of sulfur present as sulfide sulfur
- Bond's ball mill work index for the composite samples ranged from 13.73 to 15.58 thereby indicating the rock to be relatively hard
- Rougher flotation tests indicated that P_{80} of 150 mesh to 200 mesh was optimum for flotation of desired minerals
- The sequential flotation scheme employed historically is amenable for production of Pb/Ag and Zn concentrates

Mining Method

Long-hole stoping with fill (LHOS), cut-and-fill and possibly room-and-pillar mining with fill are the only methods viable for sustained operations today. LHOS is the preferred mining method with limited cut-and-fill mining at Bunker Hill Mine. Room-and-pillar mining is not in the current plan. Timbered ground support has been replaced with newer ground support technology of rock bolts, mesh, shotcrete and steel sets as required. Ground conditions are generally good to excellent at Bunker Hill Mine and the rest of the mines in the Silver Valley. Bunker Hill Mine does not have a history of rock burst events that are frequent in the deeper mines to the east.

Recovery Methods

Historical and on-going current test work at RDi indicates that sequential flotation process can produce marketable-grade Pb/Ag and Zn concentrates. A conceptual process flowsheet was developed based on limited test work, historical plant flowsheet and plants processing similar polymetallic mineralized material. Process flowsheets consist of two-stage crushing to produce a feed of P_{80} of 0.5 inch for the milling circuit. Material will be ground in a ball mill to P_{80} of 270 mesh with sodium cyanide and zinc sulfate. Resulting ground slurry will be subjected to rougher flotation of lead and silver minerals using xanthate and MIBC. Concentrates could be reground and cleaned up to three times to produce a lead/silver concentrate.

Lead rougher- and first-cleaner tailings will be combined and conditioned with copper sulfate and then pH adjusted, and zinc minerals floated with xanthate and MIBC. Zinc rougher concentrates could be reground and cleaned up to three times to produce marketable zinc concentrate.

Conclusions

Bunker Hill continues investment in the advancement of the Bunker Hill Mine through drilling, tunnel refurbishment and technical evaluations both internally and with the assistance of reputable consulting firms. RDA is of the opinion that the current Mineral Resources at Bunker Hill Mine are sufficient to warrant continued planning and effort to explore, permit and develop the Bunker Hill Mine, and that it supports the conclusions herein.

RDA is of the opinion that with a historic silver production of over 160 million ounces, silver mineralization should be investigated with vigorous exploration programs. While base metals are a very important component of the Bunker Hill Mine and drilling resources are recommended to be allocated to the further delineation and addition of base metal dominant resource, the recent selling price of silver demands attention. The confirmation drilling program identified intercepts of 10 to 20 ounces per ton of silver. The J vein and Francis stopes hosted high grade silver mineralization and the near-surface historic Caledonia and Sierra Nevada Mines were bonanza grade silver producers in the past. These and other known occurrences of silver must be followed up on to determine that economic silver occurrences exist on the Bunker Hill Mine land package

Recommendations

Exploration programs should focus on the definition of silver resources. Silver resources that demonstrate the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction have been identified within the current mineral resource estimate. Significant silver mineralization encountered through exploration and past production suggests that these zones should be given as much weight as past Pb and Zn exploration and resource definition programs.

Metallurgical test work should be completed and the results thoroughly analyzed in order to further refine metallurgical recovery and concentrate grade assumptions, and optimize flowsheet characteristics.

Digitization of nearly 100 years of paper maps is nearing completion. In addition to unlocking the understanding of the geometry of the mineral deposit much of the information describes the mined-out portion of the Bunker Hill Mine. This will be critical for future mineral resource estimates as mined out voids need to be accurately defined.

Results from the Technical Report PEA indicate that the Bunker Hill Mine may support a Preliminary Feasibility Study. Plant and backfill engineering and metallurgical testing are recommended. Used equipment estimates should also be procured.

The Newgard, Quill and UTZ block model portion of the mine was initially scheduled based on a 5.0% zinc cutoff grade (not zinc equivalent) for the June 2021 Restart PEA in the upper majority zinc mineralization. The lower majority lead and silver mineralization used a 5.0% zinc equivalent. This lower section is not included in the block model and represents Bunker Hill Mine records at the time of closure. It is classified as inferred resource. The Newgard, Quill and UTZ block model has been updated with NSR values to better represent actual zinc, lead and silver revenues. The block model NSR valuation change and the majority use of longhole stoping methods are the subject of this report.

Additional drilling and mine block modeling should continue to increase the conversion of Inferred to Indicated Resources.

Based on the aforementioned, the authors are not recommending successive phases of the work for the advancement of the project.

Table 1-4 Proposed Budget for Project Advancement

Activity	Amount
Exploration Drilling (includes labor and assaying)	$ 0.50M
Metallurgical definition characteristics	$ 0.50M
Surface Geophysics	$ 0.40M
Ongoing Digital compilation of historical information	$ 0.25M
Environmental Studies as part of care and maintenance	$ 0.80M
Rehabilitation and Infrastructure Improvements	$ 1.30M
Plant Engineering	$ 0.50M
Hydraulic Backfill and Tailing Placement Engineering	$ 0.25M
Mine Rehabilitation, Care and Maintenance	$ 0.75M

Further details regarding the MRE, including estimation methodologies, can be found in the technical report which is filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Infrastructure Review

The Mine main level is termed the nine level and is the largest level in the Mine. It is connected to the surface by the approximately 12,000-foot-long Kellogg Tunnel. Three major inclined shafts with associated hoists and hoistrooms are located on the nine level. These are the No. 1 shaft, which is used for primary muck hoisting in the main part of the Mine; the No. 2 shaft, which is a primary shaft for men and materials in the main part of the Mine; and the No. 3 Shaft, which is used for personnel, materials and muck hoisting for development in the northwest part of the Mine.

The top stations of these shafts and the associated hoistrooms and equipment have all been examined by Company personnel and are in moderately good condition. The Company believes that all three shafts remain in a condition that they are repairable and can be bought back into good working order over the next few years.

The water level in the Mine is held at approximately the ten level of the Mine, roughly 200 feet below the nine level. The Mine was historically developed to the 27 level, although the 25 level was the last major level that underwent significant development and past mining. Each level is approximately 200 feet vertically apart.

The south-eastern part of the Mine was historically serviced by the Cherry Raise, which consisted of a two-compartment shaft with double drum hoisting capability that ran at an incline up from the nine level to the four level. The central part of the Mine was serviced upward by the Last Chance Shaft from the nine level to the historic three or four level. Neither the Cherry Raise or the Last Chance shaft are serviceable at this time. However, the upper part of the Mine from eight level up to the four level has been developed by past operators by a thorough-going rubber tire ramp system, which is judged to be about 65% complete.

The Company has repaired the first several thousand feet of the Russell Tunnel, which is a large rubber-tire capable tunnel with an entry point at the head of Milo Gulch. This tunnel will provide early access to the UTZ Zone, and Quill and Newgard Zones, following ramp and access development. The Company has made development plans to provide interconnectivity of the ramp system from the Russell Tunnel at the four level down to the eight level, with further plans to extend the ramp down to the nine level. Thus rubber-tired equipment will be used for mining and haulage throughout the upper Mine mineral zones, which have already been identified, and for newly found zones.

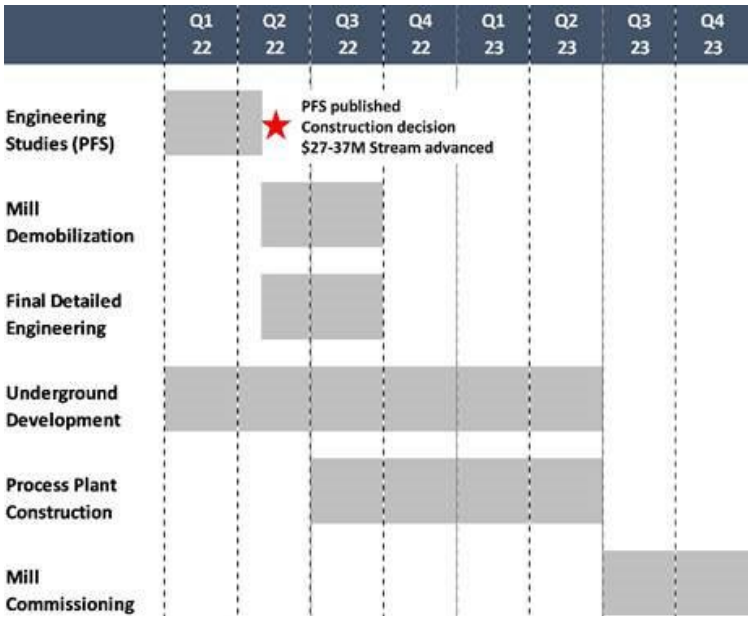
The Kellogg Tunnel will be used as a tracked rail haulage tunnel for supply of personnel and materials into the Mine and for haulage of mined material out of the Mine. Historically, the Kellogg Tunnel was used in this manner when the Mine was producing upwards of 3,000 tons per day of mined material. The Company has inspected the Kellogg Tunnel for its entire length and has determined that significant timbered sections of the tunnel will need extensive repairs. These are areas that intersect various faults passing through the Kellogg Tunnel at normal to oblique angles and create unstable ground.

The Company has determined that all of the track, as well as spikes, plates and ties holding the track will need to be replaced, and has started that process in support of the on-going exploration program. Additionally, the water ditch that runs parallel to the track will need to be thoroughly cleaned out and new timber supports and boards that keep the water contained in its path will need to be installed. All new water lines, compressed air lines and electric power feeds will also need to be installed. The total cost estimate for this Kellogg Tunnel work is still in process as of the date hereof, but the time estimate for these repairs is approximately twelve months.

Restart Project Update:

On March 22, 2022, the Company announced its plans to continue to advance technical studies to a level that will enable a construction decision to be made and a Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") to be published during Q2 2022. The PFS will focus upon mining of Measured and Indicated Resources that maximize cash flow and returns on initial capital invested, leveraging existing infrastructure and the Pend Oreille process plant once it has been relocated to the Bunker Hill site. The Company aims to have the mine in commercial production by the end of 2023, in accordance with the summary timetable shown below.

Figure 1: Bunker Hill Planned Development Timeline



The technical studies to support both a PFS and a Construction Decision remain on track, with updates to some of the key and supporting activities detailed below:

Figure 2: Technical Studies Update

Project	Work Currently In-Progress	Completion % (To PFS)
Process Plant Engineering	• GA drawings for processing plant and crushing gallery complete. Multiple simulation exercises have indicated reduced initial construction capital expenditures from PEA estimates. • Trade-off studies complete. These affirm preference for an underground location for the primary crushing circuit on Level 9, with milling and flotation circuits on surface within existing building. • Final cost analysis, detailed construction planning and construction contractor negotiations on-going.	80
Tailings and Backfill Plant Engineering	• Final paste plant design and location trade-offs on-going. • Opex trade-off analysis and mine scheduling on-going. • Geotechnical analysis of back-fill requirements indicates significant cost savings from PEA estimates.	85
Metallurgy	• Metallurgical studies continue to further optimize the mill and process flow sheet used in the PEA. • Final Lock-Cycle Testing (LCT) on-going.	80
Geotechnical Study	• Golder and Associates study complete, supporting geotechnical assumptions made within the PEA.	100
Mine Planning	• Detailed stope sequencing and optimization on-going. • Ore haulage trade-off studies complete. Crushed ore to be moved from UG crushing gallery to surface processing circuits via conveyor within the Kellogg Tunnel.	85
Pend Oreille Plant Demobilization	• Project/process plant manager appointed. • Final demobilization planning on-going, set to meet timelines agreed with Teck, with cost estimates in line with PEA.	85
Current Mining and Rehabilitation Activities	• CMC (mining contractor) building organic capacity on site. This includes adding local staff and acquiring mining equipment including LHDs. • Rehabilitation of UTZ drift on 5-Level completed on schedule. • Initiating construction of decline ramp to connect 5-Level with existing 6-level spiral ramp for rubber-tired equipment.	N/A N/A
Bunker Hill Surface Upgrades	• Mine yard and surface facilities now cleared to accept Pend Oreille plant equipment. • Finalizing plans to upgrade electrical infrastructure to both Kellogg and Wardner Portal yards.	

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Other than as described below, neither the Company nor its property is the subject of any current, pending, or threatened legal proceedings. The Company is not aware of any other legal proceedings in which any director, officer or affiliate of the Company, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of the Company's voting securities, or any associate of any such director, officer, affiliate or security holder of the Company, is a party adverse to the Company or any of its subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

On or about June 14, 2021, a lawsuit was filed in the US District Court for the District of Idaho brought by a purported personal representative of the estate of a minority shareholder of Placer Mining. The named defendants include Placer Mining, certain of Placer Mining's shareholders, the Company, and certain of the Company's shareholders. The lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice on February 8, 2022 by Chief US District Court Judge, David C. Nye.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

The enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("the Act") requires the operators of mines to include in each periodic report filed with the SEC certain specified disclosures regarding the Company's history of mine safety. The Company currently does not operate any mines and, as such, is not subject to disclosure requirements regarding mine safety that were imposed by the Act.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common shares are traded on Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "BNKR."

Stockholders

As of March 30, 2022, there were approximately 102 stockholders of record of our common shares and, according to our estimates, approximately 500 beneficial owners of our common shares.

Unregistered Sales of Securities

All unregistered sales of securities have been previously reported on Form 8-K

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not Applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SPECIAL NOTE OF CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report, including statements in the following discussion, are what are known as "forward looking statements", which are basically statements about the future. For that reason, these statements involve risk and uncertainty since no one can accurately predict the future. Words such as "plans," "intends," "will," "hopes," "seeks," "anticipates," "expects "and the like often identify such forward looking statements, but are not the only indication that a statement is a forward-looking statement. Such forward looking statements include statements concerning the company's plans and objectives with respect to the present and future operations of the company, and statements which express or imply that such present and future operations will or may produce revenues, income or profits. Numerous factors and future events could cause the company to change such plans and objectives or fail to successfully implement such plans or achieve such objectives, or cause such present and future operations to fail to produce revenues, income or profits. Therefore, the reader is advised that the following discussion should be considered in light of the discussion of risks and other factors contained in this report and in the company's other filings with the sec. No statements contained in the following discussion should be construed as a guarantee or assurance of future performance or future results.

Background and Overview

On August 28, 2017, the Company announced that it signed the Lease and Option Agreement for the lease and option to purchase the Mine in Idaho. The Lease and Option Agreement is between the Company and Placer Mining, the current owner of the Mine.

Highlights of the Agreement are as follows:

- Effective date: November 1, 2017;
- Initial lease term: 24 months;
- The Company shall pay Placer Mining US$100,000 monthly mining lease payments, which shall be paid quarterly;
- The lease can be extended for another 12 months at any time by the Company by paying Placer Mining a US$600,000 bonus payment and by continuing to pay the monthly US$100,000 lease payments;
- The option to purchase is exercisable at the Company's discretion; and
- Purchase by the Company can be made at any time during lease period and any extension thereto.

On October 2, 2018, the Company announced that it was in default of the Lease and Option Agreement. The default arose as a result of missed lease and operating cost payments, totaling $400,000, which were due at the end of September and on October 1, 2018. As per the Lease and Option Agreement, the Company had 15 days, from the date the notice of default was provided (September 28, 2018), to remediate the default by making the outstanding payment. While management worked with urgency to resolve this matter, management was ultimately unsuccessful in remedying the default, resulting in the Lease and Option Agreement being terminated.

On November 13, 2018, the Company announced that it was successful in renewing the Lease and Option Agreement, effectively with the original Lease and Option Agreement intact, except monthly payments were reduced to $60,000 per month for 12 months, with the accumulated reduction in payments of $140,000 per month added to the purchase price of the Mine should the Company choose to exercise its option.

On November 1, 2019, the Amended Agreement became effective. The key terms of the Amended Agreement are as follows:

- The lease period was extended for an additional period of nine months to August 1, 2020, with the option to extend for a further 6 months based upon payment of a one-time $60,000 extension fee;
- The Company will continue to make monthly care and maintenance payments to Placer Mining of $60,000 until exercising the option to purchase; and
- The purchase price is set at $11,000,000 for 100% of the marketable assets of the Mine to be paid with $6,200,000 in cash, and $4,800,000 in Common Shares. The purchase price also includes the negotiable EPA costs of $20,000,000. The Amended Agreement provides for the elimination of all royalty payments that were to be paid to the mine owner. Upon signing the amended agreement, the Company paid a one-time, non-refundable cash payment of $300,000 to the mine owner. This payment will be applied to the purchase price upon execution of the purchase option. In the event the Company elects not to exercise the purchase option, the payment shall be treated as an additional care and maintenance payment.

On November 20, 2020, the Company signed a further amendment to the Amended Agreement. Under the terms of the amendment:

- The Company will continue to make monthly care and maintenance payments to Placer Mining of $60,000 until exercising the option to purchase;
- The purchase price was reduced to $7,700,000, with $5,700,000 in cash (with an aggregate of $300,000 to be credited toward the purchase price of the Mine as having been previously paid by the Company and an aggregate of $5,400,000 payable in cash outstanding) and $2,000,000 in Common Shares. The reference price for the payment in Common Shares will be based on the Common Share price of the Company's last equity raise before the option is exercised;
- The Company's contingent obligation to settle $1,787,300 of accrued payments due to Placer Mining has been waived; and
- The Company is to make an advance payment of $2,000,000 (paid) to Placer Mining, which shall be credited toward the purchase price if and when the Company elects to exercise its purchase right. In the event that the Company irrevocably elects not to exercise its purchase right, the advance payment of $2,000,000 will be repaid to the Company within twelve months from the date of such election. This payment had the effect of decreasing the remaining amount payable to purchase the Mine to an aggregate of $3,400,000 payable in cash and $2,000,000 in Common Shares of the Company.

On December 20, 2021, the Company announced its intention purchase of the mine complex, which was consummated subsequent to the close of the period. With the execution of the EPA settlement agreement amendment and the expected receipt of $8,000,000 proceeds from the Royalty Convertible Debenture, the Company contracted to purchase the Bunker Hill Mine from Placer Mining Corp. and a definitive agreement was signed by both parties. The terms of the purchase were modified to $5,400,000 in cash, from $3,400,000 of cash and $2,000,000 of common shares in the Company. Purchase of the mine consists of over 400 patented mining claims and 5,800 acres of private land.

Closing of the transaction occurred on January 7, 2022, concurrent with funding of the Royalty Convertible Debenture, approval of the transaction by Placer Mining Corp. shareholders, and satisfaction of other closing conditions. See Subsequent Events.

Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis provide information that is believed to be relevant to an assessment and understanding of the results of operation and financial condition of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021, the six-month period ended December 31, 2020, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Unless otherwise stated, all figures herein are expressed in U.S. dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2021 and the six months ended December 31, 2020

Revenue

During the year ended December 31, 2021 the Company generated no revenue (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $nil).

Expenses

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company reported total operating expenses of $18,752,504 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $9,454,396).

The increase in total operating expenses is due to an increase in operation and administration expenses, exploration expenses, legal and accounting expenses and consulting expenses when compared to the six-month period ended December 31, 2020.

For financial accounting purposes, the Company reports all direct exploration expenses under the exploration expense line item of the statement of operations. Certain indirect expenses may be reported as operation and administration expense or consulting expense on the statement of operations.

Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss

The Company had a net loss and comprehensive loss of $6,402,277 for the year ended December 31, 2021 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $2,164,454). The increase in net loss compared to the six-month period ended December 31, 2020 was a result of increased operating expenses during the twelve-month period when compared to the six-month period. Additionally, there was accretion and interest from debt and a loss on debt settlement during the year ended June 30, 2020.

Special note should be made of the fact that the period ended December 31, 2021 was a twelve-month year, while the comparative transition period ended December 31, 2020 was a six-month period, with variations in all categories of expense varying as a natural function of the differences in length of time periods.

Comparison of the six months ended December 31, 2020 and the year ended June 30, 2020

Revenue

During the six months ended December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, the Company generated no revenue.

Expenses

During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company reported total operating expenses of $9,454,396 as compared to $10,793,823 during the year ended June 30, 2020. Increases in operation and admin expenses, legal and accounting expenses and consulting expenses for the six-month period was offset by a decrease in exploration expenses and recognition of a gain on settlement of accounts payable.

Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss

The Company had a net loss and comprehensive loss of $2,164,454 for the six months ended December 31, 2020, as compared to a net loss and comprehensive loss of $31,321,791 for the year ended June 30, 2020. The change in net loss between the two periods was largely affected by the change in derivative liabilities. A gain related to the change in derivative liability for the six-month period ended December 31, 2020 was $10,503,941 compared to a loss related to the change in derivative liability for the year ended June 30, 2020 of $18,843,947, a total change of $29,347,888 between the two comparative periods.

Special note should be made of the fact that the transition period ended December 31, 2020 was a six-month period, while the comparative period ended June 30, 2020 was a twelve-month year, with variations in all categories of expense varying as a natural function of the differences in length of time periods.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2021, the Company had total assets of $4,071,796 and total liabilities of $38,314,164. This compares to total assets of $6,709,016 and total liabilities of $38,246,613 at December 31, 2020. The decrease in current assets is primarily related to a $3,082,598 net decrease in cash in 2021 which was the result of an $11,372,153 cash use for operating activities, which was partially offset by the proceeds from the issuance of common stock and warrants for net proceeds of $6,013,439 in February 2021 and $2,500,000 of proceeds from a promissory note in September 2021.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had negative working capital of $19,172,729 compared to negative working capital of $10,132,935 as of December 31, 2020. This increase is primarily the result of the $3,082,598 net decrease in cash and an increase in the amount due to the EPA of $5,945,280.

In December 2021, the Company executed a non-binding term sheet with Sprott Resource Streaming and Royalty ("SRSR") and other investors outlining a $50,000,000 project finance package that the Company expects to fulfill the majority of its funding requirements to restart the mine and reach commercial production in mid-2023. The package consists of an $8,000,000 Royalty Convertible Debenture, a $5,000,000 Convertible Debenture, and a multi-metals stream of up to $37,000,000 (the "Stream"). In January 2022, subject to settlement of definitive documentation with SRSR, the $8,000,000 was advanced under the Royalty Convertible Debenture and $6,000,000 was advanced under the Convertible Debenture, which was increased from $5,000,000.

Subject to SRSR internal approvals, further technical and other diligence (including confirmation of full project funding by an independent engineer appointed by SRSR), and satisfactory definitive documentation, the Company expects to close the Stream concurrent with a formal construction decision being made by Q2 2022. A minimum of $27,000,000 and a maximum of $37,000,000 (the "Stream Amount") will be made available under the Stream, at the Company's option, once the conditions for availability of the Stream have been satisfied. There can be no assurance that the Stream will close as anticipated. See Notes 8 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding this project finance package.

In December 2021, in conjunction with its intention to purchase the Bunker Hill mine complex, the Company entered into an amended Settlement Agreement (the "Amendment") between the Company, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, US Department of Justice and the EPA, modifying the payment schedule and payment terms for recovery of historical environmental response costs at Bunker Hill Mine incurred by the EPA. Upon the purchase of the Bunker Hill mine complex, the remaining payments of the EPA cost recovery liability would be assumed by the Company, resulting in a total of $19,000,000 liability to the Company, an increase of $8,000,000. The new payment schedule includes a $2,000,000 payment to the EPA within 30 days of execution of this amendment, which was paid subsequent to December 31, 2021. The remaining $17,000,000 will be paid on the following dates:

Date	Amount
November 1, 2024	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2025	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2026	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2027	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2028	$ 3,000,000
November 1, 2029	$ 2,000,000 plus accrued interest

The resumption of payments in 2024 were agreed in order to allow the Company to generate sufficient revenue from mining activities at the Bunker Hill Mine to address remaining payment obligations from free cash flow.

In addition to the cost recovery payments outlined above, the Amendment includes an initial payment of $2,900,000 of outstanding water treatment costs that have been incurred over the period from 2018 through 2021, to be made within 90 days of the execution of the Amendment. On March 22, 2022, the Company reported that in consultation with the EPA, it has committed to meet the $2,900,000 payment and Financial Assurance obligations by 180 days from the effective date of the Amended Settlement Agreement.

The changes in payment terms and schedule, are contingent upon the Company securing Financial Assurance in the form of performance bonds or letters of credit deemed acceptable to the EPA totaling $17,000,000. These assurances correspond to the Company's cost recovery obligations to be paid in 2024 through 2029 as outlined above. Should the Company fail to make its scheduled payment, the EPA can draw against this financial assurance. The amount of the bonds or letters of credit will decrease over time as individual payments are made. If the Company fails to post the Final Financial Assurance within 180 days of the execution of the Amendment, the terms of the original agreement as described above will be reinstated (see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements).

Following the approval of the transaction by Placer Mining Corp. shareholders and satisfaction of other closing conditions, the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine closed on January 7, 2022. Mine assets were purchased for $7,700,000, with $300,000 of previous lease payments and a deposit of $2,000,000 applied to the purchase, resulting in cash paid at closing of approximately $5,400,000. Concurrently, definitive documentation and all closing conditions were met for the $8,000,000 Royalty Convertible Debenture. The Royalty Convertible Debenture funded the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine, the $2,000,000 payment to the EPA, and near-term working capital requirements. In January 2022, the Company also closed the $6,000,000 Convertible Debenture, which will fund near-term working capital requirements, mine development, and the advancement of its Prefeasibility Study, including engineering studies for the demobilization and construction of the Pend Oreille Process Plant at Bunker Hill. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements for further detail regarding these two financings and the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine.

On March 9, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with a syndicate of agents led by Echelon Wealth Partners Inc. (collectively, the "Agents"), which have agreed to act as agents for and on behalf of the Company, on a commercially reasonable "best efforts" agency basis, without underwriter liability, in connection with a proposed private placement (the "Offering") of up to C$15,000,000 of special warrants of the Company (the "Special Warrants") which will entitle the holders to receive up to 50,000,000 units of the Company at a price of C$0.30 (the "Issue Price") per Special Warrant, subject to adjustment in certain events.

Each Special Warrant shall be exercisable, for no additional consideration and with no further action on the part of the holder thereof, into one unit (each, a "Unit") of the Company, subject to adjustment described below, on the earlier of: (i) the third business day after the date upon which both (A) a receipt for a (final) prospectus (the "Qualification Prospectus") qualifying the distribution of the Units issuable upon exercise of the Special Warrants has been issued by the applicable securities regulatory authorities in the Canadian jurisdictions in which purchasers of the Special Warrants are resident (the "Canadian Jurisdictions"), and (B) the registration statement (the "Registration Statement") of the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") registering the Units issuable upon exercise of the Special Warrants has been declared effective by the SEC; and (ii) the date that is six months following the Closing Date (as defined below).

Each Unit will consist of one common share of the Company (a "Common Share") and one common share purchase warrant (each whole common share purchase warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one Common Share for C$0.37 for a period of 36 months following the Closing Date. The Warrants shall also be exercisable on a cashless basis in the event the Registration Statement has not been made effective by the SEC prior to the date of exercise. In the event that a receipt for the Qualification Prospectus has not been obtained and the Registration Statement has not been deemed effective on or before 5:00 p.m. (EST) on the date that is 60 days following the Closing Date, each unexercised Special Warrant will thereafter entitle the holder thereof to receive, upon the exercise thereof, at no additional cost 1.1 Units (instead of one Unit).

This financing is expected to close on March 31, 2022, after which public disclosure will be made as soon as practicable thereafter by means of a news release and Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

In support of plans to rapidly restart the Mine, the Company worked systematically through 2020 and 2021 to delineate mineral resources and conduct various technical studies. Executing this strategy may require securing additional financing, which may include additional indebtedness of $15,000,000 and a cost over-run facility of $13,000,000.

The Company has incurred losses since inception resulting in an accumulated deficit of $72,491,150 and further losses are anticipated in the development of its business. Additionally, as of December 31, 2021, the Company owes a total of $16,417,208 to the EPA that is classified as current liability unless the Company can consummate financial assurances that would reclassify $11,000,000 of this liability to long-term debt. Additionally, the Company expects to close the Stream in 2022 in order to fulfill the majority of its remaining funding requirements to restart the mine and reach commercial production, but there can be no assurance that this financing transaction will close as expected. In order to continue to meet its fiscal obligations in the current fiscal year and beyond, the Company must consummate these transactions as anticipated to meet its financial obligations over the next twelve months. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to generate profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts of and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

Subsequent Events

Events occurring subsequent to December 31, 2021 as disclosed above in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section. In addition, the Company had the following subsequent events.

On January 7, 2022, the Company closed the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine. See Note 6 Mining Interests. Mine assets were purchased for $7,700,000, with $300,000 of previous lease payments and a deposit of $2,000,000 applied to the purchase, resulting in cash paid at closing of approximately $5,400,000. The EPA obligation of $19,000,000 was assumed by Bunker Hill as part of the acquisition. The restructuring of the EPA Settlement payment stream under the Amendment does not occur unless and until the Company puts the financial assurances in place. On March 22, 2022, the Company reported that in consultation with the EPA, it has committed to meet the approximately $2,900,000 and Financial Assurance obligations by 180 days from the effective date of the Amended Settlement Agreement.

On January 31, 2022, the Company entered into a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") for the purchase of a comprehensive package of equipment and parts inventory from its Pend Oreille site (the "Pend Oreille Process Plant") in eastern Washington State, approximately 145 miles from the Bunker Hill Mine by road. The package comprises substantially all processing equipment of value located at the site, including complete crushing, grinding and flotation circuits suitable for a planned ~1,500 ton-per-day operation at Bunker Hill, and total inventory of nearly 10,000 components and parts for mill, assay lab, conveyer, field instruments, and electrical spares. The MOU outlines a purchase price under two scenarios, at Teck's option: an all-cash $2,750,000 purchase price, or a $3,000,000 purchase price comprised of cash and Bunker Hill shares. Each option includes a $500,000 non-refundable deposit, which has been paid by the Company subsequent to the end of the year. On March 7, 2022, the Company announced the signing of an Asset Purchase agreement for the purchase of the Pend Oreille Process Plant. Closing of the transaction remains subject to certain conditions, including payment of the remaining purchase price by May 15, 2022.

On March 3, 2022, the Company closed the purchase of a 225-acre surface land parcel for a cash payment of approximately $200,000.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

Share-based payments

Management

determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the share awards and warrant liabilities are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques and for warrant liabilities at each balance sheet date thereafter. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price and expected dividend yield. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Warrants and accrued liabilities

Estimating the fair value of derivative warrant liability requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the issuance. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the warrants and conversion feature derivative liability, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

The Company has to make estimates to accrue for certain expenditures due to delay in receipt of third-party vendor invoices. These accruals are made based on trends, history and knowledge of activities. Actual results may be different.

The Company makes monthly estimates of its water treatment costs, with a true-up to the annual invoice received from the IDEQ. Using the actual costs in the annual invoice, the Company will then reassess its estimate for future periods. Given the nature, complexity and variability of the various actual cost items included in the invoice, the Company has used the most recent invoice as its estimate of the water treatment costs for future periods.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not Applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Bunker Hill Mining Corp.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Bunker Hill Mining Corp. (the Company) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' deficiency for the year ended December 31, 2021, six-month period ended December 31, 2020 and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its consolidated operations and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2021, six-month period ended December 31, 2020 and for the year ended June 30, 2020, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern – See also Critical Audit Matter section below

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered an accumulated deficit and recurring net losses and does not have sufficient working capital which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Critical Audit Matter Description	Audit Response
Going Concern – see also Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern above As described in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, the Company has been incurring losses and does not have sufficient working capital needed to meet its current obligations and commitments. In order to continue as a going concern, the Company must seek additional financing. Significant assumptions and judgements on cash flow projections were made by management in estimating future cash flows, which are subject to high degree of uncertainty. Refer to Note 1 Nature and Continuance of Operations and Going Concern.	We responded to this matter by performing audit procedures in relation to the assessment of the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Our audit work in relation to this included, but was not restricted to, the following: ● Evaluated the impact of the Company's existing financial arrangements and conditions in relation to the ability to continue as a going concern. ● Obtained an understanding from management on the Company's future plans on the operations including financing arrangements. ● Evaluated the assumptions and estimates on cashflow projections used in the forecast incorporating information established from our understanding above and any materialized arrangements subsequent to the period end. ● Assessed the appropriateness of the related disclosures.
Completeness of Accounts Payables and Accrued Liabilities The Company had significant exploration expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2021. Invoices and reconciliation from vendors are not received on a timely basis. Estimates may be required to accrue for liabilities. Due to the uncertainty of completeness of accounts payable and accrued liabilities we consider this to be a critical audit matter. Refer to Note 3 Significant Account Policies – Use of Estimates and Assumptions.	We responded to this matter by performing audit procedures in relation to completeness of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Our audit work in relation to this included, but was not restricted to, the following: ● Obtained an understanding from management of the Company's significant vendors. Obtained confirmations from these vendors of payables outstanding at year end and reconciled any discrepancies from these confirmations. ● Examined selective invoices and payments of expenditures subsequent to the year end to determine if they pertain to current year expenditures. ● Obtained management's assessment and estimates of accounts payable and accruals and assessed the reasonableness of assumptions made in determining the accruals. ● Assessed the appropriateness of the related disclosures.

Critical Audit Matter Description	Audit Response
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Agreement and Accrual The Company signed an amended settlement agreement with the EPA to modify the terms to settle outstanding amounts under the original agreement and payment amounts related to cost recovery and water treatment costs (the "EPA Costs"). The effectiveness of the amended settlement agreement is subject to the Company obtaining financial assurance within a certain period. Invoices from the EPA are not received on a timely basis and estimates are required to accrue for liabilities. Due to the uncertainty of completeness of the EPA accrual we consider this to be a critical audit matter. Refer to Note 3 Significant Account Policies – Use of Estimates and Assumptions, Note 6 Mining Interests and Note 13 Commitments and contingencies.	We responded to this matter by performing audit procedures in relation to accounting for the amended settlement agreement and completeness of the EPA accrual. Our audit work in relation to this included, but was not restricted to, the following: ● Obtained and reviewed the amended settlement agreement with the EPA. ● Obtained management's assessment of the accounting treatment of the EPA Costs in relation to the amended settlement agreement and assessed evidence obtained and the reasonableness of the assumptions made. ● Examined invoices received during the year to ensure the appropriateness of the amount of expenditures being recorded. ● Examined selective invoices and payments of expenditures subsequent to the year end to determine if they pertain to current year EPA Costs. ● Obtained management's estimate of the EPA accrual for ongoing EPA Costs and assessed the reasonableness of assumptions made in determining the accrued amount, including additional fees that may be charged by the EPA. ● Assessed the appropriateness of the related disclosures.
Derivative Liability The Company had a warrant derivative liability of $15,518,887 as at December 31, 2021 which was required to be fair valued at each period end. The calculation of the fair value of the warrant liability requires management to use an appropriate valuation model and assumptions on volatility rate and life of the warrants as inputs into the model. Due to the estimates and assumptions involved in the determination of fair value we consider this to be a critical audit matter. **Refer to Note 3 Significant Accounting Policies – Use of Estimates and Assumptions, Note 8 Promissory Notes Payable and Note 10 Capital Stock, Warrants and Stock Options.**	We responded to this matter by performing audit procedures in relation to the derivative liability. Our audit work in relation to this included, but was not restricted to, the following: ● Obtained evidence of the issuance including financing documents, warrant certificates and the terms of the warrants. ● Assessed the classification of the warrants issued. ● Assessed the appropriateness of the model used by management, the mathematical accuracy of management's valuation models and the appropriateness of the assumptions, including volatility rate and life of the warrants, used in the models. ● Assessed the appropriateness of the related disclosures.

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

Mississauga, Canada

March 30, 2022

Bunker Hill Mining Corp.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 486,063	$ 3,568,661
Accounts receivable	112,630	100,032
Prepaid expenses	300,813	376,925
Short-term deposit	68,939	-
Prepaid mine deposit and acquisition costs (note 6)	2,260,463	-
Prepaid finance costs	393,640	-
Total current assets	3,622,548	4,045,618
Non-current assets		
Equipment (note 4)	396,894	435,727
Right-of-use assets (note 5)	52,353	158,731
Long-term deposit (note 6)	-	2,068,939
Mining interests (note 6)	1	1
Total assets	$ 4,071,796	$ 6,709,016
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable (notes 6 and 15)	$ 1,312,062	$ 1,440,837
Accrued liabilities (notes 6 and 13)	869,581	214,218
EPA water treatment payable (note 6)	5,110,706	3,136,050
Interest payable (notes 6 and 8)	409,242	162,540
DSU liability (note 12)	1,531,409	1,110,125
Promissory notes payable (note 8)	2,500,000	-
EPA cost recovery payable (note 6)	11,000,000	8,000,000
Current portion of lease liability (note 9)	62,277	114,783
Total current liabilities	22,795,277	14,178,553
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability (note 9)	-	61,824
Derivative warrant liability (notes 8 and 10)	15,518,887	24,006,236
Total liabilities	38,314,164	38,246,613
Shareholders' Deficiency		
Preferred shares, $0.000001 par value, 10,000,000 preferred shares authorized; Nil preferred shares issued and outstanding (note 10)	-	-
Common shares, $0.000001 par value, 750,000,000 common shares authorized; 164,435,442 and 143,117,068 common shares issued and outstanding, respectively (note 10)	164	143
Additional paid-in-capital (note 10)	38,248,618	34,551,133
Shares to be issued	-	-
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(72,491,150)	(66,088,873)
Total shareholders' deficiency	(34,242,368)	(31,537,597)
Total shareholders' deficiency and liabilities	$ 4,071,796	$ 6,709,016

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bunker Hill Mining Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Six Months Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended June 30, 2020
Operating expenses			
Operation and administration (notes 10, 11 and 12)	$ 2,651,954	$ 1,681,093	$ 1,327,059
Exploration	13,530,819	8,379,845	8,645,431
Legal and accounting	1,035,777	523,106	268,181
Consulting (note 15)	1,533,954	657,652	553,152
Gain on settlement of accounts payable (note 6)	-	(1,787,300)	-
Loss from operations	(18,752,504)	(9,454,396)	(10,793,823)
Other income or gain (expense or loss)			
Change in derivative liability (notes 8 and 10)	12,300,453	10,503,941	(18,843,947)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange	208,660	152,063	(26,625)
Accretion expense (notes 7 and 8)	-	(118,388)	(359,267)
Interest expense (notes 7 and 8)	(102,740)	(124,367)	(202,426)
Financing costs (note 8)	-	(360,000)	(30,000)
Loss on debt settlement (notes 8 and 10)	(56,146)	(875,861)	(1,056,296)
Loss on private placement (note 10)	-	(940,290)	-
Share issuance costs (note 10)	-	(947,156)	-
Loss on loan extinguishment (note 7)	-	-	(9,407)
Net loss and comprehensive			
loss for the year	$ (6,402,277)	$ (2,164,454)	$ (31,321,791)
Net loss per common share			
- basic and fully diluted	$ (0.04)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.47)
Weighted average number of common shares			
- basic and fully diluted	161,868,334	124,424,407	67,180,554

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bunker Hill Mining Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Six Months Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended June 30, 2020
Operating activities			
Net loss for the year	$ (6,402,277)	$ (2,164,454)	$ (31,321,791)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Stock-based compensation	1,730,308	1,411,657	1,047,388
Depreciation expense	239,904	106,808	123,956
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(12,300,453)	(10,503,941)	18,843,947
Accretion expense	-	118,388	359,267
Financing costs	-	360,000	30,000
Loss on loan extinguishment	-	-	9,407
Imputed interest expense on lease liability (note 9)	12,696	10,038	27,062
Foreign exchange loss (gain) on re-translation of lease (Note 9)	2,165	13,334	(10,766)
Loss on debt settlement	56,146	875,861	1,056,296
Loss on private placement	-	940,290	-
Share issuance costs	-	947,156	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(12,598)	(21,340)	(35,828)
Prepaid mine acquisition costs	(260,463)	-	-
Prepaid finance costs	(393,640)	-	-
Prepaid expenses	76,112	(274,211)	(67,542)
Accounts payable	(128,774)	(1,775,211)	1,403,873
Accrued liabilities	787,363	(549,489)	300,211
EPA water treatment payable	1,974,656	826,662	1,019,878
EPA cost recovery payable	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Other liabilities	-	-	(11,117)
Interest payable	246,702	197,727	278,545
Net cash used in operating activities	(11,372,153)	(6,480,725)	(3,947,214)
Investing activities			
Deposit on mining interest	-	(2,000,000)	-
Purchase of machinery and equipment	(94,693)	(280,701)	(219,528)
Net cash used in investing activities	(94,693)	(2,280,701)	(219,528)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	6,013,439	13,315,538	2,428,530
Proceeds from warrants exercised	-	-	417,006
Shares to be issued	-	-	549,363
Lease payments	(129,191)	(61,504)	(120,690)
Proceeds from promissory note	2,500,000	840,000	1,084,536
Repayment of promissory note	-	(1,825,920)	(158,094)
Net cash provided by financing activities	8,384,248	12,268,114	4,200,651
Net change in cash	(3,082,598)	3,506,688	33,909
Cash, beginning of year	3,568,661	61,973	28,064
Cash, end of year	$ 486,063	$ 3,568,661	$ 61,973
Supplemental disclosures			
Non-cash activities:			
Common stock issued to settle accounts payable, accrued liabilities, interest payable, and promissory notes	$ 188,146	$ 1,085,115	$ 717,673
Common stock issued to settle convertible loan	-	1,600,000	300,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bunker Hill Mining Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in-capital	Shares to be issued	Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, June 30, 2019	**15,811,396**	**$ 16**	**$ 24,284,765**	**$ 107,337**	**$(32,602,628)**	**$ (8,210,510)**
Stock-based compensation	-	-	497,724	-	-	497,724
Shares and units issued at $0.04 per share [(i)]	35,008,956	35	1,315,691	(107,337)	-	1,208,389
Units issued for debt settlement at $0.09 per share	16,962,846	17	1,499,034	-	-	1,499,051
Shares issued for debt settlement at $0.14 per share	2,033,998	2	274,916	-	-	274,918
Shares issued at $0.42 per share [(ii)]	3,098,216	3	1,301,522	-	-	1,301,525
Shares issued for debt settlement at $0.42 per share [(ii)]	696,428	1	299,999	-	-	300,000
Finder's units issued	3,315,200	3	125,177	-	-	125,180
Finder's warrants issued	-	-	50,223	-	-	50,223
Warrants exercised at $0.18 per share [(iii)]	2,332,900	2	1,288,714	-	-	1,288,716
Issue costs	-	-	(336,480)	-	-	(336,480)
Warrant valuation	-	-	(468,227)	-	-	(468,227)
Shares to be issued	-	-	-	549,363	-	549,363
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(31,321,791)	(31,321,791)
Balance, June 30, 2020	**79,259,940**	**$ 79**	**$ 30,133,058**	**$ 549,363**	**$(63,924,419)**	**$(33,241,919)**
Stock-based compensation	-	-	851,196	-	-	851,196
Units issued at $0.26 per unit [(iv)]	56,078,434	56	14,812,001	(549,363)	-	14,262,694
Units issued for debt settlement at $0.67 per unit	2,205,714	2	1,484,350	-	-	1,484,352
Shares issued for debt settlement at $0.37 per share [(v)]	5,572,980	6	2,076,618	-	-	2,076,624
Warrant valuation	-	-	(14,806,090)	-	-	(14,806,090)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,164,454)	(2,164,454)
Balance, December 31, 2020	**143,117,068**	**$ 143**	**$ 34,551,133**	**$ -**	**$(66,088,873)**	**$(31,537,597)**
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,309,024	-	-	1,309,024
Shares issued at $0.32 per share [(vi)]	19,576,360	20	6,168,049	-	-	6,168,069
Shares issued for debt settlement at $0.45 per share [(vii)]	417,720	-	188,146	-	-	188,146
Shares issued for RSUs vested	1,324,294	1	(1)	-	-	-
Issue costs	-	-	(154,630)	-	-	(154,630)
Warrant valuation	-	-	(3,813,103)	-	-	(3,813,103)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(6,402,277)	(6,402,277)
Balance, December 31, 2021	**164,435,442**	**$ 164**	**$ 38,248,618**	**$ -**	**$(72,491,150)**	**$(34,242,368)**

[(i)] Shares and units issued at C$0.05, converted to US at $0.04 (note 10)
[(ii)] Shares issued at C$0.56, converted to US at $0.42 (note 10)
[(iii)] Shares issued upon warrants exercised at C$0.25, converted to US at $0.18 (note 10)
[(iv)] Units issued at C$0.35, converted to US at $0.26 (note 10)
[(v)] Shares issued at C$0.49, converted to US at $0.37 (note 10)
[(vi)] Units issued at C$0.40, converted to US at $0.32 (note 10)
[(vii)] Units issued at C$0.57, converted to US at $0.45 (note 10)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature and continuance of operations and going concern

Bunker Hill Mining Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the state of Nevada, U.S.A. on February 20, 2007 under the name Lincoln Mining Corp. Pursuant to a Certificate of Amendment dated February 11, 2010, the Company changed its name to Liberty Silver Corp., and on September 29, 2017, the Company changed its name to Bunker Hill Mining Corp. The Company's registered office is located at 1802 N. Carson Street, Suite 212, Carson City Nevada 89701, and its head office is located at 82 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5C 1P1. As of the date of this Form 10-K, the Company had one subsidiary, Silver Valley Metals Corp. (formerly American Zinc Corp.), an Idaho corporation created to facilitate the work being conducted at the Bunker Hill Mine in Idaho.

The Company was incorporated for the purpose of engaging in mineral exploration activities. It continues to work at developing its project with a view towards putting it into production.

Going Concern:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has incurred losses since inception resulting in an accumulated deficit of $72,491,150 and further losses are anticipated in the development of its business. Additionally, the Company owes a total of $16,417,208 to the EPA (see Note 6) that is classified as current liability unless the Company can consummate financial assurances that would reclassify $11,000,000 of this liability to long-term debt. The Company does not have sufficient cash to fund normal operations and meet debt obligations for the next 12 months without deferring payment on certain current liabilities and/or raising additional funds. In order to continue to meet its fiscal obligations in the current fiscal year and beyond, the Company must seek additional financing. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to generate profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Management is considering various financing alternatives including, but not limited to, raising capital through the capital markets and debt financing. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts of and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

The ability of the Company to emerge from the exploration stage is dependent upon, among other things, obtaining additional financing to continue operations, explore and develop the mineral properties and the discovery, development, and sale of reserves.

COVID-19:

The Company's operations could be significantly adversely affected by the effects of a widespread global outbreak of epidemics, pandemics, or other health crises, including the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"). The Company cannot accurately predict the impact COVID-19 will have on its operations and the ability of others to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating to the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations.

The Russia/Ukraine Crisis:

The Company's operations could be adversely affected by the effects of the escalating Russia/Ukraine crisis and the effects of sanctions imposed against Russia or that country's retributions against those sanctions, embargos or further-reaching impacts upon energy prices, food prices and market disruptions. The Company cannot accurately predict the impact the crisis will have on its operations and the ability of contractors to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating the severity of its effects, the duration of the conflict, and the length and magnitude of energy bans, embargos and restrictions imposed by governments. In addition, the crisis could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of the United States in general, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations. Additionally, the Company cannot predict changes in precious metals pricing or changes in commodities pricing which may alternately affect the Company either positively or negatively.

2. Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to exploration stage enterprises. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars, the Company's functional currency.

In February 2021, the Company changed its fiscal year from June 30 to December 31. As a result, in addition to the full calendar year ended December 31, 2021, the Company is reporting financial information for the transition period from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, and the preceding full fiscal year of July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

3. Significant accounting policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and expenses of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Silver Valley Metals Corp. (formerly American Zinc Corp.). All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents may include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Mineral rights, property and acquisition costs

The Company has been in the exploration stage since its formation on February 20, 2007 and has not yet realized any revenues from its planned operations. It is primarily engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mining properties.

The Company capitalizes acquisition and option costs of mineral rights as intangible assets when there is sufficient evidence to support probability of generating positive economic returns in the future. Upon commencement of commercial production, the mineral rights will be amortized using the unit-of-production method over the life of the mineral rights. If the Company does not continue with exploration after the completion of the feasibility study, the mineral rights will be expensed at that time.

The costs of acquiring mining properties are capitalized upon acquisition. Mine development costs incurred to develop and expand the capacity of mines, or to develop mine areas in advance of production, are also capitalized once proven and probable reserves exist and the property is a commercially mineable property. Costs incurred to maintain current exploration or to maintain assets on a standby basis are charged to operations. Costs of abandoned projects are charged to operations upon abandonment. The Company evaluates the carrying value of capitalized mining costs and related property and equipment costs, to determine if these costs are in excess of their recoverable amount whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Evaluation of the carrying value of capitalized costs and any related property and equipment costs are based upon expected future cash flows and/or estimated salvage value in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 360-10-35, Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided principally on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 to 10 years. The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to expense as incurred. Upon sale or other disposition of a depreciable asset, cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in other income or gain (expense or loss).

The Company periodically evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that may warrant revision of the estimated useful lives of equipment or whether the remaining balance of the equipment should be evaluated for possible impairment. If events and circumstances warrant evaluation, the Company uses an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the equipment in measuring their recoverability.

Leases

Operating lease right of use (“ROU”) assets represent the right to use the leased asset for the lease term and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. As most leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the adoption date in determining the present value of future payments. Lease expense for minimum lease payments is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in operation and administration expenses in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company is required to make additional payments for certain variable costs. These costs are expensed and included in operation and administration expenses in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Rental income obtained through subleases is recorded as income over the lease term and is offset against operation and administration expenses.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews and evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The assets are subject to impairment consideration under FASB ASC 360, Property, Plant and Equipment, if events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amount might not be recoverable. When the Company determines that an impairment analysis should be done, the analysis is performed using the rules of FASB ASC 930-360-35, Extractive Activities – Mining, and 360-10-15-3 through 15-5, Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

Various factors could impact the Company's ability to achieve forecasted production schedules. Additionally, commodity prices, capital expenditure requirements and reclamation costs could differ from the assumptions the Company may use in cash flow models used to assess impairment. The ability to achieve the estimated quantities of recoverable minerals from exploration stage mineral interests involves further risks in addition to those factors applicable to mineral interests where proven and probable reserves have been identified, due to the lower level of confidence that the identified mineralized material can ultimately be mined economically.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company adopted FASB ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurement. This guidance defines fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosures of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measures. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 inputs to valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair measurement.

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash, accounts receivable excluding HST, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, interest payable, convertible loan payable, promissory notes payable, lease liability, and other liabilities, all of which qualify as financial instruments, are a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the short period of time between the origination of such instruments and their expected realization and current market rate of interest. The Company measured its DSU liability at fair value on recurring basis using level 1 inputs and derivative warrant liabilities at fair value on recurring basis using level 3 inputs.

Environmental expenditures

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time, in varying degrees, by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future reclamation and site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company vary greatly and are not predictable. The Company's policy is to meet, or if possible, surpass standards set by relevant legislation, by application of technically proven and economically feasible measures.

Environmental expenditures that relate to ongoing environmental and reclamation programs are expensed as incurred or capitalized and amortized depending on their future economic benefits. Estimated future reclamation and site restoration costs, when the ultimate liability is reasonably determinable, are charged against earnings over the estimated remaining life of the related business operation, net of expected recoveries.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standard Codification 740, Income Taxes ("FASB ASC 740"), on a tax jurisdictional basis. The Company files income tax returns in the United States.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the consolidated financial statements reported amounts using enacted tax rates and laws in effect in the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets when it is determined to be more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The Company assesses the likelihood of the consolidated financial statements effect of a tax position that should be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority based on the technical merits of the tax position, circumstances, and information available as of the reporting date. The Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities in jurisdictions such as the United States. Management does not believe that there are any uncertain tax positions that would result in an asset or liability for taxes being recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company recognizes tax-related interest and penalties, if any, as a component of income tax expense.

FSAB ASC 740 prescribes recognition threshold and measurement attributes for the consolidated financial statements recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. FASB ASC 740 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in periods, disclosure and transition. At December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020, and June 30, 2020, the Company has not taken any tax positions that would require disclosure under FASB ASC 740.

Basic and diluted net loss per share

The Company computes net loss per share in accordance with FASB ASC 260, Earnings per Share ("FASB ASC 260"). Under the provisions of FASB ASC 260, basic net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants and the conversion of convertible loan payable. As of December 31, 2021, 9,053,136 stock options, 111,412,712 warrants, and 3,590,907 broker options were considered in the calculation but not included, as they were anti-dilutive (December 31, 2020 – 8,015,159 stock options, 95,777,806 warrants, and 3,239,907 broker options).

Stock-based compensation

In December 2004, FASB issued FASB ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation ("FASB ASC 718"), which establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. FASB ASC 718 focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. FASB ASC 718 requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation arrangements with non-employees in accordance with ASU 505-50, Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees, which requires that such equity instruments are recorded at the value on the grant date based on fair value of the equity or goods and services whichever is more reliable.

Restricted share units ("RSUs")

The Company estimates the grant date fair value of RSUs using the Company's common shares at the grant date. The Company records the value of the RSUs in paid-in capital.

Deferred share units ("DSUs")

The Company estimates the grant date fair value of the DSUs using the trading price of the Company's common shares on the day of grant. The Company records the value of the DSUs owing to its directors as DSU liability and measures the DSU liability at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in fair value recognized as stock-based compensation in profit (loss).

Use of estimates and assumptions

Many of the amounts included in the consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments and/or estimates. These judgments and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances. Actual results may differ from the amounts included in the consolidated financial statements.

Areas of significant judgment and estimates affecting the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements include:

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its operations and working capital requirements as discussed in note 1.

Accrued liabilities

The Company has to make estimates to accrue for certain expenditures due to delay in receipt of third-party vendor invoices. These accruals are made based on trends, history and knowledge of activities. Actual results may be different.

The Company makes monthly estimates of its water treatment costs, with a true-up to the annual invoice received from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ("IDEQ"). Using the actual costs in the annual invoice, the Company then reassesses its estimate for future periods. Given the nature, complexity and variability of the various actual cost items included in the invoice, the Company has used the most recent invoice as its estimate of the water treatment costs for future periods.

Convertible loans, promissory notes and warrants

Estimating the fair value of derivative warrant liability and conversion feature derivative liability requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the issuance. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the warrants and conversion feature derivative liability, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value of warrants and conversion feature derivative liability are disclosed in notes 8 and 10.

The fair value estimates may differ from actual fair values and these differences may be significant and could have a material impact on the Company's balance sheets and the consolidated statements of operations. Assets are reviewed for an indication of impairment at each reporting date. This determination requires significant judgment. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, significant negative industry or economic trends, interruptions in exploration activities or a significant drop in precious metal prices.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform prior year's data to the current presentation. The reclassifications have no effect on the results of reported operations or stockholders' deficit or cash flows.

Concentrations of credit risk

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of its cash. The Company places its cash with financial institutions of high credit worthiness. At times, its cash equivalents with a particular financial institution may exceed any applicable government insurance limits. The Company's management also routinely assesses the financial strength and credit worthiness of any parties to which it extends funds and as such, it believes that any associated credit risk exposures are limited.

Risks and uncertainties

The Company operates in the mineralized material exploration industry that is subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including financial, operational, and other risks associated with operating a mineralized material exploration business, including the potential risk of business failure.

Foreign currency transactions

The Company from time to time will receive invoices from service providers that are presenting their invoices using the Canadian dollar. The Company will use its U.S. dollars to settle the Canadian dollar liabilities and any differences resulting from the exchange transaction are reported as gain or loss on foreign exchange.

Convertible loans and promissory notes payable

The Company reviews the terms of its convertible loans and promissory notes payable to determine whether there are embedded derivatives, including the embedded conversion option, that are required to be bifurcated and accounted for as individual derivative financial instruments. In circumstances where the convertible debt or the promissory note contains embedded derivatives that are to be separated from the host contracts, the total proceeds received are first allocated to the fair value of the derivative financial instruments determined using the binomial model. The remaining proceeds, if any, are then allocated to the debenture cost contracts, usually resulting in those instruments being recorded at a discount from their principal amount. This discount is accreted over the expected life of the instruments to profit (loss) using the effective interest method.

The debenture host contracts are subsequently recorded at amortized cost at each reporting date, using the effective interest method. The embedded derivatives are subsequently recorded at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in fair value recognized in profit (loss).

The Company presents its embedded derivatives and related debenture host contracts as separate instruments on the consolidated balance sheets.

4. Equipment

Equipment consists of the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Equipment	$ 603,972	$ 509,279
	603,972	509,279
Less accumulated depreciation	(207,078)	(73,552)
Equipment, net	$ 396,894	$ 435,727

The total depreciation expense during the year ended December 31, 2021 was $133,526 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $52,784 and the year ended June 30, 2020 - $17,577).

5. Right-of-use asset

Right-of-use asset consists of the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Office lease	$ 319,133	319,133
Less accumulated depreciation	(266,780)	(160,402)
Right-of-use asset, net	$ 52,353	$ 158,731

The total depreciation expense during the year ended December 31, 2021 was $106,378 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $54,024 and the year ended June 30, 2020 - $106,378).

6. Mining Interests

Bunker Hill Mine Complex

On November 27, 2016, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent with Placer Mining Corp. (“Placer Mining”), which letter of intent was further amended on March 29, 2017, to acquire the Bunker Hill Mine in Idaho and its associated milling facility located in Kellogg, Idaho, in the Coeur d’Alene Basin (as amended, the “Letter of Intent”). Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Letter of Intent, the acquisition, which was subject to due diligence, would include all mining claims, surface rights, fee parcels, mineral interests, existing infrastructure, machinery and buildings at the Kellogg Tunnel portal in Milo Gulch, or anywhere underground at the Bunker Hill Mine Complex. The acquisition would also include all current and historic data relating to the Bunker Hill Mine Complex, such as drill logs, reports, maps, and similar information located at the mine site or any other location.

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the Company made payments totaling $300,000 as part of this Letter of Intent. These amounts were initially capitalized and subsequently written off during fiscal 2018 and were included in exploration expenses.

On August 28, 2017, the Company announced that it signed a definitive agreement (the “Agreement”) for the lease and option to purchase the Bunker Hill Mine assets (the “Bunker Assets”). Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company was required to make a $1,000,000 bonus payment to Placer Mining no later than October 31, 2017, which payment was made, along with two additional $500,000 bonus payments in December 2017. The 24-month lease commenced November 1, 2017. During the term of the lease, the Company was to make $100,000 monthly mining lease payments, paid quarterly.

The Company had an option to purchase the Bunker Assets at any time before the end of the lease and any extension for a purchase price of $45,000,000 with purchase price payments to be made over a ten-year period to Placer Mining. Under the terms of the agreement, there is a 3% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on sales during the lease and a 1.5% NSR on the sales after the purchase option is exercised, which post-acquisition NSR is capped at $60,000,000.

On October 2, 2018, the Company announced that it was in default of the Agreement. The default arose as a result of missed lease and operating cost payments, totaling $400,000, which were due at the end of September and on October 1, 2018. As per the Agreement, the Company had 15 days, from the date notice of default was provided (September 28, 2018), to remediate the default by making the outstanding payment. While management worked with urgency to resolve this matter, management was ultimately unsuccessful in remedying the default, resulting in the Agreement being terminated.

On November 13, 2018, the Company announced that it was successful in renewing the Agreement, effectively with the original Agreement intact, except monthly payments were reduced to $60,000 per month for 12 months, with the accumulated reduction in payments of $140,000 per month ("deferred payments") being accrued.

On November 1, 2019, the Agreement was amended (the "Amended Agreement"). The key terms of the Amended Agreement are as follows:

- The lease period was extended for an additional period of nine months to August 1, 2020, with the option to extend for a further six months based upon payment of a one-time $60,000 extension fee (extended);

- The Company will make monthly care and maintenance payments to Placer Mining of $60,000 until exercising the option to purchase; and

- The purchase price is set at $11,000,000 for 100% of the Bunker Assets to be paid with $6,200,000 in cash, and $4,800,000 in common shares. The purchase price also includes the negotiable United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") costs of $20,000,000. The Amended Agreement provides for the elimination of all royalty payments that were to be paid to the mine owner. Upon signing the Amended Agreement, the Company paid a one-time, non-refundable cash payment of $300,000 to the mine owner. This payment will be applied to the purchase price upon execution of the purchase option. In the event the Company elects not to exercise the purchase option, the payment shall be treated as an additional care and maintenance payment.

On July 27, 2020, the Company extended the lease with Placer Mining for a further 18 months for a $150,000 extension fee. This extension expires on August 1, 2022.

On November 20, 2020, the Company signed a further amendment to the Amended Agreement. Under the terms of this amendment:

- The Company will continue to make monthly care and maintenance payments to Placer Mining of $60,000 until exercising the option to purchase;

- The purchase price was reduced to $7,700,000, with $5,700,000 payable in cash (with an aggregate of $300,000 to be credited toward the purchase price of the Bunker Assets as having been previously paid by the Company and an aggregate of $5,400,000 payable in cash outstanding) and $2,000,000 in common shares. The reference price for the payment in common shares will be based on the common share price of the last equity raise before the option is exercised;

- The Company's contingent obligation to settle $1,787,300 of accrued payments due to Placer Mining has been waived. As a result, the Company recorded a gain on settlement of accounts payable of $1,787,300; and

- The Company is to make an advance payment of $2,000,000 (paid) to Placer Mining which shall be credited toward the purchase price if and when the Company elects to exercise its purchase right. In the event that the Company irrevocably elects not to exercise its purchase right, the advance payment of $2,000,000 will be repaid to the Company within twelve months from the date of such election. This payment had the effect of decreasing the remaining amount payable to purchase the Bunker Assets to an aggregate of $3,400,000 payable in cash and $2,000,000 in common shares of the Company.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company accrued for a total of $nil for each year (June 30, 2020 - $1,847,300), which was included in accounts payable. These monthly payments will be waived should the Company choose to exercise its option.

Purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine:

In December 2021, the Company announced its intention to purchase the mine complex, which was consummated subsequent to the close of the period. With the execution of the EPA settlement agreement amendment described below and the expected receipt of $8,000,000 proceeds from the Royalty Convertible Debenture, the Company has contracted to purchase the Bunker Hill Mine from Placer Mining Corp. and a definitive agreement has been signed by both parties. The terms of the purchase were modified to a purchase price of $7,700,000, with $300,000 of previous lease payments and a deposit of $2,000,000 applied to the purchase, resulting in cash paid at closing of approximately $5,400,000 in cash, from $3,400,000 of cash and $2,000,000 of common shares in the Company. Purchase of the mine consists of over 400 patented mining claims and 5,800 acres of private land.

Closing of the transaction occurred in January 2022, concurrent with funding of the Royalty Convertible Debenture, approval of the transaction by Placer Mining Corp. shareholders, and satisfaction of other closing conditions. See Note 16, Subsequent Events.

Environmental Protection Agency Agreement:

In addition to the payments to Placer Mining described above, and pursuant to an agreement with the EPA whereby for so long as Bunker leases, owns and/or occupies the Bunker Hill Mine, the Company will make payments to the EPA on behalf of the current owner in satisfaction of the EPA's claim for cost recovery. These payments, if all are made, will total $20,000,000. The agreement calls for payments starting with $1,000,000 30 days after a fully ratified agreement was signed followed by a payment schedule detailed below:

Date		Amount	Action
Within 30 days of the effective date	$	1,000,000	Paid
November 1, 2018	$	2,000,000	Not paid
November 1, 2019	$	3,000,000	Not paid
November 1, 2020	$	3,000,000	Not paid
November 1, 2021	$	3,000,000	Not paid
November 1, 2022	$	3,000,000	
November 1, 2023	$	3,000,000	
November 1, 2024	$	2,000,000	

The total unpaid EPA cost recovery payments under the agreement was $11,000,000 at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - $8,000,000 and June 30, 2020 - $5,000,000, respectively).

In addition to these cost recovery payments, the Company is to make semi-annual payments of $480,000 on June 1 and December 1 of each year, to cover the EPA's costs of operating and maintaining the water treatment facility that treats the water being discharged from the Bunker Hill Mine. The Company also has received invoices from the EPA for additional water treatment charges for the periods from December 2017 to May 2021, and has accrued costs for estimated water treatment costs through December 31, 2021. A total of $5,110,706 was outstanding as at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - $3,136,050 and June 30, 2020 - $2,309,388, respectively). In December 2021, the Company entered into a Settlement Amendment, described below, under which a payment of $2,963,111 would be made toward water treatment liabilities, representing the balance of liabilities owed for the 2020 and earlier invoices, net of payments made through the end of September 2021. In consultation with the EPA, the Company has committed to meet this obligation by 180 days from the effective date of the Amended Settlement Agreement. The unpaid EPA balance is subject to interest at the rate specified for interest on investments of the EPA Hazardous Substance Superfund, which was 0.10% at December 31, 2021. As at December 31, 2021, the interest accrued on the unpaid EPA balance was $306,502 (December 31, 2020 - $162,540 and June 30, 2020 - $89,180, respectively).

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company has accrued an estimate for additional water treatment charges based on an invoice received covering the period of November 2019 to October 2020 and a further invoice covering the period of November 2020 to May 2021. The Company believes that the charges in this latter invoice, of approximately $165,000 per month, represent the best estimate of unbilled charges for the period of June 2021 to December 2021, and has accrued for these charges accordingly. Net of a total of $880,000 cash payments made to the EPA during the year, the total accrual for EPA water treatment charges is $5,110,706 as of December 31, 2021, before consideration of unpaid cost recovery payments. The Company has included all unpaid and accrued EPA payments and accrued interest in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, totaling $16,417,208 due to the EPA at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - $11,298,594 and June 30, 2020 - $7,915,235, respectively). For the year ended December 31, 2021, water treatment costs of $5,998,615 were recognized as part of exploration expense (six months ended December 31, 2020 – $3,873,359, year ended June 30, 2020 – $5,905,235).

EPA Settlement Agreement Amendment:

In December 2021, in conjunction with its intention to purchase the mine complex, the Company entered into an amended Settlement Agreement (the "Amendment") between the Company, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, US Department of Justice and the EPA, modifying the payment schedule and payment terms for recovery of historical environmental response costs at Bunker Hill Mine incurred by the EPA. With the purchase of the mine subsequent to the end of the period, the remaining payments of the EPA cost recovery liability would be assumed by the Company, resulting in a total of $19,000,000 liability to the Company, an increase of $8,000,000. The new payment schedule includes a $2,000,000 payment to the EPA within 30 days of execution of this amendment, which was paid subsequent to December 31, 2021. The remaining $17,000,000 will be paid on the following dates:

Date	Amount	
November 1, 2024	$	3,000,000
November 1, 2025	$	3,000,000
November 1, 2026	$	3,000,000
November 1, 2027	$	3,000,000
November 1, 2028	$	3,000,000
November 1, 2029	$	2,000,000 plus accrued interest

The resumption of payments in 2024 were agreed in order to allow the Company to generate sufficient revenue from mining activities at the Bunker Hill Mine to address remaining payment obligations from free cash flow.

In addition to the cost recovery payments outlined above, the Amendment includes payment for outstanding water treatment costs that have been incurred over the period from 2018 through October 2020. This approximately $2,900,000 payment would be made within 90 days of the execution of the Amendment. On March 22, 2022, the Company reported that in consultation with the EPA, it has committed to meet the approximately $2,900,000 and Financial Assurance obligations by 180 days from the effective date of the Amended Settlement Agreement.

The changes in payment terms and schedule, are contingent upon the Company securing Financial Assurance in the form of performance bonds or letters of credit deemed acceptable to the EPA totaling $17,000,000. These assurances correspond to the Company's cost recovery obligations to be paid in 2024 through 2029 as outlined above. Should the Company fail to make its scheduled payment, the EPA can draw against this financial assurance. The amount of the bonds or letters of credit will decrease over time as individual payments are made. If the Company fails to post the Final Financial Assurance within 180 days of the execution of the Amendment, the terms of the original agreement as described above will be reinstated.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had not secured the interim financial assurance, and therefore the contingency had not been removed or satisfied. Further, as of the date of this filing, the financial assurance has not been secured, and as a result, the liability to the EPA is accounted for with no effectivity of the Amendment, with the liabilities each reflected as current liabilities. See Note 16, Subsequent Events.

7. Convertible loan payable

On June 13, 2018, the Company entered into a loan and warrant agreement with Hummingbird Resources PLC ("Hummingbird"), an arm's length investor, for an unsecured convertible loan in the aggregate sum of $1,500,000, bearing interest at 10% per annum, maturing in one year. Contemporaneously, the Company agreed to issue 229,464 share purchase warrants, entitling the lender to acquire 229,464 common shares of the Company, at a price of C$8.50 per common share, for two years. Under the terms of the loan agreement, the lender may, at any time prior to maturity, convert any or all of the principal amount of the loan and accrued interest thereon, into common shares of the Company at a price per share equal to C$8.50. In the event that a notice of conversion would result in the lender holding 10% or more of the Company's issued and outstanding shares, then, in the alternative, and under certain circumstances, the Company would be required to pay cash to the lender in an amount equal to C$8.50 multiplied by the number of shares intended to be issued upon conversion. Further, in the event that the lender holds more than 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company subsequent to the exercise of any of its convertible securities held under this placement, it shall have the right to appoint one director to the board of the Company. Lastly, among other things, the loan agreement further provides that for as long as any amount is outstanding under the convertible loan, the investor retains a right of first refusal on any Company financing or joint venture/strategic partnership/disposal of assets.

In August 2018, the amount of the Hummingbird convertible loan payable was increased to $2,000,000 from its original $1,500,000 loan, net of $45,824 of debt issue costs. An additional 116,714 warrants with each warrant exercisable at C$4.50 were issued. Under the terms of the amended and restated loan agreement, Hummingbird may, at any time prior to maturity, convert any or all of the principal amount of the loan and accrued interest thereon, into common shares of Bunker as follows: (i) $1,500,000, being the original principal amount (the "Principal Amount"), may be converted at a price per share equal to C$8.50; (ii) 229,464 common shares may be acquired upon exercise of warrants at a price of C$8.50 per warrant for a period of two years from the date of issuance; (iii) $500,000, being the additional principal amount (the "Additional Amount"), may be converted at a price per share equal to C$4.50; and (iv) 116,714 common shares may be acquired upon exercise of warrants at a price of C$4.50 per warrant for a period of two years from the date issuance. In the event that Hummingbird would acquire common shares in excess of 9.999% through the conversion of the Principal Amount or the Additional Amount, including interest accruing thereon, or on exercise of the warrants as disclosed herein, the Company shall pay to Hummingbird a cash amount equal to the common shares exercised in excess of 9.999%, multiplied by the conversion price.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, Hummingbird agreed to extend the scheduled maturity date of the loan to June 30, 2020. This was accounted for as a loan extinguishment which resulted in the recording of a net loss on loan extinguishment of $1,195,880.

In June 2019, the Company settled $100,000 of the Additional Amount by issuing 2,660,000 common shares, which resulted in the recording of a net loss on loan extinguishment of $8,193.

In February 2020, the Company settled $300,000 of the Additional Amount by issuing 696,428 common shares, which resulted in the recording of a net loss on loan extinguishment of $9,407.

In June 2020, Hummingbird agreed to extend the scheduled maturity date of the loan to July 31, 2020.

In October 2020, the Company settled the full amount of the outstanding loan by issuing 5,572,980 common shares at a deemed price of C$0.49 based on the fair value of the shares issued. As a result, the Company recorded a gain on debt settlement of $23,376 on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company has accounted for the conversion features and warrants in accordance with ASC Topic 815. The conversion features and warrants are considered derivative financial liabilities as they are convertible into common shares at a conversion price denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency of the U.S. dollar. The estimated fair value of the conversion features and warrants was determined on the date of issuance and marks to market at each financial reporting period. As at December 31, 2020, the fair values of the conversion feature and warrants were $nil (June 30, 2020 - $nil).

Accretion expense for the six months ended December 31, 2020 was $nil (year ended June 30, 2020 - $146,266) based on an effective interest rate of 16% after the loan extension.

Interest expense for the six months ended December 31, 2020 was $118,767 (year ended June 30, 2020 - $179,726). As at December 31, 2020, the Company has an outstanding interest payable of $nil (June 30, 2020 - $381,233).

	Amount
Balance, June 30, 2019	$ 1,744,327
Accretion expense	146,266
Loss on loan extinguishment	9,407
Partial extinguishment	(300,000)
Balance, June 30, 2020	$ 1,600,000
Loan extinguishment	(1,600,000)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ -

8. Promissory notes payable

(i) On November 13, 2019, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $300,000. The note was unsecured, bore interest of 1% monthly, and is due on demand after 90 days from issuance. In consideration for the loan, the Company issued 400,000 common share purchase warrants to the lender. Each whole warrant entitles the lender to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of C$0.80 per share for a period of two years.

On April 24, 2020, the Company extended the maturity date of the promissory note payable to August 1, 2020. In consideration, the Company issued 400,000 common share purchase warrants to the lender at an exercise price of C$0.50. The warrants expire on November 13, 2021. This was accounted for as a loan modification.

During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company repaid $110,658 of the promissory note and settled the remaining balance of $218,281 (C$288,000), which included interest payable of $28,939, in full by issuing 822,857 August 2020 Units (as defined in note 10), recognizing a loss on debt settlement of $335,467.

The Company has accounted for the warrants in accordance with ASC Topic 815. The warrants are considered derivative financial liabilities as they are convertible into common shares at a conversion price denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency of the US dollar. The estimated fair value of the warrants was determined on the date of issuance and marks to market at each financial reporting period.

November 2019 issuance	December 31, 2020	Maturity at November 13, 2021
Expected life	317 days	0 days
Volatility	100%	100%
Risk free interest rate	0.64%	0.30%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Share price	$ 0.41	$ 0.18
Fair value	$ 40,999	Nil
Change in derivative liability		$ (40,999)

April 2020 issuance	December 31, 2020	Maturity at November 13, 2021
Expected life	317 days	0 days
Volatility	100%	100%
Risk free interest rate	0.27%	0.30%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Share price	$ 0.41	$ 0.18
Fair value	$ 58,373	Nil
Change in derivative liability		$ (58,373)

Accretion expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 was $nil compared to $51,522 for the six months ended December 31, 2020 and $155,001 for the year ended June 30, 2020 based on an effective interest rate of 16% after the loan extension.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 was $nil compared to $5,600 for the six months ended December 31, 2020 and $22,700 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

	Amount
Balance, June 30, 2019	$ -
Proceeds on issuance	300,000
Warrant valuation	(206,523)
Accretion expense	155,001
Balance, June 30, 2020	$ 248,478
Accretion expense	51,522
Debt settlement	(189,342)
Repayment	(110,658)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ -

(ii) On December 31, 2019, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $82,367 (C$107,000). The note bore no interest and was due on demand. This promissory note was repaid during the year ended June 30, 2020.

(iii) On January 29, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $75,727 (C$100,000). The note bore no interest and was due on demand. This promissory note was repaid during the year ended June 30, 2020.

(iv) On May 12, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $362,650 (C$500,000), net of $89,190 of debt issue costs. The note bore no interest and was due on demand after 90 days after the issue date. This promissory note was repaid during the six months ended December 31, 2020. Accretion expense for the six months ended December 31, 2020 was $47,737 (year ended June 30, 2020 - $41,453) based on effective interest rate of 7%.

(v) On May 12, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $141,704 (C$200,000), net of $35,676 of debt issue costs. The note bore no interest and was due on demand after 90 days after the issue date. During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company settled the promissory note in full by issuing 714,285 common shares (see note 10). As a result, the Company recorded a loss on debt settlement of $291,203 on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Accretion expense for the six months ended December 31, 2020 was $19,129 (year ended June 30, 2020 - $16,547) based on an effective interest rate of 8%.

(vi) On June 30, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $75,000, net of $15,000 of debt issue costs. The note bore no interest and was due on demand. This promissory note was repaid in full during the six months ended December 31, 2020. Financing cost for the six months ended December 31, 2020 was $nil (year ended June 30, 2020 - $15,000).

(vii) On June 30, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $75,000 to a director of the Company. The note bore no interest and was due on demand. This promissory note was repaid in full during the six months ended December 31, 2020. Financing cost for the six months ended December 31, 2020 was $nil (year ended June 30, 2020 - $15,000).

(viii) On July 13, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $1,200,000, net of $360,000 debt issue costs. The note bore no interest and was due on August 31, 2020. This promissory note was repaid in full during the six months ended December 31, 2020. Financing cost for the six months ended December 31, 2020 was $360,000 (year ended June 30, 2020 - $nil).

(viii) On September 22, 2021, the Company issued a non-convertible promissory note in the amount of $2,500,000 bearing interest of 15% per annum and payable at maturity. The promissory note was scheduled to mature on the earlier of March 15, 2022; however, the note holder agreed to accept $500,000 payment by April 15, 2022, and the remaining principal and interest was deferred to June 20, 2022. See Note 16 Subsequent Events concerning a financing anticipated to close on March 31, 2022. The Company purchased a land parcel for approximately $200,000 subsequent to December 31, 2021, which may be used as security for the promissory note. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 was $102,740, which is reflected in Interest payable on the Company's balance sheet at December 31, 2021.

$50,000,000 Project Finance Package

On December 20, 2021, the Company executed a non-binding term sheet with Sprott Resource Streaming and Royalty ("SRSR") and other investors outlining a $50,000,000 project finance package that the Company expects to fulfill the majority of its funding requirements to restart the mine and reach commercial production in mid-2023. The package consists of an $8,000,000 Royalty Convertible Debenture, a $5,000,000 Convertible Debenture, and a multi-metals stream of up to $37,000,000 (collectively, the "Stream").

Subject to settlement of definitive documentation with SRSR, the $8,000,000 was advanced under the Royalty Convertible Debenture in January 2022. These proceeds funded the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine and near-term working capital requirements, including a $2,000,000 payment to the EPA in January 2022. The Royalty Convertible Debenture will initially bear interest at an annual rate of 9.0%, payable in cash or shares at the Company's option, until such time that SRSR elects to convert it into a Royalty, with such conversion option expiring at the earlier of advancement of the Stream or 18 months. In the event of conversion, the Royalty Convertible Debenture will cease to exist and the Company will grant a Royalty for 1.85% of life-of-mine gross revenue from mining claims considered to be historically worked, contiguous to current accessible underground development, and covered by the Company's 2021 ground geophysical survey. A 1.35% rate will apply to claims outside of these areas. The Royalty Convertible Debenture will initially be secured by a share pledge of the Company's operating subsidiary, until such time that a full security package is put in place. In the event of non-conversion, the principal of the Royalty Convertible Debenture will be repayable in cash.

Subject to settlement of definitive documentation with SRSR and other investors, the $5,000,000 was increased to $6,000,000, and was advanced under the Convertible Debenture, also in January 2022. These proceeds will fund capital expenditures and working capital requirements in Q1 2022. The Convertible Debenture will bear interest at an annual rate of 7.5%, payable in cash or shares at the Company's option, and a maturity of 18 months from the closing of the Royalty Convertible Debenture. Until the closing of the Stream, the Convertible Debenture is convertible into shares of the Company at a share price of CAD 0.30 per share. Alternatively, SRSR may elect to retire the Convertible Debenture with the cash proceeds of the Stream. The Company may elect to re-pay the Convertible Debenture early; if SRSR elects not to exercise its conversion option at such time, a minimum of 12 months of interest would apply.

Subject to SRSR internal approvals, further technical and other diligence (including confirmation of full project funding by an independent engineer appointed by SRSR), and satisfactory definitive documentation, the Company expects to close the Stream concurrent with a formal construction decision being made by Q2 2022. A minimum of $27,000,000 and a maximum of $37,000,000 (the "Stream Amount") will be made available under the Stream, at the Company's option, once the conditions for availability of the Stream have been satisfied. Assuming the maximum funding of $37,000,000 is drawn, the Stream would apply to 10% of payable metals sold until a minimum quantity of metal is delivered consisting of, individually, 55 million pounds of zinc, 35 million pounds of lead, and 1 million ounces of silver. Thereafter, the Stream would apply to 2% of payable metals sold. If the Company elects to draw less than $37,000,000 under the Stream, the percentage and quantities of payable metals streamed will adjust pro-rata. The delivery price of streamed metals will be 20% of the applicable spot price.

The Company may buy back 50% of the Stream Amount at a 1.40x multiple of the Stream Amount between the second and third anniversary of the date of funding, and at a 1.65x multiple of the Stream Amount between the third and fourth anniversary of the date of funding. The Company will be permitted to incur additional indebtedness of $15,000,000 and a cost over-run facility of $13,000,000 from other financing counterparties.

The Royalty Convertible Debenture and Convertible Debenture closed subsequent to the end of the year. See Note 16 Subsequent Events.

In support of plans to rapidly restart the Mine, the Company worked systematically through 2020 and 2021 to delineate mineral resources and conduct various technical studies. Executing this strategy may require securing additional financing, which may include additional indebtedness of $15,000,000 and a cost over-run facility of $13,000,000.

9. Lease liability

The Company has an operating lease for office space that expires in 2022. Below is a summary of the Company's lease liability as of December 31, 2021:

	Office lease
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ 274,981
Addition	-
Interest expense	22,156
Lease payments	(123,098)
Foreign exchange gain	2,568
Balance, December 31, 2020	176,607
Addition	-
Interest expense	12,696
Lease payments	(129,191)
Foreign exchange loss	2,165
Balance, December 31, 2021	62,277

In addition to the minimum monthly lease payments of C$13,504, the Company is required to make additional monthly payments amounting to C$12,505 for certain variable costs. The schedule below represents the Company's obligations under the lease agreement in Canadian dollars.

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
Base rent	$ 81,025	$ -	$ -	$ 81,025
Additional rent	75,030	-	-	75,030
	$ 156,055	$ -	$ -	$ 156,055

The monthly rental expenses are offset by rental income obtained through a series of short-term subleases held by the Company.

10. Capital stock, warrants and stock options

Authorized

The total authorized capital is as follows:

- 750,000,000 common shares with a par value of $0.000001 per common share; and
- 10,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of $0.000001 per preferred share

On July 19, 2019, the Company amended its articles of incorporation to change the total authorized capital and the par values, which have been retrospectively applied in these consolidated financial statements.

Issued and outstanding

On February 26, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement, issuing 2,991,073 common shares of the Company at C$0.56 per common share for gross proceeds of C$1,675,000 ($1,256,854) and incurring financing costs of $95,763, and issuing 239,284 broker warrants. Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of C$0.70 per common share for a period of two years. The Company also issued 696,428 common shares for $300,000 which was applied to reduce the principal amount owing under the convertible loan facility (see note 7).

On May 12, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement, issuing 107,143 common shares of the Company at C$0.56 per common share for gross proceeds of C$60,000 ($44,671).

On August 14, 2020, the Company closed the first tranche of a brokered private placement of units of the Company (the "August 2020 Offering"), issuing 35,212,142 units of the Company ("August 2020 Units") at C$0.35 per August 2020 Unit for gross proceeds of $9,301,321 (C$12,324,250). Each August 2020 Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company (each, an "August 2020 Warrant"), which entitles the holder to acquire a common share of the Company at C$0.50 per common share until August 31, 2023. In connection with the first tranche of the August 2020 Offering, the Company incurred share issuance costs of $709,488 (C$849,978) and issued 2,112,729 compensation options (the "August 2020 Compensation Options"). Each August 2020 Compensation Option is exercisable into one August 2020 Unit at an exercise price of C$0.35 until August 31, 2023.

On August 25, 2020, the Company closed the second tranche of the August 2020 Offering, issuing 20,866,292 August 2020 Units at C$0.35 per August 2020 Unit for gross proceeds of $5,510,736 (C$7,303,202). In connection with the second tranche of the August 2020 Offering, the Company incurred share issuance costs of $237,668 (C$314,512) and issued 1,127,178 August 2020 Compensation Options.

In the August 2020 Offering, the fair value of warrants, which are treated as a liability and fair value accounted for, were greater than gross proceeds. As a result, a loss of $940,290 has been recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and $947,156 of total share issue costs were also expensed.

The Company also issued 2,205,714 August 2020 Units to settle $177,353 of accounts payable, $55,676 of accrued liabilities, $28,300 of interest payable, and $344,185 of promissory notes payable at a deemed price of $0.67 based on the fair value of the units issued. As a result, the Company recorded a loss on debt settlement of $899,237.

On October 9, 2020, the Company issued 5,572,980 common shares at a deemed price of C$0.49 based on the fair value of the common shares issued to settle $1,600,000 of convertible loan payable and $500,000 of interest payable. As a result, the Company recorded a gain on debt settlement of $23,376.

In February 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of units of the Company (the "February 2021 Offering"), issuing 19,576,360 units of the Company ("February 2021 Units") at C$0.40 per February 2021 Unit for gross proceeds of $6,168,069 (C$7,830,544. Each February 2021 Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company (each, "February 2021 Warrant"), which entitles the holder to acquire a common share of the Company at C$0.60 per common share for a period of five years. In connection with the February 2021 Offering, the Company incurred share issuance costs of $154,630 and issued 351,000 compensation options (the "February 2021 Compensation Options"). Each February 2021 Compensation Option is exercisable into one February 2021 Unit at an exercise price of C$0.40 for a period of three years.

The Company also issued 417,720 February 2021 Units to settle $132,000 of accrued liabilities at a deemed price of $0.45 based on the fair value of the units issued. As a result, the Company recorded a loss on debt settlement of $56,146.

For each financing, the Company has accounted for the warrants in accordance with ASC Topic 815. The warrants are considered derivative instruments as they were issued in a currency other than the Company's functional currency of the U.S. dollar. The estimated fair value of warrants accounted for as liabilities was determined on the date of issue and marks to market at each financial reporting period. The change in fair value of the warrant is recorded in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss as a gain or loss and is estimated using the Binomial model.

The fair value of the warrant liabilities related to the various tranches of warrants issued during the period were estimated using the Binomial model to determine the fair value using the following assumptions on the day of issuance and as at December 31, 2021:

February 2021 issuance	February 9 and 16 2021	December 31, 2021
Expected life	1,826 days	1,501 days
Volatility	100%	100%
Risk free interest rate	0.49%	1.25%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Share price	$ 0.27 and $0.29	$ 0.37
Fair value	$ 3,813,103	$ 3,483,745
Change in derivative liability		$ (329,358)

The warrant liabilities as a result of the August 2018, November 2018, June 2019, August 2019, and August 2020 private placements were revalued as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 using the Binomial model and the following assumptions:

August 2020 issuance	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
Expected life	973 days	608 days
Volatility	100%	100%
Risk free interest rate	1.31%	0.95%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Share price	$ 0.41	$ 0.37
Fair value	$ 14,493,215	$ 6,790,163
Change in derivative liability		$ (7,703,052)

August 2018 issuance	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
Expected life	221 days	expired
Volatility	100%	Nil%
Risk free interest rate	1.23%	Nil%
Dividend yield	0%	Nil%
Share price	$ 0.41	$ Nil
Fair value	$ 0	$ Nil
Change in derivative liability		$ Nil

November 2018 issuance	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
Expected life	332 days	expired
Volatility	100%	Nil%
Risk free interest rate	1.09%	Nil%
Dividend yield	0%	Nil%
Share price	$ 0.41	$ Nil
Fair value	$ 52,540	$ Nil
Change in derivative liability		$ (52,540)

June 2019 issuance (i)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
Expected life	1,826 days	1,461 days
Volatility	100%	100%
Risk free interest rate	0.85%	1.02%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Share price	$ 0.41	$ 0.37
Fair value	$ 3,438,839	$ 2,067,493
Change in derivative liability		$ (1,371,346)

(i) During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company amended the exercise price to C$0.59 per common share and extended the expiry date to December 31, 2025 for 11,660,000 warrants.

August 2019 issuance (ii)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
Expected life	213-1,826 days	1,461 days
Volatility	100%	100%
Risk free interest rate	0.81%	1.02%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Share price	$ 0.41	$ 0.37
Fair value	$ 5,922,270	$ 3,177,485
Change in derivative liability		$ (2,744,785)

(ii) During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company amended the exercise price to C$0.59 per common share and extended the expiry date to December 31, 2025 for 17,920,000 warrants. The terms of the remaining 2,752,900 warrants remain unchanged.

Warrants

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price (C$)	Weighted average grant date value ($)
Balance, June 30, 2019	13,046,484	$ 0.88	$ 0.28
Issued	27,360,284	0.27	0.03
Expired	(229,464)	8.50	3.54
Exercised (i)	(2,332,900)	0.25	0.02
Balance, June 30, 2020	37,844,404	$ 0.43	$ 0.10
Issued	58,284,148	0.50	0.27
Expired	(350,746)	14.84	5.97
Balance, December 31, 2020	95,777,806	$ 0.54	$ 0.18
Issued	19,994,080	0.60	0.19
Expired	(4,359,174)	0.59	0.19
Balance, December 31, 2021	111,412,712	$ 0.54	$ 0.18

(i) During the year ended June 30, 2020, 2,332,900 warrants were exercised at C$0.25 per warrant for gross proceeds of C$583,225 ($417,006). In conjunction with the exercise of warrants, the Company recognized a change in derivative liability of $871,710.

(ii) During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company amended the exercise price to C$0.59 per share and extended the expiry date to December 31, 2025 for 3,315,200 finder's warrants. As a result, the Company recognized stock-based compensation of $210,839, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

At December 31, 2021, the following warrants were outstanding:

Expiry date	Exercise price (C$)	Number of warrants	Number of warrants exercisable
February 26, 2022	0.70	239,284	239,284
August 31, 2023	0.50	58,284,148	58,284,148
December 31, 2025	0.59	32,895,200	32,895,200
February 9, 2026	0.60	17,112,500	17,112,500
February 16, 2026	0.60	2,881,580	2,881,580
		111,412,712	111,412,712

During the year ended December 31, 2021, 160,408 August 2018 warrants expired, 2,752,900 August 2019 warrants expired, 645,866 November 2018 warrants expired, 400,000 November 2019 warrants expired, and 400,000 April 2020 loan extension warrants expired.

Broker options

At December 31, 2021, the following broker options were outstanding:

	Number of broker options	Weighted average exercise price (C$)
Balance, June 30, 2020	-	$ -
Issued - August 2020 Compensation Options	3,239,907	0.35
Balance, December 31, 2020	3,239,907	$ 0.35
Issued – February 2021 Compensation Options	351,000	0.40
Balance, December 31, 2021	3,590,907	0.35

(i) The grant date fair value of the August 2020 and February 2021 Compensation Options were estimated at $521,993 and $68,078, respectively, using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following underlying assumptions:

Grant Date	Risk free interest rate	Dividend yield	Volatility	Stock price	Weighted average life
August 2020	0.31%	0%	100%	C$0.35	3 years
February 2021	0.26%	0%	100%	C$0.40	3 years

Expiry date	Exercise price (C$)	Number of broker options	Fair value ($)
August 31, 2023 [(i)]	$ 0.35	3,239,907	$ 521,993
February 16, 2024 [(ii)]	$ 0.40	351,000	$ 68,078
		3,590,907	$ 590,071

(i) Exercisable into one August 2020 Unit

(ii) Exercisable into one February 2021 Unit

Stock options

The following table summarizes the stock option activity during the year ended December 31, 2021, the six months ended December 31, 2020 and the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price (C$)
Balance, June 30, 2019	287,100	$ 7.50
Granted (i)(ii)	7,532,659	0.56
Forfeited	(239,600)	9.78
Balance, June 30, 2020	7,580,159	$ 0.62
Granted (iii)(iv)	435,000	0.55
Balance, December 31, 2020	8,015,159	$ 0.62
Granted (v)	1,037,977	0.34
Balance, December 31, 2021	9,053,136	$ 0.58

(i) On October 24, 2019, 1,575,000 stock options were issued to directors and officers of the Company. These options have a 5-year life and are exercisable at C$0.60 per share. The grant date fair value of the stock options was estimated at $435,069. The vesting of these options resulted in stock-based compensation of $50,909 for the year ended December 31, 2021, $74,949 for the six months ended December 31, 2020 and $309,211 for the year ended June 30, 2020, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(ii) On April 20, 2020, 5,957,659 stock options were issued to certain directors of the Company. Each stock option entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of C$0.55. The stock options vest in one fourth increments upon each anniversary of the grant date and expire in 5 years. The grant date fair value of the stock options was estimated at $1,536,764. The vesting of these options results in stock-based compensation of $531,925 for the year ended December 31, 2021, $403,456 for the six months ended December 31, 2020 and $162,855 for the year ended June 30, 2020, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(iii) On September 30, 2020, 200,000 stock options were issued to a consultant. Each stock option entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of C$0.60. The stock options vest 50% at 6 months and 50% at 12 months from the grant date and expire in 3 years. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated at $52,909. The vesting of these options resulted in stock-based compensation of $32,651 for the year ended December 31, 2021, $20,259 for the six months ended December 31, 2020, and $nil for the year ended June 30, 2020, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(iv) On October 30, 2020, 235,000 stock options were issued to a former director. Each stock option entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of C$0.50. The stock options vested immediately and expire on December 31, 2022. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated at $46,277. The vesting of these options resulted in stock-based compensation of $46,277 for the six months ended December 31, 2020, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(v) On February 19, 2021, 1,037,977 stock options were issued to an officer of the Company, of which 273,271 stock options vested immediately and the balance of 764,706 stock options vested on December 31, 2021. These options have a 5-year life and are exercisable at C$0.335 per common share. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated at $204,213. The vesting of these options resulted in stock-based compensation of $204,213 for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

The fair value of these stock options was determined on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model, and using the following underlying assumptions:

	Risk free interest rate	Dividend yield	Volatility	Stock price	Weighted average life
(i)	1.54%	0%	100%	C$0.50	5 years
(ii)	0.44%	0%	100%	C$0.50	5 years
(iii)	0.25%	0%	100%	C$0.58	3 years
(iv)	0.26%	0%	100%	C$0.49	2.2 years
(v)	0.64%	0%	100%	C$0.34	5 years

The following table reflects the actual stock options issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021:

Exercise price (C$)	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Number of options outstanding**	**Number of options vested (exercisable)**	**Grant date fair value ($)**
$ 10.00	0.00	47,500	47,500	$ 258,013
0.50	0.03	235,000	235,000	46,277
0.60	0.04	200,000	200,000	52,909
0.60	0.49	1,575,000	1,575,000	435,069
0.55	2.17	5,957,659	1,489,415	1,536,764
0.335	0.47	1,037,977	1,037,977	204,213
		9,053,136	4,584,892	$ 2,533,245

11. Restricted share units

Effective March 25, 2020, the Board of Directors approved a Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") Plan to grant RSUs to its officers, directors, key employees and consultants.

The following table summarizes the RSU activity during the year ended December 31, 2021, the six months ended December 31, 2020, and the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value per share (C$)
Unvested as at June 30, 2019	-	$ -
Granted (i)(ii)	600,000	0.40
Unvested as at June 30, 2020	600,000	$ 0.40
Granted (iii)(iv)	388,990	0.39
Unvested as at December 31, 2020	988,990	$ 0.39
Granted	1,348,434	0.38
Vested	(1,516,299)	0.41
Forfeited	(245,125)	0.52
Unvested as at December 31, 2021	576,000	$ 0.62

(i) On April 14, 2020, the Company granted 400,000 RSUs to a certain officer of the Company. The RSUs vest in one fourth increments upon each anniversary of the grant date. The vesting of these RSUs resulted in stock-based compensation of $71,829 for the year ended December 31, 2021, $55,135 for the six months ended December 31, 2020, and $23,073 for the year ended June 30, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(ii) On April 20, 2020, the Company granted 200,000 RSUs to a certain director of the Company. The RSUs vest in one fourth increments upon each anniversary of the grant date. The vesting of these RSUs resulted in stock-based compensation of $24,659 for the year ended December 31, 2021, $18,703 for the six months ended December 31, 2020, and $7,217 for the year ended June 30, 2020, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(iii) On November 16, 2020, the Company granted 168,000 RSUs to certain directors of the Company. The RSUs vest in one fourth increments upon each anniversary of the grant date. The vesting of these RSUs resulted in stock-based compensation of $30,510 for the year ended December 31, 2021, and $3,998 for the six months ended December 31, 2020, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(iv) On December 6, 2020, the Company granted 220,990 RSUs to a consultant of the Company. The RSUs vest in one sixth increments per month. The vesting of these RSUs resulted in stock-based compensation of $58,740 for the year ended December 31, 2021, and $29,304 for the six months ended December 31, 2020, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(v) On January 1, 2021, the Company granted 735,383 RSUs to a consultant of the Company. 245,128 RSUs vested immediately with the remaining RSUs vesting in one twelfth increments per month. During the year ended 2021, a total of 490,258 RSUs vested, and in July 2021, the consultant forfeited the remaining 245,125 unvested RSUs, resulting in a reversal of share-based compensation of $64,870. The vesting of these RSUs resulted in stock-based compensation of $199,542 for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(vi) On July 1, 2021, the Company granted 17,823 RSUs to a consultant of the Company, vesting immediately. The vesting of these RSUs resulted in stock-based compensation of $4,026 for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(vii) On August 5, 2021, the Company granted 595,228 RSUs to consultants of the Company, vesting immediately. The vesting of these RSUs resulted in stock-based compensation of $100,022 for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

12. Deferred share units

Effective April 21, 2020, the Board of Directors approved a Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan to grant DSUs to its directors. The DSU Plan permits the eligible directors to defer receipt of all or a portion of their retainer or compensation until termination of their services and to receive such fees in the form of cash at that time.

Upon vesting of the DSUs or termination of service as a director, the director will be able to redeem DSUs based upon the then market price of the Company's common share on the date of redemption in exchange for cash.

The following table summarizes the DSU activity during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value per share (C$)
Unvested as at June 30, 2019	-	$ -
Granted (i)	7,500,000	1.03
Unvested as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2020	7,500,000	$ 1.03
Vested	(1,875,000)	1.03
Unvested as at December 31, 2021	5,625,000	$ 1.03

(i) On April 21, 2020, the Company granted 7,500,000 DSUs. The DSUs vest in one fourth increments upon each anniversary of the grant date and expire in 5 years. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recognized $421,284 stock-based compensation related to the DSUs (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $560,461 and the year ended June 30, 2020 - $549,664), which is included in operation and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. The fair value at December 31, 2021 was $1,531,409

13. Commitments and contingencies

As stipulated by the agreements with Placer Mining as described in note 6, the Company is required to make a monthly payment of $60,000 for care and maintenance for the mine, up to the date of acquisition.

As stipulated in the agreement with the EPA and as described in Note 6, the Company is required to make two types of payments to the EPA, one for cost-recovery, and the other for water treatment. The EPA invoices the Company on an annual basis for the actual water treatment costs, which may exceed the recognized estimated costs significantly. When the Company receives the water treatment invoices, it records any liability for actual costs over and above any estimates made, and adjusts future estimates as required based on these actual invoices received. The Company is required to pay for the actual costs regardless of the periodic required estimated accruals and payments made each year. As at December 31, 2021, $16,417,208 payable to the EPA has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (December 31, 2020 - $11,298,594 and June 30, 2021 – $7,915,235, respectively). An amended agreement has been signed to modify the payment amounts and terms to settle amounts outstanding under the original agreement.

The Company has entered into a lease agreement which expires in May 2022. Monthly rental expenses are approximately C$26,000 and are offset by rental income obtained through a series of short-term subleases held by the Company. See note 9.

On or about June 14, 2021, a lawsuit was filed in the US District Court for the District of Idaho brought by a purported personal representative of the estate of a minority shareholder of Placer Mining. The named defendants include Placer Mining, certain of Placer Mining's shareholders, the Company, and certain of the Company's shareholders. The lawsuit alleges that Placer Mining entered into a series of transactions, including amendments to the Company's lease with Placer Mining, in breach of an agreement dated August 31, 2018, which allegedly restricted the sale of shares in Placer Mining by certain shareholders. On August 13, 2021, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the claim for lack of jurisdiction and standing. On September 3, 2021, the plaintiff responded to the motion to dismiss and agreed that Placer Mining should be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The Company, as well as other named defendants, filed replies in support of the motions to dismiss and argued that Placer Mining is an indispensable party and with dismissal of Placer Mining the lawsuit should be dismissed. The US District Court has not ruled on the motions to dismiss but the Company believes the motion to dismiss will be granted and the lawsuit dismissed.

On July 28, 2021, a lawsuit was filed in the US District Court for the District of Idaho brought by Crescent Mining, LLC ("Crescent"). The named defendants include Placer Mining, Robert Hopper Jr., and the Company. The lawsuit alleges that Placer Mining and Robert Hopper Jr. intentionally flooded the Crescent Mine during the period from 1991 and 1994, and that the Company is jointly and severally liable with the other defendants for unspecified past and future costs associated with the presence of acid mine drainage ("AMD") in the Crescent Mine. The plaintiff has requested unspecified damages. On September 20, 2021, the Company filed a motion to dismiss Crescent's claims against it, contending that such claims are facially deficient. On March 2, 2022, Chief US District Court Judge, David C. Nye granted in part and denied in part the Company's motion to dismiss. The court granted the Company's motion to dismiss Crescent's Cost Recovery claim under CERCLA Section 107(a), Declaratory Judgment, Tortious Interference, Trespass, Nuisance and Negligence claims. These claims were dismissed without prejudice. The court demined the motion to dismiss filed by Placer Mining Corp. for Crescent's trespass, nuisance and negligence claims. If Crescent seeks to amend its complaint, it must do so within 30 days of the court's judgement on March 2, 2022. The Company believes Crescent Mining LLC's lawsuit against Placer Mining Corp. is without merit and intends to defend Placer Mining Corp. vigorously pursuant to the Company's indemnification of Placer Mining Corp in the Sale and Purchase agreement executed between the companies for Bunker Hill Mine on December 15, 2021.

The Company believes the claims in both lawsuits, as they relate to Bunker Hill, are without merit and intends to defend them vigorously.

14. Income taxes

As at December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020, and June 30, 2020, the Company had no accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions. The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal tax rate of 21.0% (December 31, 2020 – 21.0%) to pretax loss from operations for the periods ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 and year ended June 30, 2020 due to the following:

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Six Months Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended June 30, 2020
Loss before income taxes	$ 6,402,277	$ 2,164,454	$ 31,321,791
Expected income tax recovery	(1,344,478)	(454,535)	(6,577,576)
Change in estimates in respect of prior periods	837,195	-	-
Change in tax rate	274,477	181,332	-
Change in fair value of derivative liability	(2,583,095)	-	-
State and local taxes, net of federal benefit	(960,296)	17,632	(1,576,384)
Share issuance costs	-	198,903	-
Accretion	-	24,862	81,746
Stock based compensation	-	296,448	219,952
Loss on loan extinguishment	-	-	223,798
Other	5,033	2,006	980
Change in valuation allowance	3,771,164	(266,647)	7,627,485
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -

Deferred tax assets and the valuation account are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Deferred tax asset:			
Net operating loss carry forwards	$ 6,724,313	$ 5,547,502	$ 6,148,029
Mineral interest purchase option	10,707,362	7,101,619	5,068,605
Other deferred tax assets	454,499	1,453,133	3,600,101
Valuation allowance	(17,886,174)	(14,115,010)	(14,832,531)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	12,756	15,796
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Deferred tax asset:			
Net operating loss carryforwards	$ 59,955	$ 16,241	$ 9,910
Lease liabilities	-	-	56,322
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Equipment	(18,809)	(16,241)	(9,910)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(41,146)	-	-
Right of use assets and lease obligations	-	-	(56,322)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -	$ -

The potential income tax benefit of these losses has been offset by a full valuation allowance.

As of December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2020, the Company has an unused net operating loss carryforward balance of $26,356,908, $21,310,259 and $19,775,710, respectively, that is available to offset future taxable income. The net operating loss carryforwards generated before 2018 expire between 2031 and 2037. The losses generated in 2018 and later tax years do not expire.

The Company did not have any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months.

The tax years that remain subject to examination by major taxing jurisdictions are those for the year ended December 31, 2021, period ended December 31, 2020 and years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

15. Related party transactions

(i) During the year ended December 31, 2021, John Ryan (Director and former CEO) billed $nil (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $13,500, year ended June 30, 2020 - $51,500, respectively) for consulting services to the Company.

(ii) During the year ended December 31, 2021, Wayne Parsons (Director and former CFO) billed $120,127 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $71,390, year ended June 30, 2020 - $136,045, respectively) for consulting services to the Company.

(iii) During the year ended December 31, 2021, Hugh Aird (former Director) billed $nil (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $18,223, year ended June 30, 2020 - $9,774, respectively) for consulting services to the Company.

(iv) During the year ended December 31, 2021, Richard Williams (Director and Executive Chairman) billed $179,605 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $78,201, year ended June 30, 2020 - $134,927, respectively) for consulting services to the Company. At December 31, 2021, $108,719 is owed to Mr. Williams (December 31, 2020 - $45,000 and June 30, 2020 - $121,161, respectively) with all amounts included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 214,286 August 2020 Units at $0.67 to settle $56,925 of debt owed to Mr. Williams.

On June 30, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of $75,000, net of $15,000 debt issue costs, to Mr. Williams. The promissory note has been repaid in full. See Note 8(vii).

(v) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred $250,000 in payroll expense for Sam Ash (President and CEO) (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $125,000, year ended June 30, 2020 - $60,000, respectively) for services to the Company. At December 31, 2021, $62,500 is payable and included in accrued liabilities.

During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 77,143 August 2020 Units at a deemed price of $0.67 to settle $20,000 of debt owed to Mr. Ash.

(vi) During the year ended December 31, 2021, Pam Saxton (Director) billed $37,669 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $7,000, year ended June 30, 2020 - $nil) for consulting services to the Company.

(vii) During the year ended December 31, 2021, Cassandra Joseph (Director) billed $37,494 (six months ended December 31, 2020 - $11,290, year ended June 30, 2020 - $nil) for consulting services to the Company.

(viii) During the six months ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 300,000 August 2020 Units at a deemed price of $0.67 to settle $77,696 (C$105,000) of debt owed to a shareholder of the Company.

(ix) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred $276,315 in payroll expense for David Wiens (CFO) (six months ended December 31, 2021, $nil, year ended June 30, 2020 - $nil) for services to the Company. At December 31, 2021, $108,335 is payable, including reimbursable expenses, and included in accrued liabilities.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, 1,037,977 stock options were issued to Mr. Wiens, of which 273,271 stock options vested immediately and the balance of 764,706 stock options vested on December 31, 2021. These options have a 5-year life and are exercisable at C$0.335 per common share. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated at $204,213. The vesting of these options resulted in stock-based compensation of $204,213 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

16. Subsequent events

Following the approval of the transaction by Placer Mining Corp. shareholders and satisfaction of other closing conditions, the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine closed on January 7, 2022. Concurrently, definitive documentation and all closing conditions were met for the $8,000,000 Royalty Convertible Debenture. The Royalty Convertible Debenture funds the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine, a $2,000,000 payment to the EPA, and near-term working capital requirements.

The $8,000,000 Royalty Convertible Debenture will initially bear interest at an annual rate of 9.0% payable in cash or Common Shares at the Company's option, until such time that SRSR elects to convert to a royalty, with such conversion option expiring at the earlier of advancement of the Stream or 18 months. In the event of conversion, the Royalty Convertible Debenture will cease to exist and the Company will grant a royalty for 1.85% of life-of-mine gross revenue from mining claims considered to be historically worked, contiguous to current accessible underground development, and covered by the Company's 2021 ground geophysical survey. A 1.35% rate will apply to claims outside of these areas. The Royalty Convertible Debenture will initially be secured by a share pledge of the Company's operating subsidiary, Silver Valley, until such time that a full security package is put in place. In the event of non-conversion, the principal of the Royalty Convertible Debenture will be repayable in cash.

In January 2022, the Company also closed the $6,000,000 Convertible Debenture, which was increased from a previously-announced $5,000,000.The Convertible Debenture funds near-term working capital requirements, mine development, and the advancement of its Prefeasibility Study, including engineering studies for the demobilization and construction of the Pend Oreille Process Plant at Bunker Hill. The $6,000,000 Convertible Debenture will initially bear interest at an annual rate of 7.5%, payable in cash or shares at the Company's option, and a maturity of 18 months from the closing of the Royalty Convertible Debenture. Until the closing of the Stream, the Convertible Debenture is convertible into Common Shares at a price of C$0.30 per Common Share, subject to stock exchange approval. Alternatively, SRSR may elect to retire the Convertible Debenture with the cash proceeds from the Stream. The Company may elect to repay the Convertible Debenture early; if SRSR elects not to exercise its conversion option at such time, a minimum of 12 months of interest would apply.

On January 7, 2022, the Company closed the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine. See Note 6 Mining Interests. Mine assets were purchased for $7,700,000, with $300,000 of previous lease payments and a deposit of $2,000,000 applied to the purchase, resulting in cash paid at closing of approximately $5,400,000. The EPA obligation of $19,000,000 was assumed by Bunker Hill as part of the acquisition. The restructuring of the EPA Settlement payment stream under the Amendment does not occur unless and until the Company puts the financial assurances in place. On March 22, 2022, the Company reported that in consultation with the EPA, it has committed to meet the approximately $2,900,000 and Financial Assurance obligations by 180 days from the effective date of the Amended Settlement Agreement.

On January 31, 2022, the Company entered into a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") for the purchase of a comprehensive package of equipment and parts inventory from its Pend Oreille site (the "Pend Oreille Process Plant") in eastern Washington State. The package comprises substantially all processing equipment of value located at the site, including complete crushing, grinding and flotation circuits The MOU outlines a purchase price under two scenarios, at Teck's option: an all-cash $2,750,000 purchase price, or a $3,000,000 purchase price comprised of cash and Bunker Hill shares. Each option includes a $500,000 non-refundable deposit, which has been paid by the Company subsequent to the end of the year. On March 7, 2022, the Company announced the signing of an Asset Purchase agreement for the purchase of the Pend Oreille Process Plant. Closing of the transaction remains subject to certain conditions, including payment of the remaining purchase price by May 15, 2022.

On March 3, 2022, the Company closed the purchase of a 225-acre surface land parcel for a cash payment of approximately $200,000.

On March 9, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with a syndicate of agents led by Echelon Wealth Partners Inc. (collectively, the "Agents"), which have agreed to act as agents for and on behalf of the Company, on a commercially reasonable "best efforts" agency basis, without underwriter liability, in connection with a proposed private placement (the "Offering") of up to C$15,000,000 of special warrants of the Company (the "Special Warrants") which will entitle the holders to receive up to 50,000,000 units of the Company at a price of C$0.30 (the "Issue Price") per Special Warrant, subject to adjustment in certain events.

Each Special Warrant shall be exercisable, for no additional consideration and with no further action on the part of the holder thereof, into one unit (each, a "Unit") of the Company, subject to adjustment described below, on the earlier of: (i) the third business day after the date upon which both (A) a receipt for a (final) prospectus (the "Qualification Prospectus") qualifying the distribution of the Units issuable upon exercise of the Special Warrants has been issued by the applicable securities regulatory authorities in the Canadian jurisdictions in which purchasers of the Special Warrants are resident (the "Canadian

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Effective September 2, 2014, the Company appointed the firm of MNP, LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, as the Company's principal independent accountant to audit the Company's financial statements. The Company has had no disagreements with its accountants that would require disclosure pursuant to Item 304 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The SEC defines the term "disclosure controls and procedures" to mean a company's controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company maintains such a system of controls and procedures in an effort to ensure that all information which it is required to disclose in the reports it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under the SEC's rules and forms and that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to principal executive and principal financial officers to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company made an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures over financial reporting for the timely alert to material information required to be included in the Company's periodic SEC reports and of ensuring that such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified. This evaluation resulted in the identification of significant deficiencies. Based on the context in which the individual deficiencies occurred, management has concluded that these significant deficiencies, in combination, represent a material weakness. The Company's CEO and CFO also concluded that updates to the disclosure controls and procedures should be made to improve the effectiveness of the controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance of the assurance of these objectives.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and related financial information appearing in this report. The financial statements and notes have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The management of the Company also is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. A company's internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented if there exists in an individual a desire to do so. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

With the participation of the CEO and CFO, the Company's management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, including to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's principal executive and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that significant deficiencies exist over the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as follows:

- Appropriate segregation and assignment of duties between individuals and third-party firms engaged to perform the regular accounting and finance functions of the Company need to be evaluated and improved to assure that transactions occur timely and in a controlled manner.
- The Company has also identified and is improving deficiencies in accounts payable transaction and reconciliation processes, particularly as it relates to vendor invoices in other than the Company's functional currency. Continuation of newly-implemented processes are expected to prove out the remediation of this deficiency in future periods.
- The Company has also identified improvements that need to be made relative to the timeliness of submission, review and payment of management expense reports to reduce or remove the risk of misstatements in the Company's periodic financial statements.

Based on the context in which the individual deficiencies occurred, management has concluded that these significant deficiencies do not represent a material weakness.

Mitigating these significant deficiencies, however, is that, commencing in December of 2021, the Company has replaced certain accounting resources by engaging qualified finance and accounting staff who are experienced in established and proven internal controls and accounting procedures with other companies in the same industry. As the work product of these qualified staff are reflected in Company transactions more fully in 2022, management will be able to address these remaining significant deficiencies.

As part of the afore-mentioned engagement, Management has engaged a third-party firm to assist in developing Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting. The Company intends to remedy these significant deficiencies dependent on having the financial resources available to complete them.

This report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report is not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the directors, executive officers, their ages, and all offices and positions held within the Company as of December 31, 2021. Directors are elected for a period of one year and thereafter serve until their successor is duly elected by the stockholders and qualified. Officers and other employees serve at the will of the Board.

Name	Position Held with the Company	Age	Date First Elected or Appointed
Sam Ash	President, CEO and Director	43	April 14, 2020
Richard Williams	Executive Chairman and Director	55	March 27, 2020
David Wiens	CFO and Corporate Secretary	42	January 12 , 2021
Wayne Parsons	Director	59	January 5, 2018
Cassandra Joseph	Director	50	November 2, 2020
Dickson Hall	Director	69	January 5, 2018
Pamela Saxton	Director	69	October 30, 2020

Biographical Information

Sam Ash was a Partner from 2015 at Barrick Gold Corp. ("Barrick") and held various roles over the nine years employed there. This includes three years as General Manager of the Lumwana Copper Mine in Zambia, Technical Support Manager to Barrick's Copper Business Unit, General Support Manager on the Cortez Mine in Nevada and Chief Engineer leading the roll-out of new Underground Mining standards in the USA and Tanzania. Prior to his time at Barrick, Mr. Ash served as Manager of New Operations for Veris Gold Corp. (formerly, Yukon-Nevada Gold Corp.) primarily on the Jerritt Canyon Mine in Nevada, and also as an Underground Mine Supervisor with Drummond Company, Inc. He has recently completed his Masters' Degree in Leadership and Strategy at the London Business School and has a BS in Mining Engineering from the University of Missouri Rolla.

Richard Williams is an executive with an established track-record of transformational leadership within the mining industry and other demanding environments. He is currently a Non-Executive Director of Trevali Mining Corporation and an advisor to companies facing complex operational, political or ESG challenges. Formerly the Chief Operating Officer of Barrick and the company's Executive Envoy to Tanzania, he has also served as Chief Executive Officer of the Afghan Gold and Minerals Company and as a Non-Executive Director of Gem Diamonds Limited. Prior to his commercial mining experience, Mr. Williams served as the Commanding Officer of the British Army's Special Forces Regiment, the SAS. He holds an MBA from Cranfield University, a BSc in Economics from University College London and an MA in Security Studies from Kings College London.

David Wiens is the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary. Mr. Wiens is an experienced mining executive with over 17 years' experience in corporate finance, financial planning & analysis ("FP&A"), treasury and investor relations. Mr. Wiens spent the last eight years with Americas-focused precious metals companies, including over six years at SSR Mining Inc. where he was part of a team that transformed the company from a single asset silver producer with limited mine life to a diversified long-life precious metals company, while meeting production and cost guidance seven years in a row. As Director, Corporate Finance, he led a number of functions including corporate finance, FP&A, treasury, investor relations, concentrate marketing and gold dore sales. SSR Mining Inc. completed a $5 billion merger with Alacer Gold Corp. in September 2020. Prior to his corporate roles, he was an investment banker at a number of financial institutions, including Deutsche Bank AG in London, United Kingdom. Mr. Wiens earned his Bachelor of Commerce with a Finance specialization at the University of British Columbia in Canada, is a CFA® Charterholder, and is completing the CPA designation.

Wayne Parsons is a Director of the Company. Mr. Parsons has 30 years of investment industry experience, having served with numerous Canadian financial institutions, including Nesbitt Thomson Bongard, RBC Dominion Securities, and National Bank Financial Services. Previously Mr. Parsons served on boards of Intertainment Media Inc., American Paramount Gold Corp. and Yappn Corp. He is the owner and founder of Parsons Financial Consulting, a consulting company focused on the technology and mining sectors. Mr. Parsons has an HBA degree from University of Western Ontario.

Cassandra Joseph is an American lawyer with extensive experience managing the commercial relationship between mining companies and environmental regulators. She is currently Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for Nevada Copper Corp., having previously been Associate General Counsel for Tahoe Resources Inc. until it was acquired by Pan American Silver Corp. in 2019. Before this, she worked for the Attorney Generals of California and Nevada, as Deputy and Senior Deputy Attorney General, and as a partner in Watson Rounds PLC (now Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck LLP). Educated at Santa Clara University, and University of California at Berkeley, she was called to the State Bar of California in 1999; the US Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit in 2001; State Bar of Nevada in 2005; and the US Supreme Court, US Court of Appeals and Federal Circuit in 2007.

Dickson Hall currently serves as a Director. He is a partner in Valuestone Advisory Limited and manager of Valuestone Global Resources Fund 1, a mining fund associated with Jiangxi Copper Corporation and China Construction Bank International. Mr. Hall has more than 40 years' experience in the resource field, much of it in Asia. From 2005 to 2016 he directed corporate development efforts in Asia for Hunter Dickinson Inc. (HDI) raising capital, establishing strategic partnerships and broadening the Asian shareholder base for HDI public companies. He was Senior Vice President of Continental Minerals Corporation which developed the Xietongmen copper-gold project in Tibet, China before selling to China's Jinchuan Group in 2011 for $446 million. Mr. Hall is also a director and Investment Committee member of Can-China Global Resources Fund, an energy and mining fund backed by the Export-Import Bank of China. He is or has been a director of various resource and non-resource companies. Mr. Hall is a graduate of the University of British Columbia (BA, MA) and has diplomas from Beijing University and Beijing Language Institute.

Pam Saxton is an experienced mining company executive and Director. She is currently on the Board and Audit Committee Chair of Timberline Resources Corporation and serving on a North American Advisory Board for Damstra Technology – Damstra Holdings Limited and was previously a Board Member for Aquila Resources Inc. and a Board Member and Audit Committee Chair at Pershing Gold Corporation. As an Executive, she has served as CFO for Thompson Creek Metals Company and NewWest Gold Corporation, both in Colorado. Having started her professional life working as an auditor for Arthur Anderson LLP in Denver, her career has included senior finance appointments in the American Natural Resources Industry including serving as VP Finance for Franco-Nevada Corporation's U.S. Operations.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships between any of the current directors or officers of the Company.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Neither the Company nor its property is the subject of any other pending legal proceedings, and no other such proceeding is known to be contemplated by any governmental authority. The Company is not aware of any other legal proceedings in which any director, officer or affiliate of the Company, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of the Company's voting securities, or any associate of any such director, officer, affiliate or security holder of the Company, is a party adverse to the Company or any of its subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

Directorships

None of the Company's executive officers or directors is a director of any company with a class of equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act or subject to the requirements of the Exchange Act or any company registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Code of Ethics

The Company's Board has adopted a code of ethics that will apply to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer or controller and to persons performing similar functions. The code of ethics is designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote honest and ethical conduct, full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure, compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, prompt internal reporting of violations of the code and accountability for adherence to the code. The Company will provide a copy of its code of ethics, without charge, to any person upon receipt of written request for such, delivered to our corporate headquarters. All such requests should be sent care of Bunker Hill Mining Corp., Attn: Corporate Secretary, 82 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5C 1P1.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, all compensation paid, distributed or accrued for services, including salary and bonus amounts, rendered in all capacities by the Company's principal executive officer, chief financial officer and all other executive officers; the information contained below represents compensation paid, distributed or accrued to the Company's officers for their work related to the Company.

Name and Principal Position	Year[1]	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards [2] ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (#)	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
David Wiens[3]	December 31, 2021	210,315	66,000[4]	-	204,213	-	-	-	480,208
Chief Financial Officer	December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Ryan [5]	December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Chief Executive Officer	December 31, 2020	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500
	June 30, 2020	51,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,500
Wayne Parsons [6]	December 31, 2021	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
Former Chief Financial Officer	December 31, 2020	71,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,390
	June 30, 2020	136,045	-	-	630,532	-	-	1,144,163[9]	1,910,740
Richard Williams	December 31, 2021	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,000
Executive Chairman	December 31, 2020	78,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,201
	June 30, 2020	134,927	-	-	1,020,869	-	-	2,288,325[10]	3,444,121
Sam Ash[7]	December 31, 2021	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Chief Executive Officer	December 31, 2020	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000
	June 30, 2020	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	158,228[8]	218,228

(1) The period ended December 31, 2020 refers to the six-month period ended December 31, 2020.
(2) Option awards reflect the aggregate grant date fair value computed using the Black-Scholes model; for a discussion, please refer to Note 10 in the Notes to the Financial Statements herein.
(3) David Wiens appointed as the Company's CFO on January 1, 2021. On February 19, 2021, 1,037,977 stock options were issued to David Wiens, of which 273,271 stock options vested immediately and the balance of 764,706 stock options vested on December 31, 2021. These options have a 5-year life and are exercisable at C$0.335 per common share. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated at $204,213.
(4) In February 2021, the Company issued 208,860 February 2021 Units at a deemed price of $0.45 to settle $66,000 (C$83,544) of bonus owed to David Wiens. Each February 2021 Unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, which entitles the holder to acquire a common share of the Company at C$0.60 per common share for a period of five years until February 16, 2026.
(5) John Ryan was the Company's CEO from October 12, 2018 to April 14, 2020.
(6) Wayne Parsons was the Company's CFO from May 22, 2019 to December 31, 2020.
(7) Sam Ash became the Company's CEO on April 14, 2020.
(8) Restricted share units ("RSUs") granted to Mr. Ryan are calculated using a share price of C$0.50 on the applicable grant date. RSUs granted to Mr. Ash are calculated using a share price of C$0.73 on the applicable grant date.
(9) DSUs granted to Mr. Parsons are calculated as follows: 2,500,000 * C$0.65 * 0.7041 (the foreign exchange rate as of date of grant).
(10) DSUs granted to Mr. Williams are calculated as follows: 5,000,000 * C$0.65 * 0.7041 (the foreign exchange rate as of date of grant)

Grant of Plan Based Awards

On October 24, 2019, 1,575,000 stock options were issued to directors and officers of the Company. These options have a 5-year life and are exercisable at C$0.60 per Common Share.

On April 20, 2020, 5,957,659 stock options were issued to certain directors of the Company. Each stock option entitles the holder to acquire one Common Share of the Company at an exercise price of C$0.55. The stock options vest in one fourth increments upon each anniversary of the grant date and expire in 5 years.

On September 30, 2020, 200,000 stock options were issued to a consultant of the Company. These options have a 3-year life and are exercisable at C$0.60 per Common Share.

On October 30, 2020, 235,000 stock options were issued to a consultant of the Company. These options expire on December 31, 2022 and are exercisable at C$0.50 per Common Share.

On February 19, 2021, 1,037,977 stock options were issued to an officer of the Company, of which 273,271 stock options vested immediately and the balance of 764,706 stock options vested on December 31, 2021. These options have a 5-year life and are exercisable at C$0.335 per Common Share.

Outstanding Stock Options Awards At Fiscal Year End

The following table provides a summary of equity awards outstanding at December 31, 2021, for each of the named executive officers.

	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (C$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested ($)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested ($)
John Ryan	40,000	—	—	10.00	May 2, 2022	—	—	—	—
	390,000	—	—	0.60	October 24, 2024	—	—	—	—
Wayne Parsons	415,000	—	—	0.60	October 24, 2024	—	—	—	—
	500,000	1,500,000	—	0.55	April 20, 2025	—	—	—	—
Richard Williams	989,415	2,968244	—	0.55	April 20, 2025	—	—	—	—
David Wiens	1,037,977	—	—	0.335	February 19, 2026	—	—	—	—

Long-Term Incentive and Compensation Plans

In May 2020, and as part of its overall compensation planning, the Board introduced a long-term incentive plan (the "Long Term Incentive Plan" or "LTIP") that provides for time-based RSUs, DSUs, options ("Options") and performance-based share unit awards ("PSUs", and collectively with RSUs, DSUs and Options, "Awards") that may be granted to employees, officers and eligible consultants and directors of the Company and its affiliates. Recipients of Awards are defined as "Participants".

The aim of the Company's compensation program is to attract and retain highly qualified executives and to link compensation to performance and shareholder value. This must ensure that the compensation is sufficiently competitive to achieve this objective. The Board considers a number of factors in order to determine compensation, including the Company's contractual obligations, the individual's performance and other qualitative aspects of the individual's performance and achievements, the amount of time and effort the individual will devote to the Company and the Company's financial resources.

The Company's compensation program is comprised of:

(a) **A base salary or management fee arrangement and benefits**. The base salaries or management fee arrangements and benefits paid to the key executives are not based on any specific formula and are set so as to be competitive with other companies of similar size and state of development in the mineral industry. This base salary also includes sign-on incentives, which may be issued in the form of cash, RSUs, DSUs or Options.

(b) **A short-term incentive program in the form of bonuses**. Bonuses are paid to key executives based on individual, team and Company performance and the executive's position in the Company. Any bonus awards are at the sole discretion of the Board.

(c) **Long Term Incentive Plan**. The LTIP consists of DSUs, RSUs, PSUs, and Options which provide the Board with additional long term incentive mechanisms to align the interests of the directors, officers, employees or consultants of the Company with shareholder interests. The LTIP also provides for, among other things, an accelerated vesting of awards in the event of a change in control, thereby aligning the Company's practices with current corporate governance best practices respecting a change in control.

The Board believe that equity-based compensation plans are the most effective way to align the interests of management with those of shareholders. Long-term incentives must also be competitive and align with the Company's compensation philosophy.

The Company does not have a pension plan that provides for payments or benefits to its executive officers.

Change of Control Agreements

The Company has provided change of control benefits to certain senior officers to encourage them to continue their employment in the event of a purchase, sale, reorganization, or other significant change in the business. These benefits have a "double trigger" meaning that an event of termination is also required in a change of control to trigger a severance payment.

If the employment agreement of the senior officer is terminated by the (a) Company without just cause, or (b) senior officer for good reason pursuant to the terms of the employment agreement, at any time within 12 months of a change of control, the Company is required to make a lump sum severance payment equal to 24 months of base salary. In addition, at such time all Awards shall be deemed to have vested, and all restrictions and conditions applicable to such Awards shall be deemed to have lapsed and the Awards shall be issued and delivered.

Employment Agreements

The Company has various employment agreements with certain executives, which provide for compensation and certain other benefits and for severance payments under certain circumstances. Certain employment agreements also contain clauses that become effective upon a change of control of the Company, as described above. The Company may be obligated to pay certain amounts to such employees upon the occurrence of any of the defined events in the various employment agreements.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

On April 19, 2011, subject to shareholder approval, which was obtained at the Company's annual and special meeting of shareholders held on December 21, 2012, the Board approved the adoption of the Liberty Silver Corp. Incentive Share Plan (the "Plan") under which Common Shares of the Company's common stock have been reserved for purposes of possible future issuance of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, and stock grants to employees, directors and certain key individuals. Under the Plan, the maximum number of Common Shares reserved for issuance shall not exceed 10% of the Common Shares of the Company outstanding from time to time. The purpose of the Plan shall be to advance the interests of the Company by encouraging equity participation in the Company through the acquisition of Common Shares of the Company. In order to maintain flexibility in the award of stock benefits, the Plan constitutes a single plan, but is composed of two parts. The first part is the Share Option Plan which provides grants of both incentive stock options under Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and nonqualified stock options. The second part is the Share Bonus Plan which provides grants of shares of Company common stock. The following is intended to be a summary of some of the material terms of the Plan, and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety, by the full text of the Plan.

The Plan

The Plan is a rolling plan, under which the maximum number of Common Shares reserved for issuance under the Share Option Plan, together with the Share Bonus Plan, shall not exceed 10% of the Common Shares outstanding (on a non-diluted basis) at any given time. The purpose of the Plan is to advance the interests of the Company by: (i) providing certain employees, senior officers, directors, or consultants of the Company (collectively, the "Optionees") with additional performance incentives; (ii) encouraging share ownership by the Optionees; (iii) increasing the proprietary interest of the Optionees in the success of the Company; (iv) encouraging the Optionees to remain with the Company; and (v) attracting new employees, officers, directors and consultants to the Company.

Share Option Plan

The following information is intended to be a brief description and summary of the material features of the Share Option Plan:

(a) The aggregate maximum number of Common Shares available for issuance from treasury under the Share Option Plan, together with the Share Bonus Plan, at any given time is 10% of the outstanding Common Shares as at the date of grant of an option under the Plan, subject to adjustment or increase of such number pursuant to the terms of the Plan. Any Common Shares subject to an option which has been granted under the Share Option Plan and which has been surrendered, terminated, or expired without being exercised, in whole or in part, will again be available under the Plan.

(b) The exercise price of an option shall be determined by the Board at the time each option is granted, provided that such price shall not be less than the closing price of the Common Shares on the principal stock exchange(s) upon which the Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the trading day immediately preceding the day of the grant of the option.

(c) Options granted to persons conducting Investor Relations Activities (as defined in the Plan) for the Company must vest in stages over twelve months with no more than ¼ of the options vesting in any three-month period.

(d) In the event an Optionee ceases to be eligible for the grant of options under the Share Option Plan, options previously granted to such person will cease to be exercisable within a period of 12 months following the date such person ceases to be eligible under the Plan.

(e) In the event that a take-over bid or issuer bid is made for all or any of the issued and outstanding Shares, then the Board may, by resolution, permit all options outstanding to become immediately exercisable in order to permit Common Shares issuable under such options to be tendered to such bid.

Share Bonus Plan

The following information is intended to be a brief description and summary of the material features of the Share Bonus Plan:

(a) Participants in the Share Bonus Plan shall be directors, officers, employees, or consultants of the Company who, by the nature of their positions are, in the opinion of the Board and upon the recommendation of the President of the Company, in a position to contribute to the success of the Company.
(b) The determination regarding the amount of bonus Common Shares issued pursuant to the Share Bonus Plan will take into consideration the Optionee's present and potential contribution to the success of the Company and shall be determined from time to time by the Board. However, in no event shall the number of bonus Common Shares pursuant to the Share Bonus Plan, together with the Share Option Plan, exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares in the aggregate.

General Features of the Plan

In addition to the above summaries of the Share Option Plan and the Share Bonus Plan, the following is intended to be a brief description and summary of some of the general features of the Plan:

(a) The aggregate number of Common Shares reserved pursuant to the Plan for issuance to insiders of the Company within any twelve-month period, under all security-based compensation arrangements of the Company, shall not exceed 10% of the total number of Common Shares then outstanding.
(b) The aggregate number of Common Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the Plan to any one person in any twelve-month period shall not exceed 5% of the total number of Common Shares outstanding from time to time, unless disinterested shareholder approval is obtained pursuant to the policies of the Company's principal stock exchange(s) upon which the Common Shares are listed and posted for trading or any stock exchange or regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the securities of the Company. No more than 2% of the outstanding Common Shares may be granted to any one Consultant (as defined in the Plan) in any twelve-month period, or to persons conducting Investor Relations Activities (as defined in the Plan) in any twelve-month period.

RSU Plan

On March 25, 2020, the Board of the Company approved the adoption of the Company's Restricted Stock Unit Incentive Plan (the "RSU Plan") under which RSUs of the Company, whereby each RSU represents the right to receive one Common Share, have been reserved for purposes of possible future issuances of RSUs. The RSU Plan is intended to enhance the Company's ability to attract and retain highly qualified officers, directors, key employees, consultants and other persons, and to motivate such officers, directors, key employees, consultants and other persons to serve the Company and to expend maximum effort to improve the business results and earnings of the Company by providing to such persons an opportunity to acquire or increase a direct proprietary interest in the operations and future success of the Company. To this end, the RSU Plan provides for the grant of RSUs and any of these awards of RSUs ("RSU Awards") may, but need not, be made as performance incentives to reward attainment of annual or long-term performance goals of the Company.

The following information is intended to be a brief description and summary of the material features of the RSU Plan:

(a) The maximum number of Common Shares available for issuance under the RSU Plan shall be 7,249,278, subject to adjustment or increase of such number pursuant to the terms of the RSU Plan.

(b) The number of Common Shares to be issued under the RSU Plan shall not exceed 10% of the total number of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.
(c) In the event that an RSU Award is exercised for Common Shares, the Common Shares reserved for issuance in connection with such RSU Award will be returned to the pool of available Common Shares authorized for issuance under the RSU Plan and will be available for reservation pursuant to a new RSU Award grant.
(d) RSU Awards may be made under the RSU Plan to any employee, director or consultant of the Company, as the Board shall determine and designate from time to time.
(e) RSU Awards granted under the RSU Plan may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted either alone or in addition to, in tandem with, or in substitution or exchange for, any other RSU Award or any award granted under another plan of the Company.
(f) At the time a grant of RSUs is made, the Board may, in its sole discretion, establish a vesting period applicable to such RSUs, and each RSU Award may be subject to a different vesting period.

DSU Plan

On April 21, 2020, the Board approved the adoption of the Company's Deferred Share Unit Plan (the "DSU Plan"), pursuant to which the Board may grant DSUs to eligible persons under the DSU Plan. Each DSU entitles the grantee to receive on vesting an amount equal to: (A) the number of vested DSUs elected to be redeemed multiplied by (B) the fair market value of the Common Shares less (C) any applicable withholdings pursuant to the DSU Plan. The purposes of the DSU Plan are to: (i) align the interests of directors of the Company with the long term interests of shareholders of the Company; and (ii) allow the Company to attract and retain high quality directors.

The following information is intended to be a brief description and summary of the material features of the DSU Plan:

(a) A committee of directors of the Company appointed by the Board to administer the DSU Plan may grant DSUs to any director of the Company in its sole discretion.
(b) Awards may be made under the DSU Plan to any director of the Company, as the committee appointed by the Board shall determine and designate from time to time.
(c) Should the Common Shares no longer be publicly traded at the relevant time such that the fair market value of the Common Shares cannot be determined in accordance with the formula set out in the definition of that term pursuant to the DSU Plan, the fair market value of a Common Share shall be determined by the committee appointed by the Board in its sole discretion.
(d) At the time a grant of DSUs is made, the committee appointed by the Board may, in its sole discretion, establish a vesting period applicable to such DSUs.

Director Compensation

The general policy of the Board is that compensation for independent directors should be a fair mix between cash and equity-based compensation. Additionally, the Company reimburses directors for reasonable expenses incurred during the course of their performance. There are no long-term incentive or medical reimbursement plans. The Company does not pay directors, who are part of management, for Board service in addition to their regular employee compensation. The Board determines the amount of director compensation. The board may appoint a compensation committee to take on this role.

The following table provides a summary of compensation paid to directors during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Director	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation ($)[1]	Total ($)
Dickson Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wayne Parsons	120,000	—	—	—	—	—	120,000
Richard Williams	180,000	—	—	—	—	—	180,000
Pam Saxton	37,490	—	—	—	—	7,784	45,274
Cassandra Joseph	37,490	—	—	—	—	7,784	45,274

(1) DSUs granted to each of Mses. Saxton and Joseph are calculated using a share price of C$0.485 on the applicable grant date.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Equity Compensation Plan

The following table gives information about the Company's Equity Compensation Plan as of December 31, 2021:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants	Number of securities remaining available for future issuances under equity compensation plans, excluding securities reflected in column (a)
Plan category			
	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	**9,053,136**	**$ 0.58**	**7,390,408.20**
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**9,053,136**	**$ 0.58**	**7,390,408.20**

Plan category	**Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding RSUs and DSUs**	**Weighted average grant date price of outstanding RSUs and DSUs**	**Number of securities remaining available for future issuances under equity compensation plans, excluding securities reflected in column (a)**
	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**
RSU Plan	618,000	$ 0.45	6,631,278
DSU Plan	7,500,000	$ 0.65	N/A
Total	8,188,000	$ 0.63	6,260,288

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

There were no material transactions, or series of similar transactions, during the Company's last fiscal year, or any currently proposed transactions, or series of similar transactions, to which the Company was or is to be a party, in which the amount involved exceeded the lesser of $120,000 or one percent of the average of the small business issuer's total assets at year-end for the last three completed fiscal years and in which any director, executive officer or any security holder who is known to the Company to own of record or beneficially more than five percent of any class of the Company's common stock, or any member of the immediate family of any of the foregoing persons, had an interest.

Director Independence

The Company's common stock is currently traded on the CSE, under the symbol BNKR, and as such, is not subject to the rules of any national securities exchange which requires that a majority of a listed company's directors and specified committees of its board of directors meet independence standards prescribed by such rules. For the purpose of preparing the disclosures in this document with respect to director independence, the Company has used the definition of "independent director" within the meaning of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* adopted by the Canadian Securities Administration and as set forth in the Marketplace Rules of the NASDAQ, which defines an "independent director" generally as being a person, other than an executive officer or employee of the company or any other individual having a relationship which, in the opinion of the company's board of directors, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director.

Pam Saxton, Cassandra Joseph, and Dickson Hall are currently the only "independent" directors of the Company.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

Effective September 2, 2014, the Company appointed the firm of MNP, LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, as the Company's independent audit firm.

MNP, LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, 50 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Mississauga, ON L5B 3C2, served as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2021, the six months ended December 30, 2020 and year ended June 30, 2020, and is expected to serve in that capacity for the ensuing year 2022. Principal accounting fees for professional services rendered for the Company by MNP, LLP for the year ended December 31, 2021, the six months ended December 31, 2020 and year ended June 30, 2020 are summarized in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Six Months Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended June 30, 2020
Audit	$ 107,129	$ 115,272	62,179
Audit related	36,449	28,432	22,180
Tax	-	34,118	—
All other	12,841	13,160	7,012
Total	$ 156,419	$ 190,982	91,371

Audit Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed by MNP, LLP for assurance and related services that were related to its review of the Company's quarterly financial statements.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed by MNP, LLP for tax compliance, advice and planning.

All Other Fees

The aggregate fees billed by MNP, LLP for all other professional services.

Audit Committee's Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

At the Company's regularly scheduled and special meetings, the Board, or the Board-appointed audit committee, considers and pre-approves any audit and non-audit services to be performed by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. The audit committee has the authority to grant pre-approvals of non-audit services.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1)(2) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule.

The financial statements and financial statement schedules identified in Item 8 are filed as part of this report.

(a)(3) Exhibits.

The exhibits required by this item are set forth on the Exhibit Index below.

3.1	Articles of Incorporation (included as exhibit to Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2008).
3.2	Bylaws (included as exhibit to Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2008).
3.3	Articles of Amendment (included as exhibit to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2010).
3.3	Amended Bylaws (included as exhibit to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 25, 2010).
3.4	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Liberty Silver Corp., December 14, 2011 (included as exhibit to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 14, 2011).
3.5	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Liberty Silver Corp (included as exhibit to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 28, 2012)
3.6	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Liberty Silver Corp., dated December 21, 2012 (included as exhibit to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 28, 2012)
3.7	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation for Nevada Profit Corporations, effective September 29, 2017 (included as an exhibit to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 18, 2017).
3.8	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Liberty Silver Corp. (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
3.9	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Liberty Silver Corp. (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
3.10	Certificate of Change dated May 1, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
3.11	Certificate of Amendment dated September 11, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
4.1	Warrant Indenture dated as of August 14, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
5.1	Opinion regarding Legality (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.1	Mineral Property Purchase Agreement corporation (included as exhibit to Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 1, 2008).
10.2	Exploration Earn-In Agreement dated March 29, 2010, by and between Liberty Silver Corp, a Nevada corporation, and AuEx Ventures, Inc., a Nevada corporation (included as exhibit to Form S-1/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 19, 2013).
10.3	Purchase Agreement Hi Ho Silver Mining Claims dated October 15, 2012 (included as exhibit to Form S-1/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 24, 2013).
10.4	Registration Rights Agreement dated October 15, 2012 (included as exhibit to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2012).
10.5	Memorandum of Exploration Earn-In Agreement, effective March 29, 2010 (included as exhibit to Form S-1/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 24, 2013).
10.6	Letter Agreement re Assignment of Exploration Earn-In Agreement, effective July 1, 2010 (included as exhibit to Form S-1/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 24, 2013).
10.7	Mining Lease with Option to Purchase, by and between Liberty Silver Corp. and Placer Mining Corporation, dated August 17, 2017 (included as exhibits to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 23, 2017).
10.8	Standstill Agreement dated May 16, 2017 (included as an exhibit to Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 25, 2017).
10.9	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and Notice, dated January 20, 2017 (included as exhibits to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 24, 2017).
10.10	Settlement Agreement with EPA (incorporated by reference to Form 8-K dated January 3, 2022).
10.11	Purchase Agreement with respect to the Bunker Hill Mine (incorporated by reference to Form 8-K dated January 3, 2022).
10.12	Lease Amendment (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.13	Clarification and Second Amendment to Lease (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.14	Reinstatement and Amendment to Lease (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.15	Fourth Amendment to Lease (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.16	Notice of intention to extend the Lease (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.17	Second Agreement to Extend Lease (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.18	Notice of Lease Extension (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
10.19	Form of Secured Convertible Note (incorporated by reference to the Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2022)
10.20	Secured Royalty Convertible Debenture (incorporated by reference to the Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2022)
21.1	List of Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Form 10-KT filed on April 1, 2021)
31.1*	Certifications pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
31.2*	Certifications pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
32.1*	Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
32.2*	Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
95.1*	Mine Safety Disclosure pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act
96.1	Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Zinc and Silver at the Bunker Hill Mine, December 29, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Form 8-K dated January 3, 2022).
96.2*	Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment For Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Silver and Zinc at the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

By: */s/ Sam Ash*
Sam Ash, Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer

By: */s/ David Wiens*
David Wiens, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer

Date: March 31, 2022

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: March 31, 2022
By: */s/ Sam Ash*
Name: Sam Ash
Title: Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer

Date: March 31, 2022
By: */s/ David Wiens*
Name: David Wiens
Title: Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer

Date: March 31, 2022
By: */s/ Richard Williams*
Name: Richard Williams
Title: Executive Chairman and Director

Date: March 31, 2022
By: */s/ Dickson Hall*
Name: Dickson Hall
Title: Director

Date: March 31, 2022
By: */s/ Wayne Parsons*
Name: Wayne Parsons
Title: Director

Date: March 31, 2022
By: */s/ Cassandra Joseph*
Name: Cassandra Joseph
Title: Director

Date: March 31, 2022
By: */s/ Pamela Saxton*
Name: Pamela Saxton
Title: Director

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Sam Ash, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Bunker Hill Mining Corp.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors:

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date:March 31, 2022

By: */s/ Sam Ash*
Sam Ash, Chief Executive Officer, President and Principal Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant to be furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, David Wiens, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Bunker Hill Mining Corp.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors:

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date:March 31, 2022

By: */s/ David Wiens*
David Wiens, Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement has been provided to the registrant and will be retained by the registrant to be furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Bunker Hill Mining Corp., (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Sam Ash, Chief Executive Officer, President and Principal Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Bunker Hill Mining Corp.

/s/ Sam Ash DATE: March 31, 2022

Sam Ash, Chief Executive Officer and President

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Bunker Hill Mining Corp. and will be retained by Bunker Hill Mining Corp. to be furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Bunker Hill Mining Corp., (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, David Wiens, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Bunker Hill Mining Corp.

/s/ David Wiens DATE: March 31, 2022

David Wiens, Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Bunker Hill Mining Corp. and will be retained by Bunker Hill Mining Corp. to be furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 95.1

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, issued under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the "Mine Act") by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (the "MSHA"), as well as related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities.

The following table provides information for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Mine	Mine Act §104 Violations (1)	Mine Act §104 (b) Orders (2)	Mine Act §104(d) Citations and Orders (3)	Mine Act §110(b) (2) Violations (4)	Mine Act §107(a) Orders (5)	Proposed Assessments from MSHA (In dollars $)	Mining Related Fatalities	Mine Act §104(e) Notice (yes/no) (6)	Pending Legal Action before Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (yes/no)
Bunker Hill Mine	2	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	No

(1) The total number of violations received from MSHA under §104 of the Mine Act, which includes citations for health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially contribute to a serious injury if left unabated.

(2) The total number of orders issued by MSHA under §104(b) of the Mine Act, which represents a failure to abate a citation under §104(a) within the period of time prescribed by MSHA.

(3) The total number of citations and orders issued by MSHA under §104(d) of the Mine Act for unwarrantable failure to comply with mandatory health or safety standards.

(4) The total number of flagrant violations issued by MSHA under §110(b)(2) of the Mine Act.

(5) The total number of orders issued by MSHA under §107(a) of the Mine Act for situations in which MSHA determined an imminent danger existed.

(6) A written notice from the MSHA regarding a pattern of violations, or a potential to have such pattern under §104(e) of the Mine Act.

Exhibit 96.2

TECHNICAL REPORT AND PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT FOR

UNDERGROUND MILLING AND CONCENTRATION OF LEAD, SILVER AND ZINC

AT THE BUNKER HILL MINE

COEUR D'ALENE MINING DISTRICT

SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO, USA

AMENDED AND RESTATED FEBRUARY 22, 2022

EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 7, 2022

PREPARED FOR:

BUNKER HILL MINING CORP.

BY

QUALIFIED PERSONS:

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Bunker Hill Mining Corp.: Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Silver and Zinc at the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA.

Technical Report Effective Date: January 7, 2022

February 22, 2022

(signed/sealed) *Scott E. Wilson*

Scott E. Wilson, SME-RM, CPG
Geologist

(signed/sealed) *Robert "Chip" Todd*

Robert Todd, P.E.
Mining Engineer

(signed/sealed) *Deepak Malhotra*

Deepak Malhotra, SME-RM
Consulting Metallurgist

AUTHOR CERTIFICATE

Scott E. Wilson

I, Scott E. Wilson, CPG, SME-RM, of Highlands Ranch, Colorado, as the author of the technical report entitled "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Silver and Zinc at the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" (the "Technical Report") amended and restated February 22, 2022 with an effective date of January 7, 2022 prepared for Bunker Hill Mining Corp. (the "Issuer"), do hereby certify:

1. I am currently employed as President by Resource Development Associates, Inc., 10262 Willowbridge Way, Highlands Ranch, Colorado USA 80126.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the California State University, Sacramento in 1989.
3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist and member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #10965) and a Registered Member (#4025107) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc.
4. I have been employed as both a geologist and a mining engineer continuously for a total of 32 years. My experience included resource estimation, mine planning, geological modeling, geostatistical evaluations, project development, and authorship of numerous technical reports and preliminary economic assessments of various projects throughout North America, South America and Europe. I have employed and mentored mining engineers and geologists continuously since 2003.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have made several personal inspections of the Bunker Hill Project with the most recent visit September 22, 2021.
7. I am responsible for Sections 1 through 12, 14 through 15, 19 through 20 and 22 through 27 of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the Issuer as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. The Issuer retained my services in April 2019 to be the independent qualified person for the project. I have either authored or co-authored four technical reports prior to this technical report.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Dated: February 22, 2022

(signed/sealed) *Scott Wilson*

Scott E. Wilson, CPG, SME-RM

AUTHOR CERTIFICATE

Robert H. Todd

I, Robert H. Todd, P.E., of Butte, Montana, as the author of the technical report entitled "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Silver and Zinc at the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" (the "Technical Report") amended and restated February 22, 2022 with an effective date of January 7, 2022 prepared for Bunker Hill Mining Corp. (the "Issuer"), do hereby certify:

1. I am currently a principal and co-owner of Minetech USA, LLC, located in Butte and Helena Montana.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering from the University of Idaho, School of Mines, Idaho.
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the States of Idaho (5327), Nevada (7779) and Montana (10095).
4. I have worked in mining operations, consulting engineering and engineering construction contracting for over 41 years. Prior to forming Minetech my consulting career included serving as General Manager of Engineering for Cementation USA in Sandy Utah, Vice President and Area Manager for Knight-Piesold in Elko, Nevada, and managing numerous independent engineering and construction projects. Mine operations and technical experience include: Technical Services Manager and then General Manager of the Jerritt Canyon Operations in Elko, Nevada, Supervising Engineer for Newmont Mining Corporation in Elko, Nevada, Project Engineer and Project Administrator for Noranda Minerals in Libby, Missoula and Cooke City Montana and Production Supervisor, Chief Engineer and Mine Manager for Echo Bay Minerals at Round Mountain and Hawthorne Nevada. I worked for Sunshine Mining in Kellogg Idaho as I was attending the University of Idaho and then after graduation as a mine and project engineer until they closed in 1986.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have made several personal inspections of the Bunker Hill Project with the most recent visit December 2021.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of relevant portions of Sections 16, 18, and 21 of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the Issuer as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. Prior to being retained by the Issuer, I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Dated: February 22, 2022

(signed/sealed) *Robert H. Todd*

Robert H. Todd, P.E.

AUTHOR CERTIFICATE

Deepak Malhotra, Ph.D.

I, Deepak Malhotra, Ph.D.., of Lakewood, Colorado, as the author of the technical report entitled "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Silver and Zinc at the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" (the "Technical Report") amended and restated February 22, 2022 with an effective date of January 7, 2022 prepared for Bunker Hill Mining Corp. (the "Issuer"), do hereby certify:

1. I am currently employed as President of Pro Solv, LLC with an office at 15450 W. Asbury Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado 80228.
2. I am a graduate of Colorado School of Mines in Colorado, USA (Master of Metallurgical Engineering in 1973 and Ph. D. in Mineral Economics in 1978).
3. I am a Registered Member (RM #2006420) of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc. and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
4. I have 48 years of experience in the area of metallurgy and mineral economics. I have managed projects in research, process development for new properties, plan troubleshooting, plant audits, detailed plant engineering, due diligence for acquisitions and overall business management. I have authored over 80 technical papers and several books. I also participated in dozens of technical reports prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 (as defined herein).
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have not visited the Bunker Hill Mine due to health reasons. A site visit was not required for my role in this report.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 13 and 17.
8. I am independent of the Issuer as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. Prior to being retained by the Issuer, I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
11. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Dated: February 22, 2022

(signed/sealed) *Deepak Malhotra, Ph.D.*

Deepak Malhotra, Ph.D.

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1 SUMMARY

This report entitled "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Underground Milling and Concentration of Lead, Silver and Zinc at the Bunker Hill Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho, USA" (the "Technical Report"), describes the mining and processing operations at the Bunker Hill Mine ("Bunker" or "Bunker Hill" or "the Project" or "the Property") located near the town of Kellogg Idaho. for Bunker Hill Mining Corp. ("BHMC" or the "Company").

This Technical Report considers a processing approach at Bunker where Pb, Ag and Zn mineralization is mined and processed entirely underground. Mineralized material would be conventionally milled and then concentrated by flotation of PbAg followed by flotation of ZnAg. Metal rich concentrates could then be sold to smelters in North America or overseas. Mill tailings will be deposited underground in the historic mining voids located throughout the Project. The only envisioned surface facilities would be offices, warehouses and loading docks.

Highlights of the Technical report, including the preliminary economic assessment ("PEA"), are listed in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3. Table 1-1 lists the Mineral Resource estimate for the Bunker. Mineral Resources are reported according to the CIM Definition Standards of May 10, 2014 ("CIM"). The guidance and definitions of CIM are incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101 -*Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects within Canada* of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") Mineral Resources are geologically constrained and defined at economic cutoff grades that demonstrate reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

1.1 RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Geostatistics and estimates of mineralization were prepared by Mr. Scott Wilson, C.P.G., SME. Industry accepted grade estimation techniques were used to develop global mineralization block models for the Newgard, Quill and UTZ zones. Table 1-1 summarizes the Bunker Hill Mineral Resource Estimate, classified according to CIM definitions for the Project. Reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction assume underground mining, mill processing and flotation of Pb and Zn concentrates. Mineral resource estimates are reported at an NSR cutoff of $70 per ton. Metallurgical recoveries are described in Section 13 and section 17 of this report.

Net smelter return (NSR) is defined as the return from sales of concentrates, expressed in US$/t, i.e.: NSR = (Contained metal) * (Metallurgical recoveries) * (Metal Payability %) * (Metal prices) – (Treatment, refining, transport and other selling costs). NSR values are estimated using updated using metallurgical recoveries of 92%, 82% and 88% for Zn, Ag and Pb respectively, and concentrate grades of 54.7% Zn in zinc concentrate, and 59.7% Pb and 14.18 oz/ton Ag in lead concentrate.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves

Table 1-1 Bunker Hill Mine Mineral Resource Estimate – NSR $70/ton cut off – Ag selling price of $20/oz (troy), Lead selling price of $0.90/lb, Zn selling price of $1.15/lb. Effective date of January 7, 2022)

Classification	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)
Measured (M)	2,229	$ 117.25	1.04	2,309	2.51	111,975	5.52	246,046
Indicated (I)	4,385	$ 117.55	1.02	4,484	2.42	212,519	5.63	493,902
Total M & I	**6,614**	**$ 117.45**	**1.03**	**6,793**	**2.45**	**324,495**	**5.59**	**739,948**
Inferred	6,749	$ 125.22	1.54	10,410	2.91	392,757	5.01	669,358

1.2 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The summary of the current projected financial performance of the Bunker is listed in Table 1-2. Sensitivities are summarized in Table 1-3.

Table 1-2 Estimated Bunker Hill production for Life of Mine

	Life of Mine (LOM) Total
Metal Prices	
Zinc ($/lb)	**1.15**
Lead ($/lb)	**0.90**
Silver ($/oz (troy))	**20.00**
Mine Plan	
Total mineralized material mined (kt)	**6,377**
*Average annual mineralized material mined (kt)[1]	**580**
Average zinc grade (%)	**5.0%**
Average lead grade (%)	**2.8%**
Average silver grade (oz/t)	**1.5**
Metal Production[2]	
Zinc produced (klbs)	**591,140**
Lead produced (klbs)	**323,116**
Silver produced (koz)	**8,418**
Key Cost Metrics	
Opex - total ($/t)	**62**
Sustaining capex ($/t)	**10**
Cash costs: by-product ($/lb Zn payable)	**0.33**
AISC: by-product ($/lb Zn payable)	**0.47**
Cash costs: co-product ($/lb Zn payable)	**0.69**
AISC: co-product ($/lb Zn payable)	**0.77**
EBITDA	**383,378**
Pre-tax free cash flow[3]	**284,999**
Free cash flow[3]	**233,310**
After-tax NPV (5%) ($000)	**143,471**
After-tax NPV (8%) ($000)	**107,790**
After-tax IRR (%)	**35.2%**
Payback (years)	**2.6**

Annualize averages excluded the first and last years of mine life.

Includes zinc produced from zinc concentrate, lead and silver produced from lead concentrate

Life of mine (“LOM”) includes initial capital expenditure

Note: Cash Cost includes mining, processing, G&A, smelter charges and freight. Mine plan was designed on a net smelter return (NSR) value of 80 ($/t). NSR was calculated by the formula: (Contained metal) * (Metallurgical recoveries) * (Metal Payability %) * (Metal prices) – (Treatment, refining, transport and other selling costs). Mineralized portions of the mine plan external to the Quill, Newgard and UTZ zones were calculated using a zinc equivalent cut off of 5% calculated using the formula: Zn price ($/lb) + (Pb grade (%)*(Zn price ($/lb)/(Pb price ($/lb) + (Ag grade (oz/t)*(Zn price ($/lb)/(ag price ($/toz)*(toz/1lb)).

Table 1-3 Economic Sensitivity to Zinc Price, Opex and Capex

Metal Prices							Operating & Capital Costs						
NPV (5%) ($M)		Zinc Price ($/lb)							Operating Costs (+/- %)				
		0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45			-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
Lead Price ($/lb)	0.70	19	66	110	154	198	Total Capital Costs (+/- %)	-20%	210	185	159	133	107
	0.80	37	83	127	171	215		-10%	203	177	151	125	100
	0.90	55	99	**143**	187	232		0%	195	169	**143**	118	92
	1.00	72	116	160	204	249		10%	187	162	136	110	84
	1.10	89	133	177	221	266		20%	180	154	128	102	77
IRR (%)		Zinc Price ($/lb)							Operating Costs (+/- %)				
		0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45			-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
Lead Price ($/lb)	0.70	8%	18%	28%	40%	53%	Total Capital Costs (+/- %)	-20%	63%	53%	43%	35%	28%
	0.80	11%	21%	32%	44%	57%		-10%	56%	47%	39%	32%	25%
	0.90	14%	24%	**35%**	47%	61%		0%	51%	43%	**35%**	29%	23%
	1.00	18%	27%	39%	51%	65%		10%	46%	39%	32%	26%	20%
	1.10	21%	31%	42%	55%	70%		20%	42%	35%	29%	23%	18%

The preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature, and there is no certainty that the reported results will be realized. The Mineral Resource estimate used for the PEA includes Inferred Mineral Resources which are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the projected economic performance will be realized. The purpose of the PEA is to demonstrate the economic viability of the Bunker Hill Mine, and the results are only intended as an initial, first-pass review of the Project economics based on preliminary information. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

1.3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS AND OWNERSHIP

Bunker Hill Mine is located in the cities of Kellogg and Wardner of Shoshone County, Idaho. The mine is 100% owned by Silver Valley Metals Corporation ("SVMC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BHMC. It was purchased from Placer Mining Corporation ("PMC") on January 7, 2022.

1.4 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Northern Idaho Panhandle Region in which the Bunker Hill Property is located is underlain by the Middle Proterozoic-aged Belt-Purcell Supergroup of fine-grained, dominantly siliciclastic sedimentary rocks which extends from western Montana (locally named the Belt Supergroup) to southern British Columbia (Locally named the Purcell Supergroup) and is collectively over 23,000 feet in total stratigraphic thickness.

Mineralization at the Bunker Hill Mine is hosted almost exclusively in the Upper Revett formation of the Ravalli Group, a part of the Belt Supergroup of Middle Proterozoic-aged, fine-grained sediments. Geologic mapping and interpretation progressed by leaps and bounds following the recognition of a predictable stratigraphic section at the Bunker Hill Mine and enabled the measurement of specific offsets across major faults, discussed in the following section. From an exploration and mining perspective, there were two critical conclusions from this research: all significant mineralized shoots are hosted in quartzite units where they are cut by vein structures, and the location of the quartzite units can be projected up and down section, and across fault offsets, to target extensions and offsets of known mineralized shoots and veins.

Mineralization at Bunker Hill falls in four categories, described below from oldest to youngest events:

Bluebird Veins (BB): W—NW striking, SW-dipping (Fig. 7-11), variable ratio of sphalerite-pyrite-siderite mineralization. Thick, tabular cores with gradational margins bleeding out along bedding and fractures. Detailed description in Section 7.2.2.

Stringer/Disseminated Zones: Disseminated, fracture controlled and bedding controlled blebs and stringer mineralization associated with Bluebird Structures, commonly as halos to vein-like bodies or as isolated areas where brecciated quartzite beds are intersected by the W-NW structure and fold fabrics.

Galena-Quartz Veins (GQ): E to NE striking, S to SE dipping (Fig. 7-11), quartz-argentiferous galena +/- siderite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite veins, sinuous-planar with sharp margins, cross-cut Bluebird Veins. Detailed description in Section 7.2.2.

Hybrid Zones: Formed at intersections where GQ veins cut BB veins (Fig. 7-11), with open space deposition of sulfides and quartz in the vein refraction in quartzite beds, and replacement of siderite in the BB vein structure by argentiferous galena from the GQ Vein.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND PERMITTING

Because the mine is on patented mining claims (privately-owned land), only a limited number of potential permits are required for mining and milling operations. These relate to: (1) air quality and emissions from crushing, milling and processing, (2) any refurbishment of surface buildings that may require construction permits and (3) deposition of waste and/or tailings on surface, if such a deposition were to occur.

The Bunker Hill Mine is located within the Bunker Hill Superfund site (EPA National Priorities Listing IDD048340921). Cleanup activities have been completed in Operable Unit 2 of the Bunker Hill Superfund Site where the mine is located though water treatment continues at the Central Treatment Plant (CTP) located near Bunker Hill Mine. The CTP is owned by US EPA and is operated by its contractors.

BHMC entered into a Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the US Environmental Protection Agency ("US EPA") and the US Department of Justice ("DOJ") on May 14, 2018. Section 9, Paragraph 33 of that agreement stipulates that BHMC must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit for effluent discharged by Bunker Hill Mine by May 14, 2023. This obligation exists independent of BHMC's activities related to the PEA but the deadline will occur at a point in time where restart activities are planned to occur as well.

BHMC will initiate a voluntary Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment ("ESHIA") for the activities described in this PEA and for its business model as a whole in 2022. This study is projected for completion in 2023. It will conform to ISO, IFC and GRI standards.

1.6 METALLURGICAL TESTING

RDi initiated metallurgical test work on three samples designated Newgard, Quill and Utz with the primary objective of determining the process flowsheet and the metal recoveries and concentrate grades. The test work is on-going, and the highlights of the results so far indicate the following:

- Head grade assay of 49.7 g/mt Ag, 4.1% Pb, 6.42% Zn
- Bond's ball mill work index of 13.47 kWh/st indicating the rock to be relatively hard
- Grind size of 270 mesh for Zn flotation stream and 400 mesh for Pb flotation stream
- Concentrate grades of 54.7% Zn for the zinc concentrate and 59.7% Pb with 486 g/mt Ag for the lead concentrate

1.7 MINING METHOD

Long-hole stoping with fill (LHOS), cut-and-fill and possibly room-and-pillar mining with fill are the only methods viable for sustained operations today. LHOS is the preferred mining method with limited cut-and-fill mining at Bunker Hill. Room-and-pillar mining is not in the current plan. Timbered ground support has been replaced with newer ground support technology of rock bolts, mesh, shotcrete and steel sets as required. Ground conditions are generally good to excellent at Bunker Hill and the rest of the mines in the Silver Valley. Bunker Hill does not have a history of rock burst events that are frequent in the deeper mines to the east.

1.8 RECOVERY METHODS

Historical and on-going current test work at RDi indicates that sequential flotation process can produce marketable-grade Pb/Ag and Zn concentrates. A conceptual process flowsheet was developed based on limited test work, historical plant flowsheet and plants processing similar polymetallic mineralized material. Process flowsheets consist of two-stage crushing to produce a feed of P_{80} of 0.5 inch for the milling circuit. Material will be ground in a ball mill to P_{80} of 270 mesh with sodium cyanide and zinc sulfate. Resulting ground slurry will be subjected to rougher flotation of lead and silver minerals using xanthate and MIBC. Concentrates could be reground and cleaned up to three times to produce a lead/silver concentrate.

Lead rougher- and first-cleaner tailings will be combined and conditioned with copper sulfate and then pH adjusted, and zinc minerals floated with xanthate and MIBC. Zinc rougher concentrates could be reground and cleaned up to three times to produce marketable zinc concentrate.

1.9 CURRENT EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

BHMC has a rare exploration opportunity available at the Mine and has embarked on a new path to fully maximize the potential. A treasure trove of geologic and production data has been organized and preserved in good condition in the mine office since the shutdown of major mine operations in the early 1980s. This data represents 70+ years of proper scientific data and sample collection, with high standards of accuracy and precision that were generally at or above industry standards at the time.

The Company saw the wealth of information that was available but not readily usable and embarked on a scanning and digitizing program. From this they were able to build a 3D digital model of the mine workings and 3D surfaces and solids of important geologic features. To add to this, all of the historic drill core lithology logs and assay data (>2900 holes) was entered into a database and imported with the other data into Maptek Vulcan 3D software.

Exploration activities at the Mine are focused on core drilling to confirm presence of siler-rich mineralization and wide bluebird style mineralization, as well as finding un-mined offset segments of known mineralized structures.

1.10 CONCLUSIONS

BHMC continues investment in the advancement of the Project through drilling, tunnel refurbishment and technical evaluations both internally and with the assistance of reputable consulting firms. RDA is of the opinion that the current Mineral Resources at Bunker Hill are sufficient to warrant continued planning and effort to explore, permit and develop the Project, and that it supports the conclusions herein.

RDA is of the opinion that with a historic silver production of over 160 million ounces, silver mineralization should be investigated with vigorous exploration programs. While base metals are a very important component of the Project and drilling resources are recommended to be allocated to the further delineation and addition of base metal dominant resource, the recent selling price of silver demands attention. The confirmation drilling program identified intercepts of 10 to 20 ounces per ton of silver. The J vein and Francis stopes hosted high grade silver mineralization and the near-surface historic Caledonia and Sierra Nevada Mines were bonanza grade silver producers in the past. These and other known occurrences of silver must be followed up on to determine that economic silver occurrences exist on the Bunker Hill Property land package.

1.11 RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration programs should focus on the definition of silver resources. Silver resources that demonstrate the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction have been identified within the current mineral resource estimate. Significant silver mineralization encountered through exploration and past production suggests that these zones should be given as much weight as past Pb and Zn exploration and resource definition programs.

Metallurgical test work should be completed and the results thoroughly analyzed in order to further refine metallurgical recovery and concentrate grade assumptions, and optimize flowsheet characteristics.

Digitization of nearly 100 years of paper maps is nearing completion. In addition to unlocking the understanding of the geometry of the mineral deposit much of the information describes the mined-out portion of the Project. This will be critical for future mineral resource estimates as mined out voids need to be accurately defined.

Results from the PEA indicate that the Project may support a Preliminary Feasibility Study. Plant and backfill engineering and metallurgical testing are recommended. Used equipment estimates should also be procured.

The Newgard, Quill and UTZ block model portion of the mine was initially scheduled based on a 5.0% zinc cutoff grade (not zinc equivalent) for the June 2021 PEA in the upper majority zinc mineralization. The lower majority lead and silver mineralization used a 5.0% zinc equivalent. This lower section is not included in the block model and represents Bunker Hill records at the time of closure. It is classified as inferred resource. The Newgard, Quill and UTZ block model has been updated with NSR values to better represent actual zinc, lead and silver revenues. The block model NSR valuation change and the majority use of longhole stoping methods are the subject of this report.

Additional drilling and mine block modeling should continue to increase the conversion of Inferred to Indicated Resources.

Based on the aforementioned, the authors are not recommending successive phases of the work for the advancement of the project

Table 1-4 Proposed Budget for Project Advancement

Activity	Amount
Exploration Drilling (includes labor and assaying)	$ 0.50M
Metallurgical definition characteristics	$ 0.50M
Surface Geophysics	$ 0.40M
Ongoing Digital compilation of historical information	$ 0.25M
Environmental Studies as part of care and maintenance	$ 0.80M
Rehabilitation and Infrastructure Improvements	$ 1.30M
Plant Engineering	$ 0.50M
Hydraulic Backfill and Tailing Placement Engineering	$ 0.25M
Mine Rehabilitation, Care and Maintenance	$ 0.75M
Total Recommended Budget	**$ 5.25M**

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

BHMC retained RDA to complete an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report for Bunker Hill Property located in the Coeur D'Alene Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho.

BHMC retained the services of Scott Wilson of Resource Development Associates Inc. ("RDA"), Deepak Malhotra of Pro Solv, LLC and Minetech USA, LLC ("Minetech"), Robert Todd, P.E., principal to perform engineering and design services to allow the Company to publicly disclose a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Bunker Hill mine (the "Bunker Hill Mine" or "Mine"). BHMC has reported Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimates for the Project since September 29, 2020

BHMC has acquired rights to title and purchased the Property from its current previous owners, PMC. The Bunker Hill Mine is a well-developed underground mining operation that ceased production in 1991. At cessation of mining, the Project contained mineralization that had been developed but not exploited. BHMC is implementing a plan to bring the brownfields Project back into production as a competitive mining operation in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. Limited modern (post 1991) exploration has taken place on the Property.

The Project is located adjacent and directly south of the town of Kellogg Idaho. Mineralization at the Project is related to a large deposit of anomalous lead, zinc and silver mineralization. Silver, lead and zinc were discovered at the Project in 1885. Production records kept annually from 1887 through 1991 show that the mine produced 35.78 million tons of mineralized material with head grades averaging 4.52 opt Ag, 8.76% Pb and 3.67% Zn, containing 161.72 million ounces of Ag, 3.13 million tons of Pb and 1.31 million tons of Zn.

The Authors have worked closely with the Company to follow the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, November 29, 2019 and the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines, November 23, 2018 with respect to the implementation and execution of the collection of scientific data for the Property.

This Technical Report was prepared by the Authors, at the request of Mr. Sam Ash, President and CEO of BHMC, a public company trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE: BNKR) with its corporate office at 82 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1P1.

Mr. Scott E. Wilson, (CPG #10965, SME 4025107RM), an independent qualified person under the terms of NI 43-101, has conducted several site visits of the Property with the most recent visit on September 22, 2021. The most recent site visit was to review the progress on the RDA recommended drilling and channel sampling program. These drilling and sampling campaigns were required by RDA in order to estimate Mineral Resources for the Project.

Mr. Robert Todd, a Registered Professional Engineer in the States of Idaho (5327), Nevada (7779) and Montana (10095), an independent qualified person under the terms of NI 43-101, has conducted several site visits of the Property with the most recent visit September 13-15, 2021. This visit was to review equipment and construction estimates for the renovation of the shafts, operating levels and review other aspects of the mine plan with the project team.

Dr. Deepak Malhotra, Ph.D. (SME # 2006420RM) as an independent qualified person, was responsible for the preparation of Sections 13 and 17. Mr. Malhotra has not visited Bunker Hill due to health and travel related to COVID 19. Dr. Malhotra is independent of BHMC applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101

All dollar amounts in this document are United States dollars unless otherwise noted.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This Technical Report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports, and maps, published government reports, company letters, memoranda, public disclosure and public information as listed in the References at the conclusion of this Technical Report. This Technical Report is supplemented by published and available reports provided by the United States Geological Survey ("USGS"), the Idaho Geological Survey, United States Bureau of Land Management and the United States Public Land Survey. Budgetary capital equipment quotes were solicited from a number of suppliers for major equipment. Supplies and material costs primarily are from other similar projects and estimates which Minetech has been recently associated. Labor costs are those currently charged the operations for work in support of mine maintenance and drilling contractor support. Labor costs were then benchmarked with other known underground contracting rates by Minetech.

Table 2-1 Abbreviations found throughout the report

Term	Description
Ag	Silver
AGP	Acid Generating Potential
AIPG	American Institute of Professional Geologists
AISC	All-in Sustaining Costs
Au	Gold
BHMC	Bunker Hill Mining Corp.
BLP	Bunker Hill Limited Partnership
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act or United States Superfund
CIA	Central Impoundment Area
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CPG	Certified Professional Geologist
CTP	Central Treatment Plant
Cu	Copper
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOJ	US Department of Justice
EBIDTA	Earnings before Income Tax, Depreciation and Amortization
EHC	Environmental Health Code
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESHIA	Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
ICOLD	International Commission on Large Dams
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IPDES	Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Kt	Kilo tons
LOHS	Long-hole Open Stoping
LOM	Life of Mine
MIBC	Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSR	Net Smelter Return
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
Pb	Lead
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PMC	Placer Mining Corporation
Property	Bunker Hill Mine
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QP(s)	Qualified Person(s)
RC or RVC	Reverse Circulation
RDA	Resource Development Associates
Rdi	Resource Development Inc
ROD	Record of Decision
RQD	Rock Quality Designation
SME	Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration
SVMC	Silver Valley Mining Corporation
tpd	Tonnes per day
UAO	Unilateral Administrative Order
USGS	United States Geological Survey
Zn	Zinc

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

With respect to land issues, leases and information, the Author of this Technical Report has relied upon the Title Opinion of Lyons O'Dowd Law Firm dated August 12, 2020 as well as written and verbal communication with BHMC in the preparation of Section 4.

Tax assumptions for the economic model underpinning the PEA, finalized shortly before the Company's news release regarding the PEA of September 20, 2021, were developed by Scott Farmer of Mining Tax Plan LLC. These tax assumptions were used for the economic analysis of the Project.

No other experts were relied upon in the preparation of this Technical Report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bunker Hill Mine is located in Shoshone County, Idaho with portions of the mine located within the cities of Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho in northwestern USA. The Kellogg Tunnel, which is the main access to the mine, is located at 47.53611°N latitude, 116.1381W longitude. The approximate elevation for the above cited coordinates is 2366 ft. The patented mining claims depicted in Figure 4-1, below, cover an area of 5,802 acres. Figure 4-2 shows surface ownership parcels and mining claims associated with the description of Surface and Platted parcels under section 4.1.1.

As of December 15, 2021 BHMC signed a Purchase and Sale Agreement (PSA) with Placer Mining Corporation and both William and Shirley Pangburn to acquire full ownership of the subsequently listed mineral titles in addition to other Surface Rights and Real Property associated with land and structures of the Bunker Hill Mine. BHMC became the owner of Bunker Hill Mine on January 7, 2022.

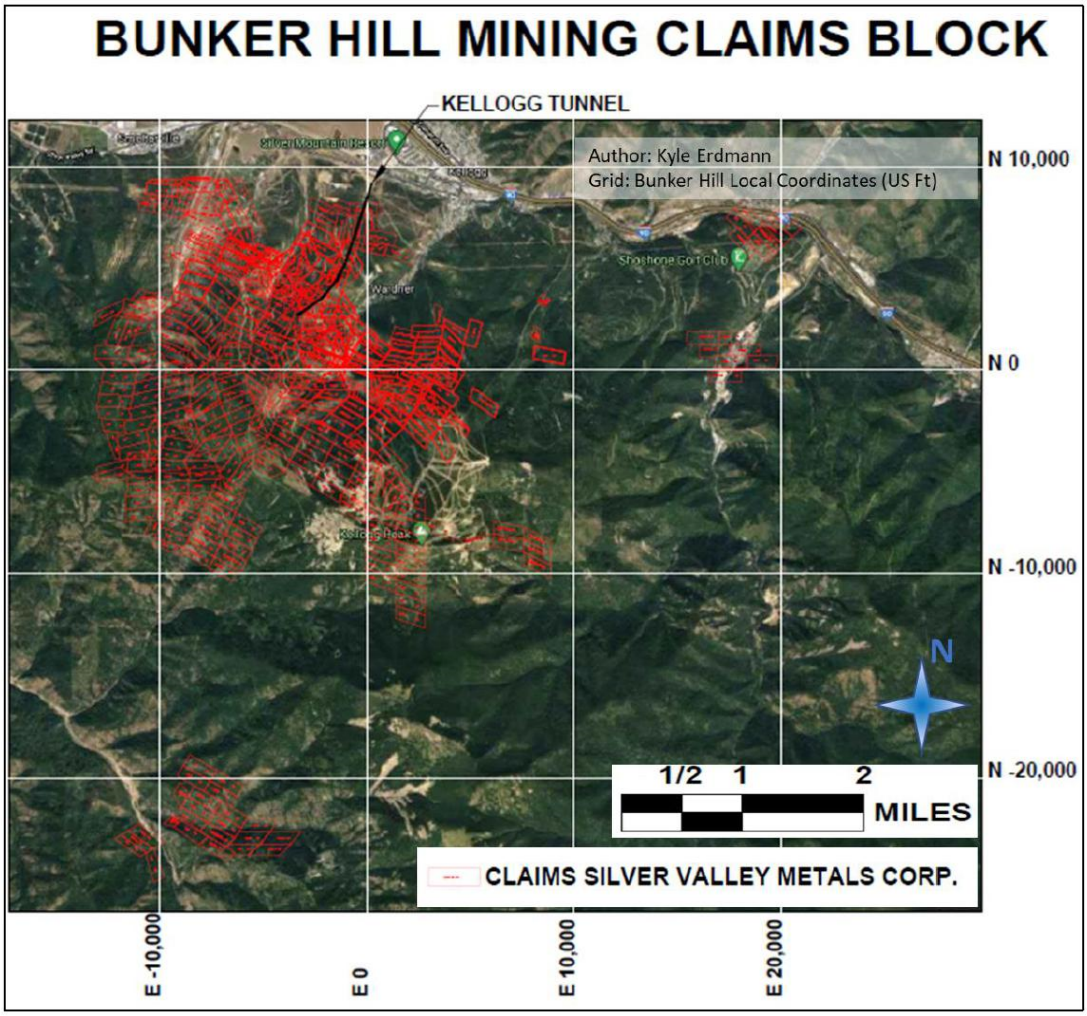


Figure 4-1 Property Map of Bunker Hill Mine Patented Mining Claims
***Grid coordinates are Bunker Hill local coordinates in US ft. Location of Kellogg Tunnel portal is listed at the beginning of section 4.**

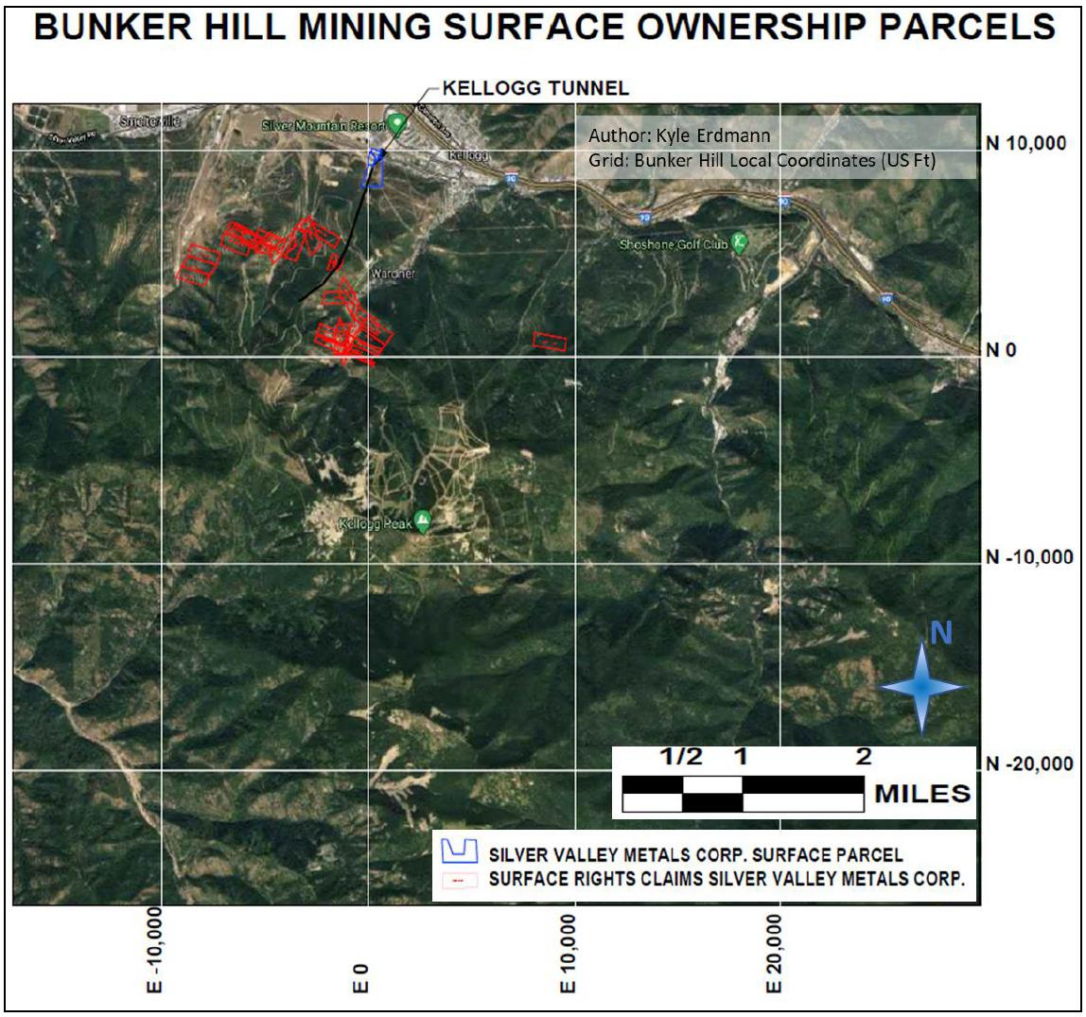


Figure 4-2 Property Map of Bunker Hill Surface Parcels and Platted Parcels
***Grid coordinates are Bunker Hill local coordinates in US ft. Location of Kellogg Tunnel portal is listed at the beginning of section 4Bunker Hill History**

From its early days in the 1890s and through two World Wars, the Bunker Hill Company ("BMC") operated as an independent and well-known mining and smelting company. BMC was listed on the New York Stock Exchange. On June 1, 1968, Bunker Hill became a wholly owned subsidiary of Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp.

Growing public concern with the environment in the 1970s compelled Bunker Hill to spend large sums on plant improvements in order to comply with newly enacted federal air and water pollution laws. The Company also made major efforts to reclaim surrounding hillsides which had been impacted by the effects of decades of airborne smelter effluents and timbering for mining purposes.

Ultimately the combination of high costs of environmental compliance and declines in metal prices in the early 1980s led to the decision by Gulf Resources in August 1981 to cease operations at Bunker Hill and to sell the mine. In 1982, the company was sold to the Bunker Limited Partnership ("BLP"). The principal owners of BLP were Harry Magnuson, Duane Hagadone, Jack Kendrick and Simplot Development Corporation. Simplot Development Corporation sold its share of the partnership in 1987.

The mine was reopened from 1988 to 1990 by BLP during which time exploration, resource definition, mine development and small-scale production occurred. A decline in metals prices in the early 1990s led BLP to close the mine in January of 1991. Shortly thereafter BLP filed for bankruptcy.

On May 1, 1992, the Bunker Hill Mine was sold to PMC. The sale related to Bunker Hill Mine only. Pintlar, Inc., a subsidiary of Gulf Resources& Chemical Corporation, remained responsible for the environmental cleanup of the portion of the Bunker Hill Superfund Site related to the smelter site. Title to all patented mining claims included in the transaction was transferred from Bunker Hill Mining Corp. (U.S.) Inc. by Warranty Deed in 1992. The sale of the property was properly approved of by the U.S. Trustee and U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

BHMC's land package purchased from PMC, includes a mix of patented mining claims and ownership of surface parcels. The transaction also includes certain parcels of fee property which includes mineral and surface rights but are not patented mining claims. Mining claims and fee properties are located in Townships 47, 48 North, Range 2 East, Townships 47, 48 North, Range 3 East, Boise Meridian, Shoshone County, Idaho. The patented mining claims described by Figure 4-1, above, cover an area of 5,802.132 acres. BHMC now owns all claims that lie within the tax parcels and fee parcels listed in Table 4-1.

4.1.1 BUNKER HILL MINE MINERAL TENURE

On January 7, 2022, BHMC, through its wholly owned subsidiary Silver Valley Metals Corp. ("SVMC"), purchased the Bunker Hill Mine from PMC and other private landowners. The property consists of a combination of patented mining claims with surface rights and mineral rights ("Surface Parcels"), patented mining claims without surface ownership rights ("Mineral Parcels" as more particularly described below), and additional land not patented as mining claims under the General Mining Act of 1872 ("Platted Parcels"). The Platted Parcels and Surface Parcels are more particularly described below.

At the time of SVMC's purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine, SVMC obtained an Owner's Policy of Title Insurance ("Owner's Policy") and a Mineral Guarantee ("Mineral Guarantee") from First American Title Company in Kellogg, Idaho (the "Title Company") through Old Republic National Title Insurance Company.

The Owner's Policy insures title to the Surface Parcels and Platted Parcels is vested with SVMC, subject to the exclusions, exceptions, and conditions to coverage listed therein, with an amount of insurance of up to $7,700,000. Subject to these limitations, the Owner's Policy insures against loss or damage sustained by SVMC by reason of "Covered Risks," which include (among other things) any defect in, lien or encumbrance on the title to the Surface Parcels or Platted Parcels which is disclosed in a Public Record (as defined therein) as of the date of the policy and not otherwise excluded/excepted from coverage.

The Mineral Guarantee insures title to the surface of the Mineral Parcels, which is vested in owners other than SVMC, subject to the exceptions to coverage listed therein, in an amount of up to $4,000. The Mineral Guarantee provides information on the severance of the mineral estate from the surface rights and insures, subject to the liability exclusions, limitations, conditions, and stipulations set forth therein, against actual loss, not exceeding the liability amount, which SVMC shall sustain by reason of any incorrectness in the title to the surface of the Mineral Parcels. Research and records obtained through the Mineral Guarantee were used to determine the title owner of the Mineral Parcels.

SVMC obtained a title opinion from the law firm of Lyons O'Dowd, PLLC (the "Firm"). The Firm reviewed and relied upon the commitment for title insurance (the "Title Commitment") provided by the Title Company pertaining to the Surface Parcels and Platted Parcels and concluded that, as of the date of the opinion, PMC and the other private sellers had good and merchantable title to the Surface Parcels and Platted Parcels, subject to the qualifications, exceptions, reservations, assumptions, limitations and disclaimers identified in the Firm's opinion, the Title Commitment, and the Mineral Guarantee.

With respect to the Mineral Parcels, the Firm reviewed and relied upon the information included in the Mineral Guarantee and, as of the date of the opinion, provided a limited opinion that PMC had good and merchantable title to the Mineral Parcels, subject to the qualifications, exceptions, reservations, assumptions, limitations and disclaimers contained in the Firm's opinion, the Title Commitment, and the Mineral Guarantee.

Patented mining claims in the USA are described with respect to the Section, Township, and Range system employed throughout the country. The Surface Parcels, Mineral Parcels and Platted Parcels that comprise the Bunker Hill Mine land position are located in Townships 47, 48 North, Range 2 East, Townships 47, 48 North, Range 3 East, Boise Meridian, Shoshone County, Idaho. All the Surface Parcels, Mineral Parcels and Platted Parcels are patented (either through the General Mining Act or another fee-based patent act) and owned by SVMC as outlined herein; therefore, other than annual property taxes assessed by Shoshone County, there are no ongoing maintenance fees that would be paid for maintenance of unpatented mining claims through the Bureau of Land Management.

DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE PARCELS AND PLATTED PARCELS

PARCEL 1:
Being a tract of land situated in the Northeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 1,
Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at the East ¼ corner of said Section 1, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M.,
Shoshone County, State of Idaho marked by a concrete monument and also the point of beginning, thence
South 87°28’34” West 165.92 feet; thence
South 30°34’59” West, 220.96 feet; thence
Along a curve right, radius = 40 feet, the long chord bears South 66°18’09” West, 75.71 feet; thence
North 78°22’26” West, 36.16 feet; thence
South 10°52’21” West, 204.04 feet; thence
North 75°18’39” West, 252.91 feet; thence
South 17°22’44” West, 1124.08 feet; thence
North 87°41’35” East, 1007.62 feet; thence
North 00°12’22” West, 1389.14 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 2:
Being a tract of land lying in the Northeast ¼ and the Southeast ¼ of Section 1,
Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho and more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a point from whence the East ¼ corner of Section 1, Township 48 North,
Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho bears South 10°03’11” East, 409.83 feet distant; thence
South 21°46’03” West, 150.17 feet; thence
North 65°43’21” West, 407.49 feet; thence
South 01°10’02” West, 94.54 feet; thence
South 27°17’34” West, 90.00 feet; thence
South 39°32’35” East, 342.19 feet; thence
South 17°00’49” West, 108.69 feet; thence
South 09°45’56” East, 92.08 feet; thence
Along a curve right, radius = 40 feet, the long chord bears North 68°36’01” East, 43.86 feet;
Thence
North 30°34’41” East, 331.46 feet; thence
Along a curve right, radius = 100 feet, the long chord bears North 48°38’04” East, 62.13 feet; thence
Along a curve left, radius = 161 feet, the long chord bears North 16°29’47” East, 198.94 feet; thence
North 31°27’01” West, 84.16 feet to the point of beginning and sometimes referred to as Lot
2, Mine Short Plat No. 1 as shown on the official recorded plat thereof recorded as
Instrument No. 350327, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 3:
Being a tract of land situated in the Northeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 1, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a point whence the East ¼ corner of Section 1, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho bears North 59° 22'09" East, 395.37 feet distant; thence
Along a curve left, radius = 40 feet, the long chord bears South 15°24'18" West, 27.50 feet; thence
North 78°22'26" West, 36.16 feet; thence
South 10°52'21" West, 204.04 feet; thence
North 75°18'39" West, 252.91 feet; thence
North 02°48'24" West, 383.22 feet; thence
North 31°43'07" East, 271.88 feet; thence
South 39°32'35" East, 342.19 feet; thence
South 17°00'49" West, 108.69 feet; thence
South 09°45'56" East, 92.08 feet to the point of beginning and sometimes referred to as Lot 3 Mine Plant Short Plat No. 1.

PARCEL 4:
Saxon, M.S. 2067 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11 & 12,
Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 553, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 5:
Link, M.S. 2123 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 601, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 6:
Spur, M.S. 2124 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 and 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 48, Deeds, at page 479, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 7:
Spear, M.S. 2496 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 43, Deeds, at page 49, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 8:
Marion, M.S. 2583 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 47, Deeds, at page 196, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 9:
Ben Herr, Kruger and Philippine, M.S. 2599 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 and 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 47, Deeds, at page 27, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 10:
Hough, M.S. 2611 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 and 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 56, Deeds, at page 99, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 11:
California, M.S. 2627 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 45, Deeds, at page 503, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 12:
Check, M.S. 2840 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 1 and 12, Township 48, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 54, Deeds, at page 465, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 13:
That portion of Florence, M.S. 2862 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho and more particularly described in those certain deeds recorded November 30, 1966 as Instrument Nos. 208505 and 208506, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 55, Deeds, at page 585, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 14:
Billy, M.S. 3111 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 96, Deeds, at page 398, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 15:
Lucky, M.S. 3470 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 91, Deeds, at page 283, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 16:
Moat, M.S. 3503 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 17, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 96, Deeds, at page 356, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 17:
Bunker Hill, M.S. 579 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 & 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 101, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 18:
Sullivan, M.S. 580 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 190, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 19:
Important Fraction, M.S. 581 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 285, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 20:
Phil Sheridan, M.S. 604 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 281, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 21:
Reed Fraction, M.S. 607 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 246, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 22:
Bunker Hill Millsite, M.S. 608 Patented Millsite Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 4, Deeds, at page 181, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 23:
Small Hopes, M.S. 609, Amended Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 325, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 24:
Bottom Dollar Fraction, M.S. 629 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 252, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 25:
Chestnut Fraction, M.S. 632 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 339, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 26:
Emma& Last Chance Millsite, M.S. 703 Patented Millsite claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 4, Deeds, at page 179, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 27:
Ontario, M.S. 755 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 & 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 382, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 28:
Carbonate, M.S. 764 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 325, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 29:
Silver Casket, M.S. 790 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 15, Deeds, at page 25, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 30:
Turkey Buzzard, M.S. 836 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in book 6, Deeds, at page 243, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 31:
Snowslide Fraction, M.S. 837 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 249, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 32:
Silver, M.S. 1085 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 and 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 38, Deeds, at page 479, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 33:
Johnnesburg, M.S. 1192 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 & 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 232, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 34:
Puritan, M.S. 1328 Amended Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 196, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 35:
No. 5, M.S. 1357 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 18, Deeds, at page 234, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 36:
Omaha, M.S. 1409 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents at page 190, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 37:
Legal Tender, M.S. 1639 Amended Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 304, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 38:
Triangle Fraction, M.S. 2065 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 604, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 39:
A parcel of land situated in the Northwest Quarter of Section 6, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, Idaho, and more particularly described as follows:

Using the Bunker Hill Triangulation System Meridian and coordinates and beginning at Corner No. 1, a point identical with the West Quarter Corner of said Section 6 (N9667.57, E687.41), and running thence
North 0°42’20” East, 372.46 feet along the West boundary line of said Section 6 to Corner No. 2; thence
South 20°36’ East, 59.71 feet to Corner No. 3, a point identical with Corner No. 4 of the Washington Water Power Company (WWP Co.) tract as described in Document No. 302109, recorded November 2, 1982, records of Shoshone

County, Idaho from The Bunker Hill Company to Bunker Limited Partnership, Parcel 28 of Exhibit "A", pages 12 and 13; thence
South 69°24' West, 12.87 feet to Corner No. 4, identical with Corner No. 3 of said WWP Co. tract; thence
South 14°20' East, 118.05 feet to Corner No. 5, identical with Corner No. 2 of said WWP Co. tract; thence
South 2°23'30" West, 187.00 feet to Corner No. 6, identical with Corner No. 1 of said WWP Co. tract; thence
South 80°00' East, 53.98 feet along the Southerly boundary line of said WWP Co. tract to its point of intersection with the South boundary line of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 6; thence
South 88°55'25" West, 88.05 feet along said boundary line of said Section 6 Northwest Quarter to Corner No. 1 and place of beginning.

DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PARCELS

PARCEL 1:
Reeves, M.S. 1412 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 8, Deeds, at page 66.

PARCEL 2:
Packard, M.S. 1413 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 193.

PARCEL 3:
Quaker, M.S. 1414 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 388.

PARCEL 4:
Danish, M.S. 1503 Amended Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 north, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded as Instrument No. 209774, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 5:
Alferd (shown of record as Alfred) and Maggie, M.S. 1628 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 247.

PARCEL 6:
Princess, M.S. 1633 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 301.

PARCEL 7:
Royal Knight and Silver King, M.S. 1639 Amended Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 2 and 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 304.

PARCEL 8:
Phillippine, M.S. 1663 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 322.

PARCEL 9:
Harrison, M.S. 1664 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 307.

PARCEL 10:
Ninety-Six (96), M.S. 1715 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 349.

PARCEL 11:
Lydia Fraction, Mabel, Manila, O.K., O.K. Western, Sunny and Whippoorwill, M.S. 1723 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 2 and 3, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 28, Deeds, at page 446.

PARCEL 12:
William Lambert Fraction, M.S. 1945 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 1, Deeds, at page 580.

PARCEL 13:
Band, M.S. 2507 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 41, Deeds, at page 251.

PARCEL 14:
Maine, M.S. 2626 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 2 & 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 45, Deeds, at page 180.

PARCEL 15:
Venture, M.S. 3164 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 62, Patents, at page 72.

PARCEL 16:
Goth, L-2, L-3 M. S. 3214 Patented Mining Claims Patent Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 2 and 9, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 64, Deeds, at page 284.

PARCEL 17:
Castle, M.S. 3503 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 17, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 96, Deeds, at page 356.

PARCEL 18:
Silver King Millsite, M.S. 3563 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 123, Deeds, at page 166.

PARCEL 19:
Tyler, M.S. 546 Amended Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 34, Deeds, at page 546

PARCEL 20:
Emma, M.S. 550 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded as Instrument No. 209775, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 21:
Last Chance, M. S. 551 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 1, Deeds, at page 433

PARCEL 22:
Sierra Nevada, M.S. 554 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 & 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 1, Deeds, at page 358.

PARCEL 23:
Viola, M.S. 562 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 619.

PARCEL 24:
Oakland, M.S. 569 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 & 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 235.

PARCEL 25:
Jackass, M.S. 586 Amended Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 & 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Deeds, at page 75.

PARCEL 26:
Lackawana, M.S. 614 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 6, Patents, at page 260.

PARCEL 27:
Skookum, M.S. 615 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 & 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book X, Deeds, at page 313

PARCEL 28:
Rolling Stone, M.S. 619 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 38, Deeds, at page 484.

PARCEL 29:
Fairview, M.S. 621 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 301.

PARCEL 30:
San Carlos, M.S. 750 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 535.

PARCEL 31:
Ontario Fraction, M.S. 755 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 382.

PARCEL 32:
Sold Again Fraction, M.S. 933 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 9, Deeds, at page 207.

PARCEL 33:
Republican Fraction, M.S. 959 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 301.

PARCEL 34:
Likely, M.S. 1298 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book B, Patents, at page 25.

PARCEL 35:
Apex, Rambler and Tip Top, M.S. 1041 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 139.

PARCEL 36:
Butte, Cariboo, Good Luck, Jersey Fraction and Lilly May, M.S. 1220 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 and 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 24, Deeds, at page 23.

PARCEL 37:
Mabundaland, Mashonaland, Matabelaland, Stopping and Zululand, M.S. 1227 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 38, Deeds, at page 481.

PARCEL 38:
Alla, Bonanza Fraction, East, Ironhill, Lacrosse, Miners Delight, No Name, Ollie McMillin, Schofield, Sullivan Extension and Summit, M.S. 1228 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 301.

PARCEL 39:
Allie, Blue Bird, Bought Again, Josie, Maple, Offset, Rookery and Susie, M.S. 1229 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 20, Deeds, at page 580.

PARCEL 40:
Hornet M.S. 1325 Amended Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 607.

PARCEL 41:
King, M.S. 1325 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 295

Parcel 42:
Sampson, M.S. 1328 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 196.

PARCEL 43:
Comstock, Daisy, Dandy, Jessie, Julia, Justice, Ophir and Walla Walla, M.S. 1345 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 20, Deeds, at page 584.

PARCEL 44:
Lucky Chance, M.S. 1349 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 15, Deeds, at page 494.

PARCEL 45:
Excelsior, M.S. 1356 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 157.

PARCEL 46:
No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, M.S. 1357 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 18, Deeds, at page 234.

PARCEL 47:
Carter, Coxey, Deadwood, Debs, Hamilton, Hard Cash and Nevada, M.S. 1466 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 and 14, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 20, Patents, at page 577.

PARCEL 48:
Arizona, M. S. 1488 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 199.

PARCEL 49:
Wheelbarrow, M.S. 1526 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 442.

PARCEL 50:
New Era, M.S. 1527 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 478.

PARCEL 51:
Hamilton Fraction, M.S. 1619 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 & 14, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 289.

PARCEL 52:
Berniece, Mountain King, Mountain Queen, Southern Beauty and Waverly, M.S. 1620 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 14, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 292.

PARCEL 53:
Good Enough, M.S. 1628 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 247.

PARCEL 54:
McLelland, M.S. 1681 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 622.

PARCEL 55:
Stemwinder, M.S. 1830 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 35, Deeds, at page 437.

PARCEL 56:
Utah, M.S. 1882 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 415.

PARCEL 57:
Butternut and Homestake, M.S. 1916 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 38, Deeds, at page 434.

PARCEL 58:
Overlap, M.S. 2052 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book A, Patents, at page 532.

PARCEL 59:
Bee, Combination, Hawk, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, Scorpion Fraction and Washington, M.S. 2072 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 1 & 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 33, Deeds, at page 459.

PARCEL 60:
Eighty-Five (85), Iowa No. 2, K-10, K-11, K-12, K-13, K-16, K-17, K-18, K-19, K-20, K-21, K-22, K-23, K-28, K-29, K-30, K-31, K-32, K-39, Minnesota, Missouri No. 2, Ninety-One (91) and Ninety-two (92), M.S. 2077 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 14, 15 and 22, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 34, Patents, at page 425.

PARCEL 61:
Chain, M.S. 2078 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 38, Deeds, at page 432.

PARCEL 62:
K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, K-9, K-14, K-15, K-24, K-25, K-26, K-27, K-33, K-34, K-35, K-36, K-37, K-38, Kansas, Missouri and Texas, M.S. 2080 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 14 and 23, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 34, Patents, at page 440.

PARCEL 63:
Bear, Black, Brown, Dewey, Ito, Oyama, S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, S-5, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-10, S-11, S-12, S-13, Sampson, Sarnia and Star, M. S. 2081 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and Sections 18 and 19, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., , Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 34, Patents, at page 456.

PARCEL 64:
Sims, M.S. 2186 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book B, Patents, at page 23.

PARCEL 65:
Lincoln, M.S. 2187 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 40, Deeds, at page 126.

PARCEL 66:
Brooklyn, New Jersey and Schute Fraction, M.S. 2201 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 10, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 38, Deeds, at page 52.

PARCEL 67:
Cheyenne, M.S. 2249 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 42, Deeds, at page 505.

PARCEL 68:
Buckeye, M.S. 2250 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 69:
Timothy Fraction, M.S. 2274 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 43, Deeds, at page 36.

PARCEL 70:
Confidence and Flagstaff, M.S. 2328 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 7, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book B, Patents, at page 27.

PARCEL 71:
Norman, M.S. 2368 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 41, Deeds, at page 410.

PARCEL 72:
Grant, M.S. 2369 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 & 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 41, Deeds, at page 408.

PARCEL 73:
Cypress, M.S. 2429 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 & 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 41, Deeds, at page 255.

PARCEL 74:
Hickory and Spruce Fraction, M.S. 2432 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 41, Deeds, at page 253.

PARCEL 75:
Helen Marr and Hemlock, M.S. 2452 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 and 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 41, Deeds, at page 415.

PARCEL 76:
Spokane, M.S. 2509 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 41, Deeds, at page 305.

PARCEL 77:
Heart, Jack, Key, Queen and Teddy, M.S. 2511 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 45, Deeds, at page 21.

PARCEL 78:
Ace, Club, Diamond, Nellie, Roman and Spade, M.S. 2583 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 and 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 47, Deeds, at page 196.

PARCEL 79:
Brady, M.S. 2584 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 43, Deeds, at page 135.

PARCEL 80:
A, B, C, D, E, F, Drew, Edna, Emily Grace, Foster, K-40, Lilly, Medium, Missing Link, No. 1, No. 2, Peak, Penfield, Sliver, Snowline, Yreka No. 10, Yreka No. 11, Yreka, No. 12, Yreka No. 13, Yreka No. 14, Yreka No. 15, Yreka No. 16, Yreka No. 17, Yreka no. 18, Yreka No. 19, Yreka No. 20, Yreka no. 21, Yreka No. 22, Yreka No. 23, Yreka No. 24, Yreka No.

25 and Yreka No. 26, M.S. 2587 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 13, 24 and 25, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Sections 19 and 30, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 57, Deeds, at page 597 and in Book 57, Deeds, page 85.

PARCEL 81:
Boer and Grant, M.S. 2599 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 45, Deeds, at page 27.

PARCEL 82:
Asset, Childs, Eli, Evans, Gun, Nick, Ox, Ruth, Sherman, Simmons, Taft and Yale, M.S. 2611 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 12 and 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Sections 18 & 19, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 56, Deeds, at page 99.

PARCEL 83:
African, Gus, Roy and Trump, M.S. 2624 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 43, Deeds, at page 561.

PARCEL 84:
Kirby Fraction, McClellan, Miles and Pitt, M.S. 2654 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 47, Deeds, at page 632.

PARCEL 85:
Bonanza King Millsite, M.S. 2868 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 8, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 61, Deeds, at page 112.

PARCEL 86:
Flagstaff No. 2, Flagstaff No. 3, Flagstaff No. 4, Scelinda No. 1, Scelinda No. 2, Scelinda No. 3, Scelinda No. 4, Scelinda No. 5, Scelinda No. 7 and Scelinda No. 8, M.S. 2921 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 1 and 12, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 7, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 59, Deeds, at page 120.

PARCEL 87:
Ethel, Katherine, Manchester, McRooney, Stuart No. 2, Stuard No. 3, Sullivan and Switzerland, M.S. 2966 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 10 and 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 56, Deeds, at page 482.

PARCEL 88:
Hoover No. 1, Hoover No. 2, Hoover No. 3, Hoover No. 4 and Hoover No. 5, M.S. 2975 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 13, 14, 23 & 24, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 56, Deeds, at page 490.

PARCEL 89:
Adath, Al-kyris, Anna Laura, Atlas, Atlas No. 1, Fraction, Gay, Panorama, Red Deer and Setzer, M.S. 2976 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 22 and 23, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 7, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 56, Deeds, at page 493.

PARCEL 90:
Lesley, Lesley No. 2, Lesley No. 3, Little Ore Grande, North Wellington, Ore Grande No. 1, Ore Grande No. 2, Ore Grande No. 3, Ore Grande No. 4, Ore Grande no. 5 and Wellington M.S. 2977 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 23 and 26, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 56, Deeds, at page 496.

PARCEL 91:
Marko, V.M. No. 1 and V.M. No. 2, M.S. 3051 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 7 and 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 59, Deeds, at page 78.

PARCEL 92:
Army and Navy, M.S. 3096 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 22, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 60, Deeds, at page 223.

PARCEL 93:
Oracle, Orbit, Oreano, Ore Shoot, Orient, Oriental Orphan and Orpheum, M.S. 3097 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 23, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 60, Deeds, at page 255.

PARCEL 94:
East Midland, Midland, Midland No. 1, Midland No. 3, Midland No. 4, Midland No. 5, Midland No. 6, Midland No. 7, Midland No. 8 and North Midland, M.S. 3108 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 13 & 24, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 19, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 60, Deeds, at page 319.

PARCEL 95:
Monte Carlo No. 1, Monte Carlo No. 2, Monte Carlo No. 3, Monte Carlo No. 4 and Monte Carlo No. 5, M.S. 3177 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 7 and 18, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 63, Deeds, at page 183.

PARCEL 96:
Long John, M.S. 3179 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 7, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 63, Deeds, at page 611.

PARCEL 97:
L-1, M.S. 3214 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 64, Deeds, at page 284.

PARCEL 98:
Pete, Prominade, Sam and Zeke, M.S. 3389 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 10, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 77, Deeds, at page 173.

PARCEL 99:
Battleship Oregon, Charly T., Lucia, Marblehead, Margaret, Nancy B., Olympia and Phil, M.S. 3390 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 11 and 14, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 77, Deeds, at page 338.

PARCEL 100:
Beta, M.S. 3471 Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 13, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded as Instrument No. 168414, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 101:
Spokane Central No. 1, Spokane Central No. 2, Spokane Central No. 3, Spokane Central No. 3 Fr., Spokane Central No. 4 and Spokane Central No. 5, M.S. 3472 North Fork Coeur d'Alene Patented Mining Claim situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 19, 20 and 29, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patents recorded as Instrument No. 179430 and as Instrument No. 219606, records of Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 102:
Anaconda, Apex, Apex no. 2, Apex No. 3, Blue Bird, Blue Grouse, Bob White, Butte, Butte Fraction, Cougar, Galena, Huckleberry No. 2, Leopard, Lynx, MacBenn, Martin, Pheasant, Robbin and Sonora, M.S. 3361 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 1 and 2, Township 47 North, Range 2 East, B.M., and in Section 35, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 76, Deeds, at page 626.

PARCEL 103:
A 1/6 interest only in the Baby, Keystone, Van and Woodrat, M.S. 2856 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 2 & 3, Township 47 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 56, Deeds, at page 52.

PARCEL 104:
Evening Star, Evening Star Fraction, Maryland, Monmouth, Oregon, Oregon No. 2 and Silver Chord, M.S. 2274 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 15, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 43, Deeds, at page 36.

PARCEL 105:
Spring, M.S. 3298 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 15, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 73, Deeds, at page 394.

PARCEL 106:
Milo Millsite, M.S. 2869 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 8 and 17, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 61, Deeds, at page 111.

PARCEL 107:
Black Diamond, Carbonate, Enterprise, Enterprise Extension, Gelatin, Giant and Rolling Stone, M.S. 3423 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Sections 3 and 10, Township 48 North, Range 3 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho.

PARCEL 108:
Chief No. 2 and Sugar, M.S. 2862 Patented Mining Claims situated in Yreka Mining District in Section 11, Township 48 North, Range 2 East, B.M., Shoshone County, State of Idaho. Patent recorded in Book 55, Deeds, at page 585.

4.1.2 OTHER BUNKER HILL PROPERTY CONSIDERATIONS

Patented mining claims in the State of Idaho do not require permits for underground mining activities to commence on private lands. Other permits associated with underground mining may be required, such as water discharge and site disturbance permits. Water discharged from Bunker Hill Mine is being treated at the Central Treatment Plant ("CTP"), which is located across the street from Bunker Hill Mine. The facility is owned by US EPA. Water discharged from the CTP meets the requirements of an existing NPDES permit for discharge into the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. The company is required to obtain its own NPDES water discharge permit by May 14, 2023. Engineering work is expected to be completed in 2022 for a water treatment system at Bunker Hill Mine that will meet NPDES discharge limits (now Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or "IPDES").

The land package included purchase of Bunker Hill Mine by BHMC includes approximately the same land and mine infrastructure that was transferred to PMC in 1992. Over 90% of surface ownership of patented mining claims not owned by PMC is owned by different landowners. These include: Stimpson Lumber Co.; Riley Creek Lumber Co.; Powder LLC.; Golf LLC.; C & E Tree Farms; and Northern Lands LLC.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

On May 14, 2018, Bunker Hill Mining Corp. ("BHMC"), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Department of Justice ("DOJ") entered into an administrative settlement agreement and order on consent. Concurrent with this administrative settlement agreement, on March 12, 2018, EPA and DOJ lodged a consent decree with the owner of the mine at the time, Placer Mining Corporation ("PMC"). The settlement package was essential for the redevelopment of Bunker Hill Mine that is now beginning because it established specific limitations on liability for past environmental damage related to CERCLA, also known as the United States Superfund, for the Bunker Hill Mine.

The Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (the "Settlement") specifically limits BHMC's liability for past environmental damage in exchange for performance of obligations that are described later in the agreement. The "Settlement" can be found and read in its entirety on the US EPA's website under CERCLA Docket No. 10-2017-0123. These obligations include $20 million in recovery of past EPA response costs for the mine's water treatment through a schedule of payments that were to occur over a 7-year period starting in 2018. BHMC also became liable for ongoing water treatment costs incurred by the EPA at the water treatment facility located across the street from the Mine, known as the Central Treatment Plant ("CTP"). The agreement also specified a range of care and maintenance activities within the mine that would be required jointly with PMC.

On December 18, 2021 BHMC signed an amendment to the Settlement Agreement along with the EPA, US DOJ and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ("IDEQ"). Material changes to the Settlement Agreement included a rescheduling of the payments so that $17 million of the historical cost recovery payments BHMC anticipates making from projected future cash flow from sales of concentrate produced by the mine. The amended payment schedule is:

Date	Amount
Within 30 days of the First Amendment Effective Date	$2,000,000 (paid by BHMC)
November 1, 2024	$3,000,000
November 1, 2025	$3,000,000
November 1, 2026	$3,000,000
November 1, 2027	$3,000,000
November 1, 2028	$3,000,000
November 1, 2029	$2,000,000 plus accrued interest

Other changes included a modification of payment for current ongoing water treatment services provided to the mine by EPA and IDEQ. Rather than two semi-annual payments of $480,000, BHMC will make a monthly payment of $140,000 for the first 12 months after execution of the amendment. From months 13 onward, the monthly payment will increase to $200,000. The increase in annualized costs of water treatment is the result of recently completed upgrades of the water treatment system at the CTP that allow it meet more stringent discharge standards. If and when BHMC develops its own water treatment system that is capable of meeting water discharge standards, these payments will cease. BHMC will also make an addition payment to EPA of approximately $2.9M within 90 days of the effective date of the Settlement Amendment.

These constitute the current environmental obligations and responsibilities of BHMC related to Bunker Hill mine site.

4.2.1 HISTORY OF SUPERFUND LIABILITIES

In 1983, Bunker Hill Mine was included in the 21-square mile box (the "Site") listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List as a Superfund Site. In 1992, PMC purchased a portion of the Site, which includes underground workings, mineral rights, and much of the land surface above the Mine, from Bunker Limited Partnership. PMC did not purchase the entire Complex nor the Central Treatment Plant ("CTP") that was constructed by Gulf Resources in 1974 and operated until the sale of Bunker Hill to BLP.

At the time of purchase, PMC assumed liability for Bunker Hill Mine for environmental response costs and any claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), also known as Superfund.

In November 1994, Federal and State governments assumed operation of the CTP for ongoing treatment of Acid Mine Drainage.

Two years after PMC purchased Bunker Hill Mine, in 1994, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order ("UAO") to PMC directing PMC to meet three main obligations related to Bunker Hill Mine effluent and water management in and around the mine site. These included:

- Keeping the mine pool (flooded workings within the mine) pumped to an elevation below the level of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River (at or below Level 11 of the Mine)
- To convey mine water to the EPA's Central Treatment Plant for treatment unless an alternative form of treatment was approved,
- Provide for emergency mine water storage within the mine.

In 2017, EPA issued an additional UAO to PMC directing PMC to:

- Control mine water flows to the CTP during needed upgrades at the CTP
- In high flow periods, to conduct operation and maintenance of the Reed Landing Flood Control Project,
- To file an environmental covenant on a portion of the Mine property regarding access and operation and maintenance,
- Allowing PMC to fill the mine pool to Level 10 during specific events.

EPA has incurred costs in operating the CTP, which treats the approximately 1,300 to 1,400 gallons-per-minute of acid mine drainage released from the mine on an ongoing daily basis.

The consent decree of 2018 and administrative settlement agreement, mentioned above, embody a settlement package involving PMC, BHMC, and the United States at the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Superfund Site. The consent decree and administrative settlement agreement work in tandem. The Settlement Amendment does not include PMC. It was signed only between BHMC, US EPA, DOJ and IDEQ.

4.3 OBSERVATIONS

To the extent known, the Authors know of no other royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

The Author knows of no other environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject.

The Author is unaware of any other permits that must be acquired to conduct work on the Property.

The Author knows of no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

BHMC's environmental liabilities are limited with respect to past environmental damage by paragraph II.5. of its Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with the US EPA ("Settlement Agreement"). This paragraph states:

> "In view of the complex nature and significant extent of the work to be performed in connection with the response actions at the Mine and the Site, and the risk of claims under CERCLA being asserted against Purchaser as a consequence of Purchaser's activities at the Site pursuant to this Settlement Agreement, one of the purposes of this Settlement Agreement is to resolve, subject to the reservations and limitations contained in Section XVIII ("Reservations of Rights by United States"), any potential liability of Purchaser under CERCLA for the Existing Contamination and Work as defined by Paragraph 10."

The Work program defined in Paragraphs 9 of the Settlement Agreement is described in the "Environmental Activities" section of this study as "Ongoing Work Required by US EPA." The liabilities of BHMC are further described in the Settlement Agreement in paragraph 10, which stipulates as follows:

> "For so long as the BHMC leases, owns, and/or occupies Bunker Hill Mine, BHMC is responsible for paying on behalf of Placer Mining Corporation (PMC), as a portion of the purchase price, and in satisfaction of US EPA's claim for cost recovery against PMC as set forth in the Complaint filed by the United States on March 17,2004 in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho (2:04-cv-00126), to US EPA $20,000,000 in accordance with the following payment schedule:

Table 4-1 Water Treatment Cost Recovery Schedule

Date	Amount
Within 30 days of the Effective Date of the Settlement Agreement	$1,000,000
	(Paid by BHMC in 2018)
Within 30 days of the First Amendment Effective Date	$2,000,000
	(paid by BHMC in Jan 2022)
November 1, 2024	$3,000,000
November 1, 2025	$3,000,000
November 1, 2026	$3,000,000
November 1, 2027	$3,000,000
November 1, 2028	$3,000,000
November 1, 2029	$2,000,000 plus accrued interest

> BHMC is responsible for making all future cost recovery payments to US EPA now that it has purchase the Bunker Hill Mine from PMC.
>
> BHMC's liability for such payments does not extend to any year in which BHMC no longer leases, owns, and/or occupies the Mine after July 1.

Beginning on the first day of the month following the First Amendment Effective Date, BHMC shall additionally make monthly payments in the amount of $140,000 to IDEQ, unless otherwise directed by EPA, for the estimated costs at the CTP associated with the treatment of water from the Mine. One year after the First Amendment Effective Date, BHMC shall make monthly payments in the amount of $200,000 to IDEQ, unless otherwise directed by EPA, for the estimated costs at the CTP associated with the treatment of water from the Mine. Two years after the First Amendment Effective Date, BHMC shall make monthly payments of the estimated mean average costs over the previous two years associated with the treatment of water from the Mine to IDEQ, unless otherwise directed by EPA. EPA and IDEQ will determine actual costs incurred and attributable to the Mine based on the following: (1) water treatment costs for lime and flocculants will be determined based on the Mine water's relative proportion of lime demand per month; (2) all other water treatment costs, including on-call maintenance and emergency responses (OMERs) except those that meet the criteria of number (3) will be determined based on the Mine's relative percentage of hydraulic load per month; and (3) OMERs attributable to changes in the Mine's water chemistry and/or hydraulic load will be 100% billed to BHMC. IDEQ will send written notification to BHMC with a copy to EPA annually to reconcile water treatment costs paid with actual costs incurred, along with a bill for any owed costs, as appropriate. Within 30 days of receipt of the annual notification and bill, BHMC may request to meet with EPA and IDEQ to discuss the amounts billed. If BHMC disagrees with any amount billed, BHMC may utilize dispute resolution pursuant to Section XIV of the Settlement Agreement. Payment of any undisputed owed costs as indicated in such notification and bill shall be paid 60 days after the date of such bill. BHMC shall continue to make all of the foregoing water treatment payments for so long as EPA and/or IDEQ are treating water from the Mine.

The activities planned in this Technical Report will create minimal surface disturbance and are low environmental impact in nature. As currently conceived, crushing, milling and processing will be done in a manner that does not create additional disturbance and generates no negative impact of significance. If for any reason waste and/or tailings are required to be deposited on surface at any point in the future, the design, engineering and construction of the facility will meet ICOLD (International Commission on Large Dams) standards as well as all applicable environmental laws and regulations. It is planned that equipment will potentially be battery powered in year 4 and beyond. Carbon offsets will be purchased to ensure that the mine is Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon neutral from year 1 of mine production onward.

No additional environmental liabilities are anticipated as a result of the activities planned by BHMC. The company will initiate a voluntary Environmental Social and Health Impact Assessment that conforms to ISO and IFC standards. The study will commence in March of 2022 and is expected to conclude in May of 2023. The study contains 13 component studies that will measure a broad range of impacts. The study will be used to development plans and activities that maximize positive impacts of the mine's production and mitigate any negative impacts.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bunker Hill Mine Project is located at Kellogg, Idaho within the Coeur d'Alene mining district, Shoshone County, Idaho. The area is accessed from Spokane, Washington via Interstate 90 east, to the mile 50 exit. Access to the Kellogg Tunnel is via McKinley Avenue, a public road, then using the Bunker Mine Road to the Kellogg tunnel entrance. The elevation of the mine is approximately 2,300 feet above sea level.

The Bunker Hill Mine Project is in a sub-alpine mountainous region of the state and is deeply incised by the Coeur d'Alene river. Average annual rainfall is approximately 25 inches (635 mm) and average annual snowfall is approximately 1,220 mm). Summers are generally dry and warm while winter can bring heavy accumulations of snow in the mountains. Vegetation is composed mainly of grass lands on south facing slopes and conifer forest on north facing slopes. The climate is favorable for year-round mining operations.

The closest major airports to the Bunker Hill Mine Project are in Spokane, Washington, 32 miles (51.5 km) west of Coeur d'Alene on I-90 and Missoula, Montana, 108 miles (174 km) east of Lookout Pass on I-90. Necessary supplies, equipment, and services to carry out exploration and mine development projects are available in Kellogg, Wallace, Mullan, Coeur d'Alene, and Wardner, Idaho, as well as Spokane, Washington. A trained mining workforce is available in the above-mentioned communities.

6 HISTORY

The Bunker Hill Mine is one of the most storied base metal and silver mines in American history. Initial discovery and development of the property began in 1885, and from that time until the mine closed for the final time in 1991 total production from the mine totaled 42.77 million tons at an average grade of 8.43% Pb, 3.52 oz Ag/ton and 4.52% Zn. Through its history the area encompassing the Bunker Hill mine accounts for nearly 42% of the total lead, 41% of the zinc and 15% of the silver production in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. Only the Sunshine and Galena mines have produced more silver. Over this long history, over 40 separate mineralized zones were exploited at the Bunker Hill mining complex.

6.1 DISCOVERY AND HISTORICAL OWNERSHIP

Discovery of Bunker Hill occurred in the summer of 1885 when Noah Kellogg, a prospector from Murray Idaho, discovered the Bunker Hill outcrop. Through a series of partnerships and sales, The Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company was incorporated in July of 1887. Operations focused on the upper levels easily accessed by means of surface portals. Mined material was transported by aerial tramway to the mill site in Kellogg. By 1893 mining had progressed to the creek level near Wardner, ID where it became evident that continued operations would require a significant investment to access down dip extension to mineralized veins and bedding. Work began on the eponymous Kellogg Tunnel during 1893 which was completed in 1902. The tunnel provided access to the 9-Level (2,406 msl) of the mine which became the main area of operations for the mining operation. A series of shafts provided access down-dip where exploitation of the resource reached the 28-Level (-1,200 msl). The company began public trading in 1905. In 1912 construction of a lead smelter commenced which became operational five years later in 1917 followed by an electrolytic zinc smelter in 1927. In 1956 the corporate name was shortened to The Bunker Hill Company where operations continued until 1968 when, as result of a hostile merger, the Bunker Hill Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gulf Resources and Chemical Corporation.

In 1981 a decline in metal prices led to a slow-down in operations at the mine and resulted in significant lay-offs. Continued uncertainty about metal prices, the unlikelihood of winning wage rollbacks from labor, and increasingly stringent environmental regulations contributed to Gulf Resources' decision in August 1981 to close its Bunker Hill operations and put the company up for sale. In 1982 the company was sold to the Bunker Limited Partnership. BLP reopened the mine while keeping the lead and zinc operations closed. The mine operated from 1988 to 1991 at which point BLP filed for bankruptcy. On May 1, 1992, mineral rights were transferred to Robert Hopper, owner of Placer Mining Co., of Bellevue, Washington.

On August 28, 2017, Bunker Hill Mining entered into a definitive agreement with Placer Mining Corp. on a lease with an option to purchase the Bunker Hill Mine. As of the date of this Technical Report the agreement has been modified and extended through August 2022. The agreement includes mining claims, surface rights, fee parcels, mineral interests, existing infrastructure, machinery and buildings at the Kellogg Tunnel portal in Milo Gulch, or anywhere underground at the Bunker Hill Mine Complex; except exclusions of the Machine Shop Building and Parcel, unprocessed mineralization on deck and residual lead/zinc mineralization mined and broken, but not removed from the Bunker Hill Mine. The lease period can be extended by a further 12 months at the Company's discretion. During the term of the lease, the Company must make US$60,000 monthly mining lease payments. Bunker Hill Mining has an option to purchase the Bunker Assets at any time before the end of the lease for $11M ($M5.9 cash, $M4.9 stock). There are no other royalties or other encumbrances in the modified lease terms. After the purchase of the Bunker Hill Mine by BHMC on January 7, 2022, the terms and obligations of the lease have been replaced by the terms of a sale and purchase agreement between the two companies.

6.2 HISTORIC OPERATIONS

The Bunker Hill lode, in Milo Gulch, was discovered by prospector Noah S. Kellogg on September 9, 1885. Legend has it that Kellogg's wandering burro found the mineralized outcrop. Grubstaking a prospector was common in the early days of the Coeur d'Alene Mining District and it was under these arrangements that local Murray merchants John T. Cooper and Origin O. Peck outfitted Noah Kellogg when he set out to look for gold up the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River in August of 1885.

Soon after the discovery, the partners entered into an agreement with Jim Wardner whereby he secured capital for development of the mine and construction of a mill. After negotiating a contract with Selby Smelting Company to treat the process plant product, Wardner was able to interest a syndicate who organized the Helena Concentrating Co. This company built the first process plant on the Sullivan side of the gulch in July of 1886.

In 1887 Simeon Gannet Reed purchased the claims and process plant for a total of $750,000 and, in partnership with Martin Winch and Noah Kellogg, incorporated the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company. The financial headquarters of the company was transferred to San Francisco in September 1891. The Oregon corporation was dissolved on March 24, 1924, and the company was reincorporated in Delaware. In 1956 that the name was shortened to The Bunker Hill Company.

As the mine production increased, a process plant of larger capacity was needed, and in 1891 a 400 ton (363 tonne) per day process plant was built in the main valley below the confluence of Milo Creek with the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. To transport mineralization to the process plant, an aerial tramway, with a horizontal length of 10,000 ft (3,048 m), was constructed from Wardner. This tramway served to transport all mine mineralization until the two-mile (3.2 km) Kellogg Tunnel was completed in 1902. In 1898 the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Co. and the Alaska Treadwell Company each purchased 31.34 percent of the stock of the Tacoma Smelter on Puget Sound, rehabilitated the plant, and thereby provided a facility for smelting. When the smelter closed its lead plant in 1912, lead from the Bunker Hill Mine was shipped to Selby, California, and East Helena, Montana for processing. In 1916 the company began the construction of a lead smelter at Kellogg which went into operation in July 1917.

The Kellogg Tunnel, started in 1893 and completed in 1902, permitted exploration work to take place on the tunnel level and the intervening ground between the tunnel and the surface. This resulted in the opening up of the Carey and July stopes on the 7th and 8th levels and the March stope on the tunnel or No. 9 level. These were three of the highest grade and most productive stopes in the history of the mine.

At Kellogg, the company operated the Bunker Hill lead-zinc-silver Mine and the Crescent Silver-Copper Mine, a lead smelter and refinery, electrolytic zinc reduction plant, cadmium plant, zinc fuming plant, sulfuric acid plant and a phosphoric acid plant. Historically, the Bunker Hill Mining Company accurately recorded the production grades from individual mining areas. In the early mine life, a portion of the mining was carried out by contractors or "leasers" who were paid for the mineral content of the mineralization shipped to the process plant by sampling each carload of mineralization shipped. Accurate records of their production are documented and represent the grade of mineralization shipped for processing.

Pre-development exploration drilling and assaying was limited the early years of production and accelerated later in the mine's life with a total sum of over 3500 drill holes representing over 200,000 feet of drilling. Early exploration was primarily done by exploratory drifting and cross-cutting. Over the course of several years in the late 1970s, a dedicated team of geologists conducted ground-breaking research on the mineralized controls of the veins. The research for the first time defined distinct stratigraphic horizons in the upper Revett formation that could be correlated and mapped over distances of thousands of feet. The 1970s research ended shortly before the mine closed, and the new concepts were never fully applied to exploration.

6.3 PAST PRODUCTION

Total production from the past-producing Bunker Hill Mine from 1885 through 1981 is 35,779,448 tons (32,458,578.5 t) grading 8.76% lead, 3.67% zinc and 4.52 oz/ton (155 g/t) silver (Meyer and Springer 1985, Bingham 1985).

The largest individual zones include the March with 4,735,795 tons (4,296,242 tonnes) grading 12.03% lead, 2.25% zinc and 5.22 oz/ton (179 g/t) silver, and the Emery with 3,744,798 tons (3,397,224.5 tonnes) grading 10.31% lead, 3.86% zinc and 6.17 oz/ton (211.5 g/t) silver (Meyer and Springer 1985).

The highest-grade silver zones include the Caledonia mine with 263,182 tons grading 12.6% lead and 30.75 oz/ton silver, the Senator Stewart mine with 1,014,814 tons grading 7.9% lead and 6.34 oz/ton silver, the J-Vein with 1,130,414 tons grading 9.8% lead and 7.59 oz/ton silver, and the Truman-Ike vein with 1,861,295 tons grading 10.31% lead and 7.47 oz/ ton silver.

These historical production figures do not include production from the 18-month period when the mine was re-opened between 1989 and 1991.

Following its discovery in 1885, the Bunker Hill Mine operated continuously until 1981, except in times of labor stoppages. The mine was also operated from 1989 until January 1991 by the Bunker Limited Partnership.

During the mine operations, production came from 15 or more separate deposits mined over a vertical range of 4,800 ft (1,463 m) from 3,200 ft (975 m) above sea level to 1,600 ft (488 m) below sea level (Figure 6.1). The main entry was through the Kellogg Tunnel at 2,400 ft (732 m) elevation, (on nine level) and access to deposits below that level was by means of three major inclined shafts and other auxiliary inclines. In total, well over 100 miles (161 km) of major horizontal openings were maintained, as well as six miles (9.7 km) of shafts and raises.

Table 6-1 Mine Production by Zone

Mineral Zone	Final Year of Production	Tons Mined	Pb %	Ag opt	Zn %
Emery	1981	3,744,798	10.31	6.17	3.86
Truman - Ike	1967	1,861,295	9.79	7.47	2.10
Mac	1981	1,226,038	9.58	5.34	4.39
Roger (Pb)	1980	253,511	8.20	3.56	3.09
Shea	1981	2,088,383	7.31	4.27	3.55
Tallon	1980	1,270,295	2.13	1.06	7.71
Veral	1975	357,765	8.86	4.81	0.43
Pate	1967	322,271	9.42	4.36	6.80
Miscellaneous	1900	388,060	8.72	4.85	3.25
Tony	1979	362,393	1.94	1.24	9.72
South Chance	1980	7,175	3.41	1.85	1.77
Orr	1981	323,359	5.91	2.87	2.24
Forrest	1963	9,273	2.41	1.01	0.43
Francis	1981	972,315	11.84	5.68	4.47
FW Francis	1981	117,604	8.20	4.47	1.56
J	1980	1,130,434	9.88	7.59	0.59
Rosco	1981	563,340	1.60	1.24	5.93
Brown	1981	80,846	1.33	1.00	5.35
New Landers	1981	78,347	2.25	1.30	3.21
S. Tallon	1981	426,694	0.98	0.63	4.42
Barr	1981	254,016	8.50	3.76	0.88
Frank	1973	6,006	1.00	0.71	1.23
Jersey	1981	26,333	5.88	2.61	0.42
Towers	1979	636,033	13.26	5.44	2.46
Newgard	1981	1,204,015	1.27	0.72	3.10
Small Hopes	1980	825,634	2.46	1.61	2.98
Motor	1904	30,191	5.77	2.71	1.60
Dobbins	1976	429,656	12.05	4.64	3.09
Atkins	1981	245,323	3.44	2.06	5.49
Dull	1977	191	1.12	1.37	3.90
Guy	1946	99,105	3.76	1.84	14.26
Quill	1981	388,462	2.26	1.34	4.32
Henry	1979	35,172	7.83	5.08	1.90
Steve	1981	18,884	1.90	1.01	8.45
Roger (2n)	1979	665,549	2.64	1.50	7.24
Stanley	1957	1,891,285	7.80	3.30	9.23
March	1936	4,735,765	12.03	5.22	2.25
Dobbins Cave	1953	22,705	2.17	0.85	0.63
Guy Cave	1953	1,039,020	0.93	0.40	1.94
-9 Level Miscellaneous Pb	1970	2,725,251	12.80	5.99	2.62
+3 Level Misc Pb	1914	917,940	12.90	6.19	1.04
4 Level Misc Pb	1917	350,191	10.57	5.18	1.55
5 Level Misc Pb	1919	600,573	10.82	5.62	1.57
6 Level Misc Pb	1943	580,676	11.20	5.52	2.26
7 Level Misc Pb	1926	478,687	11.34	4.21	1.69
8 Level Misc Pb	1942	1,849,625	12.38	5.44	4.90
9 Level Misc Pb	1922	135,042	13.61	6.10	2.60
Miscellaneous (Zn)	1968	44	0.19	0.32	0.54
Miscellaneous [Pb-Zn)	1958	1,560	3.70	2.20	1.40
Andy	1970	22,318	1.16	0.92	6.35
Total Mine Production		**35,799,448**	**8.84**	**4.55**	**3.66**

6.4 HISTORIC MINING AT BUNKER HILL

The primary access to the Bunker Hill Mine is the 10,000-foot (3,048 m) Kellogg Tunnel at the 9 Level elevation. The shaft extends down to the 31 level with the 29 level being the deepest developed level. The 29 level is 4,000 ft (1,220 m) below the Kellogg Tunnel. Over the 100 years of production, various mining methods have been used at the past producing Bunker Hill Mine. These include:

- Square set cut and fill;
- Captive cut and fill with classified mine tailings as backfill (below 8 Level only);
- Shrinkage mining without backfill (above 8 Level);
- Sub-level blast hole (Long hole) mining;
- Sub-level caving (Guy Cave)

Square-set cut and fill was likely the original mining method from the 1880s. The veins were mined with sets of timbers used as ground support which were then buried by sand fill pumped down from the surface. After backfilling, the next level above the sand was mined. The broken material was slushed to chutes where it dropped into passes to the level below. In other areas, a pillar mining method was used. Instead of timber as support, rib pillars were established. Sand fill was pumped in to provide the floor for the next cut. As the material was blasted, compressed air operated mucking machines transported it to a chute in the stope where it dropped into a pass to the lower level.

In the upper areas of the mine, sub-level blasthole stoping was used. Trackless equipment was used to cut levels at 40 foot (12.2 m) spacing. Long holes were drilled in the pillars between levels. The holes were blasted, allowing the material to fall to the bottom of the stope, where it was scooped by LHDs, which, depending on the area of the mine, either transported it to passes connected to the mine rail haulage system or place it on trucks for transport directly to the surface.

For mining areas above the Kellogg Tunnel, broken material was hauled by trackless equipment to one of two central passes which stored the material until it could be chute loaded into the main track haulage system operating in the Kellogg Tunnel.

For mining areas below the Kellogg Tunnel, trains powered by battery locomotives transported the material to bins located at the inclined hoisting shaft. In the shaft, skips were loaded and hoisted to skip dumps located above the Kellogg Tunnel level where the material was dumped into two large concrete bins until it could be chute loaded into the main track haulage system operating in the Kellogg Tunnel. Drawn from these storage areas by gravity, the material was chute loaded into 22 car trains pulled by 15-ton diesel locomotive and trammed two miles (3.2 km) to the surface process plant bins. The material was then processed by the Bunker Hill process plant to produce concentrates.

After 1970, diesel-powered equipment was utilized in parts of the lower mine to improve productivity and access to selected areas. In 1972, major production was resumed using bulk mining methods in the upper mine (above 9 Level), the portion above the Kellogg Tunnel, which had not been worked since the 1930s. The upper mine was partially mechanized with diesel equipment. This area of the mine produced approximately 7,000 tons (6,350 tonnes) per week (45% of total mine production) through April 1977. The upper mine was then placed on a care and maintenance basis pending improvement in the zinc market. Some production was obtained from the upper mine in the period 1978 to 1981 by extracting previously broken mineralization.

Following a 1977 strike, the lower mine resumed operations at a production rate of approximately 9,000 tons (8,165 tonnes) per week. Through April 1977, the flotation process plant operated on a three-shift basis, seven days a week, at approximately its full capacity milling rate of 2,300 tons (2,087 tonnes) per day. The concentrates produced were transported to Bunker Hill Mining Company's lead smelter and zinc plant by railway.

The Mine and Smelter Complex were closed in 1981 as result of weak commodity prices, failure to renew labor contract, and increased environmental regulation. The Bunker Hill lead smelter, electrolytic zinc plant and historic milling facilities were demolished about 25 years ago, and the area became part of the "National Priority List" for cleanup under EPA regulations, thereby pausing development of the Bunker Hill Mine for over 30 years. All of the cleanup of the old smelter, zinc plant, and associated sites has now been completed.

The Bunker Hill Mine main level is the nine level and is connected to the surface by the Kellogg Tunnel. Three major inclined shafts with associated hoists and hoistrooms are located on the nine level. These are the No. 1 shaft, which was used for primary muck hoisting for all locations below the nine level; the No. 2 shaft, which was a primary shaft for men and materials in the main part of the mine; and the No. 3 Shaft, which was used for men and materials hoisting for development in the northwest part of the mine. The Company believes that all three shafts remain in a condition that they are repairable and can be bought back into good working order and is in the process of beginning the engineering work to evaluate the strategic optionality of this infrastructure.

The water level in the mine is held at approximately the 11 level of the mine, 400 ft (122 m) below the nine level. The mine was historically developed to the 29 level, although the 27 level was the last major level that underwent significant development and past mining.

6.5 HISTORIC DRILLING

Over the 100-year history of active operations at Bunker Hill over 3,500 drill holes were drilled, logged and assayed. The first drillhole was drilled on the 5 level in 1889. All drill hole information including assays, lithology, and structure was recorded in hand written drill logs. Bunker Hill has painstakingly digitized the entire body of historic drill hole data and created a digital drill hole database. During the digitization process a collection of assay pulps was located and able to be associated with a subset of the historic drill holes. These pulps were re-assayed and compared to the historic assay data to verify the accuracy of the assay information.

6.6 HISTORICAL ESTIMATES

Mining operations ceased in January 1991. The Property hosted historical estimates which were categorized using categories other than those set out in NI 43-101. Estimates were categorized as Proven Reserves, Probable Reserves, Possible Reserves and Drill-Indicated Reserves. The main difference between the Historical Estimate classifications and NI 43-101 classifications is that NI 43-101 reserves are based on the conversion of resources to reserves. Historically, US mining operations such as Bunker Hill were prohibited from disclosing resources.

Proven Reserves. Mineralization is Proven when it has been so exposed by development that its existence as to tonnage and tenor is of a high degree of certainty. A block developed and sampled on two or more sides in which continuity is established to the satisfaction of the mine's technical staff will be considered proven. Similarly, a block developed and sampled on one side as by horizontal or vertical development through which continuity can be established, will be considered proven for a distance of 50 feet (15.25 m) from that development.

Probable Reserves. Mineralization is assigned to the Probable category when its continuity can be reasonably projected beyond the proven classification boundary. A Probable block extends between Proven blocks provided the distance between them does not exceed 100 feet (30.5 m). For a block developed on one side as by horizontal or vertical development and/or close spaced diamond drilling, the total of Proven and Probable mineralization will not exceed 100 feet (30.5 m) from the sampled side.

Possible Reserves. Mineralization is considered to be in the Possible category when its continuity can be reasonably expected to extend beyond the Probable boundary. A Possible block extends between Probable boundaries provided the distance between Probable Blocks does not exceed 200 feet (61 m). For a block developed on one side as by horizontal or vertical development and/or close spaced diamond drilling, the total of Proven, Probable and Possible will not exceed 200 feet (61 m) from the sampled development.

Meyer (1990) included mineralized material in the historical estimates on the basis of a cut-off equivalent to the production cost of mining. This was established at $23.00 per ton for material mined below the nine level. For material mined above the nine level the production cost was set at $20.00 per ton. Metals prices used were $0.40 / lb. for lead, $5.00/oz for silver and $0.65/lb for zinc. Net smelter values were calculated for the three metals using the then current metallurgical recoveries and net smelter payable values. Meyer's (1990, 1991) historical estimates were calculated by the following method: Volumes (and subsequent tonnage) were calculated by vertical projection from level plans of mined out areas. Grades were calculated by averaging the grades on the stope assay map from which the projections were made. The Bunker Hill Mine was an active mine at the time of Meyer's estimations and the procedures used were consistent with mineralization estimates made in other similar operations.

Meyer (1990) has reported on the historical estimate for the Bunker Hill Mine as of July 1, 1990. Meyer's (1990) report estimated that proven and probable reserves totaled 8,266,430 tons (7,499,181 tonnes) grading 2.13% lead, 1.12 oz/ton (38.4 g/t) silver and 4.73% zinc. Possible reserves totaled 2,588,081 tons (2,347,868 tonnes) grading 2.55% lead, 1.39 oz/ton (47.7 g/t) silver and 4.48% zinc. The possible "reserves" included drill indicated material at the Quill and Guy Cave zones.

Meyer (1991) estimated the historical estimates for the Bunker Hill Mine as of January 1, 1991. Meyer's (1991) report estimated that historical proven and probable reserves totaled 5,421,387 tons (4,918,200 tonnes) grading 2.46% lead, 1.37 oz/ton (47.0 g/t) silver and 5.17% zinc. Possible reserves totaled 3,719,722 tons (3,374,475 tonnes) grading 2.20% lead, 1.17 oz/ton (40.1 g/t) silver and 4.94% zinc. The possible reserves included drill indicated material at the Quill and Guy Cave zones.

The Author has reviewed supporting documentation including the date of the historical reserve estimate and the reliability of the estimate. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historic estimates have been reviewed, verified and are understood. The Historic Estimate used categories other than those referenced in NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, May 9, 2016, which are disclosed in this Technical Report. There are no more recent mineral historic resource estimates available.

The Issuer has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. The historic estimate is not being treated as the current mineral resource.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

7.1.1 REGION STRATIGRAPHY

The Northern Idaho Panhandle Region in which the Bunker Hill Property is located is underlain by the Middle Proterozoic-aged Belt-Purcell Supergroup of fine-grained, dominantly siliciclastic sedimentary rocks which extends from western Montana (locally named the Belt Supergroup) to southern British Columbia (Locally named the Purcell Supergroup) and is collectively over 23,000 feet in total stratigraphic thickness. The Belt-Purcell Supergroup comprises, from oldest to youngest:

- Black, pyritic argillites of the Pritchard formation, up to 13,100 ft thick.
- Quartzites, siltite, and argillites of the Ravalli Group, subdivided into the Burke, Revett and St. Regis formations, up to 8,200 ft total thickness. The Revett formation is the almost exclusive host unit to mineralization at Bunker Hill.
- Shallow-water dolomitic quartzites and arenaceous dolomites of the Middle Belt Carbonate Group, up to 6,560 ft thick.
- Interbedded quartzites and argillites of the Missoula Group, up to 1,640 ft thick.

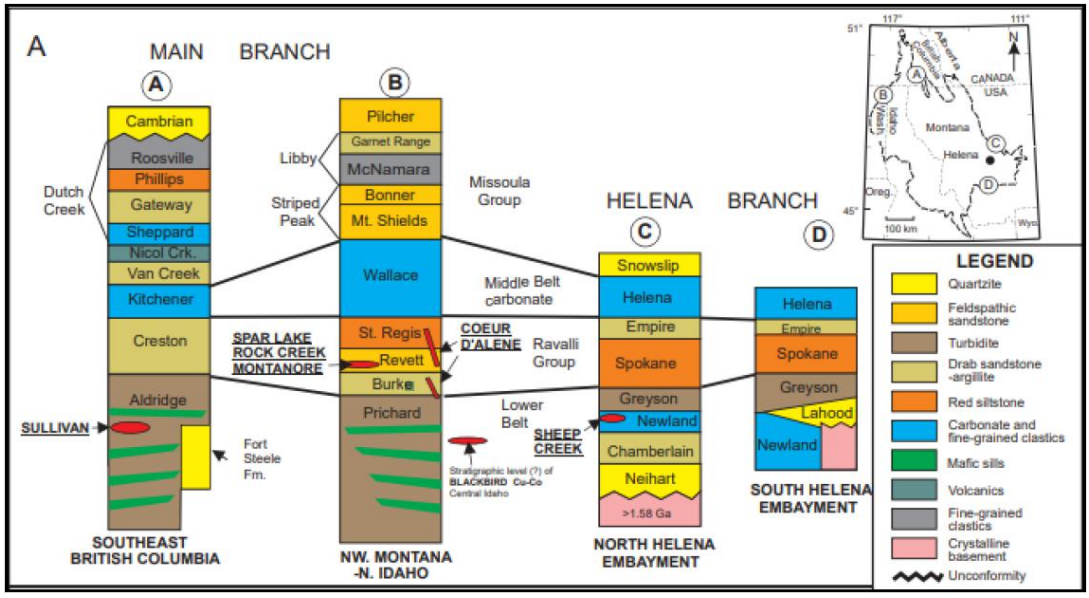


Figure 7-1 Stratigraphic section of Belt-Purcell Supergroup across northern Idaho and western Montana. Mineral deposits noted in red at stratigraphic position of host rocks (from Lyndon, 2007).

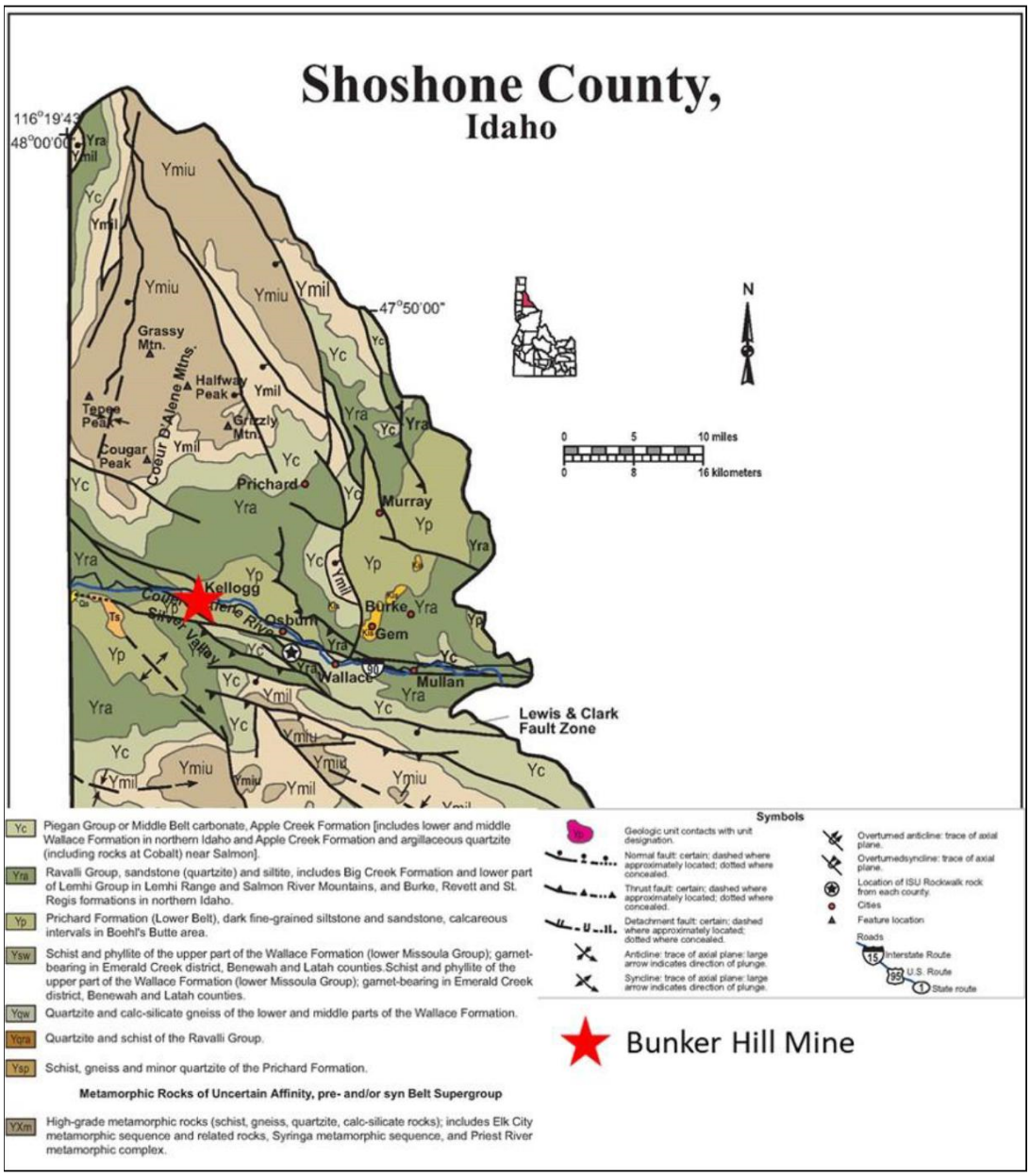


Figure 7-2 Geologic map of Shoshone County, clipped and centered on Coeur d'Alene Mining District, Bunker Hill Mine highlighted in red (IGS 2002).

The sediments of the Belt-Purcell rocks were deposited in an intra-cratonic basin associated with rifting in the interior of the Rodinia Supercontinent. As no known volcanism is associated with this rifting, it appears to be related to lithospheric tension and not the ascent of a magmatic plume in the crust shoving overlying sediments aside, making it a passive rather than an active rift system (Lyndon, 2007).

Contacts between rock units and progression between lithologies show a continuously aggrading sequence of deposition, largely from flooding in fluvial and tidal systems, with no erosional contacts or large-scale channel-scouring bedforms. This indicates deposition in a low-energy, shallow-water environment in a rapidly subsiding, sediment-starved basin with ample accommodation space for sediment inflow. Carbonate units in the Supergroup show periodic connections between the depositional basin and the open ocean allowed for shallow flooding of the entire basin by seawater, although lack of tidal and wave scouring textures or transgressive-regressive depositional and erosional sequences indicate that the connection was never large enough for transmission of tidal or oceanic storm forces.

Individual sedimentary beds and units within the Belt-Purcell Supergroup do not display strong lateral continuity, reflecting active subsidence in the basin and varying sediment sources. Thickening of the stratigraphic units to the south suggests that the basin in which they were deposited was growing at depth and laterally with down-to-the-south normal fault movement of crustal blocks within the basin (White, 1977). Sources for sediments have been identified as coming from the south and southwest for the majority of the life of the Basin.

Burial of the Belt Basin under later sedimentary and igneous rock packages, all now eroded away, lithified and preserved the entire stratigraphic section. Deep burial resulted in low-grade metamorphism, fusing the grains of sandstone together into hard, competent quartzites, and altering clay-rich shales into argillites and siltites (Herendon, 1983). Age dates for deposition of the Belt rocks have been established at 1400-1470 million years ago from U-Pb age dating of detrital volcanic zircon grains (Hobbs, et al, 1965).

7.1.2 REGIONAL STRUCTURE

The rocks of the Belt Supergroup have been subjected to a complex series of deformational events over the 1.4 billion years since deposition, with the focal point of many of these forces roughly underlying the current Coeur D'Alene Mining District ("CDA"). Regardless of which detailed geologic interpretation one chooses to define individual deposits, it is clear that the rocks have seen a complex structural history of folding, shearing and faulting that have given the entire District a deep-seated plumbing system for ascending, mineral-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

The following figures and much of the interpretation are taken from United States Geologic Survey Professional Paper 478: Geology of the Coeur d'Alene District, Shoshone County, Idaho (Hobbs, et al 1965). Structure-1 through Structure-6 are the insets showing progression of structural events in Figures 7-3 and 7-4 below.

The first structural event to affect the Belt Rocks in the CDA ("D1") was compressive forces coming from the southwest and northeast which formed northwest oriented anticline and syncline pairs with a moderate plunge to the northwest, with local overturned folds and thrust faulting (Fig 7-4: Structure-1). Following the formation of the NW trending folds, crustal stresses changed from SW-NE compression to west-northwest and east-southeast ductile shearing ("D2"). This bent and rotated the limbs of the D1 folds, creating kink-folds along the axial planes (Fig 7-4: Structure-2).

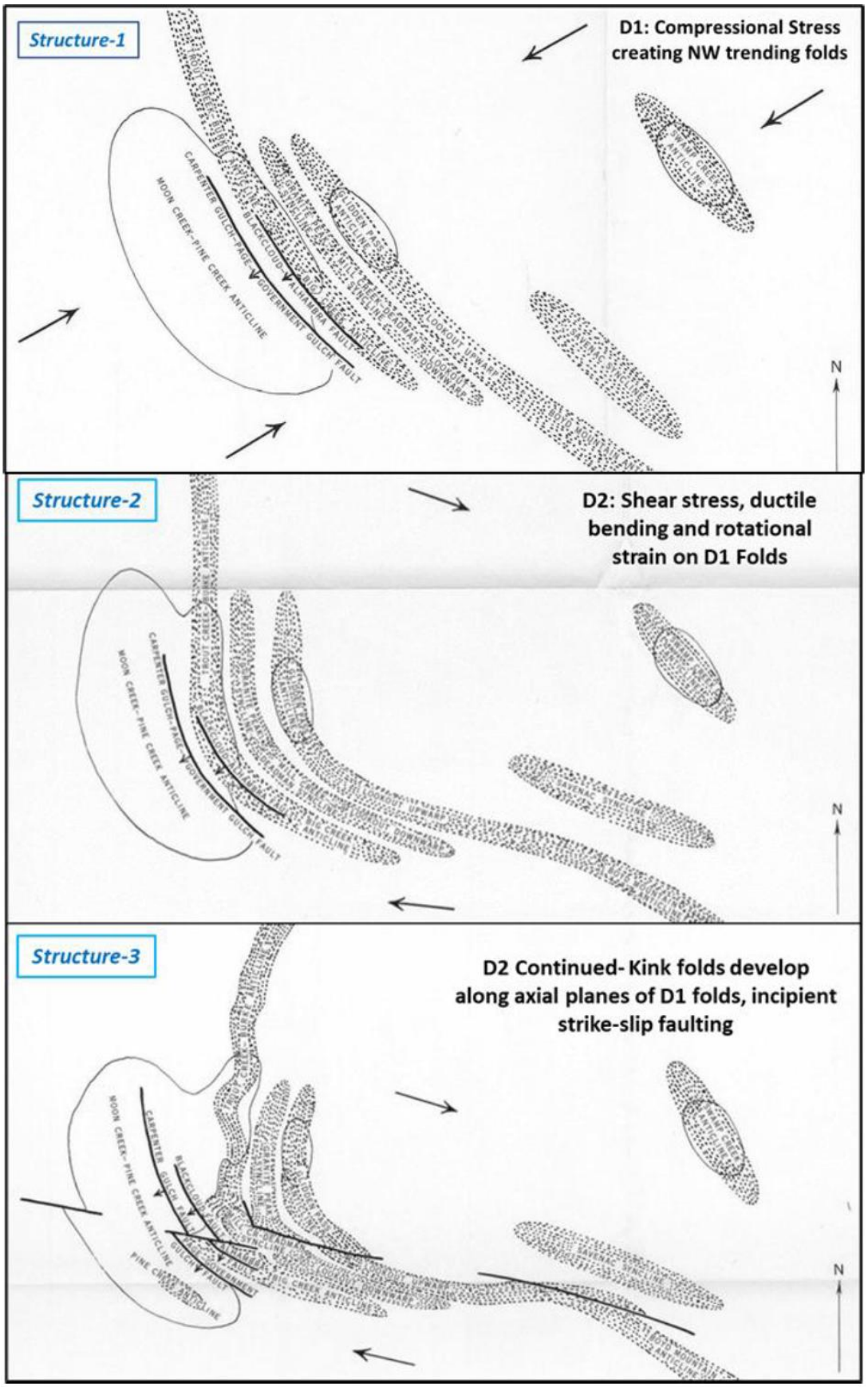


Figure 7-3- (1 of 2) Diagrammatic sequence of large-scale events in the structural history of CDA District rocks

Folding and rotation continued to intensify in a structural knot centered over the current CDA Mining District, with incipient strike-slip faulting beginning to accommodate stress within the plunging hinges and along the axial planes of the D2 folds and rotation centers (Fig 7-4, Structure-3). This was followed by emplacement of monzonite stocks in elongate bodies, roughly parallel to the rotated N-S fold axes, north of the ancestral Osburn Fault (Fig 7-4, Structure-4). These monzonite stocks have been dated at roughly 100 million years old by lead-alpha methods (Hobbs, et al, 1965), placing them in the

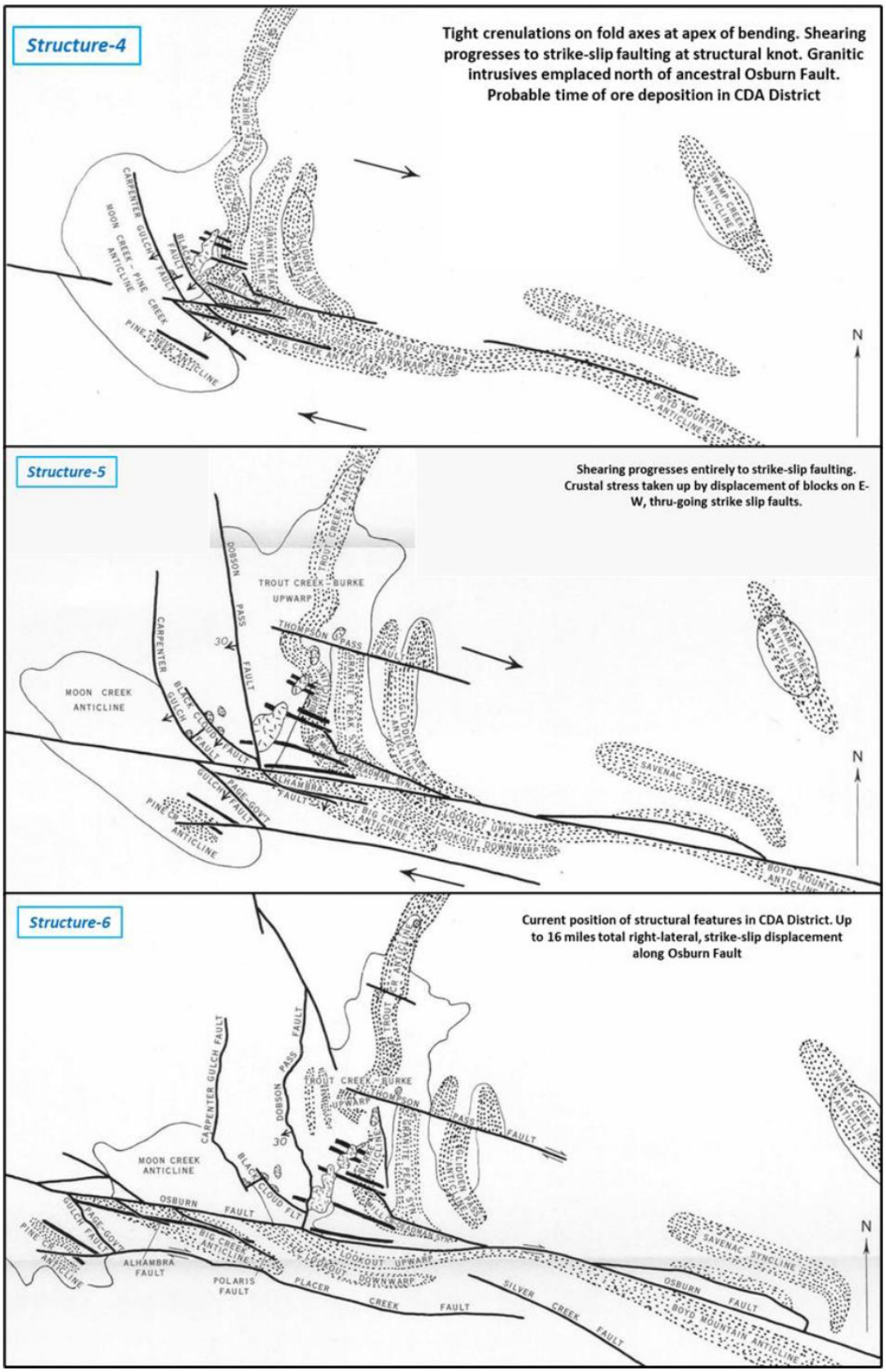


Figure 7-4 (2 of 2) Diagrammatic sequence of large-scale events in the structural history of CDA District rocks Property Geology

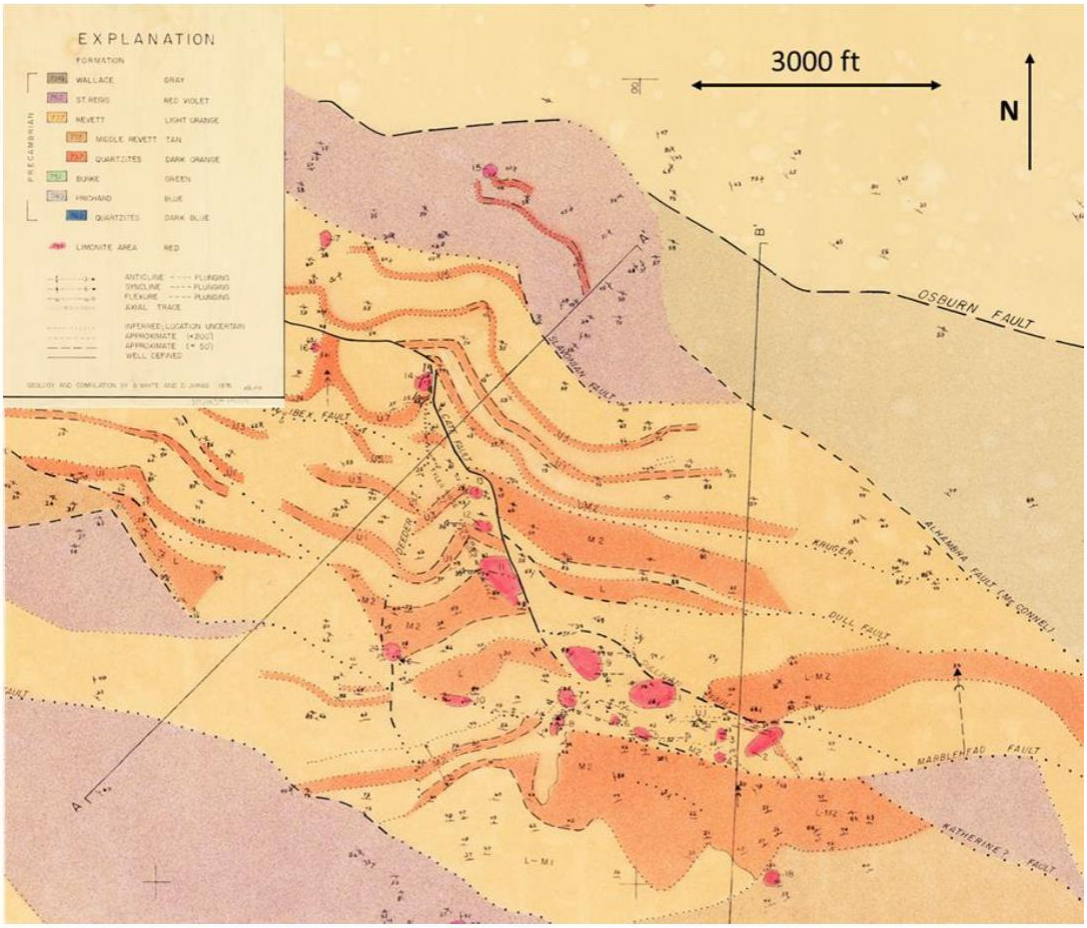


Figure 7-5 Surface geology over Bunker Hill Mine. Cross-Section A-A' shown below in Fig. 7-10. (White and Juras 1976)

7.1.3 LOCAL STRATIGRAPHY

Mineralization at the Bunker Hill Mine is hosted almost exclusively in the Upper Revett formation of the Ravalli Group, a part of the Belt Supergroup of Middle Proterozoic-aged, fine-grained sediments (Fig. 7-5). As the Middle and Lower Units of the Revett formation and the stratigraphically overlying St. Regis formations do not host appreciable mineralization, mine geologists at Bunker Hill did not spend a great deal of time mapping or interpreting these units. As this is still the case as far as known mineralization or exploration targets, the local rock package is restricted to the Upper Revett formation sediments. One west-northwest striking mafic dike has been noted on mine maps in development drifts to the north of any known mineralization, but little is known of this feature and no mineralization or alteration is associated with it.

Given the ubiquitous fine-grained nature of Belt Group sediments in the CDA District, putting together a proper stratigraphic section had always proved enigmatic to area geologists, with correlation between adjacent mines difficult due to discontinuity of units and differences in nomenclature. It was recognized that there are fairly abrupt lateral gradations of compositions and textures within the stratigraphic package, reflecting active subsidence of the Belt Basin and the changing influx of sediments. As has long been informally recognized by mine operators in the Bunker Hill area, preferential host rocks for mineralization are the more competent quartzite units within the Upper Revett formation.

For much of the history of the Bunker Hill, mining focused on mineralized zones and veins that outcropped on surface, and so little geologic knowledge was needed to find or follow these structures. By the mid 1970's, these large mineral bodies (such as the March) had been mined out, and the Company had to develop an exploration plan to locate additional resources.

Following extensive mapping, measured stratigraphic sections and comparison with drill core and mine level mapping during a research program in the 1970's, Brian White developed a detailed stratigraphic section for the Upper Revett formation in the immediate Bunker Hill Mine area that greatly simplified interpretations of structural offsets and eliminated needless ranges of description for rocks of the same lithologic facies (Fig. 7-6).

White delineated the rocks in the Bunker Hill Mine area into three lithologic types:

(**Q**) Quartzite: fine-grained, clean and well sorted with a vitreous appearance on fractures, almost entirely quartz with minor feldspar, thick bedded to massive, local crossbedding. Quartz grains fully fused, continuous metal streak with nail scratcher, ideal host to mineralization. Generally white to light gray color.

(**SQ**) Sericitic Quartzite: dominantly fine-grained quartz sand protolith, feldspar and clay content altered and mobilized to interstitial sericite during burial metamorphism. Fairly competent, intermittent streak with metal scratcher, thick to thin bedded, decent to marginal host rock to mineralization. Light to dark gray in color, distinct light green-gray in weathered outcrop.

(SA) Siltite-Argillite: anything that is a dominantly mud, silt or clay protolith, representing a distinct lower-energy, deeper water depositional facies than the shallow-water to sub-aerial, relatively high-energy quartzite units. Thin, planar bedding with local ripple marks and sediment loading textures. Very poor host rock for mineralization unless cut obliquely by vein structures. Highly variable color, generally shades of green with occasional shades or red and purple.

A series of distinct sediment packages were identified in the Upper Revett formation across the mine workings. From bottom to top of the section (Fig. X6), these are the:

Lower **L-0** though **L-6** quartzites

Middle **M-1** siltite-argillite, **M-2** quartzite and **M-3** siltite-argillite

Upper **U-1,2,3,4** and **5** quartzites and **U-6** siltite-argillite

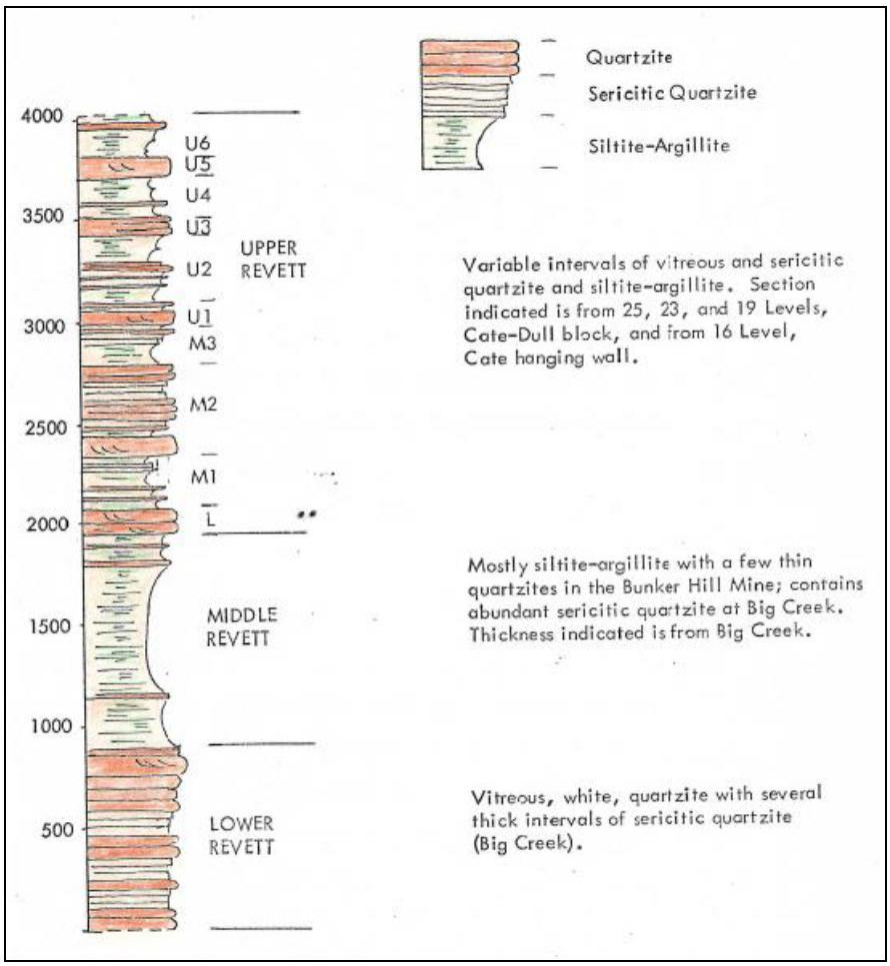


Figure 7-6 Stratigraphic section of Revett formation in Bunker Hill area (White, 1976)

Geologic mapping and interpretation progressed by leaps and bounds following the recognition of a predictable stratigraphic section at the Bunker Hill Mine and enabled the measurement of specific offsets across major faults, discussed in the following section. From an exploration and mining perspective, there were two critical conclusions from this research: all significant mineralized shoots are hosted in quartzite units where they are cut by vein structures, and the location of the quartzite units can be projected up and down section, and across fault offsets, to targets extensions and offsets of known mineralized shoots and veins.

An example of mine level mapping from Bunker Hill Level 17 is shown in Figure 7-7 below. Quartzite packages are the orange colored units and the outline of mine workings is in black along the right half of the image. As one can see from the drill holes shown in the center with lithology logging drawn on, exploration efforts in the 1970's were targeting quartzite units at fold hinges and intersections with mineralized structures.

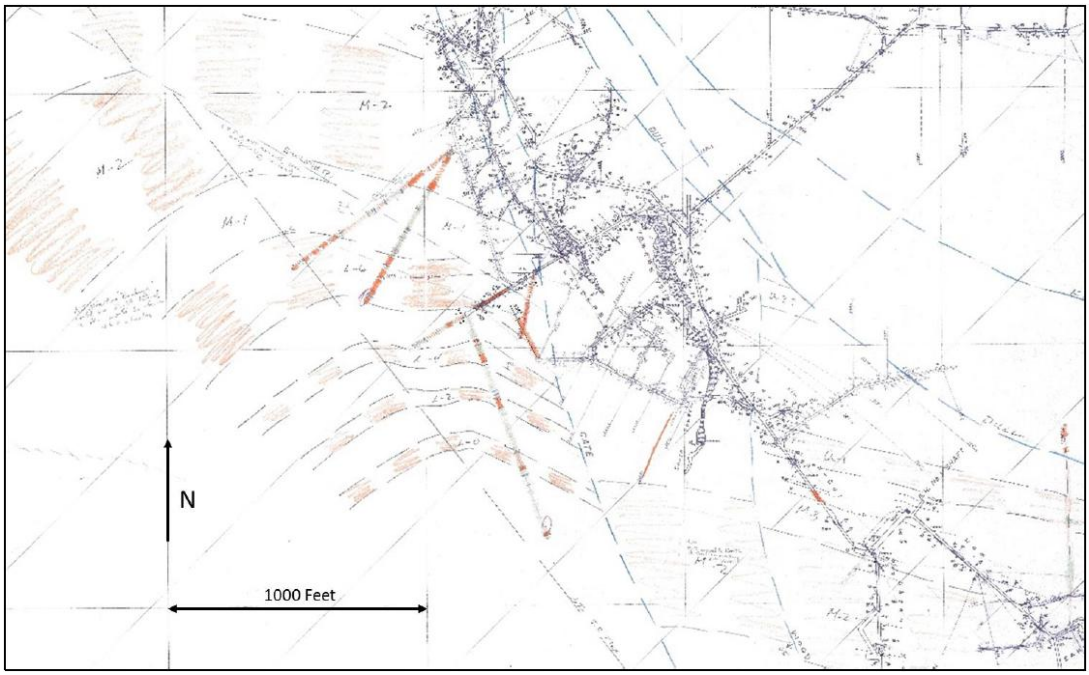


Figure 7-7 Geologic Map of Bunker Hill Mine 17 Level showing quartzite units and exploration drill holes

7.1.4 LOCAL GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE

The rocks of the Bunker Hill Mine have a very complex geologic history, as described in Section 7.1.2 of this Technical Report. On a mine scale, many of the regional patterns are evident in local folding and fault offsets.

7.1.4.1 FOLDING

The oldest structural feature evident on the Property is the Tyler Ridge flexure, the anticlinal portion of a parasitic fold on the north flank of a large-scale, northwest-trending fold to the southwest that formed from the D1 event described in Section 7.1.2 (Figure 7-3, Inset Structure-1). This fold originally trended W-NW, and plunged gently NW (Juras, 1977).

The next significant structural event to affect the rocks was the upwarping of the Big Creek anticline, an E-W trending fold with a slight dip E. The rocks of Bunker Hill are in the north limb of this anticline, which has been overturned to the north due to compressive stress from the south. The axial plane of the Tyler Ridge Flexure has thus been rotated to plunge to the W-NW at -20 to -35 degrees (Fig. 7-8), and the local bedding rotated to be overturned and dipping steeply to the S-SW (Juras, 1977). The Bunker Hill Mine workings lie in the north limb of both the Flexure and the Big Creek Anticline, and mineralization roughly parallels the plunge of the apex of the Tyler Ridge Flexure.

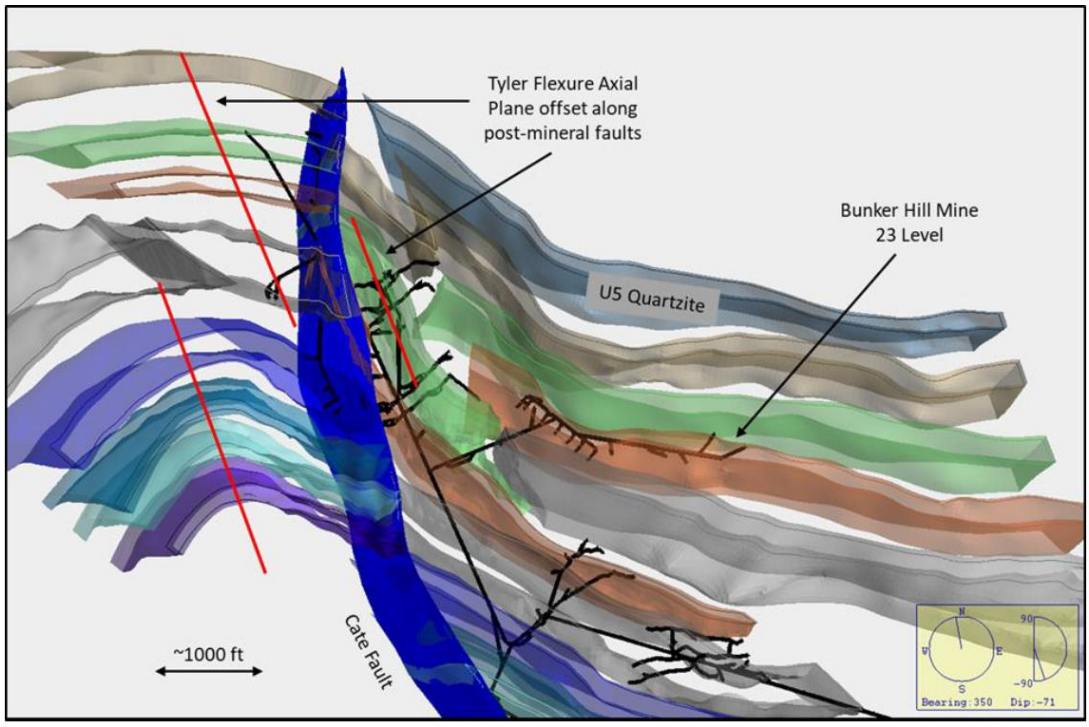


Figure 7-8 Isometric view of Vulcan 3D model of L-0 through U-5 Quartzite units, looking nearly down-plunge on the Tyler Ridge Flexure axial plane, shown as red lines offset by faults. Only Cate fault is shown for simplicity.

Structural preparation in the form of brecciation along the apexes of folds, bedding-plane shearing and faulting, axial planar fracturing, and flexural cracks in quartzite beds of the Upper Revett formation during these two structural events, shown diagrammatically in Figure 7-9 below, was undoubtably critical for the emplacement of mineralization. Some workers have concluded that mineralization at Bunker Hill was emplaced contemporaneously with these folding events. Reports by Dwight Juras (1977, 2020) have indicated that siderite-pyrite-sphalerite veins (Bluebird Veins) formed during this W-NW folding event, and later, cross-cutting argentiferous galena-chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz veins (Galena-Quartz Veins) were emplaced during formation of the E-W trending, north-verging Big Creek Anticline. Others have argued that metals in the CDA District sourced from a shear-zone type base metal + silver mineralizing system, similar to a shear-zone hosted gold deposit, associated with later movement in the Lewis and Clark Structural Zone, with mineralizing fluids taking advantage of the same structural preparation in the quartzite host rocks (White 1994, 2015).

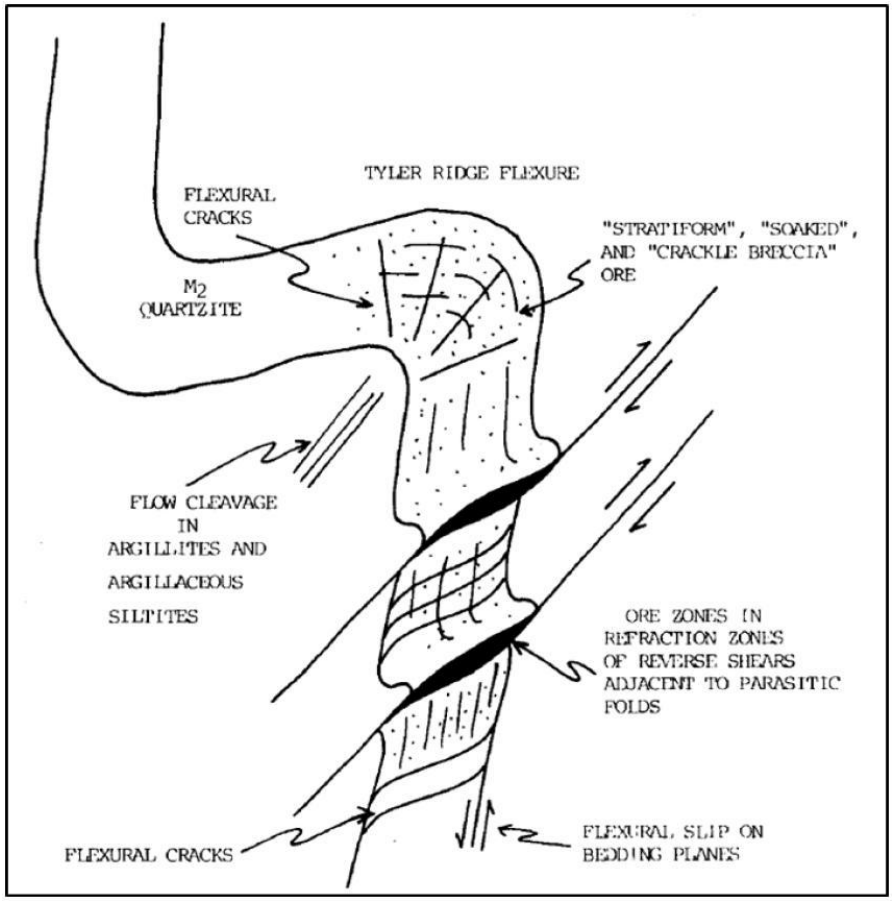


Figure 7-9 Diagram of structural preparation of a quartzite bed from folding stresses (Juras and Duff, 2020)

7.1.4.2 FAULTING

The district-scale Osburn Fault lies immediately to the north of the Bunker Hill Mine workings, striking E-W and dipping steeply south. This fault has had the most recent and significant movement in the CDA District, with up to 16 miles of right-lateral displacement. Because of this movement, and the likely rotation of other fault surfaces and bedding that are cut by it, many of the faults at Bunker Hill appear, in plan view, to be S-SE horsetail splays out of the Osburn Fault (Fig. 7-5). This is not the case however, as the other faults in the Mine area pre-date the Osburn Fault and resulted from entirely separate and different stress regimes.

The oldest faults at Bunker Hill are N-NW striking, flat to gently SW dipping, and have from 100-1600 ft of reverse offset, generally to the north or east (Towers, Motor, Sierra Nevada and others). These structures host vein mineralization in some areas where crossing preferential quartzite units, but otherwise cut and offset all vein types in the mine (Juras and Duff, 2020). These are the least understood of the faults at the mine, as it is difficult to represent flat-lying structures with traditional geologic mapping methods, and difficult to drill-test these structures from mine workings at similar elevations.

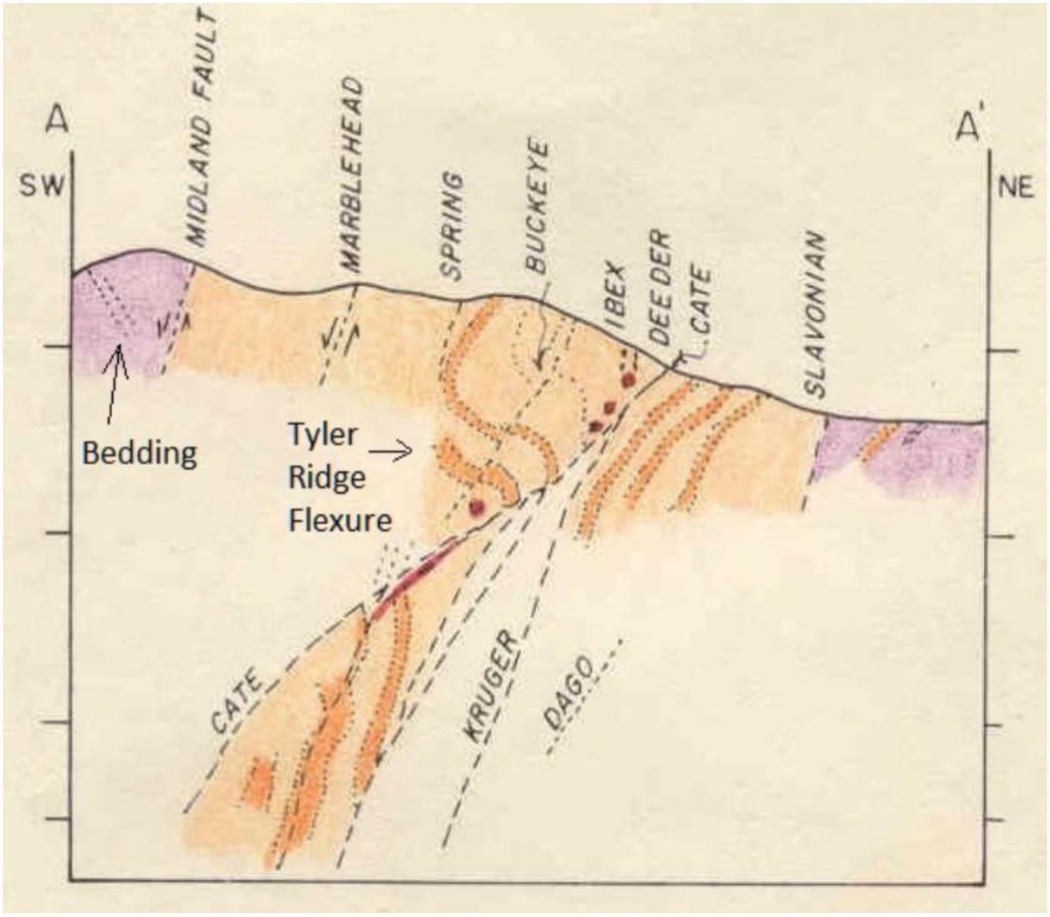


Figure 7-10 Cross-section A-A' looking W-NW, not to scale, from surface geology map Fig. 7-5 (White and Juras 1976). Darker orange is quartzite bed in Upper Revett Formation, legend on Fig. 7-5

The next faulting event is a series of steeply W-NW striking, south-dipping normal faults with significant offset down to the south. The most prominent of these, the Kruger, Slavonian and Dull Faults from east to west (Fig. 7-10, Slavonian and Dull are unlabeled fault traces between Kruger and Cate Faults), each have +1000 ft of displacement, and combined with other subparallel faults, the total displacement across these structures is estimated at more than 6000 ft (Farmin, 1977). These faults run subparallel to bedding in the Upper Revett formation, generally staying in the same siltite-argillite bed for great distances until they cross a structural inflection and jump up or down in the section. This factor, along with conspicuously thin zones and limited fault gouge given the amount of displacement, indicates these are largely bedding-slip faults resulting from differential movement between beds during folding. There is a similar set of faults in the hanging wall of the younger Cate Reverse Fault (Marblehead, Buckeye, Ibex and others) that also show down-to-the-south, normal-fault offset. These are likely directly related to the faults in the footwall of the Cate Fault, at least in age and genesis, but the large reverse offset along the Cate Fault has obscured this relationship.

The youngest and most prominent major fault in the Mine is the Cate Fault, a NW-striking, SW-dipping reverse fault with 400 vertical feet of up-to-the-north displacement and some rotational movement (Fig. 7-8). This fault likely formed at the waning stages of the northward-verging folding that produced the Big Creek Anticline, and seems to have accommodated a transition from ductile to brittle deformation, possibly due to a shallower depth within the crust after up-warping from folding. The Cate Fault is younger than all major folds, faults and veins in the Mine. Movement along the Cate Fault, and more recent movement along the Osburn Fault, has caused slight remobilization along many older structures, resulting in small-scale structural textures that have been troublesome to placing actual structural events in the proper chronological order.

Much of the historic production at Bunker Hill came from W-NW trending, SW dipping veins with sphalerite-pyrite-siderite mineralization ("Bluebird Veins") and hybrid mineral bodies where these veins are cut by later NE striking, SE dipping Galena-Quartz Veins, discussed in next section. Because the Cate Fault follows the trend of the Bluebird Veins, it was thought that the Cate Fault and related structures were the plumbing and driving mechanism behind vein emplacement for the first 90 years of mining. Geologic studies towards the end of major mining operations at Bunker Hill in the late 1970's established that movement along the major faults mapped on surface and underground cuts and offsets all know types of mineralization (Juras 1977).

7.1.4.3 VEINING

The Bunker Hill Mine has largely exploited mineralization that, in a general sense, can be defined as vein deposits. These will be discussed in detail in the following section of this Technical Report, but are also included here to provide proper structural context. The vein deposits can be divided into two groups based on cross-cutting relationships, orientation and mineralogy (Juras and Duff, 2020):

Bluebird Veins: Earlier event, W-NW striking, SW-dipping (Fig. 7-11), variable ratio of sphalerite-pyrite-siderite mineralization. Associated with axial planar fracturing, flexural cracks, and brecciation in quartzite beds along the hinge line of W-NW trending folds. Where mined, these are thick, tabular zones that have abrupt but gradational margins, with fairly solid zones of sulfide mineralization laterally grading to mineralized sheeted fractures and thin stringers along bedding in adjacent sediments. These "Stringer" zones can be large enough to constitute economic mineralization, as in the Guy Cave, UTZ, Newgard and Quill Zones, but they reflect a second-order control on mineralization.

Galena-Quartz Veins: E to NE striking, S to SE dipping (Fig. 7-11), quartz-argentiferous galena +/- siderite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite veins, sinuous-planar with sharp margins, cross-cut Bluebird Veins. Large, Hybrid mineralized zones are formed at the intersection of Galena-Quartz Veins with Bluebird Veins, where the Bluebird Vein is enriched in lead and silver by the replacement of siderite by galena.

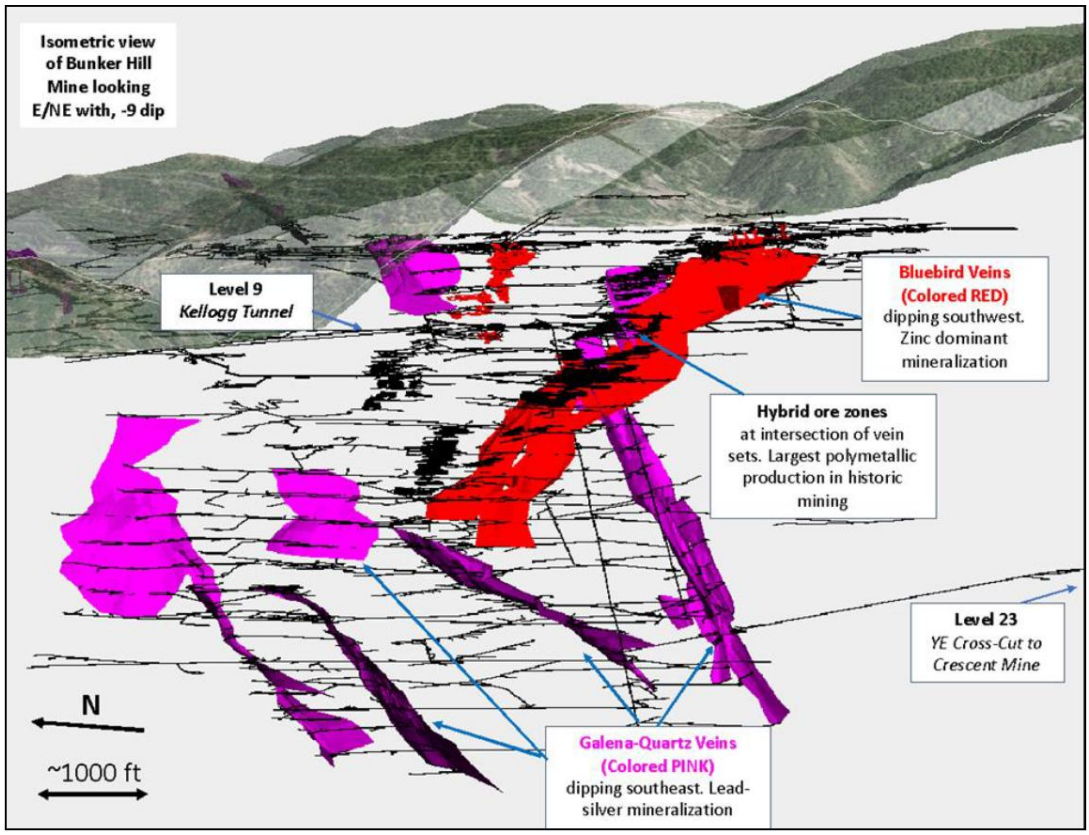


Figure 7-11 Bunker Hill Mine workings with 3D vein models showing difference between Bluebird and Galena-Quartz Vein systems and location of hybrid mineralized zones.

7.2 MINERALIZATION

The Coeur d'Alene (CDA) Mining District has produced phenomenal quantities of silver, lead and zinc, with significant copper, antimony and cadmium byproducts, and a peripheral belt of small gold deposits to the north. This production has come from a spectrum of deposits that reflect the varying structural, pressure-temperature and geochemical characteristics of the mineralizing systems. Mineralization at Bunker Hill has similarities to other mines in the District such as the Sunshine, Crescent and Galena, but represents a distinct suite of structural controls and mineralogy that is probably part of a large-scale zonation pattern.

The Bunker Hill Mine workings extend 8,600 feet along strike of the overturned beds of the Upper Revett formation that host the mineralization, extending 7,000 feet downdip parallel to the axial plane of the plunging anticline, covering 5,200 vertical feet from ~3,500 ft msl to -1,700 ft msl. More than 30 individually named deposits were mined historically in separate stopes, with two distinct types of deposits exploited: tabular Bluebird (BB) zones that parallel bedding and are associated with the fold structures, and later Galena-Quartz (GQ) Veins cutting through bedding with sharp walls. The Bluebird Deposits, such as the March, have been mined for up to 1,400 ft along strike, 4,000 ft downdip, covering 2,400 ft in elevation, with thicknesses of the generally tabular zones up to 150 ft. Galena-Quartz Veins were historically mined along strike lengths of up to 800 ft, and downdip up to 3,700 ft, with mined thicknesses from 5-15 ft.

Virtually all modern metal production at Bunker Hill has come from lead (galena) and zinc sulfide (sphalerite) mineralization, with silver a by-product of lead refining. Historic production in the upper levels of some of the GQ veins came from tetrahedrite (copper-iron-antimony sulfosalt, silver can substitute for copper to create very high Ag values) and cerussite mineralization (lead carbonate, surface weathering product of galena), and silver values in these working likely had some degree of supergene enrichment.

Stopes on the Jersey vein at Bunker Hill encountered oxidized lead-silver mineralization with abundant world-class pyromorphite crystals near their northern extent. Attempts were made to process this material through an oxide circuit at the mill, but the attempts proved to be non-economic. The pyromorphite zone was mined for mineral specimens after the close of major mining operations, and fine pieces from this are undoubtably some of, if not the highest value-per-ton material that has ever been extracted at Bunker Hill, gracing cabinets at most prestigious mineral museums across the world.

Mineralization at Bunker Hill falls in four categories, described below from oldest to youngest events:

Bluebird Veins ("BB"): W—NW striking, SW-dipping (Fig. 7-11), variable ratio of sphalerite-pyrite-siderite mineralization. Thick, tabular cores with gradational margins bleeding out along bedding and fractures. Detailed description in Section 7.2.2.

Stringer/Disseminated Zones: Disseminated, fracture controlled and bedding controlled blebs and stringer mineralization associated with Bluebird Structures, commonly as halos to vein-like bodies or as isolated areas where brecciated quartzite beds are intersected by the W-NW structure and fold fabrics.

Galena-Quartz Veins ("GQ"): E to NE striking, S to SE dipping (Fig. 7-11), quartz-argentiferous galena +/- siderite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite veins, sinuous-planar with sharp margins, cross-cut Bluebird Veins. Detailed description in Section 7.2.2.

Hybrid Zones: Formed at intersections where GQ veins cut BB veins (Fig. 7-11), with open space deposition of sulfides and quartz in the vein refraction in quartzite beds, and replacement of siderite in the BB vein structure by argentiferous galena from the GQ Vein.

Mining efforts at Bunker Hill focused on different types of mineralization as discovery, technology and metal prices demanded and allowed. Early mining in the late 1800's was focused on outcropping or near-surface, silver-rich Hybrid Zones and Galena-Quartz Veins. With the construction of a lead smelter in 1917 and an electrolytic zinc recovery plant in the 1920's, the Company began to mine larger tonnage, zinc-dominant Bluebird zones such as the Guy Cave and the UTZ, Quill and Newgard Zones. All galena at Bunker Hill is argentiferous, and the vast majority of the silver that has been recovered over the life of the mine has come from smelting galena. Silver-rich tetrahedrite (freibergite) has been found in some of the shoots on the GQ veins, but has not been a major constituent of the overall tonnage.

The four types of mineral zones listed above are truly only two separate structural events: the NW trending Bluebird Veins and the E-NE trending Galena-Quartz Veining. Initial 3D modeling (Rangefront Technical Services 2020) and structural + mineral zonation analysis (Juras and Duff, 2020) has indicated the various vein segments are likely post-mineral offsets of two vein systems that initially comprised four distinct Bluebird Veins and three to five Galena-Quartz Veins.

Although the mineralogy of the two vein types is distinct, and there are significant differences in vein textures and structures that are not germane to this Technical Report, the physical mechanism of both types of mineralization is sulfide minerals filling open spaces (Duff, personal communication, 2020). The creation of intra-bed open space by differential movement of a folded rock package leading to a structurally prepared host rock, as shown in Figure 7-9, is one of the main theories regarding the origins of mineralization along these structures (Juras and Duff, 2020).

Quartzite is the primary host to mineralization in all vein types, deposited in open-space caused by refraction of the vein structure as it passes from softer siltite-argillite packages into quartzite units. The vein deflects to cross the quartzite unit more orthogonally, bending to normal with the bedding plane, in essence decreasing the length of quartzite that needs to fracture to continue propagation. Mineralizing fluids ascending the vein structure deposited sulfides in the open-spaces and pressure shadow created by these refractions. Although the veins are commonly mineralized to some degree along their entire length, economic shoots in historic mining operations were largely hosted in these dilated zones in quartzite beds, with the shoot plunging up and down at an orientation defined by the intersection between the vein and bedding (Juras and Duff, 2020).

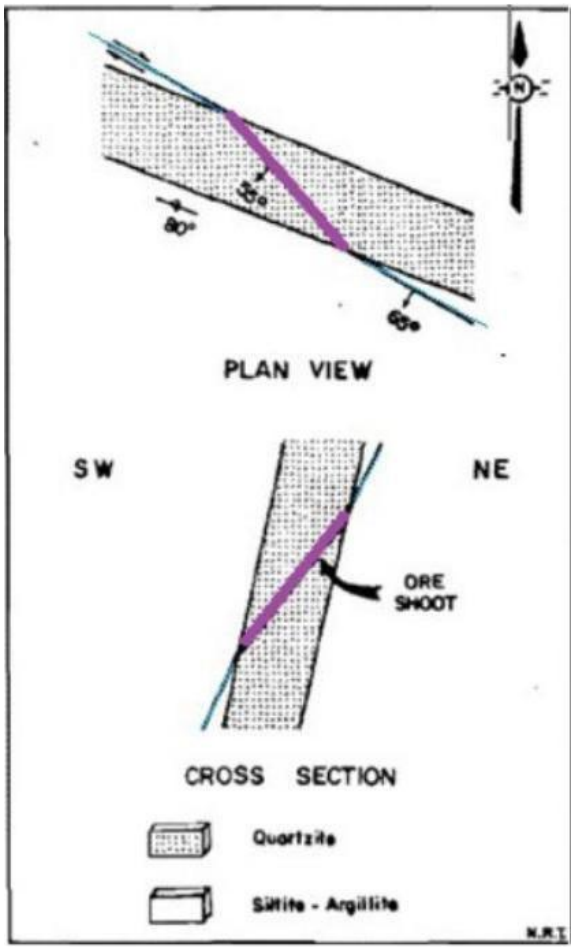


Figure 7-12 Plan view and cross-sectional diagram of formation of mineralized shoot along vein in quartzite unit where rheologic contrast between argillite and quartzite causes refraction of vein surface (Juras, 1977)

The largest historically mined stopes were on Hybrid Zones such as the March, which was mined for more than 40 straight years (Fig. 7-11). The large size reflects the open space available to mineralizing fluids, in the form of the refraction shoot created in the quartzite as shown above, and the replacement of siderite (iron carbonate) in the original Bluebird Vein by argentiferous galena from the Galena-Quartz Vein. This essentially replaces portions of the Bluebird vein that are non-metal bearing with lead-silver mineralization, while leaving the zinc deposited during the BB vein event, creating high-value polymetallic grades of mineralization.

7.2.1 ALTERATION

Alteration in the CDA Mining District in general is not as obvious or pronounced as large, predictable zonation patterns that are commonly found around porphyry Cu, epithermal vein Ag-Au, Carlin-Type gold and many other deposit types. There are halos of disseminated sulfide minerals and siderite in wallrock surrounding both BB and GQ vein types, diminishing rapidly away from the vein contact, typically along bedding or pre-existing fractures. Some bleaching is associated with mineralized structures, and limonite staining where they outcrop on surface, but these are largely weathering features on sulfide bearing rocks.

Elsewhere in the CDA District, disseminated carbonate zonation has been observed in vein wallrock, progressing from proximal siderite (iron carbonate) to ankerite (iron-calcium carbonate) to distal calcite (White, 2015). This has not been well documented or commonly observed at Bunker Hill and so is not currently mapped or modeled.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The metallic deposits in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District (the "District") are amongst the most studied in the world due to the prodigious metal production and long history of mining. There are large scale similarities between the deposits as a whole, but each deposit has its own specific structural, lithologic and mineralogical zonation controls. These controls became increasingly well understood at mine-scale across the District in the 1970's and 80's, but regional-scale controls remain enigmatic, conceptual and subject to much academic debate.

In the most general sense, deposits in the District are orogenic, polymetallic veins with lesser disseminated mineralization emanating from the principal veins. There are clearly multiple phases of mineralization, with different causative structural events for each, hosted across the Ravalli Group stratigraphy (St. Regis, Revett and Burke formations) within the District. lead, zinc and silver in varying ratios are the principal metals at all of these deposits, with lesser copper, antimony and cadmium historically recovered.

The veins in the District have been divided into two groups based on metallic mineralogy: a low-silver galena-sphalerite-pyrrhotite-pyrite type, and a high-silver galena-tetrahedrite type (Leach et al., 1998). Prior studies had given ages of 1400-1500 Ma by Pb/Pb isotope modeling of galena from a low-silver type vein (Zartman and Stacey, 1971). In the 1998 Leach Report, gangue minerals from a high-silver type vein were age dated using Ar/Ar and Rb/Sr methods and gave ages as young as ~90-110 Ma). These disparate age dates were explained in that report by two mineralizing events: an earlier low-silver, lead-zinc-silver event during diagenesis and folding in the mid-Proterozoic, and a later high-silver galena-tetrahedrite event in the Cretaceous, associated with emplacement of the Idaho Batholith and smaller, stocks of similar age and composition to those north of the Osburn Fault in the CDA District.

Reports on Bunker Hill Mine Geology by Juras and Duff (2020) note two vein types as well (BB and GQ as described in Section 7), that roughly match the compositional differences and have the same age relationships as the two types described by Leach. Juras interprets emplacement of the earlier Bluebird series of veins at Bunker Hill to be contemporaneous with early W-NW fold development (see section 7), and the later NE Galena-Quartz veins to represent a separate, more brittle structural event, likely related to the E-W Big Creek Anticline uplift.

Both vein sets at Bunker Hill exhibit textures typical of orogenic veins, with no boiling textures or sharp textural differences from pressure-temperature changes, nor any significant wallrock alteration other than disseminations of the vein minerals. The huge vertical extent (3,000-6,00ft+) of mineralization typical of all the vein types in the District strongly indicates that all mineralization was emplaced at moderate to deep crustal levels. Juras and Duff note examples of open-space-filling textures in sulfide minerals in veins in their 2020 report, and classify all of the veins at Bunker Hill as open space fissure veins. If all of these observations hold true, an active fold system is one of the few ways to geologically explain the spaces and pressure shadows necessary to form those open-space cavity-fill textures under the pressures and temperatures present at the time of vein emplacement.

As noted earlier in Section 7, Brian White (1994) has suggested that the entire CDA District is the base metal equivalent of a Shear-Zone hosted gold deposit, with shearing along the Osburn Fault splay of the Lewis and Clark Structural Zone, and heat supplied by the Cretaceous-aged intrusive rocks. In this model the mineralizing fluids travel up metamorphic lineations and take advantage of the same structurally prepared quartzite host rocks and structural pathways as the Juras-Duff model. Since the Juras-Duff Model is built on the same data set currently available to the Company and actively being used for geologic modeling, the fold-associated vein emplacement theory is the geologic model currently being employed to aid exploration and resource delineation drill planning.

9 EXPLORATION

BHMC has a rare exploration opportunity available at the Mine and has embarked on a new path to fully maximize the potential. A treasure trove of geologic and production data has been organized and preserved in good condition in the mine office since the shutdown of major mine operations in the early 1980s. This data represents 70+ years of proper scientific data and sample collection with high standards of accuracy and precision that were generally at or above industry standards at the time.

The Company saw the wealth of information that was available, but not readily usable, and embarked on a scanning and digitizing program. From this they were able to build a 3D digital model of the mine workings and 3D surfaces and solids of important geologic features. To add to this, all of the historic drill core lithology logs and assay data (>2900 holes) were entered into a database and imported with the other data into Maptek Vulcan 3D software.

By digitizing geologic maps of the mine levels, and connecting major faults, veins and stratigraphic blocks, it was possible to put into three dimensions ideas that had previously been confined to the brains of Company geologists, plan maps and paper cross-sections with data projected by hand. See an example in Figure 9-1 below, an isometric view of a cross section along the Bunker Hill #2 shaft, with slices of maps from Brian White's 1977 stratigraphic research program shown in proper georeferenced location for the 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27 Levels.

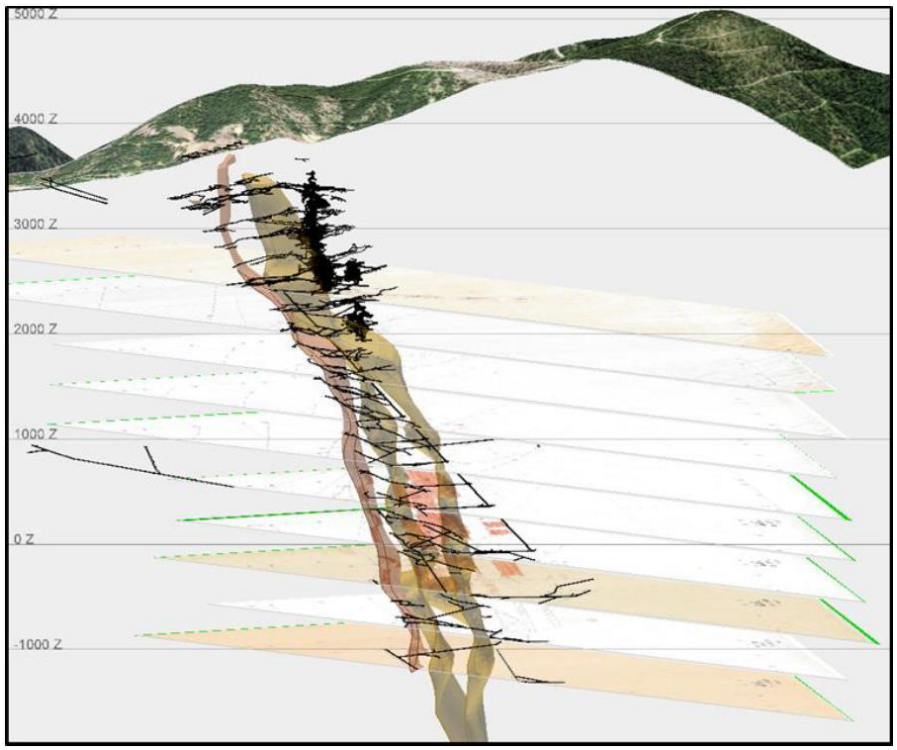


Figure 9-1 1500 ft thick cross-section along BH #2 Shaft, looking at 106 azm, -12 degrees. Mine levels and shafts are black lines, thin dark orange shape between levels on left is 3D model of U-1 quartzite unit of the upper Revett formation, thick orange shape is M-3 siltite-argillite unit. Shapes built directly from original field mapping.

There were a number of research programs at Bunker Hill undertaken in the 1970's to discern lithologic and structural controls on mineralization so as to conduct more effective exploration programs to replace diminishing reserves, discussed in Section 7 and 8 of this Technical Report (White, 1976, Juras, 1977). The Company is now able to apply the knowledge and conclusions from these studies in a far easier and more accurate manner than those which were available to prior generations.

The important lithologic control to mineralization is the quartzite units of the Revett formation. These have now been modeled in 3D from level maps and drill hole data, and post-mineral fault offsets can be reversed to reconstruct the folded position of the host rocks at the time of vein emplacement. Bedding patterns can be matched up at scales that were not noticeable in small-scale detailed field mapping in limited mine drift access. Fault offsets can now readily be determined and measured by positions of stratigraphic blocks. Flat faults that cut all types of mineralization, and were previously difficult to map or project, are now readily apparent in horizontal bends and offsets along units. Not enough work has been done to refine any of the above ideas down to an exact model yet, but the Company has the original data set almost entirely converted to 3D digital format. Figure 9-2 shows models of quartzite beds with offsets along modeled fault planes, cutting through the 9 Level stratigraphic map by White at 2405 ft elevation.

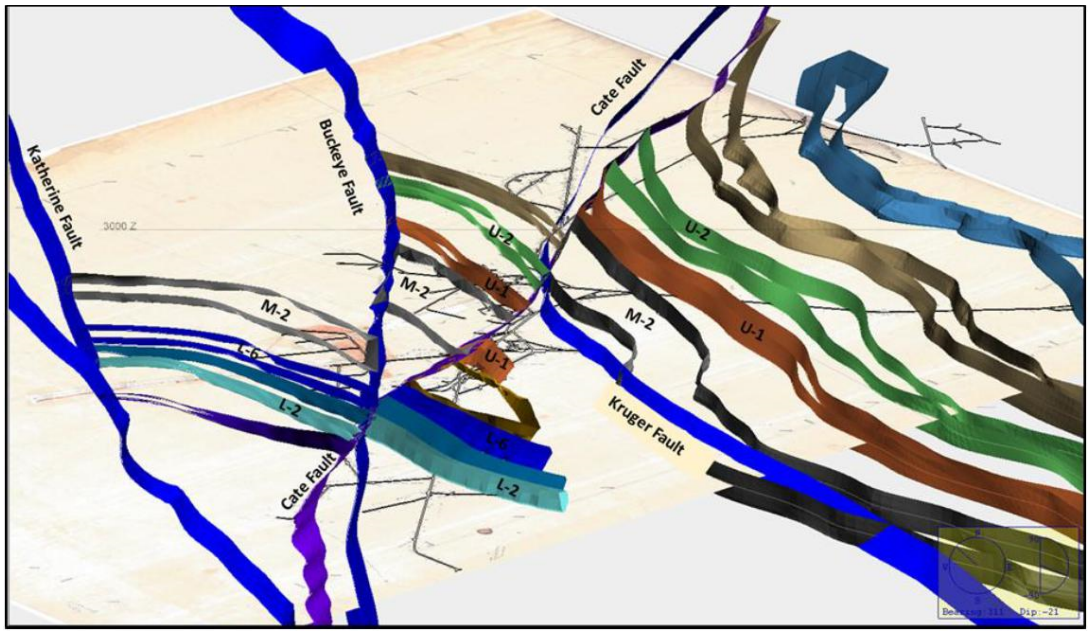


Figure 9-2 Isometric view of plan section through 3D lithology and Fault Models at BH 9 Level. View is looking 311 azm, -21 dip, with 100' window on either side of stratigraphy map at 2405' elevation.

Reversing fault offsets to reconstruct original positions has shown that the Bluebird and Galena-Quartz vein segments are offsets of original master structures for each type. Modeling is currently on-going to determine the proper offsets to reconstruct the original geometry of these vein systems at time of emplacement, which will likely identify previously unrecognized vein segments, and provide clues to locate offset segments of historically mined veins that were never found with exploratory drifting or drilling from underground.

The Company's current primary exploration focus is on high-grade silver targets that are relatively near surface. Many of the early mines on the Property, that were later consolidated under the original Bunker Hill Mining Company, extracted high-grade silver mineralization from Galena-Quartz veins, such as the Veral, Sierra Nevada, Caledonia and Deadwoods Veins. Mining stopped in the early 1900's on many of these structures when they were lost where they were cut off by faults. As the geology was poorly understood at the time, and core drilling was not available, many of the offset segments were never located and the mines shut down. With the discovery of the extremely large Hybrid March mineral body in the 1950's, mining shifted to this easily accessible, high-grade polymetallic mineralization that seemed to have no end in sight.

With so many stopes available to work on this huge Hybrid zone, proper geologic exploration fell by the wayside until the 1970's when the aforementioned research programs were started. With mining ceasing just a few years after the completion of this research, most of the ideas and targets developed did not get tested due to lack of time and resources before the mine closed. High silver prices in the mid 1980's caused the owners to examine silver exploration potential in close proximity to existing mine development (Meyer and Springer, 1985). A number of targets were developed, but once again, only a few were tested with any type of drilling or drifting. The geologic modeling described above is now allowing for Company geologists to examine these silver exploration targets in detail, and project lithology and structural modeling into the areas to refine and adjust the drill targeting and further evaluate the potential. Current exploration targets are portions of GQ Veins that have been offset along steep normal faults, an example of which is shown below in Figure 9-3.

The conversion of so many years of geologic work into a format in which all possible data can be isolated and looked at in 3D at the same time, same scale and same color scheme has allowed Bunker Hill Mining Company to rapidly employ the concepts and ideas of prior generations in exploration targeting, and has allowed comparison of data that was not possible with historic, paper-based geologic techniques. The Company intends to evaluate all of the exploration targets proposed in the waning stages of mining with the newly compiled dataset, and test as many of them as fit within the current realities of access and water levels.

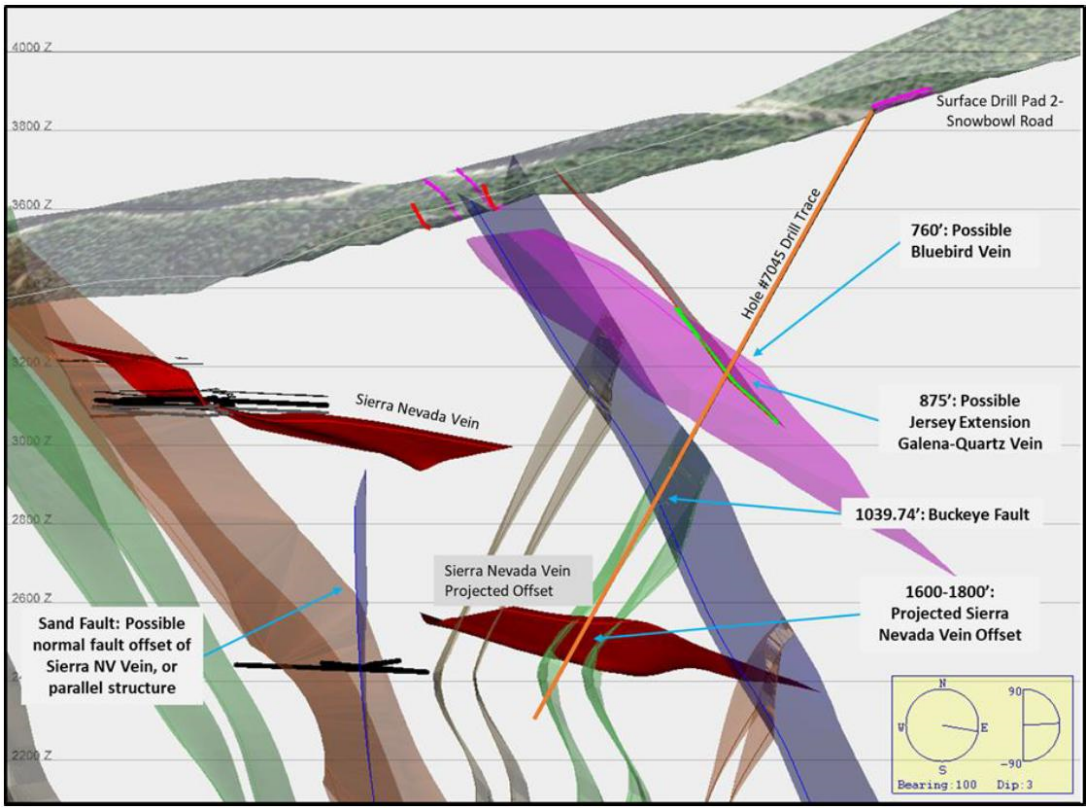


Figure 9-3 Cross-section through Vulcan 3D models along planned drill hole trace showing expected downhole depths of projected geologic features. Historic Sierra Nevada Mine levels in black center right.

10 DRILLING

10.1 BUNKER HILL DRILLING PROGRAM

Drilling began in September of 2020 and in several locations and definition drilling to expand the Bunker Hill Resources in the UTZ started in September of 2020 and continued into assay cutoff date of October 10, 2021, 2021. This drill program produced 55 holes that were drilled in either the UTZ or Quill-Newgard areas of the mine comprising 20,689 feet of core drilled. Holes were typically drilled at HQ diameter, but for future use as utility passes select holes were drilled at PQ diameter. Much of the drilling was related to the data verification described later in this report. Some exploration drilling occurred from multiple surface locations, with several holes drilled at the historic Homestake portal to expand the UTZ. Also drilled were definition and exploration targets on the 5-level accessed from the Russel tunnel, and exploration targets on the 9-level accessed via the Kellogg tunnel.

Drill pad prep and drill rig mobility logistics were managed on site by a drilling manger from Bunker Hill, supervisory staff from American Drilling Company (“ADC”) and the onsite Rangefront geologists. A Reflex TN14 gyroscope assisted in lining up the drill rig at the collar. A 50’ survey shot was taken during drilling to allow geologists to determine hole viability. Upon reaching the target depth, a geologist observed the core and determined whether to terminate the hole or continue drilling. Upon completion, the survey tool was sent down to take an end of hole survey shot plus one shot every 100’ on the way out of the drill hole. These surveys were then approved by the geology team in accordance with industry standard practices and uploaded into the database along with collar locations picked up by the survey team. Throughout the program, Vulcan software was used to plan and modify holes, check proximity to historic workings, evaluate deviation, and assess assay results. At the end of the program, surface holes were grouted in accordance with the Idaho Water Department guidelines.

Rangefront employees and ADC employees ensured security of the core throughout the program. Core was initially held by ADC at the drill rig with the rigs both on the surface and underground on the 5 level. Rangefront employees made daily trips to pick up core and receive a signed chain of custody. On the 9 level, ADC brought the core out the Kellogg Tunnel and it would be signed over to Rangefront at the morning shift change. Winter conditions on mountainous roads eventually necessitated the deposition of core into the core shed by ADC employees.

The core was housed on site in a secure core shed where it was washed, logged, photographed, cut, sampled, and then shipped to an assay lab (see Section 11 for details on sampling and assaying details). Geologic characteristics noted during the logging process included lithology, color, hardness, structure, alteration, observed mineralization, point data and geotechnical data. Rangefront employees ensured Chain of Custody during the entire process.

A portion of one hole was drilled prior to the drill program beginning in September. The hole was re-entered and completed in October of 2020.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section does not describe sample preparation, analysis or security measures taken prior to the initiation of the 2020-2021 Bunker Hill drill program. Drilling prior to 2020, actually prior to 1991, was conducted by the owners of the mine beginning in 1898. Drilling records have been maintained since that time. Sample preparation, analysis and security records do not exist. Only assay results and geological logging remain as the records. As noted throughout the report, the Bunker was among the premier mining companies in the United States. Drilling, muck sampling and data analysis was carried out to the highest standards of the time. Review and approval of results went through a hierarchy of engineers and other professional before being used to estimate mineralization for the mine.

This following describes sample preparation, analysis and security activities conducted by Bunker Hill through 2020-2021.

Drill core samples are cut and prepared by Rangefront employees prior to shipment. Half of the core was returned to the core boxes for archive purposes, while half was inserted into sample bags for shipment to the labs for analysis. Drill core and channel samples were stored in the locked core shed located on the mine site and kept until dispatched to the lab. Access to the core shed is monitored at all times.

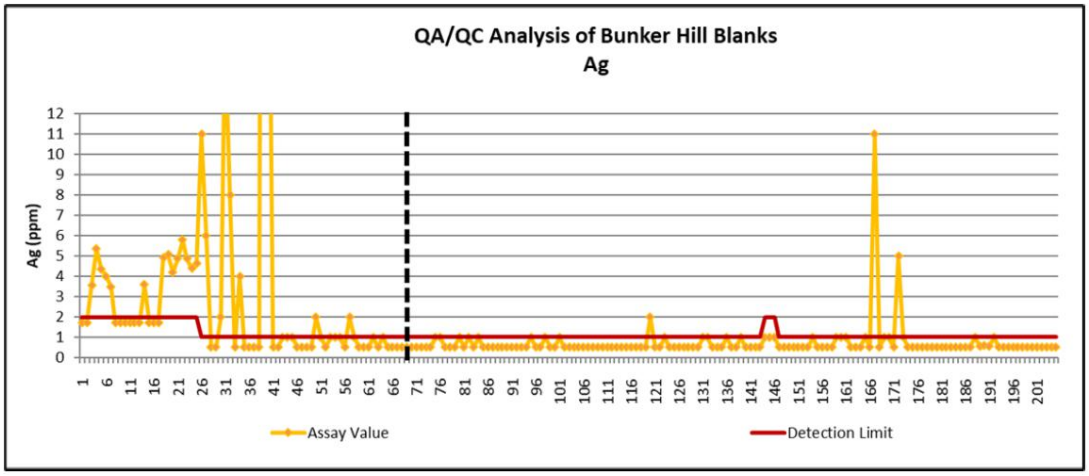
Prior to dispatch, core is measured for recovery and sample identification numbers are associated and assigned. Core intervals are photographed for posterity and accuracy. Half core is cut and bagged with the same sample identification number. Assay results are compared against the submitted sample numbers before acceptance of the results.

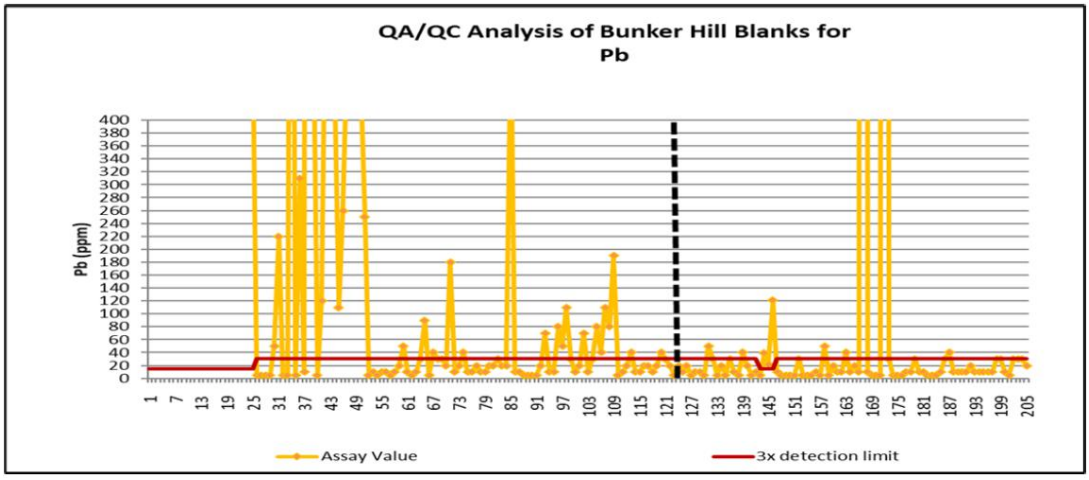
Throughout the project, multiple analytical laboratories performed assays on the 5,067 drill core and channel samples collected. The QA/QC protocol in place, in conjunction with the data collected from the laboratories, determined that ALS Global “ALS” (ISO/IEC 17025:2005) provided the most accurate and repeatable results that comply with NI 43-101 and industry standards. Both Paragon Geochemical (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) and American Analytical Services, INC “American” (ISO 17025:2005) were used in the early and mid-stages of the project but failed to yield timely and repeatable results.

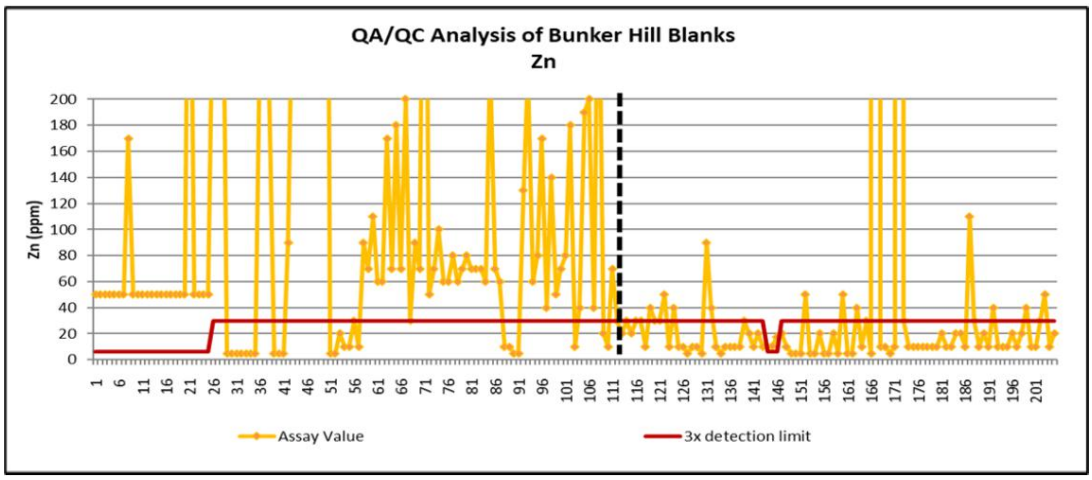
Upon arrival, the laboratory crushed, split, pulverized and screened all samples at 200 mesh. ALS then performed a 4-acid digestion assay (ME-OG62) for silver, lead and zinc on the drill core and channel samples. Finalized results reported to an onsite Rangefront Geologist then entered into the geologic database managed by an independent entity. All results in this Technical Report are based on and published with a high level of confidence in the work performed by ALS Global.

Blank material:

Blank material was inserted into the sample sequence at a ratio of 1:20 or roughly every 100’ of core/channel sampling. At the start of the project the blank material used was marble Landscaping chips from Ace Hardware. This material failed QAQC due to contamination. Silica sand replaced the marble chips but still showed material contaminations as well. At Bunker Hill’s request, the samples sent to Paragon had blank material inserted by the lab. The samples material used were rock chips from a quarry located outside of Sparks, NV. These too had a high baseline for Pb and Zn. Finally, a lab certified blank, OREAS-21e, was used and produced satisfactory and repeatable results. The Ag element did not have the contamination as much as Pb and especially Zn did. The dashed vertical line represents the transition to the OREAS-21e material that is currently being used (right of line). The below figures represent blank data for all drill holes completed between 2020 and 2021 used in the updated December 29, 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate. OREAS-21e arrives in pre-sized packets of pulverized material and therefore did not undergo the preparatory work done on coarse material. It is recommended that Bunker utilize both lab-certified blank material and work to acquire bulk blank reference material that will require a comparable preparation and analysis suite as the non-check material submitted for assay.

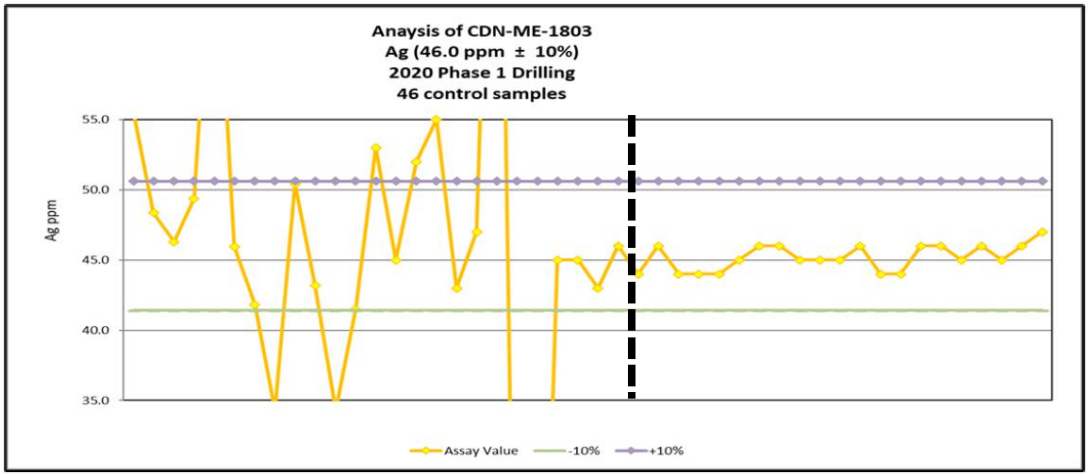

QA/QC Analysis of Bunker Hill Blanks
Ag
Ag (ppm)
Assay Value
Detection Limit

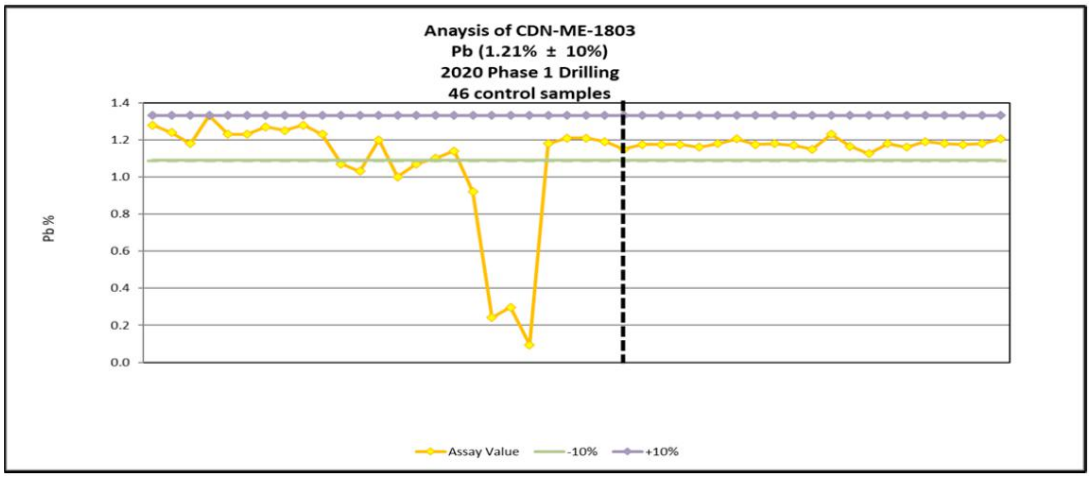

QA/QC Analysis of Bunker Hill Blanks for
Pb
Pb (ppm)
Assay Value
3x detection limit

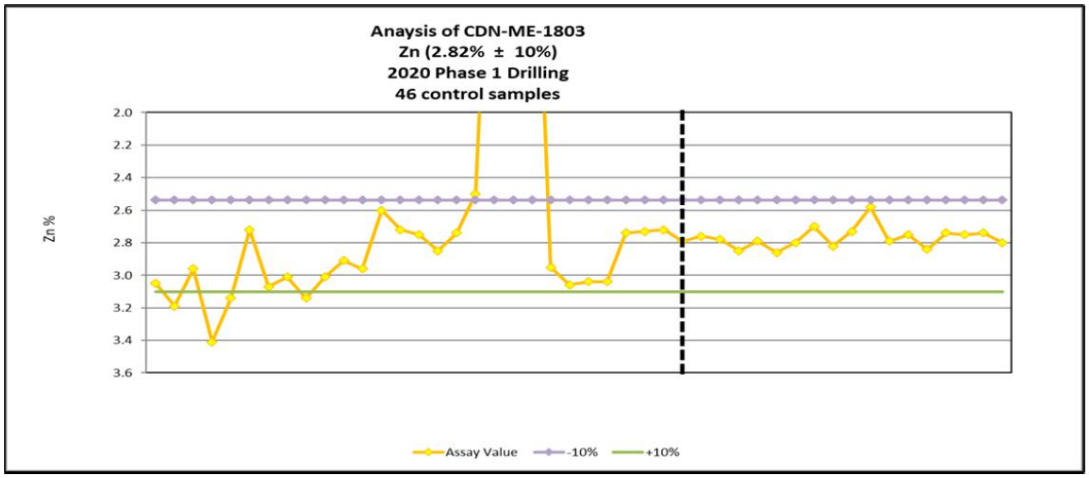


Certified Reference Materials

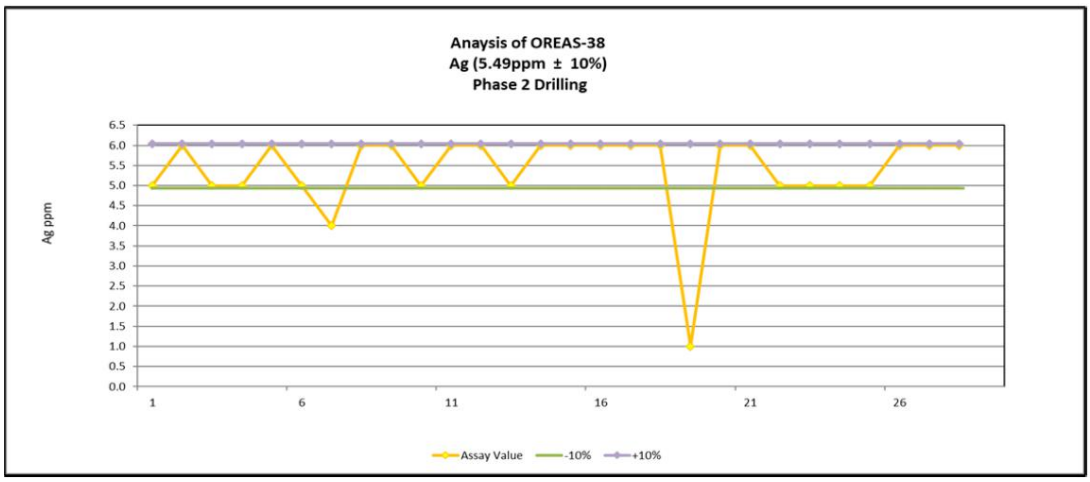
Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs," "standards") were used to monitor the accuracy of the assay results reported by all labs. Standards were inserted into the sample sequence at a ratio of 1:20 or roughly every 100' of core/channel sampling. At the start of the project, two different VMS (volcanic hosted massive sulfide) standards were used from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. The below graphs show the accuracy and repeatability issues with the first two labs that analyzed the samples. The dashed vertical line represents the division between the QAQC at American and Paragon (left of line) vs ALS (right of line). The below figures represent CRM data for all drill hole assays completed between 2020 and 2021 with a data cutoff date of October 10, 2021 and subsequently used in the Mineral Resource Estimate with an effective date of November 29, 2021.

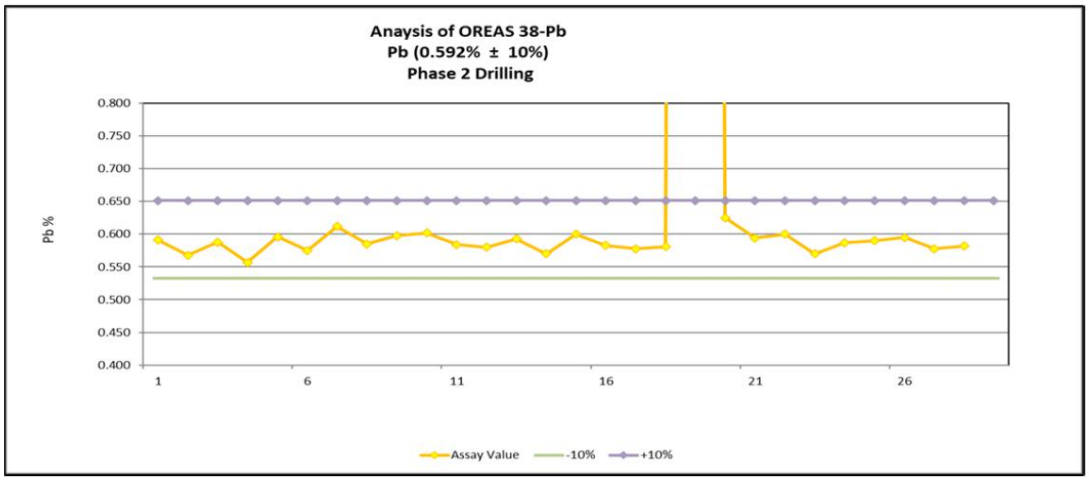


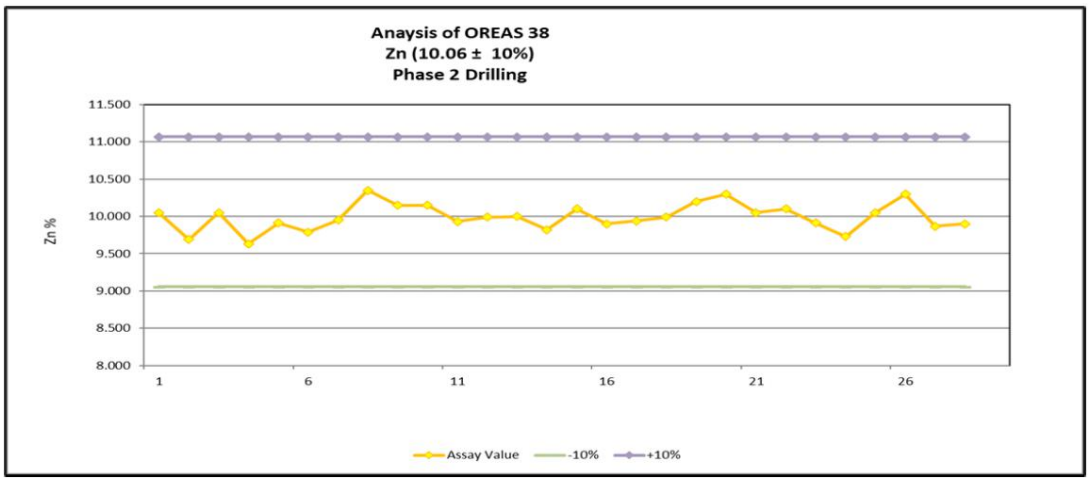




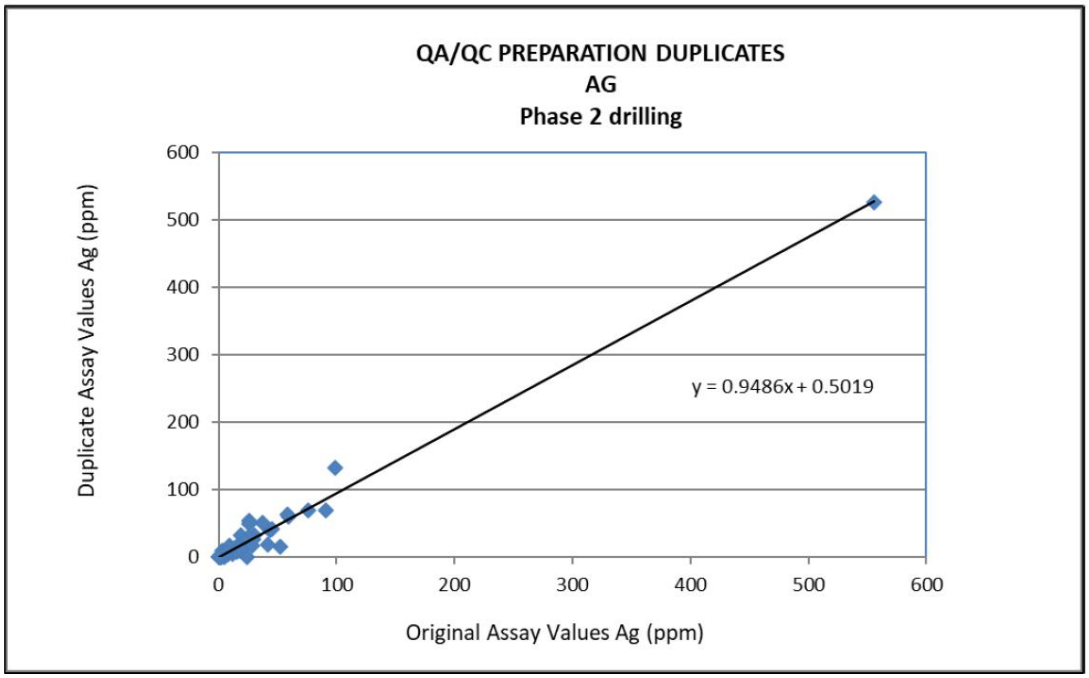
In October 2020, Bunker Hill discontinued the CDN standard reference material and began using four different standard materials from Ore Research & Exploration PTY LTD. This material was of meta sedimentary origin and matched theoretical metal grades from Bunker Hill. Below are the charts that represent the QAQC of the most widely used standard throughout phase 2 of the drill program, OREAS-38.

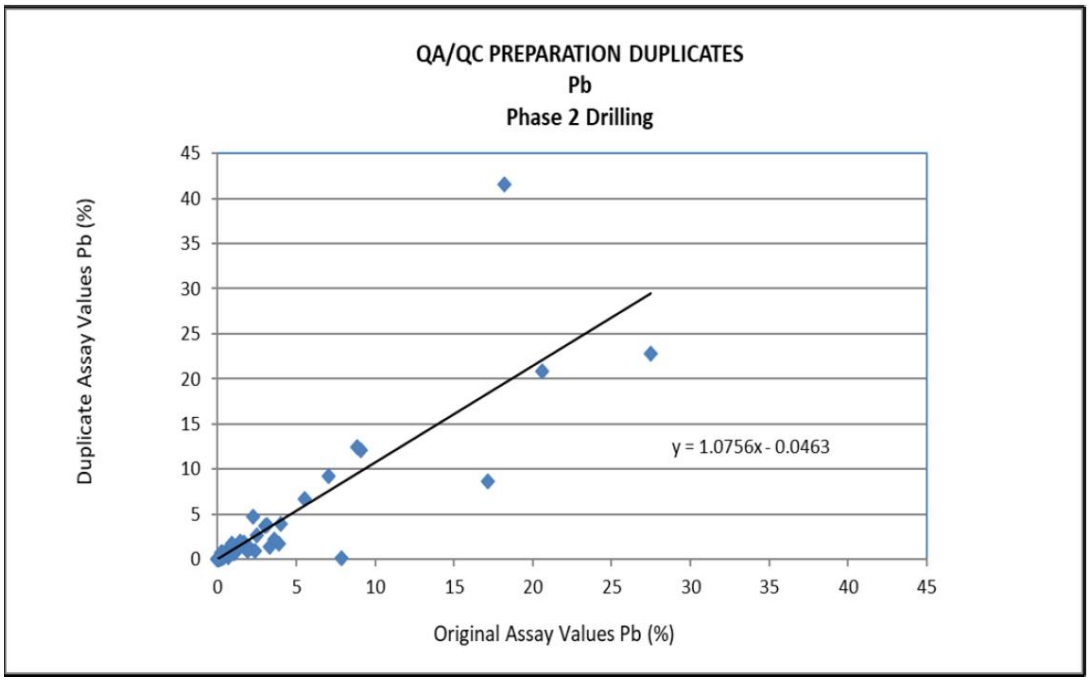

Anaysis of OREAS-38
Ag (5.49ppm ± 10%)
Phase 2 Drilling
Ag ppm
6.5
6.0
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
1
6
11
16
21
26
Assay Value
-10%
+10%

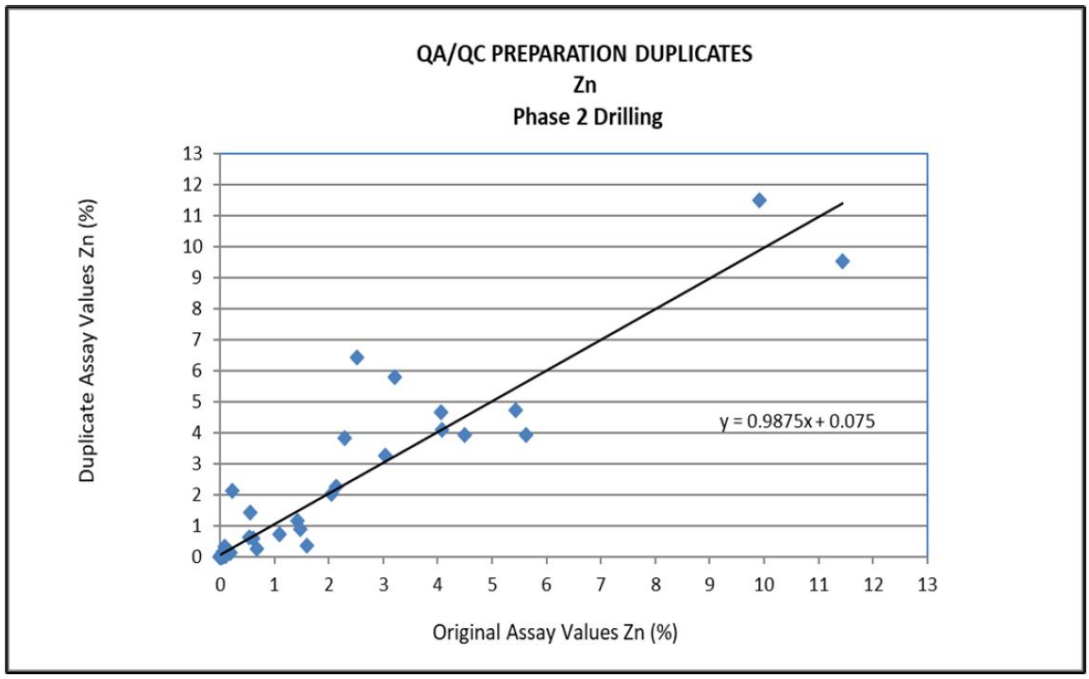

Anaysis of OREAS 38-Pb
Pb (0.592% ± 10%)
Phase 2 Drilling
Pb %
0.800
0.750
0.700
0.650
0.600
0.550
0.500
0.450
0.400
1
6
11
16
21
26
Assay Value
-10%
+10%



Bunker has initiated a duplicate prepping procedure that involves quartering the core. Half the quarter would be grabbed by hand and put into one bag and the half into another. Due to the nuggety and fractured nature of the mineralization, obtaining an exact duplicate was not achievable. After investigating these results, the core shed obtained a crusher and riffle splitter to make a more homogenic sample for a more accurate duplicate that will tests the labs repeatability. The below figures represent duplicate data for all drill holes completed between 2020 and 2021 with a data cutoff date of October 10, 2021 and subsequently used in the Mineral Resource Estimate with an effective date of November 29, 2021. All material not passing QAQC variance limits was re-run through the same analysis suite, along with the preceding and following samples adjacent to the failed sample. It is recommended that Bunker maintain a protocol for handling of QAQC failures and work with laboratory personnel to run samples sequentially based on sample number assigned by Bunker geologists.







It is the opinion of the author that security of the samples remained uncompromised throughout the sampling program. Adequate sample preparation methods and QA/QC protocols are followed. Laboratories performed proper analyses on the samples, and the author has full confidence in the validity of the published results.

ALS Global testing laboratories are located at 4977 Energy Way, Reno NV 89502.

ALS has no relationship other than that of a vendor to BHMC.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Mineralization at Bunker Hill was exploited for over 100 years prior to being shut down due to environmental concerns as described in Section 4 and Section 6. A producing polymetallic mine stopped production with blasted mineral inventories in the ground. Documentation of a century of historic estimates remain intact to this day. Production records from hundreds of stopes exist to this day. Quarterly and yearly records of depletion, addition and tracking of material produced and delivered to a mill and two smelters is factual and supported by existing records. The bulk of the mine, known mineralization, and hundreds of production stopes are flooded up to the 11 level. Thousands of records of sampling and drilling exist.

The dilemma for the author, or any QP, at this particular deposit, is how to prove that existing data may be used for estimation of mineral resources. Sampling and drilling assay results were collected to the best standards throughout the history of the mine. Drilling records including surveyed collar coordinates. Driller names and geologist names are recorded. The actual hand written log from drillhole # 1, drilled in 1898, is still kept on record at the mine. QAQC protocols are not documented. In fact based on the author's experience reviewing and working at older projects, QAQC protocols were never historically utilized at mines until the 1980' and 1990's. It is understood that these protocols are necessary in terms of documenting proof of results in order to detect errors or even fraud, as is so important in the mining business of the 21st century.

The standard for the author, or any QP, at this particular deposit, is how to prove that existing data may be used for estimation of mineral resources. Item 12 of NI43-101F1 requires three steps of the qualified person to describe verification procedures employed:

(1) The data verification procedures applied by the qualified person (described in this section)
(2) Any limitations on or failure to conduct such verification, and the reasons for any such limitations or failure; and
(3) The qualified person's opinion on the adequacy of the data for the purposes used in the technical report.

The following sections describe verification procedures recommended by the author; namely stope block sampling and core drilling. BHMC expended in excess of $4 million for verification of the nature and existence of mineralization at the mine. There were no limitations placed on the QP's requirements for data verification. In the opinion of the author, the results of the data verification program conducted at Bunker Hill are adequate and can be relied upon to estimate mineral resources for the mine.

Three important items were evaluated that give the author confidence that results are appropriate to be used for mineral resource estimates at Bunker Hill.

1. Existing stope block validation
2. Core drilling through known historic areas of mineralization which is described in Section 10
3. The re-assaying of un-oxidized pulps left over from the last drilling in the late 1980's

12.1 STOPE BLOCK VALIDATION

In order to gather data in areas inaccessible to drilling (specifically, historic stopes), BHMC implemented an underground sampling program under the strict guidance of the author. Beginning in March 2020, BHMC launched a significant underground sampling program with the intent of verifying historic assays and data located on the mine site. PMC, owner of the Bunker Hill Mine, granted access to the onsite historic data, as well as underground portions of the mine. Underground channel sample collection began on March 28, 2020. Over the following 3 months, a total of 753 samples were collected across ten levels and sub-levels of the mine. Underground sampling concluded on the June 24, 2020. The underground channel, or chip samples, in conjunction with diamond drilling described in Section 11, substantiated the well-documented mineralization of the historic mine.

12.1.1 SAMPLING TEAMS

Initially, two samplers began sampling using methods described below. Within three weeks, the sampling crew grew from two samplers to a team comprising a sample crew chief and six samplers. As the number of samplers increased, a geologist began to accompany samplers underground daily to perform sample layout, assist with the organized collection of samples and review the work performed.

12.1.2 METHODOLOGY

Collection of samples underground involved a multi-step process beginning with the identification of possible sample locations using historic maps. Targeted stopes fell within the boundaries of the UTZ, Newgard and Quill deposits. Scanned mylar maps provided excellent information about underground sample areas. Occasionally, the sample crew discovered an unmapped drift or finger. However, the maps proved to be roughly 95% accurate.

Upon arrival at a sampling location, the geologist began the orientation process by labeling mined out areas and designating each drift, finger, or pillar with a number using spray paint on the ribs. All such labeling was carefully recorded on field maps created from the mylar scans. In several sampling locations, room and pillar methods of mining left pillars that proved both useful in navigating large pillared “rooms” and simultaneously provided opportune sample locations. Once comfortably oriented, the geologist identified specific sampling locations on ribs (and where appropriate, on the back), where samples could be collected perpendicular to the bedding planes of the rock to accurately define the width of a mineralized interval. Inspection of the orientation of the bedding took place at every interval sampled.

While the geologist identified sampling locations within the designated area, samplers barred down loose rock and mitigated for a variety of potential safety hazards. Occasionally, historic mining clutter (pipes, old equipment, timber, etc.) blocked potential sample sites, necessitating its removal prior to sampling.

Sample layout commenced with the geologist and a sampler using a measuring tape reel and spray paint to indicate 5 ft. sample intervals. Vertical lines were painted 5’ apart on the ribs, and a single horizontal line connected the two, to indicate to the samplers where to perform the chip sampling (see Figure 12-1 below). Samples were laid out perpendicular to bedding in 5’ sections for as long as there was rock to sample. Prior to painting the ribs, the geologist assessed the stability/safety of each interval. Occasionally, poor ground conditions required skipping an interval where the possibility of rockfall existed. The sampling crew assessed the potentiality for back samples where gaps between the ribs existed. All sample intervals and footages were carefully recorded on field maps.

Initially, samplers approached the sample location with a tarp, a hand sledge and chisel, sample bag, aluminum sample ID tags and a sample tag book. Prior to sampling, the sampler recorded information regarding the sample location including the date, sampler, level and stope, finger/rib/pillar as designated by the geologist, sample interval footage, and rock/mineral description. The sampler wrote the sample ID number on the bag and inserted the paper tag from the sample tag book with the same sample ID into the bag.

Samplers carefully laid the tarp on the sill (floor) beneath the interval to be sampled. Chiseled rock chips removed from the rib or back would fall onto the tarp. Once a sampler removed the appropriate amount of material (between 1 and 10 lbs.) from the sample interval, the chips were collected from off the tarp and placed in the sample bag. The sampler placed the filled sample bag below the sample interval to be photographed and nailed an aluminum tag with the appropriate sample ID number on the right-hand side of the sample interval. Finally, the tarp was removed and cleaned to not cross-contaminate samples, and then moved on to the next sampling interval.

The sampling team quickly realized, however, that the hardness of the host rock (quartzite) significantly hindered the pace of sample collection. The team acquired two battery-operated, hand-held rock saws and, after the geologist performed sample layout, a sampler with the saw made two, 1-inch deep cuts in the rock roughly an inch apart, providing samplers a consistent edge to chisel easily along the entire sample interval. The rock saw significantly improved the rate of sample collection. And as the number of samplers and rate of sample collection increased, the crew chief, with assistance of the geologist, became responsible for preparing sample bags, recording the sample information, and photographing each interval to streamline the process.

Figure 12-1 Rib sample collected from the 082-25-80 sublevel

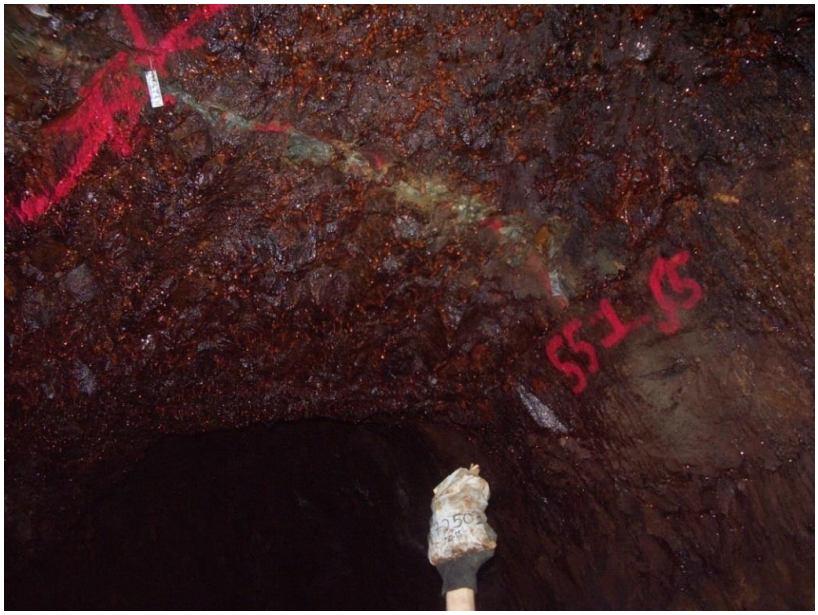


Figure 12-2 Back Sample collected from the 082-25-80 sublevel

At the end of a day of sampling, the sampling crew removed channel samples from the mine and transferred them to the core shed. As soon as the sampling crew accounted for each sample collected, standards and blanks were prepared and inserted in with the channel samples at a 1:20 interval for both standards and blanks.

After the samples were secured, the sample crew chief and geologist entered the data about each sample taken during the day's sampling into an excel spreadsheet. Furthermore, they documented the precise location of each sample using georeferenced AutoCAD DWG files (see Figures 1-3 below) to generate a sample's X, Y, and Z coordinates. Merging the sample's physical location with the assay data proved useful in following mineralization trends and comparing current data to the historic results.

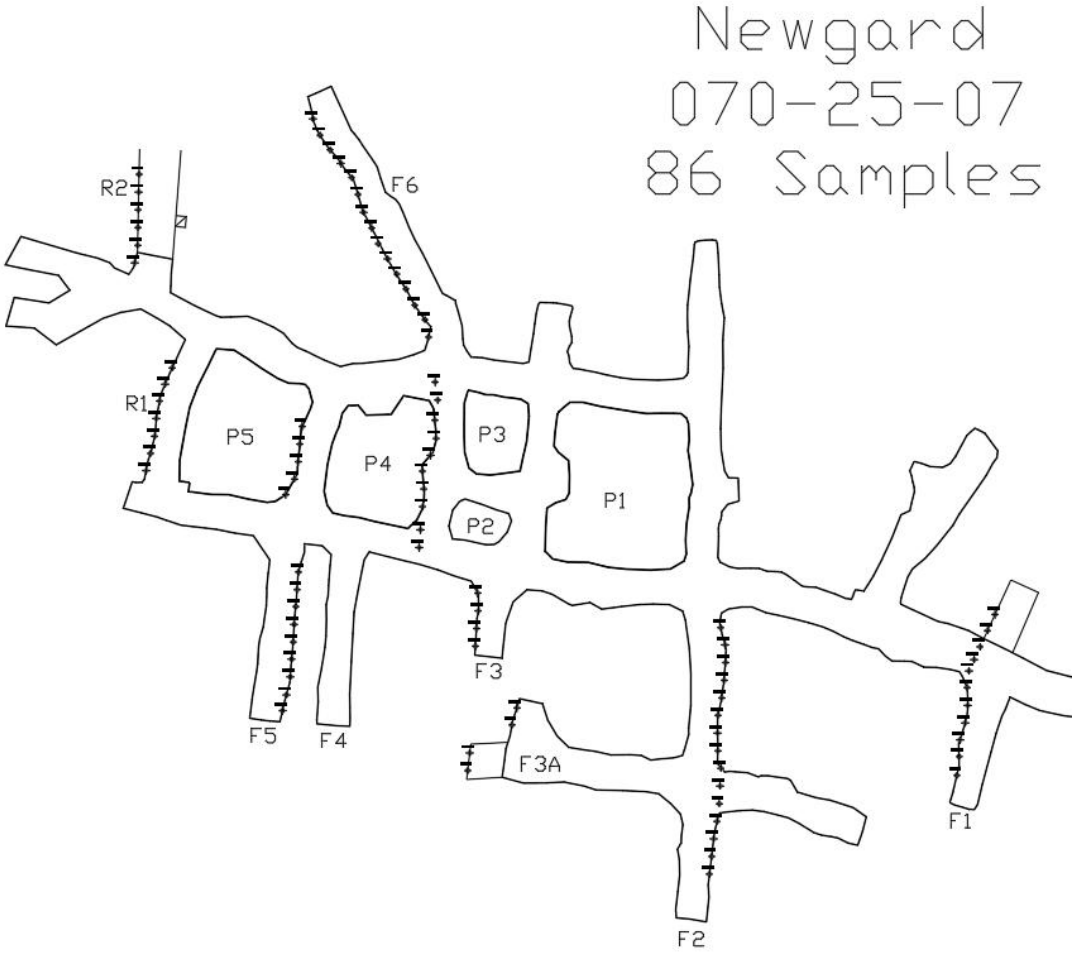


Figure 12-3 Sample locations on the 070-25-07 sublevel using geo-referenced AutoCAD files

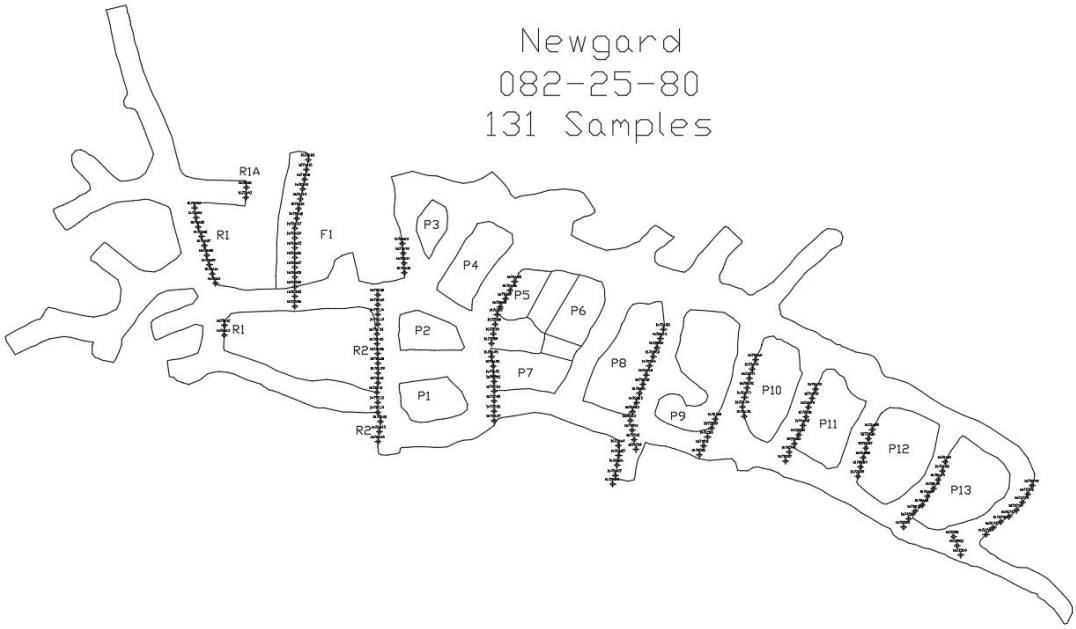


Figure 12-4 Sample locations on the 082-25-80 sublevel using geo-referenced AutoCAD files

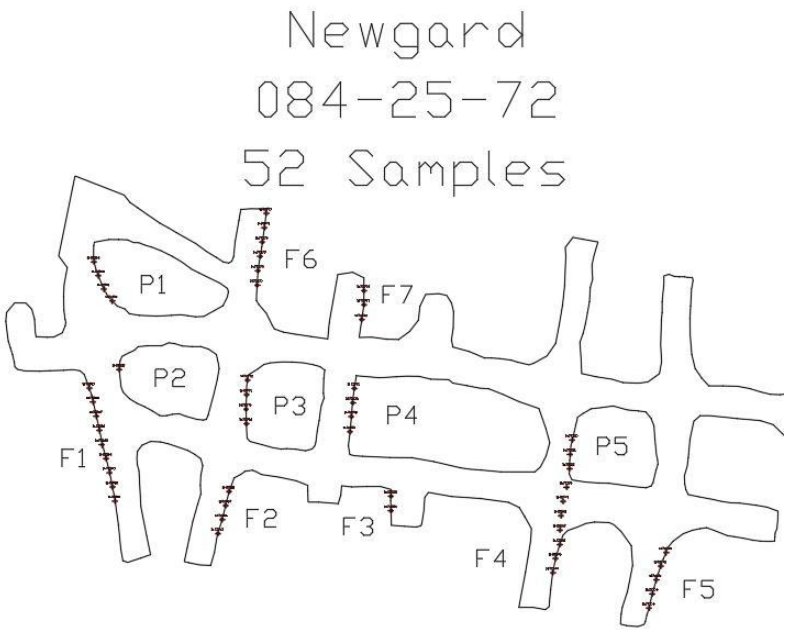


Figure 12-5 Sample locations on the 084-25-72 sublevel using geo-referenced AutoCAD files

A breakdown of sampled areas and the number of samples collected is shown in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 Channel Sample Breakdown

Stopes Samples	Number of Samples
UTZ	111
071-25-05	30
070-25-07	86
071-25-07	52
082-25-80	131
080-25-25	62
080-25-23	101
9 Level I-drift	68
10 Level	70
11 Level	42

Throughout the underground sampling program, a number of safety and logistical constraints dictated sampling locations. The sampling crew navigated issues such as high backs, unstable or faulted ribs and pillars, poor air quality and gases, ground support, standing bodies of water, areas filled with waste rock, poor ground conditions, undetonated historic explosives, and gaping holes in the back or sill. Samplers frequently consulted with the mine safety manager and, where possible, found a way to safely collect samples. Occasionally, no viable solution to remedy safety issues required samplers to forego sampling in a desired location. Despite the obstacles, no safety incidents occurred during the 3 months of underground sampling.

12.2 RESULTS OF STOPE VERIFICATION SAMPLES.

Of the 753 channel samples collected, 749 samples contained measurable amount of mineralization. The grades of Ag, Zn and Pb very closely matched the historic production car sample grades. Table 12-2 summarizes the results of the channel data verification program. Of note the coefficients of variance are low which gives the author confidence that the data may be used of mineral resource estimation.

Variable	Sample Count	Minimum Grade	Maximum Grade	Average Grade	Standard. Deviation	Coefficient of Variance
Zn	749	0.001%	36.9%	3.92%	4.98	1.27
Ag	749	0.015(opt)	9.99(opt)	0.66(opt)	1.00	1.50
Pb	749	0.001%	19.00%	1.68%	2.35	1.39

12.3 HISTORIC DRILLING PULP RE-ASSAYS

During a cleanup of a storage warehouse, 758 unoxidized, well-kept pulp envelopes were discovered. The pulps were labeled and associated with the final drilling programs at Bunker prior to closure. The pulps are associated with the Quill and Newgard deposits which are the subject of this report. The pulps were submitted for assaying along with standards and duplicates to ensure proper QAQC protocols were followed. As an example, results Figure 12-6 of the analysis for Zn, shows a one-to-one correlation which gives comfort that the historic drilling assays can be used for mineral estimation purposes at Bunker Hill.

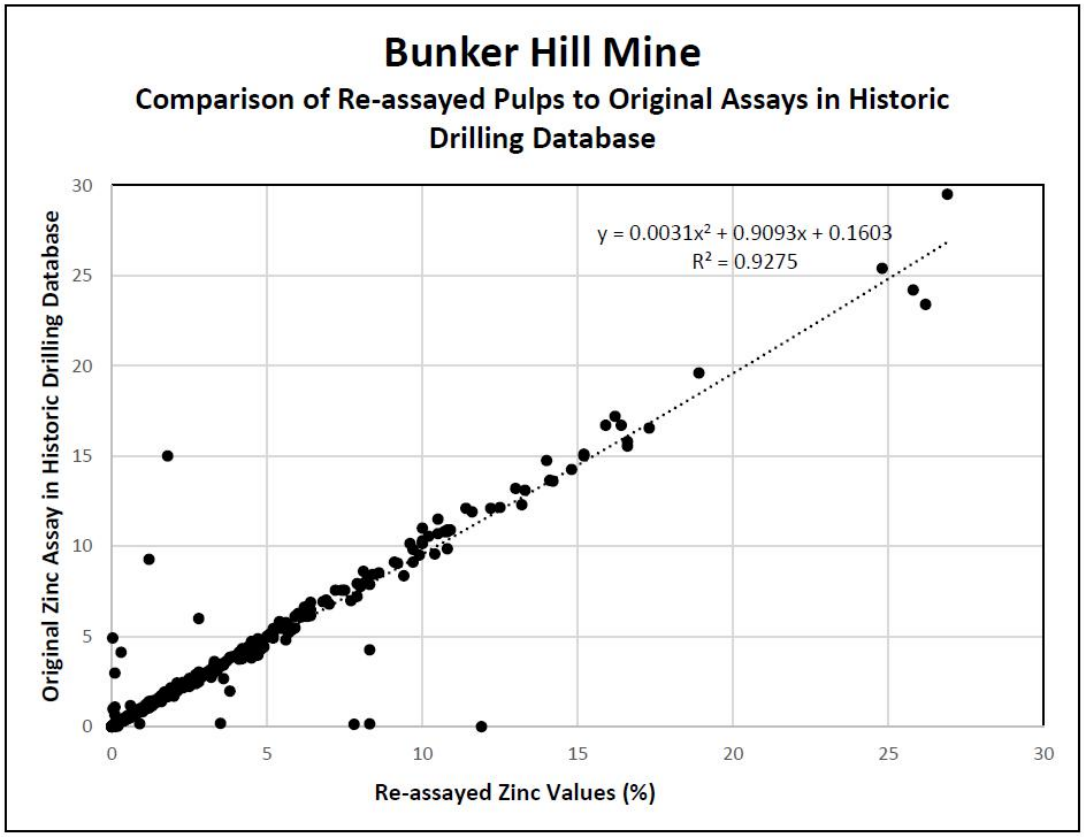


Figure 12-6 Original Assays Compared to Re-assaying of Pulps.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation initiated metallurgical test work at Resource Development Inc. (RDi) recently. No historical metallurgical test data was available for review. However, both production data from 1972 to 1981 and plant description of the Bunker Hill Concentrator were available and the information has been used for the PEA.

13.1 HISTORICAL METALLURGICAL DATA

The Bunker Hill Concentrator, which processed 2,400 tpd, consisted of two-stage crushing circuit to produce feed for the ball mills. The ground product was sequentially floated, namely lead first followed by zinc minerals. Both lead and zinc rougher concentrates were cleaned twice to produce marketable-grade products.

The production data are summarized in Table 13-1. The lead concentrate assayed ±64% Pb, 40 opt Ag and 5% Zn. The zinc concentrates assayed ±55% Zn, 3 opt Ag and 1% Pb. The feed grades were not reported.

The plant description indicated the flotation reagents employed were sodium cyanide, zinc sulfate, lime, copper sulfate, xanthate and methyl isobutyl carbonyl. The same reagents are commonly used today for processing of polymetallic mineralization.

13.2 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT INC. (RDI) 2021 TEST WORK

RDi has completed open-cycle flotation test work and is continuing with locked cycle flotation test work to construct and optimize a process flowsheet, metal recoveries and concentrate metal grades. For the updated MRE (Section 14) listed in this, December 29, 2021, version of the Technical Report, open-cycle cleaner results for recoveries and concentrate assay values were used with an effective date of November 15, 2021 in construction of the NSR value.

To obtain sufficient sample material for continued metallurgical studies, a bulk sample was mined from a section of the 5-level UTZ zone of mineralization to represent average expected mineralized material throughout the UTZ, Quill and Newgard portions of the MRE. Geological records indicate that although grade and concentration variation exist throughout the UTZ, Quill and Newgard portions of the mine, mineralogically the 3 zones are similar. This sample was submitted for analyses on grind characteristics, work indices, recovery optimization and flotation reagent characterization and consumption. Highlights of the program thus far are as follows:

- Composite head assay grades of 49.7 g/mt Ag, 4.1% Pb, 6.42% Zn
- Bond's Ball Mill Work Index of 13.47 (kWh/st) and Abrasion Index of 0.6137
- Lead concentrate assaying 486 g/mt Ag and 59.7% Pb, recovering 82% total Ag and 88% total Pb
- Zinc concentrate assaying 54.7% Zn, recovering 92% total Zn

Locked-Cycle testing is currently underway utilizing a primary grind size of 270 mesh with a subsequent re-grind to 400 mesh on the lead circuit after rougher flotation. No re-grind is necessary for the zinc circuit which will be run with material at 270 mesh.

Table 13-1 Historical Production Data for Bunker Hill Concentrator

Process Parameter	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Tons Milled, 000	535	601	745	797	819	456	571	583	592	642
Recoveries, %										
Lead	94.8	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.8	90.3	90.7	90.1	89.4	90.1
Silver	94.7	94.7	92.7	90.9	89.8	90.1	90.3	88.1	87.2	88.7
Zinc	93.8	94.1	91.1	90.3	91.4	90.1	92.2	89.6	91.3	92.9

13.3 CONCLUSION

The preliminary test work at RDi indicated that a sequential flotation process will be able to produce lead and zinc concentrates. Testing is on-going, and further optimization through locked-cycle testing on both Pb and Zn concentrate streams will work to further improve the above data obtained through open-cycle testing, as well as establish a process flowsheet. In the absence of current test work, historic mill records can be considered as indicative of the metallurgical recoveries and concentrate grades that can be obtained from the mineralized material from the same locations that were processed historically.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 SUMMARY

Mineral Resource Estimates ("MRE") in this report have been determined by using inverse distance weighting techniques for the Quill, Newgard and UTZ mineralization bodies. Mineral assays were derived from the 2020 drilling program, historic drilling, historic production car samples and channel samples gathered during the summer of 2020. Mineral Resource Estimates have been determined according to the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines. This Technical Report represents the maiden estimate of mineral resources for the UTZ zone. Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the disclosure obligations under NI 43-101.

Table 14-1 summarizes the Bunker Hill Mineral Resource Estimate, classified according to CIM definitions for the Project. Reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction assume underground mining, mill processing and flotation of Pb and Zn concentrates. Mineral resource estimates are reported at an NSR cutoff of $70 per ton. Metallurgical recoveries are described in Section 13 and section 17 of this report.

Net smelter return (NSR) is defined as the return from sales of concentrates, expressed in US$/t, i.e.: NSR = (Contained metal) * (Metallurgical recoveries) * (Metal Payability %) * (Metal prices) – (Treatment, refining, transport and other selling costs). NSR values are estimated using updated using metallurgical recoveries of 92%, 82% and 88% for Zn, Ag and Pb respectively, and concentrate grades of 54.7% Zn in zinc concentrate, and 59.7% Pb and 14.18 oz/ton Ag in lead concentrate.

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.

Table 14-1 Bunker Hill Mine Mineral Resource Estimate – NSR $70/ton cut off – Ag selling price of $20/oz (troy), Lead selling price of $0.90/lb, Zn selling price of $1.15/lb. Effective date of January 7, 2022)

Classification	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)
Measured (M)	2,229	$ 117.25	1.04	2,309	2.51	111,975	5.52	246,046
Indicated (I)	4,385	$ 117.55	1.02	4,484	2.42	212,519	5.63	493,902
Total M & I	**6,614**	**$ 117.45**	**1.03**	**6,793**	**2.45**	**324,495**	**5.59**	**739,948**
Inferred	6,749	$ 125.22	1.54	10,410	2.91	392,757	5.01	669,358

The Qualified Person for the above estimate is Scott Wilson, C.P.G., SME. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Columns may not add up due to rounding.

Project mineralization extends to great depths accessible by a complicated system of shafts to access levels and mine development headings. The mine is flooded up to the 11 Level of the mine. Other than pumping water according to EPA requirements, and limited care and maintenance, access to the depths of the mine has not been accessible since 1989. For these reasons, over half of the estimated mineral resources are considered to be inferred mineral resources.

Aside from criteria described in Section4 and in Section 20, the author knows of no environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that may materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate in this Technical Report.

The entire length of the MRE is assumed to be geologically continuous but differing in orientation due to underlying lithological constraints and faults. In order to constrain the MRE, three separate mineral domains were constructed to segregate the continuous mineralized zone comprising the UTZ, Quill and Newgard deposits. Figure 14-1 shows in plan-view the historic depletion and development solids associated with each section of the mine. Mapping shows that fault structures offset but do not truncate mineralization between the Quill, Newgard and UTZ. Historically, the Quill-Newgard zone of mineralization was mined as a continuous mineralized body and therefore has been constructed as a single domain solid ("QN").

UTZ was mined as multiple stope blocks separated by the Cate fault which runs roughly parallel to trend of mineralization in the UTZ. Both the hanging wall and foot wall of UTZ was mined, but stopes rarely crossed between the two zones. Therefore, UTZ has been defined as two domains; the Cate hanging wall (CHW) and the Cate foot wall (CFW) domains.

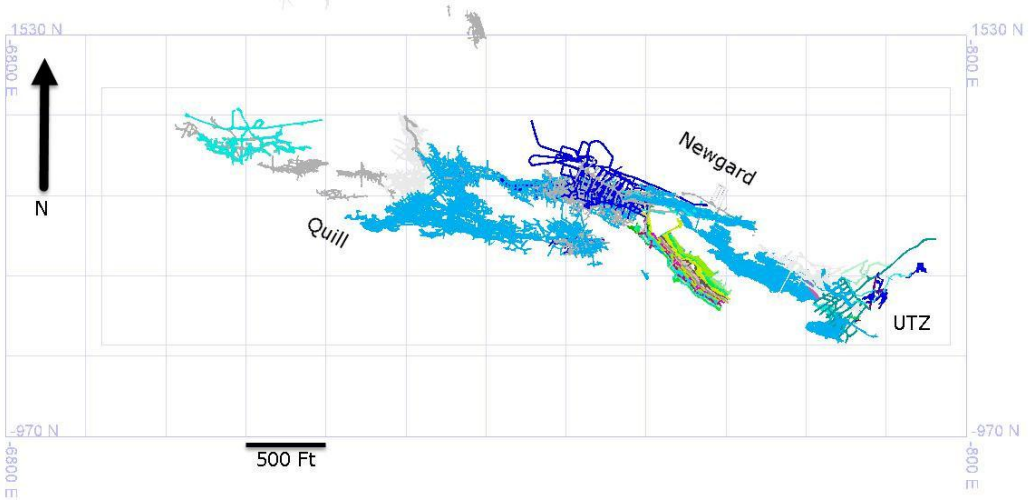


Figure 14-1 Quill, Newgard and UTZ deposits of the Bunker Hill Mine Plan View.

The stopes and workings displayed above have were surveyed during production and drafted on to mylar sheets. The Mylar sheets were recently digitized by Rangefront and converted to solid triangulations. In general mineralization strikes S070E with a nearly vertical dip.

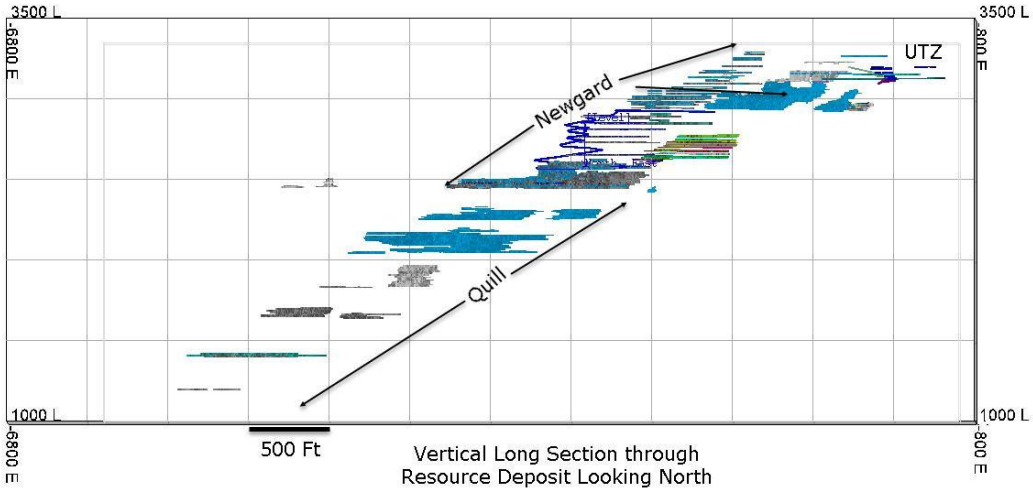


Figure 14-2. Vertical long section through the deposit showing depleted stopes down-dip and mineralized pillars between stopes

Nearly 2,500 vertical feet of continuous mineralization is present in UTZ, Newgard and Quill deposits. All areas between the existing stopes have been estimated using a block model and ID3 estimation techniques. A resource constraining shell (Figure 14-3) has been explicitly designed around known mineralization and used as a limit to resource estimates for the Project. Continued exploration drilling and geological modelling is required to expand mineralization.

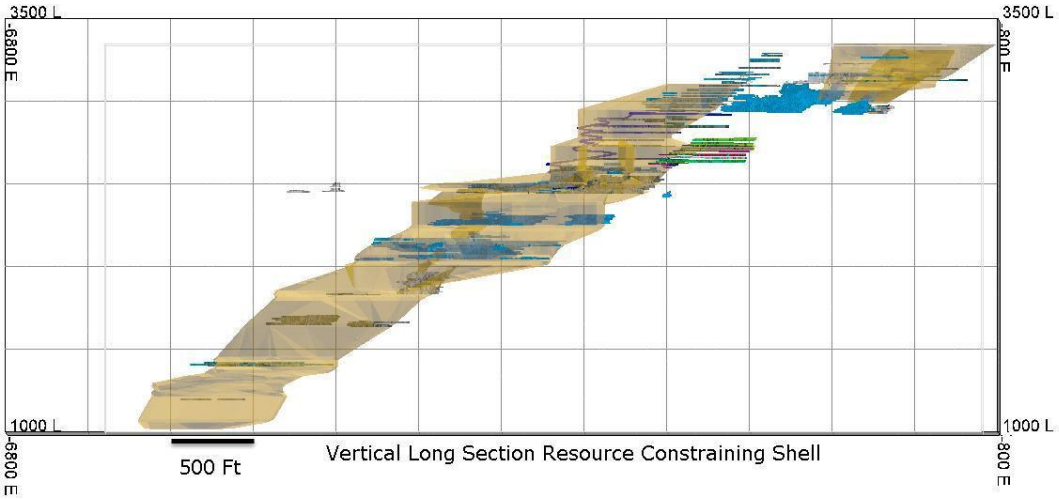


Figure 14-3 Interpretation of mineral envelope based on drilling, mining, and sampling of the deposit

14.2 DATABASE

A single database of composites was used for the Mineral Resource Estimation. Data for the composites was generated from production car samples, channel samples and core drilling data. Table 14-2through Table 14-4 display database statistics for the three sources of information respectively.

Table 14-2 Statistics for 2020-2021 Drill Program. 41 Core holes

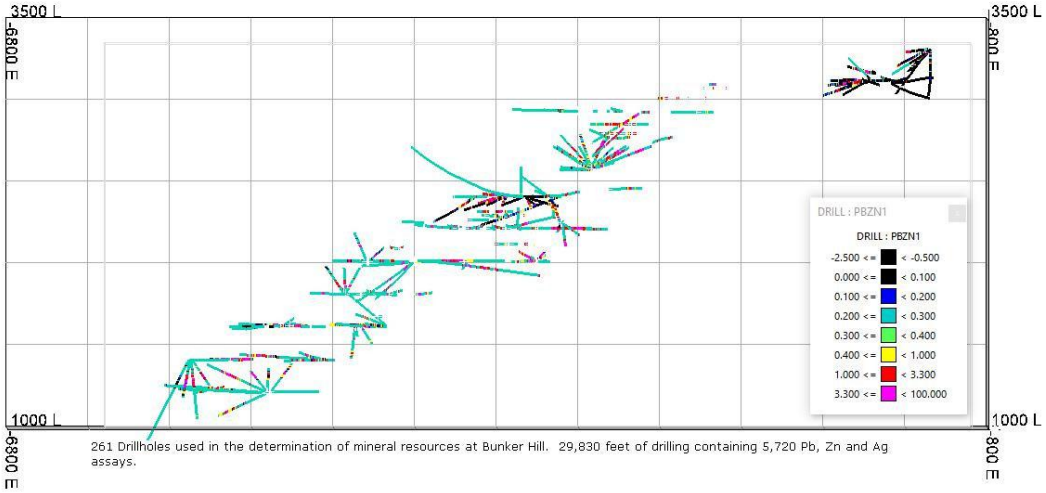
		2020-2021 Drilling Assays					
		ag_opt	**ag_capped**	**pb%**	**pb_capped**	**zn%**	**zn_capped**
CFW	Composites	862	862	862	862	862	862
	Min Value	0.0146	0.0146	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	Max Value	20.738	15	39.81	30	14.35	13
	Mean Value	**0.666**	**0.659**	**1.641**	**1.607**	**0.585**	**0.583**
	Median Value	0.117	0.117	0.251	0.251	0.073	0.073
	Std. Deviation	1.676	1.606	4.260	3.990	1.461	1.447
CHW	count	423	423	423	423	423	423
	min	0.0146	0.0146	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	max	34.854	10	22	20	26.7	25
	mean	**0.743**	**0.669**	**1.642**	**1.637**	**2.760**	**2.756**
	median	0.386	0.386	0.947	0.947	0.972	0.972
	std_dev	1.982	1.000	2.338	2.298	4.444	4.423
QN	count	363	363	363	363	363	363
	min	0.0146	0.0146	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	max	8.254	8.254	13.15	13.15	23	23
	mean	**0.346**	**0.346**	**0.576**	**0.576**	**1.019**	**1.019**
	median	0.058	0.058	0.059	0.059	0.09	0.09
	std_dev	0.870	0.870	1.259	1.259	1.984	1.984

Table 14-3 Statistics for pre-2020 Drilling from 220 Core Holes

		Historic Drilling Assays					
		ag_opt	**ag_capped**	**pb%**	**pb_capped**	**zn%**	**zn_capped**
QN	count	2507	2507	2507	2507	2507	2507
	min	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	max	131	25	43.4	25	44.8	32
	mean	**0.673**	**0.608**	**1.540**	**1.502**	**3.846**	**3.838**
	median	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.1
	std_dev	3.311	0.988	2.933	2.517	4.823	4.771

Table 14-4 Statistics for Production Car Samples (4,059 samples) and 2020 Channel Samples (394 Samples)

		Production Samples and 2020 Channel Samples					
		ag_opt	**ag_capped**	**pb%**	**pb_capped**	**zn%**	**zn_capped**
CFW	Composites	-	-	27	27	29	29
	Min Value	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Max Value	-	-	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.1
	Mean Value	**-**	**-**	**1.048**	**1.048**	**0.548**	**0.548**
	Median Value	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
	Std. Deviation	-	-	0.926	0.926	0.467	0.467
CHW	Composites	85	85	211	211	212	212
	min	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
	max	4.42	4.42	17.6	17.6	36.9	25
	mean	**0.908**	**0.908**	**2.579**	**2.579**	**4.276**	**4.183**
	median	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.85	2.85
	std_dev	0.725	0.725	2.340	2.340	4.710	4.168
QN	Composites	3000	3000	4059	4059	4059	4059
	min	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
	max	32.34	25	30.2	25	39	32
	mean	**1.063**	**1.060**	**1.773**	**1.771**	**4.427**	**4.390**
	median	0.68	0.68	1.21	1.21	3.325	3.3
	std_dev	1.390	1.341	1.846	1.828	3.751	3.734



261 Drillholes used in the determination of mineral resources at Bunker Hill. 29,830 feet of drilling containing 5,720 Pb, Zn and Ag assays.

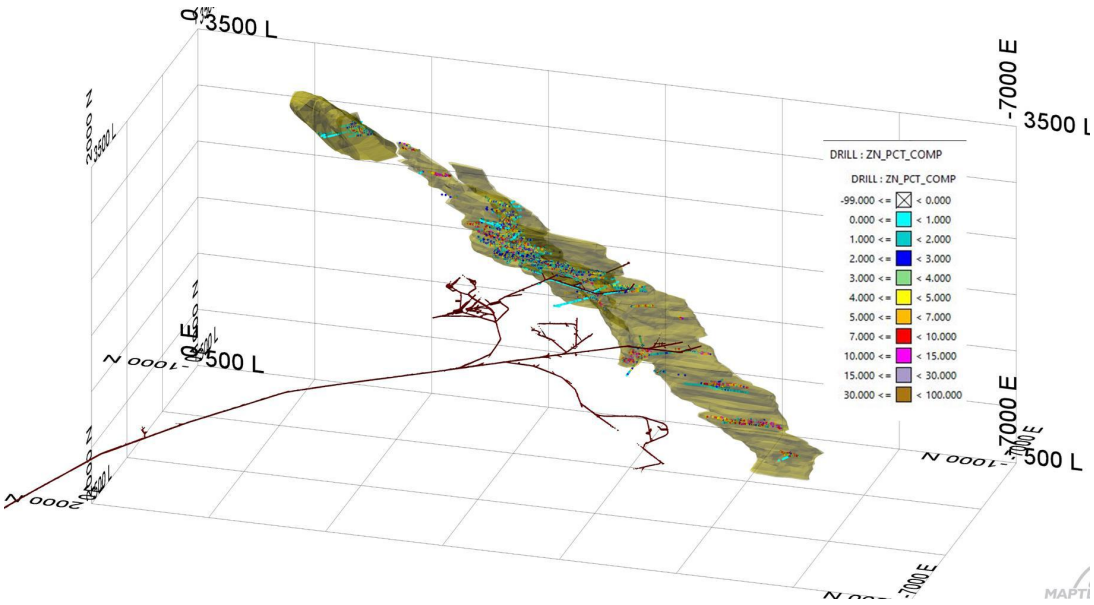


Figure 14-4 Oblique View MRE Domains with Production and Channel Samples Zn%

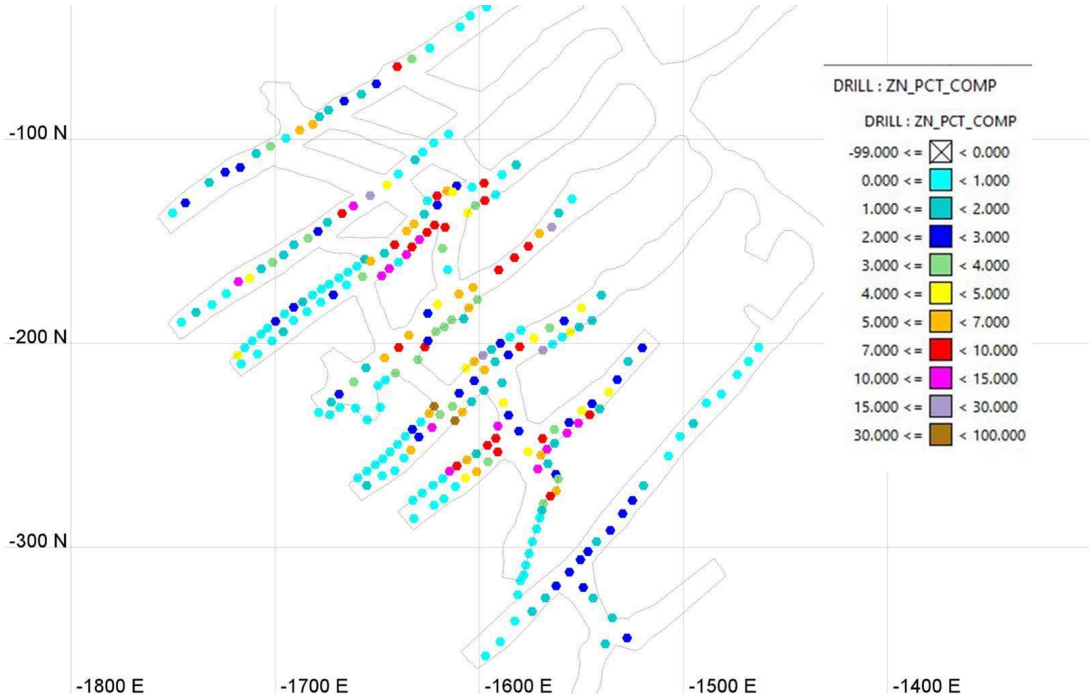


Figure 14-5 5-Level UTZ Channel Samples Zn%

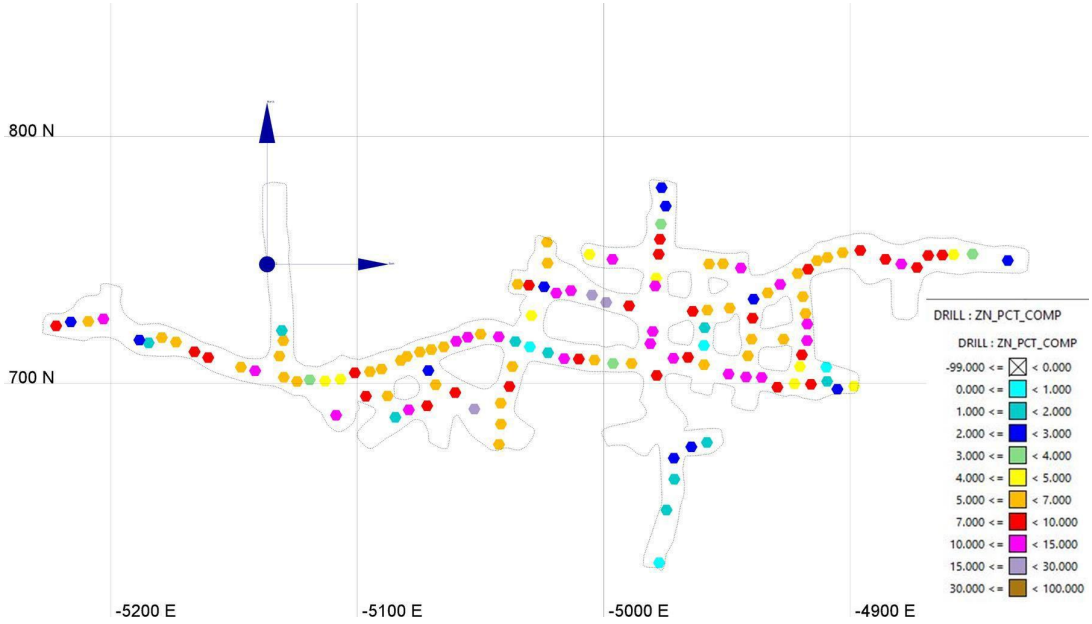


Figure 14-6 13-Level Quill Production Car Samples Zn%

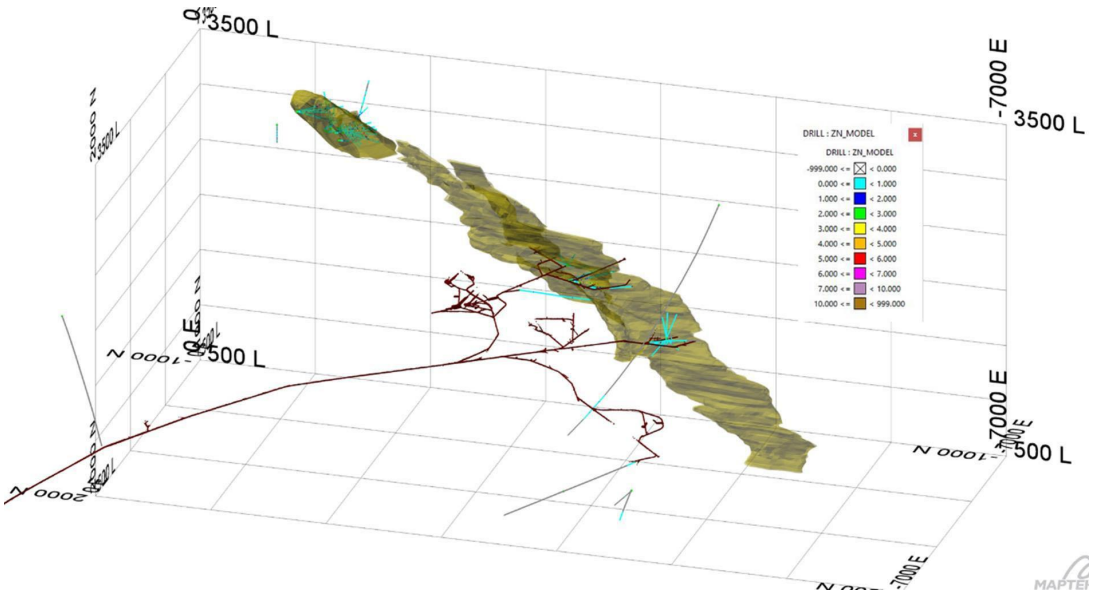


Figure 14-7 Oblique View MRE Domains with 2020-2021 Drilling Zn%

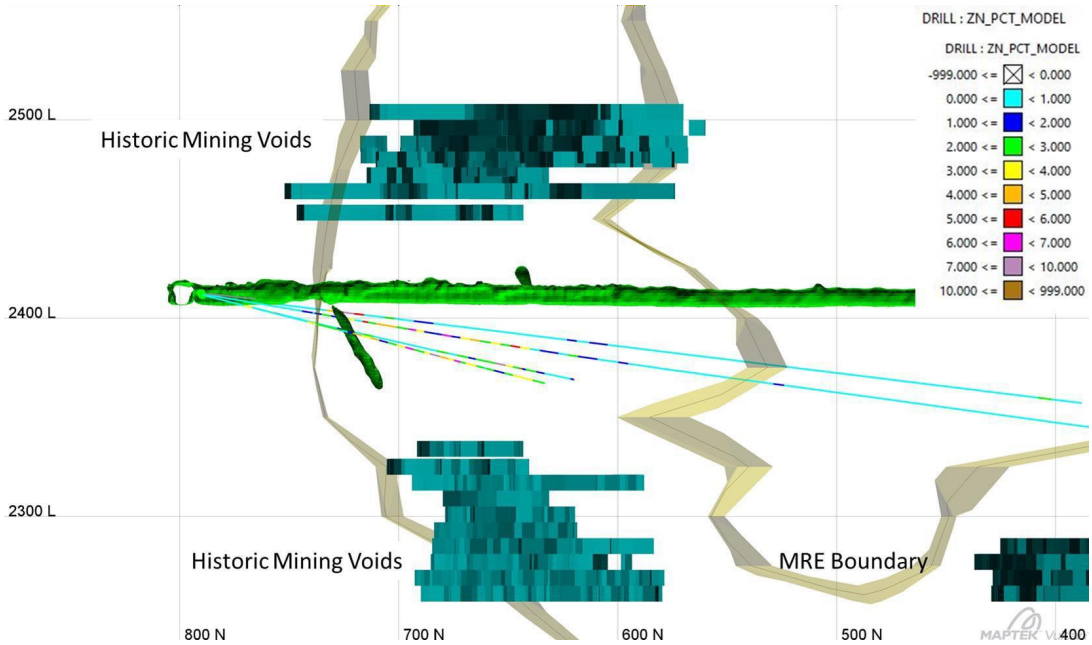


Figure 14-8 Section View DDH 7021A 9-Level Newgard Looking SE (115°). 2020-2021 Drill Holes Zn%

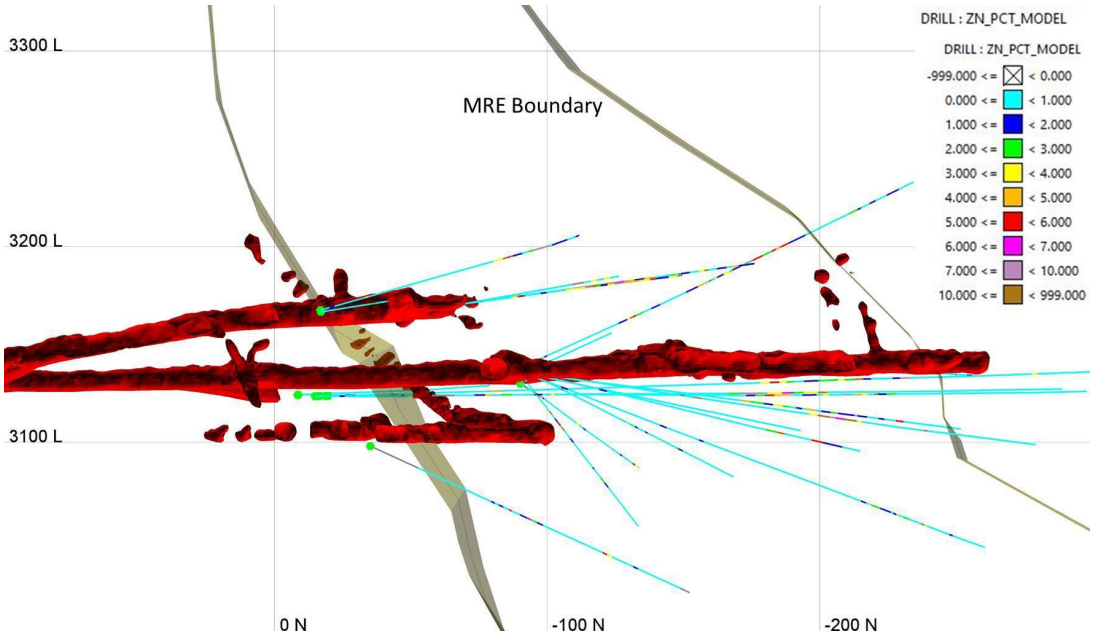


Figure 14-9 Section View DDH 7055 5-Level UTZ Looking SE (135°). 2020-2021 Drill Holes Zn%

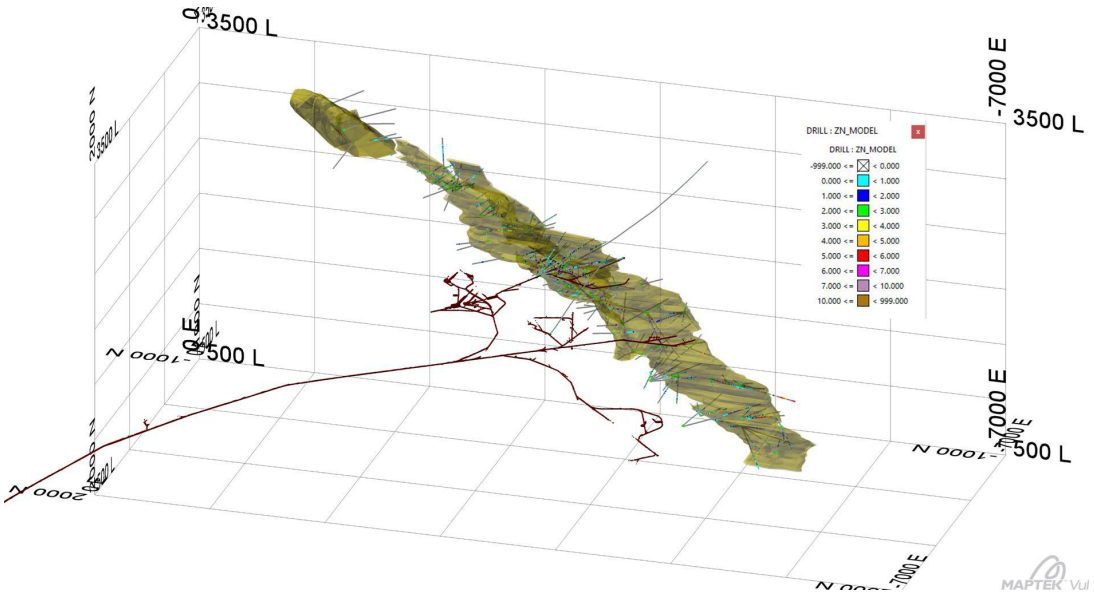


Figure 14-10 Oblique View MRE Domains with Pre-2020 Drilling Zn%

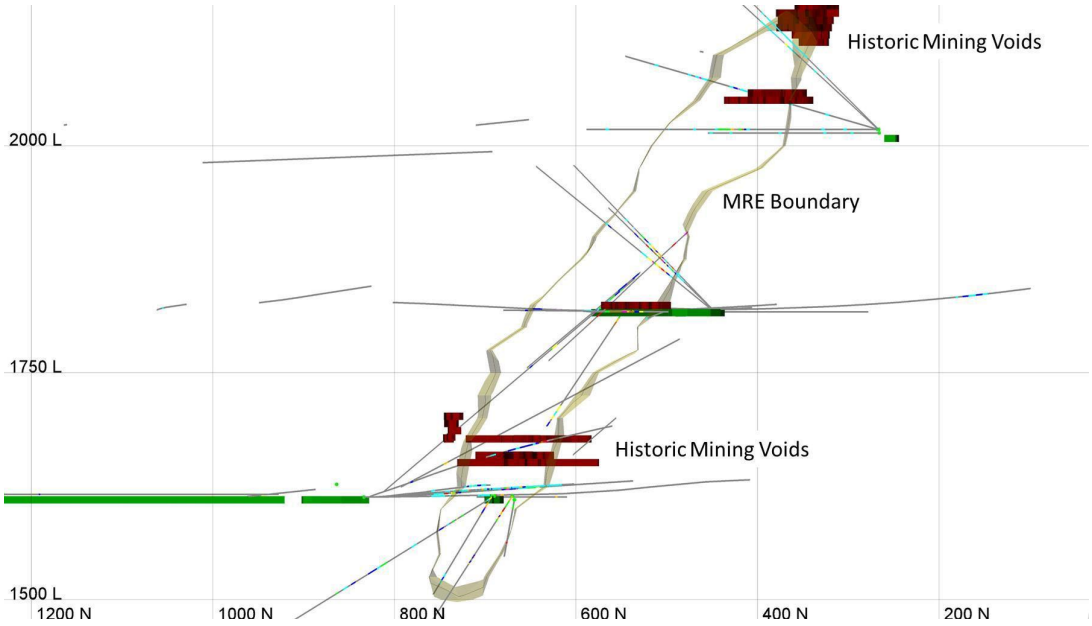


Figure 14-11 Section View DDH 6021 12-Level Quill Looking E (090°). Pre-2020 Drill Holes Zn%

14.3 CAPPING

Utilizing the flag identifier for assay intervals included in each of the domains, capping values were decided based on a per-metal, per-domain basis. Capping was assigned prior to compositing to better reflect actual assayed intervals. Intervals were extracted, and then used to construct CDF plots to look at the upper end assay values and correlation to the rest of the data set. Overall, all groups showed strong correlation throughout the assay value range indicating that capping values should lie close to the upper limit of received values. Table 14-5 shows the various capping values used in the Mineral Estimation parameters.

Table 14-5 Capped Values for Each Metal

	Capped Values		
Domain	Ag_OPT	Pb%	Zn%
CFW	15	30	13
CHW	10	20	25
QN	25	25	32

Capping values assigned to assays prior to compositing.

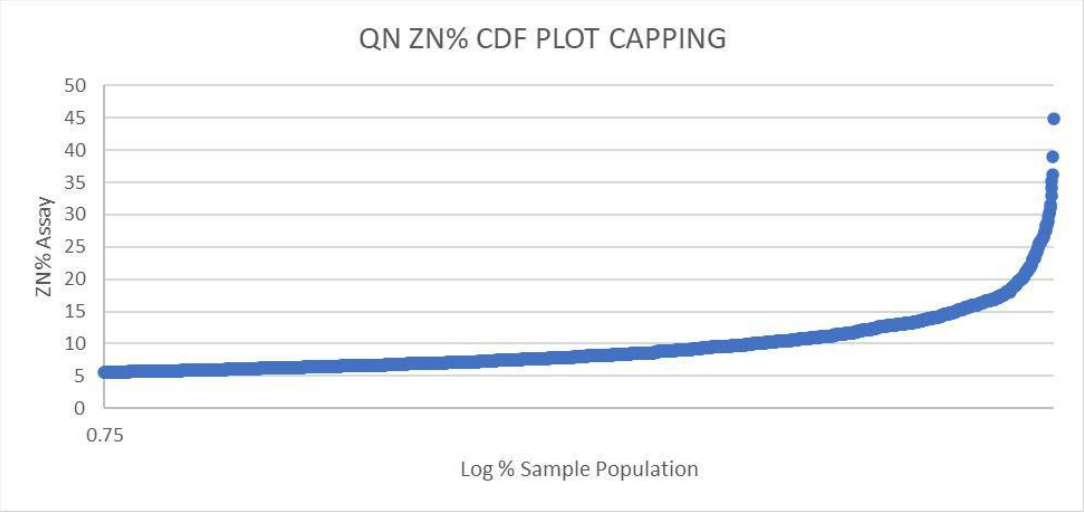


Figure 14-12 CDF Plot for Zn% Assays Within the QN Mineral Domain
Plot displays highest 25% of samples to better highlight capped segment.

After the capping values were determined, the capped field in the database was run through a script designed to adjust all negative and "0" value assays to ½ of the lower detection limit of the assay method for that element, or for historic data, the lowest value assigned in historic logs representing the lowest detection limit at that time for that element. Capping results by domain are included in Table 14-2 through Table 14-4 above.

14.4 COMPOSITING

Subsequent to capping, 5-foot composites were generated for each of the three metals Pb Ag and Zn. There are far fewer Ag values than there are Pb or Zn values in the database. Prior operators did not assay for Ag. Historically Ag was considered a by-product only.

Composites were broken on the domain and geologic boundaries. Production car samples are digitized as point data and were appended directly into the composited database without length adjustment.

14.4.1 DECLUSTERING

Assay data is rarely collected randomly. This is certainly true for assays related to underground mining operations where samples are collected every five feet in crisscross patterns such as Bunker. Large amounts of higher-grade areas contain the most assays. The data is important should not be change but there is a requirement to adjust the summary statistics to be representative of the entire volume being estimated. Cell declustering was applied to the capped composites values of the deposit. The parameters and results from the declustering can be seen in Table 14-6, along with the adjusted declustered weight statistics of the composite database. Parameters were set to determine the minimum mean weighted assay values of each of the metals over each of the three domains. This was done to help ensure that estimated grades are representative of the entire volume and especially between levels where the clustered data has been collected every 200 feet vertically. The declustered weights of the database assays were applied on a block-by-block basis in the block model.

Table 14-6 Composite Database Statistics and Declustering Parameters

	CFW			CHW			QN		
	Ag_OPT	Pb%	Zn%	Ag_OPT	Pb%	Zn%	Ag_OPT	Pb%	Zn%
N	750	750	750	603	603	603	7245	7245	7245
Min Grade	0.0146	0.0005	0.0005	0.0146	0.0005	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.0005
Max Grade	13.572	24.107	9.876	6.589	19.910	25	25	25	32
Mean Grade	**0.486**	**1.174**	**0.454**	**0.482**	**1.756**	**2.835**	**0.689**	**1.562**	**3.930**
Median Grade	0.142	0.293	0.123	0.288	1.2	1.466	0.36	1	2.78
Std. Deviation	1.050	2.441	0.973	0.687	2.074	3.678	1.241	1.923	3.853
Declustered Mean Grade	**0.407**	**1.026**	**0.409**	**0.378**	**1.325**	**2.149**	**0.640**	**1.509**	**3.652**
Min Declus Weight	0.203	0.215	0.234	0.185	0.186	0.186	0.224	0.224	0.207
Max Declus Weight	7.167	8.009	8.853	5.133	5.303	5.303	9.364	9.364	10.898
Mean Declus Weight	1.00000133	1.000004	1	1	1	1	1.00000028	1.00000028	1.00000262
Median Declus Weight	0.6635	0.68	0.6565	0.589	0.594	0.594	0.736	0.736	0.745
Std. Dev. Declus Weight	0.897	0.924	0.976	0.906	0.907	0.907	0.820	0.820	0.811
Declus Cell Size (Ft)	72.819	88.524	93.758	85.906	80.671	80.671	78.054	78.054	75.436

14.5 DENSITY

BHMC started a systematic determination of the specific gravity of the mineral types during the 2020 drilling campaign. There has not been enough data collected to determine a variance for the deposit at this time. A tonnage factor of 11.3 Ft^3/t was applied to mineralized material of the Bunker Hill mine throughout the decades. The same factor has been applied to the MRE.

14.6 BLOCK MODEL

Two separate block models were created. One for UTZ and one for Quill-Newgard. The models were constructed to best capture the geometries the domains. This helps recognize the shallower dip of UTZ. This is also important for subsequent mine planning exercises. Models were populated with physical and estimation variables. Block tonnages have been by flagging blocks within historic mined-out or development solids. Depletion represents percentages of the block mined, and these values were accounted for in all reporting stated for the MRE.

Table 14-7 Block Model Construction Details

Model	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	X-Length	Y-Length	Z-Length
UTZ	310°	0°	0°	5'	5'	2.5'
QN	285°	0°	0°	5'	5'	5'

UTZ Model zone contains both the Cfw and Chw domains

14.7 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

Search parameters for the estimation ellipses were established using previous geological maps and production data from various levels of the mine associated with the MRE mineralization.

Table 14-8 Grade Estimation Search Parameters

Domain	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	Major Axis	Semi-Minor Axis	Minor axis	Min Sample	Max Sample	Sample Limits
cfw/chw	310°	-45°	-40°	150'	50'	100'	3	15	5/ddh
qn	285°	-35°	0°	350'	100'	250'	3	15	5/ddh

Cfw/Chw domains were estimated with the same parameters

14.8 GRADE ESTIMATION

Metal grades for the mineral resource are estimated using Inverse Distance Weighting. Inverse distance methods are a suite of weighted average estimation methods. These result in estimates that are smoothed versions of the original sample data. Inverse distance methods are based on calculating weights for the samples based on the distance from the samples to the centroid of a model block. This is essentially a linear estimate where sample weights are assigned to composite values for all composites used in the estimate. The calculation of the weights is based on the inverse of the distance between the composite and the center of the block being estimated. Sample weights are standardized to a sum of 1 to ensure there is not a globally biased estimate. In the mining industry there are two common exponents used, Inverse Distance squared (ID2) and Inverse Distance cubed (ID3). ID3 is used when large weights are desired for the closest composites. This is applicable when the variable being estimated is erratic and the current data spacing is weighted (declustered) relative to the data that would be available for mineral boundary decision making. Such as with metallic distributions of mineralization. ID3 methodologies are widely used in the mining industry and have proven through the decades to be an acceptable and reliable methodology for the estimation of metal distributions in both large-scale disseminated and tightly concentrated vein type mineral deposits.

Three-pass Inverse Distance Cubed (ID3) estimates were run for each of the composite metal values (Ag, Pb, Zn) with the same parameters for each metal. Capped database values were used for all estimates. Results from visual, nearest-neighbor and statistical analysis showed the ID3 model to well represent actual assay values versus estimated grade over both the QN and UTZ models.

Figure 14-13shows the final mineral estimate distribution for Zinc for the three domains.

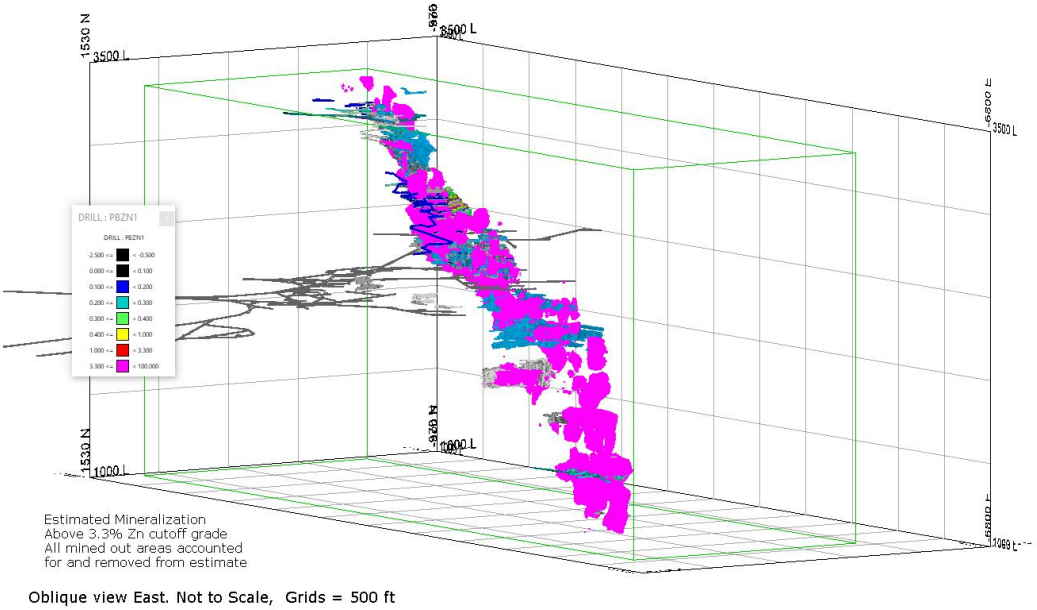


Figure 14-13 Estimated Mineralization at the Zn cutoff grade of 3.3%Zn

14.9 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Mineral resources are classified according to CIM Definitions Standards, which are incorporated by reference in NI43-101. Mineralization at Bunker Hill has been categorized as Inferred Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources and Measured Mineral Resources, based upon increasing levels of confidence in various physical characteristics of the deposit. Drill hole spacing, search neighborhoods, metallurgical geological confidence and many other factors were used to give the author confidence in the MRE for the Project. The author is satisfied that the geological modeling for Bunker Hill honors the geological information and knowledge of the mineral deposit. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation.

Classification of mineral resources for Bunker Hill are based on the distance to the nearest samples used to derive the metal grades for each individual block in the deposit. A minimum of three samples is required for the estimate to be considered a resource of any confidence. Classification criteria are summarized in Table 14-9.

Table 14-9 Classification Parameters

Resource Class	Samples Used for Estimation	DDH Used for Estimation	Sample Nearest-Neighbor Distance
Measured	>= 8	>= 4	<= 30'
Indicated	>= 6	>= 3	<= 50'
Inferred	>= 3	>= 3	<= 85'

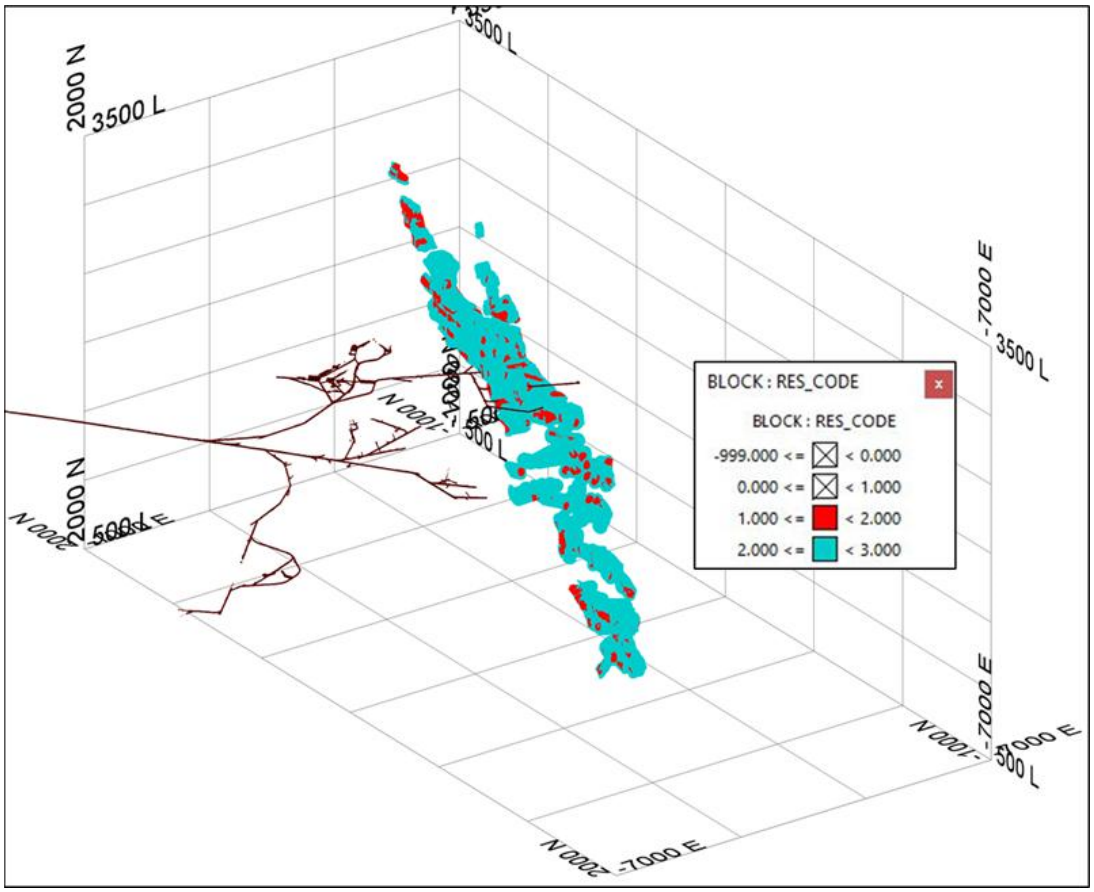


Figure 14-14 Resource Classification Distribution of Quill and Newgard

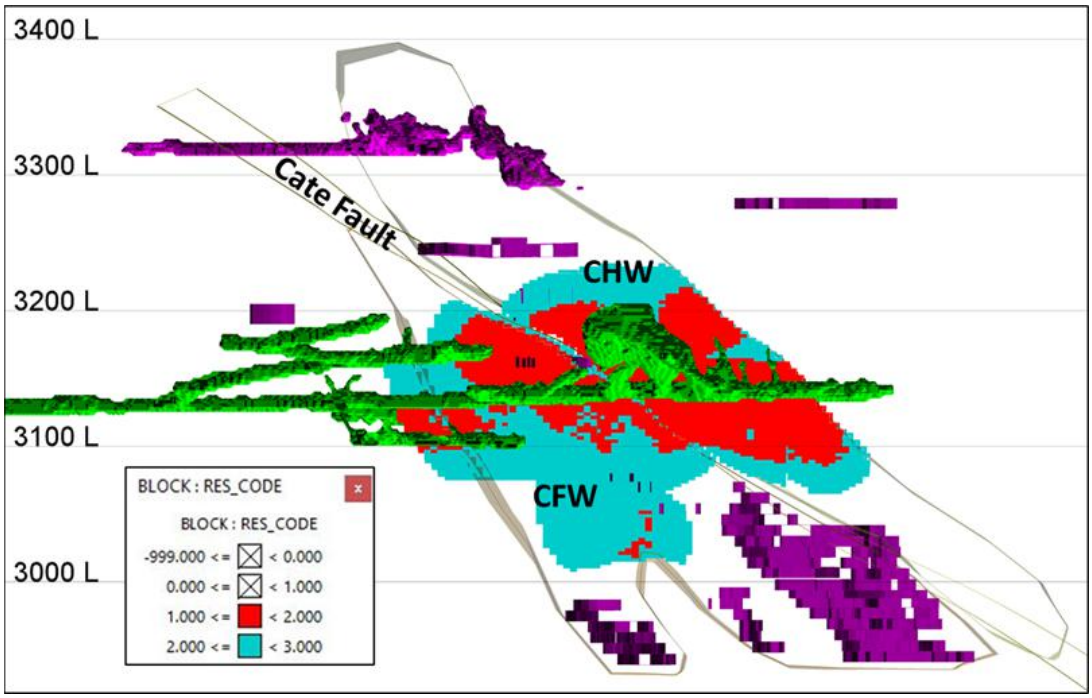


Figure 14-15 Resource Classification for UTZ Model Sections. Section view looking N45E. Measured blocks shown in Red, Indicated blocks shown as Teal.

14.10 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE DETAILS AND SENSITIVITIES

Tables below illustrate the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bunker Hill Mine, as well as various sensitivity analyses applied to cutoff grades and metals prices.

Table 14-10 summarizes the Bunker Hill Mineral Resource estimate, classified according to CIM definitions for the Project. Reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, defined in this section of the report, assume underground mining, mill processing and flotation. Mineralization at polymetallic mines typically require separate Pb flotation and Zn flotation circuits. Mineral resources are estimated at $70/ton NSR.

Net smelter return (NSR) is defined as the return from sales of concentrates, expressed in US$/t, i.e.: NSR = (Contained metal) * (Metallurgical recoveries) * (Metal Payability %) * (Metal prices) – (Treatment, refining, transport and other selling costs). NSR values are estimated using updated using metallurgical recoveries of 92%, 82% and 88% for Zn, Ag and Pb respectively, and concentrate grades of 54.7% Zn in zinc concentrate, and 59.7% Pb and 14.18 oz/ton Ag in lead concentrate.

Table 14-10 Bunker Hill Mine Mineral Resource Estimate – NSR $70/ton cut off – Ag selling price of $20/oz (troy), Lead selling price of $0.90/lb, Zn selling price of $1.15/lb. Effective date of November 29, 2021)

Classification	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)
Measured (M)	2,229	$ 117.25	1.04	2,309	2.51	111,975	5.52	246,046
Indicated (I)	4,385	$ 117.55	1.02	4,484	2.42	212,519	5.63	493,902
Total M & I	**6,614**	**$ 117.45**	**1.03**	**6,793**	**2.45**	**324,495**	**5.59**	**739,948**
Inferred	6,749	$ 125.22	1.54	10,410	2.91	392,757	5.01	669,358

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.

14.11 GRADE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Mineral resources are sensitive to the selection of a cutoff grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the block quantities and grade estimates for the estimated mineralization are presented in Table 14-11 at linear increases in the cutoff grades for Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resources at Bunker. The same results are presented graphically in Figure 14-16. The reader is cautioned that Table 14-11 should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of varying NSR values. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 14-11 NSR Cutoff Sensitivity Analysis

	Measured								Indicated							
Cutoff NSR ($/Ton)	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)
60	2,720	$ 107.80	0.95	2,589	2.30	125,204	5.08	276,511	5,352	$ 108.04	0.94	5,008	2.22	237,832	5.19	555,093
62	2,617	$ 102.23	2.02	2,534	5.40	122,642	0.92	270,492	5,151	$ 109.88	0.95	4,904	2.26	232,983	5.27	543,042
64	2,521	$ 111.41	0.99	2,484	2.38	120,126	5.25	264,658	4,955	$ 111.73	0.97	4,803	2.30	228,128	5.36	530,908
66	2,423	$ 113.30	1.00	2,428	2.42	117,487	5.34	258,558	4,763	$ 113.62	0.99	4,700	2.34	223,145	5.45	518,783
68	2,325	$ 115.24	1.02	2,369	2.47	114,764	5.43	252,308	4,574	$ 115.54	1.00	4,594	2.38	217,968	5.54	506,476
70	2,229	$ 117.25	1.04	2,309	2.51	111,975	5.52	246,046	4,385	$ 117.55	1.02	4,484	2.42	212,519	5.63	493,902
72	2,139	$ 119.18	1.05	2,252	2.56	109,327	5.61	240,036	4,201	$ 119.59	1.04	4,377	2.47	207,161	5.73	481,179
74	2,052	$ 121.14	1.07	2,197	2.60	106,646	5.70	233,983	4,030	$ 121.57	1.06	4,276	2.51	202,015	5.82	469,062
76	1,970	$ 123.06	1.09	2,141	2.64	104,092	5.79	228,168	3,863	$ 123.58	1.08	4,174	2.55	196,858	5.91	456,963
78	1,887	$ 125.09	1.10	2,085	2.68	101,325	5.89	222,172	3,707	$ 125.54	1.10	4,074	2.59	191,934	6.01	445,333
80	1,806	$ 127.15	1.12	2,028	2.73	98,616	5.98	216,139	3,560	$ 127.46	1.12	3,981	2.63	187,205	6.10	434,018

	Measured & Indicated								Inferred							
Cutoff NSR ($/Ton)	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)
60	8,072	$ 107.96	0.94	7,597	2.25	363,037	5.15	831,604	7,396	$ 119.94	1.46	10,779	2.77	409,881	4.85	716,837
62	7,768	$ 109.80	0.96	7,438	2.29	355,625	5.24	813,534	7,263	$ 121.03	1.47	10,710	2.80	406,708	4.88	708,899
64	7,477	$ 111.62	0.97	7,287	2.33	348,253	5.32	795,566	7,134	$ 122.08	1.49	10,642	2.83	403,451	4.91	700,983
66	7,186	$ 113.51	0.99	7,127	2.37	340,631	5.41	777,342	7,007	$ 123.11	1.51	10,568	2.85	400,068	4.95	693,142
68	6,899	$ 115.44	1.01	6,963	2.41	332,732	5.50	758,784	6,882	$ 124.13	1.52	10,492	2.88	396,669	4.98	685,148
70	6,614	$ 117.45	1.03	6,793	2.45	324,495	5.59	739,948	6,749	$ 125.22	1.54	10,410	2.91	392,757	5.01	676,409
72	6,340	$ 119.45	1.05	6,629	2.50	316,488	5.69	721,215	6,616	$ 126.30	1.56	10,329	2.94	388,830	5.04	667,478
74	6,082	$ 121.42	1.06	6,474	2.54	308,662	5.78	703,045	6,493	$ 127.32	1.58	10,250	2.97	385,121	5.07	658,857
76	5,833	$ 123.40	1.08	6,315	2.58	300,950	5.87	685,130	6,372	$ 128.31	1.60	10,169	2.99	381,296	5.10	650,216
78	5,594	$ 125.39	1.10	6,158	2.62	293,258	5.97	667,506	6,257	$ 129.25	1.61	10,086	3.02	377,576	5.13	641,901
80	5,366	$ 127.36	1.12	6,009	2.66	285,821	6.06	650,158	6,147	$ 130.15	1.63	10,007	3.04	373,931	5.15	633,680

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrate economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.

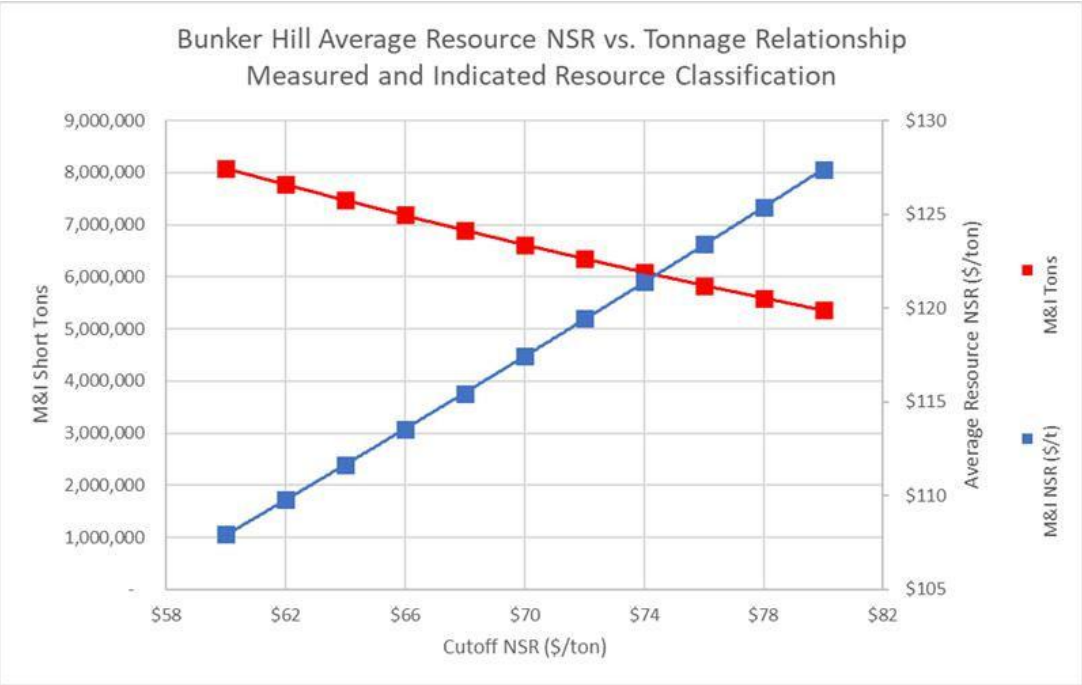


Figure 14-16 Grade vs Tonnage Chart for NSR Cutoff Sensitivity

14.12 SENSITIVITY OF MINERALIZATION TO METAL PRICES.

The sensitivity of mineralization defined by the evaluation of the mineral inventory at different metal prices was performed by estimating metal prices at -20% and at metal prices +20%. Table 14-12 lists the amount of the mineralization that would support mineral resources at those metal prices. Table 14-12 should not be misconstrued as mineral resources for the Project. These quantities are only meant to describe mineralization volumes related to the described metal selling prices.

Table 14-12 Metals Price Sensitivity Analysis for Bunker Hill Mineral Resource Estimate

	Classification	Ton (x1,000)	NSR ($/Ton)	Ag Oz/Ton	Ag Oz (x1,000)	Pb %	Pb Lbs. (x1,000)	Zn %	Zn Lbs. (x1,000)
Ag: 16$/Oz Pb 0.72 $/lb Zn: 0.92 $/lb	Measured (M)	1,303	$ 105.38	1.27	1,653	3.06	79,608	6.71	174,765
	Indicated (I)	2,605	$ 105.10	1.28	3,323	2.94	153,355	6.77	352,604
	Total M & I	**3,908**	**$ 105.20**	**1.27**	**4,976**	**2.98**	**232,963**	**6.75**	**527,369**
	Inferred	5,359	$ 123.46	1.75	9,397	3.21	344,093	5.29	567,114
	Classification	**Ton (x1,000)**	**NSR ($/Ton)**	**Ag Oz/Ton**	**Ag Oz (x1,000)**	**Pb %**	**Pb Lbs. (x1,000)**	**Zn %**	**Zn Lbs. (x1,000)**
Ag: 20$/Oz Pb 0.90 $/lb Zn: 1.15 $/lb	Measured (M)	2,229	$ 117.25	1.04	2,309	2.51	111,975	5.52	246,046
	Indicated (I)	4,385	$ 117.55	1.02	4,484	2.42	212,519	5.63	493,902
	Total M & I	**6,614**	**$ 117.45**	**1.03**	**6,793**	**2.45**	**324,495**	**5.59**	**739,948**
	Inferred	6,749	$ 125.22	1.54	10,410	2.91	392,757	5.01	669,358
	Classification	**Ton (x1,000)**	**NSR ($/Ton)**	**Ag Oz/Ton**	**Ag Oz (x1,000)**	**Pb %**	**Pb Lbs. (x1,000)**	**Zn %**	**Zn Lbs. (x1,000)**
Ag: 24$/Oz Pb 1.08 $/lb Zn: 1.38 $/lb	Measured (M)	2,975	$ 130.57	0.91	2,708	2.20	131,115	4.89	290,867
	Indicated (I)	5,854	$ 130.86	0.89	5,219	2.13	248,812	4.99	584,465
	Total M & I	**8,828**	**$ 130.77**	**0.90**	**7,927**	**2.15**	**379,927**	**4.96**	**875,332**
	Inferred	7,722	$ 132.09	1.42	10,935	2.70	417,307	4.76	723,683

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrate economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted to Mineral Reserves.

15 MINERAL RESERVES

There are no mineral reserves estimated for the Project.

16 MINING METHODS

The Bunker Hill mine was established in 1885. It was operated until 1981 when it was closed due to low metal prices, an extended labor strike, and capital short-falls required to meet new environmental standards. Although attempts were made to modernize and operate the mine until 1991, it was finally closed. By this time Bunker Hill had processed 35.78 million tons of mineralized material with head grades averaging grades of 4.52 opt Ag, 8.76% Pb and 3.67% Zn, containing 161.72 million ounces of Ag, 3.13 million tons of Pb and 1.31 million tons of Zn. Miners had a specific exemption from the draft during World War II due to the vital need for zinc and lead. Mining and development methods evolved over the years and included square-set timber stoping, open stoping via caving methods, overhand cut-and-fill mining with hydraulic fill and room-and-pillar mining with and without hydraulic fill. Long-hole stoping with fill, cut-and-fill and possibly room-and-pillar mining with fill are the only methods viable for sustained operations today. Room-and-pillar mining is not in the current plan. Timbered ground support has been replaced with newer ground support technology of rock bolts, mesh, shotcrete and steel sets as required. Ground conditions are generally good to excellent at Bunker Hill and the rest of the mines in the Silver Valley. Bunker Hill does not have a history of rock burst events that are frequent in the deeper mines to the east.

16.1 LONG-HOLE OPEN STOPING WITH HYDRAULIC FILL

Long-hole open stoping (LHOS) is employed with engineered hydraulic fill. This mining method is less selective than cut-and-fill mining however can be accomplished at a lower cost due to greater labor efficiencies and reduced primary ground support and hydraulic fill requirement. Long-hole panels are established by driving a top cut and bottom cut into the mineralized zone leaving a bench between the upper and lower cuts. This bench is then extracted utilizing the top cut as drilling and loading access and the lower cut for mucking access. LHOS are typically mucked with remote control equipment for safety. Stope centerlines are laid out and designated as alternating primary and secondary excavations. The primary stopes are taken first with native rock on all sides. As they are mined-out, they are filled with an engineered hydraulic backfill. The secondary stopes are then mined out adjacent to the primary backfill, figure 16 – 1 Long-hole open stoping. The fill strength requirements for secondary stopes are typically much less as they are the last excavations taken in an area. Secondary stopes are typically filled with development material and low or zero cement content hydraulic fill. The LHOS areas are accessed through existing Bunker Hill excavations rehabilitated to modern mining standards in addition to new development ramps as required.

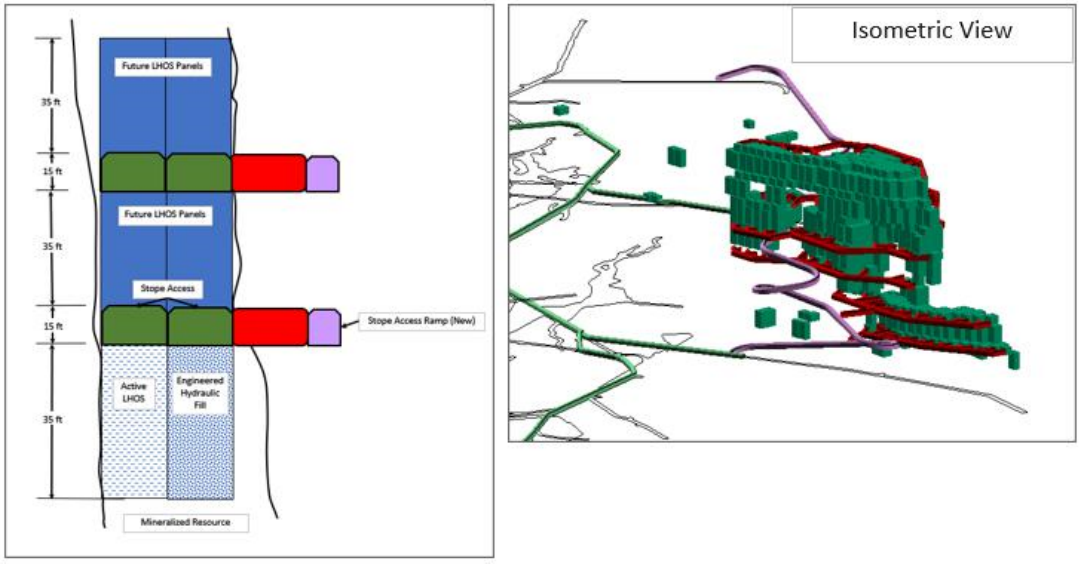


Figure 16-1 Long-hole open stoping (NTS)

16.2 OVERHAND CUT-AND-FILL MINING

Overhand cut-and-fill mining is a selective method that can maintain grade and minimize dilution. It has been a staple of underground mining in the Coeur d 'Alene district for years. Rubber tire access ramps have replaced raises, slusher and rail car haulage systems and provide greater production efficiencies. Even greater efficiencies are now possible with the relatively new development of viable battery electric vehicles (BEV's) which greatly mitigates mine ventilation air quality and heat demands.

Overhand mining is a bottom-up method to mine successive stope cuts between main mining levels. Typical cut dimensions are estimated at 12 ft by 14 ft. Ground support is installed as required during each cut. As each cut is completed, it is filled with an engineered hydraulic fill. Then the next stope cut is taken on top of the placed fill and the process repeated until the mining panel between main mine levels is extracted, Figure 16 – 2 Cut-and-Fill Mining.

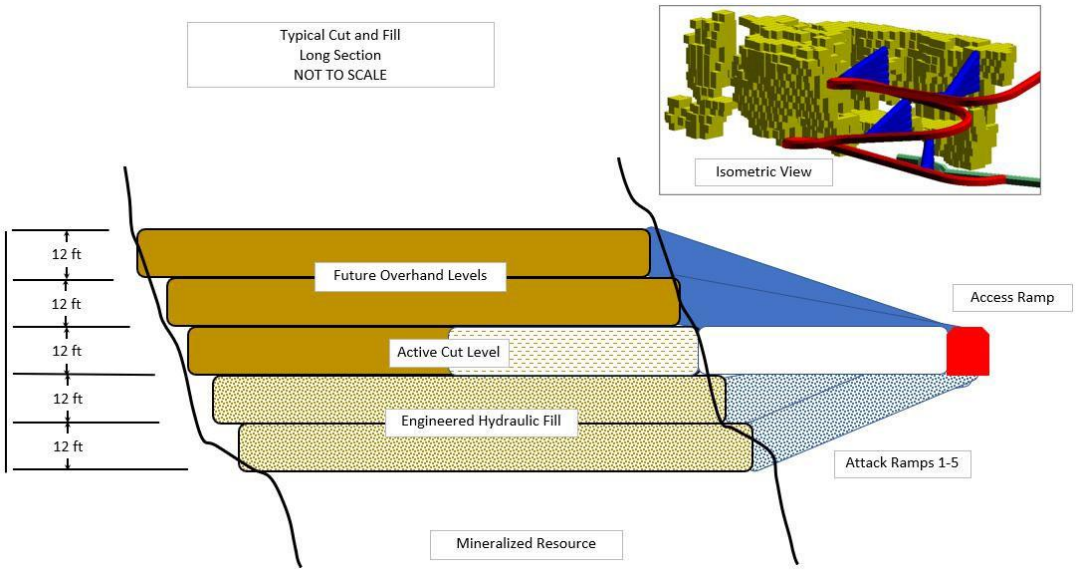


Figure 16-2 Cut and fill mining

The cut and fill stopes are accessed via an inclined ramp developed between levels. The ramp provides ventilation, utilities, and secondary escapeway as well as connecting the mine levels with rubber tire access.

16.3 CUT-OFF GRADE ANALYSIS

The PEA is based on the Bunker Hill Mineral Resource published March 22, 2021, following the drilling program conducted in 2020 and early 2021 to validate previous resources. This PEA is based on projected production 6.38Mt from the mine. Given the 13-year mine life, the mine plan has been based on prioritizing higher-grade material. The mine production schedule for the Newgard, Quill and UTZ portions of the mine included in the block model is based on an $80/ton NSR operating cut-off grade (COG). Mineralized portions of the mine plan external to the Quill, Newgard and UTZ zones were calculated using a zinc equivalent cut off of 5%, calculated using the formula: zn price ($/lb) + (pb grade (%)*(zn price ($/lb)/(pb price ($/lb) + (ag grade (oz/t)*(zn price ($/lb)/(ag price ($/toz)*(toz/1lb)).

Two concentrate streams will be produced during the milling process: a zinc concentrate and a lead/silver concentrate. Silver follows lead though flotation. Any silver reporting to the zinc concentrate is considered to be non-payable.

Table 16 – 1 represents the estimated realized NSR value per projected ton after smelter treatment, process and shipping charges and projected milling recoveries for each metal commodity. The NSR values for the block model were calculated by multiplying the effective realized NSR for each metal by its respective grade in each block.

Table 16-1 Realized NSR for Projected Processed Ton

	Bunker Hill Mining Company	Zinc		Lead		Silver	
Smelter Per Ton of Concentrate	Plan Forecast Metal Prices	$1.15	per pound	$0.90	per pound	$20.00	$US/t-oz
		$2,300	$US/short-ton	$1,800	$US/short-ton		
	Smelter Metal Charge Deductions	($245.97)	$US/dry short-ton	($234.18)	$US/short-ton	(1.25)	$US/t-oz
	Concentrate Land Shipping	($24.38)	$US/dry short-ton	($24.97)	$US/dry short-ton		
	Sub-Total Deductions Short Tons	($270.35)	$US/dry short-ton	($235.10)	$US/short-ton	(1.25)	$US/t-oz
	Less Non-Payable	($345.00)	15.00%	($99.21)	5.00%	(1.00)	5.00%
	Percentage Realized Commodity Value	73.25%		81.43%		88.75%	
	Effective NSR Value Returned to Mine	$1,684.65	$US/short-ton	$1,465.70	$US/short-ton		
		$0.84	per pound	$0.73	per pound	$17.75	$US/t-oz
						Silver Follows Lead Concentrate	
	Concentrate in terms of Ore Tons	8.78%	Zinc Conc Tons	3.97%	Lead Conc Tons	1.36	t-oz in Lead Conc
	Mill Concentrate Recovery per Commodit	92.00%		91.00%		89.00%	
	Realized NSR Value/Ore ton	$136.05		$52.89		$21.41	
	Realized Commodity Price	**210.35**	**$US/short-ton**				

The breakeven COG based on the realized commodity value per ton in terms of zinc with the itemized operating cost line items is in Table 16 – 2 for cut-and-fill stopes and LHOS mining.

Table 16-2 Breakeven Cut-off Grade per Ton in Terms of Zinc

Bunker Hill Mining Company	Cut & Fill		LHOS	
	Zn % COG	$/Ore Ton	Zn % COG	$/Ore Ton
Processing				
Processing	0.54%	$ 13.00	0.54%	$ 13.00
Power	0.07%	$ 1.62	0.07%	$ 1.62
Total Process	**0.61%**	**$ 14.62**	**0.61%**	**$ 14.62**
Mining				
Ore Mining	1.85%	$ 44.38	1.05%	$ 25.13
Expensed Waste Development	0.22%	$ 5.17	0.22%	$ 5.17
Backfilling Cost ($/Ore Ton)	0.35%	$ 8.29	0.35%	$ 8.29
Management and Overhead incl. Milling	0.20%	$ 4.83	0.20%	$ 4.83
U/G Hoisting & Indirects	0.01%	$ 0.28	0.01%	$ 0.28
Mine Maintenance - Indirects	0.19%	$ 4.45	0.19%	$ 4.45
Dewater, Treatment & Tail placement	0.06%	$ 1.33	0.06%	$ 1.33
Mine Power U/G and Surface	0.18%	$ 4.43	0.18%	$ 4.43
Total Mining Cost	**3.05%**	**$ 73.16**	**2.25%**	**$ 53.91**
Total BCOG	**3.66%**	**$ 87.78**	**2.86%**	**$ 68.53**

Table 16-3 Summary of Mining Methods, Cutoff Basis and Mineral Inventory

Newgard - Quill - UTZ Block Model		Tons[1]	NSR k$	NSR $/t[2]	Ag kOz	Ag OPT	Pb Tons	Pb %	Zinc Tons	Zn %
	Cutoff Basis									
Indicated LHOS	**$80/ton NSR**	1,146,397	$143,634	$125	1,195	1.04	27,777	2.42%	67,144	5.86%
Inferred LHOS	**$80/ton NSR**	1,501,875	$178,098	$119	1,325	0.82	30,361	2.01%	79,710	5.26%
Inferred C&F	**$80/ton NSR**	116,936	$14	$119	60	0.51	2,222	1.90%	5,496	4.70%
	Sub-total	2,765,208	$335,598	$121	2,520	0.91	60,359	2.18%	152,349	5.51%
Mineral Inventory Outside-Below Block Model										
	Cutoff Basis									
Inferred LHOS	**5% Zinc equivalent**	3,608,142	$503,581	$140	6,473	1.79	105,561	2.93%	139,626	3.87%
	Sub-total	3,608,142	$503,581	$140	6,473	1.79	105,561	2.93%	139,626	3.87%
	Total	**6,373,350**	**839,179**	**$132**	**8,993**	**1.41**	**165,921**	**1.90%**	**291,976**	**4.70%**

Metal Prices
$20.00 Silver - $/t-Oz
$1.15 Zinc - $/lb
$0.90 Lead - $/lb

NSR Values[3]
$17.75 Silver - $/t-Oz
$0.84 Zinc - $/lb
$0.73 Lead - $/lb

16.4 MINE PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

Backfill is provided via an underground hydraulic backfill plant and distribution system located on the 5-level above a majority of the workings to allow for gravity placement of thickened fill to the greatest extent possible. The plant will produce engineered geotechnical hydraulic fill for the mining operations and a thickened tailing byproduct to be placed in existing open stopes and select secondary stopes. Delineation drilling in advance of mining will be used to confirm final stope geometries and identify historically non-filled stopes which will be appropriately backfilled prior to new mining advancements.

Contract mining is envisioned with the contractor supplying labor and equipment and Bunker Hill providing materials, supplies, engineering, geology and overall site management. BEV's will be used to the greatest extent possible. Drill and bolter jumbos will be electric/hydraulic units with either diesel or battery electric tram. Bunker Hill and contractor labor estimates are presented in Table 16 – 4 and equipment estimates in Table 16 – 5.

Table 16-4 Bunker Hill and Contractor Labor Requirements

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Contractor Supplied														
Shift Supervisors		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lead Miner		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8
Miner		16	16	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	6
UG Labor		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Backfill Plant Operators		-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Hoistman		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Cage Tenders		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Mechanics		5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4
Electricians		3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Total		56	68	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	40
Bunker Hill Supplied	**Budget Each**													
Mine/Mill Superintendent	$175,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical Services Manager	$155,250	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accountant	$135,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Human Resources	$114,750	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers	$121,500	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Geologists	$121,500	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Environmental	$128,250	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purchasing Agent	$128,250	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Assayer	$94,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Samplers UG	$83,700	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Assayers/Lab	$81,000	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Clerk	$81,000	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total		15	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22

Table 16-5 Bunker Hill and Contractor Equipment Requirements

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Contractor Supplied														
Drill Jumbo		3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bench Drill			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Explosive Loaders		3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Loaders		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Trucks		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Bolters		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Utility Equipment		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Units		16	18	18	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	12
Bunker Hill Supplied ($)	**LOM Budget**													
Telehandler	175,000	175,000												
Concentrate Containers	400,000		400,000											
Miscellaneous - Allowance	200,000	200,000												
UG Transport for BNKR Personnel	275,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			25,000						
Light Vehicles -(incl. replacements)	250,000	150,000				50,000			50,000					
Sub-Total	1,300,000	625,000	450,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	25,000	50,000					
Sales Tax	78,000	37,500	27,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	1,500	3,000					
Total	1,378,000	662,500	477,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	-	26,500	53,000					

Production commences six months following the start of construction, targeting 200 tons/day (tpd) ramping up to 1,500 tpd over a 14-month period. The scheduled ramp-up allows for infrastructure components to be completed and commissioned and to ensure the mine is adequately developed to maintain consistent production. Initially, production will be targeted above the 9-level as the hoists and first sections of shaft rehabilitation are completed. The mine plan is developed to allow sequential water draw-down and shaft rehabilitation between levels as new production horizons are required. This sequencing is continued to the 26-level.

As the mine matures and progresses deeper, the resource transitions from primarily zinc to primarily lead mineralization in Year 9. In Year 8, the mine plan also transitions away from cut and fill production to LHOS for the remainder of the mine life. Table 16 – 6 shows the project mine production schedule.

Table 16-6 Production Schedule

Bunker Hill Mining Corp	LOM Total	Year 1[(1)]	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Mineralized material mined (kt)	6,377	135	396	548	548	548	548
Zinc grade (%)	5.0%	6.9%	6.6%	5.2%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%
Lead grade (%)	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.2%
Silver grade (oz/t)	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.2
Zinc concentrate (t)	509,603	14,674	41,556	45,549	54,838	50,395	44,634
Lead concentrate (t)	241,131	4,159	12,314	20,953	15,440	13,052	16,000
Zinc in Concentrate) (klbs)	591,140	17,022	48,204	52,837	63,613	58,459	51,776
Lead in Concentrate (klbs)	323,116	5,573	16,500	28,077	20,690	17,489	21,441
Silver in Concentrate (koz)	8,418	38	238	575	515	249	603

Bunker Hill Mining Corp	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13[(2)]
Mineralized material mined (kt)	548	548	548	548	548	548	372
Zinc grade (%)	4.7%	5.7%	4.7%	5.2%	3.4%	2.1%	5.7%
Lead grade (%)	1.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	4.3%	6.5%	4.3%
Silver grade (oz/t)	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.7	3.7	2.0
Zinc concentrate (t)	41,221	49,781	40,461	44,755	29,735	18,366	33,638
Lead concentrate (t)	9,842	16,183	17,228	13,493	32,319	48,674	21,474
Zinc in Concentrate) (klbs)	47,816	57,745	46,935	51,916	34,492	21,304	39,020
Lead in Concentrate (klbs)	13,188	21,686	23,086	18,080	43,308	65,223	28,776
Silver in Concentrate (koz)	479	700	668	576	1,320	1,792	663

(1) Year 1 is pre-production and initial Capex period
(2) The last year of mine life is a partial year.
(3) Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability

Capital and expensed development tonnages and footages are presented in Table 16 – 7. Expensed development is defined as having a useful depreciable life of less than one year. Actual development cost for like-sized cross sections is the same.

Table 16-7 Capital and Expense Development Quantities Schedule

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	LOM (Year 1 - LOM)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Capital Development														
Total Capital Horizontal Advance, ft														
Total Capital Horizontal Waste, tons	37,619	5,787	3,290	3,079	3,394	2,594	2,540	1,335	7,800	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-
Total Capital Vertical Advance, ft	356,024	54,156	40,221	27,921	30,336	22,953	24,285	12,196	71,978	23,993	23,993	23,993	-	-
Total Capital Vertical Waste, tons	5,200	400	800	400	400	400	-	200	500	700	700	700	-	-
Expensed Development	25,592	1,969	3,937	1,969	1,969	1,969	-	984	2,461	3,445	3,445	3,445	-	-
Total Expensed Horizontal Advance, ft														
Total Expensed Horizontal Waste, tons	41,391	12,555	13,137	10,012	5,264	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Waste Development	381,956	115,858	121,228	92,391	48,576	3,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Advance, ft														
Total Waste, tons	84,210	18,742	17,227	13,491	9,058	3,417	2,540	1,535	8,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	-
	763,573	171,982	165,386	122,280	80,880	28,825	24,285	13,181	74,439	27,438	27,438	27,438	-	-

16.5 OTHER MINE RELEVANT CONDITIONS

The mine is currently flooded to just above the 11-level. Pumps are located in the #2 shaft compartment to maintain this level. Mine discharge water is actively treated underground to reduce contaminants and neutralize pH before exiting the mine and being delivered to the surface water treatment plant. Mine water inflows have traditionally been collected in sumps on the working levels and pumped out of the mine. Level collection and pumping will continue and underground wells or upper-level clean water inflow sumps will be installed to provide a source of mine process and drill water. Mine drill water currently is collected sumps near the point of use and there is not a mine wide water system. The development cost estimate includes installation of mine water, discharge water, communications, electric and air lines to and from the working headings.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

The conceptual process flowsheet and the process design criteria were developed based on the on-going test work at Resource Development Inc. (RDi) and the historical plant description discussed in Section 13.

17.1 CONCEPTUAL PROCESS FLOWSHEET

The historical and on-going current test work at RDi indicated that sequential flotation process can produce marketable-grade Pb/Ag and Zn concentrates. The conceptual process flowsheet was developed based on limited test work, historical plant flowsheet and plants processing similar polymetallic mineralization. The process flowsheets, given in Figure 17-1 and 17-2, consist of two-stage crushing to produce a feed of P_{80} of 0.5 inch for the milling circuit. The mill feed will be ground in a ball mill to P_{80} of 150 mesh (104 micrometers) with sodium cyanide and zinc sulfate. The ground slurry will be subjected to rougher flotation of lead and silver minerals using xanthate and MIBC. Concentrates may be reground and cleaned up to three times to produce lead/silver concentrate.

The lead rougher- and first-cleaner tailings will be combined and conditioned with copper sulfate and then pH adjusted, and zinc minerals floated with xanthate and MIBC. The zinc rougher concentrate could be reground and cleaned up to three times to produce marketable zinc concentrate.

The zinc rougher- and first-cleaner tailing will be combined and sent to paste thickening plant.

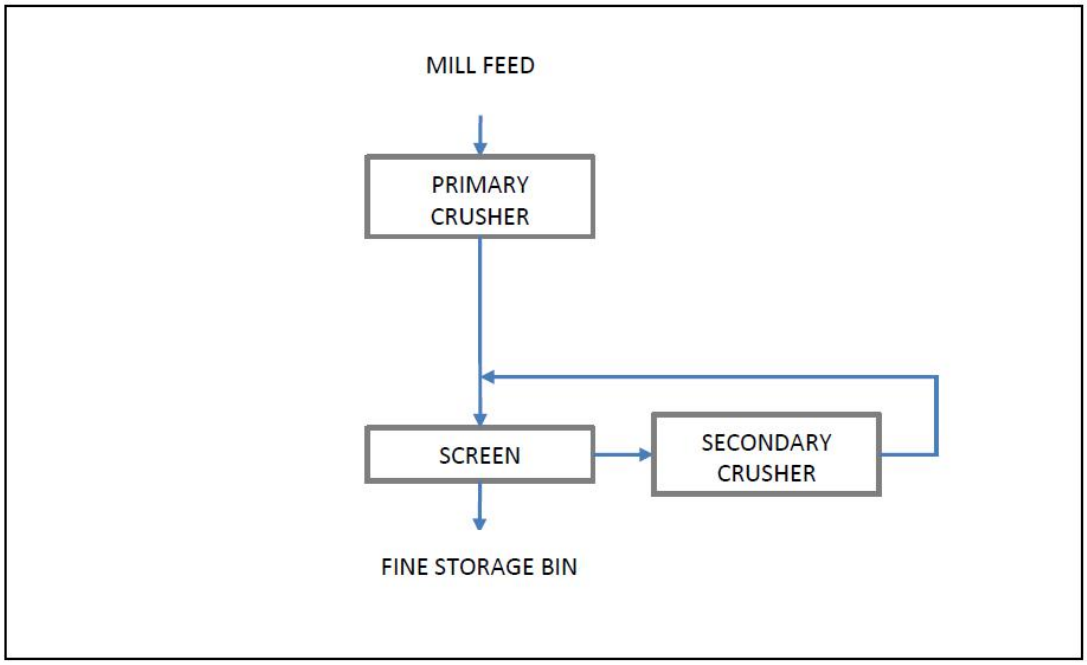


Figure 17-1 Crushing Circuit Flowsheet

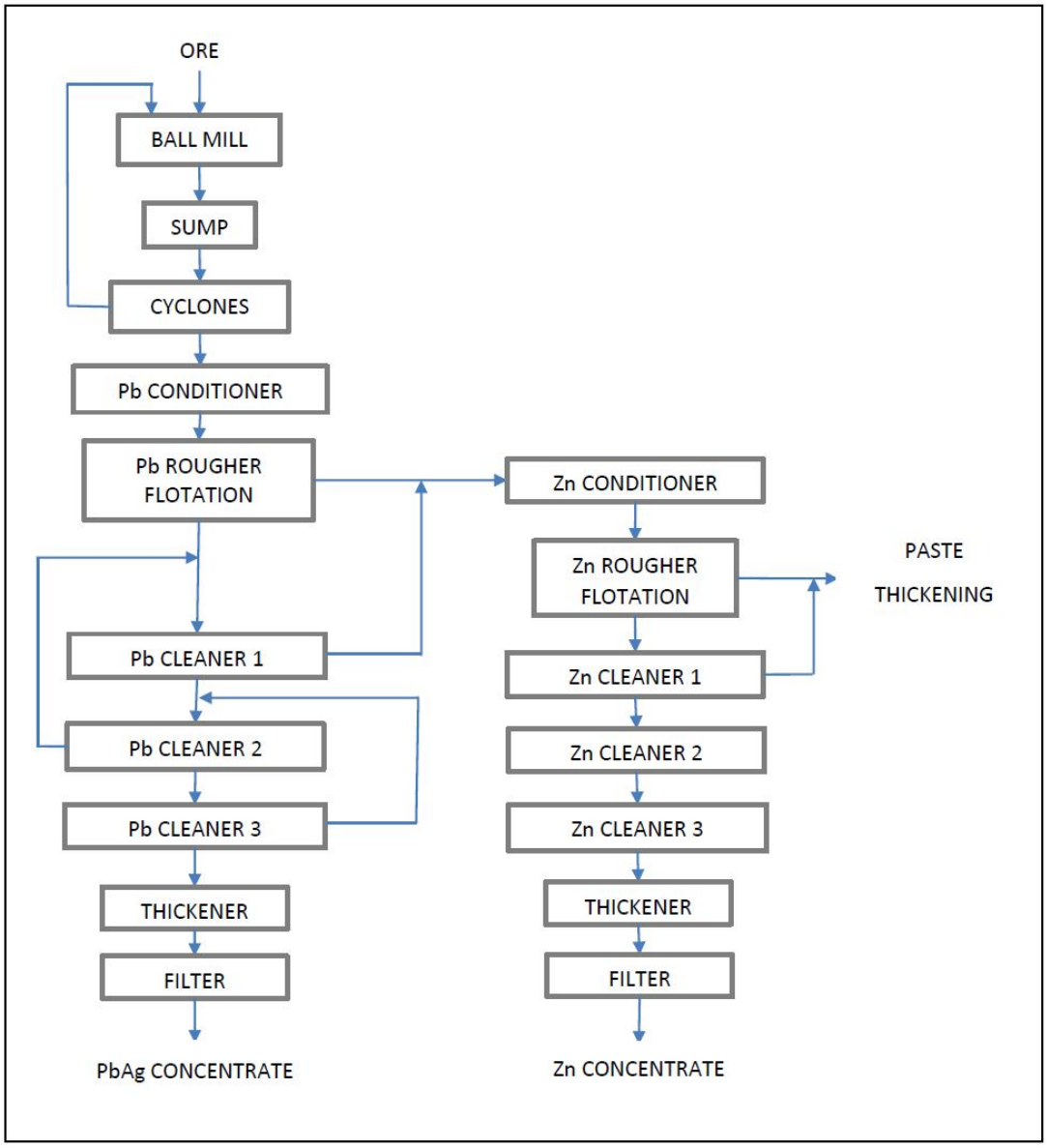


Figure 17-2 Conceptual Process Flowsheet

17.2 PROCESS DESIGN CRITERIA

The plant is designed to process 1500 tpd with an overall availability of 92%. The design criteria are given in Table 17-1

Table 17-1 Design Criteria

No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Source
GENERAL				
1.	Plant tonnage	stpd	1500	Client
2.	Plant availability	%	92	Pro Solv
3.	ROM moisture	%	3	Pro Solv
4.	Design plant throughput	Stpd/stph	1630/68	Calculated
5.	Specific gravity	g/cc	2.8	Calculated
6.	Bulk density	Lb/Cuft	125	Assumed
CRUSHING				
7.	Operating hours	hr./day	16	Assumed
8.	Crusher availability	%	75	Assumed
9.	Crusher feed	stph	125	Calculated
10.	ROM feed, F_{80}	Ins	8	Assumed
11.	Primary crusher product, P_{80}	Ins	2.5	
12.	Secondary crusher, P_{80}	Ins	0.5	
13.	Screen opening	Ins	¾	Assumed
14.	Screen undersize, P_{80}	Ins	½	
15.	Fine storage bin capacity	hrs. tons	12 815	Assumed calculated
MILLING				
16.	Ball Mill Work Index		13.7-15.6	RDi
17.	Design BW_i		15.6	Pro Solv
18.	Mill Feed, F_{80}	Microns tph	12,500 68	Crusher product calculated
19.	Mill Product, P_{80} (cyclone overflow)	microns	75-104	RDi
FLOTATION				
20.	Lead Rougher Flotation Lab time	min	8	RDi
21.	Plant Residence Time	min	20	Calculated
22.	Zn Rougher Flotation Plant Time	min	20	Calculated
23.	Pb Cleaner 1 Flotation	min	12	Assumed
24.	Pb Cleaner 2 Flotation	min	8	Assumed
25.	Pb Cleaner 3 Flotation	min	5	Assumed
26.	Zn Cleaner Flotation	Same as cleaners		Assumed
27.	Pb Concentrate Thickener	$Ft^2/t/day$	1	Assumed
28.	Pb Concentrate Filter	$lb./ft^2/hr.$	300	Assumed
29.	Zn Concentrate Thickeners	$Ft^2/t/day$	1	Assumed
30	Zn Concentrate Filter	$lb./ft^2/hr.$	300	Assumed

17.3 PROJECTED PLANT RECOVERIES AND GRADES

Historical metallurgical results have been used for metal recoveries and concentrate grades (Table 13-1). The results were averaged for the last ten years of operation. The lead concentrate assaying an average of 67% Pb and 34 opt Ag, is estimated to recover 91% of lead and 89% of silver. The zinc concentrate, assaying 58% Zn, will recover 92% of zinc. The projected values of recoveries and grades will need to be confirmed in the on-going test program.

17.4 CAPITAL COST FOR MILLING OPERATIONS

The following methodology was used to develop the capital cost for the processing plant treating 1500 tpd and 92% plant availability:

1. Major equipment was sized based on available metallurgical data. The list of equipment along with the cost are provided in Table 17-2.

2. The major new equipment is estimated to cost approximately $7.17 million. Assuming some of the major equipment is available in the used market, the purchased equipment cost can be reduced by 25% to ±$5.38 million.

3. Since the mill is planned to be built underground on level 9, mill building will not be needed.

4. The tailings handling cost has been separately estimated to be $1 million.

5. The construction, installation, EPCM, etc. were factored for the study and is estimated at 2.6 times the equipment cost.

The total plant cost is estimated to be $19 million

Table 17-2 Cost of Processing Plant Equipment for 1500 tpd Capacity

No.	Equipment	HP	No. of Units	Cost/unit $	Total Cost $
1.	22 in x 50 in Jaw	125	1	245,000	245,000
2.	44 in standard conc	300	1	422,400	422,400
3.	3 ft. short head conc. (optional)	200	1	375,900	375,900
4.	6 ft. x 10 ft. vibrating screen	15	1	66,500	66,500
5.	100 ft. length 30 in conveyors	240	6	74,200	445,200
6.	24 ft. x 24 ft. x 24 ft. fines bin	-	1	285,000	285,000
7.	12 ft. diam. x 22 ft. long ball mill	1600	1	1,200,000	1,200,000
8.	8 ft. x 8 ft. x 8 ft. mill discharge sump	-	1	31,000	31,000
9.	5-15 in cyclone system	-	1	125,000	125,000
10.	8 ft. diam. x 16 ft. high Pb conditioner	-	1	30,000	30,000
11.	Four 500 cu ft. cells bank	160	1	400,000	400,000
12.	Six 40 cu ft. cell bank	45	1	240,000	240,000
13.	Pb Cl # 2/# 3 cells	-	-	-	240,000
14.	Zn Roughers:4-500 cu ft cell bank	160	1	400,000	400,000
15.	Zncl # 1: six 100 cu ft cells bank	90	1	300,000	300,000
16.	Zncl # 2/ # 3 cells	-	-	300,000	300,000
17.	30 ft. diam. Pb thickener	3	1	187,000	187,000
18.	10 ft. diam. Zn thickener	2	1	30,000	30,000
19.	Pb conc 6 ft diam x 4 ft long filter	2	1	135,000	135,000
20.	Pb Vacuum system	20	1	63,600	63,600
21.	Zn Conc 8 ft. diam. x 8 ft Long drum filter	2	1	173,600	173,600
22.	Zn Conc. Filter vacuum system	10	1	27,800	27,800
23.	Sump Pump 4/16, 400 gpm	14	1	50,000	50,000
24.	Cyclone o/f 1488 gpm Pumps 10/26	66	3	34,000	102,000
25.	Conc. Pumps 2/9	8	4	11,000	44,000
26.	Tailing Pump 730 gpm 6/20	9	1	50,000	50,000
				Sub-total	5,972,400
27.			Miscellaneous Equipment @ 20% of Sub-total		1,200,000
				TOTAL	7,172,400
28.	Installation, concrete, piping, structural steel, insulation, instrumentation, electrical, tailing facility, engineering design and construction management (2.6 times capital equipment cost)				(5,380,000) *
					13,988,000
				TOTAL CAPITAL COST	**19,368,000**

*__Note:__ If major equipment purchased as used, total capital cost will be $5.38 million.

17.5 OPERATING COSTS FOR MILLING OPERATIONS

The milling cost estimation requires detailed information regarding labor rates, power costs and reagent consumption and costs. Since it is early in the project to obtain these costs, milling operating costs were bench marked with similar mill operations in North Idaho. It was estimated to be $15/ton of mineralization processed.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Bunker Hill complex is a mature mine with much of the underground infrastructure and development still in place. The mill, smelter and tailing impoundment have been removed and these sites have been reclaimed. Part of the reclamation included surface water diversion structures which are still in use and are maintained in good condition. The original Bunker Hill mine offices, car and maintenance shops, and change house are located near the Kellogg Tunnel (KT) portal and are in serviceable condition, (Figure 18-1).

Figure 18-1 Kellogg Office Complex and Kellogg Tunnel Portal

Road access to the property and the various mine access portal locations are good to excellent. The KT portal is located immediately adjacent to the mine offices at the 2,380 ft elevation. The KT is currently rail haulage and connects to the main hoist rooms and inclined shafts approximately 9,500 ft laterally to the south-southwest on the 9-level at the 2,415 ft elevation. Levels 8 through 4 are above the 9-Level on approximately 175 ft intervals. Levels 10 to 28 are below the 9-Level at approximately 200 ft intervals. Additional mine portals provide access to the 5-level on the Wardner side of the mine. There is a tremendous complex of underground shafts, raises and other infrastructure at Bunker Hill, only infrastructure germane to restarting mining operations are addressed in this report. Surface mine facilities locations are shown in Figure 18 – 2. Avista Utilities (Avista) supplies electrical power to the mine from a sub-station located near the Kellogg side office complex. The Kellogg offices have a high-speed internet connection.

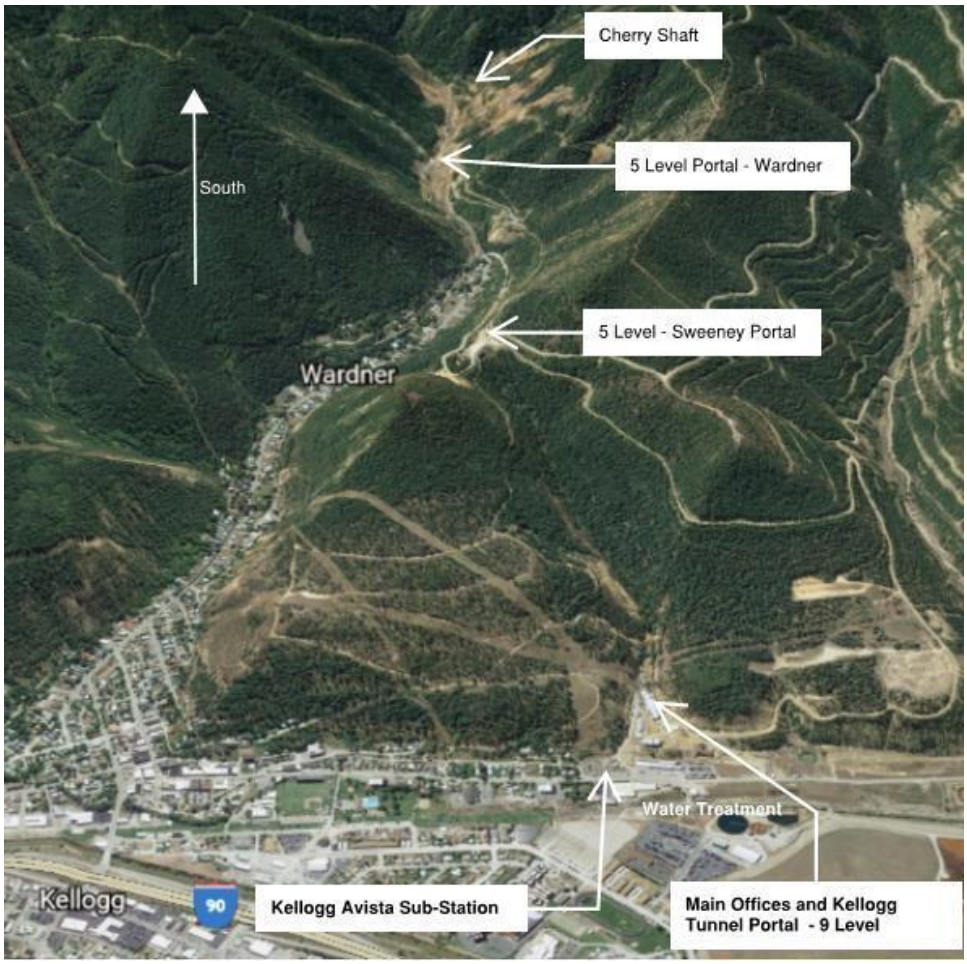


Figure 18-2 Bunker Hill Site Layout

18.1 SITE ACCESS AND COMMUNITY

Bunker Hill is located in Kellogg Idaho along the Interstate 90 corridor on the west side of what is traditionally known as the Silver Valley. It is 60 miles from the Spokane, WA airport to the west and 125 miles to the Missoula, MT airport to the east. The Silver Valley of north Idaho is a desirable place to live and is home to an enthusiastic and talented underground mining work force.

18.2 ELECTRICAL POWER AND DISTRIBUTION

The Avista substation is located next to the Bunker Hill main offices and supplies power to the mine and other local consumers. The current mine load is 0.5 MVA and there is an additional 2.6 MVA available for use by Bunker year around for a total load of 3.1 MVA. There is an additional 1.5 MVA available for the mine during the winter months, or 4.6 MVA total. This additional 1.5 MVA is consumed by other local air conditioning loads during the summer months.

There are two existing distribution lines now supplying the mine. One feeds the surface mine facilities and the underground loads from the Kellogg side, the other feeds the Wardner portals and facilities. There is enough power available to begin mine operations initially; however, the Avista substation will need to be upgraded to service the full mine operation by about year three of operations as the mine dewatering load increases. The surface and underground power feeds to the mine will be upgraded immediately upon a positive mine re-start decision. The existing power infrastructure will be replaced with new surface and underground equipment and power lines. The current 2.5kV mine distribution system will be upgraded to 13.2kV. The overhead powerlines leading to the Wardner side of the mine will be upgraded and new underground power feeds will be brought in on the Wardner side on 5-level and dropped down to the 9-level for distribution to the mine. The 9-level around the #1 and #2 hoist rooms will remain the hub of underground infrastructure. The existing u/g substations and switchgear will be replaced with modern equipment. Overhead lines and distribution from the Avista substation to the Kellogg office and shop complex will also be upgraded to modern standards.

18.3 MINE WATER

Mine discharge water now gravity drains out the 9-level through the KT via a ditch adjacent to the rail line to the portal. It is then routed to a water treatment plant which is currently operated by the EPA, see section 4.2. The mine has recently installed and is operating an underground water pre-treatment plant to reduce metal loads and neutralize pH before water is routed to the surface treatment plant. Water above the 9-level naturally drains out the KT and averages 500 gpm. Below the 9-level water must be pumped to dewater the workings. Maintaining a water level below the 9-level requires about 700 gpm (1,200 gpm total out of the mine). An additional capacity of 600 gpm was assumed to draw the water table down to successive levels in the mine based on operational experience. It is envisioned to handle the water above and below the 9-level in separate pipeline systems out the KT. Water below the 9-level will be staged up through a series of pump stations located on each level.

Mine and process water distribution will be developed from underground water sources with either clean water collection sumps or underground interception wells. There is currently not a mine wide water distribution system and systems for process and dewatering systems are included in the capital estimates. Capex has been budgeted for an underground mill process water treatment plant to maximize water reuse and minimize water discharges.

18.4 NUMBER 1 AND 2 HOISTING PLANTS AND SHAFT INFRASTRUCTURE

The existing #1 and #2 Shafts are inclined at 50-degrees and 40-degrees respectively and provide skipping, personnel and materials handling capabilities to the lower levels of the Mine. The headworks, hoist rooms, shops, switchgear, motor control centers, power distribution and dump bins are located on the 9-level about 9,500 feet to the south-southwest of the KT portal. Access is via the rail system in the KT. Power and other services are also routed through the KT.

The # 1 Shaft is the primary skipping shaft providing the production hoisting capacity for the lower mine (Levels 9 thru 27). The existing hoist is located in a reinforced concrete hoistroom 80’ long x 50’ wide with a back height of 30’. The existing hoist is an offset double-drum hoist manufactured by Nordberg in the 1940’s. This hoist is in an advanced state of decay and would be very difficult to refurbish to running condition. The electrical controls and drives are severely deteriorated and dated. This hoist will be dismantled, and the hoist room and associated motor-generator bay be utilized for the housing of milling equipment. The condition of the hoist room itself is good and can be returned to practical service with a minimum of effort, (Figure 18 – 3 & 4).

Figure 18-3 #1 Hoist and Hoist Room 9-Level

Figure 18-4 #1 Hoist Drum

The #1 Shaft and #2 Shafts will require rehabilitation of the tracks and rollers to facilitate access and future hoisting capabilities. Two small hydraulic single drum hoists, one for each shaft, is included in the capital cost estimate to support the rehabilitation and repair the shafts. The existing dump bins and chutes appear to be in good condition and should require a minimum effort to restore to proper working condition. This will permit the hoisting of mill feed and waste as needed at 1500-2000 tpd. A new hoist will be installed for the #1 shaft with a line pull of 18,000 lbs. and an installed electrical requirement of 700 nominal horsepower. A quote for the replacement hoist and conveyances are included in the capital cost estimate. The new production hoist and old off-set double drum #1 hoist locations and the relationships of them and the #2 hoist room are shown in Figure 18 – 5. The old off-set double drum will be removed and new hoist installed as shown. The 9-level development rib, back and sill lines shown are existing.

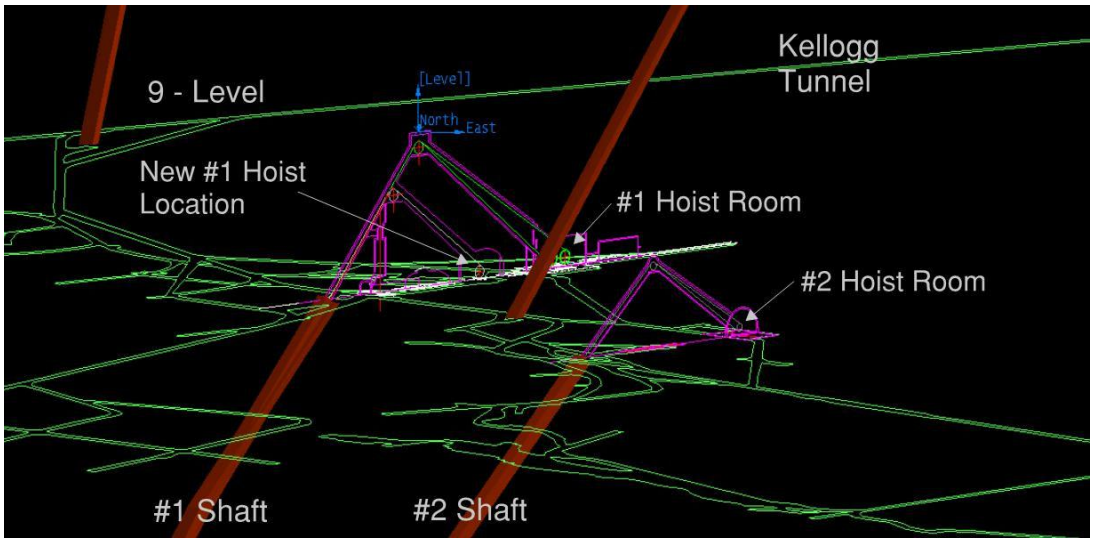


Figure 18-5 #1 & #2 Hoist Rooms Area View Looking North-Northwest

New conveyances will be constructed and modifications to the dump to use a more conventional dumping method vs the Kimberly style dump on the existing skips. A modular track system is envisioned to replace the timber and rail system currently in the shaft. Figures 18 – 6 and 18 – 7 show the old and proposed new #1 shaft arrangements respectively.

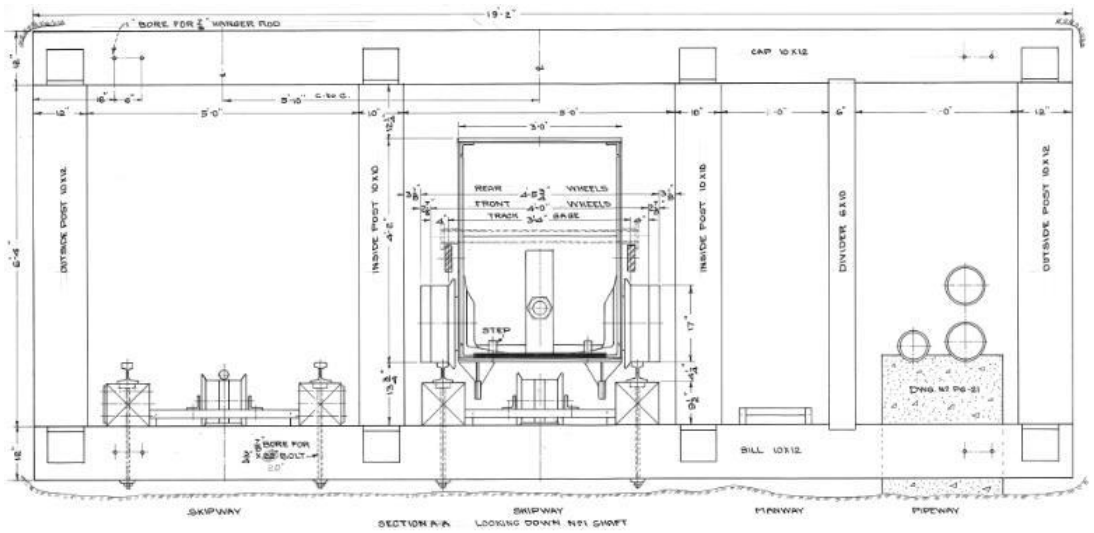


Figure 18-6 Current Timber System Looking down #1 Shaft

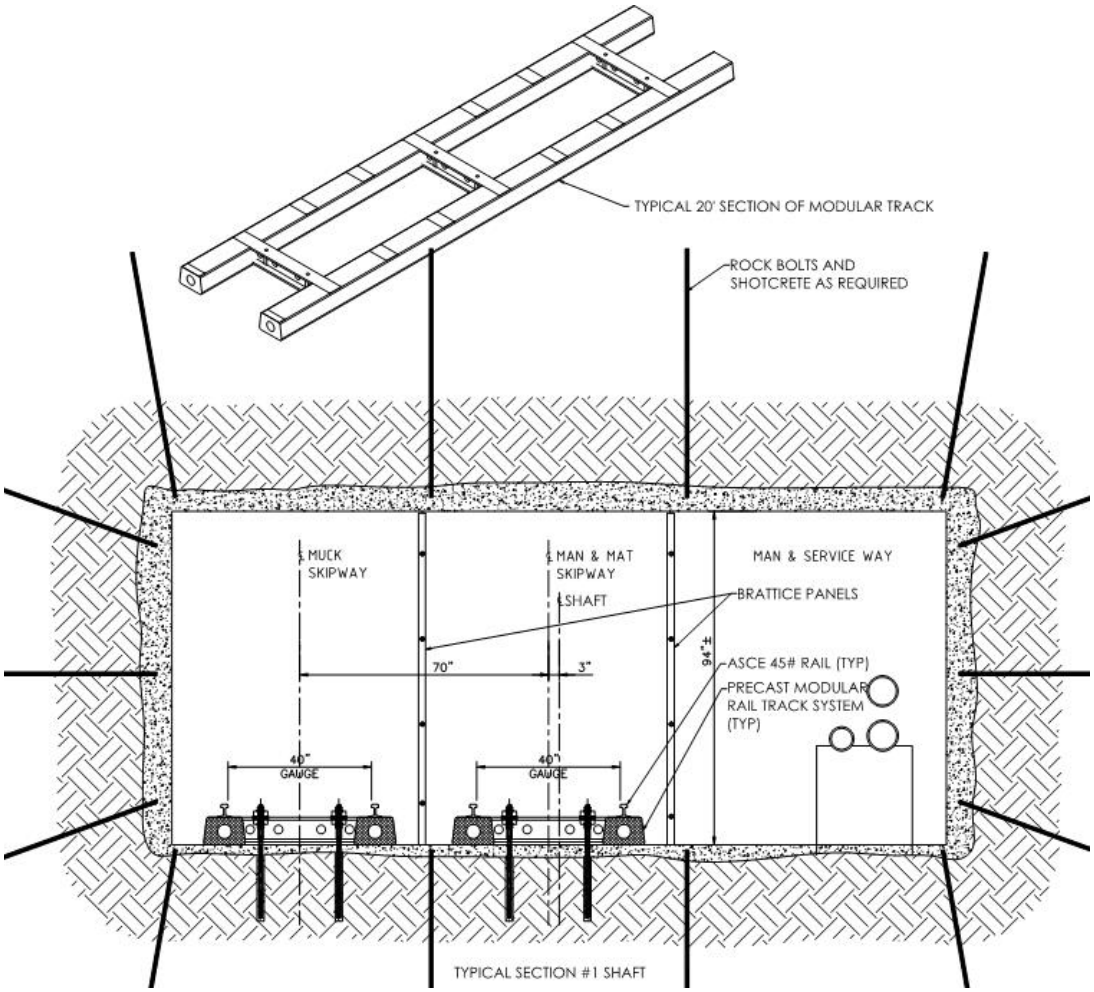


Figure 18-7 Proposed New Modular Rail System #1 Shaft
Cable Rollers not Shown

The modular track concept for shaft refurbishment will be conducted as the mine develops down to the lower levels. The shafts will be refurbished one or two levels ahead of the active mining so that adequate bulkheads. A small hydraulic hoist will be installed to support the shaft work. It is much easier to perform this concurrent renovation with an incline shaft arrangement as compared to a vertical shaft operation.

The #2 shaft is adjacent to the #1 Shaft and provides personnel and materials access from the 9-Level to the 21-Level. The existing hoist is located in a reinforced arched back concrete hoistroom 54'-10" long, 47'-0" wide and 26'-9" high. It is a double-drum hoist manufactured by Coeur D'Alene Foundry in the 1940's, see Figure 18-8 and 18- 9. The hoist has been well maintained and is functionable. The mechanical portion of the hoist including the clutches, brakes and gearbox are all in good condition although non-destructive test work (NDT) has not been performed. The electrical drive is obsolete and will be upgraded. The controls system is manual and will be upgraded to modern standards. The braking system is hydraulic, but is manually controlled. This will be upgraded to ensure repeatable braking rates. A quote for the hoist refurbishment is included in the capital cost estimate.

Figure 18-8 #2 Shaft Double Drum Hoist Room

Figure 18-9 #2 Double Drum Coeur d'Alene Hoist

The #2 Shaft is in use, but requires repairs and refurbishment including timber, rails and rollers. The personnel conveyances will be upgraded to enclosed units with dogging mechanisms to allow self-arrest in the event of a rope failure. The proposed refurbishment of the #2 shaft is very similar to that for the #1 shaft with the exception of the narrower track gauge of 24".

18.5 UNDERGROUND MILL CONCEPT AND BACKFILL PLANT

A crushing and milling plant will be centrally located on the 9-level. Milled material will then be pumped as a slurry to the flotation and hydraulic backfill plant on the 5-level. The flotation plant will generate concentrates which will be transported horizontally to surface for shipment. The backfill plant will generate an engineered hydraulic product for geotechnical fill for ongoing mining and provided for excess tailing disposal in existing open stopes and workings in the mine. This approach optimizes material transport costs while eliminating the need for surface tailings disposal.

A traditional mill grinding circuit followed by lead and zinc flotation circuits is envisioned. Payable silver follows the lead and reports to the lead concentrate. Metallurgical test work with recent drill samples is being conducted at Resource Development Inc. (RDi). Preliminary results indicate that a conventional polymetallic process flowsheet will be able to produce the marketable grade concentrates. Historical metallurgical results have been used for concentrate recoveries and grade. The results were averaged for the last ten years of operation. The lead concentrate, assaying an average 67% Pb and 34 oz/t Ag, is estimated to recover 91% Pb and 89% Ag. The zinc concentrate, assaying 58% Zn, will recover 92% Zn.

Metallurgical work is ongoing and the Company is evaluating multiple sourcing alternatives for processing and equipment.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

As of April 2021, the global market for the Company's zinc and lead concentrates was at historically favorable levels for concentrate producers, with annual treatment charge benchmarks of $159 per dry metric tonne ("DMT") for zinc concentrate and $141 per DMT for lead concentrate. Spot treatment charges for delivery into Chinese smelters were significantly lower than these benchmark levels.

Based on historical concentrate specifications, which the Company believes is representative of future production, the Company's zinc and lead concentrates are considered to be of relatively "clean" quality and are expected to be marketable to a wide range of North American and international smelters, including China. For the modelling of smelter charges and freight, the Company assessed concentrate deliveries to multiple markets, and engaged a third-party consultant to provide estimates of long-term pricing. Key assumptions included long-term treatment charges of approximately $220 per DMT for zinc concentrate and $190 per DMT for lead concentrate.

Life of mine average smelter charges and freight in the PEA total approximately $300 per dry metric tonne of zinc and lead concentrate.

Based on current market conditions, the Company believes that it could achieve lower smelter charges and freight than are contemplated in the PEA. For each $10 per dry metric tonne reduction in smelter charges and freight, average annual free cash flow in the PEA would increase by approximately $0.5 million.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.1 BACKGROUND

Environmental contamination of surface water, groundwater, soil, and sediment occurred at the Site as a result of mining, milling and smelting operations in the Silver Valley, including but not limited to, at the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex ("Complex"), of which the Mine was a part. Operations at the Complex started in 1885 and continued through the 1980s, and included an integrated system of mining, milling and smelting. Prior to 1928, liquid and solid waste from the Complex was discharged directly into the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and its tributaries. Following 1928, waste from the Complex was directed to a nearby floodplain where a Central Impoundment Area ("CIA") was developed. Acid mine drainage ("AMD") and wastewater from the Complex were discharged to a settling pond in the CIA. In 1974, a Central Treatment Plant ("CTP") was built by the Bunker Hill Mining Company, the owner and operator of the Complex at the time. AMD and wastewater from the Complex were stored in an unlined pond in the CIA before being decanted to the CTP. In 1981, following the closure of the smelter, the CIA was no longer required to impound wastewater from the Complex, although surface run off from the Complex and AMD from the Mine were still routed to the CIA prior to treatment at the CTP. Sludge which formed during the treatment process was also disposed in unlined ponds at the CIA.

Ownership of the Complex passed through a number of companies throughout the 100-year operation of the Complex. In early 1991, the Bunker Limited Partnership, then owner of the Complex and operator of the CTP, closed the Mine and filed for bankruptcy. In late 1991 and 1992, PMC purchased a portion of the Site, which includes underground workings, mineral rights, and much of the land surface above the Mine, from Bunker Limited Partnership. PMC did not purchase the entire Complex nor the CTP. In November 1994; federal and State governments assumed operation of the CTP for ongoing treatment of AMD.

AMD is a result of acid-forming reactions occurring within the Mine among water, oxygen, sulfide minerals (especially pyrite) and bacteria. AMD is acidic with typical pH levels between 2.5 and 3.5, and it contains high levels of dissolved and suspended heavy metals. For human receptors, the constituents of primary concern at the Site found in the AMD are arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, and thallium, and for aquatic and terrestrial receptors they are aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, selenium, silver, and zinc. Impacts on human health from exposure to these constituents include carcinogenic effects, skin lesions, neuropathy, gastrointestinal irritation, kidney damage, interference with metabolism, and interference with the normal functioning of the central nervous system. Impacts on the environment from exposure to these constituents include significant mortality offish and invertebrate species, elevated concentrations of metals in the tissues of fish, invertebrates, and plants, and reduced growth and reproduction of aquatic life.

AMD is generated and discharged from the Mine continuously. AMD from the Mine is drained through the Kellogg Tunnel portal and then passes through a conveyance system to the CTP for treatment. Average AMD discharge from the Mine during typical flow periods is approximately 1300 gallons per minute. During high flow periods AMD may be diverted to a lined surface impoundment on the Site, where it mixes with other minimal wastewater streams from the Mine. From the impoundment, it is pumped to the CTP for treatment. If not collected and treated at the CTP, AMD from the Mine would flow downhill through the mine yard, across properties where public and environmental exposures would occur, and into Bunker Creek and the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River where it would have significant detrimental effects on water quality and the ecosystem.

Initially, the Bunker Hill Superfund Site was divided into two operable units, the Populated Areas and the Non-Populated Areas, in order to focus investigation and cleanup efforts. A Record of Decision ("ROD") for the Non-Populated Areas Operable Unit was signed on September 22,1992. A ROD Amendment for the Non-Populated Areas Operable Unit, addressing the management of AMD was issued in December 2001. A third operable unit was created to address contamination in the Coeur d'Alene Basin, and a ROD for Operable Unit 3, the Coeur d'Alene Basin, was issued in 2002.

In 1994, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order("UAO") to PMC directing PMC to keep the mine pool pumped to an elevation below the level of the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River (at or below Level 11 of the Mine) to prevent discharges to the river, to convey mine water to the CTP for treatment unless an alternative form of treatment was approved, and to provide for emergency mine water storage within the mine. In 2017, EPA issued a UAO to PMC directing PMC to control mine water flows to the CTP during needed upgrades at the CTP and in high flow periods, to conduct operation and maintenance of the Reed Landing Flood Control Project, to file an environmental covenant on a portion of the Mine property regarding access and operation and maintenance, and allowing PMC to fill the mine pool to Level 10 during diversion events.

Response actions required by the 1994 and 2017 UAOs are currently being performed by Bunker Hill Mining Corp. Upon the later of the Effective Date of the Settlement Agreement, US EPA withdrew the 1994 and 2017 UAOs. To the extent that aspects of those UAOs required ongoing work, Bunker Hill Mining Corp agreed to perform such work when it became the operator of the Mine, and is now continuing to perform that work now that Bunker Hill Mining Corp is the owner of the Mine.

20.2 ONGOING ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

BHMC began a study of the Bunker Hill Mine water system in March of 2020. The review included studies conducted by the US EPA and research conducted by the Bunker Hill Water Management team. This led to a formulation of the following near-term water management activities:

- Acid Mine Drainage ("AMD") Collection System – this captures and controls flows of Acid Mine Drainage to keep them separate from cleaner water in the mine. Total collected AMD flows from levels 5 through 9 fluctuate between 6 gallons per minute and 30 gallons per minute depending on the season that contains approximately 70% of the metal load in the effluent of the Mine.

- Pilot Water Treatment System – Flows from the AMD Collection System combine into a single pipe on the 9 level. The combined flows were mixed with a lime slurry produced by the Pilot Water Treatment System. This created a resulting solution with a pH of 10.0 on average, which also precipitated metals and creates a sludge that was piped to the lower levels of the west side of the mine pool. This significantly reduced the amounts of metals that were present in the mine's effluent and elevated the pH of discharge water. The system formed part of the study for efficacy of a passive treatment technology and an active treatment alternative that is currently being used to inform engineering for a water treatment system at Bunker Hill Mine. Any system that is developed by the Mine will meet IPDES water discharge standards.

- Water Treatment System Engineering – BHMC is working with MineWater LLC to complete engineering and testing of a water treatment system that uses recirculating high-density sludge and lime precipitation. Design and engineering of the system will conclude in 2022 after an iterative process of testing and analysis informs refinement of system design. An IPDES water discharge permit application will be submitted once testing demonstrates the system is capable of treating effluent to IPDES water discharge standards under the range of dynamic features of the water system and its varying rates of dynamism.

- Surface Water Infiltration Study – BHMC has entered into a Sponsored Research Agreement with University of Idaho to conduct a study of infiltration of surface waters into Bunker Hill Mine. The study will be conducted by a Water Resources graduate student with support from the Hydrology and Hydrogeology faculties. This will inform future source control projects that will seek to limit water infiltration.

- Source Control Program –This will reduce the amount of surface waters entering the mine, which is ultimately expected to reduce water treatment costs by reducing the amount of water requiring treatment. The initial project is a series of test plots of trees, shrubs and grasses to determine which mix of plants will most effectively revegetate the surface expression of the Guy Cave with a dense and broad root network. This project is being carried out in collaboration with the University of Idaho. This area is a barren hillside that is a major point of water infiltration. Within the mine, the Guy Cave is rich in pyrite, which produces Acid Mine Drainage when mixed with air and water. Reducing the amount of water infiltration into this area will significantly reduce the amount of Acid Mine Drainage produced within the mine. The second area of collaboration with the University of Idaho that aims to reduce water in-flow through the surface expression of the Guy Cave is an engineering project that will evaluate the effectiveness and cost of different approaches to establishing a cap or a barrier to flow. This has been designed as a 3-year initiative.

- Water Sampling and Testing – Water samples are collected on monthly basis for wide spectrum testing that includes 45 different analytes. Once a sufficient amount data has been collected, these results will allow BHMC to apply for an IPDES water discharge permit in the future. Field parameters are measured on a biweekly basis by the BHMC Water Management team using a collection of instruments. The parameters include conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen, total dissolved solids, water temperature, ambient temperature, ambient humidity and flow rate. The sum total of this information provides insights into the efficacy and impacts of water management program activities and deepen understanding of the Bunker Hill Mine water system. Much of this information is available to the public in the "Interactive Database" section of the BHMC website. BHMC is collaborating with the University of Idaho in a multi-year study of the water system as well. This study focuses on the presence of specific isotopes within water molecules that create a unique signature that all the research team to determine the pathways and rate of flow of water from snowpack on the mountains above the mine on their journey into and out of the mine. This will ultimately inform water modeling and lead to more efficient water management practices.

Many of these activities will continue and extend far into the future. The duration and intensity of these activities will depend primarily on two factors: (1) development of understanding through continuous improvement of a Conceptual Site Model and (2) the magnitude of impacts generated by the activities as measured and recorded by BHMC performance monitoring.

20.3 ONGOING WORK REQUIRED BY US EPA

BHMC is required by US EPA to perform all work required to manage AMD at Bunker Hill Mine. Several activities are described in the Settlement Agreement that related to this responsibility.

In-Mine Diversion System and Mine Pool:

BHMC has constructed an In-Mine Diversion System and manages the mine pool such that, when so directed by US EPA, diverted flows of Mine Waters will be stored within the mine or discharged at a controlled rate, and not result in uncontrolled discharge to the environment. The following criteria describe the performance criteria to be met:

1 Mine Waters to be Stored: Waters to be stored by Purchaser include all mine water which originate upstream of the Barney Switch within the mine, including the east side (Milo)gravity flows, the west side (Deadwood) gravity flows, and the lower country (Mine Pool) pumped flows.

2. Mine Pool Storage Volume: BHMC has provided storage volume using all void space (the mine workings) from a minimum of 30 feet below the sill of 11 Level at the No.2 Raise to the sill of 10 Level at the No.2 Raise.

3. In-Mine Diversion System Construction: BHMC and PMC constructed a diversion dam system in the Kellogg Tunnel downstream from the Barney Switch which backs up all Mine Waters into the Barney Vent Raise or other appropriate and approved location. The system has the capability to divert a minimum of 7,000 gallons per minute.

4. In-Mine Diversion System Activation: BHMC is required to activate the In- Mine Diversion System under the following circumstances:

   a. For emergencies: Within 4 hours of notification from US EPA, for a duration to be determined and requested by EPA based on the emergency situation, which may occur at any time; and

   b. For CTP or Conveyance Line Maintenance: Within 14 days of notification from EPA, for a duration to be determined and requested by US EPA based on the maintenance required.

5. In-Mine Diversion System Operation and Maintenance: BHMC will maintain and operate the In-Mine Diversion System until notification from US EPA that the system may be decommissioned and removed, in accordance with the following:

   a. The amount of In-Mine Diversion System building materials continuously kept at the diversion structure location shall be sufficient to divert all flows as required above, and to construct the diversion dam to provide the storage capacity required above;

b. The diversion dam structure, location as described above, and adjoining ditches, are to be kept serviceable and in operable condition at all times for diversion dam construction, operation, and maintenance.

c. The entire In-Mine Diversion conveyance system (e.g., Barney Vent Raise or other appropriate and US EPA-approved location) shall be inspected a minimum of twice per year, and more frequently if there are concerns regarding its ability to convey the capacity required above. BHMC maintains a written report of each inspection.

d. The In-Mine Diversion conveyance system is cleaned, by hydraulic flushing or other means as necessary, at least once per year, and more frequently if needed to provide the capacity required in above. BHMC is required to inform US EPA within 7 days of completing each cleaning.

e. Written diversion dam construction procedures and In-Mine. Diversion System operation and maintenance procedures are posted near the diversion dam structure location. This provides sufficient detail for diversion dam construction, and system operation and maintenance by all crew members. The written diversion dam construction procedures and system operation and maintenance procedures are periodically updated as needed. BHMC is required to provide the written procedures to US EPA upon request.

f. Diversion dam construction procedures and system operation and maintenance procedures required above are periodically practiced, at least once per year, or more frequently as needed to ensure the required diversion response time can be met. BHMC is required to inform US EPA a minimum of 7 days prior to each diversion dam construction practice.

Kellogg Portal Contingency Diversion System:

Purchaser shall obtain and store a sufficient quantity of sandbags or other appropriate materials near the entrance to the Kellogg Tunnel with the designated purpose of containing, damming, and/or rerouting any flows into the Kellogg Tunnel ditch, in order to prevent any overland flow outside the ditch.

6. Waters to be diverted: All mine waters that are not contained within the Kellogg Tunnel ditch that are either within the Kellogg Tunnel or outside of the Kellogg Tunnel in the mine yard.

7. Continency Diversion System Materials: Sandbags or other materials that could be easily transported and assembled to route mine water back to the ditch in an emergency situation.

8. Contingency Diversion System Activation:

   a. Deployment of Contingency Diversion System: Within 1 hour of the first indication, or when BHMC knowns or should know, of mine water flowing outside of the Kellogg Tunnel ditch, regardless of cause.

9. Continency Diversion System Operation and Maintenance: BHMC is required to maintain and operate the Contingency Diversion System until notification from US EPA that the system may be decommissioned and removed, in accordance with the following:

   a. The amount of Contingency Diversion System building materials kept on-hand at all times must be sufficient to divert all flows as required above and shall be deployed in accordance with procedures described above in order to control flows during high flow events or to respond to emergencies.

   b. The Contingency Diversion System storage location and materials are kept serviceable and in operable condition at all times for Contingency Diversion System construction and operation.

   c. Written Contingency Diversion System construction procedures are posted near the diversion system materials storage location. Construction procedures provide sufficient detail for diversion system construction by all crew members. The construction procedures are periodically updated as needed. BHMC is required to provide the construction procedures to US EPA upon request.

d. Contingency Diversion system procedures are periodically practiced, at least once per year, or more frequently as needed, to ensure that the required diversion response times as described above can be met. BHMC is required to inform US EPA a minimum of7 days prior to each Contingency Diversion System construction practice.

Reed Landing Flood Control Project Operations and Maintenance:

10. BHMC conducts operations and maintenance in accordance with the Reed Landing Flood Control Project Operations and Maintenance Manual ("O&M Manual"), which is appended to BHMC's Settlement Agreement with US EPA.

11. BHMC conducts inspections of the Reed Landing Flood Control Project in accordance with the frequency described in the O&M Manual and fills out the Inspection Checklist for each inspection. This is provided to US EPA and the State of Idaho upon request.

12. BHMC removes snow and takes any other necessary steps to maintain access roads to provide for safe access to the Reed Landing Project area year-round.

Manage mine wastes to prevent a release of such waste into the environment.

Water discharge permit:

BHMC is required to obtain an IPDES/NPDES permit for its discharge of AMD and any other Mine-related discharges by May 15, 2023. Until that time, BHMC is required to continue to convey AMD to the CTP for treatment. US EPA may approve the conveyance of other Mine-related discharges to the CTP for treatment during this interim period. After May 15, 2023, BHMC is required to treat all AMD and Mine-related discharges pursuant to an EPA-approved treatment option and in compliance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act,33 U.S.C.§1342. Treatment options may include:

a. Entering into a lease agreement with EPA providing for Purchaser to lease and operate the CTP;

b. Purchasing and operating the CTP; or

c. Constructing and operating a treatment plant.

Treat any flows from the Reed and Russell portals prior to discharge into surface waters or route back into the Mine to prevent discharge, without treatment, off-site. Currently all waters are being directed back into the mine.

Inspections:

13. US EPA may require an inspection of the In-Mine Diversion System to determine compliance with the requirements described above.

14. US EPA may have an on-site presence during these activities. At US EPA's request, BHMC or BHMC's designee will accompany US EPA for inspections during the activities to be Performed.

15. BHMC is required to provide any specialty personal protective equipment needed for US EPA personnel, transportation, and an escort for any oversight officials to perform their oversight and/or inspection duties within the mine.

16. Upon notification by US EPA of any deficiencies during these activities on any component, BHMC is required to take all necessary steps to correct the deficiencies and/or bring the activities into compliance. If applicable, BHMC is required to comply with any schedule provided by US EPA in its notice of deficiency.

Emergency Response and Reporting:

The reporting requirements below are in addition to the reporting required by CERCLA § 103 and/or the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act("EPCRA") § 304.

17. If any incident occurs during performance of the activities described above that causes or threatens to cause a release of Waste Material on, at, or from the Mine and that either constitutes an emergency situation or that may present an immediate threat to public health or welfare or the environment, BHMC is required to:(1)immediately take all appropriate action to prevent, abate, or minimize such release or threat of release;(2) immediately notify the authorized US EPA officer; and (3) take such actions in consultation with the authorized US EPA officer.

18. Upon the occurrence of any incident during performance of the activities described above that BHMC is required to report pursuant to Section 103 of CERCLA, 42U.S.C.§9603, or Section 304 of EPCRA, 42U.S.C.§ 11004, BHMC is required to also immediately notify the authorized US EPA officer orally.

19. The "authorized US EPA officer" for the purposes of immediate oral notifications and consultations is the US EPA RPM, or the US EPA Emergency Response Unit, Region 10 at 206-553-1263(if the RPM is not available).

20. For any incident covered above, BHMC is required to: (1) within 14 days after the onset of such incident, submit a report to US EPA describing the actions or incidents that occurred and the measures taken, and to be taken, in response there to; and (2) within 30 days after the conclusion of such incident, submit a written report to US EPA describing all actions taken in response to such incident.

BHMC is required to perform all actions required by its Settlement Agreement with US EPA in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations, except as provided in Section 121(e)of CERCLA, 42U.S.C.§9621(e), and 40C.F.R.§§300.400(e). All on-Site actions required pursuant to BHMC's Settlement Agreement with US EPA shall attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements ("ARARs") under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws as set forth in the 1992 Record of Decision and the 2001 Record of Decision Amendment.

20.4 FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Water Treatment – Selection of a water treatment technology will be the outcome of the ongoing trade-off study that includes three active treatment options, one passive option and potential use of the Central Treatment Plant (either through lease and/or purchase). The cost estimation used in the PEA financial model includes a $3 million cost for capital expenditures for treatment facility based on a proposal from Colorado-based MineWater LLC (www.minewater.com).

This treatment facility is modeled on a hybrid of the water treatment systems currently operational at the Captain Jack Superfund Site near Jamestown, Colorado and the Gold King Superfund site in the Bonita Peak District in Colorado. In the case of the Captain Jack site, water quality of AMD being treated is similar but worse than that at Bunker Hill, yet it meets discharge requirements. The water treatment system that was designed for and built at Gold King treat effluent that is very similar in both water quality and hydraulic load to Bunker Hill. This system will be capable of meeting IPDES discharge requirements at Bunker Hill.

MineWater's principal conducted extensive studies of the water system of Bunker Hill Mine from 1995 to 2008. His detailed understanding of the seasonal fluctuations and spikes of both water flows and metal loads were instrumental in the conceptual design of the water treatment system used in this PEA. The guiding principle of system design was a need to meet IPDES water discharge permit limits using an average hardness of 94 for receiving waters in a mixing zone of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. This was estimated using the IDEQ Idaho Stream Water Quality Standards established for the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene river and the discharge limit calculator published by IDEQ. The mixing zone between Elizabeth Park and Pinehurst on the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River is the same discharge point being used by the Central Treatment Plant at present. Bunker Hill may establish a different discharge point through the IPDES permitting process but no specific plans for this change exist at present.

Operating costs for the water treatment were estimated using factorized costs from MineWater's Captain Jack Big Five Tunnel facility and the Gold King Water Treatment facility. Labor costs were only partially allocated into the water treatment plant operations using trained miners at Bunker Hill who will be onsite performing a range of tasks. The partial allocation of labor costs significantly reduced the overall cost of operations of the water treatment facility concept incorporated into this PEA.

Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA) – BHMC will conduct a full voluntary ESHIA based on its mine plan and business model that includes deliberate focus on high levels of sustainability. This focus includes:

- Environmental Impact – Reduction of long-term water treatment costs by greater than 75% versus the status quo. This includes a range of initiatives including sealing AMD producing stopes with low porosity paste and source control projects.
- Environmental Impact – Net Positive Impact on biodiversity
- Emissions – Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon neutrality
- Social Impact – Workforce training for residents of Shoshone, Kootenai and Benewah Counties
- Social Impact – Greater than 80 percent of new job to local residents
- Social Impact – Compensation for full-time employees that is significantly higher than the median household income for Shoshone County
- Social impact – local economic diversification investment
- Social impact – Employee equity award plan in place by 2023
- Governance – Labor representation on the Board of Director of the Mining Company
- Governance – Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) compliance by 2023
- Governance – Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and ISO 14001, 14004, 14005 compliant by 2023

The ESHIA study is anticipated to be complete by May 2023. The intent of conducting a voluntary ESHIA is to establish a broad spectrum of detailed baseline conditions against which stakeholders and the Company can measure impacts and can generate better informed programming in the future to maximize the positive impacts of the Mine's activities and mitigate any negative impacts.

Many of the ongoing environmental and sustainability activities are intended to continue far into the future. Efforts such as source control aiming at reducing the infiltration of water into the mine will likely take many forms over time but will continue to some degree for many years. Similarly, water sampling and testing is likely to be only one form of environmental testing that will be a regular recurring activity. These data will provide both insights into new activities that should and will be undertaken in the future and will allow BHMC and all of our stakeholders to measure the impacts of BHMC's environmental management activities. Provision of this data to our stakeholder community will be a core component of communication, development of trust and broad participation in inclusive decision-making.

A paste plant is included in the mine restart plan. This will be a core component of water treatment cost reduction and general mitigation of environmental impacts of past mining activities. The location and size of the stopes in the upper east side of Bunker Hill Mine are well understood by the BHMC Water Management Team. These are the stopes where most of the AMD in the mine is produced. BHMC anticipates that AMD reduction from paste production and stope sealing will begin to register in a meaningful way as early as 2025.

20.5 PERMITS REQUIRED FOR FUTURE MINING ACTIVITIES

The land package associated with Bunker Hill Mine consists of approximately 430 patented claims, of which approximately 45 include associated surface rights. The Mine also includes a few surface parcels unrelated to the federal land-patent process. All of the Mine property is located in Shoshone County, Idaho.

Some of the parcels have existing buildings on them that will not be used in mining operations. There was a milling parcel previously associated with the Mine; however, though BHMC is purchasing that parcel from Placer Mining Corp, it will not be used in the future for milling. In the current mine plan crushing, milling and processing will occur all underground. Furthermore, the mine plan also deposits all waste and tailings underground, which will remove the need for permitting of a tailing storage facility.

The State of Idaho has several statutory permitting requirements for surface mining and dredge, placer mining. Unlike surface or placer mining, BHMC intends to perform underground hardrock mining activities. Idaho statues do not independently regulate this type of activity on private lands for historical mine site where less than 50% of the ground will be disturbed.

At a local level, the Mine will be regulated by planning, zoning and building ordinances established by Shoshone County. These ordinances will impose use restrictions for the property, as well as building code requirements for future construction and/or renovations of existing structures. These codes will be reviewed prior to any construction activities or surface activities.

In addition to other requirements, Shoshone County Zoning ordinances create the Bunker Hill Superfund Site Overlay District (“BD”), which guides and controls “development in the area known as the federally created Bunker Hill Superfund Site by ensuring compliance with the environmental health code (“EHC”) and institutional control program (“ICP”) developed by the BD district. Monitoring compliance with and enforcement of EHC and ICP shall be the responsibility of the Panhandle Health District 1.” Shoshone County Ordinance 9-4-17. ICP oversight generally consists of ensuring that the protective barriers put in place to hold the old mining contaminants are not disturbed and ensuring that construction activities would not expose these contaminants (or others) to the environment. Thus, certain permits may be required by the Panhandle Health District prior to any site disturbance activities at the surface of the Mine.

In terms of federal permitting requirements, the Mine activities will wastewater and other mine drainage. The Clean Water Act (“CWA”) requires all point source discharges from mining operations, including discharges from associated impoundments, be authorized under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) permit from the US EPA or, in the case of Idaho now, an Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (IPDES) permit from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. BHMC is required to obtain an NPDES/IPDES permit by May 15, 2023 in accordance with its Settlement Agreement with US EPA. Until May 15, 2023, BHMC will be allowed to continue to discharge water to the Central Treatment Plant where it will be charged by US EPA for water treatment services that meet existing discharge standards.

This permitting analysis relies on the following assumptions:

- Milling uses conventional froth flotation technology.
- Concentrates produced will be shipped off site and sold to an appropriate smelter facility.
- No public lands are involved in any element of the restart of the project.
- No jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. will be impacted.
- No instream work is required nor any impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.

20.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

The project has a long history of operations and commenced prior to any formal regulatory framework being in place for federal, state, and local agencies. Since all lands are patented mining claims, it eliminates federal land manager permitting and/or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The project will only be subject to the State of Idaho mining regulations.

20.5.1.1 IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

20.5.1.2 MINE LAND RECLAMATION PERMITS

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) regulates surface mining and surface effects of underground mining. The authority to regulate surface effects of underground mining is a more recent change in the regulations. As such, the project is grandfathered and is not subject to the reclamation and bonding of surface disturbance associated with underground mining. It should be noted, however, that the rule will apply when the project expands disturbance. More specifically, IDAPA 20.03.02(b)(iv) states “Underground mines that existed prior to July 1, 2019 and have not expanded their surface disturbance by 50 percent more after that date.” Bunker Hill Mine will not expand surface disturbance by more than 50 percent. Under the current Future Operating Plan and to the extent known, there are no mine closure or reclamation bond requirements that will materially affect operations at the Bunker Hill Mine.

20.5.2 IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

20.5.2.1 TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENTS/DAMS

Mine tailings impoundment structure, which is or will be more than 30 feet in height for purposes of storing mine tailings slurry, are subject to the Mine Tailings Impoundment Structure rules (IDAPA 37.03.05). Minimum standards are dictated in the rules. Dry stack tailings are not subject to this rule. Since Bunker Hill Mine will deposit tailings underground this permit will not be required.

20.5.2.2 WATER RIGHTS

Any use of surface or groundwater for “beneficial use” is subject to obtaining a water rights that must be obtained from IDWR. Existing water rights have been reviewed for beneficial use and place of use and this analysis confirms that they are properly allocated.

20.5.3 IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

20.5.3.1 AIR QUALITY PERMIT

An air quality permit (Permit to Construct) will be required for any crushing equipment, silos (lime silos, etc.), generators, petroleum fired equipment (lab furnaces, etc.) and other equipment/facilities that have the potential to emit any regulated pollutant or designated hazardous air pollutant

20.5.3.2 UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROLS

Placement of tailings back underground are authorized by rule as part of mining operations. They are therefore exempt from the groundwater quality standards and permitting requirements but are limited to injection of mine tailings only. The implementation of backfilling cannot affect beneficial use or exceed groundwater standards. If this may occur, the Director has the regulatory flexibility to require a project to obtain a UIC permit.

20.5.3.3 STORMWATER PERMIT

The project will be subject to stormwater permitting. At the time of this analysis, US EPA still maintains authority of the Multi-sector Industrial Stormwater Project; however, IDEQ will be taking over the program on July 1, 2021. Therefore, the project is currently subject to US EPA provisions and would be transferred into the State Program

20.5.4 IDAHO HEALTH DEPARTMENT

20.5.4.1 POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

If the project were to provide potable water to the project from water well or surface water, BHMC would be subject to obtaining approval for the public drinking water system. The provision is subject to providing water to more than 25 people. If water is supplied from a municipality, there is no requirement to apply for this permit. Currently there is no plan to provide drinking water to more than 25 people. As such this permit requirement does not apply.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

The vast underground workings, surface portals, mine office, maintenance complex, and 9-level shaft access points for the Bunker Hill Mine remain intact. The Kellogg Tunnel ("KT") portal adjacent to the surface infrastructure connects horizontally by rail to the underground hoisting facilities on 9-level, approximately 9,500 feet to the south. Water seepage above the 9-level drains naturally out of the KT, laterals below the 9-level must be dewatered prior to production commencement. All water is collected at the portal and sent for treatment. The underground workings are extensive, and only the infrastructure germane to the opening of the mine is being described in the PEA. Several shafts and raises connect to the 9-level and its underground infrastructure is central to the mine and home to the #1 and #2 hoistrooms, material bins, substations and shops. Shafts at the mine are inclined rail; the #1 being the production shaft and #2 materials and personnel. The mine is currently accessed by the KT and 5-level portals located just above the Town of Wardner. North Idaho is home to a very experienced contract and direct hire underground workforce. Capital and operating costs are based contractor rates and efficiency factors based on Idaho and other similar operating mines.

21.1 CAPITAL COSTS

The utilization of the existing infrastructure allows for a restart of the mine with a relatively low initial capital investment. Annual and Life-of-Mine (LOM) capital is presented in Table 21-1 Bunker Hill Capital Expenditure Schedule. A 20% contingency was applied to all capital costs.

Table 21-1 Bunker Hill Capital Expenditure Schedule

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	LOM (Year 1-LOM)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
($USD)							
Shaft #1 Re-Habilitation/Hoist Installation	11,038,927	2,072,025	1,277,606	961,162	961,162	961,162	961,162
Shaft #2 Re-Habilitation	7,427,972	-	1,901,581	961,162	961,162	1,121,162	961,162
Kellogg Tunnel Re-Habilitation	1,444,370	1,444,370	-	-	-	-	-
Power Distribution Upgrade	1,500,000	1,025,000	475,000	-	-	-	-
Backfill Plant Install and Operation	1,950,000	0	1,200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000
Underground Processing Plant	16,000,000	8,500,000	7,500,000	-	-	-	-
Water Treatment (Process and Underground)	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
Other Capital Infrastructure	1,466,500	616,500	25,000	25,000	-	325,000	300,000
Capital Infrastructure (Sub-Total)	44,827,769	16,657,895	13,379,187	2,047,324	2,022,324	2,507,324	2,272,324
Capital Development	41,411,962	6,672,735	4,399,452	3,223,678	3,424,956	2,952,760	2,920,263
Capital Mobile Equipment (BNKR Only)	1,378,000	662,500	477,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	-
Other Engineering & Permitting	1,386,000	912,000	474,000	-	-	-	-
Capital Sustaining	2,135,000	-	80,000	280,000	230,000	180,000	230,000
Total Capital	91,138,731	24,905,130	18,809,639	5,604,002	5,730,280	5,693,084	5,422,587
Capital Contingency	18,227,746	4,981,026	3,761,928	1,120,800	1,146,056	1,138,617	1,084,517
Total Capital, $USD	**109,366,478**	**29,886,156**	**22,571,567**	**6,724,803**	**6,876,336**	**6,831,701**	**6,507,105**

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
($USD)							
Shaft #1 Re-Habilitation/Hoist Installation	961,162	961,162	480,581	480,581	480,581	480,581	-
Shaft #2 Re-Habilitation	961,162	560,581	-	-	-	-	-
Kellogg Tunnel Re-Habilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power Distribution Upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Backfill Plant Install and Operation	100,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	-	-
Underground Processing Plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Treatment (Process and Underground)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Capital Infrastructure	25,000	-	125,000	-	25,000	-	-
Capital Infrastructure (Sub-Total)	2,047,324	1,571,743	705,581	530,581	605,581	480,581	-
Capital Development	1,774,795	7,491,111	3,123,212	2,939,087	2,489,912	0	-
Capital Mobile Equipment (BNKR Only)	26,500	53,000	0	0	0	0	-
Other Engineering & Permitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Sustaining	180,000	230,000	180,000	230,000	180,000	90,000	45,000
Total Capital	4,028,619	9,345,854	4,008,793	3,699,668	3,275,493	570,581	45,000
Capital Contingency	805,724	1,869,171	801,759	739,934	655,099	114,116	9,000
Total Capital, $USD	**4,834,343**	**11,215,025**	**4,810,552**	**4,439,602**	**3,930,592**	**684,697**	**54,000**

LOM mine capital improvements include the following:

- Connect the 5-level and 9-level with an access ramp
- Remove and replace Shaft#1 hoist and hoist works
- Recondition Shaft #2 hoist and hoist works
- Recondition Shafts #1 and #2; replace the existing rail with a modular track system and associated conveyances
- Install new mine wide power distribution
- Install fiber optic and Sentinel communications from the surface to the main underground facilities
- Install a backfill paste plant on the 5-level; allows efficient access to cement, fly ash and reagents
- Install a primarily gravity backfill distribution system to active and historical mining areas
- Recondition the KT and remove existing rail to convert to rubber tire access
- Introduce rubber tire development to the stopes as required
- Vertical development for muck passes, escapeways and ventilation
- Excavations for milling, flotation and backfilling equipment
- Fan and air control installations
- Active and passive underground water treatment plant

Capital development headings were estimated based on a 10 ft by 12 ft heading size with 6" overbreak, contracted labor and equipment. Both capitalized and expensed development used the same estimate as presented in Table 21-2.

Table 21-2 Capital Ramp Development Estimate – Contract Labor & Equipment

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) - Bunker Hill Mine **Development Cost/Foot - 10ft by 12ft Headings**	Operating Cost $/ft	Materials Cost $/ft	Labor Cost $/ft	Rental Cost $/ft	Total $/ft
Jumbo Drilling	$22.63	$4.95	$37.69	$75.00	$140.27
Blasting	$4.04	$34.28	$17.11	$35.00	$90.43
Loading	$10.35		$18.65	$65.00	$94.00
Trucking	$54.93		$55.09	$65.00	$175.02
Bolting/Ground Support	$25.82	$19.20	$39.78	$75.00	$159.80
Other Consumables - Utilities		$136.35			$136.35
Total					$795.87
Indirect Labor - Mechanics, Electricians, etc. Scheduled Separately					

21.2 Operating costs

Mine operating costs are based on experienced local contract labor and equipment for mining operations. A zero-based efficiency and cost estimate was completed based on current underground contractors' rates and guidance benchmarked against other like operations. Electrical power costs are based on scheduled projected loads applying an estimated power factor correction and applicable Avista Utilities rates for all projected mine, milling and site operations. Mining costs are based on cut and fill techniques in the Newgard, Quill and UTZ mineral zones, and long-hole stoping in the remaining deposits.

Mill operating costs are within guidance resulting from bench marking similar mill operations in north Idaho. Mine site general and administrative (G&A) costs are determined based on anticipated staffing levels and similar compensation compatible with area salaries. Mill power consumption is based on 1,500 tons per day at 92% availability. Capital costs include equipment and installation labor.

Annual and LOM cost summaries are presented in the Table 21-3. Bunker Hill general administrative and site indirect costs are further detailed in Table 21-4

Table 21-3 LOM and Annual Operating Costs

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	LOM (Year1-LOM)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
($USD)							
Expensed Development	32,952,203	9,995,287	10,458,628	7,970,753	4,190,776	336,759	-
LHOS Stope Development	31,232,036	2,059,755	3,336,405	7,283,380	6,605,933	6,224,560	3,668,987
LHOS Stope Production	165,580,358	2,255,984	9,072,539	10,161,636	10,771,198	11,114,355	13,413,844
Cut and Fill Production	6,343,790	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mine Power	17,588,468	653,586	1,079,012	1,520,669	2,011,021	2,027,537	2,044,057
Processing Cost	93,229,665	1,967,852	5,782,210	8,004,450	8,004,450	8,004,450	8,004,450
Mine G&A incl. Power	68,790,892	4,752,194	7,272,852	7,087,469	7,577,821	7,594,337	7,610,857
Total Operating Cost, $USD	415,717,412	**21,031,071**	**35,922,634**	**40,507,688**	**37,150,178**	**33,274,461**	**32,698,138**

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
($USD)							
Expensed Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LHOS Stope Development	2,053,017	-	-	-	-	-	-
LHOS Stope Production	15,202,187	17,049,479	17,383,782	17,383,782	17,383,782	16,715,175	7,672,616
Cut and Fill Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,343,790
Mine Power	2,077,089	2,126,643	1,718,872	1,164,991	1,164,991	0	0
Processing Cost	8,004,450	8,004,450	8,004,450	8,004,450	8,004,450	8,004,450	5,435,103
Mine G&A incl. Power	7,643,889	7,693,443	7,285,672	6,731,791	6,731,791	5,566,800	2,830,444
Total Operating Cost, $USD	**32,903,543**	**32,747,372**	**32,673,904**	**32,120,023**	**32,120,023**	**30,286,425**	**22,281,953**

Table 21-4 General Administrative and Site Indirect Costs

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	LOM (Year1-LOM)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
($USD)							
Bunker Hill Staff G&A	29,850,000	2,250,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Mining Indirects	510,149	10,768	31,640	43,800	43,800	43,800	43,800
Shaft Operation and Maintenance	1,275,372	26,920	79,100	109,500	109,500	109,500	109,500
UG Mine Maintenance & Hoisting	28,400,000	800,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Site Facilities Power (Excl. Mine/Mill)	300,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Tailing Operation (in Addition to BF Plant)	637,686	13,460	39,550	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750
Water Treatment	7,180,000	960,000	1,180,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000
Dewatering Operation and Maintenance	637,686	13,460	39,550	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750
Total Site G&A, $USD	**68,790,892**	**4,098,608**	**6,193,840**	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
($USD)							
Bunker Hill Staff G&A	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,200,000
Mining Indirects	43,800	43,800	43,800	43,800	43,800	43,800	29,741
Shaft Operation and Maintenance	109,500	109,500	109,500	109,500	109,500	109,500	74,352
UG Mine Maintenance & Hoisting	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,200,000
Site Facilities Power (Excl. Mine/Mill)	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	12,000
Tailing Operation (in Addition to BF Plant)	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750	37,176
Water Treatment	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	240,000
Dewatering Operation and Maintenance	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750	54,750	37,176
Total Site G&A, $USD	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**	**5,566,800**	**2,830,444**

Operating cost assumptions are the same as used for development work with contracted labor and equipment. Direct cut-and-fill mining costs per ton are presented in Table 21-5

Table 21-5 Cut-and-Fill Direct Mining Cost Estimate

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) **Cut & Fill Cost/Ton- 12ft by 14ft Headings**	Operating Cost $/ton	Materials Cost $/ton	Labor Cost $/ton	Rental Cost $/ton	Total $/ton
Jumbo Drilling	$1.40	$0.34	$2.80	$3.90	$8.44
Blasting	$0.25	$2.72	$1.05	$1.82	$5.84
Loading	$0.66		$1.11	$3.38	$5.15
Trucking	$2.10		$2.41	$6.75	$11.27
Bolting/Ground Support	$1.81	$2.18	$2.71	$3.90	$10.60
Other Consumables		$3.09			$3.09
Total					$44.38

Direct mining costs for Long-hole mining is presented in Table 21-6.

Table 21-6 Long-hole Direct Mining Cost Estimate

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) - Bunker Hill Mine **Long-hole Stope Cost/Ton - 20ft by 50ft**	Operating Cost $/ton	Materials Cost $/ton	Labor Cost $/ton	Rental Cost $/ton	Total $/ton
Jumbo Drilling	$0.45	$0.13	$0.75	$0.50	$1.84
Bench Drilling	$0.55	$0.69	$0.87	$0.50	$2.60
Blasting	$0.18	$4.72	$0.74	$0.47	$6.10
Loading	$0.73	$0.00	$0.65	$0.87	$2.24
Trucking	$5.66		$2.14	$1.73	$9.54
Bolting/Ground Support	$0.41	$0.41	$0.60	$0.50	$1.93
Other Consumables		$0.89			$0.89
Total					$25.13

Hydraulic backfill for both cut-and-fill and long-hole mining was based on a 6% cement content product placed in 70% of the stope openings and fill with no cement placed in the remaining 30% of the openings. Costs in Table 21-7 included labor, reagents, cement and operating cost estimates with estimates in terms of tons of fill and tons of mineralized material. Development rock would also be placed in secondary long-hole stopes with some being placed in cut-and-fill stope when appropriate.

Table 21-7 Hydraulic Backfill Cost Estimate

Bunker Hill Mining Corporation Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) - Bunker Hill Mine **Hydraulic Backfill Cost/Ton**	Material Density FT^3/Ton	Operating Cost $/ton	Materials Cost $/ton	Total $/ton
Operating Labor		*$5.11*		
Reagents			*$1.75*	
Maintenance		*$1.00*		
6% Cement Mix: $120/ton +$40 Freight			*$9.60*	
Cost per Ton of Hydraulic Fill	16.7	$6.11	$11.35	$17.46
Cost per Ore Ton *(density 11.3/16.7 or ~68%)*	11.3	$4.14	$7.70	$11.84
Assume 70% Cemented Backfill - Average Cost Per Ton Mined				**$8.29**

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The economic analysis is based on a 1500 tpd mine plan utilizing cut-and-fill and longhole open stoping with backfill. Metal recoveries are based on past mine and milling operating data and is consistent with other similar operations. Silver will be recovered in the lead concentrate and any silver reporting to the zinc concentrate is considered non-payable. This is consistent with typical smelter treatment charges and agreements. Projected metal prices of $1.15 zinc, $0.90 lead and $20.00 silver were used to calculated revenues for the full life of mine. Escalation was not applied to operating or capital costs other than a slight operating cost increase later in the mine life to reflex operating from the deeper-mine levels.

A US mining-focused tax consulting firm prepared the U.S. federal and Idaho state tax computations based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and the regulations thereunder and the Idaho Revenue and Taxation Statute – Title 63 as in effect as of April 10, 2021. The tax elections assumed and incorporated in the tax computation are the Bunker Hill:

1. is a single mine and property under Section 614.
2. will expense exploration expenditures as incurred
3. will elect to treat mine development costs as incurred as deferred expenses under Section 606(b).
4. will elect out of Section 168(K) bonus depreciation
5. will depreciate long-lived assets under the unit of production basis under Section 168(f)(1) and other assets will be depreciated under MACRS in accordance with Rev. Proc. 87-56.

(1) And, all metal sales will be delivered outside of the United States, and are therefore eligible for the FDII deduction under Section 250.

Property taxes and the Idaho Mine License tax are included as operating costs. Idaho Mine License tax is 1% of taxable mine income less depletion expense.

An initial capital investment of $44 million (including 20% contingency) is required to restart the mine. Bunker Hill is projected to generate approximately $25 million of annual average free cash flow over an extended 11-year mine life based on the current M I & I resource. It will produce over 590 million pounds of zinc, 320 million pounds of lead, and 8.4 million ounces of silver at an all-in sustaining cost (“AISC”) of $0.47 per payable pound of zinc (net of by-products).

The project is expected to generate pre-tax free cash flow of $285 million over its full13-year mine life and $233 million on an after-tax basis. The Company expects to reinvest a portion of its pre-tax cash flows on its high-grade silver program, which may reduce the tax assumptions accounted for in the project economics. Annual free cash flow increases in later years of the mine plan due to higher silver grades at deeper elevations. The Company’s goal is to significantly increase the free cash flow in earlier years based on its ongoing high-grade silver exploration program.

The preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature, and there is no certainty that the reported results will be realized. The Mineral Resource estimate used for the PEA includes Inferred Mineral Resources which are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the projected economic performance will be realized. The purpose of the PEA is to demonstrate the economic viability of the Bunker Hill Mine, and the results are only intended as an initial, first-pass review of the Project economics based on preliminary information. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 22-1 PEA Summary

Year	Initial Capex	1	2	3	4	5	6
Metal Prices							
Zinc ($/lb)	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Lead ($/lb)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Silver ($/oz)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Mine plan							
Ore mined (kt)	135	396	548	548	548	548	548
Zinc grade (%)	6.9%	6.6%	5.2%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%	4.7%
Lead grade (%)	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.2%	1.3%
Silver grade (oz/t)	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.0
Metal Production [1]							
Zinc concentrate (kt)	14,674	41,556	45,549	54,838	50,395	44,634	41,221
Lead concentrate (kt)	4,159	12,314	20,953	15,440	13,052	16,000	9,842
Zinc grade - Zn conc (%)	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%
Lead grade - Pb conc (%)	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%
Silver grade - Pb conc (oz/t)		19.3	27.4	33.3	19.1	37.7	48.7
Zinc produced - Zn conc (klbs)	17,022	48,204	52,837	63,613	58,459	51,776	47,816
Lead produced - Pb conc (klbs)	5,573	16,500	28,077	20,690	17,489	21,441	13,188
Silver produced - Pb conc (koz)	38	238	575	515	249	603	479
Key Cost metrics							
Mining ($/t)		65	54	47	40	39	40
Processing ($/t)		15	15	15	15	15	15
G&A ($/t)		11	6	6	6	6	6
Opex - total ($/t)		90	74	68	61	60	60
Sustaining capex ($/t)		29	12	13	12	12	9
Cash costs: by-product ($/lb Zn payable)		0.76	0.54	0.54	0.62	0.45	0.66
AISC: by-product ($/lb Zn payable)		1.04	0.69	0.67	0.76	0.60	0.78
Cash costs: co-product ($/lb Zn payable)		0.88	0.79	0.73	0.76	0.71	0.81
AISC: co-product ($/lb Zn payable)		1.08	0.87	0.82	0.86	0.80	0.89
Free Cash Flow & Valuation ($000's)							
Zinc revenue		24,664	51,649	62,181	57,143	50,611	46,740
Lead revenue		7,870	24,005	17,690	14,953	18,332	11,276
Silver revenue		3,110	10,917	9,778	4,740	11,464	9,103
Gross revenue		35,643	86,571	89,649	76,836	80,407	67,120
TC - Zinc conc		(5,350)	(11,204)	(13,489)	(12,396)	(10,979)	(10,139)
TC - Lead conc		(1,671)	(5,095)	(3,755)	(3,174)	(3,891)	(2,393)
RC - Lead conc		(194)	(682)	(611)	(296)	(717)	(569)
Land freight		(702)	(1,634)	(1,722)	(1,554)	(1,488)	(1,251)
Net smelter return		27,727	67,955	70,072	59,416	63,333	52,767
Mining costs		(7,461)	(14,082)	(15,182)	(15,542)	(17,858)	(19,679)
Expensed development		(6,412)	(15,254)	(10,797)	(6,561)	(3,669)	(2,053)
Processing costs		(3,136)	(8,004)	(8,004)	(8,004)	(8,004)	(8,004)
G&A costs - water treatment		(940)	(480)	(480)	(480)	(480)	(480)
G&A costs - other		(1,315)	(2,687)	(2,687)	(2,687)	(2,687)	(2,687)
EBITDA		**8,463**	**27,448**	**32,922**	**26,141**	**30,634**	**19,864**
Sustaining capex - cap development		(1,510)	(3,868)	(4,110)	(3,543)	(3,504)	(2,130)
Sustaining capex - other		(4,679)	(2,856)	(2,766)	(3,288)	(3,003)	(2,705)
Initial capex	(43,743)						
Land & salvage value							
Pre-tax free cash flow	**(43,743)**	**2,273**	**20,723**	**26,046**	**19,310**	**24,127**	**15,030**
Taxes	(517)	(268)	(2,500)	(4,706)	(3,003)	(4,112)	(1,446)
Federal income tax	-	(104)	(1,448)	(3,002)	(1,798)	(2,602)	(747)
State income tax	-	-	(623)	(1,268)	(808)	(1,119)	(363)
Property & title tax	(250)	(431)	(430)	(436)	(397)	(390)	(336)
Free cash flow [2]	**(44,260)**	**2,006**	**18,223**	**21,340**	**16,307**	**20,016**	**13,584**
Gross revenue		79,402	88,793	82,917	77,791	73,763	77,701
EBITDA		22,252	30,837	29,515	27,687	25,249	28,385
Pre-tax free cash flow		12,882	24,088	21,897	21,548	19,578	20,361
Free cash flow		11,365	20,485	18,042	17,991	16,800	17,156
NPV (5%)	**143,471**						

Year	7	8	9	10	11	12	LOM Total
Metal Prices							
Zinc ($/lb)	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	**1.15**
Lead ($/lb)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	**0.90**
Silver ($/oz)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	**20.00**
Mine plan							
Ore mined (kt)	548	548	548	548	548	372	**6,377**
Zinc grade (%)	5.7%	4.7%	5.2%	3.4%	2.1%	5.7%	**5.0%**
Lead grade (%)	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	4.3%	6.5%	4.3%	**2.8%**
Silver grade (oz/t)	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.7	3.7	2.0	**1.5**
Metal Production [(1)]							
Zinc concentrate (kt)	49,781	40,461	44,755	29,735	18,366	33,638	509,603
Lead concentrate (kt)	16,183	17,228	13,493	32,319	48,674	21,474	241,131
Zinc grade - Zn conc (%)	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%	58.0%
Lead grade - Pb conc (%)	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%
Silver grade - Pb conc (oz/t)	43.2	38.8	42.7	40.9	36.8	30.9	34.8
Zinc produced - Zn conc (klbs)	57,745	46,935	51,916	34,492	21,304	39,020	591,140
Lead produced - Pb conc (klbs)	21,686	23,086	18,080	43,308	65,223	28,776	323,116
Silver produced - Pb conc (koz)	700	668	576	1,320	1,792	663	8,418
Key Cost metrics							
Mining ($/t)	39	39	38	38	35	41	**41**
Processing ($/t)	15	15	15	15	15	15	**15**
G&A ($/t)	6	6	6	6	5	4	**6**
Opex - total ($/t)	60	60	59	59	54	59	**62**
Sustaining capex ($/t)	20	9	8	7	1	0	**10**
Cash costs: by-product ($/lb Zn payabl	0.40	0.42	0.50	(0.40)	(2.18)	0.02	**0.33**
AISC: by-product ($/lb Zn payable)	0.63	0.54	0.60	(0.27)	(2.14)	0.02	**0.47**
Cash costs: co-product ($/lb Zn payabl	0.67	0.72	0.72	0.60	0.52	0.58	**0.69**
AISC: co-product ($/lb Zn payable)	0.82	0.79	0.79	0.65	0.53	0.58	**0.77**
Free Cash Flow & Valuation ($000's)							
Zinc revenue	56,446	45,878	50,748	33,716	20,825	38,143	**538,744**
Lead revenue	18,541	19,738	15,459	37,028	55,766	24,603	**265,262**
Silver revenue	13,295	12,694	10,950	25,085	34,055	12,605	**157,797**
Gross revenue	88,283	78,311	77,157	95,830	110,646	75,351	**961,803**
TC - Zinc conc	(12,245)	(9,952)	(11,009)	(7,314)	(4,518)	(8,274)	**(116,868)**
TC - Lead conc	(3,935)	(4,190)	(3,281)	(7,859)	(11,837)	(5,222)	**(56,303)**
RC - Lead conc	(831)	(793)	(684)	(1,568)	(2,128)	(788)	**(9,862)**
Land freight	(1,618)	(1,417)	(1,428)	(1,532)	(1,663)	(1,356)	**(17,364)**
Net smelter return	69,654	61,960	60,754	77,557	90,500	59,711	**761,405**
Mining costs	(21,576)	(21,503)	(20,949)	(20,949)	(19,115)	(15,216)	**(209,112)**
Expensed development	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(44,746)**
Processing costs	(8,004)	(8,004)	(8,004)	(8,004)	(8,004)	(5,435)	**(88,616)**
G&A costs - water treatment	(480)	(480)	(480)	(480)	(480)	(240)	**(5,980)**
G&A costs - other	(2,687)	(2,687)	(2,687)	(2,687)	(2,687)	(1,390)	**(29,573)**
EBITDA	**36,907**	**29,286**	**28,634**	**45,437**	**60,213**	**37,429**	**383,378**
Sustaining capex - cap development	(8,989)	(3,748)	(3,527)	(2,988)	-	-	**(37,918)**
Sustaining capex - other	(2,226)	(1,063)	(913)	(943)	(685)	(54)	**(25,181)**
Initial capex							**(43,743)**
Land & salvage value						8,463	**8,463**
Pre-tax free cash flow	**25,692**	**24,475**	**24,195**	**41,506**	**59,529**	**45,838**	**284,999**
Taxes	(4,964)	(3,749)	(3,316)	(6,999)	(9,789)	(6,323)	**(51,690)**
Federal income tax	(3,241)	(2,379)	(2,117)	(4,711)	(6,573)	(4,246)	**(32,969)**
State income tax	(1,369)	(1,082)	(960)	(2,021)	(2,904)	(1,880)	**(14,397)**
Property & title tax	(354)	(288)	(239)	(266)	(311)	(196)	**(4,324)**
Free cash flow [(2)]	**20,728**	**20,726**	**20,879**	**34,507**	**49,740**	**39,515**	**233,310**
Gross revenue	83,297	77,734	86,493	103,238	130,674		**961,803**
EBITDA	33,096	28,960	37,035	52,825	67,535		**383,378**
Pre-tax free cash flow	25,083	24,335	32,850	50,517	75,602		**328,742**
Free cash flow	20,727	20,803	27,693	42,124	64,385		**277,570**

Note: all figures expressed in USD 000's unless otherwise stated. Water treatment cost recovery $20,000,000 are corporate costs and are not included in this economic analysis.

As shown in Table 22-1, based on these free cash flow estimates, the financial model indicates a net present value of approximately $143 million at a 5% discount rate, or $108 million at an 8% discount rate. A 5% discount rate is often utilized with precious metals projects, while an 8% discount rate is often used with base metals projects. Lower discount rates are also typically associated with lower risk jurisdictions. Given the polymetallic nature of the Bunker Hill Mine, the historic and future importance of silver to the project's economic value, the low-risk jurisdiction of Idaho, USA, and the low interest rate environment as of the date of this report, it is helpful to understand the project valuation for both a 5% and 8% discount rate.

22.1 SENSITIVITIES

Table 22-2 below summarizes the after-tax sensitivities of NPV and IRR, with respect to metal prices and costs

Table 22-2 Sensitivity Analysis

Metal Prices

NPV (5%) ($M)

Lead Price ($/lb) \ Zinc Price ($/lb)	0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
0.70	19	66	110	154	198
0.80	37	83	127	171	215
0.90	55	99	**143**	187	232
1.00	72	116	160	204	249
1.10	89	133	177	221	266

IRR (%)

Lead Price ($/lb) \ Zinc Price ($/lb)	0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45
0.70	8%	18%	28%	40%	53%
0.80	11%	21%	32%	44%	57%
0.90	14%	24%	**35%**	47%	61%
1.00	18%	27%	39%	51%	65%
1.10	21%	31%	42%	55%	70%

Operating & Capital Costs

Total Capital Costs (+/- %) \ Operating Costs (+/- %)	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
-20%	210	185	159	133	107
-10%	203	177	151	125	100
0%	195	169	**143**	118	92
10%	187	162	136	110	84
20%	180	154	128	102	77

Total Capital Costs (+/- %) \ Operating Costs (+/- %)	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
-20%	63%	53%	43%	35%	28%
-10%	56%	47%	39%	32%	25%
0%	51%	43%	**35%**	29%	23%
10%	46%	39%	32%	26%	20%
20%	42%	35%	29%	23%	18%

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Adjacent properties are properties in which the issuer does not have an interest, has a boundary that is proximate to the Property being reported upon and has similar geological characteristics to the Property being reported on. Figure 23-1 shows the adjacent properties contiguous to the Bunker Hill Property.

Figure 23-1 Properties adjacent to Bunker Hill

The mineralized veins of the Crescent Silver Project are located approximately 1.25 miles (2 km) east-southeast of the past-producing Bunker Hill Mine (Figure 23.2). Crescent Silver Project mineral tenure consists of 1,280 acres (518 ha) of patented mining claims and is contiguous with the Bunker Hill Property.

The following information on the Crescent Silver Project has been taken from the Crescent Silver LLC. website. The Resource Estimate shown in Table 23-1 was summarized from the 2013 NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment by Pennington and Hartley.

The qualified person has been unable to verify the information within the Crescent Silver technical report. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at Bunker which is the subject of this technical report.

The Crescent Silver Project (Pennington and Hartley 2013) currently contains four known major mineralized zones. The mineralized veins of the Crescent Silver Project are typical “Silver Belt” veins, and are composed of siderite, quartz, and various sulfides including pyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena.

Table 23-1 Crescent Silver Project Mineral Resource

Vein	Resource Class		Tons (x 1,000)	Silver		Copper	
				oz/ton	oz (x 1,000)	%	lb (x1,000)
Alhambra	Measured		8.2	18.4	150	0.32	52
	Indicated		101.4	15.5	1,568	0.24	485
	Measured Indicated	+	109.6	15.7	1,718	0.25	538
	Inferred		442.4	14.0	6,189	0.19	1,709
Jackson	Measured		2.8	19.6	54	0.87	48
	Indicated		1.4	18.8	26	0.80	22
	Measured Indicated	+	4.1	19.3	80	0.85	70
	Inferred		15.3	16.3	248	0.82	250
South	Measured		27.8	23.3	647	0.61	342
	Indicated		59.3	23.4	1,387	0.57	681
	Measured Indicated	+	87.1	23.4	2,035	0.59	1,023
	Inferred		526.8	24.1	12,670	0.63	6,602
Total	Measured		38.7	22.0	851	0.57	443
	Indicated		162.1	18.4	2,981	0.37	1,189
	Measured Indicated	**+**	**200.8**	**19.1**	**3,833**	**0.41**	**1,631**
	Inferred		948.5	19.4	19,107	0.43	8,561

The reader is cautioned that the above information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Bunker Hill Property.

The past-producing Sunshine Mine is located approximately 4 km east-southeast of the Bunker Hill Property. The Sunshine Mine Project mineral tenure consists of 10,377 acres (4,200 ha) of patented and unpatented mining claims and is contiguous with the Bunker Hill Property.

The information presented in Table 23-2 has been summarized from the NI 43-101 Technical Report, Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment prepared for Sunshine Silver Mines Corporation by TetraTech and MTB (Bryan et al. 2014). The data contained in the technical report and website has not been originally sourced or verified by RDA.

Table 23-2 Sunshine Mine Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource Class	Tons Diluted	Ag Grade Diluted (g/t)	Ag Contained Ounces	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
Measured	1,120,000	843	30,300,000	-	-	-
Indicated	1,870,000	752	45,200,000	-	-	-
Measured + Indicated	2,980,000	786	75,500,000	-	-	-
Inferred	8,170,000	842	221,300,000	0.22	0.35	0.02

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Authors know of no other relevant data and information that would make the report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Bunker Hill Mine is one of the most storied base metal and silver mines in American history. Initial discovery and development of the property began in 1885, and from that time until the mine closed in 1981 it produced over 35.8 M tons (32.5 M tonnes) of mineralization at an average mined grade of 8.76% lead, 4.52 ounces per ton (155 g/t) silver, and 3.67% zinc. The acquisition of the Bunker Hill Mine Project includes existing infrastructure at Milo Gulch, and the majority of machinery and buildings at the Kellogg Tunnel portal level as well as all equipment and infrastructure anywhere underground at the Bunker Hill Mine Complex.

The PEA demonstrates that the restart of the Bunker Hill mine can reasonably be expected to generate a positive return on investment with an after-tax IRR of 35.2% based on the Measured Indicated & Inferred resources presented. Exploration and confirmation drilling, as well as additional research and interpretations of mine production records continue at Bunker Hill. It is reasonable to expect the conversion of Inferred resources to Indicated resources and indicated resources to measured resources to continue. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too geologically speculative to have economic considerations applied to them to be classified as a Mineral Reserve. The minable mineral inventory for the PEA was based on a $80 NSR value per ton as presented in Table 16-1. Breakeven cutoff grades of 3.66% zinc for cut-and-fill mining and 2.86% for longhole mining were calculated for the economic data estimated in the PEA as presented in Table 16-2 of this report.

The mineralization of the Coeur d'Alene district consists of veins with variable proportions of sphalerite, galena, argentiferous tetrahedrite in either a quartz or siderite gangue. Most silver production has come from the mineral belt south of the Osburn Fault, the western part of which includes the Bunker Hill Mine and is known as the Silver Belt. The deposits are numerous and relatively large with strike lengths up to 984 ft (300 m) with dip lengths of over 3,280 ft (1,000 m). Wall rock alteration associated with veining consists of changes in carbonate mineralogy plus sulfidation and silicification. Pyritization of wall rocks is locally strong. Bleached halos resulting from destruction of hematite by hydrothermal fluids are also characteristic. The mineralization is partly oxidized to a depth of approximately 1,968 ft (600 m).

The Bunker Hill Mine comprises multiple zones of mineralization. Most production has come from structurally controlled zones along the northwest striking and southwest dipping Cate Fault, a splay structure of the Osburn Fault. Mineralization is primarily hosted by quartzites and siltites of the Revett and St. Regis Formations of the Ravalli Group. Mineralization occurs in veins in the footwall rocks of the Cate Fault, and from veins and stratabound mineralization in the hanging wall of the Cate Fault.

RDA is of the opinion that the past production of over 160 million ounces of silver should be investigated with vigorous exploration programs. While base metals are a very important component of the Project, the recent selling prices of silver demand attention. The confirmation drilling program identified intercepts of 10 to 20 ounces per ton of sliver. The J vein and Francis stopes hosted high grade silver mineralization. The near surface historic Caledonia and Sierra Nevada Mines were bonanza grade silver producers in the past. These and other known occurrences of silver must be followed up upon to determine if economic silver occurrences exist on the Bunker Hill Property land package.

This Technical Report is based on all available technical and scientific data available as of September 20, 2021. Mineral Resources are considered by the QP to meet the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction due two main factors; 1) cutoff grades are based on scientific data and assumptions related to the project and 2) Mineral Resources are estimated only within blocks of mineralization that have been accessible in the past by mining operations as well as by using generally accepted mining and processing costs that are similar to many projects in Idaho.

The exploration and development of mineral properties involves risk. There can be no assurance that the exploration program discussed in this Technical Report will result in additional Mineral Resource Estimates. Numerous factors such as commodity price fluctuations, property tenure, environmental and permitting issues, metallurgical and geotechnical considerations may have a material impact on the Bunker Hill Project.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration programs should focus on the definition of silver resources. Silver resources that demonstrate the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction have been identified within the current mineral resource estimate. Significant silver mineralization encountered through exploration and past production suggests that these zones should be given as much weight as past Pb and Zn exploration and resource definition programs.

Metallurgical test work should be completed and the results thoroughly analyzed in order to further refine metallurgical recovery and concentrate grade assumptions, and optimize flowsheet characteristics.
Digitization of nearly 100 years of paper maps is nearly completed. In addition to unlocking the understanding of the geometry of the mineral deposit much of the information describes the mined-out portion of the Project. This will be critical for future mineral resource estimates as mined out voids need to be accounted for.

Results from the PEA indicate that the Project may support a Preliminary Feasibility Study. Plant and backfill engineering and metallurgical testing are recommended. Used equipment estimates should also be procured. The Newgard, Quill and UTZ block model has now been analyzed on an NSR basis.

Based on the aforementioned, the authors are not recommending successive phases of the work for the advancement of the project.

Table 26-1 Proposed Phase 1 Work Program to Advance Bunker Hill

Activity	Amount
Exploration Drilling (includes labor and assaying)	$ 0.50M
Metallurgical definition characteristics	$ 0.50M
Surface Geophysics	$ 0.40M
Ongoing Digital compilation of historical information	$ 0.25M
Environmental Studies as part of care and maintenance	$ 0.80M
Rehabilitation and Infrastructure Improvements	$ 1.30M
Plant Engineering	$ 0.50M
Hydraulic Backfill and Tailing Placement Engineering	$ 0.25M
Mine Rehabilitation, Care and Maintenance	$ 0.75M
Total	**$ 5.25M**

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