GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
BIG RANGE/NEWJAY PROJECT

UTM Zone 10: 636738E-546629N
Long. 121°07’05”W – Lat 49°20’03”N
NTS 92H/6 (092H.35)
Event #5959204

for

Homegold Resources Ltd.
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Phone: 604-970-6402

by

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November 25, 2022

Fieldwork completed between June 1, 2022 and November 25, 2022

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SUMMARY

Fieldwork in 2022 focussed on prospecting a known BC Minfile mineral occurrence referred to as the 'Sowaqua zone' hosting anomalous values in gold, silver, copper and molybdenite and a newly discovered zone of altered greywacke exposed along new logging roads similar to the host rocks at Ladner Creek Gold Mine. A contiguous group of mineral claims staked as the Big Range-Newjay claims registered to J.T. (Jo) Shearer, cover the mineralized zone.

The Rice Creek zone was examined in 2021 along various sections of highly siliceous, quartz-eye porphyritic rhyolite to granite phase intrusive. Sections of the felsic intrusive host weak to moderate sulphide mineralization cut by quartz veins. Parts of the granitic and rhyolitic phases observed, along with a number of the associated quartz veins, carry disseminated, fine grained, ubiquitous arsenopyrite and occasional pyrite and fine flakes of molybdenite.

The Big Range claims cover a portion of the southeastern extension of the Coquihalla Gold Belt, which several kilometres to the northwest hosts a number of historical, limited producing gold mines including the former Carolin mine (now Ladner Creek Gold mine) and numerous historical gold occurrences. In recent years this extension of the belt has become more accessible due to the construction of a series of logging roads leading to the head waters of Sowaqua Creek.

The Rice Creek rhyolitic-granitic intrusion is interpreted as a younger (Tertiary?) silica-rich felsic magmatic event emplaced in the upper sequence of the Jurassic age Ladner Creek Formation and occurs along the eastern flank distal to the Coquihalla Gold Belt and Hozameen fault system. It merits more detail examination for molybdenite and or gold mineralization and potentially skarn related mineralization.

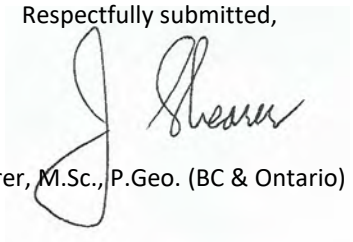
To the west, the Master Ace claims are underlain by serpentinite lenses and Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Group, a deformed ophiolitic complex of altered chert, argillite and mafic volcanics. The Master Ace and Newjay Zones are characterized by quartz filled, major shear zones with gold values up to 0.26 oz/ton Au and 5.52 oz/ton Ag.

Work in 2021 outlined a new zone (Sowaqua Zone) just west of 20km on the Forest Service Road characterized by altered greywacke with soil samples running up to 713ppm arsenic. A previous grab sample in nearby Sowaqua Creek assayed 1.05g/tonne gold.

Work in 2022 focussed on follow-up to the Sowaqua Zone.

The property is at an early stage of evaluation. A program of basic prospecting, geological mapping and trenching is recommended at a cost of $60,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG

Figure 1 Location Map

Big Range Property

INTRODUCTION

The Coquihalla Gold Belt is a well defined geological trend extending 100 km in length from the 49th Parallel northwesterly to Boston Bar where the Gold Belt is truncated by the younger Fraser Fault System. It is possible that the Coquihalla Gold Belt was at one time continuous to the north on the west side of the Fraser with the Bralorne-Bridge River Gold Belt. Although no property is currently in production the former producers include:

- Ladner Creek Project (Carolin) Idaho Mine .....1,354.0 kg Au (42,000 oz Au)
- Emancipation.....90.1 kg Au
- Pipestem.....8.5kgAu
- Ward.....4.2 kg Au
- Aurum.....16.5 kg Au

The Coquihalla Gold Belt is defined by the Hozameen Fault and associated ultramafic zone. Most of the many gold showings are hosted by Triassic Spider Peak Formation volcanics (Ray, 1990) or Lower Jurassic Ladner Group turbidities. Gold zones are known in a variety of geological environments from albite-quartz disseminated zones to quartz veins associated with felsic porphyritic dykes. The known gold zones are typically structurally complex.

During the late 1996 and early 1997 field seasons, reconnaissance geological and geochemical surveys were conducted on the Big Range/Newjay Property. The work outlined anomalous gold-silver zones associated with fault-shear structures. A crew of three conducted the work which included line cutting, gridline surveys, soil sampling and bedrock mapping.

The property is situated in a rugged region of the northern Cascade Mountains approximately 19 km southeast of Hope, B.C. During the 1920's and 1930's prospectors explored the area and located a major shear zone carrying anomalous amounts of gold, silver and gold tellurides.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

ACCESS:

Big Range property consists of a claim group of mineral tenures with mineral tenure #1070501 and #1070718 covering the Rice Creek mineral zone owned by J.T. Shearer.

The property is easily accessible from the town of Hope, BC via the Coquihalla Highway No. 5 and exiting onto the Sowaqua Creek exist sign-turnoff just east of Hope and following the Sowaqua Creek logging road. The logging road was recently upgraded in 2021 seasons logging activities by Interwest Timber Ltd. of Lillooet, BC. The Rice Creek zone can easily be viewed from the logging road at 20km road signage looking eastward, which forms a prominent rock bluff at higher elevation. From this point access to the zone can be gained by foot and hiking up to the zone. Good cell phone reception also conveniently covers this area.

The Sowaqua Creek, a tributary of the Coquihalla River, bisects the Hozameen Range which forms part of the northern Cascade Mountains in southwestern B.C. The creek follows the path of a former alpine glacier, which has left behind a number of hanging valleys and glacial till terraces. Its drainage system originates near the Sowaqua Lake area, fed by several small mountain streams and lakes.

The Big Range/Newjay claims cover rugged mountainous terrain along the eastern flank of Mount Outram and the low-lying areas of Ghostpass and Sowaqua creeks. The elevation on the claims rages from 1500m along Ghostpass Creek to 2100m along the western boundary of the Newjay.

Climatically, the Sowaqua Creek valley is influenced more by coastal weather patterns. Generally receiving mild, warm summers with rainy seasons beginning late September. At lower elevations, the valleys can expect 6-7 months of snow-free conditions.

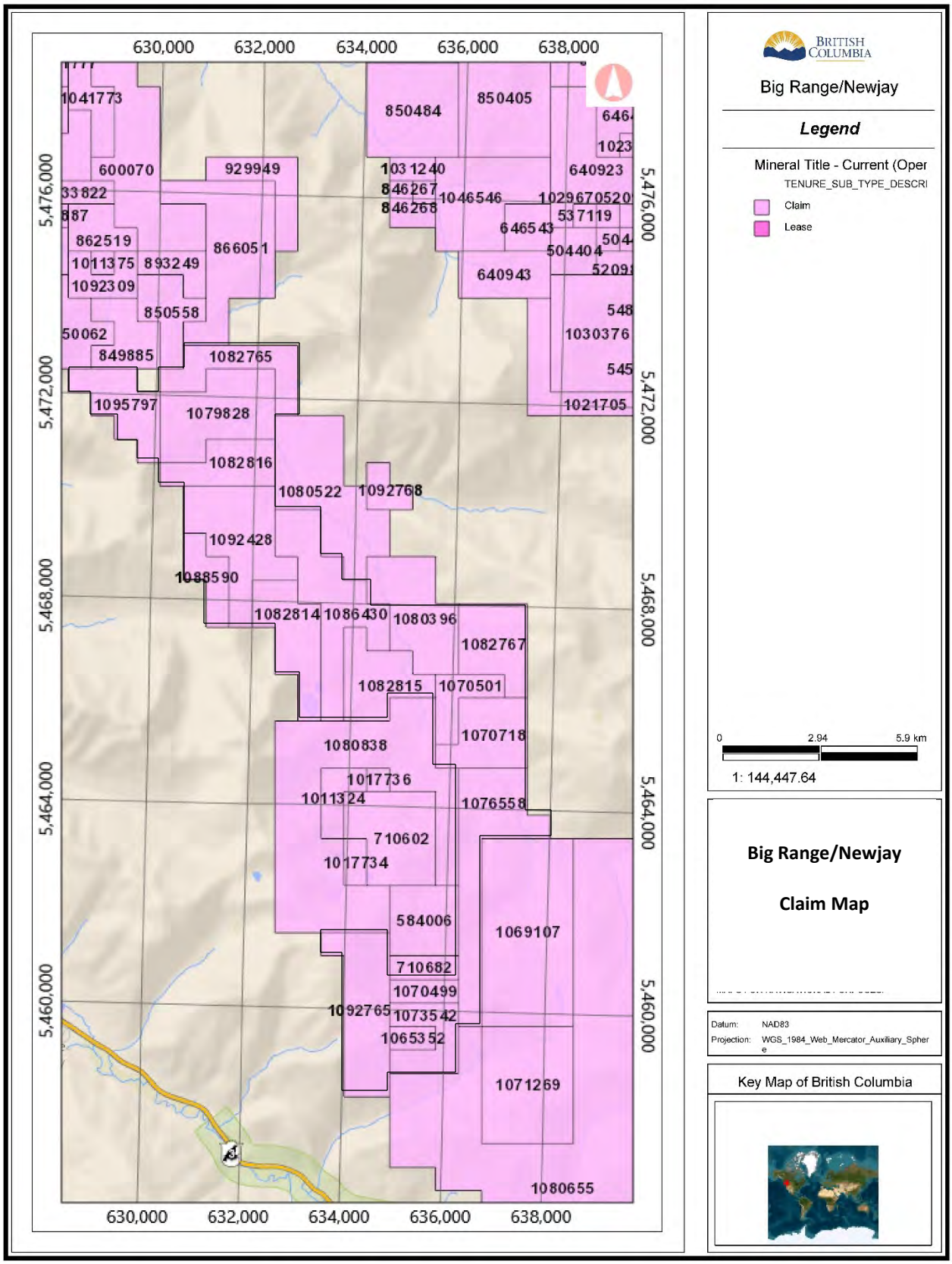


Figure 2 Claim Map

MINERAL TENURE

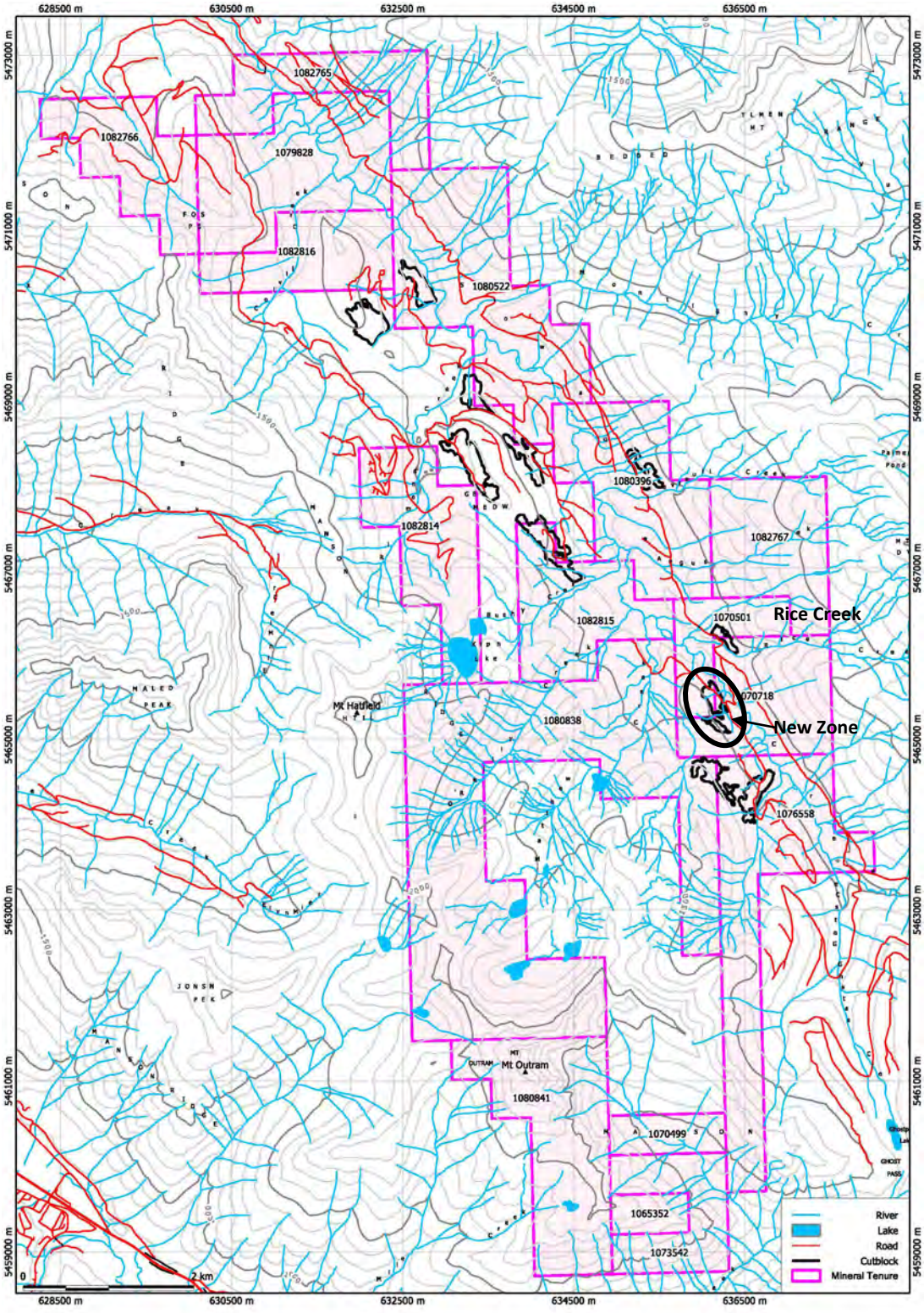
The Big Range/Newjay property consists of 20 claims encompassing 5,241.23 hectares was staked by J. T. Shearer from 2019 to 2022, current expiry dates are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
List of Claims

Tenure #	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Issue Date	Current Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
1065352	Newjay South	42.15	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1070499	NewJay North	63.22	August 20, 2019	December 20, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1070501	Big Range 1	105.25	August 20, 2019	December 20, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1070718	Big Range 2	210.54	August 30, 2019	December 30, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1073542	Newjay S	147.53	January 1, 2020	December 29, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1076558	Newjay East	379.14	June 2, 2020	December 29, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1079828	A&W Gold 1	315.45	November 30, 2020	December 30, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1080396	Newjay Northwest 1	294.62	January 5, 2021	December 29, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1080522	NewJay Northwest 3	420.71	January 9, 2021	December 29, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1080838	Newjay West	947.68	January 29, 2021	December 29, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1082765	A&W North	189.24	May 26, 2021	December 29, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1082767	Big Range NE	210.47	May 26, 2021	December 29, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1082814	A&W South	231.51	May 31, 2021	December 30, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1082815	Rice Creek West	210.49	May 31, 2021	December 30, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1082816	A&W North	168.27	May 31, 2021	December 31, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1086430	Big Range Central	357.74	December 13, 2021	December 31, 2023	J. T. Shearer
1088590	A&W North 7	105.21	January 12, 2022	January 12, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1092428	Newjay North 70	336.63	January 28, 2022	January 28, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1092765	Newjay West	316.11	January 30, 2022	January 30, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1095797	A&W West	189.27	May 27, 2022	May 27, 2024	J. T. Shearer
		Total 5,241.23ha			

*by assessment work contained in this report

Cash may be paid in lieu if no work is performed. Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.



Big Range / Newjay Claims

Universal Transverse Mercator - Zone 10 (N)
Lon: 121°10'00" W, Lat: 49°19'55" N
1:40000
Printed at: 2021-06-24

Figure 3 Topographic Map (from TRIM Base)

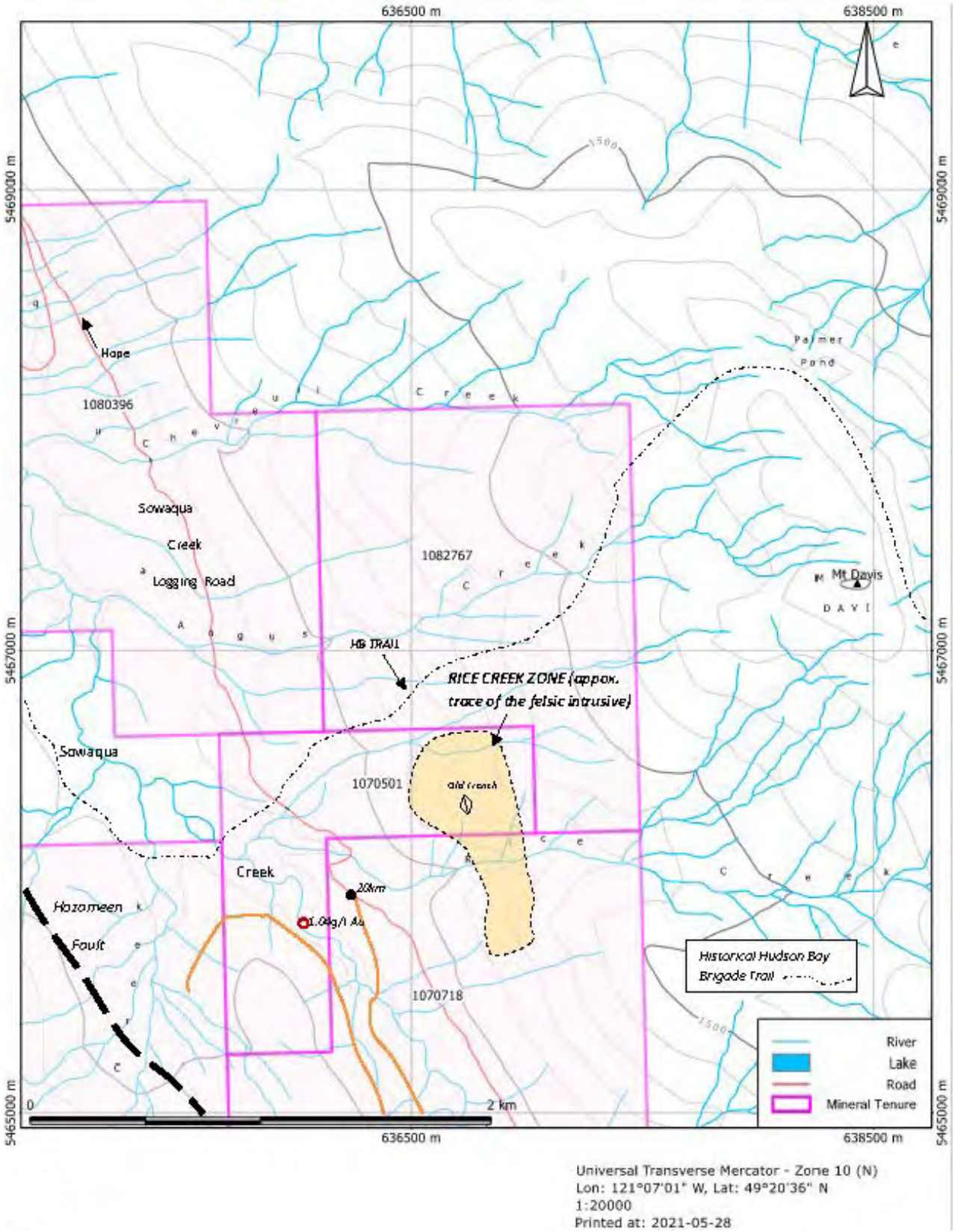


Figure 4 Rice Creek Zone

HISTORY

The headwaters of Sowaqua Creek watershed was initially (circa 1928) prospected by a group of prospectors from the community of Coalmont, BC near the present mining town of Princeton. The group headed by Mr. Ernie Rice first discovered a zone of molybdenite and arsenopyrite mineralization, the 'Rice Creek zone', along a tributary of Sowaqua, now referred to as Rice Creek on topographic maps (shown on above claim map). The group also prospected along the southwestern side of Sowaqua Creek valley and 18 Mile Creek uncovering a number of mineralized showings. The southern section of this mineralized ground was staked by J.T. Shearer as the Newjay claims. Additional contiguous ground was recently staked forming the Big Range-Newjay claim group.

Rice and his partners spent about 6-7 consecutive seasons prospecting in this region, building a horse pack trail from Tulameen River to headwaters of Sowaqua Cr. However by 1935 much of the prospecting had all but ceased. This area lay dormant of any prospecting for several decades until more recent times.

A number of the mineral discoveries made by E. Rice were subsequently documented by the BC Ministry of Mines and compiled on a mineral inventory map, which includes the Rice Creek zone referred to as MinFile No. '092HSW145'. The mineral inventory map generated interest and subsequently spurred a number of mining-Exploration companies to briefly explore this area including Placer Development Ltd. (Placer Dome/Barrick), which staked several claims over Mt. Ford near Ghost Pass Lake in 1985.

In 1983-84, D.G. Cardinal was first attracted to this part of Sowaqua Creek because of stories told to him by local prospectors from Coalmont. Also, geologically, the Coquihalla Gold Belt, which is associated to with the serpentine Hozameen Fault system extends into this region adding further interest to this area. In June 1984, over a period of 3 seasons, Cardinal was able to relocate majority of Rice's old working including the trench work on the Rice Creek zone. Several rock samples were collected from the main trench, which returned anomalous values containing up to: 0.30 gm/t Au; 3.1 gm/t Ag; 0.04% Cu and 0.917% MoS2. Reconnaissance sampling surveys carried along portion of Sowaqua Cr. during this period also returned encouraging gold values containing up to 1.05 gm/t Au (new Sowaqua Zone). Parts of the old horse pack trial were still quite evident which led to some of the workings however, subsequent logging activities have all but destroyed the historical trail.

In 2011, this area (now covered by Big Range-Newjay claims) was staked by J.A. Chapman and G.G. Carlson covering 3,705 hectares of ground. In the spring of 2012 a helicopter-borne VTEM (Versatile Time Domain Electro Magnetic) and Aeromagnetic survey was conducted. The results of this survey are documented in assessment report dated September 30, 2012.

Following the rediscovery and location of the old Master Ace gold showings, the ground was staked and subsequently acquired by Carlac Minerals Inc., a private, non-reporting company. In the early 1920's prospector/mine engineer, the late E. C. Rice and his associates from Coalmont, B.C., discovered gold on the ground now known as the Mater Ace I and II. Between 1920-40, Rice and his group continued to explore and prospect the entire length of the Master Ace zone with a series of trenches, pits and short adits.

In 1932, Mining Engineer, P. B. Freeland in his report to the B.C. Minister of Mines stated his findings on the property, as follows:

> "Along the southwest granite veins, another quartz vein, varying from 2 to 6 feet in width containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite is traceable for several miles. Many samples were taken from the outcrop of these veins over 5 foot widths and the results varied from a trace in gold and silver to Gold, 0.26 m/ton; Silver, 5.52 as/ton. Picked samples assayed as high as $14.00 in gold per ton."*

In the late 1940's an independent mining consultant, W. S. Ford, also examined the property and in a private letter/report concludes:

> 'From what the titer could observe over the length of the claims, more work should prove a large tonnage operation."

During his visit to the property, Ford observed quarts veins containing chalcopyrite, copper carbonate arid some float carrying visible gold and silver tellurides. Other vein systems were also observed to carry 'ribboned" or 'banded" arsenopyrite in quartz. He also noted that sperrylite (arsenide of platinum) was believed to have been detected in some of the specimens.

During the 1986 field season Newjay Resources conducted systematic geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the property. The compiled field data shows the property to host several interesting gold, silver, copper and arsenic anomalies.

The Master Ace claims were relocated in 1996 and a number of Ghostpass claims were staked immediately to the east to cover interesting gold geochemical results. The Ghostpass claims cover the southward extension of the Coquihalla Gold Belt which hosts numerous gold deposits-showings such as Idaho-McMaster disseminated gold, Emancipation quartz vein, the Monument gold vein and the Pipestem breccia zone.

Between 1995 and 1996 over 3 million dollars were spent on advanced exploration on the Ladner Creek Gold Mine (Idaho-McMaster) with reserves as follows (Shearer, et. al., 1997):

- Idaho Underground ..... 1,788,000 tonnes at 4.40 g/tonne
- McMaster Underground ..... 240,000 tonnes at 4.42 g/tonne
- McMaster Surface (open pit) ..... 186,000 tonnes at 1.89 g/tonne
- Tailings Reserve ..... 660,000 tons at 0.051 oz/ton

A major exploration program has recently been completed on the Canam-AM Breccia zone by Imperial Metals near the south end of the Coquihalla Gold Belt, 10 km south of the Big Range/Newjay Claims. The AM Breccia is an Au-Cu breccia pipe related to Tertiary intrusives and structures.

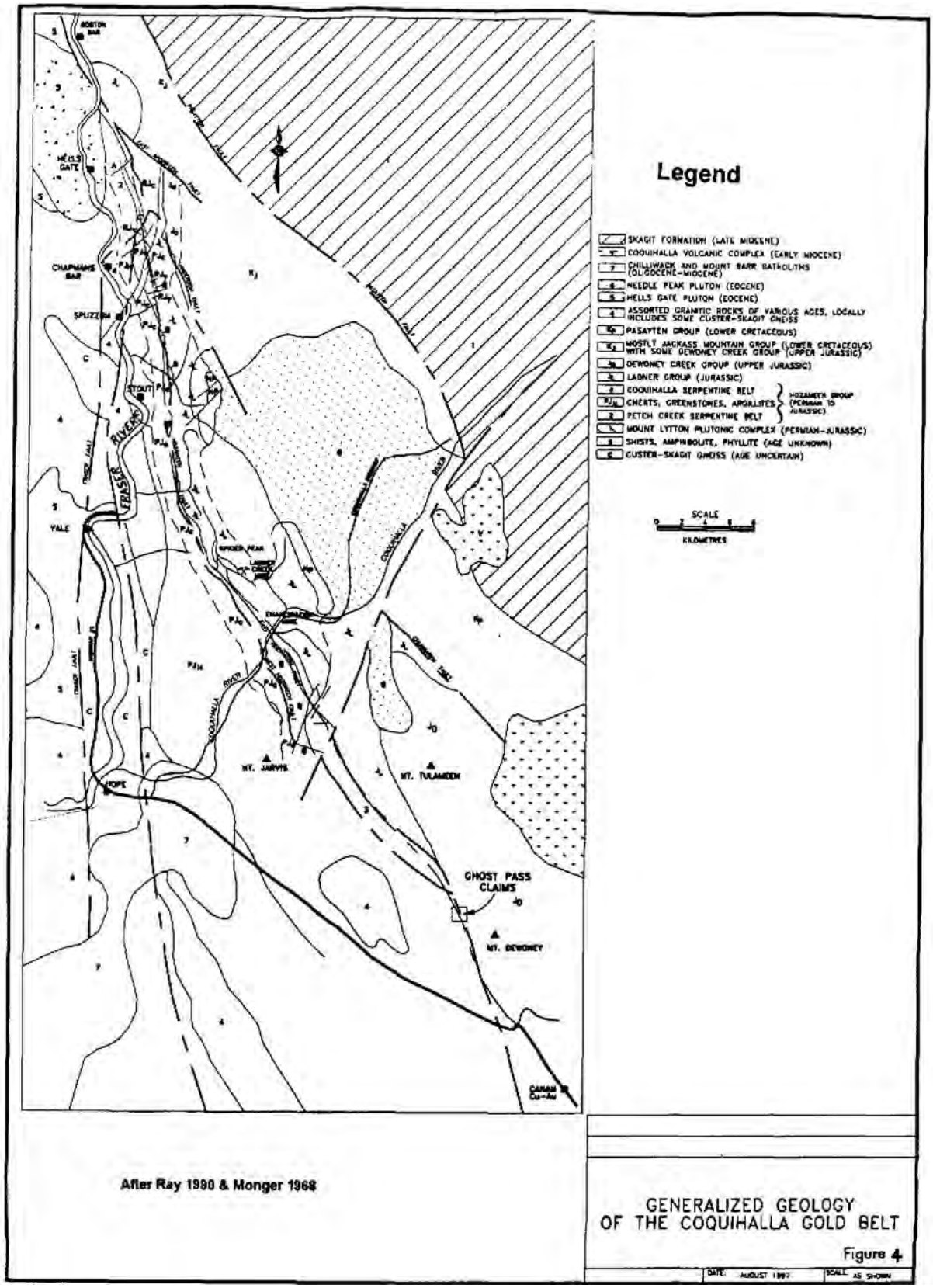


Figure 5 General Geology 1997

EXPLORATION 2021

Prospecting and soil sampling was completed on the newly identified “Sowaqua Zone”. A total of 41 soil samples were collected, plotted on Figure 7, plus 9 rocks as plotted on Figures 6 and 10.

The road-cut quarry exposure of siliceous altered, weakly mineralized (pyrite) replacement hosted in Ladner Creek sandstone-wacke sediments – in fault contact carrying siliceous-quartz veinlet-hosted argillite breccia. Rock samples collected at the location are BRNJ-03 – BRNJ-07.

Assays were conducted by using an XRF Unit factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, Instrument #540557 Type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The instrument was calibrated using Alloy Certified reference materials by ARM1 and NIS5 standards. Only certified operators were employed and that were experienced in XRF assay procedures. Read times were 120 seconds or greater.

The new zone is defined by very anomalous arsenic values in soils up to 713 ppm As, in association with anomalous copper up to 111 ppm and zinc up to 195ppm.

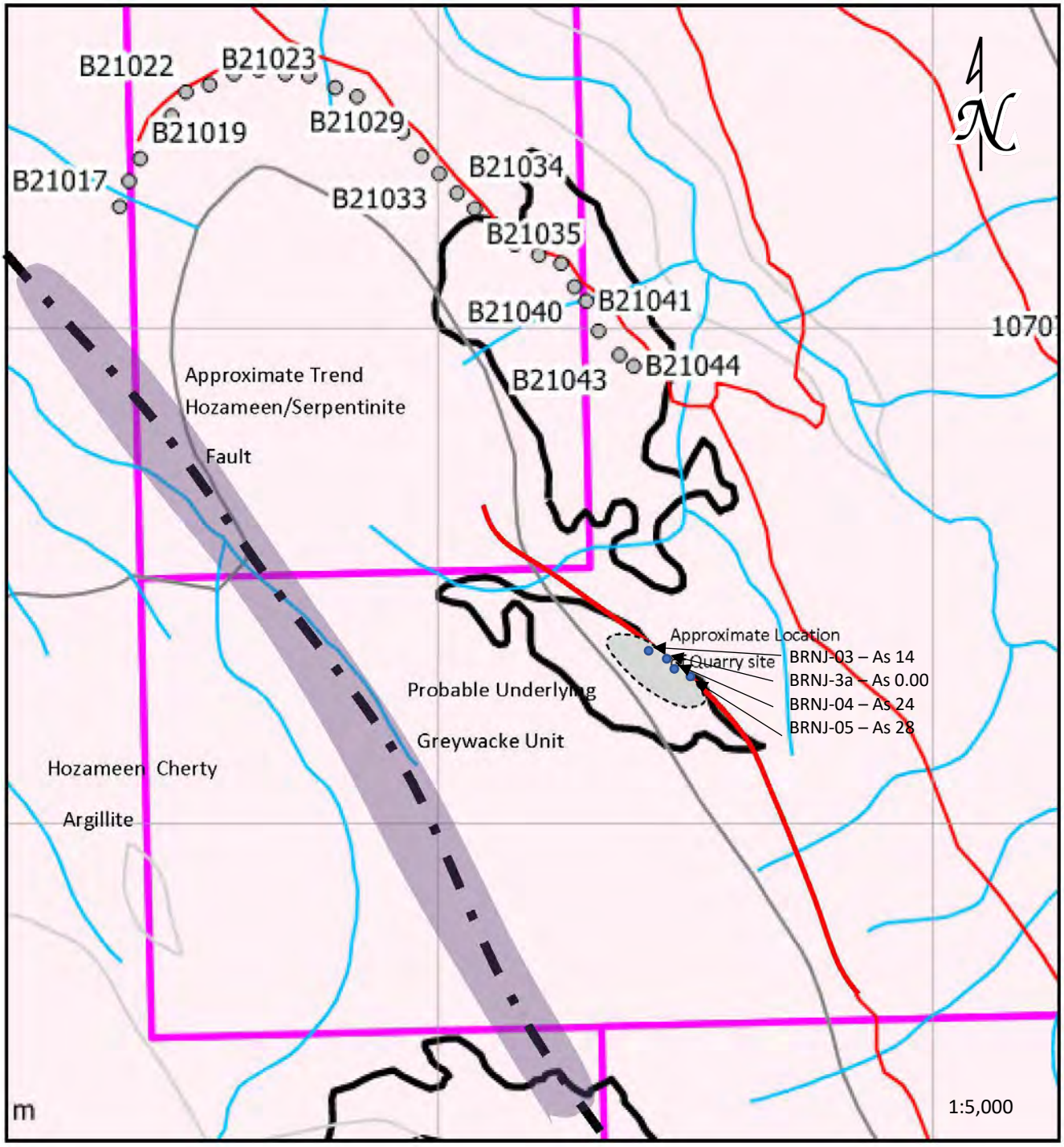


Figure 6 Generalized Detail Geology, Sowaqua Zone 2021

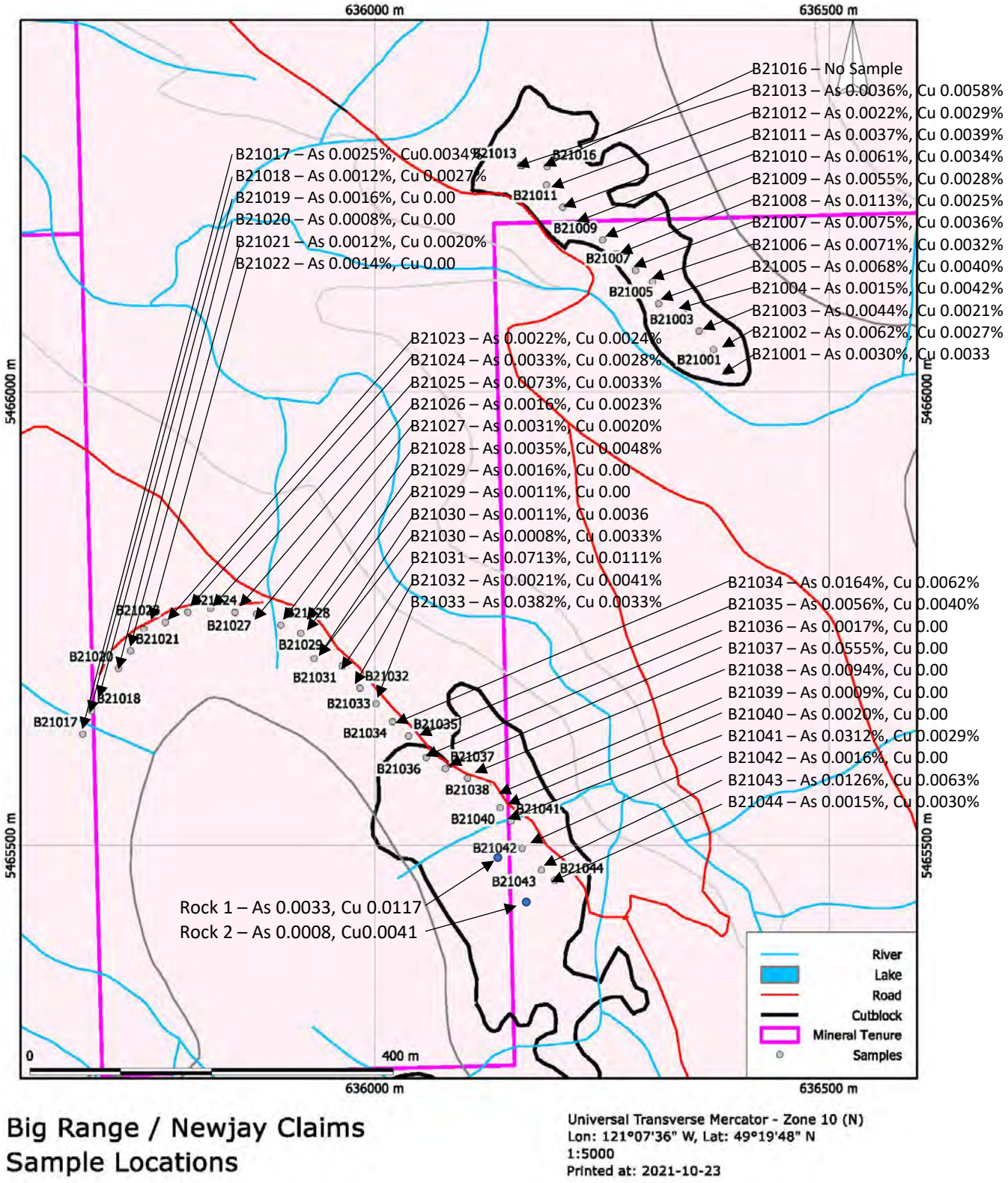


Figure 7 Big Range/Newjay Sample Locations and Results 2021

Figure 8 Google Image Showing Sample Locations 2021

Rice Creek Zone 2021

The object of the preliminary field surveys carried out by D. Cardinal focused on gaining access to the Rice Creek zone, examining the host rocks and geological environment, obtaining rock samples for analysis, and to gain some knowledge of the felsic intrusive and its mineral potential(s). A total of 4 days were spent between May 30th and June 24th conducting this work. Previous (1984-86) geological reconnaissance mapping in this area by Cardinal helped to facilitate the surveys. For field data documentation a hand-held Garmin GPS map 60CSx was utilized for waypoint mapping control complimented by digital photography and field notes as well, Big Range-Newjay claim sheet maps from TRIM data.

Ladner Creek Sediments

The historical (1860s) Hudson Bay Brigade Trail (HBT) can be accessed from the logging road near Rice Creek. HBT flanks and climbs along the north side of the rhyolitic-granitic intrusive, which hosts Rice Creek zone. This trail was used to initially scout and gain better access to the zone. Several bedrock outcrops were observed along the trail and GPS waypoint readings collected. The results of this data allowed for a general stratigraphic sectional view of the strata and help to constrain the felsic intrusive emplaced in the sedimentary stratigraphy.

A series of rock outcrop waypoint readings (Figure 14) were obtained along the HB Trail. The trail climbs up section (younging upwards) believed to be upper sequence of the Ladner Creek group sediments, an elevation difference of about 400m. Sedimentary bedding is weak to moderately foliated with dips ranging about 350- 700 easterly, trending northwesterly. Between waypoints O/C 1-5 the outcrops are dominantly argillaceous siltstone – carbonaceous argillite and thin shale beds with an approximately 175m apparent thickness. From O/C 5-9 coarser clastic section with beds of sandstone-wacke and fine grain conglomerate with thin interbeds of shale occurs, hosting siliceous dacitic-porphyritic sills believed to be related to the felsic intrusive system. This section has apparent thickness of about 82m. Thick snow drifts were encountered at elevation 1405m. The HBT – Ladner Creek Section mapped is approximately 400 metres thick.

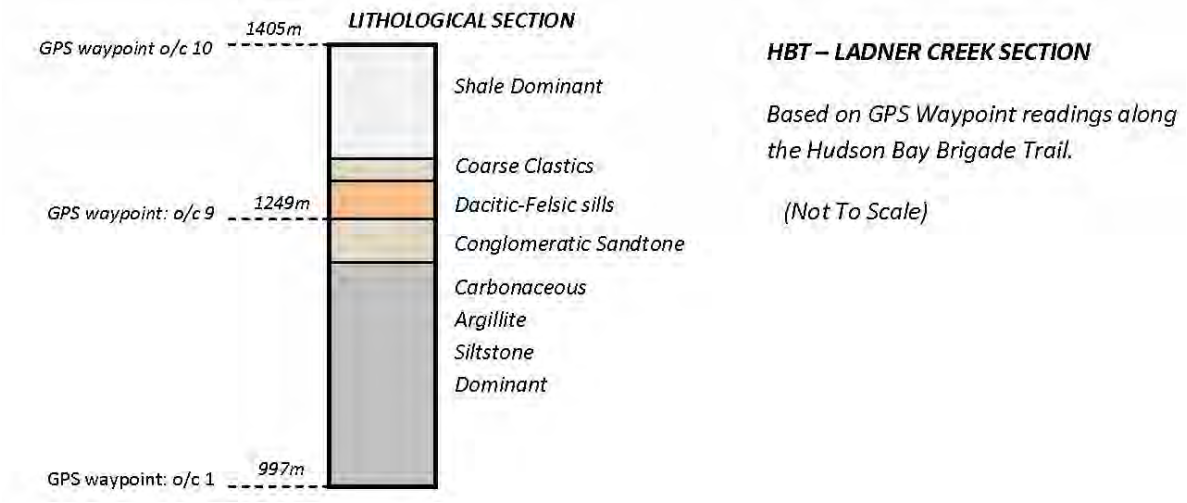
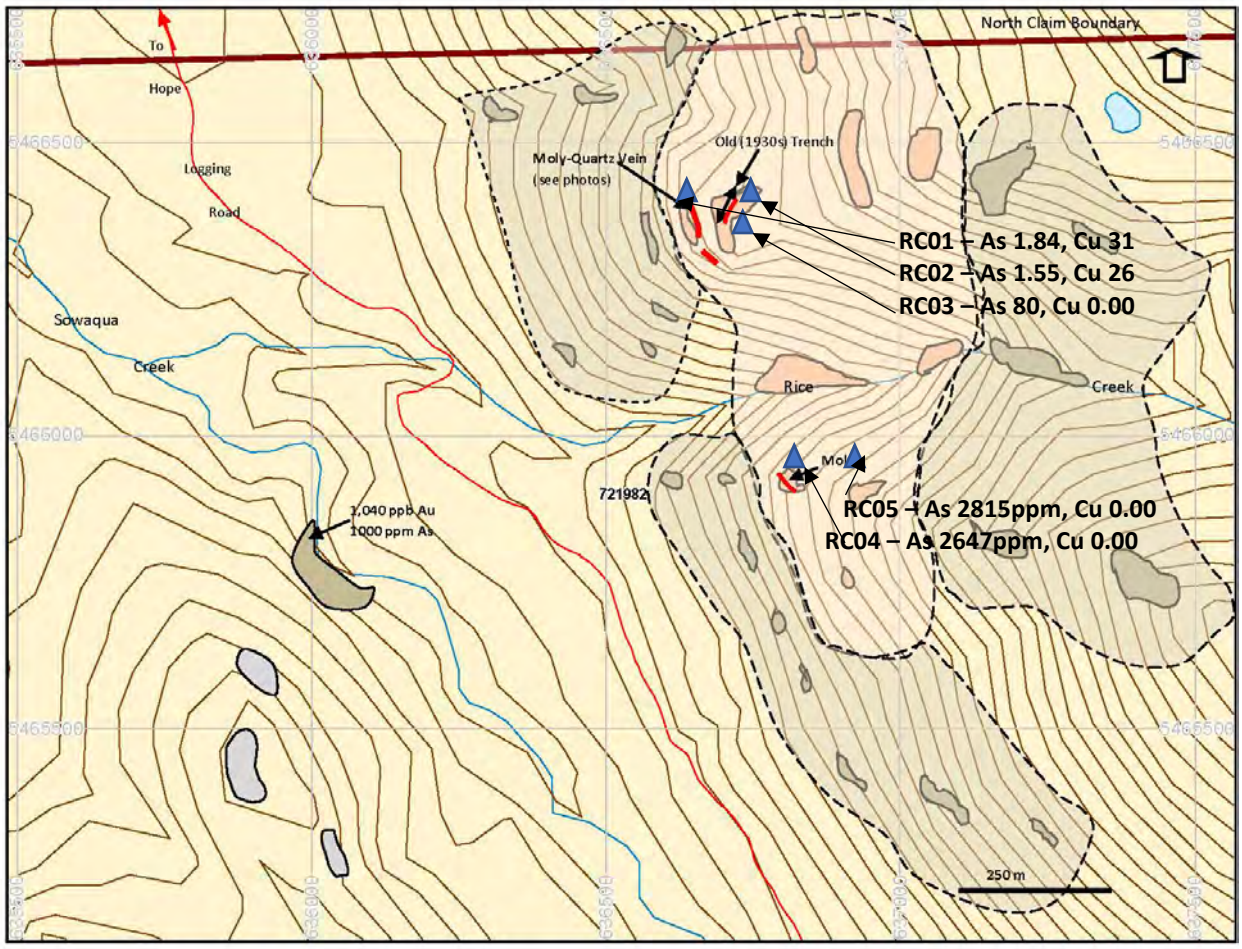


Figure 9 Rhyolitic-Granitic Intrusive – Rice Creek Zone 2021



RICE CREEK MOLYBDENITE ZONE

Center of Mapping Area - UTM: 636500E – 546600N

Legend:

- Rock outcrop: steeply dipping, northwest striking, thinly bedded shale and siltstone.
- Rock outcrop: weakly kaolinitic quartz monzonite with cross-cutting rhyolitic dykes.
- Rock outcrop: medium grain greywacke.
- Area extent of exposed bedrock.
- Molybdenite-bearing quartz veins.

Figure 10 Rice Creek Molybdenite Zone 2021

June 16th: From the HBT at GPS waypoint 0/C 9 (elev. 1254m) a traverse was taken heading southward to gain access to the Rice Creek zone at GPS elevation 1245m, which makes up the prominent rock bluff observed from the logging road (Photo 5 below). The old (circa 1928) hand drilled and blasted trench by E. Rice and prospectors was relocated. Part of the mineralized zone is cut by the north-south trench, which is about 75m long and 1-2

wide, cutting aphanitic to fine grain, white-creamy coloured, quartz-eye rhyolitic rocks associated with phases of quart-eye porphyritic, fine to medium grain granitic rocks.

At the south end the trench cuts a massive quartz vein 3 metres wide striking east-northeast and shallow dipping about 200-300 north-westerly hosted in quartz-eye granitic porphyry. It carries abundant, finely disseminated arsenopyrite and occasional fine flakes of molybdenite. The vein was not mapped beyond the trench area but is clearly visible striking much further east north-easterly (see Photo 2) and extending to the northwest and down the west facing cliff of the felsic rock bluff. Three samples (RCZ-01,02 & 03) were obtained from the trench. Samples RCZ-01 & 02 are from the quartz vein structure. Sample RCZ-03 is a composite of rhyolitic-granitic material. Photo 1 below shows the southern extension of the trench with exposed mineralized massive quartz structure (for scale measuring stick is 2 metres in length).

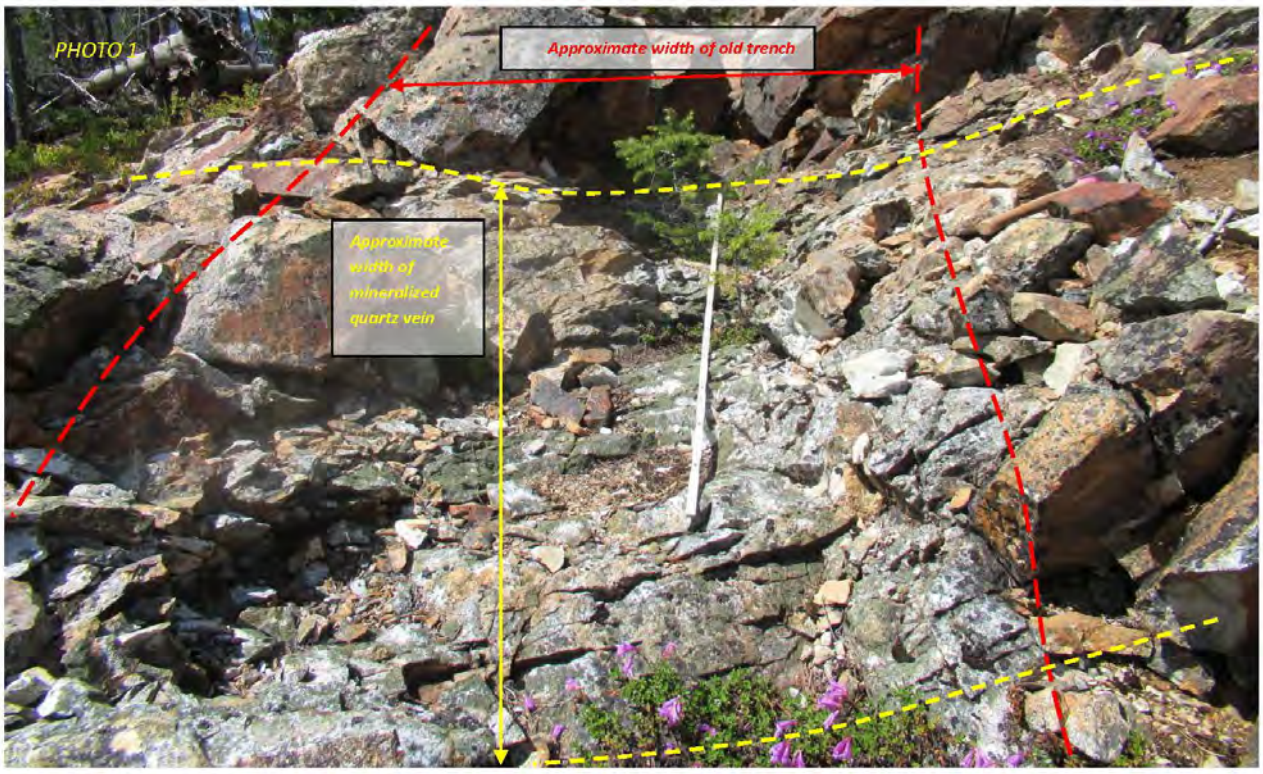


Photo 1 Old Trench

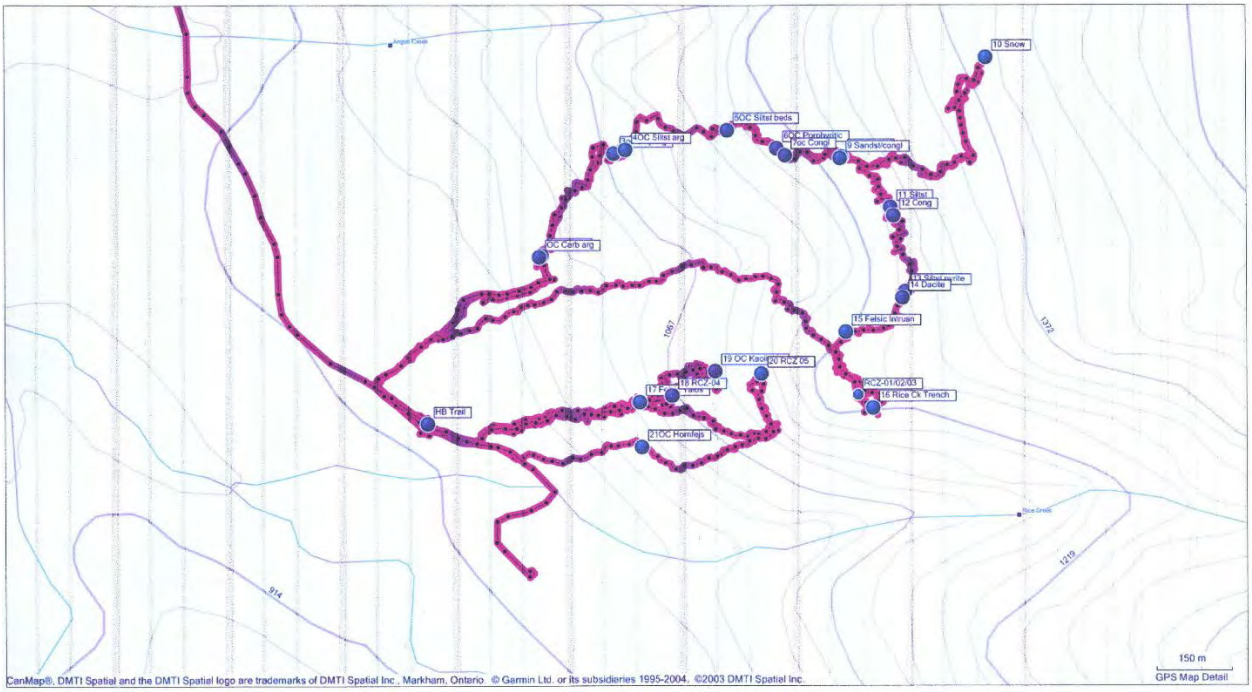
Photo 2 Showing trace (yellow broken lines) of the east-northeast strike of quartz vein. In foreground just below the hammer, out of the photo is the old trench shown in Photo 1. To the right is a steep exposed rock section that slopes down to Rice Creek.

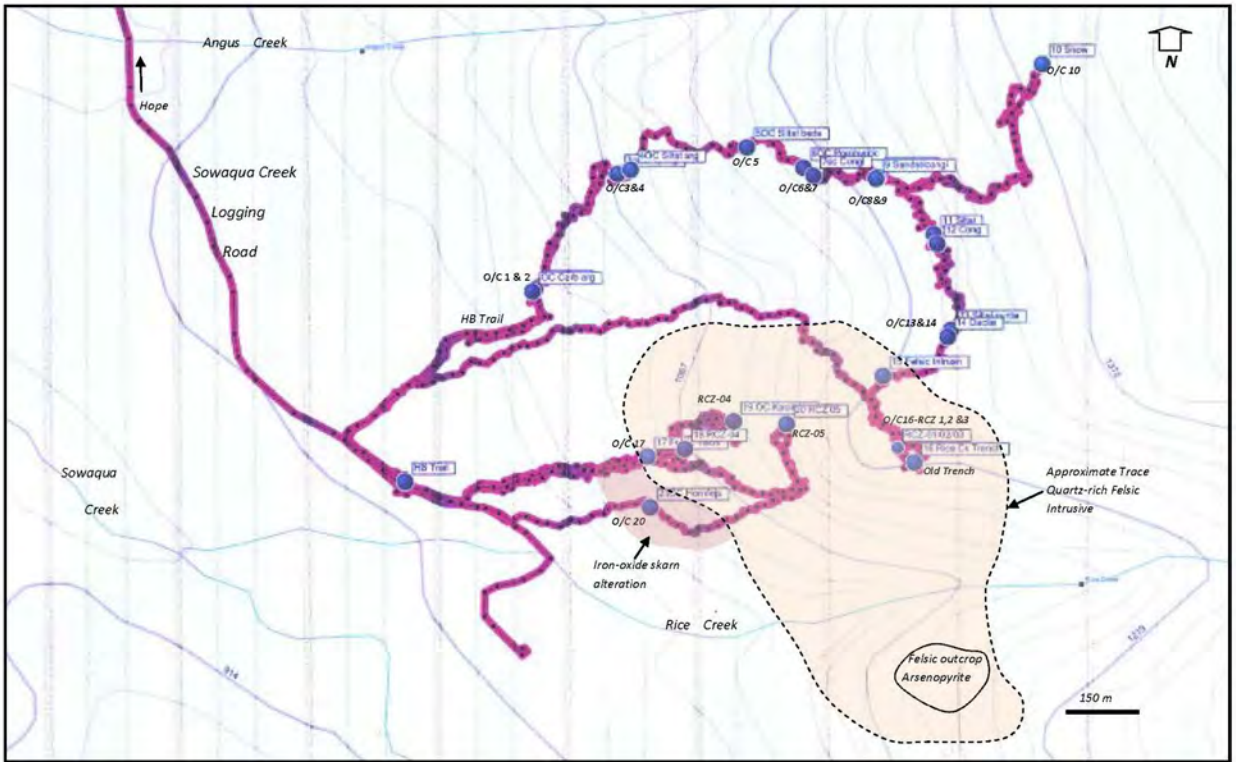
A hike was made up through the timber in order reach the talus slope (GPS waypoint 0/C 17) and western exposed felsic rock face of the rock bluff. A mineralized section of rhyolitic granitic quartz-eye porphyry was observed carrying finely disseminated arsenopyrite. The talus slope leading to the rock face consists of large boulders dominantly comprised of felsic rocks originating from the face depicted below in Photo 3.

A similar traverse was made but higher up the rock face where GPS waypoint sample RCZ-05 was collected (Photo 4). The objective was to attempt to locate the shallow, northwest dipping massive quartz vein exposed in the old trench noted above, which is structurally interpreted to extend down dip and projected to outcrop along the exposed rock section as shown in Photo 5. Previous work (1984) along the lower section of the rock face by Cardinal, did observe a shallow northwesterly dipping vein carrying coarse rossetts of molybdenite flakes and arsenopyrite. However, the moly vein is believed to be structurally lower in the section below the massive quartz vein and is different mineralized vein system. Traversing down slope below the talus debris in the timber and closer to the logging road, a Ladner Creek sediment iron oxidized skarn outcrop was encountered. It was GPS plotted as waypoint O/C 20. The skarn indicates the outcrop is within the spatial alteration zone of the felsic intrusive contact.

Photo 3 A sample was collected from mineralized quartz talus boulder carrying finely disseminated arsenopyrite with GPS waypoint sample RCZ-05

Photo 4 Looking east from Sowaqua Creek logging road. Rock bluff comprised of highly siliceous, quartz-eye porphyritic phases of rhyolitic to granitic magmatic intrusive, emplaced along the upper sequence of the Jurassic Ladner Creek group sediments. The felsic intrusive is host to the 'Rice Creek zone', which is associated with anomalous values in gold, silver, copper and molybdenite. The siliceous rhyolitic to granitic phases host sections of finely disseminated arsenopyrite and lesser fine flakes of molybdenite mineralization. Yellow dashed lines depict northwesterly, shallow dipping mineralized quartz vein systems cutting the felsic intrusive. Numbers RCZ-01 to 05 are location of GPS waypoints rock sample sites.





GPS mapping waypoints correspond to exposed bedrock outcrops with tracks in red. Light cream colour outlines approximate trace quartz-rich, rhyolitic to granitic phase magmatic intrusive.

Figure 11 GPS Mapping Waypoints 2021

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regionally, the geological setting is characterized by a prominent structural linear feature known as the Hozameen Fault. The fault is represented by a semi-continuous band of serpentinized-ultramafic referred to as the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt. The serpentine belt, which is fault bounded by the East and West Hozameen Faults, separates two distinct crustal units (Ray, 1990).

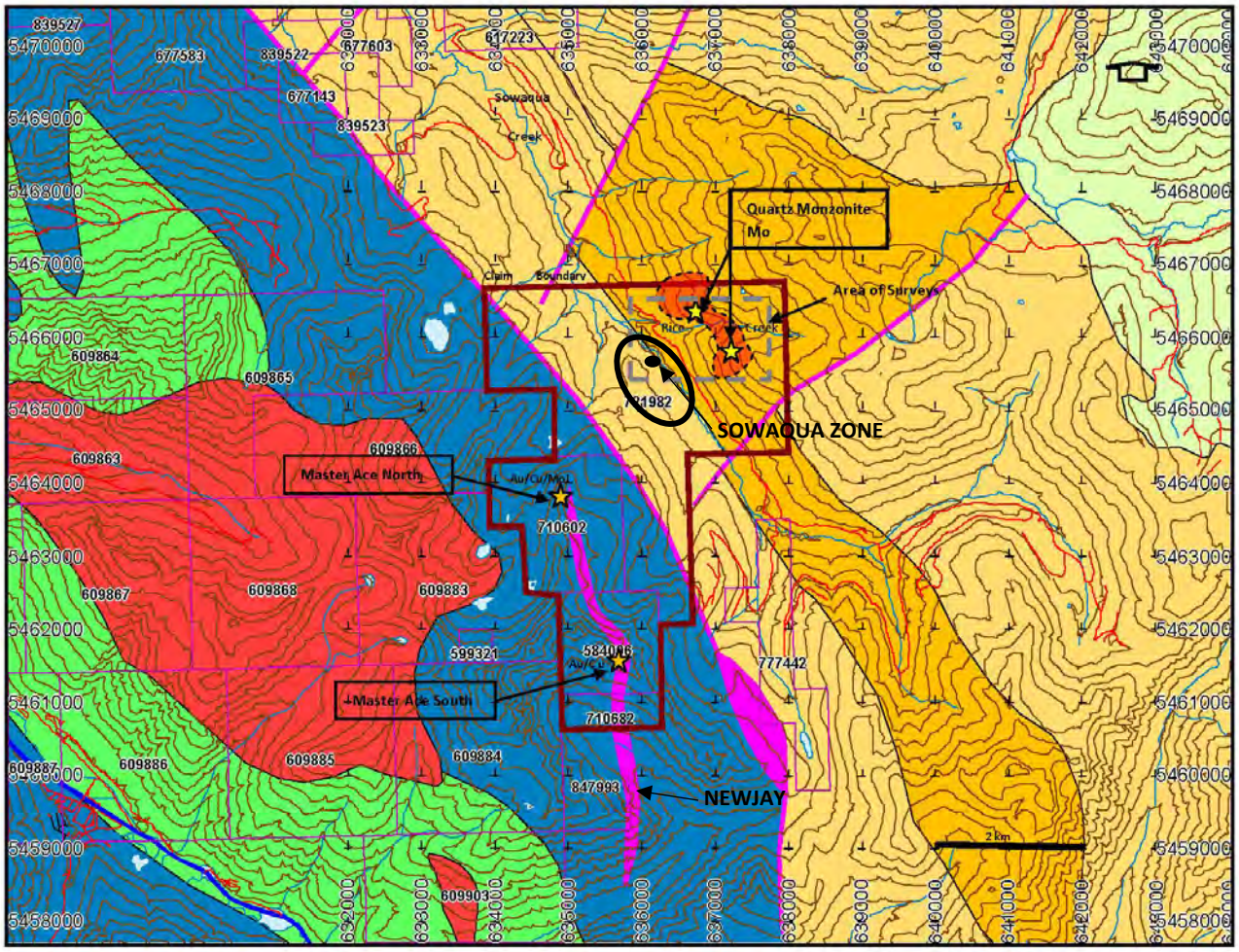
The crustal unit of east of the serpentine (East Hozameen Fault) is composed of altered volcanics of the Early Triassic Spider peak Formation, which form an unconformable basement to the overlying turbidite successor basin groups; the Jurassic Ladner Group, Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group and the Lower Cretaceous Jackass Mountain Group.

To the west of the serpentine belt (West Hozameen Fault) is the Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Group, a deformed ophiolitic complex, which is mainly represented by cherty argillites and volcanics.

The East Hozameen Fault is spatially related to a number of gold occurrences and former producers (e.g. Carolin Mines, Pipestem and the Emancipation), which are primarily hosted in the basal (siltstone-wacke) Ladner Group. This gold camp parallels the East Hozameen Fault for some 20 km along northwesterly trend, between the Coquihalla River and Siwash Creek.

The mineralized zones consist of stockwork veins, sheeted vein zones and cymoidally distorted, en echelon vein sets, and pervasively disseminated sulfide-rich albite-quartz systems. Ore grade widths of up to 30m. have been defined in the Idaho No. 1 Zone.

The GP claim group, which is located in the Ghostpass Lake area, cover the southeastern extensions of the Hozameen Fault system and Coquihalla Serpentine-Gold Belt.



MINERAL TENURE MAP With REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Post Accretionary	Early Tertiary Granodiorite.
Overlap	Lower Cretaceous, Jackass Mountain Group: shales, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate.
Overlap	Late Oligocene-Early Miocene, Coquihalla Formation: calc-alkaline volcanic rocks.
Terranes:	
Cadwallader/Methow	Lower-Middle Jurassic, Ladner and Dewdney groups: shale, siltstone, greywacke, argillite.
Bridge River	Permian-Jurassic, Hozameen Complex: chert, cherty argillite, graphitic argillite.
Bridge River	Permian-Jurassic Hozameen Complex: basaltic volcanic rocks.
	Serpentinized Ultramafic lenses and fault/contact – (Coquihalla Serpentine Belt).

Figure 12 Regional Geology

NEWJAY ZONE

Detailed Geology and Mineralization

The bedrock geology on the Newjay Zone is very similar to the Master Ace zone including the structures and alteration features and is also included in this report for completeness (Cardinal, 1987). Although the zones are at least 1 km apart and separated by a glacial scoured valley, both occur on strike and along the same serpentine-ultramafic fault zone.

The Newjay Zone has very little (<20%) rock exposure and is located within a heavy forested area and masked by overburden. Geologically, the serpentine is bounded on the west by cherty argillites and on the east by greenstone, cherty volcanics and banded chert (fig. 1h). The west contact is the exploration target along which the Newjay zone occurs, associated with intense shearing which, in turn, hosts a bleached and oxidized zone of talk schist and mineralized quartz veins. During mapping survey, at least seven old trenches were found that follow the shear zone along strike for some distance of 100m (300 ft). Because of the steep slopes (30° - 40°) all the trenches are caved in and mineralization trenched by the old timers is buried by slide material. Four (4) of the trenches were re-opened and hand dug down to a depth of 2.4m (8 ft); two encountered bedrock exposing decomposed talc schist and heavily mineralized and oxidized quartz veins. The shear zone was partly exposed for about a 3m (10 ft) section hosting 1m (3 ft) wide quartz veins.

The veins are well mineralized carrying, ribbons and bands of arsenopyrite, argentite (silver sulfide) and lesser sulfides of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Geochemical and Geophysical Surveys

The soil profile on Newjay Zone is much better developed and the overburden not as thick as a result, gold and silver geochemical analyses tend to be higher and more readily detectable. The grid pattern established over the zone for surveying is the same as the Master Ace grid.

The soil samples collected over the grid were analyzed for Cu, As, Ag and Au, with all four elements showing coincidental anomalies over the shear zone mentioned above. The Ag-Au anomalies compliment each other and tend to be more confined whereas the Cu-As anomalies show more of a dispersed pattern probably due to their more mobile nature. Each anomaly occurs along the same area reflecting the trend of the shear zone and its direct relationship with the above metals, more importantly with the gold and silver. All four geochemical anomalies trend north-south and can be traced at least 500m (1,600 ft) along strike occurring between lines L 1 + 00 S and L 5 + 00 S.

A geophysical, VLF-EM survey conducted over the grid also outlined an EM anomaly coincident with the geochemical surveys. A main conductor extending for some 800m (2,600 ft) was traced within which tree (3) sub-conductors have been identified, striking approximately north-south. At L 6 + 00 S a second strong anomaly was also picked up adjacent to and paralleling the main conductor - anomaly. The geophysical anomaly obviously reflects the shear zone identified in the old trenches and that the zone, in part, is highly anomalous in silver and associated gold along with related base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn, and As), as shown by the geochemical surveys. The EM anomaly is open and appears to continue to the south.

A number of rusty and weathered samples were collected form the old trenches with more of the encouraging results assaying up to 6.41 oz/ton Ag and 0.046 oz/ton Au across 1.2m (4 ft) of mineralized quartz. Samples obtained from decomposed, rusty talc schist had geochemical results as high as 447 ppm Cu, 3,111 ppm As, 4,971 ppm Pb, 451 ppm Zn, 152.3 ppm Ag, and 585 ppb Au across 3m (10 ft). Unfortunately, fresh or unweathered samples are difficult to collect because of the relatively thick oxidized zone. It is quite evident that the associated base metals, especially arsenic, is a good pathfinder for the Au and Ag. From the Geochemical surveys, both As and Cu are strongly anomalous, extending the potential for Ag and/or Au along strike and at depth.

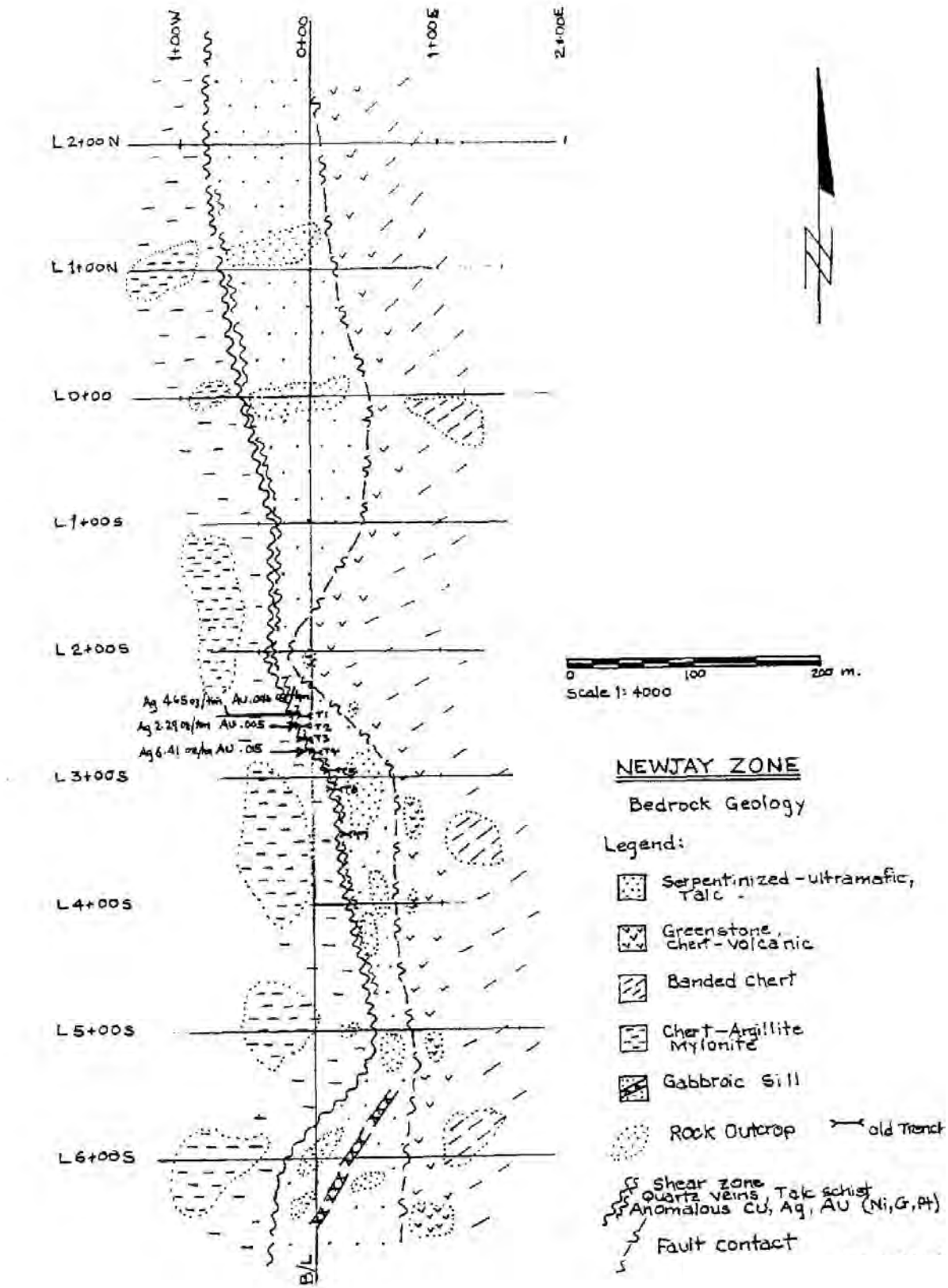


Figure 13 NewJay Zone Bedrock Geology

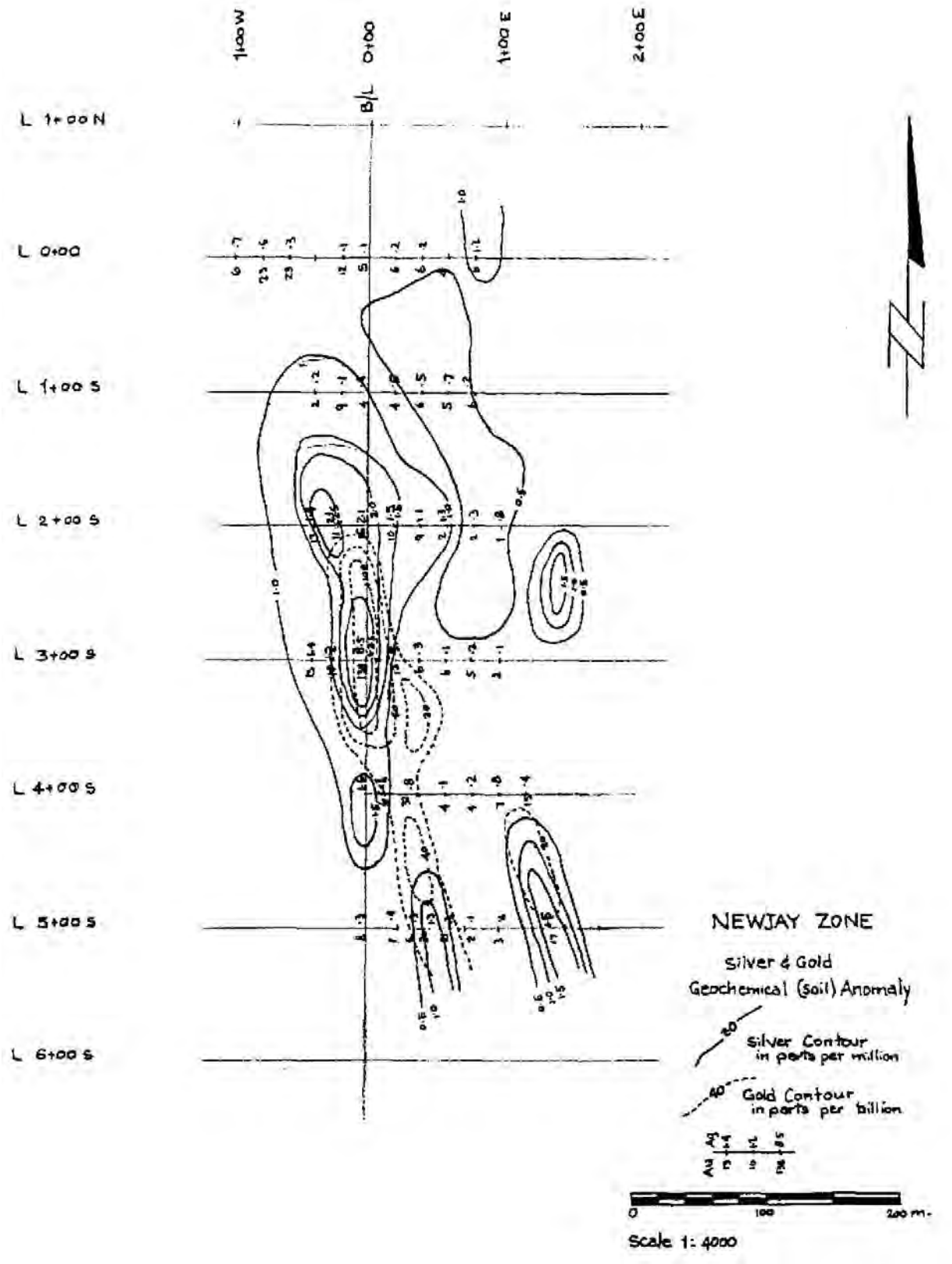


Figure 14 Newjay Zone Geochemical (Soil) Silver& Gold Anomaly

EXPLORATION 2022

Reconnaissance prospecting, mapping and sampling commenced August 14th through to September 18th, a total of 12 days of field surveys. The surveys were focused in the area and adjacent to the quarry site where initial examination of exposed rocks characteristically showed iron carbonate and associated pyrite mineralization hosted in altered wacke horizon. Sampling, prospecting and reconnaissance stratigraphic mapping surveys were also carried out to the west of the quarry in fault contact with serpentinite, which traces the southeastern extension of the Hozameen fault system.

Much of the surveyed area is masked by glacial till material but enough bedrock exposure was encountered to develop a structural and stratigraphic picture of the underlying bedrock. Both bedrock and float (glacial derived) rock samples were collected from the area. A total of 20 rock samples. D. Heino also collected limited soils and rock samples and panned several gossan soils for possible residual gold.

A logged-off ridge trending northwesterly located just west of the quarry was selected as a main target interpreted to be possibly associated with altered mineralization exposed at the quarry site. The ridge is dominantly underlain by north striking, vertically dipping, thinly bedded argillaceous shale and argillite intercalated with mildly siliceous, iron carbonate altered wacke beds. These beds range in thickness from about a metre to about 15 metres and characteristically display brecciation, quartz veining, minor disseminate pyrite and iron oxidation.

Reconnaissance exploration surveys consisting of lithologicial bedrock mapping and rock sampling were conducted by a geologist with several years of geological experience in the Sowaqua Creek watershed. A seasoned prospector panned and sampled local soil profiles and small streams testing for potential locally sourced residual gold. Any mineralized and alteration rock samples and gossan-like soil samples of interest were collected for analysis. All samples collected and bedrock outcrop encountered were identified with hand-held GPS waypoint stations and tracking recorded. Waypoint mapping accuracy was usually within +/- 3 meters.

Twenty (20) rock samples collected from various bedrock outcrops by the geologist recorded in field notes are summarized in the table below. The prospector focused on panning and examining mineral concentrate obtained from panning searching for pathfinder sulphides (e.g. arsenopyrite/pyrite/copper-lead-zinc) vectors to possible gold source . Bedrock mapping carried out by the geologist included GPS control of all outcrops encountered and float material of interest as well as noting rock description, mineralization and alteration features and related general structural features. Digital bedrock photographs were also taken to compliment the mapping. Rock samples have field ID number: example ‘SQ-R02’ = (Sowaqua)-Rock sample 2 and ‘O/C’ refers to bedrock outcrop mapped. Samples collected are mainly grab sample type.

Base Camp. The quarry is located down the road at the tree line shown. Sowaqua Cr. to the right

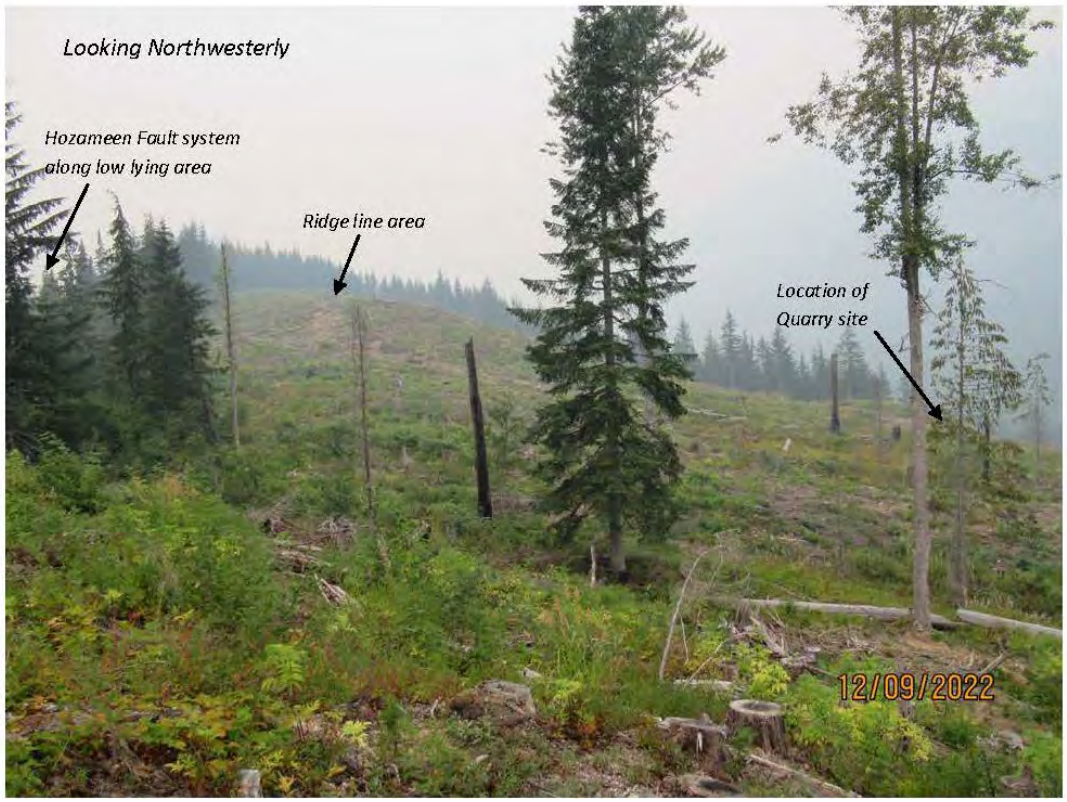


Photo 5 Base Camp and Photo 6 Looking Northwesterly

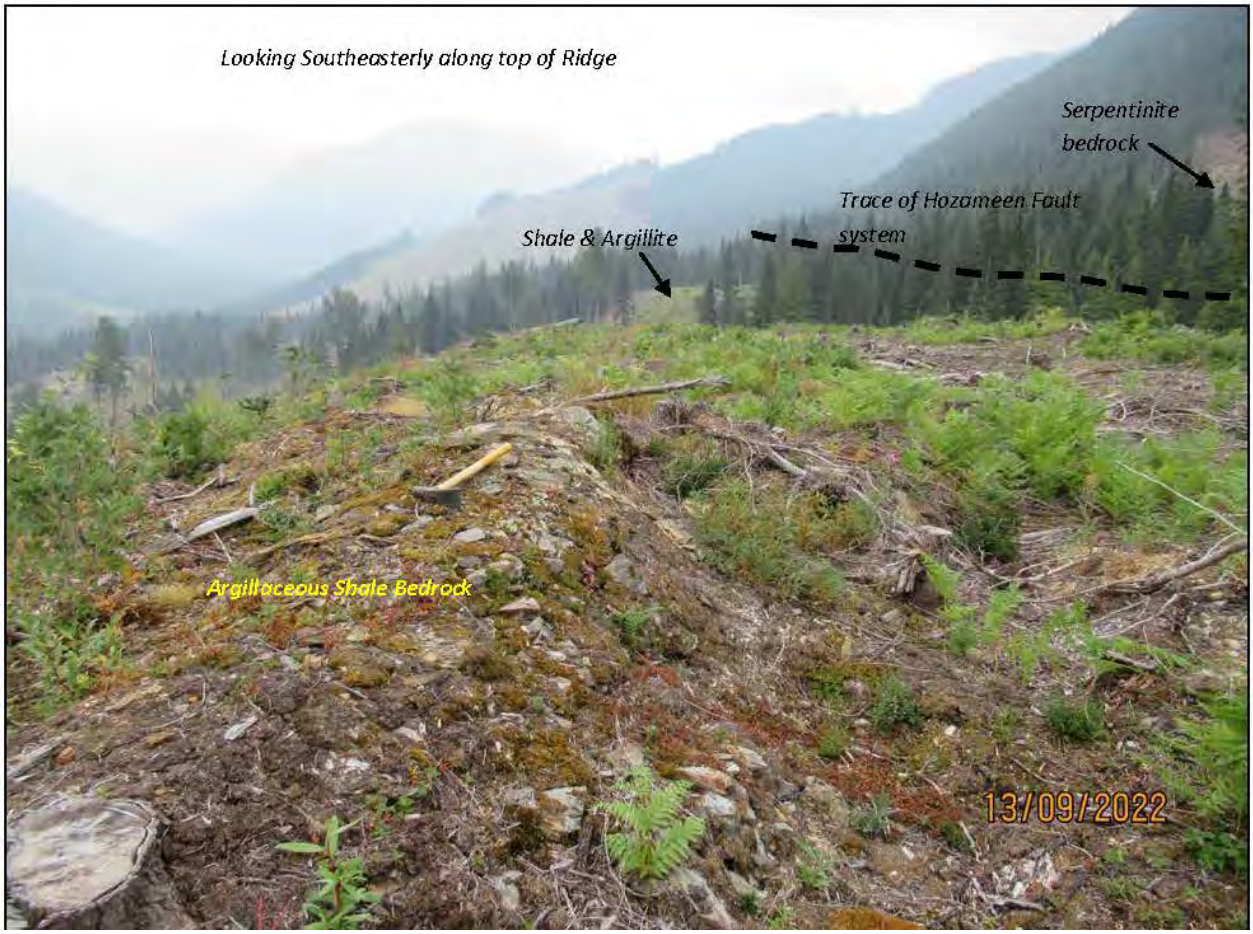


PHOTO 7: Photo shows exposed bedrock along ridgeline. To the left (east) is the Sowaqua Creek Valley. Ladner slates and wacke interbeds are in fault contact with serpentine bedrock on the right. Trace of Hozameen Fault system along low lying trend shown with dashed bold line.

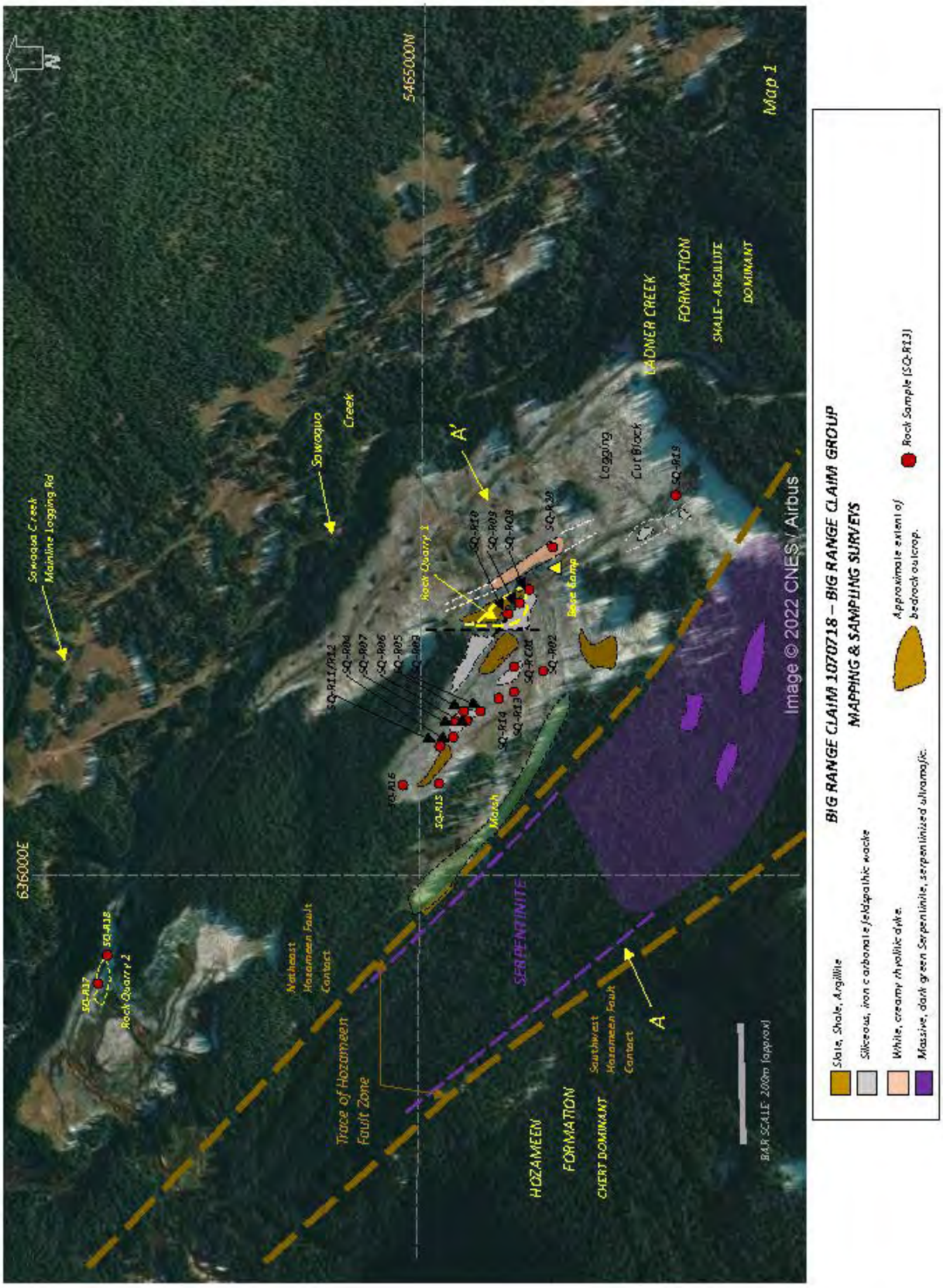


Figure 15 Mapping and Sampling Surveys 2022

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS:

The focus of the mapping and sampling was an area located just to the northwest of Base Camp. Previous reconnaissance work in this area identified siliceous, iron carbonate alternate feldspathic wacke unit associated with weak to moderate mineralization observed in a rock quarry site (Quarry 1 – Map 1). It is in structural contact with the Hozameen fault system mapped just to the west and is interpreted as the southeastern extension of the northwest-southeast trending Coquihalla Gold Belt. Although it is generally weakly mineralized with moderate alteration, it structurally and lithologically occurs along similar horizon as the Idaho Zone gold deposit (former Carolin Mine) hosted in the lower sequence of the Ladner Creek Formation and spatially related to the Hozameen Fault, located several kilometres to the northwest.

Mapping and sampling were carried out along a ridge line an area previously log harvested exposing limited bedrock. Much of the area is masked by glacial till material at least a metre thick or more (Photo 2 below). The ridgeline is underlain foliated, steeply dipping shaley argillite and carbonaceous argillite strike 344°-360°. These rocks are interbedded with more competent altered feldspathic wacke beds ranging in thickness of at least 3-5 metres with dominant strike 280°-300° northwesterly. Characteristically the wacke bedding is brecciated cut by quartz veins and weakly mineralized. Exposed along the western flank of the ridgeline and adjacent to an elongated marsh (Map 1) is a thick bed of vertically dipping, north striking (about 360°) pebble-boulder conglomerate in contact with beds argillaceous slate. The marsh appears to partly reflect a sub-surface trend of the northeastern strand of the Hozameen Fault.

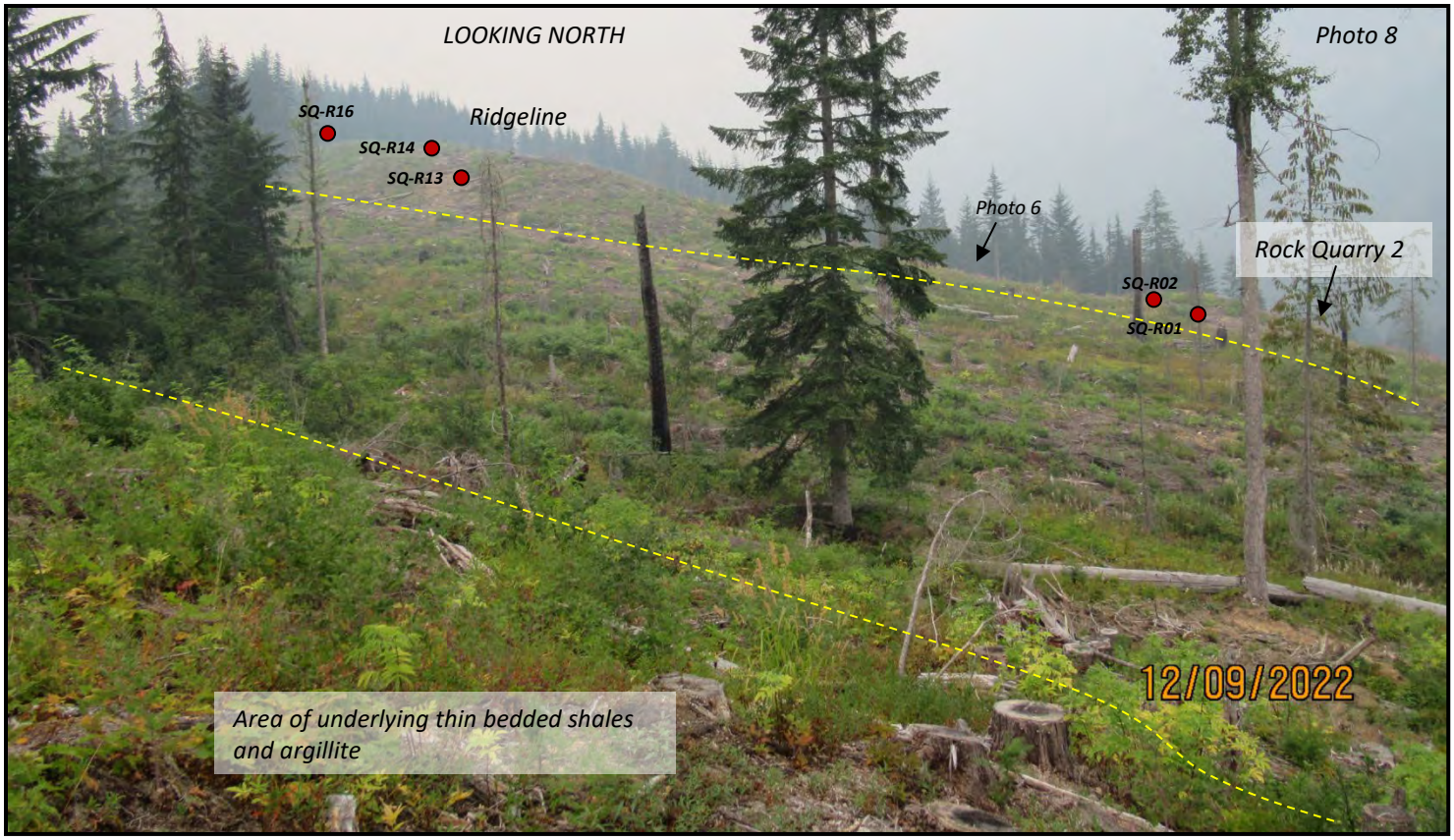
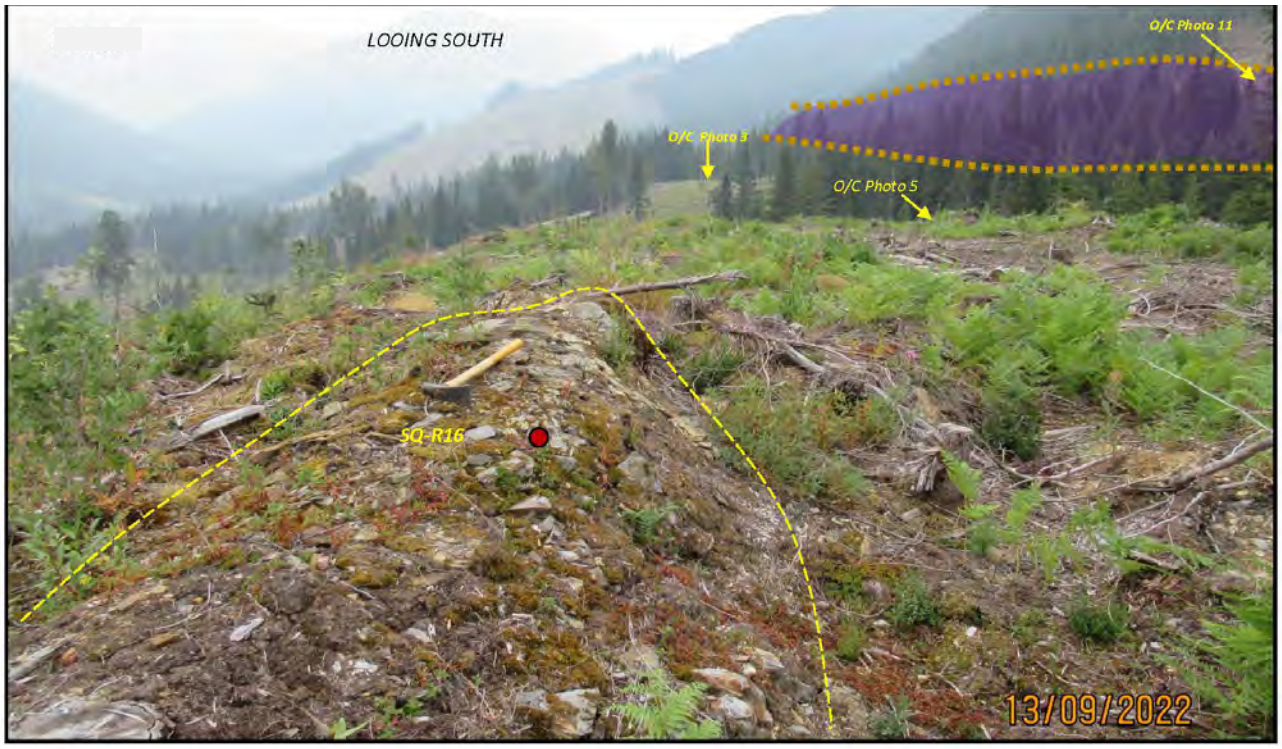


Photo 8 above shows approximate rock sample locations for SQ-R-01/R-02 and S@Q-R-13/14. Refer to table above for sample detail.

Photo 9 shows partly exposed section of glacial till material. Low lying areas in the mapping area are masked by till as delineated by the yellow dashed lines in Photo 8



looking south, showing to the west trace of Coquihalla Serpentine Belt (purple) fault bounded by the Hozameen fault zones. At distance is outcrop (O/C) photo 3 area underlain by thin bedded argillite. O/C photo 4 shows part of extensive exposure of serpentinite bedrock exposed along a cut block area. O/C photo 5 below shows a conglomerate outcrop, which flanks the Hozameen fault on the east and is stratigraphically overlain by a sequence of interbedded argillite and feldpathic wacke along the ridge to the east. In foreground (yellow dashed line) is an outcrop of intercalated wacke unit and location of grab sample SQ-R16 (refer to table above for brief description) also see Map1 & Photo 1.

Well exposed outcrop of massive, dark green serpentinite see photo above for approximate location of the bedrock outcrop.

Outcrop of polymictic conglomerate exposed adjacent to the Hozameen fault indicated in photo 5 above.

O/C Photo 6 shows an outcrop of partly exposed bed of siliceous altered feldspathic wacke breccia. It outcrops along the eastern side of the ridge (see Map 1). It is cross-cut by numerous quartz veinlets and weakly mineralized. Five (5) grab samples: SQ-R03 to R07 were collected from the outcrop. It is 2-3 metres thick, yellow dashed line indicates approximate trend of the wacke bed. Shale and argillite bedding outcrops along east (right) side of the wacke outcrop.

Photo showing close-up view of altered feldspathic wacke – quartz vein-breccia from outcrop photo 6 above.

ROCK QUARRY 1:

Rock Quarry 1 is located along eastern side of the mapped and sampled ridge at UTM co-ordinates: 636365E-5464857N. Rock was quarried and used as ballast for the logging road. The quarry pit exposes siliceous, iron-carbonate altered feldspathic wacke weakly mineralized carrying dominantly disseminated pyrite. It is in fault-shear contact with northwesterly foliated carbonaceous argillite hosting narrow quartz veinlets. The fault contact strikes about 280° vertical dipping and consists of mineralized, carbonaceous-graphitic gouge with numerous sheared and cross-cutting quartz veins. Three (3) grab samples were collected along the fault, SQ-R08, R09 & R10 see Photo 16 below.

Along the northern side of the quarry face the fault-shear contact is offset by northeast striking fault having a right-lateral movement. Here the argillite and wacke beds have also been offset with bedding along the north fault block offset several metres to the right.

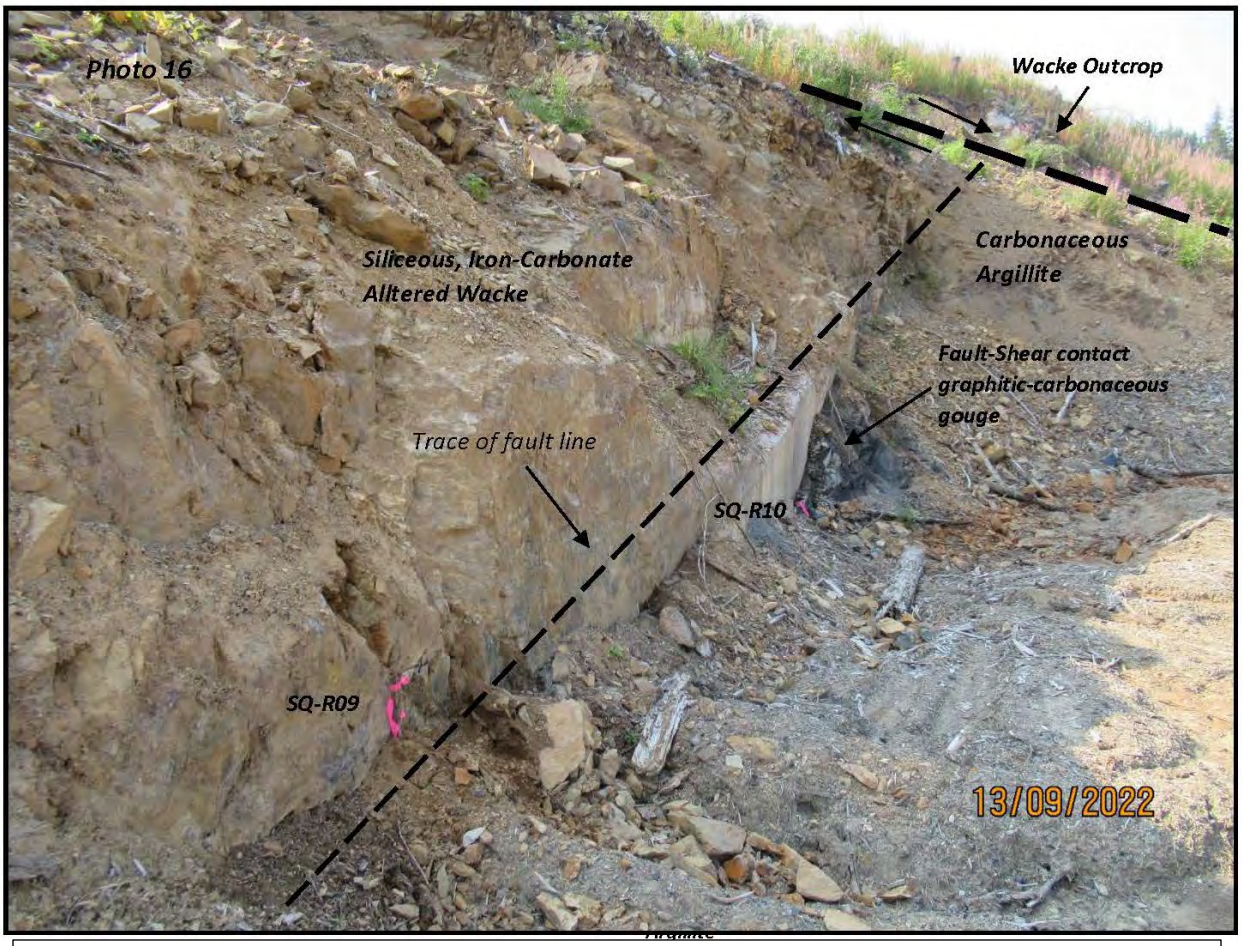


Photo 16 shows Rock Quarry 1 – displaying graphitic-carbonaceous fault-shear contact. Grab samples (pink flagging) SQ-R08, R09 & R10 collected along strike of fault line. It is cut off along the north face of the pit by northeast striking fault with altered wacke unit offset to the right (northeast).

ROCK QUARRY 2:

Rock Quarry 2 is located about 1.5 km northeast of quarry 2 above (see Map 1) along a logging road at UTM co-ordinates: 636186E-5465490N. Here the road base exposes intensely foliated graphitic-carbonaceous argillite with abundant boudinage quartz structures more resistant to deformation. Quarry 2 area appears to have undergone more intense deformation than quarry 1 evidenced by the faulting and shearing and intense deformation shown along the road (O/C photo 7). Quarry 1 area, including the mapped and sampled ridgeline (Photo 8 & 16), underlying bedrock is steeply dipping with minor offset faulting. In contrast Quarry 2 here the beds are shallow dipping to horizontal reflecting recumbent folding and thrust faulting.

Highly deformed and contorted carbonaceous argillite expose along base of logging road with more resistant boudinage characteristics.

Grab sample SQ-R18 was collected from road base.

Rock Quarry 2: shows more competent thrust faulted thick altered wacke unit overlying shear oxidized argillite. Grab sample SQ-R17 was collected from the face consisting mineralized shaley, altered argillite. The underlying bedrock in the area appears to undergone deformation with evidence of recumbent folding along road cut.

A steeply dipping, creamy colour rhyolitic dyke trending northeast was mapped adjacent to base camp. It is associated with quartz veining and carries laths of disseminated arsenopyrite. A representative grab sample SQ-R20 was collected from this site. The dyke is interpreted to be genetically related to the rhyolite intrusive that is emplaced in the upper sequence of the Ladner Group sedimentary rocks exposed along Rice Creek and herein referred to as 'Rice Creek Rhyolite Intrusive'.

Based on the reconnaissance geological surveys conducted the area warrants additional follow-up field work. The limited mapping and sampling has defined a potential target that should be examined in more detail along trend of the Hozameen fault system. Logging road access in this area is favourable especially once washouts can be repaired for use of 4-wheel drive vehicle and ATV. Sections of the road come within reach of the serpentine fault-contact spatially associated with the altered lithic wacke horizons. Based on the above surveys an exploration model can easily be established that can used toward application for further exploration work.

Rock sample results are plotted on Figure 15 and sample descriptions are tabulated in Appendix III.

Assays were conducted by using an XRF Unit factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, Instrument #540557 Type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The instrument was calibrated using Alloy Certified reference materials by ARM1 and NIS5 standards. Only certified operators were employed and that were experienced in XRF assay procedures. Read times were 120 seconds or greater.

Several samples are highly anomalous in arsenic – samples SQ-R-14 at 968ppm As, SQ-R-20 at 2488ppm As and SQ-R-06 at 335ppm As.

Follow-up detail work is required in the future.

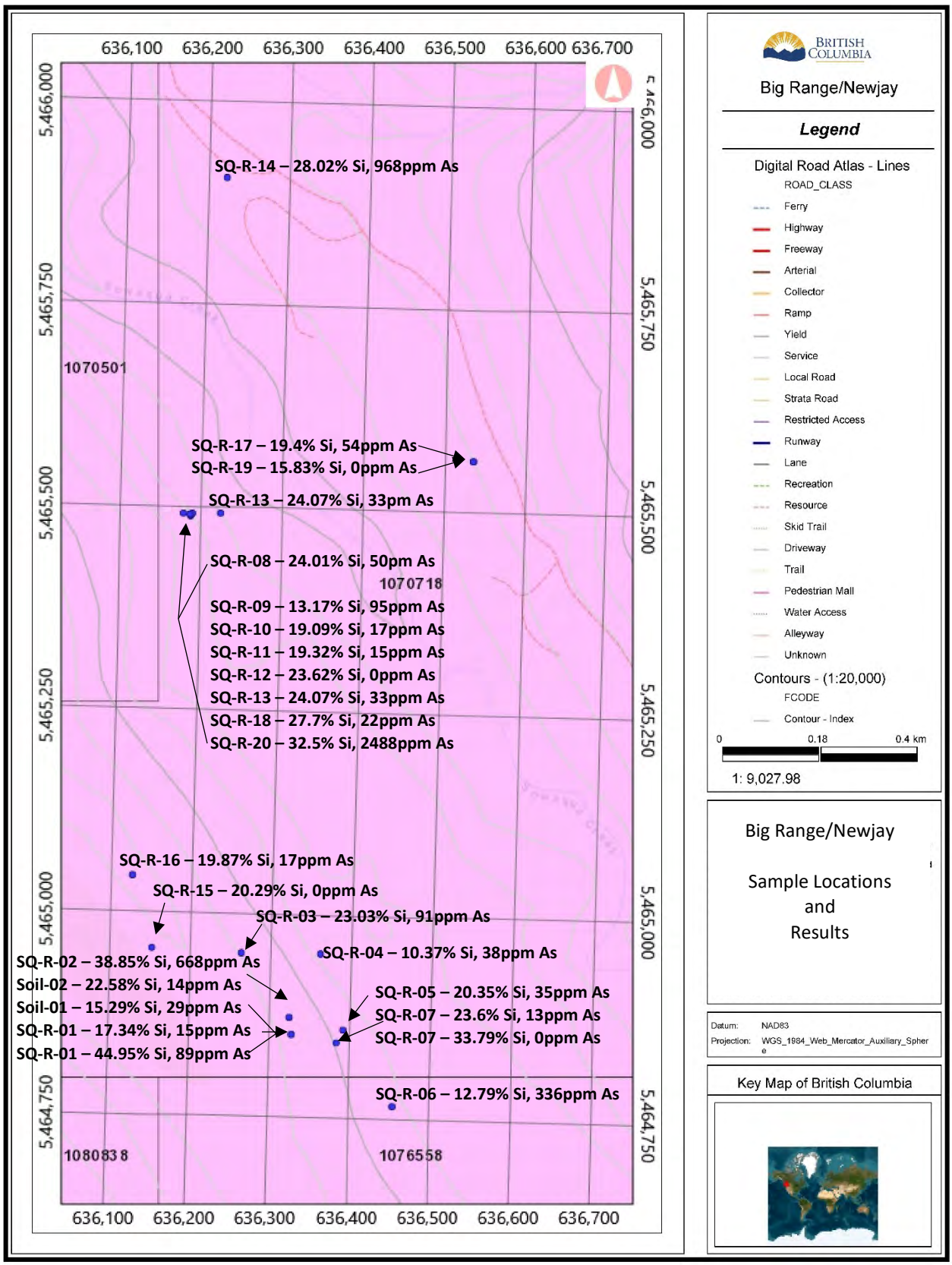


Figure 16 Sample Locations and Results 2022

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

RICE CREEK ZONE – FELSIC INTRUSIVE MINERAL POTENTIAL:

• The rhyolitic-granitic intrusive suggests a localized, shallow crustal silica-rich magmatic emplacement hosting elevated values in anomalous gold, silver, copper and molybdenite mineralization.
• The felsic intrusion appears to reflect a younger (Tertiary age?) rhyolitic to granitic, silica enriched phased magmatic event, emplacement within the upper sequence of the Jurassic age Ladner Creek Formation sedimentary strata.
• The intrusion appears to be associated with at least 2 stages of sulphide mineralization. Initial stage(i): highly siliceous rhyolite-granitic phases host zones of weak to moderate, finely disseminated arsenopyrite with lesser fine flakes of molybdenite. The latter stage(ii): shallow, northwesterly dipping massive quartz veins, which cut the mineralized felsic intrusive, host moderate to higher arsenopyrite and molybdenite. These shallow dipping veins are characteristically more enriched in sulphide mineralization more so than other quartz veins observed as a result, merit more detail examination in future exploration for their gold potentials. Other similar structurally controlled mineralized vein systems probably occur within the felsic intrusive.
• Rhyolitic-dacitic dykes/sills intruding the Ladner Creek sediments were previously observed along Sowaqua and Angus creeks, which characteristically host arsenopyrite mineralization.
• A mineralized felsic dyke/sill occurring along Sowaqua Creek appears to be spatially related to the anomalous gold (1.04 gm/ Au) previously collected from altered shale along an exposed bank of the creek.
• These mineralized dykes/sills are believed to be extensions of and genetically related to the Rice Creek Zone mineral system.

The object of this reconnaissance program was to attempt to outline or define potential anomalous areas on the Ghostpass property. The combined geological and geochemical surveys indicate this area to contain potentially economic values of precious metals.

Geological mapping shows a major north-northwest striking fault zone (Hozameen Fault) occurring at the contact between serpentinite and Ladner Group coarse elastics. The faulted zones several sub-parallel, mineralized felsic dykes that are anomalous in gold and silver. Geochemical anomalies have further defined the fault structure. The Ghostpass area near the Hozameen Fault is presently obscured by overburden. Geochemical surveys also reflected the fault structure as indicated by the anomalous zones. The objective was achieved in that encouraging results were obtained from the surveys and follow up work is planned for the 1998 field season consisting of prospecting, geological mapping, geophysics and trenching.

A porphyritic quartz monzonite stock intrudes the Jurassic age Ladner Group sedimentary rocks hosting molybdenite-arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins.

This post accretionary stock of probable Tertiary age, appears to be spatially related to a major first order fault system that makes up the collision-accretionary boundary represented by the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt. This belt forms the suture zone between the Bridge River terrane, Hozameen sediments to the southwest and Cadwallader-Methow terrane, Ladner sediments to the northeast.

Along part of Sowaqua Creek is an exposed section of Ladner sediments that are partly altered, a historical sample collected from this site contained elevated gold values of 1,040 ppb Au. The altered sediments and anomalous gold appear to be structurally related and may represent a second or lower order fault system spatially related to the accretionary structure positioned about 1 km to the west.

The molybdenite and anomalous gold-bearing, sedimentary-hosted orogenic mineralization found in the Rice Creek area, may also in part, be both spatial and temporal related to one mineral secular event developed during and or after the Lower Jurassic-Mid Cretaceous tectonic emplacement of the Ridge River terrane. The Coquihalla Serpentine Belt, a host to a former producing gold camp (e.g. Carolin, Emancipation and Pipestem gold mines)

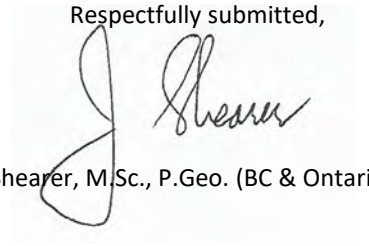
located some 20 km to the northwest of the Master Ace claim group, is probably related to the same orogen secular event.

Work in 2021 outlined a new zone (Sowaqua Zone) just west of 20km on the Forest Service Road characterized by altered greywacke with soil samples running up to 713ppm arsenic. A previous grab sample in nearby Sowaqua Creek assayed 1.05g/tonne gold.

Work in 2022 focussed on follow-up to the Sowaqua Zone.

Future mineral exploration model(s) need to consider the regional tectonostratigraphic framework and the mineral-bearing influence of first order structures, in targeting adjacent mineral potential sites along this area. The Rice Creek and the new Sowaqua Zone are such areas that warrants further exploration.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG

Cost Estimate for Future Work 2023

This property requires basic geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling.

Personnel		
	Geologist/Supervisor, 15 days @ $800/day	$12,000
	Geologist, 11 days @ $800/day	$9,000
	Prospector/Sampler, 20 days @ $350/day	$7,000
	Field Assistant, 20 days @ $250/day	$5,000
	Subtotal	$33,000
	GST	$1,650
Mobilization		
	Truck 1 Rental,15 days @ $125/day	$1,875
	Truck Rental, 20 days @ $125/day	$2,500
Camp		
	Groceries, fuel, field gear(axes, flagging, sample bags)	$3,000
	Hotel	$3,500
	Magnetometer Rental	$1,200
	Trenching – 30 hrs. @ $150/hr. plus mob & demob	$5,000
Analysis		
	Assay, Rock, 200 samples @ $24/ea.; Au/Ag/Cu/As/Pt	$4,800
	Geochem, Soil, 200 samples @$15/ea. Au/Ag/Cu/As/Pt/Sb	$3,000
Office		
	Report Writing, typing, drafting, copying	$3,000
	Total	$62,000

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

NOVEMBER 25, 2022

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B.Sc., 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M.Sc. 1977).

2. I have practiced my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by Homegold Resources Ltd.

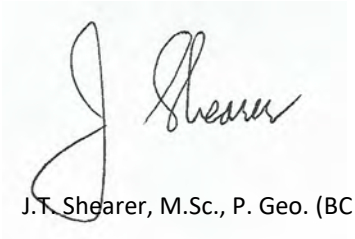
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and an elected Fellow of the Society of Exploration Geologists (SEG). I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo., Member Number 19,279).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. At Unit #5 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of the report entitled "Geochemical Assessment Report on the Big Range/Newjay Property" dated November 25, 2022.

6. I have visited the property on August 14-16, Sept. 11-18, 2022. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Big Range/Newjay Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 25th day of November 2022.



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P. Geo. (BC & Ontario)

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

NOVEMBER 25, 2022

Appendix II

STATEMENT of COSTS
BIG RANGE PROJECT 2022

Wages & Benefits	Without GST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo; 12 day2 @ $800/day, August 14-16, 23, Sept. 11-18, 2022	$ 9,600.00
D. Cardinal, B.Xc., P.Geo., 12 days @ $800/day, August 14-16, 23, Sept. 11-18, 2022	9,600.00
D. Heino, Long-time Prospector, 9 days @ $500/day	4,500.00
Subtotal	$ 23,700.00
Transportation	
Truck 1 - Fully equipped 4x4 truck, 12 day @ $125/day	1,800.00
Truck 2 - Fully equipped 4x4 truck, 12 days @ $125/day	1,800.00
Side-by-Side ATV & Trailer, rental	2,730.00
Fuel	650.00
Helicopter	6,541.77
Camp & Hotel	620.00
Food & Propane	568.00
XRF Assaying	400.00
Lab Assaying, 6 samples for Au	2200.00
Computer Compilation	800.00
Fieldgear – Sat phone, GPS, Radios, Zoleo	450.00
Report Preparation	1,600.00
Word Processing	475.00
Subtotal	$ 18,634.77
Grand total	$ 42,334.77

Event #	5959204
Date Filed	November 26, 2022
Amount	$ 41,000.00
PAC	$ 9,806.01
Total Filed	$ 50,806.01

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS and LOCATIONS

NOVEMBER 25, 2022

XRF Results Big Range

Sample #	Al%	Si%	Ca%	Cu%	Zn%	As ppm	Fe%	Ni%	Mg%	Description
SQ-R-01	2.3769	17.34	20.58		0.0018	15	4.9123			White weathering, rusty, grey wacke, altered, carbonatized
Soil-01	8.73	15.29	0.6896	0.0034	0.0108	29	6.91	0.0048		Bright orange soil
SQ-R-01	0.5132	44.95				89	0.1427			Pink quartz vein, grey blebs, sulfides
SQ-R-02	4.04	38.85			0.0026	688	0.4929			Grey blebs, interlayered
Soil-02	7.64	22.58	0.658		0.0095	14	6.1104	0.0497	2.72	Light orange/brown
SQ-R-03	2.15	23.03			0.0057	91	5.66			Vuggy rusty quartz vein, stockwork in altered greywacke
SQ-R-04	5.38	10.37			0.0067	38	8.13		1.05	Light-medium olive green on fresh, very pervasive rusty throughout
SQ-R-05	11.9	20.35			0.0105	35	10.11		0.83	Olive green altered greywacke, lots of quartz veins
SQ-R-06	8.93	12.79		0.003	0.0031	336	6.64			Extremely rusty, altered greywacke, veining, bull quartz
SQ-R-07	8.17	23.6	1.0142		0.0095	13	7.04		0.94	Medium grey, altered greywacke
SQ-R-07	0.4962	33.79	0.5244				0.2431			Grey band in R-07
SQ-R-08	6.73	24.01			0.0023	5	8.01			Extremely rusty, vuggy, platey, very altered greywacke
SQ-R-09	7.29	13.17	18.82		0.0059	95	5.0251			Quartz breccia, calcareous, angular frags with disseminated pyrite
SQ-R-10	11.1	19.09	1.5214	0.0045	0.0112	17	5.677			Dark grey uniform, altered, carbonatized, siliceous
SQ-R-11	8.55	19.32	1.2041		0.0069	15	6.39		0.8	Less altered greywacke, dark grey
SQ-R-12	8.43	23.62	0.2737		0.0087		6.25		1.48	Lithic wacke, 5-10mm elongated fragments, rusty weathering on fractures
SQ-R-13	6.43	24.07			0.0075	33	5.3916			White weathering, light grey greywacke, oriented by quartz hairlines
SQ-R-14	5.33	28.02	0.7456		0.0015	968	2.1687			Quartz breccia stockworks, dark grey-black angular fragments
SQ-R-15	4.32	20.29	2.0618		0.0076		3.609	0.0048		Fresh, medium grey greywacke, fine grained, rusty in fractures
SQ-R-16	7.72	19.87			0.0071	17	5.83			Rusty, siliceous, altered greywacke, fine grained, white weathering
SQ-R-17	10.4	19.4			0.0072	54	6.4			Rusty, altered argillite, black with grey interbeds
SQ-R-18	9.1	27.7		0.0033	0.0101	22	7.23			Sheared and altered argillite, siliceous
SQ-R-19	5.19	15.83	20.27		0.0045		2.8226		4.14	Extremely rusty, white felsite ? rhyolite
SQ-R-20	6.04	32.5		0.0032	0.0042	2488	1.0204			Slickensides, siliceous, very rusty, rhyolite, quartz vein ?

Sample Locations

SQ-R01	10 U 636327 5464852
SQ-R02	10 U 636324 5464873
SQ-R03	10 U 636263 5464951
SQ-R04	10 U 636361 5464952
SQ-R05	10 U 636391 5464859
SQ-R06	10 U 636454 5464766
SQ-R07	10 U 636383 5464843
SQ-R08	10 U 636187 5465488
SQ-R09	10 U 636187 5465488
SQ-R10	10 U 636187 5465489

SQ-R11	10 U 636189 5465491
SQ-R12	10 U 636189 5465491
SQ-R13	10 U 636224 5465492
SQ-R14	10 U 636222 5465906
SQ-R15	10 U 636152 5464955
SQ-R16	10 U 636126 5465044
SQ-R17	10 U 636535 5465563
SQ-R18	10 U 636186 5465490
SQ-R19	10 U 636535 5465563
SQ-R20	10 U 636178 5465491

APPENDIX IV

ASSAYS

NOVEMBER 25, 2022

Big Range XRF 2022

All Results in %

Sample #	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K	K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti
SQ-R-01	ND		2.3769	0.049	17.34	0.12	0.1528	0.0242	0.0883	0.0031	ND		ND		20.58	0.14	0.1269
Soil-01	ND		8.73	0.09	15.29	0.11	2.166	0.0317	ND		ND		0.2149	0.004	0.6896	0.0073	0.3335
Soil-02	2.72	0.18	7.64	0.07	22.58	0.14	0.2037	0.0159	ND		ND		0.1992	0.0037	0.658	0.0066	0.4372
SQ-R-01	ND		0.5132	0.0335	44.95	0.2	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0507
SQ-R-02	ND		4.04	0.05	38.85	0.19	0.2117	0.0212	ND		ND		0.3349	0.0051	ND		0.274
SQ-R-03	ND		2.15	0.06	23.03	0.19	0.0895	0.0205	ND		ND		0.0347	0.004	ND		ND
SQ-R-04	1.05	0.33	5.38	0.09	10.37	0.12	0.3272	0.0214	ND		ND		1.1718	0.0136	ND		0.4828
SQ-R-05	0.83	0.2	11.9	0.11	20.35	0.14	0.5332	0.0207	ND		ND		1.5923	0.0123	ND		0.9262
SQ-R-06	ND		8.93	0.08	12.79	0.09	4.3929	0.0433	0.7712	0.0067	ND		1.8286	0.013	ND		0.2835
SQ-R-07	0.94	0.2	8.17	0.08	23.6	0.16	0.2058	0.0195	0.1512	0.0037	ND		ND		1.0142	0.0095	0.5086
SQ-R-07	ND		0.4962	0.0419	33.79	0.22	0.4368	0.0274	0.1652	0.0048	ND		ND		0.5244	0.0073	ND
SQ-R-08	ND		6.73	0.07	24.01	0.15	0.3567	0.0176	ND		ND		0.0578	0.0034	ND		0.1547
SQ-R-09	ND		7.29	0.07	13.17	0.09	0.2919	0.0214	0.5859	0.0054	ND		0.3618	0.0042	18.82	0.12	0.4628
SQ-R-10	ND		11.1	0.1	19.09	0.13	0.1967	0.0192	0.1222	0.0035	ND		1.1862	0.0097	1.5214	0.0126	0.5502
SQ-R-11	0.8	0.22	8.55	0.09	19.32	0.15	0.2181	0.0197	0.022	0.0031	ND		0.3016	0.005	1.2041	0.0112	0.4947
SQ-R-12	1.48	0.21	8.43	0.09	23.62	0.17	0.2133	0.0197	0.1079	0.0036	ND		0.4088	0.0055	0.2737	0.0063	0.488
SQ-R-13	ND		6.43	0.08	24.07	0.17	0.2354	0.0202	0.1295	0.0039	ND		0.699	0.0072	ND		0.3455
SQ-R-14	ND		5.33	0.06	28.02	0.15	4.1594	0.041	1.4338	0.0096	ND		1.745	0.0108	0.7456	0.0076	0.3012
SQ-R-15	ND		4.32	0.08	20.29	0.19	0.2189	0.0287	0.7369	0.01	ND		0.9983	0.0117	2.0618	0.0214	0.2708
SQ-R-16	ND		7.72	0.1	19.87	0.17	0.3792	0.0243	0.1544	0.0047	ND		0.9915	0.0103	ND		0.4082
SQ-R-17	ND		10.4	0.1	19.4	0.14	0.5801	0.022	0.1856	0.004	ND		2.1219	0.0162	ND		0.8319
SQ-R-18	ND		9.1	0.08	27.7	0.17	0.1268	0.0184	0.1886	0.0039	ND		0.5295	0.006	ND		0.4468
SQ-R-19	4.14	0.2	5.19	0.06	15.83	0.1	0.1055	0.0213	0.0103	0.0024	ND		1.3777	0.0096	20.27	0.12	0.1754
SQ-R-20	ND		6.04	0.06	32.5	0.17	ND		0.0508	0.003	ND		0.6729	0.006	ND		ND

Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr	Cr +/-	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-	As
0.0195	ND		ND		0.3739	0.0107	4.9123	0.0454	ND		ND		ND		0.0018	0.0005	0.0015
0.0183	ND		0.011	0.0033	0.027	0.0034	6.91	0.06	ND		0.0048	0.0011	0.0034	0.0008	0.0108	0.0008	0.0029
0.0193	ND		0.0377	0.0039	0.0535	0.0039	6.1104	0.044	ND		0.0497	0.0019	ND		0.0095	0.0007	0.0014
0.0155	ND		ND		ND		0.1427	0.0051	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0089
0.0207	0.0273	0.0089	ND		ND		0.4929	0.0094	ND		ND		ND		0.0026	0.0004	0.0688
	ND		ND		0.1343	0.0065	5.66	0.06	ND		ND		ND		0.0057	0.0007	0.0091
0.0246	0.0443	0.0092	ND		0.0946	0.0059	8.13	0.09	ND		ND		ND		0.0067	0.0009	0.0038
0.0281	0.0615	0.0096	ND		0.0981	0.0054	10.11	0.08	ND		ND		ND		0.0105	0.0009	0.0035
0.0167	0.0495	0.0071	ND		0.0458	0.0036	6.64	0.05	ND		ND		0.003	0.0007	0.0031	0.0005	0.0336
0.0232	ND		ND		0.0803	0.005	7.04	0.06	ND		ND		ND		0.0095	0.0008	0.0013
	ND		ND		0.0205	0.0037	0.2431	0.0076	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0154	ND		ND		0.0529	0.004	8.01	0.06	ND		ND		ND		0.0023	0.0005	0.005
0.0237	ND		ND		0.2293	0.0077	5.0251	0.0415	ND		ND		ND		0.0059	0.0006	0.0095
0.0243	0.0408	0.0091	ND		0.0682	0.0047	5.677	0.0467	ND		ND		0.0045	0.0009	0.0112	0.0008	0.0017
0.0236	0.0333	0.0087	ND		0.0839	0.0051	6.39	0.06	ND		ND		ND		0.0069	0.0007	0.0015
0.0231	0.0324	0.0085	ND		0.0835	0.005	6.25	0.05	ND		ND		ND		0.0087	0.0007	ND
0.0218	ND		ND		0.0391	0.0041	5.3916	0.047	ND		ND		ND		0.0075	0.0007	0.0033
0.0191	0.0345	0.008	ND		ND		2.1687	0.0204	ND		ND		ND		0.0015	0.0004	0.0968
0.0266	ND		ND		0.0312	0.0049	3.609	0.0451	ND		0.0048	0.0014	ND		0.0076	0.0009	ND
0.0253	ND		ND		0.0718	0.0055	5.83	0.06	ND		ND		ND		0.0071	0.0008	0.0017
0.0293	0.0366	0.0099	ND		0.0252	0.0039	6.4	0.05	ND		ND		ND		0.0072	0.0007	0.0054
0.0223	ND		ND		0.0405	0.0041	7.23	0.05	ND		ND		0.0033	0.0009	0.0101	0.0008	0.0022
0.0191	ND		ND		0.1881	0.0073	2.8226	0.0279	ND		ND		ND		0.0045	0.0006	ND
	ND		ND		0.1846	0.0064	1.0204	0.0133	ND		ND		0.0032	0.0007	0.0042	0.0005	0.2488

As +/-	Se	Se +/-	Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn	Sn +/-
0.0003	ND		ND		0.0248	0.0005	0.0028	0.0002	0.0018	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		0.0024	0.0002	0.0195	0.0004	0.0015	0.0002	0.0095	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		0.0018	0.0002	0.0172	0.0003	0.0013	0.0002	0.0076	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0004	ND		ND		0.0011	0.0001	ND		0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.001	ND		0.001	0.0001	0.0018	0.0001	0.0004	0.0001	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0005	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0015	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0004	ND		0.0028	0.0002	0.006	0.0003	0.0023	0.0003	0.0079	0.0004	0.0018	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
0.0004	ND		0.0035	0.0002	0.0117	0.0003	0.0029	0.0002	0.0101	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0007	ND		0.0053	0.0002	0.0176	0.0003	0.001	0.0002	0.0085	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		ND		0.0118	0.0003	0.0016	0.0002	0.0078	0.0003	0.0006	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		0.0004	0.0001	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0004	ND		0.0009	0.0001	0.0111	0.0003	0.0016	0.0002	0.0076	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0431	0.0006	0.0045	0.0002	0.0046	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		0.0034	0.0002	0.0296	0.0005	0.0019	0.0002	0.0069	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		0.0012	0.0002	0.0201	0.0004	0.0035	0.0002	0.0071	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		0.0009	0.0001	0.0123	0.0003	0.0029	0.0002	0.0094	0.0003	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		0.0028	0.0002	0.0104	0.0003	0.0034	0.0002	0.0128	0.0004	0.0012	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0012	ND		0.0025	0.0001	0.0079	0.0002	0.0012	0.0001	0.0017	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		0.0024	0.0002	0.0163	0.0005	0.0056	0.0003	0.0093	0.0004	0.0024	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		0.0019	0.0002	0.0156	0.0004	0.003	0.0003	0.0123	0.0004	0.0018	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
0.0004	ND		0.0054	0.0003	0.0183	0.0004	0.0026	0.0002	0.0165	0.0004	0.0008	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		0.0014	0.0002	0.0087	0.0003	0.0013	0.0002	0.0052	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		0.0035	0.0002	0.0514	0.0006	0.0005	0.0002	0.0053	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0021	ND		0.0071	0.0002	0.0031	0.0002	0.0268	0.0004	0.0133	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	

Sb	Sb +/-	W	W +/-	Hg	Hg +/-	Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +/-	Th	Th +/-	U	U +/-	LE	LE +/-	Unit
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		54.02	0.28	%
ND		ND		ND		0.0014	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		65.56	0.23	%
ND		ND		ND		0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		59.28	0.25	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		54.33	0.21	%
ND		ND		ND		0.0167	0.0006	ND		ND		ND		55.67	0.22	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0039	0.0008	ND		68.89	0.26	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0052	0.001	ND		72.91	0.37	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		53.55	0.31	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		64.2	0.22	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0027	0.0007	ND		58.26	0.29	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		64.33	0.23	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		60.6	0.25	%
ND		ND		ND		0.002	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		53.69	0.25	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0033	0.0008	ND		60.38	0.26	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0026	0.0008	ND		62.54	0.3	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		58.59	0.3	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0027	0.0008	ND		62.61	0.26	%
ND		ND		ND		0.0011	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		55.94	0.22	%
ND		ND		ND		0.0026	0.0005	ND		0.0052	0.001	ND		67.4	0.3	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0038	0.0009	ND		64.53	0.29	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0029	0.0008	ND		59.96	0.28	%
ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		54.61	0.27	%
ND		ND		ND		0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		49.83	0.28	%
ND		ND		0.0016	0.0005	0.0107	0.0005	ND		0.0018	0.0006	0.0014	0.0003	59.21	0.21	%