

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

SCRUTOR GOLD PROPERTY ARTLISH RIVER AREA, NORTH VANCOUVER ISLAND

**Nanaimo Mining Division
NTS Map Sheet: 092L/03 (92L.015)
Latitude 50°07'48"N/Longitude 127°01'42"W
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9: 640347E, 5554149N
Event #5941307**

For:

**Homegold Resources Ltd.
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street,
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2Z1**

By:

**J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
Phone: 604-970-6402**

June 30, 2022

Work completed between May 20, 2022 and June 30, 2022

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SUMMARY

The Scrutor Property consists of 4 contiguous mineral claims totalling 911.25 ha. It is located in northern Vancouver Island, B.C. north of Zeballos and southwest of Port McNeill. The property was first worked in 1946 and then starting again in the mid 1980's when three zones of interest were identified: Cadmium, Camp and Discovery. Results to date have returned assay values of up to 8.7 g/t of gold, 46.2 g/t silver, 2.46% copper and 13% zinc in the Cadmium Zone. Work in 2010 resulted in the discovery of the Jim dandy showing at the north end of the property and the Steve Zone near the south end.

The author, J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. was retained to advise Homegold Resources Ltd. on the merits of the property and make recommendations for an appropriate exploration program to be conducted. The author visited the property on April 15, 2012, May 2, 2012 and May 25 and 26, 2022.

The property is underlain by the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanics of the Wrangellia Terrane which were later intruded by the Island Plutonic Suite to the southeast. The dominant rock types are intermediate to felsic volcanics co-magmatic (in part) with some argillaceous sedimentary units. The units have undergone some deformation and show evidence of greenschist-amphibolite grade metamorphism. Whilst there are no mapped regional structural faults there is evidence of folding and brecciation in the Discovery Zone where felsic breccias have promising gold values. The gold \pm copper \pm silver mineralization appears to be hosted in either massive sulphide bodies or in tabular vein or shear zones. An epigenetic hydrothermal ore deposit or volcanogenic massive sulphide model for the property both fit the field observations at this early stage of exploration.

Work in 2014 focussed on the south end of the claim block. Assay results show that the samples collected in 2014 are variously altered volcanics including siliceous dacite (or rhyolite) tuff, hematized banded tuffs and highly chloritic (and carbonatized) andesitic breccia and agglomerates.

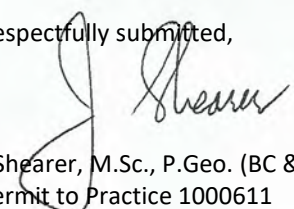
Zinc values vary from 262ppm in sample JTS-01 to 25 ppm Zn in Sample SR-03. Lead is relatively low with the highest value in JTS-01 of 17ppm Pb. Molybdenum is also uniformly low.

Further investigation of the property should include an airborne EM survey to be undertaken to determine the location and trend of any sulphide bodies. The extensive vegetation makes discovering the zones difficult and the airborne EM has the potential to define covered structures. As a field program of sampling and mapping to collect more detailed information in the Discovery and Steve showing areas as well as follow up any future airborne EM targets.

In 2022 the white weathering rhyolite suite (samples SR-07, 08, 09, 10, 11 and SR-12 are characterized by relatively high silica up to 27.48% to 30.08% Si. The associated andesite/dacite have silica values in the 12 to 14% Si. The rhyolite samples have very low Fe and Ca.

The rusty weathering dacite suite is characterized by lesser silica ranging between 10.17% Si to 16.57% Si. Calcite is quite variable ranging from a low of 0.89% Ca to 17.58% Ca. Iron is elevated ranging from 6.02% Fe to 9.15% Fe mainly due to disseminated pyrite.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
Permit to Practice 1000611

INTRODUCTION

This Assessment Report is prepared for Homegold Resources Ltd. The report summarises the geology, mineralisation and 2010, 2014 and 2022 work programs conducted on the Scrutor claims in the Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

This report documents the 2022 work program and summary of assessment reports of previous and present operators as well as the BC Minister of Mines Annual Report 1946. Additional sources of information are listed in the References at the end of this report. All of the data September 24, 2010 and 2011 was included in the 2010 Report (Shearer, 2011). This current report documents a short geological program in 2022.

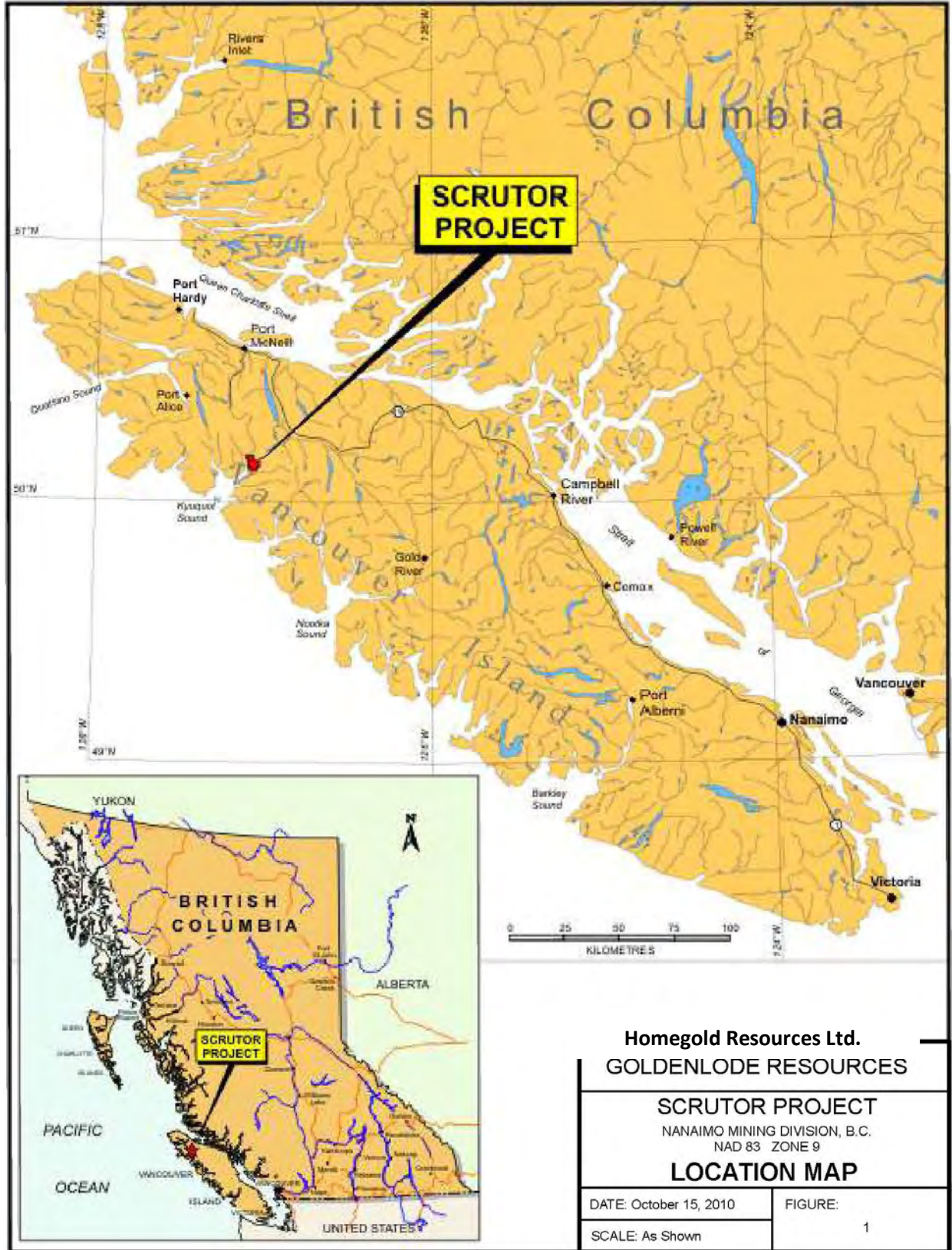


Figure 1 Location Map

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The claims lie in northern Vancouver Island, B.C., approximately five kilometres east of the north end of Tahsish Inlet (Figure 1). The property is approximately 50 km SSW of Port McNeill and 125 km WNW of Campbell River on NTS mapsheet 092L/03 or BC TRIM mapsheet 092L/015. The property is centred at approximately 50 °08'N latitude, 127°01'W longitude or at UTM coordinates NAD 83 Zone 9 640347E and 5554149N.

The property consists of the four (4) contiguous mineral claims listed below; totalling 911.2494 ha:

Table 1
Claim information for the Scrutor claims

Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Tahsish One	545365	82.837	September 16, 2023	J.T. Shearer
Scrutor West	1088594	331.3427	September 12, 2023	J.T. Shearer
Scrutor 77	1094198	207.0792	September 29, 2023	J.T. Shearer
Scrutor South	1094305	289.9905	September 29, 2023	J.T. Shearer
		Total 911.2494 ha		

All claims staking in British Columbia is now performed using the “cell system” of Mineral Titles Online (BC). 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. There are no known environmental concerns or parks designated for any area contained within the claims. The property has no encumbrances.

Permits

In anticipation of diamond drilling, a Mines Act Permit MX-8-247 was obtained in 2007. An amendment to MX-8-247 was received dated September 16, 2010 to extend the period of the permit to December 15, 2015.

Although not a permit requirement, the Maa-Nulth First Nations, of which the local native band the Kyuquot First Nation (Ka:'yu:'k't'h/Che:k:tles7et'h' First Nations) are a part of, concluded a modern day Treaty in July 2007. This should have a large and beneficial impact on future permitting. The treaty agreement included a land package that consists of approximately 24,498 hectares, including 22,342 hectares of former provincial Crown land, 2,064 hectares of former Indian reserve land and 92 hectares of private land purchased from willing sellers. This is the third Final Agreement initialled under the BC treaty process and the first initialled on Vancouver Island. When the treaty comes into effect, Maa-nulth will own their land in fee simple and there will be no more Indian Reserves. The final agreement sets out law-making authorities that Maa-nulth may exercise on their lands. It also allows each Maa-nulth First Nation to enter into land use planning protocols with local governments to coordinate and harmonize land use planning processes and land use decisions.

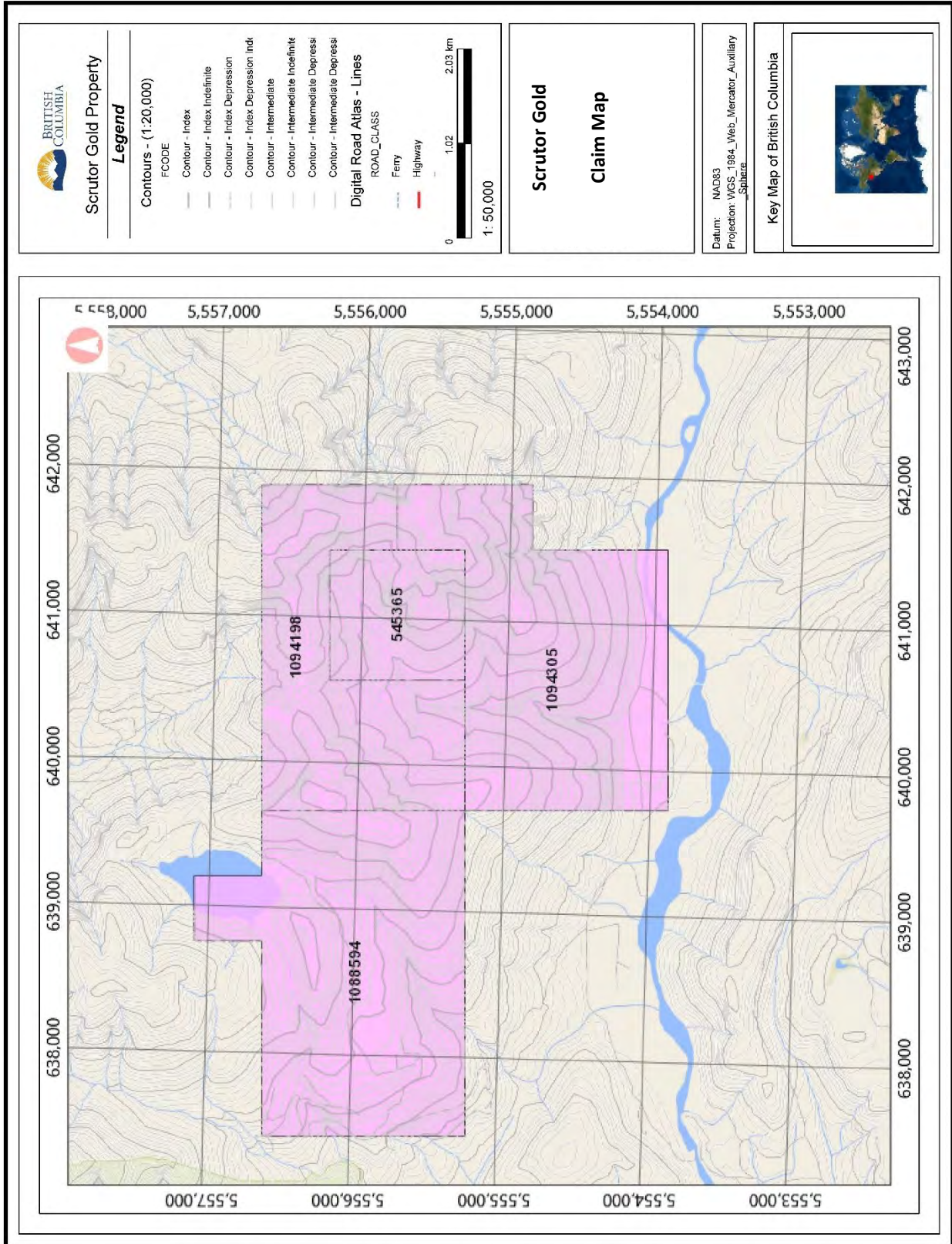


Figure 2 Claim Map

LOCATION and ACCESS

Access to the property is via a series of logging roads leaving the Island Highway, between Port McNeil and Campbell River, south of Nimpkish Lake. The logging roads grant easy access to most parts of the property, especially valley bottoms. Access to the main showing (aka Discovery) requires a walk of greater than an hour from the end of the AR5600 logging road, near “Jo’s” Lake at the end of the Helen Creek road. Alternately a helicopter to an existing helipad about 600 meters away from the Discovery zone and next to Steve’s showing can be used.

The property is located on the western edge of Vancouver Island and as such has a temperate, wet climate. Rainfall at Estevan Point, located 100 km SE of the property, was 2.14 m for the year of 2008, some of this precipitation falls as snow at higher elevations. The terrain in the area can be very steep and covered with dense evergreen and deciduous vegetation. The can be locally thick underbrush and the outcrop is rare due to moss and other organic detritus. Most outcrops observed on the author’s visit were in creek valleys, road cuts and local very steep sections. The elevation varies from sea level on Tahsish Inlet to just over 3,700 feet (1,130 meters) on peak near the center of the property.

Work can be undertaken near year round, although weather can be wet for long periods of the year and occasionally snow especially higher up.

HISTORY

Work has been performed on the mineral showing known as “Scrutor Gold” intermittently since 1946 with some recent work, summer 2007 (before the 2010-2012 and 2014 and current 2022 work), performed by J.T. Shearer and crew.

Pre-1980’s

In 1985 when the mineral showing now coded as MINFILE No 92L 100 – Scrutor Gold – it was noted that there was evidence of tunnelling into the massive sulphides and a camp was set up in the area that did not appear to have been disturbed for a few decades (Longe, 1986). A reference to 1946 work is found in the 1946 BC Minister of Mines Annual Report describing the narrow shears and veins exposed near the creek bed on the Scrutor Gold group. The claims were owned by A.W. and J. Young of Kyuquot. In the summer they developed several cuts and adits and traced the zones in several close creek beds. It describes sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and minor amounts of sphalerite with copper and gold the metals of greatest value. This area is known as the Discovery zone.

1980’s

In 1985 R. Bilquist and L. Allen undertook two prospecting and sampling reconnaissance programs approximately 1-2 km east of Jo’s Lake. A total of 46 rock samples and 14 silt samples, 58 of these underwent ICP multi-element analysis (Longe, 1986). Three zones were identified: Cadmium to the north, Camp in the middle 400m east of Jo’s Lake; and Discovery southeast of Camp. Of these three zones Longe (1986) considered the most important to be the Discovery Zone. This hosted massive sulphide veins, rhyolite breccias and andesites. The rhyolite breccias of the Discovery Zone had gold assay values of up to 8.7 g/t over 1 m and the Cadmium Zone had values of up to 13 wt % zinc.

In 1986 A.R. Zuk and A.W. Gourlay collected 69 silt samples at 50 m intervals along Helen Creek and mapped the eastern portions of the Scrutor Gold #2 claim (Gourlay, 1987). The silt samples were disappointing with no distinct anomalies in any of the 30 elements analysed for. Overall there was a slight depletion of chromium and nickel and a weak enhancement of arsenic and copper. It was during the 1986 visit that the map units were formalised into the 5 units used presently (Gourlay, 1987 and Shearer, 2008 and 2010).

Under the direction of R.V. Longe; L. Lee, J. Porter and P. Friele collected 21 rock samples, eight silt samples and 40 soil samples in 1987 (Lee, 1988). All the samples came from the Cadmium Zone in the Scrutor Gold 3 and 4 Claims north of Jo’s Lake and close to Helen Creek. No anomalous values were detected in the samples, which passed through outcropping felsic volcanics. Lee (1988) suggests that the felsic volcanics do not represent the host for the sphalerite/greenockite float from Helen Creek. A petrographic study of the mineralised float showed that it was hosted in an intensely altered dacite. The most prevalent alteration was albitisation but there was also void-filling calcite in brecciated portions of the sample. The mineralised sample lacked prehnite alteration that was characteristic of other, in-situ, samples collected in 1987.

In 1989 general prospecting and mapping of the Scrutor Gold 1-4 (a.k.a. SG 1-4) was undertaken to try and locate the source of the mineralised float found in previous years (Bilquist, 1989). Although an outcrop containing mineralisation was not located it was concluded that the deposit type would probably fit the model of a Kuroko style volcanogenic massive sulphide. In this model the sphalerite flooded rhyolite is often found below the main deposit. In this case the massive sulphides are most likely found in the Parson Bay sediments and/or the sediments in the lower Bonanza Volcanic unit (Bilquist, 1989).

As well in 1989 a prospecting program near the Discovery zone on the Scrutor Gold 1 claim was undertaken (Bilquist, 1989b). This report considers that the Discovery zone has mineralogy and geochemistry to be consistent with the copper-iron skarns found elsewhere on Vancouver Island.

1990's

Twenty three rock samples were collected from the Scrutor property in 1998 (McCrossan, 1998). Most of the samples were float samples from intermittent drainages or subcrop; outcrop grab samples were collected when available. The geochemical assay results indicated low level anomalies in copper, lead, zinc and silver. One sample, an andesitic tuff or clastic containing disseminated pyrite, did have 1.1 g/t silver.

2007

In 2007 64 rock samples, 2 pan concentrates, 7 silt and 25 soil samples were taken (Shearer, 2008). The samples were collected along the AR5600 logging road, which accesses the western portion of the claims. Assays of up to 2.46 percent copper, 46.2 grams per tonne silver and 4.5 grams per tonne gold were obtained.

2008

During the 2008 field season 155 rock samples and 217 soil samples were collected by Nicholson & Associates personnel. Limited documentation is available at this time and this work has not been analyzed as part of this report.

2010 and 2011

In September of 2010 a three man field crew from Homegold Resources completed an exploration program of sampling and field note collection. The program was partially supported by a helicopter to access to the Discovery area from a previously developed helipad. The crew stayed on the property in tents using the roads to access all other parts of the property. Approximately \$115,000 was spent on the program completed by Homegold Resources.

Figures 3 and 4 record the copper, gold and many silver values from the 2010 work program. This report is a continuation of Shearer, 2010. All of the data collected after September 24, 2010 was included in the 2010 Report.

The 2010 field work uncovered the Steve showing (Figure 3) next to the helipad and fly camp location. This showing returned values in a 12 foot (3.66 m) chip sample (#S204AC) of 7.597 g/ton gold, 11.4 ppm silver and 1384 ppm copper. The author collected a grab sample, SCR001, at a different section of this showing that returned 901 ppb gold and 0.248 % copper.

Sean Butler, B.Sc., also visited the Discovery zone during his visit on September 18, 2010 (Figure 4) and collected a grab sample, SCR002, to confirm the showing thresholds and returned 9527 ppb gold and 1.961 % copper. This was analyzed at Acme Laboratories. The above values compare well to a grab collected by Ron Olynyk on the same rock face and analyzed by IPL Laboratories to be 9.876 g/ton Au (9876 ppb) and 9205 ppm Cu (0.92 %).

Several lines of soil samples were collected in the area around the Steve and Discovery zones.

The Jim Showing was located as the result of seeing a gossan from the helicopter during the authors visit. Follow up by the field crew was completed a week later. The gossan is located in a recent road cut for a logging block that was active at the time of the property visit. Very low threshold samples in gold and copper were sampled in a large rhyolitic type zone with disseminated pyrite. Zones like this are possible to be uncovered with further road building in support of active logging operations in the area.

2012

In 2012, a single traverse was completed along lower Helen Creek. An examination of prominent limestone road exposures on Atluck 2 claim was also completed.

The Limestone section on the Atluck 2 claim is typical of Quatsino formation on the North Island. The majority of the exposure consists of grey weathering, fine grained, massive micrite which, in places, is slightly recrystallized. The adjacent Parsons Bay Formation is not exposed on the Atluck 2 claim.

The traverse along Helen Creek, encountered variably pyritized siliceous rhyolite along with fine grained, high level intrusives, altered pyritic gabbro. Near the south end of the traverse, a large area of flat lying argillite is exposed in the creek bed containing abundant pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Float of epidotized limestone with quartz is suggestive of skarn and hydrothermal activity.

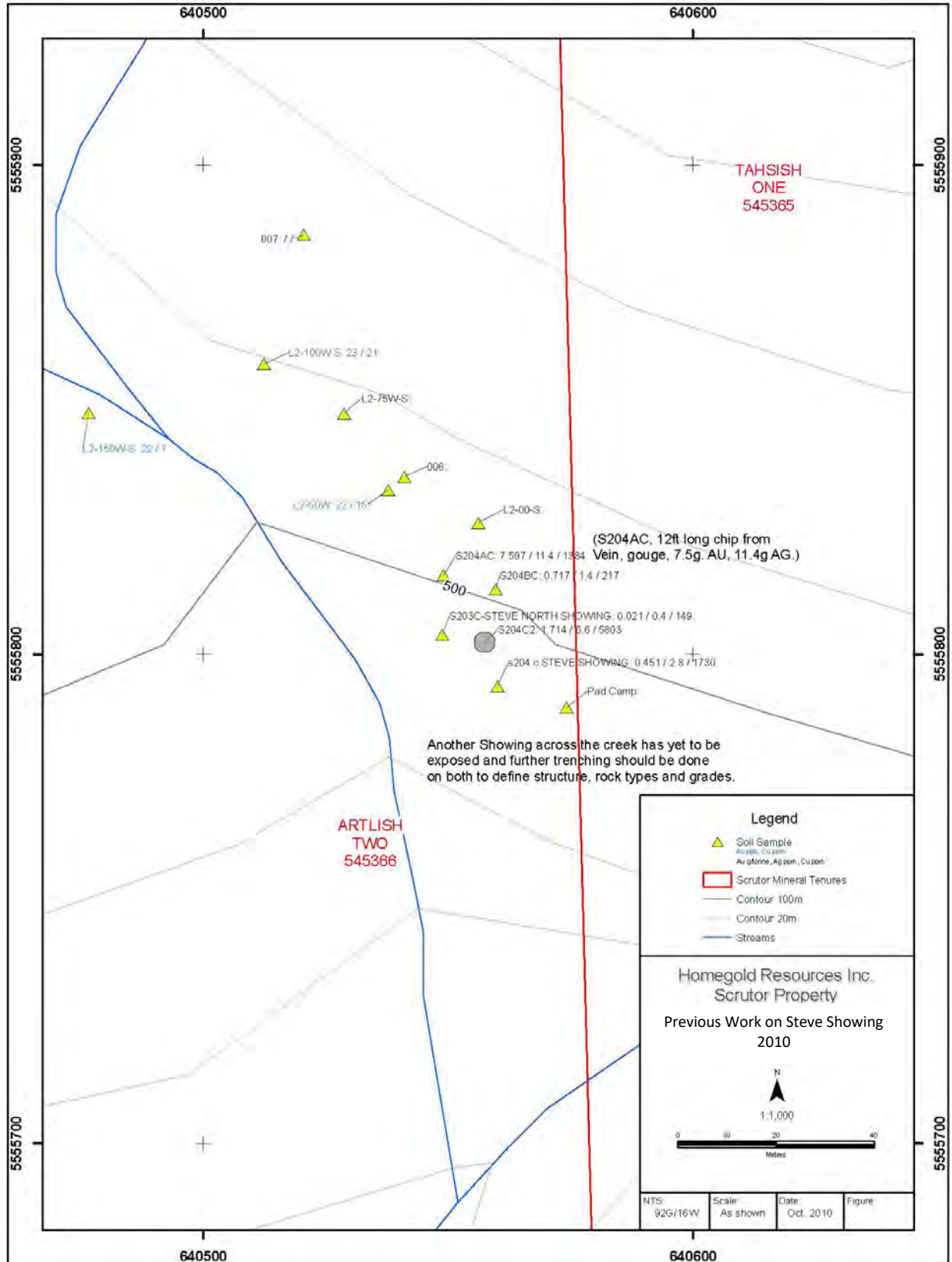


Figure 3 Steve Showing 2010

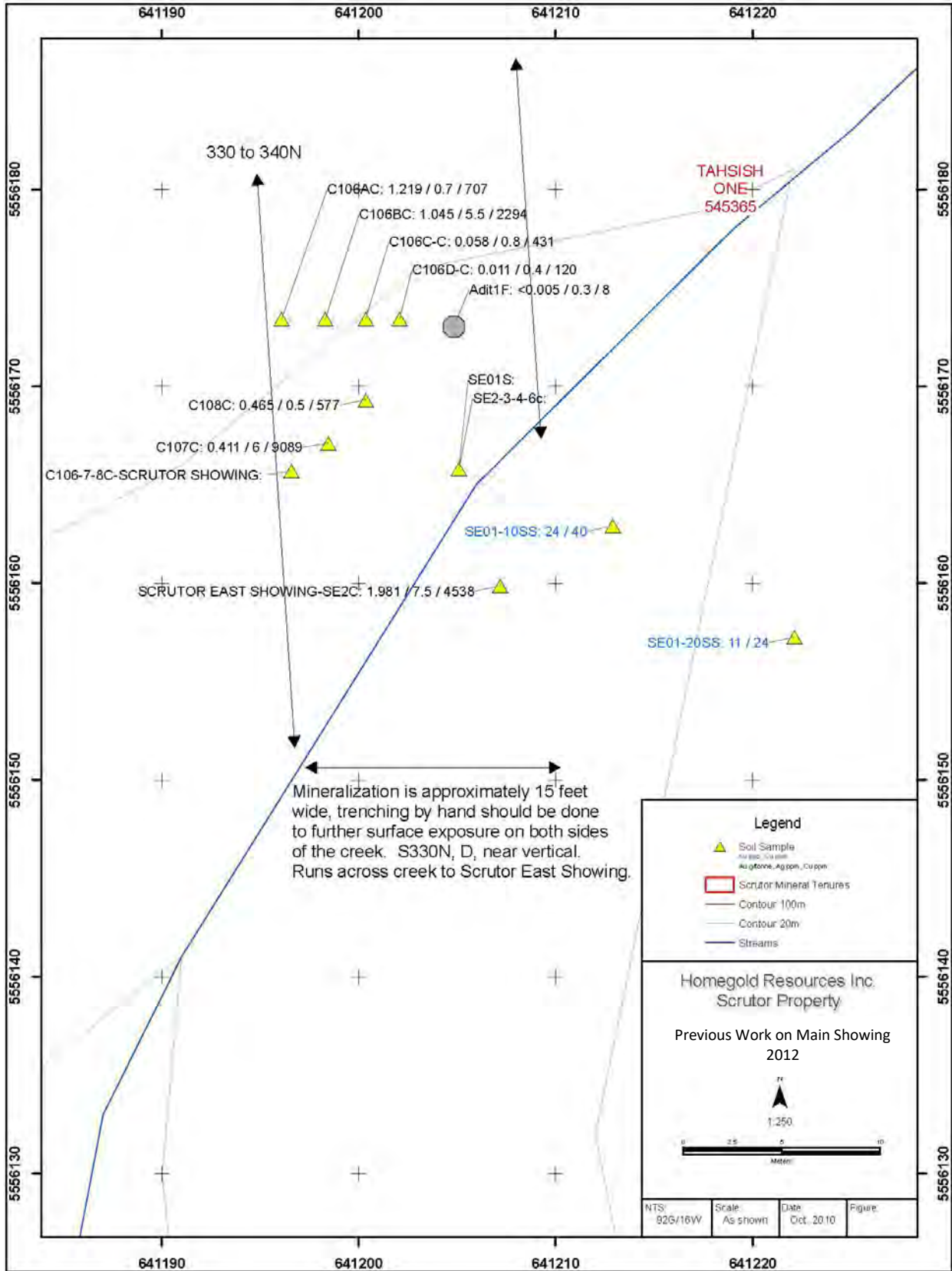


Figure 4 Main Scrutor Showing

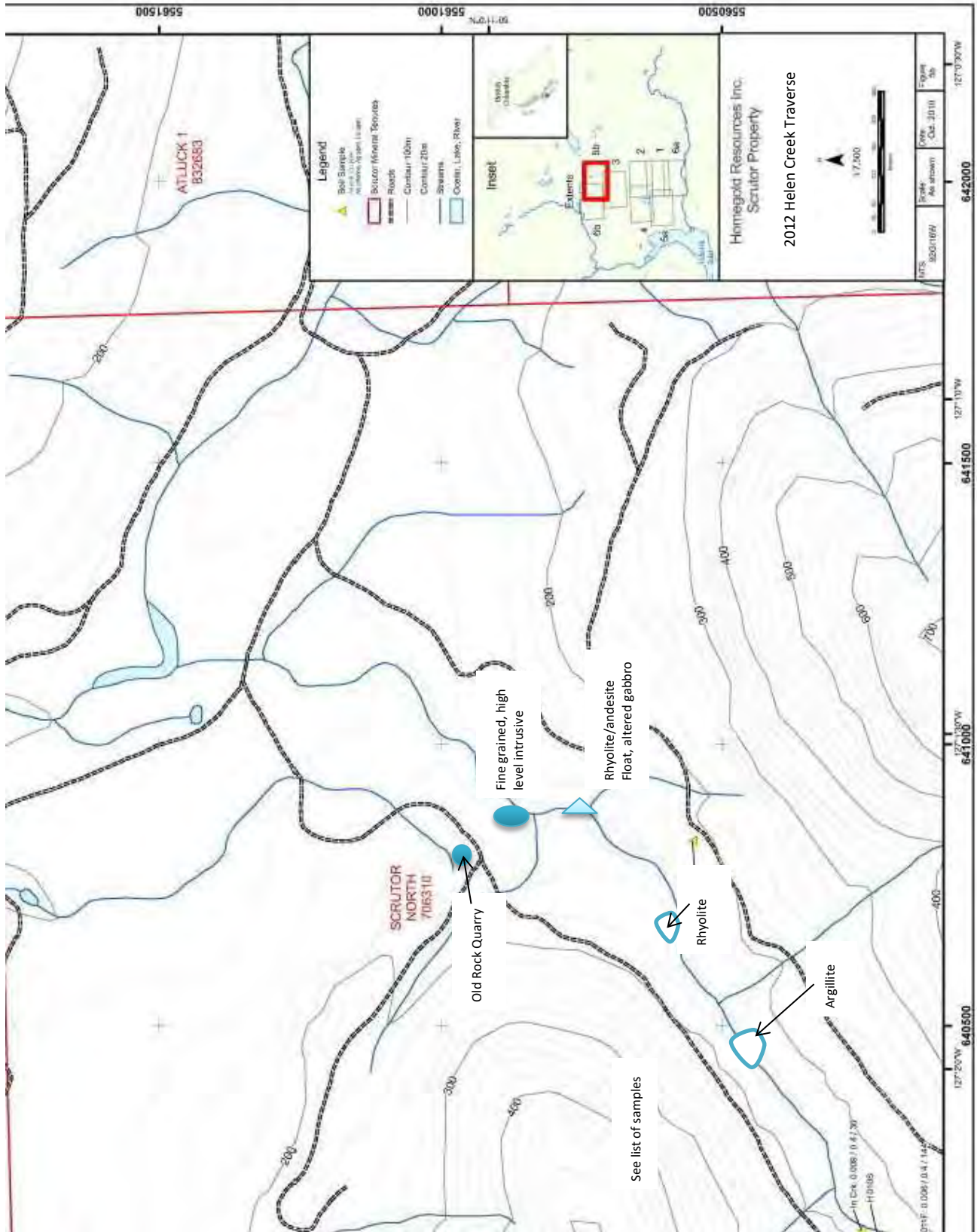


Figure 5 2012 Helen Creek Traverse

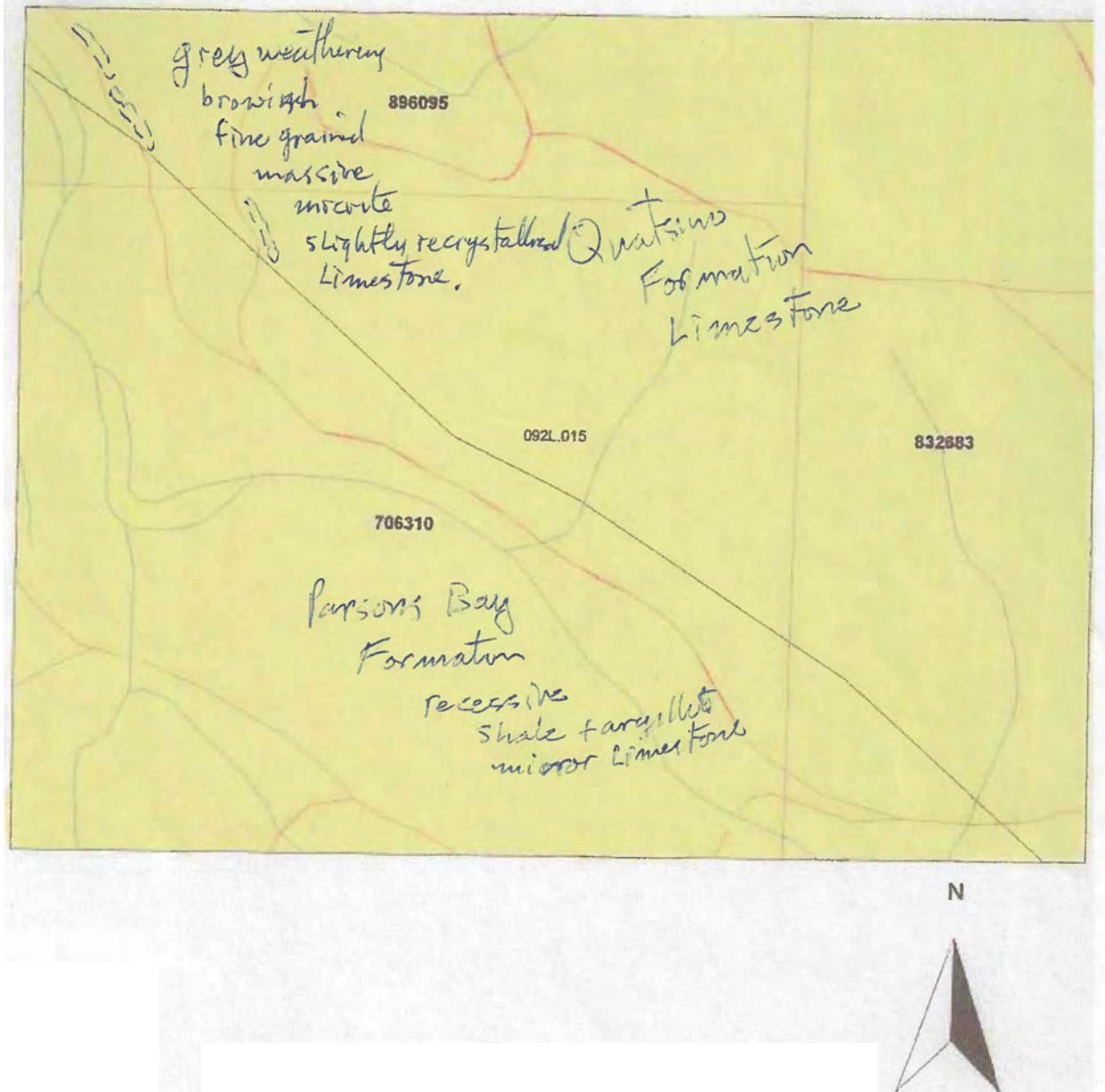


FIGURE 6 2012 Work on Atluck 2 Claim

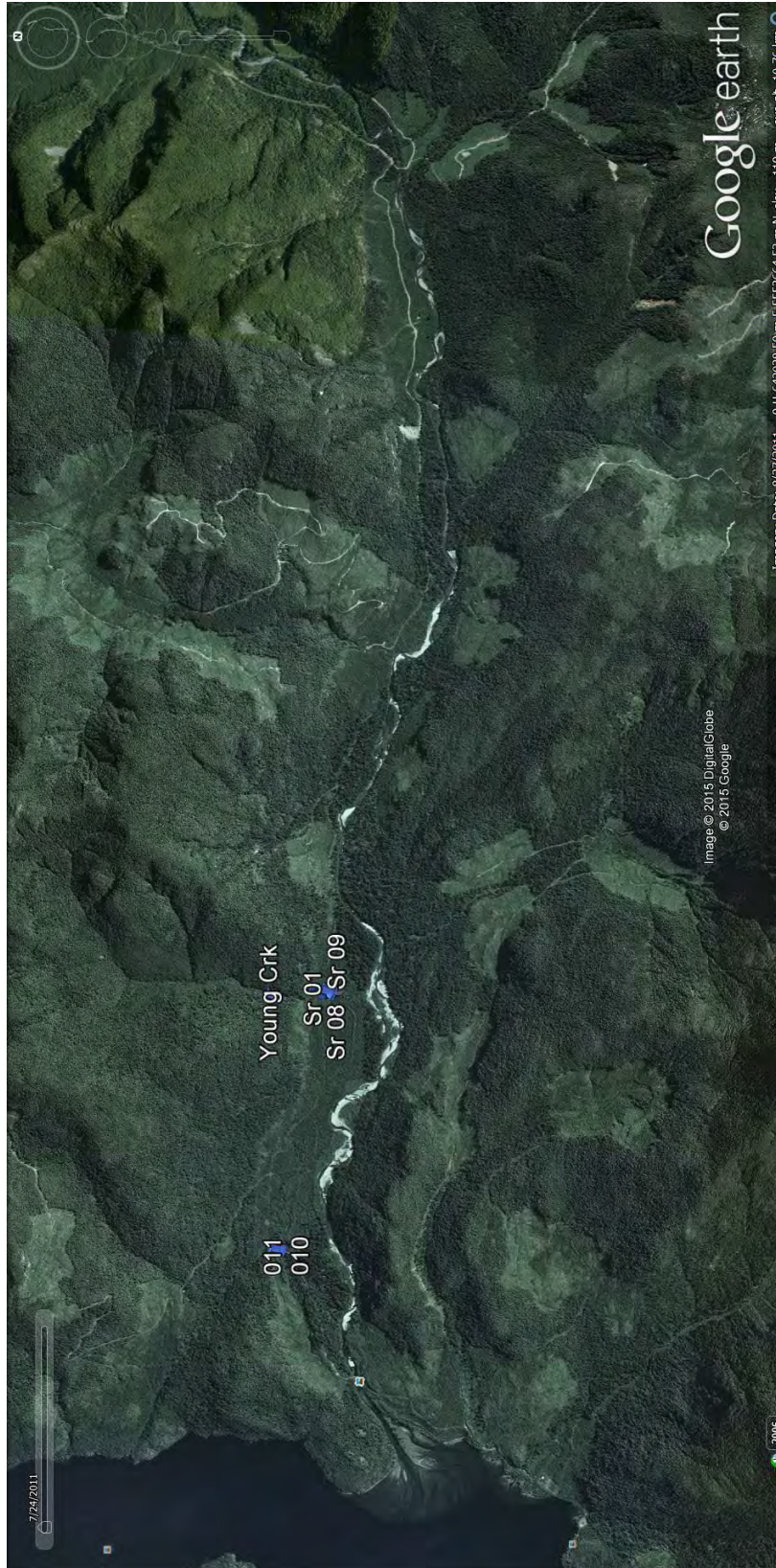


Figure 7 Google Image of 2014 Traverses

EXPLORATION 2014

Samples collected in 2014 focussed on the south portion of the claims near the main access road.

Assay results show that the samples collected in 2014 are variously altered volcanics including siliceous dacite (or rhyolite) tuff, hematized banded tuffs and highly chloritic (and carbonatized) andesitic breccia and agglomerates.

The siliceous dacite (rhyolite) has a high of 29.39 Si, and 5.14% Al with very low Fe. Carbonate content is highest in Sample SR-01. The andesitic agglomerate (SR-05) also has high Ca content (11.53% Ca).

Zinc values vary from 262ppm in sample JTS-01 to 25 ppm Zn in Sample SR-03. Lead is relatively low with the highest value in JTS-01 of 17ppm Pb. Molybdenum is also uniformly low.

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.

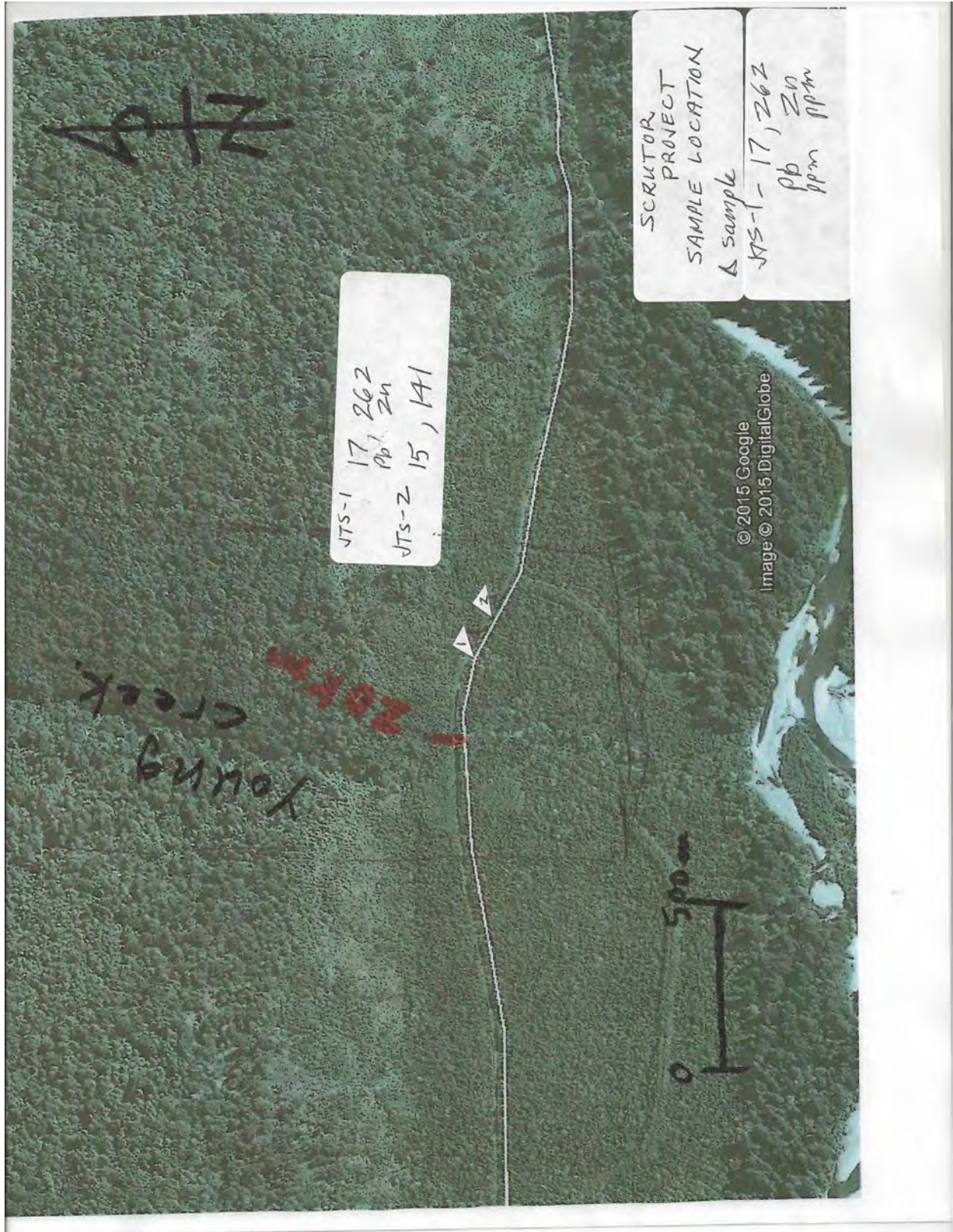


Figure 8 Sample Locations and Results 2014

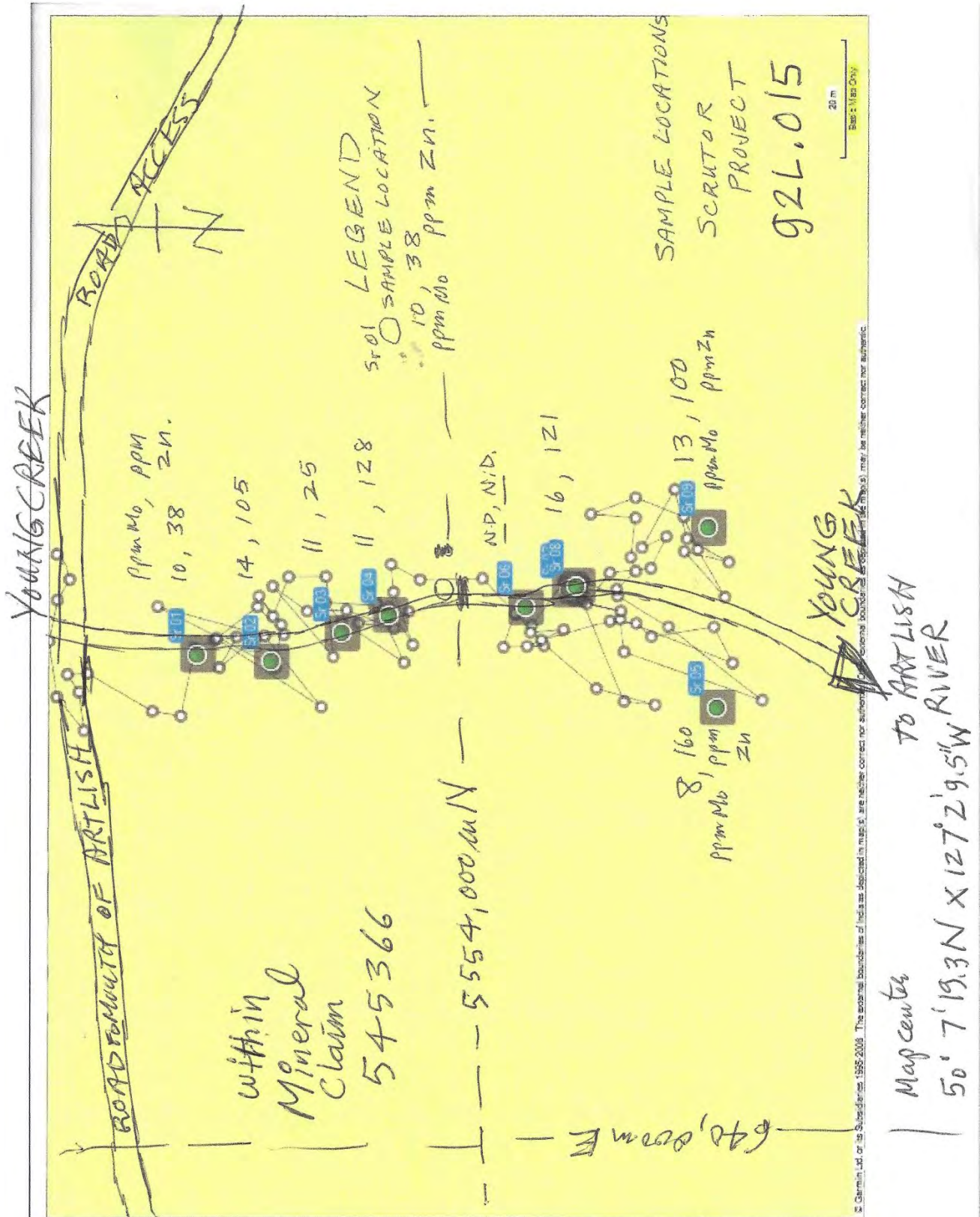


Figure 9 Garmin Map, Sample Location and Results

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The western edge of northern Vancouver Island is dominated by assemblages of the Wrangellia Terrane. Below is a brief stratigraphic outline of the units in the area (unit abbreviations from BC MapPlace):

	Eocene to Oligocene
Mount Washington Plutonic Suite (<i>EOIM</i>)	Quartz diorite, feldspar-hornblende dacite porphyry (42 - 32 Ma)
	Early to Middle Jurassic
Island Plutonic Suite (<i>EMJgd</i>)	Granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, diorite, feldspar porphyry and minor gabbro
	Lower Jurassic
Bonanza Group (<i>JBca</i>)	Massive amygdaloidal and pillowed calc-alkaline basalt to andesite flows, massive or laminated dacite to rhyolite lava, tuffs, breccias and minor sedimentary sequences
	Middle to Upper Triassic
Vancouver Group	
Parson Bay Formation (<i>uTrVP</i>)	Thinly bedded black argillite, siltstone and shale, calcareous argillite, grey and black limestone and minor tuffaceous sandstone
Quatsino Formation (<i>uTrVQ</i>)	Thick bedded, grey to black limestone, calcareous siltstones and minor oolitic and bioclastic limestones
Karmutsen Formation (<i>uTrVK</i>)	Basaltic volcanic rocks containing basaltic pillow flows, pillow breccias, hyaloclastite tuff and breccias, amygdaloidal flows and interflow sediments

The local geology map of the region using the units above with the claim outline and showings indicated is shown as Figure 10.

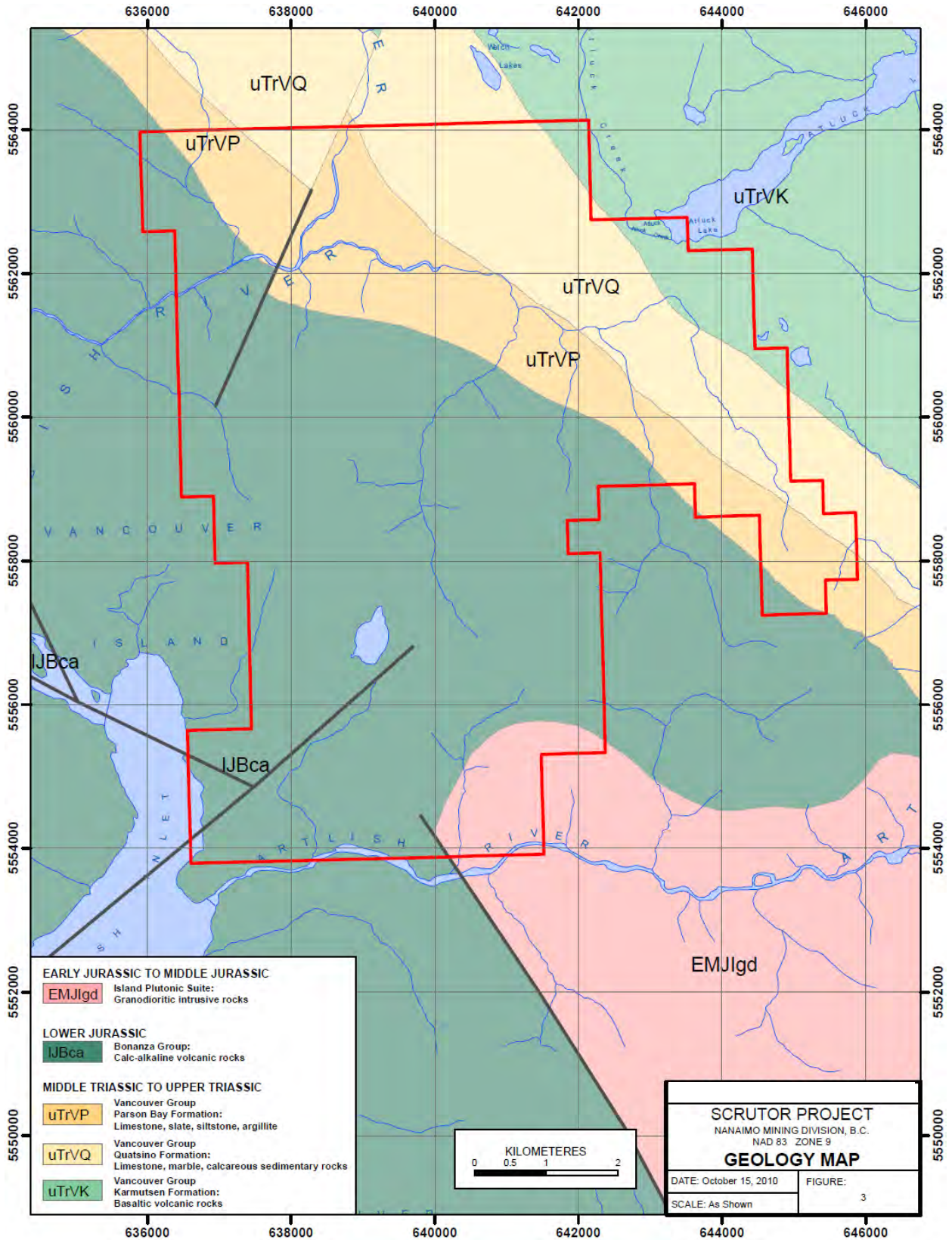


Figure 10 Regional Geology Showing Geological Groups and Individual Suites

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Scrutor property is underlain by the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group with Island Plutonic Suite intrusions occurring in the southeast.

In 2007 J.T. Shearer mapped a portion of the western claims at a scale of approximately 1:5,000. An intermediate volcanic, felsic volcanic and argillaceous sedimentary units were identified. The descriptions given by Shearer (2008) are consistent with local units belonging to the Bonanza Group. Disseminated pyrite was found in a number of rock samples, most notably in felsic breccias with promising gold values in the Discovery Zone.

On the property there are no major faults, although Shearer (2008) does note that there was significant folding and brecciation in the Discovery Zone. Additionally, the units strike north-south as compared to the more regional trend of north west-south west.

Shearer (2008) also noted that there were a series of massive sulphide veins trending approximately 140° and that the sulphides contained 1-2 wt % Cu and up to 4.5 g/t Au.

McCrossan (1998) noted that much of the property bore evidence of regional greenschist-amphibolite grade metamorphism. Chlorite alteration was widespread along with lesser amounts of epidote, clay, carbonate and silica alteration.

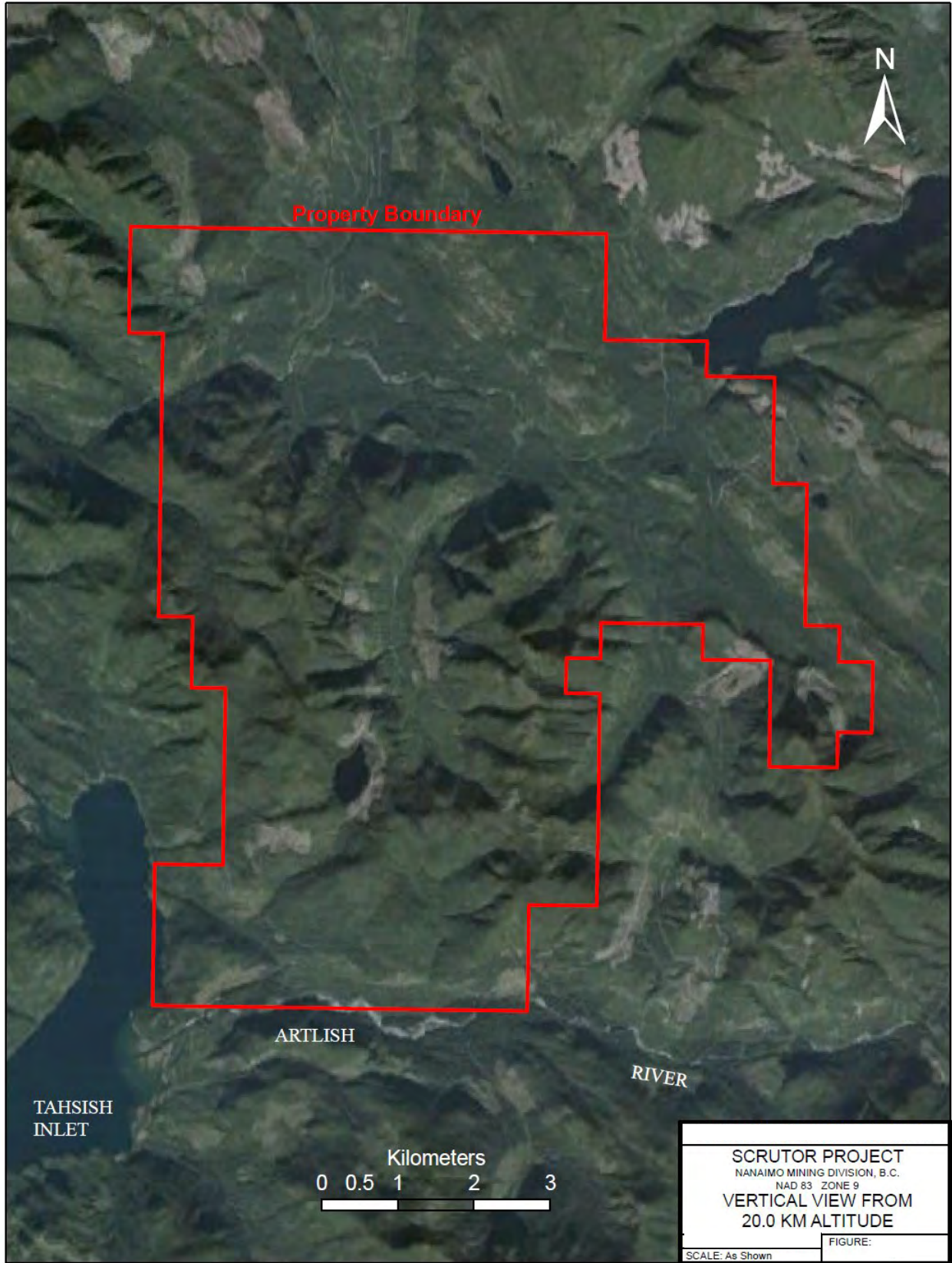


Figure 11 Vertical View from 20.0km Altitude (Airphoto)

Selected areas of the Property, covering mainly the southern, the eastern and northern portion of the claim, were mapped at a scale of 1:10,000. The preliminary geology map is presented in Figure 12.

Map Unit 1: A grey weathering intermediate volcanic rock is found in the creek bottom across the south-central portion of the mapped area. The rock is grey on a fresh surface, massive, with up to 40% indistinct white phenocrysts, probably relict feldspar, in an aphanitic groundmass. Pyrite is extremely rare. This unit contains interbeds of well banded or laminated 'cherty' material up to two metres thick. Banding varies from mm to 10cm scale; the finely laminated beds display well preserved soft sediment deformation features.

Map Unit 2a: Massive andesite appears to overlie Map Unit 1. The andesite, characterized by green colour on both fresh and weathered surfaces, varies from very fine to medium grained. Chlorite has replaced mafic minerals and calcite veins are common. The andesite is interbedded with feldspar and hornblende-feldspar porphyritic andesite.

Map Unit 2b: Outcrop of feldspar porphyritic crystal tuff is restricted to the eastern portion of the mapped area. This unit has a distinct red-brown colour on fresh and weathered surfaces. An aphanitic groundmass supports 40% subhedral to euhedral pink or iron stained feldspar phenocrysts, 1 to 3mm size. The tuff is cross cut by numerous (< 1%) hairline quartz veinlets that rarely exceed 3mm thickness. Veinlets are randomly oriented, and the thicker veins are banded. No sulphides were observed.

The crustal tuff also contains a bed of bomb-shaped vesicular basalt clasts in a very fine-grained matrix. Basalt clasts range in size from 3 to 30cm.

Map Unit 2c: Five rhyolite lenses, ranging from 2 to 10 metres thick, are interbedded with Map Unit 2a. The rhyolite is white to tan weathering, white on a fresh surface. Individual lenses vary from massive to well banded, with banding occurring more often near the upper contact. Quartz forms less than 5% phenocrysts, 1-2mm in size. There is less than 5% of fine blades of unidentified mafic minerals. Pyrite is rare.

Map Unit 3: Argillaceous sediments are found south of Scrutor Gold #2 claim. The sediments weather rusty-brown and on a fresh surface are black, aphanitic, and break with a conchoidal, hackly fracture.

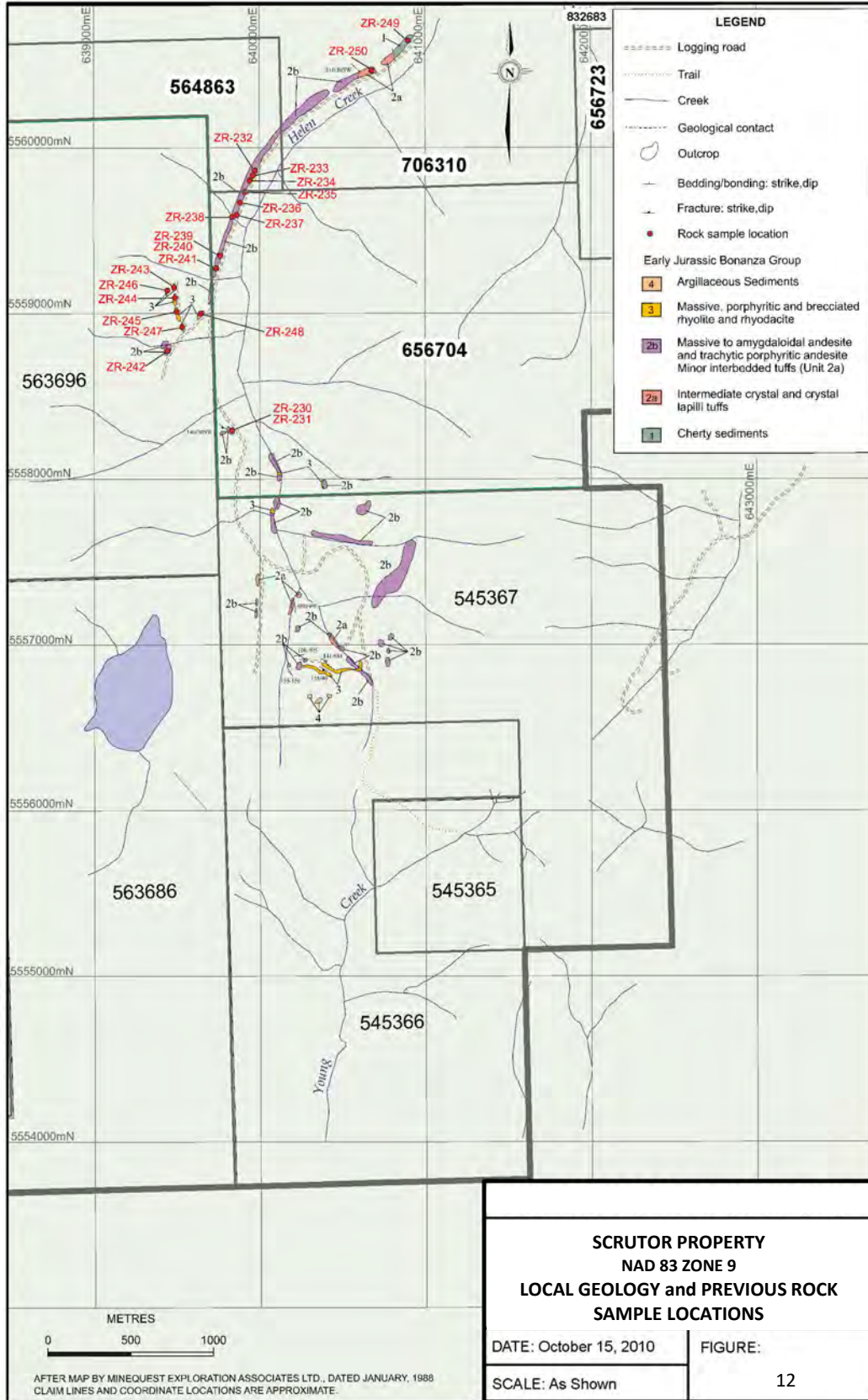


Figure 12 Local Geology and Previous Rock Sample Locations

Mineralization

MINFILE 092L 100

The host rock is an albitized porphyritic, brecciated dacite, interbedded with massive andesite and tuff. Disseminated pyrite is found in the dacite and can host up to 8.7 grams per tonne of gold (Longe, 1986). Two vertically dipping vein-shear zones striking at 140° host pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite with up to 2.46 percent copper, 46.2 grams per tonne silver and 4.5 grams per tonne gold (Longe, 1986). This occurrence is classified as epigenetic hydrothermal in the MINFILE listing.

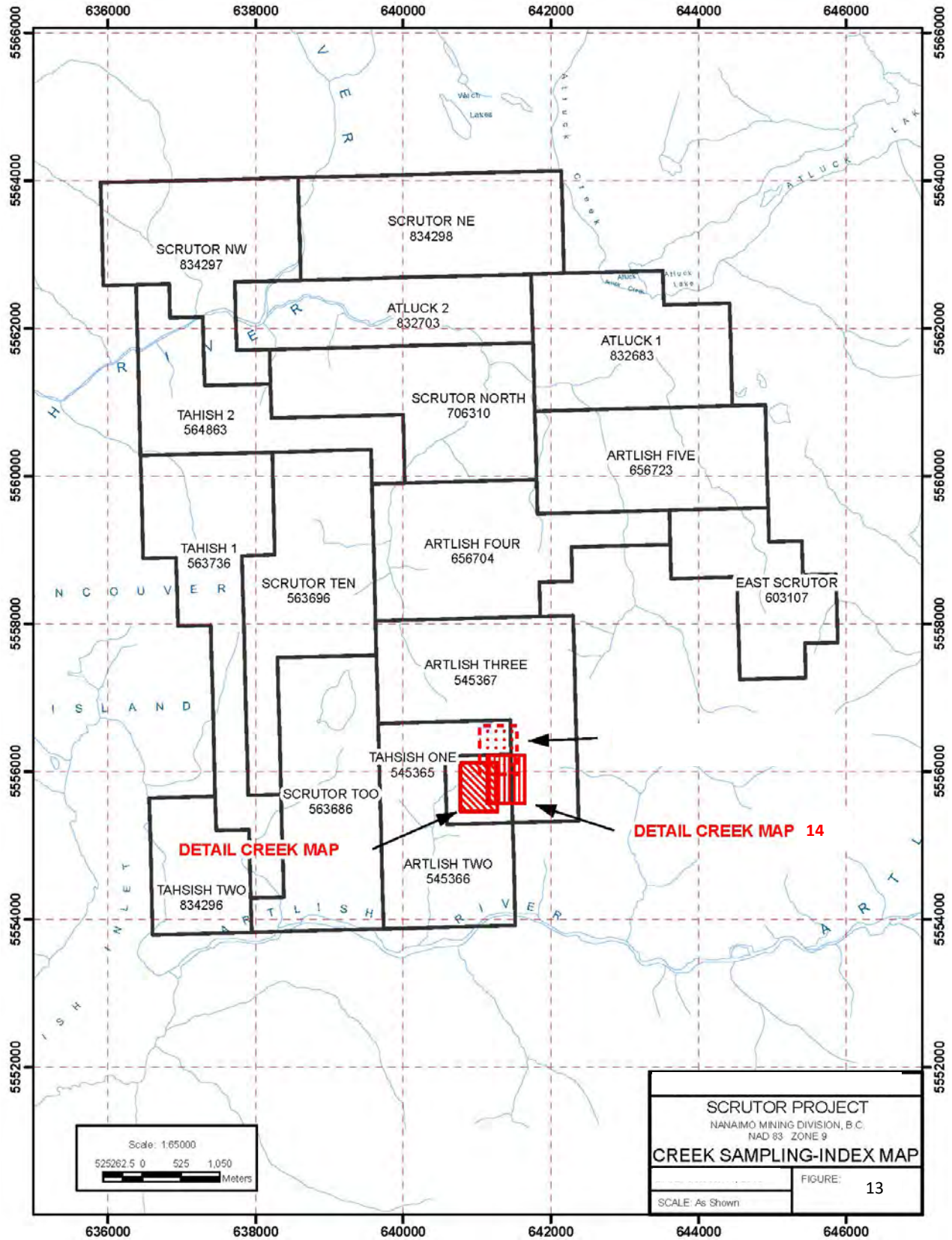


Figure 13 Creek Sampling Index Map

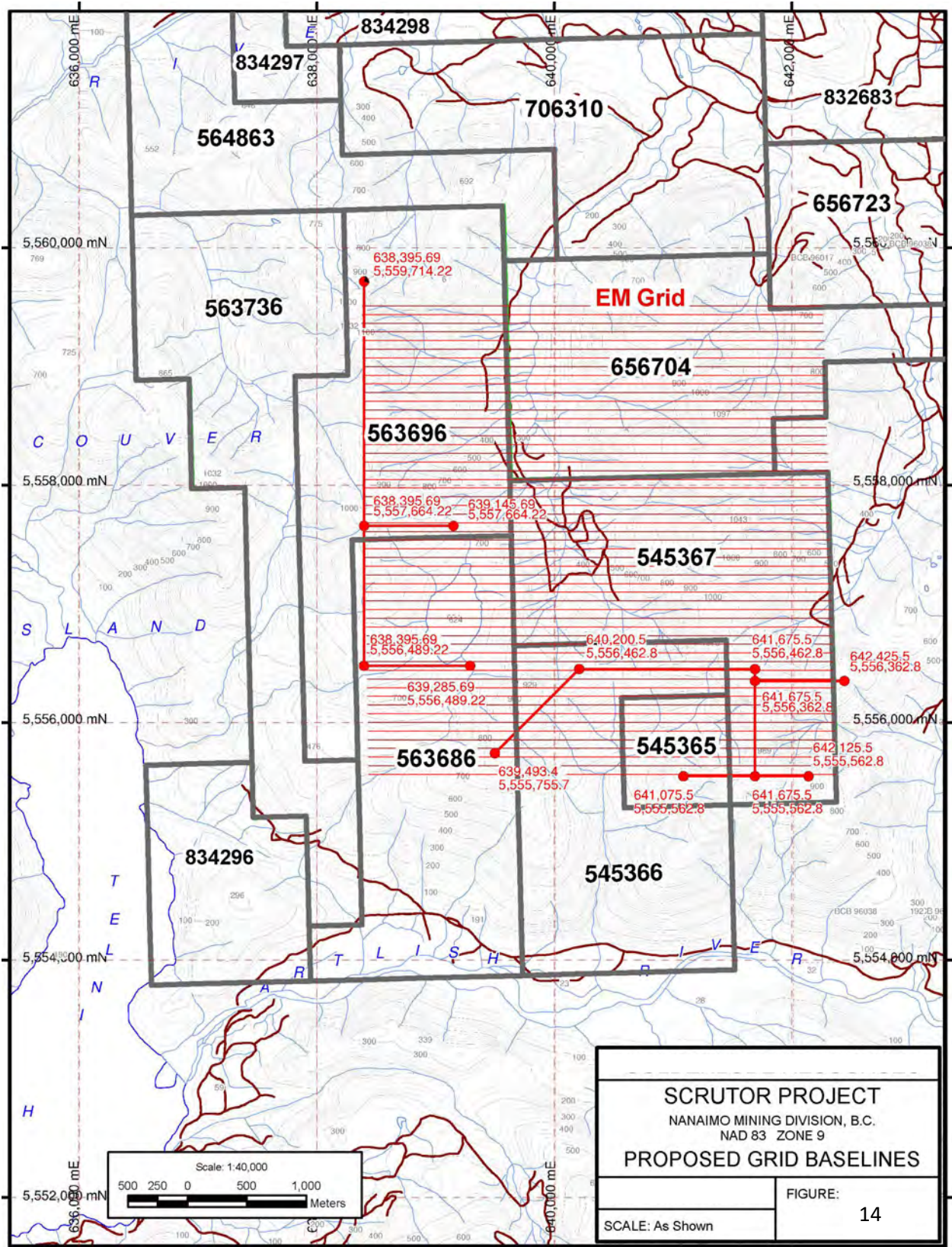


Figure 14 Proposed Grid Baselines



Figure 15 Google Image Showing 2022 Sample Locations

EXPLORATION 2022

Work in 2022 focussed on the western part of claim 1088594 in area dominated by white weathering rhyolite and the eastern part of claim 1094305 underlain by rusty weathering pyritic dacite. The assay results are plotted on Figure 16a +16b and tabulated in Appendix III and IV.

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 white weathering rhyolite suite (samples SR-07, 08, 09, 10, 11 and SR-12 are characterized by relatively high silica up to 27.48% to 30.08% Si. The associated andesite/dacite have silica values in the 12 to 14% Si. The rhyolite samples have very low Fe and Ca.

The rusty weathering dacite suite is characterized by lesser silica ranging between 10.17% Si to 16.57% Si. Calcite is quite variable ranging from a low of 0.89% Ca to 17.58% Ca. Iron is elevated ranging from 6.02% Fe to 9.15% Fe mainly due to disseminated pyrite.

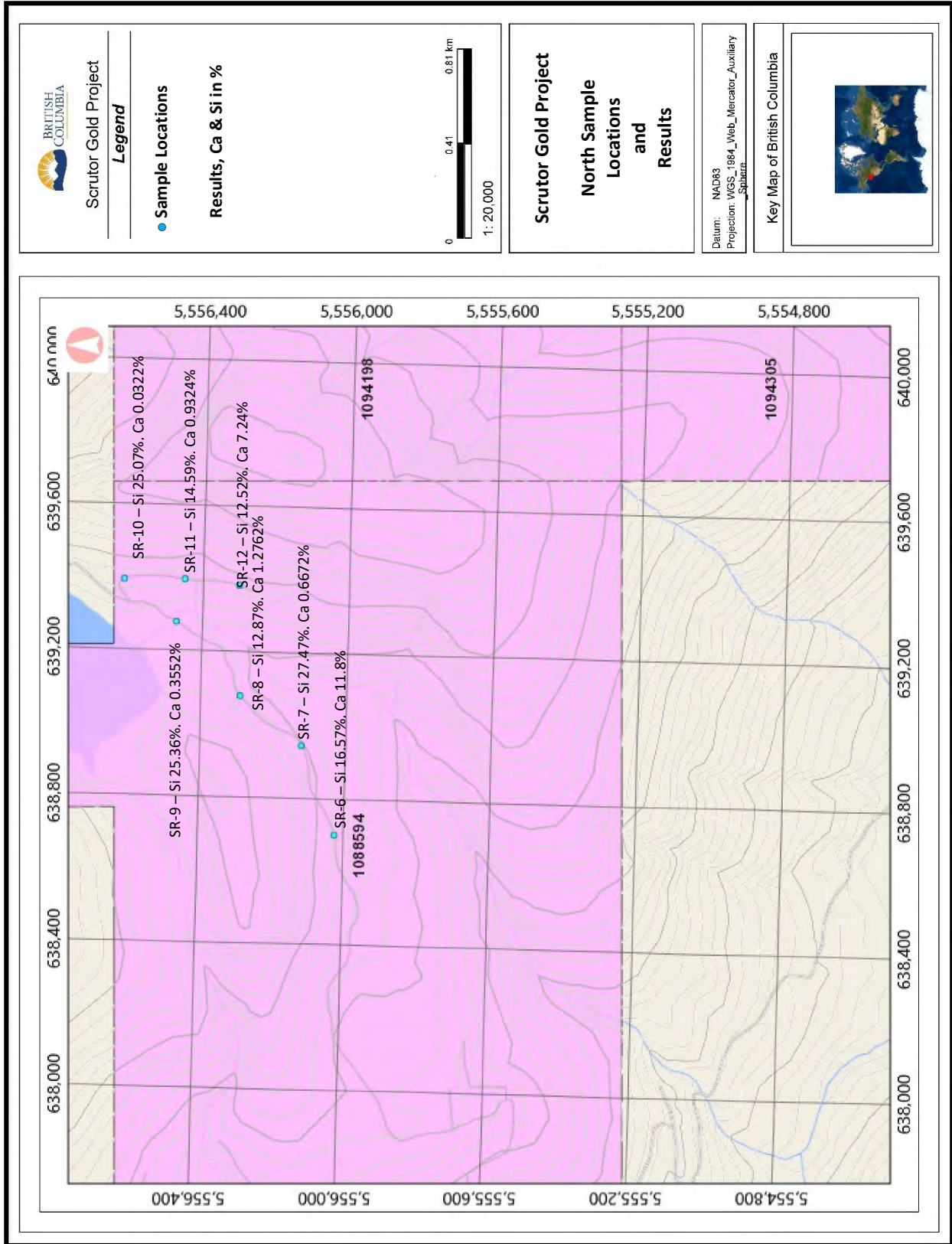


Figure 16a North Sample Locations and Results 2022

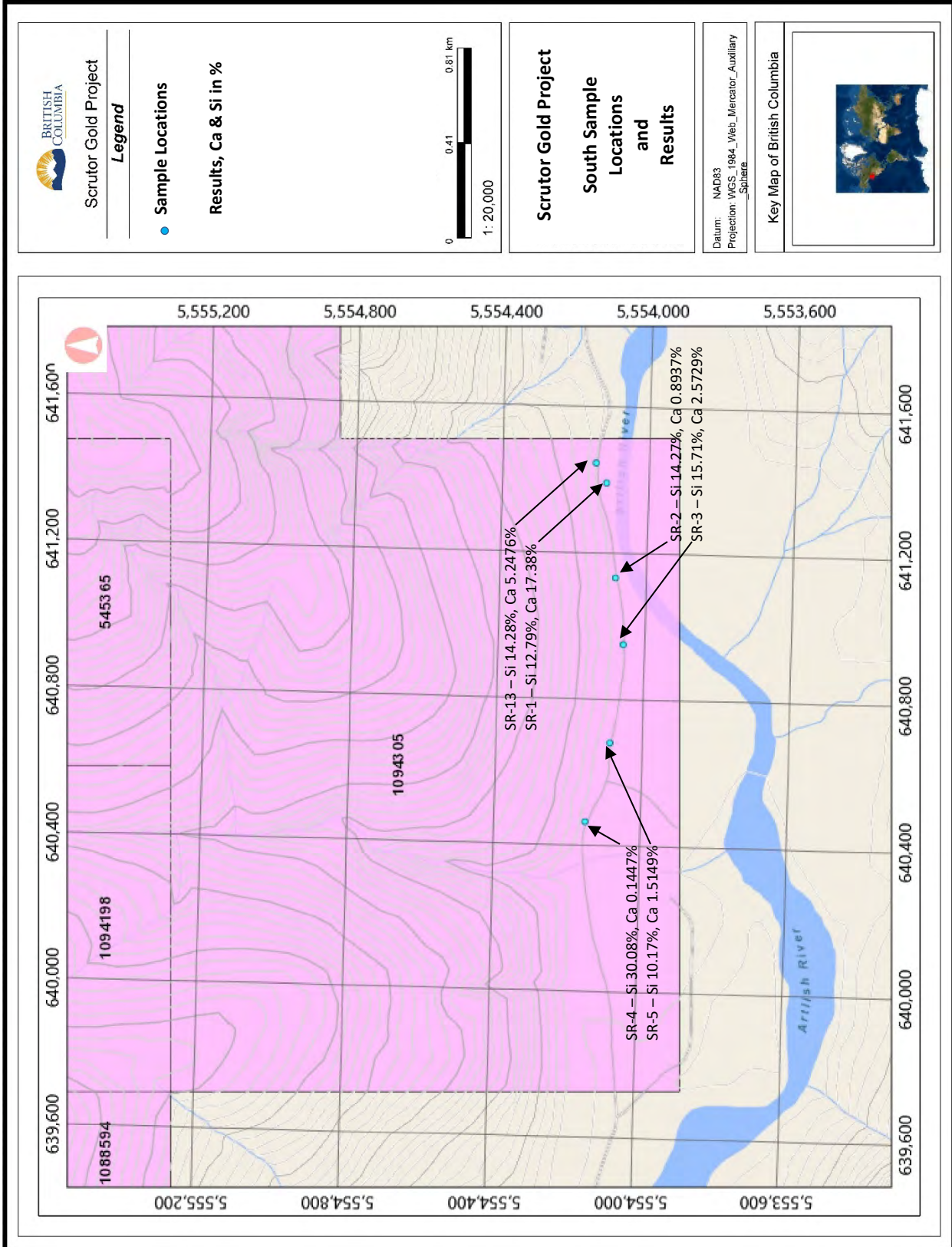


Figure 16b South Sample Locations and Results 2022

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Anomalous rock samples are most frequently associated with quartz veins and intermediate volcanic rocks. This is consistent with previous work that identified massive sulphide veins associated with felsic-intermediate breccias (Longe, 1986 and Shearer, 2008). This report documents a small geological program conducted in 2022. Float and outcrops were examined along the main access road-cuts in the claims.

The samples previously collected in 2008 and 2010 indicate some good potential for fracture-filling massive sulphide in the Discovery Zone.

In 2014 it was recommended that infill sampling be undertaken up slope of the 2010 and 2011 samples to help delineate fracture zones. Additionally an airborne EM survey should be undertaken.

The visit to the property showed that unless the surface is disturbed in logging or road building the surface vegetation and detritus limit the outcrops of rocks. Based on the discovery in 2010 of the Steve showing in the creek next to camp, and the Jim showing on the north side of the property in a recent road cut and the presence of the other known zones it is apparent that the potential for other buried zones is high. An airborne EM survey should be undertaken to determine any buried sulphide bodies. The locations and trends of any EM trends determined in the study should be followed up by ground work and drilling.

The budget for the airborne EM / Magnetics survey is recommended to be 334 line kilometers at \$180 per kilometer plus equipment mobilization and demobilization and data interpretation is estimated to be \$90,000.

Follow-up ground work should be done on both the 2010 work and the future airborne EM survey. A new helipad should be cut next to the Discovery showing and a camp established nearby. A program of systematic soil sampling with a grid in the Discovery zone area is recommended. A program of hand trenching with or without explosives is required to open up the Discovery and Steve showings on both sides of the creeks. This will allow more systematic chip sampling of the showings.

Assay results show that the samples collected in 2014 are variously altered volcanics including siliceous dacite (or rhyolite) tuff, hematized banded tuffs and highly chloritic (and carbonatized) andesitic breccia and agglomerates.

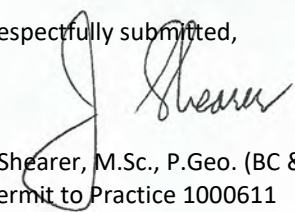
Zinc values vary from 262ppm in sample JTS-01 to 25 ppm Zn in Sample SR-03. Lead is relatively low with the highest value in JTS-01 of 17ppm Pb. Molybdenum is also uniformly low.

In 2022 the white weathering rhyolite suite (samples SR-07, 08, 09, 10, 11 and SR-12 are characterized by relatively high silica up to 27.48% to 30.08% Si. The associated andesite/dacite have silica values in the 12 to 14% Si. The rhyolite samples have very low Fe and Ca.

The rusty weathering dacite suite is characterized by lesser silica ranging between 10.17% Si to 16.57% Si. Calcite is quite variable ranging from a low of 0.89% Ca to 17.58% Ca. Iron is elevated ranging from 6.02% Fe to 9.15% Fe mainly due to disseminated pyrite.

Any trends uncovered by the EM airborne survey will require follow up with prospecting, soil sampling and trenching. The total cost of such a program, including analysis, interpretation and reporting is \$130,000.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
Permit to Practice 1000611

REFERENCES

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- Gourlay, A.W., 1987, Scrutor Gold #2 Claim Geochemistry and Preliminary Geology, Assessment Report 15562
- Lee, L., 1988, Geology and Geochemistry on the Scrutor Gold Group, Assessment Report 17134
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- McCrossan, E., 1998, Scrutor Claim Geochemical Assessment Report, Assessment Report 25749
- Shearer, J.T., 2008, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Scrutor Gold Project, Assessment Report 29591
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- Shearer, J. T., 2012, Geological Assessment Report on the Scrutor Gold Property, September 2, 2012
- Shearer, J. T., 2014, Airphoto Interpretation Report on the Scrutor Gold Property, March 20, 2014
- Shearer, J. T., 2015, Geological Assessment Report on the Scrutor Gold Property, January 12, 2015

Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

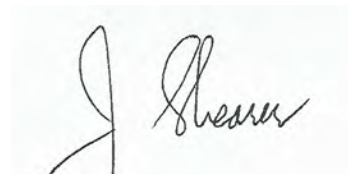
June 30, 2022

Appendix I
STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 3572 Hamilton Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1973) in Honours Geology, and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc., 1977).
2. I have over 40 years' experience in exploration for base and precious metals and industrial mineral commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America and Superior Province in Manitoba and Northern Ontario with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J. C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.
3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279) and a member of the CIMM and an elected fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG Fellow #723766).
4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. at #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C.
5. I am the author of the present report entitled "Geochemical Assessment Report on the Scrutor Project" for Homegold Resources Ltd. dated June 30, 2022.
6. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. The present program, the property was visited on May 24 + 25, 2022 and previously on September 26 to September 29, 2010, April 15, May 20, 2012 and November 24+25, 2014. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Scrutor 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, 30th day of June, 2022.



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Permit to Practice 1000611

Appendix II

Statement of Costs

June 30, 2022

Appendix II
STATEMENT of COSTS

Professional Services

Wages

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., 2 days @ \$800/day, May 24+25, 2022
B. Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo., 2 days @ \$750/day, May 24+25, 2022

Without GST

\$ 1,600.00

1,500.00

Subtotal

\$ 3,100.00

Expenses

Truck Rental, 2 days @ \$150/day

300.00

Fuel

310.00

Computer Drafting, GPS

600.00

XRF Assays – Rental & Operator

450.00

Food, Meals and Hotel

400.00

Ferry

185.00

Report Preparation, Data Compilation/Interpretation

850.00

Word Processing

350.00

Subtotal

\$ 3,445.00

Total

\$6,545.00

Event # 5941307
Date Filed June 30, 2022
Filed \$ 5,500.00
PAC Credit \$ 447.33
Total Used \$ 5,947.33

Appendix III

Samples Descriptions and Locations

June 30, 2022

XRF Results Scrutor 2022

XRF #	Sample	Al%	Si%	Ca%	Fe%	Mg%	Description
#23	SR-01	4.97	12.79	17.38	7.8	1.83	Microlitic tuff, microporph
#24	SR-02	4.79	14.27	0.8937	6.5018		Very rusty, dacite-chloritic dacite
#25	SR-03	4.42	15.71	2.5729	9.15		Very rusty, dacitic tuff, very fine-grained, pyritic, greenish
#26	SR-04	3.3749	30.08	0.1447	0.4005		White rhyolite
#27	SR-05	4.21	10.17	1.5149	9.92	2.34	Chloritic basalt
#28	SR-06	5.49	16.57	11.8	6.0242	1.28	Carbonatized chert, Dacitic tuff, abundant epidote
#29	SR-07	5.88	27.47	0.6672	0.8591		White rhyolite, fine-grained
#30	SR-08	5.8	12.87	1.2762	3.9625	0.72	White rhyolite-dacite, rusty
#32	SR-09	4.92	25.36	0.3552	1.8689		Rhyolite crystal tuff, pitted appearance, sugary texture
#33	SR-10	6.91	25.07	0.0322	1.0972		Alkali microlitic rhyolite, greenish, minor rust, slightly lineated
#34	SR-11	4.64	14.59	0.9324	4.6813		Dacite, chloritic, lineated
#35	SR-12	5.43	12.52	7.24	8.45	1.37	Andesite tuff, plagioclase, some brownish matrix, phenos up to 5mm
#36	SR-13	5.16	14.28	5.2476	10.98	5.37	Brick red. Amygdaloidal basalt, chlorite & calcite, amygdules evenly throughout, plus epidote

Sample Locations

Sample	Lat/Log	UTM	Zone
SR-01	50.12245N 127.02326W	641392 5554115	9
SR-02	50.12220N 127.02564W	641133 5554084	9
SR-03	50.12201N 127.02819W	640951 5554058	9
SR-04	50.12234N 127.03195W	640681 5554088	9
SR-05	50.12295N 127.03497W	640464 5554150	9
SR-06	50.14021N 127.05892W	638702 5556024	9
SR-07	50.14102N 127.05549W	638945 5556120	9
SR-08	50.14252N 127.05356W	639078 5556291	9
SR-09	50.14409N 127.05070W	639278 5556471	9
SR-10	50.14537N 127.04903W	639393 5556616	9
SR-11	50.14388N 127.04905W	639396 5556450	9
SR-12	50.14253N 127.04931W	639382 5556300	9
SR-13	50.12267N 127.02124W	641446 5554145	9

Appendix IV

Assay Results

June 30, 2022

Scrutor XRF Results 2022

All Results in %

Sample	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K	K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti
SR-01	1.83	0.23	4.97	0.07	12.79	0.11	1.3302	0.0305	0.0812	0.0032	ND		ND		17.38	0.14	0.3866
SR-02	ND		4.79	0.05	14.27	0.1	1.4063	0.0214	0.556	0.005	ND		ND		0.8937	0.0072	0.3028
SR-03	ND		4.42	0.07	15.71	0.13	1.3508	0.0278	1.3474	0.0126	ND		ND		2.5729	0.0221	0.3285
SR-04	ND		3.3749	0.0489	30.08	0.17	1.0134	0.025	0.0655	0.0032	ND		ND		0.1447	0.0053	0.1185
SR-05	2.34	0.2	4.21	0.06	10.17	0.08	1.0054	0.0202	0.1302	0.0028	ND		0.0936	0.0027	1.5149	0.0128	0.0354
SR-06	1.28	0.18	5.49	0.06	16.57	0.12	1.0549	0.0254	1.6164	0.0124	ND		ND		11.8	0.08	0.3644
SR-07	ND		5.88	0.06	27.47	0.15	0.7289	0.0222	0.0573	0.003	ND		0.3368	0.0047	0.6672	0.0072	0.1256
SR-08	0.72	0.22	5.8	0.08	12.87	0.11	1.3782	0.027	0.133	0.0035	ND		0.1909	0.004	1.2762	0.0116	0.3577
SR-09	ND		4.92	0.06	25.36	0.15	0.8122	0.022	0.0501	0.0029	ND		ND		0.3552	0.0056	0.2528
SR-10	ND		6.91	0.07	25.07	0.14	1.139	0.0239	0.062	0.003	ND		2.6207	0.0159	0.0322	0.0062	0.1846
SR-11	ND		4.64	0.06	14.59	0.1	1.1662	0.0219	0.1972	0.0033	ND		0.0103	0.0027	0.9324	0.008	0.2224
SR-12	1.37	0.26	5.43	0.08	12.52	0.12	1.0069	0.0286	0.0483	0.0034	ND		0.2027	0.0045	7.24	0.07	0.5511
SR-13	5.37	0.21	5.16	0.07	14.28	0.11	0.7744	0.0212	0.0677	0.0027	ND		0.6953	0.0065	5.2476	0.0386	0.3052

Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr	Cr +/-	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-	As
0.0247	ND		0.0152	0.0047	0.1591	0.0074	7.8	0.07	ND		0.0111	0.0015	0.027	0.0018	0.0031	0.0007	ND
0.0149	ND		ND		0.0277	0.0028	6.5018	0.0475	ND		ND		0.0207	0.0011	ND		ND
0.0201	0.0348	0.0081	ND		0.081	0.0051	9.15	0.08	ND		ND		0.01	0.0012	0.0024	0.0006	0.0019
0.0165	ND		ND		0.0106	0.0028	0.4005	0.0082	ND		ND		ND		0.0011	0.0004	ND
0.011	ND		0.0531	0.0037	0.1467	0.0053	9.92	0.08	ND		0.0864	0.0027	0.0102	0.0012	0.0102	0.0008	ND
0.0213	ND		ND		0.1056	0.0055	6.0242	0.0496	ND		ND		0.1385	0.0031	0.0029	0.0007	ND
0.0161	ND		ND		0.0172	0.0029	0.8591	0.0121	ND		ND		ND		0.0012	0.0004	ND
0.0199	0.0388	0.0082	ND		0.0526	0.0041	3.9625	0.0386	ND		ND		0.0177	0.0012	0.0024	0.0005	ND
0.0182	ND		ND		0.0111	0.0027	1.8689	0.0192	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0173	0.0368	0.0083	ND		0.0154	0.0029	1.0972	0.0139	ND		ND		ND		0.0036	0.0005	ND
0.0154	ND		ND		0.0136	0.0027	4.6813	0.0385	ND		ND		0.0082	0.0009	ND		0.0025
0.0271	ND		ND		0.0696	0.0055	8.45	0.09	ND		ND		ND		0.003	0.0007	ND
0.0184	ND		0.1378	0.0062	0.2009	0.0071	10.98	0.09	ND		0.0476	0.0023	ND		0.0094	0.0008	ND

As +/-	Se	Se +/-	Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn	Sn +/-
	ND		ND		0.0056	0.0003	0.0015	0.0002	0.0019	0.0003	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		0.0066	0.0002	0.0062	0.0002	0.022	0.0004	0.0006	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		ND		0.0148	0.0004	0.0031	0.0002	0.0112	0.0004	0.0027	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		0.0028	0.0001	0.0045	0.0002	0.0374	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		0.0077	0.0003	0.0012	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		0.0116	0.0003	0.0018	0.0002	0.0037	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		0.0069	0.002
	ND		0.0011	0.0001	0.0142	0.0003	0.0031	0.0002	0.0215	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		0.0182	0.0004	0.0017	0.0002	0.0113	0.0003	0.0014	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		ND		0.0034	0.0002	0.006	0.0002	0.0324	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		0.006	0.0002	0.0133	0.0003	0.0038	0.0002	0.0187	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND	
0.0003	ND		ND		0.009	0.0002	0.003	0.0002	0.0216	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		ND	
	ND		0.001	0.0002	0.0438	0.0008	0.0027	0.0003	0.0077	0.0004	0.0016	0.0003	ND		ND		ND	
	ND		0.0017	0.0002	0.015	0.0004	0.0025	0.0002	0.0033	0.0003	0.0008	0.0002	ND		ND		ND	

