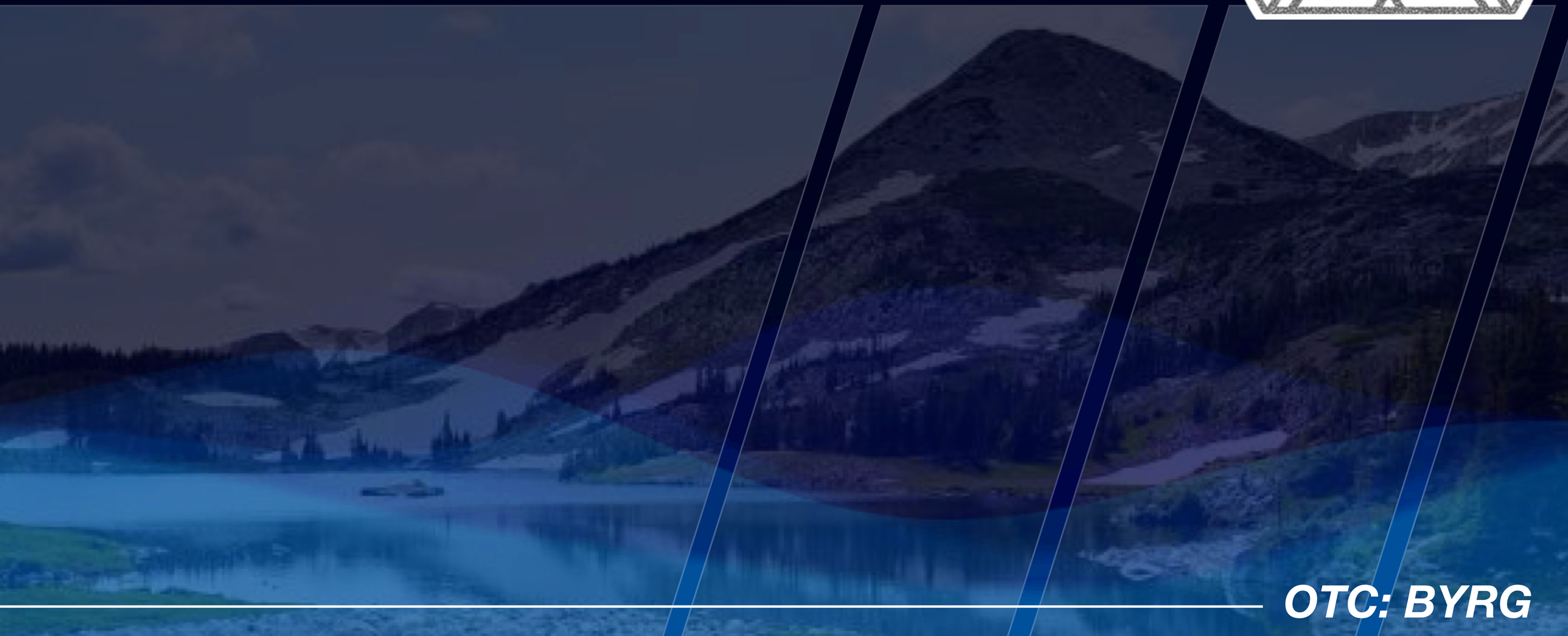
The Shambhala Project

Buyer Group International Inc.



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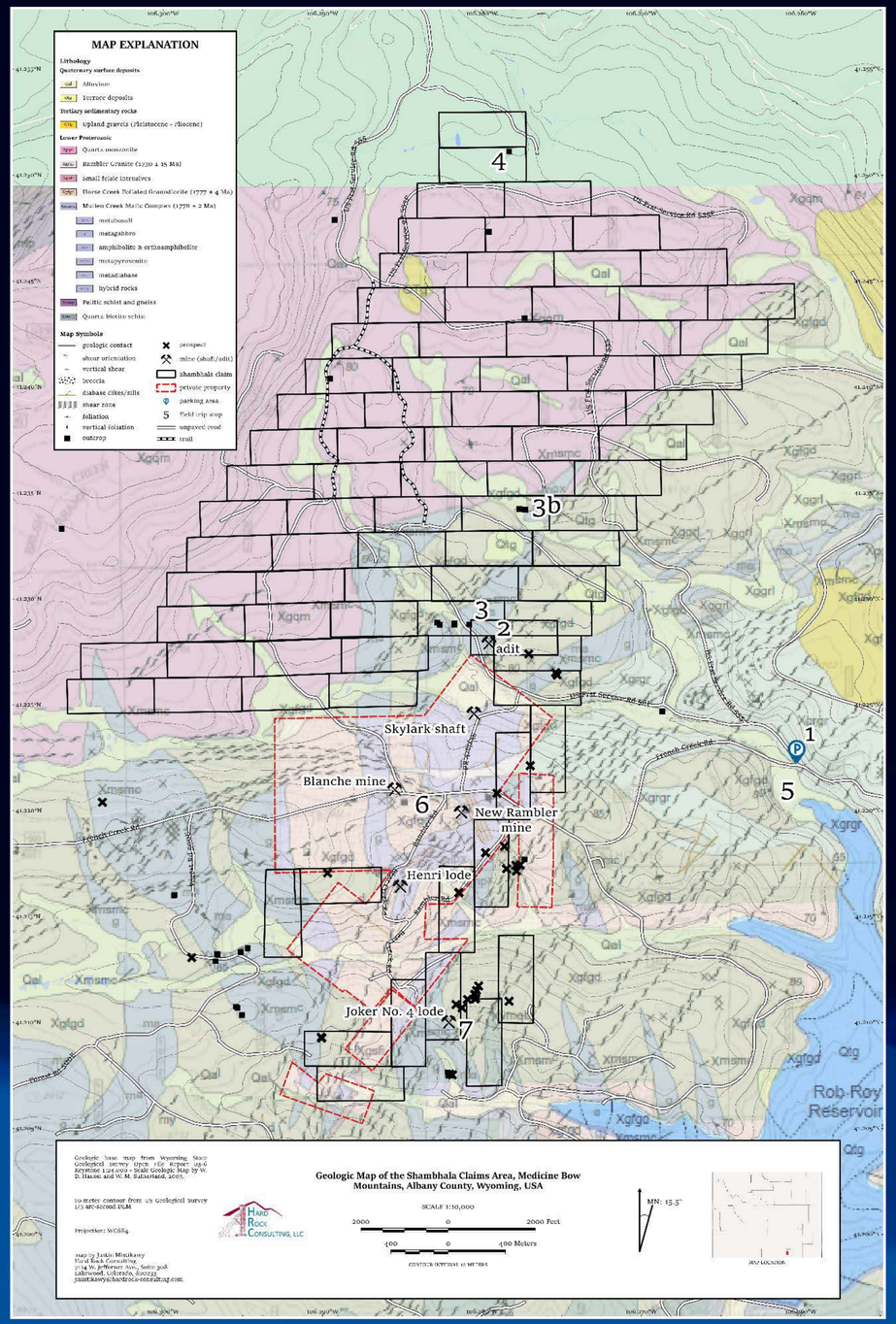

A premier location hosting a wide spectrum of Precious & Critical Minerals including REE

The Shambhala Project consists of 84 lode claims, 2.71 square miles in the historic New Rambler District.

The New Rambler District is located in the Medicine Bow mountains near the south edge of the Cheyenne belt along the Rambler shear zone, an east-trending branch of the Mullen Creek-Nash Fork shear zone.

The Rambler shear zone, which contains various concentrations of rare minerals, hosts numerous local northeast-trending shears, and a few northwest-trending faults that cut foliated grandiorite, the younger Rambler Granite, and the distorted northeast extremities of the Mullen Creek mafic-ultramafic complex.

The property has great access thanks to an extensive network of well maintained logging roads along with numerous creeks that offer an ample and convenient water supply.

The southern claims of the Shambhala Project surround the famous New Rambler Mine, known for its rich copper and PGE production.

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FOUR PHASE EXPLORATION PROGRAM IN PROGRESS WITH HARD ROCK CONSULTING LLC

Summer 2023
Mapping, sampling, geochemical and geophysical surveys

PHASE 1
EXPLORATION

January 2024
Assay and survey results compiled for drill targets

PHASE 2
43-101 REPORT

Summer 2024
Permitting and drilling of high potential critical mineral targets

PHASE 3
DRILLING

2025-2026
Further exploration as needed post for Mineral Resource Estimate

PHASE 4
MRE REPORT

*All listed dates are estimated and subject to change

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SHAMBHALA HIGHLIGHTS

- Located in the state of Wyoming, a leader of U.S. raw material production
- Positioned in the center of a high priority USGS/WSGS Earth MRI Focus Area
- Reviving the historic New Rambler Mining District, known for Cu, Au & PGE
- Enveloping the New Rambler Mine, Wyoming's only producer of Pt & Pd
- Established underground workings with the #71 adit and the Joker #4 shaft
- Extensive maintained logging road access and numerous creeks for water
- Summer 2023 Mapping, Sampling & Geophysical Survey programs executed
- Strong anomalies from 2023 Surface Exploration that merit further investigation

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Powerhouse of the North American mining sector

WYOMING

A top tier jurisdiction for critical mineral supply chain in the domestic U.S.

Blessed with a unique geology and a wealth of diverse mineral deposits, Wyoming produces raw materials for industry, energy development and a host of other sectors.

Today, the mining industry accounts for 30% of annual state budget revenue.

With a knowledgeable workforce and friendly mining policies, Wyoming is well equipped to contribute to the U.S. critical minerals supply chain.

- **Home to the world's largest bentonite deposits, approximately 70% of international supply. In 2019, Wyoming bentonite developers mined more than five million tons.**
- **Home to the nation's largest volume of recoverable uranium, a critical mineral, There are almost a dozen authorized uranium mines across the state.**
- **Home to the world's largest trona deposit, which covers about 1,300 square miles near Green River. This region supplies about 90% of the nation's soda ash, Wyoming's biggest export and third-largest developed mineral resource, producing about 17 million to 18 million tons annually.**
- **The Powder River Basin supplies up to 40% of the nation's coal needs. Coal has been mined across the state for more than 100 years and is the second largest resource produced in Wyoming. In 2019, the state was responsible for producing more than 270 million tons of coal.**
- **Critical minerals, such as rare earth elements and platinum group elements, have been historically mined in Wyoming and are currently being explored and developed. Wyoming is home to many potential critical mineral deposits, which could have a major role in the state's economy in the future.**

OTC: BYRG

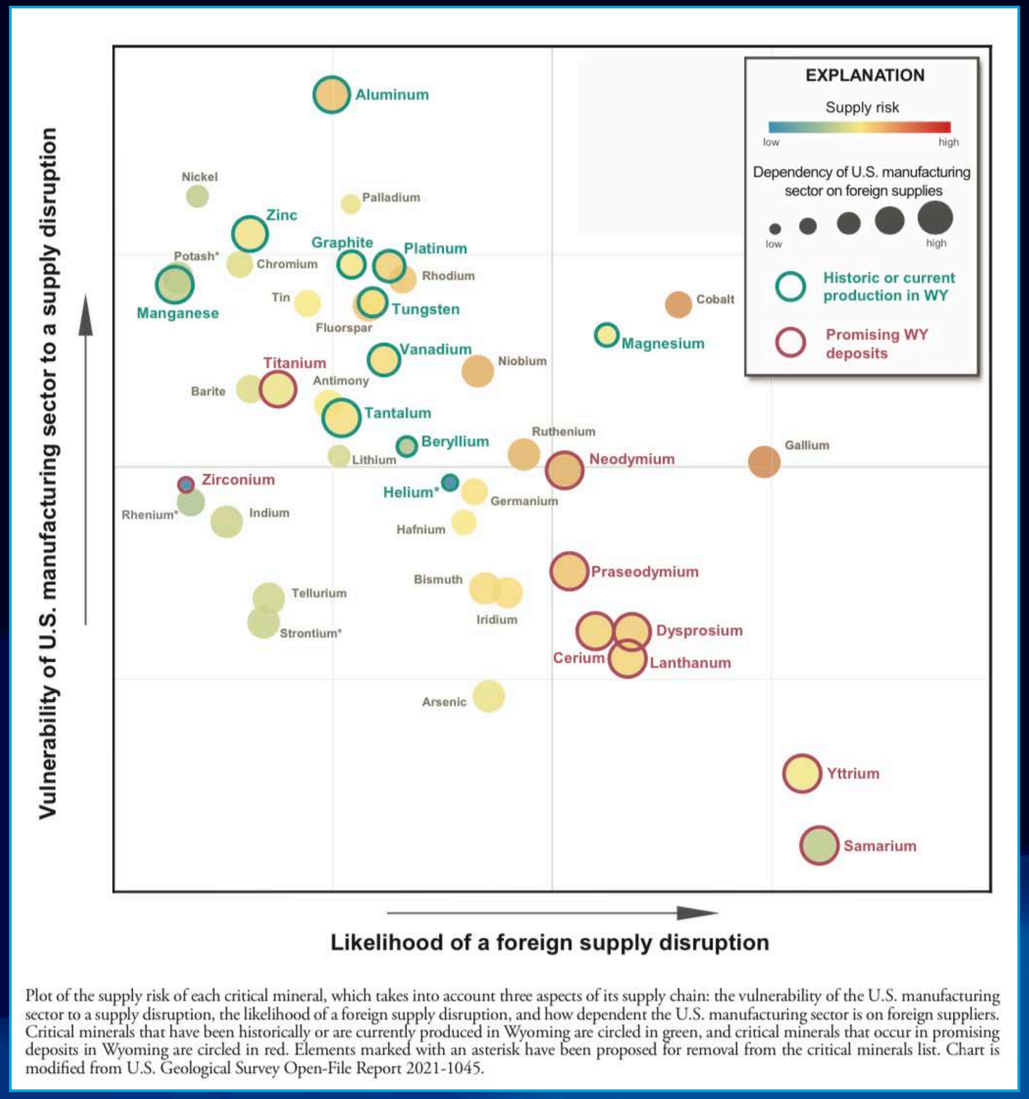
A CORE-CM hub emerging in Wyoming

Carbon Ores, Rare Earths & Critial Minerals

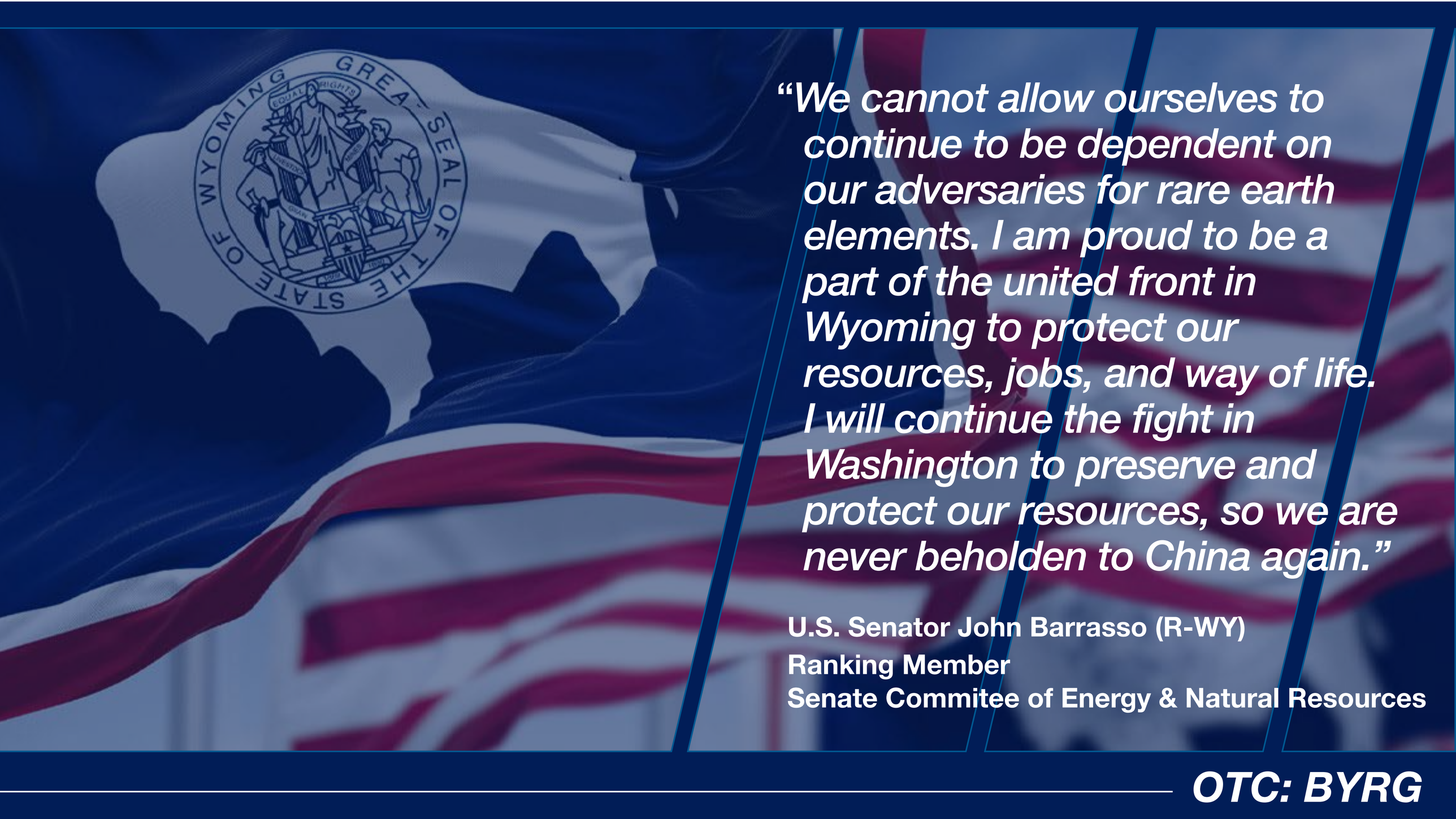
In Wyoming, several of the critical minerals on the current list are considered to have moderate to high potential for economic development, including the rare earth elements, platinum group elements, and vanadium. Research on critical minerals in Wyoming has leveraged federal funding from the U.S. Geological Survey's Earth Mapping Resources Initiative (Earth MRI) and mapping programs (STATEMAP and EDMAP), the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy's Carbon Ore, Rare Earth and Critical Minerals (CORE-CM) program.

Federal permitting has been completed by the U.S. DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy on Rare Element Resources' rare earth processing and separation demonstration plant to be built in Upton. Next stage budget approval from the DOE will provide approximately 50% of the project construction costs. The planned construction period puts plant operations on schedule to begin as early as summer 2024.

There's also a DOE sponsored project at the Wyoming Innovation Center just north of Gillette. The University of Wyoming School of Energy Resources is collaborating with the National Energy Technology Laboratory to produce a pilot-scale facility that will launch a new industry in extracting rare earth elements from fly ash of the state's Powder River Basin coal that could bring new manufacturing of carbon-based products to Wyoming.



Plot of the supply risk of each critical mineral, which takes into account three aspects of its supply chain: the vulnerability of the U.S. manufacturing sector to a supply disruption, the likelihood of a foreign supply disruption, and how dependent the U.S. manufacturing sector is on foreign suppliers. Critical minerals that have been historically or are currently produced in Wyoming are circled in green, and critical minerals that occur in promising deposits in Wyoming are circled in red. Elements marked with an asterisk have been proposed for removal from the critical minerals list. Chart is modified from U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2021-1045.



"We cannot allow ourselves to continue to be dependent on our adversaries for rare earth elements. I am proud to be a part of the united front in Wyoming to protect our resources, jobs, and way of life. I will continue the fight in Washington to preserve and protect our resources, so we are never beholden to China again."

U.S. Senator John Barrasso (R-WY)
Ranking Member
Senate Commitee of Energy & Natural Resources

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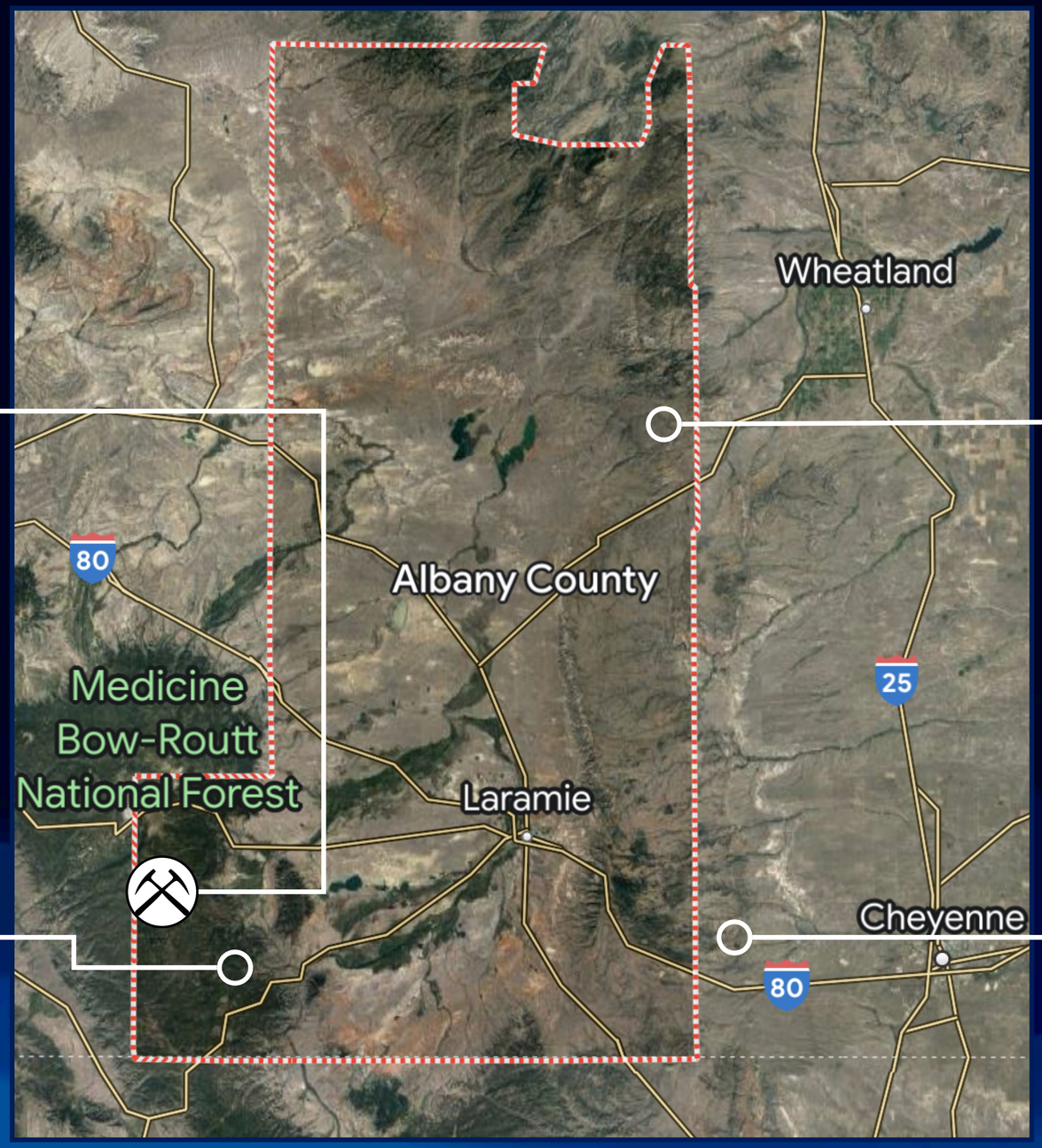
LOCAL PROJECTS

SHAMBHALA

WITHIN ~ 10 MILES

TROY MINERALS
LAKE OWEN

The Lake Owen Project is focused on vanadium and titanium, targeting +1 billion tonnes of semi massive to massive titanomagnetite with 1.2-1.45% V2O5 and 1% Ti2O.
The tops of cumulates (Reefs) has anomalous PGE +- Au



PGE REE Cu Au V Ti

AMERICAN RARE EARTHS
HALLECK CREEK

With a globally significant exploration target of over one billion tonnes of mineralised rare earth rocks, the Halleck Creek project has the potential to be among the largest rare earths deposits in the US.

WITHIN ~ 60 MILES

U.S. GOLD CORP
COPPER KING GOLD

The CK Gold Project is an advanced stage gold and copper project being developed by US Gold Corp.
The project is located at the site of the historic Copper King Mine in the Silver Crown Mining District

OTC: BYRG

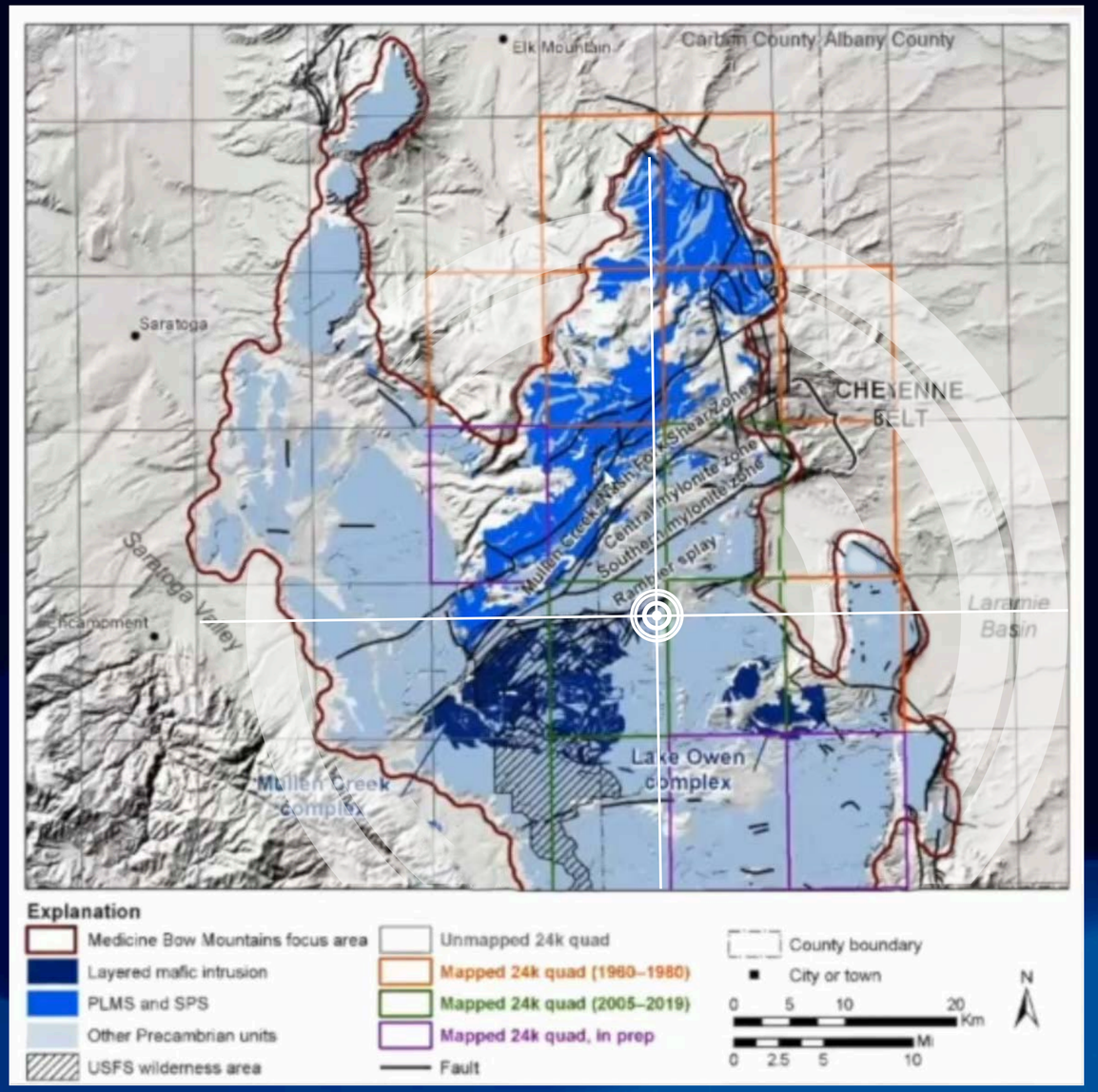
MEDICINE BOW: EARTH MRI FOCUS AREA

Deemed high priority by the WSGS & USGS

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Wyoming Geological Survey (WSGS) are investing about $250,000, to conduct detailed geochemical sampling in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Wyoming. This project will directly complement the EARTH MRI data acquisition via high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, executed in summer 2023.

The Medicine Bows complex geology suggest that diverse mineral systems exist within and have high potential for critical mineral deposits vital to U.S. growth and stability. Historical mining in the area has confirmed the existence of economically viable gold, silver, copper, platinum group elements, and minor uranium and rare earth element deposits. Historical mining efforts also noted the existence of metals now considered critical, the presence of which has been confirmed by subsequent scientific studies. However, geochemical data for the region are not available in a comprehensive public database.

Potential critical mineral commodities include: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, cobalt, chromium, fluorspar, gallium, germanium, hafnium, indium, magnesium, manganese, platinum group elements, rare earth elements, scandium, tantalum, tellurium, tin, vanadium, zinc, and zirconium. There is additional potential for silver, gold, cadmium, copper, iron, lanthanum, lead, molybdenum, thorium, uranium, and yttrium.



MEDICINE BOW GEOPHYSICS

Airborne Magnetics & Radiometrics

A high-resolution magnetic and radiometric survey, performed during summer 2023 in the Medicine Bow Mountains, is designed to optimize coverage of geologic features of greatest interest. The survey includes data collected from a helicopter along flight lines spaced no wider than 200 meters and a nominal terrain clearance of 60-120 m. The mineral systems of interest in the survey area include mafic magmatic, magmatic rare earth elements, placer, porphyry Cu-Mo-Au, and volcanogenic seafloor.

The pending results of the USGS magnetic and radiometric surveys conducted throughout the Medicine Bow Mountains as part of a USGS federally funded project will yield high-resolution three-dimensional representations of geology to depths over 3280 feet (1 kilometer) below the surface. The 3D models and maps produced from the survey will greatly help us to understand the distribution of groundwater, mineral, and energy resources, as well as the potential for natural hazards.

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EXPEDITION TO SHAMBHALA

A two day tour with USGS & WSGS personnel

USGS
science for a changing world

The August 2023 visit was conducted under the guidance of Justin Mistikawy from Hard Rock Consulting LLC and Steven Cyros, who serves as the Head of Exploration for Buyer Group International, Inc. The agenda focused on sampling and mapping of key features at the Shambhala Project, including the adit on claim #71, the Joker Mine, various outcroppings and tailings piles. View the report HERE

OTC: BYRG

THE NEW RAMBLER MINE

Wyoming's only mine known to have historically produced platinum and palladium

OTC: BYRG

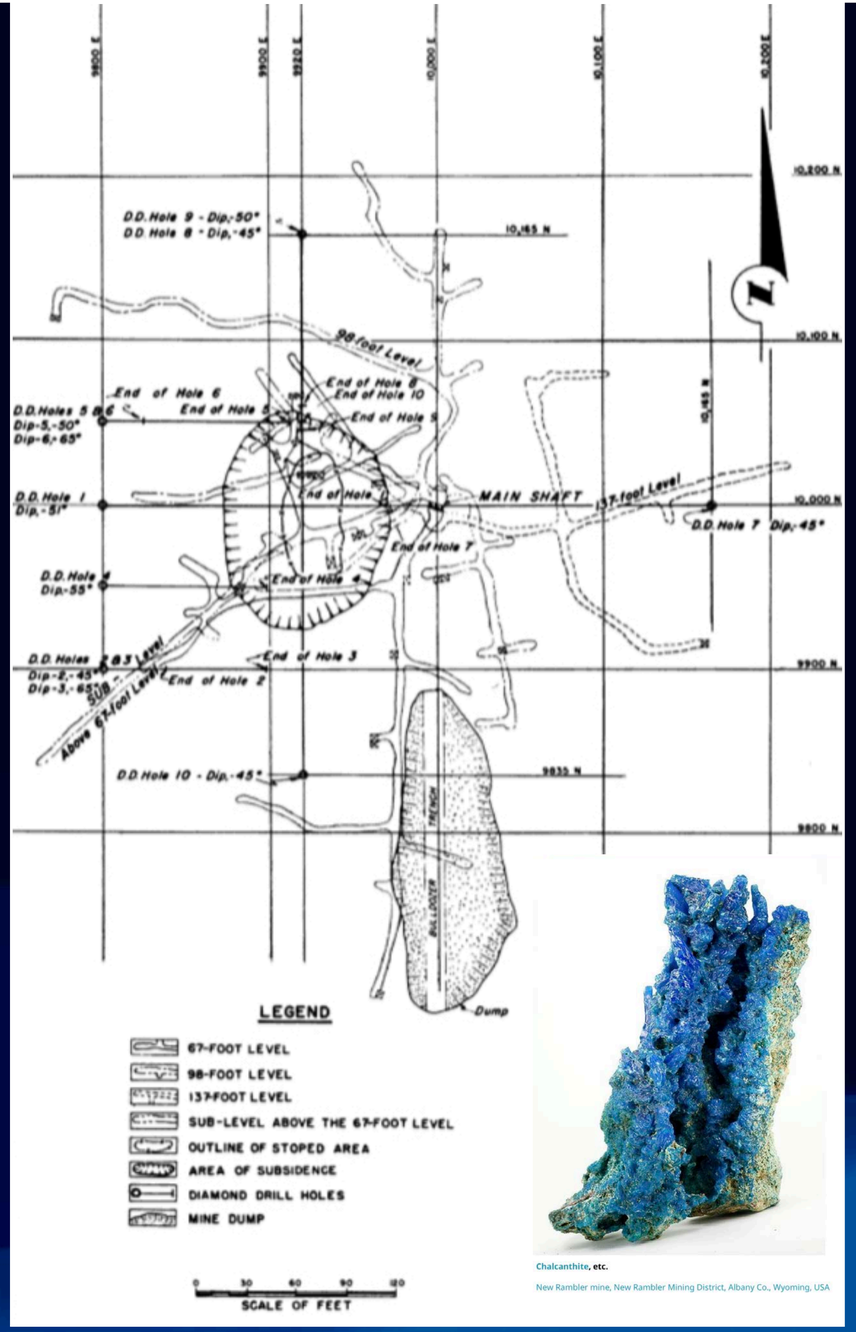
New Rambler ore production

1900-1918 with over 5000 feet of workings

The New Rambler mine first opened as a gold mine in 1870. Copper was discovered in 1900 at a depth of 65 feet, and platinum within the covellite ore was discovered in 1901. Primary copper sulfides and gold occur in quartz veins, as fracture fillings, and in zones of brecciation. Significant mineralization in the New Rambler mine, often assayed more than 35% copper.

Production records of the last ore shipped from the mine following the 1918 fire showed values to range from 3.24% to 61.37% Cu, 0.0007 to 1.4 opt gold, 1.01 to 7.5 opt silver, 0.047 to 3.2 opt Pt, and 0.33 to 12.3 opt Pd.

Total metal production was reported at 1,753,924 pounds Cu, 171.35 ounces gold, 7346 ounces silver, 170.16 ounces Pt, and 451.4 ounces of Pd (Needham, 1942). Silver Lake Resources (1985) estimated platinum-group metal production was more on the order of 16,870 ounces Pd and 910 ounces Pt.



Mines of the New Rambler Mining District

Historic mineral data from mines of the district within 2.5 miles of the New Rambler Mine

MINE	PRIMARY	TERTIARY
Duchess Copper Mine	Copper	Gold & Platinum
Blanche Mine	Copper	Gold, Platinum & Palladium
Medicine Bow Mines Co. Prospect	Copper & Gold	Cobalt
Elk Creek Mine	Gold	Palladium & Platinum
Bear Creek Mine	Gold	Palladium & Platinum
Dave's Creek Mine	Gold	Palladium & Platinum
Moore's Gulch Mine	Gold	Palladium & Platinum
Douglas Copper Mine	Copper & Gold	Cobalt
Cuprite Mine	Copper, Gold & Silver	Chromium & Cobalt

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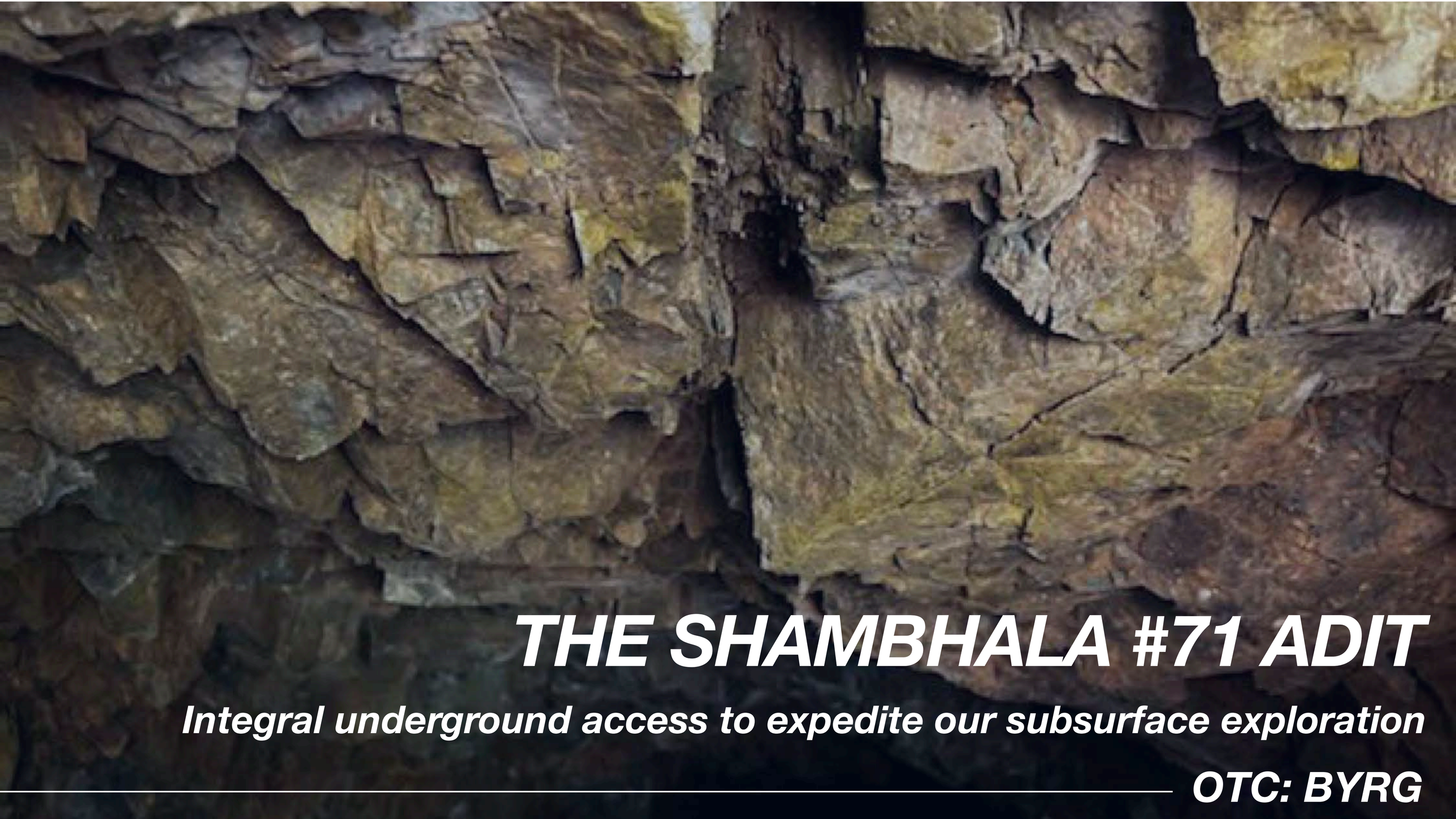


THE SHAMBHALA #71 ADIT

Integral underground access to expedite our subsurface exploration

OTC: BYRG

Historic workings on Pt vein

Bridging the New Rambler to the main claims block of the Shambhala Project

This adit is in excellent shape, has clean workings, 6-7 feet in height, no shoring or timbering needed for support.
The tunnel runs 100 ft. or so in length towards our other claims.
Great coloring exists through the cuts in the hard rock.
The tunnel is flat, requires no roping, and clearly shows the platinum vein in the cut rock, starting from the entrance at a few inches and growing in width to a couple feet at the face where the tunnel ends.

XRF at Shambhala #71

High grade intercepts from the adit, outcroppings and tailings

The XRF results from all three locations have returned a number of readings that justify the continuation of an extensive exploration program.

Rock ore samples have also been collected from all three target locations for 3rd party testing and further confirmation of these XRF results.

View the Technical Report HERE

Highlights:

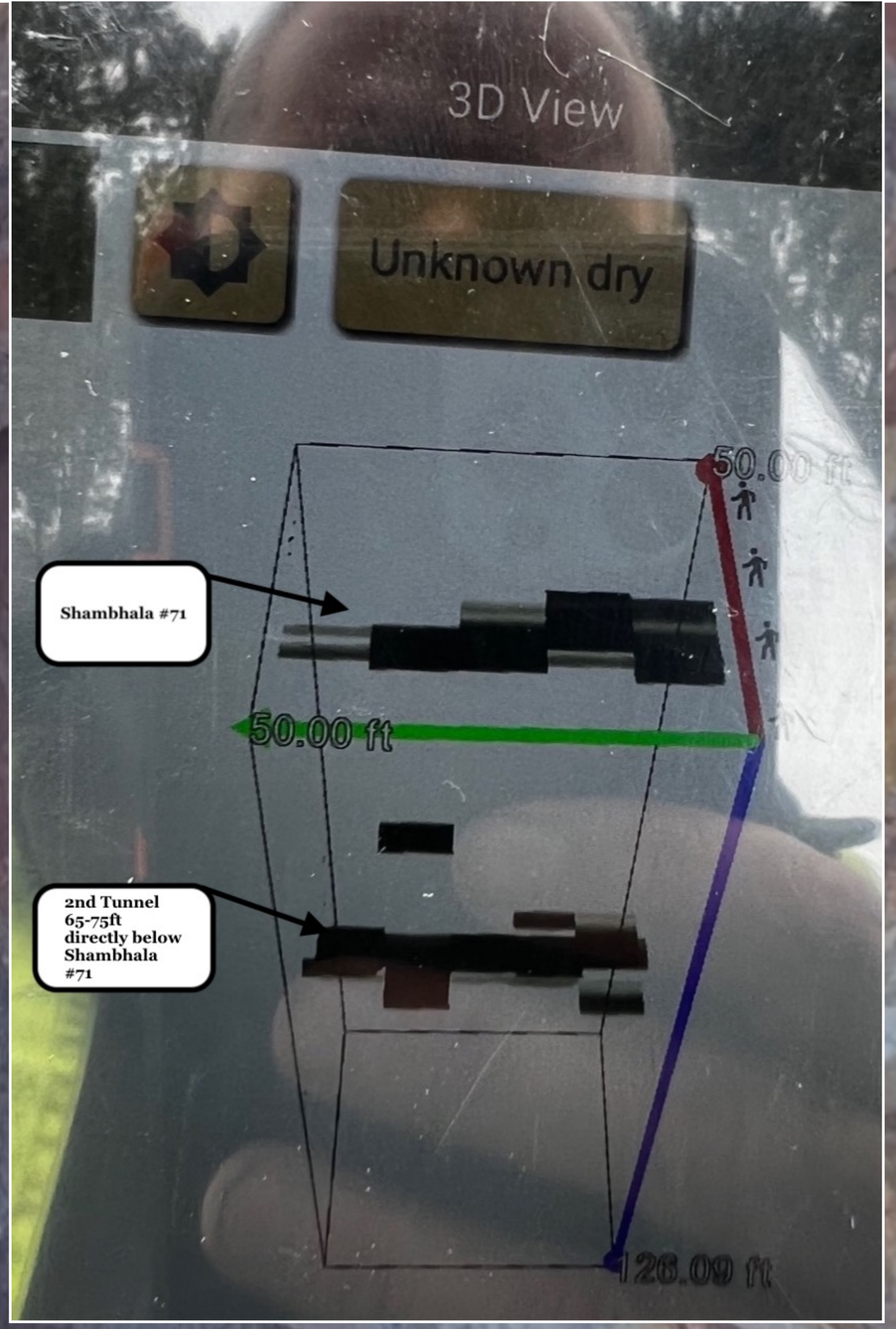
- 860 ppm Cobalt & 4660 ppm Zinc intercepted via outcropping a few feet from the Shambhala #71 tunnel.
- 9620 ppm Titanium, 113 ppm Palladium, 14 ppm Rhodium intercepted via tailings piles around Shambhala #71.
- 49 ppm Platinum and 15 ppm Rhodium intercepted via Shambhala #71 adit targeting supposed vein material. Rhodium successfully intercepted 4 times out of 4 attempts for a 100% success rate.

Below the tunnel with GPR

Ground Penetrating Radar Program

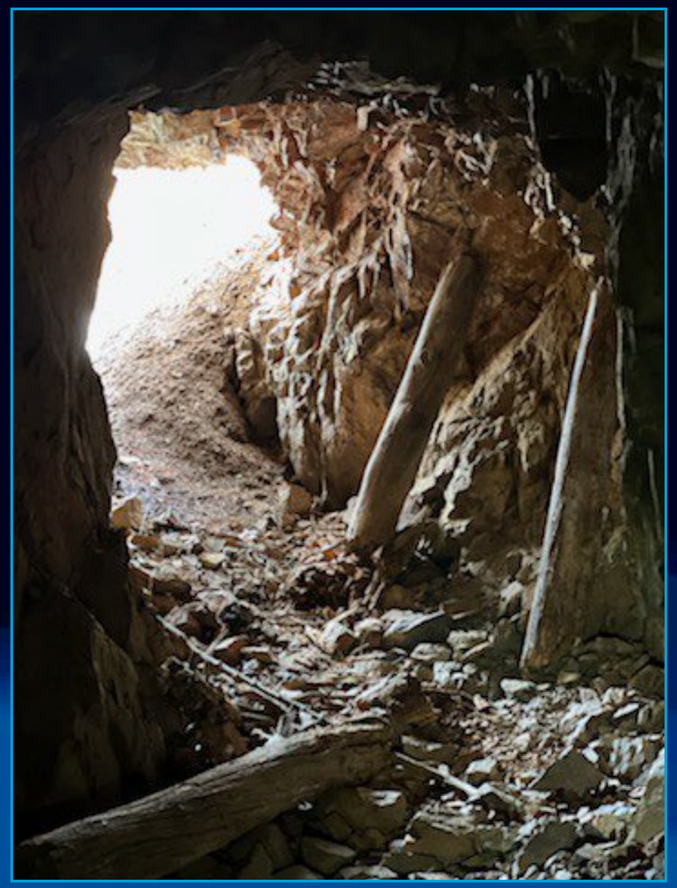
The significance of the vein mineralization and 100 foot tunnel length of the Shambhala #71 adit led us to perform a Ground Penetrating Radar program throughout the property intended to target old underground workings of the New Rambler Mine. Workings were identified and confirmed to run directly underneath the Shambhala #71 adit at a depth of approximately 67 feet. This discovery gives fantastic direction and implies a worthwhile endeavor at depth.

View GPR results HERE



Digging deeper at #71

The perfect launching point for our subsurface exploration at Shambhala



We are very excited about this prospect as the same type of dark basic rock that shows around the main workings of the New Rambler mine appears around the #71 adit along with being in line with the historic workings that were driven to the north on the New Rambler vein.

We project the cost/time savings of this claim to be tremendous in terms of time with exposed vein ready for our equipment as well as reduced permitting requirements.

The adit is only 35 ft. from a well paved road and there are creeks close by, so the site can be easily staged for further development.

THE JOKER MINE

Elaborate structure, deep workings and tailings point the way

OTC: BYRG

The Joker Shaft

Potential Junior Claim/Extralateral Rights

Another important focus of exploration at Shambhala, the Joker Mine was a well equipped year round operation during the New Rambler era.

Likely a past producer of gold and copper, it is thought that the ore from the Joker may have been brought to the New Rambler for processing, which would explain the lack of production history if lost during the 1918 fire.

Extensive infrastructure has been documented however, including prospecting and mining development on 73 acres consisting of a 135 ft. deep dual compartment production shaft complete with driftwork, along with a number of discovery shafts and trenches.

We suspect that our recent expansion intersects much of this previous development work, both on the surface and underground.

XRF at the Joker Mine

PGE, REE, Cobalt, and Other Critical Minerals

Sample	Al %	Ti ppm	Fe %	Co ppm	Pd ppm	V ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Y ppm	Mn ppm	Rh ppm	Ta ppm
52	1.97	553	1.14	19	55	ND	17	7.3	ND	1923	ND	ND
53	7.91	4255	7.65	204	ND	200	39	35	26	1633	124	28
54	6.95	3576	5.55	120	51	196	ND	30	18	2692	57	34
55	10.68	4634	6.77	125	ND	282	ND	40	21	1349	108	37
56	14.15	6162	9.53	106	ND	303	39	43	24	2086	156	43
57	14.41	1546	11.29	376	ND	276	230	62	25	7123	161	55
58	9.82	ND	1.36	39	ND	ND	29	10	ND	283	ND	34
60	14.79	8767	13.71	307	ND	332	42	19	22	1690	185	ND
62	6.13	3023	6.6	232	39	238	ND	80	11	1959	79	ND
63	10.39	2233	5.42	193	31	217	ND	86	15	1883	88	62
64	9.67	646	1.40	34	29	67	19	11	10	1125	ND	21
65	10.83	377	4.84	ND	36	ND	32	16	16	4909	30	26
66	1.68	317	945 ppm	ND	31	ND	ND	ND	ND	74	ND	ND


SAMPLE #60

We are very pleased to see the continuation and consistency of the high-grade results at the Joker Mine that we saw last year around the Shambhala #71 adit.
We successfully intercepted high-grade PGE (rhodium and palladium), cobalt, and several other minerals important to the United States' domestic supply chain in multiple XRF tests.

View the report HERE

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Elements present at the Shambhala Project

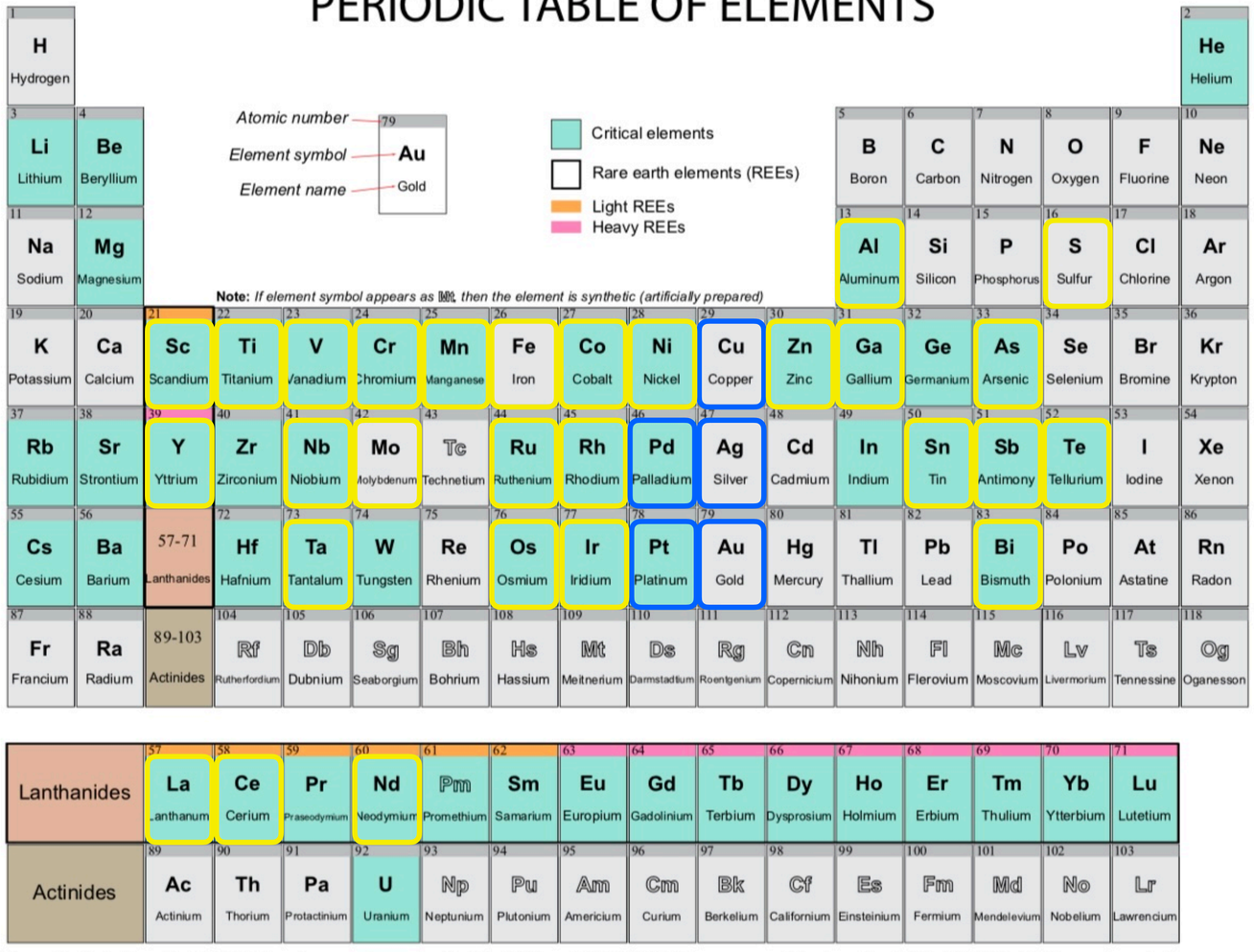

Figure 1. Periodic table highlighting elements deemed critical in 2018 and 2022 (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2018, 2022). In 2022, uranium, helium, strontium, rhenium, and potash were removed, while nickel and zinc were added to the list of critical elements.

High-grade Cu, Pt and Pd were produced from the ore of the New Rambler Mine, along with Au and Ag from 1900-1918. Many historical mines throughout the district successfully produced Au and Cu.

These elements have been recorded as present at Shambhala in various quantities via XRF readings, third-party laboratory analysis of samples and/or found in historical studies of the New Rambler Mine.

With third-party lab assays confirming the presence of highly sought after minerals critical to the national security of the U.S., we see great importance in the primary focus of Hard Rock Consulting to properly establish a reserve of Critical Minerals/Rare Earths in addition to the range of precious metals produced over a century ago.
We believe these metals are found at much higher grades underground and intend to validate the viability of as many as possible to create a very attractive basket of raw materials.

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2023 SURFACE EXPLORATION

Hard Rock Consulting
Geologist Justin Mistikawy

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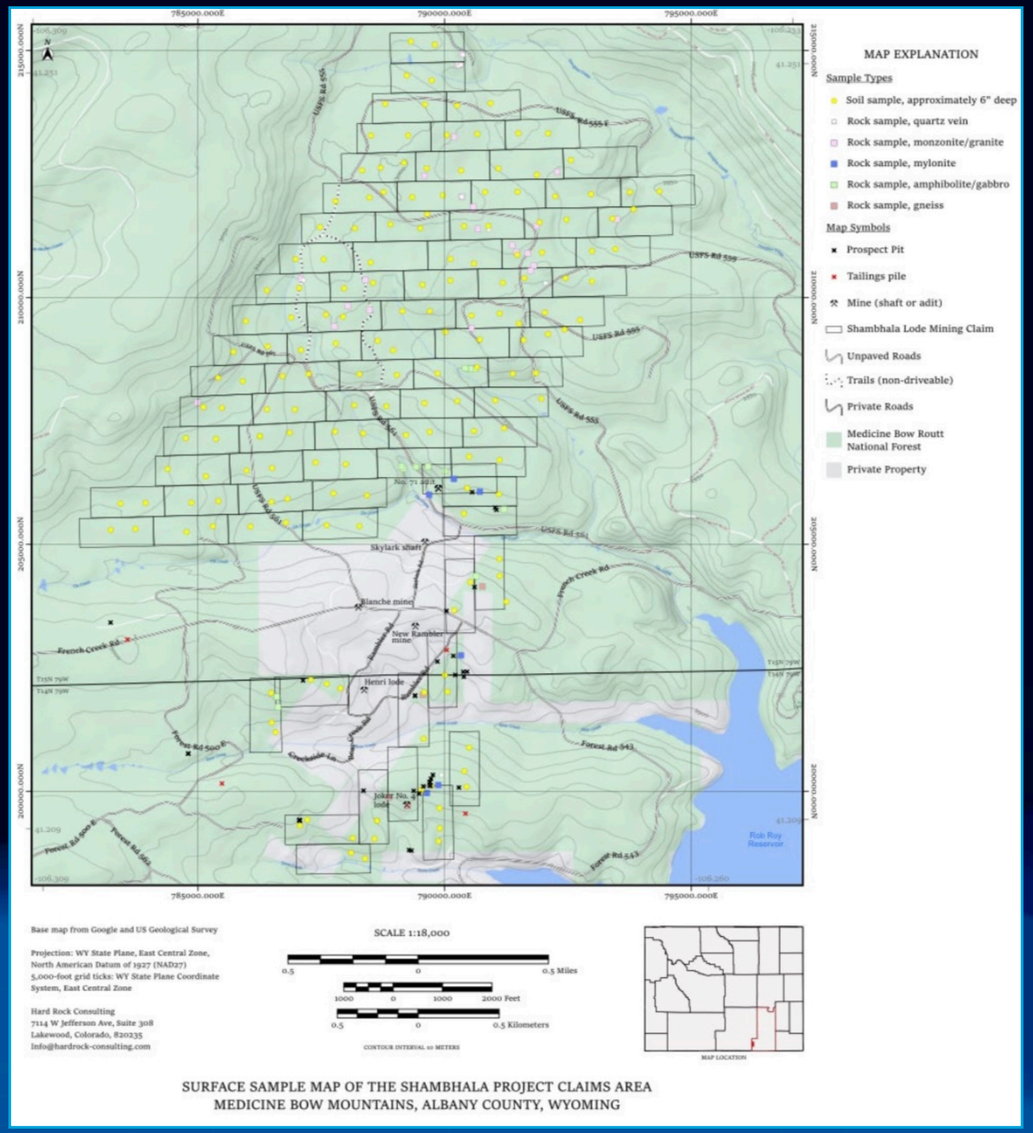
Sampling & Mapping Program at Shambhala



SURFACE SAMPLE MAP OF THE SHAMBHALA PROJECT CLAIMS AREA
MEDICINE BOW MOUNTAINS, ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING

From June 12th to July 1st, 2023, Hard Rock Consulting Geologist Justin Mistikawy and Red Beryl Mining Co. President of Exploration, Steven Cyros, conducted an extensive ground sampling campaign that resulted in 240 total samples collected from outcrops, prospect pits, trenches, and mining shafts. A total of 270 unique localities were visited during this sampling campaign, almost all of which were accessed by foot off trails and gravel roads. HRC collected 64 rock samples from either in-situ outcrops, prospect pits or tailings piles in addition to 176 soil samples collected from depths of approximately 6”. All samples were sent to American Assay Laboratories, Inc., in Sparks, Nevada for multi-element, Au, and PGE assays.

Geochemistry & Geostatistics for PGE exploration

Geochemistry and geostatistics are powerful tools for the identification, classification, and exploration of any type of mineral deposits. Significant PGE mineralization commonly accompanies large scale Ni-Fe sulfide mineralization, including pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, cubanite, and pyrite. Due to the geochemical properties of PGE's and their affinity for sulfur-bearing minerals and transport complexes, base metals such as Cu, Ni, and Co, as well as precious metals like Au have commonly been used as pathfinder elements for PGE mineralization. It is important to acknowledge that these elements are common in many other types of deposits. Additionally, PGE's, particularly Pd, are highly mobile in acidic waters, much like those produced by the weathering and oxidation of the sulfides common to PGE deposits. Palladium complexes precipitate to form Pd arsenides, tellurides, antimonides, and sulfides, which are unstable in weathering environments, where they release As, Te, Sb, and S into the ambient environment. These elements and the PGE's themselves are additional pathfinder elements that can be used to explore the potential of significant PGE mineralization in the Shambhala area.

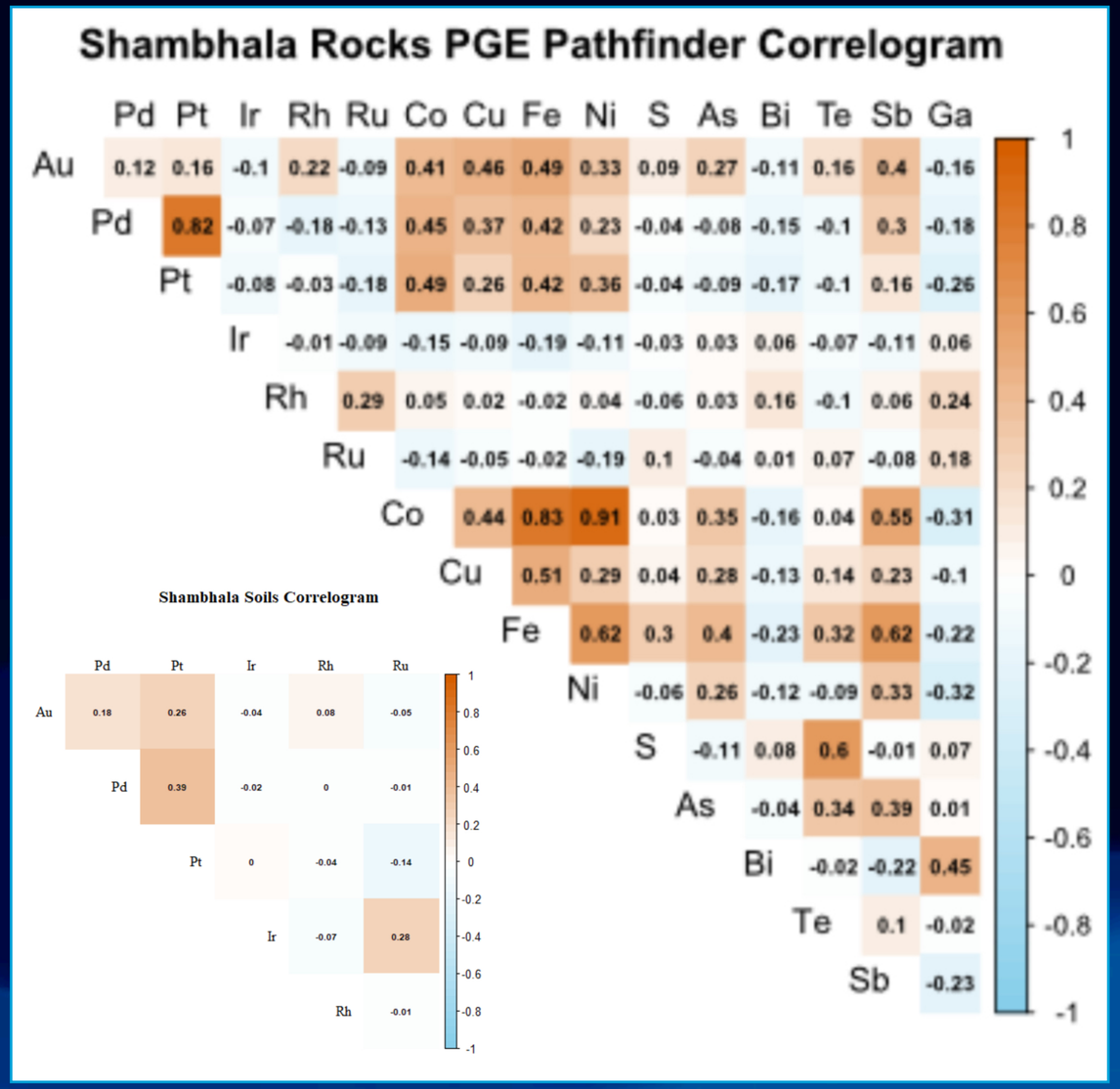
PGE pathfinders in Shambhala samples

Correlograms are highly effective for visualizing the correlative strength of PGE's and their pathfinder elements, in this case how different elements correspond to one another across rock and soil samples collected from the Shambhala claims area during the 2023 surface sampling campaign.

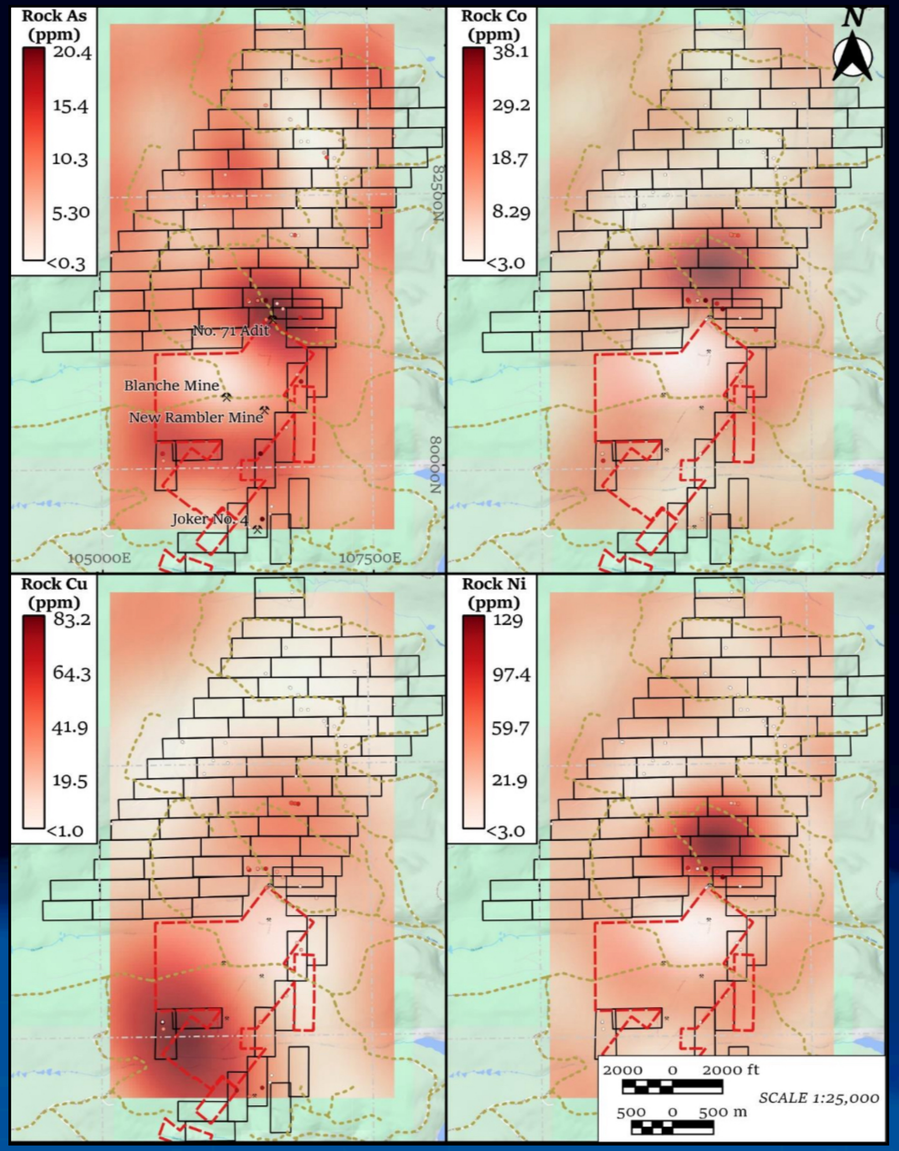
The Shambhala rock and soil correlograms indicate high correlative strengths (values greater than 0) between Au, Pt, Pd, and multiple base metals including Co, Cu, Ni, and Fe.

The highly chalcophile nature of many of these elements as well as the local geologic context could suggest the presence of sulfide mineralization in the Shambhala claims area.

A moderate correlation also exists between base metals and As, Sb, Te, and S, thereby suggesting the weathering of sulfide minerals to unstable arsenides, tellurides, and antimonides. Notably, Pd, which is highly mobile in the fluids produced by sulfide weathering, does not seem to share a strong correlation with As, Sb, Te, and S. However, Pd has been shown to have significant mobility in surface and near-surface environments.



Results of Geochemical Interpolation Data

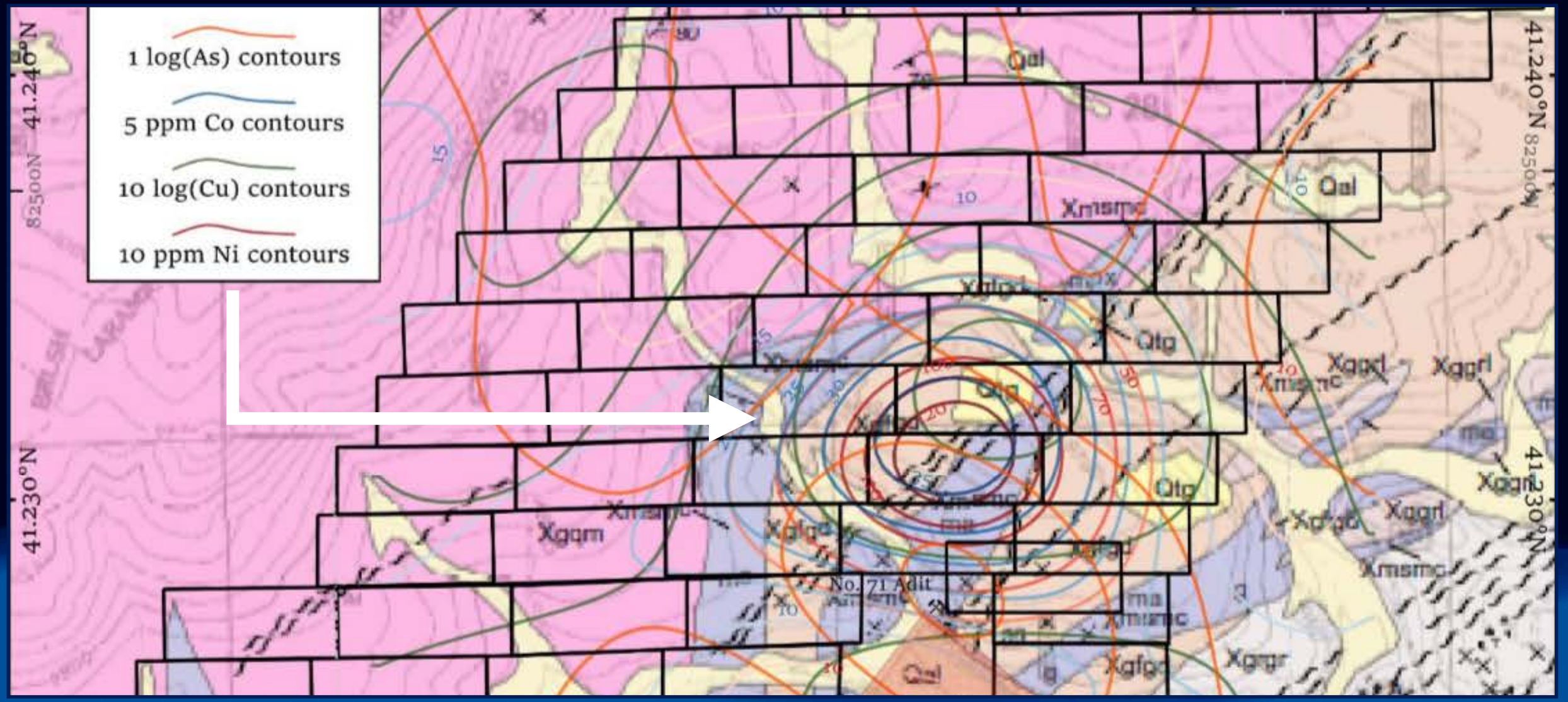


In order to visualize the geographic distribution of elements in the samples collected from the Shambhala claims area, several geochemical interpolation maps were produced for every element analyzed in soil samples (Au, Pt, Pd, Ir, Rh, Ru) along with PGE's and select PGE pathfinder elements from rock samples including As, Au, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ni, Pd, Pt, and Rh.

The 2023 Shambhala surface soil and rock sample interpolations revealed several geochemical features of note that may reflect the subsurface geology and mineralization trends of the Shambhala claims area.

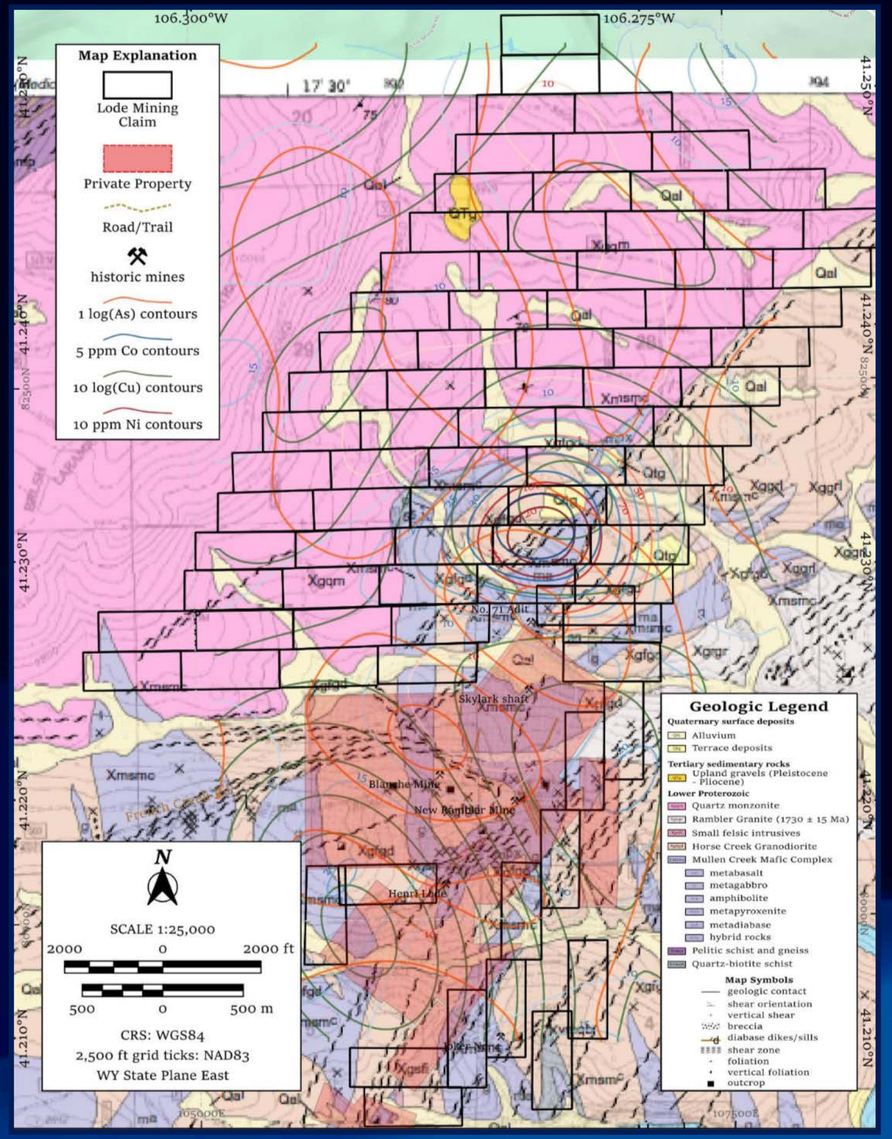
The rock interpolation maps for several base metals (As, Co, Cu, Ni) share similar trends and apparent hot spots, particularly just north of the No. 71 Adit. This trend is especially pronounced in As, Co, and Ni and less so in Cu. However, Cu and As also exhibit slightly anomalous values in the southwestern claims area.

Anomaly #1: Interpolation hotspot above #71



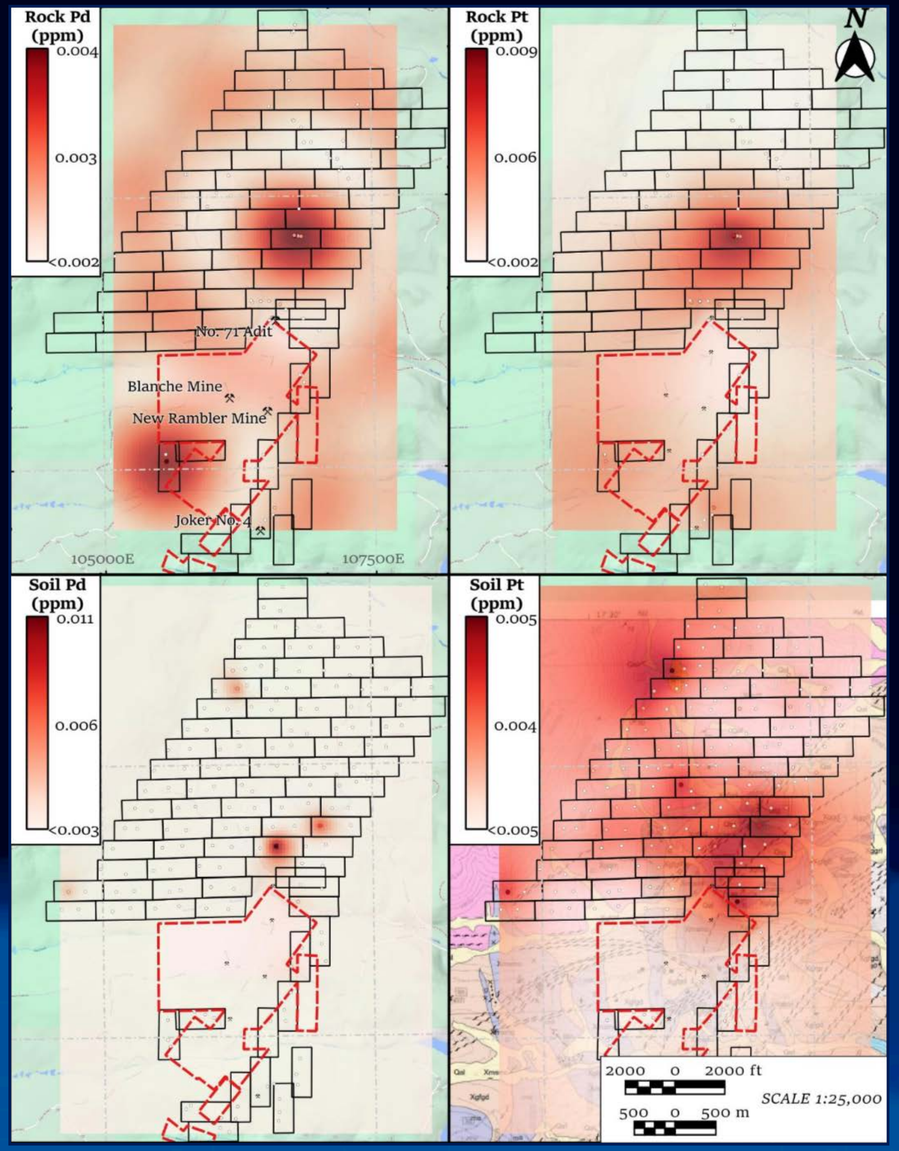
Shambhala base metal contours converge

The Shambhala rock base metal (As, Cu, Co, and Ni) contours combined atop a geologic map of the Rob Roy Reservoir area shows how the main No. 71 Adit anomaly geologically coincides with altered amphibolitic rocks including mylonitic metagabbro and metapyroxenite. The 1942 USBM diamond drilling campaign that focused on the New Rambler encountered abundant diorite and metapyroxenite anywhere from 50 to 250 feet, and based on the available publications it is likely that these geologic units, particularly metapyroxenite/ metaperidotite, host base + precious/PGE metal veins and were formerly targeted for exploration. Furthermore, this identified anomaly coincides with a major shear zone present on a geologic map of the Rob Roy Reservoir and is also observable in the field within the No. 71 adit.



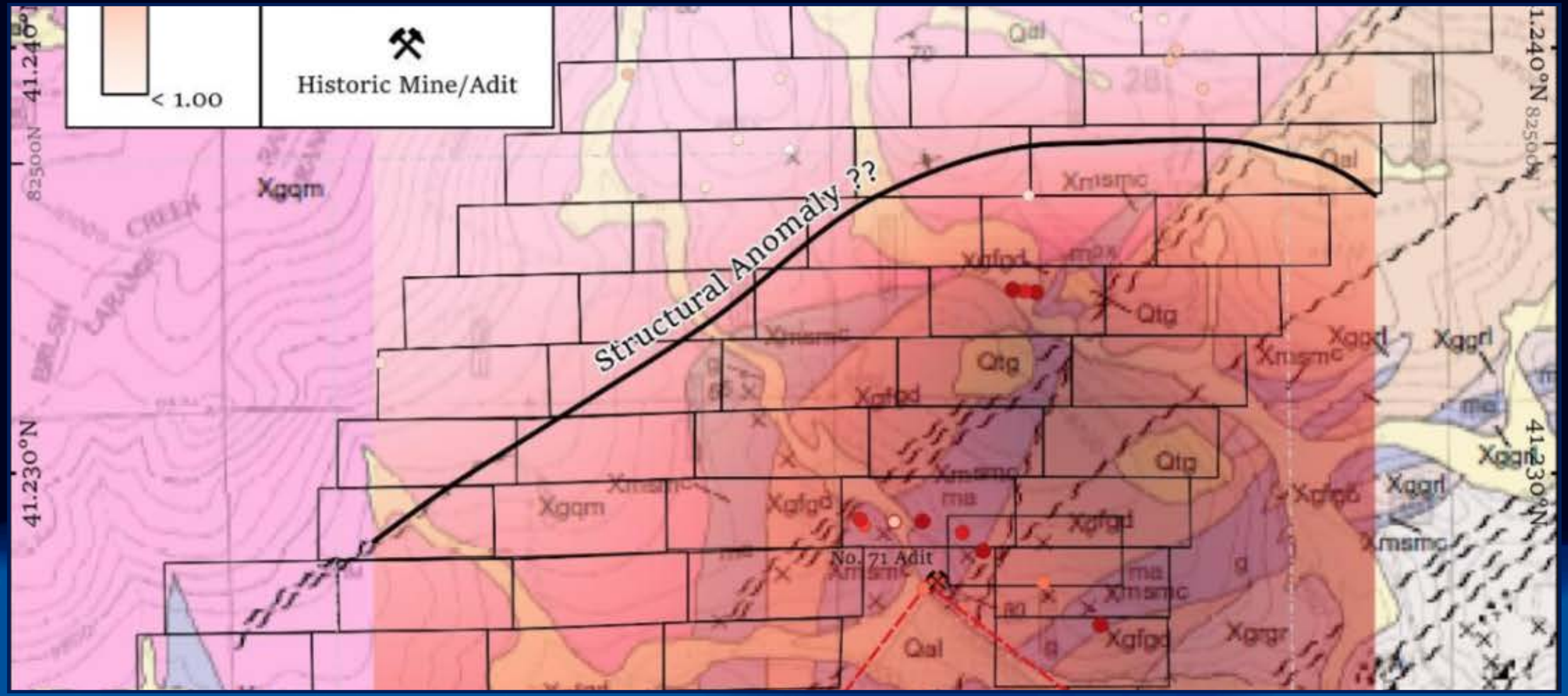
OTC: BYRG

Pt & Pd data build on base metals hotspot



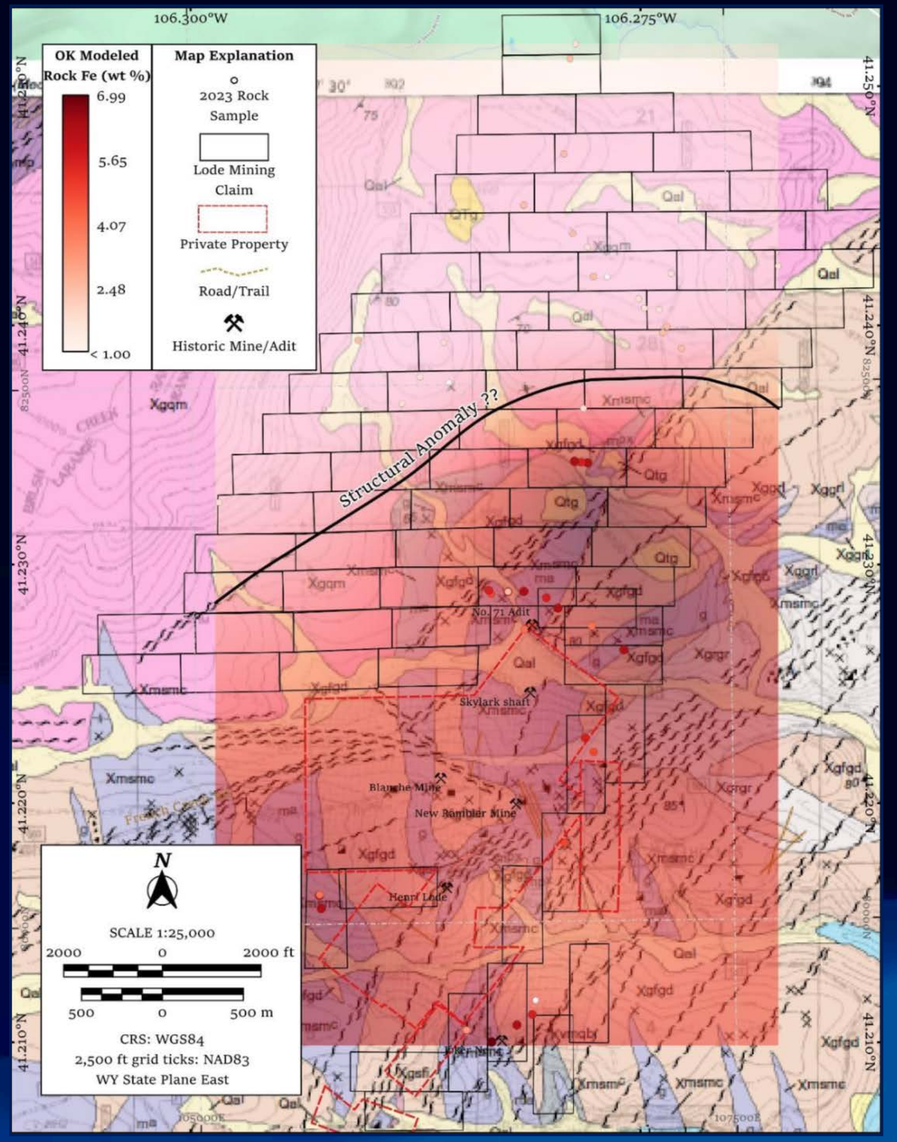
The Pt and Pd interpolation maps for both rock and soil samples revealed patterns much like those of the rock base metals shown earlier with regards to the PGE pathfinders As, Co, Cu and Ni. Apparent hotspots are consistently coinciding in the same geographic area and shear zone with altered mafic rocks just above the No. 71 Adit. The lack of above baseline Pd levels in the soil sample interpolation map again likely reflects the high mobility of Pd in surface media, being particularly susceptible to the weathering and oxidation of the sulfides common to PGE deposits.

Anomaly #2: Linear feature through claims area



Potential shear zone taking form in Fe data

In addition to the base metal and Pt/Pd anomaly, the interpolation maps also revealed a linear feature that runs roughly southwest-northeast through the northern claims area. This feature is most strongly recognized in the rock Fe interpolation map. Given the geologic context of the area, this feature could either be a sharp geologic contact between deformed and altered mafic-to-ultramafic rocks and younger more felsic intrusives to the northwest; or a structural discontinuity, most likely a shear zone. If this feature represents a shear zone, it is likely that it hosts vein base metal mineralization and potentially PGE mineralization as well. The location of this potential structural anomaly is about 2000 feet north of the contact between the locally mylonitic and altered Mullen Creek Mafic Complex and younger, more magmatically evolved and less deformed quartz monzonite. This structural anomaly also may be a continuation of a shear zone presented on the geologic map. Given the geologic complexity of the area and lack of historical drilling and research, it is impossible to definitively make any conclusions about subsurface geology and/or mineralization.



Preliminary conclusions from HRC findings

Following geostatistical analyses of the returned surface sample assay data, it is apparent that there are two geochemical anomalies in the Shambhala claims area that merit further investigation: 1) the base metal hotspot centered on altered mafic-to-ultramafic rocks; and (2) a strong discontinuity (best recognized in the Fe interpolation map) that represents a roughly southwestern to northeastern break in geochemistry and geology. This break could represent a shear zone, a sharp contact between older mafic-to-ultramafic rocks and a younger quartz monzonite, or some combination of the two, i.e., a contact that was exploited as a structural weakness upon tectonic forcings. These identified anomalies are likely worth exploring with refined Phase I sampling and mapping activities. In order to improve interpolation model precision and smoothing, it would be worthwhile to conduct a more-focused, higher resolution (sample spacing = 200 ft) soil sampling program within the identified hot spot area. Furthermore, geologic mapping in that same area at a very fine scale, ~1:5000, could identify and constrain the geometry of shear zones to provide insight into the nature of the structural geochemical anomaly. Lastly, local-to-regional scale geophysics, via either the USGS aeromagnetic survey or local GPR investigations could provide valuable insight into the subsurface geology. Local GPR would be crucial for identifying known historic workings in the claims area while also identifying potential faults or structural discontinuities that could serve as reasonable drill targets.

The strong base metal and PGE correlations with the observed and mapped geology are promising with regards to the presence of a PGE deposit. Refined surface sampling and mapping will further aide in the location of structures/areas that are worth exploring with phase 2 activities.

Looking forward to exploration in 2024

2023 has been a outstanding year for exploration at Shambhala. The results of our summer surface exploration program show great promise for a substantial PGE deposit with the two anomalies that have come to light and we are anticipating fortuitous revelations from the USGS/WSGS Airborne Geophysical Survey data. The tier one, state of the art magnetic and radiometric data will offer never before seen insights beyond the cap of quaternary gravel, alluvial deposits and forest litter that make exploration from the surface difficult in the district. We believe that a much better understanding of the geology can be achieved with the use of these modern exploration techniques, especially for subsurface applications and plan to take full advantage of the established adit on claim #71 to advance on our endeavors. The XRF and assay results obtained thus far have also been very encouraging, confirming the presence of metals found in historical data along with a wide range of other critical minerals, including rare earths.

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