DRILL ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
McGILLIVRAY PROJECT
- A Porphyry Copper-Gold Project -

Lytton-Lillooet Area of British Columbia

NTS 92I/12 (92I.042+052)
Latitude 50º29'45"N/Longitude 121º40'30"W
Permit MX-4-480
Event #6039371

For

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October 1, 2024

Fieldwork Completed between August 3, 2024 and October 1 , 2024

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SUMMARY

The McGillivray property consists of 20 claims, acquired to cover an historical copper-porphyry target, with a large gossanous alteration zone to explore for its precious metal potential. The McGillivray property is near the epithermal precious metal Skoonka Creek property. The claims cover ground originally staked in the 1940's. Previous work in the area covered by the property outlined large zones of hydrothermal alteration and copper anomaly in soil geochemistry at the time when the focus of much exploration was toward porphyry copper targets.

The property is centered on McGillivray Creek and is located 34 kilometres east-southeast of Lillooet, British Columbia and is well served by roads and power. The claims are about midway between Lytton and the Blustry Mountain Gold Showings, on the east side of the Fraser River.

The McGillivray Property geology consists of fault bounded slices of dioritic and granodioritic intrusives of the Permian to Triassic age Mount Lytton Complex, with highly altered Lower Cretaceous andesitic volcanics of the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge group. The western side of the McGillivray Property is next to the regional Fraser River fault. Within the fault bounded slices of altered volcanics are strong alteration zones with evidence of drusy quartz and anomalous silver soil samples.

However, the McGillivray property does demonstrate many features of classic epithermal deposits: the vein mineralogy and textures, with generations of carbonate, silica and chalcedony, the tendency for mineralization to occur in flat vein structures, the presence of brecciated quartz veins, and the suite of geochemical indicator elements Mo, As, and Ag.

Previous work in 2009 consisting of trenching, follow-up soil sampling, prospecting and geology which has confirmed the potential for an epithermal gold-silver and porphyry copper style mineralized systems.

Current work in 2019 focussed on continued rock geochemistry and magnetometer traverses in the lower elevations.

The McGillivray property consists of 19 claims, acquired to cover a historical copper-porphyry target, with a large gossanous alteration zone and to explore it for its precious metal potential. The McGillivray property is near the epithermal precious metal Skoonka Creek property. The claims cover ground originally staked in the 1940's. Previous work in the area covered by the property outlined large zones of hydrothermal alteration and copper anomalies in soil geochemistry, at the time, when the focus of most exploration was toward porphyry copper targets.

The property is centered on McGillivray Creek and is located 34 kilometres east-southeast of Lillooet, British Columbia and is well served by roads and power. The claims are about midway between Lytton and the Blustry Mountain Gold Showings, on the east side of the Fraser River.

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Previous work in 2009 consisting of trenching, follow-up soil sampling, prospecting and geology which has confirmed the potential for an epithermal gold-silver and porphyry copper style mineralized systems. A compilation of assessment report soil and rock geochemistry data, by Pacific Empire Minerals in 2014, highlighted the porphyry potential of the Bob showing.

Work in 2022 focused on expanding the soil geochemical sampling on the Bob showing, at the south end of the Property, as a follow up to the historic geochemical programs and the program in 2020.

A total of 614 soils were collected in the area south of the historic Bob showing soil grid on claim 1075219 and six short lines north of the grid on claim 1074021. Results are plotted on Figures 12 and 13 and the assay certificates are in Appendix III.

Soil sampling lines were run north-south across the east-west drainages. The soil Grid is shown in Figure 11. The results show a south extension to the copper in soil anomaly in the Bob showing.

Work in 2024 focussed on one drillhole which was lost in overburden.
Work in 2024 focussed on drilling one hole under Permit MX-4-480. Unfortunately, this hole was lost in overburden when the tricone bit broke in the hole. Five samples were collected at a higher elevation of slightly rusty exposures.

Assay results re plotted on Figure 30 and tabulated in appendix III. All the samples are various examples of intrusive rock.

The content of copper is anomalous in sample M1 at 641 ppm Cu, Sample M2 at 239 ppm Cu decreasing in the rest of the samples to 90 ppm Cu in sample M5.

Aluminum is relatively uniform ranging from 4.71% Al in M1 to 6.31% Al in sample M4.

Sample M5 is the highest silica at 23.05% Si, even though the rock appears to be kaolinitic and has K at 0.4007% K.

Iron is lowest sample M5 at 1.67% Fe and ranges up to 7.81% Fe in sample M2.

Calcium is highest in sample M3 at 8.56% Ca, the rest of the samples are relatively uniform, ranging from 4.33% Ca to 5.62% Ca.

An additional period of 84 man days in the field is recommended, in addition to time expended in preparation and in report writing. The purpose of the fieldwork will be to re-establish a grid in the central area of the property and resample certain areas, predominantly those locations from which samples were anomalous as well as to expand the sampling to other mineralized zones. Silt sampling and prospecting of all drainages should be undertaken to aid in locating new or hidden targets. Coincident with the sampling, a programme of geological mapping will prioritize location of alteration, rock units and structures controlling or channelling the mineralizing fluids and upon establishing the limits of the gold-bearing mineralization. To this end, it is recommended that preparations for the field include facilities for staining to detect potassium in altered samples and also rental of a PIMA unit to expedite mapping of the alteration and mineralization. The budget for Phase I is estimated at $210,000 on page 64.

Respectfully submitted,

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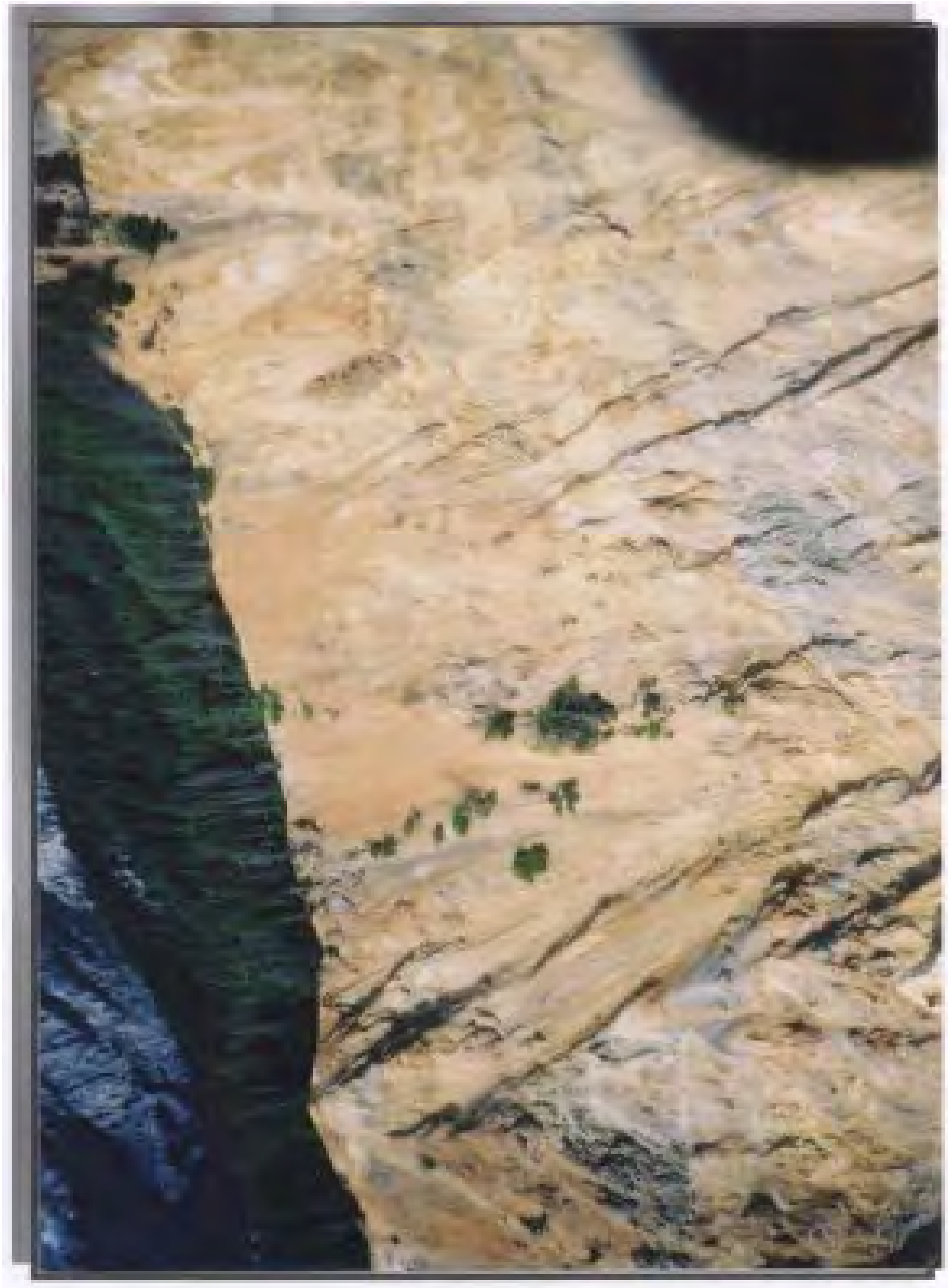

View Looking North (Ridge trending east-west)

Figure 1 View of the gossanous slope at the south end of the 2006 exploration area from a helicopter. There was a line of soil samples collected on the ridge top. (Photo: Shearer)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the 2024 exploration drilling program on the McGillivray Creek property and document it as a property warranting follow-up work.

This report is largely based on fieldwork conducted between August 3 and August 7, 2024, the historical reports of previous operators and government geological mapping. The author also discussed ongoing activities with the field exploration crew and Dan G. Cardinal, P.Geo. during the program. The documents reviewed are listed in the References near the end of this report.

Attention has focussed on a new belt of newly discovered gold showings nearby on the Skoonka Creek gold property, which represents a new gold discovery in southwestern BC. An initial drilling program completed in October 2005 on the JJ prospect returned high grade gold values including 20.2 g/t gold over 12.8 metres, 26.8 g/t Au over 3.31 metres and 7.5 g/t Au over 4.1 metres. Mineralization has been traced over a strike length of 350m and remains open to the east and west as well as to depth.

The Skoonka Creek property is about 12km southeast of the McGillivray Claims along the regional trend.

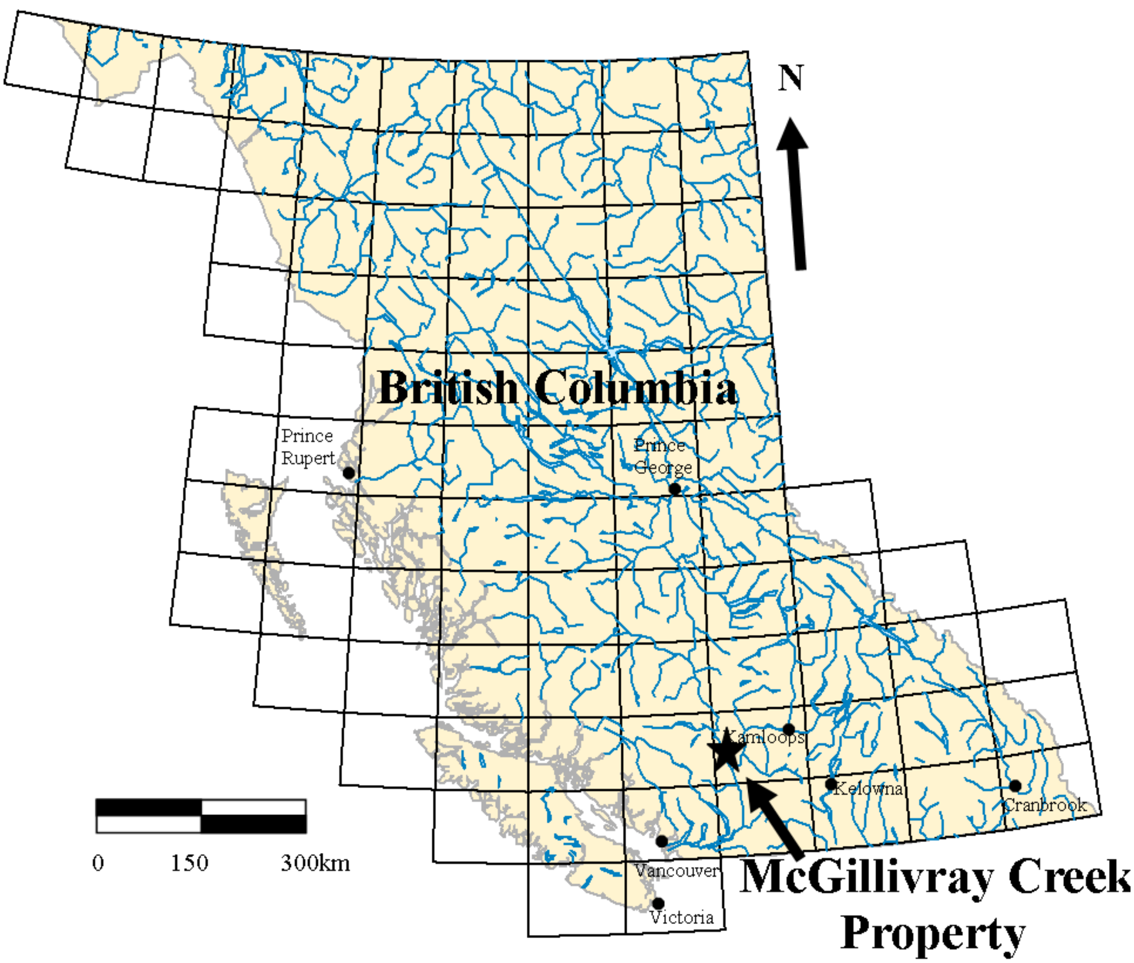

Figure 2 Location Map

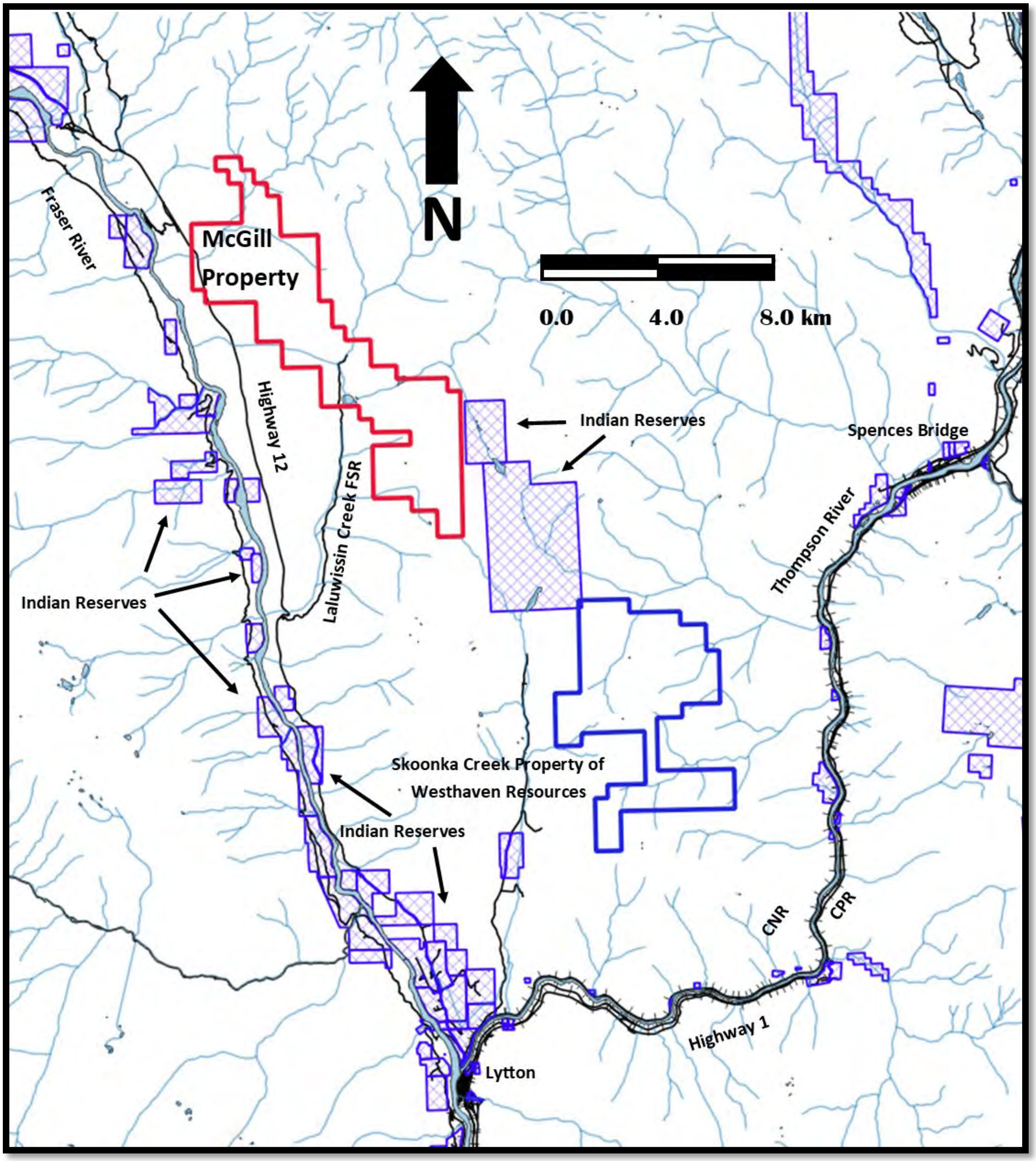

Figure 3 Claim Group Location/General Access Map

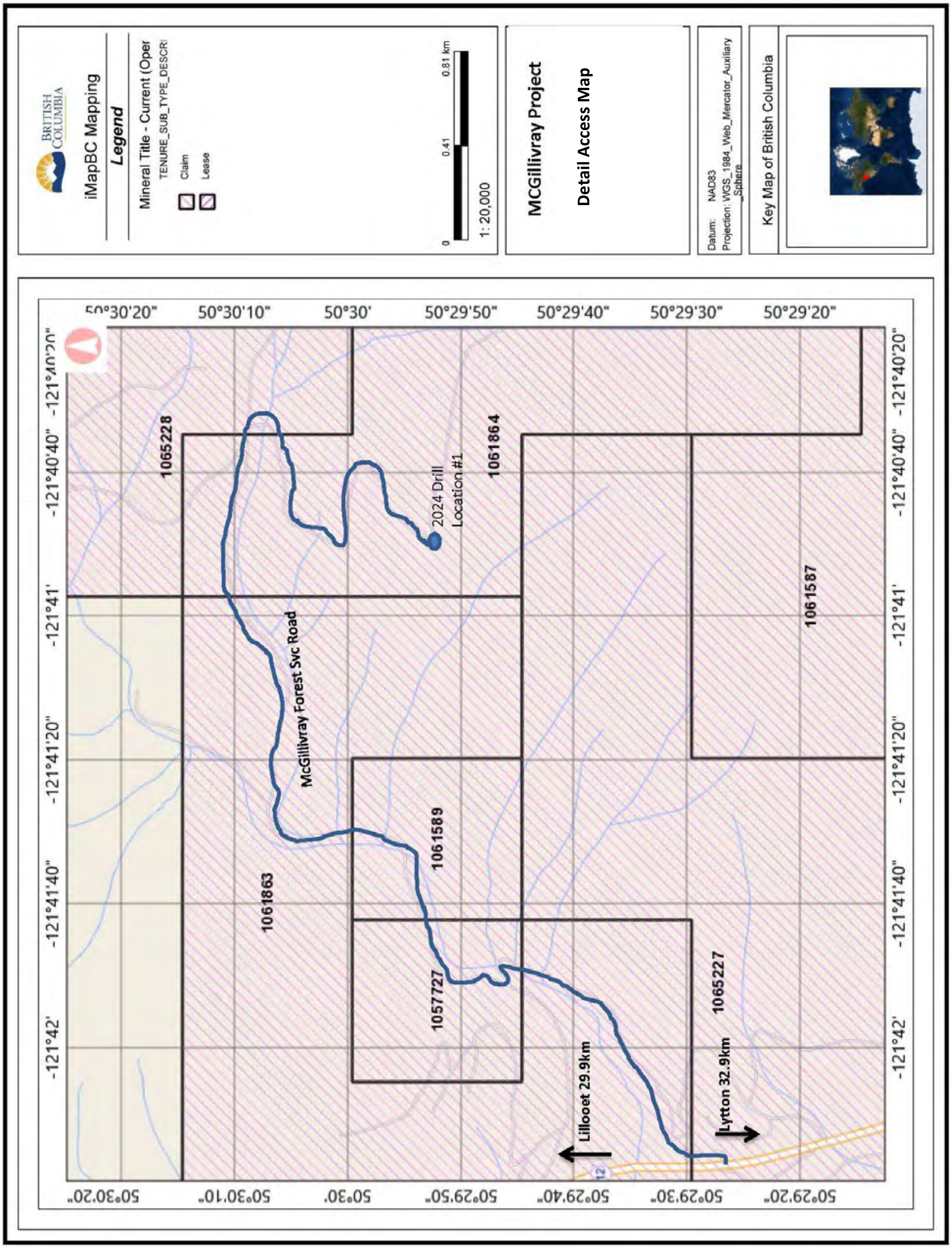

Figure 4 Detail Access Map

PROPERTY CLAIM STATUS

Property Status (List of Claims)

The property consists of the following 24 mineral claims as tabulated in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 3. The claims are in the Kamloops and Lillooet Mining Divisions.

Claim Status

The staked claims are recorded as follows:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Size (ha)	Date Located	* Current Anniversary Date	Registered Owner
1057727	Alice/McGill	20.55	January 17, 2018	January 17, 2026	J. T. Shearer
1061539	McGill	41.12	July 3, 2018	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1061587	McGill 31	164.48	July 6, 2018	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1061589	McGill 32	20.55	July 6, 2018	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1061863	Alice 7	164.43	July 18, 2018	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1061864	McGill 7	287.77	July 18, 2018	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1061879	McGill 44	123.37	July 20, 2018	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1065227	McGill 9	185.02	December 21, 2018	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1065848	McGill 8	61.67	January 18, 2019	January 18, 2026	J. T. Shearer
1065949	McGill South	102.82	January 22, 2019	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1073427	McGill 10	246.57	December 22, 2019	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1073432	McGill 11	41.11	December 22, 2019	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1074019	McGill 20	41.14	January 21, 2020	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1074020	McGill 21	411.4	January 21, 2020	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1074021	McGill 22	699.62	January 21, 2020	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1074022	McGill 23	205.84	January 21, 2020	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1074023	McGill 24	82.28	January 21, 2020	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1074547	McGill 25	205.66	February 12, 2020	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1075219	McGill 26	617.66	March 14, 2020	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1109465	McGill	41.12	December 8, 2023	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1109916	McGill West 1	123.52	January 3, 2024	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1110662	Spin 1	41.22	January 28, 2024	May 1, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1114816	Spin 2	412.08	August 2, 2024	August 2, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1114817	Spin 3	411.93	August 2, 2024	August 2, 2025	J. T. Shearer

Total 4,752.93 hectares

* Subject to approval of work documented in the Assessment Report

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.

The claims are located in mapsheets 92I-042 and 92I-052. The latitude 50º29’45”N and longitude 121°40’30”W are near the center of the area that work was done in 2006.

Most of these claims are located on Crown Land and have no surface rights attached to the claims. There is crown land available for use by permit application through a permit for development of a mill and tailings if the project moves to this level.

There is a small adit, with a tennantite showing, above McGillivray Creek, on the north side, described in the BC Ministry of Mines, Geological Fieldwork (White, 1980). There are reports of several small pits on the property near the highway described by Chisholm (1971). There are several filled in bulldozer or excavator trenches at the end of the logging road that likely date from 1972 or 1973, near the centre of the previous 2009 fieldwork area.

The property is within the territorial land of the Lytton First Nations band (NNTC).

There are no known new parks planned for any area contained within the McGillivray Property. No First Nations reserves are indicated on the claims maps within the boundaries of the McGillivray claims.

There is a network of logging roads and several clear-cut openings from previous logging operations. The environmental liabilities of this will be the responsibility of the logging companies. The creeks are often steep and the semi-arid environment limits the amount of water in creeks. It is not known whether there are any fish in the claim area. Wildlife throughout the area is sparse and primarily comprises deer and rare, itinerant black bears. Hill slopes are seasonal range for cattle.

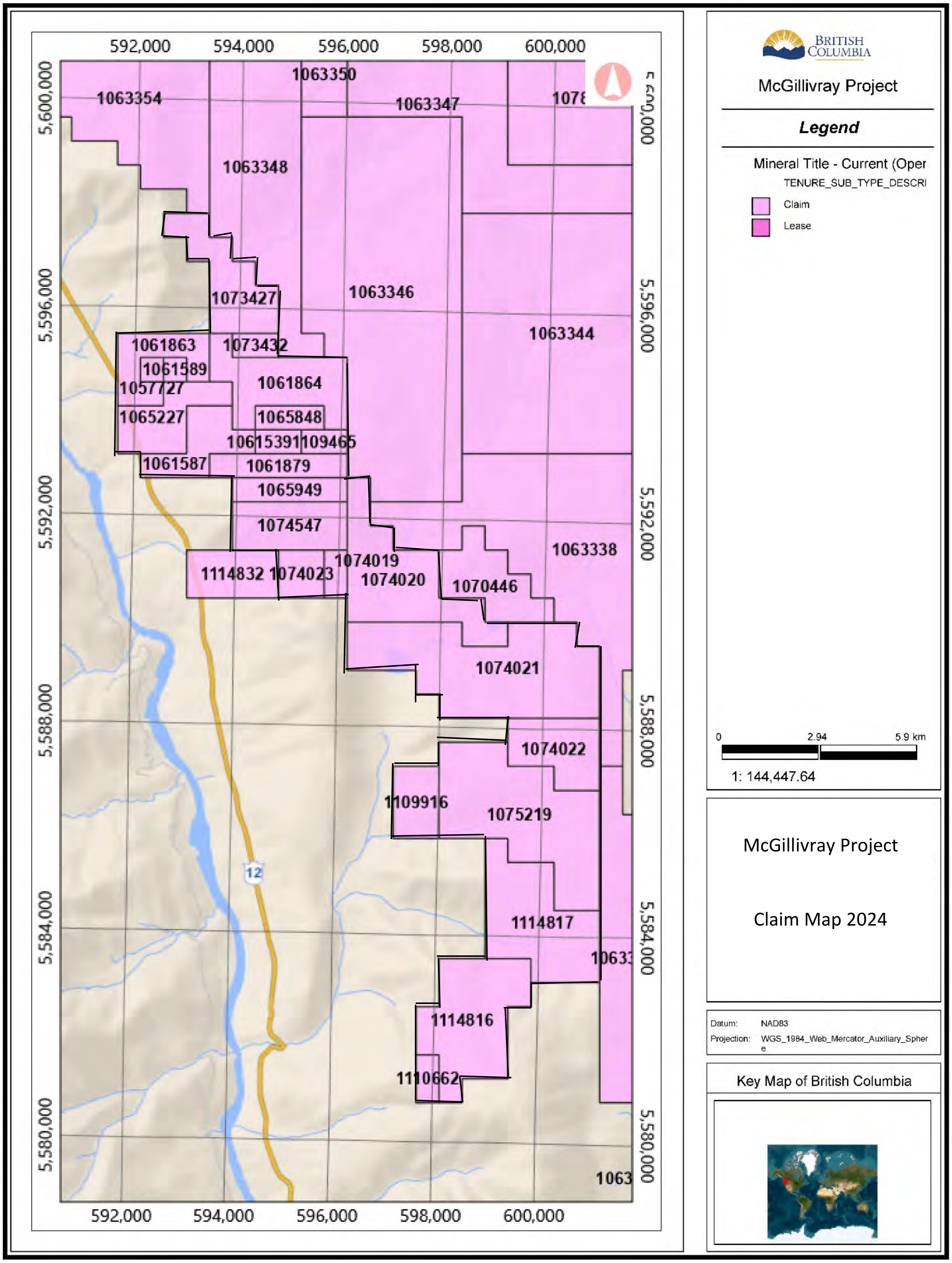

Figure 5 Claim Map

LOCATION and ACCESS

The property is located on the eastern side of the Fraser Canyon. Highway 12, which follows the river, crosses the western side of the property. There is a network of logging roads over the property, accessing the highway on the north side of the McGillivray Creek valley. The Laluwissin Creek valley is to the south end of the property and has a deactivated logging road in its lower valley leading to the Fraser River. The upper valley of the Laluwissin Creek road, along the eastern edge of the claims, is accessed from Highway 12 in the Izman Creek valley to the south. This road connects up to a network of logging roads from Spences Bridge and Cache Creek on Highway 1 and near Pavilion on Highway 99. Most of the property is accessible by foot with cliff and landslide exposures limiting foot travel in a few areas.

Elevations range from 450m (1,500ft.) in the valley of the Fraser River to 1,800m (5,900ft.) on McGillivray Mountain. The area is mountainous with steep slopes. There are a couple of large natural slides and cliffs on the property, especially on the south facing slopes.

The area lies in the rain shadow of the Coast Mountains, therefore the climate is relatively dry; Lytton receives less than 40 cm precipitation per annum, of which 25% falls as snow during the winter months. Mean temperatures vary from -4°C in °winter to 30°C in the summer. At lower elevations, the vegetation is open pine forest. The north facing slopes have locally thick forests of pine and fir. The area is grazed by cattle during the summer months. Work can continue throughout the year although snow will likely be present on the ground throughout the winter limiting the activities and slowing access.

There are electrical power lines following Highway 12 on the western side of the property. McGillivray Creek and its tributaries had water sufficient for drilling in October after a long dry spell and should be sufficient for year round exploration. There is abundant water in the Fraser River for any need on the property.

Lillooet and Lytton are the major towns in the area, both on Highway 12. Lillooet the regional source of most required supplies, heavy equipment and services for exploration is 34 kilometres by highway to the north-north west. The regional population is about 50,000. The major industries include logging, ranching and hospitality. The distance to Lytton is about 30 kilometres to the south. There are major railroads, with access to the continental railroad networks, in both Lytton and Lillooet. Both communities would be the source of personnel for exploration or operations.

The property is underlain by crown land. It is used by the local rancher for grazing cattle in the summer. It has been logged in the past for timber. This has left a network of logging roads to access most areas of the property. The land is steep, but there are several areas locally that should be sufficient for a mill site and tailings impound.

J. T. Shearer has initiated informal discussions with First Nations Bands resident near the property. These are the Lytton Bands (NNTC).

HISTORY

In 1941 the Victory Claim was staked on the ridge between Laluwissin Creek and McGillivray Creek within the existing claims, according to Duffel and McTaggart, 1952. This is described to be located over the ridge located in the area where the previous work program of 2006 was done. It describes a northwesterly trending zone of faulting. There is a description of "inclusions" that are consistent with the body or bodies of altered volcanics seen in the 2006 mapping. It also mentions fine grained pyrite in a rusty fault zone.

There is a small adit, with a tennantite showing, above McGillivray Creek, on the north side, described in the BC Ministry of Mines, Geological Fieldwork (White, 1980). There are reports of several small pits on the property near the highway described by Chisholm (1971). There are several filled in bulldozer or excavator trenches at the end of the logging road that likely date from 1972 or 1973, near the centre of the previous 2006 fieldwork area.

In 1971 Cuda Resources, (Chisholm, 1972) did a copper soil geochemical and magnetometer study in the area of Laluwissin Creek and Highway 12 and south. This is about a kilometre southwest of the grid of the 2006 work. Geological mapping of these areas was completed in August of 1972 by Asano (1972) for Colt Resources Ltd. (renamed from Cuda Resources). He has mapped generally northerly trending bands of altered Nicola volcanics in Mount Lytton Complex diorite. The volcanics show varying levels of epidote and chlorite alteration. He correlates the magnetic highs to patches of gossan. There are several zones of copper mineralization described. The copper geochemistry and magnetometer survey were contoured in a general northerly trend. There is a special correlation between copper in soils and magnetometer highs.

D.C. Malcolm undertook geological mapping of the McGillivray Creek basin in 1972 to 1976 for Acacia Mineral Development Corporation. Copies of his reports were not available to the author. The following is credited to Malcolm's report dated March 14, 1980 as recounted in the report of Pezzot and White (1986):

> "The main deposits occur at the summit of a ridge and along its flanks between elevations 4,500 and 5,000 feet. On the north side of the ridge a number of small hand trenches expose sheared and brecciated feldspar porphyry and altered limy volcanics. Five samples over an area 200 feet by 200 feet, averaged 0.42% copper.
> A road has been built from McGillivray Creek to the lower part of the deposit on the north slope of the ridge. Trenches have been roughed out partly across the deposit at elevations 4,650 and 4,800 feet.
> On the south side of the ridge, 1,500 feet south of these trenches, chalcopyrite occurs with magnetite in old trenches and malachite stained feldspar porphyry forms a slide in a dry gulch. One picked sample assayed 0.37 oz. silver, per ton and 7.16% copper.
> On the road, at elevation 3,300 feet, a porphyry dike was exposed. Chalcopyrite bearing limestone breccia float occurs near it.
> Pyritic deposits occur over a large area east of the porphyry dikes and extend across the claims. Two outcrops have been sampled and assayed 0.095% and 0.15% copper."

The area described by Malcolm is consistent with the area that was the focus of the 2006 study.

A geochemical program was completed in 1978 (White, 1978) for Acacia Minerals. This is centered in the same basin as the 2006 work program of Atocha. His conclusions read:

> "The limonite gossans exposed in the southern portion of the survey area have a strong copper zinc geochemical expression which indicates they are part of a northerly trending mineralized zone.
>
> They are heavily pyritized appear to be associated with a series of andesites, dacites, limestone breccias and tuffs. A strong copper, lead, silver and zinc anomaly occurs at 9 / 60s - OE at the head of a small stream which is seeping an alumina-rich white powder."

In 1983 Ryan Energy undertook an 80 line kilometre VLF – EM and Magnetics airborne survey (Pezzot and White, 1983) over the ACE 1 to 8 claims in the McGillivray Creek basin that was the area of focus of the 2006 work. The resulting magnetic lows were interpreted as:

> "Two northwest-southeast trending magnetic lows are evident across the survey area. One follows a geologically defined fault across the southwest corner of the claims area. The second follows McGillivray Creek. Terrain clearance effects across the valley formed by McGillivray Creek are not influencing the magnetic field intensity in this area and it is likely that another fault is present.
> A north-south trending magnetic high correlates with a mountain ridge on the east side of McGillivray Creek. No geological evidence of a lithology change is reported in this area. The magnetic data may be reflecting an unmapped facies change within the volcanic unit; possibly a dioritic phase or simply an increased content of higher magnetic susceptibility materials. A closed magnetic high located on line 20 immediately west of this ridge is likely an outlier of the same rock unit."

The VLF EM from the 1983 report is reported as:

> "The VLF-EM data is presented in profile form over the same topographic and geological base map used to illustrate the magnetic contours. The Seattle frequency data … shows a subtle shift in the field intensity which correlates with the G.S.C. defined fault crossing the southwest corner of the survey area. In addition, the northwest-southeast trending belt of limestone is reflected as a slight conductivity increase. This response extends further south than the unit as indicated by D.C. Malcolm."

In 1978 to 1984 a geochemical survey was initiated by Ryan Exploration, a division of U.S. Borax, and designed to provide geochemical data over the area considered to be the best target (Richards, 1984b and Malcolm, 1978). Results indicated several areas of anomalous values in copper and zinc.

Western Aero Data completed 80 line km of VLF-EM and Magnetics airborne survey.

To the north on Blustry Mountain, in1987 Aerodat Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario was commissioned by Kangeld Resources to conduct an airborne geophysical survey over the property. This survey consisted of a low level, helicopter supported programme which included a frequency VLF electromagnetic system, a high sensitivity caesium vapour magnetometer. Results of this survey were used to control the grid placement for a 1987 soil sampling programme conducted by Mark Management Ltd. (Gonzalez and Lechow, 1987).

In 1987 Mark Management Ltd. on the Blustry Mountain Property under the direction of Archean Engineering conducted a soil geochemical survey over a grid area of 900m x 100m in size. A total of 349 samples were collected and analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. using an ICP geochemical analytical technique. in general, anomalous values for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Sb, Pb and Zn outlined an open ended zone 650m long by 220m wide (Gonzalez and Lechow, 1987).

In 2003, Wyn Development completed geological mapping, prospecting geochemistry and detailed Induced Polarization (IP) on the nearby Blustry Mountain Property. Numerous drill targets have been selected based on the geology and IP results. Wyn was not able to negotiate with the Fountain Indian Band to address First Nation concerns on the Blustry Property.

Previous Geophysics

Several different airborne geophysical surveys were flown by the Geological Survey of Canada during the late 1960's and early 1970's, over ground which includes the McGillivray Property. The line spacings were somewhat broad and the instrumentation (non-digital) not as refined or precise as those currently available, but the data is, nonetheless, of very good quality.

Some very distinct patterns are apparent in the reprocessed data. Most obvious are the linear trends between positive and negative magnetic anomalies, which reflect the pattern of northwesterly and north-easterly trending faults in this area of the Cordillera. In addition it is clear that regional geochemical anomalies in pathfinder elements are often found in drainages which have their source in areas of moderate, negative magnetic relief. It is possible that ground geophysical surveys, properly managed, would be a useful exploration tool.

The 1983 Aeroborne Survey (Pezzot and White) document several magnetic lows correlated with major fault zones.

To this end a detail 3D IP survey was completed in the spring of 2004 and 2005, the results of which are documented in separate reports, Pezzot (2004) and S. J. Visser, 2005 on the nearby Blustry Mountain Property.

The survey was configured as a 3-D array with current and potential electrodes located on adjacent survey lines, spaced at 100 metre intervals. This configuration allows for the application of 3-D interpretation techniques, including 3-D inversion algorithms.

Combinations of resistivity and chargeability characteristics have outlined 3 distinct geological regimes across the survey area. A large portion of the northeastern corner of the grid (Lines 1600N – 2400N) is covered by a thin (50m thick) cap of highly resistive material. This overlies a 100m thick layer of highly variable material that includes several pods of extremely conductive and chargeable material. Basement rocks in this area appear to relatively uniform, exhibiting low resistivity and elevated chargeability. The second regime is mapped from 1500N to 900N. It is also characterized with a resistive cap which often occurs as two or more thin layers. The underlying rocks exhibit low resistivity and low chargeability and contain a few isolated anomalies. The third regime covers the southwest corner of the grid. It is characterized by scattered zones of variable chargeability and resistivity in the top 75 metres. At depth the geophysical responses become more uniform and reveal two structural trends: N15°W and N45°E.

There are several lineations and trends that are mapped as abrupt discontinuities of particular geophysical parameter. These are likely representing sharp geological contacts or fault zones. There are several pods of extremely high resistivity that can be interpreted as areas of silica flooding. Several pods of anomalously high chargeability have been identified that could represent disseminated sulphide mineralization.

Geochemistry and Trenching 2009

The geological examination of the ridge section show that the rocks are predominately composed of underlying, mildly altered siliceous andesite carrying 2-4% disseminated pyrite. No other sulphides were observed. The andesite is cut by series of roughly east-west trending second and third order faults. Within some of these structures are well silicified, bleached, carbonatized and, what appears to be alunite alteration. Trenching exposed a mineral assemblage associated with epithermal environments. The anomalous Ag and Cu values previously found are further defined by soil and rock samples exposed by trenches into fresh rock. Additional trenching is warranted to follow the mineralized structure on the ridge saddle.

A mapped thrust fault may have also acted as a channel way to ascending mineral-bearing solutions altering the andesitic rocks observed along the escarpment, with the cross-cutting, east-west trending second and third order faults hosting epithermal, calcite-silica-alunite-bearing minerals. The ubiquitous pyrite associated with the andesite and concentrated mainly between the ridge escarpment and McGillivray creek to the east may also be spatially reflecting some distal epithermal system. As demonstrated by the highly iron-oxidized escarpment, that the disseminated pyrite, anomalous copper and silver and alteration minerals observed along the ridge are structurally controlled.

To the northeast, a new area of anomalous gold-in-soil results was found. Panned concentrate of soil collected near the site of the anomalous gold value contained at least one very fine crystalline gold flake along with a silvery grain believed to be electrum or telluride.

Bedrock observed along this area is composed of purplish coloured, alkali composition volcanic rocks associated with fine grain, creamy feldspathic phenocrysts. In some sections the volcanic rock appears as trachytic texture. In the area of the elevated gold-in-soil values the volcanic rocks are highly fragmented which is interpreted to be result of tectonic action. The fragments have been subsequently healed by banded white and pearl-white quartz veinlets, fracture-filling colliform silica and large bands of massive, dark, siliceous incipient-like chalcedony.

Historic Exploration on the Bob Showing

Pacific Empire Minerals Corp., (PEMC) as part of their 2013 exploration program, complied all available soil, stream sediment and surface samples from assessment reports of the 60's and 70's. PEMC describes the work in their 2014 assessment report:

> "During October of 2013, PEMC compiled all relevant reports and maps that could be located and began to digitize the data. The geology, as mapped by previous operators, in the area of the Bob and Spin showings has been digitized. All known soil samples and stream sediment samples have also been digitized and added to the property database. Historic drill collar locations were digitized, as well as all known surface mineralization occurrences. In total, 195 stream sediment samples and 2055 soil samples were compiled from Assessment Reports and added to the existing database. Locations of historical workings including adits, open pits, open cuts and trenches were digitized as well."

The 1969 soil sampling grid of the Canadian Johns-Mansville Company Ltd. was part of the PEMC compliation. The Bob showing soil grid is shown in Figure 4 below. The extension of this grid was the 2022 exploration objective.

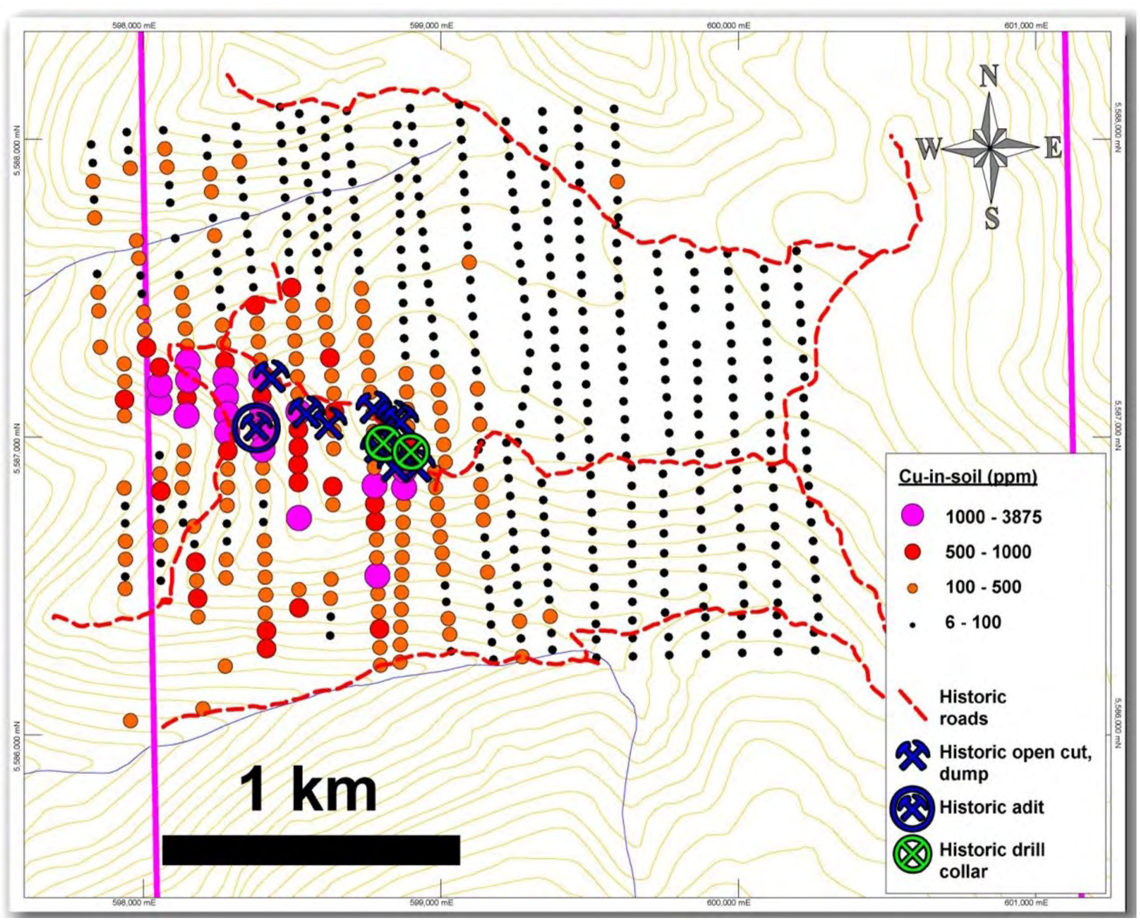

Figure 6 Historic Bob Showing Soil Geochem Map

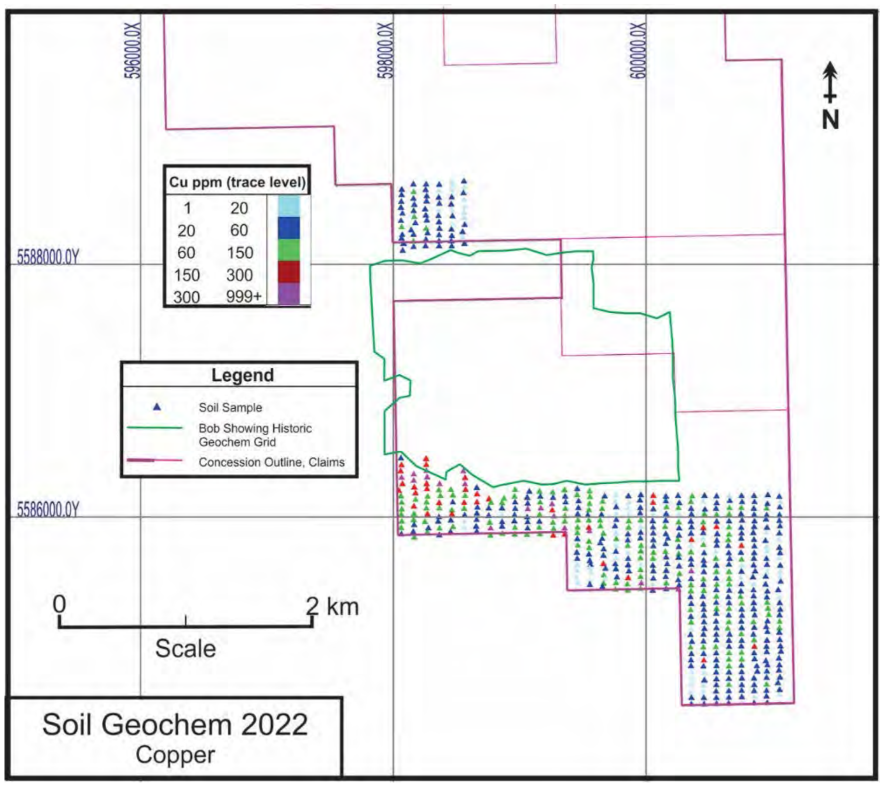

Figure 7 Sample Locations and Copper Results, Bob Showing

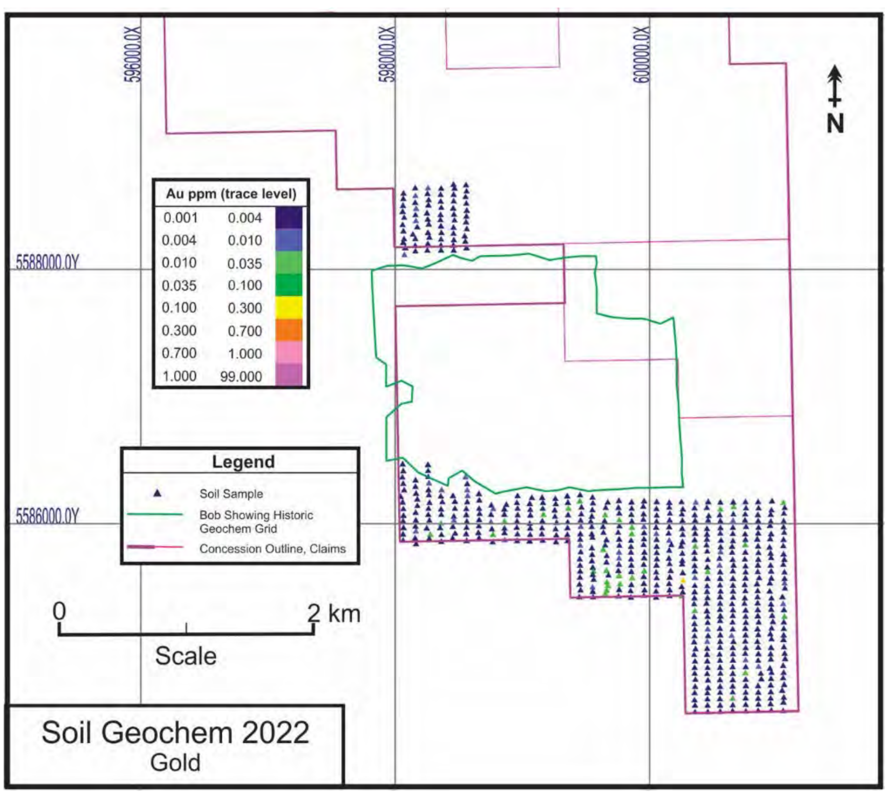

Figure 8 Sample Locations and Gold Results, Bob Showing

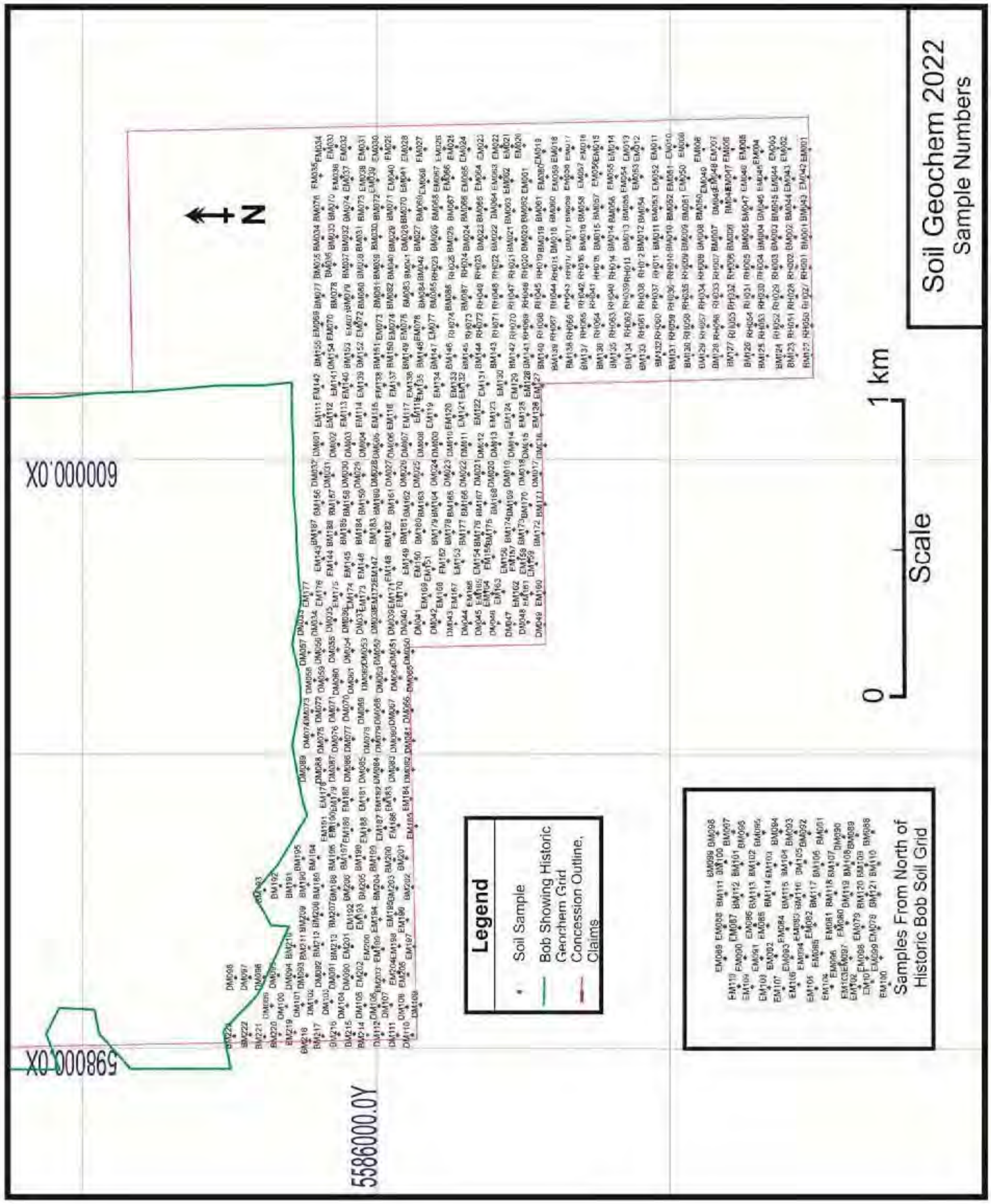

Figure 9 Sample Locations with Sample Numbers, Bob Showing

A program of prospecting and sample collection (and XRF assaying) was completed in 2014. Eleven representative samples were collected along the main access road (see locations on Figure 10). Samples M-1, M-3, M-4 and M-7 are examples of the highly leached volcanic often exhibiting box-works limonite textures. Assays suggest that leaching is variable. M-7 has the highest silica.

Exploration 2014

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.

Samples M-5, M-6, M-9 and m-10 show the highly altered but less leached characteristics of the original andesitic and dacitic host rocks. Assays suggest, due to relatively low silica values, that the original rocks are not dacitic.

Samples M-2 and M-8 are less altered host rocks. Assays suggest that the rocks are very phosphate-rich with abundant iron and sulfur, M-2 has the highest Aluminum.

Sample M-11 is a chloritized and kaolinitic but otherwise relatively fresh feldspar-quartz porphyry. Assays suggest low iron content, aluminum lower than expected but the silica is higher.

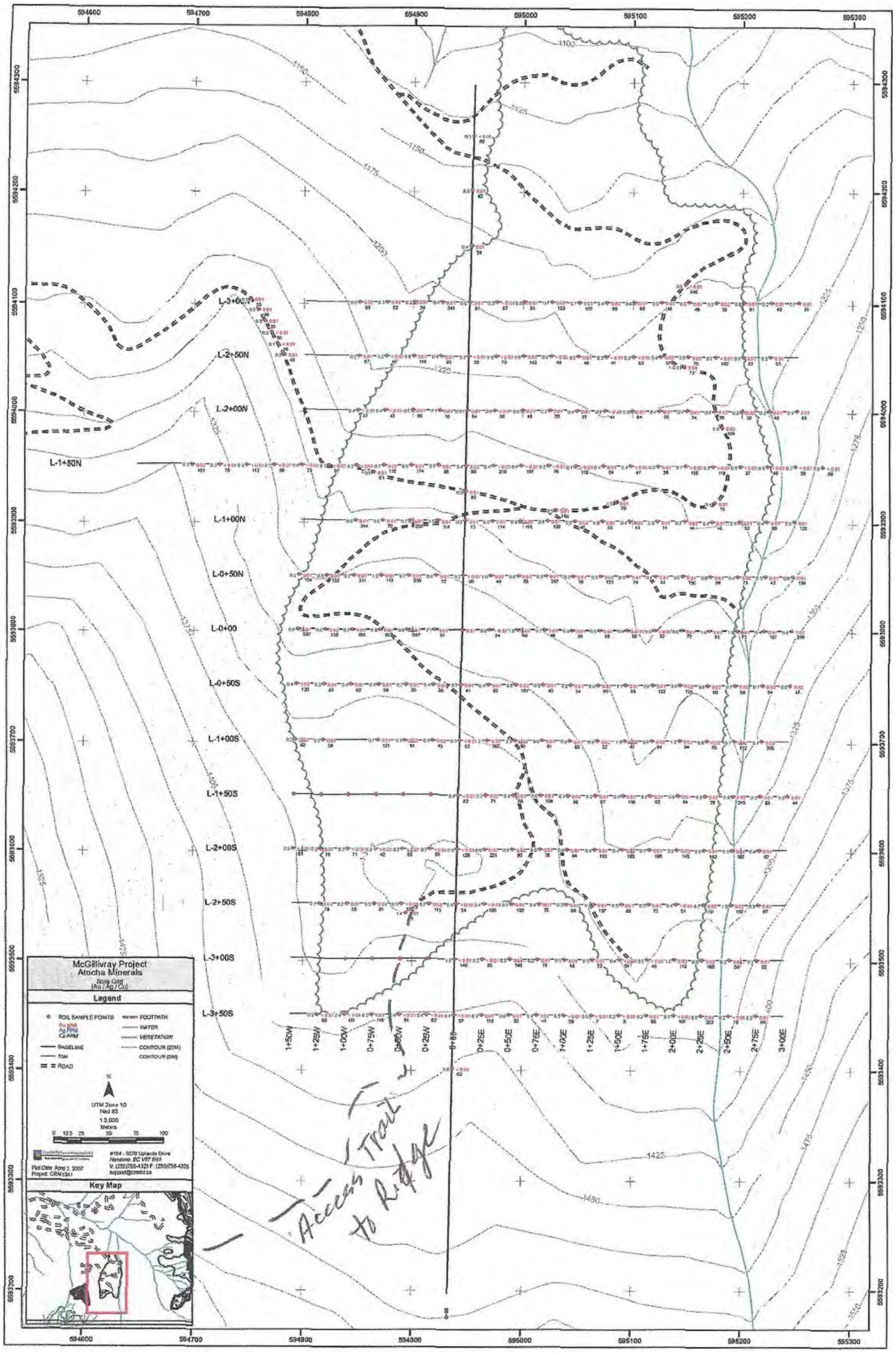

Figure 10 2009 Soils Grid (Au/Ag/Cu)

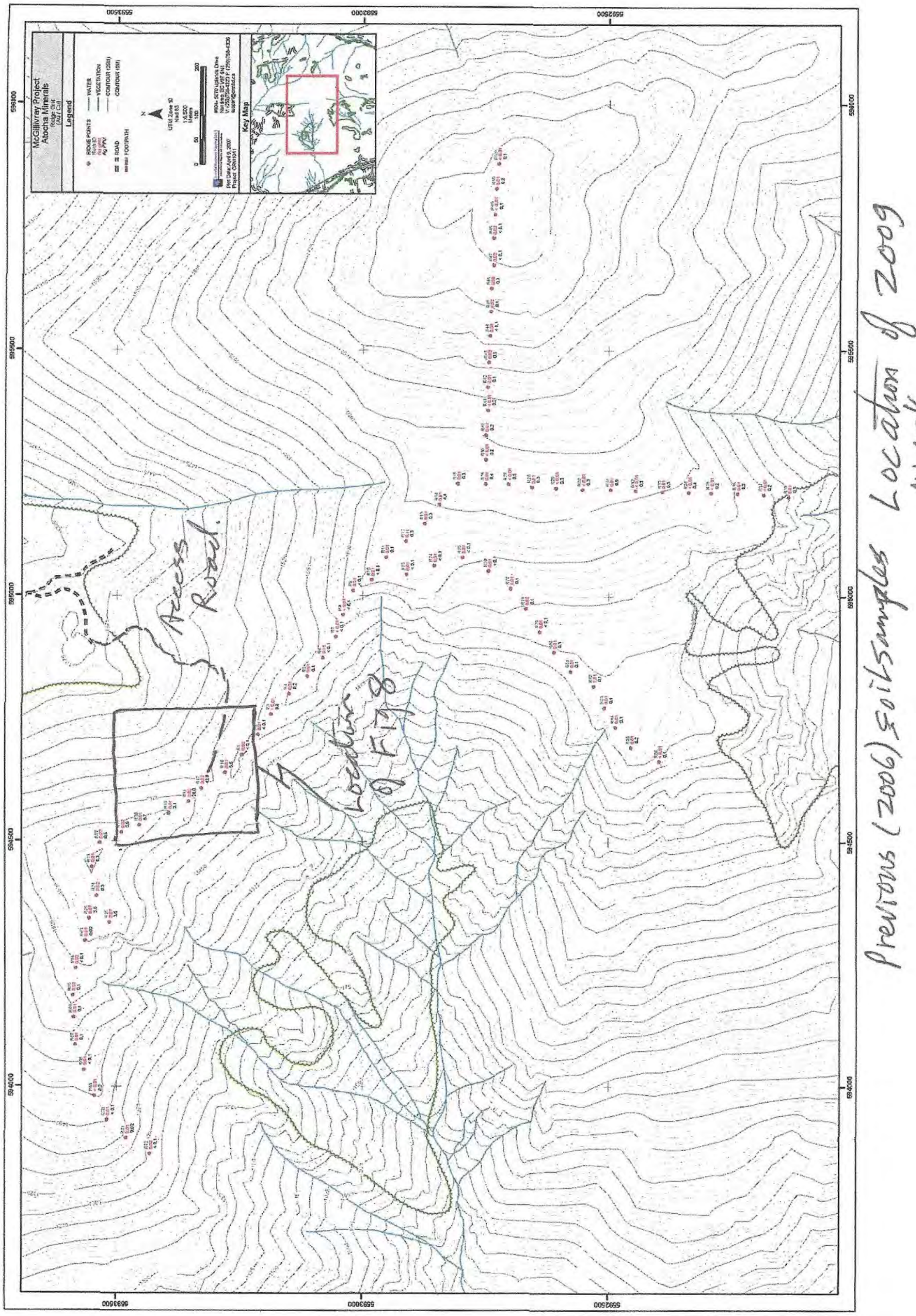

Figure 11 2006 Soil Samples

Mineralization

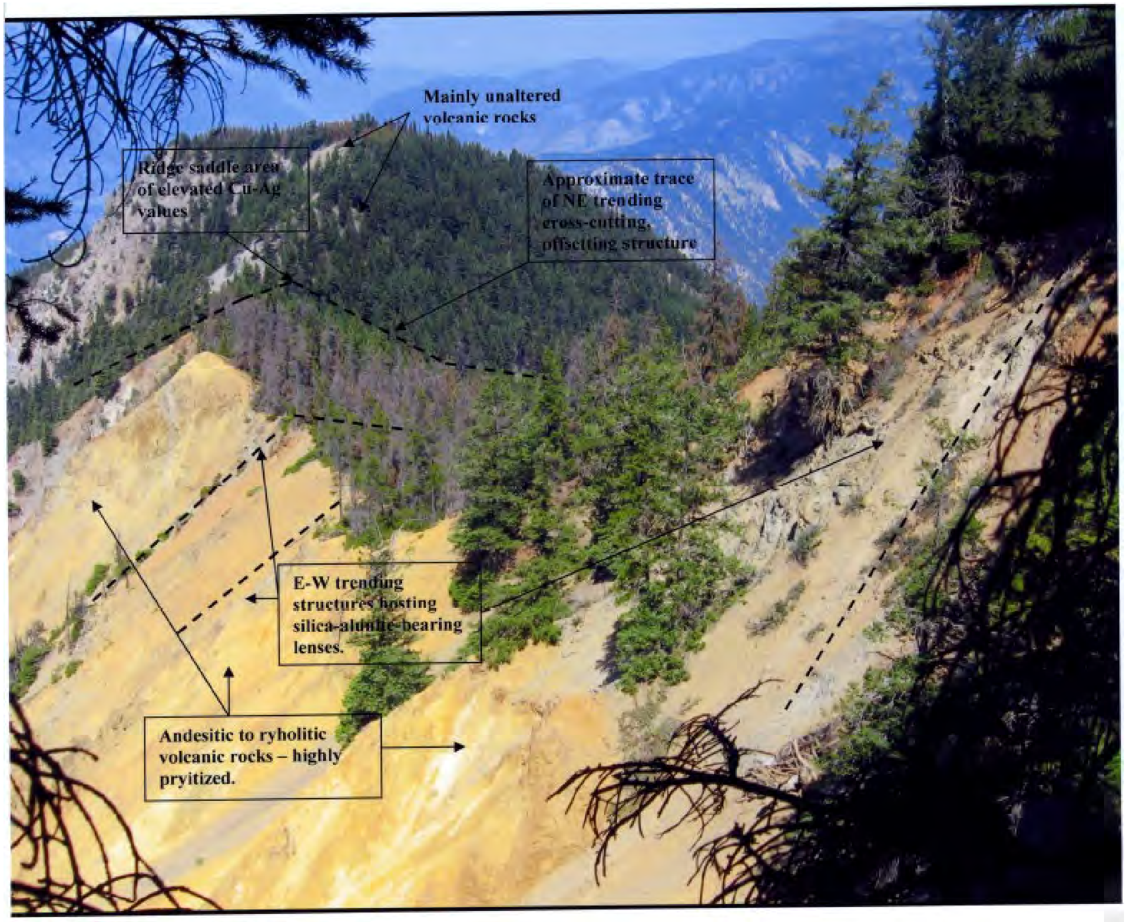

Figure 12
McGillivray Cliff exposure looking northwesterly. Highly pyritized volcanic rocks consisting predominately of siliceous andesite with subordinate dacitic to rhyolitic lenses. Interpreted by author as part of the Cadwallader Island arc volcanic terrane.
D.G. Cardinal, P.Geo.

The mineralization is largely disseminated and shear related copper and silver - lead with some, zinc reported. There is gold reported as a possible metal in the copper porphyry deposits described in the BC Minfile property descriptions on this property near the ridge. Strong lineations were seen on the ground during the property visit and are also visible in the contour maps. These are probable fault boundaries to the altered volcanic units with the Mount Lytton Complex intrusives as described in several historical reports. The high level and large surface extent of alteration seen indicates strong hydrothermal alteration. This alteration was evident as the author walked the property as well as seen in the large landslide visible from a distance near the highway.

Styles of Mineralization

Several types of mineralization were identified and described by Richards (1984b). Quartz breccias with quartz crystal lined vugs and intense silicification of included wallrock have been noted in float. Sulphide content is generally less than 1% or 2% but tetrahedrite, galena and other silver coloured sulphides have been recognized with fine grained pyrite.

A second type of silica flood occurs as dark grey quartz veins in parallel bands, commonly 2mm wide but in places attaining a width of several centimetres. These compose as much as 70%, but on average 10%, of rock volume. This mineralization is developed in an area 50 to 100m wide and 200 to 300m long.

A third type of silicification occurs in rhyolite breccia with moderate clay alteration and less than 3% void space. The rhyolite breccia contains local zones with silicified fragments and with grey quartz partly filling the vugs. Silica flooding also occurs within the rhyolite and is accompanied by intense clay alteration.

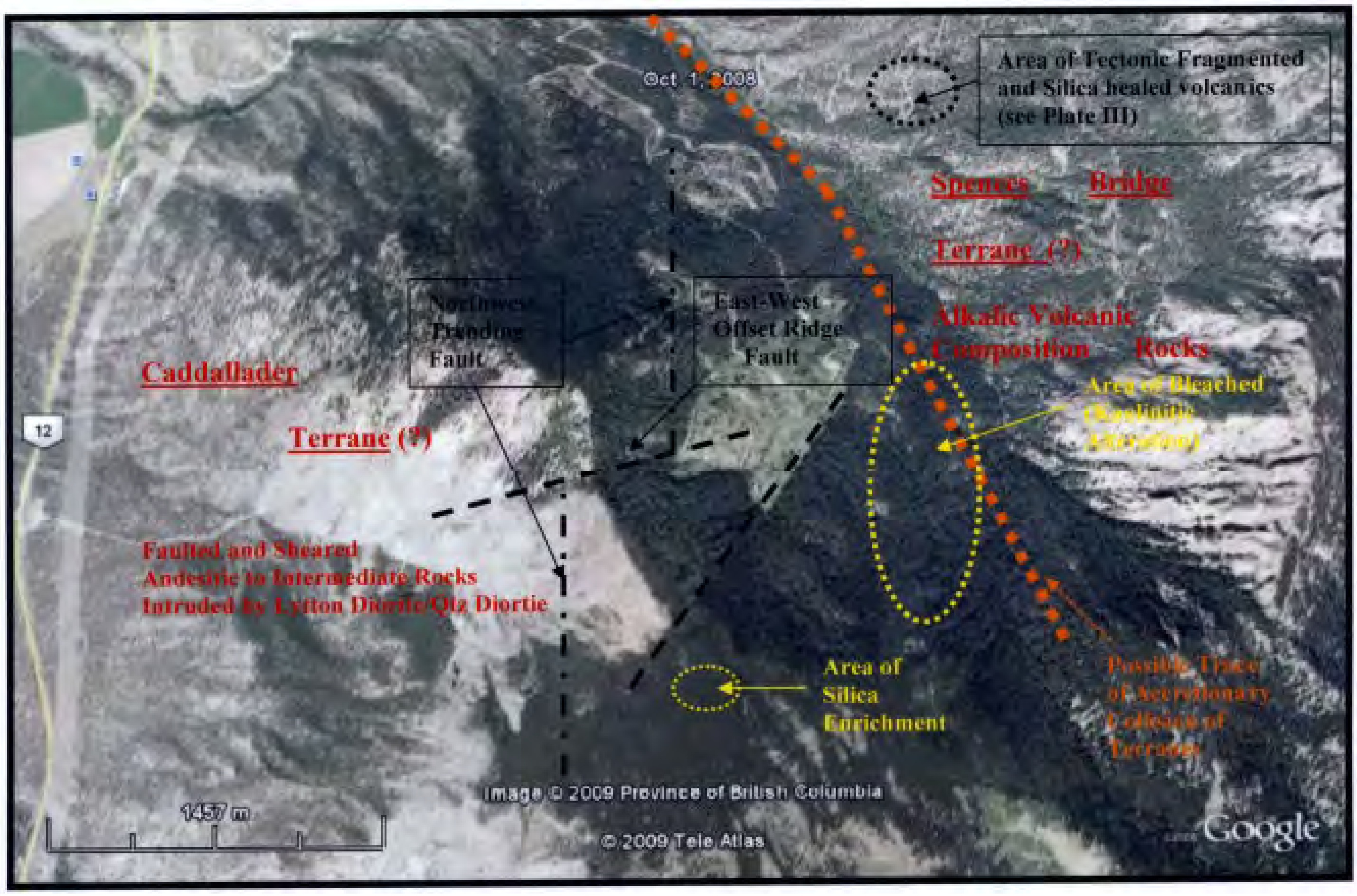

Figure 13

Airphoto depicts interpretation, both from preliminary filed surveys and photos, a NW trending structural trace of accretionary collision of Cadwallader and Spences Bridge terranes with related first-second order structures and potential epithermal signatures. Silica-healed breccia-fragmented alkalic volcanic rocks outlined above are interpreted to be tectonic-accretion related.

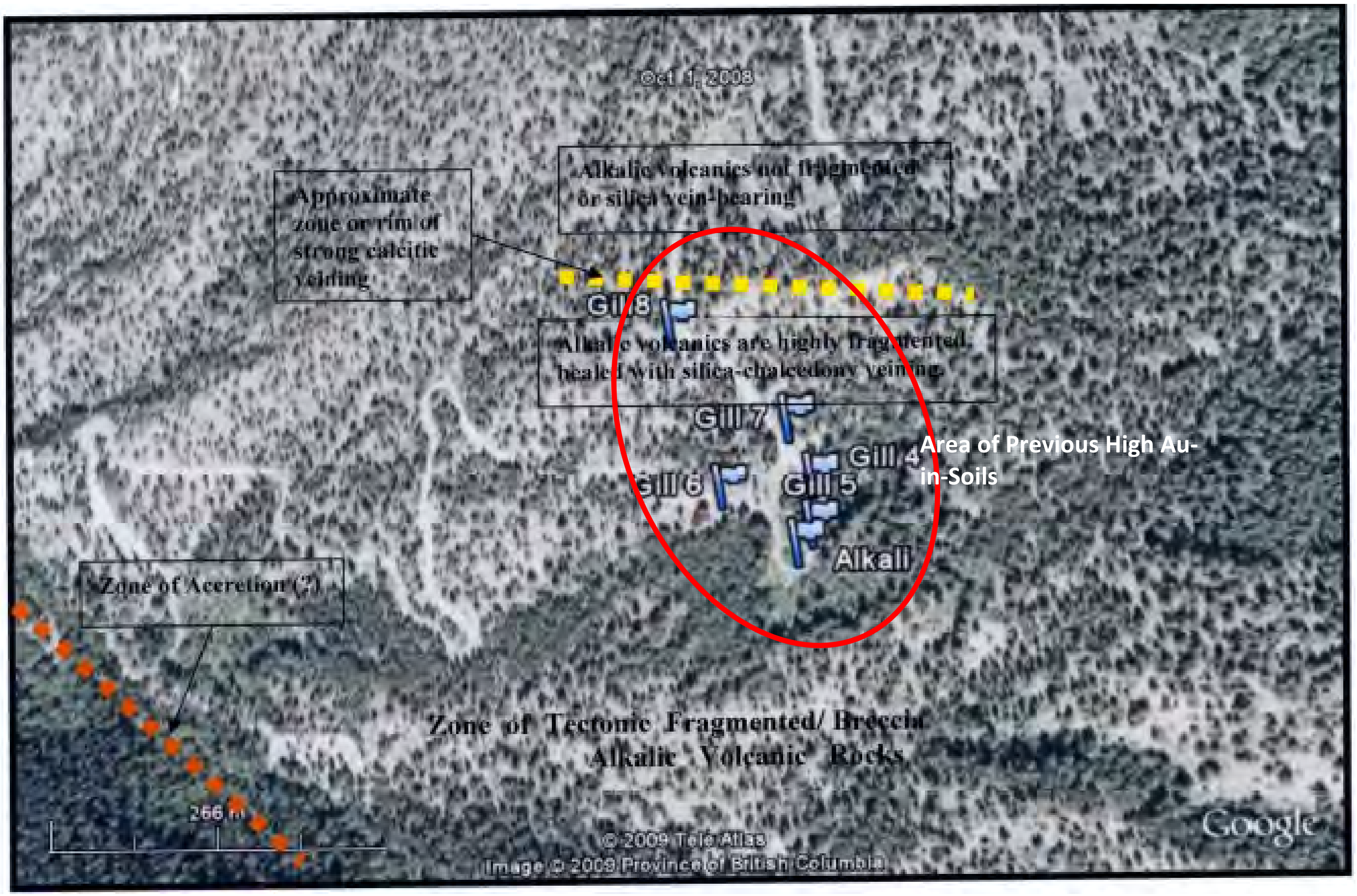

Figure 14
Area interpreted as underlain by Spences Bridge terrane containing alkalic compositional rocks. Yellow dashed line indicates zone of carbonate enrichment as showing by large calcite veining possibly suggesting cooling fringe of epithermal event and deposition of carbonatized-rich fluids. Rock north of this zone shows little alteration and no tectonic breccia fragmentation. Gill 4-8 are bulk sampled sites collected by prospector for panning. Gill 5 is in the approximate location of previous soil sample with elevated Au of 390 ppb. Here, panned concentrate contain at least one very fine crystalline gold with a fine grain of electrum/telluride (?). Zone of silica-healed fragment/breccia volcanics is interpreted to be result of tectonic-accretionary collision with subsequent introduction of epithermal silica into the structural system.

Geochemistry and Trenching 2009

The geological examination of the ridge section show that the rocks are predominately composed of underlying, mildly altered siliceous andesite carrying 2-4% disseminated pyrite. No other sulphides were observed. The andesite is cut by series of roughly east-west trending second and third order faults. Within some of these structures are well silicified, bleached, carbonatized and, what appears to be alunite alteration. Trenching exposed a mineral assemblage associated with epithermal environments. The anomalous Ag and Cu values previously found are further defined by soil and rock samples exposed by trenches into fresh rock. Additional trenching is warranted to follow the mineralized structure on the ridge saddle.

A mapped thrust fault may have also acted as a channel way to ascending mineral-bearing solutions altering the andesitic rocks observed along the escarpment, with the cross-cutting, east-west trending second and third order faults hosting epithermal, calcite-silica-alunite-bearing minerals. The ubiquitous pyrite associated with the andesite and concentrated mainly between the ridge escarpment and McGillivray creek to the east may also be spatially reflecting some distal epithermal system. As demonstrated by the highly iron-oxidized escarpment, that the disseminated pyrite, anomalous copper and silver and alteration minerals observed along the ridge are structurally controlled.

To the northeast, a new area of anomalous gold-in-soil results was found. Panned concentrate of soil collected near the site of the anomalous gold value contained at least one very fine crystalline gold flake along with a silvery grain believed to be electrum or telluride.
Bedrock observed along this area is composed of purplish coloured, alkali composition volcanic rocks associated with fine grain, creamy feldspathic phenocrysts. In some sections the volcanic rock appears as trachytic texture. In the area of the elevated gold-in-soil values the volcanic rocks are highly fragmented which is interpreted to be result of tectonic action. The fragments have been subsequently healed by banded white and pearl-white quartz veinlets, fracture-filling colliform silica and large bands of massive, dark, siliceous incipient-like chalcedony.

Trenching and follow-up soils sample results are plotted on Figure 8 (following page 13). A sample of sheared and rehealed volcanic assayed 1.0 ppm Ag and 2029 ppm Copper.

On the west end of the west trench there are anomalous silver and copper values (samples MG-West 1+2 and MG-W 1+2+3). This area requires further follow-up work.

Previous Exploration

The 2006 work program consisted of prospecting and soil/rock sampling. A total of 453 soils and 40 rock samples were collected in 2006. Silver appears to be anomalous in two sub-parallel zones with a central area low in silver content.

Reconnaissance soil sampling along the ridge shows highly anomalous silver in soils with values up to 42.0 ppm Ag. Anomalous values in Pb, Cu, Mo, and As.

Banded silicified zones were discovered at lower elevations which may be related to through-going fault zones.

Past producing deposits in the area are generally restricted to the Highland Valley porphyry deposits associated with granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek Batholith at the southeastern edge of the area.

The only other past producer in the general area is the Blackdome low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit 96 km to the northwest. From start of production in April 1986, until the end of July 1990, the mine processed a total of 305,614 tonnes of ore yielding 6303 km Au and 19,518 kg Ag. This deposit is hosted by Eocene volcanic rocks of the type reported on the Blustry property; This deposit type is therefore to be targeted in the proposed exploration.

The abundance of regional geochemical data for the Ashcroft map sheet (092I) and for adjoining sheets to the north and west (BCGSB RGS 35, 36, 40, 41) permits a regional assessment for tracer elements appropriate to high and low sulphidation epithermal environments. The locations of regional stream sediment samples, including those which returned values in the top ten, five and two percent for the area's sample population in Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, and Mo. All are tracer elements for epithermal mineralization, among other types. All elements show an increase in anomalous samples in the vicinity of the McGillivray property, suggesting that the drainages samples cross rocks with elevated values of the elements. More comprehensive sampling in the vicinity of the property is necessary.

The work program in 2006 (Butler, 2007) included field grid development and soil and rock geochemistry. There was some geological mapping of the north facing bowl area that was the focus of the program. Another area of focus was around the rim of a large gossanous landslide that faces southwest. This landmark is clearly visible from a distance and was one of the reasons this property was located by Mr. Shearer.

The work included development of systematic lines of geochemical soil sampling along the ridge line and other geographic landmarks. A total of 453 soils and 40 rock samples were collected in 2006. A line along the ridge includes two samples with anomalous silver of 26 and 42 ppm. There are elevated values in lead in these two samples. The samples are located near a linear structure seen in the contour map. Several of the nearby samples are also elevated or anomalous in silver.

Prospecting of several other areas was completed to assess the outlying areas of the property.

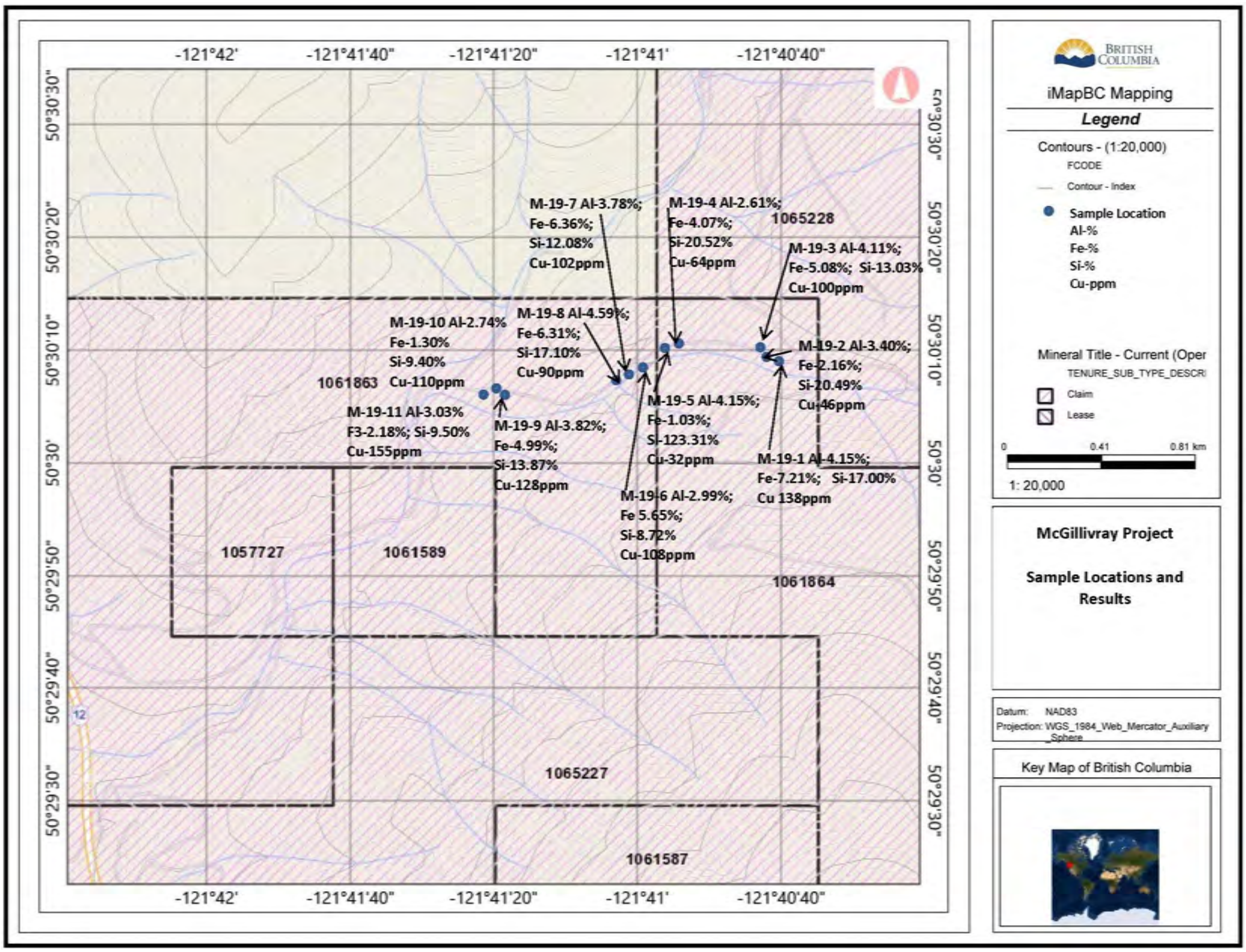

Figure 15 2019 Rock Sample Locations and Results

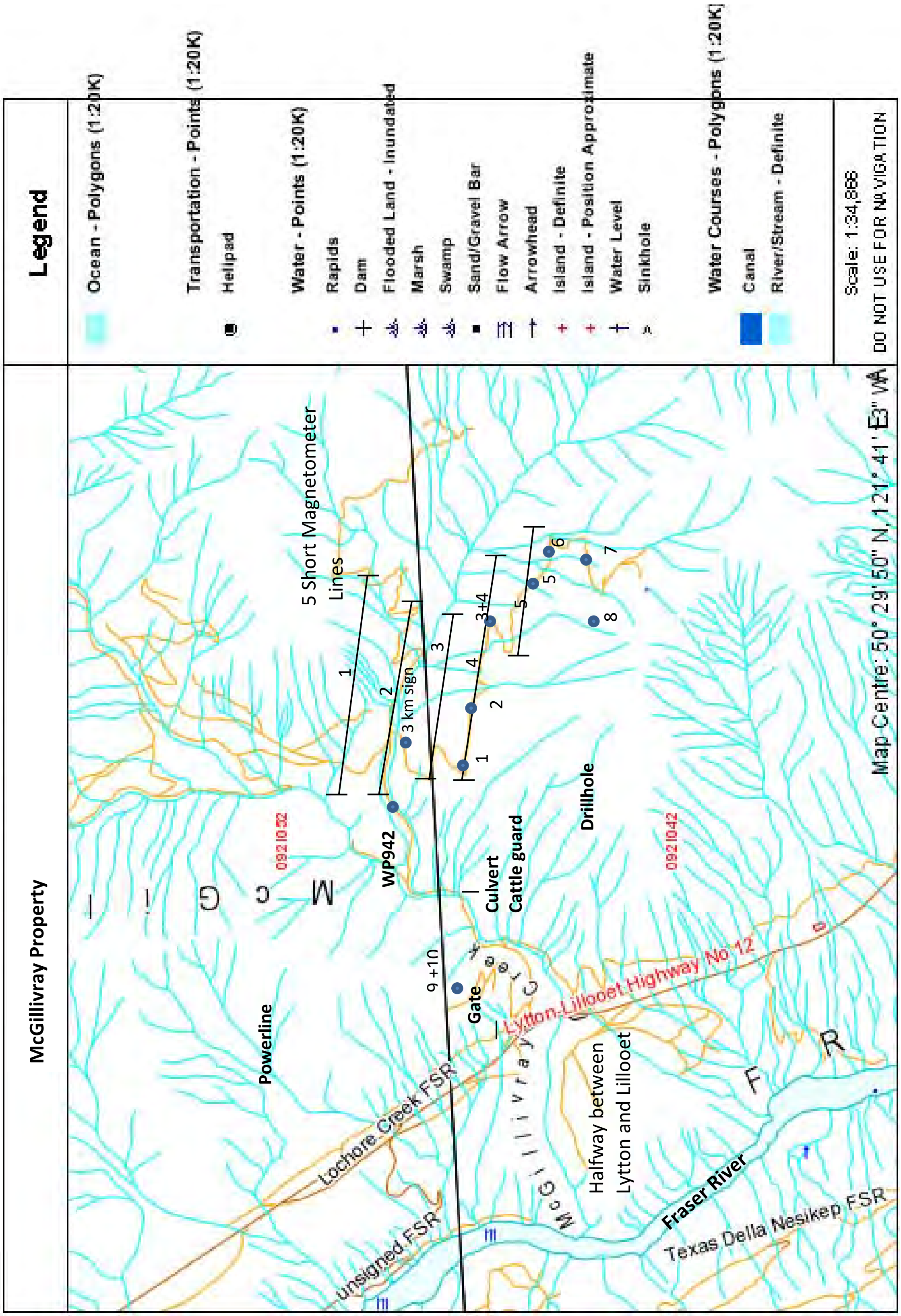

Figure 16 2019 Magnetometer Traverses

Exploration 2019

Exploration at McGillivray in 2019 focussed on rock geochemistry at lower elevations and ground magnetometer along the main access road at mid elevations.

A total of 11 diverse rock samples were collected to characterize the variability of the lithology on the property.

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.

Assay results are plotted on Figure 14 and XRF results are contained in Appendix III. Values plotted on Figure 14 are Si%, Fe% and Cu ppm.

The magnetometer survey (Figures 16a to 16q) and values are contained in Appendix IV. The magnetic pattern varies from 2500 gammas in the lower elevations increasing to Figure 16L (Map #11) up to 2850 gammas, then decreasing in the upper area (southeast) back to 2550 gammas. The Figure 16L (Map #11)magnetometer anomaly likely reflects an increase in magnetite and sulfides and may be a good drill target.

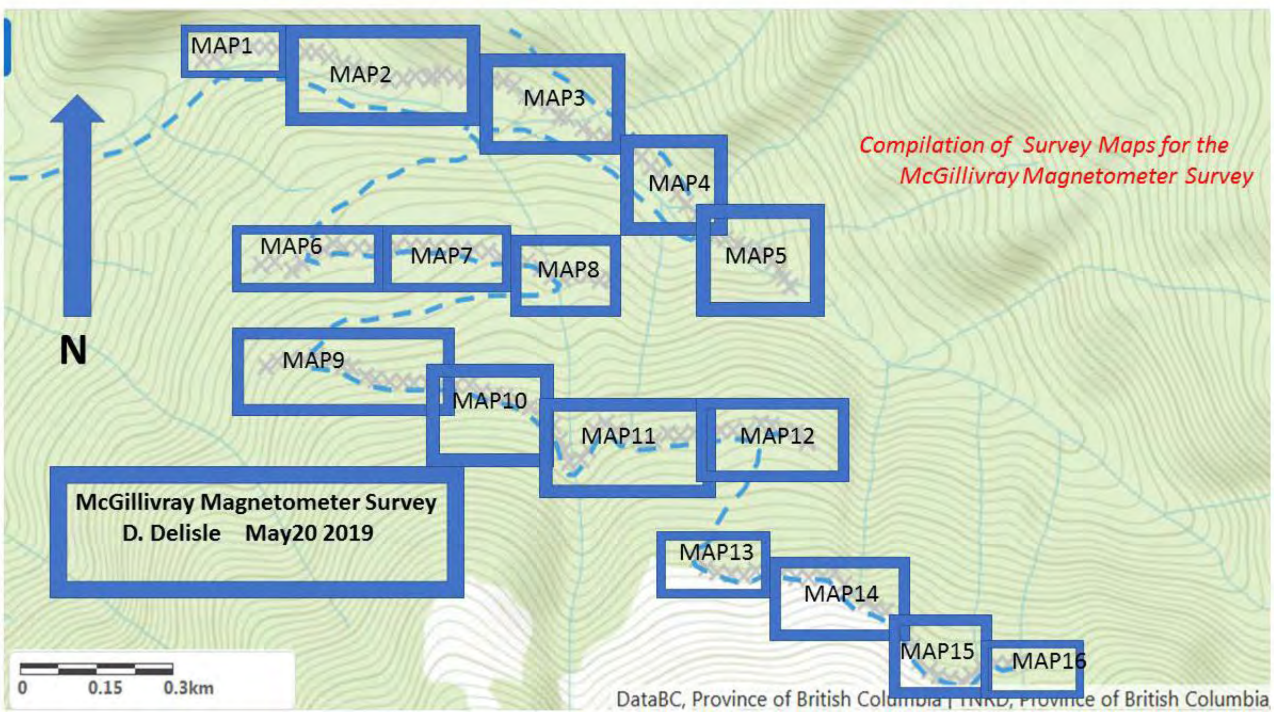

Figure 17a Compilation of Survey Maps for 2019 McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

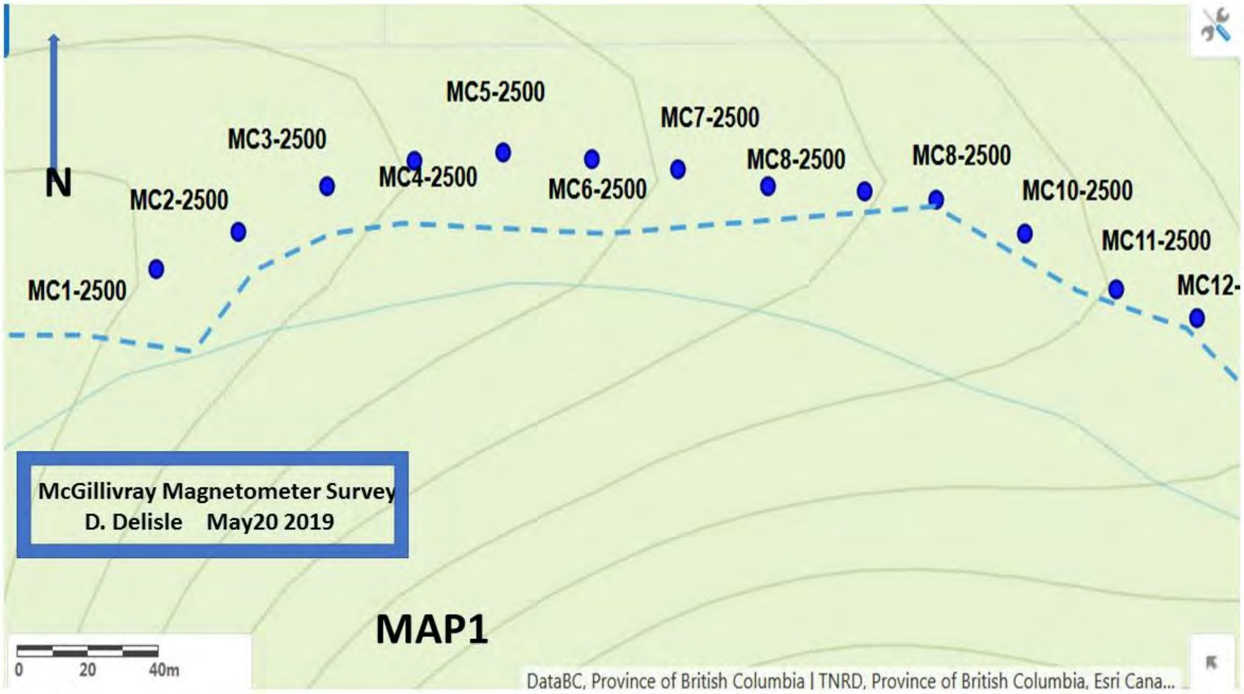

Figure 17b McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

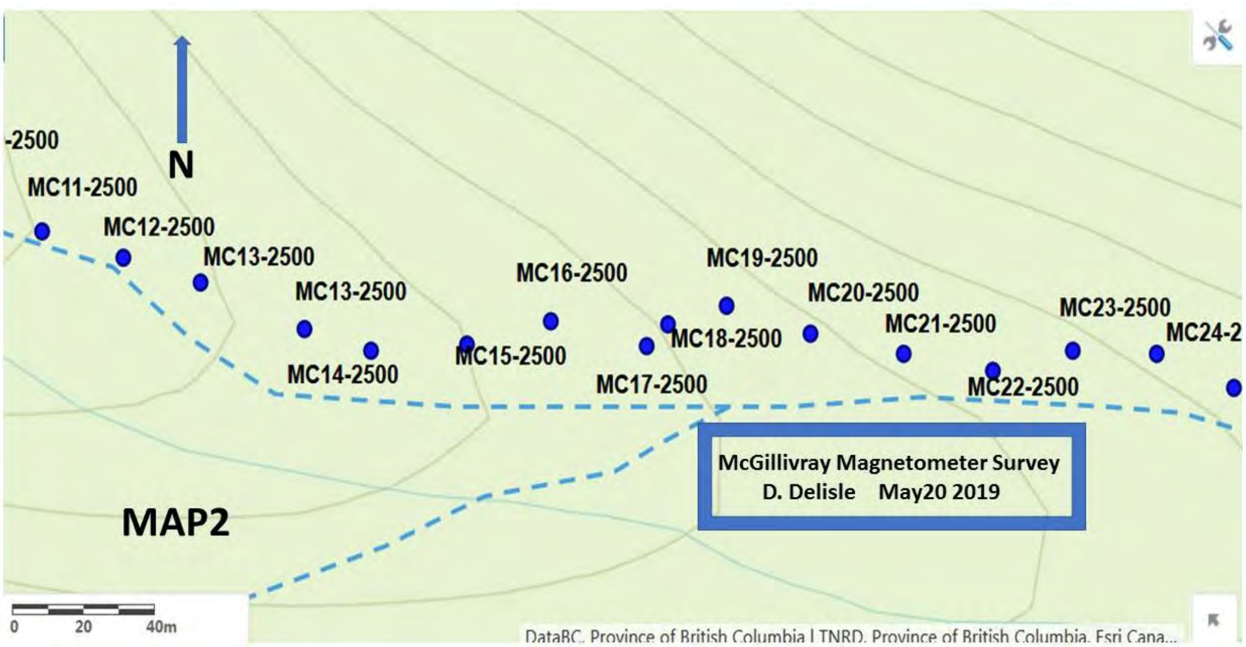

Figure 17c McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

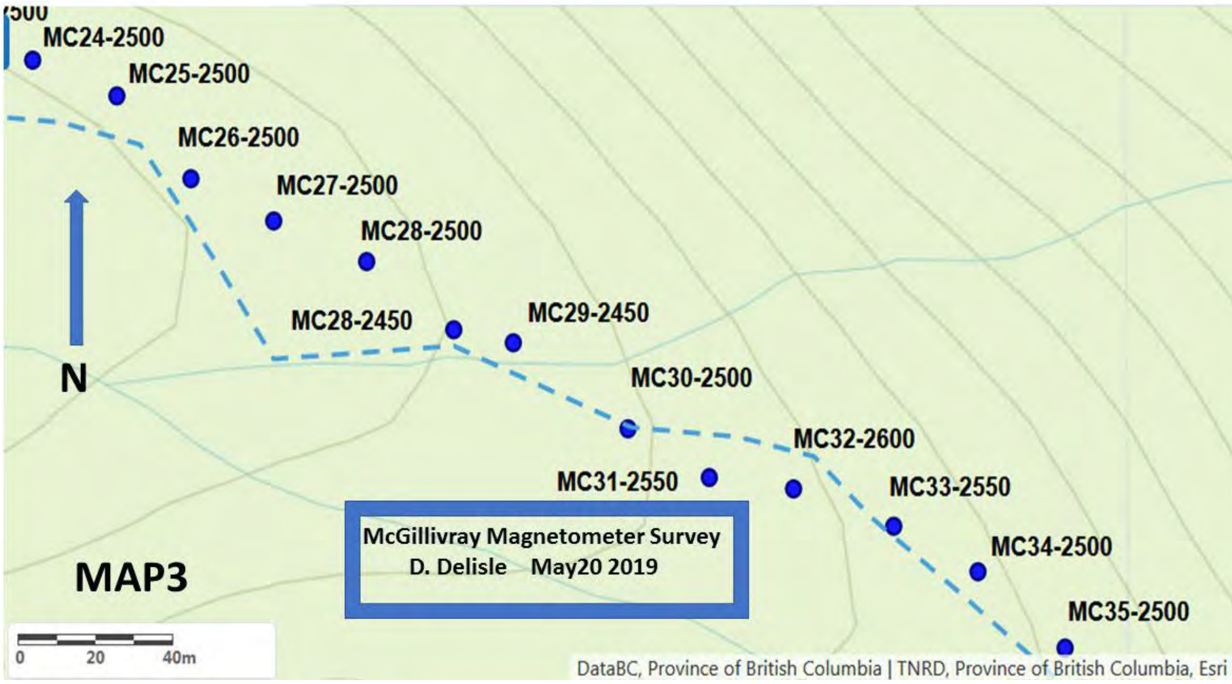

Figure 17d McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

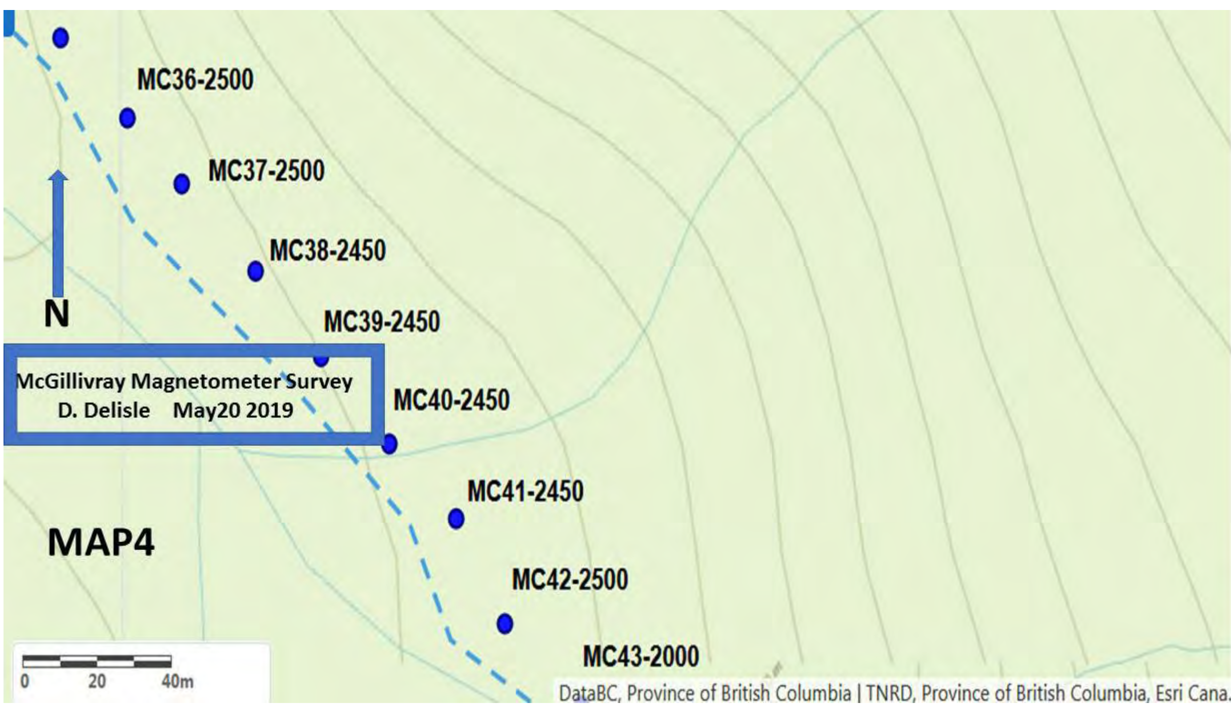

Figure 17e McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

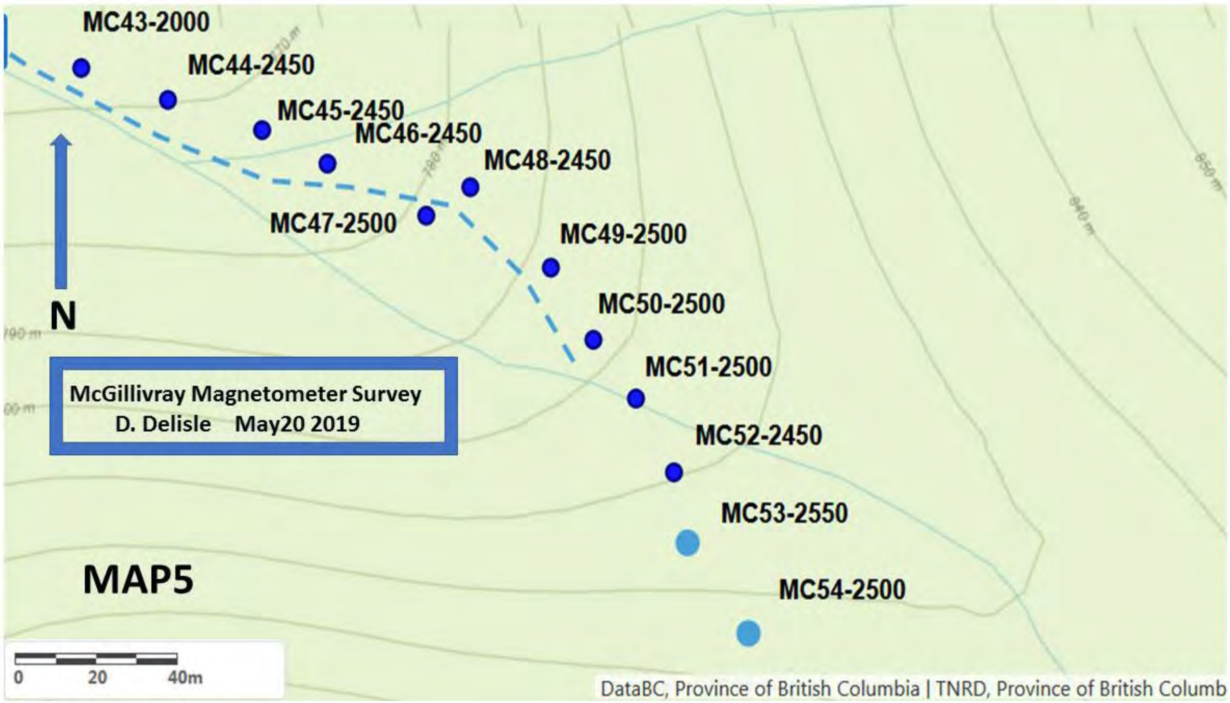

Figure 17f McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

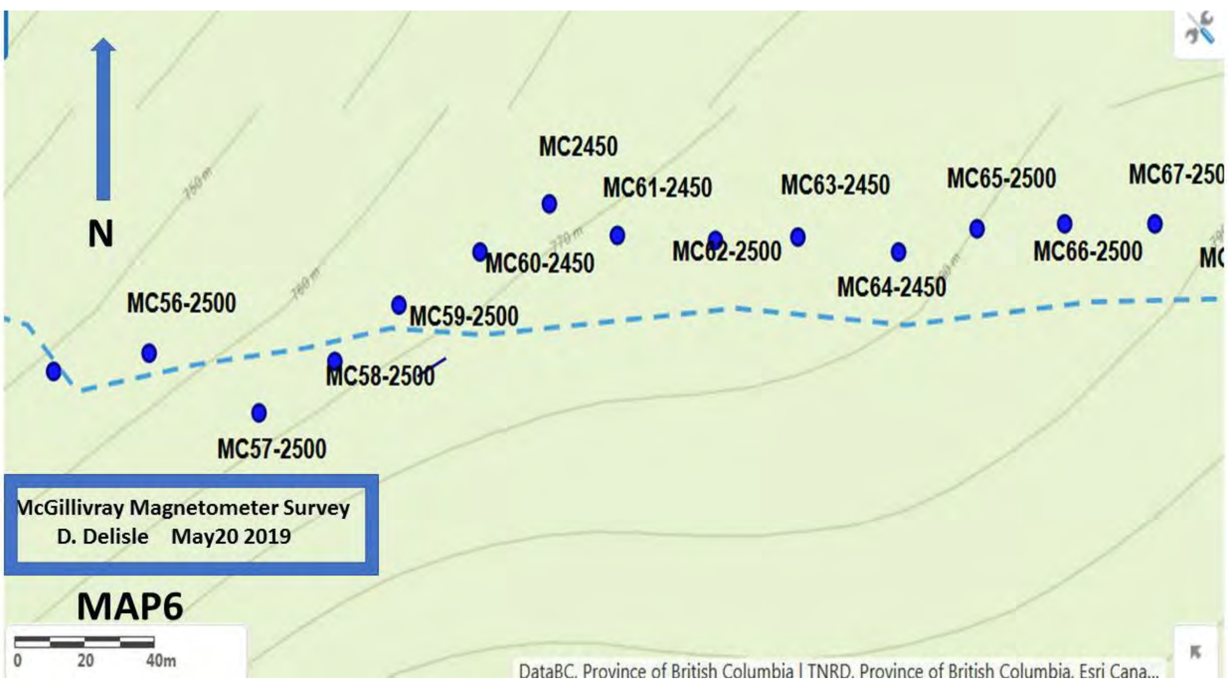

Figure 17g McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

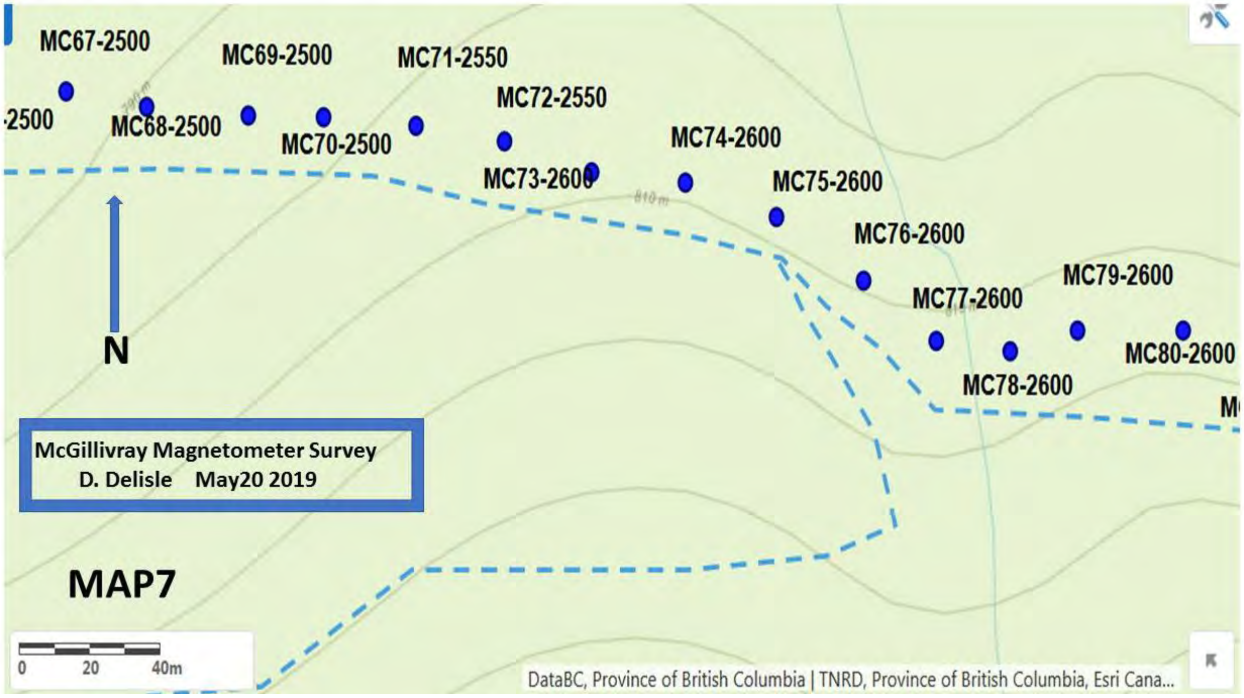

Figure 17h McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

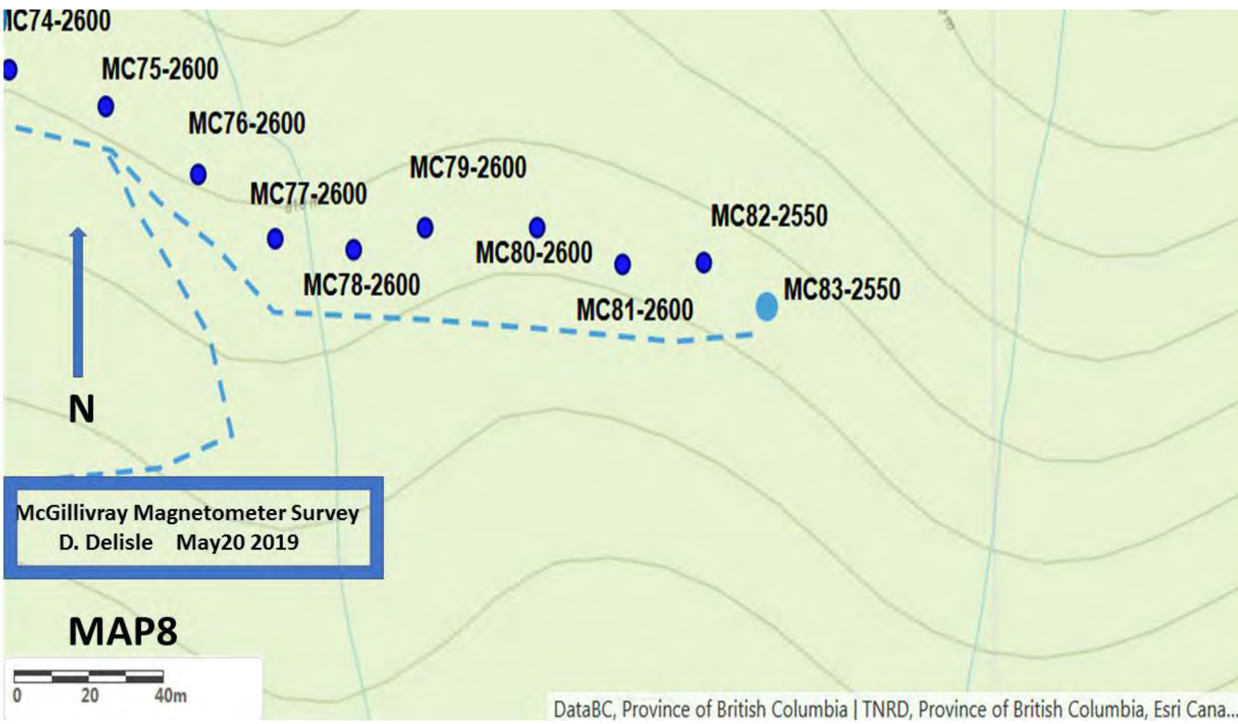

Figure 17i McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

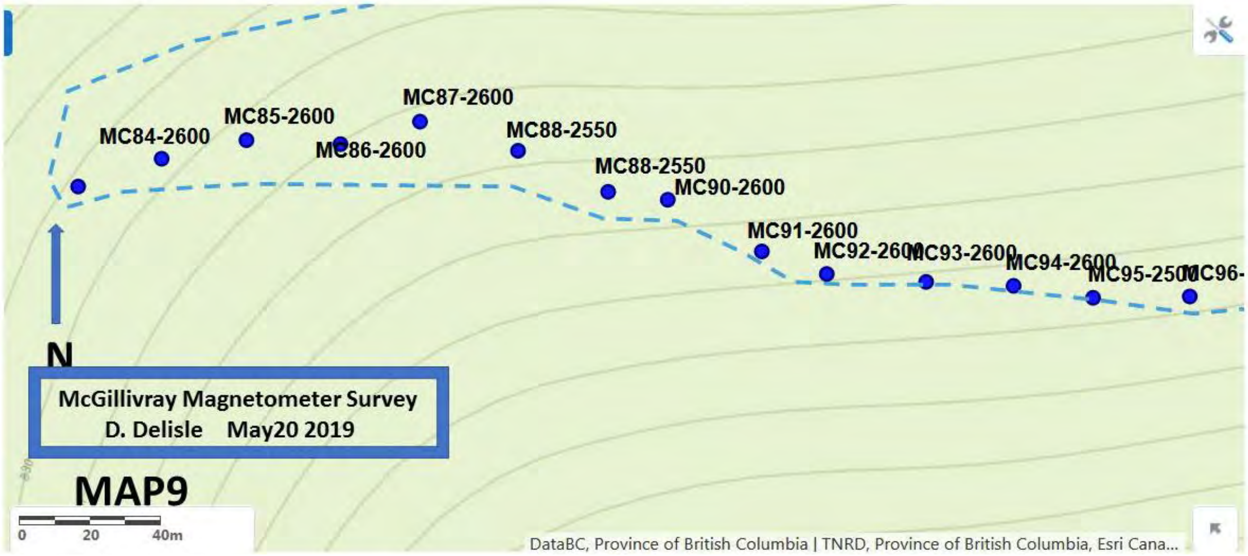

Figure 17j McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

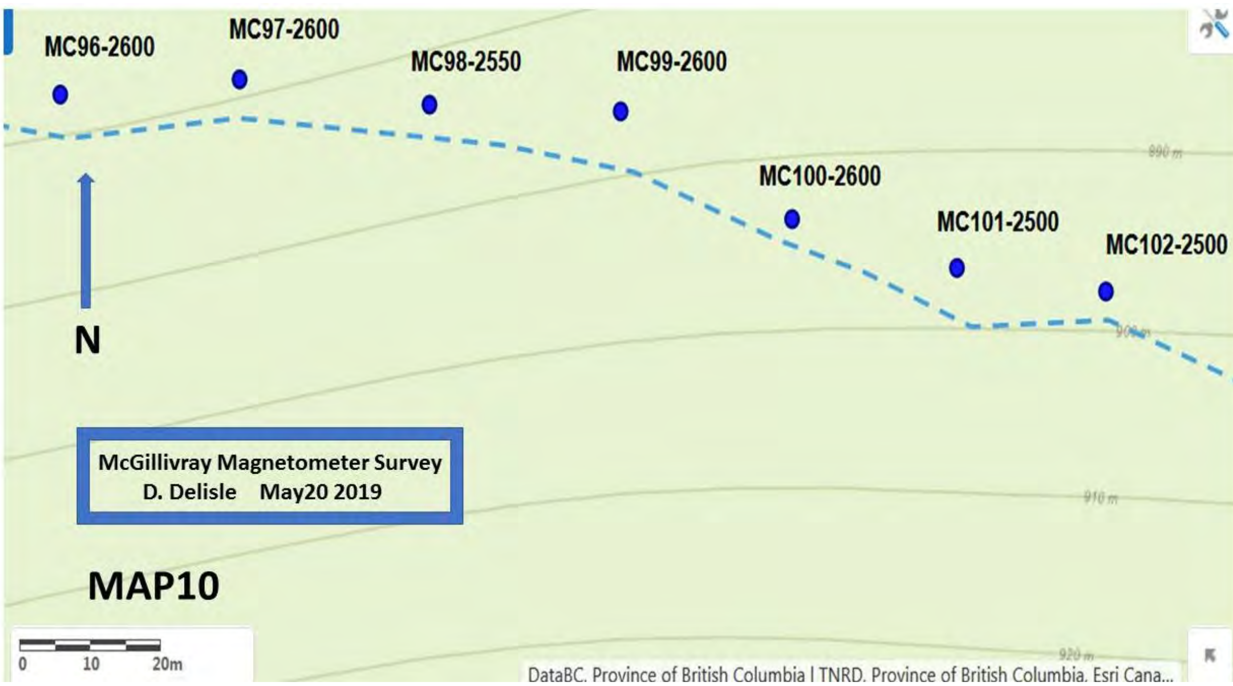

Figure 17k McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

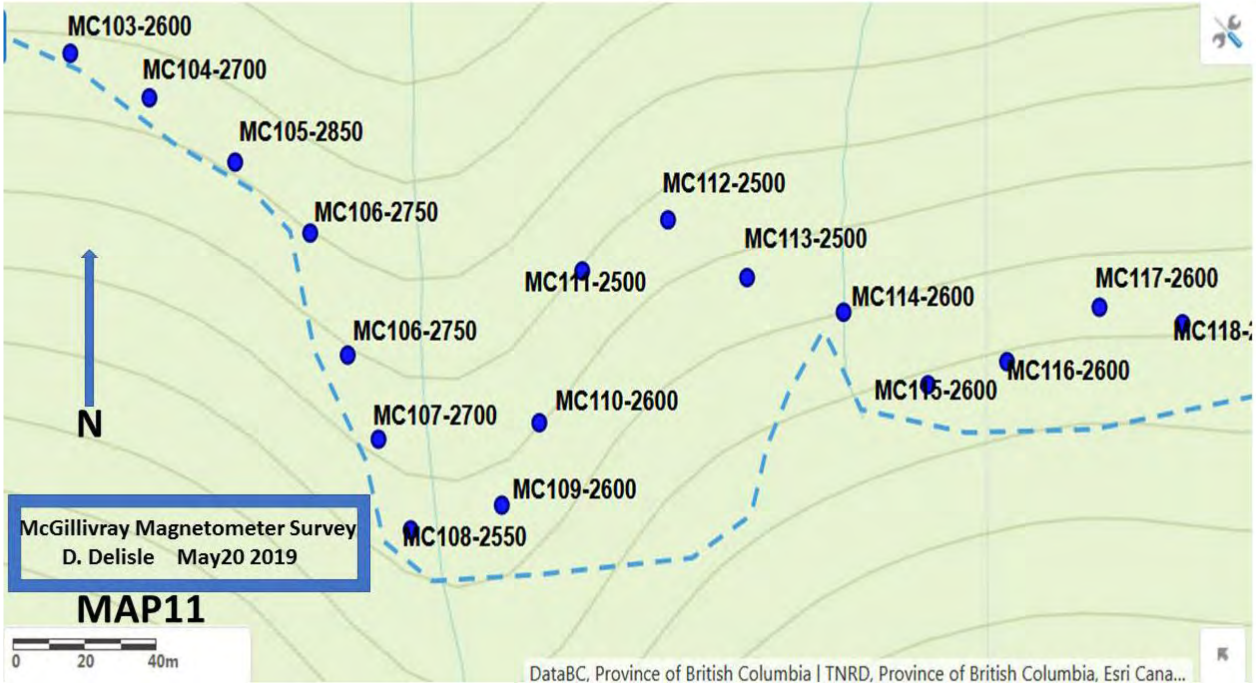

Figure 17L McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

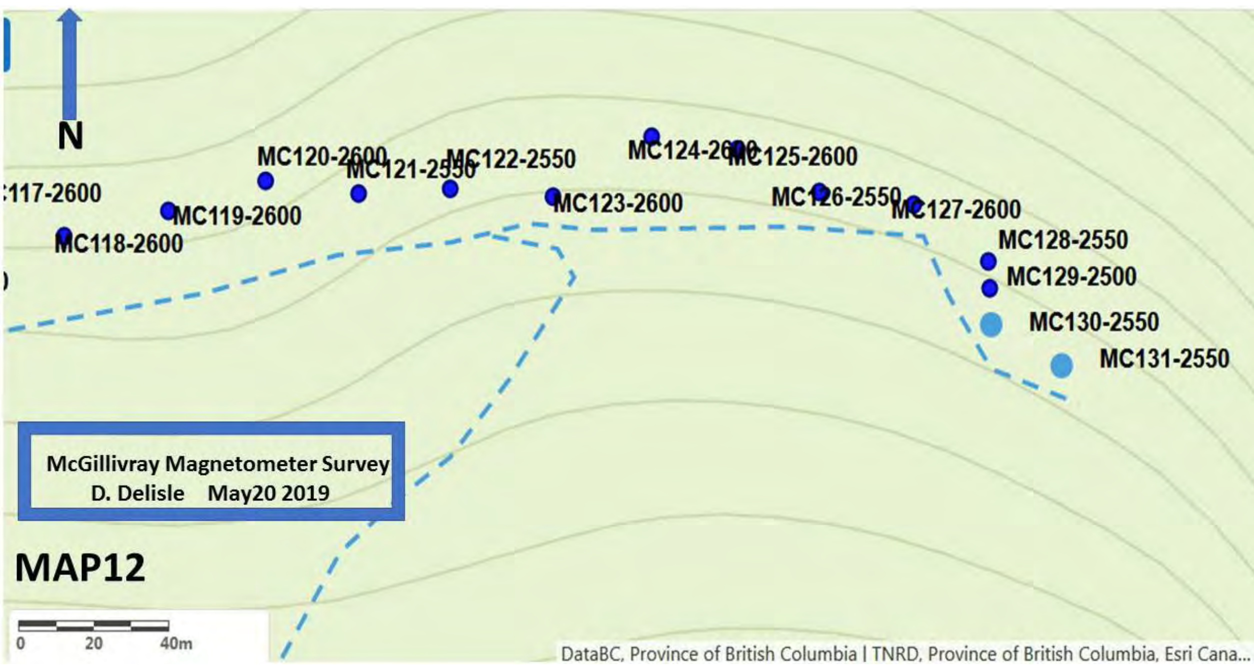

Figure 17m McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

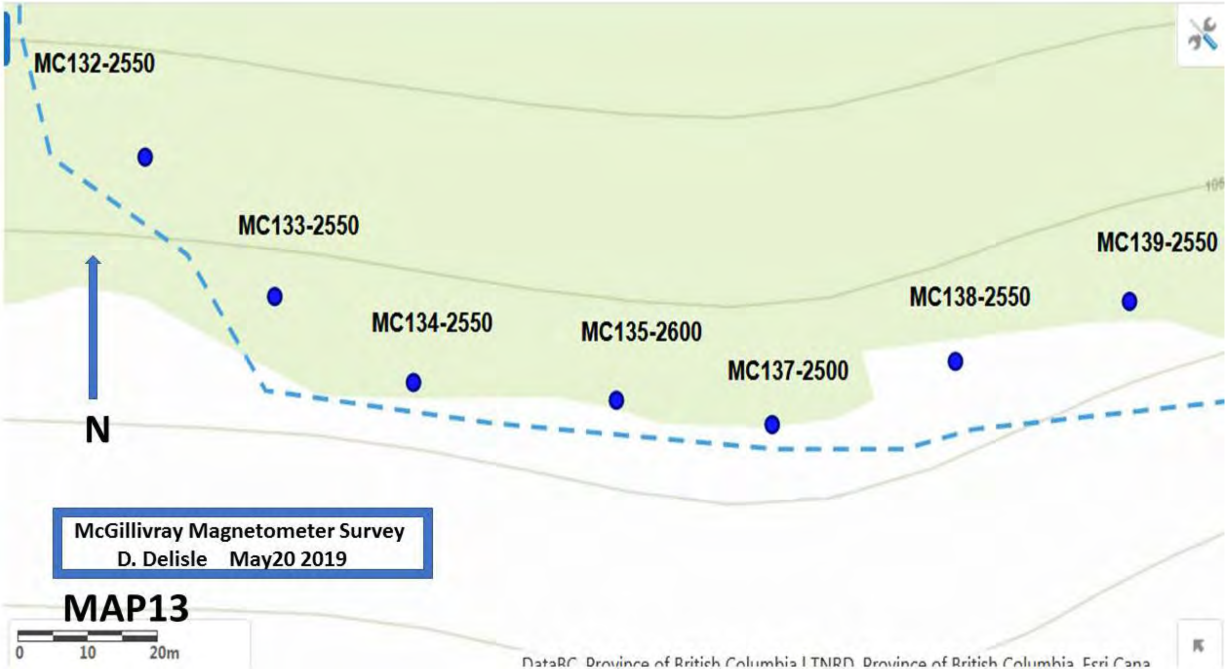

Figure 17n McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

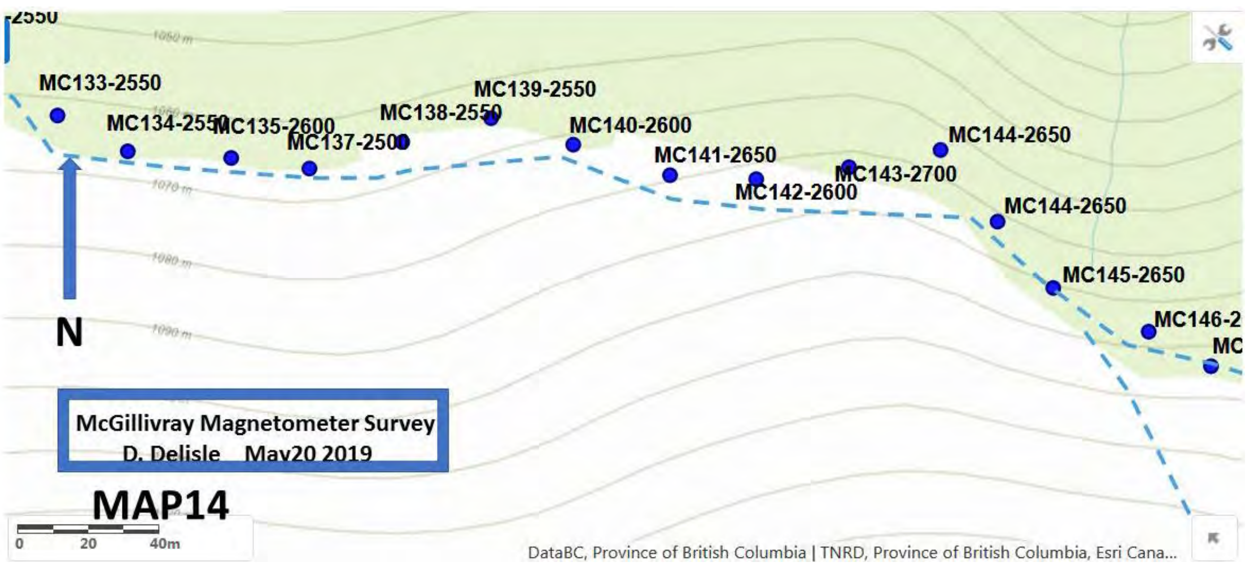

Figure 17o McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

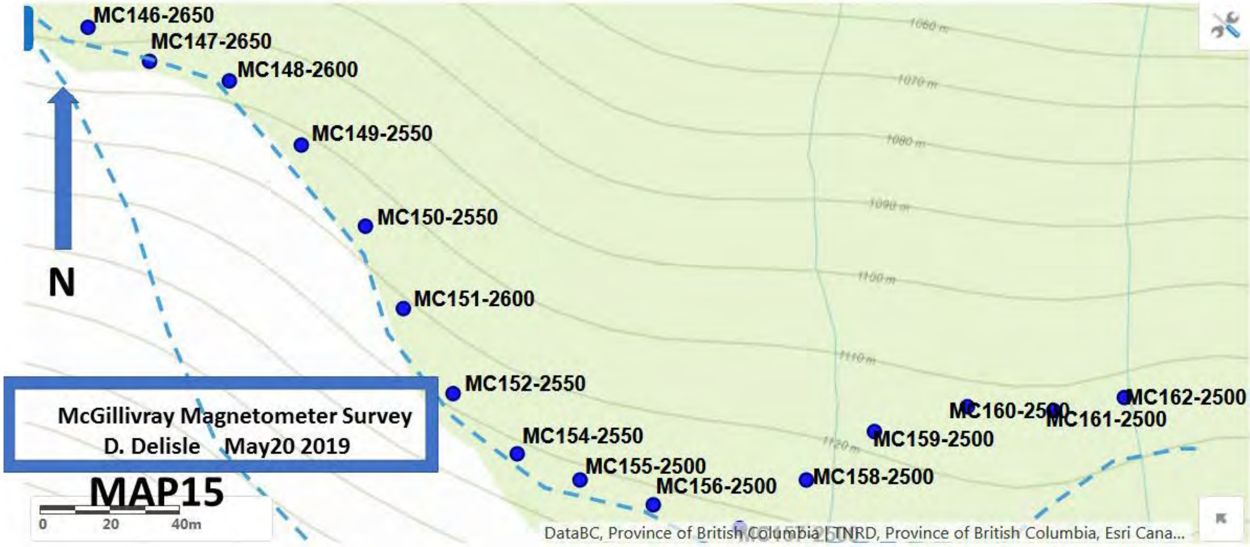

Figure 17p McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

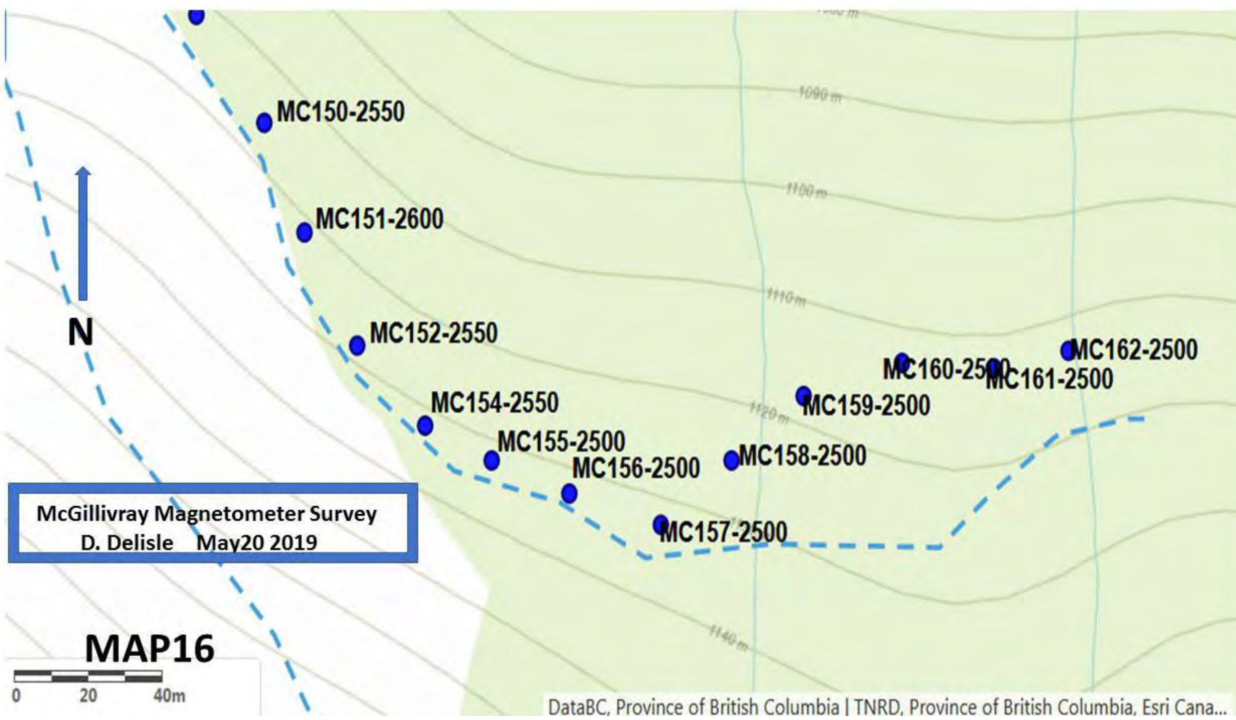

Figure 17q McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

EXPLORATION 2020

Exploration at McGillivray in 2020 focussed on rock geochemistry at lower elevations and soil geochemistry along the main access road at mid elevations.

A total of 11 diverse rock samples were collected to characterize the variability of the lithology on the property.

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Assay results are plotted on Figure 14 and XRF results are contained in Appendix III. Values plotted on Figure 14 are Si%, Fe% and Cu ppm.

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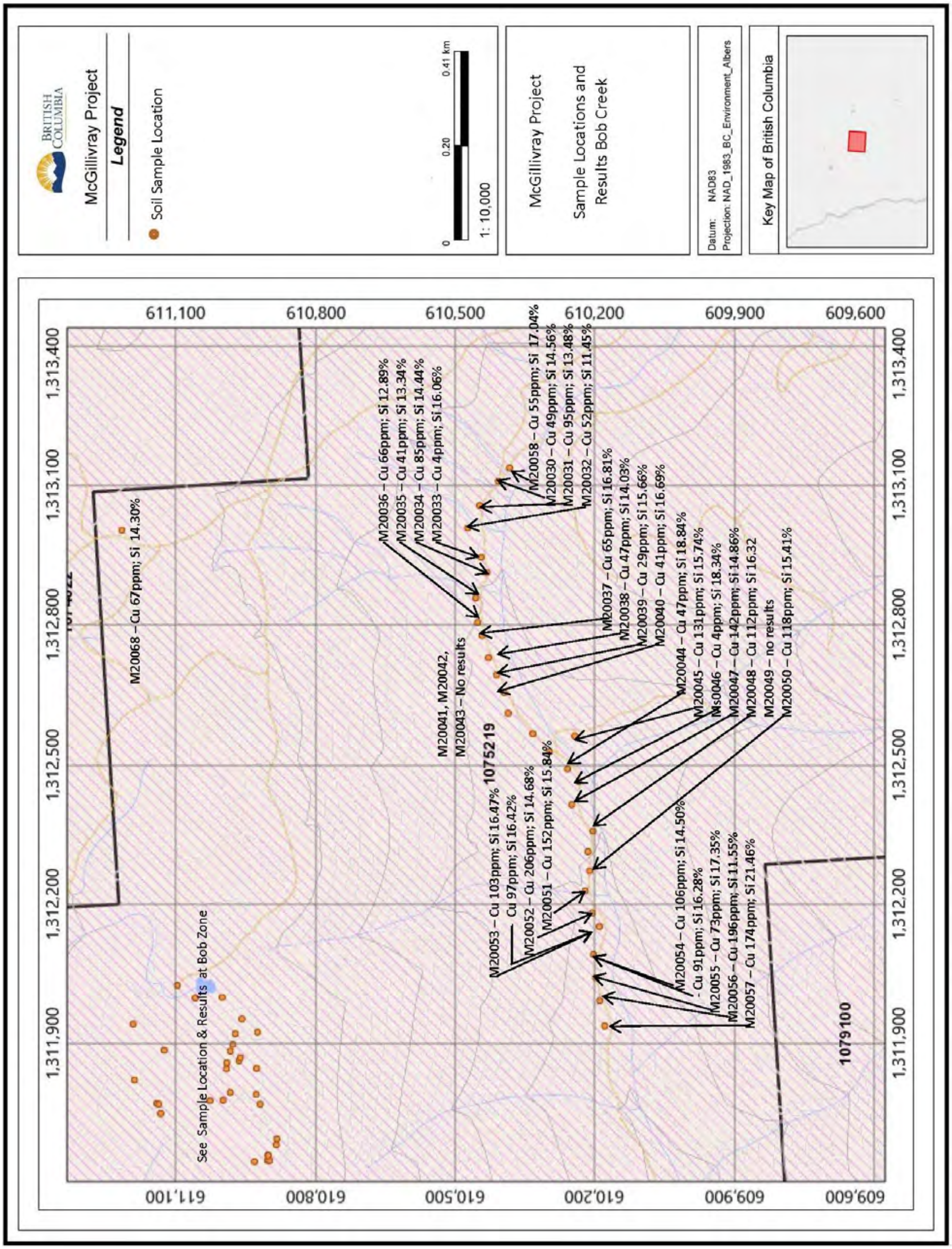


Figure 18 Sample Locations and Results Bob Creek 2020

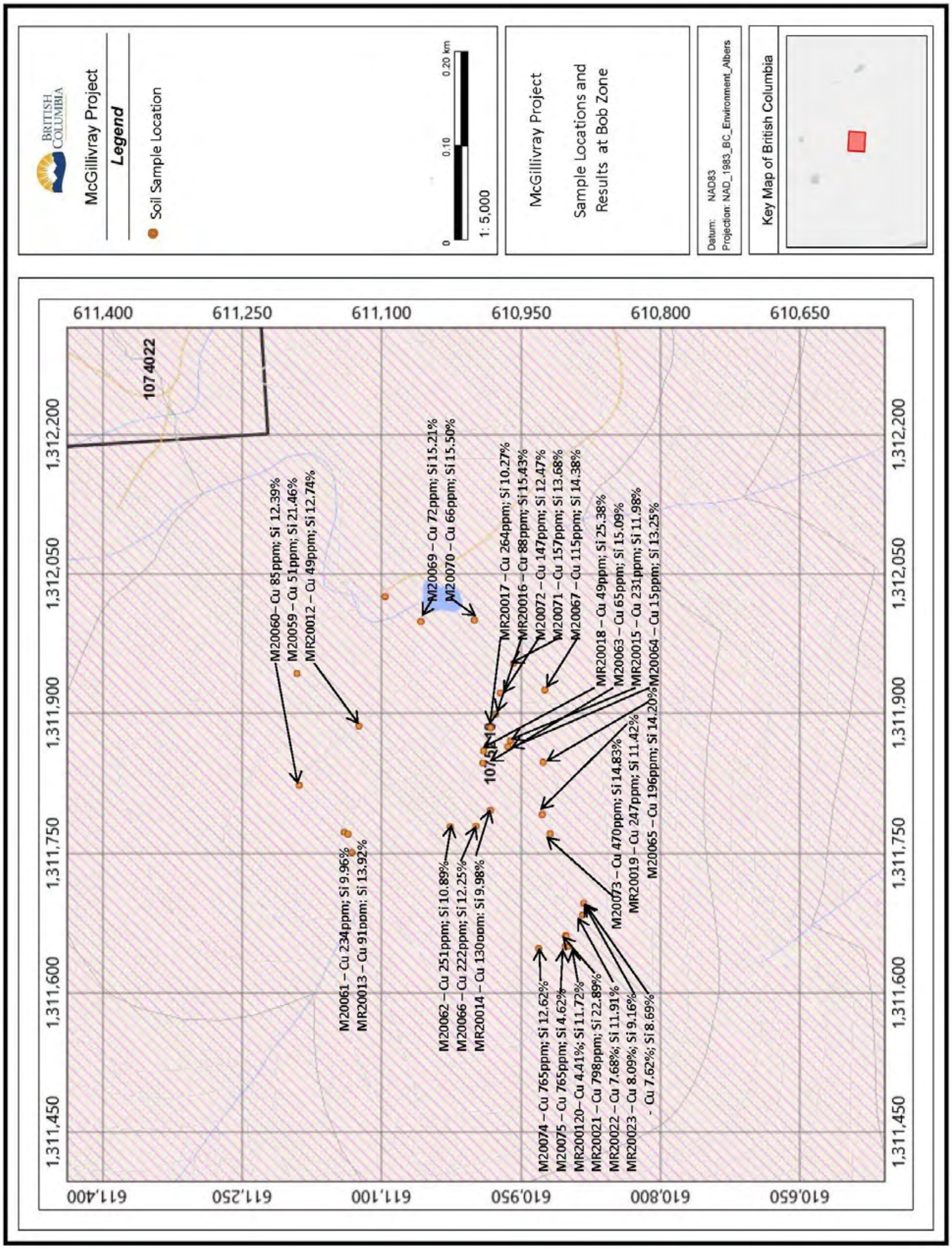


Figure 19 Sample Location and Results Bob Zone 2020

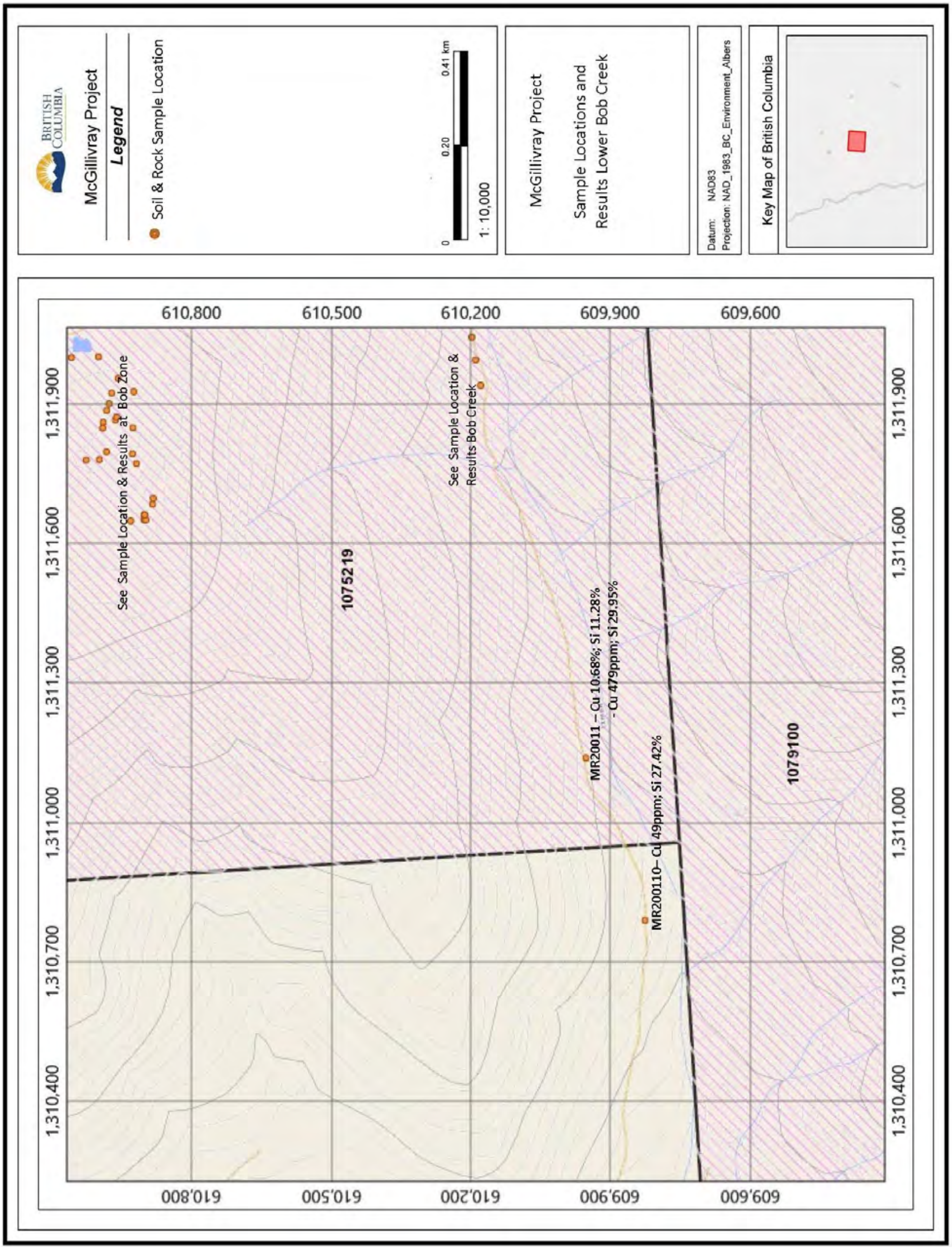


Figure 20 Sample Locations and Results Lower Bob Creek 2020

In light of recent encouraging gold exploration activities along the northwestern extension of the Spences Bridge Gold Belt adjacent to the McGillivray claim group, the author was requested to re-examine the copper mineralization and alteration zones covered by the McGillivray claims - mainly focusing in the area of the Alice copper mineralization and historical workings and associated geological host rocks. This work was conducted over a 2 period day between October 24th and 25th, 2020.

In recent years the Spences Bridge volcanic belt – also referred to as the 'Spences Bridge Gold Belt', has been the focus of epithermal-related gold mineral exploration. Exploration surveys have identified epithermal type hydrothermal and alteration signatures along parts of the belt hosting gold-silver and copper mineralization.

Although at the time of the visit Alice claim area was partly hampered by some limited recent snow fall the author was able to conduct a more detail re-examination of the Alice copper mineralization-alteration zone and its associated host rocks. Initial geological surveys (May 2011) conducted by the author were limited in scope and mostly reconnaissance in nature.

Objective of this follow-up examination is to attempt to better constrain the lithological host rock units, possible genesis of mineralization, associated alteration characteristics and structural control associated with the Alice copper zone, and based on empirical field observations suggest a mineral exploration model as a target for future exploration surveys.

Based on the re-examination of the Alice copper zone the author observed that the alteration and structural characteristics associated with the zone do not appear to fit the epithermal-porphyry models being applied to other adjacent discoveries such as those found on the adjacent Bob, Spin, B&B and Cobra copper-gold zones.

The mineralized host rock, alteration and structural features associated with the copper zone may be somewhat more unique consequently, the author believes the Alice copper zone requires re-interpretation and consideration taken to develop an exploration mineral model that will best fit more an 'Alice type', possibly a copper (silver)-bearing, iron carbonate(+quartz-calcite-kaolinitic) breccia (diatreme-like), volcanic hosted stratabound-related exploration model.

AREA RE-EXAMINED – ALICE CLAIM:

The author focused on northern portion of the McGillivray claim group covered by: Alice (1061863), Alice McGill (1057727) and McGill (1061589). The Alice claim is one of the key mineral claims on the property covering an important copper-bearing, iron carbonate breccia zone herein referred to also as the 'Alice copper zone'.

The Alice claim can easily be reached on Highway 12 some 30km south-southeast of the town Lillooet, BC. It is situated about half way between the towns of Lillooet and Lytton. The claim, as well as remaining claim group, is located east of and overlooks the Fraser River and highway. The Alice copper zone and historical workings occur just east of a Hydro powerline r/w, which parallels the highway, associated with an iron oxidized reddish coloured, well exposed rocky bluff. The author was able to easily access the copper showings and old workings by walking up an older exploration road which leads from the powerline r/w part way up the hill crossing some 50-60m below the Alice copper zone. The road switches back and forth across the hill cutting across bedrock affording detail examination but does not intersect the Alice copper zone due the steep rocky bluffs.

BEDROCK LITHOLOGY – ALICE HILL ROAD–SECTION:

Starting near the base of the hill adjacent to powerline r/w and leading up to the Alice copper zone, sections of well exposed bedrock were encountered along the exploration road noted above, which the author had the opportunity to examine in some detail. The dominate rock type observed is a variable: medium grain, grey to dark-grey diorite sections of which phase to lesser quartz diorite and localized feldspar porphyritic phases. In places it appears to be locally bleached, it characteristically displays pervasive choritic overprint forming weak to mild propylitic alteration consisting mainly of calcite-chlorite and minor epidote with iron oxidation along fractures and joints. Occasionally the diorite hosts minor, small blebs of disseminated malachite. Also commonly observed were steeply dipping, east-west striking, structurally controlled, hydrothermal quartz-calcite-iron carbonate (siderite-ankerite) veins cutting the dioritic rocks.

Along its southern section the exploration road cuts across a large talus slope, which forms part of Alice hill, comprised mainly of diorite-quartz diorite slide material with occasional quartz-calcite iron carbonate breccia talus carrying abundant disseminated malachite-azurite mineralization (see cover page). This mineralized talus is believed to be derived from the Alice copper zone further up slope. On the northern section of the hill road switch-backs abruptly terminate along an east-west trending, exposed bedrock of highly fractured oxidized dioritic rocks.

Photo 1: Exposed bedrock along Alice hill road-section showing one of several structurally controlled quartz-calcite iron carbonate veins observed striking about west-east cutting jointed and fractured, propylitic altered diorite – quartz diorite rocks (for scale handle of rock hammer is about 36cm long).

ALICE COPPER ZONE – IRON CARBONATE BRECCIA:

Further up slope overlying the diorite rocks discussed above is a highly altered rock unit that has undergone intense carbonitization, here the rocks significantly change. This altered, brecciated rock unit appears to be stratigraphically concordant and stratabound with the overlying andesitic volcanic rock unit and is host to the Alice copper zone. The contact between the diorite and the carbonitized stratabound, copper-bearing zone is masked by the talus material. Future follow-up mapping to the north and south along Alice hill may encounter an exposed section the contact horizon between the 2 rock units further constraining the Alice copper-bearing horizon.

Photo 2: Looking northwest showing compositional change in the andesitic strata and structural attitude of the folded volcanic rocks striking northwest dipping northeast, found near the old adit, part of the Alice copper zone workings located just to the right of the photo.

The author was able to observe an andesitic flow layer, which outcrops in at least 2 different areas on Alice hill, which appears to be the basement to the overlying iron carbonitized felsic breccia unit. The andesite forms a stratigraphic layer separating the diorite and the carbonate breccia and appears to directly overlie in contact the dioritic rocks. To the left of photo 2 (down slope) contact with the diorite is obscured by talus material. Up slope (right of photo) the upper section of the andesitic basement has experienced gradational alteration influenced by the overlying hydrothermally altered iron-rich carbonate felsic (rhyolitic) sequence, which hosts the Alice copper-bearing horizon. The folded andesite (photo 2) represents a deformational event (D1/D2), strikes 3000 dip 60-650 northeast. Snow covered valley upper right is part of the Fraser River represents a crustal break, part of the north trending Fraser Fault system.
Photo 3 below shows the old Alice adit at (GPS) elevation of about 666m, it occurs several metres east or right of photo 2. Photos 3 to 6 below depict part of the old Alice workings.

Photo 3: Old adit @ elev. 666 – part of Alice copper zone. Copper-bearing iron carbonate appears to be associated with altered felsic – rhyolitic unit. Dimensions of adit: 6m long x 1.25m wide (at the face) x 2.4m high.
Black, broken lines bottom left trace altered volcanic-carbonate (dolomitic) strata, which strike and dip are similar to strata shown in photo 2.

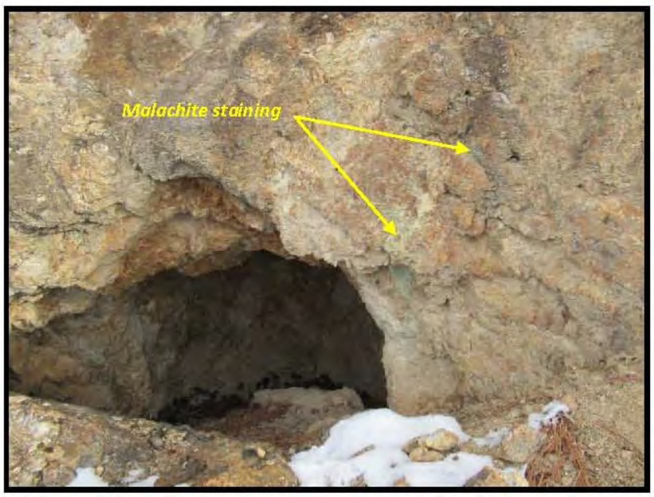


Photo 4: Old open-cut/pit located approximately 20 metres south (left) of photo 3, cut into the iron carbonate breccia unit hosting malachite staining along exposed face.

The author believes the folded, altered volcanic strata in photo 3 above conforms with the andesitic strata in photo 2 and in the adit (photo 5) as part of the same carbonate altered stratigraphic sequence. This would suggest that the Alice copper- iron carbonate (dolomitic) breccia zone is part of copper-sliver-bearing, hydrothermally altered felsic (rhyolitic) volcanic stratabound flow beccia layer, occurring between an andesitic volcanic formation. Also, approximately 100 metres up slope (east) from the old Alice copper workings, in 2011, the author during reconnaissance surveys mapped a thick sequence of mafic (andesitic-basaltic) volcanic rocks.

Photo 5: Structurally controlled, vertical dipping, copper-silver vein (yellow) associated with oxidized iron carbonate mineralization (red) ranging 10-40cm in width occurs on the face of the adit . A narrow (2-4cm), iron carbonate vein parallels the main mineralized vein both are about 40cm apart. The mineralized vein vertically cuts easterly dipping altered iron carbonate, quartz-calcite, kaolinitic volcanic strata .

Photo 6: Malachite-copper stained iron breccia boulders from old open-cut/pit (photo 4). Alteration minerals include brecciated quartz, calcite, iron carbonate –dolomitic (ankerite/sideritez), includes kaolinitc and cryptocrystalline-like agate mineral fragments.

Photo 7: Close-up view of a typical mineralized, iron carbonate (dolomitic) breccia containing kaolinite-quartz-calcite and limonite fragments with occasional, smaller cryptocrystalline agate-like fragments.

MINERALIZATION – ALICE COPPER ZONE:

Based on the style of copper mineralization observed there appears to have been at least 2 mineralizing events. The earlier phase is associated with the iron carbonate breccia and appears the copper mineralization as indicated by the malachite breccia was introduced suggesting syn/pre-breccia hydrothermal mineral event. The latter phase is a post-brecciation mineral event, as indicated by the structurally controlled, epigenetic copper-silver sulphide mineralized vein found in the adit.

Samples selected from the mineralized vein and examined under binocular microscope display a metallic silver appearance (see photo 8 below). It is fairly soft and partly sectile under hardness test indicating tetrahedrite characteristics. BCGS (1980) briefly inspected the Alice claim and identified the mineral as 'Tennantite' a copper arsenic (zinc) sulfosalt. The author suggests it may be closer to a tennantite-tetrahedrite composition with arsenopyrite. Other sulphides observed resemble secondary chalocite/enargite and peacock color probable bornite. This is also supported by sample collected by the author in May 2011 from the same vein and analyzed. The results include: 4.70% copper, 31.5ppm silver, 4,411ppm zinc, >1000ppm arsenic and 2,375ppm antimony .

ALERATION – ALICE COPPER ZONE:

The copper (silver)-bearing iron carbonate-felsic breccia and associated rhyolitic breccia flows have undergone a high degree of hydrothermal alteration. Iron carbonatization is pervasive throughout the felsic-rhyolitic horizon and appears to be more intense where the felsic unit is highly brecciated. Alteration minerals include: iron carbonate (siderite/ ankerite), silica (quartz), carbonate (calcite), kaolin and smaller agate-like, white cryptocrystalline fragments (photo 9).

Photo 8: Sample collected adjacent to the adit entrance displaying intense iron carbonate-kaolinite altered breccia carrying malachite fragments.

STRATABOUND-LIKE COPPER (SILVER)-BEARING IRON CARBONATE BRECCIA:

Series of 3 photos below (10a,b&c) show a diatreme-like or chimmey bedrock jutting upward mapped along the south-eastern slope of Alice hill exposing part of the stratabound iron carbonate breccia unit at (GPS) elevation 656m. Located about 75m southerly of the old adit workings discussed above.

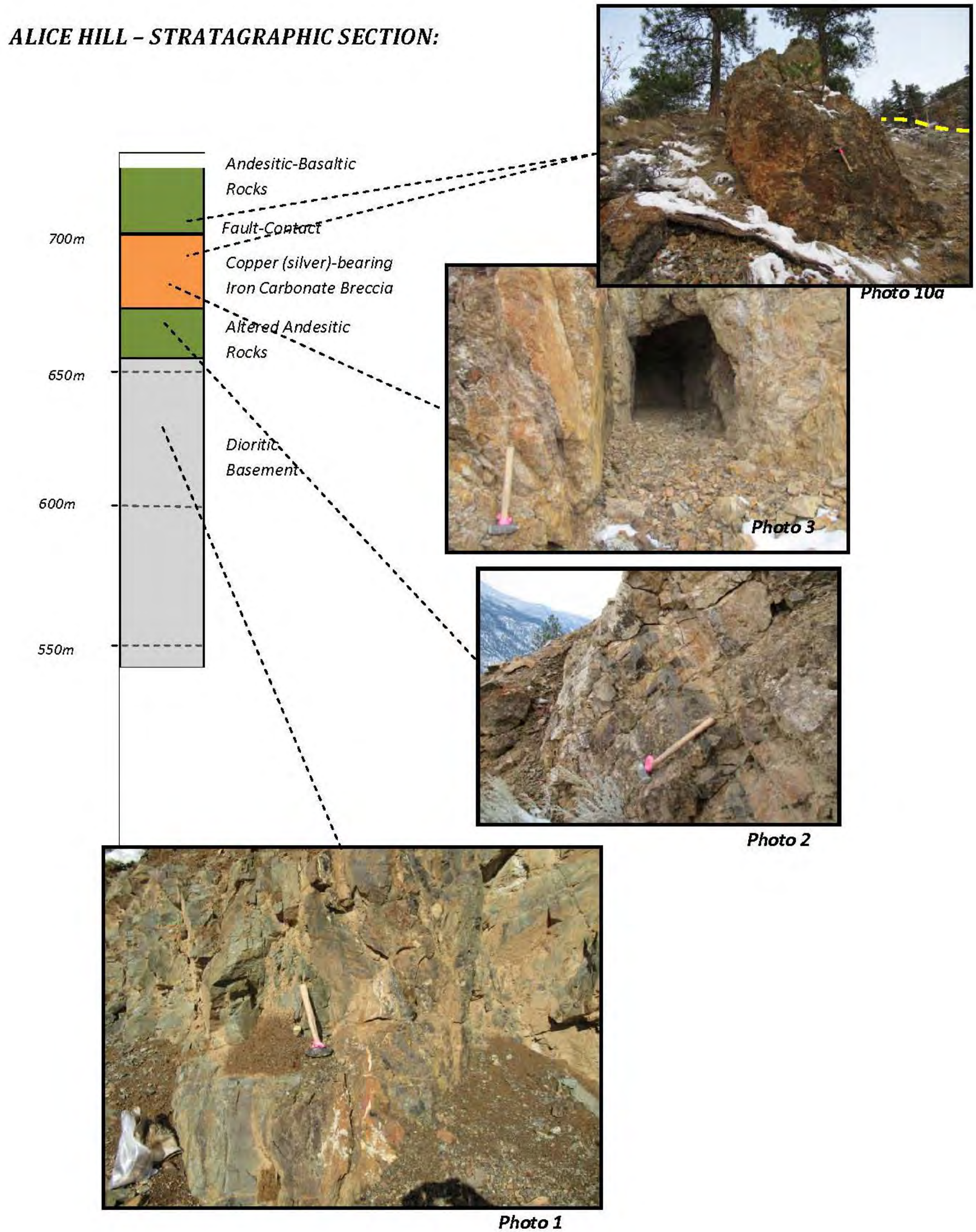


Figure 21 Alice Hill – Stratigraphic Section

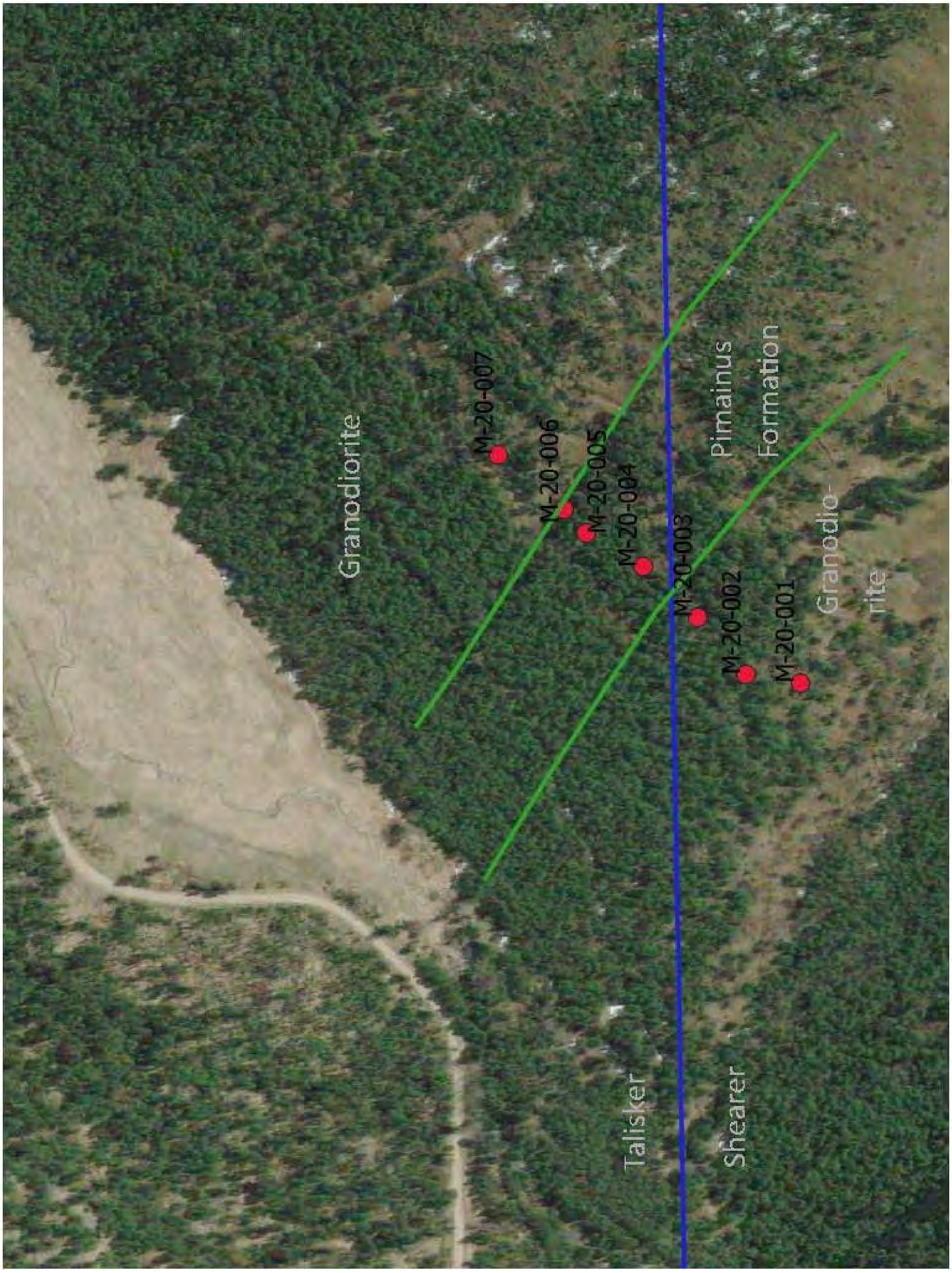


Figure 22 Google Showing Eastern Samples by S.Butler

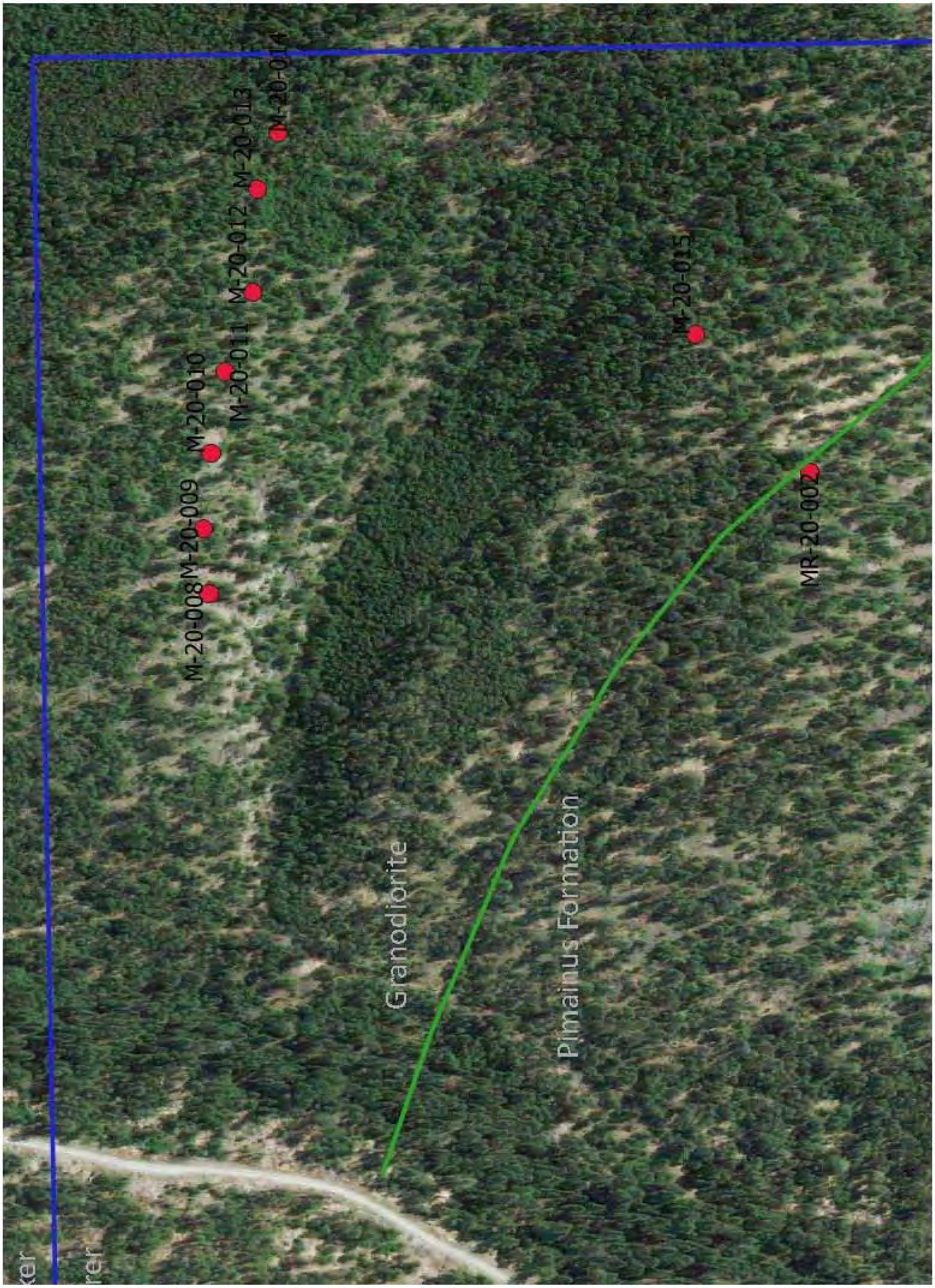


Figure 23 Google Showing Western Samples by S.Butler

Exploration at McGillivray in 2022 focussed on expanding the soil geochemical sampling on the Bob showing, at the south end of the Property, as a follow up to the historic geochemical programs compiled in 2014 and as a follow up to the program in 2020.

A total of 614 soils were collected in the area south of the historic Bob showing soil grid on claim 1075219 and six short lines north of the grid on claim 1074021. Results are plotted on Figures 12 and 13 and the assay certificates are in Appendix III.

Soil sampling lines were run north-south across the east-west drainages. The soil Grid is shown in Figure 11. The results show a south extension to the copper in soil anomaly on the Bob showing.

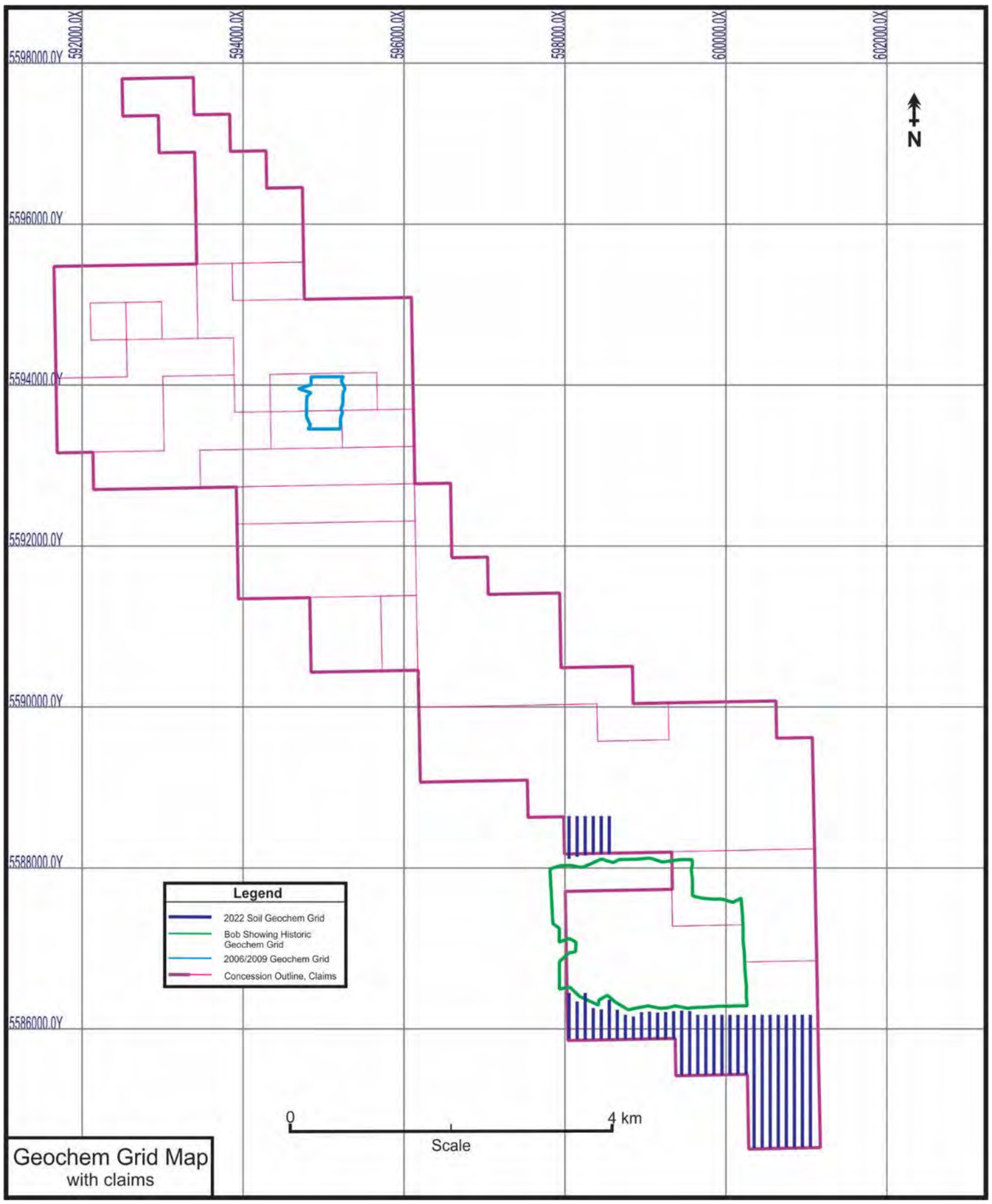


Figure 24 2022 Soil Grid Location Relative to Historic Sampling

FIELD PROCEDURES

Sample locations (see Appendix III) were established using a topochain and Garmin GPS Unit at 10m and25m spacing. The field data was downloaded to the Garmin MapSource program for plotting. The magnetometer used was a Sharpe MF1 Fluxgate instrument and diurnal variation was corrected by repeated readings at a base station.

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.

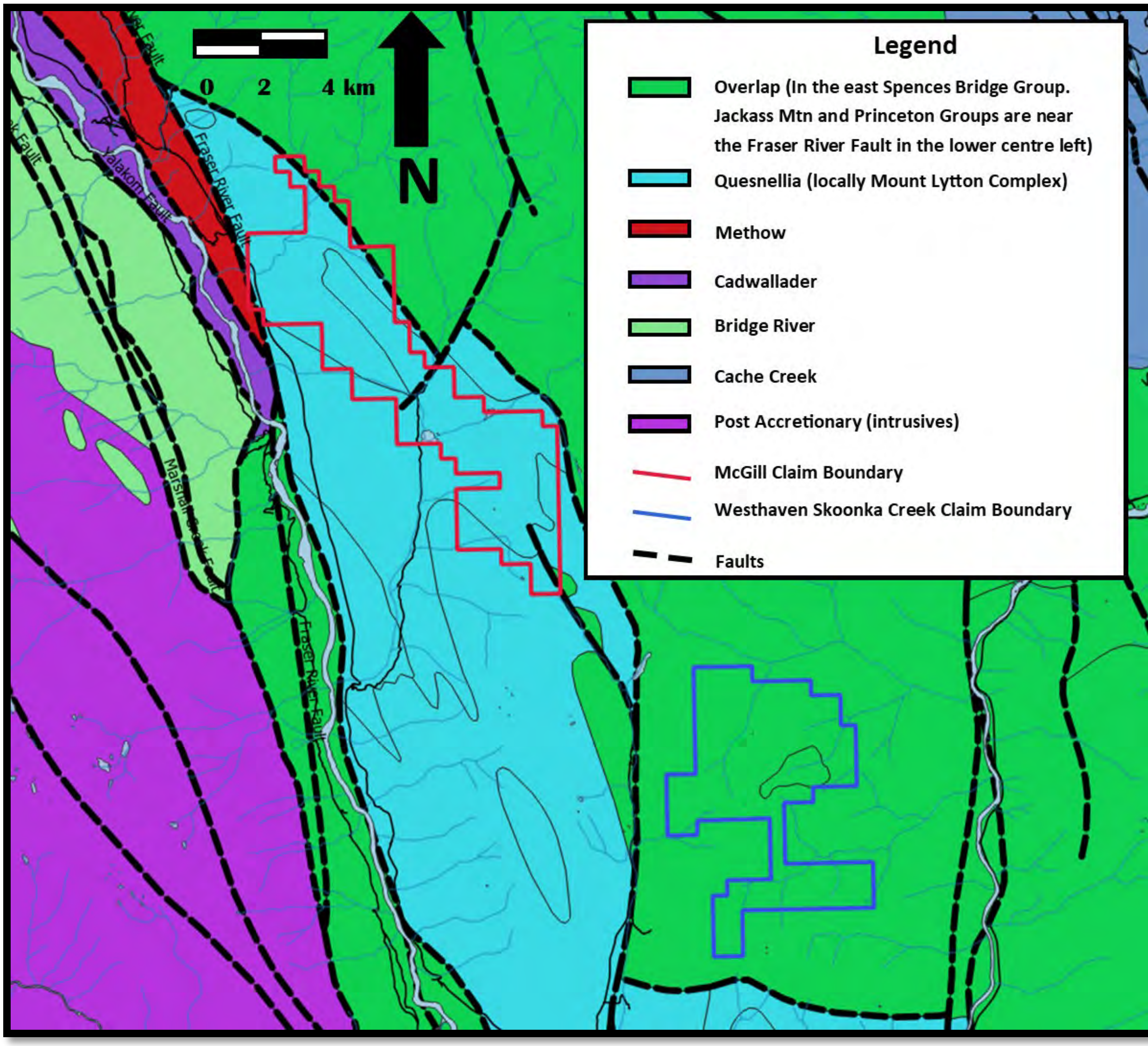


Figure 25 Regional Geology

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The major rock formations on the property are dioritic and granodioritic intrusives of the Permian to Triassic age Mount Lytton Complex. The other major unit is the altered Lower Cretaceous andesitic volcanics of the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge group. The Spences Bridge Group outcrops on the eastern side of the claims as well as fault controlled bands as inliers or roof pendants in the diorite on the western side. The 2006 program reportedly found sedimentary rocks on the eastern side of the property (Shearer pers. comm.). This is likely the interbedded volcanoclastic rocks of the Pimainus Formation.

There are bands of fault bounded northerly trending altered volcanics that have been mapped as gneisses and schists (Duffell and McTaggart, 1952). There are gneisses and schists defined to the south of this property on the geological map from the MapPlace, used in this report. Locally the alteration was observed to be argillic to kaolinitic. These bands extend over the ridge and were mapped near Highway 12 (Asano, 1972) as well in the basin to the east (Shearer, 2006). The intensity of alteration varies greatly on a local basis. These are likely part of the Pimainus Formation of volcanics of the Spences Bridge Group. The geological map reproduced from the BC MEMPR MapPlace reproduced for this report (Figure 4) does not show these bands of altered volcanics, but were observed during the field visit and reported in many property scale reports.

The regional Fraser Fault, a major north-north westerly trending structure, is located on the western boundary of the McGillivray property. This strike slip fault may have 135 to 160 kilometres of dextral strike slip. This was determined by the correlation of Late Permian intrusives of the Mount Lytton Complex in the area of McGillivray Creek with the Farwell Pluton in the area of the mouth of the Chilcotin River as noted in Read (2000) crediting a GSC paper by Friedman and van der Heyden. The rocks to the west of this structure, the Fraser Fault, are not related geologically to the units found on the McGillivray property and the geology and mineral deposit types are not reported by the author.

The close spatial relation to this fault has likely influenced the units on the McGillivray property. The strong northerly trending faulting that separates the Mount Lytton intrusives and the altered volcanics, sub parallel to this fault is likely related to this fault. As well, deep faults like the Fraser Fault have acted as conduits of deep hydrothermal fluids in other regions.

At this early stage of mapping there is field evidence to suggest to the author that a tectonic plate collision between 2 accreted terranes may occur in the McGillivray Property and that McGillivray creek valley may part of a surface expression to such a structural suture zone (Plate I).

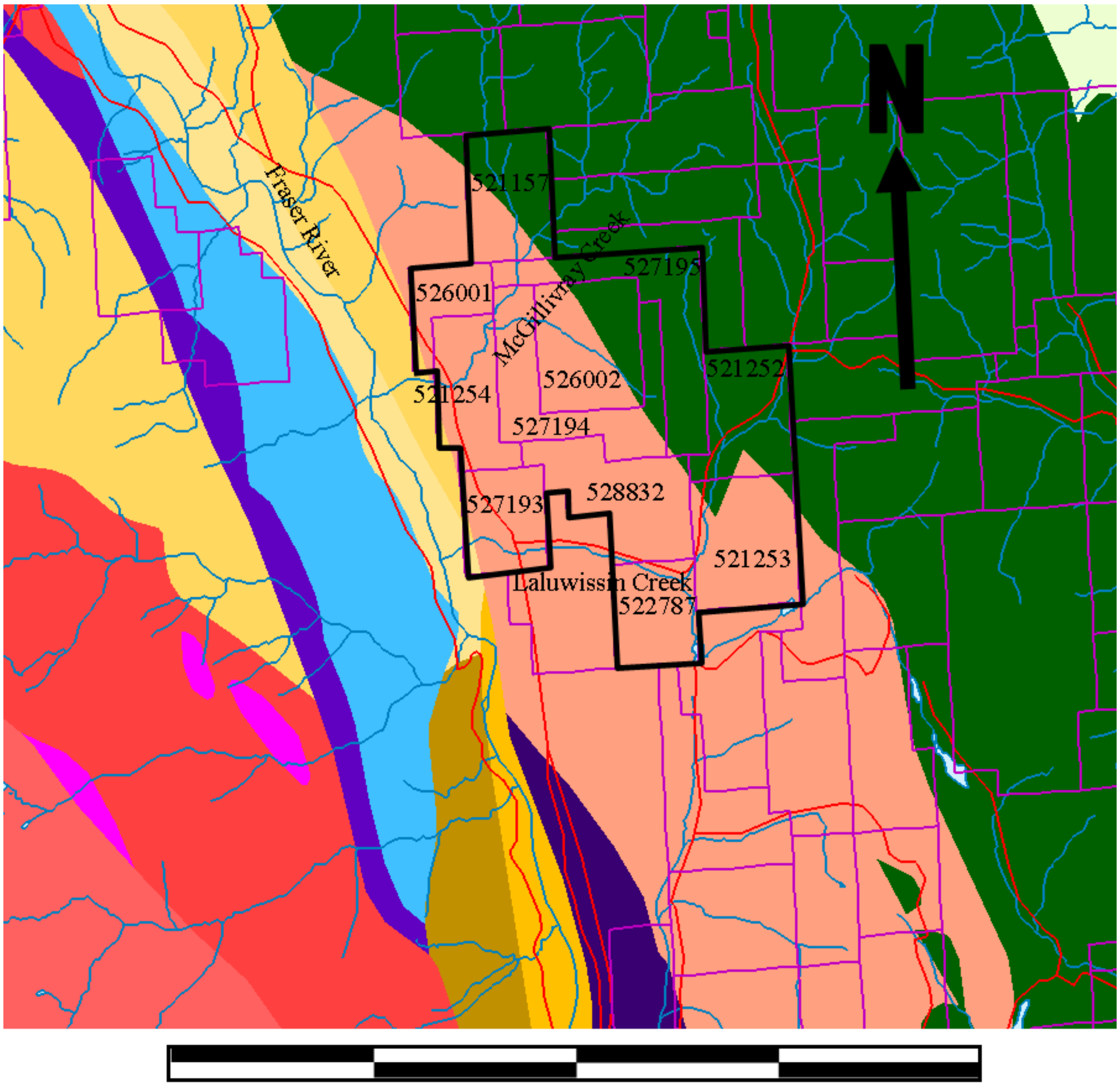
Evidence to suggest a possible terrane collision proposal includes the following:

(i) Regional GSC map shows the McGillivray Property and area to be underlain mostly by the Lytton Complex. However, field mapping shows the Property, at least within the McGillivray watershed, to be predominately underlain by 2 different types of compositional volcanic rocks - andesitic and alkalic.

(ii) Regional geology along the Fraser River fault system shows faulted sections of the bedrock that has been part of the Cadwallader Group, an island arc terrane of Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous age that includes mafic to intermediate volcanic flows and younger fine clastic sediments. Sections of the Cadwallader sediments can be observed on Highway 12 consisting of mudstone, shale, and siltstone – along an area of the highway that is precariously unstable directly overlooking the Fraser River. To the south and on the Property - the ridge overlooking the highway, the rocks here are composed of, what the author believes, as part of the Cadwallader terrane, composed predominately andesitic and minor intermediate rocks.

(iii) North and east of the McGillivray creek are alkalic compositional volcanic rocks. These rocks are believed to part of the Spences Bridge terrane.

(iv) Fragmented alkalic volcanic rocks discussed above are believed to be result of tectonic activity related to an accretionary collision between terrane represented by the andesitic rocks to southwest and the alkalic volcanic rocks to the northeast.



McGillivray Creek Claims overlain on the geology, roads (red) and creeks/rivers (blue).
Claim numbers locate the claims (purple boundaries inside black property boundary)

FIGURE 26 Regional Geology

A geological map of the McGillivray Creek and surrounding areas is shown in Figure 5. It is based upon mapping carried out by Duffell and McTaggart (1952) and Trettin (1961); smaller studies by Mortimer (1987) and Read (1988a, 1988b, 1990) have augmented the broader regional mapping. The area was compiled as part of the Geological Survey of Canada's Terrane Assemblage Map by Monger and Journeay (1994).

The McGillivray property lies on the east side of the Fraser Fault, which experienced Eocene strike-slip movement of approximately 80km and which forms a geological boundary to the west. The basement to the area comprises rocks of the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Complex, which are bounded to the southwest by granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Permo-Triassic Mount Lytton Complex. To the north of the study area, the Cache Creek assemblage is intruded by Late Jurassic granodioritic intrusive rocks associated with the Mount Martley and Tiffin Creek Stocks.

The McGillivray property is shown on Figure 3 to be underlain by calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group in fault contact to the west with Lytton metamorphic complex. Outliers of the Eocene volcanic rocks assigned to the Kamloops Group occur to the east.

The Spences Bridge Group was previously not considered prospective for epithermal or other deposits, until the successful drilling in late 2005 by Strongbow discovered a promising intersection of 12.8m averaging 20.02g/tonne gold.

Regional structural geology in the area is not well defined. Brittle faults cross the property, with two prominent strike direction, parallel (northwesterly) and crudely perpendicular (north-easterly) to the structural grain of the Canadian Cordillera. Normal movement is apparent on several of the faults by the lateral juxtaposition of the Cretaceous volcanic rocks against older rocks.

Local Geology

The Company has received results for samples collected from the initial trenching program. Geological examination of the ridge section shows that the rocks are predominately composed of underlying, mildly altered siliceous andesite carrying 2-4% disseminated pyrite. Minor chalcopyrite was observed. The andesite is cut by series of roughly east-west trending second and third order faults. Within some of these structures are well silicified, bleached, carbonatized and appears to be alunite alteration. Trenching found associated with epithermal environments.

A thrust fault may have also acted as a channel way to ascending mineral-bearing solutions altering the andesitic rocks observed along the escarpment, with the cross-cutting, east-west trending second and third order faults hosting epithermal, calcite-silica-alunite-bearing minerals. The ubiquitous pyrite associated with the andesite and concentrated mainly between the ridge escarpment and McGillivray creek to the east may also be spatially reflecting some distal epithermal system. Nevertheless, it is obvious as noted by the highly iron oxidized escarpment (Photos 1-3), that the disseminated pyrite, anomalous copper and silver and alteration minerals observed along the ridge are structurally controlled.

To the northeast a new area of previously defined gold-in-soil results panned concentrate collected near the site of the anomalous gold value contained at least one (possibly 2) very fine crystalline gold flake along with a silvery grain believed to be electrum or telluride.

Bedrock observed along this area is composed of purplish coloured, alkali composition volcanic rocks associated with fine grain, creamy feldspathic phenocrysts. In some sections the volcanic rock appears as trachytic texture. In the area of the elevated gold value the volcanic rocks are highly fragmented which the author interprets to be result of tectonic action. The fragments have been subsequently healed by banded white and pearl-white quartz veinlets, fracture-filling colliform silica and large bands of massive, dark, siliceous incipient-like chalcedony.

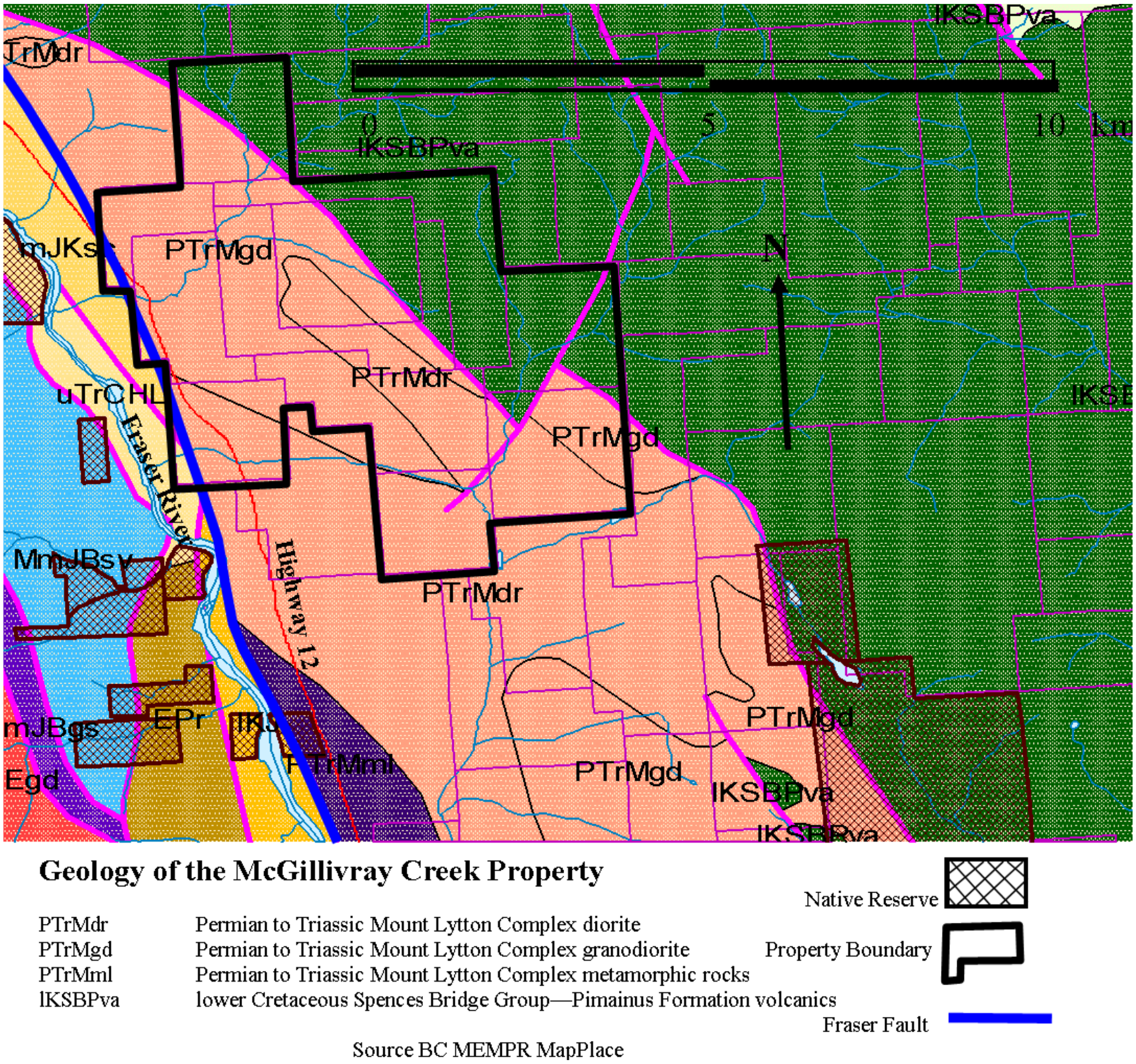


Figure 27 Detail Geology

A summary of general property geology (Richards, 1984b) is as follows:
Geological mapping is just starting to be done on a property scale for the area now covered by the McGillivray property. As noted above, regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Duffell and McTaggart, 1952) is over 50 years old and subsequent mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch (Mortimer, 1987; Read, 1988a, 1988b, 1990) did not cover the entire area.

Previous authors have noted that the McGillivray mineral claims are underlain by volcanic rocks of the lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. This Group is composed mainly of an accumulation of lavas and pyroclastic rocks. Most of the lavas are porphyritic and are fine to coarse grained rocks of various colours. The colours are red, green mauve, purple, brown, grey, white and black.

In the vicinity of McGillivray Creek, dacites and minor rhyolites form part of the Spences Bridge Group and are intruded by a north-easterly trending dyke swarm of creamy pink, weakly feldspar hornblende phyric andesite. Gabbroic rocks intrude the volcanic sequence to the southwest of Blustry Mountain (Richards, 1984a, b) and a small plug of syenite, possibly a coarser grained equivalent of the pink feldspar-phyric dykes has been observed south of Cairn Peak.

The gossanous rocks south of McGillivray Creek shows a strong altered zone characterized by alunitization with intense silica-kaolin alteration. Areas of vuggy porosity in silica matrix with kaolin are cut by fine stringers of translucent quartz. The vugs are normally lined with fine glassy quartz crystals. Some late stage quartz veins were also noted associated with occasional fine metallic lustre minerals – possible specularite. On the north side of the ridge hand trenches expose sheared and brecciated feldspar porphyry. Five samples over a 60m x 60m area averaged 0.42% Copper.

This section of the zone appears to have undergone a higher degree of silicification as evident by the quartz veining, suggesting several stages of silica flooding.

The alteration zone appears in part to represent a silica-clay cap of an epithermal system. The multi precious-base metal soil geochemical anomalies over the zone also support such an environment.

The coincidental geochemical anomalies and the intense silica-clay alteration zone may be pointing to near a surface precious metal-polymetallic epithermal deposit.

Basaltic volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group are found to the east of the property, near Hat Creek. In Hat Creek valley, a thick section of sedimentary rocks is preserved in a graben that is floored by Eocene volcanic rocks.

Petrology

Zones of alteration are strongly controlled by structure. The most prominent structural trend is north-easterly while north-northwesterly trends also appear to have influenced the localization of alteration. These structural trends are thought to reflect Lower Tertiary translation and extensional tectonics that are well developed within this area.

The north-easterly trending dyke swarm is associated with a clay-sulphide zone that is developed over an area 4500 metres long and as wide as 1500 metres. Within the clay-sulphide zone are areas of silicification (silica flooding) which host precious metal and minor base metal mineralization.

Altered rocks from the Blustry Mountain area to the north of McGillivray Creek are dominated by vuggy silica/quartz alteration ± adularia ± Kaolinite ± possible alunite. The vuggy silica may be largely derived as a residual product of acid leaching. Quartz/silica forms a dense mosaic texture. Vuggy quartz alteration forms by reaction of extremely low-pH aqueous fluids or vapours with the host rocks. These fluids effectively remove all components in the rock apart from SiO_2 and TiO_2 leaving residual vuggy quartz. On the margins of this type of alteration zone, vuggy quartz may grade into quartz-alunite and quartz-kaolinite (or pyrophyllite) alteration. This change reflects the partial neutralization of the low-pH fluids during wall rock interaction. Low-pH fluids are commonly magmatic in origin and vuggy quartz alterations often form the cores of high-sulfidation precious metal systems. Sutured grain boundaries are common and suggest variable stress perhaps along nearby faults.

Kaolinite and dickite, ($Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$), which are polymorphs occur in several specimens. The Kaolinite/dickite is mainly very fine grained anhedral, platy flakes. This mineral is indicative of formation at a pH of around 3 to 4 in the marginal argillic zone of high sulfidation systems (kaolinite forms under low-temperature conditions <150-200°C, whereas dickite at higher temperatures <200-250°C transitional to those for pyrophyllite formation). Sericite is commonly associated with kaolinite.

Possible fine grained alunite, $(Na,K)Al_3SO_4)_2(OH)_6$, was tentatively identified in one sample, closely associated with fined grained kaolinite. Further work with a "PIMA" short wave infrared (SWIR) spectroscopy analyzer may be useful to define the presence of both kaolinite/dickite and alunite. Alunite is indicative of advanced argillic alteration and is often found in high-sulfidation epithermal precious metal systems. In this environment, magmatic SO2 in the presence of water generates H_2S and H_2SO_4 which together with HCl react with host rocks to form zones of alunite-bearing advanced argillic alteration.

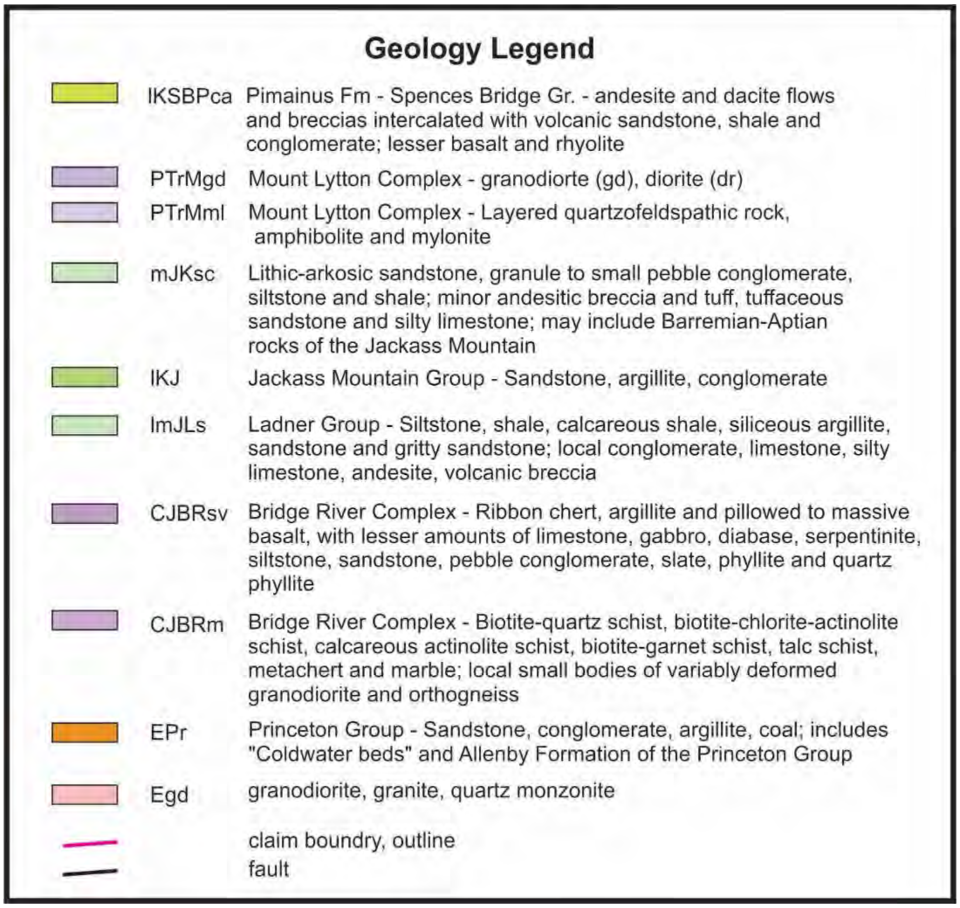


Figure 28 Legend for Regional Geology

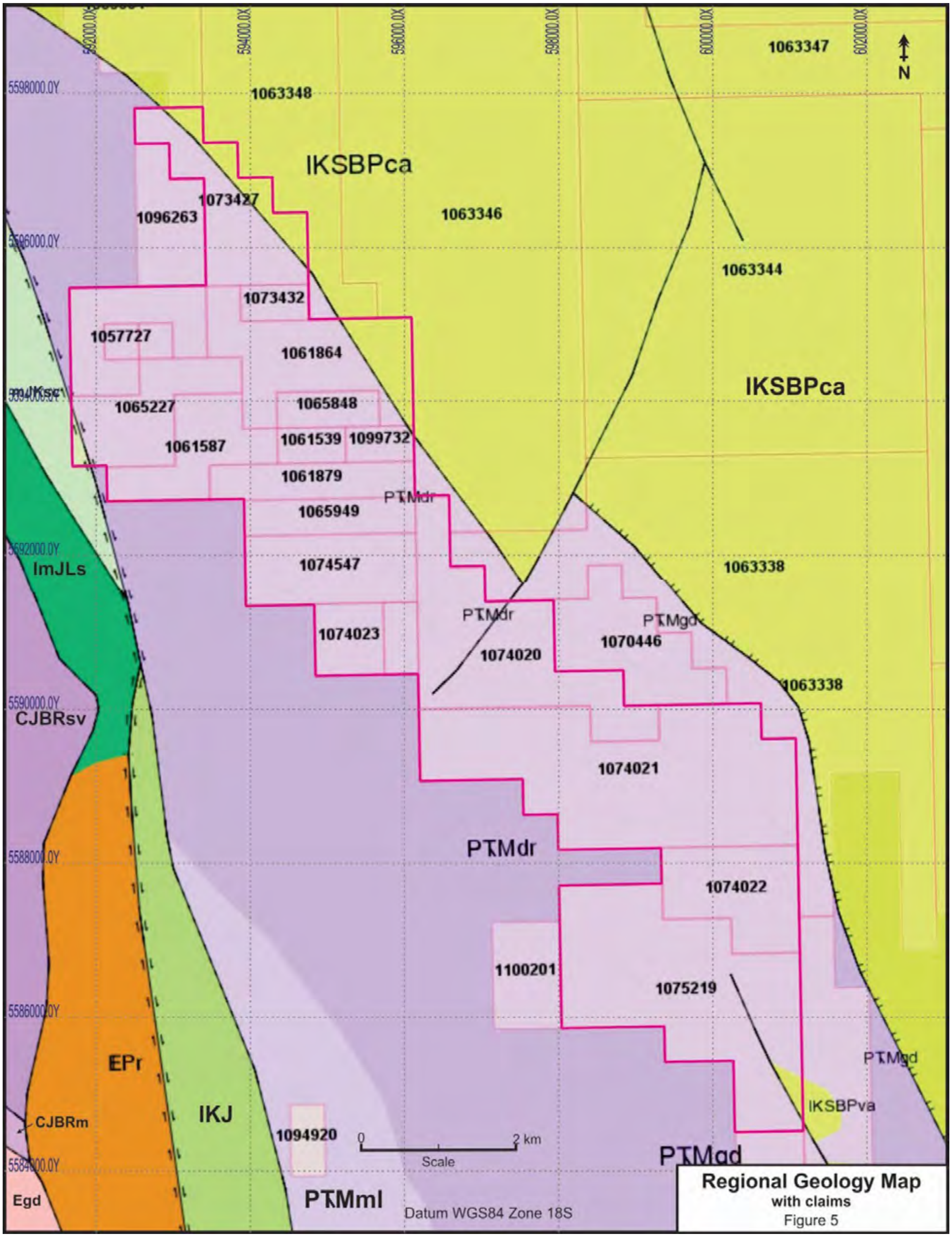


Figure 29 Regional Geology

EXPLORATION 2024

Work in 2024 focussed on drilling one hole under Permit MX-4-480. Unfortunately, this hole was lost in overburden when the tricone bit broke in the hole. Five samples were collected at a higher elevation of slightly rusty exposures.

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.

Assay results re plotted on Figure 30 and tabulated in appendix III. All the samples are various examples of intrusive rock.

The content of copper is anomalous in sample M1 at 641 ppm Cu, Sample M2 at 239 ppm Cu decreasing in the rest of the samples to 90 ppm Cu in sample M5.

Aluminum is relatively uniform ranging from 4.71% Al in M1 to 6.31% Al in sample M4.

Sample M5 is the highest silica at 23.05% Si, even though the rock appears to be kaolinitic and has K at 0.4007% K.

Iron is lowest sample M5 at 1.67% Fe and ranges up to 7.81% Fe in sample M2.

Calcium is highest in sample M3 at 8.56% Ca, the rest of the samples are relatively uniform, ranging from 4.33% Ca to 5.62% Ca.

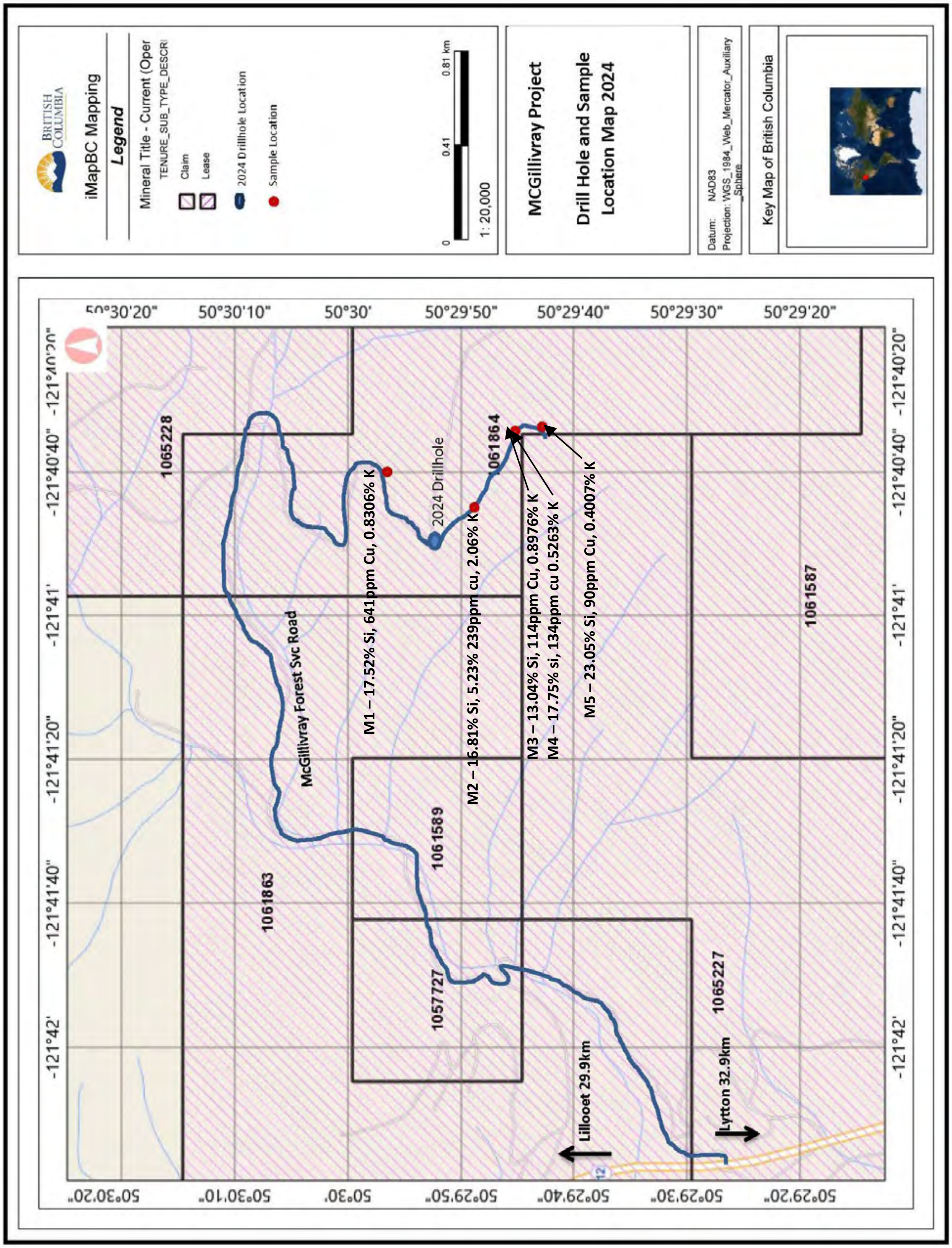


Figure 30 Sample Locations and Results 2024

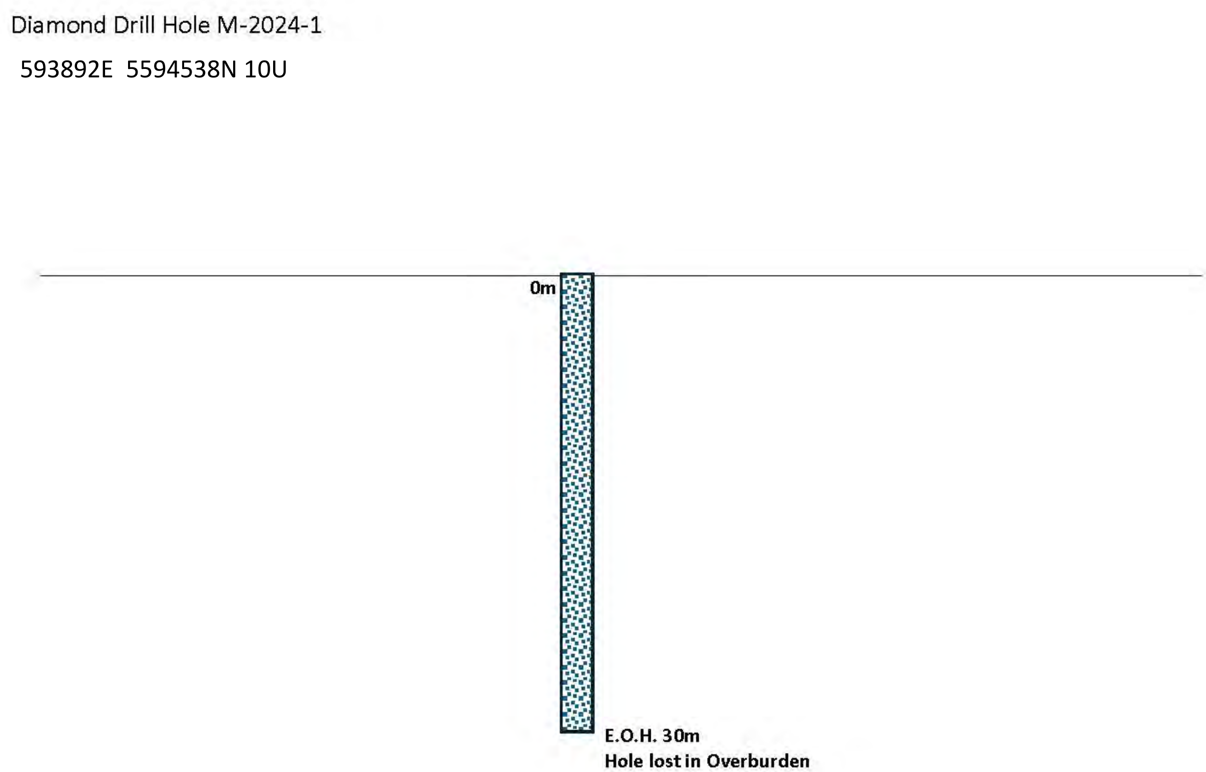


Figure 31 Drill Hole M-2024-1 Cross-section

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The McGillivray Project, centred around McGillivray Creek in south-central British Columbia, represents a potentially large belt of underexplored, poorly understood volcanic rocks, of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group and similar in structure, alteration and mineralization to those hosting the former producing Blackdome mine to the north and the Skoonka Creek Zones. Anomalous precious metal values are associated with later stage silica flooding/stockwork veinlets which cut felsic volcanic rocks. The altered volcanic system which contains this system extends over several kilometres. A methodical approach of detailed structural mapping and sampling, would define the geological controls on the existing anomalies. Prospecting and regional sampling of more remote areas with polymetallic anomalies in the regional geochemical survey might well define new areas of prospective mineralization.

A very strong through-going structure, possibly reflecting a major terrane boundary, trends approximately east-west touching mid McGillivray Creek. Strong parallel structures occur to the south along lower Luluwissan Creek and bounding the central crustal blocks and may control the emplacement of intrusive elements in the Lytton Metamorphic Complex.

A prominent splay to the southeast can be observed crossing from the McGillivray Valley into the mid Luluwissan Valley and beyond. A series of lesser linears oriented NE and NW are evident in the north fork of McGillivray Creek associated with normal faults in the upper Hat Creek Valley system.

A program of prospecting and sample collection (and XRF assaying) was completed in 2014. Eleven representative samples were collected along the main access road (see locations on Figure 10).

An initial Phase I consisting of prospecting and soil sampling was carried out during the latter part of 2006 (Shearer, 2006).

Work in 2022 focused on expanding the soil geochemical sampling on the Bob showing, at the south end of the Property, as a follow up to the historic geochemical programs and the program in 2020.

A total of 614 soils were collected in the area south of the historic Bob showing soil grid on claim 1075219 and six short lines north of the grid on claim 1074021. Results are plotted on Figures 12 and 13 and the assay certificates are in Appendix III.

Soil sampling lines were run north-south across the east-west drainages. The soil Grid is shown in Figure 11. The results show a south extension to the copper in soil anomaly in the Bob showing.

Work in 2024 focussed on drilling one hole under Permit MX-4-480. Unfortunately, this hole was lost in overburden when the tricone bit broke in the hole. Five samples were collected at a higher elevation of slightly rusty exposures.

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Calcium is highest in sample M3 at 8.56% Ca, the rest of the samples are relatively uniform, ranging from 4.33% Ca to 5.62% Ca.

An additional period of 84 man days in the field is recommended, in addition to time expended in preparation and in report writing. The purpose of the fieldwork will be to re-establish a grid in the central area of the property and resample certain areas, predominantly those locations from which samples were anomalous as well as to expand the sampling to other mineralized zones. Silt sampling and prospecting of all drainages should be undertaken to aid in locating new or hidden targets. Coincident with the sampling, a programme of geological mapping will prioritize location of alteration, rock units and structures controlling or channelling the mineralizing fluids and upon establishing the limits of the gold-bearing mineralization. To this end, it is recommended that preparations for the field include facilities for staining to detect potassium in altered samples and also rental of a PIMA unit to expedite mapping of the alteration and mineralization. The budget for Phase I is estimated at $210,000 as follows. (see next page)

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)
Permit to Practice 1000611
Mine Supervisor 854449

Cost Estimate of Future Work

Phase I

Phase I programme at $210,000 should consist of more detailed mapping, sampling, and expansion of anomalous zones, and IP geophysics followed by contingent diamond drilling if warranted. Phase II budget is set at $249,000 as follows.

Senior Geologist	42 days @ $600/day	$ 25,200.00
Geotechnician	42 days @ $400/day	16,800.00
Geotechnician	42 days @ $300/day	12,600.00
Labour	42 days @ $250/day	10,500.00
Management Fee, WCB, Office and Overhead @ 10%		6,510.00
IP Geophysics		40,000.00
Equipment Rental		
(2) 4x4 Trucks	42 days @ $75/day	3,150.00
(2) 4-Trax	42 days @ $50/day	2,100.00
Camp @ $3,000/month		4,500.00
(2) PIMA Geophysics Instrument @ $500/month		4,000.00
GST 6%		7,521.00
Excavator Trail Building		19,119.00
Excavator Trenching		9,000.00
Petrographic Work		5,000.00
Food and Fuel, Mob/Demob		3,000.00
Assays	1600 samples @ $15/sample	21,000.00
Field Supplies (pickets, tags, sample bags, flagging, etc.)		3,000.00
Preparation and Report Writing		8,000.00
Contingency @ 10%		9,000.00
TOTAL – Phase I		**$ 210,000.00**

Phase II: Contingent Diamond Drilling	
Diamond drilling (1000m @ $75/m all in)	$ 150,000.00
Geological Mapping	30,000.00
Assays	14,000.00
Support, Camp, Supplies	30,000.00
Contingency	25,000.00
GRAND TOTAL – Phase II	**$ 249,000.00**

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

October 1, 2024

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I J. T. (Jo) Shearer do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.
2. My academic qualifications are:
   - Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973
   - Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration
   - Master of Science from the University of London, 1977
3. My professional associations are:

- Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Member #19,279

   - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
   - Fellow of the Geological Society of London
   - Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Fellow # 97316
   - Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), Fellow #723766

4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 45 years since initial graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled “Drilling Assessment Report on the McGillivray Property” dated October 1, 2024. I have most recently visited the Property between August 3 to 7, 2024, June 15 and October 30, 2020 and May 11 and 12, 2019, but also in the past in May 18 and 19, 2012, June 29 and 30, 2014 and July 10 and 11, 2014. General geological parameters were also examined.

Signed and dated in Port Coquitlam, B.C.

October 1, 2024
Date

J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
Permit to Practice 1000611
Mine Supervisor 854449

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

October 1, 2024

Statement of Costs
McGillivray Project
2024

Wages		Total without GST
Senior Geologist J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., 5 days @ $800/day, August 3-7, 2024		4,000.00
Senior Geologist B.Lennan, P.Geo., 1 day @ $800/day, August 3, 2024		800.00
	Subtotal	$ 4,800.00
Expenses		
Transportation:		
Truck 1 Rental, fully equipped, 5 truck days @ $125/day		625.00
Fuel		800.00
Side-by-side & trailer, 4 days @ $150/day		600.00
Food		600.00
Meals		1,500.00
Hotel		
Drill Contract – see separate Invoice		14,700.00
Report Preparation		800.00
Word Processing		400.00
	Subtotal	$ 20,025.00
	Total	**$ 24,825.00**

Event #	6039371
Date	October 1, 2024
File	$ 19,900.00
PAC Debit	$ 5,908.75
Total	$ 25,808.75

Ross A Garrett,
Marshall Russett

INVOICE

INVOICE #001
DATE: SEPT 05, 2024

TO:
Johan Thom Shearer
Homegold Resources Ltd.

COMMENTS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

This invoice is for diamond drilling services conducted at the McGillivray Property, located near Lillooet, BC, between August 03, and August 07, 2024.

One vertical borehole was drilled to a depth of 32m BGS utilizing a Boyles 25 diamond drill, and terminated in overburden due to schedule and budget constraints.

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	Mobilization	2000.00	2000.00
16	Moving and Setup Time (Hourly, 2 man crew)	200.00	3200.00
32	NW Casing Installation (per meter)	150.00	4800.00
5	Crew Truck (Per day)	120.00	600.00
1	Consumables	500.00	500.00
8	Subsistence – Lillooet, BC. Per Man-Day	1600.00	1600.00
1	Demobilization	2000.00	2000.00
		SUBTOTAL	$14700.00
		SALES TAX	0
		TOTAL DUE	$14700.00

THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

October 1, 2024

Sample Descriptions and Results 2024

XRF	Sample	Al%	Si%	Fe%	Ca%	Cu ppm	Mg%	Zn%	K%	Description
2	M1	4.77	17.52	5.34	5.62	641			0.8306	Hypidiomorphic granular, slightly rusty weathering, traces of biotite, hornblende quartz diorite
3	M2	5.32	16.81	7.81	5.23	239	1.12	2.03	2.06	Slightly rusty weathering, dark hornblende gabbro, fine-grained, gneissic
4	M3	4.65	13.04	6.66	8.56	114			0.8976	Slightly rusty weathering, dark relatively fine crystalline, coarse hornblende, sub porphyritic
5 abort										
6	M4	6.31	17.75	4.54	4.33	134			0.5263	Kaolinitic, white weathering, chloritized mafics, relict hornblende
7	M5	5.14	23.05	1.67	4.55	90			0.4007	Kaolinitic, bleached, similar to M4, relict hornblende

Sample Locations

Sample	Zone	Easting	Northing	Lat/Long	Longitude
M1	10	593768	5594988	50.49935° N	121.67785° W
M2	10	593675	5594734	50.49708° N	121.67922° W
M3 +M4	10	593853	5594625	50.49607° N	121.67674° W
M5	10	593892	5594538	50.49528° N	121.67622° W
Drillhole	10	593578	5594836	50.49801° N	121.68056° W

APPENDIX IV

DRILL LOGS

October 1, 2024

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
McGILLIVRAY PROJECT

SECTION: ____________

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: M-2024-1

Northing: 593892
Easting: 5594538
Elevation: 755m
Azimuth: N/A
Inclination: -90°
Grid: UTM
Length (m): 30m
Core size: No Core
Contractor: Paradigm Drilling
Drill Type: Boyles 25

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	-90°	Collar

Property: McGillivray
NTS: 92I/12
Claim: 1061684
Date Started: August 3, 2024
Date Completed: August 7, 2024
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:

Purpose:

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	30	**Overburden** – Hole lost in overburden			
		No Core Recovered			

APPENDIX V

ASSAY RESULTS

October 1, 2024

McGillivray XRF Results 2024

All Results in %

Reading	Sample	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K	K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti
#2	M1	ND		4.77	0.08	17.52	0.13	0.3165	0.0235	0.1342	0.0038	ND		0.8306	0.0078	5.6236	0.0424	0.4303
#3	M2	1.12	0.28	5.32	0.08	16.81	0.13	0.3267	0.0205	0.0652	0.0029	ND		2.0649	0.016	5.2274	0.039	0.7484
#4	M3	ND		4.65	0.09	13.04	0.12	0.2925	0.0272	0.1516	0.0044	ND		0.8976	0.0096	8.56	0.08	0.4402
#6	M4	ND		6.3	0.08	17.75	0.13	0.4042	0.0233	0.0954	0.0035	ND		0.5263	0.0057	4.3266	0.0314	0.4254
#7	M5	ND		5.14	0.07	23.05	0.14	0.268	0.0216	0.1044	0.0033	ND		0.4007	0.0046	4.5513	0.028	0.294

Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr	Cr +/-	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-	As	As +/-	Se
0.0231	0.0343	0.009	ND		0.1053	0.0056	5.3385	0.0483	ND		ND		0.0641	0.0022	0.0046	0.0007	ND		ND
0.0258	0.0598	0.0093	ND		0.1489	0.0061	7.81	0.06	ND		ND		0.0239	0.0014	0.0203	0.001	ND		ND
0.0267	0.0399	0.0105	ND		0.1417	0.0073	6.66	0.07	ND		ND		0.0114	0.0014	0.0104	0.001	ND		ND
0.0223	ND		ND		0.1603	0.0064	4.5385	0.0405	ND		ND		0.0134	0.0011	0.01	0.0007	ND		ND
0.0196	ND		ND		0.0737	0.0044	1.6716	0.0182	ND		ND		0.009	0.0009	0.0032	0.0005	ND		ND

Se +/-	Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn	Sn +/-	Sb	Sb +/-	W
	0.0031	0.0002	0.0608	0.0008	0.0012	0.0002	0.0024	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
	0.0052	0.0002	0.046	0.0007	0.0025	0.0002	0.0099	0.0004	0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
	0.0023	0.0002	0.0652	0.001	0.0027	0.0003	0.0041	0.0004	0.0015	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
	0.0011	0.0002	0.0321	0.0005	0.0022	0.0002	0.0042	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
	0.0008	0.0001	0.018	0.0003	0.0009	0.0001	0.0103	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND

W +/-	Hg	Hg +/-	Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +/-	Th	Th +/-	U	U +/-	LE	LE +/-	Unit
	ND		ND		ND		0.0035	0.0008	ND		64.76	0.25	%
	ND		0.0024	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		60.18	0.31	%
	ND		0.0041	0.0006	ND		0.0035	0.001	ND		65.03	0.29	%
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		65.41	0.24	%
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		64.4	0.2	%