BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37609

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geochemical + Geophysical Assessment **TOTAL COST:** $7,200.00

AUTHOR(S): J. T. Shearer, M.Sc. P.Geo. **SIGNATURE(S):** J Shearer

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5699963

PROPERTY NAME: Benson South

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done):

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au/Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Nanaimo **NTS/BCGS:** 92L/6E (92L.034)

LATITUDE: 50 ° 19 ' 30 " **LONGITUDE:** 127 ° 14 ' " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) J. T. Shearer 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 2Z1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Same as above 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Same as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
The area is underlain by Parsons Bay Formation Limestone and Bonanza Volcanics (Jurassic)
High Au and As were noted in soil samples along the Access Road

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Assessment Reports 12404, 23645 and 14086

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	2 Line Km	1052629	3500
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	10 rock	1052629	3700
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$7,200.00

GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT on the SOUTH BENSON PROJECT Tenure #1052629

in the MERRY WIDOW MOUNTAIN AREA NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC NANAIMO and ALBERNI MINING DIVISION NTS 92L/6 EAST (92L.034) Latitude 50°19'30"N; Longitude 127°14'W EVENT #5699963

for

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

by

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam, BC
V3C 2Z1

June 9, 2018

Fieldwork completed between December 15, 2017 and May 10, 2018

TABLE of CONTENTS

LIST of ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLES

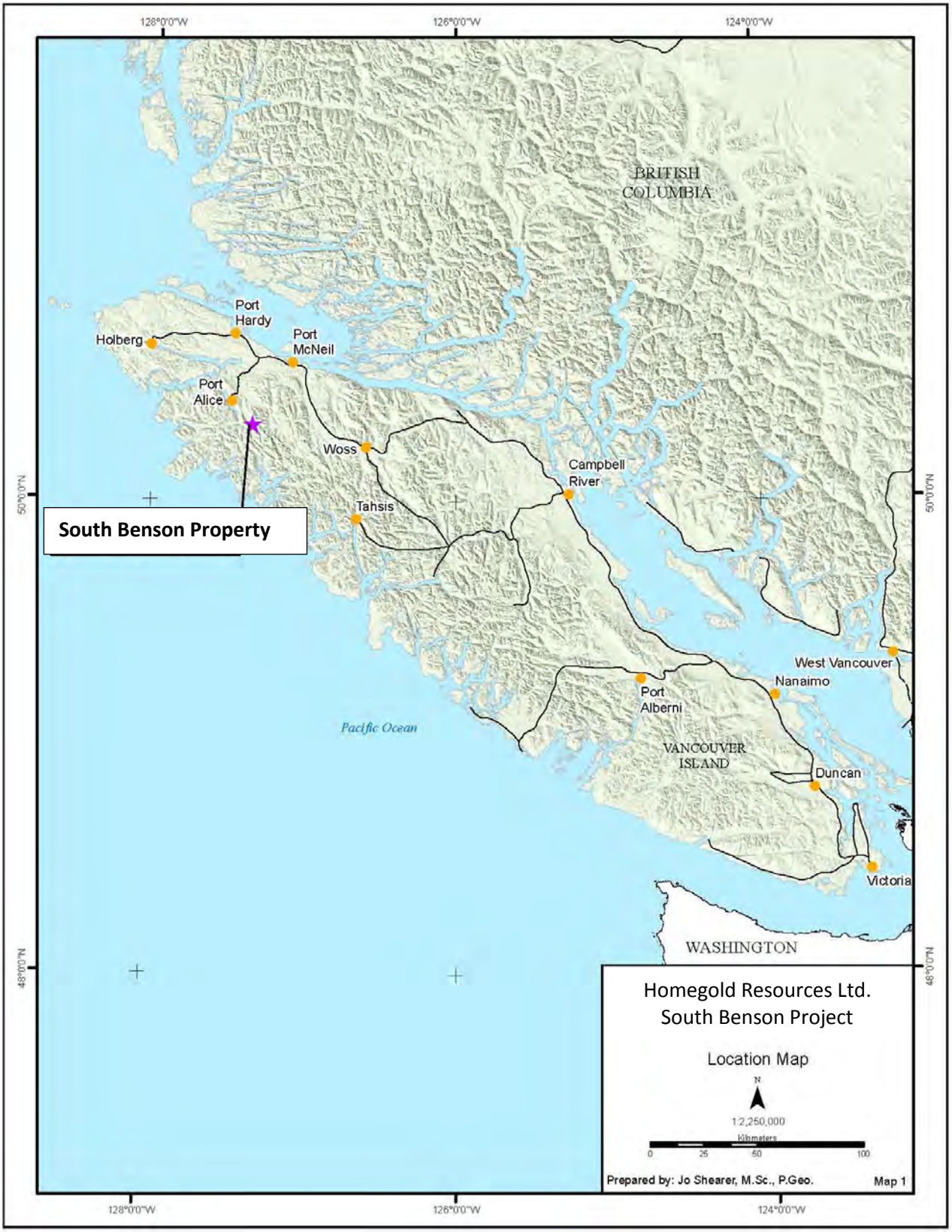


Figure 1 Location Map

SUMMARY

The current work program began June 6, 2018 and continued in to June 8 2018. The current program consisted of limited prospecting, 10 geochemical rock samples and ground magnetometer traverses in the north central part of the claim block.

The epithermal arsenic minerals realgar and orpiment are widespread to the west of the claims, suggesting an outward metal zoning (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, As and Au) from the Benson Stock.

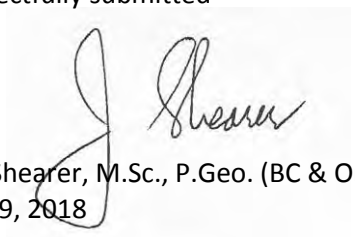
The most prominent Airphoto linears in the area are the northeast-southwest structures which cross the Claim at almost right angles. These northwest structures appear to control Tertiary intrusives and cut through multiple drainages.

Mineralization on the Blue Ox Showing occurs in north-northeasterly trending quartz and calcite veins. The quantity of quartz in veins and vein stockworks on the Blue Ox Showing far exceeds that seen elsewhere during regional mapping. The vein systems, found both in volcanic and sedimentary units, occasionally carry chalcopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite. Samples of this material contain up to 13.5% Cu. Concentrations of barren calcite veins near fold axis in the limestone units suggest that they are syntaxial fillings of fractures during folding.

The results of the 2018 rock geochemistry is shown on Figure 11, samples SPJ5 & 6 had elevated copper at 119ppm Cu and 141ppm Cu. Ground magnetometer results appear to outline the Blue Ox Showing by narrow lower values.

Work to date has identified Cu-Zn mineralization associated with north to northeast-trending quartz veins. However, previously reported workings (presumably over the most promising showings) have not been located. These workings should be located and examined before further work is completed.

Respectfully submitted



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario)
June 9, 2018

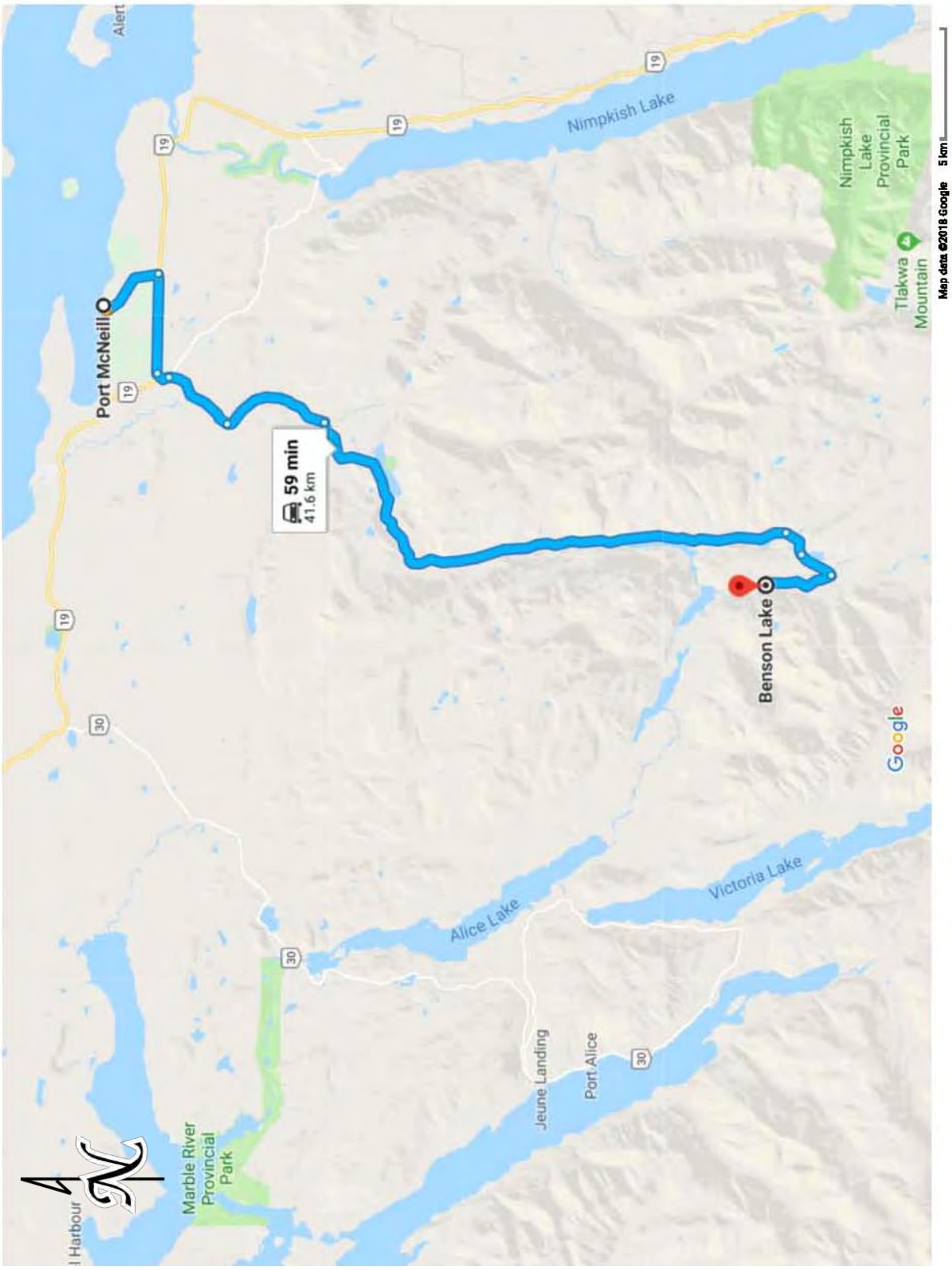


Figure 2 Access Map

INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of prospecting rock geochemistry and ground magnetometer surveys and trail building on the South Benson Project, located south of Merry Widow Mountain and south of Benson Lake, Northern Vancouver Island.

From Port McNeill the group is reached by driving north on Highway 19 for 4km, then turning left on the Keogh Main logging road for another 37km to the junction at Benson River. Benson Main and then logging road B200 can then be followed south for 2.5km to the Blue Ox Showing.

The epithermal arsenic minerals realgar and orpiment are widespread to the west of the claims, suggesting an outward metal zoning (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, As and Au) from the Benson Stock.

The current program consisted of continued trail building, ground magnetometer and rock geochemistry.

Rock samples collected to the west in 2013 returned (TSM-R-1) 2310 ppm AS and 29ppb Au and (TSM-R-2) 53ppm As and 100ppb Au.

The results of the rock geochemistry is shown on Figure 11, samples SPJ5 & 6 had elevated at 119ppm Cu and 141ppm Cu.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The South Benson Property is located approximately 35 Km southeast of the town of Port Alice on north-central Vancouver Island. The claims lie within the Benson River and Teihsum River drainage area on the south slope of Merry Widow mountain, between 200 and 500 metres elevation.

Access to the claims is via the Victoria Lake Main logging road southeast from Port Alice, or west from Port McNeill on the Benson and Alice Lake Mains to V.L. Main. The Teihsum River drainage is accessed by gated logging road controlled by Western Forest Products. The road system in the Teihsum River valley is currently in poor repair, with several major bridge and road washouts from severe rainstorms during the 1990's and 2010.

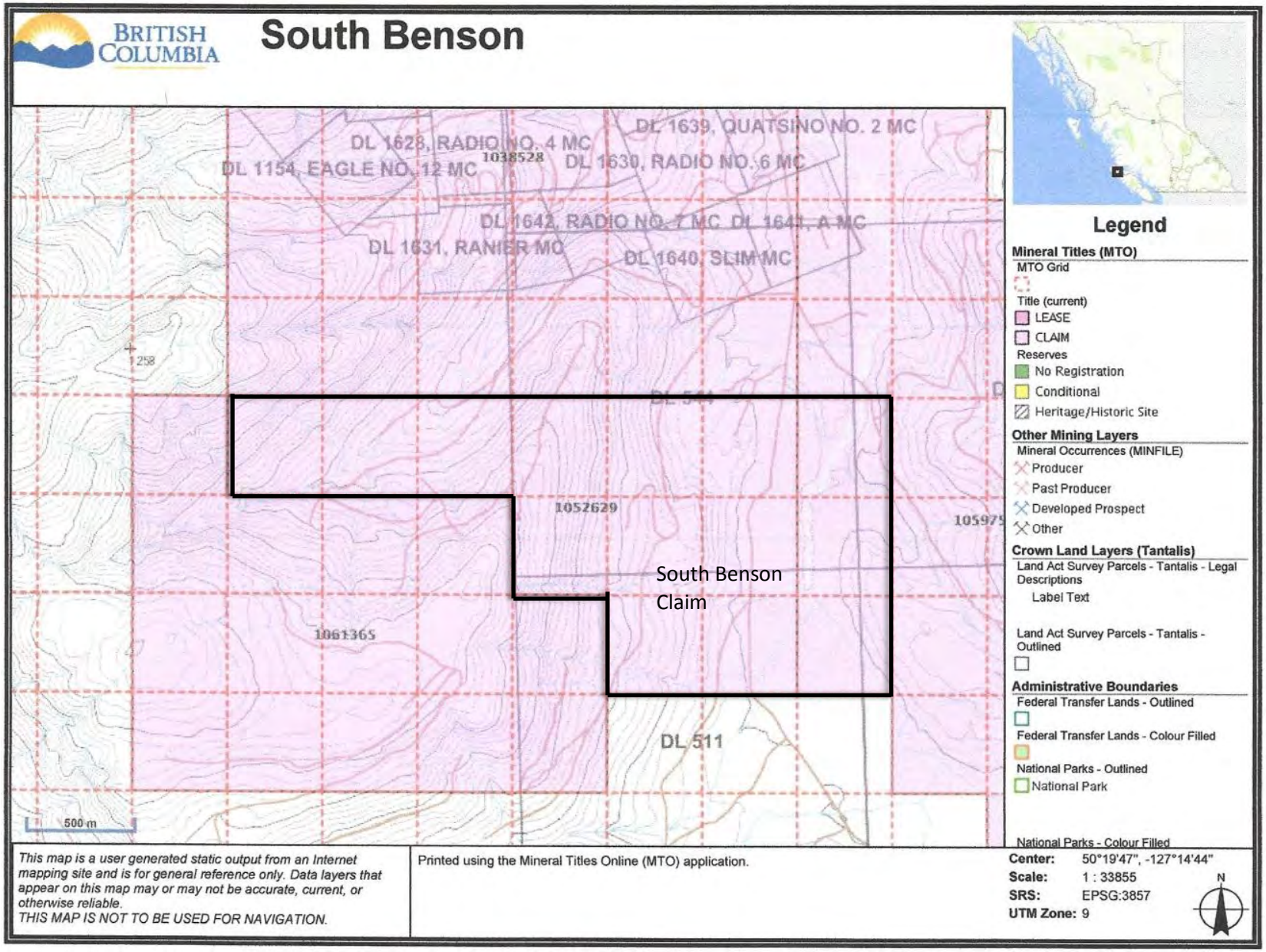
From Port McNeill the claim is reached by driving north on Highway 19 for 4km, then turning left on the Keogh Main logging road for another 37km to the junction at Benson River. Benson Main and then logging road B200 can then be followed south for 2.5km to the Blue Ox Showing.

The climate of Northern Vancouver Island is mostly mild and wet, with about 400 cm. of precipitation annually. Heavy snowfall covers the higher elevations from November to April, but seldom persists at lower elevations for more than a few weeks in January and February.

The claim area has been partially logged in the last 30 years, and a dense new forest covers the lower elevations. The upper reaches of the valley are covered by first-growth forest with fir, hemlock, red cedar, spruce and cypress being harvested.

Considerable time was spent cutting small, close spaced, alder trees from the access road to facilitate the work access.

Figure 3 Claim Map



MINERAL TENURE (List of Claims)

The Teihsum River Property consists of 1 MTO Cell claim recorded in the Nanaimo Mining Division as:

Table 1
List of Claims

Tenure #	Name	Area (Ha)	Issue Date	Good To Date*	Owner
1052629	Benson South	226.9	June 17, 2017	June 17, 2023	J. T. Shearer

Total ha: 226.9 ha

* On acceptance of assessment work documented in this 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.

PROPERTY HISTORY

Vancouver Island has been explored for gold, coal, and base metals since the late 1700's, the following review is modified from Laird (1989(. The Merry Widow Mountain copper-iron-gold deposits were discovered in the late 1800's, but lack of road access slowed development until the 1950's, when Empire Development Ltd. and Coast Copper Co. Ltd. began production. Coast Copper Co. Ltd. produced more than 2 million tonnes of copper-gold-iron ore from the stratiform skarn replacement "Old Sport Horizon" at the base of the Quatsino Limestone. Mining ceased in 1972 due to mining out the developed ore bodies, but deep drill intersections indicate that other potential ore bodies exist south of the mine workings.

The Merry Widow and Kingfisher mines produced more than 3.7 million tonnes of iron ore from several massive magnetite deposits in limestone and sub-volcanic greenstone breccias near the contact of the gabbro stock. Gold, copper, and cobalt bearing sulphides were considered a serious impurity in the iron ore. In the late 1980's Taywin Resources Ltd. acquired a major land position in the camp, including the Merry Widow and Kingfisher mines. Significant drill intersections of gold-copper-cobalt mineralization indicate a potential ore zone in the former Merry Widow mine.

The first recorded explorations in the Teihsum River Valley area were in 1984 when the Vancouver Island Syndicate completed a geochemical and geological survey over an area several km. west of the claims. Several stream geochemical samples showed high values in gold, zinc, copper and arsenic. No bedrock sources were identified. (MEMPR AR# 12404)

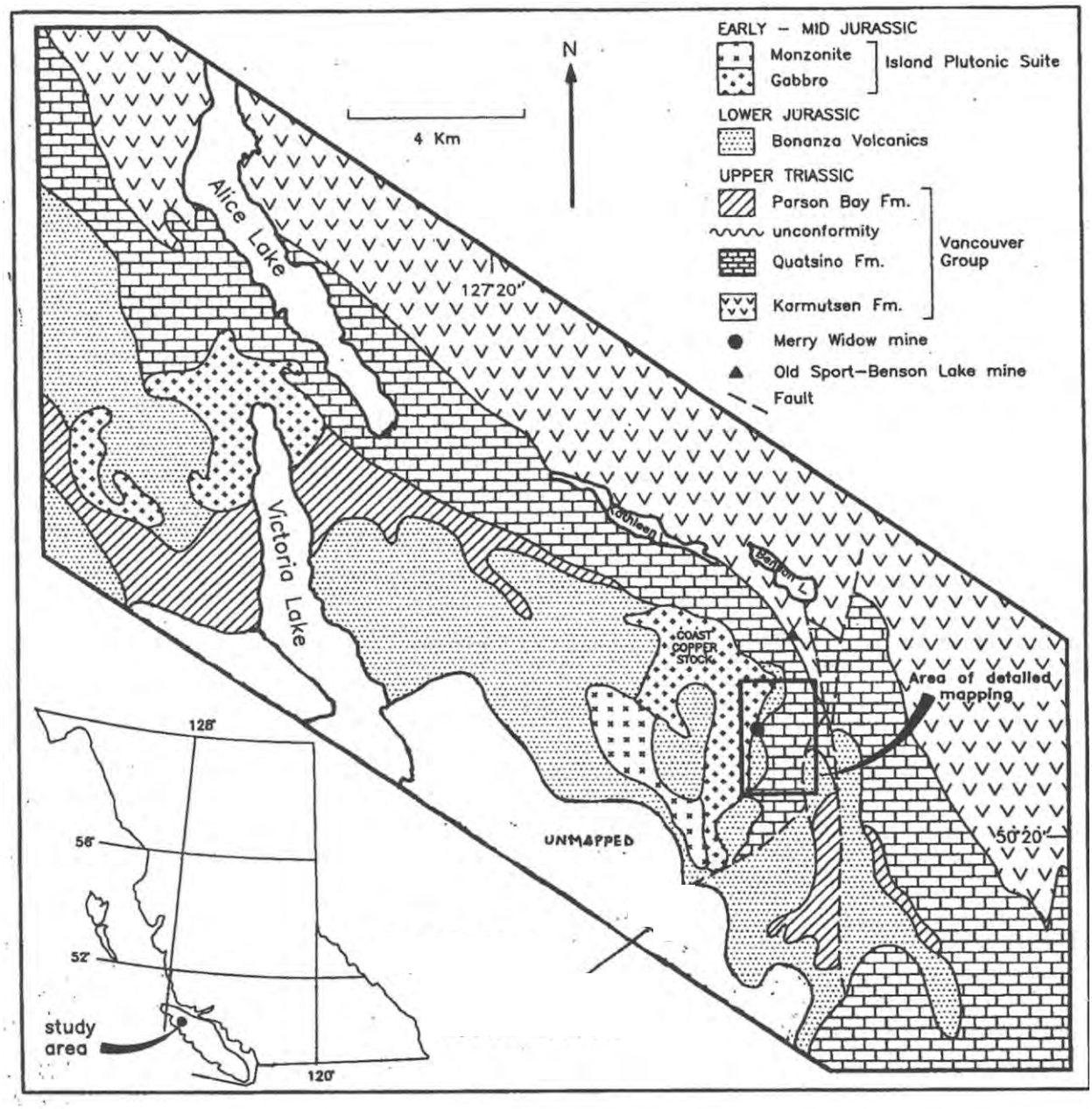
In 1985, Westmin Resources Ltd. completed a program of geochemical stream and soil sampling over the area now covered by the claims. Several strong anomalies were found, with gold values up to 4650 ppb and anomalous copper, zinc, arsenic, antimony, and mercury. No geology is given in the report (MEMPR AR# 14086) and bedrock sources were not identified.

In July of 1990, prospecting by James Laird located several realgar-rich vein systems in the valley but initial sampling results did not contain significant gold.

In the early 1990’s, Granges Ltd. has claimed a substantial land position in the valley and conducted stream and soil geochemistry, mapping and rock sampling.

More recently, Grande Portage has conducted a large exploration program on the adjacent Merry Widow Property but abandoned the property in late 2013.

Soil sampling on the South Benson Claim and to the north by Battle Mountain Gold Corp was completed in 1989 and 1990.



Regional Geology of the Merry Widow District
(after B.C. MEMPR Open File Map 1991-8)

Figure 4 Regional Geology

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Merry Widow Mining Camp is underlain by a conformable sequence of volcanics and sediments of Upper Triassic to Late Jurassic age collectively known as the Vancouver Group. These rocks were deposited in a dominantly marine environment and have been cut by several generations of structures and basic to felsic intrusives accompanied by distinctive mineral deposits. The bedded rocks have been regionally block-tilted and strike northwest with moderate southwest dips.

The Vancouver Group is comprised of, in ascending order, Karmutsen Formation volcanics, Quatsino Formation limestone, Parson's Bay Formation limestone and sediments, and finally the Bonanza Volcanics.

The Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation is estimated to be between 2 and 5 km thick in this area with the exposed base resting conformably on the older Sicker Group rocks about 75 km east in the Schoen Lake area. Karmutsen rocks include amygdaloidal basalt flows, pillow lavas and breccias, aquagene tuffs and thin limestone layers near the top of the sequence. The upper flows and sediments are host to sub-economic concentrations of disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite with minor native copper and vanadium minerals. Gold values are often related to propylitic alteration zones. Massive magnetite skarn zones are sometimes present in the upper units regionally.

The Quatsino Formation is estimated to be 1 km thick in the map area, and is composed of thick-bedded to massive grey to white limestone. The limestone has been bleached and re-crystallized within the thermal halo related to the Coast Copper Stock and was being mined for high-brightness by IMASCO Ltd., on the north slope of Merry Widow Mountain.

The Parson's Bay Formation is a complex limestone and sediment package with rapid vertical and lateral changes in facies. Rock types include black limestone, thin-bedded tuffaceous limestone, agglomeratic limestone, grey coralline limestone reefs, thin-bedded calcareous argillite, and other waterlain chemical and clastic sediments. The formation varies from less than 10 metres southeast of Benson River to more than 300 metres in thickness near Victoria Lake.

The depositional environment is interpreted to represent a shallowing basin or shelf with a regressing shoreline. Fine clastic sediments were eroded from the uplifted Karmutsen Range to the east and transported westward into the basin, intermixing with ongoing chemical carbonate deposition. Marine fossils are common in some units and are usually well preserved. Syngenetic mineralization includes geochemical enrichments of Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Cd, Ga, and Ge in certain carbonaceous sediments.

At the close of the Triassic period, explosive andesitic volcanics of the Bonanza Volcanics began to fill the basin with heterolithic fragmental breccias, tuffs and flows. The volcanics and lesser interbedded limestone and sediments are up to 3 km. in thickness on parts of Vancouver Island. Near the base, the flows are green to maroon in colour and are commonly feldspar porphyritic, sometime with hexagonal jointing or rarely pillows. Towards the top felsic volcanics become more common, and the final phases of volcanism are locally sub-aerial. The breccias and tuffs often contain disseminations of hematite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, jasper and chalcopyrite, and host the large, past producer Island Copper Mine porphyry copper-gold deposit.

The Keystone Intrusions are a system of greenstone dikes, sills and sub-volcanic heterolithic breccia pipes which formed feeders to the overlying Bonanza Volcanics. The intrusives are intimately associated

with prograde magnetite skarns within the thermal halo of the Coast Copper Stock and are often altered to endoskarn.

The Coast Copper Stock is a gabbroic intrusive complex co-magmatic with Keystone/Bonanza rocks and is the probable original source of magnetite in the skarns. The Quatsino limestone has been bleached and re-crystallized for more than 1 km outwards from the stock contact and all known ore bodies have been found within this halo. The stock varies from a coarse gabbro-diorite with a high magnetite content to anorthosite and pegmatite.

A somewhat younger phase of the stock forms a large central intrusion of potassium feldspar-rich Quartz Monzonite. Regionally, Jurassic potassic granitic rocks known as the Island Intrusions have been linked to felsic volcanism in the upper Bonanza Volcanics and to major economic mineral deposits. The granitic rocks and related felsic porphyries are intimately associated with copper-gold-molybdenum ore at the large, past producer Island Copper Mine, and to copper-gold-zinc skarns, mantos, and replacements at the Yreka Mine near Port Alice, the Alice Lake mineral belt, the Nimpkish area deposits and many others. On Merry Widow Mountain, the early Keystone Intrusions and iron skarns have been intruded by a younger greenstone suite associated with sulphide deposition and retrograde skarn alteration.

The final phase of intrusive diking observed is probably of Tertiary age and consists of north striking steeply dipping narrow greenstone dikes cutting the sulphide zones and as N-S diorite dikes in the Parson's Bay Formation and Coast Copper Stock.

The structure of Northern Vancouver Island is dominated by major northwest trending high angle faults which have allowed block-tilting of the Vancouver Group. The bedded rocks in the Merry Widow area strike northwest and dip from 20° to 50° to the southwest. North striking faults with steep easterly dips have repeated the stratigraphy east of the Coast Copper Stock with a total cumulative movement of more than 1 km and have a footwall-up relative movement. These faults are sub-parallel to the stock contact, and are very important controls in ore formation.

Northeast striking faults and fracture zones show little displacement as a rule but were also important ore controls. An exception to this is the northeast striking Rainier Creek fault with a footwall-up relative movement of possibly 1 km, indicating it is probably part of a ring-fracture system surrounding the Coast Copper Stock. The local fault-block movements could then be explained as being displaced upward to allow emplacement of the stock in late Jurassic time, possibly during intrusion of the quartz monzonite phase.

Multiple episodes of movement and mineralization of the fault systems is likely, and the youngest event near the Merry Widow Mine is narrow E-W trending structures with coarse crystalline carbonate and ankerite.

Another important depositional control is formational contacts such as the Karmutsen/Quatsino "Old Sport Horizon" and the reducing environment found at the Quatsino/Parson's Bay contact. Detachment-style faulting may have played a part in ground preparation prior to mineralization of the "Old Sport Horizon".

At the Merry Widow Mine, skarn-hosted massive magnetite ore bodies form large lenses parallel to the contact of the Coast Copper Stock, hosted in greenstone and limestone. The adjoining Kingfisher Mine hosts massive, clean magnetite in two converging pipe-like ore bodies in Quatsino limestone. At the Coast Copper Mine, at least five separate magnetite-chalcopyrite ore bodies have been mined along the Karmutsen-Quatsino contact, hosted in a broad skarn zone updip from the contact with the gabbro stock.

Magnetite zones north of the Merry Widow Mine occur at the contact of intrusive greenstone breccia pipes and limestone, proximal to the stock contact. Chalcopyrite found within the magnetite zones is often poor in gold content. Coarse microcline feldspar is commonly found in the magnetite.

A younger mineralizing event, possibly related to quartz monzonite emplacement, is rich in gold, copper, cobalt and arsenical sulphides associated with mineralized greenstone dikes at the Merry Widow Mine and felsite sills at the Coast Copper Mine. The sulphides are structurally controlled and where magnetite skarns have been intersected a retrograde skarn assemblage is found consisting of actinolite, garnet, quartz, calcite, epidote, chlorite, amphibole, and coarse re-crystallized magnetite, often with a colloform texture. Distal from the magnetite zones, massive sulphides with little or no skarn alteration form mantos and replacements adjacent to fault zones and in solution cavities in limestone.

Previously observed mineralogy includes; chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, bornite, marcasite, cobaltite, bismuth, tellurides, native gold and a little sphalerite, with thin surface alterations of limonite, malachite, azurite, erythrite, nickel bloom, scorodite, covellite, realgar and native copper.

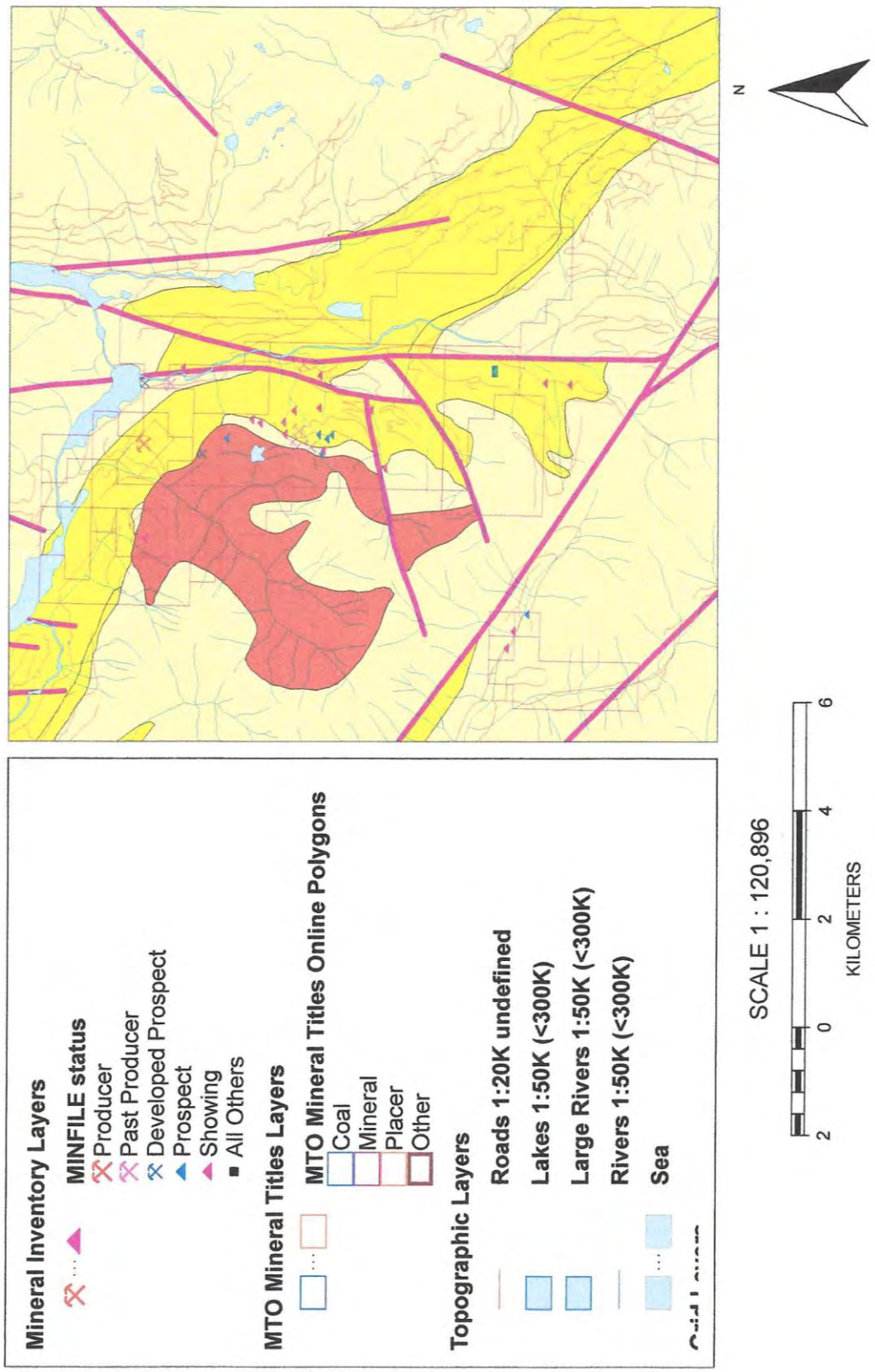


Figure 5 Local Geology

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The South Benson area is underlain by Parson's Bay Formation limestone and Bonanza Volcanics intruded by various ages of basic to felsic dikes and sills, and the Coast Copper Stock. The bedded rocks strike northwest at about 330° and dip southwest at 20° to 50°. Gold and sulphide mineralization is associated with intrusive contacts and north to northeast trending faults and shear zones. The following outline of the local geology is modified from Laird (1984) and Geiger (2004).

The Parson's Bay Formation is exposed as a belt at least 500 m wide extending from near the eastern property boundary along the lower slopes of Merry Widow Mountain to Victoria Lake. Topography in this area closely parallels the dip of the beds. Lithologies include grey to black thin-bedded tuffaceous limestone, agglomeratic limestone and grey limestone reefs with well-preserved fossil corals. Shell fossils are also occasionally found. Near the Coast Copper Stock, the limestone is contorted, bleached, and recrystallized to a skarny jasperoid.

The Bonanza Volcanics overlie the sediments to the north and south, indicating that it is a probable fault block. On the south side of the valley, the volcanics are green and maroon basic flows with thin limestone interbeds. To the north basic volcanics occur on the upper slopes of Merry Widow Mountain, but were not examined in outcrop.

Heterolithic breccias are found as large boulders in the creeks but have not been seen in outcrop. The breccias occasionally have gabbroic or syenitic fragments in a volcaniclastic matrix. Near Victoria Lake, the lower volcanic flows are feldspar porphyritic with areas of chalcedonic amygdule fillings, quartz veins, hematite, pyrite and jasper.

Intrusives noted on the property are Keystone suite “greenstones”, Coast Copper Stock gabbro-diorite, mineralized felsite dikes, and Tertiary diorite dikes. To the east of the property large slide blocks of greenstone/quartz monzonite breccia were observed.

The Keystone suite greenstones are seen as series of dikes and sills in the Blue Ox Zone, and outcrops along the road at the northern claim boundary show a small endoskarned stock with disseminated sulphides.

The Coast Copper Stock gabbro-diorite outcrops at the Blue Ox and Rainier Zones along the Teihsum River and Rainier Creek and in road ballast pits in the northeast corner of the claims. At the Bridge Zone (to the west of the claim) the gabbro is rather fine-grained and is altered by ankerite, hematite and silicification. The adjoining reef limestone is bleached white and mineralized for over 100 metres from the contact. The road ballast pits show brecciated gabbro with rotated fragments in a matrix of fine-grained diorite. The gabbro-diorite breccia has been cut by greenstone dikes and N-S striking Tertiary diorite dikes. Silicification, chloritization, and realgar veining along the edge of the diorite dikes was noted in one pit, and small fault-bound blocks of sediments in another. Outcrops along the road at the north claim line show gabbro with coarse magnetite crystals contacting skarned tuffaceous limestone with pyrite, hematite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite. Areas of gabbro pegmatite and anorthosite were also observed.

Present at the Blue Ox Showing are units of the Parson Bay Formation and Bonanza Volcanics. The rocks generally strike from northwesterly to northeasterly and are folded into a series of open to moderate northwest trending folds. No major fault or shear zones were observed on the group, although small

faults with strike-slip offsets of a few metres may be present. Best exposures are seen in roadcuts and creek beds.

The best continuous section of Parson Bay Formation is seen in Blue Ox Creek. At the bottom of the section are dark grey to black finely crystalline limestones, weathering buff to dark brown. Bedding thickness range from 5 to 75cm. Prominent in the lower section are rusty-weathering lenses and concretions of iron-rich limestone. Upsection the limestones are interbedded with black calcareous argillites and often have a sand "dusting" on the tops of beds. The trend upsection is towards thinner beds, commonly 5 to 15cm in thickness. In creek beds just north of logging road B210 are fossiliferous sandy interbeds and lenses within finer-grained limestons and calcareous argillites. The fossils are fragmented, but are most likely pelecypods and gastropods. Further upsection the limestones and calcareous sediments exhibit syngenetic deformation features such as contorted laminations and scoured bedding surfaces. Bioturbation and iron-rich concretions and lenses are common in these units. At the top of the Parson Bay sequence are thick (1.5m+) beds of relatively pure, light grey limestone. Coral found near Fainier Creek, approximately 1km north of the Blue Ox Showing, may be from this unit.

Bedding in the northern half of the Blue Ox Showing area generally strikes northwesterly, with dips raning from horizontal to 30° northeast and southwest. In the Blue Ox Creek area, where more pronounced folding occurs, bedding occasional strikes east-west.

Fold axes trend northwest and generally have shallow plunges of less than 20°. Moderate folding in the south of the group decreases northerly to gentle folds and warps. Three main groups of fold axes were noted; the first occurs near Blue Ox Creek, the second and third occur approximately 1km and 2km north, respectively, from the first. Concentrations of radial joints at fold axes may control some creek locations.

Late diorite dikes are thought to be Tertiary in age because of the observed geological relationships, visual similarity to the Zeballos and Mt. Washington intrusions of known Tertiary (Miocene) age, and the close association with realgar and polymetallic gold-quartz veins of probable Tertiary age.

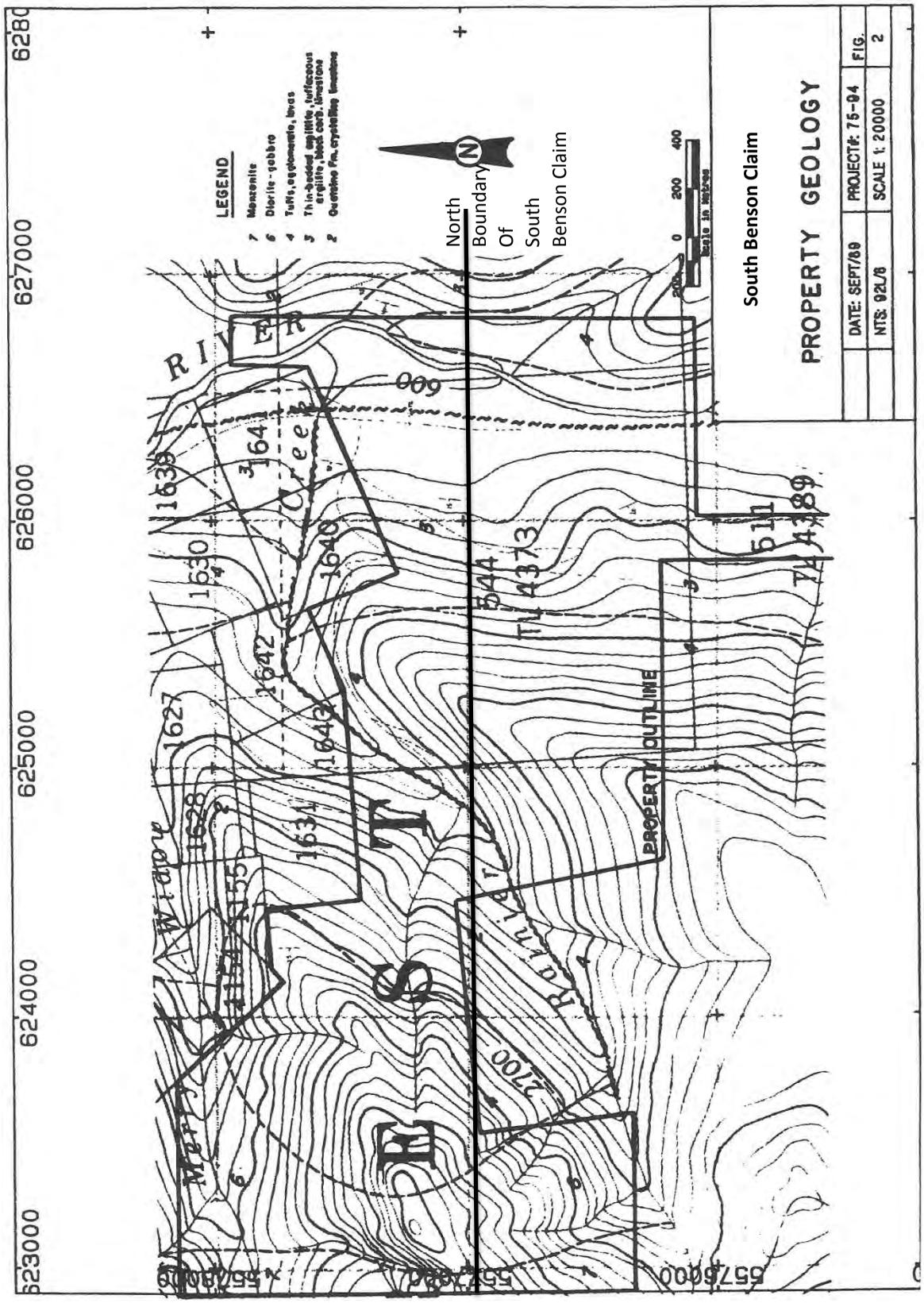


Figure 6 Property Geology

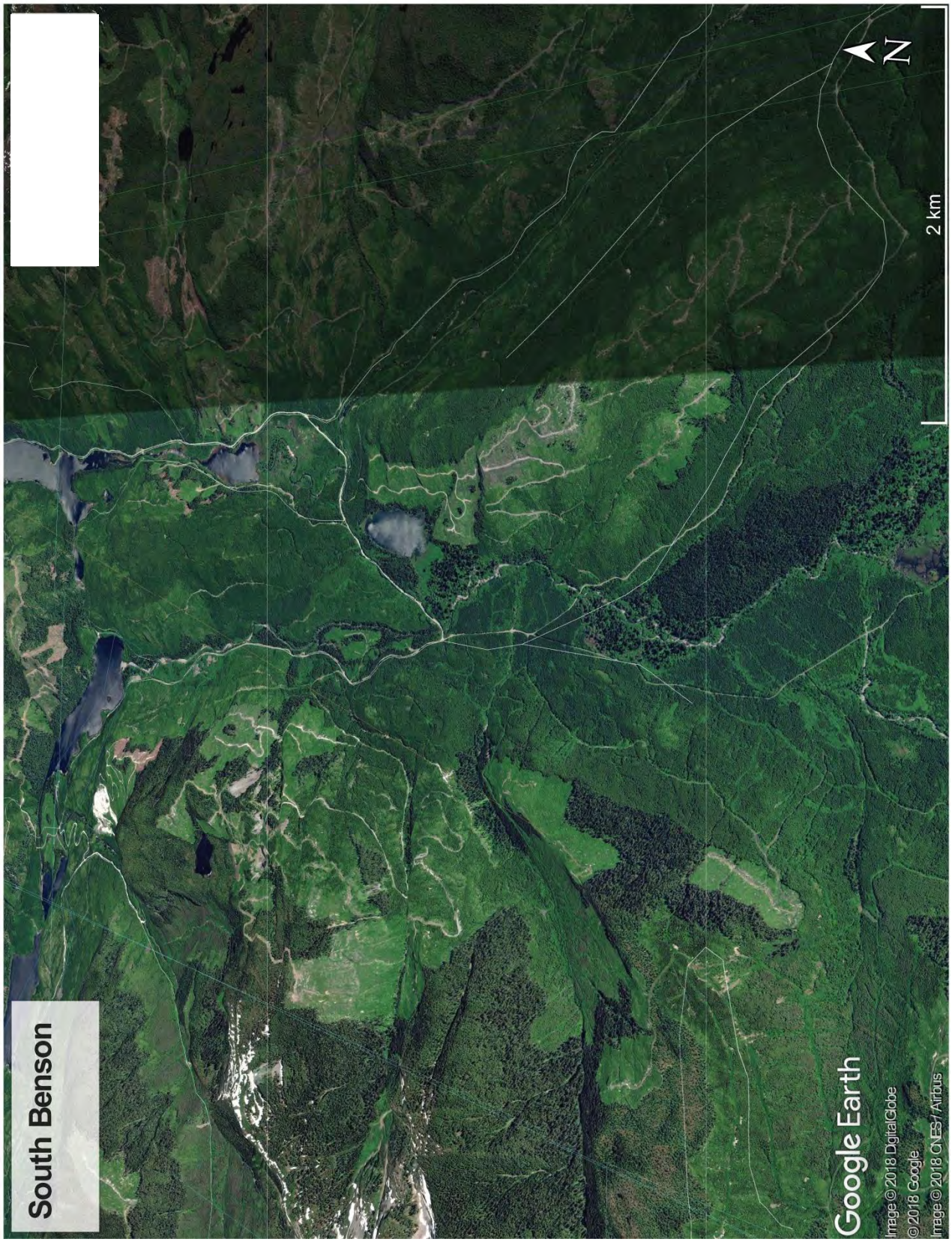


Figure 7 Google Image

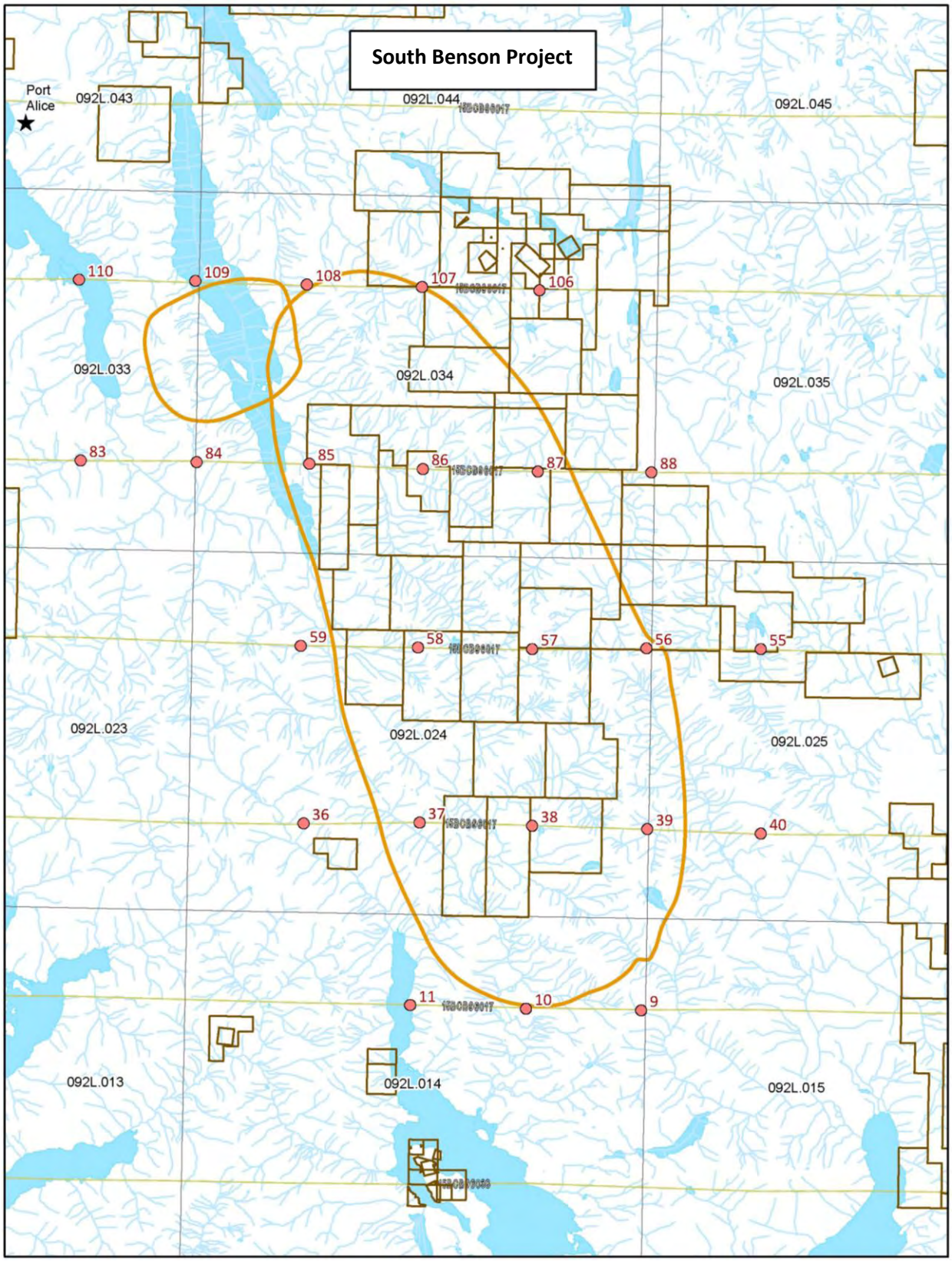


Figure 8 Airphoto Key Map

EXPLORATION WORK 2018

Cu-Zn mineralization on the Blue Ox Showing occurs in north to northeast trending quartz veins and stockworks ranging in width from <1cm to almost 2m. The volume of quartz alone is unusual, as virtually no quartz was noted elsewhere during regional mapping. The vein and stockwork systems are best exposed in Blue Ox Creek in the eastern half of the South Benson claim. Sporadic sulphide mineralization in the veins is primarily disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite. Quartz hosted disseminated sphalerite occurs in a creek bed approximately 700m north of Blue Ox Creek.

Discontinuous calcite veins and veinlets are locally abundant on the Blue Ox Showing. They generally strike sub-perpendicular to and are concentrated around fold axes within limestone. This, and their barren nature, suggest that the veins are syntaxial fillings of fold-related fractures.

The Ranier occurrence is located on Rainer Creek at an elevation of 495 metre, approximately 2.7 kilometres south west of the creek mouth on the Benson River.

The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Vancouver Group rocks consisting of Quatsino Formation limestones and overlying carbonate- clastic sediments of the Parson Bay Formation. The Vancouver Group rocks are intruded by granodiorite of the Late Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The occurrence lies within in a southwest trending fault in Rainier Creek, 0.5 kilometres east of diorite and granodiorite of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. The fault separates grey and crystalline limestone of the Quatsino Formation to the north from argillites, impure limestone, quartzites, and some volcanic rocks, all of the Parson Bay Formation, to the south of the creek. Numerous granodiorite dikes cut the sediments.

At an elevation of 495 metres on the south side of Rainier Creek, a 3.6 metres wide shear zone in argillite, striking 050 degrees and dipping 45 degrees south, contains calcite veins to 20 centimetres wide. The veins host country rock fragments and irregular clusters of pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. In 1990, a 0.3 metre chip sample (124449) assayed 0.28 grams per tonne gold and 2.13 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 21129).

West of this, on the north side of Rainier Creek, irregular lenses of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite replace altered crystalline limestone. This mineralization is 1.2 metres wide and strikes 325 degrees, dipping west at a low angle.

To the north, a 0.3 metre thick strata-bound massive sulphide layer, primarily composed of sphalerite, is exposed. In 1988, a sample assayed 42.08 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 18659).

The detail total field magnetic data flown by helicopter as part of the North Island Geoscience BC Project is shown as Figure 11, which shows a central trough coinciding with the topographic low. It appears that the topographic effects mask any useful magnetic pattern.

Work in 2018 consisted of Ground Magnetometer travers and rock geochemistry.

The results of the rock geochemistry is shown on Figure 11:

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

The results of the rock geochemistry is shown on Figure 11, samples SPJ5 & 6 had elevated at 119ppm Cu and 141ppm Cu.

The magnetic survey was carried out, using a Sharpe MF1 fluxgate magnetometer by the same experienced field operator (Denis Delisle) who conducted the 2012 ground survey. This instrument measures variations in the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field to an accuracy of 10 gammas. Corrections for diurnal variations of the earth's field were made by tying-in to previously established base stations at intervals. Approximately every 2 hours readings were taken at the original base station to measure any change in diurnal variations.

Readings were taken facing north using the 30k gamma reading selection. All metal objects were removed; magnets, metal field books, caulk boots, metal belt buckles, coins, pens etc. As a prospecting tool the Sharpe MF1 can give anomalous readings that can be followed up by prospecting or geochemistry sampling survey. Both high and low readings are worth considering. Because of the highly mineralized area there were many high low readings that in some cases correspond to highly mineralized bodies. In other cases culverts or old buried metal cables gave high/low readings. There are some results that do not have obvious sources for the responses given by the magnetometer.

The ground magnetometer shows (figure 10) in the east traverse (Benson Mainline) a series of short magnetic lows (100 gammas) which could correlate with the extensions to the southeast of the Blue Ox Showing. These lows are in the area of overburden.

The Upper Traverse (Ranier Creek Main) the magnetic readings are higher at the start (2350 gammas) but drop to 2100 gammas to the south and may also be correlated with the northwest continuation of the Blue Ox Showing.

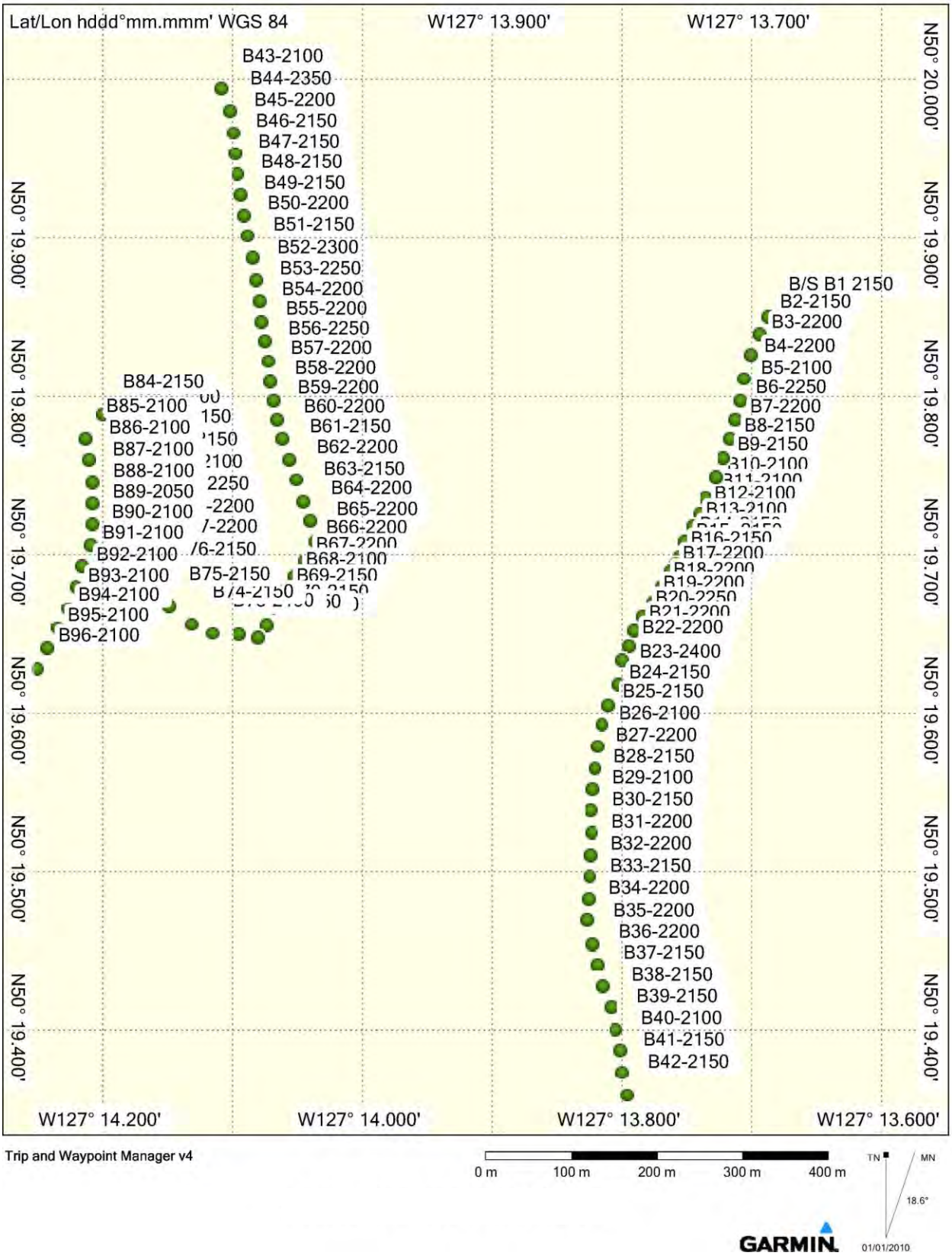


Figure 9 Magnetometer Results Overview

Figure 9A Magnetometer Results

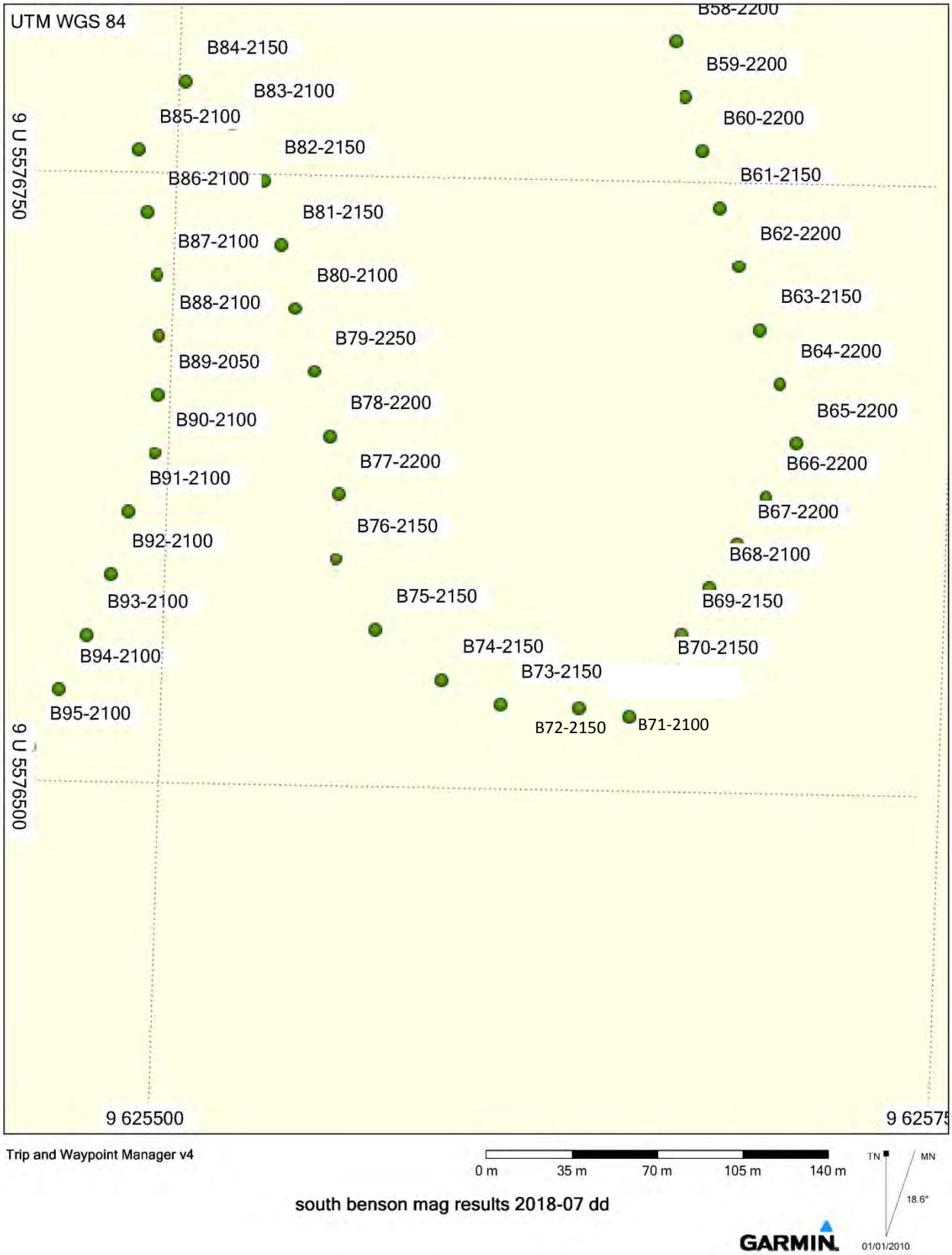


Figure 9B Magnetometer Results

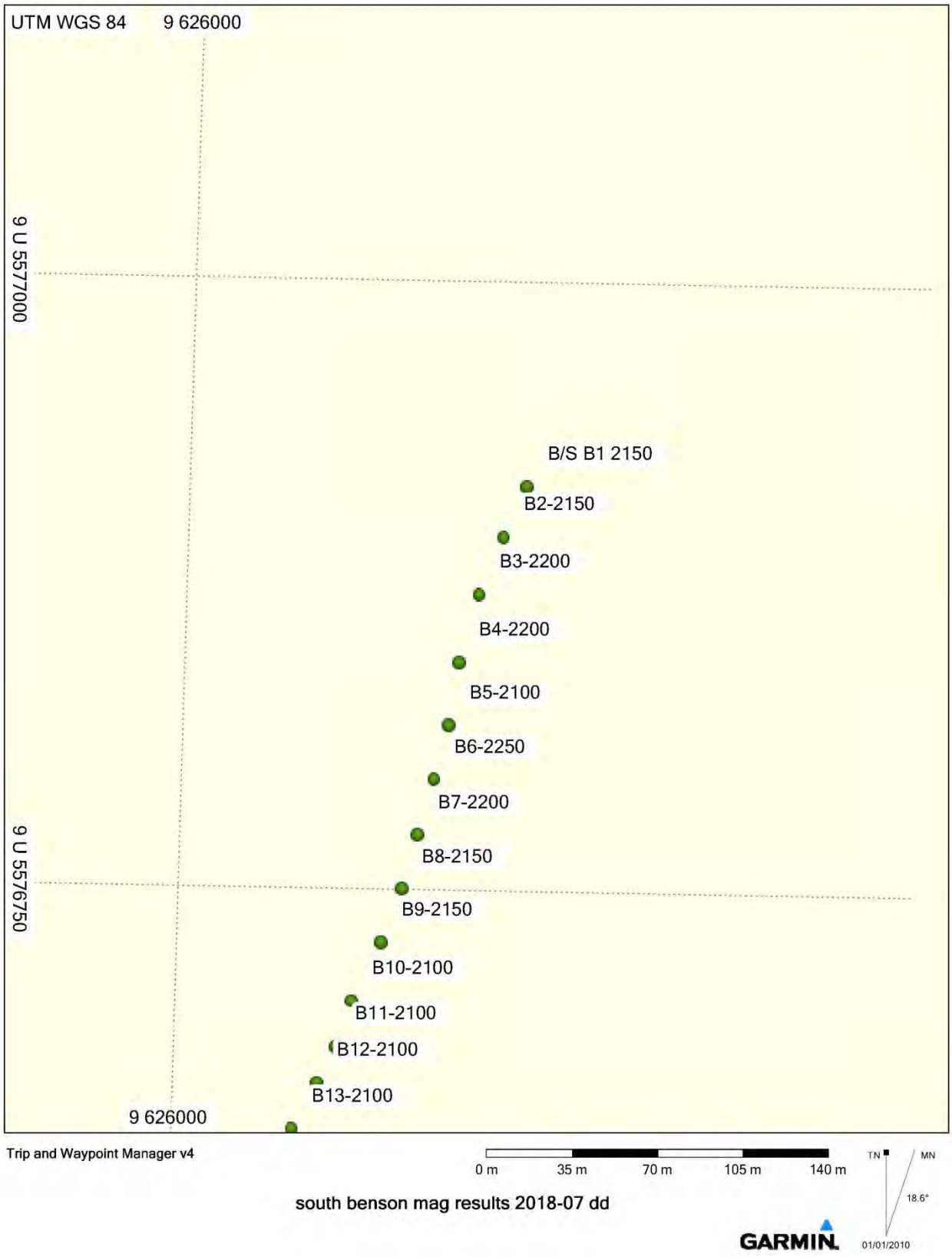


Figure 9C Magnetometer Results

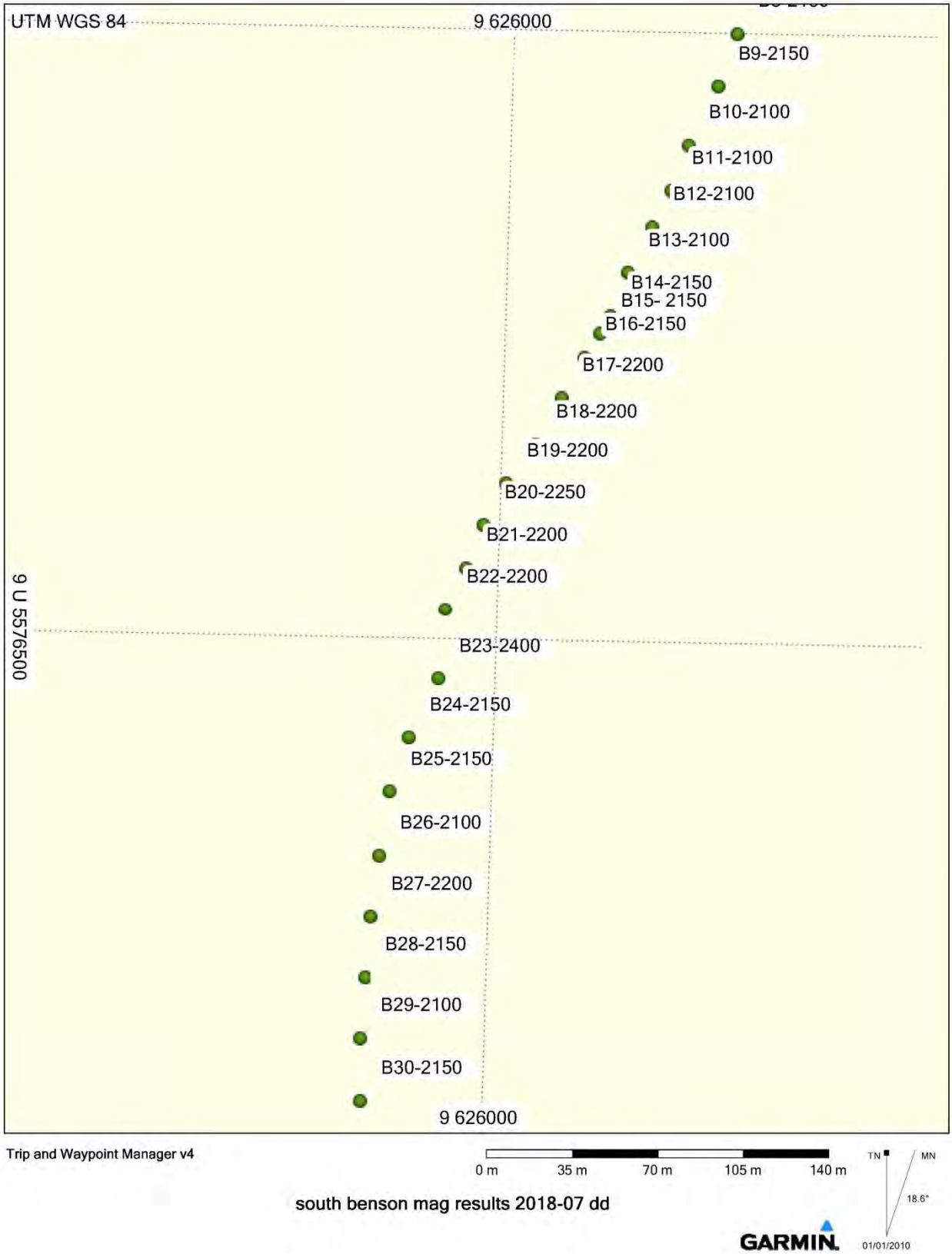
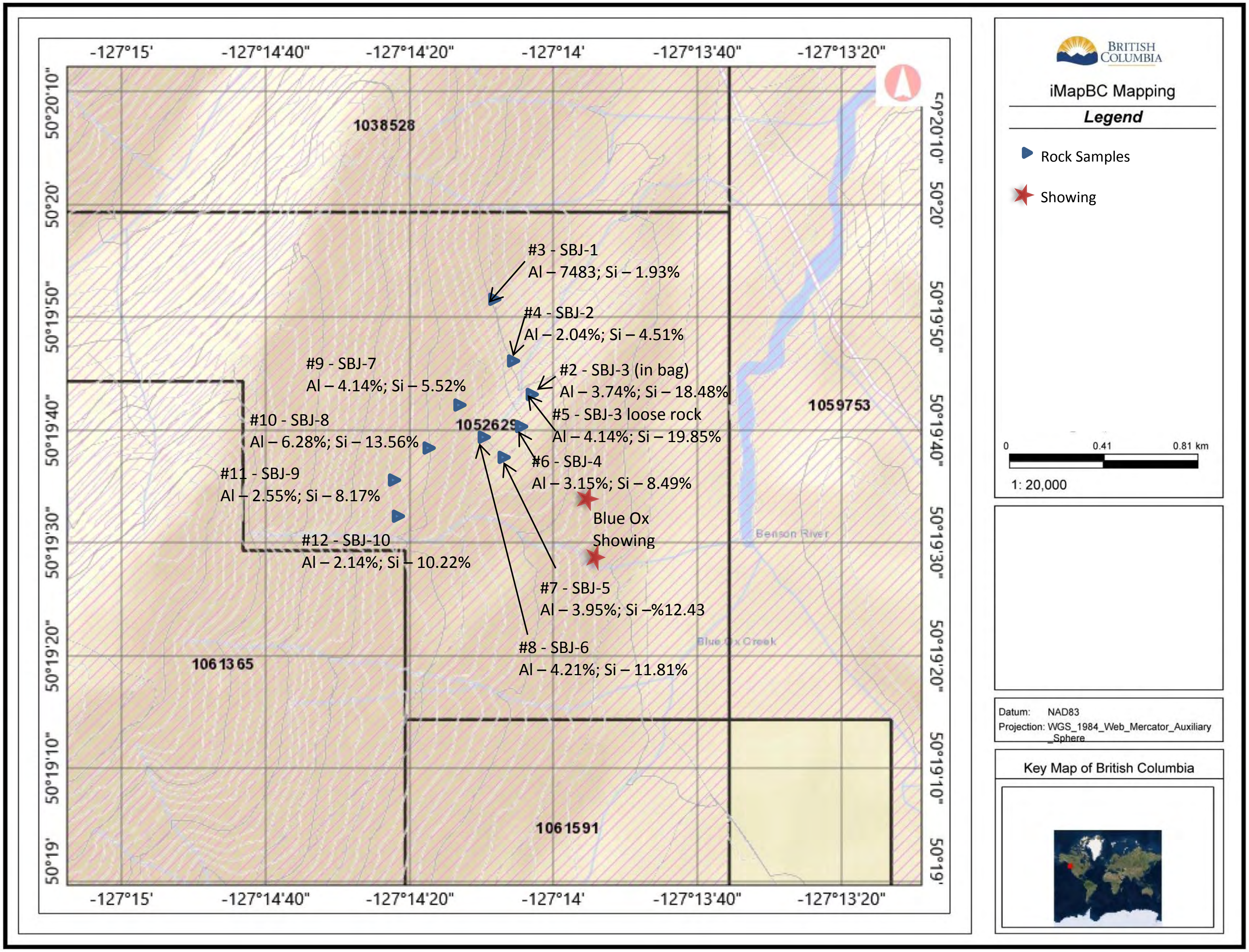


Figure 9D Magnetometer Results

Figure 9E Magnetometer Results

Figure 10 Rock Sample Locations and Results



CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The South Benson Property and surrounding area hosts a variety of gold and sulphide deposits including; epithermal veins, zinc and copper replacements, skarns, and magnetite zones.

Property mineralization occurs in higher stratigraphic units which have been eroded at the Merry Widow mine, and the Coast Copper "Old Sport Horizon" is at 1000m depth. A vertical zonation between Merry Widow-type massive sulphides and South Benson epithermal-style fault veins and replacements is implied by structure and mineralogy. The realgar zones may have been generated by the destruction of massive arsenical sulphides at depth and remobilized along Tertiary dikes. Drilling below the epithermal systems to the reducing horizon at the top of the Quatsino limestone may discover new Merry Widow-type gold-copper zones.

The Merry Widow Mountain and South Benson areas are within one of the largest and strongest magnetic anomalies on Vancouver Island and the probability of new mines being discovered here is excellent.

Previous work in 1991 by Granges Inc. identified two 200m wide gold in soil anomalies along the South Branch of Teihsum River between 2,000m and 3,000 metres south of the junction of the East branch and the South branch. The South Branch has also returned highly anomalous gold-in-stream sediment results.

The epithermal arsenic minerals realgar and orpiment are widespread to the west of the claims, suggesting an outward metal zoning (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, As and Au) from the Benson Stock.

The most prominent Airphoto linears in the area are the northeast-southwest structures which cross the Creek at almost right angles. These northwest structures appear to control tertiary intrusives and cut through multiple drainages.

Work in 2018 consisted of Ground Magnetometer travers and rock geochemistry.

The results of the rock geochemistry is shown on Figure 11:

The results of the rock geochemistry is shown on Figure 11, samples SPJ5 & 6 had elevated at 119ppm Cu and 141ppm Cu.

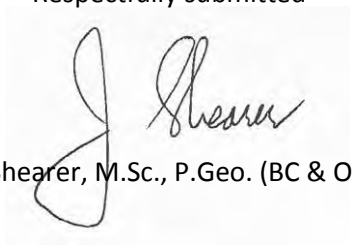
The ground magnetometer shows (figure 10) in the east traverse (Benson Mainline) a series of short magnetic lows (100 gammas) which could correlate with the extensions to the southeast of the Blue Ox Showing. These lows are in the area of overburden.

The Upper Traverse (Ranier Creek Main) the magnetic readings are higher at the start (2350 gammas) but drop to 2100 gammas to the south and may also be correlated with the northwest continuation of the Blue Ox Showing.

Recommendations

1. Enlarge the claim block to cover additional ground.
2. Detailed 1:500 scale geological mapping and prospecting of the geochemical anomalies.
3. Geological grid mapping.
4. Expand ground magnetometer surveys.

Respectfully submitted



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

Estimated Cost of Future Work

The following detailed exploration budget is for the continued exploration of the South Benson Property, as detailed in recommendations in this report:

Phase One		
Mobilization		$ 11,000.00
Geophysical I.P. Surveying , 27.3 km @ $2500/km		$68,250.00
Geologist, 40 days @ $700/day		$28,000.00
Assistants, 2 x 40 days @ $400/day		$32,000.00
Accommodation, 6 x 40 days x $100/day (includes 2 geoph/crew)		$24,000.00
Vehicles – 4x4, 3 x 40 days x $110/day		$13,200.00
Supplies		$5,000.00
Equipment Rental, pumps, field equipment, etc.		$4,000.00
Assays, Rocks		$10,000.00
Assays, Soils, 950 @ $35/ea.		$33,250.00
Assays,Silt , 60 @ $35/each		$2,100.00
Report, Word Processing and Reproduction		$10,000.00
Office, Telephone		$2,000.00
		$242,800.00
	Contingency	$7,200.00
	Subtotal	$250,000.00
	HST	$30,000.00
	TOTAL	$280,000 .00

Contingent upon the success of the above noted first phase detailed exploration program to more precisely delineate mineralized zones and structures. Also, contingent on the successful identification of additional geochemical and geophysical anomalies as a result of the above noted first phase expanded surveys; it is recommended that detailed infill geochemical and geophysical surveys also be conducted during the second phase program to identify more precisely potential drill targets. If the anomalies generated during the first phase program have not been closed off, it is also recommended that grids be extended to allow further soil sampling and/or geophysical surveying.

REFERENCES

B.C. EMPR Open File Map 1991-8
Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Merry Widow Skarn camp, Northern Vancouver Island by G.E. Ray and I.C.L. Webster

Bruland, Tor, 1983:
Assessment Report 11543
1984:
Report on Drilling – Nimpkish Group – Private Report for Falconbridge Mines Ltd.

Clarke, Tiro, 1989:
1989 Geological and Geochemical surveys on the Blue Ox Group, Assessment Report 19217, May 15, 1989

Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Ottawa; 1981:
Map 1552A Geology Alert Bay – Cape Scott

Dykes: Shaun M., 1985:
1985 Geochemical Survey Program Undertaken on the Teihsum Property Port Alice BC, Assessment Report #14086

Geiger, W. K., 2004:
Geology and Mineral Deposits, Teihsum River Property, Assessment Report 27332.

Laird, J. W. 1984:
Teihsum River Property, Assessment Report 23645, 25pp.

Muller, J. E, Northcote, K. E, and Carlisle, D., 1974:
Geology and Mineral Deposits of Alerrt Bay – Cape Scott Map Area, Vancouver Island, BC: Geological Survey of Canada Paper 74-8

Nixon, G.T., Hammack, J.L., Hamilton, J.V., Jennings, H., Larocque, J.P., Friedman, R.M., Archibald, D.A., Orchard, M.J., Haggart, J.W., Tipper, H.W., Tozer, T., and Cordey, F. 2006
BC. Geological Survey, Geoscience Map 2006-4, Geology of the Mahatta Creek Area, Northern Vancouver Island, NTS 92L/5.

Nixon, G.T. and A.J. Orr, 2007.
Recent Revisions to the Early Mesozoic Stratigraphy of Northern Vancouver Island (NTS 102I, 092L) and Metallogenic Implications, British Columbia, Geological Fieldwork 2006, Paper 2007-1, p.163-177.

Ray, G. E. and Webster, I. C. L., 1991:
Aeromagnetic Map 1737G Alice Lake

Smitheringale, W. G., P.Eng., 1984:
Report on Stream Sediment Geochemical and Geological Surveys on the VIC Claim near Port Alice, Vancouver Island, BC, Assessment Report 12404

Shearer, J. T., 2014:
Assessment Report on the Teihsum River Project, Teihsum River-Merry Widow Mountain Area, January 15, 2014
2013:
Airphoto Assessment Report on the Teihsum River Project, June 3, 2013

Walton, G., May 1983:
Assessment Report 11292

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

June 9, 2018

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

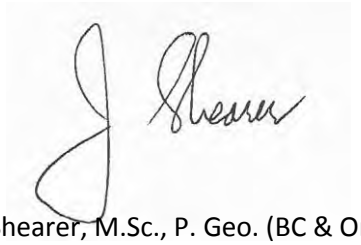
4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd., at Unit #5 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of the report entitled "Geochemical and Geophysical Assessment Report on the South Benson Property" dated June 9, 2018.

6. I have visited the property on June 6 to 8, 2018.

7. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the South Benson Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this June 9, 2018.



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

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

June 9, 2018

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT of COSTS

Wages		Without HST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Geologist		
3 days @ $700/day, June 6, 7, 18		$ 2,100.00
D. Delisle		
3 days @ $350/day, June 6, 7, 18		1,050.00
	Wages Sub-total	$ 3,150.00
Expenses		
Truck 1, Rental, fully equipped 4x4, 2 days @ $120/day		240.00
Truck 2, Rental, fully equipped 4x4, 2 days @ $120/day		240.00
Fuel		
Hotel, 2 days; 2 rooms		420.00
Meals & Food		325.00
Ferry		410.00
Magnetometer Rental, 3 days @ $75/day		225.00
Data Reduction		450.00
Report Preparation		1,400.00
Word Processing and Reproduction		350.00
	Expenses Sub-total	$ 4,060.00
	Grand Total	**$ 7,210.00**

Filed:	June 10, 2018
Event #	5699963
Work:	$7,200.00
PAC:	$3,010.38
Total:	$10,210.38

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

June 9, 2018

South Benson Project
Sample Descriptions 2018

WP653	Just south of 37k sign
WP657	At 38k sign
WP658	At creek, Active blasting area, G630 ROU on WFP bush, G185 Share, Radio Freq. 150.815
WP659	B200, Blue Ox Creek, New road over old road - photo – along creek bed, big slide took out regular creek bed
WP661	Waterfalls – photo
WP 662	On way back north – old road, Blue Ox Showing
WP663	Along Benson Main, no outcrop
WP664	Junction Benson (Benson) and J Main
	Rainier Creek Main
WP667	Start of claim, start of ground magnetometer, along road
WP670	Large outcrop bedded, slide, along road
WP671	Bk limestone outcrop
WP672	Small limestone quarry, Elev. 348m
	Sample **SBJ-1** – black limestone, very fine grained, recrystallized crinoids, trace of xline pyrite, white sparry calcite patches, black sparry layers, thin dyke 084/80s
	Fresh logging above old road going west – new road going north, Also well rounded green cobbles in part of the black matrix limestone, boulder conglomerate
WP673	**SBJ-2** at west edge of limestone quarry, very rusty intrusive, pyrite rich, light grey, fine gained
WP678	Photo – sill on top of black limestone
	SBJ-3 rusty, gently dipping igneous sill at WP678 83°/15°, several generations of dykes
	SBJ-4 black limestone under sill
WP679	**SBJ-5** brown intrusive
	Back to 37km, 700m to J Main
WP680	Benson River
WP681	Benson River Main channel
WP682	Just before km 37 on J Main on the claim
WP687	**SBJ-6** Rock pit 09µ fragmented green volcanic
WP688	**SBJ-7** Volcanic pyroclastic, fine grained
WP689	Dyke
WP680	**SBJ-8** angular, low outcrop, Dark green volcanic breccia, angular fragments up to 6cm in length, Also location of **SBJ-9** which is a fine breccia, volcanic
WP691	**SBJ-10** large outcrop, dark green, volcanic breccia/agglomerate, fragments up to 20cm across, densely packed
	Ground magnetometer from 38km sign, 25m intervals to 37km sign

South Benson Results

Location UTM Zone 9

Reading	Sample #	Easting	Northing	Al	Si	S	Cu
2	SBJ-3 (in bag)	625629	5576635	3.74%	18.48%		
3	SBJ-1	625625	5576811	0.72%	1.93%		
4	SBJ-2	625652	5576702	2.04%	4.51%		
5	SBJ-3 (loose rock)	625629	5576635	4.14%	19.85%		
6	SBJ-4	625631	5576531	3.15%	8.49%	5.54%	
7	SBJ-5	625568	5576627	3.95%	12.43%		119ppm
8	SBJ-6	625523	5576724	4.21%	11.81%		141ppm
9	SBJ-7	625440	5576618	4.14%	5.52%		
10	SBJ-8	625351	5576500	6.28%	13.56%		
11	SBJ-9	625268	5576401	2.55%	8.17%		
12	SBJ-10	625306	5576322	2.14%	10.22%		

XRF Readings 2018

Date	Sample	Reading	Mg%	Mg +/-	Al%	Al +/-	Si%	Si +/-	P%	P +/-	S%	S +/-	Cl%	Cl +/-	K%
02/07/2018	SBJ-3 in bag	#2	ND		3.74	0.08	18.98	0.13	0.1921	0.0225	1.6222	0.0135	ND		0.4499
02/07/2018	SBJ-1	#3	ND		0.72	0.05	1.925	0.0225	0.0844	0.0276	0.0505	0.0026	ND		ND
02/07/2018	SBJ-2	#4	ND		2.0386	0.0493	4.5085	0.0448	0.7379	0.0168	0.147	0.0027	1.5537	0.032	0.0158
02/07/2018	SBJ-3 loose rock	#5	ND		4.14	0.07	19.85	0.14	0.6871	0.0234	0.1904	0.004	ND		0.4838
02/07/2018	SBJ-4	#6	ND		3.15	0.06	8.49	0.07	0.1173	0.0178	5.54	0.0416	ND		1.4631
02/07/2018	SBJ-5	#7	ND		3.95	0.08	12.43	0.11	0.2693	0.0207	0.1282	0.0036	ND		1.5661
02/07/2018	SBJ-6	#8	1.84	0.41	4.21	0.08	11.81	0.12	0.4629	0.025	0.0957	0.0036	ND		0.9573
02/07/2018	SBJ-7	#9	ND		4.14	0.08	5.52	0.06	0.6666	0.0232	0.1495	0.0039	0.2027	0.0491	0.0639
02/07/2018	SBJ-8	#10	ND		6.28	0.08	13.56	0.1	0.6864	0.0244	0.0907	0.0031	ND		0.8676
02/07/2018	SBJ-9	#11	2.15	0.4	2.55	0.06	8.17	0.08	0.1671	0.0222	0.0743	0.0031	ND		0.039
02/07/2018	SBJ-10	#12	ND		2.14	0.06	10.22	0.07	0.2577	0.0249	0.0544	0.0026	ND		1.1547

K +/-	Ca%	Ca +/-	Ti%	Ti +/-	V%	V +/-	Cr%	Cr +/-	Mn%	Mn +/-	Fe%	Fe +/-	Co%	Co +/-	Ni%	Ni +/-	Cu%
0.0055	0.4148	0.0061	0.2645	0.0174	0.0251	0.007	ND		0.2973	0.0076	3.6368	0.0314	ND		ND		0.0055
	56.59	0.37	ND		ND		ND		0.0241	0.0044	0.3418	0.0101	ND		ND		0.0105
0.0018	0.2309	0.0031	0.8216	0.0186	ND		ND		0.0635	0.004	25.44	0.22	ND		ND		0.0054
0.0052	0.1202	0.0042	0.1916	0.0167	ND		ND		0.0788	0.0045	4.3571	0.0375	ND		ND		0.0105
0.0118	5.276	0.0395	0.2016	0.0168	0.023	0.007	ND		0.0385	0.0037	6.13	0.05	ND		0.0036	0.001	0.0091
0.0138	3.0305	0.0258	0.3618	0.0203	0.0319	0.0077	ND		0.2554	0.0078	7.74	0.07	ND		0.008	0.0013	0.0119
0.0101	6.53	0.06	0.5191	0.0243	0.026	0.0085	0.0458	0.0049	0.1386	0.0065	8.91	0.09	ND		0.0194	0.0018	0.0141
0.003	0.9182	0.0096	0.1754	0.0152	ND		0.0678	0.0046	0.317	0.0084	5.98	0.06	ND		0.0172	0.0015	0.0147
0.0076	6.86	0.05	0.7124	0.025	0.0407	0.0086	ND		0.1632	0.0063	8.98	0.07	ND		0.0036	0.0011	0.0138
0.0026	10.13	0.09	0.4447	0.0222	ND		0.1317	0.0066	0.128	0.0063	7.72	0.08	ND		0.0464	0.0022	0.0104
0.0085	27.08	0.17	0.3491	0.0228	0.0547	0.0097	0.0965	0.0066	0.0966	0.0058	3.5299	0.0333	ND		0.0188	0.0014	0.0134

Cu +/-	Zn%	Zn +/-	As%	As +/-	Se%	Se +/-	Rb%	Rb +/-	Sr%	Sr +/-	Y%	Y +/-	Zr%	Zr +/-	Mo%	Mo +/-	Ag%
0.0008	0.045	0.0013	ND		ND		0.0008	0.0001	0.0563	0.0006	0.01	0.0003	0.0401	0.0005	ND		ND
0.0012	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0827	0.001	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0012	0.0025	0.0008	ND		ND		ND		0.053	0.0008	0.003	0.0002	0.0172	0.0005	0.0034	0.0003	ND
0.001	0.0306	0.0011	0.001	0.0003	ND		0.0012	0.0002	0.0446	0.0006	0.0077	0.0003	0.0364	0.0005	ND		ND
0.001	0.0057	0.0006	0.0022	0.0003	ND		0.0058	0.0003	0.1691	0.0016	0.0013	0.0002	0.0029	0.0004	0.0031	0.0002	ND
0.0012	0.0082	0.0008	0.0013	0.0003	ND		0.0042	0.0002	0.0403	0.0006	0.0037	0.0002	0.0093	0.0004	0.0017	0.0002	ND
0.0014	0.0072	0.0008	ND		ND		0.0035	0.0003	0.0837	0.0011	0.0024	0.0002	0.0064	0.0004	0.0018	0.0002	ND
0.0013	0.0063	0.0007	ND		ND		0.001	0.0002	0.0109	0.0003	0.0023	0.0002	0.0038	0.0003	0.001	0.0002	ND
0.0012	0.0074	0.0008	ND		ND		0.003	0.0002	0.1744	0.0017	0.0032	0.0002	0.0093	0.0005	0.0011	0.0002	ND
0.0013	0.007	0.0007	ND		ND		ND		0.0276	0.0005	0.0012	0.0002	0.0042	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND
0.0012	0.0051	0.0006	ND		ND		0.0028	0.0002	0.0575	0.0007	0.0041	0.0002	0.0033	0.0003	0.0006	0.0002	ND

Ag +/-	Cd%	Cd +/-	Sn%	Sn +/-	Sb%	Sb +/-	W%	W +/-	Hg%	Hg +/-	Pb%	Pb +/-	Bi%	Bi +/-	Th%	Th +/-	U%	U +/-	LE	LE +/-
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.001	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		70.21	0.2
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0014	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		40.17	0.29
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0044	0.0008	ND		0.0057	0.0009	0.0017	0.0006	64.35	0.3
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0012	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		69.77	0.21
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0012	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		69.37	0.22
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0014	0.0004	ND		0.0036	0.0008	ND		70.15	0,24
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0035	0.0009	ND		64.31	0.4
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0016	0.0004	81.74	0.18
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		61.54	0.27
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0028	0.0008	ND		68.19	0.38
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0011	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		54.86	0.24

APPENDIX IV

MAGNETOMETER DATA

June 9, 2018

Station	Magnetometer Reading (gammas)	time	UTM	
				Benson main B/S "B1" 12:45PM= 2150
B1	2150	8:00	9 U 626108 5576916	B/S B1- 9:00 AM= 2150
B2	2150	8:06	9 U 626101 5576895	
B3	2200	8:07	9 U 626094 5576871	
B4	2200	8:08	9 U 626088 5576843	
B5	2100	8:09	9 U 626085 5576818	
B6	2250	8:10	9 U 626081 5576795	
B7	2200	8:12	9 U 626076 5576772	
B8	2150	8:15	9 U 626072 5576750	
B9	2150	8:16	9 U 626066 5576728	
B10	2100	8:17	9 U 626057 5576704	
B11	2100	8:18	9 U 626052 5576685	
B12	2100	8:19	9 U 626046 5576670	
B13	2100	8:20	9 U 626039 5576651	
B14	2150	8:21	9 U 626034 5576633	
B15	2150	8:22	9 U 626030 5576626	flucuation in reading
B16	2150	8:23	9 U 626026 5576616	
B17	2200	8:24	9 U 626019 5576599	
B18	2200	8:25	9 U 626011 5576580	
B19	2200	8:26	9 U 626002 5576564	
B20	2250	8:27	9 U 625995 5576546	
B21	2200	8:28	9 U 625990 5576529	
B22	2200	8:29	9 U 625984 5576512	
B23	2200	8:30	9 U 625982 5576483	
B24	2200	8:31	9 U 625973 5576459	
B25	2150	8:32	9 U 625968 5576437	
B26	2100	8:33	9 U 625965 5576410	
B27	2200	8:32	9 U 625962 5576385	
B28	2150	8:33	9 U 625961 5576360	
B29	2100	8:34	9 U 625960 5576336	
B30	2150	8:35	9 U 625961 5576310	
B31	2200	8:36	9 U 625961 5576284	
B32	2200	8:37	9 U 625961 5576258	
B33	2150	8:38	9 U 625961 5576232	
B34	2200	8:39	9 U 625960 5576207	
B35	2200	8:40	9 U 625965 5576180	
B36	2200	8:41	9 U 625970 5576156	
B37	2150	8:42	9 U 625976 5576131	
B38	2150	8:43	9 U 625984 5576105	
B39	2150	8:44	9 U 625989 5576080	
B40	2100	8:45	9 U 625994 5576055	
B41	2150	8:50	9 U 625996 5576030	

B42	2150	8:51	9 U 626001 5576004	B/S B1- 9:00 AM= 2150
				Rainier Main Forestry road-Secondary
B43	2100	9:14	9 U 625602 5577171	B/S 2100 (B43) 10:15
B44	2350	9:15	9 U 625614 5577120	
B45	2000	9:16	9 U 625617 5577095	
B46	2150	9:17	9 U 625620 5577071	
B47	2150	9:18	9 U 625623 5577048	
B48	2150	9:19	9 U 625626 5577023	
B49	2150	9:20	9 U 625626 5577023	
B50	2000	9:21	9 U 625630 5577000	
B51	2150	9:22	9 U 625635 5576975	
B52	2300	9:23	9 U 625640 5576948	
B53	2250	9:24	9 U 625643 5576923	
B54	2200	9:25	9 U 625645 5576899	
B55	2200	9:26	9 U 625649 5576877	
B56	2250	9:27	9 U 625652 5576853	
B57	2200	9:28	9 U 625655 5576831	
B58	2200	9:29	9 U 625659 5576807	
B59	2200	9:31	9 U 625662 5576785	
B60	2200	9:33	9 U 625668 5576763	
B61	2150	9:34	9 U 625674 5576739	
B62	2200	9:35	9 U 625681 5576716	
B63	2150	9:36	9 U 625688 5576690	
B64	2200	9:37	9 U 625695 5576668	
B65	2200	9:38	9 U 625701 5576643	
B66	2200	9:39	9 U 625692 5576622	
B67	2200	9:40	9 U 625683 5576602	
B68	2100	9:41	9 U 625674 5576584	
B69	2150	9:42	9 U 625666 5576565	EDGE OF LIMESTONE ROAD QUARRY
B70	2150	9:43	9 U 625659 5576545	
B71	2100	9:44	9 U 625650 5576531	
B72	2150	9:45	9 U 625634 5576533	
B73	2150	9:46	9 U 625609 5576534	
B74	2150	9:47	9 U 625590 5576544	
B75	2150	9:48	9 U 625568 5576564	
B76	2150	9:49	9 U 625555 5576593	
B78	2200	9:48	9 U 625552 5576643	
B79	2200	9:51	9 U 625546 5576670	
B80	2100	9:52	9 U 625540 5576695	
B81	2150	9:53	9 U 625534 5576721	
B82	2150	9:54	9 U 625528 5576747	
B83	2100	9:55	9 U 625518 5576770	
B84	2150	9:56	9 U 625502 5576788	
B85	2100	9:58	9 U 625488 5576759	

B86	2100	9:59	9 U 625491 5576734	
B87	2100	10:00	9 U 625495 5576708	
B88	2100	10:01	9 U 625496 5576683	
B89	2050	10:02	9 U 625496 5576659	
B90	2100	10:03	9 U 625496 5576635	
B91	2100	10:04	9 U 625488 5576611	
B92	2100	10:05	9 U 625483 5576585	
B93	2100	10:06	9 U 625476 5576560	
B94	2100	10:07	9 U 625467 5576537	
B95	2100	10:08	9 U 625458 5576514	
B96	2100	10:09	9 U 625450 5576490 BACK to Rainier B/S = 2100	"B1" B/S 10:21AM = 2150 Rainier Main Forestry road-Secondary B/S 2100 (B43) 10:15 Main Base Station "B1" Check 2150 - 10:21AM Tertiary Base line("J" Mainline) "J" B/S Check 11:39=2150, 11:40AM=2150 and 12:30PM=2150 Benson main B/S "B1" 12:45PM= 2150 "J"Mainline B/S 12:30PM=2150 Benson main B/S "B1" 12:45PM= 2150