

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
37952**



Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: _____

TOTAL COST: _____

AUTHOR(S): _____ SIGNATURE(S): _____

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

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

PROPERTY NAME: _____

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: _____

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: _____

MINING DIVISION: _____ NTS/BCGS: _____

LATITUDE: _____ ° _____ ' _____ " LONGITUDE: _____ ° _____ ' _____ " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) _____ 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) _____ 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: _____

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 _____ Electromagnetic _____ Induced Polarization _____ Radiometric _____ Seismic _____ Other _____ Airborne _____			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...) Soil _____ Silt _____ Rock _____ 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:	

Title Page

GOLDEN LARCH

**(Event Number 5717436)
(Tenures 1061136, 1061137, 1056045)**

2018 ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL MAPING

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

**NTS Sheet 82 F/9 W
Latitude 49.55 N
Longitude 115.45 W**

**Ownership of claims:
Paul Ransom
9452 Clearview Road
Cranbrook, BC, V1C 7E2**

**Operator:
Paul Ransom
9452 Clearview Road
Cranbrook, BC, V1C 7E2**

Report by: P. Ransom

Date of submission: January 21, 2019

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Introduction

Location and Access

The Golden Larch property is located 25 km WSW of Kimberley, BC. Location Map is shown in Appendix 1.

Local communities, Kimberley and Cranbrook, roads and access to the Golden Larch Claims is shown in Appendix 2.

Directions to the property follow:

1. Take St. Mary road 10 km west from Kimberley (starts immediately north of Marysville suburb).
2. Cross St. Mary River at east end of St. Mary Lake.
3. Proceed to Hellroaring Creek FSR, second junction to the right after crossing St. Mary River bridge.
4. At 3 km on Hellroaring FSR take junction west, the Meachen FSR.
5. The higher elevation NE part of the Golden Larch claims is accessed by a road to the south 700 m past the 34 km marker; the lower elevation NE part is accessed by a trail across the road from this junction and from a branch road to the west at about the 35 km marker.
6. Marker numbering changes after the 35 km marker as the road branches south into Meachen Valley.
7. The Meachen Valley FSR crosses the southern Golden Larch Claims and at 14 km the Fiddler Creek north side branch FSR runs east near the south claim boundary. At 1.1 km on the Fiddler Creek north side FSR is the Mt Evans trailhead to mineral showings and the mountain peak.

Statement of Work, event number 5717436, is in Appendix 3.

Claims

A detailed map of the claims this report deals with is shown in Appendix 4. Patterned green lines mark portions of claim boundaries on the accompanying geological maps.

The claim listing is shown in the Statement of Work.

History

The Golden Larch claims flank the west and north portions of Mt. Evans. Several adits were driven on copper sulphide in quartz veins in gabbro SW of Mt. Evans, last extensively explored in 1972 (Lenard) and 1984 (Margrum and Crowe). Cominco carried out regional mapping and ground electromagnetic surveys in the Mt. Evans area during the 1980s and 1990s. This work targeted Sullivan Horizon, the stratum that hosts the giant SEDEX Sullivan deposit 25 km to the NW. Cominco drilled several conductors without success. In 2000 Chapleau deepened Cominco hole R95-1, renamed it P00-15, and intersected Sullivan Horizon several hundred metres below the geophysical conductor targeted by Cominco, and below that and a substantial thickness of pebble fragmental (Soloviev, 2001,). Pebble fragmental is a unique rock similar to the mud volcano

complex in the footwall to Sullivan. In 2004 Hastings drilled a hole about 1.7 km southwest of P00_15 with similar results (Anderson, 2005, 2005, Kennedy et al., 2015). E.A. Sanders carried out a review of geophysics in the area with a revised interpretation of aeromagnetic surveying that indicates a large anomaly with Sullivan characteristics in the vicinity of his Sinclair claims (2015). Sanders has since carried out new gravity and magnetic surveys. The present work on claims peripheral to those held by Sanders builds on identifying geological stratigraphy and structure in order to project the location of the Sullivan ore horizon and guide exploration efforts.

Economic Assessment

Unexplained airborne and ground geophysical anomalies only 25 km from one of Earth's largest SEDEX lead-zinc-silver deposits demand explanation. Some anomalies are on claims adjoining the Golden Larch property, and their source may continue at depth onto the Golden Larch claims. Any deposit comparable in nature and size to Sullivan would have a significant major impact to the local as well as provincial economy.

New Work

The work being reported on is mapping in the southwest and northeastern parts of the Golden Larch claims.

Objectives

Objective of the work was to conduct detailed mapping to confirm or modify existing coverage of stratigraphic and structural trends, information essential for planning and interpreting future exploration by geophysics and drilling.

Regional Geology

A regional geology map is shown in Appendix 5. Rocks of the Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup form a conformable sequence that dominates this part of southeastern BC. Lowest rocks of the Purcell Supergroup include the Fort Steele and Aldridge Formations. The Fort Steele Fm. is only exposed east of the Rocky Mountain Trench in the Hughes Range (ie north of the St Mary - Boulder Creek Fault). A transitional sequence assigned to the Aldridge Fm. rests conformably between Fort Steele and regional style Aldridge strata there. The Fort Steele Formation accumulated as quartz sands and siliciclastic muds deposited in sub aerial to shallow water fluvial to deltaic environments (Hoy, 1993). The transitional sequence represents a transgressive period of increasing water depth as rift development advanced and the interpreted depositional environment changed from shelf to basinal. In the Purcells the Aldridge Formation is over 5 kilometres thick of deep-water siliciclastic sediments primarily of turbidite origin (Bishop et al., 1970). The lower section of Aldridge in the Purcells is reasonably assumed time equivalent to the Fort Steele plus the lower portion of the overlying transitional sequence of Aldridge sediments. Seismic studies suggest the Aldridge Formation in the Purcells is substantially thicker than 5 kilometres.

A very significant rock of non-turbidite origin occurs throughout the Aldridge Formation called Carbonaceous Wacke Laminite (CWL). A few centimetres of CWL is commonly found between every turbidite in some sequences; in other sequences where not present

between turbidites, CWL is assumed to have either been eroded or that turbidite deposition was so rapid it did not have time to accumulate. When or where turbidite input was low or restricted, a few centimetres to up to tens of metres of CWL dominant strata accumulated. For example, the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation in the Kimberley area consists of 20 metres of CWL. In the immediate mine area this 20 metres of CWL bifurcates around and interfingers with the 200 metres of sulphide and unique sedimentary rocks intimately associated with the Sullivan orebody (Ransom et al., 2000).

A further significant variant of CWL are laminites with light and dark grey laminations in bar-code-like patterns. Units of these laminites form markers that provide precise stratigraphic control of the 1500 to 2000 metre stratigraphic interval above the Sullivan ore horizon. Individual markers from 10 cm to 10 metres thick were named by Cominco geologists. Aldridge markers have been correlated from field locations as much as 300 kilometres apart. Marker and turbidite sequences bifurcate, and detailed study aids understanding of basin sedimentology and can be used to place limits on fault displacement. These markers are important for exploration planning as they provide an estimate of depth to the Sullivan ore horizon, one of the prime target models. This information is used to guide geophysics planning and interpretation and well as planning and monitoring progress of drill holes. Core intersections of all Cominco marker standards is archived at the GSC ISPG repository in Calgary.

Above the Aldridge is the Creston Formation, initially deposited as muds, silts and sands in a shallow aqueous to emergent environment, parts of which have been interpreted as shallow marine to lacustrine and other parts as alluvial fans. Kitchener Formation strata that succeed the Creston Formation are carbonate-rich silts and muds deposited in a shallow marine environment. Above the Kitchener Formation is the Van Creek Formation (included in or with the Kitchener as Siyeh in early studies) dominated by siltstones that accumulated in a shallow water environment. The Nicol Creek Formation, a thin but very widespread flood basalt lava and associated volcanoclastic sediments, covers the Van Creek Formation. These volcanics mark the top of the lower Purcell Supergroup. The upper Purcell Supergroup, Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations in the Purcell Mountains, and stratigraphic equivalents in the Rockies, consist primarily of units that were deposited as sands, silts, muds and carbonates in a mud flat-shoreline and adjacent basinal environments. These rocks were folded, metamorphosed and intruded by granite during the East Kootenay orogeny.

A several hundred-million-year hiatus in the geologic record following the East Kootenay orogeny was broken by the Goat River orogeny and deposition of the siliciclastic Neoproterozoic Windermere Supergroup and lower Paleozoic Lower Cambrian Cranbrook Formation conglomerates and sandstones and upper Lower Cambrian Eager Formation argillite, siltstone and carbonate.

Extensional and compressional tectonic forces controlled deposition and resulted in deformation of rocks in the region. Predominantly extensional tectonic activity during mid- and late Proterozoic, Paleozoic and Mesozoic times governed formation of depositional basins, block tilting and uplift and associated angular unconformities. Compression during late Mesozoic and early Cenozoic times produced the fold and thrust

structures so characteristic of the region. Mid Cenozoic extension led to development of the major Rocky Mountain Trench Fault and produced numerous fault blocks that resulted in local "basin and range" topography. Alluvial deposition commenced in the earliest basins and continues to this day.

Mesoproterozoic tabular gabbro sills and dikes known as "Moyie Sills" or "Moyie Intrusions" intrude Aldridge (and rarely Creston) strata and are only slightly younger than the rocks they intrude. A somewhat younger suite of gabbroic sills, believed to be the intrusive equivalent to the Nicol Creek Fm volcanic rocks, intrude Kitchener Formation strata. Syenite to monzonite plugs and stocks of Cretaceous age intruded along and locked some of the longer-lived faults. Peripheral to these intrusions are coeval and possibly younger minor thin syenite sills and dikes.

Local Geology

Local geology is summarized at 1:50,000 scale in Geology of the St Mary Map Sheet, 082F/09, Geoscience Map 2004-01 (Hoy and Jackman, 2004). A 1:10,000 scale extract of this map showing a portion of the Golden Larch claims is shown in Appendix 6. In 2011 the GSC released OF 6308 a 1:50,000 geology map also of 82F/09 that showed most marker localities identified by Cominco. In the project area these maps are similar. The most detailed mapping in this area was carried out by Cominco over the latter half of the 20th Century. A portion of Trim Map Sheet 082F059 of Cominco mapping, enlarged to 1:10,000 scale is shown in Appendix 7, and on which overlapping Golden Larch claim boundaries are shown. Showings in Minfile or noted in assessment reports are indicated in Appendix 8. The Sullivan ore body and the Stenwinder and North Star massive sulphide deposits are significant mineral occurrences on Map 082F/09 are 25 kilometres northeast of Golden Larch claims. Extensive research spearheaded by the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1990s on Sullivan, regional geology and many mineral occurrences in Aldridge strata has been published (Lydon 2000).

Rocks on the Golden Larch claims are entirely Aldridge Fm. strata and belong primarily to the Middle Aldridge Fm. Lower Aldridge strata are exposed in the northeast part of the claims.

Procedure

Mapping was carried out in areas of interest on the southwest and northeast corners of Golden Larch claims, with the intention of detailing stratigraphic and structural framework in more detail than existing maps provide. Much of existing detailed mapping done by Cominco geologists in the 1980s and 1990s was digitized and some reinterpretation done in conjunction with the new mapping.

Mapping – Results

Areas where work was carried out are highlighted by yellow ellipses in the map of Appendix 8. In the northeast area two days were spent walking old roads and traversing without locating outcrops. In the southwest area three days were spent walking roads and traversing. Some of the road outcrops had been mapped by Cominco however revisiting them was quite useful. Golden Larch claim lines are indicated by patterned green lines in Appendices 6 through 9.

Appendix 8 is the same area as maps in Appendices 6 and 7. Marker localities are shown with colour circles. Marker projections and extrapolated (some revised) trends are shown as dashed lines in corresponding colours, gabbro trends have been modified and gabbro bodies coloured in. Many of the trends of gabbro contacts, faults and markers have been reinterpreted.

Appendix 9 shows 1:5000 scale mapping of new outcrops and data.

An approximately 30 metre interval of overturned strata in a Meachen FSR roadcut was used to constrain a feature shown on the maps of appendices 8 and 9 as the Rosin Fault.

Traverses were made north of the FSR on the north side of Fiddler Creek and several outcrops of both gabbro and Middle Aldridge Fm strata were located, including one Sundown marker 300 m east of the Mt. Evans trailhead. The marker matched to 6.90-7.03 (metres above base) in the Cominco Sundown standard.

A fault along Fiddler Creek shown on the Cominco map was constrained by a Shaft marker locality (Shaft is the highest of the Aldridge markers, see legend in Appendix 8 for relative stratigraphic positioning of markers). As the marker was shown along the Fiddler north side FSR and no outcrops had been spotted along it in that area, it was decided to investigate further. In the ditch at the indicated marker locality, marker float was noted and collected. A large specimen collected for matching measured 30 cm by 20 cm, is angular in outline with subrounded edges. There was no outcrop in the ditch nor in the nearby bush. The marker was matched as Sundown, not Shaft. (Match was to the Cominco Sundown standard 6.05 – 6.15.) Sundown is about 500 metres stratigraphically lower than Shaft. This mislabelled or misidentified marker represents a stratigraphic difference of half a kilometre (not including several hundred metres of gabbro), so a revision of the structure seemed necessary.

Mapping – Interpretation

The new Sundown marker locality 300m east of the Mt. Evans trail head and detailing of gabbro outcrops and contacts in that area has resulted in a marked change in interpretation from an area dominated by one huge gabbro to one of sills within a normal Middle Aldridge and gabbro succession between Fiddler and Rosin faults. This is in keeping with the sill – stratigraphic sequence elsewhere in the area.

Cleavage in the overturned strata east of the Rosin Fault is assumed to approximate fault zone trend and be in the hanging wall of the Rosin Fault. The fault was projected at this trend 500 metres in both directions; then beyond to the south above a Ginty marker, where separation from a Sundown occurrence higher on Mt. Evans is required; and then to the north across Meachen Creek beneath a marked change in trend and apparent abrupt termination and fold of a gabbro. Because the cleavage at the locality where bedding is overturned dips east (about 40°), and because of older strata in the succession higher on Mt. Evans, it is inferred that Rosin Fault is a reverse structure and is interpreted as a back thrust. Fifty to 100 m of strata and 50 to 100 m of gabbro are repeated above the thrust.

Leech (1957) mapped the Fiddler Fault from Mallandane Pass in the south, where it joins the St Mary Fault, for about 25 km across several ridges to where it merges with the Hall Lake Fault. Mapping over several kilometres provides constraints on position and provides a guide to amount of offset of the Fiddler Fault. However, along the lower levels of Fiddler Creek its trace can only be approximate because of deep cover and a broad valley bottom. This is the area where the Shaft marker locality on the Cominco map was shown to be float of Sundown marker. Location of the Fiddler Fault in this area cannot be constrained by marker float. The only thing this change of marker identification provides is that likely source locality of the marker float is to the east (where Sundown occurs in outcrop) instead of to the west, and/or up valley, where Shaft is projected. The Fiddler Fault location remains unchanged. Based on seismic interpretation the Fiddler Fault dips steeply west at Meachen FSR, and offset is about 500 metres (Cook, 2017 - AR 36666); elsewhere it dips a few degrees either side of vertical based on fault measurements or on estimates of where it appears constrained on steep slopes.

On the North side of Meachen Creek the Rosin Fault appears to be cut by Fiddler Fault. If that is the case, continuation of the Rosin thrust fault west of Fiddler Fault may explain the thickness of Middle Aldridge above Shaft marker in the upper part of the ridge north of Meachen Creek. Contrast in stratigraphic level between points on opposite sides of Fiddler Fault vary from 700 to 1200 metres in the Meachen area, suggesting normal, west side down offset in support of that based on the seismic interpretation.

Conclusions

The northeast part of the claims, where no outcrop was found, is stratigraphically low in the Middle Aldridge Fm, and where Cominco workers projected the Sullivan ore horizon. Further attempts to locate outcrops and define the details of stratigraphy and structure are essential in order to formulate further exploration plans there.

The remapping and interpretation in the southwest area has shown that previous work in some areas can be improved upon, especially if new marker localities are found, gabbro contacts mapped out in greater detail and reasonable projections of structural trends are made. With improved definition of stratigraphy and structure the sup-surface projection of the Sullivan ore horizon can be more accurately constrained, a requirement to effectively plan, execute and interpret geophysical and drill programs.

Recommendations

Continue to conduct mapping at lower levels on Mt. Evans along Meachen FSR to refine the details of stratigraphy and structure in order to devise geophysical or drill programs to locate targets on or close to the Sullivan ore horizon.

Budget:

Geologist with support ~ 1 month	\$20,000.00
Rock sampling 100 @ \$50/sample	\$ 5000.00
Reporting	\$10,000.00
Total	\$35,000.00

References

- Anderson, D., 2005, Road Access Work and Diamond Drilling on the PAKK Property, AR 27916.
- Anderson, D., 2006, Diamond Drilling on the PAKK Property, AR 28424.
- Bishop, D.T., Morris, H.C. and Edmunds, F.R., 1970, Turbidites and Depositional Features in the Lower Belt-Purcell Supergroup (Abstr.), GSA Abstr. 2. No. 7, 497.
- Brown, D. A., MacLeod, R. F., and Wagner, C. L. (compilers) 2011. Geology, St. Mary Lake, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada Open File 6308, scale 1:50000.
- Cook, F.A., 2017, Integration of Geophysical and Geological Data in the Meachen Creek Area: Meachen Bend (MB 01_16) Property. AR36666
- Hoy, T., 1993, Geology of the Purcell Supergroup in the Ferine West-Half Map Area, Southeastern British Columbia, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 84, 157p.
- Hoy, T., and Jackman, W., 2004, Geology of the St. Mary Map Sheet 82F/9, Geoscience Map 2004-01, British Columbia Geological Survey
- Kennedy, S., and Höy, T., 2015, Mud Volcanoes in the Purcell Basin and Their Relevance to Middle Proterozoic Massive-Sulphide Ag-Pb-Zn Deposits, Southeastern BC
- Leech, G.B., 1957, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 15-1957, St. Mary Lake, Kootenay District, BC,
- Lenard, N.C., 1972, Geological and Geochemical Study – Jag Group, AR 4235
- Lydon, J.W., 2000, The Geological Environment of the Sullivan Deposit, British Columbia, (ed.) J.W. Lydon, T. Hoy, J.F. Slack and M.E. Knapp, Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No 1.
- Magrum, M.M. and Crowe, G.G., 1984, Geological Report on the Whitefish and Good Hope Claims, AR 12825.
- Ransom, P.W. And Lydon, J.W., 2000, Geology, Sedimentology, and Evolution of the Sullivan Sub-Basin in The Geological Environment of the Sullivan Deposit, British Columbia, (ed.) J.W. Lydon, T. Hoy, J.F. Slack and M.E. Knapp, Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No 1, p.440-469.
- Sanders, E., 2015, A Study of Geophysical and Geochemical Data for the Sinclair Mineral Claim, AR 35575
- Soloviev, S., 2001, Diamond Drilling Horn/PAKK Property, AR 26693.

Statement of Qualifications

I, P.W. Ransom, Geologist, with business address and residential address of 9452 Clearview Road, Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 7E2, hereby certify that:

- I am a graduate in Geological Sciences with a B.Sc. (1966) from McGill University.
- I was employed by Cominco Ltd from 1966 to 1999 and was continuously engaged in mining and exploration geology during that time.
- I have worked as a contract geologist, consultant or advisor for several clients since 1999, including Teck, Stikine Gold Corporation, Roca, Apex Geoscience, Gravitas Metals Corp, Omineca Mining and Metals, Santa Fe Metals Corp and Kootenay Zinc Corp.
- I was Project Manager for the Sullivan Deeps drilling project of Stikine Gold Corporation from the spring of 2003 until June 2007, and was directly involved in planning the drilling, coordinating and supervising contractors, monitoring results including logging and sampling of core.
- I am a partner in the Sully property near Fort Steele, BC, where I have conducted geological mapping as well as provided guidance and assistance in several geophysical surveys. I managed drill programs on Sully since 2012.
- I am sole owner of the Golden Larch Claims.
- I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (2005) License # 29629.

December 2018

Signed: *"P.W. Ransom"*
P.W. Ransom, P. Geo.


Seismic reflection					
Seismic refraction					
Well logging	Define by total length				
Geophysical interpretation					
Petrophysics					
Other (specify)					
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Stream sediment			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Soil	<i>note: This is for assays or</i>		\$0.00	\$0.00	
Rock	<i>laboratory costs</i>		\$0.00	\$0.00	
Water			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Whole rock			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Petrology			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Drilling	No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Diamond			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Reverse circulation (RC)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Rotary air blast (RAB)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Operations	Clarify	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Trenching			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Bulk sampling			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Underground development			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Reclamation	Clarify	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
After drilling			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Monitoring			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Airfare			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Taxi			\$0.00	\$0.00	
truck rental		5.00	\$150.00	\$750.00	
kilometers			\$0.00	\$0.00	
ATV			\$0.00	\$0.00	
fuel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Helicopter (hours)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other					
				\$750.00	\$750.00
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day				
Hotel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Camp			\$0.00	\$0.00	

Meals	day rate or actual costs-specify		\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)	Road safety radio			\$50.00	
				\$50.00	\$50.00
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	mag susc meter/month	1.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Other (Specify)					
				\$300.00	\$300.00
Freight, rock samples					
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
<i>TOTAL Expenditures</i>					\$13,450.00



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Location Map


Golden Larch Location Map

 **Golden Larch Location**

Topographic Layers

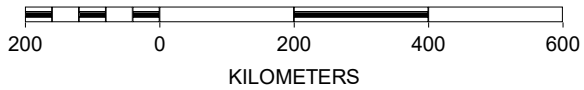
-  Lakes 1:6M
-  Rivers 1:6M

BC Border Layers

-  BC Border 1:6M



SCALE 1 : 11,206,155





Golden Larch 2018 Assessment Report, December 2018


Appendix 2 – Golden Larch Claims Access

Golden Larch Claims and Access





Mineral Titles Layers

-  Golden Larch Tenure
-  All Mineral Tenures



BC Administrative Area Layers

-  Cities

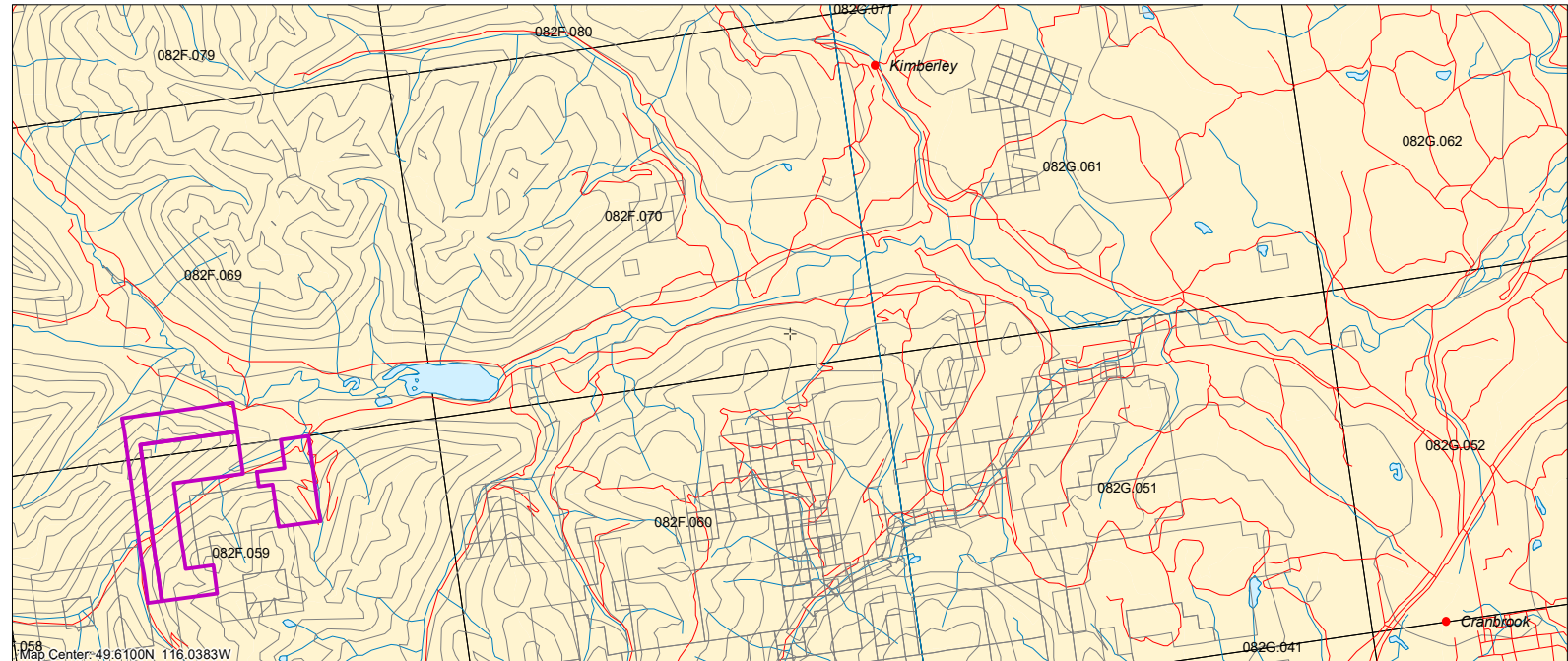
Topographic Layers

-  Roads 1:250K
-  Contours 1:250K (<2M)
-  Lakes 1:250K
-  Rivers 1:250K

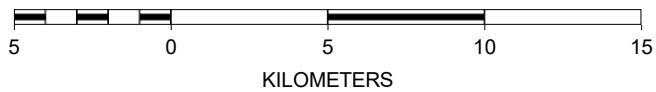
Grid Layers

-  Grid 1:20K - labels
-  Grid 1:20K - outline

BC Border Layers



SCALE 1 : 240,271



Appendix 3 – Statement of Work

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: RANSOM, PAUL WILLIAM (130603) **Submitter:** RANSOM, PAUL WILLIAM (130603)
Recorded: 2018/OCT/31 **Effective:** 2018/OCT/31
D/E Date: 2018/OCT/31

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: 5717436
Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geological
Work Start Date: 2018/JUL/01
Work Stop Date: 2018/OCT/25
Total Value of Work: \$ 5000.00
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Submission Fee
1056045	GOLDEN LARCH	2017/NOV/03	2018/NOV/03	2019/NOV/03	365	858.53	\$ 4292.66	\$ 0.00
1061136	GL2	2018/JUN/13	2019/JUN/13	2019/JUN/13	0	355.96	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
1061137	GL3	2018/JUN/13	2019/JUN/13	2019/JUN/13	0	565.25	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
1052363	SINCLAIR	2017/JUN/04	2019/JUN/02	2019/JUN/02	0	83.75	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: \$ 4292.66

PAC name: Ransom
Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: \$ 707.34

Total Submission Fees: \$ 0.0

Total Paid: \$ 0.0

Please print this page for your records.



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Click [here](#) to return to the Main Menu.






Appendix 4 – Detailed Claim Map

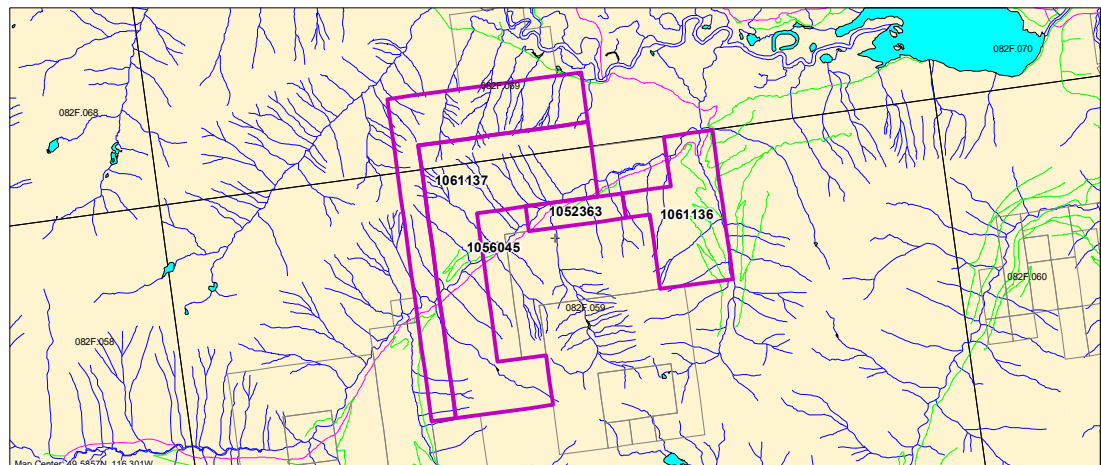
Golden Larch Claim Map 2018 AR

Mineral Titles Layers

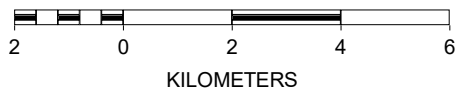
-  Golden Larch Tenure
-  All Mineral Tenures

Topographic Layers

-  Railways 1:20K
- Roads 1:20K**
 -  Gravel Road
 -  Paved Road
 -  Rough Road
-  Lakes 1:20K

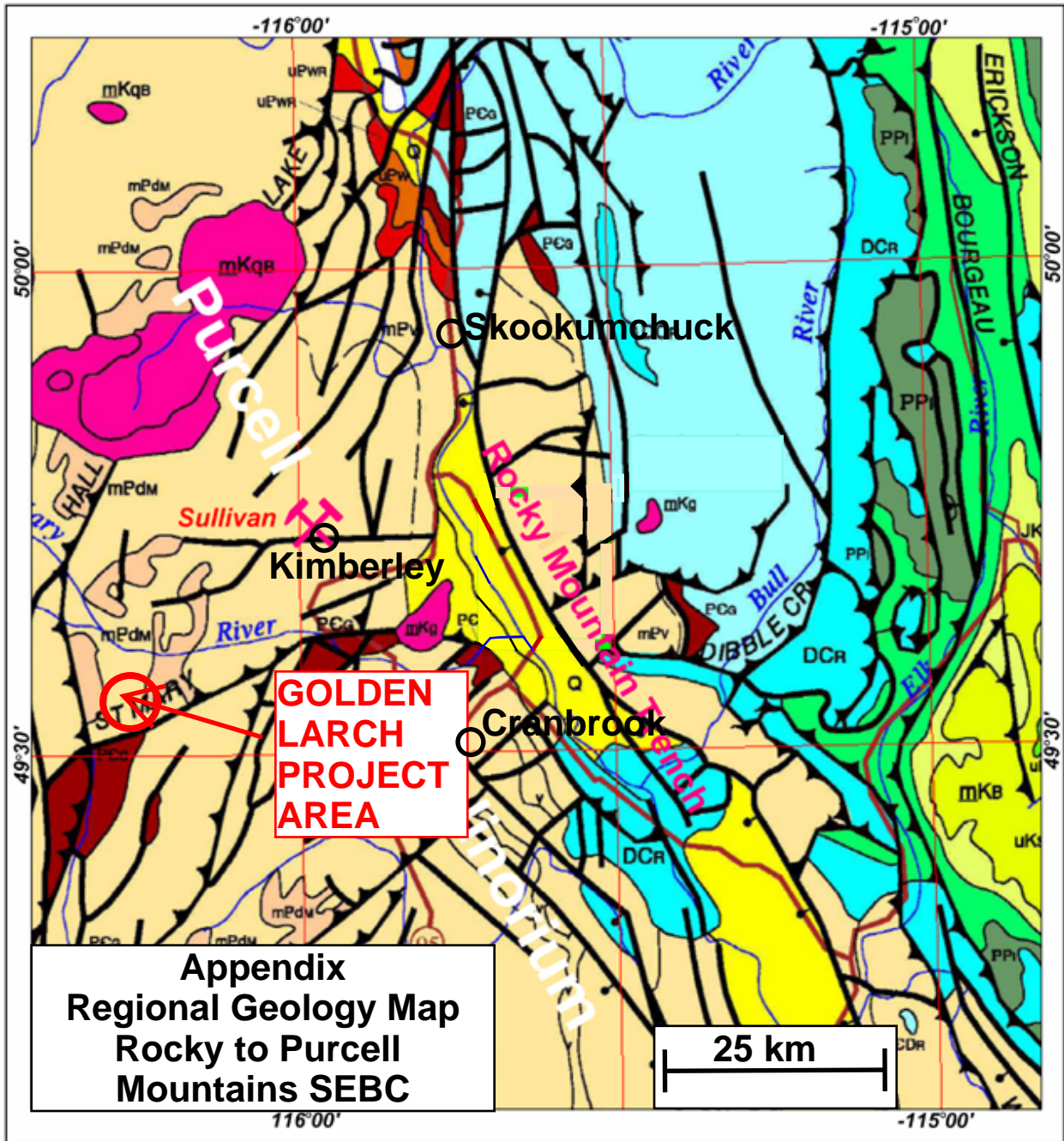


SCALE 1 : 139,795

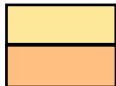

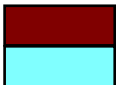



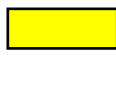



Golden Larch 2018 Assessment Report, December 2018

Appendix 5 – Regional Geology Map

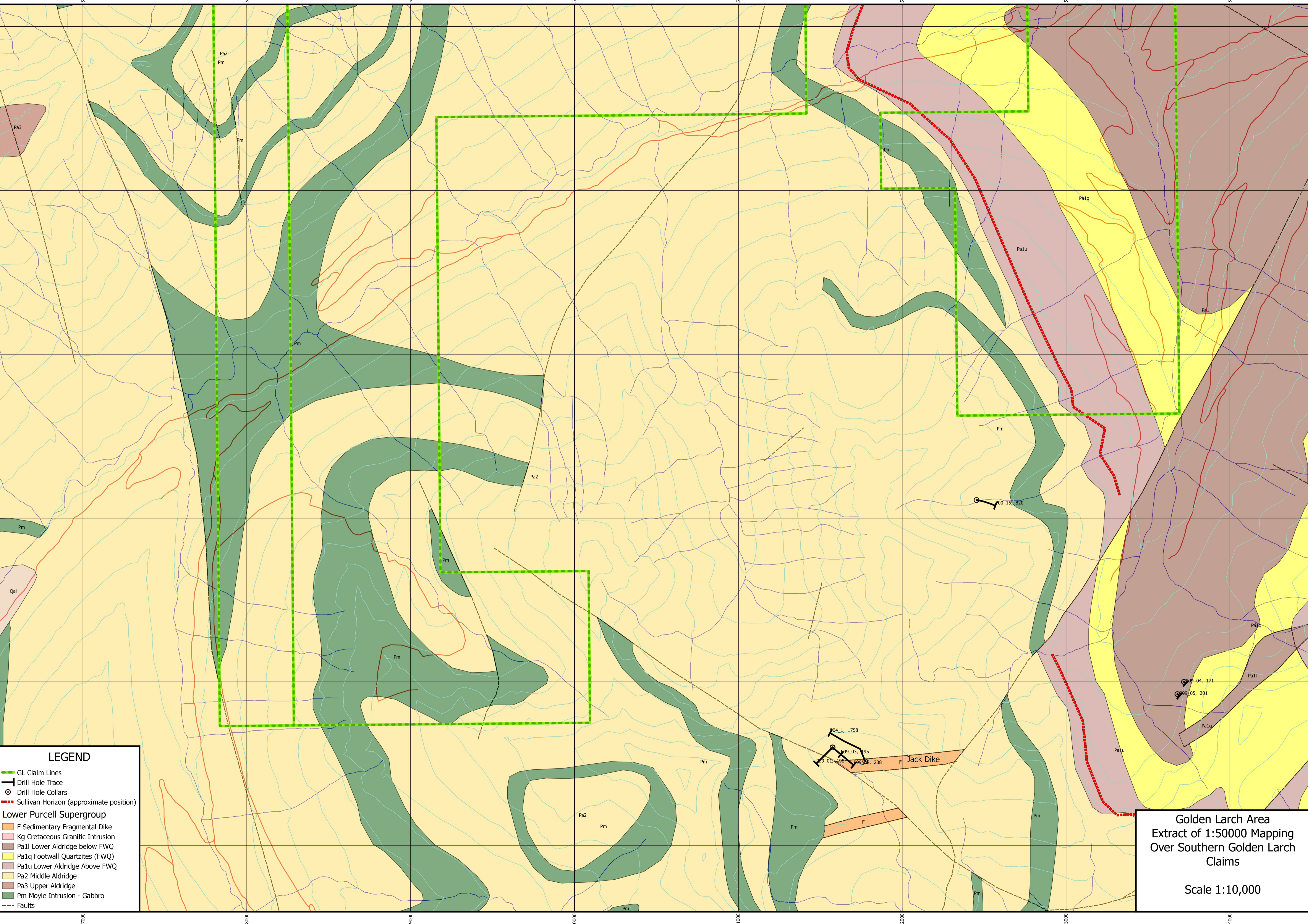


LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|  | Mezoproterozoic, Purcell Supergroup |  | Neoproterozoic, Windermere Supergroup |
|  | Lower Paleozoic, Clastics |  | Lower Paleozoic, Carbonates |
|  | Devonian, Carboniferous |  | Younger Strata |
|  | Alluvium and Quaternary deposits |  | Cretaceous granitic intrusions |

Golden Larch 2018 Assessment Report, December 2018

Appendix 6 – 1:10,000 Extract of 1:50K Geoscience Map 2004-01



LEGEND

- GL Claim Lines
- Drill Hole Trace
- ⊙ Drill Hole Collars
- Sullivan Horizon (approximate position)

Lower Purcell Supergroup

- F Sedimentary Fragmental Dike
- Kg Cretaceous Granitic Intrusion
- Pa1l Lower Aldridge below FWQ
- Pa1q Footwall Quartzites (FWQ)
- Pa1u Lower Aldridge Above FWQ
- Pa2 Middle Aldridge
- Pa3 Upper Aldridge
- Pm Moyie Intrusion - Gabbro
- Faults

Golden Larch Area
 Extract of 1:50000 Mapping
 Over Southern Golden Larch
 Claims

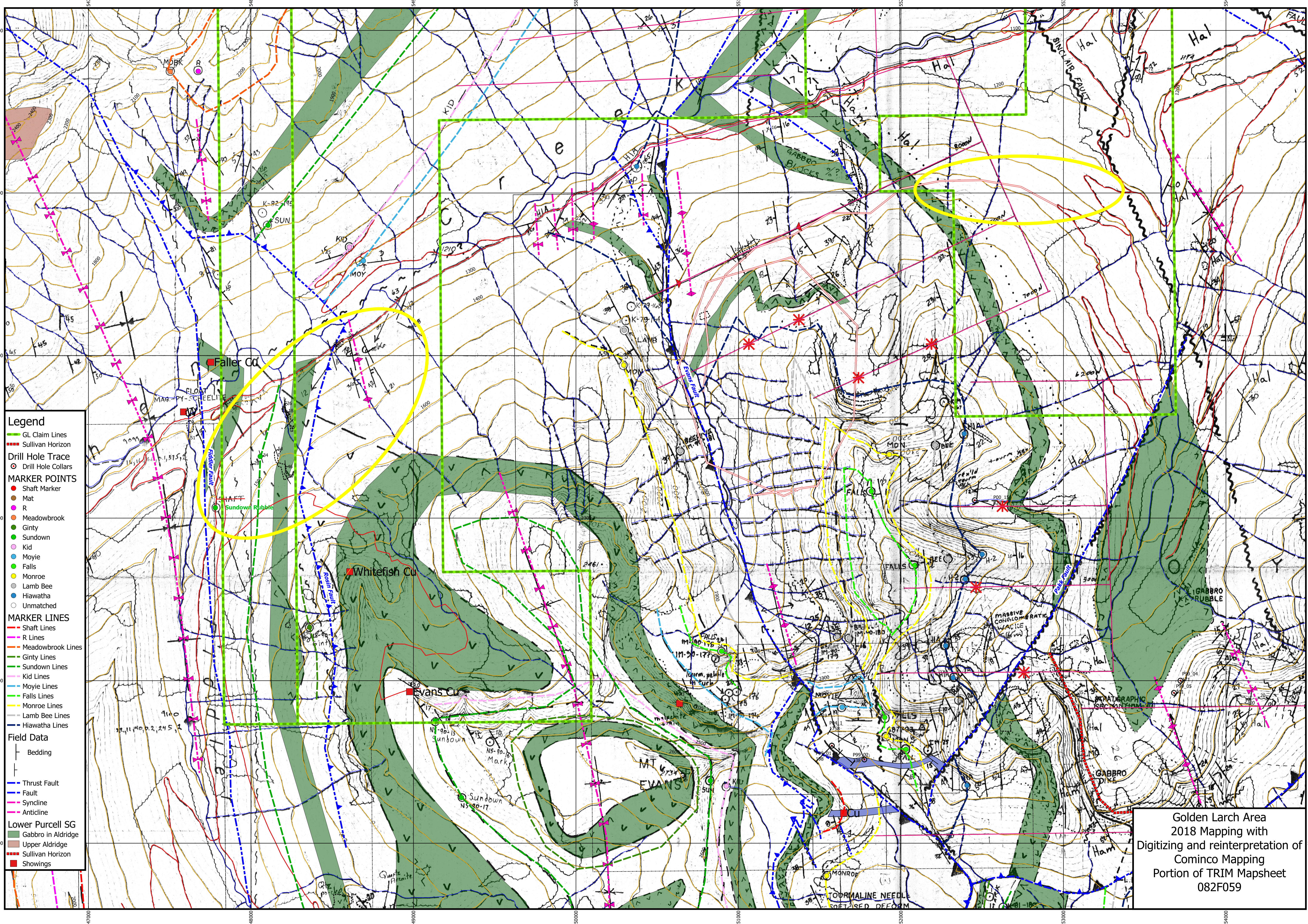
Scale 1:10,000

Golden Larch 2018 Assessment Report, December 2018

Appendix 7 – 1:10,000 Cominco Mapping from 1998

Golden Larch 2018 Assessment Report, December 2018

Appendix 8 – 1:10,000 Cominco Map modified 2018



- Legend**
- GL Claim Lines
 - Sullivan Horizon
 - Drill Hole Trace**
 - Drill Hole Collars
 - MARKER POINTS**
 - Shaft Marker
 - Mat
 - R
 - Meadowbrook
 - Ginty
 - Sundown
 - Kid
 - Moyie
 - Falls
 - Monroe
 - Lamb Bee
 - Hiawatha
 - Unmatched
 - MARKER LINES**
 - Shaft Lines
 - R Lines
 - Meadowbrook Lines
 - Ginty Lines
 - Sundown Lines
 - Kid Lines
 - Moyie Lines
 - Falls Lines
 - Monroe Lines
 - Lamb Bee Lines
 - Hiawatha Lines
 - Field Data**
 - Bedding
 - Thrust Fault
 - Fault
 - Syncline
 - Anticline
 - Lower Purcell SG**
 - Gabbro in Aldridge
 - Upper Aldridge
 - Sullivan Horizon
 - Showings

Golden Larch Area
 2018 Mapping with
 Digitizing and reinterpretation of
 Cominco Mapping
 Portion of TRIM Mapsheet
 082F059

Golden Larch 2018 Assessment Report, December 2018

Appendix 9 – 1:5000 Golden Larch new mapping, SW area

