BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38121

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)]: Geophysical **TOTAL COST:** 8,100

AUTHOR(S): A. Walcott and J.D. Rowe **SIGNATURE(S):**

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5725703 (2019/JAN/07)

PROPERTY NAME: Spanish Mountain

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Span-Spam (1040256), RHS (1040266), Sbit-Spit (1040268), Fix This POS Website!!! (1040275), NNMSNWS (1040276), Why We? (1043278)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093A 276 (Addie 1), 093A 306 (Kangaroo 2)

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo Mining Division **NTS/BCGS:** 93A/11

LATITUDE: 52 ° 33 '00 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 21 '45 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) C.J.Greig 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
729 Okanagan Ave E., Penticton, BC V2A 3D7

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) EverGold Corp. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
729 Okanagan Ave., Penticton, BC V2A 3K7

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
On the Spanish Mountain property Nicola Group carbonaceous, pyritic mudstone and phyllite host fine gold-bearing quartz veins over extensive areas. The host carbonaceous sedimentary rocks are characterized by resistivity lows and are locally overlain by widespread Au, As and Mo soil geochemical anomalies in thin colluvial and glacial overburden. Diamond drilling in 2011 returned wide intervals of low-grade gold such as 0.151 g/t Au over 93.2 m.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 11555, 13869, 28867, 29424, 31186, 31803, 32576, 36573

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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	Inversion & Interpretation of airborne Mag,EM	All	8,100
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:	8,100

2018
Review of Geophysical Data
(Collected in 2007)
from the
Spanish Mountain Property

Tenure Nos. 1040256, 1040266, 1040268, 1040275, 1040276 & 1043278

Cariboo – Quesnel Belt Mining Camp,
Near Likely, B.C.

(N.T.S. 93A/11),

Cariboo Mining Division, South-Central British Columbia,

Latitude 52° 33' 00" N, Longitude 121° 21' 45" W

Prepared for

EverGold Corp.

by

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&
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April 30, 2019

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1.0 Summary

The Spanish Mountain property consists of six contiguous mineral claims covering 15.7 square kilometers in the Cariboo Region of south-central British Columbia. The property has produced long drill intercepts of sediment-hosted vein (SHV) type gold mineralization just 6 km along strike from the similarly-hosted gold deposit of Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd., which has a reported (measured plus indicated) open-pit resource of 306.5 million tonnes grading 0.39 g/t Au and 0.64 g/t Ag.

The property is road accessible via a network of logging roads from Likely, BC and within the last 12 years has been subject to considerable exploration work, including grid soil geochemistry, geological mapping, rock sampling, airborne electromagnetic surveying and diamond drilling. The geochemical and lithological programs identified several areas of precious metal and pathfinder element enrichment along a 1,500 metre-long target area within favorable geology. Two areas having strong geochemical and geophysical signatures were explored by 12 diamond drill holes in 2011 with very encouraging results. Ten of the holes intersected significant intervals of gold mineralization, with two of the wider sections returning 93.2 m averaging 0.151 g/t Au and 96.0 m averaging 0.105 g/t Au. Since completion of the drill program no follow-up of the potential broad mineralized zones has been undertaken.

In 2018 a review of geophysical results from a 2007 airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was undertaken by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited. This review included production of 3D inversion models of the magnetics, which yielded several targets throughout the property, three of which are proximal to known mineralization discovered during historic work. The focus of the study was to identify areas of favourable carbonaceous sedimentary rocks where they are cut by north to northwest trending structures that may represent faults. Such faults potentially provided channel ways for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids, such as the northerly trending mineralized structural corridor hosting the Spanish Mountain gold deposit.

The results of previous work, including geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling of 12 holes, has indicated very good potential to discover a sizeable area of low-grade, open-pittable SHV type gold mineralization on EverGold’s Spanish Mountain property.

Further exploration on the property is highly recommended and should involve a detailed compilation of data, merging the newly modelled geophysical results with historic geological and geochemical data in an attempt to identify the favourable gold-hosting stratigraphic units where they are intersected by potentially mineralizing structures. These targets should be followed up in the field with definition soil sampling, prospecting, trenching and detailed

geological and structural mapping. Upon compilation and evaluation of all the data, drill targets should be chosen to test favourable areas at depth.

2.0 Location, Access, Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

The Spanish Mountain Property is located on the eastern part of Spanish Mountain, approximately 15 km southeast of the village of Likely, and 75 km northeast of the City of Williams Lake in south-central British Columbia (Fig. 1). The claims are located in the Cariboo Mining Division, and are centered at 52°33’00” N latitude and 121°21’45” W longitude on map sheet 093A/11. The property lies within UTM Coordinates 607600E to 613900E and 5821500N and 5825300N (NAD 83, Zone 10).

Figure 1. Spanish Mountain property location in south-central British Columbia

Access to the property is via the Likely Road that leaves Highway 97 at 150 Mile House and continues 87 km northeast to the village of Likely. From Likely, the property is accessed along the Spanish Lake Road (1300 FSR) for approximately 13 km southeast and then south along the 1800 FSR for another 5 km (Fig. 2). A large network of logging roads exists in the area; however, access may not be possible on several of the roads due to deactivation and/or lack of maintenance.

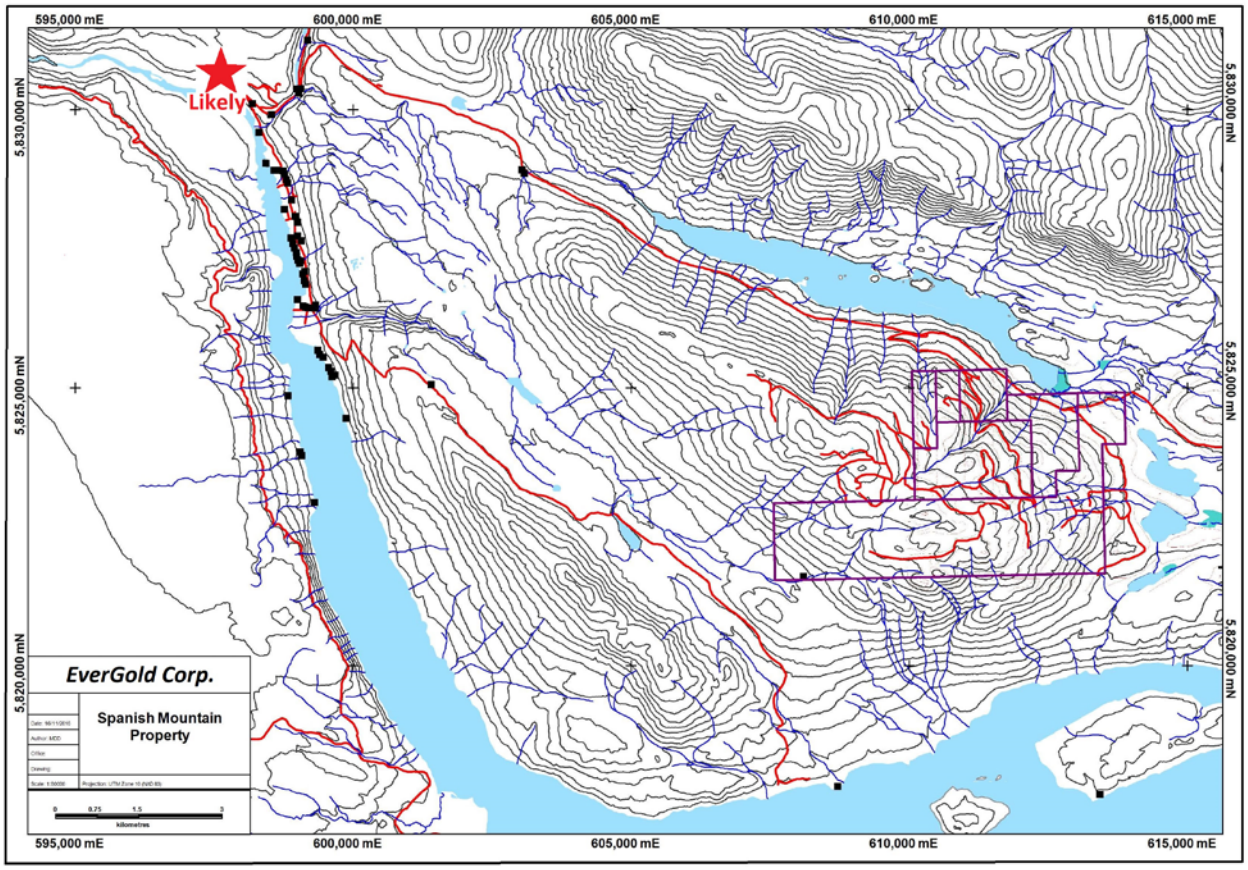

Figure 2. Spanish Mount property location – near Likely, BC

Located in the Quesnel Highlands, a transition zone between the Cariboo Plateau to the west and the Cariboo Mountains to the east, the Spanish Mountain property has moderately steep topography with rounded mountain tops and U-shaped valleys. Elevations range from approximately 1500 m at the peak of Spanish Mountain to 920 m at Spanish Lake, on the north edge of the property. Streams flow northerly into Spanish Lake and southerly into Quesnel Lake, both eventually flowing into Quesnel River, which joins the Fraser River to the northwest, at the city of Quesnel.

Spanish Mountain is situated in the northwestern portion of BC's inland rainforest. Vegetation in the lower elevations is dominated by western red cedar and western hemlock, while mid to high

elevations are forested by spruce and balsam fir. Areas of thick alder, willow and devils club make up the majority of underbrush. Clear-cut logged blocks of various ages that exist in parts of the property contain relatively young forest plantations of mostly lodgepole pine.

The Likely area has a continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers. Temperatures typically range from 10° to 30°C in the summer months and -25° to 5°C in the winter months, with average annual precipitation of 70 cm.

3.0 Claims

The Spanish Mountain Property consists of six contiguous mineral claims covering 1572.8 hectares as listed in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 3. The claims, staked in December 2015 and April 2016, are owned 100% by Charles Greig and are under option to EverGold Corp. Geophysical review and interpretation of previously collected data was undertaken in 2018-19. The data covers all tenures that comprise the property. The interpretation work and the preparation of this report totaled $8,100, of which $6,500 was applied to the claims to extend all expiry dates to September 5, 2019. This report, which supports the expenditures, documents the property setting, geology and work history, as well as the 2018 geophysical interpretations, conclusions and recommendations.

Table 1. Spanish Mountain property tenures list

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area_Hec
1040256	SPAN-SPAM	C. Greig	1-Dec-15	5-Sep-19	58.96
1040266	RHS	C. Greig	1-Dec-15	5-Sep-19	78.62
1040268	SBIT-SPIT	C. Greig	1-Dec-15	5-Sep-19	275.22
1040275	FIX THIS POS WEBSITE!!!	C. Greig	1-Dec-15	5-Sep-19	39.31
1040276	NNMSNWS	C. Greig	1-Dec-15	5-Sep-19	157.26
1043278	WHY WE?	C. Greig	5-Apr-16	5-Sep-19	963.43
				Total:	**1572.80**

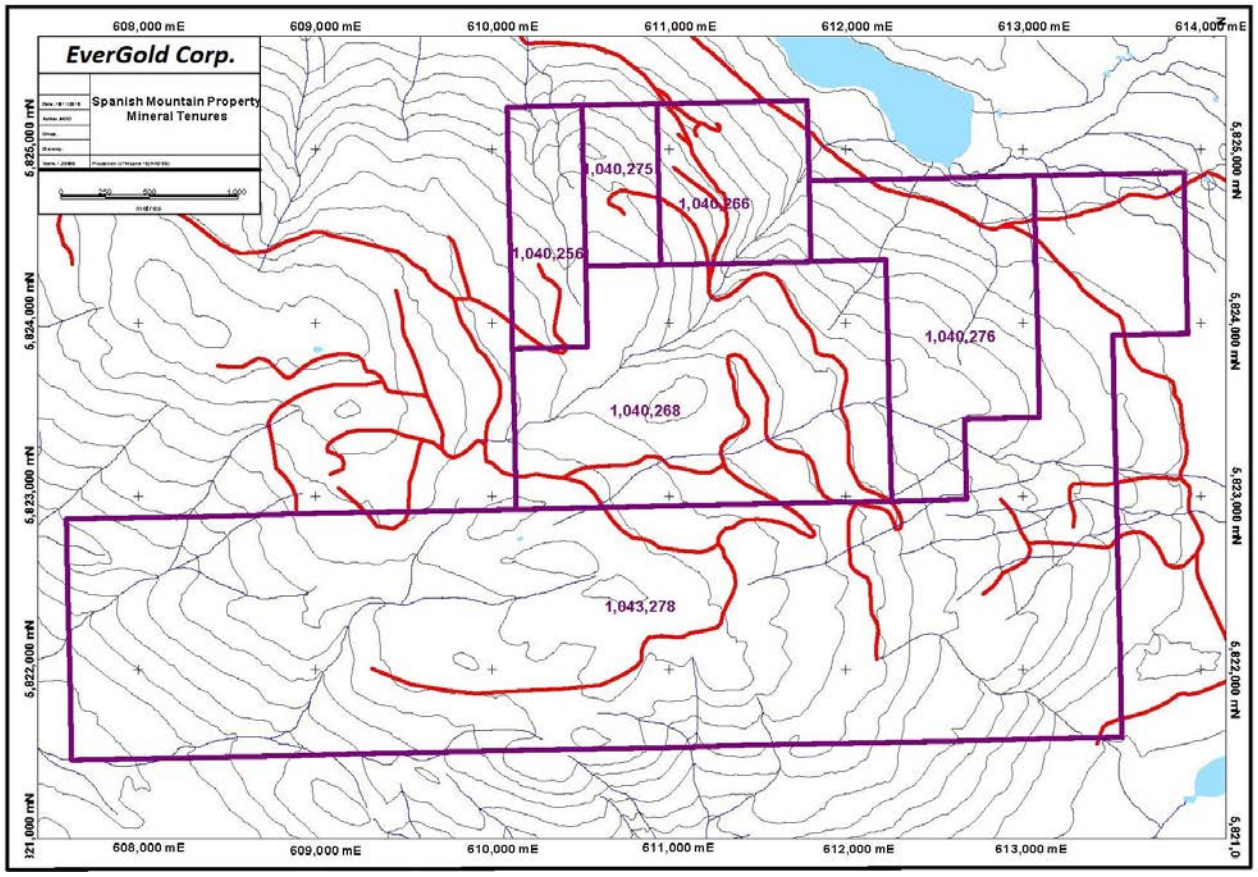

Figure 3. Spanish Mountain property mineral tenure locations

4.0 Regional Geologic Setting

The property lies within the Quesnel terrane a short distance southwest of the northwest trending thrust-faulted contact with the older pericratonic rocks of the Barkerville terrane. As described by Schiarizza (2019) Quesnel terrane in this area contains mainly Triassic rocks, which record two tectonostratigraphic settings, a volcanic arc in the west, and a siliciclastic basin to the east. The volcanic arc is represented mainly by the Nicola Group (Middle and Upper Triassic), which forms a single linear belt that extends from the international boundary northward to, and beyond, Quesnel (fig. 4). Plutonic rocks of Quesnel terrane include two Upper Triassic suites that are coeval with the Nicola Group, and two Lower Jurassic suites.

East of the Nicola volcanic arc, the siliciclastic basin is preserved as scattered Triassic remnants in an arcuate belt extending from Kootenay Lake northwest to beyond Quesnel Lake (fig. 4). In the project area it is represented by the Slocan Group. Siltstone and slate predominate, but quartz sandstone, limestone and conglomerate are also present, as are local occurrences of calc-alkaline arc volcanic rocks (Dostal et al., 2001; Massey, 2010). These Triassic rocks rest stratigraphically above a variety of units, including pericratonic rocks, Slide Mountain terrane, and Paleozoic

units of Quesnel terrane, commonly across an angular unconformity (Read and Okulitch, 1977; Thompson et al., 2006). In the project area pericratonic rocks are represented by the Proterozoic to Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of quartzite, pelitic schist, marble, phyllite and metabasalt. Overlying the Nicola Group rocks locally to the west are Jurassic siliciclastic rocks of the Dragon Mountain succession consisting of conglomerate, sandstone, slate and siltstone.

In this region, the variance and interbedding of units may reflect basinal changes in sedimentation during evolution of the low energy, stagnant Quesnel basin with periodic influx of coarser sediments and volcanoclastics. Metamorphism mainly ranges from very weak zeolite to prehnite facies up to lower greenschist with a penetrative phyllitic to slatey foliation (Panteleyev et al., 1996). Higher greenschist to amphibolite grades were reported from deeper levels of the sequence.

To the west of the Quesnel terrane, Cache Creek terrane is represented by late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic basalt, chert, limestone, siltstone and ultramafic rocks of the Cache Creek complex. It is generally interpreted as an accretionary complex genetically related to the subduction that generated the Nicola arc.

Younger rocks found in the area include Middle Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous granitic intrusions, Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and flat-lying Neogene and Quaternary basalt.

The structural history of the area is complex. Early structures include an east-directed Permo-Triassic (McMullin et al., 1990) or Early Jurassic (Rees, 1987) thrust fault that separates Slide Mountain terrane from underlying pericratonic rocks, and an east-directed Early Jurassic thrust fault (Spanish thrust) that juxtaposes the Nicola Group against the Slocan Group (Struik, 1988). Subsequent contractional deformation and metamorphism began in the early Middle Jurassic. The youngest, and commonly most prominent structures in the region include sets of Eocene dextral strike-slip and extensional faults (Struik, 1993; Panteleyev et al., 1996; Schiarizza and Israel, 2001).

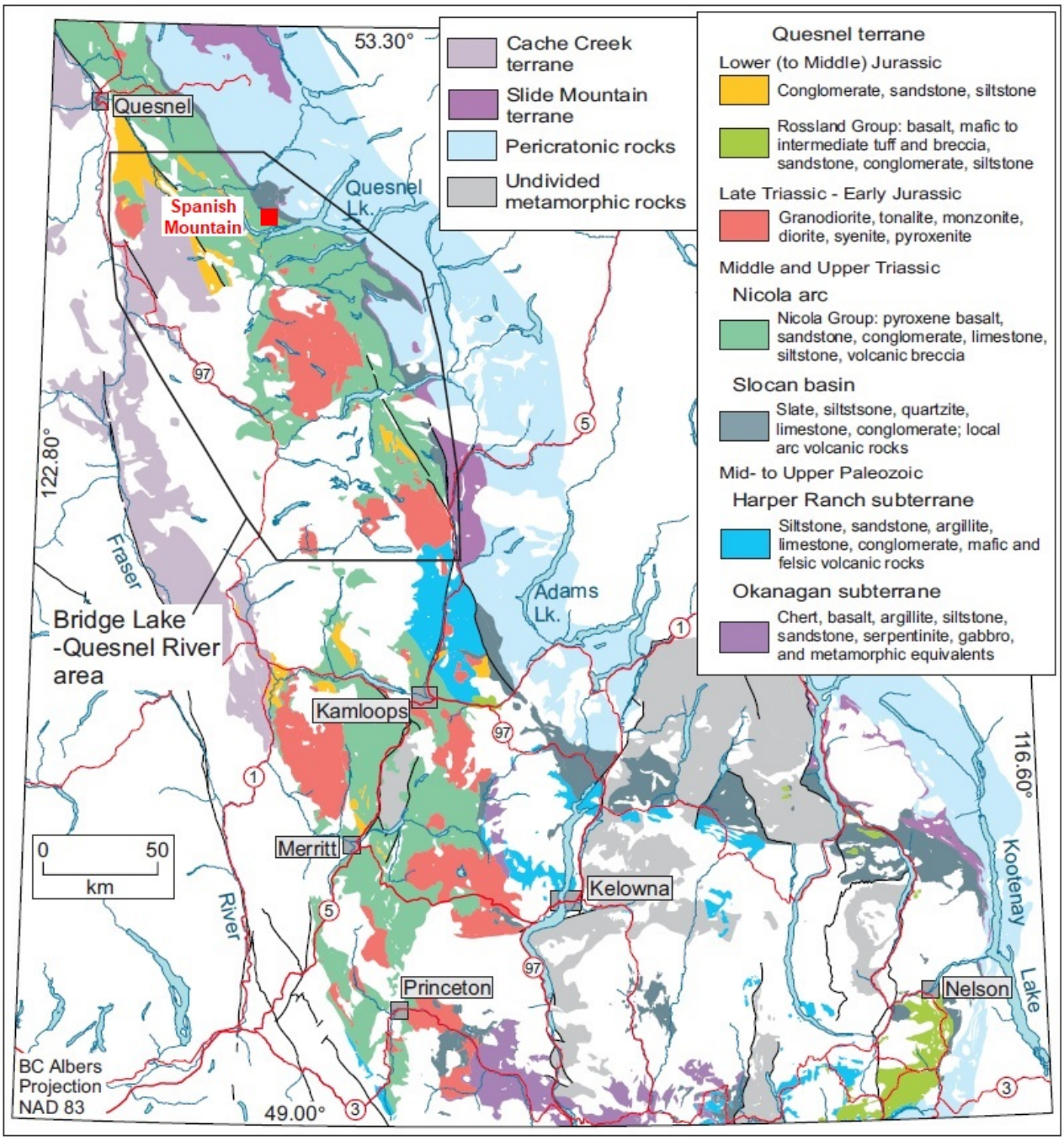

Figure 4. South-central BC Quesnel terrane, figure from Schiarizza (2019)

The primary component of the Quesnel Terrane is the Nicola Group, which hosts the majority of the known mineral occurrences in this belt. The Nicola Group has been broken into four regional assemblages by Schiarizza (2019), which are summarized below and shown on Figures 5 and 6.

Assemblage One is a narrow belt of Middle Triassic rocks, predominantly siltstone and argillite, that forms the northeastern margin of the Nicola belt. In the Spanish Mountain area Schiarizza (2019) has further defined Assemblage One as primarily comprised of dark to medium grey siltstone, argillite, chert, and slate, but also including feldspathic sandstone, basalt, and rare limestone in layers or lenses less than 2 m thick. The Spanish Mountain area is unusual for the significant amount of chert found in the unit, which is grey to green and forms thin lenticular beds intercalated with slate, argillite and siltstone.

Also unique to the Spanish Mountain area are two separate lenses of pillowed to massive basalt that are mapped as part of the Spanish Mountain unit of Assemblage One. These lenses are lithologically distinct from the pyroxene-phyric arc basalts found in other parts of the Nicola Group, and display geochemical characteristics of normal mid-ocean ridge basalt and enriched mid-ocean ridge basalt (Schiarizza, 2019).

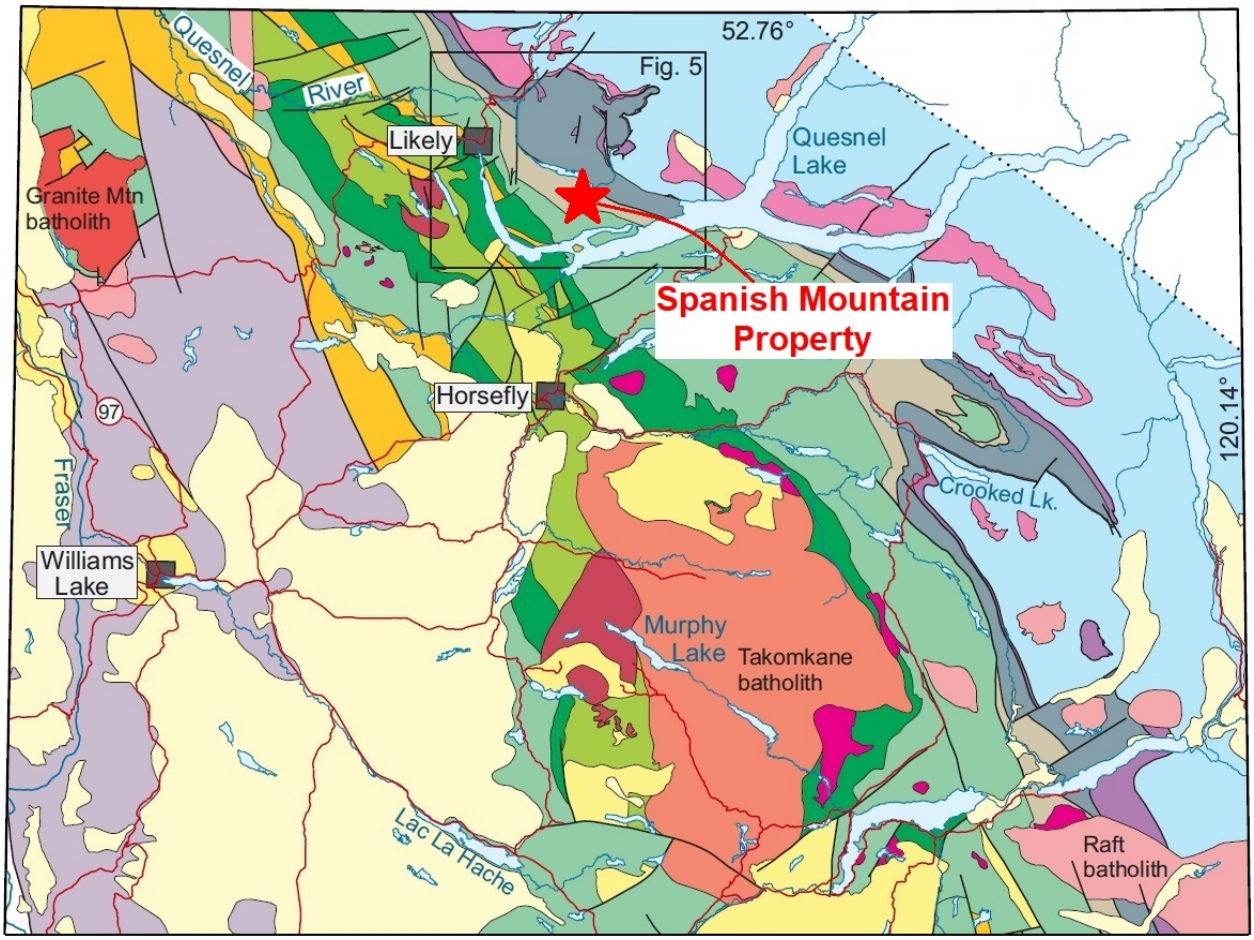

Figure 5. Geology of the region surrounding the Spanish Mountain property (geology from Schiarizza, 2019) (see fig. 6 for legend)

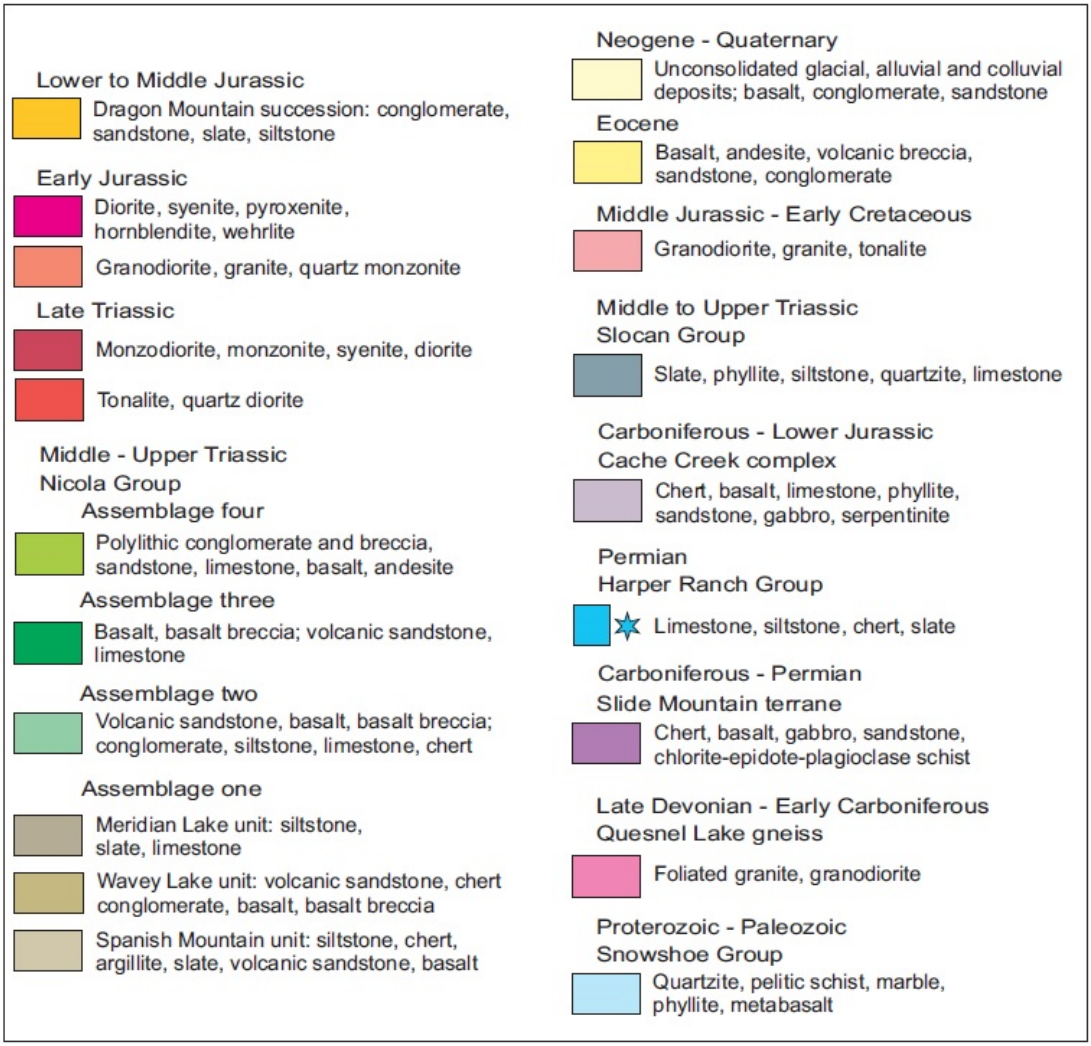

Figure 6. Geological legend to accompany Figures 5 & 7

Assemblage Two is predominantly volcanic sandstone and pyroxene-phyric basalt and breccia, and is the most widespread component of the Nicola Group in the area. The characteristic lithology is grey to green, fine- to coarse-grained, commonly gritty, volcanogenic sandstone, consisting mainly of feldspar, pyroxene and volcanic lithic grains. Basalt and basalt breccia form units up to several hundred metres thick that occur at different stratigraphic levels and widespread geographic locations. Volcanic breccia predominates, locally intercalated with lenses and layers of dark green pyroxene-rich sandstone, with lesser pillowed and massive pyroxene-plagioclase-phyric basalt.

Assemblage Three is a succession of mafic volcanic flows and breccias. It contains mainly dark green, locally grey or maroon, brownish-weathered, massive and pillowed basalts, typically with abundant pyroxene phenocrysts and lesser plagioclase and olivine crystals. Breccias are common, up to several tens of metres in thickness consisting mainly or entirely of pyroxene-

phyric basalt fragments. Some are flow breccias, but most are interpreted as locally derived epiclastic deposits.

Assemblage Four is a lithologically distinct succession of Late Triassic conglomerates, sandstones and volcanic rocks forming the uppermost part of the Nicola Group, and possibly separated from older parts of the group by an unconformity or disconformity. This unit is characterized by polymictic conglomerates that are commonly red in colour and a volcanic suite that includes a distinctive coarse, crowded, plagioclase-phyric andesite.

The polymictic conglomerates of Assemblage Four are typically green or greenish-grey, but also red to purple. Common clasts include porphyritic hypabyssal rocks; plutonic rocks of varying compositions; and mafic volcanic rocks. Medium- to coarse-grained, green to grey to red, feldspathic sandstone is common and volcanic rocks are also a substantial part of this unit, including pyroxene-phyric basalt and basalt breccia.

4.1 Metallogenic Setting and Mineral Occurrences

The most significant mineral deposit in the area with respect to potential mineralization on the Spanish Mountain property is the nearby Spanish Mountain gold deposit, located 6 km to the northwest (MinFile 093A 043)(fig.7). Below is an overview of the geologic setting of the Spanish Mountain gold deposit taken from the website of Spanish Mountain Gold Corp. (www.spanishmountaingold.com).

The rocks hosting the Spanish Mountain gold deposit have been mapped as Middle to Upper Triassic units of the Nicola Group. The area of principal interest is underlain by argillite, mudstone, siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate. These rocks have been weakly metamorphosed and complexly folded and faulted. Disseminated and vein-controlled gold mineralization occurs in all rock types, but is primarily concentrated in argillite units where they are cross-cut by a broad northerly trending structural corridor. The mineralizing controls include stratigraphic and structural features as well as metamorphic events.

The Spanish Mountain gold deposit is classified as a sediment-hosted vein (SHV) deposit, as defined by Klipfel (2005). Key characteristics of SHV deposits include the following:

- Hosted in extensive belts of shale and siltstone sedimentary rocks of up to thousands of square kilometres.
- Rocks originally deposited in sequences along the edges of continents known as passive margin settings.
- The sedimentary belts have typically undergone fold/thrust deformation.

- Other important tectonic and structural indicators include proximity to continental basement, the presence of cross structures and multiple episodes of alteration.
- The presence of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins.
- Widespread regional carbonate alteration is common. The carbonate alteration is typically ankerite, dolomite or siderite, as porphyroblasts and/or as pervasive, fine-grained carbonate.
- Widespread sericitic alteration in both argillite and siltstone.
- Knots and "nests" of pyrite along with large pyrite cubes and fine-grained disseminated pyrite throughout the host rocks, and in argillites in particular.
- They are often simple gold systems. Trace elements sometimes associated with SHV deposits are arsenic (as arsenopyrite), tungsten, bismuth and tellurium. Generally there is a paucity of copper, lead and zinc sulphides, but minor amounts occur in a few deposits.
- The deposits can be associated with prolific placer gold fields.
- Granitic rocks commonly, but not always, occur in spatial association with the deposit. The timing of granitic intrusion can be before or after mineralization.

SHV deposits comprise some of the largest gold resources in the world, with many located in Asia, especially in Russia. Examples include Muruntau (more than 80 M oz), Sukhoy Log (more than 20 M oz), Amantaytau and Olympiada (both more than 5 M oz).

The Spanish Mountain gold deposit shows many of the features common to these deposits (Klipfel 2007), including some of the structural characteristics, regional extent of alteration, alteration mineralogy, mineralization style and gold grade. In addition, the metal chemistry shows gold without association of other trace elements and there is a lack of significant base metal sulphides.

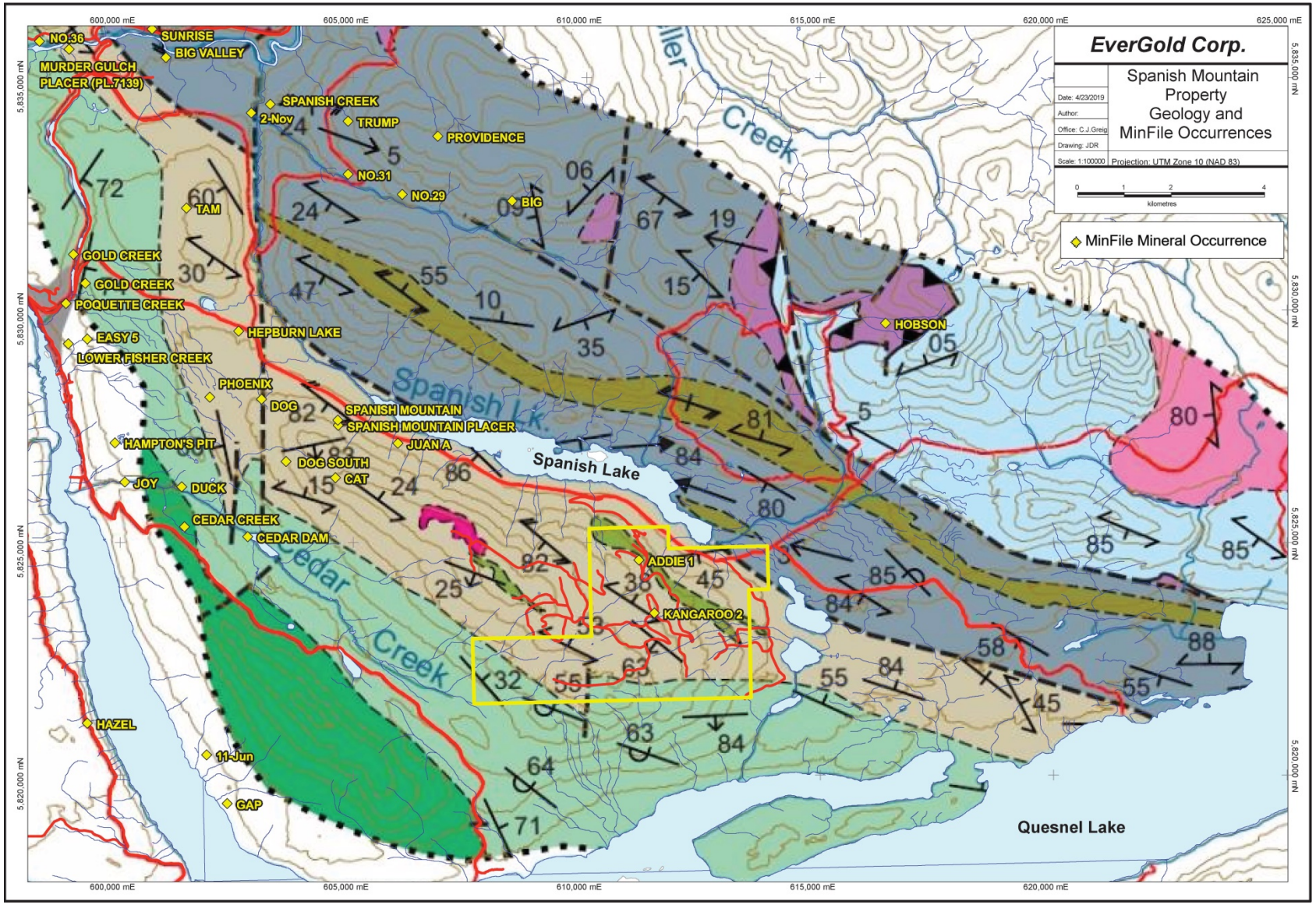

Figure 7. Geology of the property and nearby MinFile mineral occurrences (geology from Schiarizza, 2019) (see fig. 6 for legend)

Other mineral showings in the area near the property are documented in the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources “MinFile” Mineral Occurrence Database and shown on Figure 7. Two MinFile occurrences are found on the Spanish Mountain property and several are located to the northwest along the belt of Assemblage One carbonaceous sedimentary rocks. The showings within this belt of rocks exhibit features that may be pertinent for exploration for similar mineralization on the property; their descriptions are summarized below.

Addie 1 (Minfile 093A 276)

The Addie 1 occurrence is underlain by Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic metasediments and volcanics. A strong southeast to northwest structural grain is thought to be an expression of the Spanish fault, which parallels the northern Eureka fault.

The mineralization style on the Addie 1 property is shale- or siltstone-hosted veins emplaced during regional metamorphic events. Airborne electromagnetic resistivity results suggest the southeastward extension of stratigraphy and structures associated with the adjacent Spanish Mountain gold occurrence.

In 2011, Dajin completed a 12-hole, 2484-metre drill program targeting geochemical and geophysical targets. Drillholes returned widespread intercepts tens of metres in length and grading more than 0.1 gram per tonne gold, including drillhole AD1-2011-011, which reported 0.149 gram per tonne gold over 93.2 metres. The company planned to conduct further trenching, ground geophysics and structural mapping before their next drill program (Press Release, Dajin Resources Corp., April 27, 2012).

Kangaroo 2 (Minfile 093A 306)

Black phyllites of the Nicola Group host minor gold values. In 1985, a 20 metre chip sample (WL219 to WL228) from trench 3 assayed 0.24 gram per tonne gold; including 0.34 gram per tonne over 2 metres (Assessment Report 13869).

Juan A (Minfile 093A 254)

In 2007, Freeport conducted limited soil and stream sampling across the width of the property as a follow-up to a previous airborne geophysical survey. Three trenches exposed pyritic argillite and greywacke with some quartz veining. Assays of samples returned up to 0.13 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 30709).

Spanish Mountain Placer (Minfile 093A 192)

The Spanish Mountain Placer showing is located near the site of the Spanish Mountain gold deposit. Pleistocene gravels, which host much of the placer gold in the Spanish Mountain area, are often truncated and/or overlain by basal and lodgement till which also mantles much of the

topography in this area. Post-glacial processes have since reworked or buried these deposits during the formation of alluvial fans along the hillsides and gravel terraces in the valley bottoms. Nearby bedrock consists of Nicola Group black graphitic shales, shaly siltstone and massive siltstone with lesser volcanic tuff, intruded by dikes and small stocks of feldspar porphyry.

In 1994, three (30 to 40 kilogram) samples were processed in a placer recovery jig and one bank run sample of approximately 50 yards was run through a placer recovery plant. This work indicated a grade that ranged between 0.86 and 2.78 grams of gold per yard. In 2004 and 2005, several reverse circulation holes penetrated intervals similar in grade to that which had been tested in 1994.

Cat (Minfile 093A 327)

Siliceous rhyolitic tuff, phyllite and quartzites of the Nicola Group host rusty and vuggy quartz veins, up to 153 centimetres wide. Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite(?), mariposite and native gold. The veins strike northeast-southwest with westerly to vertical dips. In 1989, a sample (74468) assayed 1.15 grams per tonne gold and 29.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18989). The following year, a rock sample (74801) assayed 2.29 grams per tonne gold and 0.112 percent lead (Assessment Report 19299).

Dog South (Minfile 093A 326)

This showing is underlain by argillites, slates, quartzites and phyllites of the Nicola Group. A rusty, 9 cm wide quartz vein with well-developed honeycomb structure hosts sheared galena and native gold. In 1989, a sample (74493-3) assayed 8.13 grams per tonne gold and 17.0 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 18989).

Dog (Minfile 093A 197)

A trench was cut in bedrock immediately above a placer operation that was recovering large rough nuggets with quartz still attached (ca. 1986). The trench exposed a 14 metre wide, northwest striking, quartz-filled shear zone, separating massive siltstones from sheared graphitic phyllites. The siltstones contain only background (5-10 ppb) gold values, while the phyllites contain 100-560 ppb gold. The quartz vein zone does not appear to carry any more gold than the adjacent non-veined phyllites. No visible gold was observed. A rock sample from the trench returned 0.56 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14956).

Phoenix (Minfile 093A 249)

The Phoenix occurrence is part of the Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd. project. The zone was discovered in 2011 and has currently been outlined over a strike extent of at least 1,000 metres and is located approximately two kilometres west of the Main Zone. Exploration results suggest that there is a broad trend of gold mineralization that is not primarily associated with an argillite

layer (as is the case in the Main Zone) extending through this area and that the gold mineralization may be structurally controlled. Some highlights of results from the 2011 and 2012 drill holes at Phoenix are as follows:

- 92.46 m grading 0.58 g/t gold including 7.50 m grading 4.12 g/t gold in Hole 11-CCR-030.
- 55.40 m grading 0.82 g/t gold and 47.50 m grading 0.35 g/t gold in Hole 11-CCR-023.
- 56.71 m grading 0.50 g/t gold in Hole 11-CCR-021.
- 60.00 m grading 0.48 g/t gold in Hole 12-CCR-037

Hepburn Lake (Minfile 093A 195)

A 2006 diamond drilling program conducted by Acrex Ventures Ltd. intersected mudstones with minor greywacke interbeds of the Nicola Group. Farther west the lithologies are predominantly greywacke and tuffaceous siltstone. Drilling intersected variable pyrite content, found in quartz veins and as disseminations, predominantly within the argillaceous and graphitic mudstones, with 10 percent pyrite common. Bedrock is covered by a variable thickness of overburden, including compact till up to 50 metres and glacio-fluvial sand and gravel from 3 to 10 metres in thickness.

Drillhole 06SpM-15, the best hole, returned three narrow intersections of greater than 0.5 gram per tonne gold, including 2.54 g/t over 1.51 metres and 2.29 g/t over 1.52 metres (Assessment Report 29099).

5.0 Property Geology

The Spanish Mountain property has not been mapped at the property scale, although selected road cuts and outcrop exposures have been examined and sampled in conjunction with reconnaissance for diamond drill sites during a 2011 program (Levson, 2011).

The regional bedrock geology was mapped by Bloodgood (1990) and more recent compilations have been provided by Panteleyev et al. (1996), Massey et al. (2005) and Schiarizza (2019). Geological mapping compiled by Schiarizza (2019) illustrates some stratigraphic and structural details within the property area, and these are shown in Figure 7. As noted above, the property is underlain mainly by Middle to Upper Triassic metasedimentary and volcanic rocks with a strong northwest to southeast structural grain. The majority of the property falls within a belt of rocks extending about 4 km south from Spanish Lake, which is comprised of Schiarizza's Assemblage One (fig. 7). This unit consists of carbonaceous phyllite and slate (mudstone and siltstone), argillite, chert, feldspathic (volcanogenic) sandstone, basalt, and rare limestone. The southern part of the property covers a narrow portion of Schiarizza's Assemblage Two, which is comprised of volcanogenic sandstone, consisting mainly of feldspar, pyroxene and volcanic lithic grains, as well as basalt breccia and pillowed to massive pyroxene-plagioclase-phyric basalt.

Structural elements within the property and surrounding area are shown in Figure 7 from Schiarizza (2019). Bedding and slatey cleavage predominantly strike northwest-southeast, varying from shallow to steep dips (30-90°) to the northeast and southwest, confirming fold and block features along generally WNW to NNW trends defined by axial planes and thrust fronts. Tops determinations in bedding indicate younging to the southwest, with Assemblage Two overlying Assemblage One. A paucity of exposure and marker units limits structural interpretation of faults and folds. The enclosed geophysical evaluation (Section 7) provides a basis for enhanced structural interpretation on the property.

Structurally-controlled, gold-bearing quartz vein and stockwork occurrences have been discovered by drilling within fine-grained black phyllite or carbonaceous to graphitic mudstone and slate. The style of mineral occurrence resembles that seen within similar host rocks at the Spanish Mountain gold deposit, located 6 km to the northwest.

5.1 Property Mineralization

Significant intervals of gold mineralization were intersected in ten of the twelve holes drilled on the property in 2011 and ranged in thickness from two metres to a maximum of ninety-six metres, using a 0.05 g/t Au grade cut-off (Table 2). The mineralization clearly was concentrated within intervals of black mudstone/phyllite. Although none of the intercepts were of potential economic grade, the wide intervals are encouraging and, based upon the presence of wider, more strongly mineralized veins at the Spanish Mountain gold deposit, the potential to discover wide zones with higher gold grades is considered excellent.

Drill holes 2011-09, 2011-011 and 2011-012 returned lengthy intersections which currently remain open laterally and to depth (Table 2). Several of the holes contained numerous mineralized intervals throughout the section, including intervals at the base of some holes that remain open to depth.

The drill holes generally contained very similar geological units, comprised of intervals of variable thickness dominated by black, massive to highly friable, coherent to sheared, locally sulphidic, carbonaceous to graphitic mudstone to argillite, to phyllite to slate, interleaved with thick to thin bedded to finely laminated, variably siliceous siltstone to sandstone and low grade metamorphic equivalents (Rowe and Davison, 2017). Alteration locally includes pervasive bleaching and intense silicification.

Mudstone/ siltstone units exhibit abundant to pervasive disruption by extensive small scale deformational features. Fold deformation is best represented in the siltstone laminae hosted by black mudstone, while the mudstone commonly displays stockwork-like, irregular fracture sets with one or more generations of quartz-dominant veinlets as the matrix fill.

Both the siltstone and mudstone contain fabric-parallel, bedding-parallel (now folded) and transecting veins ranging from hairline fracture fillings of intermittent length to thicker veins of quartz with lesser to nil carbonate, feldspar, and/or possible gypsum, anhydrite or similar soft sulphate minerals. Breccia is developed locally, as is white to grey quartz veining with sharp irregular to laddered splay and en echelon textures. Late, oblique quartz-dominant veins of variable thicknesses transect the earlier vein assemblages and display parallel margins to curving pinch-out textures.

Table 2. Selected 2011 DDH intervals with average gold grades

DDH		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
AD1-2011-001		4.9	26.0	21.2	0.114
AD1-2011-002		10.0	32.0	22.0	0.108
AD1-2011-005		6.1	36.0	29.9	0.116
AD1-2011-005		46.0	52.0	6.0	0.130
AD1-2011-005		58.0	80.0	22.0	0.107
AD1-2011-006		96.0	104.0	8.0	0.101
AD1-2011-006		114.0	118.0	4.0	0.111
AD1-2011-007		58.0	84.0	26.0	0.104
AD1-2011-007		144.0	152.0	8.0	0.109
AD1-2011-008		28.0	34.0	6.0	0.106
AD1-2011-008		40.0	58.0	18.0	0.101
AD1-2011-008		76.0	84.0	8.0	0.116
AD1-2011-008		158.0	190.0	32.0	0.133
AD1-2011-008		246.0	259.1	13.1	0.112
AD1-2011-009		6.0	102.0	96.0	0.105
AD1-2011-009	incl	6.0	52.0	46.0	0.118
AD1-2011-009	incl	76.0	82.0	6.0	0.173
AD1-2011-009		148.0	158.0	10.0	0.096
AD1-2011-010		120.0	124.0	4.0	0.099
AD1-2011-010		126.0	134.0	8.0	0.209
AD1-2011-010		140.0	142.0	2.0	0.167
AD1-2011-010		150.0	164.0	14.0	0.097
AD1-2011-011		108.0	201.2	93.2	0.151
AD1-2011-011	incl	140.0	150.0	10.0	0.244
AD1-2011-011	incl	160.0	166.0	6.0	0.202
AD1-2011-012		20.0	48.0	28.0	0.137
AD1-2011-012		116.0	200.0	84.0	0.116
AD1-2011-012	incl	126.0	144.0	18.0	0.169

Pyrite is the principal sulphide and occurs as very fine disseminations, patchy lenticular arrays, clots of subhedral to anhedral crystals, and isolated to clustered subhedral to euhedral crystals up to 1-3cm in section (Rowe and Davison, 2017). Several units exhibit speckled textures with scattered pyrite cubes or intermixed lenses along the fabric, and following breccias or late transecting crenulations or slip planes. Pyrite cubes in the stockwork breccias and parallel to bedding contacts were noted. No native gold mineralization was reported from any of the core.

The drill core analyses indicate clear correlation of Au with Ag, Sb, Hg, Tl, Se and Te, as well as weaker relationships with Bi, Mo and Pb, however, sulphide minerals other than pyrite in the quartz veins are sparse (Rowe and Davison, 2017). Soil geochemistry data suggest that base metals, including Cu, Zn and Sb, may occur peripheral to the gold anomalies.

6.0 Previous Exploration Work

Early exploration history in the area of the property dates back to the discovery of placer gold in the Horsefly and Quesnel Rivers in1859. In 1933, gold bearing veins, 1.5 and 1.8 metres in width were discovered on the northwest flank of Spanish Mountain and 2 short adits were driven. In 1948, El Toro BC Mines Ltd. completed 8 diamond drill holes near the adits and shipped 3.6 tons of ore containing 249 grams of gold, 1306 grams of silver, 46 kg of copper and 66 kg of lead. From 1978 to 2008 considerable exploration work was undertaken by several different companies in the northwest part of Spanish Mountain, in the area known as CPW and now known as the Spanish Mountain gold deposit. Approximately 75,000 metres of drilling were completed by Skygold Ventures from 2005 to 2008 in 323 diamond drill holes. Skygold determined in a resource evaluation (Peatfield et al., 2009) that with a cut-off of 0.50 g/t Au an estimated Measured resource totaled 44.26 million tonnes grading 0.826 g/t Au containing 1,180,000 oz, with an additional 57.92 million Indicated tonnes grading 0.752 g/t Au, containing 1,400,000 oz. The project is currently held by Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd., which issued a preliminary economic assessment in 2017 that established an open pit Measured plus Indicated resource of 270.14 million tonnes grading 0.40 g/t Au, containing 3.5 million ounces of gold. The operational plan calls for initial mining of a higher grade part of the deposit that averages 0.77 g/t Au.

EverGold’s Spanish Mountain property is located just 6 km southeast of the Spanish Mountain gold deposit and it overlies the same stratigraphic units that host the gold deposit. Earliest recorded work in the area of the property included stream sediment and soil sampling from 1984 to 1990 that returned anomalous gold values over areas of up to 2100 m by 900 m and appeared to be related to underlying black “knotty” phyllites. In 2006 Dajin Resources Corp. acquired the property and carried out comprehensive exploration until 2012, primarily on the northwestern claims.

In 2007, Dajin's stream sampling program indicated anomalous values of arsenic and gold in several streams. The 2007 soil sampling survey was a follow-up to the stream sediment anomalies. Also in 2007, a helicopter-borne AeroTEM II and magnetometer survey was flown by Aeroquest International Limited for Dajin over the property (Jenkins, 2007b). The total survey coverage was approximately 864 line-km. The survey identified several areas of interest which are characterized by geophysical signatures that suggest the continuation of the prospective siltstone/argillite stratigraphy from the then Skygold claims onto Dajin's claims. As well, a series of magnetic signatures were interpreted to show the trace of the northwest-southeast trending Spanish and Eureka thrust faults and northerly trending faults which displace them. In summary, the geophysical data suggested the presence of contacts between siltstone and argillite based on geotechnical contrasts, permissive redox conditions in the carbonaceous units and north-trending faults that may have focused gold mineralization similar to those found on the adjacent Skygold (now Spanish Mountain Gold) claims.

Dajin's 2009 soil geochemical program identified several strong gold anomalies concentrated in the northwest area. It was also determined that arsenic, and more so molybdenum, display a positive correlation with gold in the area. In-fill soil sampling and additional rock sampling was recommended to further outline the anomalous areas and identify the lithology of the underlying bedrock.

In 2010, follow-up soil sampling confirmed and extended two major gold anomalies, both trending northwest/southeast. Further follow up work continued in 2011, which involved ice flow and till geochemical investigations to determine the origins of elevated gold values in soils. It was concluded that nearly all of the anomalous gold values were found in colluvial soils or weathered bedrock on steep slopes. An increase in metal concentration occurs with soil depth, indicating deeper profile sampling in the area would yield higher and more representative gold concentrations than found in previous B-horizon soil sampling programs.

Dajin's geochemical and lithological programs identified several areas of precious metal and pathfinder element enrichment along a 1,500 metre-long target area within favorable geology; specifically the Nicola Group black phyllite, and textural and metamorphic variants, which exhibit alteration and structural features common to Sediment-Hosted Vein (SHV) gold deposits, such as the adjacent Spanish Mountain gold deposit. These types of deposits are shale or siltstone hosted and have been emplaced during regional metamorphic events. They tend to occur in groups and may have very large aggregate tonnages and cumulative ounces of gold.

The geochemical anomalies are coincident with areas of low resistivity and strong electromagnetic anomalies that appear to characterize the carbonaceous and locally pyritic phyllite/mudstone of the Nicola Group. Alteration within the sedimentary rocks includes

silicification, carbonatization and sericitization, with a lack of sulphides other than pyrite, which is typical for SHV deposits. The strata were found to exhibit extensive fabric development and brittle deformation on a variety of scales from micro-structural textures to macro-structures, including splaying block faults with large scale poly-deformed sediments and locally thrust faulted terranes. Multi-generational veins of quartz, ranging from early highly folded, stretched and brecciated, to later sharp oblique veins of quartz and/or carbonate, commonly display only weak association with sulphide minerals.

In 2011, Dajin drilled twelve diamond drill holes in two anomalous zones to test gold and pathfinder element targets, resulting in the discovery of a potentially large zone of low-grade gold mineralization. In the southern zone all six of the holes intersected significant gold values, with two of the holes showing the widest gold-bearing intervals of 93.2 m averaging 0.151 g/t Au and 96.0 m averaging 0.105 g/t Au. These intervals currently remain open laterally and to depth. The other four holes in this zone contain several mineralized intervals throughout their lengths, including sections at the bases of some of the holes which remain open to depth.

In the northern geochemical target, about 1 km to the north, four of the holes exhibited scattered intervals throughout, ranging from two metres to thirty metres in length, averaging from 0.10 to 0.14 g/t Au, with the better intervals generally close to surface.

Gaps in the intervals of mineralization commonly correlate with interbedded sandstone/ greywacke and/or tuffs, which appear to have provided a less amenable host for gold deposition. The mineralization clearly is associated with the intervals of black mudstone/phyllite. No true thickness is known as orientation of the mineralized zones has yet to be determined.

The drilling report recommended further deep soil auger sampling, trenching, prospecting, detailed geological and structural mapping, and detailed integration and parallel evaluation of the airborne geophysical data, prior to planning a second phase of drilling that would investigate the spatial character of targets identified in the 2011 drilling, as well as assess any newly identified targets. Dajin, however, dropped the property following the drilling program.

The property was acquired by Charles Greig in 2015 and in 2016 a small soil sampling program was carried out in a previously un-sampled area in the southwest part of the property. The sampling tested an area of low resistivity, similar to a low resistivity area about 2 km to the northeast where extensive arsenic and gold anomalies in soil overlie potentially large zones of low-grade sediment-hosted vein (SHV) type mineralization. A few scattered stations with anomalous As and Mo were detected, however the potential for near surface mineralization in the 2016 grid area was considered poor. Further work was recommended in the main anomalous area to the north.

7.0 Current Program

In December, 2018 and January, 2019, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook geophysical inversion and review of historic geophysical data for EverGold Corp. Based on a daily rate, a cost of $4,500 was charged for the review and inversion, which included $500.00 for the purchase of a TRIM elevations model. An additional $3,600 was expended for obtaining the historical airborne archive, and for geological evaluation, map preparation and report compilation.

7.1 Geophysical Survey Procedure

7.1.1 Historic Magnetic / Electromagnetic Data Specifications

The data from a 2007 airborne survey of the property was recovered from a data archive obtained by EverGold Corp. in late 2018, and subsequently reloading into a working format.

The original Oasis Montaj databases contained the processed geophysical data, and electromagnetic anomaly picks defined by an automatic picking algorithm that were then reviewed by an interpreter.

The 2007 survey utilized an AEROTEM II system. This system uses a triangular pulse waveform with a base frequency of 150 Hz, and peak moment of 38,800 NIA for the electromagnetic components survey.

Magnetic data was obtained utilizing a Geometrics G-823A sensor, attached to the main tow line in a 2 meter bird. The processed sampling rate for both the magnetic data and electromagnetic data was 10 Hz.

A brief quality review was then carried out on the dataset, reviewing the profile data for both the airborne magnetic and electromagnetic components. Flight height was also reviewed in the process.

The historic data was collected along 045 degree flight lines with a nominal spacing of some 100 m, and orthogonal tie lines, with a nominal spacing of some 1000 m. A total of 792 line-kilometres was flown. The mean bird height on the survey was 67 meters (fig. 8).

More detailed specifications and procedures for the 2007 survey are outlined in an Aeroquest report that is appended to BC Assessment Report #29424 by D. Jenkins (2007b).

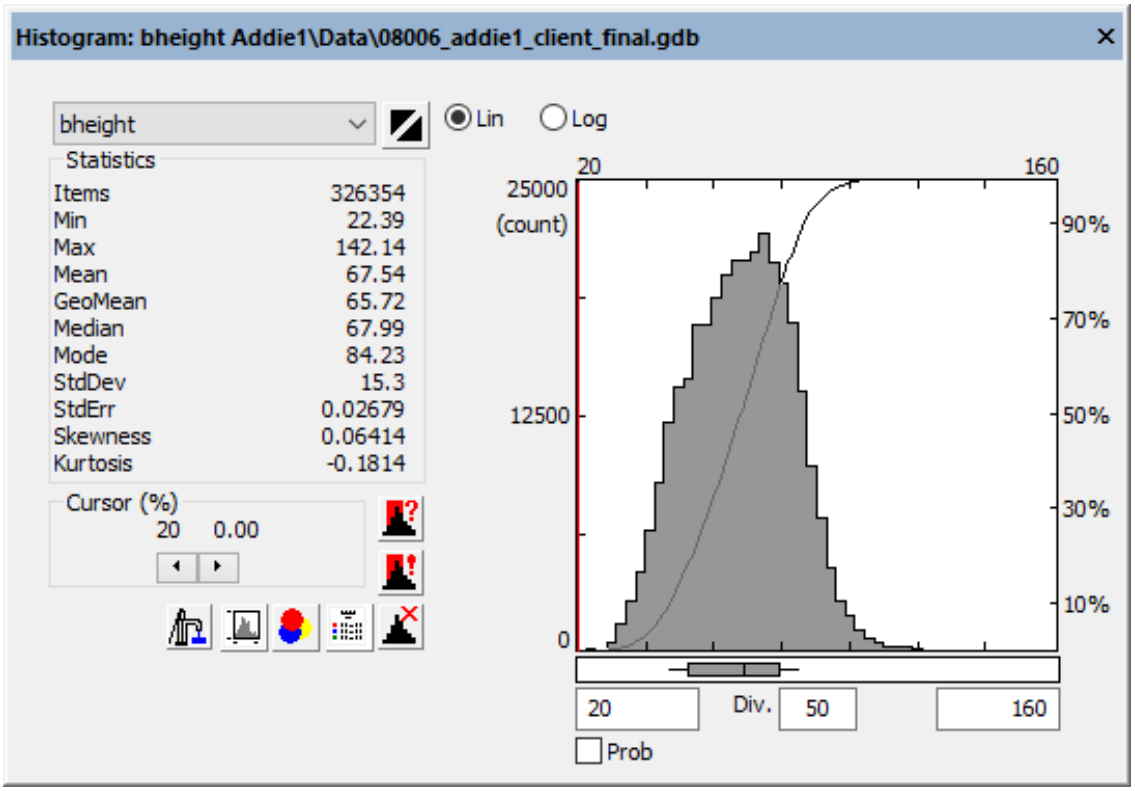

Figure 8. Histogram of Bird Height

7.1.2 Geophysical Inversion

To gain further insight into the data, several inversions where processed by Alex Walcott of Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited utilizing both Geosoft Voxi, and Arrhus Workbench for the 3D inversion and 1D inversion of the magnetics and electromagnetic data respectively.

3D Magnetic Inversion.

Numerous inversions of the airborne magnetic data were carried out with Geosoft Voxi, utilizing both conventional magnetic inversion techniques, as well as MVI (Magnetic Vector Inversion) techniques.

A broad inversion was first carried out utilizing a 50 x 50 x 25 meter mesh, for the entire airborne dataset.

A second more detailed model was then carried out using a 25 x 25 x 12.5 meter mesh proximal to areas where historic drilling yielded mineralized intercepts.

1D Electromagnetic Inversion.

Inversion of the time domain data was undertaken using Aarhus Workbench in an attempt to build a pseudo 3D inversion. The results generated by this did not appear geologically reasonable, thus are not presenting in the content of this report.

7.2 Geophysical Survey Results and Interpretations

The results of the 3D magnetic inversion identified several features of potential interest on EverGold's Spanish Mountain Property. A set of Magnetic & Electromagnetic level plans, sections and interpretations are attached in Appendix I and individual selected anomalies are discussed below.

Anomalies mLA and mLB are situated in the northern portion of the property (figs. 9-12). The anomaly is composed to two magnetic lows, associated with a zone of reduced resistivity observed within the airborne electromagnetic results. These features encompass an area where historic soil geochemistry identified a zone of elevated gold, which was subsequently drilled yielding low-grade gold intercepts.

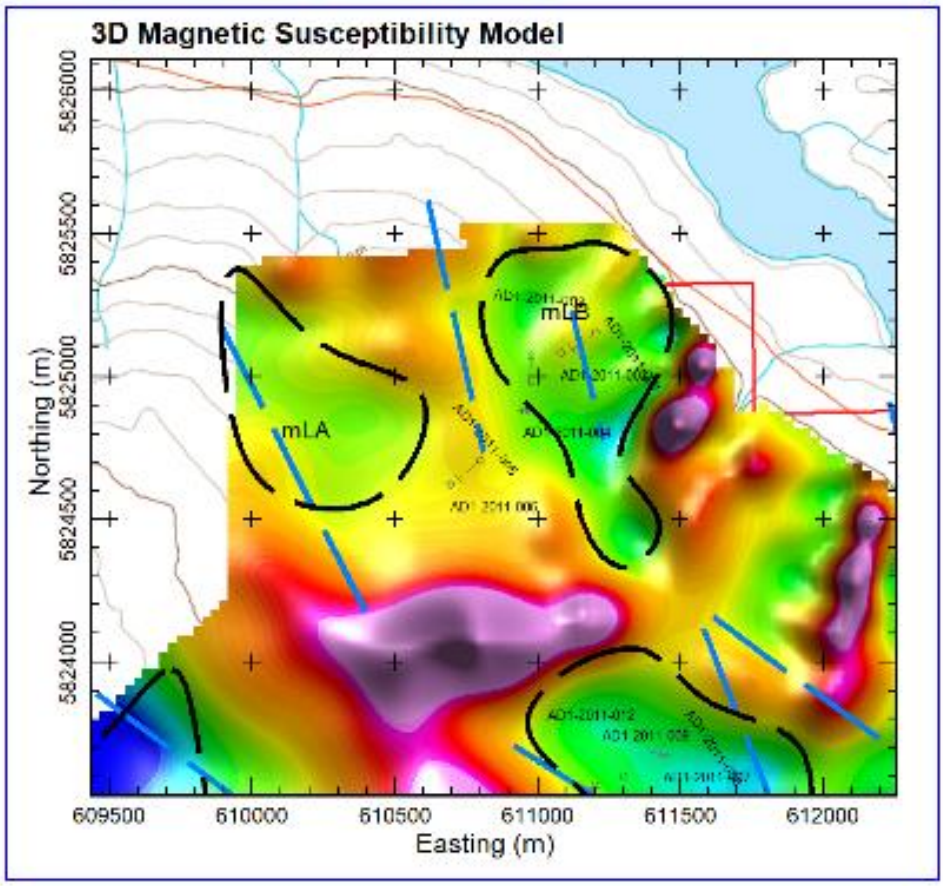

Figure 9. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 1000 m ASL

The western magnetic feature (mLA) is cut by a north-northwesterly trending resistivity structure and appears to be elongated along this structure. The magnetic feature observed within the magnetic inversion appears to weaken with depth.

The eastern feature (mLB) is associated with a broad zone of reduced resistivity with weak north-northwesterly resistivity features observed within the electromagnetic data. This magnetic feature extends to depth, as shown on Figures 10 and 11. This area was partially drill tested in the past, yielding elevated gold intercepts near surface, with the better results on the western flank of the magnetic feature.

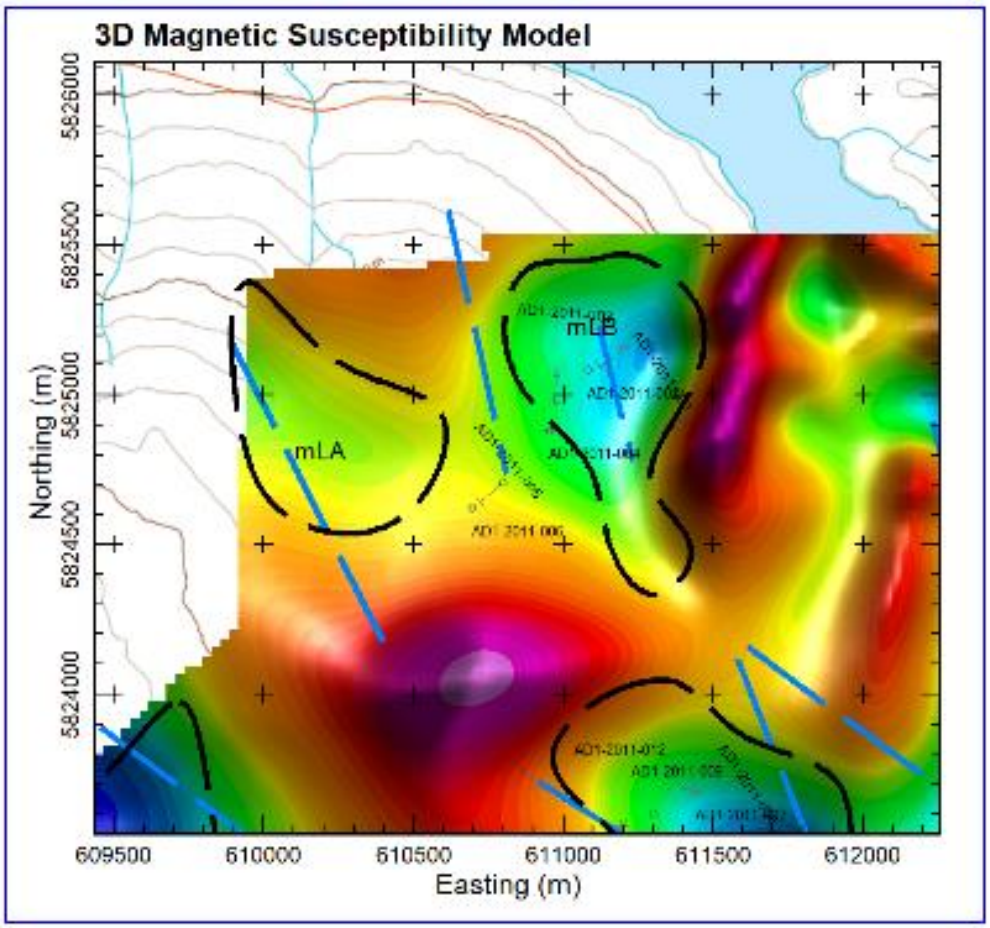

Figure 10. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 800 m ASL

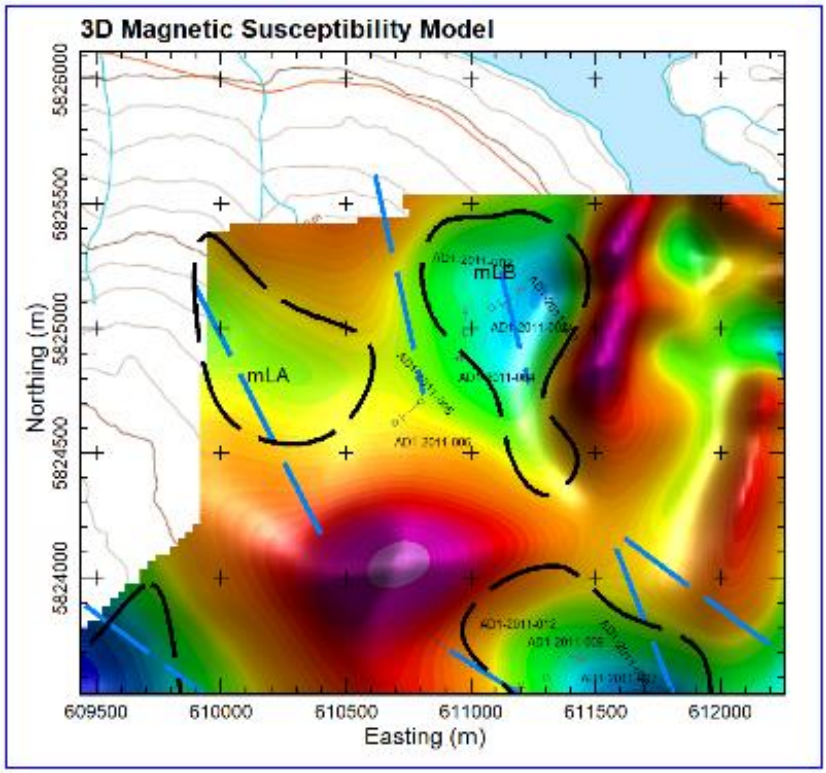

Figure 11. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 600 m ASL

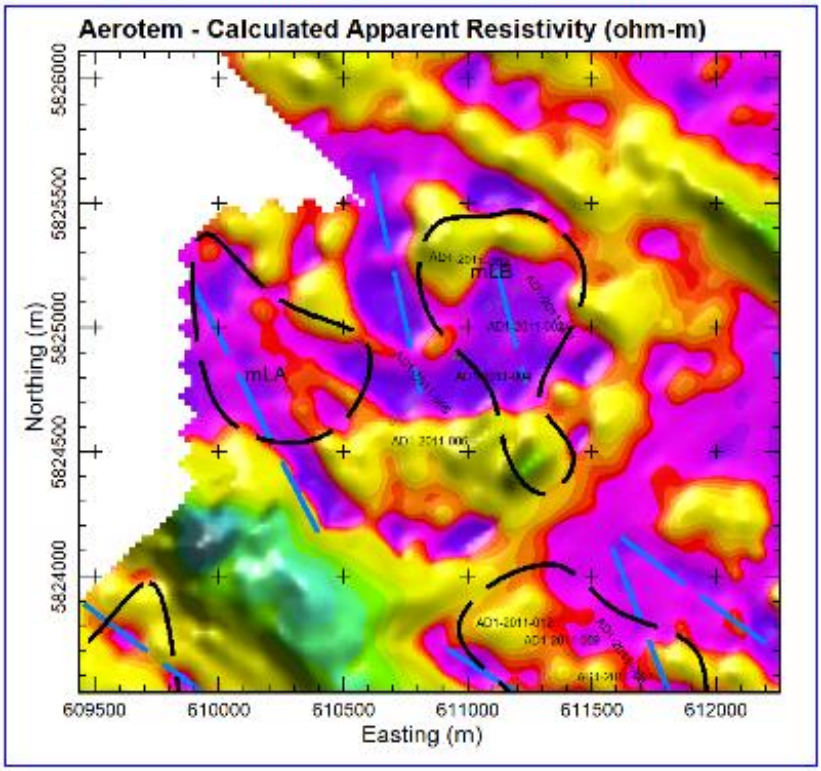

Figure 12. Aerotem - Calculated Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)

Feature mLC is located 300 m south of feature mLB (figs. 13-16). This magnetic feature also encompasses an area where historic soil geochemistry returned elevated gold values. Previous drilling within this area identified several broad zones of low grade gold mineralization. Low resistivity features cross-cut the magnetic low, with both northwesterly and north-northwesterly orientations (fig. 16). A distinct east-west resistivity feature marks the southern terminus of the magnetic feature.

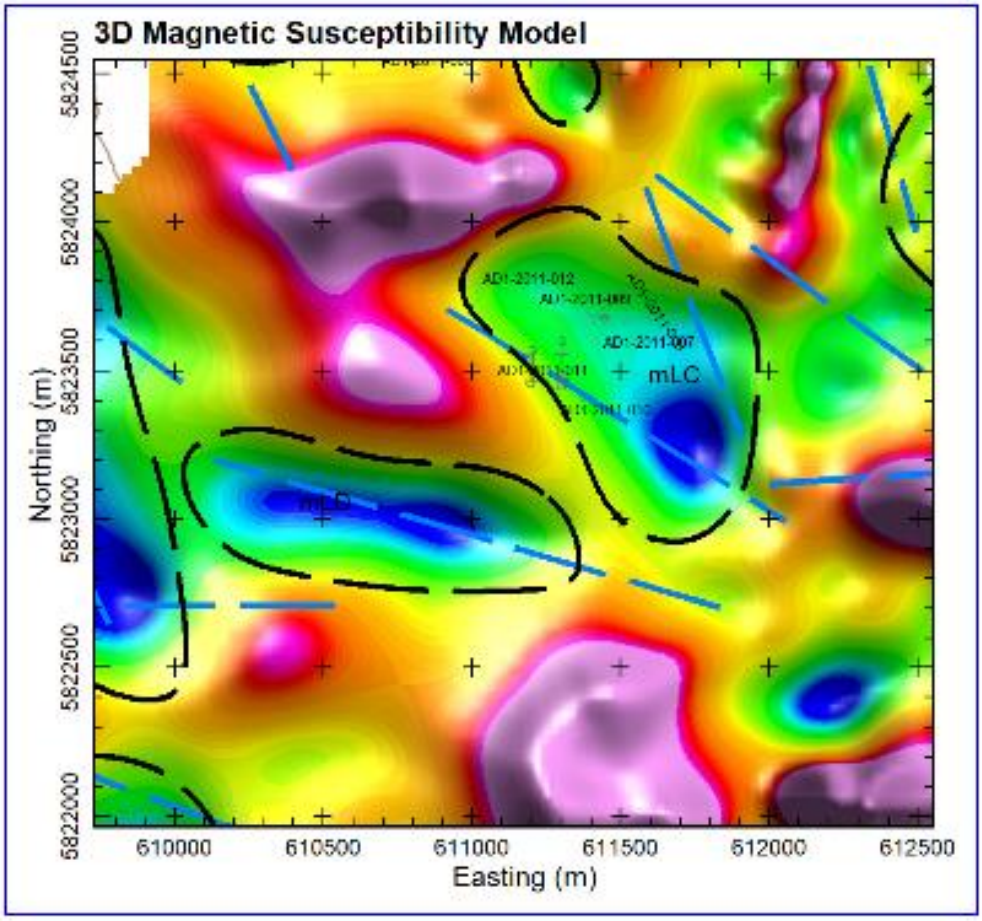

Figure 13. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 1000 m ASL

Feature mLD is a northwesterly orientated zone of reduced magnetic susceptibility located to the southwest of Feature mLC. This magnetic low is orientated along a distinct resistivity feature (fig. 16). Several sporadic elevated gold values are also observed proximal to this feature within historic soil data. The outlined feature also appears to be associated with a larger northwesterly structure observed at deeper levels within the inversion.

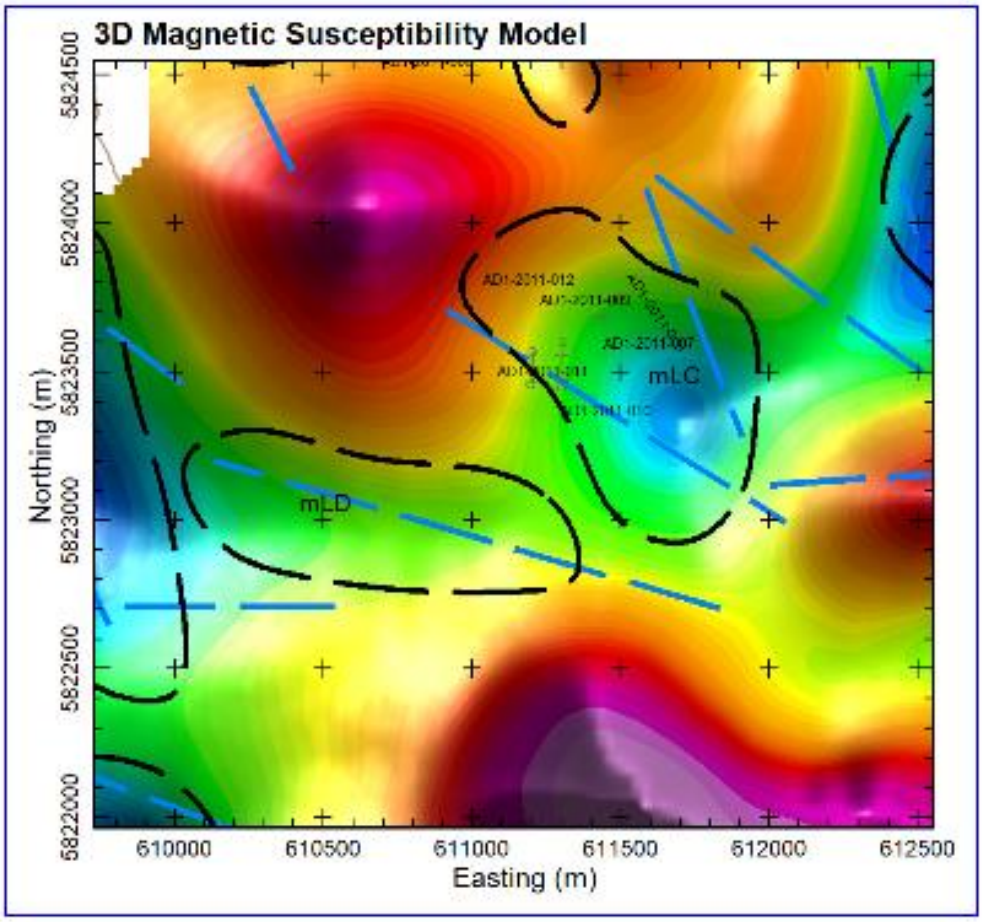

Figure 14. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 800 m ASL

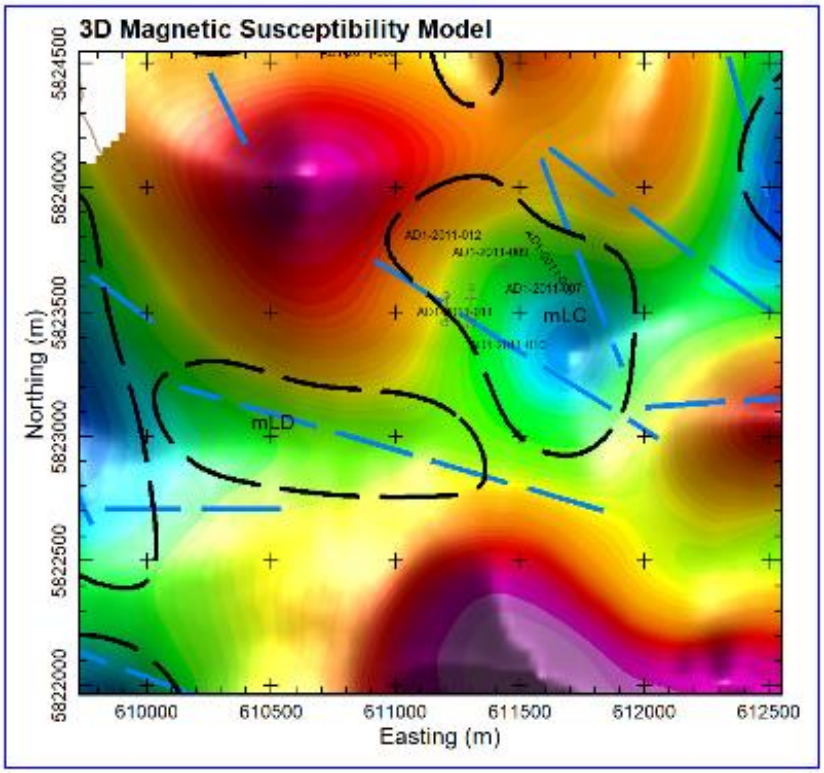

Figure 15. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 600 m ASL

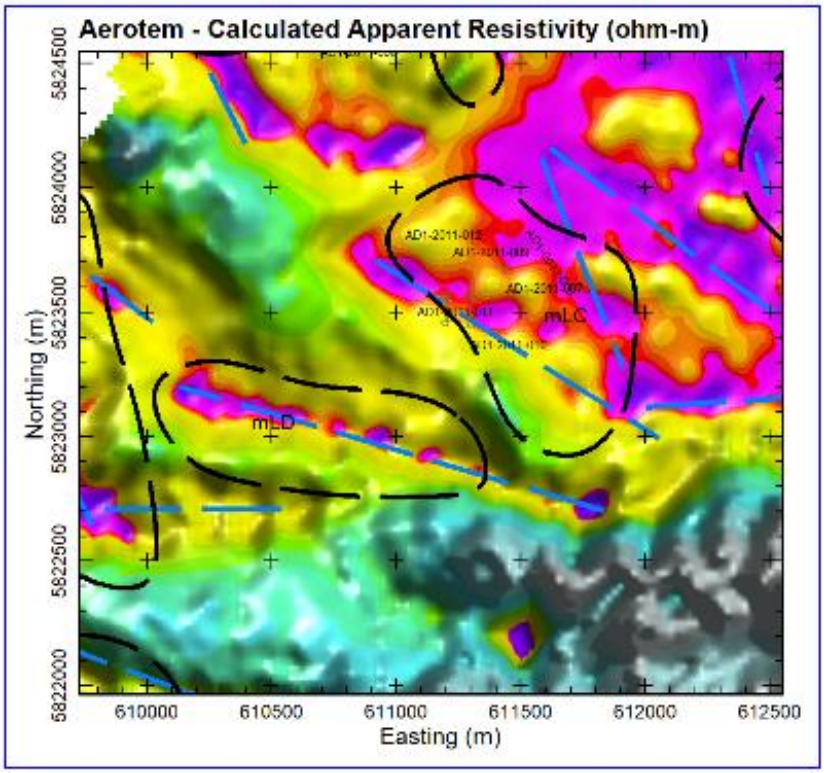

Figure 16. Aerotem - Calculated Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)

Features mLE and mLF lie within a broad north-northwesterly orientated corridor west of mLD (figs. 17-20). Feature mLE is cross-cut by northwesterly and north-northwesterly trending resistivity features (fig. 20). The northwesterly trending resistivity low, which may represent carbonaceous sedimentary rocks, is possibly offset by the north-northwest trending magnetic feature mLE. Feature mLE's signature also appears to intensify with depth.

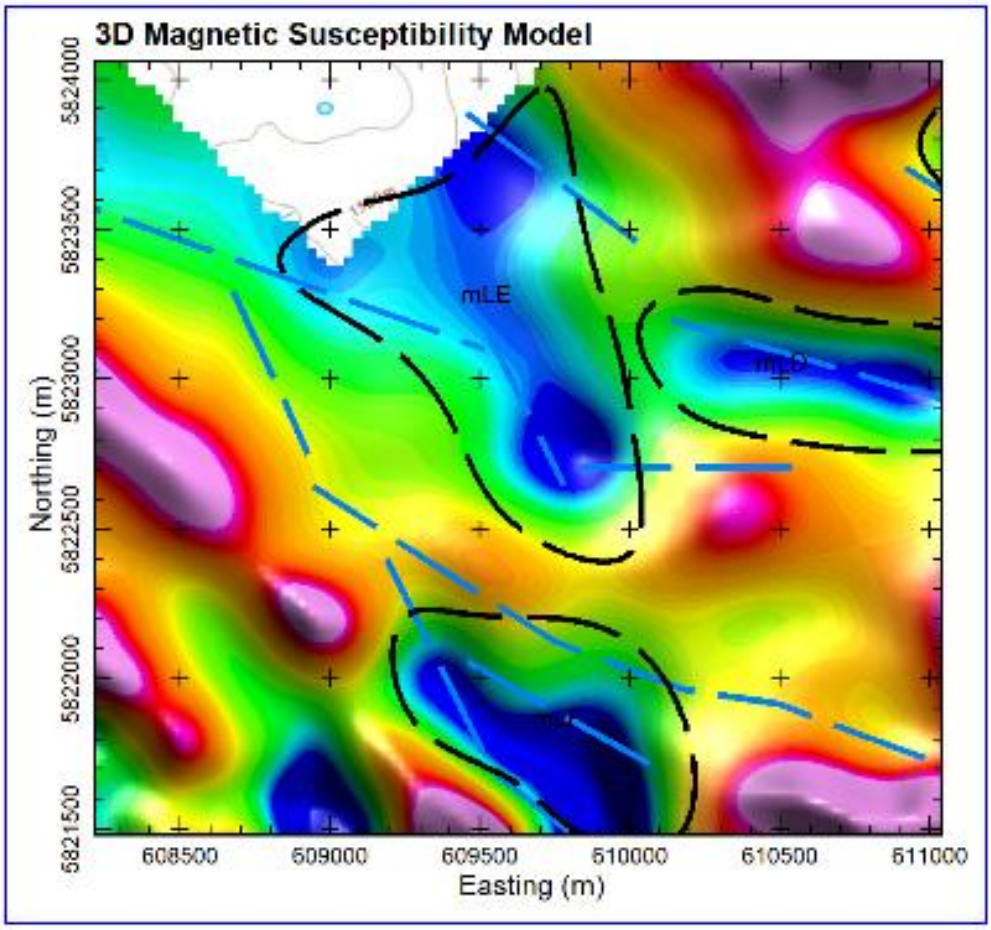

Figure 17. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 1000 m ASL

Feature mLF lies to the immediate south of mLE. This magnetic low is bounded by several northwest and north-northwest features observed within the resistivity data (fig. 20). A weak gold geochemical anomaly is also noted in historic data proximal to this feature.

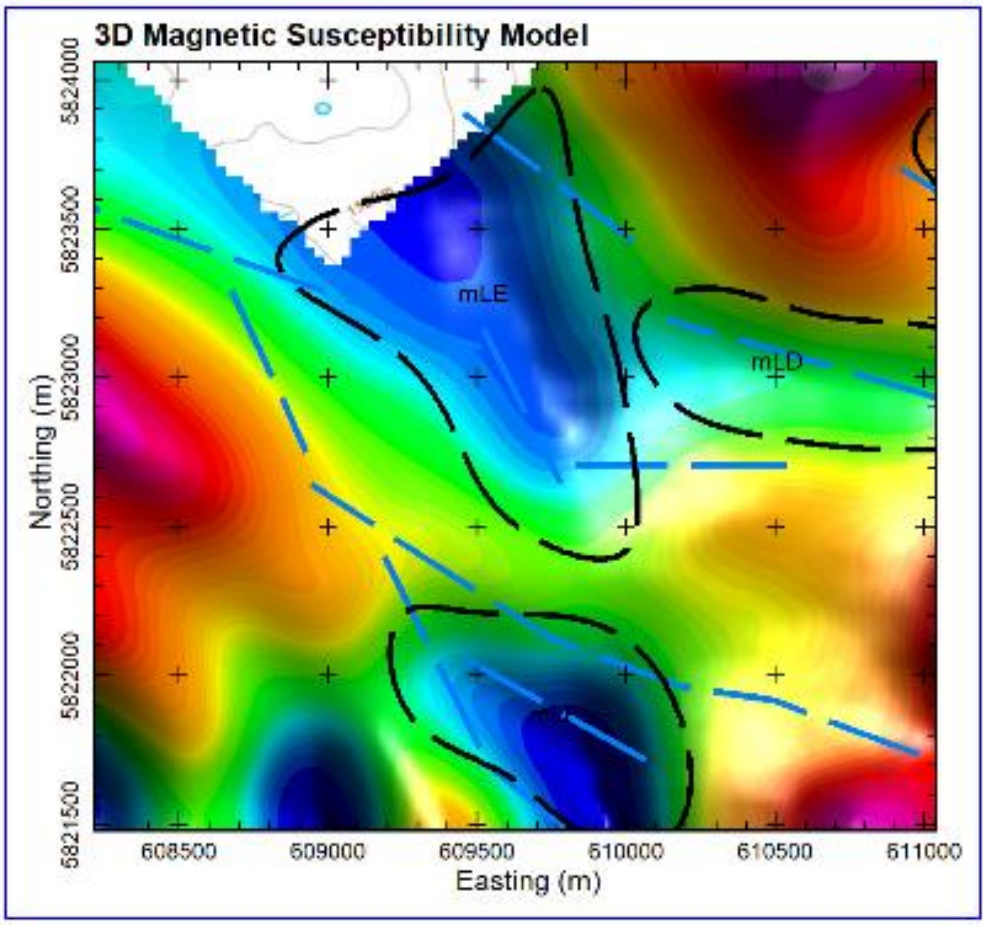

Figure 18. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 800 m ASL

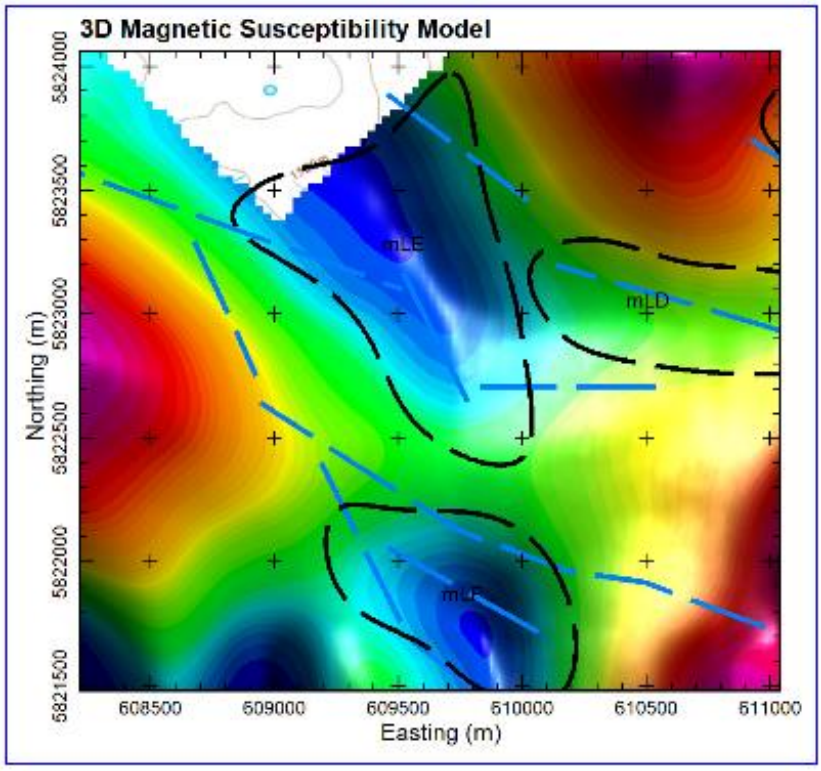

Figure 19. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 600 m ASL

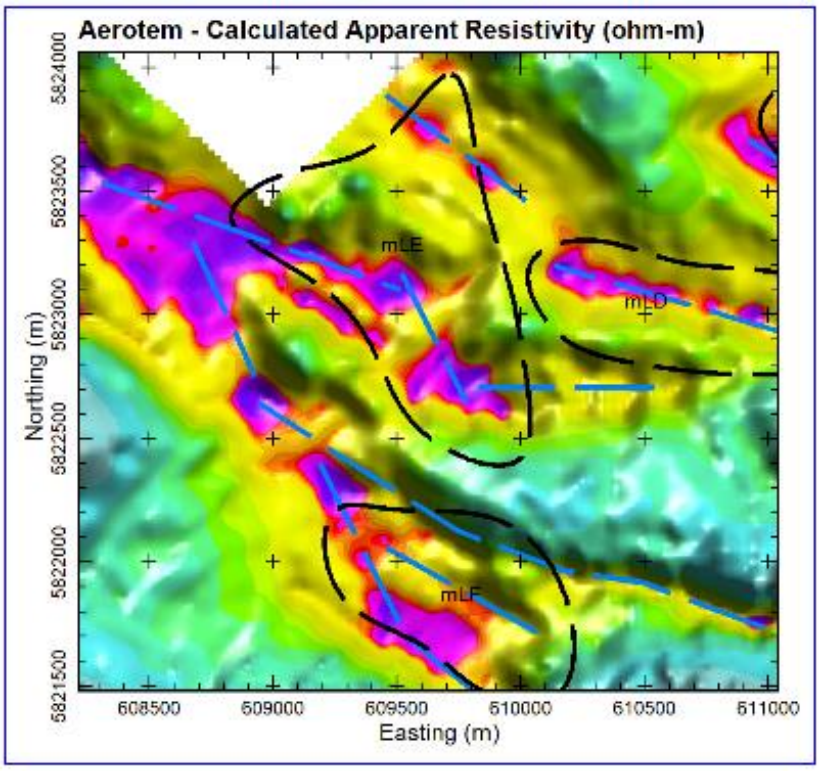

Figure 20. Aerotem - Calculated Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)

Feature mLG is a northwesterly trending magnetic low, approximately 500 m northeast of mLC, in the eastern part of the property (figs. 21-24). The feature is associated with a broader, low resistivity zone and both features appear to wrap around a magnetic high that is associated with elevated resistivity values. This area has potential multiple anomalies, with east-west structures in the south and northwest structures farther north.

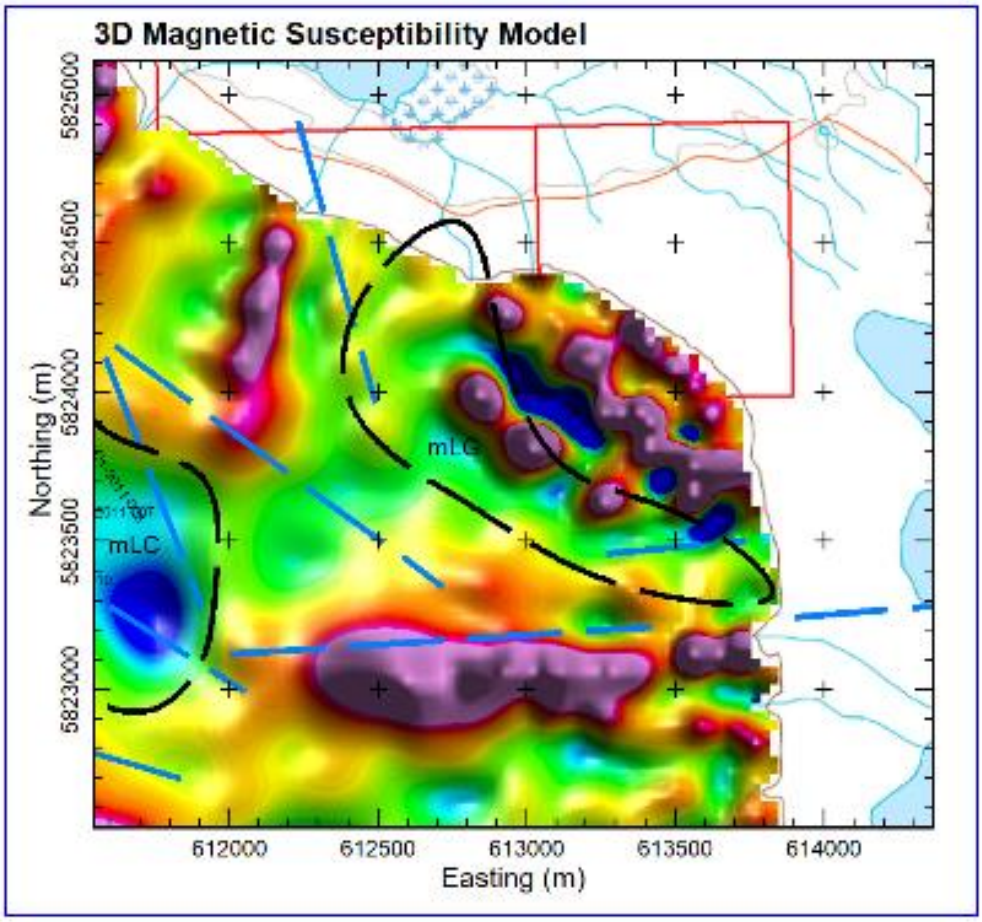

Figure 21. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model – 1000 m ASL

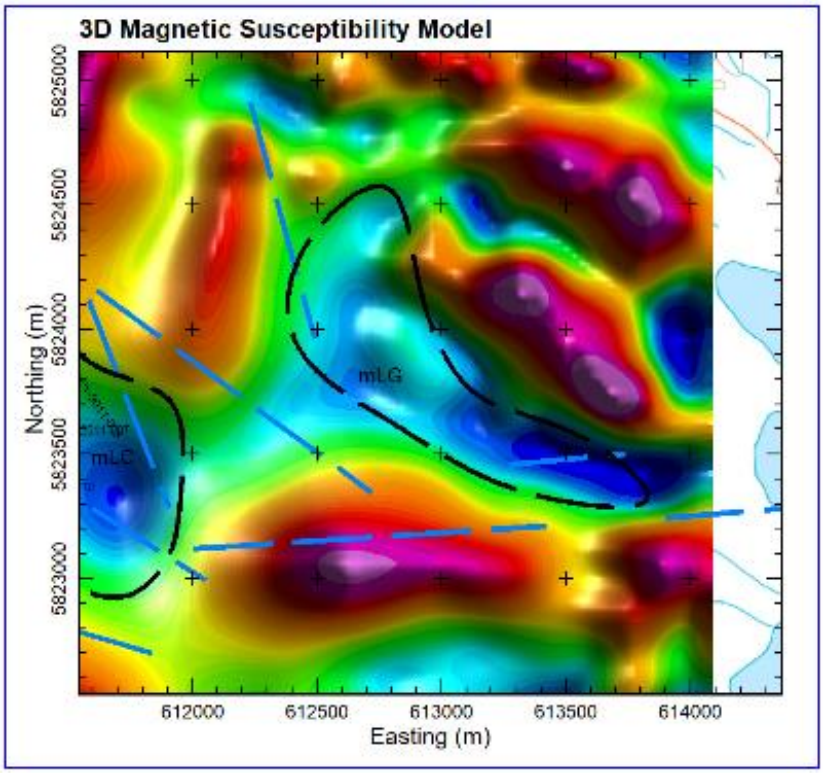

Figure 22. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model - 800 m ASL

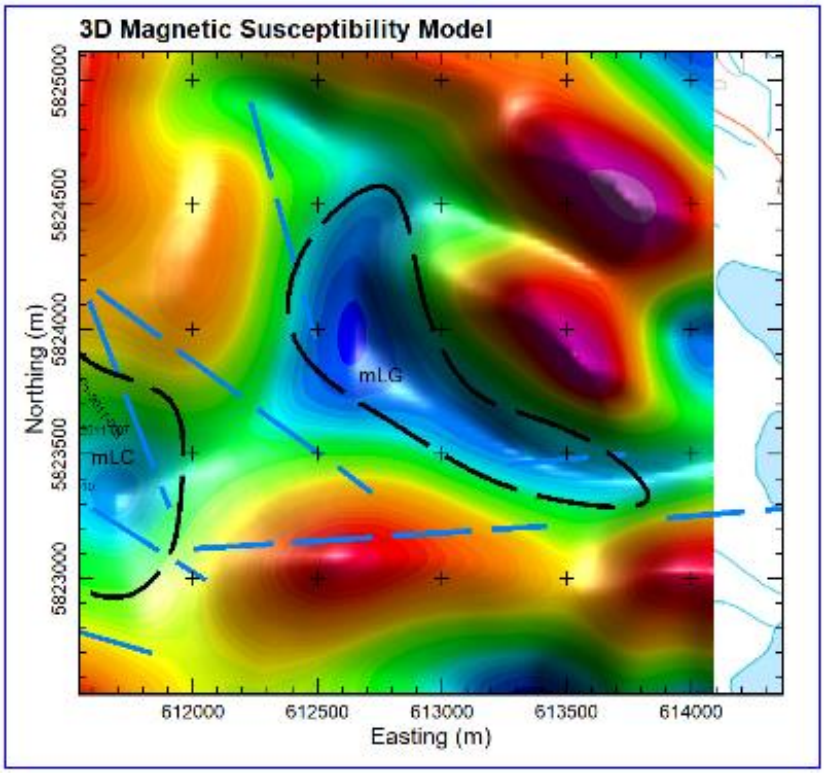

Figure 23. 3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model - 600 m ASL

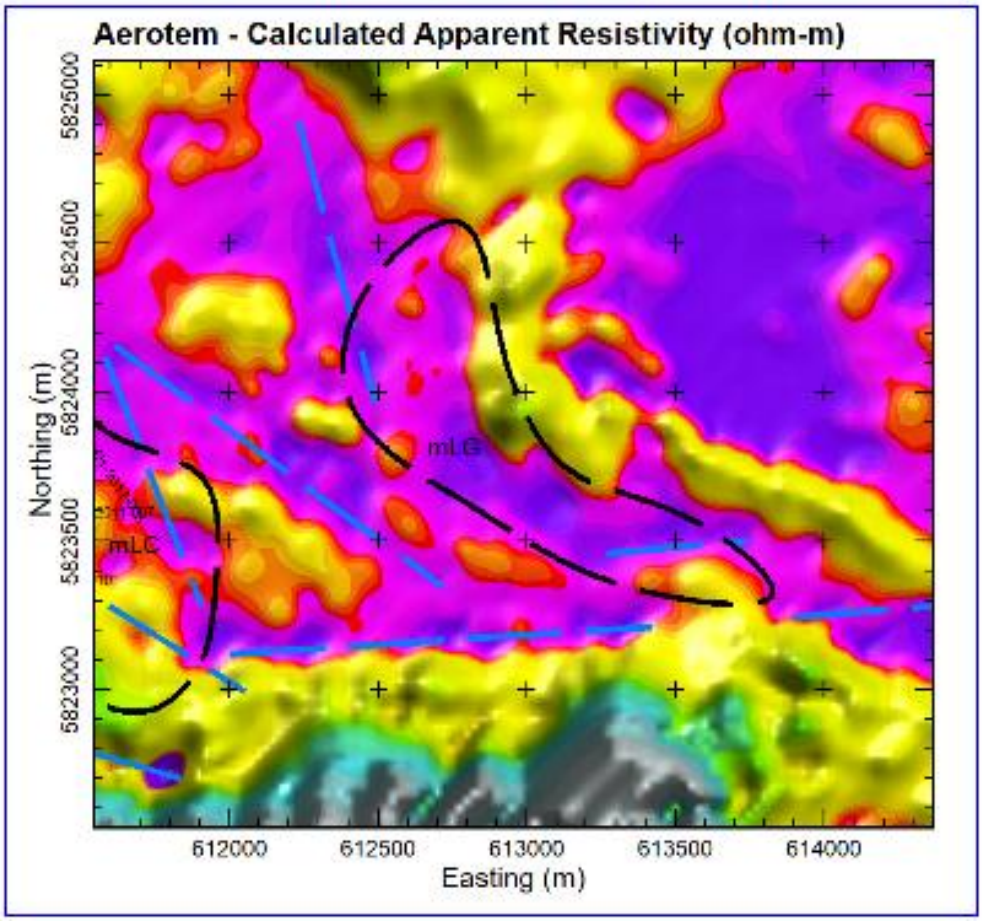

Figure 24. Aerotem - Calculated Apparent Resistivity (ohm-m)

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

A low resistivity area in the northern part of the property contains extensive arsenic and gold anomalies in soil and potentially hosts large zones of low-grade sediment-hosted vein (SHV) type mineralization in carbonaceous sedimentary rocks. Diamond drilling in this area in 2011 returned broad intervals of gold mineralization, up to 93.2 m averaging 0.151 g/t Au. The adjacent Spanish Mountain gold deposit, located just 6 km to the northwest, consists of SHV type mineralization with a reported (measured plus indicated) open-pit resource, using a cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au, that totals 306.5 million tonnes grading 0.39 g/t Au and 0.64 g/t Ag (Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd. website, 2017). Within this resource a higher grade zone, using a cut-off of 0.50 g/t, averages 0.85 g/t Au and 0.69 g/t Ag. The mineralized areas at the Spanish Mountain gold deposit consist of broad zones of low grade gold in finely-veined argillaceous

rocks similar to those found on EverGold's property in the 2011 drill holes, with the exception that they are augmented by wider quartz veins that carry higher gold values, thereby bringing up the overall gold content. Further exploration in the areas of the 2011 drilling may discover similar higher grade gold veins.

Between December 1, 2018 and January 7, 2019, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook geophysical inversion and a brief review of the data from a 2007 airborne electromagnetic and magnetics survey carried out by previous owners over EverGold Corp.'s Spanish Mountain Property.

The geophysical project consisted of 1D and 3D modelling exercises on the electromagnetic and magnetic data respectively. Due to non-conclusive results, the 1D EM electromagnetic models were not presented. The 3D inversion models of the magnetics yielded several targets throughout the property, three of which are proximal to known mineralization discovered during historic work.

The results of previous work, including geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling of 12 holes, has indicated very good potential to discover a sizeable area of low-grade, open-pittable SHV type gold mineralization on EverGold's Spanish Mountain property.

Further exploration on the property is highly recommended and should involve a detailed compilation of data, merging the newly modelled geophysical results with historic geological and geochemical data in an attempt to identify the favourable gold-hosting stratigraphic units where they are intersected by potentially mineralizing structures. Additional soil grids should be established to check geophysical targets, and detailed ground geophysics should be considered in areas of thick overburden cover.

Previous authors have also recommended auger soil sampling to better define selected gold anomalies in the north and east parts of the property, prospecting, trenching of geochemical anomalies and detailed geological and structural mapping. Upon compilation and evaluation of all the data, drill targets should be chosen to test favourable areas at depth.

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BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Exploration Assistant is available online at
http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/ex_assist.cfm
All BC GSB publications are available on-line at
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/PUBLICATIONSCATALOGUE/Pages/default.aspx

10.0 Cost Statement

Spanish Mountain Exploration Cost Statement, Dec 1, 2018 - Jan 7, 2019					
Exploration Work Type	**Details**				**Totals**
Geological Consulting		Days	Rate	Subtotal	
J.Rowe - Geologist	Research, Report Writing	3	700	2,100	
A. Walcott - Geophysicist	Inversions, Interpretation, Report	5	800	4,000	
C.J.Greig & Associates Ltd.	GIS production of maps for report	2	450	900	
					7,000
Equipment & Supplies	Office Equipment, Software rental			200	
	Purchase Digital Topo, Airborne Data			900	
					1,100
					-
		Total Expenditures			**8,100**

11.0 Statements of Qualifications

Author's Statement of Qualifications

I, Jeffrey D. Rowe, of 111-6109 Boundary Drive W., Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Honours) (Geological Sciences, 1975) and have practiced my profession continuously from 1975 to 1999 and from 2007 to present.

2. I have been employed in the geoscience industry for over 35 years, and have explored for gold and base metals in North and South America for both senior and junior mining companies, on exploration properties as well as at a producing mine.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (license #19950).

4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any.

6. I am an author of the report entitled; "2018 Review of Geophysical Data (Collected in 2007) from the Spanish Mountain Property" dated April 30, 2019.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this 2nd day of May, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

"J D Rowe"

Jeffrey D. Rowe, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Author's Statement of Qualifications

I, Alexander Walcott, of 38-181 Ravine Dr., Port Moody, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. Earth Sciences Major, with a Physics Minor.
2. I have been active in mineral exploration for the past 20 years.
3. I am currently employed by Peter E. Walcott & Associated Limited.
4. I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the property, nor do I expect to receive any.
5. I am an author of the report entitled; "2018 Review of Geophysical Data (Collected in 2007) from the Spanish Mountain Property" dated April 30, 2019.

Dated at Port Moody, British Columbia, this 2nd day of May, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

"A. Walcott"

Alexander Walcott, B.Sc.

Appendix I

Airborne Magnetic & Electromagnetic Level Plans, Sections and Interpretations

608000 610000 612000 614000

5824000 5822000

1040275 1040266 1040256 1040276 1040268 1043278

Spanish Mountain

Spanish Creek

Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0.01400) +0 deg>

EVERGOLD CORP.
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY CLAIM AND HISTORIC LOCATION MAP
SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY B.C. APRIL 2019
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

608000
610000
612000
614000
5824000
5822000
1320m
1480m
1520m
1240m
Spanish Mountain
Spanish Creek
mLA
mLB
mLC
mLD
mLE
mLF
mLG
1040256
1040215
1040268
1040276
1043278
56589.9868
56569.6472
56558.7319
56550.3199
56543.8326
56539.1239
56535.1905
56531.8566
56528.9732
56526.4024
56523.7832
56521.1649
56518.7032
56516.2844
56513.9771
56511.4393
56508.8986
56506.4573
56503.8969
56501.4294
56499.2266
56497.0919
56496.0609
56493.3813
56491.6982
56489.9783
56488.2154
56486.3520
56483.9220
56481.0067
56477.9366
56474.7926
56471.0462
56466.9449
56462.1158
56456.4287
56450.2481
56440.4474
nT
Scale 1:10000
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (CC1400) +0 deg>

EVERGOLD CORP.
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY CONTOURS OF TOTAL FIELD INTENSITY (nT)
SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY B.C. Historic Data from Dajin Resources.
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

608000
610000
612000
614000
5824000
5822000

mLA
mLB
mLC
mLD
mLE
mLF
mLG
1040256
1040275
1040266
1040268
1040276
1043278

Spanish Creek
Spanish Mountain

1320m
1280m
1160m
960m
1080m
1200m
1400m
1240m

ohm-m
648.9402
407.5615
280.8122
199.4874
160.9731
129.1131
104.8175
80.9869
60.8783
44.7465
32.5519
24.3877
19.0923
15.7119
13.2083
11.5109
10.1032
8.9862
7.9986
7.1231
6.2796
5.4167
4.4692
3.3454

Scale 1:10000

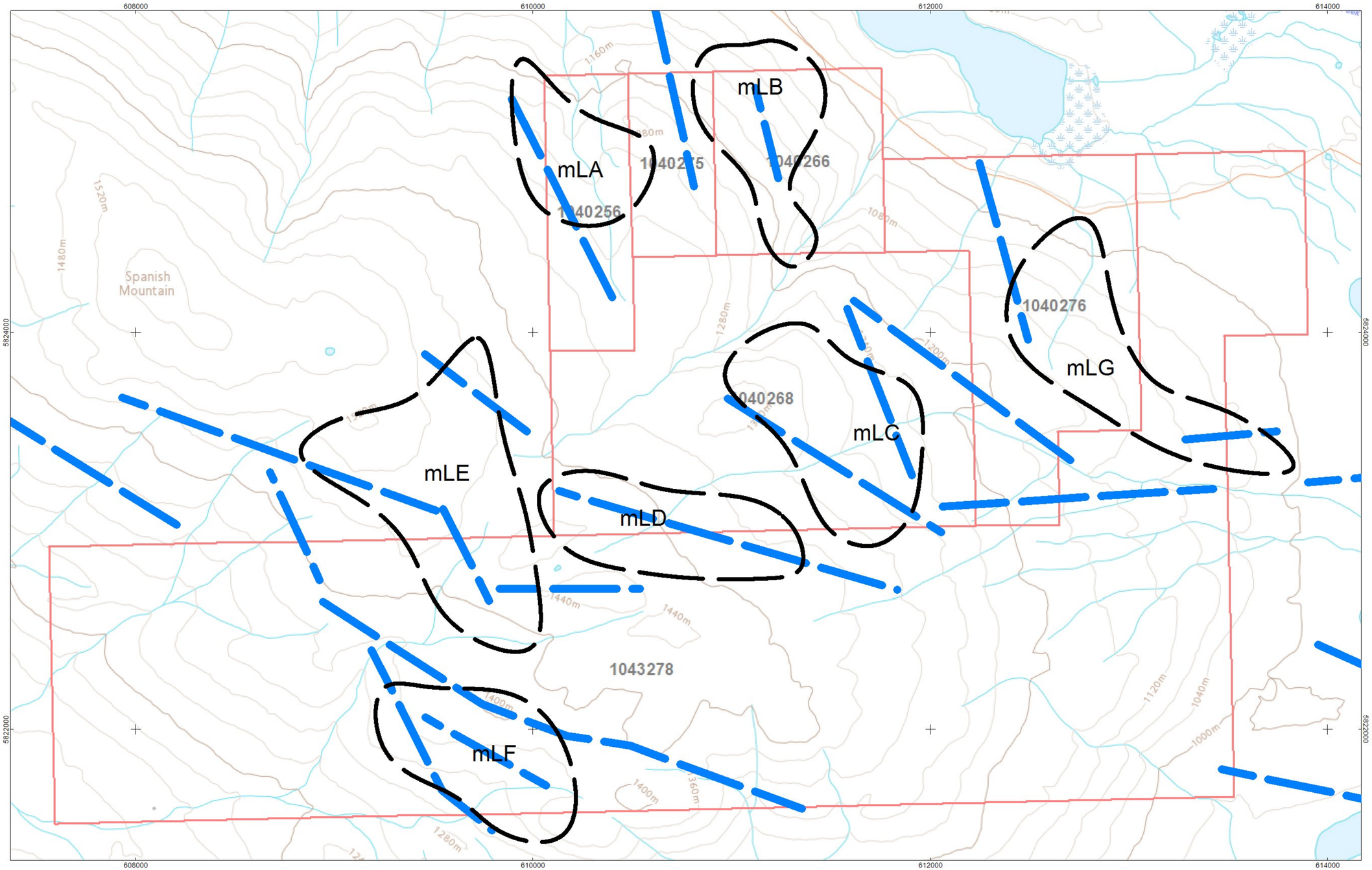
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0.0.1400) <0 deg>

EVERGOLD CORP.

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
CONTOURS OF CALCULATED RESISTIVITY

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.
Historic Data From Dajin Resources

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



EVERGOLD CORP.

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY INTERPRETATION MAP

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

610000

5825000

L5825400 N
L5825200 N
L5825000 N
L5824800 N
L5824600 N
L5824400 N
L5824200 N
L5824000 N
L5823800 N
L5823600 N
L5823400 N
L5823200 N
L5823000 N
L5822800 N
L5822600 N
L5822400 N
L5822200 N
L5822000 N
L5821800 N
L5821600 N
L5821400 N

1040275
1040266
1040256
1040276
1040268
1043278

Spanish Mountain
Spanish Creek

1320m
1480m
1520m
1160m
1280m
960m
1080m
1240m
1200m
1360m
1440m
1400m
1120m
1040m
1000m

Scale 1:10000

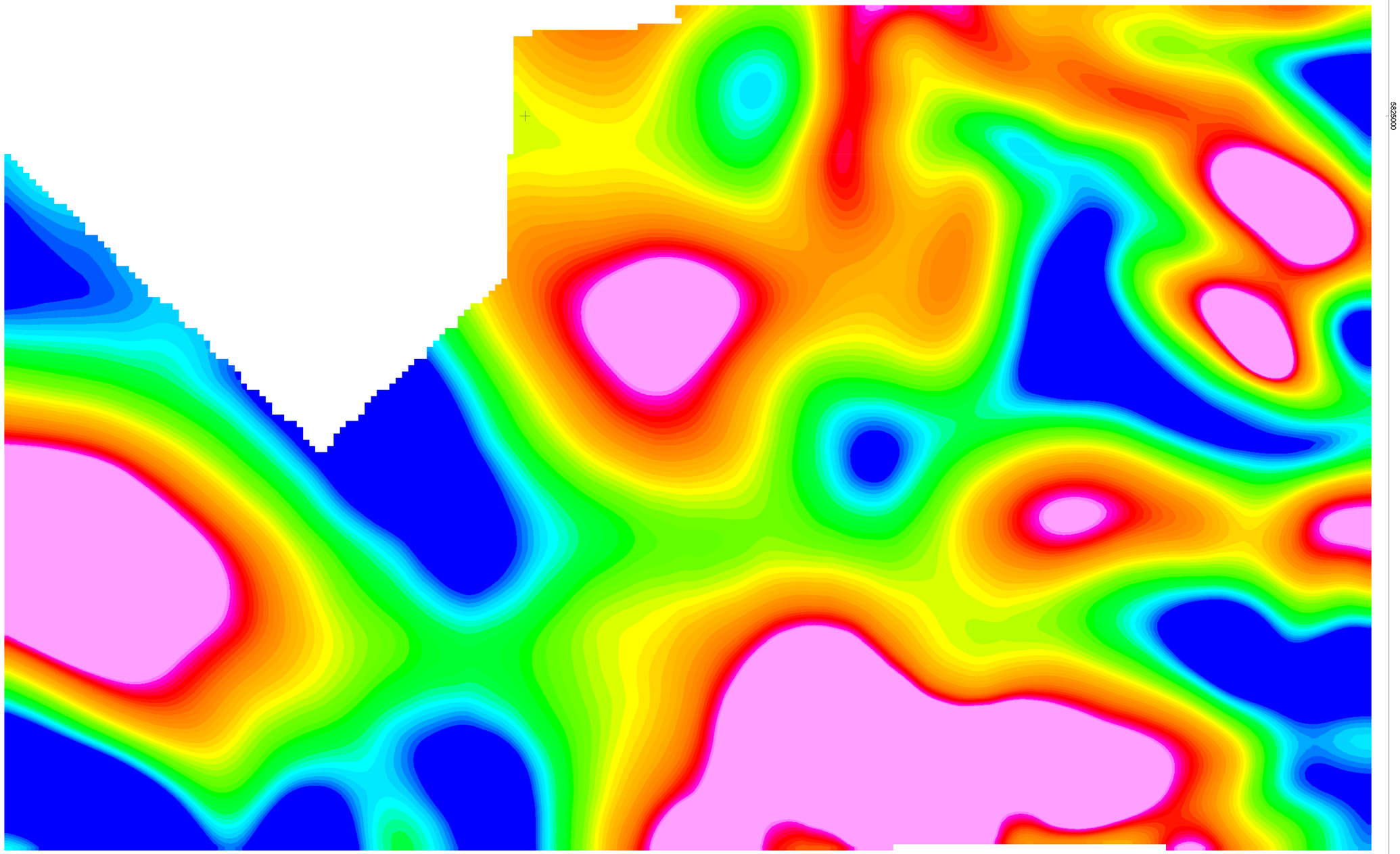
200 0 200 400 600
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0.0.1400) +0 deg>

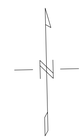
EVERGOLD CORP.

3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY SECTION REFERENCE MAP

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED





Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600

(meters)

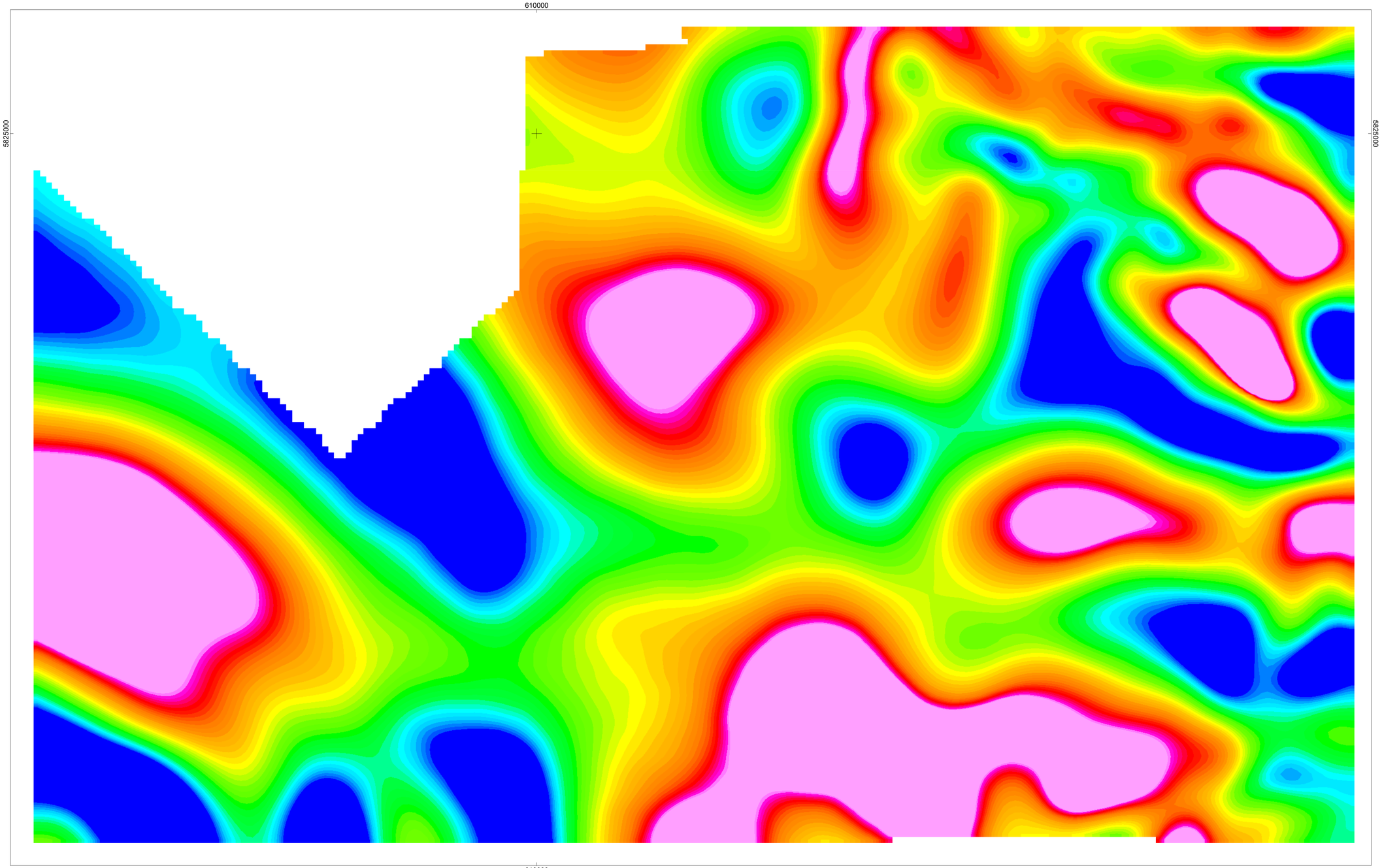
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0,0,1400) <0 deg>

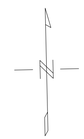
EVERGOLD CORP.

3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY
ELEVATION 600 m ASL

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED





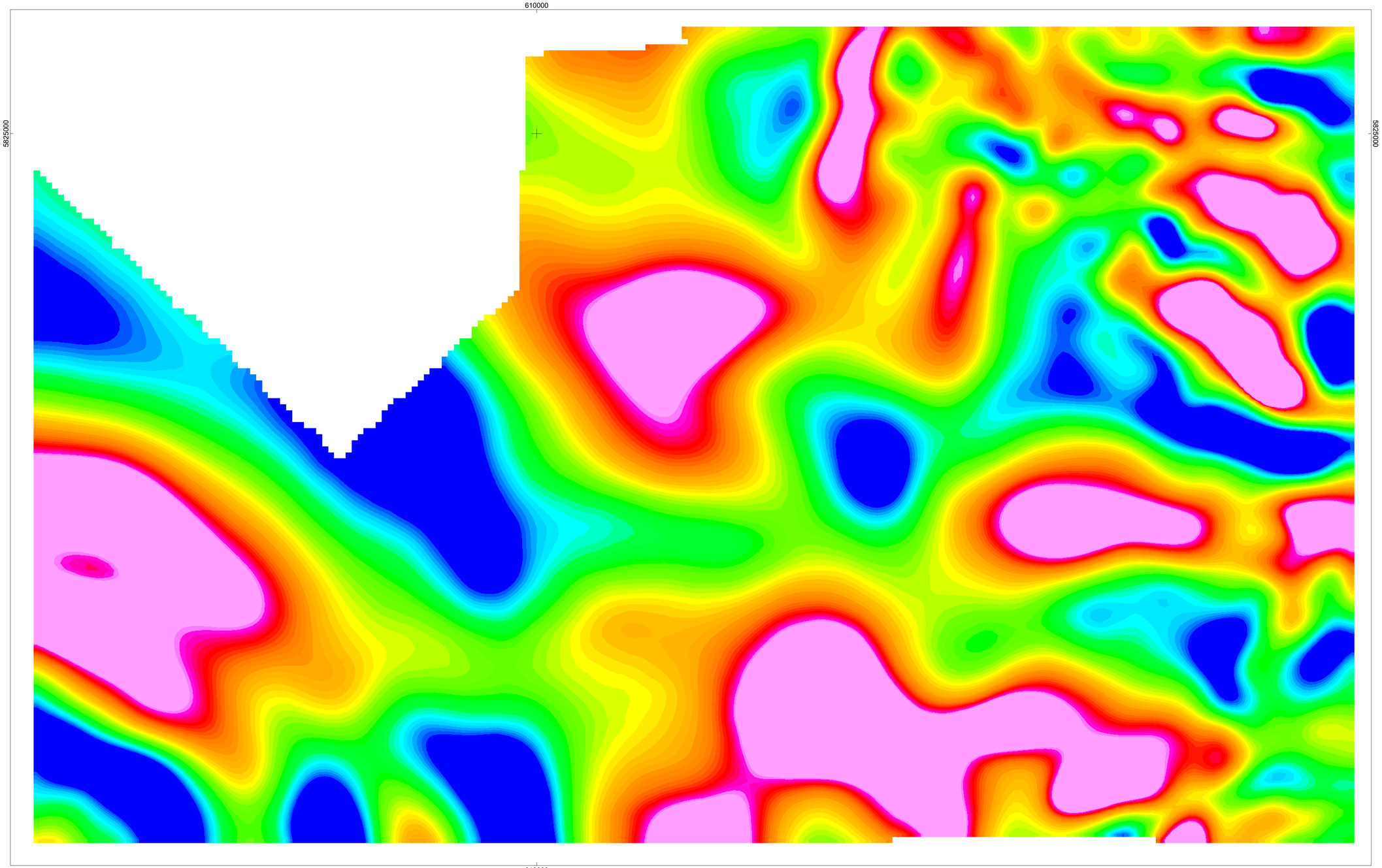
Scale 1:10000

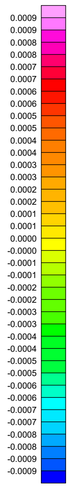
200 0 200 400 600

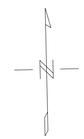
(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0,0,1400) <0 deg>

EVERGOLD CORP.
3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY **ELEVATION 700 m ASL**
SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY B.C.
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED







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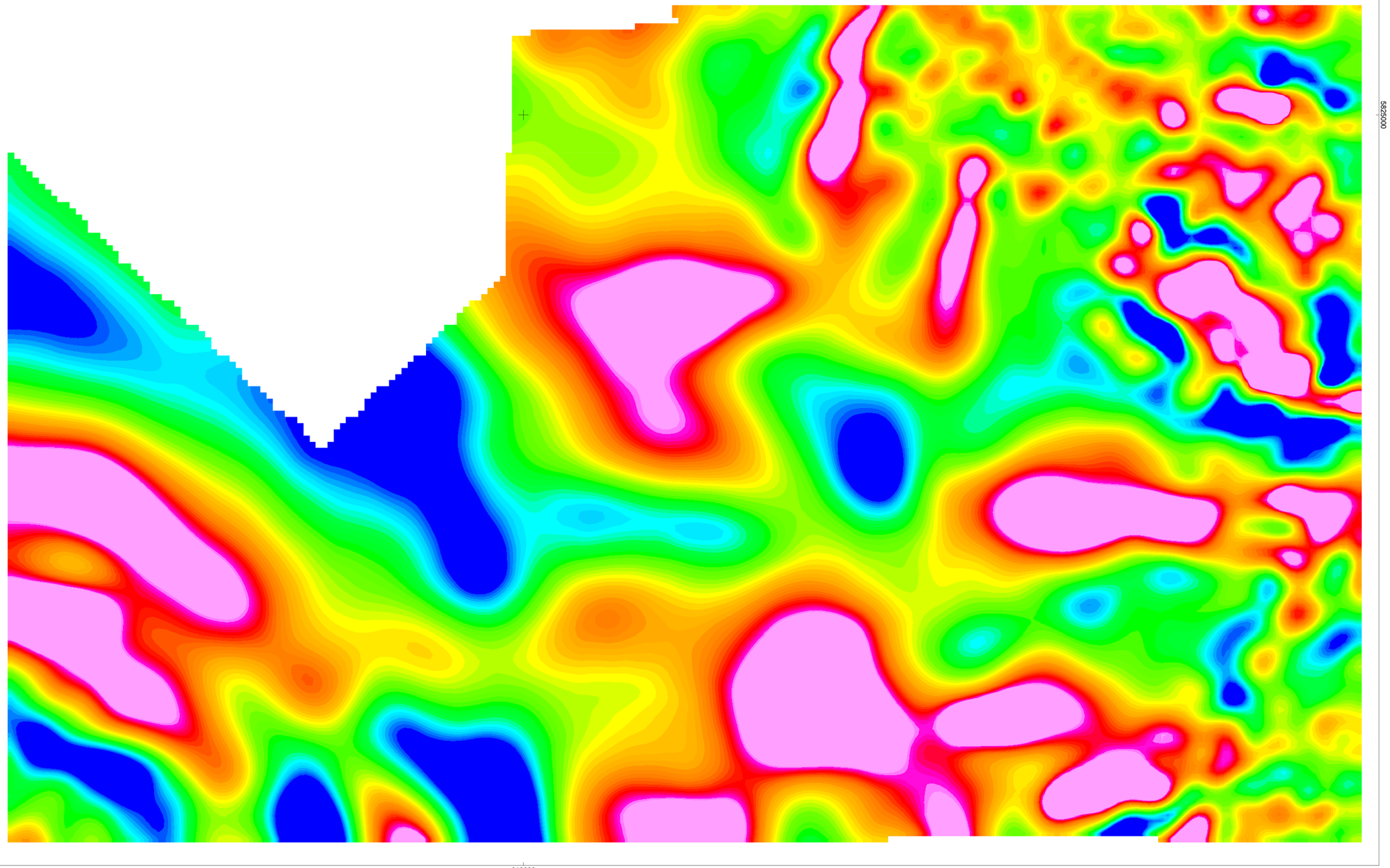
(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0,0,1400) <0 deg>

EVERGOLD CORP.
3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY **ELEVATION 800 m ASL**
SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY B.C.
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

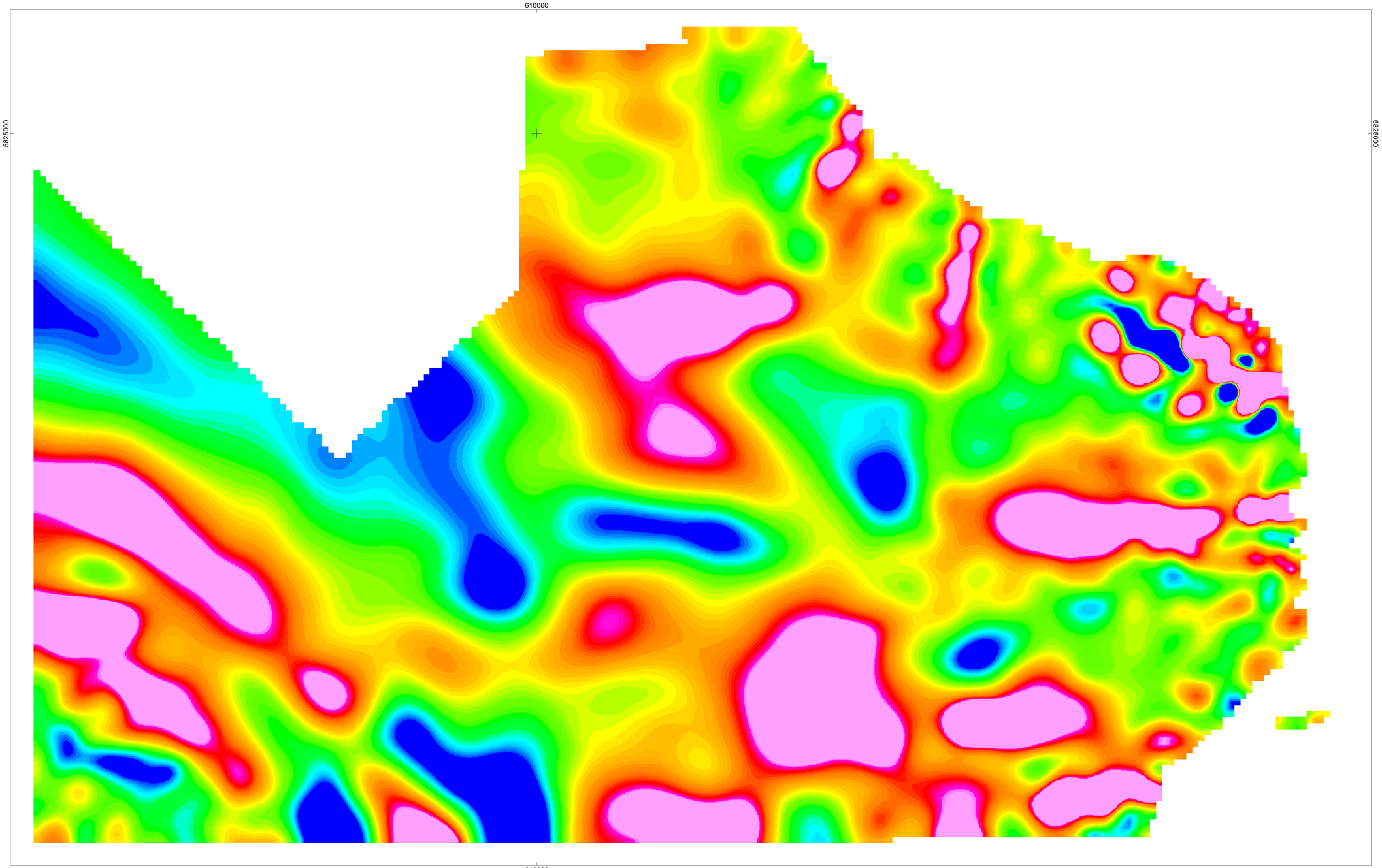


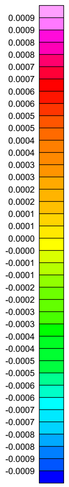
EVERGOLD CORP.

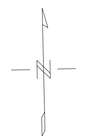
3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY
ELEVATION 900 m ASL

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED







Scale 1:10000

200 0 200 400 600

(meters)

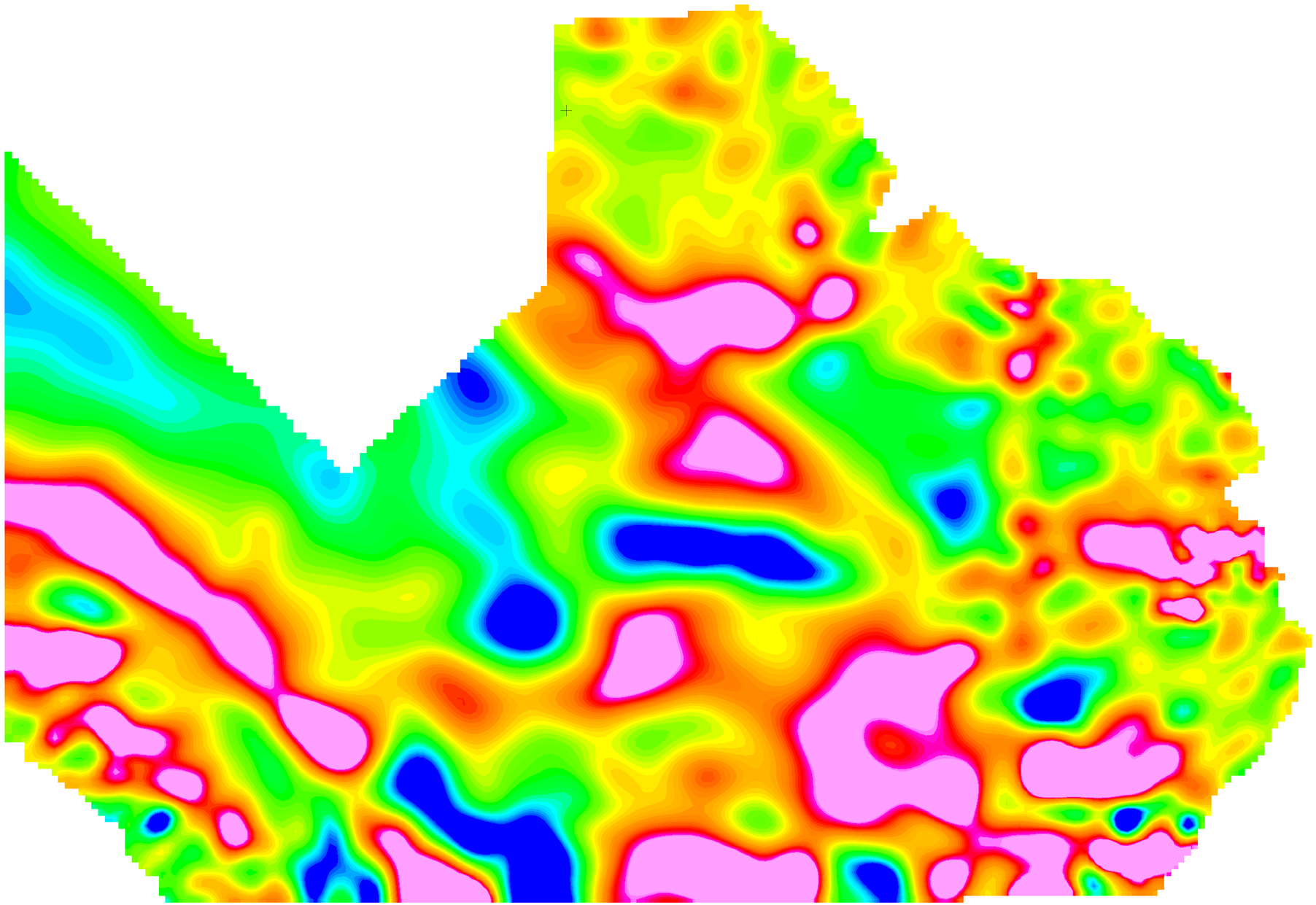
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0,0,1400) <0 deg>

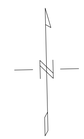
EVERGOLD CORP.

3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY
ELEVATION 1000 m ASL

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED





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(meters)

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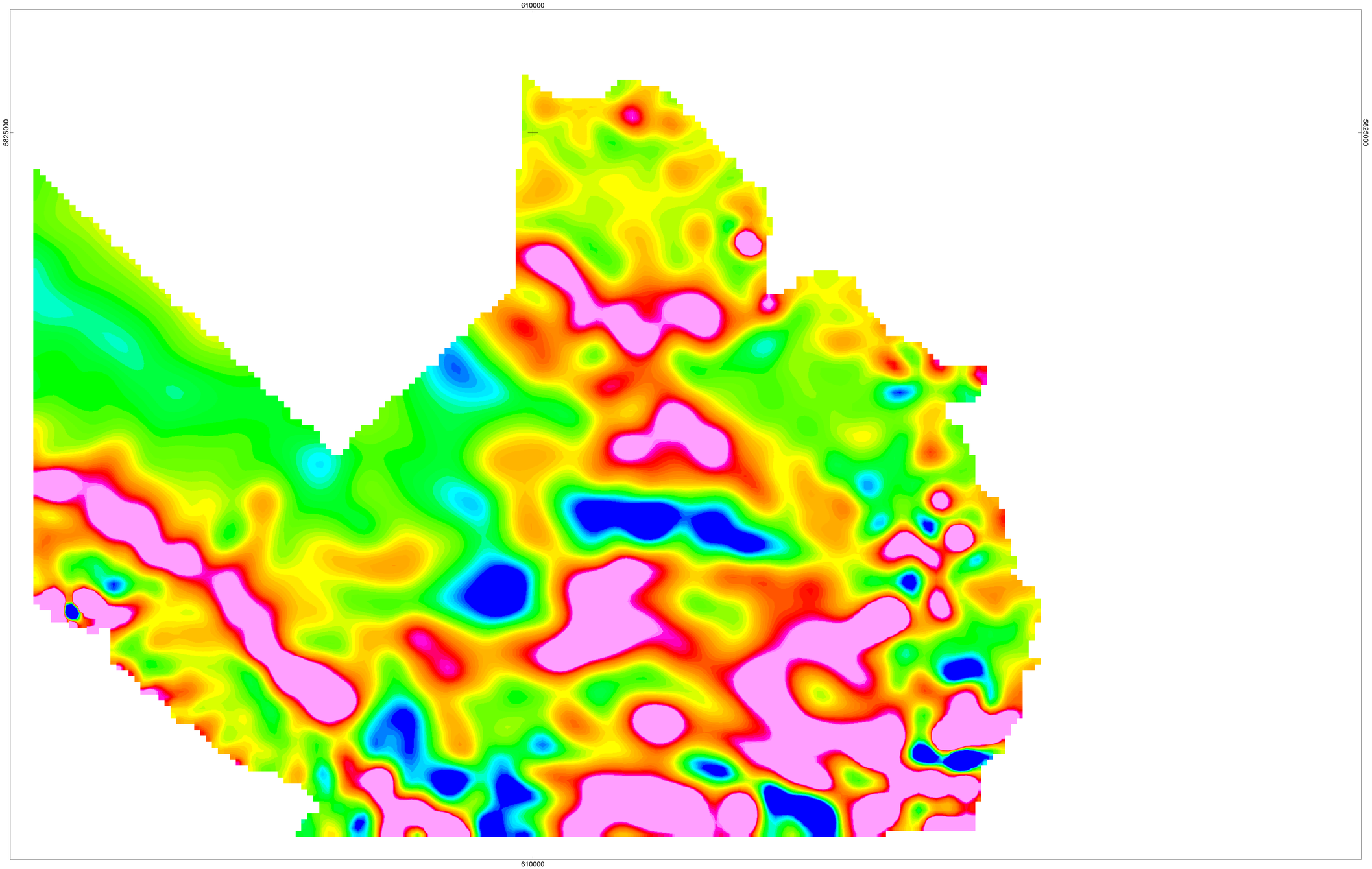
EVERGOLD CORP.

3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY
ELEVATION 1100 m ASL

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

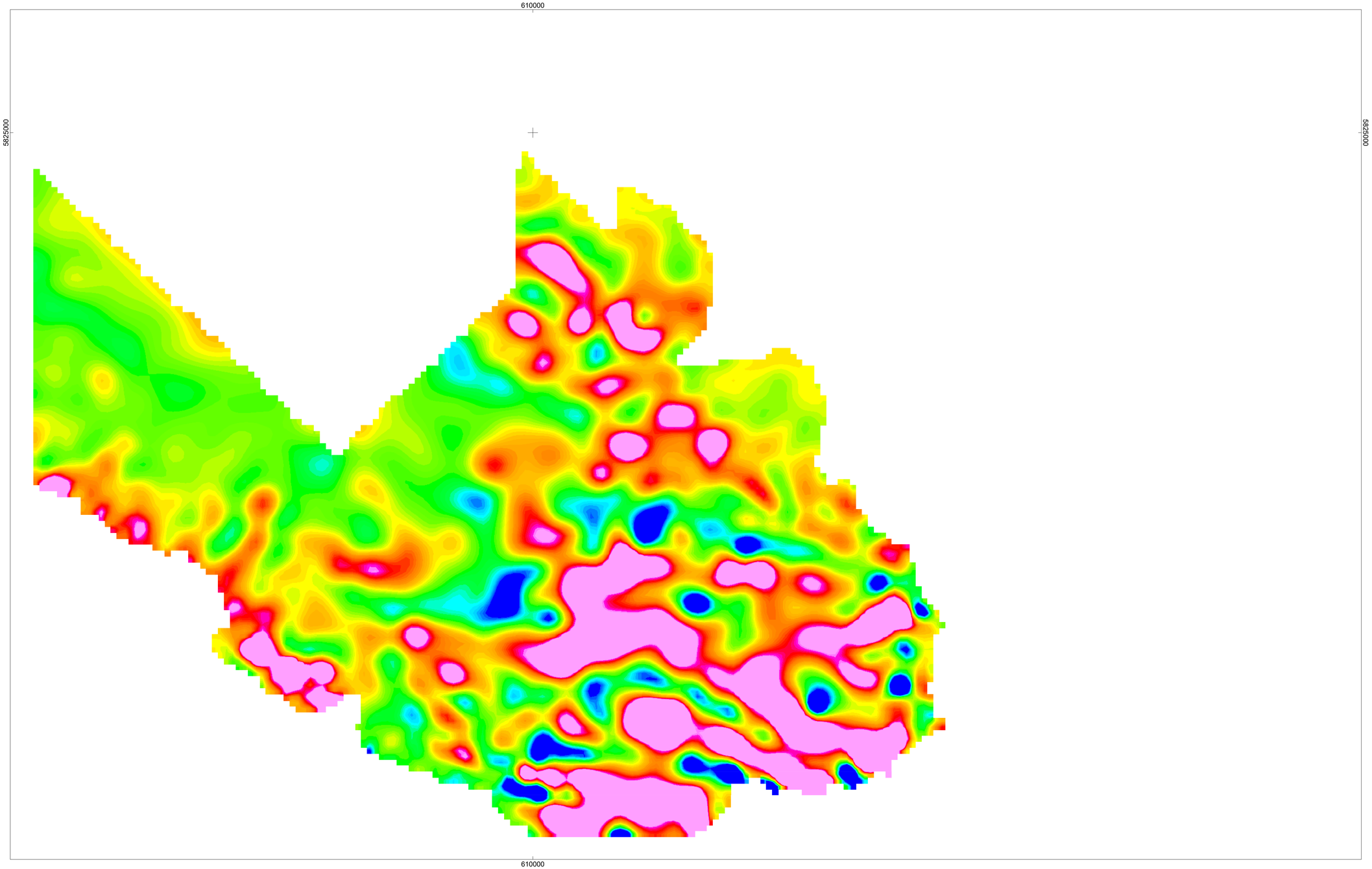


EVERGOLD CORP.

3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY
ELEVATION 1200 m ASL

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Scale 1:10000

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(meters)

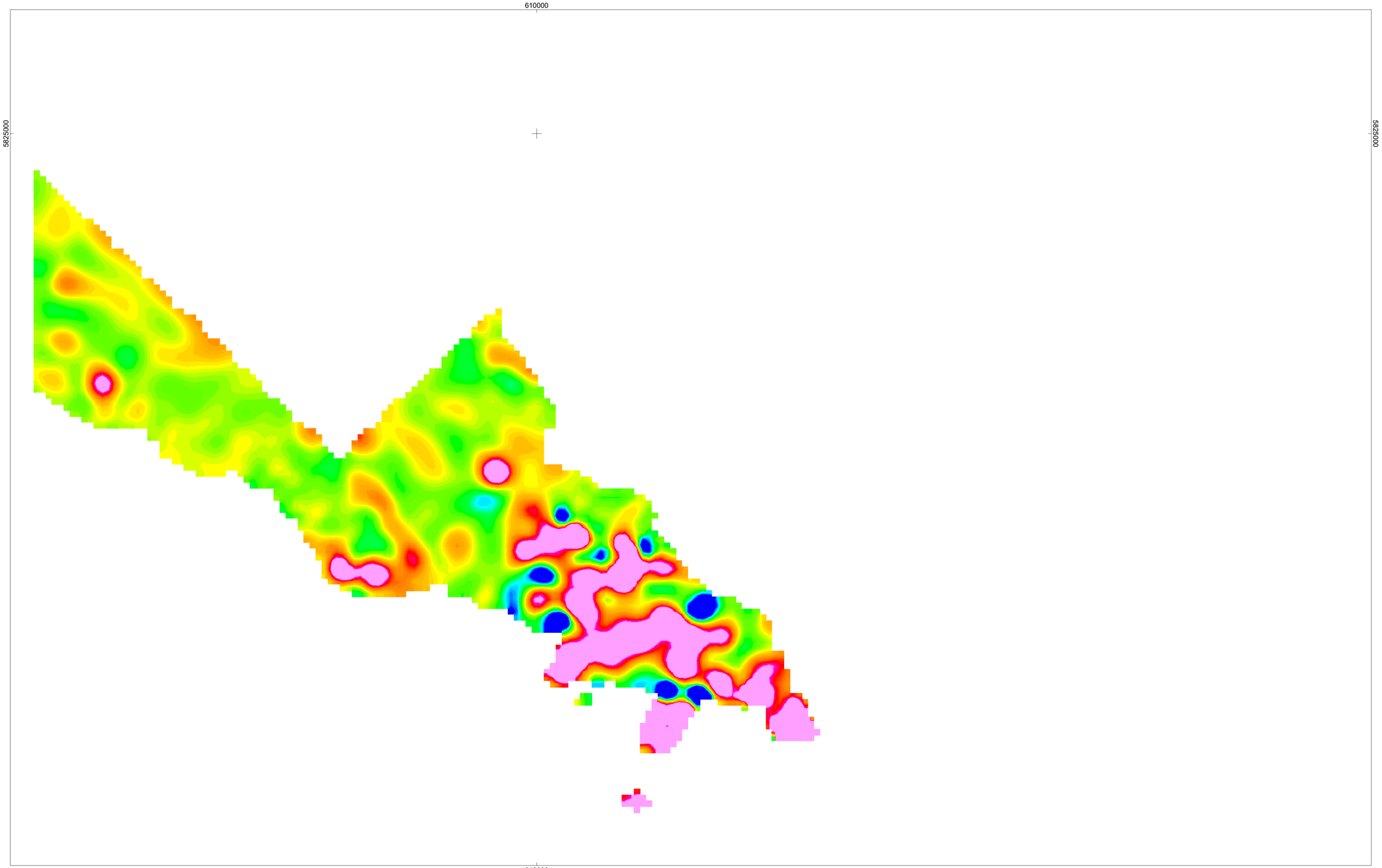
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0,0,1400) <0 deg>

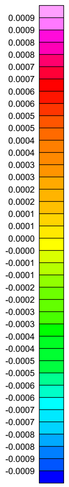
EVERGOLD CORP.

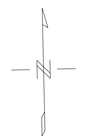
3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY
ELEVATION 1300 m ASL

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED







Scale 1:10000

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(meters)

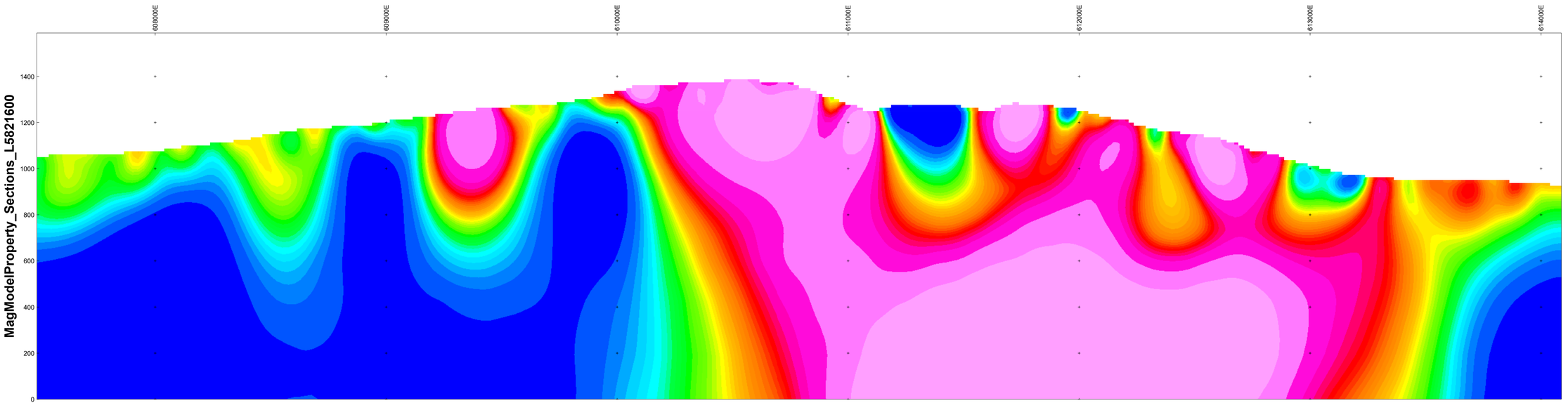
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N (0,0,1400) <0 deg>

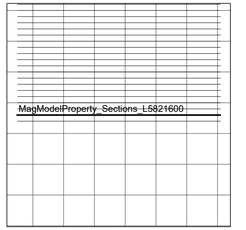
EVERGOLD CORP.

3D MODELLED SUSCEPTIBILITY
ELEVATION 1400 m ASL

SPANISH MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
B.C.

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED





Section Trace Plan View

-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

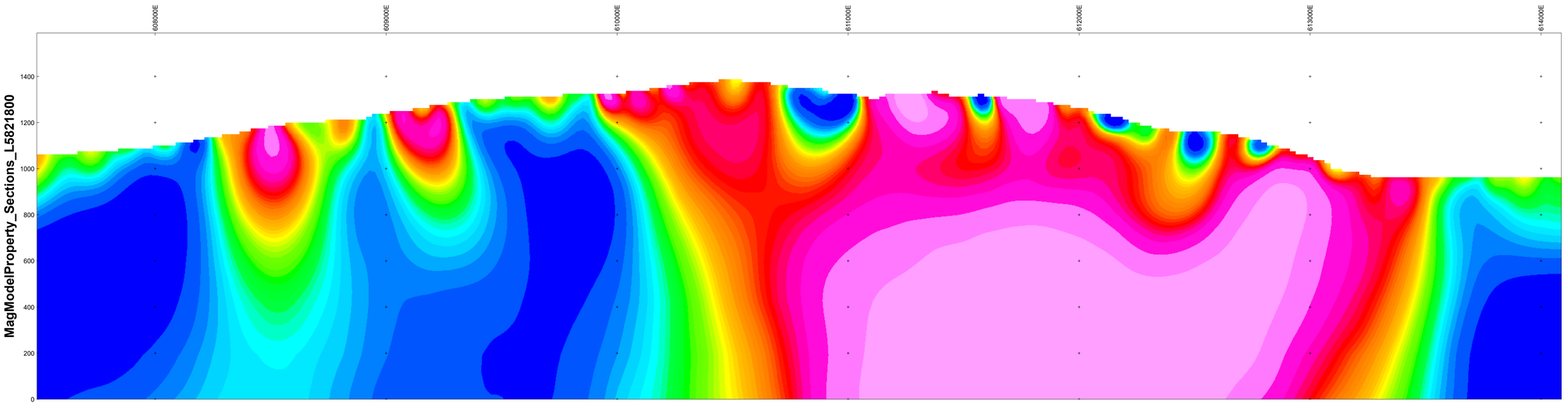
(meters)

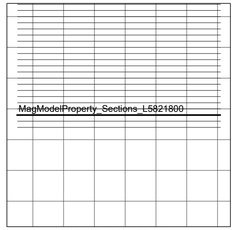
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

EVERGOLD CORP.
3D MODELLED MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

SPANISH MOUNTAIN, B.C.





Section Trace Plan View

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Scale 1:10000

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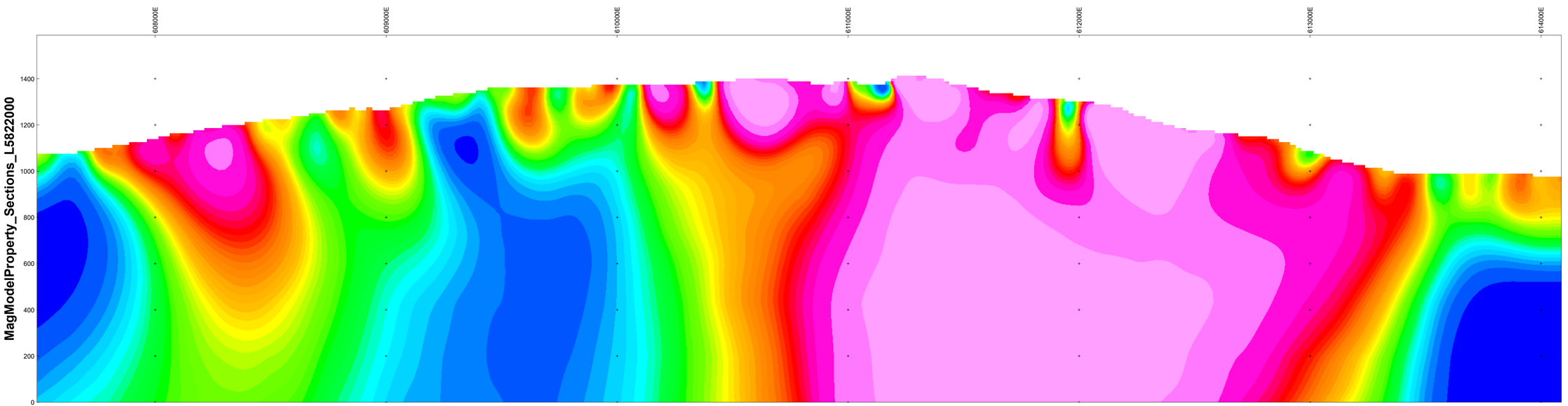
(meters)

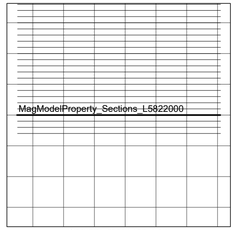
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

EVERGOLD CORP.
3D MODELLED MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

SPANISH MOUNTAIN, B.C.





Section Trace Plan View

-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

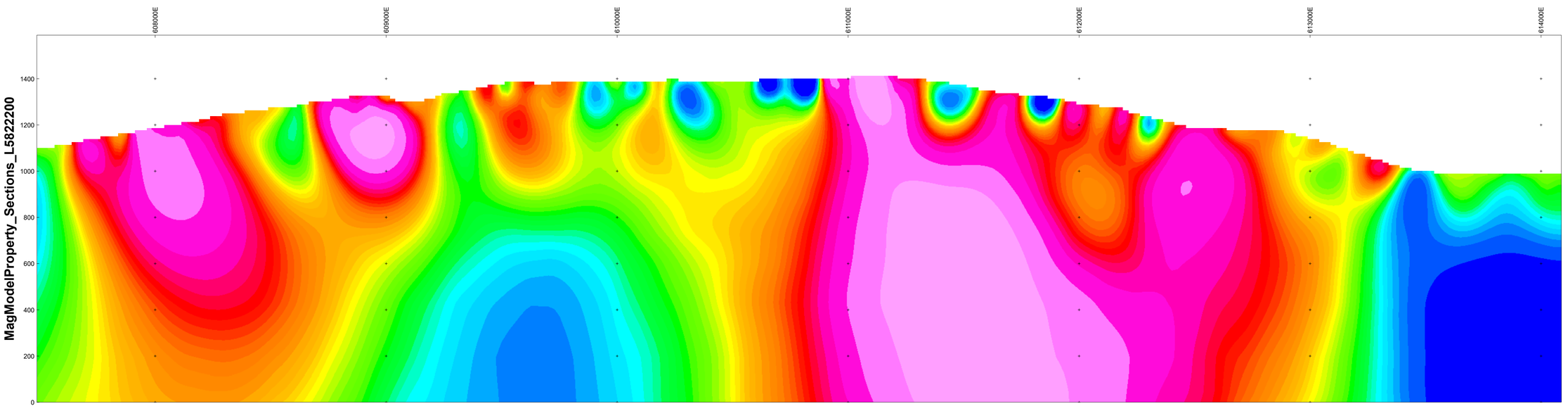
(meters)

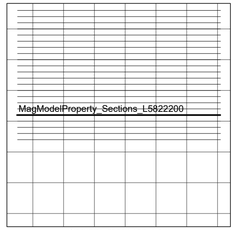
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

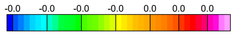
EVERGOLD CORP.
3D MODELLED MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

SPANISH MOUNTAIN, B.C.





Section Trace Plan View



Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

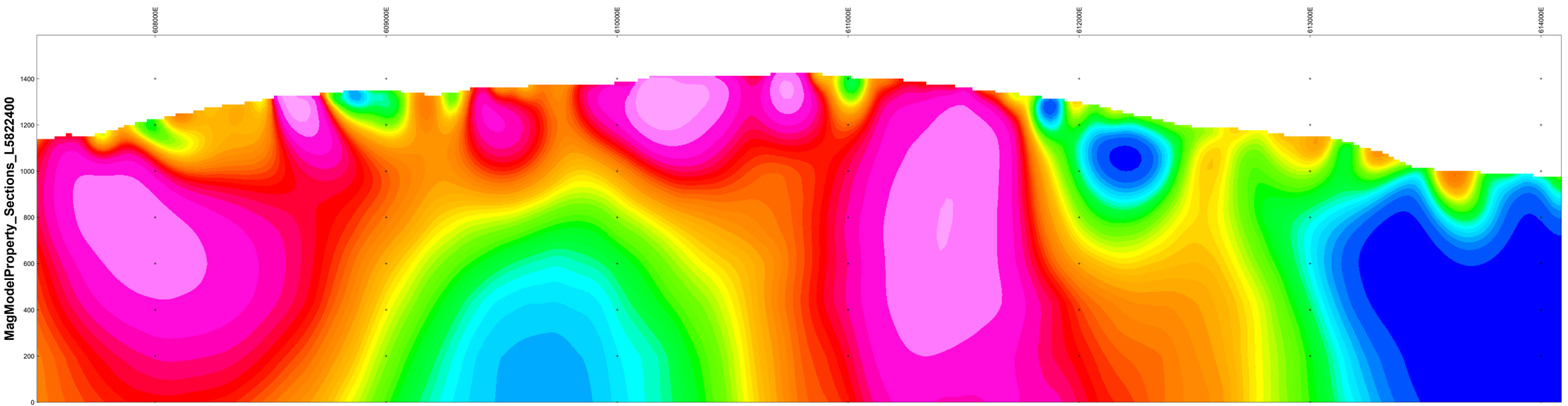
(meters)

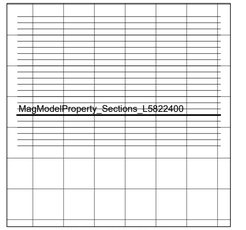
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

EVERGOLD CORP.
3D MODELLED MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

SPANISH MOUNTAIN, B.C.





Section Trace Plan View

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100 0 100 200 300

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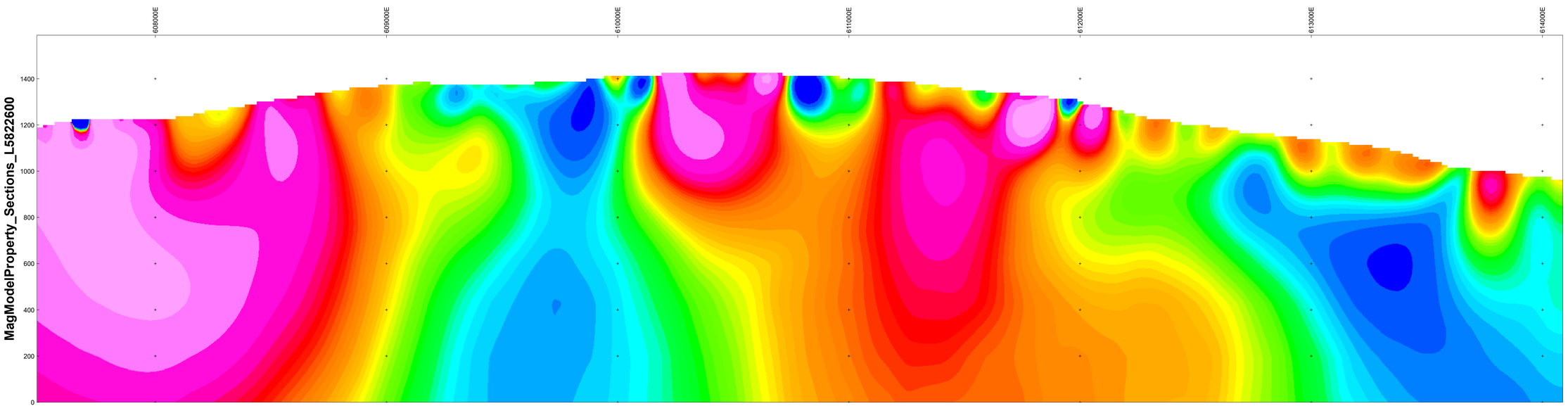

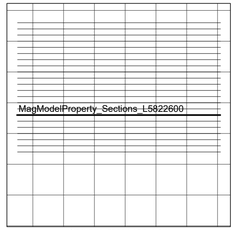

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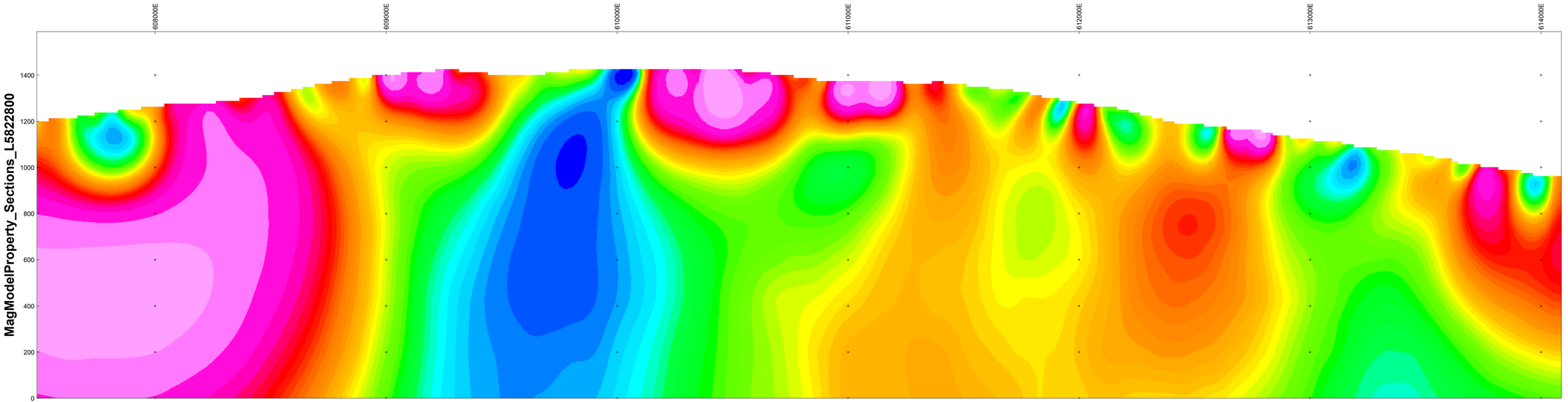

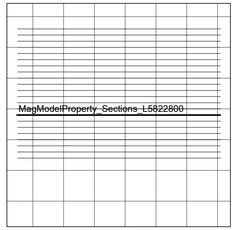

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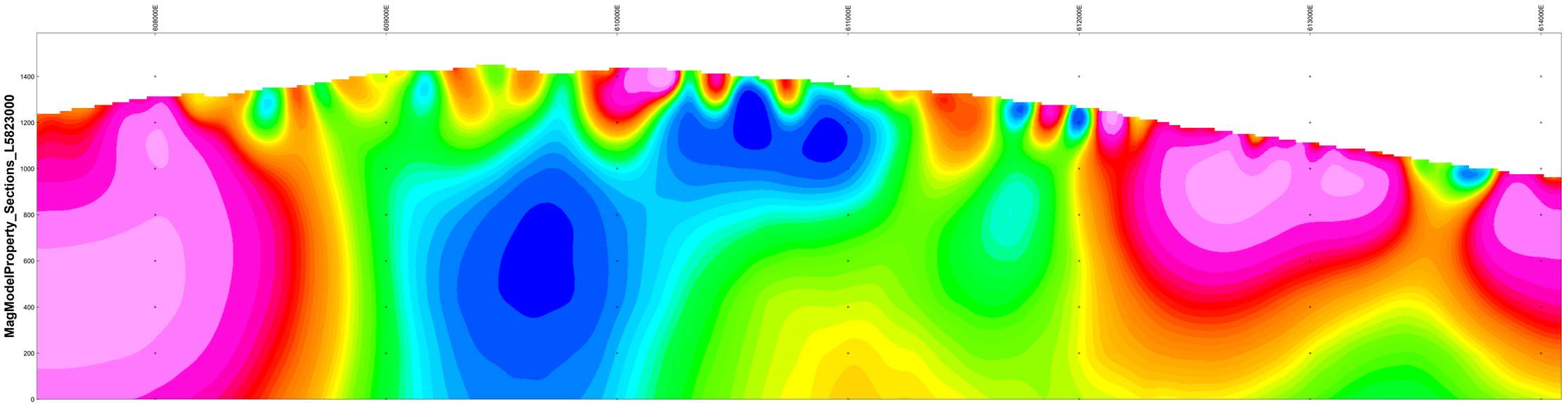

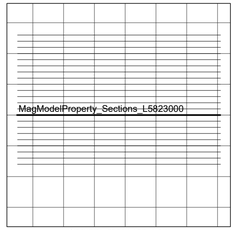

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-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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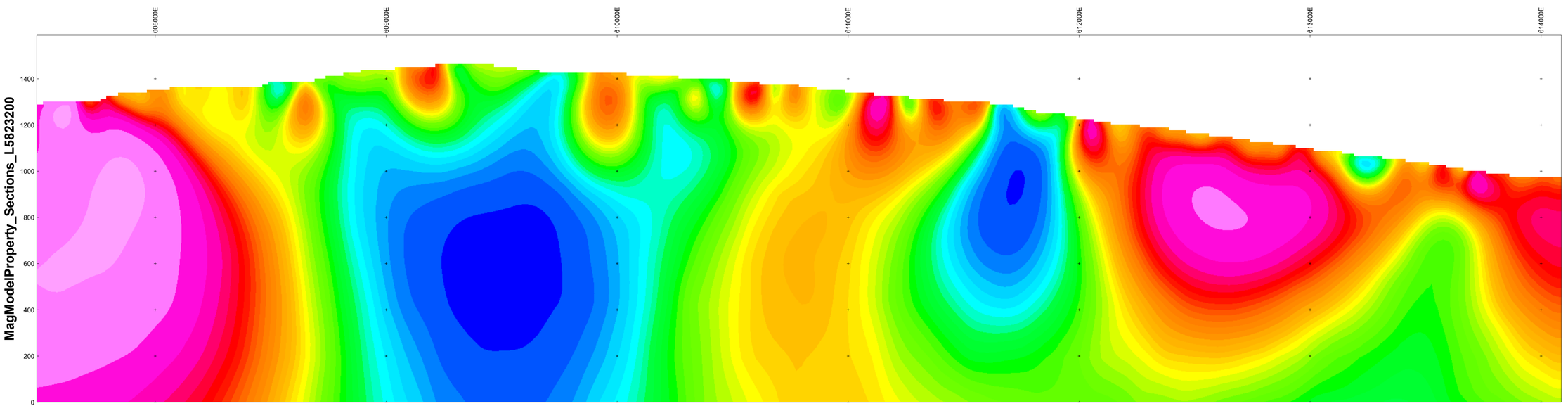

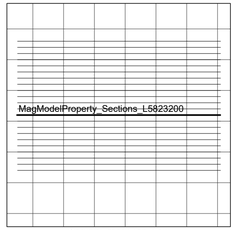

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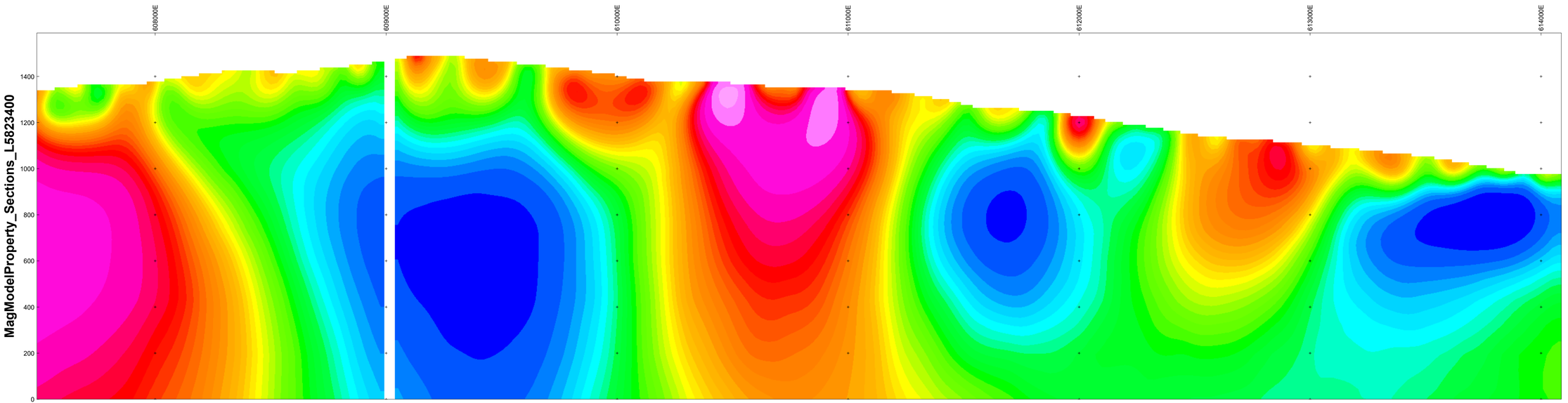

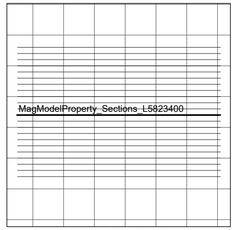

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-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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100 0 100 200 300

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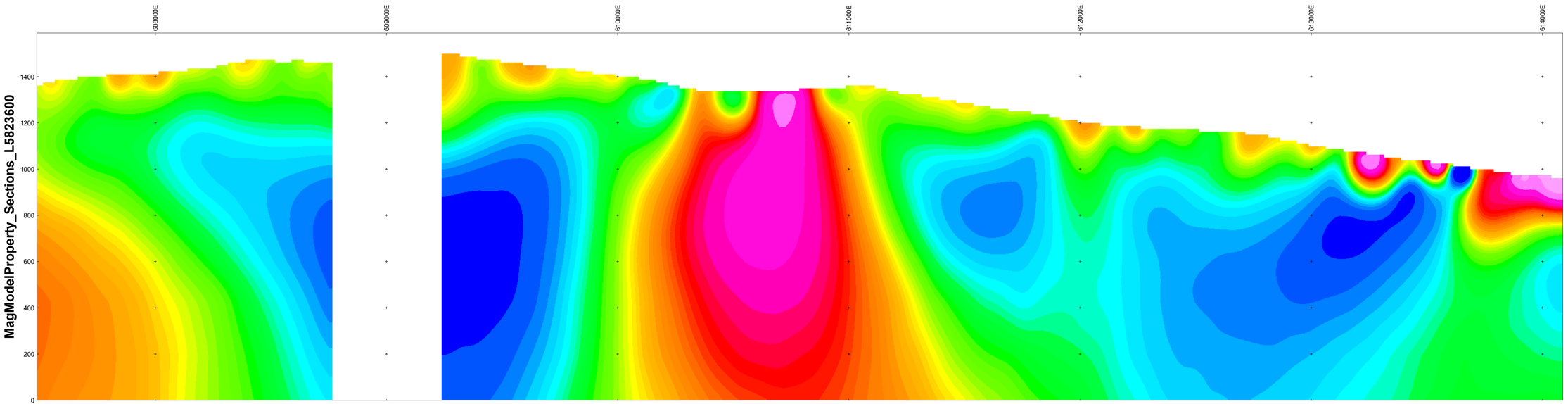
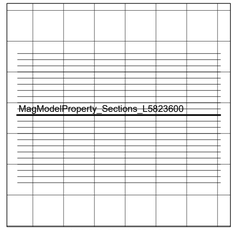
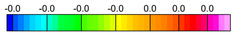




Section Trace Plan View



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100 0 100 200 300

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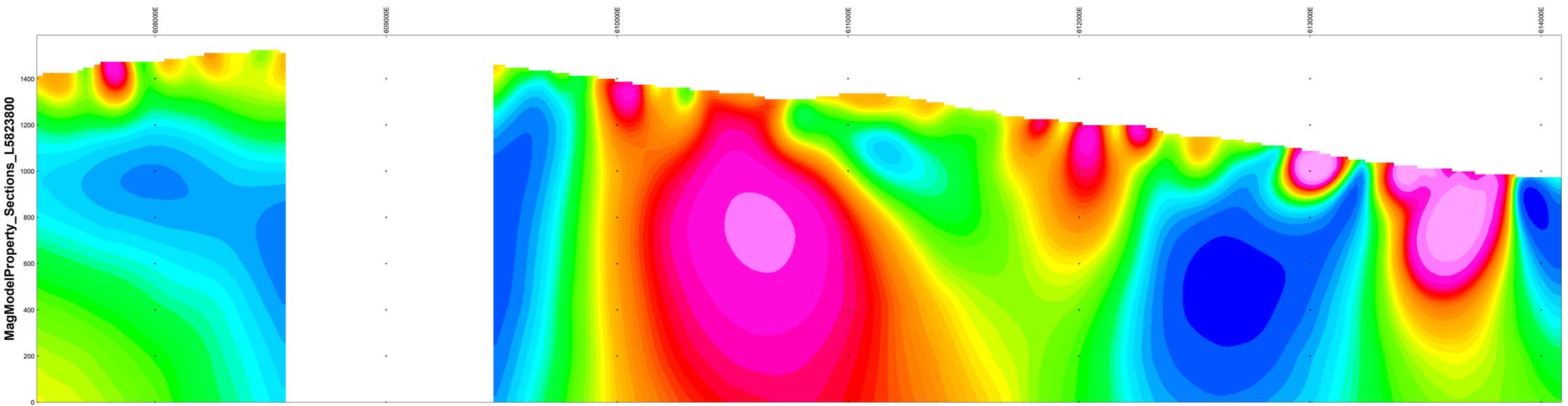

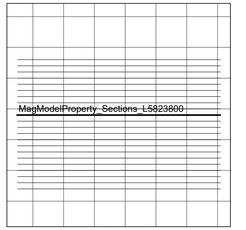

Section Trace Plan View

-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

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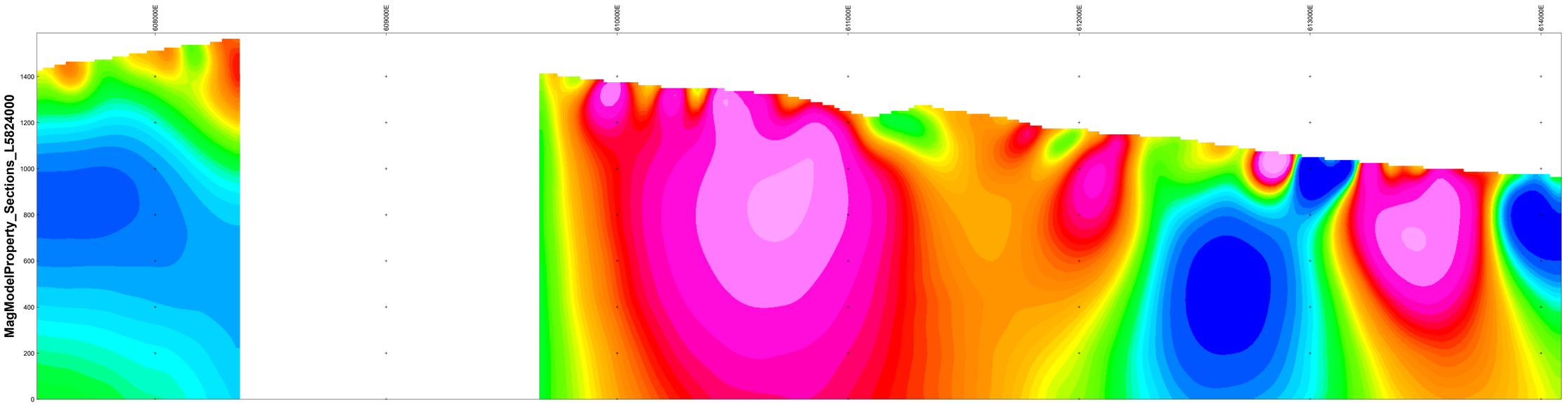

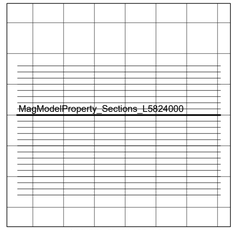

Section Trace Plan View

-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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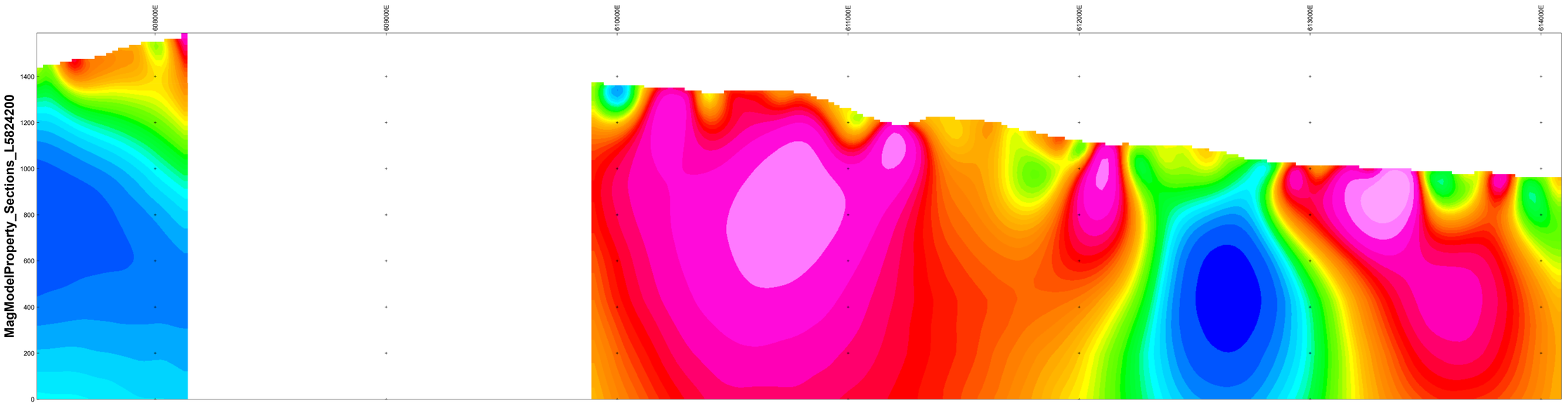
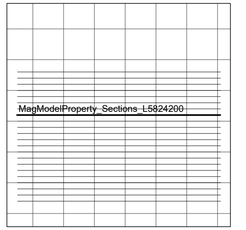
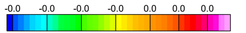




Section Trace Plan View



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100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

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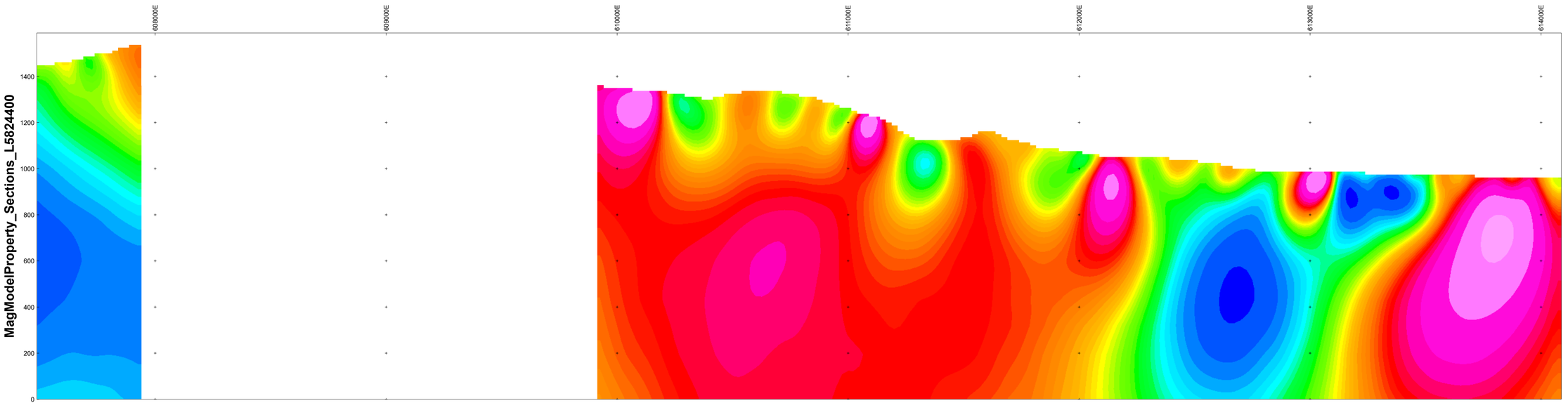

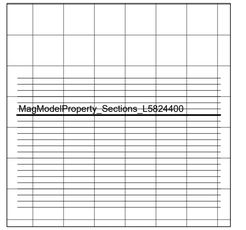

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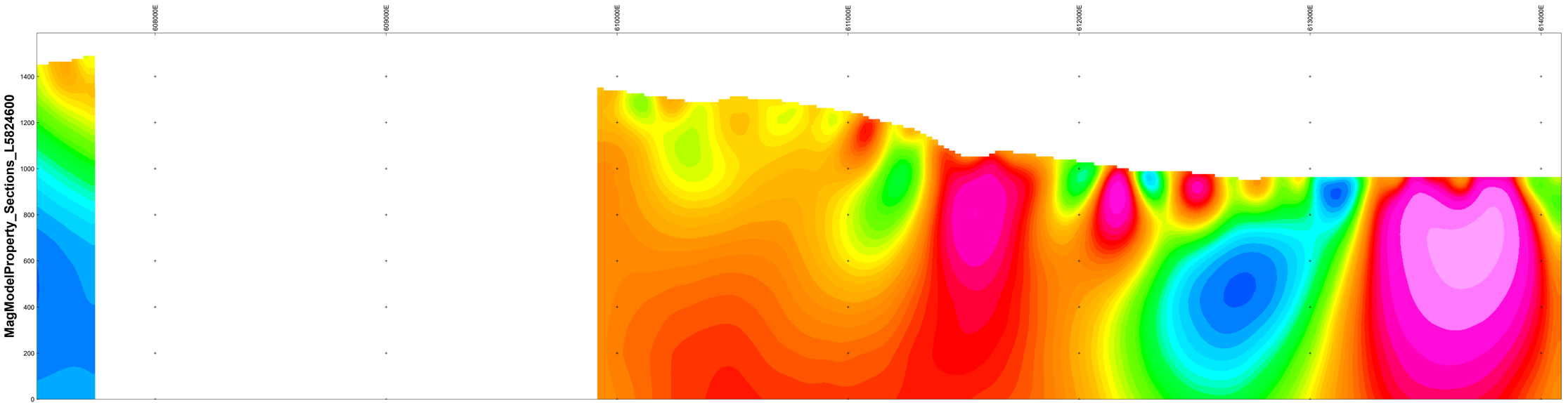

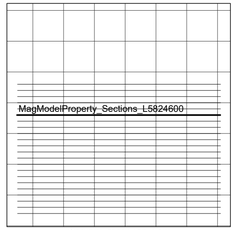

Section Trace Plan View

-0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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100 0 100 200 300

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NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

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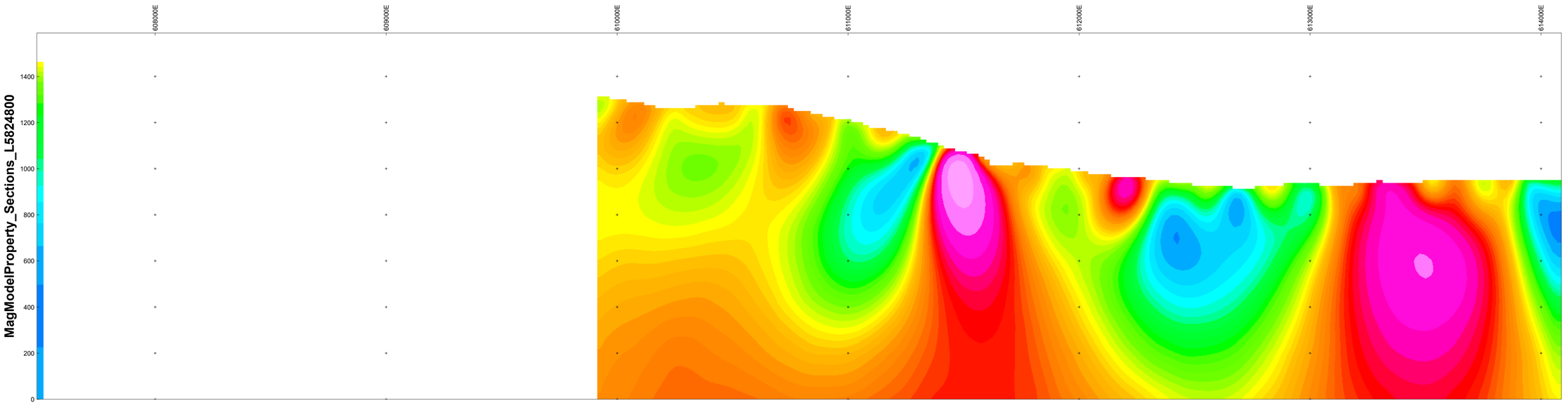
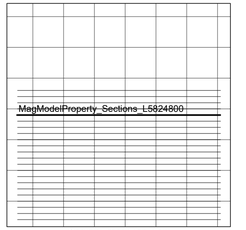
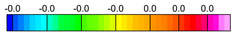




Section Trace Plan View



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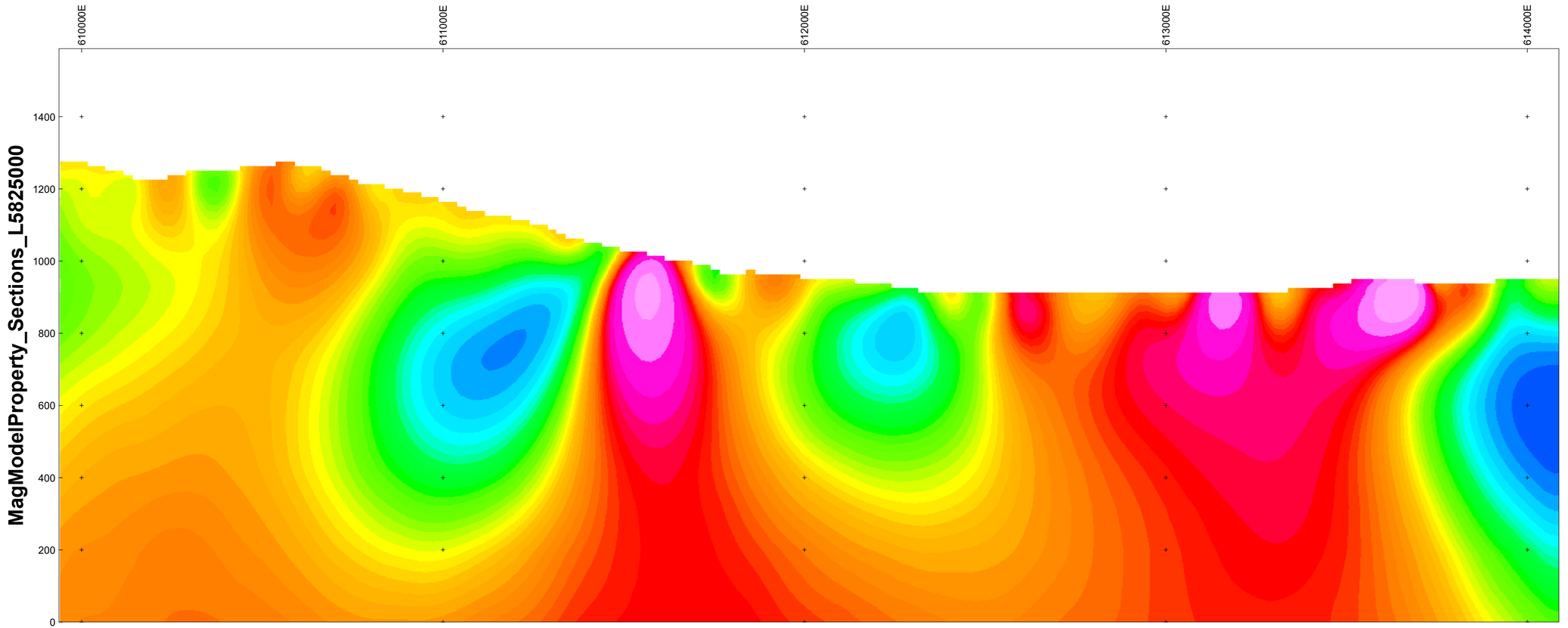
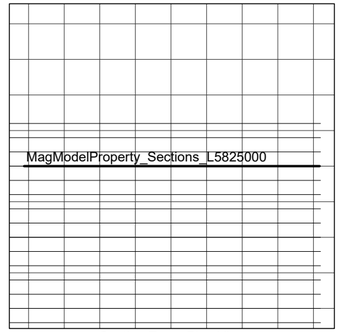
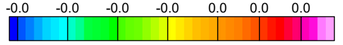




Section Trace Plan View



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NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

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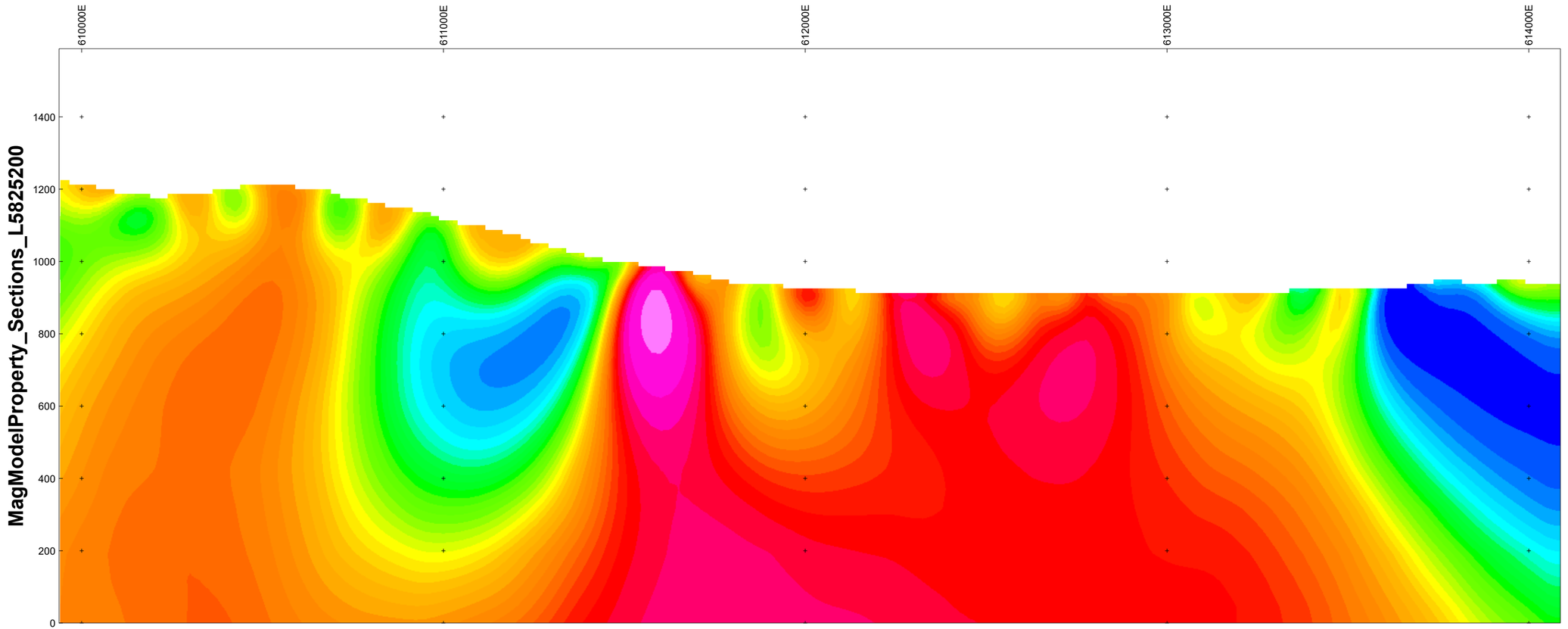

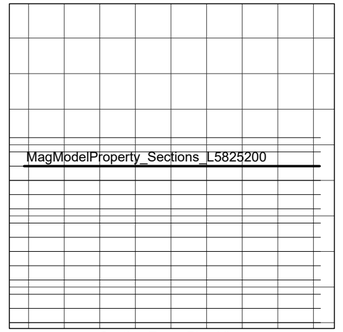

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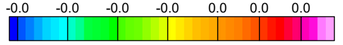

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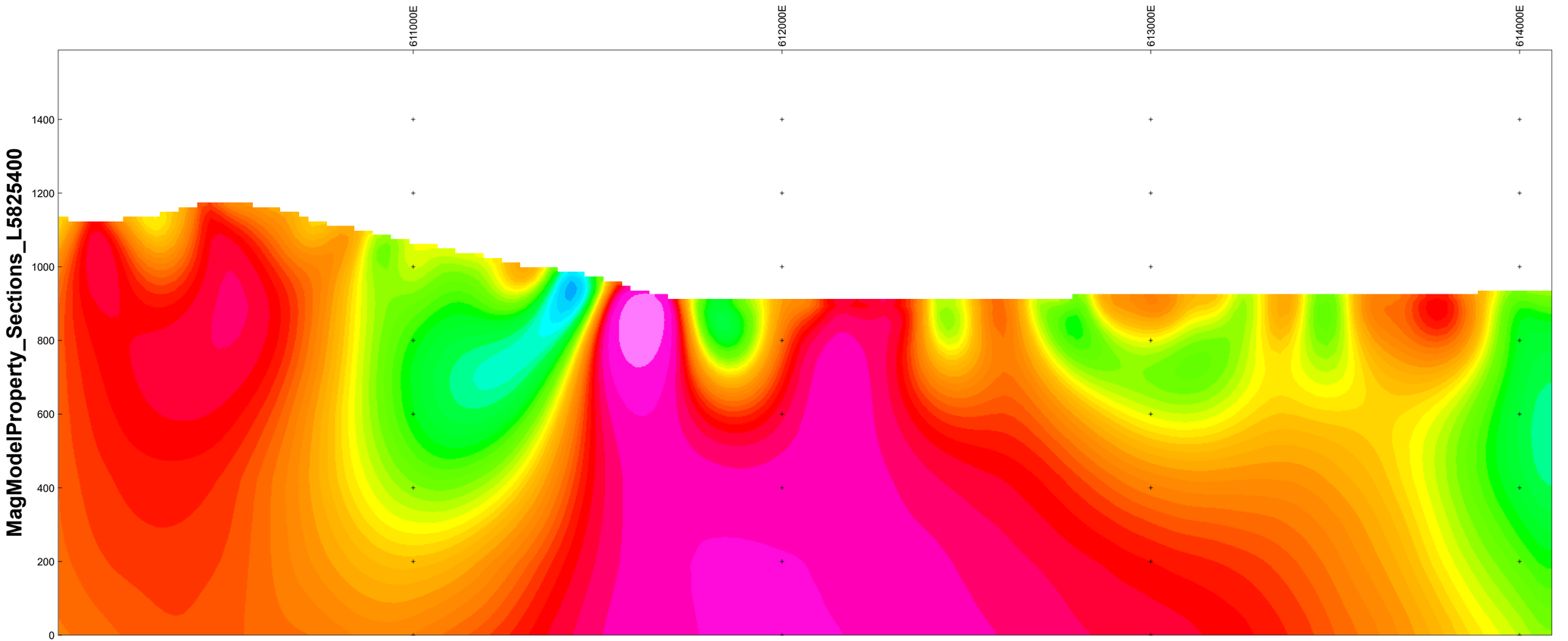

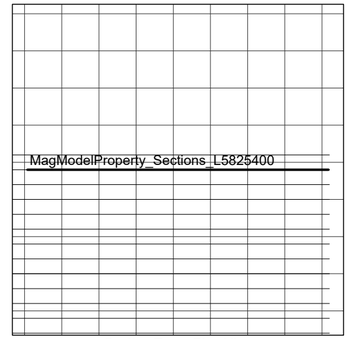

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