BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38456

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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)]: Geological & Geochemical

TOTAL COST: $7,400.00

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

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5743628

PROPERTY NAME: McGillivray

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1061864, 1061863

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au/Cu/Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops **NTS/BCGS:** 92I/12

LATITUDE: 50 ° 29 ' 45 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 40 ' 30 " **(at centre of work)**

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

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

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

MAILING ADDRESS:
Same as above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
The claims are underlain by large zones of alteration (pyritization+Kaolin) and anomalous geochemistry typical of an epithermal Au/Ag system, perhaps adjacent to porphyry intrusions, major faults cut the area juxtaposing Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group with Lytton Complex metamorphics.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Assessment Reports 3154, 11371, 7027

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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	3.5km	1061863, 1061864	$4,200.00
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	10	1061863, 1061864	$3,200.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$ 7,400.00

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

Lytton-Lillooet Area of British Columbia

NTS 92I/12 (92I.042+052)
Latitude 50º29'45"N/Longitude 121º40'30"W
Permit MX-4-480
Event #5743628

For

Homegold Resources Ltd.
#5-2330 Tyner St.
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 2Z1
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Prepared by

J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
E-mail: jo@HomegoldResourcesLtd.com

June 5, 2019

Fieldwork Completed between February 15, 2019 and June 5, 2019

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SUMMARY

The McGillivray property consists of 11 claims, acquired to cover an historical copper-porphyry target, with a large gossanous alteration zone to explore for its precious metal potential. The McGillivray property is near the epithermal precious metal Skoonka Creek property. The claims cover ground originally staked in the 1940's. Previous work in the area covered by the property outlined large zones of hydrothermal alteration and copper anomaly in soil geochemistry at the time when the focus of much exploration was toward porphyry copper targets.

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

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

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

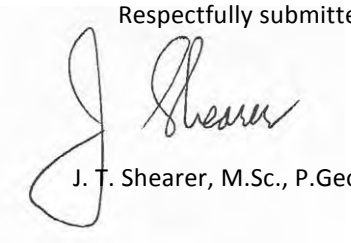
Previous work in 2009 consisting of trenching, follow-up soil sampling, prospecting and geology which has confirmed the potential for an epithermal gold-silver and porphyry copper style mineralized systems.

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

Assay results are plotted on Figure 13 and XRF results are contained in Appendix III. Values plotted on Figure 13 are Si%, Fe% and Cu ppm.

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

Respectfully submitted,



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

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

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the 2019 exploration program on the McGillivray Creek property and document it as a property of follow-up work.

This report is largely based on fieldwork conducted between February 15 and June 5, 2019, the historical reports of previous operators and government geological mapping. The author also discussed ongoing activities with the field exploration crew and Dan G. Cardinal, P.Geo. during the program. The documents reviewed are listed in the References near the end of this report.

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

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

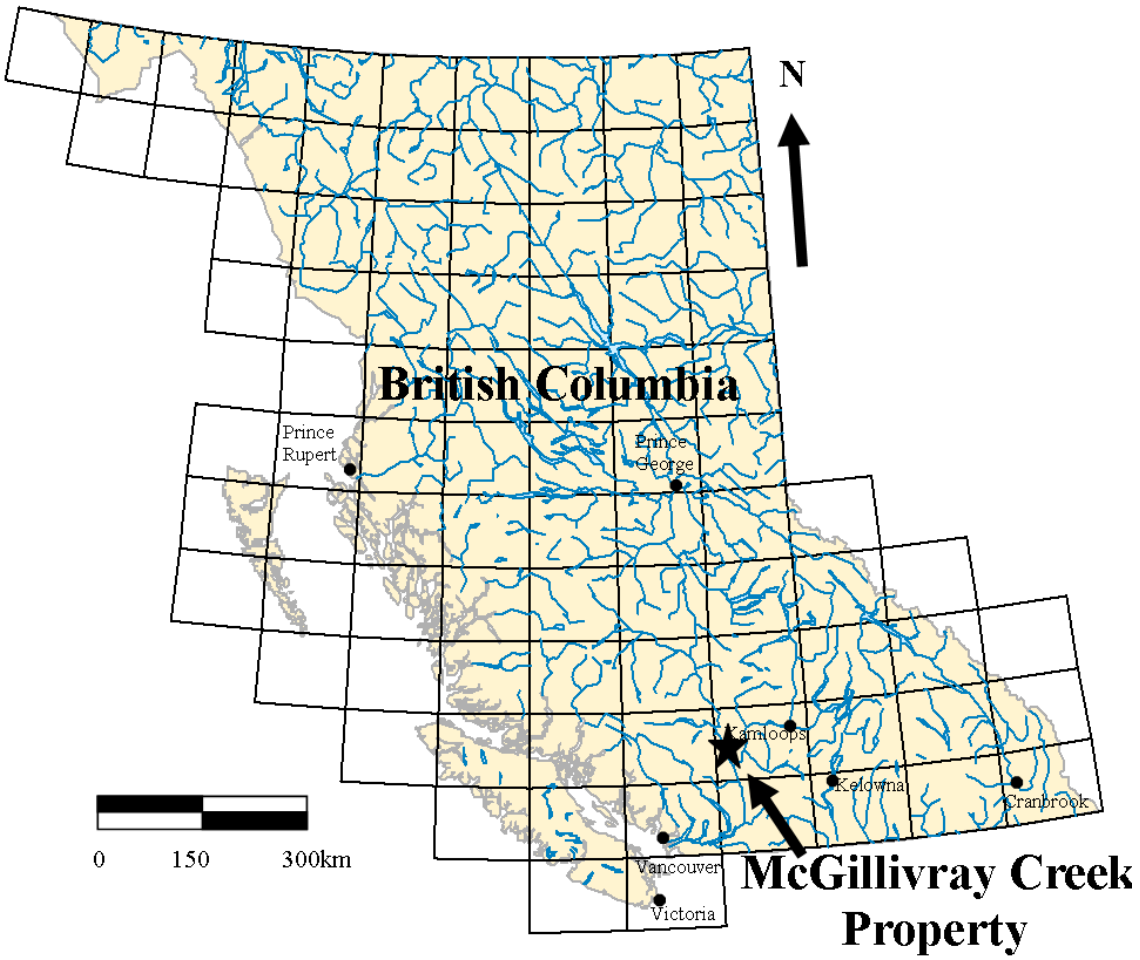


Figure 2 Location Map

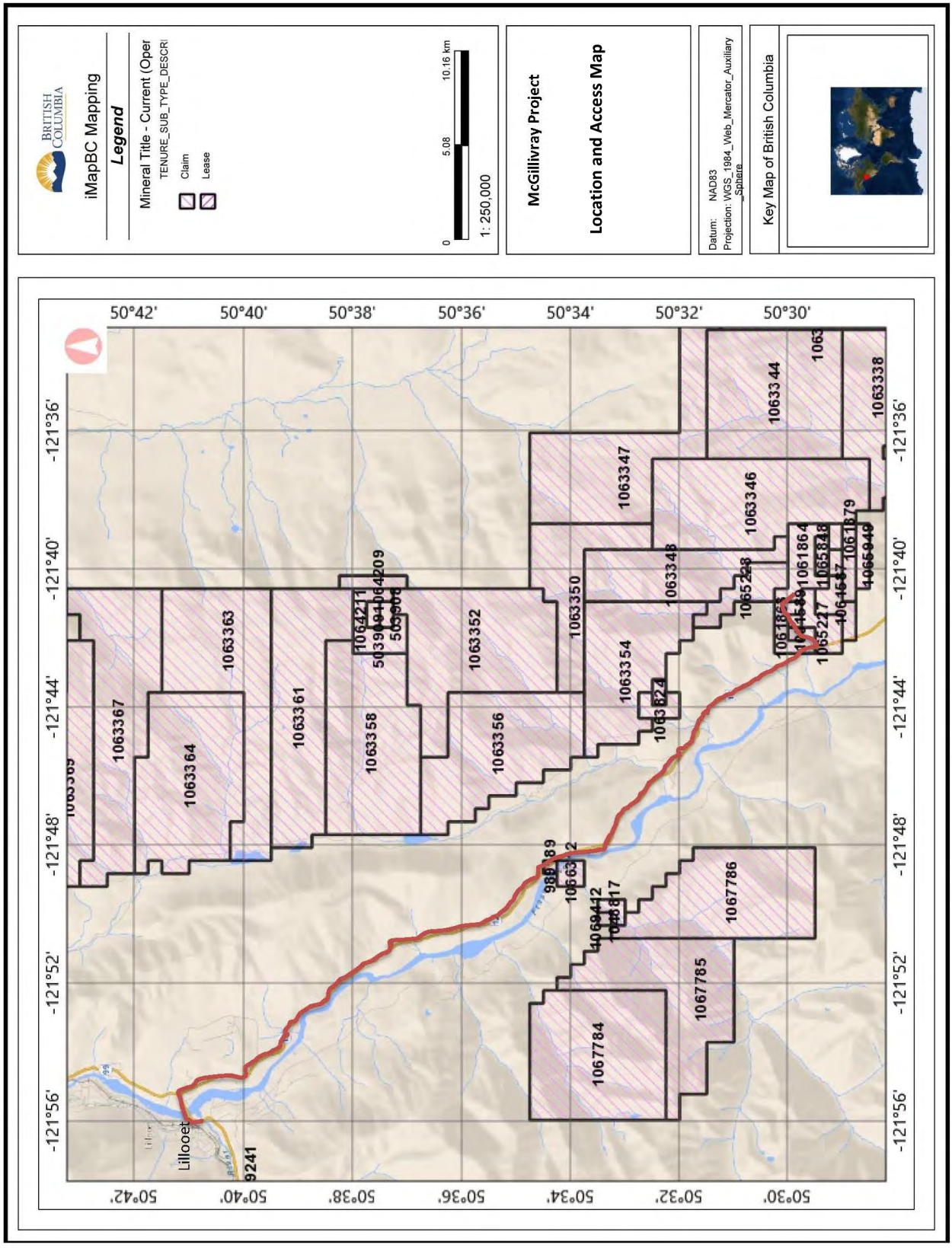


Figure 3 Location/General Access Map

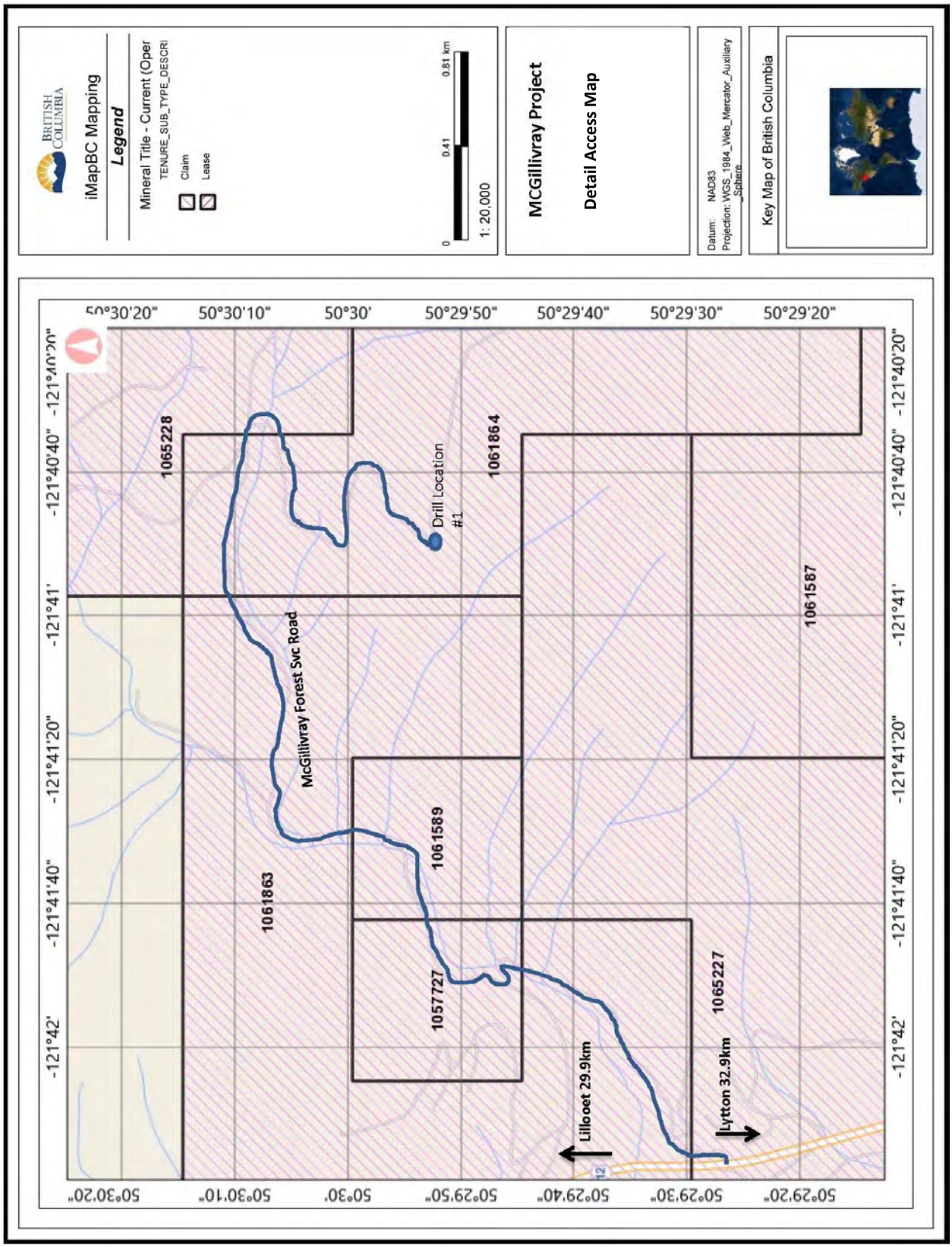


Figure 4 Detail Access Map

PROPERTY CLAIM STATUS

Property Status (List of Claims)

The property consists of the following 11 mineral claims as tabulated in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 3. The claims are in the Kamloops and Lillooet Mining Divisions.

Claim Status

The staked claims are recorded as follows:

Tenure Number	Name	Registry Date	Current Expiry*	Cell Area (ha)	Owner
1057727	Alice McGill	January 17, 2018	January 17, 2022	20.55	J. T. Shearer
1061539	McGill	July 3, 2018	July 3, 2021	41.12	J. T. Shearer
1061586	McGill 30	July 6, 2018	July 6, 2021	41.12	J. T. Shearer
1061587	McGill 31	July 6, 2018	July 6, 2021	164.48	J. T. Shearer
1061589	McGill 32	July 6, 2018	July 6, 2021	20.55	J. T. Shearer
1061863	Alice 7	July 18, 2018	July 18, 2020	164.43	J. T. Shearer
1061864	McGill 7	July 18, 2018	July 18, 2020	287.77	J. T. Shearer
1061879	McGill 44	July 20, 2018	July 20, 2020	123.37	J. T. Shearer
1065227	McGill 9	December 21, 2018	December 21, 2020	185.02	J. T. Shearer
1065848	McGill 8	January 18, 2019	January 18, 2022	61.67	J. T. Shearer
1065949	McGill South	January 22, 2019	January 22, 2022	102.82	J. T. Shearer
				Total Area 1,212.90	

* Subject to approval of work documented in the Assessment Report

Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a description of a spring credited to a report by D.C. Malcolm by Pezzot and White (1983);
"A spring, at elevation 3,600 feet near McGillivray Creek, deposits a white precipitate which showed 1.19% silicon and 84.75% alumina."

This is not felt to be a liability but should be noted as naturally occurring.

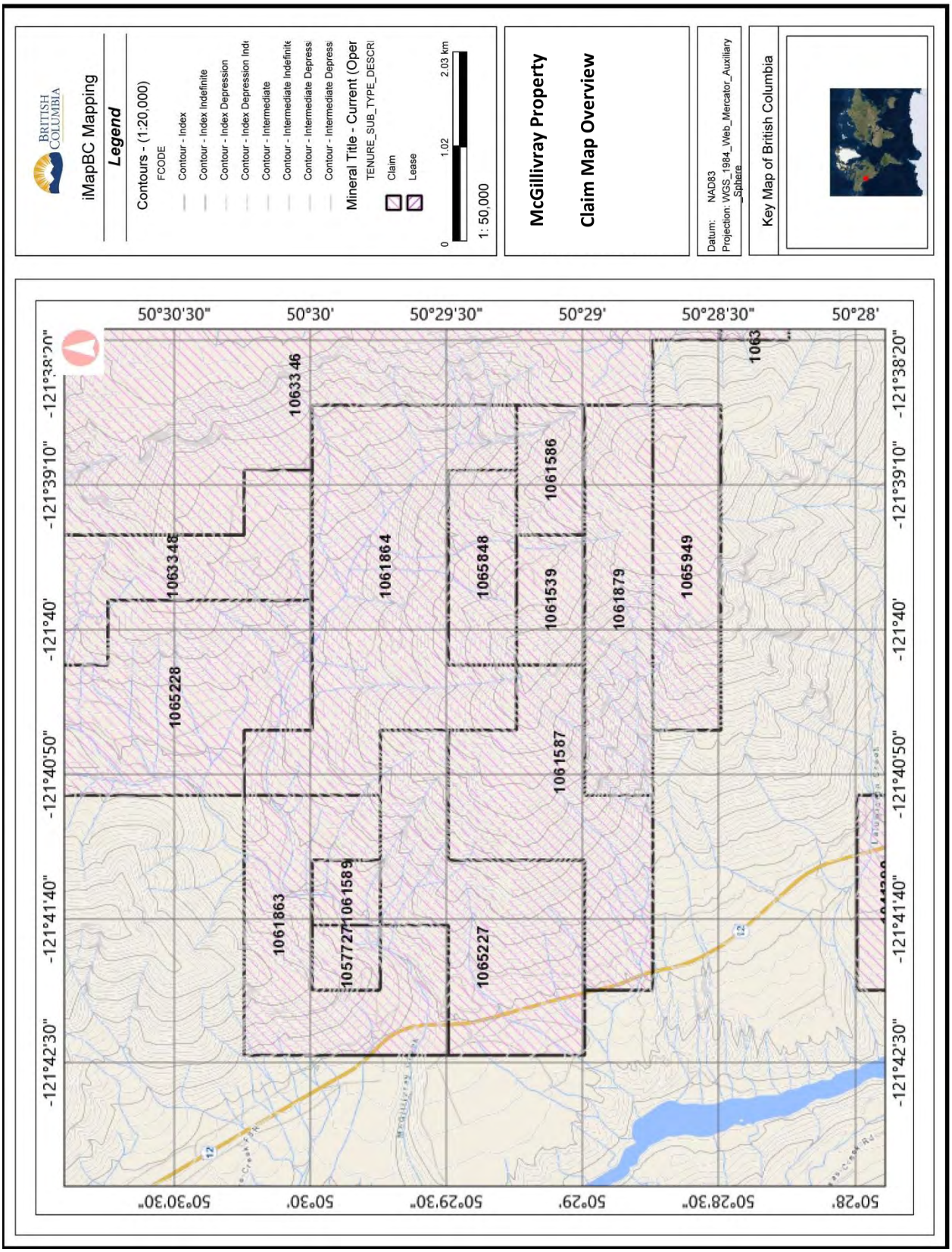


Figure 5 Claim Map Overview, 1-50,000

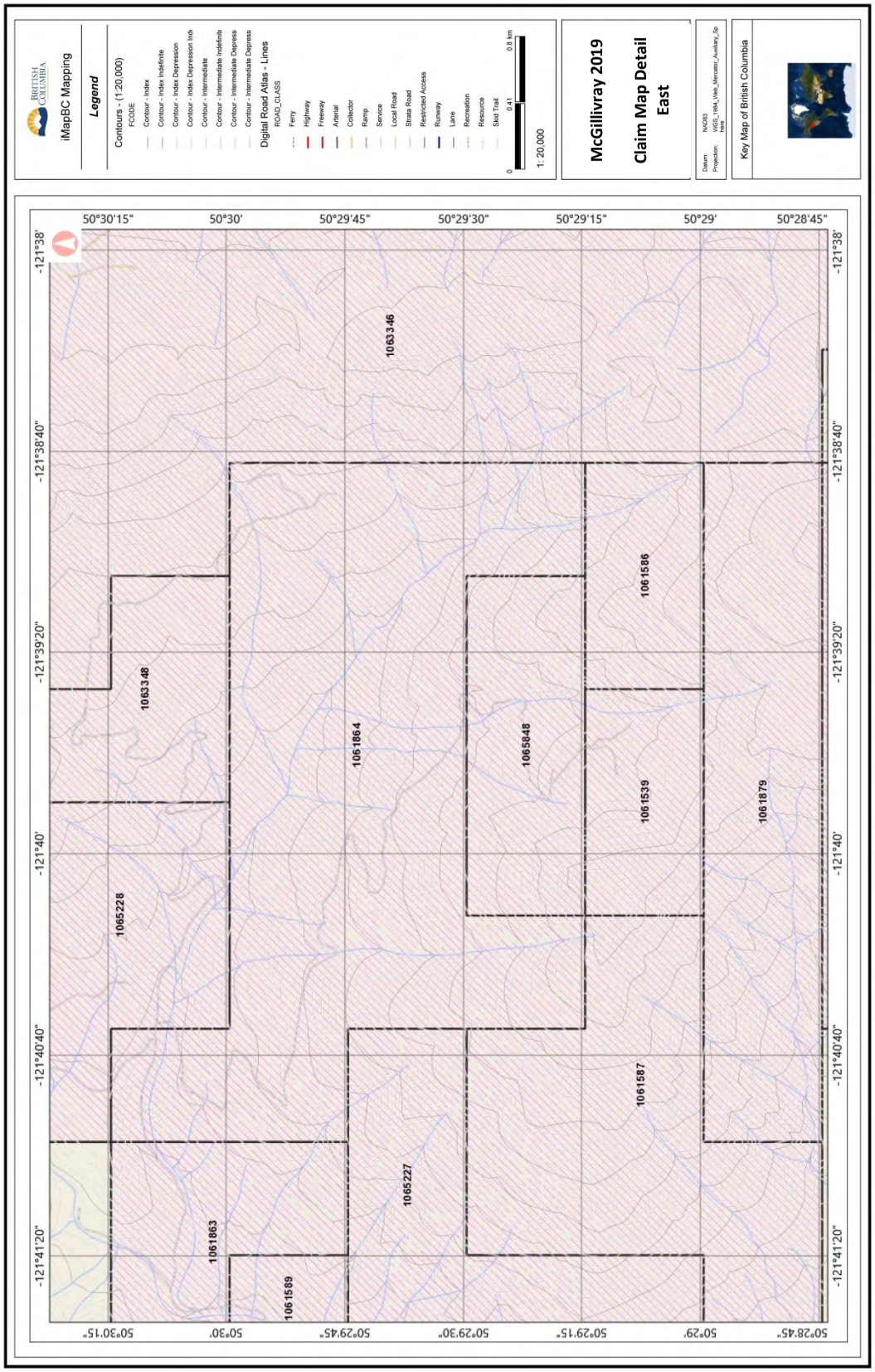


Figure 5a East Claim Detail 1-20,000

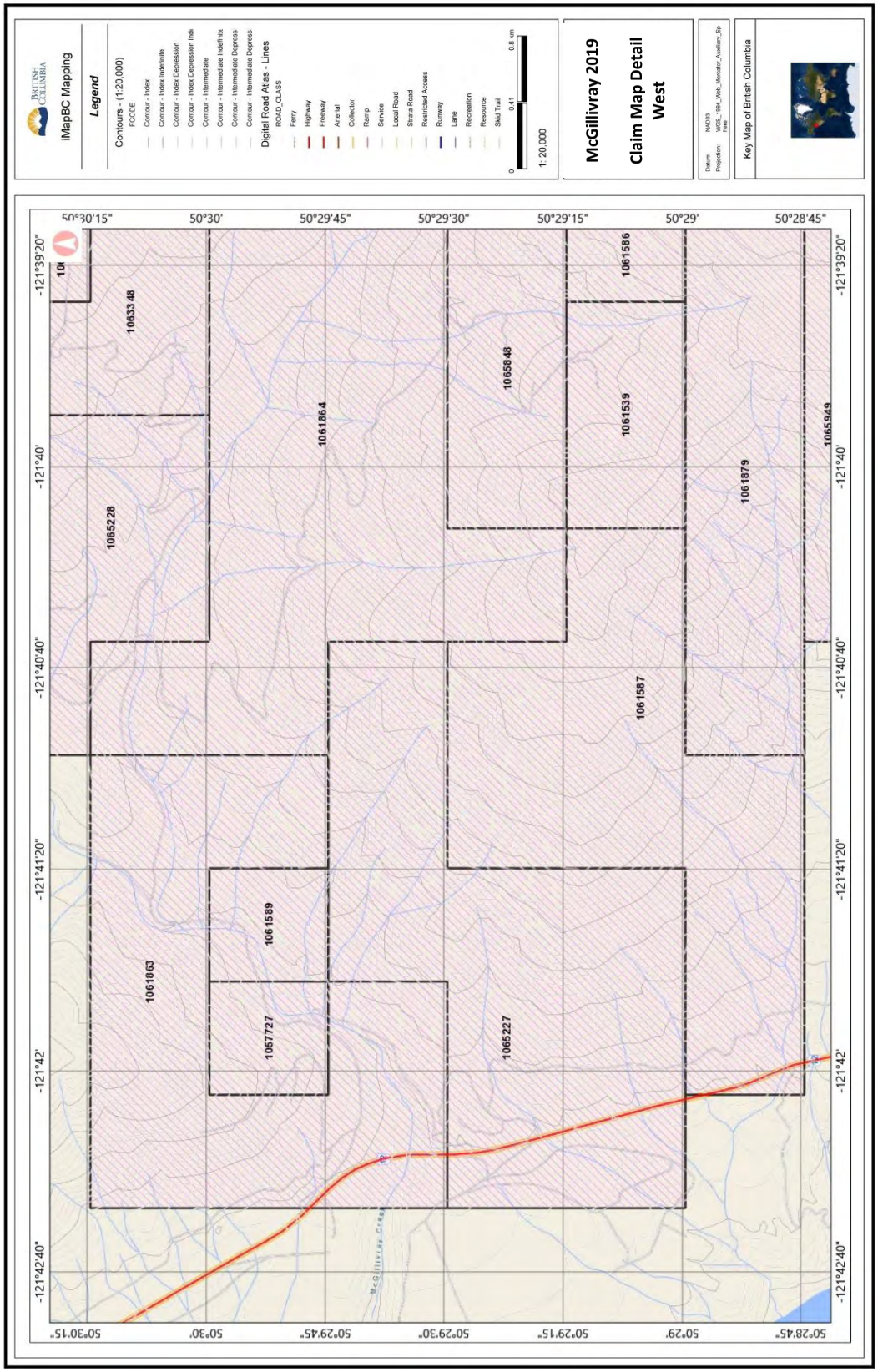


Figure 5b West Claim Detail

LOCATION and ACCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. Shearer has initiated informal discussions with First Nations Bands resident near the property. These are the Fountain, Bonaparte and Lytton Bands.

HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> "Two northwest-southeast trending magnetic lows are evident across the survey area. One follows a geologically defined fault across the southwest corner of the claims area. The second follows

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

The VLF EM from the 1983 report is reported as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Previous Geophysics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exploration 2014

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

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

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

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

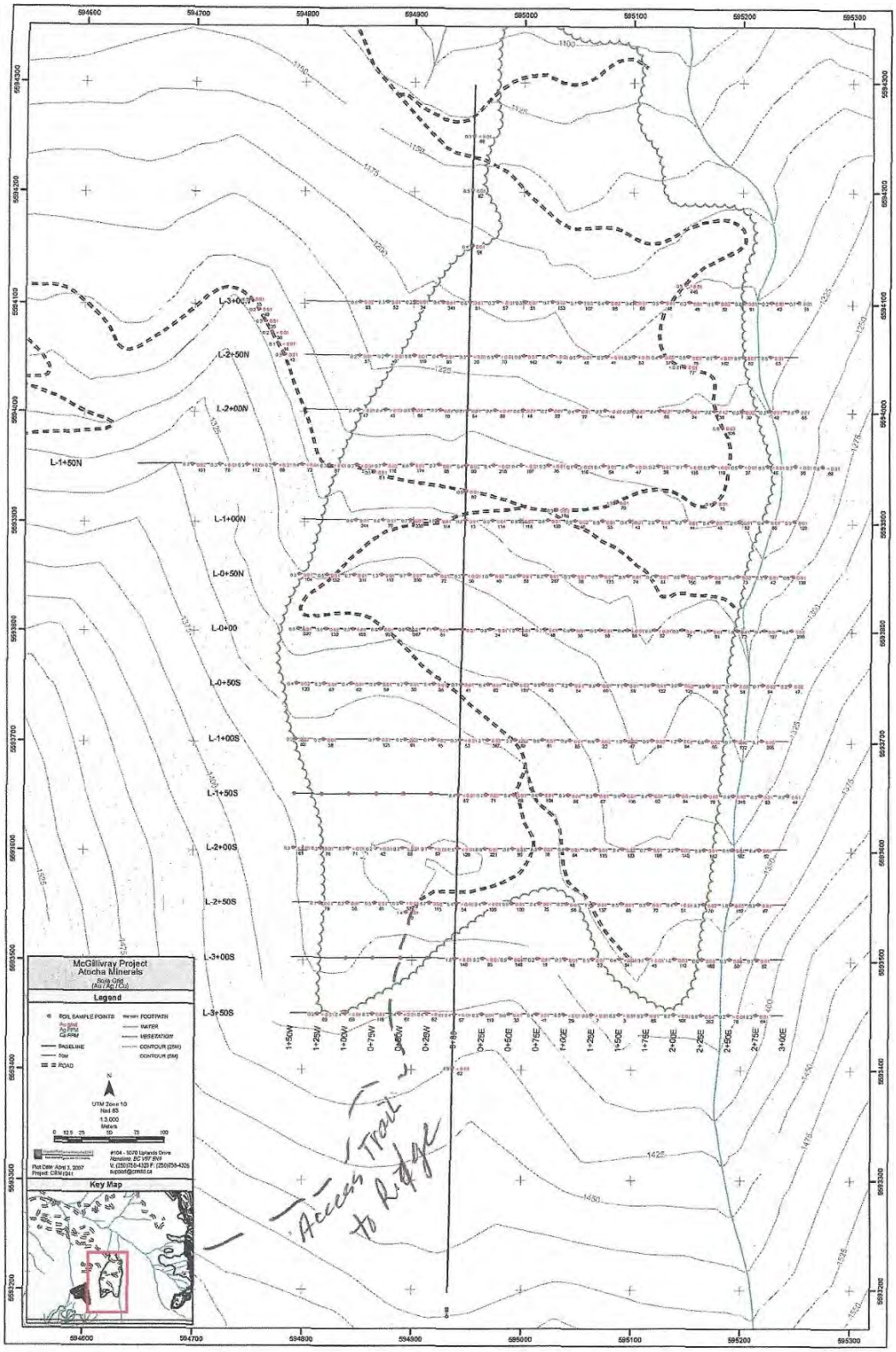


Figure 6 2009 Soils Grid (Au/Ag/Cu)

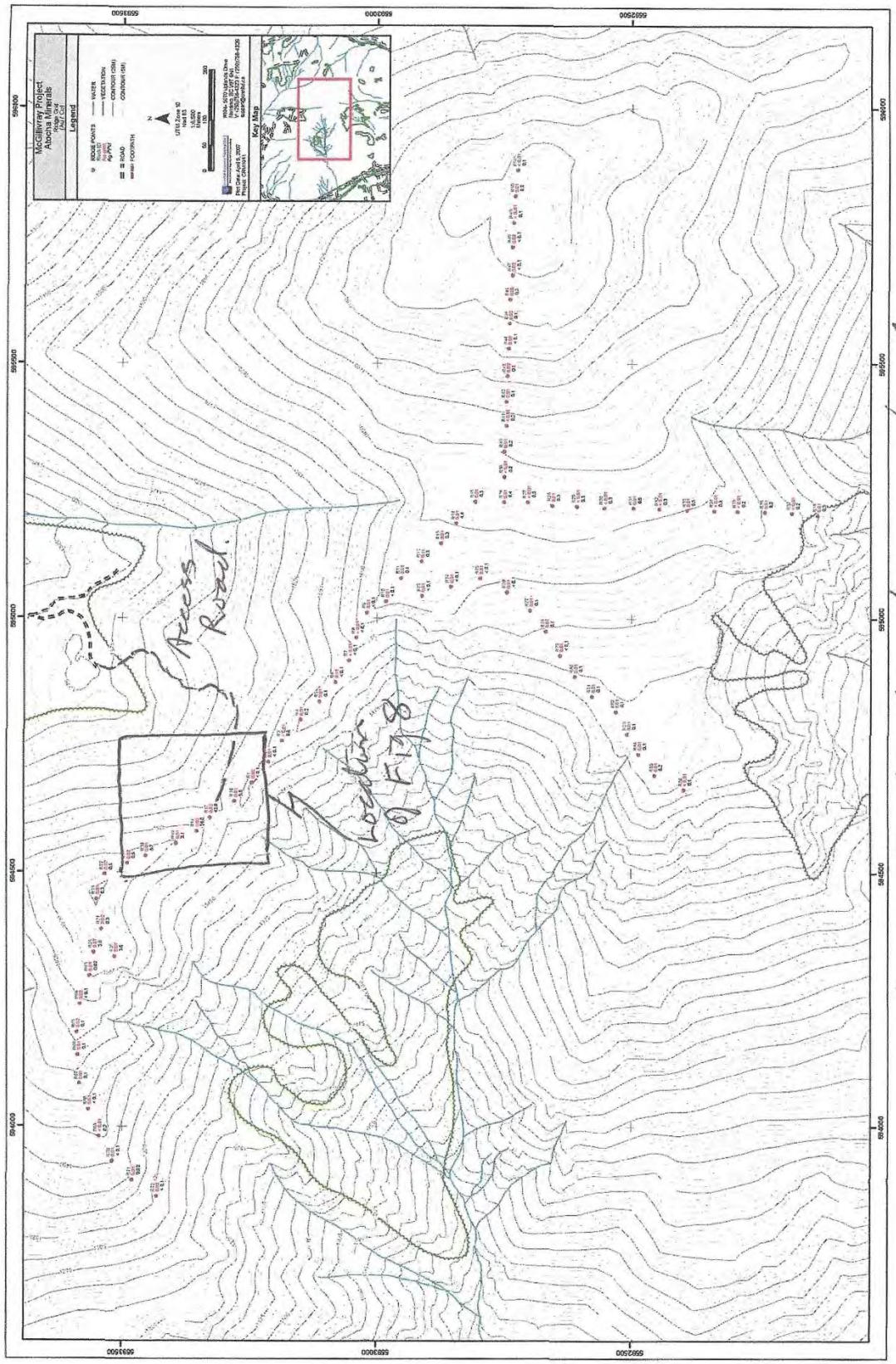


Figure 7 2006 Soil Samples

Mineralization

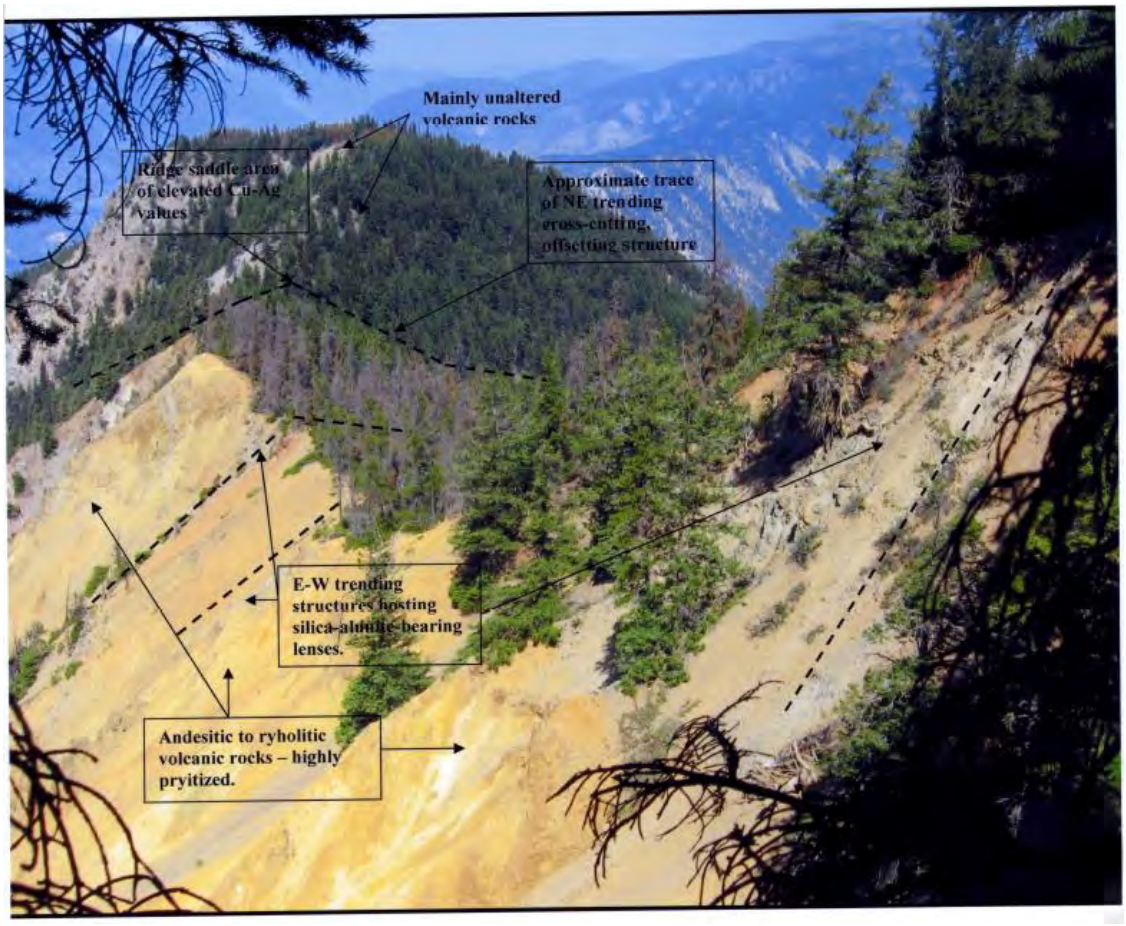


Figure 8
McGillivray Cliff exposure looking northwesterly. Highly pyritized volcanic rocks consisting predominately of siliceous andesite with subordinate dacitic to rhyolitic lenses. Interpreted by author as part of the Cadwallader Island arc volcanic terrane.
D.G. Cardinal, P.Geo.

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

Styles of Mineralization

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

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

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

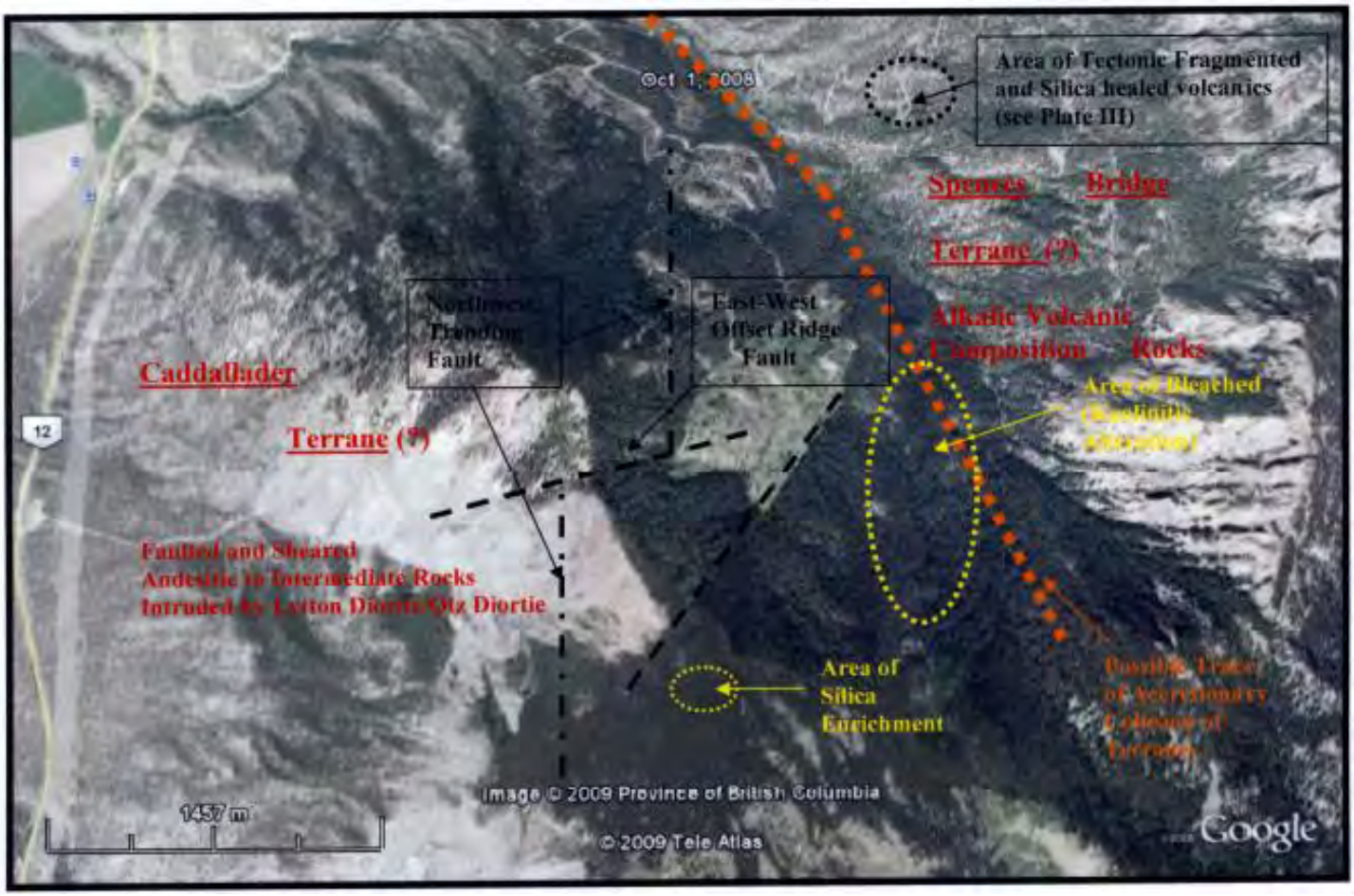


Figure 9

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

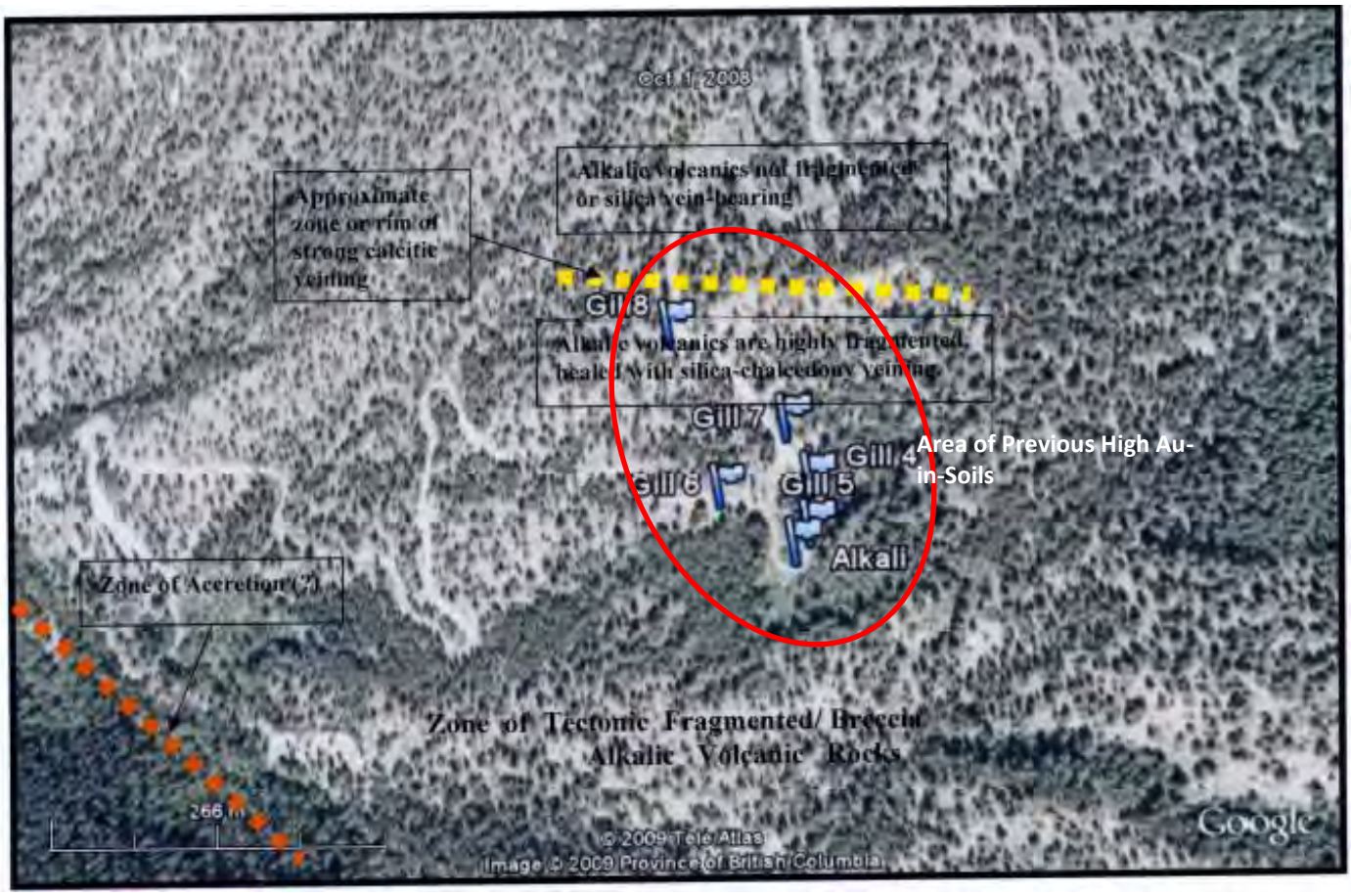


Figure 10

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

Geochemistry and Trenching 2009

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

A mapped thrust fault may have also acted as a channel way to ascending mineral-bearing solutions altering the andesitic rocks observed along the escarpment, with the cross-cutting, east-west trending second and third order

faults hosting epithermal, calcite-silica-alunite-bearing minerals. The ubiquitous pyrite associated with the andesite and concentrated mainly between the ridge escarpment and McGillivray creek to the east may also be spatially reflecting some distal epithermal system. As demonstrated by the highly iron-oxidized escarpment, that the disseminated pyrite, anomalous copper and silver and alteration minerals observed along the ridge are structurally controlled.

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

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

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

Previous Exploration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIELD PROCEDURES

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

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

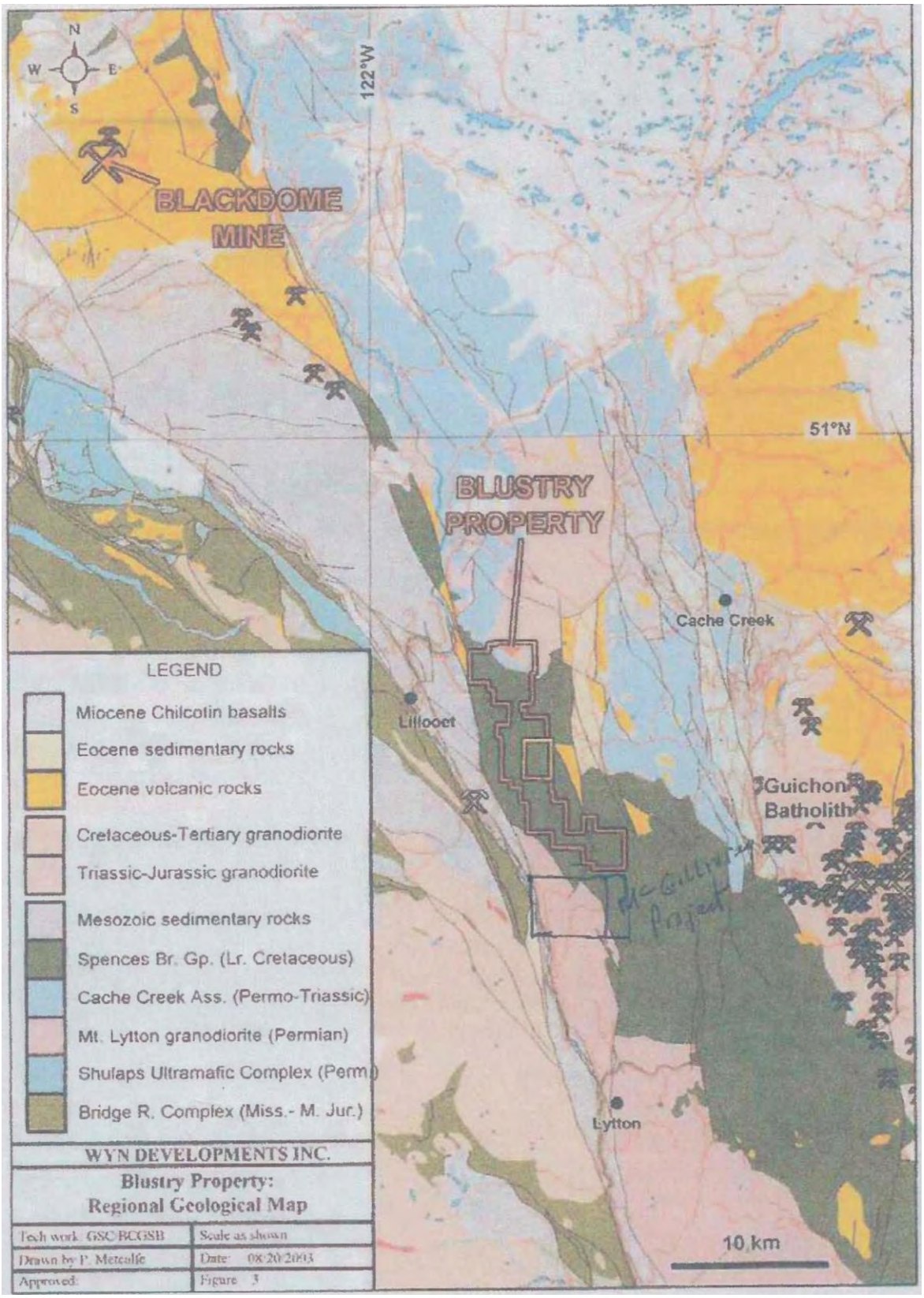


Figure 11 Regional Geology

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

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

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

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

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

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

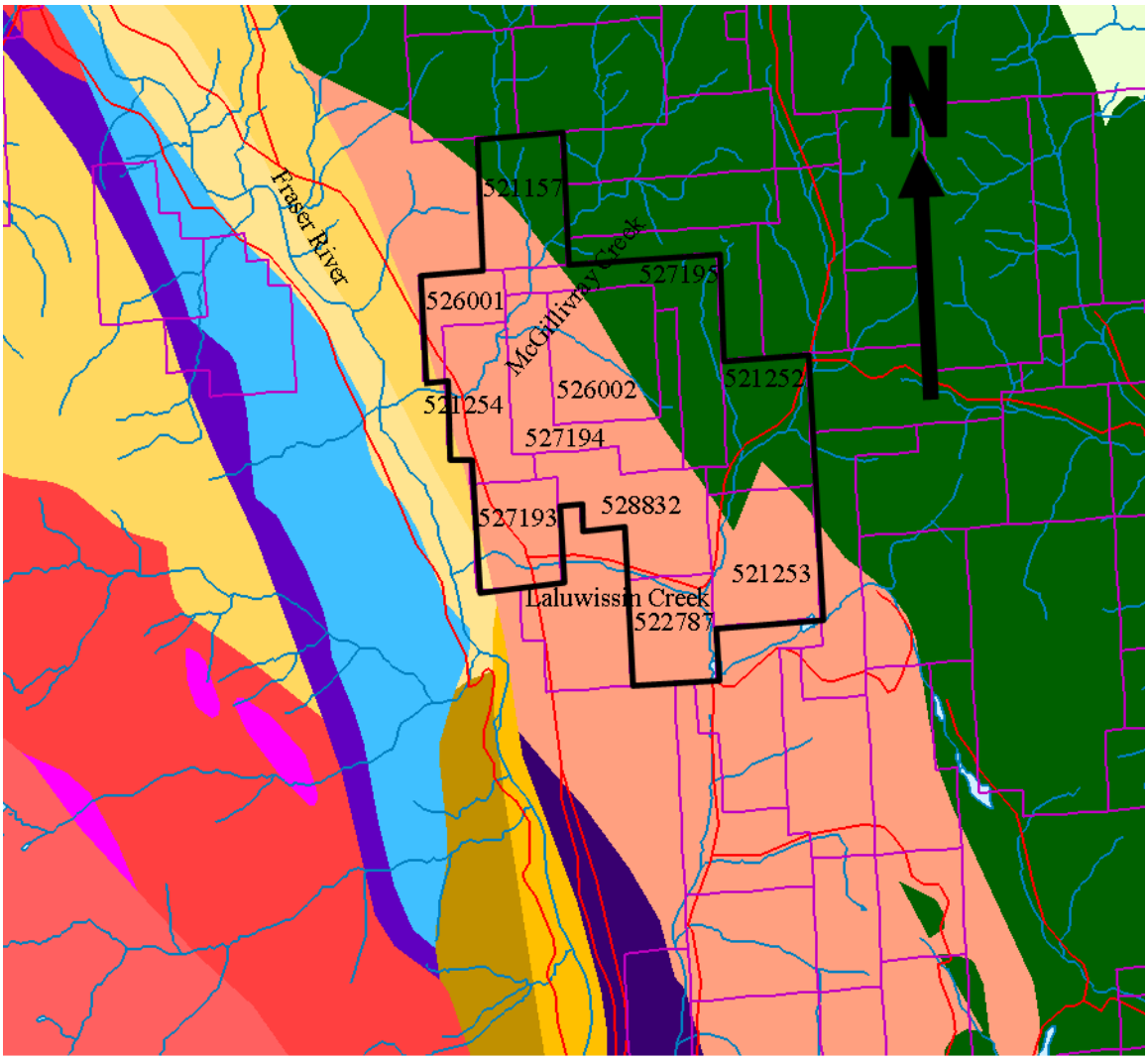
Evidence to suggest a possible terrane collision proposal includes the following:

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

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

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

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



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

FIGURE 12 Regional Geology

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

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

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

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

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

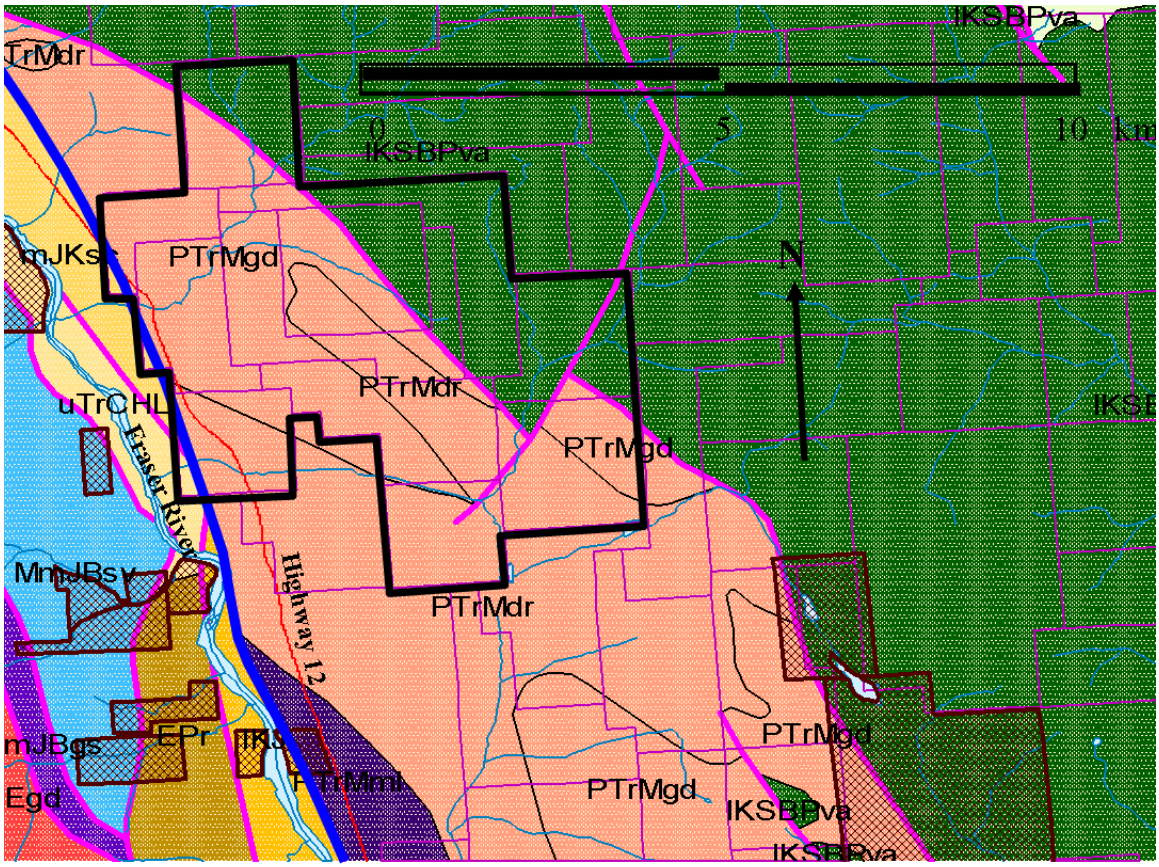
Local Geology

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

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

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

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



Geology of the McGillivray Creek Property

PTrMdr	Permian to Triassic Mount Lytton Complex diorite	Native Reserve
PTrMgd	Permian to Triassic Mount Lytton Complex granodiorite	Property Boundary
PTrMml	Permian to Triassic Mount Lytton Complex metamorphic rocks	
lKSBPva	lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group—Pimainus Formation volcanics	Fraser Fault

Source BC MEMPR MapPlace

Figure 13 Detail Geology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petrology

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

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

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

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

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

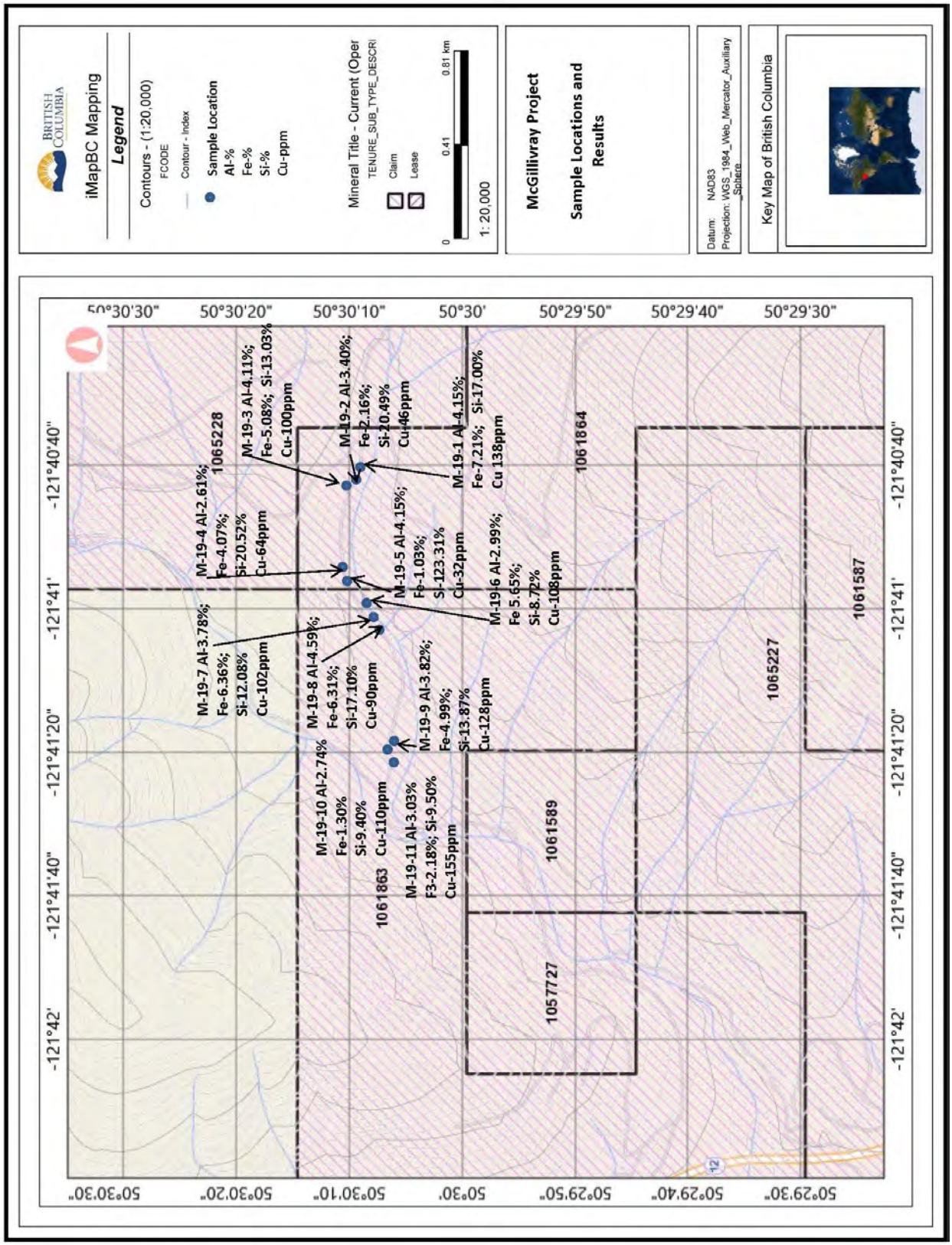


Figure 14 Garmin 2019 Rock Sample Locations and Results

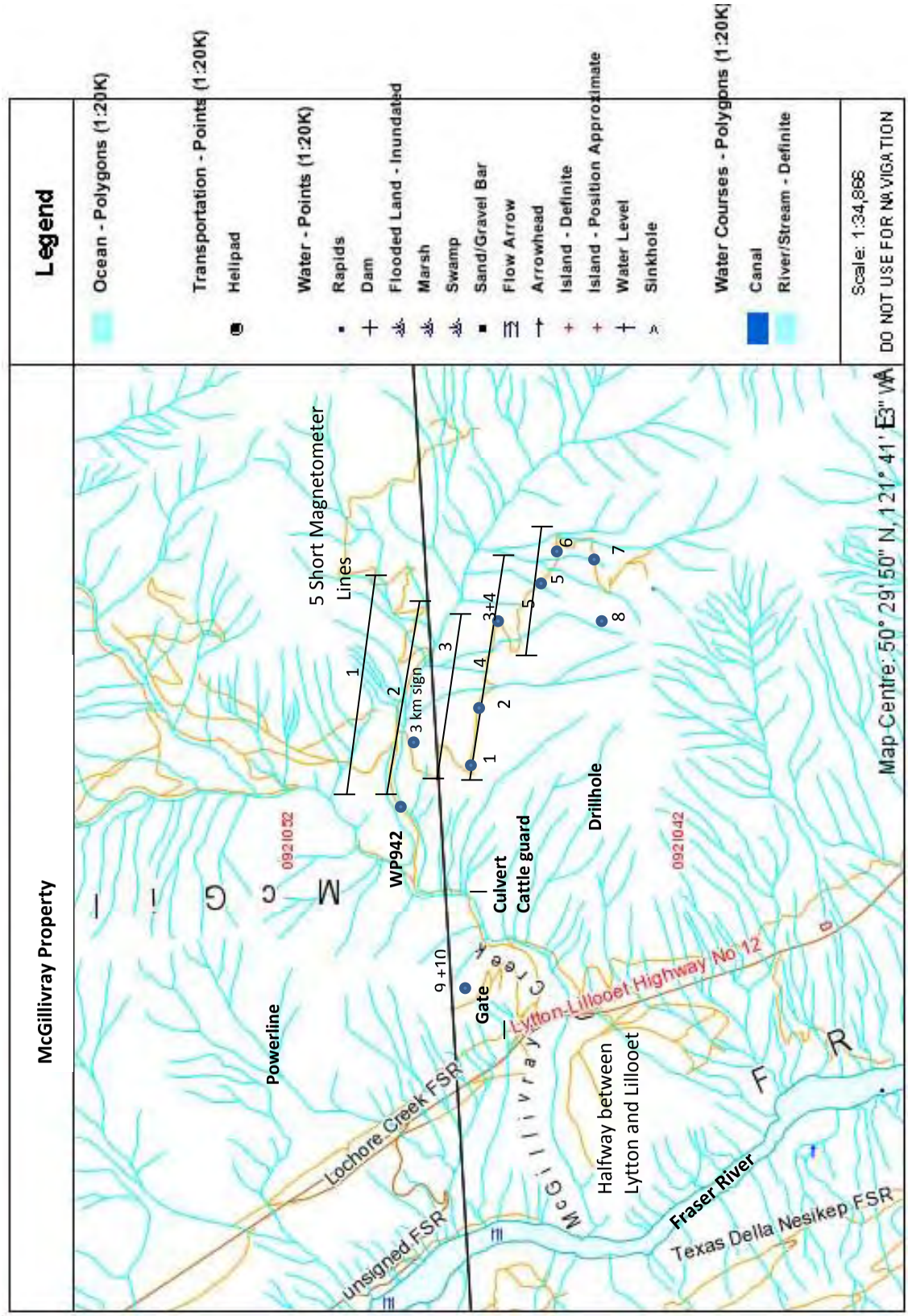


Figure 15 2019 Magnetometer Traverses

EXPLORATION 2019

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

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

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

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

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

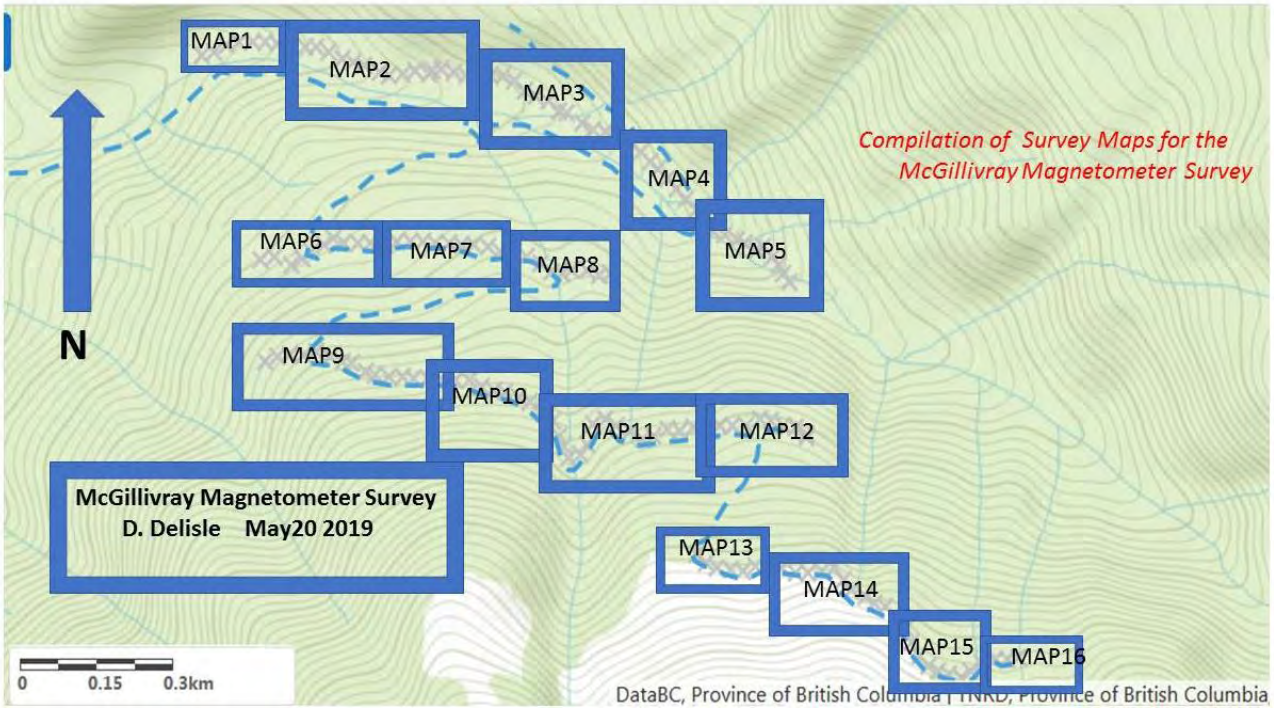


Figure 16a Compilation of Survey Maps for 2019 McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

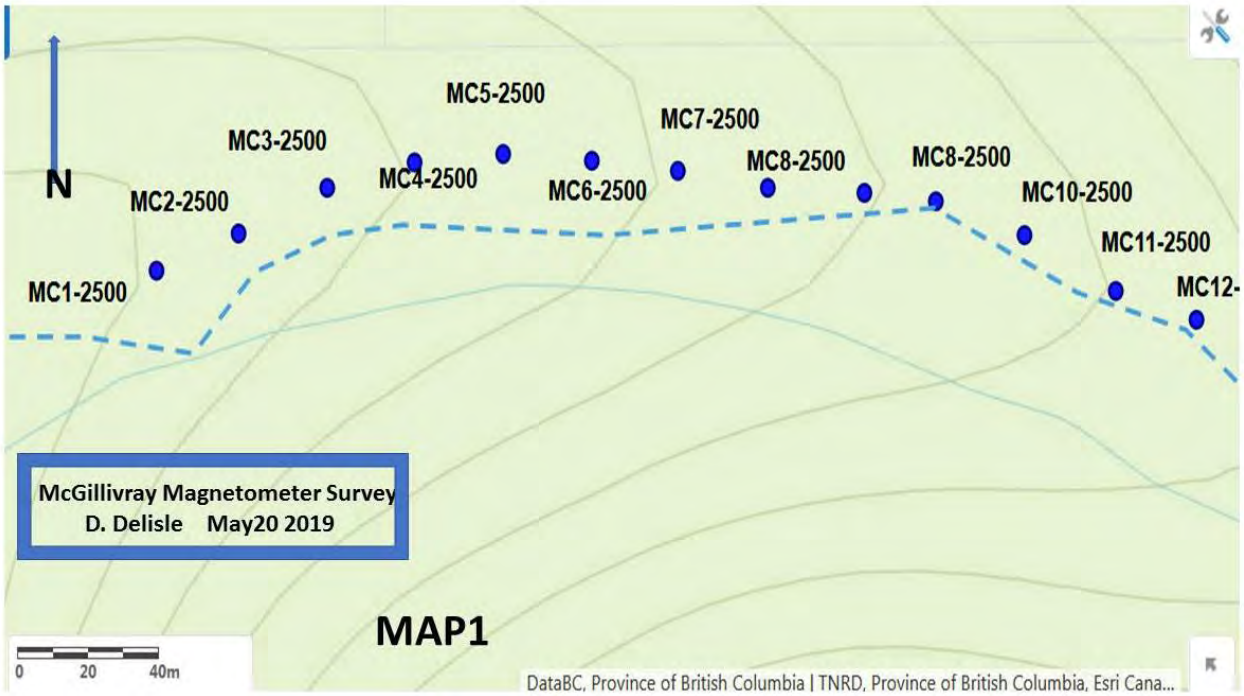


Figure 16b McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

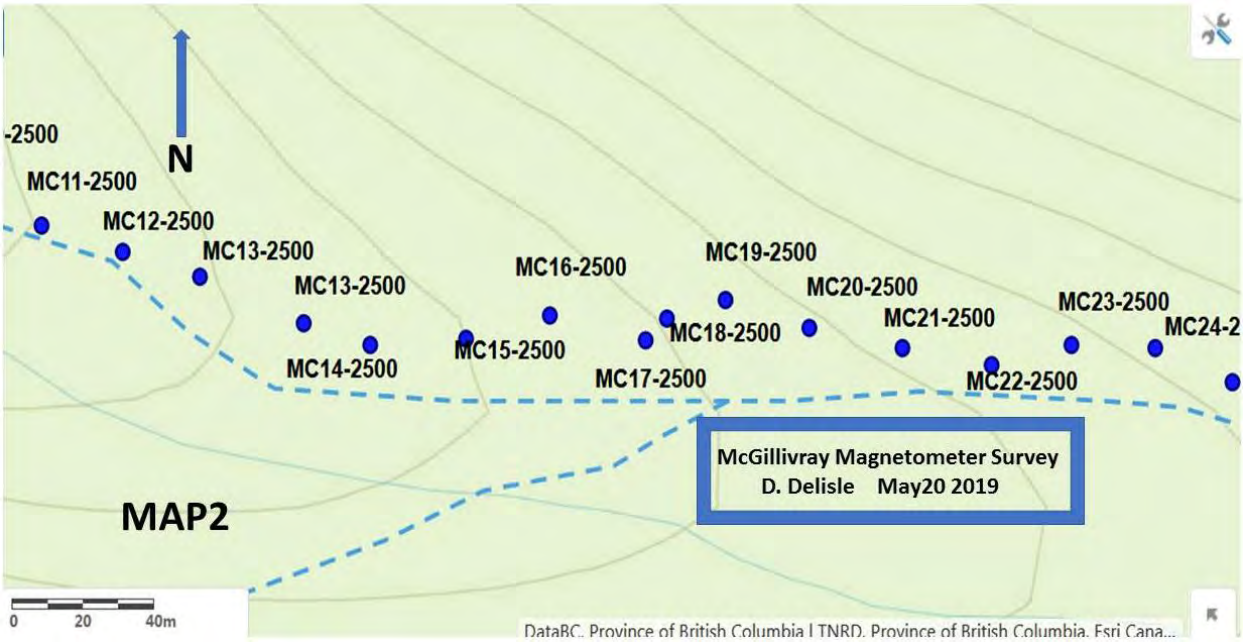


Figure 16c McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

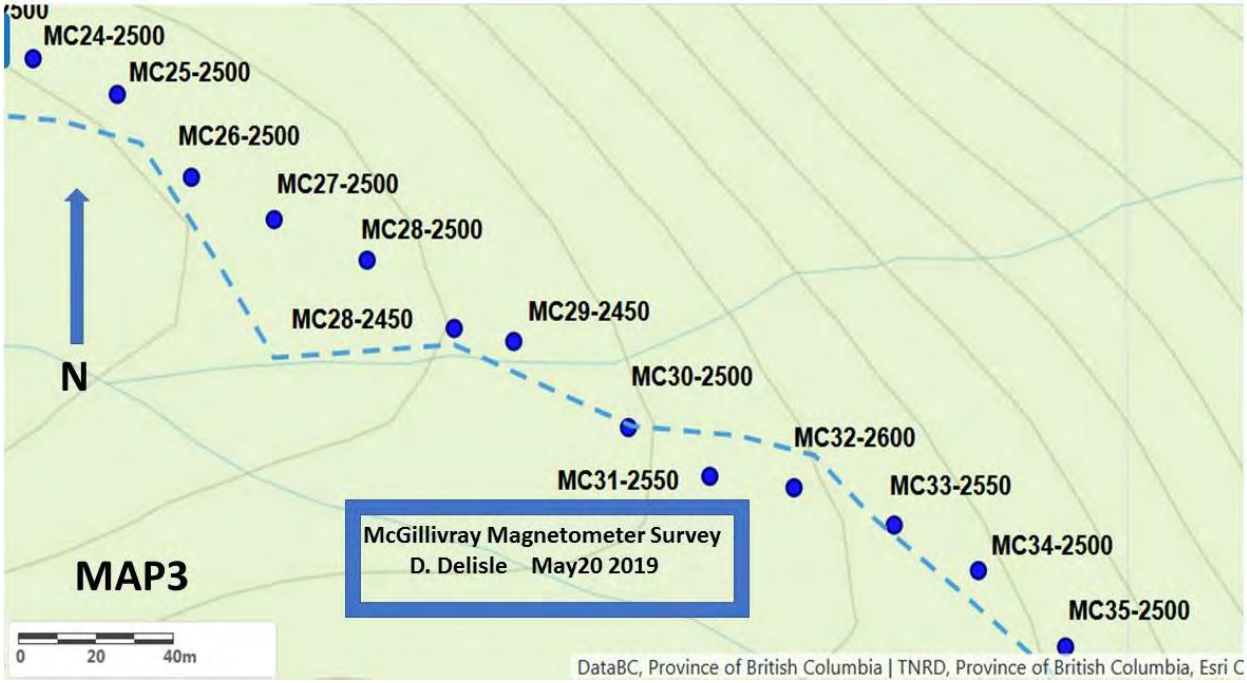


Figure 16d McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

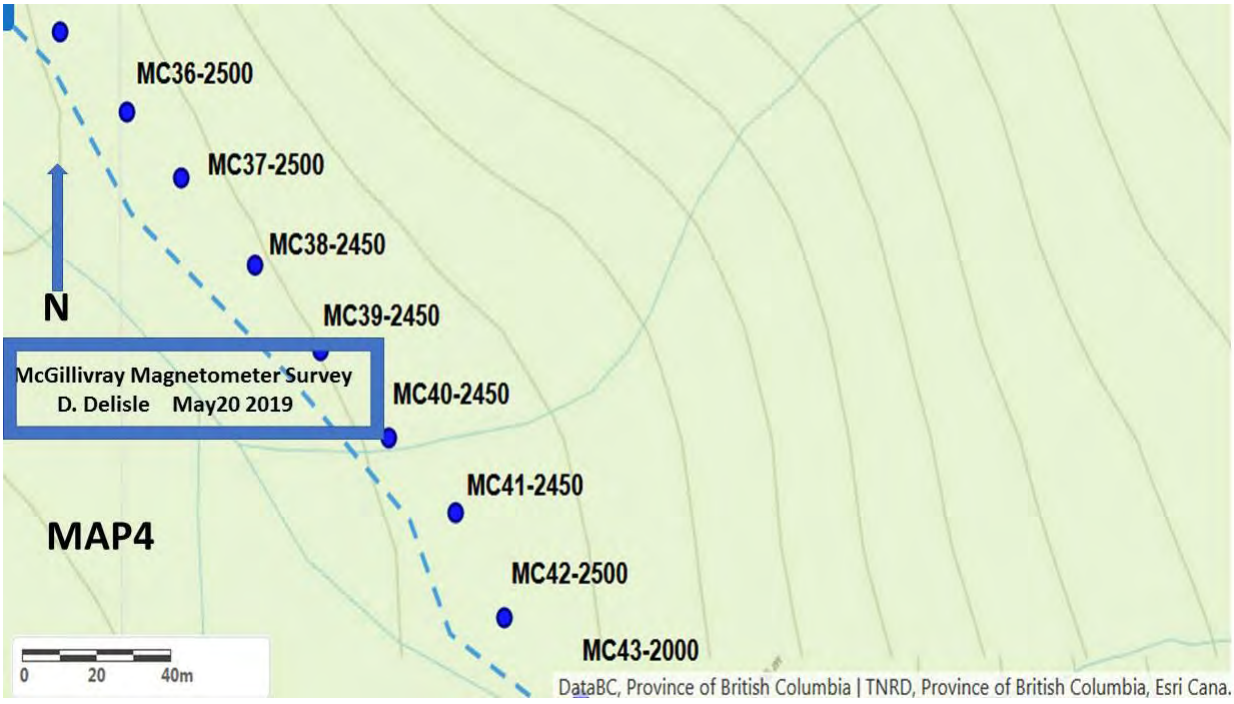


Figure 16e McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

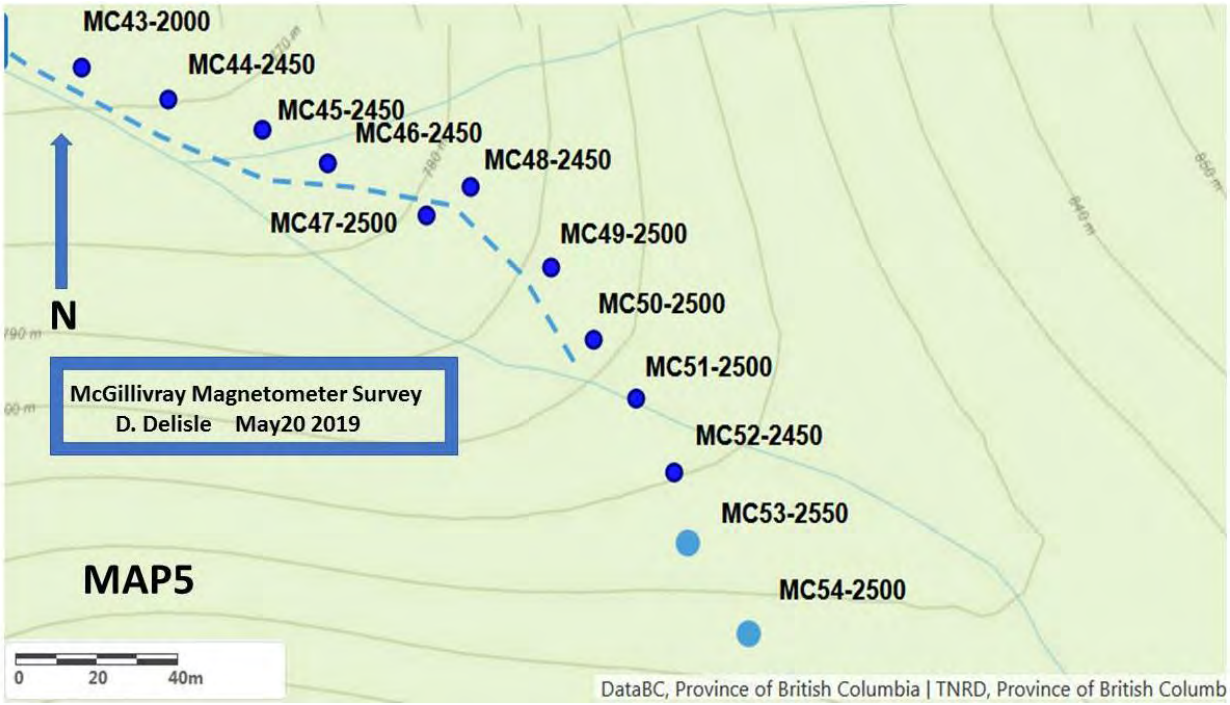


Figure 16f McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

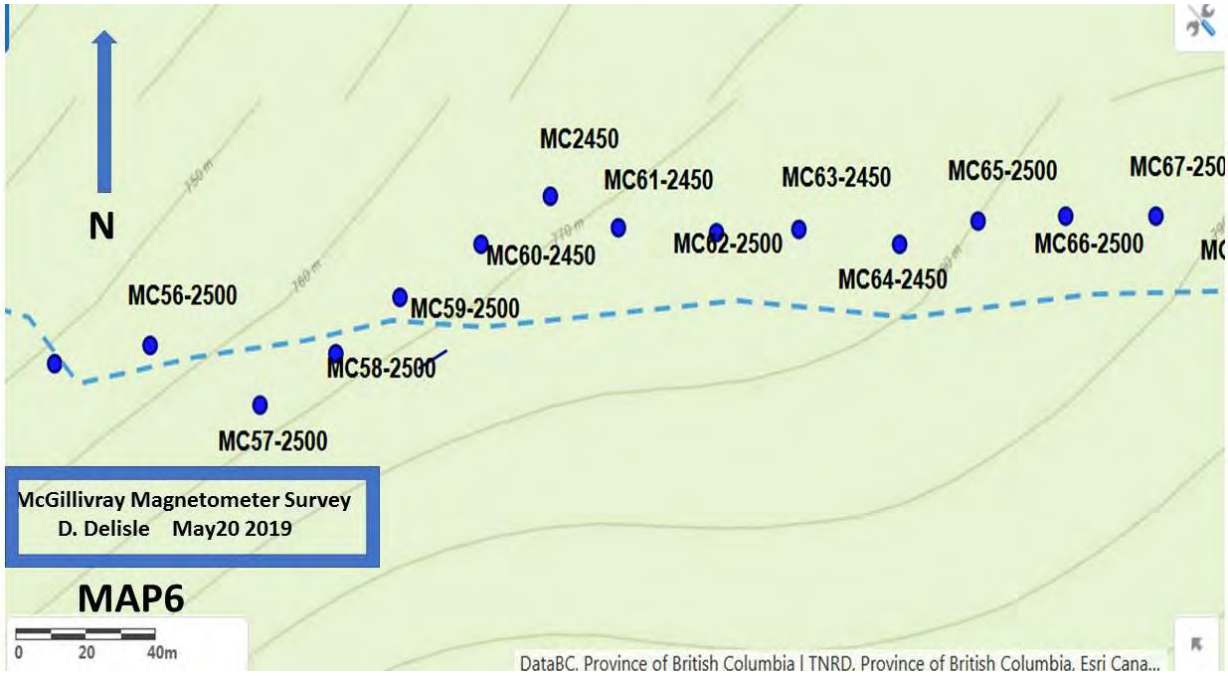


Figure 16g McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

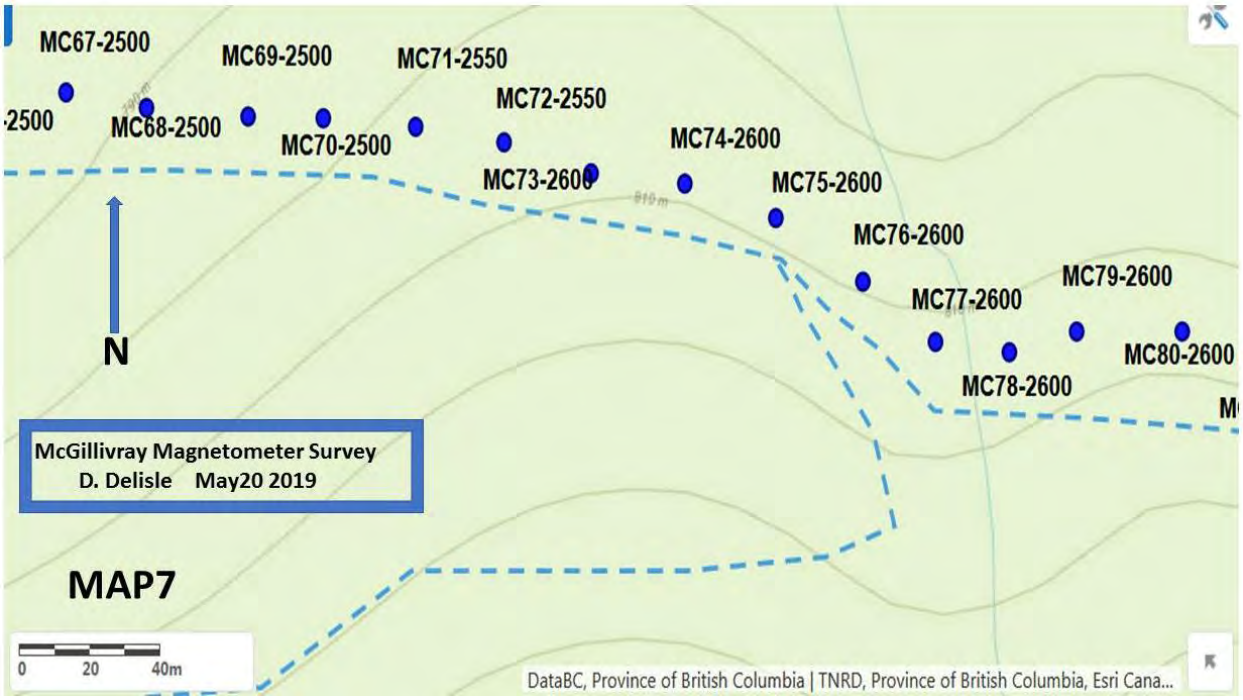


Figure 16h McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

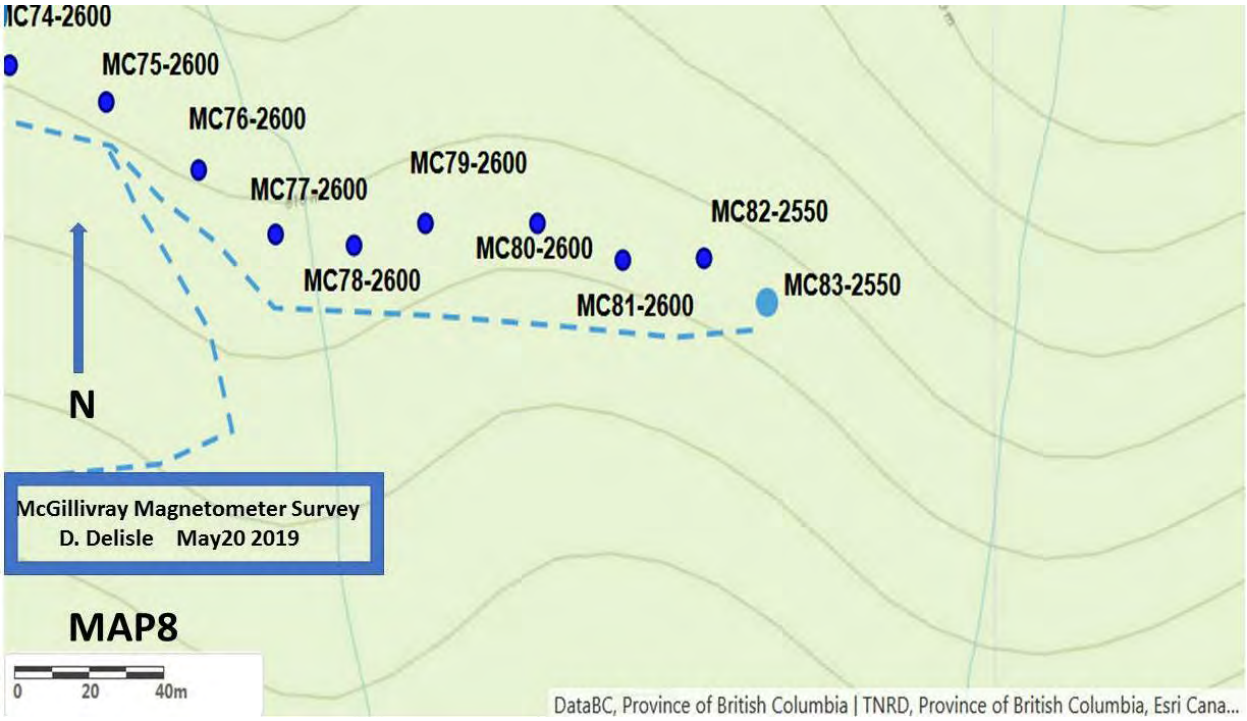


Figure 16i McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

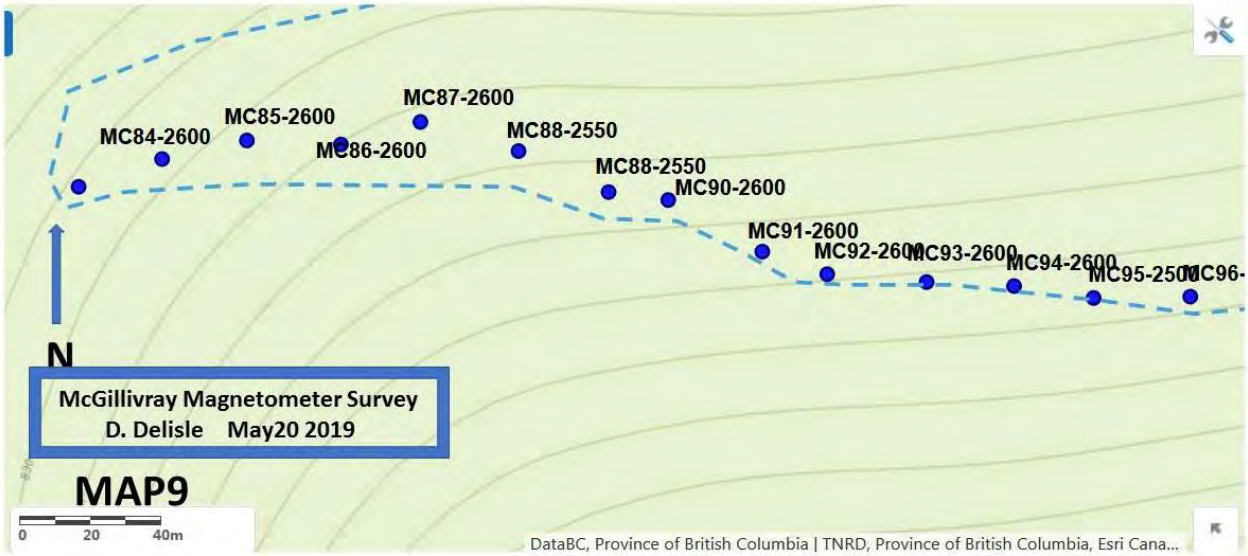


Figure 16j McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

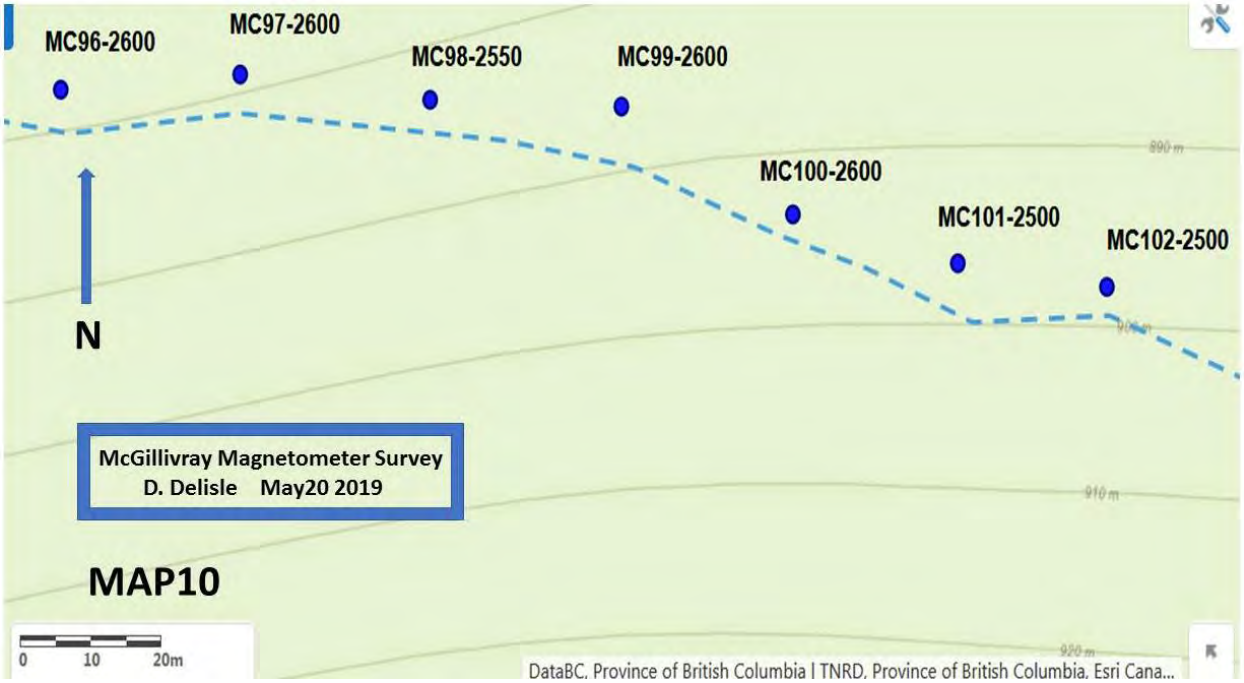


Figure 16k McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

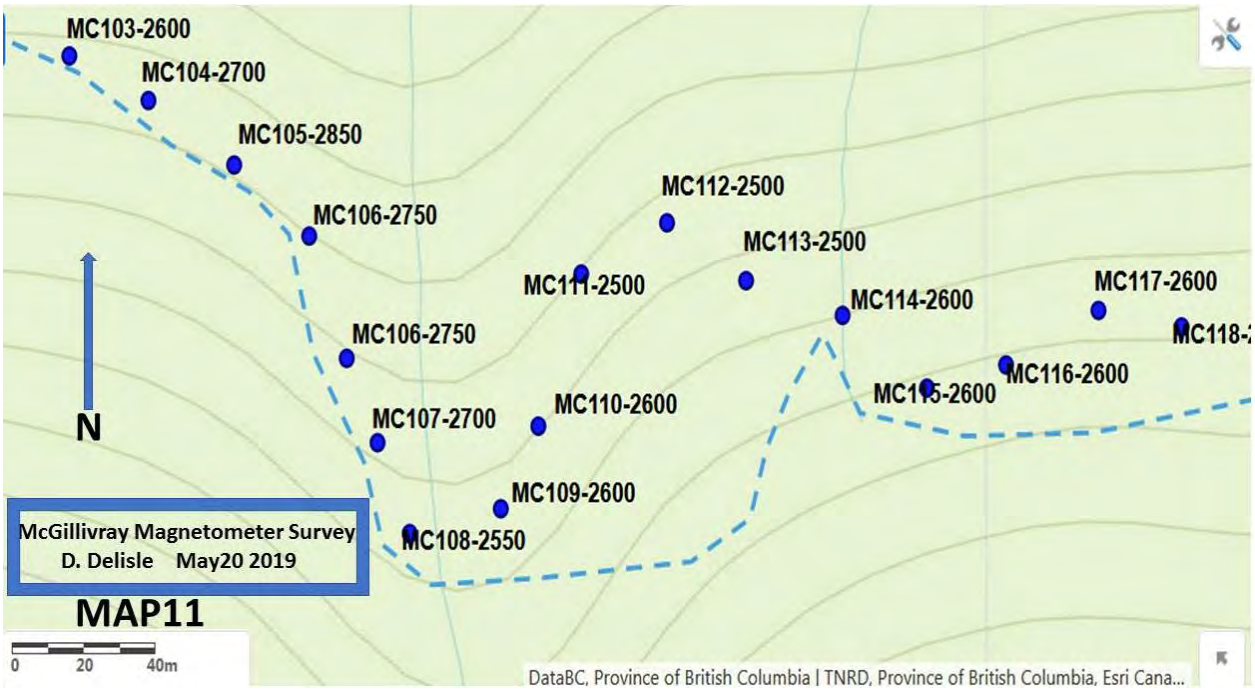


Figure 16L McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

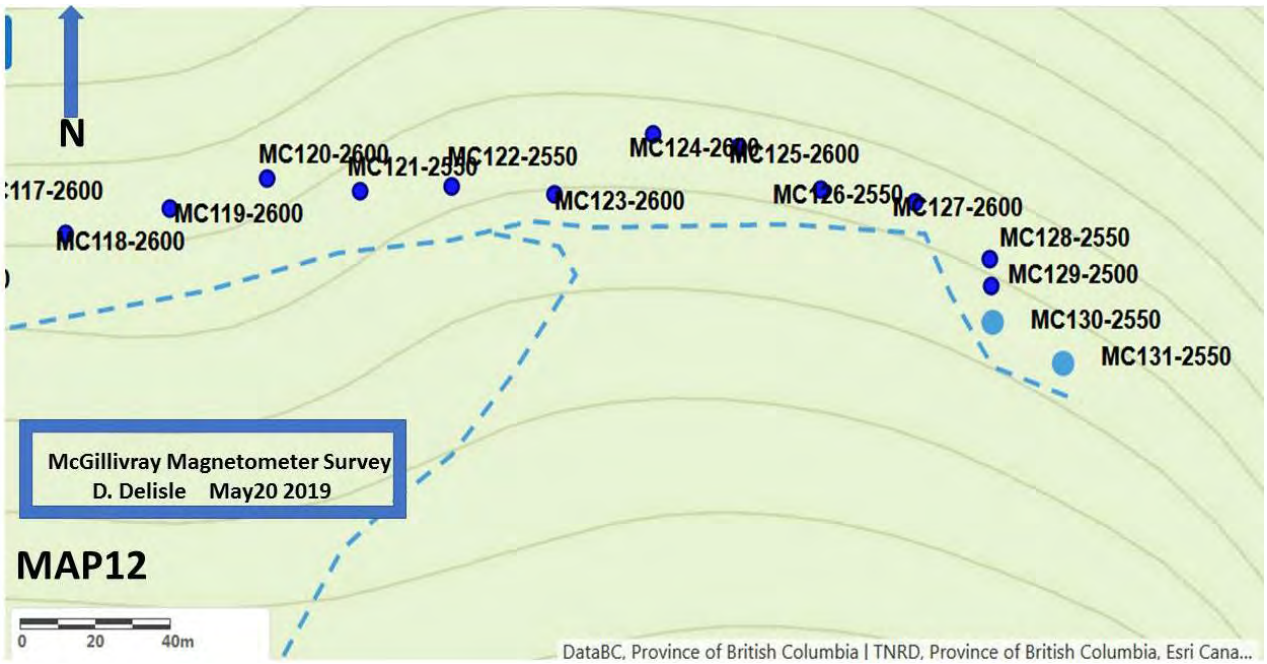


Figure 16m McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

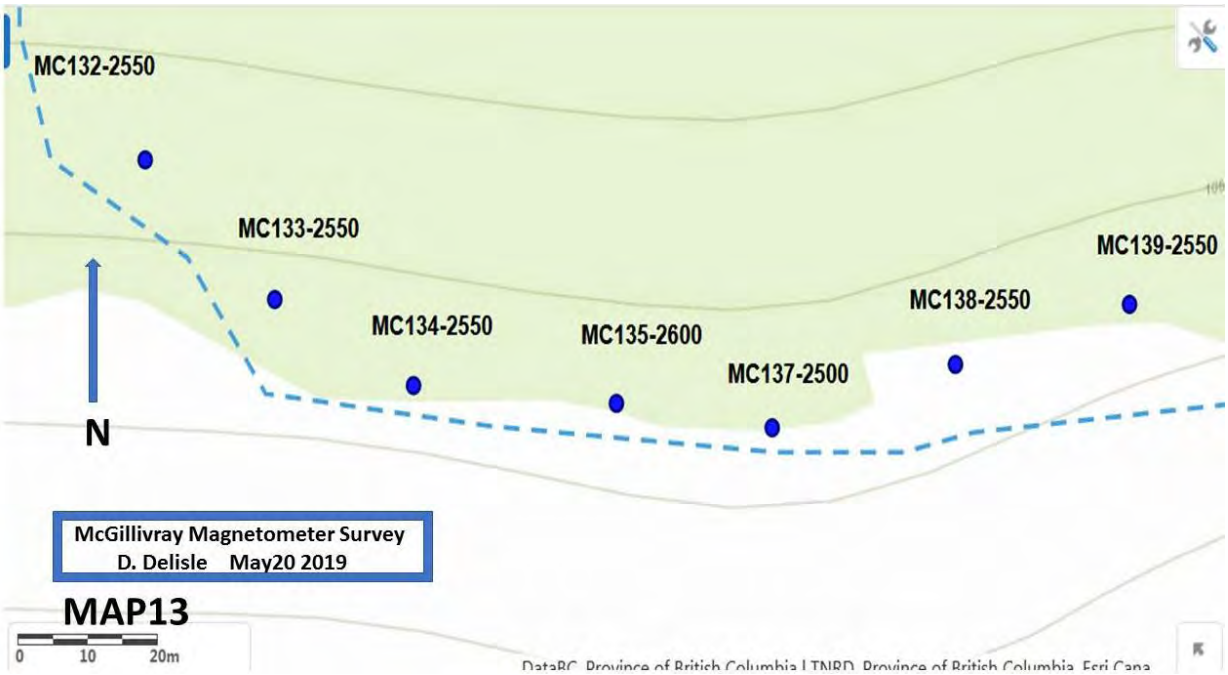


Figure 16n McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

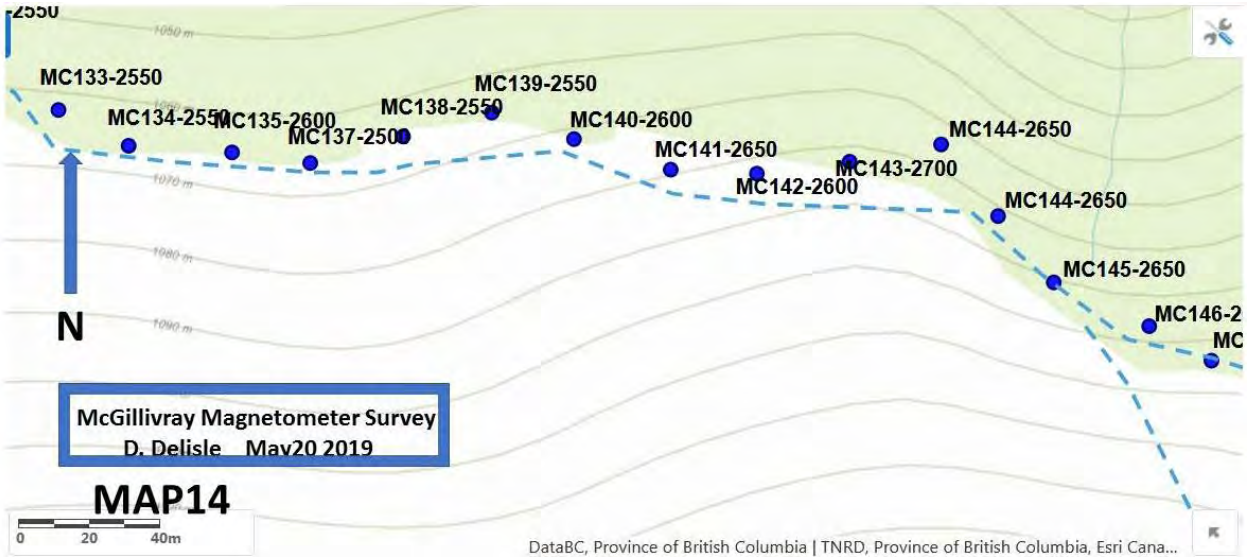


Figure 16o McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

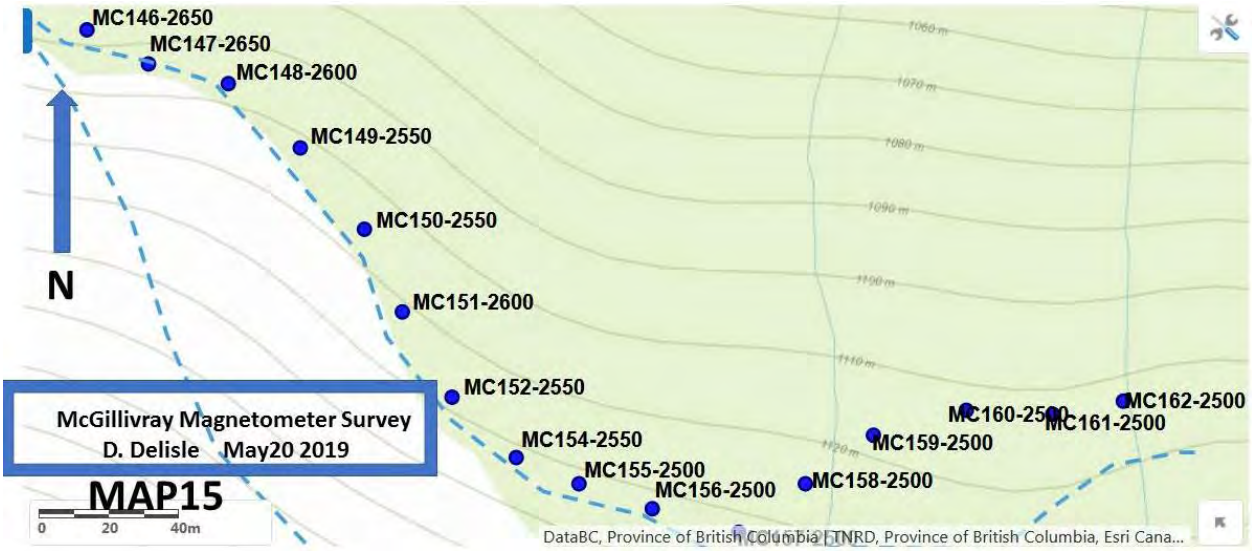


Figure 16p McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

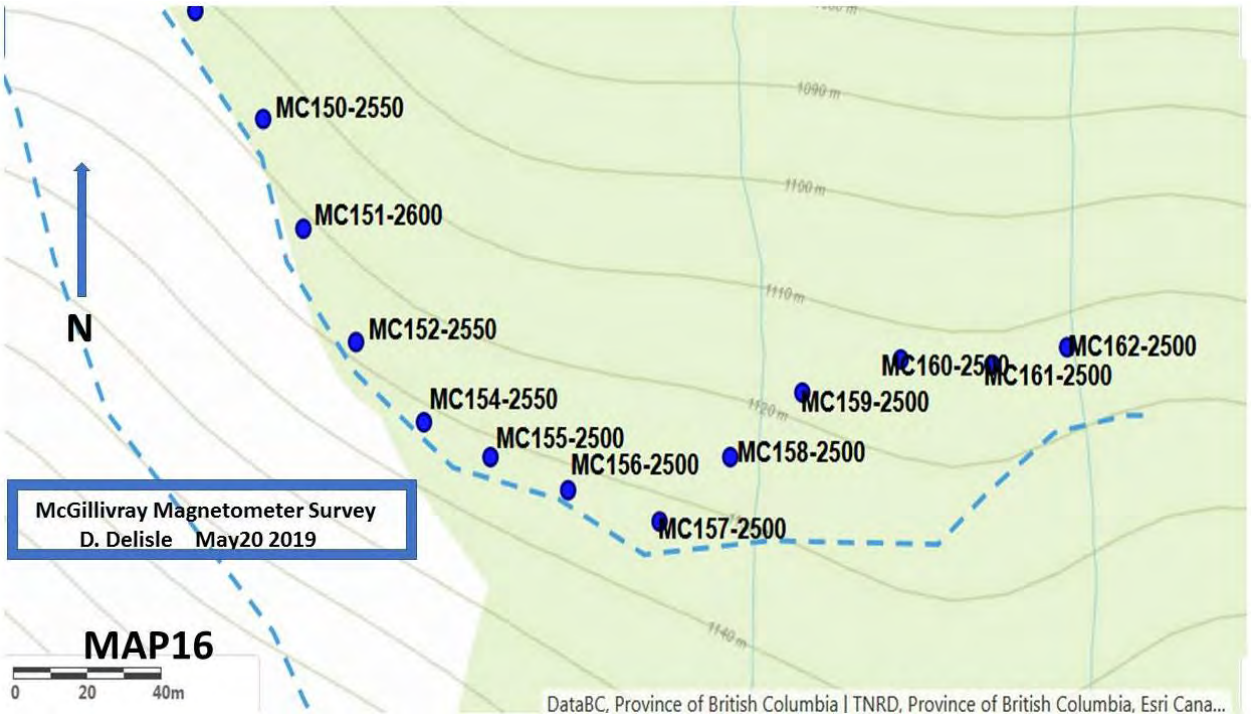


Figure 16q McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The McGillivray Project, centred around McGillivray Creek in south-central British Columbia, represents a potentially large belt of underexplored, poorly understood volcanic rocks, of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group and similar in structure, alteration and mineralization to those hosting the former producing Blackdome mine to the north and the Skoonka Creek Zones. Anomalous precious metal values are associated with later stage silica flooding/stockwork veinlets which cut felsic volcanic rocks. The altered volcanic system which contains this system extends over several kilometres. A methodical approach of detailed structural mapping and sampling, would define the geological controls on the existing anomalies. Prospecting and regional sampling of more remote areas with polymetallic anomalies in the regional geochemical survey might well define new areas of prospective mineralization.
A very strong through-going structure, possibly reflecting a major terrane boundary, trends approximately east-west touching mid McGillivray Creek. Strong parallel structures occur to the south along lower Luluwissan Creek and bounding the central crustal blocks and may control the emplacement of intrusive elements in the Lytton Metamorphic Complex.

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

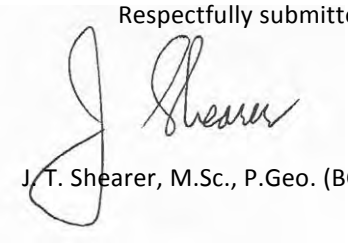
A program of prospecting and sample collection (and XRF assaying) was completed in 2014. Eleven representative samples were collected along the main access road (see locations on Figure 10).

An initial Phase I consisting of prospecting and soil sampling was carried out during the latter part of 2006 (Shearer, 2006). An additional period of 84 man days in the field is recommended, in addition to time expended in preparation and in report writing. The purpose of the fieldwork will be to re-establish a grid in the central area of the property and resample certain areas, predominantly those locations from which samples were anomalous as well as to expand the sampling to other mineralized zones. Silt sampling and prospecting of all drainages should be undertaken to aid in locating new or hidden targets. Coincident with the sampling, a programme of geological mapping will prioritize location of alteration, rock units and structures controlling or channelling the mineralizing fluids and upon establishing the limits of the gold-bearing mineralization. To this end, it is recommended that preparations for the field include facilities for staining to detect potassium in altered samples and also rental of a PIMA unit to expedite mapping of the alteration and mineralization. The budget for Phase I is estimated at $210,000 as follows. (see next page)

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

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

Respectfully submitted,



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

Cost Estimate of Future Work

Phase I

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

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

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

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

June 5, 2019

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I am a consulting geologist and principal of Homegold Resources Ltd.

2. My academic qualifications are:
   - Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973
   - Associate of the Royal School of Mines (ARSM) from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England in 1977 in Mineral Exploration
   - Master of Science from the University of London, 1977

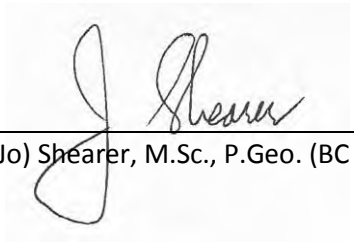
3. My professional associations are:
   - Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Member #19,279
   - Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow #F439
   - Fellow of the Geological Society of London
   - Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Fellow # 97316
   - Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), Fellow #723766

4. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 30 years since initial graduation from university.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the McGillivray Property" dated June 5, 2019. I have most recently visited the Property on May 11 and 12, 2019, but also in the past in May 18 and 19, 2012, June 29 and 30, 2014 and July 10 and 11, 2014. General geological parameters were also examined.

Signed and dated in Vancouver B.C.

June 5, 2019
Date



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

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

July 5, 2019

Statement of Costs
McGillivray Project
2019

Wages		Total without HST
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., 2 days @ $700/day, May 11+12, 2019		$ 1,400.00
K. Hannan, 2 days @ $350/day, May 11+12, 2019		700.00
Denis Delisle, 4 days @ $350/day, May 11, 15, 16+20 2019		1,050.00
	Subtotal	$ 3,150.00
Expenses		
Transportation:		
Truck 1 Rental, fully equipped, 2 truck days @ $125/day		250.00
Truck 2 Rental, fully equipped, 2.5 days @ $125/day		312.50
Fuel		302.00
Hotel, 3 nights @ $85/night		255.00
Meals & Food Supplies		
Magnetometer Rental		250.00
XRF Assays		400.00
XRF Rental		200.00
Data Compilation & Computer		750.00
Report Preparation		1,400.00
Word Processing		400.00
	Subtotal	$ 4,519.50
	Total	**$ 7,669.50**

Event #	5743628
Date	June 5, 2019
File	$ 7,400.00
PAC Debit	$ 1,131.58
Total	$ 8,531.58

APPENDIX III

ASSAY RESULTS and SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

June 5, 2019

McGillivray Assay Results

McGillivray 2019 XRF
All Results in %

Date	Reading	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K	K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti	Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr
04/06/2019	#2	ND		4.15	0.06	17	0.13	0.7857	0.0227	0.0881	0.003	ND		0.7079	0.0066	5.0801	0.0377	0.5389	0.0229	0.0408	0.0084	ND
04/06/2019	#3	ND		3.4	0.05	20.49	0.14	0.3584	0.0191	0.105	0.0031	ND		1.1654	0.009	2.6769	0.0187	0.1614	0.0167	0.0253	0.0076	ND
04/06/2019	#4	ND		4.11	0.06	13.03	0.1	1.2807	0.025	0.1411	0.0031	ND		1.6025	0.0126	6.1862	0.0453	0.5585	0.0234	0.0413	0.0086	ND
04/06/2019	#5	ND		2.61	0.06	20.52	0.16	0.7511	0.0261	0.18	0.0043	ND		0.3498	0.0052	2.4398	0.0206	0.3005	0.0219	0.0305	0.0091	ND
04/06/2019	#6	ND		4.15	0.06	23.31	0.14	0.4376	0.02	0.1649	0.0035	ND		1.0207	0.0078	2.0902	0.0144	0.2693	0.0194	0.0288	0.0083	ND
04/06/2019	#7	1.05	0.24	2.99	0.06	8.72	0.08	1.2981	0.0252	0.2662	0.004	ND		0.9099	0.0087	3.2771	0.0285	0.5548	0.0224	0.0311	0.0079	ND
04/06/2019	#8	0.93	0.22	3.78	0.06	12.08	0.1	0.6126	0.0202	0.132	0.0031	ND		0.6297	0.0063	4.3855	0.0358	0.5854	0.0231	ND		ND
04/06/2019	#9	ND		4.59	0.06	17.1	0.12	0.926	0.0216	0.1192	0.003	ND		0.2418	0.0038	1.1247	0.0096	0.6731	0.023	ND		ND
04/06/2019	#10	ND		3.82	0.06	13.87	0.1	2.2174	0.0329	0.1965	0.0034	ND		1.8753	0.0137	18.07	0.12	0.3133	0.0223	0.0461	0.0096	ND
04/06/2019	#11	ND		2.7459	0.0474	9.5	0.06	24.91	0.16	0.1564	0.0037	ND		1.2818	0.0094	31.91	0.19	0.4259	0.0278	0.0687	0.0125	0.0574
04/06/2019	#12	ND		3.03	0.06	9.77	0.08	16.97	0.14	0.1741	0.0041	ND		1.6915	0.014	24.16	0.18	0.7674	0.0365	0.0566	0.0137	0.0619

Cr +/-	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-	As	As +/-	Se	Se +/-	Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-
	0.5529	0.0113	7.21	0.06	ND		ND		0.0138	0.0012	0.0099	0.0008	ND		ND		0.0021	0.0002	0.0574	0.0008	0.0036	0.0002
	0.0528	0.004	2.1605	0.0223	ND		ND		0.0046	0.0008	0.004	0.0005	ND		ND		0.002	0.0001	0.016	0.0003	0.0005	0.0001
	0.1339	0.0058	5.0857	0.0448	ND		ND		0.01	0.001	0.007	0.0007	0.0018	0.0003	ND		0.0053	0.0002	0.0217	0.0004	0.0021	0.0002
	0.0777	0.0053	4.0714	0.0413	ND		ND		0.0064	0.001	0.0045	0.0006	ND		ND		0.0019	0.0002	0.074	0.0009	0.002	0.0002
	0.0336	0.0035	1.0355	0.0139	ND		ND		0.0032	0.0007	0.0018	0.0004	ND		ND		0.0016	0.0001	0.0301	0.0004	0.0075	0.0002
	0.1122	0.0053	5.65	0.05	ND		0.003	0.001	0.0108	0.0011	0.0096	0.0007	ND		ND		0.0017	0.0002	0.0272	0.0005	0.0032	0.0002
	0.1888	0.0066	6.36	0.06	ND		0.004	0.0011	0.0102	0.0011	0.0079	0.0007	ND		ND		0.0018	0.0002	0.077	0.0009	0.0019	0.0002
	0.0546	0.0039	6.31	0.05	ND		ND		0.009	0.001	0.0084	0.0007	ND		ND		0.0004	0.0001	0.01	0.0003	0.0033	0.0002
	0.033	0.0042	4.9965	0.0442	ND		0.0167	0.0015	0.0128	0.0012	0.0209	0.0011	0.0024	0.0004	ND		0.0033	0.0002	0.065	0.0008	0.0047	0.0003
0.0068	0.0461	0.0053	1.3053	0.0193	ND		0.0128	0.0014	0.011	0.0012	0.0109	0.0009	0.0022	0.0004	ND		0.0019	0.0002	0.1523	0.0014	0.1001	0.0011
0.0073	0.0224	0.0049	2.1823	0.0288	ND		0.0198	0.0018	0.0155	0.0015	0.0254	0.0013	0.0023	0.0004	ND		0.0031	0.0003	0.1566	0.0016	0.0411	0.0007

Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn	Sn +/-	Sb	Sb +/-	W	W +/-	Hg	Hg +/-	Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +/-	Th	Th +/-	U	U +/-	LE	LE +/-
0.0179	0.0005	0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		0.004	0.0012	ND		0.0022	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		63.73	0.25
0.0085	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		69.37	0.2
0.0155	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0018	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		67.76	0.22
0.014	0.0005	0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0026	0.0004	ND		0.004	0.0009	ND		68.56	0.24
0.0064	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0011	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		67.41	0.19
0.0205	0.0004	0.0009	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0034	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		75.06	0.27
0.0119	0.0004	0.0006	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0022	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		70.2	0.27
0.0244	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0021	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		68.81	0.22
0.0054	0.0004	0.0046	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.002	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		54.42	0.26
0.019	0.0006	0.0019	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0022	0.0005	ND		0.0035	0.0009	0.0031	0.0007	27.27	0.3
0.0255	0.0007	0.0018	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		0.0033	0.0005	ND		ND		0.0026	0.0008	40.81	0.32

Waypoints 2019

942	11-MAY-19 11:44:51AM	N50 30.147 W121 41.021	598 m
943	11-MAY-19 11:49:33AM	N50 30.118 W121 40.554	675 m
944	11-MAY-19 12:25:26PM	N50 30.143 W121 40.563	679 m
945	11-MAY-19 12:31:47PM	N50 30.171 W121 40.800	638 m
946	11-MAY-19 12:36:15PM	N50 30.171 W121 40.958	612 m
947	11-MAY-19 12:47:09PM	N50 30.084 W121 41.237	573 m
948	11-MAY-19 12:56:57PM	N50 29.802 W121 42.453	400 m

May 11, 2019
Lytton 220145.2
McGillivray Branch 1 FSR 220177.2
0km 183.1 ≈ 6km
Gate open
Powerline
Cattle guard 178.4 Back to Gate 220183.1
179.5 past 2km sign
WP842 0593350 5595323
WP943 3km sign 0593902 5595287
3-way jet samples M-19-1, 2, 3
WP944 Samples 4, 5
WP945 Samples M-19-6, 7, 8

Sample Locations

Sample #	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
M-19-1	50°30’07”	121°40’33”	675
M-19-2	50°30’08”	121°40’33”	675
M-19-3	50°30’08”	121°40’34”	673
M-19-4	50°30’10”	121°40’40”	627
M-19-5	50°30’10”	121°40’51”	617
M-19-6	50°30’10”	121°40’55”	612
M-19-7	50°30’10”	121°40’57”	606
M-19-8	50°30’09”	121°40’59”	604
M-19-9	50°30’05”	121°41’12”	575
M-19-10	50°30’05”	121°41’12”	572
M-19-11	50°30’05”	121°41’14”	570

Sample List with Results

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	
M-19-1	4.15	7.21	17.00	138	
	Fine grained andesitic volcanic				

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	
M-19-2	3.40	2.16	20.49	46	
	Equigranular slightly chloritic diorite				

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	Ca%
M-19-3	4.11	5.09	13.03	100	3.19
	Highly friable kaolinized greenish-brown volcanic				

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	
M-19-4	2.61	4.07	20.52	64	
	Dark green fp porphyry well induraded diorite				

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	Ca%	K%
M-19-5	4.15	1.04	23.32	32	2.09	1.02
	Fresh, white, equigranular granodiorite					

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	
M-19-6	2.99	5.65	8.72	108	
	Very friable chunky greenish volcanic andesite				

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	Ca%
M-19-7	3.78	6.36	12.08	102	4.39
	Brown, friable basalt highly altered calcite				

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	Ca%
M-19-8	4.59	6.31	17.10	90	4.38
	Indurated calcareous siliceous andesite				

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	
M-19-9	2.82	4.99	13.87	128	

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	
M-19-10	2.74	1.30	9.50	110	

Sample	Al%	Fe%	Si%	Cu ppm	
M-19-11	3.03	2.18	9.77	155	

APPENDIX IV

MAGNETOMETER DATA & RESULTS

June 5, 2019

McGillivray Magnetometer Survey

		Magnetometer		Comments	
Station	Time	Reading in Gammas	GPS	25 meter stations	
B/S	8:15	2500	10 U 593892 5595340	Base Station	672 M
B/S	8:20	2500	10 U 593892 5595340	Base Station	672 m
B/S	8:30	2500	10 U 593892 5595340	Base Station	672 m
MC1	8:52	2500	10 U 593437 5595359		616 m
MC2	8:55	2500	10 U 593461 5595368	culvert nearby	611 m
MC3	8:56	2500	10 U 593486 5595378		613 m
MC4	8:57	2500	10 U 593511 5595385		618 m
MC5	8:58	2500	10 U 593536 5595387		622 m
MC6	8:59	2500	10 U 593562 5595386		625 m
MC7	9:01	2500	10 U 593587 5595384		625 m
MC8	9:02	2500	10 U 593613 5595383		631 m
MC9	9:03	2500	10 U 593640 5595380		637 m
MC10	9:04	2500	10 U 593661 5595379		640 m
MC11	9:05	2500	10 U 593687 5595371		643 m
MC12	9:06	2500	10 U 593713 5595360		642 m
MC13	9:07	2500	10 U 593736 5595353		647 m
MC14	9:08	2500	10 U 593759 5595348		656 m
MC15	9:09	2500	10 U 593788 5595337		658 m
MC16	9:10	2500	10 U 593807 5595332		663 m
MC17	9:11	2500	10 U 593835 5595334	junction to the left	662 m
MC18	9:12	2500	10 U 593859 5595340		665 m
MC19	9:14	2500	10 U 593886 5595335	junction to the right	669 m
B/S	9:15	2500		B/S	
MC20	9:16	2500	10 U 593909 5595345		672 m
MC21	9:19	2500	10 U 593933 5595338		674 m
MC22	9:20	2500	10 U 593959 5595334		682 m
MC23	9:21	2500	10 U 593985 5595330		685 m
MC24	9:23	2500	10 U 594008 5595335		686 m
MC25	9:24	2500	10 U 594032 5595335		693 m
MC26	9:25	2500	10 U 594054 5595327		694 m
MC27	9:26	2500	10 U 594074 5595308		695 m
MC28	9:27	2450	10 U 594096 5595299		702 m
MC29	9:28	2450	10 U 594120 5595290		706 m
MC30	9:29	2500	10 U 594143 5595274		704 m
MC31	9:30	2550	10 U 594159 5595271		717 m
MC32	9:32	2600	10 U 594190 5595252		717 m
MC33	9:33	2550	10 U 594211 5595241		722 m
MC34	9:34	2500	10 U 594233 5595239		721 m
MC35	9:35	2500	10 U 594259 5595231	fence	727 m

MC36	9:36	2500	10 U 594281 5595220		728 m
MC37	9:37	2400	10 U 594305 5595203		731 m
MC38	9:39	2450	10 U 594323 5595186		729 m
MC39	9:40	2450	10 U 594339 5595172		730 m
MC40	9:41	2450	10 U 594359 5595154		736 m
MC41	9:42	2450	10 U 594377 5595136		739 m
MC42	9:44	2500	10 U 594396 5595118		744 m
MC43	9:45	2500	10 U 594415 5595102		749 m
MC44	9:47	2450	10 U 594428 5595080		749 m
MC45	9:49	2450	10 U 594450 5595063		751 m
MC46	9:50	2500	10 U 594472 5595056		763 m
MC47	9:52	2500	10 U 594495 5595050		765 m
MC48	9:55	2450	10 U 594512 5595042		772 m
MC49	9:58	2500	10 U 594537 5595031		773 m
MC50	10:00	2500	10 U 594548 5595038		779 m
MC51	10:05	2500	10 U 594568 5595020		785 m
MC52	10:07	2450	10 U 594579 5595004		782 m
MC53	11:00	2550	10 U 594590 5594991		783 m
MC54	11:02	2500	10 U 594600 5594974		784 m
MC55	11:03	2500	10 U 593560 5594996		756 m
MC56	11:05	2500	10 U 593587 5595001		755 m
MC57	11:07	2500	10 U 593619 5594988		765 m
MC58	11:08	2500	10 U 593641 5595000		768 m
MC59	11:09	2500	10 U 593660 5595013		769 m
MC60	11:10	2450	10 U 593683 5595026		763 m
MC61	11:11	2450	10 U 593703 5595037		759 m
MC62	11:13	2500	10 U 593723 5595030		762 m
MC63	11:15	2450	10 U 593752 5595029		765 m
MC64	11:16	2450	10 U 593776 5595031		765 m
MC65	11:18	2500	10 U 593805 5595028	junction to the left	772 m
MC66	11:20	2500	10 U 593828 5595033		778 m
MC67	11:21	2500	10 U 593853 5595035		784 m
MC68	11:22	2500	10 U 593879 5595035		785 m
MC69	11:24	2500	10 U 593903 5595032		788 m
MC70	11:25	2500	10 U 593932 5595031		789 m
MC71	11:26	2550	10 U 593953 5595031		790 m
MC72	11:27	2550	10 U 593980 5595029		803 m
MC73	11:28	2600	10 U 594006 5595027		806 m
MC74	11:29	2600	10 U 594031 5595020	landing- grizzly tracks mom & cub	807 m
MC75	11:32	2600	10 U 594058 5595019		808 m
MC76	11:34	2600	10 U 594084 5595011		809 m
MC77	11:35	2600	10 U 594110 5594998		813 m

MC78	11:36	2600	10 U 594131 5594985		817 m
MC79	11:37	2600	10 U 594152 5594983		813 m
MC80	11:38	2600	10 U 594152 5594983		819 m
MC81	11:40	2600	10 U 594202 5594988		819 m
MC82	11:41	2550	10 U 594202 5594988		816 m
MC83	11:43	2550	10 U 594248 5594982	stop too steep	818 m
MC84	12:09	2600	10 U 593573 5594814	start	824 m
MC85	12:10	2600	10 U 593597 5594822		832 m
MC86	12:11	2600	10 U 593622 5594828		835 m
MC87	12:12	2600	10 U 593648 5594827		839 m
MC88	12:13	2550	10 U 593671 5594834		846 m
MC89	12:15	2550	10 U 593700 5594826		844 m
MC90	12:16	2600	10 U 593726 5594815		853 m
MC91	12:18	2600	10 U 593743 5594813		862 m
MC92	12:19	2600	10 U 593770 5594798		862 m
MC93	12:21	2600	10 U 593789 5594792		871 m
MC94	12:23	2600	10 U 593817 5594791		878 m
MC95	12:24	2500	10 U 593843 5594790		878 m
MC96	12:26	2600	10 U 593865 5594787		886 m
MC97	12:27	2600	10 U 593893 5594788		885 m
MC98	12:28	2550	10 U 593919 5594790		891 m
MC99	12:29	2600	10 U 593946 5594788		899 m
MC100	12:31	2600	10 U 593974 5594787		905 m
MC101	12:32	2550	10 U 593999 5594776		903 m
MC102	12:34	2500	10 U 594023 5594771		909 m
MC103	12:36	2600	10 U 594044 5594768		913 m
MC104	12:37	2700	10 U 594072 5594759		913 m
MC105	12:38	2850	10 U 594094 5594749		921 m
MC106	12:40	2750	10 U 594119 5594735		926 m
MC107	12:41	2700	10 U 594141 5594718		929 m
MC108	12:43	2550	10 U 594152 5594691		931 m
MC109	12:44	2600	10 U 594161 5594671		935 m
MC110	12:45	2600	10 U 594170 5594651		938 m
MC111	12:47	2500	10 U 594196 5594657		938 m
MC112	12:48	2500	10 U 594206 5594676		942 m
MC113	12:49	2500	10 U 594218 5594711		946 m
MC114	12:50	2600	10 U 594242 5594723		949 m
MC115	12:52	2600	10 U 594265 5594711		947 m
MC116	12:54	2600	10 U 594292 5594703		952 m
MC117	12:55	2600	10 U 594316 5594687		958 m
MC118	12:56	2600	10 U 594339 5594692		960 m
MC119	12:58	2600	10 U 594365 5594706	junction	967 m

MC120	1:00	2600	10 U 594389 5594702		960 m
MC121	1:01	2550	10 U 594417 5594709		958 m
MC122	1:02	2550	10 U 594443 5594716		958 m
MC123	1:03	2600	10 U 594468 5594714		959 m
MC124	1:04	2600	10 U 594493 5594716		956 m
MC125	1:05	2600	10 U 594521 5594714		958 m
MC126	1:08	2550	10 U 594547 5594729		959 m
MC127	1:09	2600	10 U 594570 5594726		955 m
MC128	1:10	2550	10 U 594592 5594716		964 m
MC129	1:11	2500	10 U 594618 5594714		965 m
MC130	1:13	2550	10 U 594638 5594700	stop too steep	975 m
MC131	2:10	2550	10 U 594639 5594694	start new line	1045 m
MC132	2:11	2550	10 U 594427 5594484		1045 m
MC133	2:12	2550	10 U 594446 5594467		1054 m
MC134	2:14	2550	10 U 594466 5594458		1057 m
MC135	2:15	2600	10 U 594496 5594456		1056 m
MC136	2:16	2550	10 U 594518 5594454		1061 m
MC137	2:18	2500	10 U 594545 5594462		1065 m
MC138	2:19	2550	10 U 594570 5594469		1071 m
MC139	2:20	2500	10 U 594594 5594462		1074 m
MC140				missed station	
MC141	2:25	2650	10 U 594646 5594453		1091 m
MC142	2:26	2600	10 U 594673 5594457		1080 m
MC143	2:27	2700	10 U 594699 5594462		1089 m
MC144	2:30	2650	10 U 594716 5594442		1099 m
MC145	2:32	2650	10 U 594732 5594423		1099 m
MC146	2:33	2600	10 U 594760 5594411		1098 m
MC147	2:34	2650	10 U 594778 5594402		1099 m
MC148	2:35	2600	10 U 594801 5594396		1110 m
MC149	2:36	2550	10 U 594823 5594378		1112 m
MC150	2:37	2550	10 U 594842 5594355		1114 m
MC151	2:38	2600	10 U 594853 5594331		1112 m
MC152	2:40	2550	10 U 594868 5594307		1114 m
MC153	2:41	2550	10 U 594887 5594290		1121 m
MC154	2:42	2550	10 U 594906 5594283		1125 m
MC155	2:44	2500	10 U 594927 5594276		1127 m
MC156	2:45	2500	10 U 594952 5594269		1119 m
MC157	2:46	2500	10 U 594971 5594284		1112 m
MC158	2:47	2500	10 U 594991 5594298		1107 m
MC159	2:48	2500	10 U 595018 5594306		1104 m
MC160	2:50	2500	10 U 595043 5594305		1105 m
MC161	2:51	2500	10 U 595063 5594310	stop too steep	1107 m

B/S	3:35	2500	10 U 593892 5595340		
B/S	3:40	2500	10 U 593892 5595340		
B/S	3:45	2500	10 U 593892 5595340		