BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38550

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Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Mapping, geochemistry and prospecting

TOTAL COST: $23,255.63

AUTHOR(S): Francois Berniolles, Kaesy Gladwin

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5750223 / August 5th, 2019

PROPERTY NAME: Mt Skinner

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1062341, 1055183, 1067846

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Clinton

NTS/BCGS: 92/N9

LATITUDE: 51 ° 42 '00 " LONGITUDE: 124 ° 22 '43 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) Francois Berniolles
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
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OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Francois Berniolles
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MAILING ADDRESS:
2-17 Amyot, Rivière-du-Loup, QC, G5R 3E6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Mt. Skinner complex, quartz diorite, tonalite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, Yalakom Fault, Jurassic, gold, pyrite, alteration, sericite, silicification.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 21396, 22007, 22342 and 23527

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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	1.2 sq. km	1062341, 1055183, 1067846	$19,457.34
Photo interpretation	1.2 sq. km (lineaments only)	1062341, 1055183, 1067846	$24.68
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	24 samples	1062341, 1055183, 1067846	$1507.39
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	sampling supplies + labour sampling	1062341, 1055183, 1067846	$104.29 + $1,080.96
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1/1000, 1.2 sq. km	1062341, 1055183, 1067846	$1,080.97
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:	$23,255.63

Report on Geological Mapping, Prospecting and Geochemical work,

Mt Skinner Claims (1062341, 1055183 & 1067846)

Clinton Mining Division

NTS sheet 92N/9

51° 42' 0" N, 124° 22' 43" W

Owner/Operator: Francois Berniolles

Authors: Francois Berniolles & Kaesy Gladwin

Fieldwork conducted: May 15th-June 15th, 2019

Date Submitted: 27th October, 2019

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1.0 Introduction

The Mount Skinner claims are located within the West Chilcotin area of British Columbia, 5 km north of Tatlayoko Lake. The claims are underlain by diorite and quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic complex, which intrude predominantly Jurassic sedimentary rocks. No sedimentary rocks are exposed within the claims.

The work reported herein consisted of mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling, with a particular focus on alteration characterization, identification of broad lithological packages and late offsets, and the possibility of alternate deposit models to the historically predominant concept of mesothermal vein-hosted gold mineralization, such as is found at the adjacent Victoria Vein (see Assessment Reports 21396, 22007, 22342 and 23527).

The Mount Skinner claims consist of 6 cells, divided into 3 claims: 1067846 (1 cell); 1055183 (4 cells) and 1062341 (1 cell). See Figure 2.

Program consisted of one person for 24 days, between May 15th, 2019 and June 15th, 2019, with a consultant field visit from June 5th to 10th. Program outcomes included the collection of 24 grab samples, which were subjected to fire assay and ICP multielement analysis, and the development of a lithological and structural map database to support current and future exploration efforts.

Outcrop data were collected using a Trimble Juno 5D SBAS-enabled handheld running ArcPad 10.2, and field data was checked in to the master database in ArcMap 10.4 every night. Outcrops margins were digitized by walking their perimeters in the field, while point data collection was via time-averaged GNSS. As the Juno 5D is SBAS-capable, expected spatial accuracy is 1-2 m where the SBAS satellites are visible (i.e. high points, south-facing slopes) and 2-4m where not visible (north-facing slopes, gully bottoms, etc.).

While every effort was made to describe a well-distributed subset of available outcrops, the coverage is not exhaustive. Some small outcrops were not included, and some large outcrops in areas of sufficient existing coverage were prospected but not included in the map database.

Where topography prevented GPS demarcation of all sides of an outcrop polygon, such as at bluffs or steep drainages, the accessible side was digitized in the field, and the inaccessible sides addressed with an approximate polygonal shape; these were left as-is in the database, except where a clear airphoto expression was available, to adjust the shape during editing.

All maps presented in this report are in GCS North American 1983 datum, projected into NAD1983 UTM zone 10N.

Stereonets and histograms were prepared using Orient 3.5.1 (Vollmer, 2015).

All samples were submitted to ALS Minerals in Kamloops, B.C., for multielement analysis and fire assay. Analytical results are presented in Appendix II.

2.0 Location and Access

The Mount Skinner claims are located 5 km north-northeast of the north end of Tatlayoko Lake, approximately 250 km west of Williams Lake, BC, along highway 20 (see Figure 1), and 30 km south of Tatla Lake along the Tatlayoko Lake road. Access to the claims is by a rough 5 km-long access road directly to the claims from the Tatlayoko lake road. Tatla Lake is the local supply hub, with local businesses and services that include a hotel, restaurant, general store, nursing station, and gasoline and propane supply. Diesel may be available periodically.

The claims are centred at 51° 42’ 0” N, 124° 22’ 43” W.

Figure 1. Property location map.

3.0 Physiography, Vegetation & Climate

The topography of the claims consists of swampy lowland areas with numerous rocky ridges, increasingly becoming steep and dry to the east and north. The eastern edge of the claims comprises rocky bluffs and scree slopes. Altitudes range from 1200 m to 1650 m, increasing from west to east.

Vegetation consists primarily of lodgepole pine lowlands, with pine and Douglas fir on sidehills. Small sections of Sitka spruce occur in the west-central and northernmost part of the claims. The property is located entirely below tree-line.

The climate of the area is generally dry, with moderate temperatures, rarely reaching below -20° C in winter or above +30° C in summer. Moderate snowfall can be expected most years, starting to accumulate in December, and typically melting off by April.

4.0 Claim Status

The claims worked in the 2019 season consist of 6 cells (see Figure 2) in three claims:

Claim	No. Cells
1062341	1
1055183	4
1067846	1

All claims are modern cells; no inherited claim structure has been retained.

Claims are 100% owned by the lead author of this report.

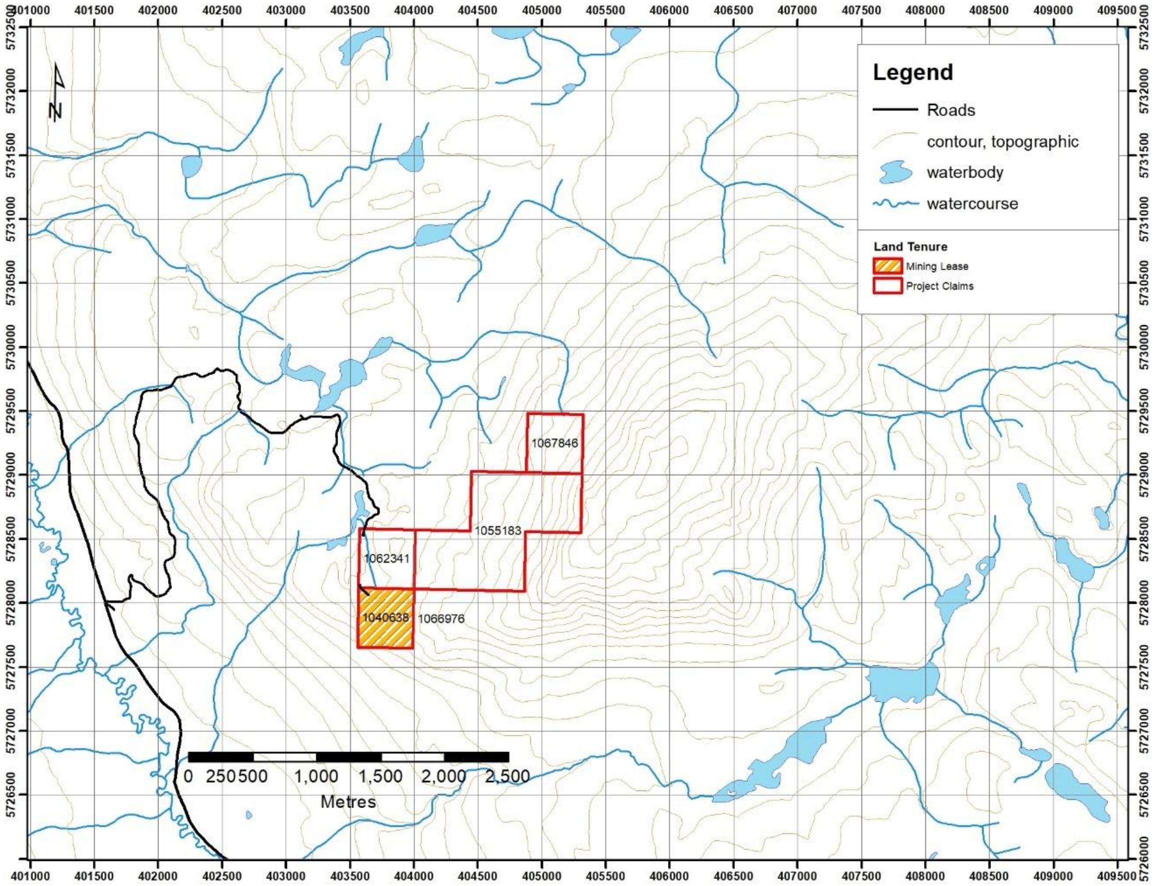


Figure 2. Claim boundaries.

5.0 History and previous work

The general area has a lengthy history of prospecting and mining, with several prospectors working in the area from around 1915 until the 1960s. Placer gold has been reported from Lingfield creek, which drains the Jurassic sedimentary package intruded by the Skinner intrusive complex, about 12km southeast of the current claim block. Several small past-producing mines occur in the region, including the Morris mine, Feeney's Langara mine, the Blackhorn mine, and further to the northwest, the more recently active Perkins Peak operation. The current claims are adjacent to the Victoria Vein, which produced 1295 oz Au as part of a 700-tonne bulk-sampling program between 1992 and 1996 (L. Berniolles, pers. comm., 2019).

The first known work on the current claims took place in 1990, when Ottarasko Mines Ltd. discovered the Victoria Vein gold-bearing quartz vein system currently covered by Mining Lease 1040638, to the southwest of the claims discussed in this report. During the same field season, the company carried out prospecting and limited geochemical (bedrock, float, stream, and soil) sampling on the current claims.

In 1991, the core Victoria Vein claims and an area including the entirety of the current claims were optioned to Northair Mines Ltd., who carried out drilling, trenching and geophysical work on the Victoria vein, and stream-sediment, soil Geochem surveys, and general prospecting over the area including the Claims.

In 1994, Cheni Gold Mines Ltd. optioned the claims. Their work was entirely focussed on the Victoria Vein and did not have a regional exploration component.

6.0 General Geology

As shown in Figure 3, the claims cover a portion of a tonalitic to quartz-dioritic pluton which intrudes Triassic to Jurassic clastic sediments and contains small panels of mid to upper Triassic basalts. The prominent, regionally significant, northwest-trending Yalakom fault passes approximately 5 km to the northeast of the property. Numerous subparallel splays are interpreted to control much of the fault-block development that dictated post-emplacement geometries of the local lithological packages.

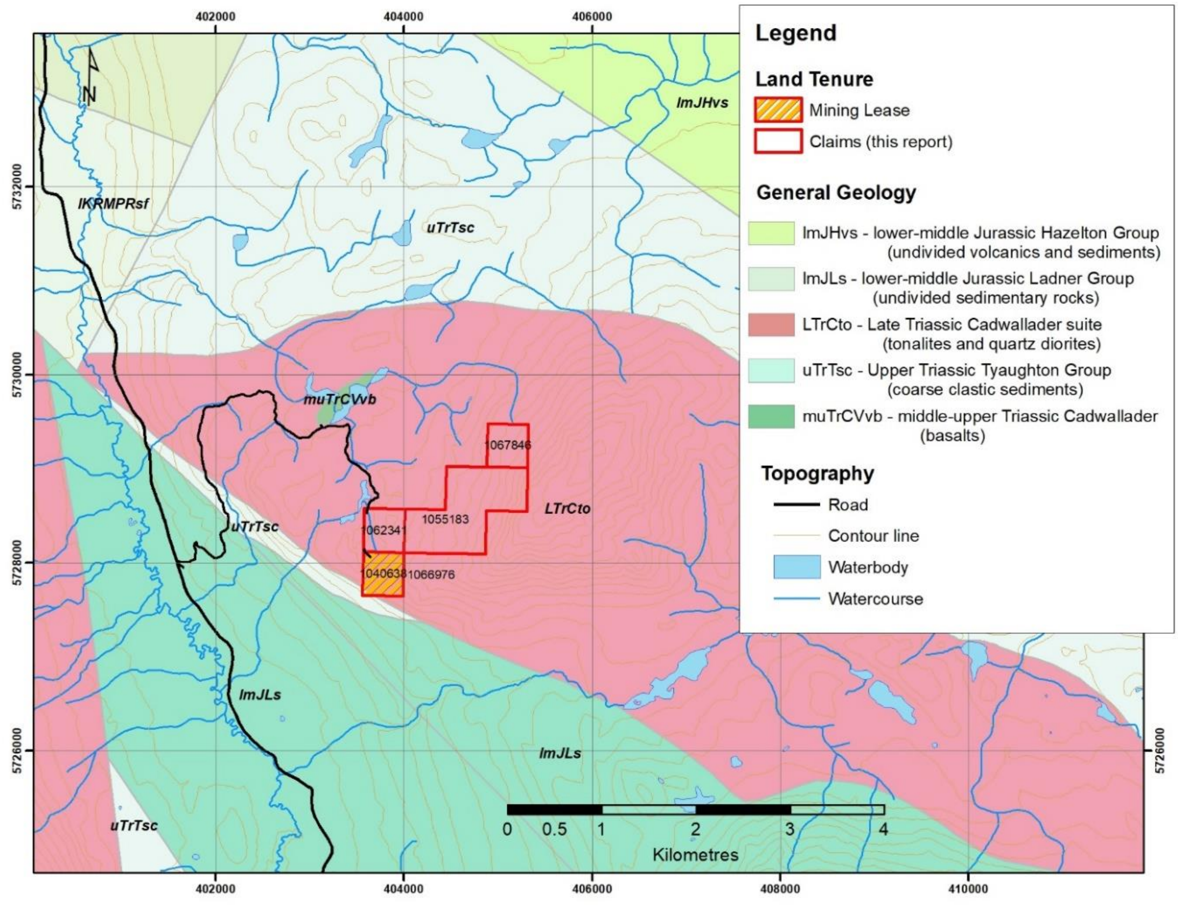


Figure 3. General geology of the claim area, after Schiarizza, 2018.

7.0 Detailed geology

7.1 Program design

The principal goal of the 2019 field program was to develop a surface geology dataset of lithological, mineralogical, and alteration observations for the purposes of constructing a property-scale lithological map; developing a fault-order sequence; and characterizing the nature and spatial distribution of alteration features.

Previous exploration efforts in the area have mostly focussed on the nearby Victoria Vein high-grade gold deposit, and on the discovery of other, similar features. Less attention has been paid to the potential for large, lower-grade, bulk-tonnage deposit types, which was the focus of the 2019 exploration program.

7.2 Lithology

Broadly, the lithologies represented within the claims are consistent with the tonalite-to-diorite suite to which the Mt. Skinner intrusion is attributed. However, in detail, a number of smaller subdivisions can be mapped out.

Three major lithologies are present– tonalite, quartz diorite and diorite – and the order of intrusion cannot be categorically stated for any of them. The main mass of tonalite occurs further from the core of the intrusion, and locally contains abundant basaltic xenoliths. No xenoliths of either quartz diorite or diorite were noted within the tonalite, which suggests that the tonalite was emplaced earlier than the other lithologies. This interpretation is supported by slightly overlapping published ages of these units; however, it conflicts with the expected progression of single-source magmatic differentiation, whereby progressively more quartz-rich material is emplaced over time. Small dykes of apparently tonalitic material were observed to cut quartz diorite. However, there is considerable textural overlap between these dykes and ubiquitous small aplitic dykes observed across the property, and unequivocal attribution of dykes to one set or the other is problematic.

Quartz diorite constitutes by far the largest volume of rock on the claims. For mapping purposes, this unit can be subdivided based on amphibole percentage (breaks chosen were <15%, 15-25%, and >25%), coarseness, and the presence or absence of amphibole phenocrysts. In practice, it was found that the proportion of amphibole was a more reliable, consistent mapping criterion than either overall grain size or phenocryst development.

Diorite represents only a small fraction of the exposed rocks on the property, and is generally subequigranular and amphibole-rich.

The principal lithologies described here generally form consistent trends and packages which can be linked in interpretation, or broken at fault boundaries. In addition, a later series of porphyritic intrusions occurs in the eastern portion of the claims, at least one of which cross-cuts other intrusive lithologies at shallow angles.

From oldest to youngest, these subordinate lithologies include:

1) fine grained to aphanitic intermediate intrusions (which are arguably parallel to the boundaries of the major lithological features), with interpreted widths in plan view of up to 50m.

2) aphanitic-groundmass feldspar-phyric porphyries, with interpreted widths of over 100m locally, and actual, mapped widths of over 60m.
3) clearly cross-cutting, late-stage quartz-feldspar porphyry with interpreted widths of approximately 50m.

These three units cut the surrounding quartz diorite, and are of significant interest, as they host broad packages of weak alteration (see Alteration section, below) and sulphide mineralization.

Fine-grained mafic dykes on the property are interpreted to represent two generations: fine grained northeast-trending mafic dykes, up to 10 m wide, cut all lithologies except perhaps for the quartz-feldspar porphyry; and narrow, roughly east-trending, 1-4 m wide fine-grained mafic dykes cross-cut all observed lithologies. The east-trending dykes are interpreted to represent the most recent magmatic event recorded on the property.

The interpreted geology map is shown in Figure 4, below, and is included in the accompanying map pocket.

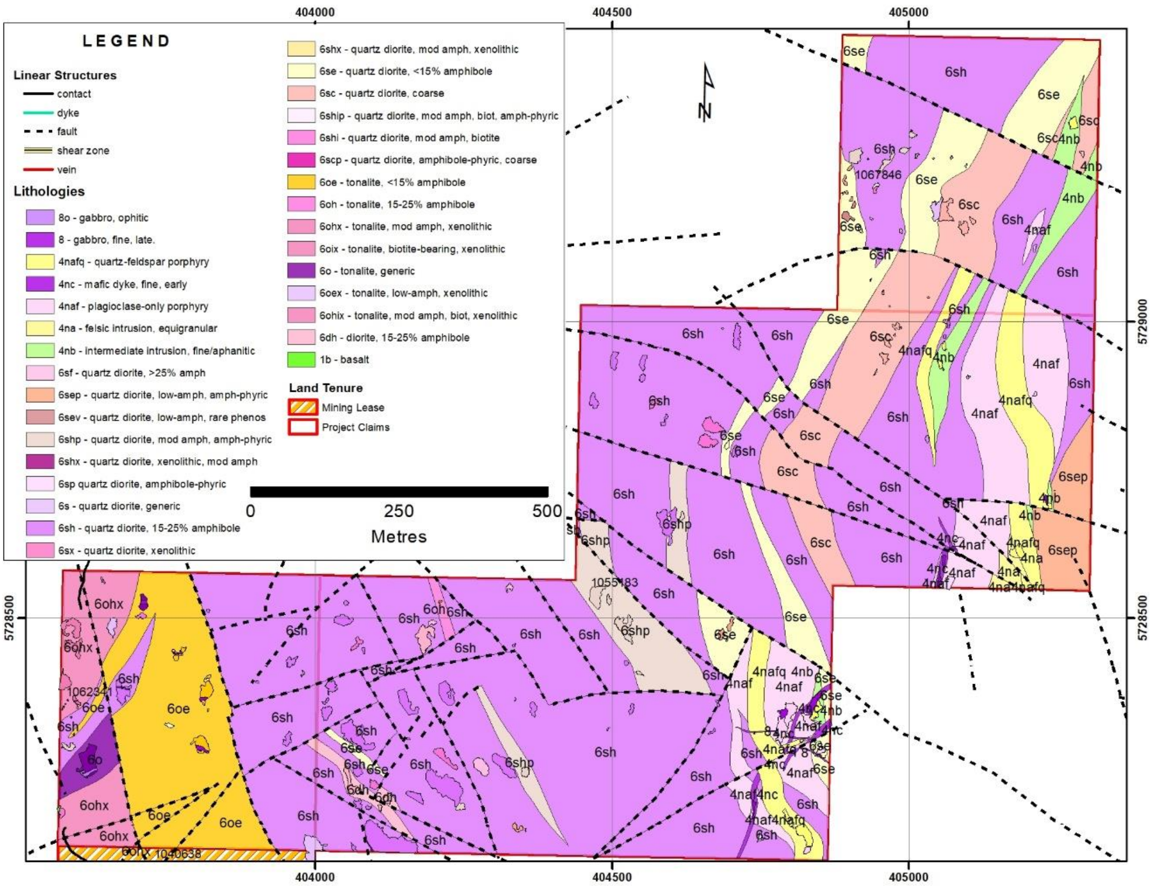


Figure 4. Interpreted and mapped outcrop distribution.

In general, the principal lithologies (tonalite, quartz diorite and diorite) display black to dark greenish amphiboles, white to light greenish, rarely grey plagioclases, and grey quartz. Phenocrysts of amphibole are typically accompanied by a groundmass amphibole phase (see Figure 5). Biotite, where present, can be either euhedral and pristine, or ratty and going to chlorite.

Figure 5: typical amphibole phenocryst-bearing quartz diorite (6shp)

Xenolith-bearing rocks (Figure 6) are common on the western and northwestern edges of the claims, with rare exceptions that likely represent autoliths rather than xenoliths. These features are mafic in composition, and are interpreted to represent dissected portions of unit muTrCVvb (see Figure 3).

A selection of photographs of the different lithologies represented on the property is included in Appendix I.

7.3 Structural Features & Deformation

The property has not undergone any significant regional-scale foliation-forming event, and tectonic fabrics are extremely rare. Foliations are only developed within small shear zones (dm scale widths or less) and are not a significant feature at property scale. Local occurrences of weak alignment of amphiboles in quartz diorite are interpreted as primary features, rather than being tectonic in origin.

The only measurable features which may approximate a regional fabric are east-northeast-trending spaced fractures or partings, with moderate to steep dips. These are common throughout the eastern half of the property, but tend to be absent or extremely irregular and poorly developed in the west. These features appear to have been locally exploited by very small-displacement faults, with epidotized slickenlineations in various orientations (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Typical pale-weathering tonalite with large, irregular, discontinuous mafic masses. These xenoliths can reach up to 1.5 m diameters.

The principal deformational events appear to have been late, and brittle in nature. Local evidence of brittle shears or cataclastic zones is recorded, but mostly this takes the form of faulting.

Faults have been extensively interpreted from aerial photography (image BCC06087_008), with the photo-interpreted traces refined by direct observation and measurement of small-scale faults proximal to the main lineaments. No major fault surfaces were observed directly.

Two principal families of major faults can be broken out. An early group of interpreted Yalakom-related features is either parallel to the main northwest-trending Yalakom fault or diverges from it at shallow angles. A subsequent generation of northeast-trending faults has much smaller displacements. A number of "linking" faults, at various orientations, display ambiguous cross-cutting relations, and may represent other generations of faulting, or complexly reactivated features.

The Yalakom fault is a regionally significant northwest-trending feature with dextral offset, with earliest activity in the late Cretaceous to early Eocene (see Umhoefer & Schiarizza, 1996, Tipper, 1978; see also Miller, 1988 for alternate reconstructions). Although the principal fault trace is off the property, numerous lineaments subparallel to it are present within property boundaries. The most significant of these lineaments crosses the property near the centre, and displays 200-400 m dextral apparent offsets, depending on the reconstruction of surrounding geology. Slightly more north-trending probable equivalents, in the western portion of the claims, appear to form the boundary between predominantly tonalitic and predominantly quartz-dioritic zones of the Skinner Complex. Displacements across these features could not be constrained.

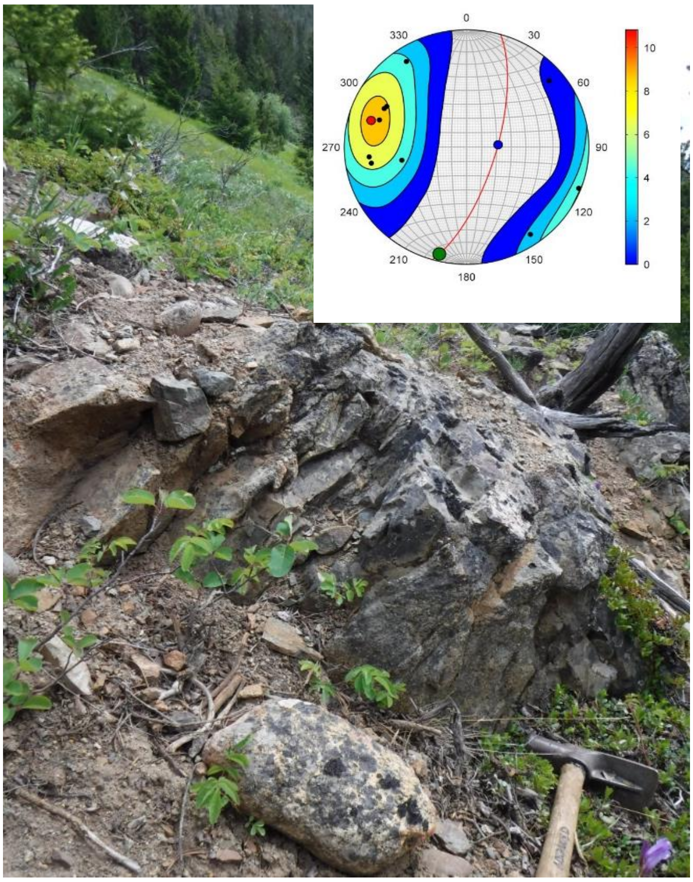


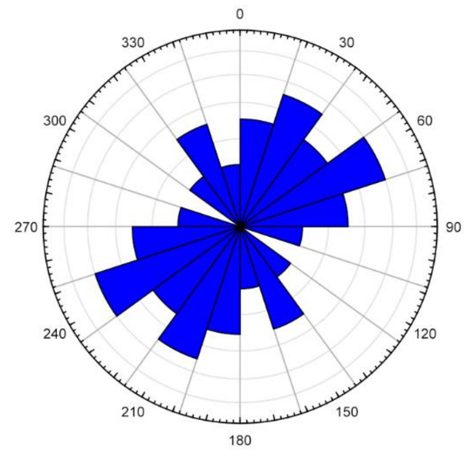
Figure 7: well-developed spaced fractures, on intermediate intrusives (4nb). Stereonet shows the clustering of spaced fracture measurements; red dot represents maximum eigenvector, blue dot the intermediate (i.e. the hinge of any related folding).

"Second-generation", northeast-trending faults have traces that extend (in airphoto interpretation) up to 900 m; however, most are in the 100-300 m length range. These generally display only small offsets (<10 m of apparent motion), and may locally cut or be cut by the northwest-trending faults. These faults mimic the orientation of the lineament hosting the nearby Victoria Vein (Berniolles, 1991; Visagie, 1992, and Hitchins, 1994), and should therefore be considered prospective for similar styles of high-grade, vein-hosted mineralization. Most of the small fault surfaces measured during the 2019 field season have orientations consistent with this latter "second generation" of faults, as shown in Figure 8.

Numerous intermediate-age, or "linking" faults occur in easterly and east-northeast to northeast orientations, and truncate northwest-trending (i.e. Yalakom-subparallel) lineaments.

These linking faults display complex, and potentially mutually-offsetting relationships to the northeast-trending faults, and may well represent one or more sets of coeval features.

A map of recorded structural features is presented in Figure 9.



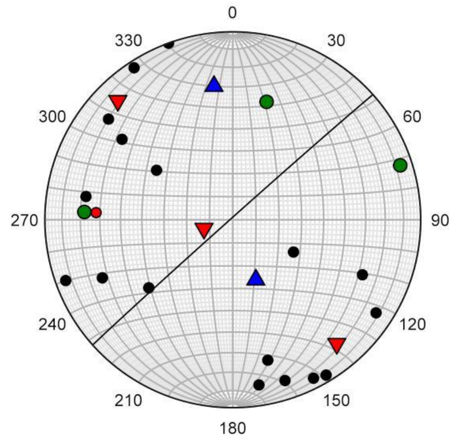


Figure 8. Left - histogram of measured fault trends. Circular grid interval =2. ***n****=27. Right – stereonet showing poles to faults. Black dots: movement unknown; blue triangles: reverse motion; red triangles: normal motion; green dots: dextral; red dot represents only sinistral displacement noted. Black great circle represents average of the "unknown motion" category (i.e. maximum eigenvector)*

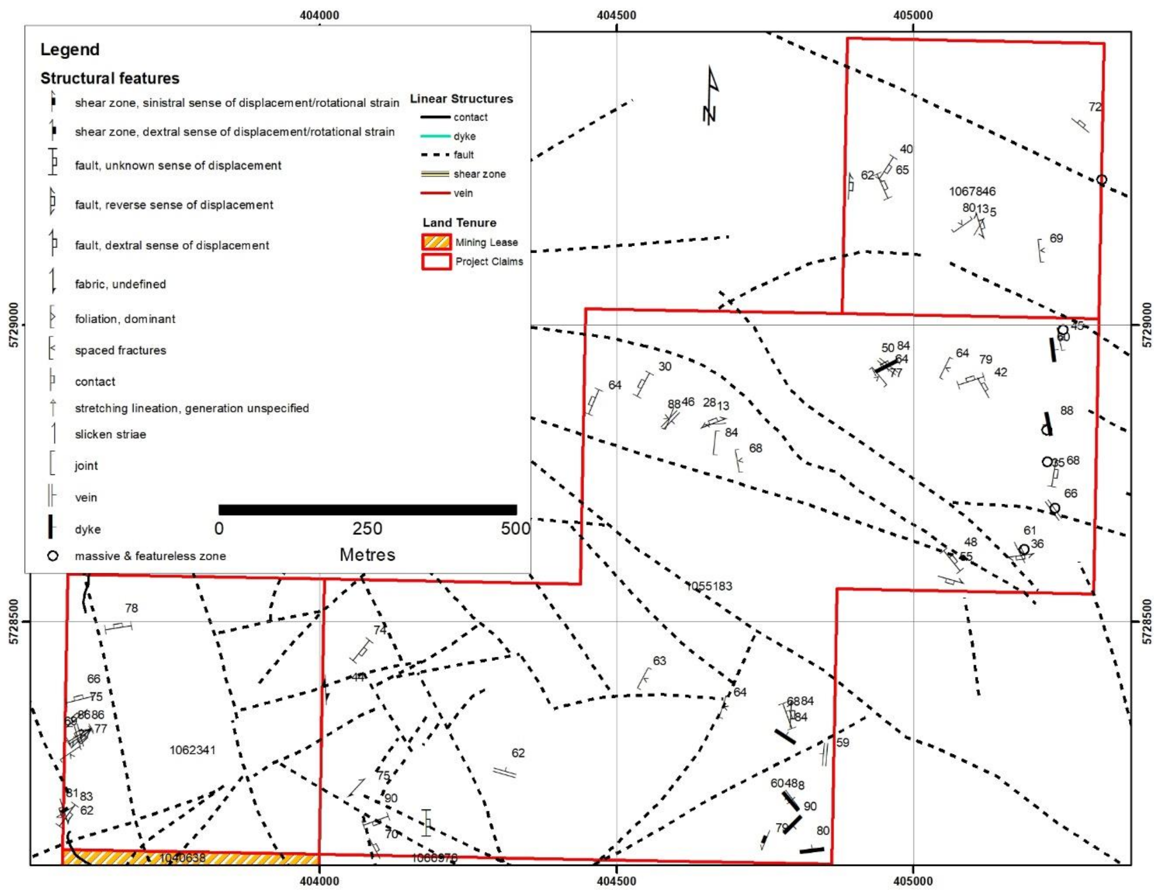


Figure 9. Measured structural features, 2019 field season.

8.0 Alteration & Mineralization

As previously mentioned, most historical exploration efforts have focussed on the discovery of Victoria Vein -style high grade occurrences, with less work directed at the potential represented by large, lower-grade targets.

The principal focus of work in the 2019 field season was the characterization, both visually and by multielement geochemistry, of altered rock packages of the property.

8.1 Alteration mineralogy

A relatively consistent sequence of alteration minerals can be defined across the property, generally (but with local exceptions) organized as follows:

- unaltered or saussuritized
- unaltered, with some epidotization
- chlorite
- chlorite + epidote
- local Fe-carbonate
- silicification or sericitization, not both, with no systematic sulphide component.
- silicification AND sericitization
- sericite + pyrite (typically gossanous)

The epidote-only facies develops as an overprint of unaltered rock, whereas chlorite-epidote develops is interpreted to develop as an epidote overprint on chloritized rocks. This may represent two discrete epidote-bearing events, or a single event where the epidote forms more extensive halos than the chlorite. Epidote typically occurs as veinleting or, in mafic rocks, as pods. It does also occur locally as “free-floating” individual grains in tonalite/quartz diorite.

No apparent lithological control on the more distal facies was noted, but some lithological control (quartz-feldspar porphyries, notably) was observed on the core alteration facies. Mafic rocks, however, take only chlorite and epidote, and are not observed to display either sericite or silicification. They do locally take on a gossanous character and can carry sulphide.

Numerous southwest-trending offsets carry chlorite + epidote, suggesting a possible late generation of these minerals. Alternatively, these are also part of the main generation of alteration features, and all are late. However, textures and offsets of altered packages suggest that this is not the case.

All of the alteration facies described here are relatively weak. Chlorite content reaches perhaps 10% of rock mass in exceptional cases (usually developed on amphibole), while sericite/white mica is typically only as trace to 5% of rock mass. Silicification is locally quite strong, representing up to 50% of rock mass, but is typically much less.

An interpreted alteration map, derived from field notes, is presented in Figure 10. Raw data derived from mapping is presented in Appendix IV.

The spatial mismatch (as interpreted) between lithologies and alteration zones on either side of faults, particularly the significant central fault, suggests that while largely focussed on the QFP unit on the east of the property, alteration facies are in fact oblique to lithological boundaries at large scale. It is evident at outcrop-scale that alteration boundaries do not coincide perfectly with any lithological boundary.

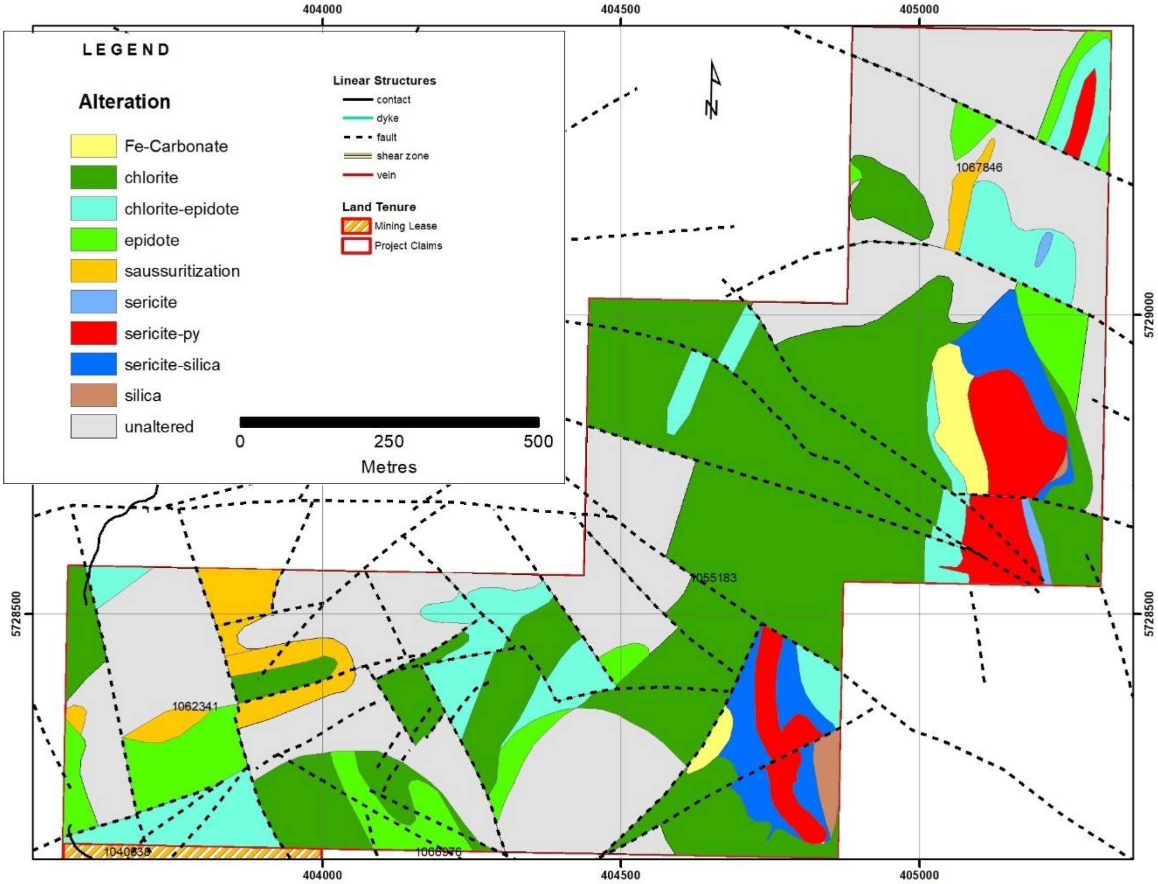


Figure 10: interpreted alteration features.

8.2 Geochemistry

A suite of 24 samples was collected during the 2019 field season, and subjected to fire assay and multielement ICP analysis. The purpose of this geochemical work was to characterize the distribution of key elements, including low-grade gold, with relation to altered, gossanous units.

The distribution of samples is suboptimal (due to terrain and exposure) with respect to the most altered zones in the east of the claims. Nonetheless, a general view of the distribution of typically gold-related elements can be derived from this dataset.

Although many metals show no spatial relationship to alteration, several do, notably gold, tellurium, silver, and mercury.

Another feature of interest in the geochemical data is the difference in geochemical affinities between the large, altered, porphyry-related features in the east, and the westernmost samples, which are in the “mine suite” of xenolithic tonalites. These western tonalitic rocks display only epidote and/or chlorite as alteration minerals at property scale, and the sampled locations there are thought to represent the Victoria Vein style of mineralization (where narrow 1-5 m scale argillic halos and wider, 5-25 m scale, chloritic halos are associated with the mineralization and veining). It is worth noting that no argillic alteration was noted in the westernmost claim.

Selected elements are presented on the interpreted alteration map, in Figures 11a through 11d, below. Sample descriptions and assay certificates are presented in Appendix II.

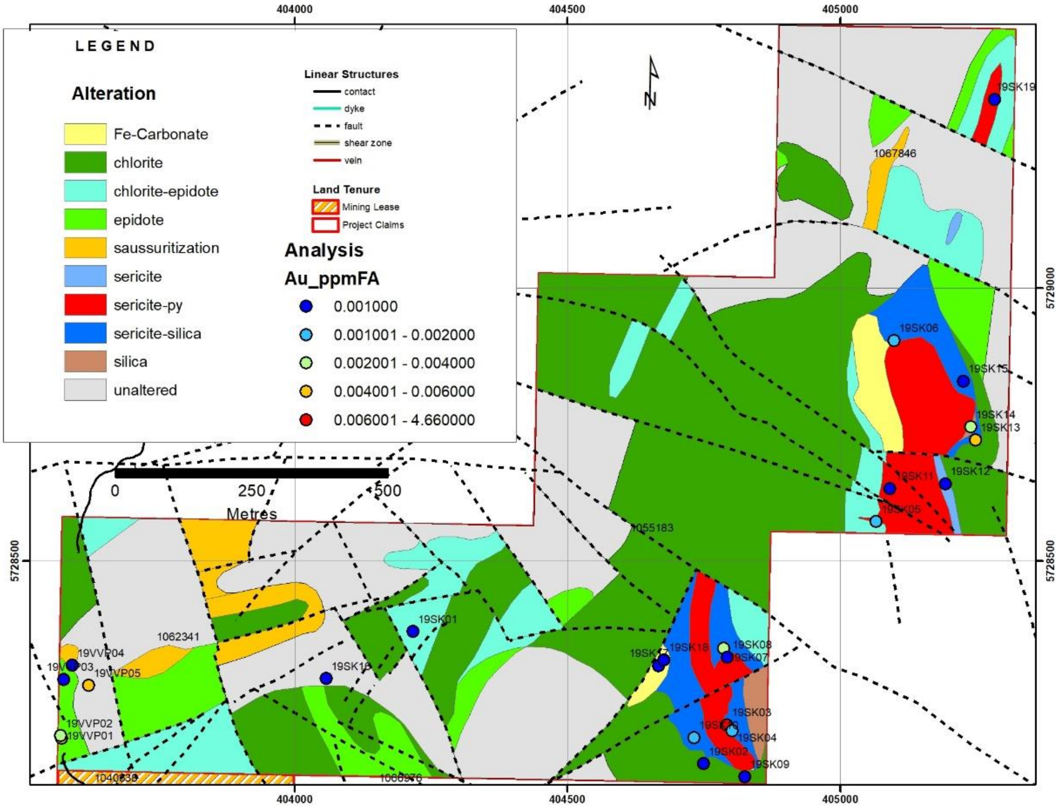


Figure 11a. Gold values across the study area, in ppm.

Certain metals, including Hg, Sn, Te and arguably Ag, appear to display a moderate zonation with respect to the interpreted alteration halos, supporting the contention that these alteration features are related to mineralizing events. Distinguishing between styles of mineralization in the west (largely vein and veinlet-hosted mineralization in tonalites) and in the east (weakly altered, gossanous, multistage felsic-intermediate intrusions) is largely precluded by the small sample population. However, a number of elements, notably W, Ba, Sr and Sb, show apparently significant, systematic divergences in concentration between the eastern and western zones of the property.

Gold results, specifically, were generally low, but it must be noted that no systematic attempt was made to locate and resample veins which were sampled previously (see assessment reports 22007 and 21396), which would broaden the dataset as that data is available. The areas, if not specific veins, that were historically prospected were mapped and additional samples were taken in 2019.

As the main purpose of the geochemical aspect of this project was to characterize broad-scale halos of mineralization, the low gold grades encountered are fully expected.

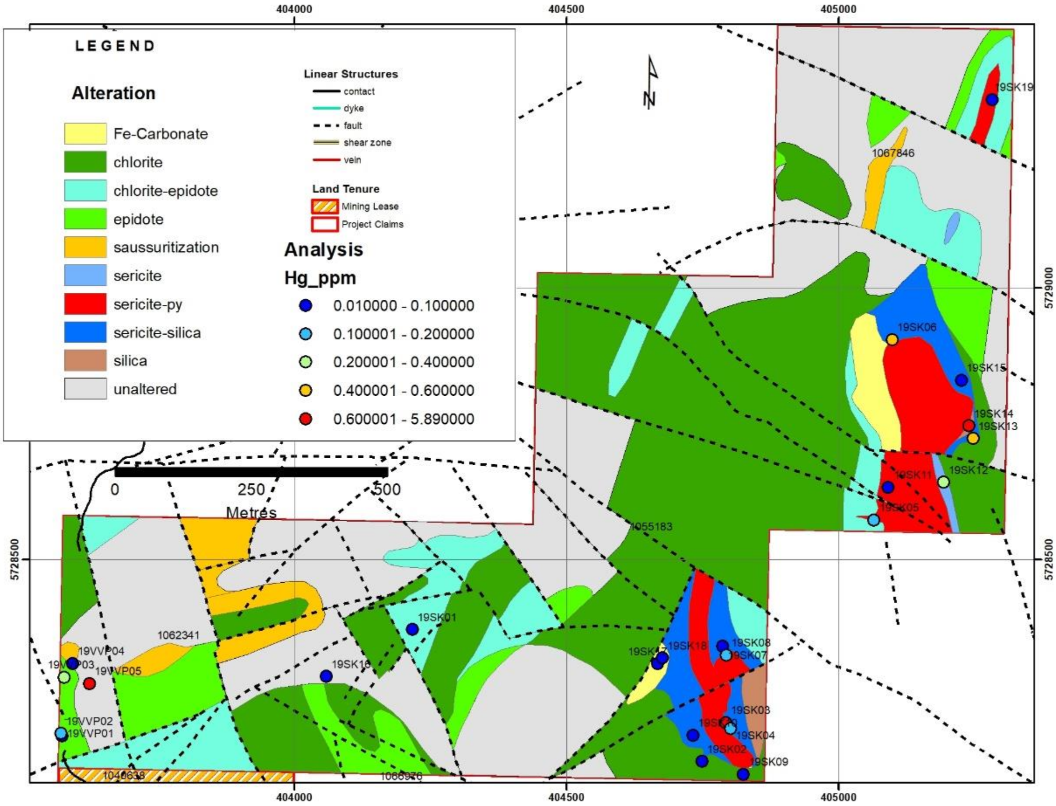


Figure 11b. Mercury values, ppm. Note distribution with respect to sericite-pyrite domain.

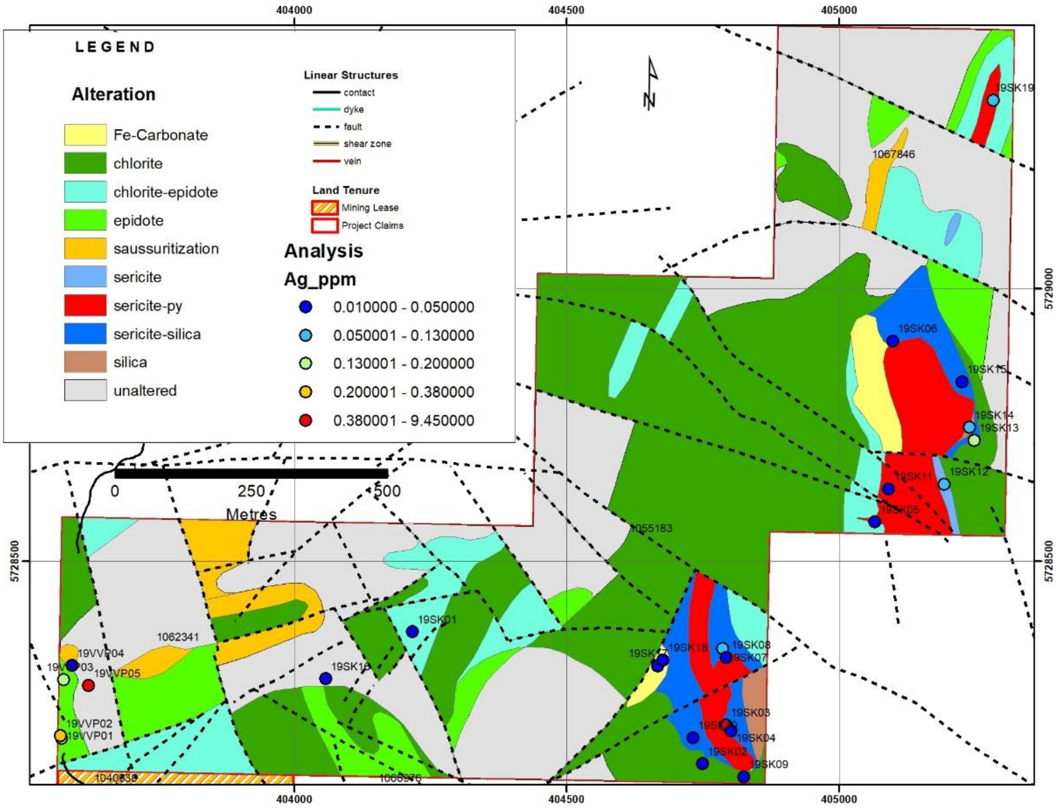


Figure 11c. Silver values, ppm. Note variable, but generally higher values in west.

8.3 Mineralization relationships

Various types of mineralized features have been identified during this and previous programs, in vein, veinlet, and altered granitoid hosts. Broadly, these can be subdivided into two target categories:

- gold, silver +/- copper -bearing quartz veins, steeply dipping, with minimal sulphide.
- broad, 300-400 m-wide alteration zones, locally with veinleting at variable orientations, large zones of <1% pyrite, a good spatial association with late quartz-feldspar porphyries, and a distinct geochemical element association.

The Mt Skinner complex was dated at 226.7 +8.1/-0.5 Ma for quartz diorite and 230 +/-6 Ma for tonalite (Schiarizza & Riddell, 1997); thus, these are likely the approximate ages of the principal lithologies (tonalite, quartz diorite, and diorite) that constitute the main volume of rocks exposed on the claims. Although these ages overlap, they support the observed field relationships as described above in Section 7.2, with tonalite older than quartz diorite.

The timing of the fine-grained intermediate intrusions and the feldspar-phenocryst-only intrusions, in the east of the claims, clearly postdates the main complex, although by how much cannot be estimated from field methods alone. Mafic dykes cut these lithologies, and appear to display complex relationships to quartz-feldspar porphyries, which are the final felsic-intermediate phase of intrusion.

Mineralization at the Victoria Vein, south of the west end of the property, has been reported at 50-54 Ma (Schiarizza & Riddell 1997), a timing which they suggest is coeval with late motion on the Yalakom Fault, with the host structure (an east-northeast-trending lineament) consisting of an antithetical splay from the main fault. On the assumption that porphyry-related mineralization would be close in age to the emplacement of the Skinner Complex, this suggests that a significant time gap exists between the two styles of mineralization. This conclusion is supported by the significant apparent offset of the porphyries and spatially associated alteration halos along the major central fault, which cuts through the SE corner of claim 1055183, and which, being subparallel to the main Yalakom fault, is thought to represent a first-order splay of the fault system, and would therefore be of the same age as the Victoria Vein.

Direct exploration for analogues of the high-grade Eocene vein-type mineralization of the Victoria Vein is hampered on the claims by heavy overburden cover in the gully bottoms which coincide with all of the significant lineaments in the area. This overburden consists of clayey diamicton with subrounded clasts of quartz diorite, granitoid, basalt, clastic sediments, and, in rare occurrences, gneissic granitoids. This varied source indicates that local tills are derived from a wide area, which in turn suggests that till sampling may be of limited value in furthering exploration efforts on the covered areas, except where topography is sufficiently steep that mass-wasting processes may have uncovered/mobilized local material.

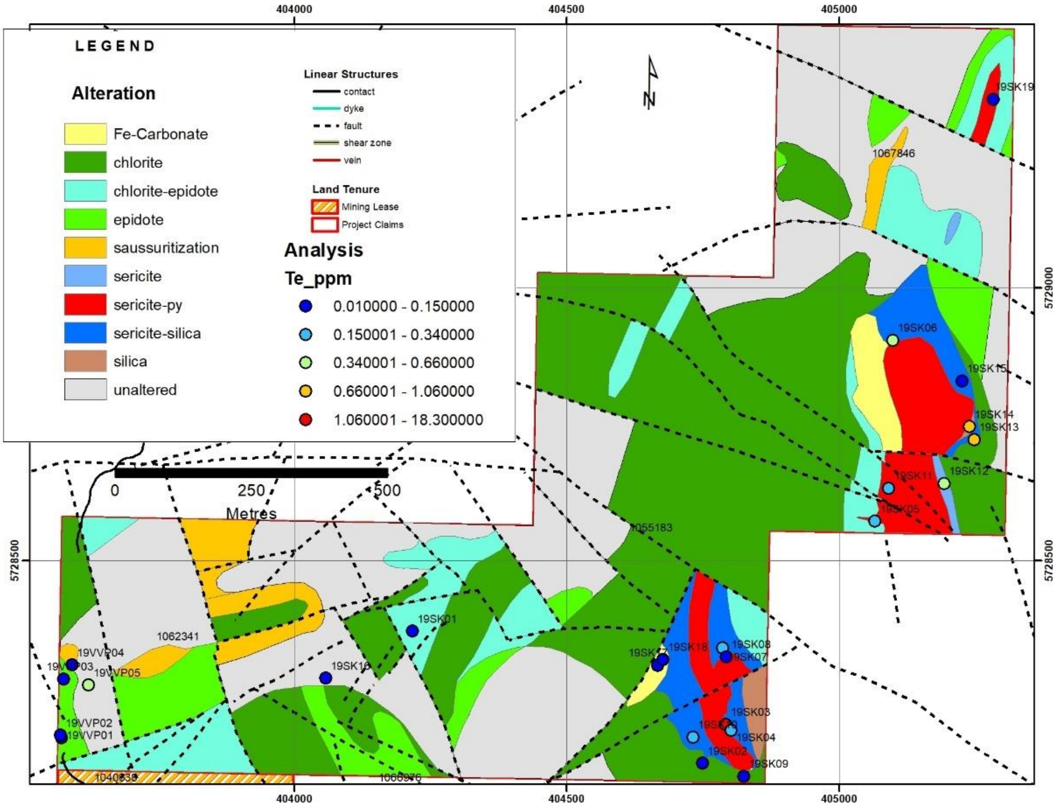


Figure 11d. Tellurium values, ppm. Note generally higher values in east.

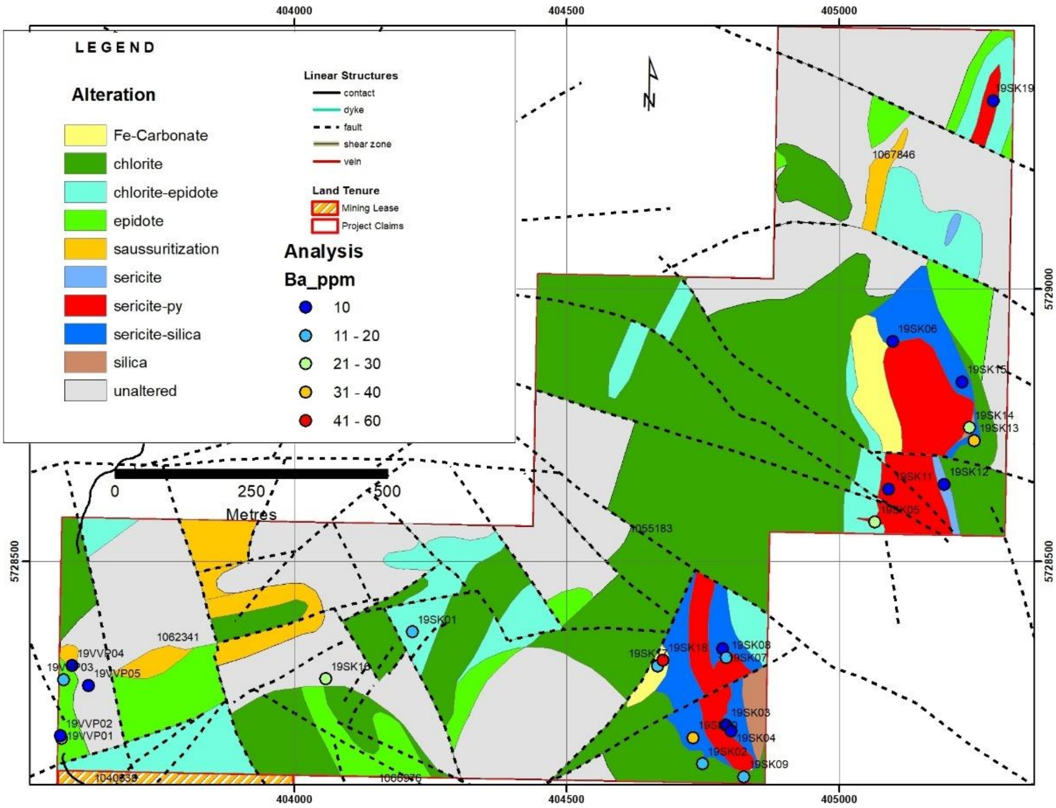


Figure 11e. Barium, ppm. Note apparent distal distribution with respect to eastern alteration halo.

9.0 Consultant Activities

An external consultant, Mr. K. Gladwin, P.Geo., was retained for a three-day field visit and to contribute to the production of this report. The field visit took place from June 6 to June 8, 2019, towards the end of the field program. The purpose of the consultant's work was to help characterize alteration styles, examine various styles of mineralization exposed, and discuss general geological features & setting.

During the visit, both significant mineralization types (western vein-type and eastern porphyry-related type) were reviewed in the field, and traverses were undertaken to examine the types and distributions of alteration.

Mr. Gladwin also contributed to the preparation and editing of this report.

10.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Detailed mapping shows that the Skinner intrusive complex contains sufficient lithological variability to interpret broad lithological packages and their trends, if not their detailed attitudes. Complex, multi-stage intrusion history is evident, although only relative timings can be estimated.

Mineralization can be divided into two classes: an interpreted early, porphyry-associated, large, low-grade style in the east of the claims, and a potentially high-grade, vein-hosted style analogous to the nearby Victoria Vein in the west.

Alteration mapping has proven successful in characterizing, at least in a preliminary fashion, regular, progressive alteration envelopes associated with the eastern style of mineralization.

The apparent presence of two styles (and probably two ages) of mineralization on the property is encouraging, as is the potential for the existence of both high-grade and bulk-tonnage mineralization styles, overlapping or within close proximity.

Definitively establishing the age relationship of eastern, porphyry-related mineralization with the high-grade, vein-hosted style of mineralization to the southwest would provide significant guidance to future exploration efforts, as the distinction between one extensive hydrothermal system and two overlapping systems would alter exploration approach and methods. Therefore, further detail should be collected in the field regarding the cross-cutting relationships of the latest granitoid phases (intermediate intrusive, feldspar porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry). A geochronology sample should be collected and analyzed from the best-established last feature.

To assist in developing a more refined assessment of possible mineral zonation halos, integration of all available geochemical data, particularly multielement data, from pre-existing assessment reports should be carried out. This should be supplemented by further sampling and geochemical analysis of background lithologies, even where unaltered and not visibly mineralized, on a coarse pattern approximating a grid (as allowed by exposure). Such data may enable the determination of whether the two mineralization styles are spatially, temporally, and/or genetically related, and therefore whether there exists mineralization potential linking the eastern and western areas.

Acquisition of fine-scale airborne magnetics should also be undertaken, as it is expected, from the variable magnetite content noted in various units, that robust magnetic contrast should be present. Some of the magnetite observed was debatably alteration-related, so it may also be possible that certain magnetic features could be linked directly to alteration.

Finally, the potential for carrying out a detailed grid of basal till sampling should be investigated, to better address the high-grade vein potential in NE-trending lineaments without bedrock exposure.

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ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Transportation:

Air travel, Vancouver-Williams Lake, return……………………………………………………$366.71

Truck rental, 1 month…………………………………………………………………………………….$2,382.34

Gasoline………$134.22

Food & Accommodation:

Motel (Williams Lake)…………………………………………………………………………………….$90.00

Food @$50/day X 24 days………………………………………………………………………………$1,200

Geochemistry:

Sampling supplies………………………………………………………………………………………...$104.29

Sample analyses, 24 samples…………………………………………………………………….…$1507.39

Geology:

Air Photo…………………………………………………………………………………………………….…$24.68

Consultant fees………………………………………………………………………………………….....$3,000.00

Labour, mapping & prospecting, @$500/day X 24 days………………………………….$12,000.00

Labour, interpretation & reporting, @$500/day X 5 days………………………………..$2,500.00

Grand Total: $ 23,255.63

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – F. BERNIOLLES

I, Francois Berniolles, of 2-17 Amyot street, Rivière-du-Loup, QC, do hereby declare that:

1) I graduated from the Université de Montréal with a B.Sc. in Geology in 1998.
2) I have been steadily employed in the mineral exploration industry since then.
3) The work described in this report was carried out by myself, or under my supervision. The interpretations and conclusions are my own.

Francois Berniolles

Dated at Rivière-du-Loup, QC, this 20th day of October, 2019.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – K. GLADWIN

I, Kaesy Gladwin, indicate the following:

1) I am a consulting geologist residing at 2145 Queen Street, PO Box 2052, Rossland, British Columbia V0G1Y0.
2) I have a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology degree from Acadia University (2001) and Master of Science in Geology degree from University of Victoria (2004).
3) I have continuously practiced my profession in mining and exploration in Ontario, Nunavut, and British Columbia since 2004.
4) I am a Practicing Professional Geoscientist and a member in good standing with the Engineers & Geoscientists of British Columbia, License 49373.
5) I visited the Skinner property from 6-8 June, 2019, and contributed to this report and to the work detailed herein.

Signed,

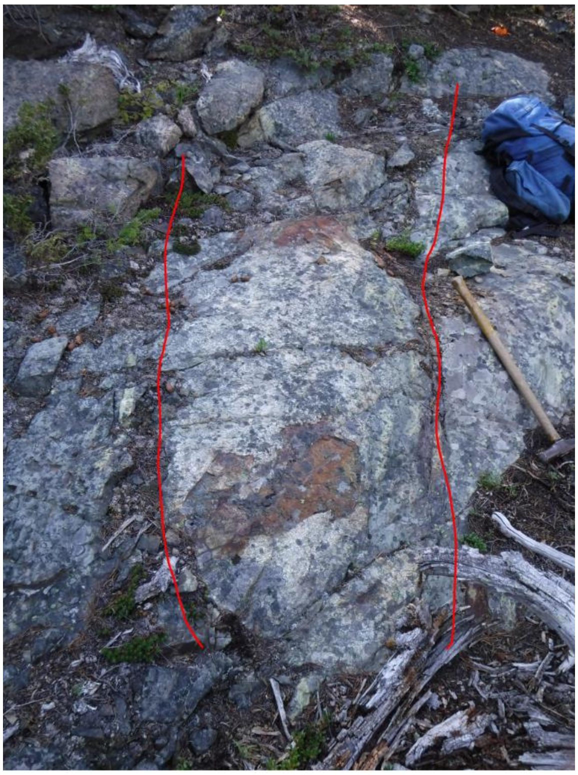
Kaesy Gladwin, P. Geo.

EGBC license 49373

Dated at Rossland, British Columbia, 27 October 2019

APPENDIX I: Selected photographs

Basaltic xenoliths in pale grey tonalite



Quartz-feldspar porphyry, rusty, altered, cutting epidote-bearing mafic dyke (eastern edge of claims)

Example of feldspar-phyric porphyry (4naf)

Gossanous, weakly altered quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Strongly bimodal amphibole distribution in amphibole-phyric quartz diorite. Note pencil tip for scale.

Exposure of strongly gossanous, weakly sericitic quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Gossanous, weakly sericitic quartz-feldspar porphyry.

APPENDIX II: Geochemistry results

Sample descriptions

SampleID	Analysis	Sulphides	SulphidePCT	Lithology	Alteration	Alteration Strength	Alteration Style	Vein Strike	Vein Dip
19SK01	FA_ICP	py	0	quartz diorite	chl-ep	strong	patchy	256	48
19SK02	FA_ICP	py	0.5	quartz diorite	sil	mod	pervasive	0	0
19SK03	FA_ICP	cpy	2	quartz vein	chl	mod	fracture-controlled	135	44
19SK04	FA_ICP	py	0.01	tonalite	sil	mod	pervasive	0	0
19SK05	FA_ICP	py	1	quartz diorite	sil	weak		0	0
19SK06	FA_ICP	py	0.5	feldspar porphyry	sil+ser	mod	fracture-controlled	0	0
19SK07	FA_ICP	py	0.5	feldspar porphyry	ser+py			0	0
19SK08	FA_ICP	py	0.01	feldspar porphyry	sil+ser	weak	fracture-controlled	290	0
19SK09	FA_ICP	py	0.5	quartz-feldspar porph.	ser+py	weak	patchy	0	0
19SK10	FA_ICP	py	0.5	feldspar porphyry	sil+ser	weak	pervasive	0	0
19SK11	FA_ICP	py	0.5	feldspar porphyry	ser	mod	patchy	0	0
19SK12	FA_ICP	py	1	quartz-feldspar porph.	ser	weak	pervasive	0	0
19SK13	FA_ICP	py	1	quartz diorite	sil+ser	strong	pervasive	0	0
19SK14	FA_ICP	py	1	quartz-feldspar porph.	gos	mod	pervasive	0	0
19SK15	FA_ICP	py	0.5	quartz-feldspar porph.	ser	weak	pervasive	0	0
19SK16	FA_ICP	py	0.1	quartz diorite	chl	weak	pervasive	0	0
19SK17	FA_ICP		0	quartz diorite	Fe-carbonate	weak	veinlet-controlled	0	0
19SK18	FA_ICP		0	Fe-carbonate vein	Fe-carbonate	strong	veinlet-controlled	0	0
19SK19	FA_ICP	py	0.25	feldspar porphyry	chl	weak		0	0
19VVP01	FA_ICP	py	1	mafic dyke	chl	weak	fracture-controlled	0	0
19VVP02	FA_ICP	py	1	tonalite	ep	mod	patchy	0	0
19VVP03	FA_ICP	py	0.1	quartz diorite	chl-ep	mod	fracture-controlled	0	0
19VVP04	FA_ICP		0	quartz vein	chl	mod	veinlet-controlled	164	69
19VVP05	FA_ICP	py	0.5	tonalite	chl	weak	veinlet-controlled	260	68

SampleID	Comments
19SK01	strong alteration fully obfuscating original igneous textures . small zone in gully . associated with mm-cm scale white or pink quartz veinlets . trace sulphide only .
19SK02	silicified , weakly sericitized quartz diorite porphyry . 0.5% fine blebby pyrite . minor hematite staining and hairline quartz veinlets .1*2m zone with poor exposure , open all directions except west . adjacent mafics heavily bluish chlorite alt.
19SK03	altered chlorite wallrock : intense in vein margin . 5cm rusty quartz vein , vuggy , extensional but low angle opening (growth fibres parallel to margin) chalcopyrite knots , minor pyrite , malachite staining . in fine amphibole rich tonalite/4n
19SK04	one of several large 5-10m scale bodies of fine , amphibole poor , slightly quartz phyric tonalite with weak to moderate sericite and silicification . trace very fine pyrite . rusty weathering .
19SK05	silica sericite +/-epidote alteration , weak to moderate . fine weakly plagioclase phyric tonalite or similar , little to no mafic component . fine , blebby , silvery pyrite . gossan . footwall of local fault . 10*10m zone at least .
19SK06	very fine grained , white fresh , gossanous , plagioclase and possibly quartz phyric felsic . abundant irregular cracks with slickenlines appear to control mineralization , although it is largely pervasive . silicification sericitization present .
19SK07	3*3 m gossanous zone at intersection of several faults in variably porphyritic felsic with very fine , siliceous groundmass . pyrite fine , blebby . possible minor sericite .
19SK08	5m wide zone trending 290 of weakly plagioclase phyric fine to aphanitic material . away from gossanous zone , same material is chloritic , but silica and sericite overprint chlorite and form gossan . trace fine blebby pyrite .
19SK09	2m wide zone of gossanous , weakly sericite altered quartz and plagioclase phyric very fine grained to aphanitic groundmass material . identical to surrounding unit , alteration control unclear , gossan trends 290.
19SK10	strongly gossanous , weakly sericite altered +/- silicification , plagioclase phenocryst bearing fine felsic . near margin of epidote bearing fine grained mafic dyke .
19SK11	fine grained locally gossanous plagioclase quartz groundmass , minor quartz phenocrysts , and 5% amorphous black masses of unidentified mafic mineral . well sericitized. blebby fine pyrite .
19SK12	extensive 20*20m ++ gossanous zone of sericite altered , rusty plagioclase - quartz phyric aphanitic to very fine grained unit . some quartz flooding (hairline veinleting) locally . fine blebby pyrite .
19SK13	fine grained 6sh or 6se. obfuscated by silicification . distal mineralization fracture controlled , pervasive in main 10*20m zone . fine blebby pyrite .
19SK14	variably rusty , vuggy quartz plagioclase porphyry , plagioclase partially eaten away . acid etched appearance . trace fine pyrite but 1%pyritic vugs .
19SK15	light green , non gossanous qfp , plagioclase >quartz , hairline pyrite veinlets . near margin of mafic dyke .
19SK16	fine grained light greenish quartz diorite , 10% quartz , 10% amphibole , 80% light greenish plagioclase , accessory blebby pyrite . minor epidote veinleting .
19SK17	rusty zone , mm scale quartz iron carbonate veinlets , various orientations , no sulphide noted .
19SK18	composite sample from altered subcrop zone . quartz -iron carbonate vein material and qtz-Fe carb veinleted chloritic quartz diorite sampled . fe carb overprints chloritic phase . best zones recessive weathering .
19SK19	weakly gossanous fine to aphanitic , locally porphyritic felsic unit . locally up to 1% blebby rusted out pyrite , some remaining .
19VVP01	fine grained dark grey to greenish grey mafic material . minor quartz visible , proportion not estimatable : possibly andesitic rather than basaltic composition . 30cm X2m rusty zone at contact with tonalite , controlled by margin parallel parting.
19VVP02	fine silvery pyrite bearing , pervasively epidotized zone , 30*30cm , at intersection of 40cm wide dextral shear and minor fault zone .
19VVP03	fine grained dark grey , high amphibole , tonalite or quartz diorite composition intrusion with screens of low amphibole tonalite . rare dm scale rusty patches with trace sulphide .
19VVP04	25cm wide quartz vein , exposed 1.5 m , cut off by fault surface to south , lost under overburden to north . 10cm chlorite alteration halo, with bluish-green hue and black manganese stain typical of Victoria vein footwall alteration package .
19VVP05	medium grained amphibole bearing tonalite , rusty , slightly chloritic , hairline quartz pyrite veinlets , malachite stained . pyrite fine , blebby . along rusty fault lineament .

SampleID	Occurrence	UTM East	UTM North
19SK01	outcrop	404216.214	5728370.88
19SK02	subcrop	404748.546	5728128.23
19SK03	outcrop	404791.649	5728199.56
19SK04	outcrop	404801.013	5728188.97
19SK05	outcrop	405064.404	5728572.55
19SK06	outcrop	405097.843	5728904.55
19SK07	outcrop	404785.76	5728339.92
19SK08	outcrop	404792.632	5728323.66
19SK09	outcrop	404824.507	5728104.68
19SK10	outcrop	404731.318	5728176.36
19SK11	outcrop	405090.506	5728632.75
19SK12	outcrop	405191.824	5728641.97
19SK13	outcrop	405246.725	5728722.43
19SK14	outcrop	405238.502	5728745.93
19SK15	outcrop	405224.894	5728829.81
19SK16	outcrop	404057.347	5728284.52
19SK17	outcrop	404666.436	5728308.04
19SK18	subcrop	404675.761	5728318.6
19SK19	outcrop	405281.717	5729346.46
19VVP01	outcrop	403572.193	5728174.95
19VVP02	outcrop	403570.18	5728179.76
19VVP03	outcrop	403576.244	5728283.02
19VVP04	outcrop	403591.517	5728308.63
19VVP05	outcrop	403622.369	5728271.64

Assay Certificates

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2 - 17 RUE AMYOT
RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP QC G5R 3E6

Finalized Date: 1-JUL-2019
This copy reported on 2-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

CERTIFICATE KL19147733

Project: Skinner

This report is for 24 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 18-JUN-2019.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

FRANCOIS BERNIOLLES		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 1-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

Project: Skinner

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL19147733

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05
19VVP01		1.48	0.19	3.16	3.7	<0.02	10	40	0.08	0.02	1.21	0.04	1.99	21.5	7	0.45
19VVP02		1.30	0.38	1.54	62.5	<0.02	20	<10	0.10	0.07	1.10	0.13	7.02	51.1	7	0.05
19VVP03		1.63	0.16	2.58	10.1	<0.02	70	20	0.07	0.03	1.11	0.38	4.59	23.5	7	0.25
19VVP04		2.16	0.01	0.46	1.8	<0.02	10	10	0.08	0.02	0.31	0.14	4.13	2.8	11	0.13
19VVP05		1.15	4.98	3.29	10.8	<0.02	10	10	0.25	0.78	0.54	0.92	7.11	30.1	7	0.39
19SK01		0.63	0.02	2.11	5.9	<0.02	10	20	<0.05	0.02	1.41	0.08	2.46	13.6	5	0.05
19SK02		1.44	0.05	1.54	3.7	<0.02	<10	20	0.14	0.09	0.61	0.11	4.69	7.8	5	0.05
19SK03		1.50	9.45	0.42	5.6	2.60	10	10	<0.05	12.70	0.30	0.84	0.66	3.8	13	<0.05
19SK04		1.25	0.05	1.57	5.4	<0.02	<10	10	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.02	6.88	1.5	6	0.10
19SK05		0.90	0.04	1.02	2.8	<0.02	<10	30	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.01	4.92	1.7	4	0.24
19SK06		0.96	0.02	1.13	2.6	<0.02	<10	10	0.19	0.27	0.04	0.02	6.66	1.5	4	0.14
19SK07		0.94	0.07	1.41	13.8	<0.02	<10	10	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.03	4.68	4.6	7	0.08
19SK08		0.81	0.04	1.00	2.0	<0.02	<10	20	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.01	3.38	0.5	6	0.33
19SK09		0.91	0.02	1.58	2.3	<0.02	<10	20	0.27	0.04	0.12	0.02	8.99	4.7	5	0.30
19SK10		1.18	0.04	2.31	1.9	<0.02	<10	40	0.14	0.24	0.07	0.04	4.47	4.3	6	0.23
19SK11		1.19	0.05	1.51	12.7	<0.02	<10	10	0.17	0.11	0.23	0.03	5.14	8.1	2	0.15
19SK12		0.91	0.13	1.70	3.9	<0.02	<10	10	0.10	0.32	0.08	<0.01	6.25	6.2	6	0.16
19SK13		1.16	0.20	1.35	3.7	<0.02	<10	40	0.09	0.50	0.01	0.03	6.93	1.3	4	0.56
19SK14		0.83	0.11	0.80	3.2	<0.02	<10	30	0.05	0.59	0.01	<0.01	5.68	1.8	5	0.56
19SK15		1.47	0.02	1.12	2.1	<0.02	<10	10	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.07	13.85	5.2	5	0.12
19SK16		0.95	0.05	2.79	3.0	<0.02	10	30	0.08	0.02	1.20	0.03	3.14	10.5	3	0.29
19SK17		0.88	0.02	1.47	1.4	<0.02	<10	20	0.07	0.01	1.26	0.03	8.95	9.0	3	0.28
19SK18		0.92	0.01	0.45	29.9	<0.02	<10	60	0.05	0.01	5.79	0.06	3.67	11.2	5	0.08
19SK19		0.87	0.10	1.85	1.6	<0.02	<10	10	0.12	0.20	0.08	0.02	6.43	10.7	3	0.17

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: Skinner

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL19147733

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05
19VVP01		159.5	7.06	9.35	0.08	0.17	0.06	0.030	0.11	0.8	10.3	1.45	1160	0.63	0.26	<0.05
19VVP02		266	8.50	4.31	0.22	0.18	0.13	0.015	0.01	2.3	3.2	0.65	392	1.48	<0.01	0.11
19VVP03		155.0	8.03	10.85	0.16	0.18	0.34	0.027	0.04	1.8	8.6	1.42	1120	15.50	0.06	<0.05
19VVP04		7.1	1.44	2.14	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.006	0.02	1.4	1.4	0.13	266	1.13	0.03	0.15
19VVP05		>10000	8.33	12.70	0.17	0.18	2.25	0.149	0.05	2.6	21.9	1.49	1470	17.25	0.03	0.07
19SK01		78.4	2.40	8.01	0.34	0.06	0.03	0.008	0.02	1.0	7.8	1.01	417	0.51	0.03	<0.05
19SK02		77.3	2.55	5.47	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.015	0.03	1.3	6.5	1.33	740	2.08	0.05	0.08
19SK03		2090	2.17	1.72	<0.05	<0.02	5.89	0.479	0.01	0.3	1.5	0.22	423	1.31	0.01	0.07
19SK04		12.6	2.86	9.28	0.09	0.03	0.15	0.023	0.03	2.0	11.1	1.37	743	5.18	0.05	0.20
19SK05		22.6	2.47	4.33	<0.05	0.03	0.16	0.012	0.12	1.6	5.7	0.59	247	4.80	0.05	0.12
19SK06		2.8	2.65	6.06	<0.05	0.02	0.55	0.051	0.07	2.2	6.7	0.78	343	2.12	0.05	0.11
19SK07		40.8	3.50	8.35	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.022	0.03	1.3	6.3	0.98	394	5.05	0.08	0.12
19SK08		8.0	2.38	3.99	<0.05	0.03	0.12	0.011	0.09	1.0	5.3	0.70	377	3.90	0.05	0.12
19SK09		4.1	2.59	6.69	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.018	0.09	2.6	7.8	1.24	591	2.77	0.05	<0.05
19SK10		73.2	4.27	7.90	<0.05	<0.02	0.07	0.029	0.11	1.6	11.2	1.93	1220	6.76	0.02	<0.05
19SK11		9.9	3.25	8.17	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.020	0.02	1.4	7.0	1.02	555	2.42	0.07	0.20
19SK12		17.2	4.50	9.86	<0.05	<0.02	0.27	0.059	0.06	1.8	8.7	1.28	419	4.64	0.06	<0.05
19SK13		77.1	4.79	6.38	<0.05	<0.02	0.57	0.041	0.17	2.5	6.9	0.73	317	11.60	0.05	<0.05
19SK14		7.2	4.25	5.81	<0.05	<0.02	0.79	0.029	0.13	1.8	3.2	0.33	132	8.25	0.05	<0.05
19SK15		6.0	1.99	6.15	0.05	<0.02	0.02	0.013	0.02	3.4	7.4	0.93	461	9.95	0.06	<0.05
19SK16		68.8	2.28	6.28	<0.05	0.04	0.07	<0.005	0.06	1.2	7.5	0.90	349	0.26	0.22	<0.05
19SK17		8.5	2.87	6.98	<0.05	<0.02	0.01	0.019	0.06	3.5	8.3	0.85	720	0.24	0.07	<0.05
19SK18		7.6	3.43	1.18	<0.05	<0.02	0.03	0.012	0.02	1.5	1.9	0.59	1120	0.89	<0.01	<0.05
19SK19		4.9	3.40	7.75	<0.05	<0.02	0.06	0.022	0.07	2.2	11.0	1.37	595	2.21	0.05	<0.05

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: FRANCOIS BERNIOLLES
2 - 17 RUE AMYOT
RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP QC G5R 3E6

Finalized Date: 1-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

Project: Skinner

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL19147733

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.005
19VVP01		6.9	360	3.0	1.7	0.001	0.26	0.45	13.8	0.4	0.2	36.1	<0.01	0.10	<0.2	0.244
19VVP02		2.5	420	2.5	0.1	0.001	0.37	2.29	3.8	0.7	0.7	85.7	<0.01	0.15	0.3	0.143
19VVP03		7.7	840	1.3	0.9	0.017	0.05	1.19	12.4	0.5	0.2	42.8	<0.01	0.09	<0.2	0.274
19VVP04		1.4	150	1.3	0.5	<0.001	<0.01	0.38	1.9	<0.2	0.2	13.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	0.052
19VVP05		7.1	660	4.0	1.1	0.002	0.19	3.94	20.8	3.4	0.4	17.5	<0.01	0.57	0.2	0.232
19SK01		5.5	360	1.1	0.7	<0.001	<0.01	3.49	3.4	<0.2	<0.2	136.0	<0.01	0.01	<0.2	0.090
19SK02		1.5	580	5.1	0.3	<0.001	0.17	0.32	5.4	<0.2	0.2	9.6	<0.01	0.14	<0.2	0.103
19SK03		2.2	140	1.6	0.2	<0.001	0.14	0.16	2.0	0.5	0.3	4.3	<0.01	18.30	<0.2	0.035
19SK04		2.0	510	2.6	0.6	0.002	0.06	0.40	9.1	0.3	0.6	6.8	<0.01	0.30	0.2	0.158
19SK05		0.7	490	4.8	1.8	0.010	0.15	0.10	4.7	0.2	0.4	4.3	<0.01	0.26	<0.2	0.137
19SK06		0.7	520	0.7	0.8	<0.001	0.11	0.08	6.6	0.4	0.3	6.1	<0.01	0.66	0.2	0.100
19SK07		1.7	550	1.9	0.4	0.001	0.16	0.21	10.4	0.4	0.6	5.6	<0.01	0.23	<0.2	0.147
19SK08		1.2	480	0.8	1.2	0.001	0.11	0.10	4.2	0.4	0.4	4.5	<0.01	0.11	<0.2	0.132
19SK09		1.5	530	1.0	1.2	<0.001	0.04	0.17	4.5	0.4	0.2	4.1	<0.01	0.07	<0.2	0.010
19SK10		2.7	460	1.4	1.9	0.003	0.24	0.13	5.7	<0.2	0.2	7.9	<0.01	0.25	<0.2	0.025
19SK11		0.8	600	0.8	0.6	0.001	0.04	0.14	9.5	0.2	0.4	4.8	<0.01	0.34	0.2	0.187
19SK12		1.6	580	0.8	0.8	0.001	0.43	0.16	7.0	0.5	0.3	2.7	<0.01	0.57	<0.2	0.021
19SK13		0.6	340	1.7	1.9	0.001	0.33	0.15	2.5	1.4	0.2	9.0	<0.01	1.06	<0.2	0.012
19SK14		0.8	310	1.4	1.9	0.001	0.16	0.12	2.9	2.1	0.2	3.5	<0.01	0.98	<0.2	<0.005
19SK15		1.2	240	0.8	0.4	0.003	0.02	0.12	4.2	0.2	<0.2	2.7	<0.01	0.13	<0.2	0.006
19SK16		1.7	280	0.4	1.1	<0.001	0.01	0.18	1.8	0.2	<0.2	65.8	<0.01	0.02	0.2	0.056
19SK17		1.7	440	0.6	1.2	<0.001	0.01	0.34	5.9	<0.2	<0.2	12.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	<0.005
19SK18		2.2	250	0.9	0.4	<0.001	0.01	0.86	3.9	0.3	<0.2	44.7	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<0.005
19SK19		0.8	510	2.3	1.0	0.001	0.10	0.10	6.9	0.4	0.5	3.6	<0.01	0.10	0.2	0.027

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To: FRANCOIS BERNIOLLES
2 - 17 RUE AMYOT
RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP QC G5R 3E6

Finalized Date: 1-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

Project: Skinner

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL19147733

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	Cu-OG46	Au-ICP21
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Cu	Au
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	0.001	0.001
19VVP01		<0.02	0.08	249	0.15	5.28	111	4.7		
19VVP02		<0.02	0.16	26	0.27	11.95	59	3.2		
19VVP03		<0.02	0.07	311	0.20	8.77	245	5.2		
19VVP04		<0.02	0.19	13	0.16	9.15	35	1.2		
19VVP05		<0.02	0.32	214	0.46	15.30	176	3.9	1.535	0.006
19SK01		<0.02	0.06	52	0.13	1.98	49	1.1		
19SK02		<0.02	0.20	32	0.17	10.45	66	1.5		0.001
19SK03		<0.02	<0.05	28	0.14	1.57	69	<0.5		4.66
19SK04		<0.02	0.12	49	0.12	15.25	68	0.5		
19SK05		0.02	0.07	17	0.07	9.77	27	0.6		
19SK06		<0.02	0.09	23	<0.05	5.98	24	0.5		0.002
19SK07		<0.02	0.09	54	0.09	11.10	51	0.8		0.003
19SK08		<0.02	0.06	26	0.06	8.11	35	0.6		
19SK09		<0.02	0.05	27	<0.05	8.02	50	<0.5		
19SK10		0.02	0.06	54	<0.05	5.40	135	<0.5		
19SK11		<0.02	0.10	38	0.07	15.70	77	1.0		
19SK12		<0.02	<0.05	47	<0.05	3.96	41	<0.5		
19SK13		0.02	<0.05	22	<0.05	3.56	37	<0.5		
19SK14		<0.02	<0.05	22	<0.05	1.42	13	<0.5		
19SK15		<0.02	<0.05	24	<0.05	11.45	40	0.5		
19SK16		<0.02	0.07	32	0.09	1.52	47	0.6		
19SK17		<0.02	0.22	37	0.05	6.03	63	<0.5		<0.001
19SK18		<0.02	0.10	59	0.06	3.34	77	<0.5		<0.001
19SK19		<0.02	0.08	35	<0.05	5.83	59	<0.5		

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To: FRANCOIS BERNIOLLES
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RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP QC G5R 3E6

Finalized Date: 1-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

Project: Skinner

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL19147733

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Applies to Method: ME-MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
CRU-31	CRU-QC	DISP-01	LOG-22
PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
Au-ICP21	Cu-OG46	ME-MS41	ME-OG46

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To: FRANCOIS BERNIOLLES
2 - 17 RUE AMYOT
RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP QC G5R 3E6

Finalized Date: 10-JUL-2019
This copy reported on 11-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

CERTIFICATE KL19163628

Project: Skinner

This report is for 17 Pulp samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 4-JUL-2019.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

FRANCOIS BERNIOLLES		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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To: FRANCOIS BERNIOLLES
2 - 17 RUE AMYOT
RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP QC G5R 3E6

Finalized Date: 10-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

Project: Skinner

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL19163628

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001
19VVP01		0.005
19VVP02		0.004
19VVP03		0.001
19VVP04		<0.001
19SK01		<0.001
19SK04		0.002
19SK05		0.002
19SK08		0.001
19SK09		<0.001
19SK10		0.002
19SK11		0.001
19SK12		0.001
19SK13		0.005
19SK14		0.003
19SK15		<0.001
19SK16		<0.001
19SK19		<0.001

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP QC G5R 3E6

Finalized Date: 10-JUL-2019
Account: COISLES

Project: Skinner

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL19163628

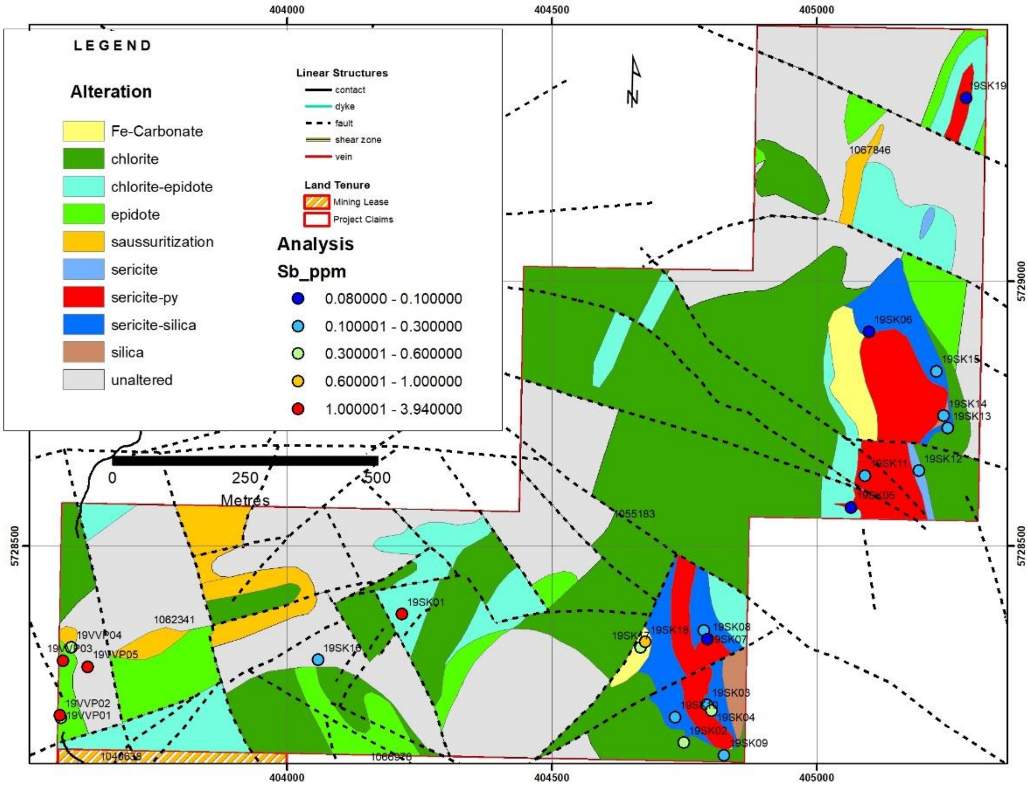
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

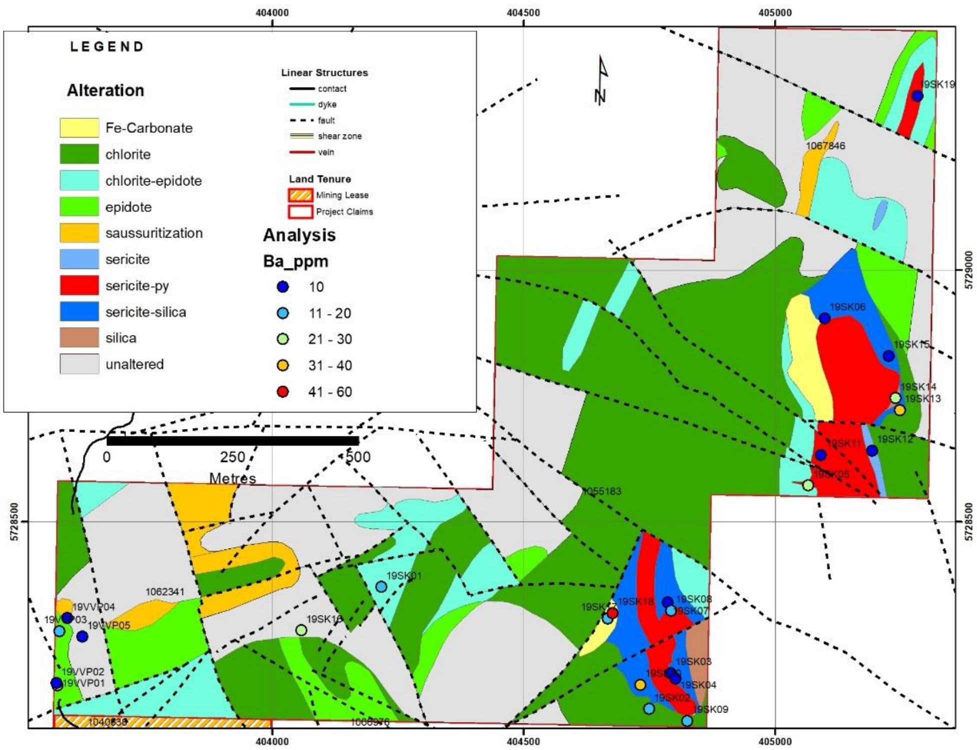
Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au-ICP21	FND-02

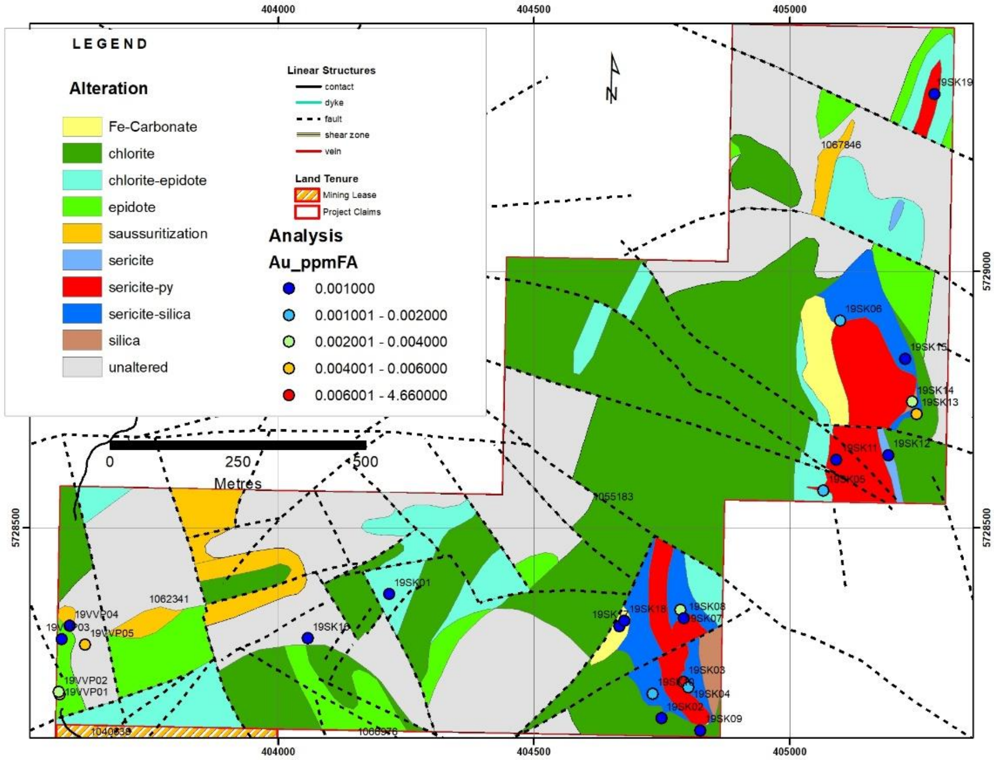
APPENDIX III: Selected Geochemistry spatial relationships



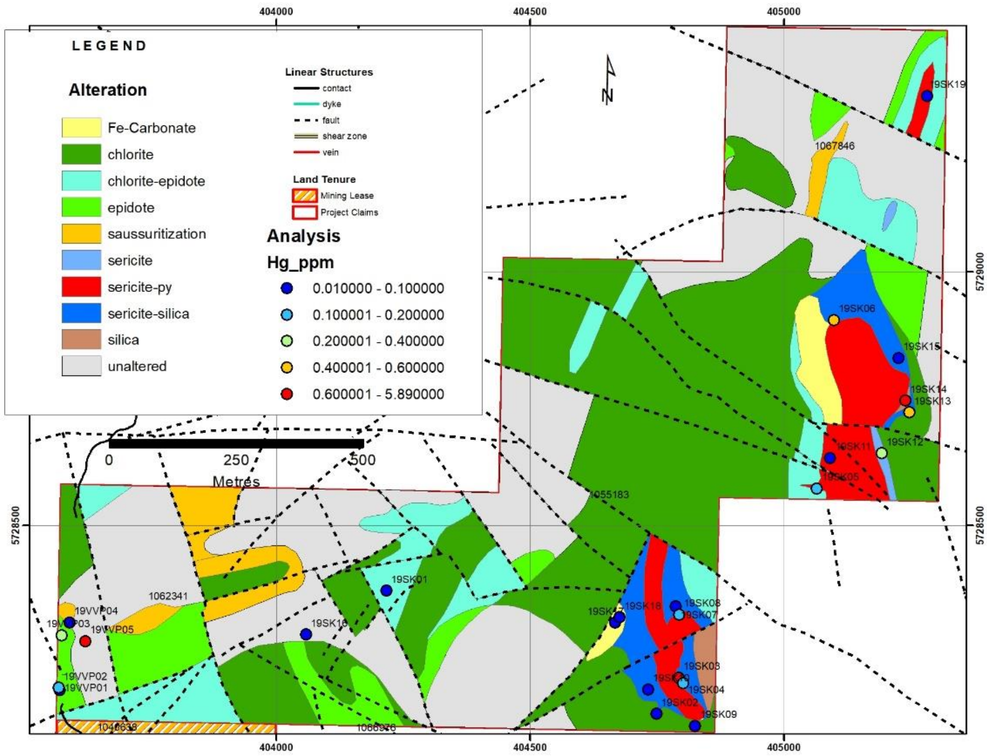
Antimony



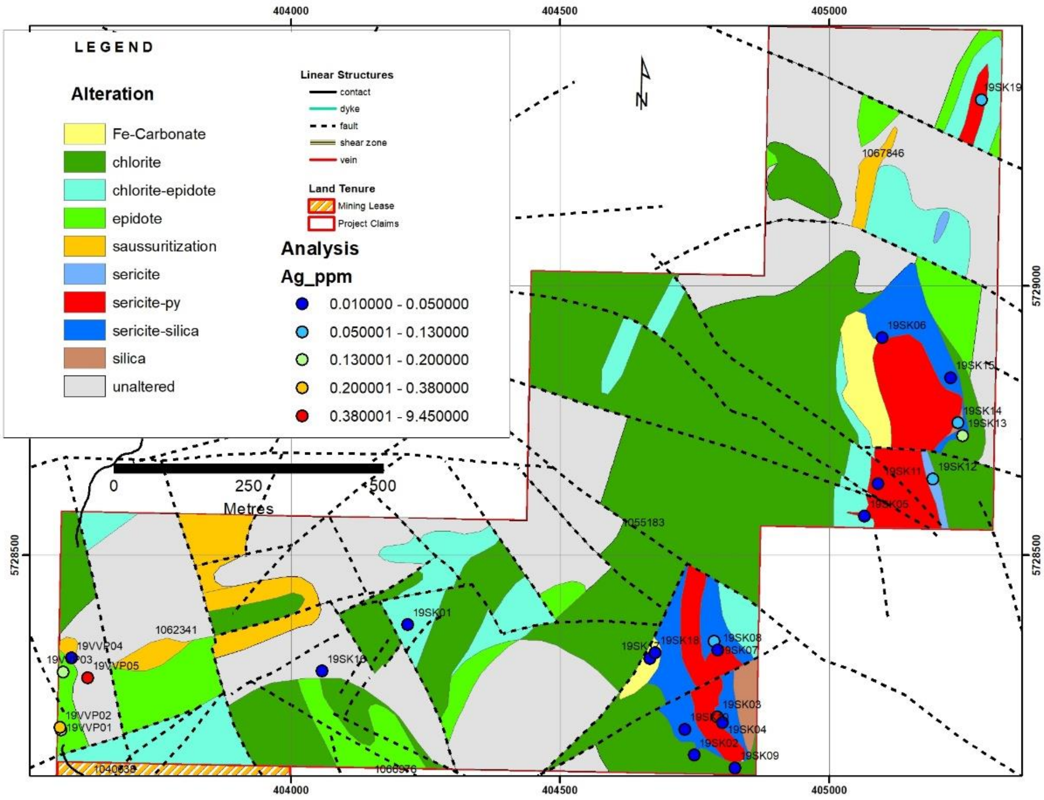
Barium



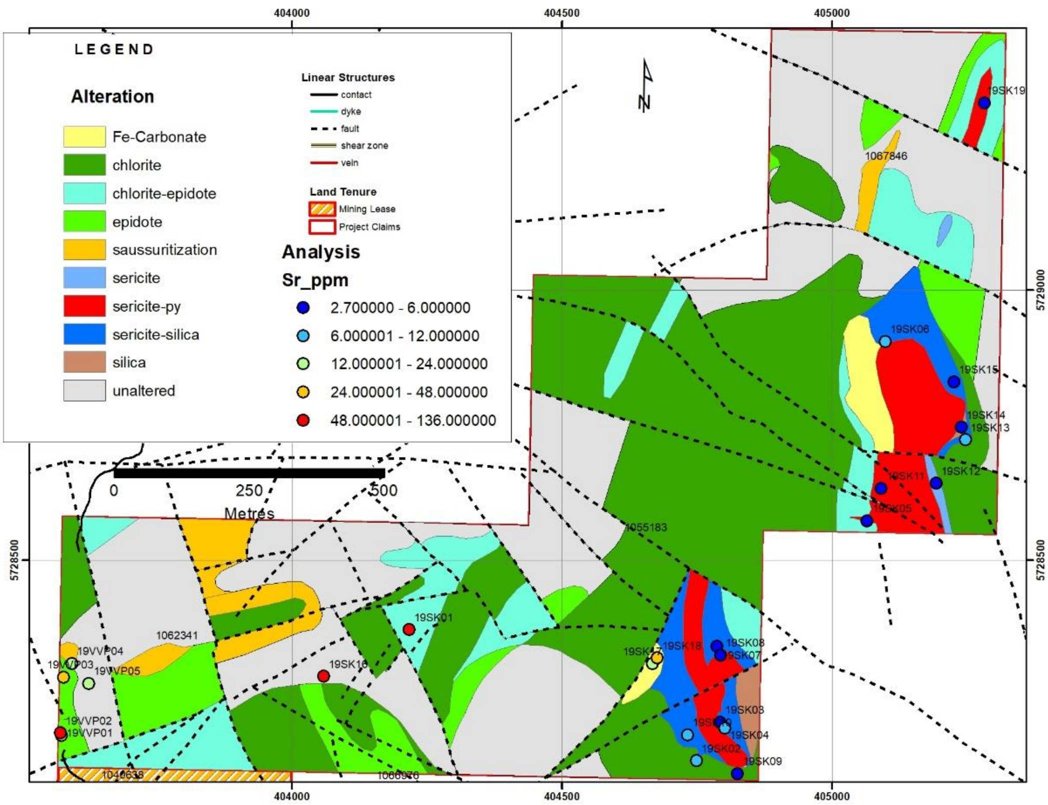
Gold



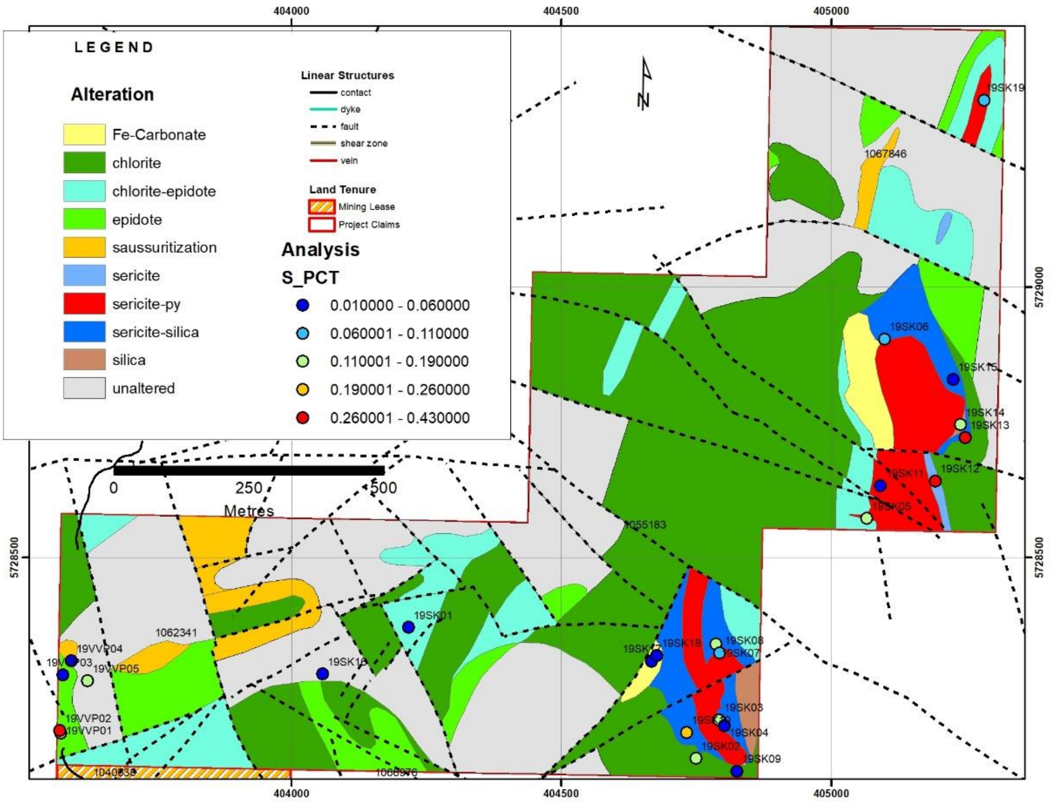
Mercury



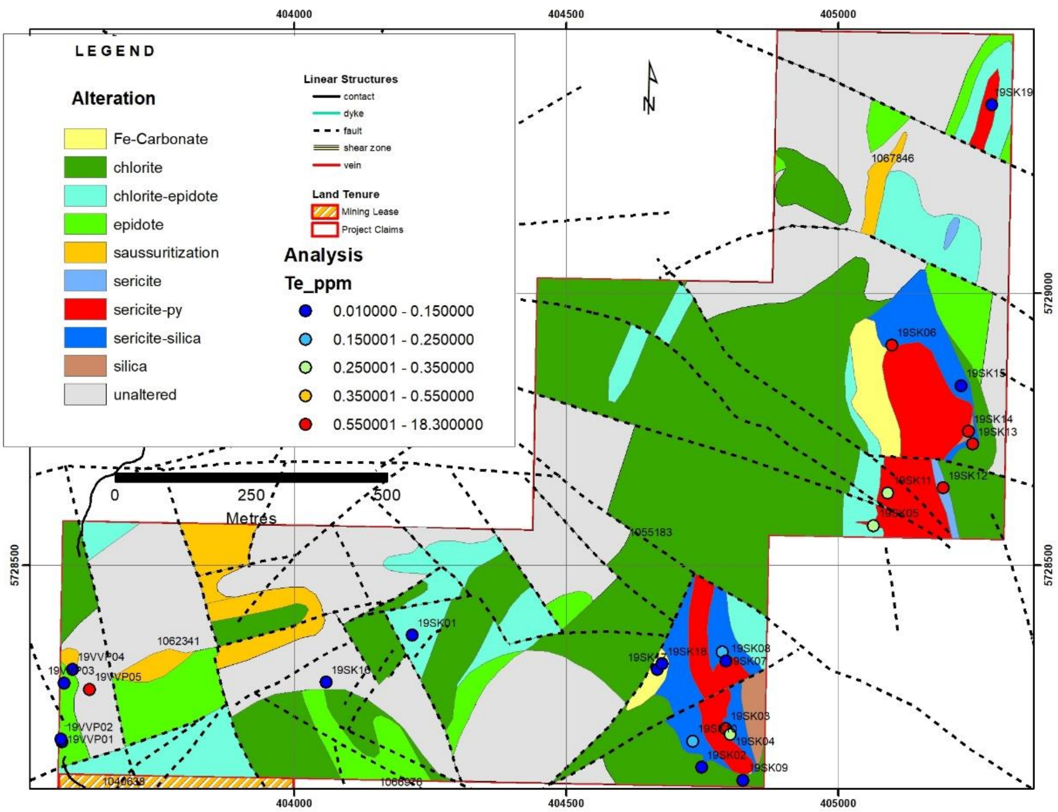
Silver



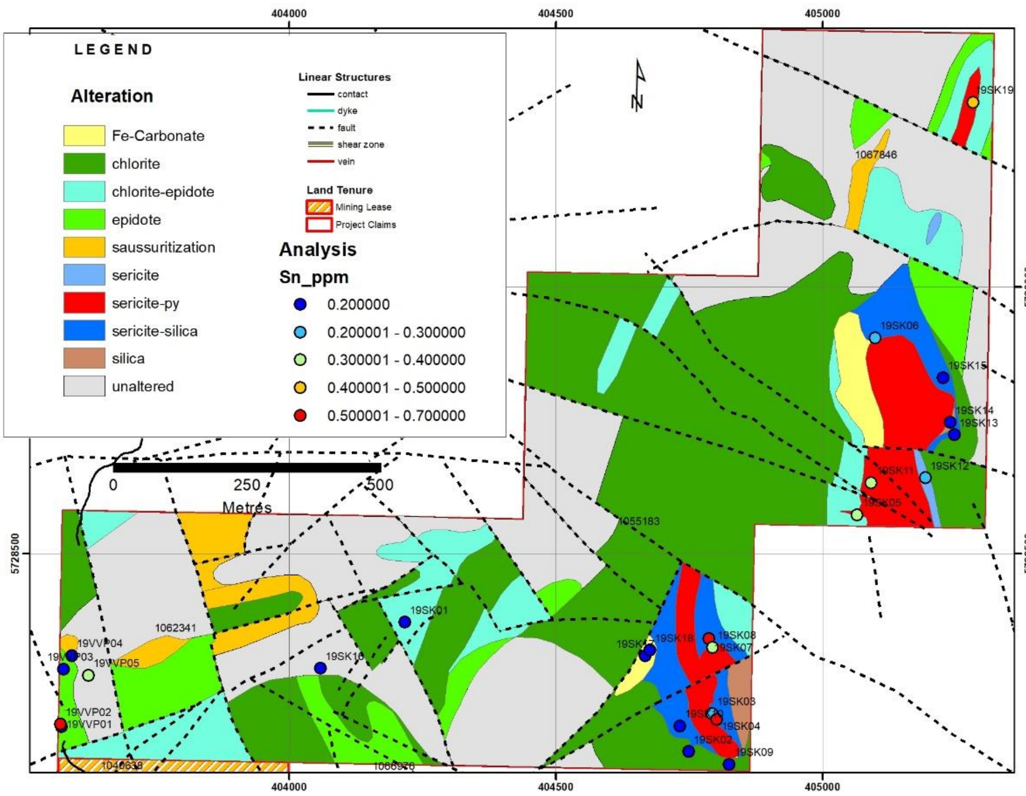
Strontium



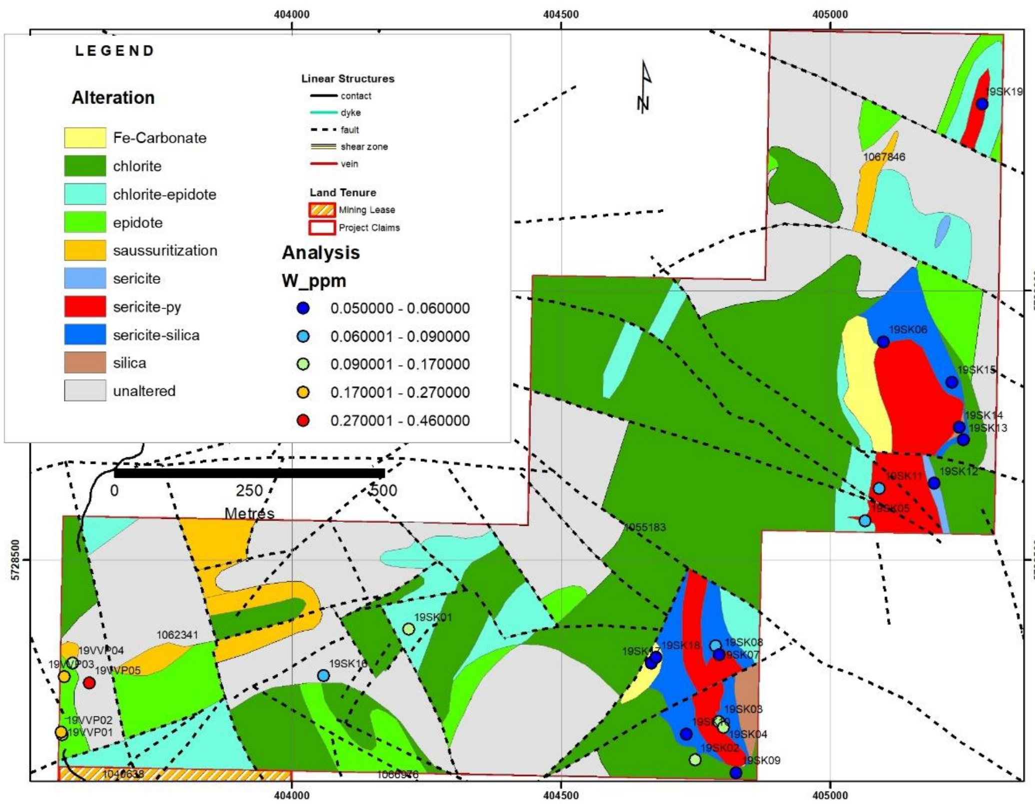
Sulphur



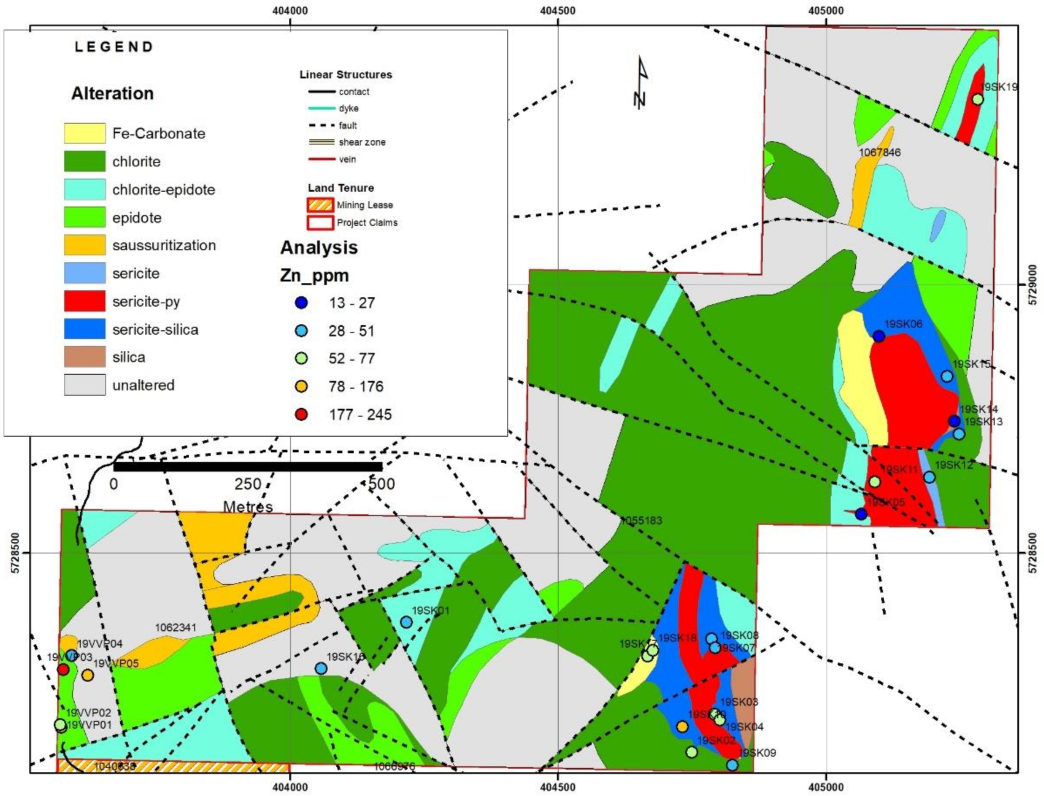
Tellurium



Tin



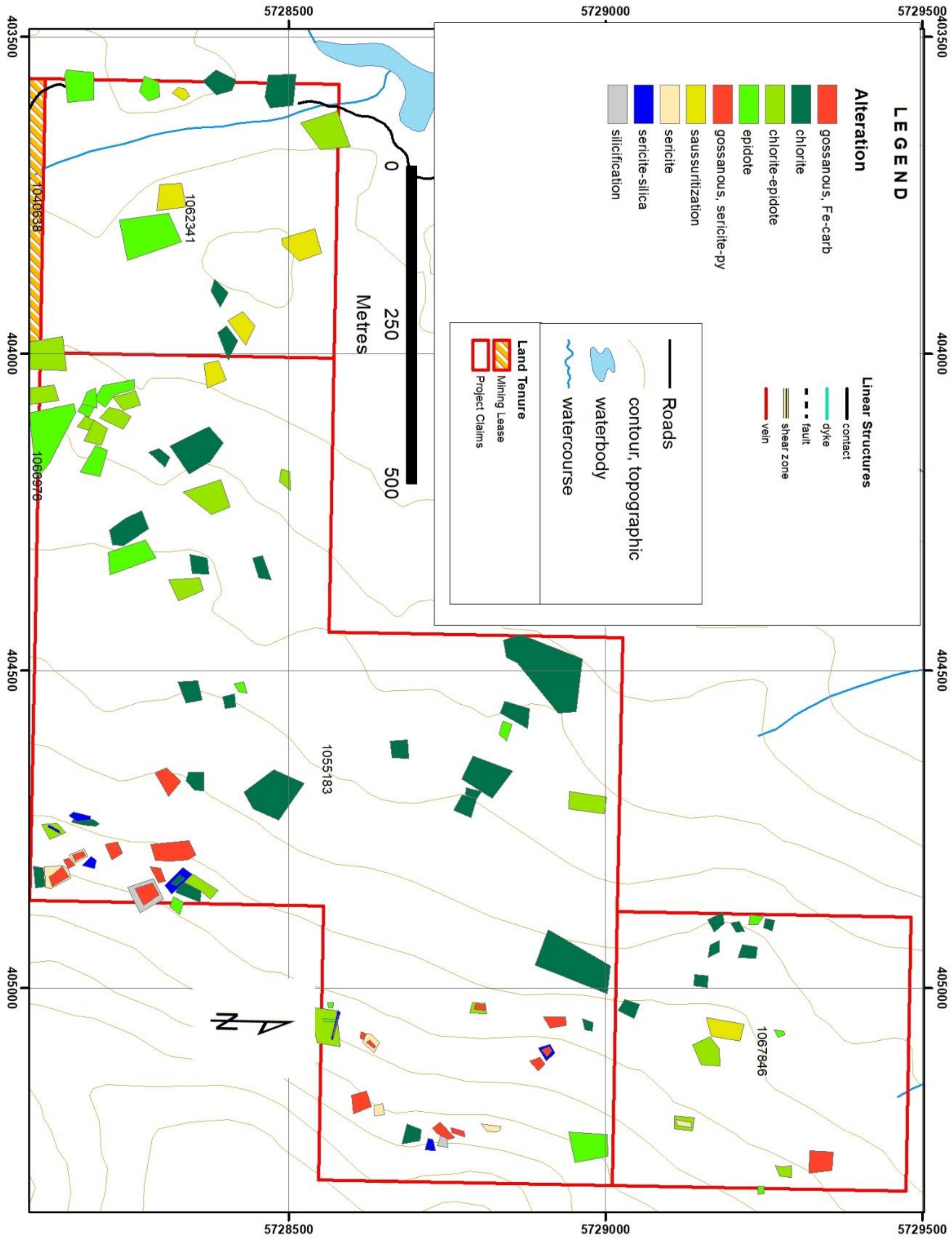
Tungsten



LEGEND
Alteration
Fe-Carbonate
chlorite
chlorite-epidote
epidote
saussuritization
sericite
sericite-py
sericite-silica
silica
unaltered
Linear Structures
contact
dyke
fault
shear zone
vein
Land Tenure
Mining Lease
Project Claims
Analysis
Zn_ppm
13 - 27
28 - 51
52 - 77
78 - 176
177 - 245
0
250
500
Metres
404000
404500
405000
5729000
5728500
1067846
1055183
1062341
19SK19
19SK06
19SK15
19SK14
19SK13
19SK12
19SK11
19SK05
19SK01
19SK18
19SK08
19SK07
19SK03
19SK04
19SK02
19SK09
19VVP04
19VVP03
19VVP05
19VVP02
19VVP01

Zinc

APPENDIX IV: Alteration Mapping



Alteration mineralogy, as derived from notes and polygons prepared during mapping campaign.

Mount Skinner Claims - 2019 Gold geochemistry results
LEGEND
Linear Structures
contact
dyke
fault
shear zone
vein
Lithologies
8o - gabbro, ophitic
8 - gabbro, fine, late.
4nafq - quartz-feldspar porphyry
4nc - mafic dyke, fine, early
4naf - plagioclase-only porphyry
4na - felsic intrusion, equigranular
4nb - intermediate intrusion, fine/aphanitic
6sf - quartz diorite, >25% amph
6sep - quartz diorite, low-amph, amph-phyric
6sev - quartz diorite, low-amph, rare phenos
6shp - quartz diorite, mod amph, amph-phyric
6shx - quartz diorite, xenolithic, mod amph
6sp quartz diorite, amphibole-phyric
6s - quartz diorite, generic
6sh - quartz diorite, 15-25% amphibole
6sx - quartz diorite, xenolithic
6shx - quartz diorite, mod amph, xenolithic
6se - quartz diorite, <15% amphibole
6sc - quartz diorite, coarse
6ship - quartz diorite, mod amph, biot, amph-phyric
6shi - quartz diorite, mod amph, biotite
6scp - quartz diorite, amphibole-phyric, coarse
6oe - tonalite, <15% amphibole
6oh - tonalite, 15-25% amphibole
6ohx - tonalite, mod amph, xenolithic
6oix - tonalite, biotite-bearing, xenolithic
6o - tonalite, generic
6oex - tonalite, low-amph, xenolithic
6ohix - tonalite, mod amph, biot, xenolithic
6dh - diorite, 15-25% amphibole
1b - basalt
Other data
Station
Land Tenure
Mining Lease
Project Claims
Analysis
Au by Fire Assay - ppm
0.001000
0.001001 - 0.002000
0.002001 - 0.004000
0.004001 - 0.006000
0.006001 - 4.660000
Sample Number
19SK01
0.006
Result in parts per million
Topographic features
Roads
contour, topographic
waterbody
watercourse
This map is produced at 1:3,000 scale and should be printed on ANSI-D paper for proper reproduction.
All data recorded and displayed in NAD1983 UTM_Zone 10N
access road
1067846
1055183
1062341
19SK19 0.001
19SK15 0.001
19SK14 0.003
19SK13 0.005
19SK12 0.001
19SK11 0.001
19SK06 0.002
19SK05 0.002
19SK01 0.001
19SK16 0.001
19SK07 0.003
19SK08 0.001
19SK18 0.001
19SK17 0.001
19SK03 4.66
19SK04 0.002
19SK10 0.002
19SK02 0.001
19SK09 0.001
19VVP04 0.001
19VVP03 0.001
19VVP05 0.006
19VVP02 0.004
19VVP01 0.005
Mount Skinner Claims map showing geochemical results for gold, overlain on 2019 mapping data.
All work shown here derived from 2019 mapping program
0
0.25
0.5
1
Kilometres

Mount Skinner Claims - 2019 Mapping
LEGEND
Linear Structures
contact
dyke
fault
shear zone
vein
Lithologies
8o - gabbro, ophitic
8 - gabbro, fine, late.
4nafq - quartz-feldspar porphyry
4nc - mafic dyke, fine, early
4naf - plagioclase-only porphyry
4na - felsic intrusion, equigranular
4nb - intermediate intrusion, fine/aphanitic
6sf - quartz diorite, >25% amph
6sep - quartz diorite, low-amph, amph-phyric
6sev - quartz diorite, low-amph, rare phenos
6shp - quartz diorite, mod amph, amph-phyric
6shx - quartz diorite, xenolithic, mod amph
6sp quartz diorite, amphibole-phyric
6s - quartz diorite, generic
6sh - quartz diorite, 15-25% amphibole
6sx - quartz diorite, xenolithic
6shx - quartz diorite, mod amph, xenolithic
6se - quartz diorite, <15% amphibole
6sc - quartz diorite, coarse
6ship - quartz diorite, mod amph, biot, amph-phyric
6shi - quartz diorite, mod amph, biotite
6scp - quartz diorite, amphibole-phyric, coarse
6oe - tonalite, <15% amphibole
6oh - tonalite, 15-25% amphibole
6ohx - tonalite, mod amph, xenolithic
6oix - tonalite, biotite-bearing, xenolithic
6o - tonalite, generic
6oex - tonalite, low-amph, xenolithic
6ohix - tonalite, mod amph, biot, xenolithic
6dh - diorite, 15-25% amphibole
1b - basalt
Other data
Station
Land Tenure
Mining Lease
Project Claims
Structural features
shear zone, sinistral sense of displacement/rotational strain
shear zone, dextral sense of displacement/rotational strain
fault, unknown sense of displacement
fault, reverse sense of displacement
fault, dextral sense of displacement
fabric, undefined
foliation, dominant
spaced fractures
contact
stretching lineation, generation unspecified
slicken striae
joint
vein
dyke
massive & featureless zone
Topographic features
Roads
contour, topographic
waterbody
watercourse
Note: interpreted lithological polygons are labelled with plain typography, while outcop polygons are displayed one shade darker than interpreted lithology, and are labelled with italics.
This map is produced at 1:3,000 scale and should be printed on ANSI-D paper for proper reproduction.
All data recorded and displayed in NAD1983 UTM_Zone 10N
Mount Skinner Claims map
showing 2019 mapping data, overlain on interpreted geology.
All work shown here derived from 2019 mapping program.
all major faults shown are derived from airphoto interpretation.
1067846
1055183
1062341
access road
0
0.25
0.5
1
Kilometres