

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, Prospecting

TOTAL COST: \$ 11,143.55

AUTHOR(S): Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S): *Laurence Sookochoff*

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): _____ YEAR OF WORK: 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5760167, October 22, 2019

PROPERTY NAME: Tillicum

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1072049, 1072051, 1072052

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FNW234 / 294 / 295 / 296 / 297

MINING DIVISION: Slocan

NTS/BCGS: 082F.092, 082K.002

LATITUDE: 49 ° 59 ' 33 " LONGITUDE: 117 ° 42 ' 28 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) John Bakus

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

#3 1572 Lorne Street East

Kamloops BC V2C 1X8

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

1) Leigh Nord

2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS:

COMP 8 SITE 7 RR 1

Crescent Valley BC V0G 1H0

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

Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, Whatshan Batholith, Slocan Group, Granite, Quartz Monzonite, Granodiorite, Limestone,

Shale, Siltstone, Argillite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 7692, 15700A, 25004, 27144, 30448,

31182, 35269, 37793

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	3,342 hectares	1071800, 1072051, 1071052	\$ 6,000.00
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	1		
Silt			2,223.10
Rock	12		
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			697.35
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:5000, 15 hectares	1071052	2,223.10
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:			\$ 11,143.55

John Nick Bakus
(Owner)

Leigh Nord
(Operator)

Assessment Report
on the
Geological and Prospecting
(Event 5760167)

of localized areas on Tenures

1072049, 1072051, 1072052

of the

Tillicum Property

Slocan Mining Division

BCGS Maps 082F.092

Centre of Work

5,537,151N, 450,320E
(Zone 11U NAD 83)

work was done from

October 16, 2019 to October 22, 2019

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Report Submitted
February 20, 2020

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SUMMARY

The Tillicum Property ("Property"), comprised of five mineral claims with an inclusive mineral lease, covers an area of hectares. The Property is located 395 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 13 kilometres east of Burton, and 29 kilometres south of Nakusp. Most resources and infrastructure requirements for a preliminary exploration and development program could be found at Burton, Nakusp, or 73 kilometres to the south at Castlegar which is serviced daily by commercial airlines from Vancouver.

The historic Slocan Mining Camp, 25 kilometres east of the Tillicum property, is where active exploration began around 1865 and became one of the most productive mining camps in the province of British Columbia achieving peak production in 1918. The Camp and surrounding areas includes 175 documented mineral deposits of which more than half are mineral producers; 13 mines have produced more than one million grams of silver. Most of the mineral deposits are hosted by the Triassic Slocan Group comprised of limestone, slate, siltstone, and argillite.

Geologically, the Tillicum Property is underlain by the Slocan Group in contact with the granodioritic Whatshan Batholith and covers five known skarn related mineral zones of which the Tillicum developed prospect is the most significant. Exploration of the Tillicum occurrence commenced in 1917 and during 1917 through 1921, 75 metres of underground work was done. In the interval to 2014 additional exploration including underground work was completed with the milling of 5,729 tonnes of ore from which 218,908 grams silver, 164,552 grams gold, 1,188 kilograms zinc, 2,314 kilograms lead and 10 kilograms of cadmium were recovered (*Minfile*).

In 1997 it was reported that the Tillicum East Ridge Zone contains a possible inventory of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams gold per tonne (*Minfile*), totaling 9,462,658 grams gold which at the January 21, 2019 gold price of C\$54.89 per gram represents an in-ground value of \$519,405,297.62.

Adie (1997) reports that there is a potential for finding high-grade ore-shoots at the East Ridge and the Heino-Money Pit mineral zones with a potential for a low-grade bulk tonnage type of mineralization in the area of the West Ridge Zone.

The reference to the low-grade bulk tonnage is quite likely a reference to a porphyry deposit (*Figure 7.*) underlying the skarn producing mineral/polymetallic veins of the Tillicum skarn mineral occurrences.

From the results of the prospecting and sampling program, the five assays of heavy metal from a localized area (*Figure 6*) revealed only background mineralization in all minerals which can generally be determined as a success in that this area, and possibly the drainage area, can be eliminated from any future primary exploration. Consequently, there is no need to assay the remaining 15 heavy metal samples at this time which were taken from the same location as the five assayed.

The 15 remaining in situ and float samples taken from a 10-hectare area (TH-21 to TH-35) should all be assayed as the samples reveal either quartz, pyrite, and/or alteration which could be a surface indication of a mineralized vein or porphyry mineralization; any anomalous mineral value may provide a clue to the type of mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

During October, 2019, a structural analysis and a prospecting and a rock and soil sampling exploration program were completed on localized areas of three of the five claims of the Tillicum Property.

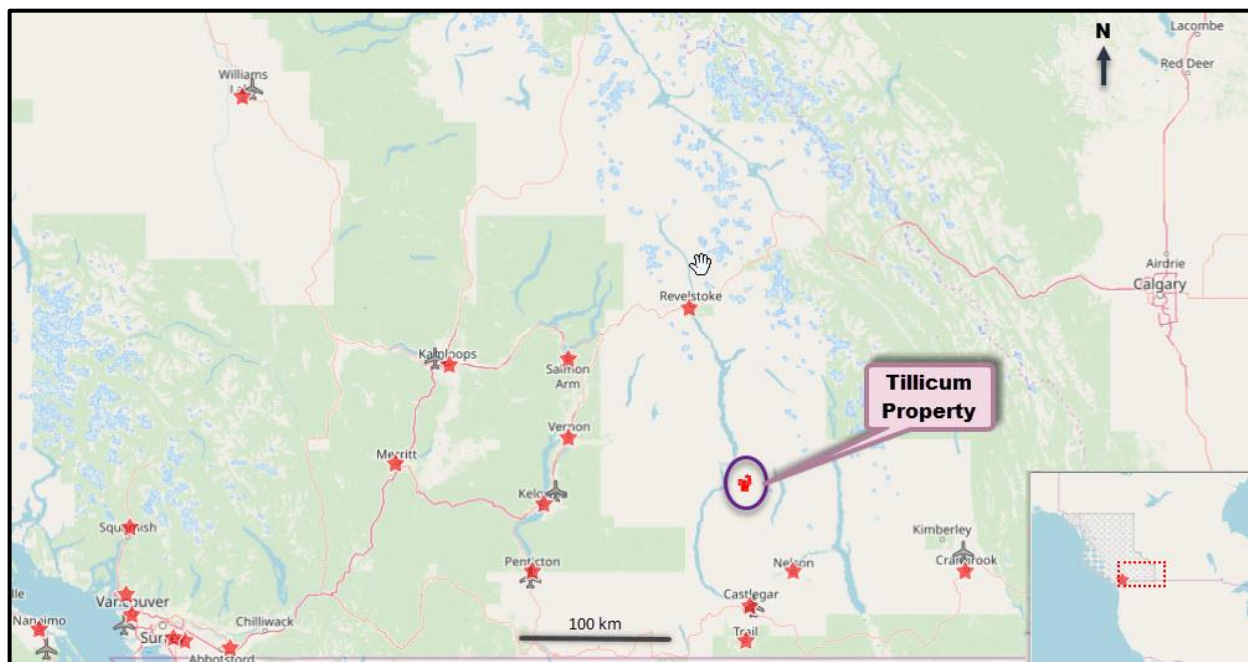
In the structural analysis, the purpose was to determine specific locations of cross-structures which would be prime mineral controls and thus would be prime exploration areas where surficial geological and/or mineralogical indicators may be evident in the potential for masked low tonnage, high-grade gold related epithermal bonanza zones, or a bulk tonnage low-grade copper-molybdenum+/-gold resource.

In the prospecting and rock/soil program, the purpose was to prospect and take samples which may indicate the location of a mineral zone and an area for the exploration of a potential mineral resource.

The Tillicum property covers a geologically favourable area for hosting a mineral resource as evidenced in the included Tillicum mineral zone (*Table 4*) from which 164,552 grams of gold were produced and with a 1997 reported possible inventory of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams' gold per tonne.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from information on the procedures and results on the prospecting and sampling program given the author, and from exploration work completed by the author in the immediate area.

*Figure 1. Tillicum Property: Location Map
(Base Map from MapPlace 2)*



PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

The Tillicum Property is located 395 kilometres east-southeast of Vancouver British Columbia, in the Slokan Mining Division, and within BCGS Maps 082F.092 & 082K.002.

Description

The Tillicum Property is comprised of five contiguous mineral claims with an inclusive mineral lease (320414) for a coverage of 3,883.177 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1 Tenures of the Tillicum Property

Tenure number	Claim name	Expire date*	Area in hectare
1071800	SLOCAN TILLICUM GRIZZLY	01/12/2020	477.855
1072049	SLOCAN CHIEFTAIN EUREKA	11/08/2020	290.5356
1072050	TILLICUM CHIEFTAIN CONN	10/08/2020	41.5165
1072051	ARNIELAINE1	11/08/2020	3032.5056
1072052	TIL NE	10/08/2020	20.7673
320414	Lease	Yearly set payments	

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5760167.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Road access to the Tillicum Property is via Crescent Valley Highway 6 north to Nakusp then south via Highway 6 to Burton then east at McCormack Road and east on Caribou Creek Road to right fork road at UTM 439995E 5537565N. Continue across creek and the north then East to UTM 444847E 5541003N take left fork north to fork (left) to the Chieftain mine area.

Climate

The climate of the area is of relatively warm summers and moderately cool winters.

Snow conditions in the area generally limit surface exploration to the period June through October. Snow clearing programs have been used in the past to extend the field season by several months for the purpose of completion of physical work (Roberts, 1986).

Local Resources

Sufficient accommodation and supplies, for a preliminary exploration program would be available at New Denver or Nakusp and to a much greater extent at Castlegar. Contracts for technical exploration and development programs would probably be made with companies based in Vancouver with some supporting personnel from local communities.

Infrastructure

Adequate infrastructure is available at Burton, Nakusp, or Castlegar which is linked to Vancouver through commercial flights and by road. Vancouver is a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia.

Physiography

The Property covers an area of moderate to steep forested slopes with localized clear-cut areas and barren alpine areas.

Elevations range from 1,185 metres within a northeastern trending valley in the northwest to 2,285 metres on an alpine ridge in the southeast.

Most of the known gold showings on the property occur on the slopes of Tillicum Mountain and in the adjacent cirque valleys at elevations from 1,940m (6,360 ft.) to 2,220m (7,280 ft.). The HEINO-MONEY GOLD ZONE occurs along the crest of a north trending spur of Tillicum Mountain and between elevations of 2,100m (6,800 ft.) and 2,200m (7,200 ft.) (Roberts, 1986).

Figure 2. Tillicum Property: Claim Location
(Base Map from MapPlace & Google)

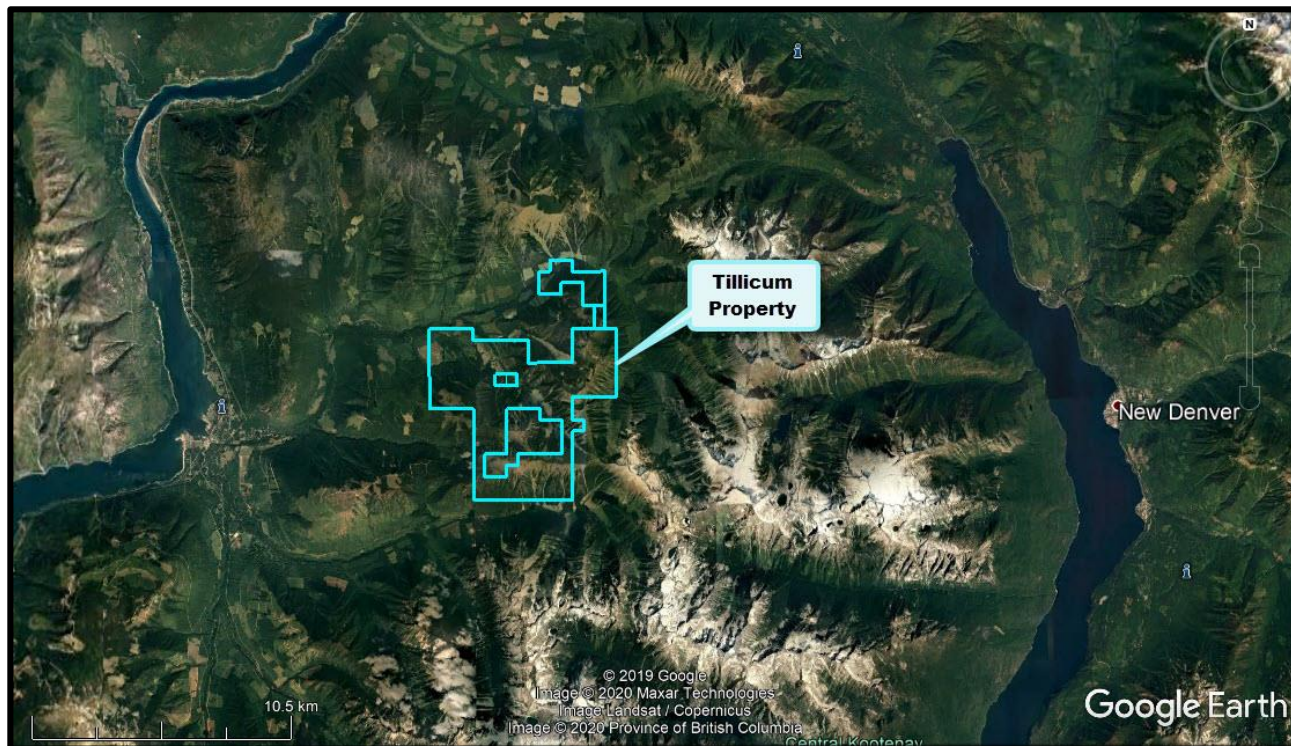
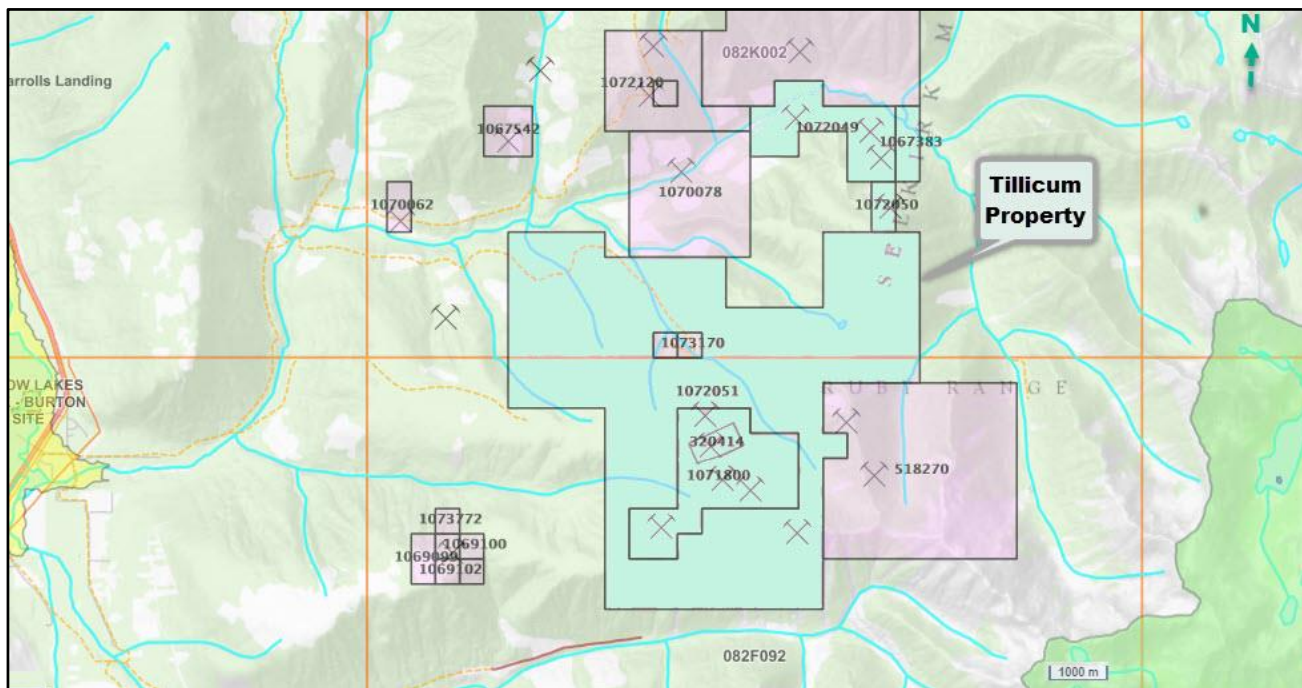


Figure 3. Tillicum Property: Claim Map
(Base Map from MapPlace)



WATER AND POWER

On the HEINO-MONEY and EAST RIDGE areas, water sufficient for diamond drilling, underground development and camp purposes is available below 1,900m in elevation from either Elaine or Sue Creeks, which drain the east and west of Tillicum Ridge respectively (Roberts, 1986).

The nearest commercial power source is at Burton. Diesel-electric generated power would be required in the initial pre-production stages of a mineral resource.

HISTORY: Tillicum Property Area

The history of one developed prospect peripheral to the Tillicum property is reported by MINFILE as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW259

One kilometre east

The Caribou (Strebe) gold occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 2060 metres on the south eastern spur of Hailstorm Peak, approximately 15.5 kilometres east of the Lower Arrow Lake community of Burton.

Three claims, the Hailstorm, Londonerry and Golden Rodd No. 2 (Lots 5875-5877 respectively) were held from 1899 or earlier by J. D. Jamieson and T. Matthews. The claims were Crown-granted in 1903. Exploration work was done in trenches and a short adit was driven on the east slope of the mountain. Early in 1929, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited optioned the Crown-grants and four located claims.

A crosscut adit at 2130 metres elevation on the west slope of the mountain was driven for 275 metres during the year. Further crosscutting and some raising was done in 1930. This work failed to locate values similar to the main outcrop, although most of the crosscutting was from a raise directly under the outcrop; the option was abandoned.

The area was acquired by Roxwell Gold Mines Ltd. in approximately 1981.

In 1982, Esperanza Explorations, in conjunction with Suncoast Petroleum and Roxwell Gold Mines, completed a program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the area as the London claims. The following year, Grey Wolf Mountain Explorations completed a program of rock and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area immediately east, as the Caribou claims. During 1980 through 1987, the area was prospected by Alex Strebchuck.

In 1987 and 1988, Esperanza Explorations completed programs of road building, surface sampling and 24 diamond drill holes, totalling 2776 metres, on the area as the Strebe property. In 1997, Baron Gold Corp. completed a program of trench sampling and six drill holes totalling 779.1 metres on the area.

In 2006, Genex Mining Company completed 117 metres of underground development from an exploration adit at 2037 metres elevation. The adit failed to intersect the gold-bearing skarn zone. During 2007 through 2010, Kuskanax Mountain Properties completed programs of rock sampling, drilled three percussion drill holes, totalling 60.9 metres, and extended the adit for 29 metres along with a 21 metre drift, a 7 metre crosscut and a 17 metre raise. In 2014, the area was prospected and sampled by S. Strebchuk.

HISTORY: MINFILE Mineral Properties within the borders of the Tillicum property

The history of one past producer, two developed prospects, four prospects, and three showings reported by MINFILE within the Tillicum property is as follows. The reported descriptions herein are copied from Minfile.

CHIEFTAN past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW054

Within Tenure 1072049

The Chieftain (L.5845) adits are located on the south side of Caribou Creek, approximately 14 kilometres east of Burton, BC.

The property was first staked in 1890, and much of the underground development was completed prior to approximately 1903. The property remained idle until 1920, when it was re-examined by a government engineer. BC Ministry of Mines reports record attempts to achieve production in the period between 1928 and 1934. Production was recorded in 1934 and 1955.

During 1979 through 1981, Rockland Industries examined and sampled the area in conjunction with Chieftain Resources. In 1982, an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey was completed. During 1983 through 1985, the property was geologically mapped and prospected. Soil geochemical, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were completed. The underground workings were rehabilitated, geologically mapped and re-sampled.

EUREAKA prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW171

Within Tenure 1072049

The Eureka and Ora claims are located on the south side of Caribou Creek, approximately 12 kilometres east of Burton.

The showings were explored in 1934 and 1935 by two short adits and an inclined shaft located at the 1310, 1360 and 1390 metre levels respectively. Between 1980 and 1983, R. Allen and Welcome North Mines Limited conducted prospecting and geological mapping, and collected more than 107 soil samples which were analysed for silver, lead and zinc.

EUREAKA SOUTHEAST showing (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW177

Within Tenure 1072049

The Eureka claim (082KSW171) is located on the south side of Caribou Creek, approximately 12 kilometres east of Burton.

No information is available on the early history of the property. The Eureka Southeast adits were re-discovered during a prospecting program in 1987 (Assessment Report 16967). During 1977 and 1988 programs of soil geochemistry (265 samples analysed for lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, gold and tungsten), magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying (7.4 kilometres), prospecting, roadbuilding (0.2 kilometre) and trenching (125 metres in 3 trenches) were completed (Assessment Reports 16967 and 18344).

History: Tillicum Property (cont'd)**GOAT** prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW209

Within Tenure 1072050

The Goat occurrence is located at the northern end of Hailstorm Ridge, at an elevation of approximately 2100 metres.

The area has been historically explored since the late 1890's in conjunction with the nearby Chieftain (MINFILE 082KSW054) mine. Past workings include an open-cut or pit. In 1982, the area was prospected and sampled by Esperanza Explorations as the Goat claim.

SILVER QUEEN developed prospect (Au skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW220

Within Tenure 1071800

The Silver Queen property, comprising the Grey Wolf (Lot 2204), Red Fox, Black Fox (Lot 2206) and Black Bear Crown granted claims and fractions, is located on the ridge between Goat Creek Canyon Creek and Snow Creek, near the summit of Grey Wolf Mountain, 13 kilometres east-southeast of Burton. Access is from Burton via the Londonderry Creek road to the Tillicum mine (082FNW234) on Tillicum Mountain and thence southeast by alpine trail 3 kilometres to a point 1 kilometre southwest of the summit of Grey Wolf Mountain.

The Silver Queen Mining Company, Limited Liability, was organized in 1897 to acquire eight claims in the Grey Wolf, Red Fox, Black Fox and Black Bear groups; the claims were Crown-granted (Lots 2204-2209, 2414, 2582) to the company in 1899.

Development work included open cuts, a 9-metre shaft and approximately 107 metres of drifts and crosscuts in one adit on the south side of the mountain at approximately 1964 metres elevation. The Silver Queen property was owned in 1930's and early 1940's by H. Stones and J. Gayford, of Burton; some prospecting was reported.

In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high- grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen ground. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. A geochemical survey on the Silver Queen, in 1983, indicated a strong silver anomaly over a 45.7 x 914.4- metre area. In 1984, 12 diamond drill holes were completed.

The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. In 1983 and 1984, Braemer Resources completed programs of geological mapping and an airborne geophysical survey on the area, immediately south west, as the Olga claims. In 1990 and 1991, Jopec Resources completed programs of rock and silt sampling, prospecting and geological mapping on the area as the ICE and SC claims. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area.

History: Tillicum Property (cont'd)**Silver Queen developed prospect (cont'd)**

In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

TILlicUM developed prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn; W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Mineral Lease 320414

The Tillicum (Heino-Money) occurrence is located at approximately 2130 metres elevation on a north-trending spur of Tillicum Mountain and approximately 12 kilometres east of the Lower Arrow Lake community of Burton.

The Tillicum group, comprising the Tillicum, Cultus and Valley View claims, was apparently located in this vicinity. During 1917 through 1921, owners J. G. Reveler and L. Robson carried out exploration work in one or more short drift adits for approximately 75 metres. Approximately 3.3 tonnes of sorted ore averaging 66.2 grams per tonne gold and 3420 grams per tonne silver was stockpiled in 1921 (Assessment Report 07909). The Tillicum portal is located at approximately 150 metres to the south east of Heino-Money pit zone and at an elevation of 2160 metres.

In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson, of Burton, on ground held as the Wolf, Hugh, Sandy and Near claim groups (12 units). This led to the discovery of high-grade gold in the "Money Pit" area in September 1980. Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd., as a joint venture, optioned 100 per cent interest in the property from the Gustafson's by a September 20, 1980, agreement, subject to a percentage of net smelter returns. The existing claims and adjacent ground was over staked as the Til 1-4 claims (72 units).

Work in 1981 included geochemical and geophysical surveys, bulk sampling and trenching. Welcome North withdrew from the joint venture in March 1982. On June 23, 1982, La Teko Resources Ltd. acquired an option to purchase a 50.4 per cent share interest in Esperanza Explorations prior to December 31, 1984 for \$5,125,000. Additional staking expanded the property to some 237 units.

Exploration activity in 1982 included 1128 metres of diamond drilling in 16 holes on the Heino-Money zone, eight holes on the East Ridge zone and three holes on the Jenny zone. In 1983, a 60.9-metre crosscut adit was driven on the East Ridge zone and further geochemical surveys and trenching carried out. Diamond drilling was done in 18 holes on the Heino-Money zone. Drilling in 1983 totalled 2319 metres in 38 holes.

In 1984, a 60-metre adit was driven into the upper part of the Heino-Money zone. Further diamond drilling was done in five holes on the East Ridge zone. La Teko provided financing of exploration to the end of 1985 (\$2.28 million) to earn a 39.6 per cent interest in Esperanza. La Teko was unable to provide further financing and the 1982 option agreement expired at the end of 1985. In 1986, Esperanza Explorations completed a drill program of 25 surface diamond drill holes, totalling 835.5 metres and nine underground diamond drill holes, totalling 176.8 metres.

Underground development, during this time, included 153 metres of drifting and 46.5 metres of raises. By this time 5 levels had been developed at elevations of 2112, 2130, 2148, 2160 and 2171 metres on the Heino-Money zone. In 1989, a further 10 diamond drill holes, totalling 1437.6 metres, were completed on the East Ridge zone.

History: Tillicum Property (cont'd)
Tillicum developed prospect (cont'd)

In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

GOLDEN HOPE showing (W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW294

Within Tenure 1071800

The Golden Hope tungsten occurrence is located approximately 1 kilometre west of Grey Wolf Mountain.

The Golden Hope claim (Lot 1797) was Crown-granted to M. D. Shea in 1901. A small dump and caved adit portal are reported near the base of the cirque in the northern part of the Crown grant. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high- grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property.

The area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen ground. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989.

In 1983 and 1984, Braemer Resources completed programs of geological mapping and an airborne geophysical survey on the area, immediately to the south west, as the Olga claims.

In 1990 and 1991, Jopec Resources completed programs of rock and silt sampling, prospecting and geological mapping on the area as the ICE and SC claims. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area.

In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

1250N showing (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW295

Within Tenure 1071800

The 1250N occurrence is located on north east- facing slopes to the north of Tillicum Mountain at an elevation of approximately 1900 metres. The Tillicum Mountain (Heino-Money, MINFILE 082FNW234) gold occurrence is located approximately 650 metres to the south.

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the north west. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson.

History: Tillicum property (cont'd)**1250N showing (cont'd)**

Later in 1980, after the discovery of high-grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south.

Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed.

The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

GRIZZLY prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW296

Within Tenure 1071800

The Grizzly occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 2050 metres on a small, north-trending ridge, approximately 1 kilometre southeast of Tillicum Mountain.

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby approximately Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the northwest. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson.

Later in 1980, after the discovery of high-grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982.

In June 1982, La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations. Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. The area was explored by Esperanza Explorations through 1989 in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain. This work included four diamond drill holes, totalling 605.4 metres. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

History: Tillicum property (cont'd)**ARNIE FLAT** prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW297

Within Tenure 1071800

The Arnie Flats occurrence is located on a west striking ridge, approximately 2 kilometres west of Golden Hope Peak and at an elevation of 2100 metres.

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby approximately Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the north west. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high- grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982 La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations.

Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. This work included five diamond drill holes over a strike length of approximately 1000 metres. In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

GEOLOGY: TILLICUM PROPERTY AREA

The geology of one developed prospect peripheral to the Tillicum property is reported by MINFILE as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW259

One kilometre east

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group.

Locally, skarn zones in an intensely brecciated and calc-silicate– altered sediment within the hanging wall of a syenite porphyry sill hosts native gold and sulphides. Sulphide mineralization consists of variable amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena with traces of chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and scheelite occurring as fine disseminations to coarse-grained aggregates. Alteration minerals include quartz, plagioclase, tremolite, actinolite, clinozoisite, garnet, biotite and microcline.

Native gold occurs within the skarn assemblages as 25 micron disseminates to 1 centimetre flakes within and along the margins of the quart-calc-silicate segregations and is associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena mineralization.

Geology: Tillicum property area (cont'd)**Caribou developed prospect (cont'd)**

Free gold has also been found in the soil, in a black graphitic manganese fault and in a marble.

The main zone averages 3.3 metres thick, trends 020 degrees and dips 30 to 50 degrees to the west. It has been traced along strike and depth for approximately 200 metres each. Numerous faults are present. It is suspected that Bonanza type gold deposits will be found where they intersect the limestone or marble. A structural geology study indicates that the bearing of the limestone strikes 005 degrees, with a dip of 40 degrees west.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTIES WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE TILLICUM PROPERTY

The geology of one past producer, two developed prospects, four prospects, and three showings reported by MINFILE within the Tillicum property is as follows. The reported descriptions herein are copied from Minfile.

CHIEFTAN past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW054

Within Tenure 1072049

The area is underlain by the Triassic Slocan Group, which consists of metasedimentary rocks (mainly dark- grey to black argillites and shales), intercalated with massive, medium- grained, andesitic flows and tuffs (Assessment Report 12375). Bedding and foliation attitudes strike west to northwest with south dips. Quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock and granodioritic rocks of the Cretaceous Whatshan Batholith are exposed to the south of the area.

The Chieftain vein consists of quartz veinlets and lenses, varying from 0.9 to 1.5 metres in width and dipping approximately 20 degrees to the south west, carrying galena, sphalerite, chalcopryrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite within a 2-metre thick sheared graphitic zone in dark grey argillites. The vein has been developed by two south east directed adits approximately 30 metres apart. The upper adit is 75 metres long and follows the vein for 26 metres, after which the vein pinches out. A 15 metre winze is also located in the upper adit. The lower adit, located 10 metres below the upper one, extends for a length of 38 metres, following the vein for approximately 20 metres. A third adit, located 100 metres east of the upper adit, is 45 metres in length and, although it transected the "shear zone" for 20 metres, it intersected only sparse quartz vein material and insignificant sulphides.

EUREAKA prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082KSW171

Within Tenure 1072049

The main Eureka showing comprises tectono-clasts or fragments of brecciated galena-bearing white vein quartz within a 3.5-metre-thick graphitic shear zone. The graphitic schist is located at the contact between mafic volcanic rocks and clastic metasedimentary rocks (argillites and quartzites), both of which are part of the Triassic Slocan Group. Quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Goat Canyon-Halifax Creek stock outcrops south of the area. Quartz-sulphide float carrying pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena reportedly assayed 1594.5 grams per tonne silver, 12.6 per cent lead, 3.9 per cent zinc and 4.8 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 8951).

Geology: Tillicum property area (cont'd)**EUREKA SOUTHEAST** showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082KSW177

Within Tenure 1072049

The Eureka Southeast adits are located approximately 400 metres southeast of the Eureka adits and although the area is shown to be underlain by similar lithologies (Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 161) there is no information regarding the Eureka Southeast occurrence.

GOAT prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082KSW209

Within Tenure 1072050

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group.

SILVER QUEEN developed prospect (Au skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW220

Within Tenure 1071800

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

Locally, impure tuffs and sandy sediments, striking east to north east and dipping steeply south, have been intruded by numerous dikes. An open cut at a point 50 metres down the southern slope, at an elevation of 2350 metres, exposes a carbonate band, approximately 1 metre wide, in these sedimentary rocks that hosts concentrations of pyrite and black manganese oxide (?). The gold and silver mineralization is thought to be related to hornfelsing episodes, associated with various dikes and sills and the mid-Jurassic Goatcanyon granitic stock.

A 10-metre shaft at 2100 metres elevation and an adit 100 metres to the south west develop similar occurrences. The main adit is driven north east for 35 metres then turns north for approximately the same distance before ending in aplitic granite. The adit is principally in limy and garnetiferous greenstone. Mineralization has been traced over a strike length of 950 metres.

Drilling on the zone has identified several 20- metre thick mineralized skarn zones hosted in a 30- metre wide sequence of impure calcareous quartzites, siltstones and thin marble beds marginal to feldspar porphyry sills. Sulphide mineralization consisted of pyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrargyrite and arsenopyrite. Alteration minerals include quartz, tremolite, actinolite and anhedral garnet.

Geology: Tillicum property area (cont'd)**TILlicum** developed prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn; W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Tenure 1060928

Regionally, metavolcanic rocks and a predominant metasedimentary succession form the highly deformed, east-trending Nemo Lakes Belt. It is intruded to the north and west by the Jurassic and/or Cretaceous Goatcanyon-Halifax Creeks quartz monzonite stock, while to the south it is invaded by the Eocene Nemo Lakes quartz monzonite stock. Supracrustal rocks of the Nemo Lakes Belt in the Tillicum Mountain area are dominated by metamorphosed siltstone, calcareous siltstone, arkose, and wacke, with lesser amounts of basalt, tuff, argillite, impure carbonate and marble layers. The supracrustal rocks underwent a post-Lower Jurassic phase of regional metamorphism and folding that predates the Middle to Upper Jurassic intrusion of the monzonitic stocks.

This resulted in sillimanite- grade metamorphism throughout most of the Nemo Lakes Belt, however, the metamorphic grade is lower around Tillicum Mountain and resulted in the formation of biotite, muscovite, chlorite and amphibole. In addition to the regional metamorphism, the rocks were locally subjected to two episodes of contact metamorphism. The first is associated with swarms of dioritic sills that probably accompanied the regional deformation; the second is hornfelsing related to the intrusion of the large monzonitic stocks and postdates the regional deformation.

On the Tillicum property, the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks appear to correlate with the Lower and Middle Jurassic Archibald and Hall formations and the metamorphosed volcanic rocks with the older Lower Jurassic Elise Formation. All formations belong to the Lower Jurassic Rosland Group. These country rocks are intruded by swarms of deformed, often schistose, feldspar porphyritic diorite to quartz diorite sills that vary from 1 to greater than 100 metres in width.

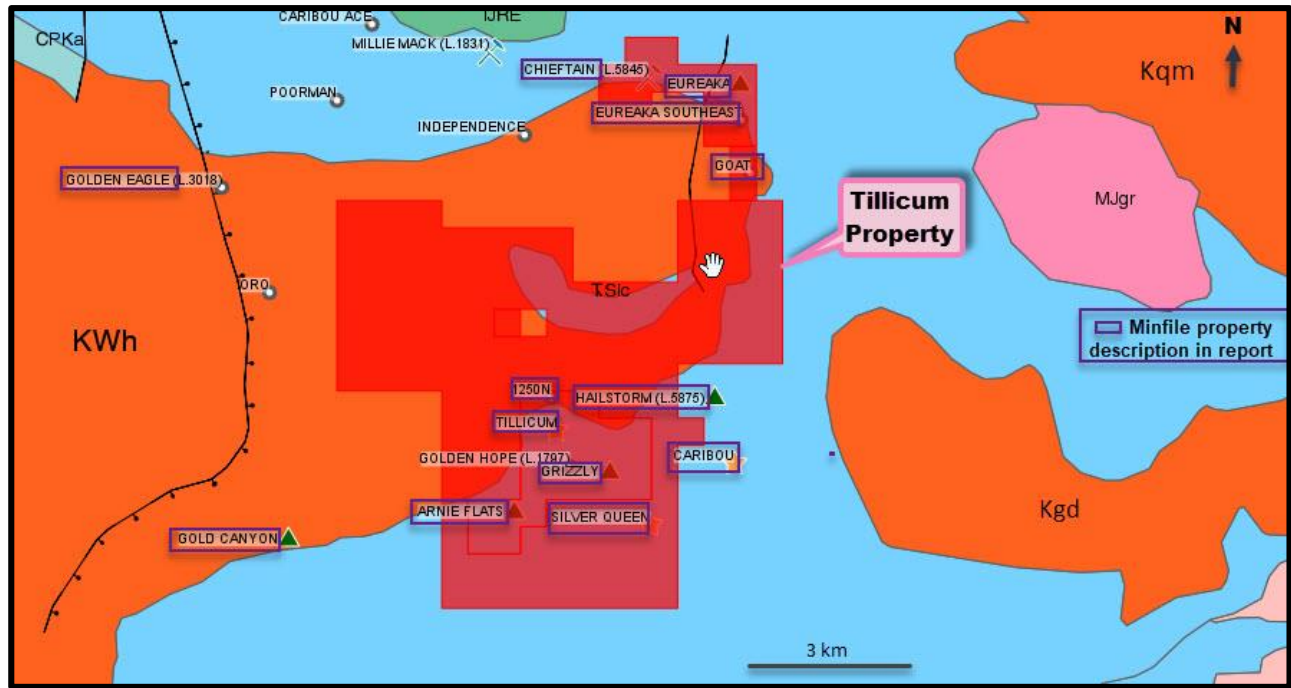
These intrusive rocks are widely distributed and are spatially and probably genetically related to gold-rich skarn mineralization on the Tillicum property. The country rocks immediately adjacent to the sills are often weakly hornfelsed. Locally the margins of some diorite sills and country rock adjacent to them are overprinted with skarn alteration.

The structure on the property is complex and is dominated by steep angle normal and reverse faults. Most faults have little offsets, however, several faults with major displacements divide the property into fault-bounded blocks. The metamorphic fabric of the rock closely parallels the bedding planes with minor or parasitic folding only very rarely observed.

The Heino-Money zone is offset by a series of left-lateral, steep- angle, northeast- striking faults that have displacements of up to 9.0 metres. Within a 500 metre radius of the Heino-Money zone, three other significant mineralized zones have been discovered. These are the East Ridge zone, the Jenny zone and the Blue zone.

At the Heino-Money (Screamer) zone, strata-bound, gold-bearing, siliceous calc-silicate skarn alteration is hosted in a thin, wedge-shaped package of basaltic tuff and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, which is bounded to the west by metabasalts and to the east by a large, altered feldspar porphyritic diorite body. The skarn is pinkish-green and is generally well layered with sub-parallel thin quartz veins and variable amounts of sulphides.

Figure 4. Tillicum property: Geology
(Base map from MapPlace)



GEOLOGY LEGEND

Middle Jurassic

MJgr
Granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks

Triassic

TrSlc
Slocan Group
limestone, shale, siltstone, argillite

Cretaceous

Kqm
Quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

Kgd
Unnamed
Granodioritic intrusive rocks

KWh
Whatshan Batholith
Granodioritic intrusive rocks

Geology: Tillicum property (cont'd)**GOLDEN HOPE** showing (W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW294

Within Tenure 1071800

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

1250N showing (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW295

Within Tenure 1071800

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

GRIZZLY prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW296

Within Tenure 1060928

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

Locally, shear-related calc-silicate-quartz skarn zones host sulphide mineralization, consisting primarily of massive pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and traces of free gold, in conformable bands to pods with in a pelitic schist and feldspar porphyry intrusion. The mineralized zone has been traced along strike for a distance of approximately 400 metres with a thickness up to 15 metres and individual sulphide bands up to 0.6 metre wide.

ARNIE FLAT prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW297

Within Tenure 1060928

The area is underlain by highly deformed Triassic and older (?) volcanic and sedimentary rocks of and younger aplite and feldspar porphyry dikes, and granitic intrusions. The volcanic rocks are the oldest units and are tentatively assigned to the Slocan or Kaslo Group, while the younger sedimentary rocks are correlated with the Slocan Group. A complete regional geology summary can be found in the Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence.

Locally, tuffaceous and meta-basaltic andesites near a hybrid diorite sill host two sub-parallel calc-silicate skarn zones. Sulphide mineralization consists of disseminated and stringer pyrite with pyrrhotite and trace argentite or tetrahedrite.

MINERALIZATION: TILLICUM PROPERTY AREA

The mineralization of one developed prospect peripheral to the Tillicum property is reported by MINFILE as follows. The description herein is copied from Minfile.

The distance is relative to the Tillicum property.

CARIBOU developed prospect (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW259

One kilometre east

In 1984, surface sampling yielded up to 5.35 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres (Assessment Report 18638). In 1987, channel sampling yielded 15.4 grams per tonne gold across 12 metres, including 34.2 grams per tonne gold over 5.4 metres (Assessment Report 18638).

In 1987, seven of eight diamond drill holes yielded a weighted average of 5.5 grams per tonne gold over an average thickness of 5.4 metres with values up to 11.3 grams per tonne gold over 10 metres (Assessment Report 18638). The following year, diamond drilling yielded values up to 43.4 grams per tonne gold over 3.8 metres (Assessment Report 18638).

In 1997, trench sampling yielded up to 46.21 grams per tonne gold over 0.66 metre from trench TR97-05, 33.41 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres from trench TR97-12; while trench TR97-04 yielded 6.78 grams per tonne gold over 4.5 metres including 17.43 grams per tonne gold over 3.3 metres (Assessment Report 25456). Diamond drilling, performed at the same time, yielded up to 6.03 grams per tonne gold over 4.0 metres, including 11.46 grams per tonne gold over 0.5 metre in drill hole 97-03 (Assessment Report 25456).

In 2008, sampling of skarn mineralization exposed in the drift assayed 24.4 grams per tonne gold over 4.0 metres (Assessment Report 31345).

Drill-indicated reserves were reported, in 1988, as 116,120 tonnes grading 8.57 grams per tonne gold with an additional drill-inferred reserve of 156,040 tonnes grading 8.57 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18638).

In 1985 and 1986, a 4.54 tonnes bulk sample of hand-cobbled, high-grade skarn ore is reported to have yielded an average of approximately 171 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 18638).

MINERALIZATION: TILLICUM PROPERTY

The mineralization of one past producer, two developed prospects, four prospects, and three showings reported by MINFILE within the Tillicum property is as follows. The reported descriptions herein are copied from Minfile.

CHIEFTAN past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW054

Within Tenure 1072049

In 1979, sampling yielded up to 70.7 grams per tonne gold and 3470 grams per tonne silver from the upper tunnel, 27.0 grams per tonne gold and 466 grams per tonne silver from the lower tunnel and 7.7 to 7.8 grams per tonne gold with 391 to 1640 grams per tonne silver from dump samples (Property File - Rockland Industries Ltd. [1979-11-08]: Certificate of Assay - No. 7910-3059 - Chieftain).

In 1981, sampling of the upper workings yielded 0.7 gram per tonne gold with 130 grams per tonne silver over 0.9 metre, while a sample of sorted ore from the tunnel assayed 45.1 grams per tonne gold with 294 grams per tonne silver (Property File - Chieftain Resources Ltd. [1981-04-04]: Letters Re: Chieftain Mine).

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Chieftan past producer (cont'd)**

Sampling of the lower tunnel yielded 8.2 grams per tonne gold, 171 grams per tonne silver with 1 per cent zinc over 32.5 centimetres and 10,120 grams per tonne silver, 0.5 per cent lead and 2 per cent zinc over 35 centimetres, while dump samples yielded from 7.6 to 70.7 grams per tonne gold with 391 to 3470 grams per tonne silver (Property File - Chieftain Resources Ltd. [1981-04-04]: Letters Re: Chieftain Mine). In 1983, a 1.9-metre-wide chip sample from the vein in the upper adit assayed 4.1 grams per tonne gold, 788 grams per tonne silver, 0.29 per cent lead and 0.21 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 12375).

EUREAKA prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW171

Within Tenure 1072049

Quartz-sulphide float carrying pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena reportedly assayed 1594.5 grams per tonne silver, 12.6 per cent lead, 3.9 per cent zinc and 4.8 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 8951).

EUREAKA SOUTHEAST showing (Polymetallic veins Ag Pb Zn+/ Au)

Minfile 082KSW177

Within Tenure 1072049

A grab sample of quartz vein material containing galena and sphalerite found on the old dumps assayed 720 grams per tonne silver and 7.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16967). The area is located near the contact between mafic volcanic rocks and clastic metasedimentary rocks (argillites and quartzites), both of which are part of the Triassic Slokan Group.

GOAT prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/Au)

Minfile 082KSW209

Within Tenure 1072050

Locally, an old pit or open-cut exposes a quartz vein with galena mineralization. In 1982, a sample yielded 0.75 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11161).

SILVER QUEEN developed prospect (Au skarn; Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 082FNW220

Within Tenure 1071800

In 1982, sampling of an open-cut exposing the carbonate band assayed 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 960 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11161). While, a silicified sample from the portal of the adit assayed 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 1060 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11161).

In 1984, diamond drilling intersected values from 40.1 grams per tonne silver over 3.65 metres to 144.7 grams per tonne over 4.51 metres (Assessment Report 26847).

In 2001, samples from the adit dump assayed from 1.4 to 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 685 to 1060 grams per tonne silver with 2.7 per cent lead and 2.6 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 26681). Another mineralized zone, located approximately 300 metres north east of the adit, yielded up to 2.1 grams per tonne gold and 257 grams per tonne silver, while another sample from the ridge crest approximately 200 metres west of the mountain summit assayed 3.4 grams per tonne gold and 960 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 26681).

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Silver Queen developed prospect (cont'd)****TILlicum** developed prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn; W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW234

Within Tenure 1060928

Free gold occurs as fine to coarse disseminations and fracture fillings within and along walls of the quartz sulphide veins; gold is generally associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The zone is cut by north-trending, steeply dipping lamprophyre dykes, which postdate both the skarn development and sulphide mineralization. A polished section study of this mineralization shows that gold grains are generally free, but may also be intimately associated with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite-marcasite. Some pyrrhotite grains are rimmed with colloform pyrite-marcasite while others contain small masses of hematite and graphitic material.

Minor to trace amounts of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and possibly electrum also occur. Polished thin section studies and geochemical studies suggest that the mineralizing process at the Heino-Money zone involved two phases of precious metal deposition. The first phase included the introduction of gold, arsenopyrite and possibly sphalerite, accompanied by the crystallization of quartz, carbonate and calc-silicate minerals. This was followed by the deposition of argentiferous galena and the continued introduction of arsenopyrite and sphalerite. Gold and silver-bearing horizons are present in the skarns at the Heino-Money zone but they do not occur together. Silver is probably carried in galena.

In 1983, drilling outlined a drill-indicated reserve of 36,287 tonnes at 20.5 grams per tonne gold and a total inferred potential of 90,720 tonnes (George Cross News Letter, February 28, 1984). In 1989, the Heino-Money zone was explored by drilling and underground exploration and had a reported reserve potential of 45,355 tonnes grading 34.28 grams per tonne gold. Within this reserve, a mining reserve has been calculated to be 15,874 tonnes with a diluted grade of 34.28 grams per tonne gold using a cut-off grade of 11.99 grams per tonne gold.

The mining reserve is outlined in four south-raking shoots that occur in a near vertical gold-bearing skarn structure that averages approximately 2 metres in width along a strike length of approximately 200 metres and a vertical extent of 100 metres. Additional reserve potential occurs between the delineated shoots as well as along strike and depth projections of the skarn structure (Assessment Report 19437). Columbia Gold Mines (1991), formerly Esperanza, estimated reserves of the Heino-Money zone to be 13,600 tonnes grading 34.79 grams per tonne gold (Information Circular 1993-13, page 17).

In 1981, a bulk sample of 58 tonnes shipped from the Money Pit averaged 78.8 grams per tonne gold. In 1986, a 3175- tonne bulk sample was shipped to the Dankoe mill at Keremeos and yielded 109.44 kilograms of gold (Assessment Report 19437). In 1993, as a result of mining at the Heino-Money zone, a total of 5503 tonnes of ore with an estimated head grade of 24.4 grams per tonne gold was shipped to the Goldstream mill (MINFILE 082M 141) for processing. Approximately 102,443 grams of gold and 149,546 grams of silver were recovered into concentrates that were shipped to Japan for smelting (George Cross News Letter No. 237 (December 10), 1993).

The East Ridge zone is 300 metres east of the Heino-Money zone. Gold mineralization occurs in a blanket-like zone that straddles the contact between porphyritic diorite and meta-arkose, quartzite, siltstone and minor argillite. The gold-bearing, near-vertical calc-silicate skarn structures occur within a 9.1 to 24.3-metre zone that strikes northeast and dips 70 degrees northwest. The skarn structures have widths that vary from 1.5 to 4.6 metres, but average 2.1 metres.

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**Tillicum developed prospect (cont'd)**

The East Ridge zone has been traced by drilling for 1100 metres along strike and 365 metres down-dip at an average width of 1.5 metres. The East Ridge zone is comprised of two parallel upper skarn structures 0.9 to 1.5 metres thick and a lower skarn structure. Gold occurs in randomly distributed high- grade pockets separated by areas of lower grade material. Within the zone, gold-bearing sulphide mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite-marcasite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and native gold with traces of tetrahedrite.

In 1982, a 180- kilogram bulk sample from the upper cut assayed 3.8 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11161). In 1984, drilling on the East Zone yielded an inferred resource of 4,536,000 tonnes at 1.7 grams per tonne gold (Northern Miner, November 15, 1984). In 1989, exploratory underground drifting (300 metres) and drilling on the East Ridge zone resulted in indicated reserves of 1,184,672 tonnes grading 5.82 grams per tonne gold. Within this reserve are measured geological reserves of 238,567 tonnes grading 13.36 grams per tonne gold using a minimum width of 1.5 metres and a cut-off grade of 6.85 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19437).

Columbia Gold Mines (1991) estimated reserves of the East Ridge zone to be 440,000 tonnes grading 10.26 grams per tonne gold (Information Circular 1993-13). In 1997, a drill- indicated reserve of 474,640 tonnes averaging 9.6 grams per tonne gold with a total possible resource of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams per tonne gold with a cut-off grade of 5.1 grams per tonne gold was reported (Assessment Report 25004).

The Jenny zone is 150 metres north and 100 metres lower in elevation than the Heino-Money zone. The Jenny zone consists of alternating bands of glassy quartz and sericitic quartzite overlain by pyritic, black, fine-grained, thinly bedded argillite. Very fine -grained galena, sphalerite and pyrite occur in the quartzite with euhedral magnetite and pyrite in the glassy quartz. Occasional cavity fillings of gold-bearing chalcedonic quartz and actinolite- rich bands are also evident.

In 1982, diamond drilling, on the zone, yielded up to 4.5 grams per tonne gold over 3.0 metres from drill hole S82-5 (Assessment Report 11161). Also at this time, a chip sample across 0.4 metres returned 12.9 grams per tonne gold and 19.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11161). In 1997, sampling of the Lower Jenny zone, located another 50 metres north, yielded up to 7.6 grams per tonne gold and grams per tonne silver, while a select sample assayed 413.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 25004).

The Blue (BBB) zone is 280 metres north-northeast of the Heino-Money zone. Three pits expose pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite massive stringers and lenses within a fractured and sheared, thinly bedded quartz-biotite gneiss. Just above the pits, scheelite occurs disseminated in a siliceous matrix and along fractures. In 1982, sampling yielded values up to 6.9 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 11161).

GOLDEN HOPE showing (W skarn)

Minfile 082FNW294

Within Tenure 1071800

Locally, Scheelite mineralization is hosted by altered limestones and calc-silicate rocks over widths up to 1.5 metres.

In 1979, sampling yielded up to 0.77 per cent tungsten tri-oxide (Assessment Report 7909).

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)**1250N** showing (Au skarn)

Minfile 082FNW295

Within Tenure 1060928

Locally, a parallel series of conformable sulphide-rich bands, up to 0.3 metre wide, are hosted by a sequence of rusty schistose and siliceous rocks. Sulphide mineralization consists of pyrrhotite with up to 10 per cent sphalerite.

In 1982, a chip sample assayed 8.9 grams per tonne gold and 35.2 grams per tonne silver over 2.6 metres (Assessment Report 11161).

GRIZZLY prospect (Au skarn; Pb-Zn skarn)

Minfile 082FNW296

Within Tenure 1060928

In 1982, a chip sample from the northern end of the mineralized zone yielded 4.4 grams per tonne gold and 29.1 grams per tonne silver over 5.0 metres, while another chip sample from the same area yielded 4.8 grams per tonne gold, 85.5 grams per tonne silver and 4.99 per cent combined lead-zinc over approximately 1 metre (Assessment Report 11161). Grab sampling, from the southern end of the zone yielded up to 106.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.69 per cent tungsten trioxide and 11.17 per cent combine lead-zinc (Assessment Report 11161).

In 1989, diamond drilling yielded values up to 10.4 grams per tonne gold over 1.2 metres in hole G89-214; 19.9 grams per tonne gold over 0.9 metre in hole G89-213 and 2.6 grams per tonne gold with 15.3 grams per tonne silver over 14.4 metres in hole G89-220, including 3.3 metres yielding 5.1 grams per tonne gold and 15.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 25004).

In 1997, rock chip sampling yielded up to 4.4 grams per tonne gold and 4004.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 25004).

In 1997, an estimated possible reserve of 252,060 tonnes averaging 13.7 grams per tonne gold was reported (Assessment Report 25004).

ARNIE FLAT prospect (skarn)

Minfile 082FNW297

Within Tenure 1060928

In 1984, trench samples yielded values up to 260.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.69 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 26847).

In 1989, diamond drilling yielded from 0.10 to 0.79 gram per tonne gold with 42.7 to 178.1 grams per tonne silver over lengths of 0.91 and 2.74 metres, respectively (Assessment Report 26847).

The area has been explored historically in conjunction with the nearby approximately Heino-Money (MINFILE 082FNW234) occurrence to the north west. In 1979 and 1980, the area was prospected by Arnold and Elaine Gustafson. Later in 1980, after the discovery of high- grade gold values on the nearby Tillicum Mountain (MINFILE 082FNW234) property, the area was subsequently acquired by the Esperanza Explorations Ltd and Welcome North Mines Ltd. joint venture, which led to additional claim staking (Til 1-4 claims) to include the Silver Queen (MINFILE 082FNW220) ground to the south. Welcome North terminated the joint venture in March 1982. In June 1982 La Teko Resources optioned a 50.4 per cent interest in Esperanza Explorations.

Mineralization: Tillicum property (cont'd)***Arnie Flat prospect (cont'd)***

Work in 1981 and 1982, included geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and an airborne geophysical survey. In 1984, a program of rock sampling and geological mapping was completed. The area was explored in conjunction with the Tillicum Mountain occurrence by Esperanza Explorations through 1989. This work included five diamond drill holes over a strike length of approximately 1000 metres.

In 1997, AMT Resources and IBEX Resources completed a program of geochemical sampling, trenching and a ground electromagnetic survey on the area. In 2001 and 2002, 1330275 Ontario Limited completed programs of rock, silt and soil sampling and geological mapping on the area. During 2008 through 2014, AMT Industries Canada completed programs of soil sampling, a ground electromagnetic survey and remote sensing analysis on the area.

MINERALIZATION: TILLICUM PROPERTY**Gold-Silver Mineralization**

(From Roberts, 1986)

“Gold occurs in calc-silicate, quartz skarns developed in metasedimentary and metavolcanics adjacent to or in close proximity to diorite porphyry sills. Skarn assemblages consist of quartz, plagioclase, tremolite-actinolite, clinozoisite, garnet, biotite and microcline. Skarns contain quartz-calc-silicate segregations, injections and veins that vary from less than 1cm to 3m thick. These segregations are generally conformable to the metamorphic fabric, although locally they display cross-cutting features.

Native gold occurs within the skarn assemblages as 25 micron disseminations to 1cm coarse flakes within and along the margins of the quartz-calc-silicate segregations. Skarns also contain variable amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, as well as traces of chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. The sulphides occur as fine disseminations oriented within the plane of the metamorphic foliation and as coarse-grained aggregates within the segregations. A petrographic study of polished thin sections undertaken by Ken Northcote (Tillicum 1982 Report) indicates that the gold is contemporaneous with pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena mineralization and pre-dates arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite crystallization. Colin Godwin (pers. corn.) has obtained a Jurassic lead-isotope age for galena mineralization from the Money Pit.

The silver content of the skarns is highly variable. Gold-rich skarns commonly have very low silver contents with silver-gold ratios of less than 1:1. Silver-rich skarns, such as the Silver Queen Zone, contain very low gold values. It is of significance that silver rich skarns are hosted in highly calcareous sediments which structurally overlie the volcanic sedimentary sequence that hosts the gold bearing skarns.

Exploration programs conducted during the period 1981-1984 targeted and drill tested three major gold-silver zones, as well as outlining numerous other showings on the Esperanza Property. High grade gold reserves in the order of 24,000 ounces were outlined in the HEINO-MONEY ZONE; in addition, a drill indicated reserve of over 5 million tons, grading 0.05 oz/ton gold was indicated within the EAST RIDGE ZONE; and over 3 million tons grading 3 oz/ton silver was outlined in the SILVER QUEEN ZONE. The 1985 and 1986 programs are focused on proving additional reserves within the Heino-Money Zone. For detailed descriptions of all mineralized zones on the Esperanza Property, please refer to Roberts and McClintock (1983, McClintock (1984), and Roberts (1986).”

Gold-Silver Mineralization (cont'd)

(From Roberts, 1986)

Additional information on mineralization from Roberts (1986):

- In addition to the main skarn zone at the contact between the andesite and tuffaceous sediments, a second skarn was identified within the meta-andesite.
- In all six drill holes the skarn zone occurs entirely within meta-andesite.
- Gold grades of the skarn varied from 0.11 over 3 feet in hole 86-95 to 1.63 over 3.5 feet in hole 86-91.
- Best gold grades are in the most intense skarning and sulphide mineralization.
- Most intense skarn having the highest gold grades
- Grades varied from 0.04 oz/Ton gold over 3.0 feet (hole 86-105) to 9.26 oz/Ton gold over 3.2 feet (hole 86-104), the two extremes being only 18 feet apart.

Table 2. Tillicum property: Production

Production		Mined	Au	Cd	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ref 1	Ref. 2
Tillicum Mineral Zone	Period	Tonne	Gram	Kilo	Kilo	Kilo	Grams		
Tillicum		5,78817	164,552	10	2,314	4,188	218,908	Minfile	
Money Pit	1981	58t bulk sample	Av. 78.8 g/t					Minfile	
	1986	3175t bulk sample	109.440					Minfile	AR 19437
Tillicum: Heino Money	1993	5503	102,443				149,546	Minfile	

Table 34. Tillicum property: Inventory

Inventory	Category	Metric	Au	Yr	Ref 1	Ref. 2
Tillicum Mineral Zone		Tonnes	G/T			
Tillicum: East Ridge	Indicated	74,640	9.6	1997	Minfile	AR 250004
Tillicum: East Ridge	Drill Indicated	474,640	9.6	1997	Minfile	AR 250004
Tillicum: East Ridge	Possible	1,063,220	8.9	1997	Minfile	AR 250004
Tillicum: East Ridge	Possible	1,184,672 inc 440,000	5.82 10.26	1991	Minfile	Info. Circ. 1993
Tillicum: Heino-Money	Indicated	13,600/	34.79/	1991	Minfile	Info. Circ. 1993
Grizzly Mineral Zone	Possible	252,060	13.7	1997	Minfile	AR 250004

2019 EXPLORATION PROGRAM**PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING****a) Purpose**

The purpose of the program was to prospect and take samples within an area of the Tillicum property showing to locate a potential mineral zone, such as at the Tillicum mineral zone, which may be developed to a potentially economic mineral resource.

2019 Exploration Program (cont'd)

b) Prospecting

Field work consisted of a preliminary research, review and subsequent exploration preparation of the Tillicum property and was followed with prospecting of area, Multiple photos taken of samples, and areas. GPS coordinates were taken, and all samples were bagged, tagged, recorded and mapped in multiple formats.

c) Sampling

In the acquisition of mineralized samples from various locations throughout the property including: In situ, float and heavy mineral soil, orange flagging and marking of sample sites was done in addition to noting points of interest and access routes. In addition, general exploration of other areas of the property was completed. Work program samples were processed and then data compilation related to the work program samples by way of excel and google mapping were completed

The geochemical prospect methods implemented was to best understand the dispersion of the St. George and the St. Lawrence mineral deposits in the soil and the local rock outcrops which required systematic sampling by reliable methods such as soil geochemistry, overburden geochemistry and rock geochemistry to better define and reveal dispersion tracts of elements, due to weather, soil processes and surface erosion.

d) Soil Samples

Geochemical methods of prospecting were based on the fact of very small amounts of one or more of the metals in the local ore bodies are dispersed in the vicinity. All soil samples were taken from overburden by digging shallow pits and sifting samples from soil - profile Horizon A approximate depth 6 – 12 inches.

- 1) Shovel, pick, scoop
- 2) half inch grizzly rock pan
- 3) 40 mesh soil sieve
- 4) 13" x 15" double zipper freezer bags (sample bags)
- 5) iridescent orange lath, felt pen
- 6) Bushnell GPS Onyx 200 CR, pen, notebook
- 7) Safety vest, First-aid kit

e) Rock Samples

The representative rock samples and various methods of sampling involved chip and grab samples that weighed a pound or more and were taken with reasonable care to provide fair samples on this preliminary early-stage exploration program.

- 1) 5 -10 lb mallet and sledgehammer, cold chisel, safety goggles
- 2) jewelers Loop, magnifying glass
- 3) pocketknife, Garrett Pro pointer, Metal detector (Fisher Gold Bug)
- 4) 13" x 15" double zipper freezer bags (sample bags)
- 5) iridescent orange lath, black felt pen, camera
- 6) Bushnell GPS Onyx 200 CR, Map, pen, notebook
- 7) Safety vest, First-aid kit

2019 Exploration Program (cont'd)

In the prospecting traverse shown on Figure 5, there was not any rock sample observed that revealed mineralization and/or alteration worthy of selecting.

The 12 rock samples (TM 1-12) that were selected for analysis were from the Tillicum workings that were at one time placed in a dilapidated shack (possibly a location for the sorting of samples prior to shipping) located on a mountain road 1,800 metres north of the Tillicum workings as shown on Figure 5.

f) Results

The prospecting and sampling results are reported on in the Conclusions section of this report.

The assay results of the 13 samples are shown in Appendix 3 as Assay Certificates KL20014881 and KL200114866.

Figure 5. Tillicum property: Index map (Base map from MapPlace and Google Earth)

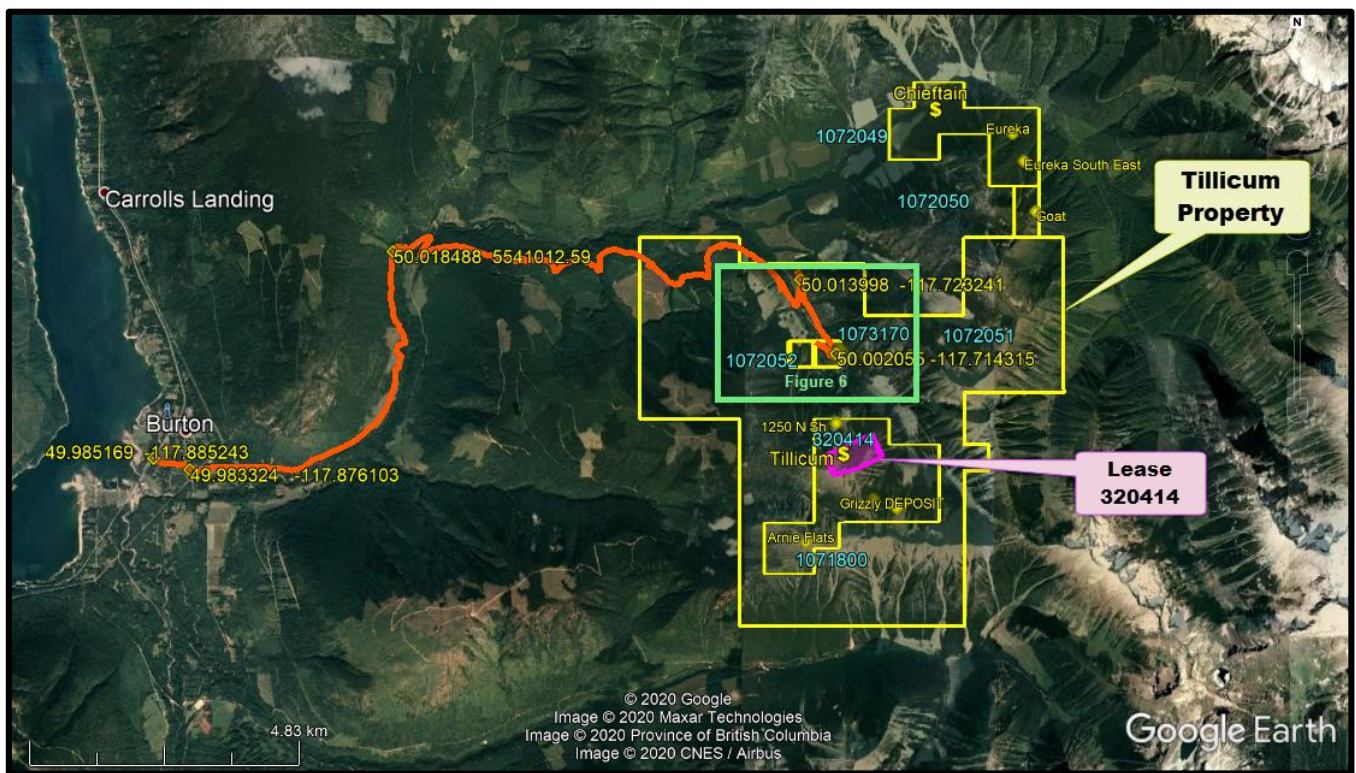
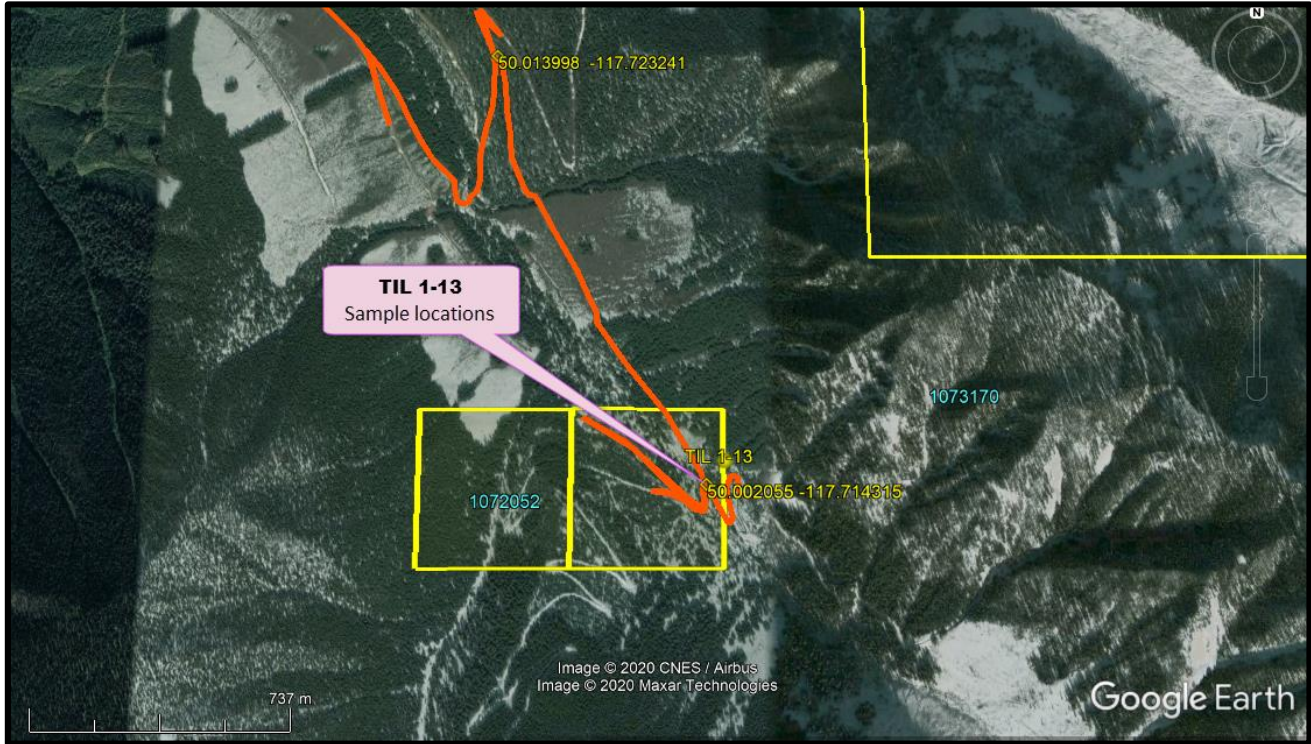
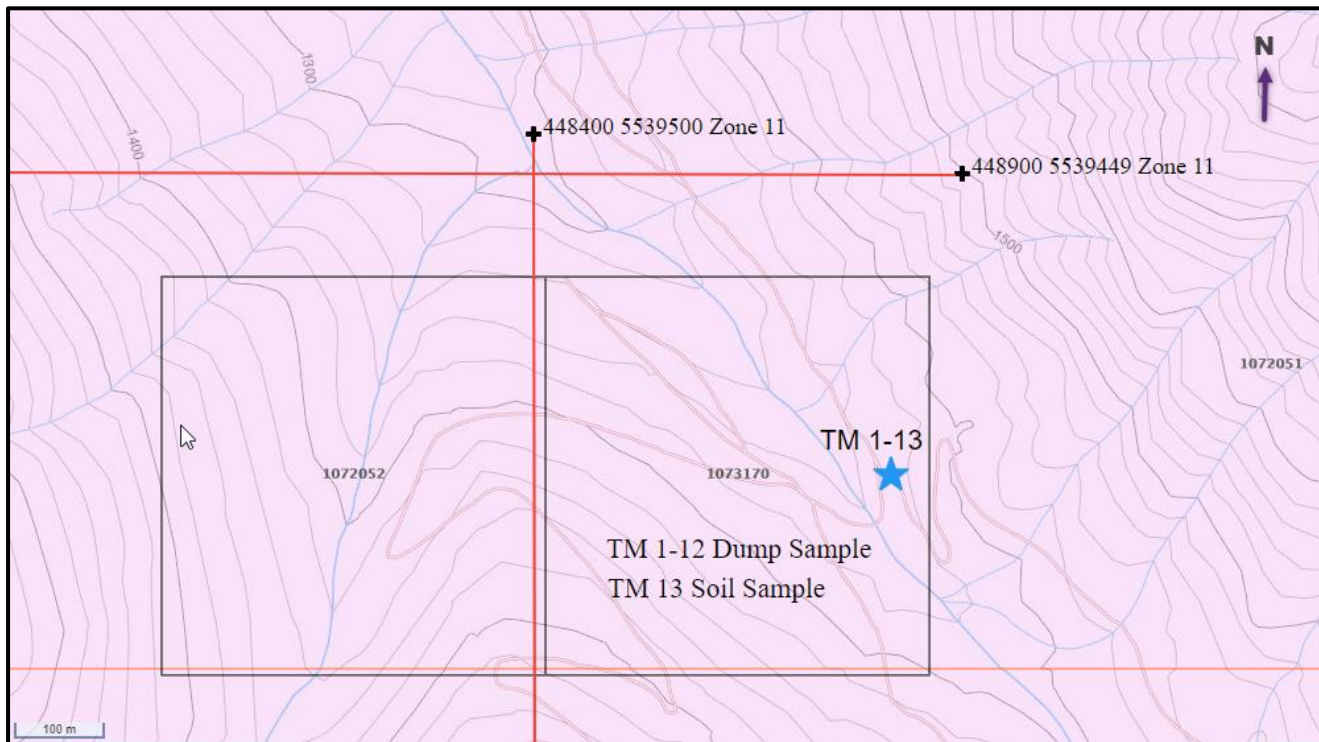


Figure 6. Tillicum property: Sample locations*
(Base map from Google Earth)



* see Figure 6 for location on Tillicum Property

Figure 7. Tillicum property: Sample locations* and selected assays**
(Base map from MapPlace 2)



* see Figures 5 & 6 for location on Tillicum Property

**see Appendix 3 for complete assays of the 13 samples

2019 Exploration Program (cont'd)

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

a) Purpose

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections that could be the centre of maximum brecciation and be depth intensive to provide the most favourable feeder zone to any mineral laden concentrated residual fluids sourced from a waning magmatic reservoir.

b) Method

A shaded relief image for the Tillicum property was obtained from MapPlace2. The shaded relief image provided by MapPlace2 uses a single direction of light oriented at 325°N to create its shading and does not represent a composite image composed of multiple light directions. The DEM image was examined and lineaments were delineated manually. The manually defined lineaments defined from a shaded relief image can represent joints, faults or shear zones. Professional experience was used to define all lineaments, primary structures and prospective areas shown in Figure 8. A total of 94 lineaments were marked, compiled into a 10-degree class interval, and plotted as a Rose Diagram (Figure 9).

c) Results

One cross-structural location was determined from the indicated major structures. The results are discussed in the Conclusion section of this report.

*Figure 8. Indicated lineaments on Tenures 1071800, 1072051, and 1072052.
(Base map: MapPlace & Google)*

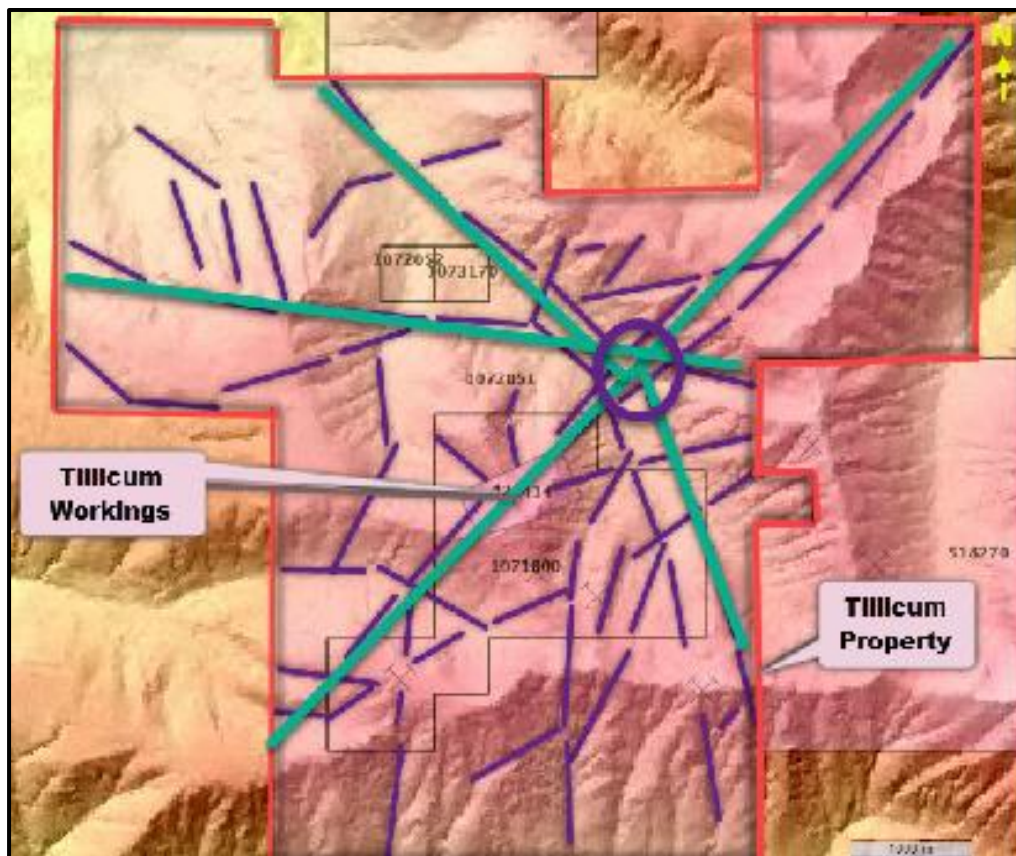
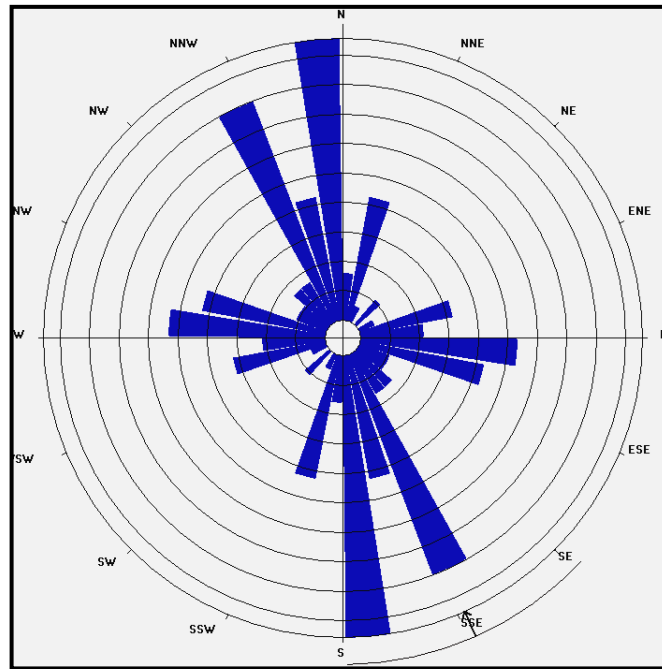


Figure 9. Rose Diagram from lineaments of Figure 8



STATISTICS

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 94

Sector angle = 10°

Scale: tick interval = 2% [1.9 data]

Maximum = 19.1% [18 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 156-336

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±23.1°

(valid only for unimodal data)

Circ.Std Error = 0.1998

Circ.Skewness = 2.81

Circ.Kurtosis = -2.02

kappa = 0.58

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 26.07

Mean Resultant length = 0.2773

Mean Resultant dir'n = 156.0 - 336.0

Circ.Median = 156.0 - 336.0

Circ.Mean Dev.about median = 33.9°

Circ. Variance = 0.27

Circular Std.Dev. = 45.88°

Circ. Dispersion = 3.75

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = 0.1859; Sbar = -0.2058

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = 17.4726; Sbar = -19.3442

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.4227

Mean direction of doubled angles = 168

Table 4. Approximate location of cross-structure

(UTM-11 NAD 83)

Cross-structure	UTM East	UTM North	Approximate Elevation (m)
	449,845	5,538,236	1500

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The following information was reported in the authors assessment report on the Tillicum Property (Sookochoff, 2019) and is reiterated herein for a better understanding of the structural analytical results.

"As is indicated by the gold/silver/lead/zinc past production from ground covered by the Tillicum property, and the favourable geology for the various types of mineral deposits, the more obvious being mineral zones of skarn mineralization, the potential for an economic mineral resource is enhanced.

Although skarn mineral zones are not the norm in British Columbia, having a general propensity for localized, occasionally hi-grade mineralization, they can be developed to a significant gold and/or copper productive mineral resource, as illustrated by the Craigmont (092ISE035) copper/iron ore deposit. At Craigmont the ore-body was developed on mineralization occurring as massive pods, lenses, and disseminations where semi-continuous ore is found over a strike length of 900 metres and a vertical depth of 600 metres. From 1962 to 1982 the mine produced 36,750,000 tons of ore averaging 1.28% copper with over four hundred million kilograms of copper and over 70,000 grams of gold recovered.

As the Tillicum property, of five areas of known mineral zones on which exploration and development can be targeted, the Tillicum/East Ridge zone would be the prime exploration/development mineral zone barring other areas to which exploration may be diverted. The Tillicum East Ridge zone has a 1997 reported possible inventory of 1,063,220 tonnes averaging 8.9 grams' gold per tonne (Minfile), totaling 9,462,658 grams or an in-ground value of \$519,405,297.62 at the January 21, 2019 gold price of \$54.89 per gram.

The Craigmont and the Tillicum properties have a general similar geological environment in the intrusives and the sediments (limestone/limy rocks), with the style of the mineralization somewhat variant in that the Tillicum skarn mineralization is controlled by faults and related quartz veins. This is a positive reflection for bulk porphyry mineralization for a potential porphyry deposit to depth (Figure 7.). Adie (1997) reports the potential for the development of ore in both cases in that on the East Ridge Zone which is an intrusion-related gold-pyrrhotite vein (*Geological Survey Branch Open File 1996-13.*)

"The present evaluation suggests a good potential for finding high grade ore shoots within this zone" (p16) and on the West Ridge Zone,

"An initial geological evaluation, and a limited number of samples, suggests potential for a low grade, bulk tonnage type of mineralization in this area."

At the Heino-Money pit (*Gustafson Mine*) from which 164,552 grams of gold were produced Adie (1997) reports that,

" Exploration diamond drilling and drifting failed to outline additional zones of ore grade within accessible portions of the Heino-Money trend. It is possible that small zones of high grade gold mineralization remain undiscovered in the Heino-Money zone ... there is still potential for finding additional ore shoots in the immediate area ... "

Adie (1997) also reports that the Gustafson Mine veins more likely fit the "Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au (Figure 7.) type of vein as do the other veins such as the Grizzly vein, located some 3,000 feet southwest of the Eagle Ridge deposit."

The 2019 structural analysis results indicated one cross-structure approximately 1,400 metres northeast of the Tillicum workings which are covered by Lease 320414 which is included in the Tillicum Property.

As the structure of the Tillicum developed prospect is reported (Minfile) as,

"... complex and is dominated by steep angle normal and reverse faults. Most faults have little offsets, however, several faults with major displacements divide the property into fault-bounded blocks. The metamorphic fabric of the rock closely parallels the bedding planes with minor or parasitic folding only very rarely observed."

"The Heino-Money zone is offset by a series of left-lateral, steep- angle, northeast-striking faults that have displacements of up to 9.0 metres. Within a 500 metre radius of the Heino-Money zone, three other significant mineralized zones have been discovered. These are the East Ridge zone, the Jenny zone and the Blue zone."

and one of the four structures comprising the cross-structural location is a dominant northeasterly trending structure (*to be referred to as the Money structure*) which is also indicated to traverse the location of the Tillicum workings, this northeasterly trending structure may be the northeast striking structure at the Heino-Money zone reported in the above Tillicum Minfile description.

And as the Honey related cross –structure is indicated to be located within an overburdened valley floor which would mask any surficial indications of mineralization, the cross-structure could have been the feeder zone for the migration of deep-seated mineralizing fluids to surface with the Heino-Money mineral zone developed from the fluid migration along the Money structure to a convenient structural/chemical deposition location.

Another possible source of mineralization at the Heino-Money zone is a structurally indicated intrusive plug within the Heino-Money zone area which is indicated by three radiating structures centred y the Money structure (*Figure 8*). This intrusive could have been the mineralizing source to the Heino-Money mineralized skarn zones. The intrusive may also factor in the development of a copper-gold porphyry mineral zone underlying the surficial skarn development. The skarn/porphyry relationship is common in a volcanic environment as shown in Figure 10.

Some of the major porphyry deposits were discovered through the initial development of surficial skarn mineral deposit;

An example of a skarn development to a porphyry mine is in one of the largest porphyry copper mines in Mexico, the Cananea, which was mined as a skarn at the surface and developed to a porphyry to a resource and ultimately a mine at depth.

"The Cananea mine in Sonora is Mexico's largest open pit copper mine, one of the largest in the world and – having opened in 1899 – one of the oldest on the North American continent"

Figure 10. Cananea Mine, Mexico

[\(https://www.mining-technology.com/projects/cananaecoppermine/\)](https://www.mining-technology.com/projects/cananaecoppermine/)



<https://ca.images.search.yahoo.com/search/images?p=cananea+copper+mine&fr=crmas&imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fgeo-mexico.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2014%2F09%2Fsonora-cananea-mina-de-cobre.jpg#id=1&iurl=http%3A%2F%2Fgeo-mexico.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2014%2F09%2Fsonora-cananea-mina-de-cobre.jpg&action=click>

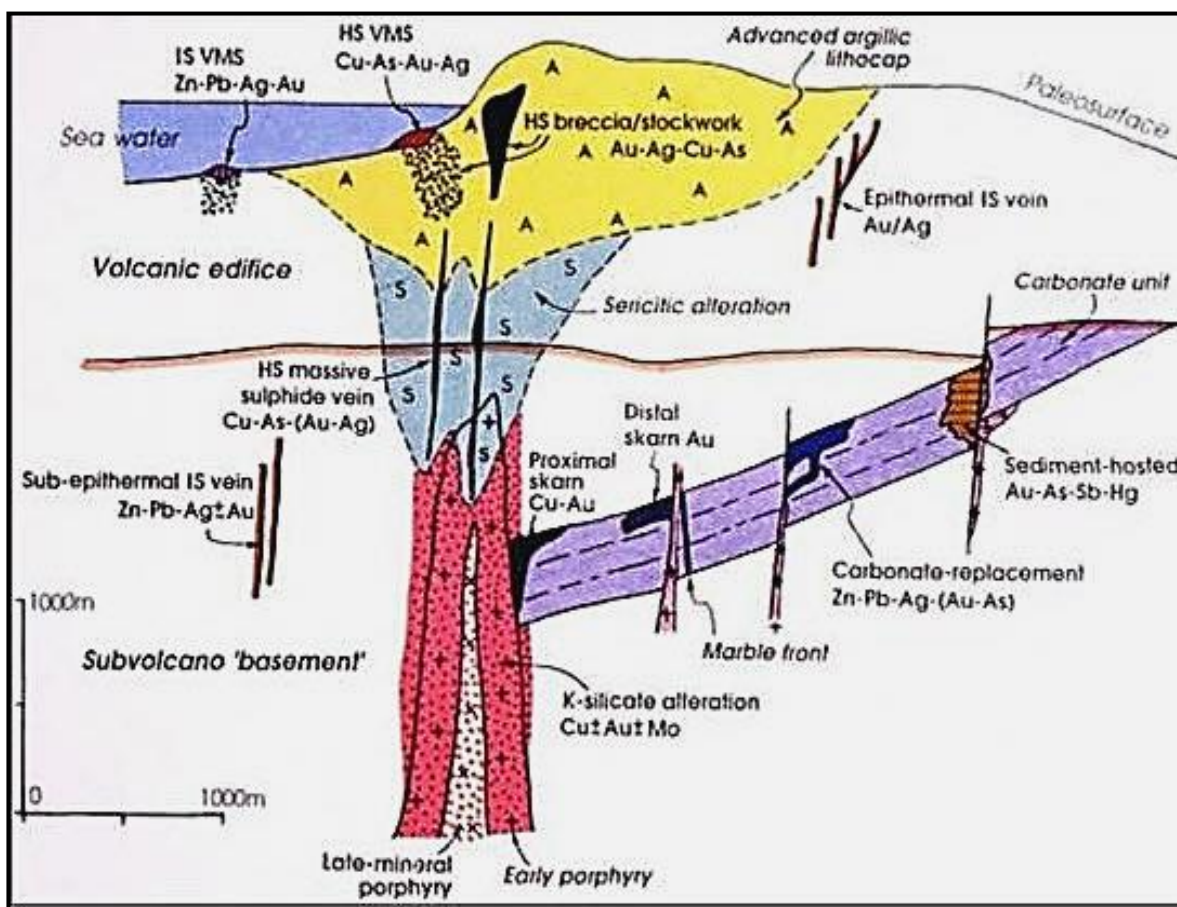
Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

Figure 11. Geological model of types of mineral occurrences* that may be occur in a volcanic environment

(Map from <http://earthsci.org/mineral/mindep/skarn/skarn.html>)



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082FNW234 – TILlicum

082KSW295 – 1250N

082FNW259 – CARIBOU

082FNW296 – GRIZZLY

082FNW272 – GOLD CANYON

082FNW297 – ARNIE FLAT

082FNW293 – HALSTOM

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

The work on the Tillicum Property was done from October 16, 2019 to October 22, 2019 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

October 16-22, 2019 (cumulative time)

3 days @ \$1,100.00 / day ----- \$ 3,300.00

Prospecting and Sampling**Labour**

John Bakus: October 18-20, 2019

3 days @ \$450.00 ----- \$ 1,575.00

Leigh Nord: October 19, 2019

1 day @ \$300.00 ----- 300.00 1,875.00

Transportation

Kamloops to Burton to Property return

4x4: 1,090 km @\$0.68/km ----- 741.20

Exploration Equipment

GPS, computer, electronics

1 day @ \$20.00 ----- 20.00

Spot locator

1 day @ \$20.00 ----- 20.00

Chainsaw, etc.

1 day @ \$20.00 ----- 20.00

Tele, tape, battery, bags, etc

1 day @ \$20.00 ----- 20.00 80.00

Food/Lodging

2 man days @ \$ 125.00 ----- 250.00

Other

Assays ----- 697.35

Maps ----- 700.00

Report ----- 3,500.00 4,897.35

\$ 11,143.55

=====

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:
That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with an address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty-four years.
- 3) I am registered as a Professional Engineer and am in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from exploration work done by the author in the general Nakusp/Burton/ Slocan area of the Slocan Mining Division since 1980.
- 5) I have no interest in the Tillicum property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

FIELD CREW QUALIFICATIONS

John Bakus: 15 years' experience.

Leigh Nord:40 years prospecting experience.

Appendix 1

Sample Locations and Descriptions

Tillicum 2019		<u>Sample Types</u> HM Heavy Mineral/ Ore Pile FB Float/Ore Pile, POI Point of interest/Access			
Sample	Latitude	Longitude	UTM N	UTM E	Sample Description
TIL-01-12	50.00269	-117.71355	5539103	448810	Centre ore stockpile; HR 12 samples; 1-3 lb; assayed.
TIL-13	50.00269	-117.71355	5539103	448810	Centre ore stockpile; HM 1 sample; 1' x 1"; 1 lb; assayed

Appendix 2

Photos from Tillicum Property

Sample from Ore Pile



Tillicum Ore Pile Lat Long



Tillicum Ore Pile



Appendix 3

Assay Certificates



ALS Canada Ltd.
 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
 Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
 www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **MLS MINING**
#3 572 LORNE STREET EAST
KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1X6

Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 9-FEB-2020
 This copy reported on
 10-FEB-2020
 Account: MLSMIN

CERTIFICATE KL20014866

Project: Tillicum

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 20-JAN-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BAKUS		
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SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	
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: 
 Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver



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To: **MLS MINING**
#3 572 LORNE STREET EAST
KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1X6

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 Account: MLSMIN

Project: Tillicum

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS	KL20014866
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Sample Description	Method	Analyte	Units	LOD	WEI-21	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41			
					Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
					kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
					0.02	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1	0.05
1					0.15	42.0	0.81	345	5.28	<10	30	0.17	5.87	2.19	271	4.44	21.5	88	0.47
2					0.38	64.9	1.84	2800	10.20	<10	30	0.48	6.09	1.60	201	3.43	46.2	207	0.81
3					0.29	>100	0.10	2580	13.15	<10	20	0.06	87.6	0.65	827	0.48	56.7	1	0.07
4					0.27	63.1	0.07	13.8	3.69	<10	<10	0.17	13.85	8.33	162.0	2.68	8.6	1	<0.05
5					0.29	6.89	0.60	81.6	2.20	<10	10	0.13	0.40	1.31	122.5	1.08	35.7	9	0.48
6					0.46	7.87	0.77	39.4	4.25	<10	<10	0.13	0.42	2.72	240	1.13	33.6	6	0.27
7					0.13	9.32	4.67	126.5	1.26	<10	30	0.71	0.27	2.58	150.5	6.93	21.5	51	1.96
8					0.39	6.61	0.48	19.6	1.43	<10	<10	0.14	0.37	2.75	239	0.78	35.8	5	0.24
9					0.28	1.04	0.73	112.5	0.25	<10	<10	0.11	0.26	0.87	80.3	2.79	5.4	12	0.25
10					0.19	>100	0.03	3430	>25.0	<10	40	<0.05	11.65	0.77	260	0.20	77.3	<1	<0.05
11					0.12	9.69	0.20	13.2	5.27	<10	<10	0.15	0.57	4.44	273	0.43	25.0	3	<0.05
12					0.09	>100	0.53	1360	>25.0	<10	10	0.11	6.16	0.15	263	1.01	66.8	8	0.25



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	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	
		Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
		0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.05
1		878	11.70	4.82	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.114	0.10	1.9	15.0	0.63	1250	0.61	0.03	0.11
2		663	9.68	6.74	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.175	0.12	1.6	17.4	0.55	1340	0.37	0.12	0.08
3		1105	30.1	0.71	0.35	<0.02	0.12	0.438	0.01	0.3	0.7	0.05	1500	0.44	<0.01	<0.05
4		1200	6.35	0.84	0.09	<0.02	0.01	0.157	<0.01	1.4	0.8	0.35	2230	0.75	<0.01	<0.05
5		1665	27.6	1.84	0.16	<0.02	0.01	0.081	0.08	0.5	10.4	0.40	1180	0.85	<0.01	<0.05
6		1600	25.2	2.10	0.18	<0.02	0.05	0.116	0.03	0.5	7.2	0.38	1080	0.82	0.04	<0.05
7		1775	16.00	10.20	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.070	0.25	3.4	31.2	0.91	1760	0.78	0.51	0.17
8		1415	28.4	1.58	0.18	<0.02	0.03	0.114	0.03	0.3	7.2	0.42	1080	0.88	0.01	<0.05
9		122.0	3.85	2.84	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.591	0.03	1.4	4.7	0.15	311	0.58	0.01	0.17
10		1905	44.3	0.31	0.81	<0.02	0.07	0.155	0.01	<0.2	0.4	0.04	615	0.25	<0.01	<0.05
11		1480	18.35	0.93	0.15	<0.02	0.04	0.143	<0.01	0.2	2.8	0.39	1340	0.76	<0.01	<0.05
12		1650	30.9	2.63	0.60	<0.02	0.60	0.164	0.08	0.5	8.7	0.20	580	0.79	0.01	0.07



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	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	
		Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		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
1		54.0	1710	4680	5.3	0.001	6.91	10.70	12.6	27.2	0.6	19.2	<0.01	0.70	0.8	0.092
2		138.0	1470	6040	8.3	<0.001	5.13	35.9	7.2	25.4	0.5	55.2	<0.01	0.68	0.8	0.078
3		125.5	140	>10000	0.4	<0.001	>10.0	224	0.3	108.5	1.7	14.0	<0.01	5.21	<0.2	0.007
4		24.4	80	4250	0.2	<0.001	4.41	2.11	0.3	19.9	<0.2	120.0	<0.01	1.52	<0.2	<0.005
5		131.0	140	257	5.1	<0.001	>10.0	1.81	1.6	31.6	<0.2	10.4	<0.01	0.08	<0.2	0.009
6		124.5	220	300	2.3	0.002	>10.0	1.92	1.0	29.6	0.2	40.2	<0.01	0.08	0.2	0.016
7		69.1	1650	290	20.2	0.001	8.64	3.38	10.6	18.3	0.9	245	<0.01	0.05	1.9	0.163
8		136.0	100	282	2.2	0.001	>10.0	1.67	1.0	34.0	<0.2	21.5	<0.01	0.09	<0.2	0.008
9		12.8	270	13.1	2.0	<0.001	2.16	0.27	1.0	2.3	0.2	4.7	<0.01	0.04	0.4	0.030
10		186.0	40	>10000	0.3	0.001	>10.0	1080	0.3	280	7.0	28.2	<0.01	2.66	<0.2	<0.005
11		95.6	10	587	0.2	<0.001	9.31	3.98	0.3	24.4	<0.2	31.7	<0.01	0.12	<0.2	<0.005
12		113.5	270	>10000	4.0	0.001	>10.0	324	1.8	220	8.1	4.2	<0.01	2.37	<0.2	0.022



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41 Ti ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS41 Zr ppm 0.5	Ag-OG46 Ag ppm 1	Pb-OG46 Pb % 0.001	Zn-OG46 Zn % 0.001
1		0.11	0.32	112	0.88	4.51	>10000	0.6			2.21
2		0.12	0.25	80	2.41	2.14	>10000	0.7			1.805
3		0.17	<0.05	5	3.93	0.77	>10000	<0.5	279	3.61	9.11
4		0.04	<0.05	3	0.82	5.00	>10000	<0.5			1.330
5		0.12	0.05	17	0.47	1.61	8820	<0.5			
6		0.10	0.07	12	0.45	2.27	>10000	<0.5			1.540
7		0.21	0.64	128	1.14	3.38	9410	1.1			
8		0.09	<0.05	10	2.27	2.32	>10000	<0.5			1.540
9		0.04	0.12	16	0.26	2.08	4280	0.8			
10		0.20	<0.05	3	0.42	0.61	>10000	<0.5	836	10.05	2.65
11		0.06	<0.05	3	0.36	2.74	>10000	<0.5			1.665
12		0.70	0.14	16	0.11	0.67	>10000	<0.5	979	8.61	2.69



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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS									
	ANALYTICAL COMMENTS								
Applies to Method:	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g). ME-MS41								
	LABORATORY ADDRESSES								
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada.								
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">CRU-31</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CRU-QC</td> <td style="width: 33%;">DISP-01</td> <td style="width: 17%;">LOG-22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUL-31</td> <td>PUL-QC</td> <td>SPL-21</td> <td>WEI-21</td> </tr> </table>	CRU-31	CRU-QC	DISP-01	LOG-22	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21
CRU-31	CRU-QC	DISP-01	LOG-22						
PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21						
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.								
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Ag-OG46</td> <td style="width: 33%;">ME-MS41</td> <td style="width: 33%;">ME-OG46</td> <td style="width: 17%;">Pb-OG46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zn-OG46</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Ag-OG46	ME-MS41	ME-OG46	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46			
Ag-OG46	ME-MS41	ME-OG46	Pb-OG46						
Zn-OG46									



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CERTIFICATE KL20014881

Project: Tillicum

This report is for 1 Soil sample submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 20-JAN-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BAKUS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	
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:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver



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Sample Description	Method	Analyte	Units	LOD	WEI-21	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41			
					Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
					kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
					0.02	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1	0.05
13					0.15	71.9	0.48	165.5	15.05	<10	10	0.16	6.07	1.07	310	1.16	18.3	10	0.40

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Sample Description	Method	Analyte	Units	LOD	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41				
					Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
					ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
					0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.05
13					1450	19.90	2.73	0.17	<0.02	0.09	0.165	0.02	0.6	7.9	0.41	930	1.08	<0.01	<0.05

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005
13		56.4	240	>10000	1.8	<0.001	5.55	35.3	1.4	42.1	1.4	20.8	<0.01	0.78	<0.2	0.010



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		ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46
Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Pb	Zn
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
13	LOD	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	0.001	0.001
		0.11	0.07	15	1.12	1.82	>10000	<0.5	1.310	3.33

