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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
39339

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 7,879.46

AUTHOR(S): Nicholas Gust

SIGNATURE(S):

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2020

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

PROPERTY NAME:

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

NTS/BCGS: 093A

LATITUDE: 52 o 37 '31.225 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 o 48 '53.311 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) 1271923 B.C. LTD

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

13775 - 31 AVE

Surrey, BC, V4P 2B7

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

1) 1271923 B.C. LTD

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

13775 - 31 AVE

Surrey, BC, V4P 2B7

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

Quesnel Terrane, mafic tuffaceous beds, black shale, siltstone and sandstone of Middle Triassic age, olivine-bearing, pyroxene-phyric basaltic pillow lava, breccia and tuff of Karnian to Norian age Intrusive rocks comprise small stocks and high-level dykes of diorite, monzonite and syenite compositions. Plutonism was contemporaneous with Lower Jurassic volcanism as evidenced by the presence of clasts of plutonic rocks within volcanic

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 28001, 15000 24365

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic	0.735 km	1012350, 1018449, and 1011386	7,879.46
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	7,879.46

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

Tenure # 1077715, 1012350, 1018449, and 1011386

Cariboo Mining Division

Map 093A

DATE OF REPORT
March 5, 2020

REPORT PREPARED BY
Nicholas Gust

CENTER OF WORK
Lat. 52°37'31.225"N , Long. 121°48'53.311"W

Table of Contents

Introduction

From November 2nd - 16th, 2020 a geophysical survey was conducted on the Canyon Creek Property.

The purpose of the survey was to map bedrock and subsurface layers to aid in placer exploration. The main goal was to provide evidence for a potential paleochannel.

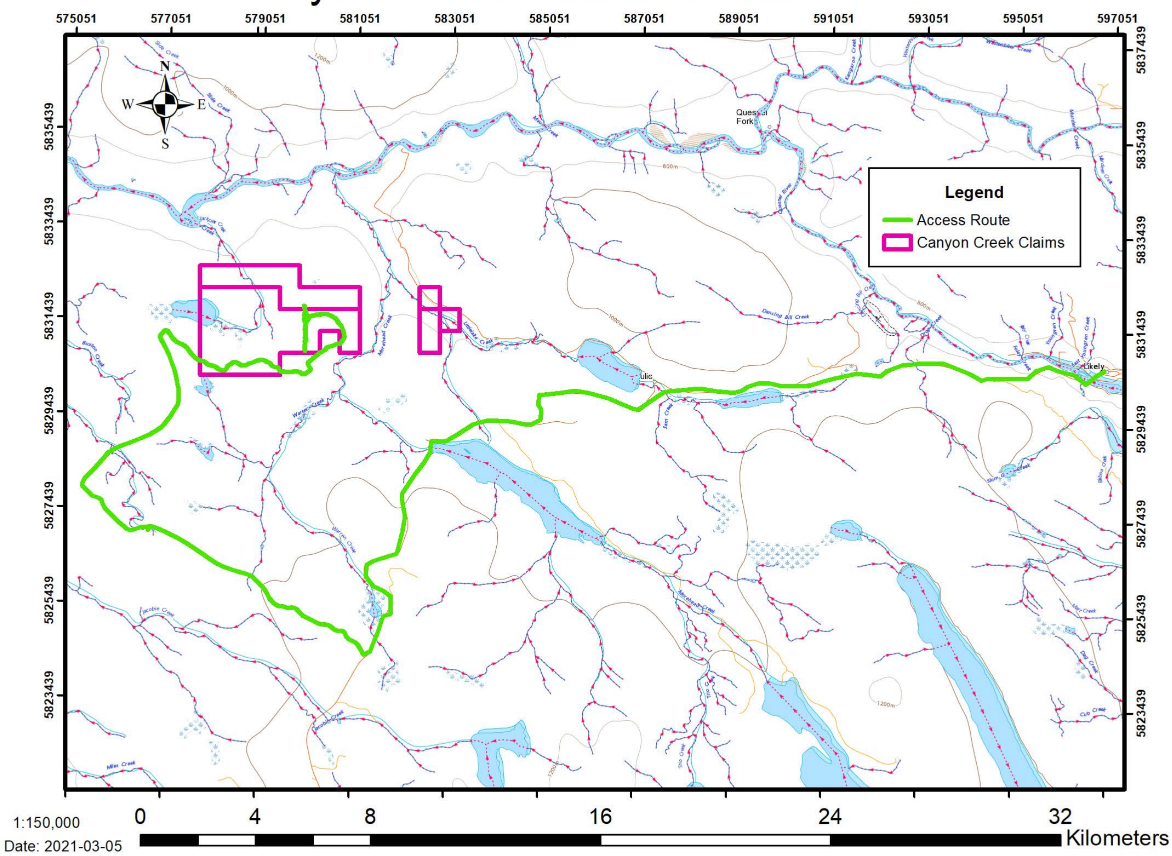
A passive seismic system was utilized in this survey. The instrument that we used records ambient seismic noise and does not require a source. In processing, we used the Horizontal-to-Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR) technique to identify bedrock depth over the survey area. The results of the survey provided clear evidence of the paleo-channel and provided new targets for future exploration and mining.

The survey was conducted by a four person team led by Nicholas Gust, who is trained in the application and interpretation of this technique. The HVSR seismic technique is new to placer exploration and part of this program was to assess the effectiveness and value of this technique.

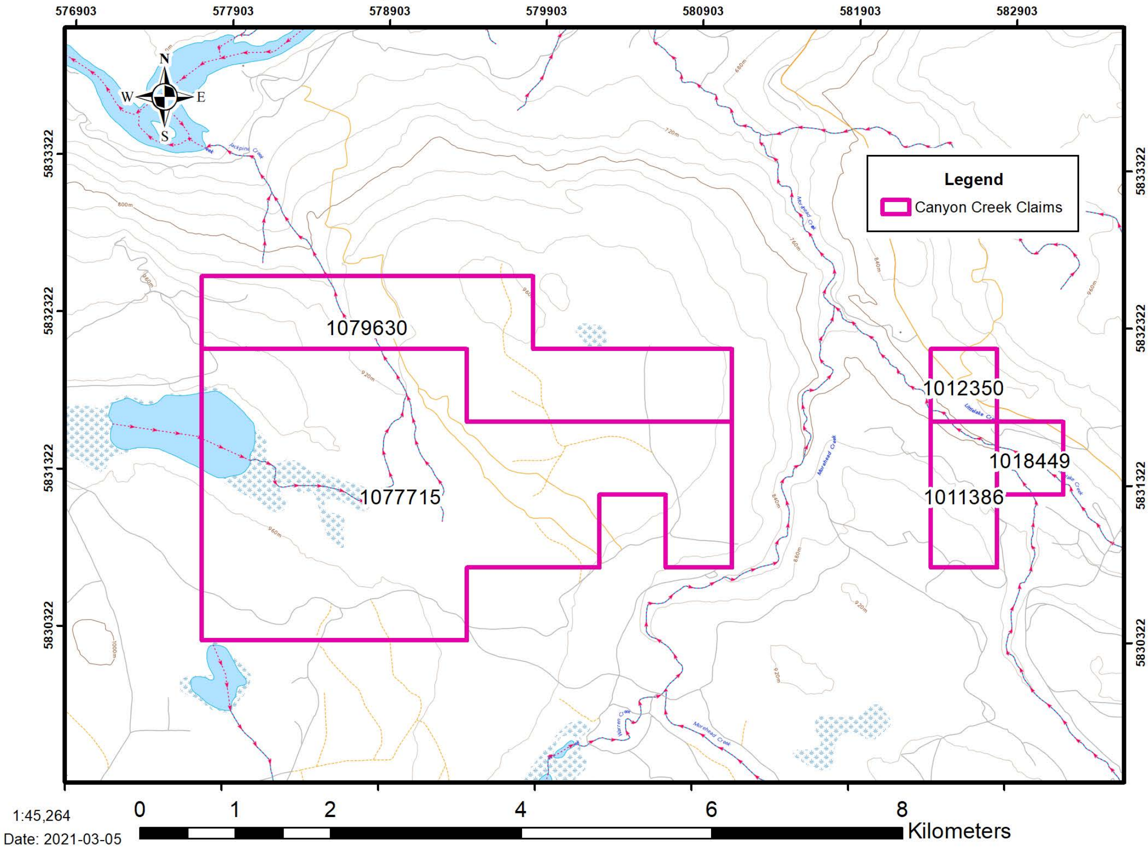
Location and Access

The Canyon Creek claims are located in the province of British Columbia, Canada, in the Cariboo regional district. The Canyon Creek claims are located 13 kilometers west of Likely, B.C. There are unnamed dirt roads and Forest Service Roads that provide access to the survey area off of Likely Road.

Canyon Creek Access Route 2020



Canyon Creek Claims 2020



Property Description

The property consists of five MTO claims (1077715, 1079630, 1012350, 1018449, and 1011386). The total workable area is 703 hectares.

This area of the cariboo is within the Quesnel Highland region in east central, British Columbia, which lies between the Cariboo Plateau and the Cariboo Mountains. The ground elevation gradually rises in an easterly direction across the width of the highland area from 1,500 m to over 2,000 m ASL. The Cariboo Plateau is deeply incised by the Quesnel Lake and Quesnel River valley where elevations are 300 to 500 m lower than the Plateau. At the confluence of the Quesnel and Cariboo Rivers the elevation is about 640 m ASL.

Local vegetation consists of pine, spruce, birch, and poplar forests with thick alder and willow swamps in areas of low relief. This area is underlain primarily by folded schistose rocks with infolds of volcanic and sedimentary rocks

Previous Work

Records of gold mining in the Quesnel River area date back to the earliest history of placer mining in British Columbia. There is mention as early as 1852 of First Nations trading gold nuggets from unknown sources at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Kamloops. The Cariboo Gold Rush began in 1859 and the entire Cariboo region experienced a large influx of miners and prospectors.

In 1859 placer gold was discovered on the banks of the Quesnel River in that area that soon became the settlement of Quesnel Forks. That same year placer gold was found in the Horsefly River where early miners were reported to be pulling out 101 ounces per week.

The following year prospectors worked their way up to Keithly and Antler creeks and were rewarded with very rich placer deposits. Between 1874 and 1945, a recorded 827,741 ounces of gold, valued at $14,898,601, was recovered from the Cariboo goldfields (Holland, 1950). Gold exploration and production has been continuous in the area since the beginning of the Cariboo Gold Rush.

In 1964, copper mineralization was discovered at Mount Polley to the south of the Canyon Creek claims, the mine was originally called the Cariboo Bell and later re-named Mount Polley. The Mount Polley copper-gold porphyry initial pit reserves are stated to be 48.8 million tonnes of material with an average grade of 0.38% copper and 0.56 g/t gold (Nikic et al., 1995).

In 1859 Thomas “Dancing Bill” Lather discovered placer gold in what is now referred to as Dancing Bill Gulch. The deposit was later named China Pit and later changed again to the Bullion Pit. The Bullion Pit was one of the largest placer mines in the world at the time. The greatest amount of production was through the periods 1894 to 1905 and 1934 to 1941. Approximately 171,000 ounces (5320 kg) was recovered up to 1942 (Panteleyev, et al, 1997).

The Bullion Pit lies 15km due East of the Canyon Creek property. An elaborate system of dams and ditches were emplaced in order to bring water to the Bullion Pit Mine where the principal mining method was hydraulic mining. Ditches connected both Polley Lake and Morehead Lake to the Bullion Pit. Most of these ditches are still present although some have been bulldozed flat and used as roadways.

The bullion channel (the paleochannel that was mined at the Bullion Pit) is speculated to continue immediately to the East of the current Canyon Creek claims. There is another paleochannel called the Morehead Channel that is speculated to pass through the claim area.

Production from the Morehead workings was recorded in 1950 and stated to be 1,538 ounces of gold valued at $30,166 (Holland, 1950).

A refraction seismic survey (ARIS# 15000) was carried out in the vicinity of the Canyon Creek claims in 1986 in the area South of Prior Lake. Three lines were surveyed and showed some evidence for the Morehead Channel. Line 2 of the survey had good results. According to the 1986 report “The bedrock low in the center of the line suggests a classical erosion channel.”

A more comprehensive seismic survey took place in 1994 in the area between the Canyon Creek claims around Morehead Creek. The 1994 refraction seismic survey was successful in proving the existence and location of a paleochannel called the Priority Channel. The channel was mapped for approximately 500 meters from the site of the Priority workings on the edge of Morehead Creek in an Easterly direction. A magnetometer survey was conducted at the same time with inconclusive results.

The goal of the current survey is to map the extent of the Priority Channel over the current claims.

Regional Geology

The regional geology has been mapped and described by a variety of writers, including Bailey (1976, 1978,1988, 1989 & 1990), Bloodgood (1988), Campbell (1978), Morton (1976), Panteleyev (1987, 1988 &1989), Rees (1987), Struik (1983 & 1987) and Tipper (1978). The following is an excerpt taken from the 2006 assessment report by Dave Bailey:

“The Property occurs within the Central Quesnel Terrane of the Canadian Cordillera, an island arc volcanic and sedimentary assemblage that developed to the west of the North American plate during Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic times. The Quesnel island arc was transported eastward and collided with the North American plate during late Lower Jurassic or Middle Jurassic. The geology of the Central Quesnel Terrane has been described by Bailey (1988, 1989, and 1990), Bloodgood (1988, 1989), Panteleyev, 1987, 1988) and Rees (1987), work which was summarized and compiled by Panteleyev et al (1996). Mineral deposits related to Lower Jurassic volcanism of Quesnellia have been summarised by Barr et al (1975). The regional geological setting of the Lloyd-Nordik-Glengarry area claim is shown in Figure 4 (after Bailey, 1990).

Oldest strata within Quesnellia are black shale, siltstone and sandstone of Middle Triassic age and which are well exposed along the eastern margin of Quesnellia and less so in the western part of the belt. Uppermost strata of this unit contain mafic tuffaceous beds and which mark the onset of basaltic volcanism within the developing arc. Overlying these rocks are olivine-bearing, pyroxene-phyric basaltic pillow lava, breccia and tuff of Karnian to Norian age and which, in turn, are overlain by basaltic breccia and tuff that lacks olivine but often contains hornblende as well as diopsidic augite. The top of the basaltic unit is often marked by analcitic and feldsparphyric basalt or basaltic andesite, tuffaceous and calcareous sandstone and lenses of limestone. Upper Triassic volcanism was probably along extensional faults that developed along the central axis of the Quesnel island arc and was mainly submarine in nature.

Basaltic volcanism ceased during the Norian Stage and, after a depositional hiatus during the Early Jurassic Hettangian Stage, renewed volcanism began, this time from central vents arranged along the arc axis. Jurassic volcanic products consist of volcanic breccia and tuff and their reworked products, conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone. The degree of reworking increases away from a central vent area. Breccias proximal to vents are commonly monomictic and are characterized by felsic clasts of trachytic composition. In places clasts of syenite or monzonite are also common. Distal breccias, on the other hand, are polymictic and contain clasts of underlying basalt as well as clasts of felsic composition.

Following felsic volcanism, a basaltic unit was deposited in a shallow marine and subaerial environment and epiclastic sedimentary strata. These younger strata are probably of Pliensbachian to Bajocian age and represent the final depositional events before the collision of Quesnellia with ancestral North America.

Intrusive rocks comprise small stocks and high-level dykes of diorite, monzonite and syenite compositions and commonly, although not always, occupy central volcanic vent areas. Plutonism was contemporaneous with Lower Jurassic volcanism as evidenced by the presence of clasts of plutonic rocks within volcanic breccia. A later group of intrusions are of quartz monzonite to granite composition and are probably of Cretaceous age.

Except along the eastern margin of Quesnellia where thrust faulting and strong penetrative deformation occurs within the lowermost, mainly phyllitic, strata, deformation within the Quesnel Terrane is marked by high angle extensional faulting both parallel to, and oblique to, the terrane margins. The eastern margin of the central Quesnel Terrane is marked by a thrust fault known as the Eureka Thrust while the western margin is probably a high angle fault between Quesnellia to the east and the older Cache Creek Terrane to the west."

Survey Method and Theory

The passive seismic HVSR method consists of recording ambient or natural seismic energy vibrations using a seismometer. The seismometer must be able to record ground motion in three axes (XYZ), over a broad range of frequencies (0-128 Hz), and over a long time period (1 min to 60 min, usually 20 min).

Traditional seismic surveys use an energy source such as dynamite, or a dropped weight. The HVSR method is very different in that it utilizes ambient vibrations in the surface of the earth. These are considered noise in traditional surveys but in this case, provides the source vibrations.

The ambient signal consists primarily of surface Rayleigh and Love waves, which are generated from natural sources. Sources of ambient vibration are ongoing crustal microtremors, rain, and wind. In more populated areas sources can come from human activities such as traffic movement, construction and factories.

The ambient seismic energy creates seismic resonance within the near-surface strata and regolith. This resonance is a function of the thickness and the shear-wave velocity of the subsurface layers, and is particularly amplified when layers have a strong and sharp acoustic impedance contrast boundary. Acoustic impedance is a function of the density multiplied by the shear wave velocity of a layer. That impedance is how we can identify different layers and their depth.

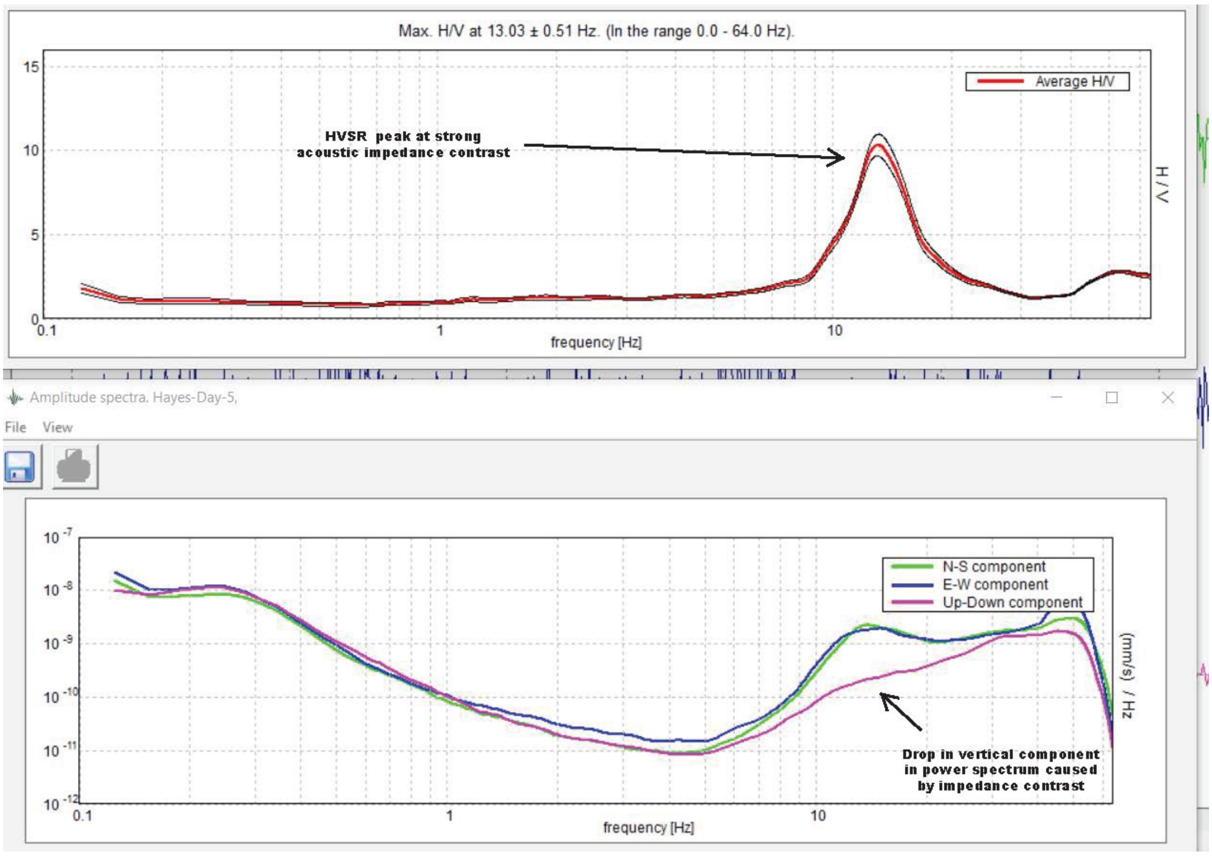
In processing with proprietary software the recorded time-series data (X, Y and Z) is converted to the frequency domain using a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), and the two components are displayed as a power spectrum.

After the inversion, the horizontal components are usually very similar unless there is strong anisotropy in the near-surface. The Vertical component dips where resonance occurs from trapping by underlying layers. Where the vertical component deviates from the two horizontal components a H/V peak is interpreted. The frequency at which the peak occurs can be used to calculate the depth from surface.

This resonant frequency is related to the thickness and shear wave velocity of the resonant layer by the following equation from Nakamura (2000):

$$f_0 = Vs/4h$$

where f_0 = peak resonant frequency (Hz), Vs = shear wave velocity (m/s), and h = layer thickness (m). In a two-layered earth model, resonance frequency (f_0) can be used in estimating the overburden thickness (h) using the equation



From processing the data we know the peak resonant frequency but there are still two unknowns. Vs and the thickness (h). In order to accurately calculate the thickness for each location, we need to know the shear wave velocity of the overburden layers. That can be acquired by running a test station at an area of known depth such as a drill hole. Once the velocity is known it is simple to calculate the thickness.

Equipment

The Tromino 3G BLU Seismograph, manufactured by MoHo Science & Technology from Italy was used on this survey. The Tromino works on the HVSR principle, is a very light and portable instrument that records seismic noise in the frequency range of 0.1 to 1024 Hz.

The Tromino is a small (1 dm3, < 1 kg) all-in-one instrument, equipped with:

- 3 velocimetric channels (adjustable dynamic range)
- 3 accelerometric channels
- 1 analog channel
- GPS receiver

A handheld Garmin 60CX GPS was used in favor of the onboard GPS on the seismic instrument. The Tromino does not require cables or a source and acts as a standalone geophysical instrument.

Survey Procedure

Station spacing was set at 30m for the majority of the lines, some were more details at 15m, a chain was used to layout the survey lines using two people. Line locations were chosen in advance in GIS software and layed out in the field using a handheld GPS. Each station was marked with a pin flag and recorded on the GPS for processing.

Each reading takes 20 minutes, that allows for sufficient data collection to be modeled in the interpretation software. It is important for the seismometer to have good contact with the ground. At most stations, it was necessary to remove the vegetative mat and expose soil/subsoil that the instrument can be planted into.

The seismometer used in this survey is extremely sensitive since it’s designed for picking up faint, ambient energy in the earth. The trade-off is that it is also sensitive to sources of noise.

Station data is stored on the device and downloaded each day to check for data quality. Initial processing was completed in the evening each day. To estimate the shear wave velocities seismic data was recorded at several of the drill hole locations that were completed in previous years. Those velocities were used to satisfy the equation above and calculate the layer thicknesses.

Processing and Interpretation

Each station is processed independently using proprietary software that utilizes the HVSR method described above. Each trace is analyzed for quality and if necessary noisy sections can be removed using a windowing technique. There were two stations that had too much noise and had to be repeated but most were below the noise threshold or able to be cleaned up.

The coordinates and calculated bedrock depth are populated into a CSV file to be gridded. Surfer software was used for gridding the data and the resulting vector data can be used in GIS software such as ArcMap.

The final data is presented as a topographical map showing the difference between surface and bedrock elevations.

Interpretation

Cross Sections

Line 1 was in the Little Lake part of the claims and showed clear evidence of a paleochannel from statinos L1S2 to L1S5 with the deepest part on station L1S4. The channel appears to be 45m in width at this location.

Line 2 was adjacent to Line 1 in the Little Lake area and had deep bedrock along the whole line. Very little change in the bedrock surface. All stations were around 60m deep.

Line 3 was marked out close to Jackpine Lake. We only managed to get 7 stations on that line before running into a massive swamp. Elevation correction was not possible due to poor GPS data. The middle of the line showed a distinct bedrock high point and deeper bedrock on both sides. Results are inconclusive for a paleochannel, deep bedrock was observed towards the end of the line.

Line 4 is a 1000m line with 33 stations spaced at 30m. This line is in the Jackpine/Canyon Creek portion of the claims. While marking the line a significant creek valley was observed. The creek valley showed deep bedrock on the seismic data that is consistent with a paleochannel.

Line 5 is a 1000m line with 32 stations spaced at 30m on the Eastern edge of the Canyon Creek claims. There is a fair amount of variation in the topography but a clear bedrock low that is consistent with a paleochannel incised into bedrock. Given the proximity to the Priority workings it is possible that this is the continuation of the Priority Channel. Further testing will confirm that.

Line 6 and 7 are shorter lines in the Little Lake area. All stations are deep, in the 60m range. There's not enough of a change in bedrock on those line to determine if there's a paleochannel or not. On the bedrock contour maps it appears that we might have intersected part of a channel but it would take more testing to say for sure.

Line 8 is a 1000m line with 34 stations in the Jackpine/Canyon Creek area. There is a lot of variation in the surface and bedrock elevations on this line. The data shows deeper bedrock in the middle of the line. There appears to be a bedrock low area that links up with the more clear channels on the other lines.

Line 9 is another 100m line with 34 stations. This line lies on the Western part of the main grid area. There is an anomalous deep bedrock area at the end of the line. It is likely that the deep area is part of a paleochannel.

Lines 10, 11 and 12 were short lines with the intention of highlighting the observed channel between Line 9 and 5. The lines extended the deep bedrock areas and helped map the extent of the channel.

Bedrock Depth Maps

Two contour maps were created showing the bedrock depth in the Little Lake and Jackpine areas. The Jackpine area had much more data and a more comprehensive map. The Little Lake map showed deep areas on lines 6 and 7 which may be part of a paleochannel. It would take more testing to confirm that. Line 1 showed a channel but line 2 did not.

The Jackpine map came out really good. We have bedrock lows on each line and the gridding algorithm interpolated between lines. The line spacing was pretty broad (about 800m between lines) but a trend is apparent foremost of the area. Based on the bedrock map and the cross section data an interpreted channel was indicated on the map titled "Canyon Creek - Interpreted Channel".

Interpreted Channel

After reviewing all the data, there is evidence for a paleochannel spanning the main survey area on the Canyon Creek claims. The channel appears to continue in three directions as indicated on the map. There are clear bedrock lows along the survey lines, with some exhibiting clear characteristics of a paleochannel. It would make sense to infill the lines with additional seismic mapping to confirm the channel but evidence so far supports the interpretation.

Station Distribution

The chart below shows the stations for each area and total line lengths. The Jackpine area had 154 stations (82%) and Little Lake had 28 (18%). The total costs will be divided proportionally among the two areas based on the station distribution.

There were 8 stations that were off the claims at the time of the survey on the Jackpine area which accounts for 5% of the total stations for that section. 5% will be deducted from the labour and seismic costs for that area.

Line	Section	Stations	Spacing (m)	Length (m)
1	Little Lake	7	15	105
2	Little Lake	7	30	210
3	Jackpine	7	30	210
4	Jackpine	33	30	990
5	Jackpine	32	30	960
6	Little Lake	8	30	240
7	Little Lake	6	30	180
8	Jackpine	34	30	1,020
9	Jackpine	35	30	1,050
10	Jackpine	5	30	150
11	Jackpine	5	30	150
12	Jackpine	3	30	90
	Total	182		5,355

Conclusion

The seismic survey was successful in highlighting deep areas in the bedrock that are consistent with the shape of a bedrock paleochannel. There were anomalous bedrock low areas on several of the survey lines that indicate the presence of a buried paleochannel.

The passive seismic HVSR technique has proven to be a cost-effective and accurate exploration tool for placer exploration. The survey can be done without any impact to the environment at all and requires no dynamite or energy source.

It is recommended to conduct further seismic exploration to map more of the channel and test the deep areas for gold values with a sonic or RC drill.

Costs

Cost Description	Cost
Labour (3 field assistants for 15 days)	$20,260.67
Accommodation	$3,393.15
Fuel (2 trucks each day, 250km/day)	$1,850.19
Food	$2,097.92
Seismic Contractor	$15,695.10
Consumable Items	$477.75
Total	$43,774.78

References

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Cooker, G., 1986: Assessment Report – Geophysical Report on Six Placer Leases. Strata Energy Corporation AR 15000..

Javorsky, D., 1996: Assessment Report – Geophysical Prospecting Report on the Priority Placer Mine. AR 24365..

Statement of Qualifications

I, Nicholas Gust, of the city of Mission, in the province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary with a B.Sc.in Geophysics. I am also a graduate of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and hold a diploma in Exploration Technology.

2. I have received training from the manufacturer of the instrument used in this survey in the application of field techniques and interpretation.

3. I have worked in the exploration industry and have been conducting geophysical surveys since 2008.

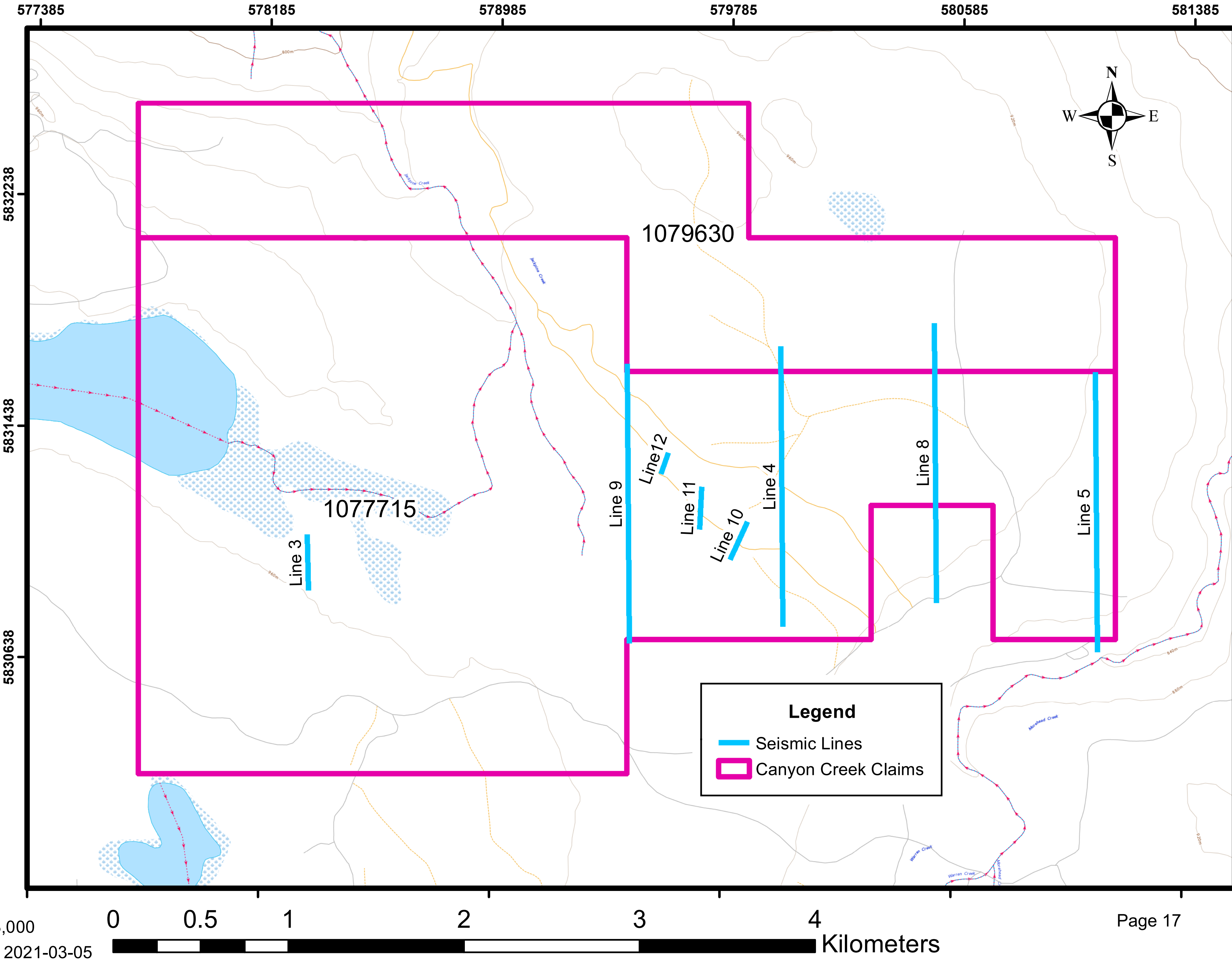
4. This report is compiled and interpreted from data obtained from a passive seismic survey carried out under my field supervision.

5. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on my knowledge of geophysics, my previous experience and the results of the field work conducted on the property.

6. This report has not been prepared for the purposes, nor in full compliance with, National Instrument 43-101.

Appendix I:
Maps and Data

Canyon Creek Claims 2020 - Jackpine Area



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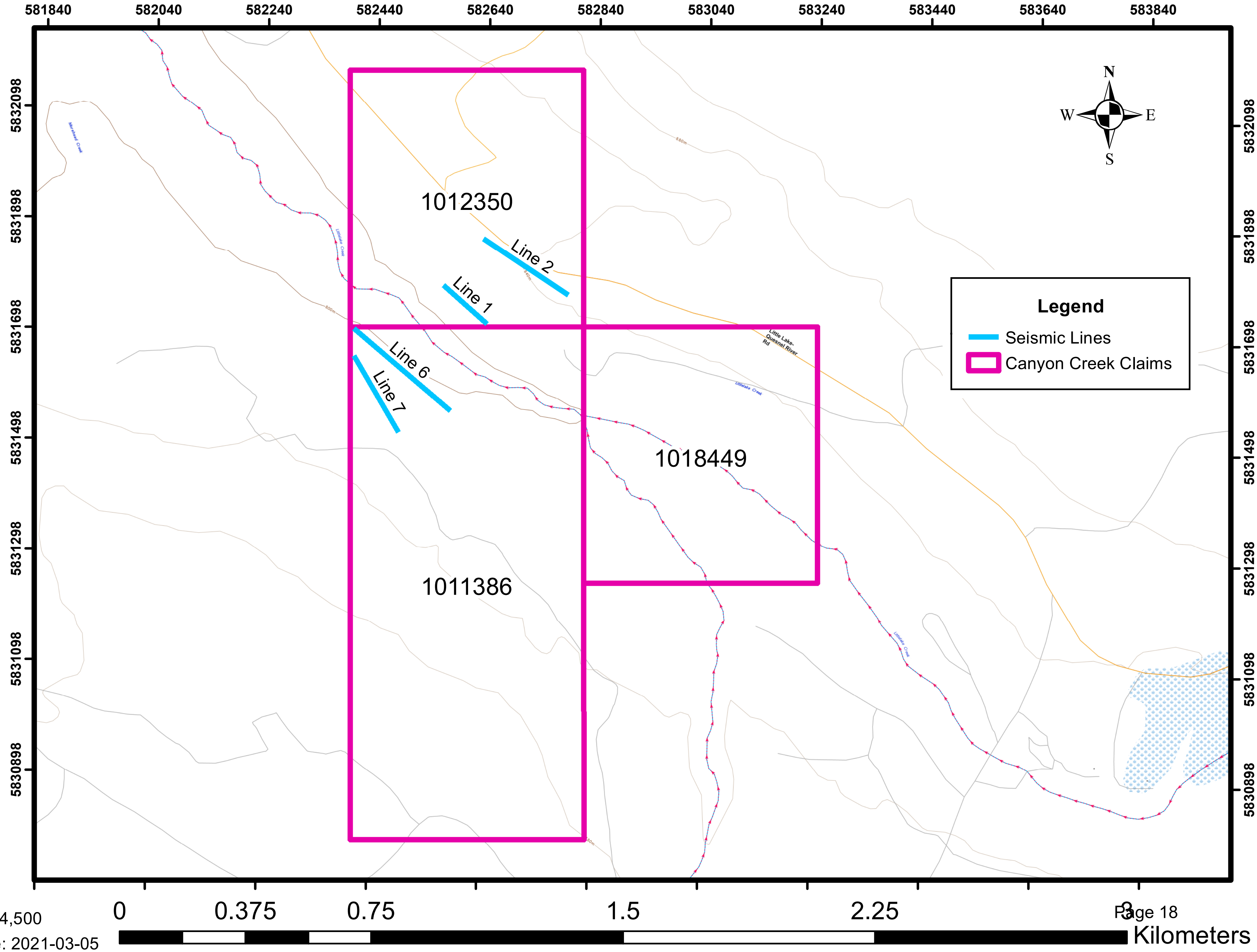
Date: 2021-03-05

Canyon Creek Claims 2020 - Little Lake Area



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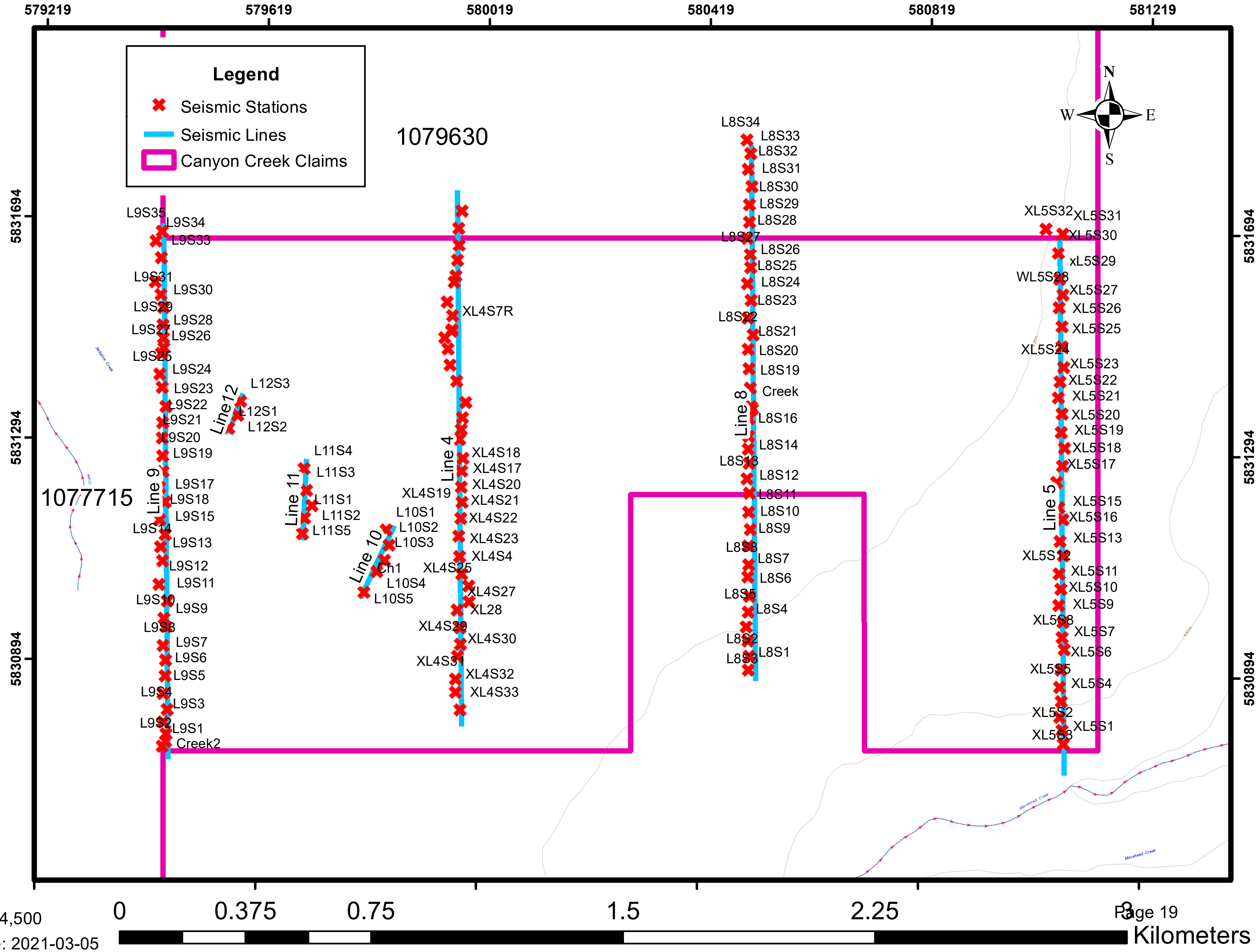
Date: 2021-03-05

Canyon Creek - Station Numbers



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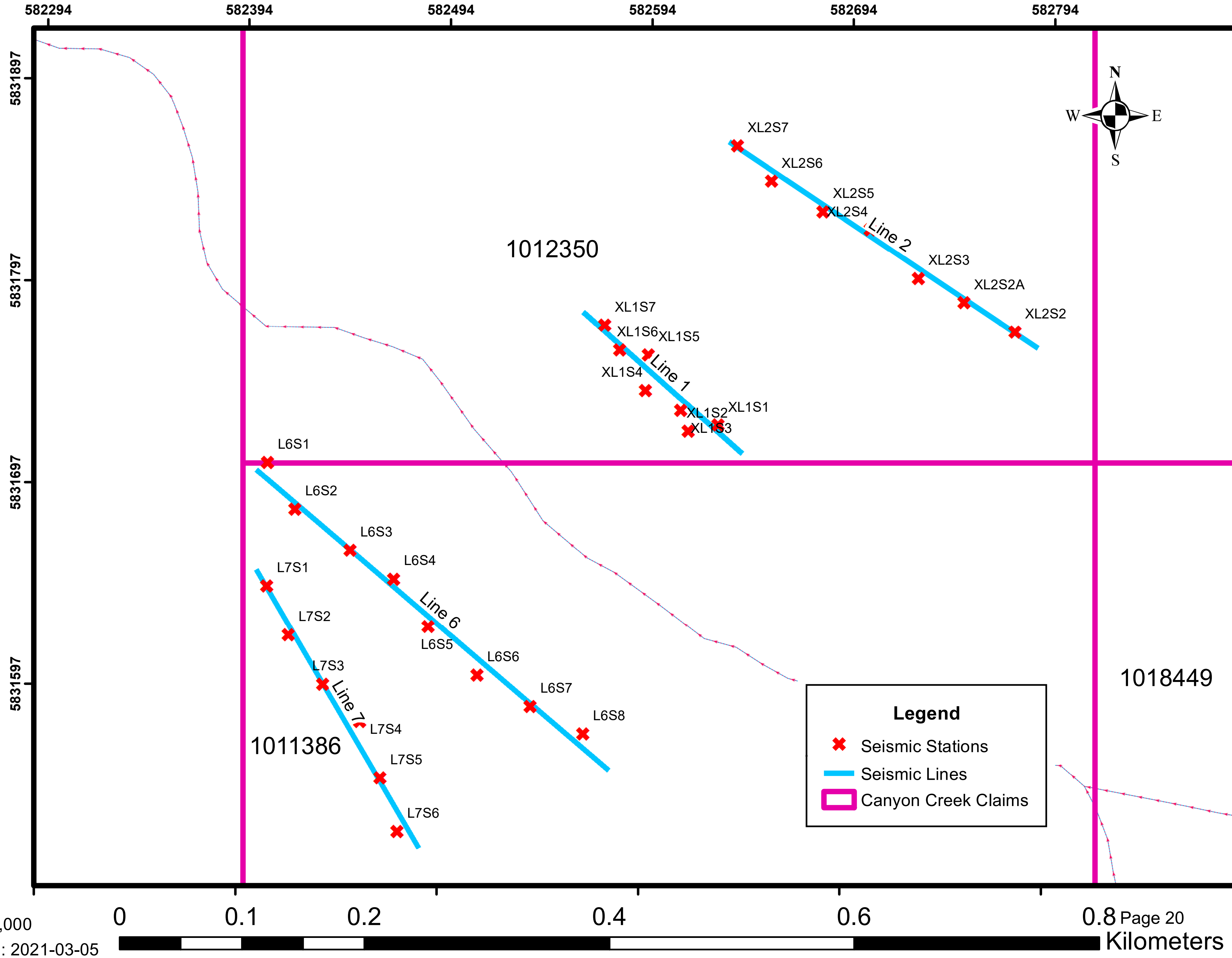
Date: 2021-03-05

Little Lake - Station Numbers



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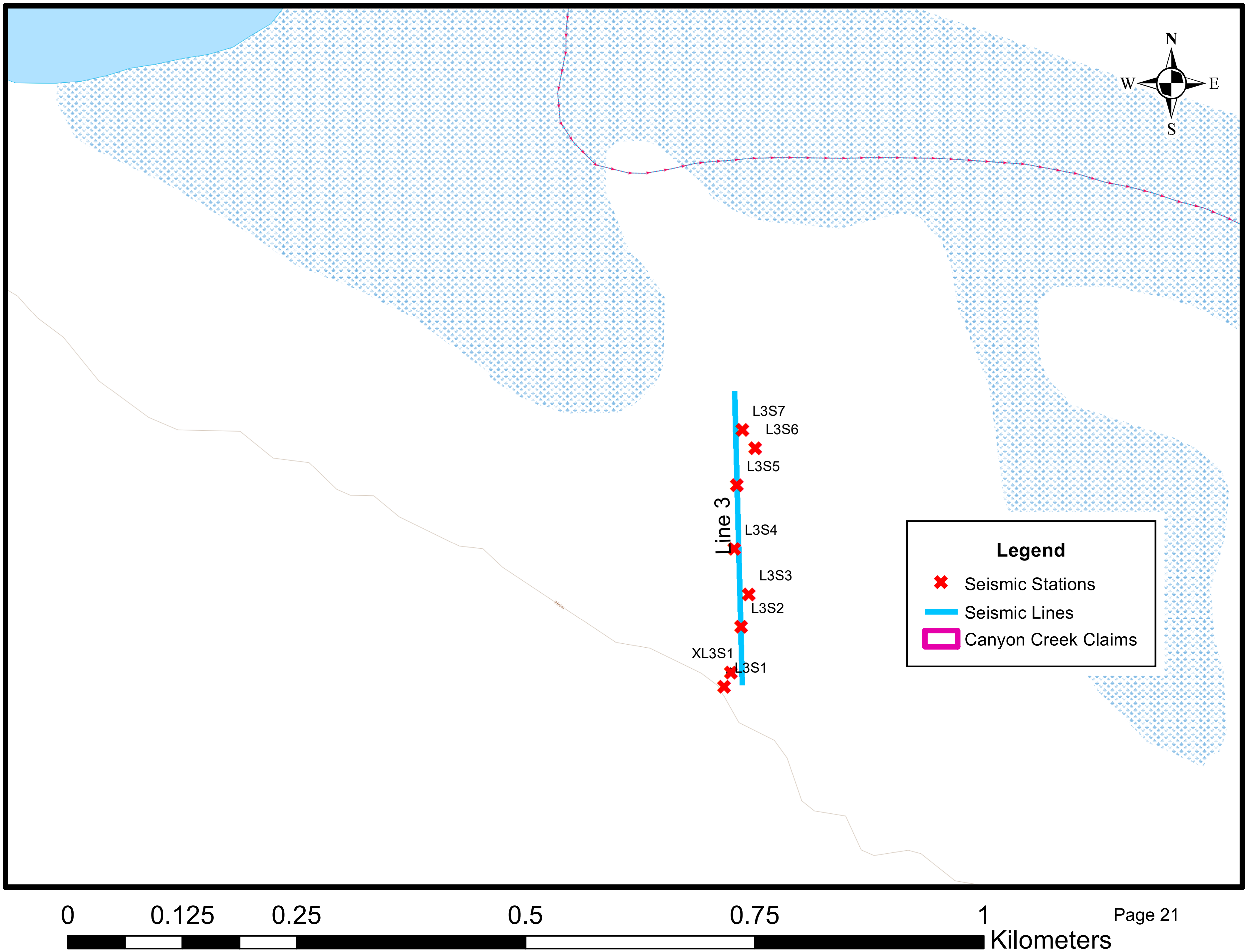
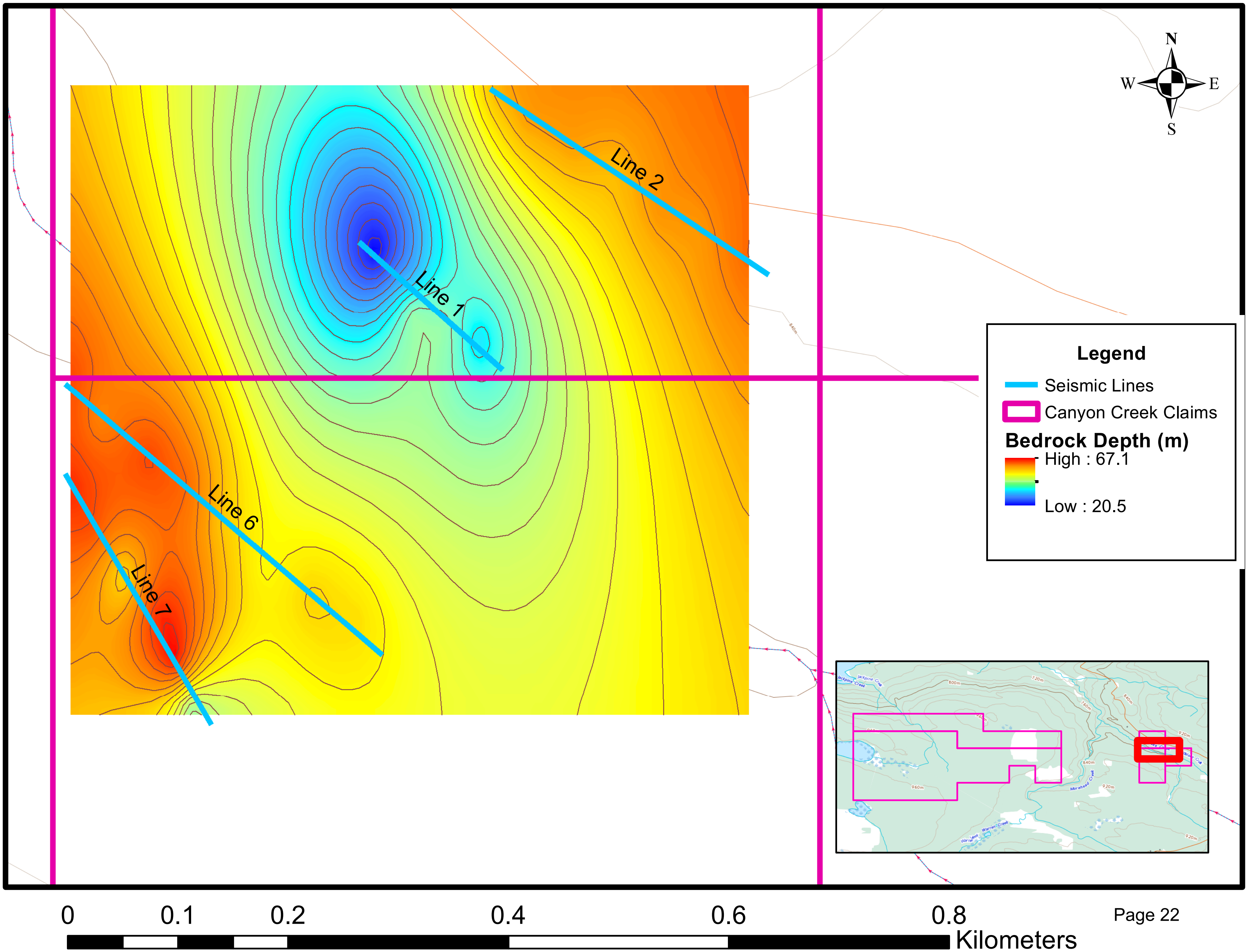
Date: 2021-03-05

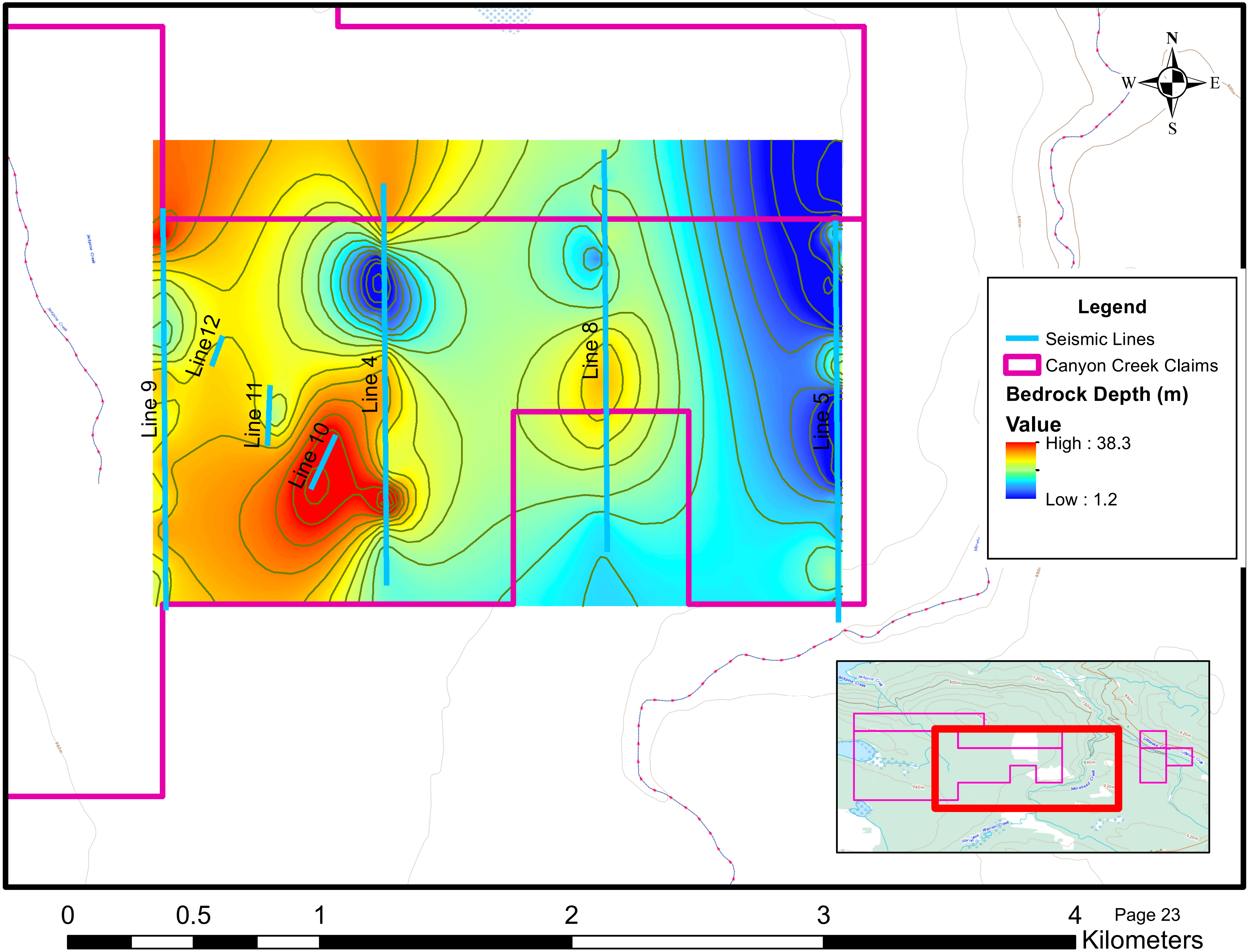
Line 3 (Jackpine) - Station Numbers



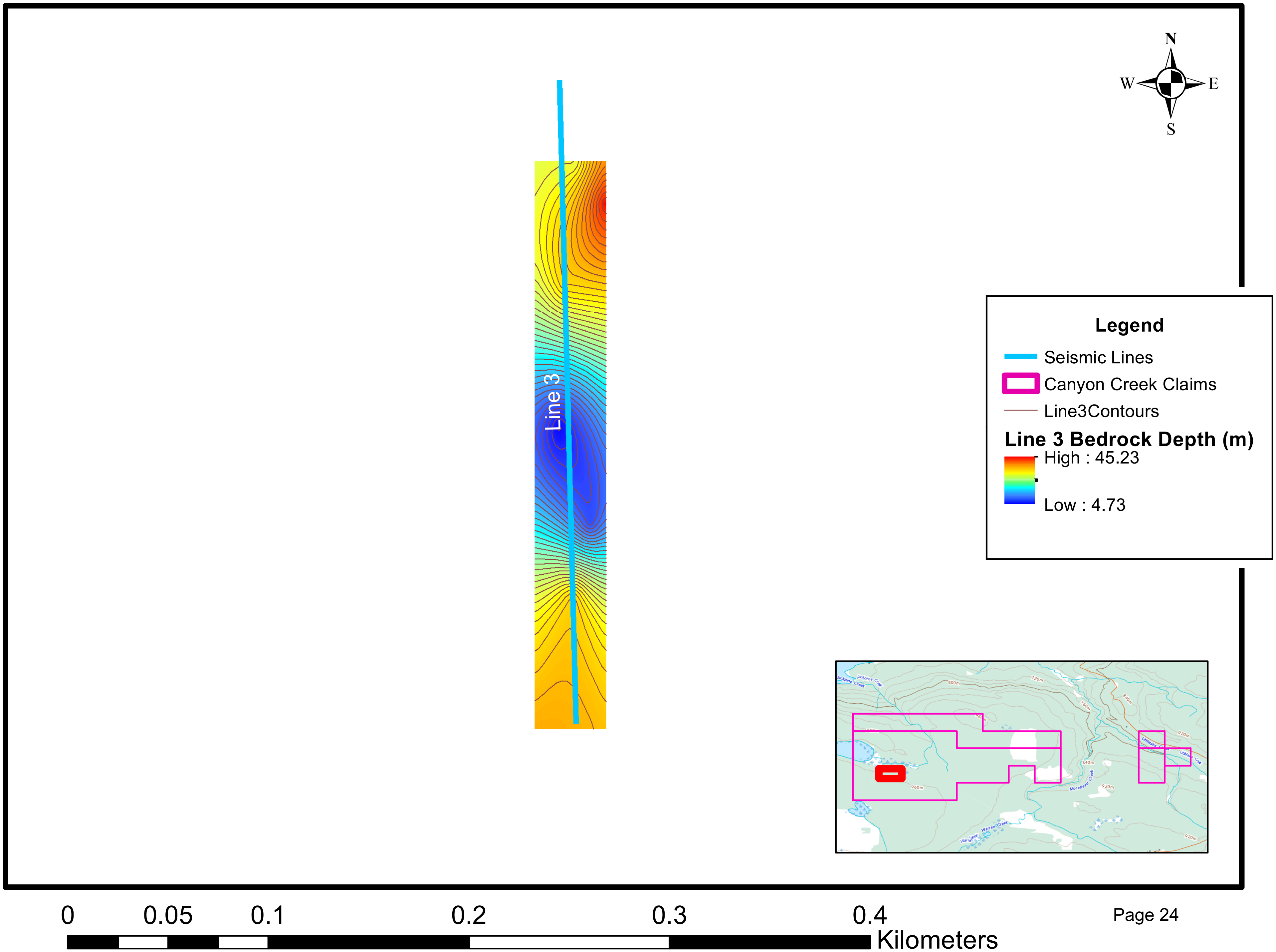
Bedrock Depth - Little Lake 2020



Bedrock Depth - Jackpine Area



Bedrock Depth - Line 3 (Jackpine)

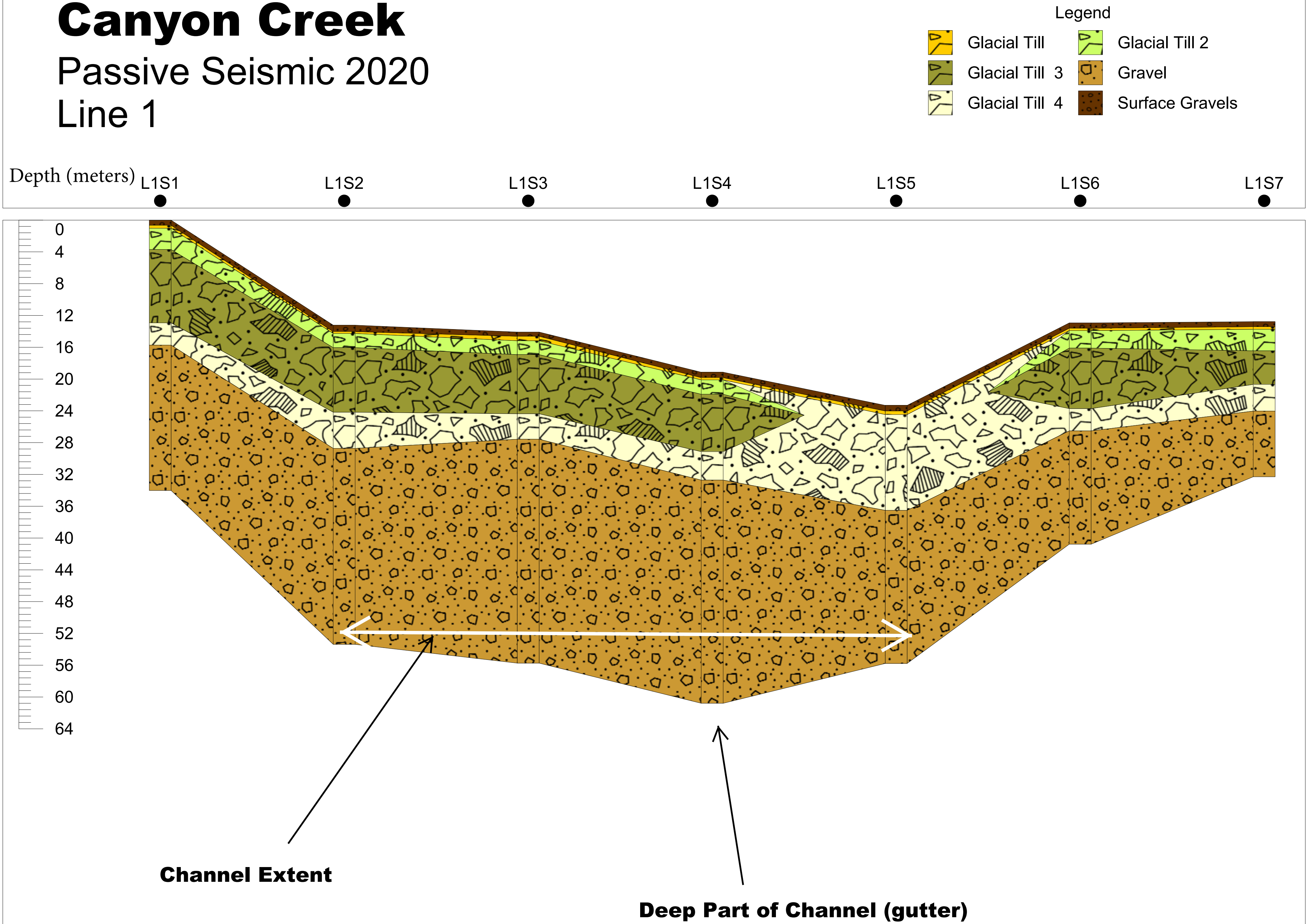


Appendix II:
Cross Sections

Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020

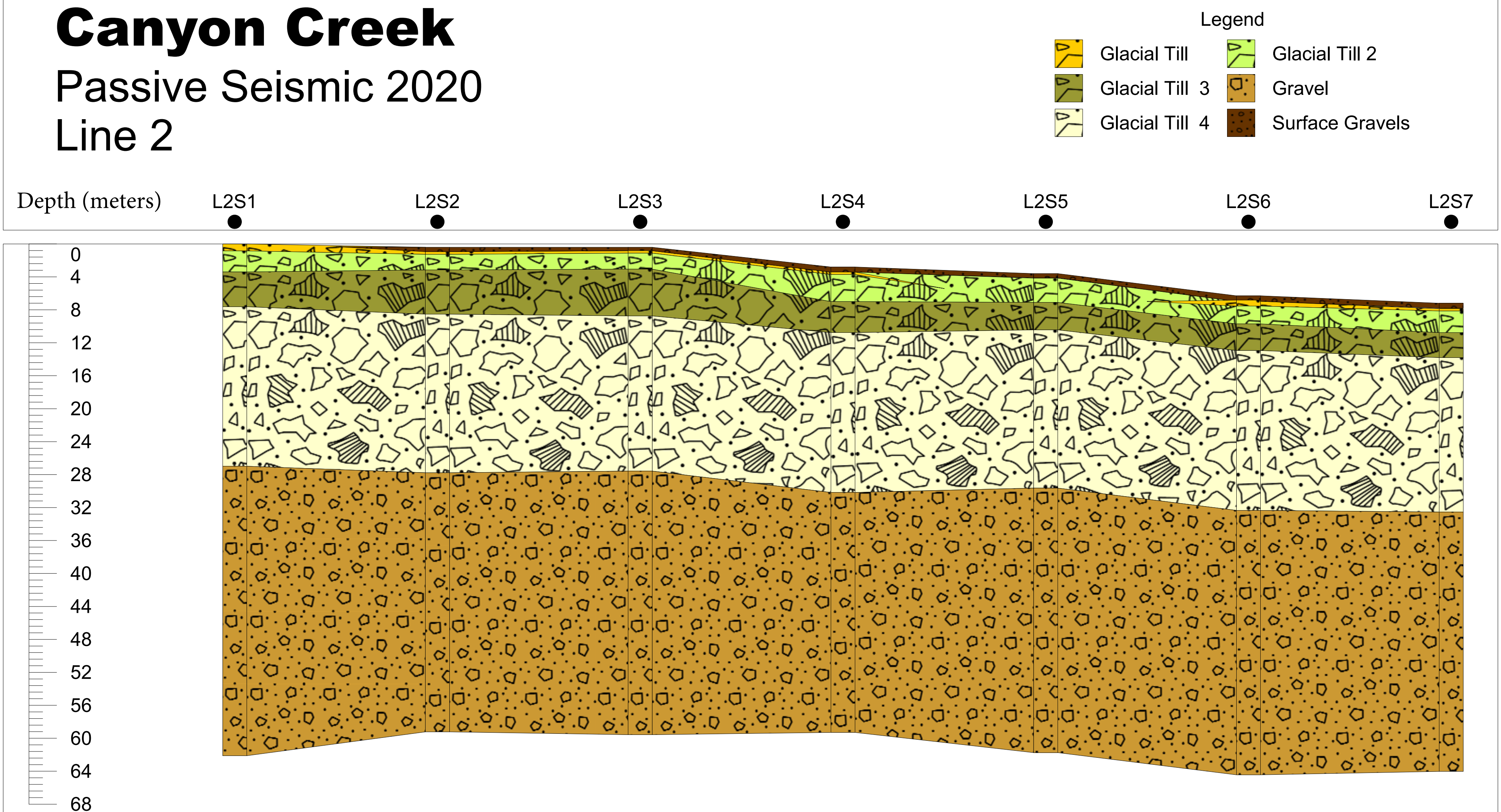
Line 1



Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020

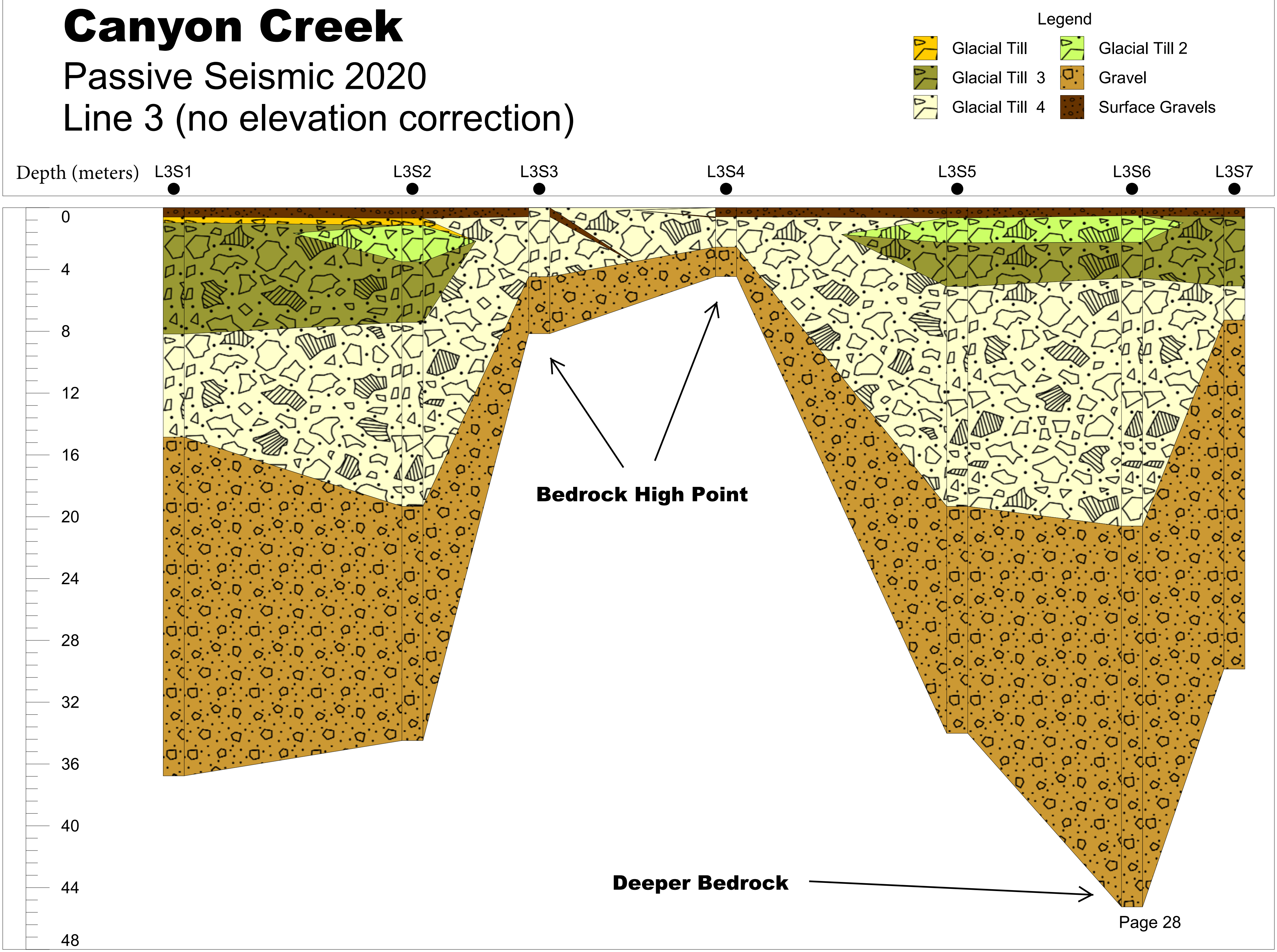
Line 2



Canyon Creek

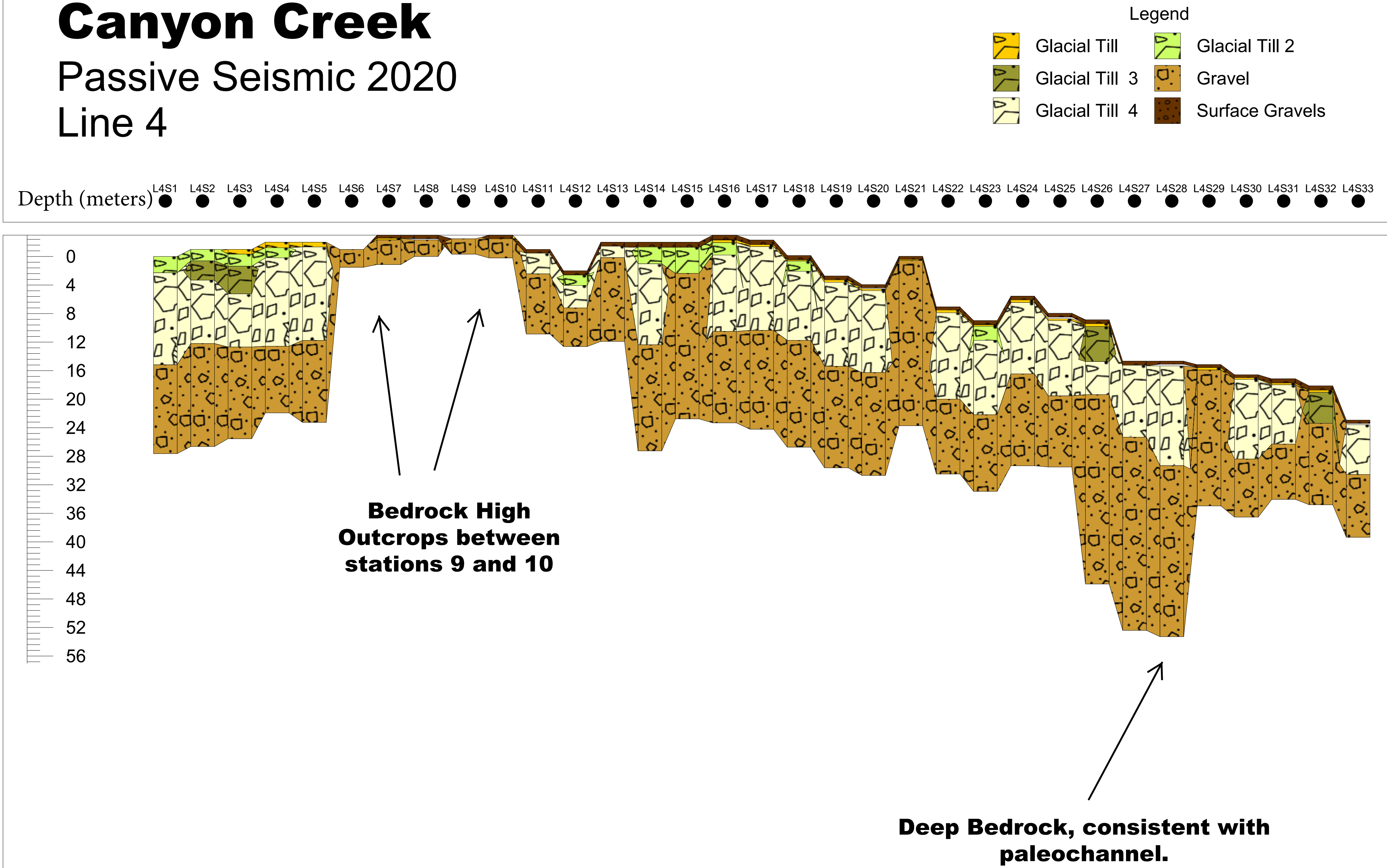
Passive Seismic 2020

Line 3 (no elevation correction)



Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020
Line 4

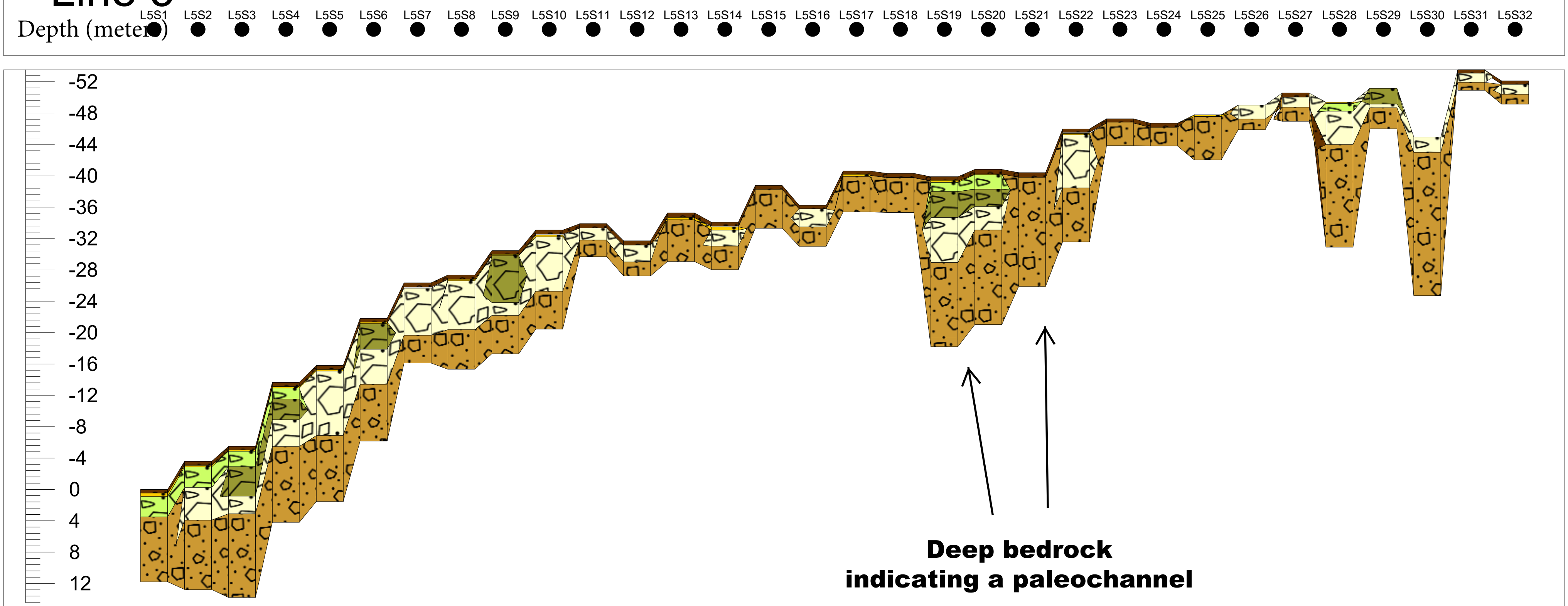


Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020
Line 5

Legend

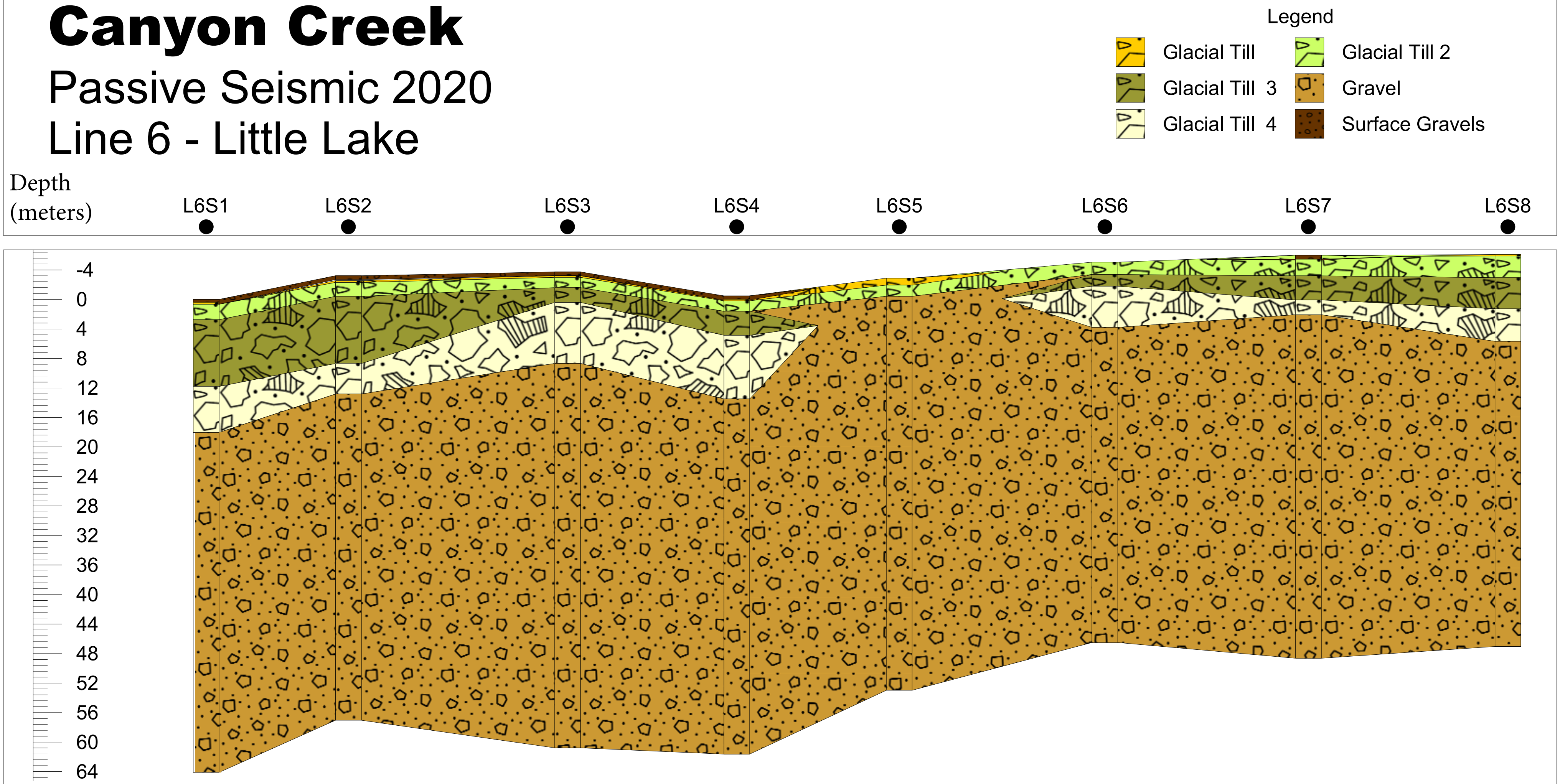
- Glacial Till
- Glacial Till 2
- Glacial Till 3
- Gravel
- Glacial Till 4
- Surface Gravels

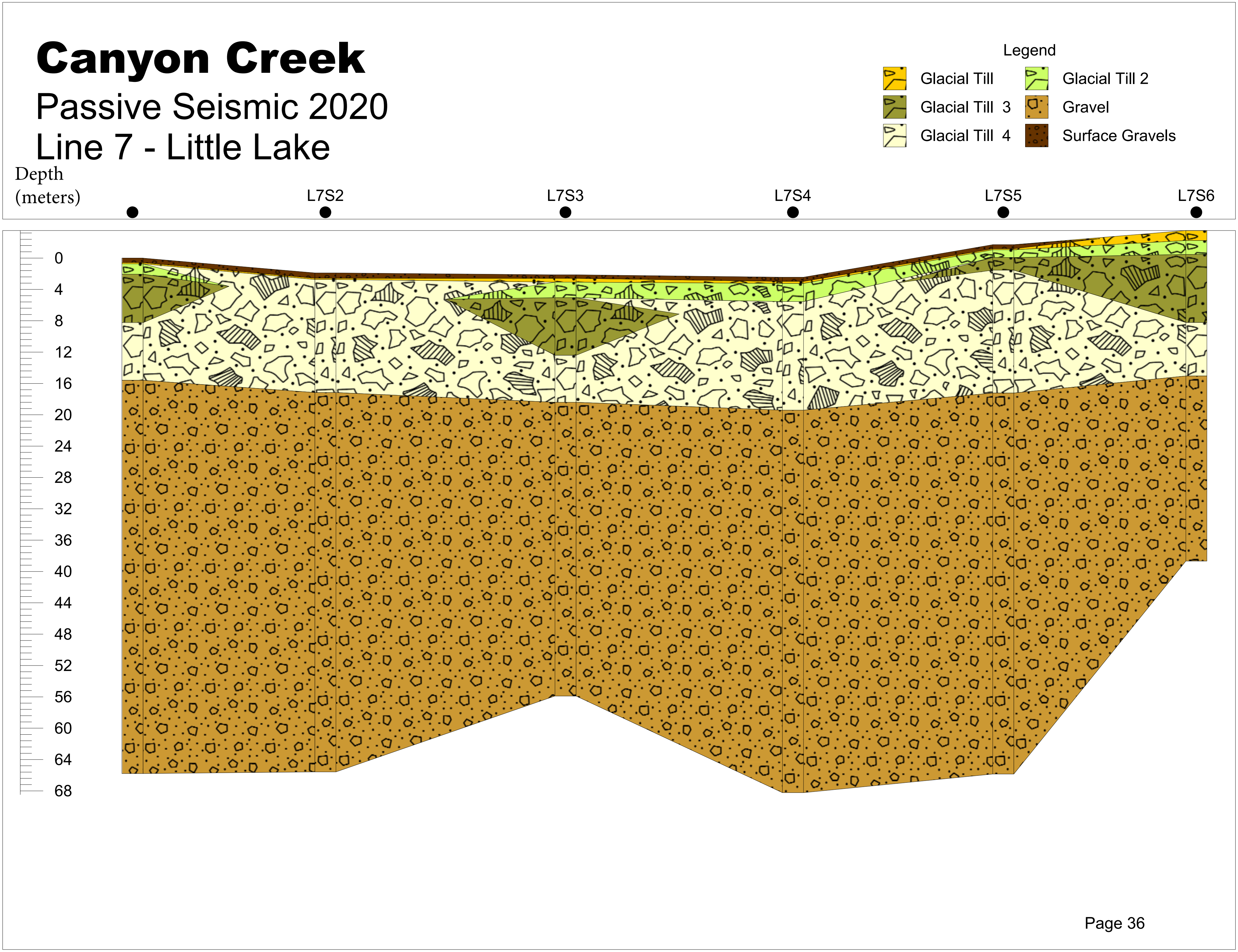


Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020

Line 6 - Little Lake



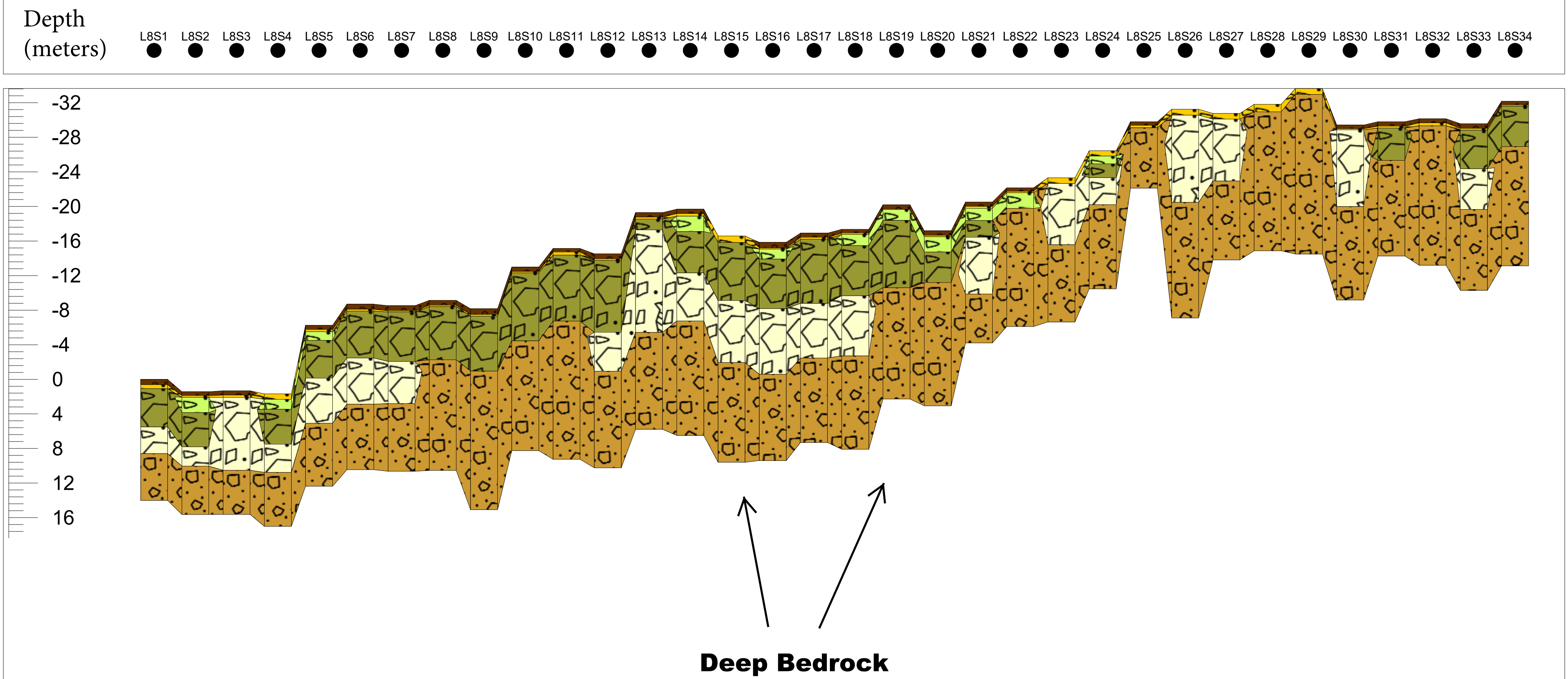


Canyon Creek
Passive Seismic 2020
Line 7 - Little Lake
Legend
Glacial Till
Glacial Till 2
Glacial Till 3
Gravel
Glacial Till 4
Surface Gravels
Depth
(meters)
L7S2
L7S3
L7S4
L7S5
L7S6
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28
32
36
40
44
48
52
56
60
64
68

Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020

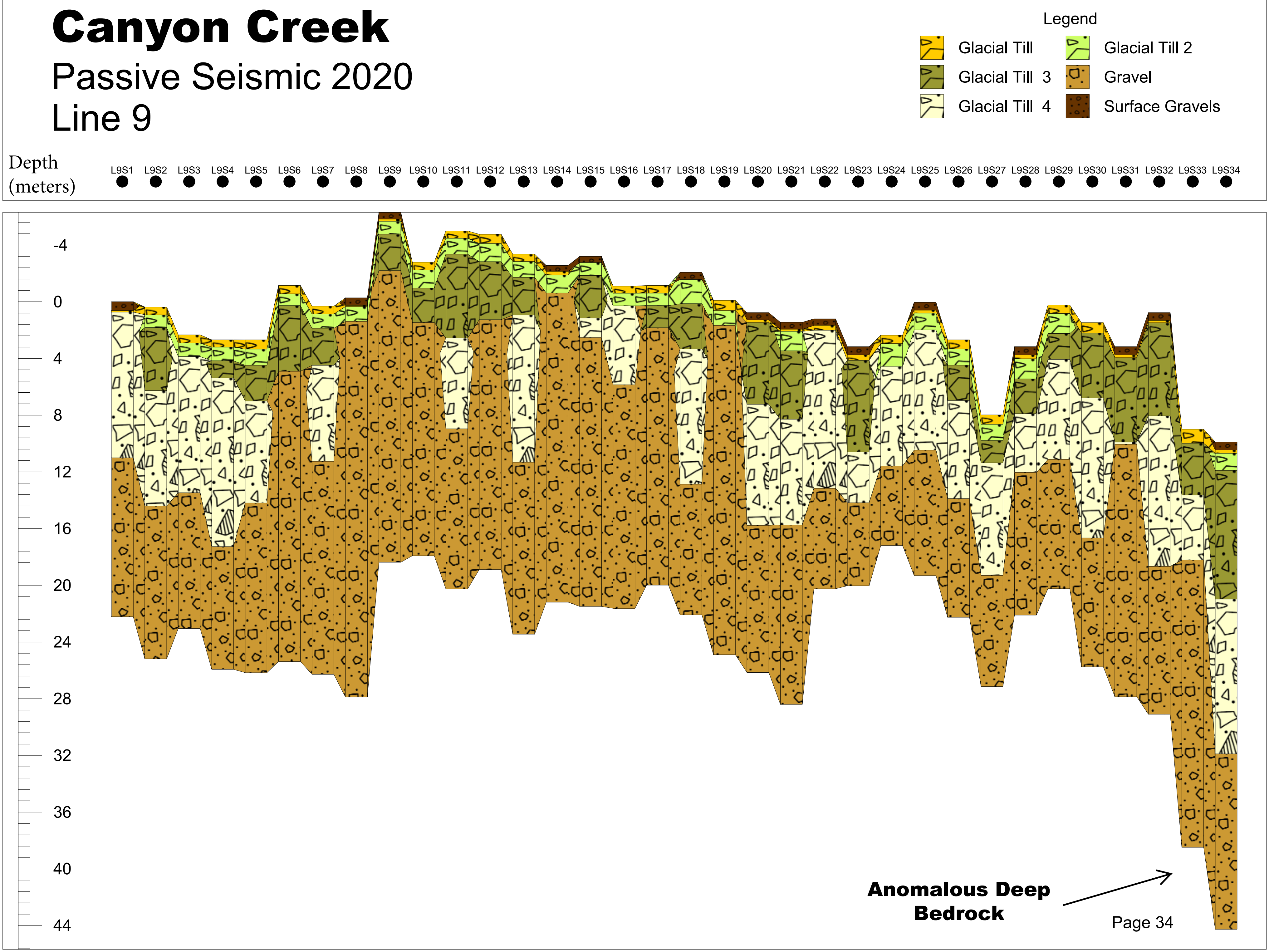
Line 8



Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020

Line 9



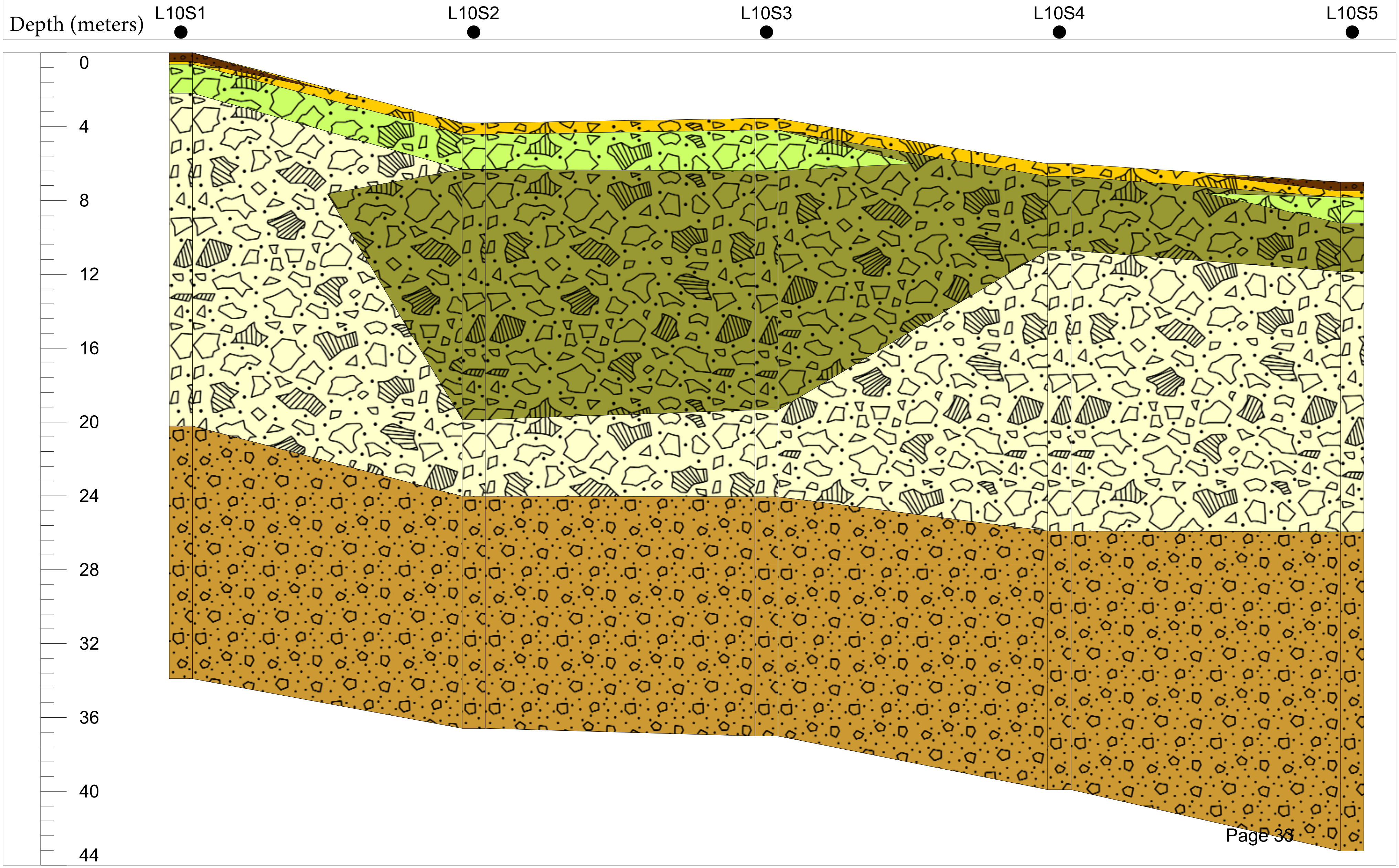
Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020

Line 10

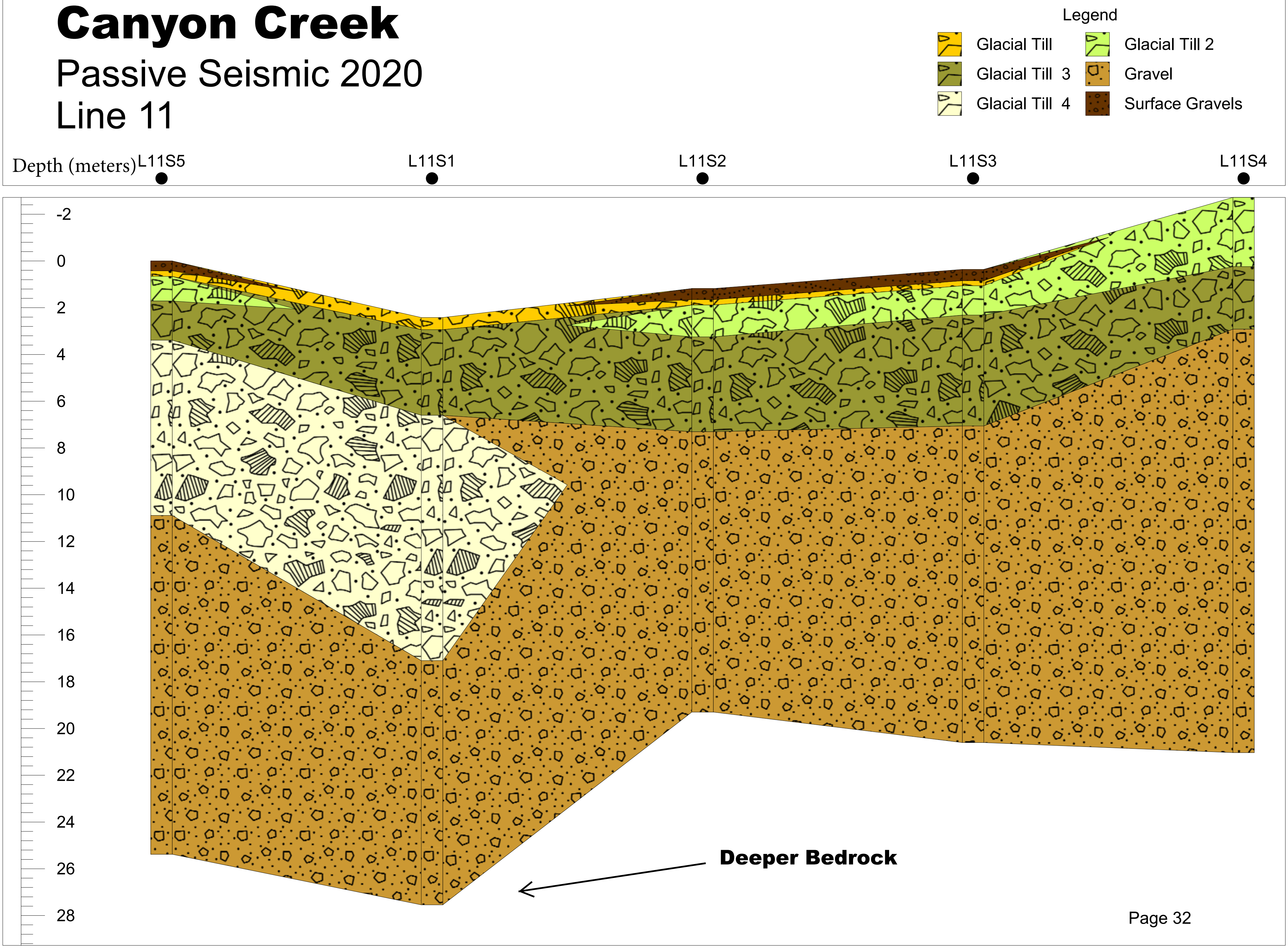
Legend

- Glacial Till
- Glacial Till 2
- Glacial Till 3
- Gravel
- Glacial Till 4
- Surface Gravels



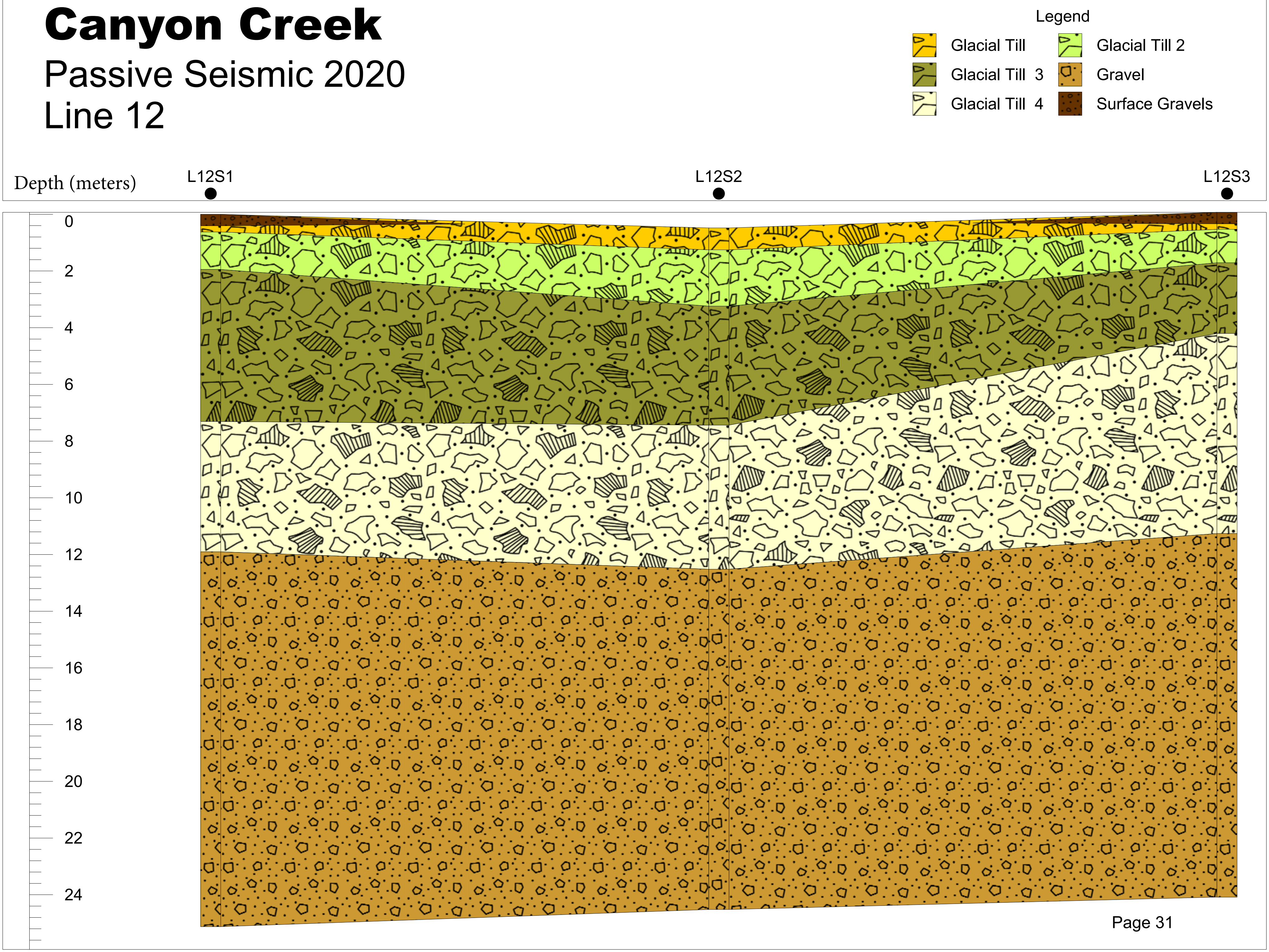
Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020
Line 11



Canyon Creek

Passive Seismic 2020
Line 12



Appendix III:
Nicholas Gust - Invoice

WestCoastPlacer

INVOICE

32612 Mitchell Ave
Mission, BC V4S 1M3
nicholasgust@gmail.com
Phone: 778-255-0289

DATE	11/17/2020
Invoice #	WCP-598
CUSTOMER ID	RMS-001

CUSTOMER

1271923 BC LTD
13775 31 AVE
Surrey, BC
Canada, V4P 2B7

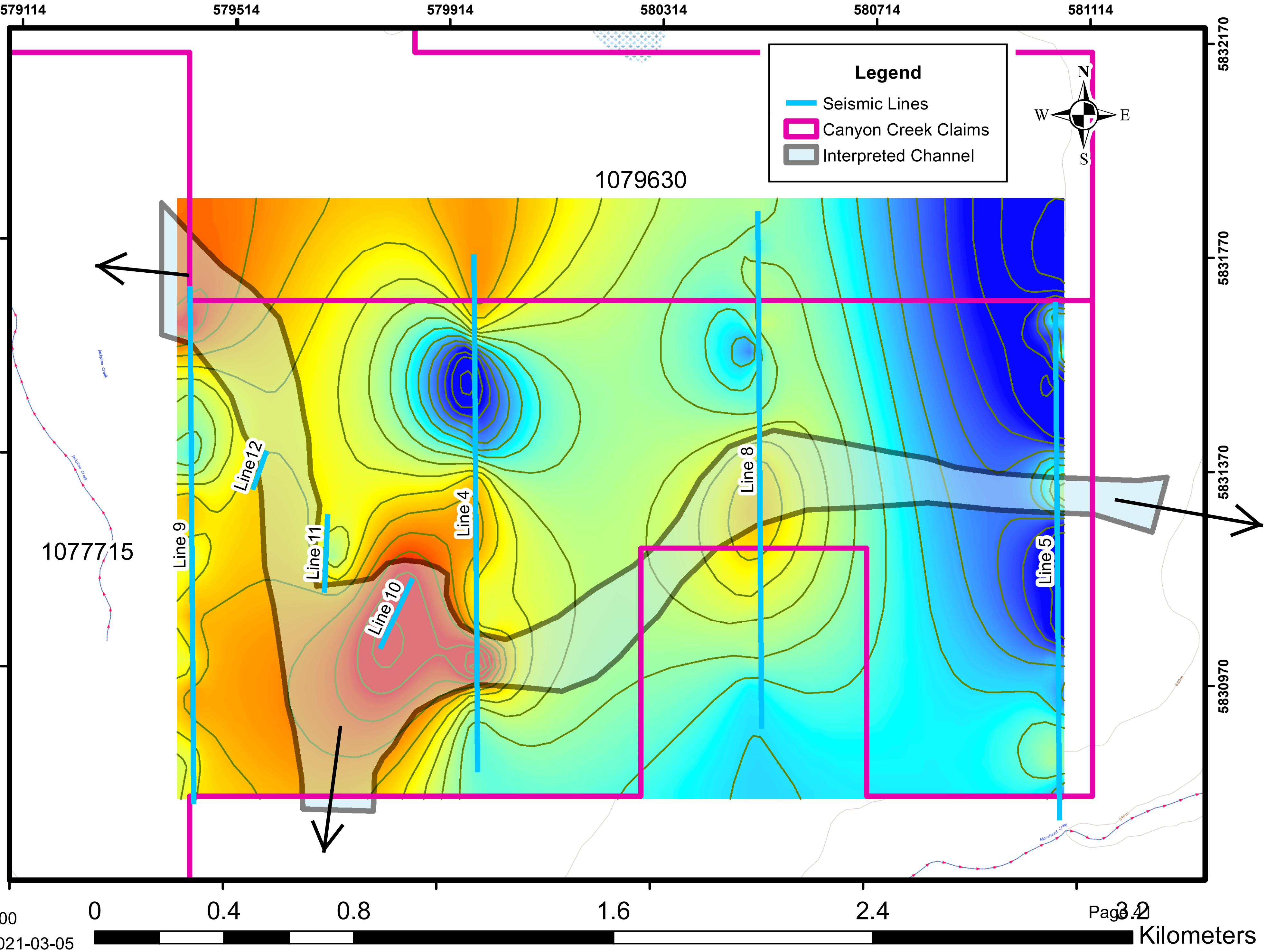
DESCRIPTION	Unit Price	QTY	AMOUNT
Placer Bedrock Survey - Rates based on 10 hr day			
Geophysical Technician	$900.00	11.5	$10,350.00
Equipment Costs	$300.00	11.5	$3,450.00
On-site processing	$450.00	1	$450.00
Data Processing and Interpretation	$600.00	1	$600.00
Report Writing	$250.00	1	$250.00
Accommodation	N/A	0	$0.00
Mob/Demob Costs @ 55¢/km	$0.55	1082	$595.10
Deposit paid in advance	-$1,500.00	1	-$1,500.00

Subtotal	$	14,195.10
Other	$	-
TOTAL	**$**	**14,195.10**

Thank You For Your Business!

Appendix IV:
Interpreted Channel

Canyon Creek - Interpreted Channel



1:15,000

Date: 2021-03-05

Appendix V:
Receipts

Appendix VI:

Date Change

Mineral Titles Online

Placer Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change **Confirmation**

Recorder: CRIPPS, LALA JEAN (282383) **Submitter:** CRIPPS, LALA JEAN (282383)
Recorded: 2021/MAR/08 **Effective:** 2021/MAR/08
D/E Date: 2021/MAR/08

Confirmation

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

Event Number: **5830723**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geophysical

Work Start Date: 2020/NOV/02
Work Stop Date: 2020/NOV/09
Total Value of Work: $ 6309.36
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1012350		2012/AUG/28	2026/JUL/21	2030/JUL/15	1455	19.62	$ 1563.44	$ 0.00
1018449	GULLY GUYS 3	2013/APR/11	2026/JUL/21	2030/JUL/15	1455	19.63	$ 1563.59	$ 0.00
1011386	GULLY GUYS	2012/JUL/21	2026/JUL/21	2030/JUL/15	1455	39.25	$ 3127.32	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 6254.35

PAC name: 1271923 B.C. Ltd.
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: $ 55.01

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

Related Summary:

Existing work program Event numbers: 5830674

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

Click here to return to the Main Menu.