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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
39532

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: geochemical and geological

TOTAL COST: $9,171.44

AUTHOR(S): Diana Benz

SIGNATURE(S): Diana Benz Digitally signed by Diana Benz DN: cn=Diana Benz, o=Takom Exploration Ltd., email=takomexploration@live.ca, c=CA Date: 2021.08.13 16:48:44 -07'00'

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2020

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

PROPERTY NAME: Proof

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

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: none

MINING DIVISION: Omineca

NTS/BCGS: 093F/14 and 15

LATITUDE: -125.01 o ' " **LONGITUDE:** 53.95 o ' " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Diana Benz

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

12925 Chief Lake Road

Prince George, BC V2K 5K1

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

1) Takom Exploration Ltd.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

12925 Chief Lake Road

Prince George, BC V2K 5K1

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

Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group undivided volcanic rocks, Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic volcanic rocks, Late Cretaceous Holy Cross feldspar porphyritic pluton, greenstone, white schist, metavolcanic, shear zone; gold, silver, caesium, vanadium, arsenic, antimony, thallium and molybdenum; gold-in-twig anomaly 935 m within a 30 km regional caesium-in-bark anomaly

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 38423

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:20,000, 0.9 ha	Proof	$2,100.15
Photo interpretation	1:20,000 905 ha	Proof	$2,742.19
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	1	Proof	$2,125.41
Silt			
Rock	3	Proof	$2,203.69
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:	$9,171.44

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ON THE

PROOF PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 093F/14 AND 15

53.950° N

125.0129°

OWNER: DIANA BENZ

OPERATOR: DIANA BENZ

CLAIMS WORKED:

1060061, 1062808 & 1062809

Prepared by: Diana Benz, Ph.D.
Takom Exploration Ltd.

Date August 14, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Proof Property is located within the Nechako Plateau physiographic region of the Interior Plateau approximately 25 kilometres southwest of Fraser Lake, BC. Local First Nations include the Skin Tyee Nation, the Nee-Tahi-Buhn Indian Band, the Nadleh Whut'en Band and the Stellat'en First Nation (list is preliminary based on current government information and is not conclusive). The claim is comprised of three mineral tenures 100% owned by Diana Benz and totals approximately 905.01 hectares of land within NTS map sheets 093F/14 and 15. The Property is within an area of gentle relief along the northern shore of Borel Lake and south of Francois Lake. This region experiences typical central British Columbia weather with cold, snowy winters and cool to warm summers. Mineral exploration may be conducted on a year round basis, although at higher elevations, the season may be dependent on the snow pack levels and/or stability.

Historical work within the current Proof Property includes regional airborne magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveys, regional mapping and regional rock physical properties' survey. In general, the project area sits on a moderate magnetic high that increases in intensity to the northeast. The electromagnetic survey shows a large late time tau (conductive) anomaly underlies the Proof Project while an early time Z off time (resistivity) anomaly is located to the northwest. In 2018, a 30 km caesium trend in lodgepole pine outer bark samples was found and the centre of the anomaly was staked as the Proof Project. Rock grab, chip, twig, and silt sampling revealed a number of areas anomalous for gold, silver, antimony, arsenic, vanadium and thallium. The element of interest, gold, was found within the newly identified Goldtree Zone consisting of a 930 metre linear series of five twig samples, ranging from 21 to 38.8 ppb Au.

The Proof Property is located within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. The main lithological units recognized within this area are the Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group undivided volcanic rocks, described as maroon crystal tuff, and dark grey Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic volcanic rocks. The Late Cretaceous Holy Cross Pluton, consisting of feldspar porphyritic rocks, is located in the southeast. Geological mapping during the 2018 program showed potassic and sericitic feldspar porphyry in proximity to the Holy Cross Pluton in the southeast, a greenstone unit within the northwest and a white (talc) schist was discovered in the south. A very magnetic meta-volcanic unit was mapped in the north and consisted of andesitic volcanic rocks with pervasive chlorite alteration, green chalcedony pods and rare patches of biotite.

Mineralization and alteration within the Project area may be consistent with an orogenic gold deposit, although more information is required prior to determining the deposit model. The geological setting consists of volcanic rocks located between a pluton to the southeast and a greenstone unit to the northwest. The area is situated on a localized caesium high within a 30 kilometre caesium anomaly associated with notable silver, antimony, arsenic, vanadium and thallium concentrations found in rock and silt samples.

The 2020 program consisted of lineament mapping, satellite imagery enhancement and a field program to groundtruth the remote sensing data, collect rock samples and testing the feasibility of a soil sampling grid. One prospector and one forestry specialist/field assistant traversed the Property taking samples, geological observations and photographs. Samples were collected within predefined areas derived from remote sensing data and the previous

survey. Rock grab and soil sampling revealed a number of areas anomalous for antimony, arsenic, vanadium, caesium and thallium.

Proof Rock Grab Sample Highlights (concentrations are in ppm unless otherwise specified)

Sample ID	Zone	Type	Au ppb	Ag	Cs	V	As	Sb	Tl	Mo
PF20RK01	North of Goldtree	outcrop	3.1	0.01	149	86	19.7	18.3	4.01	2.63
PF20RK02	North of Goldtree	outcrop	5.5	0.009	13.9	83	23.2	25.7	1.92	3.92
PF20RK03	North of Goldtree	outcrop	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PF20RK04	East of Goldtree	outcrop	2.9	0.011	12.4	48	6.4	0.11	0.09	0.55

Proof Soil Sample Highlights (concentrations are in ppm unless otherwise specified)

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag	Cs	V	As	Sb	Tl	Mo
PF20SL01	3.2	0.022	10.4	37	3.3	0.74	0.15	0.56

Future work should focus on an induced polarization/magnetic geophysical survey within the Goldtree Zone followed up by a trenching program. Detailed mapping of the outcrop exposure along the ridge north of the Goldtree Zone, a southern extension to the biogeochemical survey grid and petrographic studies are also recommended. Soil sampling within the Goldtree Zone is not recommended due to the lack of a well-developed soil horizon and the abundance of cobblestones.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Location and Access

The Proof Property is situated within the Omineca Mining Division and is located within west-central British Columbia (BC) approximately 25 kilometres southwest of Fraser Lake, 155 kilometres west of Prince George and 340 kilometres southeast from Prince Rupert (Figure 1). Local First Nation traditional territories include the Skin Tyee Nation, the Nee-Tahi-Buhn Indian Band, the Nadleh Whut'en Band and the Stellat'en First Nation (list is preliminary based on current government information and is not conclusive). Nearby infrastructure includes an 8.5 kilometre long, 69 kilovolt BC Hydro power line that runs from the Village of Endako to the Endako Molybdenum Mine approximately 10 kilometres northwest of the Property. Railway lines are located approximately 25 kilometres northeast at Fraser Lake. The Kitimat Deep Water Port Railway Connection is located 230 km west and the Prince Rupert Deep Water Port Railway Connection is 340 km west.

The Proof Property is accessible via resource roads from the Village of Fraser Lake. Directions to the Property are as follows: approximately 6 kilometres east of Fraser Lake along Highway 16 (Yellowhead Highway) is the junction with the Holy Cross Forest Service Road (FSR). Drive 12.6 kilometres south along the Holy Cross FSR to the Holy Cross-Binta FSR (200 Road). Turn right onto the Holy Cross-Binta FSR (200 Road). Between 7.5 and 9.5 kilometres along the Holy Cross-Binta FSR are resource roads that lead north and provide access to the Property.

Helicopter access is also available and a number of charter companies are based in Prince George. Both Fraser Lake and Prince George are situated along Highway 16 and each community has a district population in excess of 1,000 to 74,000. Most services and supplies are available in these resource-based communities.

Timber harvesting is on-going and its associated road construction provides access to the local area. Cut-blocks of harvested timber are located throughout the Property. The development of access roads for logging in 2018, by Gordon Peter Logging Ltd., has increased access to the Property and has assisted in exposing bedrock. A salvage operation was conducted in late 2018, by West Fraser Mills Ltd.-Fraser Lake Sawmills, which further increased access throughout the project area.

Figure 1 Proof Property Location

1.2 Physiography and Climate

The Proof Property is located within the Nechako Plateau physiographic region of the Interior Plateau within central British Columbia (Holland, 1976). The Property is within an area of gentle relief along the northern shore of Borel Lake and south of Francois Lake. This area primarily consists of large expanses of flat or gently rolling country that remains almost completely unmarred by watercourse incisions in some areas (Holland, 1976).

Elevations range from 3,300 feet (945 m) above sea level to the south and 4,100 feet (1,250 m) in the central-north area of the Property. The most notable topographic feature on the Property is a small lake in the east that drains south into Borel Lake.

This area consists of the Sub-Boreal Spruce biogeoclimactic zone at lower elevations and Engelmann Spruce -- Subalpine Fir at higher elevations. Lower elevations are well forested by hybrid white spruce (*Picea engelmannii x glauca*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) (Meidinger et al., 1991). Paper birch can be found in moist, rich areas whereas Douglas fir occurs on warm, dry sites. Lodgepole pine stands typically occur in drier areas, within mature forests, as well as in monocultures within forestry re-planted areas. Understories consisting of huckleberry, highbush cranberry, oak fern and devil's club can be found in this region. At higher elevations, the area is well forested by Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) (Coupé et al., 1991). Spruce often dominates the canopy of mature stands, while subalpine fir comprises the understory. The shrub layer is poorly to moderately developed with a relatively well-developed herb layer and a moderate moss layer. Many species of wildlife can be found in this area including black and grizzly bears, mountain goats, moose, mule deer, lynx, wolf and many small mammals as well as a variety of birds (Meidinger et al., 1991). There are no known designated wildlife habitat areas within the Property. The Francois Lake Park is located north of the Property and recreation areas are located to the south along the northern shores of Borel and Anzus Lakes.

Mineral exploration may be conducted on a year round basis, depending on the activity, and may be dependent on the snow pack levels and/or stability. The climate is typical of central British Columbia with cold, snowy winters and cools to warm summers. Summer temperatures average a daytime high of 21°C with occasional temperatures reaching the 7°C range. December through February sees average sub-zero temperatures with lows reaching -12°C from November through March. The annual average precipitation is 525 mm including winter snowfall. Snowfalls can occur between November and March where snowpack can linger into late June/early July.

The Island Lake Wildfire burned through the project area during the month of August in 2018 (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The total affected area was estimated at 20,671.0 hectares by the BC Wildfire Service. The fire burned primarily through the centre of the claim area, reaching south towards the shorelines of Borel and Anzus Lakes in some areas and north, up the ridge, into Francois Lake Park. In late 2018, a salvage operation was conducted in the area resulting in a number of new roads, however, due to recent logging and salvage activity within the project area there are very few standing trees remaining.


Figure 2 Looking north towards the Endako Molybdenum Mine before (left - July 2018) and after (right-in October) the 2018 Island Lake Fire.

Figure 3 Looking north towards the Endako Molybdenum Mine during the 2020 field season showing regrowth of the shrub layer.

1.3 Property Status and Ownership

The Proof Property is comprised of three mineral tenures (Figure 4). The tenures cover approximately 905.0119 hectares of land within NTS map sheets 093F/14 and 15 (excluding the area overlapping with Francois Lake Park). The Property is located between latitudes 53.937° and 53.958° North and longitudes 125.051° and 124.983° West. The centre of the claim block is located at 53.950° North and 125.0129° West. All of the tenures are 100%-owned by Diana Benz with anniversary dates shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Proof Mineral Tenure

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1060061	PROOF	2018-APR-14	2022-JUN-13	380.6196
1062808	PROOF	2018-SEP-04	2022-JAN-08	95.1406
1062809	PROOF	2018-SEP-04	2022-JAN-08	456.7967
			Total Area (ha)	932.5569

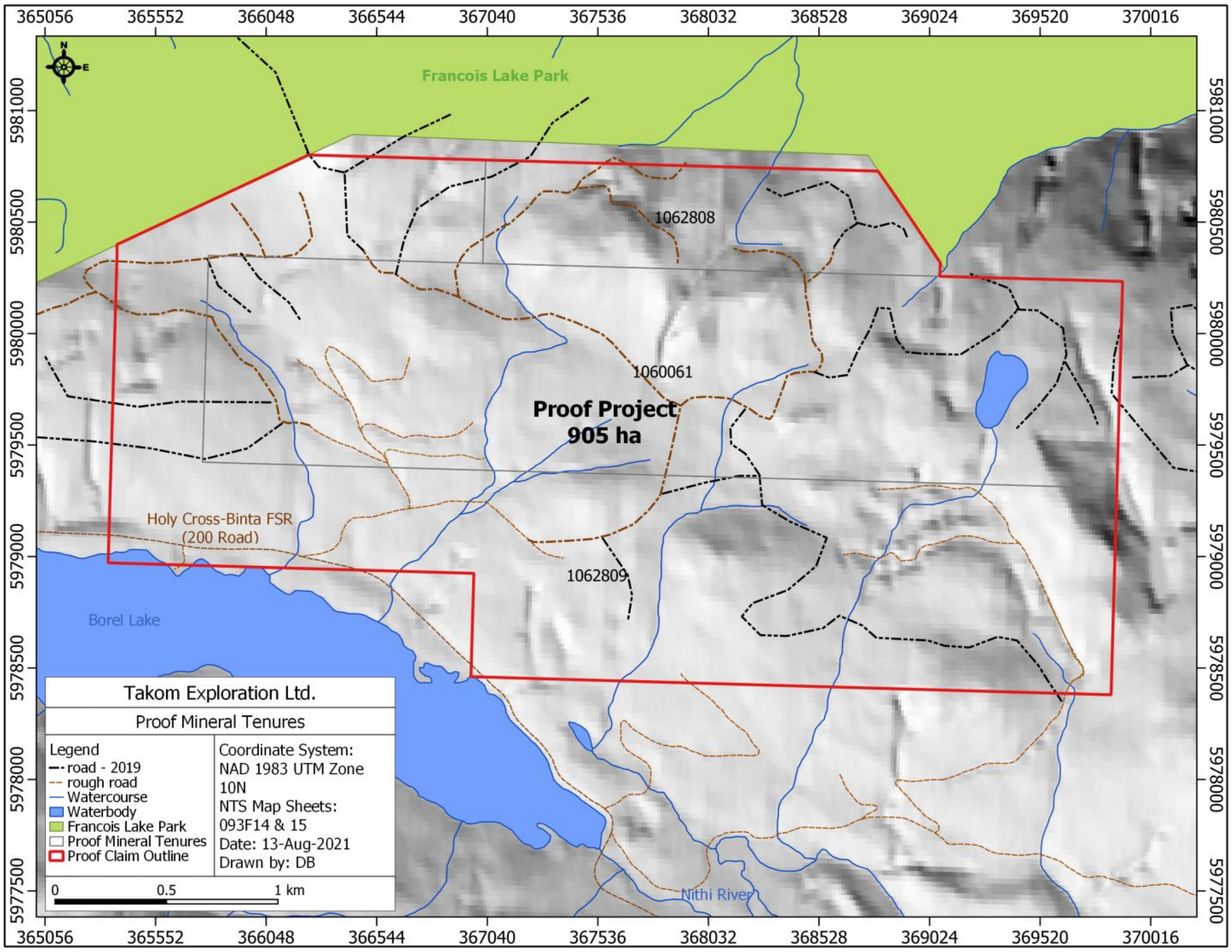

Figure 4 Proof Property Mineral Tenures

2. EXPLORATION HISTORY

This region continues to rely on active logging and has a long history of mineral exploration. One porphyry-molybdenum mine, the current Thompson Creek Metals Company Inc.-Centerra Gold Inc.-Sojitz Corporation joint venture Endako Mine, has been operating within this area since 1965. It suspended production at the end of 2014 and has been under care and maintenance since July of 2015 due to a poor molybdenum market. Two porphyry copper ± molybdenum ± gold mines were also active in this area: Granisle (1966-1982) and Bell (1972-1991) (Baker, 2002). This area also saw the establishment of two mercury mines: Pinchi Lake (1940-1944 and 1968-1975) and Bralorne-Takla (1944-nine months in operation) (Baker, 2002). Other past producers and developed prospects commonly include the following deposit types: surficial placer, jade/nephrite, limestone, polymetallic veins and porphyry copper ± molybdenum ± gold. This area is mainly prospected for molybdenum and gold, although a number of copper and lead prospects are recorded in the BC MINFILE Mineral Inventory database: 093F 032-Boss with 1.7% Cu and 33,962 ppm Pb and 093F 076-Goodwin with 2.5% Cu. There was no recorded historical work found prior 2018 on the Proof Property (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of Previous Work

Year-ARIS-MINFILE	Claim Name-Operator-Author	Exploration Activities
N/A	RHY 1 – Nation River Resources – N/A	In 2007, a mineral claim was registered to Nation River Resources Ltd. No known work was filed on this claim and the tenure was forfeited at its expiry date in 2008.
2018	Proof – Diana Benz	In 2018, a 30 km caesium trend in lodgepole pine outer bark samples was found and the centre of the anomaly was staked as the Proof Project. Rock grab, chip, twig, and silt sampling revealed a number of areas anomalous for gold, silver, antimony, arsenic, vanadium and thallium. The element of interest, gold, was found within the newly identified Goldtree Zone consisting of a 930 metre linear series of five twig samples, ranging from 21 to 38.8 ppb Au.

Regional geophysical surveys were conducted in the area with spacings between 200 and 4000 metres by Natural Resources Canada and Geoscience BC. The resolutions of the geophysical data are too coarse for detailed interpretations within the Proof Project area. In general, the project area sits on a moderate magnetic high that increases in intensity to the northeast (Canada 200 metre magnetic survey in 2010 - first vertical derivative) indicating a structure or lineament (Figure 5). An electromagnetic survey flown by Geoscience BC, as part of the Quest West Project in 2009 (4000 m spacing), shows a large late time tau (conductive) anomaly underlies the Proof Project while an early time Z off time (resistivity) anomaly is located to the northwest (Figures 6 and 7).

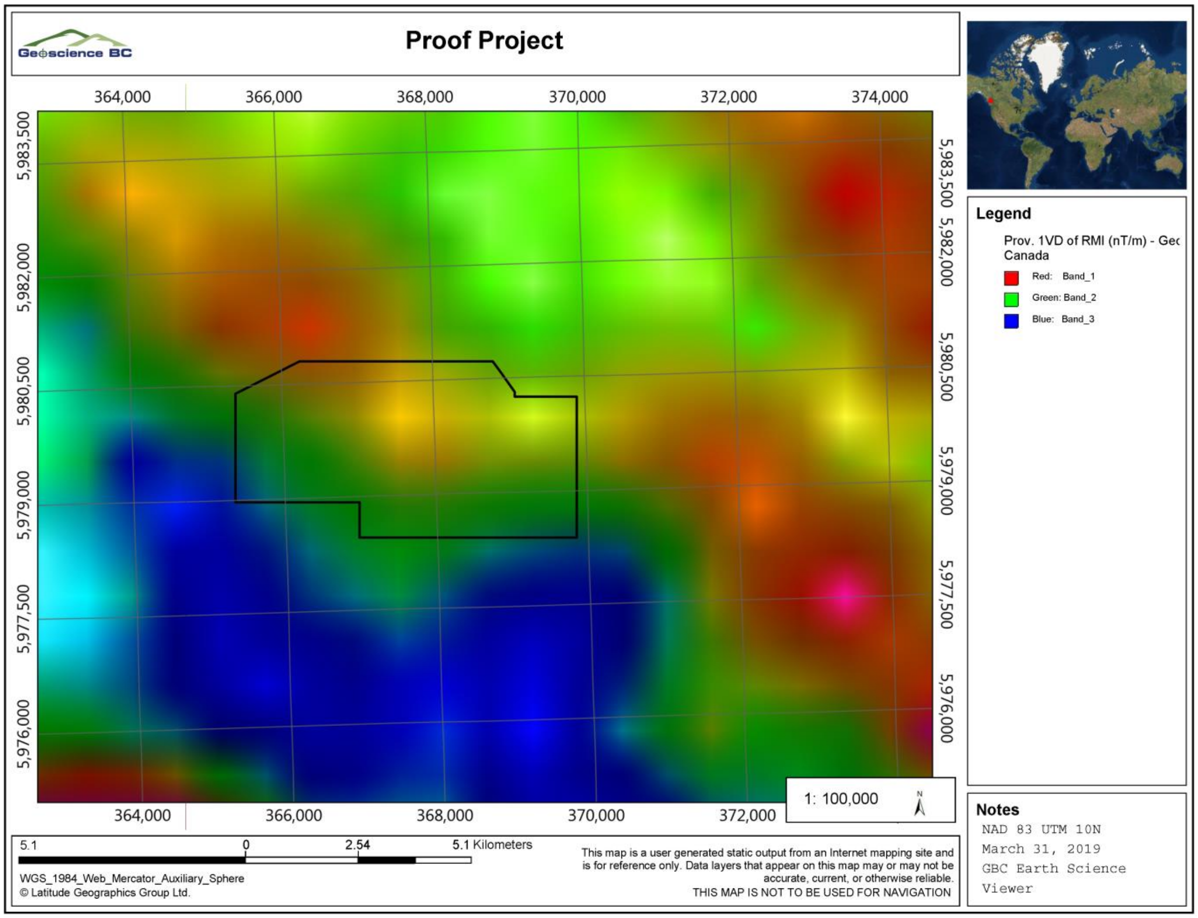

Figure 5 Proof Project Regional First Vertical Derivative (from GBC Earth Science Viewer Quest West data 200 m-NRCan magnetic data)

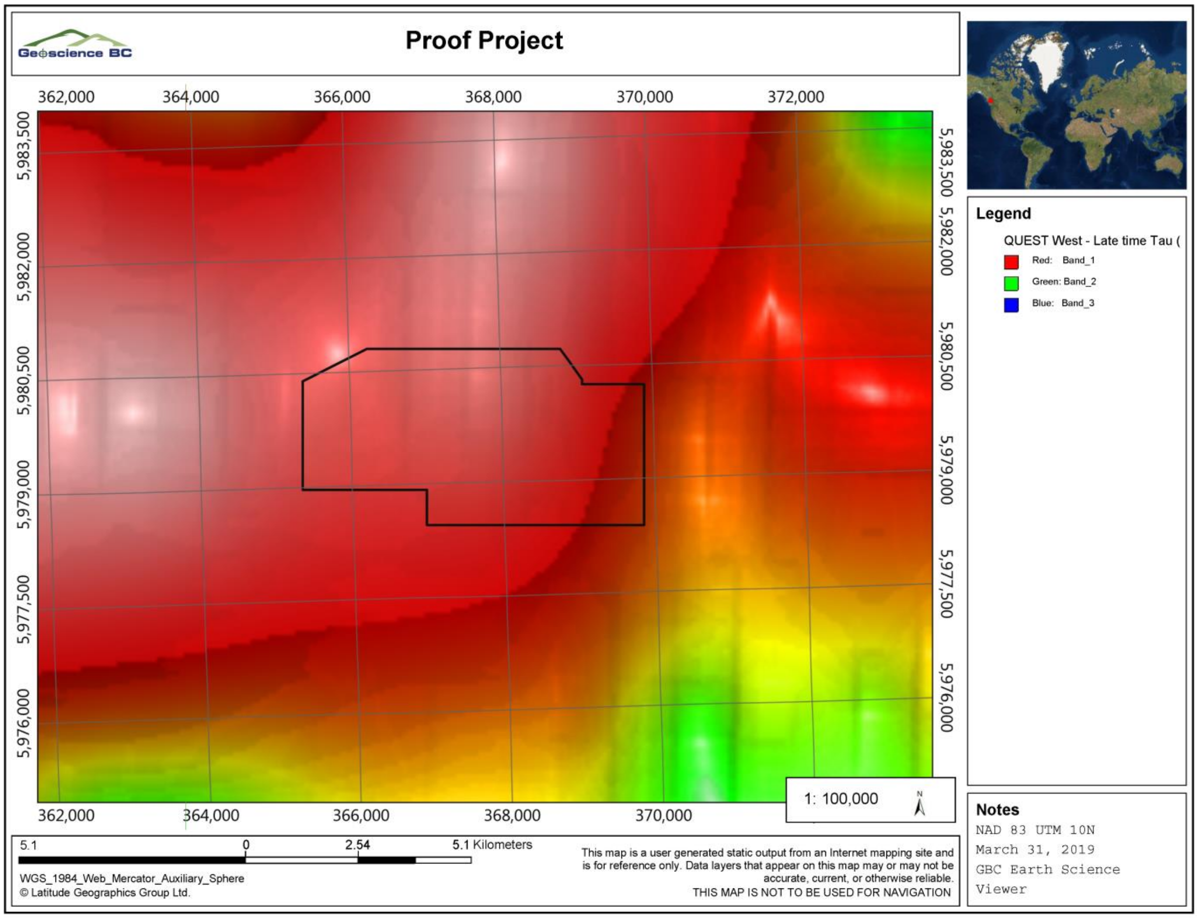

Figure 6 Proof Project Electromagnetic Late Tau-conductivity (from GBC Earth Science Viewer Quest West data)

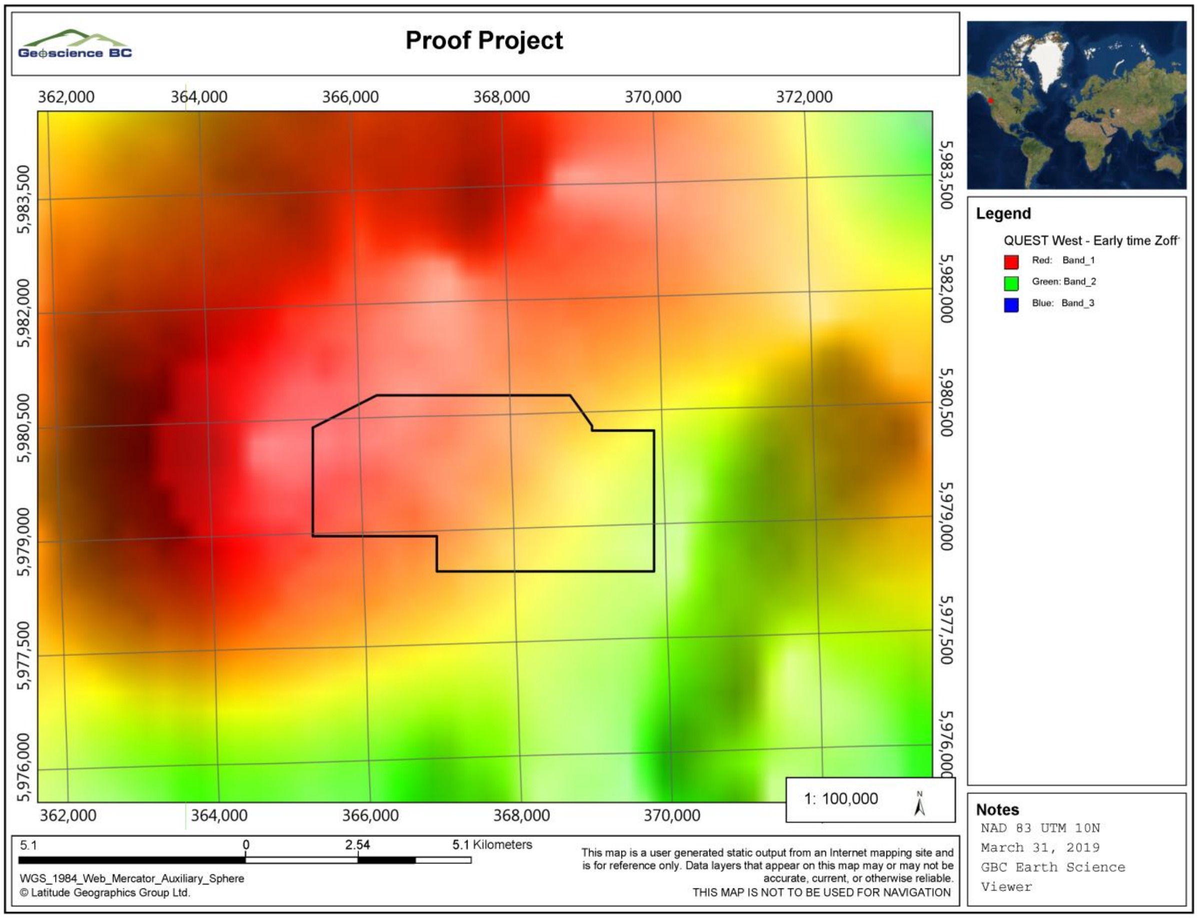

Figure 7 Proof Project Early Time Z-off-resistivity (from GBC Earth Science Viewer Quest West data)

In 2008, Geoscience BC, with Mira Geoscience, released a Relational Rock Property Database System for BC that compiled rock property data collected by the Geological Survey of Canada from borehole surveys from the 1990’s, geological mapping of BC basins and recent surveys in the Nechako Plateau (Mira Geoscience, 2008). The physical properties included coordinates, lithological descriptions and for some samples, measurements of density, magnetic susceptibility, conductivity, resistivity, density count, gamma ray count, induced polarity (IP), total field magnetics, spectral gamma-gamma ratio, self-potential (SP), self-potential (SP) gradient, single point resistivity, temperature and temperature gradient. Rocks sampled within and near the Proof Project were described primarily as Late Cretaceous Kalsalka Group volcanics including basalt, andesite, rhyolite, dacite and tuff (Figure 8). Some samples had their saturated bulk density measured which ranged from 2.47 to 2.68 grams per cubic centimetre (g/cm^3). All the samples were measured for magnetic susceptibility which ranged from 0.00182 to 0.0417 x10^{-3} SI units.

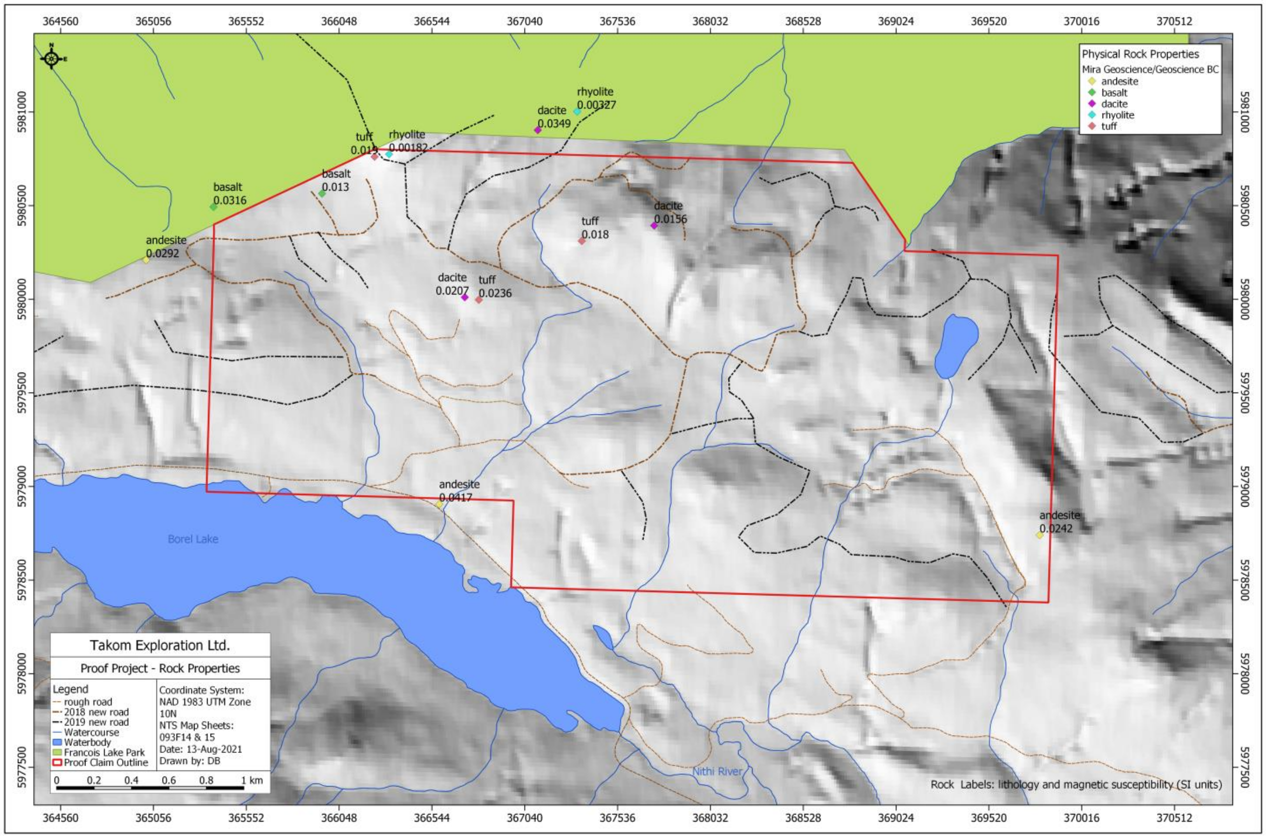

Figure 8 Physical Rock Properties lithology and magnetic susceptibility adapted from Mira Geoscience (2008)

3. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Two projects of note are located within approximately 5 kilometres of the Proof Property: Endako low F-type molybdenum mine and the fault-hosted Cabin Lake gold-silver-zinc-lead low-sulfidation epithermal-style project.

3.1 Endako Molybdenum Mine

The Endako Molybdenum Mine is approximately 15 kilometres west of Fraser Lake, BC and sits along the northern shore of the eastern arm of Francois Lake. The southern mine tenure boundary is located approximately 5 kilometres north of the Proof Property. The Endako Mine is operated as a joint venture between Thompson Creek Metals Company Inc., Centerra Gold Inc., and Sojitz Corporation. Production at the Endako Mine began in 1965 and was suspended towards the end of 2014. The mine has been under care and maintenance since July of 2015 due to the poor molybdenum market. As per Marek (2011), the infrastructure at the mine includes a 28,000 to 31,000 tonnes per day concentrator, a 50,000 tonnes per day concentrator, an operating roaster with up to 45,000 pounds per day capacity, a non-operating roaster, tailings and reclaim water ponds, a crushing plant and various buildings (administration, warehouse, change house, laboratory, mine shops and first aid station). The following paragraphs are a summary of Marek's 2011 report on the Endako Molybdenum Mine.

The Endako Mo deposit as a low F-type Mo porphyry centrally located within the Late Jurassic Francois Lake composite batholith (Whalen et al., 2001). Ten distinct textural and compositional phases have been mapped thus far for this batholith (Meredith-Jones, 2015). Molybdenum mineralization occurs as molybdenite and can be found in two types of quartz veins: large veins up to 1.2 m in width with fine fracture-fillings and ribbon-textured veins (Devine et al., 2015). The large stockwork veins are located within the Endako East area and are associated with K-feldspar alteration assemblages (K-feldspar+biotite (K, Mg, Fe mica)+quartz) with minor molybdenite. The ribbon-textured veins are laminated as quartz-molybdenite and form the majority of the ore. The mineralogy of these veins includes combinations of quartz (SiO_2), molybdenite (MoS_2), magnetite (Fe_3O_4), pyrite (FeS_2) and chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) with rare occurrences of bornite (Cu_5FeS_4), sphalerite ([Zn,Fe]S), beryl ($Be_3Al_2[SiO_3]_6$) and bismuthinite (Bi_2S_3), whereas post-ore veins consist of calcite, chalcedony and quartz-specularite (Dawson, 1972). Alteration of the ore zone occurs in three distinct phases: pervasive kaolinization (formation of hydrous Al silicate [kaolinite-clay] and release of K+ ions), envelopes of K-feldspar and envelopes with sericite-K mica (Meredith-Jones, 2015). K-feldspar alteration is generally barren, whereas sericite alteration and late kaolinite alteration is associated with the ore zone (Devine et al., 2015). The host rocks are overlain by the Eocene post-mineral volcanic rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group and underlain by basinal clastic rocks from the Early Jurassic Boer plutonic suite (Whalen et al., 2001). Quaternary deposits conceal the majority of the bedrock within this deposit's area. The measured reserves in 2014 were calculated at 47.6 million tonnes at 0.047% Mo (Meredith-Jones, 2015).

3.2 Cabin Lake Gold-Silver-Lead-Zinc Property

The Cabin Lake Property is approximately 20 km southwest of Fraser Lake, BC and sits along the northern shore of Cabin Lake approximately 3 kilometres south of the Proof Property. Decoors Mining Corp. currently holds the Cabin Lake Property tenures and the following paragraphs are a summary of Harper and Leslie's 2013 ARIS Report on the Cabin Lake Au-Ag-Pb-Zn Prospect.

The Cabin Lake Property is located at the western margin of the Intermontane Belt. This area is comprised of the Stikine Terrane and is locally represented by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group to the east, Late Cretaceous andesite of the Kasalka Group to the west, Eocene Endako Formation andesite in the south and Late Cretaceous Cabin Lake quartz monzonite pluton. Unaltered monzonite of the Late Cretaceous Cabin Lake pluton contains abundant magnetite and a regional aeromagnetic anomaly (centre high with large lows extending northwest and southeast) are thought to represent magnetite-destructive alteration associated with mineralization.

The mineralization at the Cabin Lake Property is divided into three areas: the West Zone, Central Zone and East Zone. The West Zone consists of fault-hosted mineralized veins, averaging 1 centimetre to 1 metre in width, striking 325° with a steep dip west. The alteration zones from peripheral alteration consisting of unaltered magnetite quartz monzonite through magnetite-destructive yellow chert-sericite-pyrite quartz monzonite to manganese-stained chalcopyrite galena-sphalerite crustiform quartz veins at the centre. The alteration zones range from gradational over several centimetres to tens of metres in width with the most heavily altered zones coincident with manganese-oxide surface stains and anomalous gold, silver, lead and zinc concentrations. Strong, early- and late-phase flow-banded silica flooding, hematite-after-magnetite, propylitic chlorite-after biotite and iron-oxide weathering are also associated with anomalous gold, silver, lead and zinc values. Mineralization in the West Zone is characterized by disseminated and blebby sulfides associated with quartz and quartz-carbonate alteration near the centre and peripheral to fault-controlled veins of the Cabin Lake quartz monzonite. In the highest grade areas, sphalerite and galena occur with chalcopyrite as inclusions or as an alteration product. The Central Zone is similar in character to the West Zone with an extension of alternating fresh magnetite quartz monzonite and highly altered red-yellow manganese-galena-sphalerite stockwork within quartz monzonite possibly representing another mineralized vein system sub-parallel to the known zones. The East Zone is similar to the West and Central Zones with the addition of several, possibly contemporous, mineralized veins trending northeast-southwest with steep east-west dips. Outcrops, in the East Zone, are porphyritic andesite, possibly belonging to the Jurassic Hazelton Group, and are situated along the eastern contact with strongly altered and mineralized quartz monzonite.

4. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The metallogeny of British Columbia is primarily linked to the tectonic evolution for the Canadian Cordillera (Clarke et al., 2018). The sequence of events for its formation includes the welding of allochthonous (derived at a distance) terranes to the western margin of ancestral North America resulting in deformation and post-accretionary tectonism and magmatism. The Northwest Region of British Columbia intersects with the Cordilleran orogeny and is comprised of: 1) the autochthonous (formed at present position) and parautochthonous (intermediate character between auto- and allochthonous) carbonate and siliclastic strata of ancestral North America; 2) Intermontane terranes include the Slide Mountain back-arc basin, Yukon-Tanana rifted pericratonic arc, Quesnel and Stikine volcanic arcs, as well as the Cache Creek oceanic terrane; 3) Alexander Terrane (a large composite crustal fragment); 4) post-accretionary rocks; and 5) younger overlying rocks (Clarke et al., 2018). The accretion of the allochthonous terranes to each other and North America occurred within the Jurassic. Post-accretion plutonic suites as well as Jurassic, and younger, syn- to post-accretionary siliclastic deposits mosaic this area.

4.1 Regional Geology

The Proof Property lies within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. The Intermontane Belt is a partly collisional tectonic belt comprised of a series of accreted terranes. The largest of these terranes is Stikinia, which underlies a large portion of central British Columbia.

Stikinia consists of a series of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary magmatic arcs and successor basins which unconformably overlie Permian sedimentary basement rocks (Wojdak, 1998, as per MacIntyre et al., 1989). In central BC, the Stikinia is primarily consists of Palaeozoic arc and associated rocks collectively called the Stikine Assemblage (McKeown et al., 2008). In the regionally mapped area of the Proof Property, the Stikinia is represented by Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazleton Group undivided, maroon, maroon-grey, and green, heterogeneous, fine- to coarse-grained, feldspar-phyric basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic pyroclastic and flow rocks; heterolithic and monolithic volcaniclastic and epiclastic volcanic rocks, and tuffaceous rocks (after Cui, et al., 2018).

The stratigraphy of the Proof area (NTS 093F/14 and 15) consists of Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group undivided volcanic rocks and Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic volcanic rocks (after Cui et al., 2018). The Kasalka Group rocks, in this area, are represented by grey-green or purple, heterolithic andesite lapilli tuff and tuff breccia; some pale-green to green, andesite to dacite, aphanitic to (biotite-, hornblende- and/or chloritized pyroxene-) plagioclase-phyric crystal-rich flows, tuffs, and volcanic rocks (Cui et al., 2018). The Late Cretaceous Holy Cross Pluton consisting of feldspar porphyritic rocks is exposed to the southeast (Figure 9).

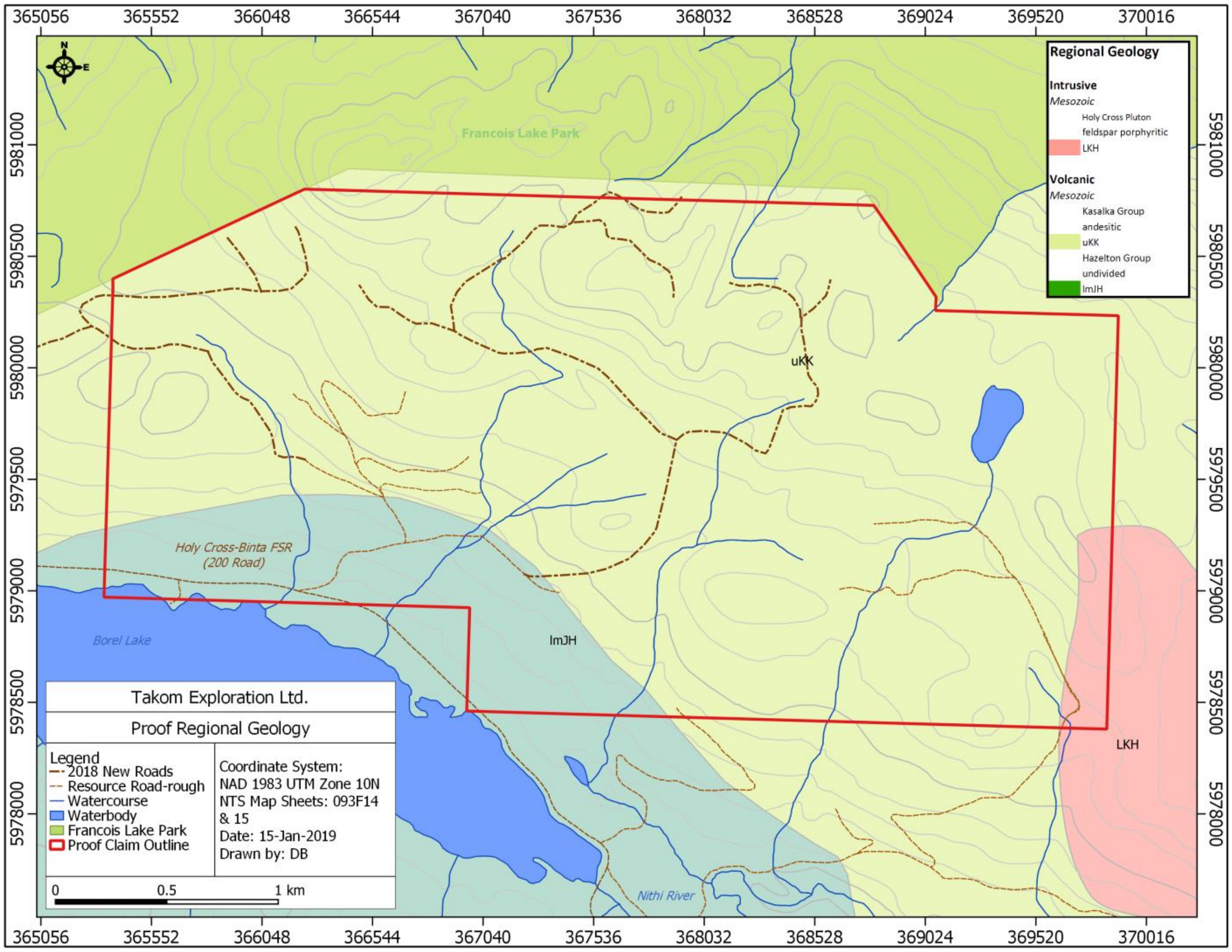

Figure 9 Proof Property Regional Geology (after Cui et al., 2018)

4.2 Property Geology

Mapping during the 2018 field program (Benz, 2019) revealed that the Proof Project is primarily underlain by maroon volcanic rock with greenstone to the northwest, meta-volcanic rock to the north, white (talc) schist in the central-south and pale green-grey volcanic rock to the east (Figure 10). The Late Cretaceous Holy Cross Pluton, consisting of feldspar porphyritic rocks, is exposed to the southeast with potassic and sericite alteration extending into the southeast corner of the project area. Gossan, breccia and a shear zone were found within the east and northeast portions of the project area.

The Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazleton Group rocks (PF18PT01) consist of undivided, maroon, maroon-grey, and green, heterogeneous, fine- to coarse-grained, feldspar-phyric basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic pyroclastic and flow rocks; heterolithic and monolithic volcaniclastic and epiclastic volcanic rocks, and tuffaceous rocks (after Cui, et al., 2018).

The greenstone (PF18RK12) has a dark green and rusty brick red weathered surface with small centimetre-sized areas of dark grey oxide (magnetite), chlorite and patches of dark black non-magnetic powdery mineral (Mn). Overall the greenstone is very magnetic and lacks distinct cleavage.

Similar greenstone units mapped in the region include the Palaeozoic to Mesozoic, Early Permian to Early Triassic, Sitlika Assemblage (PJSgs) volcanic unit, metamorphic rocks, greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks located within the Intermontane Belt, Cache Creek Terrane to the northwest and the Palaeozoic to Mesozoic, Permian to Triassic, Cache Creek Complex (PTrCum), ultramafic rocks, peridotite, serpentinite, silica-carbonate-altered ultramafite. The PJSgs is a volcanic unit consisting of medium to dark green chlorite schist, fragmental chlorite schist and pillowed metabasalt; chlorite-sericite schist containing felsic metavolcanic fragments; lesser amounts of quartz-sericite schist, metadacite, metarhyolite and quartz. The PTrCum consists of ultramafic rocks, peridotite, serpentinite, silica-carbonate-altered ultramafite; minor greenstone, gabbro, conglomerate and greywacke, Intermontane Belt, Cache Creek Terrane.

The meta-volcanic unit (PF18RK09-10) has a dark green and orange weathered surface with a grey to pale maroon fresh surface. The phenocrysts consist of 20%, subangular white feldspar and a green mineral (phyllosilicate to chalcedony?) approximate 2 millimeters in size with blotches of dark grey oxide (magnetite) with rusty fragments within veins sub-millimetre to 3 millimetres in width. Chlorite and biotite are also present in rare, 2 millimetre patches (<1 %). The quartz veins are wavy with ankerite edges (yellow) infills and consist of crystalline quartz as well as breccia with rusted fragments. There is pervasive chlorite alteration with green chalcedony pods approximately 1 centimetre length and 1 millimetre width. This meta-volcanic unit is very magnetic.

The white (talc) schist (PF18RK11) consists of large cm-sized powdery pockets of talc and pockets of limonite (3 centimetres) with a hard black mineral (tourmaline?) as well as millimetre-width veins of limonite within a harder white matrix. The white (talc) schist is primarily non-magnetic and contains little to no carbonates.

The Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group rocks (PF18RK01-08), in this area, consist of grey-green or purple, heterolithic andesite lapilli tuff and tuff breccia; some pale-green to green, andesite to dacite, aphanitic to (biotite-, hornblende- and/or chloritized pyroxene-) plagioclase-phyric crystal-rich flows, tuffs, and volcanic rocks (after Cui et al., 2018).

The gossanous area (PF19RK04 to 08) likely consists of the Kasalka Group rocks with a pale cream and rusty red weathered surface and a dark grey fresh surface. Weathered out pyrite in the form of limonite is pervasive and hematite veins, as well as stringers, are common. One carbonate vein sample was found in this area, but the remaining samples showed little to no carbonates. Epidote, hematite, as well as manganese-staining were disseminated and in blotches which ranged in size from 2 millimetres to 8 centimetres.

The breccia zone was a small 1 metre by 20 centimetres exposure at the side of a road cut. The breccia (PF18RK02) had a maroon weathered surface with purple-red fresh surface and was located underneath a 1 metre thick layer of blue-grey clay. The fragments were 30% of the rock sample, were likely from the Kasalka Group rocks and had sharp edges. Milky quartz veins, grading to clear at the edges, were rare and approximately 1 millimetre in width. Manganese-staining was evident in blotches covering ~20% of the sample.

The shear zone (PF18RK03) was found at a large road side cut (10 metres by 20 metres) and consisted of a brittle-ductile fault gouge with quartz veining as well as a possible green andesitic micro-dyke (1-2 cm in width). The weathered surface was slightly rusty with a white fresh surface (quartz). The most notable features were small 1 to 2 millimetres translucent crystals that may be iron-quartz (due to up to 15% Fe) or galkhaite: a dark orange-red complex sulfosalt consisting of $(Cs,Tl)(Hg,Cu,Zn)_6(As,Sb)_4S_{12}$ due to large Cs (50.5 ppm), Tl (1.62 ppm), As (503 ppm), and Sb (>500 ppm) contents.

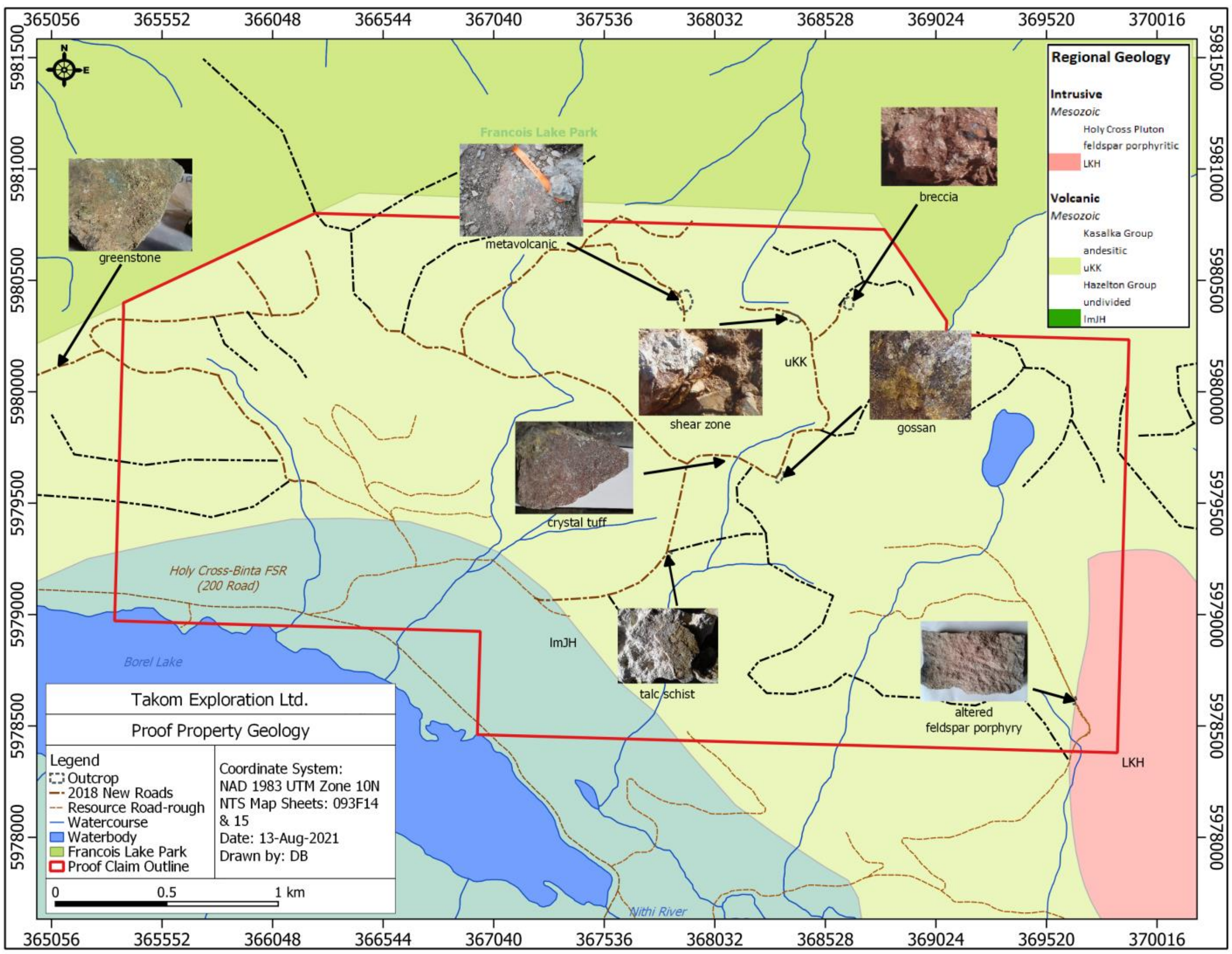

Figure 10 Preliminary mapping from 2018 within the Proof Project area.

4.2.1 Surficial Geology

The Proof Property is a located within an area of Nechako Plateau with gentle relief. Glacial deposits, within the Nechako Plateau, occur in variable thicknesses as hummocky, kettled, fluted or relatively flat topography (Levson and Giles, 1997). The thickness of tills ranges from less than one metre following bedrock ridges and steep slopes to several tens of metres in valleys and in the down-ice (lee) direction of bedrock high points. Within valleys oriented at high angles to the regional ice direction, till thicknesses may reach greater than 10 metres in depth. Basal tills often unconformably overlie bedrock, rarely overlie older deposits and seldom occur at the surface. Glacigenic debris-flow and glaciofluvial deposits overlie the majority of the area with colluvial diamicton (poorly sorted sediment of various particle sizes within a matrix of mud or sand) occurring on steep slopes (Levson and Giles, 1997). Morainal sediments also tend to be buried within valleys by glaciofluvial, fluvial and organic sediments.

4.2.2 Mineralization and Alteration

No known previous exploration work was conducted in the area, prior to 2018. In 2017 a Ph.D. thesis was published describing a 30 kilometre long caesium anomaly found while statistically reviewing outer lodgepole pine bark data collected as part of a regional survey program from the 1990's (Benz, 2017). Further research showed that the anomaly's centre occurs within the now-present Proof Property's boundary and is also reflected in regional stream and lake sediment data. No regional till samples were collected in this area.

4.2.3 Geological Model

The style of mineralization thought to occur on the Proof Property is a hydrothermal system which may possibly be an orogenic gold deposit. Figure 11 shows an idealized model of the depth relationship between different deposits and environments.

4.2.3.1 Hydrothermal Deposits

Hydrothermal processes are the movement of hot water within the Earth's crust as a consequence of thermal activity such as a magmatic intrusion or tectonic (crustal) movement (Robb, 2005). The sources of this fluid are commonly from seawater, formation brines (saline to hypersaline waters liberated during sedimentary rock formation) and from fluid created by the dehydration of minerals during metamorphism. Typical hydrothermal deposits are in the form of quartz-carbonate veins or orogenic gold deposits (e.g. Eskay Creek silver deposit, BC-Roth, 2002 or the Hemlo gold deposit-Cox, et al., 2017).

Orogenic gold deposits are one type of hydrothermal deposits. The classification of orogenic (lode gold or mesothermal quartz-carbonate) gold deposits is debatable, however, there are many characteristics that are consistent for mineral deposits associated with aqueo-carbonic metamorphic fluids (Goldfarb and Groves, 2015). These characteristics include similar settings, metamorphic timing, alteration assemblages, hydrothermal element additions and fluid inclusion chemistry. Orogenic gold deposits typically occur within metamorphosed fore arc and back arc areas of continental margins or along sheared margins of continental batholiths at depths of 5 to 20 km. The timing of the metamorphism is usually late to post-peak. There is typically a broad thermal equilibrium between the alteration assemblages and the country rocks. Orogenic gold deposits typically only show zoning within epizonal areas in the form of Hg- and Sb-rich zones (Hart and Goldfarb, 2005). Lastly, the hydrothermal addition of elements and the composition of the fluid inclusions tend to be consistent between deposits. Examples of orogenic gold deposits are the Bralorne Gold Mine near Lillooet (Britton, 2015) and the Hemlo gold deposit near Marathon, ON (Cox, et al., 2017).

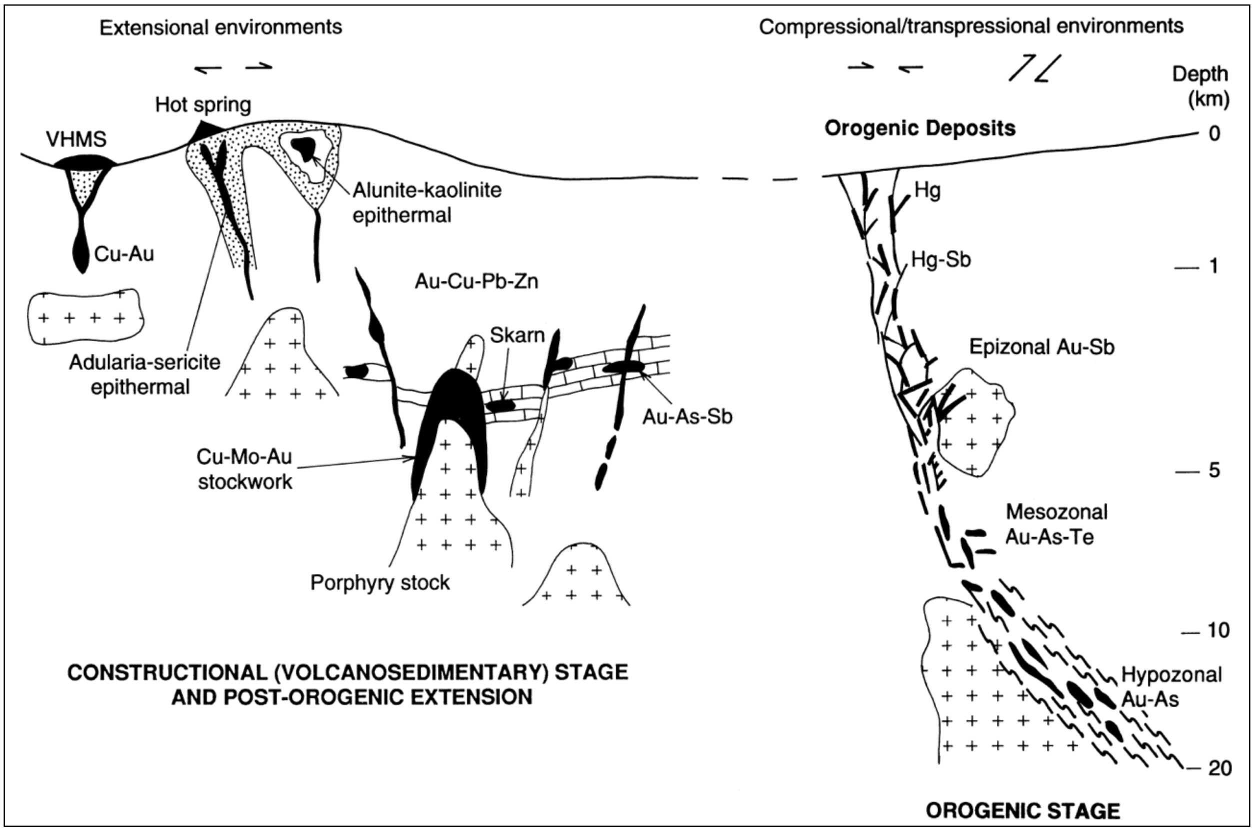

Figure 11 Idealized Deposit Models Showing Relational Depths and Environments (Groves et al., 1998)

5. 2020 Exploration Program - Geochemical and Geological Survey

5.1 Survey Overview

The 2020 geochemical sampling and mapping survey consisted of 4 days and was conducted between September 3rd and 6th by one prospector and one forestry specialist/field assistant. The purpose of the 2020 program was to follow-up on satellite imagery enhancement, lineament mapping and to collect samples for petrography studies based on the 2018 survey. Soil samples were attempted within the Goldtree Zone but the area consisted of very fine silt, sand and clay with significant cobblestones and is thought to represent a glaciofluvial deposit. Due to the difficulty accurately identifying a soil horizon and the predominance of cobblestone that hindered digging, a soil survey in this area would be difficult to accomplish.

A total of 4 samples were collected for geochemical assaying during the 2020 field season: 3 rock and 1 soil. One rock sample was collected but not assayed. All samples collected during the 2020 field season were selected, sealed and shipped to Activation Labs in Kamloops, BC. All samples were selected by the site manager. The rock samples were photographed *in situ*, and as a hand sample, prior to sealing with a cable tie in a labelled polypropylene sample bag. Five representative rock samples were also collected for future reference. The soil sample was placed within a labelled, sturdy Kraft paper sampling bag and was sealed within a polypropylene sample bag with flagging after air drying.

Samples were stored in a secure location at a campsite near the project area which served as the base of the 2020 field program. The rock and soil samples were placed into a sturdy, cardboard box prior to shipping. All sample packaging for transport was overseen by the site manager and documented with sample names, sample type, assay type, shipping date, shipping ID, and the number of boxes. Samples were transported by the crew from camp to Prince George, BC prior to shipping to the lab via Canada Post.

All the samples chosen for geochemical analysis were prepped and assayed at Activation Laboratories Ltd.'s in Kamloops, BC. The rock samples were crushed and pulverized using the RX1 sample preparation package: crush (< 7 kilograms) up to 80% passing 2 millimetre, riffle split (250 grams) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 micrometre with cleaner sand included. The soil sample was processed using the S1 DIS sample preparation package: drying to 60C and sieving to -177 micrometres and discarding the oversized grains. The resulting rock sample pulps, and sieved soil sample, were assayed using the Ultratrace-1 assay method: aqua regia (partial) digestion with a 63 element inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish. Aqua regia digestion uses a combination of concentrated hydrochloric and nitric acids to leach sulfides as well as some oxide and silicate minerals. Barite, zircon, monazite, sphene, chromite, gahnite, garnet, ilmenite, rutile and cassiterite mineral phases are rarely dissolved whereas the remainder of silicate and oxide minerals are moderately attacked, depending on the degree of their alteration; generally, most base metals and gold are usually dissolved. All the samples were disposed of by the lab. The assay certificates are located in Appendix B: Certificates of Analysis.

5.1.1 Rock Grab Sampling Protocol

Rock grab samples were collected by foot with vehicular assistance. The rock sample sites were chosen based on the enhanced satellite imagery and lineament mapping indicators and exact locations in the field were based on changes in lithology and/or the potential for mineralization.

The rock grab samples were extracted using a rock hammer, or hammer and chisel, to expose fresh surfaces and to liberate a sample of approximately 0.5 to 1.0 kilograms of sample material. All sample sites were flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. The sample sites were recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy ± 0 to 10 metres) and the following information was recorded on all-weather paper: sample ID, easting, northing, elevation, type of sample (outcrop, subcrop, float, talus, chip, etc.) and a brief description.

5.1.2 Soil Sampling Protocol

The soil sample was collected by foot with vehicular assistance. The soil sampling locations were chosen based on the location of anomalous gold values in the 2018 tree survey. Overturned tree roots were the ideal location for a soil sample collection sites.

The soil samples were extracted to ensure the greatest amount of fine material was collected based on the sampler's desired method: digging with a hand-spade. All sample sites were flagged with biodegradable flagging tape and marked with the sample number. The soil sample site was re-filled and hand contoured prior to leaving the sample location. The sample sites were recorded using hand-held GPS units (accuracy ± 0 to 10 metres) and the following information was recorded on all-weather paper: sample ID, easting, northing, elevation and a short description.

5.1.3 Data Verification

All GPS units were downloaded to a laptop using DNR Garmin®. The GPS information was transferred into a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet and the remaining sample information underwent manual data entry. The database was checked by the site project lead while in the field, and again in the office. A second check of the database was conducted when the results were merged with the database. The third and final check of the database was performed by the author of the report.

All the rock and soil samples were processed and analysed by Activation Labs Ltd. Verification of assays was performed by the lab using internal QA/QC procedures of duplicates, blanks and proprietary reference standards. A rigorous quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program including blanks, standards and duplicates was not conducted. Ideally, at least 20 to 30 of each type of QC sample would be inserted into the sample stream to acquire a statistical representation of the quality of the data.

5.2 Property Lineament Mapping

To help assess where to focus exploration activities, manual Digital Elevation Model (DEM) lineament mapping was conducted. Lineaments are extensive linear features that represent zones of structural weakness such as shear zones/faults, rift valleys, truncation of outcrops, fold axial traces, fractures and joints; as well as topographic, vegetation, or soil changes. This activity is useful in mineral exploration to identify areas related to potential mineralization and changes in lithology. The multi-directional light-source method was used on 20 metre resolution, geo-rectified derived digital elevation models downloaded from Natural Resources Canada Geospatial Data Extraction website (https://maps.canada.ca/czs/index-en.html).

Eight shaded relief images were generated using QGIS Hillshade tool from light sources at azimuths of 0˚, 45˚, 90˚, 135˚, 180˚, 225˚, 270˚ and 315˚, a vertical angle of 40˚, and a Z-factor of 0.00001395. QGIS Raster Calculator was used to create two rasters by adding the 0˚, 45˚, 90˚ and 135˚ (east) to highlight negative relief structures and then adding the 180˚, 225˚, 270˚ and 315˚ (west) to create positive relief structures. The compiled hillshade maps were then digitized based on areas of high contrast and compared to satellite imagery for man-made artefacts such as roads and powerlines. The manually mapped lineaments are displayed in Figure 12 and rose diagrams (unweighted lengths) of the east (negative-relief) and west (positive-relief) lineaments are shown in Figure 13. Rose diagram circular frequency diagrams were created using the QGIS Line Direction Histogram tool. The positive relief lineaments were predominately east-northeast/west-southwest direction whereas the negative relief lineaments were predominately north-northwest/south-southeast in frequency.

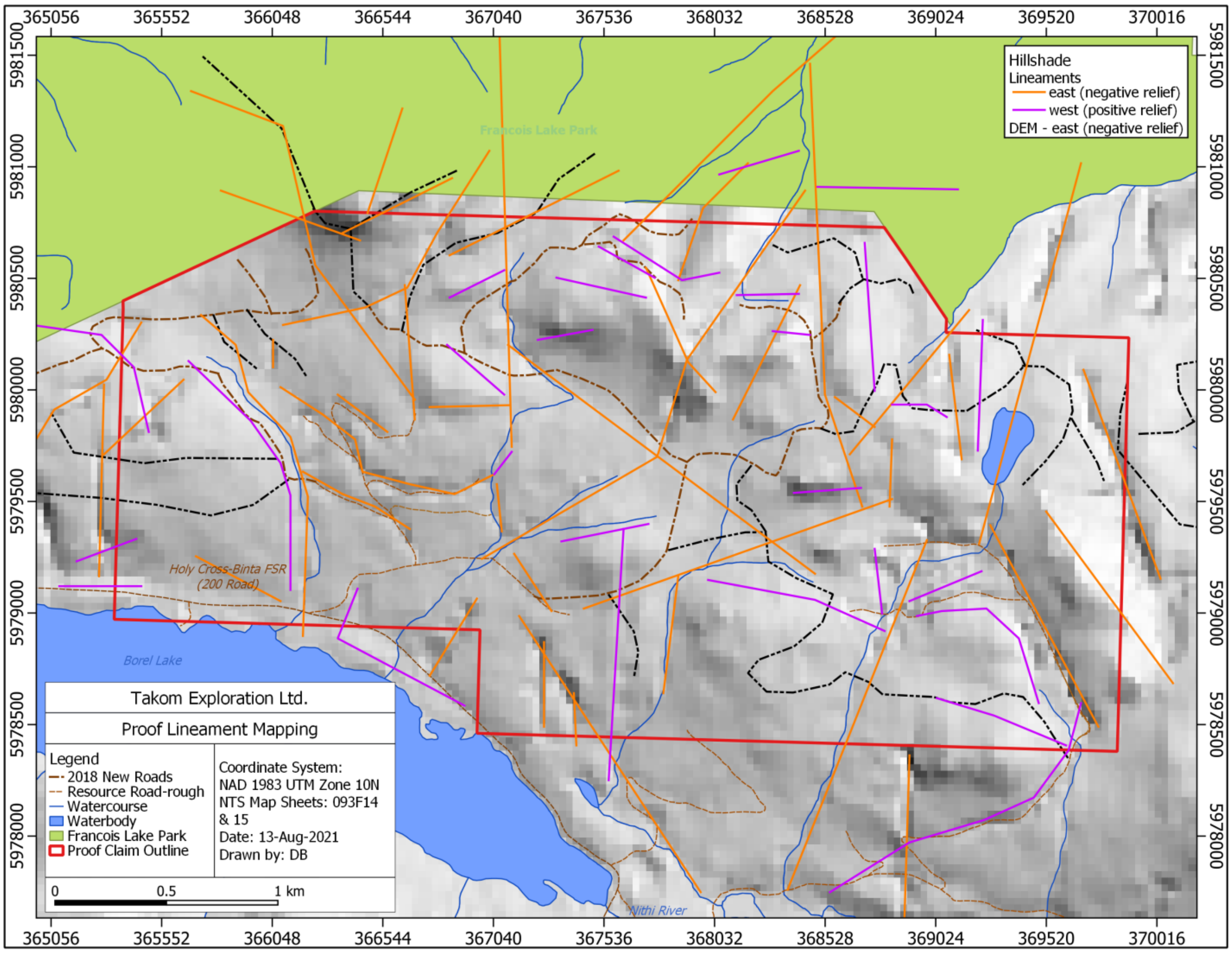

Figure 12 Manual lineament mapping using multi-directional hillshade models from 20 metre DEM

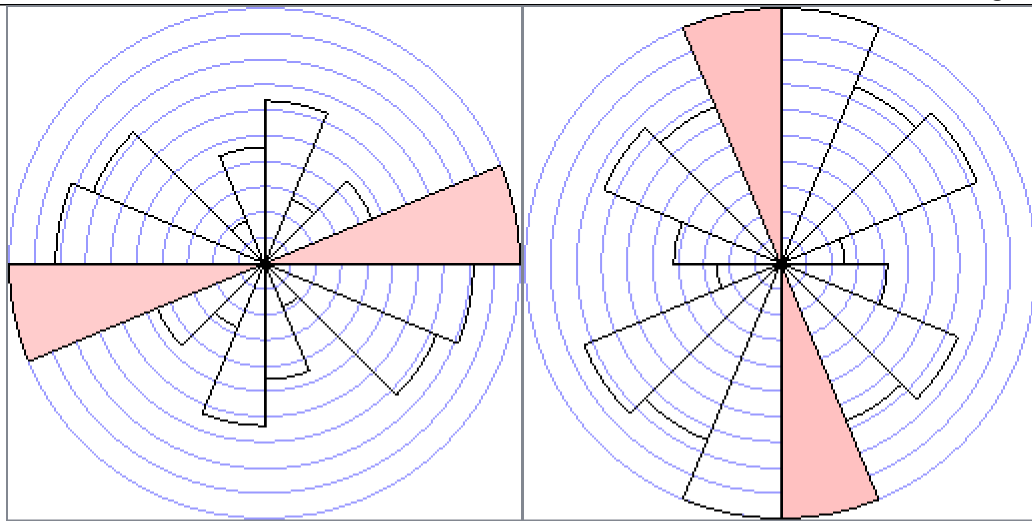

Figure 13 Rose Diagram circular frequency diagrams of the positive relief (sun direction from the west) lineaments (left) and the negative relief (sun direction from the east) lineaments (right).

5.3 Enhanced Satellite Imagery

Digital image processing is used to improve the appearance of remote sensing imagery. The creation of the modified images allow for greater ease of visual interpretations of features. Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) and Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS) is a satellite operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) with the data distributed, for free, by the US Geological Survey (USGS) on their Earth Explorer website (https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/). The two instruments on the satellite collect global image data for nine shortwave bands and two longwave bands at a resolution of 30 metres for the multispectral bands (Bands 1 through 7 and Band 9), 15 metre resolution for the panchromatic Band 8 and 100 meter resolution for the thermal bands (Bands 10 and 11). Enhanced Landsat 8 data has been used for extracting lithological information, identifying altered rocks as well as structural lineament mapping which can then be followed up by groundtruthing.

Earth Explorer was used to locate L1TP Landsat 8 scenes with less than 10% cloud cover and captured during the summer months over the Proof Project area. The Landsat 8 path/row scene 050022, captured 2019 May 21, was chosen as it includes the Proof Project, the Endako Molybdenum Mine and the Granisle Copper-Silver-Gold Porphyry Mine for comparisons. After downloading from the Earth Explorer, the Landsat 8 scenes were converted to top-of-atmosphere reflectance (TOAR) using the GRASS i.landsat.toar module. The images for band 1 through 9 then underwent atmospheric and topographical correction using the GRASS modules i.atcorr and i.topo. The resulting images were then pan-sharpened using ArcGIS pan-sharpening add-in with the ESRI algorithm for bands 2, 3 and 4 to create a high resolution, natural colour image.

Lithological mapping using enhanced satellite imagery is very difficult in heavily vegetated terrain. Most enhanced satellite imagery lithological research is conducted in areas with little to vegetation, such as mountainous regions and deserts. The next steps are, therefore, to create masks that exclude clouds, cloud shadows, water, haze, vegetation and the charcoal soil created during the 2018 Island Mountain fire. The QGIS Cloud Masking plugin was used to exclude clouds, cloud shadows, water and haze.

Manual edits of the Cloud Mask were required to ensure all the cloud shadows were identified using the ThRasE plugin. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) was then calculated to locate the pixels with vegetation. The NDVI is a ratio between the near infra-red and red bands to highlight vegetation: for Landsat 8, this ratio is: (band 5 – band 4)/(band 5 + band 4). Next the Normalized Burn Index was calculated for Landsat 8 to identify areas with charcoal in the soil: (band 5 – band 7)/(band 5 + band 7). The Cloud Mask, NDVI and NBR masks are then combined to create the working area for potentially 'bare ground'.

Next, band ratios for Landsat 8 were created using QGIS Raster Calculator for mapping iron-oxides (band 4/band 2), ferrous iron oxides (e.g., hematite) band 6/band 4, ferric oxides (e.g., magnetite) band 6/band 5 and hydroxyl-bearing alteration (e.g., goethite-limonite-clays) band 6/band 7. The resulting ratio images were then merged into a composite red (band 4/band 2) - green (band 6/band 4) - blue (band 6/band 7) image based on Pour et al. (2019). Comparisons with the Endako and Grandisle Mines are shown Figure 14. A natural colour (bands 4-3-2) pan-sharpened image of the 2019 imagery is shown in Figure 15.

The 2019 imagery was captured after the Island Lake Fire (August 2018) but comparisons with the pan-sharpened imagery indicated that standing dead trees (areas in green in Figure 14) likely interfered with lithological interpretations. The dark purple pixels are consistent with bare ground at both the Endako and Granisle Mines and may indicate high concentrations of hydroxides and iron oxide minerals, however, the purple pixels on the Proof Project are located on the roads and it is unclear if these pixels represent transported material or are in-situ. Limited lithological information was able to be collected from the enhanced satellite imagery.

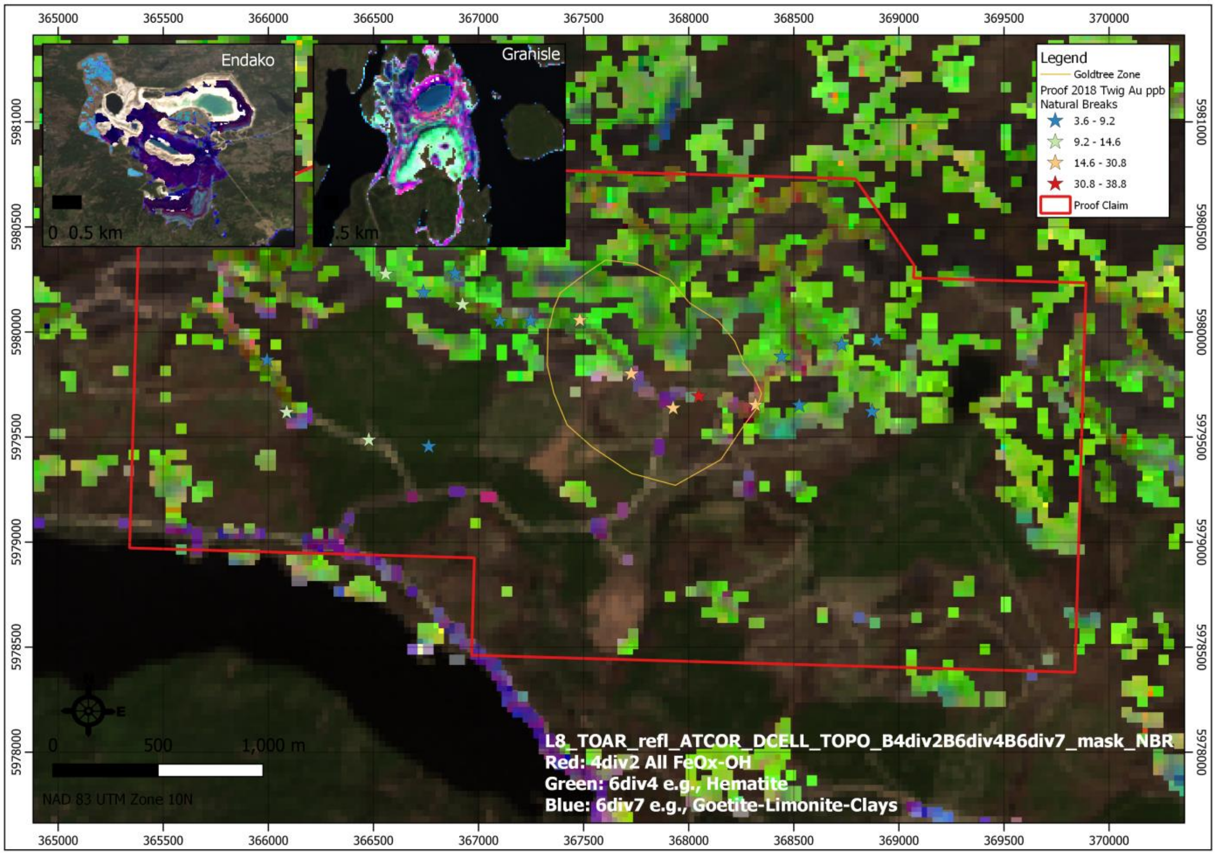

Figure 14 Red-green-blue composite image of iron-oxides as red (band 4/band 2), ferrous iron oxides as green (e.g., hematite) band 6/band 4, ferric oxides (e.g., magnetite) band 6/band 7 as blue and hydroxyl-bearing alteration (e.g., goethite-limonite-clays) overlying the natural colour image.

Figure 15 Natural colour (bands 4-3-2 for red-green-blue)

5.4 Geochemical Results

The 2020 geochemical survey on the Proof Property took place between September 3rd and 5th by one prospector and one forestry specialist/field assistant. The property was traversed by foot with vehicular assistance. The traverse areas are based around lineament mapping and natural colour enhanced satellite imagery for potential outcrop exposures (Figures 14 and 15). The main element of interest is gold as a follow-up to the 2018 exploration program. A total of 5 samples were collected during the 2020 field season: 4 rock and 1 soil (Figure 16). The sample descriptions are located in Appendix B. The map displaying sample name, gold, silver, caesium, vanadium, arsenic, antimony, thallium and molybdenum is located in Appendix C and is for display purposes only: due to the compositional nature of geochemical data, in the form of ratios not free to vary independently (Aitchison, 2005), multi-element associations should not be assumed in this context.

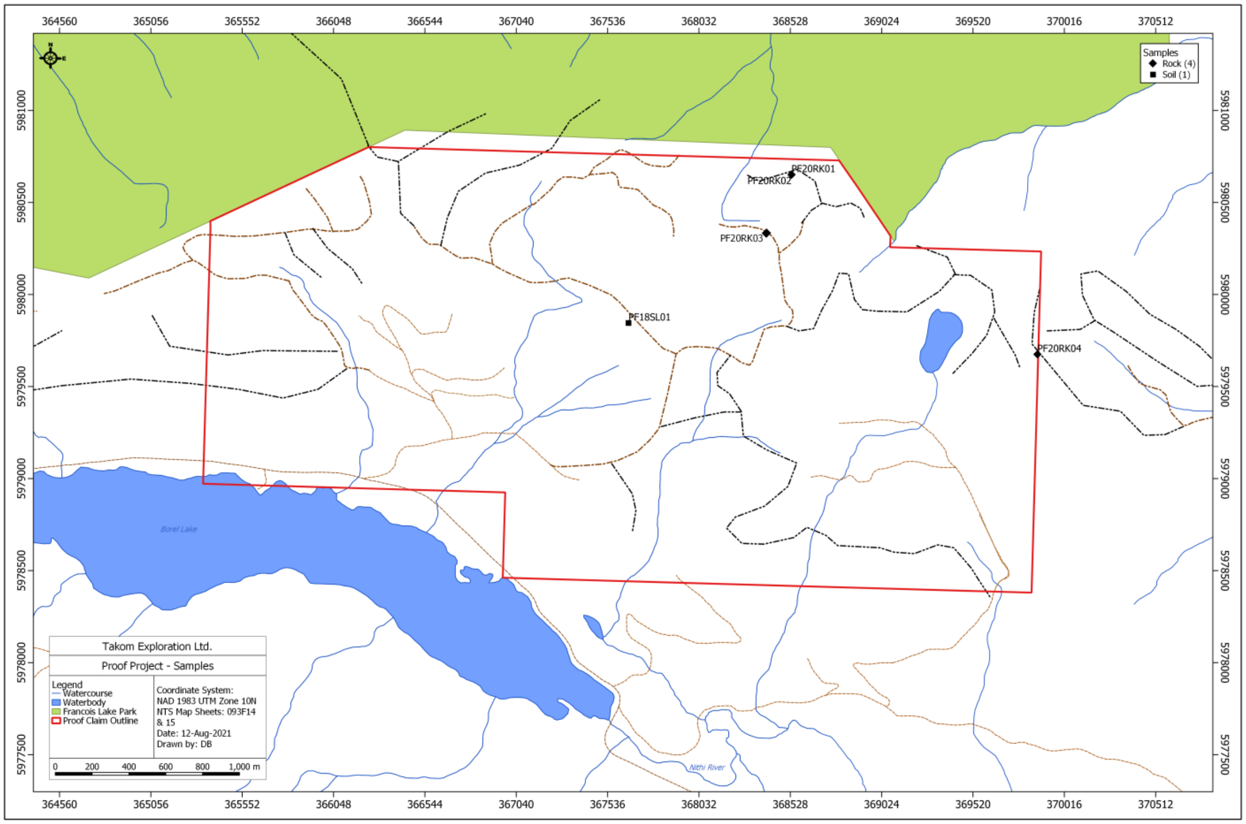

Figure 16 Proof Project sample names and locations.

5.4.1 Rock Grab Samples

The rock grab samples are displayed in Table 2 showing sample name, Zone/Area collected, material sampled as well as gold, silver, caesium, vanadium, arsenic, antimony, thallium and molybdenum concentrations. Figures 17 to 19 display the sample and location photos for the highlighted rock grab samples. The information for all the samples is located in Appendix B: Sample Descriptions. An updated Property Geology Map is shown in Figure 20.

Table 2 Proof Rock Grab Sample Highlights (concentrations are in ppm unless otherwise specified)

Sample ID	Zone	Type	Au ppb	Ag	Cs	V	As	Sb	Tl	Mo
PF20RK01	North of Goldtree	outcrop	3.1	0.01	149	86	19.7	18.3	4.01	2.63
PF20RK02	North of Goldtree	outcrop	5.5	0.009	13.9	83	23.2	25.7	1.92	3.92
PF20RK03	North of Goldtree	outcrop	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PF20RK04	East of Goldtree	outcrop	2.9	0.011	12.4	48	6.4	0.11	0.09	0.55

Figure 17 Proof Rock Grab Sample PF20RK01 location (left) and sample (right) – fault gouge striations evident with bladed white quartz crystal and pervasive hematite.

Figure 18 Proof Rock Grab Sample PT20RK02 location (left) and sample (right) same location as PF20RK01 of breccia with clear quartz veins, black needle-like minerals with a network of fine quartz veins within the hematite-stained matrix.

Figure 19 Proof Rock Grab PF20RK04 Sample location (left) and sample (right) volcanic rock with oriented quartz-sericite(?) flow patterns and pervasive hematite.

Figure 20 Property Geology map updated with 2020 samples

5.4.1 Soil Sample

The soil sample result is displayed in Table 3 showing sample name with gold, silver, caesium, vanadium, arsenic, antimony, thallium and molybdenum concentrations. It is thought that the Goldtree Zone is within a glaciofluvial deposit due to the characteristics of the soil/till and the presence of a negative relief lineament. The information for all the samples is located in Appendix B: Sample Descriptions.

Table 3 Proof Soil Sample Highlights (concentrations are in ppm unless otherwise specified)

Sample ID	Au ppb	Ag	Cs	V	As	Sb	Tl	Mo
PF20SL01	3.2	0.022	10.4	37	3.3	0.74	0.15	0.56

Figure 21 Proof Soil PF20SL01 Sample location (left) and sample (right) collected from under an overturned tree stump in old cut block approximately 40 cm beneath the duff and 20 cm from current surface (~ 60 cm deep).

Figure 22 Proof Soil PF20SL02 location. No sample was collected due to the lack of quality material.

5.5 Summary of Exploratory Work

A follow-up groundtruthing, rock and soil sampling program was carried out on the Proof Property between September 3rd and 6th. A total of 5 samples were taken over this period of time. The Property consists of three contiguous mineral tenures covering approximately 905.0119 hectares of land. The Property is located within an area of gentle relief along the northern shore of Borel Lake in central BC and is approximately 25 kilometres southwest of Fraser Lake, BC. The property can be accessed via a resource road network from Fraser Lake, BC.

The Proof Property lies within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. The main lithological units recognized within Proof Property consist of Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group undivided volcanic rocks and Late Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic volcanic rocks. The Late Cretaceous Holy Cross Pluton consisting of feldspar porphyritic rocks is exposed to the southeast.

Mineralization and alteration within the Project may be consistent with an orogenic gold deposit, although more information should be collected prior to determining the deposit model. The geological setting shows volcanic rocks located between a feldspar porphyritic pluton to the southeast and a greenstone to the northwest. The area is situated within a localized high of a 30 kilometre caesium anomaly with supporting silver, antimony, arsenic, vanadium and thallium values found in rock and silt samples.

One prospector and one forestry specialist/field assistant traversed the Property taking samples, geological observations and photographs. Samples were collected within predefined areas derived from satellite imagery, based on lineament mapping as well as the 2018 exploration program. Rock grab and soil sampling were consistent with previous findings with anomalous antimony, arsenic, vanadium and thallium.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Proof Property is located within the Nechako Plateau physiographic region of the Interior Plateau approximately 25 kilometres southwest of Fraser Lake, BC. The Fraser Lake area has been explored for molybdenum, copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, jade and limestone while recent activities are focused on precious metal and porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization. Two projects of note are located within approximately 5 kilometres of the Proof Property: Endako low F-type molybdenum Mine and the fault-hosted Cabin Lake gold-silver-zinc-lead low-sulfidation epithermal-style project.

Historical work within the current Proof Property includes regional airborne aeromagnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveys. The regional geophysical surveys are coarsely detailed for the size of the project area, but they indicate a possible NW-SE trending structure or lineament, as well as a conductive anomaly, within the Goldtree Zone and a resistivity anomaly to the northwest. Geochemical surveying in 2018 announced the Goldtree Zone and property-scale mapping showed the presence of greenstone to the northwest and talc (white) schist to the south. Both types of rocks have not been previously found in this area.

In general, the Proof Project appears prospective for orogenic gold mineralization although this style of mineralization has yet to be found within this area of BC. The closest known orogenic deposits are located to the south at the Cariboo Gold District, north at the Snowbird

Mine near Fort St. James and far to the north within the Cassiar Gold District. More work on mapping the structure, mineralization and alteration found in the area is required to build a deposit model in which to base future exploration programs.

Based on the 2020 field observations and examination of the results, a geophysical survey and trenching program as well as the development of a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program for any sampling program with greater than 300 of one type of sample taken is recommended.

The future work recommended is:

- A rock sampling and mapping survey of the ridge north of the Goldtree Zone that was exposed after the Island Lake Wildfire, to look for mineralization and potential shear zones.
- A geochemical sampling program designed to explore the entire Property, with priority focused on silt and rock samples to expand the Goldtree Zone, as well as a biogeochemical sampling program of lodgepole pine twigs (preferable collected in July) extending the 2018 twig survey further south where the Island Lake fire did not destroy the trees and where thick sediments and vegetation obscure outcrop and impede till/soil sampling methods and interpretations.
- Re-visit/re-sample the anomalous rock samples to map in detail and to send in samples for thin section petrographic descriptions
- Ground induced-polarization and magnetic geophysical surveys over the Goldtree Zones within Prosperity Trend would also be warranted to map potential shear zones and structures.
- After identifying potential structures with the geophysical surveys and/or the lineament mapping results, plan a trenching and/or pit sampling program to investigate the anomalies.

7. Statement of Costs

Proof 2020 September 3-6; 1 soil and 4 rock were collected; 1 rock was not assayed

Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	**Totals**
Diana Benz; Project Manager	September 4-5	2.0	$650.00	$1,300.00	
Dave Zajac; Forestry/Field Assist.	September 4-5	2.0	$300.00	$600.00	
				$1,900.00	**$1,900.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel**	**Unit/Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Pre-field Mapping	Diana Benz	3.0	$81.25	$243.75	
Pre-field Research/Program Plan/Lineament Mapping/Satellite Imagery Enhancement	Diana Benz	25.0	$81.25	$2,031.25	
Report Writing	Diana Benz	35	$81.25	$2,843.75	
				$5,118.75	**$5,118.75**
Geochemical Surveying	**Lab**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Soil	*Activation Laboratories*	1	$26.20	$26.20	
Rock	*Activation Laboratories*	3	$34.20	$102.60	
				$128.80	**$128.80**
Transportation		**Days/Unit/Hours/km**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Diana Benz; Project Manager	September 3 & 6 (half days)	1.0	$650.00	$650.00	
Dave Zajac; Forestry/Field	September 3 & 6 (half days)	1.0	$300.00	$300.00	
Freight	Sample shipment to Kamloops	1.0		$22.03	
Truck km use	Truck and Jeep	1023.7	$0.53	$542.56	
Fuel	Fuel costs, including generator	1		$190.63	
				$1,705.22	**$1,705.22**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Lodging	Camping-travel trailer	4	$25.00	$100.00	
Meals	Groceries & meals	4		$217.87	
				$317.87	**$317.87**
Equipment Rentals		**Number**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Field Sampling Supplies	sample bags, zip ties, flagging, office supplies, etc.	4	$0.20	$0.80	
				$0.80	**$0.80**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$9,171.44**

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9. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Diana M. Benz, certify that:

1. I am the President of Takom Exploration Ltd., a mineral exploration consulting company located at 12925 Chief Lake Road, Prince George, BC.
2. I am the author of the assessment report titled Geochemical Survey on the Proof Property.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1997 with a B.Sc. in Biology, a M.Sc. in Earth Sciences from University of Windsor in 2006 and a Ph.D. in Natural Resources and Environmental Studies from the University of Northern British Columbia in 2017.
4. I have worked in the diamonds and base/precious metals exploration industry since 1996 (24 years) on projects located across Canada (BC, YT, NWT, ON) and Greenland, as well as, remotely through a BC-based office on projects located in the South America, Africa, Eurasia, Australia, the Middle East and Nevada, USA.

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Diana M. Benz, Ph,D..

Takom Exploration Ltd.

Appendix A

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Proof Project 2020 Rock Samples

Sample	Property	Date	Sampler	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Zone	Datum	Accuracy_m	Type
PF20RK01	Proof	4-Sep-2020	DB	368534.62	5980651.17	1193.96	10N	NAD 83	0	outcrop
PF20RK02	Proof	4-Sep-2020	DB	368534.62	5980651.17	1193.96	10N	NAD 83	0	outcrop
PF20RK03	Proof	4-Sep-2020	DB	368400.59	5980330.44	1211.16	10N	NAD 83	0	outcrop
PF20RK04	Proof	5-Sep-2020	DB	369887.02	5979662.16	1179.06	10N	NAD 83	0	outcrop

Sample	OutcropSize_ChipLength_FloatEdges_m
PF20RK01	10
PF20RK02	10
PF20RK03	15
PF20RK04	10

Sample	Setting	Weathered	Fresh
PF20RK01	from side cut of new road in the rubble, fault gouge-striations evident	deep rusty red	greenish grey
PF20RK02	breccia from side cut of new road in the rubble	deep rusty red	greenish grey
PF20RK03	same fault gouge spot as PF18RK03, for petrography	slightly rusty	white
PF20RK04	in road cut side hill, wavy ochre, orange and red patterns on surface-hematite flow banding;	rusty red with white	black to dark

Sample	Grain_Pheno	GP_Size_mm	GP-Colour	GP-Edges	GP-pct	Matrix	Matrix_Color
PF20RK01	feldspar	2	white-cream	sharp	20	aphanitic	red-hematitic
PF20RK02	feldspar	2	white-cream	sharp	30	aphanitic	red-hematitic
PF20RK03							
PF20RK04		2	yellow	subangular	30	aphanitic	dark grey

Sample	Sulfides	Sf_pct	Vein_Size_mm
PF20RK01	none	0	1
PF20RK02	none	0	1
PF20RK03	none	0	
PF20RK04	none	0	1

Sample	Vein_Minerals	Alteration	Alt_Intensity	Magnetic	Carbonates
PF20RK01	clear quartz, bladed white quartz patches	Mn-staining; hematite	blotches, 20%	none	no fizz
PF20RK02	clear quartz and black needle-like	Mn-staining; hematite	blotches, 20%	none	no fizz
PF20RK03	quartz, orange in patches 1.5 cm	Mn-staining	blotches, 20%	none	no fizz
PF20RK04	quartz-sercite oriented	sericite?	pervasive	patchy	no fizz

Sample	Structure	Rock	Note	Lab	Certificate	Cert_Date
PF20RK01		crystal tuff		Activation Labs	A21-03160	2021-Mar-31
PF20RK02		crystal tuff-breccia		Activation Labs	A21-03160	2021-Mar-31
PF20RK03		crystal tuff	not assayed			
PF20RK04		volcanic		Activation Labs	A21-03160	2021-Mar-31

Sample	Method	Ti_pct	S_pct	P_pct	Li_ppm	Be_ppm	B_ppm	Na_pct	Mg_pct
PF20RK01	Ultratrace 1	0.071	< 1	0.065	1.4	0.9	3	0.122	0.11
PF20RK02	Ultratrace 1	0.05	< 1	0.04	1.3	0.8	3	0.073	0.07
PF20RK03									
PF20RK04	Ultratrace 1	0.08	< 1	0.111	7.5	0.4	2	0.104	0.25

Sample	Al_pct	K_pct	Bi_ppm	Ca_pct	Sc_ppm	V_ppm	Cr_ppm	Mn_ppm	Fe_pct	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm
PF20RK01	1.41	0.25	0.05	0.71	5.8	86	12	435	3.43	7.6	6.9
PF20RK02	0.72	0.14	0.33	0.28	5.4	83	17	285	3.47	4.8	5
PF20RK03											
PF20RK04	1.28	0.18	0.06	0.66	4	48	7	439	2.38	7.3	3.6

Sample	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ga_ppm	Ge_ppm	As_ppm	Rb_ppm	Sr_ppm	Y_ppm	Zr_ppm	Nb_ppm	Mo_ppm
PF20RK01	17.4	30.7	4.77	< 0.1	19.7	61.4	66.8	4.05	0.9	0.1	2.63
PF20RK02	16.7	25	2.71	< 0.1	23.2	28	84.7	2.44	1.8	0.2	3.92
PF20RK03											
PF20RK04	10.9	50.5	5.42	< 0.1	6.4	14.2	121	5.17	1.3	0.2	0.55

Sample	Ag_ppm	In_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sb_ppm	Te_ppm	Cs_ppm	Ba_ppm	La_ppm	Ce_ppm	Cd_ppm	Pr_ppm
PF20RK01	0.01	< 0.02	0.43	18.3	< 0.02	149	83.6	10.7	20.1	0.03	2.6
PF20RK02	0.009	0.02	1.59	25.7	< 0.02	13.9	65	6.7	13.8	< 0.01	1.6
PF20RK03											
PF20RK04	0.011	0.02	0.54	0.11	< 0.02	12.4	84.5	12.5	25.7	0.06	3

Sample	Nd_ppm	Sm_ppm	Se_ppm	Eu_ppm	Gd_ppm	Tb_ppm	Dy_ppm	Ho_ppm	Er_ppm	Tm_ppm	Yb_ppm
PF20RK01	11.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.3
PF20RK02	6.67	1.3	0.3	0.3	1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3
PF20RK03											
PF20RK04	12.2	3.1	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	< 0.1	0.5

Sample	Lu_ppm	Hf_ppm	Ta_ppm	W_ppm	Re_ppm	Au_ppb	Tl_ppm	Pb_ppm	Th_ppm	U_ppm	Hg_ppb
PF20RK01	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	0.5	< 0.001	3.1	4.01	2.3	1.7	0.6	10
PF20RK02	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	1.4	< 0.001	5.5	1.92	1.8	0.9	0.5	20
PF20RK03											
PF20RK04	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	0.2	< 0.001	2.9	0.09	5.5	2.2	0.7	10

Proof Project 2020 Soil Samples

Sample	Property	Date	Sampler	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Zone	Datum	Accuracy_m	Type
PF18SL01	Proof	5-Sep-2020	DB	367649.5887	5979845	1122.62	10N	NAD 83	1	soil

Sample	Location	Width_m
PF18SL01	under upturned tree root ball in salvage area from 2 years ago, 20 cm deep from root surface and ~ 40 cm of duff	0.25

Sample	Depth_m	Cobble_pct	Gravel_pct	Sand_pct	Silt_pct	Clay_pct	Organic_pct	Surface
PF18SL01	0.6	10	10	60	20	10	0	burned area, lots of charcoal on surface

Sample	Vegetation	Note	Lab	Certificate	Cert_Date	Method	Ti_pct	S_pct	P_pct	Li_ppm	Be_ppm
PF18SL01	moss and pine	filled in hole	Activation Labs	A21-03160	2021-Mar-31	Ultratrace 1	0.083	< 1	0.045	5.4	0.3

Sample	B_ppm	Na_pct	Mg_pct	Al_pct	K_pct	Bi_ppm	Ca_pct	Sc_ppm	V_ppm	Cr_ppm	Mn_ppm	Fe_pct	Co_ppm	Ni_ppm	Cu_ppm
PF18SL01	3	0.116	0.15	1.05	0.14	0.1	0.39	2.4	37	13	318	1.69	4.7	5.8	6.4

Sample	Zn_ppm	Ga_ppm	Ge_ppm	As_ppm	Rb_ppm	Sr_ppm	Y_ppm	Zr_ppm	Nb_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ag_ppm	In_ppm	Sn_ppm	Sb_ppm
PF18SL01	28.3	2.99	< 0.1	3.3	11.4	63.9	4.27	3.9	0.3	0.56	0.022	< 0.02	0.47	0.74

Sample	Te_ppm	Cs_ppm	Ba_ppm	La_ppm	Ce_ppm	Cd_ppm	Pr_ppm	Nd_ppm	Sm_ppm	Se_ppm	Eu_ppm	Gd_ppm	Tb_ppm
PF18SL01	0.04	10.4	151	11.3	22.2	0.03	2.5	9.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2

Sample	Dy_ppm	Ho_ppm	Er_ppm	Tm_ppm	Yb_ppm	Lu_ppm	Hf_ppm	Ta_ppm	W_ppm	Re_ppm	Au_ppb	Tl_ppm	Pb_ppm	Th_ppm
PF18SL01	0.9	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	3.2	0.15	5	2.8

Proof Project 2020 Soil Samples

Sample	U_ppm	Hg_ppb
PF18SL01	0.9	60

Appendix B

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Report No.:	**A21-03160**
Report Date:	**31-Mar-21**
Date Submitted:	**25-Feb-21**
Your Reference:	**Proof**

Takom Exploration Ltd.
12925 Chief Lake Rd.
Prince George BC V2K 5K1
Canada

ATTN: Diana Benz

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

4 Rock and Soil samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:		Testing Date:
UT-1-0.5g	QOP Ultratrace-1 (Aqua Regia ICPMS)	2021-03-11 15:35:50

REPORT **A21-03160**

Notes:

Assays are recommended for values above the upper limit. The Au from AR-MS is for information purposes, for accurate Au fire assay 1A2 should be requested.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control Coordinator

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Ti	S	P	Li	Be	B	Na	Mg	Al	K	Bi	Ca	Sc	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	1	0.001	0.1	0.1	1	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
PF20RK01	0.071	< 1	0.065	1.4	0.9	3	0.122	0.11	1.41	0.25	0.05	0.71	5.8	86	12	435	3.43	7.6	6.9	17.4	30.7	4.77	< 0.1
PF20RK02	0.050	< 1	0.040	1.3	0.8	3	0.073	0.07	0.72	0.14	0.33	0.28	5.4	83	17	285	3.47	4.8	5.0	16.7	25.0	2.71	< 0.1
PF20RK04	0.080	< 1	0.111	7.5	0.4	2	0.104	0.25	1.28	0.18	0.06	0.66	4.0	48	7	439	2.38	7.3	3.6	10.9	50.5	5.42	< 0.1
PF20SL01	0.083	< 1	0.045	5.4	0.3	3	0.116	0.15	1.05	0.14	0.10	0.39	2.4	37	13	318	1.69	4.7	5.8	6.4	28.3	2.99	< 0.1

Analyte Symbol	As	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Cd	Pr	Nd	Sm	Se	Eu	Gd
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.002	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
PF20RK01	19.7	61.4	66.8	4.05	0.9	0.1	2.63	0.010	< 0.02	0.43	18.3	< 0.02	149	83.6	10.7	20.1	0.03	2.6	11.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.7
PF20RK02	23.2	28.0	84.7	2.44	1.8	0.2	3.92	0.009	0.02	1.59	25.7	< 0.02	13.9	65.0	6.7	13.8	< 0.01	1.6	6.67	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
PF20RK04	6.4	14.2	121	5.17	1.3	0.2	0.55	0.011	0.02	0.54	0.11	< 0.02	12.4	84.5	12.5	25.7	0.06	3.0	12.2	3.1	0.2	0.5	1.9
PF20SL01	3.3	11.4	63.9	4.27	3.9	0.3	0.56	0.022	< 0.02	0.47	0.74	0.04	10.4	151	11.3	22.2	0.03	2.5	9.60	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.4

Analyte Symbol	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Au	Tl	Pb	Th	U	Hg
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	10
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
PF20RK01	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	0.5	< 0.001	3.1	4.01	2.3	1.7	0.6	10
PF20RK02	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	1.4	< 0.001	5.5	1.92	1.8	0.9	0.5	20
PF20RK04	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	0.2	< 0.001	2.9	0.09	5.5	2.2	0.7	10
PF20SL01	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	3.2	0.15	5.0	2.8	0.9	60

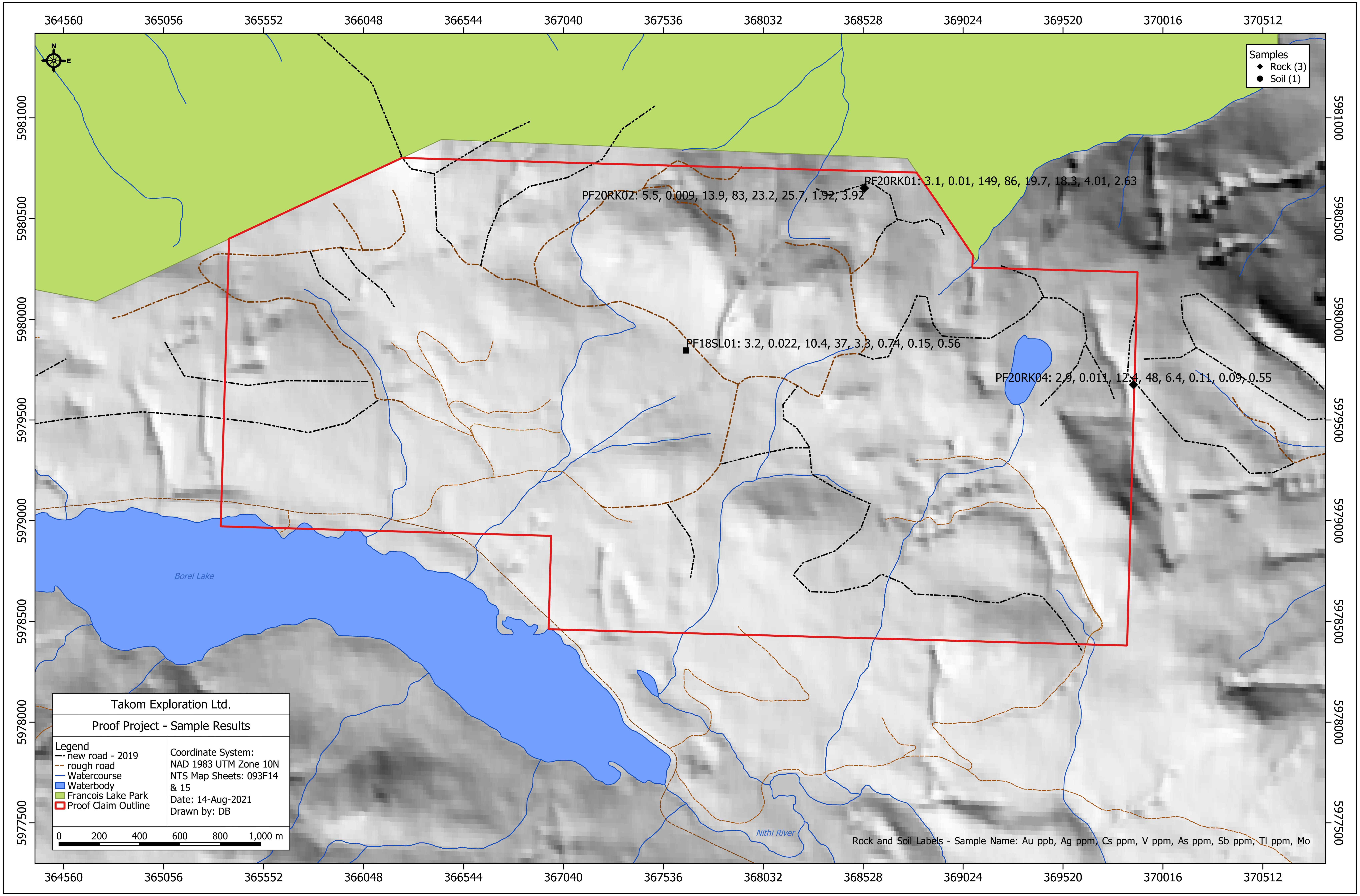
Analyte Symbol	Ti	S	P	Li	Be	B	Na	Mg	Al	K	Bi	Ca	Sc	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.001	1	0.001	0.1	0.1	1	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas		< 1	0.062	23.5	0.7			1.37	3.10	0.35	21.0	0.33	3.3	28	43	796	5.90	21.5	31.9	4090	325	7.60	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert		0.684	0.061	23.4	0.61			1.43	2.80	0.322	21.8	0.326	3.09	30.6	39.4	850	5.91	22.2	32.7	4248	335	8.01	
Method Blank	< 0.001	< 1	< 0.001	< 0.1	< 0.1	3	0.006	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.02	< 0.01	< 0.1	1	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	0.5	0.06	< 0.1

Analyte Symbol	As	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Cd	Pr	Nd	Sm	Se	Eu	Gd
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.002	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	7.2	20.8	13.3	15.8	2.2		0.79	1.59	0.43	6.03	0.25		1.52	48.7	31.5	61.0	0.46	6.8	25.7	5.4	5.7		4.4
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	7.07	19.6	13.6	14.3	22.5		0.84	1.62	0.45	5.99	0.58		1.56	54	30.0	60	0.40	6.79	25.4	4.34	5.99		4.07
Method Blank	0.6	< 0.1	< 0.5	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.03	0.009	< 0.02	< 0.05	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02	3.4	< 0.5	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.02	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1

Analyte Symbol	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Au	Tl	Pb	Th	U	Hg
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
Lower Limit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	10
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Meas	0.6							< 0.1		1.9			0.14	81.2	14.8	2.0	
OREAS 923 (AQUA REGIA) Cert	0.54							0.60		1.96			0.12	81	14.3	1.80	
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	4.9	< 0.02	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	70

Appendix C

SAMPLE MAP-FOR DISPLAY PURPOSES ONLY



Takom Exploration Ltd.
Proof Project - Sample Results
Legend
new road - 2019
rough road
Watercourse
Waterbody
Francois Lake Park
Proof Claim Outline
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
NTS Map Sheets: 093F14
& 15
Date: 14-Aug-2021
Drawn by: DB
0
200
400
600
800
1,000 m
Samples
Rock (3)
Soil (1)
PF20RK01: 3.1, 0.01, 149, 86, 19.7, 18.3, 4.01, 2.63
PF20RK02: 5.5, 0.009, 13.9, 83, 23.2, 25.7, 1.92, 3.92
PF18SL01: 3.2, 0.022, 10.4, 37, 3.3, 0.74, 0.15, 0.56
PF20RK04: 2.9, 0.011, 12.4, 48, 6.4, 0.11, 0.09, 0.55
Borel Lake
Nithi River
Rock and Soil Labels - Sample Name: Au ppb, Ag ppm, Cs ppm, V ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm, Tl ppm, Mo
364560
365056
365552
366048
366544
367040
367536
368032
368528
369024
369520
370016
370512
5981000
5980500
5980000
5979500
5979000
5978500
5978000
5977500
N
E