2021 GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM ON THE SANTA BARBARA MINERAL PROPERTY

TOTAL COST: $4,990.11

AUTHOR(S): PAUL HOOGENDOORN

SIGNATURE(S): ***Paul Hoogendoorn***

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER/DATE N/A

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER/DATE 5840978/July 21, 2021

YEAR OF WORK: 2021

PROPERTY NAME: SANTA BARBARA
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) SASKATOON 1 1046931

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD, SILVER, COPPER

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S) 092L 157

MINING DIVISION; ALBERNI
NTS/BCGS 092L
LATITUDE: 50° 1'56.88"N
LONGITUDE 126°45'51.53"W
UTM ZONE 09 **EASTING** 660110 E **NORTHING** 5544635

OWNER(S): PAUL HOOGENDOORN
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OPERATOR(S): PAUL HOOGENDOORN
MAILING ADDRESS: Same as above

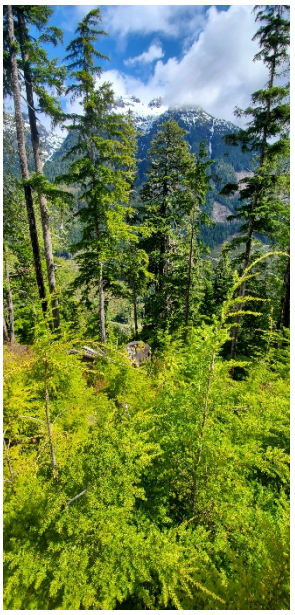
REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. Do not use abbreviations or codes)
Triassic, Vancouver Group, Parson Bay Formation, Limestones, Quatsino Formation, Calcareous sedimentary rocks, Eocene-Oligocene, Mount Washington Plutonic Suite, Quartz diorites, Intrusive rocks, Carbonate hosted gold, Dolomites, Andesites, Granodiorite, Gold, Silver, Zinc, Copper, Vanadium

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
12077, 12864, 18770, 18928, 27428, 37150, 38372

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (In metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED
Geochemical	13 samples 1.5 hectares	1046931	$3,200.00

2021 GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM ON THE SANTA BARBARA MINERAL PROPERTY

Located near Zeballos, B.C.



October 2021

Paul Hoogendoorn
Fort St. John, B.C.

660110 E x 5544635 N UTM Zone 09
126°45'51.53"W x 50° 1'56.88"N
NTS Map: 092L.007

Mineral Titles Online Event 5840978

Mineral Tenure 1046931

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a preliminary geochemical assessment of mineral tenure 1046931, referred to as the **SANTA BARBARA** mineral claim. The Santa Barbara mineral claim is located within the Zeballos mining camp on northwest Vancouver Island, in the Alberni Mining Division.

The geochemical surveying and analysis described in this report is referred to as the "2021 Work Program". The 2021 Work Program sought to explore a portion of the mineral claim for economic gold mineralization through soil geochemical testing, in the expectation that metal content in the soil may be indicative of sub-surface bedrock mineralogy. It was a follow-up to a 2019 Work Program.

The Santa Barbara mineral property was secured by the author by map-staking in 2016. The property was acquired to enable the investigation of carbonate-hosted disseminated gold mineralization related to Eocene plutonism marginal to the economically significant Zeballos stock.

The Zeballos mining camp reportedly produced over 9,600kg of gold (over 300,000 troy ounces) and 4,100 kg of silver (132,000 troy ounces) up to 1948, from approximately 651,000 tonnes of ore, for a mined grade of 14.5 grams per metric tonne (from Sinclair and Hansen). Several thousand additional tonnes of unknown grade were mined in the 1980s (MINFILE 092L 008). Additionally, there was a regionally significant value of base metal production developed from limestone stratigraphy in the camp: at the Ford iron-magnetite skarn, 1.28 million tonnes of iron were won at an average mined grade of 76% Fe in the 1960s (MINFILE 092L 028).

Gold production in the Zeballos camp was primarily from narrow quartz veins within the quartz-diorite Zeballos stock. Gold production was recorded from 18 occurrences over a 20 km^2 area, of which 9 produced over 1,000 ounces of gold[1].

The author believes the large number of gold producers developed in the camp – despite the scarcity of outcrop, the extremely inhospitable steep-slope coastal terrain, the paucity of modern "blind" exploration; and the fragmented, unconsolidated mineral tenure ownership that prevailed for many years– suggest that the district remains a compelling exploration target. Furthermore, the large geographic distribution of relatively high-grade gold veins adjacent to a permissive limestone unit, and the proven potential for bulk-tonnage skarn mineralization adjacent the Zeballos stocks – gives credence to the possibility of disseminated mineralization that may have eluded the Depression-era high-graders who built the camp. As was succinctly stated by a British Columbia Geological Survey report, *"although not the largest gold camp in British Columbia…[Zeballos] is in all likelihood significantly underexplored due to its poor access, heavy vegetation, mountainous rugged terrain and relative lack of geological research"* (Marshall et al, 2005).

[1] Calculated from table provided at
http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/ProductsDownloads/PublicationsList/Pages/092LTab1.aspx

The district was the subject of long-term igneous intrusion, from the early Triassic to the Eocene, suggestive that there were many opportunities for gold deposition and enrichment throughout geological time.

Since the author acquired the Santa Barbara property in 2016, the larger Zeballos district has been reinvigorated by the first major exploration program since the late 1980s. A private mine developer, Surespan Ltd.//Privateer Gold Ltd. reportedly encountered grades of up to 1,386.50 g/t Au over 0.30m at a downhole depth of 85m in the newly discovered 88 Vein at the Privateer mine, 7.12 metres of 5.81 grams per tonne gold in 50 metre step-out drill at the former Prident mine, and 0.55 metres of 24.20 g/t gold from 61.50 metres downhole in an 80 metre step-out drill to the southwest of the past producing White Star Mine. (Troubadour Resources Inc., March 11 and March 26, 2019, news releases, retrieved from www.Sedar.com).

PROPERTY

The 145.3 hectare[2] **SANTA BARBARA** Property consists of the following mineral tenures, all registered as to a 100% interest by the author:

Table 1 Claim Listing

Title Number	Claim Name	Good To-Date*	Status	Area (ha)
1046931	SASKATOON I	2022/NOV/08	GOOD	145.3

The property title is not subject to any encumbrance, earn-in right, royalty or similar interest.

Good-to dates shown are subject to acceptance of this assessment report. The Property is in the traditional territory of the Ehattesaht Tribe, a Nuu-Chah-Nulth Nation.

LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY & ACCESS

Location

The Santa Barbara mineral claim is located in the Alberni Mining Division, on northwest Vancouver Island. The property location is within NTS map sheet 092L/02.

The mineral claim is on the northeast portion of the Zeballos camp, southwest of the Nomash River, on the northwest facing slope of a ridge running northwards from Mt. Lukwa. The property straddles the divide between the Nomash River and Bibb Creek/Monckton Creek watersheds.

[2] The mineral tenure overlaps certain reverted crown grants (DL 1873-1876 “Black Knight”), and certain active crown grants (DL 1878-1879). The 2021 Work Program was not performed within the area covered by the crown grants.

Physiography

The mineral claim secures a portion of the north-running ridge of Lukwa mountain, comprising primarily the east-facing wall and also straddling the crest of the ridge where it defines the headwater of Monckton Creek. The area covered by tenure 1046931 was referred to as the Lukwa Ridge area in the author's prior Assessment Report 38372, when it was part of a larger claim block.

The project area is characterized by rugged coastal physiography, with steep slopes and dense west coast forest.

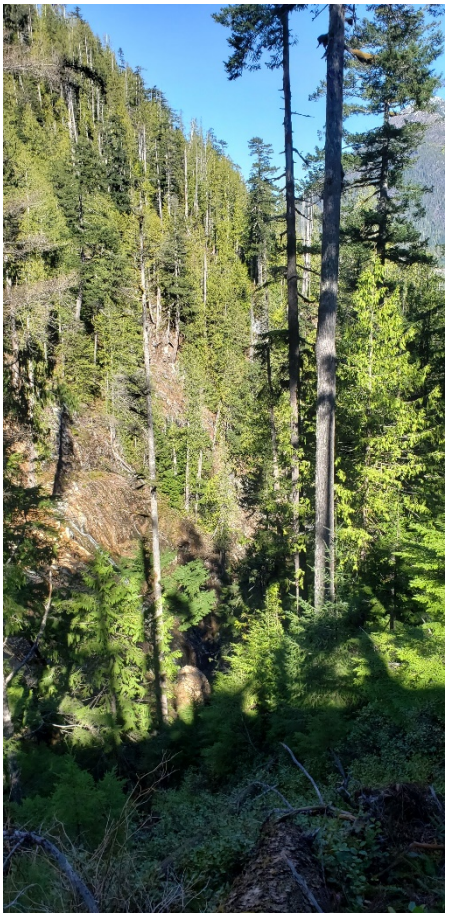
Elevation within the Santa Barbara property ranges from 109 metres above sea level (m.a.s.l.) at the Nomash River, to 893 m.a.s.l. on the Lukwa Ridge where it forms the Bibb Creek/Nomash River watershed divides (659280E x 5544420N). This elevation gain constitutes an average slope gradient of over 63% over 1.24km, which typifies the entire claim.

Fauna in the project area appears to be first, second and third growth coastal coniferous forest, including fir, cedar and hemlock, with alder and thick deciduous growth along road alignments and recently disturbed areas. Much of the claim covers a cutblock. Below the cutblock, where cliffs have hindered industry access, there are several impressive stands of mature coniferous timber.

The considerable quantity of tangled windfall and slash in the cut-block (from logging) and in ravines (from the elements) makes foot passage extremely arduous. On the Lukwa Ridge areas, steep ravines locally become precipitous cliffs. Altogether, the physiography within the project area is very challenging and not readily passable, and prospecting is quite hazardous

The region receives considerable precipitation, as may be inferred from its coastal location. Much precipitation is in the form of snow at the higher alpine. The regional Environment Canada weather station for northern Vancouver Island (at Cape Scott) reports average annual precipitation of 260cm, which is believed to be illustrative of conditions in the project area.

Table 2 Looking north from into cutblock, photo taken at 660055E 5544550N (photo from 2019)



Access

Directions

Access to the property is by the Nomash Main logging road, a well-maintained gravel-surfaced resource road that follows the Nomash River from the Zeballos Road.

From the Nomash Road, an unnamed forestry spur road departs westerly; a bridge crosses the Nomash River at 660534 E x 5544806 N. From this spur road, the claim is accessible by foot.

Road access to the project area is as follows:

- From Campbell River, travel 150km north on Hwy 19;
- From a point approximately 22km north of Woss, turn left (southwest) on the Zeballos Main Road.
- Travel 32km southwest on the Zeballos Main Road, and turn left (southeast) on the Nomash Main Road, at 657980 E x 5546170 N;
- Travel 3.2km southeast on the Nomash Main Road, and veer right (southwest) on an unnamed logging road at 660610 E x 5545050 N.

Regional industry services

The nearest regional centre is Campbell River, approximately 190km by road. Campbell River has long serviced the mining industry, including the Myra Falls mine and the past-producing Island Copper and Quinsam Coals mines. Campbell River has all services required for exploration and development.

Additionally, the village of Zeballos is located approximately 14km by road from the Santa Barbara Mineral Property; Zeballos is on tidewater and is accessible by float plane. Accommodation, fuel, groceries, and land-line telephone and Internet services are available in Zeballos. There is heavy machinery for hire in the area should it be required for future exploration and development, and hydroelectricity is available within several kilometers of the property.

At the time of the 2021 site visit, access to Zeballos was avoided on account of the Covid-19 public health emergency. Future work crews should consider public health orders and the impacts of Covid-19 before utilizing services in the remote village.

With a long history of natural resource development, a workforce experienced in the extractive sectors, low population density, and proximity to tidewater, northern Vancouver Island is an attractive region for mineral exploration. Further to this, there has been considerable public geoscience investment in the northern Island in the last decade, and there appears to be local support and consent for exploration and development.

Location map

Figure 1 Location map

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional geology[3]

Overview

The Santa Barbara property is located in a geological province referred to as the "Wrangellia Terrane". The Wrangellia Terrane is a complex stratigraphic sequence comprising (a) Paleozoic arc-derived volcanic basement rock, (b) the enormous Karmutsen oceanic flood basalts from Triassic time, up to 6km thick locally, (c) later Triassic carbonate and sedimentary formations that accumulated during subsequent periods of subsidence of the volcanic pile, (d) Jurassic-aged volcanic and coeval intrusive rocks and (e) intrusive rocks primarily of post-accretion (Cretaceous to Tertiary) age. It extends through coastal B.C. and into the Yukon and Alaska and represents a late stage of continental accretion.

Triassic

On Vancouver Island, basement rocks of the Wrangellia Terrane comprised Devonian arc rocks, namely the economically significant Mt. Sicker and Buttle Lake formations. Beginning in the Triassic, these were overlain by massive eruptions of flood basalts (the Karmutsen formation), which laid down a kilometres-thick sequence of volcanic rock in a relatively short period. In the project area, these Karmutsen volcanics are the oldest exposed bedrock stratum. Stevenson (1950) describes them as *"dark green, massive, fine grained, and largely amygdaloidal"*. This unit comprises the country rock mapped to the west of the claim block.

After the emplacement of the Karmutsen unit through an intense but relatively brief oceanic flood basalt event, volcanism paused, and subsidence occurred. This resulted in the deposition and accumulation of carbonate and sedimentary deposits atop the resultant oceanic shelf. These calcareous deposits are represented in the project area by the limestones of the Quatsino and the mixed sedimentary rocks of the younger Parsons Bay formations. Collectively, the Karmutsen volcanics, the Quatsino limestones, and the volcanic-sedimentary Parsons Bay formations comprise the Triassic-age Vancouver Group in the project area.

Stevenson (1950) describes the Triassic limestone in the Central Zeballos area as "*medium to coarsely crystalline and, owing to extensive recrystallization, has lost all evidence of bedding. On weathered surfaces the limestone is grey, but on freshly broken surfaces it ranges from white to cream."* A grey calcium limestone and a white dolomite limestone were both recognized, and garnet and diopside alteration was noted at the intrusive contacts.

[3] References: Regional geology is compiled from: Ferri et al 2008, Greene et al 2008, Gonzalez 2004, Nixon et al 2006, Stevenson 1950, Marshall et al 2006

Jurassic

Subsequently re-activated volcanism in Jurassic time resulted in an overlying sub-aerial volcanic pile (the Bonanza Group) with co-eval intrusive rocks of the Island Plutonic Suite, presumably formed via a back arc process. After forming an offshore composite terrane via consolidation with several smaller terranes, Wrangellia accreted to ancestral North America approximately 100 million years ago. Subsequent post-closure subduction fostered continued plutonism throughout Vancouver Island.

The Bonanza Group is described by Stevenson as a complex mix of volcanics with lesser interbedded sedimentary beds. Stevenson identified the following sub-units within the Jurassic Bonanza Group (roughly west to east through the Zeballos camp); this mapping and nomenclature appears to accord with current geological mapping of the area:

- Pyroclastic belt (between the Privateer and Tagore mines) – interbedded tuffs, breccias, minor andesite flows. In this unit, *"most of the rocks are coarse tuffs and lapilli tuffs. Volcanic breccias are found in some places and the fine tuffs in fewer places"* per Stevenson. Additionally, small bands of limestone are present in small bends within the volcanic succession, "*this limestone is non-magnesian, and under the microscope it is seen to contain grains of quartz and plagioclase*".

- Lime silicate within a western belt higher in the succession, lime-silicate rocks are described as *"light grey, cream, and light green; they are mainly fine grained in texture and range from laminae to layers several feet thick…the rocks are composed of lime-silicate minerals, quartz, and a little biotite. The principal lime-silicate minerals are diopside, wollastonite, and plagioclase feldspar (labradorite to anorthite)."* This lime-silicate unit was presumed to have formed via the thermal metamorphosis of lime beds at the time of intrusion. It is unclear if this is comparable to the volcaniclastic-sedimentary unit described by Ferri et al. (2008).

- Light volcanic unit – a crystal tuff distinguishable by relative feldspar abundance, with beds of andesite and dacite present.

In the northwest portion of the camp, outside the immediate project area, an Early-Middle Jurassic intrusion of the Island Plutonic complex is present. It hosts a number of lesser gold showings. Overall, Stevenson identified several phases of Jurassic intrusion rocks in the camp, which was subsequently dated to the Island Plutonic complex;

- Gabbro – present in the southwest corner of the stock near the Golden Portal and Answer showings; described as "*dark green, fine to medium grained…with considerable augite with only a minor amount of primary hornblende"*.

- Hornblende diorite – this is described as a fine, even-grained diorite. At its margins, it has numerous volcanic inclusions of a degree approaching brecciation in certain instances, and it is also subject to granodiorite dyke inclusions, locally.

- Granodiorite – identified by Stevenson near the Central Zeballos property and the Cordova property, to the northwest and northeast of the Eocene Zeballos stock, respectively. This unit is a white-coloured igneous rock, described by Stevenson "*a massive, light-coloured granitic rock*" which "*consists principally of oligoclase-andesine feldspar, quartz, and perthitic orthoclase"* where present in the Cordova area and as having a "*porphyritic appearance*"…produced by "*oligoclase in a crushed and crystallized matrix of quartz, oligoclase, and orthoclase*" in the Central Zeballos area.

Cretaceous - Eocene

The youngest formation in the camp is the Zeballos stock, a primarily quartz-diorite intrusion of Eocene to Oligocene age. Stevenson describes the quartz-diorite as being a "*speckled black and white massive rock with conspicuous jointing…it has an even medium grained texture...and consists mainly of quartz, oligoclase-andesine feldspar, and biotite"*. Along the northwestern portion of this pluton, contact brecciation is significant and is spatially associated with mineralization .

Post-accretion intrusive rocks in the Zeballos district have been described as belonging to either the Catface group or the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite; both terms are applied to a series of post-accretion intrusions of the kilometres (pluton) scale. These plutonic bodies are associated with economically compelling mineralization elsewhere in Vancouver Island.

Aplite, orthoclase-rich granodiorite, and feldspar porphyry dykes were observed by Stevenson to cut the Zeballos quartz-diorite, suggesting these intrusions were the last phases of igneous emplacement in the district.

Structurally, the project area is located astride the north-trending Nimpkish-Hustan fault system, which appears to pre-date the Eocene-aged Zeballos stock and is reflected in the local topography, from Hecate Strait across the north Island. This is hypothesized as an important structural control on mineralization in Zeballos. The longevity of igneous rock formation through the Mesozoic suggests a deep-rooted structural system.

Regional geology map

Legend

	EOlM	*Mount Washington Plutonic Suite*	quartz diorite, feldspar-hornblende dacite porphyry
	EMJlg	*Island Plutonic Suite*	intrusive rocks, undivided
	EMJlgd	*Island Plutonic Suite*	granodiorite
	uTrBP	*Bonanza Group*	Parson Bay Formation: argillite, siltstone, shale, and limestone
	uTrlJBv	*Bonanza Group*	undivided volcanic rocks
	uTrVKvb	*Vancouver Group*	Karmutsen Formation: basaltic volcanic rocks
	uTrVP	*Vancouver Group*	Parson Bay Formation: limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
	uTrVQls	*Vancouver Group*	Quatsino Formation: limestone

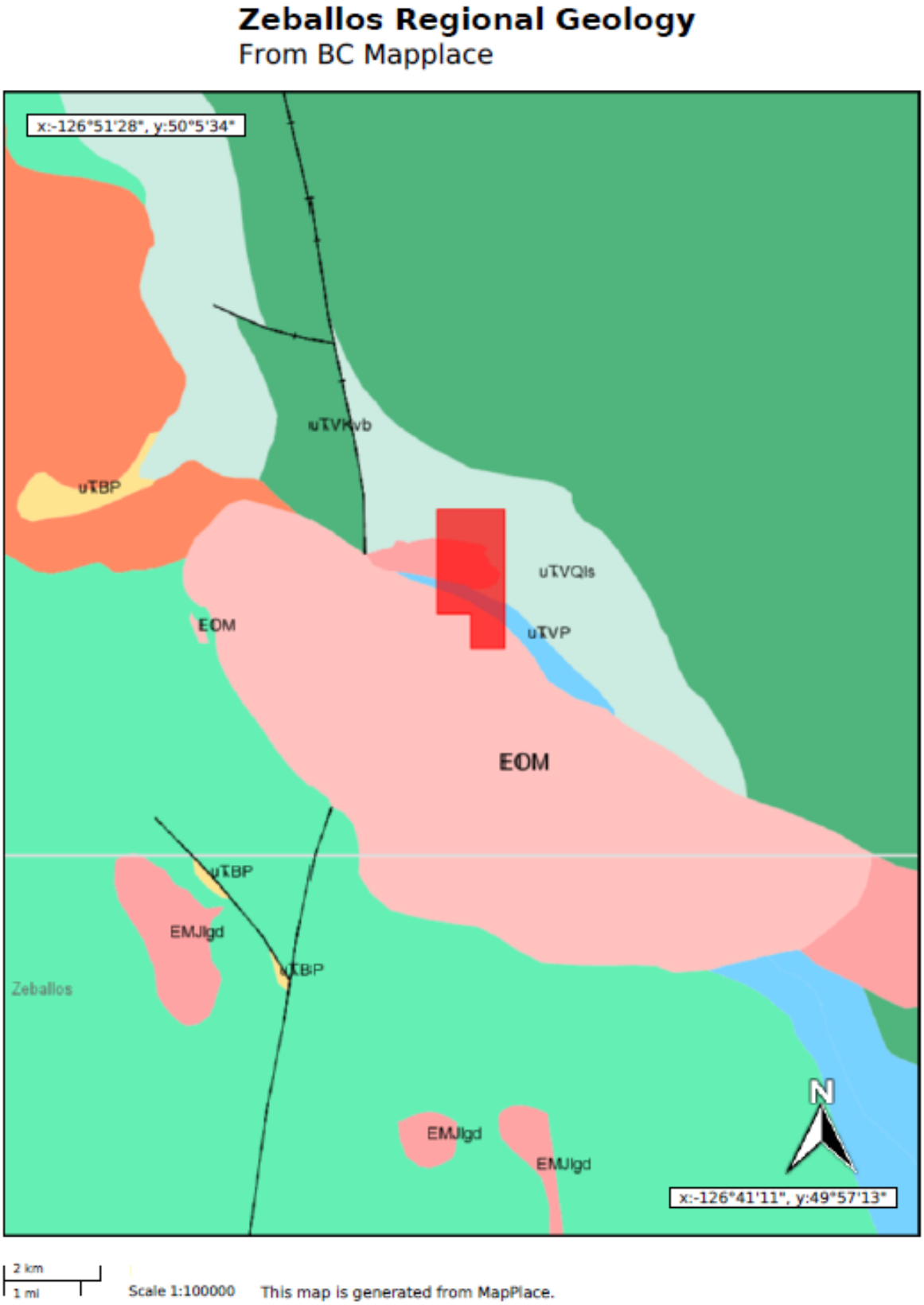


Figure 2 Regional geology, taken from BCGS Mapplace, 1:100,000 scale

Property Geology

The Santa Barbara property is located on the mapped boundary of the Eocene-aged Zeballos stock and the upper Triassic carbonates of the Quatsino formation. Blue-green andesitic volcanic rock, believed to be the Karmutsen formation, is present in the claim area, as well as a body of limestone near the top of Lukwa Ridge. Jurassic granodiorite of the Island Plutonic group is mapped in the northwest of the claim, near the former Black Knight crown grants.

Locally, the Quatsino limestone is well displayed where it forms karst features in the channel of the Nomash river, several hundred meters east of 1046931.

Within the Zeballos district, mineralization favours the outer margins of the Zeballos stock, with gold believed to have been sourced from the core and deposited in this outer "chill margin" (Gonzalez).

Previous prospecting in the area by the author identified volcanic rock within the Lukwa Ridge work area. It had been oxidized to a gossanous appearance in the alpine area, including at sample station ZEB19-01, as described in the prior assessment report 38372.

It might be noted that, while bedrock maps show the mines of Zeballos to be hosted uniformly within the Zeballos-group intrusive rock, underground exploration (as reported in Minfile) suggest far more heterogenous lithologies than might be inferred from surficial bedrock maps. Both andesites and limestones were reportedly encountered underground and proved important local host rocks in the camp - e.g., at the Mount Zeballos (MINFILE 092L 012), Golden Gate (MINFILE 092L 005) and Tagore (MINFILE 092L 006). Gonzalez (2004) observed that*: From underground maps, most vein mineralization is within a complex sequence of calcium-rich volcanic rocks, pyro-metasomatic altered limestone rocks, hornfels altered lime-silicate volcanic rocks, and narrow tongues of quartz diorite and granodiorite rocks related to the Island Intrusive. Rapid erosion of the non-intrusive rocks may be the reason that some of these units are not readily visible on the surface"* (A.R. 27428, 2004). The more geologically diverse northern margin of the Zeballos stock, where hydrothermal forces associated with igneous emplacement acted upon several units of country rock, has proven more economically compelling to-date than the more homogenous core of the intrusion.

Central Zeballos Mine

The Central Zeballos Mine is particularly relevant to the exploration hypothesis for the Santa Barbara mineral claim. The Central Zeballos Mine is located on the adjacent side of the Lukwa Ridge from the Santa Barbara claim, approximately 510 metres from the claim boundary and 1,400 meters from the 2021 geochemical survey grid.

The Central Zeballos Mine is described in the following MINFILE cards:

- 092L 212 CENTRAL ZEBALLOS
- 092L 018 EXTENSION 10 (L.1712)

Reported features of interest include:

- Per MINFILE 092L 212: *"The area of the Central Zeballos mine is underlain by dark-coloured granodiorite near its gradational contact with a lighter coloured border phase of granodiorite and quartz diorite. Roof pendants or inliers of calc-silicate rocks, skarn-altered limestone and dark-green andesite of the Quatsino Formation and Bonanza Group are present nearby."* The heterogeneity of host rock, from the Triassic to the Eocene, speaks to the viability of economic mineralization beyond the margin of the Zeballos pluton.

- Per MINFILE 092L 212: *"In 1983, a sample (CA-001-83) across a 24-centimetre-wide mineralized vein assayed 12.1 grams per tonne gold, 4.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.200 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 12077)." This* may have significance to a carbonate hosted gold exploration model, given the association of arsenic mineralization with carbonate hosted gold in other geological provinces.

- The vein system is reportedly west trending. With 450 meters of underground development and 1,200 meters of surface tracing reported, the deposit seems to have sufficient scale to merit the speculation that the mineralized system may project beyond the existing crown grants.

- Carbonate hosted mineralization is reported at the mine, with copper-gold skarn cited at the adjacent Extension showing (MINFILE 092L 0180). This would seem to support the validity of the Triassic limestone on the Santa Barbara mineral claim as an exploration target in the camp.

Property geology map

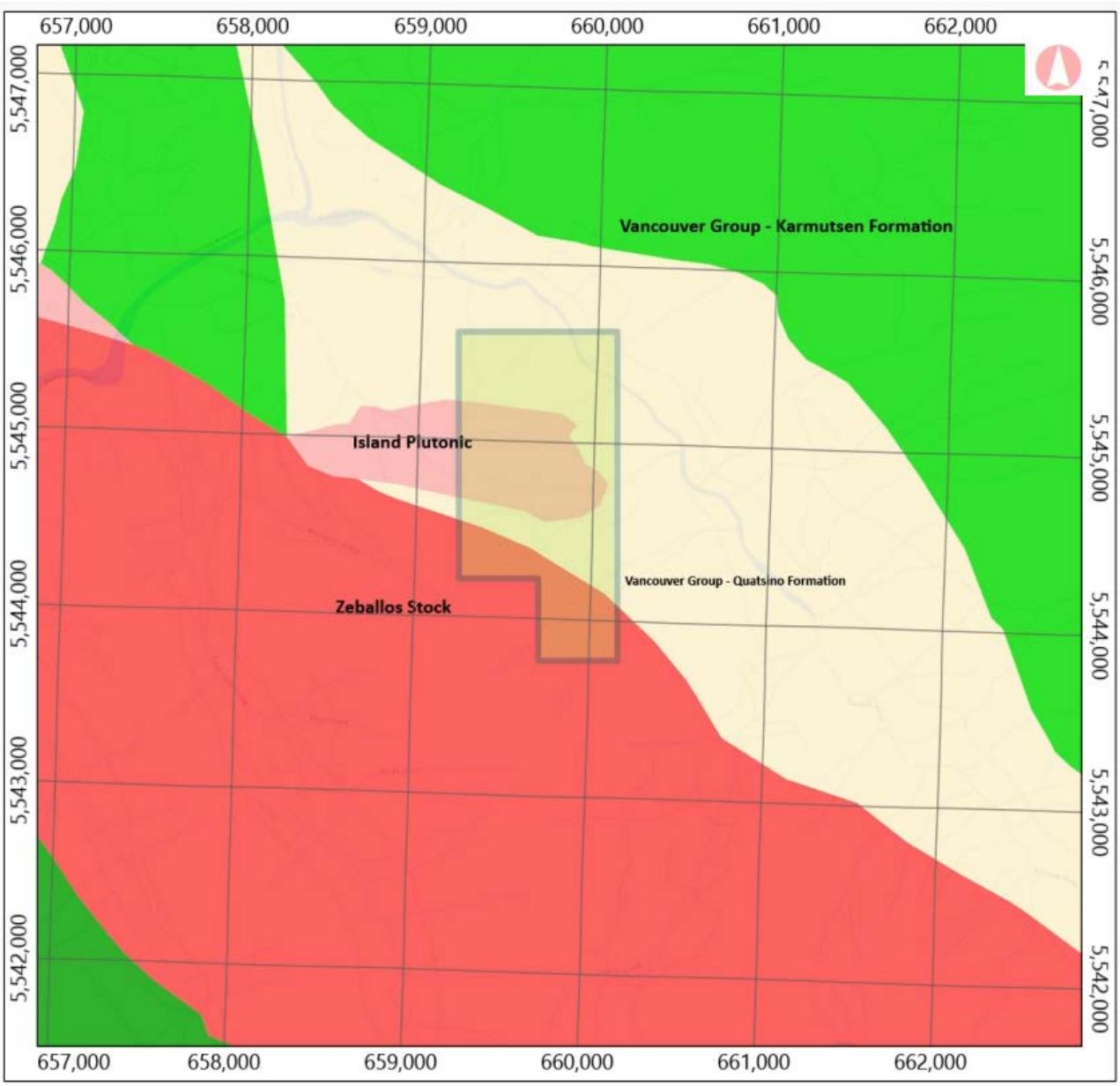


Figure 3 Property geology, 1:50,000 scale

Exploration & Development History

General – Zeballos District

The history of exploration and development of the Santa Barbara mineral claim is part of the broader history of the Zeballos mining camp. Readers are referred to the works of Stevenson (1950) and Hoadley (1953) who provide compelling histories of the halcyon days of the mining camp, from the initial development of the Tagore gold vein in 1929 (MINFILE 092L 006) to the closing of the Privateer Mine in 1948 (MINFILE 092L 008).

During this peak period, which all but ended with the closure of the gold mines during World War II, over 300,000 ounces of gold were mined from 18 small producers. These mining operations were mostly small-scale and invariably hard scrabble. The isolated camp was fragmented into many small crown-grants, capital was evidently scarce, and as befits the Depression-era, efforts were focused on the pursuit of surface veins underground to feed small mills. The most prolific producers were located on the northwest edge of the stock (Gonzalez).

Through the 1960s, the open-pit Ford Magnetite deposit provided a second act for the district, with over 1.2 million metric tonnes of magnetite recovered from a limestone body peripheral the Zeballos stock (MINFILE 092L 028).

In the 1980s, the Privateer and Spud Valley mines of the Zeballos camp were re-activated, with a new mill built on the Privateer mine (MINFILE 092L 028). 2,000 tonnes were mined from the Privateer Mine through 1991, and underground exploration and development was carried out at the Spud Valley and Goldfield (MINFILE 092L 013) mines by McAdam Resources Inc. These programs failed to achieve commercial success, however.

In 2017, drilling resumed at the Privateer Mine, described in the 2017 and 2018 B.C. Geological Survey annual report as the Surespan Gold project.

Overall, the crown granted ownership of the mineralized areas within the camp has resulted in a relatively scant assessment work history, compared to the production volumes achieved.

Santa Barbara Claim Group

The only known showing on the Santa Barbara mineral claim is MINFILE No 092L 157 “Climax”, which is within the present-day tenure 1046931. It was originally secured by the now reverted Black Knight crown grant Lot 1874.

This showing was worked by Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd., as described in the Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources 1966 Annual Report:

The property consists of seven Sonny and Black Knight claims situated about 5 miles in a direct line northeast of Zeballos and east of Goldvalley Creek. Chalcopyrite, pyrite, and bornite mineralization occurs at a granite-skarn contact. Three surface holes totalling 1,110 feet were diamond drilled, and one hole was diamond drilled from an old underground adit for a length of 531 feet. An electromagnetic survey and some topographical mapping were done. The property was serviced by helicopter, although it is also accessible by trail.

In the early 1980s, Goldfever Resources Ltd. expanded upon the Consolidated Skeena work, seeking further extensions of the Central Zeballos mineralized system through the Nomash River valley, at the base of Lukwa Ridge, through to the showings on the eastern wall of the Nomash valley. This is described in their Assessment Report 12864.

Also in the 1980s, Impact Resources Inc./New Impact Resources Inc. followed up on the Consolidated Skeena work, with geological mapping east/upslope from the Central Zeballos mine, near the crest of the Lukwa Ridge immediately west of tenure 1046931. This work is described in assessment reports 12,077 and 18,770.

It appears that both Goldfever Resources Ltd. and Impact Resources Inc. had a common hypothesis of seeking eastward continuation of the Central Zeballos mineralization along strike, through the Lukwa Ridge. This exploration hypothesis is consistent with the objective of the 2021 Work Program and is relevant to assessing the potential of the Santa Barbara property.

Assessment Reports

Fjetland, G. Geological Report on the Central Zeballos, Scafe, Britannia B. and Britannia M Claims. For Impact Resources Inc. 1983. Vancouver, B.C. A.R. ***12,077***

This 1983 work program included considerable prospecting and geological mapping at the upper reaches of Bibb Creek, several hundred meters west of the present tenure 1046931, on the west facing slope of the Lukwa Ridge. This work encountered a limestone body (the "south skarn") immediately adjacent present-day tenure 1046931 with two of three hand samples returning economically interesting results:

CZ-102-83	0.029 oz/tn Au	10.25 oz/tn Ag	32,322ppm Cu
CZ-103-83	0.046 oz/tn Au	5.39 oz/tn Ag	10,892ppm Cu

The south skarn described may constitute the CLIMAX (L.1874) Minfile showing (092L 157), based on the description provided of historical drilling by Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd., however, this remains uncertain and ambiguous, as the Impact work appeared to be located well south of Lot 1874.

McDougall, J.J. and Presunka, S. Drilling, Geological and Geophysical Report on the Golden Sun, Nomash Gold, Newfound Gold, Golden Horn, Black Knight 1-4, 7 Claims. For Goldfever Resources Ltd. 1983. Richmond, B.C. A.R. ***12,864****.*

The work program described in this report targeted east-west trending lineaments projecting from the Central Zeballos mine to the Nomash Gold claims along the Nomash River. According to the author: "*Structural lineaments joining mined or well explored gold copper occurrences on the west Central Zeballos gold property to prospects containing similar mineralization on the east are believed to pass through the far more accessible valley bottom*" (p. 4). The major linear feature identified on VLF-EM survey passed through what is now tenure 1046931, in the area of the 2019 work program. This geophysical feature was considered prospective as the projection of the feature was on strike with both the Central Zeballos mine and several base metal showings on the east side of the Nomash valley.

Shallow x-ray drilling of a karst limestone body in the Nomash River was also described. Sulphide-rich limestone contacts were encountered, but no economic mineralization was discovered in the short holes. Drilling of the short holes was hampered by voids in the limestone.

Freeze, J.C. Geological Report on the Rimy and H & J Mineral Claims. For New Impact Resources Inc. and Canalaska Resources Ltd. 1989. Vancouver, B.C. A.R. ***18770***

This report described two petrographic samples taken from the former Rimy (L. 1766) and H&J (L. 1997) crown grants.

Both rock samples were taken from within the Zeballos intrusion. Sample 1 (H&J claim) was described as "*Slightly chloritized, hornblende - biotite granodiorite (cut by K-spar veinlets*)".

Sample 2 (Rimy claim) was described as: "*Biotite - hornblende quartz diorite*".

Gonzalez, Ralph A. Geologic Survey and Geochemical Sampling on the Central Zeballos Property. For Canalaska Ventures Ltd. 2004. Vancouver, B.C. A.R. ***27428.***

This work program included road-based soil sampling in several areas in the east-central portion of Zeballos district, focused on the Monckton creek valley as well as the Curly Creek valley.

2021 Work Program

The 2021 work program was a continuation of the author's 2019 geochemical survey, as previously described in Assessment Report 38372 "*2019 GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM ON THE SANTA BARBARA MINERAL PROPERTY (LUKWA RIDGE ZONE)*".

To give context to the follow-up 2021 program, the key result from 2019 is summarized below.

2019 Summary

The one-day 2019 geochemical and prospecting exploration survey resulted in the discovery of a single station copper-zinc soil anomaly (ZEB19-01), with copper enrichment noted in both bedrock and B-horizon soil.

Due to budgetary constraints, no gold assays were performed on those samples, but the base metal enrichment was nevertheless encouraging in regard to the program objectives. The results from this station are summarized below:

Rock sample – description and key results

ZEB 19-01	**660128**	**5544728**
Rock Sample	Volcanic rock with quartz veining	
Bedrock contained a ~25 cm crystalline quartz vein striking 290º, dipping 20º E.		
Within the same outcrop, there was a band of alternating quartz veins described as follows: 5 cm quartz vein, 2 cm blue andesite, 5 cm quartz vein, 2 cm blue andesite, 5 cm qtz vein, 10 cm vuggy quartz carbonate. The entire sequence was striking 290º 80ºN		

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
ZEB 19-01	**0.6**	**567**	**73**

Soil sample – key results

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
ZEB 19S_01	**0.6**	**689**	**667**

2021 Program - Description of work

A follow-up B-horizon soil sample work program was planned and performed in May 2021 to expand upon the result from Station ZEB19-01.

The 2021 Work consisted of soil sampling on mineral tenure 1046931. The author, who is the registered owner and operator of the claim, together with one other worker (Niclas Haglund, who holds an unregistered interest in the property), mobilized from Campbell River on May 1 for a one-day site visit.

The round-trip commute to and from Campbell River, followed by the arduous climb overland to the work site, limited the time available for exploration. Nevertheless, a small grid-based survey was performed. Unfortunately, a lack of time, and inclement weather in the late afternoon, prevented a return to station ZEB19-01, as the route planned into the station from a higher elevation proved too steep to safely descend without the proper harnesses and lines, and insufficient time remained in the workday to re-set and approach the station from a lower elevation.

Geochemical sampling was performed at the lower portion of an alpine cut block, and in the (presumed) old growth forest downslope of that cutblock. Soil surveying productivity was hindered by the site conditions, including the steep slopes and cliffs downslope of the cutblock, and the significant volume of slash and underbrush within the cutblock, all of which was compounded by rain in the afternoon.

Organics (including significant volumes of composting timber debris) were generally deep, to 45 centimeters. At most sites, angular float boulders were encountered within the A- and B- horizons. At several sites, the angular float boulders had surficial pyrite oxidization noted. This oxidization was comparable in appearance to the gossanous bedrock noted several hundred meters to the northwest at a creek washout site noted in 2019.

Samples were taken from the inorganic (mineral soil) B-horizon, generally 15 centimeters below the organic profile. Pebbles and organic debris were screened out by hand from the trowel. B-horizon soil conditions varied across the grid. Organic matter was deepest at sample site ZEB21-003, where decaying wood debris extended beyond 45cm, with no clear gradation into organic soil.

Sample pits were dug with a shovel, and samples retrieved by hand into standard soil sampling Kraft paper bags. Sample locations were marked with a Garmin 64x GPS and flagged in the field.

Soil samples were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. for "*Low Level Gold and Multi-Element in Soils & Sediments*" analysis (package AU-TL43). This analytical package utilized Au analysis by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. Analysis was performed on a 25g sample, screened to 180µg passing.

Results:

Geochemical anomalies

Two soil samples returned anomalous results. As these were both near the anomalous sample station 19-01, they provide an indication of a continuous area of geochemical enrichment near the eastern claim boundary. Key results are as follows:

Priority 1 sample

ZEB21-013	660126E	5544628N		
Soil sample	**Au (ppm)**	**Bi (ppm)**	**V (ppm)**	**W (ppm)**
ZEB21-013	**0.322**	**6.74**	**206**	**3.1**

Priority 2

ZEB21-013	660126E	5544628N
Soil sample	**Cu (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
ZEB21-013	96.4	135

Geochemical signature

The analytical results suggest that soil geochemistry can be distinguished on the basis of two unique element signatures. Within each of the so-called clusters, the relative geochemical enrichment (or depletion) of these elements seems to be a statistically relevant signal, though caution is required given the small sample size.

	Al	Be	La	Li	Ni	Sc	Y
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Cluster 1	ZEB21-010, ZEB21-014, ZEB21-009, ZEB21-004						
Count	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Min	3.18	0.29	3.00	2.10	4.50	2.50	3.60
Max	6.07	0.51	4.70	28.70	16.80	9.80	8.02
Average	3.99	0.36	4.10	10.00	9.78	5.78	5.25
Cluster 2	ZEB21-006,ZEB21-007,ZEB21-008,ZEB21-011,ZEB21-012, ZEB21-005,ZEB21-013,ZEB21-001,ZEB21-002						
Count	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Min	0.39	0.03	0.80	0.50	1.40	0.50	0.56
Max	2.41	0.13	1.50	4.50	4.60	1.70	1.13
Average	0.92	0.05	1.12	1.74	3.03	1.04	0.80

Pursuant to this model, Cluster 1 is characterized by consistent (albeit sub-economic) enrichment of aluminum- beryllium-lanthanum-lithium-nickel-scandium- Yttrium. The significance of this observation (indeed, if any) is unknown, but it is noted for posterity. If it is indicative of underlying rock lithology, it may prove a useful aid to geological mapping in areas of overburden. Consideration should be given if it is indicative of differences in chemical composition between the two soil types that would confound the precious- and base-metal anomalies inferred from the data set.

Sample locations and results

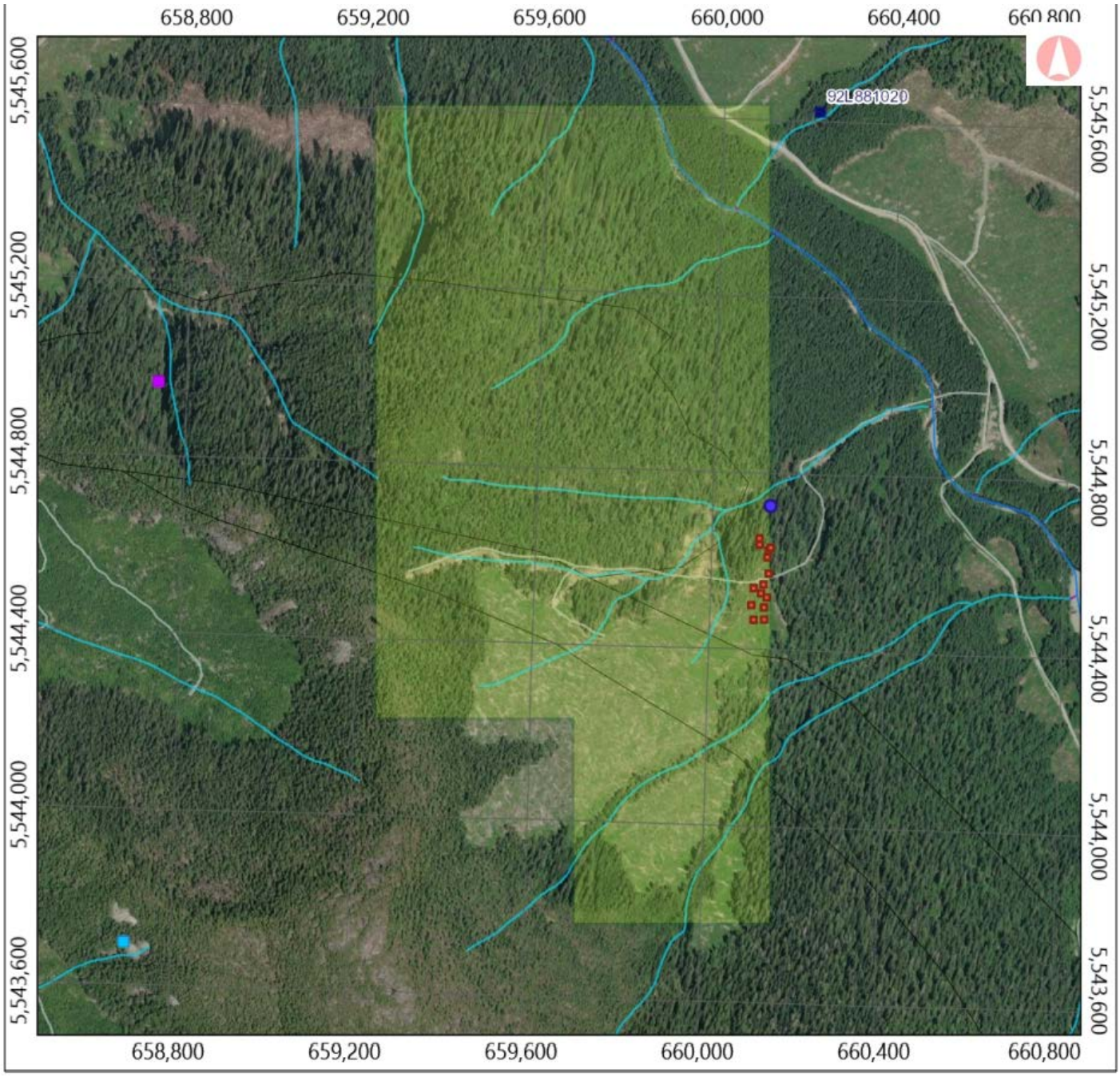


Figure 4 Work Program Location Overview – From British Columbia iMaps

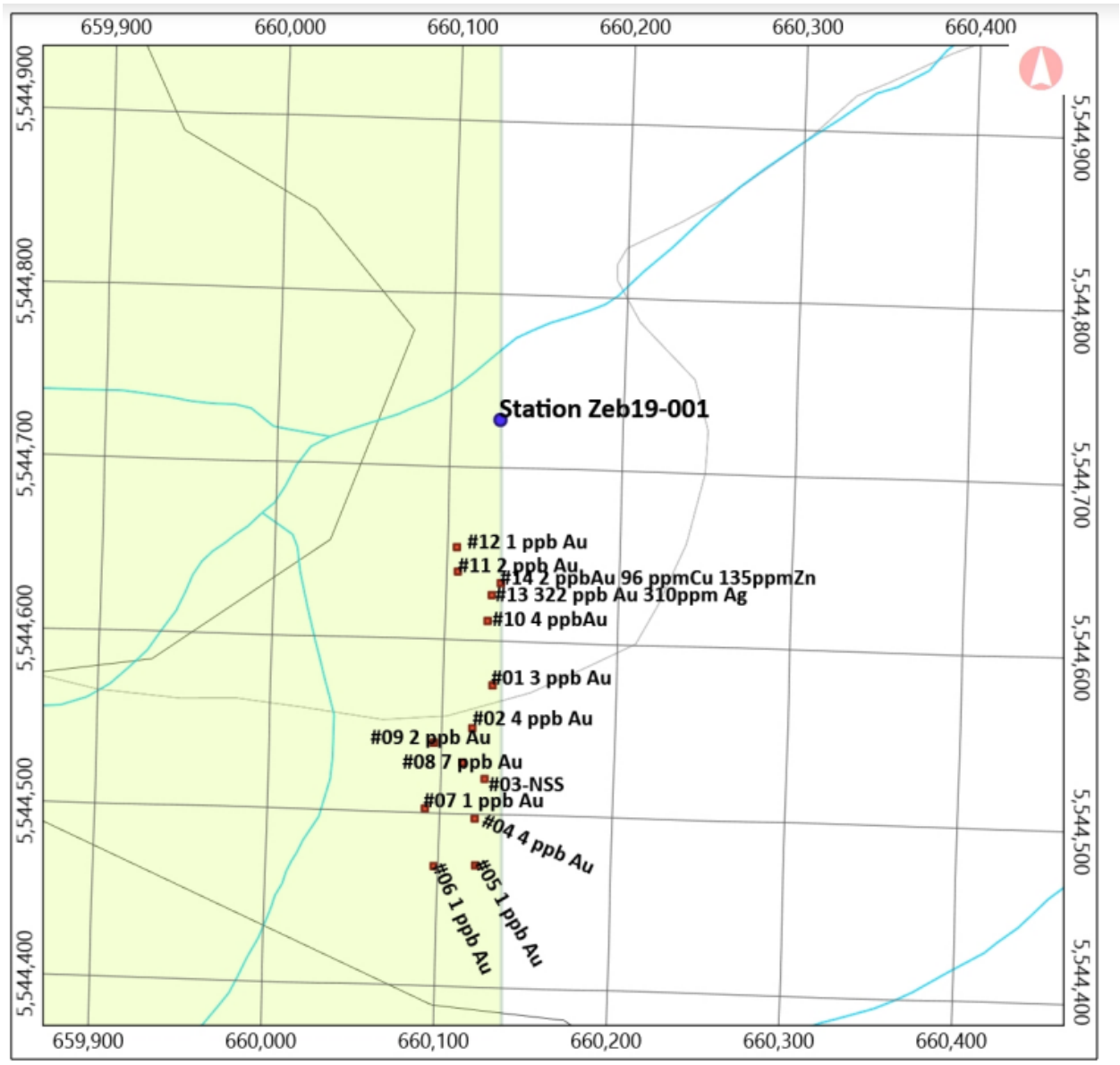


Figure 5 Gold-in-soil results – base maps from iMapsBC

Summarized Results

SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Signature	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Te ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
ZEB21-004	660120	5544498	Type 1	0.00	0.10	3.18	9.0	0.15	0.81	9.1	0.22	23	3.37	4.20	0.04	214	0.07	33	0.98	8.02	35	3.20
ZEB21-009	660095	5544541	Type 1	0.00	0.11	3.30	54.0	0.10	0.06	2.5	0.27	18	4.25	4.70	0.14	45	0.12	106	0.21	3.84	13	8.50
ZEB21-010	660124	5544612	Type 1	0.00	0.15	6.07	4.8	0.17	0.12	1.7	0.22	16	6.65	4.50	0.02	20	0.10	116	0.68	5.53	19	29.40
ZEB21-014	660131	5544634	Type 1	0.00	0.23	3.39	6.6	0.12	0.31	12.6	0.74	96	5.53	3.00	0.61	113	0.15	119	0.21	3.60	135	2.80
ZEB21-006	660097	5544470	Type 2	0.00	0.07	2.41	15.3	0.09	0.16	3.0	0.29	28	3.73	1.40	0.20	41	0.05	68	0.07	0.99	11	1.50
ZEB21-005	660121	5544471	Type 2	0.00	0.07	0.57	21.1	0.15	0.11	1.3	0.08	10	2.16	1.40	0.03	32	0.04	88	0.17	0.57	12	1.30
ZEB21-007	660091	5544503	Type 2	0.00	0.18	1.23	39.9	0.17	0.13	1.4	0.13	8	5.04	0.90	0.11	35	0.04	184	0.34	0.77	24	5.60
ZEB21-008	660112	5544530	Type 2	0.01	0.19	1.15	12.3	0.30	0.10	1.6	0.09	12	7.23	0.80	0.02	32	0.08	227	0.97	0.99	17	7.10
ZEB21-002	660117	5544550	Type 2	0.00	0.07	0.39	15.0	0.17	0.09	0.6	0.06	12	4.16	0.80	0.02	10	0.07	228	0.29	1.13	7	1.60
ZEB21-001	660128	5544575	Type 2	0.00	0.03	0.48	6.5	0.12	0.07	1.0	0.07	11	3.15	0.90	0.06	13	0.07	159	0.09	0.76	5	0.70
ZEB21-013	660126	5544627	Type 2	0.32	0.31	0.57	3.3	6.74	0.08	1.0	0.10	39	4.19	1.10	0.03	24	0.33	206	3.14	0.71	12	1.40
ZEB21-011	660106	5544640	Type 2	0.00	0.02	0.77	1.3	0.18	0.02	0.5	0.15	2	3.42	1.50	0.02	12	0.02	181	<0.05	0.56	5	0.90
ZEB21-012	660105	5544654	Type 2	0.00	0.07	0.74	4.0	0.15	0.32	4.7	0.42	49	3.03	1.30	0.11	102	0.04	92	0.48	0.70	28	0.50
ZEB21-003	660125	5544521		NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS

Conclusions and recommendations

The discovery of the two anomalous soil samples within approximately 100m of sample station ZEB19-01 is an encouraging result. It demonstrates repeatability of the 2019 sample in that area. Taken together, both the 2019 and 2021 results suggest that the newfound copper-, zinc- and gold-in-soil anomaly may have economically relevant size extent.

As the brief work program did not allow for a return to ZEB19-01, the prior recommendations remain in place. These recommendations include:

- obtain gold analysis from the samples;
- cut a fresh surface from the rock sample ZEB19-01 for more detailed determination of mineral content and lithology
- carry out a small and tight (10 m x 10 m) B-horizon soil geochemical survey south from ZEB19-01.
- conduct detailed geological mapping of the outcrop, and all accessible adjacent outcrops

The results from ZEB21-013 and ZEB21-014 give these recommendations more urgency.

In addition to the carried forward 2019 recommendations, the author further believes it is worthwhile to extend the 2021 soil grid towards and across the ZEB19-01 northing, including more of the prospective gossanous zone observed at surface. Safely conducting this work will require caulk-boots and climbing harnesses, as well as a suitable strapped helmet.

As GPS connectivity under the tall west coast forest canopy is inconsistent and given the number of concealed small cliffs across the slope, it is further recommended that the time be committed to carefully flag and lathe an optimal and preferred trail network to access the claim.

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Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Paul Hoogendoorn	2 (1 work, 1 travel)	2	$820.00	$1,640.00	
Niclas Haglund	1 (1 work)	1	$600.00	$600.00	
				$2,240.00	**$2,240.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search	Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	$640.00	$640.00	
Report preparation	Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	$640.00	$640.00	
Other (specify) - *Sample prep*	Paul Hoogendoorn	0.2	$640.00	$128.00	
				$1,408.00	**$1,408.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Soil	*14 samples*	14.0	41.7	$584.11	
				$584.11	**$584.11**
kilometers	Maple Ridge to Zeballos	930.00	$0.55	$511.50	
kilometers	Maple Ridge to assay lab	90.00	$0.55	$49.50	
Other - BC Ferries	BC Ferries	2.00	$75.00	$150.00	
				$711.00	**$711.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	GPS, Chain saw	1.00	$40.00	$40.00	
				$40.00	**$40.00**
Freight, rock samples					
Field supplies	Tags, Kraft bags, rice bags	14.0	$0.50	$7.00	
				$7.00	**$7.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$4,990.11**

Assay Certificate

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

To: **TATLA MINING PARTNERS**
8904 99 AVE
FORT ST. JOHN BC V1J 1S9

Finalized Date: 8-JUN-2021
Account: MITPAR

CERTIFICATE VA21115460

Project: from Paul Hoogendoorn

This report is for 14 samples of Soil submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 7-MAY-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PAUL HOOGENDOORN		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
AuME-TL43	25g Trace Au + Multi Element PKG	

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

Signature:
Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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FORT ST. JOHN BC V1J 1S9

Finalized Date: 8-JUN-2021
Account: MITPAR

Project: from Paul Hoogendoorn

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21115460

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.1	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1	0.05
ZEB21-001		0.22	0.003	0.03	0.48	6.5	<10	10	<0.05	0.12	0.07	0.03	1.25	1.0	23	0.07
ZEB21-002		0.16	0.004	0.07	0.39	15.0	<10	10	<0.05	0.17	0.09	0.03	1.22	0.6	11	0.06
ZEB21-003		0.23	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS
ZEB21-004		0.21	0.004	0.10	3.18	9.0	<10	10	0.51	0.15	0.81	0.11	12.20	9.1	16	0.22
ZEB21-005		0.24	0.001	0.07	0.57	21.1	<10	10	<0.05	0.15	0.11	0.12	3.05	1.3	12	0.08
ZEB21-006		0.17	0.001	0.07	2.41	15.3	<10	20	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.08	2.25	3.0	6	0.29
ZEB21-007		0.19	0.001	0.18	1.23	39.9	<10	10	0.06	0.17	0.13	0.08	2.94	1.4	26	0.13
ZEB21-008		0.22	0.007	0.19	1.15	12.3	<10	10	0.06	0.30	0.10	0.07	1.60	1.6	17	0.09
ZEB21-009		0.24	0.002	0.11	3.30	54.0	<10	10	0.29	0.10	0.06	0.06	12.25	2.5	25	0.27
ZEB21-010		0.21	0.004	0.15	6.07	4.8	<10	10	0.31	0.17	0.12	0.06	7.09	1.7	68	0.22
ZEB21-011		0.26	0.002	0.02	0.77	1.3	<10	10	<0.05	0.18	0.02	0.01	2.26	0.5	11	0.15
ZEB21-012		0.46	0.001	0.07	0.74	4.0	<10	10	0.13	0.15	0.32	0.06	2.25	4.7	12	0.42
ZEB21-013		0.24	0.322	0.31	0.57	3.3	<10	10	<0.05	6.74	0.08	0.05	1.68	1.0	12	0.10
ZEB21-014		0.25	0.002	0.23	3.39	6.6	<10	20	0.33	0.12	0.31	0.17	7.17	12.6	45	0.74

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21115460

Sample Description	Method	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43
	Analyte	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.05
ZEB21-001		11.0	3.15	13.85	<0.05	0.02	0.03	0.012	0.01	0.9	2.6	0.06	13	2.04	<0.01	1.31
ZEB21-002		12.1	4.16	13.55	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.011	0.01	0.8	0.8	0.02	10	1.20	0.01	1.80
ZEB21-003		NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS
ZEB21-004		22.8	3.37	6.42	<0.05	0.11	0.13	0.024	0.02	4.2	3.7	0.04	214	0.75	0.12	0.42
ZEB21-005		9.8	2.16	8.01	<0.05	0.03	0.04	0.008	0.01	1.4	0.5	0.03	32	2.15	0.01	3.83
ZEB21-006		27.9	3.73	15.15	<0.05	0.05	0.10	0.014	0.03	1.4	4.5	0.20	41	1.68	0.04	2.09
ZEB21-007		8.2	5.04	17.20	<0.05	0.15	0.09	0.028	0.02	0.9	2.8	0.11	35	1.62	0.01	4.14
ZEB21-008		11.6	7.23	17.35	0.05	0.22	0.07	0.035	0.02	0.8	0.9	0.02	32	4.04	0.01	4.08
ZEB21-009		17.8	4.25	13.05	0.05	0.28	0.09	0.028	0.02	4.7	5.5	0.14	45	1.31	0.01	4.56
ZEB21-010		16.2	6.65	15.80	0.09	1.09	0.18	0.074	0.01	4.5	2.1	0.02	20	3.27	0.01	2.90
ZEB21-011		2.2	3.42	37.8	<0.05	0.03	0.03	0.018	0.01	1.5	0.7	0.02	12	3.63	<0.01	5.70
ZEB21-012		48.5	3.03	5.62	<0.05	<0.02	0.06	0.021	0.02	1.3	2.1	0.11	102	1.15	0.02	0.70
ZEB21-013		39.2	4.19	16.15	<0.05	0.04	0.04	0.034	0.01	1.1	0.8	0.03	24	3.42	0.01	3.53
ZEB21-014		96.4	5.53	9.44	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.023	0.03	3.0	28.7	0.61	113	1.34	0.05	1.00

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To: **TATLA MINING PARTNERS**
8904 99 AVE
FORT ST. JOHN BC V1J 1S9

Project: from Paul Hoogendoorn

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21115460

Sample Description	Method	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43
	Analyte	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.005
ZEB21-001		4.0	190	3.3	0.3	<0.001	<0.01	0.54	1.0	0.3	0.9	20.4	<0.01	0.07	0.2	0.225
ZEB21-002		1.7	240	3.7	0.4	<0.001	0.01	0.48	1.1	0.4	0.8	11.6	0.01	0.07	0.3	0.445
ZEB21-003		NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS
ZEB21-004		12.1	800	5.9	0.6	<0.001	0.02	0.15	2.5	0.7	0.2	105.0	<0.01	0.07	0.8	0.057
ZEB21-005		2.9	140	4.2	0.3	<0.001	0.01	0.50	0.7	0.3	0.8	11.3	0.01	0.04	0.7	0.203
ZEB21-006		4.6	250	3.3	1.3	<0.001	0.03	0.15	1.2	1.0	0.3	19.7	0.01	0.05	0.5	0.190
ZEB21-007		2.9	250	6.3	0.6	<0.001	0.02	1.04	1.3	0.7	1.2	9.8	0.01	0.04	0.5	0.430
ZEB21-008		3.8	310	8.7	0.5	<0.001	0.03	0.68	1.2	0.7	1.5	24.4	0.02	0.08	0.4	0.600
ZEB21-009		4.5	260	4.6	0.8	<0.001	0.02	0.36	3.6	0.8	0.8	7.8	0.01	0.12	1.8	0.285
ZEB21-010		5.7	410	8.4	0.5	<0.001	0.03	0.43	9.8	1.6	1.1	20.4	<0.01	0.10	2.2	0.274
ZEB21-011		1.4	100	7.8	0.4	<0.001	<0.01	0.31	0.5	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.01	0.02	0.6	0.440
ZEB21-012		4.5	170	3.0	2.2	<0.001	0.01	0.42	1.7	0.2	0.6	19.4	<0.01	0.04	0.3	0.140
ZEB21-013		1.5	170	4.3	0.5	<0.001	0.01	0.46	0.7	0.3	1.6	7.7	0.02	0.33	0.4	0.337
ZEB21-014		16.8	200	5.5	1.7	<0.001	0.02	0.16	7.2	1.1	0.3	24.2	<0.01	0.15	1.6	0.203

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To: **TATLA MINING PARTNERS**
8904 99 AVE
FORT ST. JOHN BC V1J 1S9

Finalized Date: 8-JUN-2021
Account: MITPAR

Project: from Paul Hoogendoorn

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21115460

Sample Description	Method	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
ZEB21-001		<0.02	0.19	159	0.09	0.76	5	0.7
ZEB21-002		<0.02	0.24	228	0.29	1.13	7	1.6
ZEB21-003		NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS	NSS
ZEB21-004		<0.02	1.16	33	0.98	8.02	35	3.2
ZEB21-005		<0.02	0.31	88	0.17	0.57	12	1.3
ZEB21-006		0.02	0.31	68	0.07	0.99	11	1.5
ZEB21-007		<0.02	0.35	184	0.34	0.77	24	5.6
ZEB21-008		<0.02	0.35	227	0.97	0.99	17	7.1
ZEB21-009		<0.02	0.67	106	0.21	3.84	13	8.5
ZEB21-010		<0.02	2.81	116	0.68	5.53	19	29.4
ZEB21-011		<0.02	0.26	181	<0.05	0.56	5	0.9
ZEB21-012		<0.02	0.29	92	0.48	0.70	28	0.5
ZEB21-013		<0.02	0.23	206	3.14	0.71	12	1.4
ZEB21-014		0.02	1.13	119	0.21	3.60	135	2.8

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 8-JUN-2021
Account: MITPAR

Project: from Paul Hoogendoorn

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21115460

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

NSS is non-sufficient sample.

Applies to Method: ALL METHODS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:			
AuME-TL43	DISP-01	LOG-22	SCR-41
WEI-21			

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To: **TATLA MINING PARTNERS**
8904 99 AVE
FORT ST. JOHN BC V1J 1S9

INVOICE NUMBER 5539531

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA21115460**
Sample Type:	**Soil**
Account:	**MITPAR**
Date:	**8-JUN-2021**
Project:	from Paul Hoogendoorn
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	**Due on Receipt** C2
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE - DESCRIPTION		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	37.60	37.60
14	PREP-41	Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	2.05	28.70
3.30	PREP-41	Weight Charge (kg) - Dry, Sieve (180 um) Soil	3.20	10.56
14	DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions	0.90	12.60
13	AuME-TL43	25g Trace Au + Multi Element PKG	38.05	494.65

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	584.11
R100938885 GST	$	29.21
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**613.32**

To: **TATLA MINING PARTNERS**
ATTN: PAUL HOOGENDOORN
8904 99 AVE
FORT ST. JOHN BC V1J 1S9

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please send payment info to accounting.canusa@alsglobal.com

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
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Statement of Qualifications

I Paul Hoogendoorn, of Fort St. John, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I personally undertook and supervised the work described in this report. I have previous experience prospecting the project area.
- I did author the above report and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.
- I did complete the MINE 1001 course at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 2002, and I have been active as a prospector since 2008.

Paul Hoogendoorn

October 30, 2021