BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
39601

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $6,425.07

AUTHOR(S): Ted VanderWart **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **YEAR OF WORK:** 2021

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event No. 5845469 Date: August 17, 2021

PROPERTY NAME: Sikanni

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1067285, 1067286, 1067287, 1071087

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 094D 093, 094D 076, 094D 108, 094D 106, 094D 124

MINING DIVISION: Omineca **NTS/BCGS:** NTS 094D08

LATITUDE: 56 ° 17 '20 " **LONGITUDE:** 126 ° 23 '24 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Theodore W.F. Vander Wart 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
PO Box 3914
Smithers, BC, V0J 2N0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Golden Tiger Minerals Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
2976 Thacker Avenue
Coquitlam, BC V3C 4N7

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics and volcaniclastics, upper Triassic Takla Group volcanics and volcaniclastics;
Volcanic red-bed style copper mineralization, moderate to steeply-dipping stratigraphically controlled mineralization

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 04878, 04879, 05229, 05569, 18175, 34368, 38889,

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	16 (Au and multielement ICP)	1067285, 1067287	6,425.07
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:	$6,425.07

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder:	VANDERWART, THEODORE WILLIAM FRITS (146564)	**Submitter:**	VANDERWART, THEODORE WILLIAM FRITS (146564)
Recorded:	2021/SEP/16	**Effective:**	2021/SEP/16
D/E Date:	2021/SEP/16		

Confirmation

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

Event Number: **5845469**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological, Prospecting

Work Start Date: 2021/AUG/17
Work Stop Date: 2021/AUG/17
Total Value of Work: $ 6400.00
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1067285	MAR	2019/MAR/17	2021/SEP/15	2022/SEP/15	365	359.17	$ 2691.30	$ 0.00
1067286	LAKE	2019/MAR/17	2021/SEP/15	2022/SEP/15	365	269.50	$ 2019.38	$ 0.00
1067287	MJ	2019/MAR/17	2021/SEP/15	2022/SEP/15	365	161.69	$ 1211.58	$ 0.00
1071087		2019/SEP/15	2021/SEP/15	2022/SEP/15	365	89.84	$ 449.19	$ 0.00

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 6371.45

PAC name: Golden Tiger Minerals
Debited PAC amount: $ 0.0
Credited PAC amount: $ 28.55

Total Submission Fees: $ 0.0

Total Paid: **$ 0.0**

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ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
Sikanni Property

(1067285, 1067286, 1067287, 1071087)
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Owner: Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.
Operator: Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.

NTS: 094D08
TRIM: 094D028, 094D029
Latitude: 56° 17' 30" N
Longitude: 126° 23' 21"W

December 1, 2021

Amended: December 8, 2021

Report prepared by:
Ted VanderWart, *P.Geo.*
VANDERWART CONSULTING INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

page

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS 1
1.2 TITLE 1
2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING 2
2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY 2
2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY 5
3.0 WORK HISTORY 8
4.0 WORK PROGRAM 10
4.1 ROCK SAMPLING 10
4.1.1 Mona Jean 11
4.1.2 Mar Prospect 12
4.1.3 Lake Area 15
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 16
7.0 REFERENCES 19
8.0 CERTIFICATE 21
9.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS 22
10.0 LIST OF SOFTWARE USED 23

LIST OF TABLES

page

Table 1 Claim Status 1
Table 2 Rock sample results, Mona Jean area 12
Table 3 Selected rock sample results, Mar Prospect, SE Showing Area 15
Table 4 Rock sample results, Lake Area 15

LIST OF FIGURES

page

Figure 1 Location Map 3
Figure 2 Claim Map 4
Figure 3 Regional Geology Map 6
Figure 4 Rock Geochemistry Plan Map *in pocket*

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Feldspar porphyry, Mona Jean area 12
Photo 2: Site of 1975 diamond drilling 13
Photo 3: Examples of malachite staining at the SE Showing. 14
Photo 4: Gossanous float, sample 35944, Lake area 16

LIST OF APPENDICES

I. Sample Preparation and Analytical Methods
II. Certificates of Analysis
III. Rock Sample Descriptions

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Sikanni Property (the "Property") is located in the Omineca Mining Division in north-central British Columbia, Canada, centred at latitude 56°17'30"N and longitude 126°23'21"W, approximately 170 km north-northeast of Smithers, BC (Figure 1). The Property is located on NTS 1:50,000 mapsheet 094D08, and BC TRIM 1:20,000 map-sheets 094D028 and 094D029.

This report discusses the observations and results of the Property visit on August 17, 2021.

1.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The Property is located along the east flank of the Sikanni Range of the Omineca Mountains, characterized by steep mountainous terrain. Elevations range from approximately 1,500 metres to 2,000 metres above sea level. Numerous small tarns are found in the many cirques. Drainage on the Property is dendritic with creeks flowing northeast into Carruthers Creek. Carruthers Creek, in turn, flows into the Omineca River which continues eastward into Williston Lake.

There is no road access to the Property. The nearest road appears to be a logging road approximately 27 kilometres south-southeast of the Property. This road would be accessed from Fort St James via Takla Landing. An assessment report by Tait (1988) includes a map which shows a generally north-south trail passing through a valley crossing of the Property. This report also notes that this trail was difficult to locate and was partly reblazed at the same time. Another east-west trail is noted following the Omineca River further south. The current status of these trails is not known. An airstrip is noted at the north end of Bear Lake approximately 30 kilometres west of the Property, along the BC Rail right-of-way. The condition and capabilities of this airstrip for fixed-wing aircraft is not known. Helicopter charters are available from various towns including Smithers, Fort St. James, and Mackenzie.

Access for the 2021 field visit was by helicopter from Smithers, BC.

1.2 TITLE

The Property consists of four MTO cell claims covering a total of 880.2 hectares (Figure 2). The tenures are 100% owned by Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.

Table 1 Claim Status

Tenure Number	Area (ha)	Owner (100%)	Good To Date*	Claim Type	Worked On
1067285	359.17	Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.	2022/sep/15	Mineral	Yes
1067286	269.50	Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.	2022/sep/15	Mineral	Yes
1067287	161.69	Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.	2022/sep/15	Mineral	Yes
1071087	89.84	Golden Tiger Minerals Inc.	2022/sep/15	Mineral	No

* good to date based on acceptance of report for assessment credit

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional and property geology descriptions have been summarized from Naas and Vanderwart (2013).

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Property is situated on the eastern edge of the Stikinia Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 3). The Stikinia Terrane Takla Group rocks that are regionally dominant consist of three main formations: the basal Dewar Formation; the Savage Mountain Formation; and, the overlying Moosevale Formation.

- The basal Dewar Formation is formed of fine-clastics deposited in a back-arc or continental margin environment, and is more specifically, composed of submarine calc-alkaline volcaniclastic rocks, sandstone, siltstone and graphitic shale. It reaches a maximum thickness of approximately 1,500 metres in the Sikanni ranges, thinning to about 400 metres in the Sustut Peak area.
- The Savage Mountain Formation is composed mainly of augite and bladed-feldspar porphyry volcanic flows and pyroclastics. Locally, thick successions of pillow basalts are common. The volcanic component is both dominant and subaerial to the north where the formation reaches its maximum thickness of approximately 4,000 metre in the Sustut Peak area. The Savage Mountain Formation overlies the Dewar Formation in this area but is co-extensive with the Dewar Formation in the south where it is largely composed of tuff, siltstone and shale.
- The overlying Moosevale Formation is composed of subaerial volcanoclastic rocks to a maximum thickness of 1,600 metres in the Savage Mountain area.

The Ingenika Fault lies to the east of the Property, marking the boundary with the Quesnellia Terrane to the east. There, Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcano-sedimentary sequences that include the Takla, Nicola and Stuhini groups are intruded by the Cretaceous Hogem multi-phase batholith, a very large elongate granodioritic to monzonitic intrusion which is located approximately 7 kilometres east of the property.

Rocks of the lower Jurassic Hazelton Group Telkwa Formation are also found through this area and cover much of the Property. This formation is described as maroon, green and purple subaerial andesitic to dacitic feldspar phyric flows, pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, augite phyric to aphyric basalt, breccia, welded tuff (BCGS Geo File 2005-1).

GOLDEN TIGER MINERALS INC.

LOCATION MAP
Sikanni Property

Sikanni Project
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Figure No.:	1	By:	TV
Scale:	1:9,000,000	Drawn:	TV
Project No.:	P08C	Date:	December 2021

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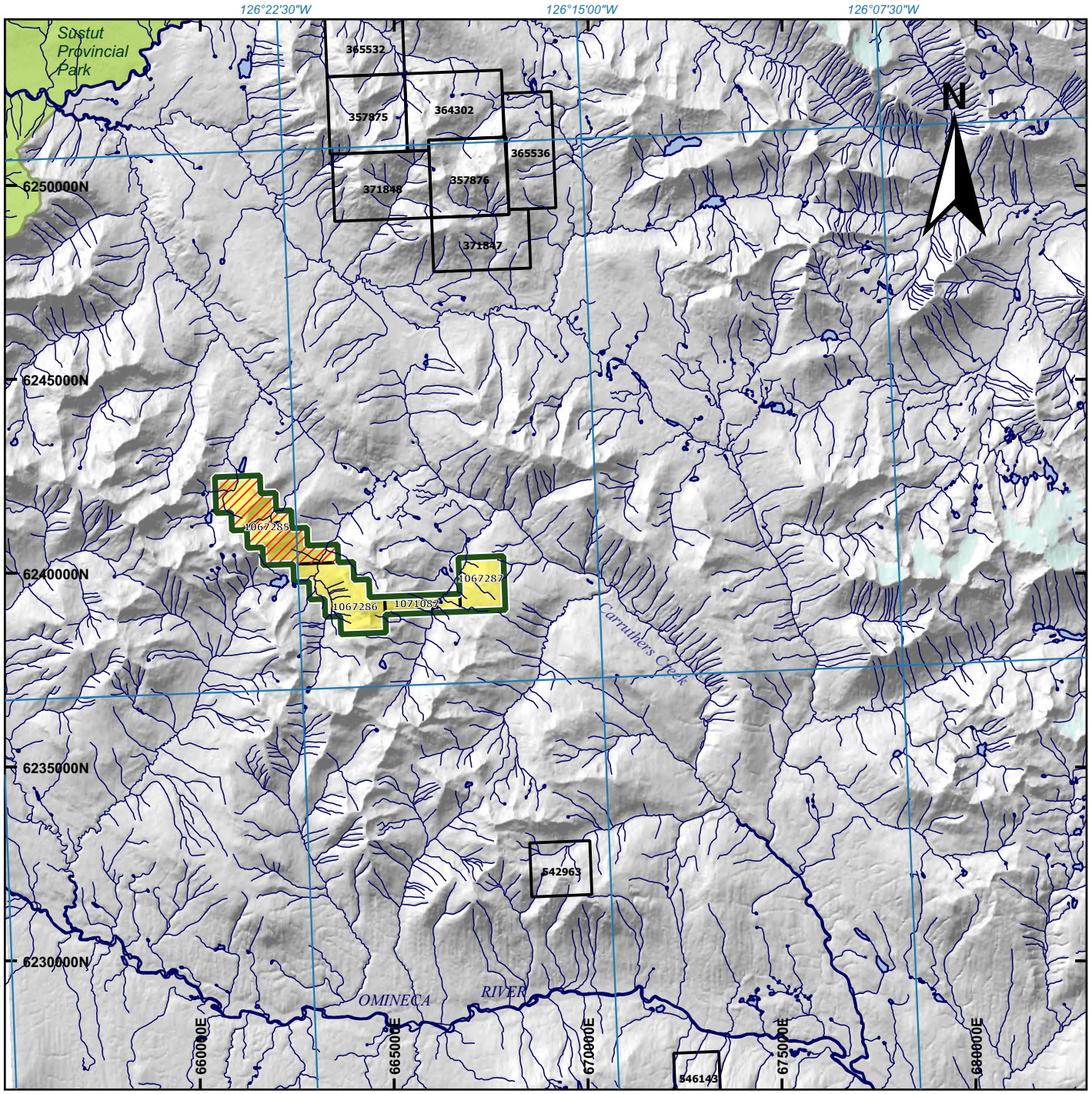

LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- Mineral tenure (accessed October 1, 2020)
- *1071087* Mineral tenure number
- Sikanni Property
- Work claims
- Parks and protected areas

Topography

- Watercourse
- Waterbody

0 5km

NAD83 UTM Zone 10 North
NTS 094C

GOLDEN TIGER MINERALS INC.

MINERAL TENURE MAP
Sikanni Property

Sikanni Project
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Figure No.:	2	By:	TV
Scale:	1:150,000	Drawn:	TV
Project No.:	P08C	Date:	December 2021

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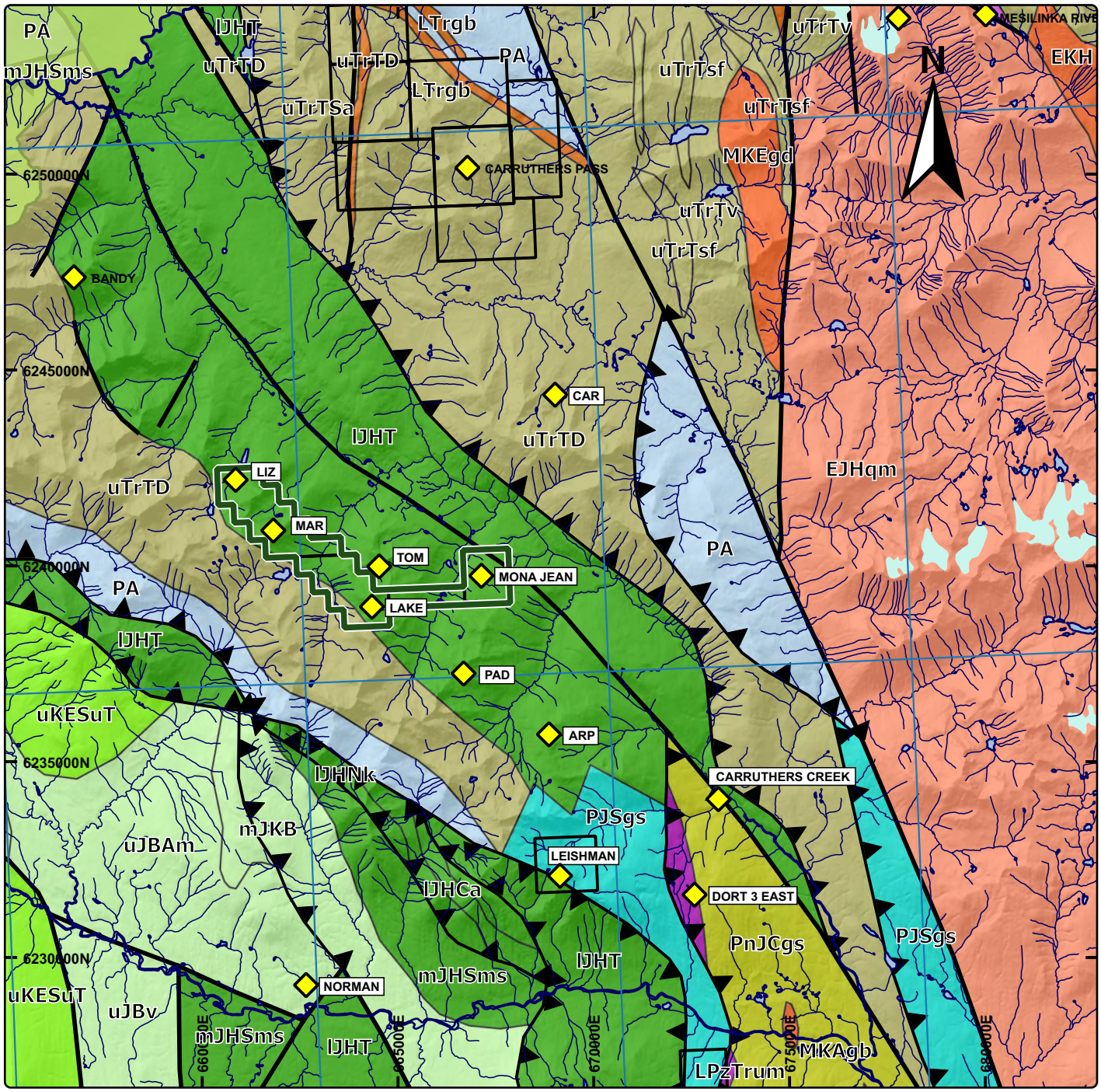
2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property is predominantly underlain by calc-alkaline volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Hazelton Group (Figure 3). The contact with the Takla Group volcanics and volcaniclastics is mapped less than a kilometre west of the Property.

The Hazelton Group is a complex assemblage of lavas, pyroclastic rocks, rare sedimentary lenses and rare metamorphic rocks.

- **Andesites**: Typically, purple, red or reddish green coloured, fine grained to porphyritic andesite lavas. The purplish red colour of the Hazelton lavas is due to hematite in the groundmass. The phenocrysts tend to be plagioclases rather than amphiboles or pyroxenes. These lavas are slightly brecciated as noticed on weathered surfaces. Epidote, carbonate and less frequently quartz are the fracture filling material. Minor basaltic flows and dacitic rocks have been noted in the area of the ARP Minfile occurrence (Sonnedrucker 1974a).
- **Tuffs**: Red to purplish-red in colour, these fine-grained tuffs and argillaceous andesite tuffs are extremely oxidized. Lithic fragments of reddish andesite lavas and occasionally of purplish red argillites are found in the tuffs. They are usually thinly bedded and often interbedded with purplish red argillites. Fine grained tuffs frequently grade into coarse tuffs which in turn may grade into agglomerates. Crystal lapilli tuffs have been noted in the area of the ARP Minfile occurrence (Sonnedrucker 1974a).
- **Agglomerates:** The agglomerates are usually fine grained, containing lithic fragments ranging from 0.7 centimetres to 2.5 centimetres in size. The fragments are reddish fine-grained to slightly porphyritic andesite lavas.
- **Sediments:** Sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group include argillites and a few beds of conglomerate. The purplish-red, strongly oxidized argillites are usually thinly bedded. They often exhibit strong chloritization and/or epidotization. The conglomerates are characterized by pebbles ranging from 1 centimetre to 2.5 centimetres in size. The material of these pebbles is usually Hazelton andesite lavas, but pebbles and subangular fragments of grey to red chert are also frequent. Some of the chert pebbles show rhythmic deposition of silica.



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

Volcanics, clastics

- Sustut Gp, Tango Creek Fm (uKESuT): undivided sedimentary rocks
- Bowser Lake Gp, Ashman Fm (uJBAm): mudstone, siltstone, shale
- Hazelton Gp, Telkwa Fm (lJHT): calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
- Takla Gp, Dewar Fm (UTrTD): coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- Cache Creek Complex (PnJCgs): greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- Sitlika Assemblage (PJSgs): greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- Asitka Group (PA): bimodal volcanics

Intrusives

- Ecstall Plutonic Suite (MKEgd): granodiorite
- Hogem batholith (EJHqm): quartz monzonite
- Unnamed intrusive (Ltrgb): gabbro to diorite
- Unnamed (LPzTrum): ultramafic rocks

STRUCTURE

- Normal fault
- Thrust fault
- Contact

SYMBOLS

- Mineral tenure
- Sikanni Property
- BC Minfile occurrence
- MONA JEAN — Occurrence name
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

0 — 10km

NAD83 UTM Zone 10 North
NTS 094D08

GOLDEN TIGER MINERALS INC.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
Sikanni Property

Sikanni Project
Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Figure No.:	3	By:	TV
Scale:	1:150,000	Drawn:	TV
Project No.:	P08C	Date:	December 2021

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Geological mapping of the Property was carried out by Pechiney (Mistry, 1974). The map supplied in Pechiney's report could be generally reconciled to the topography of the area, although there was some significant distortion in the map that did not allow for a satisfactory georeferencing. The map was subsequently redrawn using identifiable topographic features (i.e. lake, creeks, ridge lines) with additional interpretation of the unit contacts (Figure 4).

Mapping by Pechiney assigned the identified geological units to the Takla Group while regional mapping compiled by BCGS suggests the area is underlain by the Hazelton Group. The geological legend provided by Pechiney on their map does appear more consistent with the Hazelton Group rocks of the area (described above). Mapping of the Liz areas by Serem (Sonnendrucker, 1974) notes both Hazelton and Takla Group rocks. The general location of the contact between the Takla and Hazelton also appears to support that the Property lithologies should be assigned to the Hazelton Group. Historical mapping has identified 10 units, comprising mainly volcanic and volcaniclastic units (Figure 4).

Units 1 to 4 are all identified as agglomerates differentiated by colour and/or clast size. Units 1 and 2 are both reddish; with the former noted as 'coarse' having clast sizes greater than ¼ inch (~0.6 cm) and the latter noted as 'medium' having clast sizes less than ¼ inch. Unit 3 is identified as greenish, and Unit 4 is a metamorphosed variety.

Units 5 and 6 are identified as porphyritic volcanic flows, the former with augite phenocrysts and the latter with both augite and feldspar phenocrysts. Mineralization of disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite is noted within Unit 5, particularly along the northeastern ridge of the cirque.

Unit 7 is a tuffaceous argillite unit of possible andesitic composition and hosts the more notable copper mineralization on the Property. Mineralization of chalcocite, bornite, and chalcopyrite is generally located near the contact with the Unit 1 or 2 agglomerates. The relationship of the contact to mineralization, if any, is unknown.

Units 8, 9 and 10 are noted as porphyritic tuff, conglomerate and dacite porphyry. These are more localized units. The dacite porphyry is mainly located around the lake and hosts copper mineralization (chalcopyrite, chalcocite and pyrite) as identified by historical trenching.

Structurally, bedding is generally striking 310° and 50° to 60° to the northeast.

3.0 WORK HISTORY

The Property covers a portion of the Sikanni Range which has been subject to periods of exploration, including regional silt surveys, prospecting, geochemical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Several occurrences throughout the area are included in the BC Minfile database. The Property covers the Mar prospect (BC Minfile 094D 093) and the Liz showing (BC Minfile 094D 076) in the northwest corner of the Property. Both are classified as volcanic red-bed copper occurrences. South, and along strike of these showings is the Lake showing. This showing is based on limited sampling although the observations indicate a similar style as at the Mar and Liz showings. East of the Lake showing is the Mona Jean showing. This is also a classified as a volcanic red-bed copper showing. The following summary of history of exploration of the Property was taken and modified from Naas and Vanderwart (2013).

Little exploration on the Property and surrounding area is recorded prior to 1973 when Interior Syndicate conducted a reconnaissance geological and geochemical survey over two groups of claims (ANI and CAR) just south of Quenada Creek. The ANI claims were tested for potential copper-lead-zinc-silver mineralization. Only three of the soil samples were anomalous in copper with results noted as being "*three to four times average background of 55 to 60 ppm*". The results at that time were deemed discouraging and no further work was conducted (Dawson, 1974a). The CAR claims were tested for copper potential, and "*to determine whether or not the property might support a large-scale exploration program*". Vein mineralization was encountered on the eastern CAR claims and were reported as being narrow (0.5 to 5 cm), widely separated and discontinuous. Galena and pyrite are the main sulphide minerals in a gangue of quartz. With the widely spaced, discontinuous, narrow vein widths, mineralization was deemed not to be economic and these claims lapsed (Dawson, 1974b).

At the same time, on the south side of Carruthers Creek, SEREM Ltd. (Serem) was conducting reconnaissance mapping and soil geochemistry work on three groups of claims: the ARP group of claims, encompassing the current Arp Minfile occurrence (094D 066), the PAD group, encompassing the Pad Minfile occurrence (094D 086), and the LIZ group, encompassing the Liz Minfile occurrence (094D 076). Mineralization identified on all three of the Serem properties was noted as being stratabound and a series of short drill holes were proposed for the following season (Sonnendrucker, 1974).

In 1974, Pechiney Development Ltd. (Pechiney) conducted exploration on the MAR and LEN group of claims, located approximately halfway between the LIZ and the PAD groups. Work consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and surface trenching. Copper mineralization was noted as being readily visible on both the southeast and northwest ridges of the cirque area, with the host rock being fine-grained tuffaceous argillite. Alteration minerals include epidote, calcite, chlorite and sericite which are often associated with bornite, chalcocite, covellite, chalcopyrite and malachite.

Soil geochemical sampling was conducted in the lower elevations of the cirque. A total of 143 samples were collected from the B horizon using a 4-foot steel auger. Samples were analyzed for copper and manganese, but no significant results are noted by Mistry (1974).

Seven trenches of varying dimensions we excavated around the small lake, and subsequent chip samples were assayed for copper, silver and gold although no sample descriptions or sample results have been reported. Mineralization in the trenches is noted as occurring in shattered, jointed dacite porphyry (Mistry, 1974).

The MAR Group was revisited in the 1975 field season by Pechiney with a short drill program. Three BQ diamond drill holes were drilled totaling 1,500 feet (457.46 metres) (Mistry, 1975). While drill logs and geological descriptions are included in the assessment report, no geochemical results or cross sections are available. Drill hole collar locations are only plotted at a very large scale and can only be estimated as to their actual location, most probably in the vicinity of the SE Ridge Showings. No further work is recorded at the MAR occurrence.

In 1994, a provincial regional geochemical survey (RGS) was completed for the 94D map-area with the collection of 1,031 stream sediment samples. Three samples were collected from creeks that are at least partially sourced from the Property. The highest copper value is 155 ppm Cu from a creek draining the area of the Liz showing.

In 2005, Geoscience BC sponsored a program of increasing the ASTER imagery dataset for the BC Ministry of Mines, Energy and Petroleum Resources. Four alteration images for each scene were prepared using combinations of the standard ASTER bands. The images are designed to map the relative abundances of siliceous rocks, iron oxides, sericite and illite, and alunite and/or kaolinite (Kilby and Kilby, 2006). This work includes coverage over the Property.

In 2018, Geoscience BC released the results of the SEARCH III project, completing additional geophysical surveys including magnetics and radiometrics.

In 2019, a geological compilation and geophysical interpretation of the Property was carried out also examining characteristics of nearby comparable deposits at the Sustut deposit to the northwest and Fred/North Star prospect to the southeast (Vander Wart, 2020a).

From 2018 to 2020 the Property was included as part of a larger regional mapping effort by the BC Geological Survey (Ootes *et al*, 2020). No significant changes in the earlier regional mapping other than some minor classification modifications of certain lithological units (i.e. lJHT to lJHTvs) and slight adjustments to contacts.

In August 2020, the author visited the property to relocate historical showings in the Mar area of the Property. Samples collected in the historically trenched area exhibited strong chalcopyrite mineralization and returned copper grades of 0.942% Cu and 0.689% Cu. Further sampling upslope in what was believed to be the SE Showing only returned weakly anomalous copper (530 ppm, 1470 ppm Cu) but mineralization as described in the historical reports was not identified and was assumed to be further upslope. Examination in the NW Showing area also failed to locate the historical copper showings. One composite grab sample returned 498 ppm Cu. Three other samples were uniformly low. Weather and time did not permit further investigation (Vander Wart, 2020b).

The diamond drill core from the 1975 drilling program was located on the Property as described in the associated assessment report. Unfortunately, the core boxes have degraded to the point where they have collapsed and broken such that the core is unlikely to be salvageable. No box tags or other identifying markings were noted either. It may still be worthwhile to spend some time looking at the core in a future visit.

4.0 WORK PROGRAM

A Property visit was carried out on August 17, 2021 by the author. Access was from Smithers, BC utilizing a Bell 206 Long Ranger helicopter operated by Canadian Helicopters.

The Mona Jean and Mar areas were selected as the primary targets for the visit. The Lake area was briefly visited as well. The Mona Jean area has reported strong copper mineralization from historical hand-trenching and surface sampling. The Mar prospect was revisited to attempt to locate the reported high-grade mineralization that was not located during the 2020 visit. The Lake area visited was not in the reported area of historical sampling as no suitable landing spots were noted. Several strong gossanous outcrops and talus slopes are present in the area. No formal mapping was completed during. Visually, and based on rock samples collected, the property geology is consistent with the historically described lithology, alteration, and mineralization, where encountered.

4.1 ROCK SAMPLING

Sixteen (16) rock samples were collected from various areas and lithologies from the three areas: seven from the Mona Jean, seven from the SE Showing (Mar prospect) and two from the Lake area. Samples were collected from float, subcrop and outcrop sources. All samples were located using a handheld Garmin eTrex10 GPS unit. Sample locations are accurate to +/- 3 metres in easting and northing. Sample locations were marked in the field using flagging tape.

All samples were placed in labelled and sealed polyethylene bags in the field. Samples were taken to the author's home for completion of rock sample descriptions and then resealed in the bags with plastic tie-locks prior to delivery to the analytical laboratory.

Maps of sample locations with selected results (copper and silver) are presented in Figure 5.

All samples were delivered to ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS) of Kamloops BC for preparation. Once prepared,samples were forwarded to the and geochemical analysis. Rock samples were prepared by crushing, followed by a 250-gram split and then pulverization to 200 mesh (ALS code: PREP-31).

Multi-element analysis was performed by aqua regia digestion and induced coupled plasma/atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) finish (ALS code: ME-ICP41). Sample decomposition was by using a modified aqua regia digestion (HNO_3-HCl) and analyzed for 35 elements by spectrometry (ICP-AES). This method is useful for mobile and easily soluble

species such as sulphides. Depending on the element, results are reported in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) or percent (%).

Gold was analyzed by lead collection fire assay fusion (ALS code Au-AA23). Total gold content is determined by digesting a silver dore bead and then analysing by ICP-ES.

ALS quality control measures consisted of routine use of standards, blanks and duplicates and are considered adequate for this stage of exploration.

Further details of sample preparation and analytical techniques are presented in Appendix I. Certificates of analysis are included in Appendix II. Rock sample location details and sample descriptions are presented in Appendix III.

4.1.1 Mona Jean

Field work was focused toward relocating and examining the area of the reported historical trenching and rock sampling which returned significant grades of copper mineralization.

Observations and Results

From the air, no obvious sign of trenching was noted, although based on their age, they may have sloughed in. The helicopter landed in the area of a historical high grade sample (sample 92269, 3.10% Cu). The immediate area did not demonstrate any obvious copper mineralization or evidence of trenching. The local lithologies were generally consistent with the historically described units of the area. Two tagged claim posts were located near the landing spot which indicated that old assessment report maps were not plotted with great accuracy. A small rock cairn was located that contained a rock marked with flagging tape but no markings were noted on the tape. Several hours were spent traversing the area where the old trenches were expected to be located but nothing obvious was noted. Based on the reports, the copper mineralization reported in the area was expected to be quite evident. While the author does believe that mineralization is present in the area, the quality of the historical maps is such that the whole area needs to be examined more broadly to relocate these showings. High-resolution airphotos or satellite imagery may be of some assistance.

Rock samples collected included a distinct porphyritic volcanic rock , possible a dacite. Long lath-shaped feldspar crystals up to 12mm common along with lesser quartz (Photo 1). Carbonate veinlets were common in sample 25669 along with lesser green chlorite and possible alteration. This sample returned the highest copper concentration of 281 ppm. Samples 25674 and 25675 appear to be the same lithology but are much browner with iron-oxide surface alteration and hematitic phenocrysts These phenocrysts appear to be cored with a silvery metallic mineral, possibly specularite. A trace occurrence of chalcopyrite was noted associated with stronger chlorite alteration around a quartz phenocryst. Sample 25675 shows much stronger grass green epidote alteration. Sample locations are presented in Figure 4.

Photo 1: Feldspar porphyry, Mona Jean area

Samples 25670 and 25671 are both a fine-grained maroon volcaniclastic rock, variably cross-cut by hairline carbonate veinlets (<1mm). Neither sample showed any visible sulphides.

Samples 25672 and 25673 are a pale tan to white fine-grained volcaniclastic with multiple quartz veinlets and stringers. No carbonate alteration or veinlets were noted in these samples. A black feathery mineral, probably chlorite, was noted on fracture surfaces creating a dendritic "leafy" pattern. Sample 25672 did not exhibit obvious sulphides and sample 25673 may contain some very fine disseminated sulphides but could not be confirmed.

Table 2 Rock sample results, Mona Jean area

Sample ID	Sample Type	Results		
		Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
25669	Grab	<0.005	0.3	281
25670	Grab	<0.005	0.1	60
25671	Grab	<0.005	0.1	2
25672	Grab	<0.005	0.1	1
25673	Grab	<0.005	0.1	1
25674	Grab	<0.005	0.1	22
25675	Grab	<0.005	0.1	23

4.1.2 Mar Prospect

Field work was intended to follow-up the 2020 visit of this area by relocating the historical copper mineralization at higher elevation and the target of the 1975 drilling program.

Observations and Results

From the air, a series of timbers were spotted identifying the location of the 1975 drill pad(s) (Photo 2). The helicopter was able to land on a small knoll next to the pad.

Photo 2: Site of 1975 diamond drilling

Near the drill pad, malachite-stained float and subcropping rocks were readily apparent. To the west, toward the gullies, even more malachite-stained rocks were noted (Photo 3) in the talus and several outcropping horizons were located. Samples were collected from three mineralized horizons (Figure 6). Host lithology is a very fine-grained grey to greenish grey tuffacous sediment or volcaniclastic. The unit appears to correspond with the “tuffaceous argillite” (Unit 7) of the historic Pechiney mapping and the primary host of the copper mineralization. Sulphide mineralization consists mainly of bornite and chalcocite with lesser chalcopyrite. Malachite is ubiquitously present along surfaces and internal fractures. Native copper may be present but could not be positively identified.

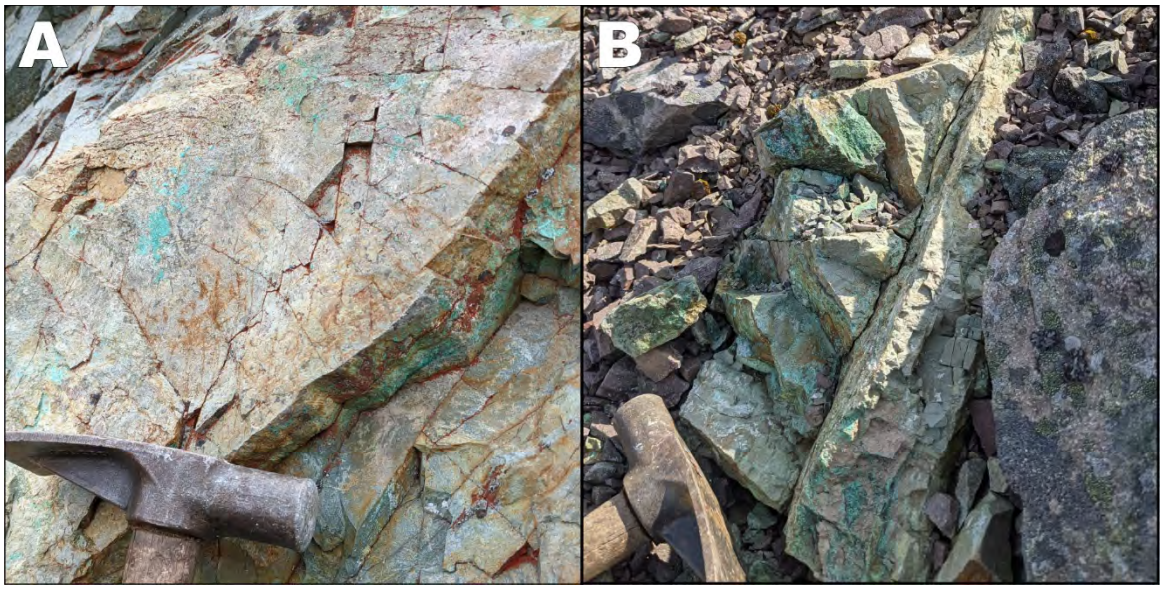


Photo 3: Examples of malachite staining at the SE Showing.

All but one of seven samples collected here returned significant concentrations ranging from 0.72% to 5.92% Cu. The latter, sample 35942 consists of a chlorite and epidote altered, brecciated and quartz-veined fine-grained tuff. Chalcocite, bornite and probably very-fine-grained native copper occur within fractures or seams along the vein margins, as well as disseminated in the host rock. Malachite is also present along strongly mineralized fractures within the rock. Sulphide content is estimated at approximately 5-7%. Other samples with concentrations in the 4% range demonstrate finely disseminated chalcocite and bornite. Sample 35938 shows a fine example of a chunky clot or seam of chalcocite and bornite with associated malachite staining.

Of interest are the silver concentrations associated with the high-grade copper samples, ranging from 25.1 to 78.7 ppm. Silver, in comparable grades, has been noted in historical copper-rich rock samples from the wider area, but no results were known for the Mar prospect itself. Sampling in 2020 did not return any significant silver with associated copper grades, although the mineralization sampled is of different character there (dacite hosted, chalcopyrite dominant). Sample 35942 also returned an anomalous gold concentration of 0.109 ppm. Very little historical work assessed potential of gold associated with the copper mineralization.

Additionally, the mineralization is noted to be almost completely absent of deleterious elements like arsenic, mercury, cadmium, and antimony.

Table 3 Selected rock sample results, Mar Prospect, SE Showing Area

Sample ID	Sample Type	Results		
		Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
35936	Grab	0.076	70.1	4.46
35937	Grab	<0.005	0.2	0.06
35938	Grab	0.025	78.7	4.14
35939	Chip (0.5m)	0.061	64.8	4.87
35940	Grab	0.087	25.1	3.96
35941	Grab	<0.005	3.0	0.72
35942	Grab	0.109	53.1	5.92

4.1.3 Lake Area

A short visit was made to the Lake area. The area is reported to host a narrow but high-grade copper-bearing horizon although the description of the location is not very detailed and historical sample location maps are also of poor quality. Based on compilation work, sample locations were estimated. At the time of the visit the assumed locations were in areas not easily accessed by helicopter. Several very prominent rusty gossans were noted in the slopes. A landing site was chosen near one of these gossans.

Observations and Results

Two samples were collected from this area. Sample 35943 was collected from a quartz-rich medium-grained volcaniclastic (Figure 7). It is characterized by strong epidote alteration along with chlorite and lesser hematite or other iron-oxide coating and carbonate fracture infilling. Sample 35944 was a composite grab sample of float and subcrop across 10 metres of gossanous maroon-coloured agglomerate (Photo 4). The agglomerate also contains large, rounded quartz fragments with carbonate infilling or veinlets. No significant copper or precious metal concentrations were returned from these samples.

Table 4 Rock sample results, Lake Area

Sample ID	Sample Type	Results		
		Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
35943	Grab	<0.005	0.2	207
35944	Grab	<0.005	0.3	175

Photo 4: Gossanous float, sample 35944, Lake area

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Property is situated on the eastern edge of the Stikinia Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Stikinia Terrane Takla Group rocks that are regionally dominant consist of three main formations: the basal Dewar Formation, the Savage Mountain Formation and the overlying Moosevale Formation. These rocks are in contact with the lower Jurassic Hazelton Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks rocks of the Telkwa Formation. These rocks area characteristic maroon, green and purple subaerial andesitic to dacitic feldspar phyric flows, pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, augite phyric to aphyric basalt, breccia, welded tuff. The copper and associated mineralization on the Property appear to be mainly associate with this formation.

The Ingenika Fault lies to the east of the Property, marking the boundary with the Quesnel Terrane further to the east. There, Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcano-sedimentary sequences that include the Takla, Nicola and Stuhini groups are intruded by the Cretaceous Hogem multi-phase batholith, a very large elongate granodioritic to monzonitic intrusion which is located approximately seven kilometres east of the Property.

Selkirk Metals Corp.'s Sustut deposit, a red bed copper-basalt deposit, is located 45 kilometres north-northwest of the Property. The Sustut deposit consists of a sulphide-rich sheet-like zone up to 76 metres thick in volcaniclastics. The zone is composed of hematite, pyrite, chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, and native copper in decreasing order of abundance. All copper minerals

are very fine grained and disseminated through both matrix and clasts of the volcaniclastics. Increased mineral concentrations occur in the finer-grained tuff and tuffaceous matrix fractions. Hematite is ubiquitous throughout the zone; pyrite tends to form an incomplete envelope around the copper-rich lenses. Mineral resource figures from 2003 include 5.67 Mt at 1.87% Cu and 6.1 g/t Ag of Measured and Indicated resources and 0.27 Mt at 1.67% Cu and 5.3 g/t Ag of Inferred resources (Doublestar Resources Ltd. News Release, February 3, 2003).

The 2021 program was successful in relocating the SE Showing mineralization in the Mar Prospect area, as well as the historical drill pad location. Mineralization examined is consistent with historically reported descriptions – sulpide mineralization consisting of chalcocite, bornite, minor chalcopyrite, and possible fine-grained native copper. Analytical results demonstrate high-grades over narrow sampled widths, with grades of up to 5.92% Cu. Silver mineralization is also present with the higher copper grades as well as anomalous gold concentrations,

Based on this results of this work, future visits should be able to relocate the NW Showing across the cirque, and attempt to locate the horizons on the ridge to the southeast. Additional work should include locating the Liz showing immediately north which is likely part of the same structure or horizon. Continued multielement analysis to ascertain the silver and gold concentrations associated with copper is also recommended.

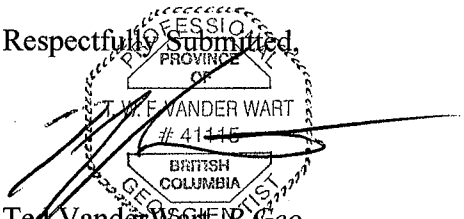
Based on field observations and GPS locations, the location of the 1975 drill pad and showing was approximately 200 metres off from the best estimates based on historical maps. As the historical samples are so far out and cannot be reconciled to their correct locations, these will be eliminated from future plotting so as not to be misleading.

Relocation of historical trenches and samples was not successful at the Mona Jean showing although this appears to be a problem with historical reporting and plotting rather than an actual lack of mineralization. Historical samples from this area will also be not shown on maps until actual verification of locations can be made. Future work should consist of spending a full day to cover the area more adequately. Analytical results did not return any anomalous copper or precious metal values of the rock samples collected. Previous work by Miller-Tait (1997) suggested the possibility that the intrusive porphyry dyke is an extension of a larger porphyry situated beneath the surface volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The mineralization located in the sedimentary and volcanic rocks is assumed to have originated from the intrusive dyke transferred through heated hydrothermal solutions developed at the contact.

The Lake area visit was very cursory in nature and will require additional prospecting to relocate the historically reported mineralized horizon. It is noted in the most recent Miller-Tait (1997) report that additional mineralization was located in a 10 metre by 3 metre area of exposed bedrock within a snowslide area, north of the main mineralized horizon. Unfortunately, the available maps do not show this occurrence and no coordinates are reported for any samples. Samples collected during the current visit did not contain any notable sulphides and analytical results did not return anomalous copper or precious metal concentrations.

The acquisition of airphotos or high-resolution imagery may also assist in relocating the workings in addition to being useful for geological and structural trends as well as base maps.

Respectfully Submitted,



Ted Vanderwart, *P.Geo.*
Vanderwart Consulting Inc.
December 1, 2021

7.0 REFERENCES

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094D 076 Liz
094D 086 Pad
094D 093 Mar
094D 106 Mona Jean
094D 108 Lake
094D 124 Tom

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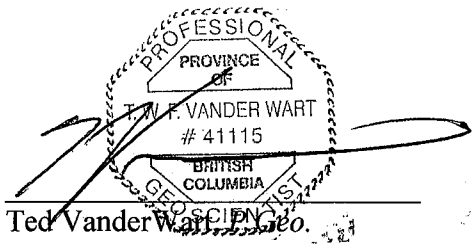
BC Mineral Titles Online https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do (accessed October 1, 2020)

8.0 CERTIFICATE

I, Ted VanderWart, *P.Geo.*, do hereby certify that:

- I am a graduate in geology of the University of British Columbia (*B.Sc.*, 1994); and have practiced in my profession continuously since 1996;
- I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Licence No. 41115).
- I am President of Vanderwart Consulting Inc. with business address of 4369 Reiseter Avenue, Smithers, BC, V0J 2N0;
- Since 1996, I have been involved in mineral exploration for precious metals, base metals and rare earth elements in Canada (British Columbia, Yukon Territory), Ghana, and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- This conclusions and recommendations in this report are based upon a review of historical literature and exploration, and the results of the exploration program described herein.

Dated at Smithers, British Columbia, this 1st day of December 2021.



Ted VanderWart, *P.Geo.*

9.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field				
Personnel	*Units*	*Rate (day)*	*Amount*	
T Vander Wart	1.00	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	
			Sub total	$ 600.00
Disbursements	*Units*	*Rate (day)*	*Amount*	
Food	1.00	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	
GPS	1.00	$ 20.00	$ 20.00	
Zoleo Satellite Communication device	1.00	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	
	Units	*Rate (hour)*	*Amount*	
Helicopter charter	2.50	$ 1,499.19	$ 3,747.98	
Canadian Helicopters – Bell 206 Long Ranger				
			Amount	
Field supplies			$ 26.40	
Analytical (16 rock samples)			$ 792.71	
Courier			$ 117.98	
			Sub total	$ 4,730.07
Reporting	*Units*	*Rate (hour)*	*Amount*	
Field preparation (field maps, supplies)	2.00	$ 60.00	$ 120.00	
Report preparation - T Vander Wart	16.00	$ 60.00	$ 960.00	
Plotting and photocopying			$ 15.00	
			Sub total	$ 1,095.00
			Total	$6,425.07

10.0 LIST OF SOFTWARE USED

In the preparation of this report the following software was used:

Microsoft	Word 2016
	Excel 2016
Corel	CorelDraw 2019
Adobe	Acrobat DC Standard
QGIS	QGIS version 3.10.10
Intuit	Quickbooks Pro 2018

Index Map
1:150,000
LEGEND
Features
Structure
Fault
Bedding
GEOCHEMISTRY
Silt samples (BC RGS)
0 - 100 ppm Cu
100 - 200 ppm Cu
Soil Geochemistry (historical)
<92 ppm Cu
92 - 199 ppm Cu
199 - 307 ppm Cu
>307 ppm Cu
Rock Samples
Chip
Float
Grab
GEOLOGY
contact
red chert
fault
Lithology
Asitka Gp: volcanics, sediments
Telkwa Fm: volcanics, sediments
Bowser/Sustut Gp: undifferentiated
Dewar Fm: sediments
LAND STATUS
Property boundary
Mineral tenure (as of Aug 2, 2021)
TOPOGRAPHY
Contour
Watercourse
Waterbody
Wetlands
Inset Map 1
Mona Jean area
1:5,000
25670, 0.006, 0.1
25669, 0.0281, 0.3
25675, 0.0023, 0.1
25674, 0.0022, 0.1
25672, 0.0001, 0.1
25671, 0.0002, 0.1
Inset Map 2
SE Showing, Mar area
1:1,000
historical drill pad
35937, 0.062, 0.2
35936, 4.46, 70.1
35938, 4.14, 78.7
35939, 4.87, 64.8
35942, 5.92, 53.1
35941, 0.72, 3
35940, 3.96, 25.1
Inset Map 3
Lake area
1:2,000
35944, 0.02, 0.3
35943, 0.02, 0.2
historical core storage
historical drill pad
See inset map 1
See inset map 2
See inset map 3
Claim post
lJHTvs
uTrTDs
CPAvs
N
0
500
1000 m

GOLDEN TIGER MINERALS INC.

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY PLAN MAP
Sikanni Property

Sikanni Project

Omiineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Mapsheet: NTS 094D

Figure No.:	4	By:	TV
Scale:	1:12,500	Drawn:	TV
Project No.:	P08C	Date:	December 2021

VANDERWART CONSULTING INC.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

PREP-31
Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory.

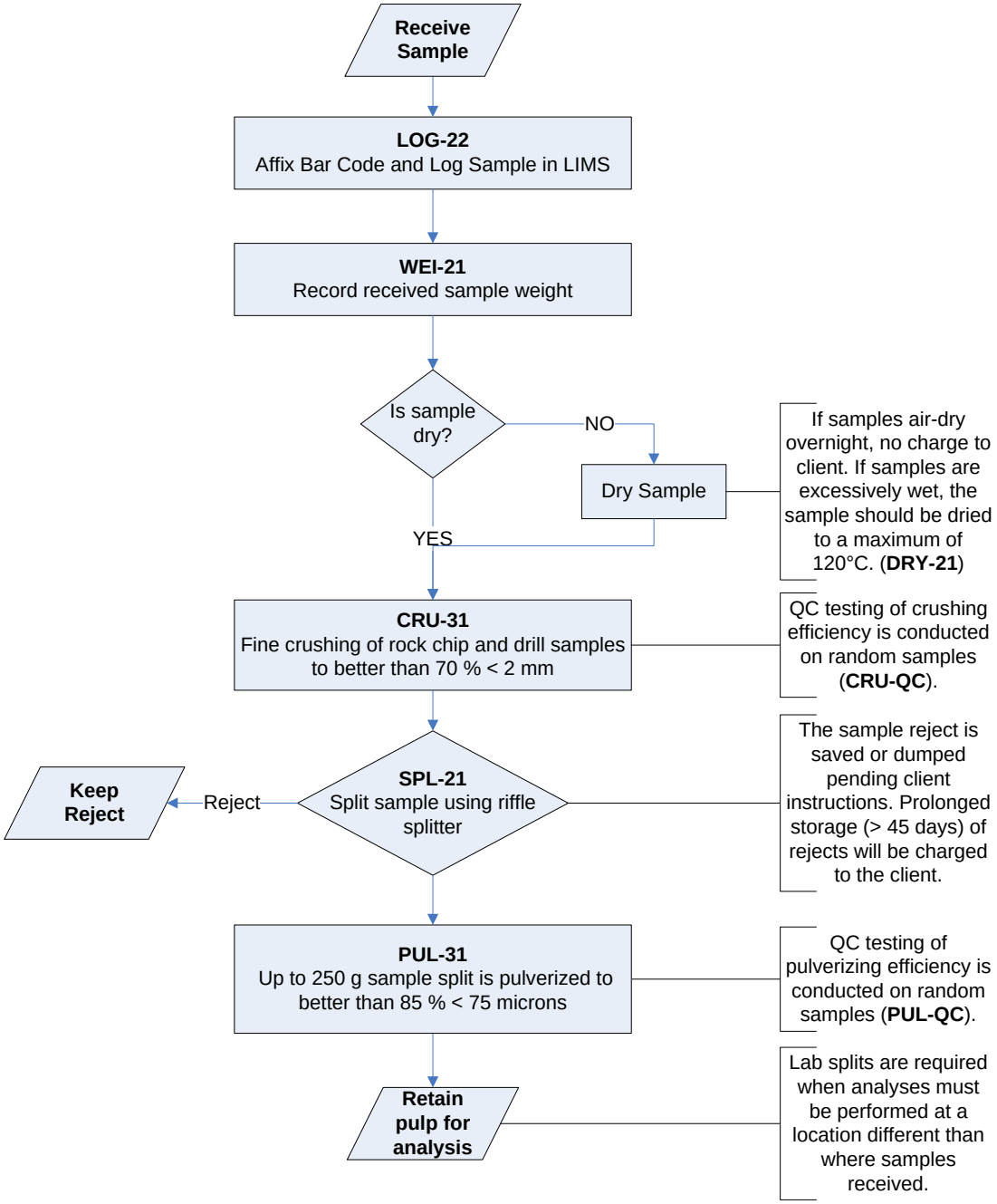
The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
CRU-31	Fine crushing of rock chip and drill samples to better than 70 % of the sample passing 2 mm.
SPL-21	Split sample using riffle splitter.
PUL-31	A sample split of up to 250 g is pulverized to better than 85 % of the sample passing 75 microns.

Flow Chart -

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-31

Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize



ME-ICP41 – Trace Level Methods Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition:

HNO3- HCl Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia for 45 minutes in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter element spectral interferences.

NOTE: In the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte.

List of Reportable Analytes:

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.2	100	Ag-OG46
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	25	
Arsenic	As	ppm	2	10000	
Boron	B	ppm	10	10000	
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10000	
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.5	1000	
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	2	10000	
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	25	
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.5	1000	
Cobalt	Co	ppm	1	10000	
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10000	
Copper	Cu	ppm	1	10000	Cu-OG46
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50	
Gallium	Ga	ppm	10	10000	
Mercury	Hg	ppm	1	10000	
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10	
Lanthanum	La	ppm	10	10000	
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	25	
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	50000	
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	1	10000	
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10	
Nickel	Ni	ppm	1	10000	
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10000	
Lead	Pb	ppm	2	10000	Pb-OG46
Sulfur	S	%	0.01	10	
Antimony	Sb	ppm	2	10000	
Scandium	Sc	ppm	1	10000	
Strontium	Sr	ppm	1	10000	
Thorium	Th	ppm	20	10000	
Titanium	Ti	%	0.01	10	

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Thallium	Tl	ppm	10	10000	
Uranium	U	ppm	10	10000	
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10000	
Tungsten	W	ppm	10	10000	
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10000	Zn-OG46

Elements Listed below are available upon request:

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Cerium	Ce	ppm	10	10000	
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	10	10000	
Indium	In	ppm	10	10000	
Lithium	Li	ppm	10	10000	
Niobium	Nb	ppm	10	10000	
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	10	10000	
Selenium	Se	ppm	10	10000	
Silicon	Si	ppm	10	10000	
Tin	Sn	ppm	10	10000	
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	10	10000	
Tellurium	Te	ppm	10	10000	
Yttrium	Y	ppm	10	10000	
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	5	10000	

Au-ICP21/Au-ICP22 – Fire Assay Fusion – ICP-AES Finish

Sample Decomposition:

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUSPG1 & FA-FUSPG2)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Couple Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Sample Weight (g)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Au-ICP21	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.001	10	Au-GRA21
Au-ICP22	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.001	10	Au-GRA22

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

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

To: VANDERWART, TED
PO BOX 3914
4369 REISETER AVE.
SMITHERS BC BC V0J 2N0

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2021
Account: VANTED

CERTIFICATE KL21231090

Project: Sikanni

P.O. No.: P08

This report is for 16 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 31-AUG-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BARRY MILLER	TED VANDERWART	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

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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SMITHERS BC BC V0J 2N0

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2021
Account: VANTED

Project: Sikanni

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21231090

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
25669		0.81	<0.005	0.3	1.54	12	<10	30	<0.5	<2	11.4	<0.5	17	40	281	4.42
25670		0.97	<0.005	<0.2	1.51	18	<10	360	<0.5	<2	1.15	<0.5	16	7	60	4.00
25671		0.73	<0.005	<0.2	0.47	21	<10	160	<0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	5	2	2	4.45
25672		1.24	<0.005	<0.2	0.16	4	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	<1	14	1	0.75
25673		0.72	<0.005	<0.2	0.21	4	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	<1	8	1	0.74
25674		1.28	<0.005	<0.2	1.78	9	<10	50	0.5	<2	3.31	<0.5	27	49	22	6.13
25675		0.85	<0.005	<0.2	1.44	11	<10	30	<0.5	<2	3.92	<0.5	13	26	23	2.20
35936		1.39	0.076	70.1	2.31	2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.70	<0.5	9	20	>10000	3.79
35937		1.21	<0.005	0.2	2.87	<2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	0.77	<0.5	27	28	619	4.77
35938		1.62	0.025	78.7	2.19	<2	<10	10	<0.5	<2	4.05	0.8	17	55	>10000	3.73
35939		0.94	0.061	64.8	2.47	2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.86	0.8	21	69	>10000	5.35
35940		0.72	0.087	25.1	1.96	2	<10	50	<0.5	<2	1.19	1.4	13	32	>10000	2.98
35941		1.15	<0.005	3.0	2.21	2	<10	70	<0.5	<2	0.70	<0.5	14	50	7160	3.73
35942		2.64	0.109	53.1	3.18	2	<10	50	0.5	<2	2.13	1.1	23	98	>10000	4.38
35943		0.85	<0.005	0.2	2.22	9	10	10	<0.5	<2	3.47	<0.5	14	11	207	3.08
35944		0.78	<0.005	0.3	1.11	9	<10	90	<0.5	<2	2.90	<0.5	10	10	175	3.18

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

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To: VANDERWART, TED
PO BOX 3914
4369 REISETER AVE.
SMITHERS BC BC V0J 2N0

Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2021
Account: VANTED

Project: Sikanni

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21231090

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
25669		10	<1	0.05	10	1.51	880	<1	0.04	17	1080	2	0.01	<2	10	72
25670		10	<1	0.09	10	1.50	1025	<1	0.04	8	1030	2	0.01	<2	8	31
25671		<10	<1	0.20	10	0.02	488	<1	0.04	2	1140	4	0.01	<2	8	27
25672		<10	<1	0.05	20	0.03	167	1	0.07	2	30	<2	<0.01	<2	1	6
25673		<10	<1	0.04	20	0.01	124	1	0.12	1	30	<2	<0.01	<2	1	10
25674		10	<1	0.13	10	1.68	1030	<1	0.05	25	1580	3	<0.01	<2	15	36
25675		<10	<1	0.03	10	1.09	713	<1	0.05	15	1240	2	0.01	<2	9	121
35936		10	<1	0.05	<10	1.70	819	1	0.08	9	910	2	0.57	<2	5	73
35937		10	<1	0.07	<10	3.08	975	<1	0.07	22	360	<2	0.04	<2	10	31
35938		10	<1	0.03	<10	1.59	825	<1	0.06	18	740	<2	1.05	<2	6	101
35939		10	<1	0.03	<10	2.32	1340	1	0.06	23	920	2	1.36	<2	11	70
35940		10	1	0.03	<10	1.55	639	1	0.07	20	840	<2	1.00	<2	6	92
35941		10	<1	0.05	<10	2.11	766	<1	0.08	16	750	<2	0.19	<2	9	17
35942		10	<1	0.05	<10	2.32	882	1	0.03	42	1020	<2	1.23	<2	10	104
35943		10	<1	<0.01	<10	1.25	743	<1	0.07	8	770	2	0.01	<2	6	257
35944		<10	<1	0.12	10	0.56	754	<1	0.05	8	430	2	0.01	<2	6	29

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21231090

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Cu-OG46
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Cu
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001
25669		<20	0.02	<10	<10	111	<10	73	
25670		<20	0.01	<10	<10	48	<10	103	
25671		<20	0.05	<10	<10	44	<10	58	
25672		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	6	
25673		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	5	
25674		<20	0.03	<10	<10	121	<10	91	
25675		<20	0.11	<10	<10	73	<10	44	
35936		<20	0.26	<10	<10	179	<10	45	4.46
35937		<20	0.15	<10	<10	101	<10	61	
35938		<20	0.28	<10	<10	116	<10	59	4.14
35939		<20	0.38	<10	<10	190	<10	104	4.87
35940		<20	0.33	<10	<10	118	<10	61	3.96
35941		<20	0.34	<10	<10	129	<10	74	
35942		<20	0.35	<10	<10	192	<10	82	5.92
35943		<20	0.31	<10	<10	120	<10	44	
35944		<20	0.01	<10	<10	53	<10	50	

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21231090

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

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

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

Applies to Method:	Au-AA23	Cu-OG46	ME-ICP41	ME-OG46

APPENDIX III

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Location (NAD 83 UTM Zone 9 North)			Prospect	Sample Type	Description	Magnetic Susceptibility	Sampling Date	Sampled By
	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)						
25669	667457	6239379	1666	Mona Jean	Grab-Outcrop	Porphyritic volcanic? groundmass is reddish-brown, dacitic?; phenocrysts are long lath-shaped feldspar, some up to 12mm, some larger quartz crystals as well, like small eyes. Strong carbonate veinlets. Spotty green chlorite and possible epidote alteration appear associated with feldspars		2021-08-17	TV
25670	667420	6239405	1663	Mona Jean	Grab-Outcrop	Fine-grained maroon volcaniclastic. Crosscut by numerous hairline to 1mm carbonate-quartz-chlorite(?) veinlets. No sulphides apparent in specimen. Locally strong limonitic alteration on fracture surfaces.		2021-08-17	TV
25671	667521	6239010	1685	Mona Jean	Grab-Float	Rusty maroon volcaniclastic, similar to previous, but not as strongly coloured; more iron; no sulphides noted		2021-08-17	TV
25672	667360	6239185	1665	Mona Jean	Grab-Float	Pale tan to whitish fine-grained volcaniclastic. Multiple quartz veinlets and stringers. No carbonate noted. Black feathery chlorite(?) In dendritic pattern. No sulphides noted although trace shiny mineral, probably muscovite		2021-08-17	TV
25673	667348	6239188	1665	Mona Jean	Grab-Subcrop	Similar to 25672, slightly whiter coloured, very quartz rich, fine hairline veining, sightly darker than host, possible very fine sulphides		2021-08-17	TV
25674	667762	6239169	1694	Mona Jean	Grab-Subcrop	Quartz-feldspar porphyry, similar to 25669; contains reddish-brown hematitic phenocrysts some with cores of silvery metallic mineral, possibly specularite or magnetite (little magnetic response). Trace chalcopyrite associated with chlorite alteration around quartz phenocryst. Minor quartz-carbonate veinlets. Surface coating of weak to moderate iron-oxide		2021-08-17	TV
25675	667636	6239233	1696	Mona Jean	Grab-Float	Brown oxidized dacitic porphyry? Some large feldspar laths up to 10mm, abundant grass green epidote alteration and more pervasive chlorite alteration. Carbonate veinlets		2021-08-17	TV
35936	661668	6240941	1858	Mar	Grab-Subcrop	Strongly malachite stained volcaniclastic, possible medium-grained; minor visible bornite and/or chalcocite. Malachite present on every fracture surface.		2021-08-17	TV

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Location (NAD 83 UTM Zone 9 North)			Prospect	Sample Type	Description	Magnetic Susceptibility	Sampling Date	Sampled By
	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)						
35937	661668	6240941	1863	Mar	Grab-Float	Pale to medium green volcaniclastic rock with moderate malachite staining on exposed and fracture surfaces. Minor carbonate and epidote veinlets. Brown spotted surface area with cores of chalcopyrite (<2%); part of sample looked pitted and leached. Located immediately beside 35936.		2021-08-17	TV
35938	661640	6240925	1863	Mar	Grab-Float	Malachite stained mineralized green fine-grained volcaniclastic rock with seams of rich bornite-chalcocite-chalcopyrite.		2021-08-17	TV
35939	661644	6240925	1858	Mar	Chip-50cm	Similar to previous, less visible bornite and chalcocite and occur as disseminated patches rather than seams. Host is similar green volcaniclastic. Located 4m west of 35938		2021-08-17	TV
35940	661632	6240889	1883	Mar	Grab-Outcrop	Fine-grained grey volcaniclastic, appears silica-rich with minor chlorite(?). Malachite stained and some iron-oxide alteration on surface. Bornite and chalcocite and possible native copper on fracture surfaces.		2021-08-17	TV
35941	661629	6240899	1884	Mar	Grab-Outcrop	Pale green, fine-grained, massive volcaniclastic or siltstone. Minor malachite on fractures and exposed surfaces. Rare visible sulphides - possible minor chalcocite on surface (no hand specimen retained).		2021-08-17	TV
35942	661625	6240910	1883	Mar	Grab-Outcrop	Fine-grained pale green volcaniclastic, strong mineralized with chalcocite, bornite, rare chalcopyrite and possible very fine-grained native copper. Strong malachite coatings on all surfaces. Sulphides ~5%		2021-08-17	TV
35943	663837	6239776	1666	Lake	Grab-Subcrop	Medium-grained volcaniclastic, appears to be quartz-rich. Very strong epidote alteration along with lesser chlorite and minor hematite or other iron-oxide. Carbonate veins or fracture infilling. No visible sulphides		2021-08-17	TV
35944	663835	6239785	1661	Lake	Composite grab - float, subcrop	Very rusty coated maroon agglomerate or conglomerate. Some large, rounded quartz fragments also with carbonate infill or veining. Composite grab sample taken across prominent rusty zone over 10 metres wide. Several other strong rusty alteration zones noted elsewhere in this vicinity		2021-08-17	TV