

TITLE PAGE



Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey



Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: TECHNICAL - PROSPECTING TOTAL COST: \$ 2,680.60

AUTHOR(S): KEN ELLERBECK SIGNATURE(S): *[Handwritten Signature]*

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event # 5848851

PROPERTY NAME: BRASSIE CREEK

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1081716

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au Ag Cu Zn Pb

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 0921NW018

MINING DIVISION: KAMLOOPS NTS/BCGS: 0921.075

LATITUDE: 50 ° 42 ' 43 " LONGITUDE: - 120 ° 59 ' 31.4 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):
1) KEN ELLERBECK 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
255 BATTLE STREET WEST, KAMLOOPS, BC V2C 1G8

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) OWNER 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
OWNER'S

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Limestone, Marble, Diorite, Basalt, Skarn, Up Triassic Nicola Undefined Triassic-Jurassic Guichon Creek Batholith
Massive, Vein, Disseminated Skarn, Industrial Min. K03: Fe skarn, K02: Pb-Zn skarn
Underlain by Nicola basaltic flows, lesser limestone/marble, intruded by magnetite-rich diorite of the Guichon Ck batholith
Magnetite, Hematite, Garnet, Epidote, Calcite, Silica, Malachite, Azurite. Skarn, Silicific'n, Oxidation

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
2476, 2772, 2773, 3506, 3743, 5730, 6107, 7531, 10148, 13329, 21625, *24809, 25285, 25502

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			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	500m x 2000m	1081716	\$2,680.60
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:			\$2,680.60

KEN ELLERBECK

(Owner & Operator)

TECHNICAL EXPLORATION REPORT

(Event 5848851)

on

PROSPECTING and EXPLORING

Work done on

Tenures 1081716

of the 12 Claim

BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP

Kamloops Mining Division
BCGS Maps
092I.075

Centre of Work
UTM 10 641803E 5619618N

AUTHOR KEN ELLERBECK, PMP

REPORT SUBMITTED December 11, 2021

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

In May 2021, a prospecting program was completed on Tenure 1081716 of the 12 Claim BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP. The purpose of the prospecting program was to locate, if possible, historic reported geological features (typical Cu, Au, Ag bearing structures in particular) as well as to prospect for unidentified outcrops and showings of significance. Information for this report was obtained from sources cited under Selected References and from a property examination made on May 16, 2021.

ACCESS AND LOCATION

Road access to the Property from Kamloops is westward via Highway #1 for 30 kilometres to the Savona-Logan Lake junction. The Brassie Property is located 15 kilometres southwest of the town of Savona, British Columbia. Access to the property is via Highway 97 which runs west from Savona. A network of logging and ranching roads run to the west from Highway 97 and provide access to most of the property.

The climate of the Property is dry, inland desert. The summer temperatures (June to mid-September) can reach 30+ degrees Celsius and -30 Celsius in winter. Precipitation is limited in the area. The working season is variable but is generally year-round. The Property covers an area of 1739 hectares. The claims are located in treed and hilly, open terrain, where the relief ranges from 400 metres elevation in the Thompson Valley to about 550 metres above mean sea level (MSL) within a general 300 - 450 metre range.

Kamloops, an historic mining center could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment.

Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION BRASSIE Claim Group

<u>Tenure Number ID</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Subtype Description</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Good to Date</u>	<u>Area in Hectares</u>	<u>Client Number ID</u>	<u>Owner Name</u>	<u>Percent Ownership</u>
1039494	1014024 East	CLAIM	10/27/2012	11/8/2030	81.7907	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1039496	1011864 Brassie	CLAIM	10/26/2011	11/8/2030	40.9055	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1050121	BRASSIE JOIN	CLAIM	2/18/2017	11/8/2030	102.2577	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1056913	BRASSIE WESTOF	CLAIM	12/8/2017	11/8/2030	40.9054	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1067655	BRASSIE GOSSAN	CLAIM	4/2/2019	11/8/2030	40.8965	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1077124	BRASSIE ADD SE	CLAIM	7/8/2020	11/8/2030	81.8025	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1077356	BRASSIE NW	CLAIM	7/19/2020	11/8/2030	20.45	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100

Tenure Number ID	Claim Name	Tenure Subtype Description	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area in Hectares	Client Number ID	Owner Name	Percent Ownership
1081673	BRASSIE 1S	CLAIM	3/16/2021	10/12/2022	122.7383	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1081674	BRASSIE 2S	CLAIM	3/16/2021	10/12/2022	122.7601	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1081676	BRASSIE 3S	CLAIM	3/16/2021	10/12/2022	184.1	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1081677	BRASSIE 4S	CLAIM	3/16/2021	10/12/2022	286.476	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100
1081716	BRASSIE 5S	CLAIM	3/18/2021	10/12/2022	613.9858	107608	ELLERBECK, KENNETH CECIL	100

Figure 1 LOCATION MAP from MTO Mapbuilder

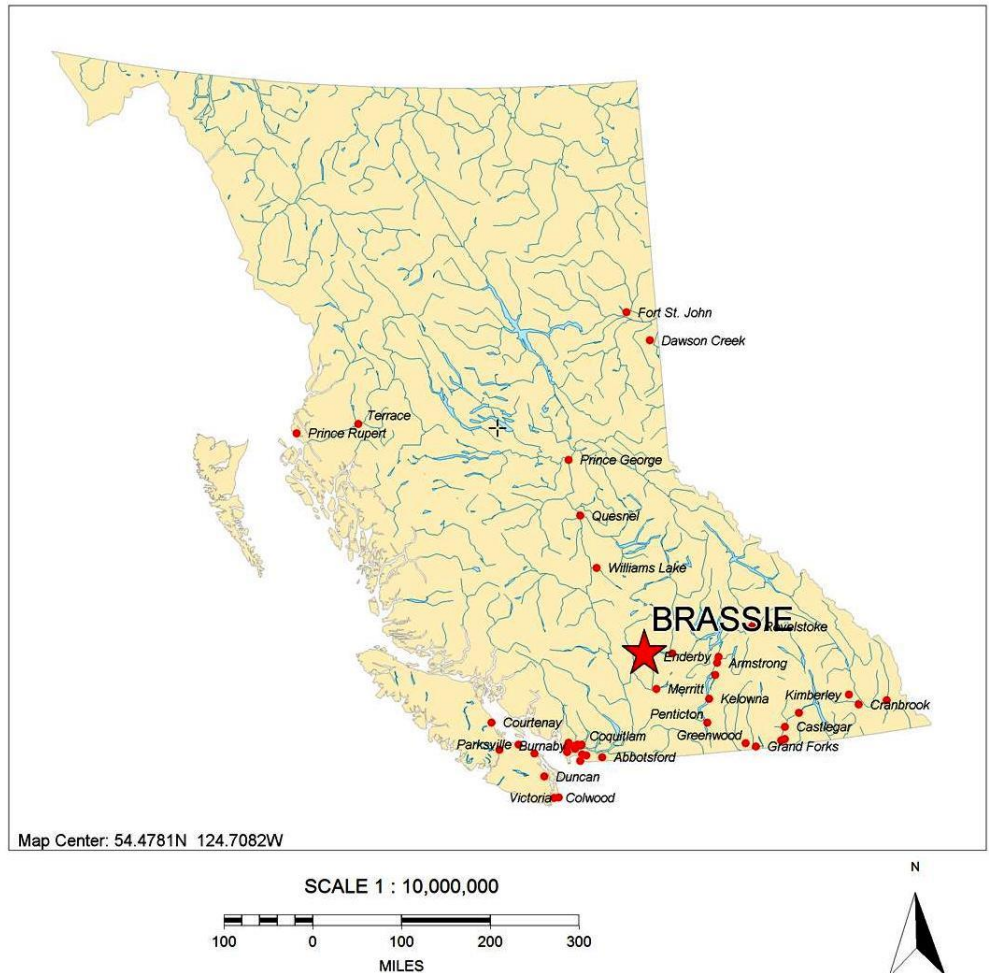


Figure 2 BRASSIE CLAIM LOCATION MAP

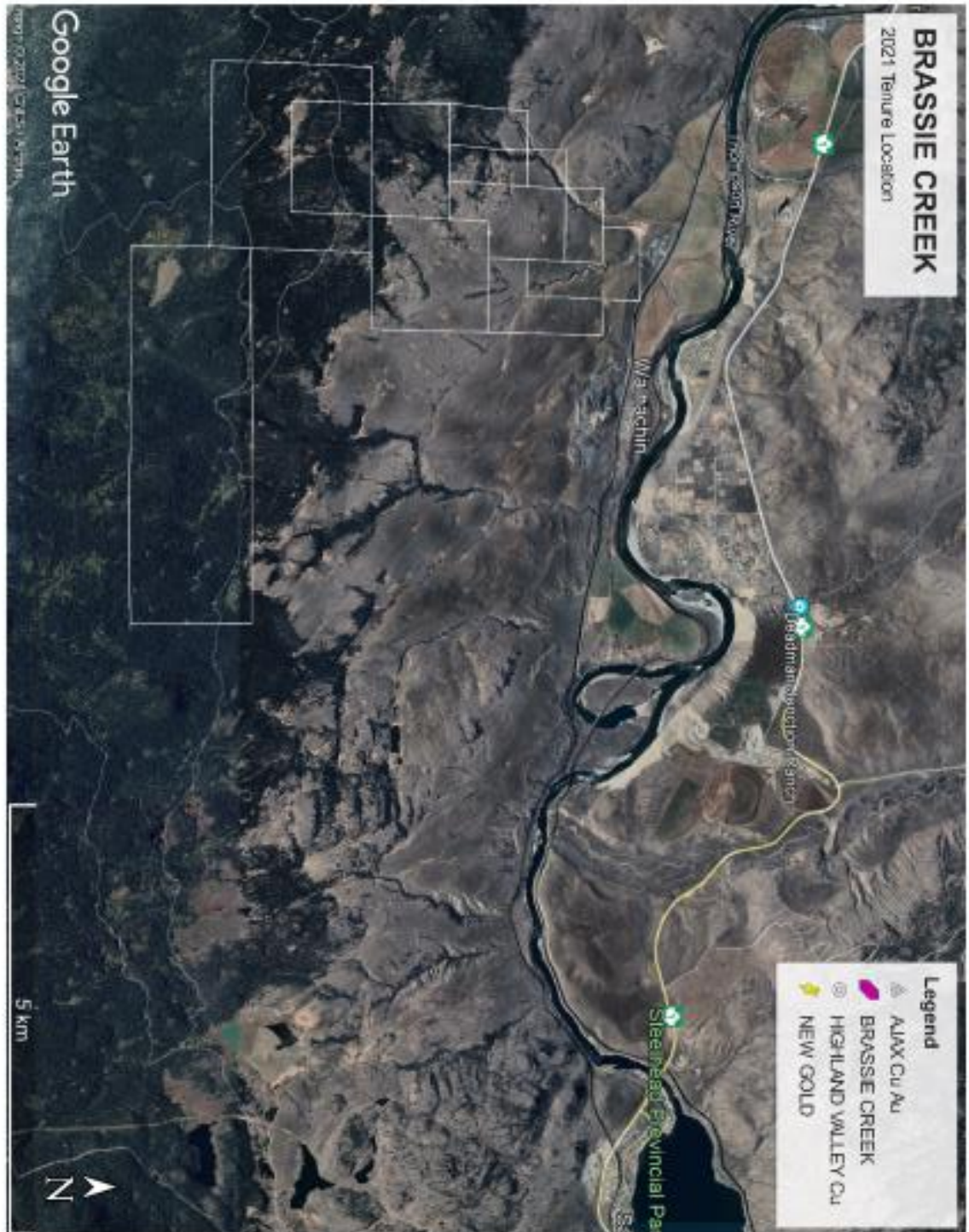


Figure 3 Regional Location Map (Base Map GOOGLE EARTH)



Figure 4 BRASSIE Claim Map and Index Map – UTM 10 – iMapBC

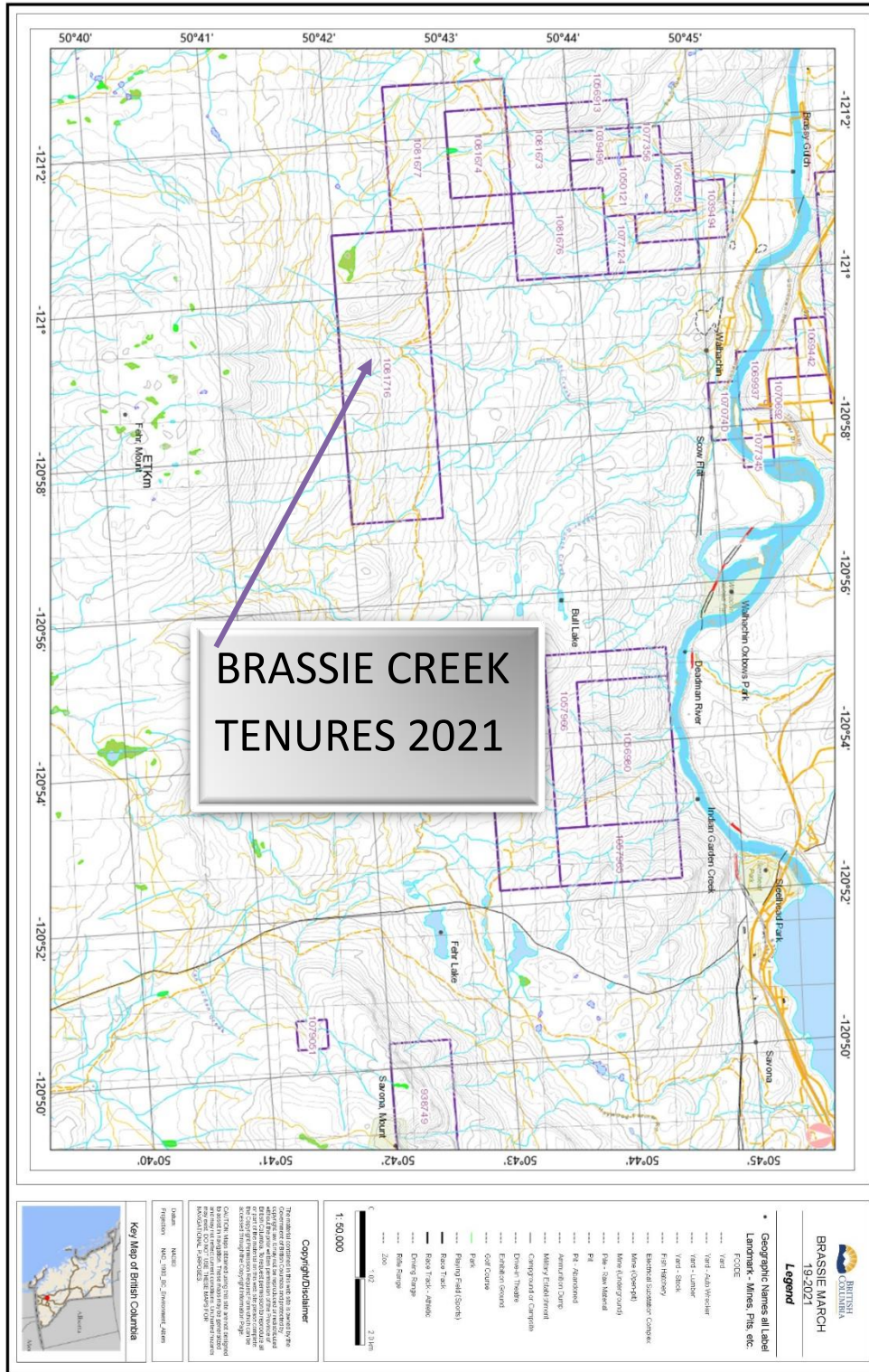
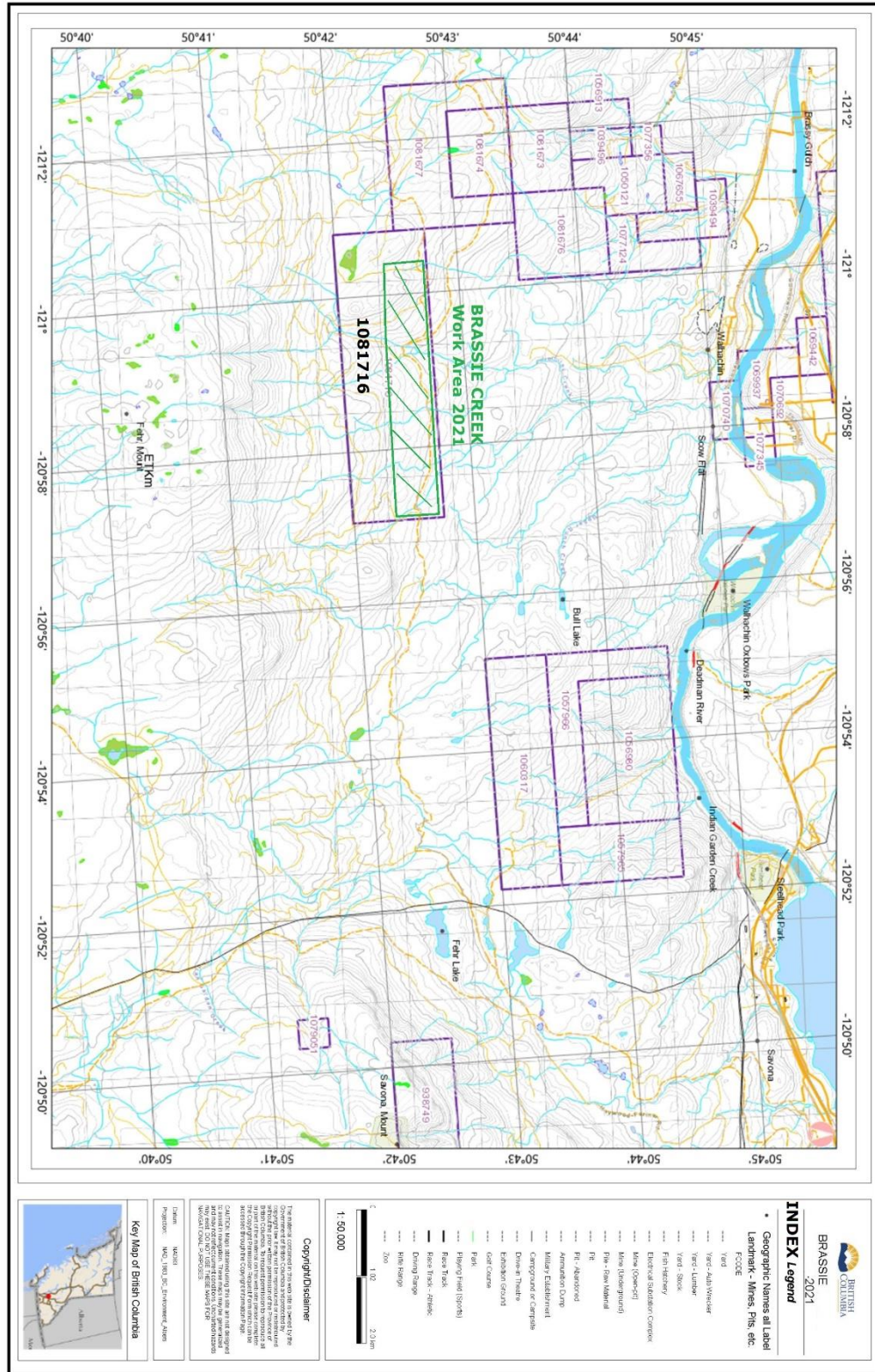


Figure 4 BRASSIE Claim Map and Index Map – UTM 10 – iMapBC



HISTORY

Exploration by others on land near the current BRASSIE Claim Group has been reported. Brassie Claim Group was acquired by online staking by the Author – see pgs 3-4. Author's work: In 2012 a Geological Assessment report (AR33229) was filed covering Structural Analysis conducted on areas contained in the current claims. Prospecting was conducted on areas within the current tenures in September 2013 (AR 34217), (AR 35694) 2015, (AR37205) 2017, (AR37582) 2018, 2019, and 2020.

Mineral File Number: 092INW055

Name: CHIEF

Mineral File Number: 092INW061

Name: WAL

Mineral File Number: 092INW018

Name: BRASSIE CREEK

The above MINFILE occurrences are within the BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP.

From Sookochoff Consultants Inc. August 26, 2012;

BRASSIE CREEK prospect (*Fe skarn: Pb-Zn skarn*)

MINFILE 092INW018; **Within Tenure 1039496**

Previous work consisted of a VLF-EM survey, induced polarization survey, geological mapping, three diamond-drill holes totalling 230 metres and a ground magnetometer survey in 1970-71 on behalf of Supertest Investments and Petroleum Ltd. BP Minerals diamond drilled six holes in 1973 but no report was filed. Between the period 1974 to 1987, work on behalf of Bethlehem Copper Corporation, BP Minerals Limited, Ninja Resources Ltd., MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. and QPX Minerals Inc., consisted of ground and/or airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, induced polarization surveys, percussion drilling, soil geochemistry and geological mapping mainly focused on the Chief (092INW055) claims area which were adjacent to the Geo claims (now called the Brassie Creek showing). In 1991, geological mapping was carried out on the Brassie Creek showing area on behalf of Amex Exploration Services Ltd. In 1996 and 1997, geological mapping, soil geochemistry, IP and magnetic surveys were carried out on behalf of Christopher James Gold Corp. on the Brassie Creek property. The property was drilled in 1998 where the first hole drilled intersected 3.62 metres grading 11.02 grams per tonne silver, 0.24 per cent copper and 5.9 per cent zinc. A 2.35-metre interval above this intersection yielded 1.24 grams per tonne gold (Press Release, Christopher James Gold Corp., June 10, 1999). The first hole intersected 14 metres grading 0.23 gram per tonne gold, 7.25 grams per tonne silver, 0.24 per cent copper and 1.9 per cent zinc.

CHIEF showing (*Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au*)

MINFILE 092INW055; **Within Tenure 1039494**

Previous work on the Geo claims (now called Brassie Creek (092INW018) and which adjoined the Chief claims) consisted of a VLF-EM survey, induced polarization survey, geological mapping, three diamond-drill holes totalling 230 metres and a ground magnetometer survey in 1970-71 on behalf of Supertest Investments and Petroleum Ltd. BP Minerals diamond drilled 6 holes in 1973 but no report was filed. Between the period 1974 to 1987, work on the Chief property on behalf of Bethlehem Copper Corporation, BP Minerals Limited, Ninja Resources Ltd., MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. and QPX Minerals Inc. consisted of ground and/or airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, induced polarization surveys, percussion drilling, soil geochemistry and geological mapping.

WAL showing (*Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au*)

MINFILE 092INW061; Within Tenure 1039494

A six-hole, 597 metre percussion drilling program was carried out in 1979 by Bethlehem Copper Corporation on the Wal property in order to assess the mineral potential around the periphery of a gossan and to attempt to intersect a mineralized intrusive breccia (Chief, 092INW055) which crops out on the west bank of a creek near the south part of the Wal claim. Hole W-79-1, the northernmost hole, was drilled in the bed of a creek north of the first gossan outcrop. It intersected dark green Nicola volcanics and felsic intrusive quartz porphyry. Both units show strong pyrite mineralization with traces of chalcopyrite and malachite. Copper contents vary from 0.004 to 0.192 per cent with higher grades near the intrusive contact (Assessment Report 7736).

In 1978, Bethlehem Copper Corporation performed geological mapping, an electromagnetic survey over 5.6 kilometres and a geochemical survey.

FEHR Claims (now BS5 Tenure 1081716)

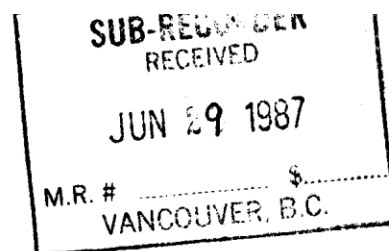
By

A.W. Gourlay

of

Owner: MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd.

Operator: GoldQuest Minerals Corp.



<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NUMBER</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DATE RECORDED</u>
Fehr V	4395	16	March 31, 1983
Thom I	4748	16	Sept. 15, 1983
Thom II	6002	08	Dec. 07, 1984
Thom III	6003	12	Dec. 07, 1984
Jim 1	5898	15	Sept. 18, 1984

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,133

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

According to public records, the ground now covered by the FEHR claims has not been previously explored. The adjoining THOM I claim, has been explored and tested by various companies since 1970, is the subject of a separate report by Hodgson (1984), which contains a thorough review of work performed on that claim.

In 1983 MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. performed silt sampling, contour soil sampling and prospecting. Follow-up work in 1984 consisted of geological mapping, rock chip sampling, contour soil sampling and prospecting. Early in 1986 a contour soil sampling survey was carried out on Jim I and Fehr V claims, and VLF-EM survey on Jim I claim.

WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1987

A reconnaissance grid was established on Fehr V claim, covering the projected extension of the fracture controlling Rattlesnake Creek. Lines run east-west, 1000 metres in length, spaced 100 metres apart. Stations were chained at 25 metre intervals and flagged.

A combined magnetometry and VLF-EM survey was carried out on March 29 and 30, 1987 using a Scintrex IGS-2 Integrated Portable Geophysical System. A base station recorded the magnetic field at 60 second intervals. VLF-EM surveys used Seattle, Washington and Annapolis, Maryland as transmitting stations. A.W. Gourlay and A.R. Zuk performed the measurements. Contoured magnetic data and profiles VLF-EM data was submitted to Grant Hendrickson of Delta Geoscience Ltd. for a brief interpretation.

WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1984

The Fehr claims were mapped and prospected in June 1984. Two contour soil lines were sampled near the headwaters of Jimmies Creek in July. In November and December further prospecting, rock chip sampling, and bank soil sampling along Rattlesnake Creek were carried out.

Geological Mapping

Geological mapping was carried out by D. Brown and E. Grill, who produced a map at 1:20,000 scale (see Figure 2).

Soil Sampling

Contour soil sampling was undertaken by P. McCarthy and B. Griffiths and 180 soil samples were collected on the Jim 1 and Fehr V claims.

A. Gourlay and A. Zuk collected 219 bank soil samples along both banks of Rattlesnake Creek. A section of 160 samples from the east bank of the creek were selected for analysis.

All soil samples were collected from the B horizon at 10 metre intervals on each line. Along the lines each batch of 10 samples were composited with a five sample overlap on adjacent intervals. Composite samples were made from the dried, -80 mesh fraction of 10 samples. Fifty-two composite soil samples were analyzed for lead, silver, antimony, arsenic, gold, and in most cases mercury (see Figure 3).

Rock Chip Sampling

Prospecting was done by L. Allen, R. Bilquist, A. Gourlay and A. Zuk. A total of 29 rock chip samples were collected and analysed for gold, arsenic, and mercury (see Figure 4).

The program was under the supervision of R.V. Longe. _____

WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1986

Contour soil lines established in 1984 on FEHR V and JIM 1 claims were extended to the east; FHR CSL-2 by 2000 metres, and FHR CSL-3 by 1000 metres. These extensions cover the presumed south extension of fault splay controlling Rattlesnake Creek and the source of the geochemically anomalous mercury and gold values returned from the east end of the FHR CSL-3.

A total of 300 soil samples were collected from the B horizon, at 10 metre intervals along each line. Every fifth sample from the south contour soil line, FHR CSL-2, from the first 150 metres of extension was analysed for gold, silver, and mercury. Soil sampling was carried out by P.D. McCarthy and B.G. Griffiths. The program was under the direction of R.V. Longe.

Laboratory Methods

The soil samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C., where they were dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Analysis was carried out as follows:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Extraction</u>	<u>Analytical Method</u>
Gold	Fire Assay	Atomic Absorption
Mercury	Nitric Acid	Flameless Atomic Absorption
Silver	Nitric Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption

7.0

RESULTS7.1 Rock Chip Sampling

Outcrop is very limited on the south portion of the property; only two samples were collected on the Fehr claims and both values returned were low. Samples collected on the east half of Thom I claim were in weakly altered Nicola Group volcanoclastic rocks, and again values found are at background levels. Outcrop is scarce east of Rattlesnake Creek and very few outcrops of hornblende diorite were found.

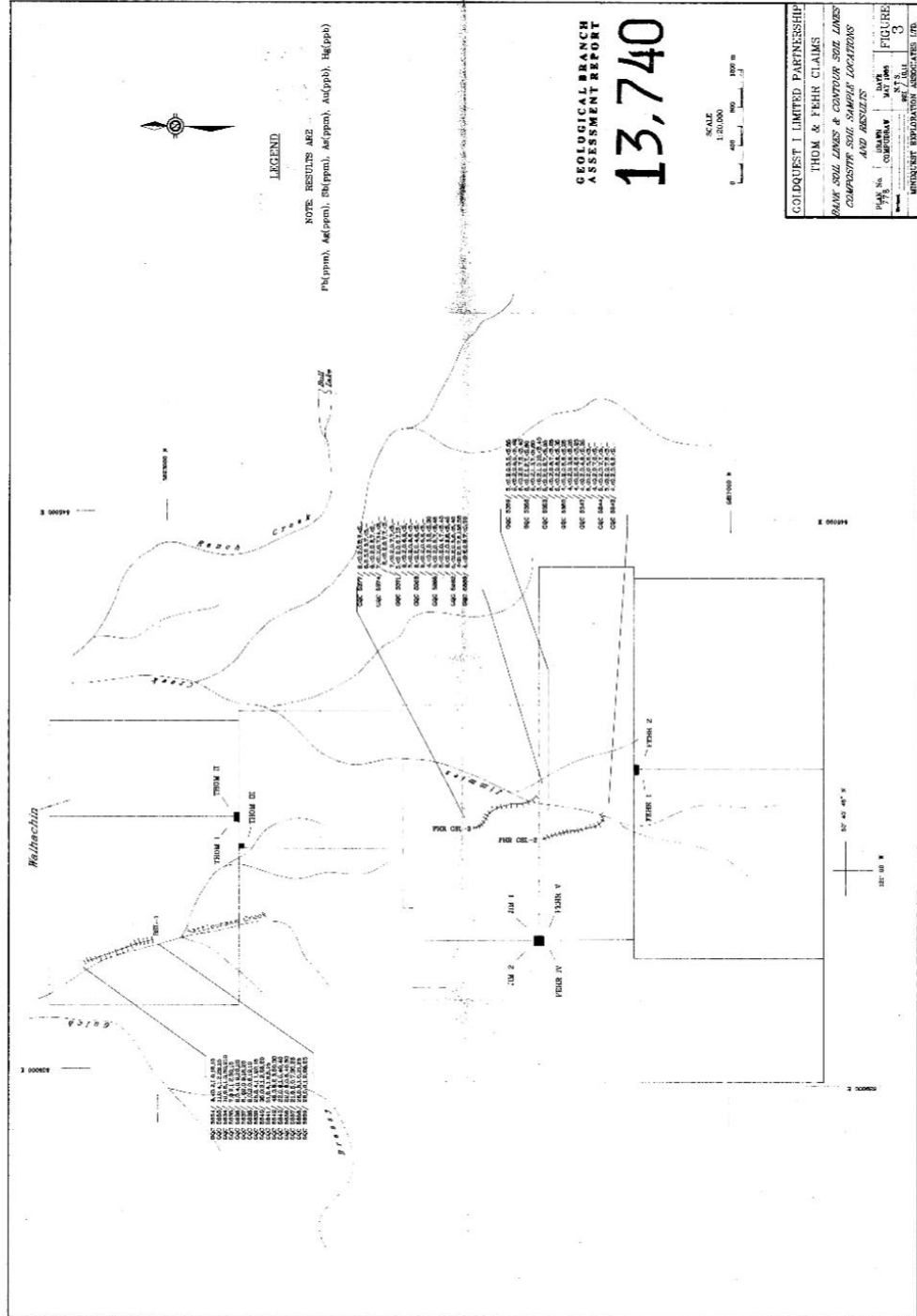
7.2 Soil Sampling

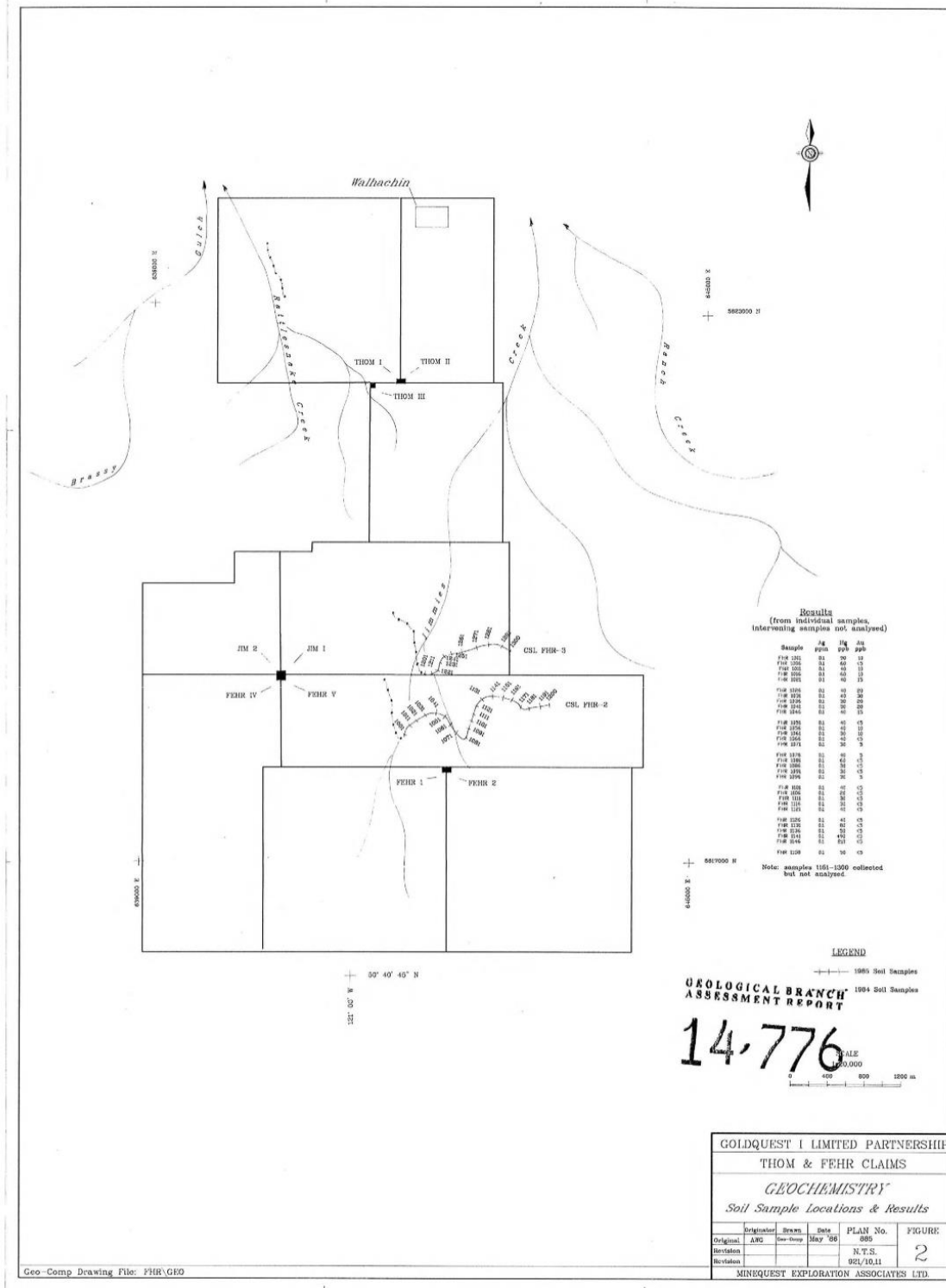
Two contour soil lines to the immediate west of Jimmies Creek returned one geochemically significant gold value of 135ppb on the northern soil line. This is coincident with a weak mercury enhancement of 55 and 70ppb. On the southern contour soil line both antimony and mercury returned weak geochemical anomalies in two adjacent sample intervals.

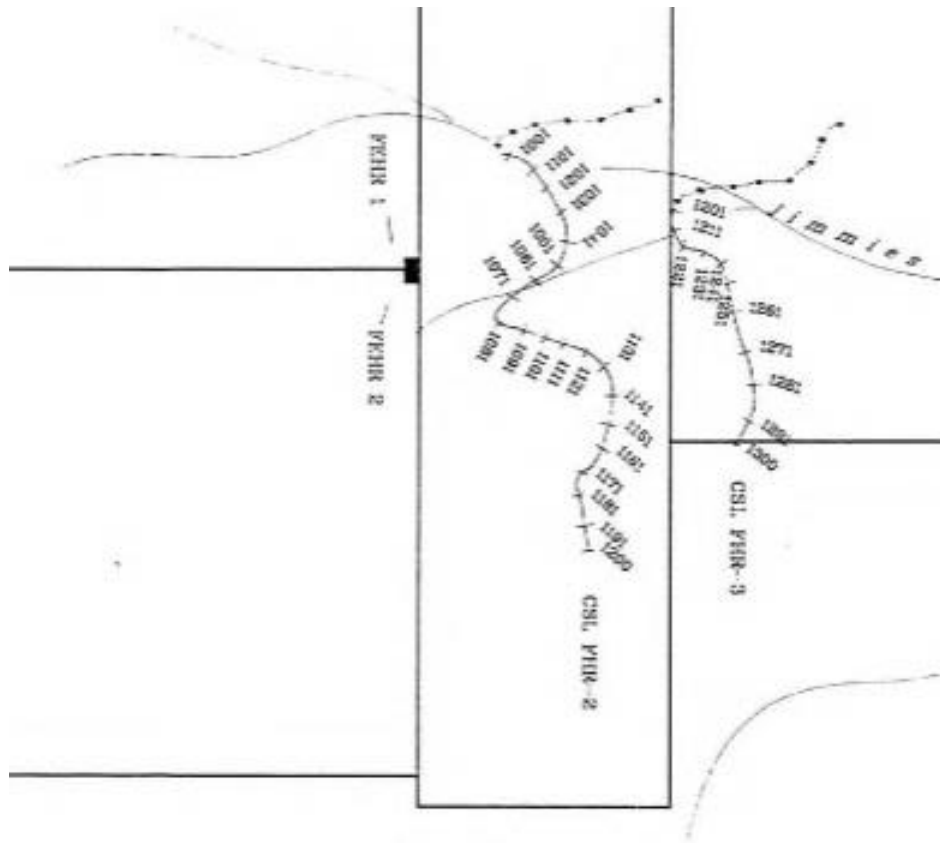
7.3 Bank Soil Sampling

Bank soil sampling of the east bank of Rattlesnake Creek identified a single highly anomalous interval adjacent to the Tertiary rhyolite plug, and a distinct zone of geochemically anomalous gold, arsenic, and lead with weak but enhanced antimony and silver values. This broad geochemical anomaly surrounds and enlarges the showing of geochemically significant gold in rocks discussed by Hodgson (1984).

AR13740 pg 7.2







846000 E
6917000 N

Note: samples 1161-1300 collected but not analysed.

Brassie
(from individual samples,
intervening samples not analysed)

Sample	Ag	Hg	Au
	ppm	ppb	ppb
F108 1281	0.1	20	32
F108 1286	0.1	6.0	0.3
F108 1311	0.1	4.0	0.3
F108 1356	0.1	6.0	0.3
F-08 1521	0.1	4.0	1.5
F108 1376	0.1	1.0	0.9
F108 1378	0.1	4.0	2.0
F108 1379	0.1	3.0	2.0
F108 1381	0.1	4.0	1.5
F108 1382	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1383	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1384	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1385	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1386	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1387	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1388	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1389	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1390	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1391	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1392	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1393	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1394	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1395	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1396	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1397	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1398	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1399	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1400	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1401	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1402	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1403	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1404	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1405	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1406	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1407	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1408	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1409	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1410	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1411	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1412	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1413	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1414	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1415	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1416	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1417	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1418	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1419	0.1	3.0	1.5
F108 1420	0.1	3.0	1.5

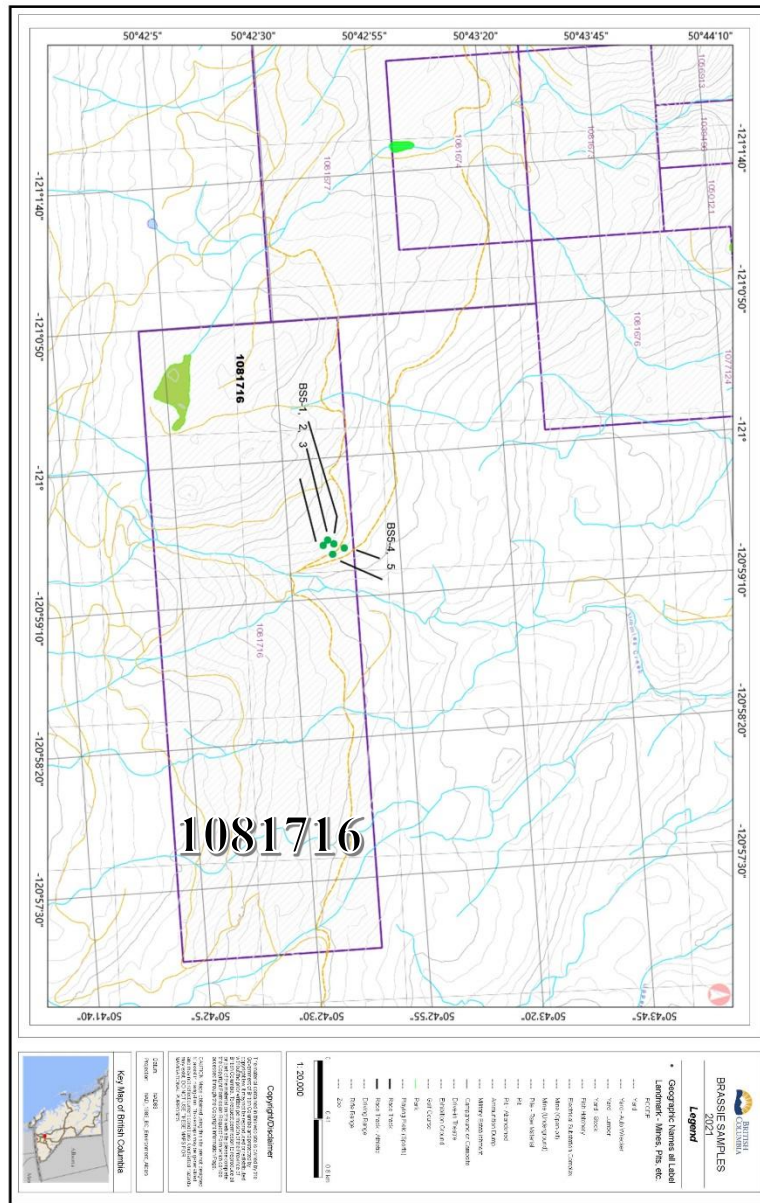
From AR14776 - Samples are within the current BS5 Tenure 1081716.

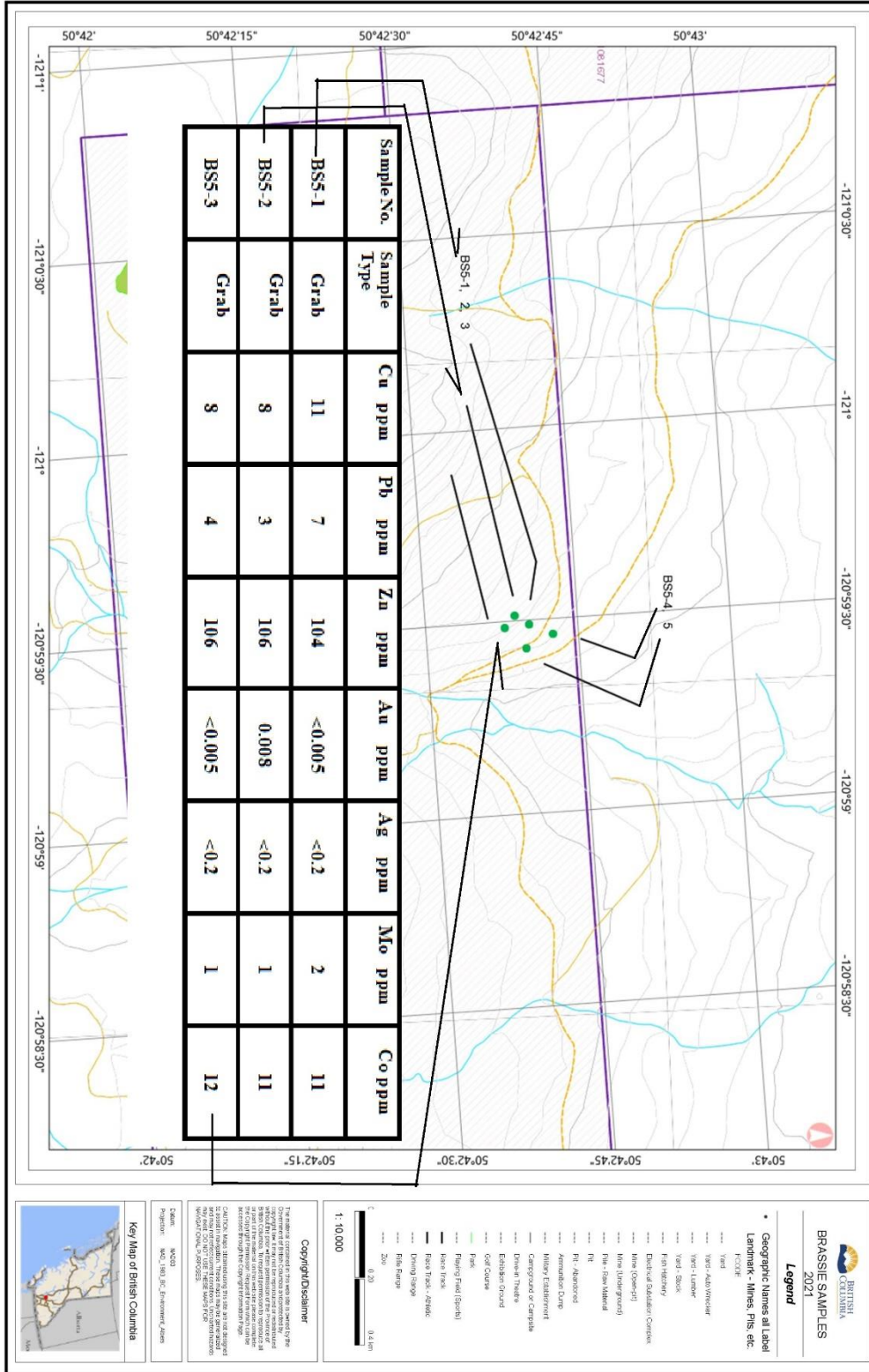
SUMMARY OF WORK DONE 2021

Prospecting was conducted within Tenure 1081716 on May 16, 2021. (Figure 4 Index - Work Areas) to explore for reported geological features and possible mineral showings as reported in AR13740, Gourlay, 1985, and AR14776, Gourlay, 1986.

One (1) field day was spent on 1081716 including prospecting and travelling to and from the property. One (1) day was spent researching reference material, and a further two (2) days were spent compiling data, drafting and writing this report.

Figure 5 Sample Location Area Maps





2021 WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY OF WORK DONE continued
Table I. Particulars of 5 Grab Samples taken by ELLERBECK (2021) BRASSIE CREEK

LOCATION / SAMPLE #	UTM LOCATION		DESCRIPTION
	All OUTCROP unless indicated		
BS5-1 to Lab	641803	5619618	Volcanic breccia. Brownish. Iron staining, rind. Appears altered. No visible metal. Soft. Quartz eyes. Fractures easily. Strike-dip unknown
BS5-2 to Lab	641761	5619572	Dark gray to black Volcanics. Iron stain throughout and fractures. Visible metal? Siliceous. Fine grain. Hard. Dip-near vert.Strike-N-10-E
BS5-3 to Lab	641765	5619568	Highly Altered volcanics. Red (hematite) staining. Iron stain in fractures. Visible metal – magnetite? Hard. Dip Vert. Strike N20E
BS5-4	641832	5619666	Volcanic breccia. Dark gray to black. Iron staining. No visible metal. Fractured. Strike-dip unknown
BS5-5	641864	5619616	Volcanics – dark green. Very hard. Highly siliceous. Heavy rust stained surface. Qtz veinlets – very fine. Slightly magnetic. Contact with breccia-qtz pieces. No Visible metal. Dip Near vert. Strike N-S

Sample No.	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Co ppm
BS5-1	Grab	11	7	104	<0.005	<0.2	2	11
BS5-2	Grab	8	3	106	0.008	<0.2	1	11
BS5-3	Grab	8	4	106	<0.005	<0.2	1	12

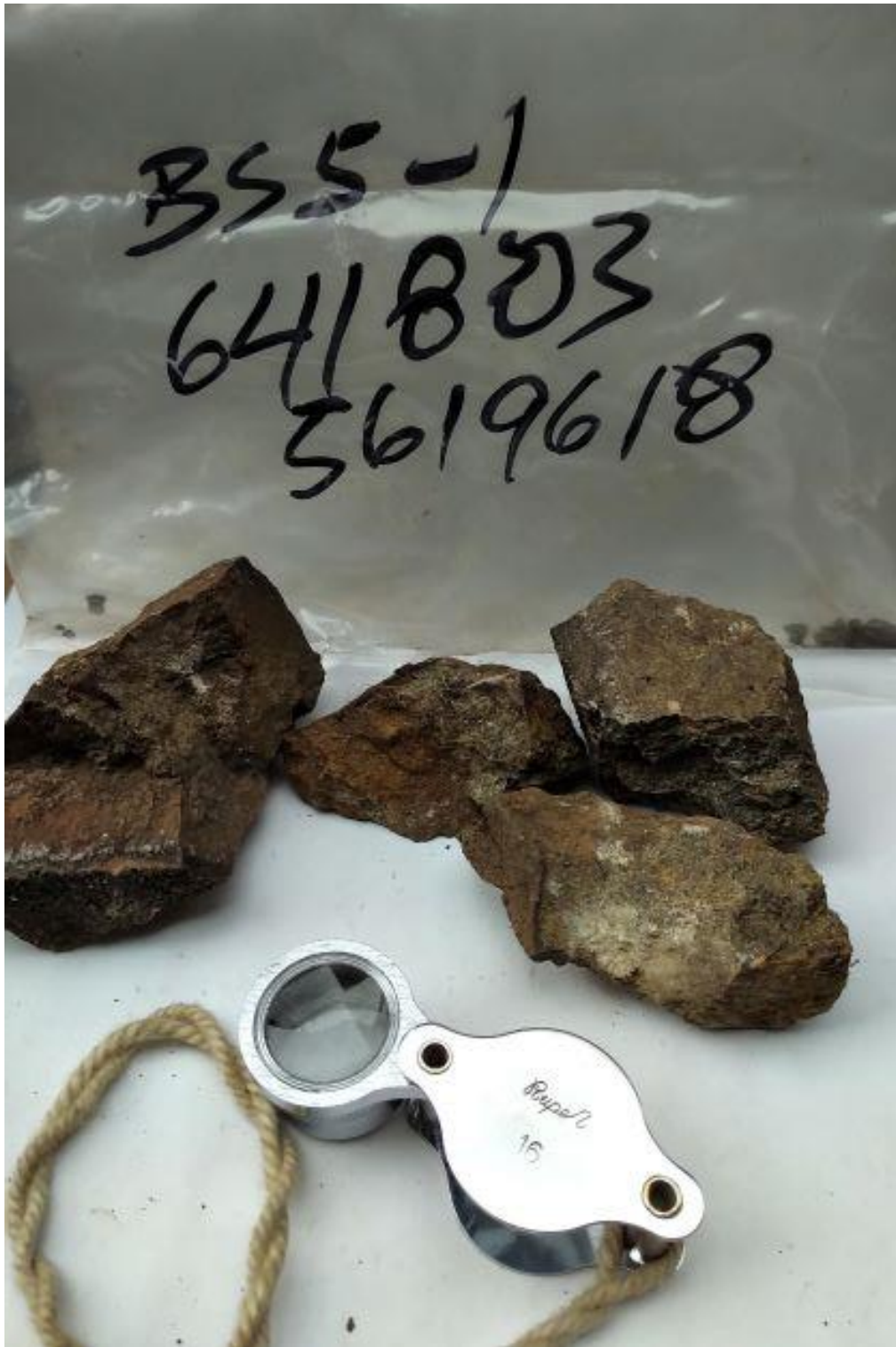
Historic results AR14776 from area covered by Tenure 1081716
RESULTS

The FHR CSL-2 extension returned geochemically anomalous gold values from six consecutive soil samples (FHR 1021 - FHR 1046). Values of 15 to 30 ppb are comparable to those returned from soil samples collected in the immediate vicinity of auriferous outcrop found on THOM I claims. This 250m zone covers the projected extension of the fault controlling Rattlesnake Creek. Scattered mercury values in excess of 50ppb, the threshold used in the 1984 soil survey, are found along the soil line. Two adjacent samples at the east end of the line returned strongly anomalous values of 490 and 210ppb. Silver was consistently low.

**FIGURE 6 LOCATION AND TYPICAL ROCK PICTURES
BS5-1 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE**



BS5-1 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-2 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-2 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-3 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-3 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-4 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-4 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-5 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



BS5-5 TYPICAL ROCK PICTURE



SUMMARY OF REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

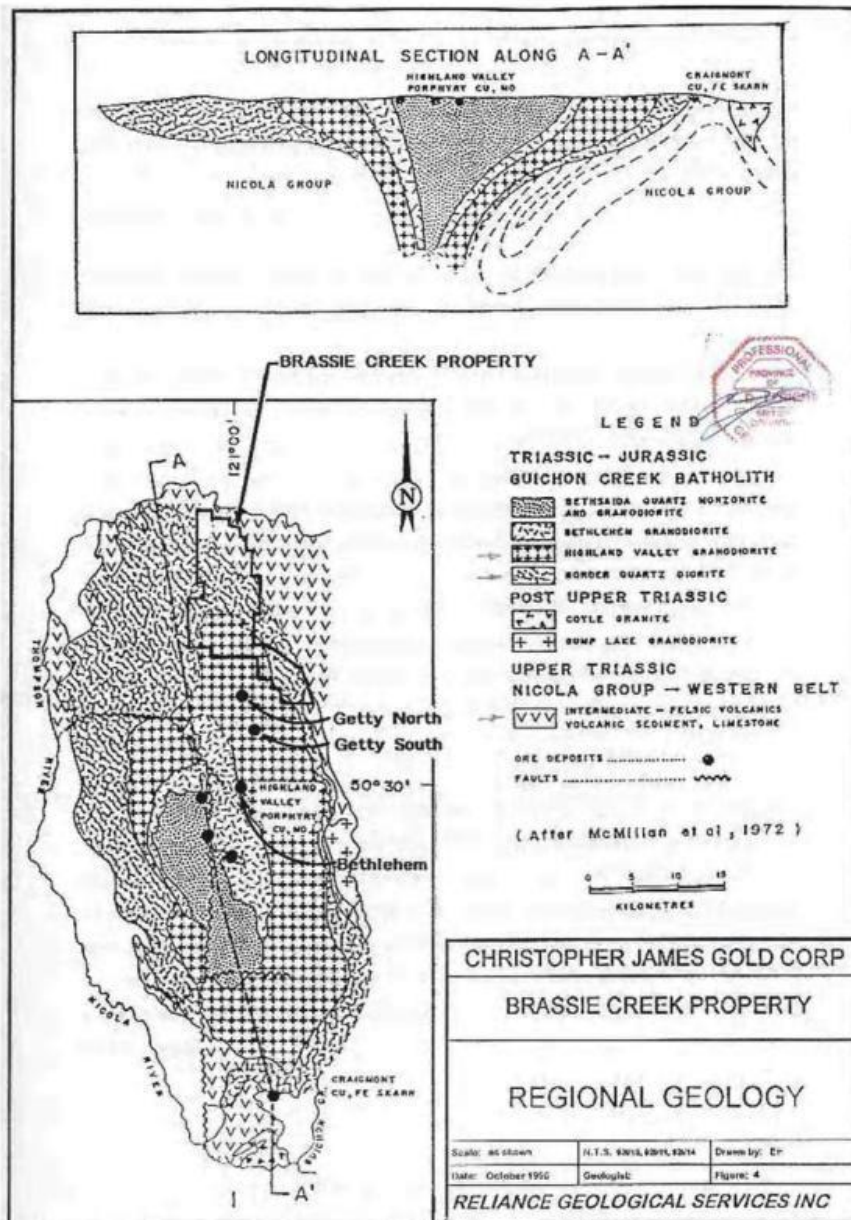
Fig. 7 Regional Geology - BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP

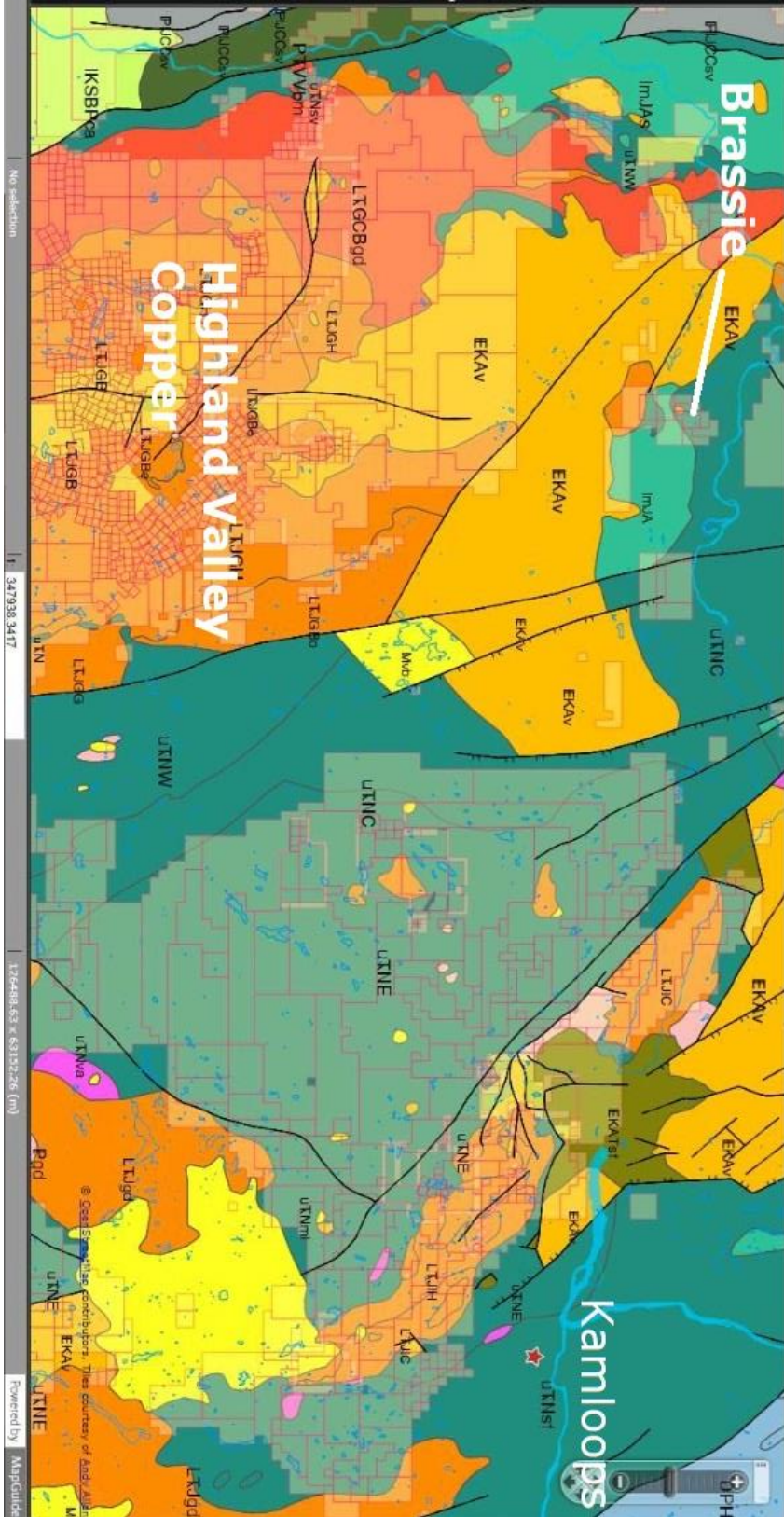
Ken Ellerbeck

Brassie 1011864 Claim Group

Event 5399509

Figure 5. Brassie Creek Property: Regional Geology
(Figure 4 from Leriche, 1996)





The seven (7) claim Brassie Claim Group covers an area of 300 hectares located 222 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver and 70 kilometres west of Kamloops where within 15 kilometres two past producing mines have been re-explored and are developed mineral resources.

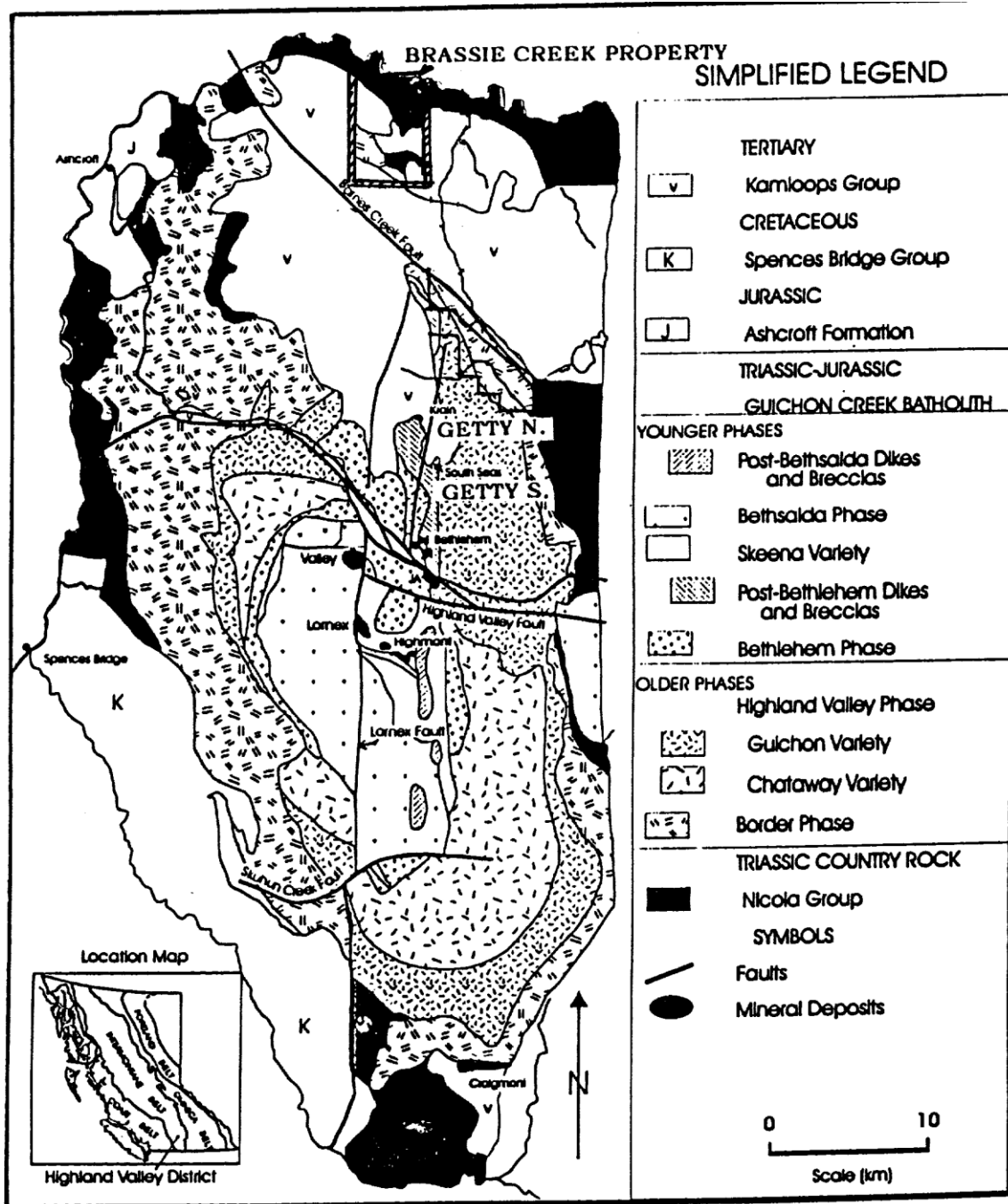
The **New Afton** mineral reserves are reported as 4.8 million ounces gold, 54.7 million ounces of silver, and 2.75 billion pounds of copper. The **Ajax** mine was originally scheduled for production in early 2018 at 60,000 tonnes per day for a 23-year mine life. The Ajax mineral resource is reported at 365 million tonnes grading 0.31% copper and 0.20 grams per tonne gold.

The **Highland Valley Mine** located 39 kilometres south of the Brassie Claim Group has been in production since 1983 and is processing 120,000 to 130,000 tonnes per day. Reported proven and probable mineral reserves as of December 31, 2011 are reported at 673,000,000 tonnes with a grade of 0.29 % copper. The Reserves are reportedly expected to support a mine life to 2026 (Teck Annual Information Report; March 5, 2012).

Both the New Afton and the Ajax mineral resources are predominantly hosted by the Late Triassic Iron Mask Batholith; a sub-volcanic multiple intrusion of dioritic to syenitic composition which lies lengthwise northwesterly for 35 kilometres long and up to 10 kilometres wide in a major cross structure of the Quesnel Trough and is emplaced in contemporaneous volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group

The Valley deposit of the Highland Valley Mine **south of the Brassie Claim Group** is hosted by the Bethsaida porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite phase of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. Leriche (1996) reports that the Guichon Creek batholith is internally divided into segments by northerly and northwest to westerly trending structures where both fault sets played important roles in localizing mineralization.

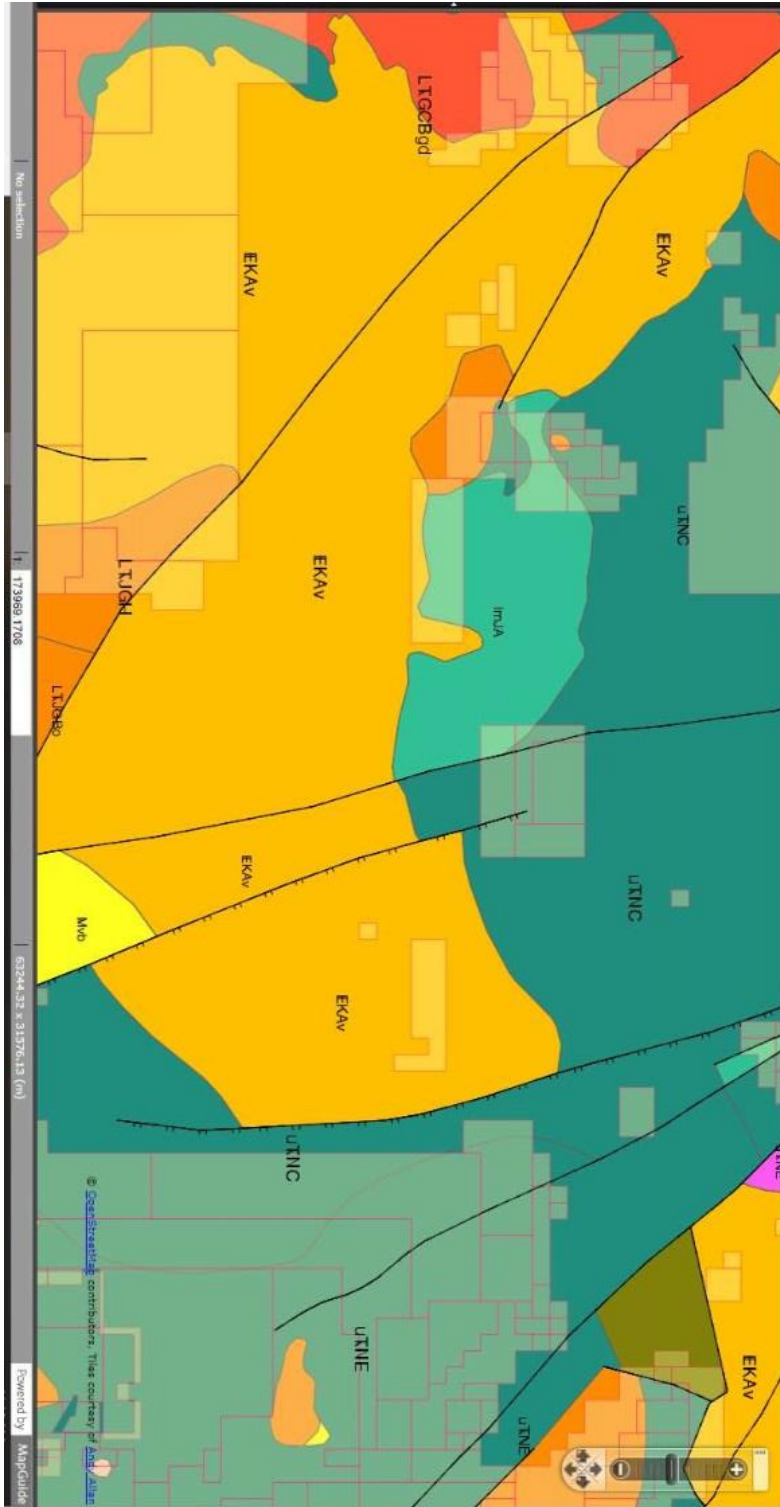
The Guichon Creek Batholith and Nicola Group rocks are host to several types of copper deposits including the world-class porphyry deposits at Highland Valley within the central portion of the Batholith, the skarn deposits at the Craigmont Mine hosted by Nicola aged limestones at the south end of the Batholith, and the Getty copper oxide/porphyry deposits hosted by the Guichon Batholith between the Valley deposit and the Brassie Creek Claim Group Property close to a breccia pipe just to the east of a major north-south fault. The Northerly trending faults associated with porphyry copper mineralization in the Getty North and South areas may project northward into the Brassy Creek area (Dawson, 2005) where stocks, sills and dykes of dioritic to monzonitic composition related to the Guichon Batholith occur.

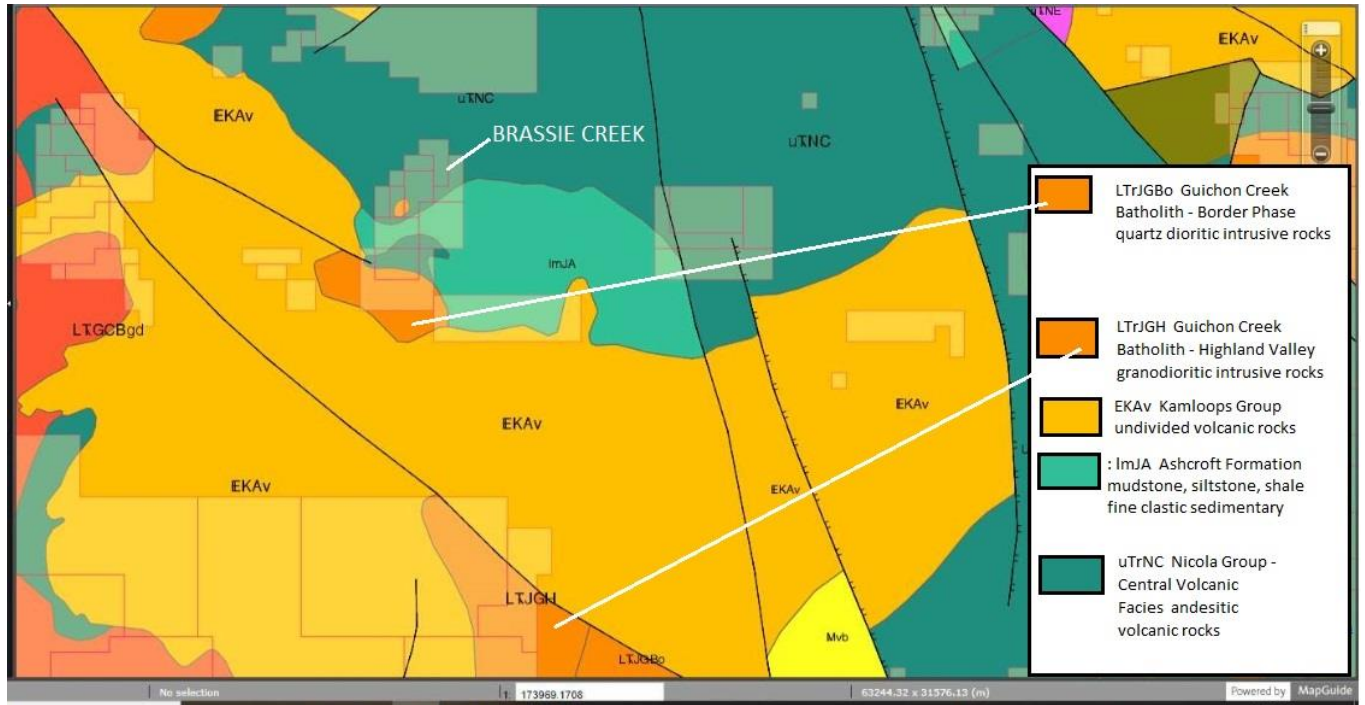


After Casselman et.al. 1995.

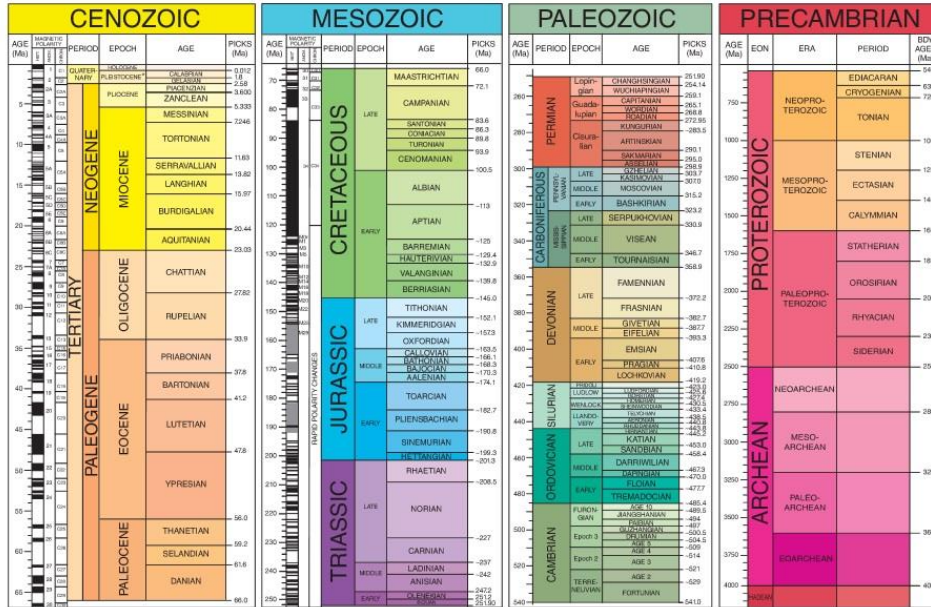
R.C. Wells P.Ge, FGAC, AR26155, 2000 for Christopher James Gold Corp.

Fig. 8 Local Geology - BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP





GSA GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE v. 5.0



Walker, J.D., Goleman, J.W., Brower, S.A., and Babcock, L.E., compilers, 2016. Geologic Time Scale v. 5.0. Geological Society of America, <https://doi.org/10.1130/G5005000>. ©2016 The Geological Society of America.
 *The Paleozoic is divided into four ages, but only two are shown here. What is shown as Carbonian is actually three ages—Carbonian from 1.80 to 0.781 Ma, Middle from 0.781 to 0.126 Ma, and Late from 0.126 to 0.0117 Ma.
 The Cenozoic, Mesozoic, and Paleozoic are the Eras of the Phanerozoic Eon. Names of eras and age boundaries usually follow the Gradstein et al. (2012), Cohen et al. (2012), and Cohen et al. (2013), updated compilations. Numerical age estimates and picks of boundary events follow the Cohen et al. (2013) updated compilation. The numerical epochs and ages of the Cenozoic are provisional. A * indicates a numerical age estimate typically indicates an associated error of ±0.1 to over 1.0 Ma.
 REFERENCES CITED
 Cohen, K.M., Finlay, S.C., Giblin, P.J., and Fin, L.X., 2013. The IGSS International Chronostratigraphic Chart. *International Commission on Stratigraphy*, www.stratigraphy.org (accessed May 2012). (Chart reproduced for the 34th International Geological Congress, Brisbane, Australia, 5–10 August 2012).
 Cohen, K.M., Finlay, S.C., Giblin, P.J., and Fin, L.X., 2013. The IGSS International Chronostratigraphic Chart. Episodes 36, no. 3, p. 199–204 (updated 2017, v. 2, <http://www.stratigraphy.org/index.php/igsc-chart-chronic>, accessed May 2016).
 Gradstein, F.M., Ogg, J.G., Schmitz, M.D., et al., 2012. The Geologic Time Scale 2012. Boston, USA, Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-59499-4>.
 Previous versions of the time scale and previously published papers about the time scale and its evolution are posted to <http://www.geological-society.org/IGSS>.

BRASSIE CREEK GEOLOGY

YOUNGEST

Strat Unit: EKAv

Strat Name: Kamloops Group

Strat Age: Eocene

Rock Type: undivided volcanic rocks

Strat Unit: ImJA

Strat Name: Ashcroft Formation

Strat Age: Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic

Rock Type: mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

Strat Unit: LTrJGBo

Strat Name: Guichon Creek Batholith - Border Phase

Strat Age: Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

Rock Type: quartz dioritic intrusive rocks.

Strat Unit: LTrJGH

Strat Name: Guichon Creek Batholith - Highland Valley Phase

Strat Age: Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

Rock Type: granodioritic intrusive rocks

Strat Unit: uTrNC

Strat Name: Nicola Group - Central Volcanic Facies

Strat Age: Upper Triassic

Rock Type: andesitic volcanic rocks

Within the Brassie Claim Group, historical exploration dates from the late 1800's when a 23 metre-long adit was completed to explore a northwesterly trending zone of fracture controlled mineralization. Samples from the Brassie prospect analysed 0.26% copper over one metre and from the Hasso showing of minor disseminated malachite in quartz-carbonate veinlets, a select sample analysed 0.44% copper. A select sample of diorite with malachite stains along fractures, returned values of 5973 ppm (0.59%) copper, 11 ppb gold, and 9.0 ppm silver Leriche (1996). Diamond drilling in 1998 returned assays of up to 0.24% copper, and 1.9% zinc over a 14 m. intersection.

(Wells 2000) The Pennie Lake to Rattlesnake Creek area including the Brassie Creek gorge is geologically quite complex with patchy bedrock exposures. It probably represents a roof zone to border phase monzonitic to dioritic intrusions of the Guichon Creek Batholith (Triassic). Two kilometre scale dioritic stocks occur in this area, one southeast of Pennie Lake and the other beneath the benchland northeast of Brassie gorge (to Rattlesnake Creek). Contact metamorphism is evident over a large area with conversion of limestone to marble and mafic volcanics to

variably magnetic hornfels with patchy epidote. This setting is complicated by displacements along northwest trending fault zones. Previous exploration identified several magnetite lenses at marble-volcanic contacts in Brassy Creek gorge. The best known of these are the Brassie (Cu, Au, Ag, Zn) and Hasso (Cu, Ag, Au, Zn, Pb) occurrences. These returned copper and zinc values in the 0.2% to 0.45% range, gold up to 1 g/t and silver up to 200 g/t (Hasso) during 1996 exploration (Piroshco, 1996). Fracture controlled mineralization in the adit area 200 to 300 meters to the north has previously returned silver values up to 19.84 oz/t, 0.31% copper and 0.12% lead (Wendebom, 1970). In the lower Rattlesnake Creek area BP Minerals identified disseminated copper mineralization in intrusive breccia in an area where diorites are intruded by later quartz monzonite and porphyry bodies (Findlay, 1975). Minequest (Ridley, 1983) suggested that a rhyolite intrusion in this area was Tertiary in age (the quartz porphyry?). The Rattlesnake Creek area has gold mineralization in a variety of settings including silicified Ashcroft conglomerate (up to 335 ppb Au), disseminated in porphyry (100ppb) and quartz veinlet stockworks in diorite (further to south up to 780 ppb Au). Some of this gold mineralization is clearly post-Jurassic (Tertiary age?) and has associated anomalous arsenic and mercury values (epithermal). The Northern Brassy-Rattlesnake Creek area features a mixed sequence of Nicola Group (Triassic) mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks (mainly thick limestone beds) intruded by dioritic to monzonite composition dikes, sills, and stocks. These are overlain with angular unconformity by Ashcroft Formation (Jurassic) elastic sediments with basal conglomerates.

TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Prospecting in 2021 revealed the presence of mineral bearing rocks in the Work Area.

Elevated (slightly) levels of **Au** were found in Sample BS5-2;

Elevated levels of **Zn, Ba** were found in all Samples;

No Elevated levels of **Ag, Cu, Zn, Mo** were found in all Samples;

No Elevated levels of **As** were found in Samples;

Table I. Particulars of Grab Samples ELLERBECK (2021) BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP

LOCATION / SAMPLE #	UTM LOCATION		DESCRIPTION
			All OUTCROP unless indicated
BS5-1 to Lab	641803	5619618	Volcanic breccia. Brownish. Iron staining, rind. Appears altered. No visible metal. Soft. Quartz eyes. Fractures easily. Strike-dip unknown
BS5-2 to Lab	641761	5619572	Dark gray to black Volcanics. Iron stain throughout and fractures. Visible metal? Siliceous. Fine grain. Hard. Dip-near vert. Strike-N-10-E
BS5-3 to Lab	641765	5619568	Highly Altered volcanics. Red (hematite) staining. Iron stain in fractures. Visible metal – magnetite? Hard. Dip Vert. Strike N20E
BS5-4	641832	5619666	Volcanic breccia. Dark gray to black. Iron staining. No visible metal. Fractured. Strike-dip unknown
BS5-5	641864	5619616	Volcanics – dark green. Very hard. Highly siliceous. Heavy rust stained surface. Qtz veinlets – very fine. Slightly magnetic. Contact with breccia-qtz pieces. No Visible metal. Dip Near vert. Strike N-S

Table II. Summarized Assay Results- Grab Samples-Ellerbeck (2021) – BRASSIE

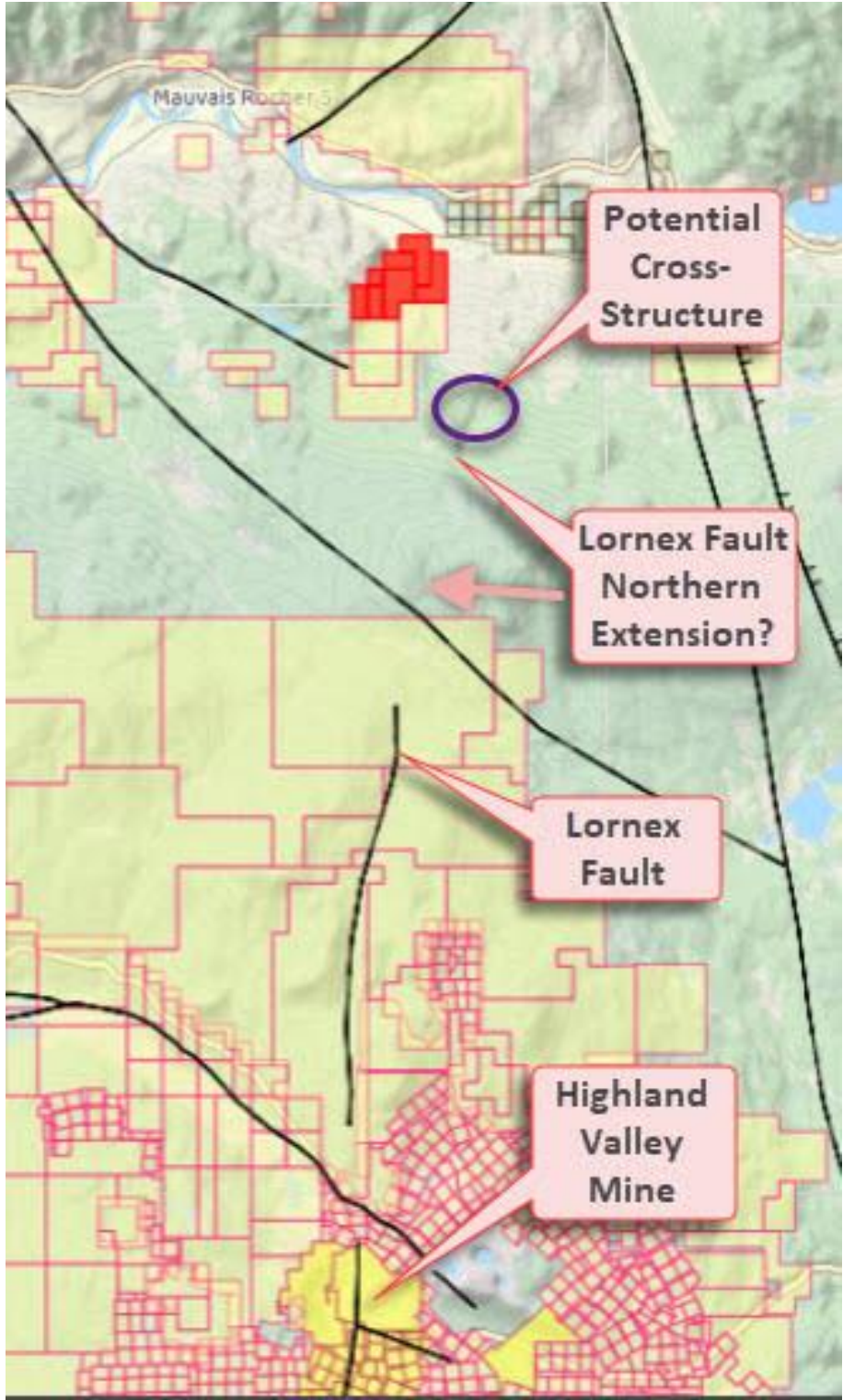
Sample No.	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Co ppm
BS5-1	Grab	11	7	104	<0.005	<0.2	2	11
BS5-2	Grab	8	3	106	0.008	<0.2	1	11
BS5-3	Grab	8	4	106	<0.005	<0.2	1	12

PURPOSE

In May 2021, a prospecting program was completed on Tenure 1081716 of the 12 Claim BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP. The purpose of the prospecting program was to locate, if possible, historic reported geological features, as well as to prospect for unidentified outcrops and showings of significance. Information for this report was obtained from sources cited under Selected References and from a property examination made on May 16, 2021. Bedrock outcroppings were observed and sampled (5 grab samples were obtained).



Author's interpretation of possible Lornex and Getty Faults' hidden extensions in proximity to the Brassie Creek Claims as source of Brassie Creek Au, Ag, Cu. Projected Lornex Fault through Tenure 1081716 may be source of AR13740 Anomalous Au+Hg Soils



PROSPECTING RESULTS

Outcrops/Bedrock observed in 2021 confirmed local/property and regional geological mapping.

6.0**GEOLOGY****6.1** Regional Geology

The Ashcroft map-area has recently been mapped by Monger and MacMillan (1983).

The claims and surrounding area are underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by a Triassic or Jurassic diorite or granodiorite. These Triassic or Jurassic rocks are overlain unconformably by Jurassic Ashcroft Formation sedimentary rocks.

Tertiary Kamloops Group volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks unconformably overlies all the older rocks.

6.2 Property Geology

TRIASSIC: Nicola Group

Rocks of the Nicola Group are volcanics, volcanoclastics and chemical sediments, now altered and weathered and given the general term "greenstones". Metamorphosed rocks of andesitic and basaltic composition predominate. The andesite typically has a fine-grained groundmass with feldspar and augite phenocrysts. The basalt is usually fine-grained and structureless. Both rock types have undergone propylitic alteration. Well-bedded cherty tuff units are common, interbedded with andesitic lapilli tuffs. Pods of recrystallized limestone or "marble" are weakly foliated and generally fine to medium grained. These carbonate pods are exposed in the northeast in the CPR ballast quarry, where the contacts are sheared and the pods appear to be steeply transgressive across layering. Calc-silicate skarn is produced at the contact of carbonate with diorite.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC: Hornblende Diorite
- Granodiorite

This multiphase intrusive body is found on the west side of the THOM I claims. The predominant lithology is a massive, medium-grained, hornblende diorite. The hornblende is weakly altered to chlorite ± epidote. Pink potassic alteration has affected the feldspars. Magnetite stringers are locally exposed. In Rattlesnake Creek, a hornblende-feldspar monzonite porphyry is exposed. Lower down, just west of Rattlesnake Creek, a metre wide pink, felsite breccia dyke cuts Nicola greenstones.

JURASSIC: Ashcroft Formation

Covering much of the property is the Jurassic Ashcroft Formation, a pebble to boulder conglomerate, unconformably overlying Nicola rocks and the hornblende diorite - granodiorite. Clasts include hornblende diorite, monzonite, granodiorite and an assortment of volcanic rocks as well as chert, limestone and siltstone. The clasts are subrounded and poorly sorted. The matrix appears to be similar to interbedded gently dipping greywackes. There is a variable clast/matrix ratio; locally the conglomerate is clast supported, but elsewhere it is matrix dominant.

Minor constituents of the Ashcroft Formation are thin beds of argillite and pale grey-green siltstone. These fine-grained sediments are warped into broad open folds and are often strongly sheared and fractured.

TERTIARY: Rattlesnake Creek Rhyolite

A Tertiary (?), possibly Eocene, intrusive plug is exposed along Rattlesnake Creek. Two lithologies have been recognized, namely a porphyritic quartz

rhyolite, and a "rhyolite-trachyte". The former weathers a pale grey colour, with colourless quartz phenocrysts up to 3mm long. The groundmass contain finely disseminated pyrite. The second, given the field name rhyolite - trachyte is brown weathering, and non-porphyrific. Although some contacts are locally sheared, field relationships show intrusive contacts with both the Nicola Group and the hornblende diorite - granodiorite.

TERTIARY: Kamloops Group

Kamloops Group rocks are found along the southern boundary of the claims, predominantly as vesicular basalt and andesite flows. These flows are purplish-grey to brown weathering and are columnar jointed. The sequence includes interflow sediments and breccias or lahars. The Kamloops Group flows have been intruded by a dioritic plug with aligned feldspar laths.

6.3 Structure

The Deadman River (north and east of the claims) is believed to occupy an extension of the Pinchi Fault which continues southwards through Tunkwa Lake and south down Guichon Creek. A northwest-trending splay off this major transcurrent fault is passes through Walhachin, just north of the claims. Within the claims a number of other fractures, notably that along Rattlesnake Creek, parallel the Deadman River Fault Zone. These fractures or faults are assumed to be late because they appear to affect the Tertiary Kamloops Group to the south.

From R.C. Wells, 2000:

"On the property, border phase Guichon diorites intrude Nicola Group (upper Triassic age) mafic volcanic flows and volcanoclastic rocks with thick limestone beds. The limey sequence in the Brassie Creek area has been converted to skarn, hornfels and marble in the thermal aureole to the dioritic intrusions. Several polymetallic (from Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au) were encountered

by earlier exploration programs in the area. Previous exploration in the property focussed on either Craigmont style Cu-Fe skarn or copper porphyry targets largely ignoring the potential for polymetallic skarns or mantos”.

And

“Examination of remnant drill core from 1973 holes indicated many unsampled sections (not split). Records of Inco core sampling during a 1990 property examination by Jim Morin (A. Ablett files) showed some interesting results. In hole 1973-4 (Northern area), a grab from veined garnet-epidote skarn at 50m depth returned 5.16% Zn. Hole 1973-1 a from the **Brassie gossan area 800 metres to the north** (and north of grid coverage) contained sections of silicified limestone proximal to felsic intrusions. One grab sample at 98.45 metres returned 1.29% Zn and 0.13% Pb. This is significant as it extends the area of interest a further 500 metres north from 1999 coverage.”

ASSAY RESULTS

Prospecting in 2021 revealed the presence of mineral bearing rocks in the Work Area.

Elevated (slightly) levels of **Au** were found in Sample BS5-2;

Elevated levels of **Zn, Ba** were found in all Samples;

No Elevated levels of **Ag, Cu, Zn, Mo** were found in all Samples;

No Elevated levels of **As** were found in Samples;

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The reported presence of anomalous Au and Hg in historic soil samples within Tenure 1081716 (Gourlay, 1985) was of note and the Author attempted to confirm and support those findings by assaying Rock Samples taken within Tenure 1081716.

Prospecting revealed the presence of previously noted rock types in recently exposed outcrop located in old trail banks and extending from those areas.

The potential for economic mineral zones on the Brassie Property could occur as altered/skarn zones in volcanics and limestone related to intrusive related rocks (rhyolites/diorites). The reported (ARIS reports) presence of mineralization in proximity to the BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP was researched, as well as the host rock type for that mineralization.

Assays of samples taken during the 2021 Work Program revealed the presence of mineralization (polymetallic) of interest warranting further investigation.

The Author is of the opinion that the mineralization contained within the Brassie Claim Group may have been introduced by way of the Lornex and/or Getty Faults which can be extrapolated-projected for several kilometres from the Highland Valley Copper deposit area. This extrapolation infers that the Lornex Fault crosses the Tenure 181716 near the 2021 Work Area.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Brassy Creek Claim Group is geologically complex. It is possibly a border phase monzonitic to dioritic intrusions of the Guichon Creek Batholith (Triassic) which may have followed the Lornex Fault?

The Author has confirmed that dioritic stocks occur within the claim group in the area which was prospected in 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 lying beneath the benchland northeast of Brassy gorge and continuing to Rattlesnake Creek.

Contact metamorphism is evident over a large area with conversion of limestone to marble, some containing mineralization, in the prospected area. This setting is complicated by displacements along northwest trending fault zones. Previous exploration by others identified several magnetite lenses at marble-volcanic contacts in Brassy Creek gorge.

Intrusives have introduced gold values associated with rhyolite and with quartz veinlets in sedimentary rocks in Rattlesnake Creek. In the Brassy Creek gorge area and northeast, an example of recommended work from Christopher James Gold Corp. was a program of intensive prospecting and mapping of all the outcrops in the vicinity of the Christopher James Gold Corp. 2005 trenching work (Dawson, Kenneth M.) to understand all of the influences of the possible Guichon Batholith intrusive.

From R.C. Wells, 2000:

The exciting potential at Brassie lies in the extent of the intrusive-skarn system and the variety of skarn targets. Economic bulk tonnage skarns, and higher grade polymetallic mantos are possible. There is potential for such environments over a 2 to 3 square kilometres area including the gorge and benchland to the north and northeast. To the writer's knowledge there are no similar polymetallic skarn-manto settings at the margins to the Guichon Creek Batholith with high zinc, silver and gold. There are several mineral occurrences in the Merritt area that have combinations from Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag which are skarn related; gold in these settings is however rare. The gold-copper skarn with retrograde actinolite in the Brassy Creek gorge is more typical of some skarns in the Greenwood-Grand Forks area. Manto style mineralization with Zn, Ag, Au, and Cu is poorly documented in southern BC; some examples may occur in the Tulameen area near Princeton."

The results of the 2021 work program, while not significant, are encouraging.

The observance of previously identified rock types is in keeping with the presence of similar rock types and mineralization elsewhere within the Brassie Claim Group.

The Author is of the opinion that the mineralization contained within the Brassie Claim Group may have been introduced by way of the Lornex and/or Getty Faults which can be extrapolated-projected for several kilometres from the Highland Valley Copper deposit area northward to the Brassie Claim Group. This extrapolation infers that the Lornex Fault crosses the Tenure 181716 near the 2021 Work Area.

The author recommends that additional prospecting be conducted as soon as practical in the Brassie Claim Group area and tracing mineralization between known mineralized showings. Positive results from further prospecting programs will add to the knowledge and extent of the known existing intrusive-skarn system area.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT – BRASSIE 2021

Exploration Work type	BRASSIE CLAIM GROUP	Days			Totals
PROSPECTING & EXPLORATION					
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal*	
Ken Ellerbeck / Owner	May 16, 2021	1	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Q. Ellerbeck / Helper	May 16, 2021	1	\$250.00	\$250.00	
		0	\$500.00	\$0.00	
			\$250.00	\$0.00	
			\$500.00	\$0.00	
			\$250.00	\$0.00	
				\$750.00	\$750.00
Office Studies	List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)				
Literature search	Ken Ellerbeck	1.0	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Database compilation	Ken Ellerbeck	0.5	\$500.00	\$250.00	
General research	Ken Ellerbeck	0.5	\$500.00	\$250.00	
Report preparation	Ken Ellerbeck	1.0	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Other (specify)				\$0.00	
				\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	Area in Hectares/List Personnel				
Prospect	see Personnel Field Days				
Underground					
Trenches				\$0.00	\$0.00
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Soil	ALS MINERALS Vancouver	0.0	\$49.46	\$0.00	
Rock	ALS MINERALS Vancouver	3.0	\$48.00	\$144.00	
Rock	ALS MINERALS Vancouver-RUSH	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$144.00	\$144.00
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
KM Kamloops-Property-return	May 16, 2021	178.00	\$0.95	\$169.10	
KM SAMPLES TO LAB	October 29, 2021	50.00	\$0.95	\$47.50	
		0.00	\$0.95	\$0.00	
				\$216.60	\$216.60
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day				
Hotel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Camp			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Meals	2 man-days @\$35/day	2.00	\$35.00	\$70.00	
				\$70.00	\$70.00
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)				\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)				\$0.00	\$0.00
Freight, rock samples					
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL Expenditures					\$2,680.60

STATEMENT OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

KENNETH C. ELLERBECK, PMP

I hold a BSc in Mechanical Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1973.

I have completed University level introductory geology courses.

I hold a Certificate in Project Management from University of British Columbia, Sauder School of Business, 2010.

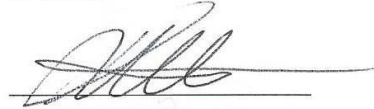
I hold a Project Management Professional designation – PMP – 1391810 – 2011.

I have been actively involved in all aspects of mineral exploration since 1980 in the Province of British Columbia.

I have managed staking and exploration programs since 1980 on my own mineral tenures as well as for tenures held by both private and publicly-held junior exploration companies.

My mineral exploration experience includes staking, prospecting, trenching, trench mapping, line cutting and grid construction, geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling supervision and general exploration program supervision.

SIGNED



KENNETH C. ELLERBECK

LIST OF SELECTED REFERENCES

BC Geological Survey, Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources – MINFILE

British Columbia Survey Branch, The Map Place.

Dawson, K.M. – 2005: Review of 2005 Trenching program and Proposed Drill Program for Brassie Creek Skarn Deposit, Walhachin, B.C. for Christopher Lames Gold Corporation. August 30, 2005.

Hodgson, G.D. – 1984 : Thom Claims Geology for Minequest Exploration Associates Ltd., November 1984. AR13329.

Lerliche, P.D., Pirocho, D. – 1996: Summary Report on the Brassie Creek Property for Christopher James Gold Corp. 2 December 1996.

Wells, R.C. – 2000: Report on the 1999 Exploration Program on the Brassie Creek Property for Christopher James Gold Corporation. January 20, 2000. AR 26,155.

Sookochoff, L., - 2012: Report on the 2012 Geological Assessment Report (Event 5399509) on a structural analysis for Ken Ellerbeck, August 2012.

Solat, Hughes P., - 1991: Detailed Geological Mapping Grid Area. August 15, 1991. AR 21625

LIST OF SOFTWARE PROGRAMS USED

ADOBE PHOTOSHOP 7.0

PAINT for WINDOWS

ARIS MAPBUILDER – Map Data downloads

Imap BC – Map Data downloads

MtOnline - MINFILE downloads.

REFERENCES

- Gourlay, A.W., 1986
Thom-Fehr Claims - Geophysics.
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. Report
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- Gourlay, A.W., 1986
Thom-Fehr Claims - Geochemistry.
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. Report
Number 120 (submitted as Assessment Report).
- Gourlay, A.W., 1985
Fehr Claims - Geology and Geochemistry
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd., Report
Number 89 (submitted as Assessment Report)
- Hodgson, G.D., 1984
Thom Claims - Geology
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd., Report
Number 77 (submitted as Assessment Report)
- Longe, R.V., 1983
Fehr Claims - Geochemistry
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd., Report
Number 33 (submitted as Assessment Report)
- Monger, J.W.H., and McMillan, W.J., 1983
Bedrock Geology of Ashcroft (92I) Map Area
GSC Open File 980
- Ridley, S.L., and Moraal, D., 1984
Fehr Claims - Prospecting
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd., Report
Number 59 (submitted as Assessment Report)
-

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

To: KEN ELLERBECK
 255 WEST BATTLE STREET
 KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1G8

ALS Canada Ltd.
 2103 Dollarton Hwy
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SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
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 250µ 85% <75 µm

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
AU-AAZ3	Au 30g FA-AA Finish	AAS

CERTIFICATE KL21291801

Project: TIC

This report is for 9 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 27-OCT-2021.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 KEN ELLERBECK

Saa Traxler
 Signature:
 Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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 *****

APPENDIX 1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS 2

To: KEN ELLERBECK
 255 WEST BATTLE STREET
 KAMLOOPS BC V2C 1G8

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21291801

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS	
Applies to Method:	<p>LABORATORY ADDRESSES</p> <p>Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada. CRU-31 PUL-QC LOG-22 WEL-21</p> <p>Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. AU-AA23 ME-ICP41</p>
Applies to Method:	PUL-31

APPENDIX 2 CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS - ASSAY RESULTS

To: KEN ELLERBECK
 255 WEST BATTLE STREET
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Sample Description	Method Analyte UFGS LOD	CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21291801														
		WEI-21 Rec'd Wt. kg	AU-AA23 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Al %	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm	ME-ICP41 Be ppm	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm	ME-ICP41 Ca %	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm	ME-ICP41 Co ppm	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 Fe %	
TIC-21-8	0.84	<0.005	0.2	0.01	2.08	3	<10	30	<0.5	2	5.23	<0.5	22	78	39	3.10
TIC-21-10	2.09	<0.005	<0.2	0.21	0.21	<2	10	60	<0.5	3	4.77	<0.5	53	246	9	4.35
TIC-21-11	1.62	0.005	<0.2	0.18	4	10	50	50	<0.5	<2	2.53	<0.5	49	248	12	4.21
BI-3	0.22	<0.005	<0.2	1.00	2	<10	90	90	<0.5	<2	0.52	<0.5	4	13	2	1.69
BI-7	0.43	<0.005	<0.2	0.61	<2	<10	150	150	<0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	4	12	2	1.81
BI-9	0.24	<0.005	<0.2	0.38	<2	<10	70	70	<0.5	<2	0.18	<0.5	1	9	1	0.98
BSE-1	0.36	<0.005	<0.2	1.93	9	10	180	180	<0.5	<2	1.84	<0.5	11	6	11	3.99
BSE-2	0.48	0.008	<0.2	2.16	7	10	150	150	<0.5	<2	0.93	<0.5	11	6	8	4.54
BSE-3	0.72	<0.005	<0.2	1.95	8	10	170	170	<0.5	<2	1.00	<0.5	12	6	8	5.10

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



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21291801

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm	ME-ICP41 K %	ME-ICP41 La ppm	ME-ICP41 Mg %	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm	ME-ICP41 Na %	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm	ME-ICP41 P ppm	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm	ME-ICP41 S %	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm
TIC-21-8		10	<1	0.06	<10	1.74	789	<1	0.03	54	320	2	0.05	<2	6	37
TIC-21-10		<10	<1	0.13	<10	11.65	955	<1	<0.01	758	150	3	<0.01	5	11	265
TIC-21-11		<10	1	0.14	<10	12.60	760	<1	<0.01	591	260	3	<0.01	15	12	151
BI-3		<10	<1	0.12	10	0.56	408	<1	0.07	6	450	3	0.01	<2	2	54
BI-7		<10	<1	0.17	10	0.29	303	<1	0.07	4	370	<2	<0.01	<2	2	24
BI-9		<10	<1	0.09	10	0.13	166	<1	0.06	2	240	<2	<0.01	<2	1	18
B55-1		10	<1	0.16	10	0.92	740	2	0.07	4	980	7	0.01	<2	9	57
B55-2		10	<1	0.11	10	1.84	679	1	0.10	3	890	3	0.01	<2	7	48
B55-3		10	<1	0.16	10	1.61	947	1	0.08	3	990	4	0.01	<2	8	40

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL21291801

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP41		ME-ICP41		ME-ICP41		ME-ICP41		ME-ICP41	
		Th ppm	Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm			
TIC-21-8		<20	0.25	<10	<10	82	<10	<10	<10	40	
TIC-21-10		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	54	<10	<10	<10	14	
TIC-21-11		<20	<0.01	<10	<10	49	<10	<10	<10	8	
BI-3		<20	0.08	<10	<10	27	<10	<10	<10	44	
BI-7		<20	0.07	<10	<10	34	<10	<10	<10	25	
BI-9		<20	0.03	<10	<10	19	<10	<10	<10	14	
B55-1		<20	0.01	<10	<10	88	<10	<10	<10	104	
B55-2		<20	0.01	<10	<10	86	<10	<10	<10	106	
B55-3		<20	0.01	<10	<10	106	<10	<10	<10	106	

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