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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
39667

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: $ 52,253.18

AUTHOR(S): W.R Gilmour and A. Koffyberg

SIGNATURE(S): W.R Gilmour
A. Koffyberg

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2021

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event 5854536 (2021/DEC/07)

PROPERTY NAME: Spanish Mountain Gold Placer Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 514562

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Placer Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 093A 192 (Spanish Mountain Placer)

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

NTS/BCGS: 093A/11W ; 093A.053, 063

LATITUDE: 52 ° 35 '18 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 27 '29 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

1120 - 1095 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V1T 5A6

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

1) same as above

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

same as above

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

Pleistocene gravels, finely disseminated placer gold, grain size

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 38030, 37546, 36708, 27901, 26477, 26477
26473

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other	22 placer concentrates, Au - Fire Assay	514562	856.07
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	sluicing 22 test pits, screening, sieving ,weighing	514562	51,397.11
		TOTAL COST:	52,253.18

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

2021 Placer Work

on the

SPANISH MOUNTAIN GOLD PLACER PORPERTY

Cariboo Mining Division, BC
BCGS 093A.053, 063

For
Owner/Operator

SPANISH MOUNTAIN GOLD LTD.
1120 – 1095 West Pender Street
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By

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Exploration on Placer titles: 514562

Work filed on Placer titles: 514562, 837888, 837889, 837890, 837891, 839884, 1048097, 1048099, 1048100, 1048114, 1049297, 1056835, 1071409

NTS:	093A/11W
BCGS MAP SHEETS:	93A.053, 063
LATITUDE:	52° 35' N
LONGITUDE:	121° 27' W
AUTHORS:	W.R. Gilmour, PGeo and A. Koffyberg, PGeo
CONSULTANT:	Discovery Consultants
DATE:	November 30, 2021

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1.0 SUMMARY

SMG's Placer Property is located in the Cariboo region of central British Columbia, approximately 10 km southeast of Likely and 68 km northeast of Williams Lake. Access from Williams Lake is via a paved secondary road that leaves Highway 97 at 150 Mile House, approximately 16 km east-southeast of Williams Lake, and continues for 87 km to Likely. From Likely, access is to the east and southeast via the Spanish Lake Road and the Cedar Creek / Winkley Creek Road.

Physiographically, the area is situated within the Quesnel Highland, which is transitional between the gently undulating topography of the Cariboo Plateau to the west, and the steeper, sub-alpine to alpine terrain of the Cariboo Mountains to the east. The terrain is moderately mountainous with rounded ridge tops and U-shaped valleys. Elevations range from 916 m at Spanish Lake to 1,600 m along the northern edge of the Placer Property to 1,480 m along a ridge south of Spanish Lake.

The Placer Property consists of eight MTO placer titles that form a contiguous block covering an area of approximately 2,200 ha. The titles lie on BCGS Map Sheets 093A.053 and 063. All titles are 100% owned by SMG.

The vast majority of the recent mineral exploration in the area has been for lode gold mineralization on mineral titles. A Preliminary Economic Assessment has been completed on the SMG deposit. Although there has been historical placer gold mining west of Likely and on Cedar Creek, there are few published records of placer gold mining in the area of the Placer Property. However, placer titles, including placer leases, existed previous to the SMG placer titles.

In the area, historic placer mining was centred on Cedar Creek, south of Likely, where in 1921 placer gold was discovered, a distance of 4 km from the SMG deposit. Total production from the Cedar Creek Camp in all years up to 1945 was 37,784 ounces (1,175 kg). Spanish Creek had sporadic placer production, with a total production up to 1945 of 3,706 ounces; with most of the work appearing to have been at the mouth of the creek where it drains into the Cariboo River.

Locally, McKeown Mines has an active placer operation, within placer leases located to the northwest of the SMG deposit and adjacent to SMG's current Placer Property. This placer deposit has had intermittent production since the 1920s. Gold at this mine is found in both poorly sorted and crudely stratified, compact, silty, coarse gravel, interpreted as debris-flow deposits; and in interbedded lenses of better sorted gravel, sand and silt, interpreted as intermittent fluvial deposits. The sedimentology of the gold-bearing sequence is suggestive of an alluvial fan depositional environment. It occurs to a depth of 27 m and is overlain by poorly exposed diamicton, interpreted as till and glacially derived debris-flow deposits, suggesting that the placer deposits predate the last glaciation in the area.

The SGM deposit, or similar mineralization surrounding the deposit, seems a reasonable source for these placer gold deposits. These deposits indicate that any significant placer gold deposits on the Placer Property are most likely in areas where pre-Pleistocene gravels have been preserved.

SMG's Placer Property has been well explored as mineral tenures, which underlie the placer tenures. Placer work was done in 1993, when it was reported that Renoble Holdings mined auriferous soil and colluvium (and till?) in the Madre Zone (now part of the SMG deposit). About 7,000 m^3, estimated to grade 1.0 g/m^3 gold (or 0.6 g/t gold), was stockpiled. Renoble set up a pilot plant and processed about 150 to 200 t, producing 106 g of gold. In 2000, Imperial Metals collected a small sample from the stockpile. After processing, an average grade of 0.43 g/t was calculated, with 81% of the gold values being in the -10 mesh fraction.

The Placer Property lies within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt, predominantly sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the middle to upper Triassic Nicola Group, representing an island arc and marginal basin assemblage. East of the Placer Property, the regional, southwesterly dipping Eureka Thrust marks the western extent of pre-Quesnel Terrane rocks. Recent work reassigns the Nicola Group rocks north of Spanish Lake to the middle to upper Triassic Slocan Group, with rocks to the south remaining as Nicola Group.

The SMG lode gold deposit is a bulk-tonnage, gold system of finely disseminated gold within interbedded slaty to phyllitic argillite, dark grey to black siltstone, carbonaceous mudstone, greywacke, tuff and minor conglomerate. The main host of the gold mineralization is black graphitic phyllitic argillite. Gold grain size is typically less than 30 µm, and is often associated with pyrite. As well, local high-grade, gold-bearing quartz veins occur within siltstones, greywackes and tuff.

In June 2021, surficial sediments from 22 pits were processed by sluicing. All but one comprised 1.0 m^3 in volume. The pits averaged 1 m by 2 m by 1 m deep. A Gold Hog Rapture Highbanker equipped with an optional clay claw and feed hopper flare was used to process the samples. Two skilled, experienced placer labours fed the sample into the sluice hopper from partly filled feeder pails.

The material was initially washed in the feed hopper by a turbulent flow of water from the pump. The larger rocks were retained in the water flow by the clay claw until washed clean. Once the small cobbles and gravel sized material were washed clean of silt and clay particles the clay claw was lifted and the small cobbles passed over a grizzly, which removed all the plus 18 mm sized material. The grizzly discharge fell into a pail at the head end of the sluice box and was discarded. The minus 18 mm material entered the sluice box and was washed over the riffles. The Rapture Flare 3rd tray extension reduced the velocity of water flow allowing the capture of fine particles of gold within the mats.

Once all fifty three pails of sample material were fed through the sluice the water was turned off and the pump stopped. The mats were then carefully removed from the sluice and washed in a rubber tub filled with clean water. A nylon brush was used to remove all particles from the mats.

The material washed from the mats was then classified by wet screening through a 6 and a 20 mesh sieves into three fractions. This produced three sizes of material; a +6 mesh, a -6+20 mesh and a -20 mesh fraction. The plus 6 mesh fraction usually ranged between 250 to 300 grams of material and was spread out and visually inspected for coarse pieces of gold. The -6 +20 mesh and the – 20 mesh fractions were hand panned first in a standard 12-inch black riffled pan and finished in a 6-inch riffled green plastic pan.

Some -6+20 mesh concentrates contained gold grains, which were weighed for five samples. The -20 mesh concentrates were assayed at MSALABS for gold.

One sample, T-18, was most notable as it contained a +6 mesh gold grain and almost 1 g of gold in the -20 mesh concentrate.

Generally, the amount of gold is more in a 300 m by 300 m zone, with less in the periphery. This area is more central to the outline of the mineral resource.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Discovery Consultants, at the request of Judy Stoeterau, Vice-president, Geology, of Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd ("SMG"), carried out a placer exploration program over portions of placer titles (the "Placer Property") owned by SMG. The Placer Property overlies portions of the mineral titles ("Property") held by SMG over its Spanish Mountain gold deposit. This assessment report describes the placer work done in June 2021.

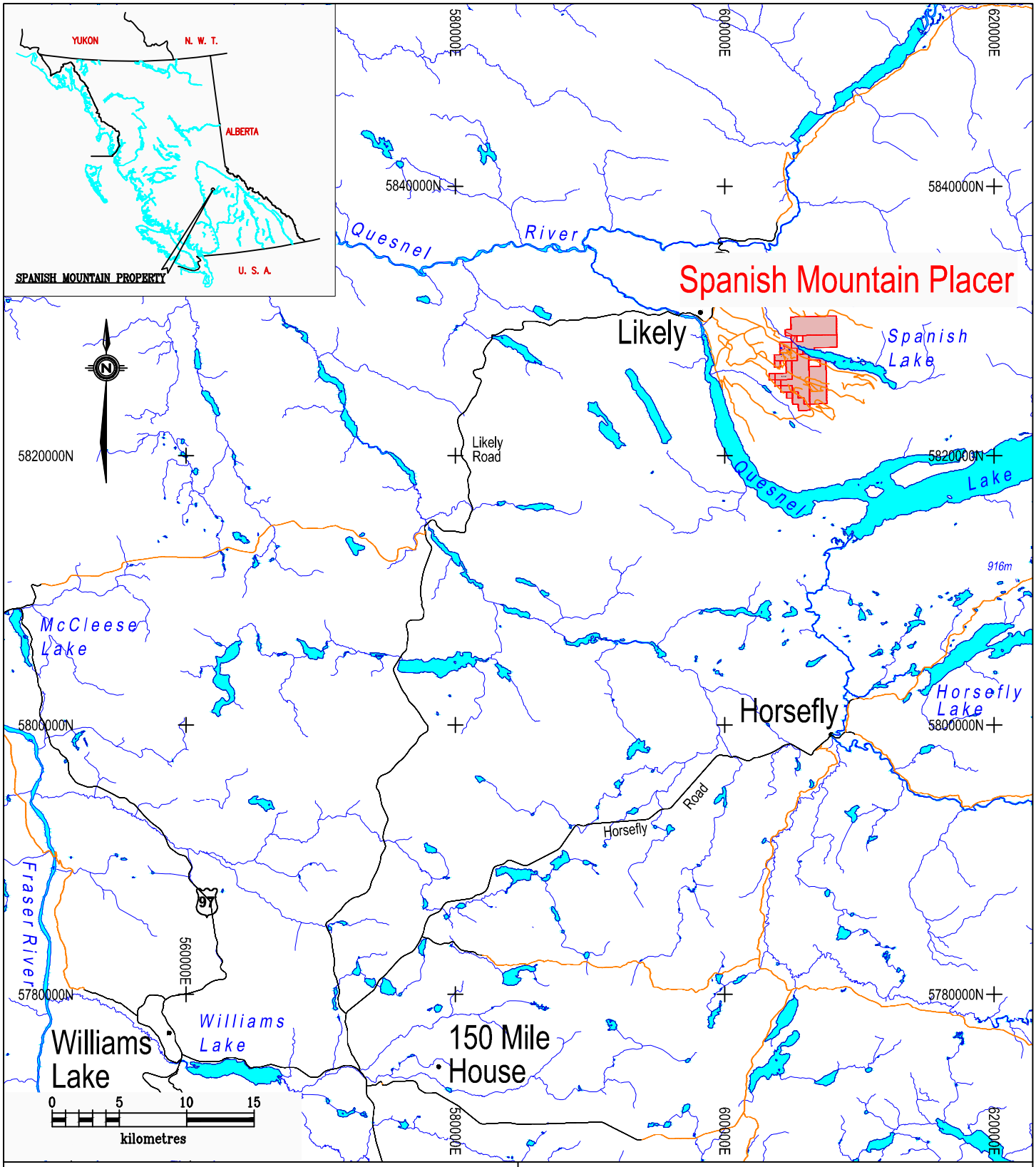
The BC Geological Survey Title Page and Summary, and the BC MTO Exploration and Development Work document (Event # 5854536) preface the report.

No permitting was required for this exploration program.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Placer Property is located in the Cariboo region of central British Columbia, approximately 10 km southeast of the village of Likely and 66 km northeast of the City of Williams Lake (Figure 3.1). The Placer Property covers an area of approximately 10 km north to south by 10 km east to west, situated west, south and north of the western portion of Spanish Lake, with a centre at approximate latitude 52° 35' north and longitude 121° 26' west.

The Placer Property can be reached from the town of Williams Lake via a paved secondary road that leaves Highway 97 at 150 Mile House, approximately 16 km east-southeast of Williams Lake, and continues for 87 km to Likely (Figure 3.1). From Likely, the central and northern part of the Placer Property is accessed via the Spanish Lake Forest Service Road (FSR 1300), which begins east of Likely and continues through the centre of the Placer Property. The southern portion of the Placer Property is accessed from Likely along the Cedar Creek / Winkley Creek Forest Service Road (FSR 3900), for a distance of about 10 km. Numerous logging roads offer fair access to areas south of Spanish Lake. North of the lake access is poor.



DISCOVERY Consultants

Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd.

Spanish Mountain Placer Property

2021 Placer Program

Location and Access

Date:	Oct.30, 2021	Project:	886	Scale:	1:400,000	N.T.S.:	93A/11	Mining Div:	Cariboo	Figure:	3.1

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION & CLIMATE

Physiographically, the area is situated within the Quesnel Highland, which is transitional between the gently undulating topography of the Cariboo Plateau to the west, and the steeper, sub-alpine to alpine terrain of the Cariboo Mountains to the east. The terrain is moderately mountainous with rounded ridge tops and U-shaped valleys. Within the Placer Property, elevations range from 910 m above sea level ("asl") at Spanish Lake to 1470 m asl near the summit of Spanish Mountain. Drainage is via Spanish Creek, which drains northwesterly into Cariboo Creek, and via Cedar Creek, which drains westerly into Quesnel Lake. Quesnel Lake flows into Quesnel River, and, joined by Cariboo Creek, flows westerly to eventually join the Fraser River near the town of Quesnel.

Overburden depths are quite variable, ranging from one to ten metres in most of the Main Zone, to over 50 m further west in the Phoenix area. During the last glacial period, the ice advanced in a northwesterly direction (Tipper, 1971; Eyles and Kocsis, 1988). Rock outcroppings are scarce and are typically found along the crest of ridges, in incised river and creek gullies, and along shorelines.

Vegetation in the area consists of hemlock, balsam, cedar, fir and cottonwood in valley bottoms, and spruce, fir and pine at higher elevations. Alder, willow and devil's club grow as part of the underbrush, which can be locally thick. Parts of the Placer Property have been logged at various times, resulting in areas having open hillsides with younger forest growth. In addition, large sections of the pine forest have been recently affected by mountain pine beetle infestation.

The climate of the Likely area is modified continental with cold snowy winters and warm summers. Likely has an annual average precipitation of approximately 70 cm. Snowfall on the Placer Property averages approximately 200 cm between the months of October and April. Most small drainages tend to dry up in the late summer.

5.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Placer Property consists of 13 MTO placer titles that form a contiguous block covering an area of approximately 2,200 ha (Figure 5.1). The titles lie on BCGS Map Sheets 093A.053 and 063. All titles are 100% owned by SMG. Table 5.1 lists the title details.

TABLE 5.1: Placer Title Descriptions

Placer Title Number	Placer Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date*	Area (ha)
514562		2005/JUN/15	2023/AUG/18	176.77
837888	SPAN PL2	2010/NOV/09	2023/JAN/15	490.86
837889	SPAN PL3	2010/NOV/09	2023/JAN/15	333.87
837890	SPAN PL4	2010/NOV/09	2023/JAN/15	432.26
837891	SPAN PL5	2010/NOV/09	2023/JAN/15	432.29
839884	SPANISH GOLD	2010/DEC/05	2023/JAN/15	98.23
1048097		2016/NOV/28	2029/JUN/30	39.30
1048099	SPANISH PL 1	2016/NOV/28	2023/JAN/15	19.65
1048100	SPANISH PL 2	2016/NOV/28	2023/JAN/15	19.65
1048114	SP	2016/NOV/29	2029/JUN/30	19.65
1049297	SPANISH PL 3	2017/JAN/17	2029/JUN/01	98.28
1056835		2017/DEC/06	2023/JAN/15	19.64
1071409	SPAN PL6	2019/SEP/30	2023/JAN/15	19.64
			Total hectares**	**2200.09**

* Pending acceptance of this Report

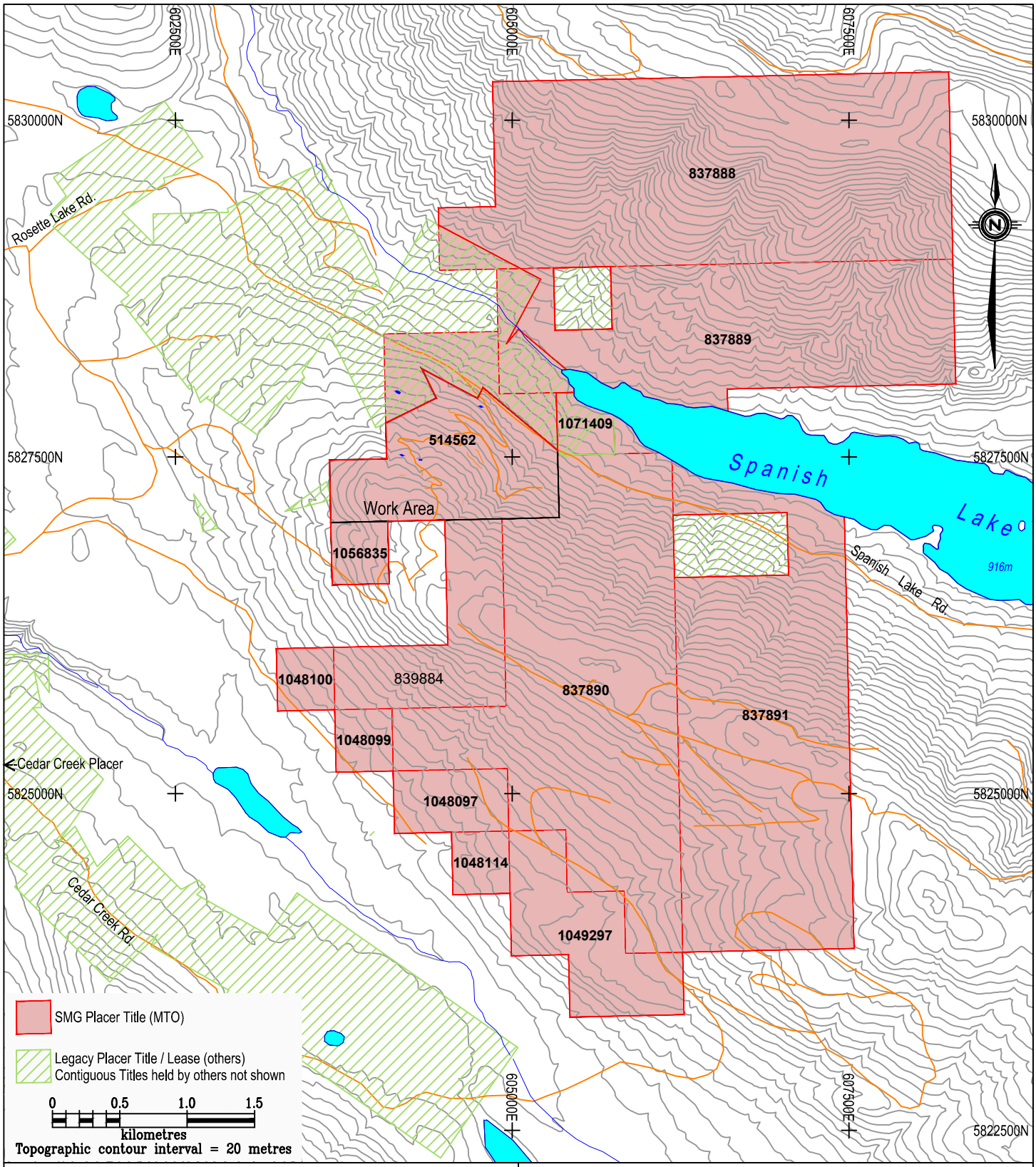
** Note that in places some of the placer titles overlie pre-existing, third-party placer titles, totalling 91.5 ha, which reduces the effective area of the Placer Property to about 2,109 ha (Figure 5.1).

The placer titles overlie in whole or in part mineral titles held by SMG as follows:

TABLE 5.2: Underlying SMG Mineral Titles

204021	204667	399415	512544	1062098
201224	205151	399417	512547	
204225	373355	399419	512549	
204227	399410	403303	517446	
204274	399412	512541	521302	
204334	399413	512542	822682	

A multi-year Mines Act Permit for the mineral titles is held by SMG on the Property.



DISCOVERY Consultants

Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd.

Spanish Mountain Placer Property

Placer Title Locations

Date:	Oct.30, 2021	Project:	886	Scale:	1:40,000	N.T.S.:	93A/11	Mining Div:	Cariboo	Figure:	5.1

6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The vast majority of the recent mineral exploration activity in the area has been for lode gold mineralization. A Prefeasibility Study has been completed on the Spanish Mountain Gold deposit (Moose Mountain Technical Services, 2021).

Historic placer mining was centred on Cedar Creek (see Figure 5.1), south of Likely, where in 1921 placer gold was discovered by J. Lyne and A.E. Platt on a small flat draw about 800 m south of Cedar Creek. This placer occurrence is 4 km from the SMG deposit. The placer gold at Cedar Creek was described in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Report of 1922 as follows:

> At the discovery workings, a layer of 2 feet of black muck and organic matter overlies the surface; below this was a bluish grey clayey gravel and broken bedrock from 2 to 8 feet thick. The gold occurred in the lower 2 feet of this zone. On the Platt ground, overlying glacial drift is 1 to 6 feet thick, barren of gold and from 2 to 4 feet of brownish gravel below which is gold-bearing. A characteristic of the pay-gravel is the presence of small cubic crystals of iron which occur in considerable quantity and consist of pseudomorphic crystal of limonite after pyrite. The gold was described as coarse and typically well worn. The author's opinion was that the rich gravels are of Tertiary age and probably in the place where it was formed. The pay gravels of the discovery draw and Platt draw represent various degrees of intermixing of the original Tertiary gravels with glacial clays and broken bedrock gravels.

Gold-bearing gravels were also found in the Sheridan lease to the south the following year. The gold-bearing gravels were in about 3 feet of gravel lying on bedrock and overlain by 12 to 15 feet of barren or low grade gravels. In 1926, a rich gold-bearing zone was found and in 9 months, 4,700 oz of gold was recovered, including one nugget weighing 17 oz. At that location, the thickness of the overlying glacial material was not over 20 feet, and the coarse, nuggety gold occurred in the 2 to 3 feet immediately above bedrock (BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report of 1926).

Production in the Cedar Creek Camp was greatest from 1921 to 1925, with a recorded total of 20,749 ounces of gold. Total production from the creek in all years up to 1945 was 37,784 ounces (1,175 kg) (Holland, 1950), which is the fifth largest recorded placer gold production in the Cariboo. By comparison, the Keithley Creek gold placers in the Barkerville area have a recorded gold production of 35,395 ounces for the same time period. In general, the gold placer deposits of the Cedar Creek Camp were thought be fairly locally derived (Johnston, 1922).

The Cedar Creek placer has been privately owned and operated since the 1920s, and although very little public information is available, the placer tenures currently owned by J.H and G.E. Rasmussen have likely been worked until recently. A similar active placer operation exists to

the north of Cedar Creek, called the Hampton Placer, which has been worked intermittently for the past 65 years (Dawson, 2006).

Spanish Creek had sporadic placer production, with a total production up to 1945 of 3,706 ounces (Holland, 1950); most of the work appears to have been at the mouth of the creek where it drains into the Cariboo River. Locally, the former McKeown Mines had an active placer operation, within placer leases located to the northwest of the SMG deposit and adjacent to SMG's current Placer Property (Fig 5.1). Levson and Giles (1993) classified this deposit as a Pre-Late Wisconsian, large paleochannel type deposit. They write:

> The deposit appears to fill the upper part of an elevated channel cut in bedrock. The channel is approximately 1 km long, 300 m wide and, as indicated by drilling results, at least 74 metres deep. The lower 50 metres is filled with clean pebble and boulder gravel.... The orientation of the channel is not well defined but appears to be oblique to the regional northwesterly strike of bedrock, topography and glacial ice-flow. This orientation could provide an ideal situation for minimal glacial erosion and may account for the preservation of the placer deposits in the paleochannel. Currently mined deposits, filling the upper part of the channel, are interpreted as alluvial fan sediments.
>
> This area was first staked by J. Lyne in 1927 and production occurred from 1927 to 1938 by sluicing in Lyne, Oliver and Hurley gulches. Some tunneling was also undertaken. Mechanized mining began in 1981 and the owners have operated the mine every season since then [that is, to 1993].
>
> Gold content is generally consistent throughout the mined sequence, averaging about 1 g/m^3, not including gold finer than 100 mesh. In the lower gravel zone, gold concentrations are higher closer to the bedrock which is approximately 60 to 80 m below surface. The gold is both fine and coarse; nuggets up to 185 g (6 oz) have been recovered. They are often associated with quartz and tend to be rough surfaced and chunky; flattened or flaky gold is rare.
>
> Gold at this mine is found in both poorly sorted and crudely stratified, compact, silty, coarse gravel, interpreted as debris-flow deposits; and in interbedded lenses of better sorted gravel, sand and silt, interpreted as intermittent fluvial deposits. The sedimentology of the gold-bearing sequence is suggestive of an alluvial fan depositional environment. It occurs to a depth of 27 m and is overlain by poorly exposed diamicton, interpreted as till and glacially derived debris-flow deposits, suggesting that the placer deposits predate the last glaciation in the area.

The area of SMG's Placer Property has been well explored for hard-rock minerals as SMG's mineral titles underlie the placer titles. Placer work was done in 1993, when it was reported by Renoble Holdings ("Renoble") "that at that time, all drainages on Spanish Mountain were being

worked by placer miners" (Robertson, 2001b). In 1993, Renoble mined auriferous soil and colluvium (and till?) in the Madre Zone (now part of the SMG deposit area), an area overlying known auriferous veins on former placer claims 373356 and 373357 (currently placer title 514562). The material was stockpiled about 200 m to the north and totalled about 7,000 cubic metres. Renoble reported the grade to be 1.0 g/m^3. In 2001, Imperial Metals, assuming a specific gravity of 1.72 and Renoble's grade estimate, calculated a grade of 0.60 g/t gold.

Renoble set up a pilot plant just north of the stockpile. A 1.7 km long, 10 cm steel water line was installed from Spanish Lake, with a 250 m vertical lift, to a 5,000 m^3 reservoir, located about 200 m north of the plant. Water was then pumped 80 m higher to the processing area as needed. The plant comprised a grizzly; trammel; primary and secondary jigs; a Knelson concentrator and a washing plant.

Approximately 150 to 200 t of the stockpile was run through the plant, with 106 g of gold recovered. The process was reported to have had many inefficiencies and no further work was done.

In 2000, Imperial Metals collected a small sample from the stockpile to determine if a screening process would "concentrate the gold enough that it would warrant studying the possibility of including placer soil with the [Mount Polley] hard rock feed" (Robertson, 2001b).

Sampling comprised a shovelful, from about 50 cm depth, at six locations around the base of the stockpile. The sample was placed in 20-litre plastic buckets, sealed, and transported to the Mount Polley metallurgical lab. After processing, an average grade of 0.43 g/t was calculated; this is lower than the 0.60 g/t estimate by Renoble. The discrepancy is likely due to inhomogeneous gold distribution and small sample size. The gold values and corresponding grain sizes are shown in Table 6.1 (Robertson, 20001b).

Table 6.1: Imperial Metals 2000 Sampling and Metallurgical Testing

Screen Fractions microns	Screen Fractions Tyler Mesh	Sample Weight g	Gold Grade g/t	Gold Distribution %	Cumulative Gold Grade g/t
37500		523	0.09	1.6	0.43
25000		104	0.04	0.1	0.46
19000		158	0.01	0.1	0.47
12500		318	0.02	0.2	0.48
9500		231	0.03	0.2	0.51
4750	4 mesh	725	0.38	9.5	0.53
2360	8 mesh	837	0.07	2.0	0.55
1700	10 mesh	512	0.28	4.9	0.65
<1700	-10 mesh	3324	0.71	81.3	0.71

The 1993 and 2000 testing programs demonstrated that an anomalous concentration of gold is present in surficial sediments overlying the SMG deposit.

In 1994 and 1995, Skygold Ventures Ltd carried out reverse-circulation drill holes to assess the placer potential of gold in the same area as the 1993 work. The top intersections of overburden within drill holes 04-SPRC201, 208, 209, 224 and 05-SPRC-236 were analysed for gold, for a total of 20 samples of 1.5 m in length (Morton, 2005). Gold values ranged from 0.03 g/t Au to 1.18 g/t Au.

A stream sediment geochemical survey was initiated on the Placer Property in October 2016, in which 31 geochemical stream sediment sites were sampled. From this work, 16 heavy mineral samples, 29 sieved silt samples and 2 moss mat samples were collected, and preliminary studies on gold grain morphologies and analysis were carried out. This work was described in an assessment report by Gilmour (2017).

The program continued in 2017, resulting in the collection of 35 heavy mineral samples. In addition, an orientation biogeochemical (tree bark) survey and an orientation soil survey were conducted, resulting in the collection of 30 soil and 37 bark samples. The results of this work were described in an assessment report by Gilmour and Koffyberg (2018).

Exploration in 2019 comprised a grain morphology study and an electron microprobe analysis of the gold grains collected in the 2017 heavy mineral samples (Gilmour and Koffyberg, 2019). The aim was to characterize gold grains found in stream sediment samples and from local placer sources, to determine a likely source(s). In this study, gold grains were also collected from a placer property situated along the Cariboo River, a local placer deposit (formerly known as the McKeown placer) situated on SMG's mineral title, and from a vein gold occurrence on the Property.

Results indicated that sixty percent of the probed grains have values between 70% and 85% gold. Morphology and gold grain content varied among grains from within a stream sediment sample.

The McKeown placer west of the SMG deposit also appears to be pre-glacial in age. The results show that gold grains from this placer have a high gold content (96% and 97%), with only very minor silver.

The gold grains from the Cariboo River placer contain 79% and 84% gold, with one grain containing 0.05% copper. The grains from these two placers show much more abrasion, with about one km of travel distance estimated – significantly more than grains from the creek sediments.

In contrast, the gold grains from a quartz vein within the SMG mineral resource are fresh and non-abraded. These grains contain 80% and 81% gold, the rest being predominately silver.

Sixty percent of these grains have values between 70% and 85% gold. Gold values range from 41% to 91%. The grain gold values and morphology can vary significantly between gold grains collected from one stream sediment sample. For example, 886HM020 has four grains, with values of 91%, 84%, 74% and 58% gold. Their morphology also varies.

Although the majority of gold grains range from 70% to 85%, there are significant number outside of this range. Morphology can also vary. This indicates that the gold may have different sources and/or history. It is not known if some of the gold has had significant till transport, or if it is more local from bedrock and then creek transport.

Some samples contain highly anomalous values in the -150HN, but do not contain gold grains. This is not totally unexpected as the main host of the gold mineralization is <30 µm auriferous pyrite within black graphitic phyllitic argillite. Less common gold-bearing quartz veins occur within more competent siltstones, greywackes and tuffs.

The area north and east of the SMG deposit was covered in the geochemical surveys, while the areas to the west and south were not. Figure 8.1 notes drainage areas N1, N2, S1, S2 and S3 (17 samples), which have strongly anomalous gold in the -150HN faction. Eleven of the samples contain gold grains, and 16 samples contain strongly anomalous gold (>20 µg gold) in the -150HN fraction.

All these samples are within about one km of the SMG resource. The Phoenix Zone, which contains a similar style of mineralization as the SMG deposits, is about two km west of the deposit. It may be that the above mentioned gold in creeks to the north and south reflects a low grade halo around the deposit or perhaps hidden and more significant mineralization. Perhaps the gold reflects hidden placer gold shed from the deposit. The recent glacial direction was generally to the northwest, so the source cannot be glacially dispersed.

7.0 GEOLOGY

7.1 Regional Geology

The Placer Property lies within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt. The rocks of the Quesnel Terrane are predominantly sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the middle to upper Triassic Nicola Group, representing an island arc and marginal basin assemblage. East of the Placer Property, the regional, southwesterly dipping Eureka Thrust marks the western extent of pre-Quesnel Terrane rocks; notably the intensely deformed, variably metamorphosed Proterozoic and Paleozoic pericratonic rocks of the Barkerville Subterrane of the Omineca Terrane.

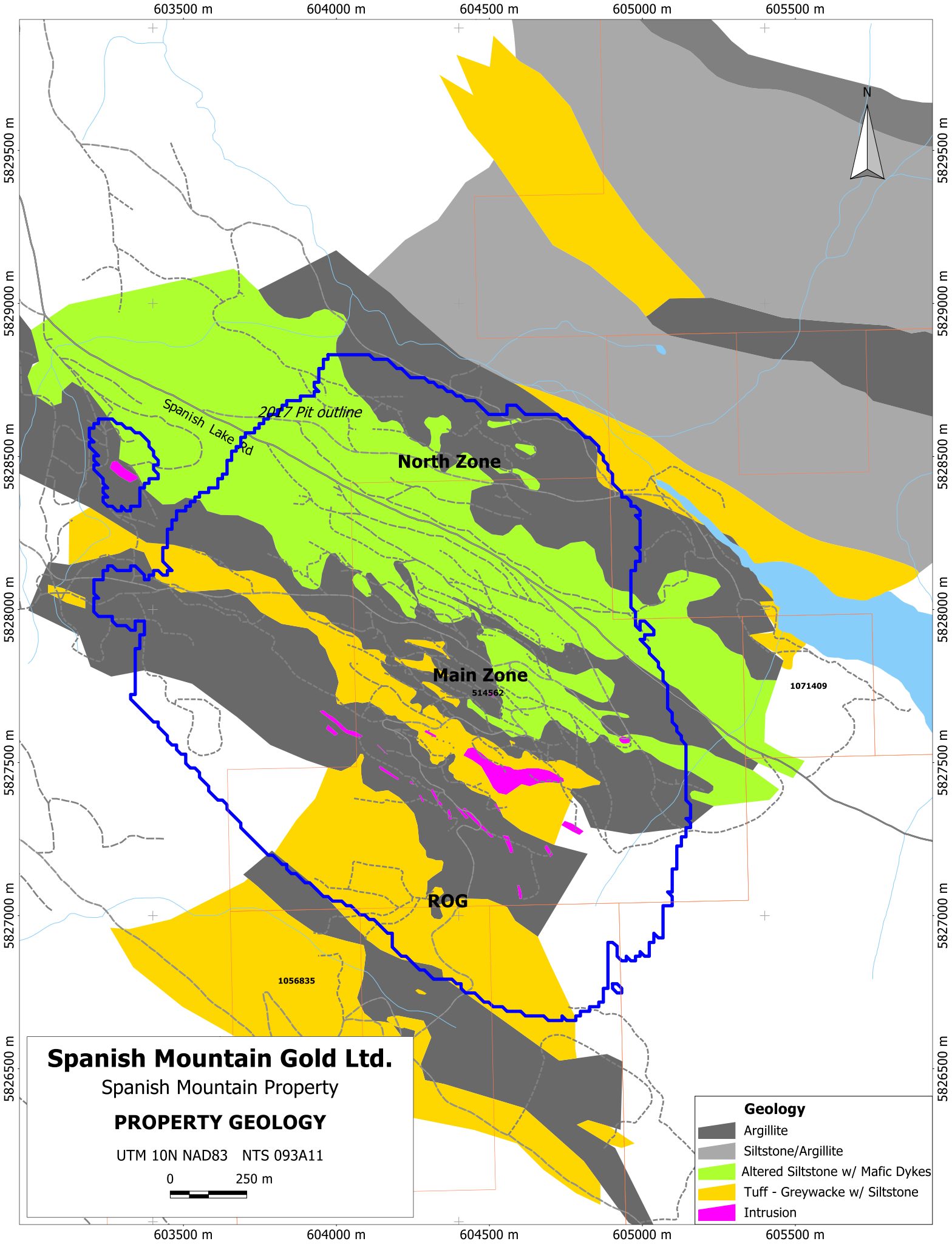
Schiarizza (2019) subdivided the Nicola Group rocks in the Spanish Mountain area into three assemblages, two of which occur on the Placer Property. Assemblage One, of Middle Triassic age, consists of siltstone and argillite with lesser pillowed basalt and volcanic sandstone. These rocks form a northwest trending belt that dips steeply to the southwest and is stratigraphically overlain by Late Triassic Nicola Group Assemblage Two, which comprises volcanic sandstone, conglomerate and siltstone.

In addition, Schiarizza (2016, 2018, 2019) re-assigned the Nicola Group rocks north of Spanish Lake to the middle to upper Triassic Slocan Group, with rocks to the south remaining as Nicola Group (Figure 7.1). The stratigraphic/structural relationship between the Nicola and Slocan Group sedimentary rocks is mapped as being in fault contact. West of Spanish Lake the contact trends northwesterly and east of the lake trends southeasterly. The rock types within these two units are very similar, except that volcaniclastic sediments are restricted to the Nicola Group rocks.

7.2 Property Geology

This section is after Giroux and Koffyberg (2014). Although it mainly pertains to the SMG deposit area, it is believed that the geology is similar to that underlying much of the Placer Property.

The SMG deposit is within Nicola Group metasediments of the Quesnel Terrane. The deposit is a bulk-tonnage, gold system of finely disseminated gold within interbedded slaty to phyllitic argillite, dark grey to black siltstone, carbonaceous mudstone, greywacke, tuff and minor conglomerate. The main host of the gold mineralization is black, graphitic phyllitic argillite. As well, local high-grade, gold-bearing quartz veins occur within siltstones, greywackes and tuff. The largest zone carrying significant gold mineralization is called the Main Zone, which has been traced by drilling over a length of approximately 900 m north-south and a width of 800 m. The stratigraphy of the smaller North Zone is less well understood, but consists of argillites, siltstones and lesser mafic volcanic dykes and sills, covering an area of about 400 m north-south, with similar width as the Main Zone (Figure 7.1).


603500 m
604000 m
604500 m
605000 m
605500 m
5829500 m
5829000 m
5828500 m
5828000 m
5827500 m
5827000 m
5826500 m
N
Spanish Lake Rd
2017 Pit outline
North Zone
Main Zone
514562
1071409
ROG
1056835
Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd.
Spanish Mountain Property
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
UTM 10N NAD83 NTS 093A11
0
250 m
Geology
Argillite
Siltstone/Argillite
Altered Siltstone w/ Mafic Dykes
Tuff - Greywacke w/ Siltstone
Intrusion

7.3 Mineralization

Although the following description (after Giroux and Koffyberg, 2014) relates to lode mineralization at the SMG deposit, it indicates the types of gold mineralization that may have been the source gold in local placer gold occurrences. Also, the historical information may be useful in interpreting the results of the 2016 through 2021 exploration.

Gold mineralization occurs as two main types:

1. Disseminated within the black, graphitic argillite. This is the most economically significant form. Gold grain size is typically less than 30 µm, and is often, but not always, associated with pyrite. Disseminated gold has also been associated with quartz veins within fault zones in the argillite.
2. Within quartz veins in the siltstone/tuff/greywacke sequences. It occurs as free, fine to coarse (visible) gold and can also be associated with sulphides including galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Highest grades have come from coarse gold within quartz veins.

Disseminated gold within the argillite units is by far the most potentially economically important type of mineralization, and has been traced for over 2 km, occurring in multiple stratigraphic horizons. From drill core, elevated gold content has been noted within fault zones as well as within quartz veins in fault zones. However, the influence of fault zones in relation to the gold content of the deposit is not certain.

Examination of 15 representative core samples of disseminated gold in thin section work by Ross (2006) has concluded the following:

> Native gold (electrum) was identified in four samples, and it occurred as inclusions and fracture fill in pyrite, on crystal boundaries between pyrite crystals and in the gangue adjacent to pyrite. It is very fine grained, <20 µm, and generally <5 µm. It is associated with equally fine-grained chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite, which occur in all the same habits. All of the mineralized samples occurred in variably carbonaceous mudstones/siltstones to fine-grained greywackes, with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veinlets and disseminations. There is no clear indication from this study that the gold is preferentially associated with any particular habit of pyrite (i.e., disseminated or veinlet, euhedral or subhedral). The deformation state (i.e., degree of cataclastic deformation) of the host rock does not appear to be significant, at least not on the thin section scale; however a larger scale relationship to position on fold limbs should not be ruled out.

Although a lesser component, quartz veins carrying free gold have yielded the highest grade individual samples on the Property. These veins tend to occur in the more competent facies such as siltstone and tuff/greywacke. The veins are discontinuous on surface and exhibit a strong nugget effect. Gold is often associated with base metals in these veins. In particular, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite are commonly associated with free gold. Economically, the

base metals are insignificant, but mineralogically they are a good indicator of gold mineralization. It is thought that gold and base metals may have been re-mobilized into these veins.

These veins typically crosscut all foliation fabrics and thus appear to have been emplaced late in the tectonic history. From work done by geological mapping and on oriented core data, it is known that the veins generally strike between 010° and 050°, and dip at various angles to the southeast and northwest.

Tertiary gravels in the Horsefly area have been mapped and dated as Miocene (Levson and Giles, 1993), although there are no firm dates on the Cedar Creek gold-bearing gravels. The BC Ministry of Mines report from 1922 makes a good case for the gold-bearing gravels at Cedar Creek being pre-glacial (pre-Pleistocene); the bedrock exhibits no glacial striations and gravels are reddish (due to small pseudomorphic crystals of limonite after pyrite) with much clay ("undoubtedly this clay represents a weathering of some of the gravel in-place and is therefore a good indication that the gravels are not of recent origin").

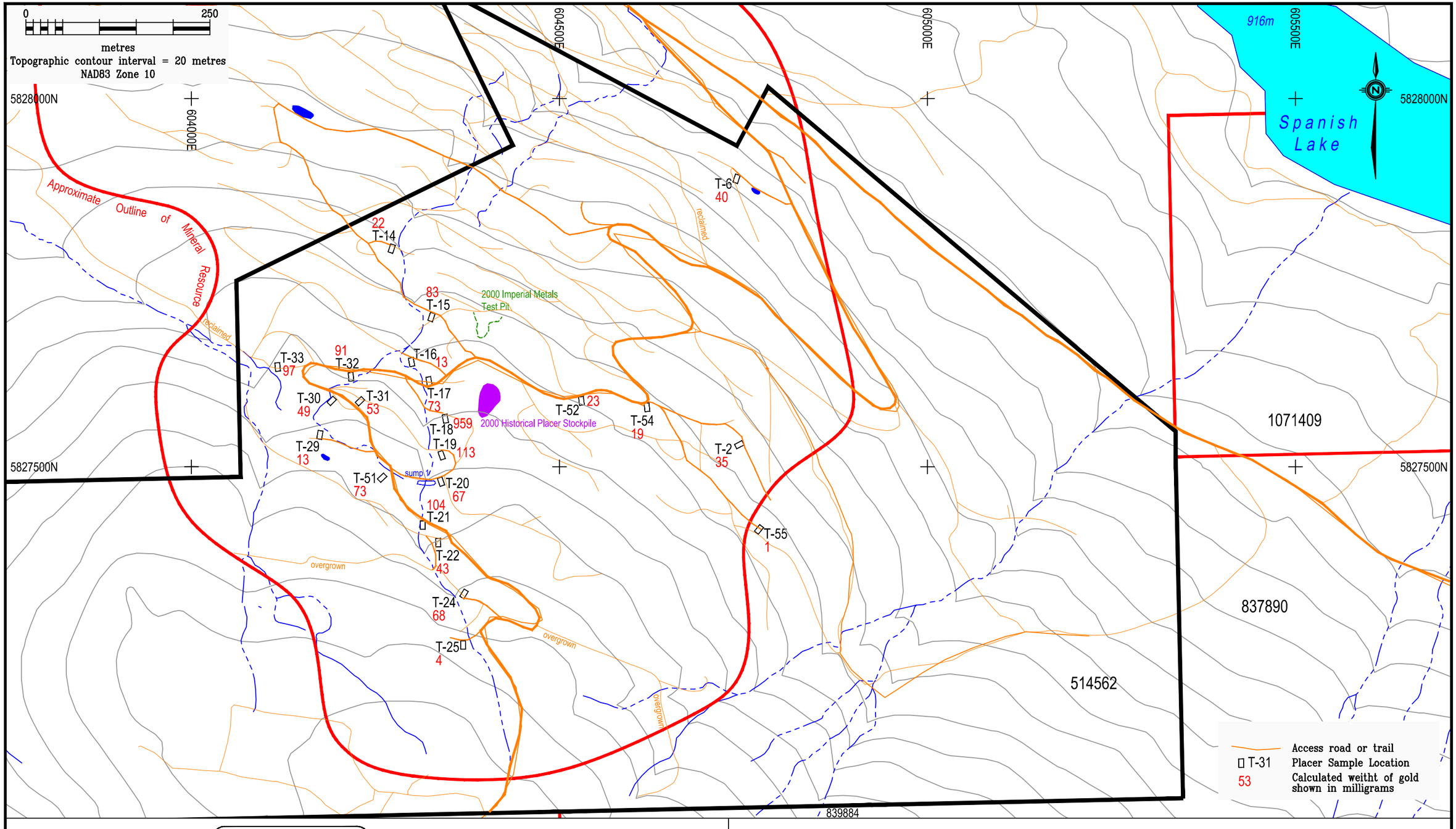
The elevation of the Cedar Creek gold-bearing gravels is about 1,000 m. In the area of the Phoenix zone, glacial deposits are thick, with drill indicated bedrock at about 950 m elevation. The present surface elevation of the SMG deposit ranges from 950 to 1300 m elevation. The elevation of the McKeown placer is about 1000 m. If the source of the Cedar Creek placer was the SMG deposit and Phoenix mineralization, with a southerly Tertiary drainage, it appears that any Tertiary gravels in the Phoenix area may have been eroded.

The Cedar Creek and McKeown placers are both pre-glacial although it is not known how else they may be related. The SGM deposit, or similar mineralization surrounding the deposit, seems a reasonable source for these placer gold deposits. These deposits indicate that any significant placer gold deposits on the Placer Property are most likely in areas where pre-Pleistocene gravels have been preserved.

8.0 PLACER EXPLORATION

8.1 Sampling Method and Approach

A test program was conducted on placer tenure 514562 held by Spanish Mountain Gold in June of 2021. Fieldwork was conducted between June 3rd and June 28th, 2021. In total, 34 sites were selected and considered for sampling. The sites were exploration pits that had been dug under a mineral exploration permit (MX-10-199). The average size of the test pits was 1 m by 2 m by 1 m deep. The samples were taken from sites where 4x4 truck access was possible. Some sites were inaccessible due to a large amount of windfall timber or abundant overgrowth of alder, willow, cottonwood and popular saplings that blocked the trails. Roads with minor overgrowth were made passable by clearing out the brush using axes and chain saws.



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Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd.

Spanish Mountain Gold Placer

2021 Placer Sample Locations

Date:	Project:	Scale:	N.T.S.:	Mining Div:	Figure:
October 30, 2021	886	1:5,000	093A/13	Cariboo	8.1

The samples were designed to be equivalent to one cubic metre ("m^3 ") in volume. The surficial sample material was shovelled into plastic pails that held 5 US gallons or 18.9 litres. Each sample required 53 full pails of material to make up the 1000 litres, or one m^3. In total, 22 samples were processed. The volume of 21 of the samples was 1.0 m^3. The volume of one sample was 0.5 m^3, or 27 pails of material. Approximately 50 tonnes of material were processed.

The samples numbers are listed in Tables 8.1 and 8.2 and shown on Figure 8.1. Ninety per cent of the cobbles over 10 cm in diameter and all boulders were rejected while shovelling the sample material into the pails.

The pails of sample material from a sample site were loaded into the box of a pick-up truck and transported to a central location for processing. Two trips were required to transport the pails to the wash plant area. A Rapture Flare Gold Hog Highbanker sluice was used to process the samples. The sluice was set up at a water source and connected to a water pump with a 1.5 inch (3.8 cm) diameter discharge. A standard fire hose was used to convey the water from the pond to the sluice.

Two wash plant set-up locations were used during the test program. The first location utilized water from a pond built during previous diamond drilling program. This pond was fed by seeps that eventually failed to recharge the pond over night, which forced a move to another water source. The first setup utilized a flat bench area of pit run broken rock pushed out from a large blasted pit. The wash water and fines discharged from the sluice disappeared into the crushed rock and never resurfaced so a settlement sump was not necessary.

The second set-up utilized a pond that was also built as a water source for a previous diamond drill program. Water at the second set-up location was recycled. Water was pumped from one end of the pond and the sluice discharged into the other end. The distance between the tailings discharge point and the pump was about 35 m allowing sufficient time for the sediment to settle out of the water before being pumped back to the sluice. Eventually the water in the second location became cloudy with suspended clay particles but it did not affect the washing of samples.

The sample pails were trucked to the wash sites where they were unloaded and lined up to form five rows with ten pails per row plus a short row of three pails. Each sample was double checked to make certain it contained fifty three pails before washing commenced.

A Gold Hog Rapture Flare Highbanker (Photo 8.1) equipped with an optional clay claw and a feed hopper flare was used to process the samples. Two skilled, experienced placer labourers fed the sample into the sluice hopper from partly filled feeder pails. The feeder pails were only filled to between one eighth and one quarter full to reduce the weight being lifted up to the feed

hopper. It was much easier to consistently feed material into the hopper and prevent surging from the partially filled lighter pails.

Photo 8.1 Sluicing Equipment

The material was initially washed in the feed hopper by a turbulent flow of water from the pump. The larger rocks were retained in the water flow by the clay claw until washed clean. Once the small cobbles and gravel sized material were washed clean of silt and clay particles the clay claw was lifted and the small cobbles passed over a grizzly, which removed all the plus 18 mm sized material. The grizzly discharge fell into a pail at the head end of the sluice box and was discarded. The minus 18 mm material entered the sluice box and was washed over the riffles. The Rapture Flare 3rd tray extension reduced the velocity of water flow allowing the capture of fine particles of gold within the mats.

The labourers took turns feeding material into the hopper or clearing the oversize material from the feed hopper and the grizzly and disposing of the coarser +18 mm material, which accumulated in the pail. Care was taken not to over feed the hopper and risk losing gold that might be bound up in clay adhering to the oversized material.

8.2 Clean-up

Once all fifty three pails of sample material were fed through the sluice the water was turned off and the pump stopped. The mats were then carefully removed from the sluice and washed in a rubber tub filled with clean water. A nylon brush was used to remove all particles from the mats.

The material washed from the mats was then classified by wet screening through a 6 and a 20 mesh sieves into three fractions. This produced three sizes of material; a +6 mesh, a -6 to+20 mesh and a -20 mesh fraction. The plus 6 mesh fraction usually ranged between 250 to 300 grams of material and was spread out and visually inspected for coarse pieces of gold. The -6 +20 mesh and the –20 mesh fractions were hand panned first in a standard 12-inch black riffled pan and finished in a 6-inch riffled green plastic pan.

8.3 Results

No typical water-washed, stratified, placer gravels (alluvium) were noted during the test program. The samples material was a mixture of till, colluvial material and weathered bedrock. The bedrock was most commonly argillite or graphitic argillite with lesser amounts of siltstone and volcanic tuff.

Fine-grained gold was noted in most of the samples. The grain size was estimated to be between -100 to -200 mesh, flour gold similar to pollen in appearance. This fine-grained gold is probably weathering out of the bedrock in close proximity to the sample site.

Table 8.1 describes the geology of surficial sediments and/or outcrop encountered in the sample pits. Table 8.2 shows the weighed and assayed gold values obtained from the sluicing.

Table 8.1
Spanish Mountain Placer Claims
Sample Pit Testing
Geology

Sample ID	East	North	Elev (m)	Trench depth & Material	Pails Number	Volume m^3
	NAD83, Zone 10					
T-2	604749	5827532	1165	2m, br soil + glacial boulders+ argillite regolith, oc	53	1.0
T-6	604743	5827896	1073	0.75m, yel br soil+ vol tuff rubble on oc	53	1.0
T-14	604273	5827799	1162	2m, clay rich soil + a few rounded glacial cobbles, no oc	53	1.0
T-15	604328	5827709	1186	1.75m, br shaley rubble with a few cobbles, no oc	53	1.0
T-16	604298	5827648	1198	2m, dk br soil + a few boulders & cobbles, till, no oc	53	1.0
T-17	604324	5827611	1208	1.5m, br soil + boulders, no oc	53	1.0
T-18	604344	5827571	1219	1 m, clay rich brown soil + bouders + cobbles, minor qtz, meta tuff oc	53	1.0
T-19	604338	5827521	1232	1.75m, bk argillite soil, meta tuff/sst, boulders & cobbles, no oc	53	1.0
T-20	604337	5827485	1240	2m, bk, clay rich soil+ a few bld & cobs, no oc	53	1.0
T-21	604314	5827427	1253	2m, clay rich br colluvial derrived from argillite, no oc	53	1.0
T-22	604335	5827397	1264	1.5m, dk grey soil & argillite regolith + rusty qtz stringers. oc	53	1.0
T-24	604368	5827323	1282	1.75m, br soil+ grey ang vol+ 10% qtz + weathered bedrock, oc	53	1.0
T-25	604369	5827265	1295	1.3m br soil+ rounded glacial flt,+ grey rubble , no oc	27	0.5
T-29	604174	5827543	1237	2.5m, dk grey to br soil + weathered arg, no solid bedrock	53	1.0
T-30	604195	5827594	1228	1.5m, grey -br weathered argillite soil,above rusty arg, oc	53	1.0
T-31	604227	5827587	1230	1.5m, br clay rich soil+ br rusty weathered argillie oc	53	1.0
T-32	604217	5827625	1215	1.5m, grey to br rusty weathered argillite oc	53	1.0
T-33	604117	5827636	1217	1.5m, br soil + rounded bld+ qtz blocks, near old trench, no oc in pit	53	1.0
T-51	604263	5827489	1243	1.5m br-bk clay rich soil derived from argillite, no oc	53	1.0
T-52	604529	5827595	1193	2.0m, mix of br soil & weathered arg, arg below 1.25m, oc	53	1.0
T-54	604619	5827585	1180	1.75m, br soil & rubble from old blasted trench, no oc in pit	53	1.0
T-55	604771	5827415	1184	1.5m, br soil & rubble, bedrock at 1.1m, rusty pyritic volcanic	53	1.0

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November 30, 2021
W.R. Gilmour, PGeo

Table 8.2 Spanish Mountain Placer Claims
Sample Pit Testing: Gold Values
Concentrate from Sluiced Samples

Sample ID	MSALAB Report	-20 mesh Sample Weight Assayed mg	-20 mesh Sample Weight * used in Calculation	Method -->	FAS-999 -20 mesh Au ppm	FAS-415 -20 mesh Au ppm	-20 mesh Calculated Weight of Au mg	-20+60 mesh Au grains	-20+60 mesh Weight of Au mg	-20 mesh Au grains
T-2	YVR2110989	20	25		1,393		35			a few specks
T-6	YVR2110989	20	25		1,589		40	1	15	a few specks
T-14	YVR2110989	10	15			1,470	22			a few specks
T-15	YVR2110989	20	25			3,326	83			a few specks
T-16	YVR2110989	10	15			867	13			a few specks
T-17	YVR2110989	10	15			4,843	73	a few	110	a few specks
T-18	YVR2110989	30	35			27,414	959	a few	870 **	flour gold
T-19	YVR2110989	40	45			2,520	113			flour gold
T-20	YVR2110989	20	25		2,687		67			flour gold
T-21	YVR2110989	10	15			6,943	104			a small amount of flour
T-22	YVR2110989	10	15			2,874	43	a few	160	not much flour
T-24	YVR2110989	20	25			2,721	68			a few specks
T-25	YVR2110989	10	15		144		4			trace of flour
T-29	YVR2110989	10	15			858	13			a few specks
T-30	YVR2110989	10	15			3,252	49			a small amount of flour
T-31	YVR2110989	10	15			3,500	53			a few specks + trace flour
T-32	YVR2110989	10	15			6,083	91			some flour
T-33	YVR2110989	10	15			6,489	97	2	80	trace of flour
T-51	YVR2110989	20	25		2,914		73			trace of flour
T-52	YVR2110989	10	15			1,525	23			a small amount of flour
T-54	YVR2110989	20	25		745		19			a small amount of flour
T-55	YVR2110989	10	15		82		1			trace of flour
MSALAB	**QC/QA**									
STD BLANK							<0.9			
STD BLANK						<0.005				
STD OxQ115							25			
STD OxN155						7.717				

* Sample weight used to calculate the weight of gold in mg in -20 mesh concentrate
** includes one Au grain noted +6 mesh
T-2 -6+20 mesh, 1.4 g magnetite
T-54 -6+20 mesh, 2.2 g magnetite

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W.R. Gilmour, PGeo

9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The full weight of the -20 mesh concentrate that was assayed was not available from the lab. Therefore an estimate of the weight was used to calculate the weight of gold (mg) in the each concentrate, creating an estimate of the weight of gold (Table 8.2). The weight of gold in each -20 mesh concentrate is more significant than the concentration of gold in each concentrate. The weights are plotted, along with the sample numbers on Figure 8.1.

One sample, T-18, was most notable as it contained a +6 mesh gold grain and almost 1 g of gold in the -20 mesh concentrate.

Generally, the amount of gold is more in a 300 m by 300 m zone, with less in the periphery. This area is more central to the outline of the mineral resource.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA W. R. GILMOUR GEOSCIENTIST

W.R. Gilmour, PGeo

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A. M. J. KOFFYBERG #31384 GEOSCIENTIST

A. Koffyberg, PGeo

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November 30, 2021

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11.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

1	**Professional Services**			
	W.R. Gilmour, PGeo			
	Report Writing, Data Interpretation, Program Planning & Supervision			
	13 hrs @ $100 /hr		1,300.00	
	A. Koffyberg, PGeo			
	Report Writing			
	9.5 hrs @ $100 /hr		950.00	
			---	$2,250.00
2	**Personnel**			
	R.A. Tilsley			
	Field Program (June 2 - 29, 2021)			
	Supervision, sampling, mob/demob			
	28.0 days @ $750 /day	21,000.00		
	R. Mitchell (June 2 - 9, 2021)			
	Field Program			
	Sampling, mob/demob			
	8.0 days @ $600 /day	4,800.00		
	R. Parcigneau (June 5 - 29, 2021)			
	Sampling			
	226.5 hours @ $21.50 /hour	4,869.75		
	D. Morgan (June 5 - 29, 2021)			
	Sampling			
	226.5 hours @ $21.50 /hour	4,869.75		
		---	35,539.50	
	Office			
	Drafting	325.00		
	Field Preparation	222.50		
	Data Compilation	97.50		
	Secretarial	172.50		
		---	817.50	
			---	36,357.00
3	**Expenses**			
	Camp lodging and meals (32 person days at $75 /day))		2,400.00	
			---	2,400.00

4	**Disbursements**				
	Analysis - MSALABS				
	fire assay gold on 22 concentrates			856.07	
	Field supplies			633.00	
	Highbanker placer processor			649.00	
	Equipment rental: Highbanker			720.00	
				---	2,002.00
	Transportation	4 x 4 trucks			
		28 days@	$50 /day	1,400.00	
		2897 km @	$0.50 /km	1,448.50	
		fuel (exploration and mob/demob)		1,215.18	
	travel mob/demob	2080	$0.50 /km	1,040.00	
				---	5,103.68
					--- 7,961.75
	Discovery Management Fee				796.18

				Exploration Expenditure:	$49,764.93
5	**SMG Corporate Management Fee (5%)**				2,488.25

				Total Expenditure:	**$52,253.18**

12.0 STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William Gilmour, of Coldstream, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Geologist with Discovery Consultants, with a business address of Unit 10, 100 Kalamalka Lake Road, Vernon, BC, V1T 7M2.
2) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1970.
3) I am a member of the Engineers and Geoscientists BC (membership #19743).
4) I have been practicing my profession since graduation from university. I have over 45 years of experience in mineral exploration for a variety of base and precious metals. My working experience includes grassroots and reconnaissance exploration, project evaluation, geological mapping, planning and execution of drill programs, and project reporting.
5) I authored/co-authored 2017, 2018 and 2019 assessment reports on the Placer Property.
6) I am independent of Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd.
7) The Engineers and Geoscientists BC firm permit number for Discovery Consultants is 1003564.

Dated this 30th day of November, 2021

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA W. R. GILMOUR GEOSCIENTIST

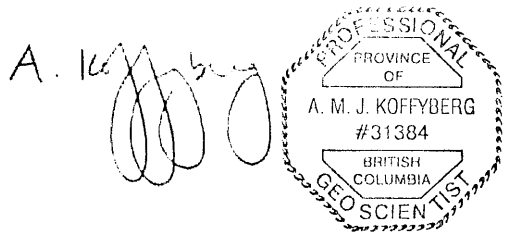
William Gilmour, PGeo
Discovery Consultants

DISCOVERY
CONSULTANTS

I, Agnes Koffyberg, a geologist of Discovery Consultants of Vernon, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Geologist with Discovery Consultants, with a business address of Unit 10, 100 Kalamalka Lake Road, Kelowna, BC, V1T 7M2.
2) I am a graduate of Brock University of Ontario with a 1987 Bachelor of Science degree in combined Geological Sciences / Chemistry. In addition, I have obtained a M.Sc. degree in Geology at the University of Alberta in 1994.
3) I am a member of the Engineers and Geoscientists BC (membership #30384)
4) I have been practicing my profession for over 20 years since graduation, with experience in mineral exploration in a variety of base and precious metals.
5) On the Spanish Mountain Gold Project, I have worked on the 2011, 2013, 2014, 2018 and 2020 drill programs, and have authored several assessment reports on the Property.
6) I am independent of Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd.
7 The Engineers and Geoscientists BC firm permit number for Discovery Consultants is 1003564.

Dated this 30th day of November, 2021



Agnes Koffyberg, PGeo
Discovery Consultants

APPENDIX

Placer Concentrates

Analytical Results

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Discovery Consultants**
Box 933
Vernon, BC, V1T 6M8
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR2110989**

Project Name:	886
Job Received Date:	24-Sep-2021
Job Report Date:	21-Oct-2021
Number of Samples:	22
Report Version:	Final

COMMENTS:

Results reported by FAS-999 are informational. FAS-111 is considered an inappropriate method for the samples received. FAS-999 and FAS-415 have been selected and results reported by this method instead.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
DRI-060	Drying at 60°C
PLG-100	Log Sample - No preparation required

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
FAS-999	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, AAS, Customer Specification
FAS-415	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, Gravimetric

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MSALABS

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Discovery Consultants**
Box 933
Vernon, BC, V1T 6M8
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2110989

Project Name: 886
Job Received Date: 24-Sep-2021
Job Report Date: 21-Oct-2021
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	FAS-999 Au ppm 0.005	FAS-415 Au ppm 0.9
T-2	HMC	0.02		1393.118	
T-6	HMC	0.02		1588.7565	
T-14	HMC	0.01			1469.6
T-15	HMC	0.02			3325.5
T-16	HMC	0.01			866.7
T-17	HMC	0.01			4843.1
T-18	HMC	0.03			27413.7
T-19	HMC	0.04			2519.8
T-20	HMC	0.02		2687.1931	
T-21	HMC	0.01			6943.2
T-22	HMC	0.01			2873.6
T-24	HMC	0.02			2720.8
T-25	HMC	0.01		144.403	
T-29	HMC	0.01			858.3
T-30	HMC	0.01			3251.9
T-31	HMC	0.01			3500.3
T-32	HMC	0.01			6082.9
T-33	HMC	0.01			6488.6
T-51	HMC	0.02		2913.9889	
T-52	HMC	0.01			1525.1
T-54	HMC	0.02		745.198	
T-55	HMC	0.01		81.841	

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

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To: **Discovery Consultants**
Box 933
Vernon, BC, V1T 6M8
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2110989

Project Name: 886
Job Received Date: 24-Sep-2021
Job Report Date: 21-Oct-2021
Report Version: Final

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	FAS-999 Au ppm 0.005	FAS-415 Au ppm 0.9
STD BLANK					<0.9
STD BLANK				<0.005	
STD OxQ115					25.0
STD OxN155				7.717	

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***