BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
39736

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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)]: Geochemical/Geological Assessment **TOTAL COST:** $ 81,000.00

AUTHOR(S): J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. **SIGNATURE(S):**

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5851645

PROPERTY NAME: Redonda

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1080749, 1080750, 1080981, 1081321
Red 1 Red 2 Red 4 Red 9

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu-Mo

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver **NTS/BCGS:** 92K/7W

LATITUDE: 50 ° 17 '00 " **LONGITUDE:** 124 ° 55 '20 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) J. T. Shearer 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Unit 5 - 2330 Tyner Street
Port Coquitlam, BC V3B 2Z7

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

MAILING ADDRESS:
Same

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Porphyry copper-moly zone drilled in 1979, probable Tertiary intrusion into Coast Range quartz diorite. Typical grades greater than 0.2% copper over 100m plus. Along suture zone between Wrangelia and Coast Plutonic Complex

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
Assessment Reports 0638, 28320, 0630, 8280, 29775, 33897

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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	17	1080749, 1080750	$ 25,000.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	9km	1080749	$ 11,000.00
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	5km	1080749, 1080750, 1080981, 1081321	$ 45,000.00
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$ 81,000.00

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
REDONDA PROPERTY

West Redonda Island, B.C.
NTS 92K/7W BCGS 092K026
Location:50°, 17' 00" N, 124° 55' 20"W
UTM Zone 10: 5,571,900N, 363,055 E (NAD83)
Vancouver Mining Division
Event #5851645

For

Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (V.STMP)
310-221 W. Esplanade,
North Vancouver, BC V7M 3J3

By

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG
E-mail: jo@HomegoldResourcesLtd.com
Phone : 604-970-6402

November 19, 2021

Work Completed Between April 2, 2021 and November 19, 2021

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SUMMARY

The Redonda Porphyry Prospect is an underexplored porphyry copper- molybdenum occurrence located in the northern Gulf Islands between the Wrangellia Terrain of Vancouver Island and the Coast Plutonic Belt of the mainland (Betmanis, 2013). The regional setting of the Redonda property is part of the Coast Suture Zone, as most of the known porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Canadian Cordillera are situated in the Intermontane Superterrane east of the Coast Plutonic Complex and to a lesser degree in the Insular Superterrane to the west.

The Redonda claim group is comprised of 9 contiguous claims called Red 1 to 9 located on West Redonda Island east of Campbell River. The claims cover 2726.02 hectares of copper and molybdenum mineralization. The Redonda property is located on NTS map sheet 92 K/7W as well as BCGS maps sheet 092K026 in the Vancouver Mining Division in British Columbia, Canada. The approximate center of the property is at UTM co-ordinates 5,571,900N – 363,055E (NAD 83 Zone 10). All claims comprising the property are in good standing with current expiry dates of January 25, 2022 for Red 1-3 claims and February 4, 2022 for the Red 4 to 9 claims. The claims are accessed from Campbell River BC via helicopter or boat. A network of reclaimed logging roads criss-cross the property. The OK Claims shown on Figures 2 and 3 are owned by other entities and provide perspective on proximity to Powell River. The OK Property is also a significant porphyry style showing owned by others located in plutonic rocks east of the Coast Suture Zone.

To date the mineralized area has been tested for copper and molybdenite only. No analyses have been made for other base metals or any precious metals. This report compiles all of the previous data from exploration on the property done from 1965 to 1979 and to create cross-sections and long-sections of the diamond drill holes, trenches and mineralized zone for interpretation of the zone. In 1966 Mastodon – Highland Bell Mines excavated 9 trenches across four zones of pyritized hornblende diorite and brecciated diorite. Chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization is finely disseminated throughout the hornblende diorite and as fine coating on silicified fractures. In 1979 Teck Corporation drilled 9 drill holes (R79-1 to R79-9) into the four zones to test the mineralization at depth.

In the claims area, Early Cretaceous dioritic intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex have been intruded by at least three later intrusive units, including a quartz porphyry plug, a 60 to 90 meter wide hornblende porphyry dike which is locally brecciated over its 650 meter exposed length and several smaller feldspar porphyry dikes which cut dioritic rocks near the southwest margin of the hornblende porphyry dike. Higher concentrations of copper-molybdenum mineralization are closely associated with the hornblende porphyry dike, particularly in areas where it has been brecciated. The geological setting of the mineralization on the Redonda mineral claims share a number of features similar to those observed at the OK over copper-molybdenum porphyry deposit located 34 km to the southeast, north of Powell River and the Gambier Copper deposit in Howe Sound.

Compilation of trench and diamond drill hole assay results has identified a porphyry-style, northerly to northeasterly trending zone of copper-molybdenum mineralization which has been traced in outcrop, trenches and diamond drill holes over a lateral north-south distance of about 500 m. It occurs across (trench) widths of about 45-90 m and its known vertical extent, indicated by drilling and mineralized surface exposures, exceeds 600 m. Mineralization remains open to the north and at depth.

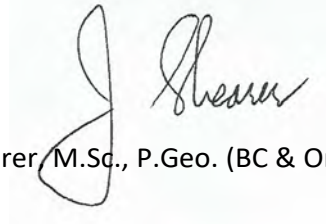
Some of the elevated copper – molybdenum assays identified in the 1965-1966 trenches include 45 m

grading 0.18% Cu and 0.130% MoS2 and 64 m grading 0.33% Cu and 0.030% MoS_2. Mineralized core intercepts in the 1979 drill core include 149.1 m grading 0.21% Cu and 0.05 1% MoS_2, 207.3 m grading 0.21% Cu and 0.021% MoS_2 and 22.5 m grading 0.24% Cu and 0.068% MoS_2.

The current program documented in this report consisted of clearing a trail along the overgrown logging road, locating the 1979 drill core.

It is recommended that a further phase exploration program by completing the clearing out of the old logging access road to provide a 4x4 access trail and by initiating the re-sampling of the drill core with the addition of precious metal analyses (gold and Silver) and additional multi-element analyses to the copper-molybdenum analyses. It is recommended a new grid be established and that surface exposures of the mineralized zone be mapped, sampled and analyzed for copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, rhenium and multi-element analyses. It is also recommended than an induced polarization survey should be conducted on brushed out survey lines to map sulphides. A second phase exploration program consisting of in-fill and expansion of diamond drilling is proposed to fully identify the extent of the mineralized zones and structural controls on such mineralization would be required.

Respectfully submitted,



J. T Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG

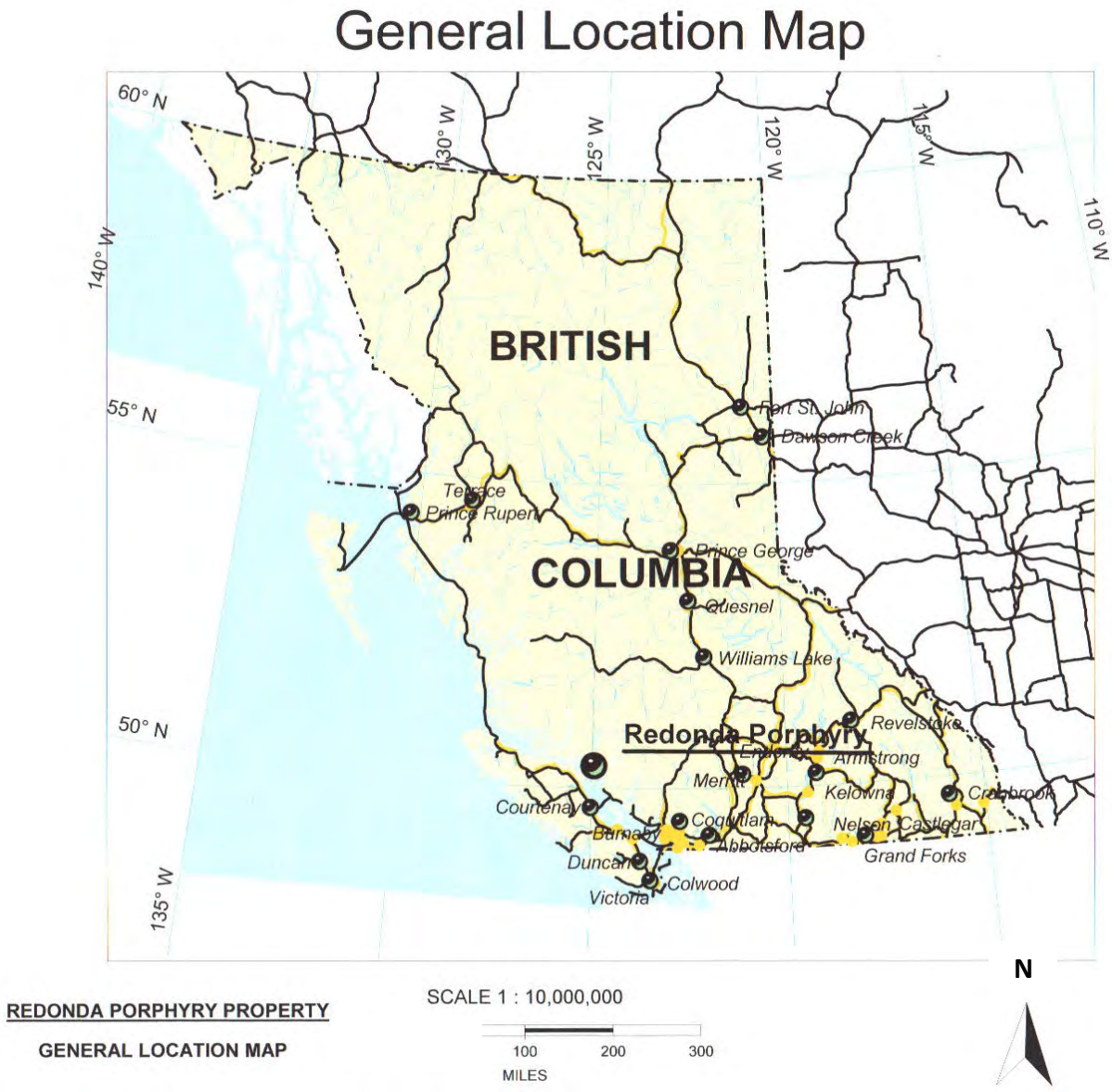


Figure 1: General Location Map

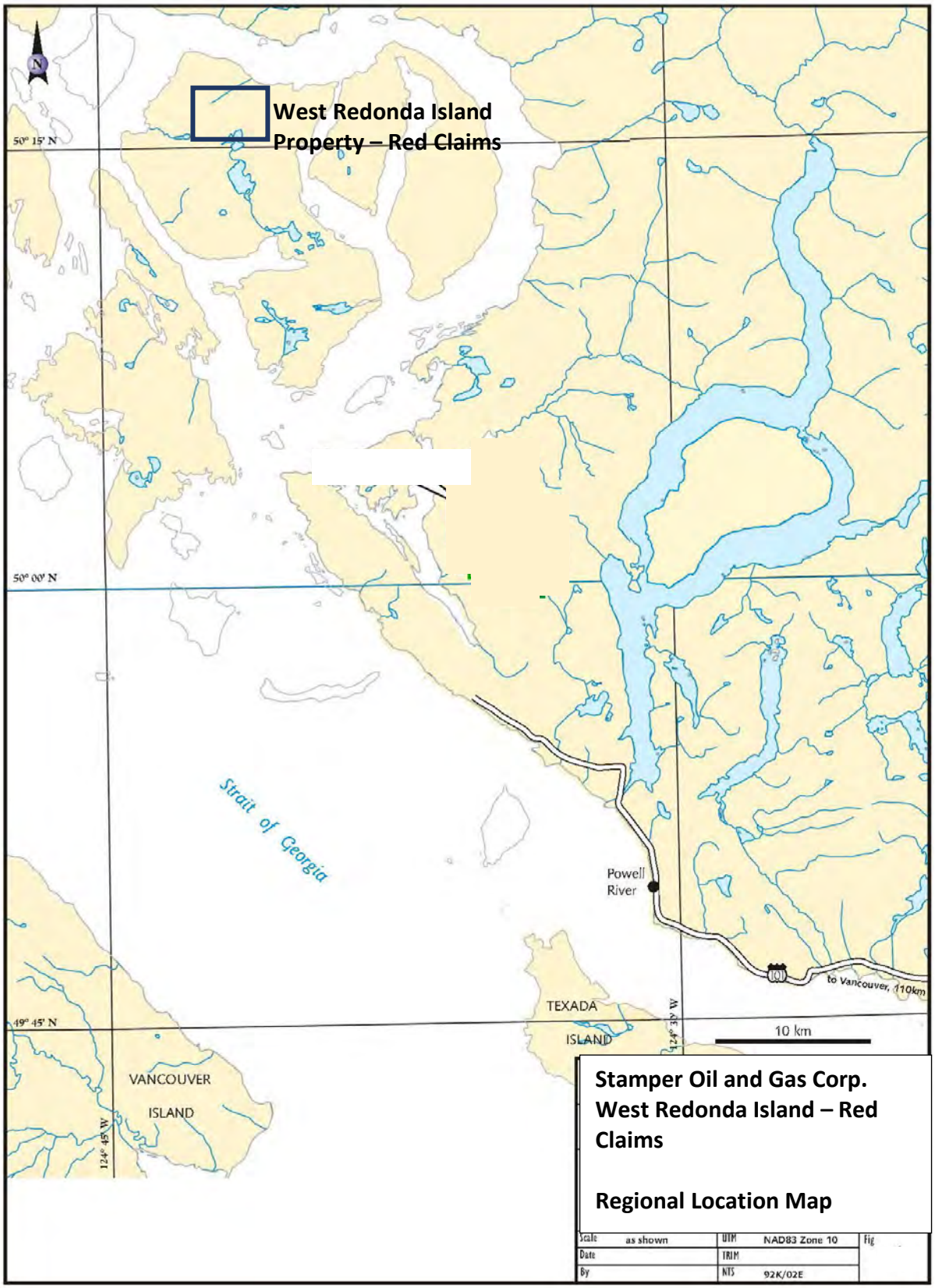


Figure 2 Regional Location Map

INTRODUCTION

J. T. Shearer was engaged by Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. to provide a technical report that compiles all the known data on the Red Claims located on Redonda Island located approximately 50 km northeast of Campbell River, BC, documents and recommends an exploration program to advance the property.

In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports, maps and various technical papers listed in the References Section of this.

The author has compiled this report with all due care and reviewed all available reports. It is believed that the information contained within this report is accurate and reliable. All previous work programs have been undertaken by experienced exploration personnel and the referenced reports cited were written by competent professionals. The author has assumed that all the information and technical documents listed in the References section are accurate and complete in all material aspects.

The Redonda Prospect was discovered in 1964 by prospectors from Mastodon Highland Bell Mines Ltd. Initial geological sampling work was done by Highland Bell. In the early 1970's Teck Corporation acquired the assets of Highland Bell, including the Redonda Property. Prospectors and geologists from Highland Bell retained a 15% carried interest in the property. Teck Corporation continued exploration on the property with various geochemical and limited geophysical programs as well as an exploratory diamond drilling campaign. Teck relinquished the property due to other commitments and the overbearing carried 15% Prospector's interest.

The Redonda Prospect is a typical porphyry copper-molybdenum showing located in the coastal district of British Columbia. The showing has been tested and assayed for copper and molybdenite only. No assays for gold or silver minerals were attempted in the past.

A 2021 program commenced in April 2021 with a program of clearing 2.2km overgrown roads and locating the 1979 Teck Corp. drill core. The phase one program was conducted by Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. will commence with the resplitting and re-assaying the drill core for gold, silver and rhenium and multi-element analysis and alteration mapping.

As part of the exploration permitting process, a support letter has been received from the Klahoose First Nation for a Notice of Work filed with MEMPR. An exemption for and Induced Polarization Survey (IP) was granted with the Letter of Support with the local First Nation

Photo 1 Teck Corp. 1979 Drill Core in Useable Conditions

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The RED Property is held 100% by J. T. Shearer. It is comprised of 14 claims total 3,469.15 hectares. It is included in the Klahoose First Nation and Xwemalhkwu (Homalko) First Nation Traditional Territories. The Klahoose First Nation appear to have the strongest claim to title with a Reserve on Southern West Redonda Island. Details of the claim are listed below:

Table 1 List of Mineral Claims

Tenure	Claim Name	Area ha	Date Acquired	Good to Date	Owner
1071161	Redonda	20.65	September 19, 2019	September 19, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1071184	Redonda 2	206.45	September 20, 2019	September 20, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1071209	Redonda 7	61.94	September 21, 2019	September 21, 2024	J. T. Shearer
1080749	Red 1	247.77	January 25, 2021	January 25, 2026	J. T. Shearer
1080750	Red 2	495.65	January 25, 2021	January 25, 2026	J. T. Shearer
1080751	Red 3	206.45	January 25, 2021	January 25, 2026	J. T. Shearer
1080981	Red 4	309.82	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1080982	Red 5	413.16	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1080983	Red 6	516.29	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1080985	Red 7	330.27	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1081320	Red 8	165.11	February 21, 2021	February 21, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1081321	Red 9	61.94	February 21, 2021	February 21, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1081461	Gloucester 1	20.65	March 2, 2021	March 2, 2025	J. T. Shearer
1081462	Gloucester 2	413.00	March 2, 2021	March 2, 2025	J. T. Shearer

Total ha 3,469.15

Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.

The Redonda Property is located near the north-west corner of West Redonda Island, British Columbia, in the Vancouver Mining Division. It is about 40 kilometers north-east from Campbell River and about 55 kilometers north-west from Powell River. The geographic coordinates of the centre of the property are:

50° 17" 00" N· 124 ° 55'20" W or
UTM Zone 10, 5,571,900 N; 363,055 E, (NA083)

Access to the Red Claims can be gained also by boat, float plane or helicopter northeast to Redonda Bay from Campbell River BC, a distance of approximately 50 km northwest from Powell River BC followed by a short 30 minute walk on old logging roads to the recent clear-cuts. Suitable helicopter landing sites are located near the centre of deposit on the logging road. Flying time is 15-20 minutes from Campbell River and photos 3 to 5. Boat or barge access from Campbell River to Redonda Bay is shown on Figure 4.

Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities at this time. Environmental baseline studies may be required in the future if advanced development takes place on the property. Currently environmental studies have not been conducted by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. Being situated on the side of a steep

terrain, extra work may be required to maintain the safety of trails, roads, planned mining facilities, and associated pipelines. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structures or camps structures of any value on these mineral tenures. The mineral tenures have been intensively logged over the last 60 years and currently logging may commence in 2021 on West Redonda Island.

Permits

The company and property will be subject to regulations of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources while exploration programs are conducted. The Optionor has secured the appropriate permits for clearing trails and a helicopter landing pad closer to the mineralized area of interest. Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. will be required to submit and application for a Notice of Work Exploration permit before any mechanical type work takes place on the property such as drilling and/or mechanical trenching. A reclamation bond will also be required to be posted should new drilling, trenching and/or bulk sampling programs be conducted in 2021.
Should the property proceed to production in the future detailed environmental impact studies will be required by the Provincial Ministry of Environment and potentially the Federal Canadian Environmental Assessment Authority (CEAA).

First Nations and Community Consultations

As part of the Notice of Work permitting process, Stamper Oil and Gas will be required to consult First Nations that oversee their traditional territory that the West Redonda Island Red Claims property occupies. J. Shearer has commenced discussions with the local Klahoose First Nation and has established a relationship with them J. Shearer has also employed several Klahoose First Nations members to initiate the clearing of an access path to the mineralized area of the claims. As part of the exploration permitting process, a Letter of Support for the project has been received from the Klahoose First Nation for a Notice of Work filed with MEMPR. The Letter of Support has provided an exemption for a Notice of Work for the proposed Induced Potential Survey (IP).

Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has commenced with initial applications to conduct the Phase One Exploration Program which will lead to a Notice of Work permit in the event mechanical exploration work such as drilling and/or trenching takes place (Phase Two) (Section 4.3 of this report). Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has also initiated contact with the local Klahoose First Nations Community to achieve support for the 2021 exploration projects as noted in Section 4.4 of this report. Environmental baseline studies may be required in the future if advanced development takes place on the property. Currently environmental studies have not been conducted by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. Being situated on the side of steep terrain, extra work will be required to maintain the safety of trails, roads, planned mining facilities, and associated pipelines. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structures of any value on these mineral tenures. The mineral tenures have been intensively logged over the last 50 years and some logging on the island will take place in 2021.

Detailed environmental studies and broader permitting applications will be carried out once the exploration phase moves towards the development of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates.

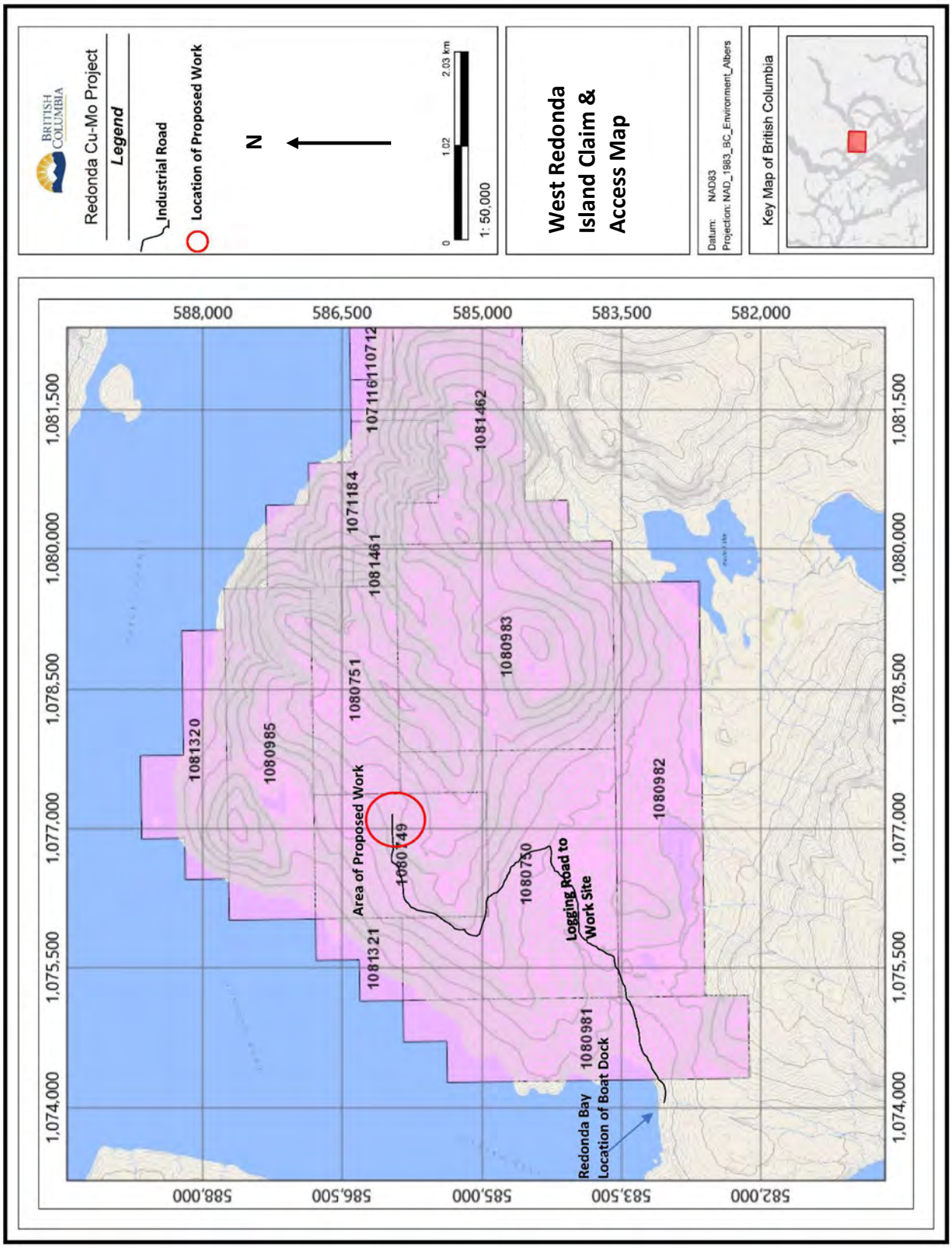


Figure 3: Claim Map and Logging Road Access to Red Claims Showing Area from Redonda Bay

ACCESSIBLITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies between sea level at its northwest corner and 725 metres a.s.l. towards the central southeast of the property. Most of the steep rise is just above sea level in the form of cliffs. Slopes near the centre of the deposit are moderate to locally steep. Running stream water is available at various locations on the property. Several improved and unimproved logging roads provide access to most areas of the property. Several camp sites exist close to the centre of the main property area.

Most of the area has been logged at various times in the past, and parts recently in the last few years. Vegetation varies from second or third growth to some old growth towards the northwest part of the property. Undergrowth is not a problem in most areas on the property. However, the BC Forest Service established a camp for low security convicts at Redonda Bay. Inmates were used to thin the second growth on parts of northwestern West Redonda Island. When Teck repaired and upgraded the old logging road for vehicle use for their exploration, the BC Forest Service concentrated on thinning second growth on the Redonda Property. They operated throughout the 1970's and were continuing into the 1980's when Teck last worked on the property in 1979. The logging roads were constantly clear and usable since the 1950's and continued as such for a few a years after 2003 when they were encouraged to become overgrown. The timber from second growth on that part of the property is now at a prime time for logging with most of the stands at or over 50 metres tall of good healthy timber ideal for harvesting. Two areas on the property near Redonda Ridge and within 200 metres from the main mineralized zone and just to the southwest were clear-cut logged in the very early 2000's.

The climate is moderate coastal typical of the northern Gulf Islands. Summers can be dry and warm to hot, with winters cool and wet with occasional snowfalls that stay on the ground for often no more than a few days. Exploration and development on the property can be carried out year-round.

Generally weather directions and inclement weather come from the north-northwest down Calm Channel and Lewis Channel. On a local scale the Redonda Property is well protected from salt water exposure and weather but the western edge and the lowermost parts of the property can receive occasional heavier gusts of wind that may cause occasional windfalls in late autumn andearly winter.

Access can be gained also by boat or float plane northeast to Redonda Bay from Campbell River BC, a distance of approximately 50 km or 55 km northwest from Powell River BC followed by a short 30 minute walk to the recent clear-cuts (Figure 4). The mineralized zone is an additional 2 kilometres walk along an overgrown but good base logging road. Landing craft or barge access for transporting heavier equipment is available at Redonda Bay close to the current wharf (DL 6248). The route from Campbell River is shown on Figure 4. Limited facilities exist at Redonda Bay since logging equipment and heavy machinery are barged in as needed for each logging operation undertaken. A private oyster farm in Redonda Bay requires maintenance and harvesting. The farm's facilities are the main permanent facilities at Redonda Bay. Logging has been intermittently active on the northwest area of West Redonda Island with large tracts of forest being clear-cut every few years. The current forest tenure holders are A&A Trading who barge in equipment whenever needed. The next harvesting is scheduled for later in 2021.

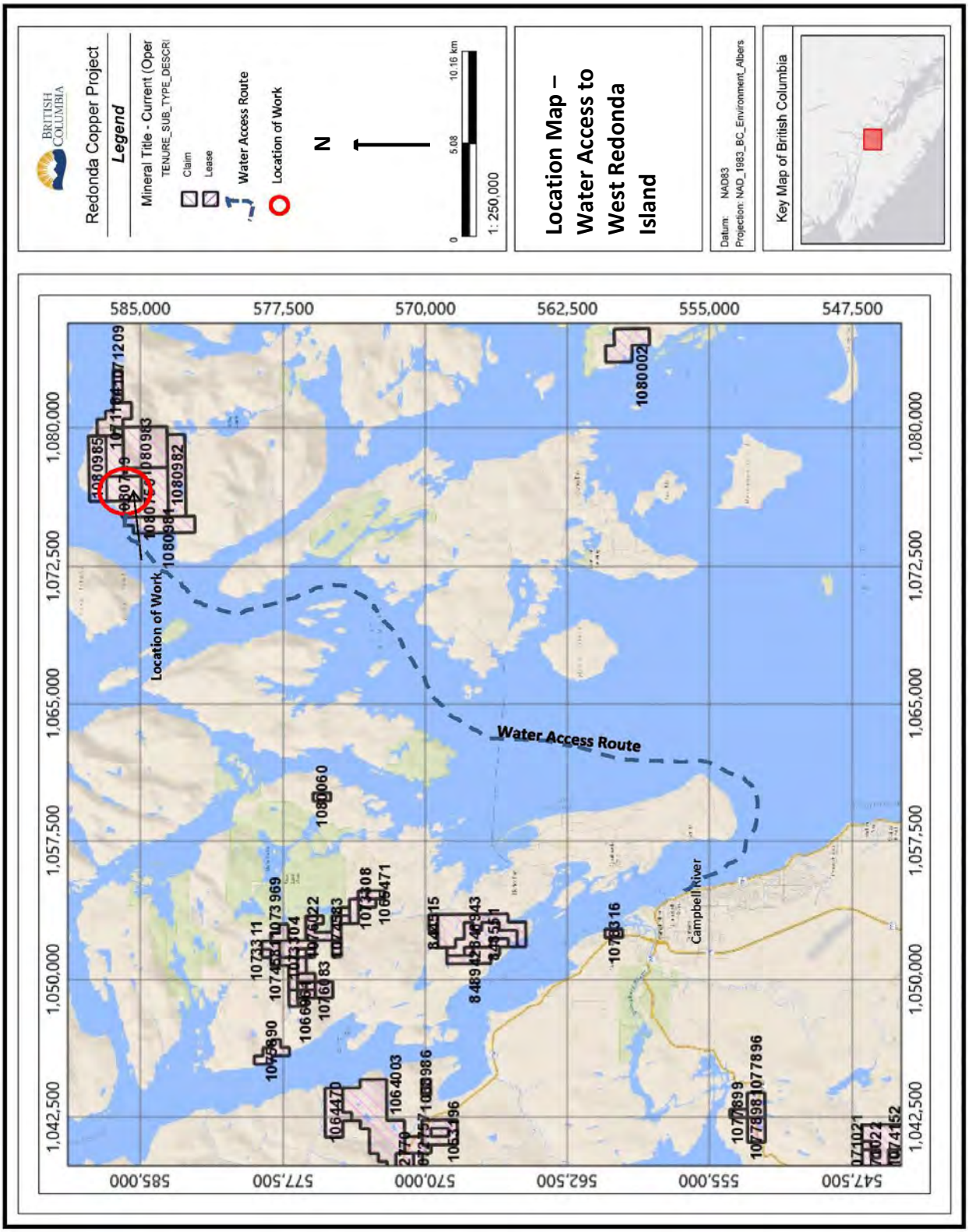


Figure 4: Access Map to West Redonda Island via Boat from Campbell River

Photo 2: Redonda Bay Central Facilities

Photo 3: Private Wharf for Oyster Farm Operations

Photo 4: Helicopter Landing Area on Logging Road Access Point

As of the Effective Date of this report, other than the private structures and wharf located at Redonda Bay, there are no building structures or other infrastructure such as water supply piping and electrical power supply lines on the Red Claims. Off-property infrastructure that is able to source materials and labour are located in the City of Campbell River, BC some 50 km to the southwest of the West Redonda Island Red Claims.

HISTORY

Geologists and prospectors from Mastodon Highland Bell Mines Ltd. discovered the Redonda mineralization in the early 1963 while inspecting recent logging road cuts on the Gulf islands. Highland Bell staked the original claims on the property and three individuals from the exploration team were awarded jointly a 15% carried interest in the property. Between 1964 and 1965 the property was sampled, geologically mapped, geochemically soil sampled and trenched. Limited electromagnetic surveying was attempted. Four possible mineralized zones were interpreted at that time. The author has viewed copies of the trench plans complete with analytical results for copper and molybdenum (Table 4).In the early 1970's Teck Corporation (Teck) acquired the assets of Mastodon Highland Bell, including the Redonda Property. The property remained encumbered by the original 15% Prospector's Agreement, which was considered untenable by Teck for a marginal grade porphyry copper deposit. Teck initiated exploration work on the Redonda Property in 1972. Most of the work by Teck was done by or supervised by A.I. Betmanis as project geologist for Teck at that time. Exploration work by Teck continued until 1980 under the management of the A Betmanis.

The initial work done by Teck was limited to minor geophysical ground VLF-EM surveying and fluxgate magnetometer surveying. This was soon expanded to geochemical soil surveying and some soil test pit excavations for soil profiles. During the latter years of exploration by Teck the BC Forest Service managed a low security prison camp at Redonda Bay to use inmates for thinning logged areas of new growth in the property area. The thinning process did not attempt any slash clean-up and most of the old survey lines were obliterated and had to be re-cut and surveyed. The thinning followed by generous fertilization has produced a rapid and healthy growth which is now ready for harvesting. The logging companies have been very accommodating in the past.

All exploration work was based mainly on soil geochemistry by Mastodon Highland Bell, and as expanded by Teck Corporation (Teck). Teck dug several test pits in 1977 and sampled them to obtain a soil profile to check for surface contamination from logging operations and to investigate a dry swamp area to the north-east part way towards a small lake that had some anomalous copper and molybdenum values. It was concluded that the swamp area values were either possible hydromorphic or surface contamination from logging, but that no significant down-slope creep had occurred during logging.

The exploration work by Teck culminated in late 1979 with the drilling of nine exploratory NQ diamond drill core holes to test the main part of the showing. Drilling equipment and major camp equipment, including vehicle transportation, was barged in to Redonda Bay. Drill moves were performed by helicopter from Campbell River. During the drilling program a contract geologist was hired briefly to re-interpret the surface geology and relate it to drill hole results. Petrographic examination of a number drill core samples was made for lithology, alteration and mineralization. At no time has the property been tested for anything in addition to copper and molybdenum.

Unfortunately Teck permitted the property to expire at the end of its assessment credit years due to other major commitments, mainly internationally and development of the Shaft Creek deposit, plus Redonda's encumbrance of the 15% carried Prospector's Agreement, although exploration results were very encouraging. Teck currently retains no remaining interest in the property.

No on-site property exploration has been done since Teck relinquished the property. Recent intermittent but consistent logging operations have been performed on the property with operations

based out of Redonda Bay. These operations have been continuing until the present.

In 2005, B.K. Bowen, P. Eng. from Surrey, B.C. acquired the property. He reviewed most of the previous published exploration work by Teck on the property, performed a regional air photo interpretation of major lineaments indicated on 1996 black and white photos at a scale of 1:40,000, and compared the property in broad terms to the OK porphyry copper-molybdenum property located to the south. At no time did Bowen do an on-site examination or visit the property.

Since Bowen's original assessment expiry, small one to two cell nuisance key claims for speculative purposes were placed on the property for a number of years and expired due to no work being attempted, but were being replaced by adjacent cells on the due dates. These have only prevented any serious acquisition, exploration or development of the property and prevented serious property acquisition for exploration purposes. Bowen re-staked the Redonda property on July 10, 2012 but failed to record assessment work by the required due date and the claim lapsed.

A. Betmanis acquired the property in 2013 but failed to accomplish any meaningful work except for a compilation.

Summary of the 1979 Teck Corp. Drilling Program

A total of nine NQ core holes for a total of 1,681 metres were drilled on the property in 1979. These drill holes were exploratory holes to sample the mineralized zone as known at the time and to obtain an indication of grades. The drill holes and locations are tabulated in Table 2. Down-hole surveying was done by acid tube tests that provide no information of any change in direction and the measured data from the drill collar is the only indication of direction. The drill hole locations are based on an average of the old Mastodon Highland Bell grid lines and the Teck resurveyed grid lines. Elevations have been interpreted from topography as shown by BCGS on MapPlace. Since at that time no attempt was made to analyse for precious metals, partly due to metal prices at that time and also because no precious metals had been visually observed in outcrops or hand specimens during surface mapping, the drill core was assayed for copper and molybdenite only.

Geochemical soil samples had been analyzed for Cu and Mo, whereas the drill core was assayed for Cu and MoS2. All drill core was assayed by Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver for percent Cu and MoS_2.

The grade averages shown in the accompanying maps are % CuEq based on the metal prices in effect in 1979. A 0.25% CuEq has been used in most cases and includes short sections of <0.25% CuEq if the average is maintained above 0.25% CuEq. The interpretative mineral zones therefore are for illustration only, but should be of invaluable assistance for interpreting the mineralized trend and to help indicate in which directions the grid should be expanded for more complete geochemical and geophysical surveying. The mineralized zone interpretations depend largely on adjacent sections and would require additional in-fill drilling or step-out drilling to be verified.

The drillhole sections are based on an assumed grid with an origin located at the logging roads junction a short distance east from the main mineralized zone. By constructing drill sections an indication of possible three dimensional distribution of mineralization even though the drillholes were preliminary exploratory holes, was possible for the first time. The nine drill hole locations and data are summarized in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2 List of Drill Hole Locations

DRILL HOLE	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEV (col.)	BEARING	DIP	DEPTH	ELEV (base)
R 79-1	5,572,017 N	363,462 E	505m	S 45° E	-70°	136.6 m	4 04 m
R 79 -2	5,572,142 N	363,000 E	407m	S 45° E	-70°	206.7 m	208 m
R 79-3	5,571,731 N	362,985 E	653m	S 45° E	-70°	200.5 m	458 m
R 79-4	5,572,107 N	362,897 E	416 m	S 45° E	-70°	156.4 m	265 m
R 79-5	5,571,830 N	363,107 E	620m	S 45° E	-70°	221.3 m	429 m
R 79-6	5,571,612 N	362,938 E	680m	S 45° E	-70°	154.8 m	541 m
R 79-7	5,571,663 N	363,100 E	695m	S 45° E	-70°	157.9 m	548 m
R 79-8	5,571,820 N	362,895 E	549m	S 45° E	-70°	215.8 m	385m
R 79-9	5,571,819 N	362,808 E	494 m	S 45° E	-70°	231.0 m	296 m

Notes
Drill hole locations are listed according to an E-W and N-S grid with origin at the main Redonda road and the spur road junction west of the DDH R79-1 collar, UTM location 5,571,975 N and 363,215 E. The base map was adjusted for best-fit of the Redonda road to government shown road locations. This results in an approximate 6 degree rotation counter-clockwise of the Mastodon Highland Bell base map relative to the government base maps, i.e. the north arrow is actually N08° W.

Drill hole locations and mapping originally were based on distances and compass directions relative to the Redonda road and grid lines. Although the drill hole locations probably are only approximate, they are believed to be the most accurate locations possible averaging all sources without resorting to UTM grid locations and propersurveying.

Drill hole collar elevations were obtained by interpolation from a contour base after the revised drill hole collars were plotted on the government shown base map. The historical assays of the drill core with the most significant mineralized intersections (Copper & Molybdenum) are shown in Table 3 in Section 6.3.1 of this report. The analytical work was performed by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. of North Vancouver, BC. Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. was a highly regarded analytical company in 1979 and held the applicable assay certifications at the time. The company utilized the latest analytical instrumentation of the time. The company was acquired by ALS-Chemex Labs in 2001. The author has reviewed the Teck Corp. drill logs written by A.I. Betmanis, P.Eng., the company Geologist.

Soil Geochemistry

From the Property Geology map (Figure 6) the colour-contoured plots of the copper and molybdenum in soils values are shown in Figures 5 and 6 respectively. The soil samples were collected in 1966 by Mastodon Highland-Bell Mines Ltd. on their informally laid out grid. Both copper and molybdenum display large dispersion patterns in soils typical of a porphyry-style mineralized system. Strongly anomalous copper values range from >200 to 1,600 ppm over an area measuring about 800 by 800 meters. A coincident, but slightly smaller molybdenum anomaly, measuring about 500 by 500 meters, contains strongly anomalous values ranging from >50 to 2,000 ppm. Both the copper and molybdenum soil anomalies remain open to the west and north. Both the copper and molybdenum anomalies lie predominantly over the area of the Quartz Diorite Hornblende Porphyry outcrop area shown on Figure 6

above. Although identified in 1965-1966 by Mastodon Highland-Bell Mines Ltd. as a dyke like feature as shown on the above noted map, the soil anomalies indicate the Quartz Diorite Hornblende Porphyry map be a larger stock like body intruding the surrounding Quartz Diorite that has undergone alteration and some brecciation.

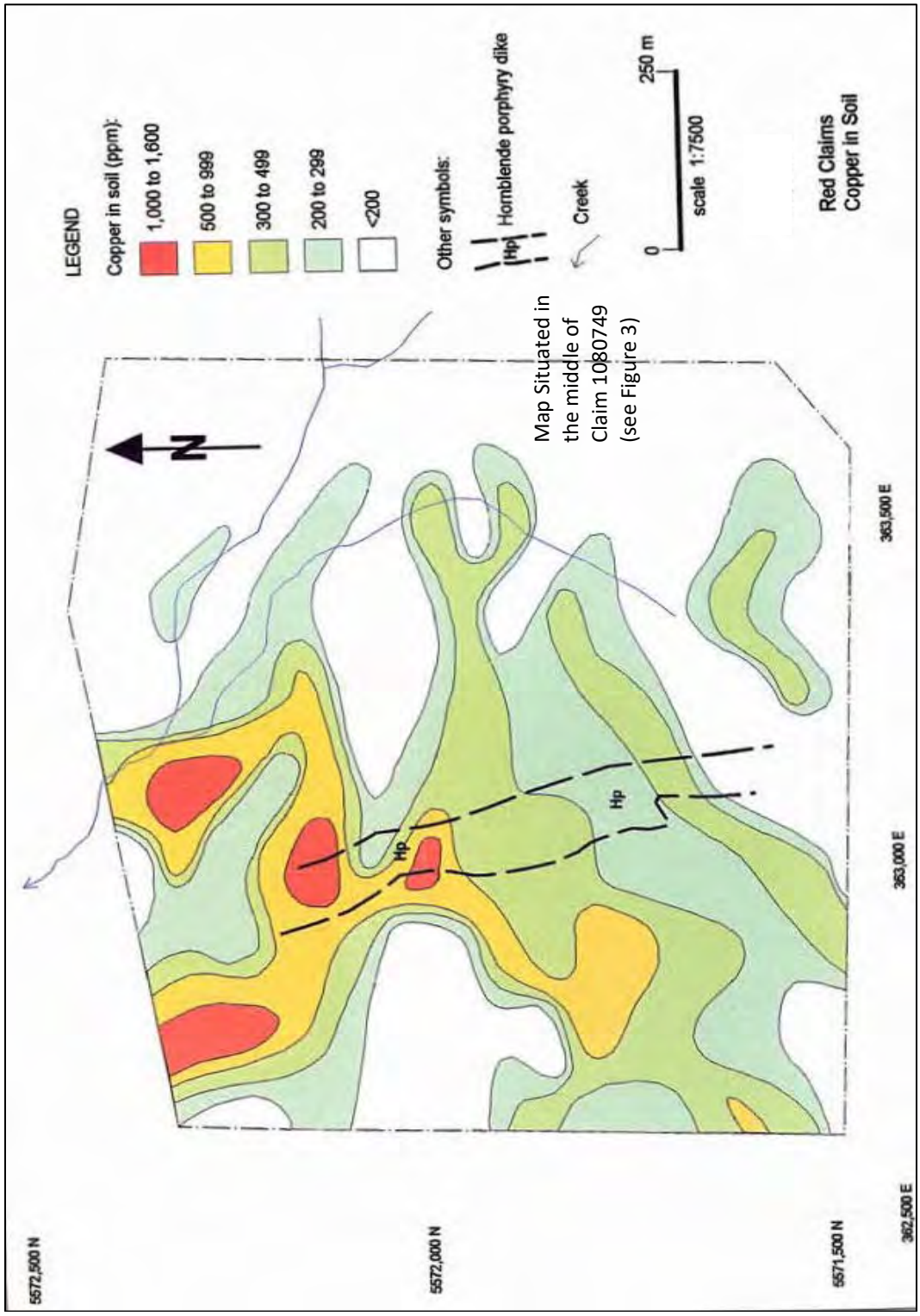


Figure 5 Copper in Soil Geochemistry

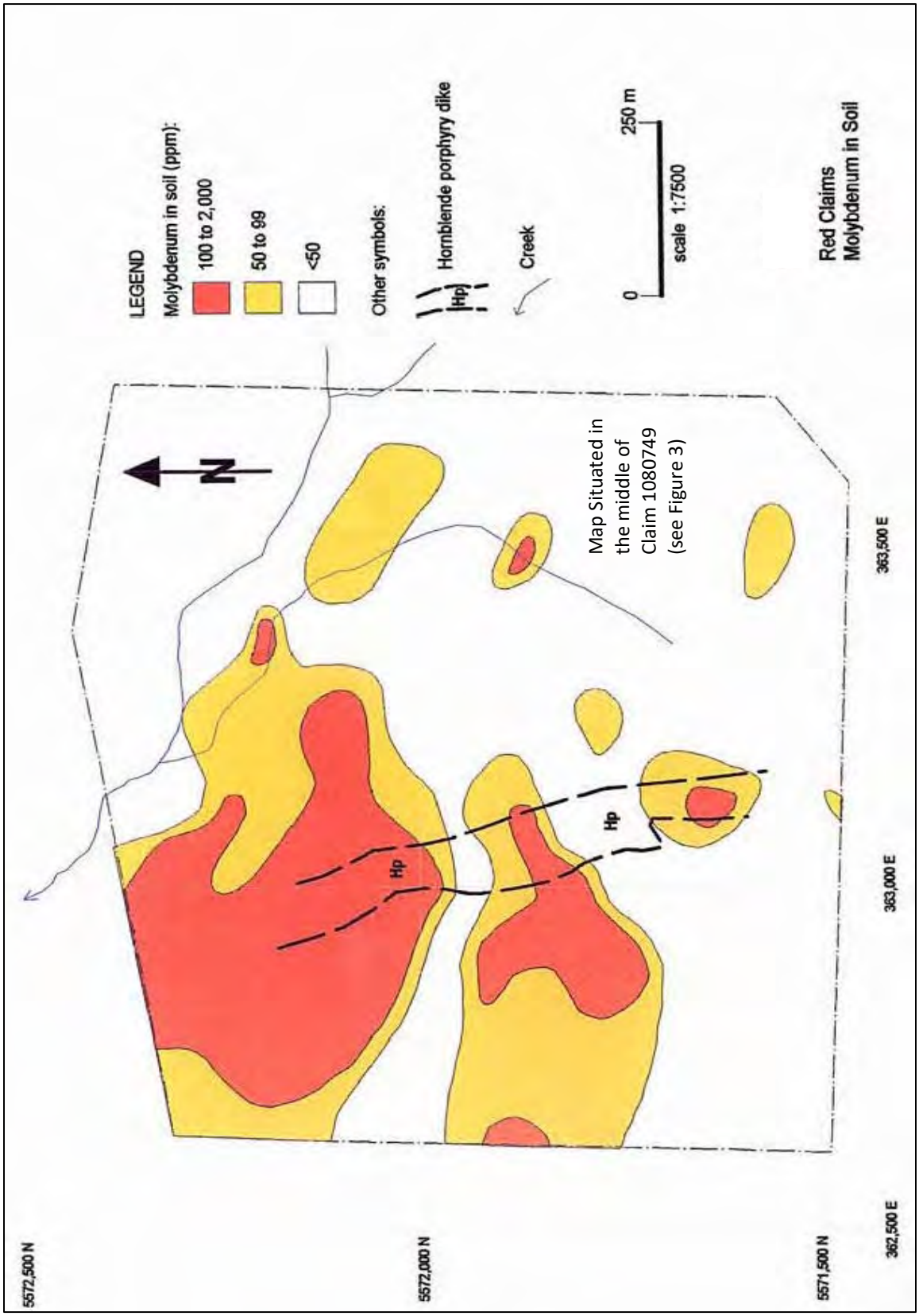


Figure 6 Molybdenum in Soil Geochemistry

MINERALIZATION
Trenching and Diamond Drilling

The main metallic mineralization observed on the property is pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite deposited as disseminations and in fractures and small veinlets. Petrographic studies did not report on metallic minerals. No polished thin sections were made to interpret metallic minerals and their possible relative abundance and possibly genesis. Mineralization is located in and close to the hornblende porphyry dyke between the quartz porphyry and a distance of approximately 350 metres east of the dyke. From recent interpretations of drill hole sections the main mineralized zone forms a J-shaped with the limbs of the J open for additional exploration drill testing. Mineralization grades seem to increase in the northeastern part of the J. The southern and centre of the J becomes lower grade in copper and molybdenum and more pyritic. This could be due to mineral zoning as apparent from surface geology and topography. The limbs of the J are open to further exploration. The depth of mineralization is unknown. The zone appears to plunge steeply northwesterly, although step-out drilling, and possibly IP surveying would be required to verify this. The drill hole mineralized intersections are summarized in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3 1979 Drill Hole Mineralization

DRILL HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERCEPT	%Cu	% M0 S 2	% CuE
DOH R79-2	110.0	200.0	90.0	0.21	0.019	0.44
DOH R79-3	3.4	27.5	24.1	0.42	0.075	0.88
	35.0	60.0	25.0	0.19	0.024	0.45
	67.5	97.5	30.0	0.17	0.120	1.52
	140.0	152.5	12.5	0.30	0.015	0.43
DOH R79-5	2.7	55.8	53.1	0.33	0.025	0.60
	92.5	135.0	42.5	0.20	0.038	0.63
	155.0	172.5	17.5	0.37	0.010	0.44
	182.5	210.0	27.5	0.22	0.021	0.45
DOH R79-6	2.5	30.0	27.5	0.23	0.058	0.88
	142.5	155.5	10.0	0.10	0.045	0.60
DOH R79-7	30.0	37.5	7.5	0.20	0.004	0.25
DOH R79-8	125.0	135.0	10.0	0.06	0.034	0.43
DOH R79-9	5.0	15.0	10.0	0.16	0.014	0.31
	97.5	110.0	12.5	0.19	0.011	0.31
	175.0	210.0	35.0	0.09	0.27	0.40

Note: These copper equivalent calculations were made in 2011 based on $2.00/lb Cu and $15.00/lb Mo and do not take into consideration possible extraction recovery losses or affects. These results have not been updated to current metal prices. Only the more significant mineralized intercepts are shown to indicate mineralization grades. Surface leaching and/or enrichment is negligible.

All exploration work was based on soil geochemistry by both Mastodon Highland Bell and Teck. No significant geophysical work has been done.

All mineralization is influenced by the extent of fracturing and is accompanied by various stages of alteration from partial to intense. Alteration on the property has been only partly mapped with surface geological mapping.

Trenches 66-1 to 66-3 and 66-5 did not carry significant copper and molybdenum mineralization. The mineralized intersections in the 1966 Trenches are summarized in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4 - 1966 Trench Mineralization

Trench No.	Sample Length (m)	% Copper	% MoS_2
66-4	45 m	0.18	0.13
66-6	52 m	0.19	0.02
66-7	49 m	0.22	0.02
66-8	88 m	0.24	0.01
66-9	64 m	0.33	0.03
66-10	24 m	0.20	0.02

A compilation of trench and diamond drill hole assay results is presented in Figures 9. Porphyry-style, northerly-trending copper-molybdenum mineralization (accented in red) has been traced in outcrop, trenches and diamond drill holes over a lateral north-south distance of about 500 m. It occurs across (trench) widths of about 45-90 m and its known vertical extent, indicated by drilling and mineralized surface exposures, exceeds 400 m. Mineralization remains open to the north and at depth.

A compilation and interpretation of drill hole sections and ≥0.25% CuEq (1980 calculations) indicate that the main mineralized zone is an irregular body of at least approximately 600 by 600 metres, possibly steeply northwesterly plunging, and open to the north and at depth. The mineralized zone is located on the north facing slope of what here is referred to as the "Redonda Ridge or Rise".

The 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes and their mineralized intersections are summarized in Figure 7 and in detail on Figures

Detailed Plan and Cross-Sections with mineralized intersections summarized in Tables 3 and 4 are illustrated in Figures 7 to 11. Figure 7 is a generalized plan map based on the Mastodon-Highland Bell Grid. The locations of the trenches and drill hole locations were converted to UTM coordinates from which plan map Figure 8 and cross-section Figures 9 to 12 were produced.

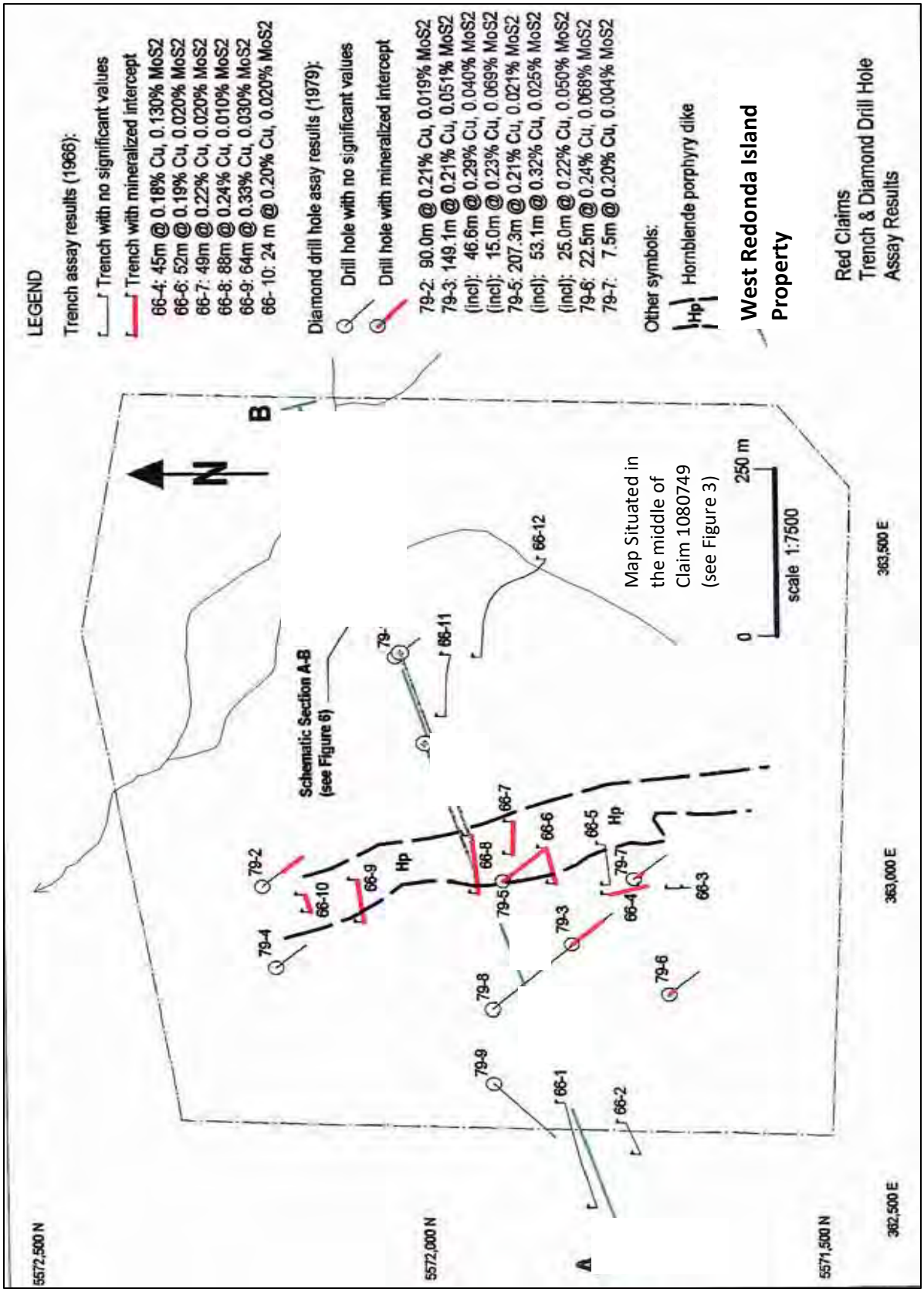


Figure 7: 1966 Trench Locations and 1979 Drill Hole Locations with Mineralized Intersections

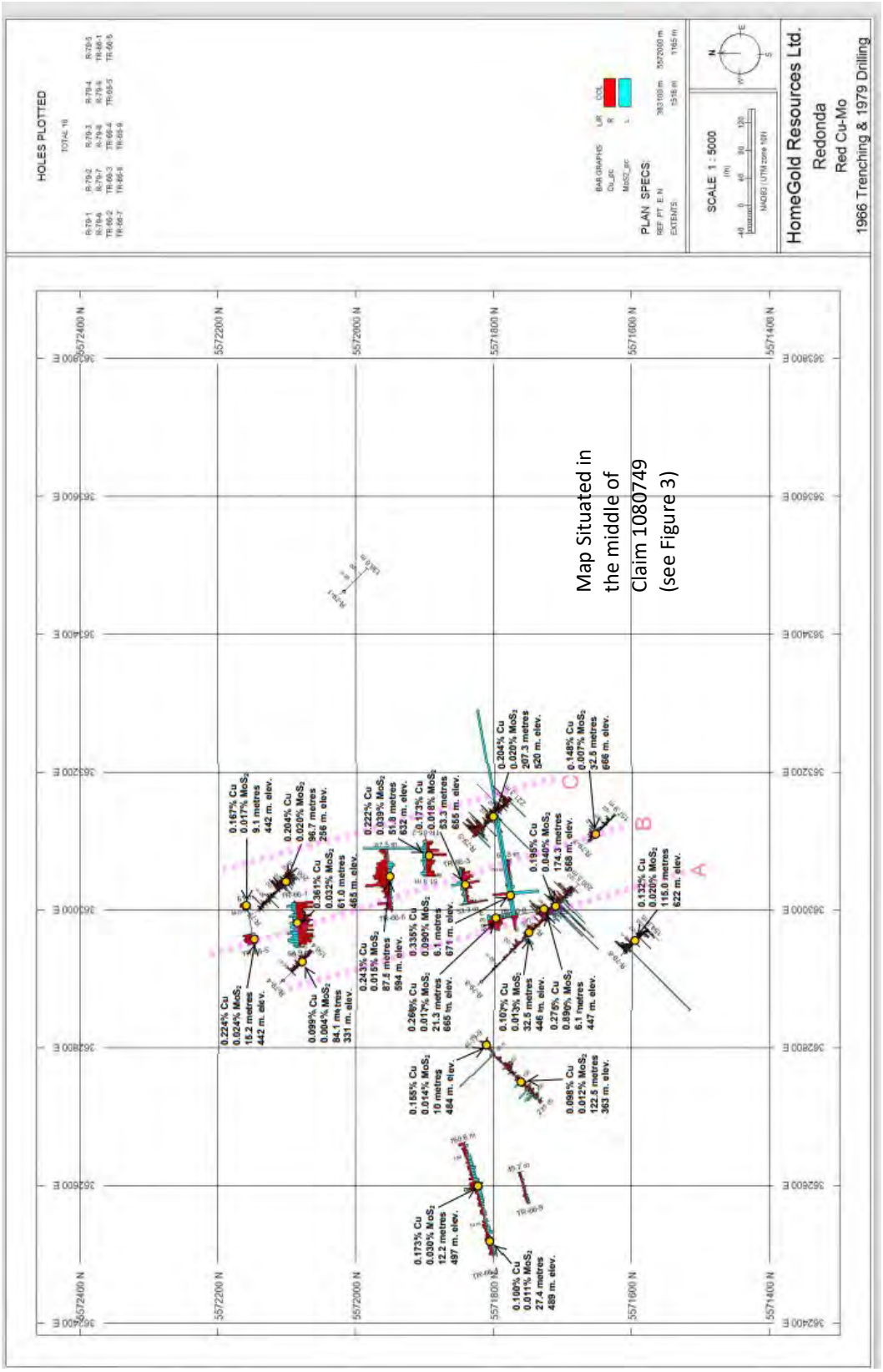


Figure 8: Plan Map of 1966 and 1979 Drill Hole Copper and Molybdenum Intersection Using UTM Grid

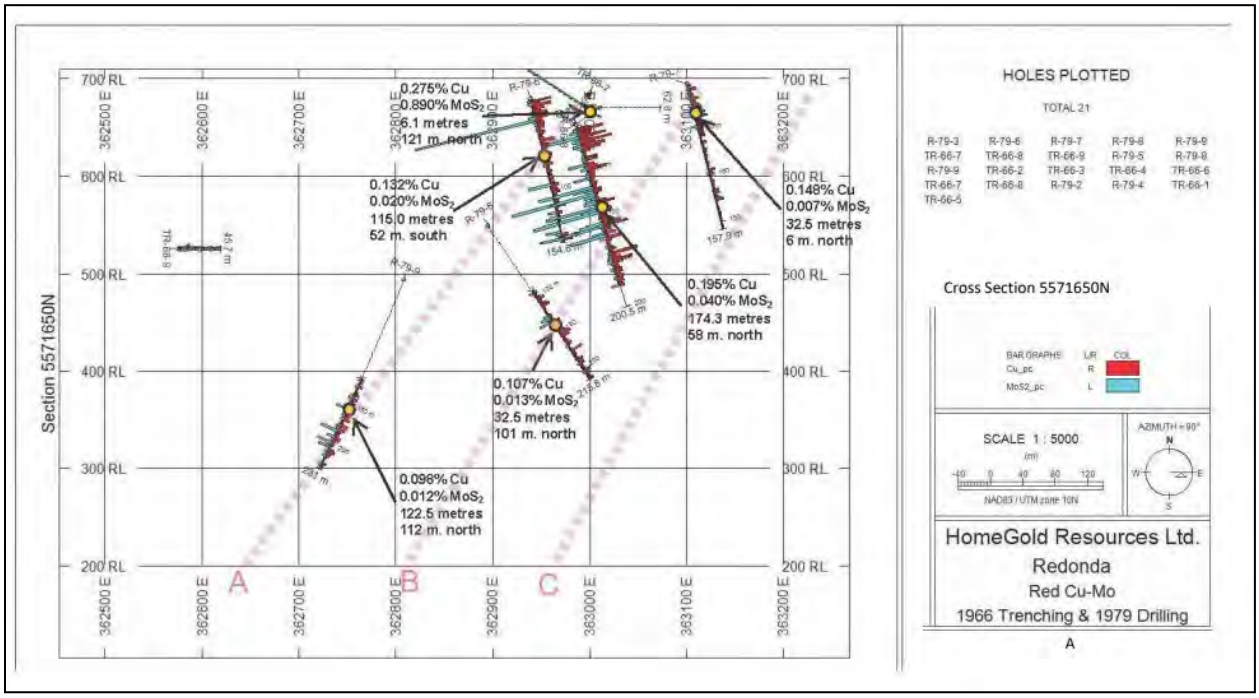


Figure 9: Cross Section 5571650N – 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes with Copper and Molybdenum Mineralized Intersections – UTM Grid

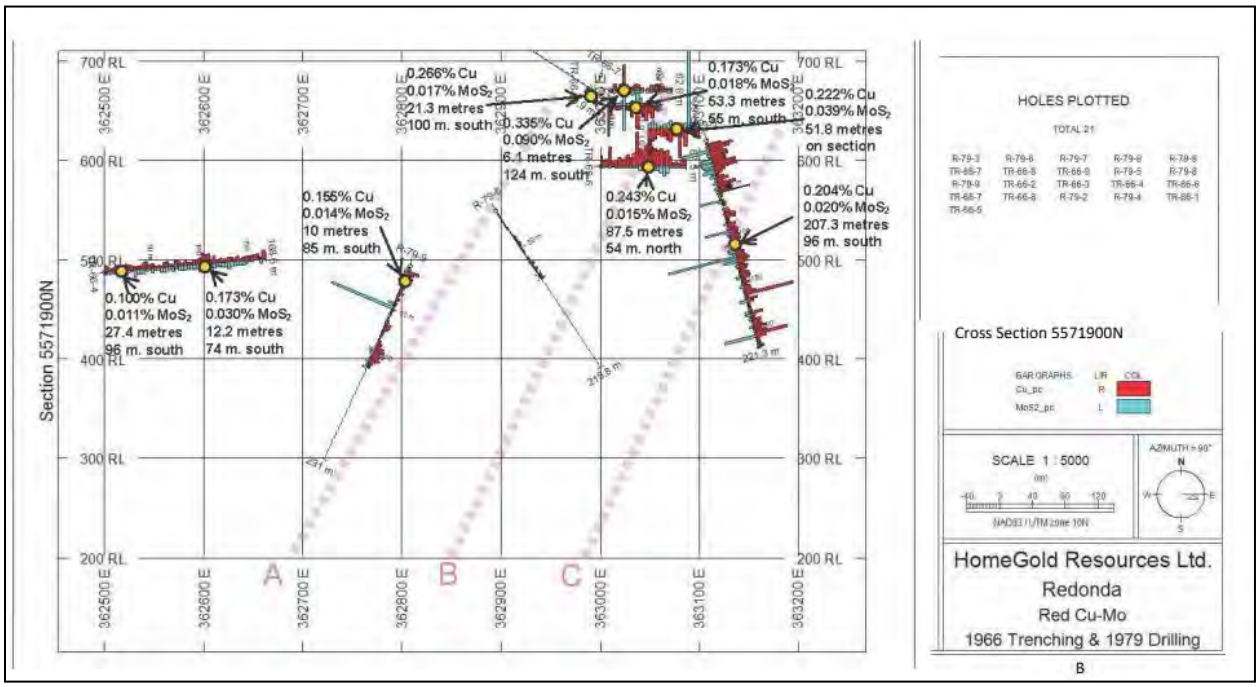


Figure 10: Cross-Section 5571900N – 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes with Copper and Molybdenum Mineralized Intersections – UTM Grid

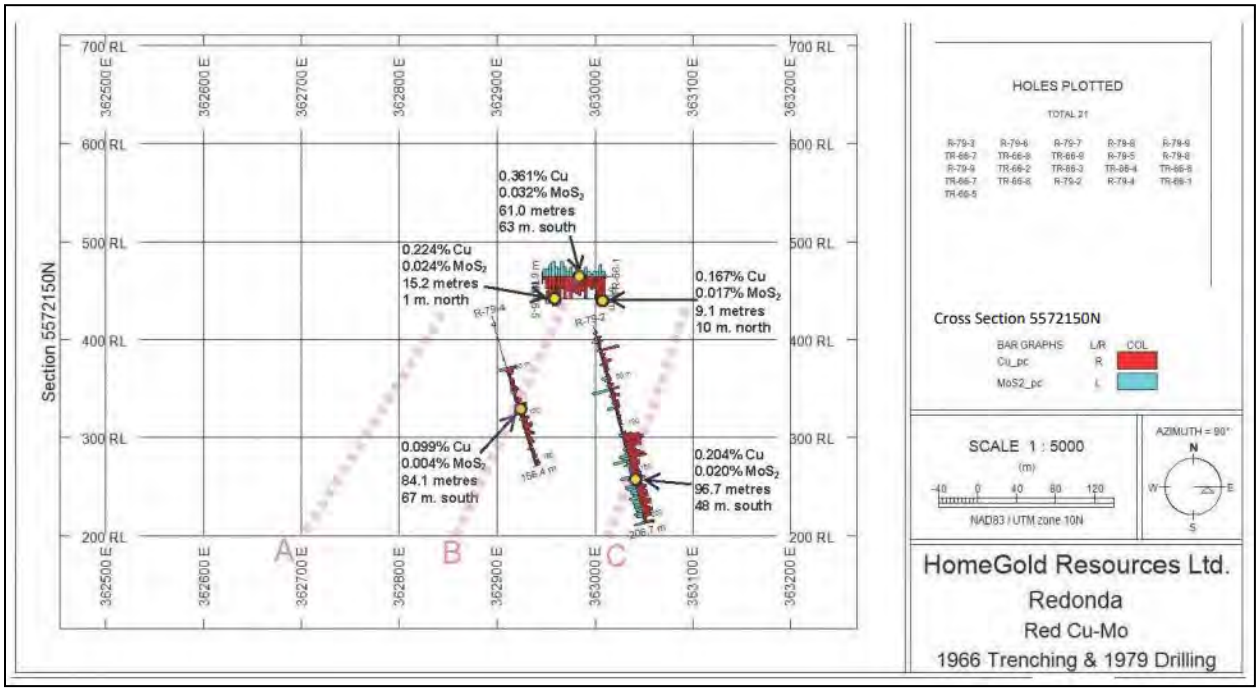


Figure 11 – Cross-Section 5572150N - 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes with Copper and Molybdenum Mineralized Intersections – UTM Grid

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The West Redonda Island property is situated in the western part of the Coast Plutonic Complex which is coincident with the Coast tectonic belt extending along the western margin of mainland British Columbia. The complex consists mainly of a series of granitic plutons which intrude volcanic and sedimentary rocks along its eastern margin. Numerous pendants of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks plus orthogneisses are present within the granitic rocks which range in age from Jurassic to Tertiary.

The regional setting of the Redonda property is part of the Coast Suture Zone, as most of the known porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Canadian Cordillera are situated in the Intermontane Superterrane east of the Coast Plutonic Complex and to a lesser degree in the Insular Superterrane to the west. Notable exceptions are some porphyry molybdenum deposits in British Columbia and the Alaskan panhandle which are related to younger granitic intrusions within the Coast Plutonic Complex. Examples include the large Quartz Hill molybdenum deposit east of Ketchikan in southeastern Alaska and the Salal Creek and Gem porphyry molybdenum prospects in southwestern British Columbia. Some previous investigators have remarked on the position of the Redonda intrusive complex north of two apparent subcircular structures including East Redonda Island and Powell Lake to the southeast. These features may represent collapsed caldera structures.

No geological map other than the old 1:250,000 scale GSC map of Butte Inlet exists from the property area. This map is very generalized and interpretive. The closest actual geological data are presented by the BCGS on their MapPlace display. MapPlace uses some of the GSC interpretations but it is far more detailed than the GSC map. The regional geology is broadly shown on the accompanying geological map (Figure 12).

The general area and the belt of a number of copper-molybdenum showings and prospects lies in a zone of predominantly diorite to quartz diorite to granodiorite. The predominant regional faults trend north-northwest. One of these major faults of the region follows Lewis Channel just to the west of the Redonda deposit. Secondary regional shorter faults trend northeasterly. This is the main direction of structures interpreted by A. Betmanis and B.K. Bowen in the Redonda property area.

The property is located within the suture zone between the Insular and Coast Plutonic Belt and the Wrangellia Terrain that underlies much of Vancouver Island. The main porphyry copper-molybdenum prospects within this zone are the Redonda Red Claims, OK and Gambier (Figures 2 and 12). They are known for their copper and molybdenum content with possible silver credits, but often are low gold.

The property is underlain mostly by Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite quartz diorite to diorite. Minor inliers of Upper Triassic Vancouver Island Karmutsen Volcanics occur in the northeast quadrant of the property. Several small later dykes and possible small siliceous intrusions intrude the diorites. The narrow dykes are often not mineralized with economic sulphides, but may contain minor pyrite. The small siliceous intrusive plug on Redonda contains sulphides that may be considered commercial. Regional and more local structures can be located near and on the property. Some of these structures affect and control the mineralization.

Regional Geology

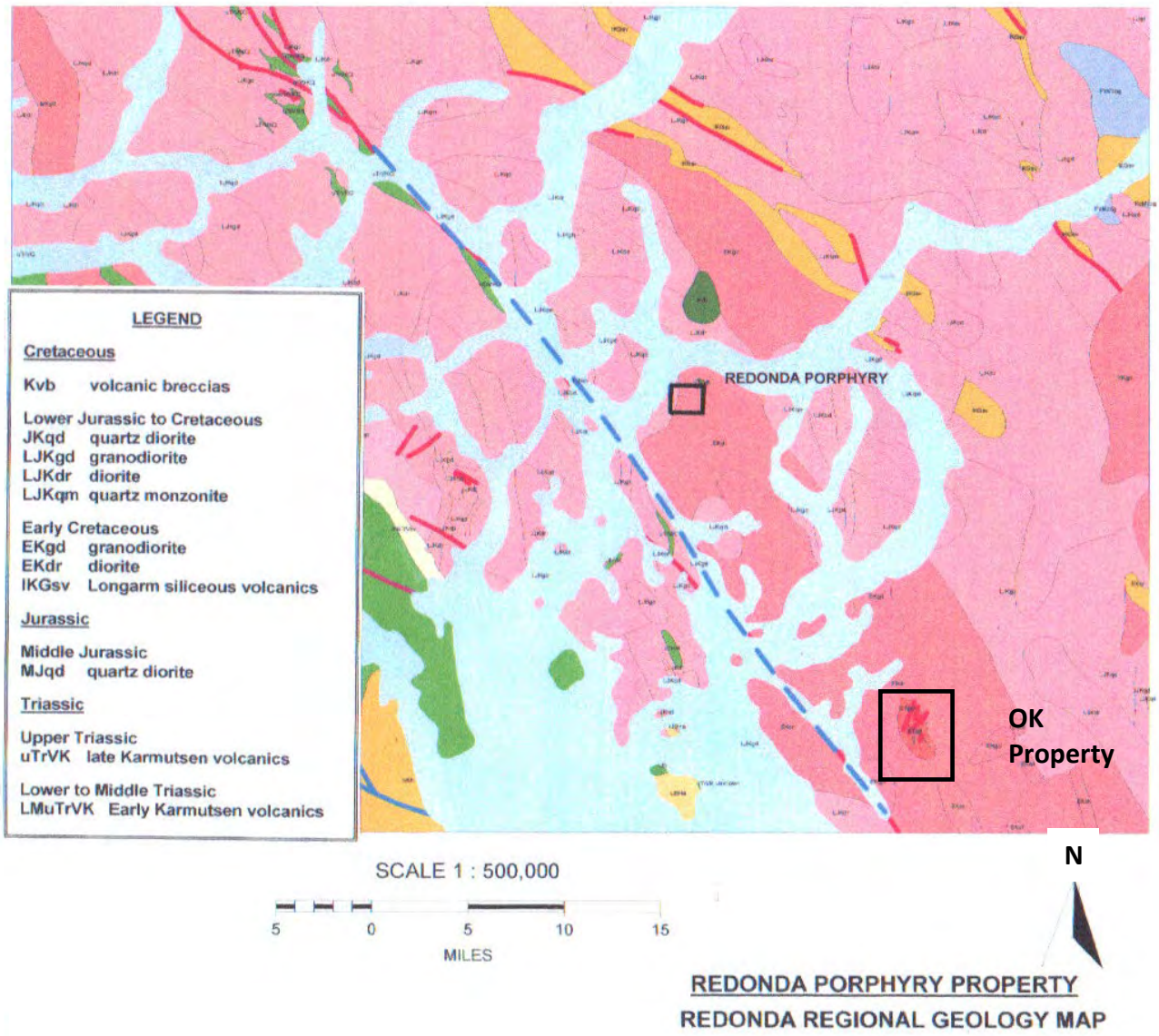


Figure 12 Regional Geology

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The best and most detailed property geology was mapped by Mastodon Highland Bell and remains the basic geology of the property. This geology was slightly modified by Teck during their drilling program and re-mapping on a re-surveyed grid. Some of the original geological terminology was slightly modified based on drilling results and petrographic examination of drill coresamples.

Very basically, the quartz diorites are cut by a north-northwest trending hornblende porphyry dyke. The dyke either fingers out to the south or continues buried under the quartz diorite to the south. The dyke continues to the north but is hidden by talus and overburden. To the west of the dyke a small quartz porphyry intrudes the quartz diorite. The outlines of this plug are poorly defined. Several small late aplitic dykes intrude the diorites.

The main mineralization, as currently known, is largely but not necessarily in and close to the hornblende porphyry dyke. It appears to be mostly contiguous rather than occurring in pods. It is still open in all directions. It may be plunging steeply northerly. The area to the north has not been prospected due to talus and overburden. The area to the south is anomalous but becomes more pyritic and the dyke may be buried.

Early geochemical area sampling by Teck did show some copper and molybdenum anomalous values at and close to the currently accessible logging road through the south part of the West Redonda Island RED 1 – 9 claims and on the general southerly projection of the main Redonda mineralized zone. These anomalous indications were not followed up due to a focus on the main mineralized zone. The property geology is illustrated on Figure 13.

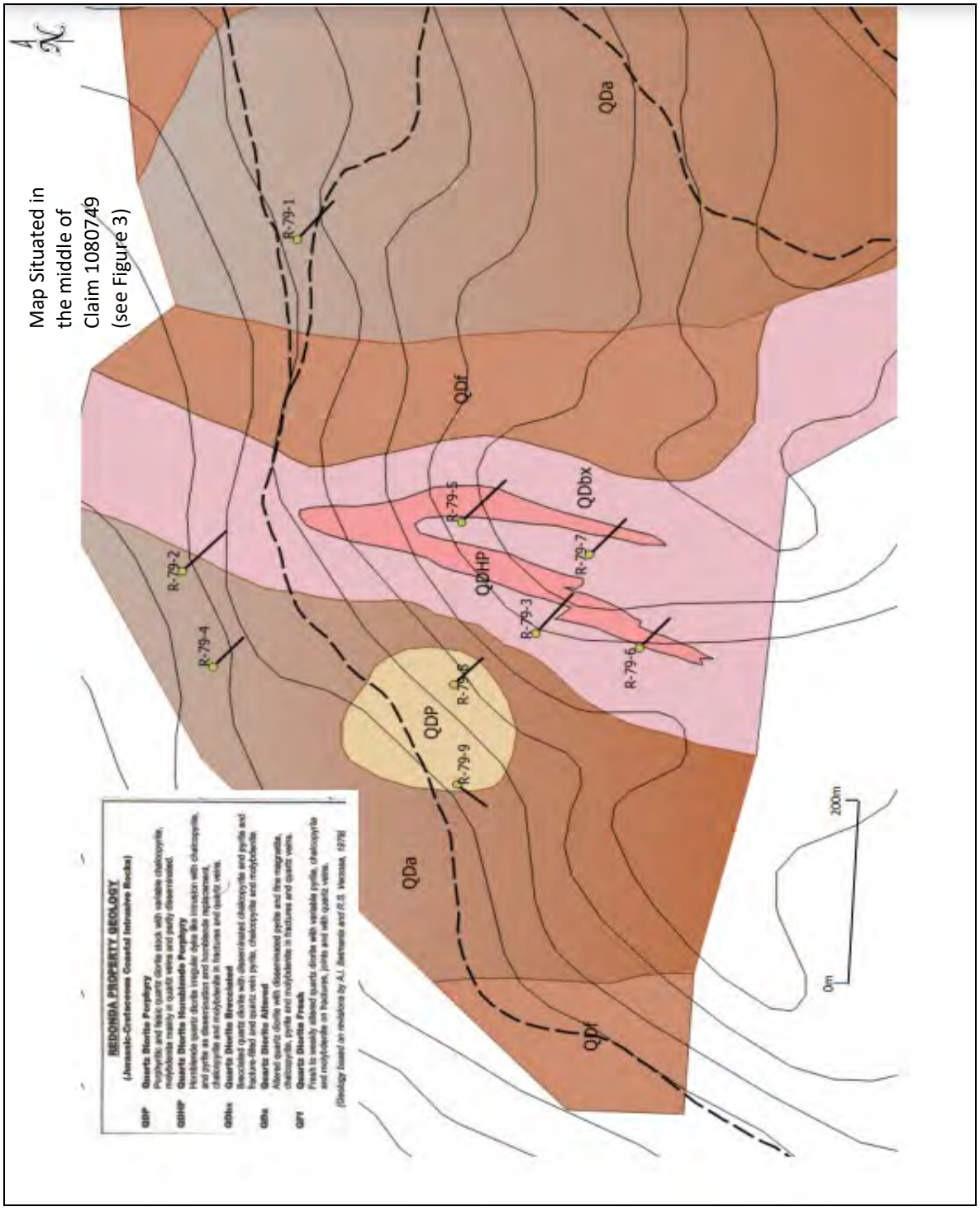


Figure 13– Property Geology (1965)

QDP Diorite Porphyry
QDHP Quartz Diorite Hornblende Porphyry
(Modified by A.I. Betmanis 1979)
QDbx Quartz Diorite Brecciated
QDa Quartz Diorite Altered
QDf Quartz Diorite Fres

Photo 5 Google Image of Author's Waypoint Map – Grab Rock Chip Samples Collected at WP846, WP852, WP857 & WP861. Waypoint WP843 is Helicopter Landing Area

Photo 6 Google Image of Waypoint Map

EXPLORATION 2021

The work program in 2021 focussed on trail building for access to the 1979 core and general prospecting.

A total of 17 of rock samples were assayed by ALS Labs and XRF methods. The results , locations and rock descriptions are contained in Appendix III and also plotted on Figure 14 and Photos 5 and 6 Google images.

Results range from 4461 ppm to 42ppm in copper. Distinct alteration types are evident in the variation of silica content and potassium.

A selection of drill core was brought back for further study. Quartering the old core is planned in the near future.

Assays were conducted by using an XRF Unit factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, Instrument #540557 Type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The instrument was calibrated using Alloy Certified reference materials by ARM1 and NIS5 standards. Only certified operators were employed and that were experienced in XRF assay procedures. Read times were 120 seconds or greater.

Samples assayed by XRF are shown in Appendix III and illustrated on Figure 14. Samples sent to ALS Labs are also contained in Appendix IV and plotted on Photo 5 Google Image.

A significant observation made was related to structures referred to as “rusty shears” that may contain and/or control copper mineralization within the felsic intrusive (quartz diorite) host rocks. The importance of this observation was not apparent until the seven reference rock samples were saw cut and observed macroscopically. All quartz diorite rock samples displayed rust-rimmed, feathery and fine-grained chalcopyrite which had partially replaced mafic minerals, as well as rusty, weathered fractures. Sample 109684 taken from a road cut contained similar chalcopyrite mineralization but also contained a thin seam of massive chalcopyrite in a fracture within quartz diorite. This suggests that at lease some of the rusty seams mapped in outcrops may have contained similar chalcopyrite seams prior to surface weathering.

Field measurements were made of rusty shears in outcrops mapped within a 400 m. x 400 m. area in the southwest quarter of the Redonda GPS grid. The two dominant orientations of rusty shears: N-S striking and steeply-dipping; and E-NE striking and steeply-dipping. The N-S striking orientation is consistent with the interpretation of the overall trend of copper-molybdenum mineralization observed in mapping, trenching and drilling in previous field programs by Highland Mastodon and Teck. The E-NE striking orientation is consistent with the photo lineament study at Redonda; as well as the NE Axis connecting Vancouver Island Eocene porphyry copper deposits projected by J. Houle, P.Eng from Catface through Mount Washington. These suggest that the preferred drilling orientation at Redonda should be designed to intersect these orientations at the greatest possible angles, with holes bearing 110-120 Az and with inclinations of 45-55.

The preliminary modeling by J. Houle, P.Eng of historic trenching and drilling assays suggests that intercepts of increased copper and molybdenum values occur within a 250 m. thick zone or series of sub-parallel sub-zones in a N-NW striking orientation, which dip steeply to the west, and plunge gently to the south.

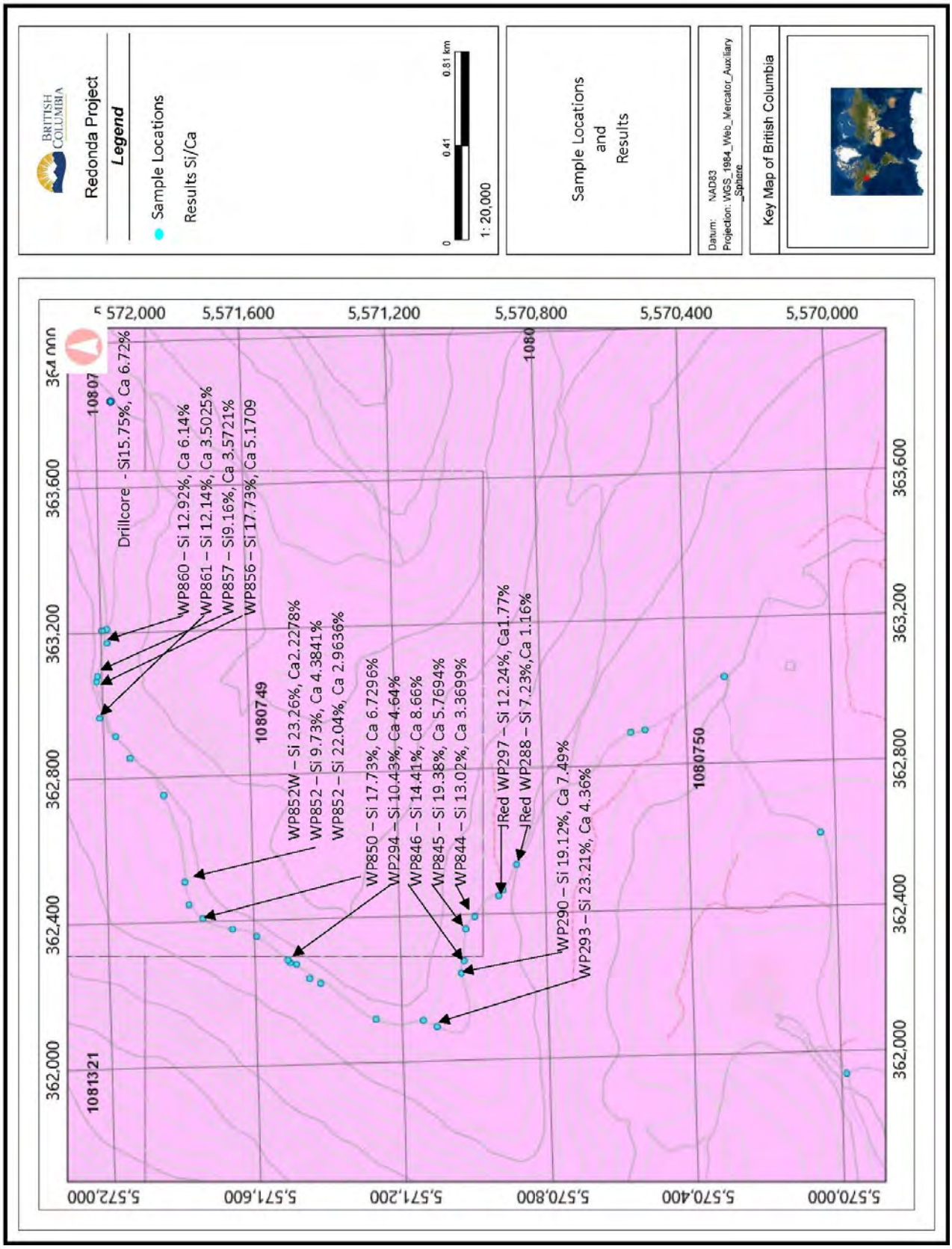


Figure 14 Sample Location and Results

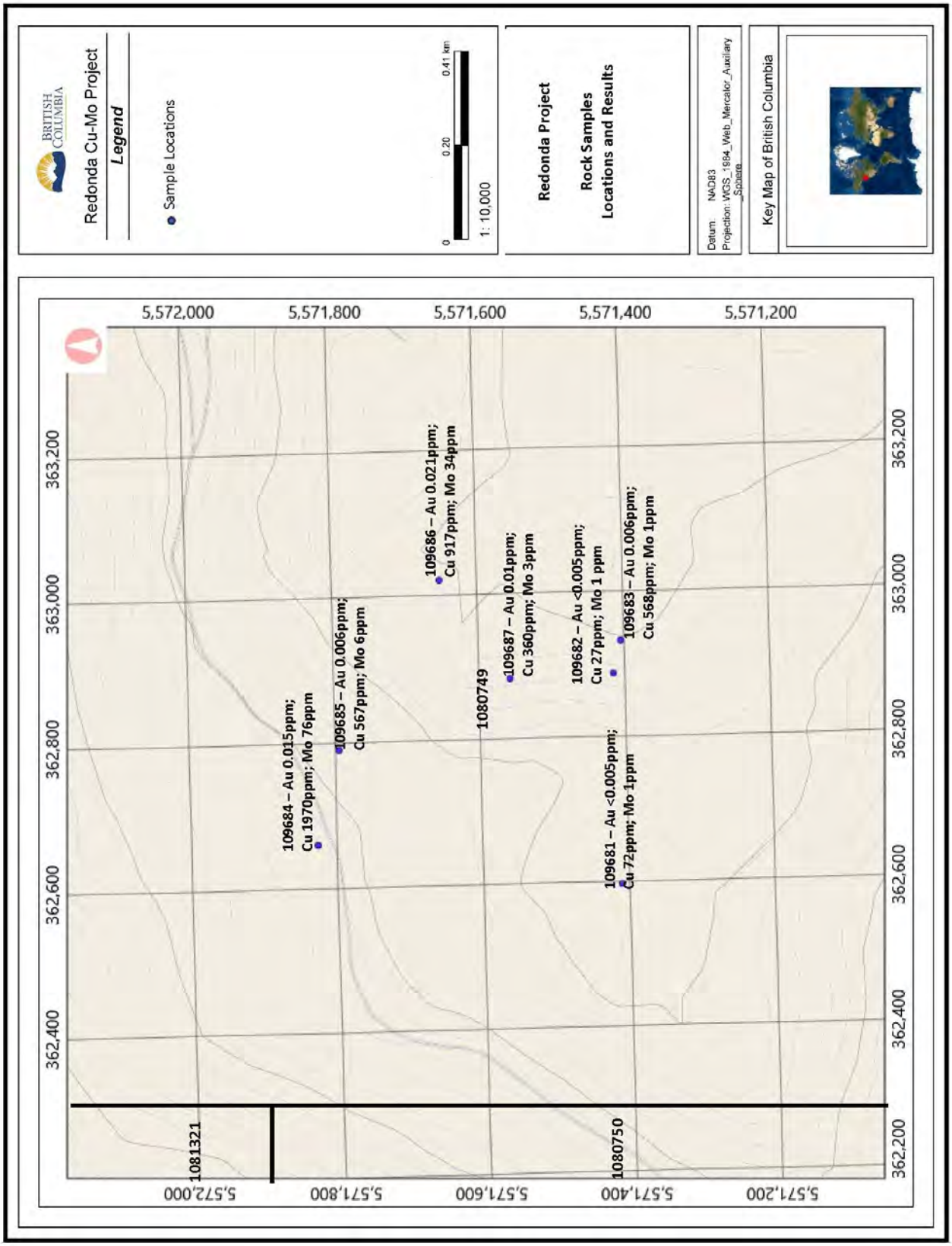
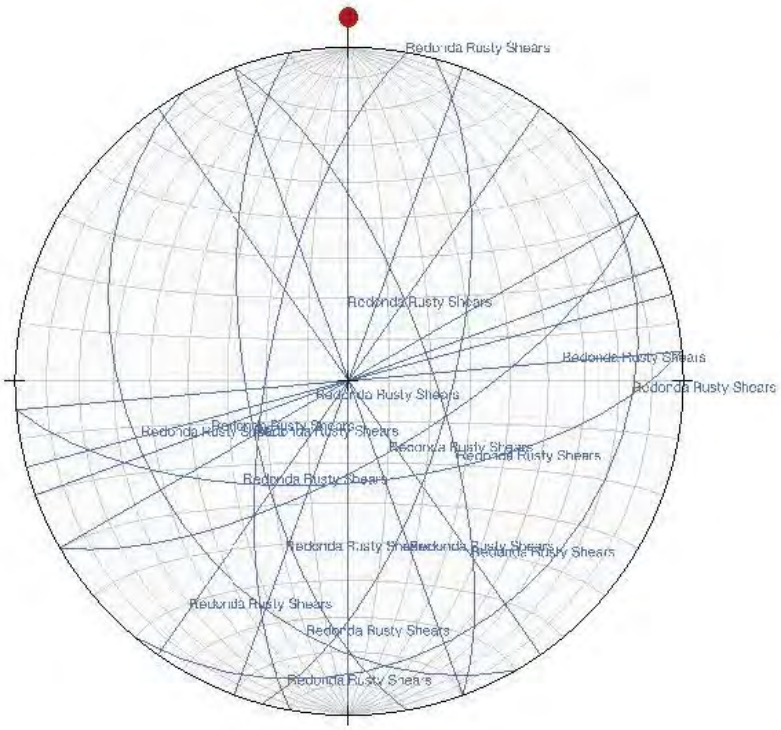


Figure 14a Rock Sample Locations and Results

This is consistent with elevated soil geochemistry values which appear to be open to the north and terminate to the south. Contoured copper and molybdenum soil geochemistry data also appears to mimic the E-NE structural and lineament orientation. These suggest that the preferred drilling locations at Redonda should be designed using long holes (500 m.) to test the area immediately south and down-plunge of the previous trenching and drilling.



Based on industry standard exploration techniques used on other porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits world-wide, the Redonda Project lacks 3-D geophysical data to guide future diamond drilling programs. It is strongly suggested that an airborne geophysical survey consisting of magnetics and radiometrics, including 3-D inversion modeling of the aeromagnetic data, be completed at Redonda prior to diamond drilling. If the Redonda porphyry copper-molybdenum has a potassic core, it should be discernable by a 3-D magnetic low due to destruction of primary magnetite and a 2-D potassium high due to addition of potassium feldspar and/or biotite alteration. In addition to the airborne geophysics, a ground I.P. survey including 3-D inversion modeling, may be useful to help refine drilling targets by discerning one or more 3-D high sulphide zones. It should be possible to reduce the area and cost of the I.P. survey if completed after modeling of the airborne magnetic and radiometric data. If the airborne and ground geophysics helps to save the cost of one wasted diamond drill hole, it will be cost effective. More importantly, following industry standard exploration methodology should improve the chance of yielding high grade Cu-Mo intercepts.

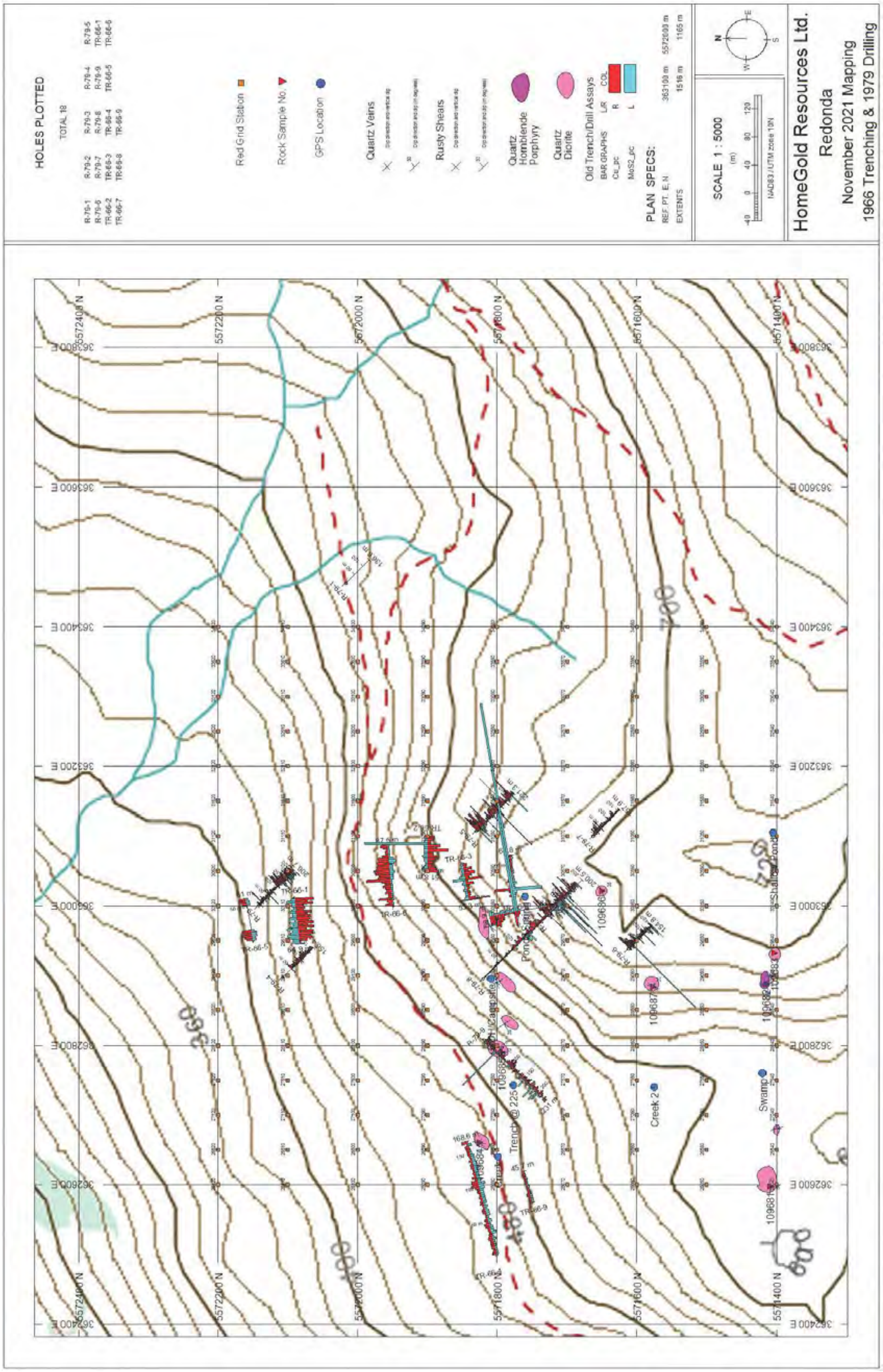


Figure 15 November 2021 Mapping

During April 2021, J. Shearer initiated contact with the Klahoose First Nations to obtain a Letter of Support for the proposed exploration project on West Redonda Island BC. The Letter of Support was obtained and Homegold Resources commenced a program of clearing a path to the mineralized area on the Red #1 to 9 claims along overgrown logging roads. Homegold Resources Ltd. reviewed available data from Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Ltd. which covered their trenching and geological mapping work conducted in 1965 and 1966. In 1979 nine drill holes were drilled by Teck Corporation into four mineralized zones (A to D). A.I. Betmanis, P.Eng. of Teck Corp. supervised this work and logged drill core and updated the Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Ltd. geology mapping. Further interpretation of the drilling and trenching results combined with an aerial lineament review has led to further interpretation of the mineralization controls. Of significant importance to the potential reinterpretation of the 1966 and 1979 exploration programs is the drill core that has been located at the site as shown on Photo 1. As part of the proposed Phase 1 exploration program, the 1979 drill core will be relogged and resampled. This will be done to confirm the analytical results from the original Bondar-Clegg & Company assay work and to confirm and/or modify the geological interpretation of the drill logs. Coincident with the drill core work will be an Induced Polarization Survey (IP) and further geological mapping and geochemical rock and soil sampling and a new survey grid which was partially flagged out during 2021. This will assist with the selection of future drill hole locations for a Phase 2 Exploration Program if warranted.

The drilling and logging of core was supervised by A.I Betmanis, P.Eng., a geologist with Teck Corporation. It is assumed that Teck Corporation would have utilized standards that were established by the mining industry in 1979. The author examined some of the drill core and noted that the core was split using a conventional mechanical core splitter. The drill core samples were sent to the Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. Laboratory in North Vancouver. Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. was a major analytical company located in North Vancouver that was utilized by major mining companies for analytical work during the 1070s.

33 magnetic and radiometric station readings taken at 50m intervals along 1.5km of GPS grid-controlled lines, consisting of 3 partial lines each 200m apart. There appears to be an inverse correlation between magnetics and radiometrics. Radiometrics may correlate with copper mineralization.

The samples preparation commenced at the ALS Laboratory in 2021 as follows:

1 – Sample weight recorded
2 - Samples were logged in and assigned a bar code
3 – Fine crushing with 70% less than 2 mm
4 – Pulverizing up to 250 grams with 85% passing through 75 *u*m
5 – Split sample with a riffle splitter
6 – Analyze trace level by ICP-MS analysis.
7 – Gold analysis using 50 grams of split material using Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption Finish

The analytical results were relatively consistent with those of the 1966 Mastodon- Highland Bell trenching assays as well as the Teck Corporation 1979 drill analytical results considering the random locations of the author's samples compared to the actual locations of the drill holes some of which could not be located due to dense second growth forest.

From the 1966 Trenching results Trench 66-4 yielded 0.18% copper across 45 m and Trench 66-9 yielded 0.33% copper across 64 m. From the 1979 Teck Corporation drilling copper values from the 9 drill holes

ranged from 0.09 to 0.42% copper and 0.004 to 0.12% molybdenum. These results are previously noted in Tables 3 and 4 respectively. The analytical results for the author's four samples are listed as follows:

Sample WP846 -281 ppm copper and 24.2 ppm molybdenum
Sample WP852 – 1.015% copper and 63.6 ppm molybdenum
Sample WP857 – 0.462% copper and 48.2 ppm molybdenum
Sample WP861 – 487 ppm copper and 7.65 molybdenum

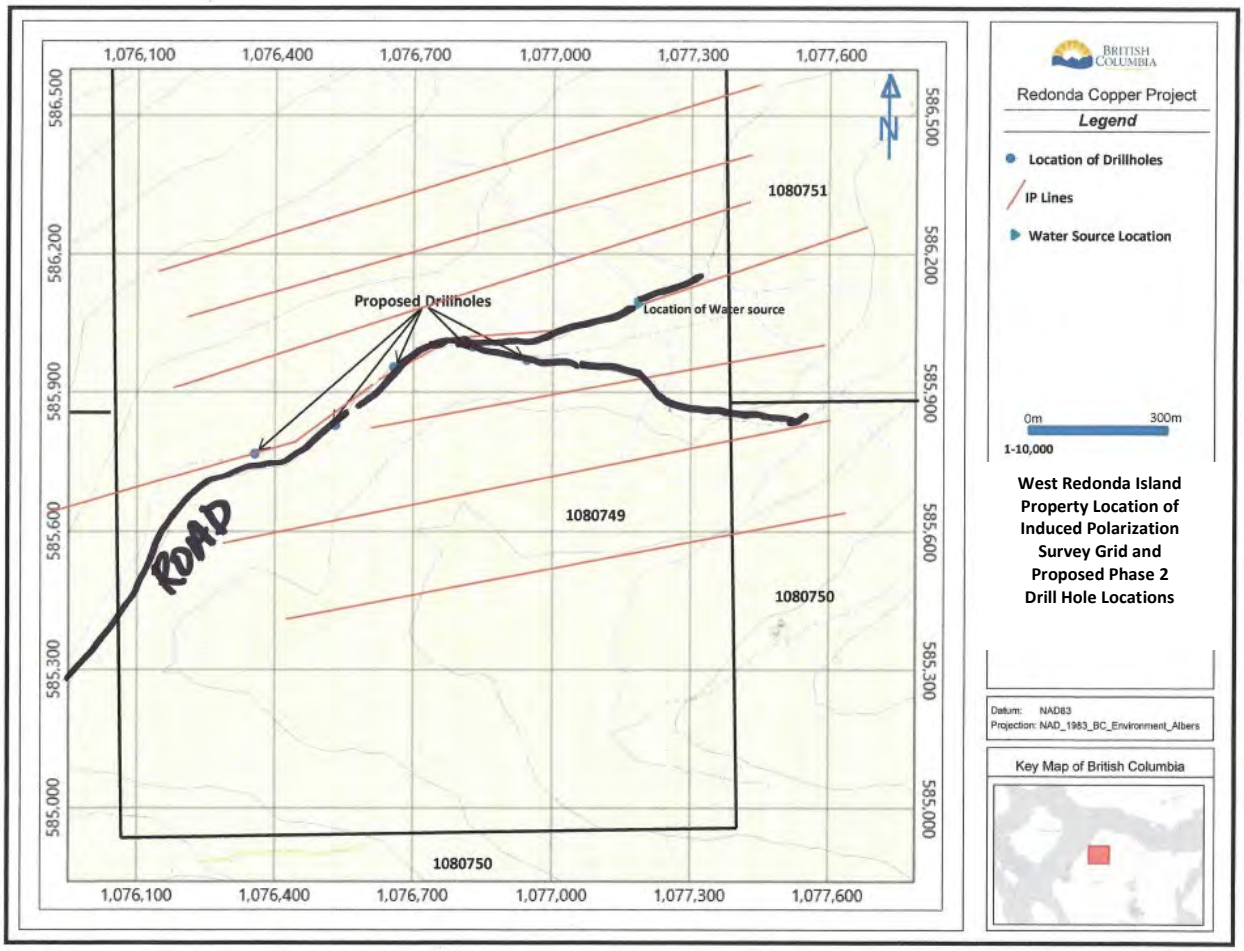


Figure 16: Phase 1 Induced Polarization Grid and Proposed Phase 2 Drill Hole Locations

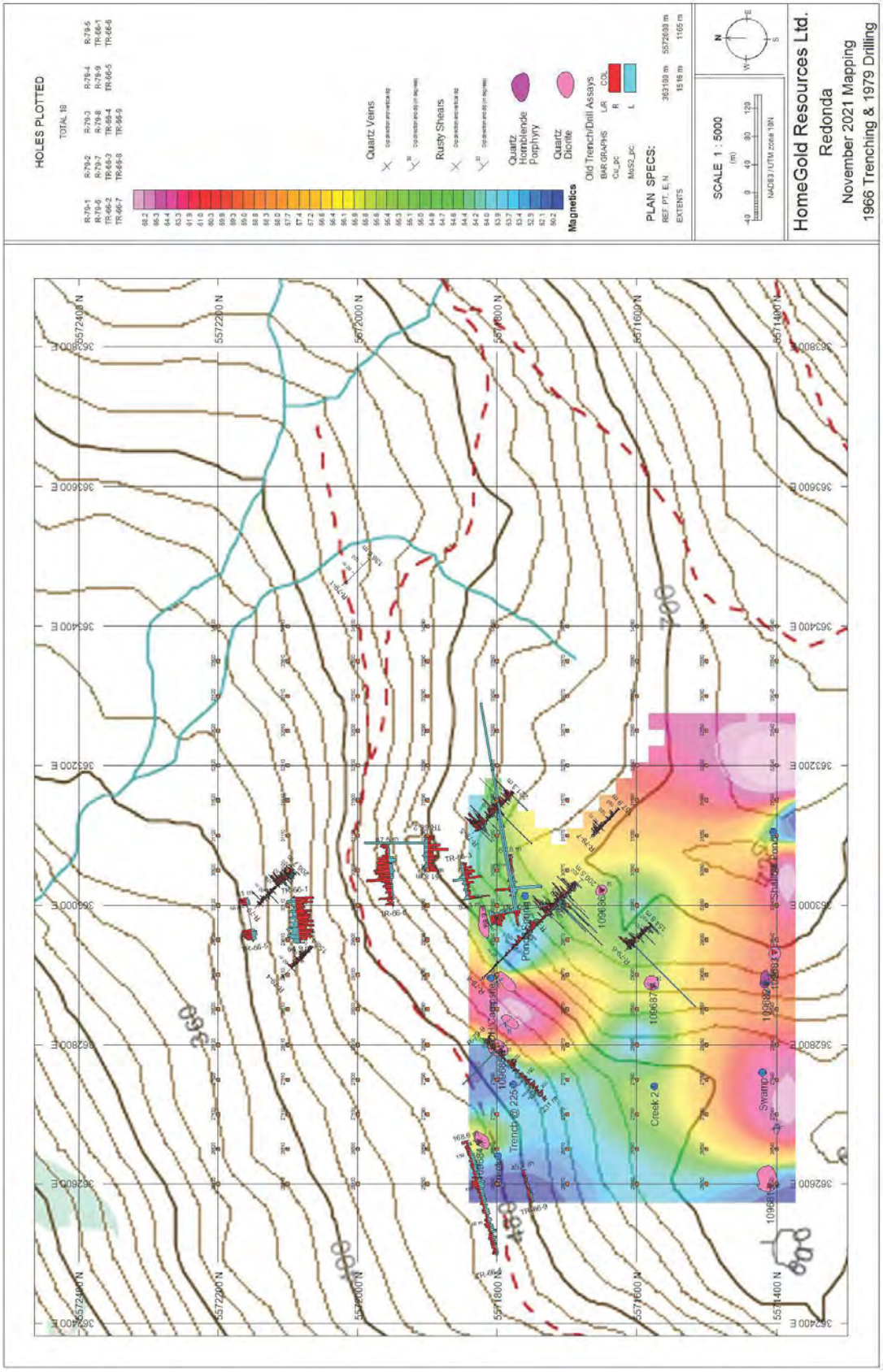


Figure 17 November 2021 Magnetics

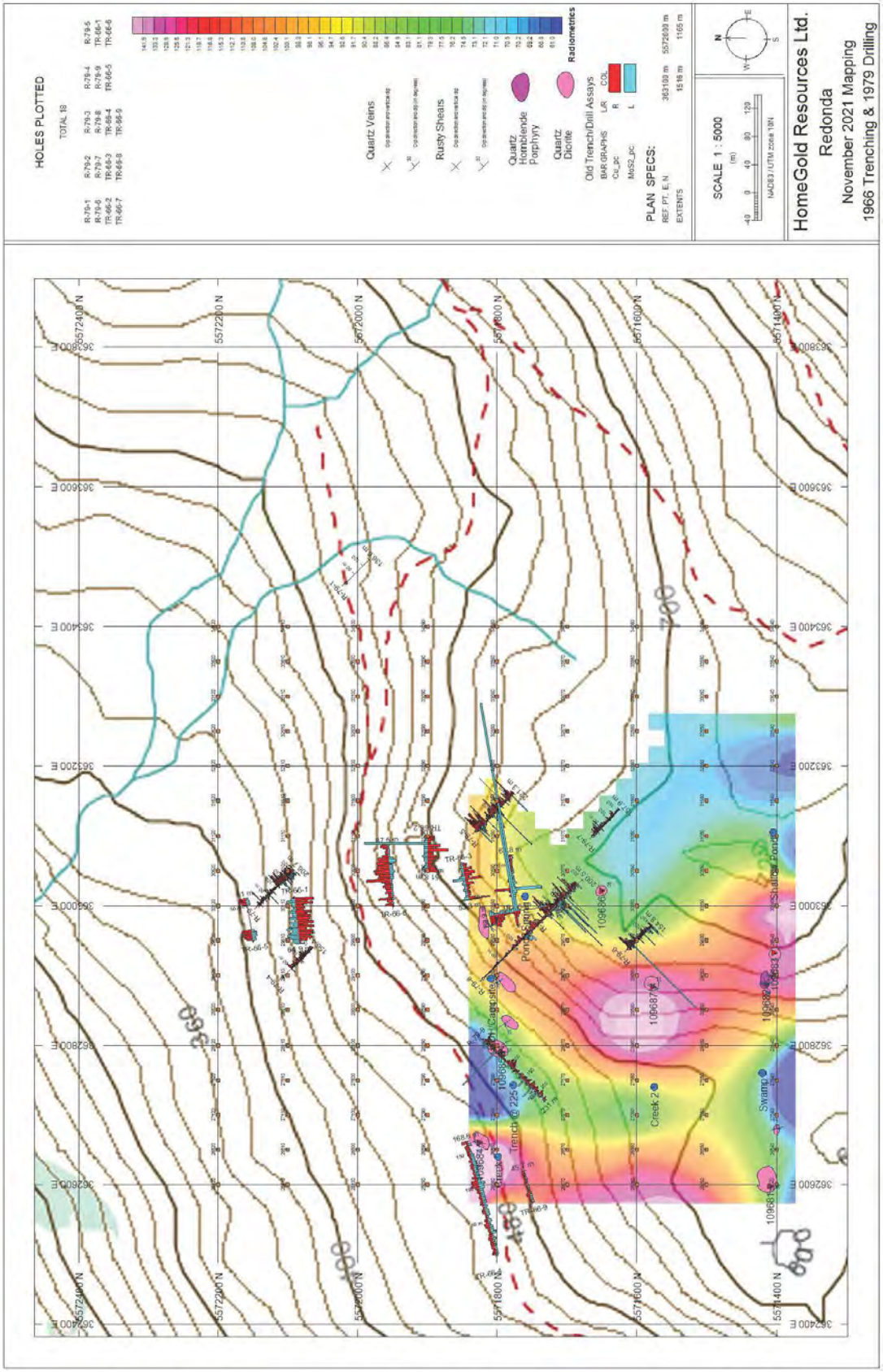


Figure 18 November 2021 Radiometrics

CONCLUSIONS

It is postulated that the mineralized hornblende porphyry dike at Red may be a high level expression of a mineralized stock at depth that has intruded the primary granodiorite pluton on Redonda Island.

For interpretation purposes only, Bowen observes: “the potential to delineate economic zones of mineralization at depth. These could be associated with breccia bodies with elevated copper and molybdenum mineralization that may be amenable to selective underground mining methods or they may be present as much larger zones of porphyry-style mineralization possibly mineable by bulk underground methods.” The vendor has viewed aerial photographs of the Red Claims (Pers Com, April 2021) and has identified prominent structural lineaments that indicate the potential mineralization controls are oriented and as such has recommended that a new grid be cut oriented in a direction to facilitate a new geophysical survey (Induced Polarization Survey), new geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock sampling and a potential second phase diamond drilling program.

The cross-sections also clearly indicate where the mineralized zone is open to depth and direction. This information was not apparent in the 1979 reporting of the drilling results, where the assays were just listed without any interpretation or evaluation.

The results to date have been generated by highly reliable individuals and senior companies. This program is at an early stage of exploration.

Based on industry standard exploration techniques used on other porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits world-wide, the Redonda Project lacks 3-D geophysical data to guide future diamond drilling programs. It is strongly suggested that an airborne geophysical survey consisting of magnetics and radiometrics, including 3-D inversion modeling of the aeromagnetic data, be completed at Redonda prior to diamond drilling. If the Redonda porphyry copper-molybdenum has a potassic core, it should be discernable by a 3-D magnetic low due to destruction of primary magnetite and a 2-D potassium high due to addition of potassium feldspar and/or biotite alteration. In addition to the airborne geophysics, a ground I.P. survey including 3-D inversion modeling, may be useful to help refine drilling targets by discerning one or more 3-D high sulphide zones. It should be possible to reduce the area and cost of the I.P. survey if completed after modeling of the airborne magnetic and radiometric data. If the airborne and ground geophysics helps to save the cost of one wasted diamond drill hole, it will be cost effective. More importantly, following industry standard exploration methodology should improve the chance of yielding high grade Cu-Mo intercepts.

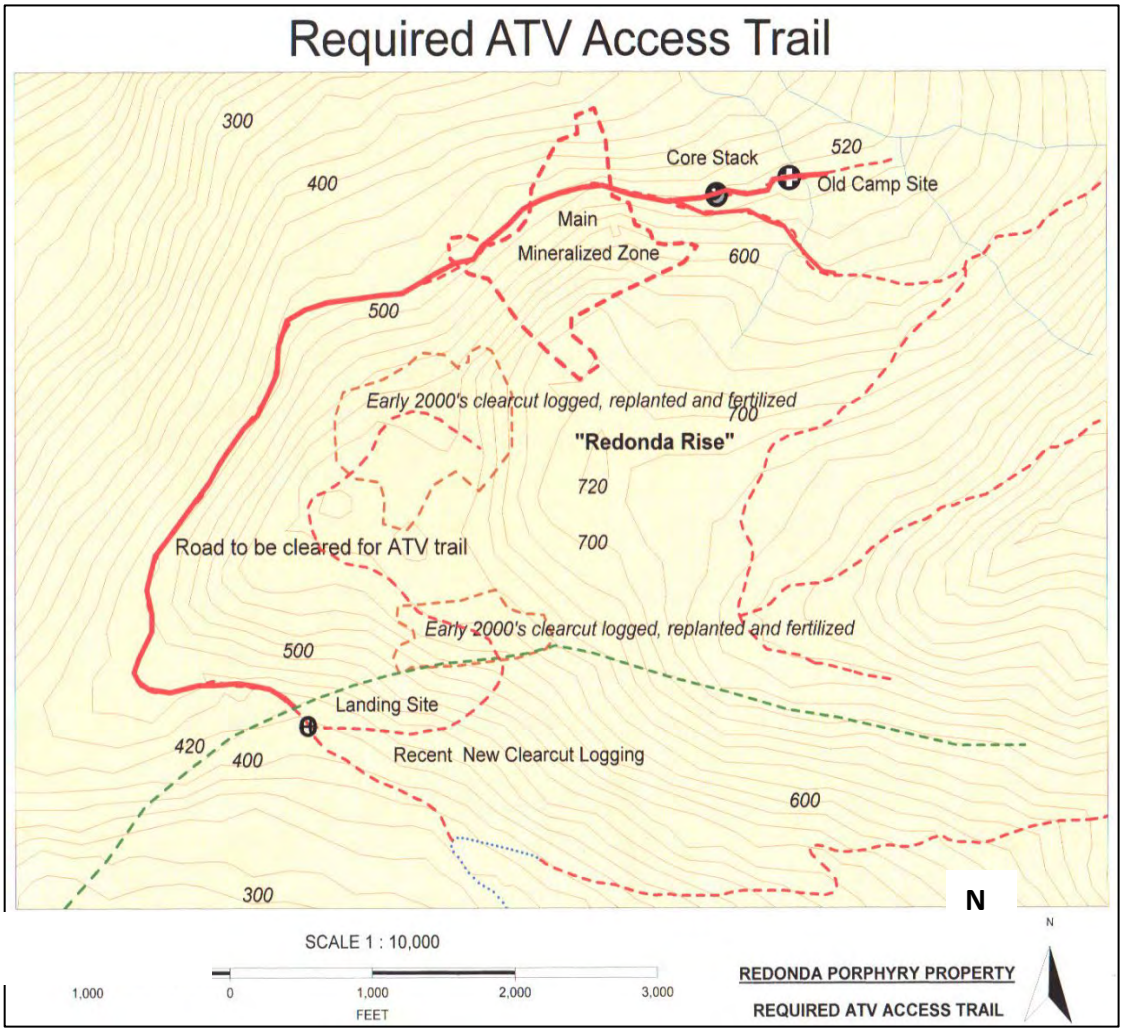


Figure 19: ATV Trail Clearing for Access (Dark Red Line)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following Phase II and III work is proposed for the Red claims:

Establish a new slope corrected grid across the mineralized area that has previously been trenched and drilled in 1966 and 1979 respectively. This will provide better controls for new mapping and surveys and an Induced Polarization Survey (Figure 14).

Complete an induced polarization (IP)geophysical survey in order to better define the overall limits of the sulphide system.

Concurrent with the IP survey, complete detailed geological mapping and soil/rock sampling surveys on the new grid to the north and west of former grid coverage in order to define the limits of the copper and molybdenum soil anomalies. Combine the data from the noted surveys with the aerial analysis of the lineaments to provide a detailed map and cross-section maps towards delineating mineralization and alteration targets target future drilling programs.

Also concurrent with the establishment of a new grid and IP survey, the 1979 Teck Corp. drill core should be carefully accessed and logged. Sections core that were sampled as shown on the 1979 drill logs should be resampled to that comparative assays can be obtained. The core sampled should be analyzed for gold, silver and rhenium in addition to copper and molybdenum. The other recommendations listed below would partly depend on the drill core analyses and induced polarization surveying:

As observed by the author in the drill logs from 1979 drill hole 79-2 some elevated concentrations of copper and molybdenum were intersected at depths greater than 100 m. Initially two step out drill holes should be drill at an angle of -60^0 with one hole extending to a depth of 500 m and the other to a depth of 800 m to further explore the mineralized system at depth. Depending on results, in-fill drilling should be completed Figure 16.

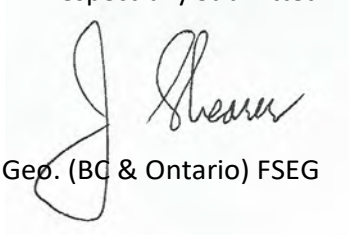
A budget for Phase II is below:

	Without GST
Senior Geologist (J. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.) – 11.75 days @ $800/day	$9,400
8 days Travel & Reporting @ $800/day	$6,400
Experienced Prospector – 7.5 days @ $400/day	$3,000
Geologist, 10 days @ $600/day	$6,000
Subtotal	$24,800
Transportation	
Truck to Campbell River – 20 days @ $125/day	$2,500
Fuel	$ 700
Side-by-side & Trailer – 20 days @ $150/day	$3,000
Water Taxi & Klahoose boat – 12 hours @ $141.67/hr.	$1,700
Helicopter – 6 hours @ $2,500/hr.	$5,000
Food – 60-man days & meals @ $50 per man day	$3,000
Klahoose Brush-cutters	$5,000
Camp & Limited Hotel	$3,000
Generator and rock saw	$1,500
XRF Analysis	$2,000
ALS Lab – soils and core	$8,000
Induced Polarization (IP) Survey	$40,000
Barge for Camp & Vehicles	$10,000
Excavator	$10,000
Subtotal	$95,400
Total without GST	$120,200
Plus GST	$6,010
Contingency	$14,000
Total with GST and Contingency	$140,210

A budget for Phase III is below (contingent on a successful Phase II:

	Without GST
Diamond Drilling	
All-in Drilling, 1000m at $110/metre	$110,000
Barge and Camp	$20,000
Contingency	$20,000
Total	$150,000

Respectfully Submitted



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario) FSEG

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

NOVEMBER 19, 2021

I, Johan T. Shearer of Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B.Sc., 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M.Sc. 1977).

2. I have practiced my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by Homegold Resources Ltd.

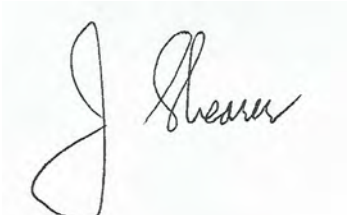
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and the Mineralogical Association of Canada. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo., Member Number 19,279).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. At Unit #5 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of the report entitled "Geochemical Assessment Report on the Redonda Cu-Mo Property, West Redonda Island" dated November 19, 2021.

6. I have worked on the West Redonda Copper property on Mar 28-31, Apr. 1, 19-23, 26, June 17+19, Sept. 16-20, Oct. 19-21, 24, 26, 2021 have worked extensively on the Redonda Brucite property and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Redonda Property by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 19th day of November, 2021.



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT of COSTS

NOVEMBER 19, 2021

STATEMENT of COSTS
REDONDA PROJECT 2021

Wages & Benefits	Without GST
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo; 27 days @ $800/day Mar 28-31, Apr. 1, 19-23, 26, June 17+19, Sept. 16-20, Oct. 19-21, 24, 26	21,600.00
B. Lennan, P.Geo., 3 days @ $700/day Site Visit & Office work April 26, 2021	2,100.00
J.Put, November 10-13. 19 + 24. 2-21	2,898.92
J. Houle, P.Eng., 10 days @ $800/day Feb, 4, 7, 8, Mar. 1-5+29, Sept. 6, Oct. 27, Nov. 1-6, 8-19, 14, 15 + 29, 2021	7,947.52
J. Grabavac, 27 days @ $350/day Mar 28-31, Apr. 1, 19-23, 26, June 17+19, Sept. 16-20, Oct. 19-21, 24, 26	11,485.00
Subtotal	$ 46,031.44
Transportation	
Truck 1; Fully equipped 4x4 truck, 12 days @ $125/day	1,500.00
Truck 2; Fully equipped 4x4 truck (JGrabavac) 7.5 days @ $125/day	937.50
BC Ferries	849.25
Fuel	1,937.32
Camp/Hotel	4,194.00
Side-by-side & Trailer, 7 days @ $150/day	1,050.00
Analytical; ALS Labs	300.00
Klahoose First Nation, Crew	4,500.00
Norm Harry, 6 days @ $250/day Pat Dennis, 6 days @ $250/day Brandon Harry, 6 days @ $250/day	
Klahoose First Nation, Boat & Pilot Ray Nobel	3,800.00
XRF Assays	300.00
ALS Labs, VA21305975, VA21104717, VA21116365	883.62
Food & Meals	1,480.56
Supplies and Camp on Redonda	12,015.76
Postage for Sample Shipment	81.02
West Coast Helicopters	1,295.00
Marine Link, Barging Gear	5,799.16
Wild West Water Taxi, Campbell River to Redonda	1,169.95
Terminal Fees at Barge Terminal	230.00
Report Preparation	1,600.00
Word Processing	350.00
Subtotal	$ 44,273.14
Grand total	$ 90,304.58

Event #	5851645
Date Filed	November 19, 2021
Amount	$ 81,000.00
PAC	$ 771.90
Total Filed	$ 81,771.90

APPENDIX III

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS and LOCATIONS
and
GEOPHYSICS READINGS

NOVEMBER 19, 2021

Geological Structures (Rusty Shears)

UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Strike	Dip
10N	362597	5571410	608	85	65
10N	362597	5571410	608		0
10N	362680	5571400	625	85	90
10N	362680	5571400	625	340	70
10N	632887	5571415	660	15	65
10N	632887	5571415	660	70	90
10N	632887	5571415	660	170	65
10N	362883	5571577	684	20	90
10N	362883	5571577	684	40	20
10N	362660	5571826	492	35	90
10N	362660	5571826	492	190	70
10N	362790	5571794	523	360	90
10N	362830	5571790	540	60	90
10N	362830	5571790	540	150	35
10N	362890	5571800	566	75	90
10N	362890	5571800	566	145	90
10N	362890	5571800	566		0
10N	362970	5571810	602	340	90
10N	362970	5571810	602	60	70

Geological Contacts (quartz veins)

UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Strike	Dip
10N	363021	5571651	699	60	35
10N	362790	5571794	523	70	70
10N	362790	5571794	523	110	90
10N	362790	5571810	602	40	40

Redonda Copper 2021-04-20

824	20-APR-21 10:38:28AM	N50 07.884 W124 55.413	-1 m
825	20-APR-21 10:39:34AM	N50 07.862 W124 55.307	-0 m
826	20-APR-21 10:45:47AM	N50 07.818 W124 53.956	9 m
827	20-APR-21 10:53:08AM	N50 09.992 W124 54.734	6 m
828	20-APR-21 10:57:33AM	N50 11.303 W124 55.768	7 m
829	20-APR-21 10:58:22AM	N50 11.530 W124 55.977	6 m
830	20-APR-21 11:09:44AM	N50 14.789 W124 58.900	-1 m
831	20-APR-21 11:11:49AM	N50 15.474 W124 58.920	-2 m
832	20-APR-21 11:12:18AM	N50 15.613 W124 58.803	-1 m
833	20-APR-21 11:12:54AM	N50 15.661 W124 58.502	-0 m
834	20-APR-21 11:14:02AM	N50 15.612 W124 57.920	-4 m
835	20-APR-21 11:15:05AM	N50 15.594 W124 57.758	-8 m
836	20-APR-21 11:26:28AM	N50 15.571 W124 57.406	-7 m
837	20-APR-21 11:31:10AM	N50 15.725 W124 58.508	-1 m

Waypoints Redonda 2021-04-26

838	26-APR-21 12:20:07PM	N50 02.704 W125 15.208	20 m
839	26-APR-21 12:22:04PM	N50 02.883 W125 15.444	85 m
840	26-APR-21 12:23:39PM	N50 04.193 W125 13.454	403 m
841	26-APR-21 12:27:40PM	N50 08.213 W125 07.045	717 m
842	26-APR-21 12:28:28PM	N50 09.134 W125 05.748	731 m
843	26-APR-21 12:44:05PM	N50 16.466 W124 55.822	407 m
844	26-APR-21 12:52:14PM	N50 16.502 W124 55.870	422 m
845	26-APR-21 12:57:23PM	N50 16.515 W124 55.899	428 m
846	26-APR-21 1:03:20PM	N50 16.518 W124 55.972	440 m
847	26-APR-21 1:15:55PM	N50 16.578 W124 56.110	475 m
848	26-APR-21 1:25:12PM	N50 16.729 W124 56.025	476 m
849	26-APR-21 1:27:56PM	N50 16.778 W124 55.971	475 m
850	26-APR-21 1:32:34PM	N50 16.860 W124 55.900	472 m
851	26-APR-21 1:43:41PM	N50 16.925 W124 55.843	484 m
852	26-APR-21 1:47:45PM	N50 16.931 W124 55.791	486 m
853	26-APR-21 1:58:55PM	N50 16.962 W124 55.590	505 m
854	26-APR-21 2:03:28PM	N50 17.012 W124 55.504	507 m
855	26-APR-21 2:07:52PM	N50 17.033 W124 55.454	514 m
856	26-APR-21 2:36:25PM	N50 17.061 W124 55.327	524 m
857	26-APR-21 2:40:06PM	N50 17.060 W124 55.315	524 m
858	26-APR-21 2:48:05PM	N50 17.046 W124 55.206	530 m
859	26-APR-21 2:50:06PM	N50 17.053 W124 55.210	528 m
860	26-APR-21 3:13:52PM	N50 17.046 W124 55.238	531 m
861	26-APR-21 3:27:30PM	N50 17.057 W124 55.412	523 m

Waypoints Redonda 2021-11-12

282	12-NOV-21 10:24:59AM	N50 15.597 W124 57.319	15 m
283	12-NOV-21 10:39:27AM	N50 15.691 W124 56.759	101 m
284	12-NOV-21 10:43:02AM	N50 15.951 W124 56.233	204 m
285	12-NOV-21 10:47:31AM	N50 15.990 W124 55.675	245 m
286	12-NOV-21 11:14:14AM	N50 16.249 W124 55.438	338 m
287	12-NOV-21 11:25:57AM	N50 16.271 W124 55.444	342 m
288	12-NOV-21 12:39:57PM	N50 16.440 W124 55.749	403 m
289	12-NOV-21 12:44:41PM	N50 16.460 W124 55.809	409 m
290	12-NOV-21 2:35:38PM	N50 16.521 W124 56.001	453 m
291	12-NOV-21 2:45:35PM	N50 16.557 W124 56.125	477 m
292	12-NOV-21 2:52:08PM	N50 16.648 W124 56.108	485 m
293	12-NOV-21 2:58:07PM	N50 16.746 W124 56.013	481 m
294	12-NOV-21 3:00:30PM	N50 16.765 W124 55.981	483 m
295	12-NOV-21 3:02:28PM	N50 16.774 W124 55.977	483 m
296	12-NOV-21 3:06:25PM	N50 16.824 W124 55.916	481 m
297	12-NOV-21 3:11:14PM	N50 16.903 W124 55.875	478 m
298	12-NOV-21 4:29:59PM	N50 16.132 W124 55.314	308 m

Redonda Magnetics &
Radiometrics 2021

Sample	UTM 10 Northing	UTM 10 Easting	Elevation m	Time	Total Mag uT	Total Count ppm	K %	U ppm	Th ppm
26080A	362593	5571799	458	Nov 02 2021 10:22:00 AM	44	120.7	0	0	0
26580A	362651	5571798	468	Nov 02 2021 10:31:00 AM	55	155.8	0	0	0
27080A	362700	5571804	484	Nov 02 2021 10:42:00 AM	54	52.4	0	0	0
27580A	362751	5571801	495	Nov 02 2021 10:55:00 AM	51	71.4	0	0	0
28080A	362805	5571797	517	Nov 02 2021 11:22:00 AM	54	72.1	0	0.1	0
28580A	362849	5571793	546	Nov 02 2021 11:42:00 AM	72	89.6	0	0	0
29080A	362904	5571786	556	Nov 02 2021 12:01:00 PM	53	114.5	0	0	0
29580A	362946	5571810	585	Nov 02 2021 12:46:00 PM	55	91.9	0	0	0
30080A	362993	5571807	616	Nov 02 2021 1:13:00 PM	55	97	0	0	0.3
30060A	363001	5571593	684	Nov 02 2021 1:57:00 PM	54	75.7	0	0	0
29560A	362950	5571606	695	Nov 02 2021 2:14:00 PM	55	83.6	0	0.1	0
29060A	362903	5571597	672	Nov 02 2021 2:25:00 PM	55	125.1	0	0	0.3
28560A	362859	5571602	643	Nov 02 2021 2:33:00 PM	56	140.2	0	0.1	0.3
28060A	362807	5571600	602	Nov 02 2021 2:52:00 PM	53	155.5	0	0	0
27560A	362754	5571618	585	Nov 02 2021 3:15:00 PM	55	96.5	0	0	0.3
27060A	362693	5571605	583	Nov 02 2021 3:28:00 PM	55	71.8	0	0	0
26560A	362638	5571595	594	Nov 02 2021 3:37:00 PM	54	114.5	0	0	0.6
26060A	362593	5571606	582	Nov 02 2021 3:46:00 PM	54	131.1	0	0	0
26040A	362601	5571391	566	Nov 03 2021 10:55 AM	52	71.3	0	0	0
26050A	362648	5571390	576	Nov 03 2021 11:25 AM	60	73.3	0	0	0
27040A	362699	5571397	576	Nov 03 2021 11:42 AM	65	69.2	0	0	0
27540A	362744	5571393	559	Nov 03 2021 11:52 AM	66	36.9	0	0	0
28040A	362796	5571405	569	Nov 03 2021 12:04 PM	62	83.4	0	0	0
28540A	362849	5571399	602	Nov 03 2021 12:46 pM	59	100.3	0	0	0
29040A	362898	5571412	631	Nov 03 2021 1:19 PM	60	126.2	0	0	0
29540A	362947	5571410	678	Nov 03 2021 1:33 PM	60	121.3	0	0	0
30040A	362993	5571398	684	Nov 03 2021 1:50 PM	60	139.3	0	0.3	0
30540A	363050	5571393	683	Nov 03 2021 2:04 PM	68	74.8	0	0	0
31040A	363096	5571399	688	Nov 03 2021 2:16 PM	54	74.4	0	0	0
31540A	363155	5571388	691	Nov 03 2021 2:24 PM	56	72.2	0	0	0
32040A	363199	5571403	703	Nov 03 2021 2:39 PM	75	61	0	0	0
32540A	363257	5571393	705	Nov 03 2021 2:52 PM	64	76.4	0	0	0
Quartz1	362788	5571795	517	Nov 03 2021	Multiple quartz veins up to 20cm thick in bedrock exposed by uprooted trees.				
Quartz2	362835	5571802	536	Nov 03 2021	Multiple quartz veins up to 15cm thick in bedrock exposed by uprooted trees.				

Note: Total Magnetic Field measured using a Bosch BMM150 magnetometer of an Apple iPhone 12.
Magnetic measured in nanotesla (nT). Counts per second gamma radiation intensity.

Note: Radiometric Field measured using a Radiation Solutions Inc. RS-125 Super-Spec Scintillometer

Redonda XRF and Sample Descriptions

Sample #	Al	Si	Ca	Fe	Cu	Mo	Zn	Description
WP844	3.26	13.02	3.37	8.54	---	14		Yellow idiomorphic disseminated pyrite
WP845	4.91	19.38	5.77	2.31	290	---		White, rusty, ??? foliated
WP846	3.56	14.41	8.66	7.03	597	14		Very rusty silicified pyrite
WP850	4.99	17.73	6.73	3.23	87	11		Equigranular, medium dark
WP852	2.92	22.04	2.96	3.60	4461	23		Dark mineralized hornblende porphyry
WP852	3.80	9.73	4.38	11.47	643	22		
WP856	4.66	17.73	5.17	3.42	283	12		In the zone? Black hornblende porphyry
WP587	3.26	9.16	3.57	6.15	636	19		Very rusty
WP860	3.90	12.92	6.14	4.74	68	7		Dark, fresh hornblende porphyry
WP861	3.40	12.14	3.50	3.50	324	7		Near hole 2? Hornblende porphyry
Drillcore	4.95	15.75	6.72	3.53	364			Fresh granodiorite
WP852W	2.23	23.24	2.23	2.16	3270	17		Disseminated chalcopyrite
JRed WP288	2.56	7.23	1.16	9.570				Very rusty outcrop, diorite, hematite 0362535-5570876 403m
JRed WP297	4.21	12.24	1.77		42		392	Hornblende diorite, fresh, rusty on fractures, disseminated pyrite 0362408 5571730 478m
WP290	7.90	19.12	7.49	2.69	34		36	Siliceous, light and dark quartz diorite, disseminated pyrite 0362240 5571035 453m
WP293	5.20	23.21	4.36		42		28	Siliceous quartz diorite, more mafic rich, equigranular, coarse crystalline, rusty on fractures
WP294	4.39	10.43	4.64		321		86	Cross cutting shear zone, veinlets, very rusty, dioritic host rock

Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample #	Date	Property	Description	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elev.
109681	02-Nov-21	Redonda	Random outcrop grab from 10m.+ exposure of felsic intrusive along s. side of knoll; 10% hornblende / biotite, 5% magnetite, 5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, 5% FeOx; rusty shears @ 85/65, flat	10N	362597	5571410	608
109682	02-Nov-21	Redonda	Random outcrop grab from 10M.+ exposure of intermediate porphyritic intrusive along w. side of hill; 5% magnetite, 1% pyrite, 1% FeOx; rusty shears @ 015/65, 070/90, 170/65	10N	362887	5571415	660
109683	02-Nov-21	Redonda	Random outcrop grab from 10m.+ exposure of felsic intrusive along w. side of hill; 25% silica, 10% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, rare molybdenite, 5% FeOx, rusty shears @ 235/70, 160/80	10N	362932	5571404	701
109684	03-Nov-21	Redonda	Random outcrop grab from 20m. Exposure of felsic intrusive in rock cut along SE side of road; 2% quartz veins, hornblende / biotite, 2% magnetite, trace pyrite, trace chalcopyrite; rusty shears @ 035/90, 190/70	10N	362660	5571826	492
109685	03-Nov-21	Redonda	Select outcrop grab from 15m. Exposure in NE facing outcrop of felsic intrusive with 10% quartz veins including 0.2m. Vein @ 110/90 and 0.02m. Vein @ 070/70; 10% hornblende / biotite, 5% magnetite, trace pyrite, 2% FeOx; rusty shears @ 360/90	10N	362790	5571794	523
109686	03-Nov-21	Redonda	Random outcrop grab from isolated 1m. Exposure of felsic intrusive with 10% 0.1 m. quartz-sulphide veins @ 060/35; 10% hornblende / biotite, 5% magnetite, 5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, rare molybdenite, 5% FeOx	10N	363021	5571651	699
109687	03-Nov-21	Redonda	Random outcrop grab from 5 m. exposure of felsic intrusive in W side of hill; hornblende / biotite, 5% magnetite, 5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, 5% FeOx; rusty shears @ 020/90, 040/20	10N	362883	5571577	684

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY RESULTS

NOVEMBER 19, 2021

Redonda XRF Assays 2021

All Results in %

Sample	Mg	Mg +/-	Al	Al +/-	Si	Si +/-	P	P +/-	S	S +/-	Cl	Cl +/-	K	K +/-	Ca	Ca +/-	Ti
WP844	ND		3.26	0.07	13.02	0.1	2.1816	0.0336	3.2763	0.0258	ND		1.0972	0.0094	3.3699	0.0262	0.4384
WP845	ND		4.91	0.07	19.38	0.13	2.4647	0.0376	1.0373	0.0089	ND		0.7268	0.0065	5.7694	0.0378	0.1038
WP846	ND		3.56	0.07	14.41	0.12	3.1338	0.0476	3.0603	0.0268	ND		0.7088	0.0077	8.66	0.07	0.4044
WP850	ND		4.99	0.08	17.73	0.13	3.1542	0.0446	0.1654	0.0042	ND		1.0922	0.0094	6.7296	0.0484	0.2091
WP852	ND		2.92	0.06	22.04	0.15	2.7576	0.0388	0.9338	0.0084	ND		1.3994	0.0107	2.9636	0.021	0.1555
WP852	ND		3.8	0.09	9.73	0.1	3.69	0.05	4.3545	0.0435	ND		1.9129	0.0198	4.3841	0.0435	0.3115
WP856	ND		4.66	0.07	17.73	0.12	2.7235	0.0389	0.171	0.0038	ND		0.7876	0.0069	5.1709	0.0356	0.1489
WP857	ND		3.26	0.07	9.16	0.08	2.7245	0.039	0.7417	0.0078	ND		1.5272	0.0133	3.5721	0.0298	0.2844
WP860	1.3	0.38	3.9	0.08	12.92	0.12	2.7039	0.0422	0.1344	0.0038	ND		0.6613	0.0071	6.14	0.05	0.4129
WP861	ND		3.4	0.06	12.14	0.1	2.6773	0.0368	0.5144	0.0057	ND		0.7269	0.0066	3.5025	0.0265	0.3387
Drillcore	ND		4.95	0.07	15.75	0.11	2.7063	0.0383	0.2422	0.0041	ND		0.6168	0.0059	6.7195	0.0462	0.2674
WP852W	ND		2.23	0.05	23.26	0.14	2.5346	0.0347	1.2563	0.0096	ND		0.5646	0.0052	2.2278	0.0147	0.0741
JRed WP288	ND		2.56	0.08	7.23	0.08	0.5061	0.0233	1.4172	0.0155	ND		1.2256	0.0131	1.1577	0.0127	0.299
JRed WP297	ND		4.21	0.07	12.24	0.1	0.4295	0.0199	6.4091	0.0478	ND		1.1293	0.0095	1.7731	0.0144	0.2309
WP290	ND		7.9	0.09	19.12	0.12	0.2857	0.0234	1.2638	0.0099	ND		0.8499	0.007	7.4857	0.0463	0.157
WP293	ND		5.2	0.08	23.21	0.15	0.3228	0.0243	ND		ND		1.6733	0.0123	4.3642	0.0295	0.3019
WP294	ND		4.39	0.08	10.43	0.1	0.7739	0.0273	0.0129	0.0033	ND		1.0398	0.0101	4.6413	0.0397	0.2046

Ti +/-	V	V +/-	Cr	Cr +/-	Mn	Mn +/-	Fe	Fe +/-	Co	Co +/-	Ni	Ni +/-	Cu	Cu +/-	Zn	Zn +/-	As	As +/-
0.0206	ND		ND		0.2283	0.0071	8.54	0.07	ND		ND		ND		0.0168	0.001	ND	
0.0163	ND		ND		0.042	0.0039	2.3055	0.0236	ND		ND		0.029	0.0014	0.0039	0.0005	ND	
0.0253	ND		ND		0.0813	0.0058	7.03	0.07	ND		ND		0.0597	0.0025	0.0047	0.0008	0.0014	0.0004
0.0199	0.0307	0.0089	ND		0.0923	0.0055	3.2297	0.0325	ND		ND		0.0087	0.001	0.0046	0.0006	ND	
0.0169	0.0305	0.0078	ND		0.1137	0.0054	3.5956	0.0324	ND		ND		0.4461	0.0057	0.0079	0.001	ND	
0.0234	ND		ND		0.1814	0.0081	11.47	0.12	ND		ND		0.0643	0.0032	0.0281	0.0025	ND	
0.0169	0.0242	0.0077	ND		0.0379	0.0037	3.4221	0.0316	ND		ND		0.0083	0.0009	0.004	0.0005	ND	
0.0184	0.0225	0.0072	ND		0.0511	0.004	6.15	0.06	ND		ND		0.0636	0.0022	0.0041	0.0007	ND	
0.0228	0.0407	0.009	ND		0.0881	0.0052	4.7375	0.0485	ND		ND		0.0068	0.001	0.0043	0.0006	ND	
0.0186	0.0223	0.0071	ND		0.0587	0.004	5.0134	0.0437	ND		ND		0.0324	0.0015	0.0034	0.0005	ND	
0.0191	0.0261	0.0079	ND		0.0591	0.0042	3.5262	0.0325	ND		ND		0.0364	0.0016	0.0038	0.0006	ND	
0.0138	ND		ND		0.0552	0.0038	2.1579	0.0206	ND		ND		0.327	0.0042	0.0028	0.0007	ND	
0.0197	0.025	0.0076	ND		0.4792	0.0114	7.05	0.08	ND		ND		ND		0.0292	0.0014	ND	
0.017	0.0213	0.0067	ND		0.5716	0.0109	9.57	0.08	ND		ND		ND		0.0392	0.0014	ND	
0.0175	0.0241	0.0078	ND		0.0968	0.0051	2.6941	0.0258	ND		ND		0.0034	0.0007	0.0036	0.0005	ND	
0.0216	ND		ND		0.0691	0.0048	3.1518	0.0302	ND		ND		0.0042	0.0008	0.0028	0.0005	ND	
0.0193	ND		ND		0.1041	0.0056	4.1138	0.0428	ND		ND		0.0321	0.0017	0.0086	0.0008	ND	

Se	Se +/-	Rb	Rb +/-	Sr	Sr +/-	Y	Y +/-	Zr	Zr +/-	Mo	Mo +/-	Ag	Ag +/-	Cd	Cd +/-	Sn	Sn +/-	Sb
ND		0.0067	0.0003	0.03	0.0005	0.0031	0.0002	0.0119	0.0004	0.0014	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0017	0.0002	0.0544	0.0006	0.0009	0.0002	0.0079	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0012	0.0002	0.0023	0.0002	0.0027	0.0002	0.005	0.0003	0.0014	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0016	0.0002	0.0492	0.0007	0.0024	0.0002	0.0047	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0073	0.0003	0.0161	0.0003	0.0059	0.0003	0.0093	0.0003	0.0023	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0121	0.0005	0.0193	0.0005	0.0017	0.0003	0.0183	0.0006	0.0022	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0019	0.0002	0.0497	0.0006	0.0012	0.0002	0.0057	0.0003	0.0012	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0064	0.0003	0.0326	0.0005	0.0016	0.0002	0.0028	0.0003	0.0019	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0018	0.0002	0.0538	0.0008	0.002	0.0002	0.0056	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0016	0.0002	0.0407	0.0006	0.0012	0.0002	0.0021	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0015	0.0002	0.0542	0.0007	0.0017	0.0002	0.0026	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0012	0.0001	0.0037	0.0002	0.0052	0.0002	0.0063	0.0002	0.0017	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0008	0.0002	0.004	0.0003	0.0325	0.0006	0.0019	0.0002	0.0165	0.0005	0.002	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND
0.0007	0.0002	0.0016	0.0002	0.0403	0.0006	0.0014	0.0002	0.0035	0.0003	0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0047	0.0002	0.0655	0.0007	0.0007	0.0002	0.0068	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0025	0.0002	0.0376	0.0005	0.0014	0.0002	0.0044	0.0003	0.0007	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND
ND		0.0057	0.0003	0.0127	0.0003	0.0015	0.0002	0.0053	0.0003	0.001	0.0002	ND		ND		ND		ND

Sb +/-	W	W +/-	Hg	Hg +/-	Pb	Pb +/-	Bi	Bi +/-	Th	Th +/-	U	U +/-	LE	LE +/-
	ND		ND		0.0017	0.0004	ND		0.0024	0.0008	ND		64.51	0.25
	ND		ND		0.0015	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		63.16	0.22
	ND		ND		0.0029	0.0005	ND		0.0025	0.0008	0.0014	0.0004	58.87	0.3
	ND		ND		0.002	0.0004	ND		0.0034	0.0008	ND		62.5	0.24
	ND		ND		0.0017	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		62.6	0.23
	0.334	0.0087	ND		0.0026	0.0006	ND		0.0057	0.0011	ND		59.68	0.36
	ND		ND		0.0013	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		65.06	0.22
	ND		ND		0.0021	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		72.4	0.21
	ND		ND		0.0017	0.0004	ND		ND		ND		66.88	0.36
	ND		ND		0.0015	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		71.52	0.2
	ND		ND		0.0012	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		65.03	0.22
	ND		ND		0.0009	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		65.3	0.2
	ND		ND		0.0023	0.0005	ND		0.0034	0.0009	ND		77.96	0.22
	ND		ND		0.0013	0.0004	ND		0.0025	0.0008	ND		63.32	0.26
	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		ND		60.04	0.23
	ND		ND		0.0013	0.0003	ND		ND		ND		61.65	0.24
	ND		ND		0.0028	0.0004	ND		0.0035	0.0008	ND		74.21	0.21

ALS Canada Ltd.
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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Finalized Date: 10-MAY-2021
This copy reported on 20-JAN-2022
Account: MWE

VA21104717

Project: Redonda Island Copper

This report is for 4 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 28-APR-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BRIAN LENNAN	JO SHEARER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-MS62	Trace level ICP-MS analysis	ICP-MS
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS

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

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Project: Redonda Island Copper

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21104717

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA24	ME-MS62	ME-MS62	ME-MS62	ME-MS62
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Re
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.05	0.002
WP846		0.18	<0.005	0.40	281	24.2	0.024
WP852		0.13	0.029	7.79	>500	63.7	0.018
WP857		0.49	0.019	1.59	>500	48.2	0.016
WP861		0.47	<0.005	0.10	487	7.65	0.010

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

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Finalized Date: 10-MAY-2021
Account: MWE

Project: Redonda Island Copper

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21104717

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:			
Au-AA24	CRU-31	DISP-01	LOG-22
ME-MS62	PUL-31	SPL-21	WEI-21

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Finalized Date: 11-MAY-2021
This copy reported on 20-JAN-2022
Account: MWE

VA21116365

Project: Redonda Island Copper

This report is for 2 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 28-APR-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BRIAN LENNAN	JO SHEARER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES

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

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Project: Redonda Island Copper

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21116365

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	Cu-OG62 Cu % 0.001
WP852		1.015
WP857		0.462

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

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Finalized Date: 11-MAY-2021
Account: MWE

Project: Redonda Island Copper

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21116365

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Applies to Method:			
	Cu-OG62	FND-02	ME-OG62

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Finalized Date: 22-DEC-2021
This copy reported on 20-JAN-2022
Account: MWE

VA21305975

Project: Redonda

This report is for 7 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 9-NOV-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JACQUES HOULE J. SHEARER	J. SHEARER	JO SHEARER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

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

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Project: Redonda

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21305975

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.005	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
109681		0.93	<0.005	<0.5	8.01	<5	560	0.7	<2	2.86	<0.5	8	9	72	3.42	10
109682		0.72	<0.005	<0.5	8.06	<5	320	0.8	<2	3.38	<0.5	1	8	27	3.32	20
109683		1.12	0.006	<0.5	7.76	<5	390	0.6	<2	2.82	<0.5	3	9	568	3.82	20
109684		0.62	0.015	0.7	8.04	<5	670	0.7	<2	3.62	<0.5	14	12	1970	3.70	10
109685		0.72	0.006	<0.5	7.47	<5	460	0.8	<2	2.88	<0.5	7	9	567	3.18	10
109686		0.74	0.021	0.7	7.48	<5	600	0.6	<2	1.53	<0.5	11	10	917	6.50	10
109687		0.70	0.010	<0.5	8.11	<5	270	0.6	<2	3.15	<0.5	10	8	360	5.54	20

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

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Project: Redonda

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21305975

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
109681		1.06	10	1.04	932	1	1.89	1	490	4	0.24	<5	10	389	<20	0.22
109682		0.79	10	0.85	265	1	2.37	1	590	4	0.01	<5	6	495	<20	0.16
109683		1.61	10	1.59	463	1	1.65	4	590	3	1.59	<5	13	396	<20	0.26
109684		1.40	10	1.21	825	76	2.29	2	550	4	0.31	<5	12	437	<20	0.30
109685		1.35	10	1.37	749	6	2.13	2	600	2	0.11	<5	13	385	<20	0.30
109686		1.96	10	1.54	383	34	1.08	2	610	<2	2.44	<5	12	274	<20	0.15
109687		0.42	10	1.55	634	3	1.69	4	660	3	1.14	<5	15	439	<20	0.25

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

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

To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Project: Redonda

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21305975

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	10	10	1	10	2
109681		<10	<10	86	<10	91
109682		<10	<10	49	<10	30
109683		<10	<10	122	10	51
109684		<10	<10	98	<10	64
109685		<10	<10	101	<10	65
109686		<10	<10	79	10	23
109687		<10	<10	120	<10	36

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

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To: HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
UNIT 5, 2330 TYNER ST.
PORT COQUITLAM BC V3C 2Z1

Finalized Date: 22-DEC-2021
Account: MWE

Project: Redonda

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21305975

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

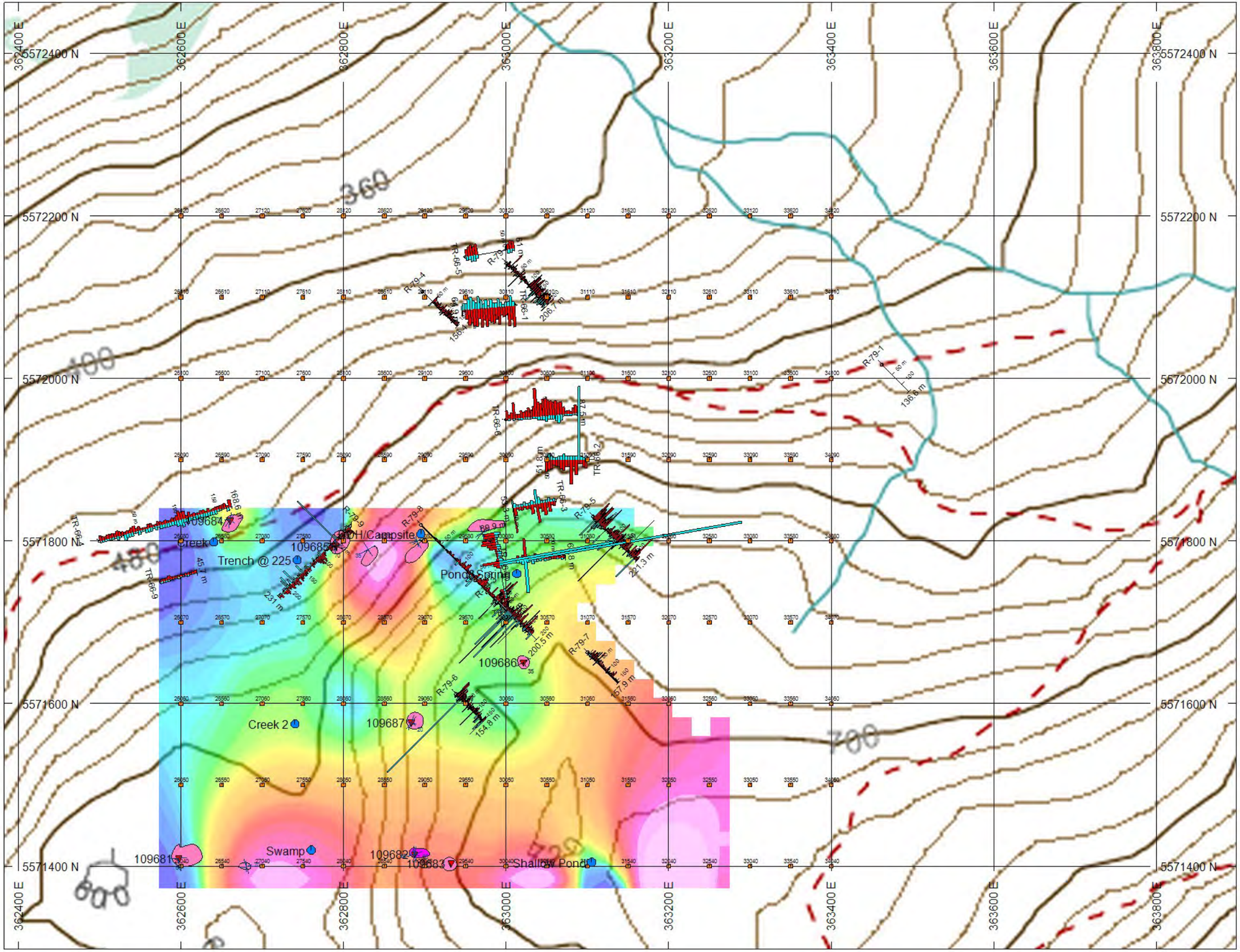
Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
Au-AA23	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-21
ME-ICP61	PUL-31	SPL-21	WEI-21

APPENDIX V

FULL SIZE SAMPLE MAPS

NOVEMBER 19, 2021



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 18

R-79-1	R-79-2	R-79-3	R-79-4	R-79-5
R-79-6	R-79-7	R-79-8	R-79-9	TR-66-1
TR-66-2	TR-66-3	TR-66-4	TR-66-5	TR-66-6
TR-66-7	TR-66-8	TR-66-9		

Magnetics

68.2
65.3
64.4
63.3
61.9
61.0
60.3
59.9
59.3
59.0
58.8
58.3
58.0
57.7
57.4
57.2
56.6
56.4
56.1
55.9
55.8
55.6
55.4
55.3
55.1
55.0
54.9
54.7
54.6
54.4
54.2
54.0
53.9
53.7
53.4
52.9
52.1
50.2

Quartz Veins

Dip direction and vertical dip

30 Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Rusty Shears

Dip direction and vertical dip

30 Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Quartz Hornblende Porphyry

Quartz Diorite

Old Trench/Drill Assays

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Cu_pc	R	
MoS2_pc	L	

PLAN SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	363100 m	5572000 m
EXTENTS	1516 m	1165 m

SCALE 1 : 5000

(m)

-40 0 40 80 120

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

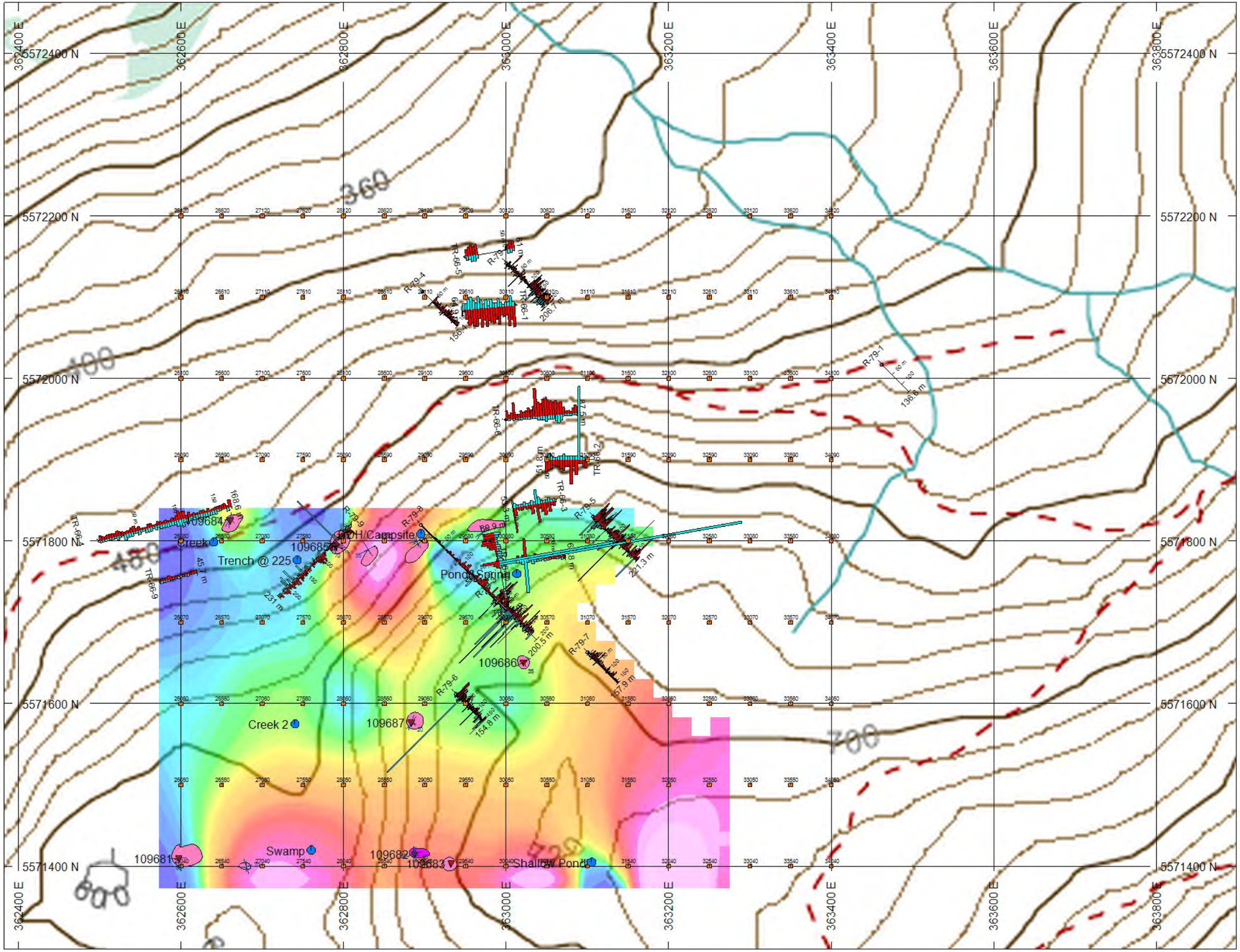
N W E S

HomeGold Resources Ltd.

Redonda

November 2021 Mapping

1966 Trenching & 1979 Drilling



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 18

R-79-1	R-79-2	R-79-3	R-79-4	R-79-5
R-79-6	R-79-7	R-79-8	R-79-9	TR-66-1
TR-66-2	TR-66-3	TR-66-4	TR-66-5	TR-66-6
TR-66-7	TR-66-8	TR-66-9		

68.2
65.3
64.4
63.3
61.9
61.0
60.3
59.9
59.3
59.0
58.8
58.3
58.0
57.7
57.4
57.2
56.6
56.4
56.1
55.9
55.8
55.6
55.4
55.3
55.1
55.0
54.9
54.7
54.6
54.4
54.2
54.0
53.9
53.7
53.4
52.9
52.1
50.2

Magnetics nT

Quartz Veins
Dip direction and vertical dip
Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Rusty Shears
Dip direction and vertical dip
Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Quartz Hornblende Porphyry

Quartz Diorite

Old Trench/Drill Assays

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Cu_pc	R	
MoS2_pc	L	

PLAN SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	363100 m	5572000 m
EXTENTS	1516 m	1165 m

SCALE 1 : 5000
(m)
-40 0 40 80 120
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

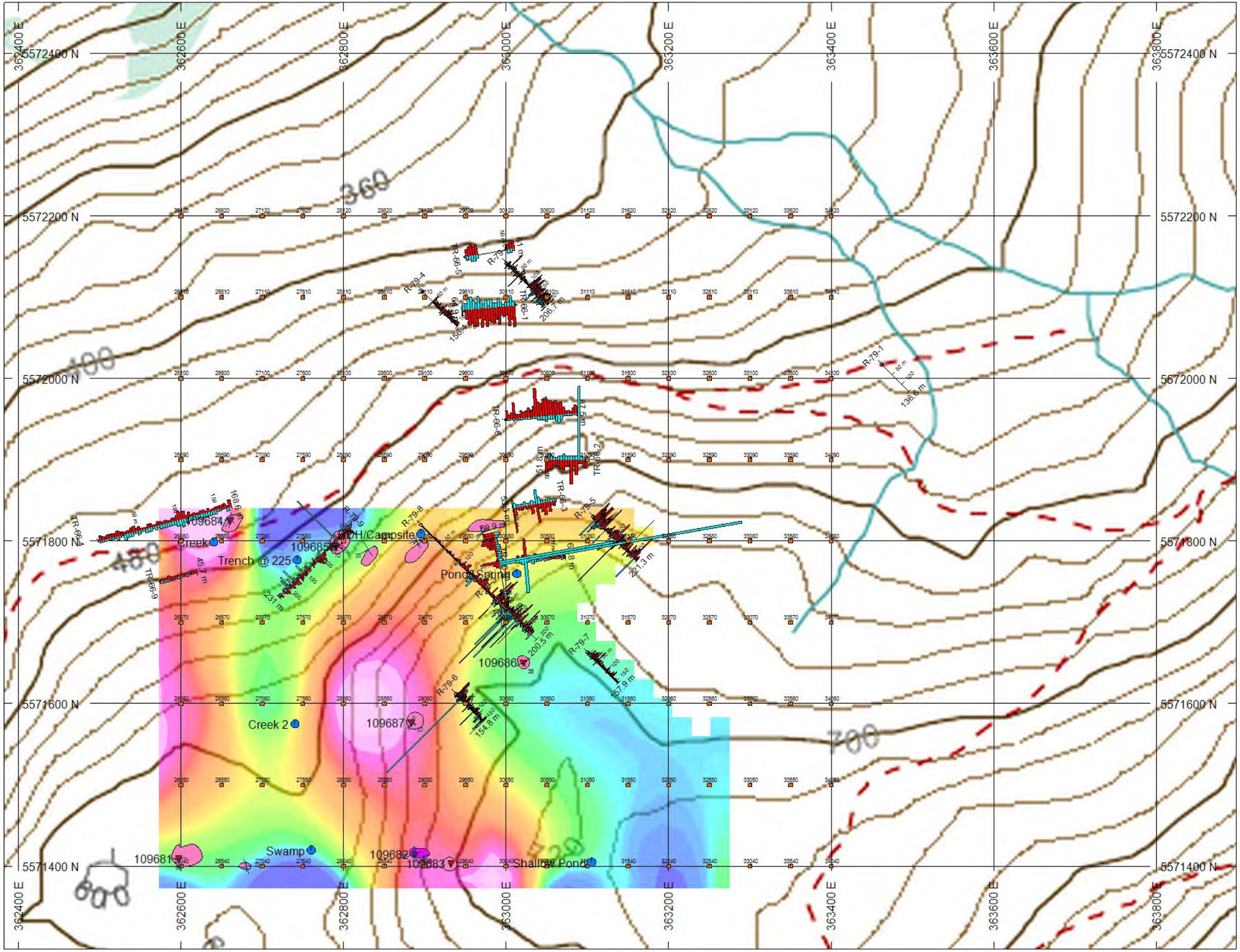
N
W E
S

HomeGold Resources Ltd.

Redonda

November 2021 Mapping

1966 Trenching & 1979 Drilling



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 18

R-79-1	R-79-2	R-79-3	R-79-4	R-79-5
R-79-6	R-79-7	R-79-8	R-79-9	TR-66-1
TR-66-2	TR-66-3	TR-66-4	TR-66-5	TR-66-6
TR-66-7	TR-66-8	TR-66-9		

Quartz Veins

Dip direction and vertical dip

30 Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Rusty Shears

Dip direction and vertical dip

30 Dip direction and dip (in degrees)

Quartz Hornblende Porphyry

Quartz Diorite

141.9
133.3
128.9
125.5
121.3
118.7
116.8
115.3
112.7
110.8
108.0
104.8
102.4
100.1
98.8
98.1
96.1
94.7
92.6
91.7
90.4
88.2
86.4
84.9
83.1
81.1
79.3
77.5
76.2
74.5
73.1
72.1
71.0
70.5
70.2
69.2
66.8
61.0

Radiometrics
Counts per second

Old Trench/Drill Assays

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Cu_pc	R	
MoS2_pc	L	

PLAN SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	363100 m	5572000 m
EXTENTS	1516 m	1165 m

SCALE 1 : 5000
(m)
-40 0 40 80 120
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

N
W E
S

HomeGold Resources Ltd.

Redonda

November 2021 Mapping

1966 Trenching & 1979 Drilling