BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
40661

PASSIVE SEISMIC SURVEY
ON THE
OOH-LA-LALLY PROPERTY

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

NTS 093H/02
UTM ZONE 10 NAD83
591101E 5880792N

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1 INTRODUCTION & WORK SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The work detailed in this report is part of a multi-pronged approach to exploring the Ooh-La-Lally placer group. Both physical and geotechnical exploration efforts have been carried out on the property to narrow down prospective target areas that might disclose placer gold deposits of economic significance. This report details the geophysical work conducted in 2021 conducted in the form of a passive seismic survey.

The exploration outlined in this report has been pursued on the thesis that a strong likelihood exists of locating a placer gold deposit of significance on the property. This thesis is supported in part by the substantial recoveries that have been made from both drainage and bench locations proximal to the property, namely Burns Creek and the Ketch Benches (BC MinFiles 093H108, 093H106). The headwaters of the primary drainage to the property also sit near the Lucky Cap vein showing (BC Minfile 093H056). Despite these promising and proximal finds, exploration on the Olally drainage does not appear to have been nearly as substantial, potentially hindered by a more complex stratigraphy and depth of glacially displaced/deposited surficial gravels.

The main objectives put forth for this initial phase of exploration were two-fold. First it was desired to obtain an interpretation of bedrock depths across a primary portion of the property that is presently accessible and well suited to mining operations. Success in the first objective would also allow for a second objective to be accomplished, namely that the identification of any favourable bedrock or stratigraphic structures that would be of interest as high-priority targets for additional exploration, would present themselves in reviewing the passive seismic survey data.

The field-work was successful in achieving passive seismic recordings of sufficient quality to provide a meaningful interpretation of the bedrock structure in the area studied. This work made possible the accomplishment of both of the objectives outlined above; baseline depths to bedrock along the recording line along with associated structural changes of note have been established on a portion of the property and will assist in defining future technical and physical exploration.

1.2 Work Summary

The passive seismic study that is the subject of this report was conducted as an attempt to interpret bedrock depth and structure to aid in planning future exploration on the property. The passive seismic technique involves the use of a seismometer capable of recording seismic noise on three main orthogonal directions, side-side, front-back, and up-down. By processing the recordings using proprietary software the resonance frequencies of sub-soils and bedrock can be identified and their areas of interface shown by a contrast in the horizontal-vertical spectral ratio (HVSR). By applying either a known or assumed shear wave velocity constraint to the overburden depth calculations are possible.

The passive seismic study on the Ooh-La-Lally property was undertaken as a first step in a multi-stage effort to delineate high-probability areas for placer gold exploration within the property's boundaries. Mapping of the bedrock sub-surface will help to provide a critical foundation necessary to narrow areas of focus on the property while also assisting in guiding an appropriate physical exploration strategy.

The area identified for the initial survey covered in this report was a North-South line across a gently to moderately sloping bench terrace flanking the East side of Olally creek. Passive seismic recordings were taken over the course of two days by a single-person in-field. These recordings were taken with a Tromino passive seismometer at 30m intervals along the above-mentioned line; a total of 480m was covered.

2 LOCATION & PROPERTY OVERVIEW

2.1 Location

The claims comprising the Ooh-La-Lally property are located in the Cariboo Mining District, approximately 5.5 km Southwest from the town of Wells, British Columbia (See Figure 1).

Work in this report was centered near UTM coordinates Zone 10 591235E 5880798N, NAD 83. The property is encompassed in Trim Mapsheet 93H.002, and NTS 93H/04.

2.2 Access & Infrastructure

From Wells, travel west on Hwy 26 for 5.7km, turning left onto the Pinkerton Rd. Travel Southeast for 2.3km, crossing Olally creek in the process. A logging spur connects here to the property by travelling a further 800m West. Additional trails and secondary 4x4 roads criss-cross the property and surrounding area providing ready access for all-terrain vehicles and exploration equipment.

The town of Wells that can be accessed within a 10-minute drive of the property provides basic fuel, accommodation, groceries, a post office, and general supplies. The primary supply center and nearest source of any major equipment is the city of Quesnel, lying about an hour's drive to the West.

For significant equipment and mechanical requirements, the city of Prince George, 120km North of Quesnel, can be depended upon to supply any parts or services that cannot be obtained locally. Prince George is the province's largest northern municipality and has substantial industrial support services available.

3 CLIMATE, VEGETATION, & TOPOGRAPHY

This property lies in the Southeast Interior Climatic Region, popularly referred to as the Interior Wet Belt. It is characterized by moderate precipitation, with an annual mean of 75 to 130cm. A wide range of temperatures are typical with average daily lows in January of -18 to -30C, and highs in July of +15 to +21C.

Property elevations on the Ooh-La-Lally group span a 120m vertical range between ~1240m on the lowest bench near the property's Northern boundary and ~1260m on the Southwestern hillside at the property's corner there.

In most years, snow remains on the ground from the first week of November into later May, with exploration and development typically occurring May - October. Olally creek flows through the property and delivers sufficient water for exploration activities and for drilling purposes. The claims are forested primarily with spruce, balsam and moderately thick buck-brush, berry bushes, and slide alder.

4 CLAIMS & STATUS

The Ooh-La-Lally Group consists of two contiguous placer tenures held by the author. These claims total an area of 58.3ha or 144 acres, within the Cariboo Mining District, Mapsheet 093H.012, NTS 93H/04.

Of note is an encumbrance over portions of the property due to two separate "legacy" mining leases on the property's Northwest and Southeast flanks. Presently the available unencumbered ground available on the Ooh-La-Lally property for exploration and mining purposes is ~27.4ha/67.6acres

TABLE OF CLAIMS & STATUS

TENURE	NAME	OWNER	TYPE	SUB-TYPE	ACQUIRED	GOOD TO DATE	AREA (ha)
1070840	OOH LA LALLY	280212 (100%)	PLACER	CLAIM	2019-09-05	2029-12-07	38.86
1075812	OLA	280212 (100%)	PLACER	CLAIM	2020-04-20	2029-12-07	19.43

5 GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional & Local Geology

The geology of the Cariboo mining district has been well documented in various reports, memoirs, and maps spanning over 130 years. Primary geological work at the regional level has been carried out and documented by Bowman (1888), Johnston and Uglow (1926), Struik (1988), Levson and Giles (1990) and Schiarizza (2003).

The Ooh-La-Lally property sits within the Barkerville Terrane. The terrane has been outlined by Schiarizza and Ferri in their 2002 Geological Field work report as follows, "Barkerville Terrane is represented mainly by the Snowshoe Group, a package of predominantly siliciclastic rocks with local intercalations of carbonate and metavolcanic rocks."

Previous definition of the Barkerville Terrane was carried out by Struik who correlated it with the Kootenay Terrane of southern British Columbia. Barkerville Terrane is contacted to the east by a succession of Hadrynian through late Paleozoic clastic sedimentary rocks and carbonate represented mainly by the Kaza, Cariboo and Black Stuart groups. These rocks are assigned to the Cariboo Terrane (Figure 5). They are a miogeocline, but differ in the presence of Paleozoic grit, volcanic and intrusive rocks, and local indications of Paleozoic deformation and metamorphism, not evident in age-equivalent rocks to the east. The rock formations are generally interpreted as outboard facies of the North American continental margin. The two terranes are separated by the east-dipping Pleasant Valley thrust fault (Struik, 1988)."

5.2 Property Geology

The Ooh-La-Lally property is underlain by Snowshoe Group, specifically rocks of Paleozoic age belonging to the Eagle Bay formation. The property is roughly centered in ~20km width of this formation that encompasses a broad NW-SE trending zone extending from South of Cariboo lake circa 90km to the SSE and a further ~35km NNW beyond the Ooh-La-Lally property.

Primary rock types within this formation are greenstone, greenschist, and metamorphic rocks. Rock sub-types include micaceous quartzite, quartzite, phyllite, slate and schist; lesser siltite, limestone and limestone or quartzite-clast conglomerate; minor amphibolite, metatuff, marble and diabase. (Schiarizza and Ferry, 2003)

From exploration on the property it is evident that glaciation played a prominent role in (re)shaping the surficial deposits with the terrain on the North-sloping hillside decisively marked by obvious kettle holes and other evidence indicating some substantial alteration by post-glacial meltwaters.

5.3 Lithology & Mineralization

In this region the Barkerville Terrane is underlain by the dominantly metasedimentary rocks of the Hadrynian to Lower Paleozoic Snowshoe Group. In this area the Snowshoe Group comprises limestone, phyllite and quartzite. These rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The rocks are of the Snowshoe group consisting of fissile quartzite, relatively massive quartzite, calcareous phyllite, relatively pure phyllite and sandy limestone.

BC Minfile for the most proximal placer occurrence on Burns Creek ~1.5km to the WNW indicates that "Placer gold deposits in the region are generally found in relatively young Pleistocene gravels. The morphology and mineral associations of the gold suggests that it was derived locally, the most obvious sources are the numerous auriferous veins in the Downey succession of the Snowshoe Group." (BC Minfile 093H108)

6 HISTORY & ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

6.1 Exploration History

The early exploration on Olally creek is likely to have commenced in the first decade of the Barkerville gold rush possibly in the early to mid 1860s when nearby Burns creek was also explored.

Johnston & Uglow cover the creek's limited exploration up to the time of their 1925 memoir as follows, "Olally creek lies between Burns and Jack of Clubs creeks and flows north into Slough creek. The creek occupies a narrow, steep valley cut, for the most part, in bedrock above Jack of Clubs ditch. In the lower part it flows across drift-covered rock benches and has a comparatively low gradient. Several shafts were sunk to bedrock in the lower part, a few hundred feet above the junction with Slough creek, and several tunnels were run.". In further defining the work on the creek the authors indicate that the last work of significance was in 1899 and that no work of significance had occurred thereafter. It appears from all indications that no pre-glacial channel had been found with muddy gravels on bedrock carrying little gold. (Johnston & Uglow, 1926).

In the 1940s it appears that some hydraulic mining was done on the lower parts of Olally creek, likely below the Ooh-La-Lally property. It is reported that this work did not disclose bedrock but that a shaft put down from the hydraulic pit encountered bedrock at 45 feet. (BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report 1946).

From observations in the field it is evident that more recent work has been done on and around the property in the form of both hand (shafts) and limited mechanical disturbance.

6.2 Economic Potential

The potential for an economic placer gold deposit on the Ooh-La-Lally property is supported by several factors the most notable of which is the apparent lack of substantial exploration history within the Olally creek drainage. One possible explanation for the lesser exploration in the Olally drainage, despite rich deposits located in the immediately adjacent Burns drainage, is the complex surface topography masking pre-glacial topographic features that would provide a definitive target for early prospectors.

Levson & Giles offer supportive documentation to the above hypothesis in their discussion of the geology relating to potential placer gold deposits of significance in the Olally drainage "Deep depressions and gullies in the area apparently are not entirely a result of recent surface erosion. Some surface depressions have the geomorphic expression of kettle holes and are probably ice-collapse features related to the esker complex in the area. It is possible that the topography prior to the last glaciation may have partially controlled the distribution of stranded blocks of ice during deglaciation. The distribution of the depressions and gullies may be related to possible paleogulch channels targeted by the exploration shafts. Reports of deep gold-bearing gravels with high groundwater flow are consistent with the idea of a buried paleochannel" (Levson & Giles, 1993).

Taking account of the available information, the Ooh-La-Lally property presents as having a significant possibility to host a placer gold target of economic importance; there is a high probability that any target(s) represent tightly constrained paleogulch formation(s). It seems likely that any target is likely well masked by the complex surface topography making the use of survey techniques, such as the passive seismic method used in this work, well suited to narrowing down target areas. Delineating high probability targets based on bedrock or other stratigraphic anomalies will help to ensure that any ensuing physical exploration, and its associated time, cost, and disturbance, will be executed with the best possible chance of success.

Should exploration disclose a mineable deposit the property's ready access, necessary water, and nearby infrastructure lend credence and support to its development.

7 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Exploration Objective

As stated at the outset of this report the objectives of this season's work program were to validate, through the execution of a passive seismic survey and interpretation of its data, the depths to bedrock across an area of primary interest on the property.

It was hoped that in conducting this initial survey that structural anomalies in either the stratigraphy or the bedrock surface itself might show up and, in such a case, help further constrain and define future exploration efforts.

7.2 Exploration Activity

Field work was conducted on Sep 21 & 22 with post-processing and initial data validation on Sep 23-24, 2021 by the author. A survey measurement tape was used to delineate individual points at 30m intervals along the survey line. A total of 16 locations were placed totalling a 480-meter line distance. At each interval vegetation was flagged and a small ground area cleared for positioning of the seismometer device.

Upon the completion of flagging and clearing a Tromino seismometer was placed at the measurement location and a reading taken. This process was repeated at each of the delineated sites until all readings were complete.

The Tromino is a passive seismometer, meaning that no active percussion source i.e. explosion or surface impact, is required for measurements to take place. The device is manufactured by MOHO Science & Engineering in Italy, it features six channels for recording the acceleration and velocity across 3 dimensions each. Processing of data allows determination of the resonance frequencies of both the horizontal and vertical spectrums that are then contrasted as a horizontal-vertical spectral ratio (HVSR) using the company's proprietary Grilla software. By assigning a range of soil velocities typical for the sub-surface material in the area it is possible to bracket approximate bedrock depths which have been used to present the information and representations provided in this report.

The principle working theory behind passive seismic measurement and interpretation is as follows. The ambient seismic energy creates seismic resonance within the near-surface strata and regolith. This resonance is a function of the thickness and the shear-wave velocity of the subsurface layers and is amplified when layers have a strong and sharp acoustic impedance contrast boundary i.e. where softer overburden is contrasted against stiffer bedrock. Acoustic impedance is a function of the density multiplied by the shear wave velocity of a layer. That impedance provides the means to identify different layers and their depth.

In processing with proprietary software, the recorded time-series data (X, Y and Z) is converted to the frequency domain and both components are displayed as a power spectrum. After the

inversion, the two horizontal components (NS or front-back, and EW or side-to-side) are usually very similar unless there is strong anisotropy near the surface. The vertical component dips where resonance occurs through entrapment by underlying layers. Where the vertical component deviates from the two horizontal components a H/V peak occurs and the frequency at which the peak occurs can be used to estimate the depth from surface by applying a shear wave velocity constraint to the overlying layer(s). The formula used for these calculations is h=Vs/(4*f0).

Prior to conducting field survey work Lidar imagery was purchased from Tracker GPS Survey and Mapping Ltd and reviewed to identify topographic features and possible historical mining disturbance not evident in other maps/imagery.

The LiDAR data and imagery, including orthophotos were originally flown by IGI Consulting for West Fraser Mills Ltd in the early fall 2012 and summer 2013. The final complete version of the updated dataset became available for purchase in 2014 and the internally available deliverables include elevation contour intervals (2m, 5m, and 10m, 20m contours). Constraint of topographic elevations from the finer contour levels available is an added benefit to the passive seismic survey.

LiDAR (light radar) data are collected using an active sensor, mounted on the bottom of a fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. LiDAR systems are based on principles similar to those of RADAR systems. Instead of using microwave frequency radiation (~1010Hz), a swath of laser pulses, within the infrared frequency range (~1013 Hz) is fired at the ground at a user-specified rate. The transmitted laser pulses reflect off various surfaces and those reflections are recorded by a sensor on board the aircraft. The point spacing of the laser pulses (*i.e.* closeness of reflected pulses) is usually small (*e.g.* 1 point per 1.15 m2 to 1.35 m2), resulting in a high point density. This also differentiates LiDAR and satellite RADAR systems, as the latter typically record a lower point density. The LiDAR system also includes a differential GPS and an inertial measuring unit; these allow for exact positions of the aircraft, and x, y, z coordinates of point reflections, to be determined. LiDAR systems can be used to determine the range or distance to a target, for example the earth's surface.

Known as range finders, these LiDAR sensors are able to detect multiple returns for a single laser pulse. In topographic mapping applications, the first return can be associated with the top of vegetation cover or tree canopy and the last with the ground surface. Because multiple returns can be detected, the resulting data is a series of x, y, and z coordinates that form a point cloud. This point cloud includes every point for which a reflection off a surface was recorded. Using a variety of software algorithms, the top layer and bottom layer of points can be separated into two data files of x, y, and z coordinates. These two data files are typically associated with the first reflected and last reflected returns, respectively. From these two data files digital elevation models (DEMs) are created at user-specified resolutions that can highlight relative differences in elevation as little as 30 cm. Depending on how the data are interpolated two elevation models are typically produced: (1) full earth for generating a vegetation inclusive image, using the first returns detected by the sensor, and (2) bare earth for generating a vegetation exclusive image, using the last returns detected by the sensor.

In areas with very dense vegetation cover the laser pulse may not penetrate to ground surface, making it more difficult to create an accurate bare earth digital elevation model. The accuracy of LiDAR data depends on various acquisition and post-processing parameters. For the survey data relied upon for this report, a Piper Aztec PA23-250 aircraft was used during the aerial survey (by Kisik Aerial Survey Inc.) and flew at heights ranging from 13,700 to 16,600 feet elevation. Flight lines were spaced at 2500m apart on an E-W flight path and photo centers located every 470-480m and 80% forward overlap. The LiDAR data was acquired using an Optech 3100 LiDAR Mapping System (per., Ian Grady, IGI Consulting) and had a planned point density of 3-5 points per square meter (some areas have points every 0.5m whereas other areas may be greater). Imagery was acquired using a Vexcel Ultracam X full format digital camera 4 band (RGBi) with a 25cm GSD (ground sample distance). Accuracy for the entire larger project area, which includes the data presented in this report, was 0.153m2 for RMSEz LiDAR and had a vertical accuracy of 95% (0.299m). Accuracy for the Imagery compared to the ground survey and to the LiDAR survey was stated to be 1.876m (per Ian Grady, IGI Consulting)

7.3 Exploration Results

The field survey was successful in capturing a sufficient amount of data at each measurement location to ensure statistical relevance of the post-processing H/V calculations. The completion of the post-processing and interpretation of results ensured that the exploration program met all of its objectives by, first, providing sufficient data such that depths to bedrock could be interpreted, and second, disclosing through interpretation areas of significant change in bedrock depth where flows of water and material might have been constrained.

All 16 readings were successfully carried out along the 480-meter survey line and recordings from the seismometer were sufficiently clean to provide the basis for interpretation of the bedrock depth using an assumed shear-wave velocity.

Measurement locations and associated data are presented in the table below. Several significant changes in the bedrock depth appeared along the survey line and these will be discussed in greater detail in the interpretation.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

SITE	UTM ZONE	UTM EASTING	UTM NORTHING	DISTANCE (Meters)	TOPO ELEVATION (Meters)	H/V PEAK	INTERPRETED DEPTH @ Vs of 325m/s (Meters)	INTERPRETED BEDROCK ELEVATION (Meters)
21L1S0	10	591148	5881037	0	1278	8.5	-9.6	1268.4
21L1S1	10	591137	5881018	30	1280	9.3	-8.8	1271.2
21L1S2	10	591129	5880988	60	1286	7.4	-11.1	1274.9
21L1S3	10	591120	5880960	90	1292	6.6	-12.3	1279.7
21L1S4	10	591121	5880931	120	1298	8.1	-10.0	1288.0
21L1S5	10	591137	5880907	150	1300	6.3	-13.0	1287.0
21L1S6	10	591155	5880887	180	1304	6.4	-12.6	1291.4
21L1S7	10	591175	5880863	210	1306	3.7	-22.0	1284.0
21L1S8	10	591202	5880846	240	1310	3.7	-22.0	1288.0
21L1S9	10	591218	5880822	270	1311	3.6	-22.8	1288.2
21L1S10	10	591235	5880798	300	1315	3.6	-22.8	1292.2
21L1S11	10	591255	5880772	330	1314	3.6	-22.8	1291.2
21L1S12	10	591267	5880743	360	1321	5.4	-15.1	1305.9
21L1S13	10	591264	5880715	390	1326	5.2	-15.7	1310.3
21L1S14	10	591269	5880681	420	1323	6.9	-11.8	1311.2
21L1S15	10	591275	5880650	450	1327	7.2	-11.3	1315.7
21L1S16	10	591252	5880631	480	1332	8.8	-9.3	1322.7

7.4 Discussion & Interpretation

Interpretation was completed using a shear-wave velocity (Vs) of 325m/s. Through the author's experience in conducting both passive seismic surveys and physical exploration programs in the region a Vs of 300-350m/s has been found to provide a good starting point or average when specific constraints such as exact depth to bedrock have not been disclosed through nearby drilling or other exacting methods.

Given some of the anecdotal information from the historical record disclosing depths in the ~15m range on lower Olally creek, and accounting for some of the field observations i.e. deep draws where 5-10m of material has been eroded without any exposed bedrock, the interpreted results from this survey seem plausible. The assumed shear-wave velocity provides an interpretation of bedrock depths along the survey line ranging from 9 – 23m deep.

Proceeding from the survey's starting point at the downhill end of a gently to moderately sloping hillside the topography and bedrock structure lie in parallel from S0 to S3 with depth of overlying material ranging from ~9 to 11m. Near S4 the bedrock structure appears to peak before leveling off in a shelf like top spanning to S6 a distance of 50-60m; there is the possibility that a small depression exists on this shelf/peak area though the interpretation is that it is only a minor structural change and unlikely to be of significant exploration interest.

From S6 to S11 a broad gutter 7 to 8m deeper than the constraining rims appears and is the major structural anomaly uncovered by this survey. This gutter at its bottom is ~22m deep and in this survey is presents as being over 100m wide. To further constrain the width of this gutter will require additional passive seismic survey lines to the East and West that would inform whether the present survey transected the depression at a right-angle or not. The substantial nature of this channel may indicate its formation during a period of high water and debris flow likely during an inter-glacial or post-glacial melt period. Of additional note is the fact that the reading at S10 showed a less pronounced or obvious peak in its post-processing and lent itself to an interpretation that there is potentially a substantial amount of water or saturated material near bedrock in the central area of the gutter.

From S12 to S16 bedrock again resumes its general mirroring of the surface topography. As might be expected the depth of overlying material diminishes as the survey proceeds uphill, ranging from 15m near S12 to ~9m near S16 at the end of the present survey area. While further readings were not taken uphill from the end of the present line the exposure of bedrock, presented by a recent road excavation, occurring under only ~1m of material, at an elevation just slightly above that of S16, lends to the likelihood that a continuation of the projected survey line might reveal that the thickness of surficial material continues to diminish.

8 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

The work outlined in this report represents an initial attempt to understand the sub-surface structure on the Ooh-La-Lally property. Both the field work and ensuing interpretation are viewed as having been successful in meeting their objectives and have provided relevant data that can be added onto through future technical and, potentially, physical exploration programs on the property.

Most significantly the survey reviewed herein has presented an interpretation that includes a significant structural bedrock constraint. Based on this initial data it appears this constraint is lying in a E-W of SE-NW manner most likely at a right-angle to Olally Cr and in alignment with the major valley bottom drainage of Slough Creek.

Bedrock depths interpreted in this work range from ~9 to 23m and, outside of the channel structure outlined above trend more or less with the topographic outline. Of important note is the complete lack of any topographic feature that would disclose the significant change in bedrock structure uncovered by this survey, a supporting point to the general thesis for the challenges that may have been met by past prospectors in attempting to explore this general vicinity.

8.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of this work several recommendations can be made with regard to further work on the property.

The first and most obvious step is to complete additional seismic surveys to enhance the information gleaned from the survey outlined in this report. Given the lay of the property it would be recommended to carry out surveys that both mirror the present survey line but to the East and the West in an attempt to clarify the trajectory and width of the channel structure uncovered this season. It would also be prudent to complete a full cross-section of the property at a right angle to the present survey as a way to disclose any narrow paleo-gulch channels that might be expected to flow downhill parallel to the Olally Creek drainage. Given the likely narrow nature of any such paleo-gulch(es) surveys that aim to uncover these structures should proceed with tightly spaced seismic reading intervals in the neighbourhood of 10-15m.

It would be important to disclose whether the upper gravels overlying the channel structure are gold bearing to any significant extent. From the limited amount of physical exploration completed to date it is evident that some gold should be expected. Whether the near-surface material in the 0-8m range contains placer gold of economic significance is a question that should be answered prior to providing any definitive recommendation on how to test materials in the bottom (~9 to 20+ meter) range.

Completion of these recommended steps should provide a much more comprehensive image of the property's most promising targets along with sufficient data on which to base any further exploration and/or mining plans.

APPENDIX – MAPS & FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

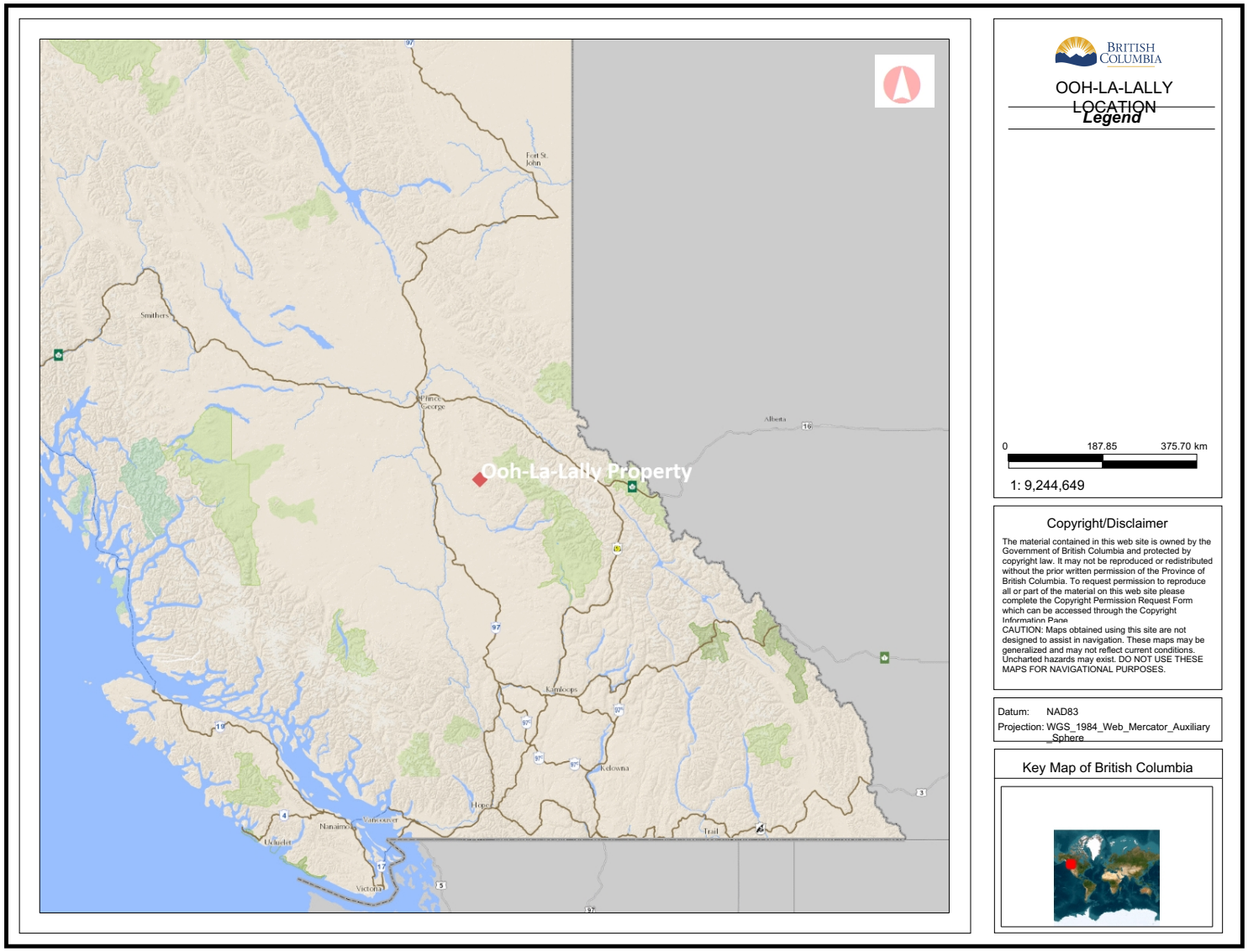


FIGURE 2 – GEOLOGY MAP

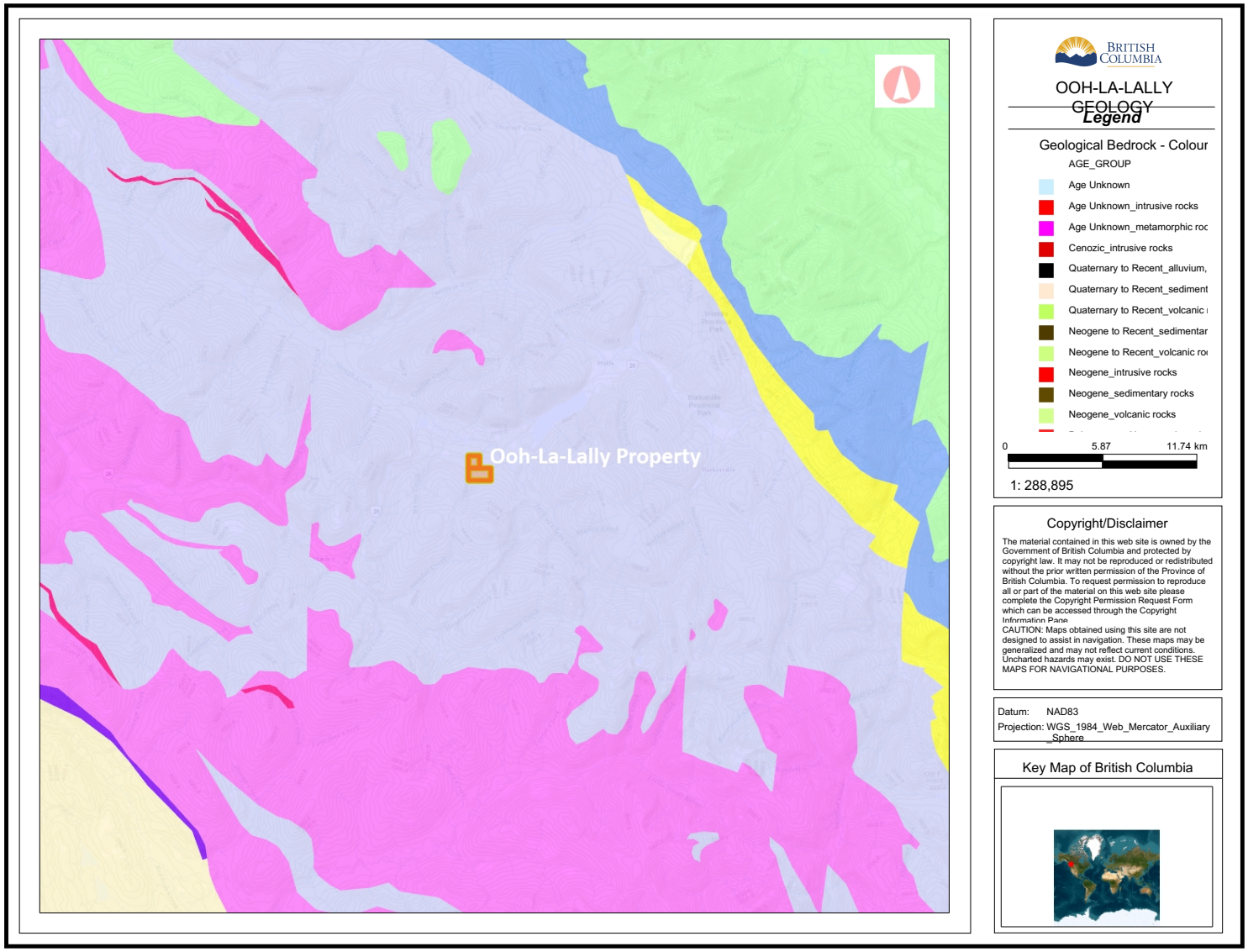


FIGURE 3 – WORK MAP

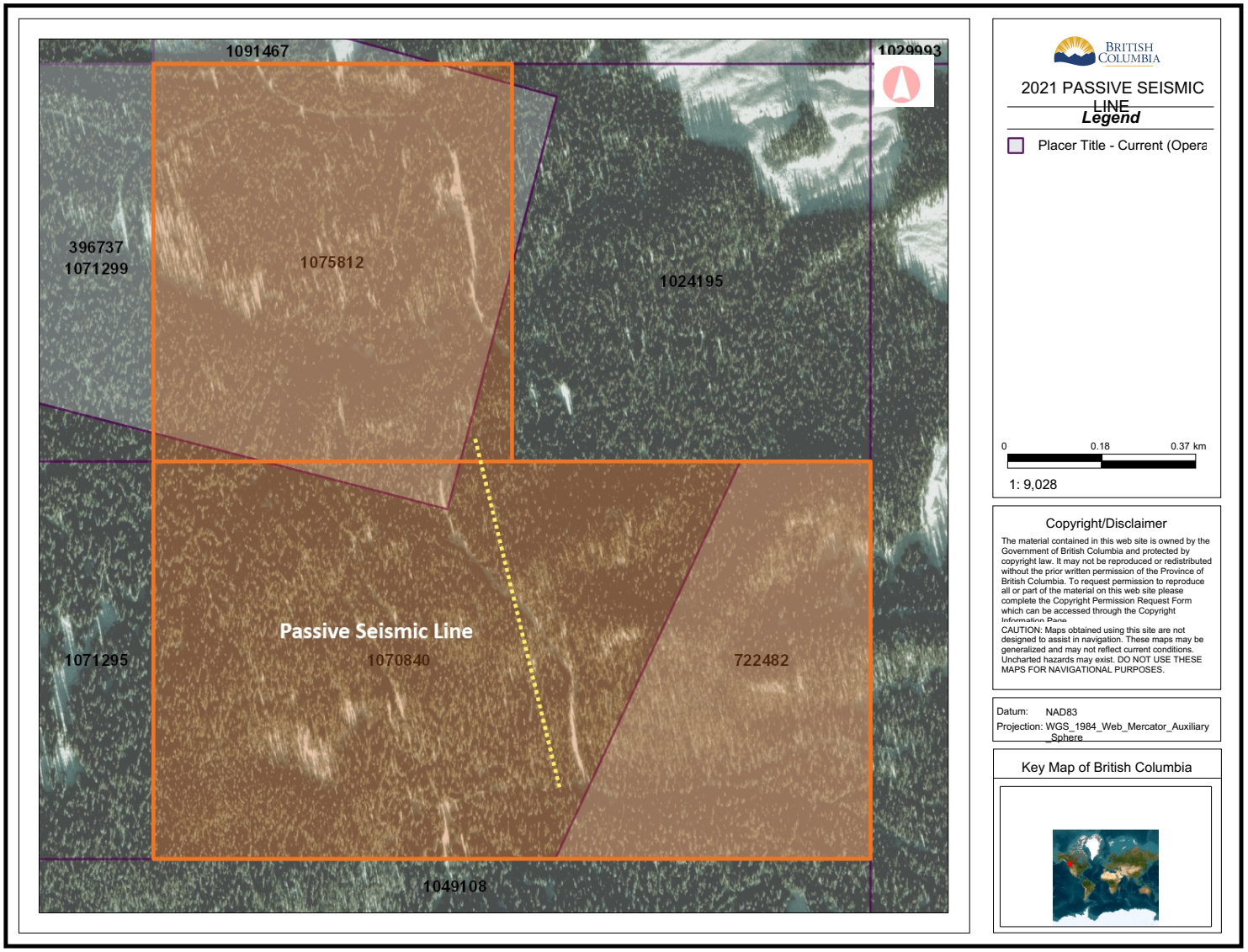
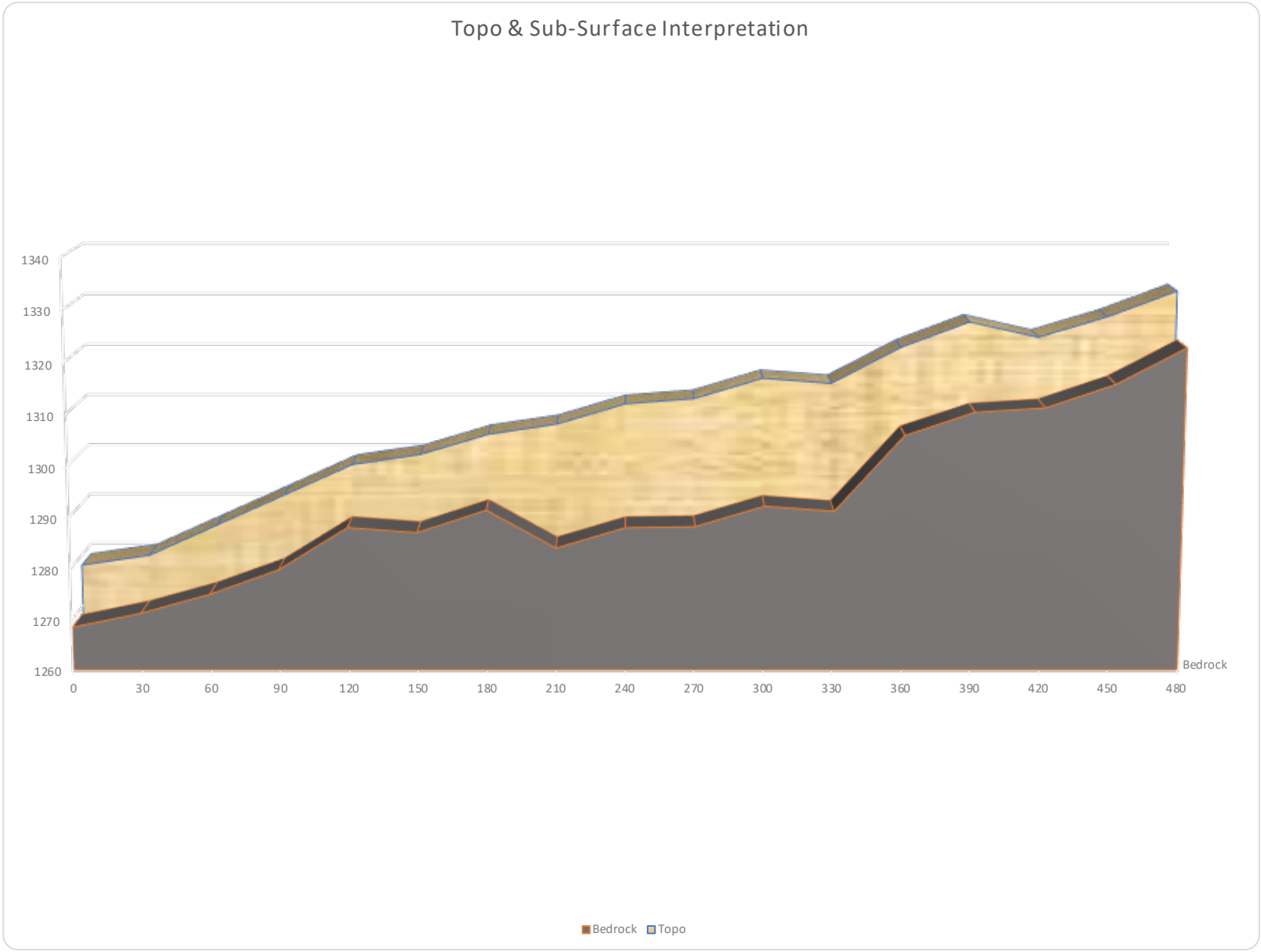


FIGURE 4 – CROSS-SECTIONAL INTERPRETATION



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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Glenn Fallis of Langley, British Columbia certify the following:

I am owner of Cambium Exploration, a BC based mineral exploration services company.

I hold valid Mine Supervisor Certification under the BC Mines Certification Program.

I hold a Bachelor of Science & Business degree from the University of Phoenix.

I have been actively prospecting in BC for over 10 years with a focus on placer deposits.

I oversee mine management, planning, and field exploration programs throughout BC.

I have attended training by the manufacturer of the seismometer used in this study on field recording techniques for passive seismic surveys and interpretation of their data.

Signed,

Glenn Fallis

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Positio	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Glenn - Survey Lead		2	$1,312.50	$2,625.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$2,625.00	**$2,625.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only)**	**Hours**			
Literature search	Glenn	3.0	$126.00	$378.00	
Database compilation			$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data	Glenn	3.75	$126.00	$472.50	
General research	Glenn		$126.00	$0.00	
Report preparation	Glenn	12.0	$126.00	$1,512.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$2,362.50	**$2,362.50**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Seismic refraction	0.480				
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare			$0.00	$0.00	
Taxi			$0.00	$0.00	
truck rental			$0.00	$0.00	
kilometers	1-Ton 4x4	331.80	$0.68	$225.62	
ATV		2.00	$125.00	$250.00	
fuel			$0.00	$0.00	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other	Travel time	3.00	$105.00	$315.00	
				$790.62	**$790.62**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day/person**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp	Day Rate	2.00	$75.00	$150.00	
Meals	Day Rate	2.00	$75.00	$150.00	
				$300.00	**$300.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$6,078.12**