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BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 40888

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: remote sensing, prospecting

TOTAL COST: $14,577.75

AUTHOR(S): Kerry Bates **SIGNATURE(S):** Kerry Bates

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2021/20

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5931130, 5975916

PROPERTY NAME: K9

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 515831, 1026137, 511216, 504359, 1026135, 511209, 1026133

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Co

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: **NTS/BCGS:**

LATITUDE: 49 ° 46 ' 19 " **LONGITUDE:** 116 ° 26 ' 19 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Eagle Plains Resources 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

#200, 44 12th Ave S, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7

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

1) Eagle Plains Resources 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

#200, 44 12th Ave S, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7

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

Aldridge, Creston, White Creek Batholith, phyllite, K9 shear zone, silica replacement, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, isoclinal folding

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 28586, 34632, 38701

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other LiDAR		515831, 1026137, 511216, 504359, 102	2334.61
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt 1			35
Rock 9			486.29
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		511216, 504359	11,712.85
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	14,577.75

2021/2022 Technical Report

for the

K9 PROPERTY

Fort Steele Mining Division, Southeastern British Columbia

N.T.S. 82F16, 82F09
Latitude 49°46' N, Longitude 116° 26' W

by

Kerry Bates, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Eagle Plains Resources
Suite 200, 44-12th Ave.S
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 2R7

Feb 27, 2022

SUMMARY

The K-9 property is located 50 km west of Cranbrook, BC and consists of 7 contiguous MTO claims totaling 1961 hectares. The original claims were located in March, 1996 by Tim Termuende. The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and carry no underlying royalties or encumbrances. Three active Crown Grants exist on the property, located over the Great Dane adit and surrounding area, covering an area approximately 600 m by 400 m.

Regionally the area is underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, north-plunging arch-like structure in Helikian and Hadrynian aged rocks (Figure 3). The anticlinorium is allocthonous, carried eastward and onto the underlying cratonic basement by generally north trending thrusts throughout the Laramide orogeny during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time (Price, 1981).

The K9 claims extend along a steeply deeply package of Middle Proterozoic rocks that strike north and intersect the White Creek Batholith. Middle Proterozoic rocks consist of wackes, silty argillite, siltstone, phyllitic quartzites and dolomitic limestones belonging to the Proterozoic Middle to Upper Aldridge, Creston and Kitchener Formations, respectively. Within the property, a number of thick gabbroic sills (Figure 4; Mp-b and Mp-M) are present, and and may be related to the shear zone that dominates the centre of the property. Jurassic ultramafic rocks, consisting of serpentinized peridotite are also documented in the northern portion of the property.

Target mineralization on the K9 property is structurally controlled vein and replacement Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization hosted within quartzites and phyllitic quartzites of the Creston Formation. The vast majority of occurrences on the property are focused along the “K9 Shear Zone”, a metamorphic zone that falls between the St. Mary's River to the south and Dewar Creek to the north. This shear zone has seen at least two deformation events. One event is characterized by the dominant schistosity/foliation in the mafic sills as well as the sedimentary rocks, metamorphosing the units to orthoschists, orthogneisses, phyllite, psammite and meta-siltstone. This ductile event is characterized by dolomite/ankerite alteration. Following this ductile event was a brittle deformation event characterized by quartz and Fe-oxide infill along with ore forming minerals, such as chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Historical work on the property dates back to the turn of the century, with minor mining operations completed on the Great Dane Adit and Purina Shaft. Workings on the Great Dane includes driving a 20 m adit into the steeply dipping high grade quartz vein along with nearby trenching operations while a 7 m shaft was sunk into the Purina replacement zone. These operations are thought to have halted when the St. Eugene mine and smelter shut down operations.

The property lay dormant until July 1986, when a minor exploration program of access trail rehab, claim location verification, geologic mapping and sampling was conducted by Agincourt Explorations Inc. of Vancouver, BC on the Great Dane prospect. A follow up program of trenching, soil geochemistry, geologic mapping and an EM orientation survey were recommended but was never executed. Total expenditures were in the order of $24,000.

The next recorded work on the property was completed by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd in 1996 and 1997. This program consisted of a comprehensive stream-sediment and contour soil geochemical program, resulting in the collection of 1050 soil, 103 rock, and 26 silt samples. This geochemical survey defined a pronounced geochemical anomaly over 1.3km of strike length (Termuende, 1998).

During the course of the program, a previously undocumented shaft was discovered, blasted into a 2.7 m-thick massive pyrrhotite/copper replacement zone (Purina Shaft), along with a number of new mineral occurrences.

Further work, including trenching and diamond drilling, was recommended for the property and total cost of the two exploration programs was $22,525.47.

In 2006, Eagle Plains carried out a helicopter borne time domain magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey on the project. A total of 154 line km at 200m spacing was flown between April 20th - 28th 2006. Initial results from the survey indicate that the survey imaged the known mineralized structures and has also identified areas for further follow up. The total cost of the 2006 program was $52,272.99.

The 2011 exploration on the K-9 property by Bluefire Mining Corp. consisted of a 364.2 line km VTEM airborne geophysical survey. The survey was flown in conjunction with four other properties in the Purcell Basin. The survey was flown by GeoTech Limited, a geophysical contractor based in Aurora, Ontario. Total cost of the 2011 airborne survey was $102,077.61.

The 2013 exploration program consisted of soil and silt geochemical surveys, geological mapping and prospecting. The work was executed out of two base camps, one 10 day fly camp located near the Alpo showing and the rest of the work based out of an outfitter cabin on the St. Mary's River on the very southern part of the property.

Highlights from the 2013 program include the discovery of a new mineralized occurrence, named the Canis, which consists of Cu mineralization in an Fe-oxide-silica replacement zone that is open to the east and west. Initial continuous chip samples from this showing returned ~0.2% Cu and 2.5 g/t Ag over 4.1 m (AHK9R004-007) and one grab sample sent in for whole rock analysis returned 0.97% Cu and 18.5 g/t Ag (AHK9R015). This showing is located just 110 m to the southeast of the Purina Shaft.

The soil sampling from the 2013 program confirmed and expanded on the historic results, better defining a broad multi-element anomaly in the northern portion of the property that now has dimensions of up to 2300 m by 300 m. This anomaly consists of coincident Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Cd-Fe-As and covers many of the known showings in the area, including the Purina, Flea, Alpo, Meatball and Pup. This is a very significant and cohesive anomaly that is highly prospective to represent extensive underlying mineralization.

In addition to these findings, anomalous soil and silt anomalies were also located just east of Morris creek on the southern slope that hosts the Great Dane adit, north of Dewar creek and in the drainage basin to the east of the K9 Shear Zone. These anomalies also warrant follow up work. Total expenditures for the 2013 exploration program came to $195,572.28.

The 2019 work program involved 3 days of contour soil sampling. The program was a fly camp that was mobilized and demobilized by helicopter from the Saint Mary’s forest service road. From camp, the property was accessed by foot every day. The field program commenced June 4th and continued through June 7th 2019. A total of 209 soil samples were taken during this program.

During the 2019 program 209 soil samples were taken in the northern extent of the property: 125 samples in claim 511209 and 84 samples in claim 504359. Most of the samples are taken in geology unit Mp-C (Figure 4). The 2019 contour soils were taken in order to infill historical anomalous soil lines a give a more detailed understanding of potential mineralization in the area.

Copper results for the 2019 program had an average value of 30.91 ppm Cu and a max value of 168.9 ppm Cu. Assay results for Pb returned an average value of 30.05 ppm Pb and a max value of 175.3 ppm Pb. The 2019 soil grid revealed north/ northwest trending anomalous values for both lead and copper. These anomalous soils are located down strike of the previously mapped K9 shear zone and mafic sills.

The K9 property contains highly prospective targets for polymetallic veining and sulphide replacement zones based on the favorable geologic and structural setting, presence of high-grade mineralization in historic as well as recent rock sampling and large broad multi-element geochemical anomalies in soil and silt. High grade historic chip samples have returned as much as 62.6 g/t Ag, 2.6% Cu, 9.6% Zn and 14% Pb over 2.0 m from the Great Dane, 8.8 g/t Ag and 0.7% Cu over 1.0 m at the Purina Shaft and 72 g/t Ag and 6.8% Pb over 1.0 m from the Meatball showing, while sampling at the newly discovered Canis showing returned 0.21% Cu and 2.5 g/t Ag over 4.1 m.

Rock exposure on the property is poor, and is especially the case in the area hosting the extensive multi-element anomaly. It is highly encouraging that where bedrock is exposed in the central zone, it is commonly mineralized. The central zone represents a highly prospective target for underlying economic scale mineralization.

In 2021 a package of Archival LiDAR data was acquired from Airborne Imaging Inc. Desktop review of the Bare Earth Imagery was used to identify unusual topographic features that warranted follow-up to determine if the features were man made historic exploration/mine workings. In September 2022 a 3-person prospecting crew completed traverses in 3 areas of interest and determined that all features visited were likely man-made exploration trenches. Sample KBK9R001, collected from a float pile next to a trench approximately 280 m southeast of the Great Dane Adit, returned 19.5 g/t Ag, 3020.0 ppm Cu and 483 ppm Pb. Prospecting in AOA 2 returned the most significant results. Multiple undocumented historic trenches were located and samples returned highly anomalous results including sample JCK9R001 which returned 15,550.0 ppm Cu and 33.6 g/t Ag (sample JCK9R001) and 13450.0 ppm Cu and 7.9 g/t Ag (sample JCK9R002).

Further work on the property is recommended and should focus on the following priorities:

- Further analysis of whole rock data to determine if alteration signatures can be located in soil;
- Petrophysical analysis of a select number of samples to be used to better constrain and define the results from geophysical surveys conducted to date on the property;
- Ground based Induced Polarization survey over the central portion of the property that hosts the broad multi-element soil anomaly;
- Follow-up on topographic features from LiDAR analysis that look like historic exploration workings
- Additional trenching at AOI 2, defined during the 2022 prospecting program
- Trenching and/or diamond drilling of best targets within the Purina-Canis zone defined by soil geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys
- Follow up on a number of silt and soil geochemical anomalies from the 2013 program to identify further mineralization outboard of known showing:

1. Basin east of K9 Shear Zone that hosts historic crown grants and anomalous Pb-As-Zn-Cd
2. Anomalous soil samples east of Morris creek
3. Anomalous silt samples north of Dewar Creek
4. Anomalous soil samples in the very eastern part of the property

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary i
Table of Contents v
List of Figures v
List of Tables vi
Introduction 1
Location and Access 1
Tenure 1
Property History 5
Geology 7
Regional Geology 7
Property Geology 11
Property Mineralization 12
2021/2022 Work Program & Results 13
2021 LiDAR 13
2022 Prospecting Program 13
Conclusions 23
References 25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Property Location 3
Figure 2 – Tenure Map 4
Figure 3 – Regional Geology 8
Figure 4 – K9 Property Geology 9
Figure 4b – K9 Geology Legend 10
Figure 5a – LiDAR with Contours 16
Figure 5b – Bear Earth from LiDAR 17
Figure 5c – Full Feature Hillshade from LiDAR 18
Figure 6a – Bare Earth LiDAR AOI 19
Figure 6b – AOI 1 Prospecting Results 20
Figure 6c – AOI 2 Prospecting Results 21
Figure 6d – AOI 3 Prospecting Results 22

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 – List of Tenure 2
Table 2 – K9 Mineral Occurrence Highlights 12

List of Appendices

Appendix I – Statement of Qualifications

Appendix II – Statement of Expenditures

Appendix III – LiDAR Report

Appendix IV – Geostation, Sample Descriptions & Analytical Results

Appendix V – Analytical Methodologies & Certificates of Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The K9 property is located within the Fort Steele Mining Division, within NTS mapsheet 82F16, 82F09 at 49° 30' North latitude and 116° 26' West longitude (Figure 1). It is situated 37 km west-northwest of Kimberley, B.C. and is for the most part accessed by seasonally-maintained Forest Service roads.

The north-south oriented claim group consists of 1961 hectares which straddle the 2440 m ridge which divides the Dewar Creek and St. Mary's River valleys. The claims overlie the headwaters of Morris Creek, which flows southward to the St. Mary's River, and an unnamed tributary to Coppery Creek, which flows south-eastward to Dewar Creek. Access is provided from both the south and the north, along the St Mary River, and Dewar Creek roads, respectively.

Elevations within the property range from 1370 m (4500 ft) to 2440 m (8000ft). The property is subjected to moderate precipitation, and is free of snow from June to October. The property is forested for the most part, (with the exception of ridges and escarpments) with mature stands of Hemlock, Cedar, Fir and Spruce.

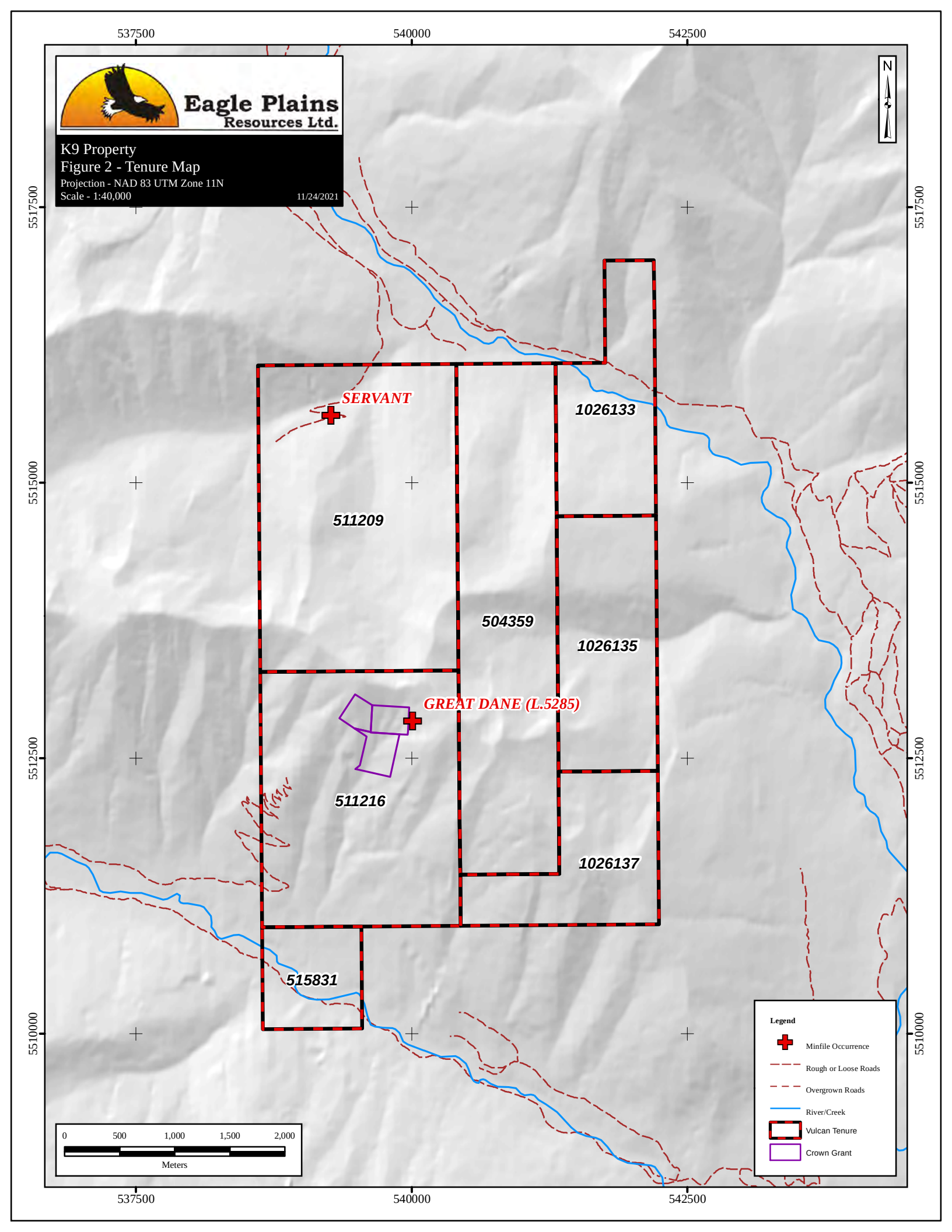
Tenure

The property area consists of 7 contiguous MTO claims totaling 1961 hectares (Table 1). The original claims were located in March, 1996 by Tim Termuende. Claim boundary locations are shown on Figure 2. Three active Crown Grants exist on the property, located over the Great Dane adit and surrounding area, covering an area approximately 600 m by 400 m. A summary of tenure information is provided in the table below:

Table 1 – List of Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date yyyy-mm-dd	Good To yyyy-mm-dd	Area Ha	Owner
504359	K9-3	2005-01-20	2024-12-31	417.29	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. 100%
515831	K9-B	2005-07-02	2025-12-31	83.51	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. 100%
511209		2005-04-20	2024-12-31	500.67	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. 100%
511216		2005-04-20	2024-12-31	417.42	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. 100%
1026133	K-9	2010-12-19	2022-12-31	166.86	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. 100%
1026135	K-9	2010-12-19	2022-12-31	208.66	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. 100%
1026137	K-9	2010-12-19	2022-12-31	166.98	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD. 100%
Total				**1961.38**	


TSX-V: EPL
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
K9 Property
Figure 1 - Property Location Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:7,500,000
24/11/2021
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
60°0'0"N
50°0'0"N
Whitehorse
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territory
Alaska
Alberta
British Columbia
Terrace
Prince George
Pacific Ocean
K9 Property
Calgary
Vancouver
Victoria
Cranbrook
Washington
Idaho
N
0
125
250
375
500
Kilometers


Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
K9 Property
Figure 2 - Tenure Map
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:40,000
11/24/2021
N
537500
540000
542500
5517500
5515000
5512500
5510000
SERVANT
1026133
511209
504359
1026135
GREAT DANE (L.5285)
511216
1026137
515831
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Meters
Legend
Minfile Occurrence
Rough or Loose Roads
Overgrown Roads
River/Creek
Vulcan Tenure
Crown Grant

Property History

The East Kootenay area has long been known as a mineral resource-rich area, with numerous mineral showings documented over the years. The turn of the century discovery of Cominco's world-class Sullivan deposit near the present-day city of Kimberley put the area into focus with mineral explorers world-wide. The Sullivan massive sulphide ore body hosted 180,000,000 tons of ore averaging 6.5% zinc, 6.4% lead and 1.90 oz/t silver, with a mine life of over 100 years, and a contained metal value in present dollars estimated to be in excess of 25 billion dollars.

Numerous other past-producers in the area reflect the excellent mineral potential of the region. These include:

1) St. Eugene Mine (1899-1929) - 1.63 million tons grading approximately 8% lead, 1% zinc, 4.4 oz/t silver;

2) Estella Mine (1951-1967) - 120,000 tons grading 4.8% lead, 9.0% zinc, 6.4 oz/t silver;

3) Kootenay King Mine (1952-1953) - 14,616 tons grading 5.3% lead, 15.1% zinc, 1.94 oz/t silver;

The area is also well known for the presence of once-rich placer gold deposits, though no economic hard-rock gold concentrations have yet been located. The Wildhorse River saw frenzied placer mining activity beginning in 1864, with over 1,500,000 ounces of gold extracted from its gravels. Placer mining operations are still in place along the river.

Contained within the claim boundaries are three crown-grants, first surveyed in 1901, which cover the Great Dane prospect, a structurally controlled massive sulphide vein occurrence located near the turn of the century. At the Great Dane an adit has been driven 20m along vertical, north-striking Creston Formation phyllitic quartzites.

In July 1986 a minor exploration program of access trail rehab, claim location verification, geologic mapping and sampling was conducted by Agincourt Explorations Inc. of Vancouver, BC on the Great Dane prospect. Preliminary exploration results were favorable and confirmed high-grade mineralization reported from the Great Dane workings. A follow up program of trenching, soil geochemistry, geologic mapping and an EM orientation survey were recommended but was never executed. Total expenditures were in the order of $24,000.

Very little further systematic work is documented on the property until 1996, when a comprehensive stream-sediment and contour soil geochemical program was completed, consisting of 280 soil, 19 rock, and 10 silt samples. This geochemical survey defined a pronounced geochemical anomaly over 1.3km of strike length (Termuende, 1998). During the course of the program, a previously undocumented shaft was discovered, blasted into a 2.7 m-thick massive pyrrhotite/copper replacement zone (Purina Shaft). Vegetation overgrowth indicates that the Purina workings were likely from the turn of the century. A subsequent geochemical survey in 1997 (770 soils, 84 rocks, and 16 silts) program was conducted over claim group, concentrating on the north-south shear zone that hosts the Purina and Great Dane occurrences. (Termuende, 1998).

Further work, including trenching and diamond drilling, was recommended for the property and total cost of the two exploration programs was $22,525.47.

In 2006, Eagle Plains carried out a helicopter borne time domain magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey on the project. A total of 154 line km at 200m spacing was flown between April 20 - 28th 2006. Initial results from the survey indicate that the survey imaged the known mineralized structures and has also identified areas for further follow up. The total cost of the 2006 program was $52,272.99.

The 2011 exploration on the K-9 property by Bluefire Mining Corp. consisted of a 364.2 line km VTEM airborne geophysical survey. The survey was flown in conjunction with four other properties in the Purcell Basin. The survey was flown by GeoTech Limited, a geophysical contractor based in Aurora, Ontario. Total cost of the 2011 airborne survey was $102,077.61.

Based on the geophysical results obtained, a number of anomalous Total Electro Magnetic (TEM) anomalies are mainly identified across the K9 claims. They are considered as very low to low conductive zones that for the most part extend in the northeast to north-south direction. This can be interpreted to reflect the northeast-north-south orientation of the shear zone that controls the mineralization occurrences on the property.

The 2013 exploration program consisted of two phases completed between July 15th and October 10th, 2013. The program consisted of soil and silt geochemical surveys, geological mapping and prospecting. The work was executed out of two base camps, one 10 day fly camp located near the Alpo showing and the rest of the work based out of an outfitter cabin on the St. Mary's River on the very southern part of the property.

Highlights from the 2013 program include the discovery of a new mineralized occurrence, named the Canis, which consists of Cu mineralization in an Fe-oxide-silica replacement zone that is open to the east and west. Initial continuous chip samples from this showing returned ~0.2% Cu and 2.5 g/t Ag over 4.1 m (AHK9R004-007) and one grab sample sent in for whole rock analysis returned 0.97% Cu and 18.5 g/t Ag (AHK9R015). This showing is located just 110 m to the southeast of the Purina Shaft.

The soil sampling from the 2013 program confirmed and expanded on the historic results, better defining a broad multi-element anomaly in the northern portion of the property that now has dimensions of up to 2300 m by 300 m. This anomaly consists of coincident Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Cd-Fe-As and covers many of the known showings in the area, including the Purina, Flea, Alpo, Meatball and Pup. This is a very significant and cohesive anomaly that is highly prospective to represent extensive underlying mineralization.

In 2019 a surficial geochemical program was completed on the property which included collection of 209 soil samples totaling 4.0 line-kilometers. The lines were designed to infill historic soil sample lines to further define a previously identified anomaly. The program was successful in defining a north-northwest trending Cu and Pb-in-soil anomaly (maximum values of 168.9 ppm and 175.3 ppm respectively) along strike of previously mapped K9 shear zone and mafic sill

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

Regionally the area is underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, north-plunging arch-like structure in Helikian and Hadrynian aged rocks (Figure 3). The anticlinorium is allocthonous, carried eastward and onto the underlying cratonic basement by generally north trending thrusts throughout the Laramide orogeny during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time (Price, 1981).

The oldest rocks exposed in the area are greenish, rusty weathering thin bedded siltites and quartzites of the 4000+ m thick Lower Aldridge Formation, along with the facies-related, dominantly fluvial Fort Steele Formation (the base of which is unexposed). The Sullivan deposit is located some 20-30 m below the upper contact of the Lower Aldridge Formation. Overlying the Lower Aldridge is a continuous section of Middle Aldridge quartz wackes, subwackes and argillites some 3000+ m thick. Within the Middle Aldridge formation, fourteen varved marker horizons can be correlated over hundreds of kilometres. These represent the only accurate stratigraphic control. A number of aerially extensive, locally thick gabbroic sills are present within the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations. These sills and dikes; the "Moyie Sills", locally intruded into wet, unconsolidated sediments, and have been dated to 1445 Ma, providing a minimum age for Aldridge sedimentation and formation of the Sullivan deposit. The Middle Aldridge is overlain conformably by the Upper Aldridge, 300 to 400 meters of thin, fissile, rusty weathering siltite/argillite.

Conformably overlying the Aldridge Formation is the Creston Formation, comprising approximately 1800 meters of grey, green and maroon, cross-bedded and ripple marked platformal quartzites and mudstones. The Kitchener-Siyeh Formation, which includes 1200 to 1600 meters of grey-green and buff coloured dolomitic mudstone are shallow water sediments overlying the Creston Formation. It is this sedimentary sequence which underlies the K9 property.

The upper portion of the Purcell Supergroup consists of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations. The Dutch Creek formation consists of approximately 1200 meters of dark grey, calcareous dolomitic mudstones. Overlying the Dutch Creek formation is the Mount Nelson formation, 1000 meters of grey-green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstones. This unit marks the top of the Purcell Supergroup.

The Purcell Supergroup in the Sullivan area was deposited along an active tectonic basin margin. Dramatic thickness and facies variations record Purcell-age growth faults and contrast with gradual changes characteristic of most Purcell rocks elsewhere. These faults reflect deep crustal structures that modified incipient Purcell rifting, and led to the development of an intercratonic basin in middle Proterozoic time.

TSX-V: EPL

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property
Figure 3 - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:75,000
24/11/2021

N

520000 525000 530000 535000 540000 545000 550000 555000

5535000 5530000 5525000 5520000 5515000 5510000 5505000 5500000 5495000 5490000 5485000 5480000 5475000 5470000

511209
511216
515831
504359
1026133
1026135
1026137

Refer to Fig 4b for Geology Legend

Legend

- Minfile Occurrence
- Lower-Middle Contact (Aldridge Fm)

Marker Lines

LAYER

- Marker - Approximate
- Marker - Assumed
- Marker - Defined
- Marker - Unknown
- Vulcan Tenure

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property
Figure 4 - Property Geology

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:10,000

538000 540000 542000 544000

5518000 5516000 5514000 5512000 5510000

TSX-V: EPL

Mp-b
Mp-Cm
Mp-Kl
Mp-Cq
Mp-C
Mp-Au
Mp-Am
Mp-M
Mp-Al
Mp-Cl
Qt-al

1026133
511209
504359
1026135
511216
1026137
515831

SERVANT
GREAT DANE (L.5200)
SPRACEBRIDGE

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500
Meters

N

Legend

See Figure 4b for Geology Legend

- Markers
- Tourmalinite
- Albite Alterations
- Fragmentals
- Hematite Alteration
- Mineral Occurrence
- Stream
- River
- Rough or Loose Roads
- Overgrown Roads
- Vulcan Tenure
- St. Mary's Alpine Park

Figure 4b - K9 Geology Legend

GEOUNIT

- ECt-WC1 - WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH: Biotite-epidote granodiorite.
- ECt-WC2 - WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH: Hornblende granodiorite.
- ECt-WC3 - WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH: Biotite monzogranite with megacrysts of potassium feldspar; aplite and pegmatite.
- ECt-WC4 - WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH: Biotite -muscovite leucomonzogranite.
- ECt-WC5 - WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH: Biotite monzogranite.
- Jr-ub - Ultramafic rocks, serpentinized peridotite.
- Mp-Al - ALDRIDGE FORMATION: LOWER: rusty brown weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, quartz wacke, quartz arenite.
- Mp-Am - ALDRIDGE FORMATION: MIDDLE grey to rusty weathering, thick- to thin-bedded, quartzofeldspathic wacke, intercalated argillite and siltite,
- Mp-Au - ALDRIDGE FORMATION: UPPER: rusty brown weathering, grey to dark grey, fissile to platy, laminated silty argillite and siltite.
- Mp-C - light grey, mauve, or green siltstone and argillite;thin to medium-bedded quartz arenite, quartz wacke;lenticular bedding, ripples,cross-bedding, and mudcracks occur locally.
- Mp-Cl - CRESTON FORMATION: LOWER: waxy-green to olive, tan-weathering, thin to thick-bedded to laminated argillite and siltstone; lesser fine-grained quartz wacke; wavy bedding and abundant mudcracks common.
- Mp-Clmc - CRESTON FORMATION: Mud-cracked member
- Mp-Cm - CRESTON FORMATION: MIDDLE: light grey, mauve, or purple, thin to medium-bedded quartz arenite; quartz wacke; lesser grey siltstone and argillite; white quartzite interbeds; lenticular bedding, ripples, cross-bedding, and mudcracks occur locally.
- Mp-K - KITCHENER FORMATION: Undivided meta-sedimentary rocks: thin-bedded, brown-weathering dolomitic silt stone and green argillite.
- Mp-Kl - KITCHENER FORMATION: LOWER: green and beige siltstone, dark grey argillite; dolomitic siltstone.
- Mp-Km - KITCHENER FORMATION: MIDDLE: commonly buff-weathering dolomitic siltstone, dolomitic argillite, and dolomite; argillite, siltstone, quartzite; green tinged dolomitic siltstone near base.
- Mp-Ku - KITCHENER FORMATION: UPPER: thin- to thick-bedded, white to grey dolomite, with interbedded white quartzite.
- Mp-M - MOYIE INTRUSTIONS: “Moyie sills”: dark-green to black, medium to fine-grained gabbro and hornblende quartz diorite sills and dikes; several to hundreds of metres thick.
- Mp-b - Post-Moyie Instrusions:(nicol creek feeders?) Mafic sills and rare dikes hosted in Kitchener Formation. Olive green, massive to plagioclase porphyritic.
- Qt-al - Unconsolidated sediments: alluvium; colluvium; diamictite

Geological Contacts

- Contact Approx; Dikes Dash
- Contact_Assumed; Dikes
- Contact Defined; Sill Solid
- Contact Quaternary
- Contact Subdivided
- Fault Approximate
- Fault Normal Approximate
- Fault Normal Defined
- Fault_Reverse App; Fault Thrust
- Fault_Reverse Assumed
- Fault Thrust Defined

Folds

- Anticline Approximate
- Syncline defined

* Geology After Brown 2011.

Property Geology

The K9 claims extend along a steeply deeply package of Middle Proterozoic rocks that strike north and intersect the White Creek Batholith. Middle Proterozoic rocks consist of wackes, silty argillite, siltstone, phyllitic quartzites and dolomitic limestones belonging to the Proterozoic Middle to Upper Aldridge, Creston and Kitchener Formations, respectively. Within the property, a number of thick gabbroic sills (Figure 4; Mp-b and Mp-M) are present, and and may be related to the shear zone that dominates the centre of the property. Jurassic ultramafic rocks, consisting of serpentinized peridotite are also documented in the northern portion of the property (Figure 4).

Bedding throughout the property area is vertical or sub-vertical, with beds striking north/south. Beds may be overturned locally, though distinct structural relationships have not yet been ascertained.

Rocks underlying the Great Dane Adit have been deformed by at least two periods of folding. A strong northerly, sub-vertical schistocity is developed in both rock types which has obliterated primary sedimentary structures. Stereonet analysis of this early deformation indicates vertical, isoclinal folding, with axes plunging gently at 80 toward 011 degrees. Later deformation is indicated by a strong cleavage found in the more fissile rocks. This cleavage generally corresponds to the axial planes of crenulations and minor folds, with near vertical fold axes. Stereonet analysis of these cleavages produces an average attitude of strike 340 and dip 75 NE (Scott, 1986). This similar fold pattern can be seen along the entire length of what is called the “K9 Shear Zone” that dominates the centre of the property and falls on strike with nearly all of the mineral showings found to date.

Property Mineralization

Target mineralization on the K9 property is structurally controlled vein and replacement Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization hosted within quartzites and phyllitic quartzites of the Creston Formation. The vast majority of occurrences on the property are focused along the "K9 Shear Zone", a metamorphic zone that falls between the St. Mary's River to the south and Dewar Creek to the north. This shear zone has seen at least two deformation events. One event is characterized by the dominant schistosity/foliation in the mafic sills as well as the sedimentary rocks, metapmorposing the units to orthoshists, orthogneisses, phyllite, psammite and meta-siltstone. This ductile event is characterized by dolomite/ankerite alteration. Following this ductile event was a brittle deformation event characterized by quartz and Fe-oxide infill along with ore forming minerals, such as chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

At the Great Dane occurrence, mineralization consists of vein pods and stringers of chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena, and sphalerite hosted in Creston Formation quartzites. The vein pods contain metal values of up to 62.6 g/t Ag. 2.60% Cu, 9.6% Zn and 14.0% Pb. (BC MinFile 082FNE051). Sulphide mineralization at the Great Dane occurs as metre-scale prolate lobes of massive galena and lesser sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Secondary minerals include limonite, malachite, traces of azurite and erythrite. Coarse-grained galena typically displays significantly warped crystal faces and spiraling cleavage planes; commonly associated with high Ag values.

The Purina Shaft located 1.3 km north of the Great Dane, consists of a 7 m-deep shaft sunk into a 2.7 m wide pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite quartz replacement zone, with significant associated chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite mineralization and minor galena. No historic documentation has been found relating to the shaft.

The distribution of mineralization occurrences on the property is clearly associated with the presence of quartzite/phyllitic quartzite/silica replacement zones within the Creston Formation in conjunction with fold hinge zones of steeply plunging F2 minor folds within the K9 Shear Zone. A list of significant mineral occurrences can be found in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – K9 Mineral Occurrence Highlights

Showing	***Type***	***Grade***	***Year***
Great Dane	Chip	62.6 g/t Ag; 2.6% Cu; 9.6% Zn; 14% Pb over 2.0 metres	Historic
Alpo	Grab	14.6 g/t Ag; 1.2% Cu	1997
Milkbone	Grab	288.0 g/t Ag; 38.5% Pb	1997
Purina	Chip	8.8 g/t Ag, 0.7% Cu over 1.7 metres	1996
Flea	Grab	0.13% Cu	1997
Meatball	Chip	72.0 g/t Ag; 6.8% Pb over 1.0 metres	1997
Pup	Grab	1.07% Zn	1997
Canis	Chip	0.21% Cu, 2.5 g/t Ag over 4.1 metres	2013

2021/2022 Work Program & Results

2021 LiDAR

In 2021 a package of archival LiDAR data was purchased from Airborne Imaging Inc. The data package covers the extent of the current K9 tenure and has been used to generate highly detailed maps of the property (Figures 5a-5c). For future programs the data will be used in conjunction with historic and modern exploration data to locate potential drill pad locations for future work programs. In addition, the LiDAR can be used to help trace important geological structures and identify any previously unknown mechanical disturbance on the property (eg trenches, adits, roads). A detailed summary of the survey parameters and data types can be referenced in Appendix III

Digital deliverables include:

- 1 m Contour model (Figure 5a)
- Bare Earth Imagery (Figure 5b) and
- Full Feature Grids and Hillshade Images (Figure 5c)

In Spring of 2022 a desktop review of the LiDAR imagery was completed and points of interest were selected for field follow-up (Figure 6a). The unusual topographic features typically form circular or linear depressions, resembling potential exploration trenches, waste dumps or adits, in areas with limited or no documented historic exploration activities. From the desktop review 3 areas of interest were selected for follow-up by prospecting crews (Figures 6a-6d).

2022 Prospecting Program

On September 23, 2022 a 3-person prospecting crew was deployed to investigate the unusual topographic features from the LiDAR Bare Earth imagery review to determine if the features were naturally occurring or if they represent undocumented historic man-made disturbances from exploration and mining. The prospecting crew accessed the site utilizing a Hughes 500D helicopter operated by Big Horn Helicopters (Cranbrook, BC). Crew members included Kerry Bates, P.Geo. and Chuck Downie, P.Geo. of Eagle Plains Resources and Jesse Campbell of Terralogic Exploration. In total 18 geostations were created including 9 rock samples and 1 silt sample. Rock samples included both float samples (not in-situ) and chip samples (in-situ but not necessarily representative of the sampled outcrop).

All samples were sorted and dried at the Terralogic Exploration Crew House in Cranbrook BC and were shipped via Manitoulin Transport to ALS Global (North Vancouver, BC) for analysis. Rock samples underwent preparation method PREP-31H which crushes the sample to better than 70% passing 2.0mm. The sample is then split and 500g is pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micros. Multi-element method ME-MS61 combines a four-acid digestion with analysis by ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish. Gold was reported from fire assay method Au-AA23 which is prepared with a fire assay fusion and AAS finish. The silt sample was prepared using method PREP-41 which dries the sample and is sieved using 180-micron screen. The multi-element package is the same as the previously described rock sample and fire assay was completed using method Au-ST43 utilizing an aqua regia digestion with IMP-MS finish. Refer to Appendix IV

for detailed summary of geostations, samples and analytical methodologies. Certificates of analysis can be referenced in Appendix V.

Prospecting Area of Interest 1 (Figure 6a, 6b)

Area of Interest 1 is positioned on a south facing slope that hosts the Great Dane and Little Dane mineral occurrences. All of the features of interest that were investigated are likely man-made disturbances related to historic mining or exploration. In total 10 Geostations were collected. Stations KBK9G002-KBK9G007 form a cluster of trenches that all failed to reach bedrock. Float was typically stacked neatly beside each trench location. Sample KBK9R001 consisted of strongly oxidized quartz vein float material collected from a trench-side waste pile. Sulphides could not be visually identified due to the strong oxidation throughout. The sample returned several anomalous results including 19.5 g/t Ag, 3020.0 ppm Cu and 483.0 ppm Pb. Stations KBK9G001, KBK9G008 and KBK9G009 were historic trenches that successfully exposed bedrock with variably mineralized quartz-carbonate veins cutting well-foliated dolomitic siltstone (phyllite?) of the Creston Formation. Structural measurements from KBK9G008 (vein contact: 198°/80°) and KBK9G009 (bedding: 020°/82°; vein contact: 204°/76°) indicate that mineralized veins are discordant to bedding and may either form sub-parallel vein sets in relation to the Great Dane and Little Dane veins, or a single vein set that is structurally dissected and staggered. Sample KBK9R004, collected from a 0.4 m wide quartz vein hosted in dolomitic siltstone, and unrelated to historic exploration trenching, only returned weakly anomalous Cu of 161.5 ppm.

Area of Interest 2 (Figures 6a, 6c)

Area of Interest 2 is positioned on a south facing slope in an area with no documented historic or modern exploration work. All features investigated are interpreted to have been formed through man-made disturbance. Variably mineralized float samples were often stacked beside the trench and old steel tools and other garbage were identified among the waste. Geostation JCK9G001 marks a historic trench that exposed a cut of bedrock with a 1.0-1.5 wide variably mineralized quartz vein oriented at 212°/72°. Sample JCK9R001, collected from the waste pile next to the trench, returned highly anomalous Cu results (15,550.0 ppm) and Ag (33.6 g/t) and weakly elevated Au (138.0 ppb). Station JCK9G002 is a trench exposing a 1.0-1.5m wide unmineralized quartz vein with a contact orientation of 200°/90°. Station JCK9G003 marks a trench that successfully exposed a 0.3m wide quartz vein. Based on contact orientations it is assumed that the exposed vein is the same as the previously described trenches and is pinching out. Station JCK9G004 is a trench that successfully exposed a 0.4m wide quartz vein. Station JCK9G005 is a trench that exposed a 2.0m wide quartz vein with patchy, semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization. The vein is oriented at 005°/76°. Sample JCK9R002 returned highly anomalous Cu (13,450.0 ppm) and anomalous Ag (7.9 g/t) with weakly elevated Au (192.0 ppb). Stations JCK9G006 and 007 are additional historic trenches that continued to expose quartz veins. No additional samples were collected.

Area of Interest 3 (Figures 6c, 6d)

Area of Interest 3 was located in the alpine and focused on a north-south oriented trend of topographic features that appear to be pits or trenches. Field workers note that the features appear to be man-made but the purpose of the work is unknown as till cover in the area is deep and the trenches/pits did not successfully reach bedrock. In total 5 rock samples were collected from the

AOI (CDK9R001 to 005). Samples were all collected from float and contained variable concentrations of disseminated pyrite. No samples from AOA 3 returned anomalous results. A single silt sample (CDK9S001) was collected from the western edge of the main inflow to a small alpine lake. The sample did not return anomalous results.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property

Figure 5a - Contours Derived from Lidar

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Scale - 1:10,000

11/24/2021

TSX-V: EPL

538000 540000 542000 544000

5518000 5516000 5514000 5512000 5510000 5508000

SERMONT

BRACEBRIDGE

GREAT BEAR (1.2Bt)

1026133

511209

504359

1026135

511216

1026137

515831

N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000

Meters

Legend

- Mineral Occurrence
- Stream
- River
- Rough or Loose Roads
- Overgrown Roads
- Contour Lines (20m)
- Vulcan Tenure
- St. Mary's Alpine Park

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property

Figure 5b - Bare Earth from Lidar

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Scale - 1:10,000

11/24/2021

TSX-V: EPL

538000 540000 542000 544000

5518000 5516000 5514000 5512000 5510000 5508000

SERVANT

1026133

511209

504359

1026135

GREAT DANE (LEXIE)

511216

1026137

BRACEBRIDGE

515831

Legend

- Mineral Occurrence
- Stream
- River
- Rough or Loose Roads
- Overgrown Roads
- Vulcan Tenure
- St. Mary's Alpine Park

N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000

Meters

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property

Figure 5c - Full Feature Hill Shade

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Scale - 1:10,000

11/24/2021

538000 540000 542000 544000

5518000 5516000 5514000 5512000 5510000 5508000

TSX-V: EPL

BRACEBRIDGE

GREAT BEAR LAKE

Legend

- Mineral Occurrence
- Stream
- River
- Rough or Loose Roads
- Overgrown Roads
- Vulcan Tenure
- St. Mary's Alpine Park

N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000

Meters

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property
Figure 6a - Bare Earth Assessment

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:5,000

N

Flea
Purina Trench
Purina Shaft
Canis
Alpo
Little Dane
Great Dane Adit
Milkbone

511209
504359
511216
1026135
1026137

539500 540000 540500 541000 541500

5514000 5513500 5513000 5512500 5512000 5511500

0 100 200 300 400
Meters

Legend

- Mineral Occurrences
- Lidar Points of Interest

Prospecting AOI

- AOI 1
- AOI 2
- AOI 3
- Tenure
- Property Boundary

LiDAR - Bare Earth

Value

High : 247

Low : 0

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property
Figure 6b - Prospecting AOI 1

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:1,000

539500 539600 539700 539800

5513200 5513100 5513000 5512900 5512800 5512700

KBK9R004, 2.5, 161.5, 70.7
KBK9G010
Little Dane
Mp-Cq
Mp-b
511216
Mp-C
Great Dane Adit
KBK9G009
76/82
KBK9G008
80/
KBK9G001
KBK9G007
KBK9G004
KBK9G002
KBK9G006
KBK9R001, 14, 3020, 483
KBK9G005

0 25 50 75 100
Meters

Legend

- Mineral Occurrences

Structures

- bedding
- contact - vein
- 2022 Rock Samples, Au (ppb), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm)
- 2022 Geostations

Prospecting AOI

- AOI 1
- AOI 2
- AOI 3
- Tenure
- Property Boundary

LiDAR - Bare Earth

Value

High : 247

Low : 0

Refer to Figure 4b for Geology Legend

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property
Figure 6c - Prospecting AOI 2

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:1,000

540400 540500 540600 540700

5512100 5512000 5511900 5511800 5511700 5511600

JCK9G003
JCK9G002
JCK9R001, 138, 15550, 9.1
JCK9G001
JCK9G004
JCK9R002, 192, 13450, 3.2
JCK9G005
JCK9G006

Mp-KI
Mp-C
511216
504359

0 25 50 75 100
Meters

Legend

Mineral Occurrences

Structures

bedding
contact - vein
2022 Rock Samples, Au (ppb), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm)
2022 Geostations

Prospecting AOI

AOI 1
AOI 2
AOI 3
Tenure
Property Boundary

LiDAR - Bare Earth

Value
High : 247
Low : 0

Refer to Figure 4b for Geology Legend

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

K9 Property

Figure 6d - Prospecting AOI 3

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N
Scale - 1:2,000

N

Mp-Cg
CDK9R003, 2.5, 5.2, 10.3 CDK9R004, 2.5, 2.5, 5.5
511209
CDK9R005, 2.5, 2.5, 3.5
CDK9R001, 2.5, 2.7, 3.7 CDK9R002, 2.5, 12, 2.3
CDK9G001
Mp-b
Mp-C
504359
CDK9S001, 0.09, 12.8, 59.2
511216

0 50 100 150 200
Meters

Legend

- Mineral Occurrences

Structures

- bedding
- contact - vein
- 2022 Rock Samples, Au (ppb), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm)
- 2022 Geostations
- 2022 Silt Samples, Au (ppb), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm)

Prospecting AOI

- AOI 1
- AOI 2
- AOI 3
- Tenure
- Property Boundary

LiDAR - Bare Earth

Value

High : 247

Low : 0

Refer to Figure 4b for Geology Legend

540200 540300 540400 540500 540600 540700 540800 540900 541000

5514000 5513900 5513800 5513700 5513600 5513500 5513400 5513300 5513200 5513100 5513000 5512900

CONCLUSIONS

In 2021 a package of archival LiDAR data was purchased from Airborne Imaging Inc. The data package covers the extent of the current K9 tenure and has been used to generate highly detailed maps of the property. The data was be used in conjunction with historic and modern exploration data to identify unusual topographic features that were flagged for field follow-up to determine if the features are man-made disturbances from historic mining and exploration activities. Three areas of interest (AOI's) were selected and a three-person field crew were deployed to investigate the topographic features and prospect around the areas. Within AOI 1 several previously undocumented trenches were located. Stations KBK9G002-KBK9G007 form a cluster of trenches that all failed to reach bedrock. Float was typically stacked neatly beside each trench location. Sample KBK9R001, collected from a float pile next to a trench, returned 19.5 g/t Ag, 3020.0 ppm Cu and 483 ppm Pb. Stations KBK9G001, KBK9G008 and KBK9G009 were historic trenches that successfully exposed outcrop with variably mineralized quartz-carbonate veins cutting well-foliated dolomitic siltstone (phyllite?). Samples were not collected at these locations due to underlying active crown grants. All trenches are downslope of the Great Dane showing and structural measurements indicate the veins form sub-parallel vein sets, or a potential single vein that is structurally dissected and staggered. Sample KBK9R004, collected from a 0.4 m wide quartz vein hosted in dolomitic siltstone only returned weakly anomalous Cu of 161.5 ppm. The same was not collected from a previously disturbed man-made trench and warrants further follow up to the proximity of the sample to the Little Dane showing. Further trenching and structural mapping should be completed to determine the frequency, size and geometry of mineralized veins in AOA 1. AOI 2 was located on a south facing slope in an area with no known mineral showings or historic or modern exploration work. All features investigated are interpreted to be man-made exploration trenches. Variably mineralized float samples were often stacked beside the trench and old steel tools and other garbage was identified among the waste. Geostation JCK9G001 marks a historic trench that exposed a cut of bedrock with a 1.0-1.5 wide variably mineralized quartz vein. The vein is oriented at 212°/72°. Sample JCK9R001, collected from the waste pile next to a historic trench (Station JCK9G001), returned highly anomalous Cu results (15,550.0 ppm) and Ag (33.6 g/t) and weakly elevated Au (138.0 ppb). A structural measurement of the vein contact (200°/90°) indicates the vein is subparallel to a lithological contact between the Kitchener (Mp-K) and Creston (Mp-C). Station JCK9G005 marks a historic trench that exposed a 2.0m wide quartz vein with patchy, semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization. Sample JCK9R002 returned highly anomalous Cu (13,450.0 ppm) and anomalous Ag (7.9 g/t) with weakly elevated Au (192.0 ppb). At this location the mineralized vein is oriented 005°/76° and is likely a down-slope extension of the sampled vein at station JCK9G001.

Area of Interest 3 was located in the alpine and focused on a north-south oriented trend of topographic features that appear to be pits or trenches within a mapped unit of mafic sills and dykes (Mp-b). Field workers note that the features appear to be man-made but the purpose of the work is unknown as till cover in the area is deep and the trenches/pits did not successfully reach bedrock. In total 5 rock samples and 1 silt sample were collected from AOI 3 and did not return significant results.

The success of the 2022 prospecting program has shown that LiDAR image review is a valuable prospecting tool for identifying points of interest related to undocumented mining and exploration activities on the K9 property. It is recommended that additional imagery review and follow-up prosecting be completed in other high-priority areas on the property.

Recommendations

Further work on the property is recommended and should focus on the following priorities:

- Further analysis of whole rock data to determine if alteration signatures can be located in soil;
- Petrophysical analysis of a select number of samples to be used to better constrain and define the results from geophysical surveys conducted to date on the property;
- Ground based Induced Polarization survey over the central portion of the property that hosts the broad multi-element soil anomaly;
- Follow-up on topographic features from LiDAR analysis that look like historic exploration workings
- Additional trenching at AOI 2, defined during the 2022 prospecting program
- Trenching and/or diamond drilling of best targets within the Purina-Canis zone defined by soil geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys
- Follow up on a number of silt and soil geochemical anomalies from the 2013 program to identify further mineralization outboard of known showing:
    5. Basin east of K9 Shear Zone that hosts historic crown grants and anomalous Pb-As-Zn-Cd
    6. Anomalous soil samples east of Morris creek
    7. Anomalous silt samples north of Dewar Creek
    8. Anomalous soil samples in the very eastern part of the property

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BCMINFILE 082FNE051, 082FNE137

Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kerry B. Bates, Do hereby certify that:

I was employed as a Geologist at Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., Suite 200, 44-12th Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7 while working on the K9 Project.

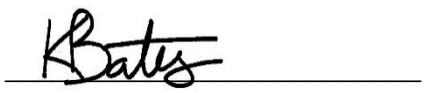
I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Earth Sciences) from Dalhousie University in 2011 and a Master of Science Degree (Geological Sciences) from the University of Manitoba in 2016 and have worked as a geologist continuously since graduation.

I am currently a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) in good standing with Engineers & Geoscientists BC, License Number 51216.

The report is supported by LiDAR and Prospecting data collected over the K9 Property in the Fort Steele Mining Division.

I have authored the assessment report titled "2021/2022 Technical Report for the K9 Property" dated February 27, 2023 on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Dated this 27st day of February, 2023, in Cranbrook, British Columbia



Kerry B. Bates, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Appendix II

Statement of Expenditures

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Kerry Bates (Geologist)	23-Sep-22	1	$750.00	$750.00	
Chuck Downie (Geologist)	23-Sep-22	1	$850.00	$850.00	
Jesse Campbell (Prospector)	23-Sep-22	1	$787.50	$787.50	
				$2,387.50	**$2,387.50**
Office Studies					
pre-field planning	K. Bates, J. Campbell			$1,350.75	
Data Management	K. Bates, J. Rowley			$809.10	
Report preparation	K. Bates, B. Robison			$5,070.50	
				$7,230.35	**$7,230.35**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
LiDAR	1961.4 Ha			$2,334.61	
				$2,334.61	**$2,334.61**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Stream sediment	1			$35.00	
Rock	*9*			$486.29	
				$521.29	**$521.29**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental	Terralogic 1/2 tonne	1.00	$150.00	$150.00	
kilometers		160.00	$0.30	$48.00	
Helicopter (hours)	Hughes 500D, includes fuel	1.1	$1,550.00	$1,705.00	
				$1,903.00	**$1,903.00**
Miscellaneous					
Telephone			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	3 x radios, field kits, GPS, Inreach		$0.00	$201.00	
				$201.00	**$201.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$14,577.75**

Appendix III

LiDAR Report

LiDAR Project Summary

produced: November 19, 2021

Airborne Imaging

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Project Information

Project Name:	Various Areas, Nov 10, 2021
Airborne Project Number:	16612
Client:	Terralogic Exploration
Project Location:	Eastern British Columbia, Canada
Project Size:	186.1 km²

Acquisition Projects

Project Number	Project Name	Vintage
1545	East Kootenay	June-Oct 2015
1656	SW Kootenay	June-Sept 2017

Acquisition Parameters

Date (MM/DD/YY)	Mission	Flying Height (m)	Flying Speed (knots)	Pulse Rate Rep (kHz)	Scan Freq (Hz)	Scan Angle (degree)	Side Lap %	Point Density (pts/m²)	LiDAR System
07/24/17	5417205a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	10.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
07/25/17	5417206a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	10.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
07/26/17	5417207a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	10.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
09/28/15	5615271a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	9.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
09/29/15	5615272a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	9.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
06/28/15	5415179a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	9.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
06/28/15	5415179a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	9.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
07/03/15	5415183a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	9.0	Riegl LMS Q1560
07/07/15	5415187a	2300	160	800	178	50	50	9.0	Riegl LMS Q1560

Geodetic Control

Horizontal Datum:	Nad83 CSRS	**Vertical Datum:**	CGVD2013
		Undulation model:	CGG2013

Note: We established a local geodetic network fixed to the following control:

Station ID	Lat	Long	Ellp Height (m)
84C341	49 36 49.47720	-115 47 10.13588	913.837

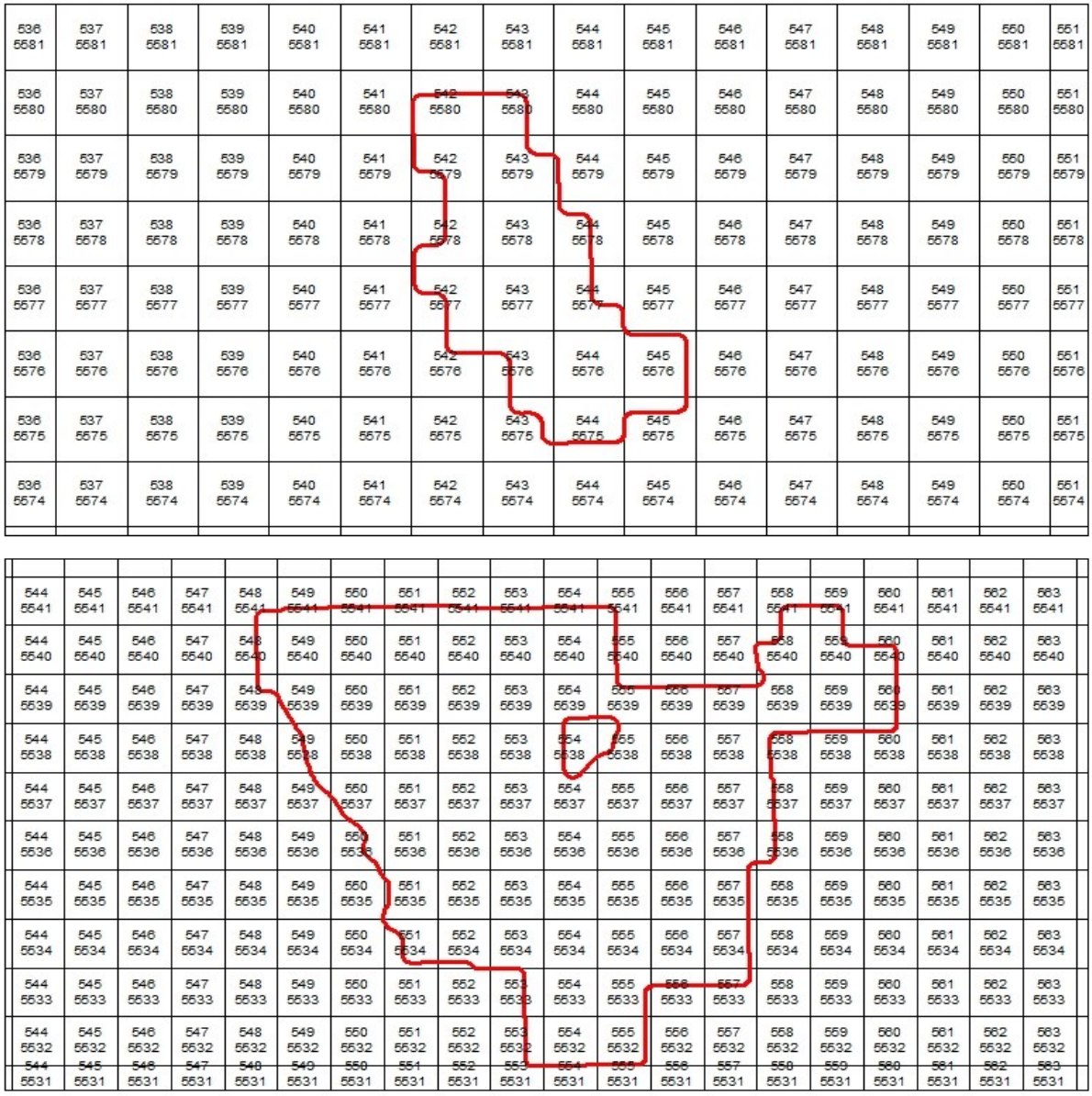
Calibration Methodology

Airborne Imaging performs a complete calibration on every LiDAR acquisition flight. The data is first produced with its predetermined boresight values and then the calibration refined by applying corrections to the attitude of the aircraft (roll, pitch and heading) and fluctuations if necessary. To statistically quantify the accuracy, we compare the LiDAR elevations with independently surveyed ground points. A GPS mounted truck collects data while driving on an open road. The kinematic positions on the road are post-processed from a nearby base station to provide ground truth points.

Accuracy

Horizontal Accuracy, 95% or 2σ:	30 cm
Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (on flat hard surfaces), 95% or 2σ:	10 cm

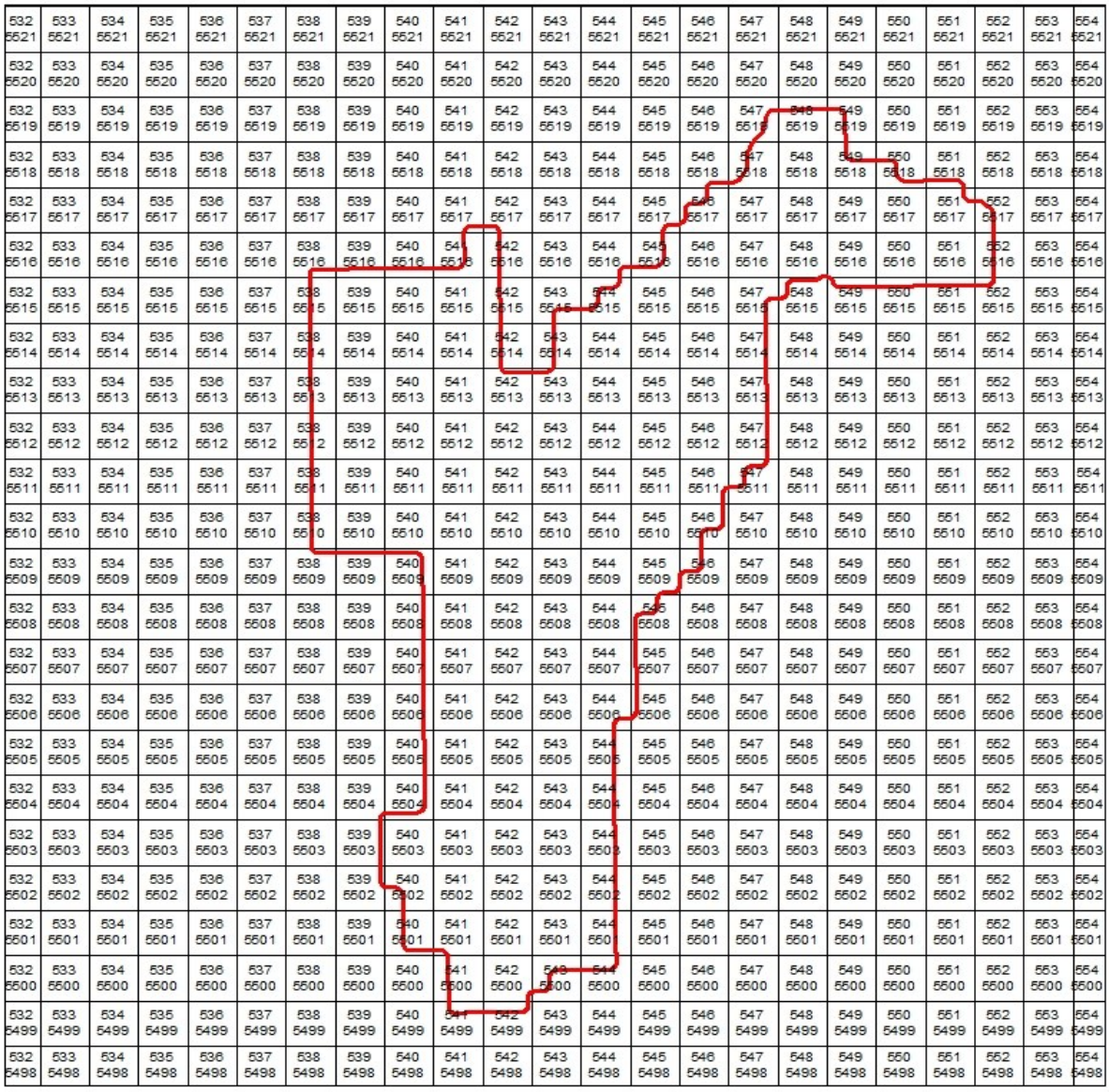
Deliverables	
Projection:	**UTM 11 NAD83 CSRS**
Deliverables Formats	
1m Grids (ESRI Binary), Bare Earth and Full Feature	
1m Grids (XYZ ASCII), Bare Earth and Full Feature	
Hillshade Images (Geotiffs), Bare Earth and Full Feature	
Point Cloud (LAS v1.2)	
1m Contours (dxf and shp)	



16612 - Various Areas, Nov 10, 2021 - Terralogic Exploration

The Red outline represents the extent of the data delivered.
The data is divided into 1km x 1km tiles following the
UTM Grid System, rounded to the nearest 1,000m with zeros cut-off.
Tiles are displayed by the bottom left corner of their
UTM coordinates as Easting_Northing.
Example 646_5397 for 646,000m E, 5,397,000m N.

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A Clean Harbors Company



16612 - Various Areas, Nov 10, 2021 - Terralogic Exploration

The Red outline represents the extent of the data delivered.
The data is divided into 1km x 1km tiles following the
UTM Grid System, rounded to the nearest 1,000m with zeros cut-off.
Tiles are displayed by the bottom left corner of their
UTM coordinates as Easting_Northing.
Example 646_5397 for 646,000m E, 5,397,000m N.

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   b. graphic files derived from the point data, showing the area in a shaded form, in a digital format;

   c. derivative information containing elevations, such as terrain models, contours, tree height calculations, slope maps and cut and fill information.

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Appendix IV

Geostation, Sample Descriptions & Analytical Results

APPENDIX 4: Station

Station	Project	Target Zone	Samples	Location Method	UTM Datum	UTM Zone	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Loc Accuracy (m)	Elev Accuracy (m)	Locked	Notes
CDK9G001	K9			map	nad83	11N	540306	5513441				FALSE	historic sample tag (MWGD97D10-13)
JCK9G001	K9			map	nad83	11N	540549	5512012				FALSE	1-1.5m wide blast trench with quartz vein material. Mostly barrown with patch Cpy and malachite staining. Vein oriented 212/72. Sample JCK9R001 collectected from waste dump. Looks like subparalel veins are barren (not sampl
JCK9G002	K9			map	nad83	11N	540558	5512018				FALSE	Historic trench with 1-1.5 m wide shear with quartz-carbonate veinings. Vein is barro
JCK9G003	K9			map	nad83	11N	540572	5512056				FALSE	Historic Trench exposing 0.30 m quartz vein, barron with minor oxidized vugs. No orientation collecte
JCK9G004	K9			map	nad83	11N	540541	5511994				FALSE	Historic Trench: 1.5-2m wide quartz vein hosting patch cpy and malachite. Not sample
JCK9G005	K9			map	nad83	11N	540507	5511936				FALSE	Historic Trench, old steal garbage in waste pile. Exposed a vein ~2m wide with patchy py-cpy-aspy. Sample collected from waste pil
JCK9G006	K9			map	nad83	11N	540506	5511901				FALSE	15 m long historic trench exposing quartz vein material, cpy and malachite mineralization on vein fragments. No sample collecte
JCK9G007	K9			map	nad83	11N	540370	511739				FALSE	Historic Trench, no mineralizatior
KBK9G001	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539552	5512792	2051			FALSE	possible mechanical disturbance. 1x1m subcrop with a pit dug around, thin barren quartz vein (no min, not sample
KBK9G002	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539512	5512755	2044			FALSE	3x5m pit - confirmed historic trench, unmineralized quartz-carbonate vein material piled next to trench. Did not reach bedro
KBK9G003	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539502	5512758	2042			FALSE	5x3m historic trench, float rocks piled next to trench. Not bedrock reached, no mineralization in float. Float dominantly altered/foliated siltstone (dolomitic
KBK9G004	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539501	5512754	2043			FALSE	station marks the upslope end of the trench oriented 052/232 deg. Did not reach bedrock but float includes large boulders with oxidized quartz-carbonate veining and some remnant cubic pyrite. Sample KBK9R001 collec
KBK9G005	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539494	5512747	2038			FALSE	bottom end of trench described in KBK9G001
KBK9G006	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539480	5512748				FALSE	downslope edge of 10x4m historic trench oriented 050/230 deg. Trench did not reach bedrock.. Float is piled on either side of trench, dominantly dolomitic siltstone, strongly foliated. No significant veining or mineralization in f
KBK9G007	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539488	5512755				FALSE	see KBK9G006 description. G007 marks top edge of trenc
KBK9G008	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539584	5512860	2080			FALSE	2-3m wide quartz vein with strong FeO staining forming patches and minor malachite staining. Mineralization (galena-chalcopyrite-pyrite) forms semi-massive patches. Sample KBK9R002 collect
KBK9G009	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539646	5512885	2105			FALSE	Historic Trench exposing 1-2 m wider mineralized quartz vein. Dolomitic silstone (bedding 020/-82) hosting mineralized vein (204/-76). Mineralized forms are semi-massive clots alone vein margins, looks like trench was built to high-grade the conta
KBK9G010	K9			gps	nad83	11N	539792	5513112	2237			FALSE	quartz vein with pyrite and strong oxidation at vein margins. Vein 40 cm wide, up slope of the little dane showin

APPENDIX 4: Mineralization

Station	UTM Zone	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Min Num	Code	Habit	Notes	Oxidation
KBK9G004	11N	539501	5512754	2043	1			minor oxidized cubic pyrite	
KBK9G008	11N	539584	5512860	2080	1				
KBK9G009	11N	539646	5512885	2105	1				

APPENDIX 4: Mineralization Detail

Station	UTM Zone	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Min Num	Mineral	Percent	Grain Size	Habit	Notes
KBK9G008	11N	539584	5512860	2080	1	pyrite				
KBK9G008	11N	539584	5512860	2080	1	galena				
KBK9G008	11N	539584	5512860	2080	1	chalcopyrite				
KBK9G009	11N	539646	5512885	2105	1	pyrite				
KBK9G009	11N	539646	5512885	2105	1	galena				
KBK9G009	11N	539646	5512885	2105	1	chalcopyrite				

APPENDIX 4: Structure

Station	UTM Zone	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Struc Num	Structure Type	Deform Phase	Azimuth	Dip	Trend	Plunge	Sense	Width (m)	Quality	Plot	Notes
JCK9G001	11N	540549	5512012		1	contact - vein		212	72						TRUE	
JCK9G002	11N	540558	5512018		1	contact - vein		200	90						TRUE	
JCK9G005	11N	540507	5511936		1	contact - vein		5	76						TRUE	
KBK9G008	11N	539584	5512860	2080	1	contact - vein		198	80						TRUE	
KBK9G009	11N	539646	5512885	2105	2	contact - vein		204	76						TRUE	
KBK9G009	11N	539646	5512885	2105	1	bedding		20	82						TRUE	
KBK9G010	11N	539792	5513112	2237	1	contact - vein		20	78						TRUE	

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	UTM Zone	E (UTM)	N (UTM)	Loc Method	Accuracy (m)	Elev (m)	Elev Method	Sample Type	Purpose	Channel Length (m)	Channel Azimuth	Channel Inclination	Lith Major	Lith Minor	Colour Weathered	Colour Fresh	Grainsize	Texture	Mineralized	Altered	Is Vein	Least Altered	Mass (kg)	Status	Shipment	Bucket	Notes	Source
CDK9R001	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540313	5513497	gps	3			float	assay				phyllite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1	bull quartz near historic trench, vuggy and oxidized hosted in phyll	
CDK9R002	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540313	5513497	gps	3			float	assay				quartzite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1	tan to brown quartzite with trane fine dissem pyrit	
CDK9R003	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540371	5513789	gps	3			float	assay				quartzite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1	float from historic trench. Grey med grained quartzite with rusty disseminations (pyrite'	
CDK9R004	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540371	5513789	gps	3			float	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1	float from trench, vuggy bull quartz with reddish-brown weathering strain. Muscovite in fractures, Single clast - muscovite domin	
CDK9R005	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540447	5513620	gps	3			float	assay				quartzite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1	grey, rusty orange quartzite with trace disseminated pyrit	
JCK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	11N	540549	5512012	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1		
JCK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	11N	540507	5511936	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1		
KBK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539474	5512747	gps	3			float	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1		
KBK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539584	5512860	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		collected				
KBK9R003	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539646	5512885	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		collected				
KBK9R004	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539792	5513112	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE		complete	K922-001	1		

APPENDIX 4: Silt

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	UTM Zone	E (UTM)	N (UTM)	Loc Method	Accuracy (m)	Elev (m)	Elev Method	Sample Type	Purpose	Tributary	Depth (cm)	Trap	Mesh	Size Rating	Turbidity	pH	Quality	Mass (kg)	Status	Shipment	Bucket	Notes	Source
CDK9S001	K9	CD	2022-09-23	11N	540593	5513233	gps				silt	assay										complete	K922-002	1	west edge of main lake near inflow. Silt and find sand with organics, dark brown in color	

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	UTM Zone	E (UTM)	N (UTM)	Loc Method	Accuracy (m)	Elev (m)	Elev Method	Sample Type	Purpose	Channel Length (m)	Channel Azimuth	Channel Inclination	Lith Major	Lith Minor	Colour Weathered	Colour Fresh	Grainsize	Texture	Mineralized	Altered	Is Vein	Least Altered	Mass (kg)
CDK9R001	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540313	5513497	gps	3			float	assay				phyllite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	
CDK9R002	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540313	5513497	gps	3			float	assay				quartzite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	
CDK9R003	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540371	5513789	gps	3			float	assay				quartzite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	
CDK9R004	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540371	5513789	gps	3			float	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	
CDK9R005	K9		2022-10-29	11N	540447	5513620	gps	3			float	assay				quartzite						TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	
JCK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	11N	540549	5512012	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	
JCK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	11N	540507	5511936	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	
KBK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539474	5512747	gps	3			float	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	
KBK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539584	5512860	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	
KBK9R003	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539646	5512885	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	
KBK9R004	K9		2022-09-23	11N	539792	5513112	gps	3			grab	assay				dolomitic siltstone						TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Status	Shipment	Bucket	Notes	Source	Type	Class	Ag (ppm)	Al (pct)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	B (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Br (ppm)	C (pct)	Ca (pct)	Cd (ppm)	Ce (ppm)
CDK9R001	K9		2022-10-29	complete	K922-001	1	bull quartz near historic trench, vuggy and oxidized hosted in phyll		rock	sample	-0.01	1.19	1.1	-5		90	0.41	0.08			0.04	0.03	15.05
CDK9R002	K9		2022-10-29	complete	K922-001	1	tan to brown quartzite with trane fine dissem pyrit		rock	sample	-0.01	1.07	1.3	-5		60	0.4	0.42			6.11	0.06	27
CDK9R003	K9		2022-10-29	complete	K922-001	1	float from historic trench. Grey med grained quartzite with rusty disseminations (pyrite		rock	sample	-0.01	6.24	4.6	-5		710	1.84	0.13			0.07	0.03	117
CDK9R004	K9		2022-10-29	complete	K922-001	1	float from trench, vuggy bull quartz with reddish-brown weathering strain. Muscovite in fractures, Single clast - muscovite domin		rock	sample	-0.01	0.86	2.6	-5		60	0.21	0.09			0.09	0.02	2.59
CDK9R005	K9		2022-10-29	complete	K922-001	1	grey, rusty orange quartzite with trace disseminated pyri		rock	sample	-0.01	3.93	1.3	-5		240	1.24	0.03			1.11	0.16	61.4
JCK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	complete	K922-001	1			rock	sample	33.6	0.41	5.6	138		70	0.32	1.7			0.08	0.11	226
JCK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	complete	K922-001	1			rock	sample	7.88	0.8	195	192		40	0.34	6.06			0.08	0.41	9.82
KBK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	complete	K922-001	1			rock	sample	19.5	0.11	33.8	14		20	0.05	17.9			0.2	1.89	2.43
KBK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	collected																			
KBK9R003	K9		2022-09-23	collected																			
KBK9R004	K9		2022-09-23	complete	K922-001	1			rock	sample	0.59	0.68	277	-5		160	0.38	0.79			0.04	0.24	7.87

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Fe (pct)	Ga (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Ge (ppm)	Hf (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Ho (ppm)	In (ppm)	K (pct)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mg (pct)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (pct)	Nb (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	P (pct)	Pb (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pr (ppm)	Pt (ppb)
CDK9R001	K9		2022-10-29	1.8	27	0.67	2.7				0.6	2.82		-0.05	0.5			0.025	0.61	7.5	2.3	0.09	348	1.55	0.03	0.8		2.6	0.005	3.7			
CDK9R002	K9		2022-10-29	12.4	13	0.77	12				2.26	2.37		0.05	0.4			0.054	0.59	14.1	2.3	2.76	2250	0.98	0.02	0.7		4.8	0.009	2.3			
CDK9R003	K9		2022-10-29	5	38	2.32	5.2				1.64	14.4		0.15	1.2			0.068	2.17	54.6	9.6	0.4	284	0.43	1.59	16		7.8	0.019	10.3			
CDK9R004	K9		2022-10-29	1	26	0.49	2.5				1.06	2.12		-0.05	0.1			0.006	0.26	1.2	2.9	0.22	95	1.56	0.06	0.6		2.7	0.036	5.5			
CDK9R005	K9		2022-10-29	2.1	21	2.72	2.5				1.3	8.4		0.1	0.8			0.032	2.03	28.7	4.9	0.66	466	0.91	0.15	1.9		6.3	0.009	3.5			
JCK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	3.5	20	0.42	15550				2.1	0.8		0.25	-0.1			2.72	0.21	113	0.4	0.03	62	25.4	0.01	0.1		6.2	0.045	9.1			
JCK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	173	31	0.54	13450				15.95	2.16		0.13	0.2			0.256	0.42	4.6	1.3	0.06	52	3.23	0.02	0.6		90	0.048	3.2			
KBK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	10	16	0.06	3020				6.75	0.37		-0.05	-0.1			0.405	0.05	1.1	0.2	0.07	389	1	0.01	0.1		5.5	0.002	483			
KBK9R002	K9		2022-09-23																													
KBK9R003	K9		2022-09-23																													
KBK9R004	K9		2022-09-23	105.5	36	0.45	161.5				2.28	1.8		-0.05	0.1			0.022	0.32	3.5	1.5	0.05	247	2.58	0.02	0.3		9.6	0.007	70.7			

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Rb (ppm)	Re (ppm)	S (pct)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Ti (pct)	Tl (ppm)	U (ppm)	V (ppm)	W (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
CDK9R001	K9		2022-10-29	27.2	-0.002	-0.01	0.18	1.6	1		0.5	2.6	0.06		-0.05	2.09	0.03	0.12	0.3	12	0.3	2.7		5	17.2
CDK9R002	K9		2022-10-29	28.8	-0.002	0.07	0.14	2.6	1		0.3	32.5	0.05		-0.05	3.8	0.024	0.13	0.5	16	0.3	3.8		14	15.2
CDK9R003	K9		2022-10-29	110	-0.002	-0.01	0.08	10.2	1		2.7	62.2	1.21		-0.05	20.6	0.416	0.35	1.9	46	2.3	10.4		44	41.2
CDK9R004	K9		2022-10-29	14.5	-0.002	-0.01	0.23	0.9	1		0.2	7.2	-0.05		-0.05	0.35	0.011	0.06	0.1	6	0.3	2.3		38	3.3
CDK9R005	K9		2022-10-29	101	-0.002	0.09	0.23	5.3	1		1.1	25.6	0.15		-0.05	8.1	0.084	0.35	0.8	20	0.8	5.2		16	28.4
JCK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	10.8	-0.002	0.85	0.44	0.5	4		93.7	13.6	-0.05		0.32	11.2	0.006	0.06	2.2	1	0.7	8.9		63	1.9
JCK9R002	K9		2022-09-23	21.9	-0.002	10	0.6	3.5	18		12.2	3.4	-0.05		0.67	0.57	0.017	0.09	1.6	36	0.3	2.8		77	9
KBK9R001	K9		2022-09-23	2.2	-0.002	0.44	0.6	0.5	1		12.1	3.2	-0.05		0.25	0.23	-0.005	0.02	0.3	1	0.1	2.2		142	0.8
KBK9R002	K9		2022-09-23																						
KBK9R003	K9		2022-09-23																						
KBK9R004	K9		2022-09-23	18	-0.002	0.04	0.46	1	2		0.7	2.9	-0.05		0.07	0.94	0.015	0.06	0.4	6	0.3	2		32	3.7

APPENDIX 4: Silt

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	UTM Zone	E (UTM)	N (UTM)	Loc Method	Accuracy (m)	Elev (m)	Elev Method	Sample Type	Purpose	Tributary	Depth (cm)	Trap	Mesh	Size Rating	Turbidity	pH	Quality	Mass (kg)	Status	Shipment	Bucket
CDK9S001	K9	CD	2022-09-23	11N	540593	5513233	gps				silt	assay										complete	K922-002	1

APPENDIX 4: Silt

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Notes	Source	Type	Class	Ag (ppm)	Al (pct)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	B (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Br (ppm)	C (pct)	Ca (pct)	Cd (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cs (ppm)
CDK9S001	K9	CD	2022-09-23	west edge of main lake near inflow. Silt and find sand with organics, dark brown in colou		silt	sample	0.09	0.84	4.3	0.8	-10	50	0.32	0.39			0.27	1.65	19.9	6.3	29	2.34

APPENDIX 4: Silt

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Cu (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Fe (pct)	Ga (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Ge (ppm)	Hf (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Ho (ppm)	In (ppm)	K (pct)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mg (pct)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (pct)	Nb (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	P (pct)	Pb (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pr (ppm)
CDK9S001	K9	CD	2022-09-23	12.8				1.35	2.68		-0.05	-0.02	40		0.105	0.05	12.2	5.7	0.36	204	0.72	-0.01	0.35		23.7	0.08	59.2		

APPENDIX 4: Silt

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Pt (ppb)	Rb (ppm)	Re (ppm)	S (pct)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Ti (pct)	Tl (ppm)	U (ppm)	V (ppm)	W (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
CDK9S001	K9	CD	2022-09-23		7.3	-0.001	0.06	0.5	1.1	0.7		0.5	9.2	-0.01		0.01	0.8	0.025	0.07	52	17	0.41	5.96		91	-0.5

Appendix V

Analytical Methods & Certificates of Analysis



PREP-31H
Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize (500g)

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

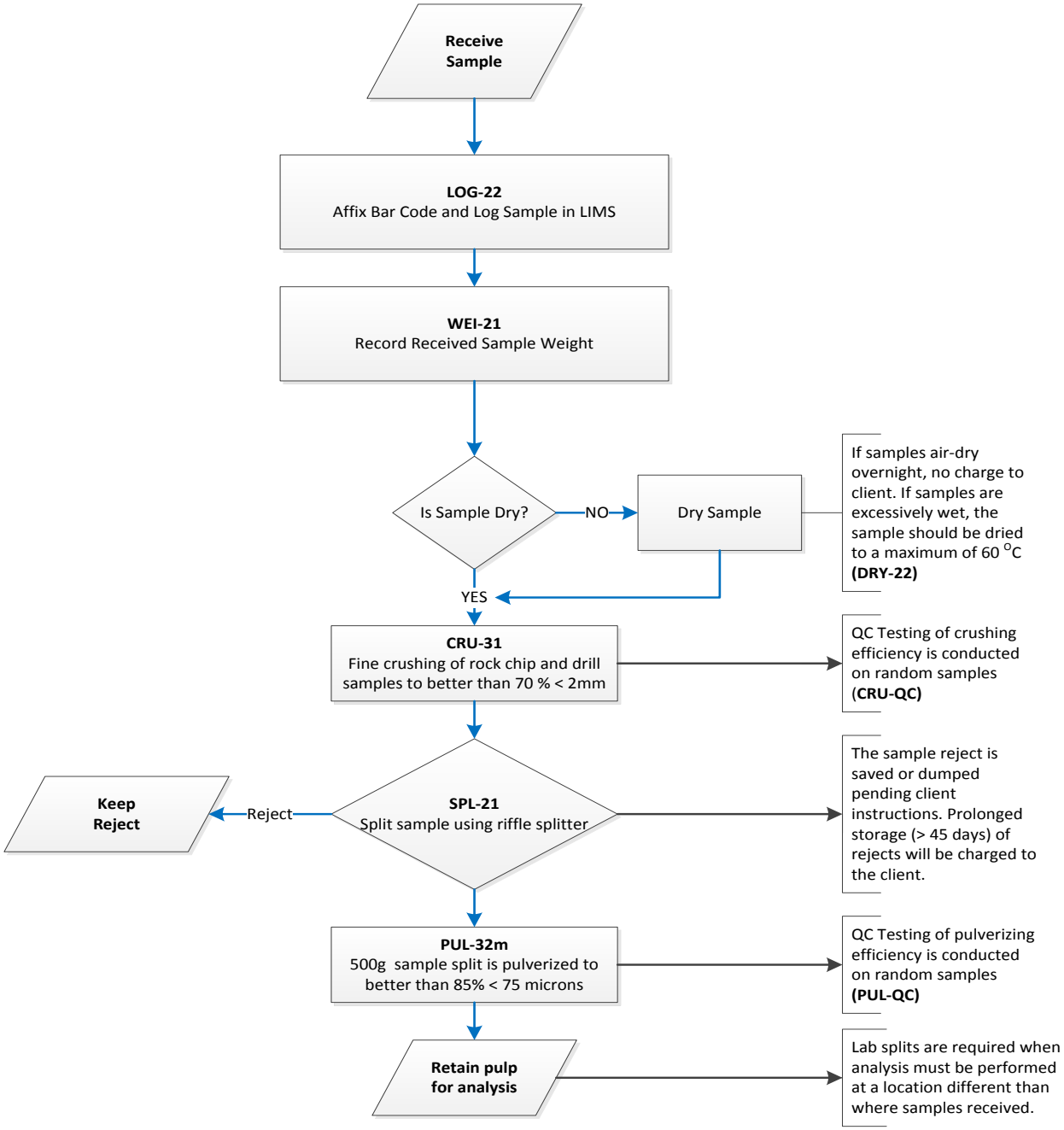
The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A 500g split is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
CRU-31	Fine crushing of rock chip and drill samples to better than 70 % of the sample passing 2 mm.
SPL-21	Split sample using riffle splitter.
PUL-32m	A 500g sample split is pulverized to better than 85 % of the sample passing 75 microns.

Flow Chart -

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-31H

Standard Sample Preparation: Dry, Crush, Split and Pulverize (500g)





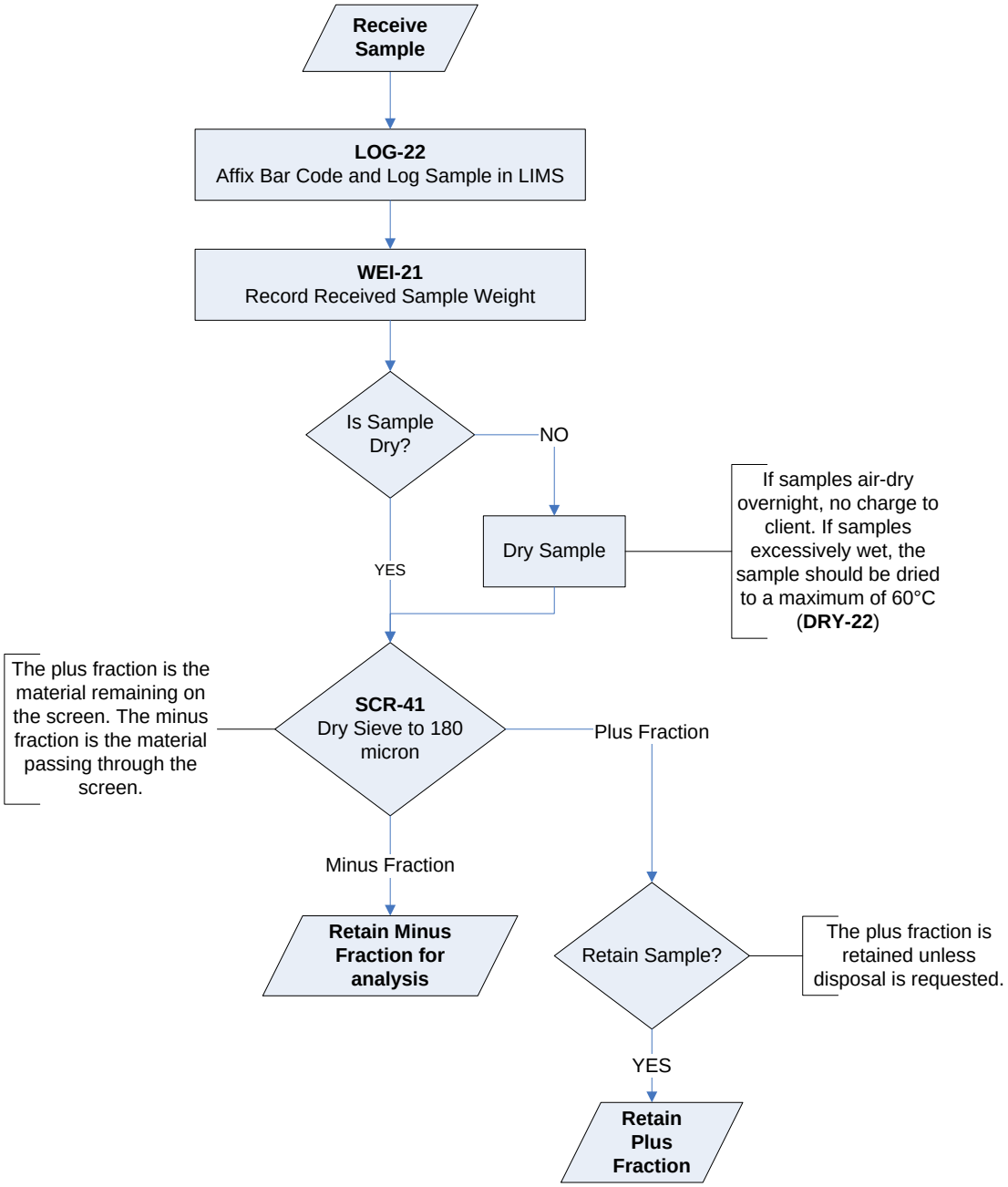
PREP-41
Standard Preparation: Dry sample and dry-sieve to -180 micron

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

An entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested. This method is appropriate for soil or sediment samples up to 1 kg in weight.

Method Code	Description
LOG-22	Sample is logged in tracking system and a bar code label is attached.
SCR-41	Sample is dry-sieved to – 180 micron and both the plus and minus fractions are retained.

Sample Preparation Flowchart Package –PREP-41



Au-AA23 & Au-AA24 – Fire Assay Fusion, AAS Finish

Sample Decomposition:

Fire Assay Fusion (FA-FUS01 & FA-FUS02)

Analytical Method:

Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

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

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

List of Reportable Analytes:

Method Code	Element	Symbol	Units	Sample Weight (g)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Au-AA23	Gold	Au	ppm	30	0.005	10.0	Au-GRA21
Au-AA24	Gold	Au	ppm	50	0.005	10.0	Au-GRA22

Au-ST43 & Au-ST44

Determination of Ultra Trace Level Gold by Aqua Regia Digestion – ICP-MS Finish

Sample Decomposition:

Aqua regia gold digestion (GEO-AuAR01/02)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

A sample (25 – 50 g) is digested in a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid and 1 part nitric acid (aqua regia). This acid mixture generates nascent chlorine and nitrosyl chloride, which will dissolve free gold and gold compounds such as calaverite ($AuTe_2$).

Digestion of each sample is performed in individual disposable HDPE bottles to eliminate the probability of contamination.

Gold is determined by ICP-MS directly from the digestion liquor. The AuME-ST43 and AuME-ST44 super trace methods offer the lowest detection limits for gold and multi-element available. Analysis via ICP-MS instrumentation utilizing collision/reaction cell technologies provide these super trace detection limits.

Note: Samples high in sulphide or carbon content may lead to low gold recoveries unless they are roasted prior to digestion.

Method	Element	Sample Mass	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au-ST43	Gold (Au)	25g	ppm	0.0001	0.1
Au-ST44	Gold (Au)	50g	ppm	0.0001	0.1

ME-GRA21 & ME-GRA22 – Precious Metals Gravimetric Analysis Methods

Sample Decomposition:

Fire Assay Fusion (FA FUSAG1, FA FUSAG2, FA FUSGV1 and FA-FUSGV2)

Analytical Method:

Gravimetric

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold. Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

Method Code	Analyte	Symbol	Sample Weight	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Ag-GRA21	Silver	Ag	30	5	10,000
Ag-GRA22	Silver	Ag	50	5	10,000
Au-GRA21	Gold	Au	30	0.05	1000
Au-GRA22	Gold	Au	50	0.05	1000

ME-MS61: Ultra-Trace Level Method Using ICP MS and ICP-AES

Sample Decomposition:

HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach (GEO-4A01)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES)
Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

The ME-MS61 Ultra Trace method combines a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four acid digestion quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological materials.

A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids. The residue is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume.

The final solution is then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

List of Reportable Analytes:

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.01	100
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	50
Arsenic	As	ppm	0.2	10000
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10000
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.05	1000
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	0.01	10000
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	50
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.02	1000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0.01	500
Cobalt	Co	ppm	0.1	10000
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10000
Cesium	Cs	ppm	0.05	500
Copper	Cu	ppm	0.2	10000
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50
Gallium	Ga	ppm	0.05	10000
Germanium	Ge	ppm	0.05	500
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	0.1	500
Indium	In	ppm	0.005	500
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10
Lanthanum	La	ppm	0.5	10000
Lithium	Li	ppm	0.2	10000
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	50
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	100000
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	0.05	10000
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0.1	500
Nickel	Ni	ppm	0.2	10000

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Phosphorous	P	ppm	10	10000
Lead	Pb	ppm	0.5	10000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0.1	10000
Rhenium	Re	ppm	0.002	50
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	10
Antimony	Sb	ppm	0.05	10000
Scandium	Sc	ppm	0.1	10000
Selenium	Se	ppm	1	1000
Tin	Sn	ppm	0.2	500
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.2	10000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.05	100
Tellurium	Te	ppm	0.05	500
Thorium	Th	ppm	0.01	10000
Titanium	Ti	%	0.005	10
Thallium	Tl	ppm	0.02	10000
Uranium	U	ppm	0.1	10000
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10000
Tungsten	W	ppm	0.1	10000
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.1	500
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	0.5	500

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals. However, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted. For example:

- *This digestion may not be complete for minerals such as corundum (Al_2O_3), kyanite (Al_2SiO_5) and more complex silicates such as garnet, staurolite, topaz and tourmaline.*
- *Potassium may bias low due to the formation of the insoluble perchlorate, which may not be completely decomposed during the leaching process.*
- *Low recoveries of Al and Ca may occur if their insoluble fluorides are not completely decomposed during the leaching process.*
- *Scandium may not be fully solubilized and may show lower recovery by this digestion. Sc-ICP06 (Lithium Metaborate Fusion, ICP-AES Finish), a method developed for Scandium, can be used as an alternative for this analyte.*
- *Four acid digestions can also volatilize certain exploration pathfinder elements, in particular mercury. Mercury is better analyzed by an aqua regia digestion and can be added as a package to this analysis (Package: ME-MS61m).*

ME-OG62- Ore Grade Elements by Four Acid Digestion Using Conventional ICP-AES Analysis

Sample Decomposition:

HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl Digestion (ASY-4A01)

Analytical Method:

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

Assays for the evaluation of ores and high-grade materials are optimized for accuracy and precision at high concentrations. Ultra high concentration samples (> 15 -20%) may require the use of methods such as titrimetric and gravimetric analysis, in order to achieve maximum accuracy.

A prepared sample is digested with nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids, and then evaporated to incipient dryness. Hydrochloric acid and de-ionized water is added for further digestion, and the sample is heated for an additional allotted time. The sample is cooled to room temperature and transferred to a volumetric flask (100 mL). The resulting solution is diluted to volume with de-ionized water, homogenized and the solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma - atomic emission spectroscopy or by atomic absorption spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

*NOTE: ICP-AES is the default finish technique for ME-OG62. However, under some conditions and at the discretion of the laboratory an AA finish may be substituted. The certificate will clearly reflect which instrument finish was used.

Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver	Ag	ppm	1	1500
Arsenic	As	%	0.001	30
Bismuth	Bi	%	0.001	30
Cadmium	Cd	%	0.0001	10
Cobalt	Co	%	0.0005	30
Chromium	Cr	%	0.002	30
Copper	Cu	%	0.001	50
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	100
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	50
Manganese	Mn	%	0.01	60
Molybdenum	Mo	%	0.001	10
Nickel	Ni	%	0.001	30
Lead	Pb	%	0.001	20
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	50
Zinc	Zn	%	0.001	30

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CRANBROOK BC V1C 2R7

Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2022
Account: TELOEX

CERTIFICATE VA22318648

Project: K9

P.O. No.: K92022-1

This report is for 9 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 14-OCT-2022.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

KERRY BATES MICHELLE MCKEOUGH	VANESSA BEACH	JESSE CAMPBELL

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
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-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
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, Director, North Vancouver Operations

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Account: TELOEX

Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318648

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
CDK9R001		1.46	<0.005	<0.01	1.19	1.1	90	0.41	0.08	0.04	0.03	15.05	1.8	27	0.67	2.7
CDK9R002		1.86	<0.005	<0.01	1.07	1.3	60	0.40	0.42	6.11	0.06	27.0	12.4	13	0.77	12.0
CDK9R003		1.22	<0.005	<0.01	6.24	4.6	710	1.84	0.13	0.07	0.03	117.0	5.0	38	2.32	5.2
CDK9R004		1.62	<0.005	<0.01	0.86	2.6	60	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.02	2.59	1.0	26	0.49	2.5
CDK9R005		0.88	<0.005	<0.01	3.93	1.3	240	1.24	0.03	1.11	0.16	61.4	2.1	21	2.72	2.5
JCK9R001		1.20	0.138	33.6	0.41	5.6	70	0.32	1.70	0.08	0.11	226	3.5	20	0.42	>10000
JCK9R002		1.42	0.192	7.88	0.80	195.0	40	0.34	6.06	0.08	0.41	9.82	173.0	31	0.54	>10000
KBK9R001		1.18	0.014	19.50	0.11	33.8	20	0.05	17.90	0.20	1.89	2.43	10.0	16	0.06	3020
KBK9R004		0.96	<0.005	0.59	0.68	277	160	0.38	0.79	0.04	0.24	7.87	105.5	36	0.45	161.5

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

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Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2022
Account: TELOEX

Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318648

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
CDK9R001		0.60	2.82	<0.05	0.5	0.025	0.61	7.5	2.3	0.09	348	1.55	0.03	0.8	2.6	50
CDK9R002		2.26	2.37	0.05	0.4	0.054	0.59	14.1	2.3	2.76	2250	0.98	0.02	0.7	4.8	90
CDK9R003		1.64	14.40	0.15	1.2	0.068	2.17	54.6	9.6	0.40	284	0.43	1.59	16.0	7.8	190
CDK9R004		1.06	2.12	<0.05	0.1	0.006	0.26	1.2	2.9	0.22	95	1.56	0.06	0.6	2.7	360
CDK9R005		1.30	8.40	0.10	0.8	0.032	2.03	28.7	4.9	0.66	466	0.91	0.15	1.9	6.3	90
JCK9R001		2.10	0.80	0.25	<0.1	2.72	0.21	113.0	0.4	0.03	62	25.4	0.01	0.1	6.2	450
JCK9R002		15.95	2.16	0.13	0.2	0.256	0.42	4.6	1.3	0.06	52	3.23	0.02	0.6	90.0	480
KBK9R001		6.75	0.37	<0.05	<0.1	0.405	0.05	1.1	0.2	0.07	389	1.00	0.01	0.1	5.5	20
KBK9R004		2.28	1.80	<0.05	0.1	0.022	0.32	3.5	1.5	0.05	247	2.58	0.02	0.3	9.6	70

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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: TERRALOGIC EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
44 - 12TH AVE SOUTH
SUITE 200
CRANBROOK BC V1C 2R7

Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2022
Account: TELOEX

Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318648

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.1
CDK9R001		3.7	27.2	<0.002	<0.01	0.18	1.6	1	0.5	2.6	0.06	<0.05	2.09	0.030	0.12	0.3
CDK9R002		2.3	28.8	<0.002	0.07	0.14	2.6	1	0.3	32.5	0.05	<0.05	3.80	0.024	0.13	0.5
CDK9R003		10.3	110.0	<0.002	<0.01	0.08	10.2	1	2.7	62.2	1.21	<0.05	20.6	0.416	0.35	1.9
CDK9R004		5.5	14.5	<0.002	<0.01	0.23	0.9	1	0.2	7.2	<0.05	<0.05	0.35	0.011	0.06	0.1
CDK9R005		3.5	101.0	<0.002	0.09	0.23	5.3	1	1.1	25.6	0.15	<0.05	8.10	0.084	0.35	0.8
JCK9R001		9.1	10.8	<0.002	0.85	0.44	0.5	4	93.7	13.6	<0.05	0.32	11.20	0.006	0.06	2.2
JCK9R002		3.2	21.9	<0.002	>10.0	0.60	3.5	18	12.2	3.4	<0.05	0.67	0.57	0.017	0.09	1.6
KBK9R001		483	2.2	<0.002	0.44	0.60	0.5	1	12.1	3.2	<0.05	0.25	0.23	<0.005	0.02	0.3
KBK9R004		70.7	18.0	<0.002	0.04	0.46	1.0	2	0.7	2.9	<0.05	0.07	0.94	0.015	0.06	0.4

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

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Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2022
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Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318648

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Cu-OG62
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Cu
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.001
CDK9R001		12	0.3	2.7	5	17.2	
CDK9R002		16	0.3	3.8	14	15.2	
CDK9R003		46	2.3	10.4	44	41.2	
CDK9R004		6	0.3	2.3	38	3.3	
CDK9R005		20	0.8	5.2	16	28.4	
JCK9R001		1	0.7	8.9	63	1.9	1.555
JCK9R002		36	0.3	2.8	77	9.0	1.345
KBK9R001		1	0.1	2.2	142	0.8	
KBK9R004		6	0.3	2.0	32	3.7	

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Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2022
Account: TELOEX

Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318648

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: REEs may not be totally soluble in this method.
ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-AA23	CRU-31	CRU-QC	Cu-OG62
LOG-22	ME-MS61	ME-OG62	PUL-31
SPL-21	WEI-21		

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Finalized Date: 31-DEC-2022
Account: TELOEX

CERTIFICATE VA22318636

Project: K9

P.O. No.: K92022-1

This report is for 1 sample of Soil submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 14-OCT-2022.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

VANESSA BEACH	JESSE CAMPBELL	ERIC MORLEY

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ST43	Super Trace Au - 25g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	

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, Director, North Vancouver Operations

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Finalized Date: 31-DEC-2022
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Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318636

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ST43 Au ppm 0.0001	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1
CDK9S001		0.38	0.0008	0.09	0.84	4.3	<0.02	<10	50	0.32	0.39	0.27	1.65	19.90	6.3	29

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Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318636

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
CDK9S001		2.34	12.8	1.35	2.68	<0.05	<0.02	0.04	0.105	0.05	12.2	5.7	0.36	204	0.72	<0.01

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Finalized Date: 31-DEC-2022
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Project: K9

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318636

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2
CDK9S001		0.35	23.7	800	59.2	7.3	<0.001	0.06	0.50	1.1	0.7	0.5	9.2	<0.01	0.01	0.8

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318636

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
CDK9S001		0.025	0.07	52.0	17	0.41	5.96	91	<0.5

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22318636

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
ME-MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-ST43	DISP-01	LOG-22	ME-MS41
SCR-41	WEI-21		