

Ministry of Energy and Mines  
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report  
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological, Geophysical, Geochemical, Prospecting

TOTAL COST: \$33,516.03

AUTHOR(S): Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

SIGNATURE(S): 

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2022

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5974050/February 22, 2023

PROPERTY NAME: Mount Sicker

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1058549, 1071435, 1072713, 1074328, 1074555, 1074557, 1074558, 1074563, 1074728, 1074771, 1074772, 1074774, 1074780, 1075484, 1075897, 1075919, 1093681, 1094430, 1094435

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: see Table 1 in report text

MINING DIVISION:

NTS/BCGS: 092B13E, -13W / 092B081, -082, -091, -092

LATITUDE: 48 ° 52 '34 "

LONGITUDE: 123 ° 49 '06 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Justin Deveaux (911 Mining)

2) Kelly Funk (802213 Alberta Ltd.)

MAILING ADDRESS:

6114 Snowdrop Place

Duncan, BC V9L 5J7

301 Mount Royal Place

Nanaimo, BC V9R 6A4

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

1) Sasquatch Resources Corp.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

600 - 1090 West Georgia Street

Vancouver, BC V6E 3V7

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

volcanic, rhyolite, dacite, andesite, volcanoclastic, tuff, sedimentary, carbonate, chert, argillite, gabbro, diorite, Devonian,

Mississippian, Permian, Triassic, Cretaceous, Quaternary, Sicker Group, McLaughlin Ridge Formation, Myra Formation,

Mount Hall, isoclinal folding, normal faults, thrust faults, fault breccia, shearing, foliation, bedding, sericite, VMS, stockworks,

quartz veins, sulphides, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite, sphalerite, galena, barite, shallowing plunging, steeply dipping

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: see Table 3 in report text

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
<b>GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)</b>			
Ground, mapping	various scales, 2,000 hectares	all claims listed on page 1	\$16,680.37
Photo interpretation			
<b>GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>			
<b>Ground</b>			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne	Reprocessing TDEM and Magnetics		\$5,360.76
<b>GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)</b>			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	28 samples analyzed for multi-element ICP, Au		\$1,212.15
Other	Drill Core - 13 samples analyzed for ICP, Au		\$1,757.85
<b>DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)</b>			
Core			
Non-core			
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
Sampling/assaying	Freight for core/rock samples to lab.		\$174.73
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	detailed, 50 hectares	1074563, 1074772, 1075484	\$3,080.70
<b>PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL</b>			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other	Technical Assessment Report		\$5,249.48
<b>TOTAL COST:</b>			<b>\$33,516.03</b>



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## Mineral Titles Online

### Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

**Recorder:** DEVEAULT, JUSTIN RON (277308) **Submitter:** DEVEAULT, JUSTIN RON (277308)  
**Recorded:** 2023/FEB/22 **Effective:** 2023/FEB/22  
**D/E Date:** 2023/FEB/22

#### Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

**Event Number:** 5974050

**Work Type:** Technical Work  
**Technical Items:** Geochemical, Geological, Geophysical, Prospecting

**Work Start Date:** 2022/MAY/01  
**Work Stop Date:** 2023/FEB/13  
**Total Value of Work:** \$ 33516.03  
**Mine Permit No:**

#### Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days Forward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Submission Fee
1093681	BONSALL CREEK	2022/MAR/08	2023/MAR/08	2026/Jan/19	1048	297.55	\$ 5559.79	\$ 0.00
1094430	HOPE AND RANDY	2022/MAR/30	2023/MAR/29	2026/Jan/19	1027	1125.87	\$ 26002.94	\$ 0.00
1094435	VOLCANICS	2022/MAR/30	2023/MAR/30	2026/Jan/19	1026	106.26	\$ 1921.41	\$ 0.00

#### Financial Summary:

**Total applied work value:** \$ 33484.14

**PAC name:** 911 Mining  
**Debited PAC amount:** \$ 0.0  
**Credited PAC amount:** \$ 31.89

**Total Submission Fees:** \$ 0.0

**Total Paid:** \$ 0.0

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The event was successfully saved.

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# 2022 Assessment Report for the Mount Sicker Project

BCGS Map Sheets 092B081, 092B082, 092B091, 092B092

NTS Map Sheets 092B/13E, 092B/13W

Victoria Mining Division

Vancouver Island

British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for

## Sasquatch Resources Corp.

600-1090 West Georgia Street

Vancouver, BC V6E 3V7

Prepared by

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

6552 Peregrine Road

Nanaimo, BC V9V 1P8

Report Date: March 25, 2023

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## Summary

The Mount Sicker Project (“Mount Sicker”, “the Property” or “the Project”) is an exploration project targeting base and precious metal bearing volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) mineralization centred over and surrounding four historic past producing mines and eleven other mineral occurrences on southern Vancouver Island. The geological setting, host rock age, and style of mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project are similar to Nyrstar’s Myra Falls Operation (“Myra Falls”), located 175 km to the northwest on central Vancouver Island. The mine at Myra Falls has produced about 25 million tonnes over 50+ years of operations since 1969, and hosts reserves and resources totaling about 10 million tonnes. Historic past producing mines on the Mount Sicker Project were Lenora, Tyee, Richard III and Victoria, which produced about 275,000 tonnes combined from intermittent operations between 1898 and 1964.

The Mount Sicker Project claims consist of a single contiguous block of 19 cell mineral claims covering 3,335 hectares. The central portion of the project consisting of 16 cell mineral claims covering 1805.5 hectares is held 50% each by Justin Deveault and Kelly Funk, subject to the terms of both the October 1, 2021 option agreement and the November 5, 2021 Tyee Mineral Claim option agreement (collectively the “Mount Sicker Option Agreements”) with Sasquatch Resources Corp. (“Sasquatch Resources” or “the Company”). The remaining portion of the project consisting of 3 cell mineral claims covering 1,529.5 hectares is held 100% by Sasquatch Resources. Mineral title ownership for the Mount Sicker Project has some uncertainties at this time due to the presence in some areas of pre-existing crown granted titles with varying rights. At least some of the mineral rights for most of these titles have reverted to the crown in recent years, and therefore those mineral rights are held by the overlying cell mineral claims of the Project; some titles may still have varying mineral and/or surface rights held by others. The area covered by the cell claims is sufficient for initial exploration work to proceed at this time, and for the Company to obtain additional information on the status and ownership of any crown granted mineral titles covering priority exploration targets and to acquire those mineral rights from the owners if and when appropriate.

Modern exploration techniques were deployed over portions of the project by different owners and operators between 1967 and 2013, but no systematic, modern exploration work has ever been undertaken over the entire Mount Sicker project area. Previous owners/operators were only able to secure title ownership over portions of the Mount Sicker Project, and details of the exploration work completed is publicly available through BC government data websites. The technical information from this work combined with utilization of modern exploration techniques and mineral deposit knowledge provides an excellent opportunity to discover economic mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project. The presence of highly elevated values of metals in outcropping exposures of mineralization on the Project, including several from Canada’s critical metals list, combined with current commodity prices for those metals provides a reasonable possibility for mineralization of sufficient grades to exist at the Mount Sicker Project that would allow exploitation using primarily underground mining methods, similar to Myra Falls.

The Mount Sicker Project warrants ongoing, systematic and phased modern exploration work including an initial phase totaling approximately C\$150,000. The initial recommended phase of work includes acquisition and modeling of existing airborne geophysical data, new ground geophysical surveys including electromagnetic (TDEM) and gravity, detailed geological mapping, prospecting and sampling of

priority areas of the Project, a detailed GPS survey of and environmental baseline sampling program surrounding the historic mining infrastructure, and a GIS data compilation of key historic data, all prefaced and supported by an appropriate corporate social responsibility program engaging local communities and First Nations. This work will culminate in a notice of work application to obtain an exploration permit for an initial surface diamond drilling program. Additional phases of work involving many different techniques could be undertaken in the future, with details and budgets to be proposed following completion and analysis of the results from the initial work phase.

## Introduction

This report has been prepared according to the standards and guidelines of NI43-101 by the author for Sasquatch Resources Corp. The report also meets B.C. assessment report guidelines. The author has relied upon publicly available information and data obtained from B.C. government websites listed in the Reference section of this report, new data acquired by the Company during the past year, as well as the author's personal knowledge and experience working in the Project area.

The author completed a site visit on November 7, 2022 to selected locations on the Project on behalf of the Company. Mr. Michael Anderson, P.Geo., completed 3-D inversion modeling of historic airborne geophysical data over the eastern portion of the Project in May, 2022. The digital data was acquired earlier in 2022 from the geophysical contractor by permission from the company who originally commissioned the survey. Mr. Graham Leroux, P.Geo., completed a geological mapping program over portions of the Project during November, 2022. Mr. Justin Deveaux, prospector and a director of the Company, completed a targeted 4-hole backpack drilling program during January, 2022 and a limited prospecting and outcrop sampling program during November, 2022. The author, Jacques Houle, P.Eng., completed this technical assessment report during January and February, 2023.

## Reliance on Other Experts

Not applicable.

## Property Description and Location

The Mount Sicker Project claims consist of a single contiguous block of 19 cell mineral claims covering 3,335 hectares. The claims are centred at approximately UTM Zone 10N 440000 E 5414000 N, are located on BCGS Map Sheets 092B081, 092B082, 092B091, 092B092 or NTS Map Sheets 092B13, and are situated within the Victoria Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. The claims are centred just west of the Chemainus River 10 km northwest of the city of Duncan, and straddle the Municipality of North Cowichan (east portion) and the Cowichan Valley Regional District (west portion) on southern Vancouver Island. The location and claims of the Mount Sicker Project appear in Figures 1 and 2 and in Table 1 below:

**Table 1 – Mount Sicker Project Mineral Titles**

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1058549	SICKEST	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2018/FEB/11	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	21.2458
1071435		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2019/OCT/01	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	21.2458
1072713	UP 1	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2019/NOV/14	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	127.4182
1074328		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/02	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	63.7312
1074555		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	42.4961
1074557	MT SICKER...	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	63.7421
1074558		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	84.9715
1074563	TYEE	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	106.2364
1074728		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/21	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	85.002
1074771	LOW AND BEHOLD	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	42.5008
1074772		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	84.9698
1074774		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	212.4026
1074780	HAYDEN	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	446.1662
1075484		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/MAR/27	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	42.478
1075897		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/APR/27	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	84.9418
1075919	LADY D	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/APR/27	2028/OCT/01	GOOD	275.9648
1093681	BONSALL CREEK	289566 (100%)	Mineral	2022/MAR/08	2026/JAN/19	GOOD	297.55
1094430	HOPE AND RANDY	289566 (100%)	Mineral	2022/MAR/30	2026/JAN/19	GOOD	1125.8686
1094435	VOLCANICS	289566 (100%)	Mineral	2022/MAR/30	2026/JAN/19	GOOD	106.2599
<b>19 titles</b>							<b>3335.1916</b>

Three of the Mount Sicker Project claims are held 100% by Sasquatch (FMC # 289566) with no underlying agreements. Sixteen of the Mount Sicker Project claims are held 50% each by Justin Deveault (FMC # 277308) and Kelly Funk’s private company 802213 Alberta Ltd. (FMC# 146571) as the Optionors, subject to the terms of both the October 1, 2021 option agreement and the November 5, 2021 Tyee Mineral Claim option agreement (collectively the “Mount Sicker Option Agreements”) with Sasquatch Resources Corp. (“Sasquatch Resources” or “the Company”) as the Optionee. The terms of the Mount Sicker Option Agreements are summarized as follows:

- Cash payments totaling \$300,000 over 3 years by the Optionee paid to and divided equally between the Optionors
- Shares in the Company totaling 2.75 million issued over 3 years by the Optionee to and divided equally between the Optionors
- Exploration expenditures totaling a minimum of \$250,000 over 3 years to be incurred by the Optionee and filed on the claims of the Mount Sicker Project
- 2% Net Smelter Return by the Optionee paid to and divided equally between the Optionors, of which 1% can be repurchased at any time before commercial production

Mineral title ownership for the Mount Sicker Project has some uncertainties at this time due to the presence in some areas of pre-existing crown-granted titles with varying rights. These crown-granted titles remain as a legacy from the historic exploration and mining operations in the Mount Sicker area.

These historic crown-granted titles were recorded as mineral claims from the late 1800's until 1960, some which were subsequently acquired through application to the provincial government for crown grant status with various rights which may have included undersurface rights including base metals, precious metals, iron, coal, timber, water and/or surface rights. These titles were originally staked as individual rectangular mineral claims nominally about 20 hectares each in area, with smaller polygonal fractions staked between some of them. The gold and silver mineral rights for most of these titles have reverted to the crown in recent years and therefore those rights are held by the overlying cell mineral claims; some titles may still have varying mineral and/or surface rights held by others.

Within the area covered by the cell mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project there is only one crown granted mineral claim that is definitely in good standing (Mona Fraction covering 5.9 hectares) located in the southeast portion of the project area. The other crown granted mineral claims in the area covered by the cell mineral claims of the project are either cancelled, escheated, reverted, surrendered or were never granted. The remaining area covered by the cell claims totaling an estimated 3,329 hectares is sufficient for initial exploration work to proceed at this time, and for the Company to research and obtain additional information on the status and ownership of crown granted mineral titles covering priority exploration targets and to acquire those mineral rights from the owners if and when appropriate. Crown granted titles as shown in BC Mineral Titles Online appear in Figure 3.

Surface rights in the area of and surrounding the Mount Sicker Project are privately held through many different land titles by different owners. Timber rights in the area are held mainly by Mosaic Forest Management through crown granted titles, with logging operations undertaken periodically by various local contractors. The Mount Sicker Project claims straddle the administrative boundary between the Municipality of North Cowichan (east portion) and the Cowichan Valley Regional District (west portion) with the boundary following UTM Zone 10N line 442500 East. Section 19 of the B.C. Mineral Tenure Act requires that mineral title holders provide a minimum of 8 days notice to surface rights owners prior to undertaking exploration on overlying mineral claims. The portion of the Mount Sicker Project claims southeast of the Chemainus River are situated within the stated traditional territories of several different local bands belonging to the Hul'qumi'num First Nation. The remaining portion of the Mount Sicker Project claims northwest of the Chemainus River are situated within the stated traditional territories of the Snuneymuxw First Nation. It is considered best practice in B.C. to engage local communities including First Nations prior to undertaking exploration work on mineral claims located within the boundaries of their traditional territories.

Within the area covered by the cell mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project there are numerous sites that may represent potential environmental liabilities. All or most of these sites are related to historic production and exploration activities conducted well before any of the cell mineral claims of the Project were selected. These include several shafts and adits which provided access to historic underground workings, as well as remaining surface infrastructure items including broken rock stockpiles, mill foundations and a tailings pond. These In addition to the naturally and artificially exposed sulphide-bearing outcrops on the Project area may represent sources of acid rock drainage and metal leaching. Contaminated sites which pre-exist the selection data of the project's cell mineral claims are not considered the responsibility of the current mineral title holder. It is considered best practice when exploring projects with historic mining infrastructure like Mount Sicker to initiate a baseline environmental monitoring program primarily to identify potentially contaminated sites prior to initiating

any significant disturbance, and to continue the environmental monitoring program while exploration activity is being undertaken, and until reclamation of the exploration work is completed.

The Company has not submitted any notice of work applications to the B.C. government for a *Mines Act* permit, which is required to undertake any mechanized exploration work on the Mount Sicker Project. Notice of work applications generally require approximately 6 months to process, and upon approval require the proponent to post a reclamation security and to submit an emergency response plan and a chance find archaeological procedure.

## Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project is accessed from the Trans-Canada Highway 1 either west along Mt. Sicker Road and numerous old mining and newer logging roads along the east side of the Chemainus River, or northwest along the Mt. Prevost Road and various logging roads. The western portion of the Mount Sicker Property is accessed from the Trans-Canada Highway 1 southwest along River Road which becomes Copper Canyon Main Road along the west side of the Chemainus River and numerous logging roads. Many of the local logging roads may be occasionally blocked with locked gates by the local logging companies or their contractors who hold tenure for and maintain the logging roads. Gate keys can be obtained from the logging company through an access agreement which includes an annual fee and refundable key deposit. Road access to and throughout the property is excellent. Infrastructure, physiography and political boundaries appear in Figure 4.

The climate in the area of the Mount Sicker Project is classified as warm and temperate. Rain falls mostly in the winter between November and January, averaging 200 mm per month, some of which may accumulate as snow at elevations above 500 metres where temperatures remain just below freezing. Summers are warm and dry with temperatures averaging 17 C between June and September and often result in closure of back roads by logging companies and/or regional governments to help prevent fires. Most exploration work can be conducted on the property year-round, subject to occasional extreme weather conditions including heavy snowfalls in the winter or extreme heat and dryness in the summer.

The physiography of the Mount Sicker Project consists of round-topped mountains less than 800 metres in elevation with steeply incised creeks draining into the Chemainus River which flows northeast from the Project area at about 200 metres in elevation and then east to Osborne Bay and into Stuart Channel. During the heavy winter rains the creeks are swift flowing and can be dangerous to approach, but at other times are generally traversable in most areas. The Chemainus River follows a steep-sided canyon, locally known as Copper Canyon. Most of the Project area is easily traversable by vehicle or by foot.

The municipality of North Cowichan covers the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project and extends to, surrounds and includes the small residential communities of Chemainus, Crofton, Osborne Bay and Maple Bay. The city of Duncan located 10 km to the southwest of the Mount Sicker Project is a full-service community of 5,000 people with healthcare, retail and professional services. It is an economic hub for the Cowichan Region of southern Vancouver Island, and a business centre for forestry, farming, fishing and tourism. The city of Nanaimo is located 40 km to the north of the Project is a major regional centre with a population of 95,000, and has ferry and port facilities at Duke Point. The city of Victoria is located 60 km to the south is the capital of B.C. with a population of 385,000, and is the administrative

centre for the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. The Trans-Canada Highway 1 connects Victoria to Duncan and Nanaimo, and passes within 3 kilometres northeast of the Project. The Southern Railway of Vancouver Island (formerly the E & N Railway) main line runs more or less adjacent to Highway 1, but is only used for local industrial transportation along the existing main and spur rail lines. BC Hydro owns and operates power facilities including twinned 230 kV transmission lines which pass within 1 km to the southwest of the Project, and tripled 138 kV lines which pass within 1 km northeast of the Project, and supplies hydro power from 6 generating facilities on Vancouver Island and others on the B.C. mainland. Fortis BC owns and operates natural gas facilities including pipelines which follow the power lines 1 km southwest of the Project. Local water, power, services, personnel and private land owned by surface right tenure holders are all sufficient for mid-sized future mining and processing operations.

## History

The documented mining-related history of the area of Mount Sicker Project began in 1897 with the discovery, claim staking and initial exploration of copper-bearing massive sulphide mineralization exposed on the west slope of Mount Sicker, and continued sporadically over the past 125 years. Selected pages from BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the Mount Sicker area describe the general location, work completed, owners and/or operators and names of each claim or claim groups from 1897 to 1968, written by ministry employees and summarized in Table 2 below:

**Table 2 – BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the area of Mount Sicker Project**

Report Year	Pages	Property / Claims	Owner / Operator	Work Completed / Results	MINFILE Numbers
1897	567-569	Lenora, Key City, Shakespeare	Smith, H., Buzzard, H.	open cuts, adits / copper and iron sulphides, quartz veins	092B 001
		Tyee	Livingstone, C.	shaft sinking, cross cut / chalcopryrite	092B 002
		Belle		prospecting / quartz veins	092B 089
		Copper Canyon, Victoria, Susan	Pearson, P.J.	adit / quartz-sulphide veins	092B 086, 092B 004
1898	1147-1149	Lenora	Smith, H., Buzzard, H.	wagon road, cross cuts, winze, bulk sampling, smelting tests in Tacoma, mining equipment / 2 parallel orebodies	092B 001
		Richard III	Richards, L.	shaft sinking in ore	092B 003
		Queen Bee	McLennan, N., Little, J.H., Klassell, N.A.	adit / free milling gold	092B 088
		Copper Canyon, Victoria		adit / quartz-sulphide vein	092B 086, 092B 040
1900	928-929	Lenora	Lenora - Mount Sicker Mining Company	ore shipped, stockpiled, drifting, railway construction, townsite design / new vein discovered	092B 001

		Tyee, Maggie Fraction	Tyee Copper Mining Company	shaft sinking, drifting, ore shipped / 2 lodes with high gold values	092B 002
		Queen Bee, Lord Roberts	The Vancouver Mount Sicker Syndicate	shaft sinking, drifting	092B 088
1901	1117-1118	Tyee, X.L., Tony, Donald, N.T. Fraction, Phil Fraction, Muriel Fraction, Herbert	Tyee Copper Company Limited	drifting, crosscuts, raising, shaft sinking, ore shipped	092B 002
		Victoria, Yankee, Copper Canyon, Venture, Susan, May, Star, Anoka	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	development, buildings constructed	092B 004, 092B 086
		Queen Bee, Lord Roberts, Yreka, Oro Fino, Klamath	The Vancouver Mount Sicker Syndicate	shaft sinking, drifting, access road constructed	092B 088
1902	238-254	Richard III	Richard III Development Company Limited	shaft re-timbered, buildings	092B 003
		Tyee, Magic Fraction, X.L., Tony, Donald, N.T. Fraction, Phil Fraction, Muriel Fraction, Herbert, T.H.W. Fraction	Tyee Copper Company Limited	development, aerial tramway, new smelter constructed in Ladysmith	092B 002
		Lenora	Lenora - Mount Sicker Mining Company	3 adits completed to date; ore shipped to new smelter constructed in Crofton; operations suspended	092B 001
		Key City	Key City Copper Mining Company	shaft sinking, adit, drifting	092B 087
		Copper Canyon, Victoria, Elmore Fraction, Venture Fraction, Susan, Yankee, Anoka, May, Star	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	adits, pits, crosscuts, raising	092B 004, 092B 086
1903	206-209	Tyee	Tyee Copper Company Limited	drifting, cross-cutting, sinking, raising, stoping, ore shipped to Smelter in Ladysmith	092B 002
		Richard III	Richard III Mining Company Limited	shaft sinking, drifting on 5 levels, cross-cuts, raising, smelting tests at Ladysmith	092B 003
		Lenora	Lenora - Mount Sicker Mining Company	ore shipped from dump to smelter in Crofton	092B 001
1904	252-253	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	development work, mining, shaft sinking, surface plant, shipping and smelting ore	092B 002

		Richard III	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	operations closed	092B 003
1905	216	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	exploration and development, shaft sinking, shipping and smelting ore	092B 002
		Richard III	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	small scale development	092B 003
		Copper Canyon, Victoria	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	operations resumed	092B 086, 092B 004
1906	207	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	exploration and development, shaft sinking, diamond drilling, shipping and smelting ore	092B 002
		Richard III	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	smelter contract with Tyee	092B 003
1907	154-155	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	remaining ore shipped to smelter, drifting, cross-cutting, diamond drilling, mining operation ceased, smelter operating on custom ores	092B 002
		Richard III	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	development, mining operations ceased, shipping and smelting ore	092B 003
		Copper Canyon, Victoria	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	development, shaft sinking	092B 086, 092B 004
		Lenora	Vancouver Copper Company	prospecting, shipping ore, mining operations ceased	092B 001
1920	222	Belle, Seattle, Dunsmuir	Ladysmith Smelting Corporation	prospecting, open cuts	092B 089
1923	274-275	Sharon Copper, Pauper, Whale, Water Power and Brenton	Pearce, & O'Rooke	prospecting, adit, cross-cut, open cut	092B 040, 092B 041
1924	252-275	Lenora	Mellin, R.G.	stripping, open cuts, adit, surface plant, camp construction, road construction	092B 001
		Richard III	Maynard, H.	shaft sinking	092B 003
1925	303	Lenora	Mellin, R.G.	operations ceased temporarily	092B 001
		Richard III	Maynard, H.	cross-cuts from new shaft	092B 003
1926	334	Lenora, Tyee	Ladysmith Tidewater Smelters Limited	amalgamation of past producers, rehabilitation of workings / targeting low copper, zinc-rich ores	092B 001, 092B 002
1927	339	Lenora, Tyee	Ladysmith Tidewater Smelters Limited	road rehabilitation	092B 001, 092B 002

		Sharon Copper, Pauper, Whale, Water Power and Brenton	Miller, E.F.	open cuts, adits, cross-cuts	092B 040, 092B 041
1928	365	Tyee, Richard III, Lenora, Imperial, Muriel, Tony, Donald, Thelma, Herbert, N.T., Doubtful, X.L.	Pacific Tidewater Mines Limited	extension of main Lenora adit into Tyee claim, surface plant construction	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1929	371	Richard III, Tyee, Lenora	Pacific Tidewater Mines Limited	operations ceased	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1935	46	Tyee, Lenora	Tyee Consolidated Mining Company Limited	adit and shaft rehabilitation	092B 001, 092B 002
1936	63	Tyee, Lenora	Tyee Consolidated Mining Company Limited	power plant installed	092B 001, 092B 002
1939	90	Tyee, Lenora	Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd.	development work	092B 001, 092B 002
1940	74-75	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd.	drifting, cross-cutting, sinking, raising, diamond drilling, stripping, trenching	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1942	70	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Twin "J" Mines Limited	sampling, diamond drilling, adit rehabilitation, mill site preparation	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1943	69	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Twin "J" Mines Limited	diamond drilling, cross-cutting, raising, drifting, mining and milling, adit rehabilitation, camp and mill site construction	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1944	67	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Twin "J" Mines Limited	diamond drilling, cross-cutting, raising, drifting, mining and milling, adit rehabilitation; operation suspended temporarily	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1946	191	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Twin "J" Mines Limited	adit rehabilitation	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1947	183	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Twin "J" Mines Limited	milling, shipping concentrates to Tacoma (copper) and Trail (zinc) smelters; shaft rehabilitation, raising, diamond drilling, operation suspended	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1949	224	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	shaft rehabilitation, drifting, raising, underground rehabilitation, diamond drilling	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1950	180	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	underground rehabilitation, drifting, raising	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003

1951	199	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	drifting, cross-cutting, raising, diamond drilling, mining, milling; copper, zinc and lead concentrates recovered	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1952	214	Tyee, Lenora, Richard III	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	operations ceased	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1964	168- 169	Lenora	Howden, W.	stripping, adit rehabilitation, mining crown pillar, shipping ore to Tacoma smelter	092B 001
1965	268	Rose	Armstrong, R., Massy, J.	prospecting schist for mica	092B 028
1967	79	Lenora, Tyee, Richard III, 53 other claims	Mount Sicker Mines Ltd.	geological, geochemical, stripping	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1968	107	Lenora, Tyee, Richard III, 28 other claims	Mount Sicker Mines Ltd.	geological, electromagnetic survey, trenching, stripping	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003

More recent history from the area of the Mount Sicker Project is document in BC Assessment Reports from 1967 to 2020, written and submitted to the BC government as a requirement for title maintenance by the owners/operators, each assigned a unique ARIS number, which appear in Figure 5 and are summarized in Table 3 below:

**Table 3 – BC Assessment Reports for the area of the Mount Sicker Project**

ARIS Number	Year of Work	Author	Owner/Operator	Work Program	MINFILE Numbers
936	1967	Tikkanen, G.D.	Cominco Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
1104	1967	Sheppard, E.P., Basco, D.M.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geological	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087
1714	1968	Sheppard, E.P.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087
2914	1970	Brooks, J.E.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Line cutting	no MINFILE
3099	1971	Whittles, A.B.L., Loring, F.C.	Kinneard, G., Whittles, A.B.L., Loring, F.C.	Geophysical (ground), Geochemical	092B004, 092B086
3741	1972	Not specified	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Line cutting	no MINFILE
3950	1972	Watson, I.M.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. / Ducanex Resources Ltd.	Geological	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
3951	1972	Walcott, P.E.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. / Ducanex Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
4626	1973	Whittles, A.B.L.	Kinneard, G., Whittles, A.B.L., Loring, F.C.	Geophysical (ground), Geological, Geochemical	092B004, 092B086

4904	1973	Nielsen, P.P., Gutrath, G.C.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B088, 092B 089
5164	1974	Carter, J.S.	Dresser Minerals Division	Diamond Drilling (4 holes totalling 830 m.)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003
6216	1976	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
6518	1977	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
6548	1977	Somerville, R.	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Geochemical, Geophysical (ground)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
6599	1977	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geochemical	092B086
6600	1977	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological	092B004, 092B086
6698	1978	Deighton, J.R., Vyselaar, J.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical	092B110
6699	1978	Deighton, J.R., Vyselaar, J.	Deighton, J.R., Utah Mines Ltd.	Geological, Geophysical (ground)	092B028, 092B041
6972	1978	Whittles, A.B.L.	Loring, F.C.	Geophysical (ground), Geological	092B004, 092B086
6996	1978	Ronning, P.A.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. / S.E.R.E.M. Ltd.	Topographic	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099
6698	1978	Deighton, J.R., Vyselaar, J.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical	092B110
7183	1979	Pauwels, A.	Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B004, 092B086, 092B110
7273	1979	Pauwels, A.	Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geochemical	092B041
7323	1979	Somerville, R.	Esso Minerals Canada	Diamond Drilling (448 m. in 6 holes)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B110
7384	1979	Pauwels, A.	Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geochemical	092B110
7435	1979	Pauwels, A.	Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geochemical	092B004, 092B086
7714	1979	Ronning, P.A., Allen, G.	Postuk, P., S.E.R.E.M. Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B088, 092B089
7875	1980	Allen, G., van Houten, C.G., Ronning, P.	S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099
8168	1980	Ronning, P.	S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geochemistry, Geophysical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099
8264	1980	van Houten, C.G., Ronning, P.	S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,236 m. in 7 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099

10116	1981	Belik, G.D, Dispirito, F., Cartwright, P.A..	Laramide Resources Ltd.	Trenching, Geophysical, Geochemical	092B110
11123	1983	Belik, G.D, Dispirito, F., Cartwright, P.A., Smee, B.W.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Aberford Resources Ltd.	Trenching, Geophysical, Geochemical	092B110
11166	1983	Cooper, W.G.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B076
11328	1983	Sorbara, J.P.	Cominco Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003
11329	1983	Sorbara, J.P.	Cominco Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B028, 092B041
11841	1983	Burge, C., Lonsdale, R.H.	Lieberman, P.	Diamond Drilling (107 m. in 3 holes)	092B071
12172	1984	Davidson, A.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (176 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
12315	1984	Witherly, K., Holland. G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (airborne, ground)	092B 076
12317	1984	Davidson, A.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (394 m. in 2 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
12379	1984	Britten, R.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B040, 092B110
12408	1983	Joyce, J.W.	Joyce, J.W., Mrus, R., Willis, M.	Prospecting	092B 076
12788	1984	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B 076
13655	1985	Blackadar, D.W., LeBel, J.L.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Aberford Resources Ltd.	Physical, Orthophoto, Trenching	092B110, 092B128, 092B129
13744	1985	Hendrickson, G.A.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B040, 092B110
13907	1985	Lefebure, D.V.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Geological, Geochemical	092B 170, 092B 171
14008	1985	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geochemical	092B 076
14411	1986	Enns, S.G.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,534 m. in 7 holes)	092B040, 092B110
14492	1986	Blackadar, D.W.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Aberford Resources Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (8,138 m. in 61 holes)	092B110, 092B129
14669	1985	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geochemical, Geophysical (ground)	092B 076

14735	1986	Lefebure, D.V.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (1,502 m. in 5 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
14929	1986	Davidson, A.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (649 m. in 2 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
15442, 15749	1986	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (3,180 m. in 8 holes)	092B 076
15556	1986	Burge, C.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Geophysical (ground)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
15719	1987	Gibson, H.L.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (3,115 m. in 11 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
15737	1987	Blackadar, D.W., Kapusta, J.D, McLaughlin, A.D.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Aberford Resources Ltd.	Geological, Diamond Drilling (11,340 m. in 75 holes)	092B129
16163	1987	Gray, M.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Geological, Geochemical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
16710	1987	Enns, S.G., Pattison, J.	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. / Esso Minerals Canada	Diamond Drilling (6,754 m. in 18 holes)	092B128, 092B129
16716	1987	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (3,217 m. in 15 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
16871	1987	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (176 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
17649	1988	Klemmer, S.G.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (195 m. in 1 hole)	092B040, 092B110
17834	1988	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (477 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
17836	1988	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (151 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
17857	1988	Blackadar, D.W., Kapusta, J.D, McLaughlin, A.D.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Aberford Resources Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (15,038 m. in 83 holes)	092B128, 092B129
18293	1989	Clemmer, S.G.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,446 m. in 5 holes)	092B128

18520	1989	Baxter, P.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (485 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
18859	1989	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (3,103 m. in 8 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
19754	1990	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (763 m. in 3 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
19765	1989	Stewart, R., Vande- Guchte, M.	Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,056 in 2 holes)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
19806	1990	Kapusta, J.D.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (1,099 m. in 4 holes)	092B110
19807	1990	Kapusta, J.D.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (497 m. in 2 holes)	092B128
20326	1990	Specogna, M.	Specogna, L.	Diamond Drilling (22 m. in 2 holes)	no MINFILE
20579	1990	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (172 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
20954	1991	Stewart, R., Allen, G.	Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,129 m. in 3 holes)	092B128
20955	1991	Stewart, R., Allen, G.	Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (580 m. in 2 holes)	092B128
20957	1991	Stewart, R., Allen, G.	Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,802 m. in 4 holes)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
20980	1991	Kapusta, J.D.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (304 m. in 1 hole)	092B128
20981	1990	Kapusta, J.D.	Laramide Resources Ltd. / Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (537 m. in 3 holes)	092B110
25714	1998	Walton, R.	McNall, M.	Prospecting, Geophysical (ground)	092B086
26021	1999	Archibald, J.C.	Laramide Resources Ltd., / Nucanolan Resources Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (2,559 m. in 12 holes)	092B128, 092B129

26629	2001	Shearer, J.T.	Shearer, J.T.	Prospecting, Geological	092B 076
29537	2007	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Prospecting	092B040
29840	2007	Kelso, I., Wetherup, S.	Laramide Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (airborne)	092B037, 092B095, 092B110, 092B128, 092B129, 092B138, 092B143, 092B163, 092B166, 092B167, 092C074
29947	2008	Sadlier- Brown, T.L.	Westridge Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (airborne)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B172
31578	2010	Wetherup, S.	Treasury Metals Inc.	Geological, Geochemical	092B037, 092B095, 092B110, 092B128, 092B129, 092B138, 092B143, 092B163, 092B166, 092B167, 092C074
31667	2010	Sadlier- Brown, T.L., Ruks, T.W.	Westridge Resources Ltd.	Geological	092B170, 092B171, 092B172
31895	2010	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Geochemical	no MINFILE
31970	2010	McLelland, D.	McCombs, C.A., Rock- Con Resources Inc.	Remote Sensing	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B086, 092B087
32130	2010	McLelland, D.	McCombs, C.A., Rock- Con Resources Inc.	Remote Sensing	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B086, 092B087
32278	2011	Houle, J.	McCombs, C.A., Rock- Con Resources Inc.	Prospecting, Geochemistry	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
32280	2011	Houle, J.	McCombs, C.A., Rock- Con Resources Inc.	Prospecting, Geochemistry	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
32849	2012	Burgert, A.	McCombs, C.A., Rock- Con Resources Inc. / RCR Mining LLP	Geochemistry	092B156
34063	2012	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Prospecting	092B040
34604	2014	Houle, J.	Connary Ventures Inc.	Prospecting, Geochemistry	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
35408	2015	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Prospecting	092B171
35428	2014	Kroker, R.	Treasury Metals Inc.	Environmental Baseline	092B037, 092B095, 092B110, 092B128, 092B129, 092B138, 092B143, 092B163, 092B166, 092B167, 092C074
36445	2016	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Geochemistry	092B040
36845	2017	Deveault, J.	911 Mining Co.	Prospecting	
37716	2018	Larsen, A., Wolfe, B.	Treasury Metals Inc.	LiDAR	092B037, 092B095, 092B110, 092B128, 092B129, 092B138, 092B143, 092B163, 092B166, 092B167, 092C074

39176	2020	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Prospecting	092B171
39405	2020	Deveault, J.	Deveault, J., Funk, K.	Prospecting, Geochemistry	092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B076, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B172, 092B189
39406	2020	Deveault, J.	Deveault, J., Funk, K.	Prospecting, Geochemistry	092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B076, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B 172, 092B189
40298	2022	Houle, J.	Deveault, J., Funk, K. / Sasquatch Resources Corp.	Prospecting, Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical	092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B076, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B172, 092B189

Both Table 2 and Table 3 also contain the BC MINFILE numbers for 19 documented mineral occurrences discovered and described in Minister of Mines Annual Report and/or ARIS Reports that are now covered by the claims of the Mount Sicker Project. BC MINFILE Record Summaries, Inventory and Production Reports are available by name or number and provide estimated spatial locations and other information for each mineral occurrence, which appear in Figure 6 with highlights summarized in Table 4 below:

**Table 4 – BC MINFILE Occurrences within the area of the Mount Sicker Project**

MINFILE Number	MINFILE Name	Status	Mineral Deposit Type	Commodities	Stratigraphic Age and Host Rock
092B 001	Lenora	Past Producer	G06 – Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Barite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 002	Tyee	Past Producer	G06 – Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Barite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 003	Richard III	Past Producer	G06 – Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Barite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 004	Victoria	Past Producer	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 028	Rose	Showing		Mica, Sericite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 040	Sharon Copper	Prospect	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 041	Water Power-Brenton	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Ag	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 076	Lady D	Showing	G01 - Algoma-type iron-formation	Magnetite, Fe, Au, Ag, Cu	Mississippian to Permian Fourth Lake - chert
092B 086	Copper Canyon	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Ag	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 087	Key City	Prospect	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics

092B 088	Queen Bee	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Zn, Au	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 089	Belle	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 099	Northeast Copper Zone	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Ag, Au	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 110	Hope	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 128	Randy North	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Au	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 156	Volcanics	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 170	Sicker 1	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Ag, Pb, Cu, Au	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 172	CF Group 8	Showing	I06 - Cu-Ag Quartz Veins	Cu, Au, Ag	Triassic Mount Hall - gabbro
092B 189	Chemainus River Placer	Showing	C01 - Surficial placers	Au	Quaternary - sands and gravels

The sporadic mining-related history of the Mount Sicker Project area is summarized by cyclic periods of inactivity between periods of exploration and mining activity as follows:

#### **1897-1909**

The discovery of copper and related gold, silver, lead, zinc, cadmium and barite mineralization in the Mount Sicker area led to a claim staking rush, followed by rapid development, construction, mining, ore transport and off-site smelting from two completely separate but adjacent mining operations at Lenora and Tye. Two separate copper smelters were constructed and operated in Crofton and Ladysmith, refining ores from the mining operations at the Lenora and Tye claims, respectively. These smelters also processed custom ores from other mining operations including minor amounts mined and transported from Richard III and Victoria, but only copper, silver and gold were recovered. Total production from the four mines (Lenora 092B001, Tye 092B002, Richard III 092B003, and Victoria 092B004) located within the area of the Mount Sicker Project during this period was 229,338 tonnes with recovered grades averaging 4.0 % copper, 100 g/t silver and 4.8 g/t gold. Exploration also occurred at several other BC MINFILE occurrences located within the Project area, including some by the mining operators, at Copper Canyon 092B086, Key City 092B087, Queen Bee 092B088 and Belle 092B089.

#### **1920-1929**

Following WW1 and coincident dormant period in the Mount Sicker area, experienced local mining personnel along with owners of the local smelters acquired, explored and re-habilitated former mines at Lenora, Tye and Richard III. They targeted the zinc-rich mineralization ignored during previous operations, but failed to resume production. Exploration also occurred at other MINFILE occurrences located within the Mount Sicker Project area including Belle, Sharon Copper 092B040, Water Power and

Brenton 092B041. Up to and including this period all exploration and development work in the area was done by manual excavation methods such as open cuts, shafts, adits, winzes, raises and drifts.

### **1935-1953**

The consolidation of past-producing mines (Lenora, Tyee and Richard III) under single ownership combined with the construction and operation of an on-site floatation concentrator and increased metal prices led to a second production phase in the Mount Sicker area. Copper concentrates from the Twin J mine were shipped to the smelter at Tacoma, Washington and zinc concentrates to the smelter at Trail, BC. Production from the combined claims during this period have been attributed entirely to Lenora and totaled 48,028 tonnes with recovered grades averaging 0.76% copper, 0.34% lead, 4.01% zinc, 0.009% cadmium, 41.7 g/t silver and 1.33 g/t gold. Indicated mineral resources allocated to the Lenora property were estimated at 317.485 tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.65% lead, 6.6% zinc, 150 g/t silver, and 4.11 g/t gold after production in 1952. However, this resource estimate is considered historic and cannot be relied upon. Exploration occurred on many other claims located within the project area, mainly focused on copper, zinc, silver and gold. In addition, several iron formation occurrences were discovered immediately north of the Mount Sicker area including Lady D MINFILE 092B 076 on the Project claims. Unlike in the earlier mining phase, diamond drilling was utilized as a new exploration tool in the Mount Sicker and surrounding area during this period.

### **1964- 1991**

A world-wide period of mining and mineral exploration technical renaissance led initially to the open pit mining of the crown pillar at the Lenora mine and shipping 151 tonnes of ore to the smelter in Tacoma, Washington in 1964, with recovered grades averaging 3.05% copper, 77.9 g/t silver and 3.50 g/t gold. This represents the third and last period of documented production from the area of the Mount Sicker Project. In 1965, preliminary exploration work targeting mica schist as an industrial commodity was conducted at the Rose MINFILE 092B 028 occurrence located on the claims of the Mount Sicker Project.

During the mid-1960's the recognition of volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits as syngenetic in origin led to a world-wide exploration boom leading to many new discoveries including several new Canadian mines, and the re-evaluation of known mining districts with new insight. In 1966, the discovery of the VMS deposits at Myra Falls on central Vancouver Island led to a resurgence of exploration interest in similar host rocks on Vancouver Island including the area surrounding the historic past producers in the Mount Sicker area beginning in 1967. This eventually attracted the interest of several Canadian exploration and mining companies with highly specialized expertise in VMS deposits, who employed modern geological, geochemical and geophysical techniques and acquired interests over portions of the claims covered by the Mount Sicker Project up until 1991. These included Cominco Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd., Ducanex Resources Ltd., S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd., Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. and successor Falconbridge Ltd., Corporation Falconbridge Copper and successor Minnova Inc., and Utah Mines Ltd. During this period seven new BC MINFILE occurrences within the area of the Mount Sicker Project were discovered and explored including six VMS showings: Northeast Copper Zone 092B 099, Hope 092B 110, Randy North

092B 128, Volcanics 092B 156, Sicker 1 092B 170 and CF Group B 092B 172; and a surficial gold showing Chemainus River Placer 092B 189. A significant new VMS developed prospect Lara 092B 129 was discovered by Laramide Resources Ltd. and successor Treasury Metals Inc. and Aberford Resources Ltd., located southwest of the Mount Sicker Project area. Additional work was also focused on local iron formation occurrences, including Lady D located on the northern portion of the Project claims, which could be genetically and spatially associated with VMS mineralization.

In 1967, Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. completed a feasibility study for leaching copper from dump material from around the past producing mines Lenora, Tyee and Richard III. In 1969, an indicated mineral resources estimate was published for Lenora consisting of 317,485 tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.65% lead, 6.6% zinc, 140 g/t silver and 4.11 g/t gold (Jones, L., Lefebure, D., Owsiacki, G., and Schroeter, T., Major Silver Deposits of British Columbia, BCGS Open File 1998-10). This resource estimate and feasibility study should both be considered historical, were not completed to standards and guidelines of the CIM and NI43-101, and cannot be considered current or relied upon for economic studies.

BC ARIS reports listed in Table 3 document only those portions of extensive work completed for which costs were filed for mineral title assessment during this period, which at the time required payment of a 10% filing fee based on the amount of work filed. This resulted in considerable exploration work being withheld from the public record. However, some companies and consultants who worked on these projects subsequently donated their files to BC Property File, which contains extensive historical data catalogued according to MINFILE numbers and largely available online for the area of the Mount Sicker Project. This includes various reports, maps and other details for the past producing mines, as well as summary exploration reports and accompanying maps and other details for different claim groups held by different companies during this period. BC Property File also contains extensive government data including mine drawings and other data from historical mining operations, publicly available online. However, none of this or any prior data is publicly available in georeferenced formats.

The perceived political climate in BC changed in 1991 from pro-mining to anti-mining resulting in significantly reduced exploration activities by most exploration and mining companies in the province for over a decade. The change was demonstrated by an abrupt and premature stoppage of work on several prospective exploration projects in BC, particularly on Vancouver Island. In the author's opinion the exploration work in the Mount Sicker area was prematurely terminated mainly by the change in the perceived political climate in BC and not necessarily by negative exploration results.

One of the few significant projects completed in the area during this period of reduced exploration was a drilling program in 1998 by Nucanolan Resources Ltd. and Laramide Resources Ltd. on their Lara Project, located southwest of the Mount Sicker Project (Archibald, J.C, ARIS Report 26021, 1999).

## **2006-2021**

From 2006 to 2009, Geoscience BC funded research work led by the Mineral Deposits Research Unit (MDRU) at the University of British Columbia (UBC) investigating VMS mineralization in the Paleozoic age Sicker Group on Vancouver Island (Ruks, T., Mortensen, J. et.al., Geoscience BC Reports 2007-2010). This included work in the Mount Sicker area, detailed in a PhD thesis by Mr. Ruks at UBC (Ruks, T., PhD Thesis, UBC, 2015). Exploration interest in the area increased, while intermittent prospecting activity by

local explorationists focused on known mineral occurrences in the Mount Sicker area continued over the past three decades.

In 2007 and 2008 two exploration companies each holding a large group of claims east and west respectively of the Mount Sicker Project engaged Aeroquest International to conduct multi-parameter airborne geophysical surveys over their properties. To the west, Laramide Resources Ltd. completed 500 line-km of detailed combined magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveying on their Lara Project, which covered the western portion of the Mount Sicker Project claims (Kelso, I., and Wetherup, S., ARIS Report 29840). Laramide also completed a NI43-101 and CIM compliant mineral resource estimate for the Lara Deposit, located southwest of the Mount Sicker Project. To the east, Westridge Resources Inc. completed 440 line-km of detailed combined magnetic and electromagnetic surveying on their Fortuna Claim Group, which extended from near Osborne Bay and Stuart Channel to and including almost the entire eastern half of the Mount Sicker Project claims (T.L. Sadlier-Brown, ARIS Report 29947, 2008). The two geophysical surveys covered a semi-continuous swath of favourable stratigraphy hosting many VMS style mineral occurrences, leaving an un-surveyed gap of 2 to 3 km over the central portion of the Project claims.

In 2010, Laramide's successor Treasury Metals Inc. completed extensive geological mapping and geochemistry on the Lara Property, which covered the Hope 092B110, Randy North 092B 128, Lara 092B129 occurrences (Weatherup, S., ARIS Report 31578, 2010). Also in 2010, Westridge completed geological mapping and limited rock geochemistry in two target areas on their Fortuna Claim Group, including the NE Copper Zone showing now covered by the Mount Sicker Project claims (T.L. Sadlier-Brown, Ruks, T.L., ARIS Report 31667, 2010).

Beginning in 2003, the late prospector A. Francis acquired, maintained and prospected mineral claims covering much of eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project until he died in 2008, after which his widow C. McCombs transferred the claims to private company Connary Ventures Inc. who sold an interest in the claims to a local private company Rock-Con Resources Inc. Under the author's supervision Rock-Con and successor RCR Mining LLP completed remote sensing, prospecting and geochemistry over the Mt. Sicker Property and 2 other properties on southern Vancouver Island from late 2010 to early 2014. (Houle, J., ARIS Reports 32278, 32280 and 34604; Burgert, A., ARIS Report 32849; McLelland, D. ARIS Reports 31970 and 32130).

In 2014, Treasury Metals Inc. completed initiated a baseline environmental study on their Lara Project. In 2018, Treasury completed a LiDAR survey over their entire Lara Project, including the western portion of area now covered by the Mount Sicker Project (Larsen, A., Wolfe, B., ARIS Report 37716, 2018).

In 2017 prospector J. Deveault through his company 911 Mining Co. began acquiring and prospecting mineral claims in the Mount Sicker Project area, initially on the Hayden claim located immediately east of the past producer Richard III (Deveault, ARIS Report 36845, 2017).

In early 2020 prospector K. Funk also began acquiring claims in the same area and the two prospectors decided to collaborate as 50/50 mineral title holders and prospecting partners on the Mount Sicker Project. The prospectors acquired a total of 15 contiguous claims covering 1,699 hectares and 13 BC MINFILE occurrences in the Mount Sicker area. During the 2020 field season extensive prospecting work, including GPS-controlled rock sampling, portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) and laboratory analyses were completed by the prospectors and over the claims of the property (Deveault J. and Funk,

K., ARIS Reports 39405 and 39406, 2021). In October, 2021 the partners J. Deveault and K. Funk optioned 15 contiguous mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project to Scenc Resources Corp. (since renamed Sasquatch Resources Corp.) and subsequently purchased mineral claim 1074563 from Rijk Mineraal Exploration Inc. That claim covers the 3 historic past producing mines Lenora, Tyee and Richard III, and is surrounded by the other 15 claims of the Project. In November, 2021 the partners optioned claim 1074563 to Sasquatch. Subsequently in 2021 and early 2022 Sasquatch Resources Corp. completed additional prospecting, rock geochemistry, geological mapping, and limited ground geophysics (Houle, J., ARIS Report 40298, 2022).

In early 2022, three new cell mineral claims totalling 1,529.5 hectares and covering three additional BC MINFILE occurrences (Hope 092B110, Randy North 092B128, and Volcanics 092B156) were acquired 100% by Sasquatch, all contiguous to the 16 previously existing project claims. This resulted in the Mount Sicker Project claims defined in the Property Description and Location section of this report.

## Geological Setting and Mineralization

The geological setting description in this report is adapted from Ruks, T., et al, 2010. The area of the Mount Sicker Project is underlain by the rocks of the Sicker Group, a sequence of Devonian volcanic and sedimentary rocks that comprise the base of the Wrangellia Terrane. Rocks of the Sicker Group are exposed on Vancouver Island in four structurally-elevated regions known as the Bedingfield, Buttle Lake, Cowichan Lake and Nanoose “Uplifts”. Two of these areas are of particular economic importance: the Buttle Lake Uplift which is the site of the VMS deposits of the Myra Falls Operation and the Cowichan Lake Uplift which hosts the Mount Sicker area and Lara VMS deposits. Regional geology based on BCGS current MapPlace Geology for southern Vancouver Island appears in Figure 7.

The Cowichan Lake Uplift extends from the Port Alberni area east-southeasterly to Saltspring Island, a distance of about 130 km. The rocks comprising the Cowichan Lake Uplift are divided into two groups: older, volcanic stratigraphy of the Sicker Group and the overlying, predominantly sedimentary and carbonate strata of the Buttle Lake Group. Sicker Group rocks are divided into 3 formations. The oldest unit is the Duck Lake Formation which comprises dominantly basaltic volcanic rocks of probable Late Devonian age. These rocks are overlain by Late Devonian mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Nitinat Formation. Neither the Duck Lake nor Nitinat formations are exposed in the Project area. The Nitinat Formation is overlain by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, a Late Devonian assemblage of dominantly dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic rocks. Rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation are the oldest exposed in the Project area, and are host to VMS mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project claims. Overlying the McLaughlin Ridge rocks of the Sicker Group are those of the Buttle Lake Group, a Pennsylvanian to Permian package of cherts, argillites and carbonate sedimentary rocks, which is locally represented by those of the Fourth Lake Formation. Rocks of the Fourth Lake Formation are host to exhalative iron formation mineralization in the northern portion of the Mount Sicker Project claims.

Late Devonian and Early Mississippian stratigraphy of the Cowichan Uplift are intruded by similarly aged felsic plutonic rocks of the Saltspring Intrusions, and Middle to Late Triassic gabbro to diorite sills of the Mount Hall suite. Rocks of the Saltspring Intrusions are believed to be in part coeval with volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Sicker Group, but are apparently exposed

only to the east of the Project area. The Mount Hall sills are hosts, along with the older strata, to quartz-sulphide vein mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project claims, and also occur surrounding and between the older volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. The youngest consolidated rocks the Project area are those of the upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, an extensive sedimentary sequence which unconformably overlies Paleozoic and Triassic rocks.

In the Mount Sicker Project area, Sicker Group strata tend to strike east-southeast, are steeply to vertically dipping, and are complexly folded along strike-parallel axes. Both the Sicker Group strata and intrusive rocks are commonly offset by normal faulting parallel or sub-parallel to the regional fabric, and also by northeast-directed strike slip or oblique faults.

According to the BCGS current MapPlace Geology shown in Figures 7 and 8, the Mount Sicker Property is underlain by rock types with map unit colours, nomenclature, lithologies, and structural/stratigraphic relationships as follows:



**Qal** - Quaternary – unconsolidated sands and gravels

- **Erosional Unconformity, locally Fault Contact** -



**uKN** – Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group – undifferentiated sedimentary rocks

- **Erosional Unconformity, locally Fault Contact** -



**LTrMH** – Late Triassic Mount Hall – gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks

- **Intrusive, locally Fault Contact** -



**MPnBFch** – Mississippian to Permian Buttle Lake Group - Fourth Lake Formation – chert, siliceous argillite, carbonate rocks

- **Conformity, locally Fault Contact** -



**uDSiM** – Middle to Upper Devonian Sicker Group – McLaughlin Ridge Formation – dacitic to rhyolitic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks

Metallic mineralization of at least two different styles have been discovered, developed and mined from the three contiguous BC MINFILE past producers in the Mount Sicker Project area, Lenora 092B 001, Tye 092B 002 and Richard III 092B 003. During the initial production from 1898 to 1909, primarily copper sulphide mineralization with accessory silver and gold was exploited. During the second production period from 1943 to 1952, both copper and zinc sulphide mineralization were exploited. The two styles of metallic mineralization were described by J.S. Stevenson in 1945, and classified as banded Barite Ore and massive Quartz Ore (Stevenson, J., CIMM Volume 48, 1945, BC Property File PF005382).

At that time, all metallic mineralization was considered to be epigenetic and the concept of syngenetic VMS mineralization was as yet unknown. Nonetheless, it is apparent from detailed descriptions of mineralization styles by Stevenson that the Barite Ore containing alternating layers of copper-rich chalcopyrite/pyrite and zinc-rich sphalerite represents syngenetic VMS mineralization. The Quartz Ore was described by V. Dolmage in 1916, based on samples labelled as Bonanza Ore from a 12-inch Vein, presumed to be from Lenora, contains chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, and is extremely rich in silver

and gold, with high copper and zinc values accompanied by barite, calcite and quartz as gangue minerals (Dolmage, V., Economic Geology v.11., 1916). The Quartz Ore may represent epigenetic Quartz-Sulphide Vein mineralization or remobilized and enriched VMS mineralization. Quartz veins either barren or sulphide-bearing have been observed hosted both by Sicker Group volcanic and Triassic intrusive rocks in several locations on the Mount Sicker Project.

The mineralization exploited in the past producers Lenora, Tyee and Richard III occurred as two parallel, easterly trending, steeply-dipping, gently west-plunging lenses about 50 metres apart, referred to by J. Stevenson as the South Orebody and the North Orebody. The South Orebody was the primary source of production during the initial production period from 1898 to 1909; the North Orebody was developed and mined primarily during the second production period from 1943 to 1952. The South Orebody had approximate dimensions of 600 m. strike, 45 m. depth and 6 m. thickness; the North Orebody had approximate dimensions of 500 m. strike, 35 m. depth and 3 m. thickness. Both orebodies had vertical extents from surface to about 100 m. depth. Both orebodies are considered stratiform deposits that were folded into tight synclines and anticlines within fault-bounded blocks, hosted by similarly folded and faulted rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group (MacRobbie, P., MSc Thesis, Carleton University, 1988). The two orebodies lie entirely within cell mineral claim 1074563 of the Mount Sicker Project along the western flank of Mount Sicker.

Similar occurrences of VMS style mineralization have been discovered and explored but without significant economic success at several other locations documented in BC MINFILE and located within the claims of the Mount Sicker Project, as follows:

The Victoria BC MINFILE past producer 092B 004 and the Copper Canyon BC MINFILE showing 092B 086 are located approximately 1.5 km west and along strike from Lenora, situated along the east and west banks respectively of the Chemainus River. Both occurrences are hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and lie within cell mineral claim 1071435 of the Mount Sicker Project, immediately surrounded by other cell mineral claims of the Project. Limited underground workings were excavated to explore VMS style copper-silver-gold mineralization between 1897 and 1907 at these occurrences including the Elmore Fraction claim between them. From 1904 to 1907 115 tonnes averaging 3.8% copper, 30 g/t silver and 1.1 g/t gold were produced from the Victoria workings, the only documented production from beyond the main orebodies at Lenora, Tyee and Richard III.

The Key City MINFILE prospect 092B 087 is located immediately west and along strike of Lenora, and hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group. In 1902 Key City was explored for VMS style copper mineralization via limited underground workings. The occurrence lies near the junction of three cell mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project: 1058549, 1074563 and 1074557.

The Sharon Copper MINFILE prospect 092B 040 is located approximately 1.5 km northwest and along strike from Copper Canyon and Victoria. The Water Power-Brenton MINFILE showing 092B 041 is located approximately 0.5 km. northeast of Sharon Copper. Both occurrences are hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and are situated on the east flank of Mount Brenton. Limited underground workings were excavated at Sharon Copper including the Pauper claim, and surface work at Water Power-Brenton including the Mildred claim from 1923 to 1927, which along with later diamond drilling explored VMS style copper-silver mineralization. Sharon Copper lies

within cell claim 1074588 and Water Power-Brenton lies immediately to the north within cell claim 1074774, both within the western portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Queen Bee MINFILE showing 092B 088 and the Belle MINFILE showing 092B 089 are both located approximately 1 km north of Tyee, situated along the northern flank of Mount Sicker. The occurrences are hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group. Initial exploration work via shafts and adits from 1898 to 1901, followed by open cuts in 1920, and later diamond drilling targeted VMS style copper-zinc-gold mineralization. Belle was initially explored along with the Little Nugget, Seattle and Scotch claims. Both the Queen Bee and Belle occurrences lie within cell mineral claim 1074780 of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Lady D MINFILE showing 092B 076 is the easternmost of five similar occurrences of iron formation located northwest of Mount Sicker along the northern flank of Mount Brenton. The Lady D is hosted by a jasper unit within the volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Devonian Sicker Group, and was explored both for iron and for possibly related VMS style mineralization including copper, silver and gold from 1953 to 2001. The Lady D occurrence lies within cell claim 1075919 within the northwest portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Northeast Copper Zone MINFILE showing 092B 099 is located approximately 2 km northeast of Tyee and Richard III along the northern flank of Mount Sicker. The showing was initially discovered in 1898 as Fortuna and explored for VMS style copper, silver and gold mineralization via shafts and adits. It is hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and surrounded by significant exposures of Mount Hall gabbro and diabase sills and dykes. Exploration resumed at the Northeast Copper Zone around 1978 and continued intermittently until 2010. The Northeast Copper Zone lies within cell claim 1074328 within the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Hope MINFILE showing 092B 110 is located approximately 5 km west of Mount Sicker along the southern flank of Mount Brenton between Humbird Creek to the east and Silver Creek to the west. The Hope showing is flanked by three other undocumented occurrences including the 126 Zone to the northeast, the Silver Creek Zone to the north and the 262 Zone to the west. All occurrences are hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and were all explored for VMS style gold, silver, zinc, copper and lead mineralization from 1982 to 2018 in conjunction with the Lara developed prospect MINFILE 092B129. Cell mineral claim 1094430 contains the Hope showing and the 126 Zone; the 262 Zone and the Silver Creek Zone may straddle the western edge of the claim.

The Randy North MINFILE showing 092B 128 showing is located approximately 9 km northwest of Mount Sicker along the southern flank of Coronation Mountain between Solly Creek to the east and Chipman Creek to the west. The Randy North showing is hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and were all explored for VMS style zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold mineralization from 1978 to 2018 in conjunction with the Lara developed prospect MINFILE 092B129. The Randy North showing lies within the western portion of cell mineral claim 1094430.

The Volcanics MINFILE showing 092B 156 is located approximately 4 km east of Mount Sicker along the northeast flank of Little Sicker Mountain. It is hosted by andesitic to rhyolitic volcanics of the Devonian Sicker Group, intruded locally by Mount Hall gabbro and diabase sills and dykes. The showing was explored intermittently from 1983 to 2011 for VMS style copper, zinc, silver mineralization. The showing lies on cell mineral claim 1094435 at the east end of the Mount Sicker Project claims.

The Sicker 1 MINFILE showing 092B 170 is located approximately 2.5 km east of Tye and Richard III along the eastern flank of Mount Sicker. It is hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and surrounded by significant exposures of Mount Hall gabbro and diabase sills and dykes. The showing was explored for VMS style copper, lead, silver and gold mineralization intermittently from 1982 to 2010. The Sicker 1 showing lies within cell mineral claim 1075780 within the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The CF Group MINFILE showing 092B 172, also called the C Zone, is located approximately 1.5 km northeast of Tye and Richard III near the peak of Mount Sicker. It is hosted by Mount Hall gabbro and surrounded by rhyolitic volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group. Quartz-sulphide veins containing chalcopyrite were explored for copper, gold and silver intermittently from 1972 to 2008. The CF Group showing lies within cell mineral claim 1075780 within the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

MINFILE showings Rose 092B 028 was explored for mica and sericite, and Chemainus River Placer 092B 189 for gold in surficial placers. Although these showing may lie within the claims of the Mount Sicker Project, they not relevant to the Project or of economic interest and therefore will not be discussed.

## Deposit Types

The principal deposit type being investigated and explored for at the Mount Sicker Project is polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization of the Noranda-Kuroko type, described by T. Hoy in BCGS Mineral Deposit Profile G06. This deposit type may contain copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold as primary commodities; and cadmium, sulphur, selenium, tin, barite and gypsum as secondary commodities. An associated deposit type mentioned in Mineral Deposit Profile G06 is stockwork copper veins that may also contain lead, zinc, silver and gold. Worldwide, the average deposit of this type contains 1.5 million tonnes averaging 1.3% copper, 1.9% lead, 2.0% zinc, 13 g/t silver and 0.16 g/t gold.

The historic past producing mines at Mount Sicker exploited both banded VMS style mineralization (Barite Ore) and massive vein style mineralization (Quartz Ore) from two parallel orebodies as described by J. Stevenson. It appears that both styles of mineralization occurred in and were mined from both the North and South orebodies. The Bonanza Ore from a 12-inch Vein as described by V. Dolmage in 1916 appears to belong to the Quartz Ore style, and contained extremely high silver and gold values. The historic mines at Mount Sicker produced 277,517 tonnes averaging 3.4 % copper, 0.14% lead, 1.6% zinc, 90 g/t silver and 4.2 g/t gold located within a 500 m by 100 m area and a vertical extent of 100 m. These grades are considerably higher than average deposits of this type, but also considerably smaller in size.

Trafigura Mining through majority ownership of Nyrstar owns the Myra Falls Operation located 175 km northwest of Mount Sicker, with orebodies hosted by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Sicker Group, shown in Figure 19. As of 2017 Myra Falls had total ore production exceeding 30 million tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.6% lead, 5.5% zinc, 54 g/t silver and 2.0 g/t gold (McNulty, B. et al, Economic Geology, v.115, 2019). Production has been almost exclusively from underground mining of several orebodies located within a 5 km by 2 km area, and a vertical extent of 1 km. The silver and gold grades at Myra Falls are considerably higher than the average deposits of this type, and the size of the combined deposits is also considerably larger. The precious metal enrichment at Myra Falls was

recently studied and found to be due the presence of electrum (silver-gold alloy) in late veinlets cutting earlier VMS lithologies (Marshall, D., et al, Geosciences, 2018). The electrum is contained within a mineral assemblage of zinc, copper, lead, arsenic and antimony sulphide minerals along with barite and quartz as gangue minerals. There appears to be similarities between these precious metal bearing veinlets and the Bonanza or Quartz Ore described by V. Dolmage and J. Stephenson at Mount Sicker.

Kelly B. Funk through his private company 802213 Alberta Ltd. owns several contiguous claims which host the Lara VMS deposit, located 4 km west of and adjacent to the claims of the Mount Sicker Project, shown in Figures 11a-f. The Lara deposit is hosted by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Sicker Group and contains an indicated resource estimate of 1.146 million tonnes averaging 1.05% copper, 0.58% lead, 3.01% zinc, 32.97 g/t silver and 1.97 g/t gold in three sub-zones within an area of 1 km by 500 m. with a vertical extent of about 500 m. (Kelso, I. et.al., ARIS 29840, 2007). The silver and gold grades at Lara are considerably higher than the average deposits of this type, and the size is about average.

Several common characteristics amongst VMS deposits at Mount Sicker, Myra Falls and Lara are:

- elongate shapes
- shallow to flat-lying plunge orientations
- minimum 500 m. x 100 m. x 100 m. to maximum 5 km. x 2 km. x 1 km. extent
- high precious metal grades

These characteristics and other details known from research on these deposits could be useful to Sasquatch Resources Corp. in current and future exploration work targeting VMS mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project.

## Exploration

From May to December 2022, Sasquatch Resources Corp. completed mineral title acquisitions, plus field and office-based exploration programs on the Mount Sicker Project consisting of drill core and rock geochemical sampling, modeling of geophysical data, a LiDAR survey and geological mapping.

In May 2022, Sasquatch engaged geophysicist Mike Anderson, P.G., to perform an inversion modeling on recently acquired digital data from an airborne geophysical survey flown in 2008 over the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project, including Time Domain EM and Magnetic data.

In June 2022, Sasquatch engaged Aeroquest Mapcon to complete a LiDAR survey over the area of the Mount Sicker Property.

In August 2022, Sasquatch purchased three cell mineral claims from prospector and director Justin Deveault, previously selected through MTO during March, 2022.

In November 2022, Sasquatch engaged geologist Graham Leroux, P.Geo., to complete geological mapping on the Mount Sicker Project, including rock sampling and geochemistry. Also in November, Mr. Deveault completed rock sampling in two areas of the Project. Also in November, the author completed a site visit to the Mount Sicker Project accompanied by Mr. Leroux and Mr. Deveault. Also in November, Mr. Leroux and Mr. Deveault completed logging, sampling and geochemistry of the stored drill core

from a shallow core drilling program completed in January 2022 on the Mount Sicker Project totaling 14.85 metres in 4 holes using a hand-portable packsack drill.

In January 2023, Mr. Deveault sent five rock samples previously taken in November 2022 to ALS Labs.

Compilation of results from the field programs continued until March 2023. In total, Sasquatch Resources Corp. made aggregate exploration expenditures of \$33,516 on the Project during the 2022 exploration program. Components of the 2022 field program are described below with details in the Appendices.

### Sampling and Geochemistry

The 2022 rock geochemical sampling program at the Mount Sicker Project claims consisted of 28 rock outcrop samples including 22 samples taken by G. Leroux, P.Geo. and 6 samples taken by prospector and director J. Deveault during November 2022. Details for all 28 rock samples are tabulated in Appendix 1, including locations, descriptions, geochemistry highlights, and copies of analytical certificates. Sample locations and numbers appear in Figures 9, 10a, and 11a; and values for target elements gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc appear in Figures 10g-10k and 11b-f, including proportional size coloured bubble plots for elevated element values. Appendix 1 also contains a GPS Location table with the coordinates of a previously undocumented adit near the Rusty Rock Zone on the Project area.

The initial backpack drilling program was undertaken in January 2022 to date by Sasquatch utilizing a hand-portable core drill to test extents of exposed sulphide mineralization in outcrop with four short holes at each of four known mineralized locations as follows:

Hole ID	Area	Zone	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev_m	Azimuth	Dip	Depth_m
BD22-001	Lenora Copper	10N	442034	5412826	449	115	-46	6.1
BD22-002	Lenora Portal Area	10N	442036	5412832	450	160	-50	3.15
BD22-003	Tyee Stringer Zone	10N	442185	5412942	465	120	-78	1.35
BD22-004	VMS Zinc Occurrence	10N	442122	5413798	422	90	-70	4.25

The drilling program was conducted using a Shaw portable backpack drill with a 1 horsepower gasoline motor producing 41 mm. diameter drill core, operated by Mr. Deveault during January 15-29, 2022. The cost of drilling these holes was previously filed for assessment in SOW 5935583 and documented in ARIS 40298. The drill core was retained by Mr. Deveault at his residence until November 2022, when Mr. Leroux and Mr. Deveault logged, sampled and shipped the whole core in various sample lengths. Drill hole locations and numbers appear in Figures 9 and 10a; and drill intercepts for target elements gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc appear in Figures 10b-f. Drill core logs, geochemistry highlights and copies of the analytical certificate appear in Appendix 1. Since the core sample lengths were not measured, the author used the sample weights to calculate drill hole intercepts with weight-averaged target element values for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, shown in the highlights, summarized as follows:

Hole ID	Area	Length	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
BD22-001	Lenora Copper	6.1	9.95	125.04	6.32	0.13	4.03
BD22-002	Lenora Portal Area	3.15	3.48	84.72	2.15	0.96	12.26
BD22-003	Tyee Stringer Zone	1.35	0.10	9.3	0.26	0.01	3.99
BD22-004	VMS Zinc Occurrence	4.25	0.19	3.69	0.38	0.01	8.45

## **Geophysics**

The 2022 geophysical inversion modeling program at the Mount Sicker Project consisted initially of acquisition of the source digital AeroTEM TDEM/MAG data from Geotech (previously Aeroquest International) by Sasquatch Resources Corp. through written approval by Harry's Manufacturing (previously Westridge Resources Ltd.). The costs for the original survey flown in 2008 were previously filed for assessment by Westridge as documented in ARIS 29947. In May 2022 the digital data was provided to geophysicist M. Anderson, P.G., who completed inversion modeling of both the TDEM and Magnetic data and integration into a final report which appears in its entirety in Appendix 2, to which the author has added the approximate location of the Historic Mining Zone (HMZ) of the past producing Lenora, Tyee and Richard 111 occurrences to selected maps in Mr. Anderson's report for spatial reference. The western portion of the 2008 airborne survey and subsequent inversion modeling covers the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project area.

The key observations from the geophysical survey program include a concentric set of conductive anomalies, a large magnetic structure, and a contact along the southern side of the survey area. Mr. Anderson has recommended completion of the proposed ground TDEM geophysical survey, and that a gravity geophysical survey as well as a drill and trenching program be initiated.

## **Geology including LiDAR**

The 2022 LiDAR survey at the Mount Sicker Project consisted of approximately 75 line-km completed by Aeroquest Mapcon, for which methods and specifications appear in Appendix 3. The 2022 geological mapping program at the Mount Sicker Project built on the 2021 program, and consisted of an additional 66 field stations visited and mapped by G. Leroux, P.Geo. during November 2022. This was followed up by compilation of recent and historical geological and drilling data utilizing the 2022 LiDAR survey data by Mr. Leroux as a geological mapping and interpretation base included in a report which appears in its entirety in Appendix 3. The report includes several geology maps at different scales for different project areas. An additional three maps at three different scales appear as Figures 12, 13 and 14 in this report.

The key observation from the geological mapping program is the confirmation of continuation of a common mineralized stratigraphy between the Historic Mining Zone (Lenora past producer) and the Sharon Copper prospect, and the Hope and Randy North showings. Mr. Leroux had recommended future detailed mapping and sampling between the Historic Mining Zone and Copper Canyon, along the Chemainus River during low water levels, and at the Randy North Zone; and to continue the backpack drilling program near in the Historic Mining Zone. In addition, Mr. Leroux has recommended that the Company initiate the permitting process for a small diamond drilling program, undertake a thorough compilation and digitization of historic exploration records, and acquisition of additional mineral titles to cover favourable stratigraphy in the western portion of the Mount Sicker project.

## **Drilling**

The only drilling program undertaken to date by Sasquatch Resources Corp. utilized a hand-portable core drill to test extents of exposed sulphide mineralization in outcrop to shallow depths.

## Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Rock and drill core geochemistry samples taken and analyzed on behalf of Sasquatch Resources Corp. documented in this report were taken either by prospector and director J. Deveault or by consulting geologist G. Leroux. Rock samples were extracted using rock hammers and taken from their source locations which were described and measured by hand-held GPS, labeled sequentially, and transported either by Mr. Deveault to his residence in Duncan, BC, or by Mr. Leroux to his residence in Prince George, BC. The rock samples were inspected and described and placed in sample bags with numbered tags, and the drill core was logged and whole core segments were placed in sample bags with numbered tags. Both the rock and drill core samples were transported to and prepared and analyzed by ALS Labs in North Vancouver, BC in two separate work orders from November 2022 to March 2023. ALS utilized standard rock sample preparation methods, 4-acid digestion of sample pulps, 33 element ICP analyses, ore grade analyses for copper, lead, zinc and silver, and ore grade 30-gram fire assay with atomic absorption finish for gold.

Sample security between the time of sampling and receipt of the samples by the laboratory cannot be verified by the author. However, no reason exists for the author to suspect any intentional or accidental contamination of the samples, while acknowledging that most of the samples were selectively obtained from sources and should not be considered as representative of those mineralized exposures. In the author's opinion, the analytical results from these programs appearing in this report are reliable. The analytical methods selected by the samplers and used by the laboratory, including the lab's QC/QA procedures were appropriate for the mineralized rock samples, including 4-acid digestion of pulps, but in the author's opinion the following improvement is recommended for analyzing future samples:

- Use 48 element ICP-MS analyses vs 33 element ICP-AES specifically for elements indium, selenium and tellurium which are potential indicator and/or by-products in some VMS deposits

## Data Verification

On November 7, 2022 the author completed a site inspection to the Mount Sicker Project during the 2022 work program in order to verify geological work being conducted by Mr. Leroux on behalf of Sasquatch Resources Corp. The author had recently documented rock geochemistry programs completed by the property Optionors in 2020 (Deveault, J. & Funk, K., ARIS 39406, 2021) and geological and geochemistry work by Scenc Resources Corp. in 2021 (Houle, J., ARIS 40298, 2022). The author had previously supervised and documented similar geochemistry programs in the project area for Rock-Con Resources in 2010 (Houle, J., ARIS 32278, 2011) and for Connary Ventures Inc. in 2014 (Houle, J., ARIS 34604, 2014) and so was already familiar with many mineralized areas in the project area.

## Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

## Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

## Adjacent Properties

As of the effective date of this report, the contiguous cell mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project were bounded discontinuously by cell mineral claims held by others to the east and west as shown in Figure 2, subject to subsequent forfeitures and selection of claims. The cell claims to the east and west were selected by their owners to cover either un-titled BC MINFILE occurrences and/or the favourable Sicker Group volcanic bedrock stratigraphy interpreted along strike of the MINFILE occurrences at Mount Sicker, as shown in Figures 6 and 8. Many of the historic crown granted mineral claims in the area of the Property were acquired and prospected for the same reasons, including the Mona Fraction Crown Granted Mineral Claim (PIN 15083630) which occurs as a 5.9-hectare internal gap within the Property as shown in Figure 3, and described in the Property Description section of this report.

To the east of the Mount Sicker Project are three adjacent cell mineral claims each held by different entities as follows:

- 1070559 – 1 cell claim selected in August 2019 and held 50% each by G. Glover and R. Glover; the claim has been maintained by physical work and is in good standing until August 22, 2023
- 1090813 – 5-cell claim selected in January 2022 and held by 1335137 B.C. Ltd.; geochemical and prospecting work was filed for assessment in late 2022, for which the report will be available in December 2023; the claim is in good standing until July 6, 2026
- 1101964 – 8-cell claim selected in February 2023 and held 100% by J. Deveault; this claim covers the western portion of the area previously covered by claim 192908 which was allowed to forfeit; claim 1101964 is in good standing until February 3, 2024

Within an internal gap within the western portion of the Mount Sicker Project are three contiguous cell mineral claims held by the same entities as follows:

- 543042 – 2-cell claim selected in 2006 by S. Phillips, and held 50% each by S. Phillips and R. Morris, who have maintained the claim in good standing by completing and filing prospecting work; the claim's good to date is February 1, 2024
- 543043 – 2-cell claim selected in 2006 by S. Phillips, and held 50% each by S. Phillips and R. Morris, who have maintained the claim in good standing by completing and filing prospecting work; the claim's good to date is February 1, 2024
- 601627 – 1 cell claim selected in 2009 by S. Phillips, and held 50% each by S. Phillips and R. Morris, who have maintained the claim in good standing by completing and filing prospecting work; the claim's good to date is February 1, 2024

To the west of the Mount Sicker Project are five adjacent cell mineral claims held by different entities as follows:

- 1094138 – 2-cell claim selected in March 2022 and held 100% by D. Nelles; this claim is in good standing until March 29, 2023

- 1094248 – 4-cell claim selected in March 2022 and held 100% by K. Funk; this claim is in good standing until March 29, 2023
- 1094298 – 4-cell claim selected in March 2022 and held 100% by S. Scott; this claim is in good standing until March 29, 2023
- 1094386 - 74-cell claim selected in March 2022 and held 100% by K. Funk; this claim covers 3 BC MINFILE occurrences including developed prospect Lara 092B129, and showings Poly 092B138 and Bonbon 092B163; this claim is in good standing until March 29, 2023
- 1094794 – 12-cell claim selected in April 2022 and held 100% by K. Funk; this claim is in good standing until April 1, 2023

To the north of the Mount Sicker Project is 2-cell claim 1099553 selected in November 2022 and held 100% by M. Boas; this claim is in good standing until November 29, 2023

To the south of the Mount Sicker Project is 3-cell claim 1102036 selected in February 2023 and held 100% by J. Galleher; the claim is in good standing until February 6, 2024

## Other Relevant Data and Information

There may exist some challenges involved in the future exploration, development and mining of mineral resources at the Mount Sicker Project, as indicated in the Property Description section of this report. These may include underlying crown granted mineral claims with related uncertainties, overlying surface and timber rights held by various individuals or corporations, portions of the project lying within two different political jurisdictions, portions of the project lying within traditional territories of two different First Nation entities, and the presence of historic mining infrastructure and possible related environmental contamination. These items strongly suggest that a well planned, industry-standard corporate social responsibility (CSR) program be established, implemented and maintained as part of all future work plans by Sasquatch Resources Corp. and its agents at the Mount Sicker Project.

## Interpretation and Conclusions

The Mount Sicker Project is an exploration project targeting base and precious metal bearing volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization centred over and surrounding four historic past producing mines and fifteen other mineral occurrences on southern Vancouver Island. The geological setting, host rock age, and style of mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project are similar to Nyrstar's Myra Falls Operation, located 175 km to the northwest on central Vancouver Island. The mine at Myra Falls has produced about 25 million tonnes over 50+ years of operations since 1969, and hosts reserves and resources totaling about 10 million tonnes. Historic past producing mines on the Mount Sicker Project were Lenora, Tyee, Richard III and Victoria, which produced about 275,000 tonnes combined from intermittent operations between 1898 and 1964.

Modern exploration techniques were deployed over portions of the project by different owners and operators between 1967 and 1991 and between 2007 and 2018, but no systematic, modern exploration work has ever been undertaken over the entire Mount Sicker project area. The utilization of modern

exploration techniques and mineral deposit knowledge provides an excellent opportunity to discover economic mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project. The presence of highly elevated values of metals in outcropping exposures of mineralization on the Project, including several from Canada’s critical metals list, combined with current commodity prices for those metals provides a reasonable possibility for mineralization of sufficient grades to exist at the Mount Sicker Project that would allow exploitation using primarily underground mining methods, similar to those utilized at Myra Falls.

## Recommendations

The Mount Sicker Project warrants ongoing, systematic and phased modern exploration work including completing the initial phase totaling approximately C\$150,000. The recommended phase of work includes acquisition and modeling of existing airborne geophysical data over the recently expanded western portion of the project area, new ground geophysical surveys including electromagnetic (TDEM) and gravity, additional prospecting, geochemistry and mapping of unexplored areas, waste rock piles, packsack drilling where appropriate, a detailed GPS survey of and environmental baseline sampling program surrounding the historic mining infrastructure, and a GIS data compilation of key historic data, all prefaced and supported by an appropriate corporate social responsibility program engaging local communities and First Nations. It will also be necessary to secure an access and gate key agreement with the local logging company prior to undertaking any significant field work programs. This work will culminate in a notice of work application to obtain an exploration permit for a surface drilling program, and completion of technical reports required for corporate disclosure and mineral title documentation.

**Table 5 - Mount Sicker Project Proposed Work Program**

Category	Item Description	Scheduling	Units	No.	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	Access & Key Agreement	Mar., 2023	1	ea.	1,000	1,000
	Environmental Baseline	Apr. - Dec, 2023	9	mo.	1,000	9,000
	Community Engagement	Apr. - Dec, 2023	9	mo.	1,000	9,000
	First Nations Engagement	Apr. - Dec, 2023	9	mo.	1,000	9,000
Geophysics	Model Airborne Data	Apr., 2023	1	mo.	10,000	10,000
	Ground gravity	May - Jun., 2023	1	mo.	25,000	25,000
	Ground EM (TDEM)	May - Jun., 2023	1	mo.	25,000	25,000
Prospecting and Geochemistry	Unexplored areas, waste rock piles, packsack drilling	Apr.-Jun., 2023	2.5	mo.	10,000	25,000
Geology	Geological Mapping	Jul., 2023	2	wk.	6,000	12,000
	GIS data compilation	May. - Jul., 2023	3	mo.	3,000	9,000
Drilling	NOW application for drilling to begin in 2023	Aug. - Sep., 2023	1	mo.	8,000	8,000
Reports	Technical, Assessment	Oct. - Nov., 2023	1	mo.	8,000	8,000
<b>Totals</b>						<b>150,000</b>

Additional phases of work involving many different techniques could be undertaken in the future, with details and budgets to be proposed following completion and analysis of the results from the initial work phase.

Date and Signature Page

This report is effective as of the 25<sup>th</sup> Day of March, 2023.



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Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

March 25, 2023

Date



## Certificate of Qualified Person

This certificate applies to NI43-101 Technical Report for the Mount Sicker Project prepared for Sasquatch Resources Corp. effective as of March 25, 2023.

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of the consulting business Jacques Houle P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting, 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada, V9V 1P8.
2. I graduated from the University of Toronto with a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering – Mineral Exploration Option in 1978.
3. I am a Professional Engineer in good standing as a member of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #25107, Permit to Practice #1000227).
4. I have practised my profession continuously for over 40 years since graduation from university, including 5 years as a mine geologist in underground gold and silver mines, 15 years as an exploration manager, 3 years as a government geologist, and 20 years as a consultant.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in the National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, membership in a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am independent of the title holders and the Company as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I am entirely responsible as author for all aspects of the Technical Report.
8. I have personally visited the property for site inspections on behalf of the company on October 18, 2021, March 5, 2022, and November 7, 2022.
9. I have had prior involvement with the property as an independent consultant to a company holding claims in the same area between 2006 and 2014.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2023.



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Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



## References

### Website References

BC Assessment Reports (ARIS)	<a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/assessmentreports">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/assessmentreports</a>
BC MapPlace	<a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/mapplace/mapplace1">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/mapplace/mapplace1</a>
BC Mineral Deposit Profiles	<a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications/mineral-deposit-profiles">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications/mineral-deposit-profiles</a>
BC Mineral Titles Online (MTO)	<a href="https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do">https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do</a>
BC Mines Act Permits	<a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/permitting/mine-exploration">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/permitting/mine-exploration</a>
BC MINFILE	<a href="https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/">https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/</a>
BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports	<a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications/annual-report-to-the-minister">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications/annual-report-to-the-minister</a>
BC Ministry Publications	<a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications</a>
BC Property File	<a href="https://propertyfile.gov.bc.ca/">https://propertyfile.gov.bc.ca/</a>
British Columbia Security Commission (BCSC)	<a href="https://www.bcsc.bc.ca/industry/issuer-regulation/guidance-by-sector/mining">https://www.bcsc.bc.ca/industry/issuer-regulation/guidance-by-sector/mining</a>
Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM)	<a href="https://www.cim.org/#">https://www.cim.org/#</a>
Cowichan Valley Regional District	<a href="https://www.cvrd.ca/">https://www.cvrd.ca/</a>
Geoscience BC	<a href="https://www.geosciencebc.com/">https://www.geosciencebc.com/</a>
Hul'qumi'num First Nation	<a href="https://www.bctreaty.ca/hulquminum-treaty-group">https://www.bctreaty.ca/hulquminum-treaty-group</a>
Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU)	<a href="https://www.mdru.ubc.ca/">https://www.mdru.ubc.ca/</a>
Mosaic Forest Management	<a href="https://www.mosaicforests.com/">https://www.mosaicforests.com/</a>
Municipality of North Cowichan	<a href="https://www.northcowichan.ca/">https://www.northcowichan.ca/</a>
Natural Resources Canada - Critical Mineral	<a href="https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/minerals-mining/critical-minerals/23414">https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/minerals-mining/critical-minerals/23414</a>
Nyrstar for Myra Falls Operation	<a href="https://www.nyrstar.com/operations/mining">https://www.nyrstar.com/operations/mining</a>
Snuneymuxw First Nation	<a href="https://www.snuneymuxw.ca/">https://www.snuneymuxw.ca/</a>
Southern Railway of Vancouver Island	<a href="https://www.sryraillink.com/vancouver-island-service/">https://www.sryraillink.com/vancouver-island-service/</a>
Treasury Metals Inc. for Lara VMS Project	<a href="https://treasurymetals.com/corporate/overview/">https://treasurymetals.com/corporate/overview/</a>

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Stevenson, J., CIMM Volume 48, 1945



**Legend**

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fille
- Provincial Parks - Tantalus -
- Conservancy Areas - Tantal
- Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- Mineral Reserves (Operator**
- MTA\_SITE\_ORDER\_RESTRE\_C
- No Registration
- Conditional
- Conditional, Release Required
- Heritage/Historic Site
- Mineral Title - Current (Oper**
- TENURE\_SUB\_TYPE\_DESCR1
- Claim
- Lease

**Figure 1**



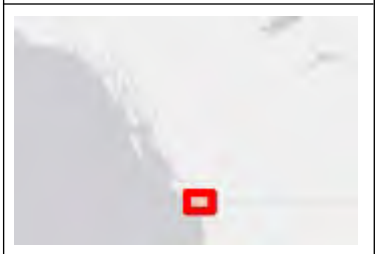
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Datum: NAD83  
Projection: Web Mercator

**Key Map of British Columbia**



Legend

- Indian Reserves - Colour Fill
  - National Parks - Outlined
  - National Parks - Colour Fille
  - Provincial Parks - Tantalis -
  - Ecological Reserves - Tanta
  - Protected Areas - Tantalis -
  - Recreation Areas - Tantalis
  - Conservancy Areas - Tantal
  - Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
  - Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)
- Mineral Occurrences (MINFI STATUS\_CODE)
- All others
  - Producer
  - Past Producer
  - Developed Prospect
- Contours - (1:20,000) FCODE
- Contour - Index
  - Contour - Index Indefinite
  - Contour - Index Depression
  - Contour - Index Depression Indr
  - Contour - Intermediate
  - Contour - Intermediate Indefinite
  - Contour - Intermediate Depressi
  - Contour - Intermediate Depressi
- Federal Transfer Lands - O



1: 100,000 **Figure 2**

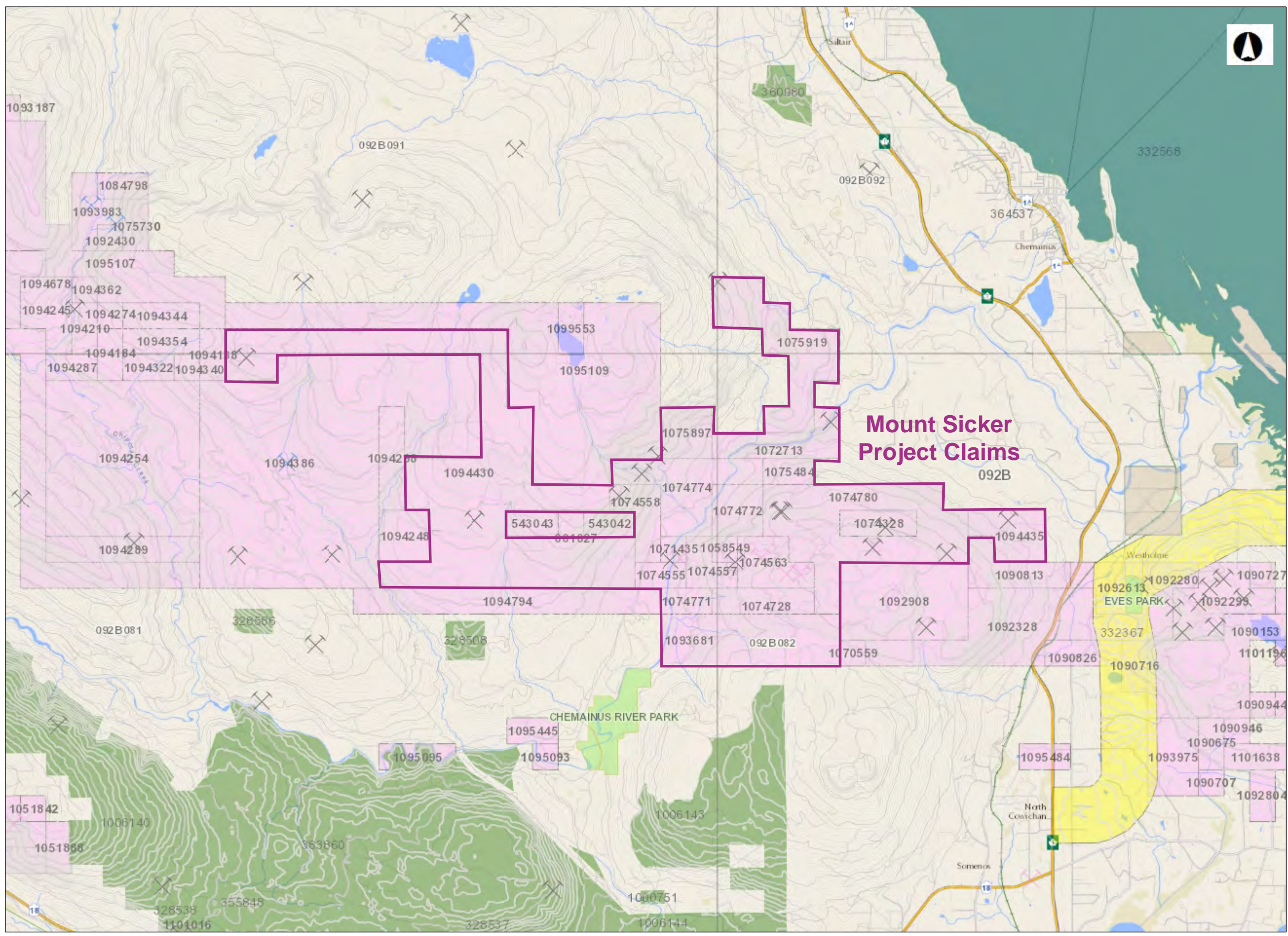
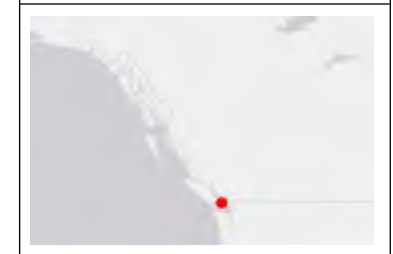
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Datum: NAD83  
Projection: Web Mercator

Key Map of British Columbia



Legend

- National Parks - Outlined
- National Parks - Colour Fill
- Ecological Reserves - Tanta
- Protected Areas - Tantalis
- Recreation Areas - Tantalis
- Conservancy Areas - Tantal
- Mapsheet Grid (1:20,000)
- Mapsheet Grid (1:250,000)

Mineral Occurrences (MINFI)

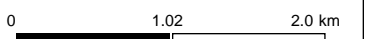
- STATUS\_CODE
- All others
  - Producer
  - Past Producer
  - Developed Prospect

Contours - (1:20,000)

- FCODE
- Contour - Index
  - Contour - Index Indefinite
  - Contour - Index Depression
  - Contour - Index Depression Indr
  - Contour - Intermediate
  - Contour - Intermediate Indefinite
  - Contour - Intermediate Depressi
  - Contour - Intermediate Depressi

Mineral and Placer Subsurfa  
Colour Filled

- LOT\_STATUS



1: 50,000 **Figure 3**

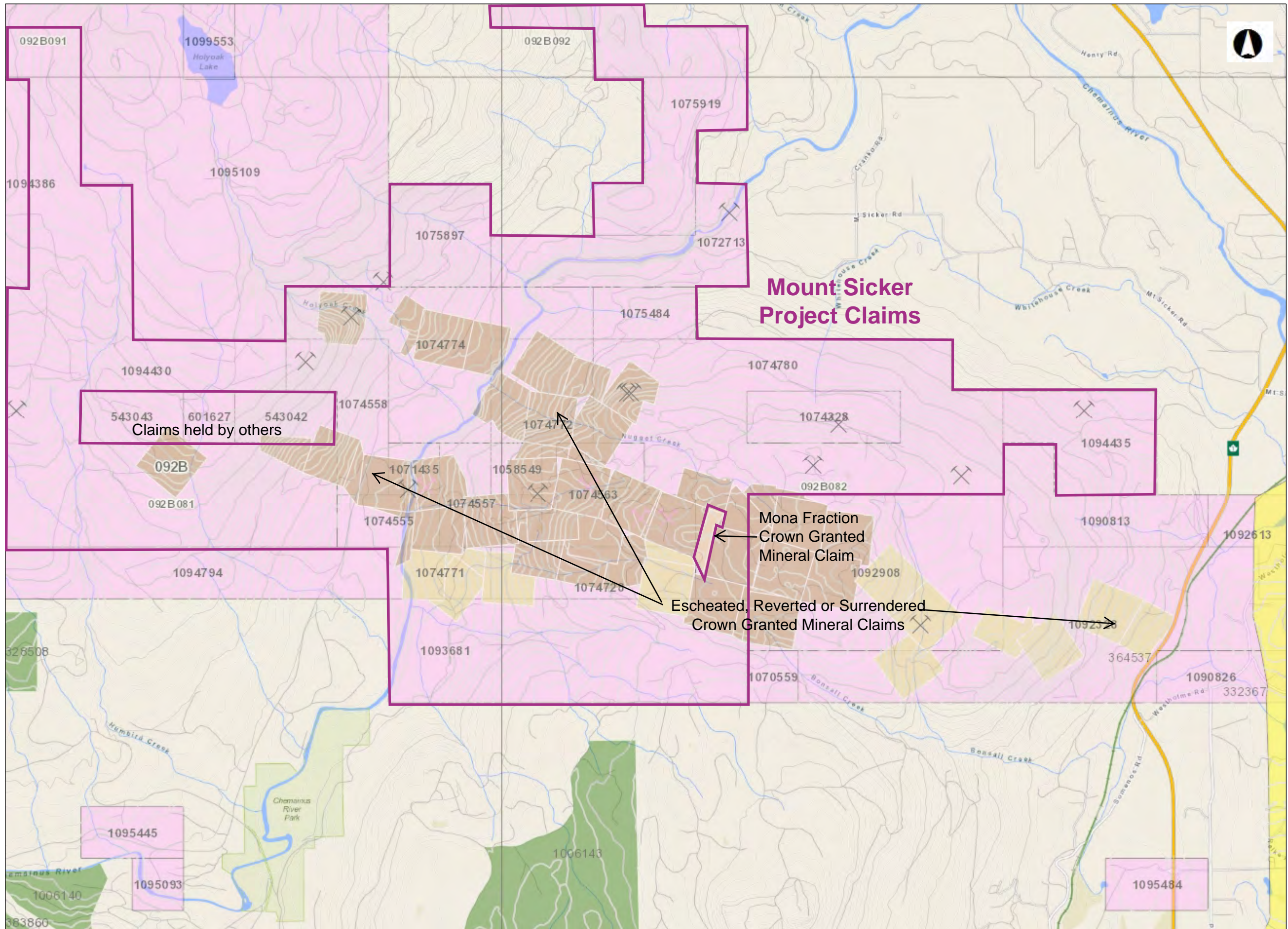
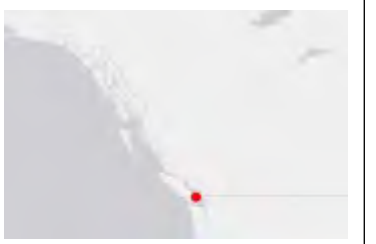
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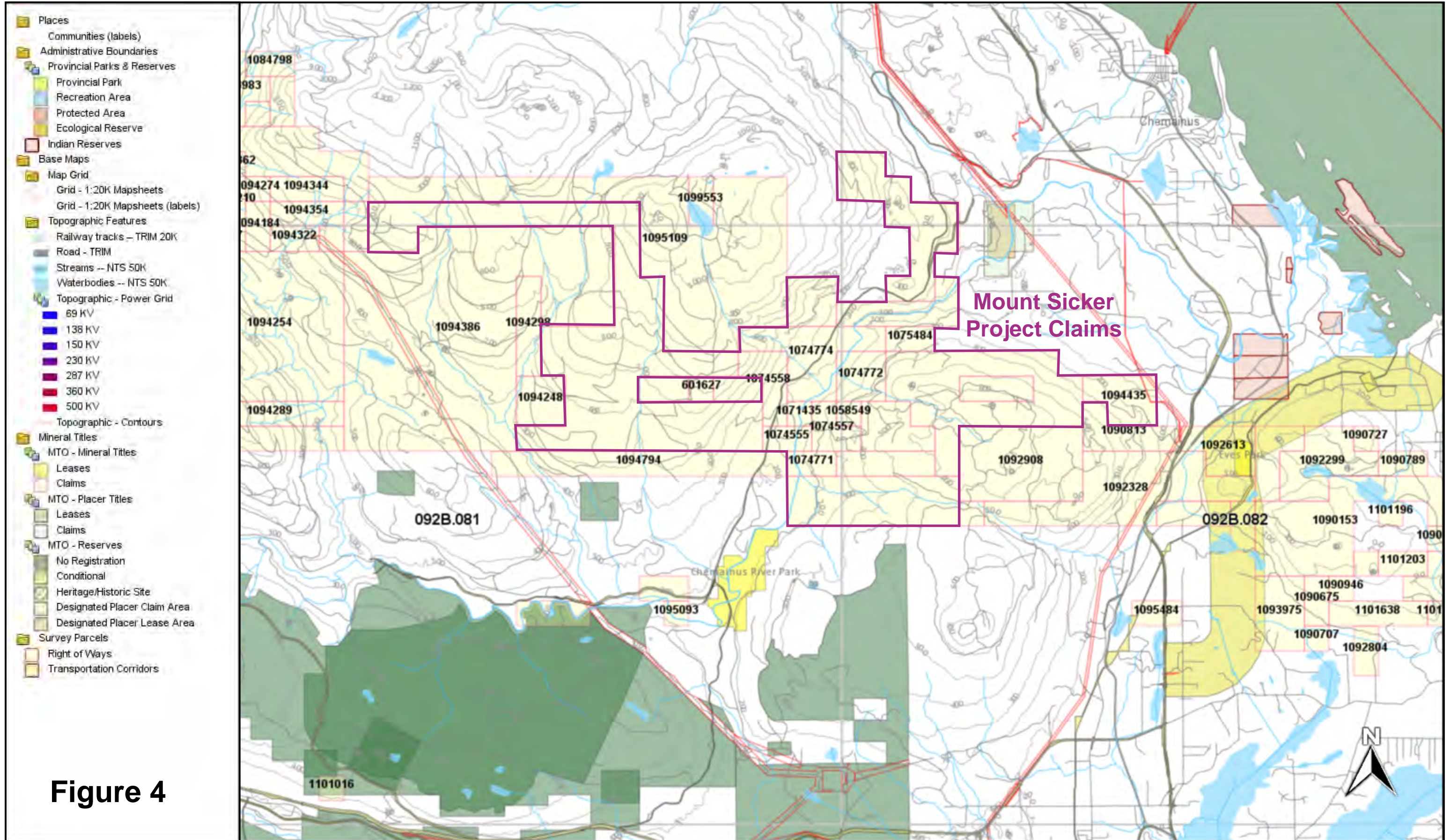
CAUTION: Maps obtained using this site are not designed to assist in navigation. These maps may be generalized and may not reflect current conditions. Uncharted hazards may exist. DO NOT USE THESE MAPS FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.

Datum: NAD83  
Projection: Web Mercator

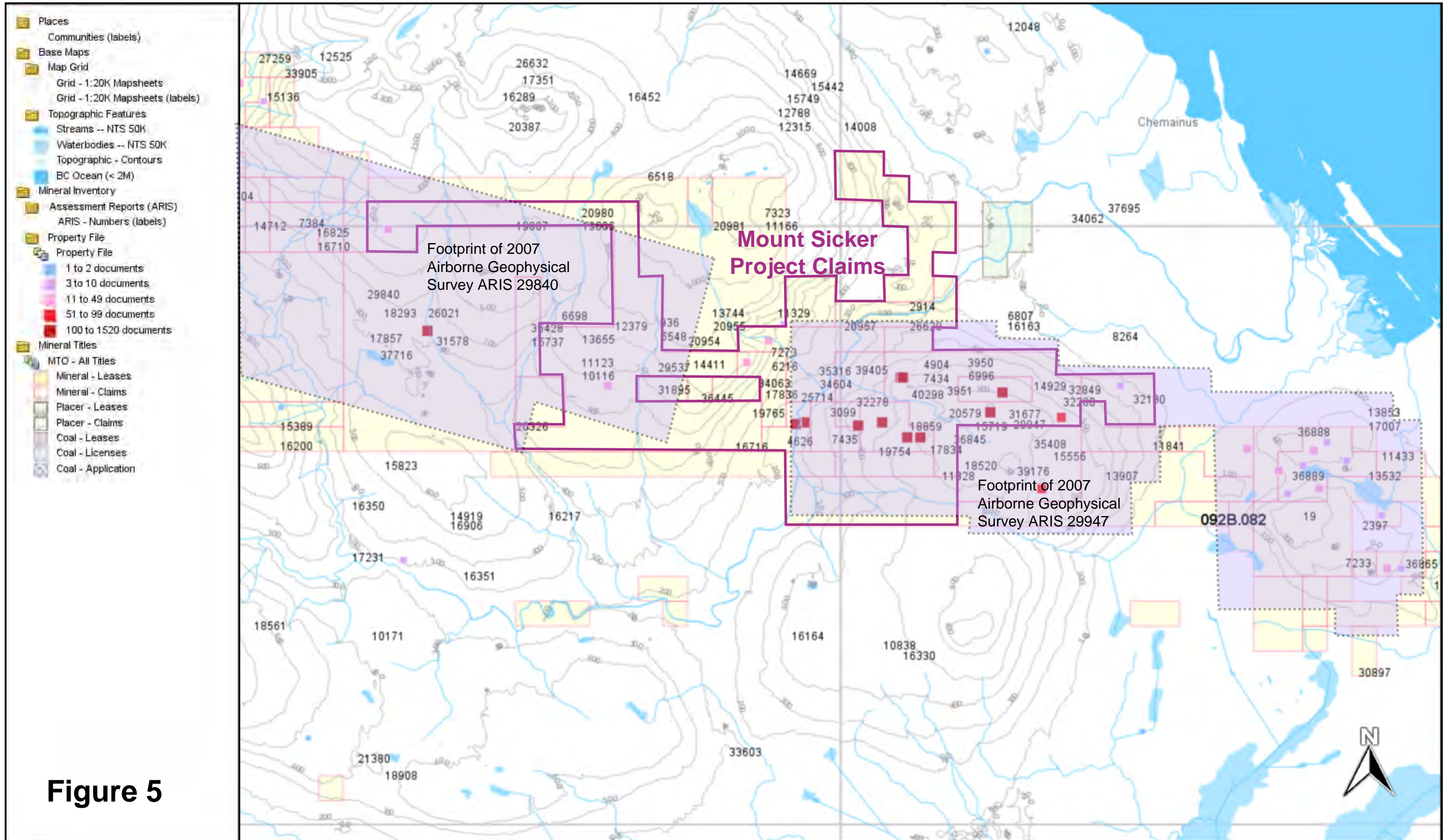
Key Map of British Columbia



# Mount Sicker Project Area Infrastructure



# Mount Sicker Project Area Assessment and Property File Reports

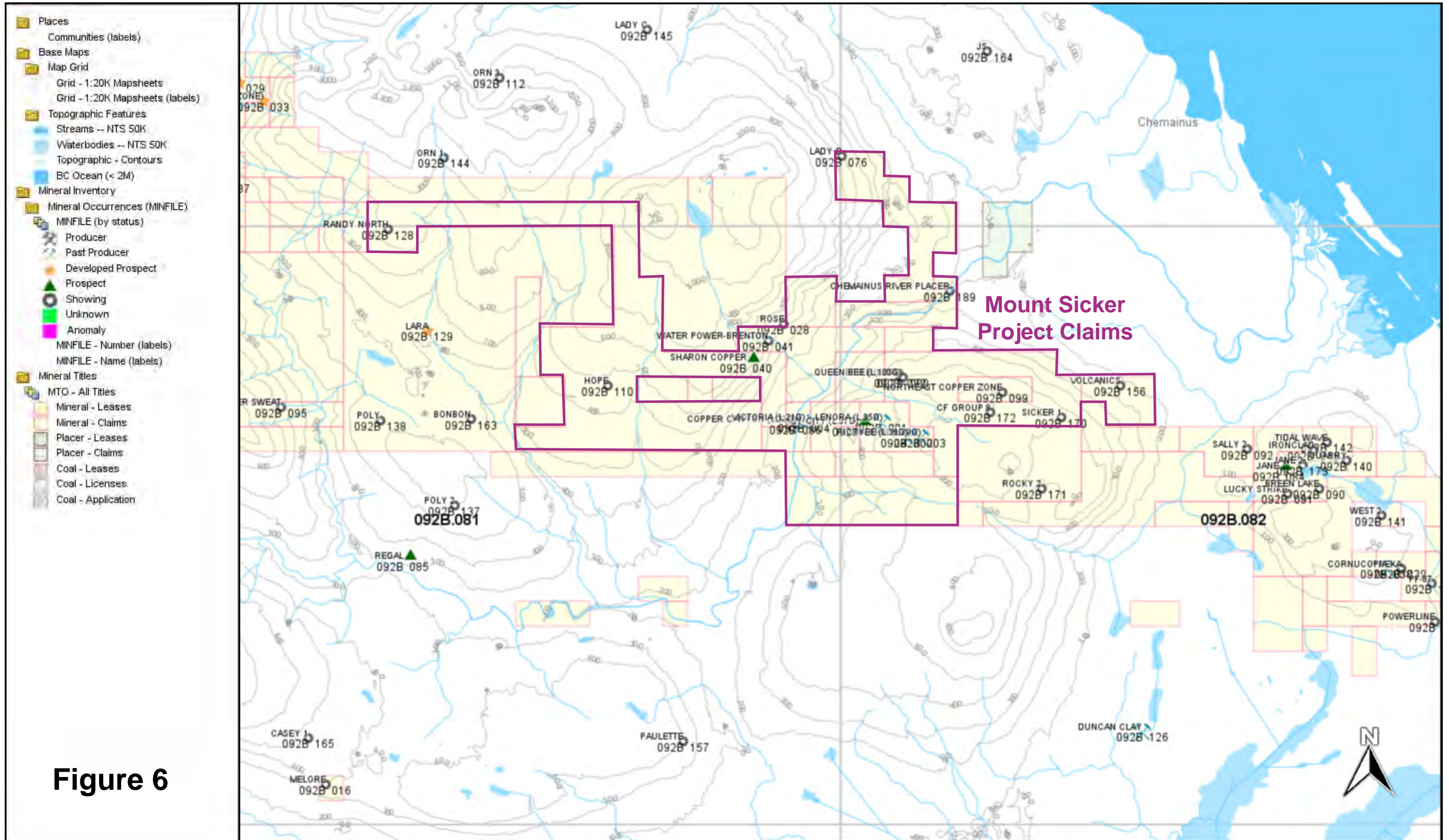


2 km  
1 mi

Jan/30/2023  
Scale 1:100000

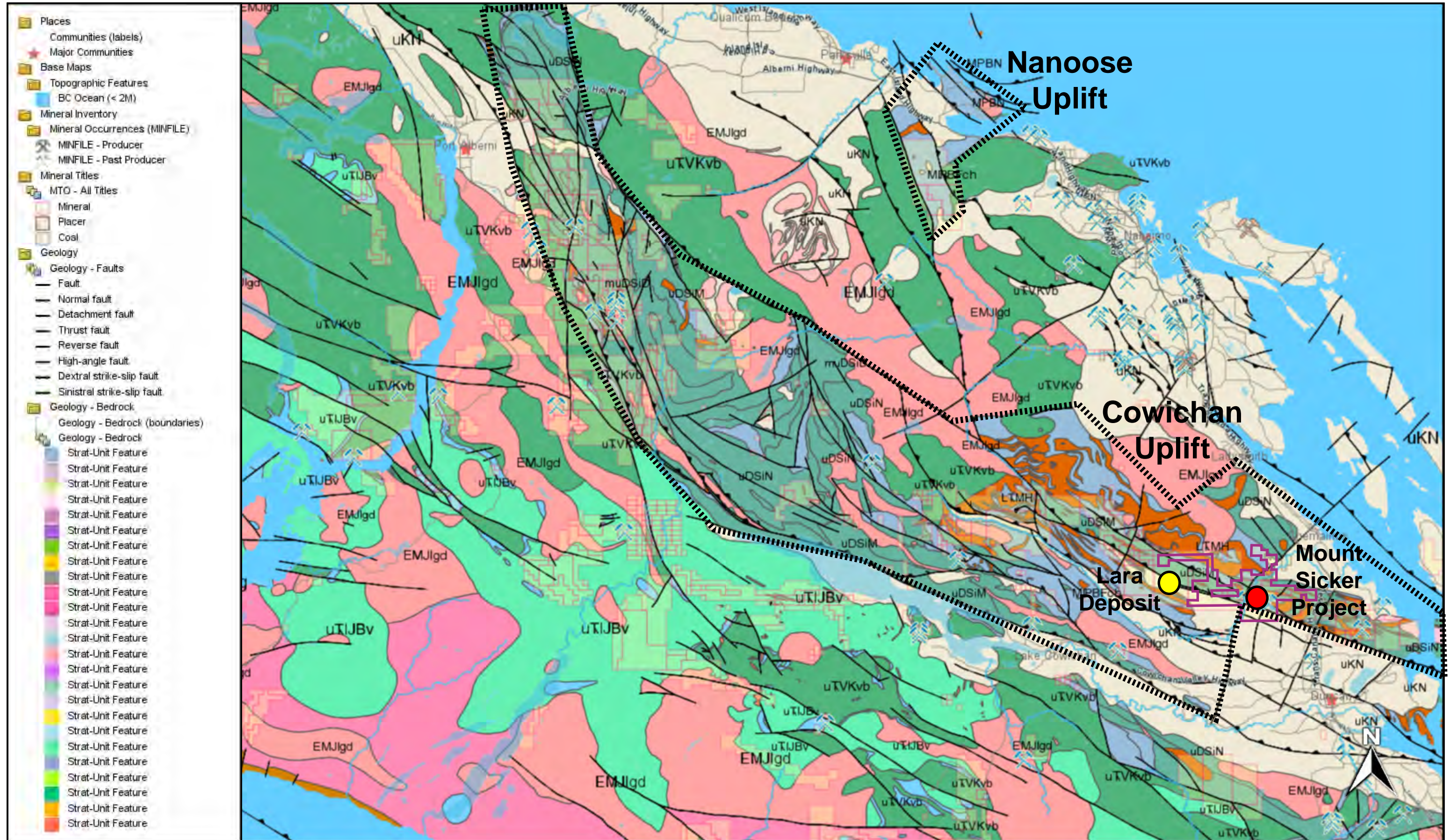
This map is generated from MapPlace.

# Mount Sicker Project Area MINFILE Occurrences



**Figure 6**

# Southern Vancouver Island BCGS Geology

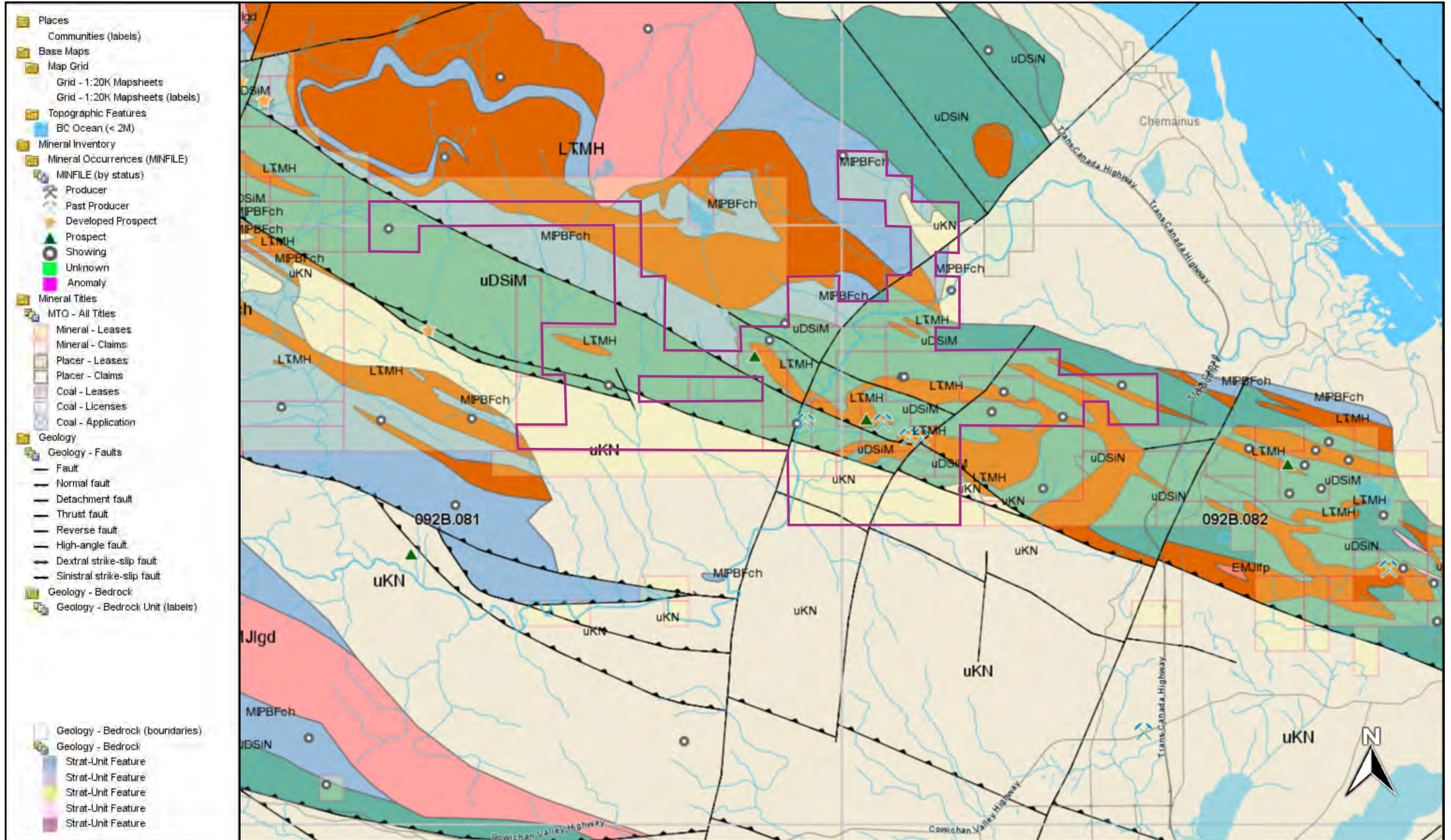


10 km  
6 mi  
Jan/30/2023  
Scale 1:500000

BCGS Geology Legend in Text  
This map is generated from MapPlace.

**Figure 7**

# Mount Sicker Project Area BCGS Geology

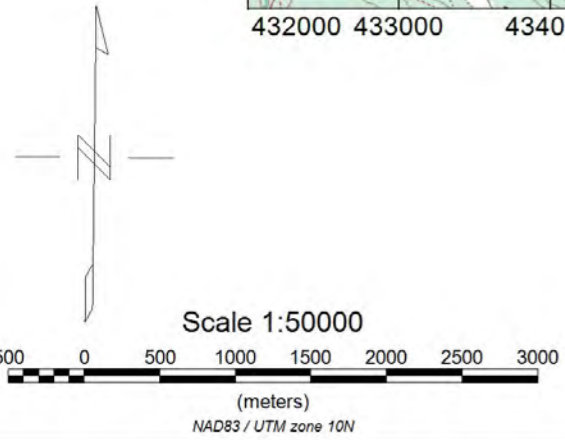
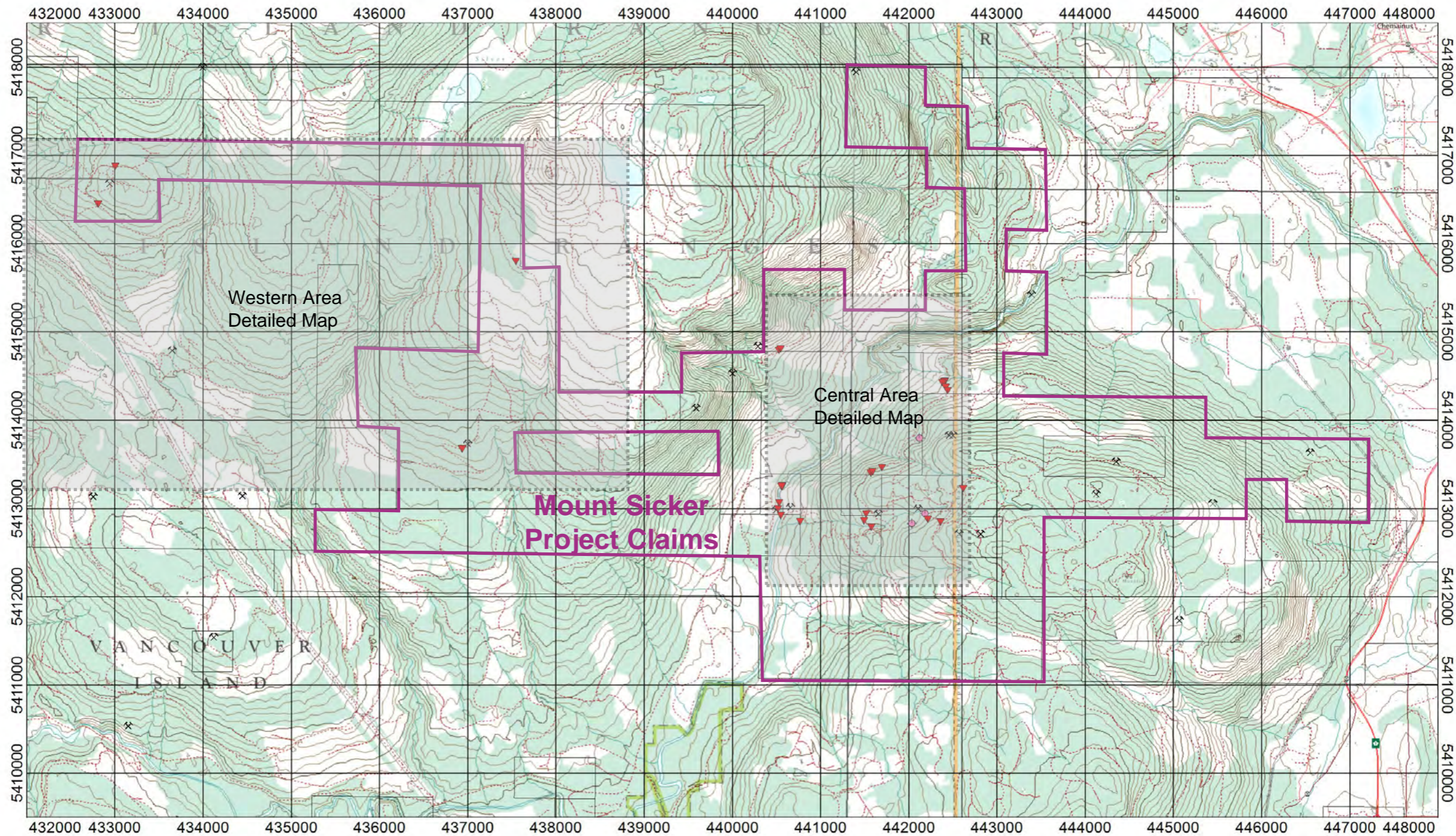


2 km  
1 mi

Jan/30/2023  
Scale 1:100000

BCGS Geology Legend in Text  
This map is generated from MapPlace.

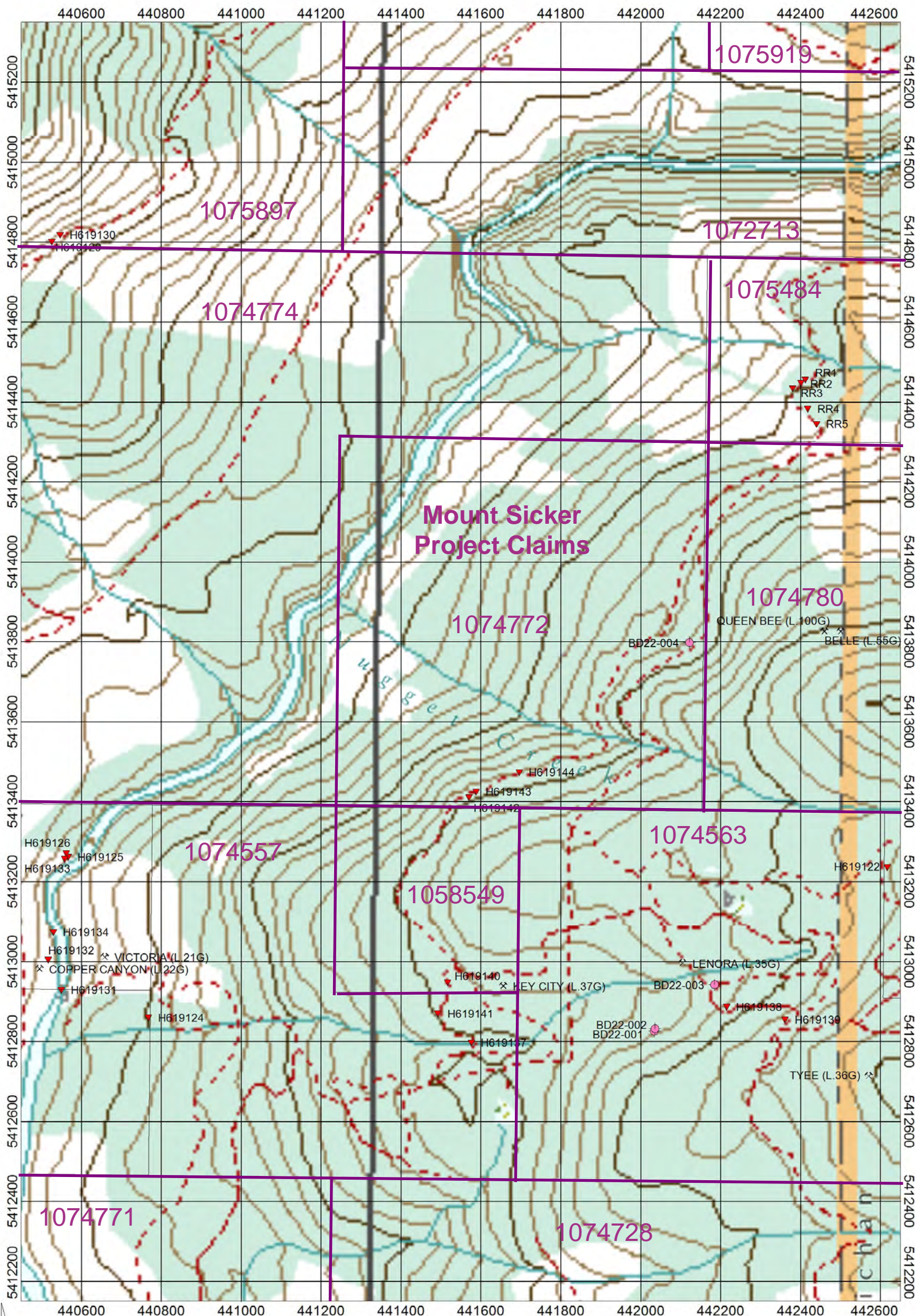
**Figure 8**



- ▼ 2022 Rock Sample Location
- 2022 Packsack Drill Hole Location
- ⚡ BC MINFILE Location
- ⊞ Detailed Map Areas Figs. 10-11

**Figure 9**

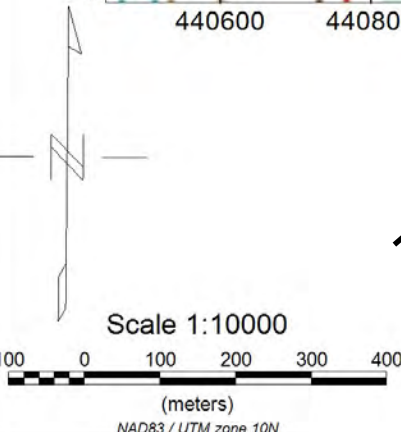
Sasquatch Resources Corp.
<b>Mount Sicker Project 2022 Rock Sampling and Drilling Locations</b>
<i>Jacques Houle, P.Eng.</i>

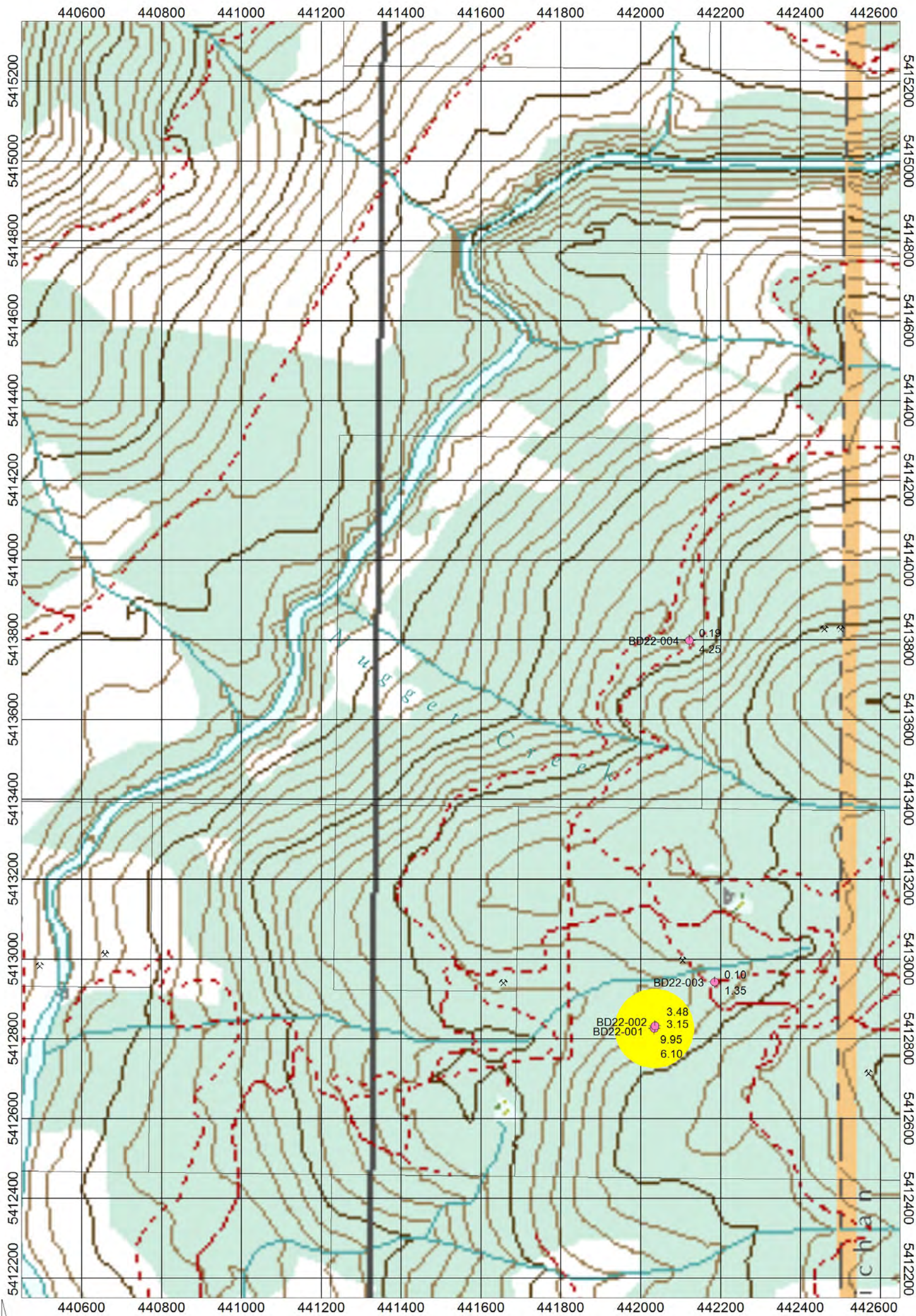


- ▼ 2022 Rock Sample Number
- 2022 Packsack Drill Hole Number
- ⚡ BC MINFILE Name

**Figure 10a**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.
<b>Mount Sicker Project Central Area 2022 Rock Sampling and Drilling</b>
<i>Jacques Houle, P.Eng.</i>





Au ppm over core length metres

**Figure 10b**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.

Mount Sicker Project Central Area  
2022 Drill Core Intercepts - Gold

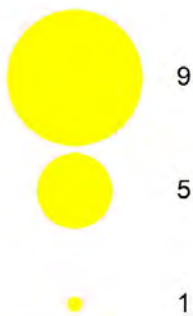
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

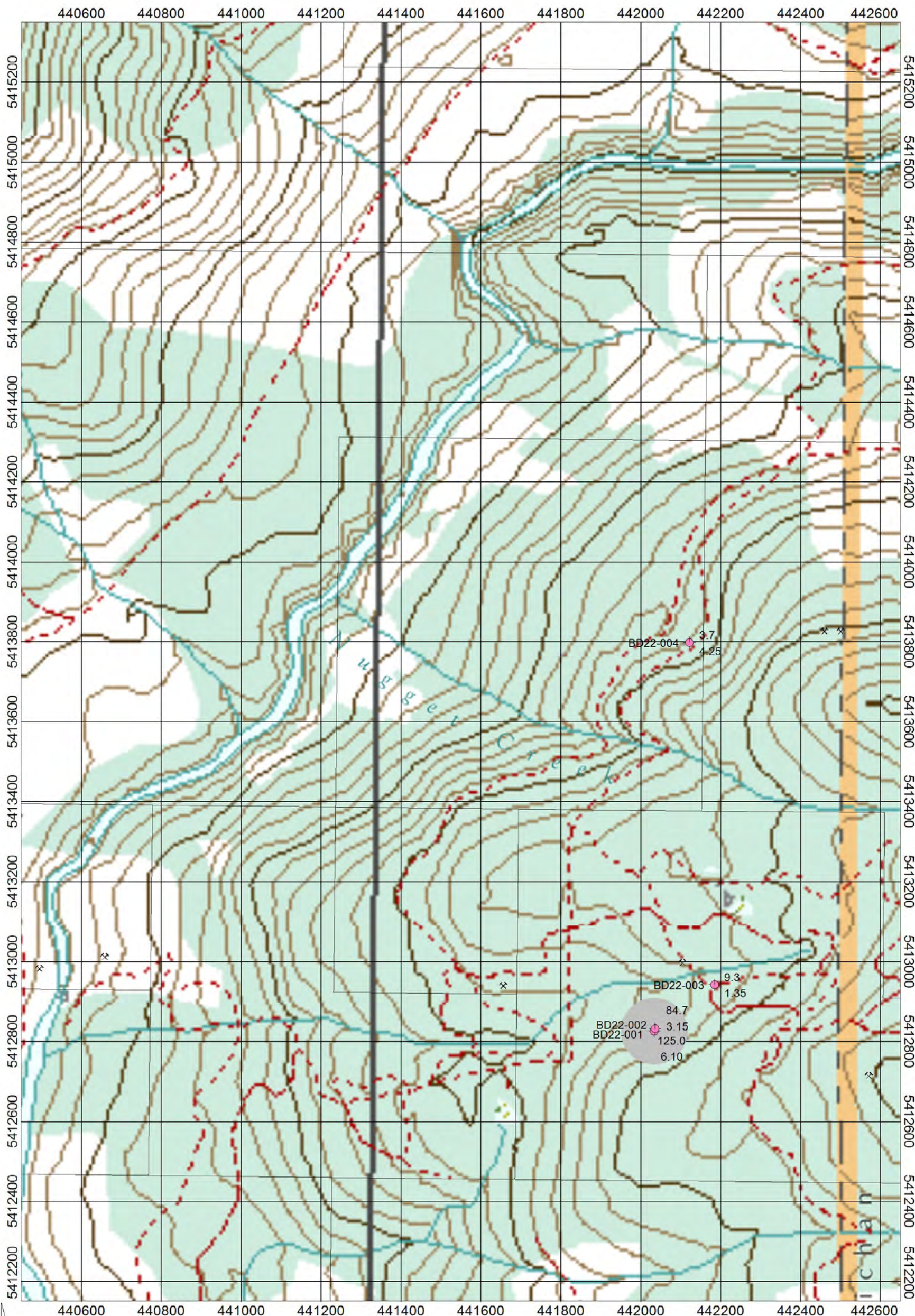
Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400

(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N





**Figure 10c**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.

Mount Sicker Project Central Area  
2022 Drill Core Intercepts - Silver

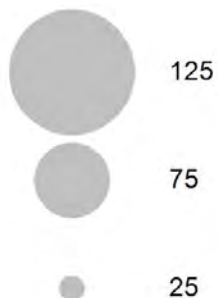
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

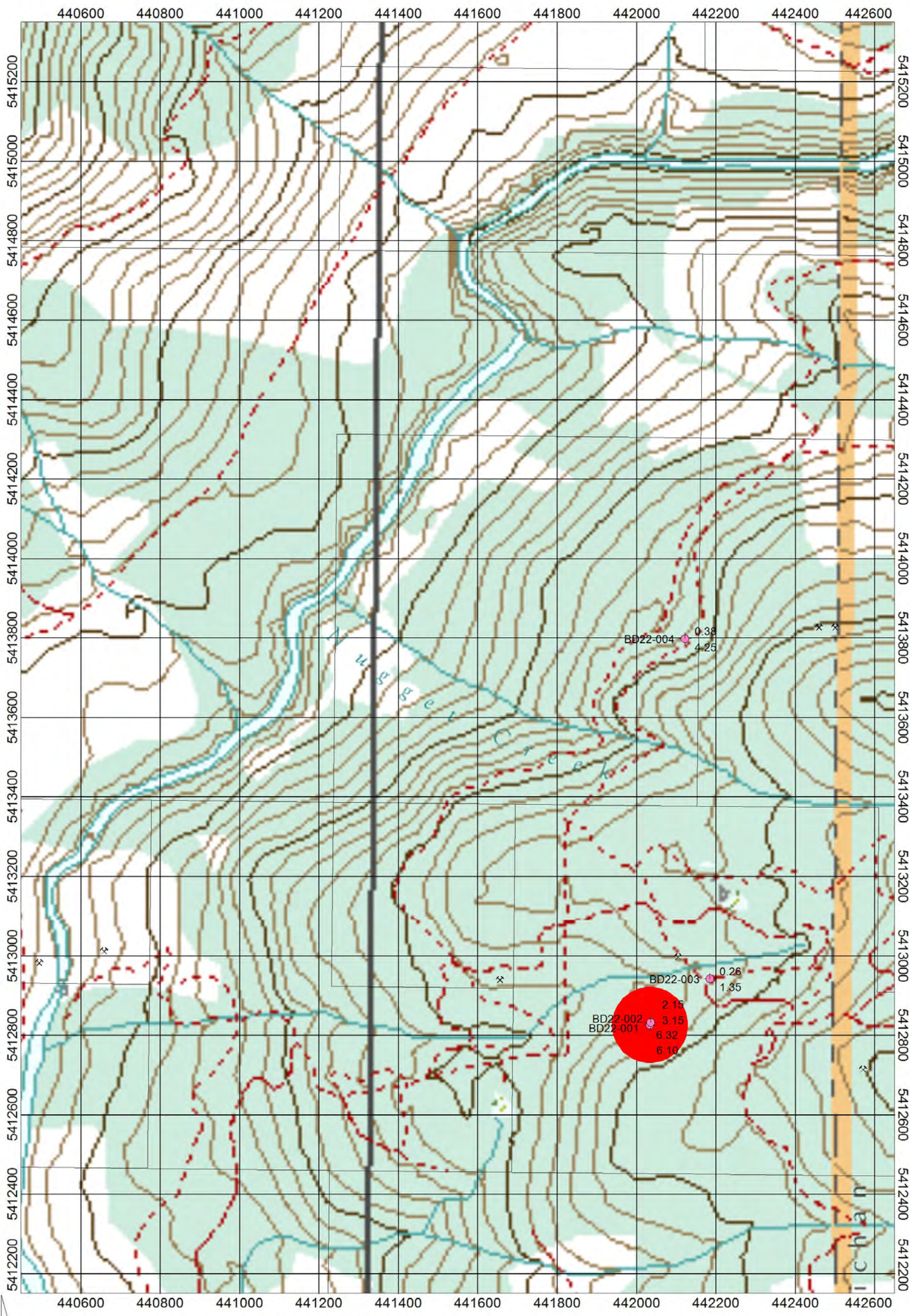
Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N



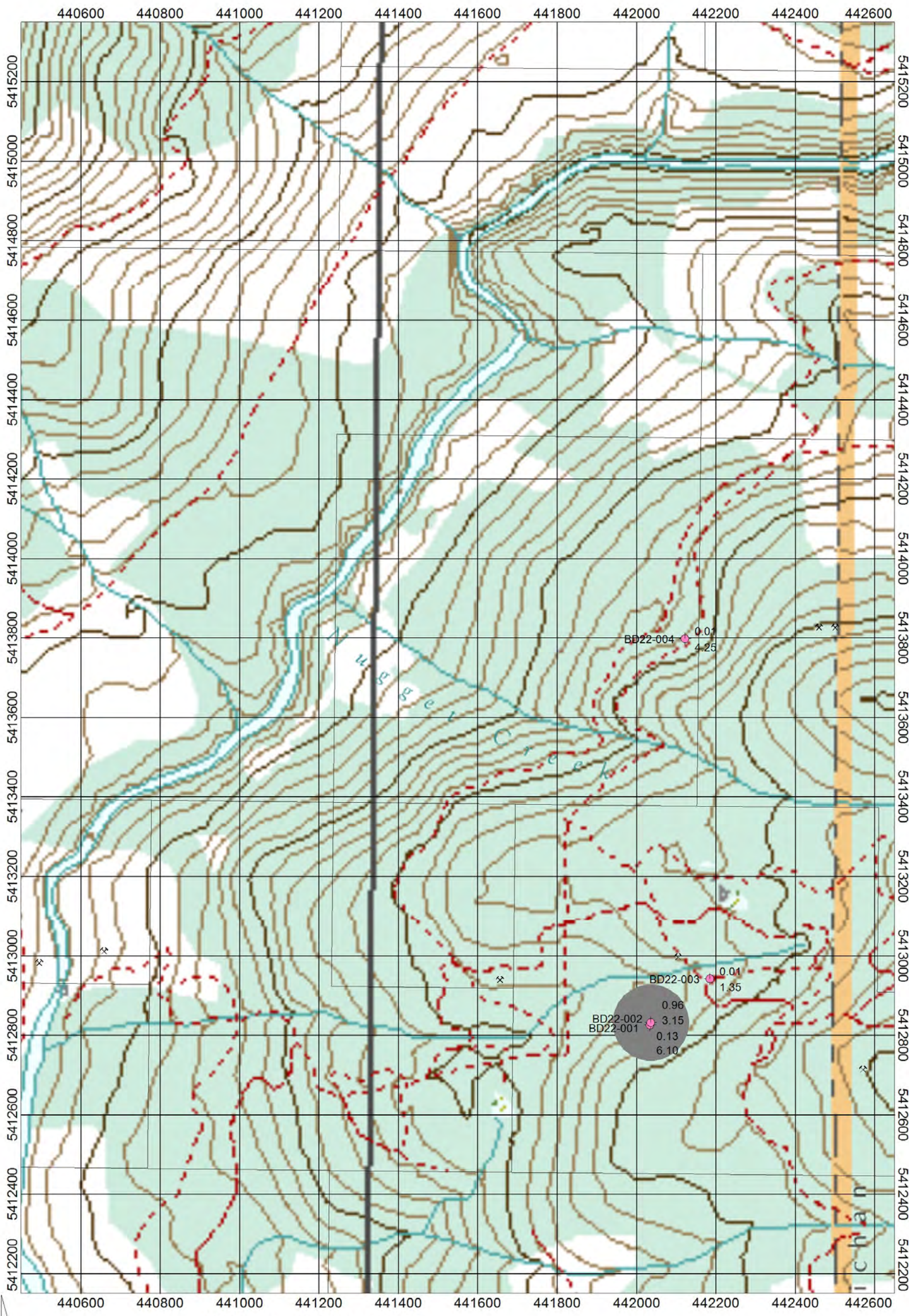


Cu % over core length metres

**Figure 10d**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project Central Area 2022 Drill Core Intercepts - Copper
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Scale 1:10000  
(meters)  
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N



Pb % over core length metres

**Figure 10e**

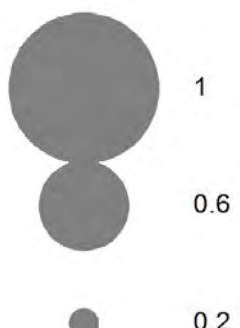
Sasquatch Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project Central Area 2022 Drill Core Intercepts - Lead
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

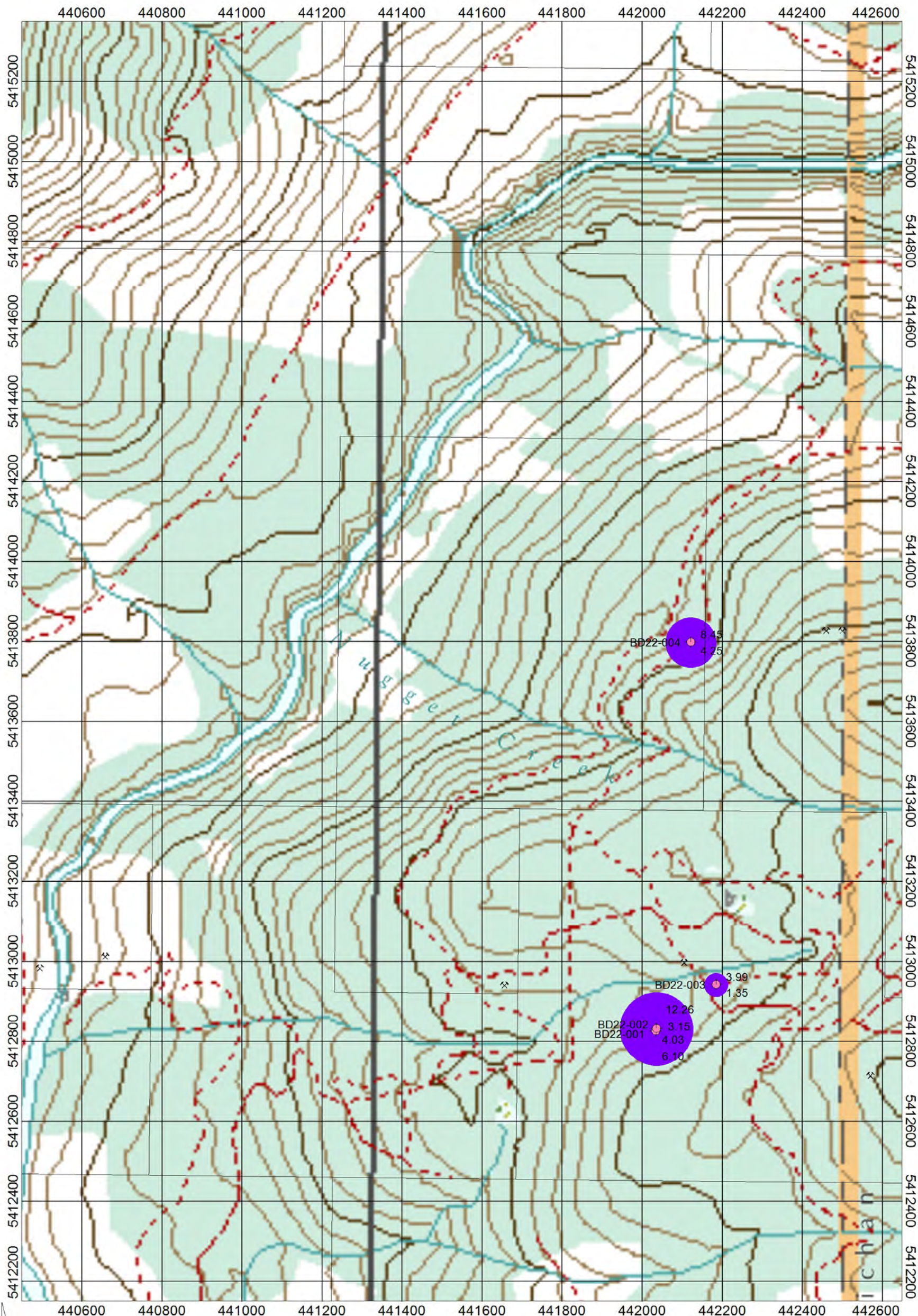
Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400

(meters)

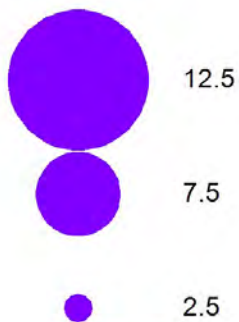
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N





Zn % over core length metres

**Figure 10f**



Sasquatch Resources Corp.

Mount Sicker Project Central Area  
2022 Drill Core Intercepts - Zinc

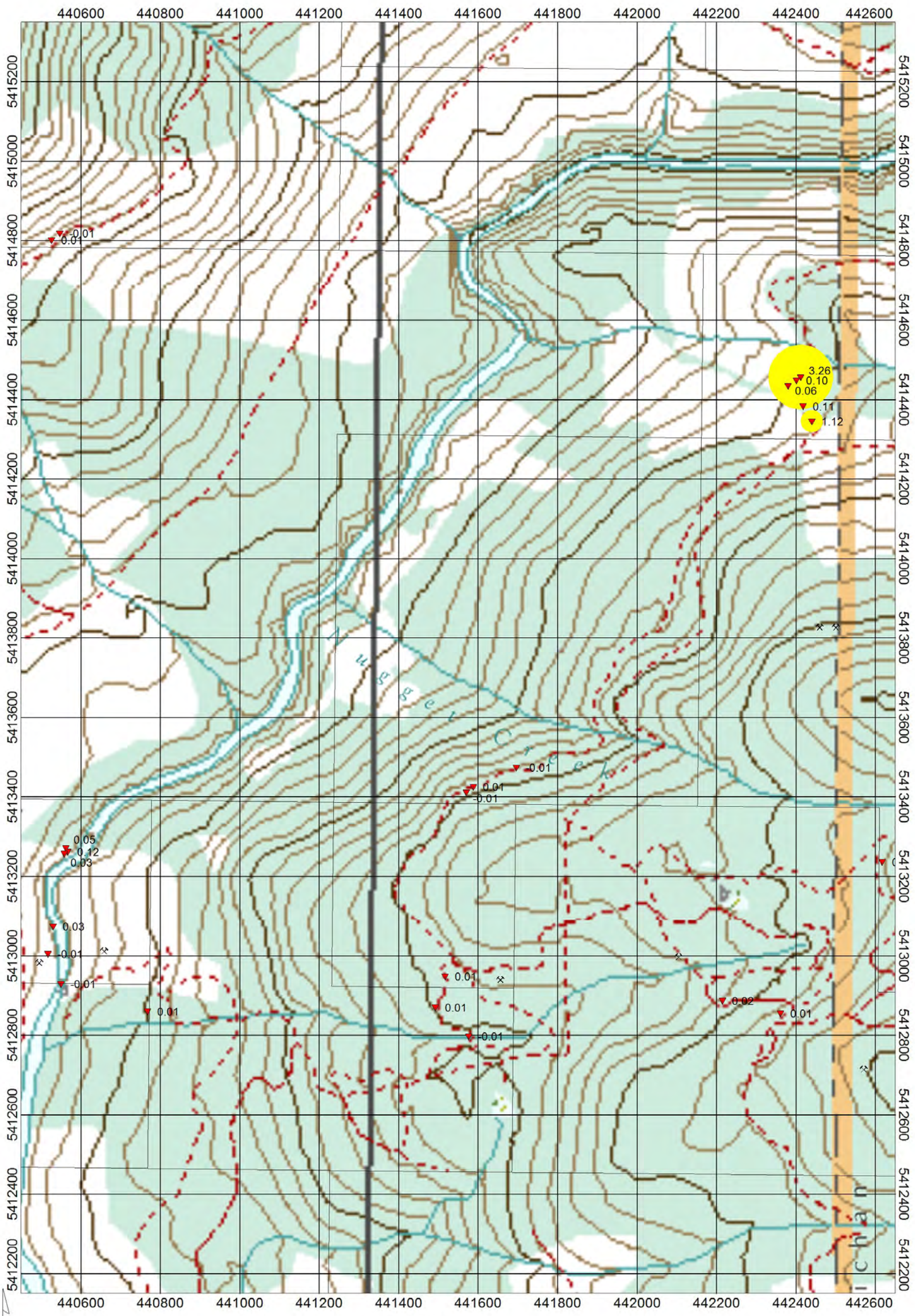
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400

(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N



Au ppm in Rocks



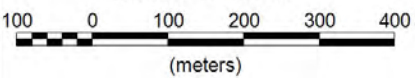
**Figure 10g**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.

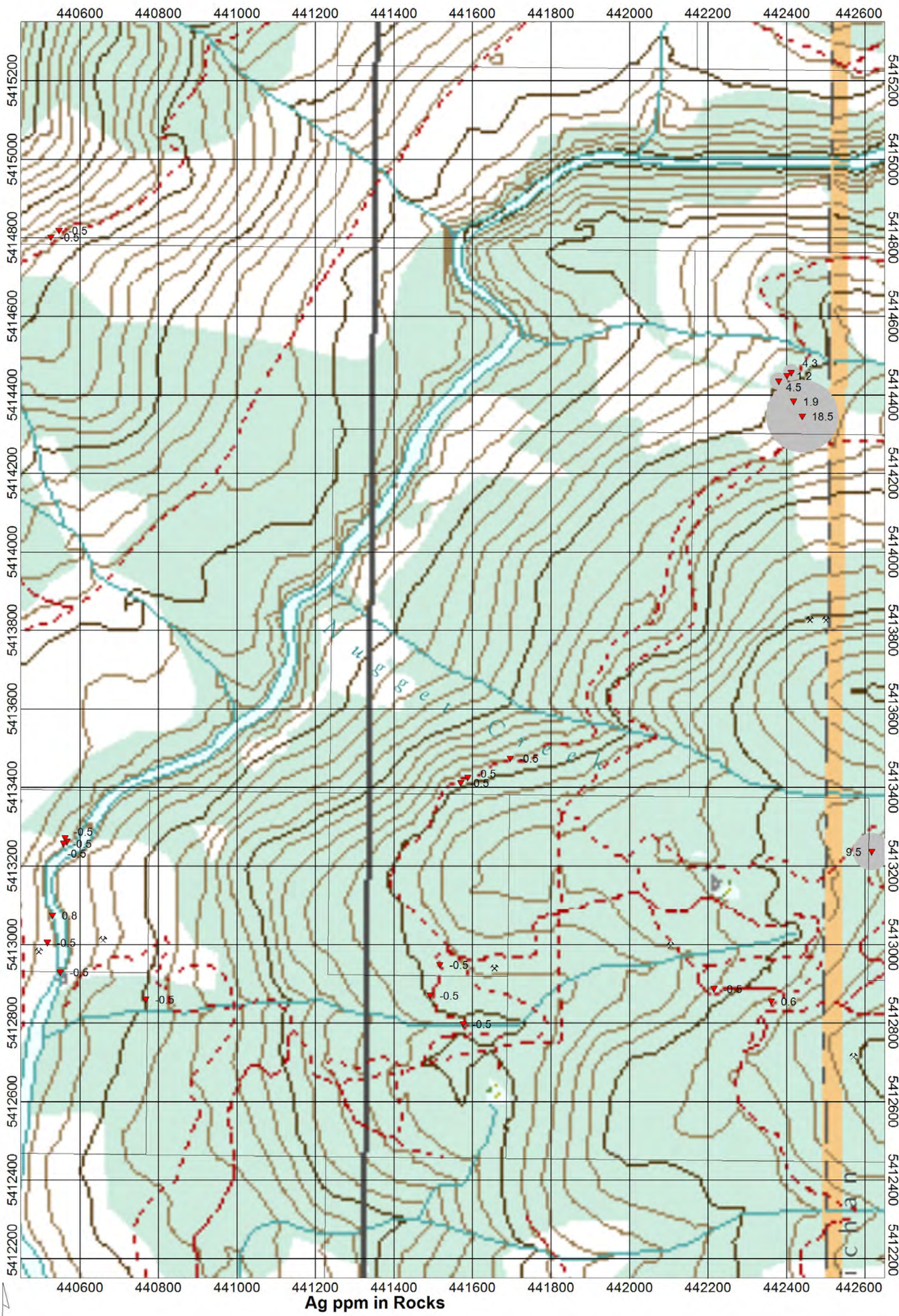
Mount Sicker Project Central Area  
2022 Rock Sampling - Gold

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Scale 1:10000

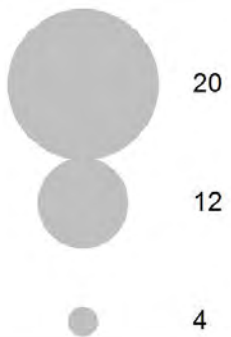


(meters)  
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N



Ag ppm in Rocks

**Figure 10h**

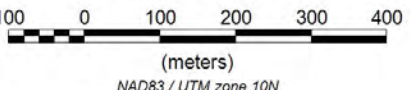


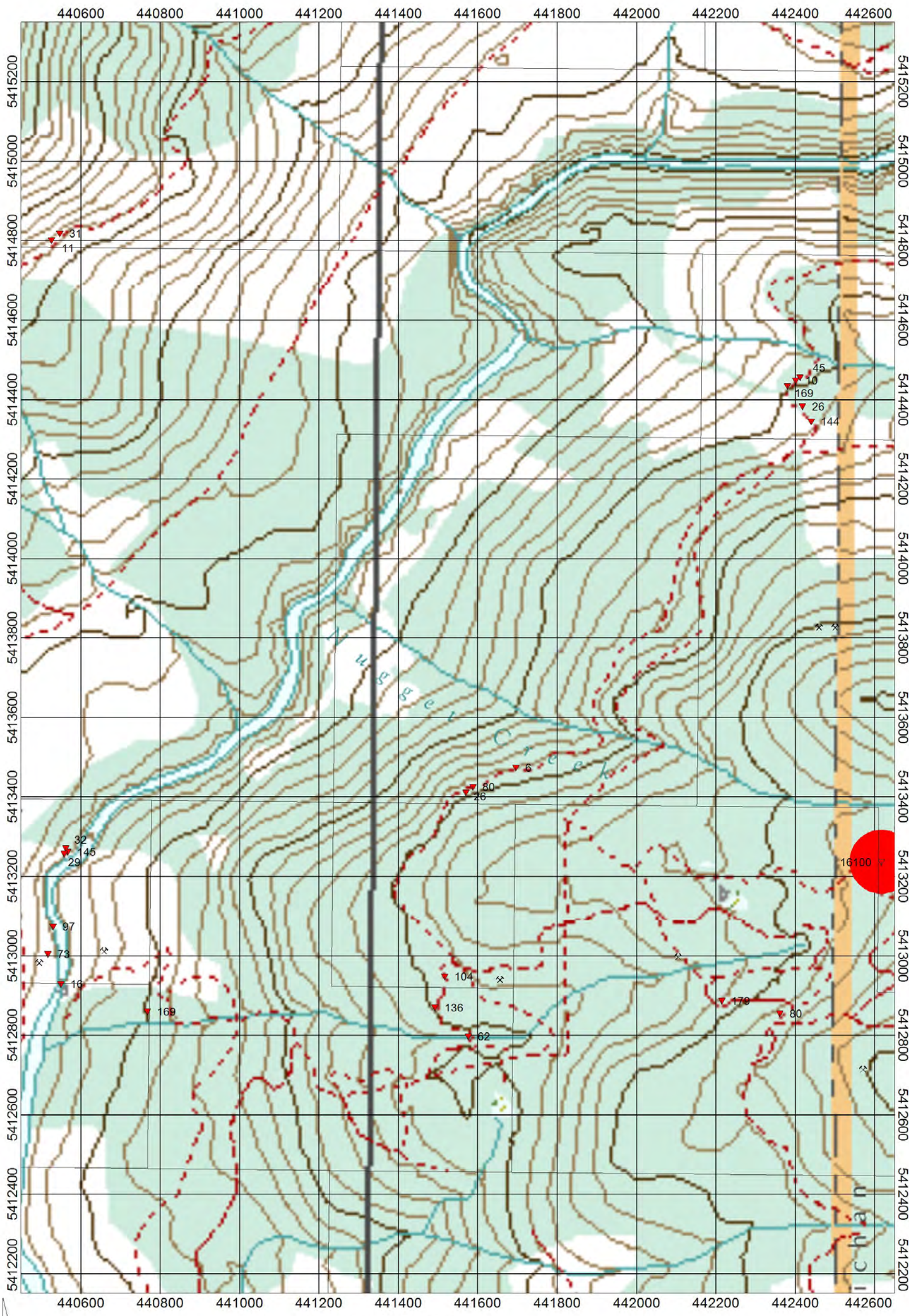
Sasquatch Resources Corp.

Mount Sicker Project Central Area  
2022 Rock Sampling - Silver

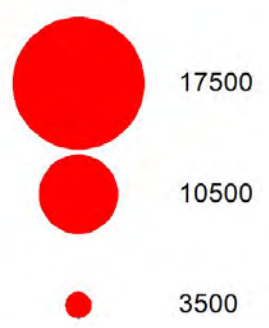
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Scale 1:10000





Cu ppm in Rocks



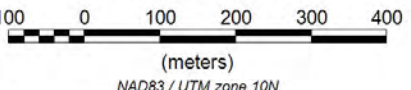
**Figure 10i**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.

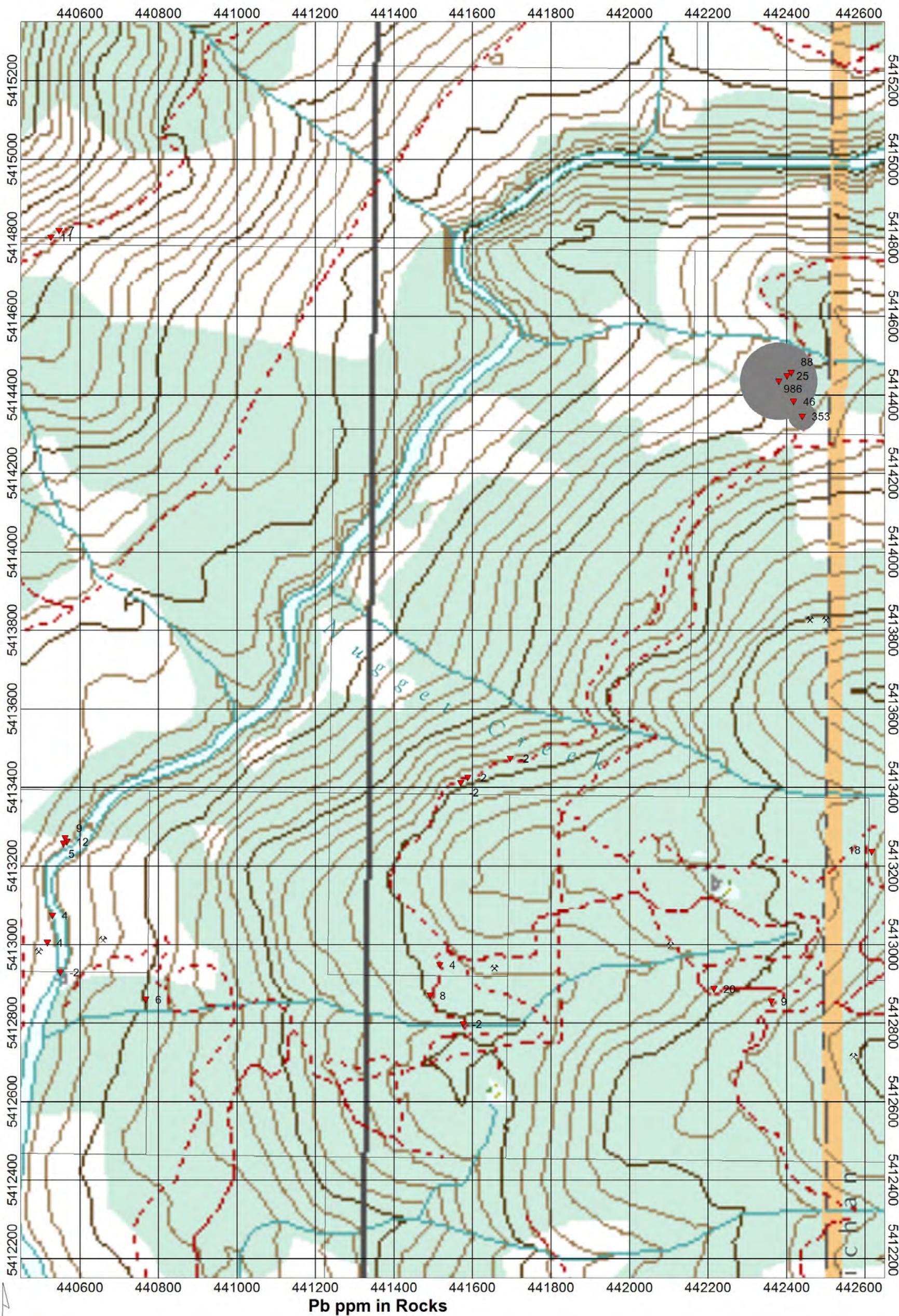
Mount Sicker Project Central Area  
2022 Rock Sampling - Copper

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Scale 1:10000

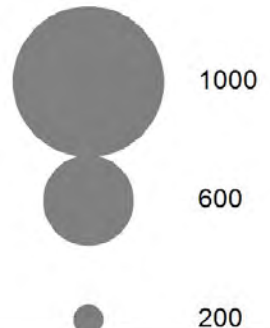
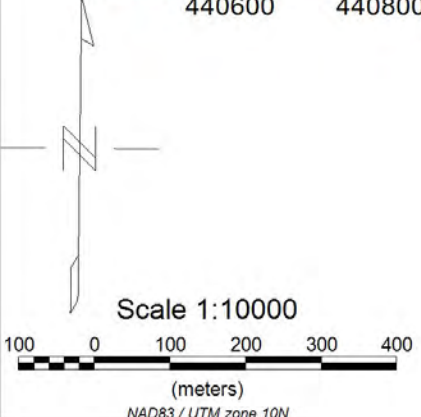


(meters)  
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

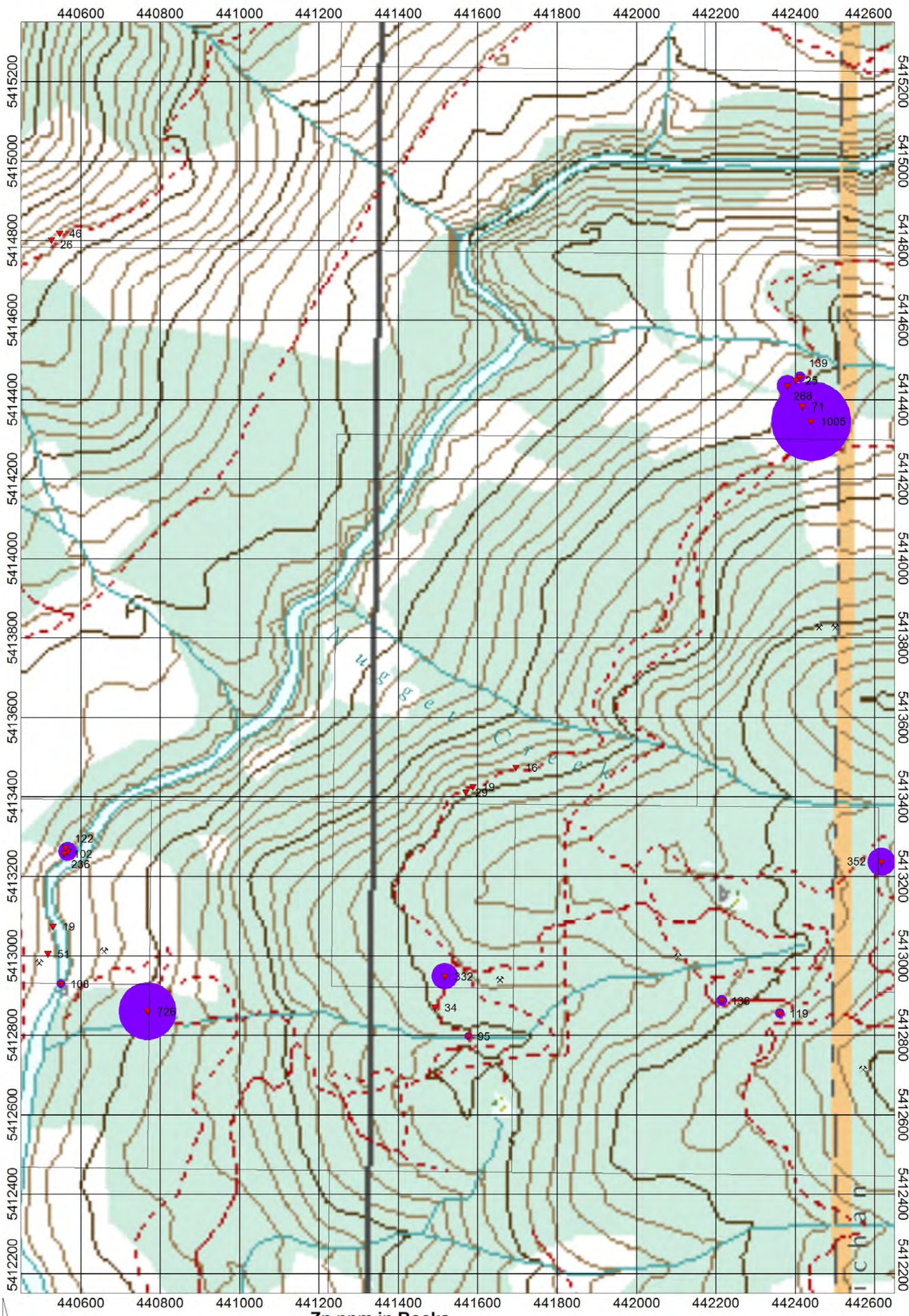


Pb ppm in Rocks

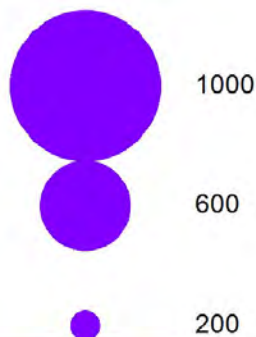
**Figure 10j**



Sasquatch Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project Central Area 2022 Rock Sampling - Lead
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



Zn ppm in Rocks



**Figure 10k**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.

Mount Sicker Project Central Area  
2022 Rock Sampling - Zinc

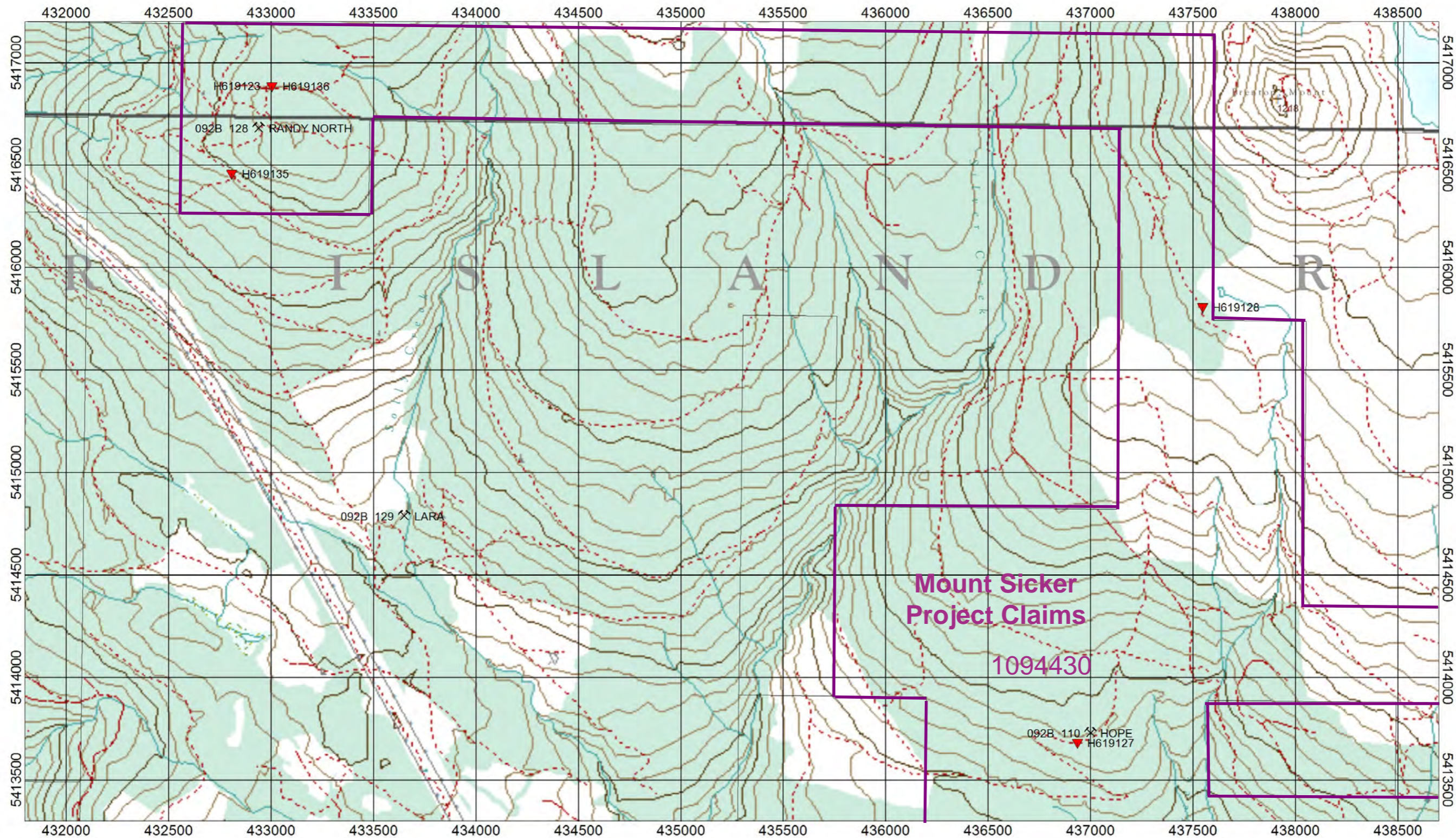
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Scale 1:10000



(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N



▼ 2022 Rock Sample Number

⛏ BC MINFILE Number and Name

**Figure 11a**

Sasquatch Resources Corp.

Mount Sicker Project Western Area  
2022 Rock Sampling

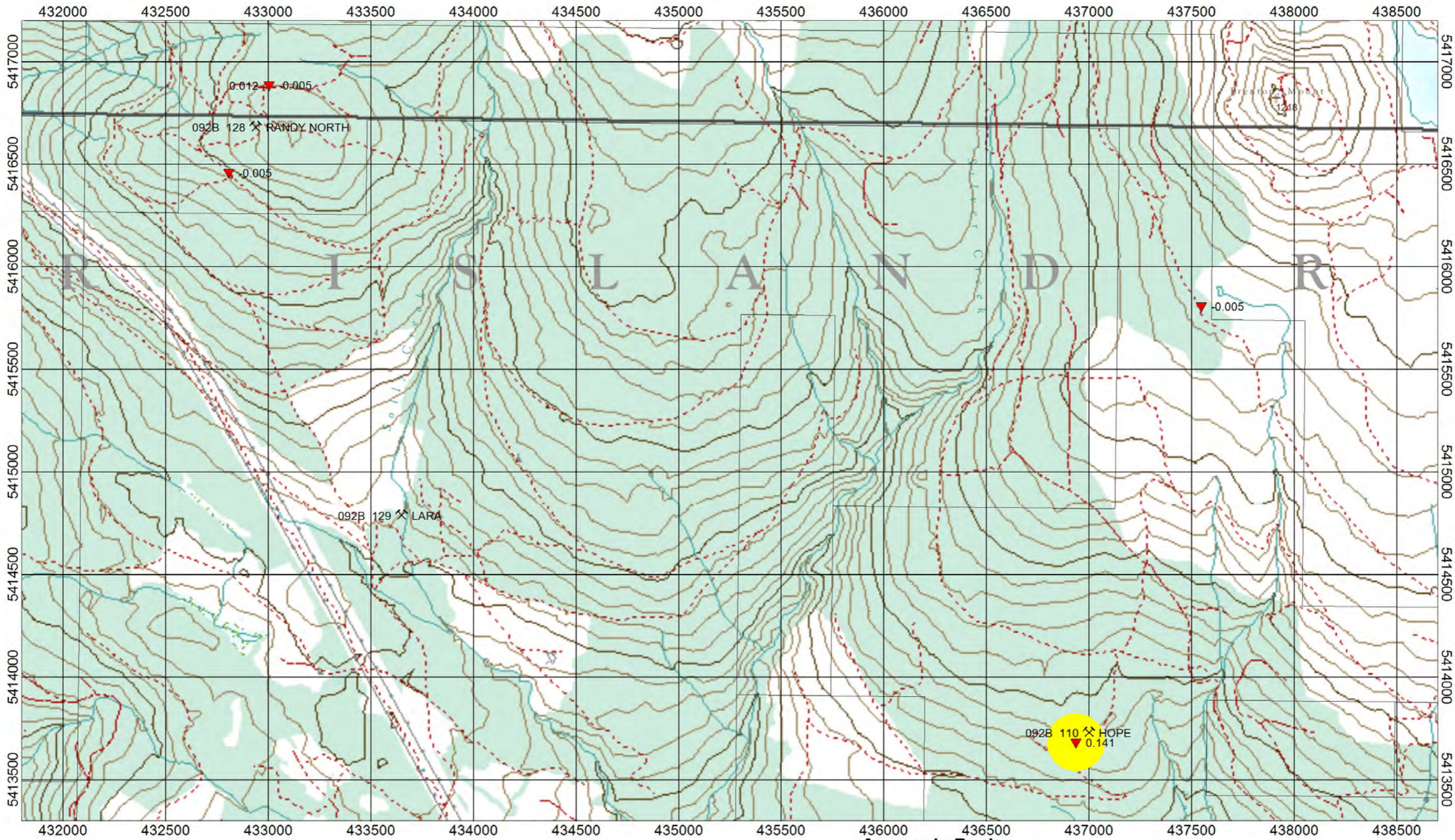
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Scale 1:20000

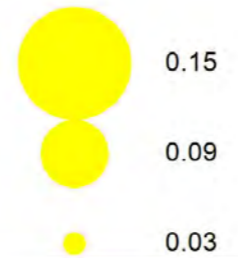


(meters)

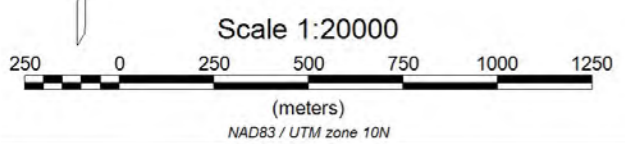
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

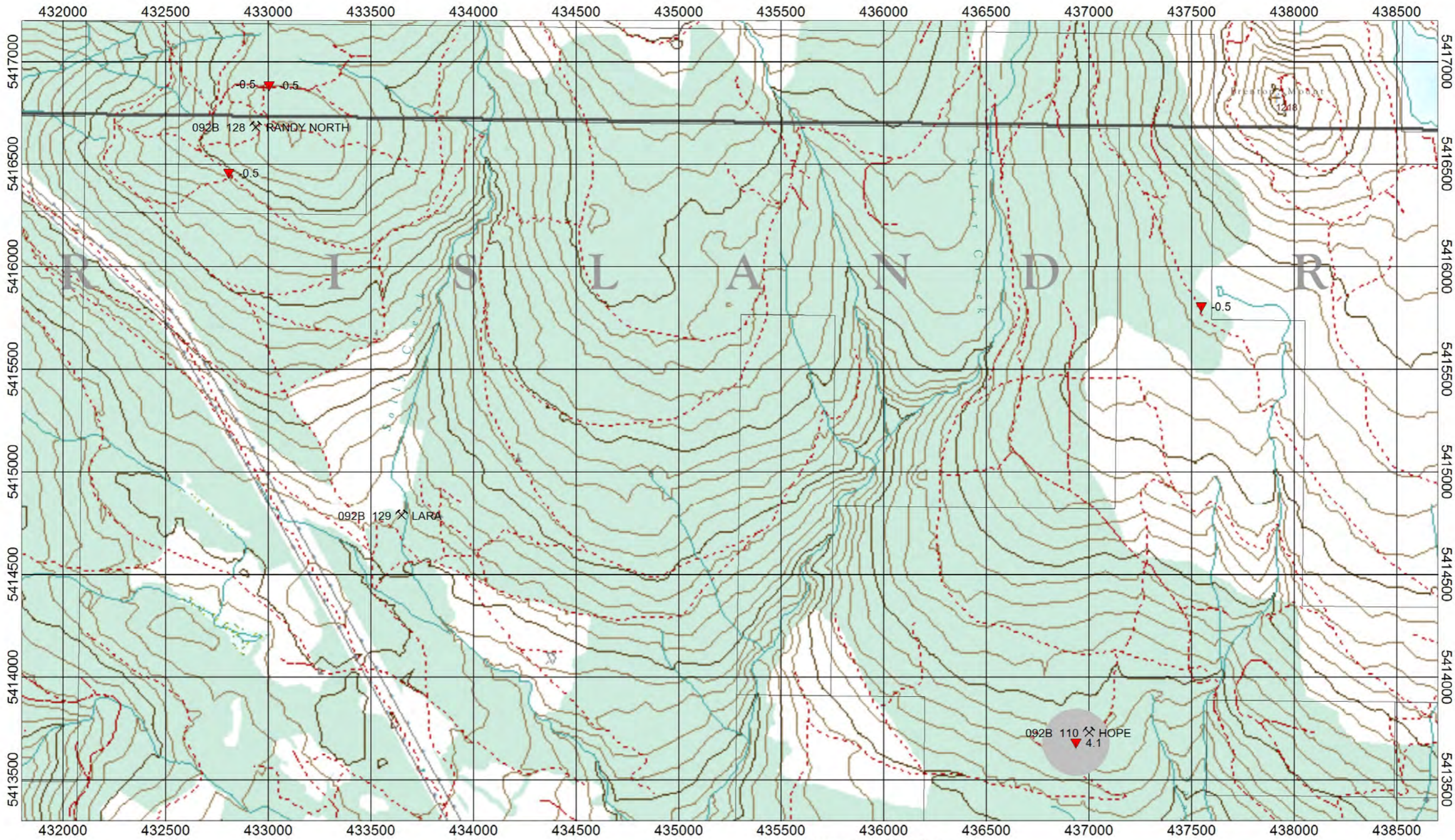


**Au ppm in Rocks**

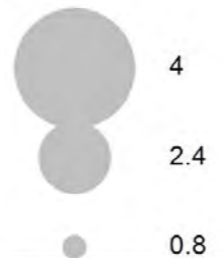


<b>Sasquatch Resources Corp.</b>
<b>Mount Sicker Project Western Area 2022 Rock Sampling - Gold</b>
<i>Jacques Houle, P.Eng.</i>

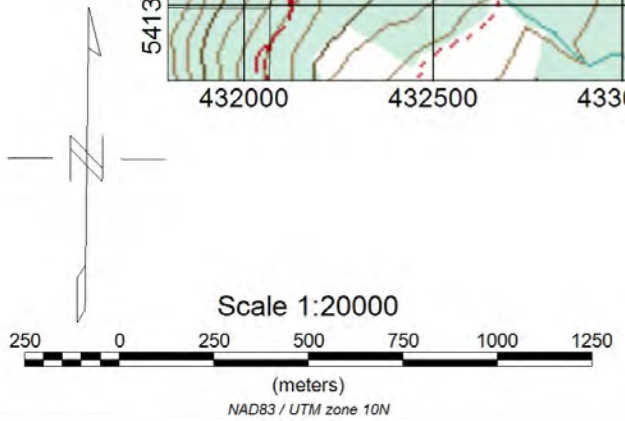


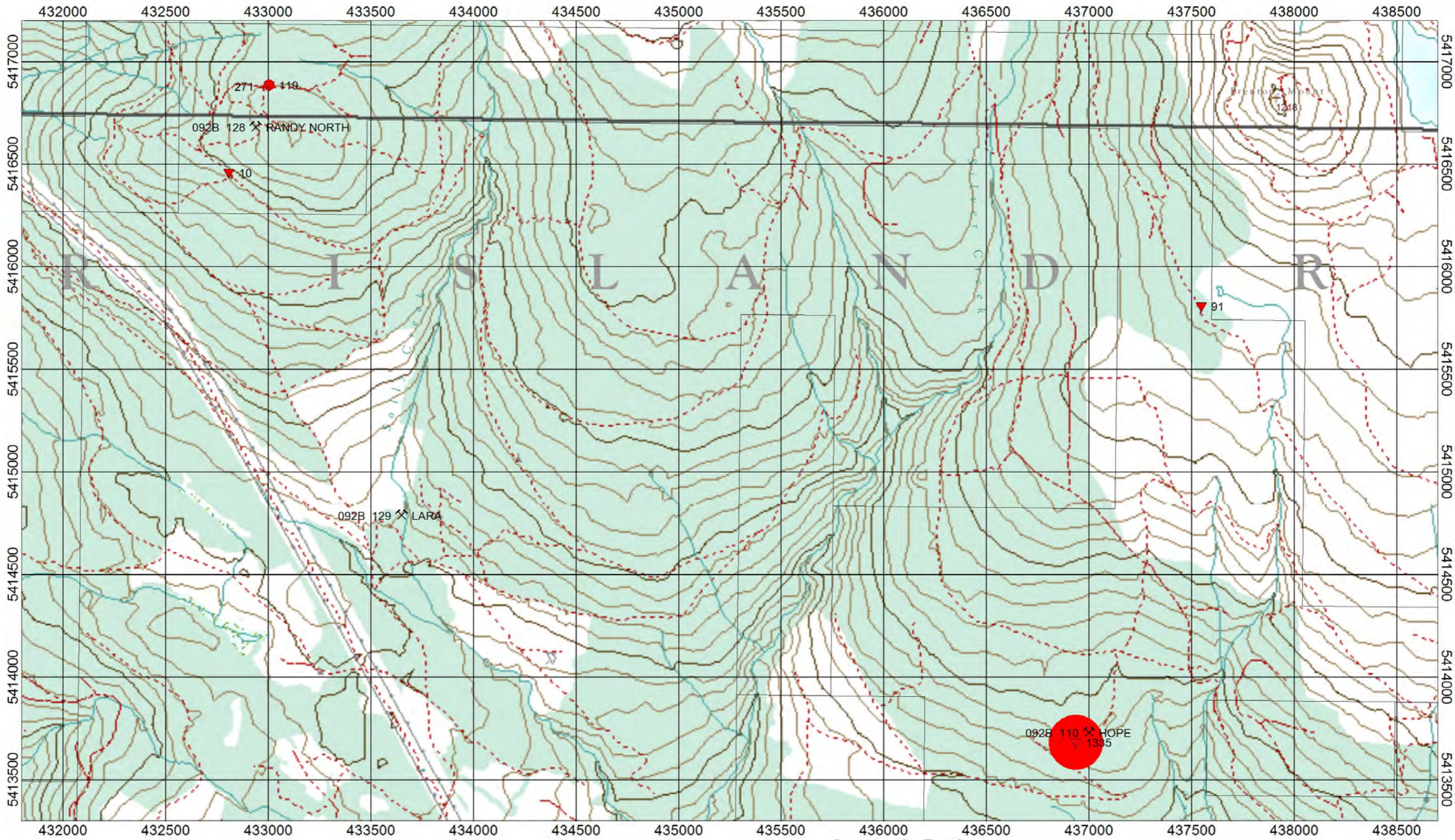


Ag ppm in Rocks

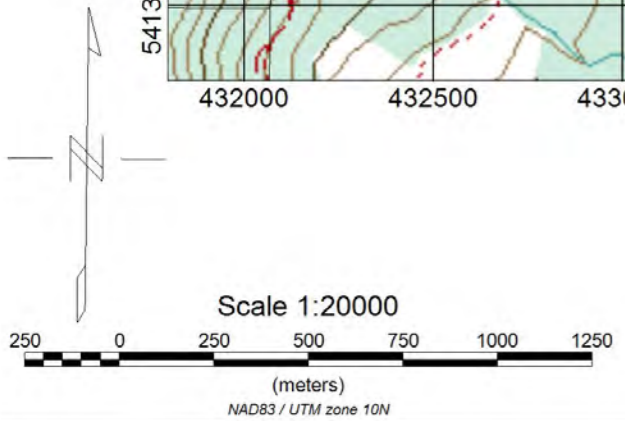
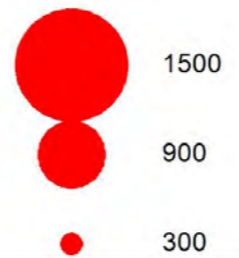


Sasquatch Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project Western Area 2022 Rock Sampling - Silver
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

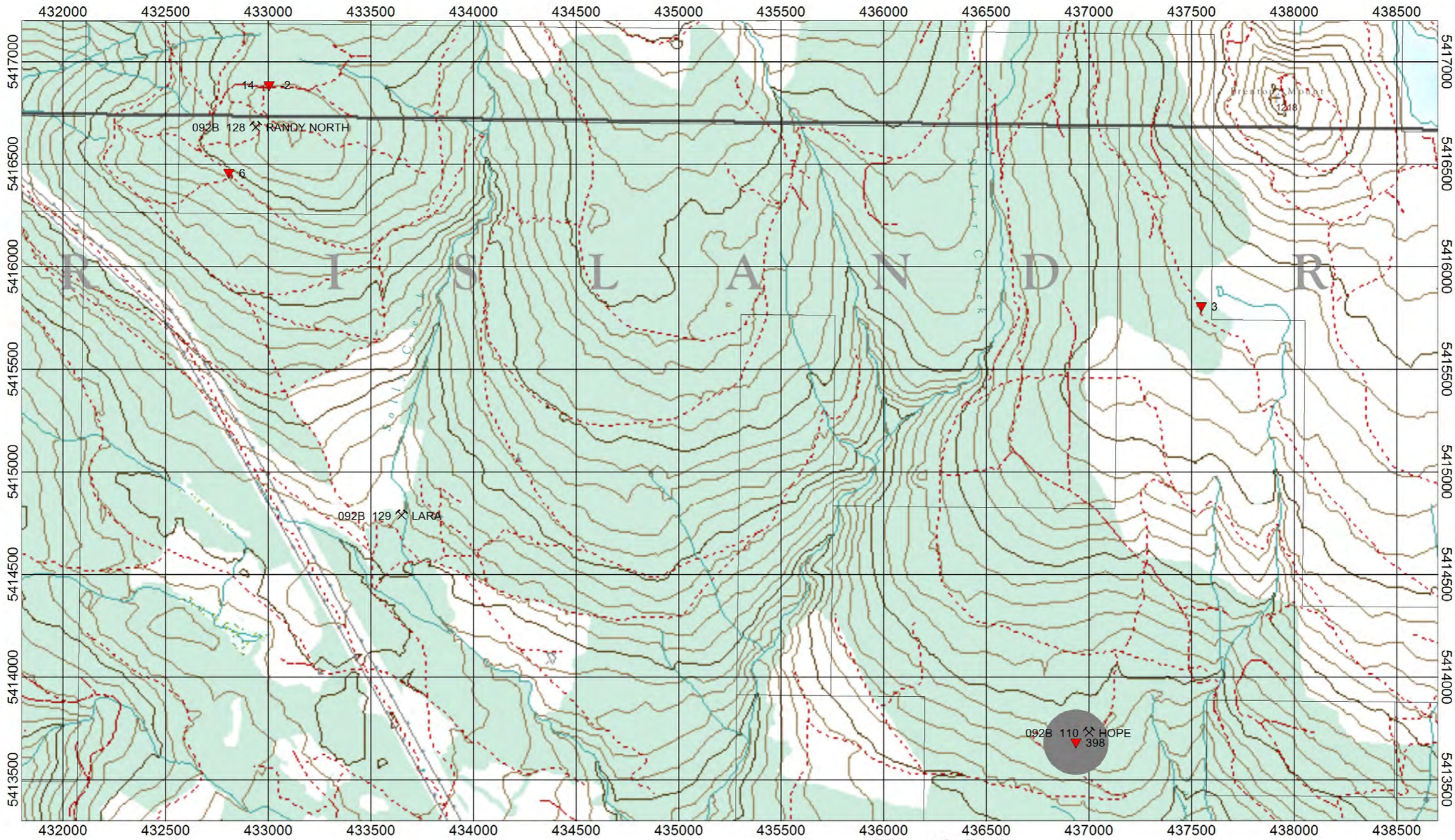




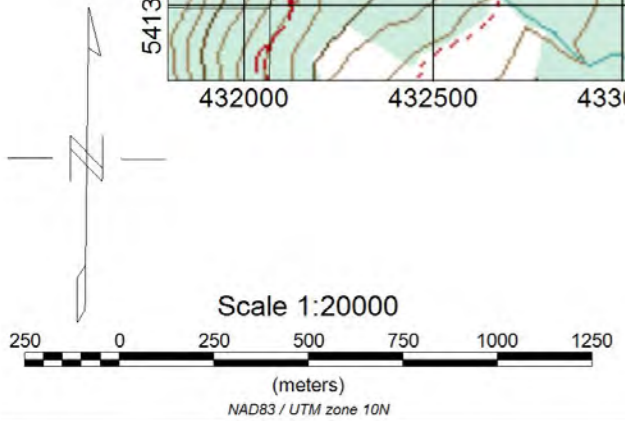
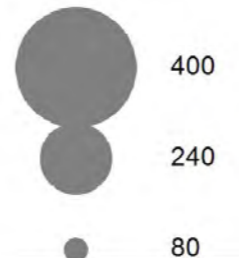
Cu ppm in Rocks



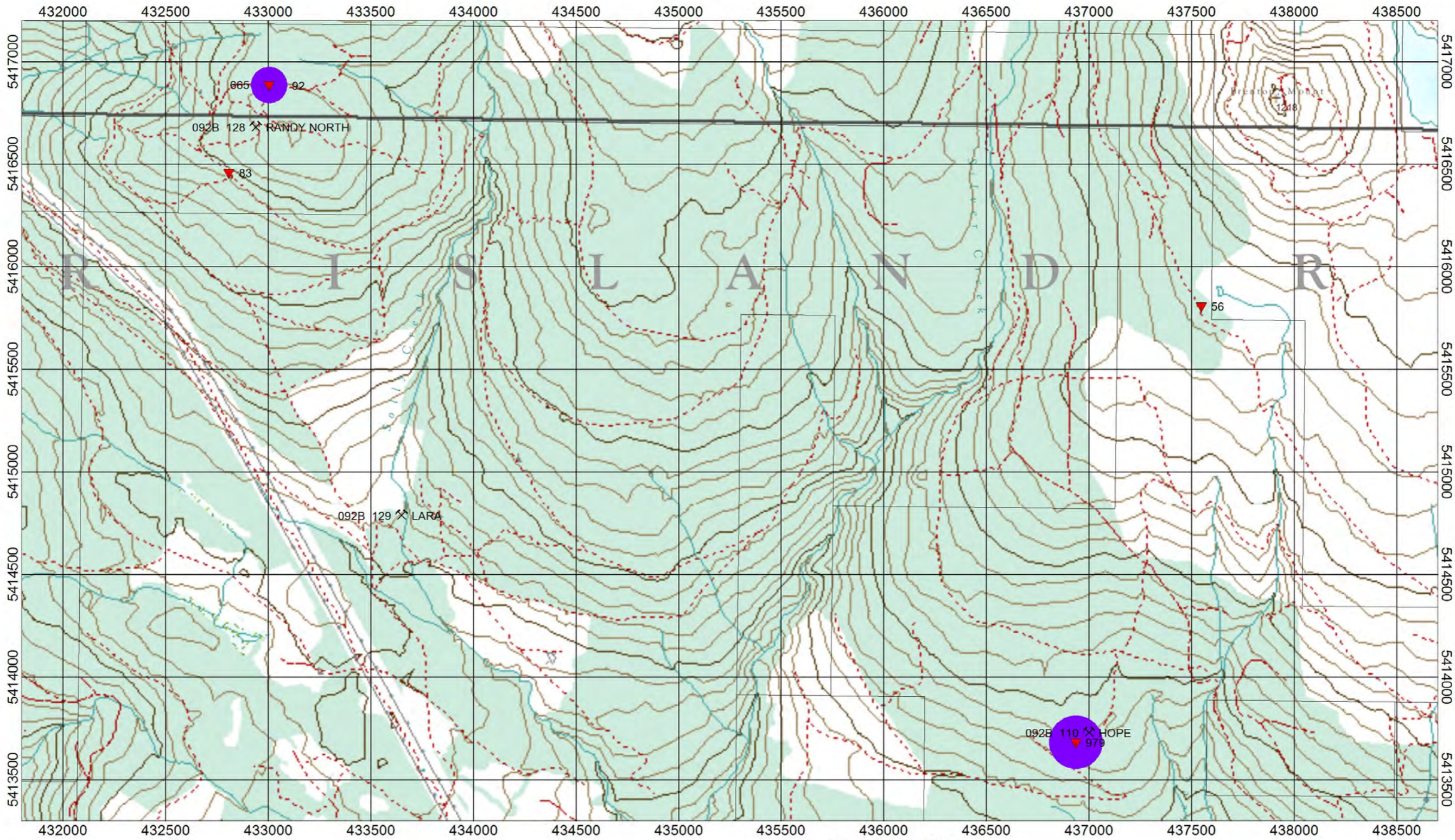
Sasquatch Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project Western Area 2022 Rock Sampling - Copper
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



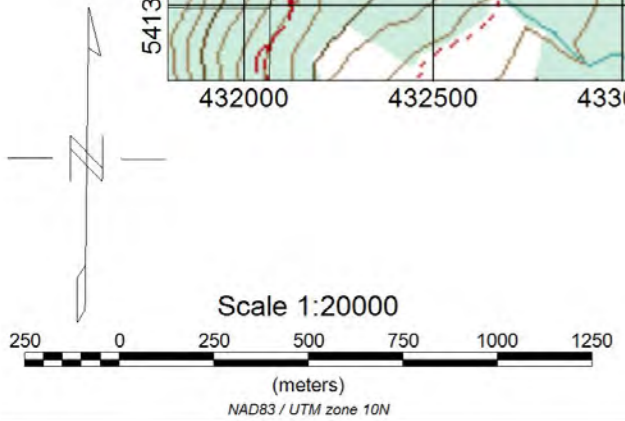
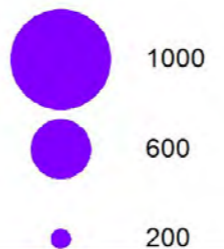
**Pb ppm in Rocks**



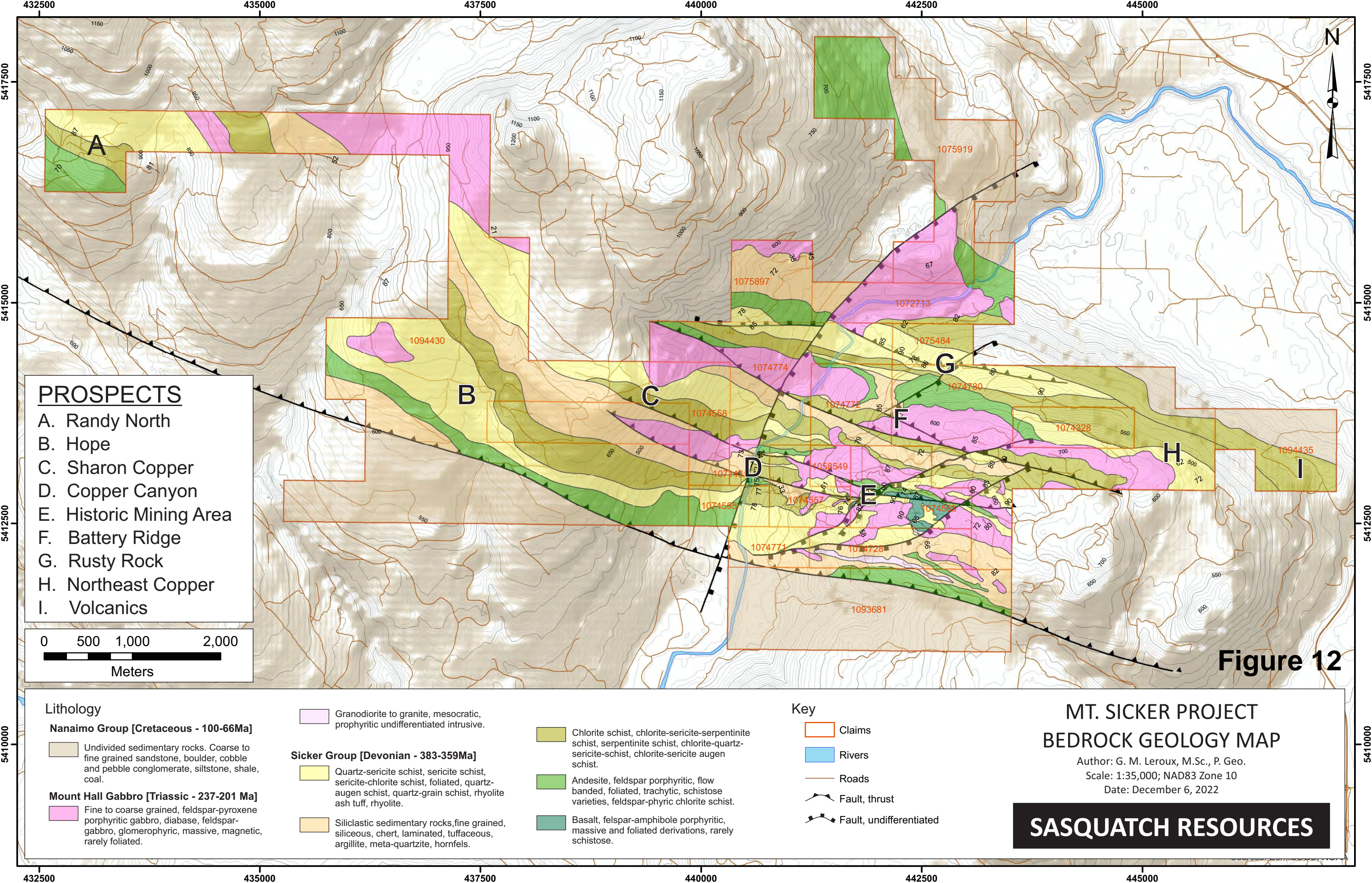
Sasquatch Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project Western Area 2022 Rock Sampling - Lead
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



Zn ppm in Rocks

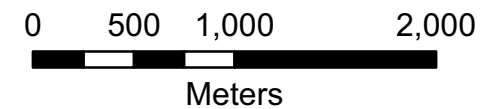


Sasquatch Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project Western Area 2022 Rock Sampling - Zinc
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



### PROSPECTS

- A. Randy North
- B. Hope
- C. Sharon Copper
- D. Copper Canyon
- E. Historic Mining Area
- F. Battery Ridge
- G. Rusty Rock
- H. Northeast Copper
- I. Volcanics



**Figure 12**

#### Lithology

##### Nanaimo Group [Cretaceous - 100-66Ma]

Undivided sedimentary rocks. Coarse to fine grained sandstone, boulder, cobble and pebble conglomerate, siltstone, shale, coal.

##### Mount Hall Gabbro [Triassic - 237-201 Ma]

Fine to coarse grained, feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic gabbro, diabase, feldspar-gabbro, glomerophytic, massive, magnetic, rarely foliated.

Granodiorite to granite, mesocratic, prophyritic undifferentiated intrusive.

##### Sicker Group [Devonian - 383-359Ma]

Quartz-sericite schist, sericite schist, sericite-chlorite schist, foliated, quartz-augen schist, quartz-grain schist, rhyolite ash tuff, rhyolite.

Siliclastic sedimentary rocks, fine grained, siliceous, chert, laminated, tuffaceous, argillite, meta-quartzite, hornfels.

Chlorite schist, chlorite-sericite-serpentinite schist, serpentinite schist, chlorite-quartz-sericite-schist, chlorite-sericite augen schist.

Andesite, feldspar porphyritic, flow banded, foliated, trachytic, schistose varieties, feldspar-phyrlic chlorite schist.

Basalt, feldspar-amphibole porphyritic, massive and foliated derivations, rarely schistose.

#### Key

- Claims
- Rivers
- Roads
- Fault, thrust
- Fault, undifferentiated

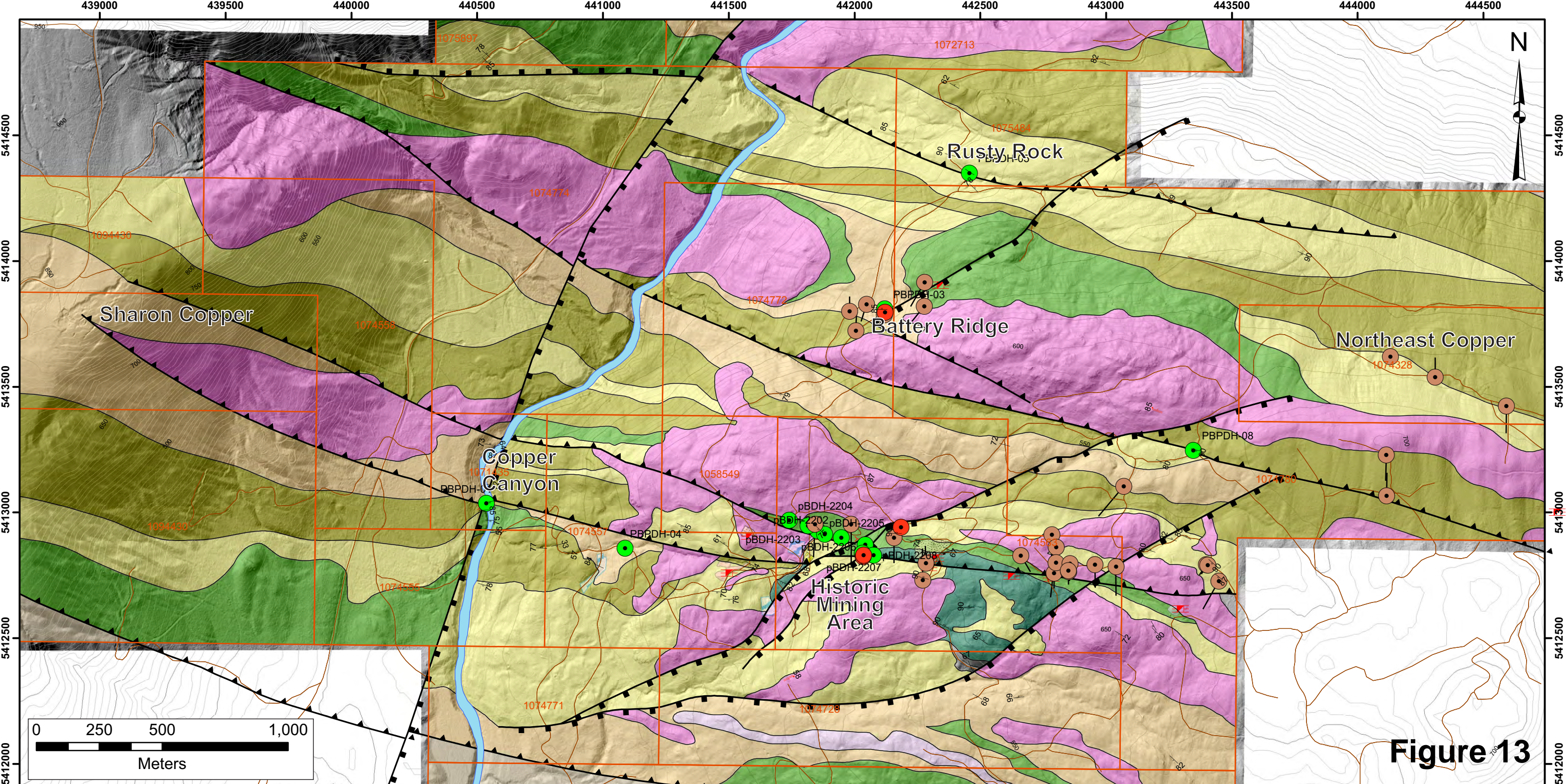
### MT. SICKER PROJECT BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAP

Author: G. M. Leroux, M.Sc., P. Geo.

Scale: 1:35,000; NAD83 Zone 10

Date: December 6, 2022

**SASQUATCH RESOURCES**



**Figure 13**

**Lithology**

- Nanaimo Group [Cretaceous - 100-66Ma]**
  - Undivided sedimentary rocks. Coarse to fine grained sandstone, boulder, cobble and pebble conglomerate, siltstone, shale, coal.
- Mount Hall Gabbro [Triassic - 237-201 Ma]**
  - Fine to coarse grained, feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic gabbro, diabase, feldspar-gabbro, glomerophytic, massive, magnetic, rarely foliated.
- Sicker Group [Devonian - 383-359Ma]**
  - Quartz-sericite schist, sericite schist, sericite-chlorite schist, foliated, quartz-augen schist, quartz-grain schist, rhyolite ash tuff, rhyolite.
  - Siliclastic sedimentary rocks, fine grained, siliceous, chert, laminated, tuffaceous, argillite, meta-quartzite, hornfels.

- Chlorite schist, chlorite-sericite-serpentinite schist, serpentinite schist, chlorite-quartz-sericite-schist, chlorite-sericite augen schist.
- Andesite, feldspar porphyritic, flow banded, foliated, trachytic, schistose varieties, feldspar-phyrlic chlorite schist.
- Basalt, feldspar-amphibole porphyritic, massive and foliated derivations, rarely schistose.

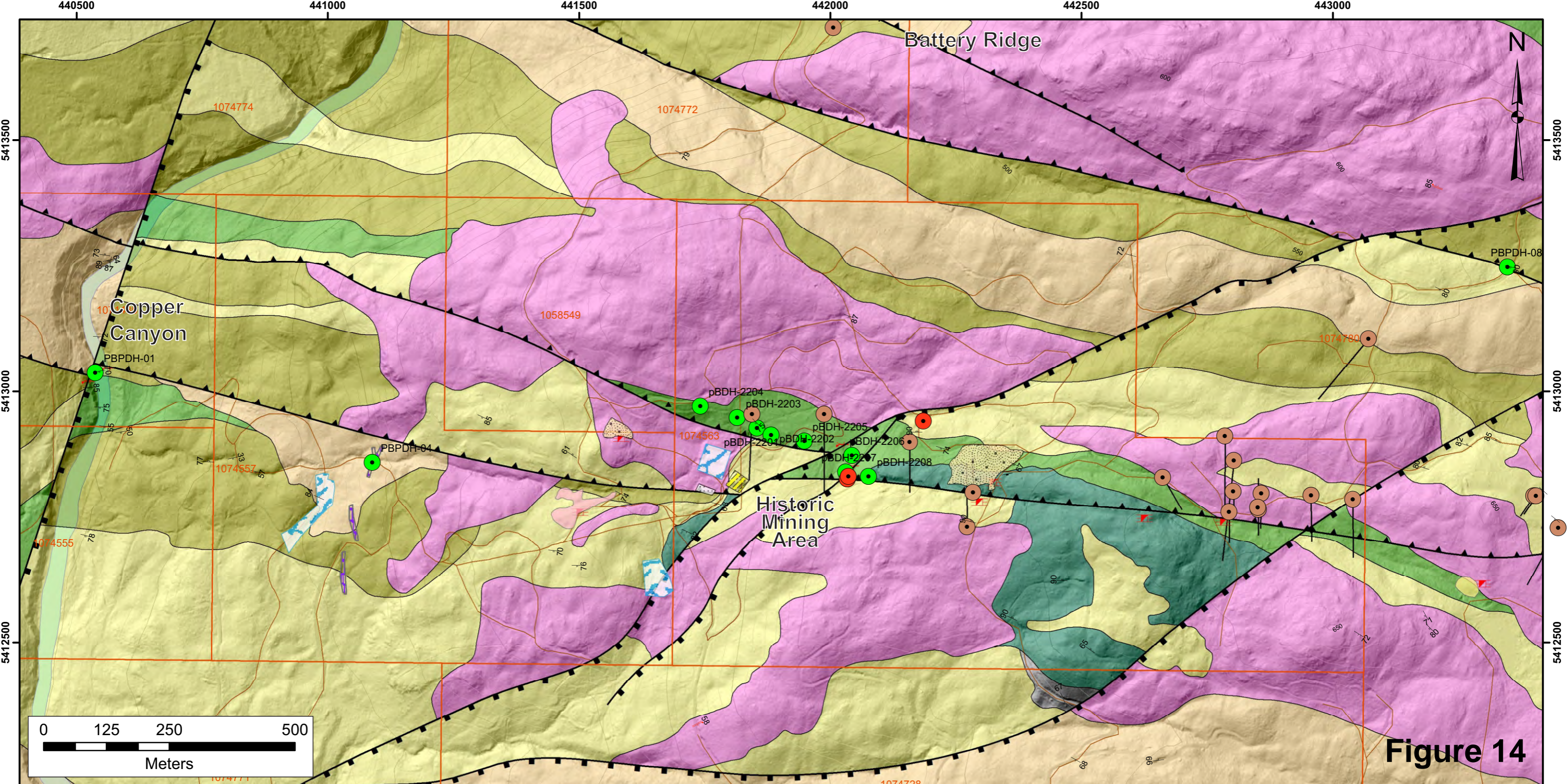
**Key**

- Claims
- Rivers
- Roads
- Fault, thrust
- Fault, undifferentiated
- Fault
- Quarz vein
- Bedding
- Foliation
- Shear
- Historic Drill Collars
- Backpack Drill Collars
- Proposed Drill Collars
- Shaft
- Adit

**MT. SICKER PROJECT  
BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAP**

Author: G. M. Leroux, M.Sc., P. Geo.  
Scale: 1:15,000; NAD83 Zone 10  
Date: December 6, 2022

**SASQUATCH RESOURCES**



**Lithology**

<b>Nanaimo Group [Cretaceous - 100-66Ma]</b>	Undivided sedimentary rocks. Coarse to fine grained sandstone, boulder, cobble and pebble conglomerate, siltstone, shale, coal.
<b>Mount Hall Gabbro [Triassic - 237-201 Ma]</b>	Fine to coarse grained, feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic gabbro, diabase, feldspar-gabbro, glomerophytic, massive, magnetic, rarely foliated.
<b>Sicker Group [Devonian - 383-359Ma]</b>	Granodiorite to granite, mesocratic, prophyritic undifferentiated intrusive.
	Quartz-sericite schist, sericite schist, sericite-chlorite schist, foliated, quartz-augen schist, quartz-grain schist, rhyolite ash tuff, rhyolite.
	Siliclastic sedimentary rocks, fine grained, siliceous, chert, laminated, tuffaceous, argillite, meta-quartzite, hornfels.

Chlorite schist, chlorite-sericite-serpentinite schist, serpentinite schist, chlorite-quartz-sericite-schist, chlorite-sericite augen schist.
Andesite, feldspar porphyritic, flow banded, foliated, trachytic, schistose varieties, feldspar-phyrlic chlorite schist.
Basalt, feldspar-amphibole porphyritic, massive and foliated derivations, rarely schistose.

**Key**

Claims	Historic Drill Collars
Rivers	Backpack Drill Collars
Roads	Proposed Drill Collars
Fault, thrust	Shaft
Fault, undifferentiated	Adit
Fault	Trench
Quarz vein	Heap Leach Pile
Bedding	Mill Site
Foliation	Tailings?
Shear	Waste Rock

**MT. SICKER PROJECT  
BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAP**

Author: G. M. Leroux, M.Sc., P. Geo.  
Scale: 1:7,500; NAD83 Zone 10  
Date: December 6, 2022

**SASQUATCH RESOURCES**

**Appendix 1**  
**Sampling Data and**  
**Geochemistry Reports**

**GPS Locations for Mount Sicker Project**

Waypoint	Date	Taken By	Property	Details	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation
Adit near Rusty Rock Zone	17-Nov-22	J. Deveault	Mount Sicker	20 m. deep adit	10N	442396	5414472	

Back Pack Drill Core Logs for Mount Sicker Project

Prospect	Drill_Hole	Sample_ID	From_m	To_m	Geol	Year	Datum	Zone	UTME	UTMN	Elevation	Rock_Type	Total_Depth_m	Azimuth	Dip	Description
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-001	H619109	0	1	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442034	5412826	449	MSS	6.1	115	-46	Rubbly milled first 90 cm, ~ 35-40% pyrite + ~15% sphalerite with lesser ~5% chalcopyrite: Total sulphides ~ 50-60%. Gangue material is qz-bar. Alteration (qz>>ser>bar) + (py-sph-cpy)
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-001	H619110	1	2	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442034	5412826	449	MSS	6.1	115	-46	As described for previous sample interval. Massive sulphide with ~50% sulphides.
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-001	H619111	2	3	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442034	5412826	449	QBX	6.1	115	-46	Qz-breccia veins ~1.5 cm thick are coincident with blebs and concentrations of chalcopyrite. Sphalerite-pyrite are intergrown with sugary textured qz.
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-001	H619112	3	4	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442034	5412826	449		6.1	115	-46	
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-001	H619113	4	5	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442034	5412826	449		6.1	115	-46	
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-001	n/a	5	6.1	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442034	5412826	449		6.1	115	-46	
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-002	H619114	0	1	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442036	5412832	450	SMS	3.15	160	-50	medium grey intermediate volcanic rock. ~15% sphalerite is silvery-grey and pervasively disseminated/repalcement style. ~10% pyrite is pervasively disseminated. ~2% chalcopyrite is locally blebby and associated with alteration channels of qz-py-sph
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-002	H619115	1	2	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442036	5412832	450	MSS	3.15	160	-50	medium-grey to white intermediate volcanic rock. ~5% sph, 1% cpy, 15% py.
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-002	H619116	2	3	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442036	5412832	450	SMS	3.15	160	-50	intermediate, well foliated schist with 15-20% sphalerite intergrown with ~3% py and ~1% cpy. Fracture controlled distribution of massive pyrite pods and blebs.
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-002	H619116	3	3.15	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442036	5412832	450		3.15	160	-50	
Historic Mining Zone	BD22-003	H619121	0	1.35	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442185	5412942	465	FLT	1.35	120	-78	drilled ~2 m and lost about 1 m of it in cuttings. Recrystallized, foliated qz with ~2% disseminated py with stringer and qispy sph +/- cph ~1.5%. Intermediate volcanoclastic rock.
Battery Ridge	BD22-004	H619117	0	1	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442122	5413798	422	SMS	4.25	90	-70	strongly sericitic, phyllitic and schistose, <1% disseminated py, highly fractured, local concentrations of massive py, pervasive and domainal sph up to 10%. Sample ends in fault zone after going through a thin horizons of cherty volcanoclastic rock.
Battery Ridge	BD22-004	H619118	1	2	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442122	5413798	422	FLT	4.25	90	-70	rubbly fault gouge, massive py-sph with lesser cpy
Battery Ridge	BD22-004	H619119	2	3	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442122	5413798	422		4.25	90	-70	same as previous sample
Battery Ridge	BD22-004	H619120	3	4.25	JD	2022	NAD83	10	442122	5413798	422	MSS	4.25	90	-70	layered (2-10mm) qz and sulphide rich bands. Up to 5% sphalerite locally, ~15% py and trace cpy.

Back Pack Drill Core Highlights for Mount Sicker Project

Sample	Drill Hole	Zone	Location	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length	Sample_Kg	Hole_Kg	Hole Intercept Averages by Sample Weight																				
										Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ca_pc	Fe_pc	S_pc	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Cu_pc	Pb_pc	Zn_pc
H619109	BD22-001	HMZ	Lenora Copper	442034	5412826	449	6.1	1.78	10.90	8.320	124.0	514	32	144	3	68000	29	387	10	840	43	30700	0.09	21.70	>10.0	8.320	124.0	6.80	0.08	3.07
H619110								2.46		9.720	98.8	258	37	281	<1	41900	225	259	10	1325	36	67700	2.43	13.30	>10.0	9.720	98.8	4.19	0.13	6.77
H619111								2.44		11.250	124.0	201	41	203	1	51300	93	360	10	1155	36	48300	0.27	20.40	>10.0	11.250	124.0	5.13	0.12	4.83
H619112								2.68		10.100	141.0	520	38	107	3	72000	337	540	10	1770	44	22800	1.56	27.30	>10.0	10.100	141.0	7.20	0.18	2.38
H619113								1.54		9.900	142.0	983	46	119	2	95500	17	418	10	1040	103	25700	0.03	26.60	>10.0	9.900	142.0	9.55	0.10	2.57
H619114	BD22-002	HMZ	Lenora Portal Area	442036	5412832	450	3.15	1.36	4.92	2.220	69.0	79	18	655	<1	16250	501	367	40	9070	128	120000	10.05	7.24	>10.0	2.220	69.0	1.63	0.91	12.00
H619115								1.92		4.170	89.9	125	32	532	<1	28000	492	349	50	6840	82	101500	8.78	12.90	>10.0	4.170	89.9	2.80	0.68	10.15
H619116								1.64		3.730	91.7	95	35	774	<1	18350	621	362	40	13350	77	149500	12.25	5.92	>10.0	3.730	91.7	1.84	1.34	14.95
H619121								BD22-003		HMZ	Tyee Stringer Zone	442185	5412942	465	1.35	1.42	1.42	0.099	9.3	1840	2	166	4	2600	332	4	100	56	46	39900
H619117	BD22-004	Battery Ridge	VMS Zinc Occurrence	442122	5413798	422	4.25	2.26	7.20	0.181	3.8	107	<2	378	35	3970	1435	7	1820	147	9	86600	0.47	16.35	>10.0	0.181	3.8	0.40	0.01	8.66
H619118								1.72		0.201	4.3	131	6	361	68	3740	2060	6	1210	86	8	86400	0.25	21.90	>10.0	0.201	4.3	0.37	0.01	8.64
H619119								1.96		0.184	3.8	119	4	274	49	4720	1600	4	2210	62	8	65100	0.41	16.50	>10.0	0.184	3.8	0.47	0.01	6.51
H619120								1.26		0.178	2.5	112	2	442	46	2330	1930	4	2250	43	6	108500	0.43	18.70	>10.0	0.178	2.5	0.23	0.00	10.85



Rock Geochemistry Highlights for Mount Sicker Project

Sample #	Location	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ca_pc	Fe_pc	S_pc	Ag_ppm	Cu_pc	Pb_pc	Zn_pc	
H619122	400 Metre Zone	442617	5413237	531	0.121	9.5	8	<2	2.3	29	16100	148		3	50	18	<5	352	0.26	3.95	3.17				
H619123	Randy North	433005	5416886		0.012	<0.5	18	2	2.6	70	271	1260	1	1070	14	<5	665	5.09	13.6	5.32		1.61			
H619124	Copper Canyon	440768	5412861		0.009	<0.5	22	<2	2.8	13	169	823	3	450	6	<5	726	1.16	3.01	0.97					
H619125	Copper Canyon	440567	5413263		0.119	<0.5	38	4	<0.5	31	145	1215	43	190	12	<5	236	0.13	17.25	>10.0					
H619126	Copper Canyon	440562	5413272		0.053	<0.5	24	<2	<0.5	14	32	2370	13	540	9	<5	122	0.1	6.8	2.74					
H619127	Hope Showing	436936	5413684		0.141	4.1	129	3	3.8	9	1335	649	12	300	398	5	979	0.88	5.61	1.6					
H619128		437546	5415809		<0.005	<0.5	8	2	<0.5	9	91	190	3	430	3	<5	56	0.27	1.64	0.2					
H619129	Rose Showing	440526	5414802		0.014	<0.5	21	<2	<0.5	1	11	47	1	130	11	<5	26	0.02	1.1	0.05					
H619130	Rose Showing	440547	5414819		<0.005	<0.5	8	<2	<0.5	3	31	651	3	110	7	<5	46	1.24	1.31	0.25					
H619131	Copper Canyon	440550	5412930		<0.005	<0.5	<5	<2	<0.5	6	16	707	2	340	<2	<5	108	1.07	2.51	0.8					
H619132	Copper Canyon	440517	5413006		<0.005	<0.5	6	<2	<0.5	7	73	691	2	360	4	<5	51	0.82	2.84	1.59					
H619133	Copper Canyon	440558	5413258		0.028	<0.5	14	3	<0.5	4	29	824	14	110	5	<5	102	1.08	4.7	3.39					
H619134	Copper Canyon	440530	5413075		0.025	0.8	5	2	<0.5	50	97	132	8	10	4	<5	19	0.37	7.95	8.42					
H619135	Randy North	432809	5416460		<0.005	<0.5	<5	2	<0.5	11	10	775	1	940	6	<5	83	1.32	4.04	0.02					
H619136	Randy North	433005	5416886		<0.005	<0.5	<5	2	<0.5	26	119	1145	1	620	<2	<5	92	4.52	5.85	0.06					
H619137	Key City	441576	5412798		<0.005	<0.5	<5	2	<0.5	3	62	919	2	260	<2	<5	95	0.14	2.31	0.1					
H619138	Lenora Mine	442215	5412888		0.018	<0.5	83	<2	0.5	6	179	307	2	1040	20	6	136	0.2	2.61	0.11					
H619139	Lenora Mine	442361	5412856		0.009	0.6	72	<2	<0.5	8	80	530	5	370	9	6	119	0.09	7.1	1.56					
H619140	Key City	441517	5412949		0.008	<0.5	5	<2	1.6	10	104	1660	2	1070	4	<5	332	1.04	5.38	0.01					
H619141	Key City	441492	5412871		0.006	<0.5	11	<2	<0.5	6	136	241	14	390	8	<5	34	0.51	4.54	0.84					
H619142		441570	5413412		<0.005	<0.5	11	<2	<0.5	3	26	258	5	310	<2	<5	29	0.14	5.03	0.71					
H619143		441588	5413426		0.005	<0.5	10	<2	<0.5	11	80	245	34	200	<2	<5	19	0.13	4.73	2.48					
H619144		441696	5413475		<0.005	<0.5	<5	<2	<0.5	3	6	208	2	290	<2	<5	16	0.31	1.89	0.09					
RR1	Rusty Rock Zone	442412	5414457		3.26	4.3	191	2	<0.5	10	45	328	1	590	88	<5	139	0.27	6.53	4.69		4	0.006	0.009	0.021
RR2	Rusty Rock Zone	442401	5414449		0.1	1.2	66	<2	<0.5	5	10	30	1	600	25	<5	25	0.12	2.9	2.69		1	0.002	0.003	0.004
RR3	Rusty Rock Zone	442380	5414435		0.06	4.5	35	<2	1.4	12	169	3490	1	360	986	<5	268	0.06	4.2	0.74		4	0.017	0.098	0.027
RR4	Rusty Rock Zone	442418	5414384		0.11	1.9	286	<2	<0.5	78	26	679	<1	720	46	<5	71	0.12	12.2	10		1	0.004	0.005	0.008
RR5	Rusty Rock Zone	442440	5414346		1.12	18.5	452	<2	5.7	4	144	67	12	20	353	8	1005	0.02	15.25	>10.0		18	0.015	0.036	0.102



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Page: 1  
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 Plus Appendix Pages  
 Finalized Date: 14-JAN-2023  
 This copy reported on  
 16-JAN-2023  
 Account: NINE11

**CERTIFICATE VA22344621**

This report is for 36 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 29-NOV-2022.  
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JUSTIN DEVEAULT	GRAHAM LEROUX	PETER SMITH
-----------------	---------------	-------------

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
Pb-OG62	Ore Grade Pb - Four Acid	
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Aq-OG62	Ore Grade Aq - Four Acid	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES

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

Signature:   
 Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations



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Page: 2 - A  
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)  
 Plus Appendix Pages  
 Finalized Date: 14-JAN-2023  
 Account: NINEII

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22344621

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01
H619109		1.78	>100	0.53	514	110	<0.5	32	0.09	144.0	3	1	>10000	21.7	10	0.14
H619110		2.46	98.8	0.37	258	60	<0.5	37	2.43	281	<1	<1	>10000	13.30	20	0.14
H619111		2.44	>100	0.55	201	50	<0.5	41	0.27	203	1	1	>10000	20.4	10	0.18
H619112		2.68	>100	0.56	520	70	<0.5	38	1.56	106.5	3	<1	>10000	27.2	10	0.10
H619113		1.54	>100	0.50	983	20	<0.5	46	0.03	118.5	2	<1	>10000	26.6	10	0.18
H619114		1.36	69.0	1.96	79	240	<0.5	18	10.05	655	<1	7	>10000	7.24	30	0.31
H619115		1.92	89.9	1.73	125	1020	<0.5	32	8.78	532	<1	2	>10000	12.90	30	0.30
H619116		1.64	91.7	2.07	95	340	<0.5	35	12.25	774	<1	4	>10000	5.92	30	0.33
H619117		2.26	3.8	6.21	107	770	<0.5	<2	0.47	378	35	81	3970	16.35	20	1.45
H619118		1.72	4.3	4.82	131	30	<0.5	6	0.25	361	68	156	3740	21.6	10	0.02
H619119		1.96	3.8	7.17	119	620	<0.5	4	0.41	274	49	84	4720	16.50	20	1.83
H619120		1.26	2.5	5.29	112	50	<0.5	2	0.43	442	46	124	2330	18.70	20	0.42
H619121		1.42	9.3	5.83	1840	110	<0.5	2	0.03	165.5	4	7	2600	4.52	30	2.68
H619122		1.16	9.5	0.36	8	100	<0.5	<2	0.26	2.3	29	31	>10000	3.95	<10	0.02
H619123		2.48	<0.5	7.56	18	100	<0.5	2	5.09	2.6	70	5	271	13.60	30	0.03
H619124		1.58	<0.5	5.56	22	550	0.5	<2	1.16	2.8	13	10	169	3.01	10	1.13
H619125		1.18	<0.5	5.37	38	100	<0.5	4	0.13	<0.5	31	10	145	17.25	10	0.76
H619126		1.72	<0.5	5.84	24	410	<0.5	<2	0.10	<0.5	14	12	32	6.80	20	1.50
H619127		2.28	4.1	5.42	129	310	0.6	3	0.88	3.8	9	15	1335	5.61	20	0.93
H619128		2.06	<0.5	3.79	8	300	0.6	2	0.27	<0.5	9	51	91	1.64	10	0.07
H619129		0.98	<0.5	6.66	21	750	0.7	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	8	11	1.10	10	2.59
H619130		1.70	<0.5	1.73	8	270	<0.5	<2	1.24	<0.5	3	34	31	1.31	<10	0.64
H619131		1.70	<0.5	5.67	<5	590	0.6	<2	1.07	<0.5	6	9	16	2.51	10	0.97
H619132		1.18	<0.5	6.87	6	550	0.5	<2	0.82	<0.5	7	4	73	2.84	10	0.95
H619133		1.64	<0.5	3.33	14	250	<0.5	3	1.08	<0.5	4	12	29	4.70	10	0.94
H619134		2.44	0.8	0.13	5	30	<0.5	2	0.37	<0.5	50	26	97	7.95	10	0.02
H619135		1.04	<0.5	7.26	<5	770	1.6	2	1.32	<0.5	11	9	10	4.04	20	1.10
H619136		1.38	<0.5	8.26	<5	440	0.6	2	4.52	<0.5	26	54	119	5.85	20	0.08
H619137		1.04	<0.5	6.71	<5	1800	0.6	2	0.14	<0.5	3	3	62	2.31	10	1.40
H619138		1.46	<0.5	4.88	83	1760	0.6	<2	0.20	0.5	6	50	179	2.61	10	1.06
H619139		1.54	0.6	4.16	72	400	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	8	21	80	7.10	20	0.63
H619140		1.40	<0.5	9.27	5	440	1.2	<2	1.04	1.6	10	30	104	5.38	20	0.96
H619141		1.40	<0.5	6.15	11	1070	<0.5	<2	0.51	<0.5	6	5	136	4.54	10	1.73
H619142		1.04	<0.5	6.21	11	770	<0.5	<2	0.14	<0.5	3	5	26	5.03	10	1.23
H619143		1.36	<0.5	5.79	10	500	<0.5	<2	0.13	<0.5	11	5	80	4.73	10	1.28
H619144		0.96	<0.5	6.68	<5	740	0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	3	4	6	1.89	10	1.67



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 Account: NINE11

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22344621**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		10	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
H619109		<10	<10	0.05	29	387	0.01	18	10	840	>10.0	43	<1	48	<20	<0.01
H619110		<10	<10	0.07	225	259	<0.01	13	10	1325	>10.0	36	<1	73	<20	<0.01
H619111		<10	<10	0.15	93	360	<0.01	14	10	1155	>10.0	36	<1	42	<20	<0.01
H619112		<10	<10	0.41	337	540	0.01	17	10	1770	>10.0	44	<1	36	<20	<0.01
H619113		<10	<10	0.04	17	418	0.01	12	10	1040	>10.0	103	<1	36	<20	<0.01
H619114		<10	<10	0.14	501	367	0.88	18	40	9070	>10.0	128	<1	173	<20	0.01
H619115		<10	<10	0.13	492	349	0.79	25	50	6840	>10.0	82	1	127	<20	0.02
H619116		10	<10	0.17	621	362	1.00	17	40	>10000	>10.0	77	<1	207	<20	0.01
H619117		10	10	4.03	1435	7	0.01	68	1820	147	>10.0	9	17	16	<20	0.31
H619118		10	20	5.84	2060	6	<0.01	109	1210	86	>10.0	8	9	8	<20	0.23
H619119		<10	10	4.53	1600	4	0.03	76	2210	62	>10.0	8	28	14	<20	0.43
H619120		10	20	5.54	1930	4	0.01	85	2250	43	>10.0	6	14	6	<20	0.29
H619121		10	10	0.55	332	4	0.07	2	100	56	4.71	46	3	19	<20	0.08
H619122		<10	<10	0.14	148	3	0.06	10	50	18	3.17	<5	1	11	<20	0.05
H619123		10	10	1.07	1260	1	1.00	17	1070	14	5.32	<5	27	307	<20	0.52
H619124		10	10	0.65	823	3	1.70	3	450	6	0.97	<5	5	45	<20	0.12
H619125		<10	10	4.43	1215	43	0.03	6	190	12	>10.0	<5	10	7	<20	0.08
H619126		<10	10	3.17	2370	13	0.04	8	540	9	2.74	<5	15	14	<20	0.10
H619127		10	10	1.17	649	12	1.92	8	300	398	1.60	5	7	108	<20	0.19
H619128		10	<10	0.92	190	3	2.11	17	430	3	0.20	<5	8	88	<20	0.18
H619129		10	<10	0.09	47	1	0.28	2	130	11	0.05	<5	3	53	<20	0.08
H619130		<10	<10	0.31	651	3	0.08	2	110	7	0.25	<5	2	24	<20	0.03
H619131		10	<10	0.83	707	2	2.44	1	340	<2	0.80	<5	6	80	<20	0.13
H619132		10	<10	1.43	691	2	3.13	1	360	4	1.59	<5	6	65	<20	0.07
H619133		<10	10	1.61	824	14	0.03	1	110	5	3.39	<5	3	17	<20	0.03
H619134		<10	<10	0.07	132	8	0.01	2	10	4	8.42	<5	<1	3	<20	<0.01
H619135		20	10	1.16	775	1	1.80	2	940	6	0.02	<5	13	418	<20	0.10
H619136		<10	10	2.61	1145	1	2.86	23	620	<2	0.06	<5	24	355	<20	0.39
H619137		10	<10	1.73	919	2	2.13	<1	260	<2	0.10	<5	6	76	<20	0.12
H619138		10	10	1.84	307	2	0.38	12	1040	20	0.11	6	9	58	<20	0.14
H619139		10	10	1.73	530	5	0.06	12	370	9	1.56	6	8	29	<20	0.16
H619140		10	10	0.50	1660	2	5.02	17	1070	4	0.01	<5	24	299	<20	0.73
H619141		10	10	1.70	241	14	0.72	3	390	8	0.84	<5	6	59	<20	0.14
H619142		20	10	1.86	258	5	1.81	2	310	<2	0.71	<5	7	76	<20	0.10
H619143		10	<10	1.47	245	34	1.62	3	200	<2	2.48	<5	6	67	<20	0.09
H619144		10	10	1.65	208	2	1.82	1	290	<2	0.09	<5	6	51	<20	0.14



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22344621

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Ag-OG62	Cu-OG62	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62	Au-AA24	Au-GRA22
		TI	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Au
		ppm 10	ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	ppm 1	% 0.001	% 0.001	% 0.001	ppm 0.005	ppm 0.05
H619109		<10	<10	19	<10	>10000	124	6.80		3.07	8.32	
H619110		<10	<10	23	<10	>10000		4.19		6.77	9.72	
H619111		<10	<10	30	<10	>10000	124	5.13		4.83	>10.0	11.25
H619112		<10	<10	24	40	>10000	141	7.20		2.28	>10.0	10.10
H619113		<10	<10	18	<10	>10000	142	9.55		2.57	9.90	
H619114		<10	<10	35	<10	>10000		1.625		12.00	2.22	
H619115		<10	<10	31	<10	>10000		2.80		10.15	4.17	
H619116		<10	<10	31	<10	>10000		1.835	1.335	14.95	3.73	
H619117		<10	<10	356	<10	>10000				8.66	0.181	
H619118		<10	<10	441	10	>10000				8.64	0.201	
H619119		<10	<10	422	10	>10000				6.51	0.184	
H619120		<10	<10	450	<10	>10000				10.85	0.178	
H619121		<10	<10	18	<10	>10000				3.99	0.099	
H619122		<10	<10	15	<10	352		1.610			0.121	
H619123		<10	<10	172	<10	665					0.012	
H619124		<10	<10	37	<10	726					0.009	
H619125		<10	<10	91	<10	236					0.119	
H619126		<10	<10	121	<10	122					0.053	
H619127		<10	<10	78	<10	979					0.141	
H619128		<10	<10	73	<10	56					<0.005	
H619129		<10	<10	19	<10	26					0.014	
H619130		<10	<10	9	<10	46					<0.005	
H619131		<10	<10	34	<10	108					<0.005	
H619132		<10	<10	27	<10	51					<0.005	
H619133		<10	<10	28	<10	102					0.028	
H619134		<10	<10	2	<10	19					0.025	
H619135		<10	<10	72	<10	83					<0.005	
H619136		<10	<10	196	<10	92					<0.005	
H619137		<10	<10	34	<10	95					<0.005	
H619138		<10	<10	144	<10	136					0.018	
H619139		<10	<10	151	<10	119					0.009	
H619140		<10	<10	248	<10	332					0.008	
H619141		<10	<10	42	<10	34					0.006	
H619142		<10	<10	54	<10	29					<0.005	
H619143		<10	<10	62	<10	19					0.005	
H619144		<10	<10	39	<10	16					<0.005	



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA22344621

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method:

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

Ag-OG62	Au-AA24	Au-GRA22
CRU-QC	Cu-OG62	LOG-21
ME-OG62	Pb-OG62	PUL-31
SPL-21	WEI-21	Zn-OG62

CRU-31  
ME-ICP61  
PUL-QC



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 Account: NINEII

**CERTIFICATE VA23046165**

This report is for 10 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 21-FEB-2023.  
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JUSTIN DEVEAULT	GRAHAM LEROUX	PETER SMITH
-----------------	---------------	-------------

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

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

Signature:   
 Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations



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 Account: NINE11

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23046165**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	
SI23AD001		0.96	<0.5	8.06	13	1310	0.8	<2	0.30	<0.5	5	10	7	2.53	10	2.73
SI23AD002		1.48	<0.5	11.00	25	1210	0.7	<2	0.07	<0.5	33	8	117	7.09	20	2.27
SI23AD003		1.24	<0.5	8.93	45	770	0.6	<2	0.33	<0.5	25	26	67	7.64	20	1.77
SI23AD004		2.24	<0.5	4.37	30	470	<0.5	<2	0.40	<0.5	6	20	40	4.16	10	1.10
SI23AD005		1.50	<0.5	6.15	<5	920	0.6	<2	2.87	<0.5	4	12	9	1.55	10	1.98
SI23AD006		1.14	<0.5	7.08	<5	970	0.9	<2	2.16	<0.5	6	4	15	1.82	10	2.35
SI23AD007		1.92	0.5	7.58	14	1200	1.0	<2	0.28	<0.5	5	5	10	2.08	10	2.93
SI23AD008		1.60	<0.5	6.71	36	1240	0.7	<2	1.31	<0.5	8	24	36	2.93	10	2.05
SI23AD009		1.32	0.7	7.81	74	1490	0.7	2	0.44	<0.5	22	72	69	6.17	10	2.55
SI23AD010		1.78	0.5	7.70	20	1360	0.8	<2	0.41	<0.5	8	16	32	3.28	10	2.35



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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23046165**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %
		10	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
SI23AD001		10	<10	0.38	554	1	0.39	3	530	10	0.22	<5	9	61	<20	0.17
SI23AD002		10	20	1.03	906	1	1.10	9	320	12	0.15	<5	27	104	<20	0.37
SI23AD003		10	20	1.13	1715	<1	0.72	16	240	13	0.02	<5	27	86	<20	0.21
SI23AD004		10	10	0.53	895	1	0.24	9	1180	7	0.10	<5	6	26	<20	0.09
SI23AD005		10	<10	0.41	754	2	0.45	<1	210	8	0.10	<5	4	97	<20	0.11
SI23AD006		10	10	0.70	822	1	0.60	1	240	13	0.35	<5	5	105	<20	0.11
SI23AD007		10	<10	0.24	582	<1	0.33	2	270	8	0.15	<5	6	54	<20	0.16
SI23AD008		10	<10	0.82	920	1	0.37	11	340	11	0.21	<5	10	76	<20	0.14
SI23AD009		10	10	1.07	856	1	0.27	29	920	19	1.58	<5	24	45	<20	0.29
SI23AD010		10	10	0.45	1095	<1	0.55	6	800	31	0.37	<5	11	65	<20	0.19

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



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23046165

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Au-AA25
		Tl ppm 10	U ppm 10	V ppm 1	W ppm 10	Zn ppm 2	Au ppm 0.01
SI23AD001		<10	<10	58	<10	56	0.01
SI23AD002		<10	<10	338	<10	94	0.02
SI23AD003		<10	<10	244	<10	117	0.01
SI23AD004		<10	<10	67	<10	75	0.01
SI23AD005		<10	<10	28	<10	26	0.01
SI23AD006		<10	<10	32	<10	34	0.01
SI23AD007		<10	<10	42	<10	42	0.01
SI23AD008		<10	<10	71	<10	58	0.01
SI23AD009		<10	<10	217	<10	67	0.02
SI23AD010		<10	<10	98	<10	73	0.02

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 Account: NINE11

**CERTIFICATE VA23055289**

Project: Mt. Sicker-Rusty Rock  
 P.O. No.: Sicker-RR  
 This report is for 5 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 1-MAR-2023.  
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:  
 JUSTIN DEVEAULT                      PETER SMITH

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
Pb-OG62	Ore Grade Pb - Four Acid	
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	
Au-AA13	Au by cyanide leach and AAS, 30g	AAS
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Aq-OG62	Ore Grade Aq - Four Acid	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES

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

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

Signature:   
 Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations



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Project: Mt. Sicker-Rusty Rock

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23055289**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21	Ag-OG62	Cu-OG62	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62	Au-AA13	Au-AA25	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm
		0.02	1	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.03	0.01	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5
RR#1		0.32	4	0.006	0.009	0.021	2.35	3.26	4.3	7.63	191	160	0.8	2	0.27	<0.5
RR#2		0.34	1	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.05	0.10	1.2	8.18	66	620	1.0	<2	0.12	<0.5
RR#3		0.14	4	0.017	0.098	0.027	0.04	0.06	4.5	3.96	35	1330	<0.5	<2	0.06	1.4
RR#4		0.24	1	0.004	0.005	0.008	0.09	0.11	1.9	10.00	286	80	0.9	<2	0.12	<0.5
RR#5		0.20	18	0.015	0.036	0.102	0.62	1.12	18.5	0.96	452	80	<0.5	<2	0.02	5.7



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Page: 2 - B  
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)  
 Plus Appendix Pages  
 Finalized Date: 23-MAR-2023  
 Account: NINE11

Project: Mt. Sicker-Rusty Rock

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23055289**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
		ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	10	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2
RR#1		10	7	45	6.53	10	2.84	20	<10	0.25	328	1	0.36	5	590	88
RR#2		5	4	10	2.90	20	3.39	20	<10	0.13	30	1	0.33	2	600	25
RR#3		12	21	169	4.20	10	1.38	<10	<10	0.13	3490	1	0.07	6	360	986
RR#4		78	7	26	12.20	20	3.56	<10	10	0.38	679	<1	0.45	11	720	46
RR#5		4	13	144	15.25	<10	0.40	<10	<10	0.02	67	12	0.03	2	20	353



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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23055289**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
		0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
RR#1		4.69	<5	8	64	<20	0.12	<10	<10	44	<10	139
RR#2		2.69	<5	11	63	<20	0.22	<10	<10	54	<10	25
RR#3		0.74	<5	6	29	<20	0.07	<10	<10	31	<10	268
RR#4		10.0	<5	23	68	<20	0.29	<10	<10	217	<10	71
RR#5		>10.0	8	1	7	<20	0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	1005



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Page: Appendix 1  
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Finalized Date: 23-MAR-2023  
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Project: Mt. Sicker-Rusty Rock

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23055289**

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS																	
Applies to Method:	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LABORATORY ADDRESSES</b></p> <p>Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.</p> <table><tbody><tr><td>Ag-OG62</td><td>Au-AA13</td><td>Au-AA25</td><td>CRU-31</td></tr><tr><td>Cu-OG62</td><td>DISP-01</td><td>LOG-22</td><td>ME-ICP61</td></tr><tr><td>ME-OG62</td><td>Pb-OG62</td><td>PUL-31</td><td>SPL-21</td></tr><tr><td>WEI-21</td><td>Zn-OG62</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Ag-OG62	Au-AA13	Au-AA25	CRU-31	Cu-OG62	DISP-01	LOG-22	ME-ICP61	ME-OG62	Pb-OG62	PUL-31	SPL-21	WEI-21	Zn-OG62		
Ag-OG62	Au-AA13	Au-AA25	CRU-31														
Cu-OG62	DISP-01	LOG-22	ME-ICP61														
ME-OG62	Pb-OG62	PUL-31	SPL-21														
WEI-21	Zn-OG62																

**Appendix 2**  
**Geophysical Data and Reports**

# Scenc Resources

## AeroTEM TDEM/MAG Inversion

### Mount Sicker Project British Columbia, Canada

Prepared by: Mike Anderson P.G.  
May, 2022



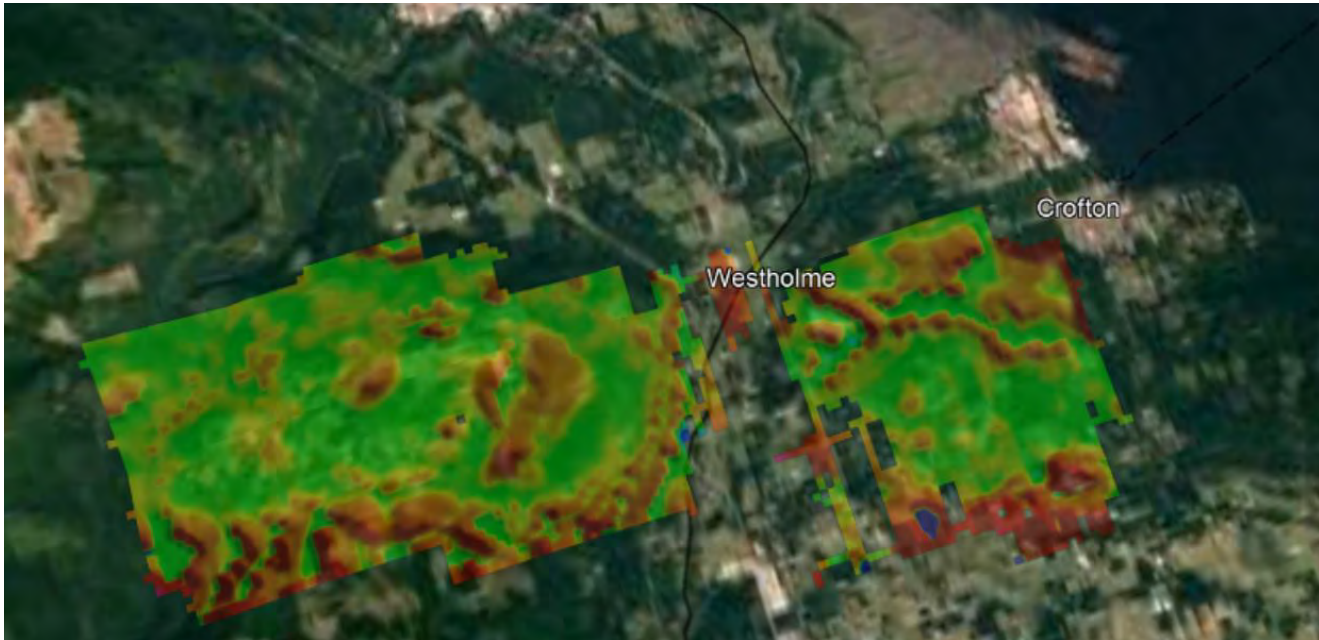
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**Abstract**

In May of 2022, Scenc Resources contracted Mike Anderson P.G. to perform an inversion on Airborne Pulse Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) and a Magnetic data. The original survey was flown in 2008. The TDEM inversion results show a concentric set of conductive anomalies at a depth of approximately 50 meters below surface. The TDEM features appear to bound a large magnetic structure extending from depth to 150 meters below surface. There is a noticeably clear contact running WNW along the southern side of the survey area.

## 1.0 Introduction

The Mount Sicker Project is located in the province of BC, Canada (figure 1), approximately 12-km from the town of Duncan. The airborne survey was made up of a single grid (the Fortuna block), over rugged terrain with elevations ranging from 10-m to over 700-m above sea level. The central and southern parts of the survey area contained a cultural interference such as transmission lines and buildings. A total 418.2-km were flown.



**Figure 1:** Site location

The terrain consists of flat hill-tops, rolling hills, very steep terrain, cliffs. There are valleys between the hills with thick vegetation. There are some roads/trails. There were cultural features such as power lines and buildings (figure 2) within the survey area.



**Figure 2:** Photo of the power line and building

## 2.0 Instrumentation

### *AeroTEM II TDEM*

The electromagnetic system used was an Aeroquest AeroTEM II-time domain towed-bird system. The current AeroTEM II transmitter dipole moment is 38.8 kNIA. The AeroTEM bird is towed 38 meters (125 ft) below the helicopter with a 5-m diameter transmitter loop. The waveform is triangular with a symmetric transmitter on-time pulse of 1.10 ms and a base frequency of 150 Hz. The current alternates polarity every on-time pulse. During every Tx on-off cycle (300 per second), 120 contiguous channels of raw X and Z component (and a transmitter current monitor, itx) of the received waveform are measured. Each channel width is 27.78 microseconds starting at the beginning of the transmitter pulse. This 120-channel data is referred to as the raw streaming data. The AeroTEM system has two separate EM data recording streams, the conventional RMS DGR-33 and the AeroDAS system which records the full waveform. The 120 channels of raw streaming data are recorded by the AeroDAS acquisition system onto a removable hard drive. The streaming data was processed post-survey to yield 33 stacked and binned on-time and off-time channels at a 10 Hz sample rate. The timing of the final processed EM channels is described in the following table:

Average TxOn 7.0406 us

Average TxOff 1090.7920 us

#### **Channel Sample Range Time Width (us) Time Center (us) Time After TxOn (us)**

On1	4 - 4	27.778	97.222	90.182
On2	5 - 5	27.778	125.000	117.959
On3	6 - 6	27.778	152.778	145.737
On4	7 - 7	27.778	180.556	173.515
On5	8 - 8	27.778	208.333	201.293
On6	9 - 9	27.778	236.111	229.071
On7	10 - 10	27.778	263.889	256.848
On8	11 - 11	27.778	291.667	284.626
On9	12 - 12	27.778	319.444	312.404
On10	13 - 13	27.778	347.222	340.182
On11	14 - 14	27.778	375.000	367.959
On12	15 - 15	27.778	402.778	395.737
On13	16 - 16	27.778	430.556	423.515
On14	17 - 17	27.778	458.333	451.293
On15	18 - 18	27.778	486.111	479.071
On16	19 - 19	27.778	513.889	506.848

#### **Channel Sample Range Time Width (us) Time Center (us) Time After TxOff (us)**

Off0	44 - 44	27.778	1208.333	117.541
Off1	45 - 45	27.778	1236.111	145.319
Off2	46 - 46	27.778	1263.889	173.097
Off3	47 - 47	27.778	1291.667	200.875
Off4	48 - 48	27.778	1319.444	228.652
Off5	49 - 49	27.778	1347.222	256.430
Off6	50 - 51	55.556	1388.889	298.097
Off7	52 - 53	55.556	1444.444	353.652
Off8	54 - 55	55.556	1500.000	409.208
Off9	56 - 57	55.556	1555.556	464.764
Off10	58 - 60	83.333	1625.000	534.208
Off11	61 - 63	83.333	1708.333	617.541
Off12	64 - 67	111.111	1805.556	714.764
Off13	68 - 72	138.889	1930.556	839.764
Off14	73 - 80	222.222	2111.111	1020.319
Off15	81 - 93	361.111	2402.778	1311.986
Off16	94 - 113	555.556	2861.111	1770.319

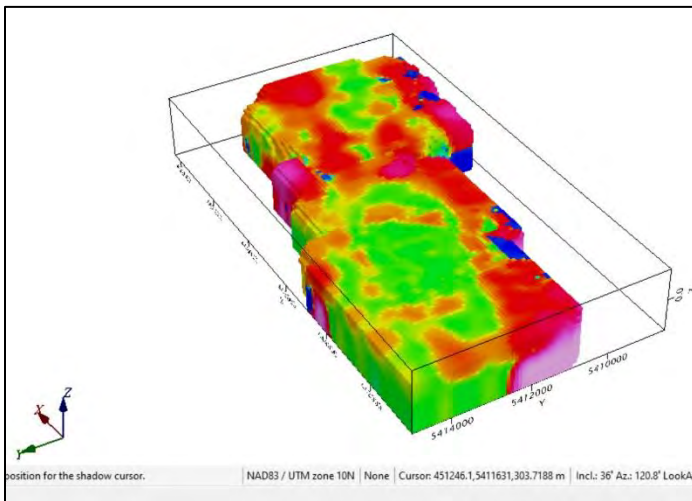
## Survey Specifications

The survey coverage was calculated by adding up the along-line distance of the survey lines and control (tie) lines as presented in the final Geosoft database. The survey was flown with a line spacing of 100 meters. The control (tie) lines were flown perpendicular to the survey lines with a spacing of 1000 meters. The nominal EM bird terrain clearance was 30 meters but can be higher in more rugged terrain due to safety considerations and the capabilities of the aircraft. The magnetometer sensor is mounted in a smaller bird connected to the tow rope 17 meters above the EM bird and 21 metres below the helicopter (Figure 4). A second magnetometer is installed on the tail of the EM bird. Nominal survey speed over relatively flat terrain was 75 km/hr and is generally lower in rougher terrain. Scan rates for ancillary data acquisition was 0.1 second for the magnetometer and altimeter, and 0.2 second for the GPS determined position. The EM data is acquired as a data stream at a sampling rate of 36,000 samples per second and was processed to generate final data at 10 samples per second. The 10 samples per second translate to a geophysical reading about every 1.5 to 2.5 meters along the flight path.

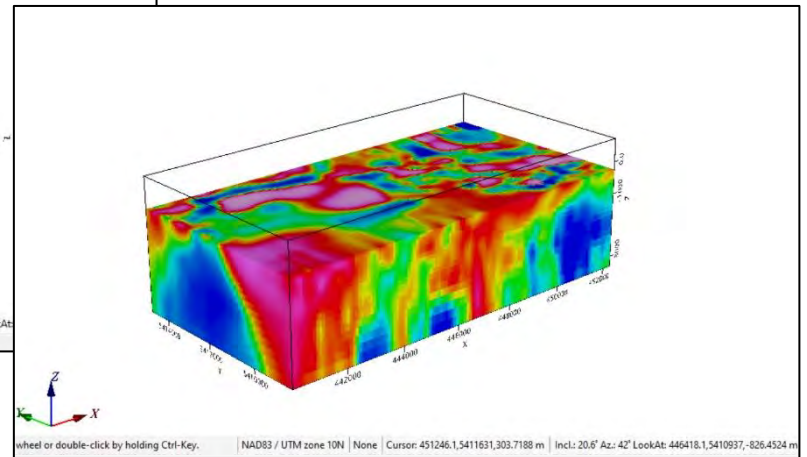
### 3.0 Inversion Results (TDEM)

For this and any geophysical exploration project, we attempt to project a block approximately 12 kilometers long by 10 kilometers wide onto a 20x30 centimeter sheet of paper. As such, visual distortion of data can become an inhibiting factor. One effect of this is termed “bleeding” from an anomaly and other gridding artifacts where anomalies can appear larger than they actually are in real space. Many of the features we will discuss appear irregular caused by the spatial interpolation algorithms embedded in the gridding routines. The reader should consider these points as they review the maps.

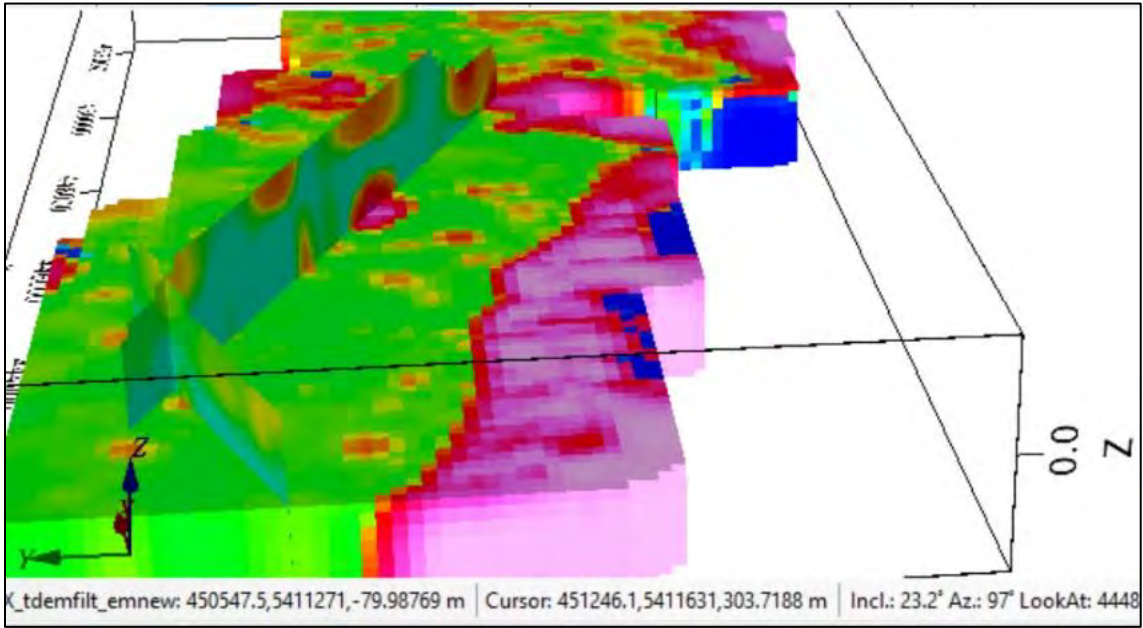
The data was 2D inverted using Geosoft software. The inversion utilizes cloud based processing capabilities to best fit the model. Horizontal grids at various depths are extracted from the models. We can also produce cross sections cutting through the model. Figure 5 is looking at the grid from the west. We see a noticeably clear contact along the southern side of the grid.



**Figure 3: TDEM Inversion**

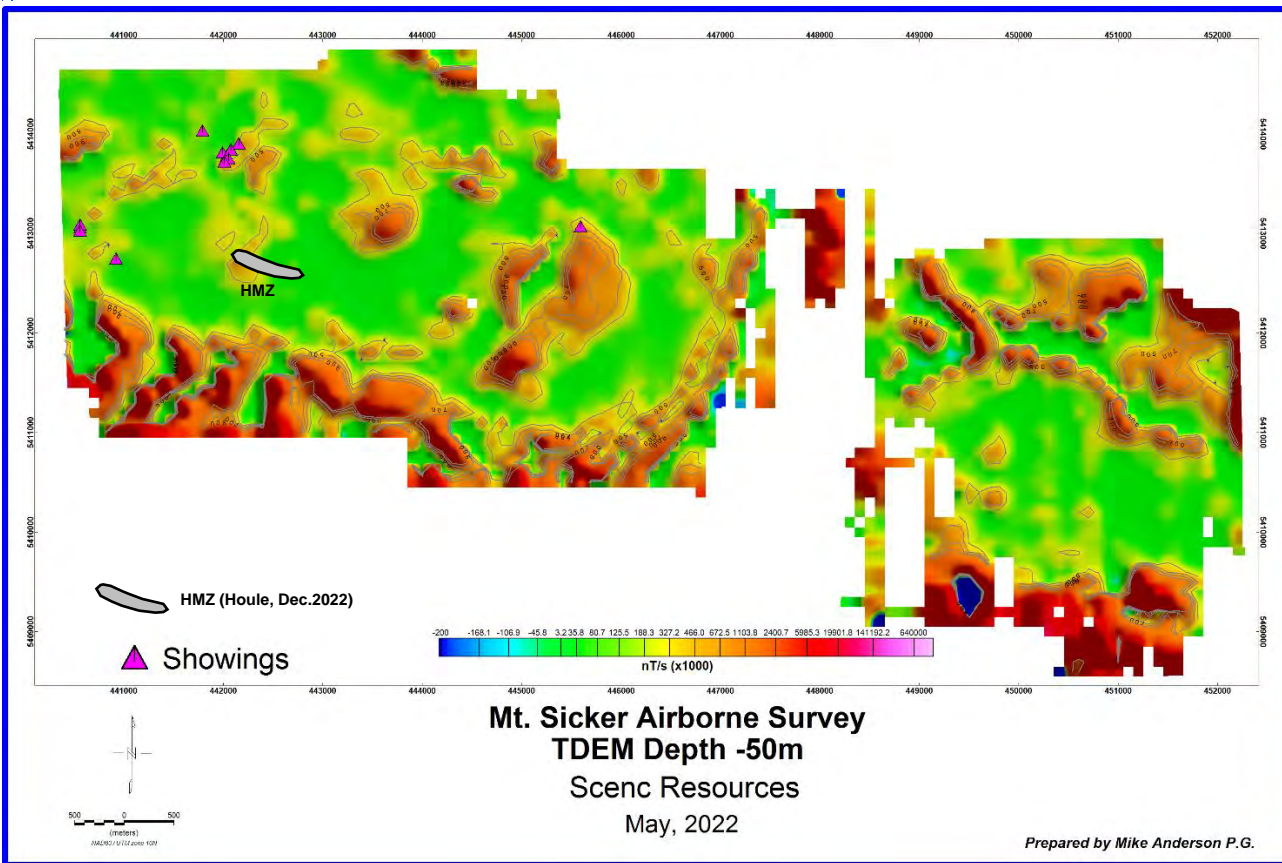


**Figure 4: Mag Inversion**



**Figure 5:** Geological Contact

A grid at depth 50-m was extracted from the TDEM inversion (figure 6). We see what appear to be circular and lines conductive zones. The magenta triangles are known showings. Figure 7 includes the interpretation.



**Figure 6:** TDEM depth -50-m

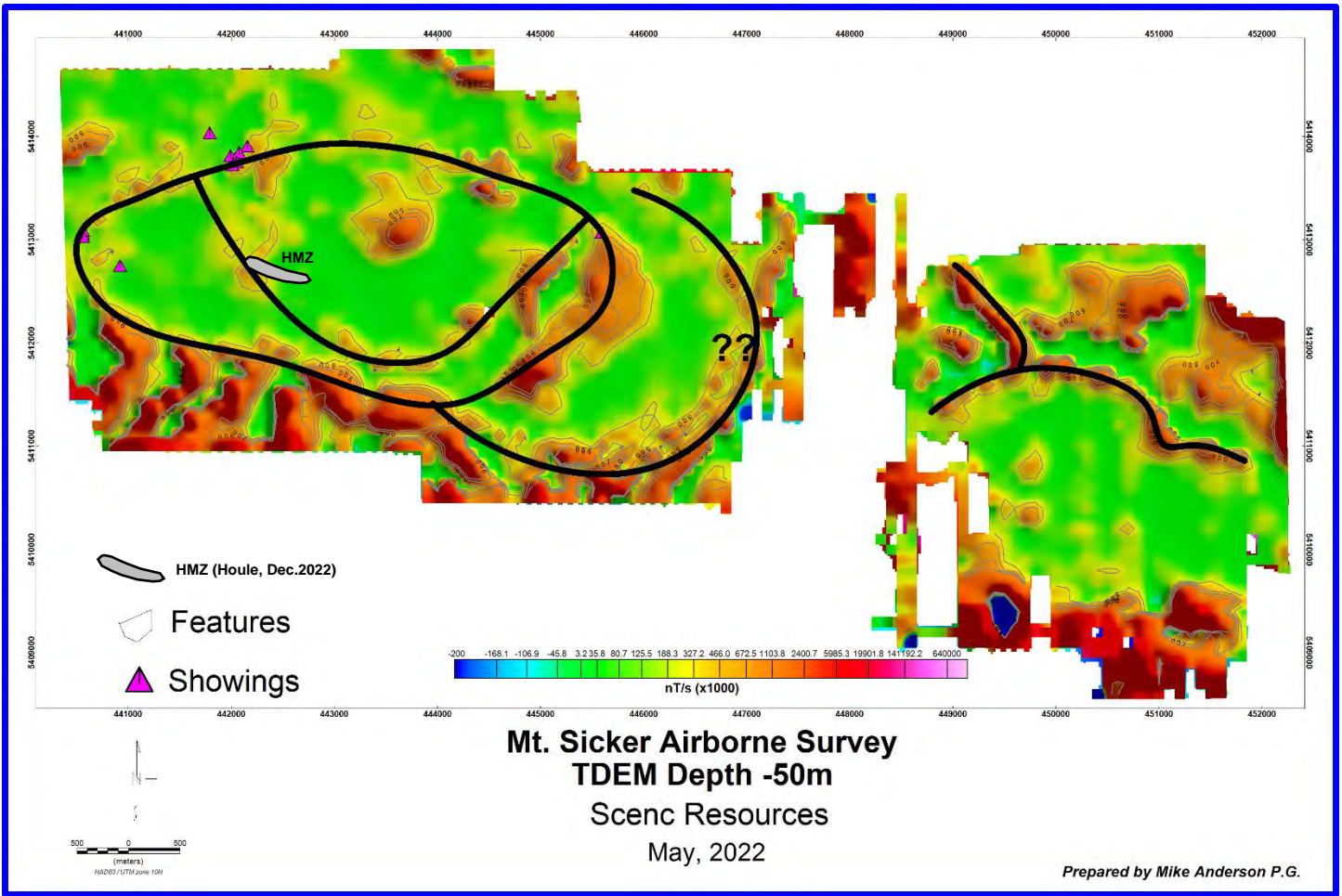


Figure 7: TDEM features

Figure 8 shows the magnetic data inversion at a depth of 850-m. we see a large structure or intrusive. The TDEM features are located near and along the edge of the magnetic structure. Figure 9 is the mag at depth 450 and shows that the structure appears to split. TDEM anomalies are located along this split.

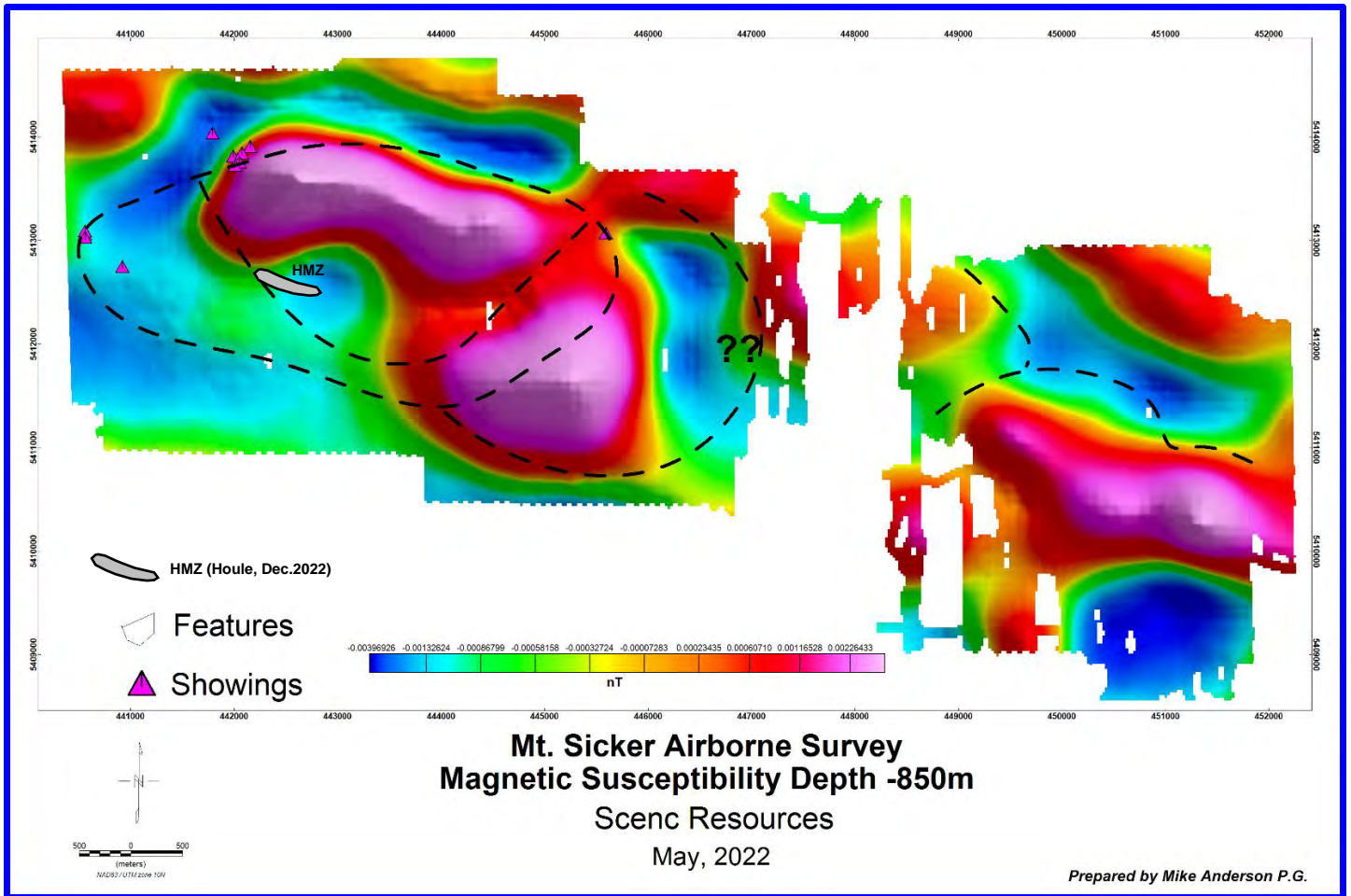


Figure 8: Mag depth -850-m

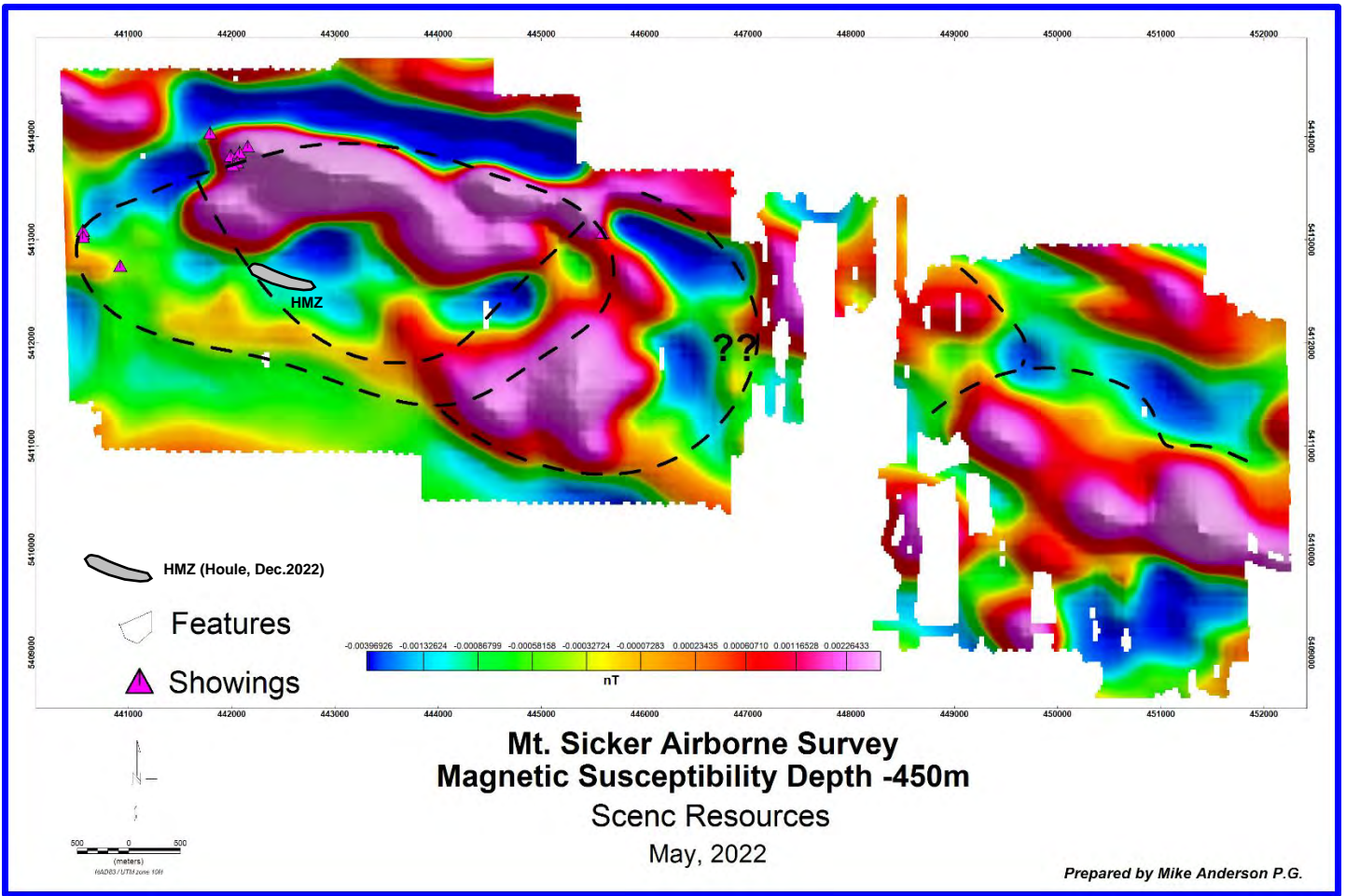
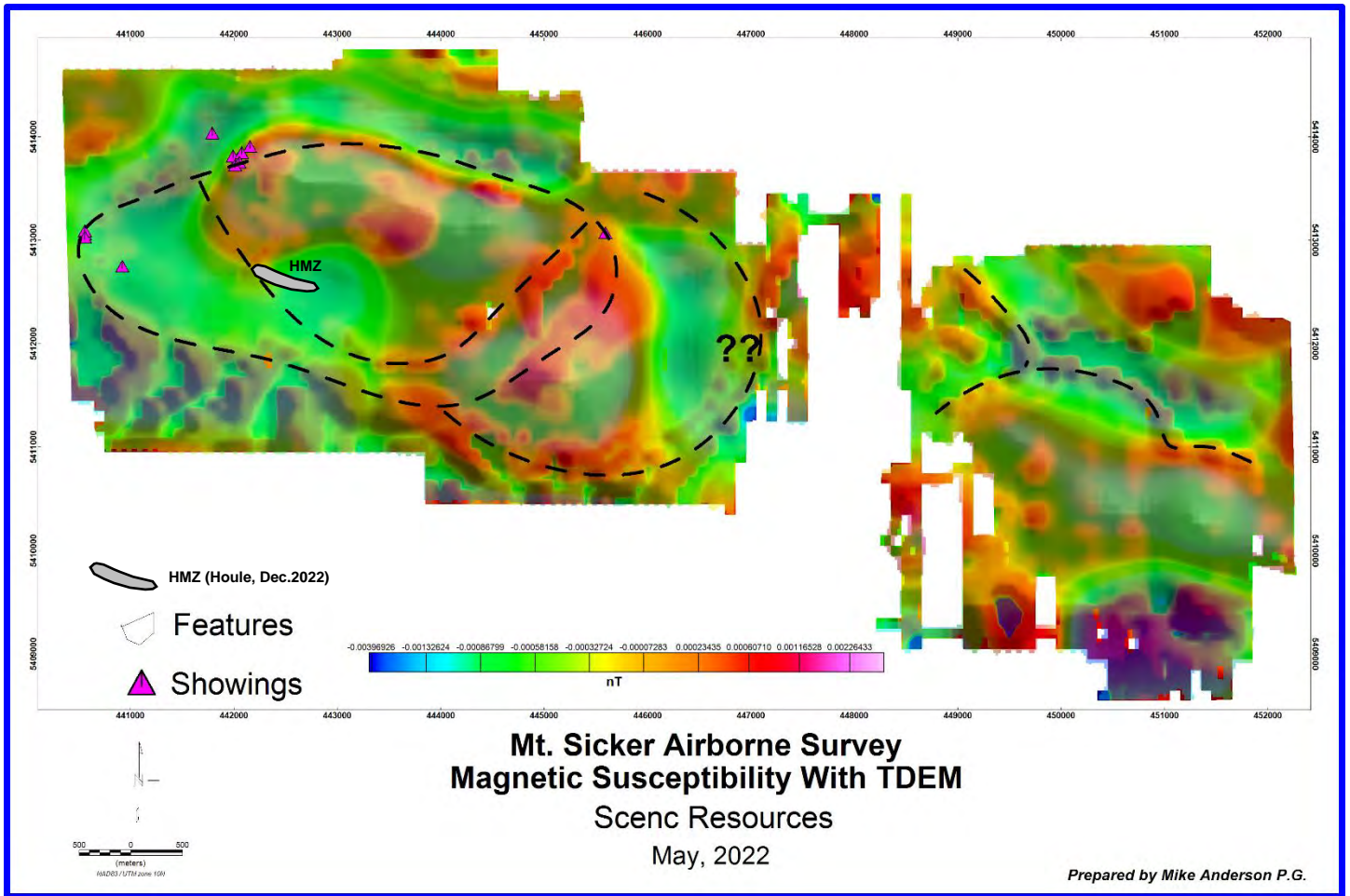


Figure 9: Mag depth -450-m

Figure 10 shows the TDEM with the magnetic anomaly.



**Figure 10:** Mag and TDEM data

There appear to be correlation between the mag, TDEM and topographical changes with the TDEM anomalies located at a constant elevation (500-550 meters above sea level). Only a portion of the mountain is associated with the magnetic structure/intrusion as indicated in figure 12.

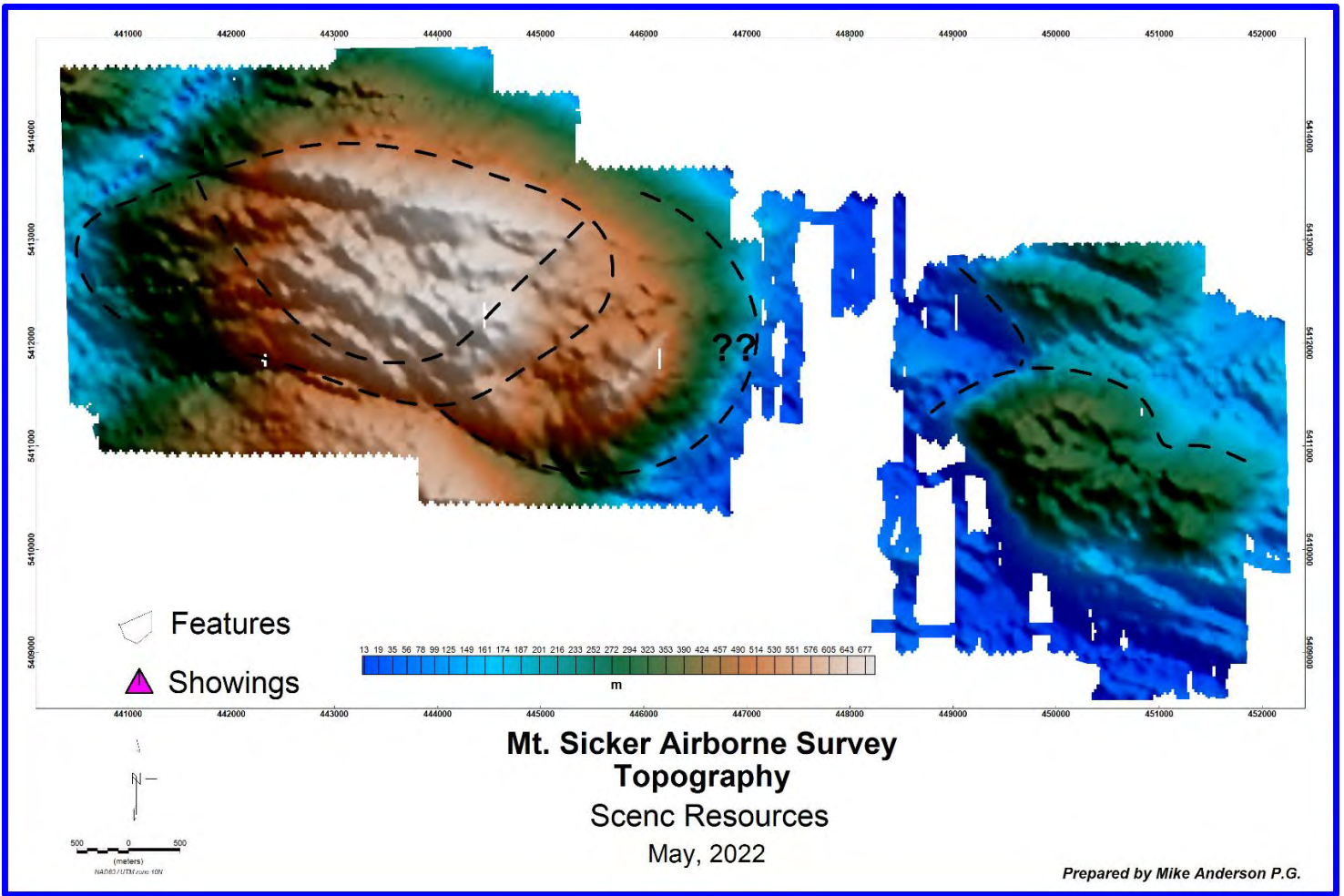
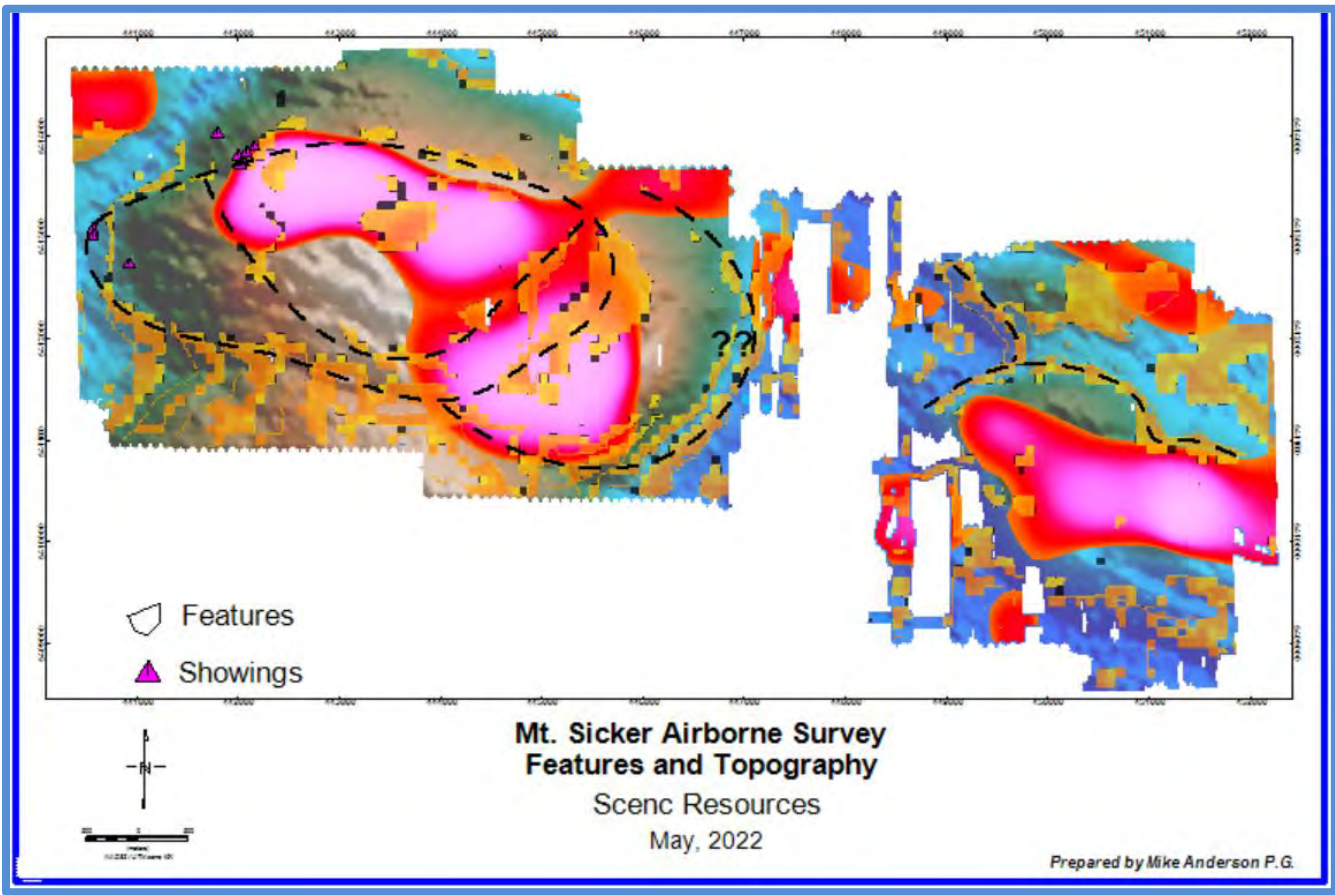


Figure 11: Topography with Features



**Figure 12:** Topography with TDEM and Mag data

There are a set of small but strong conductors at a depth of 450-m. Because the system uses a small diameter coil, we have less confidence in the results at this depth than nearer surface. As single line anomalies these features would be completely disregarded however they do cover multiple lines (figure 14) indicating they may be real. We feel that at the frequency associated with these depth measurements was highly influenced by surface powerlines on the east side of the survey area and is less believable.

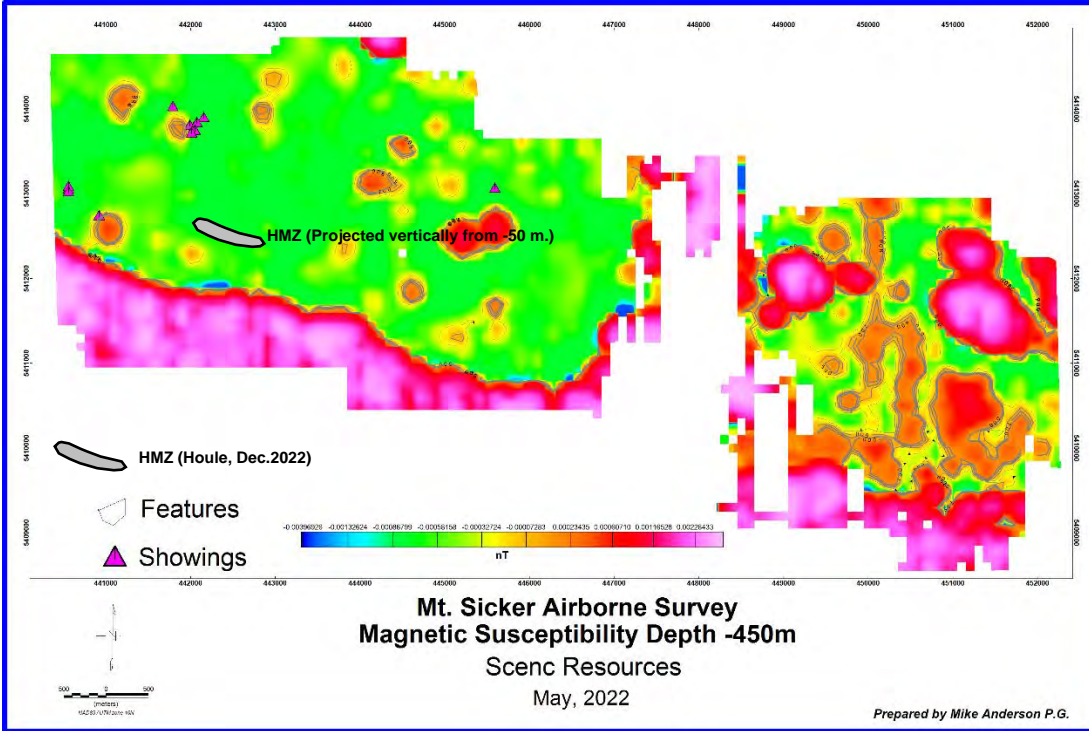


Figure 13: TDEM depth -450-m

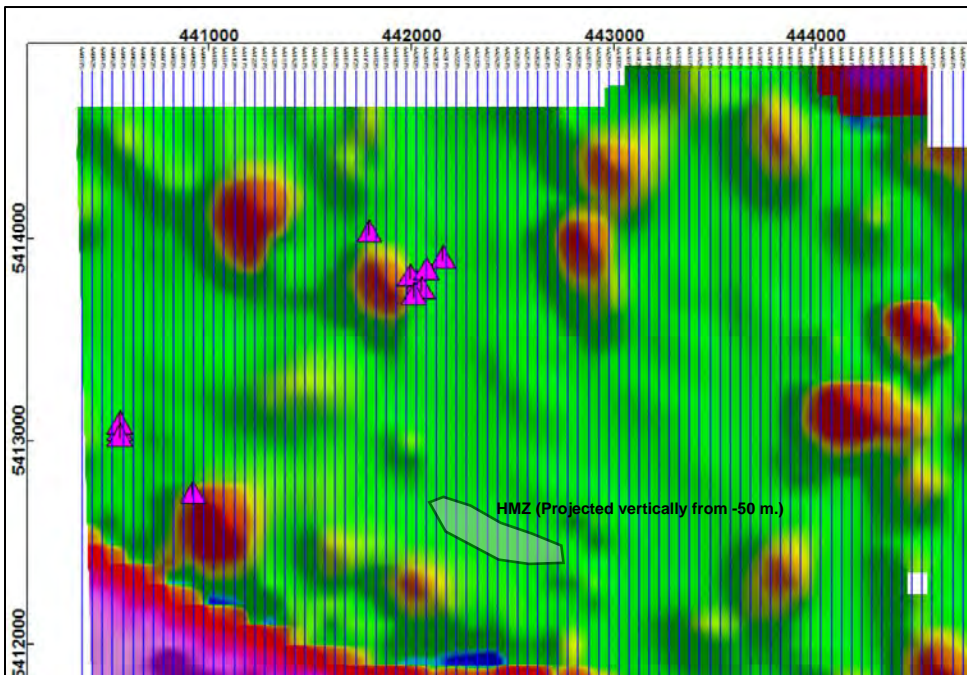


Figure 14: TDEM depth -450-m line path

## 4.0 Recommendations

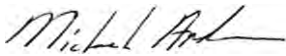
1. The Deep TDEM survey should be completed to better understand the deep anomalies detected during the airborne survey.
2. A gravity survey is recommended to better define the magnetic anomaly.
3. A drill and trenching program should be performed to determine the nature of the TDEM anomalies.

## 5.0 Deliverables

**Digital data was delivered via dropbox. The digital data deliverable included:**

- **Final Report** - PDF
- **Processed Data** - Geosoft GDB, GRD, PNG and MAP

**Mike Anderson P. Geo**



*Disclaimer: This report is an interpretation of a geophysical survey. The opinions are the authors alone.*

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OP REPORT: March 20, 1979

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**Appendix 3**  
**Geological Data and Reports**

## **Summary**

GML Exploration was retained by Sasquatch Resources to continue independent bedrock geological mapping at the Mt. Sicker project in the Fall of 2022. This work builds on field work conducted by GML Exploration in the Fall of 2021. The primary objective was to augment and enhance the current geological understanding of the Mt. Sicker volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits and prospects that are within Sasquatch's mineral tenure boundary by producing an updated bedrock geology map and providing a contextual discussion on base metal massive sulphide mineralization throughout the project area.

In 2022, Sasquatch Resources expanded their project tenure size along the northwest trend of mineralization. Geological mapping was carried out on the additional claims and confirms continuation of a common mineralized stratigraphy between the Historic Mining Zone (Lenora Mine) and the Hope, Sharon Copper and Randy North showings (Figure 1).

Twenty-three (23) rock samples were collected from 66 additional field control sites. Four (4) backpack drill holes were logged and separated into 13 separate samples with an average thickness of 1m each. All related spatial files, notes, maps, photos and interpretation that form the complete package of field work data associated with the current work are available in the company's Dropbox folder.

## **Background**

The Mt. Sicker project area encompasses the past producing Lenora mine, a high-grade An-Pb-Cu-Au-Ag VMS deposit and numerous exploration adits and shafts. The project is underlain by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, a sequence of mafic to felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks now metamorphosed into chlorite-sericite and sericite-quartz schist (Figure 1). These rocks are correlative with the Myra formation, approximately 300 km to the northwest, which hosts the Myra Fall mine.

For thorough background information of the Mt. Sicker Project, the reader is encouraged to review the May, 2022 Technical Report, available on Sasquatch Resources website ([www.sasquatchresources.com](http://www.sasquatchresources.com))

## **Geology Discussion**

### *Mount Hall Gabbro*

Intrusive gabbro, diabase and diorite of the Mount Hall Gabbro commonly forms topographic highs throughout the Mt. Sicker project area. The fine to coarse grained feldspar-pyroxene pyritic rock caused hornfelsing [intrusive contact conductive thermochemical alteration] and partial sulphide-quartz remobilization within the Mt. Sicker Group country rock. The result is an apparent concentration of pyrite and quartz within hornfelsed country rock. Quartz-pyrite concentrations can contain appreciable quantities of base metal minerals chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Metamorphic and mineralization related alteration was not observed to modify the Mt. Hall Gabbro. This suggests that both metamorphism and mineralization systems were complete at the time of gabbro emplacement. However, it should be noted that prospects and deposits that occur along the S – S’ cross section are coincident with relatively large gabbroic intrusions, and an increase in fault geometry complexity (Figure 1). This suggests that some degree of mineralization remobilization and concentration may have occurred during gabbro emplacement and/or post-mineral structural modification events.

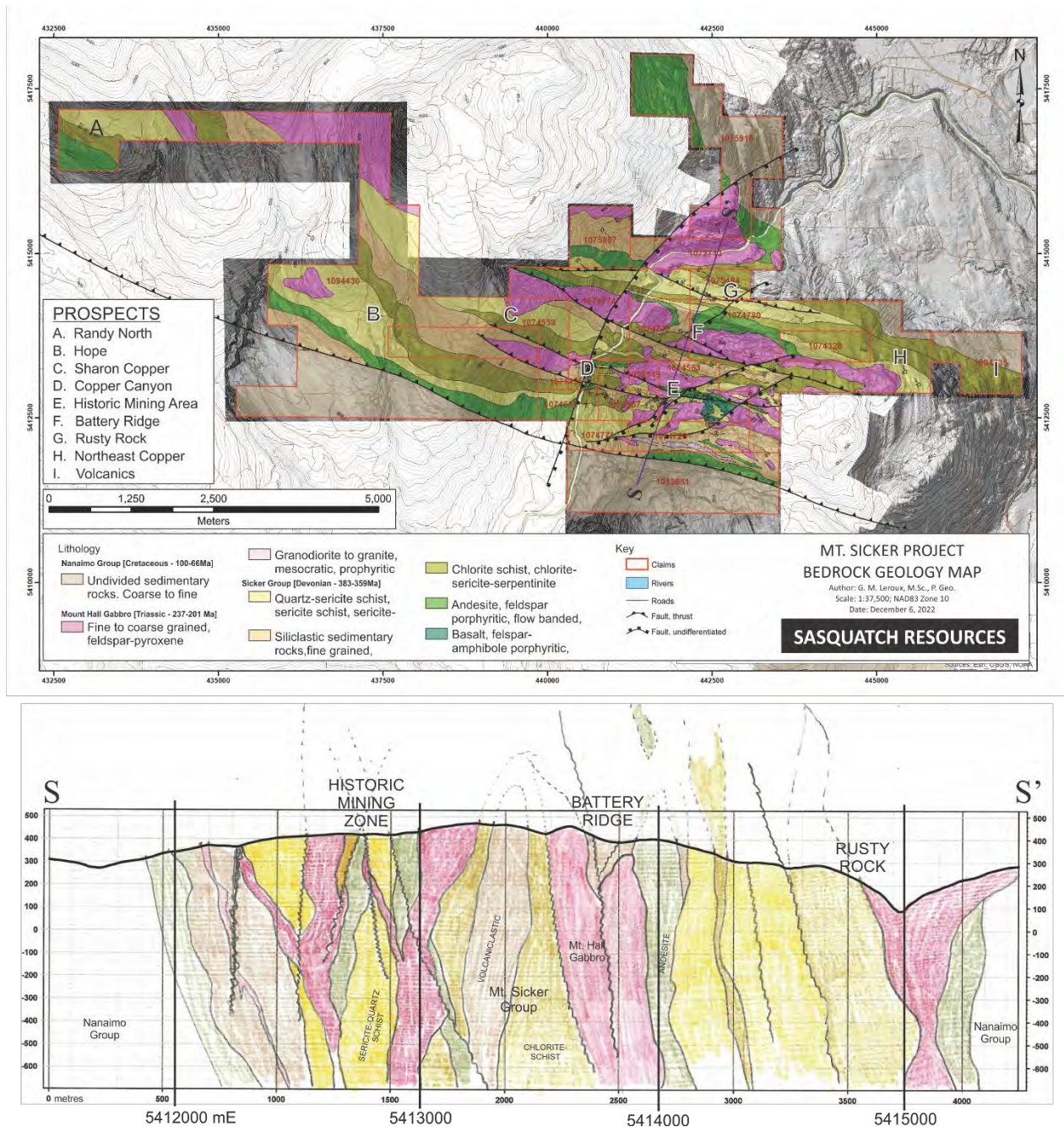


Figure 1: Bedrock geology map and cross section interpretation of the Mt. Sicker project area.

## **Randy North**

The Randy North showing is characterized by a sequence of fine-grained chlorite-sericite +/- quartz schist in contact with an andesitic to dioritic, fine grained sericitic mafic rock. Sparsely spaced massive pyrite-sphalerite +/- chalcopyrite pods with dimensions 20 cm by 50 cm represent the mineralization style throughout the quarried outcrop exposures. Notable relative increases in silicification and quartz veining occur in close proximity to the massive sulphide pods (Figure 2).

A structurally complex region is coincident with the Randy North showing. Very tight, convoluted, contorted, kink banded, folded and sheared foliation planes are conspicuous in the outcropping rock.



Figure 2: Outcropping expressions of the rocks at the Randy North Showing.

## **Hope Showing**

The Hope Showing occurs in a dense forest; the only outcropping observed is covered by overburden on all but one side. The outcropping is characterized as a fine-medium grained, chlorite-altered, feldspar-pyritic intermediate to mafic volcanic rock. Malachite staining is evident in strongly chlorite-quartz-carbonate altered domains. Disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite comprise up to approximately 3 modal % of the rock within altered domains with massive pyrite veins.

## **Copper Canyon**

Near continuous bedrock exposure along the Chemainus River [at low water levels] provides an opportunity to observe the nature of compositional variations of Mt. Sicker Group rocks across the complete thickness of the rock Group. On the banks of the Chemainus River, the stratigraphic projection of the Historic Mining Zone crops out and is referred to as the Copper Canyon Zone at this location.

The Copper Canyon Zone is characterized by tightly foliated, kink-banded mafic to felsic schist with variable concentrations of disseminated and replacement-style massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena-sulphosalts.

Felsic schist is tuffaceous, strongly clay-sericite and quartz-pyrite altered and variably silicified. Repeating layer-conformable lenses of massive quartz-pyrite, 2 – 10 cm thick are hosted in layered silicified felsic schists with 3-5 modal % pervasive disseminated euhedral pyrite. Highest concentrations of massive sulphide and base metal mineralization was observed in disconformable shear zones ranging up to 3 metres wide and containing consistent mineralization throughout (Figure 3, upper and lower left photos). Mineralization appears to exploit the host rock package by selectively replacing certain strata with quartz +/- barite and massive sulphides (Figure 3, upper right photo).

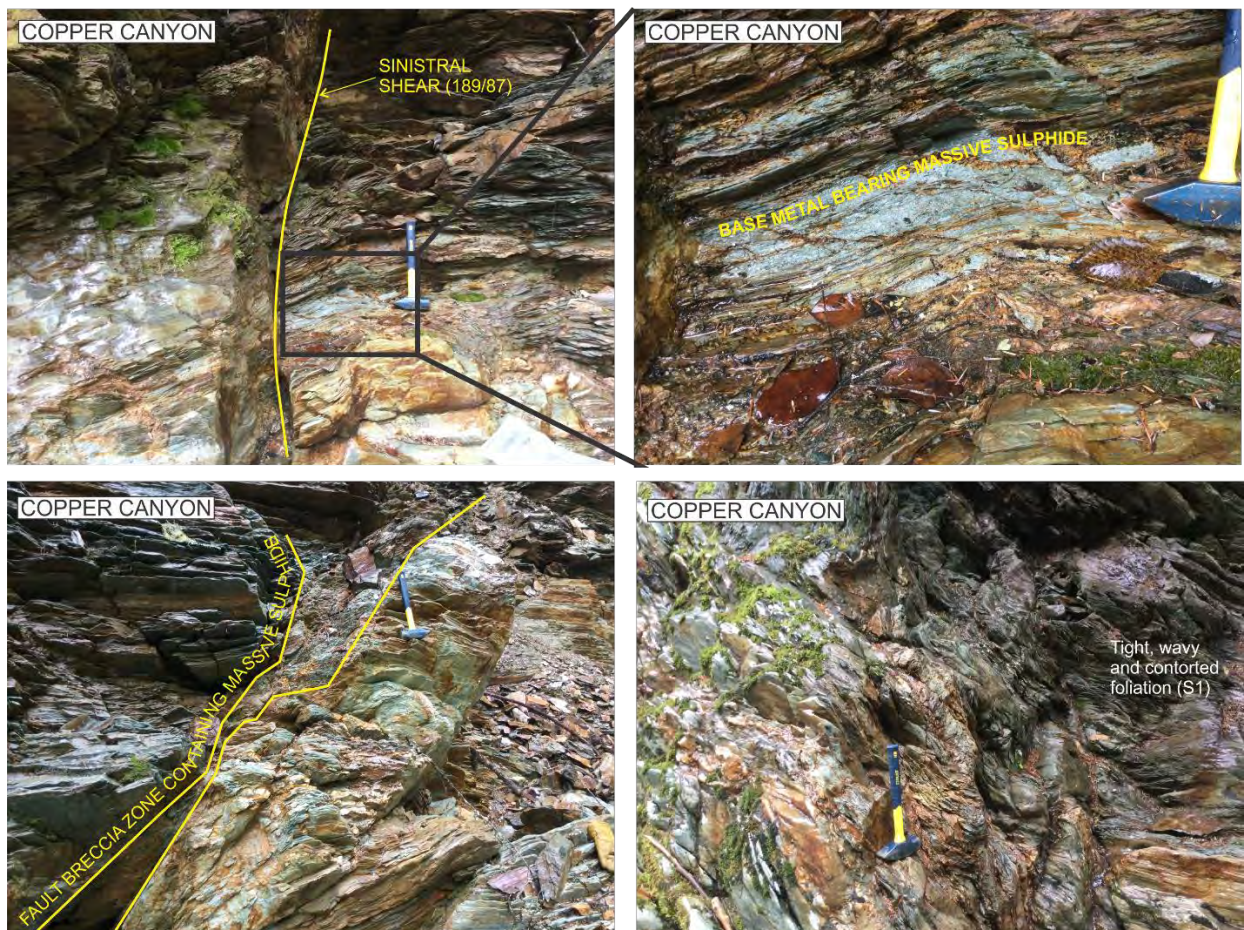


Figure 3: Coper Canyon shear zone within tuffaceous felsic schist showing preferential massive sulphide replacement of adjacent strata.

Mafic schist is strong to intensely chlorite altered, variably sericite altered, have a relatively poorly silicified matrix, friable, and contain brecciated/broken segments of deformed quartz veins. Mafic rock strata are commonly more intensely sheared and deformed than felsic rocks in Copper Canyon; this may be attributable to the appreciable chlorite content within the mafic rocks.

Historic mining in Copper Canyon targeted a specific intensely chlorite altered mafic volcanic layer approximately 1.5 m wide. The mined mafic layer is a shear zone containing broken fragments of quartz-calcite vein material and host fragments rock from outside the shear zone (Figure 4). Finely disseminated sulphides and veinlets of pyrite-chalcocopyrite comprise approximately 8 modal % of the mine-targeted mafic rock.

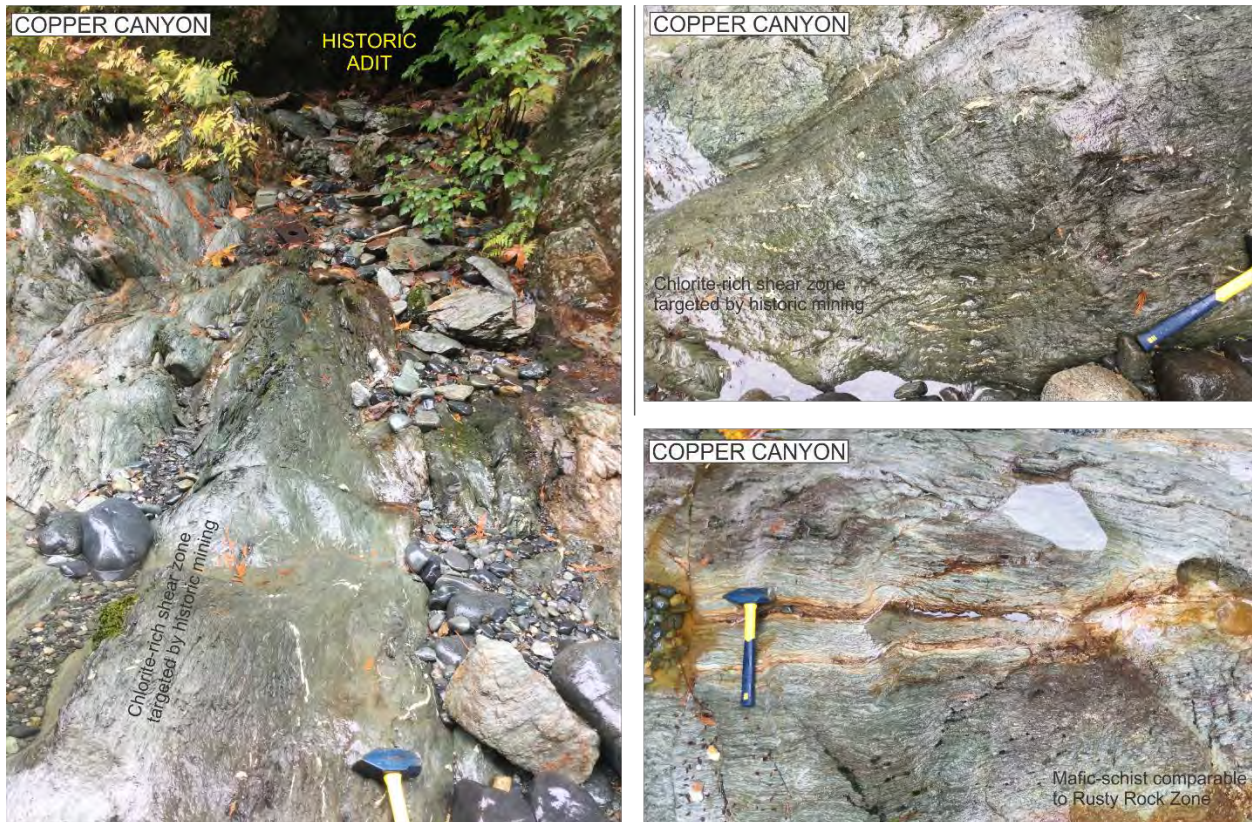


Figure 4: Copper Canyon, mafic schist, chlorite altered shear zone targeted by historic mining.

The felsic components of stratigraphy gradationally transition between strongly sericite altered strata typically 1-5 metres thick, to strongly silicified and sericite poor strata with the same thickness range. Quartz-sulphide veins and stockwork appear to be preferentially concentrated in the sericite dominated strata.

### **Historic Mining Zone**

The Historic Mining Zone is the most highly base metal mineralized area known within the tenure group. The area is characterized by structural 'blocks' of chlorite-sericite schist, sericitic feldspar phyric andesite, with lesser clay-quartz and quartz-sericite schist (Figure 5). Mineralization is characterized by partial groundmass replacement of the andesite with quartz-barite-sphalerite +/- (pyrite, chalcocopyrite), and

partial, layer-preferential replacement of the schist. Mineralization distribution trends with S1 (foliation) commonly forming semi-conformable sheeted massive sulphide bands 2-5 cm thick.

Metamorphism-related alteration of the Mt. Sicker Group volcanic rocks is interpreted as follows: felsic volcanic rocks metamorphosed into sericite-quartz schist; felsic tuffs and volcanoclastic rocks metamorphosed into quartz-sericite schist +/- 'quartz-eyes'; intermediate volcanic rock metamorphosed into chlorite-sericite schist and mafic volcanic rock metamorphosed into chlorite-serpentine schist. Contacts between these lithologies are commonly gradational, rarely sharp.

Mineralization-related alteration is characterized by banded and domianal, strong iron oxide and malachite staining on the surface. Quartz recrystallization of the matrix and groundmass in mineralized volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of Mt. Sicker Group is pervasive. Quartz recrystallization was most readily observable in thinly bedded to laminated, cherty volcanoclastic rocks. Silicification (mass balance addition of SiO) of Mt. Sicker Group volcanic rocks varies from weak to intense throughout the Historic Mining Zone. Strongest silicification is noted in local domains of andesite and is weakly layer-preferential throughout the schist and volcanoclastic package.

Structural complexity in the Historic Mining Zone consists of a tight to isoclinal folded stratigraphic package of volcanic and volcanoclastic rock, faulted by at least two phases of brittle shearing and slight reconfiguration caused by gabbro emplacement which possibly reactivated some shear zones. The majority of historic mining and exploration activity has been coincident with intersections of district-scale NE-SW faulting and regional-scale ESE-WNW faulting.

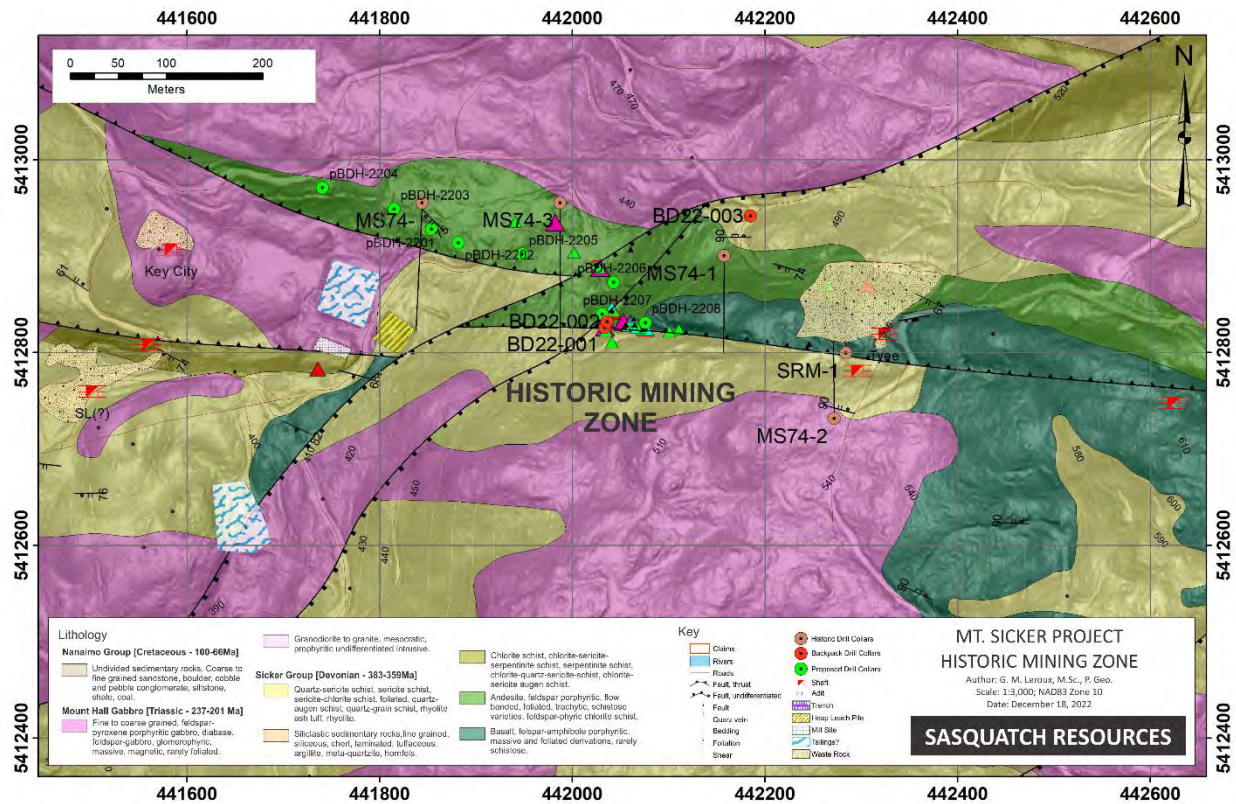


Figure 5: Bedrock geology and structure map of the Historic Mining Zone at the Mt. Sicker Project.

## Battery Ridge

The Battery Ridge Zone is representative of both the Queen Bee and Belle MINFILE showings. There is a paucity of outcropping and a dense forest in this area. Structural folding, abundant shear planes and intrusive rocks cause strong deformation of the stratigraphy in this region. Rocks were observed as being highly gossaneous, silicified and hornfelsed, laminated to thinly bedded tuffaceous volcanoclastic rock, layered with sericite schist. Lenses of 5-20 cm thick massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite with quartz-barite gangue coincide with strongly silicified horizons of argillic and sericitic volcanoclastic schist. The mineralization and alteration at Battery Ridge are similar to that observed at the Historic Mine Zone (Lenora Mine, a.k.a Lenora-Tyee type VMS deposit).

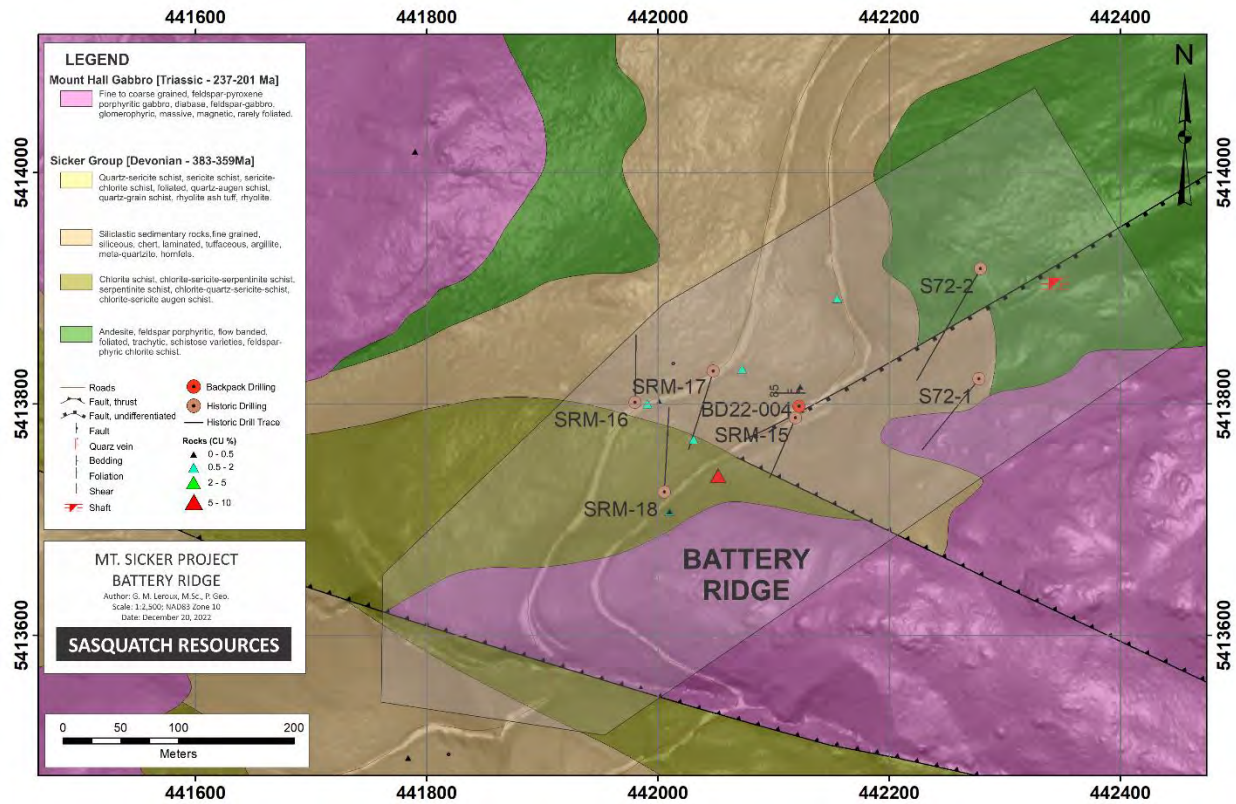


Figure 6: Bedrock geology map of the Battery Ridge Zone at the Mt. Sicker VMS Project.

## Rusty Rock

The Rusty Rock zone is a varied stratigraphic section of strongly altered chlorite-serpentine schist, sericite schist, quartz-sericite schist, sericitic phyllite, and laminated volcanoclastic rock. The section displays a moderate to strong degree of quartz alteration; observed as matrix quartz recrystallization, silicification of volcanoclastic layers, and minor quartz veining. Sulphide mineralization is concentrated in bands 50-100 cm thick with between 1-5 modal % total sulphides. Mineralization is coincident with areas of relatively stronger quartz +/- sericite alteration.

Approximately 200 metres to the east of the Rusty Rock zone there is an area (Area of Interest) where the structural map pattern predicts fault zone interplay, and potentially a zone of structural complexity (Figure 7). This is a similar result to what is seen at the Historic Mining zone.

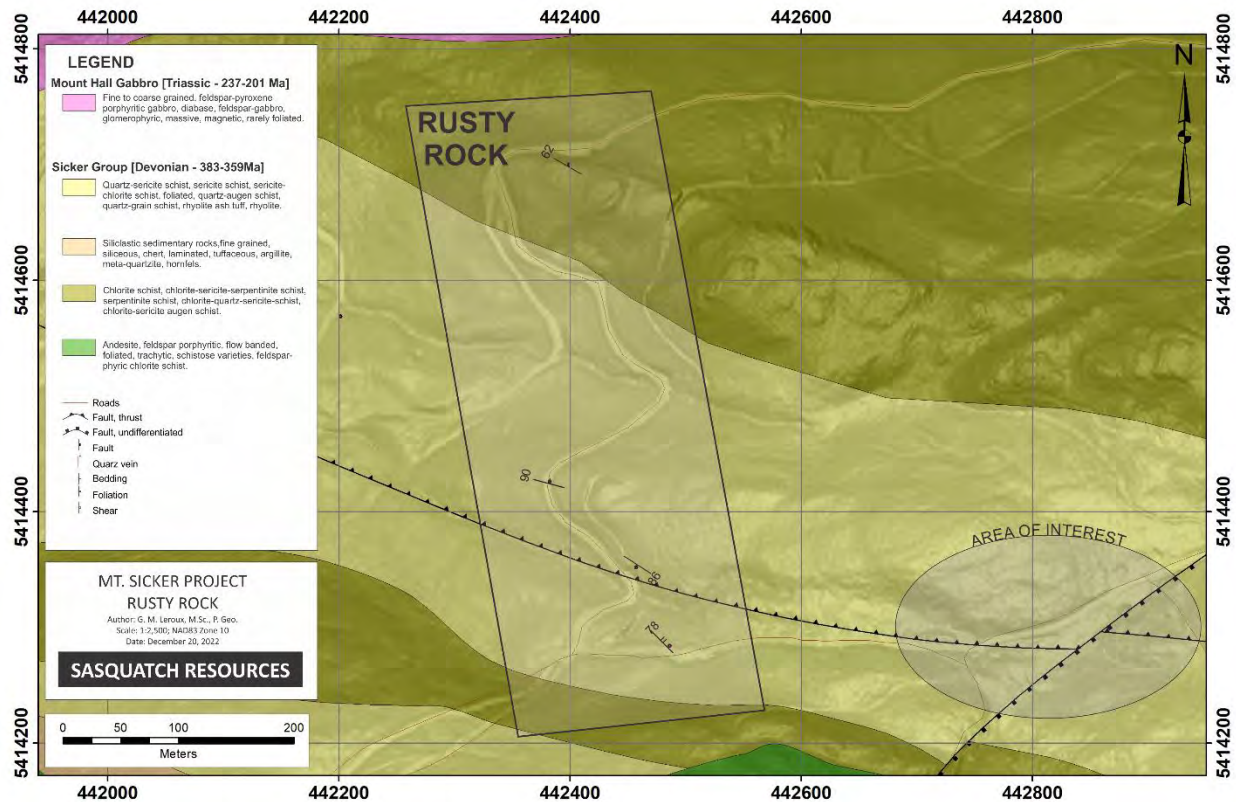


Figure 7: Bedrock geology map of the Rusty Rock Zone at the Mt. Sicker VMS Project.

The mineralization, alteration and structural features at Rusty Rock are similar to what was observed in mineralized outcrop at the Lenora mine and at Copper Canyon. Gossaneous alteration bands mineralized with pyrite +/- (sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tennantite-tetrahedrite) observed at these zones are conformable with compositional layering in a varied package of chlorite-sericite-quartz schist (Figure 8).

The Rusty Rock zone is interpreted to project to the northwest towards the Chemainus River. Continued projection on the northwest side of the river coincides with a MINFILE record known as the Rose Showing, which displays similar lithological characteristics to the Rusty Rock zone. The Rose Showing is in the probable stratigraphic and structural projection path of the Rusty Rock zone. At the Rose showing, the rocks are composed of coarse-grained sericite-chlorite-serpentine schist, tightly foliated, and contain quartz – (pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite) veins up to 5 cm thick in focused shear zones.

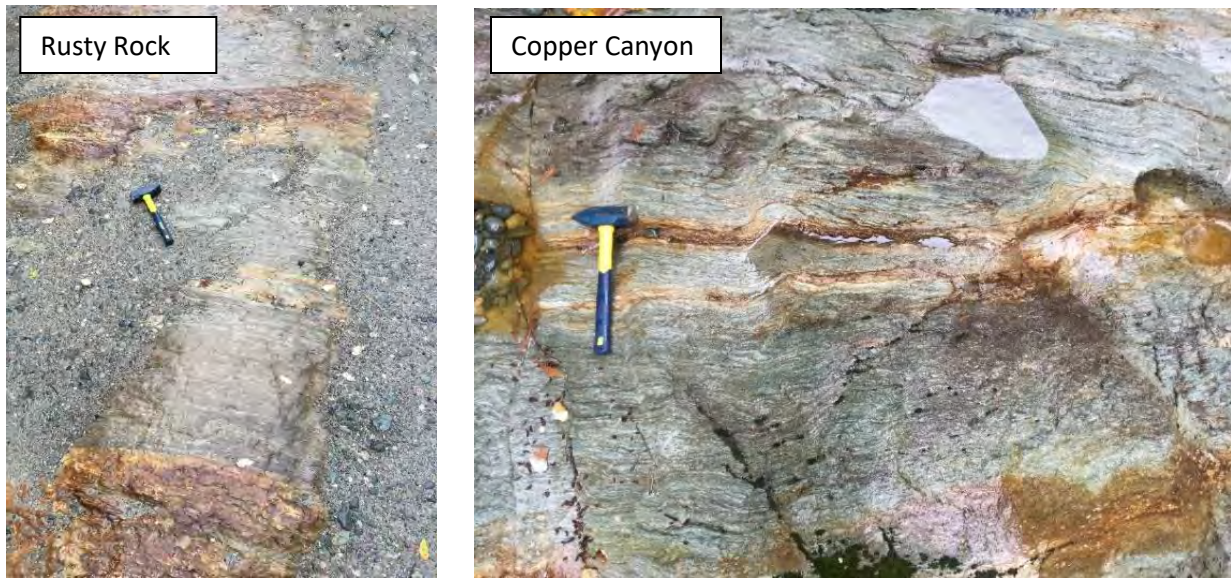


Figure 8: Photographs of the general rock appearance compared between Rusty Rock and Copper Canyon.

## **Structure**

*All measurements discussed, reported and presented here were taken in the field by the author using the Right Hand Rule (RHR) for Strike and Dip*

### *Bedding and Foliation*

The dominant observable structures on the Mt. Sicker property are deformation foliation (S1) and primary bedding (S0), including bimodal compositional volcanic layering. Both structural fabrics were observed to have been modified locally by intrusive [gabbro] emplacement. In these cases, measurements were recorded in the field but not used in stereonet analysis. Structural measurements recorded from rocks interpreted to belong to Nanaimo Group are understood to be of a younger generation and, at this time, are not suitable to include in stereonet analysis of Mt. Sicker Group rocks; such recordings were removed from the stereonet plots below (Figure 9).

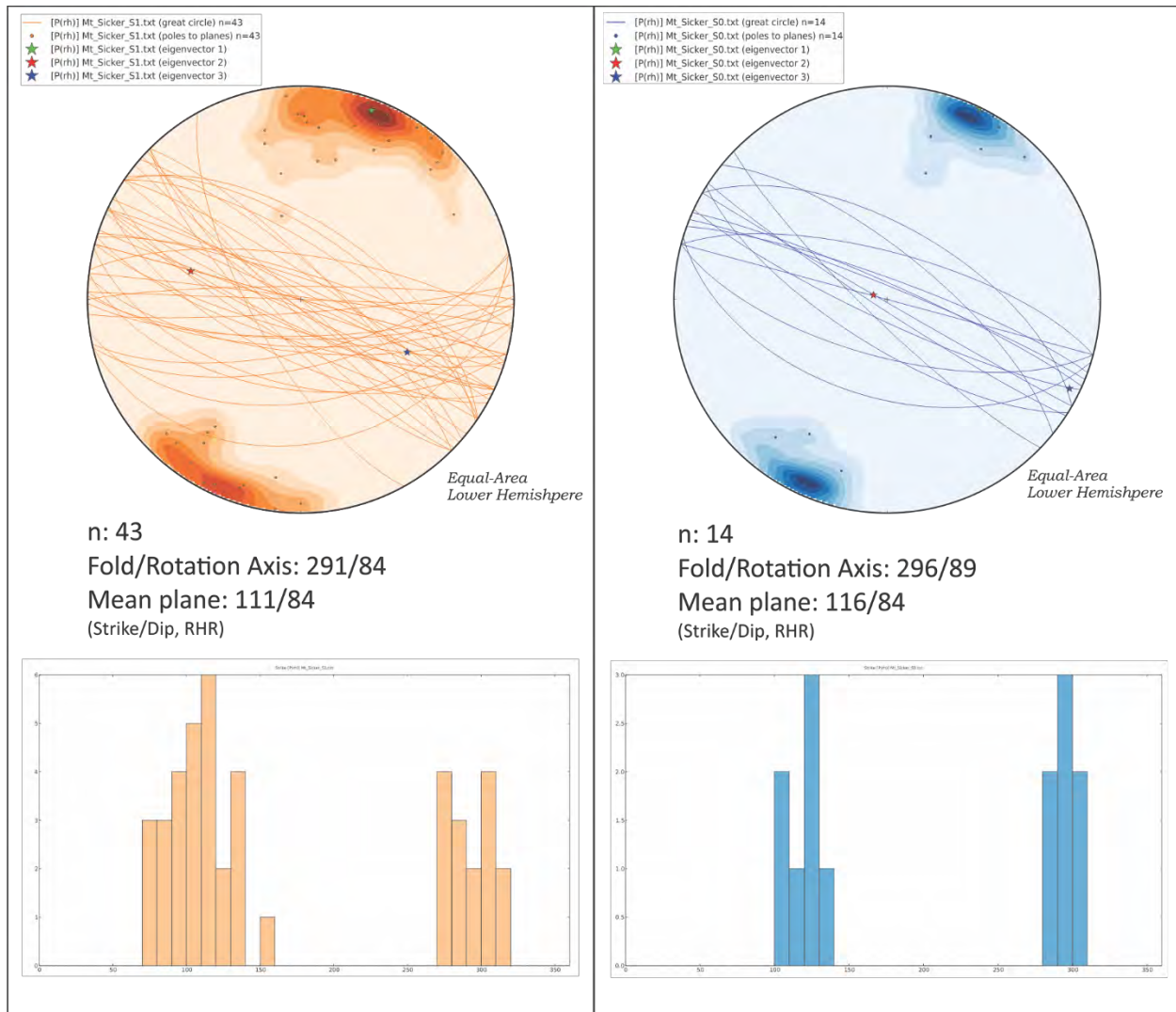


Figure 9: Stereonet and histogram plots of primary foliation (S1) and bedding (S0) at the Mt. Sicker VMS Project.

A difference of approximately 5 degrees in the average strike between bedding and foliation was observed in the field and with stereonet analysis. This implies that potentially over a distance of one kilometer, the two structures could diverge by as much as 85 metres. Metamorphism has obscured many of the volcanic and volcanoclastic rock bedding contacts, resulting in foliation being the dominant observable rock fabric. When tracing and projecting lithological rock packages and assessing structures in the field, it may be beneficial to consider this difference between bedding and foliation.

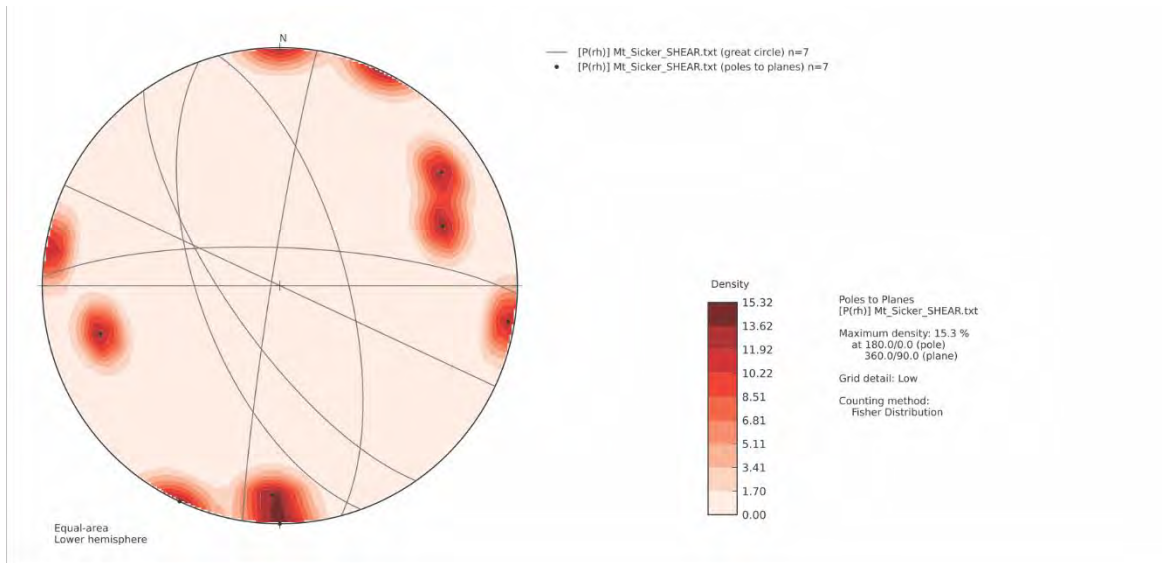


Figure 10: Stereonet plot of mineralized shear zones across the Mt. Sicker VMS Project.

Visually, the most mineralized rocks were observed as being at the margins of, or within shear-fault zones. A mineralization assemblage of quartz-pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopryrite +/- barite was observed exploiting rock strata with a favorable permeability and porosity (Figure 3, upper right photo). All observed shear zones that could be measured in the field had some degree of mineralization associated with them. However, a trend in the mineralized shear zones can not be confirmed by this data (Figure 10).

Generally speaking, the shear zones observed at the outcrop scale, likely represent fault splays from district-scale faults and strata-parallel slippages that occur during tight to isoclinal folding and S1 fabric generation. This could help explain why the current limited dataset does not define a mineralization shear trend.

### **Recommendations**

Visible high-grade Zn-Cu massive sulphide mineralization was documented as occurring either in or in close proximity to shear zones. Future field mapping programs may benefit from focused shear/fault structure mapping between the Historic Mining Zone and Copper Canyon at the outcrop scale (i.e., 1:500). The objective of this activity is to characterize the architecture of structurally-controlled mineralization along the most prospective corridor within the current tenure package. The goal of this activity is to quantifiably differentiate structurally-controlled mineralization trends from bedding and foliation trends. The result of this activity is to de-risk future exploration by creating the data necessary to improve empirically defined highest probability drill vectors.

The Rusty Rock Zone is similar to the Historic Mine Zone and Copper Canyon in lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization style. Future field programs may benefit from targeted rock sampling of the Rusty Rock zone. A suggested method for this is to take a sample approximately every 50 metres along the road cut exposures within the defined area in Figure 7. Additional prospecting and rock sampling could

focus on ground truthing the stratigraphic and structural projection of Rusty Rock towards the Rose showing and investigating the marked Area of Interest in Figure 7.

At the Battery Ridge zone, historic diamond drilling, soil sampling, rock sampling, mapping and tunnelling have advanced exploration in the area. However, the records for much of this historic work only exists as scanned .pdf documents in governmental databases. Additional field work is not recommended in this area until a thorough compilation and digitization of historic exploration activities has been completed.

The Randy North showing exhibits the majority of components apparently important/necessary for ore-grade concentrations of base metals. The area is structurally complex, contains variable volcanic lithologies of Mt. Sicker Group, mineralized with pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena, has moderate to strong mineralization-related alteration and rests in the interpreted stratigraphic projection of the Lenora Mine (Historic Mine Zone). It is recommended that prospecting and more detailed mapping continue at Randy North to refine the structural and lithological understanding of the showing.

A near complete stratigraphic exposure of Mt. Sicker Group rocks is visible and accessible at low water levels along the Chemainus River. A detailed stratigraphic characterization of this package of rocks would aid in determining if sections of the stratigraphy have been thickened by folding, if there is a preferential stratigraphic level for mineralization, and create a robust benchmark for comparison of isolated outcroppings elsewhere within the mineral tenure. It is recommended that a detailed stratigraphic section/column be created from exposures along the Chemainus River.

Initiation of the permitting process for a small 1-5 drill hole program is recommended. This will bring to light any issues [regulatory or First Nations related] that may need to be addressed prior to marketing the claim group. Proving a permit for more advanced exploration can be obtained may increase the value and attractiveness of the project.

A 6 to 8 hole backpack drill program is recommended for the Historic Mining Zone as marked in Figure 5. High-grade copper and zinc mineralization was observed within strongly altered andesitic rock, the extent of which is interpreted by the updated geological map. The backpack drilling program is designed to test the extents of high-grade mineralization within the andesite block(s). In addition to testing the extent of high-grade mineralization, the backpack drilling program is anticipated to produce near surface samples that may be ideal promotional specimens and generate modern-area geochemistry results from core.

Geological mapping described in this report provides support for acquiring additional mineral tenures along the northwest trend of mineralization in the 'Gap' regions identified in Figure 11.

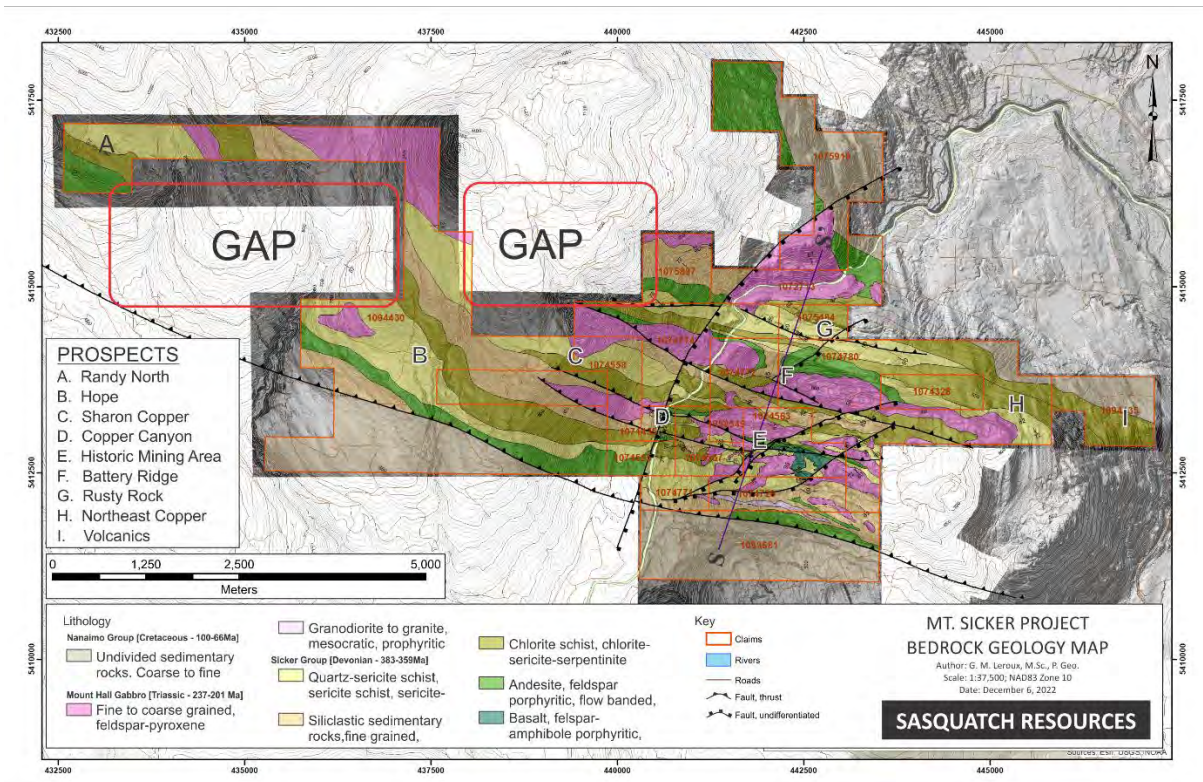


Figure 11: Prospective gaps in the Mt. Sicker Project's mineral tenure package

## **Conclusion**

The most recent round of geological mapping and discussion presented here has refined lithological boundaries within the Mt. Sicker claim group to a resolution that is sufficient to aid in de-risking targeted exploration.

Additional rock geochemistry data [when available] will aid in the evaluation of prospects within the tenure boundary and help focus exploration priorities.

Several exploration activity recommendations for advancement of the project have been presented.

## **Supporting Data**

All supporting data for this report is available in Sasquatch's Dropbox directory, including: field notes, sketches, field and sample photographs, report figures, sample locations and descriptions, proposed drill site list and locations, GIS spatial files.



# Mt Sicker LiDAR 2022

22-104 LiDAR Project Report



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## Introduction

Aeroquest Mapcon contracted Kisik Aerial Survey to collect a high density LiDAR dataset in the Spring of 2022 covering the Mt Sicker area. This report will summarize the acquisition, processing and results.

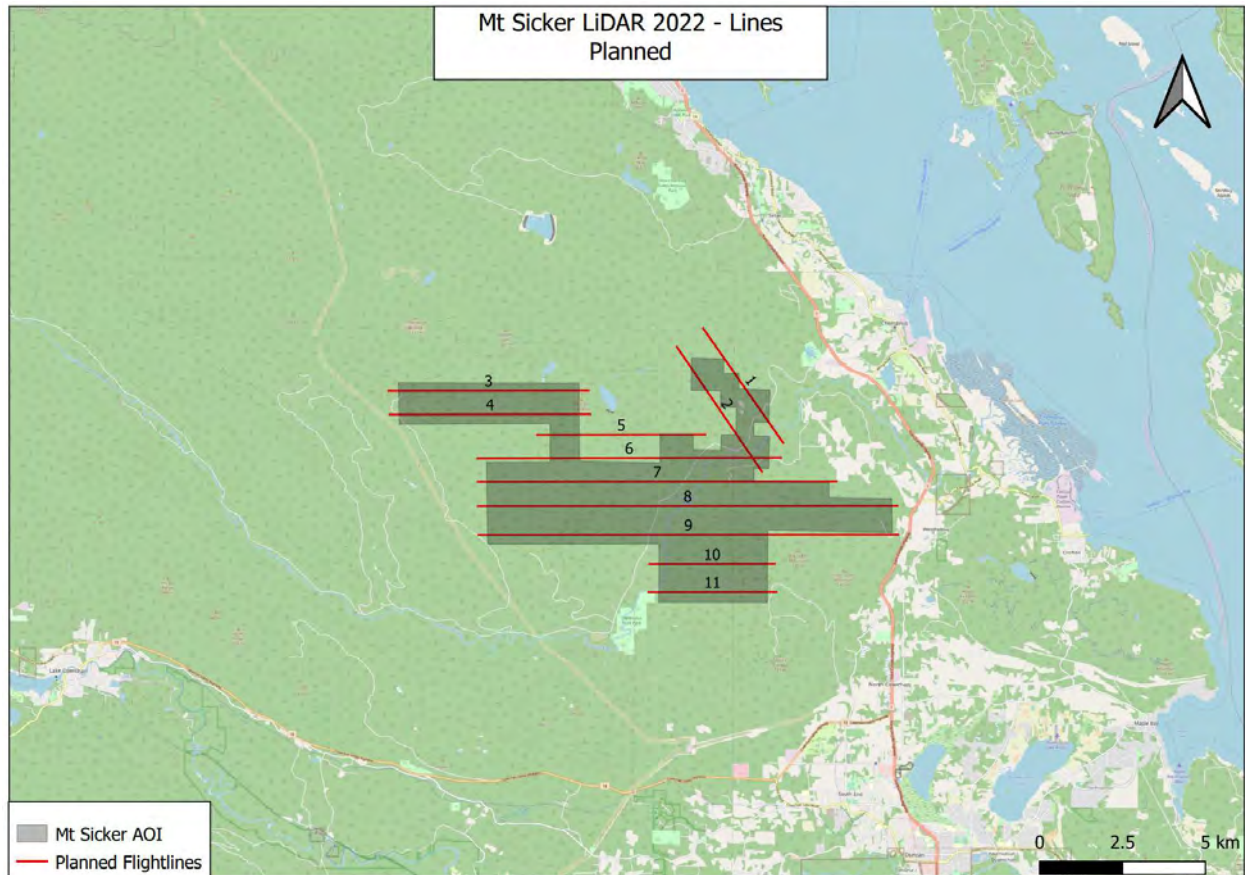


Figure 1 - AOI and Planned Flightlines

## Field Operations

One mission was required to complete the collection of the entire AOI. The flight was conducted on June 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022.

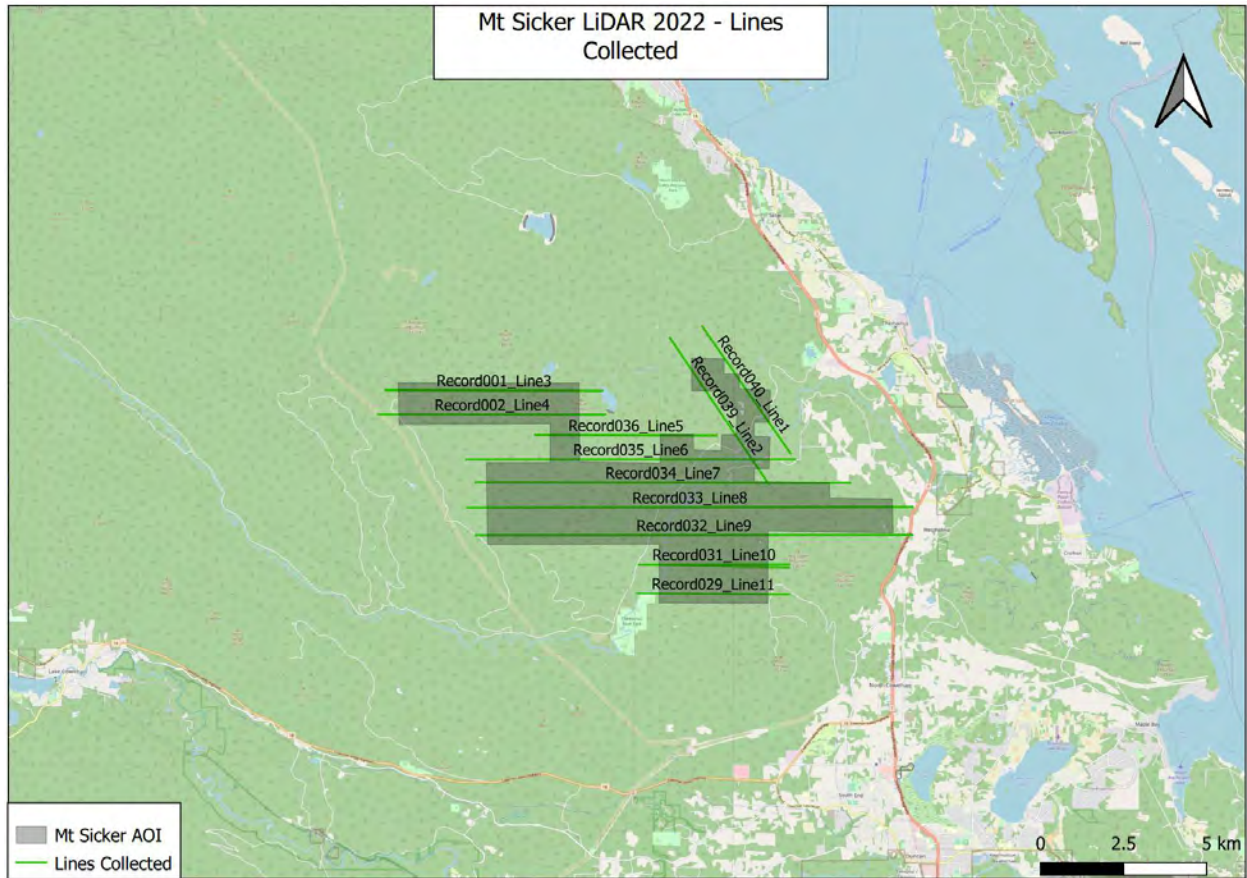


Figure 2 - Lines Collected



## LiDAR Equipment

A Riegl VQ-1560ii lidar sensor (two lasers in one unit) equipped with a GSM4000 gyro-stabilized mount was used for this project. It was installed in a Piper Aztec (registration C-GXNF) which is owned and operated by Kisik.

*Table 1 - Scanner Parameters used for Acquisition*

Maximum Flying Height (AGL)	4185 feet / 1276 meters
Field of View (FOV)	58.5°
Planned Ground Speed (Maximum)	155 kts
Pulse Repetition Rate (PRR)	2 x 1658 kHz
Scan Rate	2 x 221 lines per second
Aggregate Nominal Point Density (ANPD)	16 pts/m <sup>2</sup> (both channels combined)

## LiDAR Data Processing and QC

### Positioning Information

GPS/IMU data was processed using POSpac version 8.8, using the Trimble PP-RTX processing mode to compute GPS corrections. The estimated positional accuracy was <4cm in Z, and < 2cm X/Y.

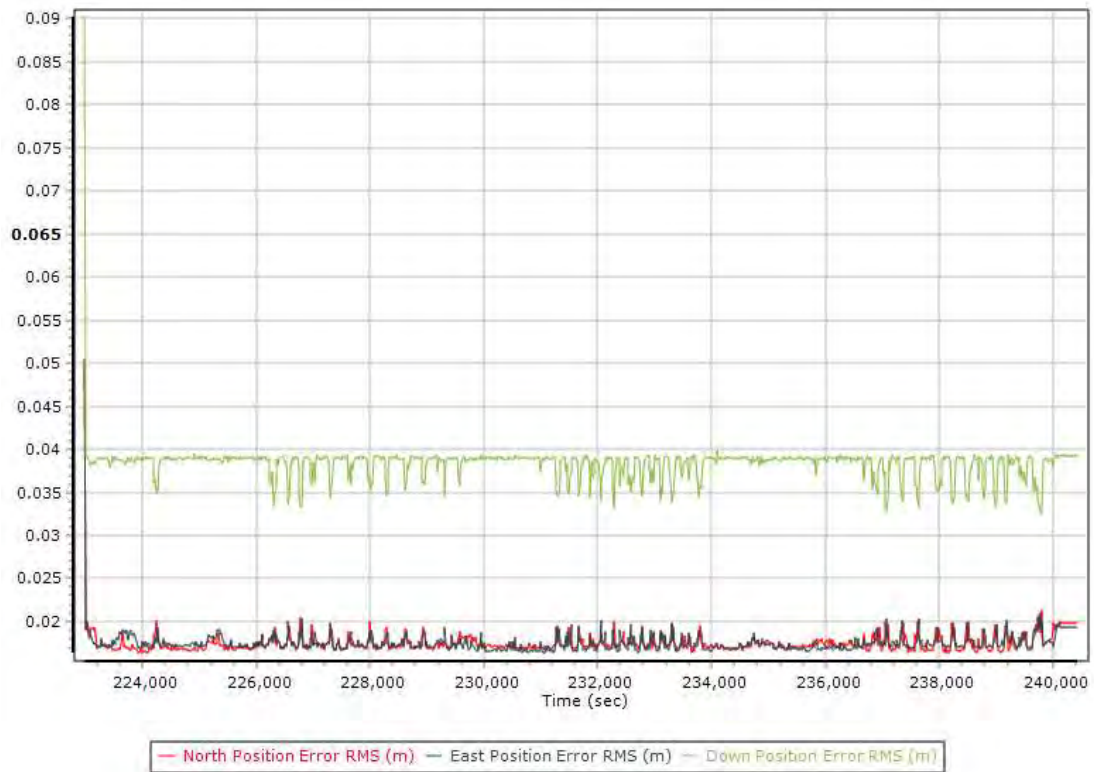


Figure 3 - Estimated Position Accuracy of Trajectory



## Point Cloud Generation

Each flight is processed using RiProcess to integrate boresight values, internal sensor calibration values, and the processed trajectory data from POSPac. Kisik then uses a number of programs from LASTools to assess the data for noise, coverage, density, and inter-channel alignment. Data not meeting our internal standards is rejected and reflights are planned and carried out by the crew at the next opportunity.

Data is processed incrementally with recent flights being checked against previously validated flights. Final alignment is done using BayesMap StripAlign. This will correct data between channels, between flight lines, and across each mission to ensure that the final lines are fit as closely as possible to the ground control when utilized.

## Quality Control

Kisik uses both statistical methods along with visual methods to inspect and verify data quality.

## Overlap

The image below shows the overlap achieved during acquisition, showing that the entire AOI was covered by a minimum of one pass as required.

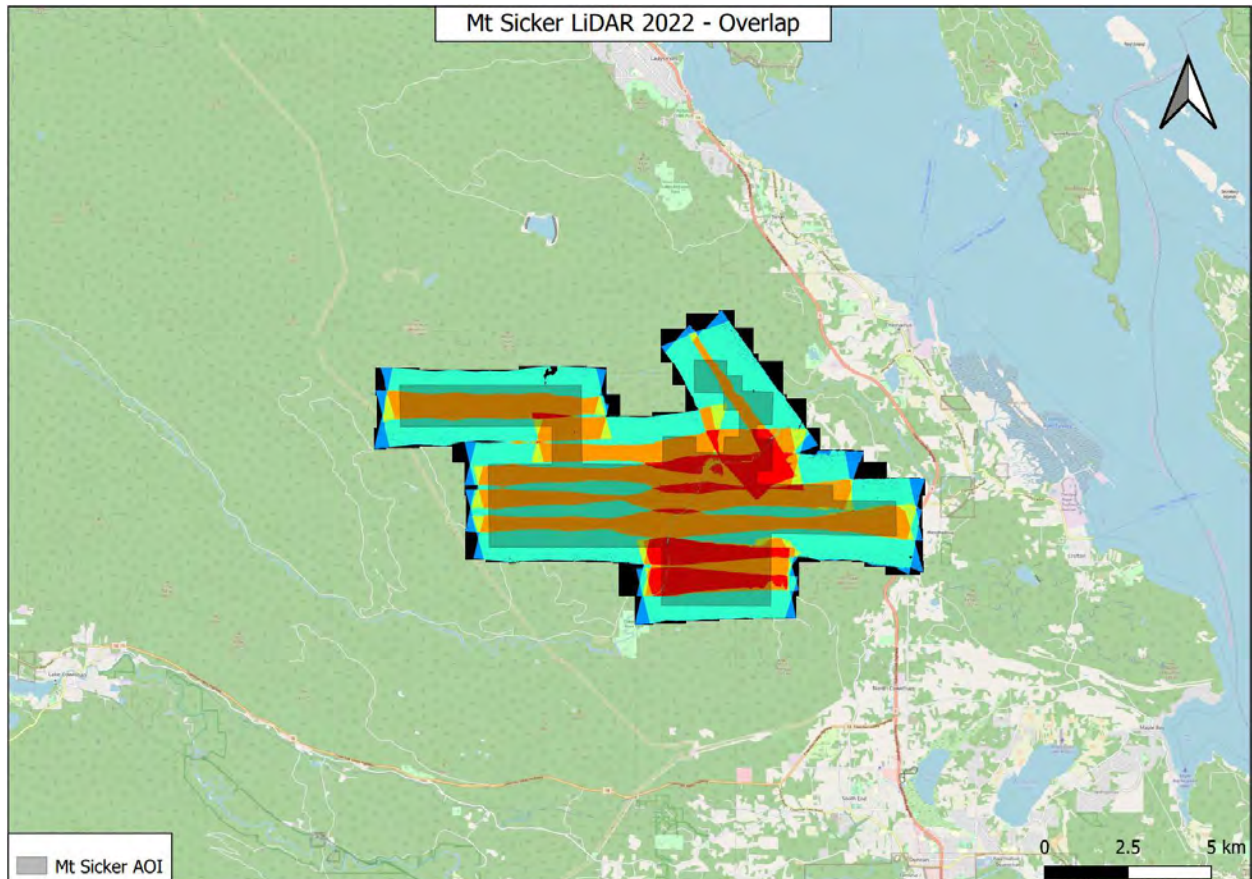


Figure 4 - Overlap Raster

### Interswath Alignment

Data is aligned using BayesMap, with the alignment of the data cross checked using the LASTools suite of tools. The below image shows the alignment after processing, with white showing a difference of <10cm between passes. Forested areas and edges of buildings show as blue or red.

The final statistics for the alignment are:

Std Dev	1.1cm
RMS	1.1cm

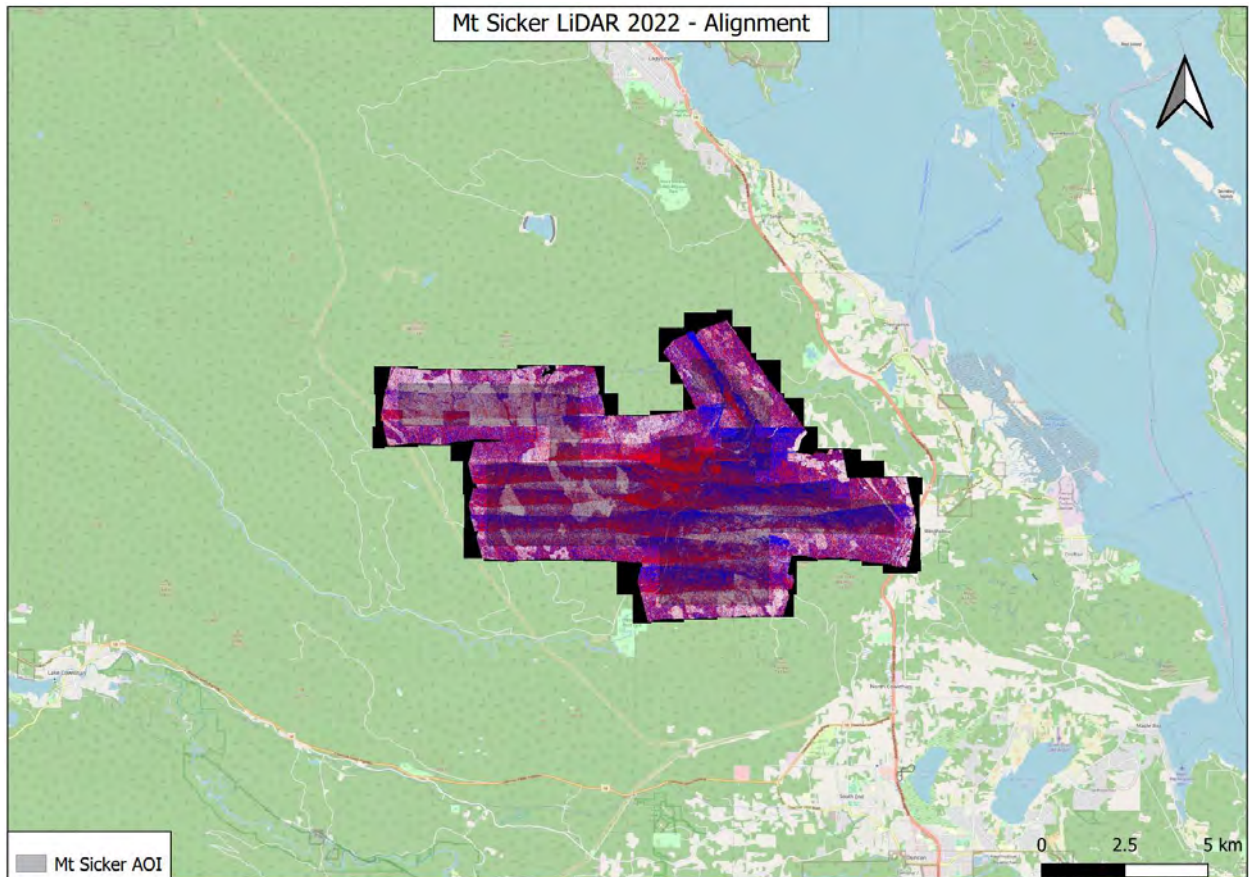


Figure 5 – Inter-channel/Inter-swath difference raster

Density

Kisik achieved the minimum of 16anpd as required for the project, with the average density (including overlap) being >32anpd.

The computed density (using last returns only):

Point Total	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Density
2630162406	80183624	32.8

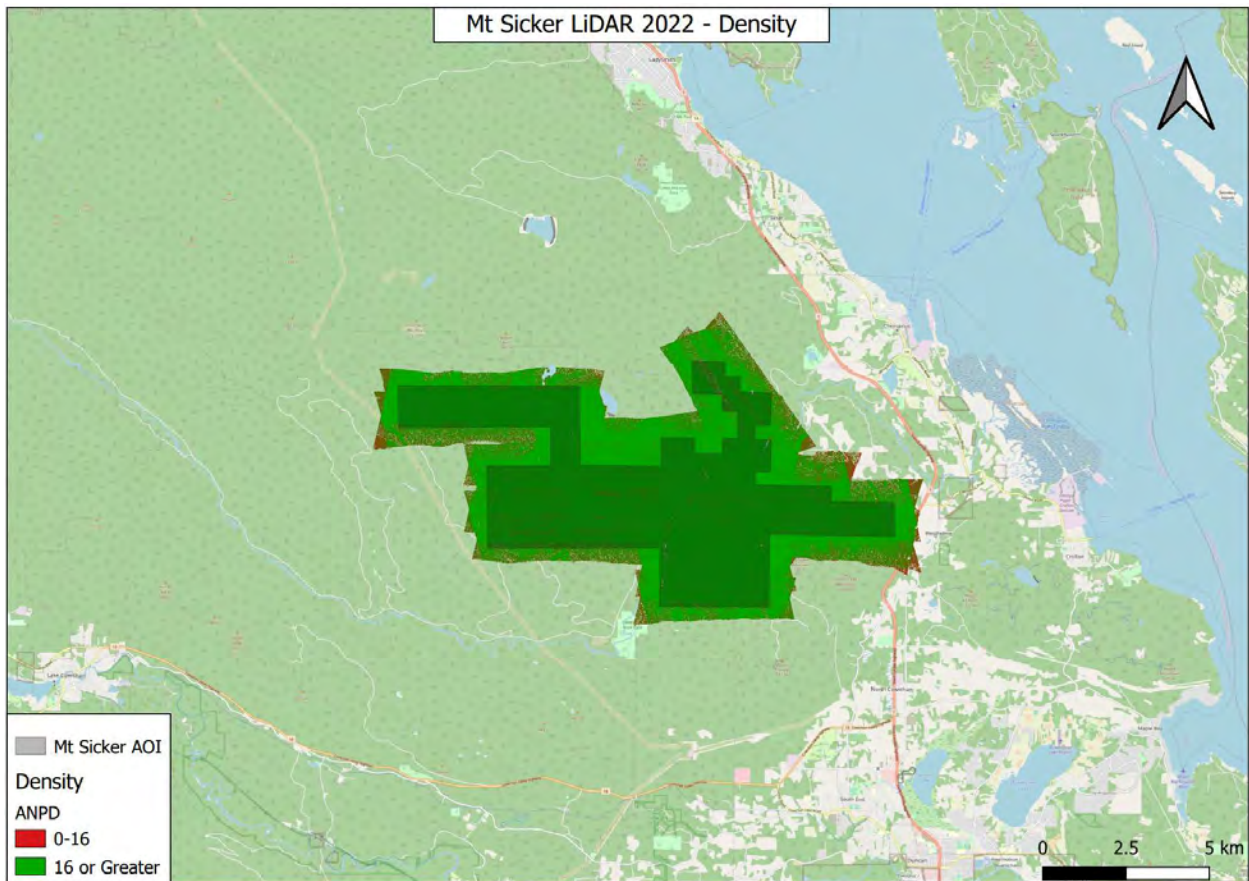


Figure 6 - Density of Last Returns



## Accuracy

Data was prepared to meet a 10cm RMSEz (19.6cm @ 95%) with an RMSEx/y of 6cm (14cm @ 95%). This dataset has not been tested against control.

## **Appendix 4**

### **ARIS Cost Statement and Statement of Work**

## 2022-2023 Cost Statement for Mount Sicker Project

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days	Rate	Subtotal*	Totals
<b>Personnel (Name)* / Position</b>	<b>Field Days (list actual days)</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal*</b>	
Justin Deveault / Prospector	2022: Nov.4,5,7,8,17	4.1	\$525.00	\$2,152.50	
Prospector Assistant / Labourer	2022: Nov.8,17	1.1	\$262.50	\$288.75	
Graham Leroux, P.Geo. / Geologist	2022: Nov.3,4,5,6,7,8,9	6	\$787.50	\$4,725.00	
Jacques Houle, P.Eng. / Consultant	2022: Nov.7	0.85	\$945.00	\$803.25	
				\$7,969.50	<b>\$7,969.50</b>
<b>Office Studies</b>	<b>List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)</b>				
Video Compilation	Justin Deveault, Prospector	0.2	\$525.00	\$105.00	
Computer modelling	Graham Leroux, Geologist	3.0	\$892.50	\$2,677.50	
Reprocessing of data	Michael Anderson, Geophysicist		\$0.00	\$5,360.76	
Report preparation	Jacques Houle, Consultant	5.0	\$1,039.50	\$5,145.53	
Report completion (estimated cost)	Jacques Houle, Consultant	0.1	\$1,039.50	\$103.95	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$13,392.74	<b>\$13,392.74</b>
<b>Airborne Exploration Surveys</b>	<b>Line Kilometres / Enter total invoiced amount</b>				
Digital terrain modelling	LiDAR survey by Aeroquest		\$0.00	\$6,391.35	
				\$6,391.35	<b>\$6,391.35</b>
<b>Ground Exploration Surveys</b>	<b>Area in Hectares/List Personnel</b>				
Geological mapping	2000 ha / Graham Leroux, P.Geo.				
					<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Geochemical Surveying</b>	<b>Number of Samples</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Drill ALS Invoice 6243329 in part	Prep,ICP,Au, overlimits	13.0	\$93.24	\$1,212.15	
Rock ALS Invoice 6243329 in part	Prep,ICP,Au, overlimits	23.0	\$60.12	\$1,382.85	
Rock ALS (estimated cost pending)	Prep,ICP,Au, overlimits	5.0	\$75.00	\$375.00	
				\$2,970.00	<b>\$2,970.00</b>
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Truck rental - Deveault	Rate per km.	231.00	\$1.05	\$242.55	
ATV rental - Deveault	Rate per day	1.00	\$262.50	\$262.50	
Truck rental - Leroux	Rate per day	7.00	\$52.50	\$367.50	
Truck fuel - Leroux	At cost			\$1,132.74	
Ferries - Leroux	At cost			\$181.40	
				\$2,186.69	<b>\$2,186.69</b>
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food</b>	<b>Rates per day</b>				
Meals - Leroux	Rate per day	7.00	\$47.25	\$330.75	
				\$330.75	<b>\$330.75</b>
<b>Equipment Rentals</b>					
Field Gear (Deveault)	At cost			\$29.40	
Field Gear (Houle)	Rate per hour	7.50	\$9.45	\$70.88	
				\$100.28	<b>\$100.28</b>
<b>Freight, rock samples</b>					
Rocks samples to ALS (Leroux)	At cost			\$174.73	
				\$174.73	<b>\$174.73</b>
<b>TOTAL Expenditures</b>					<b>\$33,516.03</b>

