



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: **Geological and Prospecting Report**

TOTAL COST: **\$11,408.00**

AUTHOR: **Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.**

SIGNATURE:

Laurence Sookochoff

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER / DATE
: **5987543 / June 26, 2023**

YEAR OF WORK: **2023**

PROPERTY NAME: **Stump Lake**

CLAIM NAMES: **1100598, 1192336, 1104815, 1104890**

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: **Silver, Lead, Gold,**

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBERS

**092ISE028 / 029 / 108 / 109 / 110 / 111 / 112 / 114 /
092IESE175 176 / 177 / 184**

MINING DIVISION: **Nicola**

NTS / BCGS: **09I039**

LATITUDE: **50° 20' 28''**

LONGITUDE: **129° 23' 04''**

UTM Zone: **10U**

EASTING: **686118**

NORTHING: **5579830**

OWNERS: **John Nick Bakus Bill McKinney**

ADDRESS: **#1 1572 Lorne Street E. 11751 Shell Road
Kamloops BC Richmond BC V7A 3W7**

OPERATOR: **Bill McKinney**

ADDRESS: **11751 Shell Road
Richmond BC V7A 3W7**

REPORT KEYWORDS: **Triassic, Eastern Volcanic Facies, volcanics,
limestone, mudstone, shale, siltstone, argillite**

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

**35538, 34887, 31405, 30722, 29496, 29302, 28570,
27409, 26552, 26260, 26221, 26214, 25968, 25450,
24923a, 24923b, 13152a, 13152b, 17489**

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
41373**

Assessment Report Title Page and Summary (cont'd)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
EOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Photo interpretation	285 h	1104890, 1104891	\$ 5,000.00
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying		1100598, 1192336, 1104815, 1104890	3,204.00
	1:17000 40 h	1100598, 1192336, 1104815, 1104890	3,204.00
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
		TOTAL COST	\$ 11,408.00

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: BAKUS, JOHN NICK (223385)

Recorded: 2023/JUN/26

D/E Date: 2023/JUN/26

Submitter: BAKUS, JOHN NICK (223385)

Effective: 2023/JUN/26

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: 5987543

Work Type: Technical Work

Technical Items: Geophysical, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required), Prospecting

Work Start Date: 2023/JUN/23

Work Stop Date: 2023/JUN/26

Total Value of Work: \$ 10308.00

Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
1100598	STUMP LAKE SOUTH EAST	2023/JAN/18	2024/JAN/18	2024/JUN/20	154	123.77	\$ 260.39	\$ 0.00
1102336	STUMP 4	2023/FEB/20	2024/FEB/20	2024/JUN/20	121	20.63	\$ 34.10	\$ 0.00
1104815	Stump 5	2023/JUN/17	2024/JUN/17	2024/jun/20	3	82.50	\$ 3.39	\$ 0.00
1104890	Stump L ENTERPRISE JOSHUA	2023/JUN/22	2023/JUN/27	2027/JUN/22	1456	288.72	\$ 8641.89	\$ 0.00
1104891	STUMP MILLSITE FINES	2023/JUN/22	2023/JUN/27	2033/JUN/27	3653	41.24	\$ 5782.17	\$ 0.00

John Nick Bakus

Bill McKinney

(Owners)

Bill McKinney

(Operator)

Geological & Prospecting Report

(Event 5987543)

Work done on Tenure

1100598, 1192336, 1104815, 1104890

of the

five claim

Stump Lake Property

Nicola Mining Division

BCGS Map 093I039

Centre of Work

5,579,830 N, 686,116 E

(Zone 10U NAD 83)

work done from

June 23, 2023 to June 26, 2023

Author & Consultant

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Sookochoff Consultants

Report Submitted

October 16, 2023

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Appendix 1. Sample Locations and Descriptions

Summary

The 350-hectare Stump Lake Property ("Property") is located within the historic Stump Lake mining camp 429 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver, 37 kilometres northeast of Merritt, and 37 kilometres south of Kamloops.

The Property includes 12 designated polymetallic vein silver, lead, zinc, +/- gold type deposits which was comprised of eight mineral showings, two mineral prospects, and two past producers. The Enterprise mine was the most productive having produced 7,781,650 grams (250,186 ounces) silver, 1,040,296 kilograms (2,293,460 pounds) lead, and 254,783 grams (8,191 ounces) gold, in addition to zinc and copper.

The workings were extensive, comprised of a 98-metre-deep shaft, a 232 metre adit, and six levels of approximately 1,950 metres (Figure 4) in the development of both the Enterprise and King William veins and intersecting the adjacent Tubal Cain and the Joshua veins.

The Mineral Hill veins and associated mineralization are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchina and Stump Lake regional faults. With numerous associated conjugate smaller faults, which form a complex fracture pattern, and established mineral controls for the structural hosted mineralized veins. Increased vein mineralization appears to be related to variations in the structure; primarily localized arcuate and/or cross structures.

The large ore zone in the northern part of the Enterprise workings fits this structural picture. Here, the ore is localized on an arcuate section of vein which would tend to open with north-south strike slip movement to form a wider, mineralized section. The mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward. Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite in variable amounts.

The results of the 2023 exploration program of prospecting, sampling, and a structural analysis were successful in that of the 24 samples gathered, descriptions of the 10 mineralized dump samples provided mineral and alteration information for locating other areas of potential mineral zones.

The four float samples and one soil sample displaying alteration and barren quartz veinlets, indicate a moderate to low potential of a mineral zone. Analysis of the Enterprise Mine millsite fine sample, could provide information on pathfinder elements for locating mineral zones.

The five in situ (IS) samples although devoid of mineralization, are moderately significant for the reported quartz, pyrite, and more significant, the quartz brecciation. Obscure minerals that may be associated with the breccia, may indicate the constituents of the originating intrusive.

Of three cross structures delineated in the structural analysis covering nine of the 12 Minfiles, two locations warrant an exploration program.

Cross structure B within 75 metres of the Emulator and the King William. With the drill core assays at the King assaying 10.21 grams per tonne gold, 219.39 grams per tonne silver, 0.62 per cent lead and 0.35 per cent zinc over 80 centimetres (*Assessment Report 13152*), and drill ore assays at the Emulator of 10.21 grams per tonne gold, 219.39 grams per tonne silver, 0.62 per cent lead and 0.35 per cent zinc over 80 centimetres (*Assessment Report 13152*),

The same program is recommended for the Silver King/cross structural C area where the Silver King is within 65 metres of the cross structural C area where grab samples assayed up to 4.45 grams per tonne gold, 248.87 grams per tonne silver, 14 per cent lead, 0.23 per cent zinc and 0.01 per cent copper (*Assessment Report 5152*).

These two cross structural locations would be prime areas to explore for a breccia pipe and to cover the Minfile/cross structural locations with a localized geological mapping and soil sampling program.

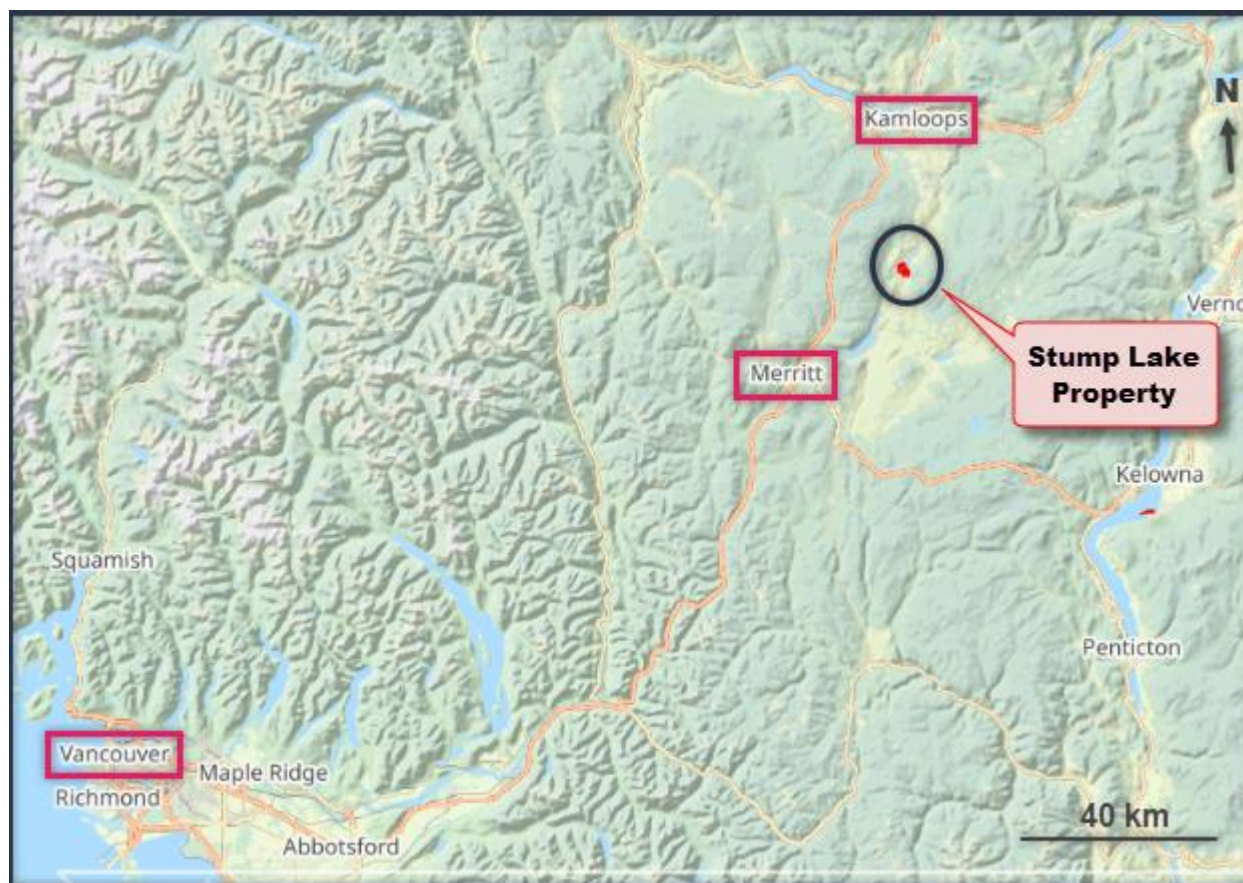
Introduction

During June 2023, structural analysis and prospecting and sampling programs were completed on the Stump Lake Property ("Property"). The purpose of the prospecting and sampling program was to prospect and take samples within any prospective mineralized zone in order to gather geological information for future exploration.

The purpose of the structural analysis was to locate brecciated structural intersections which may reveal the elements of a concealed porphyritic intrusive that could have been the source of the prolific surficial and the mineralization revealed in the core of the shallow drilling.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References which includes reports by the author on the results of the supervisory exploration completed on the Property, and from information provided the author on the procedures and results on the prospecting and sampling program.

Figure 1. Location Map D
(Base Map from MapPlace)



Property Location & Description

Location

The Stump Lake Property is located 429 kilometres east-northeast of Vancouver British Columbia and 37 kilometres south of Kamloops within BCGS Map 092I.039.

Description

The Stump Lake Property is comprised of five contiguous mineral claim covering an area of 350.579 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Table 1, Tenures of the Stump Lake Property
(From MT Online)

Tenure number	Claim name	Expire date*	Area in hectare
1100598	STUMP LAKE SOUTH EAST	20/06/2024	123.7718
1102336	STUMP 4	20/06/2024	20.6278
1104815	Stump 5	20/06/2024	82.5011
1104890	Stump L ENTERPRISE JOSHUA	22/06/2027	288.7204
1104891	STUMP MILLSITE FINES	27/06/2033	41.2406
			556.8617

*Upon the approval of the assessment work filing Event Number 5987543.

Figure 2. Claim Map showing Minfile Locations*
(Ater Bakus, 2023)

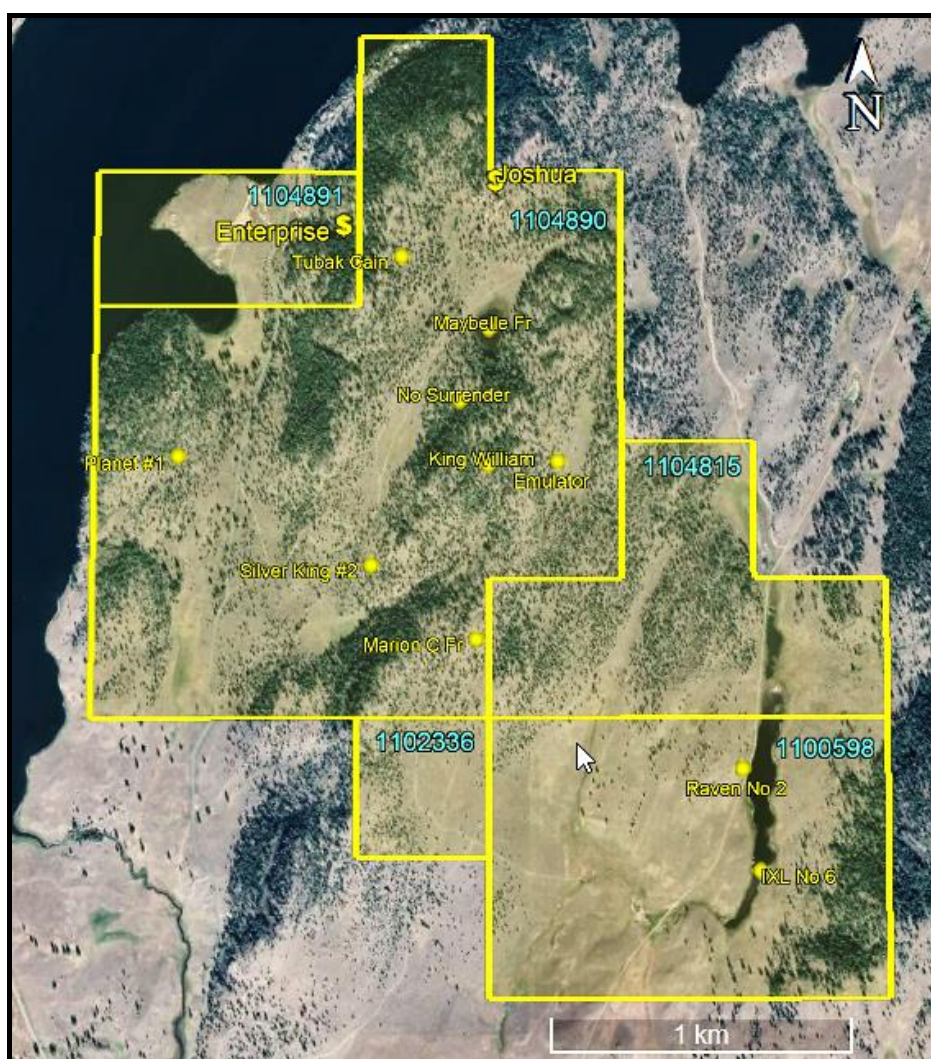
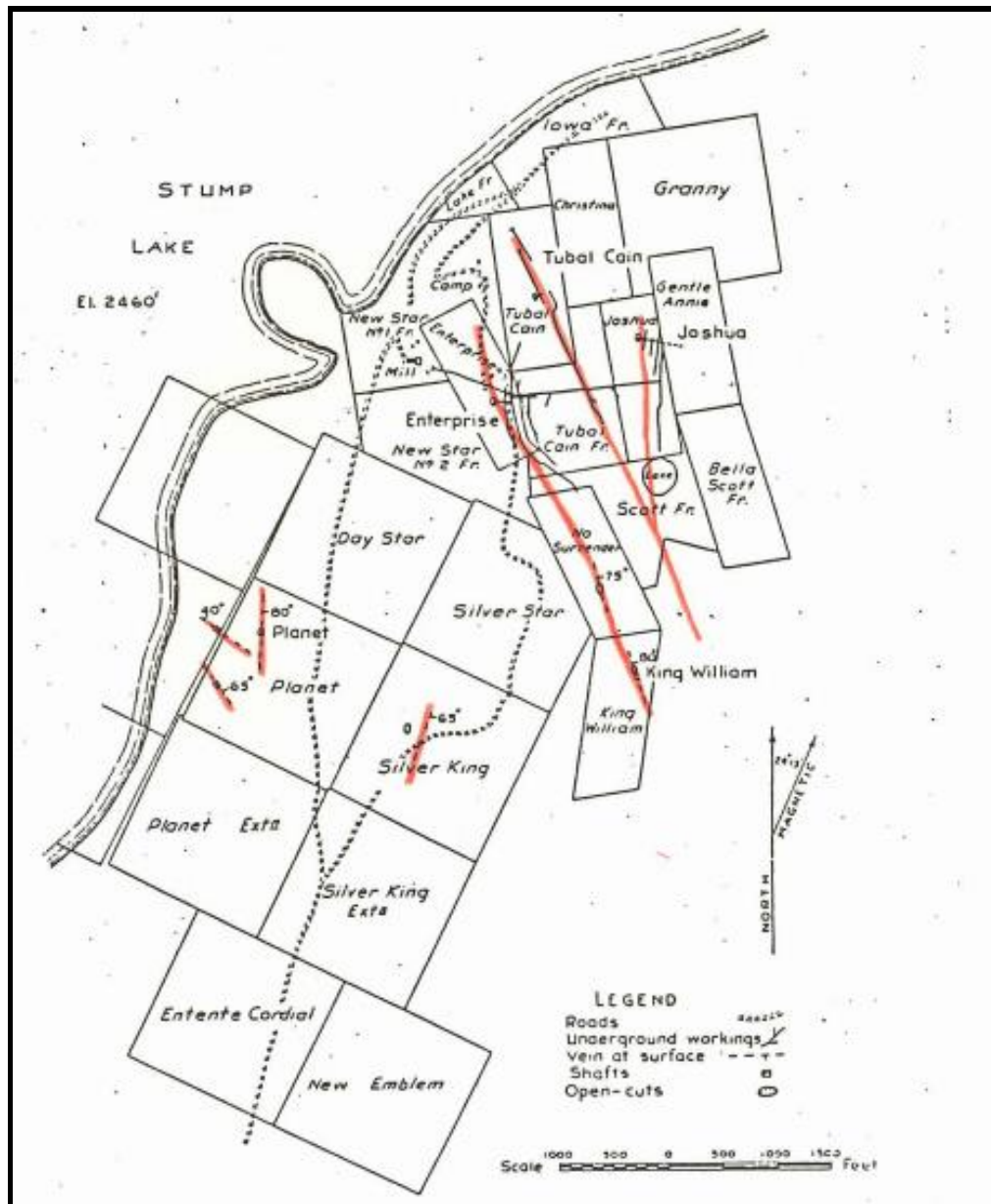


Figure 3. 1936 Map showing Northern Reverted Crown Grant* names and Major Veins
(Map from PF827003)



Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access

Access to the Property is from the Planet road, a dirt road branching northward from Highway #5 at the southern end of Stump Lake to the area of the formerly productive Stump Lake Mine. Secondary roads provide access to most areas of the Property.

Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35°C and average 25°C with

the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10°C and averaging 8°C. On the Property, the permanent snow on the ground may be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)**Local Resources and Infrastructure**

Kamloops, a historic mining centre would be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within six kilometres east of the property.

Physiography

The property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau, within the physiographic area designated as the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of 180 meters from Stump Lake. Vegetation is grassland with pine groves and thickets of fir at higher elevations.

Water And Power

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from many small lakes and watercourses on/or draining the property.

History: Stump Lake Property

Table 2. Summary of Stump Lake Historical Exploration and Results

Year Author	Owner (1) Operator (2)	Exploration type, area, amount, quantity	Results	Reference AR No.
1890	Nicola Mining and Milling Company	Sinking the Joshua, Tubal Cain, and King William shafts.		
1916	Donahue Mines Company Limited	Developing the Joshua and Tubal Cain veins and a mill was constructed.		
1929 to 1931	Planet Mines and Reduction Company	A mill was constructed and operated from 1929 to 1931.		

Table 2 (cont'd). **Summary of Stump Lake Historical Exploration and Results**

1931	Nicola Mines and Metals Company	Began production from the Enterprise, Joshua, and Tubal Cain, veins.		
1916 to 1934			Production was 77,605 tons of ore yielding: 8,494 oz. Au; 252,939 oz. Ag; 40,822 lbs. Cu; 2,205,444 lbs. Pb; 367,869 lbs. Zn.	B.C. Dept of Mines
1942 to 1974	Stump Lake Mines Limited Copper Hill Mining and Exploration	Various companies performed work on the property, including surface work.		
1974 Holcapek, F.	Juniper Mines Ltd.	Geochemical: Rock 56 samples Geological: Mapping.	The vein systems mapped are normally associated with shear zones belonging to the same fracture system.	5,152
1975 to 1983	Various companies controlled the Property	Resampling all known cuts and adits, stream samples.		
1983 Rayner, G.H.	Celebrity Energy Corporation	Summary report	A primary anomaly follows a strong topographic linear occupied in part by a swamp.	PF827119 PF827118
1984 White, G. E.	Celebrity Energy Corporation	Mag/VLF	Correlation of the old workings and geochemical information showed excellent agreement with the conductor trends.	13,152 a
1984 Hannigan, P.	Celebrity Energy Corporation (1) (2) Maurice Mathieu (1)	Diamond Drilling 13 holes: Geochemical		13,152 b

Table 3. Summary of 1984 Celebrity Energy 13 Diamond Drill Holes
(Information for summary from AR 13,152. Hannigan, 1984)

DDH#	Purpose (Test)	Width (m)	Ag oz/ton	oz/ton Au % Pb % Cu	Result
DDH 1	Weak EM conductor and a general magnetic high.				Abandoned due to severe faulting and caving.
DDH 2	Weak EM conductor and a general mag- netic high.		0.15 - 0.35		Bleached pyritiferous quartz and pyrite rich material in greenstones.

Figure 4. 1988 Minnova DDH Locations and VLF-EM Grid
(Map from PF827095)

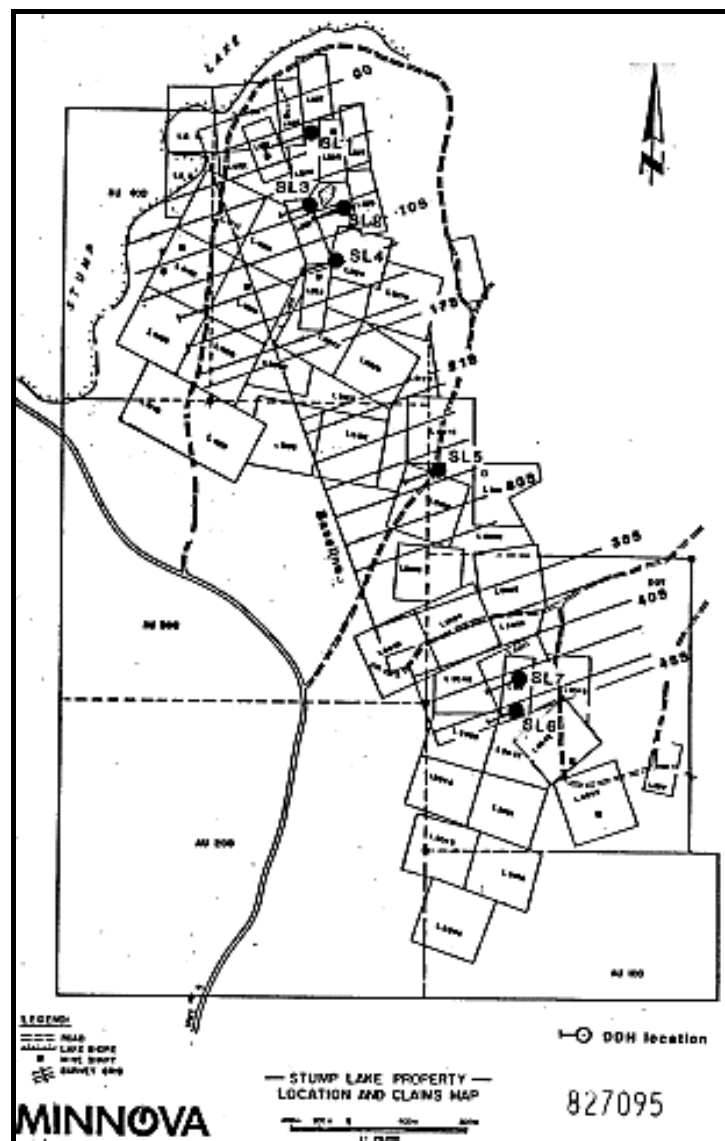


Table 3 (cont'd) **Summary of 1984 Celebrity Energy 13 Diamond Drill Holes**

DDH 3	Conductor with a reasonably strong response.	0.6	0.26		Quartz veins and mineralization are associated with altered zones. Fault gouge and brecciated zones.
DDH 4		0.4	0.58		
DDH 5	Conductor with good copper, zinc, and silver geochem.		2.83	1.02% Cu	Extensive intersections of healed brecciated zones. Pyrite is abundant while chalcopyrite occurs in parts.
DDH 6	A conductor that could be an extension of the Tubal Cain vein system.	1.2	2.10	1.75% Pb	Chalcopyrite and grey sulphides seem to be exclusively associated with quartz veins. Wallrock is a highly altered porphyritic greenstone.
DDH 7	50 m north of same conductor as at DDH 6.	0.8	0.26		Highly altered brecciated material with abundant pyrite, and minor galena and chalcopyrite.
DDH 8	Same conductor; opposite direction.		Poor assay results		Quartz veins were encountered right at the overburden/ bedrock interface which would represent the Joshua vein system.
DDH 9	First vein system from DDH 8.	0.35	4.87	0.89% Pb	Veins consisted of white quartz that contained blebs of sulphides. Vein 2: 0.068 oz/ton gold and 0.09 oz/ton silver over 0.55 m.
DDH 10	A geochemical high was noted near the Emulator workings.	0.80 0.64 0.10	6.4 0.76 3.50	.298 Au .312 Au .130 Au	Three mineralized quartz veins. Quartz vein with altered fragments; pyrite and galena; blebs of sphalerite and chalcopyrite.
DDH 11	Same location as DDH 10 but steeper angle.	2.0	0.23.	.032 Au	The downdip projection of the Emulator vein appears as a gray altered zone with 3-4% finely disseminated pyrite with occasional blebs of gray sulphides (galena, etc.).
DDH 12	Under Emulator adit in opposite direction from DDH 10 and DDH 11.		0.55		Brecciation occurred in parts with abundant fragments and 5% disseminated pyrite..

Table 3 (cont'd) **Summary of 1984 Celebrity Energy 13 Diamond Drill Holes** (cont'd)

DDH 13	Testing the down- ward extension of a 30 centimetre wide quartz vein in an open cut which assayed 0.35 oz/ton Au and 1.52 oz/ton Ag.	0.1 0.4	0.47 0.41		Two small quartz veins intersected with little or no mineralization.
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1988 Evans, G.	Minnova	Magnetometer 48,15 km Diamond Drilling 1097.6 m; 7 holes	The Stump Lake property may be a deeper base metal rich part of an Epithermal system.	PF827116
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Table 4. **Summary of 1988 Minnova Seven Diamond Drill Holes**
(Summary information from PF827116. Evans, 1988)

DDH#	Azi- muth	Dip	Length (m)	Purpose (Test)	Result
SL 1	250	-70	366.6	To intersect a triple junction of the Tubal Cain, the King William and the Enterprise vein.	The intersection was not hit but the Tubal Cain system was intersected as well
SL 2	250	-45	103.9	The junction of the Joshua and Tubal Cain system which was found to lie farther to the South.	A large amount of parallel Tertiary Basalt Dykes parallels the vein systems and account for the magnetic high .
SL 3	250	-45	107.3	Tested the extension of the King William vein near a large N-S trending alteration zone.	Only a thin alteration zone and a parallel Basalt Tertiary Dyke
SL 4	250	-45	130.2	Tested the King William Vein North of the shaft.	Intersected 3 subparallel alteration zones over the length of the hole, including the King William vein.
SL 5	250	-45	133.2	Tested vein continuity near the Stump Lake Fault area and many zones of alteration	The best value was in a quartz vein.
SL 6	250	-45	??	Tested the Jenny Long vein at a multiple intersection to the North of the Shaft.	Large zones of alteration with a higher sulphide content, over a majority of the hole.
SL 7	250	-50	150.6	Tested the North extension of the Jenny Long Vein system.	The hole was bounded by Tertiary Dyke swarms at either end with pyrite veinlets in strong chlorite-epidote alteration in the middle of the hole .

Table 5. Assay Results from best Intersections of 1988 Minnova Seven Diamond Drill Holes
(From PF827116. Evans, 1988)

DDH#	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag grams	Au grams	Comment
SL 1	103.7 284.0	105.5 286.6	1.2 2.6	.053 .051	.48 .18	.65 .15	51.8 31.0	1.92 .41	>15% of the hole was in alteration .
SL 2 Joshua	50.7	56.9	6.2	.014	.01	.01	4.4	.05	Both vein systems were encountered but values are low.
SL 2 Tubal Cain	76.5	78.2	.018	.12	.10	11.7	.20	.05	
SL 3	62.5 65.7	64.3 66.0	1.8 1.3	ppm 91 95	ppm 79 1384	ppm 50 303	ppm 14 53	ppm 85 320	Results were disappointing
SL 4 Altered Zone	20.2	21.4	1.2	.02	.10	.09	4.2	1.52	
SL 4 Klng William Vein	70.0	70.4	.4	ppm 95	ppm 1384	ppm 303	ppm 53	ppb 320	
SL 5	49.6	50.1	0.5	.098	.76	.13	58.7	.52	The best value was in a quartz vein.
SL 6	65.4 96.5	64.5 98.0	0.9 1.5	.403 .047	1.60 .02	1.36 .02	167 33.7	4.31 .73	
SL 7									No significant assays .

Evans (1998) reports that:

The drilling supports the surface evidence of large areas of mineralization and alteration over the whole grid area. A surprising relationship is that mineralization occurred at the same time as the formation of the Tertiary Basalt Dykes. This is interesting since a high level Tertiary Epithermal system (Cindy) is known at the North end of Stump Lake and the Stump Lake property may be a deeper base metal rich part of this Epithermal system.

Table 2 (cont'd). Summary of Stump Lake Historical Exploration and Results

1989 Miller, D.C. Loranger, L.	Miller, D.C (1) (2)	Geophysical: Mag:11 km	Further work to determine the cause of conductor H is warranted.	18,494
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Table 2 (cont'd). **Summary of Stump Lake Historical Exploration and Results**

1989 Miller, D.C. Loranger, L.	Accrue Resources Inc. (1) (2)	Geophysical: VLF:29 km	Conductors A, B, F, H and K are the strongest and likely indicate shear zones which possibly carry sulphides.	18,495
1996 Sookochoff, L.	Sookochoff, L. (1) Sookochoff, L. (2)	Geochemical 18 samples	A 20 metre wide zone of gold mineralization was revealed.	24,499
1997 Molnar, A.W. Mark, D.G.	John Kemp (1) Rio Minerals Ltd (2)	Geophysical: Mag/VLF:6.1 km	Exploration targets are deep epithermal precious metal deposits and shear hosted bulk tonnage precious-base metal deposits, and , and at higher elevations, high grade epithermal gold mineralization.	24,923b
1998 Lindinger, L.	John Kemp (1) Leo Lindinger (2)	Prospecting	Buried mineralization exists south of the known mineral- ization in areas covered by the G45 to G50 claims.	25,450
1999 Sookochoff, L.	Sookochoff, L. (1) Capella Resources Inc. (2)	Geophysical: VLF: 1.1 km	A potential gold-bearing structure was detected.	25,898
1999 Lindinger, L.	Leo Lindinger (1) (2)	Geological	The geological mapping program did not succeed in locating new significant mineralization. Several structures accompanied by localized alteration and veining with minor mineralization were mapped.	25,968
2000 Lindinger, L.	Leo Lindinger (1) (2)	Geochemical 4 samples	The Stump Lake tailings contain significant gold, ranging from 2 to over 4 grams per tonne.	26,214

Table 2 (cont'd). **Summary of Stump Lake Historical Exploration and Results**

2000 Lindinger, L.	Leo Lindinger (1) (2)	Geochemical 19 samples	The geochemical sampling program of a portion of the Stump Lake tailings revealed that they contain a significant gold resource that may be economically extractable.	26,260
2001 Lindinger, L.	Leo Lindinger (1) (2)	Geochemical Metallurgical	A significant gold resource may exist in the Stump Lake mill tailings	26,522
2014 Gourlay, A. W.	Riva Resources Ltd. (1) (2)	Geophysical: VLF	Several anomalous geophysical areas that warrant follow up work.	27,409
2006 Sookochoff, L.	Sookochoff, L. (1) Atwood Minerals & Mining Corp. (2)	Geological: Photo 412 h	The Scotia mineral showing may be structurally controlled and localized by intersecting structures.	28,545
2006 Sookochoff, L.	Sookochoff, L. (1) Acropolis Precious Metals Inc. (2)	Geological: Photo	Mineralization on the IXK claim is indicated to be controlled by structures associated with a graben.	28,570
2007 Sookochoff, L.	Sookochoff, L. (1) Acropolis Precious Metals Inc. (2)	Geophysical: VLF-1.2 km	The indicated intersecting structures should be explored for potentially economic "Enterprise" mineral zones	29 302
2007 Sookochoff, L.	Sookochoff, L. (1) Atwood Minerals & Mining Corp. (2)	Geophysical: VLF-2.5 km	Three prime structures (anomalies) and one intersecting structures are indicated as potential mineral controlling structures.	29,496
2009 Sookochoff, L.	Sookochoff, L. (1) Sookochoff L (2)	Geophysical: VLF-2.5 km	Two extensive prime anomalies were delineated.	30,722

Table 2 (cont'd). **Summary of Stump Lake Historical Exploration and Results**

2010 Sookochoff, L.	Ellerbeck, C. (1) (2)	Geological: Photo	Structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments.	31,405
2014 Gourlay, A. W.	Riva Resources Ltd. (1) (2)	Geochemical: Soil 34 samples Rock 30 samples	Rock sample results may indicate a hidden porphyry system.	34,887
2014 Gourlay, A. W.	Riva Resources Ltd. (1) (2)	Geochemical: Rock 12 samples		35,538
2016 Rozier, I.T.	Grosvenor Resource Corporation (1) (2)	Geochemical	Rock sampling results may be an indication of a hidden porphyry system.	36,221
2019 Sookochoff, L.	John Bakus (1) (2)	Geochemical: Soil 24 samples Rock 30 samples	An indication of an epithermal and polymetallic mineral zones above a porphyry.	38,555

Geological Setting

Regional Geological Setting

The regional geology of the district has been mapped by W.E. Cockfield of the Geological Survey of Canada on a scale of 1:250,000 and published as GSC Memoir 249 (1947). In the Stump Lake area, the geological framework is basically composed of an underlay of Nicola Volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic age. The Nicola Group is composed of a succession of volcanic flows and pyroclastics with minor sedimentary sections

The Nicola Volcanics is dominantly of intermediate composition but variations from basalts to rhyolites do occur. Regionally, the Nicola Group is underlain by the Cache Creek group of Carboniferous to Permian age. The Cache Creek is a sedimentary Group in which argillite predominates. Minor volcanics are interbedded in certain areas and substantial sections of limestone occur in areas to the north. In the Stump Lake area, Cache Creek rocks crop out extensively to the east of the claims and as occasional widows to the south. Extensive intrusive bodies cut the older rocks. These bodies are of batholithic size and are assigned to the Coast Intrusives of Jurassic or later age. Granodiorites and related phases predominate

Geological Setting (cont'd)**Property and Local Geology**

Structurally, the Stump Lake area lies in a synclinal package of Nicola rocks compressed between Cache Creek sediments and the Pennask Batholith on the east and the Nicola Batholith on the west. Miocene flows of the Kamloops Group overlie the older units. Examples of these largely basaltic volcanics are found just to the north of Stump Lake.

Alteration

All the exposed lithologies have undergone lower greenschist metamorphism giving the rock a greenish cast due to chloritization of the mafic minerals (mostly hornblende).

There are, however, several structurally controlled hydrothermally altered zones found in the mapped area. These zones are associated with the north-northwest striking steeply east dipping structures and to some degree with easterly trending zones. These alteration zones are characterized by bleaching of the host rock to a pale tan colour due to pervasive ankerite alteration.

Shears with this alteration zone often contain a green fuchsitic? mica that weathers to malachite like green. The more intense zones, often occurring at the intersection of the two dominant mineralized trends contain carbonate and quartz breccia veining.

Alteration adjacent to most veins is typically a carbonate-pyrite+/-mica assemblage and varies locally; the width of bordering alteration appears to be directly associated with the degree of vein mineralization and/or width of the vein. At a localized King William vein exposure of a cm wide well mineralized vein with galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite, the alteration zone about 2.1-metre-wide; at the Enterprise, the bleached alteration envelope in the underground workings appears generally quite thin.

Mineral controls

The Mineral Hill veins and associated mineralization are primarily controlled by the north-northeast trending Quilchua and Stump Lake regional faults. With numerous associated conjugate smaller faults, which form a complex fracture pattern, the alteration and mineralization controls were established. Increased vein mineralization appears to be related to variations in the structure; primarily localized arcuate and/or cross structures. The large ore zone in the northern part of the Enterprise workings fits this structural picture. Here, the ore is localized on an arcuate section of vein which would tend to open with north-south strike slip movement to form a wider, mineralized section.

Geological mapping by Juniper Mines in 1974 resulted in the conclusion that controls for vein quartz and mineralization are not at all clear from the data at hand. Reportedly, it would seem from the distribution of stoped area in the northern workings that the structures tended to make ore on the north-northwesterly rather than northerly trending vein segments. Examples of this include the southern Enterprise-King William section where the north-northwesterly trending King William vein was stoped while the northerly trending Enterprise was not.

Similarly, on the Tubal Cain system the northerly trending (western) splay is a largely barren shear while the north-northwesterly trending branch to the east makes some ore. This ore distribution suggests that the main regional shear structure may have a northerly trend and a sinistral movement causing areas of low pressure and vein formation on related tensional structures.

Mineral Hill Gold-Silver Property Veins

Most of the major veins in the camp are northerly trending, steeply east dipping and less than a metre in average width, although vein widths of two or three metres have been reported (Dodd, 1887; Thompson, 1917)..."

Geological Setting (cont'd)**Mineral Hill Gold-Silver Property Veins** (cont'd)

"...They have been followed along strike for up to 500 metres and down dip for 300 meters... ." "...and weak chlorite alteration penetrative foliation, apparently associated with localized shears, since this fabric is not widespread in the area.

Veins exposed near the Joshua Shaft strike north-northeast and dip about 50°E. Alteration here is iron carbonate with abundant green mica. At some localities multiple veins 5 to 10 centimetres wide are oriented parallel to prominent north and northwest trending fractures and joints. Similarly, oriented veins with associated iron carbonate and green mica alteration are exposed near the Planet workings.

Early in the development of the camp the Enterprise, No Surrender and King William veins were recognized to be controlled by the same northerly trending structure (Cockfield, 1948).

As suggested by Moore (1989), the orientation of these and other veins in the camp is subparallel, or conjugate to prominent fractures and faults, such as the early tertiary Quilchena fault, which suggests that they formed during, or soon after, regional brittle faulting in an extensional tectonic environment..."

The Enterprise and King William structures were originally explored as separate properties. The Enterprise vein was initially developed from surface by an inclined shaft sunk along the vein for 97 metres (320 feet). An adit driven from near the bottom of the shaft intersected the Tubal Cain and the Joshua veins. All three veins were drifted on extensively on this level designated as the 320 level.

Six principal veins are known each of which has received development. These are the Enterprise, King William, Joshua, Tubal Cain, Planet, and the Silver King.

Geology: Stump Lake Property

The geology on the MINFILE reported past producers, prospects, and showings within the Stump Lake Property are reported as follows. The descriptions herein are selectively copied from Minfile.

Enterprise

Past producer (*Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au*)

Minfile 092ISE028

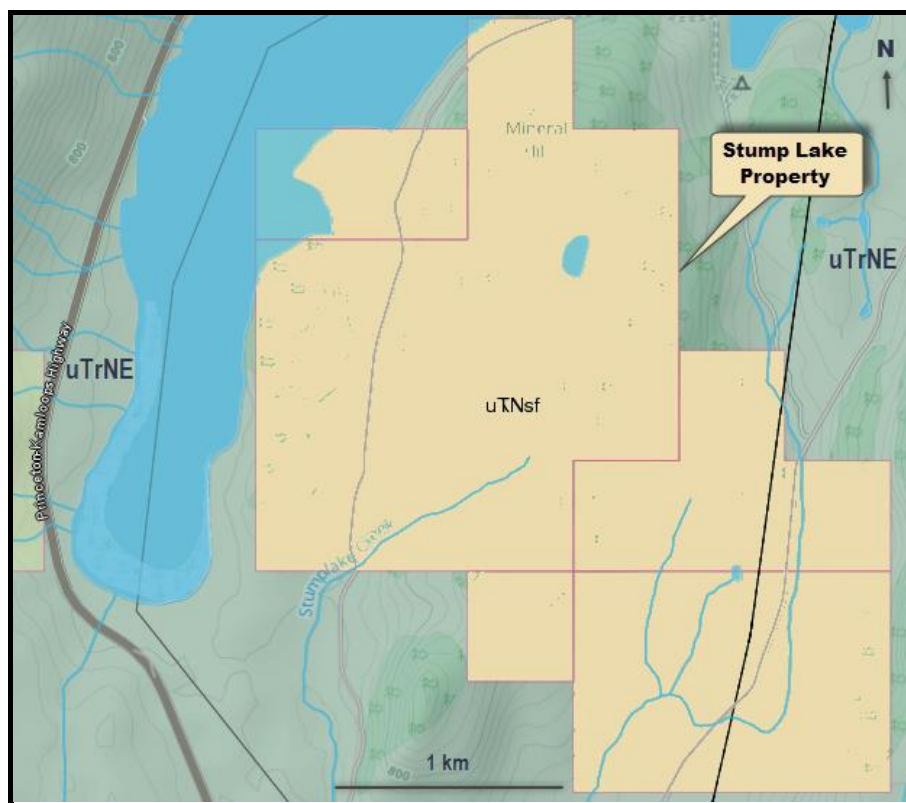
Within Tenure1104891

The historic Enterprise camp is located on Mineral Hill within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, and minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill.

Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The orientation of the Enterprise vein varies from 335 to 015 degrees, with an average dip of 50 degrees eastward. Its width is generally less than 60 centimetres but swells up to 2 metres. Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and pyrite, with associated gold and silver values.

Figure 5. **Property Geology**
(from MapPlace)



LEGEND

Upper Triassic: Nicola Group

Eastern Volcanic Facies

uTrNE

undivided volcanic rocks; minor
limestone and argillite

uTtNsf

mudstone, siltstone, shale, fine
clastic sedimentary rocks

Geology: Stump Lake Property (cont'd)

Planet No. 1

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE029

Within Tenure1104890

These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, and minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp.

Secondary to the north-northeast trending Quichena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated

Tubal Cain

Prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE108

Within Tenure 1104890

The camp is hosted within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill.

Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The Tubal Cain mine was developed by a 52-metre-deep shaft and two adits. The vein is also intersected by the 97 metre level of the Enterprise mine (092ISE028) and considerable drifting was reportedly done at that level. In these workings the Tubal Cain vein varies markedly in width, orientation and amount of sulphide mineralization. The Tubal Cain shear is a zone of intensely fractured quartz veins and lenses within sheared, carbonatized and pyritic country rock. Fifty metres north of the shaft, trenching exposed a quartz vein 33 centimetres wide striking 340 degrees and dipping 60 degrees east.

Joshua

Past producer (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE109

Within Tenure 1104890

The camp is hosted within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill.

Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp.

Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The Joshua vein follows a shear zone striking 356 degrees and dipping 60 to 65 degrees to the east, though intense fracturing causes changes in orientation. The vein varies in width from 5 to 75 centimetres with numerous smaller veins and stringers feathering out.

Geology: Stump Lake Property (cont'd)**King William**

Prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE110

Within Tenure 1104890

The camp is hosted within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group.

These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill.

Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated.

The King William vein generally strikes north-northwest, dips 65 to 85 degrees to the east and is regarded as a branch of the Enterprise vein. The King William vein pinches and swells considerably and carries variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Diamond drilling revealed that the altered andesite hosts numerous quartz stringers on either side of the vein.

Silver King No. 2

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE111

Within Tenure 1104890

Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The shaft intersects narrow quartz stringers (5 centimetres wide) carrying galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Arsenopyrite was encountered in more recent trenches. The orientation of the vein zone strikes from 360 to 020 degrees and the dips vary from 70 degrees east to 65 degrees west. Grab samples assay up to 4.45 grams per tonne gold, 248.87 grams per tonne silver, 14 per cent lead, 0.23 per cent zinc and 0.01 per cent copper (Assessment Report 5152).

Emulator

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE112

Within Tenure 1104890

The historic King William camp is located on Mineral Hill within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group.

Geology: Stump Lake Property (cont'd)**Emulator (cont'd)**

These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill.

Both west and north- east of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp. Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated.

Raven No. 2

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE114

Within Tenure 1100589

The historic Jenny Long camp is located south of Mineral Hill within a north trending belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments belonging to the Nicola Group. These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone.

Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and northeast of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp.

Secondary to the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The Raven showing consists of an old shaft and trenches in andesite which expose a quartz vein 10 to 45 centimetres wide. The vein dips 63 degrees east near the surface and flattens with depth

No Surrender

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE175

Within Tenure 1104890

These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and northeast of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp.

Secondary to the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated.

Geology: Stump Lake Property (cont'd)**Maybelle Fraction**

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE176

Within Tenure 1104890

These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and northeast of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp.

Secondary to the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated.

Marion C Fraction

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE177

Within Tenure 1104890

These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone. Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and northeast of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp.

Secondary to the north- northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated.

IXL No. 6

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE184

Within Tenure 1100578

These greenstones consist of massive, chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, andesitic flow breccia and tuff, minor interbedded argillite, conglomerate and limestone.

Attitudes of tuff horizons and sedimentary bedding suggest that a north plunging axis of a syncline passes through Mineral Hill. Both west and northeast of Stump Lake, the Nicola Group volcanics are intruded by Lower Jurassic granitic batholiths; scattered granodiorite outcrops have been mapped in the vicinity of the camp.

Secondary to the north-northeast trending Quilchena and Stump Lake regional faults are numerous smaller faults which form a complex fracture pattern and appear to control alteration and mineralization. Andesitic rocks are bleached, pervasively silicified, pyritic and brecciated. Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

The IXL 6 showing consists of a caved-in shaft and several open cuts which expose a quartz vein striking 350 degrees and dipping 55 degrees east.

Mineralization

The veins at Stump Lake consist of polymetallic quartz-sulphide and quartz-carbonate-sulphide assemblages that are mesothermal to epithermal in character. The most abundant metallic minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite, with small amounts of bornite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and native gold. Quartz is massive to weakly banded, milky white with metallic minerals distributed on partings and in crudely developed, sulphide-rich bands of layers' parallel to vein walls.

Mineralization: Stump Lake Property

The mineralization on the MINFILE reported past producers, prospects, and showings within the Stump Lake Property are reported as follows. The descriptions herein are selectively copied from Minfile.

Enterprise

Past producer (*Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au*)

Minfile 092ISE028

Within Tenure1104891

Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and pyrite, with associated gold and silver values.

Planet No. 1

Showing (*Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au*)

Minfile 092ISE029

Within Tenure1104890

Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply east.

Ore minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite and grey sulphides (probably galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite or tetrahedrite).

Tubal Cain

Prospect (*Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au*)

Minfile 092ISE108

Within Tenure1104890

Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

Mineralization in the vein consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. Fifty metres north of the shaft, trenching exposed a quartz vein 33 centimetres wide striking 340 degrees and dipping 60 degrees east.

Production from the Enterprise (MINFILE 092ISE028), King William (MINFILE 092ISE110), Tubal Cain and Joshua (MINFILE 092ISE109) veins, from 1916 to 1944, totalled 70,390 tonnes with recovery grades of 3.4 grams per tonne gold, 101.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.026 per cent copper, 1.42 per cent lead and 0.24 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 31405).

Joshua

Past producer (*Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au*)

Minfile 092ISE109

Within Tenure 1104890

Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

Mineralization: Stump Lake Property (cont'd)**Joshua (cont'd)**

Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite in variable amounts. Trenching has exposed similar mineralization within the altered andesitic unit northwest and southeast of the Joshua shaft. Scheelite masses up to 10 centimetres in diameter is found in dump material.

Production from the Enterprise (MINFILE 092ISE028), King William (MINFILE 092ISE110), Tubal Cain and Joshua (MINFILE 092ISE109) veins, from 1916 to 1944, totalled 70,390 tonnes with recovery grades of 3.4 grams per tonne gold, 101.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.026 per cent copper, 1.42 per cent lead and 0.24 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 31405).

King William

Prospect (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE110

Within Tenure 1104890

Mineralization occurs in numerous quartz, and less commonly calcite veins which strike generally to the north and dip steeply eastward.

Diamond drilling revealed that the altered andesite hosts numerous quartz stringers on either side of the vein. Drill core samples assayed up to 1.64 grams per tonne gold and 55.82 grams per tonne silver with trace lead and zinc values (Assessment Report 5565).

Production from the Enterprise (MINFILE 092ISE028), King William, Tubal Cain (MINFILE 092ISE108) and Joshua (MINFILE 092ISE109) veins, from 1916 to 1944, totalled 70,390 tonnes with recovery grades of 3.4 grams per tonne gold, 101.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.026 per cent copper, 1.42 per cent lead and 0.24 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 31405).

Silver King No. 2

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE111

Within Tenure 1104890

The shaft intersects narrow quartz stringers (5 centimetres wide) carrying galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Arsenopyrite was encountered in more recent trenches. The orientation of the vein zone strikes from 360 to 020 degrees and the dips vary from 70 degrees east to 65 degrees west. Grab samples assay up to 4.45 grams per tonne gold, 248.87 grams per tonne silver, 14 per cent lead, 0.23 per cent zinc and 0.01 per cent copper (Assessment Report 5152).

Emulator

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE112

Within Tenure 1104890

The Emulator showing consists of an adit and several open cuts which expose a sparsely mineralized quartz vein (2 metres wide) striking 335 degrees and dipping 75 degrees east. Diamond-drill holes intersected veins 10 to 80 centimetres in width carrying pyrite and galena and minor blebs of sphalerite and chalcopyrite. One of these assayed 10.21 grams per tonne gold, 219.39 grams per tonne silver, 0.62 per cent lead and 0.35 per cent zinc over 80 centimetres (Assessment Report 13152). The wallrock is grey altered andesitic rock with up to 5 per cent finely disseminated pyrite and occasional blebs of grey sulphides. This material returned values of 1.1 grams per tonne gold and 7.8 grams per tonne silver. Trenching exposed similar mineralization within the altered andesitic unit.

Mineralization: Stump Lake Property (cont'd)**Raven No. 2**

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE114

Within Tenure 1100589

Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. Grab samples from a 46 centimetre vein assayed up to 0.68 grams per tonne gold, 69.93 grams per tonne silver, 0.09 per cent lead, 0.31 per cent zinc and 0.04 per cent copper (Assessment Report 5152).

No Surrender

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE175

Within Tenure 1104890

Several trenches and bulldozer cuts expose mineralized quartz veins within altered greenstone. The veins pinch and swell up to 50 centimetres in width, swing from north- northeast to northwest orientations and carry variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Chip samples assayed up to 3.51 grams per tonne gold and 198.14 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 5565).

Maybelle Fraction

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE176

Within Tenure 1104890

The Maybelle Fraction showing is thought to be the extensions of the Joshua (092ISE109) and Tubal Cain (092ISE108) veins. Drill holes (1983) intersected mineralized quartz veins and veinlets within highly altered and brecciated greenstone. The wallrock contains up to 5 per cent pyrite, minor galena and chalcopyrite and assayed up to 71.99 grams per tonne silver, 1.75 per cent lead, 0.66 per cent zinc, 0.06 per cent copper and 0.75 grams per tonne gold over 1.2 metres (Assessment Report 13152). The sulphides also occur as blebs in the quartz veins but have returned poor assay values.

Marion C Fraction

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE177

Within Tenure 1104890

Marion C Fraction (cont'd)

The Marion C showing appears to be the southernmost extension of the King William vein system (092ISE110). The quartz vein, as exposed in old open cuts, is 10 centimetres wide, carries minor pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite and is hosted in altered andesite. Grab samples from vein material assayed 17.82 grams per tonne silver, 0.09 per cent lead, 0.03 per cent zinc, 0.01 per cent copper and 0.1 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 5152).

IXL No. 6

Showing (Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au)

Minfile 092ISE184

Within Tenure 1100578

Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite. A dump sample assayed 0.68 grams per tonne gold, 126.15 grams per tonne silver, 0.84 per cent lead, 0.01 per cent copper and 0.03 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 5152).

2023 Exploration Program

Prospecting and Sampling

Purpose

The purpose of the program was to locate any location of a geological prospect that may have the potential to be developed to an economic resource. Any indication of mineralization may indicate a potential mineral deposit.

Prospecting

Prospecting of area; orange flagging and marking of sample sites. Photos taken of samples, and areas. GPS coordinates were taken, and all samples recorded and mapped. Prospecting notes, operating with equipment (Truck, GPS, Tools, and sampling). Twenty-four samples were taken. Descriptions of the samples are shown in Appendix I

Sampling

McKinney and Bakus field UTM's and samples were taken from various locations throughout the property area. In situ, float and heavy mineral samples of mineralized materials were recovered and recorded. The sample locations and descriptions are reported in Appendix 1.

Results

The results of the prospecting and sampling program are reported in the Conclusions section of this report.

Table 6. Field and Map Sample Reference and UTM Locations

Map #	FB - Float HM - Soils		IS - In Situ	
	POI Points of Interest		UTM N	UTM E
	Field #	Type		
1	ST-01	FB	686906	5578371
2	ST-02-A-	IS	687136	5578857
	B			
3	ST-03-A-	HM	687209	5578763
	D			
4	ST-04-A-	IS	687184	5579333
5	ST-05	FB	685685	5579493
6	ST-06	FB	685599	5579526
7	ST-07-09	FB	685548	5580557
8	ST-10-12	FB	685552	5580562
9	ST-13-14	FB	685539	5580566
10	ST-15-16	FB	685524	5580550
11	ST-17	FB	685555	5580516
12	POI-01	POI	685382	5577504
13	POI-02	POI	686216	5576973
14	POI-03	POI	686301	5577022

Figure 6. **Sample location Index Map**
(Base map: MtOnline)

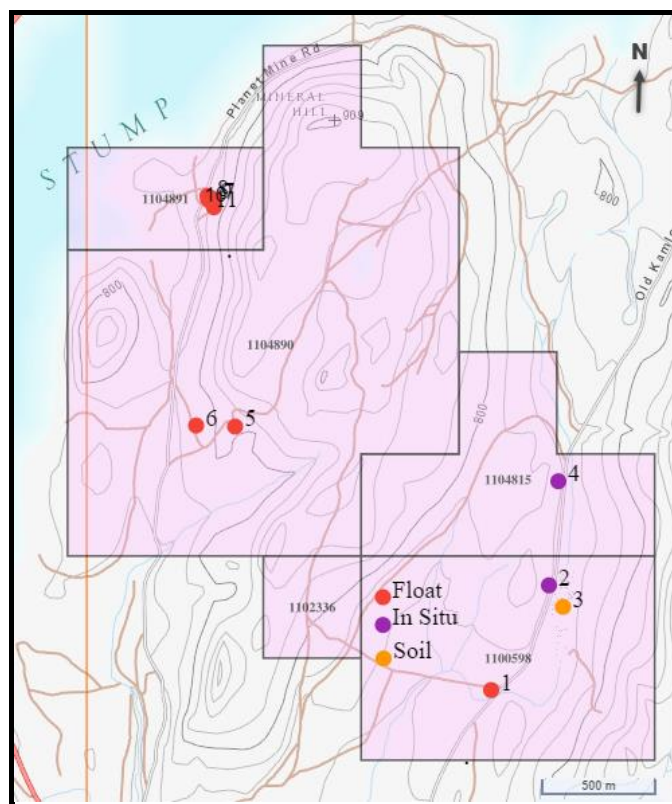
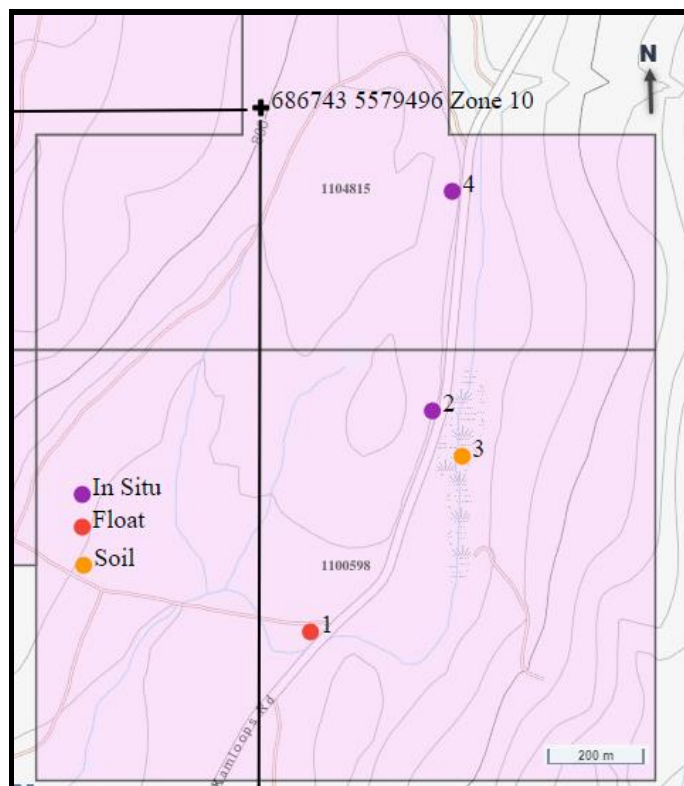


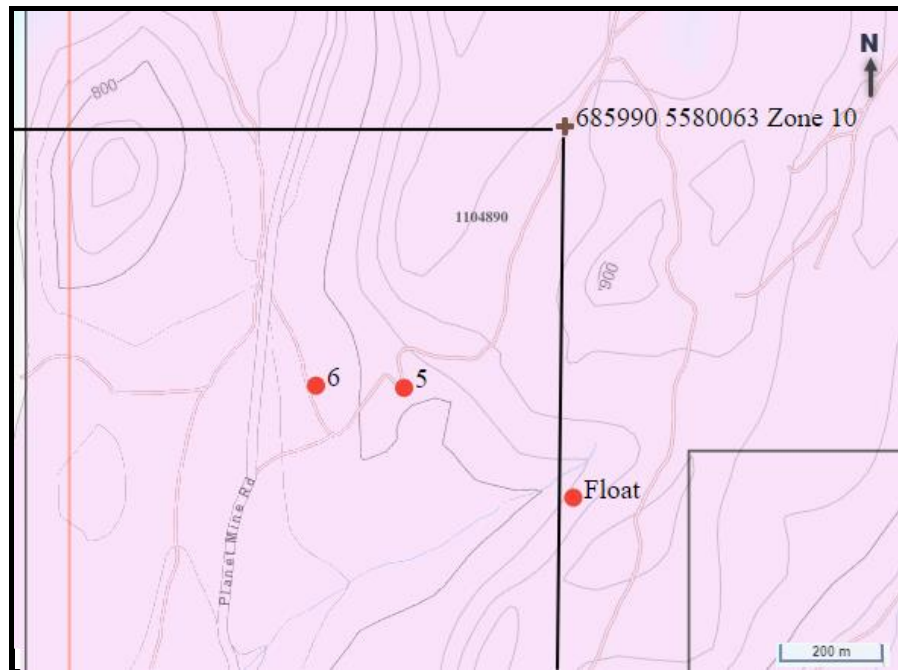
Figure 7. **Sample Location Southeast**
(Base map: MtOnline)



* see Figure 6 for location on Stump Lake Property

** see Appendix 1 for UTM location and sample description

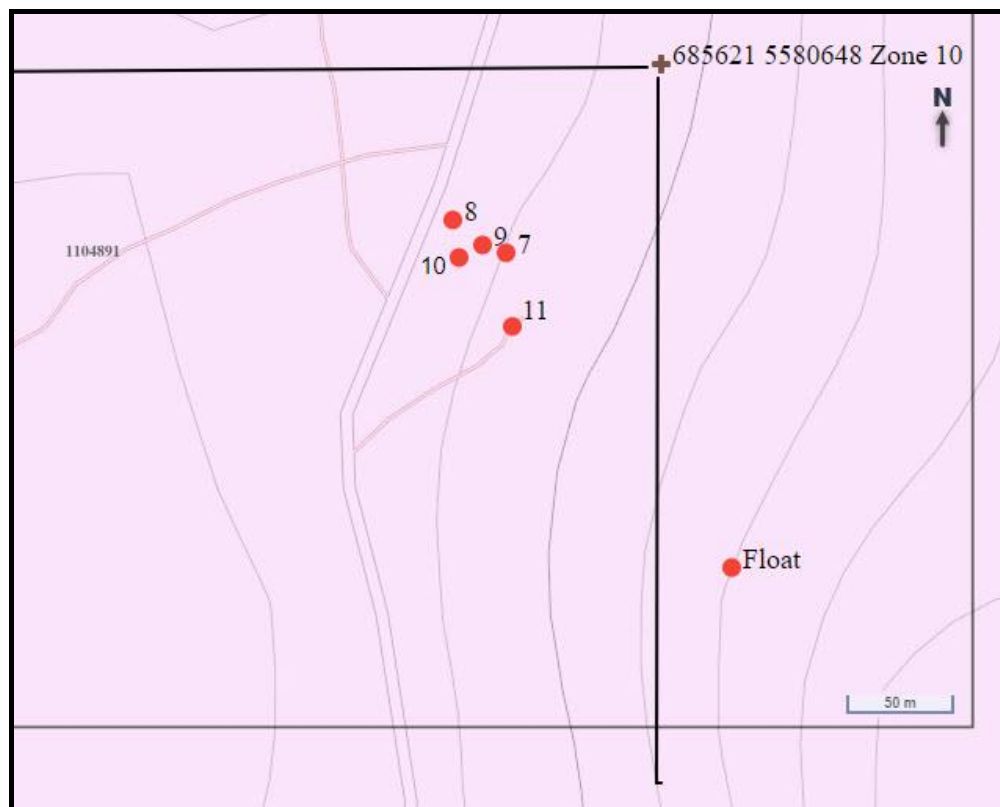
Figure 8. Sample Location West
(Base map: MtOnline)



* see Figure 6 for location on Stump Lake Property

** see Appendix 1 for UTM location and sample description

Figure 9. Sample Location Northwest
(Base map: MtOnline)



* see Figure 6 for location on Stump Lake Property

**see Appendix 1 for UTM location and sample description

Structural Analysis

a) Purpose

The purpose of the structural analysis was to delineate any area of relative major fault intersections which location could provide a surface indication of a concealed porphyry. The Cu+/-Ag quartz veins of some Minfile properties on and peripheral to the Stump Lake property are one of the positive indicators to a potential concealed porphyry resource.

b) Method

A pertinent area from Google Earth was downloaded and utilized as the base map for the structural analyses. Google Earth defines the lineaments on the Stump Lake property with a greater clarity than a BC Ortho Clr or a BC Hillshade Clr map.

A total of 68 structurally indicated lineaments were marked, compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a Rose Diagram. The major direction of the lineaments was observed, and these directions were plotted according to the continuity of lineament alignment. Major cross structures were noted and classified.

c) Results

The results are reported in the Interpretation and Conclusions section of this report.

Figure 10. Compilation of Claims, Cross Structures, Major Structures, Lineaments, Minfiles, and Sample Sites
(Base map: MtOnline & Google Earth)

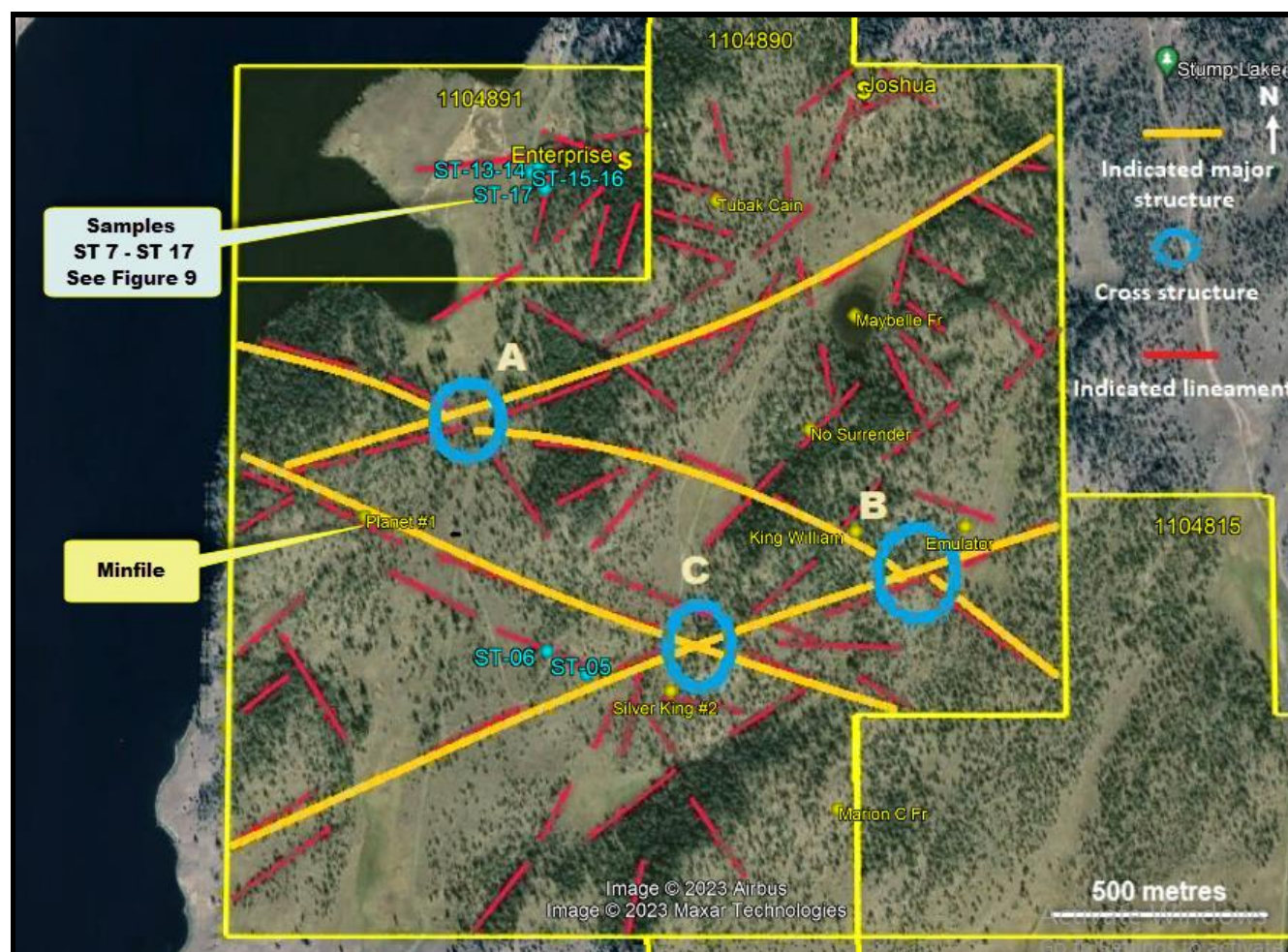
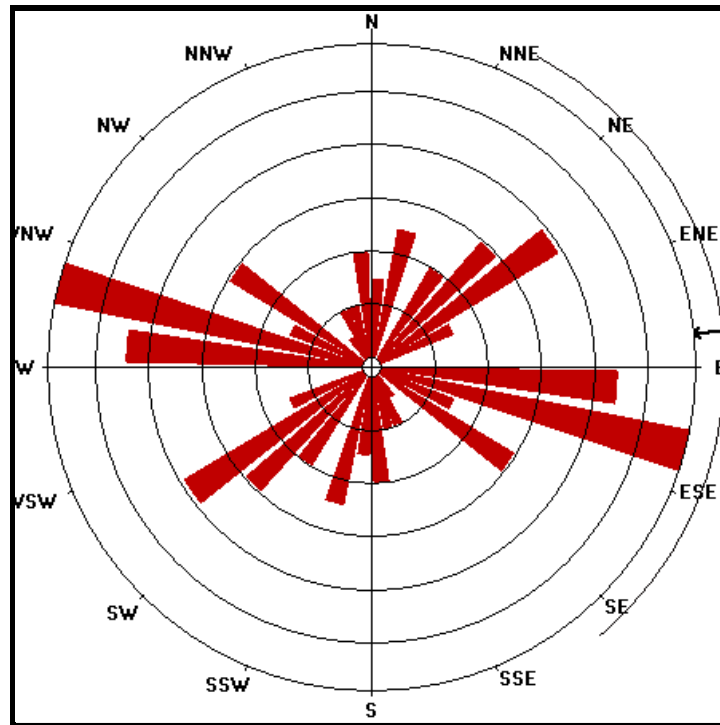


Table 7. Cross Structure Location

Cross Structure	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)
A	685396	5580028	764
B	686367	5579718	864
C	685914	5579548	842

Figure 11. Rose Diagram from the Figure Indicated Lineaments



Legend

Axial (non-polar) data

No. of Data = 68

Sector angle = 10°

Scale: tick interval = 3% [2.0 data]

Maximum = 17.6% [12 data]

Mean Resultant dir'n = 084-264

[Approx. 95% Confidence interval = ±55.8°]

(valid only for unimodal data)

Mean Resultant dir'n = 084.0 - 264.0

Circ.Median = not calculated

Circ.Mean Dev.about median = not calculated

(Not calculated if too many data, or data are axial (non-polar), and too coarsely grouped)

Circ. Variance = 0.35

Circular Std.Dev. = 53.04°

Circ. Dispersion = 12.10

Circ.Std Error = 0.4218

Circ.Skewness = 0.98

Circ.Kurtosis = -2.09

kappa = 0.37

(von Mises concentration param. estimate)

Resultant length = 12.25

Mean Resultant length = 0.1802

'Mean' Moments: Cbar = -0.1762; Sbar = 0.0377

'Full' trig. sums: SumCos = -11.9827; Sbar = 2.5636

Mean resultant of doubled angles = 0.2141

Mean direction of doubled angles = 043

(Usage references: Mardia & Jupp,

'Directional Statistics', 1999, Wiley;

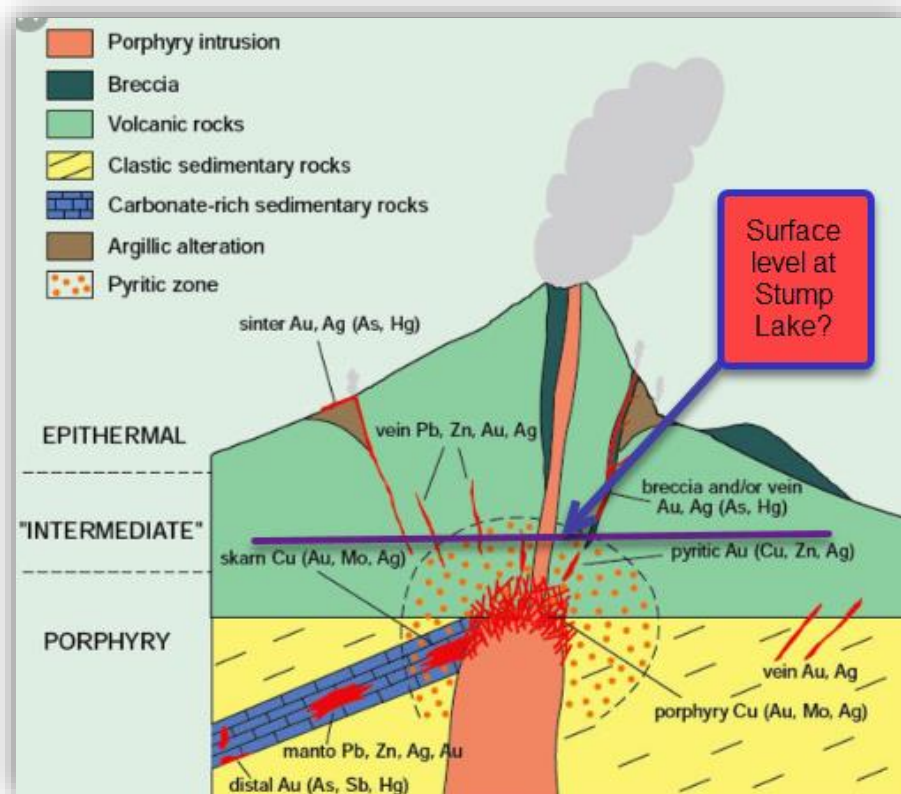
Fisher, 'Statistical Analysis of Circular Data',

1993, Cambridge University Press)

Note: The 95% confidence calculation uses

Fisher's (1993) 'large-sample method'

Figure 12. -Porphyry Mineral Deposit Relationship Model
(Base map from Camus, 2013)



Interpretation & Conclusions

Prospecting Program

Of the 24 samples taken in the prospecting program, 10 were rock samples from the dumps of former workings, four were samples of loose, unsecured, (float) rocks, four were soil samples, one was from the millsite fines at the Enterprise mill site, and five were samples from rock outcrops (IS).

The sample UTM locations are reported in Table 5 and the descriptions in Appendix 1.

The volcanic chlorite/epidote altered dump samples hosting galena, sphalerite, and pyrite mineralization were selected and described to indicate specific, but not restricted, information for locating other areas of mineral zones which may be explored for geological evidence to a potential underlying mineral resource.

The four float samples (ST-01 & ST 04 A-C) and one soil sample location (ST-03 A-D), devoid of mineralization, but with alteration and quartz veinlets, display moderate potential locations for mineral zones. Each of the three areas warrant a localized soil geochem program to determine if, and where, a potential mineral zone may be located.

The Mill Site fines Enterprise Mine sample should be analyzed for accessory minerals that may be indicative of mineral zones.

The five in situ (IS) samples would be the most direct indication of a potential mineral zone location. The samples from the two locations (ST-02 A- & ST-04 A-C), although devoid of mineralization, are moderately significant for the reported quartz, pyrite, and more significant in the quartz brecciation. Obscure minerals that may be associated with the breccia, may indicate the constituents of the originating intrusive. These two areas should be covered with a localized soil geochem program.

Structural Analysis

The structural analysis was completed over an area that contained most of the Minfile mineral properties to determine the primary source of mineralization and if the source was associated with a breccia pipe at a cross structural location.

The compilation map (*Figure 10*) indicates the location all the reported Minfiles, and all are "Polymetallic vein" deposits hosted by structures, the source of the mineralization presumably from an underlying porphyry. As this deposit type is commonly on the upper periphery of a porphyry Cu (Au, Mo, Ag) deposit (*Figure 12*), the location of the porphyry should be determined in order to explore for a bulk mineable resource.

The three delineated cross structures could result in locating a breccia pipe that served as the conduit for the creation of the polymetallic veins. Porphyry breccia fragments within the breccia pipe may indicate that that particular breccia was directly associated with the porphyry which would be an ideal location of a potential porphyry resource at a porphyry/volcanic contact as shown on Figure 12.

Mineralization at the King William main vein reportedly (*Minfile*) occurs in altered andesite with numerous quartz veins on either side of the vein. Drill core samples assayed up to 1.64 grams per tonne gold and 55.82 grams per tonne silver with trace lead and zinc values (*Assessment Report 5565*). This mineralization would relate to the surface level of the Stump Lake mineralization as shown on Figure 12 where the King William is located adjacent to a major structure/lineament cross structure.

With the significant drill core assays at the King William and drill core assays of 10.21 grams per tonne gold, 219.39 grams per tonne silver, 0.62 per cent lead and 0.35 per cent zinc over 80 centimetres (*Assessment Report 13152*), at the Emulator, and cross structure B within 75 metres of the Emulator and the King William, this location would be a prime area to explore for a breccia pipe and to cover the Minfile/cross structural locations with a soil geochem program.

The same program is recommended for the Silver King/cross structural C area where the Silver King is within 65 metres of cross structural C area where grab samples assayed up to 4.45 grams per tonne gold, 248.87 grams per tonne silver, 14 per cent lead, 0.23 per cent zinc and 0.01 per cent copper (*Assessment Report 5152*).

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

A circular professional engineer seal for the Province of British Columbia. The seal features a signature in the center and the text "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" around the perimeter.

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field work was performed on the Stump Lake Property between June 23, 2023 and June 26, 2023 to the value as follows:

Structural Analysis: L. Sookochoff (Contract) -- 4,000.00

Prospecting and Sampling**Labour**

J. Bakus: June 24-26, 2023

2 days @ \$600.00/day ----- 1,200.00

B. McKinney: June 24-26, 2023

2 days @ \$400.00/day ----- 800.00

J. Bakus: June 23 & 276, 2023

1 day @ \$600.00/day ----- 600.00 2,600.00

Exploration Equipment

GPS, Computer, Clinometer, Electronics radios, etc 50.00

Spot Locator's safety equipment and supplies - 50.00

Bear spray, axes, mallets, pry bars, etc ----- 50.00

Chainsaw ----- 50.00 200.00

Food/Lodging

4 man days @ \$ 125.00 ----- 600.00

Travel/Transportation

Richmond to Property return: 570 km

Kamloops to Property return: 90 km x 3 = 270 km

840 km @ \$1.20 ----- 1,008.00

Report

Laurence Sookochoff, PEng ----- 2,500.00

Maps ----- 500.00

\$ 11,408.00

=====

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants with an address at 503 1771 Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C V6G 1M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fifty-six years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists B.C.
- 4) The information for this report is based on obtained from the reports itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report, from performing the structural analysis, from exploration work done in the general area of the Stump Lake Mining Camp, and from information supplied by others on the prospecting and sampling program,
- 5) I have no interest in the Stump Lake Property as described herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

FIELD CREW QUALIFICATIONS

John Bakus; 17 years prospecting experience.

B. McKinney; 20 years prospecting experience

Appendix 1

Sample Locations and Descriptions

Event		Stump	IS	In Situ
5987543		Lake	FB	Float
		2023	HM	Soil
			POI	Pts of Interest
Sample	Type	UTM N	UTM E	Descriptions
ST-01	FB	686906	5578371	Green volcanic, fine grained, quartz veinlets
ST-02-A-B	IS	687136	5578857	Quartz brecciated carbonate with milky white quartz
ST-03-A-D	HM	687209	5578763	Silicified volcanic with 2mm quartz veinlets
ST-04-A-C	IS	687184	5579333	Mica with scattered pyrite and quartz
ST-05	FB	685685	5579493	Andesite with quartz stringers and pyritic cubing
ST-06	FB	685599	5579526	Volcanics abundant pyrite and creamy quartz 1 mm stringers
ST-07-09	FB	685548	5580557	Dump Samples 1-2 lb mix volcanics chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, with galena, sphalerite, and pyrite
ST-10-12	FB	685552	5580562	Dump Samples 1-2 lb mix volcanics chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, with galena, sphalerite, and pyrite
ST-13-14	FB	685539	5580566	Dump Samples 1-2 lb mix volcanics chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, with galena, sphalerite, and pyrite
ST-15-16	FB	685524	5580550	Dump Samples 1-2 lb mix volcanics chlorite-epidote altered andesite and basalt, augite porphyry, with galena, sphalerite, and pyrite
ST-17	FB	685555	5580516	5 LB Mill Site Fines Enterprise Mine 12" depth
POI-01	POI	685382	5577504	Highway 5A Planet Mine Road North
POI-02	POI	686216	5576973	Highway 5A Peter Hope Road East
POI-03	POI	686301	5577022	Peter Hope Road Old Kamloops Road North

Appendix 2

Photos

Enterprise South Dump Access



View from Dump West overlooking Mill Site Fines



ST-02 A B



ST-05

