

Ministry of Energy and Mines  
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report  
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological & Geochemical

TOTAL COST: \$4,003.41

AUTHOR(S): Meghan Holowath & Morgan Weatherbie

SIGNATURE(S):

*Meghan Holowath* *Morgan Weatherbie*

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2023

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 6002174 (October 26th, 2023) & 6012184 (January 24th, 2024)

PROPERTY NAME: Tiger North

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1099093 (TIGER 1) & 1099095 (AU)

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

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092HNE031 (Blue Stone) & 092HNE178 (V.M. 4)

MINING DIVISION: Similkameen Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 092H16

LATITUDE: 49 ° 46 ' 45 " LONGITUDE: -120 ° 19 ' 57 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS:

Suite 200, 44-12 Ave. S

Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7

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

1) Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS:

Suite 200, 44-12 Ave. S

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

Intermontane belt, Osprey Lake Batholith, Coast Intrusions, Otter intrusive suite, Pennask Batholith, Quesnellia terrane, Nicola Group volcanics, Triassic-Jurassic, Eocene, granite-grandiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz-eye porphyry, megacrystic granite, polymetallic veins, Cu-Au porphyry

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 2798, 3282, 4969, 7547, 7992, 8696, 8926, 9936, 18211, 19472, 22413, 23252, 23765, 29866, 32136, 32708, 38936

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>			
<b>Ground, mapping</b> _____		1099093	2,402.05
<b>Photo interpretation</b> _____			
<b>GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>			
<b>Ground</b>			
<b>Magnetic</b> _____			
<b>Electromagnetic</b> _____			
<b>Induced Polarization</b> _____			
<b>Radiometric</b> _____			
<b>Seismic</b> _____			
<b>Other</b> _____			
<b>Airborne</b> _____			
<b>GEOCHEMICAL</b>			
(number of samples analysed for...)			
<b>Soil</b> _____			
<b>Silt</b> _____			
<b>Rock</b> _____		1099093	1,601.36
<b>Other</b> _____			
<b>DRILLING</b>			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
<b>Core</b> _____			
<b>Non-core</b> _____			
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
<b>Sampling/assaying</b> _____			
<b>Petrographic</b> _____			
<b>Mineralographic</b> _____			
<b>Metallurgic</b> _____			
<b>PROSPECTING (scale, area)</b> _____			
<b>PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL</b>			
<b>Line/grid (kilometres)</b> _____			
<b>Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)</b> _____			
<b>Legal surveys (scale, area)</b> _____			
<b>Road, local access (kilometres)/trail</b> _____			
<b>Trench (metres)</b> _____			
<b>Underground dev. (metres)</b> _____			
<b>Other</b> _____			
		<b>TOTAL COST:</b>	4,003.41

# **2023 Geological & Geochemical Report for the Tiger North Property**

## **Volume I: Assessment Report**

Claim # 1099093, 1099095

### **Centre of Work**

UTM Zone 10N 0692037 mE, 5517478 mN (NAD83)

49° 46' 45" N, 120° 19' 57" W

(NTS Map Sheet 092H16)

Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia

Prepared for:

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

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&

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TerraLogic PP#: 1004434

January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024

## SUMMARY

The Tiger North property is located in the South-Central Mining Region of British Columbia, approximately 35 km north-northeast of Princeton, BC, and 100 km south of Kamloops, BC. The greater Tiger property is composed of 5 MTO claims, which comprises 3 non-contiguous sub-property blocks within a 6x8 km area. All claims are 100% wholly owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. This report conveys work and expenditures completed only on the Tiger North claims: tenure numbers 1099093 and 1099095.

The Tiger property is located along the eastern edge of the Intermontane tectonic belt of south-central British Columbia. The claims overlie the post accretionary Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake Batholith, a member of the Coast Intrusions, which intruded into the Nicola Group of the Quesnellia terrane. The Upper Triassic Nicola Group consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Eastern Volcanic Facies, including basaltic breccias and tuffs intercalated with argillite, located approximately 1.5 km to the west of the property. The Tiger North property is mostly underlain by the younger granitic to quartz monzonitic stocks of the Eocene Otter intrusives, which intruded into the granitic-granodioritic Osprey Lake Batholith.

The Tiger property area has been of interest since Canadian Pacific Railway geologists and engineers were reported to have been in the area prior to 190. Early placer gold discoveries led to significant development along the banks of Siwash Creek ca. 1916, however the exploration focus shifted to porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralization in the 1960's. There are twelve documented mineral occurrences in the vicinity of the Tiger claims, with polymetallic vein style mineralization described at all but one of these occurrences. Mineralization appears to be closely related to quartz veining and shearing through monzonitic to granitic intrusive bodies.

In 2023, TerraLogic Exploration Inc. conducted a reconnaissance geologic mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling field program at the Tiger North and Tiger South properties on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Over the course of the single-day program, a total of 11 geology (geo)stations and 5 rock samples were collected; 8 geostations & 3 rock samples were collected from the Tiger South property block, and 3 geostations & 2 rock samples collected specifically within the Tiger North property block. Analytical highlights from the northern Tiger property block include up to 19.1 ppm Cu (AWTGR005).

Advancing the Tiger North property and vectoring to porphyry-style mineralization could be achieved through a combination of soil geochemical surveying, geologic mapping, and geophysical surveying. Specific recommendations are as follows:

- Tier II data compilation – thorough and robust data compilation of all historic geochemical mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling completed on the Tiger North property. The completion of a tier II data compilation will help steer future exploration recommendations on the property.
- Continued detailed geological mapping and rock sampling should be conducted over the property, particularly around existing showings, such as the *Western Trenches* showings.

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and Access

The Tiger North property is located in the South-Central Mining Region of British Columbia, approximately 35 km north-northeast of Princeton, BC, and 100 km south of Kamloops, BC (Figure 1). The property can be accessed by following Forest-Service-Roads (FSR), off of the well-maintained Princeton-Summerland Road. The 125-hectare tenure is centered at 0692037 mE and 5517478 mN (10N), on NTS 50k map sheet 092H16.

### 1.2 Physiography, Climate, and Infrastructure

The Tiger North property is situated in rolling hills on a broad upland plateau. Elevation on the claim ranges from 1,200 m to 1,400 m above sea level. The ground is generally easy to traverse as topography is relatively gentle. Several small creeks tributaries into Siwash Creek, which flows through the Tiger North tenure, ultimately draining into the Similkameen River. Bedrock exposure on the property varies from scarce to moderate, with significant outcrop found along road cuts.

The property area is predominately within the Montane Spruce biogeoclimatic zone, which is transitional between the Interior Douglas Fir and the higher elevation Engelmann Spruce Sub Alpine Fir biogeoclimatic zones. Mature stands of Lodgepole pine, spruce and fir cover the properties, from which some blocks have been recently logged.

The area is characterized by short, warm summers (up to +30° C) and long cold winters (down to -20° C). Annual precipitation is low to moderate with most of the precipitation falling as snow. The claims are predominately snow-free from June to October.

### 1.3 Dispositions and Owners/Joint Ventures

The greater Tiger property is composed of 5 MTO claims, which comprises 3 non-contiguous sub-property blocks within a 6x8 km area. All claims are 100% wholly owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (Table 1). This report conveys work and expenditures completed only on the Tiger North claims, tenure numbers 1099093 and 1099095 (Figure 2).

**Table 1: Tiger Mineral Tenure**

Tenure #	Claim Name	Ownership	Issue Date	Good Standing Date	Area (ha)
1099093*	TIGER 1	Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.	2022-11-02	2026-06-30	125.1735
1099112	TIGER	Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.	2022-11-02	2025-02-28	584.4096
1099095*	AU	Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.	2022-11-02	2024-11-02	20.8636
1099109	AU	Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.	2022-11-02	2024-11-02	20.8671
1107607	TIGER EAST	Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.	2023-09-27	2024-09-07	876.7118
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1,628.0256</b>

*\*work described in this report only applies to these tenures*

690000

720000

750000



# Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Tiger North Project Figure 1 - Regional Location Map

Projection - NAD 83  
UTM Zone 10  
Scale 1 : 500,000  
2024-01-18  
M. Weatherbie

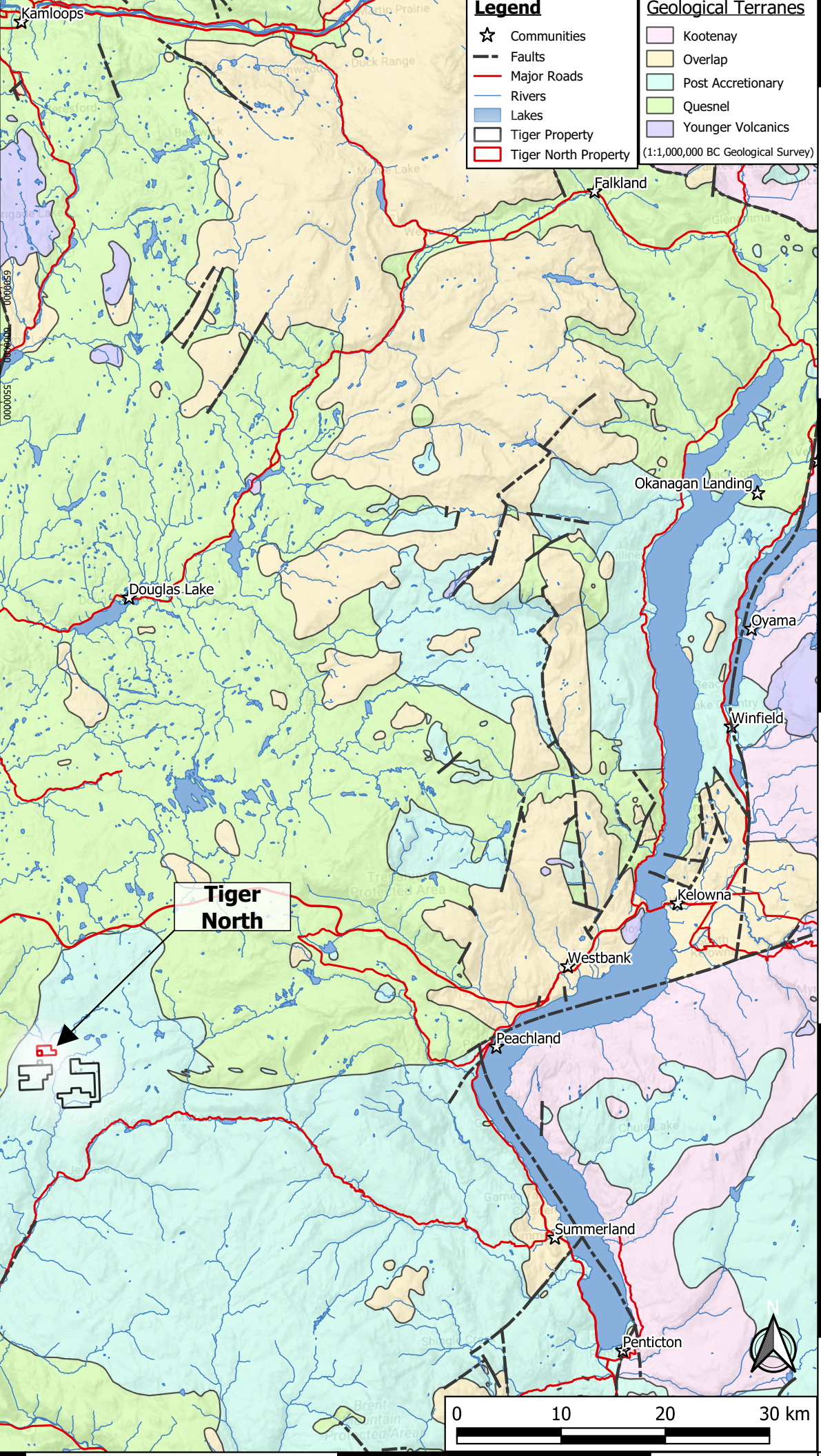


### Legend

- ☆ Communities
- - - Faults
- Major Roads
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Tiger Property
- Tiger North Property

### Geological Terranes

- Kootenay
  - Overlap
  - Post Accretionary
  - Quesnel
  - Younger Volcanics
- (1:1,000,000 BC Geological Survey)



**Tiger North**



5610000  
5580000  
5550000  
5520000  
5490000

5610000  
5580000  
5550000  
5520000  
5490000

690000

720000

750000

687000

690000

693000

696000

699000



**Eagle Plains**  
Resources Ltd.

**Tiger North Project**  
**Figure 2 - Tenure**  
**Location Map**

Projection - NAD 83  
UTM Zone 10  
Scale 1 : 50,000  
2024-01-18  
M. Weatherbie

**Legend**

-  MinFiles
-  Contours
-  Roads
-  Watercourses
-  Waterbodies
-  Wetlands
-  Tiger Property
-  Tiger North Property



Elusive Creek

Galena Creek

Tepee Lakes

Tepee Creek

Dillard Creek

Siwash Creek

Spukunne Creek

Simem Creek

1099095

1099093

1099109

1099112

1107607

092HNE071

092HNE063

092HNE165

092HNE031

092HNE178

092HNE032

092HNE172

092HNE001

092HNE248

092HNE028

092HNE247





092HNE290

092HNE098

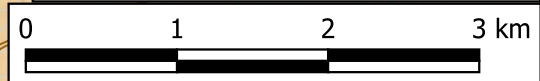
092HNE112

092HNE246

**Geological Units**

-  Egd - unnamed Eocene granodioritic intrusive rocks
-  LTrJgd - unnamed Late Triassic to Early Jurassic granodioritic intrusive rocks
-  MJgr - unnamed Middle Jurassic granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
-  uTrNE - uTrNE, Nicola Group, Eastern Volcanic Facies - Upper Triassic basaltic volcanic rocks

(1:250,000 BC Geological Survey)



687000

690000

693000

696000

699000

5517000

5517000

5514000

5514000

5511000

5511000

## 2.0 Mineral Exploration History

Canadian Pacific Railway geologists and engineers are reported to have been in the area prior to 1909 (Tully, 1970). Early placer gold discoveries led to significant development along the banks of Siwash Creek ca. 1916, however the exploration focus shifted to porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralization in the 1960's (Mitchell and Prowse, 2020). The nearby Snowstorm prospect was initially developed in 1925, where the Three Adit Gap zone, the Monty (Chicago zone) and the Claremont adit were established (Flower, 2020).

The initial works published to the ARIS database over the Tiger North property was for a series of exploration programs from 1970-1974 completed by Diana Exploration Ltd. over the Amanda-Amie claim group (Table 2), noting evidence of past trenching and adits. The claims initially underwent a geophysical magnetometer survey, geological outcrop mapping and geochemical sampling (AR #02798). A magnetic high, correlated with a strong north-northeasterly trending zinc-lead anomaly, was found within 500 m southeast of Galena Creek, and more work was recommended. A total of 140 soil samples and 4 rock samples were collected during the first phase of work in 1970. The following year an extensive soil survey was conducted, where 1,248 soil samples were collected (AR #03282). Four zones of sizeable and significant geochemical zinc values were found on the Amanda-Amie claim group, however there was insufficient data to determine the cause of the geochemical anomalies. In 1974 the company returned to the properties to conduct a geophysical magnetometer survey (AR #04969). The reconnaissance magnetometer survey failed to show any magnetic anomalies of significance in the area of the indicated geochemical anomalies, and results did not warrant future work.

Brenda Mines Ltd. Exploration Group conducted multiple comprehensive exploration programs were between 1979-1981 by over their Siwash Silver Property. Line cutting the establish a grid was completed in June 1979 (AR #07547), followed by geological mapping and geochemical sampling in late summer (AR #07992/PF #521373). Chlorite-kaolinite-sericite-silica altered, coarse granite, cross-cut by quartz veinlets hosting sulphides is predominant in the region. Intrusions of quartz eye monzonite/granodiorite are found throughout the property, alongside "pebble dykes" of the same lithology, as are a quartz feldspar porphyrys. Major structural trends are interpreted from aerial photographs, such as the north-south striking fault zone following Siwash Creek, with east-west trending tributaries likely expressions of linear cross-structures. In the fall of 1979, 7 trenches were excavated and new roads were established on the property (PF #521372). A total of 580 rock chip samples were collected from trenches and road cuts, however geochemical results were discouraging. The following year, two geochemical surveys were conducted, comprising approximately 1,820 soil and silt samples (AR #08696/PF #521374). Multiple geochemical anomalous zones were defined, including over contacts between quartz-eye porphyry and other units. A second geological survey and magnetometer survey were also completed in 1980 (AR #08926/PF #521375), where all magnetic anomalies occurred within and at the contacts of the quart-eye porphyry unit. New roads were also constructed for easier access throughout the property. The final reported work done by Brenda Mines in 1981 was a 1-hole

diamond drill program on claim V.M. 4 totalling 74.68 m (AR #09936). The hole intersected minor sulphides (pyrite, sphalerite) within quartz-feldspar and quartz-eye porphyry units. There are references of a geophysical IP survey and a further 28 diamond drill holes completed by Brenda Mines, however a report for this work was not published.

The Siwash Silver property was then acquired by Tower Hill Mines Ltd. in 1988, who then conducted geochemical soil and rock sampling surveys (AR #18211). The soil grid helped further define the northeast trending mineralized structures. Of the 53 rock samples collected, only the Fisher Maiden vein proved gold bearing, while the rest of the values were disappointing. In 1989 Tower Hill workers relogged and sampled over 4,000 m of old drill core (AR #19472/PF #681176). A field work program also consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling where a total of 88 rock chips and 76 soil samples were collected. Mapping around historic collars and review of the core suggests that few holes intersected the shear zone targets.

Further work on the Siwash Silver property was completed by Don Agur in 1992. Geological mapping following a stadia survey in 1992, and relogging of reverse circulation drill holes, led to the interpretation of fault-shear zones with associated high-grade mineralization zones trending N15°E, and/or low grade, bulk tonnage porphyry type mineralization (AR #22413).

International Tower Hill Mines returned to the Siwash Creek property from 1993-1994 conducting a series of extensive geological and geochemical surveys, as well as the completion of an overburden drill program. Geochemical sampling during the 1993 program resulted in the collection of 1,958 soil samples, 33 stream sediment samples, 69 grab samples, 6 trenches excavated and 173 chip samples (AR #23252). The soil grids outlined several gold, silver and base metal soil anomalies, with results ranging up to 2,820 ppb Au, while mineralization sampled in trenches returned gold values up to 555 ppb Au. The following year a program consisting of 1,384 soil samples, 53 rock samples, geophysical surveys and 33 overburden drill holes were completed (AR #23765). Results led to the discovery of copper mineralization in the northeast and the Chicago Zone. Various percussion and diamond drill programs were conducted between 1995-2004, however collars are approximately 500 m northeast of the Tiger North property.

In 2006, Ravencrest Resources Inc. acquired the Siwash Creek property and conducted a geological mapping and geochemical sampling program including the collection and analysis of 68 rock samples, 641 soil samples and 78 stream sediment samples (AR #29866). A grab sample from the Camp/Spud showing returned 2,651 ppm Ag, 4.68% Cu and 0.53 g/t Au, while a quartz vein from the Fisher Maiden adit returned 7.68 g/t Au, 5.71% Zn and 16.28% Pb. Soil sampling returned two large zinc-lead anomalies, with a zinc high of 1,238 ppm; while stream sediment samples returned up to 1,315 ppb Au. In 2010, Ravencrest conducted airborne VTEM and magnetic surveys, totalling 496 line-km (AR #32136). In the northwest corner, a magnetic low and coincident conductive anomaly corresponds to a hydrothermally altered intrusive stock, flanked by a magnetic high alteration halo. This was followed up by further processing and interpretation of the geophysical data, resulting in Conductivity Depth Image (CDI) sections

generated at various depth slices (AR #32708). Magnetic units agree with the mapped geology, however known mineral deposits did not appear to have any strong discernable correlations with data collected from the VTEM survey.

In 2019, C. J. Greig and Associates conducted a 122-sample geochemical soil survey using handheld XRF analysis, with multiple encouraging lead anomalies, weak copper anomalies and elevated zinc overall (AR #38936). Arsenic and lead anomalies were roughly correlative with the copper anomalies.

**Table 2: Tiger North Historical Exploration Work**

<b>File #</b>	<b>Work Year</b>	<b>Owner(s)</b>	<b>Work Completed</b>
2798	1970	Diana Exploration Ltd. (N.P..L)	Geophysical magnetometer survey; geological mapping and geochemical sampling
3282	1971	Diana Exploration Ltd. (N.P..L)	Geochemical soil survey
4969	1974	Diana Exploration Ltd. (N.P..L)	Geophysical magnetometer survey
7547	1979	Brenda Mines Ltd. Exploration Group	Line cutting
7992/ PF521273	1979	Brenda Mines Ltd. Exploration Group	Geological mapping and geochemical sampling
PF521372	1979	Brenda Mines Ltd. Exploration Group	Geochemical rock sampling and trenching; road building
8696/ PF521374	1980	Brenda Mines Ltd. Exploration Group	Geochemical soil survey
8926/ PF521275	1980	Brenda Mines Ltd. Exploration Group	Geological mapping; geophysical magnetometer survey; road building
9936	1981	Brenda Mines Ltd. Exploration Group	1-hole diamond drill program (74.68 m)
18211	1988	Tower Hill Mines Ltd. and Polmer Consulting Ltd.	Geochemical soil and rock sampling
19472/ PF681176	1989	Tower Hill Mines Ltd. and Inel Resources Ltd.	Relogging; geological mapping and geochemical sampling
22413	1992	D.E. Agur	Stadia surveying and geological mapping; relogging
23252	1993	International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. and Pamicon Developments Ltd.	Geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical sampling, and trenching
23765	1994	International Tower Hill Mines Ltd.	Geochemical sampling and geological prospecting; geophysical VLF-EM, magnetic and IP surveys; overburden drilling
29866	2006	Ravencrest Resources Inc. and River Wild Exploration Inc.	Geological mapping and geochemical sampling
32136	2010	Ravencrest Resources Inc. and River Wild Exploration Inc.	Geophysical aeromagnetic and airborne VTEM surveys
32708	2011	Ravencrest Resources Inc. and River Wild Exploration Inc.	Processing and interpretation of geophysical data
38936	2019	C. J. Greig & Associates	Geochemical soil survey with pXRF analysis

## **3.0 Geology**

### **3.1 Regional Geology**

The Tiger property is located along on the eastern edge of the Intermontane tectonic belt of south-central British Columbia (Raffle, 2012). The claims overlie the post accretionary Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake Batholith, a member of the Coast Intrusions, which intruded into the Nicola Group of the Quesnellia terrane (Rowe, 1996; Cormier, 1991). The Osprey Lake Batholith also cross-cuts the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Pennask Batholith, and was in turn intruded by the younger Eocene Otter suite (Mitchell and Prowse, 2020). The Kootenay Terrane is present on the east side of the Okanagan Lake, approximately 45 km away (Figure 1).

The Upper Triassic Nicola Group consists of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Eastern Volcanic Facies, including basaltic breccias and tuffs intercalated with argillite, located approximately 1.5 km to the west of the property (Massey et al., 2005; Raffle, 2012). The Osprey Lake Batholith is a reddish-pinkish porphyritic granitic-granodioritic pluton underlying the nearby Tiger South and Tiger East claims (Cormier, 1991; Rowe, 1996). Mainly found to the east and west of the property, the Pennask Batholith is comprised of coarse-grained granodiorites and (quartz) diorites (Cormier, 1991) displaying foliation, weak chlorite-hematite alteration and hornfelsing (Raffle, 2012).

### **3.2 Property Geology**

The Tiger North property is mostly underlain by the younger granitic to quartz monzonitic stocks of the Eocene Otter intrusives (Figure 2), which intruded into an unnamed Middle Jurassic granitic intrusion termed the Osprey Lake Batholith (Mitchell and Prowse, 2020). This older unit completely underlies the nearby Tiger South and Tiger East claims, as well as the southwest corner of the Tiger North claims. Detailed geological mapping at the property scale has been hindered by limited outcrop exposure (Mitchell and Prowse, 2020).

The Eocene Otter intrusives form high-level stocks and dykes comprised of various units such as k-feldspar megacrystic granite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, quartz-k-feldspar megacrystic porphyry, quartz syenite, quartz-eye porphyry, late cross-cutting andesite dykes and sills (Raffle, 2012; Agur, 1990). Just north of Teepee Creek the stock-like body of granite underlying Tiger North, called the Siwash Creek body and correlated with the Otter intrusives, is profoundly altered by hydrothermal solutions and mineralized quartz veins occur along fractures within the body (Rice, 1960).

The composition of the Osprey Lake Batholith ranges from granitic-granodioritic to syenogranitic, that is coarse-grained often with a crumbly texture, displaying chlorite-kaolinite-sericite alteration (Raffle, 2012). The lithology has also been described as monzonite quartz porphyry, monzonite (granodiorite) and pink to red granite (monzonite) (Stephen, 1992). Epidote, carbonate, specular hematite and various vein-related sulphides may be found hosted within (Raffle, 2012).

The Siwash Creek topographic feature is interpreted to be underlain by a major northwest trending fault zone along which the Otter Intrusive Suite has intruded (Raffle, 2012). Aerial photography also gives evidence of north and northeast-trending topographic lineaments which may follow other major fault structures (Rowe, 1996). Both the Osprey Lake Batholith and the Otter intrusive suite have undergone various degrees of brecciation, with zones of strong milling associated with granitoid phase contacts and polymetallic veining (Raffle, 2012).

Mineral deposits in the Siwash Creek area consist of quartz veins and local vein stockworks with associated sporadic mineralization (Rowe, 1996). Polymetallic veining with base and precious metal mineralization in the area is coincident with, and immediately post, intrusion of the Otter stock (Raffle, 2012), whereas the porphyry copper deposits are related to the Pennask and Osprey Lake Batholiths (Weeks, 2004). Surface mineralization is hosted in veinlets and brecciated areas with zones of intense chloritization and silicification, fractures cross-cutting zones of intense alteration, quartz and sulphide veins (Agur, 1990). Mineralized features occur as a series of conjugate systems trending northeasterly (Raffle, 2012), with local mineralization associated with fractures, vein/shear structures and dykes (Stephen, 1992a).

### 3.3 Mineralization

There are 12 MinFiles within the vicinity of the Tiger claims. Polymetallic vein style mineralization has been described at all but one of these occurrences. Mineralization appears to be closely related to quartz veining and shearing through monzonitic to granitic intrusive units. Where described, these structures typically trend northeast and dip moderately to steeply.

Within the Tiger North claim are two polymetallic vein and porphyry mineral occurrences reported by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (BC EMPR) MinFile database, shown in Table 2 and described in detail below. Both showings are 600-700 m west of, and approximately 150 m above, Siwash Creek.

MINFILE NAME **BLUE STONE**; OTHER NAMES: *FIX, SIWASH SILVER*  
MINFILE NUMBER **092HNE031**

The Blue Stone Showing is located at a ridge outcrop and comprises polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn±Au vein mineralization. The occurrence is within an 8 m wide breccia zone in granite of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake Batholith, immediately south of a northwest-trending body of quartz porphyritic monzonite/granite of the early Tertiary Otter intrusions. A quartz vein, 2.5-10 cm wide, strikes 100° and dips 77° north. A 50 m long adit intersected the vein 15 m below a series of opencuts. The vein is mineralized with tetrahedrite and pyrite, and occasional galena and sphalerite. Abundant azurite occurs on the vein in the old workings.

MINFILE NAME **V.M. 4**; OTHER NAMES: *SIWASH SILVER*  
MINFILE NUMBER **092HNE178**

The V.M. 4 Showing comprises both polymetallic vein and porphyry related mineralization. The occurrence is hosted in a stock of quartz porphyritic monzonite ("quartz-eye porphyry"), quartz feldspar porphyry and granite of the early Tertiary Otter intrusions, within granite and granodiorite of the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake Batholith. A drillhole intersected siderite and chlorite alteration with rare potassium feldspar flooding. Minor phyllic alteration is also evident. The intrusives are mineralized with disseminated pyrite and specular hematite, minor veins and blebs of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and rare galena. This assemblage suggests the mineralization has formed on the fringe of a porphyry hydrothermal system. In 1980, drill hole SS-80-10 yielded intercepts of up to 1.64 g/t Au, 39.7 g/t Ag and 0.203% Pb over a 0.5 m interval.

**Table 3: Tiger Property Mineral Occurrences Summary**

Minfile No	Minfile Name	Status	Deposit Type	Comments
092HNE031	Blue Stone	Showing	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Tetrahedrite and pyrite, with occasional galena and sphalerite in a 2.5-10 cm wide quartz vein. Vein strikes 100deg and dips 77deg. Azurite on vein in old workings.
092HNE178	V.M.4	Showing	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au	Intrusive hosted disseminated pyrite and specular hematite, and minor veins and blebs of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and rare galena. Drillhole SS-80-10 intercepted up to 1.64 g/t Au, 39.7 g/t Ag and 0.203% Pb over 0.5 m.
092HNE172	Western Trenches	Showing	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization, along with fracture fillings and veinlets of hematite, occurs within siliceous zones and quartz veinlets proximal to contact between porphyry and strongly kaolinized & silicified granite. Magnetite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite are found along a network of NE and NW striking basaltic dykes. Samples assayed up to 0.42 g/t Au, 32.5 g/t Ag, 0.47% Zn and 0.15% Pb.
092HNE165	Renfrew	Prospect	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	A 15-35 cm wide quartz vein, mineralization includes galena, pyrite, argentite. Tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite. Vein strikes 041-089deg and dips 45-55deg. In 1926, 24.5 tonnes of ore grading 3.81 g/t Au, 4,291g/t Ag and 2.92% Pb, was shipped to smelter.
092HNE032	Snowstorm	Prospect	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Mineralization occurs in two prominent, 0.15-1.8m, shear zones striking northeast. Shears are mineralized with abundant pyrite, and sphalerite and galena in a gangue of quartz and brecciated wallrock. Cu, Pb, Zn mineralization occurs in quartz veins and siliceous zones east and west of the two shears. Chip sample from adit 1 assayed 15 g/t Au, 699 g/t Ag, 5% Pb and 16 % Zn, across 0.6 m. Chip sample across vein in adit 2 assayed trace gold, 55 g/t Ag, 1% Cu and 13.4% Zn over 0.15 m.
092HNE247	Dill 9	Showing	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Hosted in granite that is locally silicified, strong propylitic alteration, and local clay alteration - cut by quartz veining and quartz-healed breccia. Grab sample (D90-R17) assayed 1.62 g/t Au and 3.6 g/t Ag.
092HNE248	Dill 8	Showing	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Shear zone, 0.5 m wide, cuts granite, near andesite dyke. Shear is composed of rusty orange to yellow-white clay gouge. Sample (D90-R18) analyzed 0.039 g/t Au, 12.5 g/t Ag and 0.0016% Cu.

<b>092HNE001</b>	<b>Fisher Maiden</b>	Showing	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Consists of a number of shear zones in granite. Shears are silicified and mineralized with hematite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Extensively fractured area contains malachite. One shear zone exposed in an adit contains fine-grained galena and sphalerite, with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite over a width of up to 10 cm and a strike length of 5 m. Sample from shear assayed 21.9 g/t Au, 161 g/t Ag, 0.59% Cu, 10.56% Zn and 15.97% Pb.
<b>092HNE028</b>	<b>Mabel</b>	Prospect	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	N-trending zone of disseminated magnetite, 30-45 m wide, in chloritized and kaolinized granite, is mineralized with specular hematite and lesser pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and galena. Min is concentrated along E-striking shears and veinlets. Hematite, pyrite and chalcopyrite are also found in the occasional quartz vein. Mineralized granite is occasionally brecciated and strongly chloritized. DDH 96-4 assayed up to 10.4 g/t Au, 79.8 g/t Ag, 0.844% Cu, 0.342% Pb and >1.00% Zn over 0.23 m. DDH 96-5 assayed up to 0.2 g/t Au, >100 g/t Ag, 0.461% Pb and 0.270% Zn over 2.05 m.
<b>092HNE290</b>	<b>Siwash Creek Placer</b>	Past Producer	Placer	The gold-bearing placer deposits of Siwash Creek tend to occur in the creek bed and in benches and terraces adjacent to the creek that may represent old-channel remnants. The gravels comprising these deposits appear to be of glacial origin. The coarse gold found in these gravels is rough-edged and erratic in distribution.
<b>092HNE098</b>	<b>Paco</b>	Prospect	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Mineralization consists primarily of disseminated galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite, contained in 3 NW-trending zones, 300-380 m long and 20-80 m wide. Zones are arranged in an en-echelon manner, over a northeast distance of 600 metres. Similar mineralization is hosted in the occasional quartz vein. Sample of a quartz vein containing disseminated bornite, pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite assayed 309 g/t Ag, 2.80% Pb, 0.072% Zn and 0.32% Cu. Gold values of up to 10 g/t over 2 m are reported from surface workings.
<b>092HNE063</b>	<b>Amanda</b>	Prospect	Polymetallic vein Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and pyrite, as small grains in fractures in the vicinity of the contact between two monzonitic/granitic intrusions. Similar mineralization occurs in the monzonite along shear zones. DDH (97-1) yielded intercepts of up to 1.35 g/t Au, 2.2 g/t Ag, 4.27% Cu, 0.16% Pb and 0.94% Zn over 1.44 m.

## 4.0 2023 Field Program

On September 19<sup>th</sup>, 2023, a 4-person team from TerraLogic Exploration Inc. completed a geological mapping and rock sampling field program on the Tiger property. The crew of 4 TerraLogic employees included Meghan Holowath – Project Geologist, Eric Morley – Geologist, Evan Ellis – Geotechnician, and Aaron Weaver – Geotechnician. The crew accessed the property by 4x4 truck via numerous Forest Service Roads and on foot. A total of 11 geology (geo)stations and 5 rock samples were collected; 8 geostations & 3 rock samples were collected from the Tiger South property and 3 geostations & 2 rock samples from the Tiger North property.

Rock samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Kamloops, BC, where they were prepared by crushing, riffle splitting, and pulverising. The samples then underwent four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish in addition to fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish.

## 5.0 2023 Field Program Results

Geological mapping and rock sampling results are presented in Figure 3 while summary statistics for rock samples are presented in Table 4. Geochemical protocols are outlined in Appendix III, rock and geology station locations with associated analytical data is found in Appendix IV, and analytical certificates are located in Appendix V.

**Table 4: Summary Statistics for 2023 Rock Samples**

n = 5*	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (pct)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
<b>max</b>	7	0.96	25.6	0.94	19.1	2.67	2.95	402	1.03	3	784
<b>min</b>	<2.5	0.02	1.9	0.02	2.3	1.4	0.37	21.2	0.025	0.5	83
<b>average</b>	3.40	0.32	7.44	0.53	9.60	1.95	1.61	168.20	0.23	1.78	383.80
<b>stdev</b>	2.01	0.38	10.18	0.46	7.94	0.64	0.99	158.95	0.45	0.89	286.85
<b>50th %ile</b>	ND	0.29	3.30	0.79	5.90	1.60	1.88	128.00	0.03	1.90	423.00
<b>90th %ile</b>	ND	0.70	16.88	0.91	18.34	2.65	2.53	341.20	0.63	2.56	669.60

*\*for statistical purposes, all 5 sample results are discussed in this report, but only samples and station relevant to the Tiger North claim block are claimed for assessment credits as per Appendix II.*

Geological mapping and prospecting was conducted along pre-existing FSRs that transect the Tiger properties. Exposure along road cuts was moderate, with outcrop typically being expressed as glacially rounded and low-lying. Mapping and prospecting was conducted with a focus on identifying mineralization and alteration associated with copper-gold porphyry style showings.

The most common lithology identified throughout both the Tiger North and South properties is a light grey to light pink, massive, fine to coarse-grained granite. This unit is often weak to moderately oxidized, with occasional selective chlorite alteration of mafic minerals. No other lithologies were noted by mappers on the Tiger North property.

Granitic outcrops on the Tiger North property returned up to 19.1 ppm Cu, 250 ppm Pb, and 784 ppm Zn (AWTGR005). Both grab samples collected from the northern Tiger property returned below detection (<2.5 ppb) gold.

691000

691500

692000

692500

5517900

5517600

5517900

5517600

691000

691500

692000

692500



**Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.**

**Tiger North Project  
Figure 3 - 2023 Mapping  
and Rock Sampling Results**

Projection - NAD 83  
UTM Zone 10  
Scale 1 : 7,500  
2024-01-19  
M. Weatherbie

**Legend**

- MinFiles
- Contours
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Tiger North Property
- Lithologies**
- Granite
- Geology Station
- Outcrop

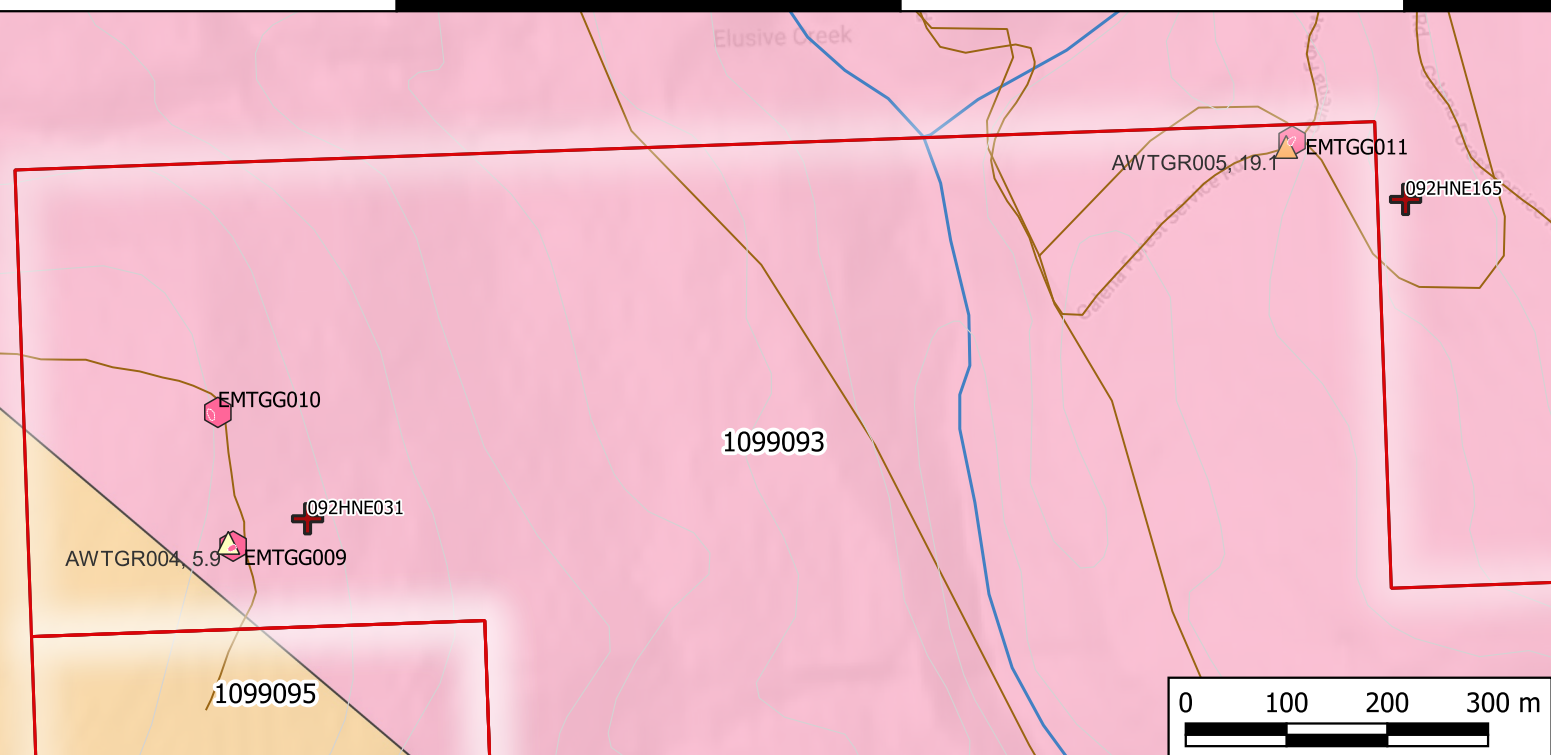
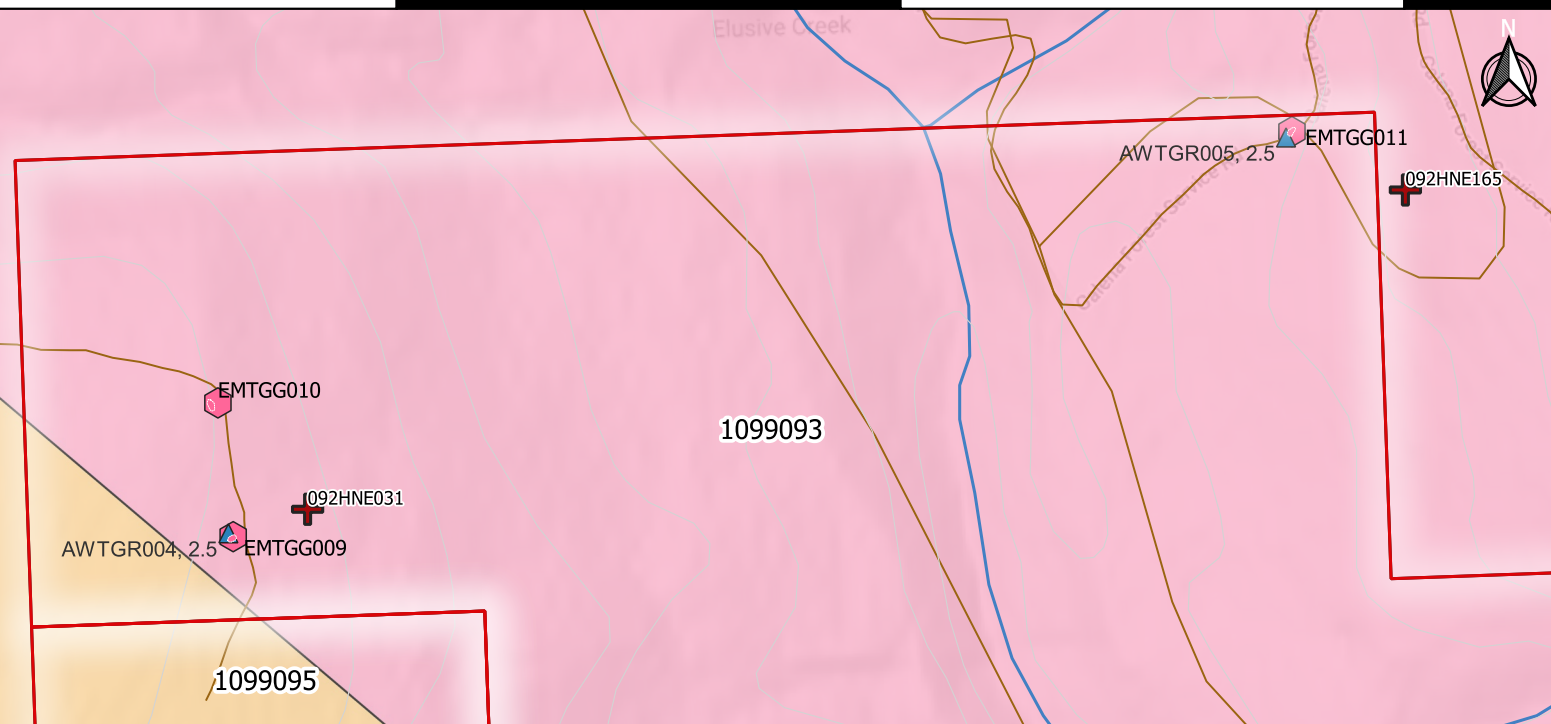
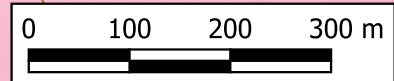
**Rocks Samples  
(Au, ppb)**  
 2.5

**Rocks Samples  
(Cu, ppm)**  
 5 - 10  
 10 - 19.1

**Geological Units**

- Egd - unnamed Eocene granodioritic intrusive rocks
- Mjgr - unnamed Middle Jurassic granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks

(1:250,000 BC Geological Survey)



## 6.0 Discussion and Interpretation

In 2023, TerraLogic Exploration Inc. conducted a reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling field program at the Tiger North and South properties on behalf of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. Over the course of the single day program, 2 rock samples and 3 geostations were collected on the Tiger North property. Mapping and prospecting efforts focused on identifying mineralization and alteration characteristic of copper-gold porphyry deposits.

Mapping and sampling efforts outline abundant fine to medium grained, massive granite throughout the property. Assay values, from grab samples collected specifically from the northern Tiger claim, returned values as high as 19.1 ppm Cu, 250 ppm Pb and 784 ppm Zn. Geological mapping and prospecting of the Tiger properties was limited due to time constraints and lack of outcrop.

The 2023 single-day field program conducted on both the Tiger North and South properties confirmed good logistical access to both properties, and throughout the properties. However, poor outcrop exposure throughout both the north and south properties, as well as time limitations, precluded effective surface assessment by prospecting.

## 7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Advancing the Tigers North property and vectoring to porphyry-style mineralization could be achieved through a combination of soil geochemical surveying, geologic mapping, and geophysical surveying. Specific recommendations are as follows:

- Tier II data compilation – thorough and robust data compilation of all historic geochemical mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling completed on the Tiger South property. The completion of a tier II data compilation will help steer future exploration recommendations on the property.
- Continued detailed geological mapping and rock sampling should be conducted over the property, particularly around existing showings, such as the *Western Trenches* showings.

The author recommends the compilation be completed prior to additional field work, which will need to be relegated to secondary/indirect exploration methods (Geochemical and geophysical methods, followed by drilling).

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# **2023 Geological & Geochemical Report for the Tiger North Property**

Volume II: Appendices

Claim # 1099093, 1099095

Centre of Work

UTM Zone 10N 0692037 mE, 5517478 mN (NAD83)

49° 46' 45" N, 120° 19' 57" W

(NTS Map Sheet 092H16)

Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia

Prepared for:

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Suite 200, 44-12th Ave. S.

Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7

By:

Meghan Holowath, B.Sc.

&

Morgan Weatherbie, B. Sc., GIT

TerraLogic Exploration Inc.

Suite 200, 44-12th Ave. S.

Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7

TerraLogic PP#: 1004434

January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024

## **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX I - STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

**APPENDIX II - STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

**APPENDIX III - GEOCHEMICAL PROTOCOLS & METHODOLOGY**

**APPENDIX IV - SAMPLE LOCATIONS & DATA**

**APPENDIX V - ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES**

**APPENDIX VI - DIGITAL SUBMISSIONS**

## **APPENDIX I**

### Statement of Qualifications

## Appendix I: Statement of Qualifications

I, Meghan Holowath, in the city of Kimberley, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Project Geologist with TerraLogic Exploration Inc. with business address: Suite 200, 44-12<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology.
3. This report, co-authored by myself, is based on personal examination of all available company and government reports pertinent to the Tiger North Property.
4. I participated and completed field work on the 2023 exploration program at the Tiger North property.

Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2024, in Kimberley, British Columbia.



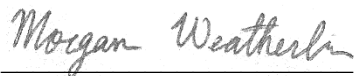
SIGNATURE

Meghan Holowath, B.Sc.

I, Morgan Weatherbie, in the city of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Geologist with TerraLogic Exploration Inc. with business address: Suite 200, 44-12<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Earth and Ocean Sciences.
3. I am currently a Geoscientist-in-Training (GIT) in good standing with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, registration number 208227.
4. This report, co-authored by myself, is based on personal examination of all available company and government reports pertinent to the Tiger North Property.

Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2024, in Calgary, Alberta.



SIGNATURE

Morgan Weatherbie, B.Sc., GIT

## **APPENDIX II**

### Statement of Expenditures

<b>Exploration Work type</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Days</b>			<b>Totals</b>
<b>Personnel (Name)* / Position</b>	<b>Field Days (list actual days)</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal*</b>	
Meghan Holowath/Project Geologist	Sept 19-20 (0.25 days travel + 1 field day split between N & S claims)	0.375	\$662.50	\$248.44	
Eric Morley/Project Geologist	Sept 19-20 (0.25 days travel + 1 field day split between N & S claims)	0.375	\$725.00	\$271.88	
Evan Ellis/Geotechnician	Sept 19-20 (0.25 days travel + 1 field day split between N & S claims)	0.375	\$550.00	\$206.25	
Aaron Weaver/Geotechnician	Sept 19-20 (0.25 days travel + 1 field day split between N & S claims)	0.375	\$550.00	\$206.25	
				\$932.81	<b>\$932.81</b>
<b>Office Studies</b>	<b>List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)</b>				
Literature search	Meghan Holowath	0.3	\$79.50	\$23.85	
Database compilation	Morgan Weatherbie	10.7	\$78.00	\$830.70	
Database compilation	Vanessa Beach	0.2	\$93.00	\$13.95	
Report preparation	Meghan Holowath	15.8	\$79.50	\$1,252.13	
Report preparation	Morgan Weatherbie	2.93	\$78.00	\$228.15	
Other (equipment planning)	Brad Robison	0.585	\$75.00	\$43.88	
				\$2,392.65	<b>\$2,392.65</b>
<b>Geochemical Surveying</b>	<b>Number of Samples</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Rock	5 samples			\$98.11	
				\$98.11	<b>\$98.11</b>
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
truck rental		0.30	\$150.00	\$45.00	
kilometers		56.70	\$0.30	\$17.01	
Fuel	For Truck			\$52.52	
Trailer		0.30	\$130.00	\$39.00	
				\$153.53	<b>\$153.53</b>
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food</b>	<b>Rates per day</b>				
Hotel				\$255.25	
Meals	Various Restaurants & Groceries			\$54.46	
				\$309.72	<b>\$309.72</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
TerraLogic Exploration Handling & Disbursement				\$69.05	
				\$69.05	<b>\$69.05</b>
<b>Equipment Rentals</b>					
TerraLogic Exploration Equipment Rentals	Radio with charger	1.20	\$9.50	\$11.40	
TerraLogic Exploration Equipment Rentals	Satelite phone with charger	0.30	\$16.00	\$4.80	
TerraLogic Exploration Equipment Rentals	Garmin InReach	0.30	\$16.00	\$4.80	
TerraLogic Exploration Equipment Rentals	Computer - server	0.60	\$12.75	\$7.65	
TerraLogic Exploration Equipment Rentals	Computer - tablets	1.20	\$3.00	\$3.60	
TerraLogic Exploration Equipment Rentals	Field Kits	1.20	\$12.75	\$15.30	
				\$47.55	<b>\$47.55</b>
<b>TOTAL Expenditures</b>					<b>\$4,003.41</b>

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Geochemical Protocols & Methodologies**

## **APPENDIX III: TERRALOGIC SAMPLING PROCEDURES**

### **Rock Samples**

Rocks were collected from outcrop with a rock hammer or geotool as grab samples for assay. Samples were recorded as a rock sample with an assigned geostation using both an app developed by Terralogic Exploration Inc. on ruggedized Android phones and a field notebook with spatial locations. A variety of attributes were noted including major rock type, minor rock type, colour-fresh, colour-weathered, texture, grain size, mineralization, structure, and alteration. Photos were also taken of each rock sample. Once back in camp, the sample notes were entered into a database using Microsoft Access. The samples were then laid out and compared to the entries in the Access database to avoid any mistakes or discrepancies.

At the end of the 2023 field program, all rock and soil samples were sorted and placed in zip-tied poly bags and loaded into rice bags labeled with shipment number and shipping/receiving addresses. The samples were dropped off at ALS Geochemistry at 2953 Shuswap Road, Kamloops, BC, V2H 1S9, for processing. The samples were then sent for geochemical analysis by ALS Geochemistry, North Vancouver.

### **APPENDIX III: ALS ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES**

In 2023, a total of 5 rock samples were collected from the Tiger property, 3 from Tiger South and 2 from Tiger North. The samples were sent for geochemical analysis by ALS Geochemistry, North Vancouver.

Rock samples were prepared by crushing the sample until better than 70% passes through a 2mm mesh and sample splitting using a riffle splitter (PREP-31H), then finally pulverization of a 500g sample split until better than 85% of the sample passes through a 75 µm mesh (PUL-32m). Afterwards, samples underwent 4-acid digest and analysis by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for 48 elements (ME-MS61). Gold concentration was analyzed by 50 g fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy (Au-AA23).

More detailed information regarding ALS analytical procedures can be found below.



## Sample Preparation Package

### PREP-31H

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

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

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

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

Revision 01.00  
July 31, 2013

RIGHT SOLUTIONS RIGHT PARTNER

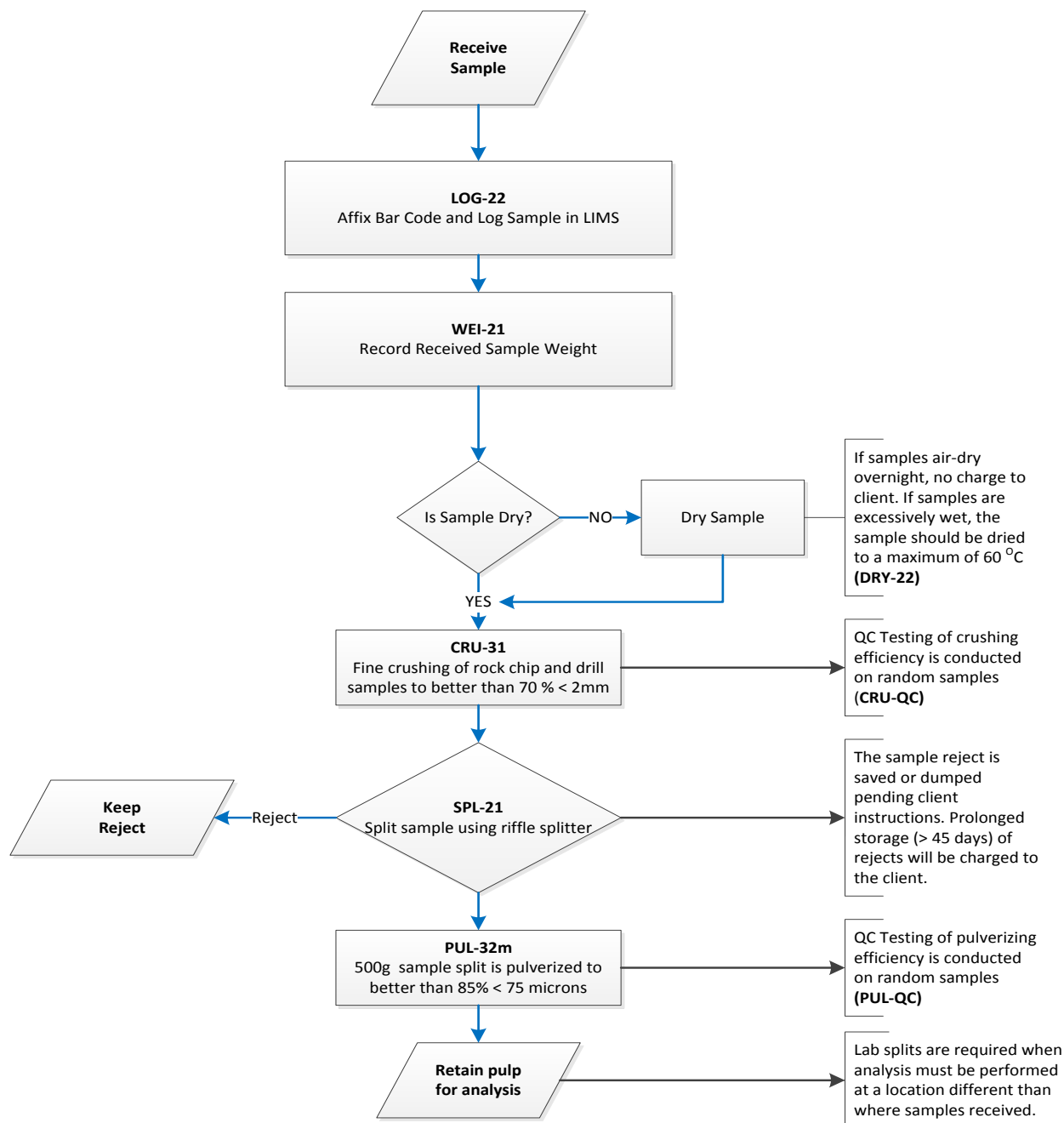
[www.alsglobal.com](http://www.alsglobal.com)



## Sample Preparation Package

### Flow Chart -

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



Revision 01.00  
July 31, 2013

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## Sample Preparation Procedure

### Pulverizing Procedures PUL-32m

### Pulverize 500 g to 85 % < 75 um

#### Analytical Method:

'Flying Disk' or 'Ring and Puck' style grinding Mill (LM2)

A crushed sample split, (the split size being determined by the pulverizing method chosen), is ground using a ring mill pulverizer using a chrome steel ring set. All samples are pulverized to at least 85 % of the ground material passing through a 75 micron screen. Grinding with chrome steel may impart trace amounts of iron and chromium into the sample.

Method Code	Specifications	Description
PUL-32m	85 % < 75 $\mu\text{m}$ 500 g	A sample split of up to 500 g is pulverized to better than 85 % of the sample passing 75 microns.

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

### Sample Decomposition:

HF-HNO<sub>3</sub>-HClO<sub>4</sub> acid digestion, HCl leach (GEO-4A01)

### Analytical Method:

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

Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

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

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

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

#### List of Reportable Analytes:

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

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

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

- This digestion may not be complete for minerals such as corundum (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), kyanite (Al<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>) and more complex silicates such as garnet, staurolite, topaz and tourmaline.*
- Potassium may bias low due to the formation of the insoluble perchlorate, which may not be completely decomposed during the leaching process.*
- Low recoveries of Al and Ca may occur if their insoluble fluorides are not completely decomposed during the leaching process.*
- Scandium may not be fully solubilized and may show lower recovery by this digestion. Sc-ICP06 (Lithium Metaborate Fusion, ICP-AES Finish), a method developed for Scandium, can be used as an alternative for this analyte.*
- Four acid digestions can also volatilize certain exploration pathfinder elements, in particular mercury. Mercury is better analyzed by an aqua regia digestion and can be added as a package to this analysis (Package: ME-MS61m).*

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

### Sample Decomposition:

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

### Analytical Method:

Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

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

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

#### List of Reportable Analytes:

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

## **APPENDIX IV**

### Sample Locations & Data

## rocks

samp_num	project	sampler	sampled_time	utm_zone	e_utm	n_utm	loc_method	loc_acc_m	elev_m
AWTGR004	TG	AW	2023-09-19	10N	691333	5517539	GPS internal	7	1387
AWTGR005	TG	AW	2023-09-19	10N	692383	5517932	GPS internal	8	1227

## geostations

stat_num	project	target_zone	loc_method	utm_datum	utm_zone	e_utm	n_utm	elev_m	loc_acc_m
EMTGG009	TG		internal gps	NAD83	10N	691337.7712	5517535.657		6
EMTGG010	TG		internal gps	NAD83	10N	691322.6189	5517668.47		2.5
EMTGG011	TG		internal gps	NAD83	10N	692388.854	5517937.858		6

elev_method	r_type	channel_len	channel_az	channel_incl	lith_maj	lith_min	colour_wet	colour_fresh
GPS internal	grab				granite		201 159 9	23 23 25
GPS internal	grab				granite		37 35 40	166 184 196

notes	comp_source	username	recorded_time	elev_acc_m
Small outcrop on roadcut.		EM	19-Sep-23	
Roadcut on corner.		EM	19-Sep-23	
Roadcut on steep road.		EM	19-Sep-23	

grainsize	texture	mineralize	altered	is_vein	least_alt	mass_kg	status	bucket_num	ship_num	notes
fine-medium		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1.31	complete	1	TG23-001	Rusty outcro
fine/coarse	massive	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2.07	complete	1	TG23-001	Weakly alte

comp_source	username	recorded_ti	photo_num	purpose	samp_type	samp_class	Ag (ppm)	Al (pct)
top of weathered granite.	AW	2023-09-19		assay	rock	sample	0.29	7.6
red granite.	AW	2023-09-19		assay	rock	sample	0.31	7.54

As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	B (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Br (ppm)	C (pct)	Ca (pct)	Cd (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Cl (pct)	Co (ppm)
25.6	2.5		1900	2.72	0.94			0.16	0.05	66.2		0.5
3.8	2.5		2910	2.13	0.79			0.08	0.58	149.5		0.7

Cr (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	F (pct)	Fe (pct)	Ga (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Ge (ppm)	Hf (ppm)	Hg (ppb)
6	3.57	5.9					1.4	23.1		0.13	0.9	
7	3.93	19.1					2.63	24.2		0.2	0.8	

Ho (ppm)	I (ppb)	In (ppm)	Ir (ppb)	K (pct)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Lu (ppm)	Mg (pct)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (pct)	Nb (ppm)
		0.071		3.69	30.5	8		0.18	84	2.95	2.22	19.3
		1.655		4.94	80.2	6.1		0.15	955	1.88	0.94	14.1



Rb (ppm)	Re (ppm)	Rh (ppb)	Ru (ppb)	S (pct)	S/S- (pct)	Tot/S	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Si (pct)	Sm (ppm)	Sn (ppm)
161	0.001			0.02			1.24	2.2	0.5			1.6
213	0.001			0.005			0.55	2.1	0.5			1.7

Sr (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Ti (pct)	Tl (ppm)	Tm (ppm)	U (ppm)	V (ppm)	W (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Yb (ppm)
1120	1.02		1.03	20.5	0.157	1.27		3.2	19	1.9	4.9	
324	0.69		0.025	23.1	0.146	2.56		2.9	18	1.9	7.3	

Zn (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
83	29.2
784	23

## **APPENDIX V**

### *Analytical Certificates*



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 CRANBROOK BC V1C 2R7

Page: 1  
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 Plus Appendix Pages  
 Finalized Date: 6-NOV-2023  
 Account: TELOEX

**CERTIFICATE KL23270323**

Project: Tiger Program  
 P.O. No.: TG2023-1  
 This report is for 5 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 22-SEP-2023.  
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

VANESSA BEACH	JESSE CAMPBELL	MEGHAN HOLOWATH
---------------	----------------	-----------------

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32m	Pulverize 500g - 85%<75um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	

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

Signature:   
 Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations



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Project: Tiger Program

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS	KL23270323
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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA24 Au ppm	ME-MS61 Ag ppm	ME-MS61 Al %	ME-MS61 As ppm	ME-MS61 Ba ppm	ME-MS61 Be ppm	ME-MS61 Bi ppm	ME-MS61 Ca %	ME-MS61 Cd ppm	ME-MS61 Ce ppm	ME-MS61 Co ppm	ME-MS61 Cr ppm	ME-MS61 Cs ppm	ME-MS61 Cu ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
AWTGR001		1.72	<0.005	0.02	7.60	2.6	1140	1.24	0.03	0.19	0.16	43.8	1.8	6	3.74	2.3
AWTGR002		2.00	0.007	0.96	7.14	3.3	1000	1.64	0.86	0.07	0.17	27.3	1.3	8	4.64	17.2
AWTGR003		1.64	<0.005	0.03	7.89	1.9	2150	2.05	0.02	0.88	0.41	134.0	2.1	10	3.21	3.5
AWTGR004		1.31	<0.005	0.29	7.60	25.6	1900	2.72	0.94	0.16	0.05	66.2	0.5	6	3.57	5.9
AWTGR005		2.07	<0.005	0.31	7.54	3.8	2910	2.13	0.79	0.08	0.58	149.5	0.7	7	3.93	19.1

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



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Project: Tiger Program

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS	KL23270323
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	Method	Analyte	Units	LOD	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61				
Sample Description					Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	
					%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
					0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	
AWTGR001					1.45	14.75	0.11	0.5	0.016	4.07	23.1	6.1	0.11	982	0.93	2.17	11.3	1.2	260	
AWTGR002					2.67	24.0	0.11	0.4	2.52	4.86	16.4	10.2	0.21	487	1.90	0.10	9.4	0.7	270	
AWTGR003					1.60	23.4	0.19	1.7	0.028	3.90	74.3	10.5	0.26	447	0.37	1.98	14.7	2.2	650	
AWTGR004					1.40	23.1	0.13	0.9	0.071	3.69	30.5	8.0	0.18	84	2.95	2.22	19.3	2.6	380	
AWTGR005					2.63	24.2	0.20	0.8	1.655	4.94	80.2	6.1	0.15	955	1.88	0.94	14.1	1.6	310	

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



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Project: Tiger Program

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL23270323**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	
		Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
		ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
		0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.1
AWTGR001		39.8	150.0	<0.002	<0.01	1.90	2.3	1	0.8	81.1	0.77	<0.05	11.60	0.119	1.28	1.4
AWTGR002		402	229	<0.002	0.07	1.08	2.6	<1	15.8	35.4	0.62	<0.05	5.34	0.121	2.73	1.3
AWTGR003		21.2	160.5	<0.002	0.01	0.30	2.8	<1	1.1	657	0.67	<0.05	15.95	0.205	1.47	2.1
AWTGR004		128.0	161.0	<0.002	0.02	1.24	2.2	<1	1.6	1120	1.02	1.03	20.5	0.157	1.27	3.2
AWTGR005		250	213	<0.002	<0.01	0.55	2.1	<1	1.7	324	0.69	<0.05	23.1	0.146	2.56	2.9

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



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Project: Tiger Program

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS    KL23270323**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 V ppm 1	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5
AWTGR001		17	1.6	7.2	131	13.8
AWTGR002		17	3.0	3.1	423	9.6
AWTGR003		30	0.5	9.5	498	48.6
AWTGR004		19	1.9	4.9	83	29.2
AWTGR005		18	1.9	7.3	784	23.0



## **APPENDIX VI**

### Digital Submissions