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BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 41956

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

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

TOTAL COST: 13606.70

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

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

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 6014870; 6023669

PROPERTY NAME: Alki Creek

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1102769

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

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FNE202, 082FNE199, 082FNE201, 082FNE068, 082FNE067, 082FNE153,

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele **NTS/BCGS:** 82F0009

LATITUDE: 49 ° 39 ' 18 " **LONGITUDE:** 116 ° 12 ' 53 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Eagle Plains Resources Ltd 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

200-44, 12th Ave S, Cranbrook, BC, V1V 2R7

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

1) Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

200-44, 12th Ave S, Cranbrook, BC, V1V 2R7

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

Aldridge, Sullivan, SEDEX, Alki Fault, Patra Fault, Proterozoic, Clair Fragmental, Structural Gold, polymetallic, Moyie Intrusive

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 35280, 32814, 34334, 32219, 27404, 26363, 26362, 26361, 26442, 26118, 26186, 25872, 26028, 25590, 25326, 24877, 24907, 22695, 16609, 14358, 13632, 07676, 07681, 1

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil	1 sample	1102769	72.33
Silt			
Rock	8 samples	1102769	459.53
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)		1102769	13074.84
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	13606.70

2023 ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR THE
ALKI CREEK PROPERTY

Fort Steele Mining Division, Southeastern British Columbia

NTS Map Sheet 82F009

Latitude 49° 39’ 18” N, Longitude 116° 12' 53” W

Prepared By

Kerry Bates, P.Geo

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Suite 200, 44-12th Avenue South

Cranbrook, British Columbia

V1C 2R7

May 6, 2024

SUMMARY

The Alki Creek project was staked to assess the property for two main deposit types. The property has been historically recognized to hold significant potential to host SEDEX-style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization similar to the Sullivan Deposit approximately 10 km to the east. The project also includes structurally controlled gold-mineralization potential along the Alki Creek and Petra thrust faults. Significant gold results have been reported from the Goldledge, Warren showings (outside of the current project boundaries) which are structurally connected to the Blue Peter and Mystery occurrences along a historically mapped Petra/Alki thrust fault system. The focus of the 2023 exploration program was to locate and investigate gold mineralization at historical workings to determine the potential to host economic gold grades. The most significant gold results were returned from samples collected at an unnamed adit recorded at station KBAKG002. Due to the collapsed nature and lack of documentation of the adit, it is unclear the width and grade of the vein being exploited. Sample KBAKR001 and AWAKR001 returned 1.24 g/t Au and 4.79 g/t Au respectively. The results warrant further follow up to determine the nature of the host rock, thickness of veins and paragenesis of Au emplacement. The mineralization at this location appears to be hosted in veins at the contact between a gabbroic intrusion and middle Aldridge Formation sediments. Historically the intrusions have been mapped as Moyie Sills, a syndepositional intrusion interpreted to intrude Alridge sediments prior to significant burial and consolidation. Regionally these gabbroic sills are known to host thin, polymetallic veins that typically return elevated concentrations of Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn, and historically have been exploited by small scale mining operations. However, significant Au concentrations reported on the Alki Creek property are considered regionally uncommon. Samples collected from surrounding unnamed trenches shows there was some attempt by explorers to trace the vein network but it appears the past operators had difficulty reaching bedrock. Samples AWAKR003 and 004 returned significant concentrations of base metals, however, they were collected from piles of mine waste so the in-situ location of the materials could not be verified. Significant concentrations of Au reported through assay is sporadic. At the time of reporting the association between Au mineralization and the other elements in the polymetallic suite remains unclear and warrants further study through petrographic and SEM techniques. Due to the short nature of the 2023 program the property could not be adequately assessed for SEDEX-style base metal potential.

Further exploration is warranted to advance the Alki Creek property. Future programs should consider the following:

- Detailed mapping and sampling of the Alki Creek drainage to better understand the complex structures that appear to be spatially correlated to Au mineralization.
- Detailed petrography of gabbroic intrusions known to host Au-mineralization to determine paragenesis of mineralization and further constrain interpretation of intrusion emplacement within the Aldridge Formation.
- Detailed petrographic and SEM analysis of mineralized samples to determine the nature of gold mineralization and its association with silver and other base metals in the polymetallic system.
- Reconnaissance scale soil and stream sediment sampling in the Alki Creek and Mathew Creek drainages to focus exploration effort for both SEDEX-style and structurally controlled Au mineralization.

- Mechanical trenching surrounding historical adits to further trace mineralized vein systems
- 50m spacing soil sampling including multi-element and fire assay within the Alki Creek Drainage to better constrain surface projections of mineralized vein systems.

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INTRODUCTION

Location

The Alki Creek property overlies the Alki Creek drainage and a portion of the Mathew Creek Drainage, both tributaries to the St Mary's Creek. The eastern boundary of the property is approximately 8.0 kilometers west of Kimberley, in southeastern British Columbia (Figure 1). The claims are centered at Latitude 49°39'18" N, Longitude 116°12'53"W on 1:50,000 NTS map sheet 82F009. The Alki Creek claims were originally acquired to cover multiple mineral occurrences including precious and base metals hosted in Aldridge Formation rocks. Staking focused on middle and lower Aldridge stratigraphy, similar stratigraphic horizons that host the Sullivan SEDEX deposit approximately 10 km to the east.

Tenure

The property consists of 7 MTO cell claims located in the Fort Steele Mining Division. The total property area is 5,184.22 hectares (ha). Refer to Table 1 for a complete list of the mineral tenure and their respective expiry dates, and Figures 1 and 2 for their geographic location.

The property is currently owned 100 % by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. There are, to the best knowledge of the author, no liens or encumbrances on the claims. The title was researched using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Division on-line database.

Table 1 – Alki Creek Tenure Summary.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (Ha)
1102221	BOOTLEG 2.0 WEST	138073 (100%)	2023-02-14	2024-02-14	941.51
1102224	BOOTLEG 2.0 CORE	138073 (100%)	2023-02-14	2024-02-14	2090.26
1102228	BOOTLEG 2.0 EAST	138073 (100%)	2023-02-14	2024-02-14	1483.08
1102862	BOOTLEG	138073 (100%)	2023-03-03	2024-03-03	230.03
1102859	BOOTLEG 2.0	138073 (100%)	2023-03-03	2024-03-03	125.57
1102860	BOOTLEG 2.0	138073 (100%)	2023-03-03	2024-03-03	104.60
1102769	BOOTLEG 2.0	138073 (100%)	2023-03-01	2024-03-01	209.18

**FMC 138073 is registered to Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.*

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access

The southernmost part of the property is accessible by road, by proceeding 30 kilometers west of Kimberley on the St. Mary River Road, which transitions into the St Mary River Forest Service Road (FSR) at approximately 28 km. The eastern portion of the property can be accessed by 4x4 utilizing the Mathew Creek FSR, which intersects the St Mary's Lake Road approximately 7 km west of the junction with highway 95A. The condition and accessibility of the Mathew Creek FSR is unknown to the author. Higher elevations of the property must be accessed via helicopter or hiking from accessible FSR's

Local Resources and Infrastructure

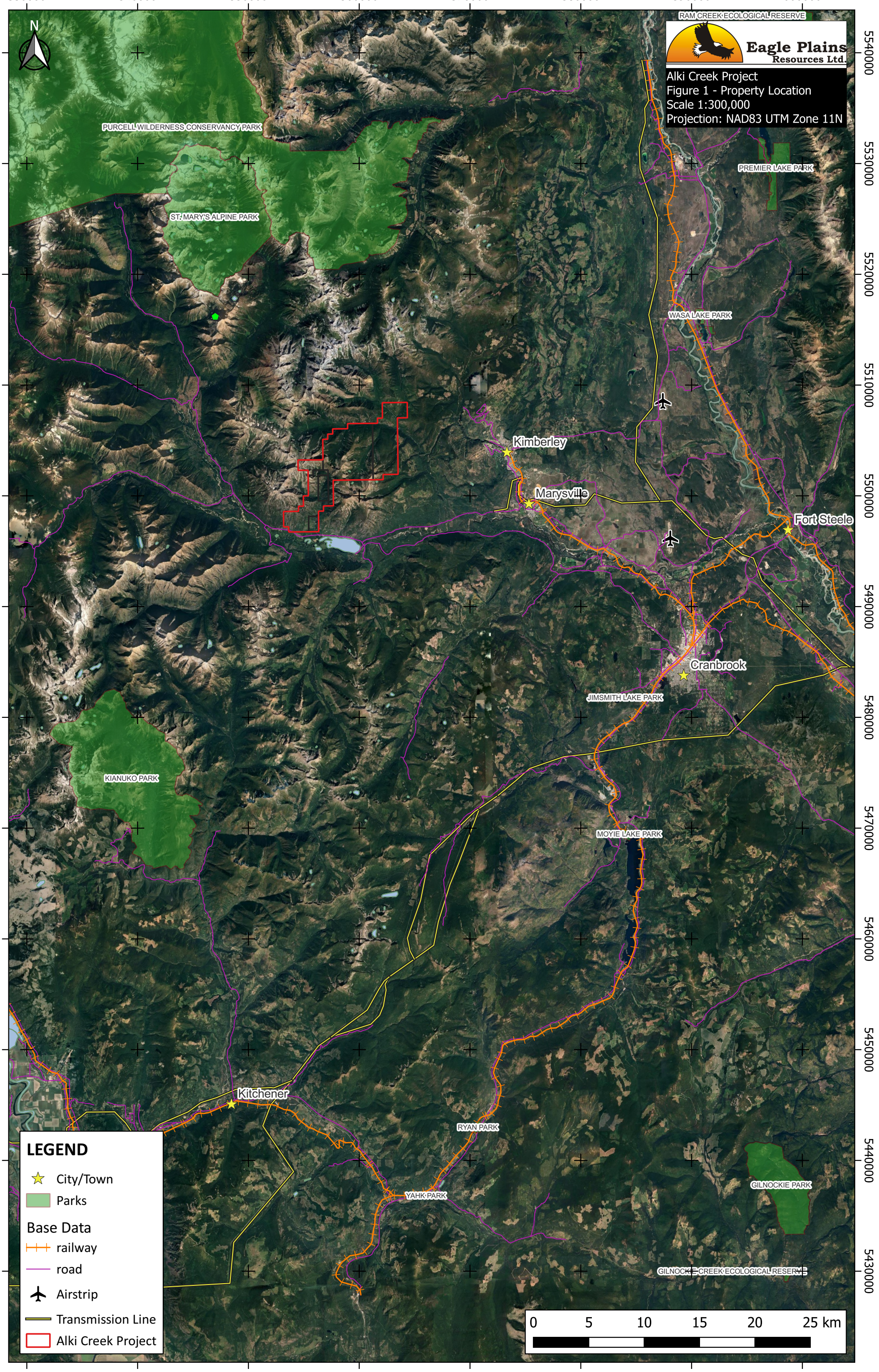
Rail facilities are located at Cranbrook, 35 kilometers south east of the property, which could be used to ship ore to the Teck-Cominco smelter at Trail, British Columbia, approximately 145 kilometers west of the property. Direct air service is provided from Calgary and Vancouver to the Cranbrook Airport, located approximately 30 kilometers east of the property. There is a well-established mining support industry in the area, to service the southeastern British Columbia coal mines and, until 2001, the Sullivan Mine in Kimberley.

Physiography

The claims are located in the Purcell Mountain Range. The core of the claims covers rugged mountainous areas up to 2,500 meters elevation. The north part of the claims covers a moderate to steep walled valley of Mathew Creek, reaching elevations as low at 1,300m. The southern portion of the claim that covers the broad U-shaped St Mary's Valley reaches elevations as low as 990 m.

Climate

The weather is typical of the Purcell Range, with moderate to dry summers and heavy snowfall in the winters. Most of the property is free from snow beginning in May until October, and the road infrastructure allows drilling from April to November.


RAM CREEK ECOLOGICAL RESERVE
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Alki Creek Project
Figure 1 - Property Location
Scale 1:300,000
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 11N
N
PURCELL WILDERNESS CONSERVANCY PARK
ST. MARY'S ALPINE PARK
PREMIER LAKE PARK
WASA LAKE PARK
Kimberley
Marysville
Fort Steele
Cranbrook
JIMSMITH LAKE PARK
KIANUKO PARK
MOYIE LAKE PARK
Kitchener
RYAN PARK
YAHK PARK
GILNOCKIE PARK
GILNOCKIE CREEK ECOLOGICAL RESERVE
LEGEND
City/Town
Parks
Base Data
railway
road
Airstrip
Transmission Line
Alki Creek Project
0 5 10 15 20 25 km
530000 540000 550000 560000 570000 580000 590000 600000
5540000 5530000 5520000 5510000 5500000 5490000 5480000 5470000 5460000 5450000 5440000 5430000

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Alki Creek Project
Figure 2 - Tenure
Scale 1:50,000
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 11N

555000 560000 565000

5510000 5505000 5500000 5495000

Higgins Peak
Matthew Creek
Mark Creek Tie Reserve
Pyramid Mountain
Murphy Pass
Mount Murphy
Alki Creek
Murphy Creek
Murphy Creek
Bootleg Mountain
Alki Creek
Purcell Mountains
Columbia Mountains
Meachen
Bothe Creek
Denver Creek
Argyle Creek
Denver Creek
Resort Creek
Pudding Burn
St. Mary River
St. Mary Lake
Meachen Creek
Bannock Creek
Hellroaring Creek

1102228
1102224
1102862
1102769
1102860
1102221
1102859

LEGEND

- Alki Creek Project
- Mineral Claims (Oct 2023)

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

PROPERTY WORK HISTORY

This section provides brief summaries from assessment reports that either overlap or border the existing Alki Creek Property. Assessment report file numbers are cited and should be referenced for detailed descriptions of the various work programs.

Between 1979-1981 Cominco Ltd. Was actively exploring the Clair Fragmental property, west of the current Alki Creek property (AR#07676, 07681, 10311, 10389). Economic data included in the reports is sparse but detailed descriptions of geological units including the Clair Fragmental show structural complexity related to fault systems that should be explored for Sullivan-style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization.

On the Bootleg property, airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried (AR#13632). Two ground VLF-EM surveys were conducted over selected areas of the High Peak and Bulldog showings. Approximately 250 soil samples were also collected with muted results. Additional mapping on the Bootleg Property by Amstar Venture Corp (AR#14358). The mapping identified geology interpreted to represent middle and lower Aldridge sediments and intruding Moyie Sills. The report provides detailed descriptions of the structural setting and the position of important regional faults including the Alki Creek Fault at the core of the Alki Creek Property.

In 1987 Cominco Ltd. Completed a 3-hole diamond drill program on the Mat 265 Group Property. Only a single drillhole (DDH 6463), located just south of Mathew Creek, is included in the report (AR#16609). Details in the report are sparse, identifying turbiditic sediments consistent with the middle Aldridge Formation. No assay results of economic significant are reported.

In 1992 Cominco Ltd completed a ground-based geophysical UTEM survey on the Clair Property (AR#22695). In total 14 shallow, weak conductors were identified. No strong conductors or anomalies that can be traced between lines were identified.

In 1996 Eagle Plains Resources collected 27 stream sediment samples and 22 rock samples to assess for Sullivan-style mineralization on the Bootleg Property (AR#24907). Results indicate weakly base-metal enriched sediments near the contact of a Moyie Sill and lower Aldridge sediments, located in a north trending draining on the northern end of the property. Contour soil sampling is recommended to further define the stream sediment anomaly.

In 1997 Abitibi completed a stream sediment sampling program on its Clair Property (AR#24877). In total 119 samples were collected and analyzed for a 34-element suite, investigating for Sullivan-style mineralization. Several zones of anomalous Au, Cu, Pb, and Zn are reported and warrant follow up. Geological mapping during the program identified a series of N trending fault zones and folds with associated alteration and modest vein-hosted mineralization. In the same year Abitibi completed an additional rock geochemical program with concurrent mapping in the Alki Creek Drainage (AR#25194. The program confirmed the location of LMC within the property boundary but rock samples did not return results of economic significance. Further work by Abitibi on the Pyramid Peak Property in 1997 included detailed mapping in the Alki Creek and Pyramid Peak blocks (AR#25326). Mapping in the Alki Creek drainage identified footwall quartzite equivalent in the Lower Aldridge Formation and quartzite sandstone and siltstone consistent with the Midde Aldridge Formation. The project identified a massive to weakly bedded fragmental at the contact between the middle and lower Aldridge

Formations, named the Alki Fragmental (25-100m variable thickness). The fragmental marks the position of the LMC and is seemingly altered but weakly unmineralized. Minor zinc enrichment is reported within the fragmental. Additional work in 1997 by Abitibi Mining included diamond drilling 2 diamond drill holes (805m) on the Clair Property (AR#25590). The program was designed to investigate the source of a known UTEM geophysical anomaly. The holes intersected lower Aldridge Stratigraphy and Moyie Intrusions. The intrusions are interpreted to be the source of the targeted anomaly.

In 1998 Abitibi Mining completed a single diamond drill holes on the Clair Mineral Claims (AR#26028). The hole reached 443m but failed to intersected the targeting LMC stratigraphy. A thin zone of fragmental between 242-266m contained disseminated sphalerite. A 20m wide shear zone contains significant tourmaline alteration and 10% iron sulphides.

In 1998 Eagle Plains Resources conducted geochemical sampling of rocks, soil and silt samples and reconnaissance scale geological mapping on the Bootleg Property (AR#25872). The program reported 7 rock samples with anomalous geochemical results including Pb, Ba, As, Cr, Ag and Zn. Anomalous silt and soil samples were reported but require follow up to better define anomalies. Mapping efforts reported a newly defined fragmental package in the Boot2 and Boot5 claims.

In 1999 Eagle Plains Resources completed reconnaissance scale geological mapping and soil sampling to evaluate the property potential to host Sullivan-Style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization (AR#26186). Results returned 53 soil samples anomalous in silver, barium, copper, lead, zinc, boron and cobalt. Mapping confirmed an area of tourmaline-albite alteration, interpreted to represent alteration proximal to a hydrothermal vent source.

In 1999 Rio Algom completed systematic mapping of the Pyramid Peak Project, further defining Aldridge Formation stratigraphy and investigating for Sullivan-style mineralization at the LMC (AR#26118). Geochemical analysis of rock samples did not return any results of economic significant. A single diamond drill hole (PP-99-1) was completed on the east side of the Alki Creek Fault and successfully intersected the LCM at approximately 912m. No economically significant results were reported from drill core.

In 2000 Black Bull Resources conducted detailed mapping and prospecting of the Clair Fragmental Claims, focusing on the southern portion of the property (south of the St Mary's River) (AR#26442). The project further defined Aldridge Stratigraphy, investing potential for Sullivan-style Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization. The program determined that the geology south of the river (Meachen Creek Area) and significant deformed, likely influenced by regional scale E-W trending thrust faults. Mapping indicates that the sediments are well below the targeted LMC horizon. No significant mineralization was reported.

In 2000 Exploration on the Pyramid Peak Property by Rio Algom consisted of geological mapping and drilling 2 diamond drill holes, testing for Sullivan style Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization hosted within the Aldridge Formation (AR#26361). The mapping program further defined faults forming along two main trends: East Trending (Matthew Creek Fault, Kimberley Fault, Bootleg Fault and the Murphy Creek

Fault) and North Trending Faults (Pyramid Fault, Murphy Pass Fault, Alki Creek Fault, East Creek Fault, and Patra Thrust). On historical maps the Patra and Alki Creek Faults are named interchangeably and appear to be an important structure for hosting Au mineralization. Only 1 hole (PP-00-2) successfully intersected the LMC, defined by 13m of laminated siltstone and wacke (possibly faulted off at bottom). No results of economic significance were reported. Additional drilling was completed by Rio Algom on the Bootleg Property and included a single diamond drill hole (BL-00-1) investigating for mineralization hosted at the LMC (AR#26362). The hole successfully intersected the target horizon but did not report any mineralization of economic significance. Additional geological mapping on the Bootleg property further defined geological units and large-scale structures (AR#26363). Results from rock sampling were muted, only returning weakly anomalous results but the program successfully defined further targets for investigation including the Bootleg Fragmental package with associated anomalous base metal assay results.

In 2003 Klondike Gold Corp. extended a 1998 drill hole (DDH C-98-1) from 443m to 1168m (AR#27404). The purpose of this hole was to further investigate Sullivan Time after re-interpretation of C-98-1 indicated the hole was shut down short of the target horizon. Ultimately the hole was abandoned before reaching target stratigraphy due to deteriorating hole conditions.

In 2010 Kootenay Gold Inc. Prospected the Big Smoke Property, west of the current Alki Creek tenure (AR#32219). The program focused on prospecting around the Clair Fragmental package, highlighting the structural complexity of the unit, identifying a N-S trending structural corridor.

In 2011-2013 Electra Gold Ltd. conducted a property assessment on the Goldledge property (AR# 32814, 34334). This work focused on an 8-km trend of gold showings with historical workings including the Blue Peter, Mystery, Goldledge and Warren. The Peter and Mystery showings are within the extent of the current Alki Creek Project. Regional mapping interprets the showings to all be hosted along the same structure, the Alki Creek Thrust Fault. The position of these showing relative to the inferred fault position indicate significant structural control on Au-mineralization. The program reported results up to 2.48% Cu with variable gold up to 1.423 g/t. The “St Mary Zone” was defined during this work year, described as an E-W trending pyritic zone that appears to be historically exploited by a series of unnamed adits and trenches.

In 2014 the Goldledge property was prospected to further characterize mineralization that was targeting for small-scale mining in the early to mid-1900’s (AR#35280). The program focused on gold showings (Goldledge, Blue Peter, and Mystery) that form along N-S trending thrust Fault (Alki Creek) and deflects to roughly E-W, paralleling the Mathew Creek Draining to the North. The program reported significant precious and base metal assay and pXRF results from the historical workings including 1.47 g/t Au from the Mystery adit. Further prospecting on the Big Smoke Property (AR# 34915) was completed in the summer of 2014, just west of the existing Alki Creek Claims. Craig Kennedy identified significant alteration and further defined faulting that could indicate proximity to a heat source and structural plumbing necessary to form the broad Clair Fragmental package. No significant assay results were reported as part of the program.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The regional geologic setting of the Alki Creek Property is shown in Figure 3.

The Alki Creek property and adjacent area is underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, north-plunging arch-like structure in Helikian and Hadrynian aged rocks. The anticlinorium is allocthonous, carried eastward and onto the underlying cratonic basement by generally north to northeast striking thrusts throughout the Rocky Mountain Orogeny during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time (Price, 1981). The oldest rocks exposed in the area are grey, rusty weathering thin bedded siltites and quartzites of the +4,000.0 meter thick Lower Aldridge Formation, along with the facies-related, dominantly fluvial-deltaic Fort Steele Formation (the bases of which are unexposed). The Sullivan deposit is located some 20.0-30.0 meters below the upper contact of the Lower Aldridge Formation. Overlying the Lower Aldridge is a continuous section of Middle Aldridge quartz wackes, wackes, subwackes and argillites some +3,000.0 meters thick. Within the Middle Aldridge formation are several marker laminite horizons can be correlated like bar-codes over hundreds of kilometers, and represent the only accurate stratigraphic control available. A number of aerially extensive, locally thick gabbroic intrusions are present within the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations. These are predominantly sills and, relatively rarely, dikes; some "Moyie Sills" were locally intruded into wet, unconsolidated sediments The gabbro sill-dike complex that cuts the ore and associated strata at Sullivan has been dated at 1468 Ma. by Anderson and Davis (1995) a minimum age for Aldridge sedimentation and formation of the Sullivan deposit. The most recent radiometric age date from Pb in cassiterite provides a firm date on mineralization at Sullivan of 1475 ma. (Slack et. al., 2020). The Middle Aldridge is overlain conformably by the Upper Aldridge, 300.0 to 400.0 meters of thinly laminated, fissile, rusty weathering siltite/argillite.

Conformably overlying the Aldridge Formation is the Creston Formation, comprising approximately 1,800.0 meters of grey, green and maroon, cross-bedded and ripple marked alluvial fan to platformal quartzites and mudstones. The Kitchener Formation, which includes 1,200.0 to 1,600.0 meters of grey-green and buff weathering dolomitic mud- and siltstone are shallow water sediments that overlie the Creston Formation.

The upper units of the lower Purcell Supergroup are the Van Creek Formation, 200 to 850 metres thick, of greenish siltite and argillite that resembles the Creston Formation and the younger Nicol Creek Formation, 60 to 750 metres thick, of basalt, andesite, volcaniclastic rocks and nonvolcanic sedimentary rocks. (Sills in the upper part of the Kitchener Formation are subvolcanic intrusions related to the Nicol Creek volcanics.)

The upper portion of the Purcell Supergroup consists of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations. The Dutch Creek formation consists of approximately 1,200.0 m of dark grey, calcareous dolomitic mudstones. The younger Mount Nelson Formation consists of 1,000.0 meters of grey-green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstones and quartzites. This unit marks the top of the Purcell Supergroup.

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

Structures

The structural geology of the region has broadly warped westerly dipping stratigraphy cut by north- to northeasterly-trending normal faults. This structural style is typical of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a large north-plunging feature formed during the development of the Rocky Mountain Thrust and Fold belt and reactivated the normal faults just mentioned as thrusts. West of the Alki Creek Property is the Hall Creek fault that is mapped along the eastern portion of the claims. The Hall Creek fault thrusts the Creston Formation over the Aldridge Formation. The sedimentary units of the Purcell Supergroup are bounded to the north by the mid-Cretaceous White Creek Batholith that probably seals the Hall Lake fault at depth. Near this intrusion, structures are more complicated, folds become tighter and metamorphic grade is stronger.

Markers

A small but significant component of sediment that constitutes the Aldridge Formation is hemi-pelagic material. This material consists of remnants of organisms that lived in the photic zone of ancient oceans (the pelagic component) and of suspended silt introduced by rivers and wind. The resulting rock can be described as Carbonaceous Wacke Laminite (CWL), wacke being a term for mudstone. Because of the fine grain size of hemipelagic material, it settles very slowly and produces thin blanket-like layers on the sea floor. When and where no turbidites are introduced thick successions of CWL accumulate. Where no CWL is present between turbidites the turbidites are inferred to have accumulated rapidly or the turbidites eroded what CWL had accumulated. Throughout much of the Aldridge Formation one or two centimetres of CWL is commonly seen between turbidites. The LMC west of Sullivan is about 20 metres of CWL. There is 10 metres of CWL over the Sullivan deposit and there is about 10 metres of CWL interlayered with (and beneath) the unique sediments and ore horizons that constitute the Sullivan deposit.

Bar-code marker units that allow precise stratigraphic determinations in the Middle Aldridge Formation are a special case of CWL. These markers are distributed over 1500 metres of Middle Aldridge near Sullivan and, over 2500 metres to the west where the basin was thickest. Markers have pale laminations of silty material devoid of any carbonaceous material interlayered with CWL. The resulting light-dark laminations form bar-code-like patterns that have been matched from localities as great as 300 kilometres apart. About 20 marker units from 10 centimetres to about 10 metres thick have been named. At some localities these named markers may be a continuous sequence; elsewhere numerous turbidites may be intercalated in the same marker interval. Several mechanisms have been suggested for the origin of the markers, the most favoured is that they represent storm events on land that resulted in silty plumes offshore that periodically overwhelmed organic activity.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Alki Creek Project
Figure 3 - Regional Geology
Scale 1:200,000
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 11N

540000 560000 580000

5520000 5500000 5480000 5460000

LEGEND

Alki Creek Project

Regional Geology (250k)

- CPMRum - Paleozoic - Mount Roberts Formation? ultramafic rocks
- Kgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- mPrH - Proterozoic - Hellroaring Creek Stock granodioritic intrusive rocks
- mPrPA - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Aldridge Formation argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- mPrPC - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Creston Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
- mPrPD - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Dutch Creek Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
- mPrPF - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Fort Steele Formation quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
- mPrPK - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Kitchener Formation dolomitic carbonate rocks
- mPrPM - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Mount Nelson Formation quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
- mPrPN - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Nicol Creek undivided volcanic rocks
- mPrPNS - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Nicol Creek, Sheppard, Gateway, Phillips, Roosville Formations (correlates wi undivided sedimentary rocks
- mPrPV - Proterozoic - Purcell Supergroup - Van Creek Formation argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- unknown - Age Unknown - Unnamed
- uPrCmCr - Proterozoic to Paleozo - Cranbrook Formation quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
- uPrCmE - Proterozoic to Paleozo - Eager Formation limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
- uPrCmEC - Proterozoic to Paleozo - Eager and Cranbrook Formations limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
- uPrHsc - Proterozoic - Horsethief Creek Group coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- Regional Faults

Geological Contacts

- Sullivan Ore Body

0 2 4 6 8 10 km

Property Geology

Rock Types

Lower and Middle Aldridge Formation Siliciclastics

The Lower Aldridge Formation regionally consists of a rhythmic succession of laminated to thin bedded fine-grained wacke (argillite) and quarzitic wacke (argillaceous quartzite). The sequence is characterized by minor amounts of fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite which imparts a characteristic rusty weathering nature to Lower Aldridge outcrops. Beds are typically graded, and local crossbedding occurs. Intervals of massive to thick bedded quarzitic wacke or quartz arenite also occur (comparable to, and possibly equivalent to, the Footwall Quartzite unit at the Sullivan Mine). Massive to poorly bedded lenses of intraformational conglomerate occur locally near the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation and are composed of Lower Aldridge rock types in a wacke matrix. The Middle Aldridge Formation is predominantly medium to thick bedded light grey weathering wacke and quartzitic wacke turbidites consisting of medium grained massive quartz-rich bases overlain by thin wacke-subwacke (argillite) tops. Rip up clasts and flame structures are common in the bases of the quartzite beds and are indicative of a high energy, rapid deposition. Subordinate amounts of Lower Aldridge type lithologies are interbedded within the Middle Aldridge. Gabbro sills of the Moyie Intrusions intrude both Lower and Middle Aldridge, and are locally observed as dykes that crosscut stratigraphy generally obliquely but rarely at high angles.

Fragmental (Conglomerate)

This unit occurs near the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation. Many textural variations have been noted. The most common type contains rounded medium to fine grained biotitic quartzitic wacke fragments and flat tabular light grey subwacke fragments in a massive fine grained wacke matrix. Disseminated pyrrhotite commonly replaces the biotite-rich clasts, which locally become semi-massive pyrrhotite. Fragments comprise between 15-35 % of the rock, average 2.0-3.0 centimeters and are matrix supported. The matrix usually contains finely disseminated pyrrhotite, and the unit always weathers to a very rusty brown. Wacke and mudstone fragments are generally smaller and more angular than the quartzitic fragments.

Bedding is rare within the fragmental rock type itself, although intervals of normal bedded Lower Aldridge sediment commonly intercalated. Prominent slump folds commonly occur at the base of fragmental intervals suggesting that these fragmentals developed on unstable slopes, comparable to ones two to three kilometres from Sullivan on North Star Hill. Fragmental rocks locally contain quartz-feldspar-amphibole-biotite-pyrrhotite concentrations that are possible concretions. These are often accompanied with a pale bleached or a dark biotite-rich halos.

Two mechanisms explain the formation of Aldridge Formation fragmentals. Large slump conglomerate units formed during graben-type faulting and tilting at the close of Lower Aldridge time. Fragmentals also extrude onto the sea floor during dewatering of the Lower Aldridge sequence, perhaps utilizing zones of cross-strata permeability generated during sub-basin development. Both of these processes

contributed to the formation of fragmentals of the Aldridge Formation and both were critical in development of the pre-ore environment at Sullivan.

Conglomeratic Rocks

These rocks are similar in all respects to the fragmental but contain <10% clasts, usually in a massive wacke matrix. Clast types are similar to those in the fragmental unit and are unsorted. Clasts are matrix supported. Fragments tend to be smaller than in the true fragmental. This rock type grades into massive wacke.

Massive Wacke

Massive wackes commonly occur near the top of the Lower Aldridge and are usually interbedded with conglomeratic wacke or fragmental. This rock type is believed to represent a settling out of fine material following fragmental formation and is of a similar composition to the fragmental matrix. Massive wackes fill in and cover irregular topography created during the synsedimentary faulting phase.

Gabbro

The gabbro intrusions are generally sill-like and consist of medium to coarse grained amphibole-plagioclase with minor biotite and chlorite. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite is common. In places, the gabbroic intrusions have sharp chilled margins, locally with albite-chlorite or biotite alteration selvages in adjacent sediments. Gabbro contacts can also be gradual, with coarse calc-silicate assemblages replacing adjacent sediments. The gabbroic intrusions are often locally altered. Chlorite-biotite (+ calcite) alteration is common.

Structure

In the project area faults form both north and east trending structures. The Alki Creek and Patra Faults appear to be the main structural control on gold mineralization and hosts the Warren, Goldledge, Blue Peter and Mystery showings, each with significant gold grades reported from thin veins hosted within and on the margins of intrusive sills. The Alki Creek fault dips to the west and is considered the eastern boundary of the Clair grabben. Foliation within the fault show an approximate 60-70 degree dip to the west and 150 of displacement. It is inferred that the Alki Creek Fault intersects the Mathew Creek and Kimberley Faults to the north and connects to the Hellroaring Creek Stock to the south. It has been noted that the inferred position of the Alki Creek Fault through the St Mary's Valley is highly speculative and it's connection to Hellroaring creek stock is tentative at best.

The Patra Fault trends northwest and is often identified and named interchangeable as a deflection of the Alki Creek Fault. The fault is well exposed at the headwaters of Alki Creek and Murphy Creek and is marked by strong foliation and shearing with quartz veining. Shear zones and foliation have been measured to dop 60-80 degrees to the southwest, with displacement up to 300m. Timing of the fault relative to other regional structures is unknown.

Mineralization

In total there are 7 mineral occurrences on the property that can be separated into 3 main groups. Polymetallic veins associated with gabbroic intrusions are common and typically have consistent mineral assemblages including Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization. Mineralization is typically hosted by thin quartz-carbonate veinlets hosted within the gabbroic intrusions or along the contacts with the surrounding Aldridge Formation sediments. Showings included in this group are the Big Smoke South (082FNE202), Claire 12 (082FNE199), Clair 13 (082FNE201),

Two showings that contain Polymetallic veins with significant gold mineralization are hosted within the property. The mineral assemblage and gabbroic host rocks are typical of the polymetallic veins commonly found around the region. The Blue Peter (082FNE068) and Mystery (082FNE067) stand out from the common polymetallic veins due to the significant gold mineralization reported in historical assessment reports and property files. The showing are positioned along the N trend Alki Creek Fault which indicates strong structural control on Au-mineralization.

Stratabound sedex-style mineralization occurs in two known locations on the property. The Claire 21 (082FNE195) is defined as two sulphide bands (0.6-1.2 m wide) hosted in laminated quartz wacke and quartz arenites. The mineralization is fracture hosted and interpreted to represent remobilization of earlier bedded sediments. The Bootleg showing (082FNE153) is comprised of Ag-bearing float samples of altered Aldridge Fm sediments. A single drillholes intersected the horizon and returned 4.2 g/t Ag and 0.317% Pb over 0.20m.

555000 560000 565000

5510000

5505000

5500000

5495000

N

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Alki Creek Project
Figure 4 - Property Geology
Scale 1:50,000
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 11N

CLEO 29 (082FNE200)
CLEO 98 (082FNE194)
BOOTLEG (082FNE153)
CLAIR 21 (082FNE195)
CLAIR 13 (082FNE201)
GOLD LEDGE (082FNE087)
CLAIR 12 (082FNE199)
BLUE PETER (L.4059) (082FNE068)
MYSTERY (L.4058) (082FNE067)
HIGH PEA
BIG SMOKE SOUTH (082FNE202)
CLAIR WEST (082FNE063)
GARNET NO.1 (082FNE196)
CLAIR NO. 1 (082FNE206)
POLLY VENT (082FNE062)

Alki Ck/Patra Fault
Alki Ck Fault

MAT SHAFT R+1 R MEADOWBROOK SUNDOWN KID HIAWATHA GINTY? MONROE MOYIE BEEHIVE LAMB

LEGEND

Alki Creek Project

Geological Contacts

- Contact Approximate; Dikes Dash
- Contact_Assumed; Dikes_Dot; Sill Dashed; Sill Dotted
- Contact Defined; Sill Solid
- Contact Quaternary
- Fault Approximate
- Fault Assumed
- Fault Normal Approximate
- Fault Reverse Approximate; Fault Thrust Approximate
- Fault Reverse Assumed; Fault Thrust Ass

Geological Units

- Mp-Afr - Aldridge Fm Fragmental
- Mp-All - Lower Aldridge Fm
- Mp-Am - Middle Aldridge Fm
- Mp-Au - Upper Aldridge Formation
- Mp-C - Creston Formation
- Mp-M - Moyie Intrusion
- Qt-al - Quaternary Sediments
- M Stratigraphic Markers
- MinFile

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

2023 Exploration Program

The 2023 exploration program at the Alki Creek Property consisted of a single day (October 4, 2023) of prospecting completed by geologist Kerry Bates, P.Geo (Eagle Plains Resources) and geotechnician Aaron Weaver (Terralogic Exploration). The crew accessed the property via helicopter from Cranbrook, BC. Helicopter support was provided by Big Horn Helicopters (Cranbrook, BC). The purpose of the program was to investigate historical known mine workings (Blue Peter mineral occurrence) and try to replicate and better understand significant gold assay results reported in historic assessment and MinFile reports. The workers were successful in locating a historic adit, trenches and test pits that remain unnamed in historical assessment reports and is not registered as a unique Mineral Occurrence (upslope of the known Blue Peter workings). In total data was collected from 6 geostations which included the collection of 8 rock samples (grab and float) and 1 soil sample.

Rock and soil samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver, BC where they were prepped and analyzed. Refer to Appendix III for detailed description on sampling and analytical methodologies.

Total expenditures for the 2023 Exploration Program on the Alki Creek Property were approximately $13,600.00. Refer to Appendix II for a list of project expenditures.

2023 Results

Geostation KBAKG002 was collected at the entrance of an unnamed Adit, approximately 500m north of the well documented Blue Peter workings. The unnamed adit was located during the traverse by recognizing the strongly oxidize waste dump downslope of the entrance. The adit (Plate 1) entrance is unstable and partially collapsed. The adit appears to be exploiting mineralized veins at the contact between a gabbro sill (Moyie Intrusion?) and an intensely quartz altered metasediment consistent with wacke and quartzite of the middle Aldridge Formation. Veins form a general trend measured at 318°/35° and tend to pinch and swell over short distances, due to the intense fracturing and oxidation total vein widths are hard to observe but appear to only be cm's wide. Sample KBAKR001 (Plate 2) is a grab sample that consists of quartz vein material and metasediments. Sulphides hosted within the veins are heavily oxidized and pitted and difficult to identify in hand sample. The sample returned highly anomalous results including 1.24 g/t Au, 20.10 g/t Ag and 0.46% Cu. Sample AWAKR001 is a float sample collected from the waste dump down slope of the adit and contains significant chalcopyrite forming clots up to 3 cm wide with lesser arsenopyrite and galena. The sample returned highly anomalous results including 4.79 g/t Au, 51.50 g/t Ag, 0.20% As, 0.34% Cu and 0.27% Pb. A single soil sample was collected down slope of the adit mouth in an attempt to get an approximate geochemical signature for the exploited mineralized veins. The sample was not collected from a B-horizon soil and should be considered an equivalent to talus fines. The sample returned 1.00 g/t Au, 24.90 g/t Ag, 0.22 % As, 0.24% Cu and 0.20% Pb.

Geostation KBAKG003 notes the entrance of the Blue Peter Adit (Plate 5) (approximately 200m SE of it's recorded position in the public MinFile database). The entrance to the adit appears to be exploiting a 1.00-1.50 m wide shear breccia (320°/85°) (Plate 4). Breccia clasts are angular and up to 5.00 cm wide. The breccia is hosted within a broad gabbroic intrusion (Moyie Intrusion?) and clast composition varies from gabbro to quartz vein material. Quartz veins form at the margins of the gabbro and at the

entrance to the adit are heavily oxidized and coated in a yellow sulphur-rich crust. Sample KBAKR002 was chipped from the previously described shear zone and did not return results of economic significance. Sample AWAKR002 was collected from float material at the adit and contained significant massive chalcopyrite with lesser arsenopyrite hosted in quartz vein material. The sample returned 1.63% Cu.

Station KBAKG004 (Plate 5) marks a historical trench that is unmarked on previous assessment reports. The trench is approximately 21 m upslope and along strike of the adit described at station KBAKG001 and was likely an attempt to trace out the mineralization mined from the adit. The trench is approximately 5 m long, 1 m deep and 2 m wide (oriented 270°) and does not appear to have reached bedrock. Float sample AWAKR003 (Plate 6) was collected from a nearby waste dump and is comprised of chalcopyrite-galena-pyrite mineralized quartz vein material hosted in gabbroic intrusion. The sample returned 14.20 g/t Ag, 0.79% Cu and 856.00 ppm Pb. A second float sample, AWAKR004, from the same waste dump, contained large clots of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite hosted in quartz vein. The sample returned highly anomalous results including 13.80 g/t Ag, 0.57% Cu, 0.13% Pb and 0.16% Zn.

Station KBAKG005 marks another undocumented pit/trench. The trench was dug through blocky subcrop material comprised mainly of gabbro and quartz vein material. The trench is approximately 8m long, 3m deep and 5m wide and is roughly oriented at 270°.

Similar to the previous stations, KBAKG006 marks an undocumented pit. It appears that the pit failed to reach bedrock and is approximately 5x5m wide and 3m deep. Surrounding float is comprised of blocky gabbro and quartz vein material.

Table 2 – 2023 Sample Results Summary

Sample Type	Sample ID	Sample Method	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Rock	AWAKR001	Float	**4.79**	**51.50**	**1980.00**	**3430.00**	**2670.00**	35.00
	AWAKR002	Float	0.05	**7.83**	510.00	**16300.00**	21.30	265.00
	AWAKR003	Float	0.15	**14.20**	284.00	**7890.00**	856.00	481.00
	AWAKR004	Float	0.13	**13.80**	152.00	**5680.00**	**1275.00**	**1565.00**
	KBAKR001	Grab	**1.24**	**20.10**	193.00	**4600.00**	938.00	45.00
	KBAKR002	Grab	0.03	1.40	19.10	220.00	7.70	2.00
	KBAKR003	Grab	0.18	0.45	27.30	275.00	1.80	4.00
	KBAKR004	Float	0.03	**15.10**	124.50	**5430.00**	768.00	140.00
Soil	KBAKD001	Fines	**1.00**	**24.90**	**2190.00**	**2420.00**	**1970.00**	184.00

Plate 1: unnamed adit. The entrance has collapsed and the location is not noted in historical reports but a large red waste dump makes it easy to locate from the air. The workings appear to have exploited mineralized quartz veins at the contact between a gabbroic intrusion and metamorphosed sediments of the middle Aldridge Formation.

Plate 2: Sample KBAKR001 contains mineralized quartz veins up to 5 cm wide. The sample returned 1.24 g/t Au.

Plate 3: Sample KBAKR003 collected from a 1.0-1.5m wide shear brecciated hosted within a gabbroic intrusion. The Blue Peter adit appears to be exploiting mineralization that forms along the intrusive margin. Clast composition includes angular gabbro and quartz vein material.

Plate 4: Blue Peter adit entrance. Mineralization is dominated by coarse clots of chalcopyrite hosted in quartz veins.

Plate 5. Undocumented trench at geostation KBAKG004

Plate 6. Centralized waste dump between undocumented trenches. Samples AWAKR003 and 004 were collected from piles similar to this.

556800

557000

5501800

5501600

5501400

N

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

Alki Creek Project
Figure 5 - Geostations and Sample Results
Scale 1:50,000
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 11N

KBAKG001

KBAKG005

KBAKG004

AWAKR003 (151, 7890, 856, 481)

KBAKG006

KBAKG002

KBAKR004 (26, 5430, 768, 140)

KBAKR001 (1240, 4600, 938, 45)

KBAKD001 (1000, 2420, 1970, 184)

AWAKR001 (4790, 3430, 2670, 35)

1102769

KBAKG003

KBAKR003 (178, 275, 1.8, 4)

KBAKR002 (30, 220, 7.7, 2)

AWAKR002 (50, 16300, 21.3, 265)

LEGEND

- MinFile
- 2023 Geostation
- 2023 Rock Sample (Au (ppb), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm), Zn (ppm))
- 2023 Soil Sample (Au (ppb), Cu (ppm), Pb, (ppm), Zn (ppm))
- Alki Creek Project Tenure

Geological Contacts

- Contact Approximate; Dikes Dash
- Fault Reverse Approximate; Fault Thrust Approximate

Geological Units

- Mp-Alup
- Mp-Am
- Mp-M

0 50 100 150 200 m

Discussion & Conclusions

The Alki Creek project was staked to assess the property for two main deposit types. The property has been historically recognized to hold significant potential to host SEDEX-style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization similar to the Sullivan Deposit approximately 10 km to the east. The project also includes structurally controlled gold-mineralization potential along the Alki Creek and Petra thrust faults. Significant gold results have been reported from the Goldledge, Warren showings (outside of the current project boundaries) which are structurally connected to the Blue Peter and Mystery occurrences along a historically mapped Petra/Alki thrust fault system. The focus of the 2023 exploration program was to locate and investigate gold mineralization at historical workings to determine the potential to host economic gold grades. The most significant gold results were returned from samples collected at an unnamed adit recorded at station KBAKG002. Due to the collapsed nature and lack of documentation of the adit, it is unclear the width and grade of the vein being exploited. Sample KBAKR001 and AWAKR001 returned 1.24 g/t Au and 4.79 g/t Au respectively. The results warrant further follow up to determine the nature of the host rock, thickness of veins and paragenesis of Au emplacement. The mineralization at this location appears to be hosted in veins at the contact between a gabbroic intrusion and middle Aldridge Formation sediments. Historically the intrusions have been mapped as Moyie Sills, a syndepositional intrusion interpreted to intrude Alridge sediments prior to significant burial and consolidation. Regionally these gabbroic sills are known to host thin, polymetallic veins that typically return elevated concentrations of Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn, and historically have been exploited by small scale mining operations. However, significant Au concentrations reported on the Alki Creek property are considered regionally uncommon. Samples collected from surrounding unnamed trenches shows there was some attempt by explorers to trace the vein network but it appears the past operators had difficulty reaching bedrock. Samples AWAKR003 and 004 returned significant concentrations of base metals, however, they were collected from piles of mine waste so the in-situ location of the materials could not be verified. Significant concentrations of Au reported through assay is sporadic. At the time of reporting the association between Au mineralization and the other elements in the polymetallic suite remains unclear and warrants further study through petrographic and SEM techniques. Due to the short nature of the 2023 program the property could not be adequately assessed for SEDEX-style base metal potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further exploration is warranted to advance the Alki Creek property.

Mineralized vein material from an unnamed adit returned significant Au results and requires further follow up to assess economic potential.

- Detailed mapping and sampling of the Alki Creek drainage to better understand the complex structures that appear to be spatially correlated to Au mineralization.
- Detailed petrography of gabbroic intrusions known to host Au-mineralization to determine paragenesis of mineralization and further constrain interpretation of intrusion emplacement within the Aldridge Formation.
- Detailed petrographic and SEM analysis of mineralized samples to determine the nature of gold mineralization and its association with silver and other base metals in the polymetallic system.
- Reconnaissance scale soil and stream sediment sampling in the Alki Creek and Mathew Creek drainages to focus exploration effort for both SEDEX-style and structurally controlled Au mineralization.
- Mechanical trenching surrounding historical adits to further trace mineralized vein systems
- 50m spacing soil sampling including multi-element and fire assay within the Alki Creek Drainage to better constrain surface projections of mineralized vein systems.

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Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kerry Bates, do hereby certify that:

I am a senior geologist employed by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. with business address: Suite 200, 44-12th Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree (Earth Sciences) from Dalhousie University in 2011 and a Master of Science degree (Geological Sciences) from the University of Manitoba in 2016.

I have continuously worked as geologist since my graduation in 2011.

I am currently registered (in good standing) as a Professional Geologist with Engineers and Geoscientists BC (EGBC), Registration Number 51216

I was a member of the field team that completed the exploration work included in this report and I have reviewed all of the 2023 data included.

I have written the assessment report titled "2023 Assessment Report for the Alki Creek Property" dated May 6, 2024.

Dated this 6th day of May, 2024, in Cranbrook, British Columbia.

Kerry Bates, P.Geo.

Appendix II

Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Kerry Bates, P.Geo (Senior Geo)	04-Oct-23	1	$850.00	$850.00	
Aaron Weaver (Geotech)	04-Oct-23	1	$550.00	$550.00	
				$1,400.00	**$1,400.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Pre-Field Planning/General Research	Kerry Bates	34.0	$102.00	$3,468.00	
Data Management	Kerry Bates	7.5	$102.00	$765.00	
Report Prep/Interp	Kerry Bates	36.0	$102.00	$3,672.00	
				$7,905.00	**$7,905.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Soil	*1 sample*	1.0	$72.33	$72.33	
Rock	*8 samples*	8.0	$57.44	$459.53	
				$531.86	**$531.86**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Helicopter (hours)	Big Horn Helicopters, Astar B2	1.1	$2,900.00	$3,190.00	
				$3,190.00	**$3,190.00**
Miscellaneous					
Fees on Disbursements (15%)				$561.09	
				$561.09	**$561.09**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Tablets, Field Kits, First Aid, Emergency communication			$18.75	
				$18.75	**$18.75**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$13,606.70**

Appendix III

Sample Data & Geochemical Methods

APPENDIX 3.1: SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Rock Samples

Rocks were collected from outcrop or as float with a rock hammer or geotool 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. Wherever possible 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 the office, 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 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 then sent for geochemical analysis by ALS Geochemistry, North Vancouver.

Soil Samples

The soil samples was collected using a geotool. All of the sampling data was recorded in an app developed by Terralogic Exploration Inc. on ruggedized Android phones. At the end of the day, the sampling data and soil photos were transferred from the field notebook to a centralized database where any sampling discrepancies could be identified and fixed. The sample was laid out to dry and sample numbers were compared to those from the Androids.

At the end of the 2023 field program, all 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 then sent for geochemical analysis by ALS Geochemistry, North Vancouver.

APPENDIX 3.2 ALS ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

In 2023, 42 rock samples were sent for geochemical analysis by ALS Geochemistry, Whitehorse, Yk.

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 HCl leach before undergoing sodium peroxide fusion combined with ICP-MS analysis to determine trace element composition (ME-MS89L)

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

Soil samples were prepared and dry sieved to 180 microns (PREP-41), before undergoing analysis for 51 elements by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy and mass spectrometry (ME-MS41) using an aqua regia digest, followed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy analysis for ore grade zinc (ME-OG46). Ultra trace level gold was determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry of aqua regia digestion for super trace detection limits (Au-ST43).

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) as well as inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry for ore grade elements silver, lead and zinc (ME-OG62). Gold concentration was analyzed by 30 g fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy (Au-AA23).

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

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

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

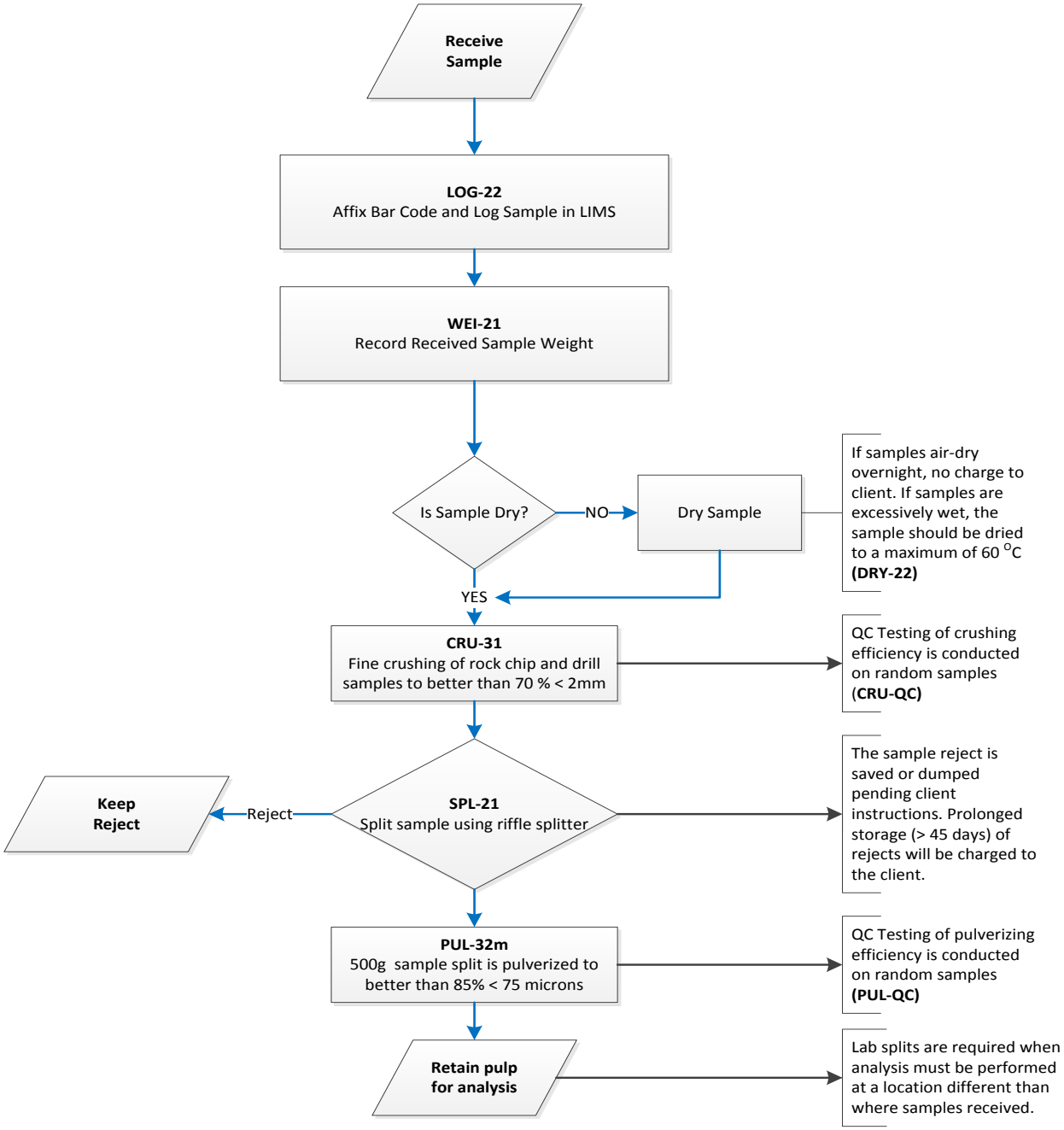
The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A 500g split is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for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

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

Flow Chart -

Sample Preparation Package – PREP-31H

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



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

Sample Decomposition:

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

Analytical Method:

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

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

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

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

List of Reportable Analytes:

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

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

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

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

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

Sample Decomposition:

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

Analytical Method:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample Decomposition:

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

Analytical Method:

Gravimetric

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

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

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

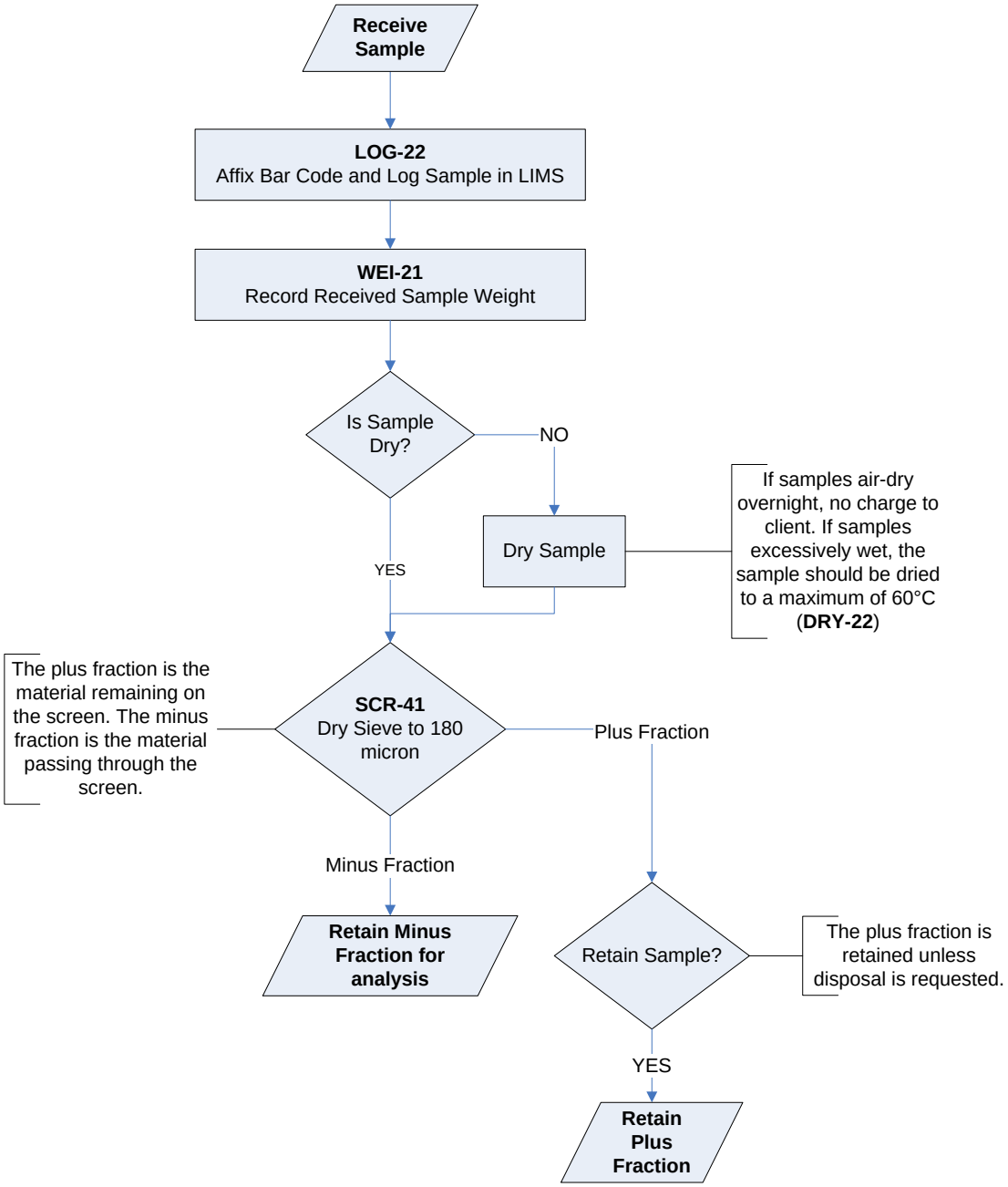
PREP-41
Standard Preparation: Dry sample and dry-sieve to -180 micron

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

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

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

Sample Preparation Flowchart Package –PREP-41



Au-ST43 & Au-ST44

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

Sample Decomposition:

Aqua regia gold digestion (GEO-AuAR01/02)

Analytical Method:

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)

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

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

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

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

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

ME-MS41: Ultra-Trace Level Method Using ICP MS and ICP-AES

Sample Decomposition:

Aqua Regia Digestion (GEO-AR01)

Analytical Method:

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

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples are then analysed by ICP-MS for the remaining suite of elements. The analytical results are corrected for inter element spectral interferences.

List of Reportable Analytes:

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Silver	Ag	ppm	0.01	100
Aluminum	Al	%	0.01	25
Arsenic	As	ppm	0.1	10,000
Gold	Au	ppm	0.02	25
Boron	B	ppm	10	10,000
Barium	Ba	ppm	10	10,000
Beryllium	Be	ppm	0.05	1,000
Bismuth	Bi	ppm	0.01	10,000
Calcium	Ca	%	0.01	25
Cadmium	Cd	ppm	0.01	1,000
Cerium	Ce	ppm	0.02	500
Cobalt	Co	ppm	0.1	10,000
Chromium	Cr	ppm	1	10,000
Cesium	Cs	ppm	0.05	500
Copper	Cu	ppm	0.2	10,000
Iron	Fe	%	0.01	50
Gallium	Ga	ppm	0.05	10,000
Germanium	Ge	ppm	0.05	500
Hafnium	Hf	ppm	0.02	500
Mercury	Hg	ppm	0.01	10,000
Indium	In	ppm	0.005	500
Potassium	K	%	0.01	10
Lanthanum	La	ppm	0.2	10,000
Lithium	Li	ppm	0.1	10,000
Magnesium	Mg	%	0.01	25
Manganese	Mn	ppm	5	50,000
Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	0.05	10,000
Sodium	Na	%	0.01	10
Niobium	Nb	ppm	0.05	500
Nickel	Ni	ppm	0.2	10,000

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Phosphorus	P	ppm	10	10,000
Lead	Pb	ppm	0.2	10,000
Rubidium	Rb	ppm	0.1	10,000
Rhenium	Re	ppm	0.001	50
Sulphur	S	%	0.01	10
Antimony	Sb	ppm	0.05	10,000
Scandium	Sc	ppm	0.1	10,000
Selenium	Se	ppm	0.2	1,000
Tin	Sn	ppm	0.2	500
Strontium	Sr	ppm	0.2	10,000
Tantalum	Ta	ppm	0.01	500
Tellurium	Te	ppm	0.01	500
Thorium	Th	ppm	0.2	10,000
Titanium	Ti	%	0.005	10
Thallium	Tl	ppm	0.02	10,000
Uranium	U	ppm	0.05	10,000
Vanadium	V	ppm	1	10,000
Tungsten	W	ppm	0.05	10,000
Yttrium	Y	ppm	0.05	500
Zinc	Zn	ppm	2	10,000
Zirconium	Zr	ppm	0.5	500

***NOTE**: In the majority of geological matrices, data reported from an aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of the particular analyte.*

Appendix IV

Sample Results & Certificates of Analysis

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	UTM Zone	E (UTM)	N (UTM)	Loc Method	Accuracy (m)	Elev (m)	Elev Method	Sample Type	Purpose	Channel Length (m)	Channel Azimuth	Channel Inclination	Lith Major	Lith Minor	Colour Weathered	Colour Fresh	Grainsize	Texture	Mineralized	Altered	Is Vein	Least Altered	Mass (kg)	Status	Shipment
AWAKR001	AK	AW	2023-10-04	11N	556828	5501701					grab	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001
AWAKR002	AK	AW	2023-10-04	11N	556783	5501301					grab	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001
AWAKR003	AK	AW	2023-10-04	11N	556817	5501731					grab	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001
AWAKR004	AK	AW	2023-10-04	11N	556817	5501731					grab	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001
KBAKR001	AK	KB	2023-10-04	11N	556828	5501714	gps		1919	gps	grab	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001
KBAKR002	AK	KB	2023-10-04	11N	556778	5501305			1772	gps	grab	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001
KBAKR003	AK	KB	2023-10-04	11N	556778	5501305			1772	gps	chip	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001
KBAKR004	AK	KB	2023-10-04	11N	556805	5501719			1914	gps	grab	assay				quartz vein						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE		complete	AK23-001

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Bucket	Notes	Source	Type	Class	Ag (ppm)	Al (pct)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	B (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Br (ppm)	C (pct)	Ca (pct)	Cd (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)
AWAKR001	AK	AW	2023-10-04	1	Quartz vein material from waste dump next to unnamed addit. Contains significant clots of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and gal																		
AWAKR002	AK	AW	2023-10-04	1	Quartz vein material from waste dump at the entrance of the Blue Peter workings. Sample contains significant chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineraliza																		
AWAKR003	AK	AW	2023-10-04	1	Quartz vein material from waste dump at unnamed trench location. Sample contains significant chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineraliza																		
AWAKR004	AK	AW	2023-10-04	1	Quartz vein material from waste dump at unnamed trench location. Sample contains significant chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite mineraliza																		
KBAKR001	AK	KB	2023-10-04	1	Dominantly Quartz vein material hosted at gabbro/sed contact. Mineralization dominated by pyrrhotite, galena and chalcopy																		
KBAKR002	AK	KB	2023-10-04	1	Sample collected from 1.5m wide shear breccia hosted in gabbro. Mineralization is weak, clasts comprised of gabbro and quartz vein mate																		
KBAKR003	AK	KB	2023-10-04	1	Sample collected from the entrance of the blue peter adit. Contains metamorphised sediment hosting weakly mineralized quartz																		
KBAKR004	AK	KB	2023-10-04	1	Quartz vein float from waste dump sourround historic trench. Vein material hosts signficant pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite and minor gal																		

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Cs (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Fe (pct)	Ga (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Ge (ppm)	Hf (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Ho (ppm)	In (ppm)	K (pct)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mg (pct)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (pct)	Nb (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	P (pct)	Pb (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pr (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Rb (ppm)	Re (ppm)	S (pct)
AWAKR001	AK	AW	2023-10-04																														
AWAKR002	AK	AW	2023-10-04																														
AWAKR003	AK	AW	2023-10-04																														
AWAKR004	AK	AW	2023-10-04																														
KBAKR001	AK	KB	2023-10-04																														
KBAKR002	AK	KB	2023-10-04																														
KBAKR003	AK	KB	2023-10-04																														
KBAKR004	AK	KB	2023-10-04																														

APPENDIX 4: Rock

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Ti (pct)	Tl (ppm)	U (ppm)	V (ppm)	W (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
AWAKR001	AK	AW	2023-10-04																			
AWAKR002	AK	AW	2023-10-04																			
AWAKR003	AK	AW	2023-10-04																			
AWAKR004	AK	AW	2023-10-04																			
KBAKR001	AK	KB	2023-10-04																			
KBAKR002	AK	KB	2023-10-04																			
KBAKR003	AK	KB	2023-10-04																			
KBAKR004	AK	KB	2023-10-04																			

APPENDIX 4: Soil

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	UTM Zone	E (UTM)	N (UTM)	Loc Method	Accuracy (m)	Elev (m)	Elev Method	Sample Type	Purpose	Colour 1	Colour 2	Horizon	Depth (cm)	Slope	Outcrop	Permafrost	pH	Quality	Shortnote 1	Shortnote 2	Status	Mass (kg)	Shipment	Bucket
KBAKD001	AK	KB	2023-10-04	11N	556828	5501704	gps				soil	assay				10	20	FALSE	FALSE		4			complete			

APPENDIX 4: Soil

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Notes	Source	Type	Class	Ag (ppm)	Al (pct)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	B (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Br (ppm)	C (pct)	Ca (pct)	Cd (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
KBAKD001	AK	KB	2023-10-04	collected from fines at mouth of unnamed addit. Not a true B-horizon soil, Mine waste sampling																				

APPENDIX 4: Soil

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Dy (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Fe (pct)	Ga (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Ge (ppm)	Hf (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Ho (ppm)	In (ppm)	K (pct)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mg (pct)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (pct)	Nb (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	P (pct)	Pb (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pr (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Rb (ppm)
KBAKD001	AK	KB	2023-10-04																											

APPENDIX 4: Soil

Sample	Project	Sampler	Sample Date	Re (ppm)	S (pct)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Ti (pct)	Tl (ppm)	U (ppm)	V (ppm)	W (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
KBAKD001	AK	KB	2023-10-04																					

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

Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2023
Account: TELOEX

CERTIFICATE VA23327635

Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

P.O. No.: Alki Creek

This report is for 8 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 13-NOV-2023.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

KERRY B.	VANESSA BEACH	JESSE CAMPBELL

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

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

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

Signature:

Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

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

Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2023
Account: TELOEX

Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327635

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2
KBAKR001		0.98	1.240	20.1	0.10	193.0	10	<0.05	154.5	0.04	1.02	0.39	34.3	22	0.12	4600
KBAKR002		0.74	0.030	1.40	0.04	19.1	<10	<0.05	1.56	0.02	<0.02	0.32	0.6	28	0.10	220
KBAKR003		0.54	0.178	0.45	0.06	27.3	<10	<0.05	0.89	0.03	<0.02	0.57	2.4	27	0.16	275
KBAKR004		0.70	0.026	15.10	0.08	124.5	<10	<0.05	29.9	2.24	3.60	0.38	112.5	15	0.12	5430
AWAKR001		0.82	4.79	51.5	0.07	1980	<10	<0.05	422	0.04	1.41	2.80	49.9	27	0.08	3430
AWAKR002		1.94	0.050	7.83	0.30	510	10	<0.05	1.49	0.70	9.18	4.10	349	32	2.45	>10000
AWAKR003		2.34	0.151	14.20	3.51	284	120	0.54	39.8	1.93	7.73	14.30	85.3	30	1.67	7890
AWAKR004		1.30	0.131	13.80	1.91	152.0	90	0.32	47.2	1.18	17.15	7.07	42.2	26	1.36	5680

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327635

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
KBAKR001		3.24	0.46	0.10	<0.1	0.203	0.03	<0.5	0.4	<0.01	63	2.62	0.03	0.1	4.4	10
KBAKR002		3.02	0.38	0.07	<0.1	0.006	0.01	<0.5	0.4	<0.01	39	3.21	0.01	0.1	1.0	20
KBAKR003		3.34	0.26	0.05	<0.1	0.006	0.01	<0.5	0.9	0.01	45	3.04	0.01	0.1	1.3	30
KBAKR004		11.90	0.40	0.14	<0.1	0.207	0.02	<0.5	0.4	0.02	318	2.42	0.01	<0.1	63.3	10
AWAKR001		3.05	0.27	0.07	<0.1	0.298	0.02	1.2	<0.2	<0.01	81	3.21	0.03	<0.1	5.4	20
AWAKR002		5.00	1.64	0.08	<0.1	0.051	0.01	1.8	1.4	0.19	200	3.68	0.01	0.1	22.6	10
AWAKR003		8.17	8.37	0.10	0.2	0.894	0.79	6.3	9.5	0.72	551	2.10	0.88	1.2	24.4	150
AWAKR004		5.18	5.47	0.07	0.1	0.672	0.58	3.4	4.9	0.27	635	1.99	0.45	0.6	13.5	80

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Account: TELOEX

Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327635

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.02	0.1
KBAKR001		938	1.6	<0.002	1.44	0.65	0.8	13	0.8	2.0	<0.05	10.15	0.03	<0.005	0.03	<0.1
KBAKR002		7.7	0.3	<0.002	0.08	0.18	4.1	10	0.4	0.8	<0.05	0.39	0.05	0.006	0.02	<0.1
KBAKR003		1.8	0.7	<0.002	0.14	0.17	25.7	7	0.2	1.1	<0.05	0.41	0.07	0.009	0.02	<0.1
KBAKR004		768	0.8	0.002	7.01	0.25	1.1	12	0.6	18.4	<0.05	1.89	0.03	<0.005	0.03	0.1
AWAKR001		2670	0.7	<0.002	0.95	1.65	0.7	11	0.4	1.6	<0.05	17.00	0.07	<0.005	0.05	0.1
AWAKR002		21.3	1.4	0.005	3.03	0.73	7.6	10	8.9	9.7	<0.05	0.53	0.04	0.012	0.03	<0.1
AWAKR003		856	35.9	0.002	2.41	0.69	15.0	4	2.9	37.9	0.09	1.69	2.10	0.100	0.14	0.3
AWAKR004		1275	28.2	<0.002	0.83	0.26	10.0	4	1.8	15.6	<0.05	1.45	1.00	0.049	0.15	0.3

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Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2023
Account: TELOEX

Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327635

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Cu-OG62
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Cu
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.001
KBAKR001		4	0.4	0.2	45	0.6	
KBAKR002		5	11.6	2.2	2	0.5	
KBAKR003		4	0.3	3.7	4	0.6	
KBAKR004		2	0.4	1.4	140	<0.5	
AWAKR001		2	0.1	1.2	35	<0.5	
AWAKR002		27	0.2	4.9	265	<0.5	1.630
AWAKR003		109	5.8	3.2	481	6.8	
AWAKR004		66	2.2	3.1	1565	3.0	

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Finalized Date: 6-DEC-2023
Account: TELOEX

Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327635

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

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

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

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

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Finalized Date: 13-DEC-2023
Account: TELOEX

CERTIFICATE VA23327638

Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

P.O. No.: Alki Creek

This report is for 1 sample of Soil submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 13-NOV-2023.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

KERRY B.	VANESSA BEACH	JESSE CAMPBELL

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AROR43	Au AR Overrange - 25g	
Au-ST43	Super Trace Au - 25g AR	ICP-MS
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	

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

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

Signature:

Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

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Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327638

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ST43 Au ppm 0.0001	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1
KBAKD001		0.66	>0.1000	24.9	1.73	2190	1.47	<10	40	0.26	193.0	0.07	1.06	13.55	71.3	16

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Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327638

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
KBAKD001		1.62	2420	17.65	7.43	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.734	0.05	5.0	11.3	0.36	688	1.68	0.01

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Project: Alki Creek (Shipment AK23-001)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327638

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2
KBAKD001		0.96	25.0	1030	1970	11.6	0.001	0.39	0.97	9.3	15.4	2.3	4.9	0.02	10.10	2.5

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327638

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	Au-AROR43
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Au
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	0.01
KBAKD001		0.060	0.12	0.75	56	7.46	4.26	184	3.7	1.00

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23327638

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

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

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Au-AROR43	Au-ST43	LOG-22	ME-MS41
SCR-41	WEI-21		