

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 42206



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: **2023 EXPLORATION REPORT ON THE WINDFALL LIMESTONE PROPERTY**

TOTAL COST: **\$4,115.50**

AUTHOR(S): **PAUL HOOGENDOORN**

SIGNATURE(S): *Paul Hoogendoorn*

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

YEAR OF WORK: **2022, 2023, 2024**

PROPERTY NAME: **WINDFALL**

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

1083152 – Windfall

1080896 – Rundle Rock

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: **Limestone**

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: None – N/A

MINING DIVISION: Laird

NTS / BCGS: 093P

LATITUDE: 55° 4'17.6"

LONGITUDE: 121°43'19.4" (at centre of work)

UTM Zone: 10

EASTING: 581600

NORTHING: 6103500

OWNER(S): PAUL HOOGENDOORN

MAILING ADDRESS:

596 Alexander Avenue Fort St John, B.C.

OPERATOR(S) Renew Commodities Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS:

c/o same as above

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

Mississippian, Carboniferous, Rundle, Limestone, Front Ranges, Thrust fault, calcium carbonate, Ancestral North America, Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin, Foreland belt, Titanium, Chert

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

39806

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)		ON WHICH CLAIMS		PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
9 WD-XRF Rock	9	EA	1083152	1080896	\$3,800.00
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	1	HA	1083152		\$315.50
				TOTAL COST	\$4,115.50

2023 EXPLORATION REPORT ON THE WINDFALL LIMESTONE PROPERTY

**Describing an initial limestone prospecting program on Mineral
Tenures 1080896, 1083152**

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia



Paul Hoogendoorn

for

Renew Commodities Ltd.

Fort St. John, B.C.

September 2024



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Introduction

This Assessment Report describes an initial LIMESTONE EXPLORATION PROGRAM undertaken on the WINDFALL LIMESTONE property by its Owners and Operators. The Windfall Limestone mineral property is owned by Renew Commodities Ltd., a B.C. corporation owned by Chad Chapple and Paul Hoogendoorn, who also performed the work described in this Report.

The exploration work described in this Assessment Report was performed on several dates throughout the period 2022 – 2024. This Assessment Report has been prepared and submitted to satisfy British Columbia assessment reporting requirements for the maintenance of the mineral tenures. The author is the registered owner of the subject mineral tenures and also participated in the exploration program.

The exploration work program described in this Assessment Report is referred to herein as the “2023 EXPLORATION WORK”. This title has been proposed for ease of reference; for clarity, the work described spanned the longer period 2022-2024.

The exploration performed by Renew Commodities Ltd. on the Windfall Limestone property since 2021 (see: Assessment Report #39,806) represents a greenfield limestone exploration program with no previously recorded mineral exploration within the claim block.

Background and overview

The purpose of the 2023 EXPLORATION WORK was the continued assessment of a mapped belt of Mississippian-aged limestone that has been assigned by the B.C. Geological Survey to the “Rundle Group”. The 2023 EXPLORATION WORK sought to understand and evaluate the potential of the claim-block to host a resource of commercial- grade limestone at a viable development location.

The prospecting work in 2023 extended the area of interest east and downslope of the area worked in 2021. This shift in focus was sparked by the new road building, which provided new access and road cut bedrock exposure that was not anticipated by the author in 2021.

In 2022, third-party road building for forestry activities in the general project area exposed prospective Rundle-belt limestone of various lithologies. The rocks exposed in these road cuts were very attractively situated from an extraction perspective (e.g., close to existing roads, low strip ratio), and Contractor sought to evaluate their geochemical and geological quality and thereby their marketability.

Overall, the Windfall mineral property area was chosen for field prospecting based on a desktop evaluation of possible limestone sources in the Peace District that was performed by the authors in 2020. The desktop evaluation was undertaken in response to the countervailing circumstances of (a) anticipated demand for limestone in various industries and for novel applications (e.g., agriculture / soil amendment, environmental construction, civil construction, acid rock mitigation, noxious vegetation control e.g. clubroot and algae) versus (b) emergent land use restrictions within areas underlain by limestone bedrock in the Foreland belt/Front Ranges (e.g., various caribou reserves and ungulate ranges) that would greatly restrict supply. The initial ‘prospect generation’ desktop analysis that identified the Windfall tenure as a worthwhile prospecting target considered:

- geological factors (per B.C. Geological Survey bedrock maps).
- environmental criteria (e.g., locations outside of ungulate/caribou reserve and exclusion zones).
- cultural criteria (e.g., locations with no known archaeological sites); and
- economic criteria (especially proximity to existing resource roads and markets).

In the author’s estimation at the time, the Windfall project area scored favorably on all evaluation criteria, given that it is (a) underlain by the Rundle formation (which is productive for limestone elsewhere in the

Front Range), (b) is overlapping an existing disturbance and (c) is located outside the caribou range reserves. Accordingly, it was map-staked by the author and slated for field evaluation in 2021.

The author's 2021 Exploration program identified agricultural-quality / high purity limestone along the top of the clearcut in the central part of tenure 1080557, at a location that appears to be near the stratigraphic top of the Mississippian-aged Rundle stratigraphy immediately below the Mississippian – Triassic unconformity.

The 2023 program investigated the lower (older) portions of the Rundle succession, near the presumed base of the (stratigraphic bottom) of the Rundle formation.

Economic geology overview

Carbonates of the Rundle Group are prospective for commercial grade limestone across much of the Canadian Rocky Mountain Front Ranges. Further south, in Alberta, the formation produces from quarries near Cadomin, Nordegg, Exshaw, and Blairmore (Holter; Krueger et al). The Rundle Group is also economically relevant in northeast B.C., with limestone pits developed north of Windfall in both the Sukunka River area (BC Minfile records #093P 023 and 093P 003) and the Pine Pass (West Pine Quarry).

Mississippian limestone of the Rundle formation outcrops within the Front Ranges where continental tectonics have overthrust the Mississippian beds over Cretaceous shales, exposing these rocks over and above much younger strata. The following description is provided of the Rundle Group within the B.C. foreland belt:

The group is the main cliff-forming unit of the Front Range (Hart Ranges) in the northern Rocky Mountains. It comprises up to 450 metres of limestone and dolomite with locally abundant chert nodules and interbedded siltstone... In general, the limestones of the Rundle Group become more argillaceous and dolomitic up section. Purer limestones exhibiting minor to moderate contamination by chert and dolomite seem to be confined to the base of the group. Massive resistant beds of extreme purity can be found in both northeastern and southeastern British Columbia (Fischl).

Locally, the Rundle Group is present within a roughly 5-kilometer-wide syncline of carbonate rocks thrust upwards to form the northwest trending Rocky Mountain Front Ranges. The erosional resistance of the Mississippian and overlaying Triassic carbonates contributes to the distinctive wedge shape of the Front Ranges and gives the over-thrust carbonate successions topographic prominence.

Limestone has numerous commercial purposes, including as an industrial feedstock for cement, as a construction aggregate, as an agricultural soil additive (where it is valued for its ability to neutralize acid-prone soils), and for chemical manufacturing. Recently, it has been recognized for its value for environmental remediation, its usefulness for the neutralization of metal toxins in soil, and its potential as a binding agent for the sequestration of carbon. Other uses include as a treatment for clubroot infestation in canola growing districts, and as an algae inhibitor in lakes. These new and emergent demand sources piqued interest in the limestone potential of the B.C. Peace district. While quality limestone is common throughout the Front Ranges, much of the prospective stratigraphy is in parks, wilderness areas, and caribou protection zones. These land-use conflicts drastically limit the recoverable limestone resource of the Canadian Rockies, creating a natural business case for the development of the Windfall prospect.

Tenure information

The Windfall Property consists of the following map-staked mineral tenures:

Title Number	Claim Name	Registered Owner	Map Number	Good To Date*	Status	Area (ha)
1080557	GREYSTONE 1	144909 (100%)	093P	2026/JUN/06	GOOD	240.83
1080896	RUNDLE ROCK	144909 (100%)	093P	2026/JUN/06	GOOD	18.52
1083152	WINDFALL	144909 (100%)	093P	2026/JUN/06	GOOD	55.56
1083153	WINDFALL II	144909 (100%)	093P	2025/FEB/14	GOOD	18.52
1083367	WINDFALL EAST I	144909 (100%)	093P	2025/FEB/14	GOOD	18.52
1104600	Syncline Lime	144909 (100%)	093P	2025/JUN/06	GOOD	111.11
1104601	Lime Valley	144909 (100%)	093P	2025/JUN/06	GOOD	74.12
						537.19

The Good-to-dates shown are subject to the Ministry's acceptance of this Report.

The tenures comprising the Windfall Property are held by Paul Hoogendoorn, Free Miner Certificate 144909, while the beneficial owner is Renew Commodities Ltd., a private B.C. corporation. The tenures are otherwise free and clear of any royalty, option agreement, earn-in rights, or similar agreement.

The Windfall Property is located within the consultative areas and traditional lands of the following First Nations:

- Doig River First Nation
- Saulteau First Nations
- Halfway River First Nation
- West Moberly First Nations
- Blueberry River First Nations
- Horse Lake First Nation (Alberta)
- McLeod Lake Indian Band

In addition to their traditional interests, the First Nations of northeastern B.C. also have certain land rights to the project area pursuant to Treaty 8. Renew Commodities Ltd. recognizes the legal and traditional interests of these First Nations in the Windfall Property and is committed to explore and develop these claims with respect, due consultation, and meaningful engagement. Renew Commodities Ltd. has engaged in consultation with the impacted First Nations in the course of the 2023 Exploration Program.

Location information

The 2023 Windfall Property exploration work area is centered at the following location:

Location summary
581600 E
6103500 N
UTM Zone 10
1130m elevation

By air, the property is 47km west of Tumbler Ridge and 70km south of Chetwynd. The Windfall Property is located on the east flanking slopes of the Hart Ranges, which locally constitute the Front Ranges of the Northern B.C. Rocky Mountains. Mt. Crum, 7km south-southeast of the property, is the prominent local landmark.

Access and Directions

Since the re-activation of the Windfall Creek Forest Service Road (FSR) in spring 2021 by timber interests, the Property enjoys easy summer access by 4x4 pick-up truck. The Windfall Creek FSR is a radio-controlled gravel resource road with high-grade bridges and culverts suitable for light- and heavy- truck traffic. At higher elevations, the Windfall Creek FSR services timber harvesting of mature spruce and pine forests, and at lower elevations it supports natural gas operations and former coal operations in the Bullmoose Field. There is also active recreational traffic in the area, including snowmobile users and Tumbler Ridge 'Geopark' guests.

Driving directions are as follows:

- From the junction of Hwy 29 (Don Phillips Way) and Hwy 97 (Hart Highway) east of Chetwynd, B.C., travel 67km south to the Bullmoose Mine Road. The junction of Hwy 29 and the Bullmoose Mine Road is located at 610090 m E x 6120874 N. Access to the Bullmoose Mine Road can also be found by heading north from Tumbler Ridge.
- Follow the Bullmoose Mine Road west, travel 17km to the Windfall Creek FSR intersection. The turnoff is at 597643 E x 6111399 N, at the Bullmoose Mine substation.
- Continue south, then west along the Windfall Creek FSR until Kilometer 38 from the substation. From a junction at 580579 E x 6103438 N (within tenure 1083152), existing logging access trails provide access to the 2023 exploration worksites.

While the Windfall Creek FSR is ready for heavy industrial traffic, the low-grade access trails within the claim-block itself would need widening and culvert repair/re-instatement in bar ditches to accommodate industrial traffic. The access trails are otherwise suitable for 4x4 vehicles during exploration and development phases.

Road users on the radio-controlled Windfall Creek FSR should have CB Radios tuned to the B.C. "RR" channels.

Other services

Workforce

All labor, equipment, and supply services needed for exploration and development are located at Tumbler Ridge, Chetwynd and Dawson Creek, B.C. Northeast B.C. has a large industrial workforce with plant and equipment of every form. Tumbler Ridge and Chetwynd both have active traditions of coal mining, with many skilled miners and specialized equipment.

Water

Water suitable for every stage of exploration and development is available from year-round creeks within or near the property. Potentially viable water sources (subject to permitting) include:

- 581600 E x 6102943 N (within tenure 1080896)
- 580446 E x 6103390 N (within tenure 1080557)
- 580175 E x 6103627 N (within tenure 1080557)

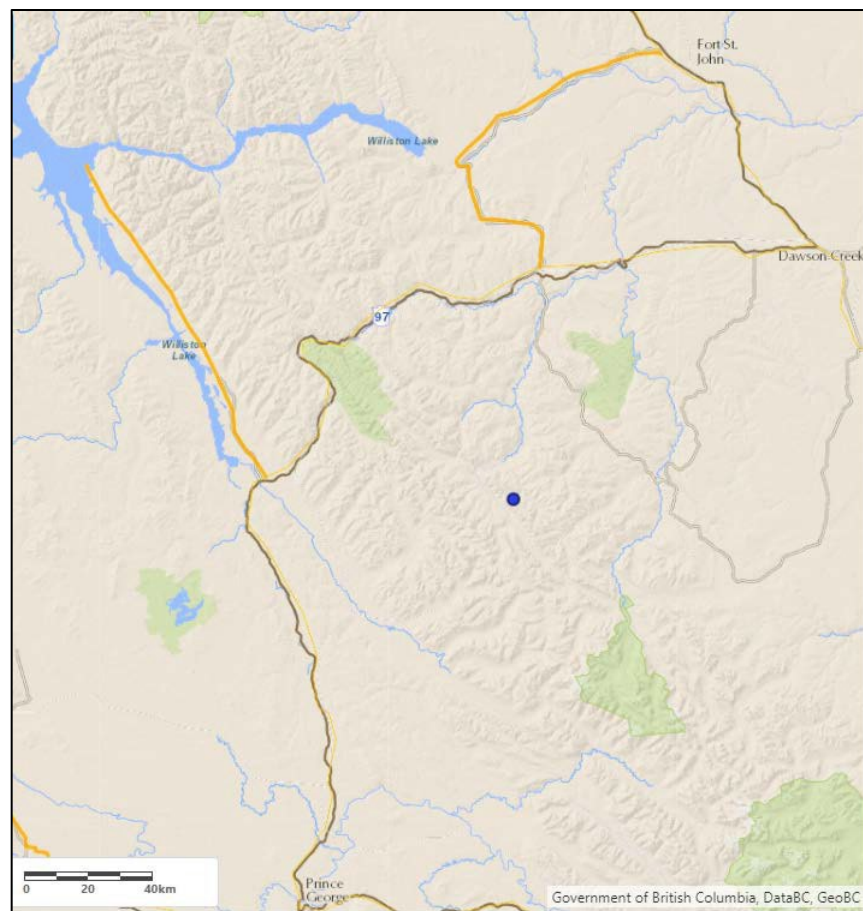
As these watercourses can be reached using existing road crossings, water sufficient for exploration can be accessed and withdrawn without new in-stream works, consistent with the Owners 'environmental stewardship goals.

Railway

A siding and railway load-out site exists 18km south from Bullmoose Road on Hwy 29, at a large CN Rail siding previously installed for coal marketing. Rail load-out from this site would likely represent the lowest cost bulk transport alternative to central Canadian and coastal markets, if rail service could be secured on reasonable terms.

General location

The property is located in the Laird Mining Division in Northeastern B.C., in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. The general location relative to the provincial highway system and major communities is shown below.



Physiography

The subject Windfall tenures are located on the rugged eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains 'Front Range', in an alpine area between 1,130 and 1,330m elevation. The upper reaches of the Windfall valley are an actively logged timberland, with cut blocks of various vintages. Timber values and volumes (predominantly spruce and pine) appear to be high, with large, attractive stands of dense, mature, and merchantable timber. The east facing slope provides ample sunlight for growing.

Slopes in the project area are typically 35%, steepening with elevation. The relatively moderate slopes typical of the Front Ranges (which represent the 'long edge' of the orogenic wedge) are favorable to mechanized activities and wheeled access.

Flowing fresh water is present in the property area, through small, fast flowing, permanent creeks (in the order of 1m wide, by 0.30 m deep) draining into Windfall Creek, itself an upper tributary of the Sukunka, Pine, and then Peace Rivers, in the Arctic watershed.

Winters are severe, owing to the northern continental location and alpine elevation. Snow is present on the property from October to June, though the rain shadow of the Rocky Mountains main ranges invariably moderates snow depths. While the quality of the Windfall Creek FSR would allow for year-round operations if suitably maintained, the requisite snow ploughing effort and expense would be significant, and as a practical matter, exploration should be considered a seasonal activity.

Overall, the physiography is pleasant, and amenable to resource development. The following pictures illustrate and typify the project area:



Figure 1 Looking East from 1080557

2023 Exploration Work (Summary)

The 2023 Exploration Work was performed across several site visits, summarized below:

Date	Description	Comment
September 5, 2022	Prospected site and identified new outcrop exposures in recently constructed logging road. Sampled the 22-series rock samples that are the subject of this report.	1 worker (P. Hoogendoorn) with truck and field equipment.
October 16, 2023	Conducted site surveying in support of Notice of Work application 2000117-2023-01 for the siting of potential trenching and diamond drilling. Prospected a ridge line for limestone exposure in the central part of tenure 1083152 (samples 23-004 and 23-005). Hand broke and gathered approximately 200kg of limestone samples for marketing purposes.	2 workers (P. Hoogendoorn and C. Chapple) with truck and field equipment.
August 2024	Log samples taken in 2022 and submit for analysis.	

Regional geology

The regional geology comprises an over-thrusted Cambrian — Triassic carbonate succession that is fault-bounded east of the property with younger Cretaceous surface shales. The relative adance and strength of the carbonate presumably caused it to “pop upwards” during cordilleran tectonics rather than be subsumed.

The stratigraphic succession was initially formed by carbonate and shale deposition marginal to the ancestral North American craton, through a stable process of foreshore, basinal sedimentation. This has been described as “a *Late Proterozoic to Late Jurassic miogeocline-platform stage*” of sedimentary basin development that resulted in a continental terrace wedge (miogeocline) that was prograded outboard from this “passive margin” (Price). This geological platform formed from sediments derived from the ancestral Canadian shield and organic matter generated in shallow seas and foreshore lagoons. These processes gave rise to the enormous coal, bitumen, oil and gas reserves of the Canadian prairies.

Several transgressive-regressive episodes across the basin contributed to facies changes and variations of organic and inorganic geochemical composition within each stratigraphic interval. The relative elevation of the foreshore margin versus ancient sea-levels, erosion rates, and climate are among the factors that determined sedimentary composition. Fluvial and erosional patterns on the foreshore impacted texture and structure of the sediments as well as the rate of emplacement and deposition. Overall, periods of erosion significantly reduced the Mississippian-aged pile in much of the basin (resulting to the Triassic unconformity) in the project area.

After initial emplacement from Cambrian through Mesozoic time, the current regional geological setting came to be dominated by profound structural processes that occurred from the Jurassic onwards. The current dominant structural trends were established when ancestral North America accreted to the cordilleran terranes in the Jurassic. The resulting orogenic forces and tectonism thrust deeper carbonates over Mesozoic shales to the present-day surface.

The highly consequential structural history of the foreland belt is described in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin Atlas (Chapter 3) as follows:

Northern foothills folds formed above a regional detachment developed in a thick Upper Devonian and Mississippian shale succession. Underlying Devonian and older carbonates remained essentially undeformed across the eastern part of the subprovince. A few simple thrust faults are thought to deform these strata under the western part of the foothills. The transition zone between the thrust-dominated south and the fold-dominated north contains a variety of structural styles. To a large degree these reflect changes in structural competency of the deformed stratigraphic sequences. At Sukunka River, the Front Ranges comprise complex, narrow folds formed in the interlayered competent and incompetent Upper Devonian to Triassic succession. These folds formed above a detachment in thick Upper Devonian shales. The underlying thick, competent Middle Devonian to Cambrian succession is mainly thrust faulted. (Wright et al.)

SW

Front Ranges

Plains

NE

Crystalline Basement

Second White Specks to Marshbank Fm

uK2 Devonian Fm to Second White Specks

K1 Gadsden to Boulder Creek / Placca River Fm

JK Ferrie Fm and Minnes Dip

T Triassic

P Permian

CP Carboniferous and Permian

Cu Rundle

Ca Barff

DC Biosa River Fm

De Pullsaw Fm

D Devonian

uK2 Middle Devonian

K1 Ordovician

C Cambrian

uP Missisquoi Dip

0 5 10 15 Miles

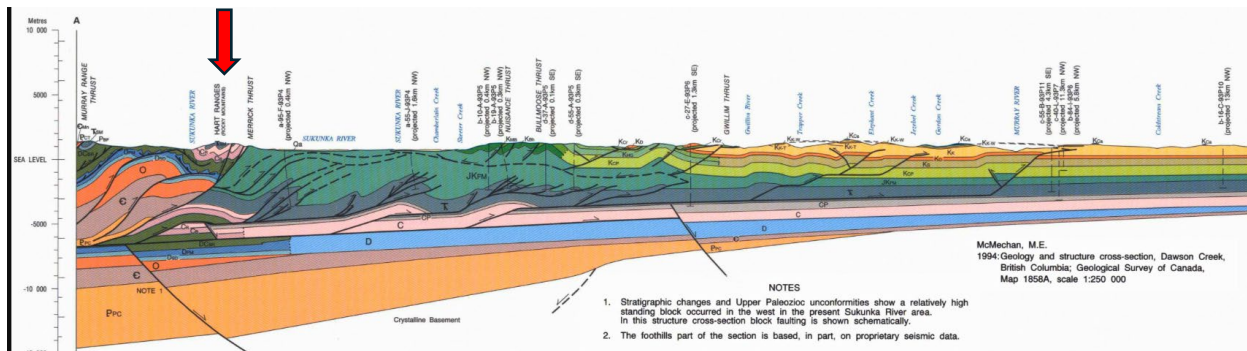
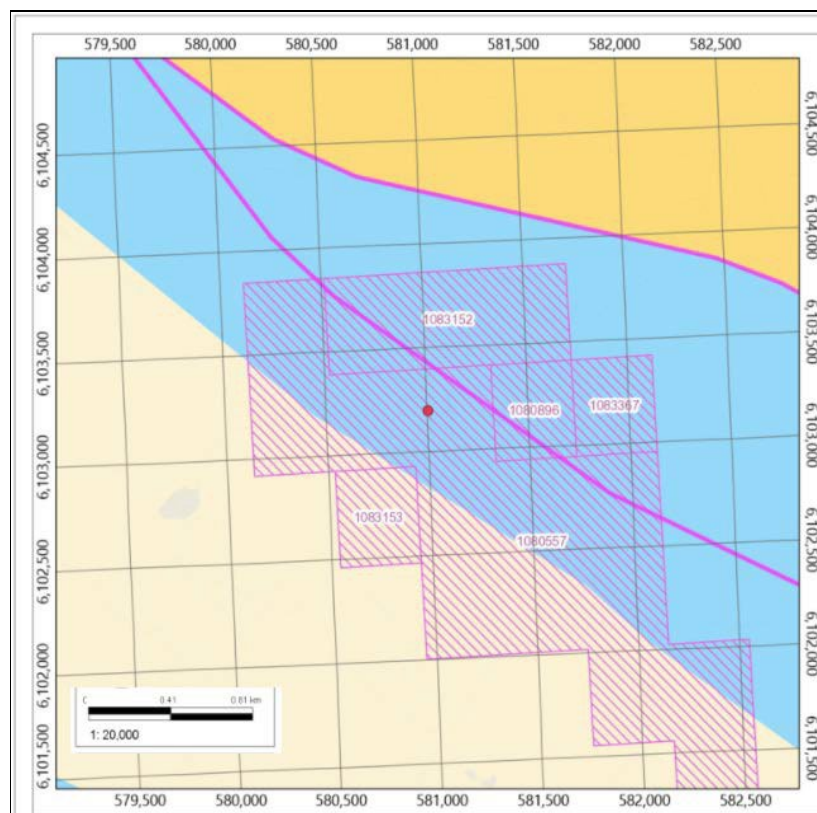


Figure 3 Geology and structure cross-section, Dawson Creek, B.C., Geological Survey of Canada Map 1858A, McMechan. Retrieved from [tumblriridgegeopark.ca](https://www.tumblriridgegeopark.ca)

Property geology

The Property geology is taken from the BC Geological Survey base layers as retrieved from the provincial iMapBC program. UTM coordinates are Zone 10.



Mississippian Rundle Group
Limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rock

Triassic Spray River Group
Sulphur Mountain Formation
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
Whitehorse Formation
limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

Lower Cretaceous Minnes Group
undivided sedimentary rocks

Fault

Property level geology is dominated by a syncline of Mississippian carbonates straddling a younger axial belt of Triassic carbonates of the Spray River Group, which form the core of the syncline. The syncline naturally grades from a younger core outward to older fringes, such that the worker moving upslope (westward) on the Windfall property is passing through progressively younger bedrock stratigraphy.

The enormous coal deposits of the Sukunka-Bullmoose sub province of the Peace River coal fields are located 10 – 30km east of the claim area, in Cretaceous shales of the Minnes group. However, given the stark fault-bounded thrust fault break between the Rundle Group and the adjacent Cretaceous sediments, and the magnitude of displacement along that fault, those coal deposits are believed to have little relevance to the assessment of the Windfall Creek property geology.

Regionally, prior workers have informally subdivided the Rundle limestone as follows:

Geological mapping and sampling carried out during 1988 has shown the Rundle carbonate to consist of two gradationally distinct folded limestone lithofacies.

Chemical grade brown to grey-brown carbonates are continuously transitional from a very "clean" white speckled micrite through very fine grained detrital wackestone to a slightly dolomitic and silty coarser grained wackestone.

Impure limestones gradationally overlie the chemical grade material and consist of brown-grey to grey fine through coarse grained detrital (with lesser crinoidal) silty and dolomitic wackestones and minor dolomitic micrite.

White crystalline calcite veins and stringers are present in both limestone units but are more prevalent in the finer grained chemical grade material. (MacLeod).

The gradation of the Rundle Group upwards is also visible within the Windfall property, as it progresses from a shaly, silted, relatively massive black-blue-tan rock at the base of the carbonate pile on the eastern edge of the claim-block to a more lithologically diverse unit with a greater abundance of calcite veining, fossils, and textural styles up-block in the west-central portion of the claim.

Technical Work

2022 Field Work

The 2022 field work portion of the 2023 Exploration Work consisted of grab sampling of the limestone outcrop that had been exposed by road construction 500 – 800 m northeast and downslope of the high-purity limestone encountered in 2021. The first cluster of samples (Area 1) were taken on-trend of the 2021 "discovery samples" (wherein trend is assessed by reference to the erosional resistant topography that hosts the high purity limestone found in 2021) while the latter two areas were taken on separate physiographic features.

Samples were taken by the author from bedrock, broken with a sledgehammer. The locations were marked by a Garmin 64x GPS and were collected in sturdy poly bags. Sample locations were flagged in the field.

Analytical Methodology

To better assess the quality of the limestone, a geochemical assessment was performed on a representative number of samples. Further to this, 9 samples collected in September 2022 were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Calgary, AB for WD-XRF (wavelength dispersive x-ray fluorescence) analysis. The samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratories at their Fort St. John, B.C. branch location, after being split by hammer by the author. A duplicate was retained for logging.

Samples were prepared by the laboratory using Lithium borate fusion.

Limestone quality was assumed to be a function of (a) calcium content, combined with (b) the absence of deleterious elements – high CaO content was the desirable result.

Rock samples were taken by hand from limestone exposures at the locations shown on the following maps. Prospecting and sample collection was focused on limestone exposures along the Windfall Creek FSR and the access trails, within existing disturbances.

Geochemical results

Key geochemical results are shown below:

			LOI	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	MgO	SiO ₂	TiO ₂
			wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
Sample	Easting	Northing	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.4	0.01
Area 1										
22-01	581448	6103251	36.77	1.68	45.76	0.6	0.55	1.2	12.87	0.08
22-02	581443	6103253	34.54	2.44	42.89	0.81	0.87	0.89	17.07	0.13
22-03	581453	6103241	8.41	0.78	10.29	0.37	0.47	0.15	78.91	0.03
Area 2										
22-06	581655	6103699	19.5	6.02	17.43	1.79	2.5	4.72	45.26	0.39
22-08	581645	6103680	18.75	9.15	17.68	2.27	4.02	3.2	41.67	0.49
22-09	581642	6103668	12.78	12.73	11.32	3.71	5.4	2.58	47.49	0.62
Area 3										
22-11	581604	6103553	33.15	3.2	40.62	1.02	0.99	1.99	17.81	0.18
22-13	581557	6103517	19.0	5.69	19.57	1.83	2.24	3.44	45.19	0.42
22-15	581590	6103531	26.06	3.83	23.66	1.04	1.72	7.3	34.38	0.18

The samples were taken from three general areas (Areas 1 – 3), with calcium content highest in the southwestern location, which is on trend of the high-purity limestone sampled in the 2021 exploration. The high result from Area 3 (Sample 22-11) is encouraging given its distance from the areas of known limestone enrichment.

The following observations are noted:

- A massive appearance (without shaly texture or sharp cleavages) and multiple phases of calcite veining appeared to be the most reliable indicator of enriched calcium. Samples with bedding or with defined fracture planes (e.g. blocky in-situ rock) and samples with relatively minimal calcite veining tended to have sub-economic limestone values.
- The enriched titanium in sample 22-09 appears to be noteworthy and is an unexplained geochemical anomaly. It was coupled with elevated / enriched iron oxide values which were not explained by visible inspection.
- Sample 03 represents a silica-rich chert from an area of otherwise moderate limestone enrichment (Area 1). The chert indicates a less homogenous bedrock than is found on the upper slope sampled and prospected in 2021.
- Sample 15 had a significantly lower CaO content than would be predicted by its loss on ignition (LOI), suggesting that carbon may be contained within the rock in a mineral form other than calcium carbonate.
- Mineral correlations observed across the 9 samples appear weakest in sample 22-13, which appears to have distinct elemental/geochemical composition (with regards to the proportion of different rock forming minerals) compared to the other samples. This geochemical variance was not predicted by visual inspection of the rock.

Geological observations

Sample observations of geochemically analyzed samples are provided below:

Sample	Description
22-01	Charcoal colored fine-grained rock with calcite-quartz veins 1-3mm. Lesser black veining material (unidentified). Parallel 1-3cm bands of coloration; darker blue grey band has numerous quartz-calcite inclusions do not present in the lighter tan colored band
22-02	Charcoal rock with calcite-quartz veins 1 - 3mm. Surface is weathered brown to 7mm depth. Cross cutting suggests one primary calcite veining event followed by a smaller secondary one. Where there appears to be greater silica content in the calcite veining (as indicated by the crystalline texture), there are pores to 1mm.
22-03	Buff colored chert. Homogenous texture with silt sized grain size, minor quartz-calcite veining, <1mm width
22-06	Dark charcoal blue-grey silt stone. Very little calcite veining. Small glassy inclusion (mica?) visible under light (approx. 0.1mm). Breaks sharply forming well defined edges, blocky material
22-08	Pyritization of quartz calcite veining visible on unbroken face; slight argillaceous/scaly texture. Blocky silica in calcite veining to 2mm. Serpentine texture.
22-09	Blebs of quartz calcite; where no quartz is present, rock has a more argillaceous/shaly texture with ~1mm bedding/lamination. Small metallic inclusions seen on quartz-calcite bleb under light.
22-11	Charcoal fine grained limestone similar to -01 and -02 with calcite-quartz veining 1-3mm.
22-13	Similar in appearance to 22-06. Minimal to no calcite veining, no bedding plane but breaks along sharp edges at acute angles.
22-15	Similar appearing rock as sampled at 22-13, quartz-calcite veins (1mm) along fracture faces. Glassy inclusions (<1mm) visible under light.



Figure 4 Typical outcrop, Area 1 (hand chisel for scale)



Figure 5 Area 1



Figure 6 Blocky material near Area 3



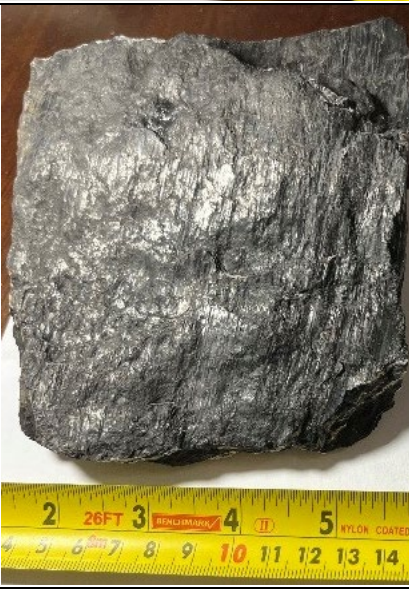
Figure 7 Shaly Material w/ laminations near Area 2

Sample photographs

Logged grab samples are pictured on the following pages:

22-01	 A photograph of a dark, layered rock fragment, likely a sedimentary or metamorphic rock, showing distinct horizontal bedding. The rock is dark grey to black with some lighter, possibly calcareous, veins or layers. It is resting on a white surface. A yellow ruler is placed below the rock for scale, showing measurements in inches (0 to 6) and centimeters (0 to 15). The ruler has markings for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 inches, and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 centimeters. The text "26FT 3 BENCHMARK" and "NYLON COATED" are visible on the ruler.
22-02	 A photograph of a light-colored, layered rock fragment, likely a sedimentary or metamorphic rock, showing distinct horizontal bedding. The rock is light grey to tan with some darker, possibly calcareous, veins or layers. It is resting on a white surface. A yellow ruler is placed below the rock for scale, showing measurements in inches (0 to 6) and centimeters (0 to 17). The ruler has markings for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 inches, and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 centimeters. The text "26FT 3 BENCHMARK" and "NYLON COATED" are visible on the ruler.

22-03	 Two light-colored, irregularly shaped stone fragments are shown against a white background. A yellow measuring tape is placed vertically to the right of the fragments for scale. The fragments are roughly triangular and quadrilateral in shape, with some visible fractures. The measuring tape shows markings in inches (1-8) and centimeters (2.5-20).
22-06	 A dark, irregularly shaped stone fragment is shown against a white background. A yellow measuring tape is placed vertically to the right of the fragment for scale. The fragment is roughly triangular in shape with a dark, possibly flint-like texture. The measuring tape shows markings in inches (3-7) and centimeters (7.5-17.5).

22-06	
22-08	

22-08



22-09



22-11	
22-13	



2023 Field work

2023 field work comprised the following:

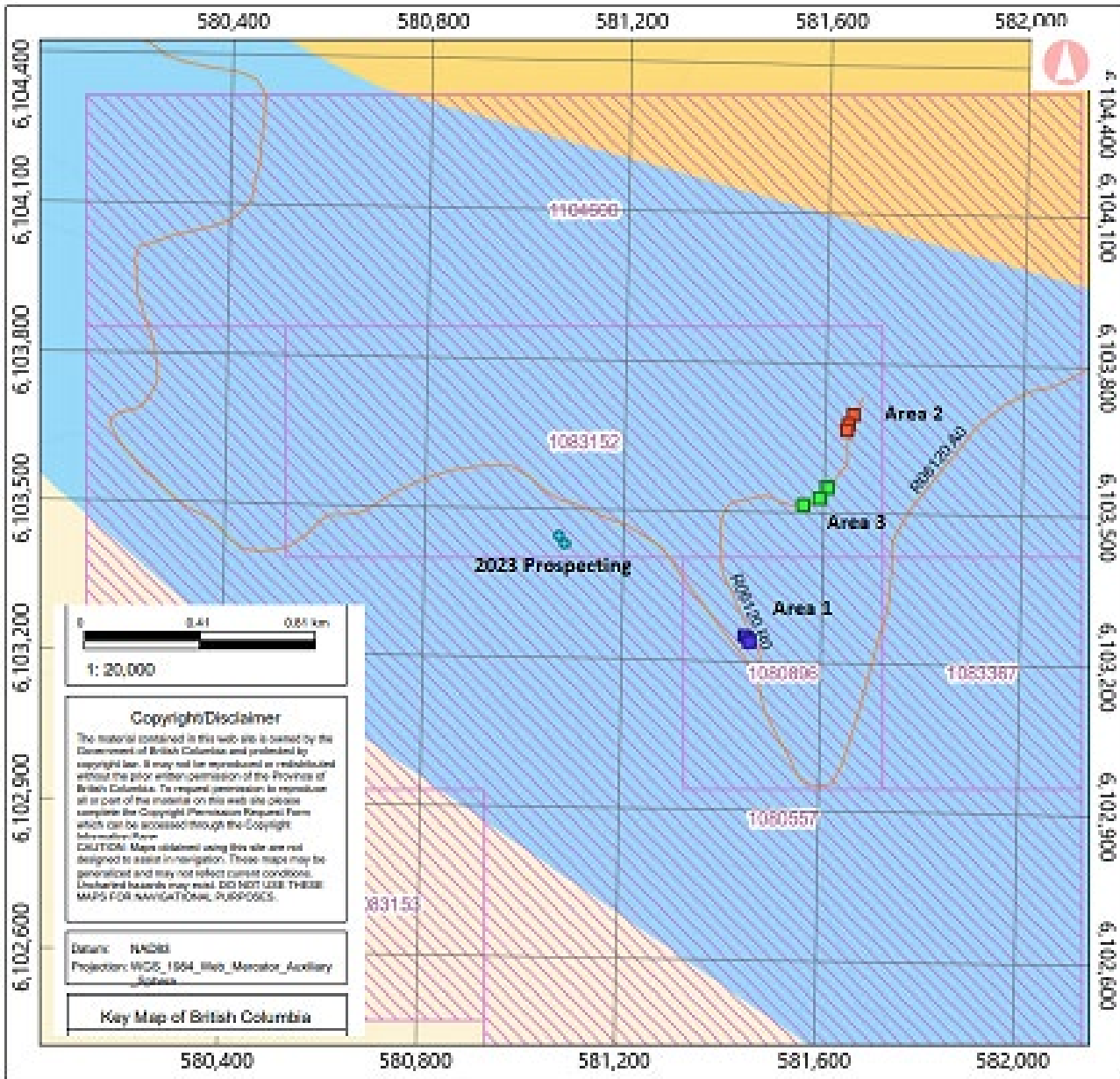
- Surveying the general location of Area 1 in support of an exploration permit application.
- Prospecting the ridgeline in the south-central area of tenure 1083152. This yielded two bedrock outcrop exposures, labelled 23-004 and 23-005, with the following locations:

23-004	581080 E	6103431
23-005	581068 E	6103447

Rock at both these locations was an encouraging fine grained, massive limestone, similar in appearance to the high-purity limestone identified upslope in 2021. These outcrops are recommended for geochemical evaluation in the coming season.

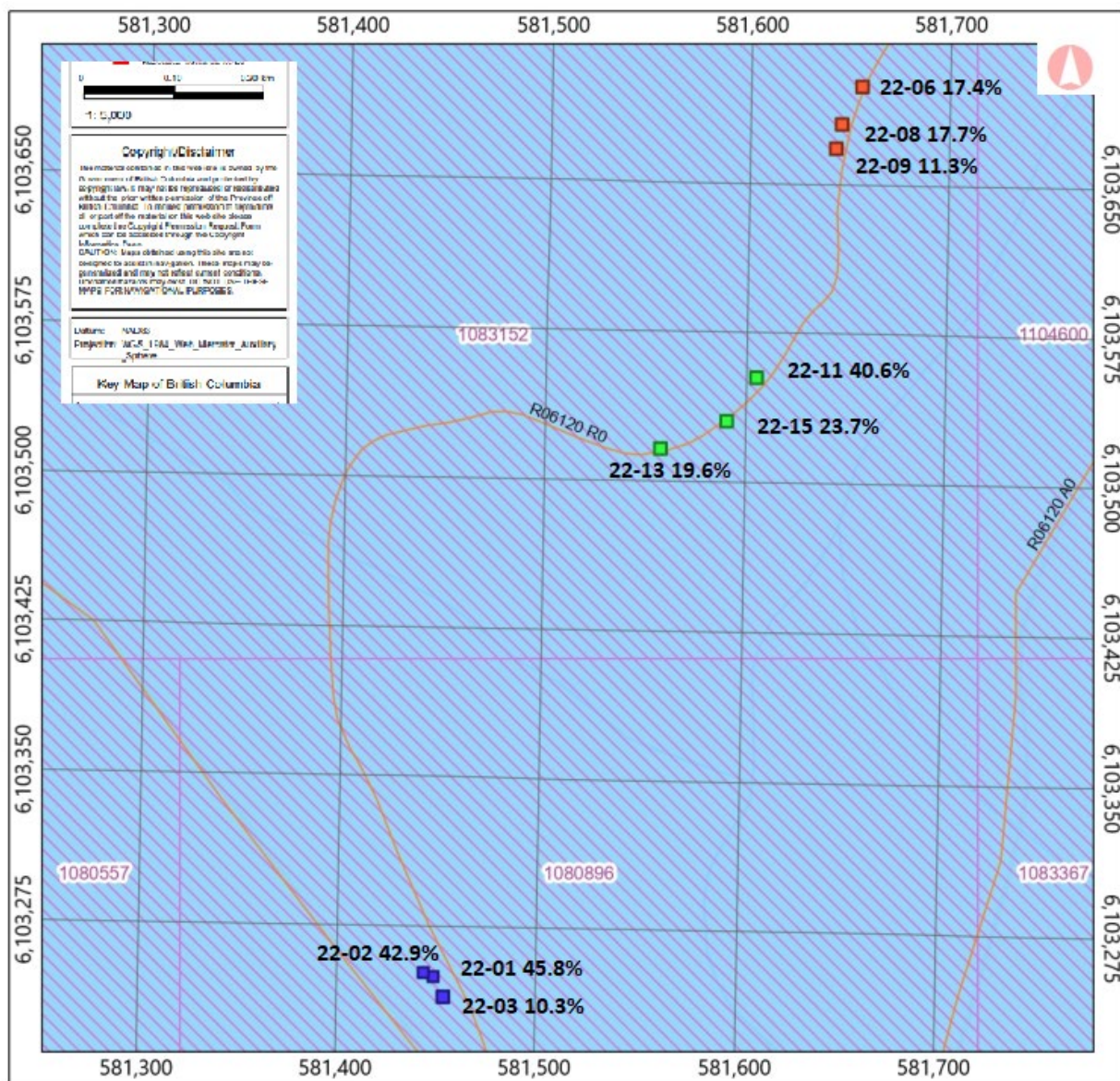
- Bulk sampling talus and bedrock (broken by non-mechanized means i.e. sledgehammers) near Area 1, to gather rip-rap sized boulders for commercial marketing purposes. These have been retained by the authors for demonstration of the limestone to prospective users.

Field Work – Overview map



Geochemical Results

The key element of interest is CaO. Results are given in %.



Conclusions

The 2023 Exploration Program did not identify a body of commercial or agricultural grade high purity limestone along the newly exposed road cut within claim 1104600, and no further limestone exploration within Areas 2 and 3 is recommended at this time. Based on these results, the prospectivity of shaley or blocky material has been downgraded, and this observation should guide future prospecting within the claim block.

The presence of enriched limestone at Area 1, on trend with the high purity limestone encountered in 2021, encourages further prospecting and sampling within the erosional resistant ridgelines in tenures 1080557 and eastward into 1080896. The limestone encountered in Area 1 in 2023 may not be chemical grade purity, but still appears to have commercial potential as a “Rundle” type dimension stone or specialty aggregate.

References/Citations

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Statement of Qualifications

I, Paul Hoogendoorn, having an office in Fort St. John, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I personally undertook and supervised the work described in this report. I have previous experience prospecting the project area.
- I did author the above report and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.
- I did complete the MINE 1001 course at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 2002, and I have been active as a prospector since 2008.

Paul Hoogendoorn

September 2024

WDXRF Analysis Results

AGAT WORK ORDER: 24A22502
PROJECT: WINOFALL
CLIENT NAME: Renew Commodities Ltd.
ATTENTION TO: Paul Hoogendoorn
DATE RECEIVED: 5-Sep-24
DATE SAMPLED: 5-Sep-24
DATE REPORTED: 26-Sep-24

PACKAGE INFORMATION:

Work Sheet Name	Sample Type	Package Name
ROCK01	Rock	Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish, Partial sulfur

Disclaimer:

- All work conducted herein has been done using accepted standard protocols, and generally accepted practices and methods. AGAT test methods may incorporate modifications from the specified reference methods to improve performance.
- All samples will be disposed of within 30 days following analysis, unless expressly agreed otherwise in writing. Please contact your Client Project Manager if you require additional sample storage time.
- AGAT's liability in connection with any delay, performance or non-performance of these services is only to the Client and does not extend to any other third party. Unless expressly agreed otherwise in writing, AGAT's liability is limited to the actual cost of the specific analysis or analyses included in the services.
- This Certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.
- The test results reported herewith relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory.
- Application of guidelines is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. AGAT assumes no responsibility for any errors or omissions in the guidelines contained in this document.

Results of WDXRF Following Lithium Borate Fusion																		
Analyst:	Geoff Harding		Oxide Concentr															
Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	LOI	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	CuO	Fe2O3	HfO2	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	NiO	P2O5	PbO	SO3	SiO2
Unit		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
RDL		0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.40
24A22502_22-01	22-01	36.77	1.68	0.04	45.76	<RDL	<RDL	0.60	<RDL	0.55	1.20	0.01	0.06	<RDL	0.17	<RDL	0.71	12.87
24A22502_22-02	22-02	34.54	2.44	<RDL	42.89	0.01	<RDL	0.81	<RDL	0.87	0.89	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.26	<RDL	0.31	17.07
24A22502_22-03	22-03	8.41	0.78	0.01	10.29	<RDL	<RDL	0.37	<RDL	0.47	0.15	0.01	<RDL	<RDL	0.10	<RDL	0.15	78.91
24A22502_22-06	22-06	19.50	6.02	0.03	17.43	<RDL	<RDL	1.79	<RDL	2.50	4.72	0.02	0.90	<RDL	0.12	<RDL	0.87	45.26
24A22502_22-08	22-08	18.75	9.15	0.03	17.68	0.02	<RDL	2.27	<RDL	4.02	3.20	0.03	0.42	0.01	0.47	<RDL	1.35	41.67
24A22502_22-09	22-09	12.78	12.73	0.02	11.32	0.02	<RDL	3.71	<RDL	5.40	2.58	0.02	0.28	0.01	0.58	<RDL	1.91	47.49
24A22502_22-11	22-11	33.15	3.20	<RDL	40.62	<RDL	<RDL	1.02	<RDL	0.99	1.99	0.02	0.34	<RDL	0.25	<RDL	0.95	17.81
24A22502_22-13	22-13	19.00	5.69	0.01	19.57	0.01	<RDL	1.83	<RDL	2.24	3.44	0.01	0.43	<RDL	0.56	<RDL	1.14	45.19
24A22502_22-15	22-15	26.06	3.83	0.02	23.66	<RDL	<RDL	1.04	<RDL	1.72	7.30	0.03	0.53	<RDL	0.37	<RDL	0.67	34.38

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Results of WDXRF Following Lithium Borate Fusion																	
Analyst:	Geoff Harding						Sum (%) wt%	Converte d									
Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	SrO	TiO2	V2O5	ZnO	ZrO2		Al	Ba	Ca	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hf	K	Mg	Mn
Unit		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
RDL		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01											
24A22502_22-01	22-01	0.05	0.08	<RDL	0.03	<RDL	100.58	0.89	0.04	32.70	<RDL	<RDL	0.42	<RDL	0.46	0.72	0.01
24A22502_22-02	22-02	0.05	0.13	<RDL	<RDL	<RDL	100.39	1.29	<RDL	30.65	0.01	<RDL	0.57	<RDL	0.73	0.54	0.01
24A22502_22-03	22-03	<RDL	0.03	<RDL	<RDL	<RDL	99.68	0.42	0.01	7.35	<RDL	<RDL	0.26	<RDL	0.39	0.09	0.01
24A22502_22-06	22-06	0.01	0.39	<RDL	<RDL	0.04	99.60	3.19	0.02	12.46	<RDL	<RDL	1.25	<RDL	2.08	2.85	0.02
24A22502_22-08	22-08	0.03	0.49	0.03	0.01	0.02	99.65	4.84	0.02	12.63	0.01	<RDL	1.59	<RDL	3.34	1.93	0.02
24A22502_22-09	22-09	0.02	0.62	0.03	<RDL	0.02	99.54	6.74	0.02	8.09	0.01	<RDL	2.60	<RDL	4.48	1.55	0.01
24A22502_22-11	22-11	0.10	0.18	<RDL	<RDL	<RDL	100.62	1.69	<RDL	29.03	<RDL	<RDL	0.71	<RDL	0.82	1.20	0.02
24A22502_22-13	22-13	0.02	0.42	<RDL	<RDL	0.03	99.59	3.01	0.01	13.99	0.01	<RDL	1.28	<RDL	1.86	2.07	0.01
24A22502_22-15	22-15	0.01	0.18	<RDL	<RDL	0.02	99.82	2.03	0.02	16.91	<RDL	<RDL	0.73	<RDL	1.43	4.40	0.02

Comments: RDL - Reported Detect

Results of WDXRF Following Lithium Borate Fusion												
AGAT Laboratories 												
Analyst:	Geoff Harding											
Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Si	Sr	Ti	V	Zn	Zr
Unit		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
RDL												
24A22502_22-01	22-01	0.04	<RDL	0.07	<RDL	0.29	6.02	0.04	0.05	<RDL	0.02	<RDL
24A22502_22-02	22-02	0.06	0.01	0.11	<RDL	0.13	7.98	0.04	0.08	<RDL	<RDL	<RDL
24A22502_22-03	22-03	<RDL	<RDL	0.04	<RDL	0.06	36.88	<RDL	0.02	<RDL	<RDL	<RDL
24A22502_22-06	22-06	0.67	<RDL	0.05	<RDL	0.35	21.16	0.01	0.24	<RDL	<RDL	0.03
24A22502_22-08	22-08	0.31	0.01	0.21	<RDL	0.54	19.48	0.02	0.30	0.02	0.01	0.02
24A22502_22-09	22-09	0.21	0.01	0.25	<RDL	0.76	22.20	0.02	0.37	0.02	<RDL	0.01
24A22502_22-11	22-11	0.25	<RDL	0.11	<RDL	0.38	8.33	0.09	0.11	<RDL	<RDL	<RDL
24A22502_22-13	22-13	0.32	<RDL	0.25	<RDL	0.46	21.13	0.02	0.25	<RDL	<RDL	0.02
24A22502_22-15	22-15	0.40	<RDL	0.16	<RDL	0.27	16.07	0.01	0.11	<RDL	<RDL	0.01

Comments: RDL - Reported Detect

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal*	
Paul Hoogendoorn - Prospector	Sept 5 2022 & Oct 16 2023	2	\$450.00	\$900.00	
Chad Chapple - Prospector	Oct 16 2023	1	\$400.00	\$400.00	
				\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00
Office Studies	List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)				
General research	P. Hoogendoorn	0.5	\$350.00	\$175.00	
Report preparation	P. Hoogendoorn	2.0	\$450.00	\$900.00	
Other (specify)	Sample processing and logging	0.5	\$450.00	\$225.00	
				\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Rock	9 by WD-XRF	9.0	\$89.99	\$809.94	
Other (specify)	Sampling supplies - bags, ribbon	9.0	\$1.00	\$9.00	
				\$818.94	\$818.94
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
kilometers	From Fort St. John via Tumbler Ridge	896	\$0.61	\$546.56	
				\$546.56	\$546.56
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day				
Meals	Per diem - 3 man days	3.00	\$30.00	\$90.00	
				\$90.00	\$90.00
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Chain saw, GPS, small tools	30.00	\$2.00	\$60.00	
				\$60.00	\$60.00
TOTAL Expenditures					\$4,115.50