# ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

**TITLE OF REPORT: Geophysical REPORT on the Miracle Property**

**TOTAL COST: $105,236.25**

AUTHOR(S): Nicholas Gust
SIGNATURE(S): Nicholas Gust

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): STATEMENT
OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S ): 6037382

YEAR OF WORK: 2024

PROPERTY NAME: Miracle

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

1069444, 1069445

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold , Copper, Silver

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: ri oo
NTS / BCGS: 093A
LATITUDE: 52°29'31.173"N
LONGITUDE: 121°42'47.748"W
(at centre of work)

OWNER(S): Eagle Peak Resources Inc

MAILING ADDRESS:
PO Box
2080
Smithers,
BC V0J 2N0

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

Eagle Peak Resources Inc

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

Central Quesnel Terrane, tectonically amalgamated mélange, volcanic rocks, sedimentary basins, faulted synclinal structure, Middle Triassic, black shale, siltstone, Norian-age basaltic pillow lava, shoshonitic felsic breccia, Cretaceous granitic bodies, Chilcotin basalt flows, pyritic siltstone, basaltic rocks, porphyritic quartz monzonite, Gavin Intrusions, feldspathic tuff, tuff breccia, iron carbonate-altered argillite,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

| 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 | 72,000 meters | ll i ted o e | $105,236.25 |
| Electromagnetic | | | |
| Induced Polarization | | | |
| Radiometric | | | |
| Seismic | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Airborne | | | |
| GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …) | | | |
| Soil | | | |
| Silt | | | |
| Rock | | | |
| Other | | | |
| DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location) | | | |
| Core | | | |
| Non-core | | | |
| RELATED TECHNICAL | | | |
| Sampling / Assaying | | | |
| Petrographic | | | |
| Mineralographic | | | |
| Metallurgic | | | |
| PROSPECTING (scale/area) | | | |
| PREPATORY / PHYSICAL | | | |
| Line/grid (km) | | | |
| Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area) | | | |
| Legal Surveys (scale, area) | | | |
| Road, local access (km)/trail | | | |
| Trench (number/metres) | | | |
| Underground development (metres) | | | |
| Other | | | |
| | | **TOTAL COST** | $105,236.25 |

# GEOPHYSICS REPORT

# on the
# Miracle Property

Tenure #’s 1069444 & 1069445

Cariboo Mining Division

Map 93A

DATE OF REPORT
February 24, 2025

REPORT PREPARED BY
Nicholas Gust

CENTER OF WORK
52°29'31.173"N, 121°42'47.748"W

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# Introduction

Between August 23 and September 12, 2024, a detailed ground magnetometer survey was conducted on the Miracle Property, located approximately 72 kilometers east of Williams Lake in the Cariboo region of British Columbia. The property, owned by Eagle Peak Resources, lies within the well-mineralized Quesnel Terrane, a prolific geological belt that hosts several significant porphyry copper-gold systems, including the nearby Mount Polley Mine.

The objective of the program was to delineate magnetic anomalies and structural features that may indicate the presence of porphyry-style mineralization, similar to what has been observed at Mount Polley. The survey was carried out over a 24-day period by West Coast Placer, using high-resolution ground magnetic techniques designed to provide detailed coverage of the property's subsurface magnetic characteristics.

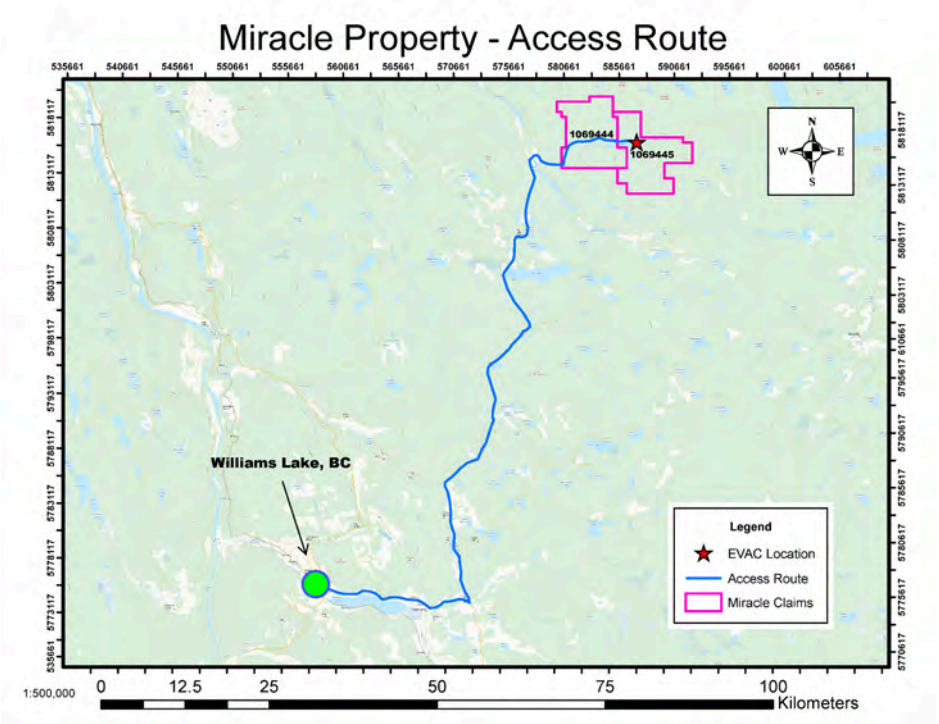
Approximately 70 line-kilometers of magnetic data were collected along a grid with 25-meter line spacing, using a SmartMag proton magnetometer for mobile acquisition and a MaxiMag base station for diurnal correction. The high-density data were processed using industry-standard geophysical software, enabling the identification of subtle magnetic features and structural trends.

Initial results revealed a prominent zone of elevated magnetic intensity at the northern end of the survey area, along with several secondary features of interest. These anomalies may be indicative of magnetite-bearing alteration associated with porphyry systems and will be prioritized for follow-up exploration, including IP geophysics, geochemical sampling, and potential drilling.elevated copper and molybdenum concentrations, suggesting the potential for porphyry-style mineralization.

This program provided valuable insights into the subsurface geology of the Miracle Property, revealing several areas of interest for potential follow-up exploration. The combination of seismic, geochemical, and geospatial data has highlighted structural trends and mineralization patterns that suggest similarities to the nearby Mount Polley deposit. The results of this program will guide future exploration efforts, including potential drilling targets, as the mineralization potential of the property is further investigated. With its strategic location and promising geological characteristics, the Miracle Property remains a key asset for continued exploration and development in the Cariboo region.

# Location and Access

The Miracle property is situated approximately 72 kilometers east of Williams Lake in the Cariboo region of British Columbia. Access to the property is facilitated via Likely Road and the Gavin Lake Forest Service Road (FSR), both of which are maintained for year-round use. The route from Williams Lake involves traveling southeast on Highway 97 for 14 km to 150 Mile House, then eastward on Likely Road for approximately 44 km, before turning onto Gavin Lake Road. This all-weather road network ensures consistent accessibility to the property, which is crucial for potential exploration or development activities.




The property is located within the Cariboo forest region, characterized by a mixed coniferous and deciduous forest ecosystem. The surrounding area features numerous lakes, including Gavin Lake, which is in close proximity to the property.

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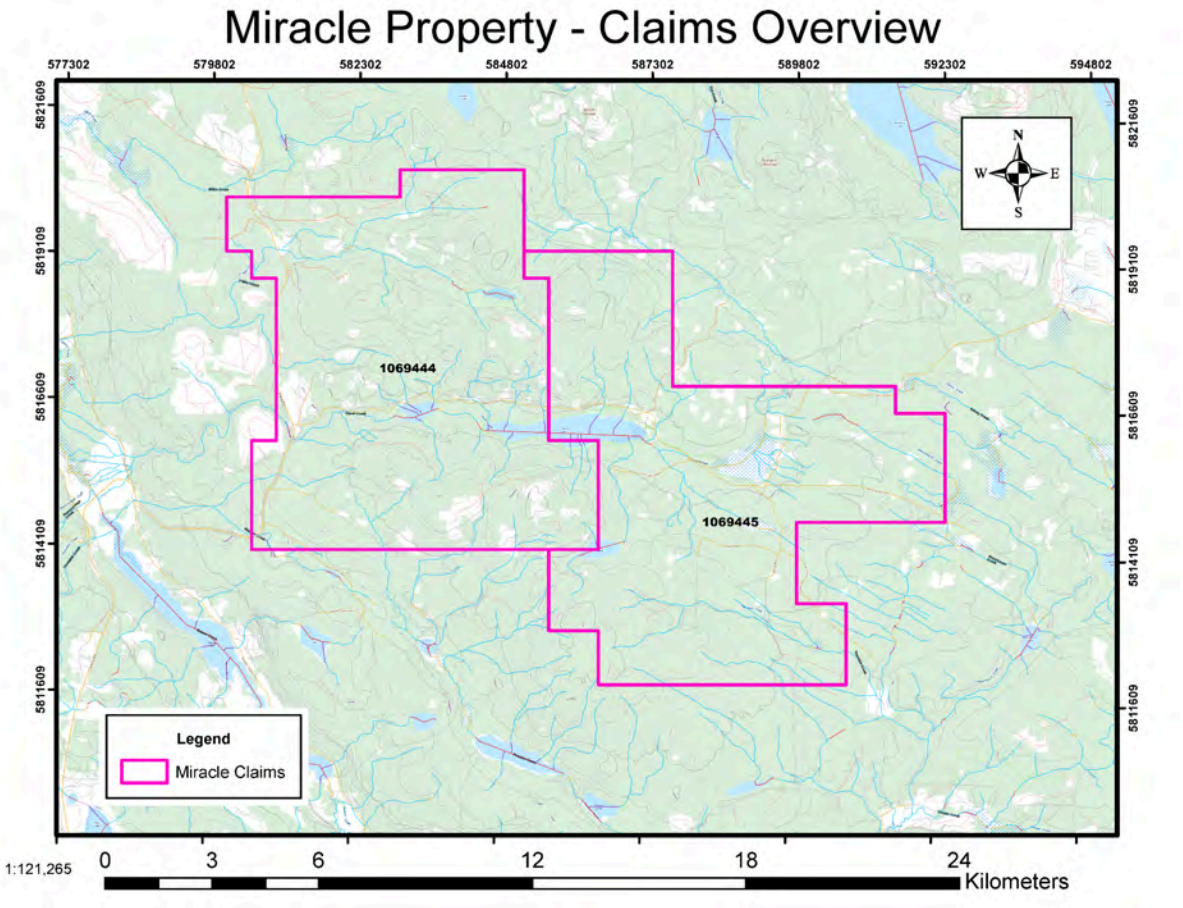
# Property Description

The Miracle Property, owned by Eagle Peak Resources, comprises two mineral claims totaling 6,299 hectares and is situated in the Cariboo region of British Columbia. This property is part of the Interior Plateau physiographic region, characterized by rolling hills, forests, and numerous lakes. Located in the vicinity of Gavin Lake within the Quesnel Lake watershed, the area's elevation typically ranges from 800 to 1,500 meters above sea level.

The terrain consists of gently rolling hills and flat-topped plateaus, shaped by glacial activity during the Pleistocene epoch. The property falls within the Sub-Boreal Spruce biogeoclimatic zone, featuring predominantly coniferous forests including lodgepole pine, interior spruce, and subalpine fir, with an understory of shrubs, herbs, and mosses adapted to the cool, moist climate of the region.

The table below outlines the tenure information for the Miracle Claims:

| Tenure # | Claim Name | Owner | Issue Date | Area (Ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1069444 | MIRACLE 1 | 202419 (100%) | 2019/JUL/03 | 3188.4 |
| 1069445 | MIRACLE 2 | 202419 (100%) | 2019/JUL/03 | 3210.8 |




The Miracle Property is located in proximity to the Mount Polley Mine, a significant copper and gold operation situated approximately 56 kilometers northeast of Williams Lake1. Both properties are part of the same general geological region, known for its mineral potential, particularly for copper and gold deposits. The Mount Polley mine, owned and operated by the Mount Polley Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Imperial Metals, consists of two open-pit sites with an underground mining component. In 2023, the mine processed 5,948,239 tonnes of ore, producing 30,145,400 pounds of copper and 41,834 ounces of gold.

The geological similarity between the Miracle Property and Mount Polley suggests potential for comparable mineralization, although further exploration would be required to confirm this.

# Previous Work

The Cariboo Gold Rush, which took place between 1861 and 1867, was a significant event in British Columbia's history that drew prospectors from around the world to the remote Cariboo Mountains region. This gold rush began when gold was discovered on the Horsefly River, leading to a surge of miners seeking fortune in the area. The rush centered around Williams Creek, where towns like Barkerville, Richfield, and Camerontown sprang up to support the mining activities.

While the Cariboo Gold Rush primarily focused on the area around Barkerville, it had a ripple effect on surrounding regions, including the Likely-Horsefly area, which is closer to the location of the Miracle Property. Here's a chronological history of mining and exploration in the broader region, including the Gavin Lake area:

1859: Placer gold deposits were discovered in the Likely-Horsefly region, marking the beginning of exploration in the area.

1860s: Subsequent placer discoveries were made at Cedar Creek, Antler Creek, Keithley Creek, and along the Quesnel River. The Likely-Horsefly region was extensively prospected, with evidence of gold prospecting within the claim area along Teasdale Creek.

1966, the Mount Polley copper-gold porphyry deposit was discovered, located just a few kilometers northeast of the Miracle Property claim area. This significant discovery marked a major development in the Cariboo mining district of British Columbia. The Mount Polley deposit consists of multiple copper-gold mineralized zones within a large porphyry system, which became one of the most prominent mining operations in the region.

1970: Amax Exploration carried out an extensive program of geological mapping, trenching, and soil, rock, and silt sampling in the Gavin Lake area.

1973: Zubex Resources conducted exploration work, targeting copper-molybdenum mineralization immediately north of Gavin Lake.

1975: The QR gold deposit was discovered, further increasing interest in the region. This discovery, alongside the nearby Mount Polley deposit, highlighted the region’s potential for significant mineralization within the Quesnel Trough, a geological belt known for hosting porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold deposits. Initially explored for copper, the QR deposit revealed gold as the primary commodity, shifting

exploration strategies across the area.

1979: Brican Resources completed soil sampling and induced polarization surveys over the Miracle showing.

1984: Longboat Resources conducted soil sampling west of the Gavin prospect
.
1995: A compilation report on the property was completed by Wallis.

1997: The Mount Polley mine commenced production.  The Mount Polley mine, located near the Miracle Property, began production in 1997 under Imperial Metals, initially processing 18,000 tonnes of ore per day. Early annual output included around 40,000 tonnes of copper and 100,000 ounces of gold. By 2010, production grew to over 1.2 million tonnes of ore annually, yielding around 35,000 tonnes of copper and 45,000 ounces of gold. After a 2014 tailings breach, the mine resumed operations in 2015, stabilizing output. By 2023, the mine had produced over 500,000 tonnes of copper and 3 million ounces of gold, making it a key player in BC's mining industry.

2007: The Woodjam porphyry copper deposit was discovered south of Horsefly.

2009: Eagle Peak Resources completed geochemical sampling north of the Miracle vein prospect.

**History of Work by Eagle Peak Resources on the Miracle Property**

**2010 - Diamond Drilling Program**
Eagle Peak Resources conducted a diamond drilling program consisting of 981 meters across nine holes. The objective was to test a Th/k anomaly in the North Zone, quartz veins and stockworks at the Miracle showing, and a regional copper soil anomaly trending northwest from the Miracle showing. While most of the holes encountered background levels of copper, two mineralized intervals in Hole M10-6 returned silver and lead mineralization at 86 meters and 158 meters, warranting further investigation.

**2013 - Soil Sampling Program**
A large soil sampling program was carried out in 2013, collecting 150 samples from glacial tills at 100-meter intervals along road networks near Gavin Lake. The survey identified significant copper and molybdenum anomalies on Gavin Access Road, suggesting possible mineralization. The copper content in soil samples ranged from 8 to 845 ppm, and molybdenum levels averaged 3 ppm. These findings indicated anomalous zones warranting follow-up exploration.

**2015 - Soil Sampling and Geological Mapping**
In 2015, Eagle Peak conducted soil sampling on the Miracle Property along with geological mapping. A total of 59 soil samples were collected along Jefferson Road, and three rock samples were analyzed. Soil samples revealed background levels for most elements, but two samples returned elevated gold values (74.8 ppb and 18 ppb), indicating areas for further investigation. The iron carbonate zones in the area also suggested potential mineralization related to nearby alkalic intrusions.

**2016 - Soil and Rock Sampling Program**
A small soil and rock sampling program was undertaken in 2016, collecting 50 soil samples from glacial tills along the Gavin Lake road network. The program was a continuation of reconnaissance geochemical work and identified copper, molybdenum, and gold levels at background levels. However, weak anomalies were detected, and further mapping and sampling were recommended.

**2018 - Soil Sampling Program**
In 2018, Eagle Peak Resources completed another soil sampling program on present-day MTO claims. A total of 28 till samples were taken southwest of Gavin Lake at 50-meter intervals. Gold concentrations in soil samples varied between 0.2 to 8.6 ppb, and copper levels ranged from 36 to 229 ppm. Although results were largely at regional background levels, follow-up rock sampling was recommended due to weak anomalies identified in previous years.

**2019 - Geological and Geochemical Report**
A 2019 program focused on soil sampling and geological mapping, specifically targeting the Shelterwood Road area. Forty-three soil samples were collected from poorly developed C horizon soils, along with six rock samples. This program aimed to build on previous sampling efforts to continue reconnaissance geochemical work. The results showed weak silver and gold anomalies (328 ppm Ag and 15.9 ppb Au), suggesting the potential for further mineralization along Shelterwood Road.

# Regional Geology

The Miracle claim group is situated within the Central Quesnel Terrane, a tectonically amalgamated melange of deformed island arc/back arc volcanic rocks, plutonic belts, and sedimentary basins forming a highly faulted regional synclinal structure (Panteleyev et al., 1996).

The oldest strata in the region are Middle Triassic black shale, argillite, siltstone, and sandstone. These are overlain by Norian-age basaltic pillow lava, flows, and breccia, followed by younger argillite and bedded sections of shoshonitic felsic breccia and tuff. Numerous Cretaceous granitic bodies intrude these rocks, which are in turn overlain by regionally extensive flat-lying Chilcotin group basalt flows of Miocene age (Panteleyev et al., 1996; Hodgson, 1970).

**Local Geology**

The local geology of the Miracle prospect area has been compiled from multiple sources (Panteleyev et al., 1996; Hodgson, 1970; Fox, 2013, 2017, 2018). North and south of Gavin Lake, pyritic siltstone forms bedrock units, while coarse basaltic rocks occur to the east and west. These rocks are intruded by a westerly striking Cretaceous dike complex of porphyritic quartz monzonite and granite (Gavin Intrusions).

South of Little Lake, previously unmapped strata of basaltic rocks and felsic units comprising felsic breccia, conglomerate, and tuff have been identified (Fox, 2013). Bedrock exposures on rocky summits in this area consist of poorly sorted to well-bedded and locally laminated feldspathic tuff, along with local beds of matrix-supported tuff breccia and lapillistone. These units overlie easterly-dipping, rusty, iron carbonate-altered black argillite and siltstone, and farther west, (olivine) augite basalt.

An east-dipping sequence of (alkalic) basalt, analcite basalt, shoshonitic felsic breccia, conglomerate, and dark grey massive to bedded siltstone and sandstone is exposed along the Fire Lake road (Fox, 2017). These units continue north and partially underlie the western Miracle claims. All volcanic rocks southwest of Gavin Lake are overlain by argillite and siltstone (Panteleyev et al., 1996; Bailey, 1990; Hodgson, 1970).

The rocks south of Little Lake are intruded by small stocks of massive pyroxenite, diorite/gabbro, and a series of west-striking quartz porphyry dikes. Poorly exposed, intensely altered quartz porphyry dikes of the Gavin Intrusions were mapped along the Shelterwood road (Fox, 2017, 2018).

**Mineralization**

The Miracle epithermal vein, located north of Gavin Lake, occurs within the basalt unit and local tuff and thin siltstone interbeds along a sheared contact of a north-striking body of porphyritic granite of the Gavin intrusions. The vein system consists of ribboned quartz, chalcedony, and lesser calcite, iron carbonate, roscolite, and disseminated pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and rare bornite (Fox, 2017, 2018). Mapping has better defined the extent and mineralization associated with intensely altered quartz porphyry dike(s) exposed along the Shelterwood roads. These dikes are fine-grained, brownish (carbonate and sericite?) altered porphyry with orange-brown weathering. Petrographic examination indicates a composition of relict plagioclase, carbonate, sericite/muscovite, quartz, "hydrobiotite", opaques, and apatite (Fox, 2018).

Volcanic units are often pyritic and locally hornfelsed, containing disseminated chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and bornite associated with porphyry-style quartz-K feldspar stockworks and K feldspar potassic alteration marginal to dikes of porphyritic quartz monzonite and granite along the north contact of the complex (Fox, 2017, 2018).

# Equipment

**1. SmartMag Proton Magnetometer**

- Manufacturer: Geodevice LLC (Russia)
- Model: SmartMag
- Sensor Type: Proton Precession Magnetometer
- Resolution: 0.1 nT
- Accuracy: ±0.5 nT
- Cycle Rate: Up to 2 Hz

Description: The SmartMag is a backpack-mounted, high-sensitivity magnetometer used for mobile ground-based total magnetic field surveys. It integrates a GPS receiver and internal memory for autonomous operation. The lightweight design and internal rechargeable battery allow for efficient acquisition over long traverses.

Role: Used as the mobile magnetometer unit to collect total magnetic field data across all survey lines.

**2. MaxiMag Magnetometer (Base Station)**

- Manufacturer: Geodevice LLC (Russia)
- Model: MaxiMag
- Sensor Type: Proton Precession Magnetometer
- Resolution: 0.1 nT
- Accuracy: ±0.5 nT
- Cycle Rate: Configurable, typically set to 10–30 second intervals

Description: The MaxiMag was set up at a fixed location as a base station to monitor diurnal variations in the Earth's magnetic field. Data from the MaxiMag were later used to correct the mobile SmartMag readings for temporal drift.

Role: Served as the stationary base magnetometer for diurnal correction.

**3. Garmin GPSMAP 64cs Handheld GPS**

- Manufacturer: Garmin Ltd. (USA)
- Model: GPSMAP 64cs
- Accuracy: < 3 meters with WAAS

Description:  This rugged handheld GPS unit was used for survey line layout and navigation. Survey lines were pre-loaded into the device, and field crews used it to mark starting points, maintain alignment along survey traverses, and record waypoints as needed.

Role: Used for survey line navigation, layout, and positional control throughout the program.

# DATA ACQUISITION, WORK PROGRAM, AND PROCESSING

## Survey Overview

A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over a period of 24 field days by West Coast Placer, covering approximately 70 line-kilometers of traverse. The survey area was laid out with 25-meter line spacing, and magnetic readings were recorded at a 2 Hz sampling rate using a backpack-mounted SmartMag proton magnetometer. Diurnal corrections were applied using a stationary base magnetometer (MaxiMag), operated concurrently at a fixed location during data acquisition.

## Personnel

The geophysical survey was conducted under the supervision of Nicholas Gust, B.Sc., Geophysicist. The field crew consisted of technicians Ryan Espersen, Jordan Grace, and Dan Hodgins, who were responsible for line layout, equipment deployment, and data collection. All work was performed by West Coast Placer.

The SmartMag was used in mobile survey mode to acquire continuous magnetic field data, while the MaxiMag operated at a stationary position to capture diurnal variations. The GPSMAP 64cs handheld GPS provided reliable navigation for line tracking and data georeferencing.

## Line Layout and Data Collection

Survey lines were pre-planned and uploaded to the GPS device. Each line was navigated on foot, and magnetic data were automatically logged at 2 Hz using the SmartMag system. Readings were time-stamped and georeferenced using the internal GPS. Each day, the base station magnetometer (MaxiMag) was set up

before survey work began and left to run continuously to capture diurnal variation data.

Survey coverage totaled approximately 70 km of data along lines spaced at 25 meters, resulting in high-resolution magnetic mapping of the area.

## Data Processing and Interpretation

Post-processing of the magnetometer data was completed using Oasis Montaj (Geosoft) and ArcGIS Pro. The workflow included the following steps:

1. Data Import: Field data from the SmartMag and MaxiMag units were downloaded and imported into Oasis Montaj.

2. Diurnal Correction: The mobile magnetometer data were corrected for diurnal variations using corresponding base station data. Time synchronization ensured accurate temporal alignment.

3. Data Cleaning: Raw data were inspected for spikes and noise. Anomalous readings were flagged and removed or interpolated using surrounding valid data.

4. Line Tying and Levelling: Tie lines were examined to ensure consistency between traverses. Micro-levelling was applied to reduce subtle line-to-line offsets.

5. Gridding and Filtering: The corrected and levelled data were interpolated using a minimum curvature algorithm to generate a magnetic grid with 5-meter cell size. Derivative filters including first vertical derivative (1VD) and reduction to pole were applied to highlight structural features and magnetic gradients.

6. Map Production: Final maps were produced in both plan and shaded relief formats using ArcGIS, incorporating topographic overlays, claim boundaries, and other geospatial references.

The processed magnetic data yielded a coherent dataset showing variations in the Earth's magnetic field associated with geological structures and lithological contrasts. The high sampling rate and close line spacing allowed for detailed mapping of subtle anomalies, aiding in interpretation of underlying geology and potential mineralization targets.

# Conclusion

The 2024 magnetometer survey on the Miracle Property successfully covered 70 line kilometers across a well defined grid, offering high resolution magnetic data for interpretation. This work has identified a prominent zone of elevated magnetic intensity located at the northern extent of the survey area. This anomaly presents as a broad, coherent zone of magnetic highs, suggesting a possible underlying intrusive or magnetite bearing alteration system.

This pattern, coupled with localized gradients and subtle crosscutting structures identified through derivative filtering, is consistent with characteristics commonly associated with porphyry style alteration systems. Notably, the magnetic signature shares similarities with those observed at the nearby Mount Polley deposit, specifically elevated magnetics linked to magnetite rich potassic alteration surrounding a central intrusive complex.

Given the regional geologic context, within the Quesnel Terrane, a belt well known for hosting alkalic porphyry copper gold deposits, this magnetic high warrants further exploration. In particular, the proximity to the Gavin Intrusions and previously mapped hydrothermal alteration zones, including iron carbonate and K feldspar alteration, supports the potential for mineralization.

The survey results suggest that this magnetic anomaly could represent the upper levels of a porphyry system or a magnetite bearing intrusive phase related to hydrothermal fluid pathways. The presence of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and potassic alteration in historical rock samples and drill core on the property further supports this interpretation.

Follow up work is recommended, including:

- Targeted IP and resistivity geophysics to delineate sulphide zones
- Detailed geological mapping of the northern anomaly
- Geochemical soil sampling over the magnetic high
- Potential diamond drilling to test for porphyry style mineralization at depth

The combination of favorable magnetic data, regional geological context, and past indications of mineralization positions the Miracle Property as a compelling target for porphyry style copper gold exploration.

# Costs

| Personnel | Days/QTY | Rate | Subtotal |
|---|---|---|---|
| Field Exploration Lead - Nicholas Gust | $1,200.00 | 24 | $28,800.00 |
| Magnetometer Base Rental | $350.00 | 24 | $8,400.00 |
| Magnetometer Rover Rental | $480.00 | 24 | $11,520.00 |
| Geophysical Technician #1 | $500.00 | 24 | $12,000.00 |
| Geophysical Technician #2 | $500.00 | 24 | $12,000.00 |
| Geophysicist Travel Rate | $600.00 | 2 | $1,200.00 |
| Technician Travel Rate (both techs) | $500.00 | 2 | $1,000.00 |
| Truck and Trailer Rental | $300.00 | 24 | $7,200.00 |
| Camp gear, Generator, Starlink, Radios, etc | $150.00 | 24 | $3,600.00 |
| Survey Planning | $900.00 | 1 | $900.00 |
| Mag Data Processing | $1,800.00 | 1 | $1,800.00 |
| Report Writing | $1,500.00 | 1 | $1,500.00 |
| Accomadation | $450.00 | 26 | $11,700.00 |
| Mobilization and Demobilization | $3,616.25 | 1 | $3,616.25 |
| **Total** | | | **$105,236.25** |

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# Statement of Qualifications

I, Nicholas Gust, of the city of Mission, in the province of  British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary with a B.Sc.in Geophysics. I am also a graduate of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and hold a diploma in Exploration Technology.

2. I have received training from the manufacturer of the instrument used in this survey in the application of field techniques and interpretation.

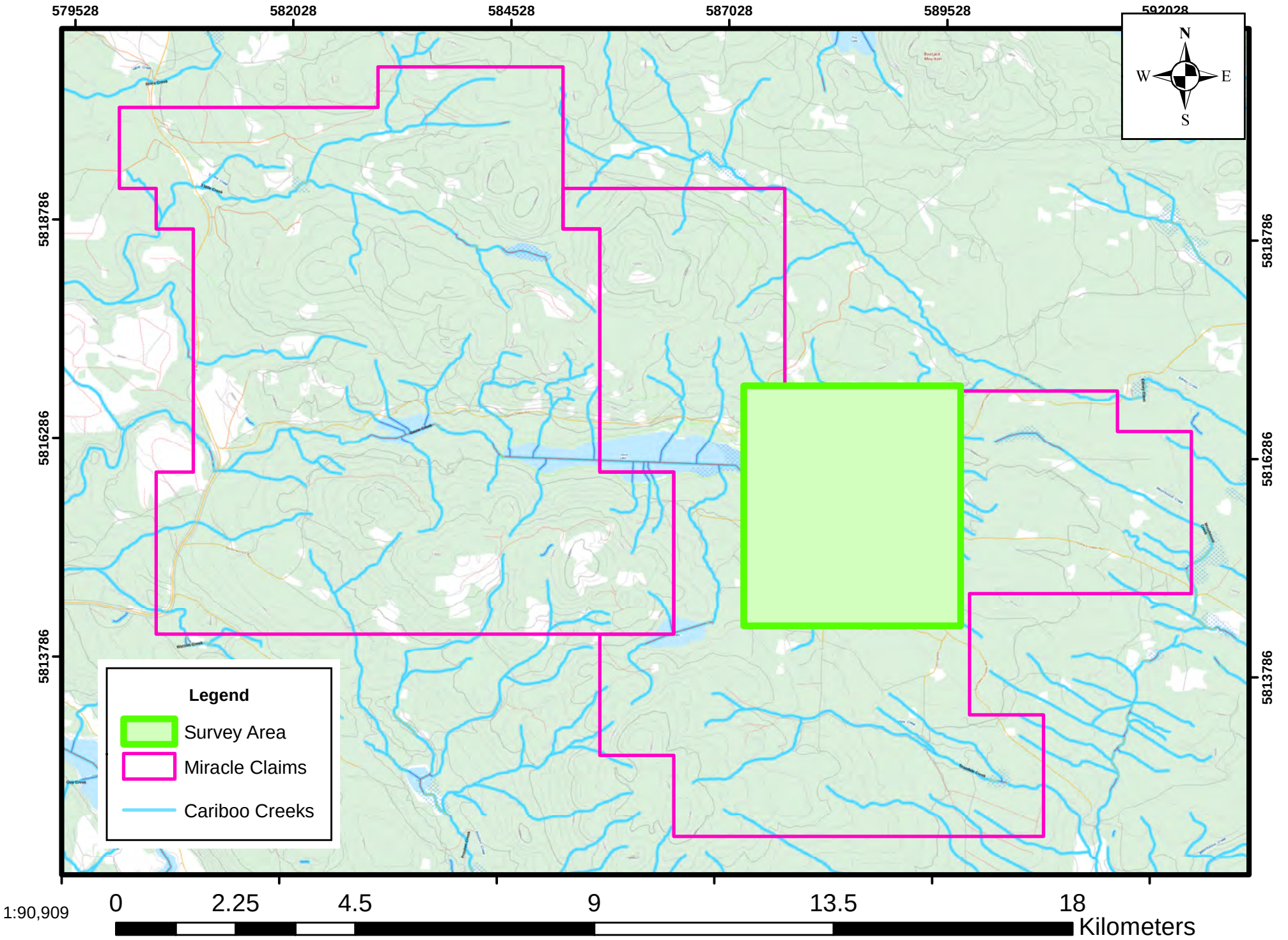
3. I have worked in the exploration industry and have been conducting geophysical surveys and prospecting since 2008.

4. This report is compiled and interpreted from data obtained and produced under my supervision and largely by me.

5. I have based the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on my knowledge of geology and geophysics, my previous experience, and the results of the fieldwork conducted on the property.

# Appendix I:
# Maps and Data

# Miracle Property - Survey Area

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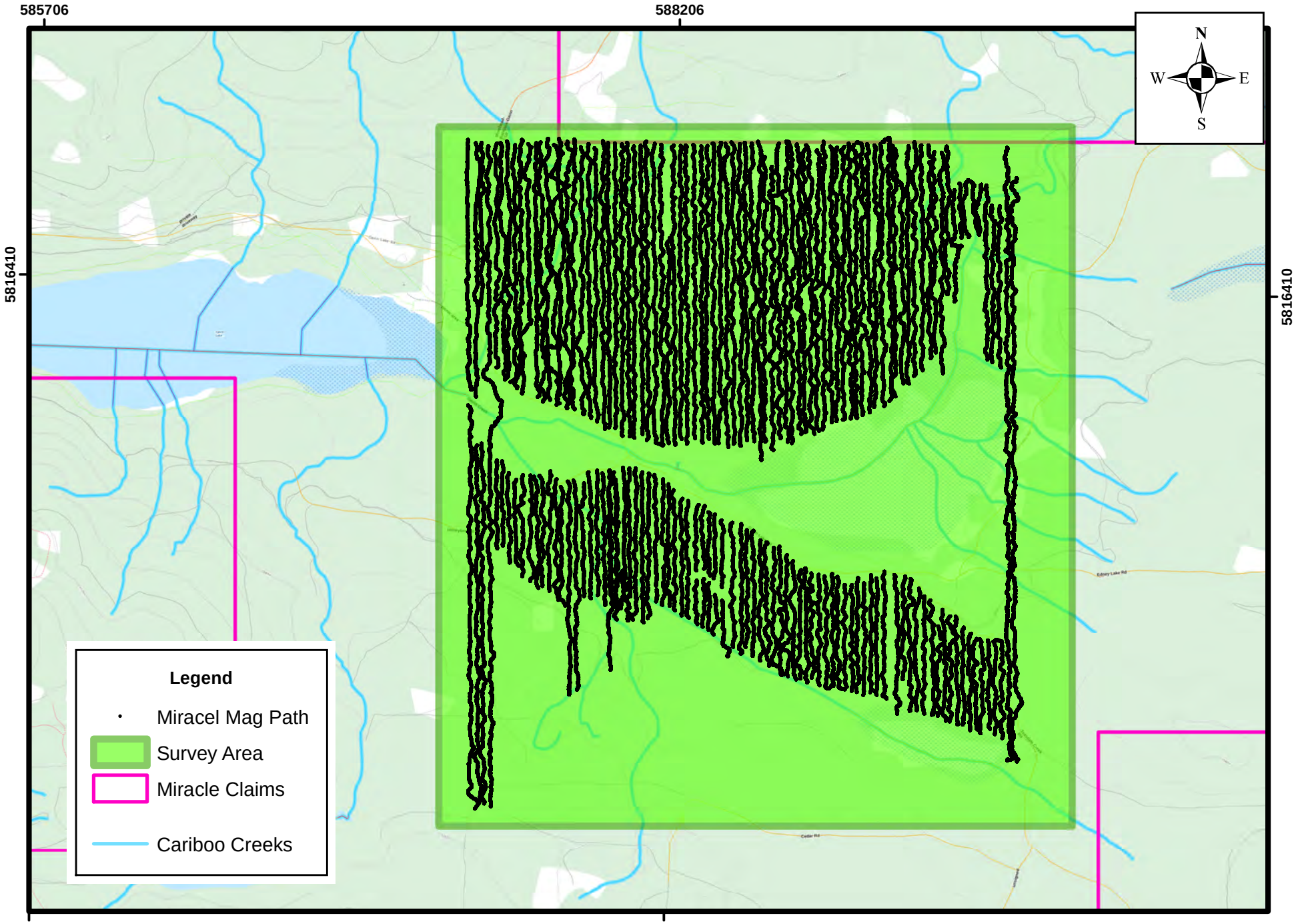
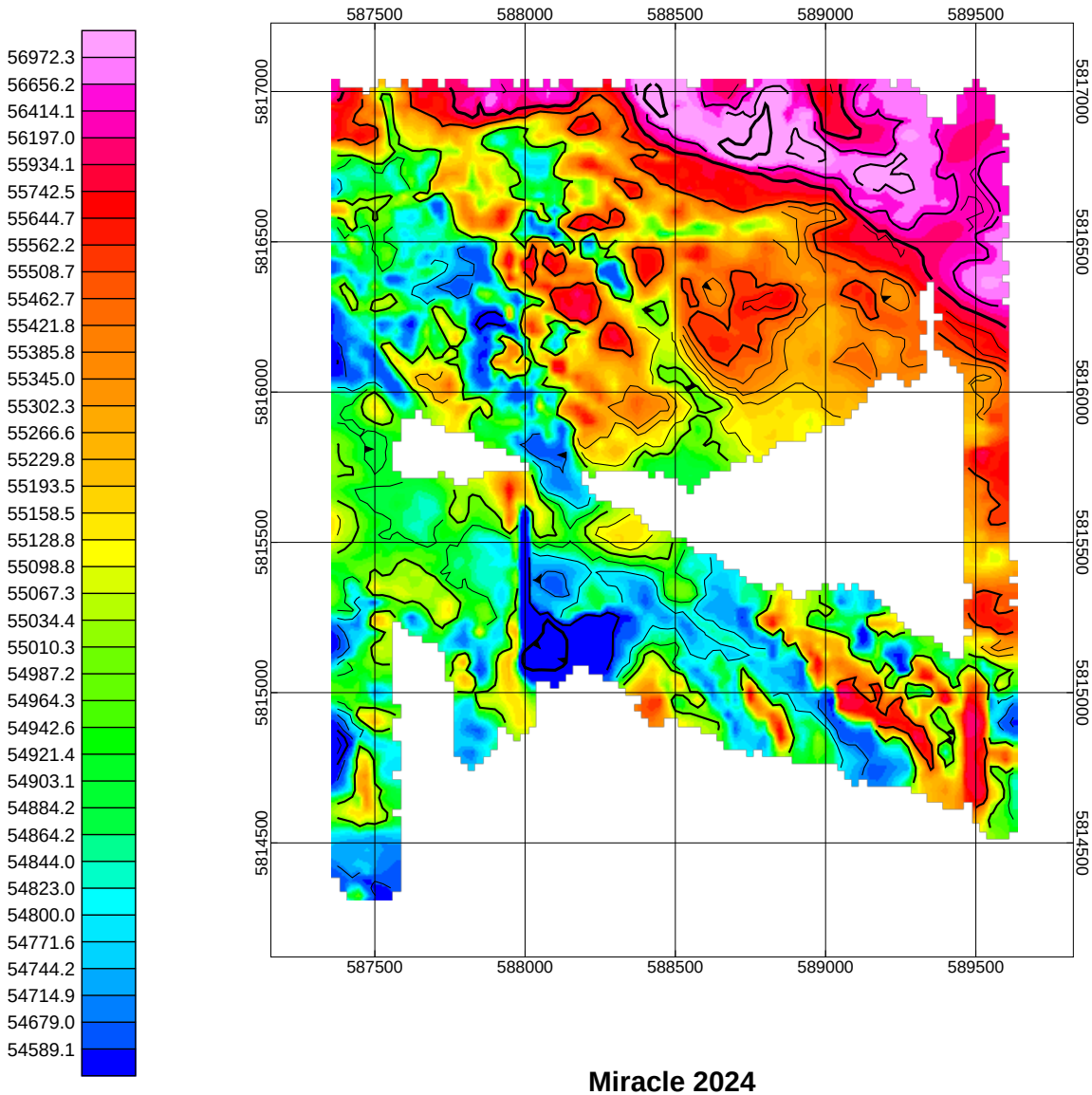
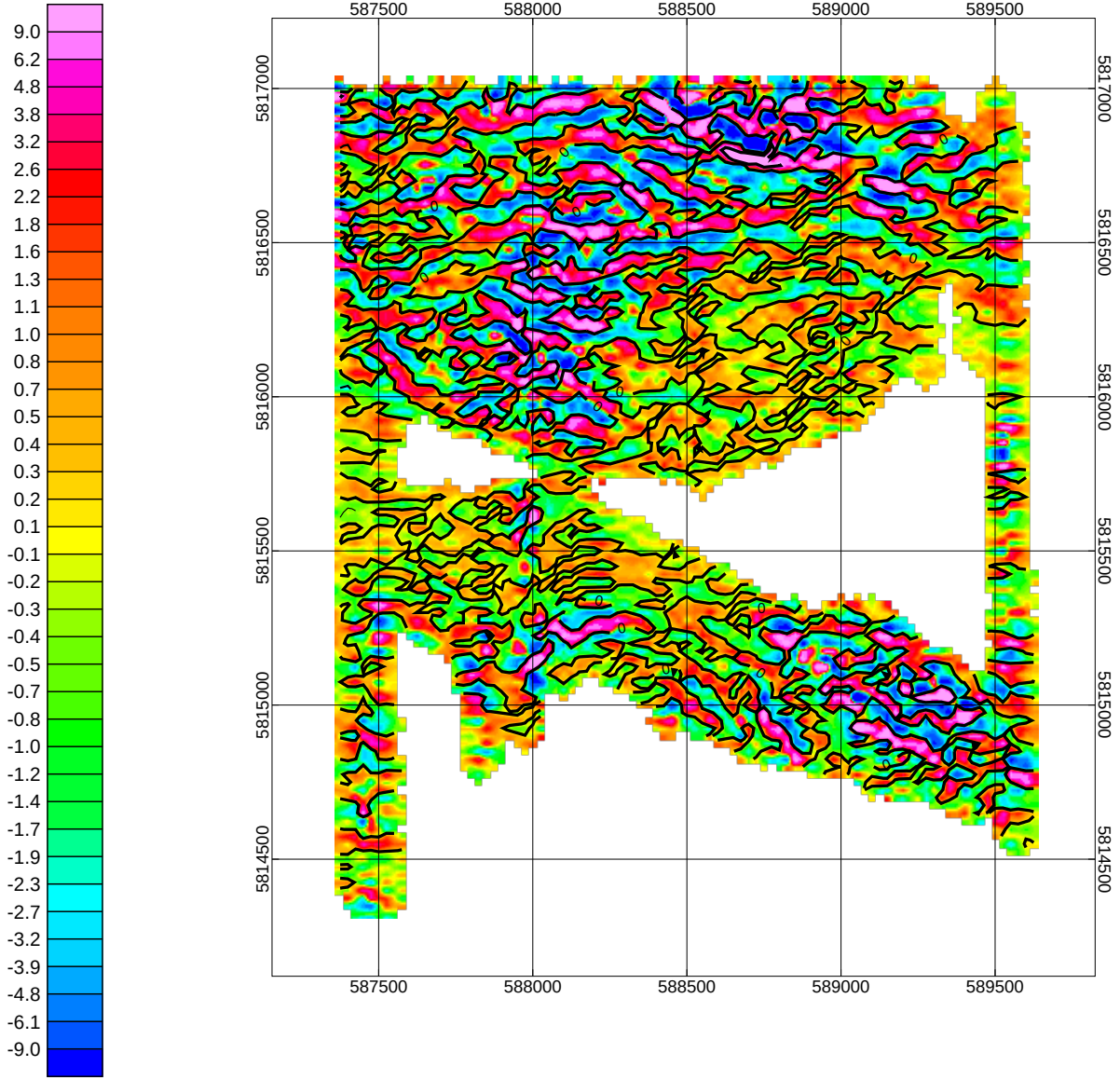
# Miracle Property - Survey Lines





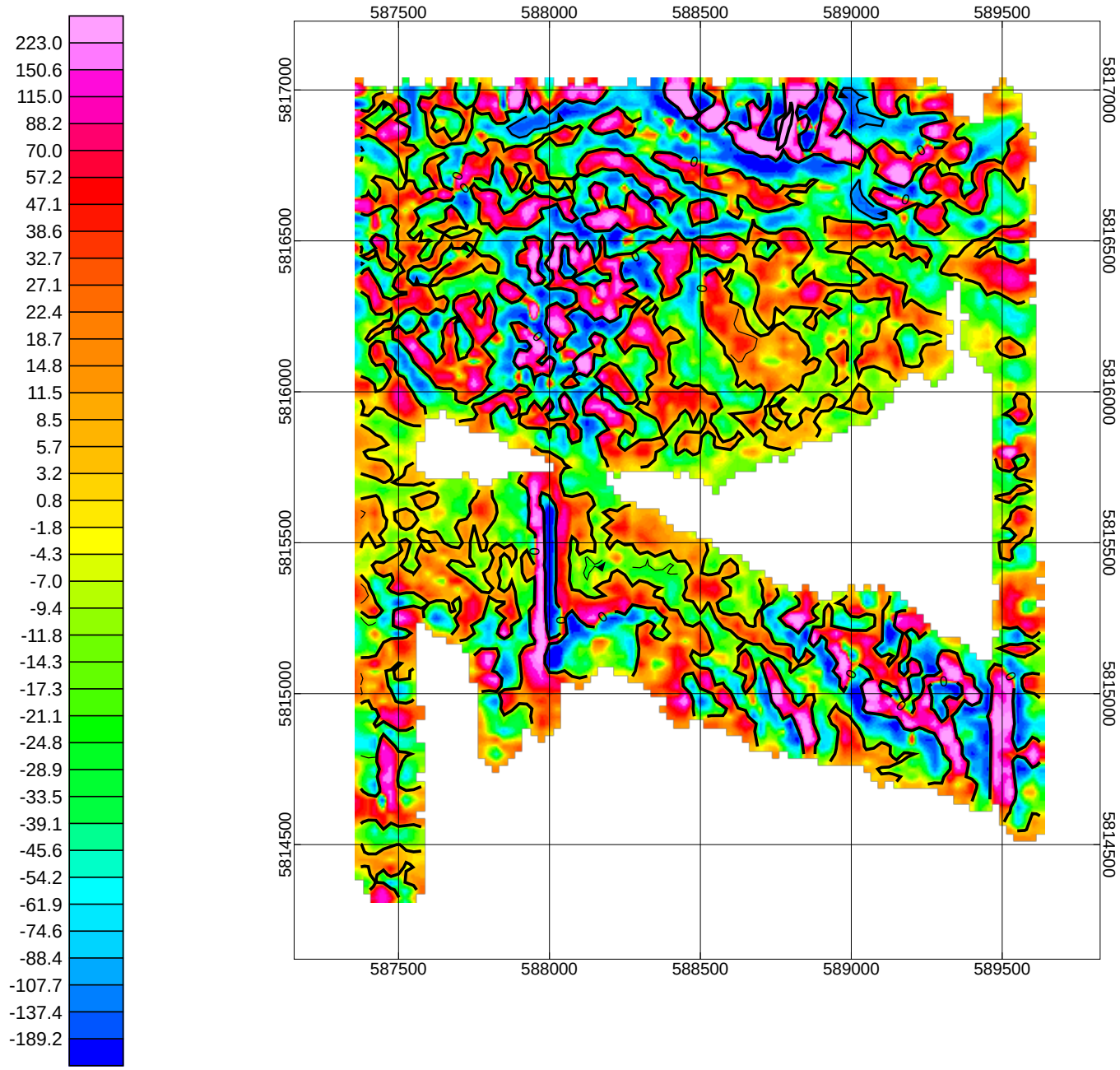

**Miracle 2024**

Total Field Magnetic Data




**Miracle 2024**

First Verticle Derivitive




**Miracle 2024**

Reduction to Pole