BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
42923

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: **Geological & Geochemical on the Frank Creek Property, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia**

TOTAL COST: **$19,867.00**

AUTHOR(S): **Louis Doyle**
SIGNATURE(S): **"SIGNED"**
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **MX-10-155 & MX-10-228**
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **6065690 (July 4, 2024 to April 7, 2025),**

YEAR OF WORK: **2024 & 2025**
PROPERTY NAME: **Frank Creek Property**
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done)
Frank 23 (tenure # 1106208)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: **Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver & Gold**
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: **N/K**
MINING DIVISION: **Cariboo**

BCGS: **93A/11 and 93A/14**
LATITUDE **52.66°**
LONGITUDE **121.43°**
UTM Zone **NAD 83** EASTING **605900** NORTHING **5835200**

OWNER(S): **Barker Minerals Ltd.**
MAILING ADDRESS: **P33 Valley Rd. Box 53, 150 Mile House BC, V0K 2G0**

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: **Barker Minerals Ltd.**
MAILING ADDRESS: **P33 Valley Rd. Box 53, 150 Mile House BC, V0K 2G0**

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude **do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Barkerville Terrane, Silver & Gold

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
9669, 9677, 10252, 10264, 11620, 13154, 15420, 15804, 17696, 19354, 21930, 22599, 22642, 24662, 25752, 26003, 26504, 26805, 27125, 27655, 28248, 28978, 29740, 30764.

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	N/A		
Photo interpretation	N/A		
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground	N/A		
Magnetic	N/A		
Electromagnetic	N/A		
Induced Polarization	N/A		
Radiometric	N/A		
Seismic	N/A		
Other	N/A		
Airborne	N/A		
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil	N/A		
Silt	N/A		
Rock	N/A		
Other	33		
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core	N/A		
Non-core	N/A		
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying	**33**	**1106208**	**$4,701.35**
Petrographic	N/A		
Mineralographic	N/A		
Metallurgic	N/A		
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	N/A		
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)	N/A		
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	N/A		
Legal Surveys (scale, area)	N/A		
Road, local access (km)/trail	N/A		
Trench (number/metres)	N/A		
Underground development (metres)	N/A		
Other	N/A		
		TOTAL COST	**$19,867.00**

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Print and Close Cancel

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder:	BARKER MINERALS LTD (140410)	**Submitter:**	BARKER MINERALS LTD (140410)
Recorded:	2025/APR/08	**Effective:**	2025/APR/08
D/E Date:	2025/APR/08		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **6065690**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geochemical, Geological

Work Start Date: 2024/JUL/04
Work Stop Date: 2025/APR/07
Total Value of Work: $ 16000.00
Mine Permit No:

Summary of the work value:

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value
1106208	Frank 23	2023/JUL/22	2025/MAY/30	2025/AUG/30	92	8825.18	$ 15836.97

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: 15836.97

PAC name: Barker Minerals

Note: Any PAC debit and credit amounts will be calculated after the assessment report has been submitted and approved.

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

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1.0 SUMMARY

This report describes 2024 and 2025 field work performed on Barker Minerals Ltd's Frank Creek Gold/VMS Property in the Cariboo Lake area, B.C. The purpose of the program was to search for indications of gold and/or VMS style mineralization and to add geochemical information to the existing database for the claim group and to identify potential mineralized target areas for future follow up programs.

The Frank Creek property, along with the Ace property, are both known to have deep overburden with complicated glacial histories. New logging activities have occurred both "down ice" and "across" the glacial till from the Frank Creek airborne Magnetic and EM target zones.
The new logging roads are proximal to historic target areas and allow a broad area to be searched, and sampled, for possible extensions of favorable bedrock geology and/or new mineralized horizons.

In 2024 logging activities were very active in the Cariboo Lake area and the main 8400 Road was upgraded and had fresh ditching completed over a major portion of a 30 kilometer stretch from KM-1 to KM-30. Once the road upgrades were completed thirty three till samples were screened, with ½ of a five gallon bucket being collected from the fresh ditches and/or fresh material removed from the ditches around the Frank Creek project area. The samples were further screened and had coarse hand panning at camp which were then dried and prepped for XRF analysis. Further till sampling is planned for 2025 as well as rock sampling in areas of interest.

The sampling and analysis was successful in identifying areas for follow up which exhibited patterns of mineralization, Arsenic, Copper and Zinc, associated with the Kuroko style VMS model that was proven in past trenching and drilling at Frank Creek. These are important indicators to be put into the data base for future planning programs as the deep till becomes better understood and how it relates to the conductors identified in historic geophysical programs. Past glacial studies by the BCGS have stated that there were at least 2 separate glacial epochs which have complicated and hindered historic exploration efforts and as such this is a welcome opportunity to collect fresh samples of till, soils, and rocks providing important geological and geochemical clues.

Future field programs are being planned to follow up past historic trenching and drilling activities on the Frank Creek property. Initial access to the core trenching and drilling work areas were re-established, through hand brushing, on the D Rd and its logging spur over a distance of 2.7 kilometers.

Maps and geochemical data for the work are presented in **Figure 8** and **Appendix G.**

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

FRANK CREEK PROPERTY

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

The geographic coordinates of the approximate centre of the property are:
52.73° North Latitude and 121.46° West Longitude or
604200 E and 5843900 N UTM coordinates (NAD 83)
The relevant map is:
N.T.S. Map No's. 93A/11 & 93A/14

Work was done in tenure no. 1106208

for
Barker Minerals Ltd.
330 Valley Rd.
150 Mile House, B.C.
V0K 2G0

Prepared by:
Louis Doyle

July 28, 2025

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes 2024 and 2025 field work performed on Barker Minerals Ltd's Frank Creek Gold/VMS Property in the Cariboo Lake area, B.C. The work was concentrated on tenure no. 1106208. The purpose of the program was to search for indications of gold and/or VMS style mineralization and to add geochemical information to the existing database for the claim group and to identify potential mineralized target areas for future follow up programs.

The Frank Creek property, along with the nearby Ace property, are both known to have deep overburden with complicated glacial histories. New logging activities have occurred both "down ice" and "across" the glacial till from the Frank Creek airborne Magnetic and EM target zones.

The new logging roads are proximal to historic target areas and allow a broad area to be searched, and sampled, for possible extensions of favorable bedrock geology and/or new mineralized horizons.

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The sampling and analysis was successful in identifying areas for follow up which exhibited patterns of mineralization, Arsenic, Copper and Zinc, associated with the Kuroko style VMS model that was proven in past trenching and drilling at Frank Creek. These are important indicators to be put into the data base for future planning programs as the deep till becomes better understood and how it relates to the conductors identified in historic geophysical programs. Past glacial studies by the BCGS have stated that there were at least 2 separate glacial epochs which have complicated and hindered historic exploration efforts and as such this is a welcome rare opportunity to collect fresh samples of till, soils, and rocks providing important geological and geochemical clues.

Future field programs are being planned to follow up past historic trenching and drilling activities on the Frank Creek property core, including the follow up of strong geochemical anomalies from previous programs. As such, part of the 2024 work program included re-establishing access to the core trenching and drilling work areas through hand brushing on the D Rd and a short logging spur over a distance of 2.7 kilometers.

The sampling and analytical methodology described provides a robust and targeted approach to mineral exploration in a glaciated environment. The process is designed to overcome the challenge of a large volume of non-mineralized glacial material diluting any potential geochemical signal from a bedrock source.

Maps and geochemical data for the work are presented in **Figure 8** and **Appendix G.**

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Cariboo Lake Property consists of contiguous claims listed in Table No. 1 Mineral Claims Details. The Cariboo Lake Property's location in British Columbia is indicated in Figure No. 1 – Cariboo Lake Property Location in British Columbia, and the mineral claims are outlined in Figure No. 2 – Barker Minerals Ltd. Mineral Claims. The mineral claims comprising the property are located generally in the area between Quesnel and Cariboo Lakes in the Cariboo Mining Division in British Columbia and are 100% owned by Barker Minerals Ltd. of 150 Mile House, B.C. The Property is approximately 25 km northeast of the community of Likely and 90 km northeast the City of Williams Lake.

The geographic coordinates of the approximate centre of the property are:
52.73° North Latitude and -121.46° West Longitude or
604200 E and 5843900 N UTM coordinates (NAD 83).
The relevant maps are: N.T.S. Map No. 93A/11 and 93A/14.

4.0 MINERAL CLAIMS

Table No. 1 – Mineral Claim Details, Barker Minerals Ltd. Cariboo Lake - Frank Creek Property

Tenure Number	Owner No.	Owner	Status	Area (ha)
1106208	140410	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	Good	8825.18

Total Area is 8825.18 ha

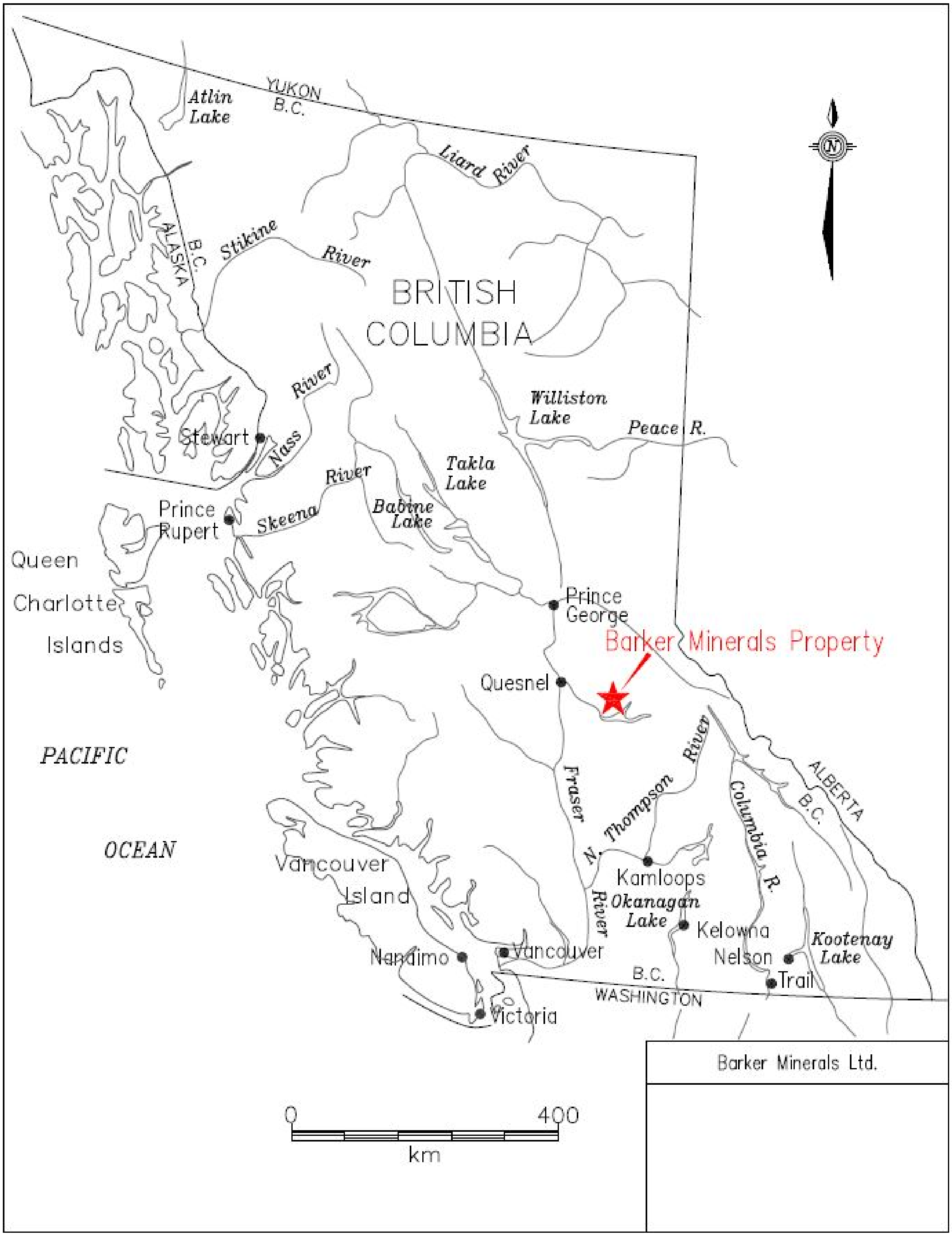


Figure No. 1 - Provincial Location Map.

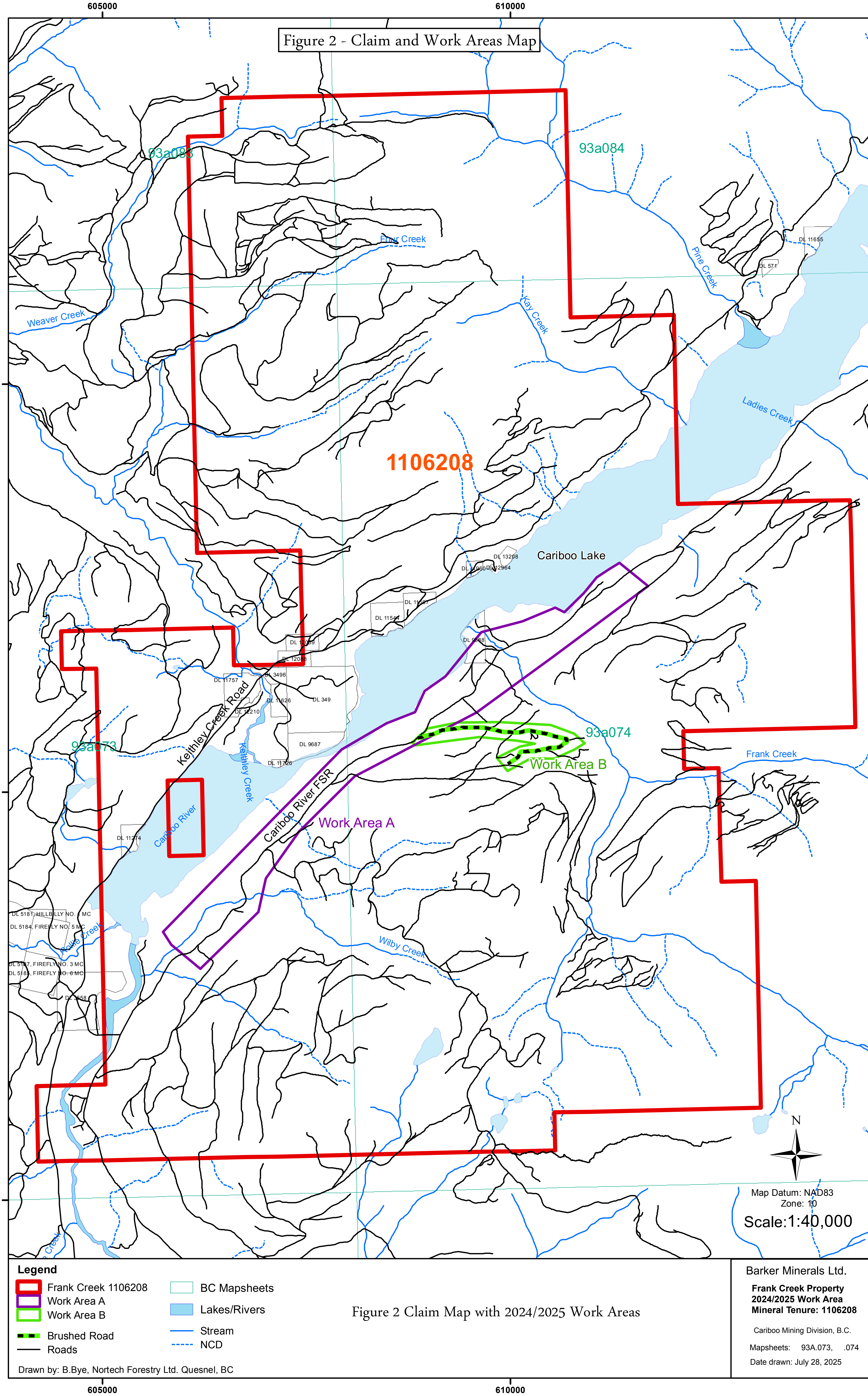


Figure 2 Claim Map with 2024/2025 Work Areas

5.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY and ACCESSIBILITY

The following description in *italics*, is after McKinley, 2004:

The property is situated in the central part of the Quesnel Highland between the eastern edge of the Interior Plateau and the western foothills of the Columbia Mountains. This area contains rounded mountains that are transitional between the rolling plateaus to the west and the rugged Cariboo Mountains to the east. Pleistocene and Recent ice sheets flowed away from the high mountains to the east over these plateaus and down to the southwest Cariboo River), west (Little River) and northeast (Quesnel Lake), carving U-shaped valleys. The elevation ranges from 700-1650 m.

Precipitation in the region is heavy, as rain in the summer and snow in the winter. Drainage is to the west via the Cariboo, Little and Quesnel Rivers to the Fraser River. Quesnel Lake, the main scenic and topographic feature in the region, is a deep, long, forked, glacier-carved lake with an outlet at 725 m elevation. Vegetation is old-growth spruce, fir, pine, hemlock and cedar forest in all but the alpine regions of the higher mountains (mainly above 1400 m elevation). Weldwood has been actively logging fir, spruce and pine in the area.

Access to the property is via gravel logging roads bearing northeast from Likely. Figure No. 3 shows access roads from Likely to Cariboo Lake and several of Barker's mineral properties, including Frank Creek which is approximately 1 hour drive from Likely.

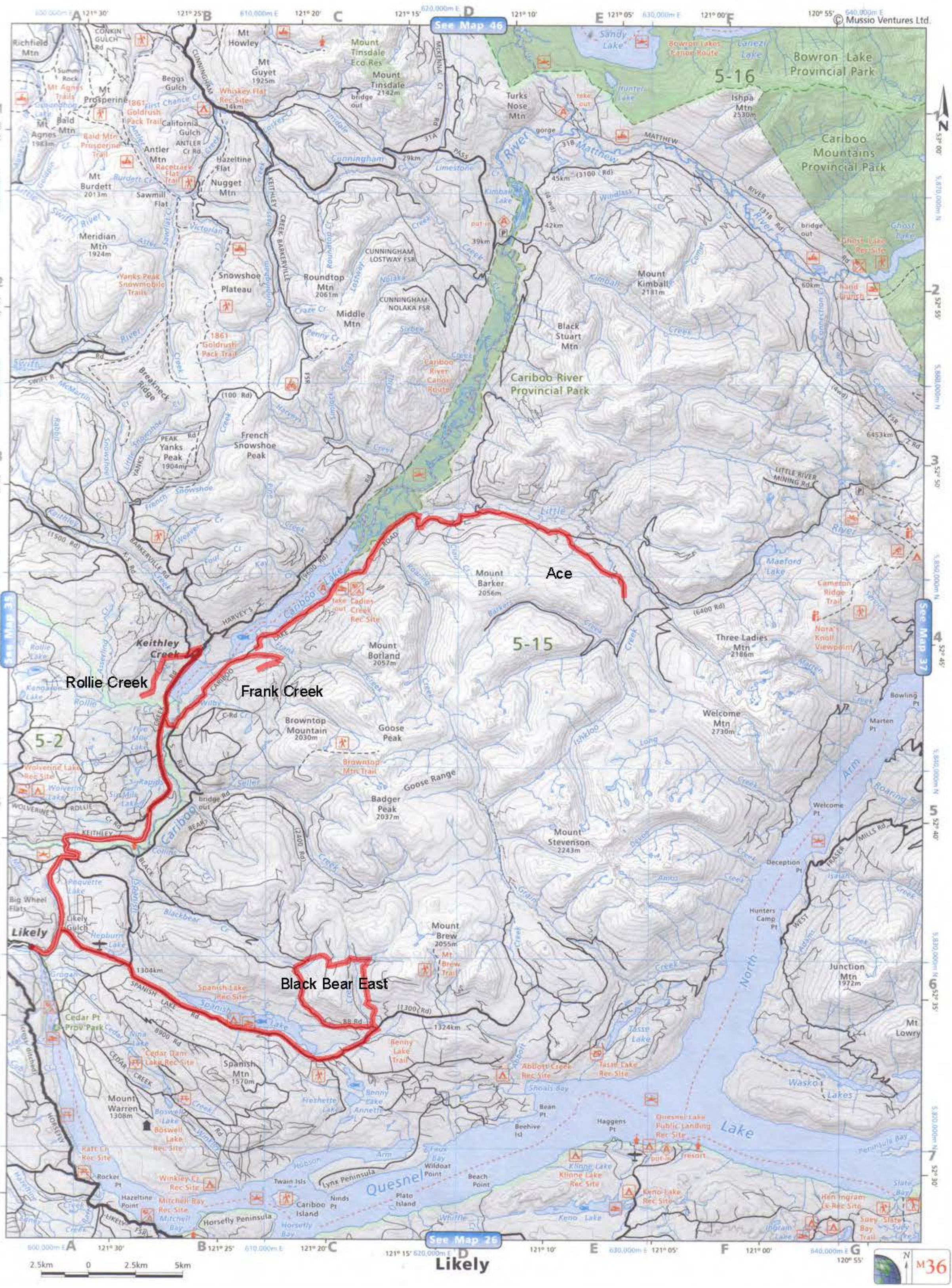


Figure No. 3 Access roads from Likely to several of Barker Minerals' properties.

6.0 HISTORY

The Frank Creek Project has historically had extensive work on it, including drilling, trenching, soil sampling and geophysical and geological mapping surveys; it would be appropriate to consult the References for an adequate description. Historically, since 1995 Frank Creek has been primarily a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) prospect but gold vein mineralization is also present. Please see bibliography for past historical geological work performed on and around the project area.

7.0 GEOLOGY

7.1 Regional Geology

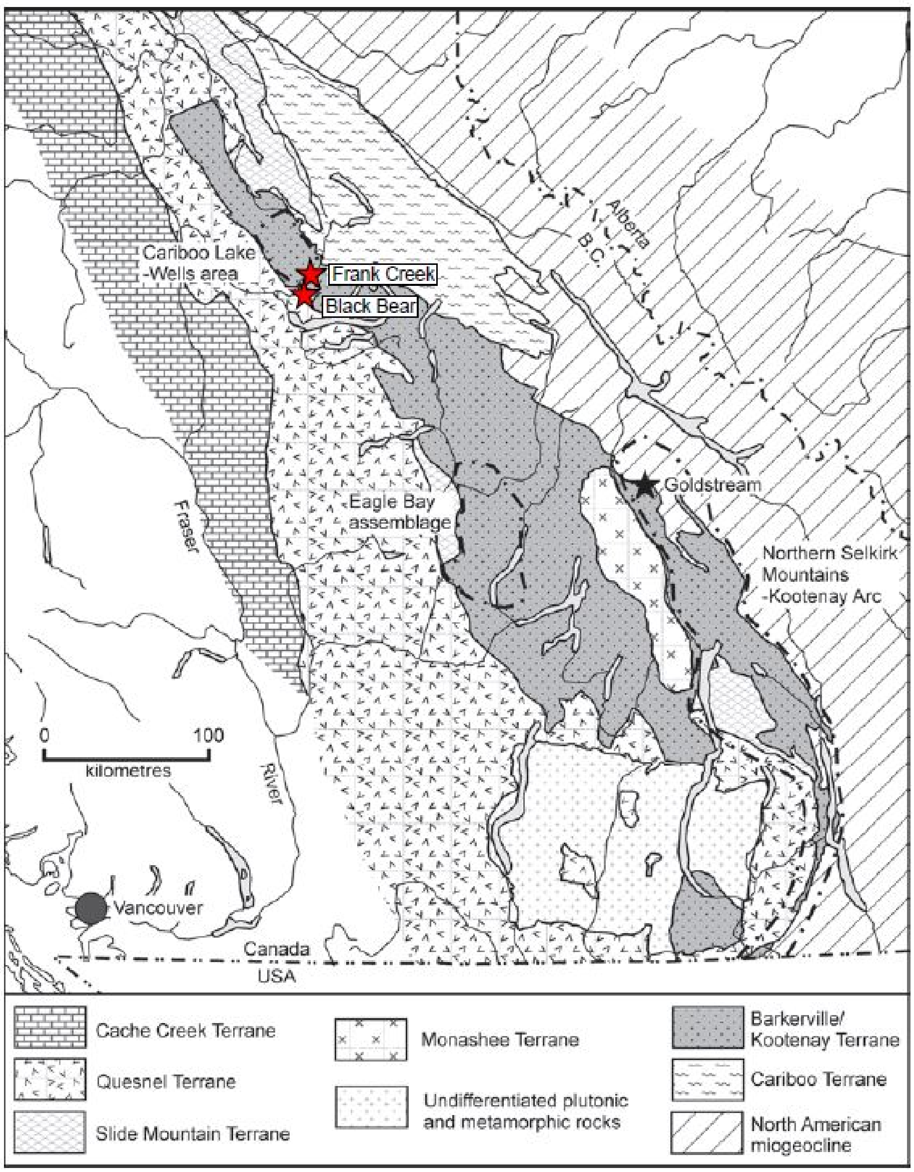


Figure No. 4 Terrane Map of Southern British Columbia.

Several Barker Minerals' properties are indicated by red stars.

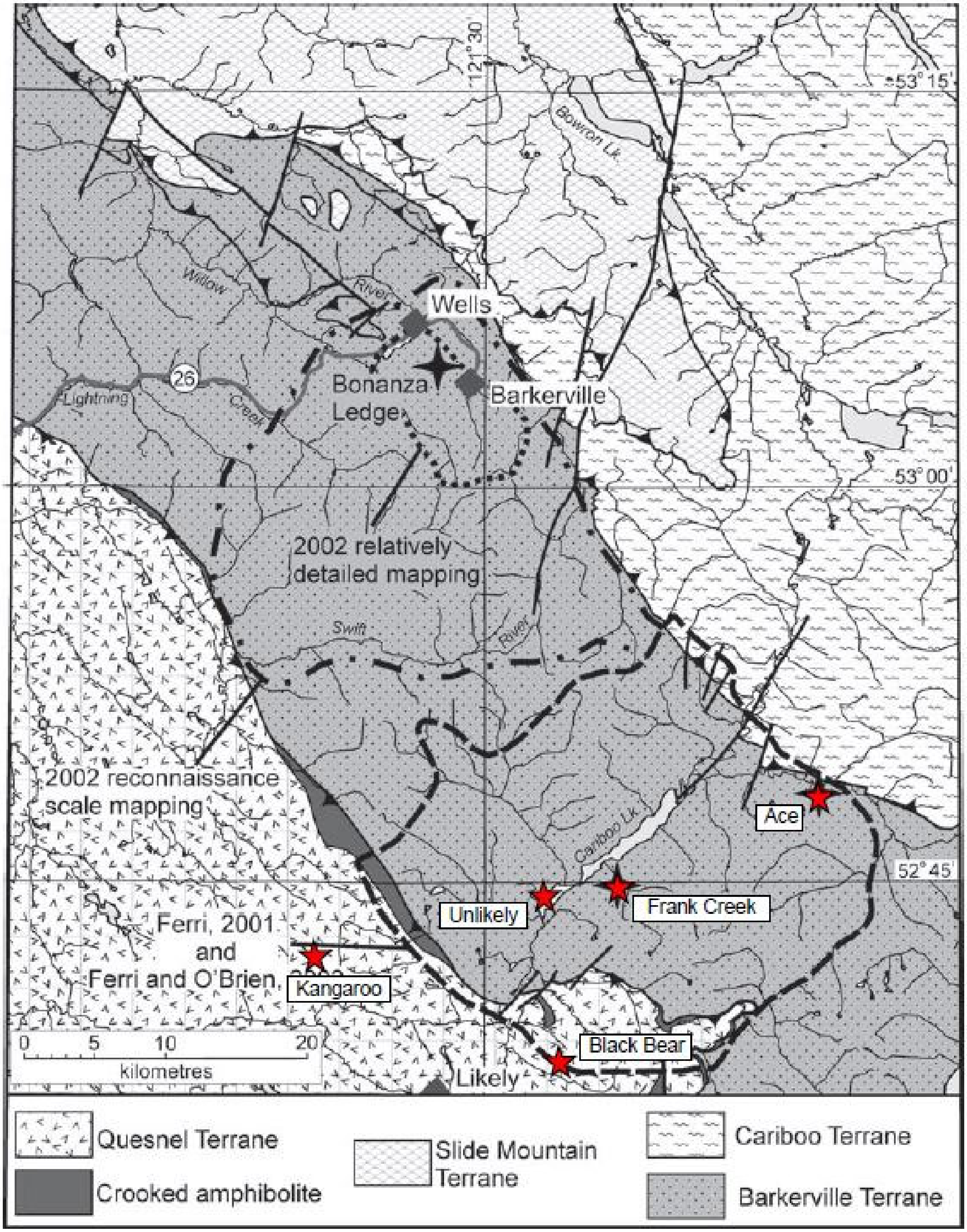


Figure No. 5 Terrane Map of Cariboo Lake – Wells Area.
Areas mapped by the BCGS in 2000 – 2002 are shown.
Several of Barker Minerals' properties are indicated by red stars.

The geological descriptions below derive mainly from Struik (1988), Panteleyev et al. (1996) and Payne and Perry (2001).

During the mid-Jurassic the North American continental plate collided with a group of island arcs to the west. Regional deformation and metamorphism are related to these events.

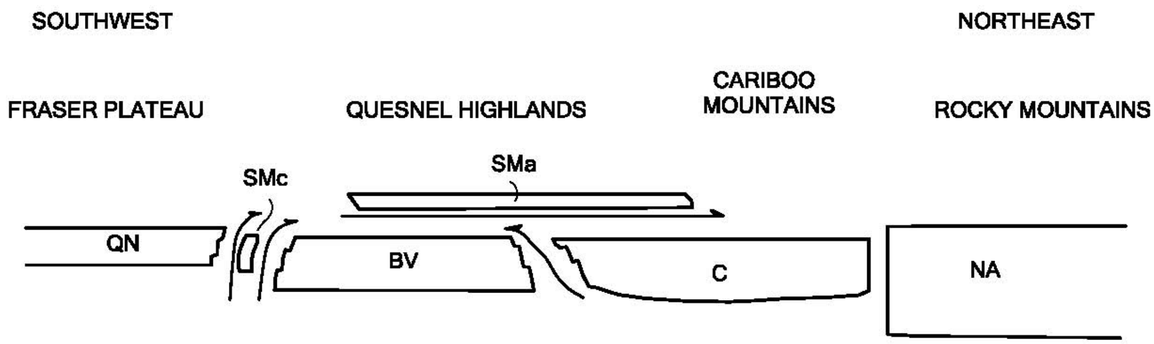


Figure No. 6 Schematic regional structural section from southwest to northeast across the four Terranes in Barker Minerals' claims area, showing the relative structural position of the Terranes. The Terrane symbols are BV-Barkerville, C-Cariboo, Sma-Slide Mountain (Antler Formation), SMc-Slide Mountain (Crooked amphibolite), QN-Quesnel and NA-North American. (after Struik, 1988).

Quesnel Terrane

The Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Quesnel Terrane…was accreted to the North American continent, in part by subduction and in part by obduction. The Eureka Thrust fault marks the boundary between the Quesnel and Barkerville terranes. The terrane is partly submarine and partly subaerial, consisting of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and co-magmatic intrusions, with minor carbonate lenses and related sedimentary rocks.

The principal assemblage in the Quesnel Terrane is the Triassic-Jurassic Nicola Group island arc – marginal basin sequence. The underlying rocks are the Crooked Amphibolite, part of the Slide Mountain assemblage, a mylonitized mafic and ultramafic unit of oceanic marginal basin volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Rocks of Quesnel Terrane and Crooked Amphibolite are structurally coupled and tectonically emplaced by the Eureka Thrust onto the Barkerville Terrane, to the east.

Two lithostratigraphic subdivisions of the Quesnel Terrane consists of: a basal Middle to Late Triassic metasedimentary unit of dominantly black phyllitic rocks, approximately 7 km thick, and an overlying Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic arc assemblage, approximately 9 km thick. The overlying volcanic rocks outline a northwesterly trending belt of subaqueous and subaerial volcanic rocks, deposited along a series of volcanic-intrusive centres that define the Quesnel island arc of predominantly alkalic basalts.

Within…the northern extension of the Quesnel Trough, the term…Takla Group has been applied to rocks identical to the Quesnel belt rocks…Equivalent rocks to the south…are generally referred to as Nicola Group…Baily (1978) pointed out the similarity of the Quesnel volcanic units with both the Nicola Group rocks to the south and the Takla Group rocks to the north…The term Takla leads to ambiguity because in northern British Columbia it has been used for rocks in both Quesnel and Stikine terranes…The usage for the Triassic-Jurassic volcanic arc and related rocks in Quesnellia currently preferred is Nicola Group. The term Takla Group possibly should be discarded… (Panteleyev et al., (1996).

The Quesnel Trough is a well-mineralized region typical of other Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcano-plutonic island arcs in the Cordillera. It hosts a wide variety of mineral deposits. The principal recent exploration and economic development targets in the central Quesnel belt are alkalic intrusion-related porphyry copper-gold deposits and gold-bearing propylitic alteration zones formed in volcanic rocks peripheral to some of the intrusions. Other important targets are auriferous quartz veins in the black phyllite metasedimentary succession. The veins in some black phyllite members have potential to be mined as large tonnage, low-grade deposits. Tertiary rocks are mineralized with copper and gold. Antimony-arsenic and mercury mineralization in some apparently low temperature quartz-calcite veins indicated the potential for epithermal deposits. Placer mining for gold, said to occur together with platinum, has been of major historical and economic importance.

Slide Mountain Terrane

Rocks of the Devonian to Late Triassic Slide Mountain Terrane were partly obducted, partly subducted during collision of an oceanic plate with the continent. Small slices of mainly mafic volcanic rocks and ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane occur in and parallel to the Eureka thrust. Minor lithologies include chert, meta-siltstone and argillite.

The Crooked Amphibolite, considered to likely be a part of the Slide Mountain Terrane, includes three major constituent rock types: greenstone, metagabbro and meta-ultramafite. North of Quesnel Lake, the map units consist of mafic metavolcanics, amphibolite, chlorite schist, serpentinite, ultramafic rocks and pillow lavas. Chemical analyses indicate subalkaline tholeiitic compositions of basalts formed on the ocean floor. If the Crooked Amphibolite is a sheared and metamorphosed equivalent of the Antler Formation and is part of the Slide Mountain Terrane, it is separated from the underlying Barkerville Terrane by the Eureka Thrust, a wide zone of mylonitization. The Crooked amphibolite and the overlying rocks of Quesnel Terrane are structurally coupled and emplaced tectonically onto Barkerville Terrane.

Barkerville Terrane

The Barkerville Terrane is made up of the Snowshoe Group and Quesnel Lake gneiss. The Snowshoe Group rocks are Upper Proterozoic to Upper Devonian metasediments, considered correlative in age with the Eagle Bay Formation in the Kootenay Terrane to the south. The Snowshoe Group rocks are dominated by varieties of grit, quartzite, pelite, limestone and volcaniclastic rocks. The stratigraphic sequence is not well understood. The region was deformed by intense, complex, in part isoclinal folding and overturning. Locally, strong shear deformation produced mylonitic textures. The Quesnel Lake Gneiss is a Devonian to Mississippian intrusive unit varying in composition from diorite to granite to syenite. It is generally coarse grained, leucocratic, often with megacrysts of potassium feldspar. The main body of gneiss is 30 km long by 3 km wide and is elongated parallel to the eastern border of the Intermontane belt. Its contacts are in part concordant with, and in part perpendicular to, metamorphic layering.

The contact between the Barkerville Terrane and Cariboo Terrane to the east is the Pleasant Valley Thrust. The Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes were juxtaposed prior to emplacement of the Slide Mountain Terrane which was thrust over both of them. The northeastern third of the Barkerville Terrane is the main zone of economic interest in the Cariboo district. Struik described it as "gold-enriched", because it contains the historic Wells and Barkerville gold mines and the Cariboo Hudson deposit, approximately 40 km and 20 km northwest of the project area, respectively.

Cariboo Terrane

Northeast of Barker Minerals' Cariboo Lake property is underlain by Precambrian to Permo-Triassic marine peri-cratonic sedimentary strata of the Cariboo terrane. The Cariboo Terrane consists mainly of limestone and dolomite with lesser siliceous, clastic, sedimentary rocks and argillite. Some geologists believe that the Cariboo Terrane is a shallow, near-shore facies and the Barkerville is a deeper, offshore facies of the same erosion-deposition system. No rifting is suspected between the Cariboo Terrane and the North American continent, in contrast to that between the Barkerville Terrane and the North American continent. Lithologies within the Cariboo Terrane correlate well with parts of the Classier Platform and Selwyn Basin of Yukon and northern British Columbia.

The Cariboo and Barkerville Terranes are separated by the regional Pleasant Valley Thrust fault, which dips moderately to steeply northeast. Struik (1988) states the Cariboo block was thrust from the east over the Barkerville block along a strike length of over 100 km. The Cariboo Terrane was cut by the Jurassic-Cretaceous Little River stock, a medium-grained granodiorite grading to quartz monzonite. Some of the carbonate layers in the lowest part of the Cariboo terrane (or upper part of the Barkerville Terrane) are enriched in zinc and lead. Since the 1970's, preliminary exploration on stratiform Zn-Pb targets has been conducted in this area.

Glaciation and glacial deposits

The last glacial stage that affected the Quesnel Highland, the Fraser glaciation, began 30,000 years ago. Much of this ice had melted by 10,000 years ago, but small remnants are preserved high in the alpine areas of the Cariboo Mountains. At lower elevations, glaciers of this age scoured the debris left by preceding ice advances, almost completely destroying them, leaving a chaotic assemblage of unsorted till, moraine and drift, with lenses of gravel and sand that had been roughly sorted by melt water and rivers, leaving behind beds of silt and clay that were stratified by settlement in ice-dammed lakes. In the Cariboo area, the debris covers bedrock in valleys below 1,700 m, leaving typical glacial features such as U-shaped valleys, ice-sculpted drumlins, moraine terraces and glacier and river benches. On the Barker Minerals properties, glacial deposits range from one to a few tens of metres thick. Some glacial till deposits are overlain by well-bedded glaciolacustrine clay and silt deposits up to a few tens of metres thick.

In much of the Cariboo district, a layer of distinctive, hard, compact, semi-rigid blue clay sits either on or slightly above bedrock and acts as “false” bedrock. It was formed from glacial drift left behind by the last ice advance prior to the Fraser glaciation and was compacted by the weight of the Fraser stage ice. In the placer-gold areas of the Cariboo, large amounts of gold were recovered from gravel resting on this clay. In places the clay layer was penetrated by the placer miners to reach richer “pay streaks” on true bedrock below.

7.2 Geology at Cariboo Lake

Figure No. 7, next page, presents the broad-scale geology and stratigraphy of the Cariboo Lake project area. Work by Struik (1983), Ferri (2001) and Ferri and O’Brien (2002) placed the rocks of Barker’s project areas in the Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville terrane. These rocks include, from oldest to youngest, the Keithley succession, Harvey’s Ridge succession and Goose Peak quartzite.

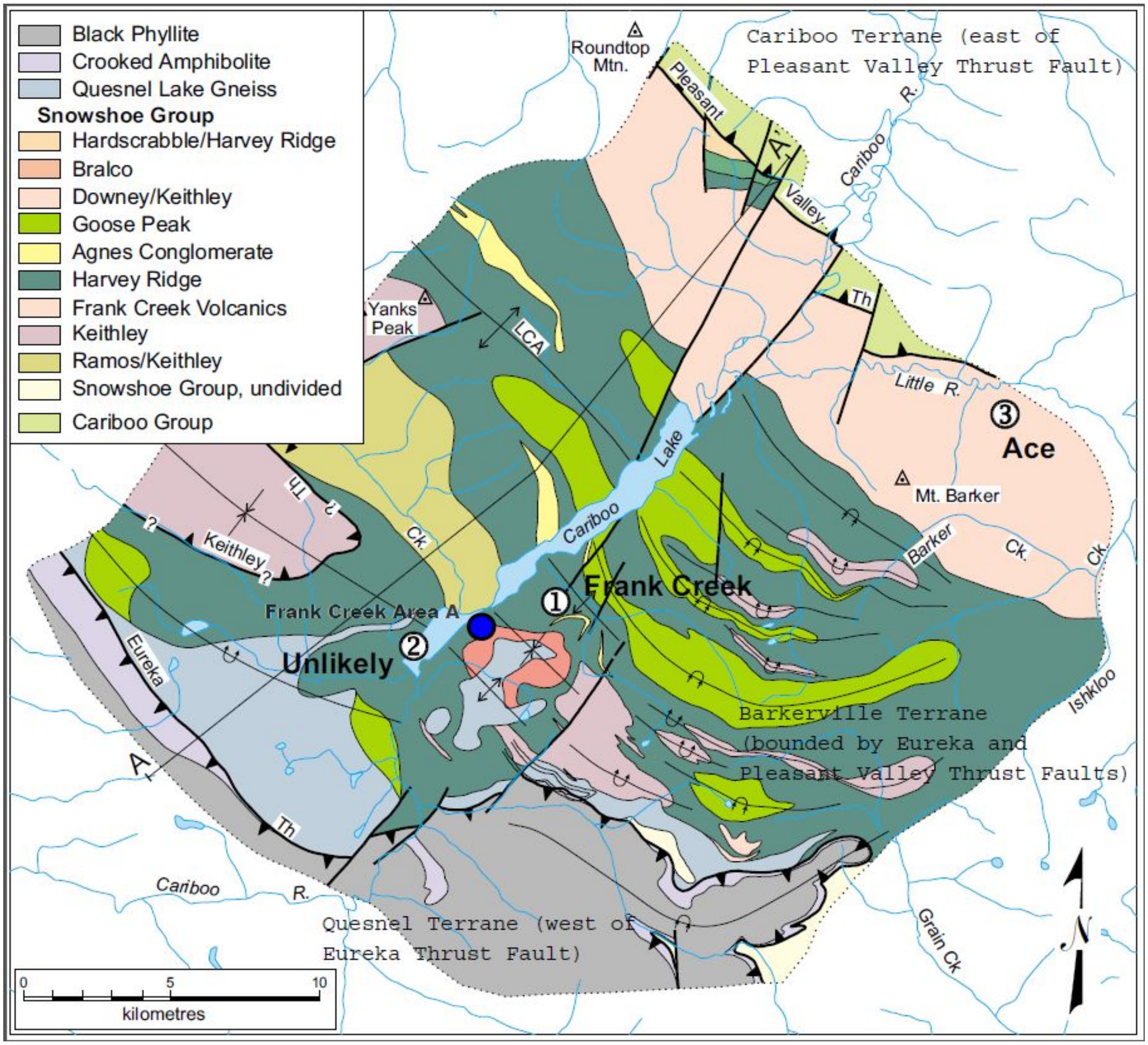


Figure No. 7 Geology and Stratigraphy of the Snowshoe Group. Barker Minerals' Ace, Unlikely and Frank Creek mineral prospects within the Cariboo Lake project are indicated on this BC Government map.

8.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 2024 & 2025

The Cariboo Lake area is known to have deep overburden with complicated glacial histories. New logging activities have occurred both "down ice" and "across" the glacial till from the Frank Creek airborne Magnetic and EM target zones. This has created opportunities to gather important geological and geochemical information to identify possible extensions of favorable bedrock geology and/or new mineralized horizons.

8.1 Sampling Method and Approach

Rationale and Methodology

The sampling protocol of collecting 33 till samples at various depths (1 - 2 feet) is a standard and effective method for geochemical exploration in glaciated terrains. The decision to screen the material in the field and hand-pan it down to heavy mineral concentrates (HMCs) is a critical step that significantly enhances the sensitivity of the survey.

- **Screening and Hand-Panning:** Glacial till is a heterogeneous mixture of rock fragments, clay, sand, and silt. While the till itself may contain mineralized grains, their concentration can be very low, making it difficult to detect a subtle anomaly in a bulk sample. By screening the material and hand-panning it, the lighter, non-mineralized silicate minerals are washed away. This process concentrates the denser, heavier mineral grains, which include ore minerals like chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and pathfinder minerals like arsenopyrite and pyrite. This effectively "sees through the diluted glacial till" by dramatically increasing the signal-to-noise ratio. The resulting HMC is a powerful indicator of nearby mineralization.
- **Handheld XRF Analysis:** The use of a handheld X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer is an efficient and cost-effective method for preliminary analysis of the HMCs. XRF is well-suited for this application as it provides rapid, semi-quantitative data on a wide range of elements, including copper, zinc, and arsenic. This allows for immediate on-site or in-house data collection, enabling quick identification of anomalous samples and the prioritization of follow-up work.

The samples collected were analyzed for multiple elements using the Niton XL3t handheld X-ray fluorescence analyzer from Thermo Scientific Inc. Further information on this instrument is at the Niton website http://www.niton.com/en/niton-analyzers-products/xl3/xl3t. An overview of sample analysis using energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF), adapted from the Niton website, is in Appendix B.

XRF analyses were completed at Barker's field office in Quesnel, B.C. Coordinates were collected at all sample locations. The coordinates are tabled in Appendix F. Barren granite was used for calibration of the XRF analyzer.

The XRF analysis method does not replace laboratory assay. It detects the presence or absence of multiple elements in prospecting and up to a certain point, the intensity of mineralization and correlation among elements in a specimen. The XRF is very useful in analysis for base economic and pathfinder metals although Au (gold) needs to be in relatively high grade in order to be detected by the XRF.

8.2 Economic Targets

The economic targets around the Cariboo Lake and Frank Creek area, are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and gold in quartz vein deposits.

8.3 Work done in 2024 and 2025

In 2024 logging activities were very active in the Cariboo Lake area and the main 8400 Road was upgraded and had fresh ditching completed over a major portion of a 30 kilometer stretch from KM-1 to KM-30. Once the road upgrades were completed thirty three till samples were screened in the field, with one half of a five gallon bucket being collected from the fresh ditches, and/or fresh material removed from the ditches, around the Frank Creek project area. The samples were further screened and then hand panned at camp, dried and prepped for XRF analysis. Further till sampling is planned for 2025 as well as rock sampling in areas of interest.

The sampling and analysis was successful in identifying areas for follow up which exhibited anomalous patterns of mineralization, **Arsenic**, **Copper** and **Zinc**, associated with the Kuroko style VMS model that was proven in past trenching and drilling at Frank Creek. These are important indicators to be put into the data base for future planning programs as the deep till becomes better understood and how it relates to the conductors identified in historic geophysical programs. Past glacial studies by the BCGS have stated that there were at least 2 separate glacial epochs which have complicated and hindered historic exploration efforts and as such this is a welcome rare opportunity to collect fresh samples of till, soils, and rocks providing important geological and geochemical clues.

Future field programs are being planned to follow up past historic trenching and drilling activities on the Frank Creek property core, including the follow up of strong geochemical anomalies from previous programs. As such, part of the 2024 work program included re-establishing access to the core trenching and drilling work areas through hand brushing on the D Rd and a short logging spur over a distance of 2.7 kilometers.

The sampling and analytical methodology described provides a robust and targeted approach to mineral exploration in a glaciated environment. The process is designed to overcome the challenge of a large volume of non-mineralized glacial material diluting any potential geochemical signal from a bedrock source.

9.0 Summary and Conclusions

Importance and Implication

The combination of this meticulous sampling and analytical approach with the previously described geological context provides a strong case for the presence of nearby Kuroko-style VMS mineralization.

1. **Confirmation of Anomaly:** The detection of strong arsenic, copper, and zinc anomalies in the heavy mineral concentrates is far more significant than their detection in bulk till samples. It strongly suggests that these elements are not simply a result of background noise but are derived from a concentrated mineralized source, likely the bedrock VMS deposit.

2. **Increased Confidence in the Data:** This methodology demonstrates a commitment to high-quality exploration practices. The use of HMCs minimizes the risk of false negatives that could occur from the dilution effect in bulk samples. This lends greater confidence to the geochemical results and the conclusions drawn from them.
3. **Support for Glacial Model:** The successful detection of anomalies using this technique reinforces the model of glacial dispersal. The HMCs represent a physical record of the glacial erosion of the VMS deposit, providing tangible evidence of the "down-ice" transport.
4. **Vectoring to Source:** The specific elemental patterns identified in the HMCs (Cu, Zn, As) align perfectly with the expected signature of a Kuroko-style VMS deposit. The robust nature of the data collected using this method provides a clear and reliable vector for follow-up exploration, pointing directly up-ice toward the source of the mineralization.

In a glaciated terrain, the presence of anomalous concentrations of arsenic (As), copper (Cu), and zinc (Zn) in till material is a highly significant indicator for volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits, particularly those of the Kuroko style. Below is a breakdown of the importance of these elements in this specific context:

The Geochemical Signature of Kuroko-Style VMS Deposits

Kuroko-style VMS deposits are polymetallic, meaning they are rich in multiple metals. Their characteristic ore and gangue mineralogy directly translates into a distinct geochemical signature.

- **Copper (Cu):** A primary metal in all VMS deposits, copper is typically found as chalcopyrite (CuFeS2) in the high-temperature "stringer" or "stockwork" zone at the base of the deposit.
- **Zinc (Zn):** Another key economic metal, zinc is commonly found as sphalerite (ZnS)
- **Arsenic (As):** Arsenic is a classic "pathfinder" element for VMS deposits. It is often a component of arsenopyrite (FeAsS) or is incorporated into the crystal structure of pyrite. The presence of arsenic, especially in conjunction with other metals, can signal the proximity of a hydrothermal system.

The combination of these three elements is particularly important because it reflects the metal zonation that is typical of Kuroko-style VMS deposits. A VMS system forms from a hydrothermal vent on the seafloor, and as the hot, metal-rich fluids cool, different minerals precipitate at different temperatures. This creates a vertical zonation, from a high-temperature copper-rich stringer zone at the bottom to a cooler, polymetallic massive sulfide lens (with zinc, lead, silver, and gold) at the top.

The presence of these elements in the till suggests that the glacier has eroded and dispersed material from these different parts of a mineralized system.

The Role of Glacial Dispersion

In glaciated regions, such as Canada, till geochemistry is a crucial exploration tool. Glaciers act as giant conveyer belts, eroding bedrock and transporting the resulting debris "down-ice" to be deposited as till.

- **Glacial Dispersal Train:** The erosion of a mineral deposit by a glacier creates a "dispersal train" of anomalous geochemical material in the till. This is a plume-like pattern where the highest concentrations of indicator elements (like As, Cu, and Zn) are found directly down-ice from the source, with concentrations decreasing farther away.
- **"Down-ice" from Anomalies:** The fact that the till samples were collected "down-ice" from a known geophysical anomaly is a critical piece of evidence. It suggests that the glacier picked up the mineralized material from the bedrock source (the VMS deposit, which the geophysical anomaly likely represents) and deposited it at the sample locations. This provides a clear vector for exploration, pointing directly back to the up-ice source of the mineralization.

The Significance of the Roadside Samples

The freshly dug roadside ditch samples are especially valuable because they represent a continuous, near-surface cross-section of the till material. This is akin to a 30 km trench.

- **Extensive Coverage:** This method allows for the collection of a large number of samples over a long distance, providing a detailed geochemical map of the area and significantly increasing the chances of detecting a glacial dispersal train.

Fresh Material: Sampling from freshly dug ditches avoids the effects of surface weathering and contamination, ensuring that the geochemical data is representative of the underlying till. In summary, the detection of strong arsenic, copper, and zinc anomalies in till samples collected down-ice from a known geophysical anomaly is a powerful exploration signal. The elemental association points to the characteristic zonation of a Kuroko-style VMS deposit, while the glacial context provides a clear and direct vector back to the source. This combination of geochemical and geological evidence provides a compelling case for follow-up exploration to locate the bedrock source of the mineralization.

10.0 Recommendations

Up-Ice Geochemical and Geological Targeting

The current data shows part of a glacial dispersal train; the next step is to find its origin by working up-ice.

- **Detailed Till Sampling:** Design and execute a more detailed, grid-based till sampling program in the up-ice direction from the current anomalies. The goal is to "zero in" on the up-ice limit of the dispersal train, where the geochemical signature is at its strongest and the dispersal pattern is at its narrowest. This will pinpoint the area of interest to within a few hundred meters.
- **Targeted Bedrock Sampling and Mapping:** As following the dispersal train up-ice, focus should be on geological mapping, search for any bedrock exposure, and conduct systematic grab and chip sampling of any altered or mineralized outcrops. Look specifically for sericite-chlorite alteration, quartz veining, or any other geological features associated with VMS deposits, particularly felsic volcanic units and black shales that are typical host rocks for Kuroko-style mineralization.

3. High-Resolution Geophysical Surveys

- **Ground Geophysical Surveys:** a high-resolution ground geophysical survey should be completed over the area where the geochemical anomalies converge.
- Recommended methods include:
    - **Ground Electromagnetics (EM):** To precisely define the size, shape, and conductivity of the massive sulfide body.
    - **Magnetics:** To map pyrrhotite or magnetite-bearing parts of the system and help with structural interpretation.

4. Target Prioritization

The final stage of the program is to integrate all the data to define high-priority trench and drill targets.

- **Data Integration:** Combine the detailed geochemical maps, high-resolution geophysical models, and geological mapping to create a comprehensive 3D model of the target area. The highest-priority targets will be those where the geochemical anomaly (the tip of the dispersal train) directly coincides with a strong geophysical anomaly and favorable geology.

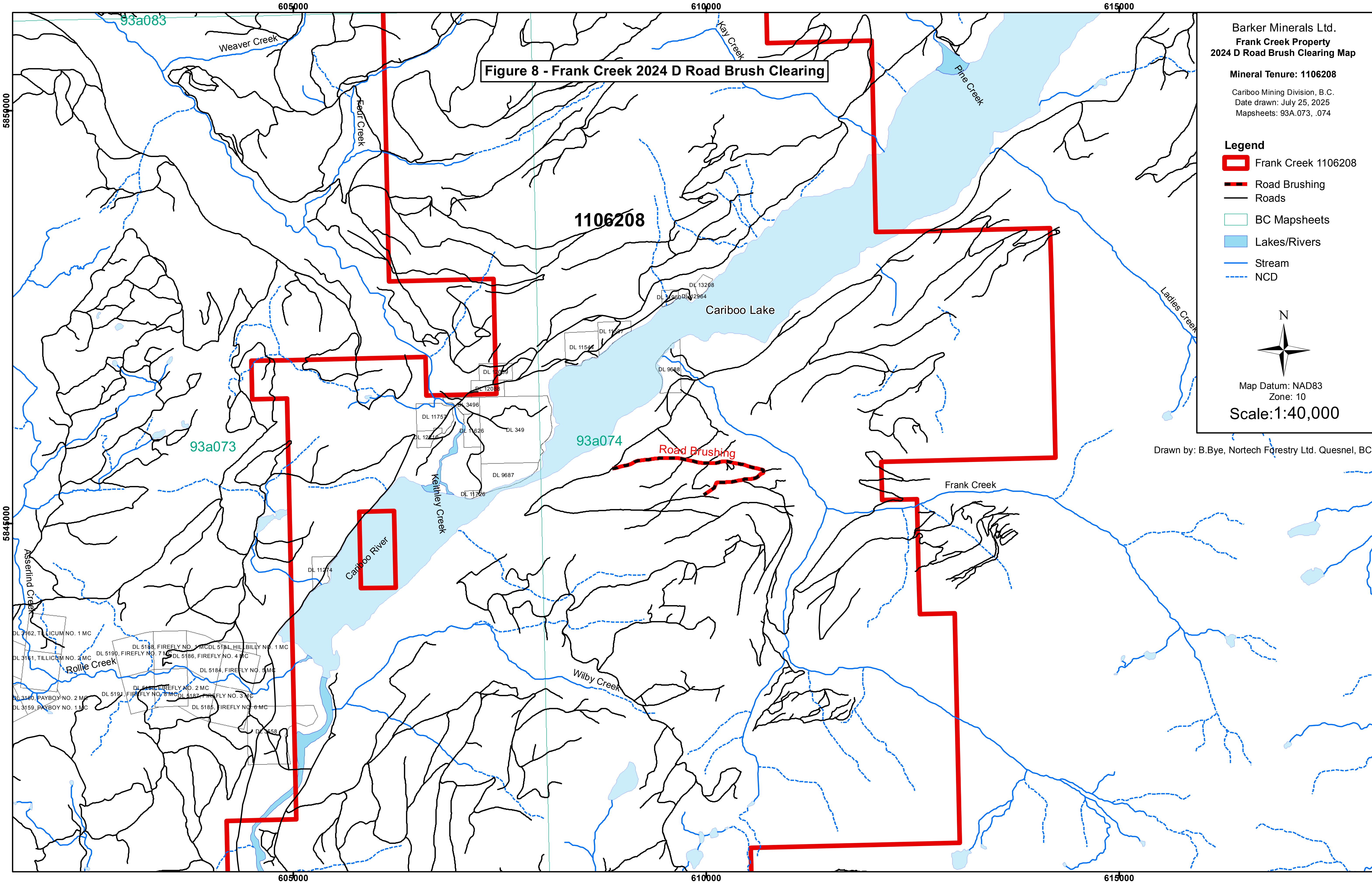


Figure 8 - Frank Creek 2024 D Road Brush Clearing

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

Ag	Silver.
Anomalous	Chemical and mineralogical changes and higher than typical background values in elements in a rock resulting from reaction with hydrothermal fluids or increase in pressure or temperature.
Anomaly	The geographical area corresponding to anomalous geochemical or geophysical values.
As	Arsenic.
Au	Gold.
Background	The typical concentration of an element or geophysical response in an area, generally referring to values below some threshold level, above which values are designated as anomalous.
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey.
B.C. MEMPR	British Columbia Ministry of energy Mines and Petroleum Resources.
Bi	Bismuth.
Cd	Cadmium.
cm	Centimetre.
Co	Cobalt.
Cu	Copper.
Cratonic	Pertaining to a craton, an old part of the continental crust, generally making up the interior portion of a continent such as North America.
DCIP	An electrical method which uses the injection of current and the measurement of voltage and its rate of decay to determine the subsurface resistivity and chargeability.
DDH	Diamond drill hole.
eg.	*exemplī grātiā* (for the sake of example).
EM	Electromagnetic.
E-W	East-West.
F	Fluorine.
Float	Loose rocks or boulders; the location of the bedrock source is not known.

GBC	Geoscience British Columbia.
Grab sample	A sample of a single rock or selected rock chips collected from within a restricted area of interest.
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada.
g/t	Grams per tonne (metric tonne). 34.29 g/t (metric tonnes) = 1.00 oz/T (short tons).
Ha	Hectare - an area totalling 10,000 square metres, e.g., an area 100 metres by 100 metres.
Heavy mineral concentrate	A 10 kg sample is sieved and submitted to heavy liquid separation. The resultant heaviest concentrate is then separated into magnetic and non-magnetic portions. These are then examined under microscope or assayed.
Hg	Mercury.
HLEM	Horizontal loop electromagnetic.
Intrusive	A magmatic rock that cuts into and alters older rocks and may be the source of minerals deposited into the rocks intruded, creating skarn or porphyry type mineral deposits.
IP	Induced polarization geophysical survey.
kg	Kilogram.
km	Kilometre.
lb.	Pound.
Leucocratic	Light-coloured.
<LOD	Below the level of detection.
m	Metre.
Max-Min	An HLEM technique to test for resistivity and conductivity of rocks.
µm	Micron, micro-metre, one millionth of a metre.
Mn	Manganese.
Mo	Molybdenum.
MT	Magnetotelluric. A electrical method that uses natural variations in the Earth's magnetic field to induce electric current in the ground to determine the subsurface resistivity.

my	Million years.
NE-SW	Northeast-Southwest.
NNW-SSE	North northwest – South southeast.
NW	Northwest.
NW-SE	Northwest - Southeast.
N-S	North-South.
OF	Open File.
Orogenic	The physical manifestations of the process of mountain building. Orogens are usually long, thin, arcuate tracts of rock that are geologically active and have a pronounced linear structure resulting in terranes.
oz.	Ounce.
oz/st	ounces per short ton (Imperial measurement, same as oz/T). 34.29 g/t (metric tonnes) = 1.00 oz/st (short tons).
oz/T	ounces per ton (Imperial measurement). 34.29 g/t (metric tonnes) = 1.00 oz/T (short tons).
Pathfinder	A metallic element associated with an ore element such as silver or gold. Areas of anomalous “pathfinder” elements can suggest the possible presence of ore elements though the latter may not be detected initially.
Pb	Lead.
Porphyry	A deposit where primarily Cu-bearing minerals occur in disseminated grains or veinlets through a large volume of rock within or in close association with intrusive igneous rocks. Au and Mo are also important products of porphyry deposits.
Potassic alteration	Typical of porphyry copper and lode gold deposits, results in production of micaceous, potassic minerals such as biotite in iron-rich rocks, muscovite mica or sericite in felsic rocks, and orthoclase (adularia) alteration, often quite pervasive and producing distinct salmon-pink alteration zones.
ppb	Parts per billion.
ppm	Parts per million (1 ppm = 1,000 ppb = 1 g/t).
Propylitic alteration	Alteration of rocks due to hot fluids that have a high sodium ion composition. It typically results in epidote–chlorite-albite alteration with pyrite.
Protolith	The original rock before it was metamorphosed.

QUEST Quesnellia Exploration Strategy, a BCGS geophysical survey.

Sedex Sedimentary-exhalative mineral deposit type.

SE Southeast.

Skarn Forms by chemical metasomatism of rocks in the contact zone of intrusive rocks with rocks often containing carbonate minerals. Skarns in the igneous environment are associated with hornfels and wider zones of calc-silicate rocks. Skarns are often hosts for copper, lead, zinc, iron, gold, molybdenum, tin, and tungsten ore deposits.

Sb Antimony.

Talus A collection of rock fragments at the base of crags or mountain cliffs, that has accumulated through rockfall from adjacent cliff faces. Also called scree.

Te Tellurium.

TEM or TDEM Time Domain EM.

Tensor-magnetotelluric See MT.

Terrain An arbitrarily defined geographic location.

Terrane A major crustal block with a particular geologic history.

Tholeiitic A type of basalt. The most common volcanic rocks on Earth, produced by submarine volcanism at mid-ocean ridges and make up much of the ocean crust. Chemically, these basalts have been described as subalkaline, that is, they contain less (Na_2O plus K_2O) at similar SiO_2 than alkali basalt.

TRIM Terrain Resource Information Management, series of 1:20,000 scale maps.

VLF Very low frequency.

VLF-EM Very low frequency electromagnetic.

VMS Volcanic-related massive sulphide.

VHMS Volcanic-hosted massive sulphide. Same as VMS.

XRF X-ray florescence.

Zn Zinc.

APPENDIX B

Analytical Methods

<u>Overview of sample analysis using energy dispersive X-ray fluorescenc using the Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t handheld XRF analyzer</u>

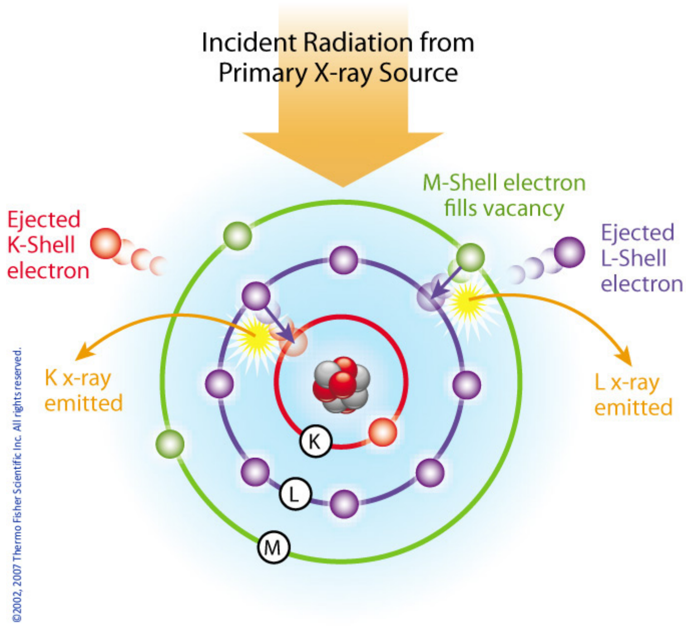
Thermo Scientific portable energy-dispersive x-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) analyzers, commonly known as XRF analyzers, can quickly and nondestructively determine the elemental composition of metal and precious metal samples of rocks, ore and soil.

Up to 40 elements may be analyzed simultaneously by measuring the characterisitic fluorescence x-rays emitted by a sample. XRF analyzers can quantify elements ranging from magnesium (Mg - element 12) through uranium (U - element 92) and measure x-ray energies from 1.25 keV up to 85 keV in the case of Pb K-shell fluorescent x-rays excited with a ^{109}Cd isotope. These instruments also measure the elastic (Raleigh) and inelastic (Compton) scatter x-rays emitted by the sample during each measurement to determine, among other things, the approximate density and percentage of the light elements in the sample.

Elemental Analysis - A Unique Set of Fingerprints

How does XRF work? Each of the elements present in a sample produces a unique set of characteristic x-rays that is a "fingerprint" for that specific element. XRF analyzers determine the chemistry of a sample by measuring the spectrum of the characteristic x-ray emitted by the different elements in the sample when it is illuminated by x-rays. These x-rays are emitted either from a miniaturized x-ray tube, or from a small, sealed capsule of radioactive material.

1. A fluorescent x-ray is created when an x-ray of sufficient energy strikes an atom in the sample, dislodging an electron from one of the atom's inner orbital shells.
2. The atom regains stability, filling the vacancy left in the inner orbital shell with an electron from one of the atom's higher energy orbital shells.
3. The electron drops to the lower energy state by releasing a fluorescent x-ray, and the energy of this x-ray is equal to the specific difference in energy between two quantum states of the electron.



Atom emits characteristic X-rays when illuminated by x-rays from a primary source.

When a sample is measured using XRF, each element present in the sample emits its own unique fluorescent x-ray energy spectrum. By simultaneously measuring the fluorescent x-rays emitted by the different elements in the sample, the Thermo Scientific portable XRF analyzers can rapidly determine those elements present in the sample and their relative concentrations - in other words, the elemental chemistry of the sample.

Overview of the Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t handheld XRF analyzer.

APPENDIX C

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APPENDIX D

STATEMENT of AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Louis E. Doyle, Prospector, who has 27 years experience prospecting and managing exploration projects in the Cariboo Region of British Columbia.

APPENDIX E

Statement of Expenditures

Barker Minerals Ltd.

Work was completed between July 4, 2024 to April 7, 2025

Work was done on claim # 1106208

Event # 6065690

Frank Creek Property - Geological - Office	Date	Days	Rate	Sub-total
Louis Doyle				
Planning & managing		1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Report writing		5	$ 600.00	$ 3,000.00
Room & board		6	$ 100.00	$ 600.00
Brenda Bye				
Map drafting		1	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Room & board		1	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
				$ 4,800.00

Frank Creek Property - Geological - Field	Date	Days	Rate	Sub-total
Louis Doyle				
Road brush clearing	August 27, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Road brush clearing	August 28, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Road brush clearing	August 29, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Road brush clearing	August 30, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Road brush clearing	August 31, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Vehicle & gas		5	$ 150.00	$ 750.00
Room & board		5	$ 100.00	$ 500.00
Colleen Doyle				
Road brush clearing	August 27, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Road brush clearing	August 28, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Road brush clearing	August 29, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Road brush clearing	August 30, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Road brush clearing	August 31, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Room & board		5	$ 100.00	$ 500.00
Louis Doyle				
Heavy mineral till sampling	August 24, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Heavy mineral till sampling	August 25, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Heavy mineral till sampling	August 25, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board		3	$ 100.00	$ 300.00
Vehicle & gas		3	$ 150.00	$ 450.00

Barker Minerals Ltd.

Work was completed between July 4, 2024 to April 7, 2025

Work was done on claim # 1106208

Event # 6065690

Frank Creek Property - Geological - Field (Continued)

Colleen Doyle				
Heavy mineral till sampling	August 24, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Heavy mineral till sampling	August 25, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Heavy mineral till sampling	August 25, 2024	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Room & board		3	$ 100.00	$ 300.00
				$ 10,000.00

Frank Creek Property - Geochemical - Camp

Louis Doyle				
Till sample prep - panning and drying	October 16, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Till sample prep - panning and drying	October 17, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Till sample prep - panning and drying	October 18, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board		3	$ 100.00	$ 300.00
Brian Hall				
XRF operator	November 29, 2024	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board		1	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
XRF rental		1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
				$ 3,100.00

Ace Property - Travel

Louis Doyle			
Travel in/out	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board	1	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
Vehicle & gas	1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Colleen Doyle			
Travel in/out	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
Room & board	1	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
			$ 1,250.00

Intentionally Left Blank

Barker Minerals Ltd.

Work was completed between July 4, 2024 to April 7, 2025

Work was done on claim # 1106208

Event # 6065690

Frank Creek Property - Misc. expenditures

Safety equipment (MTC), exploration supplies & equipment, communication devices & quad

Exploration supplies & equipment				$ 125.00
First aid equipment	8	$	50.00	$ 400.00
Communication devices				
Hand held radios, satelite phones & SPOT locators	8	$	24.00	$ 192.00
				$ 717.00

Frank Creek Property Expenditure Summary

Geological - Office	**Sub-total**	**$ 4,800.00**
Geological - Field	**Sub-total**	**$ 10,000.00**
Geochemical - Camp	**Sub-total**	**$ 3,100.00**
Travel	**Sub-total**	**$ 1,250.00**
Misc. expenditures	**Sub-total**	**$ 717.00**
Frank Creek Property Expenditure Total		**$ 19,867.00**

APPENDIX F

Sample Locations & Descriptions

Appendix F

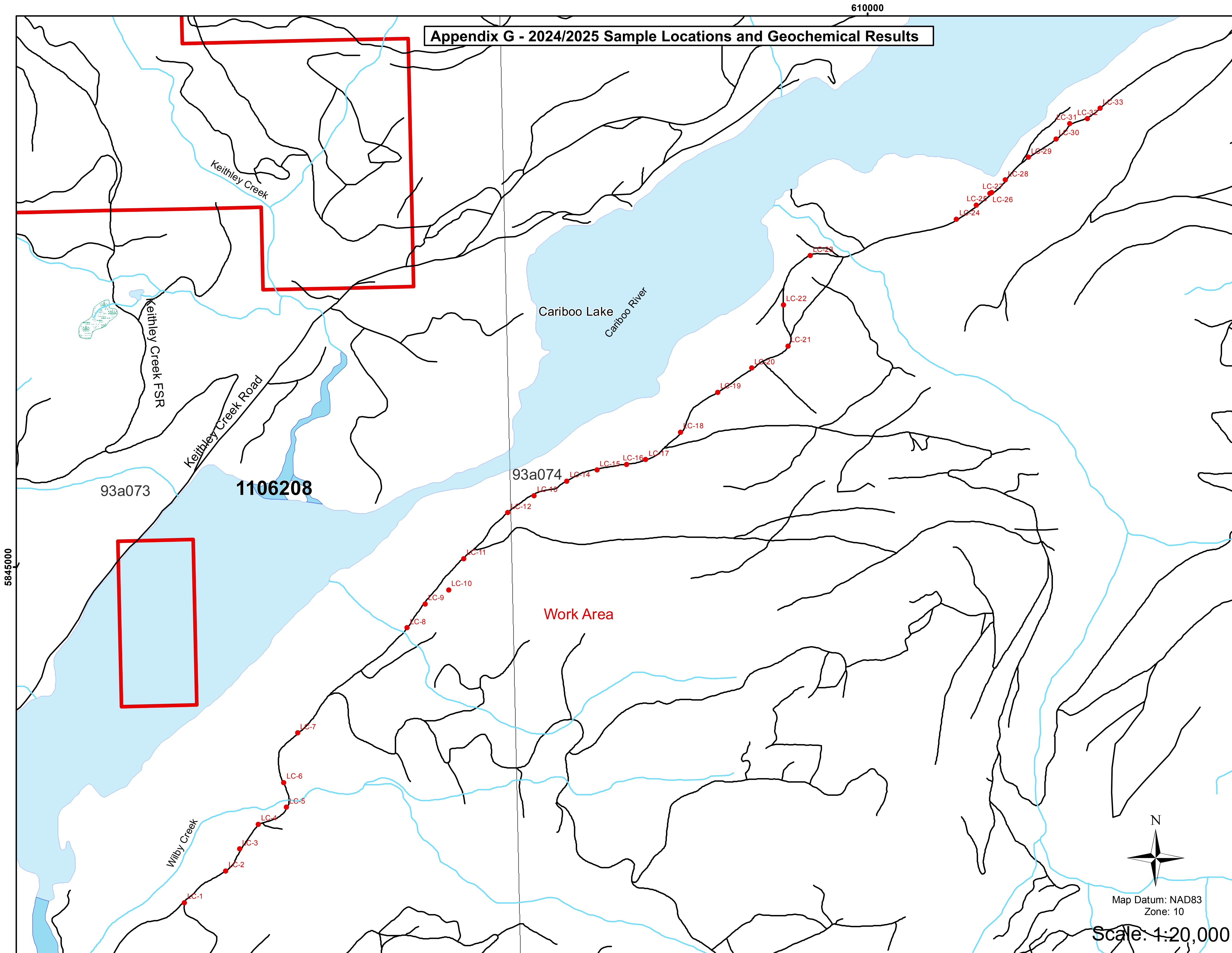
Frank Creek 2024 - Heavy Mineral Till Sample Location

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Type
LC-1	606175	5843118	Till
LC-2	606406	5843296	Till
LC-3	606483	5843418	Till
LC-4	606588	5843557	Till
LC-5	606746	5843652	Till
LC-6	606730	5843790	Till
LC-7	606808	5844069	Till
LC-8	607422	5844658	Till
LC-9	607523	5844791	Till
LC-10	607654	5844870	Till
LC-11	607739	5845045	Till
LC-12	607986	5845303	Till
LC-13	608133	5845399	Till
LC-14	608316	5845480	Till
LC-15	608484	5845542	Till
LC-16	608650	5845574	Till
LC-17	608758	5845600	Till
LC-18	608953	5845754	Till
LC-19	609161	5845978	Till
LC-20	609352	5846114	Till
LC-21	609555	5846237	Till
LC-22	609529	5846468	Till
LC-23	609678	5846743	Till
LC-24	610498	5846948	Till
LC-25	610609	5847026	Till
LC-26	610684	5847092	Till
LC-27	610696	5847097	Till
LC-28	610771	5847167	Till
LC-29	610901	5847295	Till
LC-30	611055	5847397	Till
LC-31	611132	5847484	Till
LC-32	611230	5847511	Till
LC-33	611302	5847569	Till

APPENDIX G

Sample Locations with XRF Results

Appendix G - 2024/2025 Sample Locations and Geochemical Results



Barker Minerals Ltd.

Frank Creek Property
2024/2025 Work Area Sample Locations and AS, CU, ZN Geochemical Results (ppm)

Cariboo Mining Division, B.C. Claim Number: 1106208
Mapsheet: 93A.073, A074 Date: July 25, 2025
Drawn by: B.Bye, Nortech Forestry Ltd. Quesnel, BC

Legend

- Frank Creek Claims
- Frank Creek Sample Locations
- Lakes/Rivers
- BC Mapsheets
- Streams
- Roads

AS, CU, ZN Geochemical Results

Sample #	AS (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
LC-1	24.73	51.22	86.43
LC-2	13.89	44.8	133.61
LC-3	14.29	106.8	103.54
LC-4	17.5	51.89	94.9
LC-5	16.54	43.49	75.76
LC-6	22.03	58.02	103.99
LC-7	26.7	75.59	98.17
LC-8	38.71	103.29	120.14
LC-9	21.58	64.07	97.03
LC-10	30.66	92.91	115.29
LC-11	27	62.8	97.78
LC-12	24.63	74.46	81.95
LC-13	24.03	89.13	87.83
LC-14	20.62	67.24	148.5
LC-15	20.85	377.84	88.04
LC-16	29.6	187.02	113.83
LC-17	55.71	262.53	133.44
LC-18	75.93	209.3	102.26
LC-19	38.26	104.32	125.79
LC-20	29.84	107.1	117.93
LC-21	23.54	111.89	81.21
LC-22	28.45	63.19	87.79
LC-23	41	61.34	87.58
LC-24	19.78	122.77	96.05
LC-25	21.85	71.1	93.28
LC-26	15.7	31.17	64.85
LC-27	15.88	61.92	63.79
LC-28	15.62	51.52	69.02
LC-29	14.27	25.42	85.29
LC-30	17.1	76.99	57.23
LC-31	15.49	52.53	63.88
LC-32	25.49	55.7	122.24
LC-33	26.91	78.08	121.83

Appendix G
Heavy Mineral Till Samplrd with XRF Results

Sample #	Units	Mo	Zr	Sr	U	Rb	Th	Pb	Se
LC-1	ppm	< LOD : 3.89	148.01	152.24	< LOD : 7.94	72.69	13.78	< LOD : 7.60	< LOD : 3.88
LC-2	ppm	< LOD : 4.36	131.28	227.5	< LOD : 9.65	85.7	14.54	< LOD : 7.24	< LOD : 4.27
LC-3	ppm	< LOD : 4.29	133.11	260.25	9.49	57.96	17.23	< LOD : 7.81	< LOD : 4.30
LC-4	ppm	< LOD : 3.94	147.01	247.24	10.25	77.38	18.3	< LOD : 7.68	< LOD : 4.28
LC-5	ppm	< LOD : 3.92	124.76	297.46	< LOD : 8.57	64.48	11.04	< LOD : 7.05	< LOD : 4.13
LC-6	ppm	< LOD : 3.72	160.7	68.59	< LOD : 7.87	81.63	10.96	11.95	< LOD : 3.69
LC-7	ppm	< LOD : 4.02	141.04	157.98	11.49	86.64	11.74	8.85	< LOD : 4.07
LC-8	ppm	< LOD : 4.09	221.32	84.29	8.93	91.61	16.11	28.96	< LOD : 3.98
LC-9	ppm	< LOD : 3.83	126.33	84.37	< LOD : 7.87	72.26	8.28	11.69	< LOD : 4.00
LC-10	ppm	< LOD : 3.79	166.05	84.95	12.31	76.86	10.56	24.47	< LOD : 3.86
LC-11	ppm	< LOD : 3.95	154.34	126.47	12.62	76.26	10.5	15.98	< LOD : 4.20
LC-12	ppm	< LOD : 4.23	195.16	77.16	< LOD : 8.30	66.72	12.63	11.07	< LOD : 4.29
LC-13	ppm	< LOD : 3.97	199.61	87.35	11.21	77.46	13.38	< LOD : 7.55	< LOD : 3.98
LC-14	ppm	< LOD : 3.22	150.99	154.82	11.85	79.61	11.5	< LOD : 6.09	< LOD : 3.21
LC-15	ppm	4	112.31	94.9	10.05	53.33	12.86	< LOD : 6.47	< LOD : 3.88
LC-16	ppm	< LOD : 4.19	151.06	155.62	< LOD : 7.78	40.93	11.9	< LOD : 7.28	< LOD : 4.48
LC-17	ppm	< LOD : 3.81	201.07	226.09	< LOD : 7.63	60.39	51.81	13.11	< LOD : 4.11
LC-18	ppm	< LOD : 3.73	139.44	77.2	8.77	86.13	7.19	< LOD : 7.36	< LOD : 4.05
LC-19	ppm	< LOD : 4.60	182.76	127.52	< LOD : 8.96	58.35	11.02	< LOD : 8.46	< LOD : 5.15
LC-20	ppm	< LOD : 5.17	139.19	118.87	< LOD : 9.44	38.88	14.55	< LOD : 9.87	< LOD : 5.69
LC-21	ppm	< LOD : 4.77	127.6	120.02	13.18	52.92	12.27	< LOD : 9.13	< LOD : 4.65
LC-22	ppm	< LOD : 3.76	119.69	114.68	< LOD : 8.00	74.44	11.52	13.8	< LOD : 3.94
LC-23	ppm	< LOD : 4.72	103.48	91.7	< LOD : 9.08	53.84	6.91	< LOD : 9.16	< LOD : 4.91
LC-24	ppm	< LOD : 4.88	217.38	198.03	12.95	56.86	11.6	< LOD : 8.90	< LOD : 4.76
LC-25	ppm	< LOD : 4.73	126.61	142.55	10.32	56.06	8.92	10.52	< LOD : 4.85
LC-26	ppm	< LOD : 3.76	160.12	93.7	8.76	66.38	8.32	< LOD : 7.15	< LOD : 3.80
LC-27	ppm	< LOD : 4.15	151.29	187.34	13.35	57.71	10.4	< LOD : 8.29	< LOD : 4.29
LC-28	ppm	< LOD : 3.49	76.26	107.61	< LOD : 6.99	46.82	9.86	< LOD : 6.74	< LOD : 3.72
LC-29	ppm	< LOD : 3.58	98.58	43.17	10.61	71.06	5.27	< LOD : 7.00	< LOD : 3.67
LC-30	ppm	< LOD : 4.18	157.16	226.78	< LOD : 8.51	54.87	13.85	< LOD : 7.92	< LOD : 4.13
LC-31	ppm	< LOD : 4.13	140.52	295.22	10.89	73.95	16.74	< LOD : 8.22	< LOD : 4.59
LC-32	ppm	< LOD : 4.19	154.14	79.84	13.59	102.88	9.71	11.41	< LOD : 4.09
LC-33	ppm	< LOD : 4.09	153.1	84.22	9.3	71.47	12.73	17.55	< LOD : 4.18

Appendix G

Heavy Mineral Till Samplrd with XRF Results

Sample #	Units	As	Hg	Au	Zn	W	Cu	Ni
LC-1	ppm	24.73	9.08	< LOD : 7.89	86.43	< LOD : 27.88	51.22	60.1
LC-2	ppm	13.89	< LOD : 10.24	< LOD : 8.78	133.61	< LOD : 34.21	44.8	81.47
LC-3	ppm	14.29	< LOD : 9.98	< LOD : 8.41	103.54	< LOD : 33.87	106.8	120.38
LC-4	ppm	17.5	< LOD : 9.10	< LOD : 8.52	94.9	< LOD : 30.90	51.89	125.97
LC-5	ppm	16.54	< LOD : 8.82	< LOD : 8.08	75.76	< LOD : 28.62	43.49	< LOD : 29.93
LC-6	ppm	22.03	< LOD : 8.03	< LOD : 7.88	103.99	< LOD : 26.69	58.02	110.93
LC-7	ppm	26.7	< LOD : 9.54	< LOD : 7.80	98.17	< LOD : 31.49	75.59	100.21
LC-8	ppm	38.71	< LOD : 9.21	< LOD : 8.51	120.14	< LOD : 30.77	103.29	126.75
LC-9	ppm	21.58	< LOD : 8.40	< LOD : 7.91	97.03	< LOD : 28.34	64.07	80.4
LC-10	ppm	30.66	< LOD : 8.54	< LOD : 7.93	115.29	< LOD : 27.76	92.91	116.48
LC-11	ppm	27	< LOD : 9.12	< LOD : 8.31	97.78	< LOD : 30.57	62.8	97.12
LC-12	ppm	24.63	< LOD : 9.44	< LOD : 8.59	81.95	< LOD : 30.92	74.46	< LOD : 32.20
LC-13	ppm	24.03	< LOD : 8.74	< LOD : 8.02	87.83	< LOD : 29.30	89.13	86.2
LC-14	ppm	20.62	< LOD : 7.24	< LOD : 6.55	148.5	< LOD : 24.24	67.24	95.25
LC-15	ppm	20.85	< LOD : 8.50	< LOD : 7.60	88.04	< LOD : 27.98	377.84	141.86
LC-16	ppm	29.6	< LOD : 9.96	< LOD : 8.63	113.83	< LOD : 33.64	187.02	126.62
LC-17	ppm	55.71	< LOD : 9.20	< LOD : 7.94	133.44	< LOD : 31.23	262.53	194.82
LC-18	ppm	75.93	9.86	< LOD : 7.97	102.26	< LOD : 30.41	209.3	228.56
LC-19	ppm	38.26	< LOD : 11.20	< LOD : 9.28	125.79	< LOD : 37.66	104.32	112.06
LC-20	ppm	29.84	< LOD : 12.67	< LOD : 10.82	117.93	< LOD : 42.72	107.1	135.17
LC-21	ppm	23.54	< LOD : 11.21	< LOD : 10.02	81.21	< LOD : 37.69	111.89	70.87
LC-22	ppm	28.45	< LOD : 8.69	< LOD : 7.94	87.79	< LOD : 28.70	63.19	80.71
LC-23	ppm	41	< LOD : 11.37	< LOD : 9.61	87.58	< LOD : 37.12	61.34	< LOD : 38.64
LC-24	ppm	19.78	< LOD : 11.14	< LOD : 9.92	96.05	< LOD : 36.32	122.77	145.31
LC-25	ppm	21.85	< LOD : 11.51	< LOD : 9.52	93.28	< LOD : 39.87	71.1	68.02
LC-26	ppm	15.7	< LOD : 8.63	< LOD : 7.94	64.85	< LOD : 28.41	31.17	62.65
LC-27	ppm	15.88	< LOD : 9.82	< LOD : 8.55	63.79	< LOD : 32.89	61.92	114.23
LC-28	ppm	15.62	< LOD : 8.18	< LOD : 7.74	69.02	< LOD : 26.54	51.52	107.37
LC-29	ppm	14.27	< LOD : 8.06	< LOD : 7.60	85.29	< LOD : 26.49	25.42	69.91
LC-30	ppm	17.1	< LOD : 9.48	< LOD : 8.46	57.23	< LOD : 30.94	76.99	62.42
LC-31	ppm	15.49	< LOD : 9.86	< LOD : 8.67	63.88	< LOD : 33.12	52.53	121.29
LC-32	ppm	25.49	< LOD : 9.48	< LOD : 8.04	122.24	< LOD : 30.91	55.7	52.7
LC-33	ppm	26.91	< LOD : 9.45	< LOD : 8.48	121.83	< LOD : 30.83	78.08	58.59

Appendix G
Heavy Mineral Till Samplrd with XRF Results

Sample #	Units	Co	Fe	Mn	Cr	V	Ti	Sc
LC-1	ppm	< LOD : 145.56	30808.03	518.68	119.16	102.11	3505.95	< LOD : 20.71
LC-2	ppm	< LOD : 203.75	50009.78	624.32	133.25	112.25	3573.18	47.73
LC-3	ppm	< LOD : 218.06	58512.27	702.16	154.24	108.49	5225.9	59.11
LC-4	ppm	< LOD : 184.88	47767.33	772.51	152.44	152.07	5350.96	39.84
LC-5	ppm	< LOD : 140.78	26957.7	540.29	90.79	86.02	3478.95	67.35
LC-6	ppm	< LOD : 145.76	33555.85	351.79	151.96	184.87	4510.14	< LOD : 14.64
LC-7	ppm	< LOD : 171.75	41600.52	770.78	154.44	129.49	4659.72	< LOD : 40.12
LC-8	ppm	< LOD : 179.89	46046.97	731.06	143	150.51	3786.05	16.24
LC-9	ppm	< LOD : 147.93	32345.1	358.21	117.04	110.62	3707.41	< LOD : 27.98
LC-10	ppm	< LOD : 161.67	40173.86	395.23	126.19	157.99	4639.22	24.92
LC-11	ppm	< LOD : 157.55	34136.3	538.14	141.65	148.77	4412.45	30.93
LC-12	ppm	< LOD : 158.85	32643.48	561.64	113.58	140.87	3646.24	< LOD : 13.83
LC-13	ppm	< LOD : 151.64	33477.54	659.68	150.86	187.08	6302.32	< LOD : 23.55
LC-14	ppm	< LOD : 149.96	50014.79	479.42	101.32	101.67	4318.3	23.73
LC-15	ppm	< LOD : 248.31	114995.35	1177.51	144.99	214.62	4444.43	< LOD : 23.28
LC-16	ppm	< LOD : 293.98	119298.88	1456.14	229.12	180.61	5986.05	25.68
LC-17	ppm	< LOD : 247.94	103134.7	1729.08	184.41	181.8	5637.13	27.7
LC-18	ppm	< LOD : 253.20	105685.77	1668.25	451.88	167.68	4657.25	40.96
LC-19	ppm	< LOD : 278.05	85500.07	1374.43	240.85	178.88	6335.56	43.05
LC-20	ppm	< LOD : 355.48	113841.31	1732.36	149.33	213.92	4249.69	< LOD : 60.56
LC-21	ppm	< LOD : 239.11	58962.93	840.71	177.49	118.84	3545.62	< LOD : 31.67
LC-22	ppm	< LOD : 189.58	53622.95	619.45	120.05	103.22	4689.03	< LOD : 18.35
LC-23	ppm	< LOD : 214.43	46975.75	327.14	108.12	65.06	2077.9	16.46
LC-24	ppm	< LOD : 243.62	64978.91	792.18	161.28	126.11	3801.01	< LOD : 52.91
LC-25	ppm	< LOD : 243.63	58887.25	751.33	148.86	108.16	3229.84	< LOD : 27.42
LC-26	ppm	< LOD : 133.74	26609.36	459.05	89.67	155.93	5394.46	< LOD : 20.40
LC-27	ppm	< LOD : 164.68	33886.29	596.53	87.6	111.68	3832.94	42.03
LC-28	ppm	< LOD : 148.04	35584.93	448.16	131.4	152.02	4875.59	40.07
LC-29	ppm	< LOD : 150.10	36054.61	339.82	62.28	< LOD : 99.55	3501.79	< LOD : 27.24
LC-30	ppm	< LOD : 159.89	32943.5	616.89	92.52	85.92	2689.24	< LOD : 26.73
LC-31	ppm	< LOD : 165.35	34513.43	665.57	87.4	116.14	2573.4	< LOD : 40.55
LC-32	ppm	< LOD : 171.85	38991.97	392.94	105.95	100.4	3635.34	15.16
LC-33	ppm	< LOD : 166.63	37215.29	604.55	75.91	< LOD : 113.95	3183.17	< LOD : 36.66

Appendix G
Heavy Mineral Till Samplrd with XRF Results

Sample #	Units	Ca	K	S	S Error	Ba	Cs
LC-1	ppm	4702.65	13076.38	< LOD : 509.24			
LC-2	ppm	10679.37	9080.92	< LOD : 452.02			
LC-3	ppm	15391.68	10508.04	< LOD : 924.49			
LC-4	ppm	14681.26	13516.7	< LOD : 533.65		1913.6	< LOD : 172.03
LC-5	ppm	12456.1	9159.38	< LOD : 380.05		690.8	< LOD : 79.85
LC-6	ppm	2766.1	16961.94	< LOD : 445.23		965.71	52.46
LC-7	ppm	8832.13	15760.19	< LOD : 901.53			
LC-8	ppm	2932.1	18532.94	< LOD : 467.64			
LC-9	ppm	3011.76	14099.65	< LOD : 787.98			
LC-10	ppm	3530.26	15506.39	< LOD : 606.71			
LC-11	ppm	3945.49	14623.63	< LOD : 458.28			
LC-12	ppm	2754.04	11995.4	< LOD : 403.95			
LC-13	ppm	3534.64	15336.34	< LOD : 674.33			
LC-14	ppm	6107.52	9672.2	< LOD : 477.49		1346.67	< LOD : 18.74
LC-15	ppm	5928.22	6292.48	< LOD : 662.09		1754.45	< LOD : 21.42
LC-16	ppm	6501.22	4452.07	< LOD : 553.34		1321.7	< LOD : 24.65
LC-17	ppm	6044.65	11315.79	< LOD : 582.79		1430.87	50.9
LC-18	ppm	7938.11	7614.64	< LOD : 605.76		1141.75	< LOD : 22.22
LC-19	ppm	8573.54	7349.56	< LOD : 575.45		1141.95	< LOD : 162.48
LC-20	ppm	6401.79	4871.8	< LOD : 1454.73			
LC-21	ppm	5236.06	6863.29	< LOD : 693.60			
LC-22	ppm	4334.01	12653.55	< LOD : 527.93		1652.04	< LOD : 31.00
LC-23	ppm	2038.4	5278.67	< LOD : 301.46		< LOD : 908.82	< LOD : 216.44
LC-24	ppm	6355.41	7232.13	< LOD : 987.68			
LC-25	ppm	6189.35	6310.42	< LOD : 596.41			
LC-26	ppm	4754.04	12534.89	< LOD : 510.66			
LC-27	ppm	7804.52	10528.63	< LOD : 450.00			
LC-28	ppm	7097.2	12530.96	< LOD : 588.79			
LC-29	ppm	1166.37	14813.87	< LOD : 936.89			
LC-30	ppm	6986.02	7966.54	< LOD : 583.84			
LC-31	ppm	8969.04	12027.9	< LOD : 832.92			
LC-32	ppm	3623.86	13013.65	< LOD : 436.08			
LC-33	ppm	2291.92	11360.48	< LOD : 1088.49			

Appendix G
Heavy Mineral Till Samplrd with XRF Results

Sample #	Units	Te	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag
LC-1	ppm					
LC-2	ppm					
LC-3	ppm					
LC-4	ppm	< LOD : 363.55	< LOD : 125.10	< LOD : 145.32	< LOD : 117.54	< LOD : 219.78
LC-5	ppm	< LOD : 179.38	< LOD : 63.97	< LOD : 68.76	< LOD : 56.33	< LOD : 96.96
LC-6	ppm	77.23	< LOD : 25.20	< LOD : 26.59	< LOD : 22.09	< LOD : 67.07
LC-7	ppm					
LC-8	ppm					
LC-9	ppm					
LC-10	ppm					
LC-11	ppm					
LC-12	ppm					
LC-13	ppm					
LC-14	ppm	< LOD : 41.42	< LOD : 15.13	< LOD : 16.45	< LOD : 13.46	< LOD : 42.07
LC-15	ppm	< LOD : 46.91	< LOD : 17.33	< LOD : 18.96	< LOD : 14.96	< LOD : 55.02
LC-16	ppm	< LOD : 54.73	< LOD : 19.77	< LOD : 21.77	< LOD : 16.86	< LOD : 38.05
LC-17	ppm	< LOD : 47.59	< LOD : 17.14	35.01	< LOD : 15.29	< LOD : 104.05
LC-18	ppm	< LOD : 49.05	< LOD : 17.96	43.2	< LOD : 15.41	< LOD : 38.94
LC-19	ppm	< LOD : 377.46	< LOD : 135.13	< LOD : 139.69	< LOD : 107.64	< LOD : 210.01
LC-20	ppm					
LC-21	ppm					
LC-22	ppm	< LOD : 69.12	< LOD : 24.89	< LOD : 26.91	< LOD : 22.17	< LOD : 38.97
LC-23	ppm	< LOD : 491.81	< LOD : 158.12	< LOD : 215.00	< LOD : 166.54	< LOD : 271.31
LC-24	ppm					
LC-25	ppm					
LC-26	ppm					
LC-27	ppm					
LC-28	ppm					
LC-29	ppm					
LC-30	ppm					
LC-31	ppm					
LC-32	ppm					
LC-33	ppm					

Appendix G
Heavy Mineral Till Samplrd with XRF Results

Sample #	Units	Pd
LC-1	ppm	
LC-2	ppm	
LC-3	ppm	
LC-4	ppm	< LOD : 140.87
LC-5	ppm	< LOD : 49.85
LC-6	ppm	< LOD : 20.09
LC-7	ppm	
LC-8	ppm	
LC-9	ppm	
LC-10	ppm	
LC-11	ppm	
LC-12	ppm	
LC-13	ppm	
LC-14	ppm	< LOD : 12.46
LC-15	ppm	< LOD : 14.65
LC-16	ppm	< LOD : 16.08
LC-17	ppm	< LOD : 14.44
LC-18	ppm	< LOD : 14.97
LC-19	ppm	< LOD : 83.34
LC-20	ppm	
LC-21	ppm	
LC-22	ppm	< LOD : 21.09
LC-23	ppm	< LOD : 216.37
LC-24	ppm	
LC-25	ppm	
LC-26	ppm	
LC-27	ppm	
LC-28	ppm	
LC-29	ppm	
LC-30	ppm	
LC-31	ppm	
LC-32	ppm	
LC-33	ppm	