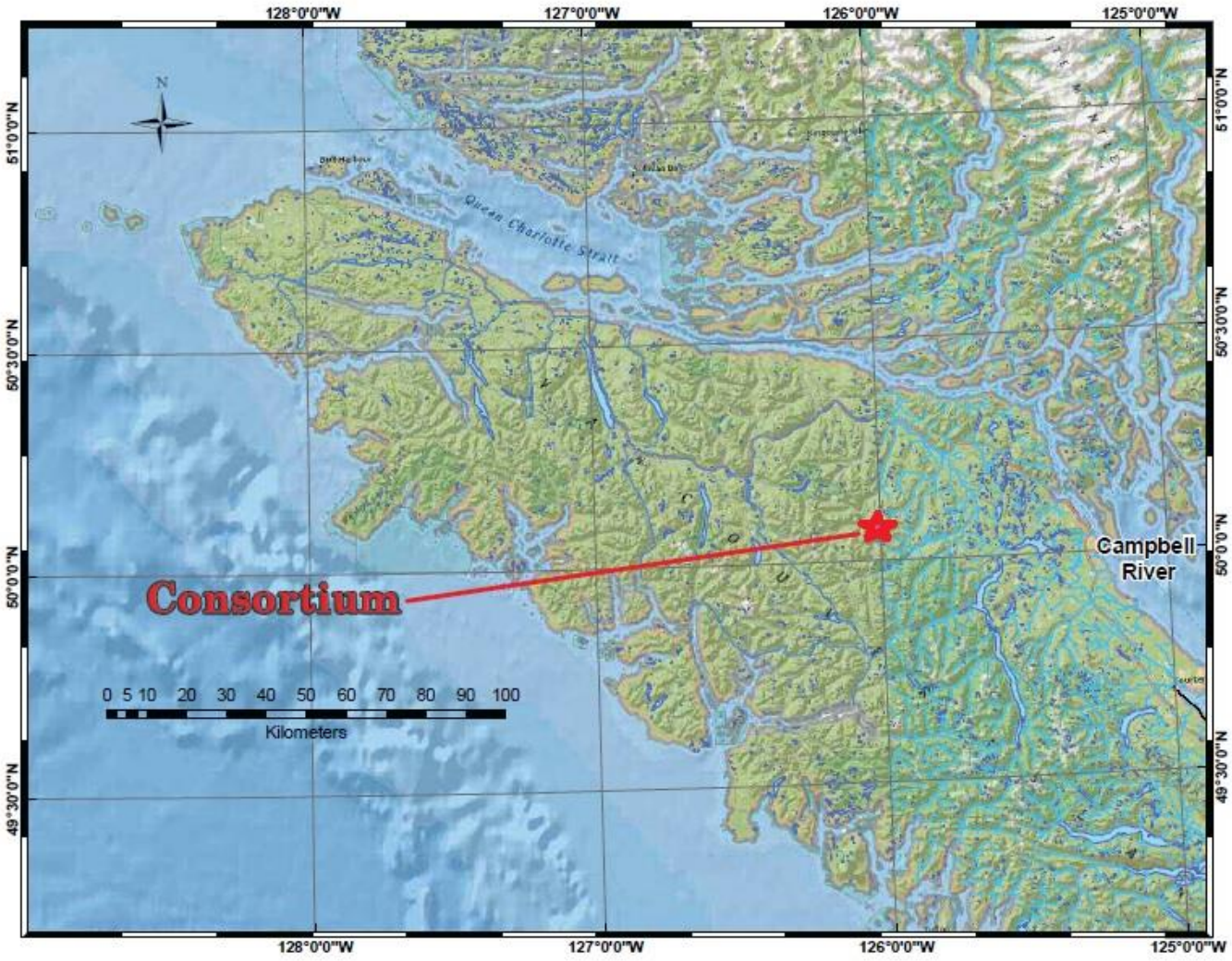
THE CONSORTIUM GOLD PROJECT

The Consortium Property is located about 55 km NW of Campbell River on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. It constitutes 3 mineral claims numbered 1055533, 1057452 and 1061232 amounting to 1161 hectares in the BC Mineral Title Online cell system.

The centre of the Property is at 126º0_19_ West longitude by 50°03_59_ North latitude and in UTM zone 9 at 714317 East by 5550323 N (NAD 83).
There are no other adjoining claims. The Consortium claims are NE of the valley of Consort Creek, which drains out of Stewart Lake at an elevation of 500 meters. Steep hillsides lead up into alpine terrane locally as high as 1500 meters to the NE of the claims and characterized by the presence of glacial tarns.



The Consortium Property is accessible by radio-controlled gravel logging roads from Highway 19 on Northern Vancouver Island at the Sayward junction. Driving distance from Campbell River is about 105 km; 75 km by Highway 19 and 30 km by logging roads. Helicopter access is available through various contract helicopter companies based in the Campbell River area.

The property is located about 35 km south of the coastal town of Sayward in mountainous terrane at the headwaters of the White River around Stewart Lake.

The Consortium claims are underlain by Triassic Karmutsen Formation tholeiitic basalts that were deposited as a submarine plateau by flood type eruptions. They were deformed slightly from sub-horizontal by brittle faulting and have been intruded by magmas of the Jurassic Island Intrusive Suite, represented a series of largely granodioritic calc-alkaline intrusions in areas within 10 kilometers of the claims and by dykes within the claims. Various Jurassic and possibly younger intrusions, including a Miocene suite, occur in the North Island associated with porphyry deposits, and many fault structures are associated with epigenetic mineralization.

Work History

In 1990, Arne O. Birkeland completed an exploration program of stream silt sampling, prospecting, rock channel and grab sampling and geological mapping. Highlights include rock channel sample AB-118, which assayed 33 grams per tonne gold, 96 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 per cent copper over 0.3 metre, and float grab sample AB-101, which assayed 101.5 grams per tonne gold, 423 grams per tonne silver and 2.6 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20917).

In 2008, Charles J. Greig completed soil, moss mat, and stream sediment sampling in the area. Two of the three moss mat samples that were collected returned values between 0.8 and 1.0 gram per tonne gold and the soil sampling returned copper values up to 0.235 per cent copper (Assessment Report 30322).

In 2012, M. Schuss staked the area and completed a program of prospecting and geochemical (rock and soil) sampling.

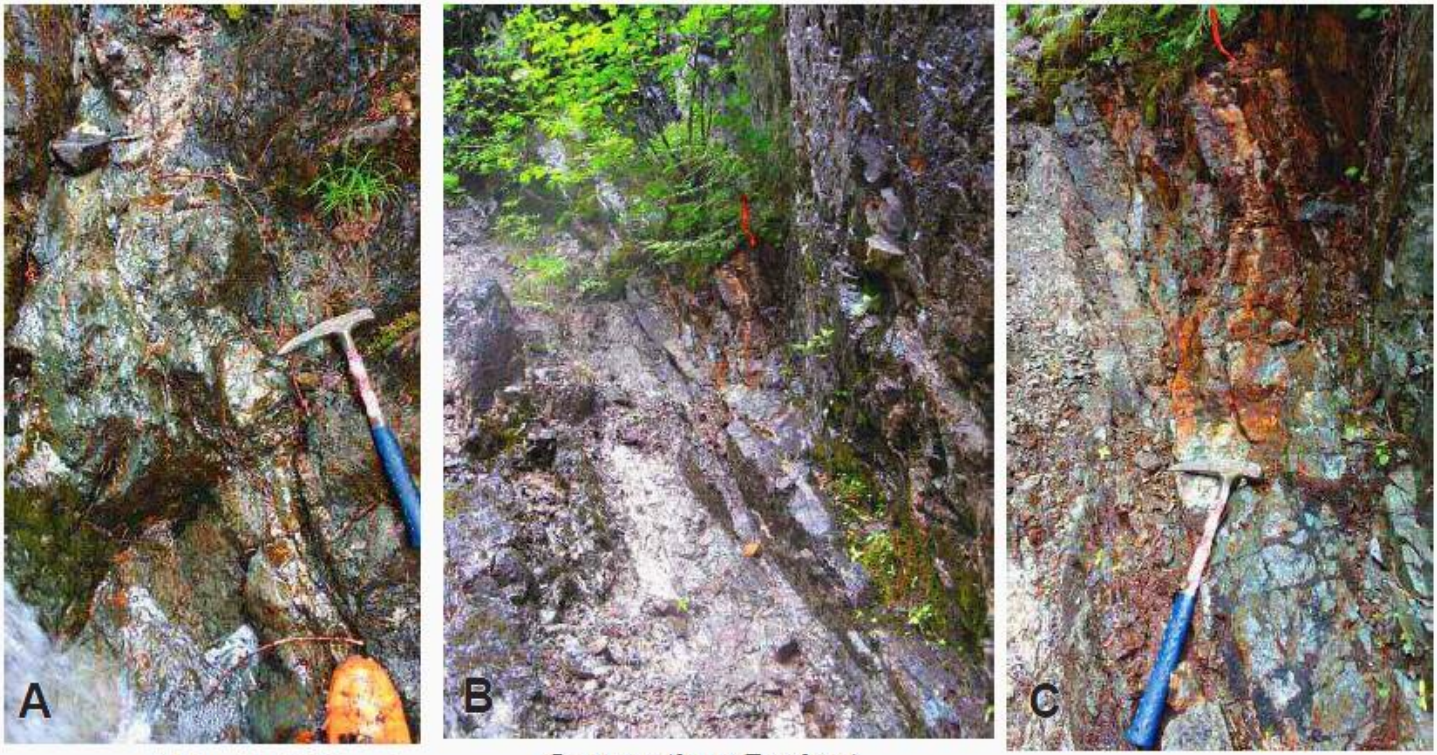
In 2018, Fiorentina Minerals Inc. and Rich River Exploration Ltd., completed a program of rock and soil sampling on the area as the Consortium property. Two float samples (34580 and 34581) assayed 79 and 29.3 grams per tonne gold, 248 and 112 grams per tonne silver with 0.897 and 0.523 per cent copper, respectively (Wasteneys, H. (2018-10-30): NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Consortium Project).

On the Consortium claims, veins discovered by previous work have high gold-silver grades in quartz-ankerite veins with chalcopyrite and pyrite veinlets (6 samples range from 0.69 to 101.5 g/t Au, Ag 0.37 to 96 g/t, and Cu 200 ppm to 1.0%). Soils and silt geochemistry is an effective exploration tool in the area as it can be shown to indicate the known area of mineralization in A-1 Creek.

Significant soil geochemical anomalies have been defined in the claim group by soil sampling along road networks
A significant multi-element anomaly occurs in the southern part of the claims and has enrichments in Bi, W, and Te, characteristic of felsic magmatic hydrothermal mineralization, as well as elevated Hg, Ag, Au, As, Sb and Mo all of which suggest a magmatic hydrothermal mineralization system.

Vein mineralization observed in the basalts is related to brittle, strike slip faults and carbonate alteration. Intense alteration includes silicification spatially associated with quartz veining and ankerite alteration transforming volcanic rock by addition of carbon, Sulphur and potassium and loss of sodium. More distally around veins, intensive epidote and chlorite alteration assemblages occur in basaltic host rocks. Sulphide minerals associated with gold and silver mineralization includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite.

Intrusions spatially associated with the multi-element geochemical anomalies and quartz ankerite veins in the southern part of the claims includes several diorite dykes and single poorly exposed granitic dyke of alaskitic aspect and granitic composition. The connection between the intrusions and mineralization in this geochemical anomaly zone remain uncertain partly because of minimal exposure in a few slumped road cuts.



Veins in A1 Creek **Consortium Project**

A (left) vein is mainly quartz with trace pyrite and shows good lamination.
B (middle): highest point that the vein was accessed from below is a 2 m wide breccia. C (right): zoomed in on the sample site at center of photo B.

The exploration geochemical data for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Mo, Hg, Bi, W, Te, As, and Sb appear to give reliable indications of spatially associated mineralization. Soil anomalies do not appear to be significantly transported by either downslope movement or severe hydromorphic processes although there are predictable shifts in Mo relative to Cu and possibly Hg.
Tellurium is a good proxy for gold in the geochemical data, and much more resolvable in soils, while copper, although prevalent in the environment is not always proportional to grades of gold or silver.
Further exploration work is warranted to map out the source and extent of precious metal concentrations in two high priority parts of the claim group. The A-1 Creek occurrences have been documented by previous geological work and may serve a characteristic for vein type mineralization in the area.

Mapping of kinematic indicators around the vein mineralization should be a priority to determine the style of faulting. Top priority follow-up work should be on the roughly 500 by 1000 m area of the southern geochemical anomaly. A recommended area of about 1 by 2 km should be explored through further using a close spaced IP survey, soil sampling and detailed geological mapping. Detailed geochemistry and mapping may require mechanical trenching in more altered areas around the granitic dyke to determine alteration patterns and the trend of the dyke.

Birkeland (1991) discovered mineralized outcrops indicated by Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Ba, As, Hg, and Sb stream silt geochemical anomalies and ß oat prospecting in two creeks, named A-1 Creek and 1324 Creek in the center of the current property. Float samples, show some high precious metal grades: sample AB-100 assayed 70 g/t Au, 545 g/t Ag, and 12% Cu and AB-101 101 g/t Au, 423 g/t Ag and 2.6% Cu.
Mineralization, discovered upstream of the ß oat samples in A-1 Creek, is the most extensive and is described as consisting of gold and silver-rich quartz-ankerite veins with polymetallic sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Associated arsenopyrite and stibnite were observed disseminated in host rocks.

The mineralized occurrences are structurally and spatially related to steeply dipping northeasterly to easterly trending faults that are the locus of cleft and small creeks. The main type of sulphide mineralized occurrence observed by Birkeland (1989) consisted of crosscutting quartz-carbonate veins and breccias with pervasive proximal silicification of host rocks and peripheral epidote chlorite alteration.

Five channel samples (all less than one meter in true width) taken over a 450 meter length of the A-1 Creek occurrence range in grade from 5 to 33 g/t gold, 5 to 96 g/t silver and 0.14 to 0.86% copper and 0.37% to 8.42% zinc.

Birkeland reported a weighted average for samples AB-120 and AB-121, representing the widest mineralized zone over a true width of 1.5 meters, of 9.5 g/t Au, 8.3 g/t Ag, 0.57% Cu and 5.7% Zn (Birkeland, 1991).

A1 CREEK BLUFFS

View is from logging roads on the flanks of Queen Mountain, SW of Consort Creek.

A1 Creek is in the deep cleft on the right of the photo. Similar clefts in the cliff band may be parallel structures.

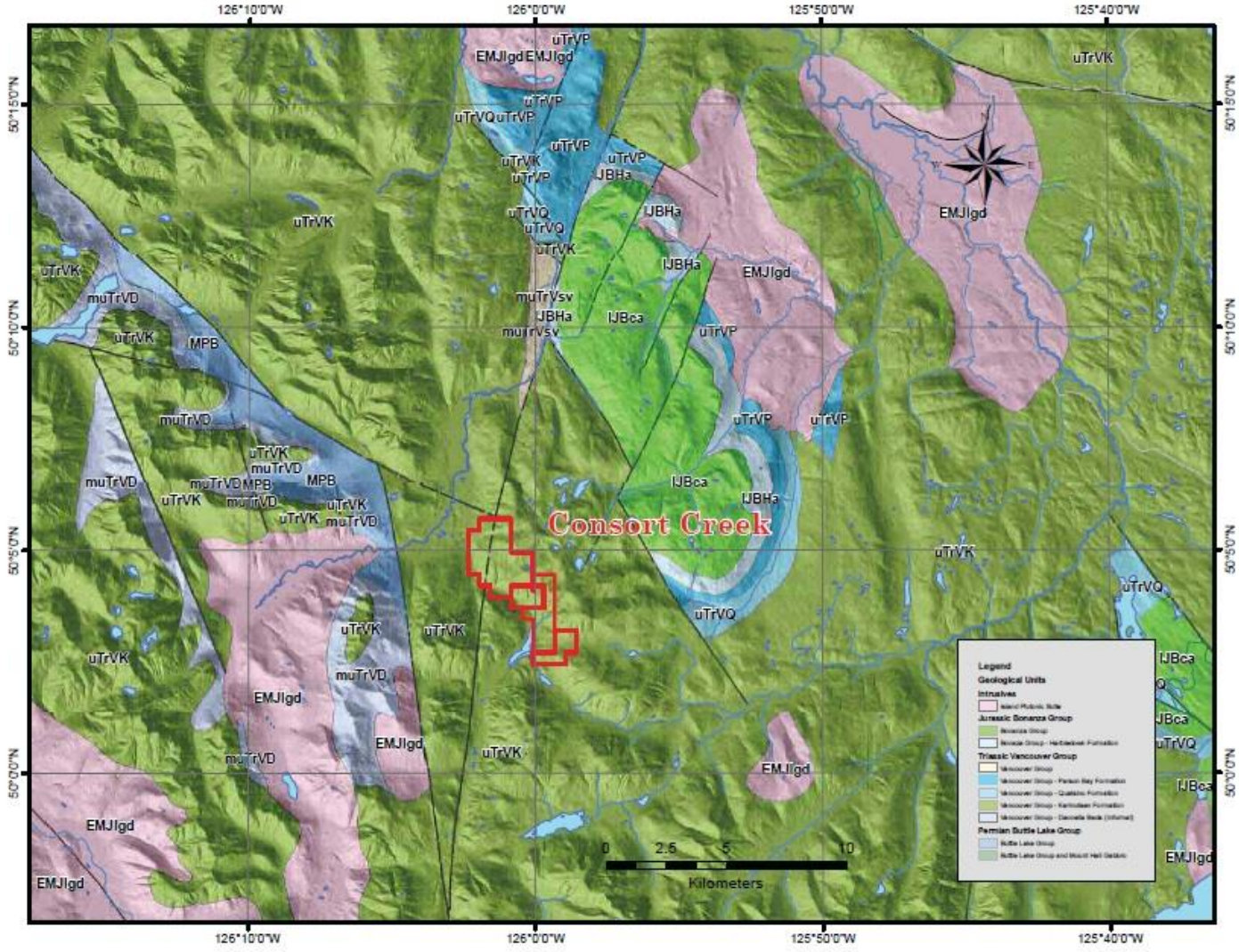
A new logging road cuts across a helicopter logged slash above bluffs on the NE side of the creek.

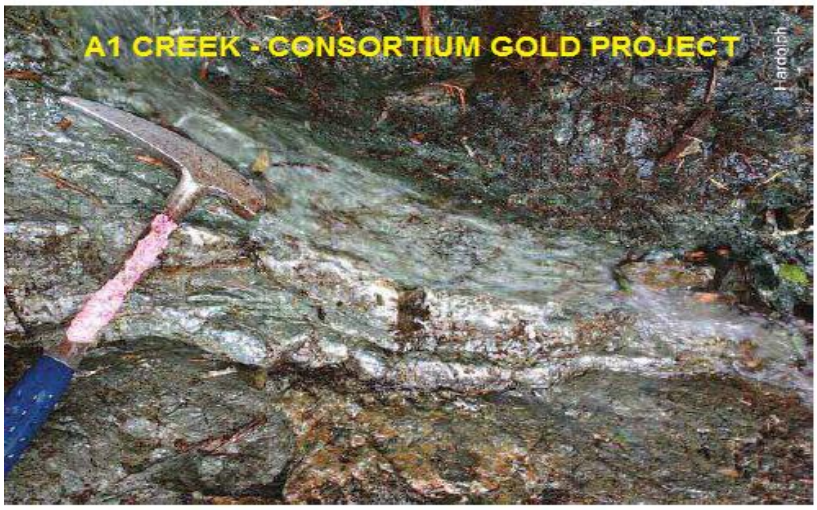
A disseminated style of sulphide mineralization was also observed as pyritic _stringer zones and crudely banded sulphides_ (Birkeland, 1991) in volcanic flows displaying bleaching, interpreted as albitization, of epidote-chlorite assemblages.

Birkeland suggested and average or representative grade from one sample (AB-87 #26310) which assayed 4.36 g/t Au.

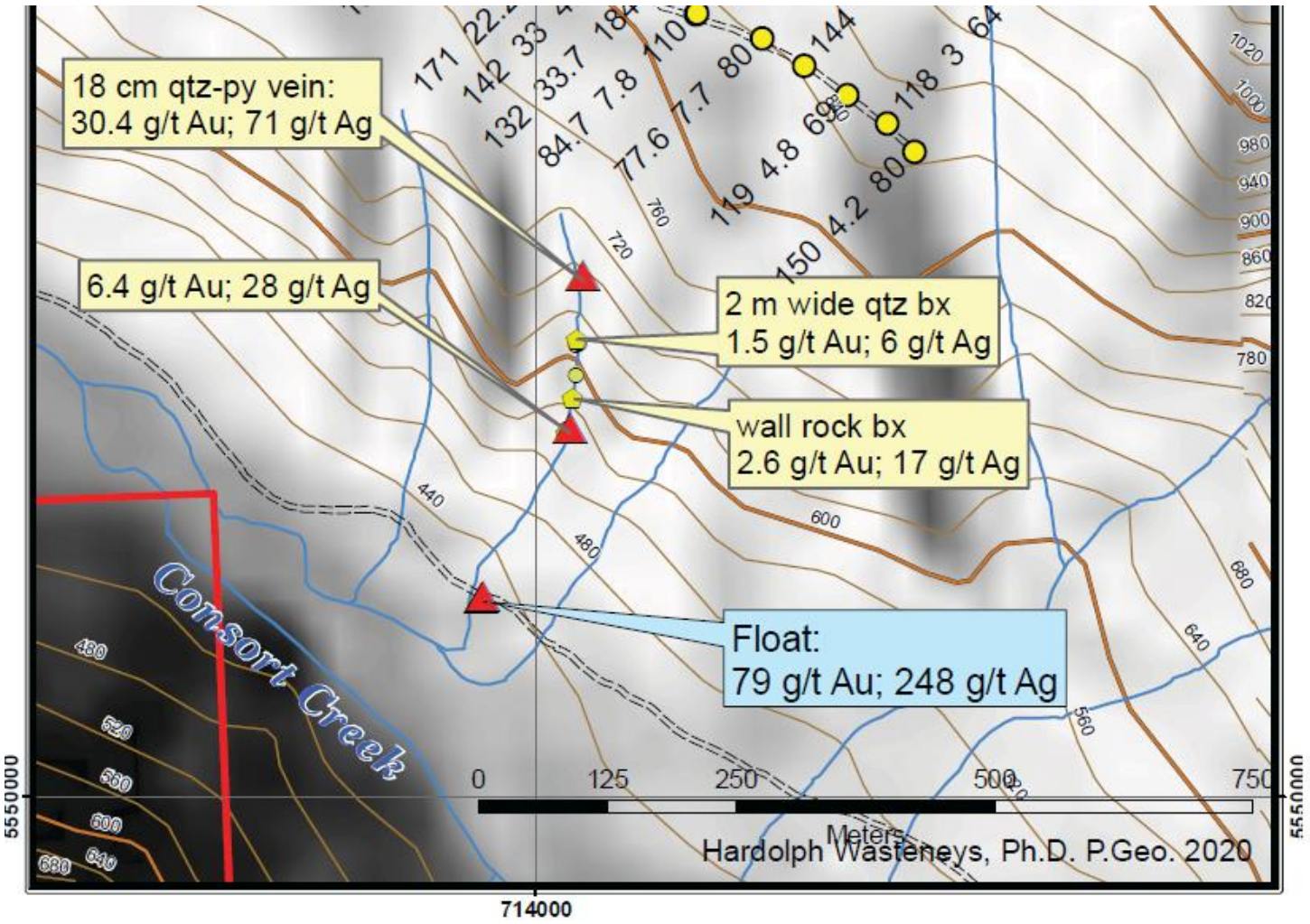
In 1324 Creek, mineralized float was reported by Birkeland (1991) along 300 metres of the fault zone.

Mineralization is described as cross-cutting quartz veins and sulphide rich altered volcanic rocks. Sample AB-109 (#26332), assayed at 0.5 % Cu and 88 g/t Ag was obtained over a 1 m true width channel sample with related arsenopyrite and stibnite.





Vein is about 15 cm wide under hammer handle. Stream water blurs the vein below the hammer head. Grab sample from the vein graded 30.4 g/t Au and 71 g/t Ag.



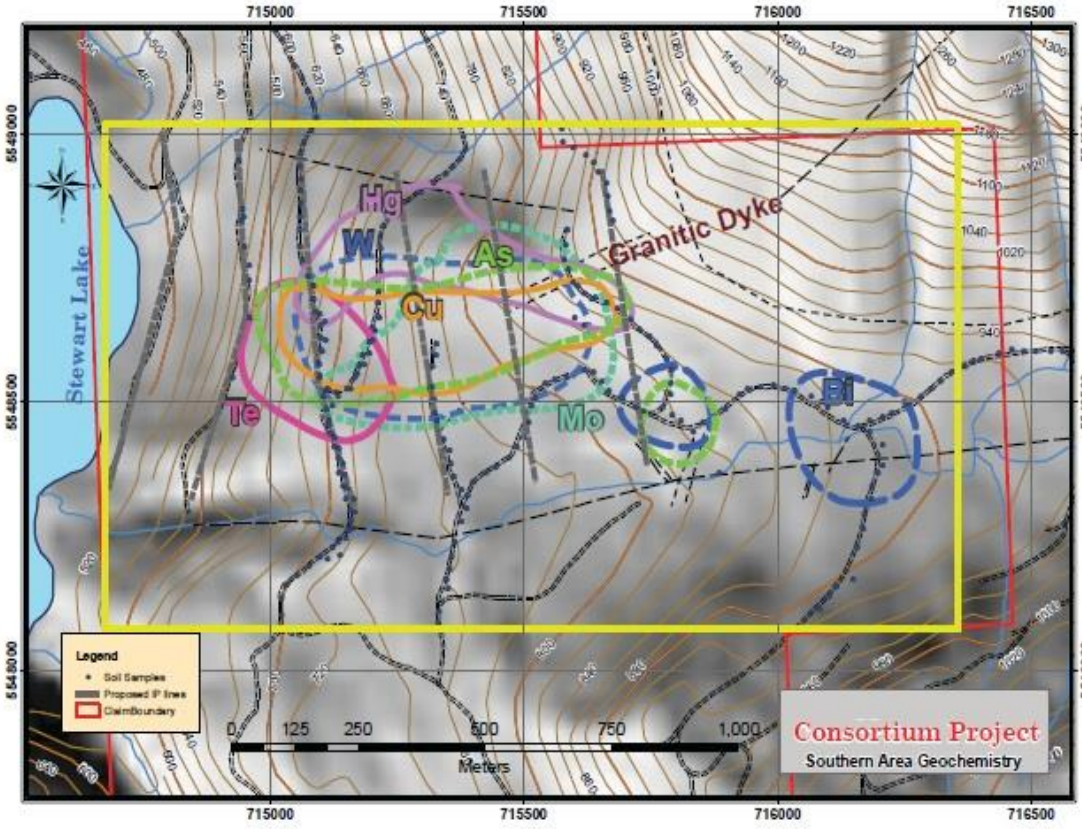
The mineralization on the Consortium Property is different: quartz pyrite veins in A1 Creek are more akin to orogenic gold vein systems, while in the southern area mineralization is apparently proximal to a swarm of granitic dykes.

Gold, and silver grades are also higher than in the metamorphogenic mineralization in the Karmutsen.

The association with tellurium, bismuth and sporadic tungsten is also typical of granitoid-related magmatic hydrothermal systems such as epithermal veins systems and copper-gold porphyries.

High priority survey work is recommended on the roughly 500 by 1000-meter area of the **southern geochemical anomaly** previously outlined. The coincident soils anomalies potentially outline an epithermal mineralization system. This is postulated based only on soil sampling along roads.
Geochemical work should include more detailed soil geochemistry utilizing multiple soil and possibly till horizons and infilling across the areas between the roads.

Detailed geological mapping may require some clearing or trenching of outcrops in more altered areas around the granitic dyke to determine alteration patterns and the trend of the dyke.
Many of the road cut exposures have been mapped in the southeast part of the claims and adequate sampling for litho-geochemistry has been completed. The ground is covered in till veneers with sporadic outcrops and has been logged within the past 10 years so ground clearing for mechanical trenching should not be an issue.



Southern Target Area for Phase 1 Exploration Work on the Consortium Claims.

The yellow rectangle outlines the priority area surrounding a major soil geochemical anomaly. Proposed IP Lines are in grey.
Map by the author produced in ArcGIS using data from Rich River, and the author (January, 2021).

This project has excellent blue sky potential Abundant geological information is available.

This property is offered for sale by way of working option to purchase.
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