Geophysical Interpretation and Geolchemical Sampling Report on the Babine Project

Omineca Mining Division
Tenure Numbers:
1067038, 1080680

NTS: 093L/16, 093M/01
Latitude 55° 0’ 52” N Longitude 126° 07’ 20” W

Zone 09 U (NAD 83)
Easting 684000
Northing 6100200

Work performed January 21, 2021-January 16, 2022
by
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February 26, 2022

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Item 1: Summary

The Babine property consists of 3 claims (120 cells) covering an area of 2226.32ha lying approximately 78 km northeast of the community of Smithers and 6km east of the former producing Bell mine in west-central British Columbia. The claims are situated on map sheets 93L/16 and NTS 93M/01 at latitude 55° 00’ 52.4” N longitude -126° 07’ 19.7” W, UTM Zone 9, 684000E, 6100200N. Logging roads extend from the ferry landing at Nose Bay roughly 27km through to the centre of the property. The western areas covered by the claims were logged shortly after the Hagman Bay road was built and the area has been subject to numerous logging programs since then with active logging progressing to date.

The project area lies on the northwest side of the Skeena Arch within the Intermontane tectonic belt of west-central B C. The Babine Lake area is underlain principally by Mesozoic layered rocks, the most widespread in this area being volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton and Bowser Lake Groups. These are intruded by plutonic rocks of various ages including lower Jurassic Topley intrusions, Omineca intrusions of early Cretaceous age, late Cretaceous rhyolite and granodiorite porphyrites and Babine intrusions of early Tertiary age. Deformation consists of moderate folding, transcurrent boundary faults, thrusting and normal faulting.

The best known style of mineralization in the Babine Lake area is porphyry copper mineralization associated with small stocks and dyke swarms of biotite feldspar porphyry of the Babine intrusions. Eocene aged BFP hosts annular porphyry copper deposits such as the Bell Mine (296 mT of 0.46% Cu and 0.2 gpt Au) , the Granisle Mine (119 mT of 0.41% Cu and 0.15 gpt Au) (Carter et al, 1995) and the Morrison Deposit (207 mT of 0.39% Cu and 0.20 gpt Au) (Simpson, 2007). This suite is formed of the remnants of volcanoes built on the Stikine Terrane in Eocene time. Tertiary extension and trans-tensional faulting produced northwest-trending grabens, including the Morrison Graben, hosting Morrison Lake and Hatchery Arm. Dykes and plugs of felsic to intermediate calcalkaline porphyritic intrusive rocks were emplaced along these faults and splays. Extrusive equivalents were preserved in grabens. The porphyries are usually emplaced along northeasterly-trending tensional faults which cut across the regional fold trend (Kahlert and Fawley, 1968).

The Babine project has been held by the author since 2019. The claims that are subject to this report are 100% owned by K. Galambos in partnership with Ralph Keefe, Shawn Turford and Darrel Anderson.

It is the author’s belief that previous exploration programs near the Babine property suggested a potential for significant porphyry style mineralization. These programs also failed to adequately test this potential. Additional exploration in the form of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling is warranted to determine if one or more economic mineralized bodies are present within the existing property boundaries.

Consequently a two-stage exploration program is recommended to test the potential of the property. Comprehensive mapping at 1:10,000 scale and prospecting should be

undertaken in parts of the property where airphoto analysis has identified outcrop coincident with northwest and northeast trending structures. Additional humus-Ah and pH geochemical sampling is recommended over the entire property to expand upon the orientation surveys completed in 2019 and 2021. Sample spacing should be a maximum of 100m apart to accurately define anomalies. Geochemical and geophysical (magnetic and IP) surveys should be completed on a cut grid to expedite the timely completion of the surveys. The grid should have its baseline oriented NE and lines run perpendicular to cross the suspected trace of the BFP dyke found in the Granisle pit. A second stage program would consist of drilling of coincident geochemical and geophysical targets.

Item 2: Introduction

This report is being prepared by the author for the purposes of filing assessment on the Babine property and to create a base from which further exploration will be completed.

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Mr. Kenneth D. Galambos P.Eng. completed the interpretation of the various airborne geophysical surveys flown over the area, an evaluation of historical data and planned the current geochemical program on the property.

This report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on a review of historical information on and near the project area and an interpretation of geophysical data conducted from January 21-October 1, 2021. The geochemical sampling program was completed October 6-15, 2021 with pH determinations completed on January 15 and 16, 2022.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

- All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars.
- Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometers (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data.
- GPS refers to global positioning system.
- Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey.
- The term ppm refers to parts per million, equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t).
- ppb refers to parts per billion.
- The abbreviation oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton.
- The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. 1% is equivalent to 10,000ppm.
- Elemental and mineral abbreviations used in this report include: arsenic (As), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), gold (Au), iron (Fe), lanthanum (La), molybdenum (Mo), silver (Ag), tungsten (W), uranium (U), pyrite (Py) chalcopyrite (Cpy), molybdenite (MoS_2),

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include the available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/Pages/default.aspx
- Research of mineral titles at https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/ARIS/Pages/default.aspx
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey at http://apps.empr.gov.bc.ca/pub/mapplace/mp2/fusion/templates/mapguide/slate/index.html?ApplicationDefinition=Library://mp2.ApplicationDefinition&locale=en.
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work in the area of the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history, interpretation of regional geochemical and geophysical surveys including the Quest West and Search 2 surveys and the current geochemical program. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding areas. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

Some data referenced in the preparation of this report was compiled by geologists employed by various companies in the mineral exploration field. These individuals would be classified as “qualified persons” today, although that designation did not exist when some of the historic work was done. The author believes the work completed and results reported historically to be accurate but assumes no responsibility for the interpretations and inferences made by these individuals prior to the inception of the “qualified person” designation.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Babine property consists of 3 claims (120 cells) covering an area of 2226.32ha lying approximately 78 km northeast of the community of Smithers and 6km east of the former producing Bell mine in west-central British Columbia. The claims are situated on map sheet NTS 93L/16 and 93M/01, UTM Zone 9, 684000E, 6100200N. Logging roads extend from the ferry landing at Nose Bay roughly 27km through to the centre of the property. Upon acceptance of this report, the highlighted mineral tenures will have their expiry dates moved to January 26, 2025.

Table 1: Claim Data

Tenure #	Claim	Issue date	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Owner
1067038	Babine	2019/Mar/06	**2025/Jan/26**	482.17	Galambos Kenneth D. 100%
1080680	Babine	2021/Jan/21	**2025/Jan/26**	1317.33	Galambos Kenneth D. 100%
1091059	Babine3	2022/Jan/26	2023/Jan/26	426.82	Galambos Kenneth D. 100%
			Total	2226.32	

Figure 1: Property location map

The Claims comprising the Babine property as listed above are being held as an exploration target for possible hardrock mining activities which may or may not be profitable. Any exploration completed will be subject to the application and receipt of necessary Mining Land Use Permits for the activities recommended in this report. There is no guarantee that this application process will be successful.

The Claims lie in the Traditional territories of a number of local First Nations. To date only preliminary discussions have been completed with the Babine First Nations based in Burns Lake regarding the project. There is no guarantee that future approval for the proposed exploration will be received.

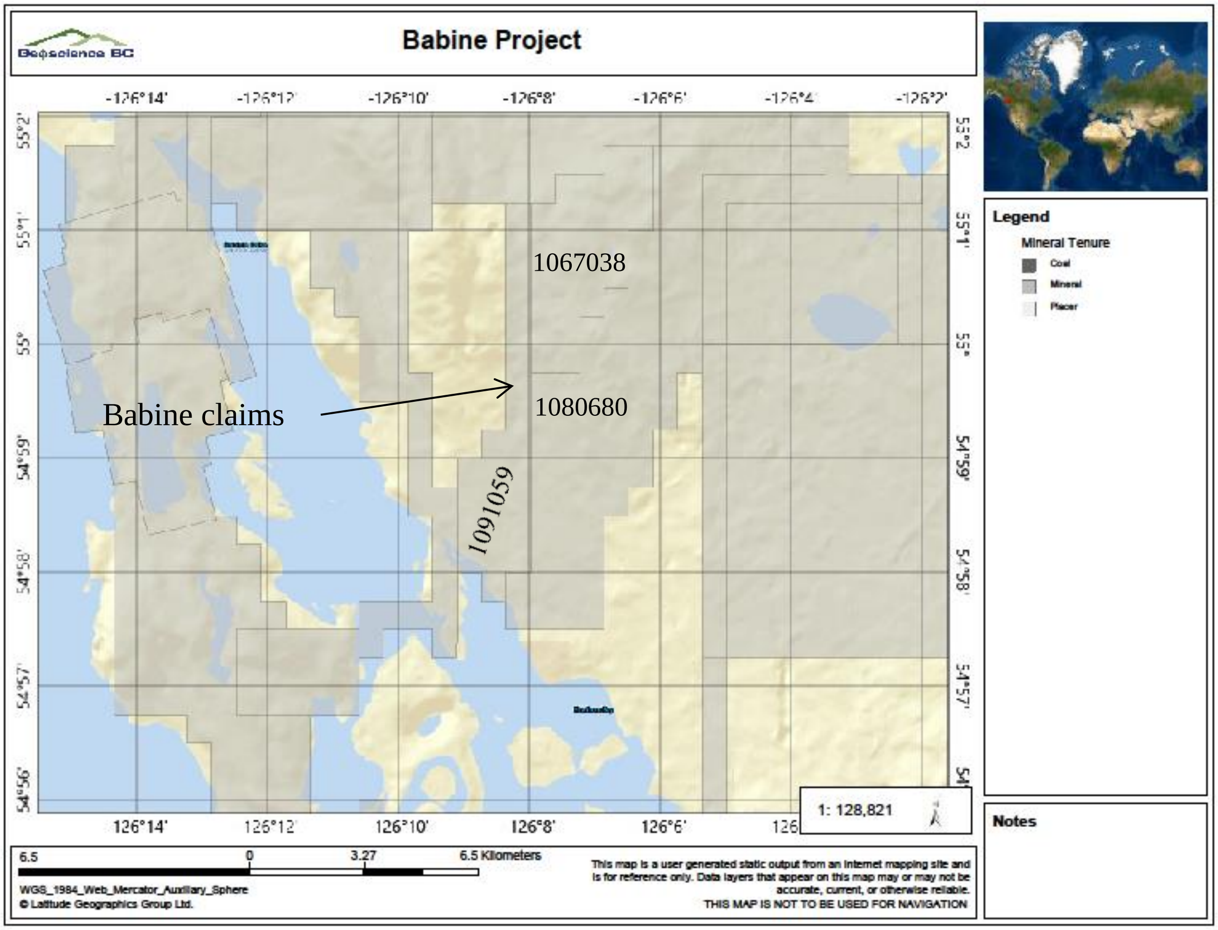

Figure 2: Claim Map

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography
Most parts of the Property are accessible by a network of private logging roads. These roads are usable during spring to fall, but are not reliably maintained when snow-covered. Connection from the provincial highway system can be obtained by private barge from Topley Landing to the east shore of Babine Lake. Alternatively, the Property is accessible year-round by helicopter from Smithers, Houston or Burns Lake.

Climate in the region is continental, periodically modified by maritime influences. Summers are cool and moist, and winters cold. Following climate statistics from Environment Canada are for Burns Lake, the town with climate most analogous to Babine Lake region. Mean January temperature is -10.5°C, and for July is 14.3°C. Extreme winter temperature may fall below -30°C for brief periods. Annual rainfall is 291.4mm and annual snowfall is 189.1mm, with mean snow accumulation of 45cm. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the Babine Lake area can retain more than a metre of snow depth. Snow-free field operations season for exploration spans May through October, dependant on elevation and aspect relative to the sun.

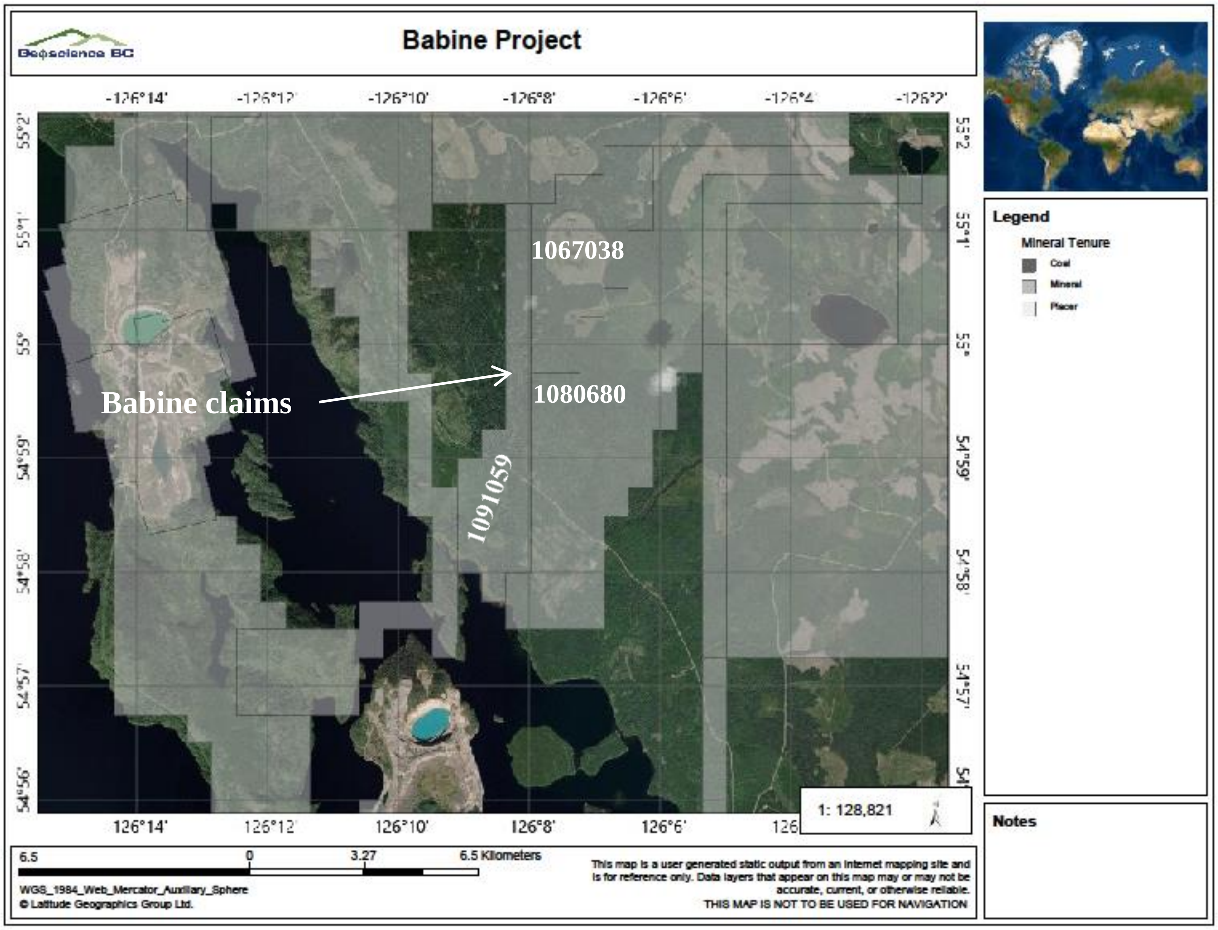

Plate 1: Satellite Image of Babine Project

The Property occupies the northern part of the Nechako Plateau, within the Intermontane Belt of north-central British Columbia. Topography consists of rolling to locally steep hills, with low-relief valleys, containing many lakes and wetlands. The property is adjacent to Babine Lake, which is the longest natural lake in British Columbia, at approximately 100km length. Vegetation is dominated by boreal mixed forest of coniferous (spruce and pine) and deciduous (alder, poplar and birch) trees, with understory of willow, berry bushes and devil's club. Wetland sedges and grasses occupy parts of poorly-drained lowlands. Approximately 50% of the Property has been logged in the past four decades, and resultant clear-cuts are in the early to middle stage of re-growth. Active logging continues to date.

Infrastructure adequate for mine development is present in the region. Power connection to the British Columbia grid exists at the village of Granisle, on the opposite shore of Babine Lake, 15km southwest of the Property. During operations of the Bell Copper and Granisle open pit mines, power was conducted from the Granisle substation via lake-bottom power cables. Similar infrastructure could be installed for mine development on the Babine property. The Property hosts a network of private logging roads. These roads are connected to the provincial highway system by private barge from Topley Landing (near Granisle village). Babine Lake is able to supply any quantity of water needed for property development. The lower-relief portions of the property contain adequate space for concentrator site, tailing ponds or waste dumps required in any contemplated mine operation. The village of Granisle, originally constructed to serve the Granisle open-pit mine, contains adequate accommodation and basic services to support a mining operation. The communities of Northwestern British Columbia contain industrial and consumer suppliers, and a pool of labour skilled in mining trades and professions.

Item 6: History

The Babine/Takla Lakes area has been explored since the discovery of copper mineralization on McDonald Island in 1913. Extensive exploration has occurred since the mid-1960’s following the recognition of the potential of porphyry copper mineralization and the Granisle and Bell deposits.

Granby Mining Corporation conducted prospecting and geophysics in the area in the mid-1960’s.

Bethex Exploration Ltd. acquired clams over the same area in 1966 and completed IP and magnetometer surveys and completed a nine hole diamond drilling program in 1976.

Canandian Superior Exploration Ltd. and Quintana Minerals Ltd each restaked parts of the Bethex ground in 1972 and conducted IP and geochemical surveys.

Anglo Canadian Mining Corporation obtained an option on the claims from Gerard Auger in 1984. The company completed horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) and magnetometer surveys in 1986. Equity Silver Mines Limited obtained an option in 1987 and completed 963m in seven diamond drill holes. Equity commissioned an IP survey in 1988 and drilled an additional six diamond holes totalling 914m in 1989.The company returned the property to the vendors in 1990.

Noranda Exploration Company Limited flew a DIGHEM IV airborne EM-Magnetometer survey north and east of the Bell copper Mine in 1990.

Nick Carter completed a review of the Red 1 claim group in 1995 which included resampling of historic core stored at the Equity Silver Mines Limited mine site.

Little information exists in the public domain of exploration in the immediate claim area over the past 25 years.

The author has held claims on the original Babine claim since 2019 and has completed an orientation Ah-soil and pH survey and done minor prospecting over the initial porphyry target. Results from the limited sampling program show that areas on the claims are moderately anomalous in gold +/- silver, cadmium, barite and iron. The

Response Ratios from the survey are thought to be quite subdued simply due to the number of samples taken. A review of the data shows that the line length was not of sufficient length to collect 60% of the samples outside of the expected anomalous zone to determine the actual background values for the various elements. As both ends of the line appeared to be within the anomalous zone, the background values would be elevated resulting in subdued RRs. It has been proposed by numerous studies that variations in soil pH or hydrogen ion (H^+) concentration, occure at the surface over buried sulphide mineralization. H^+ ions migrate to the surface and are found to be concentrated at the very top of the B-Horizon in the soil profile over an oxidizing sulphide body. The samples collected over the magnetic high target show a marked increase in the H^+ concentrations over the central part of the soil line. Acidified H^+ concentrations exhibit a similar pattern with significant concentrations over the central section of the sample line, but with much higher values. IDH, is a good estimator of the presence of remobilized carbonate. As the inverse of the difference between the acidified and non-acidified H^+ concentrations, high values indicate areas where carbonate has been remobilized and precipitated. (Heberlein, 2010) The very high IDH reading on the western end of the line shows an area that has seen the deposition of remobilized carbonate. The sample line was not long enough and the eastern edge of the anomaly was not reached.

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The project area lies on the northwest side of the Skeena Arch within the Intermontane tectonic belt of west-central B C. The Babine Lake area is underlain principally by Mesozoic layered rocks, the most widespread in this area being volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton and Bowser Lake Groups. These are intruded by plutonic rocks of various ages including lower Jurassic Topley intrusions, Omineca intrusions of early Cretaceous age, late Cretaceous rhyolite and granodiorite porphyrites and Babine intrusions of early Tertiary age. Deformation consists of moderate folding, transcurrent boundary faults, thrusting and normal faulting. Younger early Cretaceous Skeena Group undivided sedimentary rocks and subvolcanic rhyolite domes are preserved in a large cauldera setting roughly 24km in diameter that sits between the West Arm and Fisheries Arm of Babine Lake to the northwest of the Babine property.

A very late structural event (possibly Eocene or later) has been noted by the author in an area that stretches from Takla Lake to the east to at least the Natlan Peak area on the west. This event is believed to be a fairly close spaced dextral shearing 800m-2km between shears with only 200-300m of right lateral offset. Evidence for this event was first noted with the Don showing, Minfile 093N 220, where a northeast-striking fault defines a 300m apparent dextral offset to the contact between the volcanic and eastern clastic units. A review of the regional 1st derivative magnetic data from MapPlace in the area of the Don showing shows a repeated dextral offset of 200-300m to a magnetic high anomaly that cuts across Takla Lake. This northeast trending late structural event is noted at many of the Minfile occurrences in the Babine and Takla Lake areas, including at the former Bell and Granisle mines and other advanced showings in the area. In the Natlan area, north of Houston, mineralization is hosted in northeast trending quartz veins at American Boy (Minfile 093M 047), Mohawk (Minfile 093M 051), Babine (Minfile 093M 116) and Ellen (Minfile 093M 123) and in quartz stockworks at Mt Thomlinson (093M 080). At the Ellen showing, veins and veinlets in granites occur in association with shear zones trending between 020° and 040°, dipping steeply 70° east to west. The mineralization is late in the evolution of the granitic complex, post-dating hornfelsing and post-dating the quartz-molybdenite mineralization. The mineralization process is multi-phased, **as** demonstrated by the distinctive banding of quartz and sulphides (Reid, 1985). This structural event is important in that it hosts high grade base and precious metal mineralization at the Granisle and Bell mines and is shown to carry significant precious metal values as at the Ellen showing and the Mohawk and American Boy past producing mines. At the Granisle pit, coarse-grained chalcopyrite is widespread, occurring principally in quartz filled fractures with preferred orientations of 035° to 060° and 300° to 330° with near vertical dips.

In the Babine project area, this same late structural event is seen as the north and northeast trending Takla fault that lies east of the property. A second north-northeast structure is suggested by a number of narrow diorite intrusions that occur in the middle of the property. This second fault may also control the NE trending dyke present in the Granisle pit that hosts significant high grade mineralization.

The best known style of mineralization in the Babine Lake area is porphyry copper mineralization associated with small stocks and dyke swarms of biotite feldspar porphyry of the Babine intrusions. Eocene aged BFP hosts annular porphyry copper deposits such as the Bell Mine (296 mT of 0.46% Cu and 0.2 gpt Au) , the Granisle Mine (119 mT of 0.41% Cu and 0.15 gpt Au) (Carter et al, 1995) and the Morrison Deposit (207 mT of 0.39% Cu and 0.20 gpt Au) (Simpson, 2007).

Copper molybdenum mineralization is also known to occur in late phases of the Topley intrusions and in late Cretaceous granodiorite porphyrites. Other deposit types include narrow veins with base and precious metal values which commonly occur marginal to porphyry deposits and disseminated copper mineralization in Hazelton Group volcanic rocks (Carter, 1985).

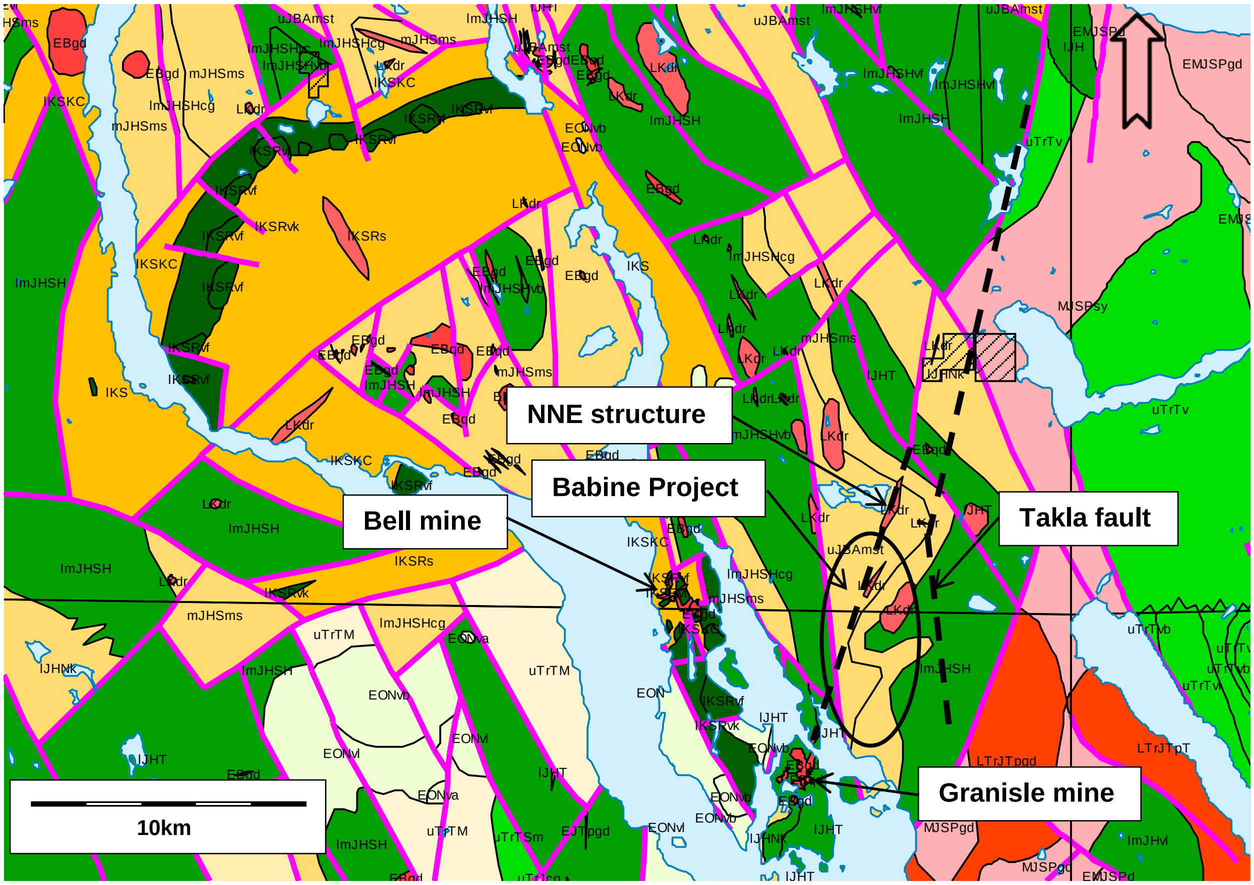

Figure 3: Regional Geology Map

Table 2

Geology Legend

Bounding Box: *North: 55.236 South: 54.903 West: -126.648 East: -125.878*

NTS Mapsheets: 093L, 093K, 093N, 093M

Eocene

Babine Plutonic Suite

	EBgd	**Biotite-Feldspar Porphyritic Phase:** granodioritic intrusive rocks
	EBqd	**Quartz Diorite to Granodiorite Phase:** quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Nechako Plateau Group

	EON	**Newman Formation:** andesitic volcanic rocks
	EONva	**Newman Formation - Mafic Flows Member:** andesitic volcanic rocks
	EONvb	**Newman Formation - Porphyritic Flows Member:** basaltic volcanic rocks
	EEvl	**Endako Formation:** coarse volcaniclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks
	EONvl	**Newman Formation - Breccia Member:** coarse volcaniclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks

Late Cretaceous to Eocene

LKdr	dioritic intrusive rocks

Late Cretaceous

Bulkley Plutonic Suite

LKBdr	**Diorite Phase:** dioritic intrusive rocks

Early Cretaceous

EKqm	**Wedge Mountain Stock:** quartz monzonitic to monzogranitic intrusive rocks

Skeena Group

lKSRvk	**Rocky Ridge Formation - Subvolcanic Rhyolite Domes:** alkaline volcanic rocks
lKSRvf	**Rocky Ridge Formation - Subvolcanic Rhyolite Domes:** rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
lKS	undivided sedimentary rocks
lKSKC	**Kitsuns Creek Formation:** undivided sedimentary rocks
lKSRs	**Red Rose Formation:** undivided sedimentary rocks

Middle to Late Jurassic

Bowser Lake Group

uJBAmst	**Ashman Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
uJBT	**Trout Creek Formation:** conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

Middle Jurassic

Hazelton Group

mJHSms	**Smithers Formation:** marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Spike Peak Intrusive Suite

MJSPgd	**Quartz Monzonite Phase:** granodioritic intrusive rocks
MJSPsy	syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks

Early to Middle Jurassic

Hazelton Group

lmJHSHva	**Saddle Hill Formation - Megacrystic Porphyry Member:** andesitic volcanic rocks
lmJHSHvb	**Saddle Hill Formation - Mafic Submarine Volcanic Member:** basaltic volcanic rocks
lmJHvl	coarse volcaniclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks
lmJHSHcg	**Saddle Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-Sedimentary Member:** conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
lmJHSHvf	**Saddle Hill Formation - Subvolcanic Rhyolite Domes:** rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
lmJHSH	**Saddle Hill Formation:** undivided volcanic rocks

lmJHSHvc	**Saddle Hill Formation - Intermediate Volcanic Member:** volcaniclastic rocks
Spike Peak Intrusive Suite	
EMJSPd	dioritic intrusive rocks
EMJSPgd	granodioritic intrusive rocks
Early Jurassic	
Hazelton Group	
lJH	andesitic volcanic rocks
lJHT	**Telkwa Formation - Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic Member:** andesitic volcanic rocks
lJHNk	**Nilkitkwa Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
lJHT	**Telkwa Formation - Mafic Volcanic Member:** basaltic volcanic rocks
Lower Jurassic	
lJHNk	**Nilkitkwa Formation:** undivided sedimentary rocks
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic	
uTrJcg	conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
Topley Intrusive Suite	
LTrJTpT	**Tochcha Lake Stock:** dioritic intrusive rocks
EJTpfp	**Megacrystic Porphyry Dykes:** feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
LTrJTpgd	**Granodiorite to Monzonite Phase:** granodioritic intrusive rocks
EJTpgd	**Porphyritic Phase:** granodioritic intrusive rocks
Late Triassic	
Takla Group	
uTrTva	andesitic volcanic rocks
uTrTM	**Moosevale Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
uTrTvb	basaltic volcanic rocks
uTrTSm	**Savage Mountain Formation:** basaltic volcanic rocks
uTrTvl	coarse volcaniclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks
uTrTv	undivided volcanic rocks
Early Permian	
Asitka Group	
PAls	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

7.2 Property Geology

The Babine property is primarily underlain by Middle to late Jurassic argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites of the Bowser Lake Group -Ashman Formation (uJBAms). The eastern area covers middle Jurassic marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group-Smithers Formation (mJHSms) and lower to middle Jurassic Hazelton Group-Saddle Hill Formation (lmJHSH). Intruding these rocks are northeast trending dykes and stocks of late Cretaceous to Eocene dioritic intrusive rocks (LKdr). Immediately north of the claim group lies a small Babine Plutonic Suite-quartz diorite to granodiorite exposure.

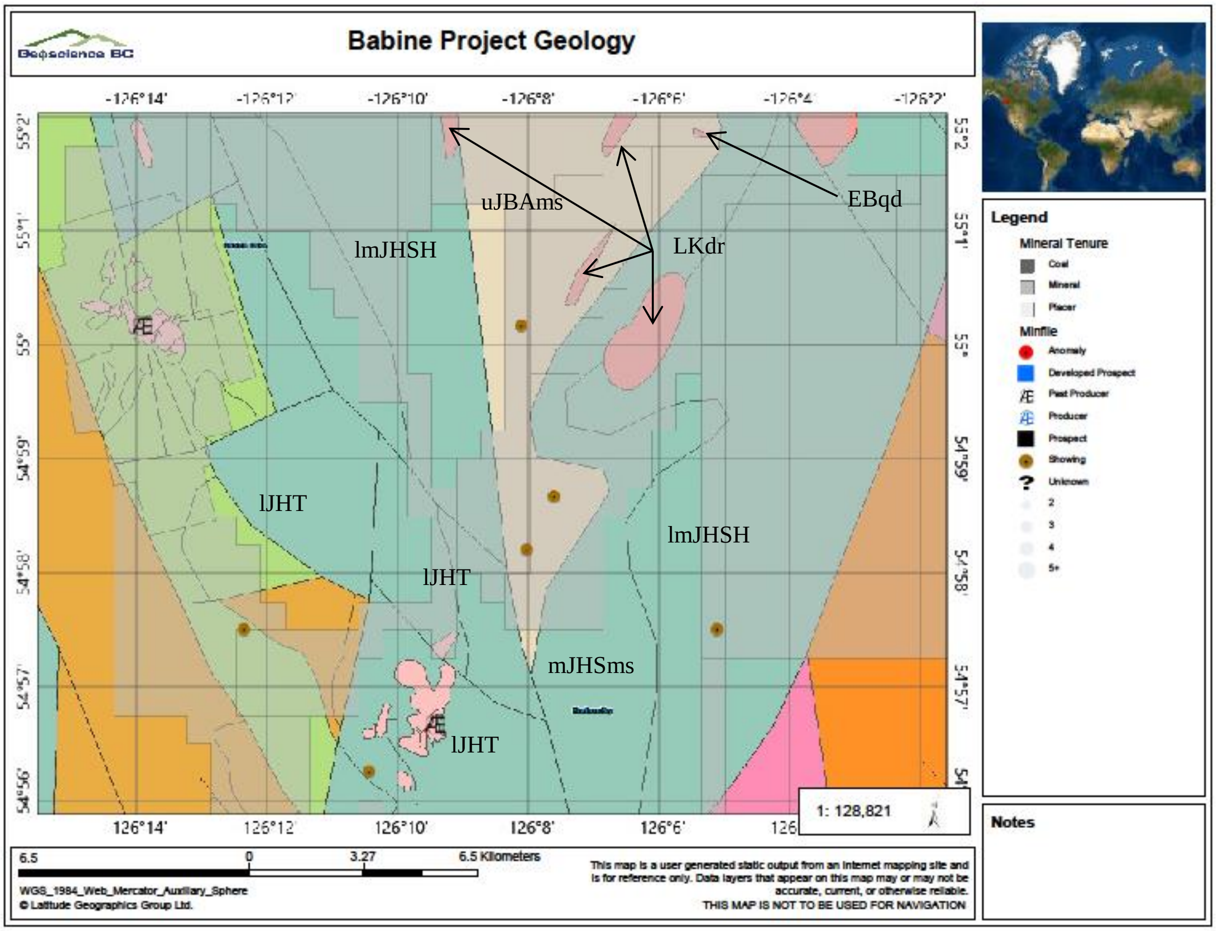

Figure 4: Property Geology Map

Item 8: Deposit Types

The most important mineral occurrences in the area of the Property are porphyry copper-molybdenite-gold deposits associated with the Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions and the Eocene Babine intrusions. There is also epithermal or high sulphidation VMS potential with silver-lead- zinc mineralization similar to that at the Fireweed prospect in Skeena Group rocks. Potential also exists for Besshi-type massive sulphides, volcanic redbed copper deposits, polymetallic veins with silver-lead-zinc and possibly gold, and intrusion related gold-pyrrhotite deposits. The most important focus for exploration on the Babine Property is for calc-alkaline porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits and polymetallic vein deposits.

8.1 Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au (Calcalkaline porphyry Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au.)
Panteleyev (1995) describes the deposit type as stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks.

The geological setting has high-level (epizonal) stock emplacement levels in volcano-plutonic arcs, commonly oceanic volcanic island and continent-margin arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic piles.

Intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms; rarely pegmatitic. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias. Large zones of hydrothermally altered rock contain quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Cordilleran deposits are commonly subdivided according to their morphology into three classes - classic, volcanic and plutonic.

Volcanic type deposits (e.g. Island Copper) are associated with multiple intrusions in subvolcanic settings of small stocks, sills, dikes and diverse types of intrusive breccias. Reconstruction of volcanic landforms, structures, vent-proximal extrusive deposits and subvolcanic intrusive centres is possible in many cases, or can be inferred. Mineralization at depths of 1 km, or less, is mainly associated with breccia development or as lithologically controlled preferential replacement in hostrocks with high primary permeability. Propylitic alteration is widespread and generally flanks early, centrally located potassic alteration; the latter is commonly well mineralized. Younger mineralized phyllic alteration commonly overprints the early mineralization. Barren advanced argillic alteration is rarely present as a late, high-level hydrothermal carapace.

Classic deposits (e.g., Berg) are stock related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Numerous dikes and breccias of pre, intra, and post-mineralization age modify the stock geometry. Orebodies occur along margins and adjacent to intrusions as annular ore shells. Lateral outward zoning of alteration and sulphide minerals from a weakly mineralized potassic/propylitic core is usual. Surrounding ore zones with potassic (commonly biotite-rich) or phyllic alteration contain molybdenite + chalcopyrite, then chalcopyrite and a generally widespread propylitic, barren pyritic aureole or 'halo'.

Plutonic deposits (e.g., the Highland Valley deposits) are found in large plutonic to batholithic intrusions immobilized at relatively deep levels, say 2 to 4 km. Related dikes and intrusive breccia bodies can be emplaced at shallower levels. Hostrocks are phaneritic coarse-grained to porphyritic. The intrusions can display internal compositional differences as a result of differentiation with gradational to sharp boundaries between the different phases of magma emplacement. Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Ore mineralogy: Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold , electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite.

Texture/structure: Quartz, quartz-sulphide and sulphide veinlets and stockworks; sulphide grains in fractures and fracture selvages. Minor disseminated sulphides commonly replacing primary mafic minerals. Quartz phenocrysts can be partially resorbed and overgrown by silica. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Alteration mineralogy: Quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite). Secondary (supergene) zones carry chalcocite, covellite and other Cu*2S minerals (digenite, djurleite, etc.), chrysocolla, native copper and copper oxide, carbonate and sulphate minerals. Oxidized and leached zones at surface are marked by ferruginous 'cappings' with supergene clay minerals, limonite (goethite, hematite and jarosite) and residual quartz.

Ore controls: Igneous contacts, both internal between intrusive phases and external with wallrocks; cupolas and the uppermost, bifurcating parts of stocks, dike swarms. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types. Zones of most intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.
Geochemical signature: Calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a cupriferous (* Mo) ore zone having a ‘barren’, low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite.

Geophysical signature: Ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

Other exploration guides: Porphyry deposits are marked by large-scale, zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Ore zones can form within certain intrusive phases and breccias or are present as vertical 'shells' or mineralized cupolas around particular intrusive bodies. Weathering can produce a pronounced vertical zonation with an oxidized, limonitic leached zone at surface (leached capping), an underlying zone with copper enrichment (supergene zone with secondary copper minerals) and at depth a zone of primary mineralization (the hypogene zone).

British Columbia porphyry Cu * Mo ± Au deposits range from <50 to >900 Mt with commonly 0.2 to 0.5 % Cu, <0.1 to 0.6 g/t Au, and 1 to 3 g/t Ag. Mo contents are variable from negligible to 0.04 % Mo. Median values for 40 B.C. deposits with reported reserves are: 115 Mt with 0.37 % Cu, *0.01 % Mo, 0.3g /t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag.

In the Canadian Cordillera these deposits formed primarily in the Triassic/Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous/Tertiary (85-45 Ma). Elsewhere deposits are mainly Tertiary, but range from Archean to Quaternary.

British Columbia examples include Volcanic type deposits (Cu + Au * Mo) - Fish Lake (092O 041), Kemess (094E 021,094), Hushamu (EXPO, 092L 240), Red Dog (092L 200), Poison Mountain (092O 046), Bell (093M 001), Morrison (093M 007), Island Copper (092L 158). Classic deposits (Cu + Mo * Au) - Brenda (092HNE047), Berg (093E 046), Huckleberrry (093E 037), Schaft Creek (104G 015). Plutonic deposits (Cu *

Mo) - Highland Valley Copper (092ISE001,011,012,045), Gibraltar (093B 012,007), Catface (092F 120).

Associated deposit types include: Skarn Cu, porphyry Au, epithermal Au-Ag (low sulphidation) or epithermal Cu-Au-Ag (high-sulphidation) enargite-bearing veins, replacements and stockworks; auriferous and polymetallic base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, Au-Ag in base metal.

8.1.1 Babine Lake District Porphyry Copper-Gold Deposits

Common features shared by porphyry copper-gold deposits in the Babine Lake district include (Carter et al, 1995) porphyritic host lithology, concentric alteration, pyrite halo, polymetallic peripheral veins and coincident north to northwest trending regional faults.

Associated biotite-feldspar, hornblende-feldspar, or feldspar porphyry plugs and dikes are commonly less than one square kilometre. They are ubiquitously mineralized with magnetite. The cores of the deposits show a potassic alteration that is dominated by biotite, and commonly contains magnetite. Annular phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration surrounds the core sections. Pyrite halos surrounding deposits are up to 300 metres wide.

Mineralization is principally chalcopyrite and pyrite, with lesser bornite, and possibly molybdenite, occurring as disseminations, fracture coatings and in fine stockworks of quartz.

Exploration guides (Carter et al, 1995) are summarized:

1. Ubiquitous magnetite in the host intrusive, and common magnetite in the central potassic alteration zone make an excellent target for magnetic surveys.
2. Pyrite halos provide a broad target for which induced polarization (IP) technique is very effective.
3. Copper signature in soil samples ranges from 100ppm to 500ppm for individual deposits.
4. Zinc signature in soils is effective in detecting the outer margin of the pyrite halo.
5. Target grades for economic deposits are 0.45% Cu and 0.23 g/t Au.

Panteleyev (1995) indicates that central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr anomalies. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented.

8.2 Polymetallic Vein

Lefebure (1996) describes the deposit type as sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks. The latter type of mineralization is typically contemporaneous with emplacement of a nearby intrusion. These veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences.

Metasediment hosted veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism. Igneous hosted veins typically occur in country rock marginal to an intrusive stock. Typically veins crosscut volcanic sequences and follow volcano- tectonic structures, such as caldera ring-faults or radial faults. In some cases the veins cut older intrusions. In many districts there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies with mafic igneous rocks less common. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures. Veins are typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins. Commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. A wide variety of textures, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally druzy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides occur as patches and pods and fine- grained disseminations that are confined to the veins.

Ore mineralogy (Principal and *subordinate*): Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite- tennantite, other sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite and acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Native gold and electrum in some deposits. Rhythmic compositional banding sometimes present in sphalerite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides present.

Gangue mineralogy (Principal and *subordinate*): Metasediment host: Carbonates (most commonly siderite with minor dolomite, ankerite and calcite), quartz, barite, fluorite, magnetite, bitumen. Igneous host: Quartz, carbonate (rhodochrosite, siderite, calcite, dolomite), sometimes specular hematite, hematite, barite, fluorite. Carbonate species may correlate with distance from source of hydrothermal fluids with proximal calcium and magnesium-rich carbonates and distal iron and manganese-rich species.

Macroscopic wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). The metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins. In the Coeur d'Alene camp a broader zone of bleached sediments is common. In volcanic and intrusive hostrocks the alteration is argillic, sericitic or chloritic and may be quite extensive. Black manganese oxide stains, sometimes with whitish melanterite, are common weathering products of some veins. The supergene weathering zone associated with these veins has produced major quantities of manganese. Galena and sphalerite weather to secondary Pb and Zn carbonates and Pb sulphate. In some deposits supergene enrichment has produced native and horn silver.

Ore controls include regional faults, fault sets and fractures, however veins are typically associated with second order structures. In igneous rocks the faults may relate to volcanic centers. Significant deposits restricted to competent lithologies. Dikes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects. The styles of alteration, mineralogy, grades and different geometries can usually be used to distinguish the polymetallic veins from stringer zones found below syngenetic massive sulphide deposits.

Historically these veins have been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. More recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler, upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be metamorphic, groundwater heated by an intrusion or expelled directly from a differentiating magma. Any development of genetic models is complicated by the presence of other types of veins in many districts. For example, the Freiberg district has veins carrying F-Ba, Ni-As- Co-Bi-Ag and U.

Exploration guides: Geochemical signature: Elevated values of Zn, Pb, Ag, Mn, Cu, Ba and As. Veins may be within arsenic, copper, silver, mercury aureoles caused by the primary dispersion of elements into wallrocks or broader alteration zones associated with porphyry deposit or prospects. Geophysical signature: May have elongate zones of low magnetic response and/or electromagnetic, self potential or induced polarization anomalies related to ore zones. Strong structural control on veins and common occurrence of deposits in clusters can be used to locate new veins.

Typical grade and tonnage of Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. Average grades are strongly influenced by the minimum size of deposit included in the population. For B.C. deposits larger than 20 000 t, the average size is 161 000 t with grades of 304 g/t Ag, 3.47 % Pb and 2.66 % Zn. Copper and gold are reported in less than half the occurrences, with average grades of 0.09 % Cu and 4 g/t Au.

The most common deposit type in British Columbia with over 2 000 occurrences; these veins were a significant source of Ag, Pb and Zn until the 1960s. They have declined in importance as industry focused more on syngenetic massive sulphide deposits. Larger polymetallic vein deposits are still attractive because of their high grades and relatively easy benefication. They are potential sources of cadmium and germanium.

Age of mineralization is Proterozic or younger and mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia.

Examples (British Columbia - *Canada/International*): Metasediment host: Silvana (082FNW050) and Lucky Jim (082KSW023), Slocan-New Denver-Ainsworth district, St. Eugene (082GSW025), Silver Cup (082KNW027), Trout Lake camp; *Hector-Calumet and Elsa, Mayo district (Yukon, Canada), Coeur d'Alene district (Idaho, USA), Harz Mountains and Freiberg district (Germany), Pr¡bram district (Czechoslavakia).* Igneous host: Wellington (082ESE072) and Highland Lass - Bell (082ESW030, 133), Beaverdell camp; Silver Queen (093L 002), Duthie (093L 088), Cronin (093L 127), Porter-Idaho (103P 089), Indian (104B 031); *Sunnyside and Idorado, Silverton district and Creede (Colorado, USA), Pachuca (Mexico).*

Item 9: Exploration

An interpretation of the recent airborne geophysical surveys was completed prior to the design of the current geochemical sampling program, both of which are covered by this report.

The interpretation involved the comparison of the earlier Quest West and the Search 2 airborne surveys. The Quest West survey did not show any appreciable magnetic anomalies in the area with Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI) data as shown below. (Blue and green colours represent areas of low magnetism while orange, red and magenta represent areas of higher magnetism in the following figures.)

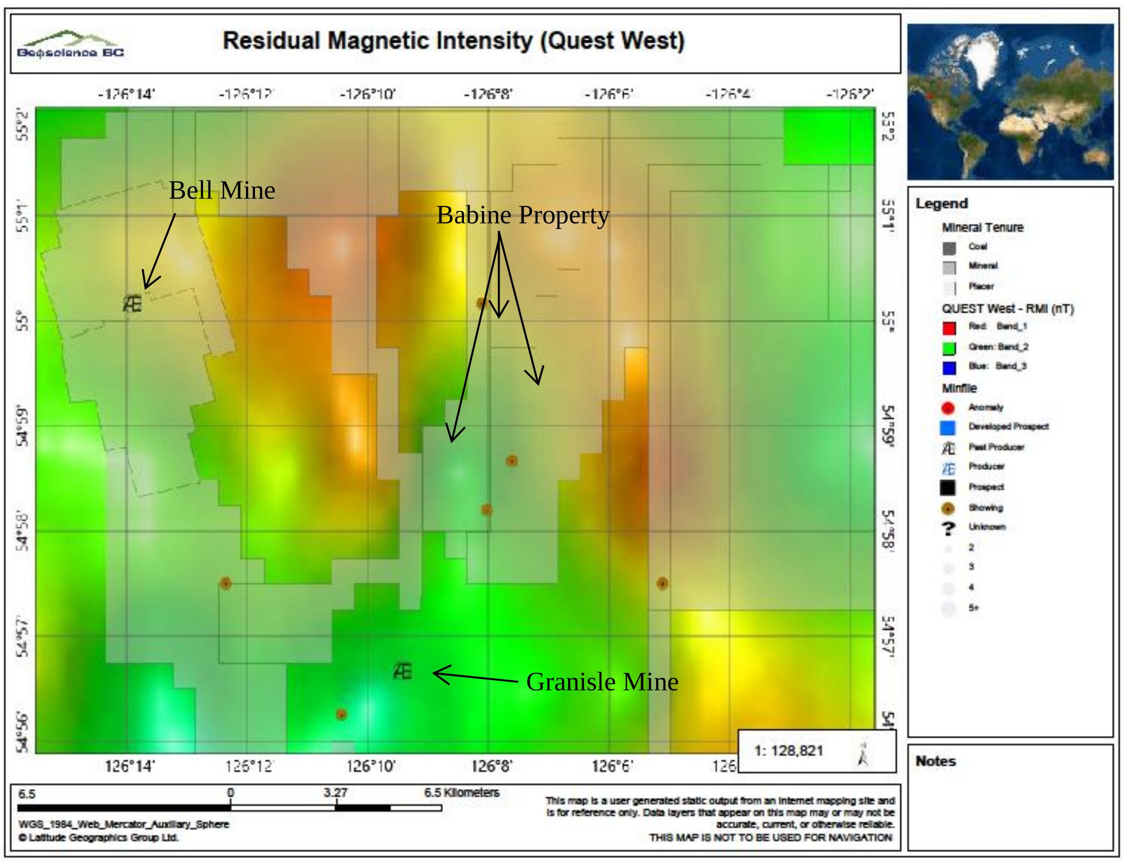

Figure 5: Residual Magnetic Intensity (Quest West)

The 2017 Search 2 airborne survey outlined significant RMI and 1st VD magnetic anomalies that may reflect the trace of the NE trending BFP dyke or possibly the underlying NE trending structure that was responsible for the dykes emplacement.

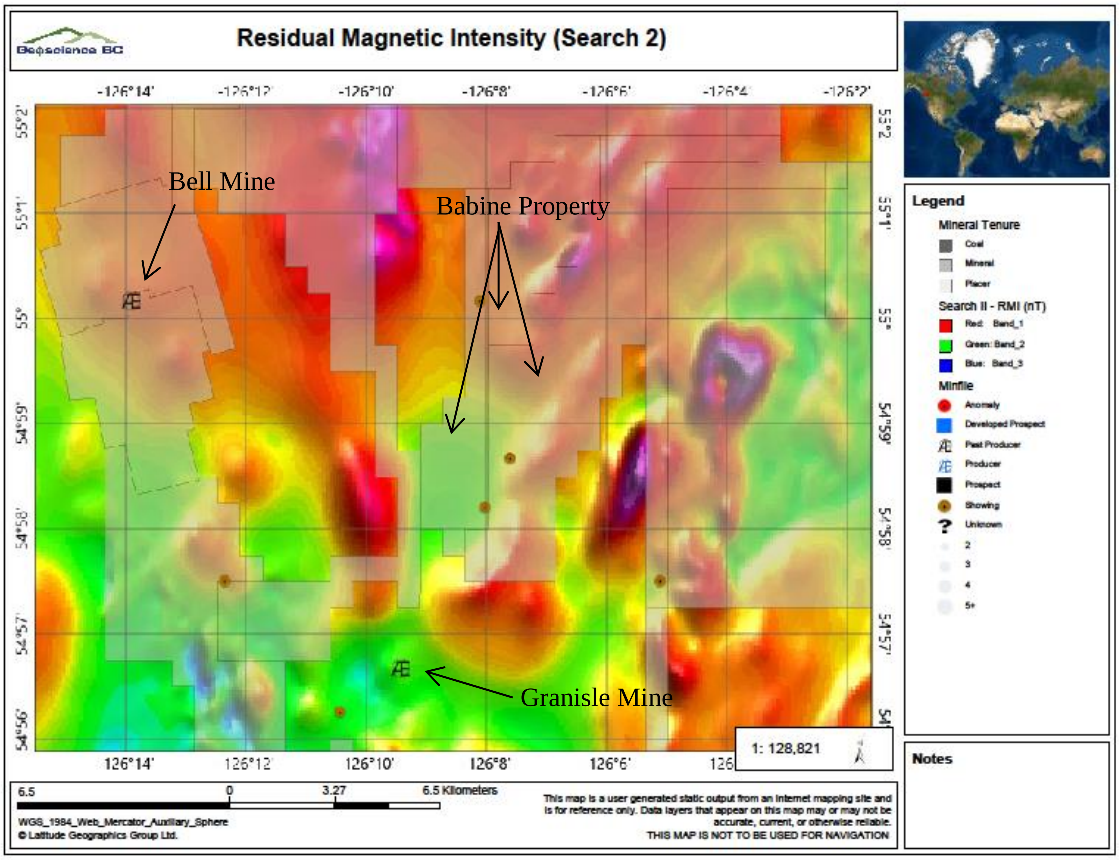

Figure 6: Residual Magnetic Intensity (Search 2)

The survey shows that both the Bell and Granisle deposits exhibit bullseye magnetic high anomalies in the 1st VD magnetic data. These anomalies measure approximately 750 x 1600m and 500m in diameter respectively. The magnetic anomaly outlining the original porphyry target covered by the first Babine claim staked in 2019 has a similar size and intensity to both the Bell and Granisle deposits. The magnetic anomaly over the apparent trace of the BFP dyke target has a similar intensity and measures roughly 500m in width and 9500m in strike length where it is covered by the Babine claims. The target is more easily seen in the 1st VD magnetic data.

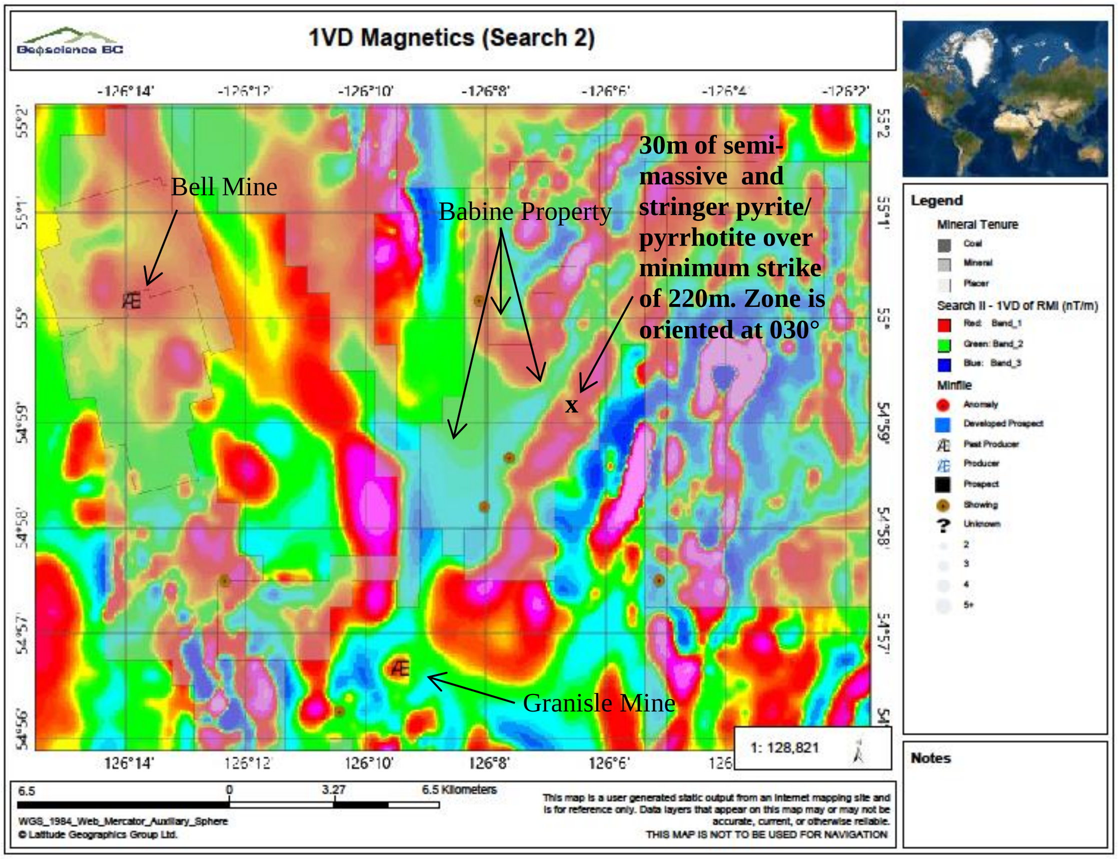

Figure 7: 1st VD Magnetic Data (Search 2)

The interpretation of the Search 2 airborne survey and the identification and refinement of targets was essential to the design of the follow-up geochemical (Ah-pH) sampling program completed on the claims in 2021. The linear magnetic anomaly over the possible extension of the large mineralized BFP dyke was the primary target of the sampling program.

A total of 97 samples were collected from the Ah horizon on five lines that varied between 1700m and 2300m in length with 100m sample spacing. The lines sampled 7500m of the strike length of the linear magnetic anomaly covered by the Babine claims. Additionally, 89 samples were collected from the Ae horizon at the same sample sites for pH determinations. Swampy conditions at a few locations made the collection of pH samples impossible. Three lines were located near the Hagman Road in the southwest of the claims, Line 4 was planned to cut the magnetic anomaly in the central area and Line 5 was sampled near the northern edge of the claim group. Sample locations are provided in table 3 below. Line locations are shown on Figure 8 with detailed sample locations on Plates 2-4.

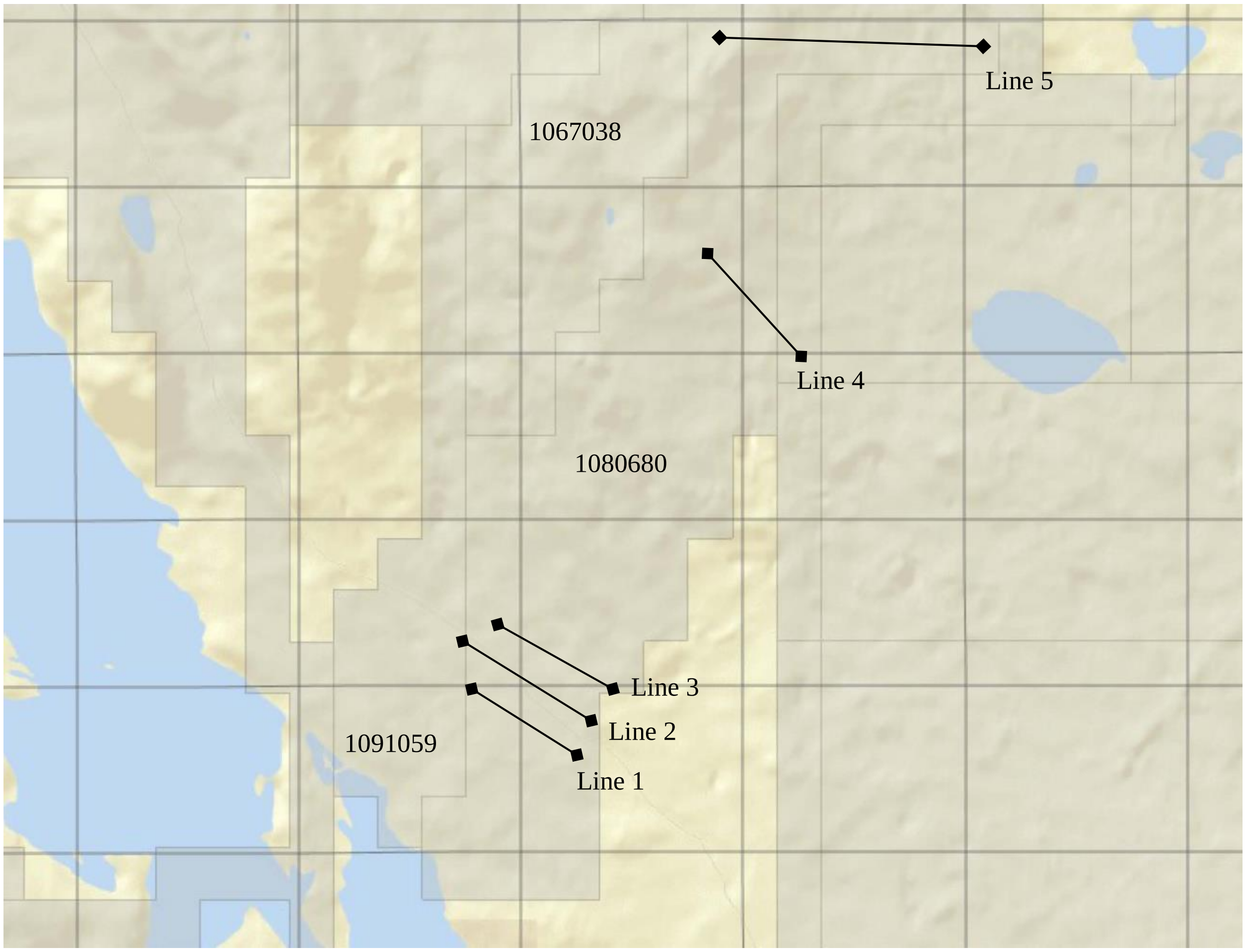

Figure 8: Generalized Sample Location Map

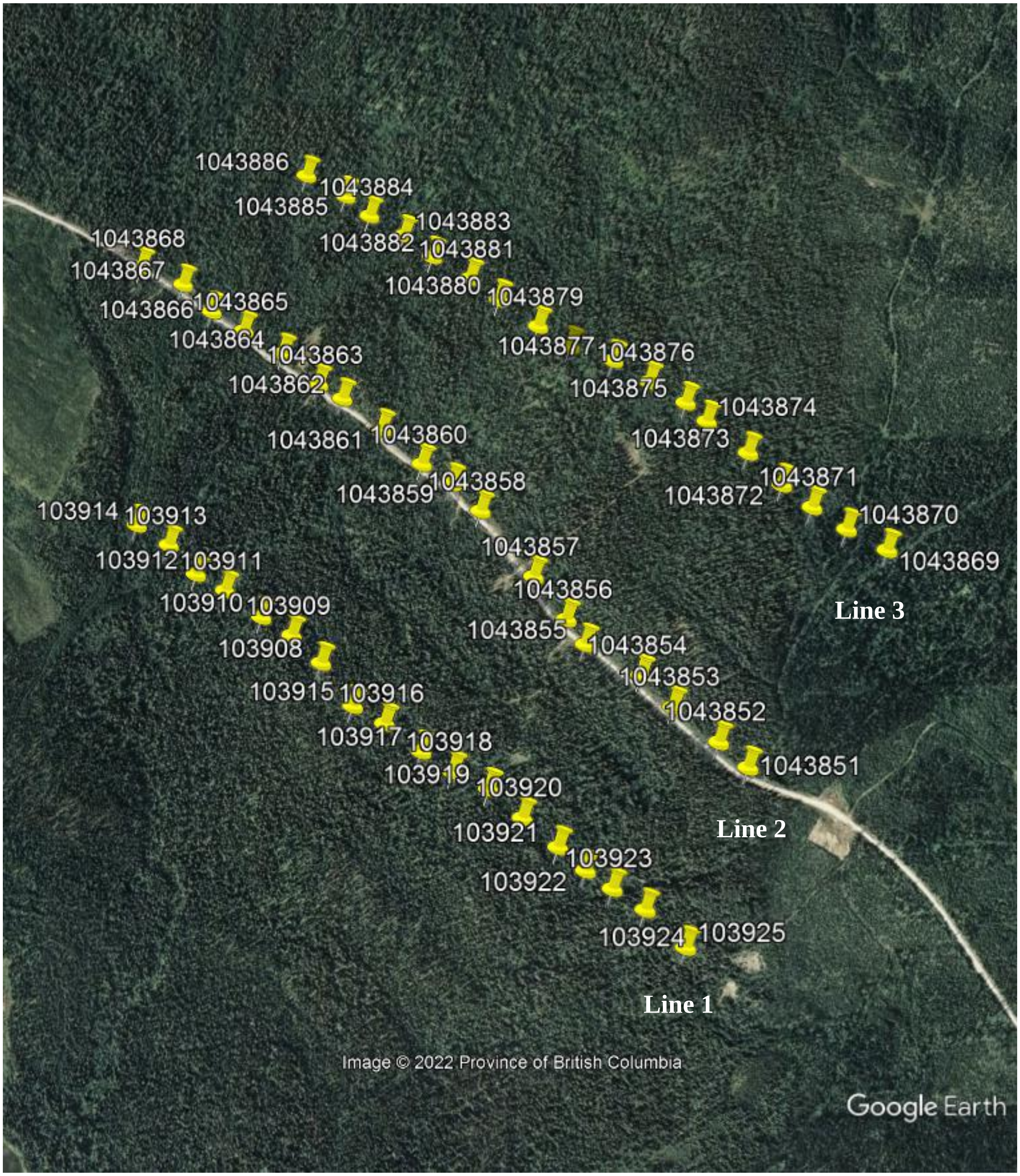

Plate 2: Sample Locations (Lines 1-3)

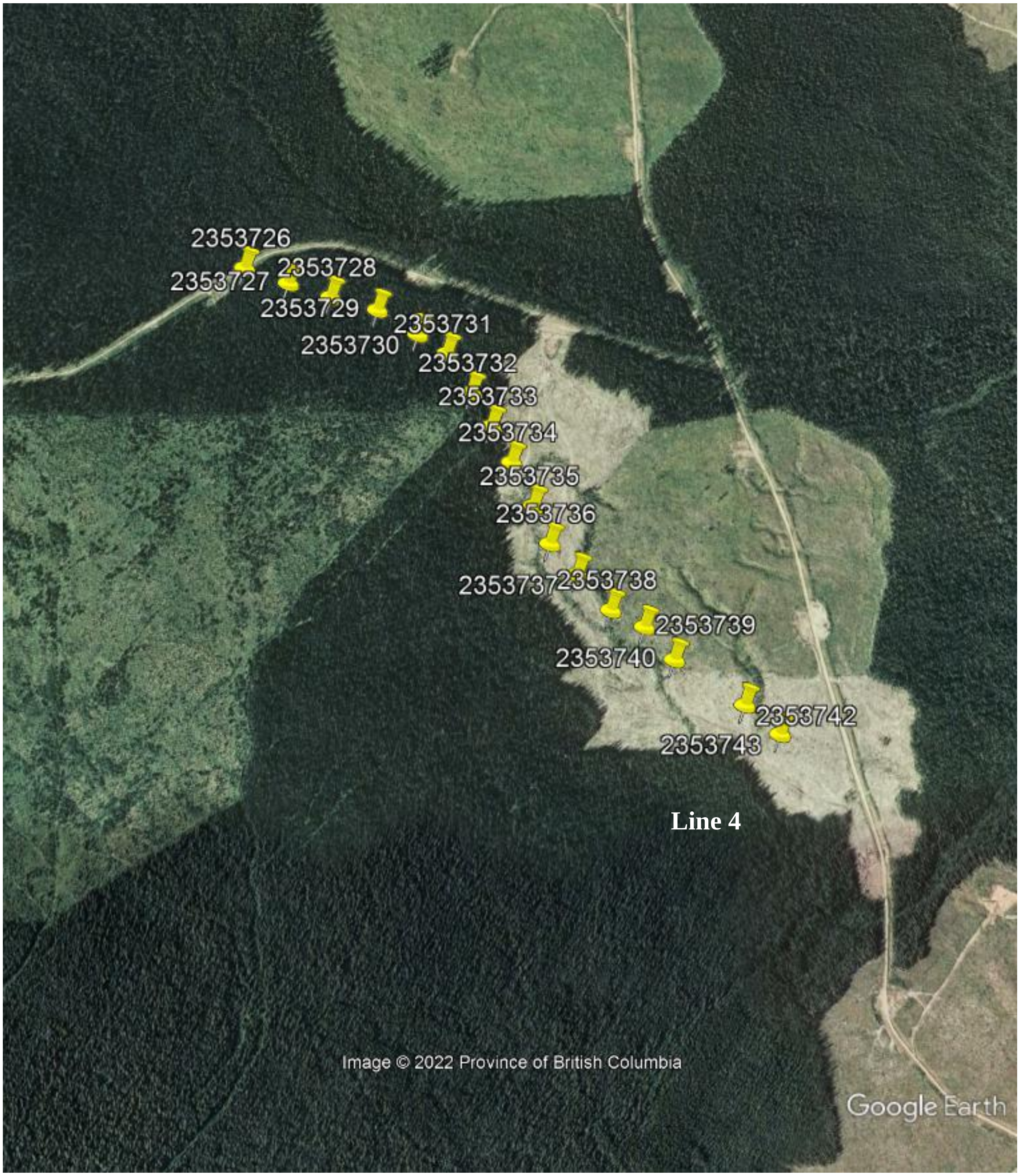

Plate 3: Sample Locations (Line 4)

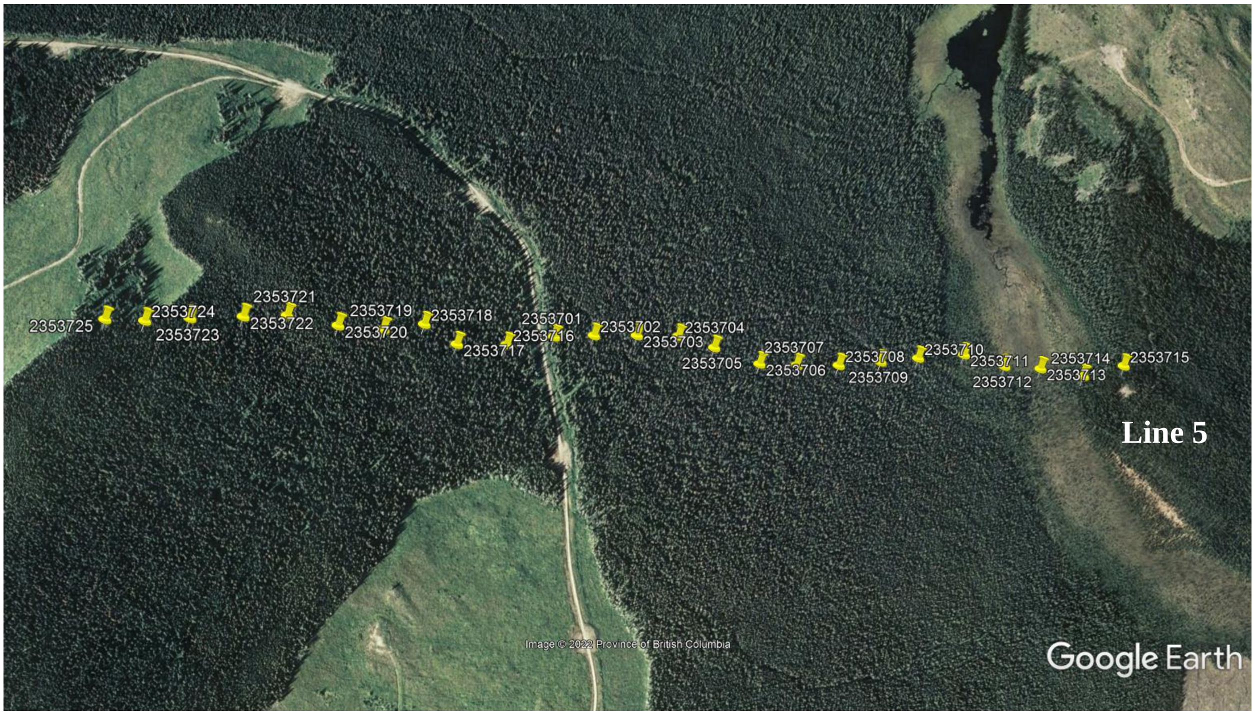

Plate 4: Sample Locations (Line 5)

Humus samples were collected from the Ah soil horizon while pH samples were collected from the top cm of the B-horizon immediately below the humus layer (Ae). The Ah-humus sample results are located in Appendix A and sample certificates in Appendix B.

Table 3: Sample Descriptions

Babine	**UTM zone 9U - NAD 83**				
Sample number	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Line**	**Sample Type**	
103914	683024	6095889	1	Ah	pH
103913	683107	6095844	1	Ah	NS
103912	683179	6095777	1	Ah	pH
103911	683254	6095741	1	Ah	pH
103910	683347	6095682	1	Ah	pH
103909	683424	6095642	1	Ah	pH
103908	683499	6095581	1	Ah	pH
103915	683581	6095485	1	Ah	pH
103916	683659	6095449	1	Ah	pH
103917	683748	6095390	1	Ah	pH
103918	683824	6095347	1	Ah	pH
103919	683909	6095313	1	Ah	pH
103920	683990	6095252	1	Ah	pH
103921	684075	6095190	1	Ah	pH
103922	684141	6095140	1	Ah	NS
103923	684204	6095103	1	Ah	pH

103924	684280	6095062	1	Ah	pH
103925	684374	6094985	1	Ah	pH
1043868	682989	6096520	2	Ah	pH
1043867	683096	6096481	2	Ah	pH
1043866	683171	6096417	2	Ah	pH
1043865	683253	6096373	2	Ah	pH
1043864	683354	6096319	2	Ah	pH
1043863	683445	6096248	2	Ah	pH
1043862	683506	6096215	2	Ah	pH
1043861	683606	6096144	2	Ah	pH
1043860	683708	6096064	2	Ah	pH
1043859	683782	6096021	2	Ah	pH
1043858	683854	6095959	2	Ah	pH
1043857	683988	6095809	2	Ah	pH
1043856	684069	6095712	2	Ah	pH
1043855	684116	6095656	2	Ah	pH
1043854	684248	6095591	2	Ah	pH
1043853	684325	6095522	2	Ah	pH
1043852	684432	6095448	2	Ah	pH
1043851	684501	6095394	2	Ah	pH
1043886	683378	6096772	3	Ah	pH
1043885	683479	6096723	3	Ah	pH
1043884	683542	6096673	3	Ah	pH
1043883	683630	6096626	3	Ah	pH
1043882	683703	6096573	3	Ah	pH
1043881	683798	6096521	3	Ah	pH
1043880	683871	6096469	3	Ah	pH
1043879	683968	6096408	3	Ah	pH
1043878	684047	6096362	3	Ah	pH
1043877	684151	6096333	3	Ah	pH
1043876	684239	6096285	3	Ah	pH
1043875	684326	6096236	3	Ah	pH
1043874	684376	6096192	3	Ah	pH
1043873	684475	6096121	3	Ah	pH
1043872	684555	6096049	3	Ah	pH
1043871	684626	6095999	3	Ah	NS
1043870	684708	6095952	3	Ah	pH
1043869	684800	6095907	3	Ah	pH
2353726	685797	6099572	4	Ah	pH
2353727	685891	6099548	4	Ah	pH
2353728	685983	6099526	4	Ah	pH

2353729	686085	6099507	4	Ah	pH
2353730	686176	6099459	4	Ah	pH
2353731	686242	6099421	4	Ah	pH
2353732	686301	6099337	4	Ah	pH
2353733	686349	6099265	4	Ah	NS
2353734	686397	6099188	4	Ah	pH
2353735	686449	6099095	4	Ah	pH
2353736	686489	6099015	4	Ah	pH
2353737	686552	6098952	4	Ah	pH
2353738	686628	6098879	4	Ah	pH
2353739	686703	6098847	4	Ah	pH
2353740	686771	6098780	4	Ah	pH
2353741	686832	6098710	4	Ah	pH
2353742	686926	6098691	4	Ah	pH
2353743	687004	6098633	4	Ah	pH
2353725	685602	6101725	5	Ah	pH
2353724	685688	6101726	5	Ah	pH
2353723	685783	6101737	5	Ah	pH
2353722	685892	6101748	5	Ah	pH
2353721	685982	6101757	5	Ah	pH
2353720	686087	6101744	5	Ah	pH
2353719	686181	6101744	5	Ah	pH
2353718	686267	6101762	5	Ah	pH
2353717	686340	6101723	5	Ah	pH
2353716	686448	6101730	5	Ah	pH
2353701	686552	6101755	5	Ah	pH
2353702	686641	6101764	5	Ah	pH
2353703	686738	6101770	5	Ah	pH
2353704	686832	6101774	5	Ah	pH
2353705	686915	6101753	5	Ah	pH
2353706	687020	6101722	5	Ah	pH
2353707	687105	6101724	5	Ah	pH
2353708	687203	6101730	5	Ah	pH
2353709	687300	6101744	5	Ah	pH
2353710	687388	6101758	5	Ah	pH
2353711	687494	6101772	5	Ah	NS
2353712	687588	6101750	5	Ah	NS
2353713	687671	6101749	5	Ah	NS
2353714	687769	6101737	5	Ah	NS
2353715	687861	6101765	5	Ah	pH

*NS = No Sample

Results from Lines 1-3 suggest a number of mineralized dykes may be present both within the magnetic anomaly as well as along either flank of the anomaly. Copper values obtained from the weak digestion of the Ah material are considered to be anomalous when greater than 40ppm. Values as high as 102.5ppm Cu were returned from the survey. The red polygon is the approximate location of the massive and stringer sulphide mineralization found in Equity's 1989 drilling.

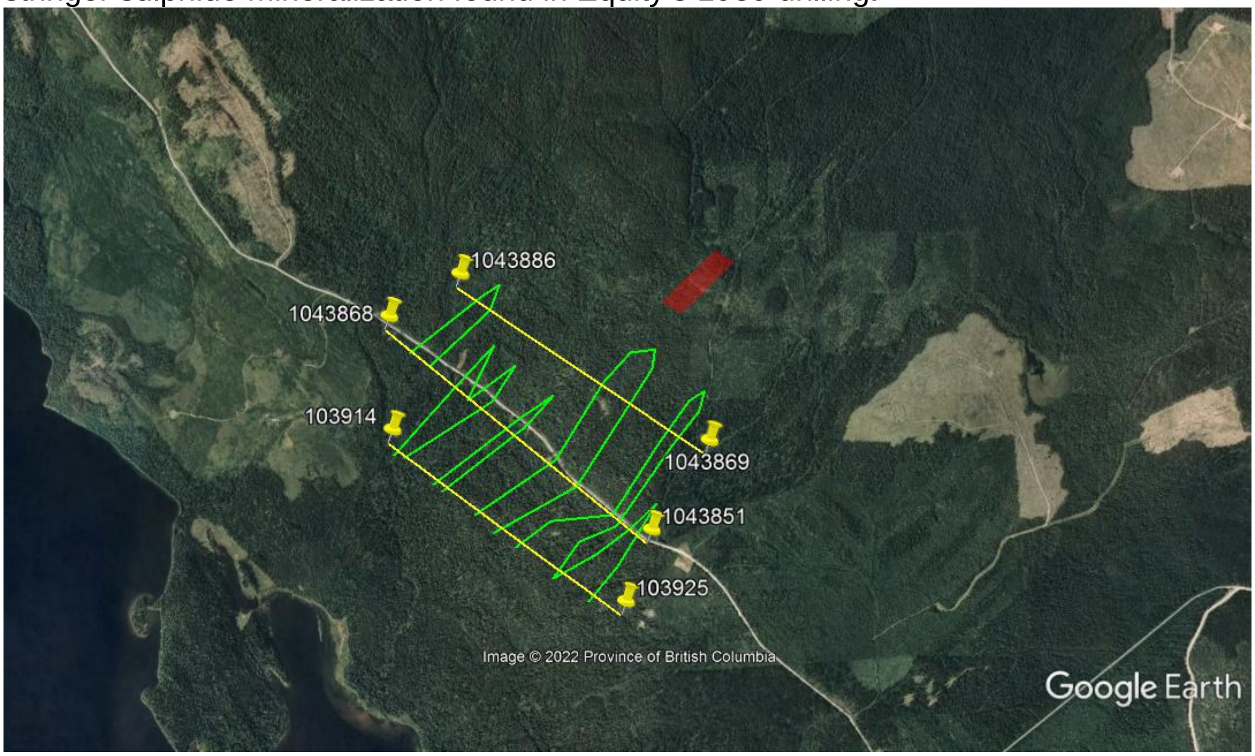

Plate 5: Lines 1-3 showing Ah Cu anomalies

Response Ratios (RRs) are an efficient method of handling trace and ultra-trace data where absolute values are often meaningless. RRs are calculated by dividing the elemental result of each sample by the calculated background for that element. The lowest quartile of all of the sample results for each element is considered background. In this way, RRs using results from different laboratories and/or analytical methods can be calculated separately and then merged to create a single plot. The RRs from the current survey are thought to be quite subdued simply due to the number of samples taken. A review of the data shows that the lines were not of sufficient length to collect 60% of the samples outside of the expected anomalous zone to determine the actual background values for the various elements. As the sample lines appear to lie entirely within the anomalous zone, especially on Lines 1-3, the calculated background values would be elevated resulting in subdued RRs.

Stacked profiles offer a visual picture of areas that are considered anomalous in a number of elements compared to background values. The following charts offer a visual transect across the magnetic linear anomaly at a number of places. The data is presented with charts having northwest to the left and southeast to the right. (ie. looking northeast). While the profiles are fairly subdued, there appears to be good correlation to samples with anomalous Cu and supporting elements. La, U and W anomalies are typically restricted to being vertically above felsic intrusions.

On Line 1, anomalous Cu is present at samples 103913 (63.6ppm), 103918 (54.2ppm), 103919 (78.8ppm), 103920 (62.3ppm) and 103922 (53.6ppm). These sites also have anomalous Response Ratios (RRs) for La +/- U and W suggesting the presence of a number of potential intrusions up to 200m in width. Anomalous Cu values also lie peripheral to the suspected intrusions as at 103910 (94.5ppm), 103915 (52.7ppm), 103916 (40ppm) and 103923 (102.5ppm). Supporting anomalous elements include Au, Mo, As, Fe and Co.

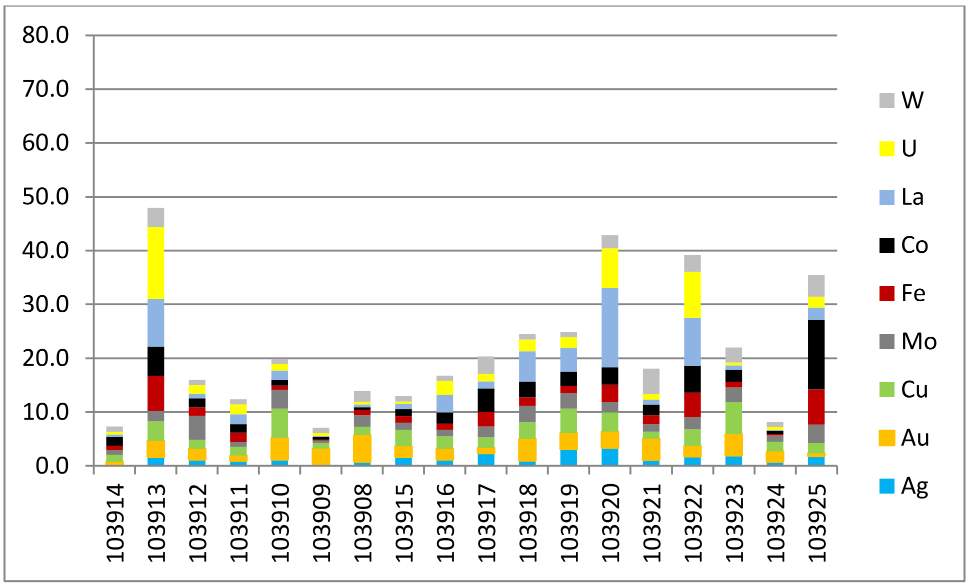

Figure 9: Stacked Response Ratios - Line 1

Line 2 has a similar correlation between Cu, La, U and W at sample sites 1043856 (46.4ppm), 1043859 (53ppm), 1043861 (66.3ppm) and 1043866 (62.3ppm) with numerous other sample sites returning anomalous Cu values between 46.1ppm and 68.4ppm. Supporting anomalous elements include Au, As, Fe and Co.

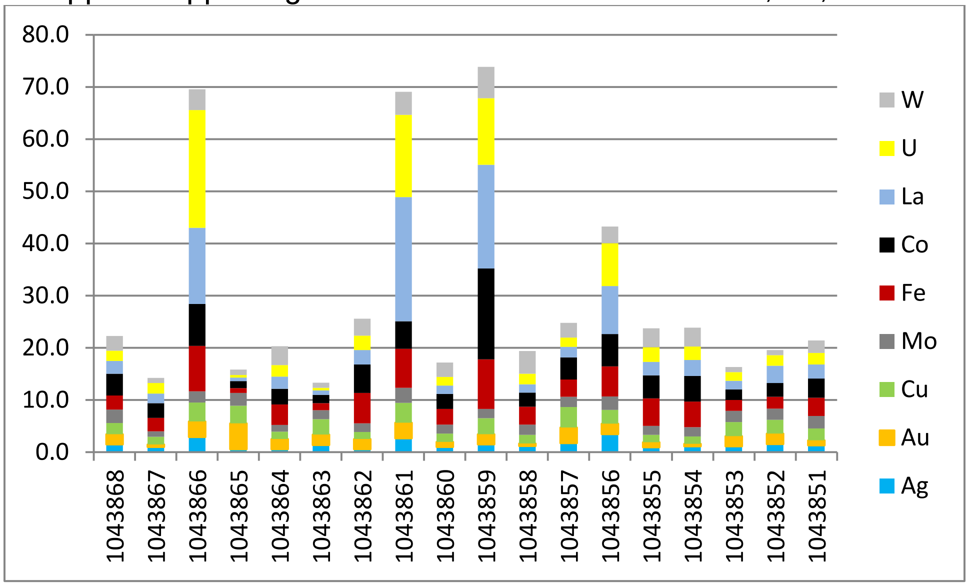

Figure 10: Stacked Response Ratios - Line 2

Line 3 RRs for La +/- U and W suggest numerous intrusions are present on the line with widths of up to 100m. Sample sites returning anomalous Cu values include 1043871 (62.4ppm), 1043875 (48.6ppm) and 1043876 (55.5ppm). A number of potential intrusions appear to be unmineralized where they were sampled along the line. Two sample sites peripheral to the suspected intrusions returned Cu values up to 73ppm. Supporting anomalous elements include Au, As, Fe and Co.

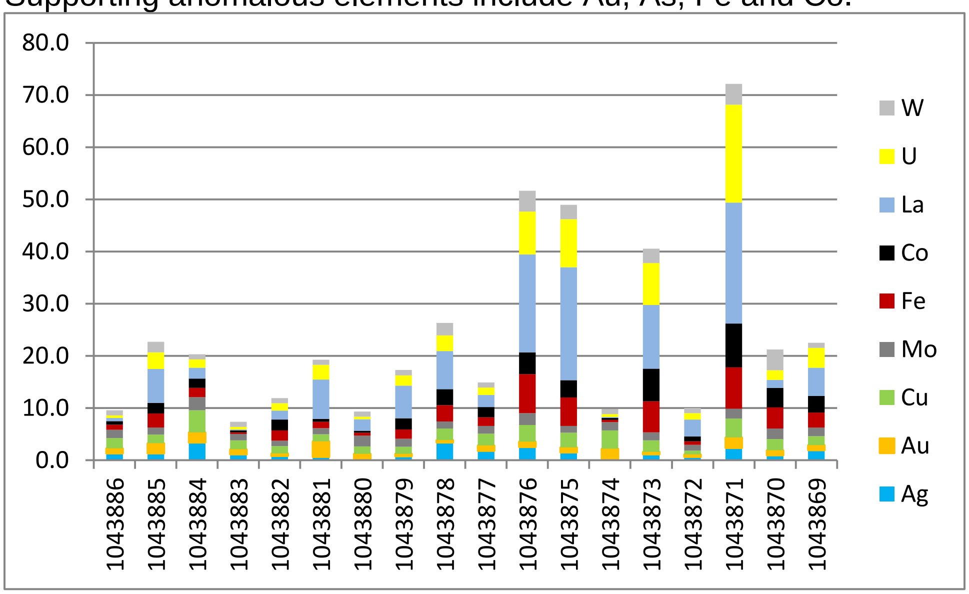

Figure 11: Stacked Response Ratios - Line 3

Line 4 RRs for La, U and W suggest numerous intrusive bodies with widths up to 200m. Most appear to be unmineralized with the exception of sample site 235732 which returned 42.7ppm Cu. Supporting anomalous elements include Ag, As, Fe and Co.

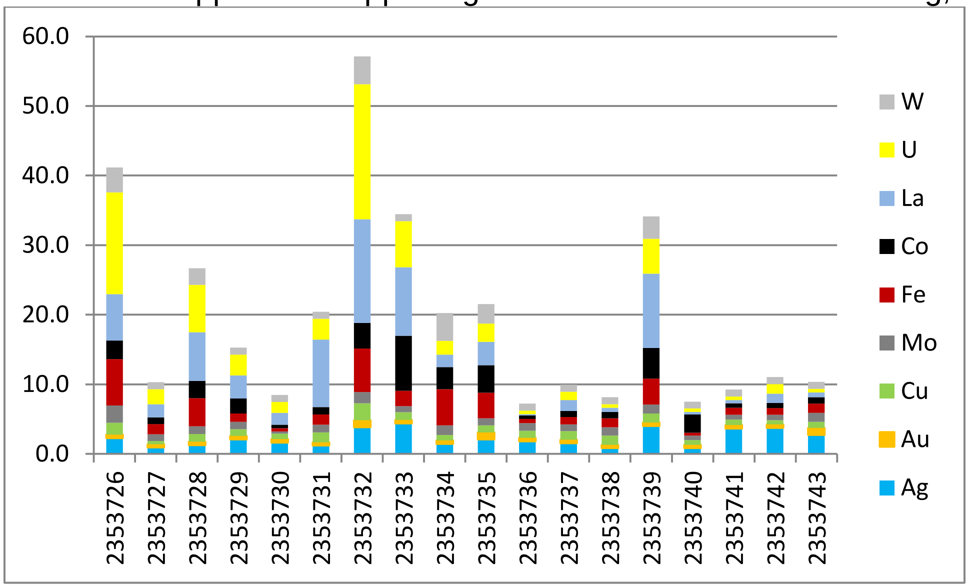

Figure 12: Stacked Response Ratios - Line 4

Line 5 is presented having west to the left and east to the right on Figure 13. (ie. looking north). The RRs for La, U and W suggest one narrow intrusive body as well as two or three wider intrusive bodies. A 400m wide intrusion is suggested between sites 2353718 and 353702, a 300m wide body between 3537004 and 353707 and a possible third intrusion between sites 2353709 and 2353710. Two sample sites returned anomalous Cu over the line. Sample site 353722 returned 44.4ppm Cu over the possible narrow intrusion while sample site 353718 returned 42.9ppm Cu at the western edge of the 400m wide suspected intrusion. Supporting anomalous elements include Ag, As, Fe and Co.

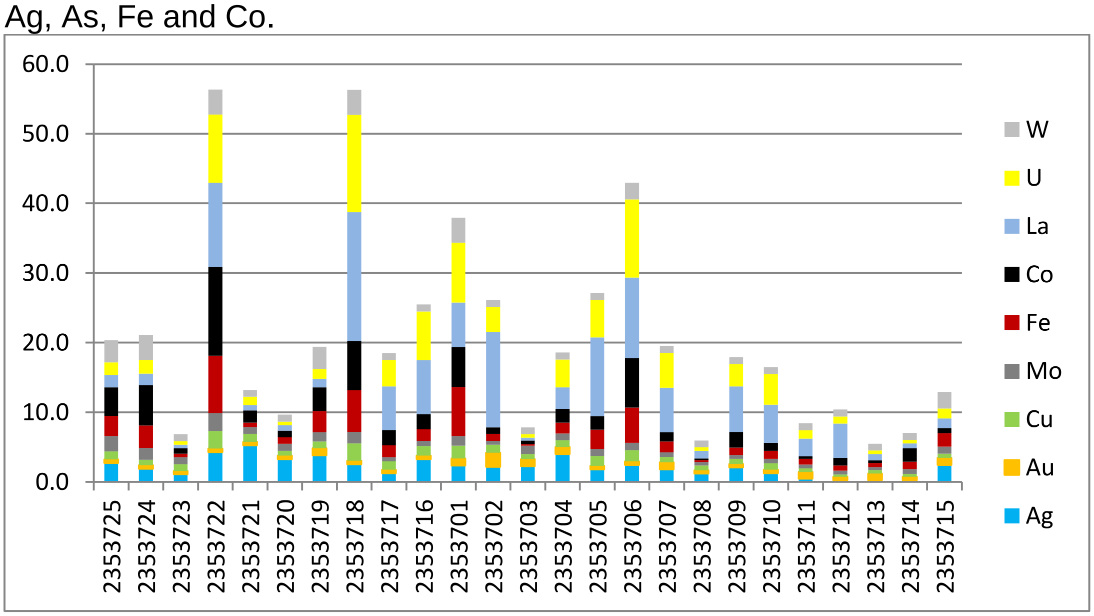

Figure 13: Stacked Response Ratios - Line 5

The results of the pH survey support the presence of one or more oxidizing sulphide bodies below each line sampled. pH measurements were made on a 1:1 slurry of soil in distilled water using a Hanna Instruments HI99121 pH meter. Two pH readings were taken on each sample, one approximately 20 seconds after immersion of the electrode and the second measurement after adding one drop of 10% hydrochloric acid and stirring. pH and acidified pH readings were recorded into an Excel spreadsheet and converted to H^+ concentrations for interpretation.

Research conducted by Smee (1983, 1997, 1998) and Hamilton (2004) propose that increased H+ ions in the Ae soil horizon indicates the presence of an oxidizing sulphide body below the sample site. The H^+ inverse difference IDH is a good estimator of the presence of remobilized carbonate. As the inverse of the difference between the acidified and non-acidified H^+ concentrations, high values indicate areas where carbonate has been remobilized and precipitated. The remobilized carbonate is often deposited at the edges of the oxidizing sulphide body. (Heberlein, 2010)

The results of the pH survey and calculations of the H^+ and IDH are presented below.

Table 4 pH Survey Results

Babine Sample #	Line	pH	pH-acidified	Colour	Notes	Temp	H+	H+ (acid)	IDH
103914	1	6.6	5.75	gry-brn	rocky silt	20.4	2.51E-07	1.8E-06	6.54E+05
103913	1				no sample - swamp				
103912	1	5.35	4.53	med-brn	humus mix	20.6	4.47E-06	3E-05	4.00E+04
103911	1	5.94	4.65	med-brn	silty clay/humus	20.3	1.15E-06	2.2E-05	4.71E+04
103910	1	6.61	6.26	med-brn	clay	20.3	2.45E-07	5.5E-07	3.29E+06
103909	1	7.12	6.25	med-brn	clay	20.3	7.5E-08	5.6E-07	2.05E+06
103908	1	6.42	5.41	org-brn	clay	20.3	3.8E-07	3.9E-06	2.85E+05
103915	1	6.35	5.51	light gry-brn	silty clay	20.5	4.46E-07	3.1E-06	3.78E+05
103916	1	6.58	6.04	med-brn	silty clay	20.3	2.63E-07	9.1E-07	1.54E+06
103917	1	5.95	4.12	light gry-brn	rocky silt	20.1	1.12E-06	7.6E-05	1.34E+04
103918	1	5.94	4.22	light gry-brn	silty	19.5	1.15E-06	6E-05	1.69E+04
103919	1	5.59	4.30	med-brn	rocky silt	20.1	2.57E-06	5E-05	2.10E+04
103920	1	6.74	6.02	med-brn	silt	20.5	1.81E-07	9.5E-07	1.29E+06
103921	1	6.68	6.09	med-brn	silty clay	20.6	2.08E-07	8.7E-07	1.51E+06
103922	1				no sample				
103923	1	6.53	6.00	med-brn	silt	20.5	2.95E-07	1E-06	1.42E+06
103924	1	6.84	5.82	med-brn	silt	20.7	1.44E-07	1.5E-06	7.32E+05
103925	1	6.73	5.52	drk-brn	rocky silt	20.9	1.86E-07	3E-06	3.53E+05
1043868	2	4.33	3.87	drk-brn	silty	20.6	4.68E-05	0.00013	1.14E+04
1043867	2	6.31	5.24	light gry-brn	silty clay	21	4.89E-07	5.8E-06	1.90E+05
1043866	2	6.45	5.32	drk-gry	clay	21.2	3.54E-07	4.8E-06	2.25E+05

1043865	2	5.86	4.9	med-brn	silt	21	1.38E-06	1.3E-05	8.91E+04
1043864	2	5.92	5.18	med-brn	silt	21.5	1.2E-06	6.6E-06	1.85E+05
1043863	2	5.35	4.65	med tan-brn	rocky silt	21.7	4.47E-06	2.2E-05	5.58E+04
1043862	2	6.55	4.91	drk-brn	silty	21.5	2.81E-07	1.2E-05	8.32E+04
1043861	2	6.37	5.07	med-brn	silty	21	4.26E-07	8.5E-06	1.24E+05
1043860	2	5.3	4.23	med-org-brn	silty	21.5	5.01E-06	5.9E-05	1.86E+04
1043859	2	5.81	4.95	drk-brn	silty clay	21.2	1.55E-06	1.1E-05	1.04E+05
1043858	2	5.01	4.4	med tan-brn	silty	22.3	9.77E-06	4E-05	3.33E+04
1043857	2	7.27	6.23	med-brn	silty	22.1	5.3E-08	5.9E-07	1.87E+06
1043856	2	6.16	4.74	med-brn	silty	21.8	6.91E-07	1.8E-05	5.71E+04
1043855	2	5.73	4.35	med tan-brn	silty	21.9	1.86E-06	4.5E-05	2.33E+04
1043854	2	5.72	4.52	med-brn	silty	22	1.91E-06	3E-05	3.53E+04
1043853	2	6.11	4.68	med tan-brn	silty	22	7.76E-07	2.1E-05	4.97E+04
1043852	2	5.47	4.19	med-brn	silty	22.2	3.39E-05	6.5E-05	3.26E+04
1043851	2	5.91	4.69	med-brn	silty	22.2	1.23E-06	2E-05	5.22E+04
1043886	3	5.52	4.29	tan-org-brn	silty	22	3.02E-06	5.1E-05	2.07E+04
1043885	3	6.32	5.92	drk-brn	clay	21.6	4.78E-07	5.1E-05	1.97E+04
1043884	3	6.99	5.78	med-brn	silty	21.9	1.02E-07	1.7E-06	6.42E+05
1043883	3	5.6	4.48	tan-brn	silty	21.9	2.51E-06	3.3E-05	3.27E+04
1043882	3	5.85	5.4	med-org-brn	rocky silt	21.8	1.41E-06	4E-06	3.89E+05
1043881	3	6.01	5.27	med-brn	rocky silt	22.2	9.77E-07	5.4E-06	2.28E+05
1043880	3	6.69	6.13	drk-brn	clay	21.9	2.04E-07	7.4E-07	1.86E+06
1043879	3	5.76	4.7	tan-brn	silty	21.9	1.74E-06	0.00002	5.48E+04
1043878	3	4.31	4.13	med-brn	clay	21.9	0.000049	7.4E-05	3.98E+04
1043877	3	5.86	5.58	med-brn	clay	22	1.38E-06	2.6E-06	8.00E+05
1043876	3	5.71	4.95	drk-brn	silty	20.2	1.95E-06	1.1E-05	1.08E+05
1043875	3	5.66	5.42	drk-brn	clay	20.8	2.19E-06	3.8E-06	6.21E+05
1043874	3	6.51	5.9	drk-brn	clay	20.7	3.09E-07	1.3E-06	1.05E+06
1043873	3	5.57	5.07	med-brn	clay	20.5	2.69E-06	8.5E-06	1.72E+05
1043872	3	6.13	5.44	drk-brn	clay	20.5	7.41E-07	3.6E-06	3.46E+05
1043871	3				no sample				
1043870	3	4.71	4.36	med-org-brn	clay	20.8	1.95E-05	4.4E-05	4.13E+04
1043869	3	5.6	5.06	med-brn	clay	21.1	2.51E-06	8.7E-06	1.61E+05
2353726	4	5.36	4.13	med-brn	silty	21.6	4.37E-06	7.4E-05	1.43E+04
2353727	4	5.12	4.03	tan-brn	silty	21.5	7.59E-06	9.3E-05	1.17E+04
2353728	4	5.98	4.78	drk-brn	silty/humus	21.4	1.05E-06	1.7E-05	6.43E+04
2353729	4	6.05	4.93	drk-brn	silty	21.2	8.91E-07	1.2E-05	9.25E+04
2353730	4	5.66	4.44	drk-brn	silty	21.3	2.19E-06	3.6E-05	2.93E+04
2353731	4	6.32	5.05	drk-brn	silty	21.4	4.78E-07	8.9E-06	1.19E+05
2353732	4	5.89	5.18	drk-brn	clay	21.3	1.29E-06	6.6E-06	1.88E+05
2353733	4				no sample				
2353734	4	4.88	3.39	med-brn	silty	21.3	1.32E-05	0.00041	2.54E+03

2353735	4	5.31	4.09	tan-brn	silty	21.6	4.9E-06	8.1E-05	1.31E+04
2353736	4	5.07	3.83	med-brn	silty	21.5	8.51E-06	0.00015	7.17E+03
2353737	4	5.91	4.36	tan-org-brn	silty	19	1.23E-06	4.4E-05	2.35E+04
2353738	4	4.93	3.35	med-tan-brn	silty	19.4	1.17E-05	0.00045	2.30E+03
2353739	4	5.79	4.36	med-brn	silty/humus	19.9	1.62E-06	4.4E-05	2.38E+04
2353740	4	6.02	4.4	med-brn	rocky silt	19.9	9.54E-07	4E-05	2.57E+04
2353741	4	5.04	3.49	med-(org)-brn	silty	20	9.12E-06	0.00032	3.18E+03
2353742	4	5.42	3.99	tan-brn	silty	20	3.8E-06	0.0001	1.02E+04
2353743	4	5.22	3.72	tan-brn	rocky silt	20.4	6.03E-06	0.00019	5.41E+03
2353725	5	4.85	4.17	med-brn	silty	20.8	1.41E-05	6.8E-05	1.87E+04
2353724	5	5.76	5.1	med-brn	silty	21.3	1.74E-06	7.9E-06	1.61E+05
2353723	5	4.99	3.94	med-brn	rocky- silt	21.6	1.02E-05	0.00012	9.54E+03
2353722	5	5.59	4.47	med-brn	silty	21.6	2.57E-06	3.4E-05	3.19E+04
2353721	5	5.29	4.06	med-brn	silty	21.7	5.13E-06	8.7E-05	1.22E+04
2353720	5	5.09	3.87	light tan-brn	silty	21.9	8.13E-06	0.00014	7.88E+03
2353719	5	5.57	4.49	tan-brn	silty	21.6	2.69E-06	3.2E-05	3.37E+04
2353718	5	5.77	4.91	drk-brn	silty	21.3	1.7E-06	1.2E-05	9.43E+04
2353717	5	5.41	4.86	drk-brn	silty	21.1	3.89E-06	1.4E-05	1.01E+05
2353716	5	5.93	4.76	med-brn	silty	21.2	1.17E-06	1.7E-05	6.16E+04
2353701	5	5.91	4.83	drk-brn	silty	21.2	1.23E-06	1.5E-05	7.37E+04
2353702	5	5.41	4.74	drk-brn	silty	21.2	3.89E-06	1.8E-05	6.99E+04
2353703	5	5	3.57	med-brn	silty	21.4	0.00001	0.00027	3.86E+03
2353704	5	6.02	4.66	med-brn	silty	21.7	9.54E-07	2.2E-05	4.77E+04
2353705	5	6.06	5.19	drk-brn	silty	21.6	8.7E-07	6.5E-06	1.79E+05
2353706	5	5.76	4.97	drk-brn	silty/humus	21.5	1.74E-06	1.1E-05	1.12E+05
2353707	5	5.95	5.21	med-brn	silty clay	21.7	1.12E-06	6.2E-06	1.98E+05
2353708	5	6.09	4.64	med-brn	silty clay	21.7	8.12E-07	2.3E-05	4.53E+04
2353709	5	5.54	4.63	med-brn	silty	21.7	2.88E-06	2.3E-05	4.87E+04
2353710	5	5.77	5.28	drk-brn	clay	21.7	1.7E-06	5.3E-06	2.82E+05
2353711	5				no sample				
2353712	5				no sample				
2353713	5				no sample				
2353714	5				no sample				
2353715	5	4.49	3.25	tan-brn	silty	21.9	3.24E-05	5.62E-04	1.89E+03

Line 1 shows a strong H^+ anomaly at the west end of the line. The exact width of the anomaly is unknown due to the missed sample at site 103913. A second H^+ anomaly lies between sample sites 103908 and 103920, a distance of 600m and is possibly caused by an underlying oxidizing sulphide body.

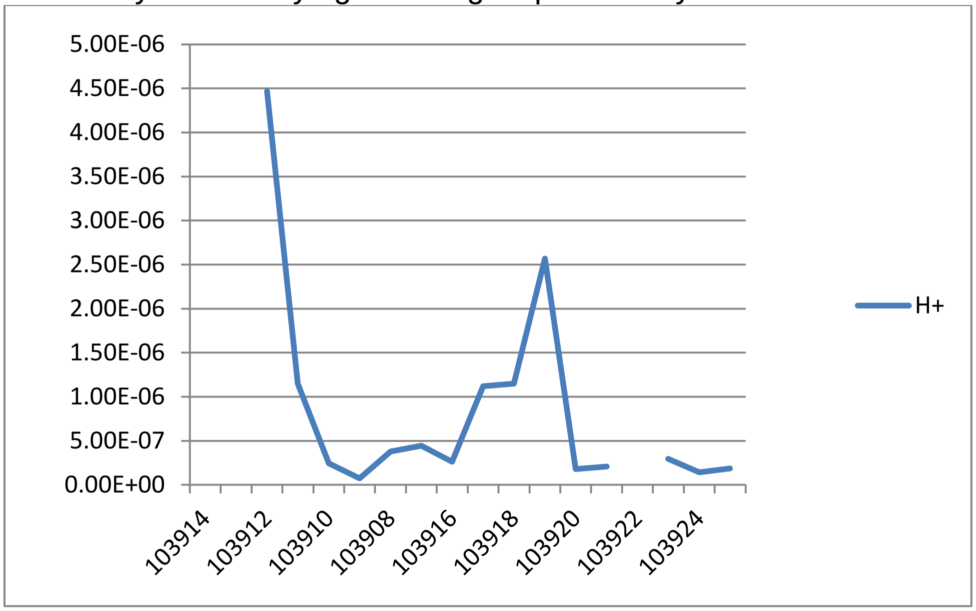

Figure 14: Line 1 - H^+ Concentrations

The acidified H^+ readings correlate well with the H^+ anomalies and indicate that at sample sites 103911, 103912 and 103908-103919 there is little soil buffering capacity caused by outward carbonate remobilization and deposition.

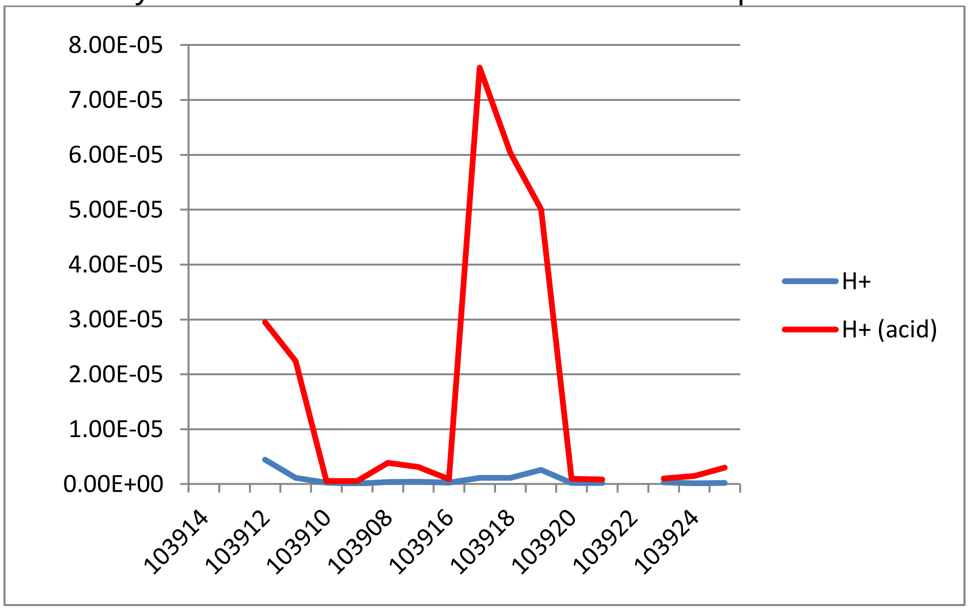

Figure 15: Line 1 - Acidified H^+ Concentrations

Elevated IDH peaks indicate the areas of carbonate precipitation at the edges of the two possible oxidizing sulphide bodies outlined by the H^+ and the acidified H^+ anomalies. Rabbit ear IDH peaks outline the wider body in the central part of the line but additional sampling is required to the west to locate the western edge and true width of the narrower target at the west end of Line 1.

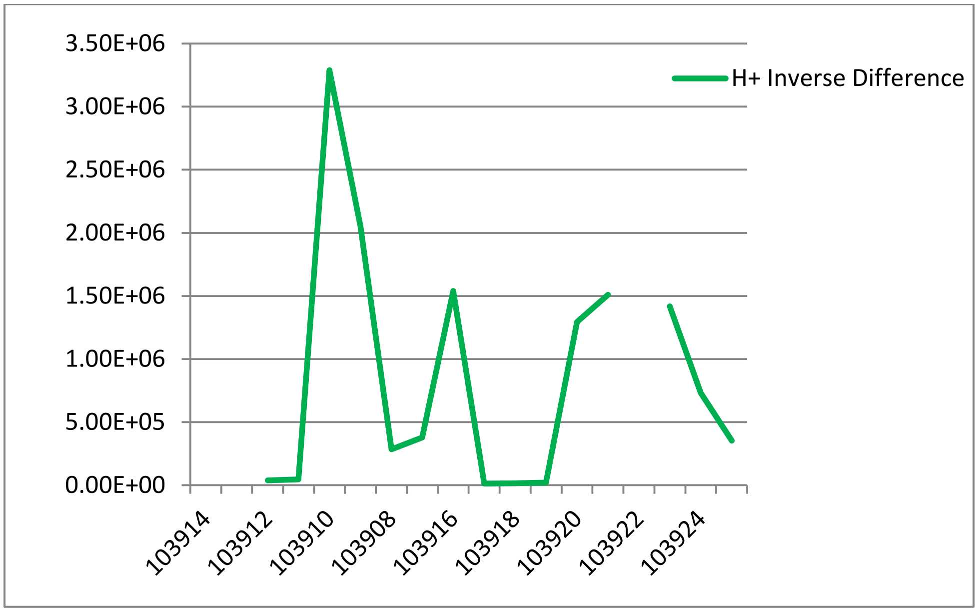

Figure 16: Line 1 - Inverse Difference H^+

Line 2 sampling shows significant H^+ concentrations at sample sites 1043868 and 1043852 with lesser but still anomalous concentrations in the middle of the line. Additional sampling is required in both directions to close off anomalous H^+ values.

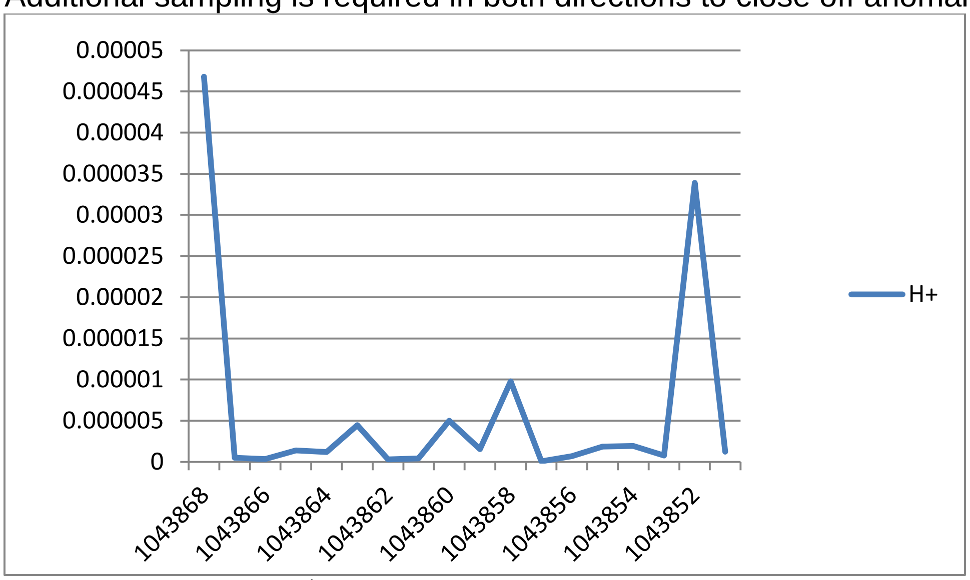

Figure 17: Line 2 - H^+ Concentrations

Acidified H^+ values at the west end of the line are highly anomalous while at the east end at sample 1043852 considerably less so, likely due to the presence of remobilized carbonate. The central portion of the line shows less buffering capability of the soil.

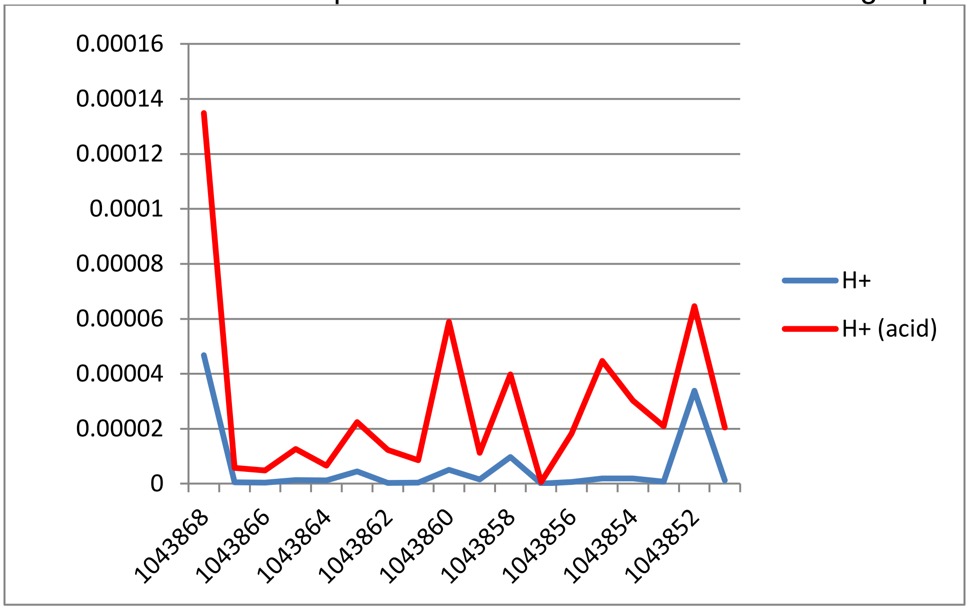

Figure 18: Line 2 - Acidified H^+ Concentrations

IDH peak values are present only at sample 1043857 which likely represents a high concentration of remobilized and precipitated carbonate at the edge of an oxidizing sulphide body. The opposing (western) rabbit ear was either missed in sampling or not reached due insufficient sampling in that direction. Alternatively, this sample site may lie between two oxidizing sulphide bodies and have accumulated the precipitated carbonate driven from both.

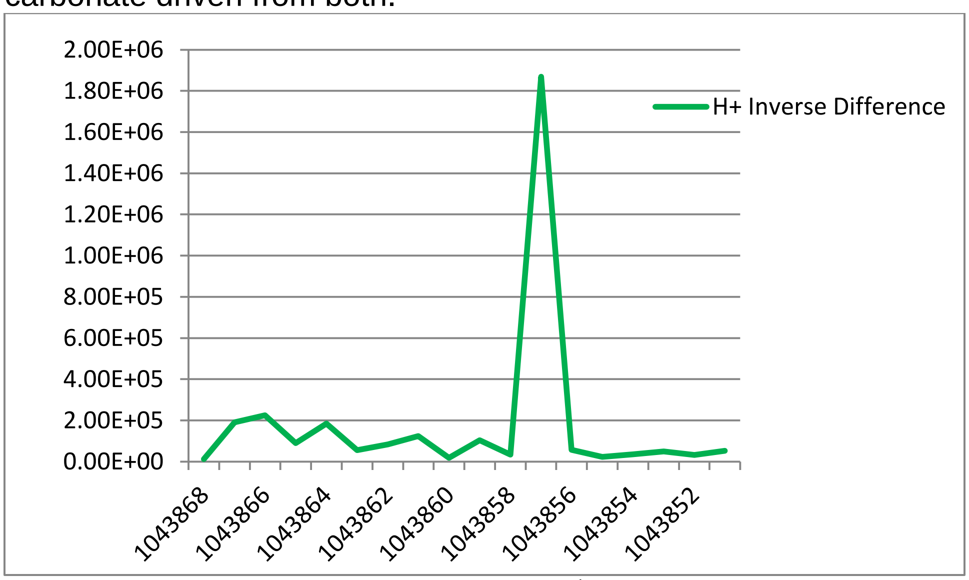

Figure 19: Line 2 - Inverse Difference H^+

Line 3 has anomalous H^+ concentrations at two locations along its length with a possible 3rd area at the western end of the line. The central anomaly appears to be quite narrow while the eastern anomaly is inconclusive in both intensity and width due to a pH sample material not being available at sample site 1043871.

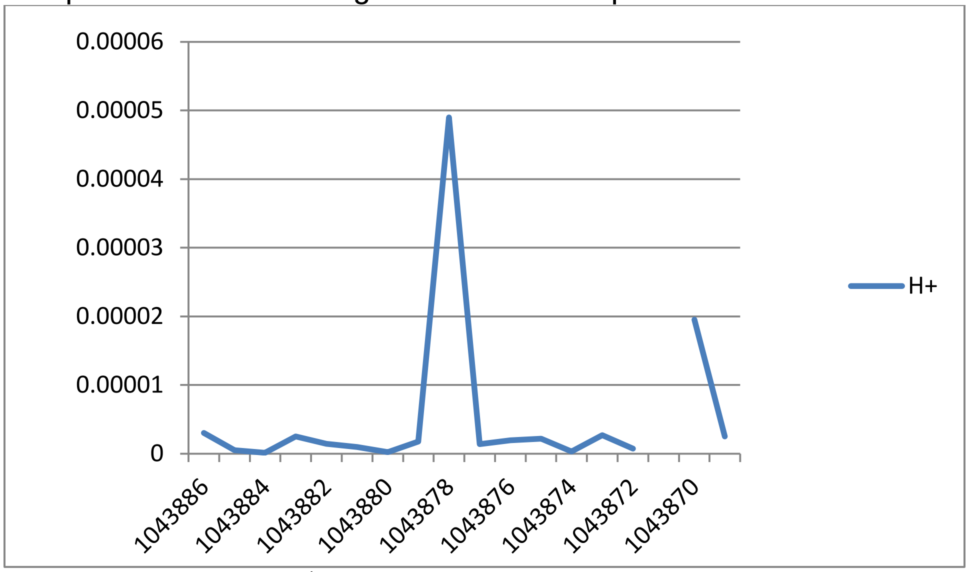

Figure 20: Line 3 - H^+ Concentrations

Acidified H^+ values support the presence of one or more possible oxidizing sulphide body(s) at the western end of the line with little soil buffering capacity. The central anomaly is again outlined but values indicate the presence of remobilized and precipitated carbonate as the acidified reading is only marginally higher than the original H+ value at sample sites 1043878 and 1043879. The eastern anomaly is again outlined in the acidified H+ concentrations.

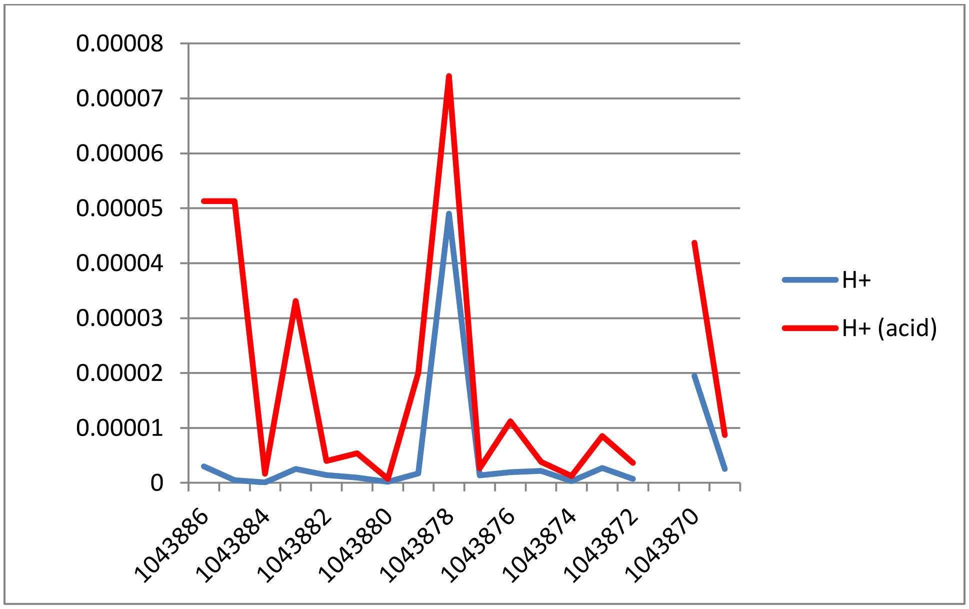

Figure 21: Line 3 - Acidified H^+ Concentrations

The IDH calculations show a peak concentration of remobilized and precipitated carbonate at 1043880 immediately west of the central H^+ and acidified H^+ anomalies. IDH values over the rest of the line are less conclusive and it appears that background IDH values have not been achieved and additional sampling is required in both directions.

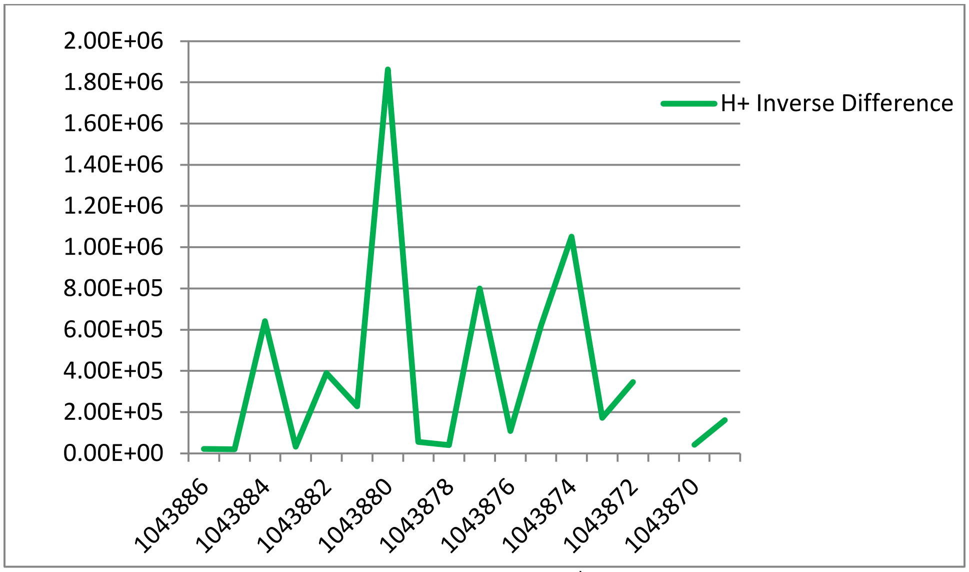

Figure 22: Line 3 - Inverse Difference H^+

Line 4 shows a complex pattern of a single H^+ anomaly on the western end of the line and numerous narrow H^+ anomalies in the central and eastern parts of the line. Sampling of pH material was not possible at station 2353733 which further complicates the interpretation of the H^+ values as there appears to be a significant H^+ concentration at or immediately east of the missing sample site.

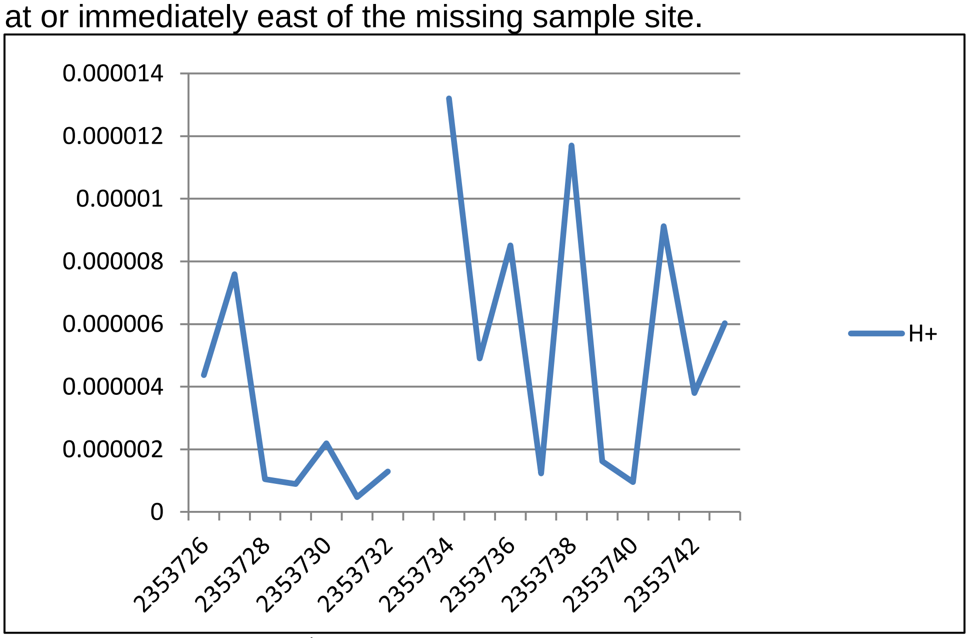

Figure 23: Line 4 - H^+ Concentrations

Acidified H^+ readings present a similar but much higher concentration of H^+ in the soil profile. There does not appear to be much buffering capacity in the central and eastern parts of the line while the western areas see more subdued acidified H^+ values.

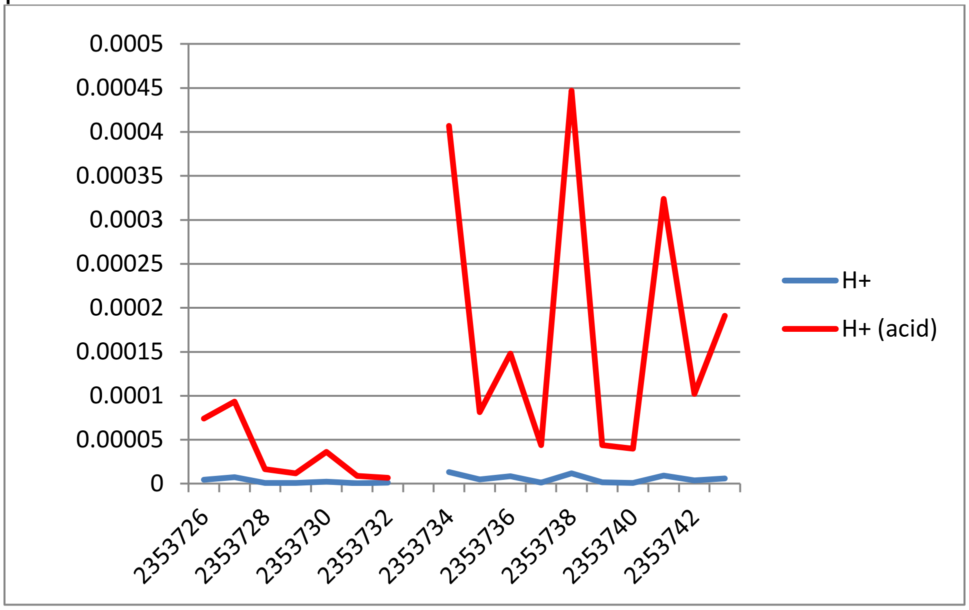

Figure 24: Line 4 - Acidified H^+ Concentrations

The IDH calculations confirm that there is little soil buffering capacity in the central and eastern areas and moderate to significant concentrations of remobilized and precipitated carbonate in western third of the line.

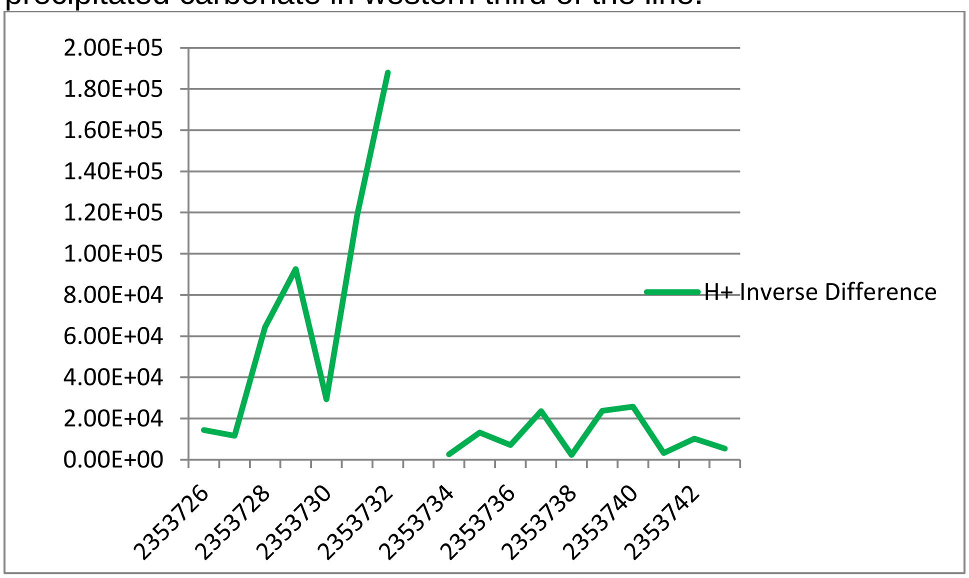

Figure 25: Line 4 - Inverse Difference H^+

Sampling on Line 5 shows numerous moderate H^+ concentrations on the western half of the line. Four sample sites were missed near the eastern end leaving a blank area for interpretation.

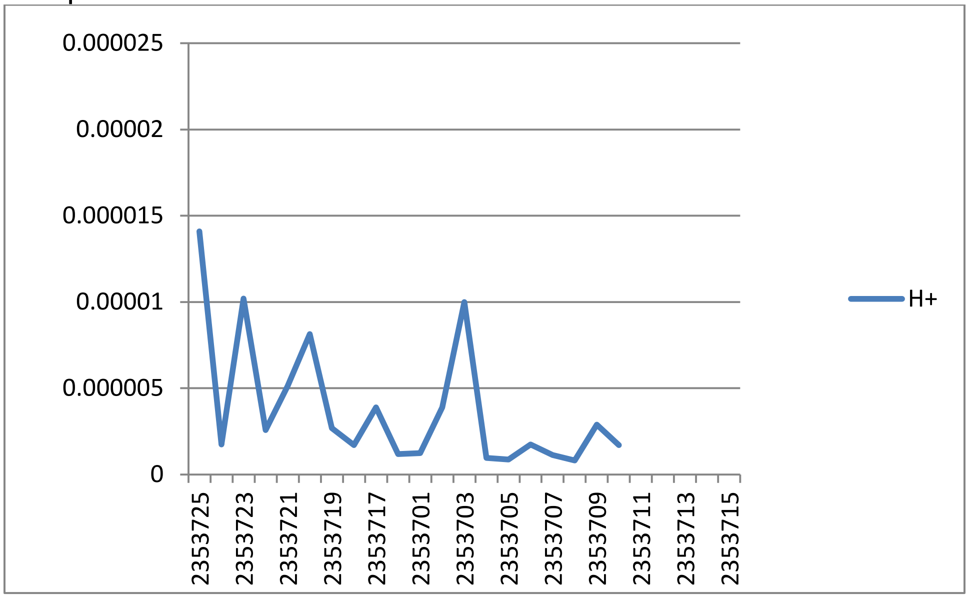

Figure 26: Line 5 - H^+ Concentrations

Acidified H^+ concentrations are evident west of sample site 2353719 and with peak values at 2353703. A weak anomaly is present at sample sites 2353708 and 2353709. There appears to be little buffering capacity over these anomalies.

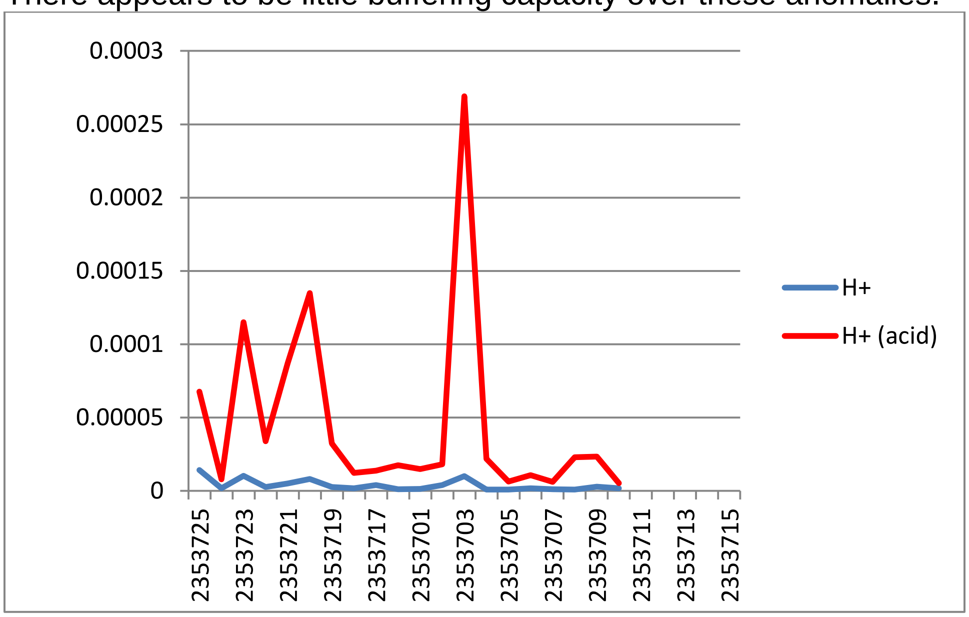

Figure 27: Line 5 - Acidified H^+ Concentrations

IDH calculations indicate a narrow peak at sample site 2353724 and broader concentrations of remobilized and precipitated carbonate between 2353718 and 2353702. These two IDH rabbit ears flank the western H^+ and acidified H^+ anomaly. Additional peak values were found between 2353704 and 2353707 which lies immediately east of the strong acidified H^+ anomaly present at 2353703. The maximum IDH value lies immediately east of the weak H+ and acidified H^+ anomaly present at sample site 2353708 and 2353709.

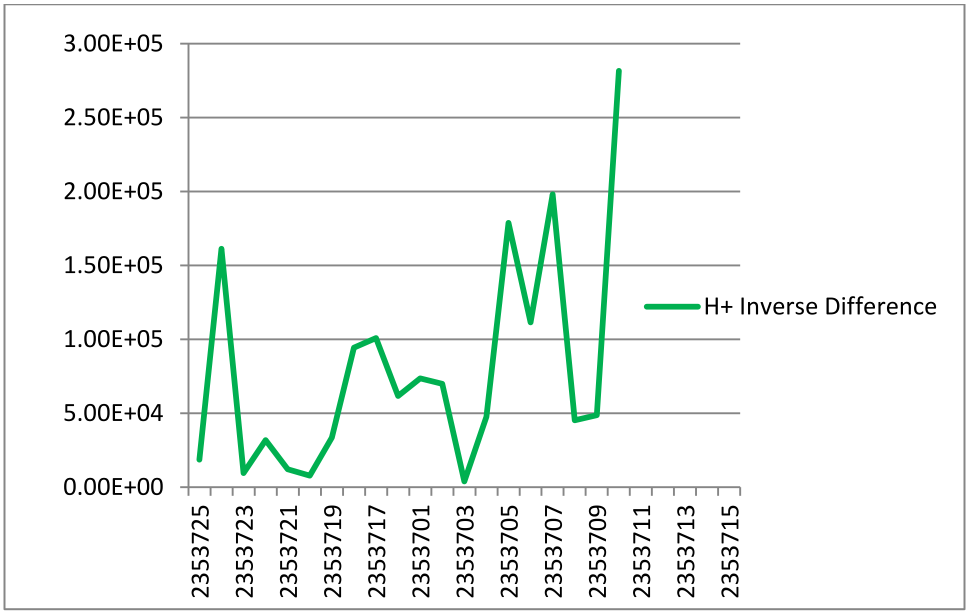

Figure 28: Line 5 - Inverse Difference H^+

In summary, H^+ and acidified H^+ anomalies often correspond with copper values >40ppm which are considered to be anomalous. These areas also returned elevated Response Ratios for accessory minerals. Areas of increased IDH, which is a proxy for the presence of remobilized and precipitated carbonate, often flank the H^+ and acidified H^+ anomalies and suggest the presence of oxidizing sulphide bodies beneath the elevated H^+ and acidified H^+ anomalies. Both Ah and pH results indicate that background values were not obtained as 60% of the samples were not collected outside of the target areas. As a result of this apparent elevated background, true Response Ratios would be subdued and subsequent anomalous areas not as well defined.

Item 10: Drilling
No drilling was completed as part of the exploration program.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security
Soil samples were placed in clean 9x11" poly bags with a sample tag and tied shut with flagging tape. pH samples were collected in small Ziploc plastic bags with a corresponding sample tag. The samples were placed in poly rice bags and transported first to Francois Lake and then to Victoria, BC. Ah samples were then shipped to the MS Analytical laboratory in Langley, BC while the pH samples were retained in Victoria.

Soil samples were dried, and then screened to -80mesh. A 0.5g sub-sample was washed with a dilute aqua regia solution prior to trace element analysis for 34 elements by using ICP-MS (IMS-116).

The pH samples were collected from the top centimetre of the mineral soil at the top of the B horizon, located immediately below the Ah layer (ie the Ae layer). The pH samples were placed into ziplock bags for later in-house analysis. pH measurements were made on a 1:1 slurry of soil in distilled water using a Hanna Instruments HI99121 pH meter. Two pH readings were taken on each sample, one approximately 20 seconds after immersion of the electrode and the second measurement after adding one drop of 10% hydrochloric acid and stirring. pH readings were recorded into an Excel spreadsheet and converted to H^+ concentrations for interpretation.

Plate 6: Ae samples - Line 5

Plate 7: Hanna Instruments pH meter

Item 12: Data Verification

No data verification was completed as part of the exploration program.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was completed as part of the exploration program.

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource estimates were completed as part of the exploration program

Item 15: Adjacent Properties

Porphyry copper-gold deposits and occurrences in the Babine district, located approximately 6km to the west and south serve as analogues to the exploration model applied to the Property. The table below lists resources and production from major deposits in the district. The values from Bell and Granisle pre-date NI 43-101 reporting standards and should not be considered reliable. They are included as geological information only.

Table 5: Resources and Production of major Babine Porphyry Deposits

Property	Mineral Resource			Mined			Reference	Category
	Million Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Million Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t		
Bell	296	0.46	0.20	77.2	0.47	0.26	Carter et al, 1995	non NI 43-101 compliant
Granisle	119	0.41	0.15	52.7	0.47	0.20	Carter et al, 1995	non NI 43-101 compliant
Morrison	207	0.39	0.2				Simpson, 2007	measured+ indicated
Hearne Hill	0.14	1.73	0.8				Simpson, 2008	indicated

The author has been unable to verify the information on mineral occurrences and deposits detailed below. Mineralization style and metal grades described are not necessarily representative of mineralization that may exist on the subject Property, and are included for geological illustration only. The mine and mineral occurrence descriptions described as follows are modified after the BC MINFILE occurrence descriptions and BC ARIS assessment report files.

15.1 Bell Copper Mine (Minfile 093M 01, rev. McMillan, 1991)

The Bell mine is a porphyry copper deposit hosted primarily in a biotite-feldspar porphyry (BFP) stock of the Eocene Babine Intrusions. The stock is crosscut by the northwest trending Newman fault which juxtaposes the two groups that host the intrusion. These groups are the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. Telkwa Formation rocks are primarily fine grained tuffs and andesites and the younger Skeena Group rocks are mostly fine grained greywackes. The deposit overlaps onto both of these assemblages. The mineralization has been dated at 51.0 million years (Bulletin 64).

Chalcopyrite and lesser bornite occur as disseminations in the rock matrix, in irregular quartz lenses and in a stockwork of 3 to 6- millimetre quartz veinlets which cut the feldspar porphyries and the siltstones. Molybdenite is rare, and occurs in the feldspar porphyry in the northern part of the mineralized zone. Gold occurs as electrum associated with the copper mineralization. Specular hematite and magnetite are common in quartz veinlets and hairline fractures. There is also significant supergene enrichment with chalcocite coating chalcopyrite. A supergene chalcocite zone capped the deposit and extended to depths of 50 to 70 metres. Some gypsum together with copper-iron sulphate minerals and iron oxides were also present (Open File 1991-15).

The ore zone has pervasive potassic (mainly biotitization) alteration with a surrounding concentric halo of chlorite and sericite-carbonate alteration (propylitic and argillic) which corresponds to the two kilometre pyrite halo which surrounds the deposit. A late quartz-sericite-pyrite-chalcopyrite alteration has been superimposed on part of the earlier biotite-chalcopyrite ore at the western part of the ore body. A number of late-stage breccia pipes cut the central part of the ore zone near the Newman fault and alteration associated with their intrusion has apparently depleted the copper grades in the area of the pipes. Veinlets of gypsum are present in the upper part of the ore body. Anhydrite is a significant component in the biotite chalcopyrite zone but is not present in other alteration facies. Monominerallic veinlets of anhydrite are rare (Open File 1991-15).

The copper mineralization occurs in a crescent-shaped zone along the western contact of the porphyry plug. Better grades of copper mineralization are contained in a 60 by 90-metre thick flat-lying, blanket-like deposit which is connected to a central pipe-like zone, centred on the western contact of the intrusive. The pipe-like zone of copper mineralization is 150 metres in diameter and extends to a depth of at least 750 metres.

Reserves in the open pit and in the Extension zone were (in 1990) 71,752,960 tonnes grading 0.23 gram per tonne gold, 0.46 per cent copper and 0.48 gram per tonne silver (Noranda Inc. Annual Report 1990).

15.2 Granisle Mine (Minfile 093L 146, rev. Duffett, 1987)

MacDonald Island is underlain by Lower-Middle Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) volcanics comprised of green to purple waterlain andesite tuffs and breccias with minor intercalated chert pebble conglomerates in the central and eastern part of the island. These rocks strike northerly and dip at moderate angles to the west and are overlain in the western part of the island by massive and amygdaloidal andesitic flows and thin bedded shales.

Copper mineralization at the Granisle mine is associated with a series of Eocene Babine Intrusions which occur in the central part of the island. The oldest is an elliptical plug of dark grey quartz diorite approximately 300 by 500 metres in plan. The most important intrusions are biotite-feldspar porphyries of several distinct phases which overlap the period of mineralization. The largest and oldest is a wide north easterly trending dike which is intrusive into the western edge of the quartz diorite pluton. The contact is near vertical and several small porphyry dikes radiate from the main dike.

Several of the phases of the porphyry intrusions are recognized within the pit area. Potassium-argon age determinations on four biotite samples collected in and near the Granisle ore body yielded the mean age of 51.2 Ma plus or minus 2 Ma (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1971).

The wide porphyry dike which strikes northeast is bounded by two parallel northwest striking block faults. The westernmost crosses the island south of the mine and the eastern fault extends along the channel separating the island from the east shore of Babine Lake.

An oval zone of potassic alteration is coincident with the ore zone. The main alteration product is secondary biotite. This potassic alteration zone is gradational outward to a quartz-sericite- carbonate-pyrite zone which is roughly coaxial with the ore zone. Within this zone, the intrusive and volcanic rocks are weathered to a uniform buff colour with abundant fine-grained quartz. Mafic minerals are altered to sericite and carbonate with plagioclase clouded by sericite. Pyrite occurs as disseminations or as fracture-fillings. Beyond the pyrite halo, varying degrees of propylitic alteration occurs in the volcanics with chlorite, carbonate and epidote in the matrix and carbonate-pyrite in fractured zones. Clay mineral alteration is confined to narrow gouge in the fault zones.

The principal minerals within the ore zone are chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite. Coarse-grained chalcopyrite is widespread, occurring principally in quartz-filled fractures with preferred orientations of 035 to 060 degrees and 300 to 330 degrees with near vertical dips. Bornite is widespread in the southern half of the ore zone with veins up to 0.3 metres wide hosting coarse-grained bornite, chalcopyrite, quartz, biotite and apatite.

Gold and silver are recovered from the copper concentrates. Molybdenite occurs within the ore zone, most commonly in drusy quartz veinlets which appear to be later than the main stage of mineralization. Magnetite and specularite are common in the north half of the ore zone where they occur in fractures with chalcopyrite and pyrite. Pyrite occurs in greatest concentrations peripheral to the orebody as blebs, stringers and disseminations.

Mining at Granisle was suspended in mid-1982. Production from 1966 to 1982 totalled 52,273,151 tonnes yielding 69,752,525 grams of silver, 6,832,716 grams of gold, 214,299,455 kilograms of copper and 6,582 kilograms molybdenum.

Unclassified reserves are 14,163,459 tonnes grading 0.442 per cent copper (Noranda Mines Ltd. Annual Report 1984).

Remaining in situ reserves, as modelled in 1992 using a 0.30 per cent copper cutoff, are estimated to be 119 million tonnes grading 0.41 per cent copper and 0.15 grams per tonne gold (CIM Special Volume 46, page 254).

15.3 Morrison–Hearne Hill Project (From Simpson, 2007)

The Morrison deposit is a calc-alkaline copper-gold porphyry hosted by a multi-phase Eocene intrusive body intruding Middle to Upper Jurassic Ashman Formation siltstones and greywackes. Copper-gold mineralization consists primarily of chalcopyrite and minor bornite concentrated in a central zone of potassic alteration. A pyrite halo is developed in the chlorite-carbonate altered wall rock surrounding the copper zone.

Sulphide mineralization at Morrison shows strong spatial relationships with the underlying biotite-feldspar porphyry (BFP) plug and associated alteration zones. The central copper-rich core is hosted mainly within a potassically altered BFP plug with intercalations of older siltstone. This plug was initially intruded into the siltstone unit as a near-vertical sub-circular intrusion approximately 700 m in diameter. It was subsequently disrupted by the East and West faults and now forms an elongated body extending some 1500 metres in the northwest direction.

Chalcopyrite is the primary copper-bearing mineral and is distributed as fine grained disseminations in the BFP and siltstone, as fracture coatings or in stockworks of quartz. Minor bornite occurs within the higher grade copper zones as disseminations and associated with the quartz-sulphide stockwork style of mineralization.

Alteration is concentrically zoned with a central biotite (potassic) alteration core surrounded by a chlorite-carbonate zone. No well-developed phyllic zone has been identified.

Hearne Hill deposit lies two kilometres southeast of Morrison. The Hearne Hill Property has been extensively explored, and a comparatively small but high grade copper-gold resource has been defined in two breccia pipes within a larger porphyry system.

15.4 Wolf (Minfile 093M 008, rev. McMillan, 1991)

The Wolf prospect is located on the west side of Morrison Lake, The Wolf area has been explored since 1965 when it was staked as the Bee claims.

A granodiorite stock containing phases of quartz monzonite and hornblende biotite feldspar porphyry of the Eocene Babine Intrusions cuts grey, locally graphitic siltstones of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Ashman Formation (Bowser Lake Group). A north-northwest trending block fault separates Ashman Formation rocks from volcaniclastic sandstones and tuffs of the Jurassic Smithers Formation (Hazelton Group) on the east side of the property. The Newman fault, associated with mineralization in the area, occurs just to the northeast of the claims parallel to the baseline.

At least nine copper occurrences, hosted in quartz monzonite, have been documented. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations and as grains and films on fracture surfaces and is occasionally accompanied by molybdenite. Minor malachite and iron-oxides have been noted.

A drill hole in biotite feldspar porphyry intersected 1.2 metres grading 4.2 per cent copper (Assessment Report 8779).

15.5 Fireweed (Minfile 093M 151, rev. Payie, 2009)

The Fireweed occurrence is located on the south side of Babine Lake, approximately 54 kilometres northeast of Smithers. In the occurrence area, Upper Cretaceous marine to non-marine clastic sediments, of Skeena group are found adjacent to volcanic rocks of the Rocky Ridge Formation. Interbedded mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of a thick deltaic sequence, appear to underlie much of the area and were originally thought to belong to the Kisum Formation of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. They are now assigned to the Red Rose Formation. The sediments commonly strike 070 to 080 degrees and dip sub-vertically. Locally the strike varies to 020-030 degrees at the discovery outcrop, the MN showing. Several diamond-drill holes have intersected sills of strongly altered feldspar porphyritic latite.

Skeena Group sediments are dominantly encountered in diamond drilling. The sediments are dark and medium to light grey and vary from mudstone and siltstone to fine and coarse-grained sandstone. Bedding can be massive, of variable thickness, changing gradually or abruptly to finely laminated. Bedding features such as rip-up clasts, load casts and cross-bedding are common. The beds are cut by numerous faults, many of them strongly graphitic. Drilling indicates Skeena Group sediments are in fault contact with Hazelton Group volcanic rocks. Strongly sericitized and carbonatized latite dikes cut the sediments.

Mineralization generally occurs in one of three forms: 1) breccia zones are fractured or brecciated sediments infilled with fine to coarse-grained massive pyrite-pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena 2) disseminated sulphides occur as fine to very fine grains which are lithologically controlled within coarser grained sandstones, pyrite, marcasite, sphalerite, galena and minor tetrahedrite are usually found interstitial to the sand grains and 3) massive sulphides, which are finegrained, commonly banded, containing rounded quartz-eyes and fine sedimentary fragments, occur as distinct bands within fine-grained sediments. The massive sulphides generally contain alternating bands of pyrite/ pyrrhotite and sphalerite/galena. They are associated with the breccia zones and are commonly sandwiched between altered quartz latite dikes.

Alteration in the sediments occurs in the groundmass and appears associated with the porous, coarse sandstones. Common secondary minerals are quartz, ankerite, sericite, chlorite and kaolinite.

Three main zones have been identified by geophysics (magnetics, induced polarization) and are named the West, East and South zones. Three other zones identified are the 1600, 3200 and Jan zones.

15.6 Equity Silver (Minfile 093L 001, rev. Robinson, 2009)

Silver, copper and gold were produced from the Equity Silver deposit, located 150km to the southeast of the Property.

The mineral deposits are located within an erosional window of uplifted Cretaceous age sedimentary, pyroclastic and volcanic rocks near the midpoint of the Buck Creek Basin. Strata within the inlier strike 015 degrees with 45 degree west dips and are in part correlative with the Lower-Upper Skeena(?) Group. Three major stratigraphic units have been recognized. A lower clastic division is composed of basal conglomerate, chert pebble conglomerate and argillite. A middle pyroclastic division consists of a heterogeneous sequence of tuff, breccia and reworked pyroclastic debris. This division hosts the main mineral deposits. An upper sedimentary-volcanic division consists of tuff, sandstone and conglomerate. The inlier is flanked by flat-lying to shallow dipping Eocene andesitic to basaltic flows and flow breccias of the Francois Lake Group (Goosly Lake and Buck Creek formations).

Intruding the inlier is a small granitic intrusive (57.2 Ma) on the west side, and Eocene Goosly Intrusions gabbro-monzonite (48 Ma) on the east side.

The chief sulphides at the Equity Silver mine are pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and tetrahedrite with minor amounts of galena, sphalerite, argentite, minor pyrargyrite and other silver sulphosalts. These are accompanied by advanced argillic alteration clay minerals, chlorite, specularite and locally sericite, pyrophyllite, andalusite, tourmaline and minor amounts of scorzalite, corundum and dumortierite. The three known zones of significant mineralization are referred to as the Main zone, the Southern Tail zone and the more recently discovered Waterline zone. The ore mineralization is generally restricted to tabular fracture zones roughly paralleling stratigraphy and occurs predominantly as veins and disseminations with massive, coarse-grained sulphide replacement bodies present as local patches in the Main zone. Main zone ores are fine-grained and generally occur as disseminations with a lesser abundance of veins. Southern Tail ores are coarse-grained and occur predominantly as veins with only local disseminated sulphides. The Main zone has a thickness of 60 to 120 metres while the Southern Tail zone is approximately 30 metres thick. An advanced argillic alteration suite includes andalusite, corundum, pyrite, quartz, tourmaline and scorzalite. Other zones of mineralization include a zone of copper-molybdenum mineralization in a quartz stockwork in and adjacent to the quartz monzonite stock and a large zone of tourmaline-pyrite breccia located to the west and northwest of the Main zone.

Alteration assemblages in the Goosly sequence are characterized by minerals rich in alumina, boron and phosphorous, and show a systematic spatial relationship to areas of mineral deposits. Aluminous alteration is characterized by a suite of aluminous minerals including andalusite, corundum, pyrophyllite and scorzalite. Boron-bearing minerals consisting of tourmaline and dumortierite occur within the ore zones in the hanging wall section of the Goosly sequence. Phosphorous-bearing minerals including scorzalite, apatite, augelite and svanbergite occur in the hanging wall zone, immediately above and intimately associated with sulphide minerals in the Main and Waterline zones.

Argillic alteration is characterized by weak to pervasive sericite-quartz replacement. It appears to envelope zones of intense fracturing, with or without chalcopyrite/tetrahedrite mineralization.

The copper-silver-gold mineralization is epigenetic in origin. Intrusive activity resulted in the introduction of hydrothermal metal-rich solutions into the pyroclastic division of the Goosly sequence. Sulphides introduced into the permeable tuffs of the Main and Waterline zones formed stringers and disseminations which grade randomly into zones of massive sulphide. In the Southern Tail zone, sulphides formed as veins, fracture-fillings and breccia zones in brittle, less permeable tuff. Emplacement of post-mineral dikes into the sulphide-rich pyroclastic rocks has resulted in remobilization and concentration of sulphides adjacent to the intrusive contacts. Remobilization, concentration and contact metamorphism of sulphides occurs in the Main and Waterline zones at the contact with the postmineral gabbro-monzonite complex.

The Southern Tail deposit has been mined out to the economic limit of an open pit. With its operation winding down, Equity Silver Mines does not expect to continue as an operating mine after current reserves are depleted. Formerly an open pit, Equity is mined from underground at a scaled-down rate of 1180 tonnes-per-day. Proven and probable ore reserves at the end of 1992 were about 286,643 tonnes grading 147.7 grams per tonne silver, 4.2 grams per tonne gold and 0.46 per cent copper, based on a 300 grams per tonne silver-equivalent grade. Equity has also identified a small open-pit resource at the bottom of the Waterline pit which, when combined with underground reserves, should provide mill feed through the first two months of 1994 (Northern Miner - May 10, 1993).

Equity Silver Mines Ltd. was British Columbia's largest producing silver mine and ceased milling in January 1994, after thirteen years of open pit and underground production. Production totaled 2,219,480 kilograms of silver, 15,802 kilograms of gold and 84,086 kilograms of copper, from over 33.8 Million tonnes mined at an average grade of 0.4 per cent copper, 64.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.46 gram per tonne gold.

Item 16: Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information other than that included in this report.

Item 17: Interpretation and Conclusions

Much greater detail is provided by the Search 2 survey which has allowed the selection of multiple targets on the Babine project. The 1st VD anomaly on the Bell deposit measures 750m x 1600m while the anomaly underlying the Granisle pit measures approximately 450m in diameter. The initial Babine property was staked in 2019 to cover a 650m wide bullseye magnetic high. This anomaly lies within a broader magnetic low area which is again surrounded by an intense magnetic high aureole believed to reflect pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization in the sulphide halo to a large porphyry system This is supported by IP (metal factor) anomalies discovered in geophysical surveys completed in 1966, 1972 and 1988 on the Trek, Hag and Red properties (Mag Minfile 093M 002).. Diamond drilling of these anomalies intersected multiple 1-3m lengths of massive and stringer Py-Po, with particularly heavy sulphide concentrations over core lengths of up to 15m. True thickness was thought to be in the order of 30m over a strike length of more than 200m and to vertical depths of 60-120m. No significant base or precious metal values were returned from the four holes drilled. (Carter, 1995).

The exploration program of soil and pH sampling across the 650m diameter main magnetic anomaly shows an increase in H^+ and H^+ acid concentrations over the central areas sampled. The Inverse Difference Hydrogen (IDH) values show an area at the western end of the sample line where carbonate has been remobilized and precipitated. Results from Ah sampling returned moderately anomalous Au, Ag, Cd and Ca values increasing to the west and a 100m wide area anomalous in Ag at the east end of the sample line. The results of a pH survey over the target supports the possibility of the presence of an oxidizing sulphide body at depth.

Bulletin 110, Quaternary Geology Babine Porphyry Copper Belt identified an area to the north of this porphyry target that contained chalcopyrite in silicified sandstone. While this location has not yet been located, a nearby outcrop of siltstone with up to 10% pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite was located. This sample sat on the edge of the magnetic high anomaly suspected to be a pyrrhotite-pyrite halo. The sample returned 181ppm Cu and 6.24% Fe. An RGS sample collected from a creek draining the western edge of the property returned values exceeding the 99%tile for Au.

The current program of Ah and pH sampling over the newly identified potential dyke target has revealed numerous linear Cu anomalies both within and peripheral to the linear magnetic anomaly revealed by the Search 2 survey. These anomalies attained widths of up to 200m and strike lengths of approximately 1000m and remain open in all directions. H+ and acidified H+ anomalies often correspond with the anomalous copper values. These areas also returned elevated Response Ratios for accessory minerals. Areas of increased IDH, which is a proxy for the presence of remobilized and precipitated carbonate, often flank the H^+ and acidified H^+ anomalies and suggest the presence of oxidizing sulphide bodies beneath the H^+ and acidified H^+ anomalies. Both Ah and pH results indicate that background values were not obtained as 60% of the samples were not collected outside of the target areas. As a result of this apparent elevated background, calculated Response Ratios would be subdued and subsequent anomalous areas not as well defined.

On review of the current and historical exploration data in conjunction with the interpretations of RGS, regional magnetic surveys, and the results of the 2019 and 2021 exploration programs, the expanded Babine property presents as an intriguing exploration project with multiple target areas worthy of further exploration. The author believes that the Babine property is a property of merit and has the potential of hosting one or more significant mineral deposits.

Item 18: Recommendations

The present claim group covers what appears to be one or more mineralized porphyry systems similar in size to that present at both the Bell and Granisle mines. An initial two phase program of exploration is proposed. Phase 1 would include geochemical and geophysical magnetic and Induced Potential (IP) surveys over the entire claim group. Widely spaced lines over the trend of the dyke target and additional exploration over the porphyry target is warranted to focus further, more detailed exploration programs

The porphyry target should be explored with a grid oriented at 000° with 800m to 2000m long lines spaced 200m apart. This line orientation will cross the trend of the original magnetic anomalies and extend beyond the area currently identified as being geochemically anomalous. Geochemical surveys should include the collection of Ah-humus samples for trace element analyses and pH samples for in-house calculation of pH, H^+, H^+ acid and IDH values to map the boundaries of any mineralized bodies present.

The dyke target should be initially explored with wide spaced lines that cross the trend of the 1st VD magnetic anomaly. Lines should be a minimum of 2500m long to ensure the collection of background samples outside of the expected anomalous zone. Geophysical surveys should be completed to further map magnetic features and to identify disseminated sulphide concentrations.

Phase 2 would be dependent on the results obtained in the geochemical and geophysical surveys and would include the drilling of 2000m of NQ core in 10 holes over the property. Samples should be assayed in 2m intervals from surface with the entire hole being analysed.

Proposed budget:

Phase 1		
Project Geologist (15 days @ $600/day)		9,000
Geologist (15 days @ $500/day)		7,500
Prospector/sampler x 2 (15 days @ $300/day)		9,000
Grid layout (35 line km @ $100/km)		3,500
Assaying (700 samples @ $55/sample)		38,500
Geophysical surveys mag/IP (35 line km @ 2500/km)		87,500
Room and Board (155 person days @ $150/day)		23,250
Mob/demob		5,000
Reporting		10,000
		193,250
Contingency (15%)		28,988
	Phase 1 Total	$222,238

Phase 2

Project Geologist (70 days @ $600/day)		42,000
Geologist (70 days @ $500/day)		35,000
Core cutter (70 days @ $200/day)		14,000
Drilling NQ (2000m @ $220/m)		440,000
Assaying (1000 samples @ $55/sample)		55,000
Room and Board (510 person days @$150/day)		84,000
Mob/demob		15,000
Reporting		20,000
		705,000
Contingency (15%)		105,750
	Phase 2 Total	810,750

Respectfully submitted this 26th day of February, 2022
(signed and sealed)

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Item 20: Date and Signature Page

1) I, Kenneth Daryl Galambos of 1535 Westall Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia, am a consultant geological engineer, authored and am responsible for this report entitled "Geochemical Sampling Report - Babine Project", dated February 26, 2022.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan with a Bachelor's Degree in Geological Engineering (1982). I began working in the mining field in 1974 and have more than 30 years mineral exploration and production experience, primarily in the North American Cordillera. Highlights of this experience include the discovery and delineation of the Brewery Creek gold deposit, near Dawson City, Yukon for Noranda Exploration Ltd.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon, registration number 0916 and have been a member in good standing since 1988. I am a registered Professional Engineer with APEGBC, license 35364, since 2010.

4) This report is based upon the author's personal knowledge of the region, a review of additional pertinent data and the 2021 Interpretation of the Search 2 Magnetic survey.

5) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

6) To the best of my knowledge this report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed so as not to be misleading.

7) I am partners with Ralph Keefe on the Babine property and a number of other properties in British Columbia. My professional relationship is as a non-arm's length consultant, and I have no expectation that this relationship will change.

8) I consent to the use of this report by Ralph Keefe for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes deemed necessary, but if any part shall be taken as an excerpt, it shall be done only with my approval.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia this 26th day of February, 2022.
"Signed and Sealed"

Ken Galambos, P.Eng. (APEY Reg. No. 0916, APEGBC license 35364)
KDG Exploration Services
1535 Westall Ave.
Victoria, British Columbia V8T 2G6

Item 21: Statement of Expenditures

Airborne Survey Interpretation	
Ken Galambos (2 days @ $600/day)	$1,200.00
Travel Victoria - Francois Lake May 28-29, 2021	
Ralph Keefe (2 days @ $350/day)	$700.00
Brian Keefe (2 days @ $200/day)	$400.00
Truck (2 days @ $100/day)	$200.00
Mileage (910km @ $0.60/km)	$546.00
Ferry Swartz Bay to Tsawwassen	$100.00
Meals (4 person days @ $35/day)	$140.00
Notification of intent to do work - Chief of Babine FN	
Ralph Keefe (1 day @ $350/day)	$350.00
Truck (1 day @ $100/day)	$100.00
Mileage (50km @ $0.60/km)	$32.50
Meals (1 person day @ $35/day)	$35.00
Orientation and Sampling Program October 6-15, 2021	
Ralph Keefe (1 days @ $350/day)	$350.00
Shawn Turford (6 days @ $350/day)	$2,100.00
Darrel Anderson (5 days @ $350/day)	$1,750.00
Truck (6 day @ $100/day)	$600.00
Mileage (610km @ $0.60/km)	$366.00
Meals (12 person days @ $35/day)	$420.00
ATV (6 days @ $100/day)	$600.00
Trailer (5 days @ $50/day)	$250.00
Field Supplies	$40.00
Travel Victoria - Francois Lake October 28-29, 2021	
Ralph Keefe (2 days @ $350/day)	$700.00
Brian Keefe (2 days @ $200/day)	$400.00
Truck (2 days @ $100/day)	$200.00
Mileage (910km @ $0.60/km)	$546.00
Tsawwassen to Ferry Swartz Bay	$100.00
Meals (4 person days @ $35/day)	$140.00
Sample Sorting/Shipping and Assaying Nov. 28-29, 2021	
Ken Galambos (1.5 days @ $600/day)	$900.00
Truck (1 day @ $100/day)	$100.00
Mileage (20km @ $0.60/km)	$12.00
Sample Shipping	$226.78
Sample Assaying (92 samples @$55/ea)	$5060.00

(Approximately 5 samples were believed to be collected off of the claim to the east on line 4 and are not included in assessment costs.)

pH determination of samples January 15-16, 2022		
Ken Galambos (1.9 days @ $600/day)		$1,140.00
Report		
Ken Galambos (3 days @ $600/day)		$1,800.00
	subtotal	$21,604.28
Management fee of 10%		$2,160.43
	Total	**$23,764.71**

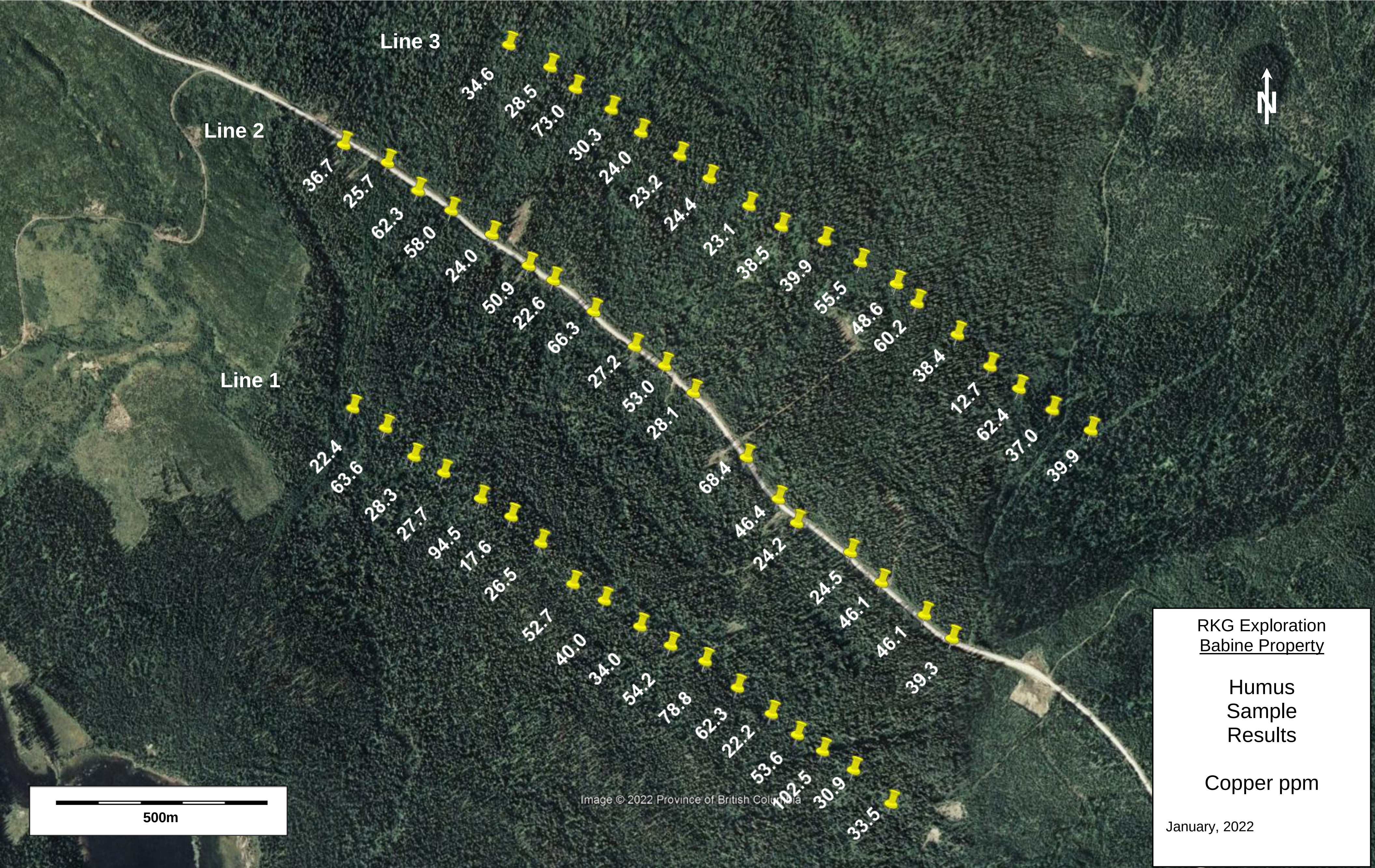
Item 22: Software used in the Program

Adobe Acrobat 9
Adobe Photoshop Elements 8.0
Adobe Reader 8.1.3
Google Earth
Internet Explorer
Microsoft Windows 7
Microsoft Office Professional 2010

Appendices

Appendix A

Ah-Humus Sample Results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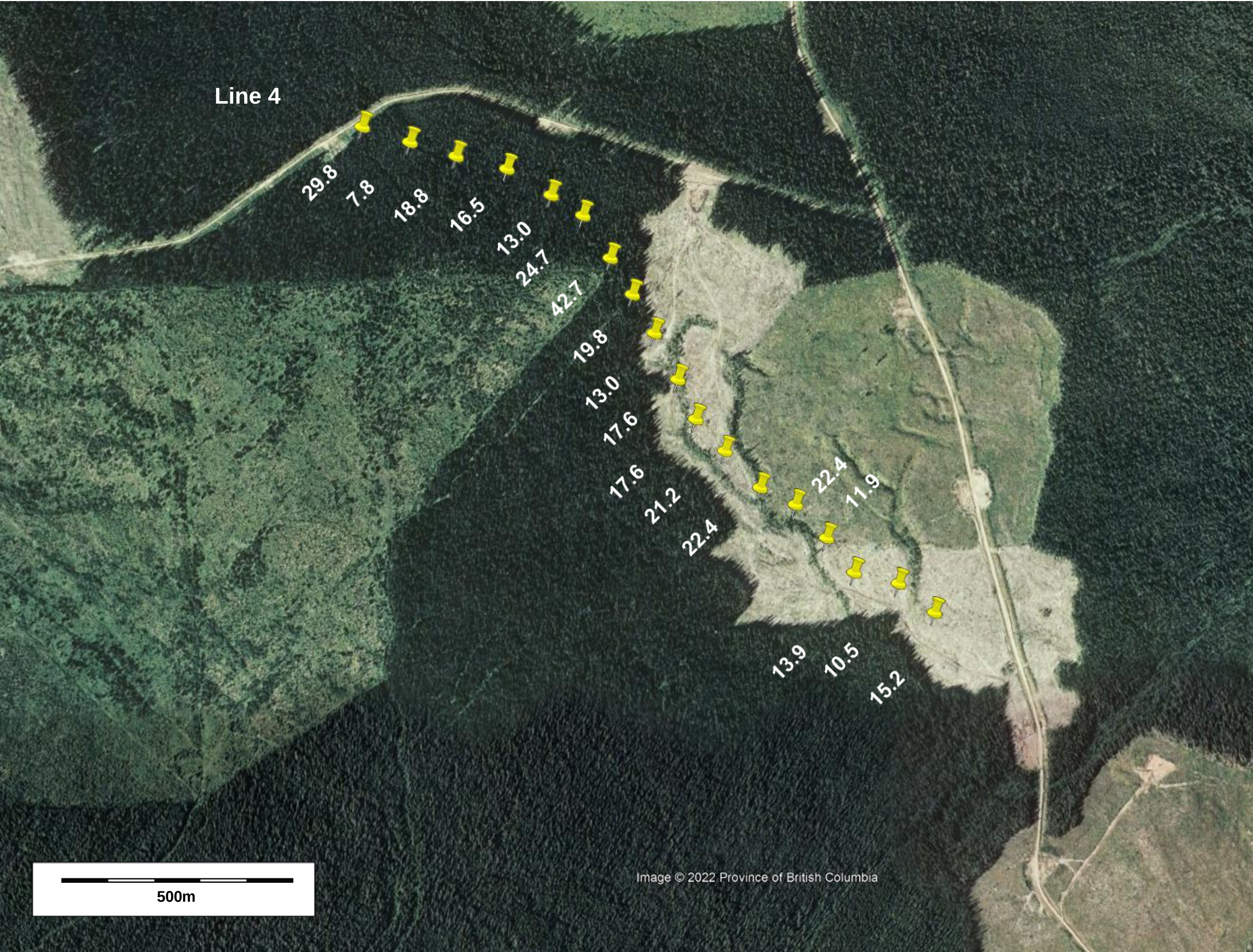
34.6
28.5
73.0
30.3
24.0
23.2
24.4
23.1
38.5
39.9
55.5
48.6
60.2
38.4
12.7
62.4
37.0
39.9
Line 2
36.7
25.7
62.3
58.0
24.0
50.9
22.6
66.3
27.2
53.0
28.1
68.4
46.4
24.2
24.5
46.1
46.1
39.3
Line 1
22.4
63.6
28.3
27.7
94.5
17.6
26.5
52.7
40.0
34.0
54.2
78.8
62.3
22.2
53.6
102.5
30.9
33.5
N
Image © 2022 Province of British Columbia
500m
RKG Exploration
Babine Property
Humus
Sample
Results
Copper ppm
January, 2022



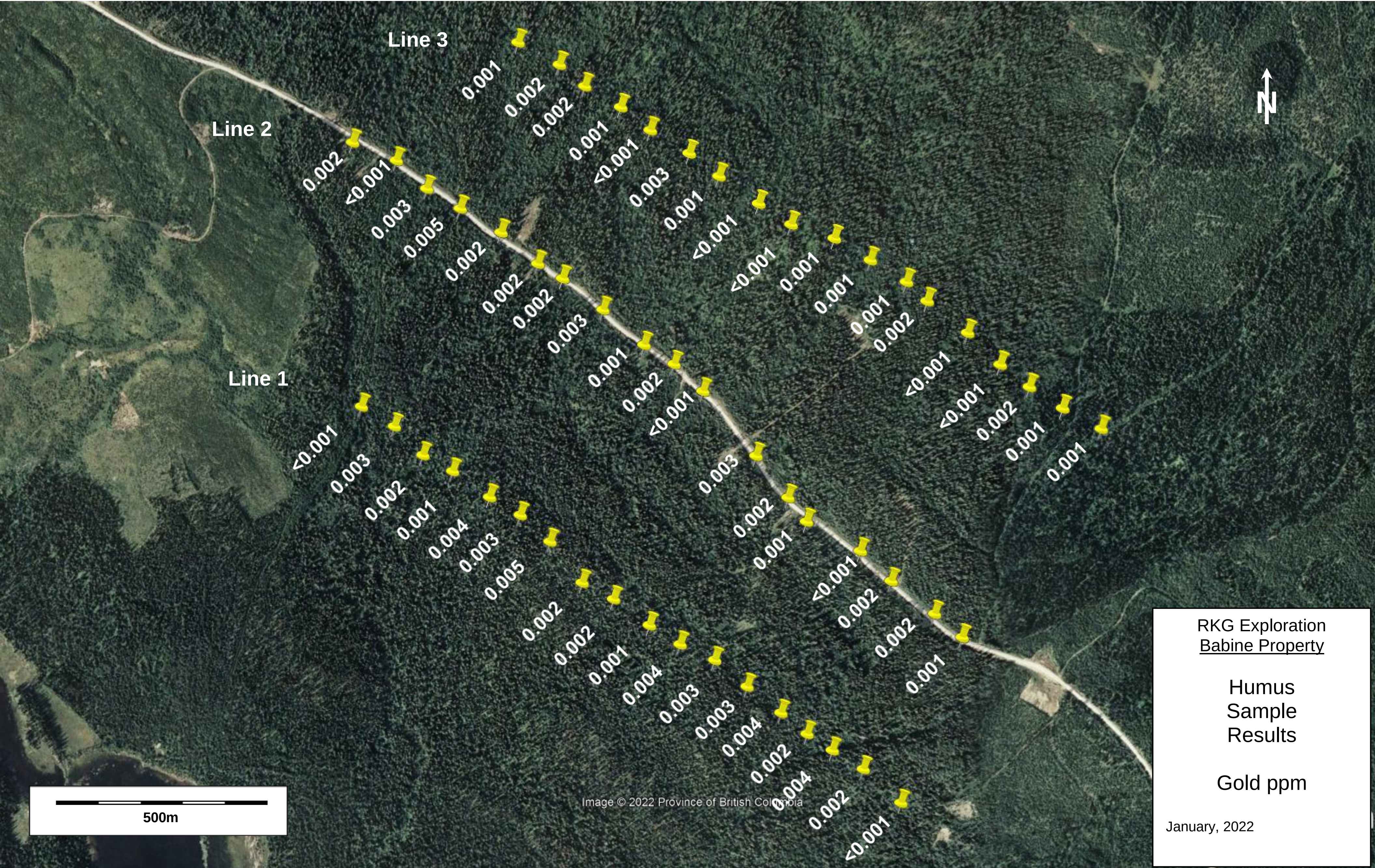
RKG Exploration
Babine Property

Humus Sample Results

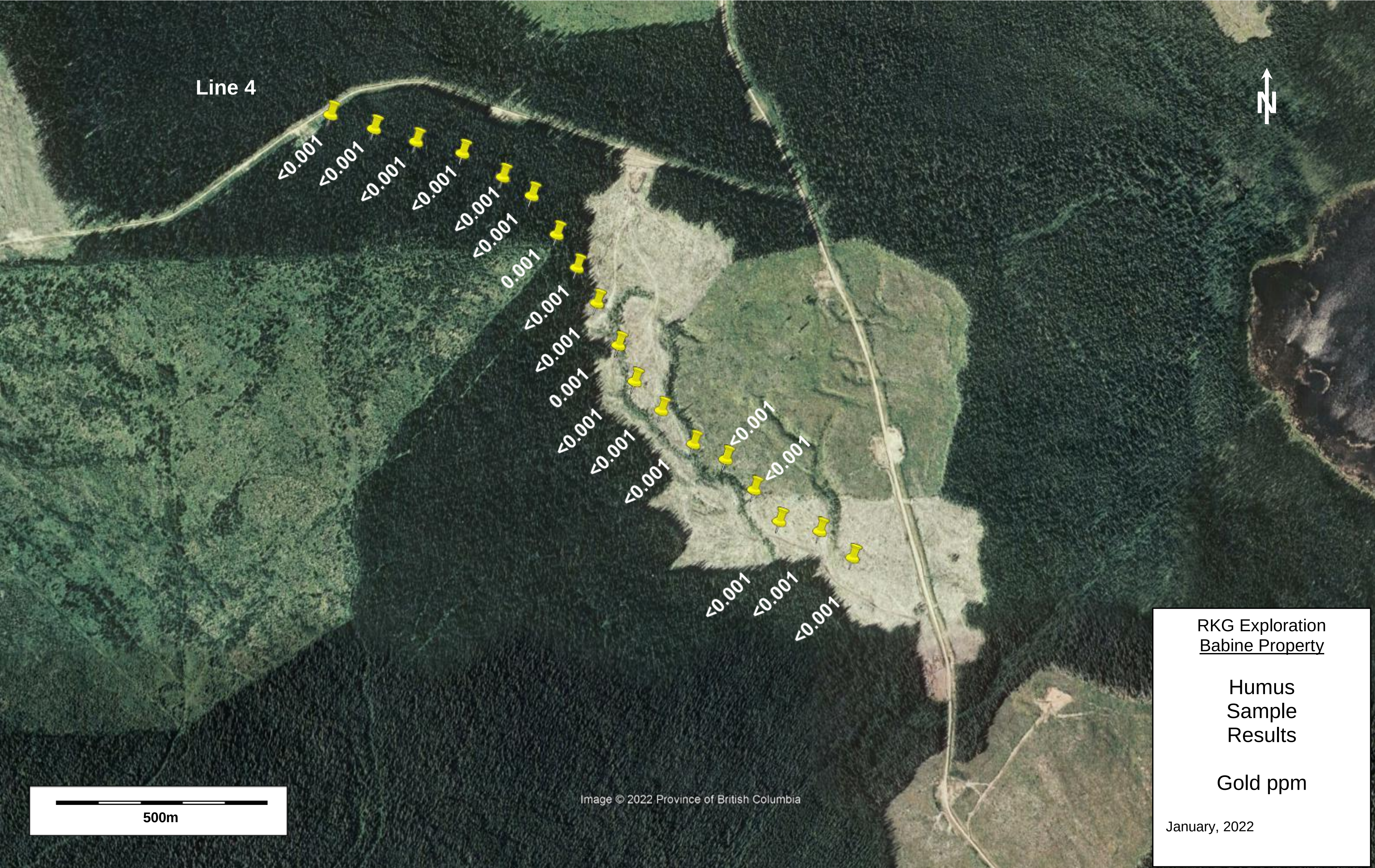
Copper ppm

January, 2022


Line 5
20.0
13.5
16.2
44.4
19.7
11.9
17.1
42.9
20.2
24.3
31.7
19.9
13.0
17.0
24.4
28.2
13.4
11.9
12.3
15.3
8.7
5.9
8.2
7.3
10.6
N
500m
Image © 2022 Province of British Columbia
RKG Exploration
Babine Property
Humus
Sample
Results
Copper ppm
January, 2022



Line 3
0.001
0.002
0.002
0.001
<0.001
0.003
0.001
<0.001
<0.001
0.001
0.001
0.001
0.002
<0.001
<0.001
0.002
0.001
0.001
Line 2
0.002
<0.001
0.003
0.005
0.002
0.002
0.002
0.003
0.001
0.002
<0.001
0.003
0.002
0.001
<0.001
0.002
0.002
0.001
Line 1
<0.001
0.003
0.002
0.001
0.004
0.003
0.005
0.002
0.002
0.001
0.004
0.003
0.003
0.004
0.002
0.004
0.002
<0.001
N
500m
Image © 2022 Province of British Columbia
RKG Exploration
Babine Property
Humus
Sample
Results
Gold ppm
January, 2022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<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
N
RKG Exploration
Babine Property
Humus Sample Results
Gold ppm
January, 2022
500m
Image © 2022 Province of British Columbia

N
Line 5
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
0.001
0.002
0.001
0.001
<0.001
<0.001
0.001
<0.001
<0.001
<0.001
0.001
<0.001
0.001
<0.001
<0.001
500m
Image © 2022 Province of British Columbia
RKG Exploration
Babine Property
Humus Sample Results
Gold ppm
January, 2022

Appendix B

Assay Certificates
Soils

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR2111141**

Project Name:	Babine
Job Received Date:	2021-11-30
Job Report Date:	2022-01-07
Report Version:	Final
Total Samples:	97

COMMENTS:

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information than can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
DRI-100	Extra drying for excessively wet samples, per 500g (soil)
PRP-757	Dry, screen 500g to 80 mesh, discard + fraction

ANALYTICAL METHODS

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
IMS-117	20g dilute aqua regia, ICP-MS finish (trace)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
DIS-200	Dispose or return handling of pulp /per sample

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MSALABS

MSALABS
MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	IMS-117 Ag ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Al % 0.01	IMS-117 As ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Au ppm 0.001	IMS-117 B ppm 10	IMS-117 Ba ppm 10	IMS-117 Bi ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Ca % 0.01	IMS-117 Cd ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Cr ppm 1
103908	Soil	0.40		0.08	0.13	1.1	0.005	<10	114	<0.05	1.33	0.50	0.6	4
103909	Soil	0.50		<0.05	0.02	0.3	0.003	68	336	<0.05	4.90	0.75	0.6	<1
103910	Soil	0.39		0.13	0.14	0.7	0.004	21	334	<0.05	2.68	0.71	1.2	2
103911	Soil	0.31		0.10	0.25	1.4	0.001	16	272	<0.05	1.91	0.37	1.9	4
103912	Soil	0.30		0.13	0.22	1.5	0.002	11	218	<0.05	1.82	0.58	2.0	3
103913	Soil	0.48		0.18	1.20	9.6	0.003	<10	306	0.07	2.17	0.66	6.6	15
103914	Soil	0.19		<0.05	0.10	0.8	<0.001	44	305	<0.05	3.23	0.95	1.9	2
103915	Soil	0.20		0.18	0.17	1.3	0.002	27	418	<0.05	2.96	0.62	1.6	3
103916	Soil	0.22		0.13	0.28	1.2	0.002	<10	311	<0.05	1.96	0.51	2.5	3
103917	Soil	0.51		0.26	0.37	2.1	0.001	10	346	0.05	1.94	1.14	5.2	6
103918	Soil	0.23		0.11	0.36	1.4	0.004	14	484	<0.05	2.76	0.47	3.5	3
103919	Soil	0.22		0.34	0.30	1.2	0.003	13	315	<0.05	1.88	0.79	3.1	3
103920	Soil	0.36		0.37	0.76	3.0	0.003	<10	283	0.05	0.80	0.61	3.9	7
103921	Soil	0.19		0.12	0.21	1.3	0.004	14	203	<0.05	2.55	0.80	2.4	5
103922	Soil	0.32		0.19	0.99	5.0	0.002	12	187	0.05	2.60	0.77	5.9	10
103923	Soil	0.41		0.21	0.22	0.8	0.004	19	985	0.06	3.16	2.37	2.6	4
103924	Soil	0.25		0.08	0.04	0.3	0.002	46	969	<0.05	6.86	1.77	0.7	<1
103925	Soil	0.44		0.20	0.72	2.6	<0.001	15	1555	0.09	2.75	3.47	15.5	11
1043851	Soil	0.16		0.14	0.50	2.8	0.001	16	399	<0.05	2.26	0.79	4.4	8
1043852	Soil	0.26		0.17	0.34	1.8	0.002	14	280	<0.05	2.68	0.91	3.2	5
1043853	Soil	0.22		0.12	0.30	1.7	0.002	<10	255	<0.05	1.54	0.69	2.4	4
1043854	Soil	0.20		0.12	0.62	3.8	<0.001	12	208	<0.05	1.78	1.10	5.9	10
1043855	Soil	0.29		0.10	0.69	4.2	0.001	<10	217	<0.05	1.26	0.29	5.3	11
1043856	Soil	0.25		0.38	1.28	4.4	0.002	<10	276	0.05	1.75	0.55	7.4	12
1043857	Soil	0.28		0.19	0.47	2.7	0.003	20	595	0.05	2.84	0.99	5.1	7

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
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Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	IMS-117 Ag ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Al % 0.01	IMS-117 As ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Au ppm 0.001	IMS-117 B ppm 10	IMS-117 Ba ppm 10	IMS-117 Bi ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Ca % 0.01	IMS-117 Cd ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Cr ppm 1
1043858	Soil	0.36		0.13	0.39	2.8	<0.001	12	155	<0.05	1.34	0.43	3.2	7
1043859	Soil	0.48		0.16	1.52	12.1	0.002	<10	305	0.09	1.52	0.99	20.9	18
1043860	Soil	0.19		0.11	0.35	2.7	0.001	13	283	<0.05	2.48	0.44	3.5	6
1043861	Soil	0.39		0.29	1.98	7.1	0.003	<10	411	0.08	2.07	0.72	6.3	19
1043862	Soil	0.18		0.06	0.69	5.2	0.002	<10	153	<0.05	1.61	1.13	6.5	11
1043863	Soil	0.20		0.15	0.21	1.3	0.002	14	402	<0.05	2.64	1.11	1.9	3
1043864	Soil	0.23		0.06	0.47	3.4	0.002	<10	106	<0.05	1.53	0.27	3.6	8
1043865	Soil	0.27		0.06	0.18	0.8	0.005	29	375	<0.05	4.18	0.55	1.6	2
1043866	Soil	0.47		0.32	2.45	6.4	0.003	<10	357	0.09	1.52	0.44	9.7	22
1043867	Soil	0.27		0.11	0.42	2.0	<0.001	20	242	<0.05	2.53	0.49	3.4	6
1043868	Soil	0.36		0.16	0.30	2.3	0.002	<10	209	<0.05	1.27	0.46	5.0	6
1043869	Soil	0.40		0.21	0.47	2.1	0.001	<10	213	<0.05	1.67	1.24	3.8	6
1043870	Soil	0.41		0.10	0.36	3.0	0.001	<10	304	<0.05	1.77	0.61	4.5	7
1043871	Soil	0.32		0.26	1.64	5.7	0.002	<10	241	0.08	1.15	0.57	10.1	16
1043872	Soil	0.61		0.07	0.20	1.1	<0.001	<10	323	<0.05	2.66	1.13	1.1	2
1043873	Soil	0.51		0.12	1.01	3.9	<0.001	<10	400	0.06	2.26	1.17	7.5	12
1043874	Soil	0.41		<0.05	0.05	0.4	0.002	24	644	<0.05	5.41	0.18	0.5	<1
1043875	Soil	0.57		0.16	1.15	4.7	0.001	<10	261	0.06	1.96	0.36	4.0	11
1043876	Soil	0.39		0.28	1.38	7.3	0.001	<10	234	0.07	1.78	0.84	5.0	14
1043877	Soil	0.43		0.20	0.23	1.4	0.001	14	596	<0.05	2.30	1.52	2.4	4
1043878	Soil	0.22		0.37	0.56	2.9	<0.001	15	779	<0.05	2.53	0.98	3.7	6
1043879	Soil	0.54		0.08	0.30	1.5	<0.001	15	638	<0.05	2.87	0.56	2.6	4
1043880	Soil	0.39		<0.05	0.08	0.6	0.001	<10	101	<0.05	2.88	0.48	0.5	1
1043881	Soil	0.57		0.07	0.29	1.7	0.003	<10	155	<0.05	1.48	0.27	0.7	2
1043882	Soil	0.43		0.09	0.32	1.7	<0.001	14	518	<0.05	2.58	1.20	2.5	4

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

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Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
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TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

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Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	IMS-117 Ag ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Al % 0.01	IMS-117 As ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Au ppm 0.001	IMS-117 B ppm 10	IMS-117 Ba ppm 10	IMS-117 Bi ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Ca % 0.01	IMS-117 Cd ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Cr ppm 1
1043883	Soil	0.37		0.12	0.04	0.4	0.001	15	269	<0.05	2.34	0.46	0.4	<1
1043884	Soil	0.30		0.37	0.26	1.2	0.002	11	511	<0.05	2.26	1.15	2.1	4
1043885	Soil	0.54		0.14	0.41	3.0	0.002	<10	119	<0.05	1.65	0.39	2.4	5
1043886	Soil	0.35		0.14	0.10	0.8	0.001	18	302	<0.05	2.82	0.70	0.8	2
2353701	Soil	0.39		0.26	0.85	6.3	0.001	<10	214	0.07	1.04	0.50	6.9	14
2353702	Soil	0.28		0.24	0.28	1.7	0.002	<10	489	<0.05	2.05	0.84	1.1	2
2353703	Soil	0.17		0.25	0.06	0.3	0.001	<10	170	<0.05	1.14	0.32	0.6	1
2353704	Soil	0.29		0.44	0.27	1.2	0.001	<10	420	<0.05	1.34	1.48	2.4	3
2353705	Soil	0.37		0.20	0.53	2.6	<0.001	<10	270	<0.05	2.21	0.99	2.3	5
2353706	Soil	0.35		0.27	0.86	3.5	<0.001	<10	296	<0.05	1.47	0.96	8.5	9
2353707	Soil	0.40		0.20	0.34	1.9	0.001	<10	459	<0.05	2.34	0.59	1.6	3
2353708	Soil	0.20		0.13	0.06	0.3	<0.001	12	373	<0.05	2.60	0.51	0.3	<1
2353709	Soil	0.34		0.23	0.26	0.9	<0.001	10	752	<0.05	2.36	1.34	2.7	1
2353710	Soil	0.41		0.14	0.30	1.2	<0.001	<10	369	<0.05	2.40	0.30	1.4	3
2353711	Soil	0.45		0.05	0.10	0.6	0.001	<10	104	<0.05	1.08	0.11	0.4	<1
2353712	Soil	0.30		<0.05	0.11	0.5	<0.001	<10	127	<0.05	1.28	0.21	1.3	<1
2353713	Soil	0.36		<0.05	0.06	0.4	0.001	<10	88	<0.05	1.12	0.07	0.4	<1
2353714	Soil	0.32		<0.05	0.05	0.4	<0.001	<10	126	<0.05	1.44	0.10	2.3	1
2353715	Soil	0.32		0.27	0.22	1.8	<0.001	<10	104	0.06	0.45	0.50	0.9	4
2353716	Soil	0.21		0.36	0.32	1.9	<0.001	<10	681	<0.05	1.92	1.08	2.6	3
2353717	Soil	0.28		0.14	0.40	1.7	<0.001	19	502	<0.05	4.73	0.93	2.7	3
2353718	Soil	0.48		0.28	1.27	6.3	<0.001	<10	642	0.07	1.79	0.57	8.5	11
2353719	Soil	0.27		0.42	0.28	2.4	0.001	<10	598	0.05	1.58	2.38	4.1	5
2353720	Soil	0.25		0.36	0.14	0.8	<0.001	<10	233	<0.05	0.91	1.11	1.2	2
2353721	Soil	0.31		0.58	0.14	0.6	<0.001	<10	650	<0.05	1.22	1.53	2.1	3

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
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Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	IMS-117 Ag ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Al % 0.01	IMS-117 As ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Au ppm 0.001	IMS-117 B ppm 10	IMS-117 Ba ppm 10	IMS-117 Bi ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Ca % 0.01	IMS-117 Cd ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Cr ppm 1
2353722	Soil	0.42		0.47	1.14	5.0	<0.001	<10	588	0.14	0.81	1.21	15.3	15
2353723	Soil	0.27		0.12	0.14	0.5	<0.001	<10	699	<0.05	2.04	0.51	0.9	2
2353724	Soil	0.42		0.21	0.35	2.4	<0.001	<10	753	0.09	1.40	1.42	7.0	6
2353725	Soil	0.41		0.30	0.38	2.6	<0.001	<10	516	<0.05	1.80	0.78	4.9	5
2353726	Soil	0.26		0.25	1.37	4.6	<0.001	<10	176	0.08	0.85	0.44	3.2	15
2353727	Soil	0.16		0.10	0.21	1.3	<0.001	<10	206	<0.05	1.05	0.46	1.2	3
2353728	Soil	0.25		0.14	0.84	2.6	<0.001	<10	175	<0.05	1.44	0.38	3.0	8
2353729	Soil	0.44		0.23	0.22	1.0	<0.001	<10	395	<0.05	1.43	0.35	2.6	3
2353730	Soil	0.35		0.18	0.13	0.5	<0.001	13	424	<0.05	4.05	0.39	0.6	<1
2353731	Soil	0.32		0.13	0.34	1.6	<0.001	<10	279	<0.05	2.34	0.54	1.3	3
2353732	Soil	0.33		0.42	2.03	4.2	0.001	<10	254	0.07	1.36	0.40	4.4	18
2353733	Soil	0.42		0.48	0.56	2.2	<0.001	<10	239	<0.05	1.42	1.09	9.5	4
2353734	Soil	0.32		0.16	0.55	4.3	<0.001	<10	291	0.06	0.66	0.67	3.8	8
2353735	Soil	0.37		0.23	0.50	2.5	0.001	<10	340	0.06	1.06	1.10	4.7	7
2353736	Soil	0.35		0.20	0.11	0.6	<0.001	<10	204	<0.05	1.26	0.47	0.6	1
2353737	Soil	0.25		0.17	0.12	1.0	<0.001	<10	352	<0.05	1.57	0.83	1.1	2
2353738	Soil	0.40		0.09	0.18	1.3	<0.001	<10	157	<0.05	0.87	0.42	1.1	2
2353739	Soil	0.34		0.44	0.72	2.9	<0.001	<10	347	0.06	1.11	0.68	5.3	6
2353740	Soil	0.36		0.09	0.09	0.6	<0.001	14	82	<0.05	2.06	2.86	3.1	<1
2353741	Soil	0.34		0.40	0.13	1.0	<0.001	<10	90	<0.05	0.90	0.78	0.8	2
2353742	Soil	0.27		0.41	0.25	0.9	<0.001	<10	153	<0.05	0.77	0.90	0.9	2
2353743	Soil	0.24		0.30	0.21	0.9	0.001	<10	192	<0.05	0.80	0.90	1.1	3

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

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Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR2111141**

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	IMS-117 Ag ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Al % 0.01	IMS-117 As ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Au ppm 0.001	IMS-117 B ppm 10	IMS-117 Ba ppm 10	IMS-117 Bi ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Ca % 0.01	IMS-117 Cd ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Cr ppm 1
DUP 1043858				0.13	0.40	2.8	0.001	12	154	<0.05	1.31	0.46	3.2	7
DUP 1043886				0.14	0.10	0.8	0.001	17	292	<0.05	2.74	0.65	0.7	2
STD BLANK				<0.05	<0.01	<0.2	<0.001	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<1
STD BLANK				<0.05	<0.01	<0.2	<0.001	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<1
STD OREAS 600b				25.12	0.60	96.0	0.193	<10	666	5.57	0.81	2.03	2.3	28
STD OREAS 47				0.11	0.82	9.4	0.037	<10	62	0.15	0.55	0.51	49.9	32

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TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	IMS-117 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Fe % 0.01	IMS-117 Ga ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-117 K % 0.01	IMS-117 La ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Mg % 0.01	IMS-117 Mn ppm 5	IMS-117 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Na % 0.01	IMS-117 Ni ppm 0.1	IMS-117 P ppm 10	IMS-117 Pb ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Re ppm 0.005
103908	26.5	0.29	0.7	0.20	0.24	0.7	0.16	195	1.26	<0.01	2.7	875	3.5	<0.005
103909	17.6	0.04	<0.1	0.28	0.39	<0.5	0.36	262	0.29	<0.01	1.6	858	1.4	<0.005
103910	94.5	0.24	0.4	0.41	0.14	2.3	0.36	1108	2.05	<0.01	6.6	922	3.9	<0.005
103911	27.7	0.52	1.0	0.19	0.11	2.4	0.18	531	0.53	<0.01	5.5	735	2.3	<0.005
103912	28.3	0.47	0.8	0.18	0.08	1.1	0.24	336	2.62	<0.01	4.5	854	2.4	<0.005
103913	63.6	1.92	3.5	0.23	0.07	11.4	0.39	2259	1.11	<0.01	23.7	1038	5.5	<0.005
103914	22.4	0.25	0.4	0.15	0.25	0.6	0.26	575	0.54	<0.01	4.2	1034	1.3	<0.005
103915	52.7	0.35	0.6	0.36	0.22	1.2	0.19	2461	0.79	<0.01	5.4	1112	2.7	<0.005
103916	40.0	0.34	0.8	0.29	0.14	4.2	0.25	909	0.73	<0.01	5.4	865	3.2	<0.005
103917	34.0	0.80	1.4	0.21	0.23	1.7	0.21	1706	1.19	<0.01	6.9	1211	7.5	<0.005
103918	54.2	0.47	0.8	0.24	0.30	7.3	0.22	2259	1.78	<0.01	8.7	1226	3.7	<0.005
103919	78.8	0.41	0.8	0.29	0.43	5.8	0.20	2092	1.67	<0.01	7.9	1526	4.9	<0.005
103920	62.3	0.96	2.0	0.28	0.14	19.1	0.17	1881	1.10	<0.01	11.8	1256	5.4	<0.005
103921	22.2	0.48	0.8	0.11	0.17	1.2	0.27	708	0.81	<0.01	9.4	1176	2.2	<0.005
103922	53.6	1.35	2.4	0.22	0.09	11.6	0.39	1094	1.30	0.02	19.2	1287	3.7	<0.005
103923	102.5	0.33	0.6	0.36	0.29	1.1	0.16	7039	1.60	<0.01	4.3	1938	8.2	<0.005
103924	30.9	0.07	0.1	0.25	0.40	<0.5	0.27	2219	0.68	<0.01	1.4	2632	1.2	<0.005
103925	33.5	1.92	3.2	0.23	0.22	3.0	0.21	7572	2.02	<0.01	9.8	2063	10.4	<0.005
1043851	39.3	1.04	1.7	0.27	0.26	3.5	0.30	2979	1.39	<0.01	8.8	1209	7.5	<0.005
1043852	46.1	0.66	1.1	0.25	0.12	4.3	0.31	1566	1.27	<0.01	6.0	1332	6.3	<0.005
1043853	46.1	0.62	1.1	0.31	0.13	2.2	0.23	1288	1.27	<0.01	5.2	1068	4.3	<0.005
1043854	24.5	1.44	2.3	0.12	0.40	4.0	0.52	1163	1.05	<0.01	11.0	1318	4.2	<0.005
1043855	24.2	1.55	2.6	0.14	0.28	3.4	0.36	678	1.02	<0.01	10.4	1050	4.3	<0.005
1043856	46.4	1.70	3.4	0.24	0.44	12.0	0.38	1025	1.50	<0.01	16.7	1566	5.2	<0.005
1043857	68.4	0.98	1.8	0.44	0.10	2.6	0.22	4518	1.13	<0.01	9.2	1212	5.3	<0.005

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TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	IMS-117 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Fe % 0.01	IMS-117 Ga ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-117 K % 0.01	IMS-117 La ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Mg % 0.01	IMS-117 Mn ppm 5	IMS-117 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Na % 0.01	IMS-117 Ni ppm 0.1	IMS-117 P ppm 10	IMS-117 Pb ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Re ppm 0.005
1043858	28.1	1.02	1.7	0.18	0.13	2.1	0.17	635	1.15	<0.01	6.0	742	4.6	<0.005
1043859	53.0	2.80	4.7	0.14	0.11	25.8	0.50	3442	1.05	<0.01	33.8	1110	7.5	<0.005
1043860	27.2	0.88	1.4	0.22	0.13	2.1	0.18	1632	1.00	<0.01	6.7	1192	4.0	<0.005
1043861	66.3	2.21	5.1	0.26	0.19	30.9	0.42	667	1.69	<0.01	33.5	1257	4.8	<0.005
1043862	22.6	1.73	2.4	0.07	0.19	3.6	0.41	727	0.97	<0.01	12.1	1159	4.6	<0.005
1043863	50.9	0.40	0.6	0.32	0.23	1.1	0.19	2411	1.02	<0.01	6.8	1129	4.0	<0.005
1043864	24.0	1.15	1.7	0.12	0.12	3.1	0.29	700	0.76	<0.01	7.7	1108	3.4	<0.005
1043865	58.0	0.27	0.5	0.45	0.21	0.9	0.25	3657	1.45	<0.01	3.3	813	3.5	<0.005
1043866	62.3	2.57	6.2	0.17	0.11	18.9	0.49	1353	1.25	<0.01	31.9	1163	5.9	<0.005
1043867	25.7	0.75	1.4	0.31	0.36	2.4	0.25	1153	0.61	<0.01	6.3	1339	2.8	<0.005
1043868	36.7	0.79	1.5	0.26	0.06	3.2	0.17	657	1.52	<0.01	6.6	786	10.1	<0.005
1043869	29.9	0.86	1.6	0.29	0.12	7.0	0.26	659	0.95	<0.01	7.8	1022	3.5	<0.005
1043870	37.0	1.20	2.1	0.28	0.11	2.0	0.21	1718	1.18	<0.01	6.7	809	5.7	<0.005
1043871	62.4	2.32	5.6	0.20	0.08	30.1	0.41	872	1.14	<0.01	22.4	1563	5.2	<0.005
1043872	12.7	0.20	0.4	0.56	0.10	4.2	0.19	2388	0.65	<0.01	4.8	819	1.9	<0.005
1043873	38.4	1.76	3.7	0.27	0.10	15.9	0.36	1862	0.89	<0.01	16.0	913	5.5	<0.005
1043874	60.2	0.12	0.2	0.36	0.06	<0.5	0.18	1516	0.94	<0.01	2.0	694	2.5	<0.005
1043875	48.6	1.60	4.0	0.22	0.04	28.1	0.46	310	0.78	<0.01	20.2	1020	3.8	<0.005
1043876	55.5	2.21	4.2	0.17	0.05	24.4	0.33	555	1.34	<0.01	24.3	1135	4.0	<0.005
1043877	39.9	0.48	0.9	0.40	0.11	3.0	0.18	4967	0.85	<0.01	6.7	1099	5.3	<0.005
1043878	38.5	0.92	1.7	0.41	0.22	9.5	0.25	2479	0.79	<0.01	12.2	2149	4.1	<0.005
1043879	23.1	0.52	1.1	0.22	0.11	8.1	0.20	3708	0.91	<0.01	9.5	1509	2.9	<0.005
1043880	24.4	0.16	0.3	0.21	0.02	2.8	0.30	261	1.22	<0.01	4.3	787	2.8	<0.005
1043881	23.2	0.35	0.7	0.17	0.08	9.8	0.30	89	0.70	0.01	7.4	640	1.8	<0.005
1043882	24.0	0.59	1.1	0.40	0.14	2.2	0.28	5039	0.60	<0.01	8.6	967	3.9	<0.005

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

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TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117
	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Re
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.2	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	10	0.2	0.005
1043883	30.3	0.09	0.2	0.43	0.13	<0.5	0.19	438	0.72	<0.01	1.7	984	2.7	<0.005
1043884	73.0	0.53	1.0	0.55	0.13	2.7	0.17	2175	1.47	<0.01	6.1	1414	5.4	<0.005
1043885	28.5	0.80	1.3	0.19	0.04	8.5	0.32	387	0.78	<0.01	10.0	773	2.8	<0.005
1043886	34.6	0.29	0.5	0.33	0.20	0.8	0.16	1212	0.91	<0.01	2.6	846	2.1	<0.005
2353701	31.7	2.08	3.4	0.16	0.14	8.3	0.42	1112	0.81	<0.01	14.1	1154	6.4	<0.005
2353702	19.9	0.30	0.7	0.60	0.04	17.8	0.13	1153	0.34	<0.01	8.6	840	2.7	<0.005
2353703	13.0	0.08	0.2	0.31	0.13	0.5	0.11	1111	0.68	<0.01	2.0	1102	3.2	<0.005
2353704	17.0	0.45	0.9	0.48	0.06	4.0	0.13	1967	0.58	<0.01	5.4	1128	3.4	<0.005
2353705	24.4	0.82	1.5	0.36	0.04	14.7	0.21	1162	0.59	<0.01	10.6	1129	3.3	<0.005
2353706	28.2	1.48	2.3	0.25	0.07	15.1	0.24	1569	0.62	<0.01	12.4	1556	3.2	<0.005
2353707	13.4	0.47	0.7	0.34	0.05	8.3	0.10	308	0.37	<0.01	5.1	706	1.9	<0.005
2353708	11.9	0.08	0.1	0.40	0.08	1.4	0.10	2387	0.29	<0.01	2.1	981	2.5	<0.005
2353709	12.3	0.31	0.5	0.51	0.07	8.5	0.11	3239	0.34	<0.01	4.8	1345	3.4	<0.005
2353710	15.3	0.33	0.7	0.41	0.04	7.1	0.16	926	0.40	<0.01	4.5	982	3.6	<0.005
2353711	8.7	0.25	0.1	0.48	0.03	3.3	0.12	34	0.31	<0.01	1.9	666	2.6	<0.005
2353712	5.9	0.22	0.2	0.15	0.03	6.4	0.13	458	0.33	<0.01	2.8	530	1.7	<0.005
2353713	8.2	0.18	0.1	0.22	0.05	1.2	0.12	310	0.25	<0.01	1.8	543	2.5	<0.005
2353714	7.3	0.32	0.2	0.38	0.07	0.9	0.15	5936	0.40	<0.01	1.9	988	3.0	<0.005
2353715	10.6	0.57	1.4	0.29	0.05	1.8	0.05	984	0.58	<0.01	2.6	816	5.0	<0.005
2353716	24.3	0.49	1.0	0.55	0.07	10.1	0.13	2583	0.42	<0.01	8.0	1254	4.5	<0.005
2353717	20.2	0.49	0.9	0.49	0.09	8.1	0.14	3904	0.37	<0.01	7.2	1339	3.5	<0.005
2353718	42.9	1.77	3.6	0.42	0.06	24.0	0.23	4013	0.97	<0.01	22.8	1972	6.3	<0.005
2353719	17.1	0.89	1.4	0.32	0.11	1.6	0.14	5194	0.79	<0.01	6.2	1389	5.5	<0.005
2353720	11.9	0.27	0.5	0.31	0.14	1.0	0.09	3091	0.59	<0.01	3.0	1204	6.7	<0.005
2353721	19.7	0.19	0.4	0.56	0.11	1.0	0.08	11111	0.56	<0.01	4.1	1338	5.8	<0.005

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
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Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR2111141**

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	IMS-117 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Fe % 0.01	IMS-117 Ga ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-117 K % 0.01	IMS-117 La ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Mg % 0.01	IMS-117 Mn ppm 5	IMS-117 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Na % 0.01	IMS-117 Ni ppm 0.1	IMS-117 P ppm 10	IMS-117 Pb ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Re ppm 0.005
2353722	44.4	2.43	5.4	0.23	0.08	15.7	0.18	7294	1.50	<0.01	15.7	992	11.0	<0.005
2353723	16.2	0.16	0.4	0.58	0.19	0.7	0.11	16967	0.59	<0.01	2.7	1853	5.7	<0.005
2353724	13.5	0.95	2.0	0.57	0.12	2.1	0.11	10327	0.98	<0.01	8.5	1506	8.0	<0.005
2353725	20.0	0.86	1.3	0.42	0.05	2.3	0.10	2889	1.29	<0.01	8.4	1223	3.4	<0.005
2353726	29.8	1.96	4.2	0.38	0.11	8.7	0.19	508	1.45	<0.01	12.3	879	4.5	<0.005
2353727	7.8	0.43	0.8	0.28	0.16	2.4	0.12	1538	0.56	<0.01	3.8	1052	2.8	<0.005
2353728	18.8	1.19	2.6	0.27	0.06	9.1	0.18	525	0.65	<0.01	8.2	835	4.3	<0.005
2353729	16.5	0.35	0.7	0.44	0.07	4.3	0.11	1469	0.62	<0.01	3.4	922	6.6	<0.005
2353730	13.0	0.14	0.2	0.44	0.04	2.2	0.08	2044	0.19	<0.01	2.1	764	1.4	<0.005
2353731	24.7	0.43	0.9	0.42	0.07	12.6	0.21	920	0.64	<0.01	7.2	1058	3.3	<0.005
2353732	42.7	1.84	5.3	0.36	0.06	19.4	0.38	166	0.95	<0.01	22.4	1859	5.1	<0.005
2353733	19.8	0.66	0.9	0.28	0.04	12.8	0.11	1862	0.49	<0.01	6.2	862	3.4	<0.005
2353734	13.0	1.53	2.8	0.21	0.07	2.3	0.18	1258	0.83	<0.01	7.7	775	5.1	<0.005
2353735	17.6	1.09	2.4	0.26	0.06	4.4	0.14	4016	0.59	<0.01	6.9	767	5.5	<0.005
2353736	17.6	0.18	0.4	0.37	0.08	<0.5	0.09	1218	0.63	<0.01	1.6	901	4.2	<0.005
2353737	21.2	0.30	0.6	0.44	0.07	2.0	0.07	1377	0.58	<0.01	2.8	910	5.6	<0.005
2353738	22.4	0.38	0.7	0.31	0.08	0.8	0.13	172	0.71	<0.01	2.8	742	4.9	<0.005
2353739	22.4	1.10	2.8	0.26	0.08	13.9	0.14	1038	0.75	<0.01	7.0	921	7.8	<0.005
2353740	11.9	0.13	0.2	0.15	0.22	0.5	0.27	469	0.36	<0.01	3.1	914	2.3	<0.005
2353741	13.9	0.29	0.5	0.20	0.10	0.6	0.11	284	0.41	<0.01	2.1	770	2.9	<0.005
2353742	10.5	0.29	0.6	0.24	0.06	1.7	0.10	701	0.45	<0.01	2.9	822	3.8	<0.005
2353743	15.2	0.39	0.8	0.29	0.09	0.9	0.07	841	0.76	<0.01	2.5	763	5.6	<0.005

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To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR2111141**

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	IMS-117 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Fe % 0.01	IMS-117 Ga ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-117 K % 0.01	IMS-117 La ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Mg % 0.01	IMS-117 Mn ppm 5	IMS-117 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Na % 0.01	IMS-117 Ni ppm 0.1	IMS-117 P ppm 10	IMS-117 Pb ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Re ppm 0.005
DUP 1043858	27.4	1.03	1.9	0.18	0.13	2.3	0.17	620	1.15	<0.01	6.0	740	4.9	<0.005
DUP 1043886	33.3	0.30	0.5	0.33	0.20	0.8	0.16	1171	0.84	<0.01	2.5	839	2.0	<0.005
STD BLANK	<0.2	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.1	<10	<0.2	<0.005
STD BLANK	<0.2	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.1	<10	<0.2	<0.005
STD OREAS 600b	520.8	2.04	3.4	0.09	0.28	27.3	0.05	241	4.83	0.08	4.4	234	82.1	<0.005
STD OREAS 47	159.2	1.66	3.1	0.02	0.12	26.3	0.49	266	12.68	0.09	80.0	575	272.1	<0.005

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Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	IMS-117 S % 0.01	IMS-117 Sb ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Sc ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Se ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Sr ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Te ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Ti % 0.005	IMS-117 Tl ppm 0.05	IMS-117 U ppm 0.05	IMS-117 V ppm 1	IMS-117 W ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Y ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Zn ppm 2
103908	0.16	0.12	0.4	<0.2	62.0	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	<0.05	<0.05	7	0.05	<0.5	70
103909	0.19	<0.05	<0.1	<0.2	299.1	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.5	315
103910	0.20	0.17	0.3	<0.2	155.0	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	0.06	4	<0.05	2.6	71
103911	0.14	0.15	0.9	<0.2	130.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	<0.05	0.09	9	<0.05	2.5	134
103912	0.18	0.13	0.7	<0.2	101.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	<0.05	0.08	8	<0.05	1.1	91
103913	0.16	0.42	7.5	0.4	105.7	<0.05	0.4	0.010	0.10	0.67	31	0.09	23.4	61
103914	0.19	0.07	0.5	<0.2	123.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	5	<0.05	0.8	158
103915	0.17	0.13	0.7	<0.2	117.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	<0.05	<0.05	7	<0.05	1.1	225
103916	0.17	0.16	1.4	<0.2	136.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	<0.05	0.13	7	<0.05	5.8	71
103917	0.14	0.19	0.8	<0.2	97.5	<0.05	<0.2	0.013	<0.05	0.07	16	0.08	1.1	148
103918	0.16	0.17	1.9	<0.2	132.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.009	<0.05	0.11	8	<0.05	10.8	208
103919	0.18	0.16	1.5	<0.2	89.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.007	<0.05	0.10	7	<0.05	8.5	130
103920	0.10	0.35	4.6	<0.2	52.9	<0.05	<0.2	0.011	0.13	0.37	15	0.06	23.3	47
103921	0.18	0.13	0.5	<0.2	131.4	<0.05	0.4	0.011	<0.05	0.05	10	0.12	1.2	108
103922	0.24	0.50	5.1	0.5	152.7	<0.05	0.3	0.007	0.08	0.43	20	0.08	26.1	66
103923	0.18	0.19	0.2	<0.2	108.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	0.10	<0.05	5	0.07	0.9	400
103924	0.20	0.06	0.2	<0.2	234.3	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	2	<0.05	<0.5	333
103925	0.13	0.23	1.5	0.2	108.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.019	0.06	0.10	32	0.10	2.1	417
1043851	0.13	0.24	1.9	<0.2	92.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.020	<0.05	0.11	21	0.06	3.9	132
1043852	0.16	0.21	1.1	<0.2	126.0	<0.05	<0.2	0.010	0.06	0.10	13	<0.05	6.0	131
1043853	0.16	0.18	1.5	<0.2	68.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.012	<0.05	0.08	12	<0.05	2.6	106
1043854	0.11	0.25	2.5	<0.2	81.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.025	<0.05	0.13	27	0.09	4.0	189
1043855	0.10	0.26	2.4	<0.2	58.9	<0.05	<0.2	0.030	<0.05	0.14	32	0.09	3.3	83
1043856	0.14	0.41	6.0	0.2	95.1	<0.05	0.3	0.011	0.06	0.41	26	0.08	15.5	69
1043857	0.15	0.21	1.1	<0.2	94.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.016	0.05	0.09	18	0.07	2.5	209

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To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117
	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.05	0.05	1	0.05	0.5	2
1043858	0.12	0.22	1.5	<0.2	55.4	<0.05	<0.2	0.020	<0.05	0.10	22	0.11	1.6	55
1043859	0.13	0.76	12.8	0.3	85.8	<0.05	0.7	0.015	0.12	0.64	44	0.15	47.9	124
1043860	0.14	0.21	1.5	<0.2	84.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.013	<0.05	0.08	16	0.07	2.3	135
1043861	0.15	1.24	15.2	0.4	111.3	<0.05	0.6	<0.005	0.11	0.79	33	0.11	51.6	67
1043862	0.11	0.34	2.6	<0.2	65.0	<0.05	<0.2	0.023	<0.05	0.14	29	0.08	3.8	209
1043863	0.18	0.13	0.6	<0.2	91.0	<0.05	<0.2	0.007	<0.05	<0.05	7	<0.05	1.1	222
1043864	0.17	0.25	2.2	<0.2	48.8	<0.05	0.2	0.016	<0.05	0.11	20	0.09	3.9	59
1043865	0.20	0.11	0.7	<0.2	146.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	<0.05	<0.05	5	<0.05	0.9	205
1043866	0.13	0.44	10.4	0.3	93.3	<0.05	0.6	0.006	0.14	1.13	44	0.10	28.1	87
1043867	0.15	0.14	1.3	<0.2	99.7	<0.05	<0.2	0.010	<0.05	0.10	14	<0.05	2.5	141
1043868	0.14	0.20	1.4	0.2	63.6	<0.05	<0.2	0.014	<0.05	0.10	17	0.07	2.3	56
1043869	0.17	0.17	2.7	<0.2	82.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.009	<0.05	0.19	16	<0.05	9.8	108
1043870	0.13	0.22	1.3	<0.2	57.3	<0.05	<0.2	0.023	0.06	0.09	28	0.10	1.3	143
1043871	0.19	0.46	15.2	0.3	80.8	<0.05	0.4	0.008	0.14	0.94	37	0.10	49.0	69
1043872	0.17	0.10	1.0	<0.2	100.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.05	0.06	3	<0.05	6.7	102
1043873	0.11	0.32	6.5	0.2	115.0	<0.05	0.2	0.015	0.07	0.40	33	0.07	24.6	114
1043874	0.17	0.09	0.1	<0.2	180.4	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.05	<0.05	3	<0.05	<0.5	291
1043875	0.16	0.44	9.1	0.2	111.8	<0.05	0.3	0.008	0.09	0.46	25	0.07	45.5	67
1043876	0.20	0.56	9.1	0.4	85.6	<0.05	0.4	0.007	0.09	0.41	35	0.10	47.5	70
1043877	0.16	0.16	0.7	<0.2	91.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.007	0.06	0.07	9	<0.05	3.2	275
1043878	0.16	0.21	1.8	0.2	87.5	<0.05	<0.2	0.007	0.07	0.15	15	0.06	11.5	150
1043879	0.17	0.15	1.7	<0.2	140.6	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	<0.05	0.10	10	<0.05	7.2	295
1043880	0.23	0.17	0.3	<0.2	109.1	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	3	<0.05	5.1	17
1043881	0.17	0.30	1.6	<0.2	98.8	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	0.14	5	<0.05	16.4	22
1043882	0.16	0.16	1.0	0.2	115.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	<0.05	0.07	11	<0.05	2.2	203

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

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TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117	IMS-117
	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sr	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.05	0.05	1	0.05	0.5	2
1043883	0.21	0.08	0.1	<0.2	112.2	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	2	<0.05	<0.5	95
1043884	0.18	0.16	1.0	0.2	86.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	0.09	0.08	9	<0.05	2.6	229
1043885	0.17	0.57	2.3	0.2	80.7	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	0.16	11	0.05	21.4	24
1043886	0.16	0.12	0.4	<0.2	74.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	<0.05	<0.05	7	<0.05	<0.5	136
2353701	0.11	0.31	4.1	<0.2	49.3	<0.05	0.2	0.012	0.09	0.43	36	0.09	8.9	89
2353702	0.18	0.18	2.3	<0.2	84.0	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.12	0.18	4	<0.05	31.3	123
2353703	0.20	0.10	0.2	<0.2	36.2	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.08	<0.05	2	<0.05	<0.5	97
2353704	0.17	0.17	1.7	<0.2	47.8	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.16	0.20	7	<0.05	4.6	81
2353705	0.19	0.33	3.0	0.2	85.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.005	0.16	0.27	12	<0.05	25.8	66
2353706	0.18	0.31	3.8	0.3	72.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	0.09	0.56	19	0.06	21.6	54
2353707	0.18	0.31	1.9	0.3	103.7	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	<0.05	0.25	5	<0.05	11.4	77
2353708	0.18	0.08	0.3	<0.2	74.9	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.10	<0.05	2	<0.05	1.8	176
2353709	0.22	0.18	1.3	<0.2	76.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.27	0.16	3	<0.05	11.6	148
2353710	0.19	0.17	1.4	0.2	114.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.09	0.22	5	<0.05	11.2	127
2353711	0.13	0.20	0.7	<0.2	55.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	0.06	2	<0.05	6.1	20
2353712	0.11	0.13	0.4	<0.2	65.3	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.05	0.05	3	<0.05	11.9	31
2353713	0.13	0.12	0.2	<0.2	54.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	1	<0.05	4.1	29
2353714	0.14	0.11	0.2	<0.2	64.0	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.07	<0.05	2	<0.05	2.9	49
2353715	0.07	0.18	0.7	<0.2	15.1	<0.05	<0.2	0.010	0.06	0.07	14	0.06	0.6	62
2353716	0.17	0.17	2.0	<0.2	73.3	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.12	0.35	7	<0.05	12.0	198
2353717	0.19	0.16	2.3	<0.2	90.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.07	0.19	7	<0.05	12.4	262
2353718	0.17	0.31	3.7	0.3	62.3	<0.05	<0.2	0.009	0.29	0.70	27	0.09	30.8	146
2353719	0.13	0.18	0.9	<0.2	44.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.012	0.17	0.07	16	0.08	0.9	232
2353720	0.11	0.13	0.4	<0.2	25.6	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	0.09	<0.05	6	<0.05	<0.5	79
2353721	0.15	0.12	0.5	<0.2	33.4	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.46	0.06	4	<0.05	0.9	138

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **KDG Exploration Services**
1535 Westall Avenue
Victoria, BC, V8T 2G6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2111141

Project Name: Babine
Job Received Date: 2021-11-30
Job Report Date: 2022-01-07
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 97

Sample ID	IMS-117 S % 0.01	IMS-117 Sb ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Sc ppm 0.1	IMS-117 Se ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Sr ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Te ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-117 Ti % 0.005	IMS-117 Tl ppm 0.05	IMS-117 U ppm 0.05	IMS-117 V ppm 1	IMS-117 W ppm 0.05	IMS-117 Y ppm 0.5	IMS-117 Zn ppm 2
2353722	0.06	0.29	2.5	<0.2	31.3	<0.05	<0.2	0.021	0.29	0.49	50	0.09	12.5	146
2353723	0.19	0.10	0.3	<0.2	44.8	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.28	<0.05	3	<0.05	<0.5	259
2353724	0.13	0.22	0.5	<0.2	39.5	<0.05	<0.2	0.014	0.39	0.10	21	0.09	1.0	196
2353725	0.21	0.16	0.6	0.2	51.7	<0.05	<0.2	0.010	0.08	0.09	15	0.08	2.2	111
2353726	0.13	0.32	8.2	0.3	44.7	<0.05	0.7	0.008	0.22	0.73	34	0.09	13.8	66
2353727	0.12	0.11	1.0	<0.2	34.3	<0.05	<0.2	0.011	0.08	0.11	8	<0.05	2.8	41
2353728	0.14	0.21	3.7	<0.2	53.8	<0.05	0.3	0.009	0.07	0.34	21	0.06	12.0	54
2353729	0.14	0.24	0.8	<0.2	73.9	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.11	0.15	5	<0.05	4.0	68
2353730	0.15	0.07	0.5	<0.2	134.7	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	0.08	2	<0.05	3.4	178
2353731	0.21	0.20	1.7	<0.2	119.6	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.08	0.15	7	<0.05	19.6	76
2353732	0.21	0.42	9.4	0.4	81.7	<0.05	0.4	0.006	0.24	0.97	29	0.10	31.8	71
2353733	0.17	0.36	4.0	0.3	85.9	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.12	0.33	8	<0.05	20.4	52
2353734	0.06	0.27	1.7	<0.2	31.5	<0.05	<0.2	0.031	0.08	0.10	33	0.10	1.5	67
2353735	0.08	0.21	1.4	<0.2	44.9	<0.05	<0.2	0.021	0.09	0.13	23	0.07	3.5	149
2353736	0.15	0.11	0.3	<0.2	43.2	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	0.08	<0.05	4	<0.05	<0.5	92
2353737	0.15	0.16	0.5	<0.2	69.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	0.08	0.06	8	<0.05	2.0	123
2353738	0.15	0.13	0.5	<0.2	38.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.009	<0.05	<0.05	9	<0.05	0.6	49
2353739	0.10	0.21	2.3	<0.2	52.7	<0.05	0.2	0.016	0.08	0.25	22	0.08	12.2	67
2353740	0.17	0.08	0.2	<0.2	80.3	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	3	<0.05	<0.5	144
2353741	0.12	0.12	0.4	<0.2	33.0	<0.05	<0.2	0.007	<0.05	<0.05	6	<0.05	<0.5	53
2353742	0.11	0.12	0.8	<0.2	26.4	<0.05	<0.2	0.007	<0.05	0.07	5	<0.05	1.4	45
2353743	0.11	0.15	0.6	<0.2	23.8	<0.05	<0.2	0.011	<0.05	<0.05	8	<0.05	0.7	83

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TEST REPORT:	**YVR2111141**

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DUP 1043858	0.12	0.21	1.6	<0.2	54.6	<0.05	<0.2	0.020	<0.05	0.11	22	0.07	1.7	55
DUP 1043886	0.16	0.10	0.4	<0.2	71.0	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	<0.05	<0.05	7	<0.05	<0.5	132
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.2	<0.5	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.5	<2
STD BLANK	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.2	<0.5	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.5	<2
STD OREAS 600b	0.24	10.52	1.2	3.1	26.8	1.88	9.2	0.028	0.47	2.92	3	2.46	7.2	326
STD OREAS 47	0.05	0.20	3.1	<0.2	32.2	<0.05	3.3	0.071	0.08	0.45	24	0.12	5.8	218

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