# NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
# on the
# QUESNELLE GOLD QUARTZ MINE PROPERTY,
## Hixon, British Columbia

**NTS: 93G/07 & 08**

**Latitude 53°26.5'N Longitude 122°31'W**

**Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia**

**Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine camp and mill site, view looking southeast from Briscoe Pit**


*(Quesnel Archives, 1936)*

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# 1.0 Executive Summary

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property (the "Property"), is located at a latitude of 53°26.5'N and longitude of 122°31'W on NTS map sheets 93G/07 & 08, 4 km northeast of Hixon, which is approximately 721 km north of Vancouver, British Columbia by paved highway. The approximate 3,793 hectare property comprises the Hixon Gold, Gold Ridge and Hixon Mineral Tenure Online claims within the Cariboo Mining Division, owned by Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. ("Golden Cariboo"). This report was prepared to comply with Golden Cariboo's obligations pursuant to NI 43-101.

The Property is primarily underlain by Middle to Upper Triassic augite porphyry basaltic greenstone and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group within the Quesnel terrane in the west and sedimentary rocks with minor amphibolite of the Proterozoic–Paleozoic Snowshoe Group of the Kootenay terrane in the east; the latter represented by the Barkerville subterrane in this region. Ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain terrane locally occur along the Eureka thrust, which marks this terrane boundary. The Nicola Group is intruded by a syenite-diorite/gabbro body, assigned to the Early Jurassic Polaris Ultramafic suite along the western Property boundary and the Snowshoe Group is intruded by the Early Cretaceous Naver pluton in the eastern Property area. The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property covers the historical Pioneer and Cayenne showings, the Quesnel Quartz deposit and most of the North Hixon showing as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch *(British Columbia Minfile, 2021)*.

The deposit model for the Property is the orogenic type, consisting of gold bearing quartz veins and quartz-carbonate-pyrite replacement style mineralization such as at Barkerville Gold Corporation's Cariboo Gold Project, 75 km to the southeast of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property and currently in the permitting stage for an underground gold mine. The NI 43-101 compliant resource for the Cariboo Gold Project includes 21.4 million tonnes grading 4.6 g/t Au in the measured and indicated resource category, and 21.6 million tonnes grading 3.9 g/t Au in the inferred resource category, using a cut-off grade of 2.1 g/t Au *(Beausoleil and Pelletier, 2020)*. The author is not able to verify the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property, which is the subject of this report.

Historical work on the Property between 1866 and 2018 has included: approximately 1250m of early underground development; prospecting, mapping and sampling; about 20 line km of soil sampling; less than 30 line km of ground magnetic, minor induced polarization ("IP") and 7.64 line km of self potential geophysical surveying; hand trenching and over 500m of excavator trenching; road construction and maintenance; a LiDAR and orthoimagery survey over the entire property: an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey on adjacent ground which overlaps the Property area and; 2863m of diamond drilling in 22 holes. Production from the Quesnel Quartz deposit was 2,048 tonnes grading 3.14 g/t Au and 4.18 g/t Ag in 1932 and 1939, with an additional 217 tonnes of unknown grade reported in 1878 *(British Columbia Minfile, 2021)*.

The most significant mineralization to date has been found at the Quesnel Quartz deposit. Historically, at least three main northwest trending gold-silver zones were identified crossing Hixon Creek over a distance of 500m at the Quesnel Quartz deposit. From east to west the zones were the Washburn (Main), the Stewart (Raven), and the Morrison ledges, which were explored by: the Main shaft, associated workings and the Mason shaft; the Stewart shaft and possibly the Raven adit and; the Morrison and Hercules shafts, respectively. The East zone, 25m east of the Main zone, was discovered by Noranda in 1987. The IP survey in 2017 outlined five anomalies.

The gold-silver mineralization at the Quesnel Quartz deposit primarily occurs in quartz ±carbonate veins, but also as replacement style mineralization in quartz-carbonate-pyrite, ±arsenopyrite, altered greenstone, lesser listwanite and silicified and pyritized limestone, and less commonly in quartz sericite phyllites. Overall the veins, which vary from a few centimetres to about 1.8m in width, lie proximal to and follow the contact between the greenstone and leucocratic phyllite and include contact parallel (northwest trending) veins and replacement bodies as well as orthogonal vein swarms hosted by greenstone, which generally terminate against the phyllite contact. The latter vein swarms may be controlled by antiformal fold axes. Mineralization includes native gold, native silver, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Both quartz vein hosted and replacement style mineralization were documented underground, with replacement mineralization more prevalent at depth. The pyrite is fine grained, commonly with other sulphide, and can comprise 30% of the rock.

The Main zone, which has seen the most work, comprises the principal gold zone at the Quesnel Quartz deposit and consists of a network of quartz veins, hosted almost exclusively in greenstone, over a northwest trending, 70°NE dipping (in the lower levels, they dip moderately southwest), 40m wide by 140m long and 190m deep zone. Twenty-nine quartz veins were recorded in the mine workings which extend 120m vertically beneath the surface. Mineralization is stratiform (essentially parallel to the 320° trending volcanic (greenstone) - sedimentary (phyllite) contact, but a second vein system strikes northeast, generally dips steeply southeast and occurs proximal to the contact. Diamond drill results include 5.72 g/t Au, 20.6 g/t Ag over 1.5m in DDH 83-1, 13.3 g/t Ag over 6.1m in DDH 83-3, 5.1 g/t Au over 1.5m in DDH 87-1, 4.8 g/t Au over 3.0m in DDH 88-5 and 6.75 g/t Au and 54.5 g/t Ag over 3m from DDH 07-1. The Main zone was explored by the Main and Koch shafts, and the Clarke and Koch adits, which have since been buried by placer and other debris, but uncovered in the 2019 program by Golden Cariboo.

The 2019 program consisted of 487$m^3$ of excavator trenching and pitting, with geological mapping and sampling, minor property mapping and sampling and improving 2 km of the south access road. Nine trenches, covering a cumulative length of 210m, and 224$m^3$ of pitting were completed in 25 pits with 117 rock samples and 3 soil samples, and an additional 1 stream sediment and 30 rock samples were collected during mapping/sampling. The program focused on the Main zone, with some on the Raven zone and a preliminary evaluation of the Hixon North showing.

Trenching on the Main zone in 2019 confirmed the presence of significant gold and silver bearing vein and replacement style mineralization hosted by greenstone and

listwanite. Three samples of quartz vein ±pyrite boulders from the Main shaft area averaged 10.2 g/t Au and 25.3 g/t Ag, in situ veins and altered wallrock returned 4.41 g/t Au over 1m and 7.65 g/t Au over 1.7m, and a listwanite zone yielded 16.2 g/t Au, with 10.1 g/t Ag over 0.4m. A 1.75m wide 225°/75°NW trending quartz vein was uncovered at the Koch adit which returned 17.5 g/t Au and 61.5 g/t Ag over the 0.6m wide accessible portion and 1.94 g/t Au over 0.5m from the footwall. A grab of highly pyritic vein material from quartz vein boulders within the pit returned 45.9 g/t Au with >100 g/t Ag. A pit at the Clarke adit exposed a 37 cm quartz vein at the phyllite/greenstone contact, trending 222°/85°NW and containing 6.0 g/t Au and 10 g/t Ag.

The East zone lies 25m northeast of the Main zone and consists of a northwesterly trending quartz vein zone apparently dipping northeast and stratiformly hosted by greenstone. It was traced over a length of 90m in seven drill holes and remains open to the northwest. Diamond drill results include 7.3 g/t Au over 1.5m from sludge in DDH 83-1, 3.3 g/t Au over 2.8m in DDH 88-4, 5.2 g/t Au over 2.75m in DDH 88-5 and 11.8 g/t Au and 12.9 g/t Ag over 1.5m in DDH 07-3.

The Raven zone lies 270m westerly from the Main zone near the site of an old adit. A chip sample collected in 1981 from a quartz vein exposed by a trench 20m above the Raven adit assayed 5.28 g/t Au over 3m and a trench about 100m on strike to the southeast yielded 8.2 g/t Au in 1987. Drilling has not been successful on this zone, possibly due to the extremely poor core recoveries encountered. Trenching of the zone in 2019 did not return significant results and only a narrow band of the favourable greenstone host rock was exposed.

Trenching of a number of the 2017 IP anomalies in 2019 identified extensive faulting and black graphitic argillaceous phyllite as the causative source in the Raven zone and clay rich Oligocene-Pliocene clastic sedimentary rocks as the causative source near the Morrison shaft. Detailed information on the Morrison-Hercules zone has not been found, with no documented post 1930's work. Anomaly "A" may still represent the East zone. Other zones that have not seen significant work on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property are discussed below and there is also good potential for significant mineralization to occur beneath the glacial cover. Overburden depth has been found to be quite extensive away from Hixon Creek, except for in the North Hixon showing and Briscoe pit (northwest of TR19-06 and -07) areas. Based on this, additional trenching is proposed to investigate these areas.

The North zone, approximately 1 km north of the Main shaft consists of numerous narrow quartz veins hosted by greenstone. Historical sampling of veins returned 1.42 g/t Au over 2m, 1.24 g/t Au over 3m, 6.36 g/t and 1.38 g/t Au from grab samples in trenches and 3.62 g/t Au in outcrop. The zone lies 1.2 km northwest (possibly along trend?) of the Cayenne working. An initial examination of part of the North Hixon showing by Golden Cariboo in 2019 resulted in a new discovery of silicified, pyritic and magnetite bearing float carrying 9.83 g/t Au. Other showings on the Property with anomalous gold values, discussed below, have not been evaluated.

The Cayenne showing, 1 km east of the Main zone, reportedly covers a 0.6 to 1.2m wide quartz vein and several smaller quartz stringers hosted by highly altered and

weathered quartz sericite schist. Gold values have been reported from both the quartz and from the schist. A quartz sample reportedly returned 6.86 g/t Au in 1918 and 8.23 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag in 1930. Gold values have been spotty, but there is no documentation of systematic sampling and the trend of mineralization has not been documented or is unknown; the adit trends 145°. No work has been documented in recent times and if the zone trends northwest, it may extend 1.2 km to the North zone.

The Pioneer showing, 1.9 km north of the Main zone, consists of a northerly trending, northeast dipping, narrow quartz vein with galena and sphalerite hosted by carbonaceous shale. A 7.6 cm seam returned 21% Pb, 3% Zn and 1423 g/t Ag and anomalous gold values have also been recorded from the vein. No recent work has been documented.

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property is a property of merit based on:

- proximity and similarities to the Cariboo Gold Project of BGM within the Wells-Barkerville mining camp, about 75 km to the southeast,
- presence of significant major and subsidiary structures,
- presence of documented orogenic style gold ±silver bearing veins and replacement mineralization,
- presence of four documented gold ±silver showings, the most significant being the Quesnel Quartz deposit, which saw limited early production,
- documented open strike and depth potential to the Main and East zones of the Quesnel Quartz deposit and
- potential at other untested showings, and geochemical and geophysical targets across the Property.

Consequently there is excellent potential on the Property to discover an orogenic gold ±silver deposit consisting of gold ±silver bearing quartz veins and quartz-carbonate-pyrite±arsenopyrite replacement style mineralization similar to that at BGM's Cariboo Gold Project, which is currently in the permitting stage for an underground gold mine. Significant gold ±silver mineralization has been delineated on the Property in old workings, trenches and drill holes, and verified in the 2019 trenching program. In addition, the western and southwestern Gold Ridge claims, further east on the Property, cover prospective stratigraphy of the Barkerville subterrane, which hosts BGM's Cariboo Gold Project, including the Bonanza Ledge, Cariboo Gold Quartz, and Island Mountain past producing mines at Wells, British Columbia.

A contingent two phase exploration program is recommended to consist of a Phase 1 program of compilation and integration with the preparation of a 3D model, sections and plans, followed by a differential GPS survey, detailed mapping and sampling, and excavator trenching with a budget of $210,000. Contingent on positive results from Phase 1, a Phase 2 diamond drill program with a $500,000 budget is proposed to follow up results from Phase 1 and earlier work programs.

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## 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. of JP Exploration Services Inc. ("JPEx") was commissioned by Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. ("Golden Cariboo"), Vancouver, British Columbia, a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property (the "Property"), consisting of 21 contiguous claims, and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the resource potential of the property. Based on the literature review and site visit by the author on the property, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys and professional fees in British Columbia. 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. This report was prepared to comply with Golden Cariboo's obligations pursuant to NI 43-101.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, and a site visit and work completed by the author between October 15 and November 7, 2019 for Golden Cariboo, at which time a trenching, geological mapping and geochemical sampling program was conducted and select showings, trench and drill sites were examined. A previous site visit was conducted by the author on May 23, 2018, at which time select showings, trench and drill sites were examined. The author has reviewed satellite imagery, assessment records filed with the government, news releases and the website of Golden Cariboo and of other companies conducting work in the regional area, as noted under section 2.3, "Source Documents", and reviewed private data of Golden Cariboo and Standard Drilling and Engineering Ltd. ("Standard Drilling") to ensure that no further work has been done and the 2019 site visit remains current for the purposes of this report for Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. Details of the site visit will be discussed under section 9.0, "Exploration".

The October-November, 2019 program on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property was conducted and funded by Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. The mapping was completed by the author and sampling was completed by, or under the direction of, the author. The excavator operator was Gary Polischuk of Lillooet, British Columbia, who also assisted in sampling. Mr. Polischuk has extensive experience (about 45 years) prospecting and as an excavator operator in the Wells-Barkerville and Bralorne gold camps and in the regional area of Lillooet-Goldbridge. It is the author's opinion that the Property is a property of merit with strong discovery potential.

## 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 kilometres (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. GPS refers to global positioning system, with UTM co-ordinates reported in Nad 83, Zone 10 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the British Columbia Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. IP refers to induced polarization and SP to self potential, types of geophysical surveys. MMI refers to a type of soil survey utilizing mobile metal ions, useful in detecting mineralization beneath glacial till and younger cover rocks.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Element abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), arsenic (As), nickel (Ni), chromium (Cr), magnesium (Mg) and manganese (Mn). Minerals found on the Hixon Property include pyrite and pyrrhotite (iron sulphides), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), native gold and silver, and mariposite (a green, chromium mica commonly found in listwanite. Listwanite is a quartz-carbonate alteration product of ultramafic rocks. Tennantite (copper, iron-zinc, arsenic sulphide) is documented in early reports *(Minister of Mines, 1886)*.

## 2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and in section 27.0, “References”, and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of Minfile data at http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm on April 20, 2022.
- Research of mineral titles at https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/jsp/searchTenures.jsp and on April 19, 2022. *
- Review of annual assessment and company reports filed with the British Columbia Geological Survey or its predecessors (“BCGS”) as documented under section 27.0, “References”.
- Review of the news releases, website and public data of Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. * and of other companies in the regional area.
- Review of the company data of Golden Cariboo including the option purchase agreement *
- Various historical newspaper archives at http://historicalnewspapers.library.ubc.ca and http://pgnewspapers.lib.pg.bc.ca .
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the BCGS and the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”).
- Published scientific papers on the geology of the region, gold quartz deposits, and mineral deposits.
- A site visit and work conducted by the author between October 15 and November 7, 2019, a previous site visit on May 23, 2018, and a review of previous exploration programs on the Property.

Title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study as identified with an asterisk (*) above. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property and claim and option summaries in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This section is not relevant to this report since there is no reliance on other experts.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 4.1 Location (Figures 1 to 2)

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property, NTS map sheets 93G/07 & 08 (BCGS map sheets 93G 048 & 049) is located 4 km northeast of Hixon, British Columbia, approximately 721 km north of Vancouver, British Columbia by paved highway *(Figures 1 and 3)*. It encompasses the drainage of Hixon Creek *(Figure 2)*. The property is centred at a latitude of 53°26.5’N and longitude of 122°31’W.

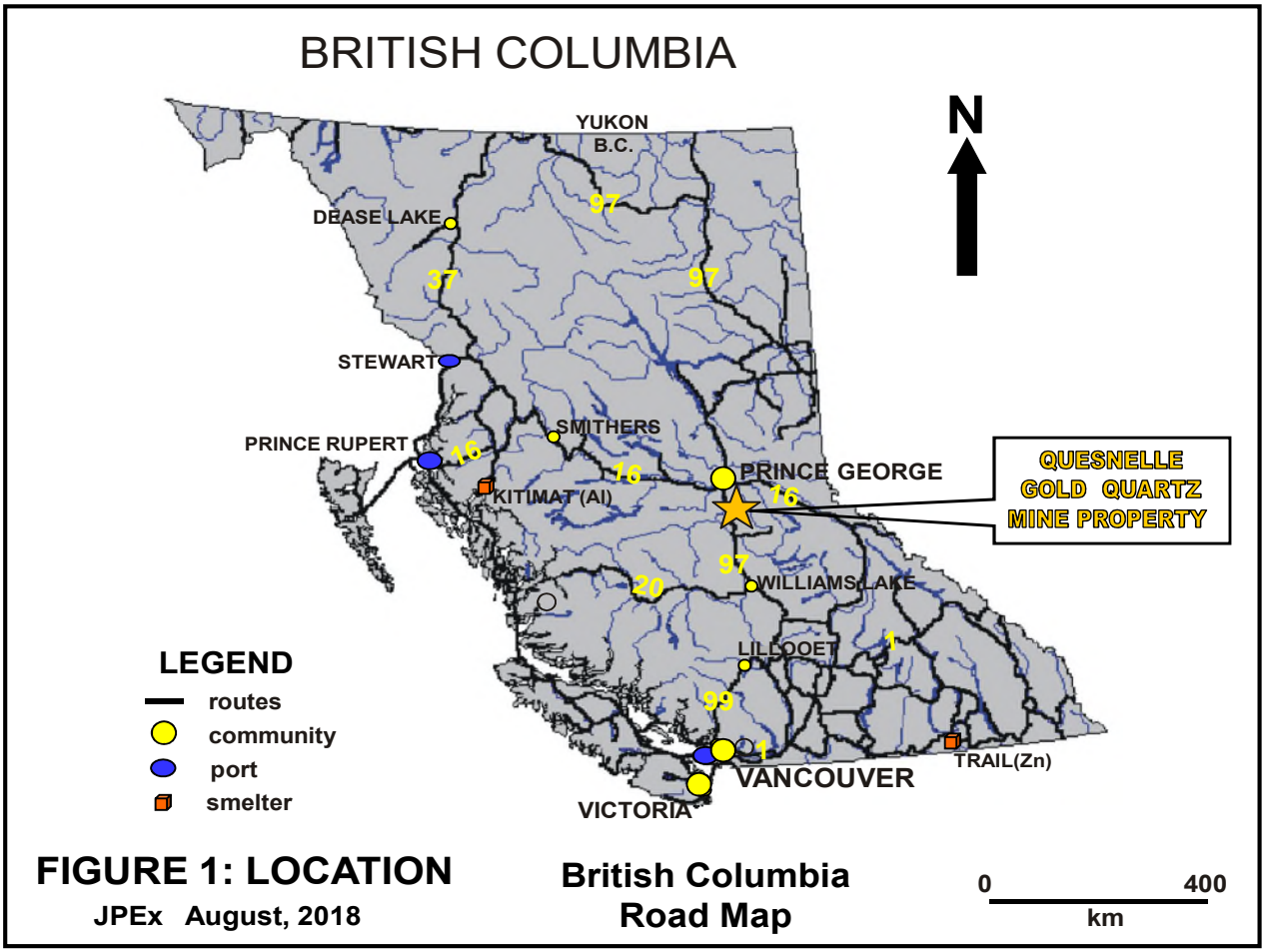



**FIGURE 1: LOCATION**
**JPEx August, 2018**

**British Columbia Road Map**

## 4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2, Tables 1 and 2)

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property comprises the Hixon Gold, Gold Ridge and Hixon Mineral Tenure Online ("MTO") claims consisting of 21 contiguous claims covering an area of 3,814.1234 hectares in the Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia *(Figure 2).* The 20.1 ha survey parcel District Lot 9545 (Washburn Lateral) is not part of the Property area, reducing the size to 3,793.0234 hectares. The claims are situated on NTS map sheets 93G/07 & 08 and are available for viewing at http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca. All claims are registered in the name of Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd., Client Number 143177. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

**TABLE 1: Claim data summary**

| Title No. | Claim Name | Claims | Issue Date | Expiry Date* | Area (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1011635 | HIXON GOLD | 1 | 2012/AUG/01 | 2022/MAY/31 | 250.3449 |
| 1011669 | HIXON GOLD | 1 | 2012/AUG/01 | 2022/MAY/31 | 38.512 |
| 1011717, 19 | HIXON GOLD | 2 | 2012/AUG/02 | 2022/MAY/31 | 173.3302 |
| 1013059 - 60 | HIXON GOLD | 2 | 2012/AUG/02 | 2022/MAY/31 | 38.5254 |
| 1021404 | HIXON GOLD | 1 | 2013/AUG/02 | 2022/MAY/31 | 173.3533 |
| 1042906 | HIXON GOLD | 1 | 2016/MAR/18 | 2022/MAY/31 | 96.2917 |
| 1045189-93, 95-96 | GOLD RIDGE 1 - 7 | 7 | 2016/JUL/07 | 2022/MAY/31 | 2157.1921 |
| 1057679 | GOLD RIDGE 8 | 1 | 2018/JAN/15 | 2022/MAY/31 | 96.2462 |
| 1061281, 83-85 | Gold Ridge 10, 9, 11 - 12 | 4 | 2018/JUN/18 | 2022/MAY/31 | 771.0744 |
| 1091502 | HIXON | 1 | 2022/JAN/27 | 2023/JAN/27 | 19.2532 |
| **TOTAL** | | **21** | | | **3814.1234** |

The Hixon Gold and Hixon claims are 100% owned by Golden Cariboo. The 12 Gold Ridge claims (the "asset") are subject to a signed option purchase agreement with Standard Drilling, dated May 5, 2021 and accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX") on May 28, 2021. Golden Cariboo has an option to earn a 100% interest in the Gold Ridge claims through a total cash consideration of $175,000, payable in two installments as summarized in Table 2 below. Standard Drilling is a company controlled by a major shareholder of Golden Cariboo with an independent valuation of the asset completed by McKnight (2021). An amount of $50,000 remains payable, but no notice of default has been received. There are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject.

**TABLE 2: Option agreement summary**

| Timing | $ Cash | Status |
|---|---|---|
| TSX Approval May 28, 2021 | $125,000 | paid |
| September 30, 2021 | 50,000 | pending |
| **TOTAL** | **$175,000** | |

The Property is situated within the traditional territory of the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation. There are no lands within the Property area that are withdrawn from staking and exploration. The mineral claims are situated on Crown Land and fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. Under the provision of Section 14 of the Mineral Tenure Act, a claim grants the holder the right to use the surface for mining exploration purposes, but this is not a "surface right" such as on privately owned land. The claim holder has the right to enter onto the surface subject to the provisions in Section 11(2) of the Act which excludes this right under certain conditions, none of which encumber the Property.

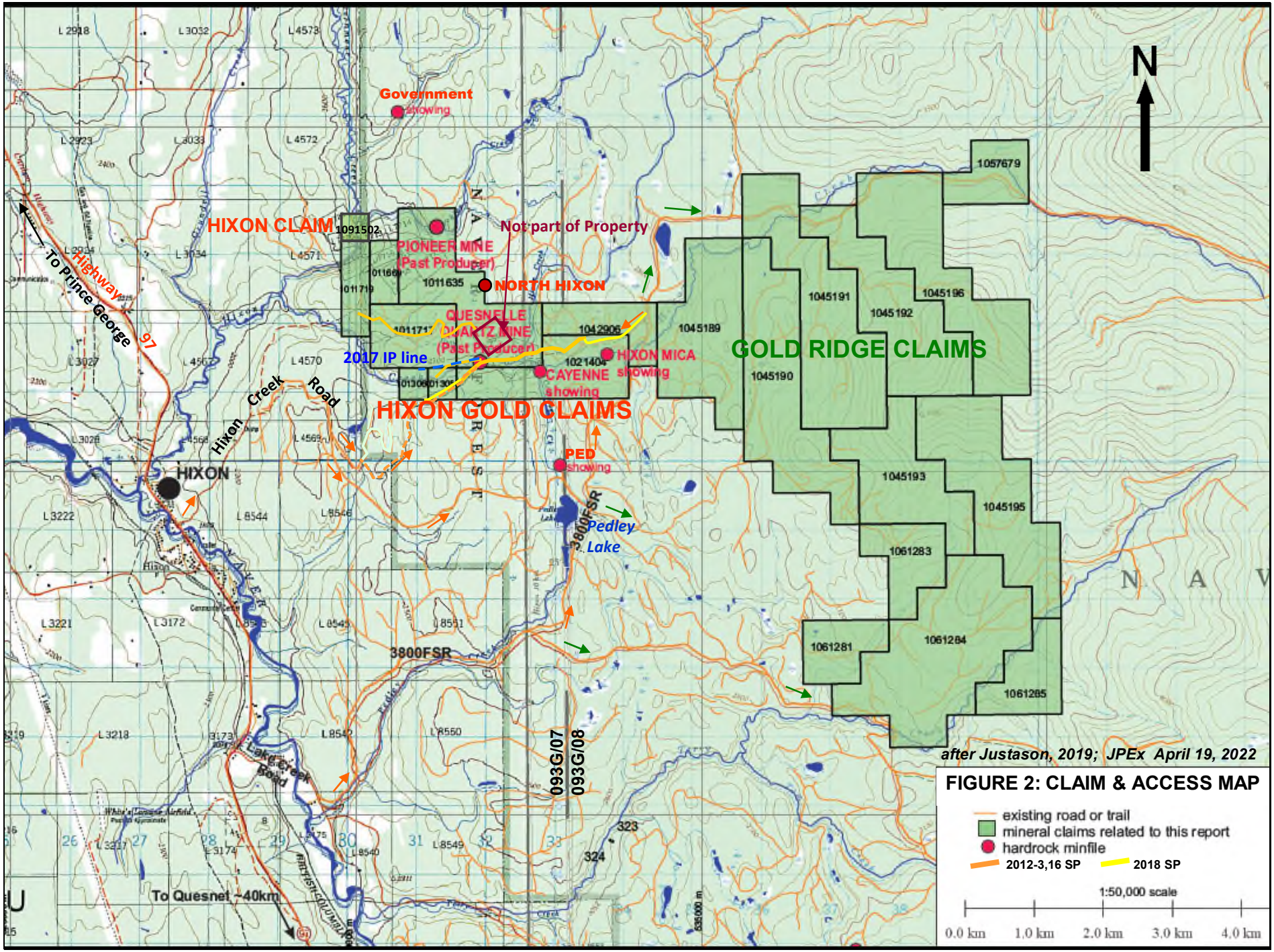
A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The amount of work required is $5.00 per hectare for the first two years, $10.00 per hectare for the third and fourth years, $15.00 per hectare for the fifth and sixth, and $20.00 per hectare thereafter. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay twice the equivalent amount to the British Columbia Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, excavating and induced polarization geophysical surveys may require a permit, obtained by filing a Notice of Work and Reclamation with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. A permit is currently in place for the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property, Permit Number MX-11-277 and Mine Number 1101942, valid to September 30, 2023. To the author’s knowledge, the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property area is not subject to any environmental liability. Reclamation of the old workings at the Quesnel Quartz deposit was completed in 2000. The author does not foresee any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 and 2)

### 5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is accessible via Highway 1 from Vancouver followed by Highway 97 at Cache Creek *(Figure 1)*. From Hixon the property is accessible via the Lake Creek Road by turning left just past the railway bridge south of Hixon to the 3800 Forest Service Road (FSR) (Pedley Lake Road) on the left at km 1.8, which is followed to road junctions at km 5 (accesses southern Gold Ridge claims), and Pedley Lake at km 7 (left junction accesses the northern Gold Ridge claims and right junction connects to the Hixon Creek road) *(Figure 2)*. Continue straight (north) for 3.2 km to a turn off on the left to access the Hixon Gold claims or continue to the north and east to access the northern Gold Ridge claims.


N
HIXON CLAIM
1091502
Government showing
PIONEER MINE (Past Producer)
Not part of Property
NORTH HIXON
QUESNELLE QUARTZ MINE (Past Producer)
2017 IP line
HIXON MICA showing
CAYENNE showing
HIXON GOLD CLAIMS
GOLD RIDGE CLAIMS
PED showing
Pedley Lake
HIXON
Hixon Creek Road
To Prince George
Highway 97
To Quesnel ~40km
Lake Creek Road
3800FSR
093G/07
093G/08
1057679
1045191
1045196
1045192
1045189
1045190
1045193
1045195
1061283
1061281
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L 3172
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L 8551
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L 3173
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L 3217
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L 8549
L 8540
323
324
after Justason, 2019; JPEx April 19, 2022
FIGURE 2: CLAIM & ACCESS MAP
existing road or trail
mineral claims related to this report
hardrock minfile
2012-3,16 SP
2018 SP
1:50,000 scale
0.0 km
1.0 km
2.0 km
3.0 km
4.0 km

Alternatively, the Hixon Creek road can be taken on the right from the north end of Hixon to Pedley Lake, a distance of 9 km, then turning left to access the northern claims or right to access the southern Gold Ridge claims. At km 4 on the Hixon Creek road a branch road on the left extends for 2.4 km to the Hixon Gold claim boundary *(Figure 2)*.

Hixon is the closest town with a population of approximately 280. Facilities include two service stations, limited grocery store, restaurant (closed in winter) and accommodation with main industries of forestry, construction, transportation and tourism. Hixon is located along BC Highway 97 about 60 km south of Prince George (population of 74,000) and 45 km north of Quesnel (population of 9,300), where more complete facilities are available, as well as the availability of heavy equipment, and mining oriented labour forces. Prince George is the major service and supply centre and transportation hub for northern British Columbia with an international airport, hospital and college. Main industries include forestry, mining, services, manufacturing, construction and transportation.

## 5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure (Figure 2)

The Property lies within the Fraser Basin and Plateau, part of the Interior Plateau of central British Columbia and is characterized by a gentle rolling topography with incised streams *(Figure 2)*.

Elevations on the Property range from about 635m along Hixon Creek in the southwestern Property area to about 1465m above sea level on the eastern Gold Ridge claims. Vegetation in the area consists of fir and spruce forest, much of which has been logged within the Property area. Thick brush, including alder and devil's club occur within the creek valleys. Water is available year round from Hixon and Terry Creek, and their tributaries, which flow southwesterly into Naver Creek, part of the Fraser River watershed *(Figure 2)*.

The area has warm summers and cool winters with high precipitation. Highs of 20 to 25°C are common in summer with lows of 5 to 10°C, while winter highs average 3 to -5°C with lows of -5 to -10°C, although -20°C and below is not uncommon. The exploration season extends from May to November.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that such areas will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of power is at Hixon.

## 6.0 HISTORY (Figures 2 to 7, Tables 3 to 5)

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property covers the Pioneer and Cayenne showings, the Quesnel Quartz deposit and most of the North Hixon showing as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Numbers 093G 013, 093G 014, 093G 015 and 093G 082, respectively *(British Columbia Minfile, 2021) (Figure 2)*. Most of the historical work has been undertaken on the Quesnel Quartz gold-silver deposit, which produced 2,048 tonnes grading 3.14 g/t Au and 4.18 g/t Ag in 1932 and 1939, with an additional 217 tonnes of unknown grade reported in 1878 *(British Columbia Minfile, 2021)*. The Cayenne gold-silver showing lies 1 km east of the Quesnel Quartz deposit; some historical exploration was completed on it in conjunction with work on the Quesnel Quartz deposit. The Pioneer showing is a silver-lead-zinc occurrence with anomalous values in gold, which produced 4 tonnes of ore in 1927 grading 202 g/t Ag, 3.15% Pb and 0.05% Zn from a galena-sphalerite bearing quartz vein, but no recent documented exploration *(British Columbia Minfile, 2021)*. An occurrence of mica (Hixon Mica), hosted in mica schists of the Snowshoe Group, is also reported 1 km upstream of the Cayenne showing along Hixon Creek, but no additional information is available.

Hixon Creek, which dissects the property, is a placer creek which has seen limited, small-scale placer production since the mid 1860's. From Ministry of Mines Reports prior to 1945, estimates of up to $2,000,000 worth of placer gold was mined from Hixon Creek. The author is unable to verify this information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property which is the subject of this report.

A summary of the historical work completed by various operators on the individual occurrences, as documented in British Columbia Minfile, reports on file with the government (e.g. Annual Reports of, and assessment reports filed with, the BCGS (including the Ministry, or Dept. of, Mines), publications of the GSC, and various private company data, is tabulated below separately for each occurrence. Much of the work on the Quesnel Quartz deposit is documented in historical newspaper archives.

All drill programs completed in the area encompassing the Property are discussed under section 10.0, “Drilling”.

**Pioneer:** **(work by T. Rush, J. Peters and associates)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1926 | Underground development of 27.4m consisted of an adit, winze and drift, exposing a 7.6 cm seam of galena and sphalerite which returned 21% Pb, 3% Zn and 1423 g/t Ag *(Minister of Mines, 1927*). |
| 1927 | Underground development of 21.3m consisted of a shaft and an adit with 4 tonnes of ore grading 202 g/t Ag, 3.15% Pb and 0.05% Zn shipped *(Minister of Mines, 1928)*. |

**Cayenne:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1918 | A 41m adit was driven on the Belmont group owned by McLarty and Gillis and 6.86 g/t Au was returned from a quartz sample *(Minister of Mines, 1919)*. |

1926 The area was restaked by Hahn and Strbac as the Ceyanne group and some sampling was undertaken but no significant results were reported *(Minister of Mines, 1927)*.

1929 The showing was optioned by Cariboo Lode Mines Limited and the adit was extended to 53m and sampled, returning 8.23 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag *(Minister of Mines, 1930)*.

2004 Diamond drilling of 273.6m of NQ core in 3 holes was conducted by Cayenne Gold Mines Ltd. 500m east of the showing area in conjunction with work on the Quesnel Quartz deposit, but intersected the Oligocene-Pliocene conglomerate with no significant results (*Javorsky and Briden, 2006).*

**Quesnel Quartz:**

1865 Discovery of visible gold in quartz during ditch construction along Hixon Creek in conjunction with placer mining activities.

1866-1886 Initially underground development on the auriferous quartz veins along Hixon Creek was undertaken by individuals and then the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co. Ltd. ("QQM Co.") was formed in the 1870's which continued the underground work. A stamp mill was built in 1878 with reported production of 217 tonnes of ore *(Minister of Mines, 1878 and 1886*).

1918 Minor work consisting of re-opening some workings and underground development was completed under option *(Minister of Mines, 1919).*

1929-30 The showing was optioned by Cariboo Lode Mines Ltd. and some underground rehabilitation work was performed *(Minister of Mines, 1930 and 1931)*.

1932-1939 Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company reorganized and dewatered the existing workings and completed additional underground development consisting of the Koch adit and shaft and Clarke adit on the north side of the creek, and continued to develop the Main shaft (4 levels) with over 275m of workings, including a 61m winze from the 4th level (levels 5 & 6) and extensive drifting on the three lowest levels. In the Main shaft workings 29 quartz veins were recorded and sampled *(Minister of Mines, 1934 to 1939)*. Production of 2,048 tonnes grading 3.14 g/t Au and 4.18 g/t Ag was reported primarily in 1939, with some from 1932 *(British Columbia Minfile, 2018)*. Work ceased abruptly in 1939, presumably because of the war.

The hoisting shaft head frames, concentrator, and mining facilities built by the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company in the 1930's are all gone. The concrete foundations of the Main Shaft head frame and remains of the ore bin are still evident.

Over 1220m of underground workings are reported on the Quesnel Quartz deposit, with those documented in reports of the Minister of Mines, summarized in Table 3 with the workings from the Cayenne and Pioneer showings. A plan of the central underground workings at the Quesnel Quartz deposit is shown in Figure 3, a plan and longitudinal section in Figure 4 and Figure 5 depicts the showings over the entire deposit area. Sampling by the predecessor to the BCGS from the underground workings returned trace to 17.1 g/t Au, including the results summarized in Table 4.

Files of Newton Ker, the past president of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, were recently (circa. 2016) released by the family, including many assay certificates, cross sections and mine plan maps and assay plans. Justason has been compiling this data

and has depicted the mineralized zones on the longitudinal section in Figure 4. The mineralized zones will be discussed under section 7.3, “Mineralization”.

**TABLE 3: Underground development specifications**

| Working | Location | Easting | Northing | Elev. (m) | Az. (°) | Length (m) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Main Shaft | Quesnel Quartz | 531802 | 5921644 | 745 | | 63 | =Washburn, Senator Reid |
| Main workings | Quesnel Quartz | 531802 | 5921644 | 745 | | 600+ | drifts at 6 levels |
| Koch Shaft | Quesnel Quartz | 531745 | 5921685 | 744 | | 21+ | and drifts |
| Koch Adit | Quesnel Quartz | 531751 | 5921686 | 745 | | 53 | |
| Clarke Adit | Quesnel Quartz | 531735 | 5921685 | 747 | | 61 | |
| Mason Shaft | Quesnel Quartz | 531765 | 5921690 | | | 12+ | and drifts |
| Raven Adit | Quesnel Quartz | 531533 | 5921680 | 738 | | 35 | = Stewart, Alvensleben |
| Stewart Shaft | Quesnel Quartz | ~531610 | ~5921647 | | | | |
| Colgrove workings | Quesnel Quartz | ~531950 | ~5921685 | 763 | | | shaft & 3 adits |
| Morrison Shaft | Quesnel Quartz | ~531340 | ~5921560 | | | | |
| Johnson Shaft | Quesnel Quartz | 531084 | 5921416 | | | | |
| Hercules Shaft | Quesnel Quartz | ~531460 | ~5921480 | | | | |
| Belmont Adit | Cayenne | ~532806 | ~5921518 | 777 | | 41 | location approximate |
| Rush Workings | Pioneer | ~531353 | ~5923517 | 739 | | 48.7 | 2 adits, shaft |

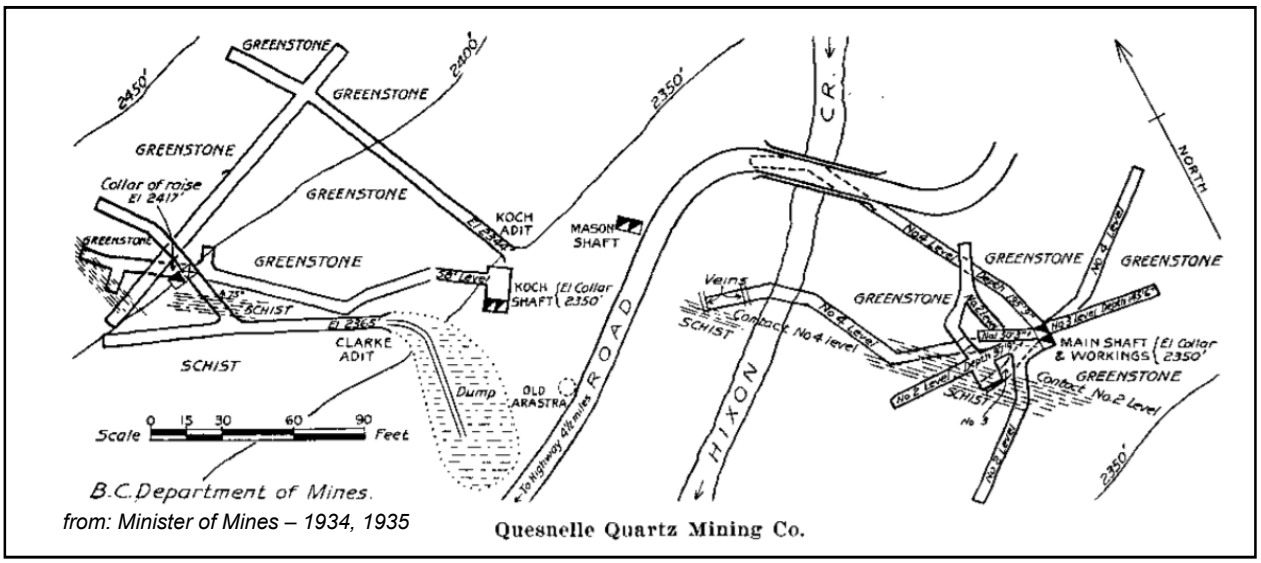



**FIGURE 3: Plan of main workings of the Quesnel Quartz deposit**

**Table 4: Results of 1934 sampling *(Minister of Mines, 1935)***

| Location | Au (g/t) | Width (m) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Level 2 | 17.14 | 1.52 | minor quartz in altered greenstone, 7.6m W of Main shaft |
| Level 4 | 3.43 | 0.61 | quartz, 108.5m NW of Main shaft |
| Level 4 | 6.86 | 1.22 | quartz vein, 134m NW of Main shaft |
| Level 4 | 10.29 | 0.15 | quartz vein, 27.4m SE of Main shaft |
| Clarke adit | NS | 1.22 | quartz vein with free gold near top of raise |

NS denotes not sampled

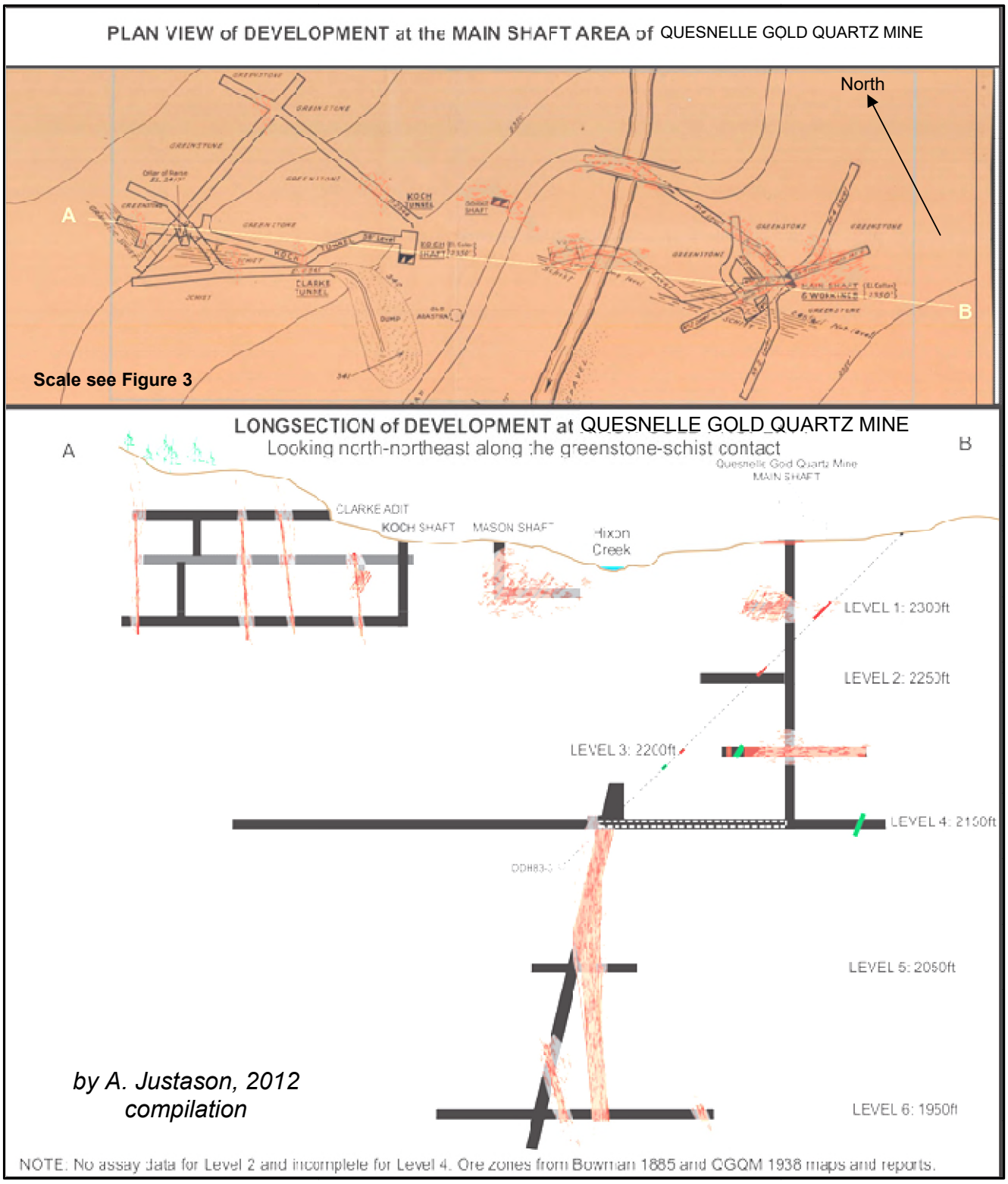



**FIGURE 4: Main workings of the Quesnel Quartz deposit showing mineralized zones**

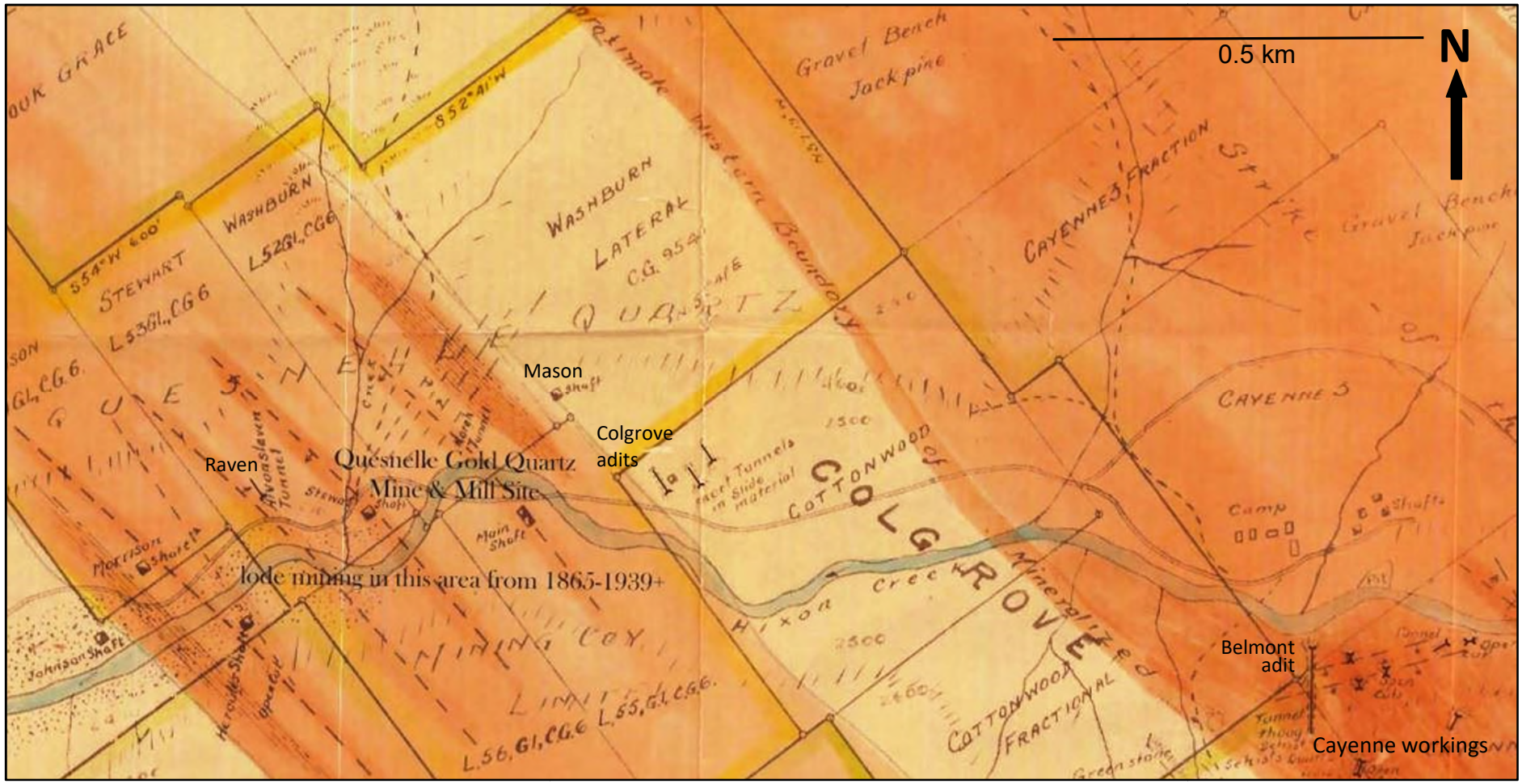



**FIGURE 5: Historical plan map - Quesnel Quartz deposit and Cayenne workings**

Assay results compiled by Noranda from Peterson (1933-1937) ranged from 1.07 to 146.4 g/t Au with more significant results from individual veins on the various levels summarized below *(Adamson, 1988)*.

**Table 5: Significant underground results**

| Location | Vein | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | Width (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level 1 | | 3.09 | | 1.52 |
| Level 2 | | 8.91 | | 3.05 |
| Level 2 | | 6.17 | | 1.52 |
| Level 2 | | 13.03 | | 1.52 |
| Level 2 | | 8.91 | | 1.52 |
| Level 2 | | 15.43 | | 1.52 |
| Level 3 | | 4.11 | | 1.52 |
| Level 3 | | 6.51 | | 1.52 |
| Level 4 | 9 | 146.4 | 2293.7 | 0.35 |
| Level 4 | 10 | 5.83 | | 1.52 |
| Level 4 | 12 | 5.14 | | 1.52 |
| Level 4 | 12 | 16.46 | | 1.52 |
| Level 4 | 12 | 5.83 | | 3.05 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 7.89 | | 1.52 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 4.11 | | 0.76 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 12.69 | | 0.76 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 7.54 | | 1.83 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 17.14 | | 1.83 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 4.46 | | 1.22 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 22.29 | | 1.52 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 7.89 | | 1.52 |
| Level 4 | 16a | 5.83 | | ? |
| Level 4 | 16a | 16.46 | | ? |
| Level 5 | 8 | 6.17 | | 4.57 |
| Level 5 | 8 | 16.11 | | 3.05 |
| Level 6 | | 3.77 | 23.3 | 1.52 |
| Level 6 | | 7.89 | | 1.52 |

veins with values >0.10 g/t Au shown; incomplete data from levels 4 to 6

The Property area remained dormant from 1939 until 1971 at which time Bethlehem Copper Corporation Ltd. (“Bethlehem”) optioned the four claims over the Main Shaft area and staked a large block of claims surrounding them. About 60% of the property (northern portion) lies within the current Property area. Bethlehem’s exploration programs are summarized below:

1971 A reconnaissance geochemical soil survey (579 B-horizon soils at 152m stations on lines 213m apart from a 320° trending baseline), geological mapping, sampling and a photogeological study were completed. A 0.5 km by >3 km northwest trending arsenic-gold anomaly was delineated despite the grid being oriented near-parallel to the regional geological strike. Only samples returning >8 ppm As and/or 1.5 ppm Ag (10%) were analyzed for gold.

1972 The soil geochemical anomaly was tested with a 449m diamond drill program in 4 holes, but only 2 holes were drilled in the current Property area, located northeast of the Main shaft. The holes intersected Oligocene to Pliocene conglomerate with no significant gold or silver values and the property was allowed to lapse.

In 1979 Esperanza Explorations Ltd. optioned six claims over the old workings from Victor Guinet and Andrew Harman and added a larger block of claims surrounding them. They completed an initial evaluation program and collected 11 rock samples returning 0.03 to 2.88 g/t Au *(Jenks, 1979)*. The property was optioned to Golden Rule Resources Ltd. ("Golden Rule") of Calgary, which contracted Taiga Consultants Ltd. ("Taiga") to complete their 1980 to 1983 work programs as summarized below. About 40% of the grid (northwest portion) lies within the current Property area. The work from 1980 to 1983 appears to have been completed for Calpetro Resources under option from, or joint venture with, Golden Rule.

1980-81 Ground magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys (25m readings), B-horizon soils at 25m stations (957 samples for multi-element analyses) and mapping was conducted over a 30.5 km blazed-and-flagged grid over the central portion of the property *(Fox, 1981)* with lines at 058°. The northern 40% of the grid area, but 60% of the lines (15 km) and about 574 samples lie within the current Property area, since lines over a 1 $km^2$ area around the old workings were at a 100m line spacing rather than 200m.

The soil survey returned a value of 2650 ppb Au at the Koch zone with other values of 460 and 930 ppb Au away from the known workings. The magnetic survey outlined a 150-300m wide by 3.6 km magnetic high anomaly, open to the south, with offsets suggestive of a northwest trending dextral fault regime, and a series of strong, northerly trending conductors (A to S) parallel to formational geologic contacts interpreted from the ground magnetic survey *(Allan, 1984)*.

About 500m of bulldozer trenching, primarily in 3 trenches (91 samples) was also completed over the favourable greenstone-sedimentary contact and 27 rock samples collected in the Quesnel Quartz area with trench results of 5.28 g/t Au over 3m from 20m above the Raven adit *(Allan, 1984)*.

1983 Diamond drilling totaling 354m in 4 holes was completed in the Raven adit and Main shaft areas with poor recovery in 2 holes, one of which was lost before target depth *(Allan, 1984)*. Results include 5.72 g/t Au, 20.6 g/t Ag over 1.5m in DDH 83-1 and 1.28 g/t Au, 13.3 g/t Ag over 6.1m in DDH 83-3 *(Allan, 1984)*.

In 1984 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. ("Noranda") commissioned Questor Surveys Ltd. to conduct an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the Yardley Lake and Hixon mineral claims of Gabriel Resources Inc. and surrounding area, which included the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property area *(Konings, 1984)*. The INPUT survey was successful in delineating a large number of conductors in favourable stratigraphy in the Hixon area. The Property area and surroundings was acquired by Hixon Gold Resources Inc. in 1986, which jointly optioned the property to Noranda (operator) and Gabriel Resources. The 1987 and 1988 programs consisted of 1835 soil and 215 rock chip samples in 1987, 486 soil and rock samples in 1988, ground magnetic (66.35 line km) and IP (8.5 km) geophysical surveys over a 57.3 line km grid, only about 30% of which covers the current Property area. Anomalies were followed up with 34 bulldozer trenches, with 916.5m of diamond drilling in 8 holes on the Quesnel Quartz deposit *(Simmons, 2008b)*. The soil geochemistry outlined anomalies in the vicinity of the mine workings, but the IP response was weak. The magnetic survey was useful in delineating geological contacts.

The above trenching included a number of trenches approximately 1.2 km north of the Quesnelle Gold deposit (North Hixon showing) which returned gold values in excess of 1 g/t from veins in four trenches, including 1.42 g/t over 2m, and 1.24 g/t over 3m and 6.36 g/t and 1.38 g/t from grab samples *(Adamson, 1988)*. Trenching results of 0.89 g/t Au over 3m to 13.52 g/t Au over 3m are reported from the trenches through this area in Hixon Gold (1988). Noranda also reported 8.2 g/t Au over 36m from Trench 13 in the Raven zone *(Adamson, 1988)*.

The property was subsequently allowed to lapse and the area of the current Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property was acquired by prospector Dave Javorsky who in 1997 to 1998 completed a program of research, prospecting, road rehabilitation, and 2 trenches (which successfully uncovered the Clarke and Koch workings), and 6 samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver with no significant results (*Javorsky, 1998)*.

In 2000, reclamation work was completed near the Briscoe pit and at the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine and Mill site, carried out under Section 17 of the Mines Act.

Javorsky optioned the ground to Cayenne Gold Mines Ltd. (“Cayenne Gold”), which carried out the following programs on their ground, which now included the current Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property and ground near Pedley Lake (not part of the current Property area). The work discussed below only includes the work undertaken on the current Property area. (* denotes that all assay certificates are not included in the indicated reports.)

2004 Prospecting, line cutting, sampling and diamond drilling of 273.6m of NQ core in 3 holes 500m east of Cayenne showing area; the latter intersected the Oligocene to Pliocene conglomerate with no significant results (*Javorsky and Briden, 2006).*

2006 Prospecting, trenching (34m in 2 trenches) and sampling was conducted across the Main shaft area (15m) and east of the Raven adit (19m), targeting a greenstone/schist contact zone for gold mineralization. The Main shaft was re-located with 68.8 g/t Au over 1m* about 5m to the west and 2.70 g/t Au over 5m, including 8.83 g/t Au over 1m from 3m to the northeast. The Raven trench returned 0.41 g/t Au over 6m, centred 10m east of the adit (*Briden, 2006*)*.

2007 Prospecting and diamond drilling of 596m of NQ core in 3 holes from one pad at the Main shaft area with 6.75 g/t Au and 54.5 g/t Ag over 3m from DDH 07-1 and 11.8 g/t Au and 12.9 g/t Ag over 1.5m from DDH 07-3 (*Simmons, 2008*).* A rock sample from the Landing outcrop, 700m north of Main Shaft, assayed 3.62 g/t Au (*Simmons, 2008a)*.

2008 Prospecting and diamond drilling of 583m of BQ core in 2 holes from one pad between the Main shaft and Raven adit, but no significant results were obtained (*Simmons, 2008c).*

The Property was acquired by Angelique Justason and Tom Hatton in 2012, 2013 and 2016 to cover the known mineral occurrences discussed above. Exploration by Justason and Hatton, conducted between 2012 and 2017, has included self potential (“SP”) geophysical surveying (locations shown on Figure 2) and rock geochemistry as summarized below:

2012-13 Completion of 3.14 line km of SP geophysical surveying over the Quesnel Quartz deposit area detected known mineralized zones and suggested an open 500m extension to the northwest *(Justason, 2014)*.

2014 Exploration of historical showings of the Quesnel Quartz deposit with the collection of 9 rock samples (4 acid digestion-ICP-AES finish for multi-element analysis and metallic screen for Au), which returned 7.25 g/t Au, 30.1 g/t Ag; 6.96 g/t Au, 14.9 g/t Ag; 5.75 g/t Au, 30.7 g/t Ag from the Main shaft dump with associated Pb (0.1-0.5%), As (0.1%) and Ca (3-4%) values from replacement style mineralization consisting of highly pyritic, carbonate altered rock (greenstone?) *(Justason, 2015)*.

2016 A 2.5 line km SP geophysical survey was completed along on old mining road along Hixon Creek to crosscut veins, geological trends and structures associated with the Quesnel Quartz deposit and the Cayenne showing. Two main targets were highlighted and several anomalous areas, which correlate to previous soil and geophysical anomalies *(Justason, 2016)*.

2017 A 2.0 line km SP geophysical survey was completed, extending the 2016 survey to the east and west, and highlighted possible fault zones, conductive and narrow rock units, or contacts *(Justason, 2018)*.

The following programs were completed on the Property by Frank Callaghan in 2017 and Standard Drilling in 2018, under option from Justason and Hatton.

2017 A 2.0 line km SP geophysical survey was completed, extending the 2016 survey to the east and west, and highlighted possible fault zones, conductive and narrow rock units, or contacts *(Justason, 2018)*.

A one line 1.14 line km induced polarization and resistivity geophysical survey line was completed by Geotronics Consulting Inc. along a road across the Quesnel Quartz deposit *(Mark, 2018)*. Results will be discussed in section 6.1, below. Location of the survey line is shown in Figure 2.

2018 A 750 hectare LiDAR and orthoimagery survey was completed and 3 rock samples were collected for geochemical analysis *(Justason, 2019)*. Results are discussed in section 6.2, below.

## 6.1 Geophysics (Figures 2 and 6 to 7)

The 2017 IP survey outlined four anomalies, marked A to D *(Figures 6 and 7)*, which generally correspond to the Mason (East) zone, between the Washburn (Main) and Raven, the Stewart/Raven and the Morrison-Hercules mineralized zones at the Quesnel Quartz deposit. A smaller one is shown as the 660 anomaly in Figure 6. The response was encouraging particularly for anomalies C and D, since drilling of the Raven zone has not been successful, but hampered by extremely low core recovery, and no documentation of mineralization encountered at the Morrison and Hercules adits has been found. A summary of the anomalies from Mark (2018) follows.

Anomaly A occurs at the extreme eastern end of the survey line at station 1090E, appears to be vertically dipping, averages about 20m in width and probably reflects mineralization at the Mason shaft (probably correlative to Noranda's East zone). Anomaly B is centered at about 980E, averages about 70m in width, is dipping vertically, and appears to consist of two parts. Either one of these parts, or both, may be

reflecting the Washburn (Main) mineral zone within the Quesnel Quartz mine. In addition, the IP and resistivity inversion sections suggest a thrust fault dipping at a shallow angle to the west through the mineralization. Anomaly C is centered at 780E, is about 110m in width, appears to be dipping vertically as well and is very likely reflecting the Stewart/Raven mineral zone or possible faulting. Anomaly D is centered at 520E, is about 100m wide, dips about -60° to the east and may reflect the Morrison-Hercules mineral zone.

The IP inversion section shows that all four mineral zones may extend to at least 40m deep, open to depth. In addition, the widths of the anomalies given above are probably close to true width since the historical maps show a northwest strike to the mineralization and the average direction of the line was east-northeasterly.

Results from trenching the IP anomalies in 2019 will be discussed under section 9.0, Exploration.

## 6.2 Remote Sensing (Figure 8, Table 5)

LiDAR and orthoimagery were flown over the Property by Eagle Mapping Services Ltd. of Port Coquitlam, British Columbia on October 5, 2018 for Standard Drilling *(Justason, 2019)*. A total of 3795 hectares was flown over the entire property, using a Piper Navajo aircraft and a Riegl 1560 laser. Orthoimagery was acquired using an 80 megapixel Timble camera at a resolution of 15 cm. LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light. LiDAR uses laser light to measure distance rather than radio waves as in RADAR. The result is the ability to produce accurate, detailed surface models quickly at reduced costs over conventional photogrammetric mapping.

The LiDAR survey was flown to provide a digital elevation model ("DEM") for draped contour maps and a bare-earth view of the ground below the canopy of vegetation in order to enhance structural and stratigraphic interpretation, and identify old workings and outcrop exposures (particularly in areas of poor exposure). An orthoimage was prepared to provide an accurate base for future surveys. A Trimble RTX system was used during the survey so that no ground control or base stations were required to be set up on site. The accuracy of the data was better than 15 cm vertically and 30 cm horizontally.

The LiDAR data clearly identifies the true elevation of several of the old workings in the digital elevation model ("DEM") which can be used in subsequent 3D modelling *(Figure 8)*. Key elevations are noted below and additional data may be obtained, including updating historical drill hole data as groundtruthing progresses.

**Table 6: Comparison of old survey versus LiDAR elevations**

| Location | QQM Co. Elevation in feet | LiDAR DEM Elevation in feet (ft) |
|---|---|---|
| Main Shaft Collar | 2395 | 2350 ft (730m) |
| Stewart Adit | nil | 2401.57 ft (732m) |
| Clarke Adit | 2365 | 2411.42 ft (735m) |
| Clarke Raise | 2417 | 2467.2 ft (752m) |

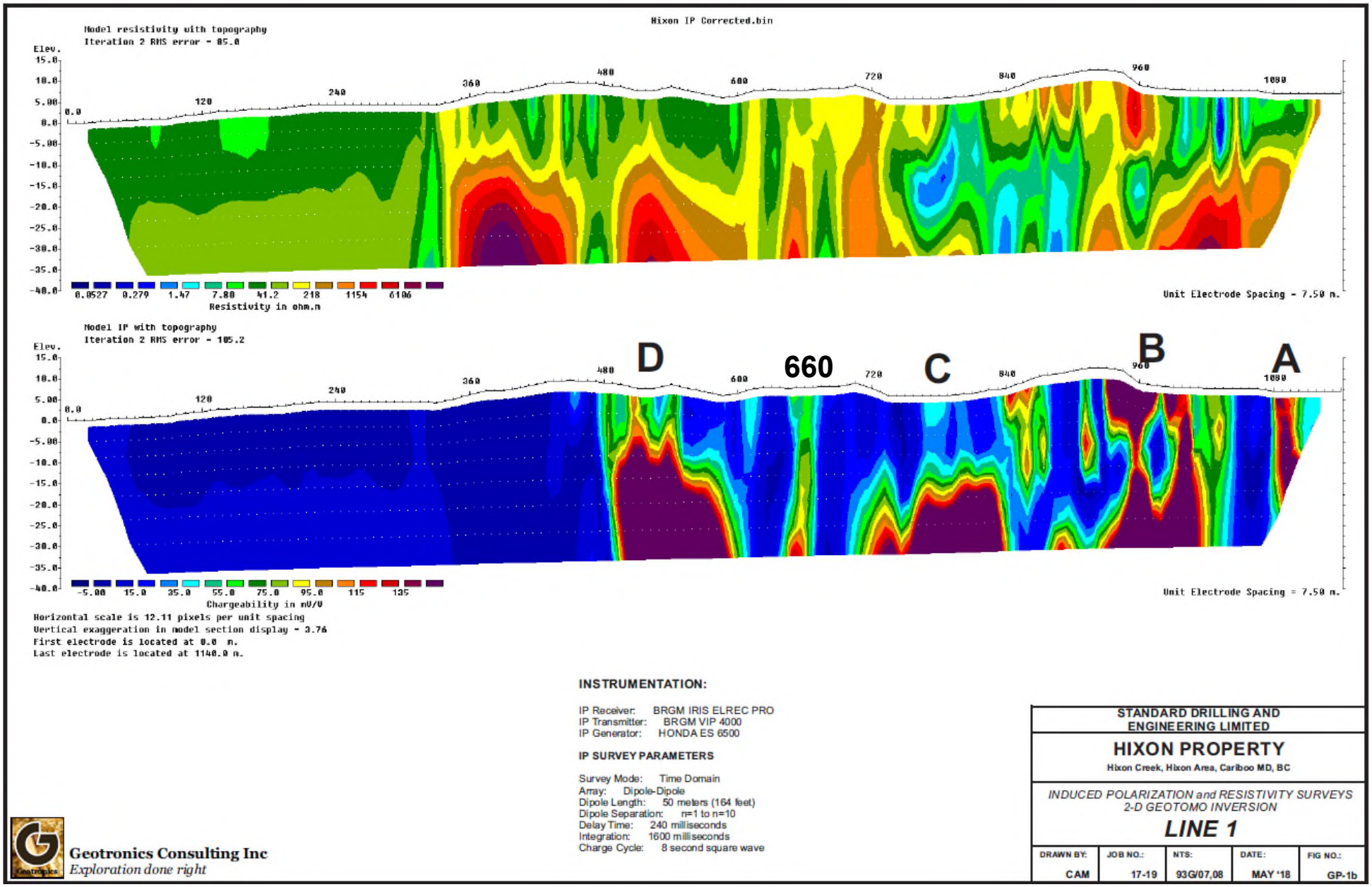



**FIGURE 6: IP and RESISTIVITY 2D INVERSION PLOT *(Mark, 2018)***

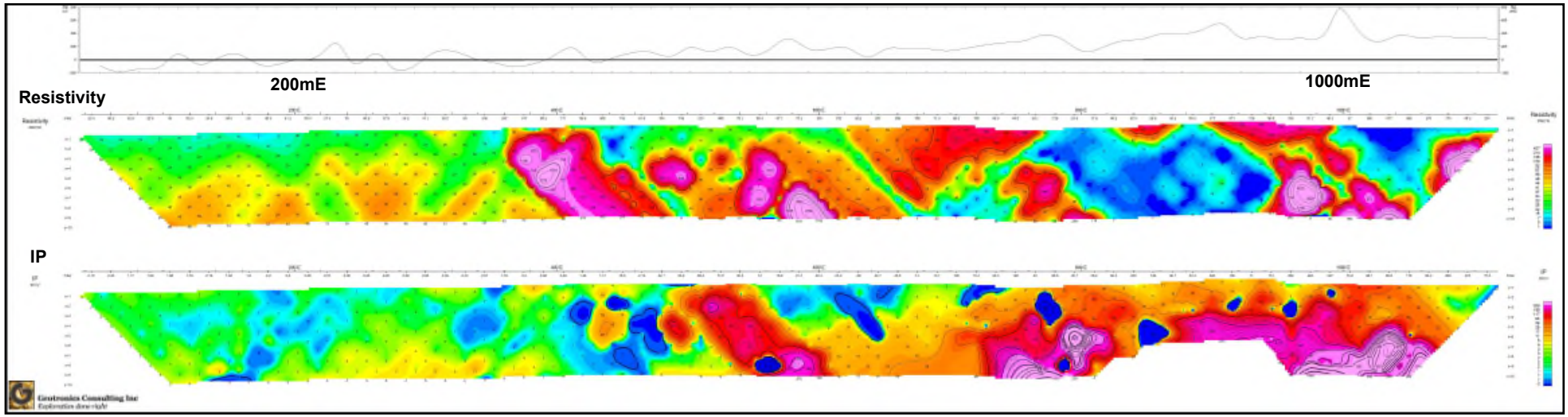
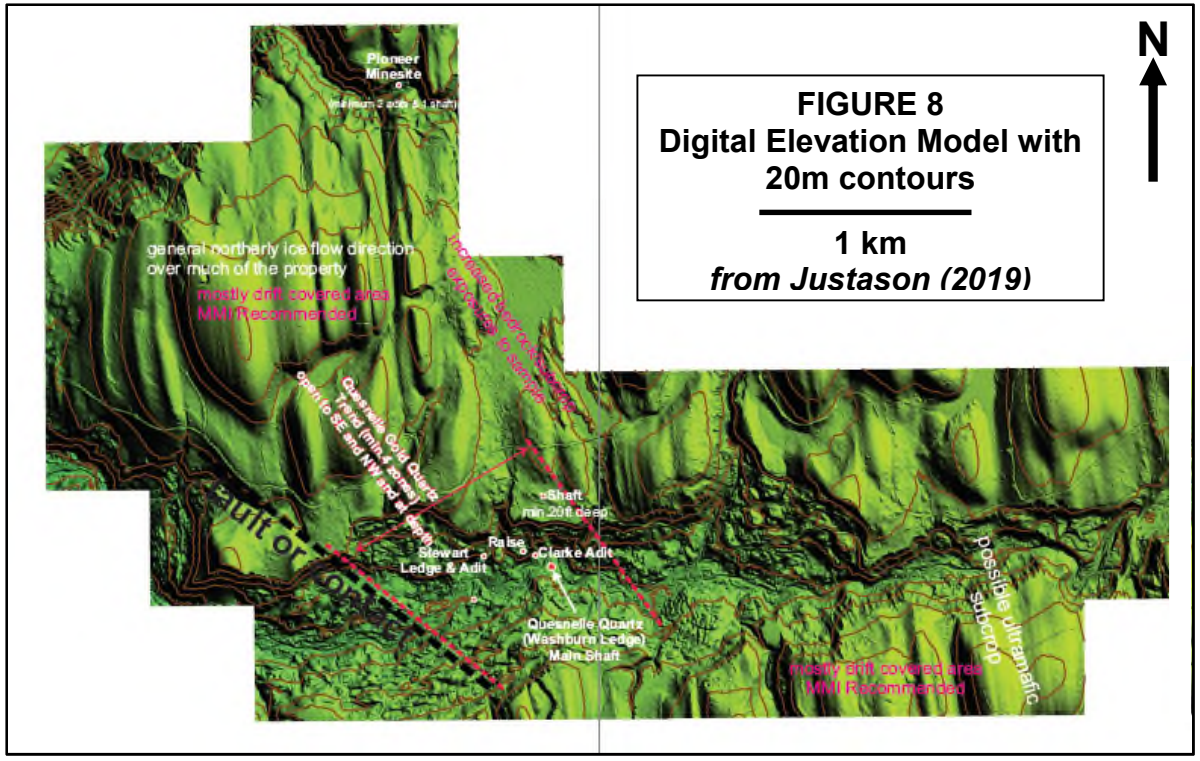



**FIGURE 7: IP and RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTION PLOT *(Mark, 2018)***




**To be printed at 11” by 17”**

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Figures 9 to 10)

### 7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 9)

The regional geology of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property is primarily summarized from Logan et al. (2010), Geoscience BC (2009) and Moynihan and Logan (2009).

The Property lies within the Quesnel, Slide Mountain and Kootenay (Barkerville subterrane) terranes *(Figure 9)*. The Quesnel terrane represents an extensive (>2000 km) west-facing calcalkaline-alkaline Late Triassic to Early Jurassic arc that developed outboard or proximal to the western margin of North America. It is characterized by Mesozoic volcano-sedimentary arc rocks of the Nicola - Takla and Stuhini groups and coeval plutonic rocks. Within the regional area of the Property the volcano-sedimentary arc rocks are comprised of the Nicola - Takla Group, referred to as the Takla Group in the northern property area and further north, and as the Nicola Group in the south. The groups are the same and will be referred to as the Nicola in this report. In the Property area the western Nicola Group includes augite porphyry tuffs, breccias and minor flows and sedimentary rocks, followed by forearc volcaniclastic dominated successions that grade eastward across the arc into backarc Middle to Late Triassic fine grained clastic rocks (Black Phyllite unit).

The eastern margin of the Quesnel terrane is marked by a discontinuous belt of variably sheared mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Crooked amphibolite, which are assigned to the Slide Mountain terrane, a Late Paleozoic marginal basin of oceanic basalt and chert that separated Quesnellia from North America.

The Eureka thrust, an east-verging thrust fault, marks the eastern boundary of the Slide Mountain terrane. The footwall to the Eureka thrust comprises Proterozoic–Paleozoic Snowshoe Group rocks of the Barkerville subterrane, which are pericratonic and likely represent distal sedimentation off ancestral North America. In this region, a conglomerate near the base of the Nicola Group contains foliated clasts derived from the Snowshoe Group and the Crooked amphibolite, suggesting that the western Slide Mountain/Quesnel terrane boundary, and where Slide Mountain is absent, the Kootenay/Quesnel terrane boundary, is or was initially an unconformity. The Eureka thrust is shown to transect the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property at the Hixon Mica showing in the eastern Property area.

Younger rocks in the area include Early to Middle Jurassic and mid-Cretaceous granitic plutons, Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic sequences, including Miocene to Pleistocene flood basalt. The Early Cretaceous Naver pluton underlies the eastern Property area.

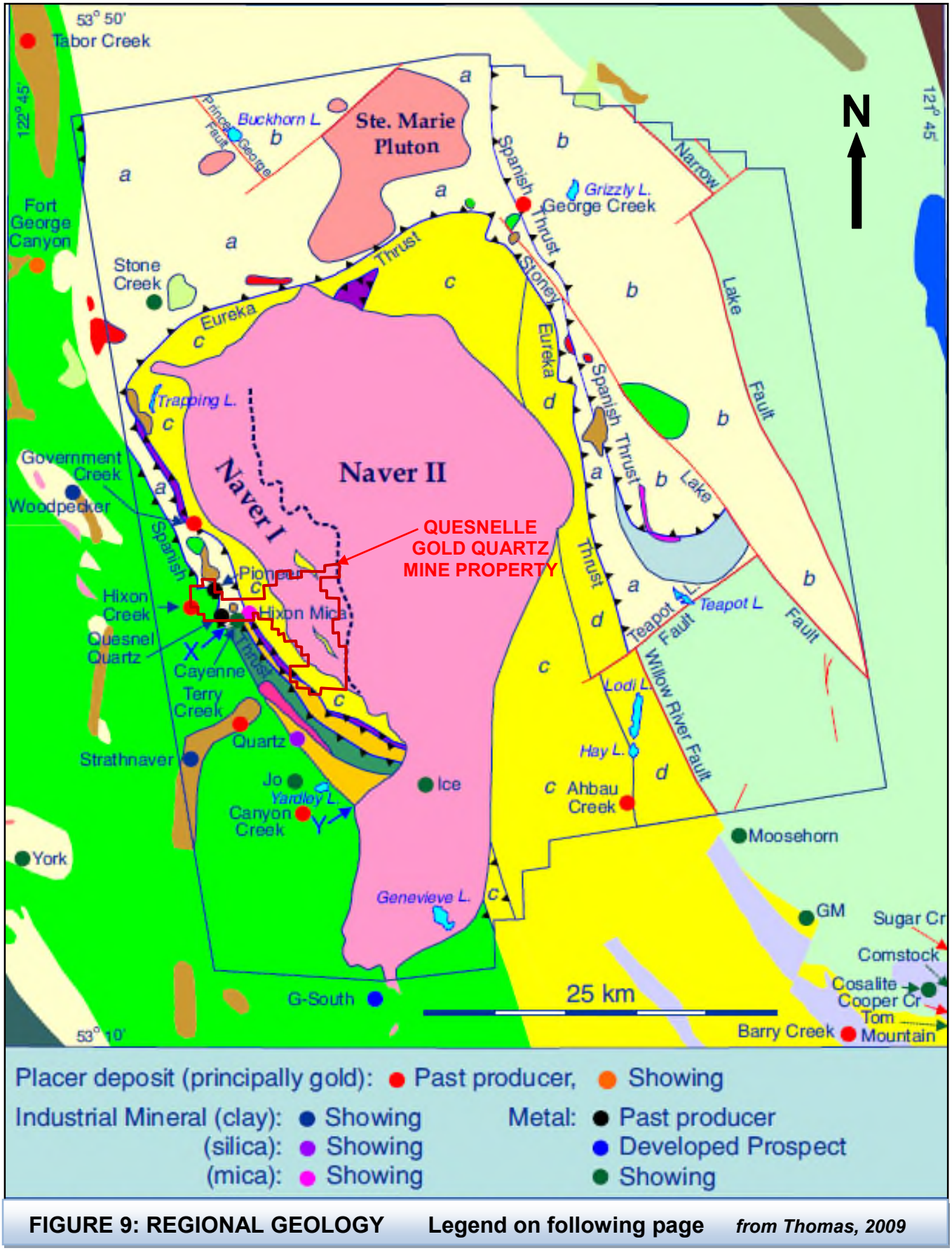
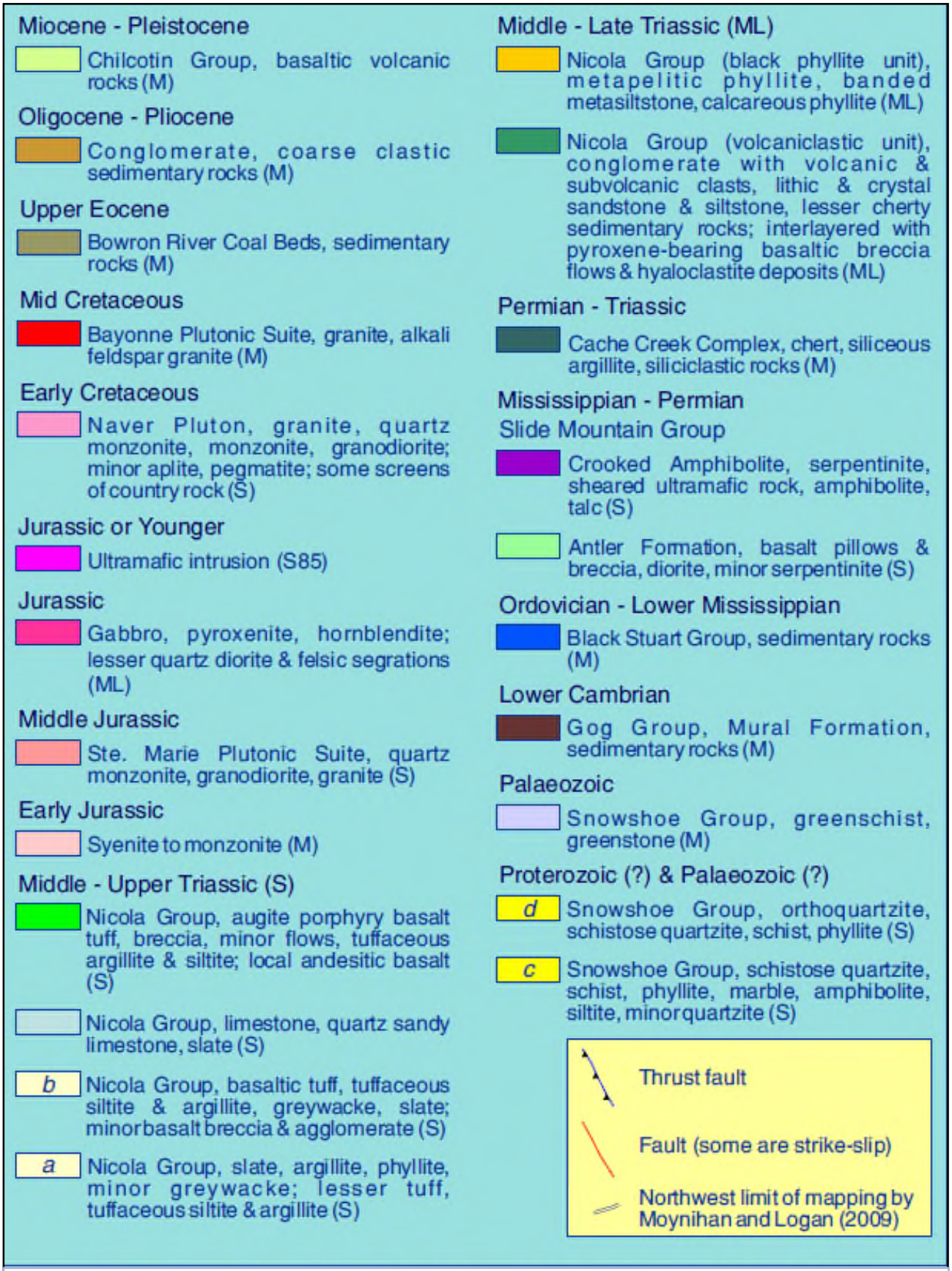



**FIGURE 9: REGIONAL GEOLOGY** **Legend on following page** ***from Thomas, 2009***




**Legend for FIGURE 9**

## 7.2 Property Geology (Figure 10)

Property scale mapping has been greatly hampered by the paucity of outcrop (<0.5%). Recent mapping has not been undertaken, but historically more regional mapping was initially undertaken by Bethlehem in 1972 with more property scale mapping by Taiga for Golden Rule in 1980 to 1983. The Taiga mapping was completed at a 1:2500 scale within a 1 $km^2$ grid over the Quesnel Quartz deposit and at a 1:5000 scale along trend, with detailed 1:1000 scale mapping of trenches, old workings and roads. Much of this area is overgrown, sloughed and disturbed by later placer, logging and exploration activity and was completed prior to GPS control. The geology map used in Figure 10 is modified from the British Columbia Geological survey website (*http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace*) and is a generalization for the geology of the property area.

The Hixon Gold claims, in the western Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property area, are primarily underlain by Middle to Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group. In the far western property area the Nicola Group is dominated by basalt augite porphyry of the Witch Lake succession (**uTrNpbb**). These are interlayered with transitional sedimentary rocks of the Inzana Lake succession (**uTrNvs**) around the Quesnel Quartz deposit further east, which include phyllitic volcanic sandstone and siltstone, siltstone and sedimentary breccia, and minor basalt breccia and conglomerate. The Black Phyllite unit, which includes sandstone, siltstone, shale, slate and phyllite, bioclastic limestone, minor felsic tuff and tuffaceous argillite, occurs further east (**uTrNbp**), with minor porphyritic basalt breccia even further east (**uTrNv**). The Spanish thrust appears to separate the Inzana Lake succession from the Black Phyllite unit within the Nicola Group.

The eastern Hixon Gold and western Gold Ridge claims are underlain by the Proterozoic–Paleozoic Snowshoe Group (**uPPs**) consisting of schistose quartzite, schist, phyllite and gneiss, with minor marble, quartzite and amphibolite. At the Hixon Mica showing gneiss and mica schists are documented. The Eureka thrust fault separates the Snowshoe Group of the Barkerville subterrane from the Nicola Group of the Quesnel terrane with local exposures of ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain terrane along its extent.

Quartz-carbonate-mariposite (listwanite) occurs at the Quesnel Quartz deposit and as float at the Main shaft dump suggestive of the presence of ultramafic rocks. The observed listwanite is commonly associated with north-northwesterly trending shear zones, which may represent splays related to the Spanish thrust. Minor serpentinized shear zones have also been observed in the greenstones. Ultramafic rocks may also occur in the Hixon Mica area and/or along trend along the Eureka thrust.

The Nicola Group is intruded by a syenite-diorite/gabbro body, assigned to the Early Jurassic Polaris Ultramafic suite (**EJmum**), along the western Property boundary, exposed along Hixon Creek. The Snowshoe Group is intruded by the Early Cretaceous Naver pluton (**KNa**) to the east, with compositions ranging from granite to alkali feldspar granite and minor granodiorite. Foliated equivalents along the margin of the pluton underlie the area to the east of the Gold Ridge claims.

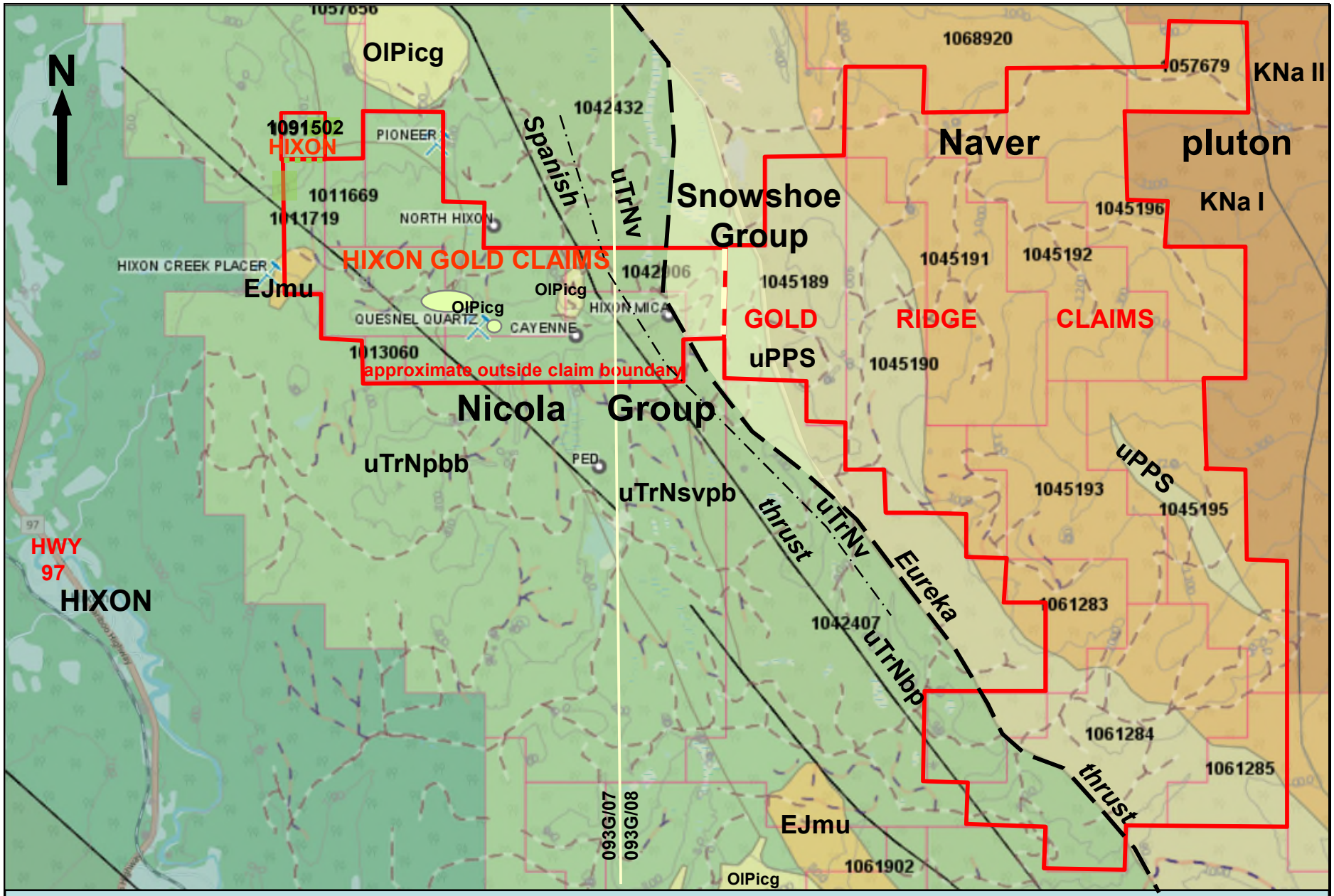



**FIGURE 10**
**PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

**LEGEND**

MINFILE SHOWING

see text page 32 for geology legend

*after:http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace*

1 km

*JPEx* *April 23 , 2022*

The above units are locally overlain by Oligocene to Pliocene conglomerate and clastic sedimentary rocks (**OlPicg**). The conglomerate was intersected in the 2004 drilling just east of the Cayenne showing and a conglomerate was intersected in the two Bethlehem drill holes. There is a discrepancy related to the actual position of the Bethlehem holes and they may also have been drilled in the area east of the Cayenne showing. However two old drill holes were documented by Taiga in 1983 to the northeast of the Main shaft at the Quesnel Quartz deposit.

A table of formations for the Property follows:

**Oligocene to Pliocene** **OlPicg:** conglomerate and clastic sedimentary rocks

**Early Cretaceous** **KNa:** *Bayonne plutonic suite: Naver pluton:* granite, alkali feldspar granite, foliated along west margin

**Early Jurassic** **EJmum:** *Polaris Ultramafic suite:* syenite and diorite/gabbro

**Middle to Upper Triassic**

***Nicola Group*:**

**uTrNv:** porphyritic basalt breccia

**uTrNbp:** *Black Phyllite unit:* sandstone, siltstone, shale, slate and phyllite, bioclastic limestone, minor felsic tuff and tuffaceous argillite

**uTrNvs:** *Inzana Lake succession:* volcanic sandstone and siltstone, siltstone and sedimentary breccia, and minor basalt breccia and conglomerate

**uTrNpbb:** *Witch Lake succession:* basalt augite porphyry

**Mississippian–Permian**

***Slide Mountain Group*:** Crooked Amphibolite, serpentinite, sheared ultramafic rock, amphibolite and talc

**Proterozoic–Paleozoic**

***Snowshoe Group*:** schistose quartzite, schist, phyllite and gneiss, with minor marble, quartzite and amphibolite

## 7.3 Mineralization (Figures 2 to 10)

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property covers the historical Pioneer and Cayenne showings, the Quesnel Quartz deposit and most of the North Hixon showing as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Numbers 093G 013, 093G 014, 093G 015 and 093G 082, respectively *(British Columbia Minfile, 2019) (Figures 2 and 10)*. The most significant mineralization to date has been found at the Quesnel Quartz deposit. The following discussion on the mineralization is primarily summarized from Allan (1984), Adamson (1988), Simmons (2008b), reports of the Minister of Mines (1878 to 1939) and miscellaneous reports and maps of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company (1930's).

Historically, at least three main northwest trending gold-silver zones were identified crossing Hixon Creek over a distance of 500m at the Quesnel Quartz deposit. From east to west the zones were the Washburn, the Stewart, and the Morrison ledges, which were explored by: the Main shaft, associated workings and the Mason shaft; the Stewart

shaft and possibly the Raven adit and; the Morrison and Hercules shafts, respectively. The East zone, 25m east of the Main, was intersected in Noranda's 1987 to 1988 drill programs.

The gold-silver mineralization primarily occurs in quartz ±carbonate veins, but also as replacement style mineralization in quartz-carbonate-pyrite, ±arsenopyrite, altered greenstone, lesser listwanite and silicified and pyritized limestone, and less commonly in quartz sericite phyllites. Overall the veins, which vary from a few centimetres to about 1.8m in width, lie proximal to and follow the contact between the greenstone and leucocratic phyllite and include contact parallel (northwest trending) veins and replacement bodies as well as orthogonal vein swarms hosted by greenstone, which generally terminate against the phyllite contact. The latter vein swarms may be controlled by antiformal fold axes. Mineralization includes native gold, native silver, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Both quartz vein hosted and replacement style mineralization were documented underground, with replacement mineralization more prevalent at depth. The pyrite is fine grained, commonly with other sulphide, and can comprise 30% of the rock.

The Main zone, which has seen the most work, comprises the principal gold zone on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property and consists of a network of quartz veins over a northwest trending, 70°NE dipping, 40m wide by 140m long and 190m deep zone. Up to 29 quartz veins were recorded in the mine workings which extend 120m vertically beneath the surface.

The geological setting within the mine (Main shaft and associated workings) was mapped by the British Columbia Department of Mines in 1933 and 1934 after dewatering by the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company *(Minister of Mines 1936)*. The geology consisted of dark green, fine grained greenstone (meta-basalt), in contact on the southwest with quartz sericite schists (phyllite, including volcaniclastic and other clastic sedimentary rocks). Lithological contacts strike 320°. In the upper levels of the mine, dips are steeply northeast and in the lower levels, they dip moderately southwest. Moderate to intense hydrothermal alteration is pervasive. In greenstone, it comprises quartz, carbonate, and pyrite; in the leucocratic phyllite, it consists of clay and pyrite. The oxidized or weathered zone in the basalt ranges from 25 to 30m in depth.

The Main zone was intersected in DDH 83-1, 83-3, 87-1, 87-2, 88-4, 88-5, 88-6 and 07-1, and is stratiform (essentially parallel to the volcanic-sedimentary contact. Quartz veins occur almost exclusively in greenstone. A second vein system within the zone strikes northeast, generally dips steeply southeast, occurs proximal to the contact.

The East zone consists of a northwesterly trending quartz vein zone apparently dipping northeast and stratiformly hosted by greenstone, approximately 25m northeast of the Main zone. It was traced over a length of 90m in seven drill holes (DDH 83-1, 87-1, 87-2, 88-4, 88-5, 88-6, 07-3) and remains open to the northwest.

The Raven zone lies 270m westerly from the Main zone near the site of an old adit. A chip sample collected in 1981 from a quartz vein exposed by a trench 20m above the Raven adit assayed 5.28 g/t Au over 3m *(Allan, 1984)*. Noranda obtained 8.2 g/t Au over 6m from a trench 100m along strike to the southeast in 1987. Drilling has not been successful on this zone, possibly due to the extremely poor core recoveries encountered.

The North Hixon showing *(Figure 10)*, approximately 1 km north of the Main shaft, reportedly north of an old logging landing at 531886mE, 5922319mN, consists of numerous narrow quartz veins hosted by greenstone. Noranda obtained gold values from quartz veins of 1.42 g/t Au over 2m, 1.24 g/t Au over 3m, 6.36 g/t and 1.38 g/t Au from grab samples *(Adamson, 2008b)*, and a sample from the landing outcrop returned 3.62 g/t Au *(Simmons, 2008a)*. The zone lies 1.2 km northwest (possibly along trend?) of the Cayenne working.

The Cayenne showing, 1 km east of the Main zone, covers a 0.6 to 1.2m wide quartz vein and several smaller quartz stringers hosted by highly altered and weathered quartz sericite schist (phyllite). Gold values have been reported from both the quartz and from the phyllite. A quartz sample reportedly returned 6.86 g/t Au in 1918 *(Minister of Mines, 1919)* and 8.23 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag was obtained in 1930 *(Minister of Mines, 1930)*. Gold values have been spotty, but there is no documentation of systematic sampling and the trend of mineralization has not been documented or is unknown; the adit trends 145°. No work has been documented in recent times.

The Pioneer showing, 1.9 km north of the Main zone, consists of a northerly trending, northeast dipping, narrow quartz vein with galena and sphalerite hosted by carbonaceous shale. A 7.6 cm seam returned 21% Pb, 3% Zn and 1423 g/t Ag *(Minister of Mines, 1927*). Anomalous gold values have also been recorded from the vein. No recent work has been documented.

The eastern Hixon Gold claims and the western and southwestern Gold Ridge claims cover prospective stratigraphy of the Barkerville subterrane, which hosts the Cariboo Gold Project of BGM, and includes the Bonanza Ledge, Cariboo Gold Quartz, and Island Mountain past producing mines at Wells, British Columbia. An industrial mineral showing of mica (Hixon Mica) straddles Hixon Creek within the Barkerville subterrane near the eastern margin of the Hixon Gold claims.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The main deposit model for the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property is the orogenic (also known as mesothermal, gold quartz, greenstone, Mother Lode) type. Deposits are of post-Middle Jurassic age in the Cordillera, and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. The following characteristics of the gold-quartz vein deposit model are primarily summarized from Ash and Alldrick (1996). Associated deposit types include gold bearing sulphide mantos, silica veins and placer gold.

This type of deposit typically occurs as gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscutting varied hostrocks and localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate altered ultramafic rocks.

Gold-quartz vein type mineralization commonly occurs in a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Tabular fissure veins occur in more competent host lithologies, with veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Generally lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides and may also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks. Mineralization styles vary from stockworks and breccias in shallow, brittle regimes, through laminated crack-seal veins and sigmoidal vein arrays in brittle-ductile crustal regions, to replacement- and disseminated-type orebodies in deeper, ductile environments *(Groves et al., 2003)*. Major ore controls are secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones, and competent host rocks.

Ore minerals include native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth minerals, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite and gersdorffite (nickel, arsenic sulphide) in a gangue of quartz and carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite, ferroan-magnesite, calcite and siderite), and lesser albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite. Host rocks are varied including mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic and mafic intrusions, fine clastic rocks, chert, and felsic to intermediate intrusions. On the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property quartz-carbonate veins are present and mineralization is hosted by mafic volcanic, with possible ultramafic, and lesser sedimentary rocks. Native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tennantite have been identified on the property.

Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Carbonate alteration consists of talc and iron-magnesite in ultramafic rocks, ankerite and chlorite in mafic volcanic rocks, graphite and pyrite in sediments, and sericite, albite, calcite, siderite and pyrite in felsic to intermediate intrusions. Quartz-carbonate altered rock and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite/mariposite, sericite and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Elemental associations are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, potassium, lithium, bismuth, tungsten, tellerium and boron, ±(copper, lead, zinc and mercury). Geophysics is useful in outlining faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies and areas of carbonate alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 2, 11 to 14, Table 7)

Exploration by Golden Cariboo on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property consisted of 487m$^3$ of excavator trenching and pitting, with geological mapping and sampling, and minor property mapping and sampling and improving 2 km of the south access road in 2019 *(Pautler, 2020)*. A total of 263m$^3$ of trenching was completed in 9 trenches covering a cumulative length of 210m, and 224m$^3$ of pitting (due to thick overburden) was completed in 25 pits. Trench and pit specifications are summarized on the following page. A total of 120 samples were collected from the pits and trenches, 3 of which were

soil samples, and an additional 1 stream sediment and 30 rock samples were collected during property mapping/sampling.

The property scale mapping, sample locations with gold and silver results, and an index showing the detailed areas of trenching are shown in Figure 11, with a detail of the Quesnelle Quartz deposit area in Figure 11a. The detailed trench maps are shown in Figures 12 to 14, with sample locations and significant gold (>0.5 g/t) results. An additional 12 samples were inserted for quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC"), which will be discussed under section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security".

**TABLE 7: 2019 trench and pit specifications**

| TRENCH/ PIT NO. | NAD 83 Zone 10 | | Azimuth (°) | Length (m) | Volume ($m^3$) | No. of Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EASTING | NORTHING | | | | |
| TR19-01 | 531788 | 5921665 | 125 | 42 | 50 | 19 |
| TR19-01a | 531788 | 5921665 | 205 | 4.8 | 10 | 5 |
| TR19-02 | 531841 | 5921621 | 280 | 50 | 65 | 21 |
| TR19-03 | 531737 | 5921607 | 50 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| TR19-04 | 531584 | 5921663 | 120 | 20.7 | 22 | 14 |
| TR19-05 | 531718 | 5921723 | 220 | 20 | 30 | 8 |
| TR19-06 | 531691 | 5921726 | 50 | 20.5 | 30 | 2 |
| TR19-07 | 531694 | 5921729 | 325 | 20 | 30 | 1 |
| TR19-08 | 531546 | 5921713 | 330 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| TR19-09 | 531528 | 5921690 | 115 | 21 | 10 | 9 |
| PIT19-01 | 531285 | 5921207 | 4.9m D | till | 15 | 0 |
| PIT19-02 | 531543 | 5921364 | 4.9m D | soil | 15 | 1S |
| PIT19-03 | 531776 | 5921622 | <1m D | outcrop | 5 | 1 |
| PIT19-04 | 531731 | 5921594 | <1m D | outcrop | 5 | 2 |
| PIT19-05 | 531855 | 5921512 | 4.9m D | grey clay | 10 | 0 |
| PIT19-06 | 531890 | 5921524 | 5.2m D | soil, chips | 10 | 1, 2S |
| PIT19-07 | 531791 | 5921583 | 4m D | till | 8 | 0 |
| PIT19-08 | 531819 | 5921608 | 3.7m D | float train | 8 | 2 |
| PIT19-09 | 531818 | 5921612 | 3.5m D | outcrop | 7 | 1 |
| PIT19-10 | 531726 | 5921535 | 1.8m D | outcrop | 5 | 1 |
| PIT19-11 | 531683 | 5921533 | 3.7m D | clay, till | 7 | 0 |
| PIT19-12 | 531607 | 5921486 | 2.5m D | mud | 6 | 0 |
| PIT19-13 | 531598 | 5921652 | along | road | 6 | 0 |
| PIT19-14 | 531572 | 5921682 | sample line @ 240° | | 15 | 6 |
| PIT19-15 | 531736 | 5921690 | **Clarke** | **adit** | 12 | 5 |
| PIT19-16 | 531696 | 5921663 | along | road | 5.5 | 0 |
| PIT19-17 | 531692 | 5921662 | along | road | 9 | 2 |
| PIT19-18 | 531435 | 5921596 | along | road | 6 | 1 |
| PIT19-19 | 531440 | 5921608 | yellow | clay | 5.5 | 0 |
| PIT19-20 | 531465 | 5921655 | orange | phyllite | 6 | 0 |
| PIT19-21 | 531423 | 5921581 | red | clay | 8 | 0 |
| PIT19-22 | 531426 | 5921572 | yellow | clay | 8 | 0 |
| PIT19-23 | 531392 | 5921554 | grey | clay | 7 | 0 |
| PIT19-24 | 531745 | 5921685 | **Koch** | **shaft** | 15 | 4 |
| PIT19-25 | 531751 | 5921686 | **Koch** | **adit** | 20 | 7 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **487** | **117, 3S** |

D denotes depth; S denotes soil sample

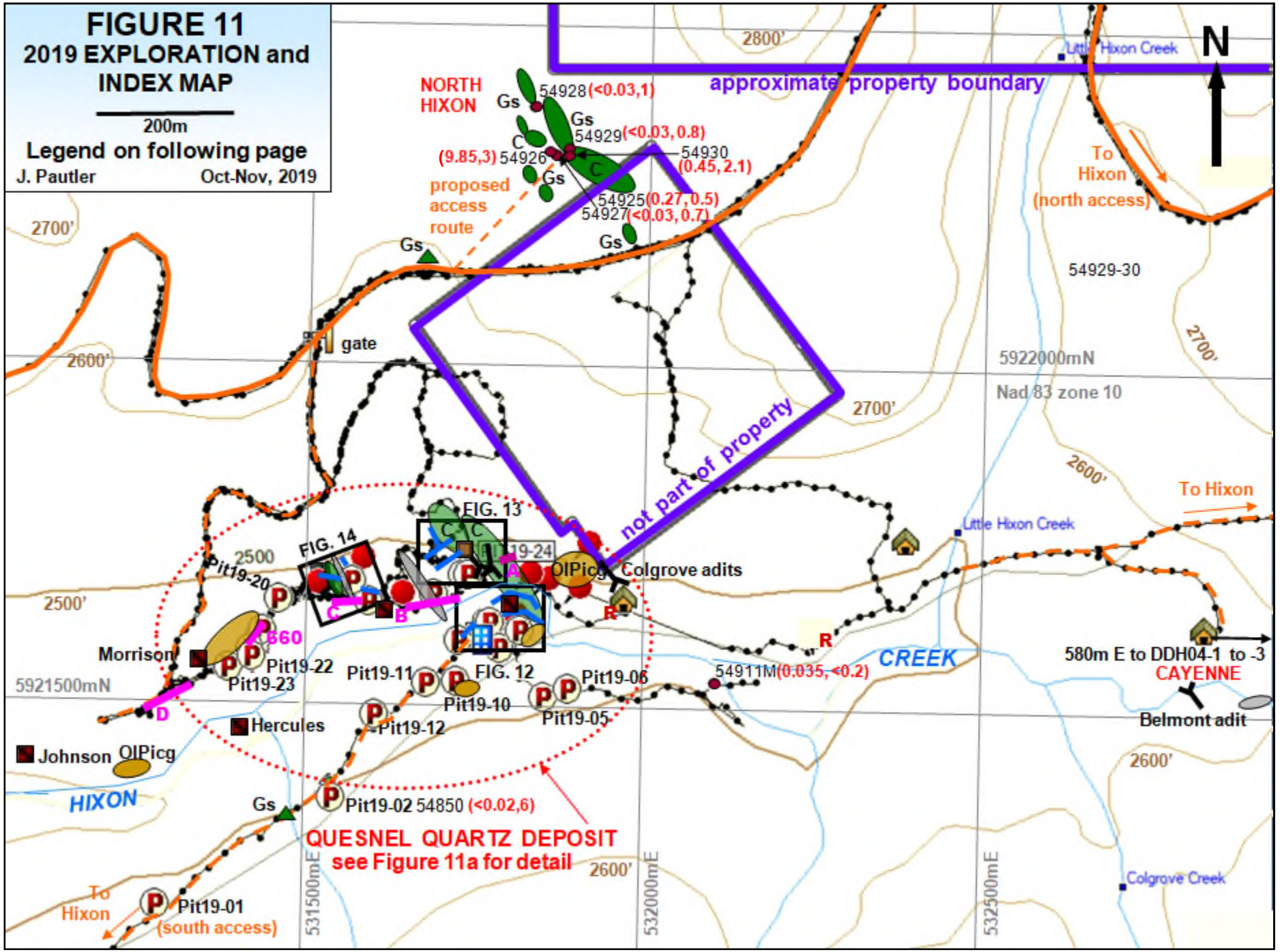


FIGURE 11
2019 EXPLORATION and INDEX MAP
200m
Legend on following page
J. Pautler
Oct-Nov, 2019
N
approximate property boundary
NORTH HIXON
54928(<0.03,1)
54929(<0.03, 0.8)
54930 (0.45, 2.1)
(9.85,3) 54926
54925(0.27, 0.5)
54927(<0.03, 0.7)
proposed access route
To Hixon (north access)
54929-30
gate
5922000mN
Nad 83 zone 10
not part of property
FIG. 13
FIG. 14
FIG. 12
Pit19-24
Pit19-20
Pit19-22
Pit19-23
Pit19-11
Pit19-10
Pit19-12
Pit19-06
Pit19-05
Pit19-02 54850 (<0.02,6)
Pit19-01 (south access)
Colgrove adits
Little Hixon Creek
To Hixon
580m E to DDH04-1 to -3
CAYENNE
Belmont adit
54911M(0.035, <0.2)
CREEK
Morrison
Hercules
Johnson
HIXON
5921500mN
QUESNEL QUARTZ DEPOSIT
see Figure 11a for detail
531500mE
532000mE
532500mE
Colgrove Creek
2800'
2700'
2600'
2500'
2500

## LEGEND for Figure 11

- adit
- shaft
- previous drill holes
- 2019 pit
- 2019 trench
- IP Anomaly
- R rusty soil
- 2019 rock sample
- 2WD road
- 4WD road
- trail, may be overgrown

## LEGEND for Figures 12-14

- geological contact
- quartz vein in place
- quartz stringers, discontinuous veinlets
- quartz vein float
- W water

## LEGEND for Figures 11-14

### GEOLOGY

- OlPicg: Oligocene-Pliocene clastic sediments and conglomerate
- Phy: phyllitic sedimentary rocks
- argillaceous phyllite
- Gs: greenstone on Figure 11 all Gs is carbonate altered on Figures 12-14
- C carbonate altered greenstone on Figure 11
- L: listwanite
- Lst: limestone
- outcrop
- △ float

### RESULTS

54929 = S054929 (5.28, 2.1)
2019 sample no. (g/t Au, g/t Ag)
M denotes moss mat stream sample
S as suffix denotes soil sample

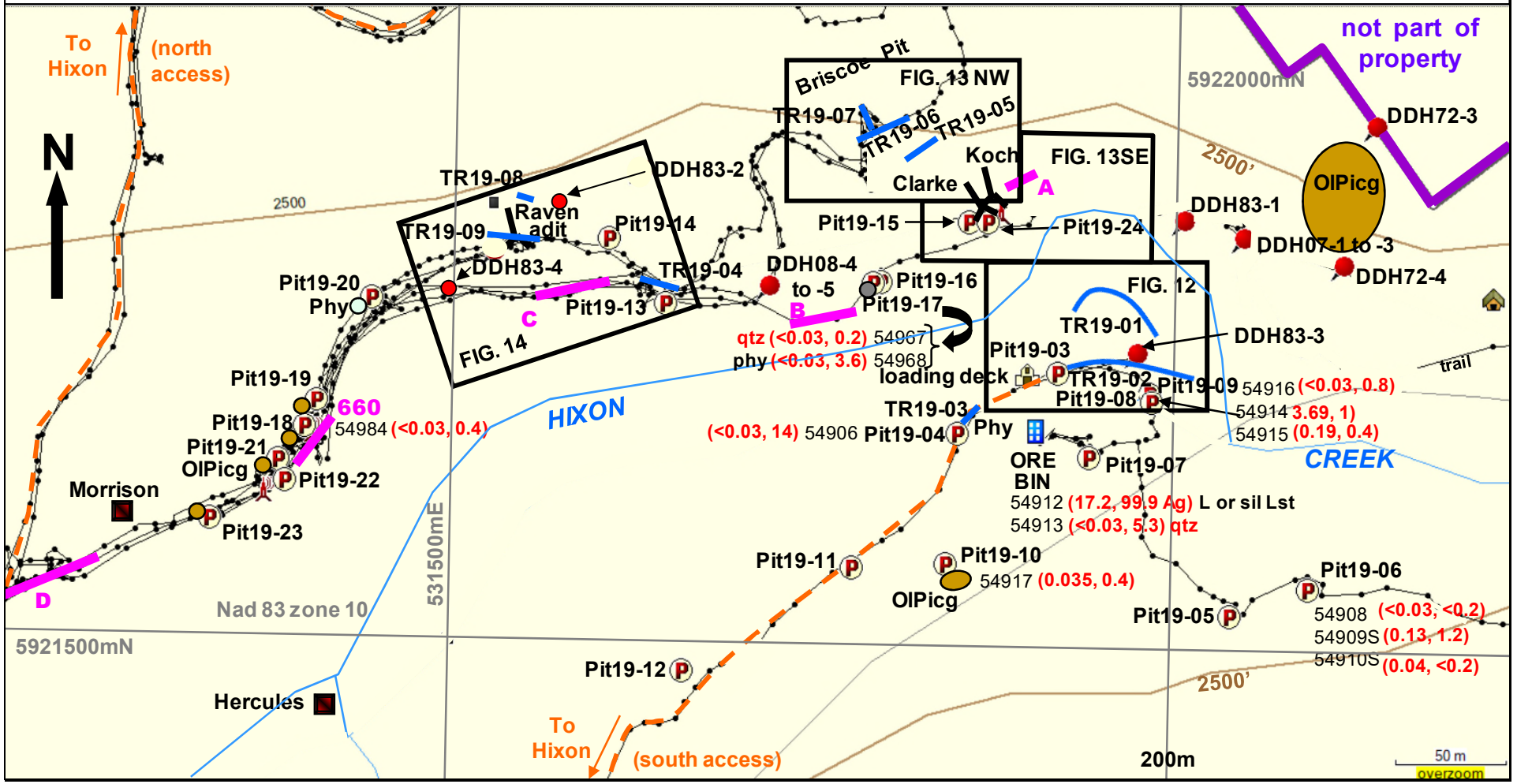
# FIGURE 11a

## QUESNEL QUARTZ DEPOSIT DETAIL and INDEX MAP

50m

Legend on previous page

J. Pautler Oct-Nov, 2019



The trenching/pitting, involving a total of 125.5 excavator hours, was completed by Standard Drilling of Vancouver, British Columbia with a Samsung 350 excavator. The operator, who also aided in sampling, was prospector Gary Polischuk of Lillooet, British Columbia, who has extensive experience (about 45 years) prospecting and as an excavator operator in the Wells-Barkerville and Bralorne gold camps and regional area of Lillooet-Goldbridge. Mapping was completed by the author and sampling was completed by, or under the direction of, the author. A total of 35.5 man days were spent on the property (excluding excavator operator), including mobilization/demobilization within British Columbia. Some of the pits targeted geophysical anomalies, which are shown in Figures 6 and 11a, and their strike extensions.

Part of the North Hixon showing *(Figure 11)* was examined by the author. Only one old trench was encountered, cutting greenstone. Quartz vein boulders were sampled and other quartz float boulders were found within an area of extensive greenstone outcroppings, some of which were carbonate altered, silicified and pyritized. A total of six samples were collected, but only one significant result of 9.85 g/t Au was obtained from intensely silicified float with strongly pyritized clasts and fine dark magnetite (S054926). The zone lies 1.2 km northwest (possibly along trend?) of the Cayenne working.

Initially the 2 km long access road into the southern workings of the Quesnel Gold Quartz deposit (Main shaft area) was improved, due to overgrowth and fallen trees, to maintain four wheel drive access to the south side of Hixon Creek *(Figure 2)*. The Main shaft accessed the principal workings of the Quesnel Gold Quartz (“QGQ”) deposit.

Two pits were excavated along the access road on the way in and another two on the way out *(Figure 11)*. Pit19-1 tested the strike extent of the Johnson shaft, shown on old maps about 300m to the northwest, and Pit 19-2 tested the possible strike extent of the “660” IP anomaly (between the C and D anomalies) located about 225m to the northwest. Neither pit intersected bedrock, despite reaching an almost 5m depth. However, C horizon soil was sampled (S054850) from Pit 2, and small bits of sheared, heavy, dark weathering, magnetic, probable ultramafic rock was encountered in the bottom of Pit 2. The soil sample did return elevated nickel, chromium and magnesium values suggestive of mafic to ultramafic bedrock. Pits 19-11 and -12 targeted two possible southeast projections of the Raven zone in favourable locations (possible shallower overburden and lack of slide material), but did not reach bedrock.

## 9.1 QGQ South (Figure 12)

Two trenches (TR19-01 and -02) were excavated in the Main shaft area *(Figure 12)*, exposing carbonate altered greenstone to the northeast, phyllitic metasedimentary rocks to the southwest, a lens of listwanite at the contact, and possible listwanite fault slivers. TR19-01a constitutes an extension from the start of TR19-01 to locate the greenstone-listwanite/phyllite contact. The listwanite does contain higher Ni (>300 to about 1200 ppm), Mn (>1,000 ppm), Cr (>500 ppm) and Mg (>1%) values than the carbonate altered greenstone (suggestive of a more ultramafic composition), is generally harder, heavier and more siliceous, and locally contains flecks of mariposite.

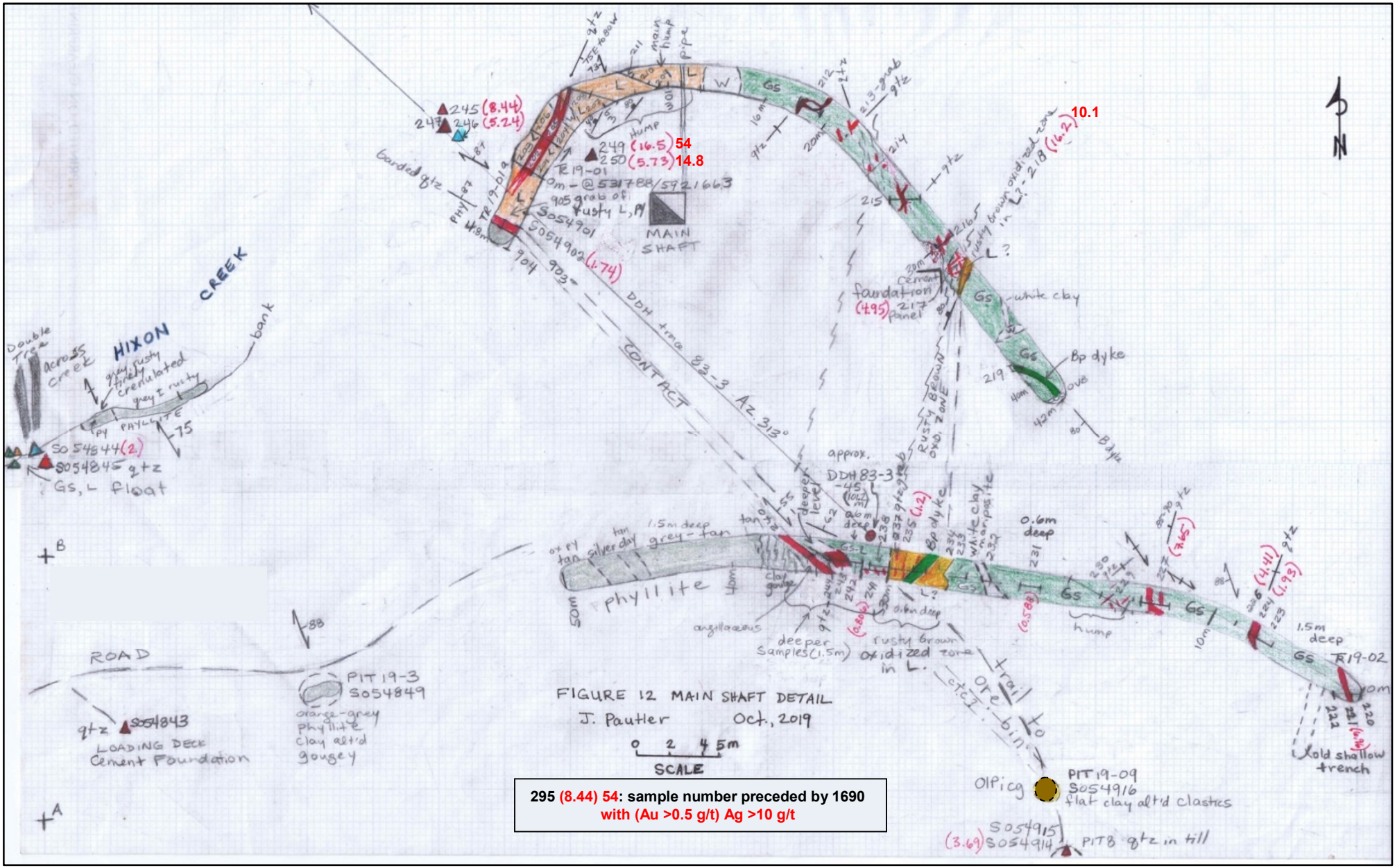



**FIGURE 12: MAIN SHAFT DETAIL**

At the start of TR19-01, large 0.5 by 1m sized quartz boulders were uncovered at a depth of about 0.5-1m. Trends of 045-050°/60°W, 80°W and 75°E were obtained. Deepening of the trench for sampling intersected a vein trending 025°/75°E-80°W, which appears to be a distinct vein. Significant precious metal results were not obtained from the 025° trending vein and adjacent wallrock (samples 1690201-206), but stockpiled boulders from the original vein returned 16.5 and 5.73 g/t Au, accompanied by 54 and 14.8 g/t Ag, respectively (1690249 and 1690250).

A grab from other quartz boulders, with 30% pyrite layers and seams and minor carbonate, further towards Hixon Creek, returned 8.44 g/t Au with 7.1 g/t Ag (1690245), and pyritic, possible silicified limestone at this location returned 5.24 g/t Au with 4.5 g/t Ag (1690246). The source of these boulders appears to be from underground on the Main shaft since similar material was not found in this area except at the ore bin, located about 60m southwest of the Main shaft. A grab of pyritic silicified limestone float from the ore bin yielded 2.00 g/t Au with 4.7 g/t Ag and 2190 ppm As (S054844). The silicified limestone float varies from light grey to mauve in colour and contains 3.4 to 5.5% Ca with low nickel and chromium values.

A few veins in the first 15m of TR19-02 returned significant gold results; a 0.3m vein at 0m returned 6.96 g/t Au (1690221), a 0.5m vein at 7m returned 1.93 g/t Au (1690224), with 4.41 g/t Au over 1m from the silicified carbonate altered greenstone hanging wall (1690226), and a 1.7m wide vein zone at 13m ran 7.65 g/t Au (1690227). A sample of a manganiferous quartz float train in overburden from the wall of Pit 8, which lies 16m southerly (195°) along trend from the 1690227 vein zone, yielded 3.69 g/t Au (S054914). This vein appears to lie proximal to the greenstone/phyllite contact.

A red-brown rusty highly pyritic, possible listwanite zone (moderate nickel-chromium geochemistry) at 28.6 to 30m in TR19-02 *(Photo 1)* contained 1.2 g/t Au, 4.5 g/t Ag over 1.4m (1690235), but a similar 1.3m wide zone to the east, separated by a basalt dyke, did not contain significant gold (1690234). Both samples returned anomalous arsenic (458 and 643 ppm) with high iron (6.3 and 7.5%). A similar zone that trends 020°/80°W along a fracture/fault zone was encountered at 32.1 to 32.5m in TR19-01, returning 16.2 g/t Au, 10.1 g/t Ag with 1980 ppm As and >30% Fe over 0.4m (1690218). A 1 by 1m panel sample of the gougey hanging wall with quartz veins to 3 cm yielded 4.95 g/t Au, 9.4 Ag and 8.3% Fe (1690217). The rusty, pyritic listwanite exposures lie along a 010° trend 18m apart.

TR19-01a intersected a 50 cm banded quartz vein at the listwanite/phyllite contact with rusty bands and 5% pyrite, but did not contain significant results (S054903). The listwanitic hanging wall yielded enhanced gold of 1.74 g/t over 1m (S054902).The contact was found to follow the foliation at 300/87°E. Overall the contact trends about 315-320° in this area.

Pits19-03 and -04 and TR19-03 *(Figure 11a)* were excavated along the main access road to explore for the strike extensions of veins encountered in TR19-01. Pit19-03 was excavated to trace the vein encountered at the start of TR19-01 but only intersected

gougey, clay altered orange-grey phyllite. A sample over 1.4m did not contain significant results. Foliation here trends 340°/88°E. TR19-03 was excavated to trace the vein float encountered at a shallower depth in TR19-01, which trended 045-050°. The trench intersected phyllite with fractures, gouge zones and a 3 cm quartz lens (S054846-48), but no significant values. Foliation and fault zones trend 340°/90°, and cherty cross fractures 050°/90°. Pit19-04 intersected a 12 cm vein along the foliation (335°/77°W) hosted by rusty orange-maroon-tan phyllite with no significant gold values (S054906-7), but 14 g/t Ag in S054906.

Pits19-05 and -06 were excavated along an old road that extends to the east for about 350m, about 70m south of Hixon Creek, targeting the greenstone/phyllite contact *(Figure 11)*. No bedrock was intersected but Pit19-06 uncovered orange-brown sericitic and red oxidized clayey soils (S054909-910). The former contained rusty looking chips with pyrite and minor quartz to 0.7 cm and returned elevated nickel, chromium, lead, zinc, and arsenic values with 134 ppb Au and 1.2 ppm Ag, suggestive of a mafic to listwanite source with elevated precious metals. Decomposed quartz-biotite-weak sericite-pyrite lenses were sampled that resembled the Naver granodiorite in the uplands to the east, but no significant results were obtained (S054908).

Pits19-07 to -09 were excavated along the road to the ore bin. Pit19-07 targeted the projected southern strike extension of the 010° trending rusty, pyritic listwanitic zone intersected in TR19-01 and -02, but did not reach bedrock. Pits19-08 and -09 targeted the greenstone/phyllite contact. Pit 8 did not reach bedrock, but a quartz float train was evident within the till that is described in the discussion of quartz veins, above (S054914). Pit 9 intersected relatively flat, orange and purple-mauve layered, strongly clay altered and decomposed fine clastic sedimentary rocks with wisps of Mn, which appear to be part of the younger Oligocene to Pliocene cover rocks. The same sedimentary rocks were intersected near the plotted location of the Robb shaft in Pit19-10, 120m southwest of Pit 9. The sedimentary rocks were quite flat with one hard, thin red-brown layer about 2m down trending 330°/35°W, which returned 28.7% Fe (S054917).

The phyllite and veins hosted by the phyllite do not contain significant gold or silver values. Banded quartz veins occur at the contact between the phyllite and greenstone or listwanite (1690240, 1690243, S054903), but do not contain significant gold.

## 9.2 QGQ North (Figures 13 to 14)

The Clarke adit and Koch adit and shaft constituted the principal workings of the Quesnel Gold Quartz deposit on the north side of Hixon Creek *(Figure 13)*. Pits were excavated here to locate the workings and to intersect the phyllite/greenstone contact and possible quartz veins. Pit19-15 intersected the Clarke adit, as identified by the presence of timbers, exposing the phyllite/greenstone contact with the phyllite on the west and greenstone on the east side. A 0.37m quartz vein trending 222°/85°NW is present at the contact, yielding 6.0 g/t Au and 10 g/t Ag over the 0.37m (S054963), but

narrows through the phyllite. The hanging wall and footwall returned gold values of 0.24 g/t over 0.4m and 0.44 g/t Au over 1m, respectively (S054962, 64). A sample across the contact yielded 0.57 g/t Au over 0.9m (S054966). Foliation trended 347°/40°E, progressively becoming steeper to the east to 347°/60°E.

Clay altered phyllite within a fault zone with quartz boulders was evident in Pit19-24 at the Koch shaft. Graphitic material was evident on the west side coating quartz (S054899). No significant results were obtained from grab samples of quartz boulders or the clay gouge wallrock (S054896-899).

Pit19-25 on the Koch adit intersected a 1.75m wide quartz vein hosted by the more competent greenstone, trending 225°/75°NW *(Photo 2)*. The vein may represent the extension of, or a sub-parallel vein to, the vein intersected in the Clarke adit. Due to poor ground conditions only 0.6m of the footwall side of the vein could be sampled, which returned 17.5 g/t Au and 61.5 g/t Ag over the 0.6m (S054893). The hanging wall did not return significant results over 0.35m (S054894), but the footwall yielded 1.94 g/t Au over 0.5m (S054892). A grab of highly pyritic vein material from quartz vein boulders within the pit returned 45.9 g/t Au with >100 g/t Ag (S054891). A grab sample of a possible second vein, 30-40 cm wide and trending about 020°, in the floor of the pit at about a 5.5m depth returned 0.34 g/t Au with 17.9 g/t Ag (S054890) and a grab of clay gouge with quartz fragments at this depth yielded 0.82 g/t Au (S054889).

A lens of listwanite (possibly 5m wide) appears to follow foliation about 6m east of the Koch adit and may be continuous with the listwanite encountered to the southeast in TR19-01.

TR19-05 targeted the northwest strike extension of the phyllite/greenstone contact from the Clarke adit and a 1.2m wide, visible gold bearing quartz vein, which was reportedly intersected within a raise from the Clarke adit *(Figure 13NW)*. No significant veins were encountered at the raise, but a lensoid quartz vein up to 1.8m wide was exposed at the phyllite/greenstone contact, pinching out in the phyllite and possibly open to the northeast through the greenstone (S054975). The exact orientation is uncertain but appears to trend 205-210°, possibly dipping steeply to the northwest. A 7-30 cm wide quartz vein, trending 200°/steep NW was traced along the trench for 4.4m, pinching out proximal to the phyllite contact (S054972). No significant results were obtained from quartz veins, wallrock or the contact zone exposed by TR19-05.

TR19-06 and -07 targeted the northwest strike extension of the phyllite/greenstone contact, northwest from its intersection in TR19-05 and both were successful in intersecting narrow zones of banded, ribboned veins along it (S054973 in TR19-06 and S054979 in TR19-07). No significant results were obtained but the contact was found to trend parallel to foliation at 335°/NE.


Photo 1: TR19-02, view looking westerly *(J. Pautler, October 21, 2019)*

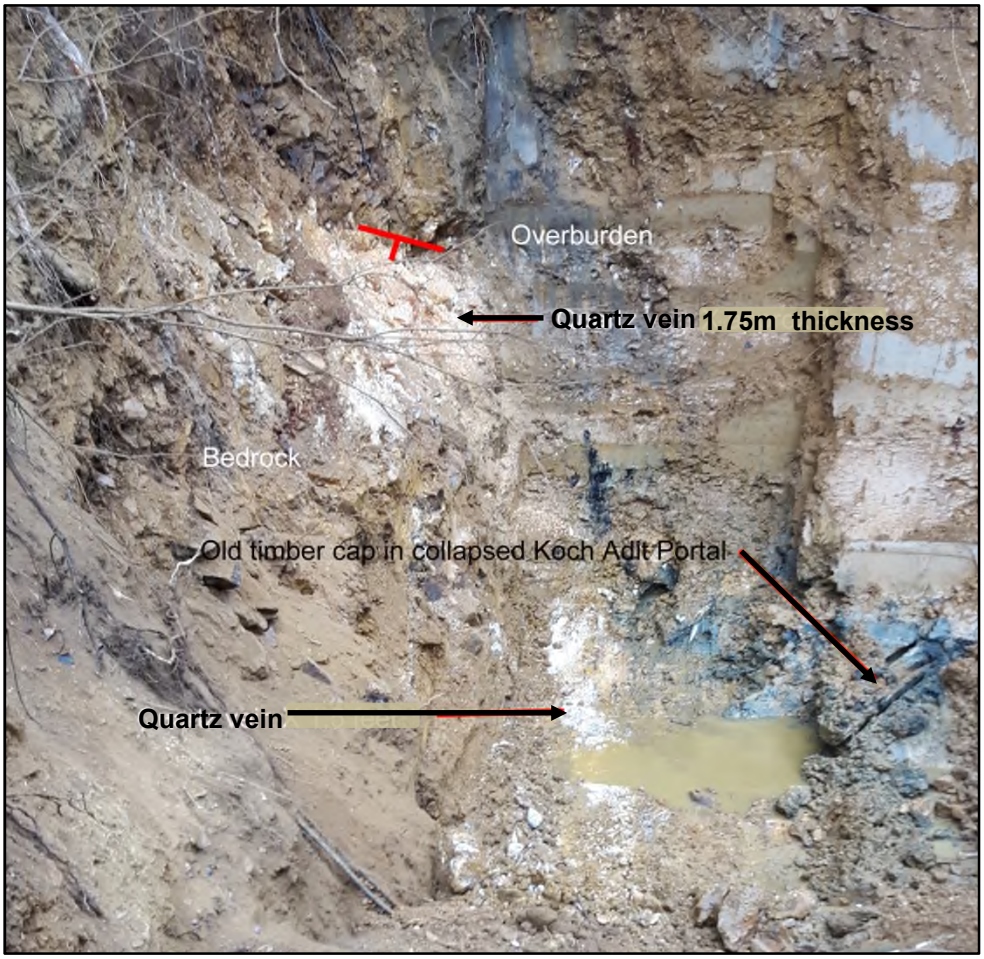



Photo 2: Koch Adit exposed by Pit 25, view looking northerly
*(Gary Polischuk, November 3, 2019)*

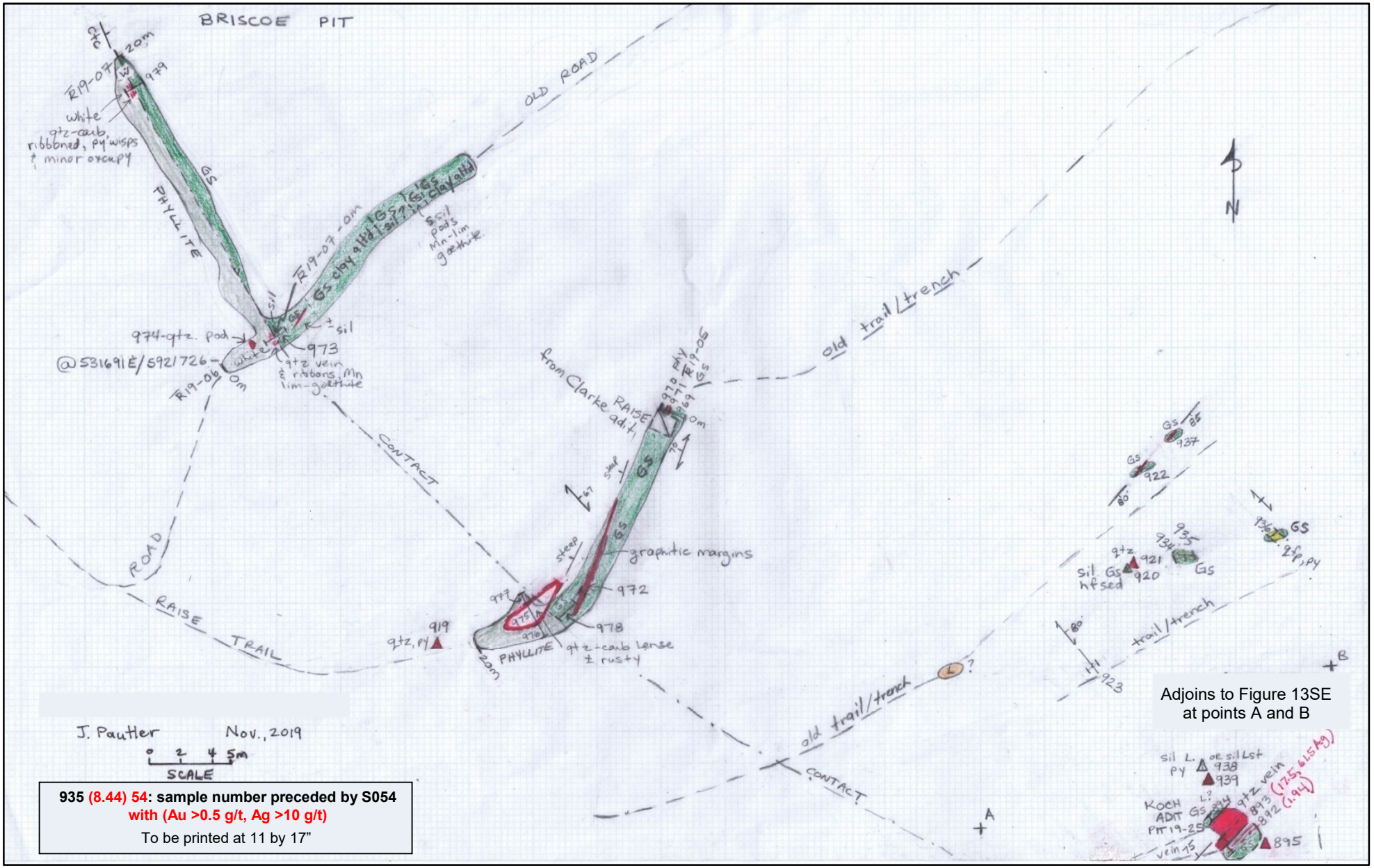



**FIGURE 13 NW: CLARKE-KOCH DETAIL NORTHWEST**

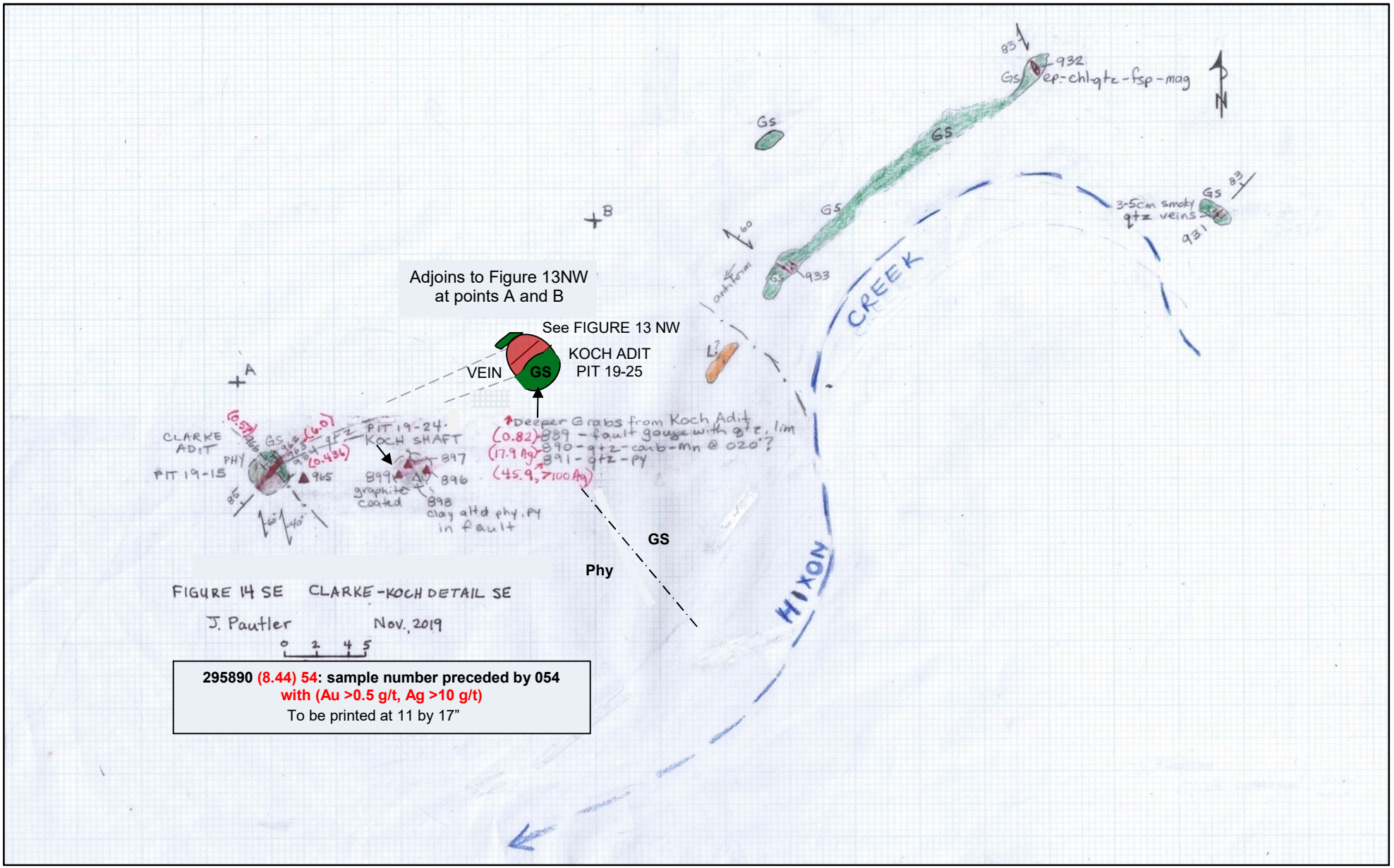



**FIGURE 13 SE: CLARKE-KOCH DETAIL SOUTHEAST**

The Raven adit and surroundings, extending 200m to the east of the adit, were explored by TR19-04, -08 and -09, and Pits 19-13, -14, -16 and -17 but no significant results were obtained *(Figures 14 and 11)*. TR19-09 was excavated across the highly decomposed Raven adit area *(Figure 14)* exposing a second sub-parallel phyllite/greenstone contact, with the phyllite on the west and greenstone on the east side, about 200m west of the phyllite/greenstone contact through the Clarke adit and Main shaft. A foliation parallel banded quartz vein occurs at the contact and other minor quartz veins, ferricrete, fault zones and brecciation are evident. Folding is evident at the Raven adit and in the west end of TR19-09.

Two old drill holes in this area (DDH83-2 lies to the southwest and DDH83-4 lies to the northeast) reportedly intersected argillaceous phyllite. A band of black, graphitic argillaceous phyllite (and ferricrete) was encountered in Pit19-14, about 25m east of TR19-09. Pits 19-16 and -17 intersected black, argillaceous phyllite with dolomite bands and porphyroblasts at the strongest part of IP Anomaly B, which would account for the anomaly, a further 130m east of Pit19-14. TR19-08, about 25m north of TR19-09 intersected narrow crushed and brecciated quartz-iron oxide zones hosted by the phyllite.

TR19-04, 40m southeast of TR19-09 intersected phyllite with variable silicification, iron oxides, minor quartz stringers, folding and kink banding. Folds plunged 50° at 268°.

Pit19-21 intersected the Oligocene to Pliocene conglomerate (**OlPicg**), consisting of a red to lesser yellowish clay rich chaotic, completely unsorted, conglomerate made up of clasts of varying proportions of phyllite. It probably represents a regolith at the base of the unit. Pit19-19, to the east of Pit19-21, intersected yellow clay and Pits 19-22 and -23, to the west, consist of yellow and grey clay respectively, all thought to represent mud rich layers above the conglomerate (upper part of **OlPicg**). An outcrop of the mudstones is exposed along the north bank of Hixon Creek about 200m southwest of Pit19-23. They are unfoliated, range in colour from white to grey to orange-yellow and bedding trends 260°/40-50N. Pit19-20, 80m westerly of the Raven adit and 50m northeasterly from Pit19-19, intersected orange weathering phyllite, part of the older Nicola Group sedimentary unit, which is exposed at the Raven adit.

Pit19-18, between Pits 19-19 and -21 intersected quartz vein blocks originally thought to occur within a fault zone, but is probably part of the regolith (**OlPicg**) which includes eroded blocks of quartz here. A sample of the quartz did not contain anomalous results. The 660 and D IP anomalies are probably related to this clay rich unit.

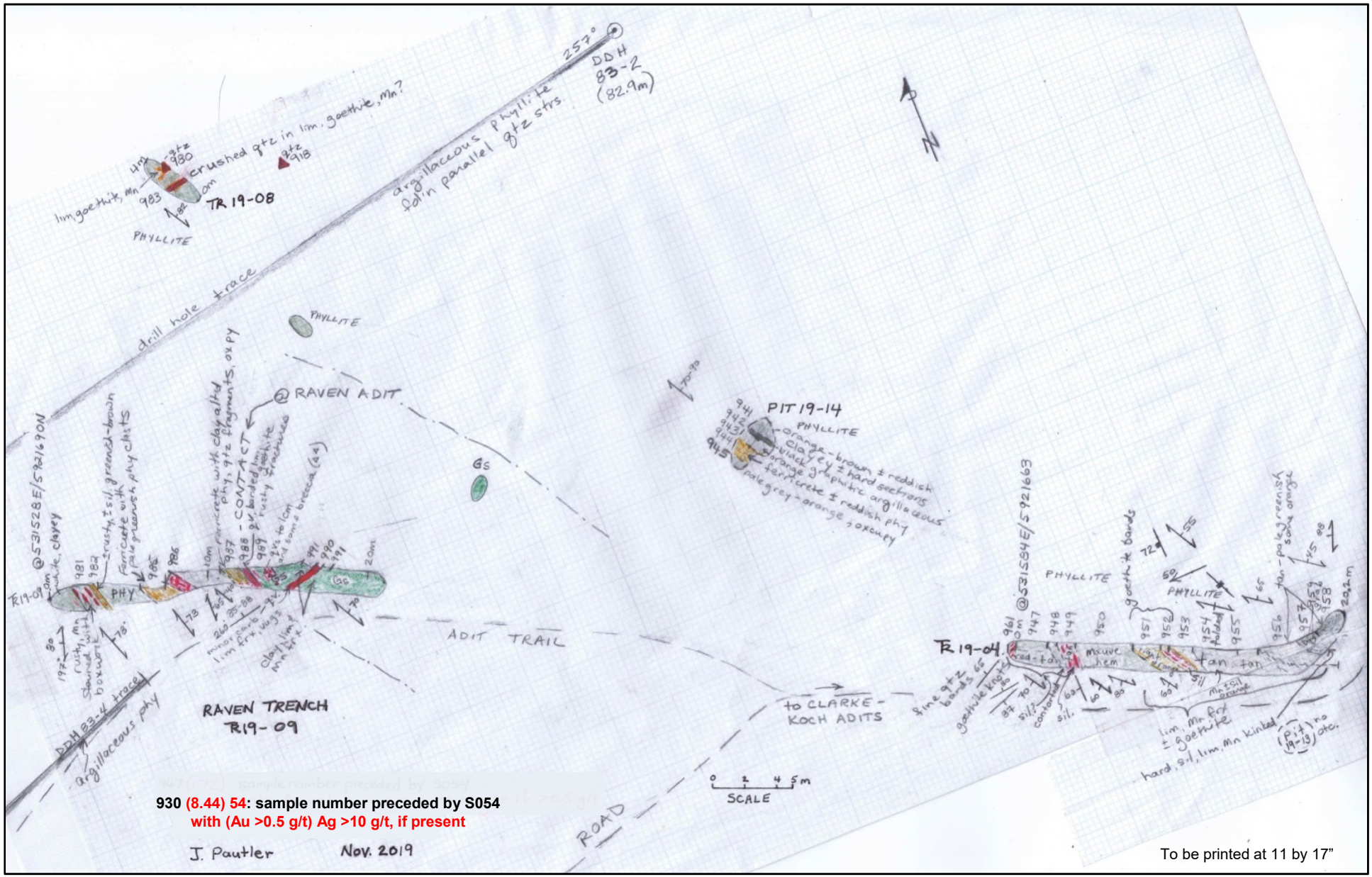



**FIGURE 14: RAVEN DETAIL**

## 10.0 DRILLING (Figures 15 to 19, Tables 8 to 10)

No drilling has been conducted by Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property, but a total of 2863m of diamond drilling in 22 holes was previously completed between 1972 and 2008 in seven programs. The drilling includes 2590m in 19 holes on the Quesnel Quartz deposit, shown in Figure 11, and 273.4m in 3 holes east of the Cayenne showing. In the drill tables "Elev." denotes elevation and "Az." azimuth. The drill programs are summarized in Table 8 below.

**Table 8: Summary of drill programs on Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property**

| Year | Location | Company | Holes | Size | Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | NE of Main | Bethlehem | 2 | | 140.2 |
| 1983 | Main, Raven | Golden Rule | 4 | BQ,NQ | 353.6 |
| 1987 | Main, Raven | Noranda | 3 | | 276.5 |
| 1988 | Main, Raven | Noranda | 5 | | 640 |
| 2004 | E of Cayenne | Cayenne Gold | 3 | NQ | 273.4 |
| 2007 | Main Shaft | Cayenne Gold | 3 | NQ | 596.4 |
| 2008 | Main Shaft | Cayenne Gold | 2 | BQ | 583 |
| | | | **22** | | **2863.1** |

The following account of the drill programs is summarized from Fox (1980 and 1981) for Bethlehem's 1972 program, Allan (1984) for the 1983 Golden Rule program, Adamson (1988) and Simmons (2008b) for Noranda's 1987 and 1988 programs and Javorsky and Briden (2006) and Simmons (2008a and c) for Cayenne Gold's 2004, 2007 and 2008 drill programs. All holes were road accessible.

In 1972 Bethlehem targeted a 0.5 km by >3 km northwest trending arsenic-silver soil anomaly, the northern 60% of which lies on the current Property area, with a 449m diamond drill program in 4 holes. Only 140.2m in 2 holes were drilled on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property which may correspond to two old drill sites located northeast of the Main shaft based on Fox (1981 - Map 1A). However, the locations are plotted northeast of the Cayenne workings on a regional grid location map in Fox (1980 - Figure 4). The Bethlehem drill report was not filed for assessment and could not be located by the author. Specifications are given in Fox (1980 - p 21).

The 1983 drill program by Golden Rule was completed by Drilcor Ltd. of Delta, British Columbia and targeted the Raven adit with 2 holes (83-2 and -4) and the Main shaft area with 2 holes (83-1 and -3). The first hole utilized BQ wireline tools, but NQ was used on the rest of the holes. Recovery averaged only about 60% but was about 40% in DDH 83-2 and 52% in DDH 83-4 on the Raven zone, with 80% recovery in DDH 83-1 and 85% in DDH 83-3, except through weathered zones. DDH 83-4 was lost before target depth. The entire core was sampled (242 samples) and 174 sludge samples were also collected at 1.5m intervals throughout the holes except for below 81.4m in DDH 83-1 due to loss of circulation and above 21.9m in DDH 83-4. Sludge samples consist of drill cuttings to aid in the evaluation of zones with poor core recovery. They do not provide qualitative results. Poor recovery can result in lower grades due to the loss of the soft sulphide portions, which tend to carry the grade.

The Noranda drill report *(Baerg, 1981)* was not filed for assessment and could not be located by the author. The only details found by the author are from Adamson (1988) and in the NI 43-101 report by Simmons (2008b) filed on SEDAR (website at sedar.com). Drill specifications and footage of significant results were not given. One section was enclosed *(Adamson, 1988 - Figure 5)* providing details of holes HQ 88-4 and -5. Drill recoveries are assumed to have been good in the Main shaft area, but only 15% recovery was reported from HQ 87-3 in the Raven area.

The 2004, 2007 and 2008 drill programs by Cayenne Gold were conducted by Adam Diamond Drilling Limited of Princeton British Columbia. The 2004 holes were all drilled from the same site located 1.5 km east of the Main shaft area about 500m east of the Cayenne workings. All three 2007 holes were also drilled from a common site, located 72m northeast of the Main shaft to test the validity of earlier drilling and to probe for additional gold mineralization. The hole depth of 198.8m was limited by the drill capability, but the drill type used was not reported. The 2008 holes were also drilled from a common site located between the Main shaft and the Raven adit to test for mineralization near the schist/greenstone contact along a VLF-EM conductor axis identified in 1983 *(Allan, 1984)*. The holes were collared in the schist and drilled towards the greenstone.

Drill recoveries were good in 2004, averaging approximately 80% despite the friable nature of the rock, were reported to be good in 2007, even in the highly altered/weathered upper portions of the holes, and recoveries were not reported in 2008. Ten samples of core and/or sludge were collected in 2004 with 258 samples in 2007 and 82 in 2008, amounting to about 75% of the core in the 2007 and 2008 programs.

Drill hole specifications are outlined in Table 9, on the following page. UTM co-ordinates were noted for the 2007 and 2008 programs, but the location for the 2004 holes was taken from a map in Javorsky and Briden (2006). The locations of the 1987 and 1988 Noranda drill holes were taken from Adamson (1988 – Figure 4), which also documented the azimuths (except for the Raven holes which were approximated based on the footages drilled in 1987 and 1988). A section was provided for holes HQ 88-4 and -5 with specifications *(Adamson, 1988) (Figure 16)*. The depths for the remaining holes were calculated from the drawn drill traces and dips in the contained Figure 4. The 1983 drill locations were taken from Allan (1984 – Figure 4). The 1972 drill locations were taken from the position of two old drill sites in Fox (1981 - Map 1A) *(Figure 15)*.

**TABLE 9: Drill hole specifications**

| DDH No. | Location | UTM Nad 83, Zone 10 | | Elev. (m) | Az. (°) | Dip (°) | Depth (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Easting | Northing | | | | |
| HX-72-3*^ | NE of Main | 531932 | 5921740 | - | 176 | -60 | 91.44 |
| HX-72-4*^ | NE of Main | 531919 | 5921677 | - | 356 | -60 | 48.77 |
| 83-1* | Main | 531846 | 5921695 | - | 228 | -45 | 131.7 |
| 83-2* | Raven | 531572 | 5921700 | - | 257 | -45 | 82.9 |
| 83-3* | Main | 531823 | 5921633 | - | 313 | -45 | 101.2 |
| 83-4* | Raven | 531503 | 5921657 | - | 032 | -45 | 37.8 |
| HQ 87-1*v | Main | 531849 | 5921677 | - | 240 | -45 | 119.3 |
| HQ 87-2*v | Main | 531861 | 5921655 | - | 238 | -45 | 92.2 |
| HQ 87-3*v | Raven | 531527 | 5921708 | - | 150 | -55? | 65 |
| HQ 88-4*v | Main | 531861 | 5921655 | - | 240 | -45 | 118.87 |
| HQ 88-5*v | Main | 531861 | 5921655 | - | 240 | -65 | 228.0 |
| HQ 88-6*v | Main | 531835 | 5921640 | - | 240 | -45 | 89.13 |
| HQ 88-7*v | Raven | 531662 | 5921680 | - | 240 | -45? | 63 |
| HQ 88-8*v | Main | 531753 | 5921765 | - | 240 | -55 | 141 |
| 04-1* | E of Cayenne | 533410 | 5921640 | 795 | 270 | -45 | 121.92 |
| 04-2* | E of Cayenne | 533410 | 5921640 | 795 | 090 | -45 | 88.39 |
| 04-3* | E of Cayenne | 533410 | 5921640 | 795 | - | -90 | 63.09 |
| 07-1 | Main | 531860 | 5921682 | 733 | 240 | -55 | 198.8 |
| 07-2 | Main | 531860 | 5921682 | 733 | 240 | -85 | 198.8 |
| 07-3 | Main | 531860 | 5921682 | 733 | 280 | -50 | 198.8 |
| 08-4 | Main | 531645 | 5921660 | 752 | 040 | -50 | 282 |
| 08-5 | Main | 531645 | 5921660 | 752 | 040 | -70 | 301 |

^ location as per old drill sites in Fox (1981); * location is approximate
v location as per Adamson (1988)

Both drill holes in Bethlehem's 1972 program were drilled east of the main vein structures and reportedly intersected oxidized and faulted (or sheared) Oligocene to Pliocene conglomerate with no significant gold or silver values *(Fox, 1980)*.

DDH 83-1 and 83-3 partially targeted the schist/greenstone contact near the Main shaft, with marginally encouraging results. Exceptionally poor core recovery hampered the evaluation of the potential of this zone, and particularly low recoveries were encountered within mineralized intervals. DDH 83-3 was the only hole drilled perpendicular to the northeast trending veins. DDH 83-2 and 83-4 targeted a possible extension of the Raven adit quartz vein and significant trench results to the north. DDH 83-2 intersected a continuous section of black graphitic argillaceous phyllite. It was subsequently assumed that the hole had been drilled down-dip but DDH 83-4 also intersected the graphitic argillaceous phyllite and had to be abandoned (due to stuck rods) at 37.8m. No anomalous assays were obtained from the Raven zone.

Noranda drilled two more holes on the Raven zone in 1987 and 1988, encountering poor recovery and no significant results despite the fact that DDH 88-7 targeted an 8.2 g/t Au over 6m trench intercept and DDH 87-3 intersected altered greenstone. Drilling on the Main zone was more promising with two separate zones identified, separated by 25m. The Main zone proper, as exposed in the Main shaft and intersected in DDH 87-1,

87-2, 88-4, 88-5 and 88-6, as well as previously in DDH 83-1 and -3, was found to consist of two vein systems; one strikes northwest and dips 70° degrees to the northeast, essentially paralleling the volcanic-sedimentary contact in a stratiform fashion, and the other strikes northeast and usually dips steeply southeast.

The East zone lies 25m northeast of the Main zone and consists of a northwesterly trending quartz vein zone apparently dipping northeast and stratiformly hosted by greenstone. It was traced over a length of 90m in six drill holes (DDH 83-1, 87-1, 87-2, 88-4, 88-5, 88-6) and remains open to the northwest. Values appear to weaken to the southeast. The zone has generally been intersected in weathered rocks where the core recovery is poorer.

All three drill holes in the 2004 program in the Cayenne area intersected a chaotic Oligocene to Pliocene conglomerate for their entire length. The conglomerate is completely unsorted, clastic, angular and made up of clasts of varying proportions of schist and greenstone indicating a local origin. The matrix is composed of small fragments and a high proportion of clay and probably represents a mud flow which has been deposited on an irregular weathered surface. The three 2007 drill holes were essentially drilled in greenstone with only the bottom of DDH 07-3 intersecting metasedimentary rocks (schist). The top vertical 30m of core in the 2007 holes was generally intensely altered and/or weathered such that the original rock type could not be determined.

The schist/greenstone contact was intersected in the 2008 drill holes with a dip to the southwest and is consistent with the dip of the contact found in the lower underground levels of the Main shaft *(Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, 1930's)*.

The 2007 drill holes encountered multiple zones of gold and silver mineralization and ended in sulphide mineralization (*Simmons, 2008a)*. Results are shown in Table 10, below and shown in Figures 18 and 19. The 2008 drill holes reportedly encountered multiple zones of mineralization in both the schist and greenstone, but results were low with maximum values of 0.046 g/t Au over 15.5m in DDH 08-4 and 1.41 g/t Au over 0.5m in DDH 08-5. These holes would have been drilled in the wrong direction to intersect the northeast dipping Main zone.

Significant drill results are summarized in Table 10 on the following page. Footages of significant results were not given for the 1987 to 1988 Noranda drill holes, except for those in HQ 88-4 and -5, which were measured off the section *(Adamson, 1988 - Figure 5)* shown in Figure 16. True widths of the zones cannot be calculated at this stage due to the uncertainty of the actual orientations and/or correlations of the mineralized zones. A drill plan is shown in Figure 15 with sections in Figures 16 to 19.

**TABLE 10: Significant drill results**

| DDH No. | Zone | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **83-1** | East | 22.0 | 23.5 | **1.5** | **7.3** | **sludge** |
| and | Main | 81.4 | 82.9 | 1.5 | 2.24 | 4.3 |
| and* | Main | 87.5 | 90.5 | 3.0 | 1.88 | 6.8 |
| and | Main | 96.6 | 97.5 | 1.5 | 2.20 | 4.0 |
| and | Main | 104.2 | 105.7 | 1.5 | 3.60 | 4.9 |
| and | Main | **108.8** | **110.3** | **1.5** | **5.72** | **20.6** |
| and | Main | 119.3 | 121.0 | 1.7 | 1.88 | 1.5 |
| **83-3*** | Main | 20.4 | 25.0 | 4.6 | 1.28 | 3.7 |
| and* | Main | **40.2** | **46.3** | **6.1** | **1.28** | **13.3** |
| incl.* | Main | 40.2 | 43.5 | 3.3 | 1.93 | 21.9 |
| and | Main | 64.6 | 65.8 | 1.2 | 1.94 | 6.3 |
| **HQ 87-1** | East | | | 3.0 | 1.0 | |
| and | Main | | | **1.5** | **5.1** | |
| and | Main | | | 1.5 | 1.0 | |
| **HQ 87-2*** | East | | | 4.0 | 0.48 | |
| and | Main | | | 1.0 | 2.6 | |
| **HQ 88-4** | East | 52 | 53 | 1.0 | 1.61 | |
| and* | East | 62 | 64.8 | **2.8** | **3.30** | |
| **HQ 88-5*** | East | 52.5 | 55.5 | **2.75** | **5.16** | |
| and* | East | 63 | 65 | 2.0 **ŧ** | 2.18 | |
| and* | Main | 157 | 160 | **3.0** | **4.85** | |
| and | Main | 170 | 171.4 | 1.4 | 2.50 | |
| and | Main | 185 | 186.4 | 1.4 | 2.20 | |
| and | Main | 202.8 | 204.7 | 1.9 | 1.65 | |
| and* | Main | 207 | 210 | 3.0 | 1.05 | |
| **HQ 88-6*** | East | | | 3.5 | 0.55 | |
| and* | Main | | | 3.0 | 1.1 | |
| **07-1*** | ? | 128.6 | 133.2 | 4.6 | 0.78 | <2 |
| and* | Main | 151.8 | 159.1 | 7.3 | 0.62 | 2.3 |
| and | Main | **179.3** | **182.3** | **3.0** | **6.75** | **54.5** |
| and | Main | 198.0 | 198.8 EOH | 0.8 | 2.13 | <2 |
| **07-2** | East? | 182.8 | 183.7 | 0.9 | 1.80 | 0.4 |
| **07-3** | East? | **60.1** | **61.6** | **1.5** | **11.8** | **12.9** |
| and* | East? | 66.9 | 69.2 | 2.3 | 2.23 | 3.9 |
| and* | Main | 190.4 | 198.8 EOH | 8.4 | 0.51 | 1.5 |

* denotes weighted average; ŧ 2.0m on section, 2.8m in text *(Adamson, 1988)*
true widths cannot be determined since orientations of the mineralized zones are not definitively known

Drill sampling methods are discussed under Section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security”, below.

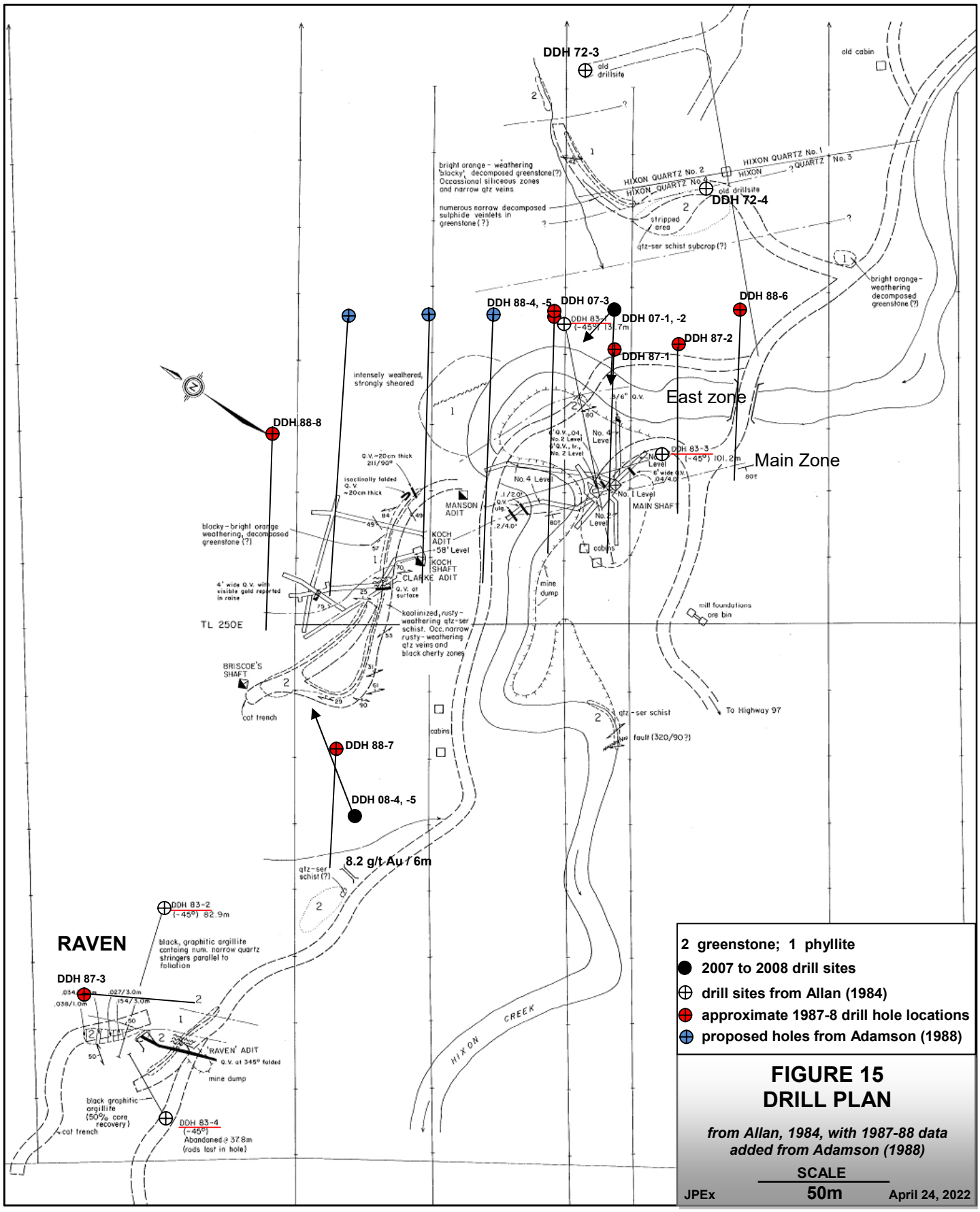
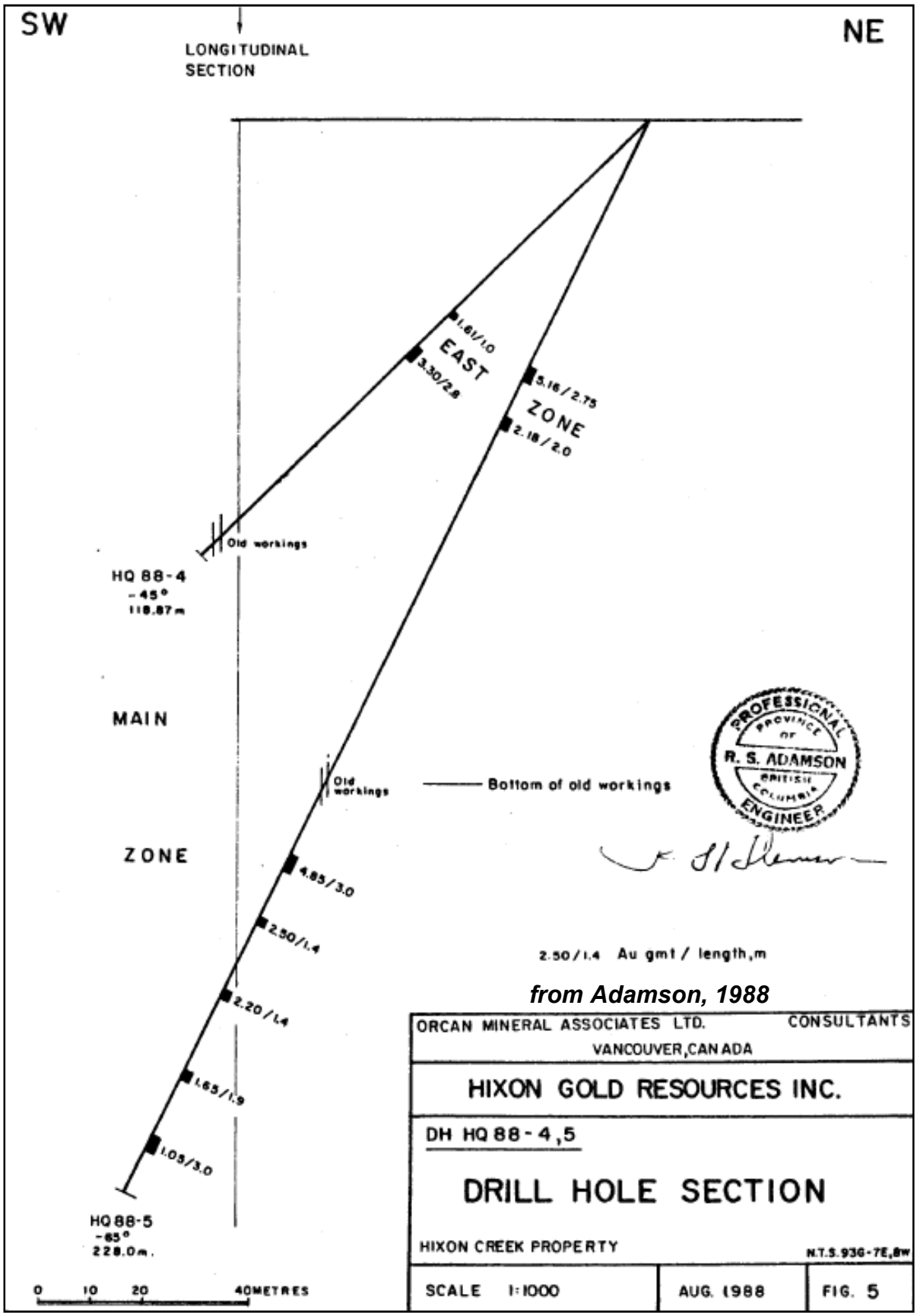



**FIGURE 15**
**DRILL PLAN**

*from Allan, 1984, with 1987-88 data added from Adamson (1988)*

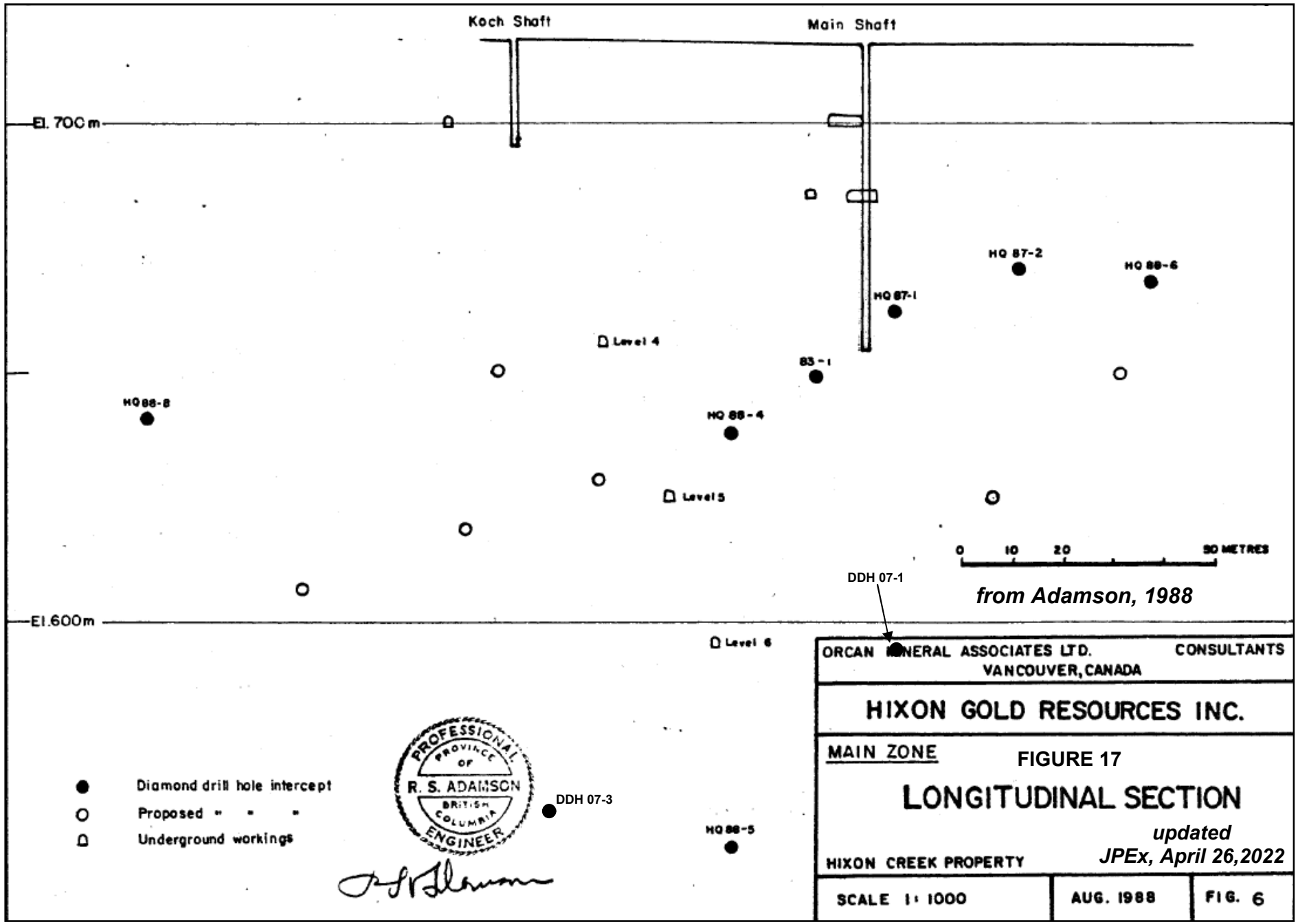
SCALE

JPEx — 50m — April 24, 2022




*from Adamson, 1988*

**Figure 16: Drill Hole Section HQ 88-4 and -5**


Koch Shaft
Main Shaft
El. 700 m
HQ 87-2
HQ 88-6
HQ 87-1
Level 4
83-1
HQ 88-8
HQ 88-4
Level 5
0 10 20 30 METRES
DDH 07-1
from Adamson, 1988
El. 600 m
Level 6
ORCAN MINERAL ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA
HIXON GOLD RESOURCES INC.
MAIN ZONE
FIGURE 17
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
updated
JPEx, April 26,2022
HIXON CREEK PROPERTY
SCALE 1: 1000
AUG. 1988
FIG. 6
Diamond drill hole intercept
Proposed " " "
Underground workings
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. S. ADAMSON
DDH 07-3
HQ 88-5

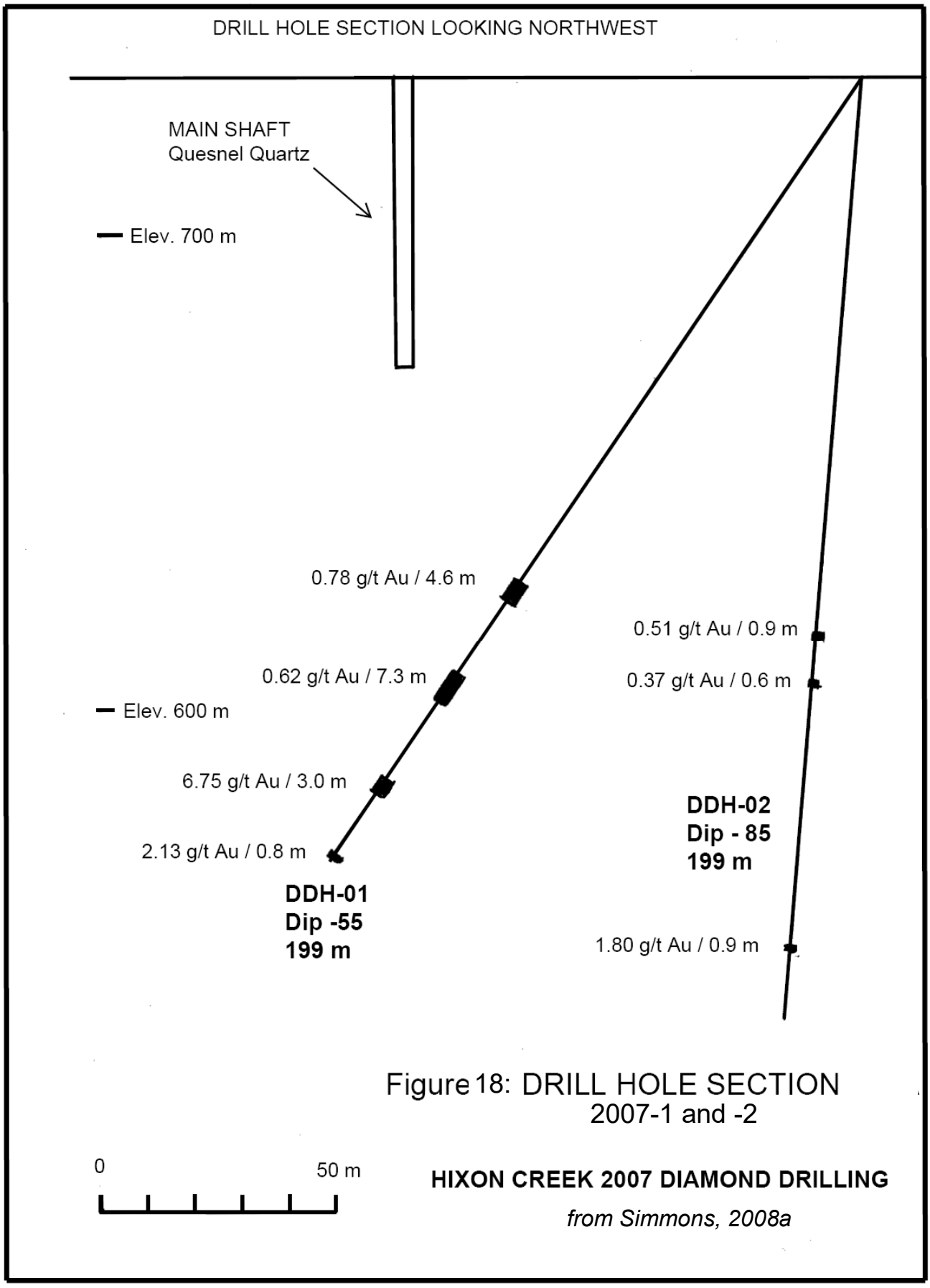



Figure 18: DRILL HOLE SECTION
2007-1 and -2

**HIXON CREEK 2007 DIAMOND DRILLING**

*from Simmons, 2008a*

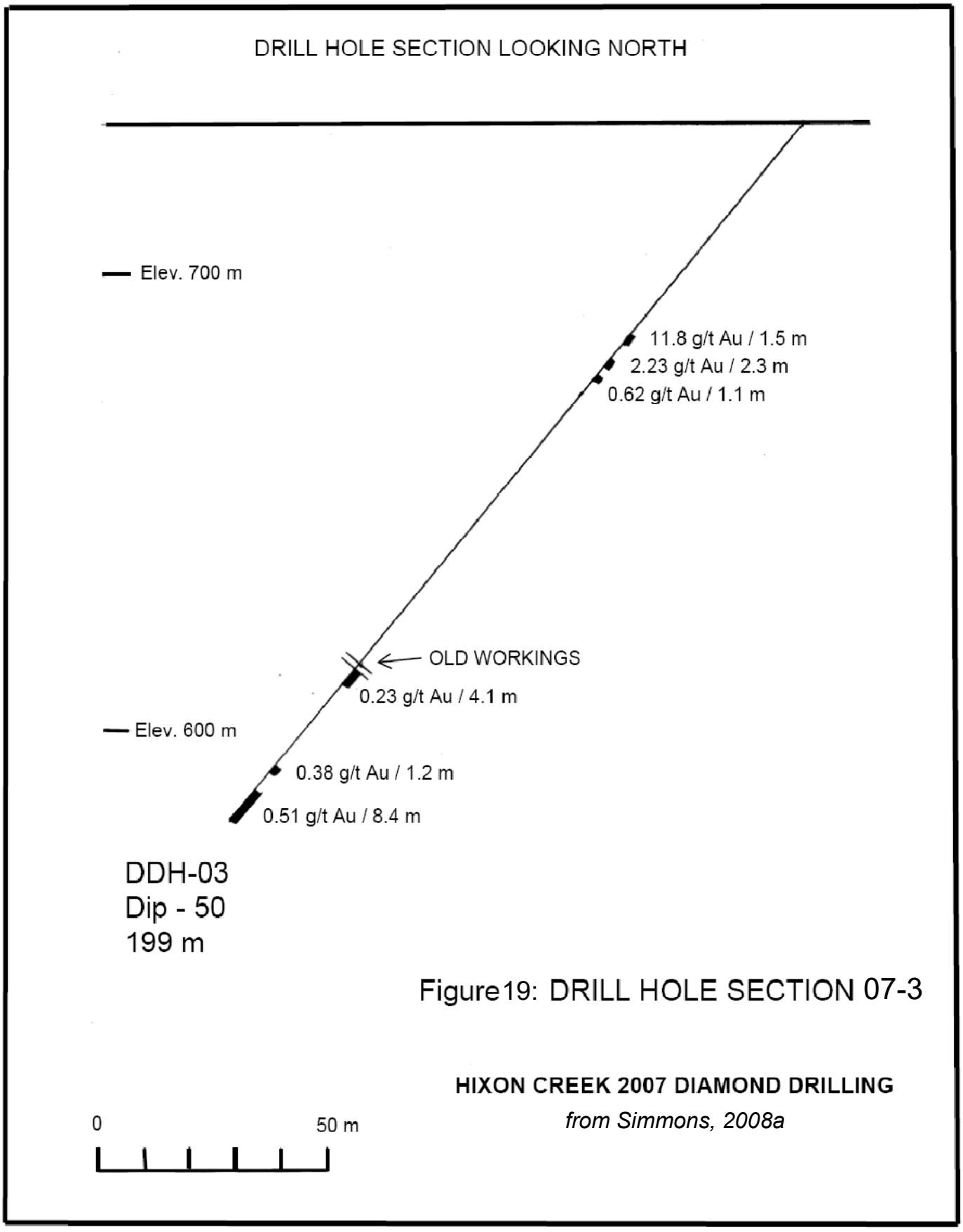



Figure 19: DRILL HOLE SECTION 07-3

**HIXON CREEK 2007 DIAMOND DRILLING**

*from Simmons, 2008a*

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

In the programs described below quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratories involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). No documented quality assurance and quality control (“QAQC") samples were inserted by the companies in the 2004 to 2008 drill programs and no evidence was found for company inserted QAQC samples in the previous programs. Company inserted QAQC samples were inserted in the 2019 exploration program by Golden Cariboo as discussed below under section 11.2.

Analytical data QAQC was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats) and company inserted QAQC samples in 2019. There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories.

A sampling protocol should be implemented involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in future trenching and drill programs on the Property.

### 11.1 Drill Programs

Complete details of the drill programs are not in the public record and only limited second hand data was found for the Bethlehem and Noranda programs. In general, the core would be measured and marked with core box start and core box finish at the upper left (start) and lower right (finish) of each box and core recovery measured or approximated in percent. Geologists would then log core and measure out sample intervals. Typical sample intervals were 0.76 to 1.7m, but were reduced across significant vein or mineralized intercepts and at significant lithological boundaries. Core was split in half with a mechanical core splitter and half sent to the laboratory for assay and the remaining half put back in the core box as a record.

The 2008 diamond drill program was supervised by Brian Simmons and logged by Alex Briden and Alison Dueck and/or Brian Simmons. The 2007 diamond drill core and rock samples were taken by or under the supervision of Brian Simmons P. Geo and Alex Burton P.Geo., P.Eng. The sulphide/quartz sections of the diamond drill core were split and sampled on a daily basis using a six inch core splitter. Half of the core was sent for analysis. After the initial assay results were received, additional sampling was done in 2007 on non-split sections of core. In both 2007 and 2008, the core sample length was typically 2.5 feet (0.76m). The sample bags were tied with plastic zip locks and samples were kept in a locked vehicle until delivery to the assay lab. In 2004 H.A. Briden spotted the drill holes, logged the core, split some of it and handed it in for assay; no additional information is reported.

In 2008 the 82 drill core samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Vancouver, British Columbia and analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay and ICP-atomic emission spectroscopy (“AES”) techniques for the gold analysis and aqua regia digestion with an atomic absorption (“AAS”) finish for silver. In 2007 the 258 samples were sent to ALS Chemex and Acme Analytical Laboratories (“Acme”) Vancouver, British Columbia and were analyzed for gold and silver using fire assay with an AAS finish, and a gravimetric finish on results >1,000 ppb Au. The 2004 samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay and ICP-emission spectroscopy by Acme. Sample preparation in 2004, 2007 and 2008 involved drying, fine crushing to better than 70% passing minus 2 mm, then pulverizing a 150g split to better that 85% passing 75 microns.

In 1983 all core recovered (242 samples) was logged by project geologist, C. Aussant, split and sampled. Sample intervals were generally at 1.0 to 1.5m intervals, but varied based on mineralization and geological contacts. In addition, 174 sludge samples were collected at 1.5m intervals where possible. All samples were assayed for gold and silver by Terrain Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta. Analytical techniques consisted of a fire assay with an atomic absorption (“AA”) finish on a 25 gram sample aliquot. The accreditation of this laboratory is not known.

ALS Chemex and Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia were ISO 9001:2000 certified and ISO 17025 accredited facilities for the procedures performed. In the author’s opinion, the sample preparation, analysis and analytical procedures are adequately reliable for the purposes of this technical report.

### 11.2 2019 Program

All of the 2019 samples were delivered by contractors of Golden Cariboo to VanKam Freightways, Quesnel, British Columbia and shipped directly to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (“Actlabs”) in Kamloops, British Columbia for preparation and analysis.

Fire assay-metallic screen analysis for gold was performed on 88 select rock samples deemed to have potential to contain native gold. In this procedure a 500 g sample split is sieved to 149 microns with gold analyzed by fire assay on the entire +149 micron fraction and two splits of the -149 micron fraction (1A4-500g). On the remaining 72 rock samples preparation involved crushing the entire sample (<7 kg) up to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle splitting to obtain a representative sample and then pulverizing 500g to 95% minus 150 mesh (105 microns) (RX1-ORE+500). Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish on a 30g aliquot (1A2B30).

Soil and stream sediment preparation involved drying the entire sample at 60°C then sieving to 80 mesh (177 microns) (S1). Analysis for gold was by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish on a 30g aliquot (1A2).

All samples were also analyzed for 38 additional elements by aqua regia digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectroscopy analysis on a 0.5g aliquot (ICP-OES 1E3).

A total of 12 QAQC samples, consisting of 7 blanks and 5 duplicates, were inserted by the author for quality control in 2019. The blank used was commercially available decorative stone (<5-6 ppb Au). The duplicates consisted of coarse reject duplicates prepared at the laboratory of samples selected by the author. The duplicates and blanks returned results within acceptable limits. This indicates that the analytical results had an acceptable degree of precision and were free from contamination during sample preparation. Quality control procedures were also implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analysis on the original sample prior to splitting). Actlabs is ISO 9001:2008 certified and ISO 17025 accredited for the procedures performed.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The geochemical data was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data, where available. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats). There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. Quality control procedures are outlined under Section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security”. In the author’s opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

The Main and Koch shafts, and the Clarke and Koch adits, which explored the Main zone, had been buried by placer and other debris, but were uncovered in the 2019 program and samples were collected by the author, verifying previous significant intersections from these workings. The Main shaft was covered by a metal cap and excavation at the Koch adit and shaft and the raise on the Clarke adit were identified by timbers. Three samples of quartz vein ±pyrite boulders from the Main shaft area averaged 10.2 g/t Au and 25.3 g/t Ag, in situ veins and altered wallrock returned 4.41 g/t Au over 1m and 7.65 g/t Au over 1.7m, and a possible listwanite zone yielded 16.2 g/t Au, with 10.1 g/t Ag over 0.4m. A 1.75m wide quartz vein was uncovered at the Koch adit which returned 17.5 g/t Au and 61.5 g/t Ag over the 0.6m wide accessible portion.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient drilling on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property to undertake a resource calculation.

## 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property is adjoined to the north, northwest and southeast by the 28,288 hectare Cayenne Project of Barkerville Gold Mining Ltd. ("BGM"), which owns the Cariboo Gold Project, 75 km to the southeast of the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property. The Cariboo Gold Project, which includes the Bonanza Ledge, Cariboo Gold Quartz, and Island Mountain past producing mines at Wells, British Columbia, is currently in the permitting stage for an underground gold mine. The Cayenne claims were staked by BGM in 2016 for their exploration potential based on regional setting, local geology, historical mineral occurrences and gold in stream sediment anomalies *(Layman, 2017b)*. The Cayenne property area was explored intermittently since the 1970s with geological mapping, geochemical sampling, diamond drilling and geophysics.

Numerous historical placer operations and at least six hardrock Minfile occurrences are noted within the bounds of the Cayenne Project: the Jo (Minfile 093G 004), the Government (Minfile 093 067), the Tom/Yardley Lake (Minfile 093G 068) and the Ped (Minfile 093G 070) gold, ±silver, ±copper showings; the Ice molybdenum showing within the Naver pluton (Minfile 093G 006); and the Quartz silica showing (Minfile 093G 029). Mineralization within the first four showings generally consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite in orogenic style quartz veins with results of 0.65 g/t Au and 106.8 g/t Ag reported from the Government showing *(Kowalchuk and Newton, 1987)* and 0.82 g/t Au from drilling on the Tom showing which did not reach the favourable sulphide bearing dyke contact *(Kowalchuk and Newton, 1987)*. In addition, visible gold has been reported from the Ped showing with 12 veins up to 3 cm reported by Noranda within a 12m wide zone hosted by greenstone. Individual assays of the veins returned 0.47 to 109.85 g/t Au, averaging 11.54 g/t Au *(Adamson, 1988)*. Another value of 23.69 g/t Au is reported from quartz veinlets hosted by gabbroic rocks at the showing *(Yorkston, 1997)*.

In 2016, BGM conducted a more than 1350 line kilometre airborne VTEM and magnetic geophysical survey across and adjacent to the Cayenne Project. A northwest trending geophysical magnetic high anomaly with associated VTEM conductors was found to coincide with mapped fault structures along the contact between the volcaniclastic and metasedimentary units and known mineralized zones. The estimated depth to the top of the conductors is approximately near surface to 200m *(Layman, 2017a and b)*. BGM conducted follow up geochemical sampling and prospecting in 2018 to 2021. In 2019, 3 samples (4.47%) returned gold values greater than 100 ppb Au, including 773 ppb Au *(Munnich, 2019)*. Follow up and geological mapping was recommended near the PED Minfile showing to evaluate the area as a drill target *(Munnich, 2019)*.

The author is not able to verify the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property, which is the subject of this report.

## 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

## 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property is a property of merit based on:

- proximity and similarities to the Cariboo Gold Project of BGM within the Wells-Barkerville mining camp, about 75 km to the southeast,
- presence of significant major and subsidiary structures,
- presence of documented orogenic style gold ±silver bearing veins and replacement mineralization,
- presence of four documented gold ±silver showings, the most significant being the Quesnel Quartz deposit, which saw limited early production,
- documented open strike and depth potential to the Main and East zones of the Quesnel Quartz deposit and
- potential at other untested showings, and geochemical and geophysical targets across the Property.

Consequently, there is excellent potential on the Property to discover an orogenic gold ±silver deposit consisting of gold ±silver bearing quartz veins and quartz-carbonate-pyrite±arsenopyrite replacement style mineralization similar to that at BGM's Cariboo Gold Project, which is currently in the permitting stage for an underground gold mine. The NI 43-101 compliant resource for the Cariboo Gold Project includes 21.4 million tonnes grading 4.6 g/t Au in the measured and indicated resource category, and 21.6 million tonnes grading 3.9 g/t Au in the inferred resource category, using a cut-off grade of 2.1 g/t Au *(Beausoleil and Pelletier, 2020)*. The author is not able to verify the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property, which is the subject of this report.

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property covers the historical Pioneer and Cayenne showings, the Quesnel Quartz deposit and most of the North Hixon showing as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch *(British Columbia Minfile, 2021)*. The most significant mineralization to date has been found at the Quesnel Quartz deposit, which produced 2,048 tonnes grading 3.14 g/t Au and 4.18 g/t Ag in 1932 and 1939, with an additional 217 tonnes of unknown grade reported in 1878 *(British Columbia Minfile, 2021)*, and constituted the focus of the 2019 program by Golden Cariboo. At least three main northwest trending gold-silver zones were historically identified crossing Hixon Creek over a distance of 500m, the Washburn (Main), Stewart (Raven) and Morrison ledges.

The Main zone, which has seen the most work, comprises the principal gold zone at the Quesnel Quartz deposit and consists of a network of quartz veins, hosted almost exclusively in greenstone, over a northwest trending, 70°NE dipping, 40m wide by 140m long and 190m deep zone. Twenty-nine quartz veins were recorded in the mine

workings which extend 120m vertically beneath the surface. Mineralization is stratiform (essentially parallel to the 320° trending volcanic-sedimentary contact, but a second vein system strikes northeast, generally dips steeply southeast and occurs proximal to the contact. The northeast vein swarms may be controlled by antiformal fold axes. The Main zone was explored by the Main and Koch shafts, and the Clarke and Koch adits, which have since been buried by placer and other debris, but uncovered in the 2019 program by Golden Cariboo. Diamond drill results from the Main zone include 5.72 g/t Au, 20.6 g/t Ag over 1.5m in DDH 83-1, 13.3 g/t Ag over 6.1m in DDH 83-3, 5.1 g/t Au over 1.5m in DDH 87-1, 4.8 g/t Au over 3.0m in DDH 88-5 and 6.75 g/t Au and 54.5 g/t Ag over 3m from DDH 07-1.

Trenching on the Main zone in 2019 confirmed the presence of significant gold and silver bearing vein and replacement style mineralization hosted by greenstone and listwanite. Three samples of quartz vein ±pyrite boulders from the Main shaft area averaged 10.2 g/t Au and 25.3 g/t Ag, in situ veins and altered wallrock returned 4.41 g/t Au over 1m and 7.65 g/t Au over 1.7m, and a listwanite zone yielded 16.2 g/t Au, with 10.1 g/t Ag over 0.4m. A 1.75m wide 225°/75°NW trending quartz vein was uncovered at the Koch adit which returned 17.5 g/t Au and 61.5 g/t Ag over the 0.6m wide accessible portion and 1.94 g/t Au over 0.5m from the footwall. A grab of highly pyritic vein material from quartz vein boulders within the pit returned 45.9 g/t Au with >100 g/t Ag. A pit at the Clarke adit exposed a 37 cm quartz vein at the phyllite/greenstone contact, trending 222°/85°NW and containing 6.0 g/t Au and 10 g/t Ag.

The East zone, discovered by Noranda in 1987, consists of a northwesterly trending quartz vein zone apparently dipping northeast and stratiformly hosted by greenstone, approximately 25m northeast of the Main zone. It was traced over a length of 90m in seven drill holes and remains open to the northwest. Diamond drill results include 7.3 g/t Au over 1.5m from sludge in DDH 83-1, 3.3 g/t Au over 2.8m in DDH 88-4, 5.2 g/t Au over 2.75m in DDH 88-5 and 11.8 g/t Au and 12.9 g/t Ag over 1.5m in DDH 07-3.

The Raven zone lies 270m westerly from the Main zone near the site of an old adit. A chip sample collected in 1981 from a quartz vein exposed by a trench 20m above the Raven adit assayed 5.28 g/t Au over 3m and a trench about 100m on strike to the southeast yielded 8.2 g/t Au in 1987. Drilling has not been successful on this zone, possibly due to the extremely poor core recoveries encountered. Trenching of the zone in 2019 did not return significant results and only a narrow band of the favourable greenstone host rock was exposed.

Trenching of a number of the 2017 IP anomalies in 2019 identified extensive faulting and black graphitic argillaceous phyllite as the causative source in the Raven zone and clay rich Oligocene-Pliocene clastic sedimentary rocks as the causative source near the Morrison shaft. Detailed information on the Morrison-Hercules zone has not been found, with no documented post 1930’s work. Anomaly A may still represent the East zone. Other zones that have not seen significant work on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property are discussed below and there is also good potential for significant mineralization to occur beneath the glacial cover. Overburden depth has been found to be quite extensive away from Hixon Creek, except for in the North Hixon showing and Briscoe pit (northwest of TR19-06 and -07) areas. Based on this, additional trenching is proposed to investigate these areas.

The North zone, approximately 1 km north of the Main shaft, consists of numerous narrow quartz veins hosted by greenstone. Historical sampling of veins returned 1.42 g/t Au over 2m, 1.24 g/t Au over 3m, 6.36 g/t and 1.38 g/t Au from grab samples in trenches and 3.62 g/t Au in outcrop. The zone lies 1.2 km northwest (possibly along trend?) of the Cayenne working. An initial examination of part of the North Hixon showing by Golden Cariboo in 2019 resulted in a new discovery of silicified, pyritic and magnetite bearing float carrying 9.83 g/t Au. Other showings on the Property with anomalous gold values, discussed below, have not been evaluated.

The Cayenne showing, 1 km east of the Main zone, covers a 0.6 to 1.2m wide quartz vein and several smaller quartz stringers hosted by highly altered and weathered quartz sericite schist. Gold values have been reported from both the quartz and from the schist. A quartz sample reportedly returned 6.86 g/t Au in 1918 and 8.23 g/t Au, 13.7 g/t Ag in 1930. Gold values have been spotty, but there is no documentation of systematic sampling and the trend of mineralization has not been documented or is unknown; the adit trends 145°. No work has been documented in recent times and if the zone trends northwest, it may extend 1.2 km to the North zone.

The Pioneer showing, 1.9 km north of the Main zone, consists of a northerly trending, northeast dipping, narrow quartz vein with galena and sphalerite hosted by carbonaceous shale. A 7.6 cm seam returned 21% Pb, 3% Zn and 1423 g/t Ag and anomalous gold values have also been recorded from the vein. No recent work has been documented.

In addition, the western and southwestern Gold Ridge claims, further east on the Property, cover prospective stratigraphy of the Barkerville subterrane, which hosts BGM's Cariboo Gold Project, which includes the Bonanza Ledge, Cariboo Gold Quartz, and Island Mountain past producing mines at Wells, British Columbia.

The Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys (subject to a wide range of interpretation), limited trenching in 2019, primarily sloughed historical trenching, incomplete historical drill data, and inaccessible underground development. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes the surveys on the property are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a paucity of outcrop exposure.

## 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is excellent potential on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property to discover an orogenic gold ±silver deposit consisting of gold ±silver bearing quartz veins and quartz-carbonate-pyrite±arsenopyrite replacement style mineralization similar to those within the Wells-Barkerville mining camp, about 75 km to the southeast.

The reports on the Noranda and Bethlehem drill programs should be located and complete results from these and the old data recently released from the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company require compilation to plot detailed plans and sections of the workings and mineralized zones and construct a 3D model using the recently acquired data from the LiDAR survey.

This should be followed by:

- a differential GPS survey of the 2019 trenches and pits, old workings and infrastructure that were uncovered during the 2019 program, including old trenches,
- detailed mapping and sampling of the property, including the Pioneer mine and Cayenne showings, the North Hixon zone and the Morrison-Hercules adit areas,
- groundtruthing of specific features from the LiDAR survey that require verification or confirmation, and
- excavator trenching along strike to the northwest of the Main and East zones and at the North Hixon showing due to potential and shallower overburden cover and possibly at the Cayenne and Pioneer showings depending on an initial evaluation.

A contingent Phase 2 diamond drill program is recommended to follow up significant results from Phase 1 and earlier work programs. Drill pads and additional access required can be completed during the later stages of excavator trenching in Phase 1. Drill targets currently exist, but specific sites would benefit from the Phase 1 program above. Tentative drill targets are outlined in Table 11 below. Most holes target the greenstone/phyllite contact, but where significant veining is present along the contact, northwest or southeast directed holes will be necessary to target the orthogonal northeast trending vein swarms.

**Table 11: Proposed drill hole specifications**

| DDH No. | Nad 83, Easting | Zone 10 Northing | Az. (°) | Dip (°) | Depth (m) | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PDDH-A | 531913 | 5922332 | 240 | -50 | 150 | 9.89 & 2.62 g/t Au from North Zone |
| PDDH-B | 531724 | 5921725 | 130 | -60 | 150 | NE veins including Koch from near Clarke raise |
| PDDH-C | 531724 | 5921725 | 315 | -50 | 150 | NE veins further north from near Clarke raise |
| PDDH-D | 531735 | 5921772 | 240 | -50 | 250 | Contact, NW veins above Briscoe Pit |
| PDDH-E | 531682 | 5921880 | 240 | -50 | 300 | NW extent of East and Main zones |
| PDDH-F | 531580 | 5921932 | 240 | -50 | 250 | further NW extent of East and Main zones |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **1250** | |

## 26.1 Budget

Based on the above recommendations, the following contingent two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on results from Phase 1.

**Phase 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| • Data compilation, integration, 3D model | $20,000 |
| • differential GPS survey | 5,000 |
| • property mapping and sampling (geologist, prospector) | 35,000 |
| • road/trail rehabilitation, drill pads | 15,000 |
| • trenching and sampling | 70,000 |
| • geochemistry (200 samples @ $50/ea., plus freight & QAQC) | 11,000 |
| • meals and accommodation | 10,000 |
| • transportation, communication | 9,000 |
| • preparation, report and drafting | 15,000 |
| • contingency | 20,000 |
| **TOTAL:** | **$210,000** |

**Phase 2** (contingent on results from Phase 1) diamond drilling

| | |
|---|---|
| • diamond drilling (2500m in 10-12 holes) | 350,000 |
| • geochemistry (500 samples @ $40/ea., incl. freight) | 20,000 |
| • geologist, sampler | 30,000 |
| • transportation, communication | 15,000 |
| • meals and accommodation | 20,000 |
| • preparation, report and drafting | 20,000 |
| • contingency | 45,000 |
| **TOTAL:** | **500,000** |

**PHASE 1 & 2 TOTAL** **$710,000**

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

Respectfully submitted,

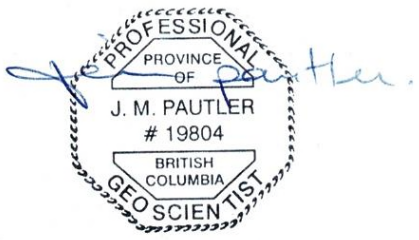
Effective Date: April 29, 2022

"Jean Pautler"

Signing Date: April 29, 2022

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.



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## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for all sections of this report entitled "NI 43-101 technical report on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property, Hixon, British Columbia", dated April 29, 2022.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) and over 40 years of mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha (3T's) epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia, and the evaluation of, and exploration for, orogenic type deposits in the Bralorne, Cassiar, Atlin and Wells-Barkerville gold camps. I have examined the past producing mines.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia ("APEGBC") registration number 19804. I am licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia ("EGBC"), permit to practice number 1001108.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

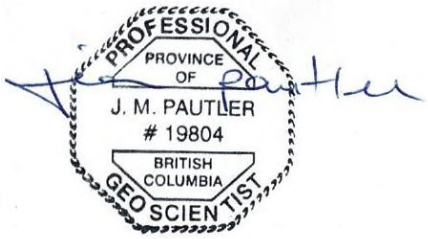
5) This report is based on a site visit by the author between October 15 and November 7, 2019 during the latest exploration program on the property, and a review of pertinent data. I conducted a previous site visit on May 23, 2018. I do not have any other prior involvement on the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property.

6) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

7) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd., Standard Drilling and Frank Callaghan, any associated companies and the Quesnelle Gold Quartz Mine Property.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 29th day of April, 2022.

"Signed and Sealed"

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The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate page has been delivered to Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.