Technical Report on the McGill Property

near Lytton, British Columbia, Canada

Latitude 50.46° Longitude 121.64°
UTM (NAD83 - Zone 10N) 596900 E 5589800 N
1:20,000 TRIM Map-sheets
92I042, 92I043, 92I052
1:50,000 NTS Map-sheets
092I05 and 092I12

for:

PRISMA CAPITAL INC.

900-1021 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 0C3

by:

Sean P. Butler, P.Geo.
3252 Ganymede Dr.
Burnaby, BC, CanadaV3K1A4

Dated: December 22nd, 2020 and revised on May 6th, 2021

Cover Photo 0-1 View of Laluwissen Mountain, in October 2020

I Sean P. Butler, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with a residence at 3252 Ganymede Dr., Burnaby, BC, Canada, V3J1A4;

2. I am a graduate with a Bachelor of Science degree, in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1982;

3. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member # 19,233);

4. I have examined the McGill property on October 21 to 23, 2020 which constitutes a Current Inspection of the property as defined by Part 6.2 of NI34-101. The Author has visited the property previously on October 5, 2006;

5. I am independent of Jo Shearer and Homegold Resources Ltd., the McGill property or Prisma Capital Inc. as defined in Part 1.5 of NI 43-101;

6. I have practised the geological profession for greater than 35 years since graduation from university. I have worked extensively exploring for both base and precious metals from early-stage programs up to advanced underground exploration and mining;

7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" as set out in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and previous relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

8. I am responsible for all of the report titled "Technical Report on the McGill Property, near Lytton, British Columbia, Canada" with the effective date of December 22nd, 2020 (the "Technical Report");

9. That as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form;

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 6th day of May, 2021

"Signed and Sealed"

Signature of Qualified Person

Sean Butler, P.Geo.

Sean P. Butler, P.Geo.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The McGill property is located in south central British Columbia, about 20 kilometres north of the town of Lytton. The property is about a four-hour drive from Vancouver and has a network of gravel logging roads for access.

The climate for the property falls within the BC Interior Dry Belt. The area is free of snow for the majority of the year, and exploration can continue generally from about early-May until early-November. The elevation on the property ranges from about 320 metres above sea level in the McGillivray Creek area to over 1,820 metres above sea level. This results in a wide variation of vegetation and terrain.

The total area of the mineral claims is 3,764.17 hectares in 20 claims extending over a 15-kilometre northwest-southeast trend, generally tracking the regional geology.

There are two major deposit types targeted on this property:

- copper-gold porphyry within the Mount Lytton Complex intrusive rocks
- low-sulphidation epithermal precious metals within the Pimainus Formation volcanic rocks of the Spences Bridge Group

The exploration history begins in the Bob showing area with adits and trenches noted in 1915. Multiple programs focused on copper porphyry targets in the 1970s to 1990s continued in this region. The work in McGillivray Creek area is targeted around the large gossanous landslide and the related hydrothermal alteration system behind it. This was generally starting about 1972 and continuing into the 1980s then from 2006 to 2019. The methods used in these studies include geological mapping, stream, soil and rock geochemistry, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys plus trenching and a failed drill program along with other methods further summarized in Section 6 of this report. In the early 2000's the low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver potential of the Spences Bridge Group was recognized and actively explored from the eastern edge of the McGill property and beyond.

There are two major rock formations on the property. The first is dioritic and granodioritic intrusives of the Permian to Triassic age Mount Lytton Complex (MLC) with minor other units. The other major unit is the younger altered Lower Cretaceous andestic volcanics of the Pimainus Formation, part of the Spences Bridge Group (SBG) in fault contact with the MLC. The SBG outcrops on the eastern side of the McGill claims, as well as fault-controlled bands as inliers in the diorite near the eastern side of the McGill property.

The McGill property is an early-stage project with two major target types of mineralization. The first Phase of proposed exploration on the McGill property includes:

- reconnaissance mapping looking for Pimainus Formation fault-bound slices and epithermal gold as well as noting the porphyry copper potential in the centre of the Mount Lytton Complex. Notes on rock alteration will be valuable in determining trends and targets.
- work on the epithermal gold targets on the east side of the property particularly near the Falcon and Cobra targets as defined by Talisker Resources and noted in Figure 23-1.
- systematic soil sampling over target areas, especially continuing/adding to the Bob Zone and in the area near the Cobra target of Talisker. Analysis of gold and 40 plus multi-element ICP analysis is recommended for this program.

- Further prospecting and sampling in the northeast corner of the property near the Falcon showing of Talisker Resources and following up on the Author's proposed contact running generally north-south with higher soil values found near the contact in 2020.

Contingent on positive results in the first phase of exploration a second phase including Airborne Geophysics collecting both magnetic and radiometric data is suggested. The airborne survey should be completed between July and early October, avoiding snow cover, to maximize the benefits of the radiometric survey to track the potassic alteration zones.

After the geophysical survey 600 metres of diamond drilling the outlined targets can be undertaken.

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2 INTRODUCTION

The chapter numbers in this report are after the major headings of the NI 43-101-F1 report format. The Section headings (15 to 22) for advanced programs have been omitted.

2.1 Terms of Reference

This report is prepared for Prisma Capital Inc. ("Prisma" or "the Company") of Vancouver, BC. The purpose of this report is to summarize the history, geology and potential economic mineralization styles of the McGill property and document it as a property of merit. The report is prepared to be summarized as part of a Prospectus to allow for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

The Author, Sean P. Butler, P.Geo., (SPB), is independent of the Issuer, Prisma, the vendor Jo Shearer and Homegold Resources Ltd., and the McGill property. This Technical Report was completed on a fee for time basis.

2.2 Sources of Information

Much of the information sourced for this Technical Report was published previously by industry professionals who have worked in the area and on the McGill property. Government data sources available online have also been accessed to support writing this report. In the public record the documents include Assessment Reports or government geological technical documents and maps and were generally located online by the Author. A summary list is outlined in the References section.

2.3 QP Personal Inspection of the Property

The Author did a QP Personal Inspection of the property on October 5, 2006 for a previous Technical Report released in 2007. The historic 2006-2007 McGillivray property was smaller than the present property and was in the northern extent of the present McGill property near McGillivray Creek. That visit was focused on the porphyry copper targets of that area, that is within the present property.

The recent QP Personal Inspection of the Property for this report occurred on October 21 to 23, 2020. Various areas were visited and the geology reviewed during this visit had a focus on the eastern side of the property and largely towards the low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver targets. The area of the original 2006 visit was not directly visited in 2020 but a visit to that end of the property was briefly done to confirm present access. The area recently added to the south end of the property in 2020 was the focus of the site visit in 2020. The 2020 Inspection was terminated early due to the early season snow on the property.

Photo 2-1 The depth of snow near the end of the October 2020 Site Visit

Photo 2-2 One of many dirt-bike trails throughout the Laluwissin Creek valley (hammer for scale)

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

All dollars are reported in Canadian Dollars unless noted otherwise. Units are metric unless noted. The following table is a list of abbreviations frequently used by the Author.

Table 2-1 List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
AA	atomic absorption		m	metre
Ag	silver		m^2	square metre
aka	also known as		m^3	cubic metre
AMSL	above mean sea level		Ma	million years ago
Au	gold		mm	millimetre
AuEq	gold equivalent grade		mm^2	square millimetre
BC	British Columbia		mm^3	cubic millimetre
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey		Mo	Molybdenum
CAD$	Canadian dollar		Mt	million tonnes
cm	centimetre		MTOnline	BC Government Mineral Titles Online website
cm^2	square centimetre		m.y.	million years
cm^3	cubic centimetre		NAD	North American Datum
cp	chalcopyrite		NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
CSE	Canadian Securities Exchange		opt	ounces per short ton
Cu	copper		oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
°C	degree Celsius		Pb	lead
°F	degree Fahrenheit		ppb	parts per billion
DDH	diamond drill hole		ppm	parts per million
ft	feet		py	pyrite
ft^2	square feet		QA	Quality Assurance
ft^3	cubic feet		QC	Quality Control
FSR	Forest Service Road		qz	quartz
g	gram		RC	reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System		RQD	rock quality description
g/t	grams per tonne		Sb	antimony
ha	hectare		SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
ICP	inductively coupled plasma		SG	specific gravity
IPO	Initial Public Offering		t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
kg	kilogram		US$	United States dollar
km	kilometre		Zn	zinc
km^2	square kilometre			

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has not relied on other experts to prepare this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The McGill property is located in south central British Columbia, Canada north of the town of Lytton. The Latitude of 50.46° and Longitude of 121.64° are near the centre of the claim group. The claims are also located on the following topographic maps; the 1:20,000 BC Government TRIM Map-sheets 92I042, 92I043 and 92I052 and the Government of Canada 1:50,000 NTS Map-sheets 092I/05 and 092I/12.

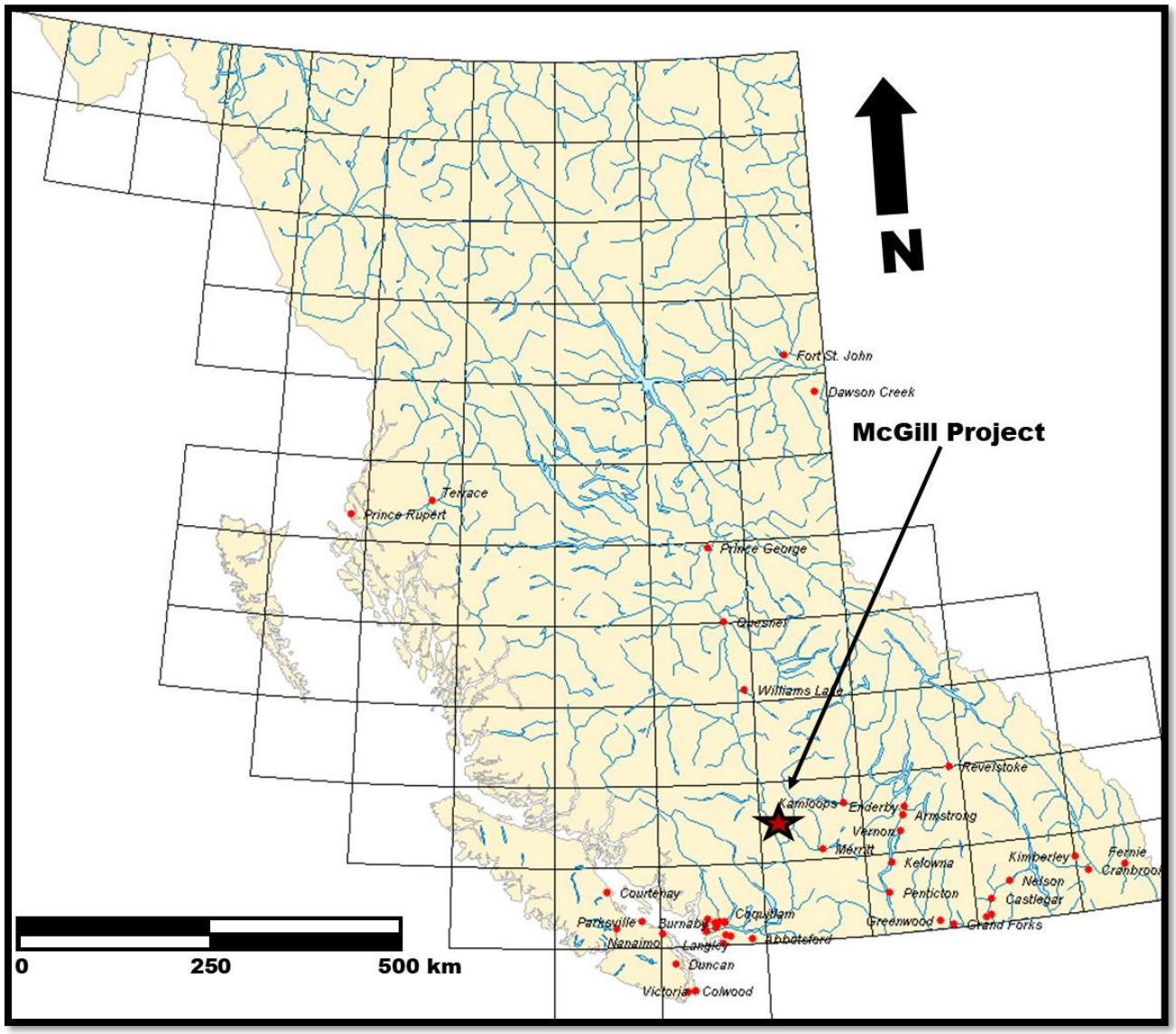
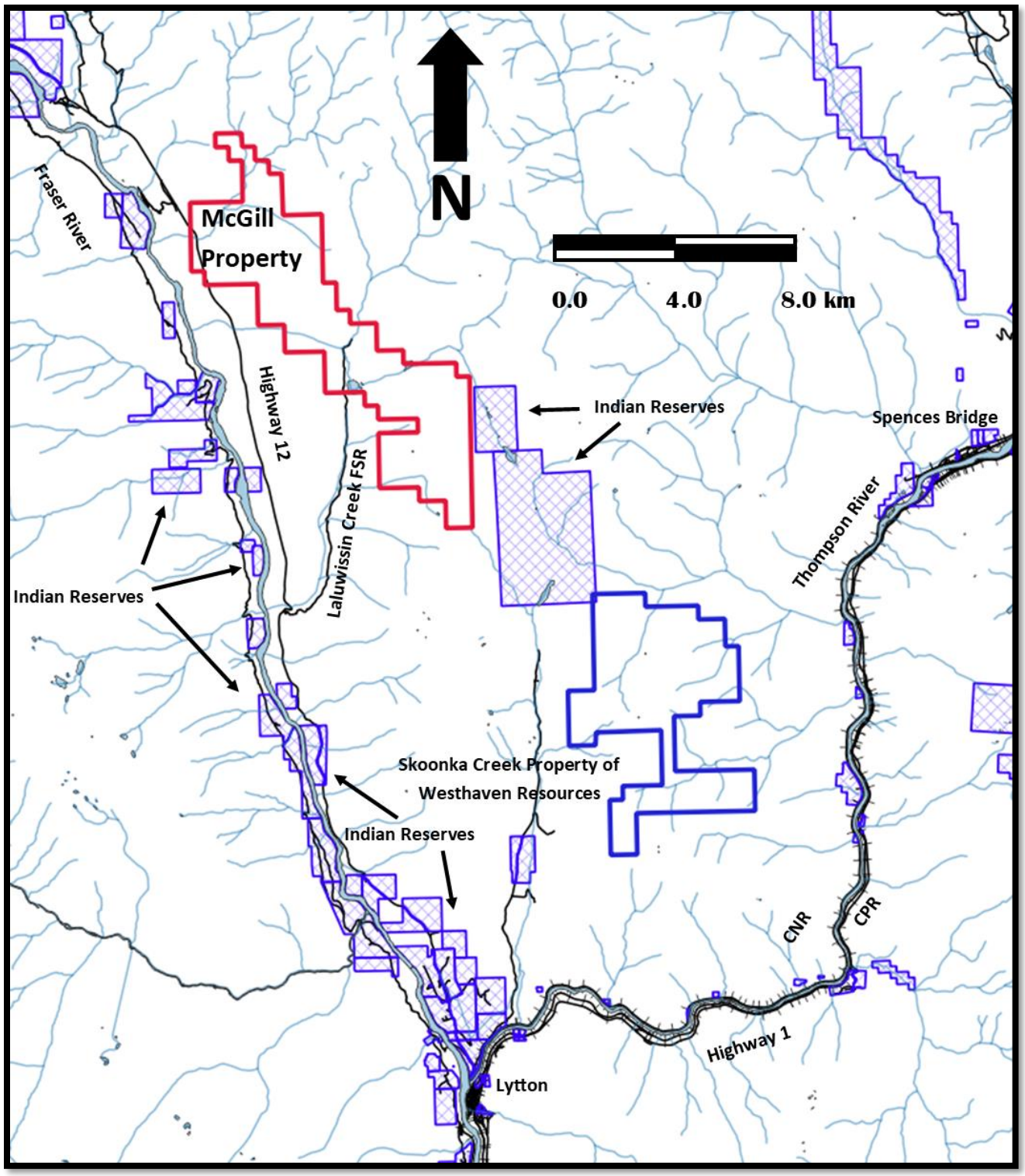


Figure 4-1 Location in British Columbia, Canada

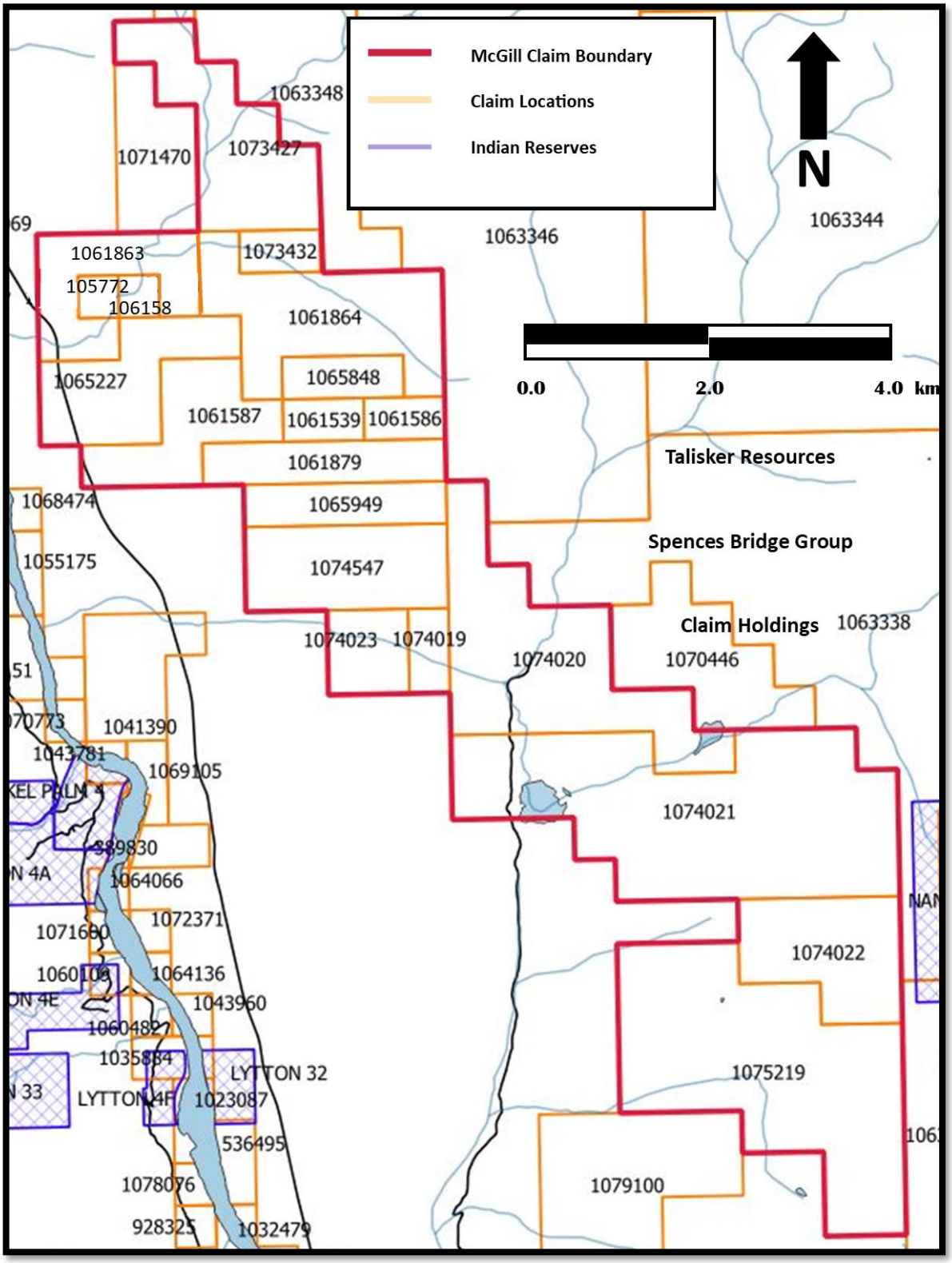
The location is to the east of the Fraser River in the valleys and mountains of this area as shown in Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-3.



Source: BC GIS Data Website modified by SPB, 2020

Figure 4-2 McGill Claim Group Location in Region

4.2 Property Description



Source: BC GIS Data Website modified by SPB, 2020

Figure 4-3 McGill Group of Claims outlined in red with claim record numbers

The Author has used the Government of British Columbia Mineral Titles online website (MTONLINE) for mineral title information. The Author also has a copy of an agreement dated October 5, 2020, between Homegold Resources Ltd. (Homegold, a corporation owned by Jo T. Shearer) and Prisma Capital Inc. that summarizes the terms of the agreement between them. The claims list in Table 4-1 is based on a search of the BC Government MTONLINE web site (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do) on October 11, 2020. The Author has not verified the legal aspects of the ownership of the mineral claims nor the rights granted by the Government of British Columbia.

The Optionor (Shearer/Homegold) will be the initial exploration operator of the Property for year one and two. The Optionor will be directed in the work program by the Optionee (Prisma). The exploration work will be fully funded solely by Prisma.

The claims that are part of the option agreement are listed in Table 4-1.

The total area of the mineral claims is 3,764.17 hectares, which only define the rights to the subsurface minerals. Two of the claims' status are listed as GOOD and the rest are listed as PROTECTED. The PROTECTED status is a policy initiated by the government of BC to extend/delay the date of filing any Assessment Work required on many mineral claims due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The date to make cash in lieu or register Assessment Work on claims that have expiry dates before December 31, 2021 is extended to December 31, 2021 and are marked as PROTECTED on Table 4-1. The 2020 field work completed in October, will extend the expiry dates of some of the claims when an Assessment Report is filed.

The McGill Group of claims extends over 15 kilometres of distance from the southeast to northwest corners. Table 4-1 summarizes the claim holdings.

Table 4-1 List of Claims in the McGill Project

Record Number	Claim Name	Area (hectares)	Record Date	Expiry Date	Status	Registered Owner
1065848	MCGILL 8	61.67	2019/JAN/18	2022/JAN/18	GOOD	J. T. Shearer
1065949	MCGILL SOUTH	102.82	2019/JAN/22	2021/JAN/22	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1073427	MCGILL 10	246.57	2019/DEC/22	2020/DEC/22	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1073432	MCGILL 11	41.11	2019/DEC/22	2020/DEC/22	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1074019	MCGILL 20	41.14	2020/JAN/21	2021/JAN/21	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1074020	MCGILL 21	411.40	2020/JAN/21	2021/JAN/21	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1074021	MCGILL 22	699.62	2020/JAN/21	2021/JAN/21	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1074022	MCGILL 23	205.84	2020/JAN/21	2021/JAN/21	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1074547	MCGILL 25	205.66	2020/FEB/12	2021/FEB/12	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1075219	MCGILL 26	617.66	2020/MAR/14	2021/MAR/14	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1057727	ALICE MCGILL	20.55	2018/JAN/17	2022/JAN/17	GOOD	J. T. Shearer
1061863	ALICE 7	164.43	2018/JUL/18	2020/JUL/18	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1061539	MCGILL	41.12	2018/JUL/03	2021/JUL/03	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1061586	MCGILL 30	41.12	2018/JUL/06	2021/JUL/06	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1061587	MCGILL 31	164.48	2018/JUL/06	2021/JUL/06	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1061589	MCGILL 32	20.55	2018/JUL/06	2021/JUL/06	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1061864	MCGILL 7	287.77	2018/JUL/18	2020/JUL/18	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1061879	MCGILL 44	123.37	2018/JUL/20	2021/JUL/20	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1065227	MCGILL 9	185.02	2018/DEC/21	2020/DEC/21	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
1074023	MVGILL 24	82.28	2020/JAN/21	2021/JAN/21	PROTECTED	J. T. Shearer
Total Area		**3,764.17**	**hectares**			

The share, cash and expenditure terms of the agreement between Homegold and Prisma to option the McGill Group claims is summarized in Table 4-2:

Table 4-2 Terms of the Option Agreement

Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
On Signing	100,000	$7,500	$55,000
1st Anniversary	100,000	$10,000	
2nd Anniversary	100,000	$15,000	$50,000
3rd Anniversary	200,000	$30,000	
4th Anniversary	200,000	$50,000	$50,000
5th Anniversary	200,000	$100,000	
Total	**900,000**	**$ 212,500**	**$ 155,000**
Plus there is a three percent Net Smelter Returns Royalty on future production. 1.5% of royalty can be purchased for $1,000,000.			

There are no parks or Indian Reserves within the area of the McGill project but there are nearby Indian Reserves to the east in the Botanie Creek valley area and to the west and across the Fraser River as seen in Figure 4-2.

The mineral claims do not have any surface property rights but surface rights or leases can be acquired on Crown Land if a mineable deposit is defined. There are some private land holdings (surface rights) over various sections of the property mainly near Highway 12 in the north near McGillivray Creek and around the Ruddock and Turnip Lakes area. The Author has not confirmed the ownership rights of any of this land.

British Columbia is considered a geopolitically stable jurisdiction for mineral exploration claim ownership.

4.3 Mineral Title Maintenance Requirements

In British Columbia mineral claim title is maintained by the dollar value of completed valid mineral exploration on the claims as reported in an Assessment Report. This report becomes part of the public record for future use by all. Historic Assessment Reports were accessed by the Author in the writing of this report. The current Assessment Work (annual exploration work cost) requirements to maintain mineral title holdings in British Columbia are reflected below:

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years
- Work can only be filed up to a maximum of ten years title maintenance into the future

Table 4-3 is based on calendar years for the cost of the Assessment Work required to maintain title to the McGill project claims. This is included for reference only to indicate the dollar range of future costs and the final dollar determination is by the Province of British Columbia. The claims can be amended to add or drop claims or partial areas to change the annual costs. The Payment Instead of Exploration and Development

work (PIED) rate has been set at double the value of the corresponding Assessment Work requirement as an alternative title maintenance option. PIED is a direct cash payment to the Government of British Columbia.

Table 4-3 Required Assessment Work Each Year to Maintain Title

Year	Property Area Requiring Annual Work (Ha)	Work Required at $5/Ha	Work Required at $10/Ha	Work Required at $15/Ha	Work Required at $20/Ha	Total Annual Work Cost Required
2020	3,682	$13,270.44	$ 10,278.57	$ -	$ -	**$ 23,549.00**
2021	3,682	$11,317.97	$ 14,183.49	$ -	$ -	**$ 25,501.47**
2022	3,764	$ -	$ 27,157.60	$15,726.10	$ -	**$ 42,883.71**
2023	3,764	$ -	$ 22,635.95	$22,508.59	$ -	**$ 45,144.54**
2024	3,764	$ -	$ -	$40,736.41	$ 20,968.14	**$ 61,704.54**
2025	3,764	$ -	$ -	$33,953.92	$ 30,011.45	**$ 63,965.37**
2026 and subsequent years	3,764	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 75,283.34	**$ 75,283.34**

To do any exploration that involves disturbance to the surface or cutting of merchantable timber, a permit is required. A Notice of Work must be submitted to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Department Responsible for Core Review to have the permits issued. All Notice of Work Applications are now available exclusively through FrontCounter BC's e-Application System. Any surface disturbance will also involve a Consultation with the local First Nations group(s) who claim an interest in this area before the permits are released. This consultation will include the Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council which represents several Indian Bands in the area and possibly others. The Author has verbal confirmation (personal communication with Jo T. Shearer, 2020) that a permit is now in place for exploration for five years.

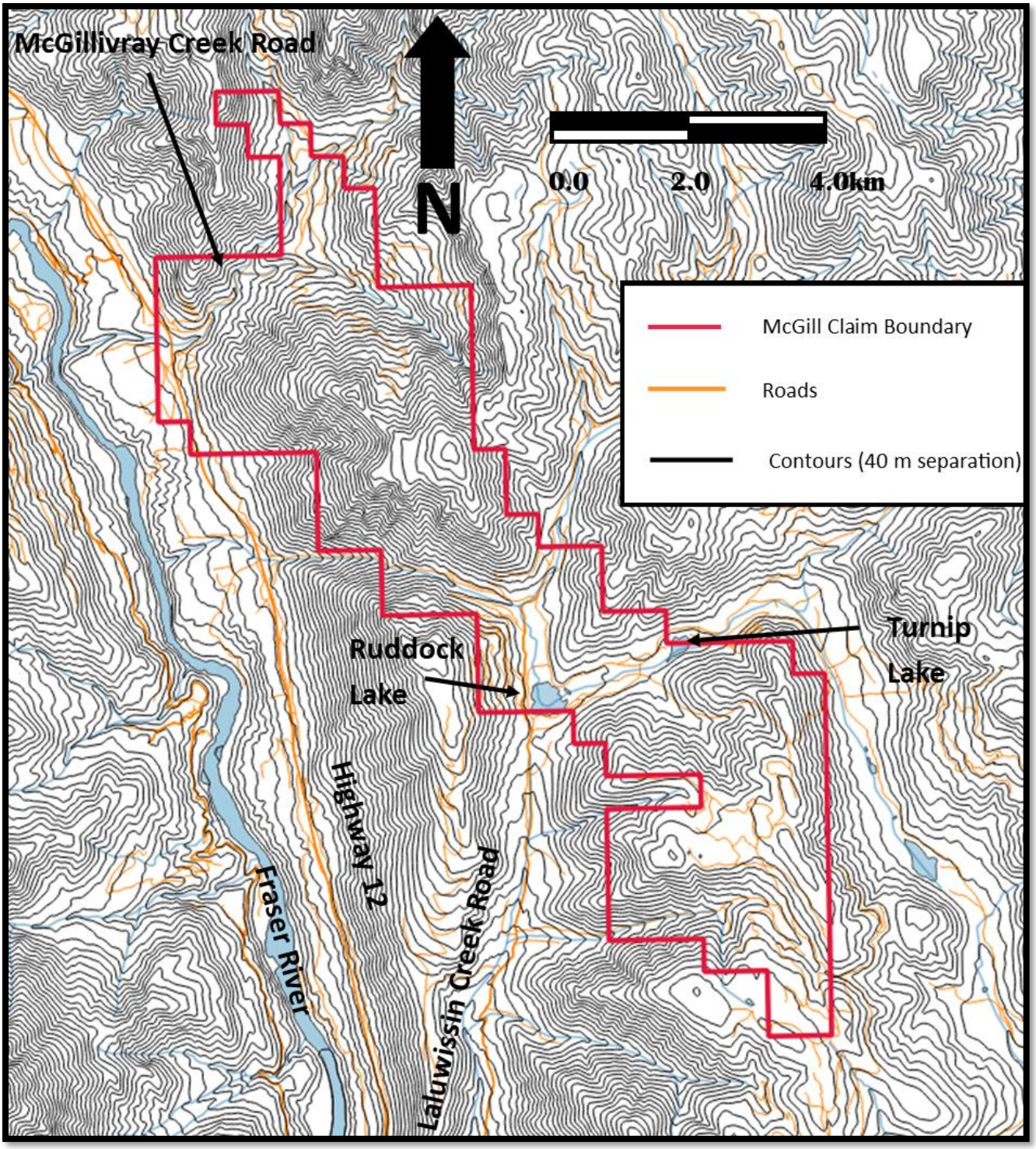
4.4 Environmental Liabilities

The Author has not verified the environmental and political issues, but he is not aware of any environmental issues on the property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The property is crossed, near the north end of the property, by Highway 12 between Lytton and Lillooet, BC. At Lytton Highway 12 meets Highway 1 with access to Vancouver and the Lower Mainland about two and a half hours drive and/or Kamloops about one and a half hours away. Both are full-service centres for the mining industry. Access to Vancouver, by Highway 99, is also available through Lillooet. The gravel



Source: BC GIS Data Website modified by SPB, 2020

Figure 5-1 Roads and Elevation Contours at the McGill Project

Laluwissin Creek Forest Service Road is accessed about 11 kilometres north of Lytton on the highway. The Laluwissin Creek Forest Service Road meets the highway southwest of the property near where Izman Creek crosses Highway 12. Lillooet is also about 30 kilometres further to the north on the highway. A network of logging roads allow access to the centre of the property with an extensive dirt bike trail network

offering further opportunities to get into the distant parts of the property. Access is also available on the Botanie Creek road from just north of Lytton and a gravel road leaving Highway 12 just north of McGillivray Creek accessing the area near McGillivray Creek.

5.2 Climate

The climate for the property area around Lytton and Lillooet falls within the BC Interior Dry Belt. The area is free of snow for the majority of the year, and exploration can continue generally from about early-May until early-November. Due to the large vertical elevation differences the lower areas have a longer working season. The weather for Lillooet is summarized in Figure 5-2 which is at a similar elevation to the lowest areas of McGill. Drilling and mining can be undertaken year-round but roads will have to be ploughed for the winter especially at higher elevations.

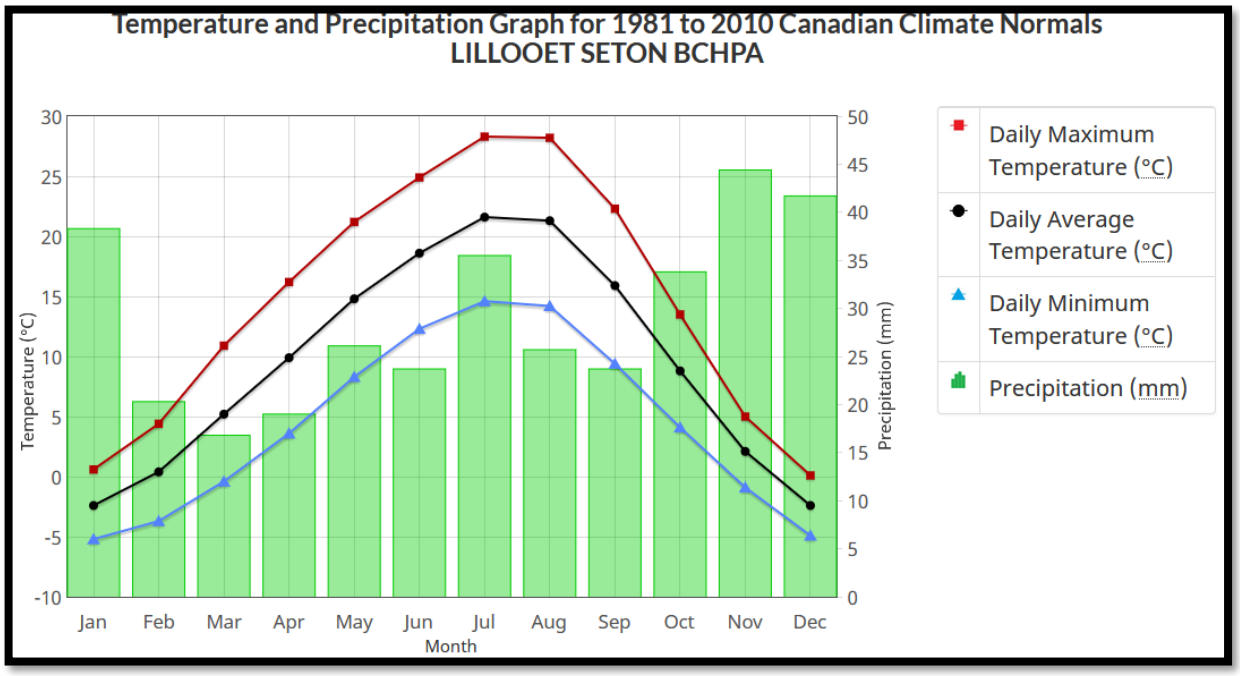


Figure 5-2 Climate Summary at Lillooet, BC

5.3 Local Resources

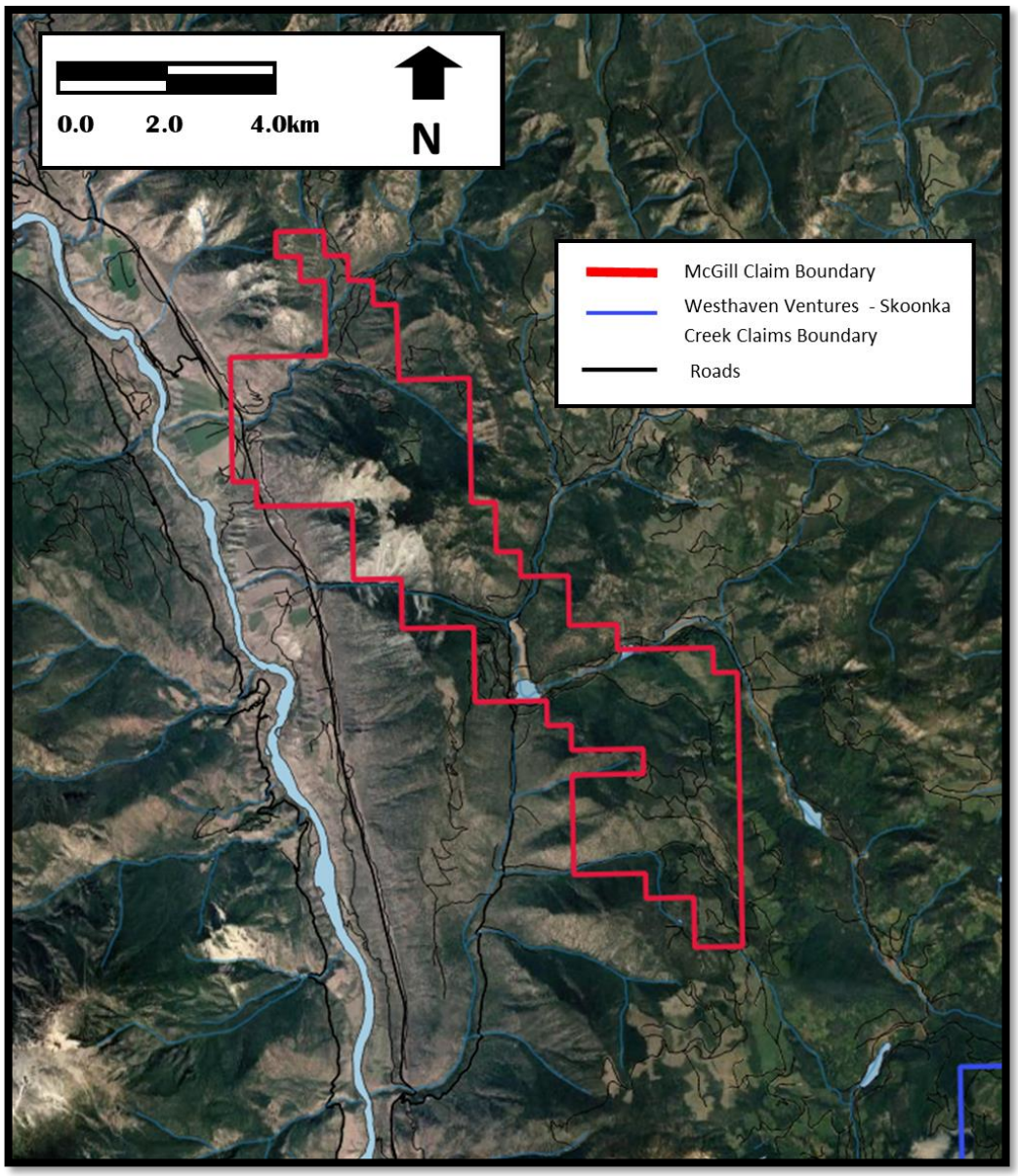
The town of Lytton is approximately 20 km to the south and the town of Lillooet is located approximately 20 km to the north. Both towns have retail, service suppliers, personnel and other facilities. Additional facilities and highly specialized equipment and personnel are available from either Kamloops or Vancouver, both within a four-hour drive.

There is sufficient flat and gentle surface land at McGill for potential mine infrastructure and year-round sources of water are on or near the property.

5.4 Infrastructure

Highway 12, with connections to Highway 1 at Lytton and Highway 99 at Lillooet, crosses the west side of the property in the McGillivray Creek area. Both Highways travel to Vancouver, about three hours away and Highway 1 to Kamloops is under two hours. There are also two transcontinental rail lines, CNR and CPR, in Lytton and another line of the CNR in Lillooet. High voltage powerlines parallel Highway 12 nearby and cross the western side of the property near McGillivray Creek. Local powerlines for residential use parallel Highway 12.

5.5 Physiography



Source: BC GIS Data Website and Google Maps modified by SPB, 2020

Figure 5-3 Aerial Image of the McGill Project area

The elevation on the property ranges from about 320 metres above sea level in the McGillivray Creek area to over 1,820 metres above sea level on an unnamed peak between Laluwissin and McGillivray Creeks. This results in a wide variation of vegetation and terrain.

Relief in the area is moderate-to-steep with pine and fir forests as well as lower areas with alder/birch and grassland present. Logging in the area has resulted in an extensive road system and large areas that have been clear-cut over the last 50 years.

6 HISTORY

The history of work at McGill is generally early-stage exploration and has not had any systematic rock sampling such as drilling or chip lines. The general locations of the showings are indicated on Figure 7-2 and Figure 9-1.

McGillivray and Alice Showings Area

In 1941 the Victory Claim was staked on the ridge between Laluwissin Creek and McGillivray Creek, according to Duffel and McTaggart, 1952. This is described to be located over the ridge located in the area where the work program of 2006 was done. It describes a north-westerly trending zone of faulting. There is a description of "inclusions" that are consistent with the body or bodies of altered volcanics seen in the 2006 mapping. It also mentions fine grained pyrite in a rusty fault zone.

In 1971 Cuda Resources, in Chisholm, 1972, did a copper soil geochemical and magnetometer study in the area of Laluwissin Creek and Highway 12 and south. Geological mapping of these areas was completed in August of 1972 by Asano 1972, for Colt Resources Ltd. (renamed from Cuda Resources). He has mapped generally northerly trending bands of altered Nicola volcanics within the Mount Lytton Complex diorite. The volcanics show varying levels of epidote and chlorite alteration. He correlates the magnetic highs to patches of gossan. There are several zones of copper mineralization described. The copper geochemistry and magnetometer survey were contoured in a general northerly trend. There is a special correlation between copper in soils and magnetometer highs.

D.C. Malcolm, 1976 undertook geological mapping of the McGillivray Creek basin between 1972 and 1976 for Acacia Mineral Development and notes:

> "The main deposits occur at the summit of a ridge and along its flanks between elevations 4,500 and 5,000 feet. On the north side of the ridge a number of small hand trenches expose sheared and brecciated feldspar porphyry and altered limy volcanics. Five samples over an area 200 feet by 200 feet, averaged 0.42% copper.
>
> A road has been built from McGillivray Creek to the lower part of the deposit on the north slope of the ridge. Trenches have been roughed out partly across the deposit at elevations 4,650 and 4,800 feet.
>
> On the south side of the ridge, 1,500 feet south of these trenches, chalcopyrite occurs with magnetite in old trenches and malachite-stained feldspar porphyry forms a slide in a dry gulch. One picked sample assayed 0.37 oz. silver, per ton and 7.16% copper.

> On the road, at elevation 3,300 feet, a porphyry dike was exposed. Chalcopyrite bearing limestone breccia float occurs near it.
>
> Pyritic deposits occur over a large area east of the porphyry dikes and extend across the claims. Two outcrops have been sampled and assayed 0.095% and 0.15% copper."

The area described by Malcolm is consistent with the area that was the focus of the 2006 to 2014 study at McGill.

A geochemical program was completed in 1978 and reported in White, 1978 for Acacia Minerals. This is centred in the same basin as the 2006 to 2014 work programs of Atocha. His conclusions read:

> "The limonite gossans exposed in the southern portion of the survey area have a strong copper zinc geochemical expression which indicates they are part of a northerly trending mineralized zone.
>
> They are heavily pyritized appear to be associated with a series of andesites, dacites, limestone breccias and tuffs. A strong copper, lead, silver and zinc anomaly occurs at 9 / 60s - OE at the head of a small stream which is seeping an alumina-rich white powder."

In 1983 Ryan Energy undertook an 80-line kilometre VLF – EM and Magnetics airborne survey Pezzot and White, 1983 over the ACE 1 to 8 claims in the McGillivray Creek basin that was the area of focus of the 2006 to 2014 work. The resulting 1983 magnetic lows were interpreted as:

> "Two northwest-southeast trending magnetic lows are evident across the survey area. One follows a geologically defined fault across the southwest corner of the claims area. The second follows McGillivray Creek. Terrain clearance effects across the valley formed by McGillivray Creek are not influencing the magnetic field intensity in this area and it is likely that another fault is present.
>
> A north-south trending magnetic high correlates with a mountain ridge on the east side of McGillivray Creek. No geological evidence of a lithology change is reported in this area. The magnetic data may be reflecting an unmapped facies change within the volcanic unit; possibly a dioritic phase or simply an increased content of higher magnetic susceptibility materials. A closed magnetic high located on line 20 immediately west of this ridge is likely an outlier of the same rock unit."

The VLF EM from the 1983 report is reported as:

> "The VLF-EM data is presented in profile form over the same topographic and geological base map used to illustrate the magnetic contours. The Seattle frequency data … shows a subtle shift in the field intensity which correlates with the G.S.C. defined fault crossing the southwest corner of the survey area. In addition, the northwest-southeast trending belt of limestone is reflected as a slight conductivity increase. This response extends further south than the unit as indicated by D.C. Malcolm."

In 2006 a report by Shearer, 2006 in the McGillivray Creek area, on the McGillivray Group of claims and within the area of the present McGill claims, outlines the work program consisting of prospecting and soil/rock sampling with a total of 453 soils and 40 rock samples collected. There were a number of copper

in soil anomalous areas identified. The area to the northeast of the gossanous landslide and nearby was the focus of this program.

In 2009 a program of excavator trenching, geochemistry and prospecting was completed on the McGillivray Property as recorded in Shearer, 2009. A number of anomalous samples were uncovered and the geology was better defined.

The 2011 program, reported in Shearer, 2011, consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and collecting 95 samples.

In 2012 a program air-photo interpretation was completed and reported in Shearer, 2013. A significant number of lineaments were identified in the area. The regional airborne geomagnetic data was also reviewed.

The McGillivray claims were re-staked in 2013 and 2014. Work in 2014, Shearer, 2014, consisted of prospecting and geological mapping and assays with a portable XRF to quantify geochemical trends. Samples analysed contained up to 842 ppm copper. The McGillivray claims expired in 2017 and 2018.

From 2018 to 2020 the McGill and Alice claims were staked which included the former McGillivray Creek area and extending south to include the Bob showing. Shearer 2019 outlines a program of continued rock geochemistry and a ground magnetometer study with traverses in the lower elevations of the property. These are the present McGill Group of claims.

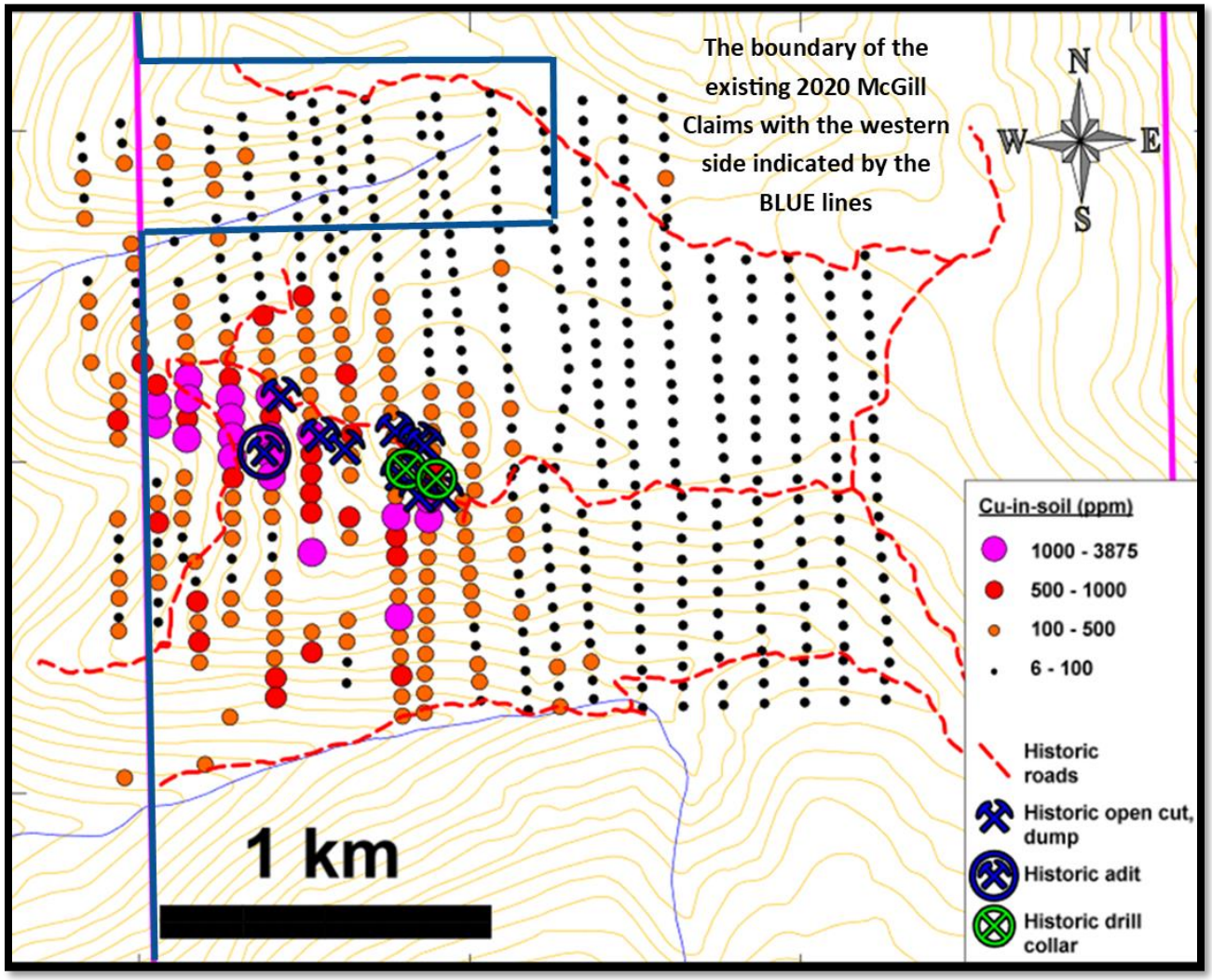
Bob Showing Area

The targets in the south end of the property include the MINFILE target of the Bob zone. The following is from the report by Peters and Ritchie, 2014 that also extended to the SPIN and B&B MINFILE showings to the south of the existing McGill claims. The following work summarized at Bob is generally within the existing McGill Group of claims but the low and non-anomalous edges of soil geochemistry grids extended beyond the present claims. The target showings are within the claims:

> "Initial work on the property consisted of 4 adits, a winze and a number of open cuts and is believed to date from around 1915. This work focused on quartz veins containing pockets of chalcopyrite at the area now referred to as the Bob showing. Government stream sediment sampling programs and follow-up exploration work in the late 1960's and early 1970's located additional areas of mineralization to the south. A summary of the work history at the Bob, B & B and Spin (B&B and Spin are not included in the McGill claim group) showings is given below ...
>
> **Bob Showing Summary**
>
> - 1915 underground workings (Bob/Cop claims).
> - Bob area claims held continuously until 1970 when acquired by Santana International.
> - Santana expanded tenures and constructed access roads to main showings and carried out considerable trenching.
> - Claims optioned to El Paso Mining and Smelting Co.
> - Claims dropped that year.
> - Staked by Mr. R. Hurley and partner to cover the main mineral showings.

- Apparently, Hoko Exploration was not aware of the existence of the Bob claims when staking the CM claims in August 1975.
- Hoko attempted a Winke drilling program in 1976 that was unsuccessful due to inadequate size of the drill to overcome fractured and broken rock.
- Claims staked by Bitterroot Resources Ltd. in 2005.
- Bitterroot conducted exploration in 2007.
- Claims allowed to lapse in September 2013.
- SPIN claims staked by Pacific Empire Minerals, September 2013."
- Pacific Empire Minerals completed an historic data summarization and limited field work of prospecting and sampling in 2014. The claims lapsed in April 2015.

There are multiple soil geochemical surveys that include extensive anomalous areas of copper and other elements. Gold was not generally analysed in the copper porphyry exploration of the 1960s and 1970s.



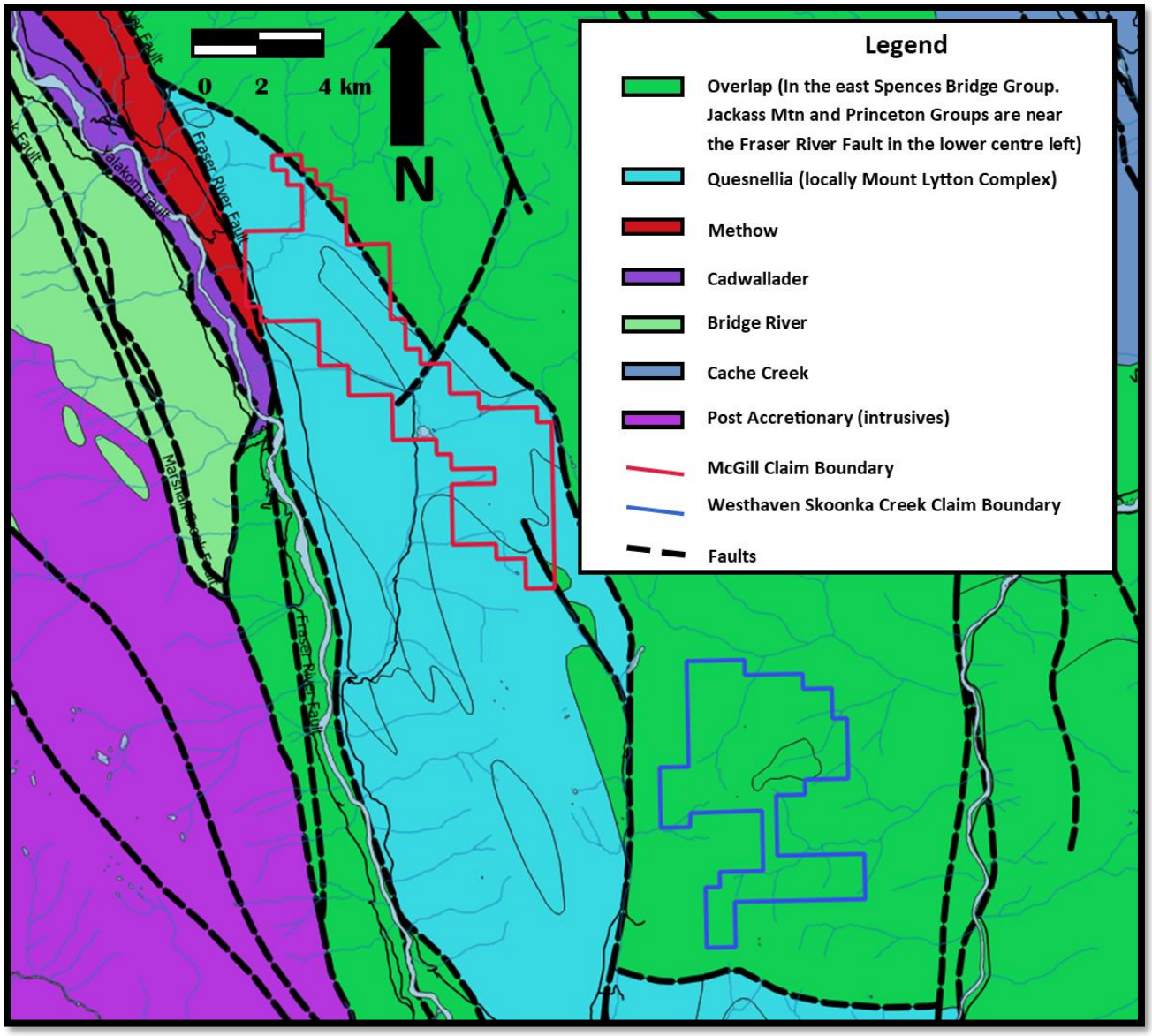
Source: Peters and Ritchie, 2014 modified by SPB, 2020

Figure 6-1 Summary of Historic Work at Bob

There is no known mineral production or Mineral Resource Estimates on the McGill Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology



Source: BC Geological Survey Branch - Geological Map of BC, 2018 modified by SPB, 2020

Figure 7-1 Geological Terranes in the McGill Property Area

The McGill property is within the geological Intermontane Belt as represented locally by the Quesnellia, Overlap (generally Spences Bridge Group) and Cache Creek Terranes. The Quesnellia Terrane, which underlies most of the McGill claims, contains low grade metamorphic pieces of mixed oceanic and continental plates that accreted to North America in the early Jurassic. The Overlap Terrane, of the Spences Bridge Group, is a Lower Cretaceous volcanic terrane that is seen on the east side of the McGill property as well as fault slices in the centre of the Mount Lytton Complex which is part of the Quesnellia Terrane. See Figure 7-1. The ground to the west of the McGill property is across the regional scale Fraser River Fault,

with over 100 kilometres of offset of the rocks on the west side to the north. The geology to the west of the fault is unrelated to the geology and mineralization on the McGill property.

The Quesnellia Terrane (Figure 7-1) is characterized by a Late Triassic to Early Jurassic magmatic arc complex that formed along or near the Western North American continental margin. Additional terranes to the west are part of the Coast-Cascade Belts such as the Bridge River, Methow, Cadwallader. Towards the west, the Quesnellia Terrane is in fault contact with the Cadwallader, Methow and Bridge River Terranes along the Fraser River Fault.

Tertiary age regional faulting controls the general pattern of the major geological groups in this part of British Columbia (Monger & McMillan, 1984). These faults are generally right lateral offset and trend north or north-north-west, including the regionally large offset on the locally Fraser River fault. The contacts between the Mount Lytton Complex and Spences Bridge Group are part of this fault system style.

Monger et. al., 1989 summarizes the local deformation as:

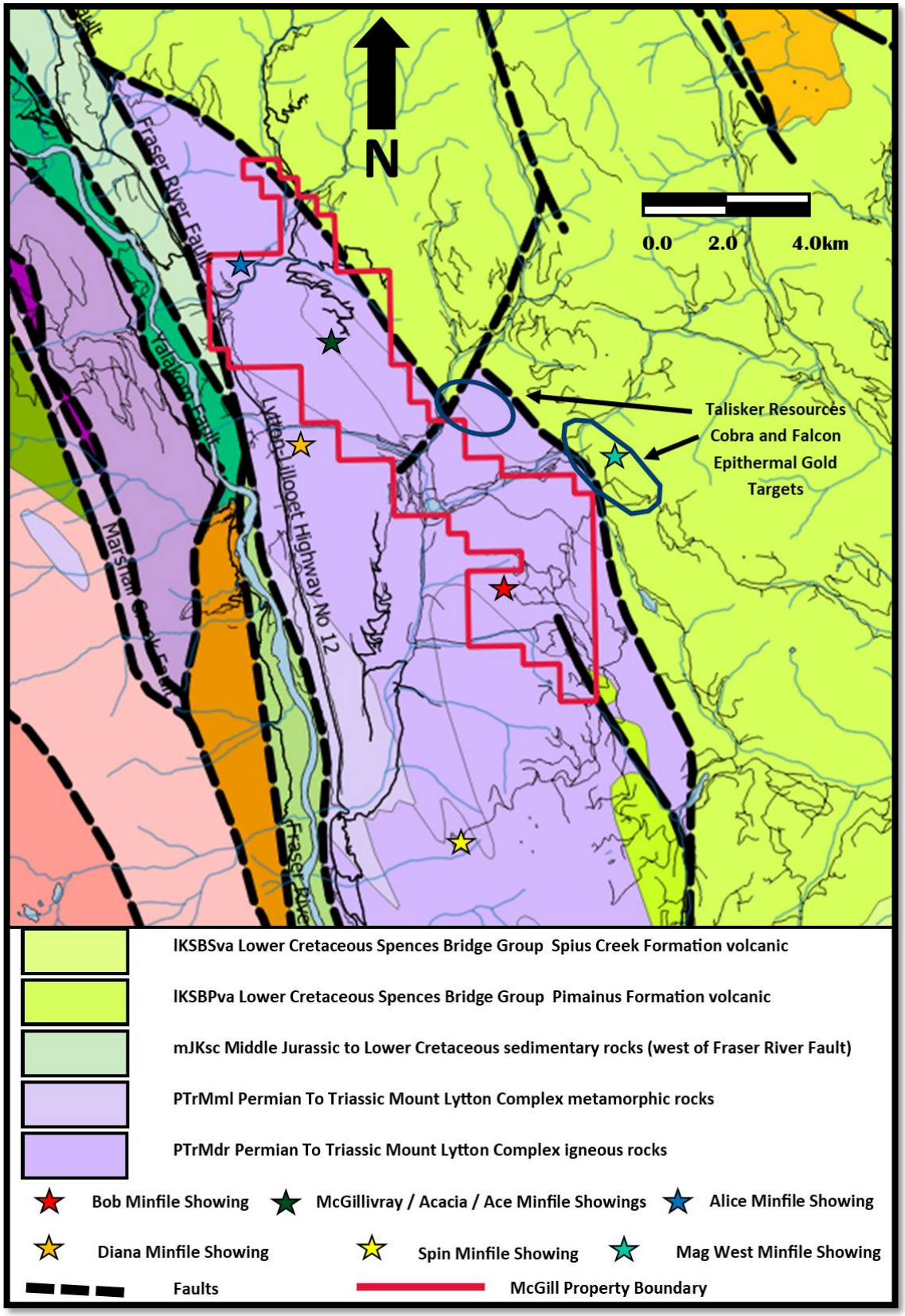
> "The fabric of metamorphic rocks of the Mount Lytton Plutonic Complex … is cut by granitic rocks that yielded Lower Jurassic K-Ar dates and the complex is stratigraphically overlain by Cretaceous strata (including Spences Bridge Group). That fabric is possibly early Mesozoic, for lithological similarities suggest that the metamorphic rocks may well be derived from the Nicola Group."

There is an age date of a tonalite, near the highway just west of the McGill property, within the Mount Lytton Complex that returned an age date of 250 million years ago as reported in Friedman and van der Heyden, 1992. This 1992 paper also correlates the geological offset along the Fraser River Fault. The offset is defined between the Mount Lytton Complex, which underlies the McGill property, to the Farwell Pluton in the Williams Lake area located on west side of the fault a distance of over 130 kilometres.

7.2 Local Geology

There are two major rock formations on the property. The first is dioritic and granodioritic intrusives of the Permian to Triassic age Mount Lytton Complex (MLC) which also includes small bodies of altered sediments and later dykes. The other major unit is the younger altered Lower Cretaceous andestic volcanics of the Pimainus Formation, part of the Spences Bridge Group (SBG). The SBG outcrops on the eastern side of the claims, as well as fault-controlled bands as inliers in the diorite near the eastern side of the McGill property. The MLC unit is mapped (see Figure 7-2) to underly much of the property but the Author's site visit uncovered several small fault-bounded bands of possible Pimainus Formation within the area regionally mapped as MLC. This style is locally reported in other historic reports including Monger et. al., 1989 at the south end of the McGill property. The geology is no doubt more complex than depicted in Figure 7-2. The report by Monger et. al., 1989, that is a detailed description of the geology in Figure 7-2, indicates as well that there is a significant number of small dioritic intrusive bodies assigned to the late Triassic Nicola intrusives within the MLC. These are conceivably feeder stocks of the Nicola Group volcanics which Monger, et. al., 1989 has suggested the MLC is the deeper portion or roots of these volcanics.

The regional Fraser River Fault, a major north-north-westerly trending structure, is located on the western boundary of the McGill property in the north end. This strike slip fault may have 135 to 160 kilometres of dextral strike slip as noted in Read, 2000 and Friedman and van der Heyden, 1992. Due to this fault offset



Source: BC Geological Survey Branch - Geological Map of BC 2018 modified by SPB, 2020

Figure 7-2 Geology of the McGill Property area

the rocks to the west of the Fraser River Fault are not geologically related to the units found on the McGillivray property and the geology and mineral deposit types and claims to the west are not generally reported by this Author.

The close spatial relation of the McGill property to the Fraser River fault has likely influenced the geological units and the mineralization on the property. The strong northerly trending faulting that separates the MLC and the SBG, sub parallel to the Fraser River Fault are likely related. As well, deep faults like the Fraser River Fault system have acted as conduits for deep hydrothermal fluids in other geological regions and influenced local metal deposition.

There are bands of fault-bounded northerly trending altered volcanics that have been mapped as gneisses and schists by Duffell and McTaggart, 1952 and assigned to the Permian aged Cache Creek Group. On the later geological map by Monger, et. al., 1989, (Figure 7-2) there are gneisses and schists defined in the southern end of the property but not noted in the north end where the 1952 map had them. These volcanic bands extend over the ridge between Laluwissin and McGillivray Creek and were mapped near Highway 12 (Asano, 1972) as well in the basin near McGillivray Creek to the northeast, Shearer, 2006. Locally the alteration was observed to be argillic to kaolinitic with the intensity of alteration varying greatly. These are possibly fault-bound slivers of the Pimainus Formation volcanics of the Spences Bridge Group within the Mount Lytton Complex as locally defined in the south end of the property in Monger, et. al., 1989.

Stewart and Gale, 2006 mapped the Pimainus Formation in the area of the Falcon Target, much further west than shown in Figure 7-2 and extending well onto the McGill property. This map location of the Pimainus Formation is likely based on more detailed field work in this area than Monger, et. al., 1989. One of the contacts found by the Author, with anomalous copper in soil values, may alternatively be the western edge of the Pimainus Formation contacting the Mount Lytton Complex.

7.3 Local Mineralization

There are five BC Geological Survey Branch MINFILEs on the McGill property. MINFILEs are government authored geological summaries of mineral showings and deposits in BC. The location of these zones and others nearby is summarized on Figure 7-2.

The copper mineralization is largely disseminated and shear related copper and silver-lead with some, zinc and gold reported. Strong lineations were seen on the ground during the Author's 2006 property visit and in the contour maps. These are probable fault-boundaries to the altered volcanic units within the Mount Lytton Complex intrusives as described in several historical reports. The high level and large surface extent of alteration seen indicates a strong hydrothermal system with the resulting gossanous and clay rich alteration. This alteration was evident as the Author walked the property in 2006 as well as seen in the large landslide visible from the highway. The Acacia North, Acacia South and Ace MINFILEs all occur in the area of the 2006 to 2014 exploration in the north end of the McGill Property. This area is noted by a dark green star in Figure 7-2.

There are reports of porphyry copper style veining, skarn and brecciation in the Bob showing area as noted in Peters and Ritchie, 2014. This area is noted by a red star in Figure 7 2.

The Alice showing is a narrow tetrahedrite or tennantite vein with a small adit. (Cardinal, 2020 and White, 1980) that has been visited repeatedly. This area is noted by a dark blue star in Figure 7 2

The eastern side of the property has Spences Bridge Group rocks with the potential for low-sulphidation epithermal deposits as seen at the Skoonka Creek claims (seen in the lower right of Figure 7-1) of Westhaven Ventures and the epithermal targets identified by Talisker Resources (seen in Figure 7-2 and Figure 23-1). There is limited historic work at McGill for these possible epithermal gold deposits. Most historic work within the McGill Property was focused on the porphyry copper deposit targets and gold was not historically analysed for in these studies.

The length and continuity of any zones is poorly described in the historic literature and further work is required to understand these parameters.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

There are two major deposit types targeted on this property plus a possible alternative style:

- copper-gold porphyry within the Mount Lytton Complex intrusive rocks
- epithermal precious metals within the Pimainus Formation volcanic rocks of the Spences Bridge Group
- plus, a unique possible minor type at the Alice deposit

The early exploration of this property was for copper with copper porphyry targets investigated through the 1970s to 1990s within the Mount Lytton Complex intrusive rocks. Copper porphyry targets were very favourable following the discovery of several large deposits in British Columbia and the improvements in technology to economically mine these deposits. Most of the early geochemistry was for copper or copper and zinc, with little evidence of precious metal or multi-element analyses in these projects. In the early 2000's the low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver potential of the Spences Bridge Group was recognized and actively explored with this exploration continuing to today which is located on the eastern side of the McGill property.

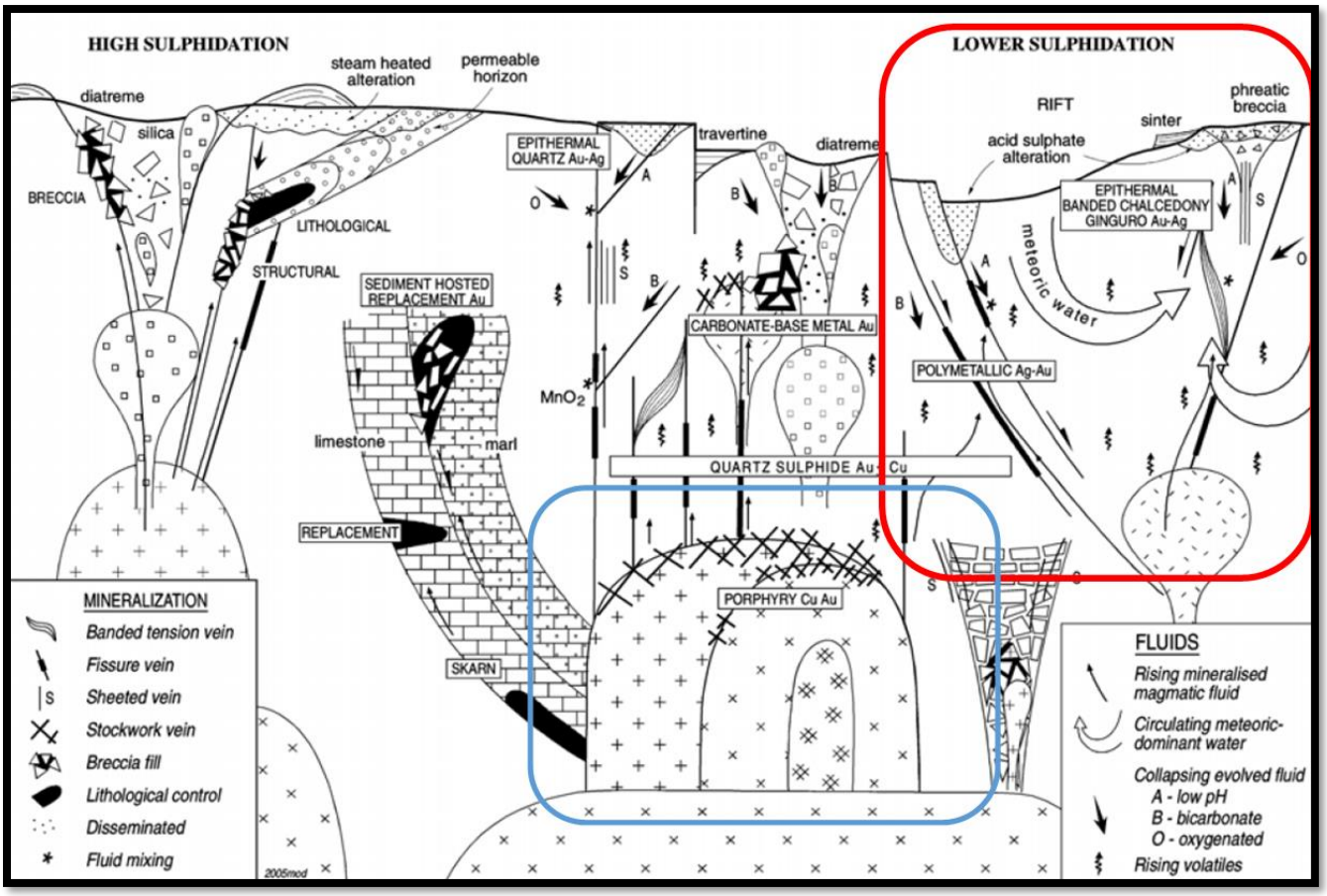
The primary target deposit type on the McGill property is a porphyry copper deposit which is targeted within the rocks of the Mount Lytton Complex intrusive rocks. The alteration patterns described below are commonly used as a vector toward the highest mineralized zones. The field mapping completed in 2006 and later mapping and studies referenced in this report is focused on the alteration and mineralization for a porphyry copper deposit. Historic work at Bob and the McGillivray Creek area was focused heavily on the copper porphyry potential. Figure 8-1 from Corbett, 2005, indicates an idealized cross section of the general; areas of formation of a porphyry copper deposit (within the blue box).

The following summary is sourced from Panteleyev, 1995"

> "Copper, molybdenum and gold are generally present but quantities range from insufficient for economic recovery to major ore constituents. Minor silver is found in most deposits and rhenium was recovered from the Island Copper mine on Vancouver Island.
>
> The deposits are generally stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in

large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks.

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of copper and significant molybdenum resources and close to 50% of the gold reserves in British Columbia."



Source: Corbett, 2005 (with low sulphidation epithermal in a red box and porphyry copper in a blue box)

Figure 8-1 Epithermal and Porphyry Copper Deposit Type Model Cross Section

The other major deposit type at McGill, and seen on the east side and possibly in fault-bound slices of the Mount Lytton Complex of the claims, is within the volcanics of the Spences Bridge Group rocks. It is a low-sulphidation epithermal precious metals system. The local geology is predominantly felsic and intermediate sub-aerial and flow volcanic rocks in an extensional and strike-slip structural regime. This is a preferred environment for these deposit types. Epithermal deposits are created in the near surface portion of hydrothermal systems that can include surface hot springs and deeper hydrothermal fluid-flow zones. These can be locales for precious metal mineralization. Mineral deposition takes place near the surface in the zones where the hydrothermal fluids undergo cooling by oner or more of the following: fluid mixing, boiling, and/or pressure loss. An illustration of a typical system is shown in Figure 8-1 with the low-sulphidation deposition zone identified on the right-hand side of the diagram circled in red.

In the BCGS summary of deposit types (Panteleyev, 1995) the following summary of a low-sulphidation epithermal precious metal deposits indicates:

> "Quartz veins, stockworks and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals form in high- level (epizonal) to near-surface environments. The ore commonly exhibits open-space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems."

Cardinal, 2020, suggests a possibly unique third type of mineralization in the Alice area, at the north end of the property, that does not match any of the conventional mineral deposit models well. He describes it as "possibly a copper (silver)-bearing, iron carbonate(+quartz-calcite-kaolinitic) breccia (diatreme-like), volcanic hosted stratabound-related exploration model." White, 1980, mapped in this area as well. If exploration of this area is undertaken in the future this unique possible style should be kept in mind.

9 EXPLORATION

In 2020, a multi stage field exploration program was completed in October focused on the areas noted in Figure 9-1. The Author spent two and a half days in the field with the assistance of John Grabovac, prospector, focused on the higher areas near the eastern boundary of the property. One of these days was spent in the company of the property vendor. Jo Shearer as well. It was snowing during much of the Author's visit, that ended earlier than planned due to the weather, and this made it difficult to see all the geology so a limited number of rock samples were collected during the visit. The rock samples collected had negligible quantities of economic elements. The Author also collected 16 soil samples during the traverses and located copper in soil anomalies, all proximal to presumed contacts between the Pimainus Formation volcanics and the Mount Lytton Complex porphyritic intrusive rocks.

It was noted on these 2020 traverses by the Author that there are several fault-bounded slices of the Pimainus Formation volcanic rocks within the Mount Lytton Complex intrusive rocks. The geological map by Monger, et. al., 1989 of the Geological Survey of Canada seen in Figure 7-2 does not include the slices of volcanic rock reviewed in the Author's visit, due to the regional nature of the mapping done to develop these maps. There are likely more fault-bound slices of these volcanic rocks to be defined in future detailed geological mapping. Duffell and McTaggart, 1952 has a fault in the area of where the traverses were completed with a similar trend as suggested by the Author, but mapped the volcanic units as part of the older Permian aged Cache Creek Group.

There was also a two-day field review of the McGillivray Creek area, specifically focused on the Alice Claim area, by Dan Cardinal, P.Geo. (Cardinal, 2020). He noted that the mineralized zones in the Alice area and a comparison to the copper porphyry and epithermal gold mineralization elsewhere on the property as:

> "The mineralized host rock, alteration and structural features associated with the copper zone may be somewhat more unique consequently, the author believes the Alice copper zone requires re-interpretation and consideration taken to develop an exploration mineral model that will best fit more an 'Alice type', possibly a copper (silver)-bearing, iron carbonate(+quartz-calcite-kaolinitic) breccia (diatreme-like), volcanic hosted stratabound-related exploration model."

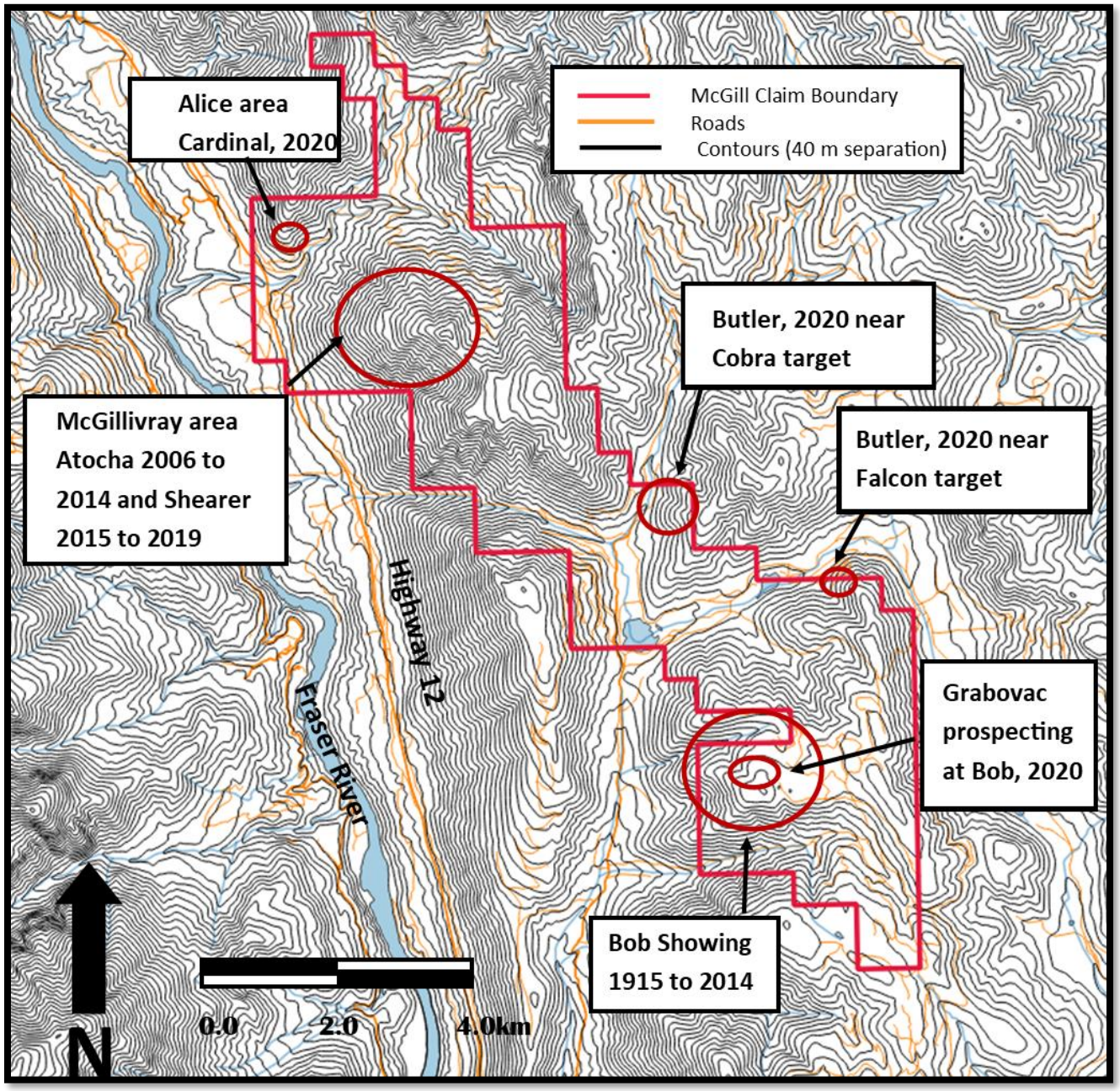


Figure 9-1 Areas worked in 2020 and past exploration locations

Later in October, Jo Shearer, P.Geo., property vendor, and John Grabovac, prospector, returned for further prospecting and sampling following melting of some of the earlier snow. During this program Grabovac went to the Bob showing area on the top of the mountain. He collected multiple grab rock samples generally selected for the presence of sulphide minerals. These rocks were spot analysed by Jo Shearer using a using an XRF Unit. The XRF was factory calibrated (Cert No. 0154-0557-1) on October 30, 2013, numbered as Instrument #540557, and type Olympus DPO-2000 Delta Premium. The grab sample values recorded were mainly low-grade copper in many samples but four samples analysed between 7.62% and 10.68% copper on spot analyses. This method is open to sample bias due to the highly localized area of analysis inherent in the

XRF tool. Grab samples were also selected for highly mineralized zones and not necessarily be indicative of a larger area. These samples should be considered as samples of potential localized high value and not of the general nature of a potential porphyry copper-gold deposit at McGill.

10 DRILLING

In 1976 Hoko attempted to complete small core diameter, Winke diamond drill holes on the Bob showing. They could not get through the broken ground due to the small size of the core and the low powered drill. Very limited sampling was done with no significant values returned. Prisma Capital has done no drilling on the McGill property.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

This project is still in an early stage of exploration despite the seemingly large body of field work. Most of the historic sampling has been soil sampling with limited rock sampling and local ground magnetometer studies and localized trenching. The work so far has generally been to develop more advanced targets for methods such as trenching and drilling. These target generation programs are more of a qualitative comparison like programs.

Some of the 2020 samples were analysed by the use of the XRF unit as described in Section 9 of this report. This method is quick and can be used for random checks, but the nature of the analysis is on a very small localized area of the rock (spot) and may not be indicative of the larger rock. It is often adequate for qualitative analysis but not to be generally depended on for quantitative work such as in Resource Estimation or similar studies.

A set of rock and soil samples were collected in the field by the Author and were hand delivered to ALS Global, Geochemistry Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC. This ALS Laboratory meets the requirements and is accredited to International Standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

The methods used for analysis and sample preparation are summarized in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 Analysis and Preparation of Samples

ALS Geochemistry Laboratory		
Activity	**Method Code**	**Comments**
Soil Samples		
Sample Preparation	PREP-41	Dry at <60°C/140°F, sieve sample to -180 micron (80 mesh). Retain both fractions
Gold Analysis	Au-ICP21	Au by fire assay and ICP-AES
Other Element Analysis	ME-MS41	Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS Finish
Rock Samples		
Sample Preparation	PREP-31	Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns
Gold Analysis	Au-ICP21	Au by fire assay and ICP-AES
Other Element Analysis	ME-MS61	Four Acid digestion With ICP-MS Finish

The rock samples collected on site returned low copper and gold values. There were anomalously high

copper and other metal values in the soil geochemistry located near contacts between the volcanic and intrusive rocks.

The sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used historically is adequate for a project at this early stage of development.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Although samples were collected by the author, there were no verification samples collected due to snow conditions in the planned area in and near the Bob showing at the time of the visit. The other areas visited by the author in 2020 did not include verification sample collection opportunities. No samples were collected by the Author in 2006.

The Author has made two visits to different parts of the property and from the data returned and the large alteration systems with mineralization seen that this property has potential porphyry copper type targets. The analysis methods used in 2020 are adequate for a program at this early stage, but going forward a more rigorous procedure including insertion of standards and blanks should be considered for rocks samples. If systematic sampling such as drilling or surface chip-line samples are undertaken a rigorous program of systematic standard and blank sample insertion in the analysis stream and a Quality Assurance/Quality Control review of values is required.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no known metallurgical or mineral process testing at the McGill project.

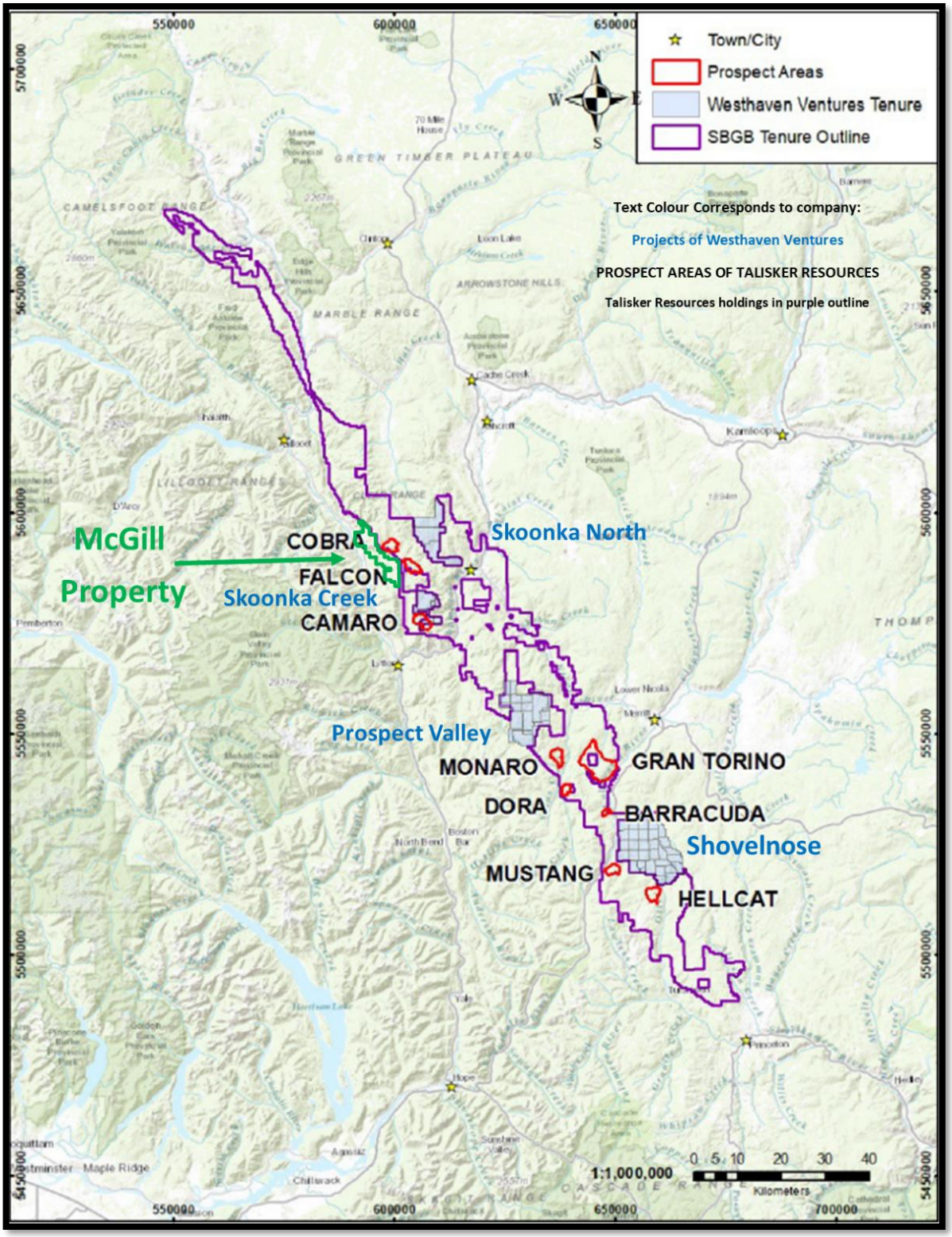
14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There have been no Mineral Resource Estimates at the McGill Project.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The 222-kilometre-long "Spences Bridge Gold Belt" project of Talisker Resources is immediately adject to the east as seen on their website https://taliskerresources.com/greenfields-projects/#spences-bridge and reproduced in Figure 23-1. Talisker has undertaken regional scale exploration in 2019 along this belt and begun to focus down in 2020 on the targets as depicted in red in Figure 23-1. This project is targeting the epithermal gold mineralization defined by Westhaven Ventures in the Spences Bridge Group rocks in multiple locations including the nearby Skoonka Creek and Skoonka North properties as seen in Figure 23-1. Drill related intercepts at nearby Skoonka Creek include 20.2 g/t gold over 12.8 m (in SC-008) and 28.6 g/t gold over 3.31 m (in SC-007) as noted at https://www.westhavengold.com/projects/skoonka-creek-gold/details/.

The Author has been unable to verify the information on the properties of Talisker Resources and Westhaven Ventures and that this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the McGill property.



Modified by SPB from Talisker Resources March 2020 Presentation

Figure 23-1 Adjacent Properties to McGill

The Spin prospect, adjoins McGill to the south. It is an early-stage prospect with stream and soil sampling and geological mapping. Work here was last summarized in Peters and Ritchie, 2014, when grouped with the

Bob showing. The Diana showing, located to the west near Laluwissin Creek and Highway 12, is a porphyry copper gold prospect with limited historic work. Both of these showings are seen in Figure 7-2.

The Fraser River fault to the west of McGill property has about 135 to 160 kilometres of offset to the north, and the properties to the west of this fault are in geology unrelated to the McGill property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no further information known to the Author that is relevant to his report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

There is an extensive history of exploration on the McGill property extending back to at least 1915. The region is prospective for copper and precious metal mineralization in various areas. The infrastructure and access are good for exploration and potential mining.

The McGill property is an early-stage project with two major target types of metal mineralization. The first is the potential for porphyry copper type deposits in the Mount Lytton Complex (LTC) intrusive rocks of the west and central part of the property. On the east side is a fault-bounded section of the Spences Bridge Group (SBG) volcanic rocks with the potential for low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits. There are also fault-bounded slices of the SBG volcanic rocks in the LTC as seen by the Author in the field with epithermal potential or possibly fault contact mineralization related to remobilization of the porphyry copper metals.

Significant structural complexity exists on the property, and regional northeast trends are recognized in the geophysics, local geologic mapping and by the Author in the field visit. Propylitic and phyllic alteration is evident over large areas on the McGill Property. Further geological mapping and prospecting for lithology and alteration is required.

The historic soil geochemistry is significant although not always systematic, with several discrete large copper-in-soil anomalies in various areas, including at the Bob showing and the McGillivray Creek areas. Many of these values could be characterized as highly anomalous.

There is an extensive gravel road network for access to many parts of the property. This should make permitting easier and exploration less expensive. Some local upgrades will be necessary but the routes are developed.

There has been no drilling on the property other than two failed holes at the Bob showing. There are some short adits at the Bob and Alice showings that have not defined significant zones, possibly due to the limited length.

The McGill property is largely underlain by the Mount Lytton Complex, a system of intrusives with younger dykes and fault-bounded segments of volcanics, that has been under-explored and deserves further exploration for copper-gold mineralized zones. The Spences Bridge Group on the east has potential for precious metal mineralized zones. Further work at the McGill Property is recommended.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 26-1 Proposed Exploration Budget

Phase One					
Item	**Number of**		**Cost per unit**		**Total Cost**
Project Planning	10	days	800	per day	$ 8,000
Geological Mapping and Prospecting (all in cost)	30	days	800	per day	$ 24,000
Soil Geochemical Sample Collection (all in staff cost)	45	days	500	per day	$ 22,500
Geochemical Analysis	600	samples	60	per sample	$ 36,000
Reporting	15	days	700	per day	$ 10,500
Contingency Funding					$ 9,000
Total Phase One					**$ 110,000**
Phase Two					
Airborne Geophysics - magnetometics and radiometrics					$ 60,000
Geophysics interpretation and reporting					$ 15,000
Drill planning and targeting	7	days	700	per day	$ 4,900
Diamond Drilling	600	metres	$ 200	per metre	$ 120,000
all in per metre cost including drilling, supervision, logging, assays and reporting					
Total Phase Two					**$ 199,900**

The McGill property is an early-stage project with two major target types of mineralization. The first Phase of proposed exploration on the McGill property includes:

- reconnaissance mapping looking for Pimainus Formation fault-bound slices and epithermal gold as well as noting the porphyry copper potential in the centre of the Mount Lytton Complex. Notes on rock alteration will be valuable in determining trends and targets.
- work on the epithermal gold targets on the east side of the property particularly near the Falcon and Cobra targets as defined by Talisker Resources and noted in Figure 23-1.
- systematic soil sampling over target areas, especially continuing/adding to the Bob Zone and in the area near the Cobra target of Talisker Resources. Analysis of gold and 40 plus multi-element ICP analysis is recommended for this program.
- Further prospecting and sampling in the northeast corner of the property near the Falcon showing of Talisker Resources and following up on the Author's proposed contact running generally north-south with higher soil values found near the contact in 2020.

Contingent on positive results in the first phase of exploration a second phase including Airborne Geophysics collecting both magnetic and radiometric data is suggested. The airborne survey should be completed between July and early October, avoiding snow cover, to maximize the benefits of the radiometric survey to track the potassic alteration zones.

After the geophysical survey 600 metres of diamond drilling the outlined targets can be undertaken.

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