TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
SKYGOLD PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
LONGITUDE -122.35°E / LATITUDE 53.78°N
542,700 E / 5,959,600 N
(NAD 83 - ZONE 10) NTS: 093G / 16

MINERAL TENURES:
SKYGOLD 1, SKYGOLD 2, SKYGOLD 3 CLAIMS

Prepared by

RORY RITCHIE, H.B.SC.(CHEM), P.GEO.
RORY RITCHIE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Prepared for

GOLD TREE RESOURCES LTD.
August 30, 2021

Contents

1 Summary **1**

2 Introduction **2**
2.1 Terms of Reference . . . 2
2.2 Qualified Persons . . . 4
2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection . . . 4
2.4 Information Sources and Reference . . . 4
2.5 Previous Technical Reports . . . 4

3 Reliance on Other Experts **4**
3.1 Mineral Tenure . . . 5
3.2 Surface Rights . . . 5

4 Property Description and Location **5**

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography **8**
5.1 Accessibility . . . 8
5.2 Climate . . . 8
5.3 Local Resources . . . 8
5.4 Infrastructure . . . 8
5.5 Physiography . . . 8

6 History **9**

7 Geological Setting & Mineralization **9**
7.1 Regional Geology . . . 9
7.2 Local and Property Geology . . . 10
7.3 Property Mineralization and Alteration . . . 10

8 Deposit Types **14**
8.1 Structurally hosted, gold quartz veins . . . 14
8.2 Sediment-hosted vein deposits . . . 14
8.3 Porphyry copper-gold deposits . . . 14
8.3.1 Importance . . . 15
8.3.2 Geographic Distribution . . . 15
8.3.3 Geographic Distribution within British Columbia . . . 15
8.3.4 Grade and Tonnage . . . 16
8.3.5 Tectonic Setting . . . 17
8.3.6 Geological Setting . . . 17
8.3.7 Alteration . . . 17
8.3.8 Structure and Mineralization Styles . . . 17
8.3.9 Mineralogy . . . 18
8.3.10 Morphology and Architecture . . . 18
8.3.11 Genetic Model . . . 19

9 Exploration **20**
9.1 2019 soil sampling 20
9.2 2019 ground magnetic survey 23
9.3 2019 till sampling survey 23

10 Drilling **30**

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security **30**

12 Data Verification **30**

13 Adjacent Properties **33**

14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing **33**

15 Mineral Resource Estimates **33**

16 Other Relevant Data and Information **33**

17 Interpretation and Conclusions **33**
17.1 Soil anomaly "A" 33
17.2 Soil anomaly "B" 34

18 Recommendations **35**

19 Statement of Qualifications **36**

References **37**

List of Figures

4.1 Location Map 6
4.2 Claim Map 7
7.1 Regional Geology - simplified units. 11
7.2 Geological Legend for Regional Geology - simplified units. 12
7.3 Local Geology. 13
8.1 Styles of mineralization for SHV deposits. 15
8.2 Anatomy of a Telescoped Porphyry Cu System 16
8.3 Generalized Alteration-Mineralization Zoning Pattern for Telescoped Porphyry Cu Systems . 18
9.1 2019 soil sampling by Tripoint. 20
9.2 Skygold soil compilation - index map. 21
9.3 Skygold soil compilation - Gold results. 22
9.4 2019 Skygold ground magnetic survey - Total Magnetic Intensity. 24
9.5 Gold grains from Sample #15 in area of Anomaly “A”. 25
9.6 Gold grains from Sample #19 in area of Anomaly “B”. 25
9.7 2019 Skygold till survey - Total gold grain count. 26
9.8 2019 Skygold till survey - Total gold grains (ppb). 27
9.9 2019 Skygold till survey - Pristine gold grain count. 28
9.10 2019 Skygold till survey - Pristine gold grains (ppb). 29
12.1 Soil sample data verification - sample sites. 31
12.2 Sample Correlation Chart - Gold 32

List of Tables

4.1 Skygold claim details. 5
12.1 Data Comparison Table 32
18.1 Proposed Exploration Program costs 35

1 Summary

The Skygold Property is located approximately 25 kilometers southeast of Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, within the Omineca Mining Division. The Property consists of 3 mineral claims totaling 5,732 hectares, which have exploration potential for certain types of gold deposits, as evidenced by historical and recent exploration conducted on the Property. The Property is considered to be in the early stages of exploration.

The Property is subject to an option agreement between Gold Tree Resources Ltd. and Divitiae Resources Ltd., whereby Gold Tree can earn the rights to a 100% interest in the Property by completing certain cash payment and share issuances to Divitiae Resources Ltd. over a four-year period.

The Property lies within the Quesnel Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt, a composite of low metamorphic grade magmatic arc segments of mixed oceanic and continental affinities, and oceanic plates, which amalgamated to the North American continental margin in the Early Jurassic Period. The claim area is underlain by Triassic-Jurassic marine black sedimentary rocks, volcaniclastics and volcanics of the Nicola Group which are intruded by granitic rocks of the St. Marie Plutonic Suite.

Extensive glacial deposits cover the claim area with only minor bedrock exposure in select areas. Small outcrops of grey to black slate, argillite, greywacke, siltstone and phyllite have been mapped in the north-central portion of the Property. A few exposures of andesite have been mapped in a hilly region located near the eastern edge of the Property.

Historical exploration and 2019 exploration activities completed by Gold Tree Resources Ltd. have successfully outlined two areas of anomalous gold-in-soil and gold-in-till geochemistry. The source(s) of the anomalous gold have not yet been discovered and form the bases of exploration targeting on the Property. Two exploration targets, herein designated soil anomaly “A” and soil anomaly “B” warrant further exploration. The Skygold Property has potential to host one or more structurally-hosted gold-quartz vein deposits, sediment-hosted vein deposits and/or porphyry copper ± gold deposits.

The author concludes that there exist two target areas that merit further exploration, and recommends further exploration be conducted on the Property in order to delineate targets for drill testing. The main components of the proposed exploration program include till sampling and gold grain analyses, Induced Polarization surveying and diamond drilling. A proposed two-phase exploration program totaling $498,000 is recommended by the author.

2 Introduction

This report was commissioned by Gold Tree Resources Ltd. ("Gold Tree") and summarizes technical information pertaining to the Skygold Property (the "Property"). The Property is comprised of 3 contiguous mineral claims located in central British Columbia, Canada. The Property is considered to be in the early stages of exploration. The Property hosts several gold-in-till anomalies. This report presents and comments on exploration results provided by Gold Tree which were acquired in the summer of 2019.

The majority of the data and pertinent information that form the basis of this report were collected from Mr. Adrian Smith, a director of Gold Tree and a director of Divitiae Resources Ltd. ("Divitiae"), the corporation under which the Skygold claims are currently held. 2019 exploration results were also collected directly from employees of Tripoint Geological Services ("Tripoint"), the service provider hired by Gold Tree to carry out and manage 2019 exploration activities.

The Property is subject to an option agreement between Gold Tree and Divitiae executed in a non-arm's length transaction on September 10^{th}, 2019 (the "Effective Date"), whereby Gold Tree can earn the rights to a 100% interest in the Skygold Property by making cash payments to Divitiae totaling $178,000, and issuing a total of 2,000,000 shares on or before the four year anniversary of the effective date. A total of $120,000 in exploration work expenditures must be completed on or before the third anniversary of the effective date. Divitiae will be granted a 1.5% Royalty Interest, two-thirds (1%) of which be purchased by Gold Tree for $1,000,000 at any time.

The report was prepared by Rory Ritchie, P. Geo., an independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). The material included in this report or referenced herein is sourced from material provided by Gold Tree, previous assessment reports, government reports, selected publications, as well as information gathered during a property visit by the author and personal discussions with Gold Tree personnel. Mr. R. Ritchie visited the property on September 24, 2019. Mr. Ritchie examined two areas on the property: the northwest exploration grid established by Gold Tree contractors and a historical exploration grid in the northeastern portion of the Property.

2.1 Terms of Reference

This Report was prepared for Gold Tree concerning the Skygold Property in accordance with Canadian standards under applicable Canadian securities laws, and may not be comparable to similar information for United States companies. The terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" used in this Report are Canadian mining terms as defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014 and incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

While the terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" are recognized and required by Canadian securities regulations, they are not defined terms under standards of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. As such, certain information contained in this Report concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards is not comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

An "Inferred Mineral Resource" has a greater amount of uncertainty as to its existence and as to its economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "Inferred Mineral Resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher confidence category. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an "Inferred Mineral Resource" exists or is economically or legally mineable.

Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "Reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the Reserve estimation is made. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves. In addition, the definitions of "Proven Mineral Reserves" and "Probable Mineral Reserves" under CIM standards differ in certain respects from the standards of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

All measurement units used in this Report are metric, and currency is expressed in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise. The Report uses Canadian English.

Abbreviations and symbols used:

Au	gold
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Cu	copper
Mo	molybdenum
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc
>	greater than
<	less than
BD	below detection
AR	Assessment Report
ARIS	Assessment Report Index System
a.s.l.	above sea level
c.c.	correlation coefficient
C	centigrade
g	gram
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
t	metric ton
m	metre
Ma	million years (pertaining to ages and/or elapsed time)
NSR	Net Smelter (return) Royalty
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
4WD	four wheel drive

2.2 Qualified Persons

The following serve as the qualified person (QP) for this Technical Report as defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in accordance with Form 43-101F1:

- Rory Ritchie, P.Geo., Rory Ritchie Geological Consulting

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

The site visit was performed as follows:

Mr. Rory Ritchie visited the site on September 24, 2019, where he met with Mr. Darcy Vis, an employee of Tripoint and manager of the 2019 exploration program. Mr. Ritchie examined select areas of the Property, and discussed several aspects of the exploration program with Mr. D. Vis. While on site Mr. R. Ritchie inspected sampling protocols and methods by Tripoint geologists, and performed data verification sampling of 10 soil samples in the area of historical soil geochemistry that ultimately outlined a large gold-in-till anomaly. The purpose of the site visit was to inspect existing access and to verify data provided by Gold Tree and Tripoint, including sampling and quality assurance/quality control procedures used. A detailed description of the site visit findings is included in Section 12.

2.4 Information Sources and Reference

The key information sources for the Report are:

- Historical British Columbia Assessment Reports
- Reports, data and correspondence from Overburden Drilling Management "ODM"
- Data and correspondence from Tripoint

Additional information used to support this Report was derived from the reports and documents listed in the References section. Additional information was sought from Gold Tree and Tripoint personnel where required, including geochemical sampling results and ground geophysical results.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

No previous 43-101 technical reports have been filed on the Skygold Property.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QP author of this Report states that he is a qualified person for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person" for the QP, as included in this Report. The QP has relied on, and believes there is a reasonable basis for this reliance, upon the following other expert reports, which provided information regarding mineral rights, surface rights, and environmental status in sections of this Report as noted below.

3.1 Mineral Tenure

The QP has not thoroughly reviewed the mineral tenure, nor independently verified the legal status, ownership of the Skygold Property or underlying property agreements. The QP has relied upon, and disclaims responsibility for, information supplied by Gold Tree management. The QP author has reviewed the mineral tenure to the extent of what is publicly available, and discloses that the Skygold mineral tenures are currently held by Divitiae, and non-arm's length Corporation for which Gold Tree director, Mr. Adrian Smith, is also a director of.

3.2 Surface Rights

The QP has fully relied upon, and disclaims responsibility for, information supplied by Gold Tree management for information relating to the status of the current Surface Rights.

4 Property Description and Location

The Skygold Property is located approximately 25 kilometers southeast of Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, in the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 4.1). The property consists of 3 mineral claims totaling 5,732 hectares (Figure 4.2), where as of the date of this report, all claims listed in Table 4.1 are owned by Divitiae as outlined below. To the extent of the author's knowledge, no legal agreement exists between Divitiae and Gold Tree as of the date of this Report.

None of the Skygold mineral claims are known to overlap any legacy or Crown granted mineral claims, or no-staking reserves. There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject. To the extent of the author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors or risks that might affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

To the extent of the author's knowledge, no mineral exploration permits pertaining to the Skygold Property have been acquired. Permits, to be approved by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, would be necessary if Gold Tree were to proceed with any ground geophysical surveys, drilling activites, or if they were to establish a temporary or semi-permanent camp on any portion of the mineral claims making up the Skygold Property.

Table 4.1: Skygold claim details.

Title No.	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1067441	SKYGOLD 1	Divitiae Resources Ltd. (100%)	Mineral claim	2019/MAR/25	2022/JUN/27	1910.2821
1069344	SKYGOLD 2	Divitiae Resources Ltd. (100%)	Mineral claim	2019/JUN/27	2022/JUN/27	1910.9453
1069345	SKYGOLD 3	Divitiae Resources Ltd. (100%)	Mineral claim	2019/JUN/27	2022/JUN/27	1911.0118
					Total =	**5732.2392**

Figure 4.1: Location Map

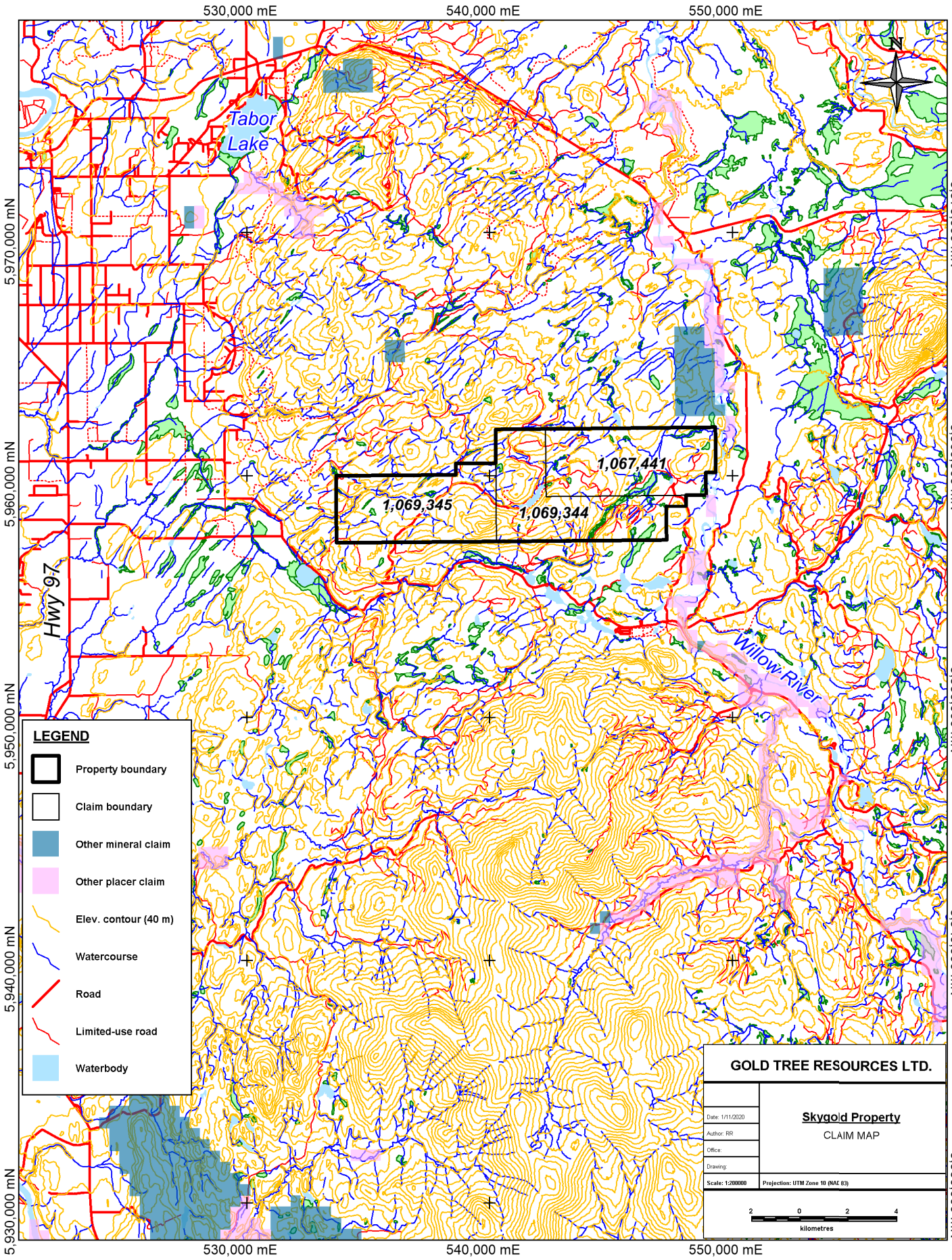

Figure 4.2: Claim Map

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Skygold Property is readily accessible by vehicle from Prince George via Highway 97S and well-maintained logging roads. Driving time from Prince George to the property is roughly 1 hour and vehicles should be radio equipped. Within the property, a dense network of logging roads provides access to the exploration sites.

5.2 Climate

Climate is characterized by brief warm summers and long cold winters. The area receives on average 33 cm of precipitation yearly and temperatures range from a minimum of -40 ˚C in winter to a maximum of 32 ˚C in summer. Snowfall accumulations up to 2 meters exist at higher elevations on the property in the winter months. The summer/fall exploration period is considered to be between mid-June and late October. Year round diamond drilling is possible given a suitable supply of water and a winterized camp. Given the presence of all-weather logging roads on the Property, the proposed exploration outlined in Section 18 of this report could likely be completed at any time of year, given the appropriate equipment is supplied to field personnel and snow accummulations do not exceed 2 meters in survey areas.

5.3 Local Resources

The area is very sparsely inhabited, with no known lodgings on the Property. Services and contractors are available in Prince George located 25 kilometres to the northwest of the Property. Prince George is a regional hub with air service from major centers.

5.4 Infrastructure

There are active logging roads that provide direct access onto the property, which at the time of this report are open year round. There is no grid-connected power in the direct vicinity of the Project.

5.5 Physiography

The Skygold Property is located within the Quesnel Highland, in the northeastly portion of the Interior Plateau physiographic province. The Quesnel Highland is a complex of upland hill and plateau areas forming and defined as being the buffer between the Cariboo Plateau and the Cariboo Mountains (Holland, 1976). The Property lies between the elevations of 800 metres in the western portion of the Property and 1165 metres where an east-west trending ridge straddles the southern boundary of the Property.

An extensive veneer of glacial debris covers the project area, though area of bedrock exposure do exist in the area of the 2019 “Northwest soil grid”. Vegetation in the project area is balsam fir and white spruce with lodgepole pine.

6 History

There is no documentation of significant mineral occurrences within the claim area. There has been some small-scale placer gold mining in the region of the claim area, most notably along sections of the Willow River east of the property and from Dougherty Creek and Skaret Creek to the west (Belik, G, 2014).

Minor exploration work for porphyry Cu deposits was carried out southwest of the Willow River property within and around the margins of the Naver Pluton by Utah Mining and Noranda Exploration in the late 60's and by Hudson Bay Exploration southeast of Tabor Lake in 1991. Lac Minerals carried out minor exploration work for vein-hosted gold deposits near Buckhorn Lake in 1987. East of the claim area, the Slide Mountain Terrain has been periodically evaluated for its VMS potential.

In 2006, Skygold Ventures Ltd. completed a regional mapping and heavy mineral stream sediment-sampling program over a large tract of ground (+2000 km^2) extending south of Prince George, across the Willow River property towards the Wells-Barkerville area (Belik, G, 2014). Approximately 10 Kg of -20 mesh material was collected at each sample site for heavy mineral separation and analyses. Standard silt samples were routinely collected at each heavy mineral site for comparison.

The highest gold value from the 2006 heavy mineral survey was obtained from a creek located in the northeast corner of the Skygold Property. A standard silt sample collected at the same site returned a gold value of 1,946.2 ppb (Belik, G, 2014). Potentially significant gold anomalies were also obtained further upstream.

Between 2007 and 2010 Skygold and the successor company Spanish Mountain Gold carried out extensive soil geochemical surveys, mapping and an orientation-type MMI survey. This work delineated a large gold-in-soil anomaly located in the northeastern portion of the Skygold Property. Follow-up work indicated that the anomaly was transported by fluvial processes. No further work was recorded and their claim holdings in the area lapsed.

Work carried out by Tech-X Resources Inc. in 2014 consisted of heavy mineral analyses, a backhoe test pit program and refraction seismic survey. All of the work focused on evaluating the soil anomaly identified by the Skygold-Spanish Mountain Gold exploration work. The program had two primary objectives. The first priority was to locate or vector-in on a bedrock source of the gold. The second objective was to evaluate the placer potential of the area.

Initial work consisted of heavy mineral analyses of three large samples collected from three separate sites within the soil anomaly area. The primary objectives were to establish the nature, relative abundance and size distribution of the gold present over a broad interval across the anomaly. This was followed by a backhoe test pit program and a refraction seismic survey. Twenty-nine backhoe pits, principally along 5 section lines, were excavated across the anomaly and projected extension of the anomaly to the south. In total, 87 samples were collected from the pits and submitted to ALS Minerals in Vancouver for gold analyses. Eight refraction seismic profiles, totalling 945 meters, were completed (Belik, G, 2014).

7 Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies within the Quesnel Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt, a composite of low metamorphic grade magmatic arc segments of mixed oceanic and continental affinities, and oceanic plates, which amalgamated to the North American continental margin in the Early Jurassic Period (Figure 7.1).

The Quesnel Terrane formed along or near the western North American continental margin and accreted to the margin in the late Early Jurassic (186-181 Ma). Quesnellia is found along most of the length of the Canadian Cordillera and in the area of the Property is characterized by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of island arc affinity (Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

The Quesnel Terrane is in contact to the east with Proterozoic and Paleozoic carbonate and siliciclastic rocks of the Cassiar Terrane, representing part of the ancestral North American miogeocline. In places, the Quesnel and Cassiar terranes are separated by an intervening assemblage of late Paleozoic oceanic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane. The boundary between the Quesnel and Cassiar terranes is a complex structural zone that includes late Early Jurassic east-directed thrust faults that juxtapose the Quesnel Terrane above the Cassiar Terrane.

Towards the west the Quesnel Terrane is in fault contact with the late Paleozoic through mid-Mesozoic oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane, interpreted to be part of the accretion-subduction complex that was responsible for generating the Quesnel Magmatic arc. Younger rocks commonly found in the region include Cretaceous granitic stocks and batholiths, Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and flat lying basalts of both Neogene and Quaternary age.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The claim area is underlain by Triassic-Jurassic marine black sedimentary rocks, volcaniclastics and volcanics of the Nicola Group which are intruded by granitic rocks of the St. Marie Plutonic Suite (Figure 7.3). East of the Willow River area, a major thrust fault separates the Nicola succession from rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane.

Extensive glacial deposits cover the claim area with only minor bedrock exposure in most areas. Small outcrops of grey to black slate, argillite, greywacke, siltstone and phyllite have been mapped north of Frost Lake around the north-central part of the Property. Several exposures of andesite have been mapped in a hilly region located near the eastern edge of the Property. The northeastern soil anomaly and areas immediately adjacent to it are devoid of outcrop (Belik, G, 2014).

Structurally, the region is characterized by a strong northwesterly trend of fold axes and faults. Most of the black mudstones and phyllites units display a penetrative crenulation foliation or well-developed slaty cleavage (Belik, G, 2014).

7.3 Property Mineralization and Alteration

Given the extent of glacial cover on the Property, outcrop exposures are not common. North of Frost Lake and at the northeastern corner of the Property, outcrop exists. Apart from locally abundant pyrite mineralization, no significant gold values have been noted to date on the Property. Alteration is limited to chlorite-carbonate alteration, with calcite veining observed frequently.

Gold mineralization on the Skygold Property, at this point, consists of gold grains in glaciofluvial sediments, which are locally highly elevated. In the northeastern portion of the Property, gold grains are abundant but have shapes and forms indicative of glacial transport of more than a kilometre (Averill, 2019). In the area immediately northeast of Frost Lake, gold grains are pristine and abundant, indicating a relatively nearby source (Averill, 2019).

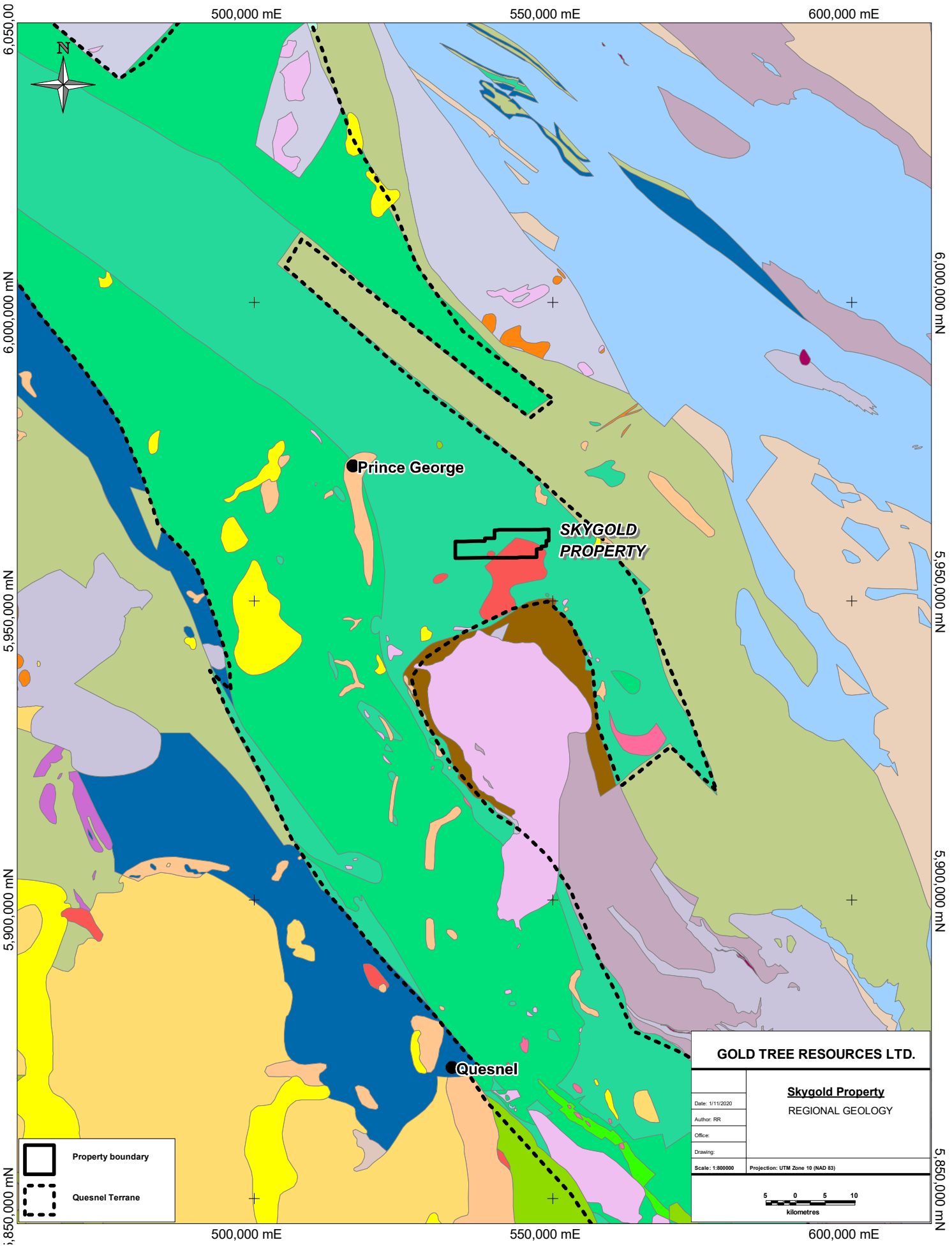

Figure 7.1: Regional Geology - simplified units. *Modified from BCGS 1:1.5M scale digital geology.*

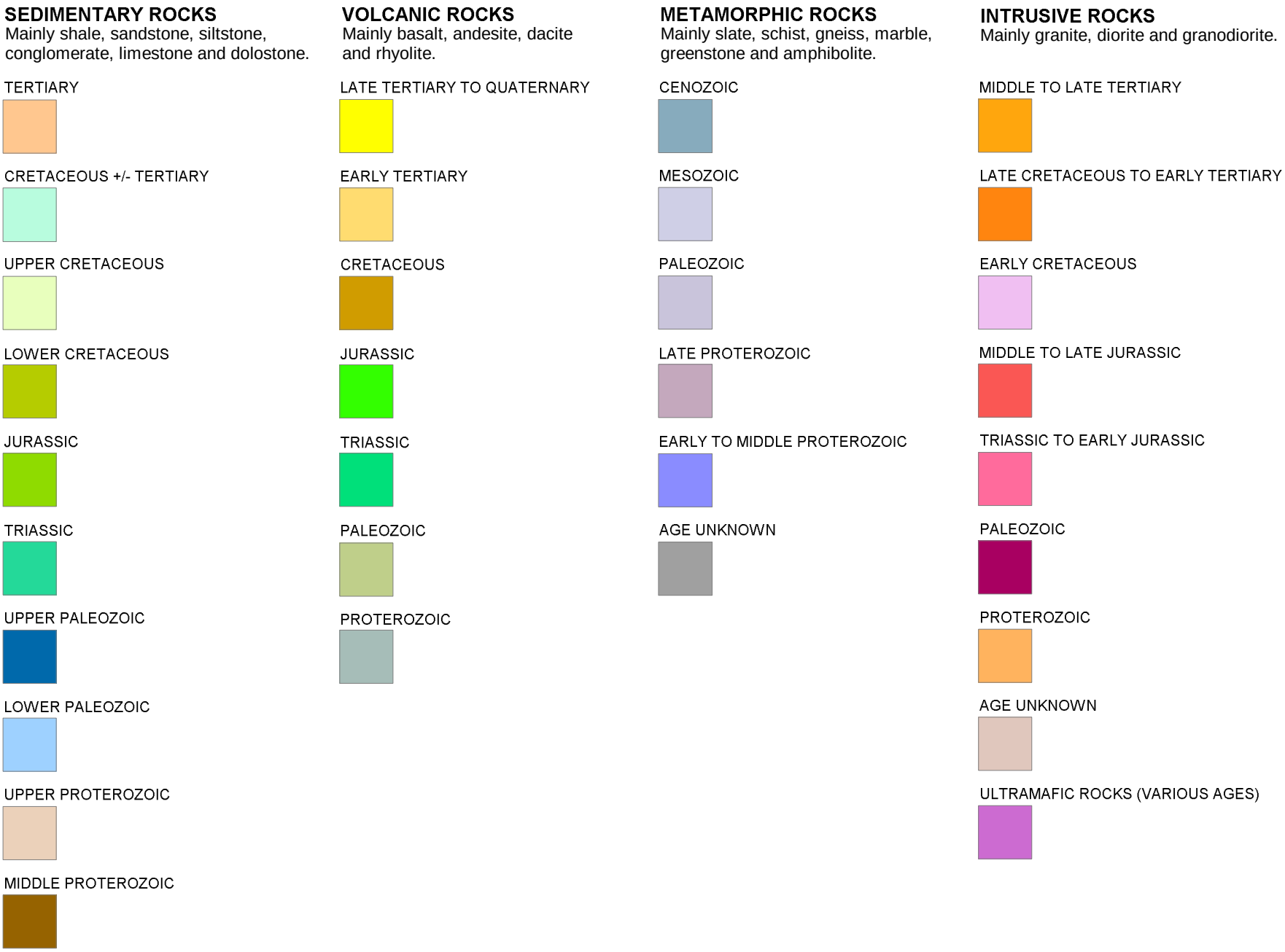

Figure 7.2: Geological Legend for Regional Geology - simplified units. *Modified from BCGS 1:1.5M scale digital geology.*

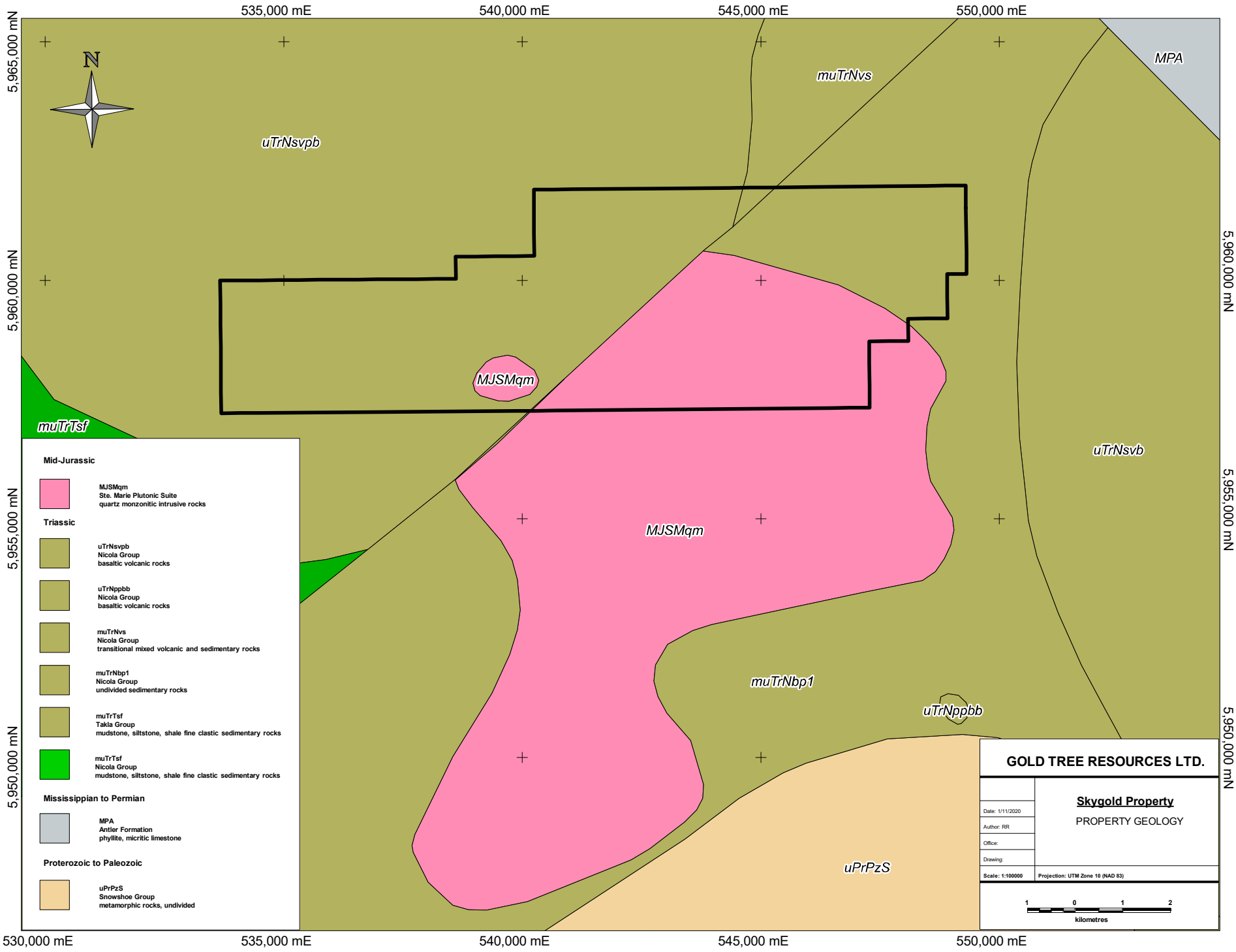

Figure 7.3: Local Geology. *Modified from BCGS digital geology by Massey et. al. (2005).*

8 Deposit Types

8.1 Structurally hosted, gold quartz veins

Structurally controlled quartz vein deposits typically form around 250°C and 2.5 kbars. This temperature and pressure is consistent with a depth of formation of 7 km. Vein systems typically consist of structurally controlled, narrow, pyritic quartz veins often hosted in granitic as well as volcanic or sedimentary rocks proximal to intrusive contacts. Structurally hosted quartz veins can be an important style of mineralization in British Columbia; the Elk Deposit in south-central BC provides an example of such a deposit style in the province.

8.2 Sediment-hosted vein deposits

In 2006, mineral exploration on the Skygold Property and in the surrounding area was focused on outlining targets indicating potential for sediment-hosted vein ("SHV") deposits. Key characteristics of SHV deposits include the following (Klipfel, 2005):

- Hosted in extensive belts of shale and siltstone sedimentary rocks.
- The sedimentary belts have undergone fold/thrust deformation.
- The presence of cross structures.
- The presence of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins.
- Widespread regional iron- or magnesium-carbonate (ankerite, dolomite, siderite).
- Knots and "nests" of pyrite along with large pyrite cubes and fine-grained disseminated pyrite throughout the host rocks and in argillites in particular.
- A general paucity of copper, lead and zinc sulphides.
- Granitic rocks commonly, but not always, occur in spatial association with the deposit. The timing of granitic intrusion can be before or after mineralization.

Based on limited mapping of known rock exposure on the property and their recorded descriptions, the SHV deposit model is a legitimate deposit model that could be applied to the Skygold Property, as iron-carbonate altered, quartz-pyrite vein bearing argillites have been mapped by Tripoint in the northwestern portion of the property. Further, a significant cross-structure that truncates the Ste. Marie granitic pluton proximal the altered and pyritized argillites. As the deposit model suggests, gold mineralization is vein hosted but can vary in form (Figure 8.1).

8.3 Porphyry copper-gold deposits

Although no direct evidence of alteration or mineralization related to a potential porphyry system has been uncovered on the Property to date, the regional metallogeny and local mineralized occurrences do not preclude the potential for porphyry copper-gold deposits on the Property or in the vicinity of the Property.

Porphyry deposits are large, low- to medium-grade deposits in which primary ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and which are spatially and genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic

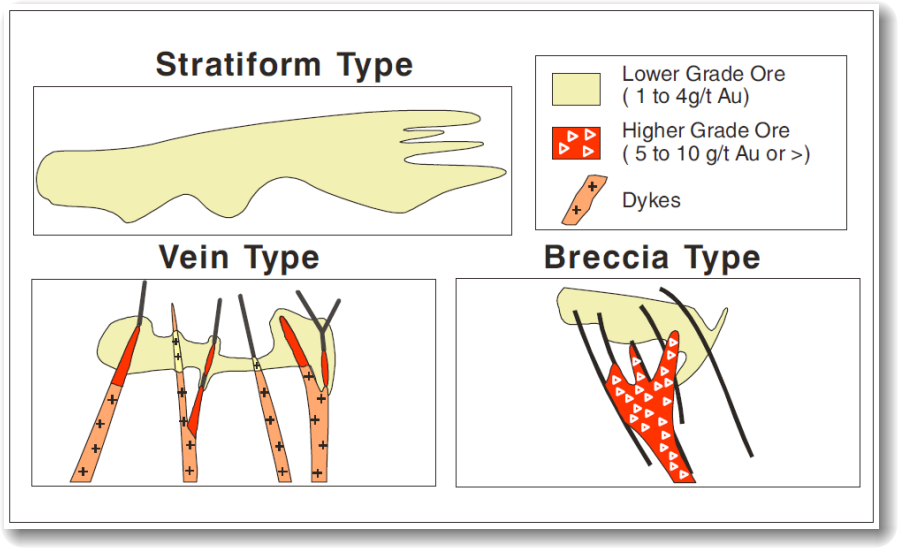

Figure 8.1: Styles of mineralization for SHV deposits (Lefebure et al., 1999).

intrusions (Sinclair, 2007). Their formation is related to magma emplacement at relatively high levels in the crust, where the circulation of hydrothermal fluids facilitates scavenging, mobilizing and deposition of metals.

Porphyry copper systems are defined as large volumes of hydrothermally altered rock centered on porphyry copper stocks that may also contain skarn, carbonate-replacement, sediment-hosted, and high- and intermediate-sulphidation epithermal base and precious metal mineralization (Sillitoe, 2010).

The metal content of this class of deposits is diverse, but within the scope of this report can be narrowed down to those grouped as Copper ± Molybdenum ± Gold (Cu ± Mo ± Au).

8.3.1 Importance

Porphyry copper deposits account for approximately two-thirds of global copper production and more than 95% of world molybdenum production. Porphyry deposits are also major sources of gold, silver, and tin; significant byproducts include Re, W, Pd, Pt, Te and Se.

8.3.2 Geographic Distribution

Porphyry deposits occur throughout the world in a series of extensive, relatively narrow, linear metallogenic provinces. They are predominantly associated with Mesozoic to Cenozoic orogenic belts in western North and South America, around the western margin of the Pacific Basin, and in the Tethyan orogenic belt in eastern Europe and southern Asia. However, major deposits also occur within Paleozoic orogens in Central Asia and eastern North America and, to a lesser extent, within Precambrian terranes (Sinclair, 2007).

8.3.3 Geographic Distribution within British Columbia

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Cu-Au and Cu-Mo porphyry deposits of the Stikine and Quesnel terranes are collectively the most important group of deposits in British Columbia (Nelson and Colpron, 2007). They include such producers as Highland Valley, Gibraltar, Copper Mountain, Mt. Milligan, Red Chris, Brenda,

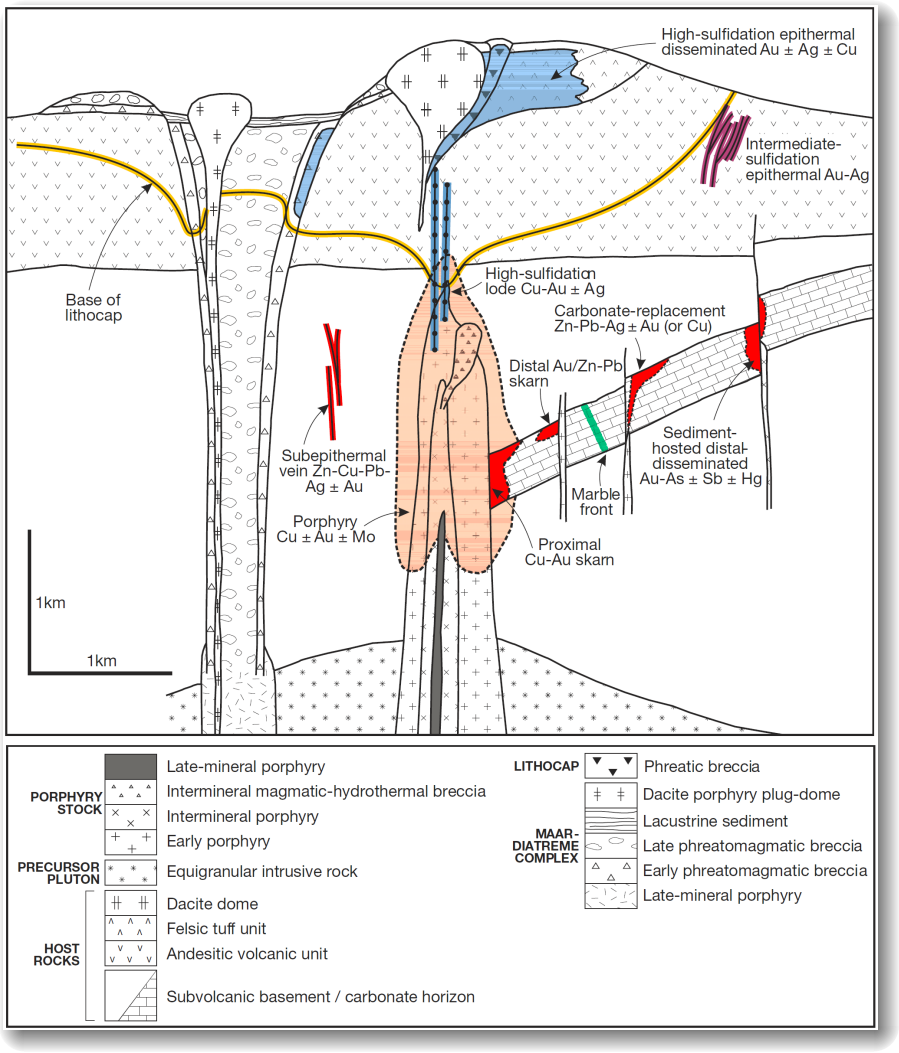

Figure 8.2: Anatomy of a telescoped porphyry Cu system (Sillitoe, 2010).

and New Afton; projects such as Schaft Creek, Brucejack, and Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM) are also moving towards production. Host intrusions range in age from 210 Ma (Galore, Highland Valley) to 183 Ma (Mt. Milligan). The abundance of porphyry and other deposits marks Stikinia and Quesnelia as remarkably rich metallotects, comparable to the modern arc setting of Papua New Guinea.

8.3.4 Grade and Tonnage

Porphyry deposits are large and range in size from tens of millions to billions of tonnes. In typical porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits, grades range from 0.2 to 1.0% Cu, <0.01 to 0.05% Mo, and 0.0 to 1.0 g/t Au. Some porphyry deposits exhibit exceptional size along with grade such as the Grasberg deposit in Indonesia, with a resource greater than 2.5 billion tonnes grading 1.1% Cu and 1.04 g/t Au (Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc., Annual Report).

8.3.5 Tectonic Setting

Porphyry Cu systems are generated mainly in magmatic arc environments subjected to broadly contractional settings, marked by crustal thickening, surface uplift and rapid exhumation (Sillitoe, 2010). Porphyry Cu deposits are typically located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings.

Fault and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formational sites and geometries of porphyry Cu systems and their constituent parts. Some investigators emphasize the importance of intersections between continental-scale transverse fault zones and arc-parallel structures for porphyry Cu formation (Richards et al., 2001).

8.3.6 Geological Setting

Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions. There is a close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization. Commonly located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments, host rocks typically include volcanics, intrusives (which may or may not be coeval with country rock) and volcano-sedimentary, epiclastic and pyroclastic rocks.

The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica, relatively mafic and primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks. Porphyry Cu and Cu-Mo deposits are associated with intermediate to felsic, calc-alkaline intrusive rocks ranging from granodiorite to granite in composition (Richards, 1990).

8.3.7 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale as well as around individual veins and fractures. Alteration zones on a deposit scale commonly consist of an inner potassic ± sodic core characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (± amphibole ± magnetite ± anhydrite), and an outer, more extensive zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and, locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic (quartz + sericite + pyrite) and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite ± kaolinite ± montmorillonite ± calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages (Moyle et al., 1990).

Alteration mineralogy is controlled in part by the composition of the host rocks, and by the composition of the mineralizing system. In mafic host rocks with significant iron and magnesium, biotite is the dominant alteration mineral in the potassic alteration zone, whereas K-feldspar dominates in more felsic rocks (Sinclair, 2007). In more oxidized environments, minerals such as pyrite, magnetite (± hematite), and anhydrite are common, whereas pyrrhotite is present in more reduced environments (Rowins, 2000).

8.3.8 Structure and Mineralization Styles

As mentioned above, faults and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formation and geometry of porphyry Cu systems. At the scale of ore deposits, associated structures can result in a variety of mineralization styles, including veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, “crackled zones”, and breccia pipes. Orientations of mineralized structures can be related to local stress environments around the tops of plutons or can reflect regional stress conditions.

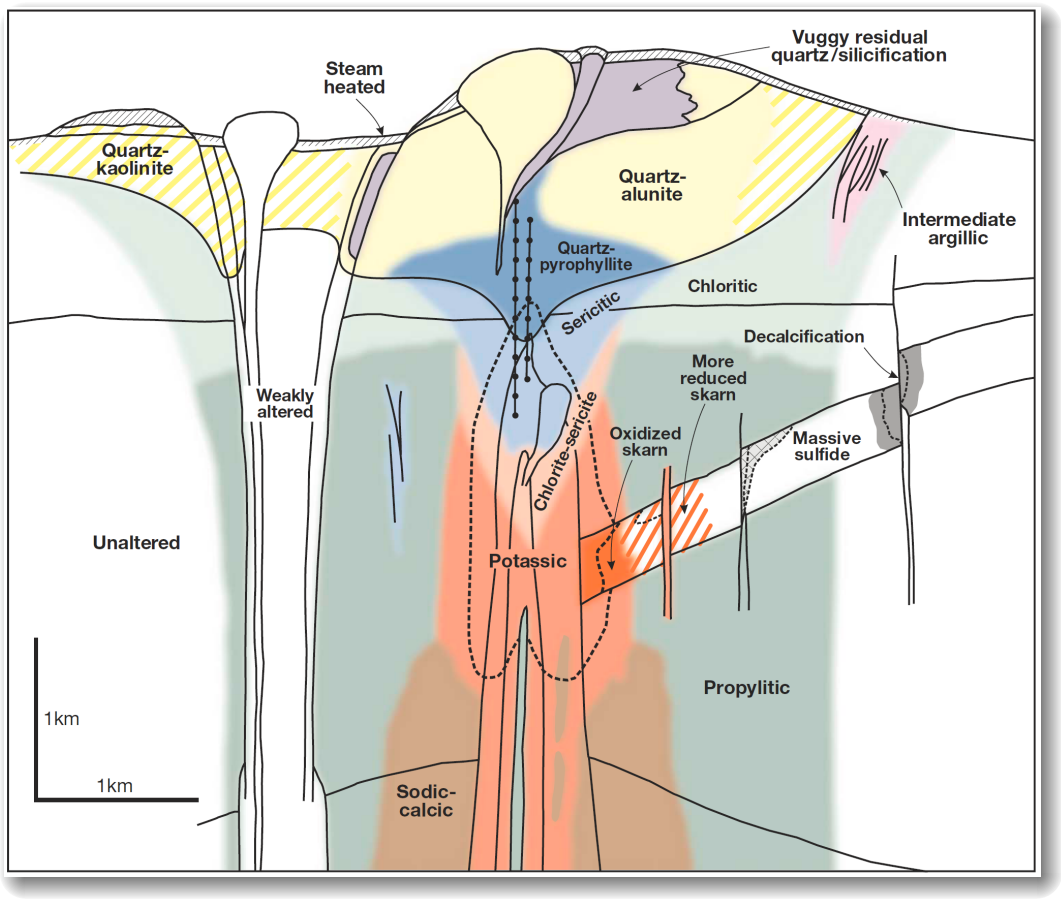

Figure 8.3: Generalized alteration-mineralization zoning pattern for telescoped porphyry Cu systems (Sillitoe, 2010).

8.3.9 Mineralogy

The mineralogy of porphyry deposits is highly varied, although pyrite is typically the dominant sulphide mineral in porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits. Principal ore minerals are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, enargite, other Cu sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite, and electrum; associated minerals include pyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite.

8.3.10 Morphology and Architecture

The overall geometry of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, ovoid, pipe-like or cylindrical shapes, which may or may not be "hollow". Ore bodies are zoned, with often barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones, and may occur separately or overprint one another, vertically and laterally. Complex, irregular ore and alteration patterns arise from overprinting episodes of zoned mineralization and alteration of different ages.

8.3.11 Genetic Model

Porphyry Cu systems typically span the upper 4 km or so of the crust, with their centrally located stocks being connected downward to parental magma chambers at depths of perhaps 5 to 15 km. The water-rich parental magma chambers are the source of the heat and hydrothermal fluids throughout the development of the system. Large, poly-phase hydrothermal systems developed within and above genetically related intrusions are formed and are often long-lived (≈5m.y.).

Convection of hydrothermal fluids throughout the country rock and intruding stocks results in a focusing of metals along conduits and within permeability networks where hydro-fracturing has taken place. Effective scavenging of metals is facilitated by "organized" hydrothermal systems in a state of convection, while efficient metal deposition is enhanced by pore-fluid over-pressurization resulting in catastrophic failure and rapid remobilization and de-pressurization of metalliferous hydrothermal fluids.

9 Exploration

Exploration activities completed by or on behalf of Gold Tree on the Skygold Property in 2019 included soil sampling, ground magnetic surveying and gold-in-till analyses, with the latter comprising most of the cost of the 2019 exploration work.

9.1 2019 soil sampling

A total of 138 soil samples were collected in the northwest portion of the Skygold Property by Tripoint geologists in the 2019 program. The intent of the soil survey was to cover an area of anomalous soils sampled in 2011 and extend the grid to the northwest property boundary with the hopes of outlining a larger gold-in-soil anomaly. Samples site were excavated with a small shovel, with geologists sampling the B-horizon at a nominal depth of 30 cm. The author inspected the soil sampling protocols during the site visit and deemed them adequate (Figure 9.1). Results of the soil survey, along with those of historical soil surveys, are shown in Figures 9.2 and 9.3.

Figure 9.1: 2019 soil sampling by Tripoint.

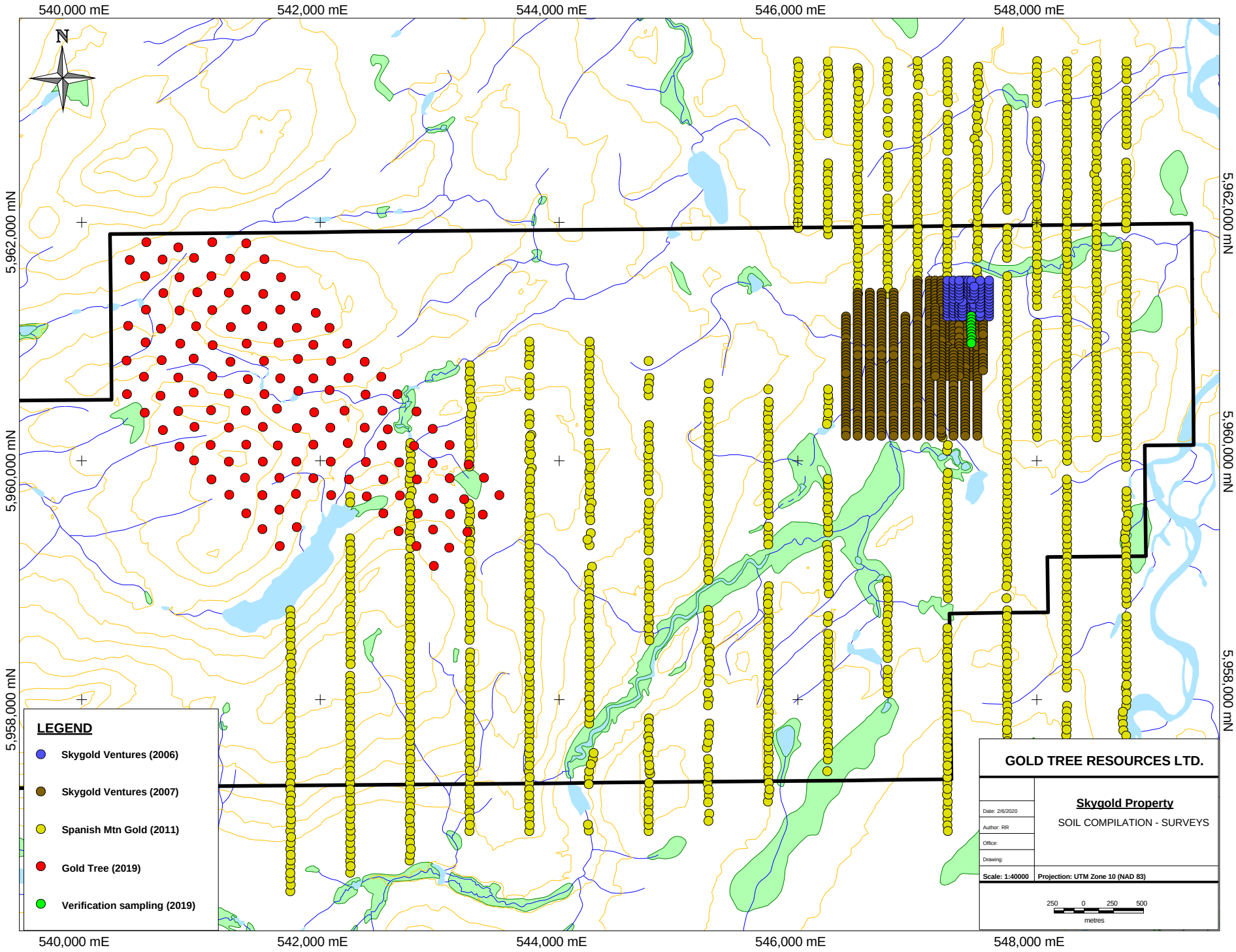

Figure 9.2: Skygold soil compilation - index map.

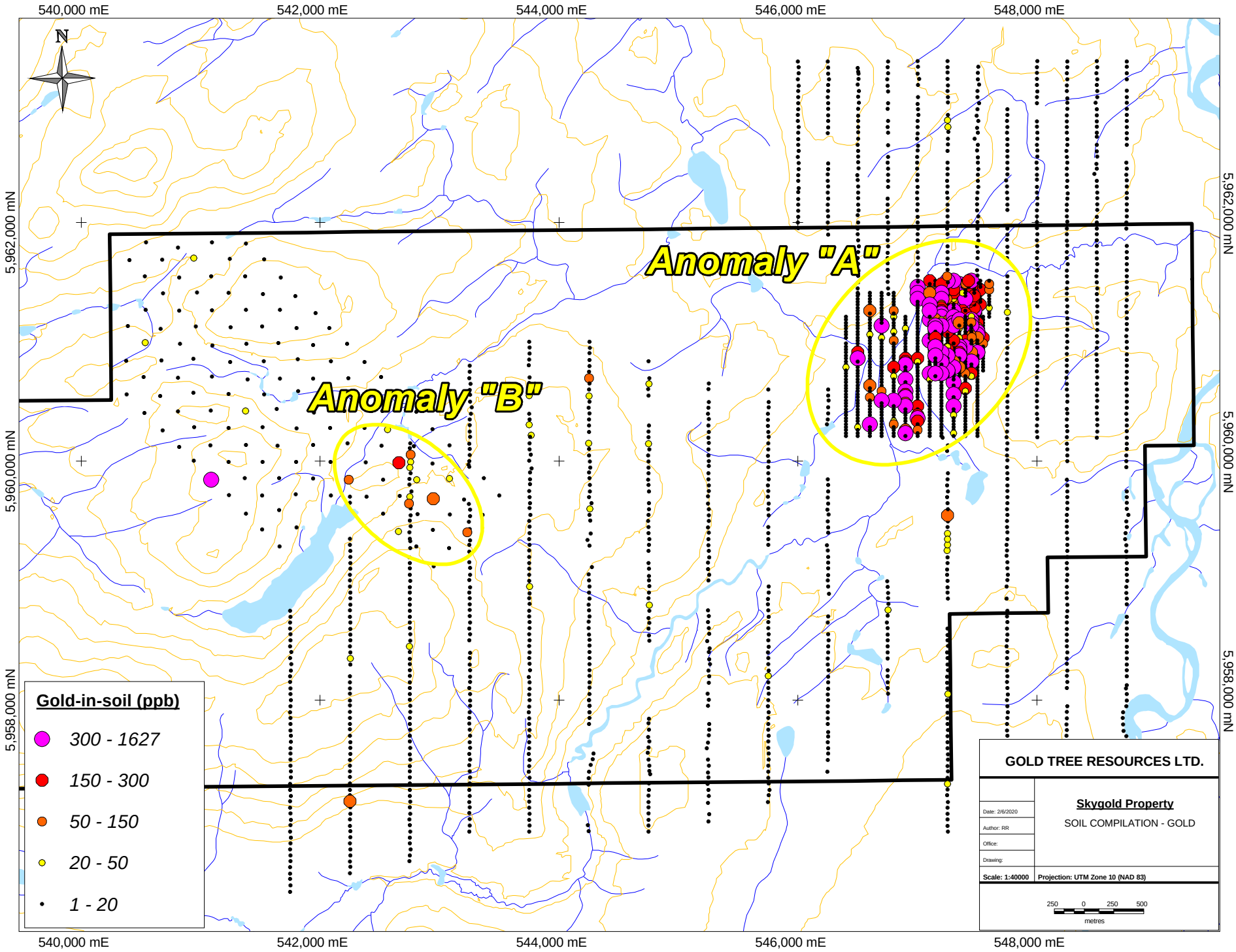

Figure 9.3: Skygold soil compilation - Gold results.

9.2 2019 ground magnetic survey

A detailed ground magnetic survey was completed on the Skygold Property between September 25^{th} and October 2^{nd} 2019. The survey was completed by DRM Exploration Consulting ("DRM"), a company based out of Kamloops, British Columbia. The survey comprised 30 lines spaced 100 metres apart, for a total of 76 line-kilometres covering an area of 700 hectares.

The objective of the ground magnetic survey was to detect structural lineaments that could potentially aid in future exploration targeting. Due to the limited size of the survey, it is difficult to deduce any significant structural features from the survey. There is one pronounced NW-trending structural feature that runs through the middle of the surveyed area, which is interrupted by a ENE-trending magnetic high near the area of soil anomaly "B" (Figure 9.4). The ENE-trending magnetic high could represent a late intrusion, though that cannot be ascertained due to the lack of rock exposure in that area.

9.3 2019 till sampling survey

In September of 2019, a till sampling survey followed by gold grain analysis was completed on the Skygold Property by Overburden Drilling Management ("ODM"), an exploration services company based out of Ottawa, Ontario who specialized in gold grain analysis. 24 surficial sediment samples were collected and subsequently analyzed. The objective of the survey was to determine the source of highly anomalous gold values historically achieved in the area of soil anomaly "A". Pertinent results are shown in Figures 9.7 through 9.10.

The survey and analyses concluded that the gold grains from soil anomaly "A" (Figure 9.5) were deposited in deltaic sand and gravels that were demonstrably produced by erosion and hydraulic winnowing of till from a deep, 3 km long channel, suggesting that the channel intercepted a significant gold grain dispersal train within the till (Averill, 2019).

Analyses of till samples from the area of soil anomaly "B" showed highly anomalous quantities of pristine gold grains (Figure 9.6), suggesting that a source for the gold grains in this area is likely only a few hundred metres "up-ice" (to the southwest) from the sampled sites (Averill, 2019).

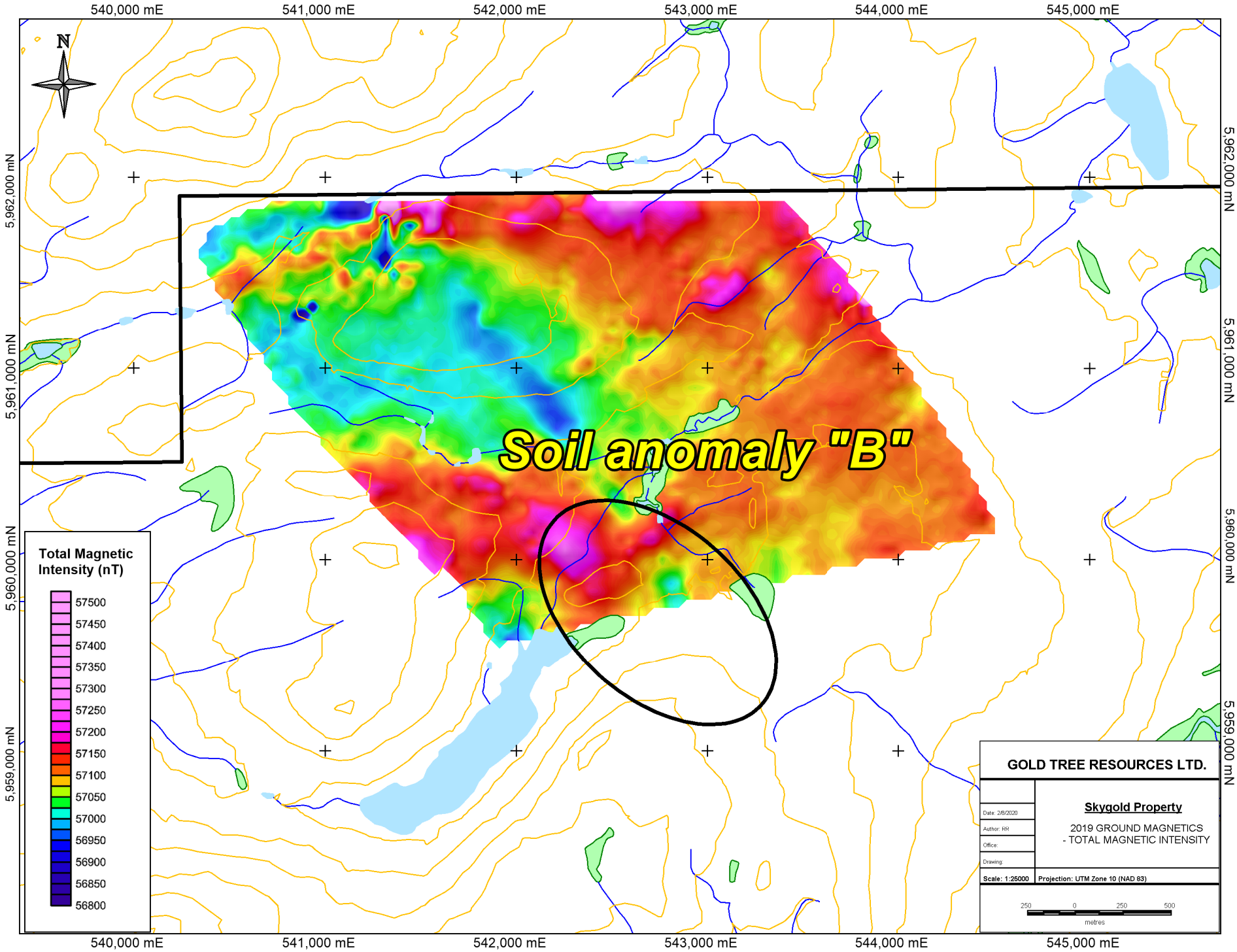

Figure 9.4: 2019 Skygold ground magnetic survey - Total Magnetic Intensity.

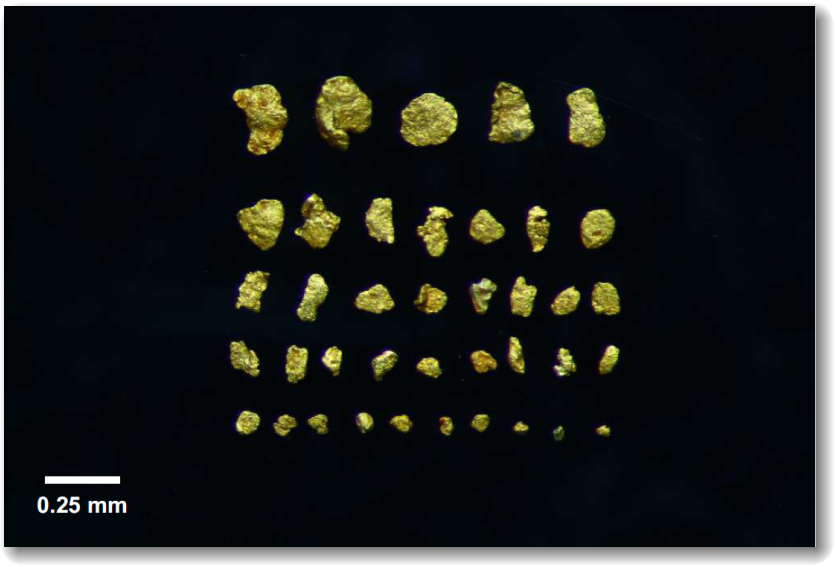

Figure 9.5: Gold grains from Sample #15 in area of Anomaly "A".

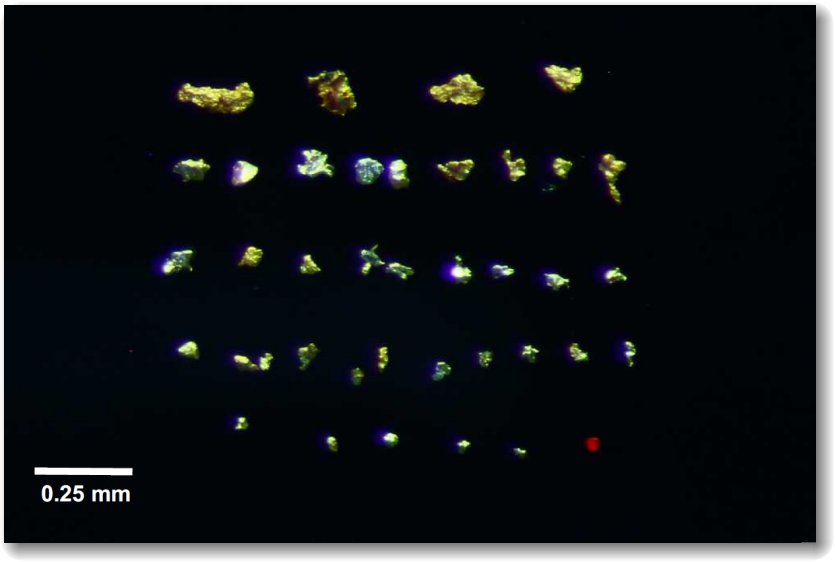

Figure 9.6: Gold grains, and certain other minerals, from Sample #19 in area of Anomaly "B".

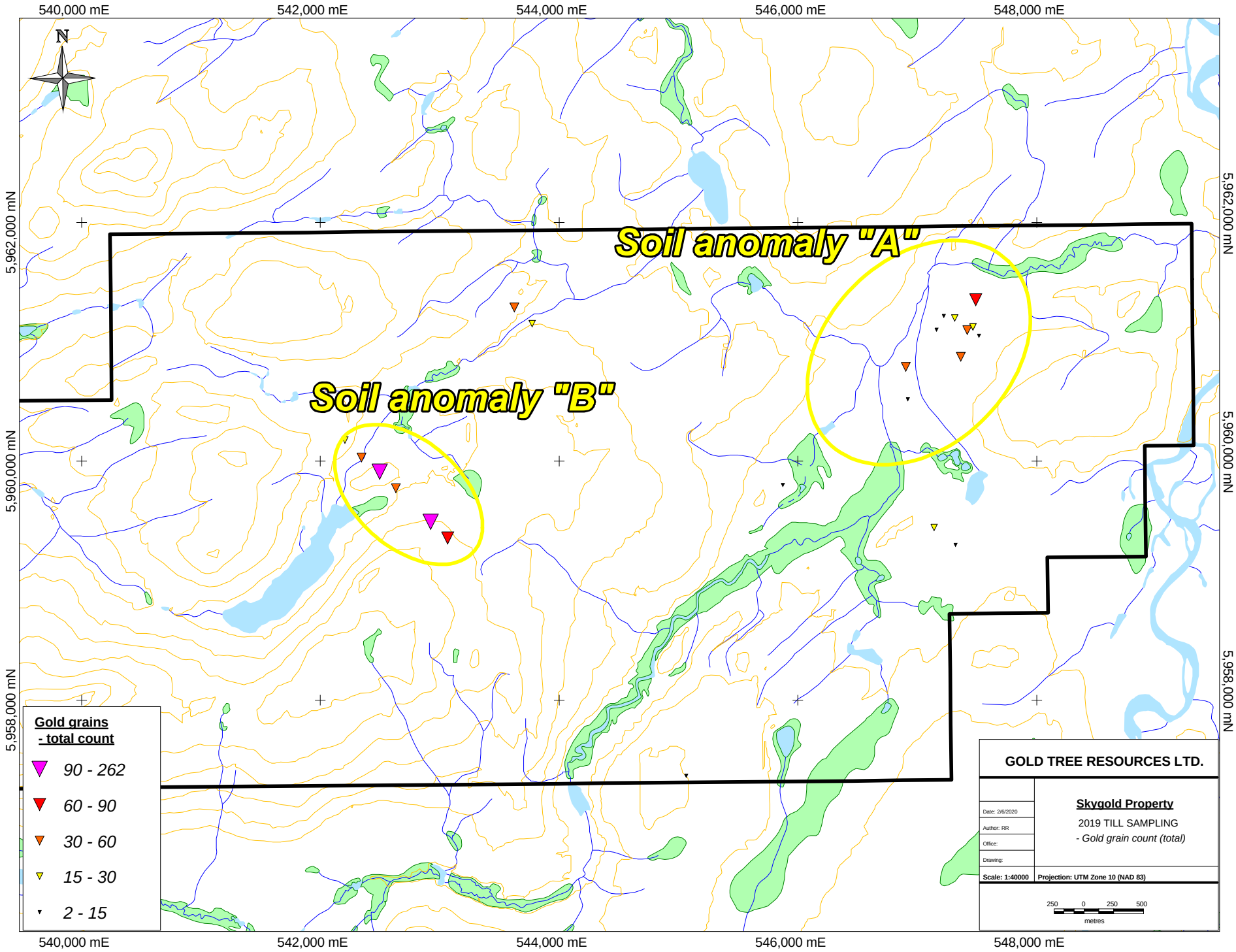

Figure 9.7: 2019 Skygold till survey - Total gold grain count.

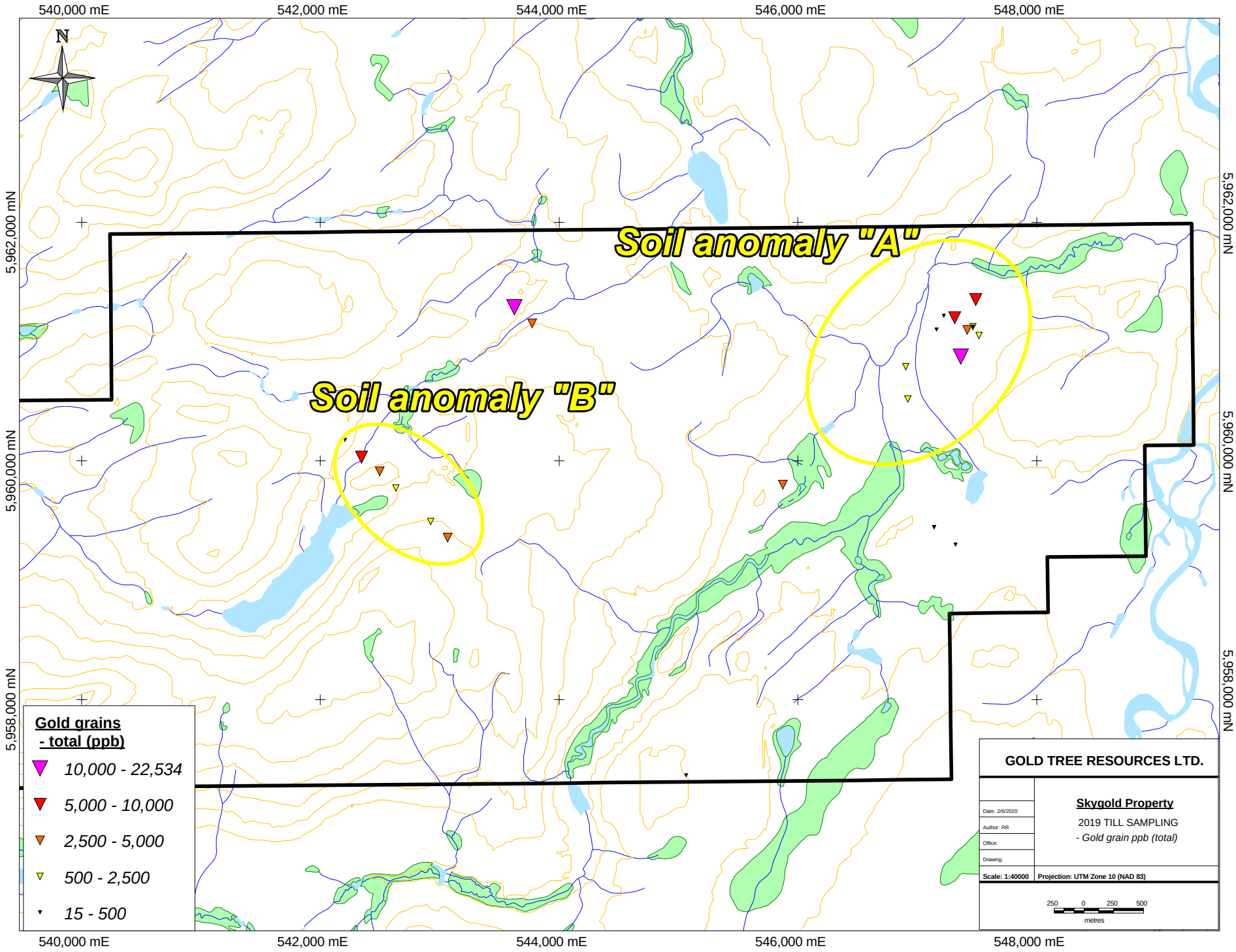

Figure 9.8: 2019 Skygold till survey - Total gold grains (ppb).

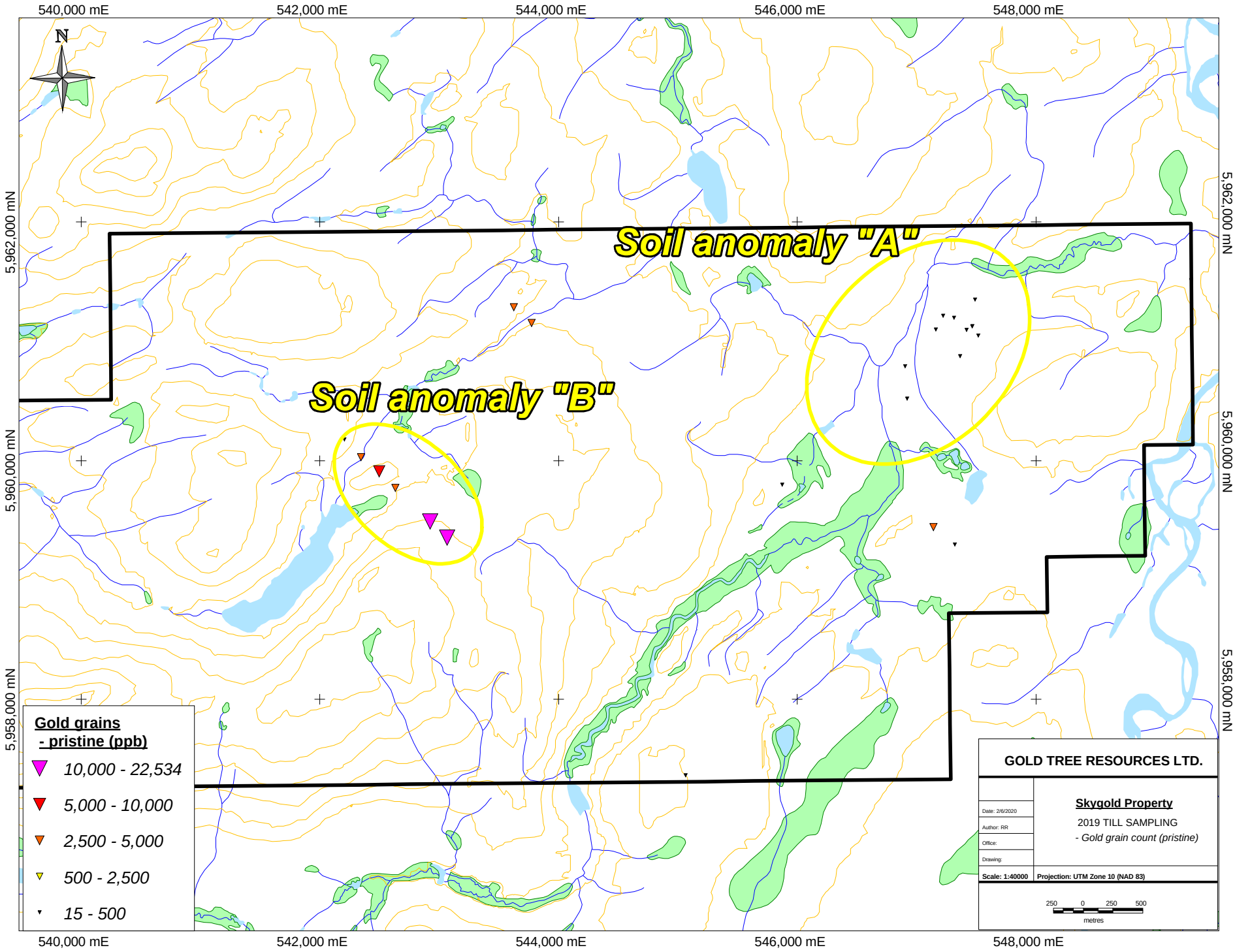

Figure 9.9: 2019 Skygold till survey - Pristine gold grain count.

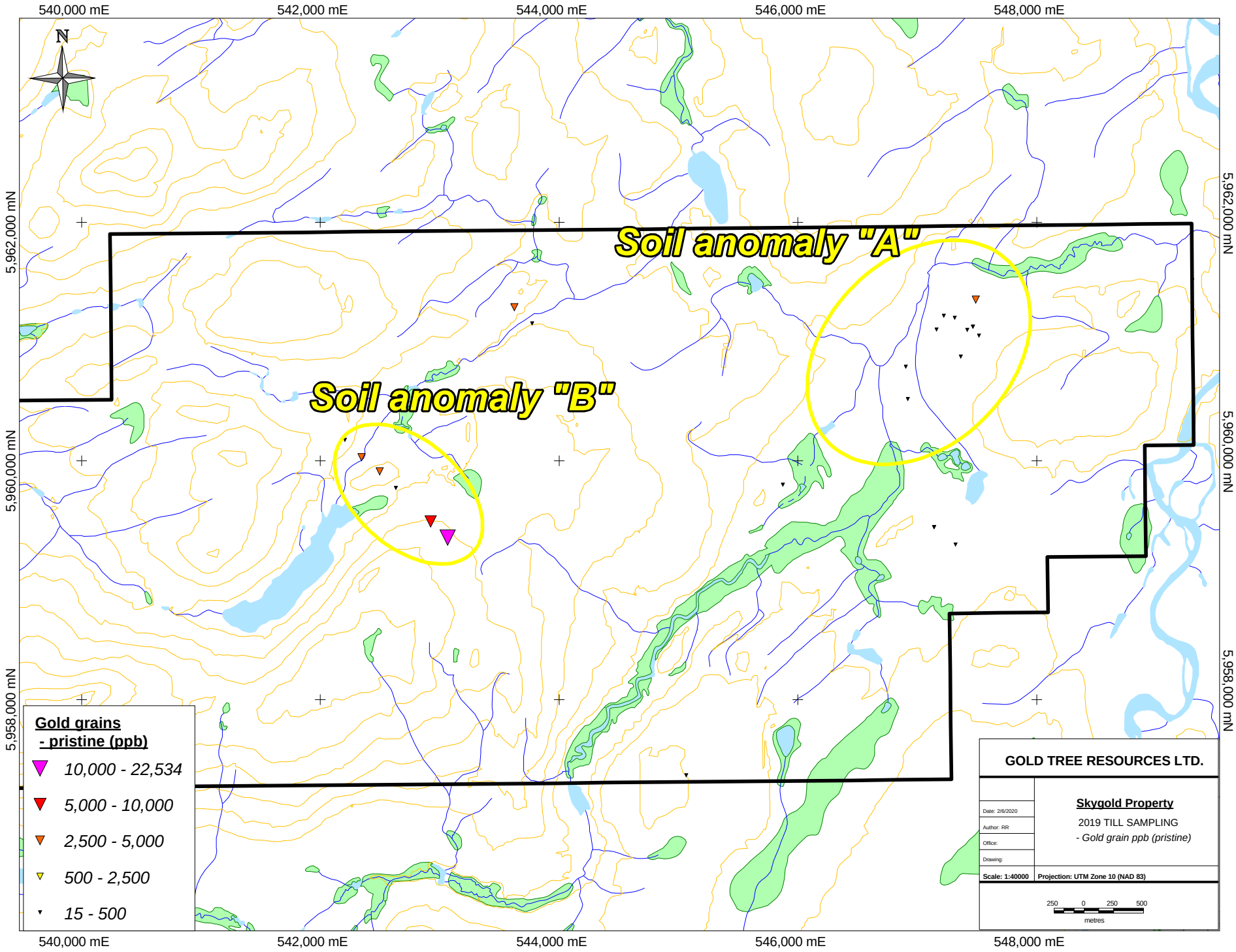

Figure 9.10: 2019 Skygold till survey - Pristine gold grains (ppb).

10 Drilling

To the best of the author's knowledge, based on discussions with Gold Tree personnel and executives as well as review of publicly available historical exploration data, there has not been any drilling to date on the Skygold Property claims.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Soil samples collected by employees of Tripoint in 2019 were collected on a 200 m grid spacing from a nominal depth of 30 cm using a small shovel. Samples were then placed into Kraft paper bags, which were put into larger rice bags and shipped to MS Analytical Laboratory ("MSA") for sample preparation and analysis. Due to the preliminary nature of geochemical sampling, certified reference materials ("standards") or blank materials ("blanks") were not inserted into sample sequences by field geologists, although internal standards and blanks were inserted into the sample sequences at MSA.

Samples were prepared by drying and subsequent screening to -80 mesh size. 20 gram aliquots were subjected to aqua-regia digestion and 39 element analysis using Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy ("ICP-AES"). MSA is an ISO 9001-2008 certified analytical laboratory (certificate #0010433-00) located in Langley, British Columbia, that is independent from Gold Tree.

Till samples collected by ODM were, on average, 13 kg samples dug by shovel and placed into 20 litre buckets. Samples were shipped directly to ODM in Ontario for laboratory analysis. Testing involves (1) extracting an impure preliminary heavy mineral concentrate from the -2 mm matrix of each sediment sample by tabling; (2) separating any recovered gold grains from the table concentrate; (3) measuring each grain and classifying it according to its degree of physical wear; and (4) vialing the grains for possible future study Averill (2019).

ODM's laboratory is located in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. ODM holds a Certificate of Authorization from the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and is independent from Gold Tree.

Based on review of sampling and analytical data and procedures, it is of the author's opinion that sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the 2019 soil and till sampling surveys, and those for historical soil sampling surveys, are adequate.

12 Data Verification

Mr. Rory Ritchie visited the site on September 24^{th}, 2019 and collected 10 samples in order to determine the validity of historical soil surveys and the geochemical assay data subject to this report. The selection of the data verification samples was based around ensuring the highly anomalous gold samples historically achieved from soil anomaly "A" were valid, as the presence of this large gold-in-till anomaly is an integral aspect of the exploration potential on the Skygold Property. The location of the soil "check" samples are presented in Table 12.1 and in Figure 12.1. In addition, existing access, sampling procedures and quality assurance/quality control procedures were reviewed.

Soils samples were collected from the "B" horizon at a nominal depth of 25 cm, in accordance with the sampling procedures of the historical 2006 and 2007 soil surveys. Samples were collected by hand auger and placed in paper Kraft sample bags which were subsequently placed in sealed rice bags and shipped directly by the author to MSA in Langley, British Columbia. Samples were prepared at MSA by drying and subsequent screening to -80 mesh size. 20 gram aliquots were subjected to aqua-regia digestion and 39 element analysis

using ICP-AES. MSA is an ISO 9001-2008 certified analytical laboratory (certificate #0010433-00) located in Langley, British Columbia, that is independent from Gold Tree.

A limitation on the aforementioned data verification sampling lies in the fact that only a small subset of the historical geochemical surveys was replicated. Furthermore, given the deduction that anomalous gold-in-soil values achieved in this area are due to the presence of physical gold grains, as opposed to gold precipitated out of solution or within sulphide particles, means samples inherently have a high degree of variability due to the "nuggety" distribution of gold. As such, the correlation between the historical soil sampling results and the data verification soil sampling is poor. Notwithstanding, in the opinion of the author, the results indicate that 3 of the 10 soil samples collected with anomalous in gold, suggesting that the gold-in-soil anomaly in this area exists as historically presented.

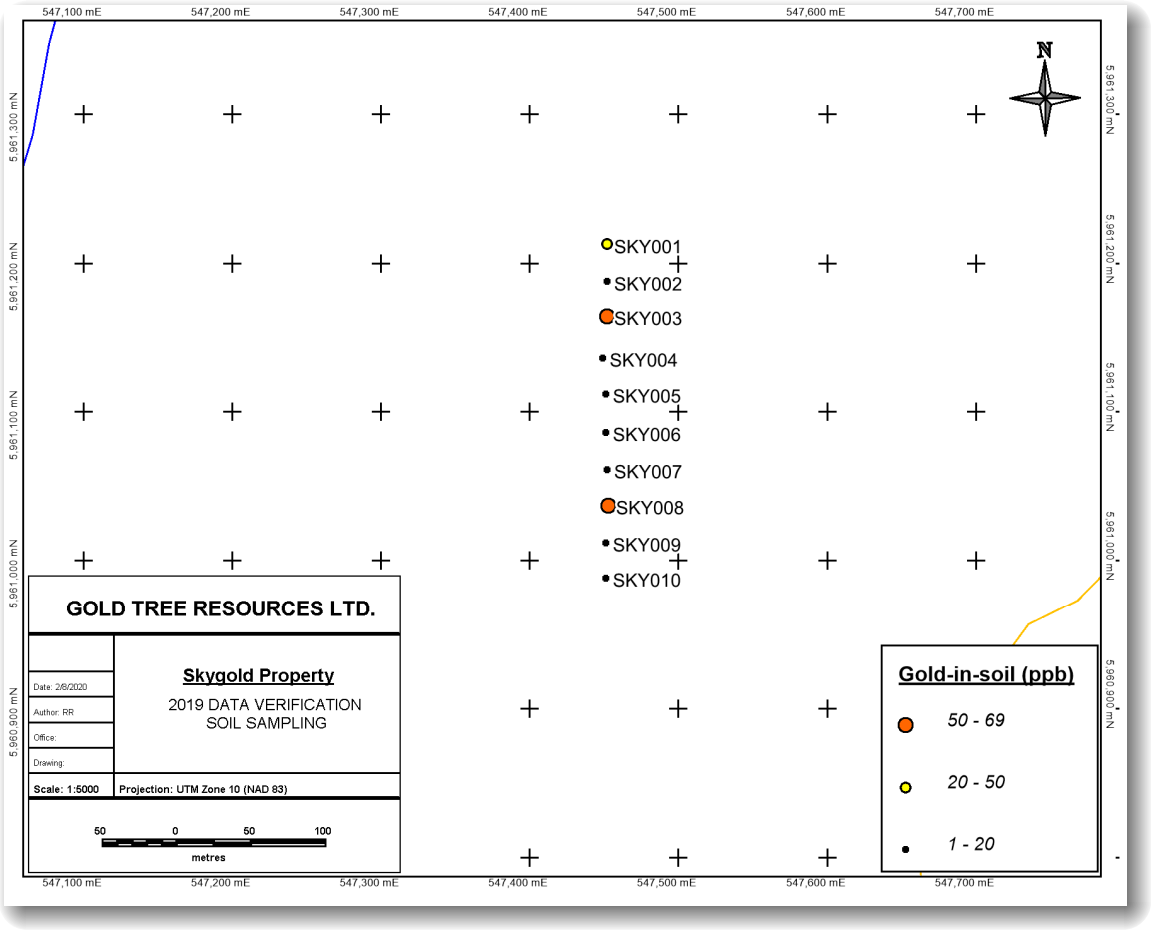

Figure 12.1: Soil sample data verification - sample sites.

Table 12.1: Data Comparison Table

Original Samples (2007)		**Verification Samples**	
Sample ID	Gold (ppb)	Sample ID	Gold (ppb)
47550E 61000N	2.9	SKY001	42
47550E 60975N	478.9	SKY002	3
47550E 60950N	680.1	SKY003	69
47550E 60925N	849.6	SKY004	6
47550E 60900N	2	SKY005	1
47550E 60875N	20.2	SKY006	9
47550E 60850N	55.9	SKY007	3
47550E 60825N	6.6	SKY008	53
47550E 60800N	81.9	SKY009	2
47550E 60775N	18.6	SKY010	1

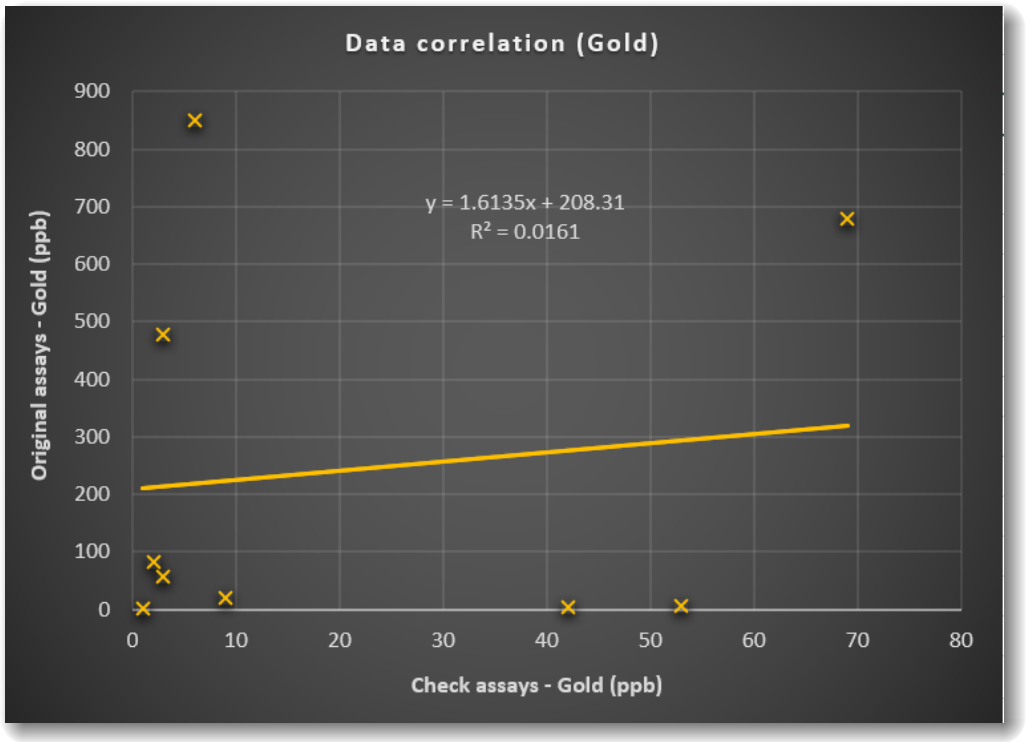

Figure 12.2: Sample Correlation Chart - Gold

13 Adjacent Properties

There are no significant properties in the area of the Skygold Property that would be considered to have a boundary that is reasonably proximate to the property.

14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out on the Skygold Property to date.

15 Mineral Resource Estimates

No known mineral resources or mineral reserves of any category exist on the Skygold property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

All relevant data and information known to the author at the time of writing this report are included in other sections of this Report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

Although exploration to date on the Skygold Property should be considered early stage and limited in nature, exploration targets warranting further exploration exist on the Property or in the immediate area. Given the geological setting and the known mineral occurrences in the immediate area, exploration targets should include, but not be limited to: structurally hosted gold-quartz veins, sediment-hosted vein deposits and porphyry copper ± gold deposits.

The most significant exploration results on the Skygold Property achieved to date, in the opinion of the author, are the gold-in-soil and gold grains in till anomalies, referred to in this report as soil anomaly "A" and soil anomaly "B". These anomalies should form the basis of future exploration targeting on the Skygold Property, until further results suggest otherwise.

17.1 Soil anomaly "A"

A large, approximately 1,400 metre by 800 m gold-in-soil anomaly with values up to 1,627 ppb gold is situated in the northeastern portion of the Skygold Property. As indicated by ODM's 2019 till analyses, the anomalous gold values can be attributed to glacially derived deltaic placer gold. The implication is that abundant gold grains in this till covered area were sourced from erosion and hydraulic winnowing of a glacial meltwater spillway to lies to the southeast of the anomalous area. As such, the exploration target is not beneath soil anomaly "A", but rather is upstream (to the southeast) of the anomalous area, likely on the order of 3 to 4 kilometres. This would place the exploration target near the southern boundary of the Skygold Property along or west of the aforementioned drainage. The original source of the gold, however, could be south of the Property as well, depending on how far upstream the winnowed down materials originated.

17.2 Soil anomaly "B"

A roughly 1,000 metre by 500 meter gold-in-soil anomaly immediately northeast of Frost Lake, in the central portion of the Skygold property, presents an intriguing gold exploration target. Gold grain analyses by ODM determined that there exists a large number of pristine gold grains in this area. The implication is that the source of the gold grains and anomalous gold-in-soil is not far away from this anomalous area, likely on the order of several hundred metres Averill (2019). Given the northeast directed glacial vectors in this area, the source of the gold could exist around the northeastern extent of Frost Lake.

18 Recommendations

The Skygold Property has, at this point, two targets that warrant further exploration. The author recommends a two-phase exploration program that would serve to further constrain exploration targets which could subsequently be tested by diamond drilling.

Given the predominantly glacial overburden covered nature of the Property, specific surveys should be employed to further constrain and delineate gold targets. In the case of soil anomaly "A", further gold grain in till analyses should be commissioned in order to home in on the source of the abundant, and relatively large gold grains in the northeastern portion of the Property. Although the author is not an expert in till surveys and analyses, logic would suggest that reconnaissance lines perpendicular and crossing the drainage southeast of the anomaly, perhaps 1 kilometre long and spaced every 500 meters should be sampled. ODM proved to be highly knowledgable and efficient in employing the till surveys, so they could be contracted for further till sampling and analysis.

In the case of soil anomaly "B", further till sampling surveys are likely not necessary as the gold grains in till are derived from a nearby source. As such, the author recommends expanding the 2019 ground-based magnetic survey to the southeast, in order to cover this anomalous area. Further, an Induced Polarization survey over this area and to the west and southwest should be completed with the intent of detection increased sulphide concentrations associated with a structurally hosted gold-quartz vein or sediment-hosted vein deposit. Line spacing of 100 metres and a-spacing of 50 metres should be employed, as the source target could be relatively small.

Contingent on phase one exploration results, 1,500 metres of diamond drilling is proposed to test highest priority targets. Hole depths need not exceed 300 metres, as the hypothesized source deposits should be near surface, given the gold grains in surficial till. Exploration costs for phase one and phase 2 programs are presented in Table 18.1 below.

Table 18.1: Proposed Exploration Program costs

Item	Cost (CDN$)
PHASE 1	
Till sampling survey (1,200 samples)	$45,000
Ground-based magnetic survey (20 line-km)	$14,000
Induced polarization geophysical surveys (24 line-km)	$64,000
PHASE 2	
Diamond drilling (1,500 m @ $250/m all-in)	$375,000
Total	**$498,000**

19 Statement of Qualifications

I, Rory R. Ritchie, do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of Rory Ritchie Geological Consulting located at 843 21^{st} W., North Vancouver, B.C., Canada;
2. I have authored this report entitled "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Skygold Property" dated August 30, 2021. The report is based on a property visit, 2019 exploration results and review of historical work reports, as well as personal communications with Gold Tree personnel;
3. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from The University of Western Ontario, completed in 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth Sciences at Simon Fraser University by 2008. I am a Licensed Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;
4. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 2007, for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist;
5. I have experience working on porphyry copper ± molybdenum ± gold deposits in British Columbia, orogenic gold deposits in Ontario and intrusion-related gold deposits in Nunavut, Canada, and am a qualified person for the purposes of NI43-101;
6. I completed a one-day personal inspection of the Skygold Property on September 24^{th}, 2019;
7. I am responsible for all items within this Report;
8. I am independent of Gold Tree Resources Ltd. as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101;
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Skygold Property;
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and National Instrument 43-101f, and state that this Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments.
11. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 30^{th} day of August, 2021.

Rory R. Ritchie H.B.Sc., P.Geo.

References

Averill, S. (2019). Gold Grain Test Results for Till and Glaciofluvial Sand/Gravel Samples, Skygold Property, British Columbia. personal communications.

Belik, G (2014). Results of the 2014 Exploration Program (Heavy Minerals Sampling, Backhoe Test Pit Work and Refraction Seismic Survey on the Willow River Property. Assessment report, Tech-X Resources Inc. NE area.

Holland, S. (1976). *Landforms of British Columbia*. British Columbia government, Vancouver.

Klipfel, P. (2005). Carlin and Sediment Hosted Vein Deposits - An Intriguing Case of Common Characteristics; Symposium 2005. *Geological Society of Nevada*, 1:79–91.

Lefebure, D., Brown, D., and Ray, G. (1999). The British Columbia Sediment-Hosted Gold Project. *BCGS Geological Fieldwork*, 1:165–178.

Moyle, A., Doyle, B., Hoogvliet, H., and Ware, A. (1990). Ladolam gold deposit, Lihir island. *Geology of the mineral deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea*, 2:1793–1805.

Nelson, J. and Colpron, M. (2007). Tectonics and metallogeny of the British Columbia, Yukon and Alaskan Cordillera, 1.8 Ga to the present. *Mineral deposits of Canada: a synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication*, 5:755–791.

Richards, J. P. (1990). Petrology and geochemistry of alkalic intrusives at the Porgera gold deposit, Papua New Guinea. *Journal of Geochemical Exploration*, 35(1):141–199.

Richards, J. P., Boyce, A. J., and Pringle, M. S. (2001). Geologic evolution of the Escondida area, northern Chile: A model for spatial and temporal localization of porphyry Cu mineralization. *Economic Geology*, 96(2):271–305.

Rowins, S. M. (2000). Reduced porphyry copper-gold deposits: A new variation on an old theme. *Geology*, 28(6):491–494.

Sillitoe, R. H. (2010). Porphyry Copper Systems. *Economic Geology*, 105(1):3–41.

Sinclair, W. (2007). Porphyry deposits. *Mineral deposits of Canada: A synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication*, 5:223–243.