NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Goodeye Property
Trail Creek Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada
NTS Map 082F .001

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Author was retained by Auric Minerals Corp. ("Auric" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Goodeye Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report is also being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering and listing of the Company's shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

The Property consists of three contiguous Mineral Claims covering approximately 1,906.95 hectares located in the Trail Creek Mining Division of British Columbia. The Property can be accessed by following a logging road from Rossland by travelling south towards the USA border. The claims cover an area of over 19 square kilometres at the headwaters of Goodeve Creek; 10 air kilometres southeast of the town of Rossland, B.C. and 16 road kilometres north of Northport, Washington, USA. The Property was acquired by Auric pursuant to a property purchase option agreement where the Company can earn 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of $85,000, incurring $300,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 250,000 shares.

Geologically, the Property area comprises stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Late Paleozoic to Eocene age. The Rossland district contains at least seven types of intrusive rocks that range from Early Jurassic (possibly Late Paleozoic) to Eocene in age. Regionally, the area contains two structural domains separated by an irregular line of intrusions and faults trending east-northeast and referred to as the Rossland break. The southern domain contains north easterly trending structures whereas the northern domain, in which the major mineral deposits occur, contains northerly trending structures.

Locally, the Property claims are underlain by rocks of Carboniferous age Mount Roberts Formation, Elise Formation, and Sheppard Intrusion. Carboniferous Rocks (Cs) in the Property area is mainly comprised black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert, greenstone, and grey to black limestone. The lithology of the Elise Formation in the area is predominantly volcanic. These rocks consist mainly of flow breccia, massive lava, agglomerate, volcanic breccia, tuff, and related intrusive rocks. The Marron Formation in the Rossland area consists of grey-weathering, dark grey to dark green and locally light purplish grey aphanitic rocks that form bold open outcrops. The Sheppard Intrusions in the Property area range in composition from granite to syenite, in grain size from fine- to medium-grained, and in colour from white or grey to pink.

In the Property area, the structural trend is west as far west as the Violin Lake Fault, but the internal structure is vague. Beyond the fault the trend is southwesterly. The Violin Lake Faults is a north-south trending arcuate shear structure. On Baldy Mountain bedding tops are southeast, whereas on Lake Mountain they are all northwest, a large syncline that trends southwesterly with the southeast limb vertical, and the northwest limb overturned. In the valley of Little Sheep Creek and especially on Ivanhoe Ridge, the structure appears to be homoclinal, and to face northwest at moderate to steep dips.

Three types of mineralization styles have been recognized in the Rossland area: (1) copper-gold veins with minor lead and zinc, (2) gold veins, and (3) molybdenum occurrences. The copper-gold veins are composed of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of more or less altered wallrock with local lenses of quartz and calcite. They formed by replacing wallrock along well-defined fractures and by filling fractures and fault zones.

The history of mining in Trail and Rossland area began in the 1890s, with the discovery of gold and copper mineralization on the face of Red Mountain by Joe Moris and Joe Bourgeois. Historical work on the Property was carried out in the late 1970s' to the early 1980s', and included prospecting, trenching, test pitting, geological mapping, geophysical surveying and ground sampling. Several quartz veins were found in the leucocratic intrusive, ranging from 1 centimetre to 1 metre in width and hosting traces of gold with disseminated pyrite and galena. The veins, exposed in 5 test pits, varied in width from 0.3 to 1.0 metre. They strike between 110 to 180 degrees with a near vertical dip and are traceable with good mineralization for 75 metres in length. In 1979, a sample from a quartz vein assayed: 92.64 grams per tonne gold (2.702 ounces per ton), 82.28 grams per tonne silver, 0.15 per cent lead (Assessment Report 7799). In 1982, sample values ranged 1 to 3.1 grams per tonne gold, 20 to 28.8 grams per tonne silver, and 0.44 per cent lead.

In May-June 2021, Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work on the Property on behalf of Auric Minerals Corp. which included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 113 grab and chip rock samples were collected from rock outcrops by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. Several logging roads were deactivated and were not drivable, therefore these roads and trails were accessed using ATVs. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was carried out two grids (Survey Grid #1 and #2) with a total of 5.1 line-km along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work.

The focus of the prospecting / mapping fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Sicamous formations. The sampling program was designed to represent various prospective geological units and formations. Petrographic studies were conducted on six grab rock samples by Ultra Petrography and Geoscience Inc. of Langley, BC. These samples were collected from the outcrops representing different lithologies. The purpose of this study was to identify sulphide minerals together with petrographic rock classification.

The samples analytical results indicate that gold and silver are the main target element for further exploration. Anomalous values of chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and strontium (Sr) are also found in several samples.

- Silver values are in the range of 0.03 parts per million (ppm) to 7.93 ppm, out of which 7 samples are over one ppm, 7 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to one ppm, 63 samples are between 0.1 to 0.50 ppm and the remaining samples are below 0.1 ppm.

- Gold values are in the range of less than 0.01 g/tonne to 0.6 g/tonne, where 3 samples are between 0.1 to 0.6 g/tonne, 54 are between 0.01 to 0.1 g/tonne, and the remaining samples are below 0.01 g/tonne.
- Copper values are in the range of less than 2 ppm to 193 ppm, out of which 8 samples are over 100 ppm.
- Iron (Fe) is in 13.85%, arsenic is I ppm to 165, barium is 250 ppm to 5,670 ppm, manganese (Mn) is from 28 ppm to 2,330 ppm, molybdenum is 0.1 ppm to 44.9 ppm, niobium is 0.8 ppm to 112 ppm, nickel from 0.7 ppm to 158 ppm, and zinc (Zn) is from 13 ppm to 521 ppm.
- Elevated values of strontium in several samples over 1,000 ppm (range 37.4 ppm to 2190 ppm) and phosphorous over 1,000 ppm (range 40 ppm to 7070 ppm) indicate presence of andesitic and basaltic rocks in the sampled area.

The geophysical survey results indicate that the primary direction of conductive structures in this part of the Property is generally east west. The regional geological mapping indicates that faults still strike northerly, and bedding planes strike east-west with 60-80 degrees dip southerly. The geological boundary between Unit Cs (Black Argillite, Slate, Phyllite) and Unit Esg (Sheppard Granite, Syenite) is very well detected by VLF and MAG data. This boundary shows HIGH VLF and LOW MAG responses. This geological boundary could be a feature of interest for exploration targeting. The samples taken from this boundary show relatively higher assay values (0.02-0.04 ppm Au).

The author visited the Property from May16-22, 2021 to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, and other sulphide mineralization. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological mapping and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Auric, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of surface mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of silver, gold, and other sulphide mineralization. Good road access together with availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. 2021 exploration work and other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

Recommendations

In the qualified person's opinion, the Goodeye Property has potential for discovery of good quality silver, gold and other sulphide mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

The following target areas were identified during 2021 exploration program on the Property and need a follow up work.

i. **Contact Zone Between Intrusives and the Country Rocks:** The 2021 sampling results show the contact zone between Carboniferous (CS) and Sheppard Intrusion (Esg) is more promising in terms of higher silver and gold values. This contact is interpreted as a roof pendent like structure where unit Cs is surrounded by Esg intrusion. Similarly, the contact zone between Esg and Lower Jurassic Elise Formation (LJev) also shows relatively higher silver and gold values. It is therefore recommended that all other contact zones between Esg and the country rocks should be followed up by more prospecting and sampling in the next phase of exploration.
ii. **Quartz Veins with Sheppard Creek Intrusion:** The 1979 and 2021 sampling results also indicate higher gold values in samples collected from quartz veins within the Sheppard Intrusion which needs a follow up prospecting and sampling.
iii. **Structural Targets** (Area 1 and Area 2 on Figure 23): Target areas 1 and 2 as marked on Figure 23 present and interesting target zone for further prospecting, mapping and sampling. The area is marked by northwest trending Wanita fault which is an overthrust bringing Carboniferous CS on to Elise Formation and Marron Formation. The Cs is intruded by Esg from all sides making structural triangle bounded to the west by Violin Lake Fault and to the east by Wanita Thrust.
iv. Geophysical Survey Extension: The geophysical survey Grid # 1 shows extension of magnetic features and VLF conductors are extending to the north, east and west. Similarly, the survey Grid #2 has VLF conductors and magnetic anomalies open in all directions. It is recommended to extend both the survey grids.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $113,878 and it will take 10-12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Trenching Channel Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a trenching, channel sampling and geophysical surveying is recommended to be executed on the targets if identified for further work on the Property. Scope of work, location of trenching areas and budget for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of the Report

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P.Geo., ("the Author") was retained by Auric Minerals Corp. ("Auric" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Goodeye Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report is also being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering and listing of the Company's shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment work reports and data available from the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, *British Columbia* (https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/), (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/map/mto/cwm.jsp?site=mem_mto_min-view-title), the *British Columbia Geological Survey (*BCGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, websites, results of 2021 exploration work program and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101 F1. In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the author visited the Property from May 16-22, 2021.

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Geomap Exploration Inc., Auric Minerals Corp., and other third-party sources; and,
- Fieldwork on the Goodeye Property.

The scope of Property inspection was to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, and other sulphide mineralization. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological mapping and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The author has also reviewed the land tenure on the https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/searchTenures.do Database. The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect of ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 1: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by Auric, which to the author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mining Title Management System website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/searchTenures.do) on June 26, 2021, confirms the data supplied by the Company. However, the limited research by the author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Goodeye Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Goodeye Property is located approximately 13 km to 16 km southwest of the town of Rossland, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The property consists of three contiguous Mineral Claims covering approximately 1,906.95 hectares located in the Trail Creek Mining Division of British Columbia (Fig-2 &3, Table-1). The Property Mineral Claims were staked using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online computer Internet system. The claims were located by the author using the same system. With the British Columbia mineral claim staking system there can be no internal fractions or open ground. The centre of the property is located between UTM 11N coordinates 445000E to 452400E and 5427700N to 5432000N, on NTS map sheet 082F-04E. and BCGS map 082F002.

The southern boundary of the Mineral Claims is the Canadian – U.S.A. International Boundary. The Property is currently owned 100% by Afzaal Pirzada (260370) of Geomap Exploration Inc. In response to COVID 19 pandemic situation all mineral and placer claims in British Columbia that have a good to /expiry date before December 31, 2021, have been given extra time to register work or payment instead of work. Enough work or payment in lieu of work must be registered on or before December 31, 2021, to bring the good to/expiry date of the claim into good standing. Any claim that has not been brought into good standing by December 31, 2021, will forfeit, as its good to/expiry date will be in the past.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claims boundaries title information provided by Geomap Exploration. There were no historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates given.

The *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* in British Columbia describe registering exploration and development for a mineral claim. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is provided below:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2.
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4.
- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

The other option is payment in lieu of work which is double the amount mentioned in the above schedule. The Property claim number 1083116 is good until June 2022, whereas claims 1075626 and 1075685 are good until April 2021 but their status is protected until December 31, 2021. Mineral rights in British Columbia do not include surface rights. The surface rights on the Property are held by the Crown and a "Notice of Work and Reclamation Program" permit is required for drilling, trenching, setting up a camp and other intrusive work. There are no known environmental liabilities and no permits have been applied for or acquired for the Property.

Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1: Claim Data

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1075626	GOOD EYE	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082F	2020/APR/08	2025/DEC/31	Good	402.67
1075685	GOOGEYE 2	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082F	2020/APR/11	2025/DEC/31	Good	614.51
1083116	GOODEYE 3	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082F	2021/JUN/18	2024/DEC/31	Good	889.77
Total Area Hectares								**1,906.95**

The Property was acquired by Auric Minerals Corp. pursuant to a property purchase option agreement dated April 27, 2021 ("Effective Date" and revised on July 01, 2021, to include claim number 1083116) where the Company can earn 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of $85,000, incurring $300,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 250,000 shares, all in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) **Cash Payments**

make aggregate cash payments of $85,000 as follows:

(i) $40,000 to Geomap upon execution of this Agreement; and

(ii) an additional $45,000 to Geomap within four months of execution of this Agreement.

(b) <u>**Share Issuances**</u>
issue 250,000 common shares in its capital to Geomap upon execution of this Agreement; and

(c) <u>**Exploration Expenditures**</u>
fund exploration and development work on the Property totalling at least $300,000 as follows:
(i) at least $100,000 by October 31, 2022; and
(ii) at least an additional $200,000 by October 31, 2023.
(d) NSR Royalty – The Agreement is subject to 2% NSR Royalty in favour of Geomap, 1% of which can be repurchased by Auric for $1,000,000.

4.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from mineralized zones on the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

4.2 First Nations

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. However, if Auric applies for permits from the Government of British Columbia, the Company may be required to consult with First Nations before a permit can be issued.

Figure 1: Regional Property Location

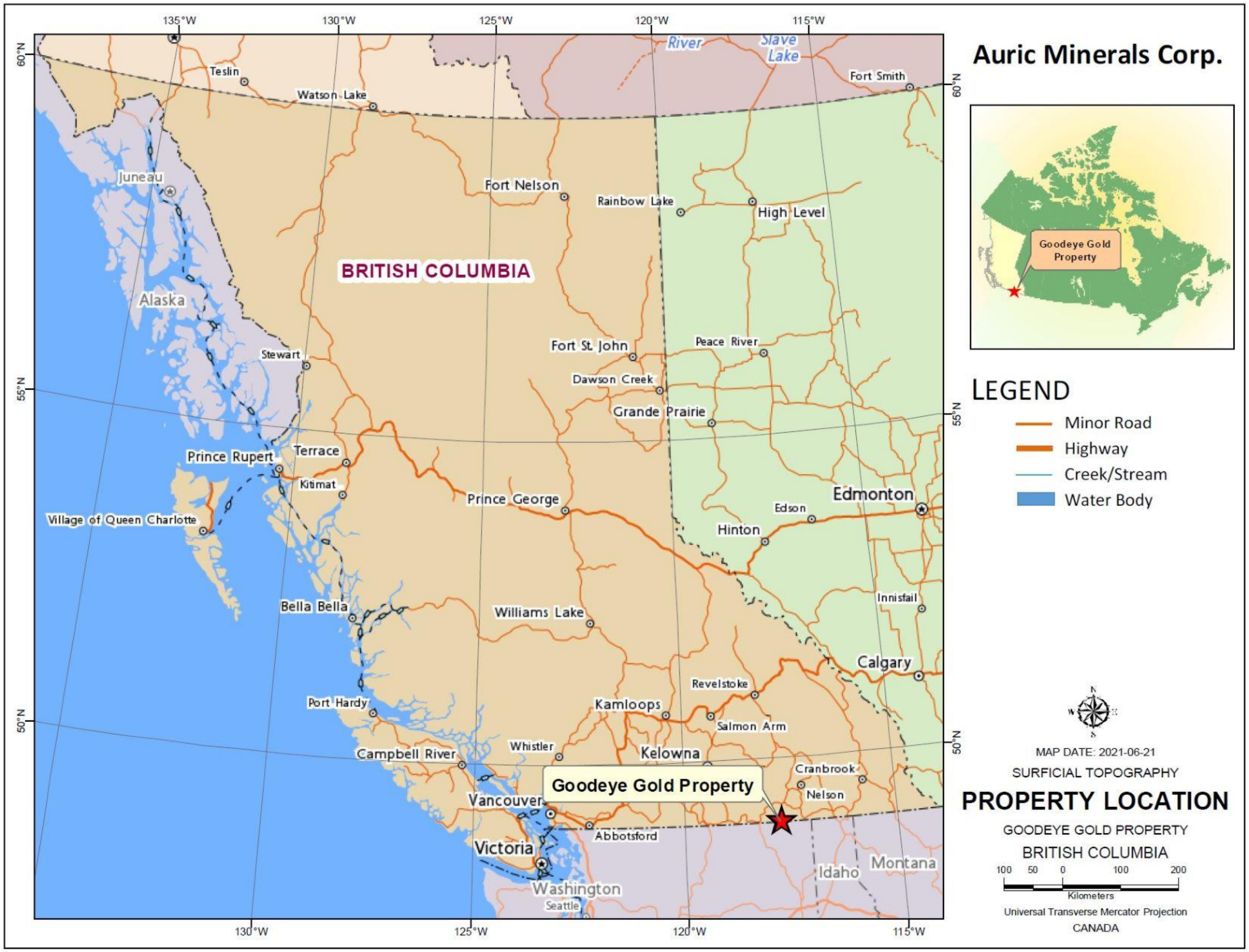


Figure 2: Claim and Physiography Map

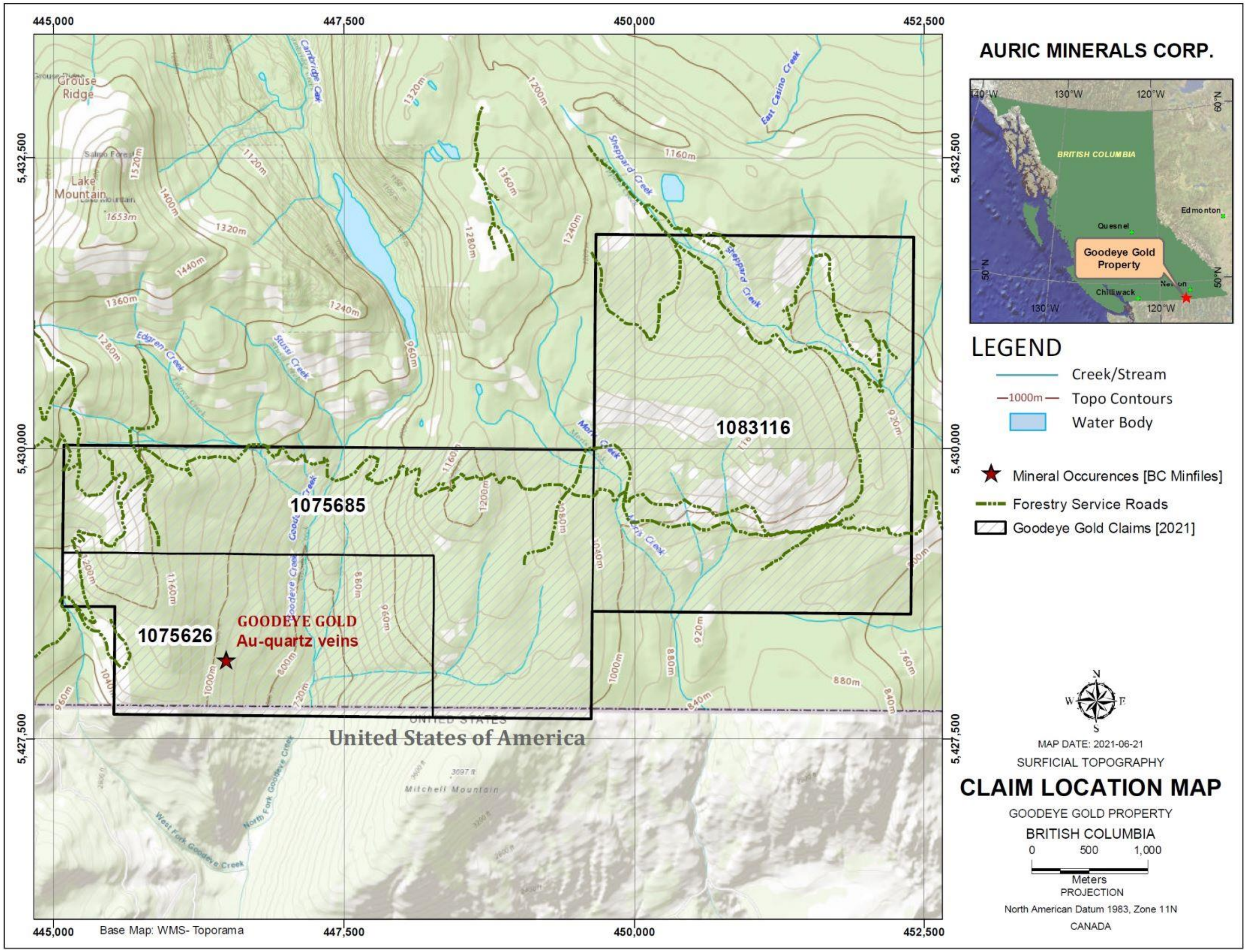
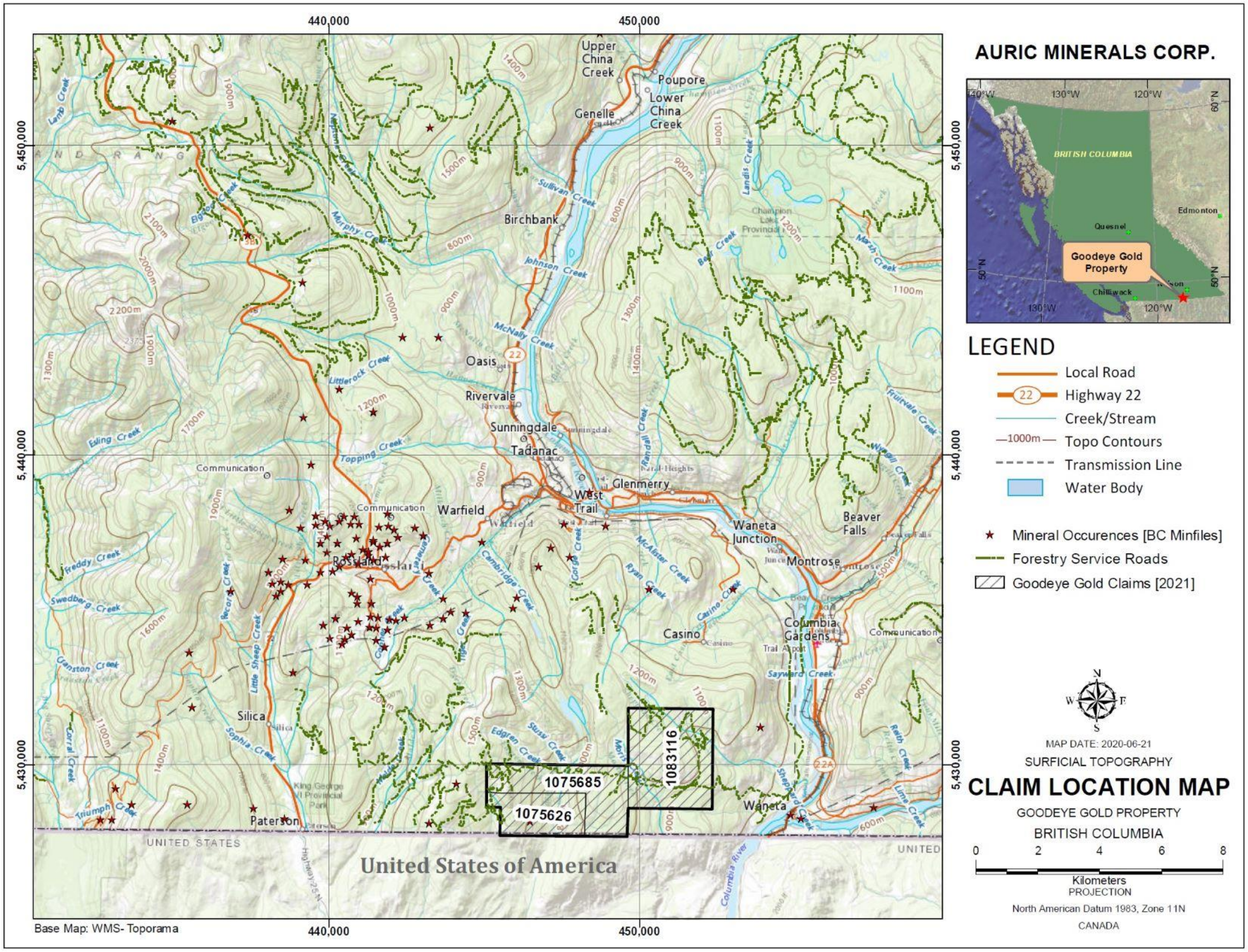


Figure 3: **Claim Map with Minfile Location**



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

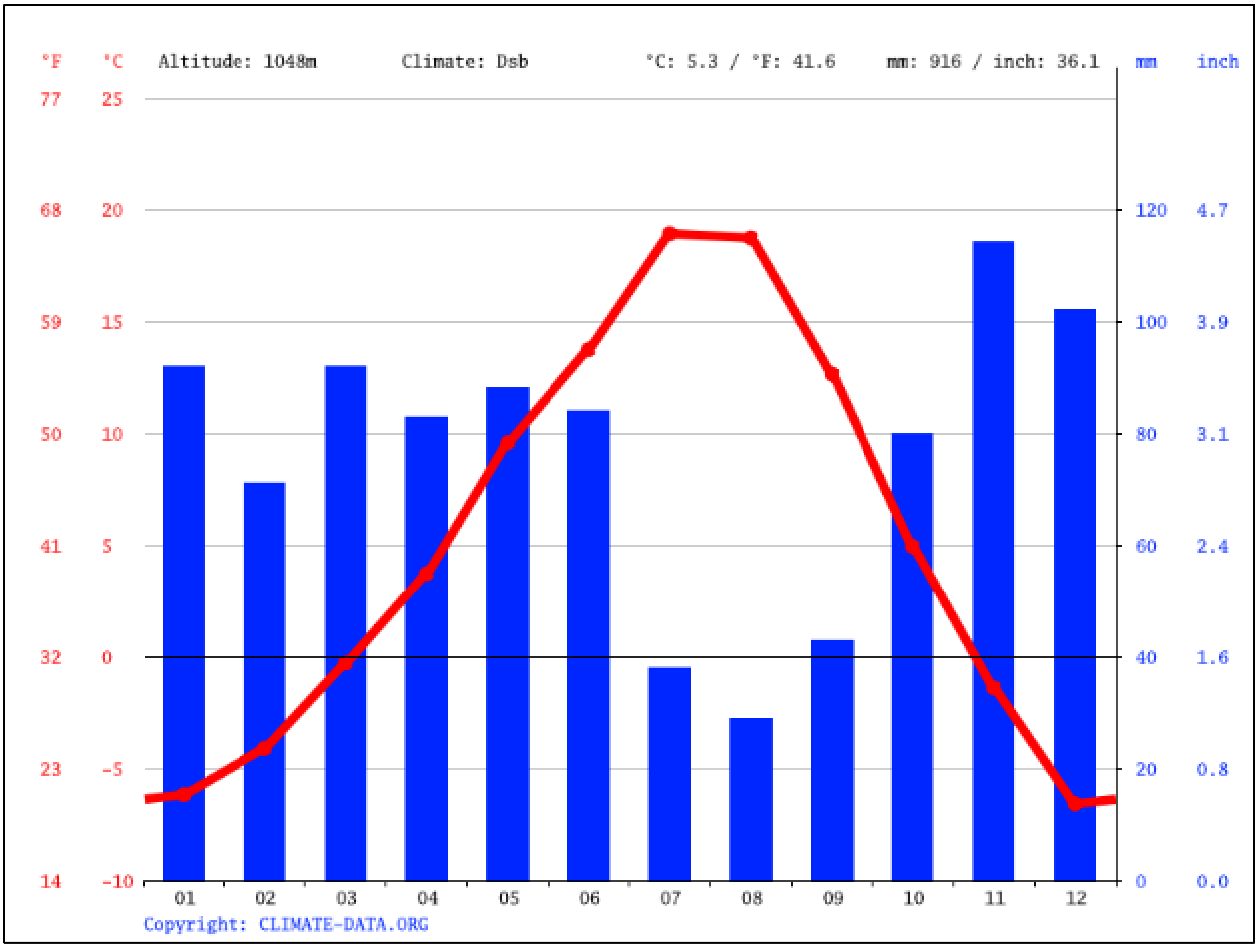
The Goodeye property is situated in the Trail Creek Mining District in southern British Columbia.The Property can be accessed by following a logging road (Fig2 & 3) from Rossland by travelling south towards the USA border. The claims cover an area of over 19 square kilometres at the headwaters of Goodeve Creek; 10 air kilometres southeast of the town of Rossland, B.C. and 16 road kilometres north of Northport, Washington, USA. Access to the claims is provided by the Goodeve Creek logging road which intersects state route 25 three km north of Northport. The logging roads traversing the Property are rough and needs ATV or foot traverses in certain sections.

Trail and Castlegar airports are located approximately 5 km and 43 km respectively from the town of Rossland.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical of the interior of British Columbia with warm and dry summers, and cold winters with heavy snow (Fig-4). Rossland is 1,048m above sea level. In Rossland, the climate is cold. The rain in Rossland falls mostly in the winter, with relatively little rain in the summer. In Rossland, the average annual temperature is 5.3 °C | 41.6 °F. The annual rainfall is 916 mm | 36.1 inches. The driest month is August, with 29 mm | 1.1 inches of rain. In November, the precipitation reaches its peak, with an average of 114 mm | 4.5 inch. July is the warmest month of the year. The temperature in July averages 18.9 °C | 66.0 °F. At -6.6 °C | 20.2 °F on average, December is the coldest month of the year. There is a difference of 85 mm | 3 inch of precipitation between the driest and wettest months. The variation in annual temperature is around 25.5 °C | 45.9 °F. The exploration work can be carried out during summer months from May to October. During winters, the logging roads will need ploughing and maintenance to get access to the property for drilling, ground geophysical surveying and other exploration activities.

Figure 4: Rossland Climate Data



(Source: https://en.climate-data.org/north-america/canada/british-columbia/rossland-11579/)

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The town of Rossland is located about 13 to 16 kilometres to the northeast of the Property. The town and area have a long mining history and as such, most services are readily available. The city of Trail with a population of 8,000 is located 5 kilometres east of Rossland. Trail hosts a large smelting plant operated by Teck Resources Limited. The Trail smelter facility produces lead and zinc and is powered by hydroelectric power from the nearby Waneta and Brilliant hydroelectric plants; these plants also provide power to local communities and can be the source of electricity for the Property. Mining and exploration personnel are available in Rossland, Trail and their surrounding communities. The property size is sufficient to accommodate future mining operations, potential tailings storage areas; potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites but Auric must acquire surface rights to build these facilities.

5.4 Physiography

The Property is in mountainous, sub-alpine terrain covered by mature forests. The mean elevation of the Property is in the range of 700 to 1200 metres (Fig-2). The area is drained by the south flowing Goodeve Creek and its tributaries. Slopes are mostly moderate to gentle but can locally be quite steep. The Property is situated over the moderately steep headwaters of Goodeve Creek on the southeast slope of Grouse Ridge. Columbia River, which is one of the largest rivers in the Pacific Northwest region of North America, runs to the east of the Property where it crosses Canada-USA border near Waneta (Figure 3). The amount of rock outcrop is highly variable across the district, and in most of the area ranges between 0 and 15%.

Vegetation on the claims is moderately thick consisting of: Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Red Cedar, Grand Fir, Lodgepole and White Pine, and Mountain Alder trees; and Thimbleberry and Twinberry shrubs.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 General History

The history of mining in Trail and Rossland area began in the 1890s, with the discovery of gold and copper mineralization on the face of Red Mountain by Joe Moris and Joe Bourgeois. The five claims staked by Moris, and Bourgeois on Red Mountain in July of that year led to the rise of Rossland as the premier mining centre in North America and the birth of the settlement we now call the city of Trail. The Rossland area mines proved to be rich in gold and copper minerals and the lots in the Trail Creek town site sold briskly.

6.2 Property History

Historical work on the Property was carried out in the late 1970s' to the early 1980s', and included prospecting, trenching, test pitting, geological mapping, geophysical surveying and ground sampling. Several quartz veins were found in the leucocratic intrusive, ranging from 1 centimetre to 1 metre in width and hosting traces of gold with disseminated pyrite and galena. The veins, exposed in 5 test pits, varied in width from 0.3 to 1.0 metre. They strike between 110 to 180 degrees with a near vertical dip and are traceable with good mineralization for 75 metres in length. In 1979, a sample from a quartz vein assayed: 92.64 grams per tonne gold (2.702 ounces per ton), 82.28 grams per tonne silver, 0.15 per cent lead (Assessment Report 7799). In 1982, sample values ranged 1 to 3.1 grams per tonne gold, 20 to 28.8 grams per tonne silver, and 0.44 per cent lead (Assessment Report 11178).

Minfile is a database of BC Ministry of Energy and Mines which contains geological, location and economic information on over 13,000 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits, and occurrences in B.C. The BC Geological Survey (BCGS) has the mandate to compile Minfile information by reviewing mineral assessment reports, recent publications, press releases, property file and company websites. There is one Minfile occurrence reported on the Property which are listed on Table 2, shown on Figure 2.

Table 2: List of Minfile occurrences on the Property

Minfile Name	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Commodity Sought
	Easting	Northing	
GOLD 1-2, GOOD EYE, GOOD EVE	446489	5428177	Au-quartz veins

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Rossland district and surrounding region contains stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Late Paleozoic to Eocene age (Little,1982) as follows (Figure 5 and Table 3):

1. The Trail Gneiss (exposed north of Trail Pluton on both sides of the Columbia River) is the oldest reported formation and include amphibolite and grey biotite gneiss, hornblende gneiss, mica schist, aplite, pegmatite and mylonitized gneiss. It is overlain by Augen gneiss of Castlegar Gneiss Formation (occurring mainly in China Creek), which are succeeded by Porphyritic leucogranitic rock and Gneiss in Bonnington Pluton. The age of these formations are unknown.
2. Cs Unit of Carboniferous age consists of black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert, greenstone and grey to black limestone. It is exposed on both sides of Pend-d Oreille River.
3. The Mount Roberts Formation, a Pennsylvanian to Permian succession of siliceous siltstone, greywacke, chert, and limestone (Little, 1982), is exposed to the northwest of the Rossland district.
4. The Rossland Group includes (Table-3) clastic rocks of the Archibald, dominantly volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation and dominantly fine-grained clastic rocks of the overlying Hall Formation. The Early Jurassic Elise Formation is the thickest and overly conformably on the Archibald Formation and in places, unconformably on Mount Roberts Formation. In the Rossland district, the Elise Formation is at least 5000 metres thick and comprises a basal pebble conglomerate overlain by volcanic conglomerate, flow breccias, tuff, and intercalated siltstone and mudstone. This sequence is predominantly andesitic in composition and is exposed throughout the district. The Early Jurassic age is based on fossils in sedimentary units and a U-Pb date of ~197 Ma on zircon in tuff.
5. A small exposure of the Late Cretaceous Sophie Mountain Formation is found south of the district. Regionally, this unit formed as conglomerate, siltstone, and argillite deposits in small, structurally controlled basins atop the Elise Formation.
6. Middle Eocene volcanic rocks unconformably overlie Hall Formation and include tuffaceous arkose of Kettle Formation and the Marron Formation which comprise pyroxene and/or plagioclase porphyritic trachy-andesite and andesite flows and tuffs and are exposed west and southeast of the map.

Intrusive Rock Types

The Rossland district contains at least seven types of intrusive rocks that range from Early Jurassic (possibly Late Paleozoic) to Eocene in age:

1. The largest is the Rossland sill, a 0.7 to 1.0 km wide body north of the Rossland monzonite (see below) which hosts most of the major producing veins in the Main and North belts. It

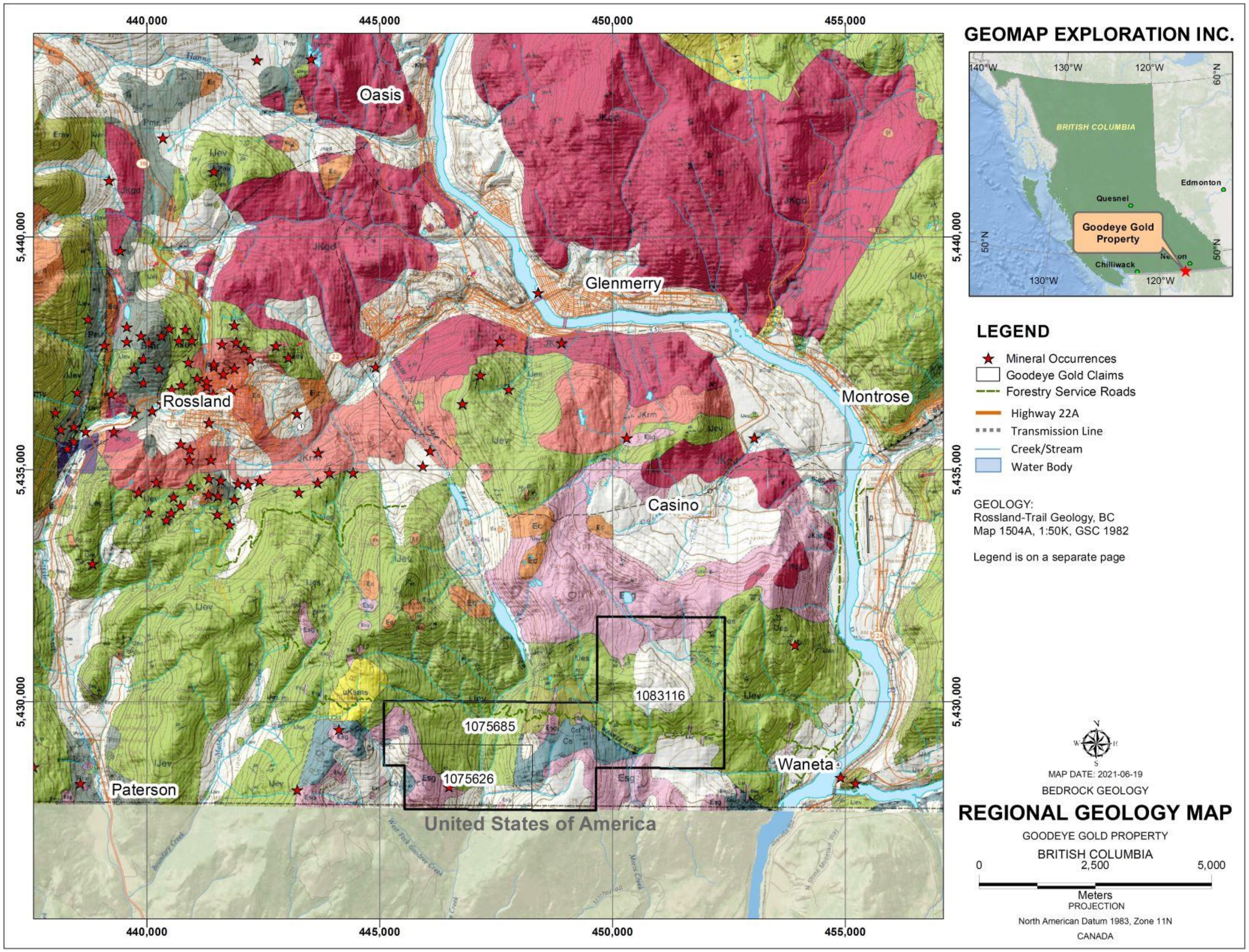
is medium-grained, has hornblende and augite phenocrysts, and locally displays fragmental or flow-banded textures.

2. West of the Rossland area are exposures of a southwest-trending belt of ultramafic intrusions dominated by serpentinized dunnite and olivine wehrlite (Little, 1982; Ash, 2001). These dark grey to black, fine-grained intrusions are the oldest in the district (possibly Paleozoic) and typically have sharp to faulted contacts with adjacent rocks.
3. Sub-volcanic, porphyritic monzo-gabbro/gabbro sills, which are probably contemporaneous with, volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). It has not been dated but is similar to other sub-volcanic intrusions in the region that have been dated between 193 and 200 Ma. The Rossland Monzonite is the most important intrusion in the district. It measures roughly 3 by 8 kilometres in size and has an easterly elongation. It is hosted by the Elise Formation and the Rossland Sill, and has provided a U-Pb date of 167.5±0.5 Ma from zircon. It is a composite pluton with fine-to coarse-grained phases that range from monzodiorite to monzonite. The intrusions comprise various combinations of augite, biotite, hornblende, plagioclase, and K-feldspar, with accessory magnetite, apatite, and titanite, and minor quartz. The pluton is enclosed by an inner aureole of siliceous and calc-silicate hornfels that grades outward to a biotite hornfels up to 450 metres wide (Little, 1982), and both are commonly overprinted by metasomatic skarn alteration. All veins in the North, Main, and South Belts occur within this thermal aureole. Compositionally similar dykes are numerous in the host rock to the pluton and are commonly associated spatially with mineralized veins and structures.
4. The Late Jurassic Trail Pluton intrudes the Elise Formation in the northeast part of the district. It is a medium-grained granodiorite (Little, 1982; Hoi and Dunne, 2001) that extends beneath and cuts off many of the veins in the North and Main Belts (Rhys, 1995; Hoi and Dunne, 2001). The Rainy-Day pluton, located northwest of the Rossland Monzonite, may be a satellite body of the Trail Pluton. It has been dated at 166.3±1.4 Ma by U-Pb methods. Compositionally similar dykes yield 162.3+1.2/-2.5 Ma, and it crosscuts the Rossland Monzonite. The Rainy-Day pluton has been linked to formation of Mo-rich breccia deposits in the northwest part of the district.
5. The Eocene Coryell Intrusions comprise dykes and sills of alkaline syenite that are related to the Coryell batholith located west of the district (Little, 1982; Hoi and Dunne, 2001).Many of these dykes have a northerly trend with steep dips, but sills are also present within the Elise Formation.
6. The Eocene Sheppard Intrusions are exposed southeast of the Rossland District and manifest granite to rhyolite and syenite plugs, dykes and sills.
7. Narrow Biotite Lamprophyre Dykes of Tertiary ages are present in some parts of the district but are volumetrically minor. They are typically north-trending and steeply dipping (Thomson, G.R., 2007).

The Rossland area contains two structural domains separated by an irregular line of intrusions and faults trending east-northeast and referred to as the Rossland break. The southern domain contains north easterly trending structures whereas the northern domain, in which the major mineral deposits occur, contains northerly trending structures. The structural framework of the Rossland district is divided into the following three tectonic episodes:

1. Extensional tectonism during deposition of the Elise Formation in Early Jurassic time.
2. Compressive tectonism produced east-directed thrust faulting and associated minor folding between 187 and 167 Ma, prior to intrusion of Middle and Late Jurassic plutons. Thrust faulting is associated with the Midnight Mine area, where gold mineralization is found preferentially along the volcanic/ultramafic contact.

Figure 5: Regional geological map



Legend for Figures 5 and 6

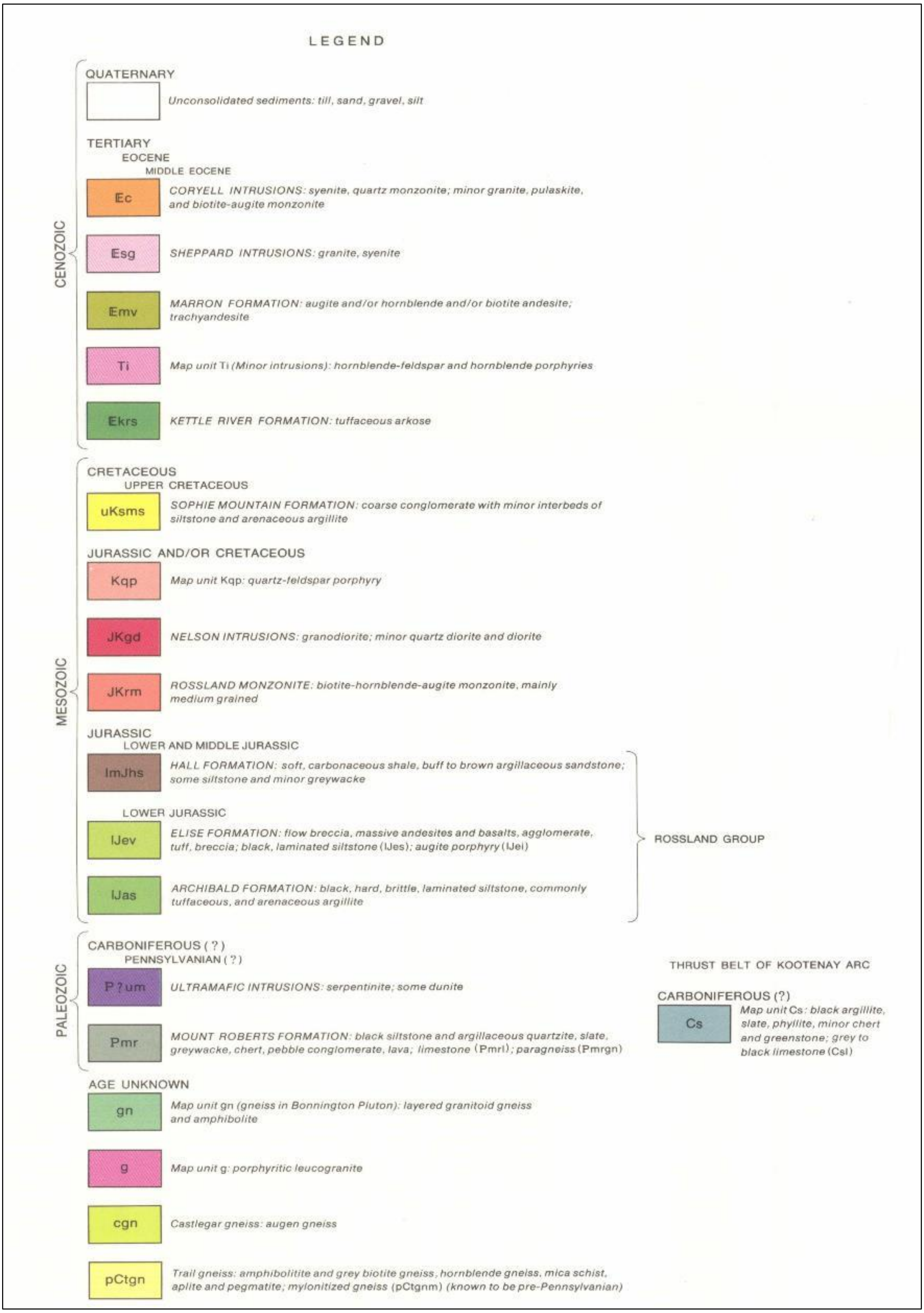


Table 3: General Stratigraphic Column of the Rossland Area (Source: pa_79-26)

ERA	PERIOD OR EPOCH	GROUP OR FORMATION	MAP SYMBOL	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS (metres)
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY			Till, sand, gravel, silt	
	EOCENE Middle	Coryell Intrusions	Ec	Syenite, quartz monzonite; minor granite, palaskite, and biotite-augite monzonite	
		INTRUSIVE CONTACT			
		Marron Formation	Emv	Augite and/or hornblende and/or biotite andesite; trachyandesite	900+
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN, BUT MAY BE FEEDER TO MARRON ANDESITE FLOWS			
		Map-unit Ti	Ti	Hornblende-feldspar and hornblende porphyrys	
		CONFORMABLE(?) CONTACT WITH MARRON FORMATION			
		Kettle River Formation	Ekrs	Tuffaceous arkose	100+
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS Upper	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; UNCONFORMABLE ON HALL FORMATION			
		Sophie Mountain Formation	uKsms	Coarse conglomerate with minor interbeds of siltstone and arenaceous argillite	100+
	JURASSIC AND/ OR CRETACEOUS	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; UNCONFORMABLE ON ELISE FORMATION			
		Map-unit Kqp	Kqp	Quartz-feldspar porphyry	
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; INTRUSIVE INTO ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIONS			
		Nelson Intrusions	JKgd	Granodiorite; minor quartz diorite, and diorite	
		RELATIONSHIP CONTRADICTORY; SEEMS TO BE INTRUSIVE			
		Rossland Monzonite	JKrm	Biotite-hornblende-augite monzonite; mainly medium grained	
	JURASSIC Lower and Middle	INTRUSIVE RELATIONSHIP			
		Rossland Group – Hall Formation	lmJhs	Black, soft carbonaceous shale, buff to brown argillaceous sandstone; some siltstone and minor greywacke	300+
		CONFORMABLE(?) CONTACT			
		Rossland Group – Elise Formation	lJev	Flow breccia, massive andesites and basalts, agglomerate, tuff, breccia; black, laminated siltstone (lJes); augite porphyry (lJei)	2,150-3,000
		CONFORMABLE(?) AND INTERDIGITATED CONTACT; UNCONFORMABLE ON MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION			
		Rossland Group – Archibald Formation	lJas	Black, hard, brittle, laminated siltstone, commonly tuffaceous, and arenaceous argillite	900
PALEOZOIC	PENNSYLVANIAN(?)	INTRUSIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH ROSSLAND GROUP, BUT MAY BE COLD INTRUSION			
		Ultramafic Intrusions	P?um	Serpentinite; some dunite	
		INTRUSIVE CONTACT			
		Mount Roberts Formation	Pmr	Black siltstone and argillaceous quartzite, slate, greywacke, chert, pebble conglomerate, lava flows; limestone (Pmrl); paragneiss (Pmrgn)	1,200-1,500
	CARBONIFEROUS(?)	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Map unit Cs	Cs	Black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert and greenstone; grey to black limestone (Csl)	2,100
	AGE UNKNOWN	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Gneiss in Bonnington Pluton	gn	Layered granitoid gneiss and amphibolite	
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Porphyritic leucogranitic rocks	g	Porphyritic leucogranite	
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN			
		Castlegar Gneiss	cgn	Augen gneiss	
		GRADATIONAL CONTACT			
		Trail Gneiss	pCtgn	Amphibolite and grey biotite gneiss, hornblende gneiss, mica schist, aplite, and pegmatite; mylonitized gneiss (pCtgnm)	1,200

BASE NOT EXPOSED

7.2 Property Geology

The Goodeye Property, the southern part of the Rossland area is underlain by rocks of Carboniferous age (Cs) Formation, Elise Formation, Marron Formation (Emv), and Sheppard Intrusion, as described below (Fig-6).

7.2.1 Carboniferous Rocks (Cs)

Map unit Cs is widely exposed in the central part of the property. Carboniferous Rocks (Cs) in the claim area is mainly comprised black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert, greenstone, and grey to black limestone. Cross sections drawn across the general strike of the strata indicate a minimum apparent thickness of roughly 2100m. Earlier worker have recognized three distinguished types of lithologies in unit Cs out of which the following two were observed in the Property area.

- The most abundant, black argillite, calcareous argillite, slate, phyllite, and grey-weathering black limestone is mapped as Cs. On the Property, outcrops of black schistose argillite with beds of grey limestone 0.6 to 0.9 m thick lie south of the Waneta Fault. A few small outcrops of crinoidal limestone are also exposed. Farther west, on the ridge between Moris and Goodeve creeks, black phyllitic argillite is more extensively exposed. The more northerly outcrops, however, are mainly light grey weathering, medium grey limestone, which is locally silicified. A little sheared greenstone was also noted, but as it is near the Waneta Fault, it is uncertain whether this rock is part of map unit Cs, or volcanics.
- Somewhat less abundant is a bed of massive light grey limestone. Based on its structural attitudes and the limestone-argillite contacts, the limestone apparent thickness ranges roughly from *150* m to 600 m. The limestone is a high calcium, low magnesium carbonate.

7.2.2 Archibald Formation (IJas)

The Archibald Formation is mostly comprised of hard, brittle, dark grey to black argillaceous siltstones and arenaceous argillites. Some argillaceous quartzites and greywackes are also present. Almost everywhere the beds are distinctly laminated; graded bedding is common; crossbedding is rarely seen and where present is of small amplitude. These features are clearly visible on the light grey weathering surfaces. This Formation covers the northeastern part of the Property (Figure 6). Under the microscope the siltstone and arenaceous argillite are shown to comprise plagioclase, calcite, quartz, potash feldspar, chloritized ferromagnesian minerals, magnetite, and hematite in a fine-grained matrix of small lithic fragments and unidentified minerals. Nowhere has the base of the Archibald Formation been recognized. Its upper part grades laterally into lavas and Archibald-like sediments of the Elise Formation (Source: pa_79-26). Its age based on fossils from several localities is assigned Sinemurian age

(Lower Jurassic). The Archibald Formation is mapped to the west of the Property area near west bank of the Columbia River.

7.2.3 Elise Formation (lJev)

Elise Formation is most widely exposed in the claim area and occur in all three claims mainly in the western part of the Property on claims 1075626 and 1075685 (Figure 6). The lithology of the Elise Formation in the area is predominantly volcanic. These rocks consist mainly of flow breccia, massive lava, agglomerate, volcanic breccia, tuff, and related intrusive rocks. The most distinctive rock is a flow breccia and/or agglomerate that contains ellipsoidal fragments of a limestone that is sufficiently fossiliferous to show that it comprises xenoliths of Mount Roberts limestone that have been caught up during volcanic extrusion. Thin sections of this rock show the matrix, in some places at least, to be tuffaceous, consisting of andesine, quartz, orthoclase, hornblende, and sphene in a fine-grained matter of biotite, quartz, feldspar, and hornblende. The coarser crystals are for the most part anhedral.

The flow breccias comprise feldspar porphyries and augite or hornblende porphyries with round or elongate clasts in a groundmass of similar composition. Massive lava flows are also common and are mostly dark green porphyritic aphanites. They are classified as andesites and basalts. The plagioclase is andesine or labradorite, which form the phenocrysts. Prophylitization of the basic lavas is also common. K-feldspar is probably present in the aphanitic groundmass. Augite, somewhat uralitized, and biotite are common constituents, but hornblende is present in some flows. Epidotization is widespread throughout the Elise lavas.

Volcanic breccias are not abundant but bedded tuffs are common. The latter are usually thin, from 15 cm to perhaps 30 m in thickness. Graded bedding is common in such strata. Sedimentary components of the Elise Formation, other than thin beds of tuff, comprise dark grey to black, hard, brittle, laminated siltstones, somewhat tuffaceous, that closely resemble beds of the Archibald Formation. These are intercalated with the volcanic members of the Elise. The thickness of Elise Formation is estimated between 2150 to 3,000 m in the Rossland – Trail area (Source: pa_79-26).

7.2.4 Marron Formation (Emv)

The Marron Formation is mapped in the north-eastern portion of the claim1075685 and consists of grey-weathering, dark grey to dark green and locally light purplish grey aphanitic rocks that form bold open outcrops. They are mainly flows which are commonly porphyritic, amygdaloidal, and, in places, fragmental. The flows are interlayered with greenish elastic rocks which are mainly tuft, lapilli tuft, and volcanic sandstone and conglomerate. A few feldspar porphyry dykes transect the layered rocks.

Most of the flows are porphyritic with phenocrysts of plagioclase and lesser amounts of augite and biotite. Plagioclase phenocrysts are well formed or partly resorbed; they are calcic andesine or labradorite. The matrix is aphanitic or microspherulitic. Many samples studied petrographically are trachyte; some are more basic and are properly termed andesite; a few, which are still more basic, are basaltic andesite. Amygdules are commonly quartz, carbonate, epidote, and chlorite. They occur in well-formed scattered vesicles or in highly clustered irregular ones which give the rock a mottled appearance (Source: pa_79-26).

7.2.5 Sheppard Intrusions (Esg)

The Sheppard Intrusions in the Property area are identified in all claims (Figure 6) and range in composition from granite to syenite, in grain size from fine- to medium-grained, and in colour from white or grey to pink. Near the International Boundary, however, some of the granitic bodies are intensely sheared to form cataclasites, and their mafic minerals are generally lacking, apparently completely replaced by specular hematite. The Sheppard Intrusions may be correlated on a chemical basis with the rhyolite flows and the widespread tufts of the Middle Eocene Kettle River Formation (Source: pa_79-26).

7.3 Property Structural Geology

In the Property area the structural trend is west as far west as the Violin Lake Fault, but the internal structure is vague. Beyond the fault the trend is southwesterly. The Violin Lake Faults is a north-south trending arcuate shear structure. On Baldy Mountain bedding tops are southeast, whereas on Lake Mountain they are all northwest, a large syncline that trends southwesterly with the southeast limb vertical, and the northwest limb overturned. In the valley of Little Sheep Creek and especially on Ivanhoe Ridge, the structure appears to be homoclinal, and to face northwest at moderate to steep dips (Source: pa_79-26).

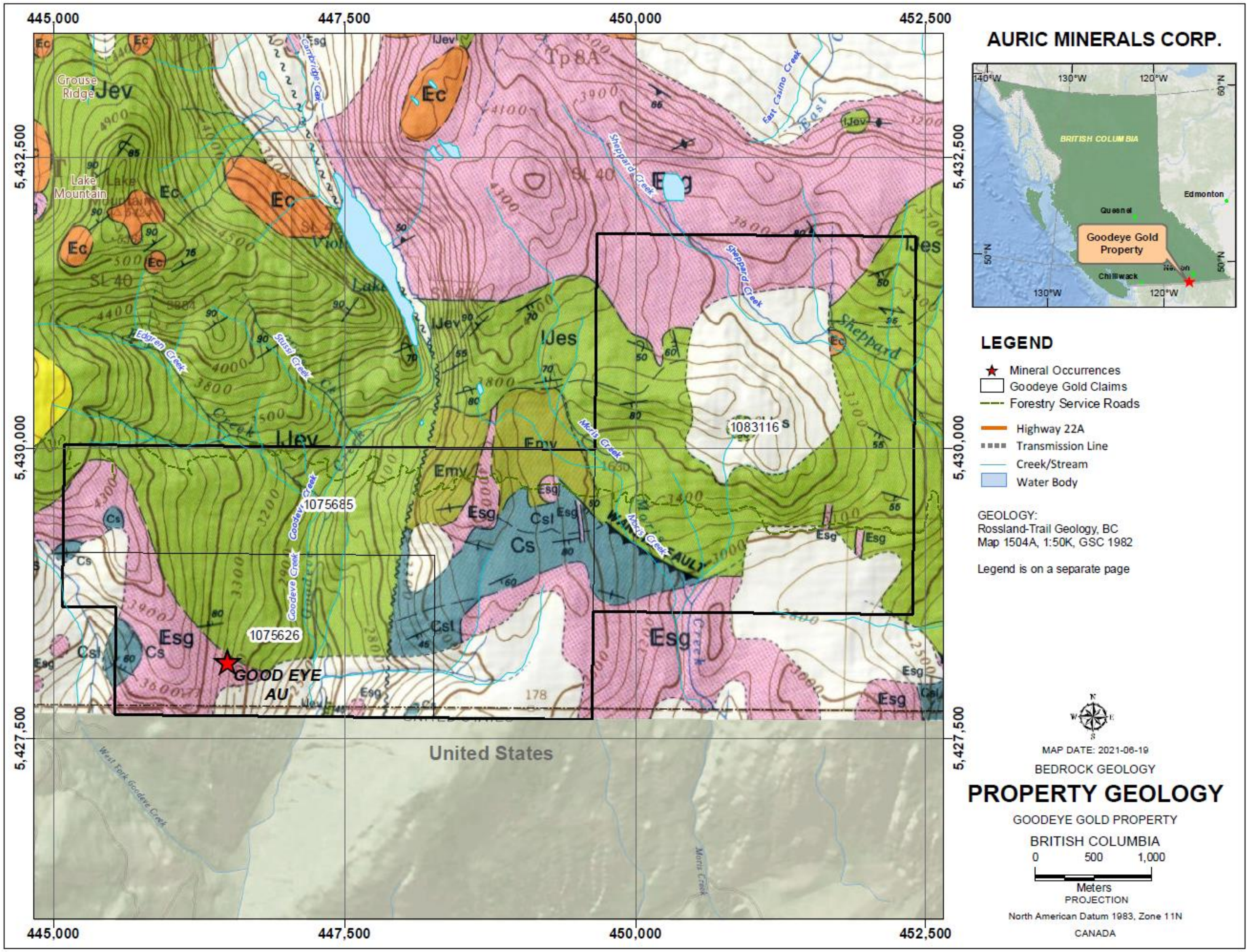
The Central part of the Property is marked by northwest trending Wanita fault which is an overthrust bringing Carboniferous CS on to Elise Formation and Marron Formation. The Cs is intruded by Esg from all sides making structural triangle bounded to the west by Violin Lake Fault and to the east by Wanita Thrust. This structural trap makes it an interesting target for further exploration work.

7.4 Mineralization

Three types of mineralization styles have been recognized in the Rossland area: (1) copper-gold veins with minor lead and zinc, (2) gold veins, and (3) molybdenum occurrences.

The copper-gold veins are composed of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of more or less altered wallrock with local lenses of quartz and calcite. They formed by replacing wallrock along well-defined fractures and by filling fractures and fault zones. The gold veins, which are discontinuously mineralized faults and fractures southwest of Rossland, contain small shoots of high-grade gold mineralization. During 1979 work, a number of quartz veins were found on the Property in the leucocratic intrusive, ranging from 1 centimetre to 1 metre in width and hosting traces of gold with disseminated pyrite and galena. The veins, exposed in 5 test pits, varied in width from 0.3 to 1.0 metre. They strike between 110 to 180 degrees with a near vertical dip and are traceable with good mineralization for 75 metres in length. A sample from a quartz vein assayed: 92.64 grams per tonne gold (2.702 ounces per ton), 82.28 grams per tonne silver, 0.15 per cent lead (Assessment Report 7799).

Figure 6: Property Geology.



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Deposit Types

The Rossland mining camp is the second largest gold-producing camp in British Columbia, with more than 84,000 kilograms of gold and 105,000 kilograms of silver recovered between 1894 and 1941 (Thomson, G.R., 2007). The deposit types in the camp are classified into three main belts referred to as the North Belt, the Main Veins, and the South Belt. The Rossland gold-copper veins are dominantly pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite in a gangue of altered rock with minor lenses of quartz and calcite. Main deposit types in the Rossland Gold Camp are described in the following paragraphs.

Cautionary statement: Investors are cautioned that the potential quantity indicated above is not NI43-101 complaint and has not been verified by the author and may not be indicative of the property the subject of this report. It has been provided only for illustration purposes. At this time, there is insufficient public information to verify the information.

8.1.1 Gold-Quartz-Ankerite Veins

These veins occur in the IXL/Midnight vein group on the western end of the district. A zone of discontinuous veins extends eastward from the northern ridge of Red Mountain to Monte Cristo Mountain. The veins strike easterly and dip north at 60 to 70 degrees. The largest, on the St. Elmo claims (082FSW134), is in the Rossland sill and is 1 to 2 metres thick. Historic production is thought to be about 30,000 ounces Au from ores with an average Au grade of about 3 opt. They are hosted by ultramafic rocks, trend both northeast and northwest, and range from a few centimetres to 0.5 metres in width, have small and discontinuous ore shoots, and typically contain less than 10% total sulphides dominated by pyrite (Lang 2003).

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8.1.2 Molybdenum-Gold Breccia Skarns

These are located on the northwestern margin of the district. Historical production between 1966 and 1972 was nearly 1 million tons at 0.35% Mo. Re-Os dates on molybdenite are 162 to 163 Ma, younger than the Rossland monzonite but similar in age to dykes related to the Rainy Day pluton, to which mineralization may be genetically related (Hoy and Dunne, 2001).

Mineralization occurs as irregular breccia bodies and north-trending breccia dykes in the Elise Formation. Skarn minerals form the matrix of the breccia and include garnet, diopside, epidote, quartz, chlorite, and amphibole. Mo mineralization occurs in the skarn matrix or in sulphide-bearing veins that cut the skarn but extend only to a maximum depth of about 200 metres; metallic minerals include molybdenite, and minor but variable scheelite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, bismuth, and bismuthinite. Au concentration in the Mo ore bodies was <0.005 opt Au but increased toward the southern part of the area where gold is associated with arsenopyrite and bismuth (Webster et al., 1992).

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8.1.3 Gold-Copper Veins

Gold-copper veins occur in the North, Main and South belts of the region, and those in an area of <0.75 km^2 that are encompassed by the Le Roi, War Eagle, Josie and Centre Star veins in the Main belt yielded >98% of the historic district production. Veins are en-echelon features that, except for one vein of northwest orientation, all trend east to northeast and dip steeply to the north. Veins are locally segmented and slightly displaced by post-mineral, north-trending normal faults which commonly also contain post-ore dykes.

The Le Roi – Centre Star main vein was mined over a strike length of 1,500 metres and 400 metres down dip, and across average widths of 3 to 13 metres (locally to 30m).The deepest workings reached 780 metres depth. The best veins were found along the contacts of Rossland monzonite dykes that intruded the Rossland sill, and veins narrowed considerably where they passed into Rossland monzonite. At depth in the War Eagle mine, the veins terminate at the contact of the post-ore Trail pluton. Alteration occurs as envelopes with variable combinations of diopside, chlorite, K-feldspar, sericite, calcite, actinolite and silicification. Au and Cu are closely related in the veins, and Au occurs in solid solution and as exsolution grains within chalcopyrite (Thorpe, 1967; Drysdale, 1915).

There is a relative increase in base metals and Ag to the west where movement on listric normal faults has exposed veins at shallower paleodepths than in the east (Hoy and Dunne, 2001), as well as into the North belt at greater distance from the contact of the Rossland monzonite. Veins are dominated by pyrrhotite, with variable chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite, and many minor minerals that include molybdenite, magnetite, sphalerite, native Ag, native Bi, bismuthinite and Ni-bearing minerals. Ore varies from disseminated to narrow stringers to massive sulphides. Shears dominated by quartz-carbonate-chlorite are commonly associated with mineralized zones (Lang 2003).

8.1.4 Gold Bearing Skarns

These have been identified in many locations throughout the district. Several areas of the Rossland Property have seen past production. Descriptions by Drysdale (1915), Wilson et al. (1990) and Hoy and Dunne (2001) indicate that auriferous skarn mineralization, potentially similar to that described above from the Coxey area, is also present in the Deer Park and Crown Point areas.

8.1.5 Polymetallic Veins

These are best developed in the South Belt where near surface exposures and drill core manifest Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization with variable, but mostly low concentrations of Au-Cu. Historical production are about 8,600 tons. A commonly proposed model in the Rossland district is that these veins may zone downward to Au-Cu veins comparable to those which were mined economically in the Main Belt and, as such they constitute the primary exploration target in the South Belt area (Lang 2003).

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8.2 DEPOSIT MODELS

The following deposit models are considered applicable to the Rossland Property:

1. Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) Model
2. Rossland Gold Copper Vein Model
3. Gold Bearing Skarns

8.2.1 Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) Model

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) deposits are probably the most well understood class of magmatic-hydrothermal ore deposits. One of the fundamental tenets of the modern porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model is that ore fluids are relatively oxidized, with abundant primary magnetite, hematite, and anhydrite in equilibrium with hypogene Cu-Fe sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite, bornite) and the association of porphyry Cu deposits with oxidized I-type or magnetite-series granitoids. The Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model has been proposed for the Red Mountain area and may be applicable to the Property area.

8.2.2 Rossland Gold Copper Veins Model

The Rossland Gold-Copper Veins are an example of a vein-type mineralization model. A vein-type deposit is a fairly well-defined zone of mineralization, usually inclined and discordant, and is typically narrow compared to its length and depth (Figure 7). Most vein deposits occur in fault or fissure openings or in shear zones within country rock. A vein deposit is sometimes referred to as a (metalliferous) lode deposit. A great many valuable ore minerals, such as native gold or silver or metal sulphides, are deposited along with gangue minerals, mainly quartz and/or calcite, in a vein structure.

As hot (hydrothermal) fluids rise towards the surface from cooling intrusive rocks (magma charged with water, various acids, and metals in small concentrations) through fractures, faults, brecciated rocks, porous layers and other channels (like a plumbing system), they cool or react chemically with the country rock. Some metal-bearing fluids create ore deposits, particularly if the fluids are directed through a structure where the temperature, pressure and other chemical conditions are favourable for the precipitation and deposition of ore (metallic) minerals. Moving metal-bearing fluids can also react with the rocks they are passing through to produce an alteration zone with distinctive, new mineralogy.

The origin of copper-gold-silver veins at the Velvet Mine in the Property is not well understood. These veins may have formed along structures related to Middle Jurassic thrust faults marginal to ophiolitic crustal and/or mantle lithologies. (Thomson, G.R., 2007).

It is possible that the veins are related to extension during emplacement of the Middle Eocene Coryell intrusions. Their dominant north-south orientation is parallel to Coryell dikes. Furthermore, the pervasive alteration of the Coryell rocks adjacent to ultramafic rocks that host the veins suggests a syn- to post-Coryell age (Middle Eocene). However, it is possible that this alteration is simply a contact altered phase of the Coryell, unrelated to mineralization (Höy, P.E. Dunne, 2001).

Examples of vein type deposits with mineral associations:

- gold with pyrrhotite, e.g., Scottie Gold
- gold with arsenopyrite, e.g., Rossland
- gold with pyrite, e.g., Surf Inlet
- gold with chalcopyrite, e.g., Willa
- gold with minor sulphides - classic 'free gold', found at Bridge River, in the Toodoggone and Blackdome areas of B.C.
- silver with galena and galena-sphalerite, e.g., Slocan District silver with tetrahedrite or other copper
- antimony or copper-arsenic sulphides, e.g., Equity Silver
- chalcopyrite, e.g., Churchill Copper, Davis Keays

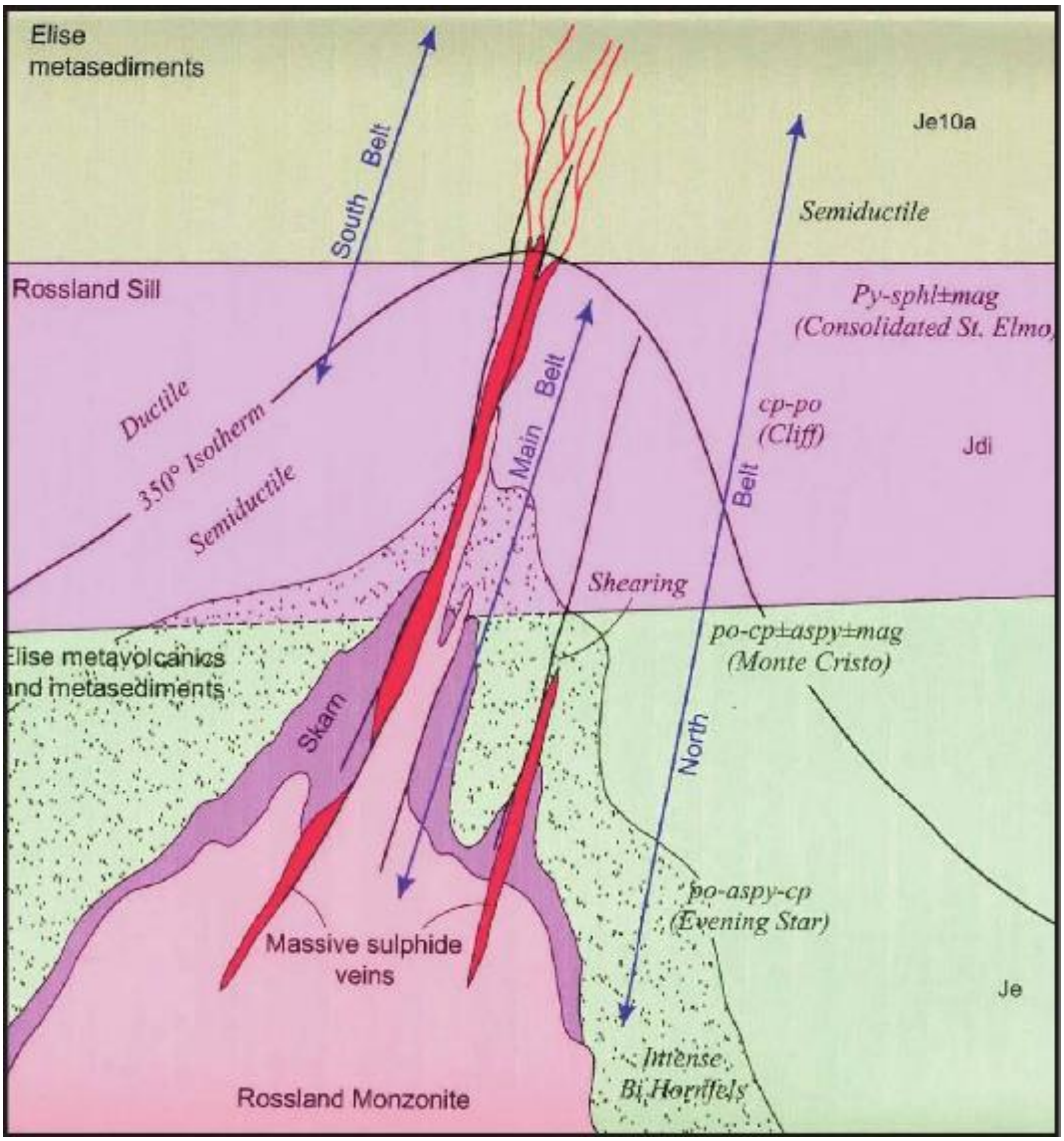
(Source: http://earthsci.org/mineral/mindep/depfile/vei_dep.htm#vein)

Exploration Guides for vein-type deposits:

1. A suitable fracture or plumbing system must be identified, i.e., tectonic terrane.

2. A zone of high silica + clays + pyrite may indicate a vein system at depth, i.e., represents a good drill target.
3. Trace element geochemistry provides pathfinders to mineralization, especially. arsenic, antimony, mercury, thallium and selenium.
4. Detailed mapping of alteration both on the hanging-wall and footwall to indicate possible direction to mineralization.
5. Basic identification of 'ore' and gangue mineralogy both in the field and in the laboratory (assay, X-ray, etc.).

Figure 7: Rossland Gold Copper Veins Model (Höy, P.E. Dunne, 2001)



8.2.3 Gold Bearing Skarns

Gold-dominant mineralization genetically associated with a skarn is often intimately associated with bismuth (Bi) or Au-tellurides, and commonly occurs as minute blebs (<40 microns) that lie within or on sulphide grains. The vast majority of Au skarns are hosted by calcareous rocks (calcic subtype). The much rarer magnesian subtype is hosted by dolomites or Mg-rich volcanics. On the basis of gangue mineralogy, the calcic Au skarns can be separated into either pyroxene-rich, garnet-rich or epidote-rich types; these contrasting mineral assemblages reflect differences in the host rock lithologies as well as the oxidation and sulphidation conditions in which the skarns developed.

Most Au skarns form in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins. They tend to be associated with syn- to late island arc intrusions emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back-arc environments (Ray G.E., 1997).

An alternate to mesothermal origin for the Velvet mine at the Portland Property, there has been some suggestion that the mine may be a skarn, although there is little published evidence of calc-silicate mineral assemblages or limy protoliths. Skarn occurrences possibly associated with Coryell intrusions include the May Blossom, Jumbo, Stewart 2, Kimbarb and Rossland Wollastonite (Thomson, G.R., 2007).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Geomap Exploration Inc., on behalf of Auric Minerals Corp., completed a field exploration work (Photo1-4) on the Property from May 07 to June 28, 2021. The work included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical surveys. A total of 113 grab and chip rock samples were collected from rock outcrops by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. Several logging roads were deactivated and were not drivable, therefore these roads and trails were accessed using ATVs. The fieldwork team comprised of two geologists and two prospectors. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was carried out along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work. Details of this work are provided in the following Sections.

9.1 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling

The focus of the fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of the representative rock formations including Carboniferous Unit Cs, Elise Formation, Marron Formation, and Sheppard Intrusions (Fig-6). The sampling program was designed to represent all prospective geological units and formations. The author visited the property from May 16-22, 2021.

The claims are located in the west of Columbia River and extend southward up to the international boundary. Most of the sampling and prospecting in the year 2020 field season were carried out in the western portion of claim 1075626 and northern and western portion of the claim 1075685. Only two samples were collected from claim 1083116.

A total of one hundred and thirteen samples (Table 4) were collected by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the property. Out of these, one hundred and one samples were grabbed from the outcrops, one was collected from a boulder (float), and eleven were duplicate for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program (Table 4). The samples were delivered to ALS Metallurgy laboratories for analytical work.

The Property is underlain by Cs unit of Carboniferous age, Lower Jurassic Elise Formation (Ijev), Middle Eocene Maron Formation (Emv) and Sheppard Intrusions (Esg), (source: pa 79-26).

Map unit Cs is widely exposed in the central part of the property. Carboniferous Rocks (Cs) in the claim area are mainly black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert, greenstone, and grey to black limestone. A number of samples collected from this unit include argillites and limestone.

Elise Formation is most widely exposed in the claim area and occur in all three claims (Figure 6). However, most of the sampling from this formation was conducted in claim 1075685. The lithology of the Elise Formation in the samples collected include volcanic rock of andesitic composition. Petrographic studies identified Porphyritic Hypabyssal Latite, Very Slightly Porphyritic Spheroidal Latite and Porphyritic Andesite.

The Marron Formation occur in the north-eastern portion of the claim1075685 and consists of light-colored porphyritic rocks. Few samples were collected from the formation.

The Sheppard Intrusions in the Property area are identified in all claims (Figure 6) and ranges in composition from granite to syenite. The mineralization in the claim area is reported within this intrusive rock. A good number of samples were gathered from this lithology and sent for analytical work.

The structural features in the property include Waneta Fault and Violin Lake fault and runs approximately NW-SE and N-S respectively. The area around these faults was not accessible during current field season.

Quartz veins, thin seams and lenses occur in places. These veins along with host rock are locally mineralized. The visible mineral is generally pyrite in disseminated form.

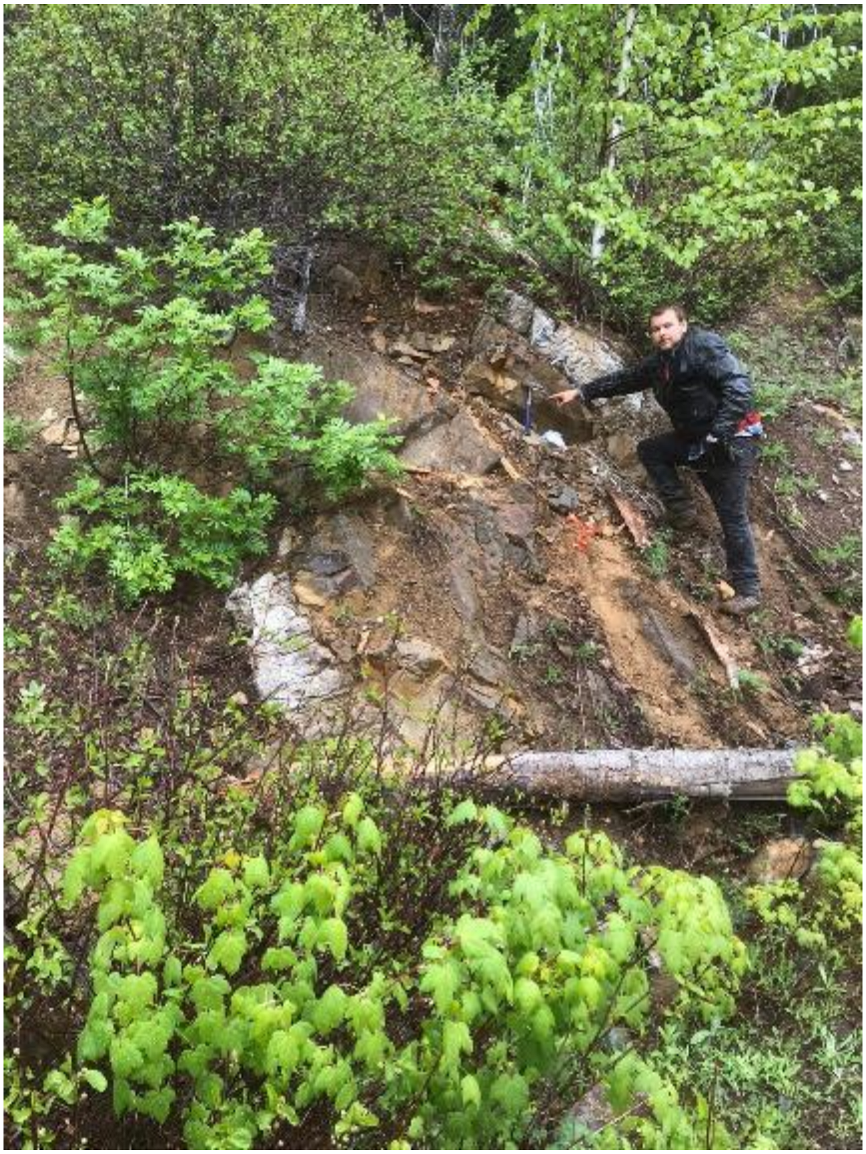


Photo 1: **Mineralized quartz vein on the Property (May 2021 Work Photo)**

Photo 2: Andesitic rock outcrops (May 2021 Work Photo)

Photo 3: Sedimentary rock outcrops (May 2021 Work Photo)

Photo 4: Some claim blocks need ATV access (May 2021 Work Photo)

Table 4: Goodeye Property Exploration 2021 Rock Samples Details

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elev	Claim Number	Rock Type	Description	Rock unit
	Easting	Northing	m				
102701	446463	5428173	907	1075626	Granodiorite	Light to medium dark grey, weathering to brownish grey, fine to medium grained, hard, trace pyrite, tiny clusters of pyrite at places, thin veins of quartz.	Esg
102702	446463	5428174	907	1075626	Granodiorite	Same as above.	Esg
102703	446465	5428173	907	1075626	Granodiorite	Same as above.	Esg
102704	445604	5428138	1109	1075626	Clastics	Greenish grey massive volcanics, soft to medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, scattered mica, traces of biotite in place, rare pyrite in a rock, look like some foliation is developed, may be slightly metamorphosed.	Esg
102705	445598	5428125	1103	1075626	Volcanics ??	Same as above	Esg
102706	445597	5428125	1103	1075626	Clastics	Dense dark grey basaltic rock in contact with granite.	Esg
102707	445595	5428123	1102	1075626	Clastics	Greenish grey massive volcanics, soft to medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, scattered mica, traces of biotite in place, rare pyrite in a rock, look like some foliation is developed, may be slightly metamorphosed.	Esg
102708	445566	5428140	1101	1075626	Clastics	Same as above.	Esg
102709	445565	5428144	1101	1075626	Clastics	Rusty brown quartz vein with black striations.	Esg
102710	445518	5428144	1090	1075626	Clastics	Light greenish grey massive volcanics, soft to medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, scattered mica, traces of biotite in place, rare pyrite in a rock, look like some foliation is developed, may be slightly metamorphosed.	Esg
102711	445518	5428144	1090	1075626	Clastics	Duplicate of 102710.	Esg
102712	445601	5428355	1145	1075626	Clastics	Light greenish grey massive volcanics, soft to medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, scattered mica, traces of biotite in place, rare pyrite in a rock, look like some foliation is developed, may be slightly metamorphosed.	Cs
102713	445815	5427989	1115	1075626	Granite	Light grey, weathering to brownish grey, fine to medium grained, hard, multicolored, oxidized quartz veins, trace pyrite.	Esg
102714	445822	5427951	1101	1075626	Granite	Light grey, weathering to brownish grey, coarse grained, hard, 30cm wide multicolored, oxidized quartz veins, trace pyrite and probable galena.	Esg
102715	445951	5427981	1127	1075626	Clastics	Quartz vein in light brown sediments.	Esg
102716	445952	5427982	1127	1075626	Clastics	Quartz vein in light brown sediments.	Esg
102717	446005	5427932	1103	1075626	Granite	2cm quartz vein within highly weathered granitic rock, occasional pyrite,	Esg
102718	446001	5427928	1100	1075626	Granite	Quartz vein in light brown, mottled black granite, oxidized, grey to pinkish brown on weathered surfaces, medium grained, minor coarse grained, some muscovite and biotite, rare pyrite at places, some sharp edge black crystals, mainly pyrite in black crystals.	Esg
102719	446049	5428023	1104	1075626	Granite	2cm quartz vein, granite weathered, oxidized, light grey, brown on weathered surfaces, medium grained, some muscovite and biotite, trace pyrite, some black streaks.	Esg
102720	446060	5428121	1101	1075626	Granite	Thin white, stained pink quartz veins in granite which is similar as above.	Esg
102721	446060	5428121	1101	1075626	Granite	Duplicate of 102720.	Esg
102722	446088	5428121	1094	1075626	Granite	Same as sample 102720.	Esg
102723	445144	5429327	1247	1075685	Volcanics	Dark greenish grey, weathers brownish grey, very fine grained, fine disseminated pyrite.	Cs
102724	445166	5429319	1243	1075685	Sediment	Dark grey, highly weathered, very fine grained, brownish grey staining, vuggy, ***Attitude 335-75° E***	Cs
102725	445167	5429320	1243	1075685	Sediment	Same as above	Cs
102726	445151	5429327	1245	1075685	Sediment	Dark greenish grey, weathers brownish grey, very fine grained, fine disseminated pyrite.	Cs
102727	445156	5429329	1245	1075685	Sediment	Similar to above	Cs
102728	445810	5427994	1116	1075626	Granite	Light grey to grey, weathering to brownish grey, fine to medium grained, minor quartz veins, trace pyrite.	Esg
102729	445811	5427952	1103	1075626	Granite	Light grey to grey, weathering to brownish grey, fine to medium grained, 2cm wide quartz veins, minor pyrite.	Esg
102730	445805	5427949	1102	1075626	Granite	Light grey to grey, weathering to brownish grey, fine to medium grained, minor quartz veins, trace pyrite.	Esg
102731	445805	5427949	1102	1075626	Granite	Duplicate of 102730.	Esg

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elev	Claim Number	Rock Type	Description	Rock unit
	Easting	Northing	m				
102732	445840	5427956	1196	1075626	Granite	Light grey to white with some pinkish staining/grains, fine to medium grained, quartz vein/quartzite in places, trace pyrite in quartz veins.	Esg
102733	446019	5428004	1118	1075626	Granite	2cm quartz vein in light grey to white granite, fine to medium grained, no visible pyrite in quartz vein but traces in country rock.	Esg
102734	446020	5428005	1118	1075626	Granite	**Float Sample**, granite, white to pinkish white, trace pyrite.	Esg
102735	447620	5429823	872	1075685	Volcanic	Greenish grey, weathers to brownish grey, some limestone embedded within volcanics, trace pyrite, probably agglomerate.	IJev
102736	448495	5429763	1231	1075685	Volcanic	White, ash and pinkish in color with black specks, no visible mineralization	Emy close to Esg contact
102737	448503	5429763	1231	1075685	Volcanic	Same as above.	Emy close to Esg contact
102738	449244	5428657	1089	1075685	Sediments	Greenish grey, mottled brown, highly weathered, granular, soft, easily scratched, sticks black to fingers, green and black grains abundant, quartz veins common,	Cs
102739	449260	5428940	1098	1075685	Sediments	Same as above	Cs
102740	449245	5428658	1089	1075685	Sediments	Greenish grey on weathered, light grey fresh, quartz veins in places, weakly foliated.	Cs
102741	449245	5428658	1089	1075685	Sediments	Duplicate of 102740.	Cs
102742	449246	5428659	1089	1075685	Sediments	Greenish grey, mottled brown, highly weathered, soft, easily scratched, sticks black to fingers, green and black grains abundant, quartz veins common,	Cs
102743	449259	5428943	1098	1075685	Sediments	Thick quartz vein, host rock greenish grey, weathered, oxidized, weakly foliated.	Cs
102744	445280	5428670	1129	1075626	Volcanic	Dark greenish grey, calcite veinlets***, Petrology :*** **Basalt Porphyry; Clinopyroxene Phenocrysts Amygdules: Chlorite-Quartz-Epidote-Calcite Veinlets: Calcite.** Phenocrysts of clinopyroxene and a few clusters of plagioclases are set in an extremely fine-grained groundmass of plagioclase and chlorite with minor calcite. A few fragments are of slightly porphyritic basalt with accessory phenocrysts of clinopyroxene in a flow-foliated matrix containing abundant subparallel lathy plagioclase grains in a matrix of plagioclase-chlorite with abundant patches of calcite and minor pyrite. Several amygdules are of two or more of chlorite, quartz, epidote, and calcite. A few veinlets are of calcite.	Cs?
102745	445277	5428683	1129	1075626	Volcanic	Highly weathered, light grey to white, very soft.	Quaternary
102746	445273	5428704	1132	1075626	Volcanic	Greenish, altered volcanic rock, no visible mineralization.	Quaternary
102747	445278	5428716	1147	1075626	Sediments	White, massive to silty, 2-5mm quartz veins in places, very weathered, no visible pyrite, appears to be foliated sediment.	Quaternary
102748	445290	5428716	1148	1075626	Sediments	***Float Sample***, similar to above but less weathered.	Quaternary
102749	445276	5428732	1145	1075626	Sediments	Same as sample 102747.	Quaternary
102750	445235	5428923	1170	1075626	Sediments	Light grey, mottled brown, quartzose, elongated grains (foliated), abundant pyrite, quartz veins 2-3cm thick in places, brecciated in places, probably ***Mount Robertson Formation?***	Quaternary
102751	445235	5428923	1170	1075626	Sediments	Duplicate of 102750	Quaternary
102752	445236	5428923	1170	1075626	Sediments	Similar to sample 102750.	Quaternary
102753	445230	5428957	1174	1075626	Sediments	Sandstone, light grey to white, mottled black, weathered brownish grey, medium grained, very thin 2-3mm thick quartz veins, weakly foliated, pyrite along quartz veins, ***Attitude 90-35° NE***	Quaternary
102754	445221	5429036	1182	1075626	Sediments	Sandstone, light grey, mottled brown, weathered brownish grey, medium grained, thin 1-2cm thick quartz veins, minor pyrite along quartz veins, ***Attitude 90-38° NE***	Quaternary
102755	445222	5429046	1184	1075626	Sediments	Sandstone, light grey, mottled brown, weathered brownish grey, medium grained, up to 5cm thick quartz veins, minor pyrite along quartz veins.	Quaternary
102756	445223	5429050	1185	1075626	Sediments	Sandstone, light grey, mottled brown, weathered brownish grey, medium grained, thin quartz lenses, minor pyrite along quartz veins and host rock.	Quaternary
102757	445213	5429122	1193	1075685	Sediment	Dark grey to light grey, very fine grained, intercalated with mudstone, iron staining, minor thin 1mm quartz veins.	Cs

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elev	Claim Number	Rock Type	Description	Rock unit
	Easting	Northing	m				
102758	445151	5429327	1245	1075685	Sediment	Same as above.	Cs
102759	445393	5429253	1249	1075685	Sediment	Grey, massive, vuggy, abundant brown specs and biotite, disseminated fine pyrite.	CS
102760	445397	5429243	1249	1075685	Sediment	Grey to greenish grey, weathering to yellowish brown, argillites, abundant coarse biotite, minor disseminated pyrite, vuggy in places, *Attitude 245 40°SE*.	CS
102761	445397	5429243	1249	1075685	Sediment	Duplicate of 102760.	CS
102762	445409	5429227	1248	1075685	Sediment	Limestone, grey to dark grey, weathering, ***Petrography*** Massive, extremely fine grained, slightly metamorphosed dolostone composed entirely of dolomite that was strongly crackle-brecciated. It contains minor opaque (hematite/limonite) in patches in fractures.	CS
102763	445366	5429022	1240	1075626	Sediment	Yellowish grey to grey, argillites, and very light grey limestone, iron coating, some disseminated pyrite, sample from limestone.	CS
102764	445560	5429415	1244	1075685	Sediment	Grey mudstone.	CS
102765	445532	5429679	1248	1075685	Sediment	Light grey, minor calcite veins, occasional pyrite.	IJev
102766	445577	5429716	1247	1075685	Sediment	Limestone, grey, 1mm quartz veinlets, pyrite in and around quartz veinlets,	CS
102767	445258	5429644	1290	1075685	Sediment	Brownish grey to grey, argillites, iron coating, some disseminated pyrite.	IJev
102768	445614	5429593	1221	1075685	Volcanic	Dark green weathering to brown, calcite veins in places, trace very fine disseminated pyrite.	Ijev
102769	445671	5429659	1219	1075685	Volcanic	Same as above	IJev
102770	445678	5429667	1220	1075685	Volcanic	Elongated , generally white (feldspar?) and some dark phenocrysts, occasional vuggy structure, oxidized in places, ***Petrography:*** **Andesite Porphyry** Veins: Calcite, Calcite-Quartz; Sericite-Calcite Abundant phenocrysts of plagioclase (altered slightly to moderately to sericite) and accessory phenocrysts of biotite (altered completely to chlorite-calcite-sericite) are set in a groundmass of much finer grained plagioclase with lesser chlorite (after biotite) and minor quartz. Diffuse veinlets are of calcite and of calcite-quartz. A more sharply defined veinlet is of sericite-(calcite).	IJev
102771	445678	5429667	1220	1075685		Duplicate of 102770	IJev
102772	445720	5429697	1213	1075685		White to cream, some black and brown specks, ***Petrology*** **Slightly Porphyritic Hypabyssal Latite** Scattered phenocrysts of plagioclase (relatively fresh) and minor mafic phenocrysts (altered strongly to completely to hematite/limonite) are set in a very fine-grained groundmass of plagioclase and lesser K-feldspar, with disseminated patches of biotite/chlorite and of hematite/limonite.	IJev
102773	445780	5429744	1206	1075685	Volcanic	Greenish grey to dark greenish grey, trace pyrite.	IJev
102774	445771	5429872	1199	1075685	Volcanic	White to very light grey, trace pyrite, some oxidized specs, occasional dark grey streaks, ***Petrology:*** **Very Slightly Porphyritic Spheroidal Latite-**Accessory phenocrysts of plagioclase (altered slightly to moderately to dusty sericite-limonite) and minor ones of biotite (altered strongly to completely to hematite/limonite) are contained in a bimodal groundmass containing spheroids/ellipsoids of extremely fine grained K-feldspar-(clinozoisite), in part with diffuse cores of sericite-limonite or calcite, with interstitial patches of plagioclase-sericite and accessory patches of hematite/limonite. A veinlet is of hematite/limonite.	IJev
102775	445931	5429902	1144	1075685	Volcanic	Similar to above	IJev
102776	446168	5429773	1121	1075685	Volcanic	Greenish grey, oxidized, calcite veining, ***Petrography:*** **Porphyritic Andesite** Phenocrysts: Altered Mafic; Plagioclase Veinlets: Quartz/Plagioclase-Calcite-Sulphide; Calcite; Hematite/Limonite Coarser grained mafic(?) phenocrysts (altered completely to calcite-sericite or calcite) and finer grained, mainly fresh prismatic plagioclase laths are set in a groundmass of plagioclase-K-feldspar-(calcite). Early veinlets are of quartz/plagioclase(?) and calcite with locally sulphide patches. Later veinlets are of calcite. Late stringers and diffuse replacement patches are of hematite/limonite.	IJev

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elev	Claim Number	Rock Type	Description	Rock unit
	Easting	Northing	m				
102777	446433	5429943	1025	1075685	Volcanic	White with brown specks, intercalated with dark greenish grey to dark grey rock	IJev
102778	446437	5429932	1025	1075685	Volcanic	Dark greenish grey to dark grey, porphyritic, vuggy in places, calcite blebs in places.	IJev
102779	447328	5429914	852	1075685	Volcanic	Dark grey to greenish grey, calcite veins in places, trace pyrite.	IJev
102780	447446	5429742	820	1075685	Basalt	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey weathered surface, disseminated traces of mica, trace pyrite, tiny clusters of pyrite at places, thin veins of quartz	IJev
102781	447446	5429742	820	1075685	Basalt	Duplicate of 102780.	IJev
102782	447462	5429738	825	1075685	Basalt	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey weathered surface, disseminated traces of mica, traces pyrite, big clusters of pyrite at places, thin veins of calcite???	IJev
102783	447471	5429752	825	1075685	Basalt	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey to brownish grey weathered surface, disseminated traces of mica, disseminated minor of pyrite, big clusters of pyrite at places, thin veins of calcite	IJev
102784	447737	5429936	909	1075685	Basalt	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey to brownish grey weathered surface, traces of mica, disseminated pyrite in a rock	IJev
102785	447769	5429922	919	1075685	Basalt	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey to brownish grey weathered surface, disseminated pyrite in a rock, rare mica, some spots look like biotite at places	IJev
102786	447757	5429932	916	1075685	Basalt	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey to brownish grey weathered surface, disseminated traces of mica in a rock, traces of pyrite	IJev
102787	447748	5429826	920	1075685	Volcanics	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, rare pyrite at places, traces of mica	IJev
102788	447713	5429748	926	1075685	Volcanics	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, medium hard, greenish grey to brownish grey weathered surface, pyrite at places, traces of mica, some veins of calcite???, look like quartz crystals.	IJev
102789	448021	5429789	1006	1075685	Volcanics	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, mica is disseminated, minor biotite, very rare pyrite at places	IJev
102790	448074	5429798	1025	1075685	Volcanics	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, disseminated pyrite in a rock, traces of mica.	IJev at Emy contact
102791	448074	5429798	1025	1075685	Volcanics	Duplicate of 102790.	IJev at Emy contact
102792	448067	5429796	1022	1075685	Volcanics	Brown to medium brown oxidized 10 ft zone in the volcanics, 1/2-to-3/4-inch quartz vein in the zone	IJev at Emy contact
102793	448151	5429594	1133	1075685	Volcanics	Dark grey massive volcanics, soft to medium hard, greenish grey weathered surface, scattered mica, traces of biotite in place, rare pyrite in a rock, look like some foliation is developed, may be slightly metamorphosed	IJev at Emy contact
102794	448126	5429611	1105	1075685	Quartz	1/2-to-2-inch Quartz vein in volcanics, traces of mica.	IJev at Emy contact
102795	445657	5428146	1116	1075626	Granite	Light grey to grey, white to light brown granite, grey to pinkish brown weathered colour, medium grained to minor coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, very rare pyrite at places	Esg
102796	445799	5427980	1111	1075626	Granite	White to light grey granite, oxidized, grey to pinkish brown weathered colour, medium grained to minor coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, rare pyrite at places, sharp edge black crystals in a rock (probably galena), mainly pyrite in black crystals, some biotite as well	Esg
102797	445996	5427967	1114	1075626	Granite	White to light grey granite, grey to brownish oxidized, grey to medium grey weathered colour of quartz and granite, hard to distinguish on surface but when break we see the difference, 1.5-to-2-inch quartz vein, medium grained to minor coarse grained granite, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, sharp edge black crystals disseminated (probably galena), look like minor pyrite in black crystals, some biotite as well	Esg
102798	446090	5427940	1073	1075626	Granite	White to light grey granite, oxidized, pinkish to light brown weathered colour, medium grained to minor coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, rare pyrite at places, sharp edge black crystals in a rock (probably galena), look like pyrite in black crystals (probably galena), sample taken from the contact of granite and volcanics	Esg
102799	446091	5427941	1073	1075626	Volcanics	Medium grey to dark grey massive volcanics, mostly dark grey, disseminated mica in the rock, minor pyrite all over in the rock, quartz grains are present at places, thin quartz veins	Esg
102800	446103	5427896	1062	1075626	Granite	White to light grey granite, oxidized, grey to medium brown weathered colour, medium grained to minor coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, sharp edge black crystals in a rock (galena???)	Esg
102801	446103	5427896	1062	1075626	Granite	Duplicate of 102801.	Esg

Sample Number	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Elev	Claim Number	Rock Type	Description	Rock unit
	Easting	Northing	m				
102802	446112	5427885	1059	1075626	Granite	Light grey to medium grey granite, oxidized, brownish weathered colour, medium grained to trace coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, very rare pyrite at places, sharp edge black crystals in a rock	Esg
102803	446081	5427877	1069	1075626	Granite	White to light grey granite, oxidized, brownish weathered colour, medium grained to trace coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, sharp edge black crystals in a rock, look like traces of pyrite in the black crystals (galena ???)	Esg
102804	449273	5429038	1097	1075685	Granite	White to light grey granite, medium hard, greenish grey weathered colour, medium grained to trace coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, minor pyrite, sharp edge black crystals in a rock (galena), look like traces of pyrite occur in the black crystals	Cs
102805	449277	5429071	1097	1075626	Granite	White to light grey granite, oxidized, brownish weathered colour, pinkish to brown oxidized quartz, medium grained to trace coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of pyrite, rare mica, disseminated sharp edge black crystals in a rock (galena), thin quartz veins in the rock	Cs
102806	449296	5429102	1092	1075626	Clastics	White to light grey, brownish grey, hard, brownish weathered colour, medium grained to trace coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, cluster of pyrite along the quartz veins, sharp edge black crystals in a rock (galena), pyrite traces are in the black crystals	Cs
102807	449293	5429102	1092	1075626	volcanics	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey weathered surface, disseminated mica, rare pyrite in a rock, very rare biotite in places	Cs
102808	449294	5429102	1092	1075626	Clastics	White to light grey, brownish grey, hard, brownish weathered colour, medium grained to trace coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of mica, cluster of pyrite along the quartz veins, sharp edge dark crystals in a rock (galena), pyrite traces are in the black crystals, 1/4-inch quartz vein and couple of thin layering	Cs
102809	449524	5429771	1049	1075626	Volcanics	Grey to dark grey massive volcanics, hard, greenish grey weathered surface, fine to lower medium grained, disseminated mica, rare pyrite in a rock, thin quartz veins	Emv
102810	449516	5429782	1050	1075626	Volcanics	Grey to medium grey, oxidized volcanics, hard, brownish grey weathered surface, disseminated traces of mica, minor pyrite in a rock, rusty sample	Emv
102811	449516	5429782	1050	1075626	Volcanics	Duplicate of 102811.	Emv
102822	451922	5429970	953	1083116	Granite	White to light grey 7-10 m granite outcrop, light brownish to rusty brown weathered colour, medium grained to coarse grained, traces of pyrite, rare mica, disseminated sharp edge black crystals in a rock (galena), thin quartz veins in the rock.	Esg
102823	450942	5431063	1015	1083116	Granite	white to light grey granite, brownish grey weathered colour, medium grained to coarse grained, angular to sub angular, traces of pyrite, rare mica, disseminated sharp edge black crystals in a rock (galena), 3/4-inch quartz veins in the rock.	Esg

9.2 Samples for Petrographic Studies

Petrographic studies were conducted on six grab rock samples by Ultra Petrography and Geoscience Inc. of Langley, BC. These samples were collected from the outcrops representing different lithologies. The purpose of this study was to identify sulphide minerals together with petrographic rock classification. The location and field description of these samples are given in Table-5. All theses samples were analyzed under polarized transmitted light mainly for mineral identification. The following petrographic descriptions were provided for each sample.

- Petrographic rock classification
- Brief microstructural description
- Modal percentage and average grain size
- Detailed description of the minerals in decreasing order of abundance

Table 5: Sample location and description

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Field sample ID	Description
GD-1	445409	5429227	102762	Sample GD-1 is of massive, extremely fine grained, slightly metamorphosed dolostone composed entirely of dolomite that was strongly crackle-brecciated. It contains minor opaque (hematite/limonite) in patches in fractures.
GD-2	445720	5429697	102772	Sample GD-2 is of slightly porphyritic hypabyssal latite that contains scattered phenocrysts of plagioclase (relatively fresh) and minor mafic phenocrysts (altered strongly to completely to hematite/limonite); these are set in a groundmass of very fine to extremely fine-grained plagioclase and lesser K-feldspar, with disseminated patches of hematite/limonite.
GD-3	445280	5428670	102744	Sample GD-3 is of basalt porphyry that contains abundant phenocrysts of clinopyroxene and a few clusters of plagioclases that are set in an extremely fine-grained groundmass of lathy plagioclase and anhedral clinopyroxene (altered to calcite[?]). A few amygdules are of epidote-chlorite-quartz-(calcite). A few veinlets are of calcite.
GD-4	445771	5429872	102774	Sample GD-4 is of very slightly porphyritic spheroidal latite that contains minor phenocrysts of plagioclase in a bimodal groundmass containing spheroids/ ellipsoids of extremely fine-grained K-feldspar with interstitial patches of plagioclase-sericite and accessory patches of hematite/limonite.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Field sample ID	Description
GD-5	446168	5429773	102776	Sample GD-5 is of porphyritic latite that contains coarser grained plagioclase phenocrysts (altered strongly to calcite-sericite) and finer grained, mainly fresh prismatic plagioclase laths; these are set in a groundmass of plagioclase-K-feldspar-calcite. Early quartz veinlets are cut by discontinuous calcite stringers. Late stringers are of opaque (hematite?).
GD-6	445678	5429667	102771	Sample GD-6 is of andesite porphyry that contains abundant phenocrysts of plagioclase (altered slightly to moderately to sericite) in a groundmass of much finer grained plagioclase with lesser chlorite (after biotite) and minor quartz. Diffuse veinlets are of calcite.

9.3 Ground Geophysical Survey

To assess feasibility of the very-low-frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and magnetic methods at the Goodeye Property and to investigate their responses, VLF-EM and magnetic field measurements were performed at the following two grids with a total of 5.1 line-km of ground geophysical survey:

- Survey Grid #1- comprised of 6 east-west oriented lines of 400 metres each at 50 metres spacing, and
- Survey Grid #2 – comprised of 3 north-south oriented lines of 900 m each at 50 m spacing.

Readings were taken at average station interval of 12.5 m (Figures 8and 9). The survey was used as a prospecting tool to identify target areas for further exploration work. The VLF transmitters located at Cutler, Maine (NAA) and Seattle operating at a frequency of 24.0 kHz provided the primary electromagnetic field. The equipment used for this survey was a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers with GPS and additional survey capability with VLF-EM (GEM Systems, Canada).

VLF surveying involves measurement of the earth's response to EM waves generated by transmitters a great distance from the survey site. The source fields are effectively planar and of fixed orientation, so the response depends on the orientation of subsurface lithology, mineralization, and structures with respect to the source fields.

The in-phase component of the VLF responses was processed and interpreted with a Fraser and Karous-Hjelt (K-H) filtering approaches. The results reveal the locations of high VLF responses, which may indicate that VLF anomalies are due to conductive zones located along the profiles.

Figure 8: Grid #1 Survey Map

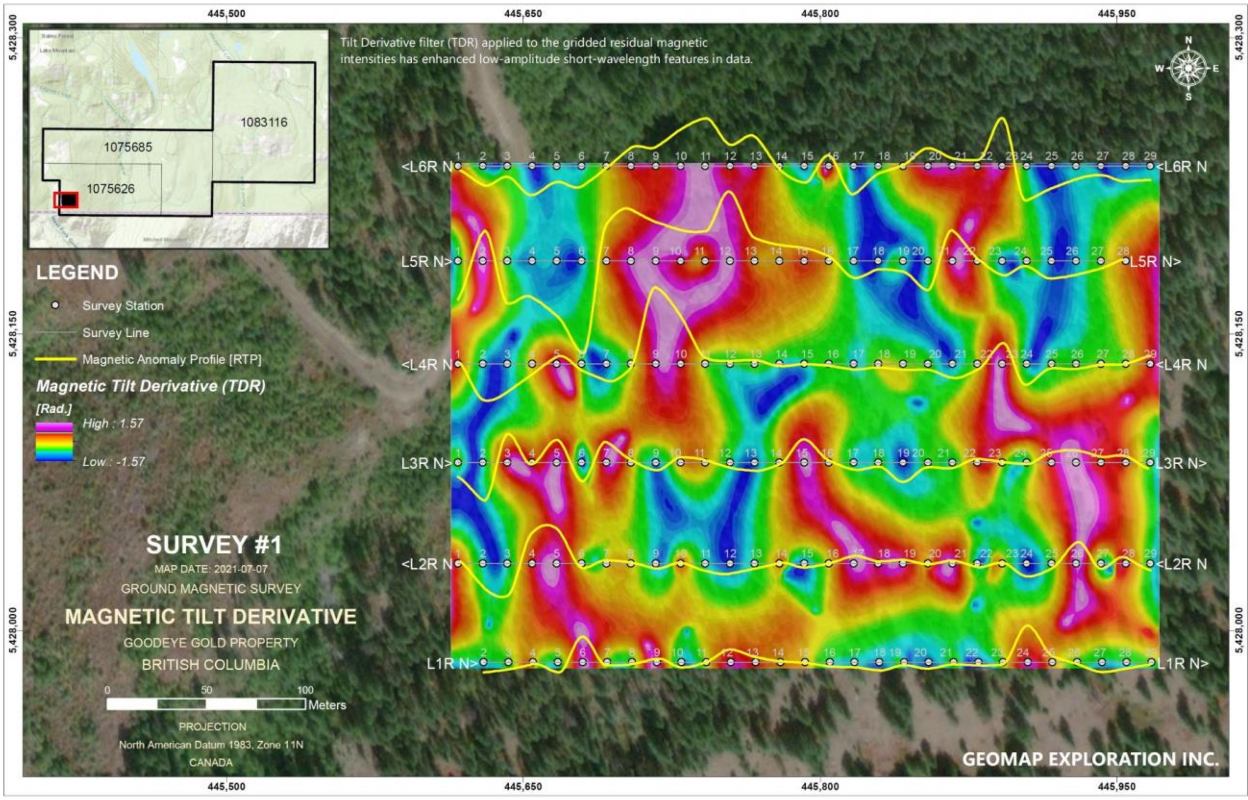


Figure 9: Grid 2 Survey Map

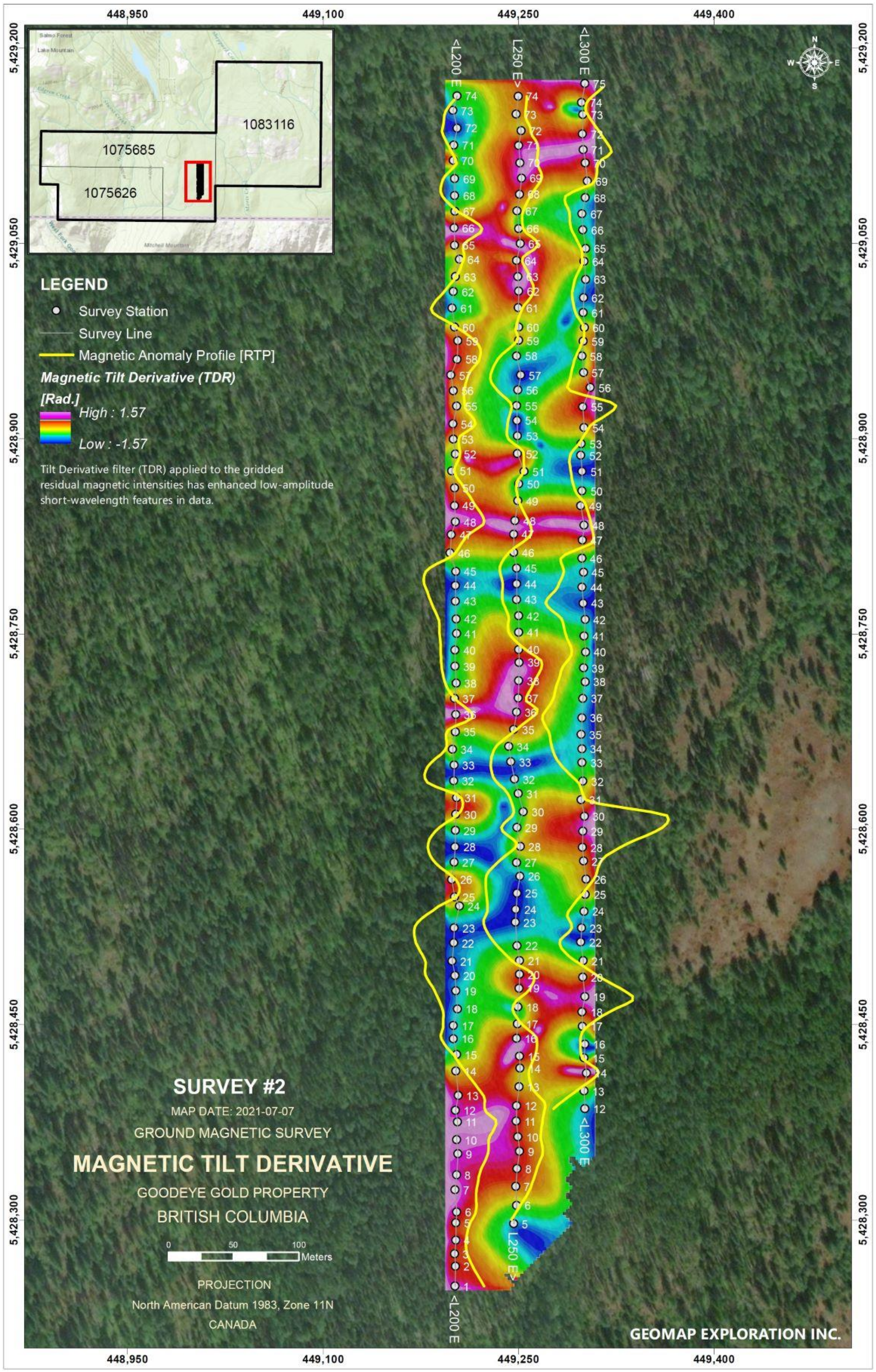


Photo 5: Mag-VLF Survey in progress

9.4 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling Work Results

The samples analytical results indicate that gold and silver are the main target element for further exploration. Anomalous values of chromium (Cr), manganese (Mn), and strontium (Sr) are also found in several samples as shown on Table 6. Silver assays are shown on Figures 10-12 and gold assay maps and Figures 13-15.

- Silver values are in the range of 0.03 parts per million (ppm) to 7.93 ppm, out of which 7 samples are over one ppm, 7 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to one ppm, 63 samples are between 0.1 to 0.50 ppm and the remaining samples are below 0.1 ppm.

- Gold values are in the range of less than 0.01 g/tonne to 0.6 g/tonne, where 3 samples are between 0.1 to 0.6 g/tonne, 54 are between 0.01 to 0.1 g/tonne, and the remaining samples are below 0.01 g/tonne.
- Copper values are in the range of less than 2 ppm to 193 ppm, out of which 8 samples are over 100 ppm.
- Iron (Fe) is in the range of 0.70% to 13.85%, arsenic is I ppm to 165, barium is 250 ppm to 5,670 ppm, manganese (Mn) is from 28 ppm to 2,330 ppm, molybdenum is 0.1 ppm to 44.9 ppm, niobium is 0.8 ppm to 112 ppm, nickel from 0.7 ppm to 158 ppm, and zinc (Zn) is from 13 ppm to 521 ppm.
- Elevated values of strontium in several samples over 1,000 ppm (range 37.4 ppm to 2190 ppm) and phosphorous over 1,000 ppm (range 40 ppm to 7070 ppm).

The above results show that the contact zone between Carboniferous (CS) and Sheppard Intrusion (Esg) is more promising in terms of relatively higher silver and gold values. This contact is interpreted as a roof pendent like structure where unit Cs is surrounded by Esg intrusion. Similarly, the contact zone between Esg and Lower Jurassic Elise Formation (LJev) also shows relatively higher silver and gold values. It is therefore recommended that all other contact zones between Esg and the country rocks should be followed up by more prospecting and sampling in the next phase of exploration.

The 2021 sampling results also indicate that gold is relatively higher in samples collected from quartz veins within the Sheppard Intrusion which needs a follow up prospecting and sampling.

Table 6: Assay highlights

SAMPLE	FAA	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Ce	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sr	Ta	V	Zn
ID	g/tonne	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
102701	0.01	0.94	9.6	1070	42.1	116	16.1	2.09	0.62	0.39	369	12.65	21.9	30.5	410	61.5	23.3	0.26	470	0.87	36	45
102702	0.01	0.2	38.5	1250	74.5	140	43.9	5.47	2.67	1.12	659	2.16	17.3	37.4	520	15.8	135	0.98	125	1.07	95	108
102703	<0.01	0.19	8.2	1420	37.5	98	9.4	1.7	0.56	0.42	328	5.79	24.9	18.9	380	16.9	19.8	0.12	693	1.08	31	36
102704	<0.01	0.24	8.2	1140	36.6	118	13.9	1.56	3.49	0.28	455	1.85	24.3	41.4	200	194	101	0.09	796	0.85	19	521
102705	0.02	0.17	29.8	5670	104.5	398	30	7.13	4.86	4.78	1360	0.96	54.1	195	3590	92.3	248	0.18	1825	2.63	168	168
102706	0.05	0.44	13.2	1420	33.6	103	7.6	1.21	4.24	0.3	408	1.46	24.4	10.3	320	67.7	112	0.09	716	0.85	24	156
102707	0.02	0.11	8.6	1560	32.2	106	5.7	1.58	4.61	0.4	236	1.49	27.8	11	180	14.8	162.5	0.03	447	1	43	58
102708	0.01	0.13	4.4	690	21.8	197	7.6	0.92	2.59	0.17	234	2.76	15.7	8	130	43	76	0.01	355	0.57	19	51
102709	0.02	0.09	5.3	1360	22.9	208	5.7	1.05	2.73	0.21	206	2.89	14.7	8.2	120	38.3	94.3	<0.01	475	0.51	24	93
102710	0.01	0.32	5.4	1000	37.5	125	9.8	1.3	4.11	0.32	277	2.03	26.9	10.6	170	32.9	159	0.03	357	0.96	45	87
102711	0.01	0.28	4.6	1010	31.2	118	9	1.33	4.26	0.33	268	1.86	26	10	140	23.7	157	0.05	347	0.96	46	87
102712	<0.01	0.09	2.5	1080	49.5	136	13.9	2.05	3.41	0.26	428	1.64	30.9	24.7	340	16.3	76	0.09	662	1.13	60	119
102713	<0.01	0.03	12.6	890	22.1	128	3.7	1.1	3.97	0.16	336	1.81	21.1	6.6	200	15.5	121.5	0.02	381	0.75	15	83
102714	0.29	0.32	15.5	2410	4.68	156	4.5	1.19	5.16	0.08	38	9.77	15.1	8.2	110	26.3	116	0.03	211	0.45	15	15
102715	0.04	0.53	11	2020	5.35	155	8.1	1.1	4.16	0.05	28	40.8	17.9	4.1	90	40.7	99.3	0.05	211	0.56	17	16
102716	0.24	0.9	2	170	3.66	300	7.1	0.49	0.4	0.07	96	10.35	0.8	7.3	40	73.2	18.2	0.01	42.9	<0.05	12	34
102717	<0.01	0.2	5.2	1810	24.3	178	13.3	1.08	3.31	0.17	289	3.13	19.7	8	160	30.8	105.5	0.03	481	0.69	21	50
102718	<0.01	0.38	3.1	900	10.05	247	9	0.7	1.58	0.07	139	5.72	8.9	7.5	100	44.8	44.7	<0.01	115	0.3	15	40
102719	0.04	0.29	5.9	510	7.19	271	8.3	0.8	1.83	0.09	85	7.27	7.8	8	80	29.6	46.6	<0.01	98	0.26	14	30
102720	<0.01	0.83	9	730	2.82	238	8.6	0.84	1.8	0.05	47	28.4	8.9	6.1	80	63.3	48.1	0.02	107	0.27	14	21
102721	<0.01	1.06	13.5	1000	3.2	238	9.7	0.9	2.51	0.04	46	44.9	11.3	5.7	100	81.2	64.8	0.04	135	0.31	14	19
102722	<0.01	0.26	16.7	1210	34.2	114	6.3	1.27	3.68	0.2	200	2	24.1	7.8	230	16.8	117	0.02	609	0.85	20	67
102723	<0.01	0.43	20.9	750	15.75	50	193	4.74	2.11	0.85	343	1.19	5.8	19.4	1000	6	67	0.34	281	0.36	224	36
102724	<0.01	0.21	8	320	33.3	202	14.5	1.71	0.9	0.33	185	2.61	7.7	13.5	400	4.5	36	0.01	77.2	0.46	42	33
102725	<0.01	0.3	10.5	420	33.5	179	15.3	1.61	1.19	0.45	230	2.43	9.9	16.5	650	6.5	49	0.02	148	0.55	48	42
102726	<0.01	0.43	32.5	830	21.4	57	111	3.94	2.15	0.83	333	4.83	5.1	29.5	1160	5.3	68.6	0.65	320	0.32	207	32
102727	<0.01	0.13	8.2	1110	19.85	71	29.6	5.21	1.62	1.2	750	0.98	5.3	16.9	910	9.3	44.2	0.02	465	0.34	196	99
102728	0.04	0.1	14.1	830	18.5	118	3.7	1.33	3.04	0.16	418	1.38	15.2	5.5	200	32.4	98.3	0.03	542	0.51	17	50
102729	0.02	0.05	2.1	930	7.29	192	3.3	0.63	2.5	0.1	209	2.47	6.9	5.3	80	16.4	89.7	<0.01	187	0.29	11	32
102730	0.03	0.24	17.7	2370	12.3	122	2.8	1.01	3.97	0.15	121	1.51	21.2	5.5	150	16.9	130.5	0.01	696	0.72	20	39
102731	0.02	0.32	21	2550	12.05	112	2.9	1.05	4.1	0.17	127	1.38	20.3	5.7	150	20.9	136	0.01	773	0.74	23	46
102732	0.02	0.15	11.2	1180	17.3	133	13.1	0.75	3.02	0.12	87	3.08	12.8	12.9	120	23	88.8	0.01	534	0.44	13	33
102733	0.03	0.22	3.9	590	19.7	209	6.6	0.77	2.09	0.1	150	2.99	14	9.3	150	20.2	53.9	0.01	266	0.43	15	27
102734	0.02	0.1	11.2	910	33.3	132	4.2	1.4	3.36	0.22	176	1.69	20.3	8.9	300	35.3	110	<0.01	427	0.75	24	84
102735	0.02	0.14	8.4	830	23.5	145	23.3	5.03	1.83	1.43	831	1	5.8	14.6	980	9.6	58.6	0.11	239	0.35	175	99
102736	0.03	0.05	1.6	1800	136.5	60	3	2	4.23	0.4	531	0.86	56.7	6.6	800	20.7	137	0.01	456	3.25	18	46
102737	0.01	0.05	2.6	1610	131.5	47	3.1	1.81	3.84	0.27	170	0.74	63.2	3	660	19.6	137	<0.01	335	3.4	13	40

	FAA	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
SAMPLE ID	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Ce	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sr	Ta	V	Zn
	g/tonne	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
102738	0.02	0.25	1.6	680	29.5	142	3.8	1.24	3.15	0.24	214	1.61	18.3	12.3	150	43.6	88.2	0.01	220	0.64	75	100
102739	0.04	5.6	10.5	650	20.1	143	17.3	2.98	1.95	0.2	39	1.94	13.5	8.3	140	148.5	62.1	0.09	191	0.49	54	19
102740	<0.01	0.16	2.4	990	41.9	91	5.7	1.75	3.48	0.43	325	1.08	23.6	16.4	260	15.6	103	0.01	434	0.91	47	108
102741	0.03	0.08	1.9	950	43.2	83	5.9	1.71	3.76	0.49	316	0.71	27	18.8	270	14.8	120	0.01	416	1.04	57	116
102742	0.03	0.06	2.2	900	36.9	81	4.2	1.49	3.37	0.42	385	0.88	22.5	15.2	240	8.4	70	0.01	856	0.85	46	83
102743	0.02	0.12	4.3	780	38.5	69	5.1	1.51	3.13	0.63	345	0.7	20.7	13.5	280	22.3	63.7	0.07	516	0.88	36	92
102744	0.03	0.08	9.6	130	51	124	13.2	2.48	0.59	0.5	202	1.5	8.4	17	410	7.5	36.1	0.04	59.1	0.52	39	37
102745	0.03	0.06	21.1	240	78.1	96	20.2	2.68	1.78	0.62	195	0.76	14.2	23.1	560	12.2	105	0.01	104.5	0.95	74	45
102746	0.03	0.02	30.9	830	84.7	112	12.7	2.61	1.93	0.57	312	3.01	14.3	21.9	590	10.4	97.4	<0.01	88.3	0.94	80	38
102747	0.03	0.12	10.5	250	49.7	118	45.6	3.54	1.02	0.29	155	6.86	6	5.5	370	7	67.8	0.62	37.4	0.4	74	13
102748	0.01	0.02	5.4	370	90.1	169	19.1	1.63	0.55	0.25	177	4.54	10.1	12.2	580	5.4	40.2	0.02	63.7	0.74	40	23
102749	0.03	0.03	15.2	840	85.8	106	4.5	2.1	2.17	0.56	143	0.96	14.4	17	610	12.5	117.5	<0.01	69.4	0.97	78	35
102750	0.02	6.17	23.2	440	19.4	175	23.5	3.17	0.3	0.1	198	2.94	8.7	11.1	100	404	8.9	1.44	458	0.22	18	92
102751	0.04	7.93	29.1	450	15.3	192	33.5	4.14	0.38	0.08	208	3.03	5.7	13.7	110	477	11.7	2.04	326	0.15	18	98
102752	0.02	0.53	9.6	1150	42.9	87	19	2	3.18	0.18	531	1.64	25.3	16.1	260	88.9	69.7	0.41	748	0.91	67	195
102753	0.01	1.2	15.1	1090	40.2	85	14.2	1.7	3.15	0.21	377	2.13	20.3	18.7	190	117.5	69.1	0.69	510	0.81	37	44
102754	0.07	0.47	14.4	410	35.5	95	6.6	1.69	0.67	0.2	204	1.31	19.5	8.3	190	33.5	20.3	0.92	188.5	0.64	22	25
102755	<0.01	0.29	4.8	1160	27.4	128	4.5	0.93	1.06	0.04	245	1.69	14.8	6.5	140	27.6	23.5	0.28	294	0.5	17	42
102756	<0.01	0.23	5.6	1180	46.8	62	4.3	1.24	1.57	0.14	446	0.73	24.1	6.8	220	17.1	40.3	0.3	739	0.88	25	54
102757	<0.01	0.08	14.5	1610	102	55	7.2	5.74	2.38	1.57	888	1.63	33.2	8.5	3180	15.5	75.7	0.23	837	1.66	173	92
102758	0.04	0.13	20.6	600	28.6	43	47.6	4.35	1.76	1.02	482	2.39	4.6	19.8	1040	2.4	47.9	0.17	270	0.29	205	41
102759	<0.01	0.16	103	1710	107	157	27.1	5.23	2.03	3.06	822	1.12	44.5	41.8	2720	10.9	58.2	0.46	987	2.37	158	71
102760	<0.01	0.24	146	3340	102.5	211	27.6	4.54	2.74	2.28	672	1.36	25.5	97.2	2310	26.6	104.5	0.33	421	1.34	146	138
102761	<0.01	0.24	165	4690	129	277	29.8	5.31	2.85	3.01	889	1.37	31.9	129	3180	31.5	106	0.36	610	1.51	146	130
102762	<0.01	0.1	6.4	1900	179	131	49.9	6.8	1.54	3.44	1240	0.96	53.3	102	4420	9.9	46.9	0.16	1410	1.99	171	106
102763	0.01	0.47	16.6	220	23.7	42	16.6	1.16	0.37	0.09	241	3.47	15.8	6.4	220	9.8	15.9	0.3	521	0.62	22	22
102764	<0.01	0.11	12.9	660	16.7	26	131.5	6.28	1.19	2.24	902	0.17	2.2	28.5	1200	7	27.9	0.12	721	0.11	274	84
102765	<0.01	0.22	6.1	480	34.5	52	106.5	4.83	1.68	2.12	1480	0.57	3.4	21	1210	4.8	58.3	0.41	683	0.19	250	74
102766	<0.01	0.04	8.4	760	38.8	14	23.8	3.01	2.24	0.8	1190	0.47	8.1	4.8	1170	4.1	69.1	0.06	577	0.46	96	50
102767	0.01	0.05	2.3	1030	32.7	46	65.3	5.33	1.28	2.27	1150	0.55	3.6	23.7	1450	7.7	30.3	0.07	674	0.21	200	78
102768	<0.01	0.06	1.3	800	19.95	260	133.5	7.03	0.79	5.16	1440	0.16	2.7	66.3	950	5.5	21.6	0.21	367	0.15	236	71
102769	<0.01	0.06	2.7	490	24.2	98	141.5	7.06	0.82	3.44	1380	0.4	2	44.2	960	4.4	23.2	0.23	650	0.11	314	80
102770	<0.01	0.03	1	640	12	28	39.2	3.92	1.95	1.61	939	0.18	7.5	10.5	1170	4.9	54.6	0.13	389	0.53	119	86
102771	<0.01	0.05	0.8	530	11.05	28	35.3	3.77	1.72	1.54	930	0.22	7.2	8.5	1100	4.9	47	0.08	421	0.51	112	89
102772	<0.01	0.03	2.4	530	106.5	28	4.9	1.02	3.6	0.08	294	0.75	81.8	0.7	80	24.7	122.5	<0.01	118.5	5.81	5	19
102773	<0.01	0.11	2.3	1010	26.3	13	85.5	5.65	1.78	2.1	1120	0.24	3.2	13.1	1310	7.1	68.3	0.06	903	0.19	217	65
102774	<0.01	0.05	4	760	102	47	7.5	0.98	4.38	0.07	151	1.02	75.5	0.8	70	20	147	<0.01	123.5	5.7	5	21
102775	<0.01	0.02	2.5	630	102.5	34	4.2	0.95	3.97	0.07	196	0.8	79.2	0.4	70	33.2	143	<0.01	123	5.94	3	20

SAMPLE ID	FAA	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Ce	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sr	Ta	V	Zn
	g/tonne	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
102776	<0.01	0.07	6.8	250	54.8	160	4.2	4.26	0.92	2.71	1100	0.57	17.2	77.3	1650	22	31.9	0.34	867	0.79	112	61
102777	<0.01	0.1	10.4	320	64.1	62	7.5	0.92	3.66	0.05	84	1.62	110	1.4	50	11.5	121.5	0.02	130.5	7.7	4	16
102778	<0.01	0.13	10.3	2300	233	102	43.3	6.53	1.9	2.92	1200	1.11	87.8	58.5	7070	12.4	54.2	0.19	1560	3.37	181	115
102779	<0.01	0.12	3.4	1470	23	66	33.6	5.1	1.47	1.35	782	0.62	6.1	14.8	930	14.2	40.2	0.22	591	0.36	180	88
102780	0.01	0.13	9.2	880	23	78	29.6	5.36	1.6	1.51	754	0.81	5.8	14.1	860	10.4	43.8	0.02	731	0.35	200	91
102781	<0.01	0.12	8.4	880	20.5	71	26.6	5.28	1.64	1.51	741	0.67	5.6	13.3	840	9.9	40.8	0.02	726	0.34	200	92
102782	<0.01	0.08	17.3	300	22	76	27.3	6.15	1.04	1.84	962	0.88	5.5	12.2	770	11.8	38	0.1	722	0.33	248	81
102783	<0.01	0.08	11.1	1000	19.8	54	28.3	5.31	1.5	1.56	849	0.63	5.1	11.6	910	11.4	32.2	0.08	637	0.32	191	97
102784	<0.01	0.12	1.2	3680	169	73	30.5	5.74	2.98	2.83	1050	2.6	112.5	43.2	5450	17.4	47.9	0.04	1670	4.61	131	76
102785	<0.01	0.1	9.4	590	21	59	23.4	4.66	0.97	1.44	861	0.49	5.3	12.7	790	10.1	27.2	0.06	735	0.33	164	103
102786	<0.01	0.12	5.1	1130	107	99	37.7	6.3	1.05	3.85	1140	1.08	45.9	55.3	2550	13.4	24.2	0.15	971	1.61	178	72
102787	0.01	0.1	3.5	800	65.8	164	49.9	6.67	0.87	4.41	1100	0.66	34.3	89.1	1900	9.4	18.5	0.14	691	1.18	204	82
102788	<0.01	0.11	7	690	24.3	56	34.7	5.09	1.35	1.58	852	0.54	5.5	15.4	880	8.7	34.3	0.13	554	0.37	186	106
102789	0.01	0.11	4	5590	379	509	64	5.77	4.46	6.68	917	0.29	25.2	254	4390	58.7	181.5	0.19	2090	1.61	164	97
102790	0.01	0.24	6.6	320	40	110	171.5	6.88	0.89	3.84	2330	1.79	3	38.7	1460	9.5	34.6	1.46	491	0.18	319	62
102791	0.01	0.13	3.2	430	36.3	101	122.5	5.7	1.16	3.64	2290	1.75	2.7	31.5	1490	6.6	40.9	0.62	561	0.17	313	57
102792	0.02	0.71	44	460	16.35	79	282	9.93	2.01	1.96	921	2.74	4.3	22.3	1040	24.7	61.8	3.1	172.5	0.28	245	57
102793	0.01	0.09	14.7	510	79.4	81	38.7	4.51	3.28	1.27	452	0.79	18.3	36.1	630	20	176.5	0.07	115.5	1.26	111	89
102794	<0.01	2.56	6.2	210	18.65	184	10.3	1.13	0.55	0.27	306	2.56	6.5	9.3	110	401	15.8	0.04	87	0.23	20	85
102795	<0.01	0.1	4.5	1070	37.7	71	6.3	1.15	3.44	0.21	376	0.89	21.8	5.8	220	35.8	98.2	0.01	815	0.79	14	150
102796	0.60	1.69	6.6	700	7.78	159	3.6	0.72	2.43	0.12	101	2.69	8.7	4.3	90	47.7	77.1	0.01	198	0.29	18	33
102797	<0.01	0.79	7	800	20.5	106	2.9	0.87	2.88	0.12	171	1.48	15.1	4.4	140	43.4	79	0.01	364	0.53	13	33
102798	0.01	0.03	5.4	1540	30.5	80	4.4	1.01	4.25	0.23	214	0.85	19.7	6.2	200	13.6	122.5	0.01	814	0.79	18	19
102799	0.01	0.08	6.7	2130	223	213	48.5	5.95	1.66	3.76	1360	1.99	86.6	117.5	4930	15.9	49.2	0.41	2190	3.43	149	87
102800	<0.01	0.03	1.7	1420	31.7	82	4.6	1.2	3.88	0.23	274	0.9	22.7	6.3	220	31.6	141	0.01	792	0.83	23	82
102801	0.02	0.04	1.2	1380	25.8	78	3.6	1.15	3.82	0.22	266	0.82	21.6	5.7	200	27.3	136	0.01	723	0.8	23	76
102802	0.02	0.03	1.5	1290	26.7	66	2	1.01	3.84	0.21	261	0.79	18.7	6	210	21.4	135	0.01	607	0.77	32	67
102803	0.01	0.03	2.2	1260	35.1	76	2.8	1.19	3.85	0.21	359	0.87	22.4	6.2	220	12.9	114	0.01	879	0.82	20	40
102804	<0.01	0.05	3.3	1100	41.7	76	11.4	1.53	3.71	0.39	356	0.76	23.2	15.2	310	17.7	103	0.05	875	0.93	27	51
102805	0.01	0.1	4.9	1320	35.3	68	5	1.28	3.65	0.29	244	0.75	19.3	8.4	260	22.6	89.4	0.04	746	0.71	28	51
102806	<0.01	0.29	5.1	2120	46.7	69	24.3	1.43	3.91	0.52	374	0.78	23.8	18.1	380	36.6	92.9	0.12	829	0.92	31	40
102807	0.01	0.14	1.5	3250	282	338	55.8	6.1	1.91	5	1270	2.11	143	158.5	5300	27	65.2	0.08	1980	5.08	148	96
102808	<0.01	0.27	7.8	1620	43.1	75	23.6	1.5	3.68	0.4	287	0.9	24.6	16.5	380	51.3	95.5	0.01	765	0.91	34	61
102809	0.01	0.07	3.3	430	31	117	136	7.09	0.63	3.24	1160	0.86	3.4	37.7	1350	5.9	22.2	0.5	712	0.19	289	76
102810	0.01	0.19	13.1	420	28.3	77	107.5	13.7	1.53	2.52	865	24.6	4.4	25.3	1530	21.3	38.5	1.02	321	0.25	287	76
102811	0.01	0.19	13.1	410	20.8	69	106	13.85	1.57	2.3	810	29.4	4.4	23.1	1550	21.5	32.3	1.12	311	0.24	277	70
102822	0.01	0.12	1.7	280	39.9	53	53.7	1.06	5.28	0.08	111	1.5	82.9	2	80	19	164	0.2	238	5.58	14	8
102823	<0.01	0.03	1.7	1320	84.5	77	4	3.5	3.87	1.12	677	0.95	67.8	9.6	1760	15.9	167	0.01	926	6.25	89	56

Figure 10: Silver Assay Map 1

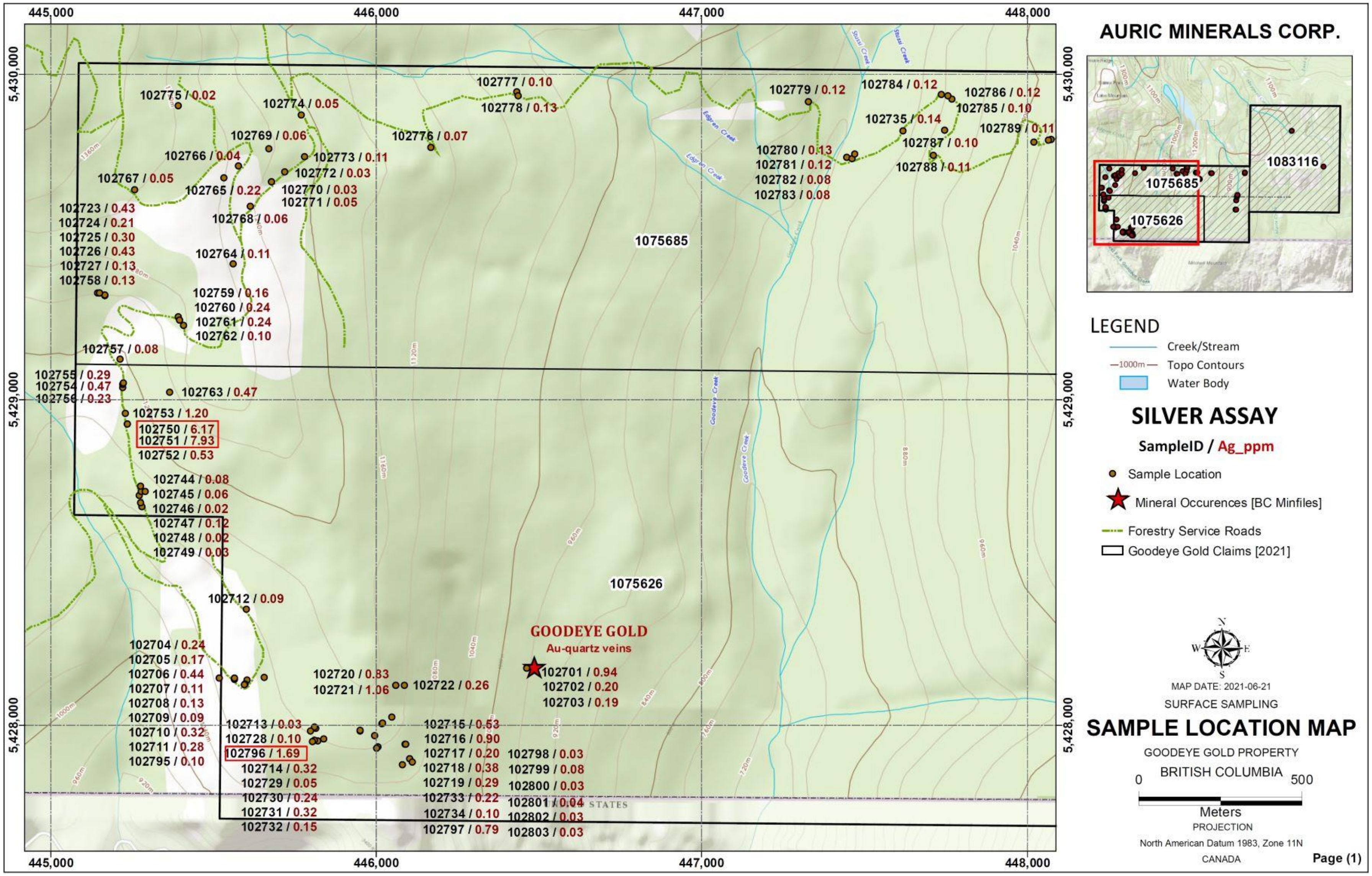


Figure 11: Silver Assay Map 2

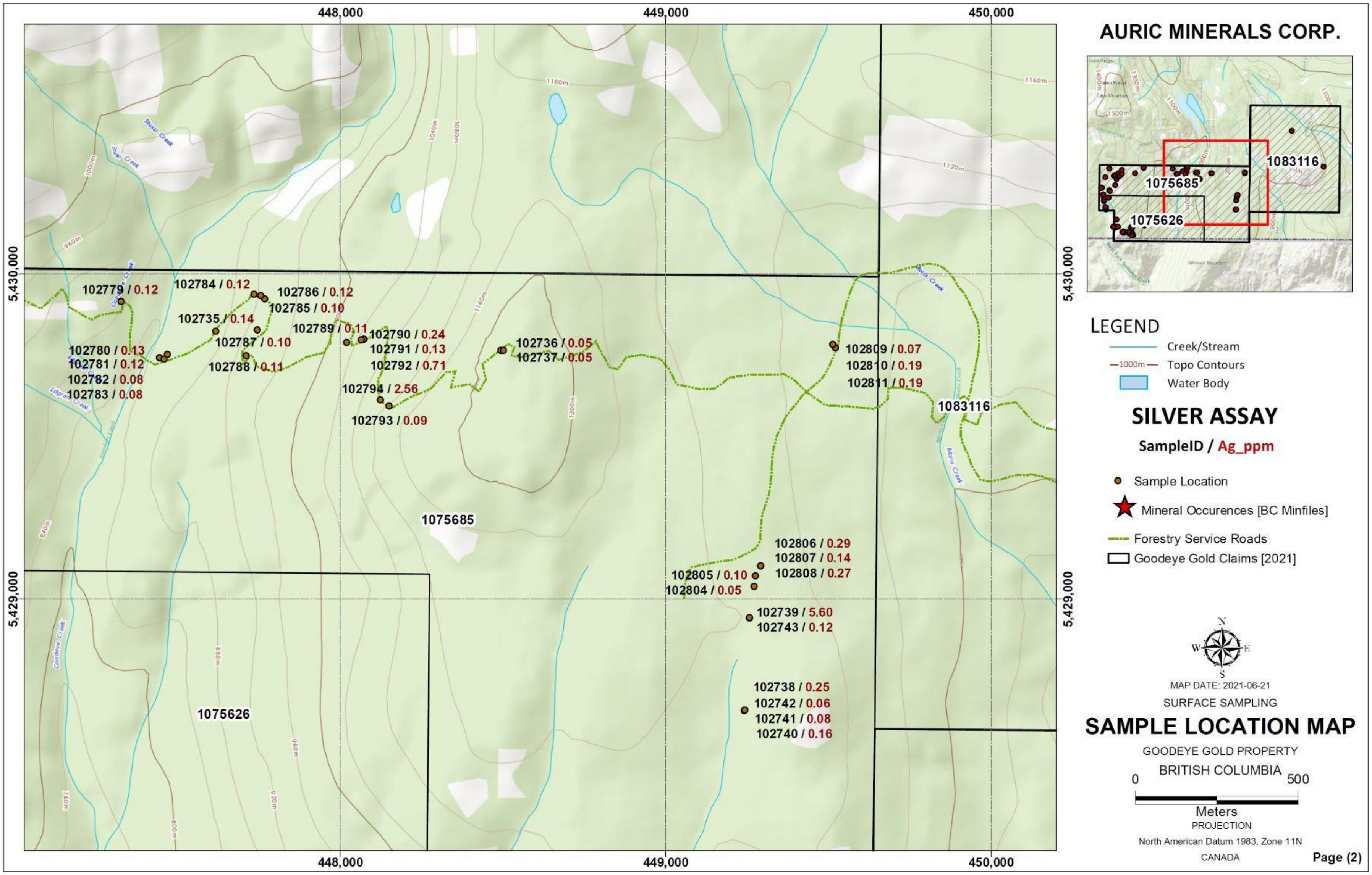


Figure 12: Silver Assay Map 3

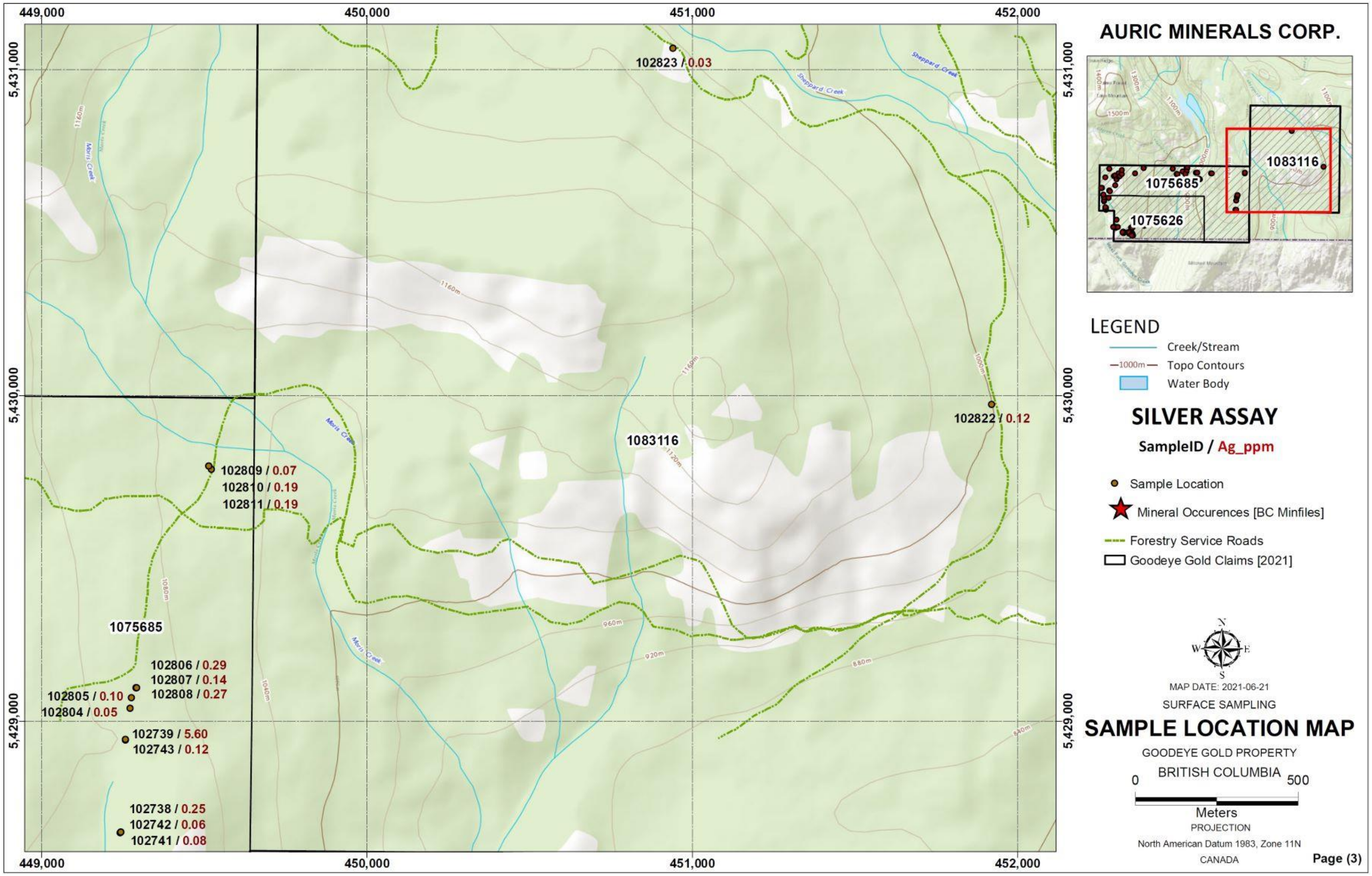


Figure 13: Gold Assay Map 1

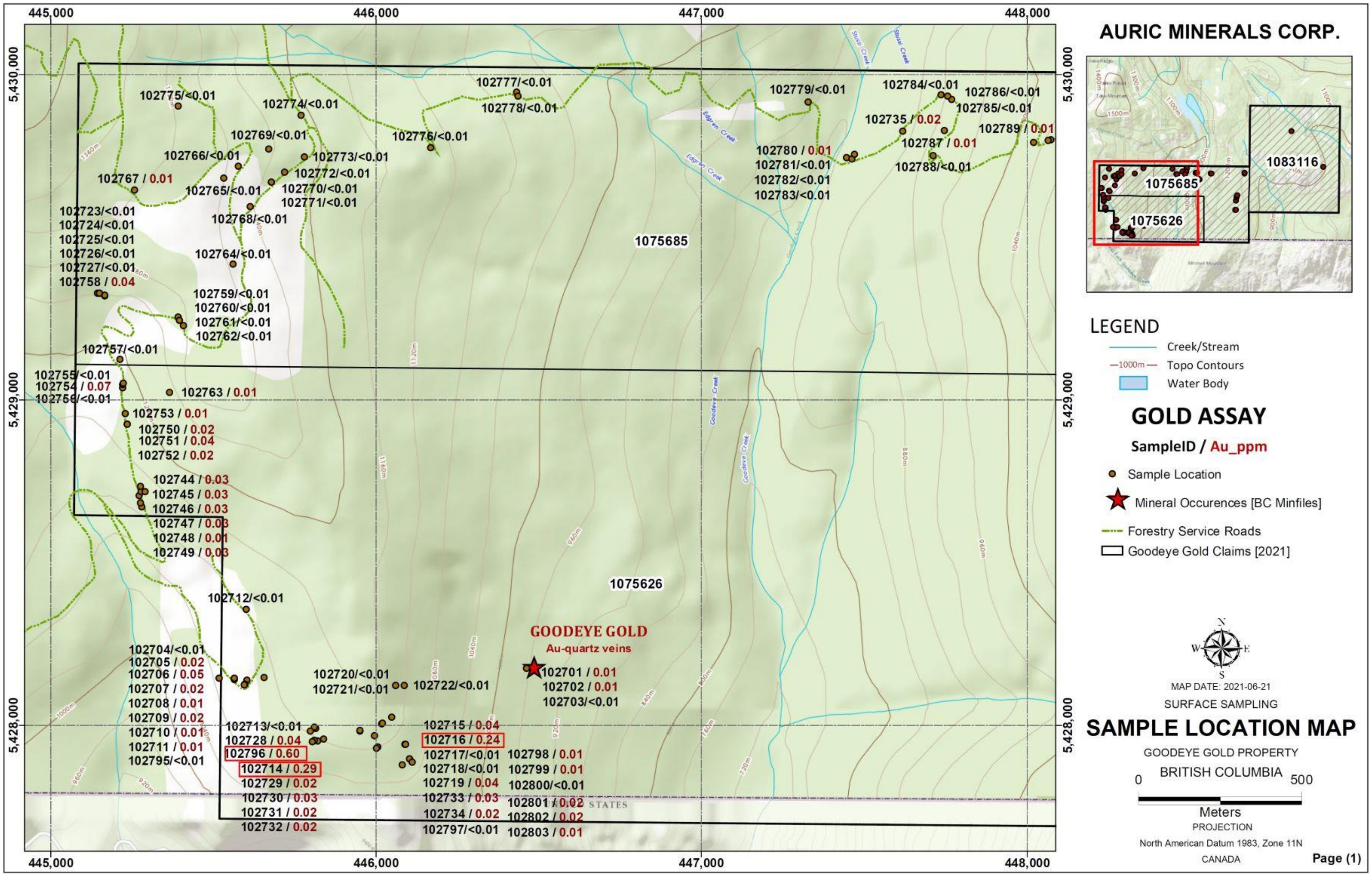


Figure 14: Gold Assay Map 2

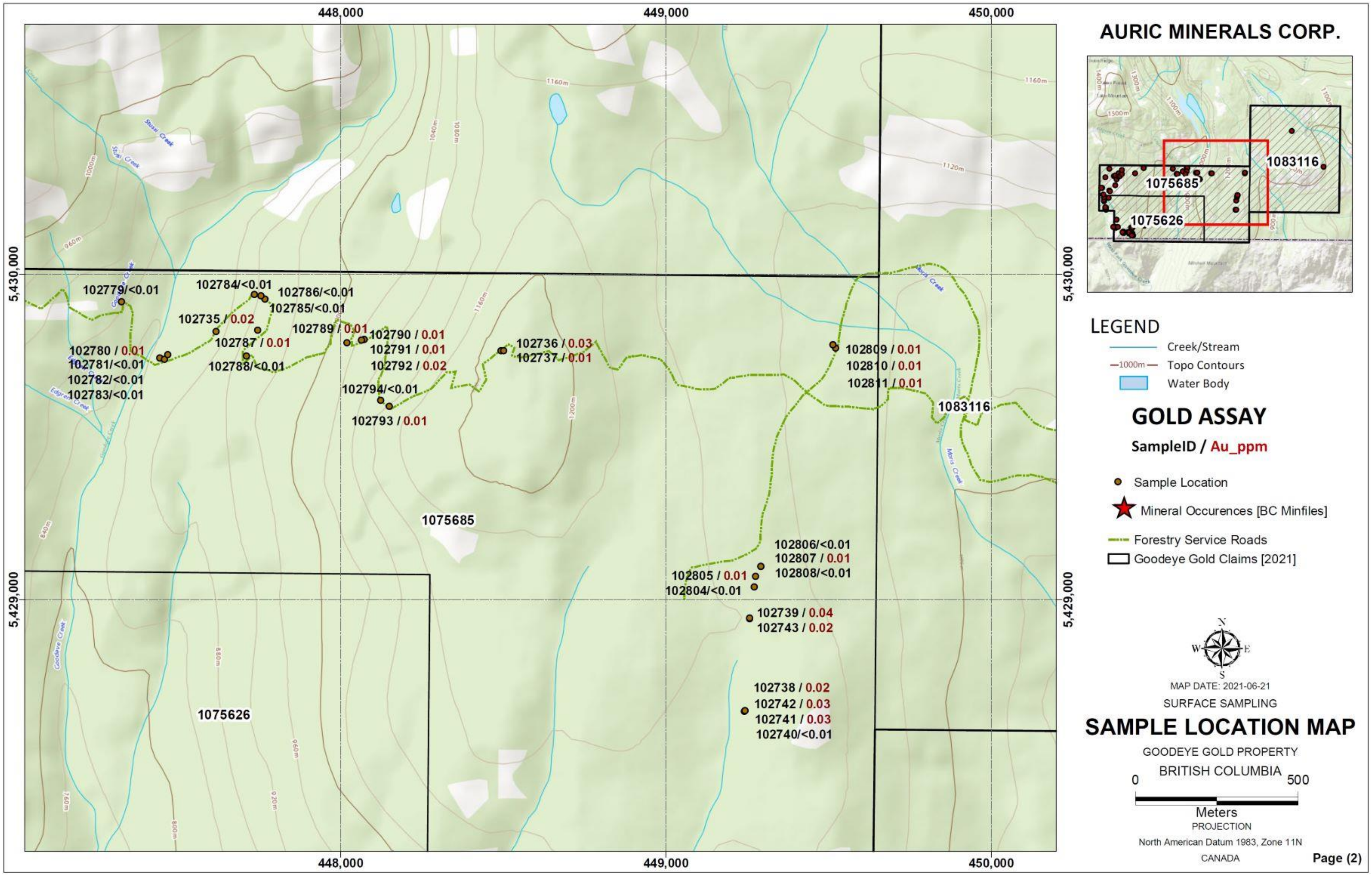
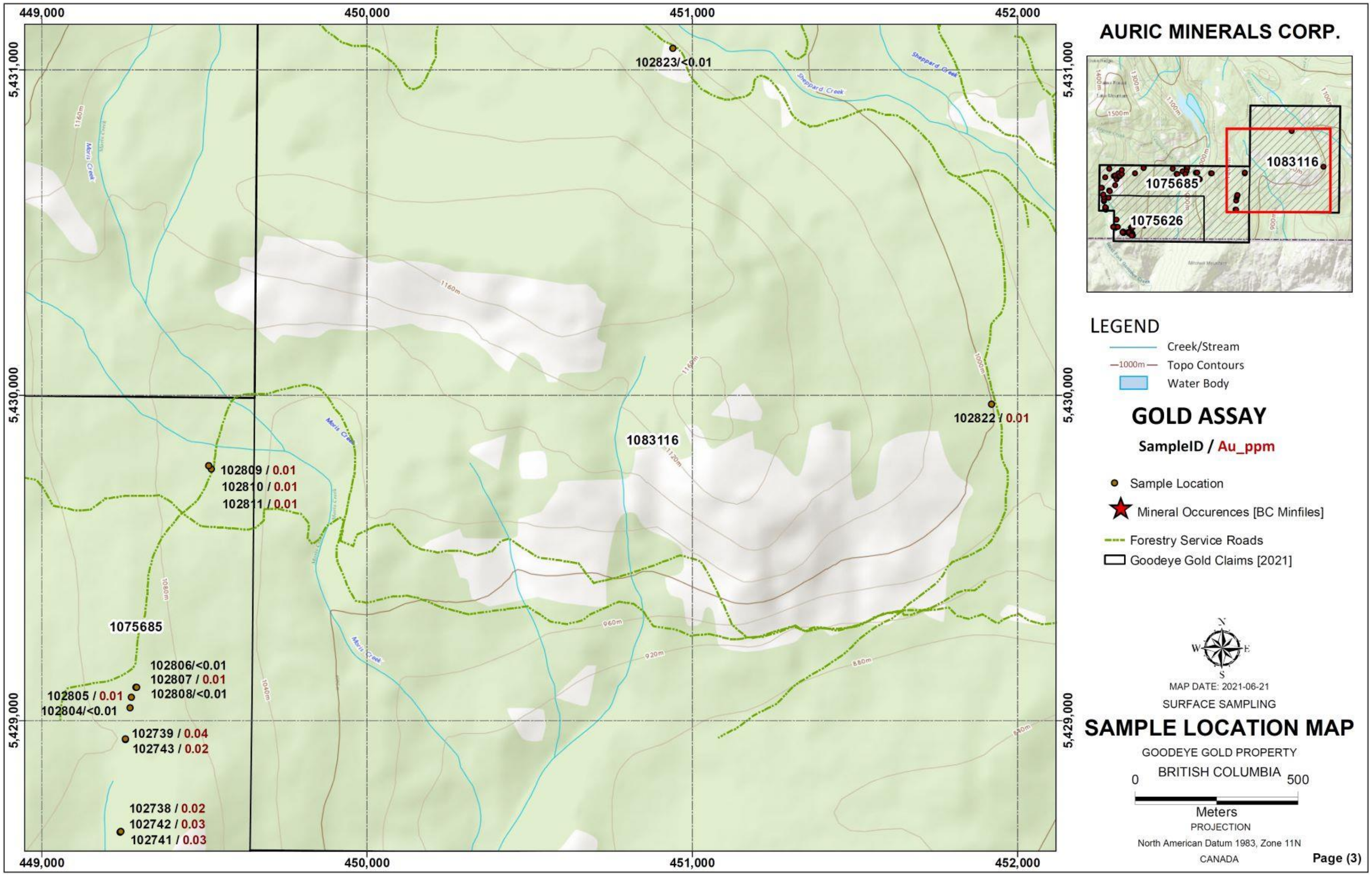


Figure 15: Gold Assay Map 3



9.5 Petrography Results

The petrographic studies were conducted on six sample (Fig-16). The results are described below.

Sample GD-1 is of massive, extremely fine grained, slightly metamorphosed dolostone composed entirely of dolomite that was moderately to strongly crackle-brecciated. It contains minor opaque (hematite/limonite) in patches in fractures.

Dolomite forms an aggregate of anhedral equant grains (0.02-0.05 mm) with scattered coarser grains (0.2-0.7 mm). The rock was brecciated moderately to strongly with seams and patches of finer grained dolomite in which the grain size is inversely proportional to the degree of brecciation.

Hematite/limonite is concentrated in a few patches and seams, some of which are associated with zones of strong brecciation. A few early, discontinuous veinlets ore of cryptocrystalline quartz(?). Several discontinuous veinlets up to 0.2 mm wide are of slightly to moderately coarser grained calcite.

Sample GD-2 is of slightly porphyritic hypabyssal latite that contains scattered phenocrysts of plagioclase (relatively fresh) and minor mafic phenocrysts (altered strongly to completely to hematite/limonite); these are set in a groundmass of very fine to extremely fine-grained plagioclase and lesser K-feldspar, with disseminated patches of biotite/chlorite and of hematite/limonite.

Plagioclase (fresh to altered slightly to moderately to sericite/clay and minor hematite/limonite) forms scattered euhedral prismatic phenocrysts. A few phenocrysts contain cavities that may represent altered minerals lost from the rock during weathering or lost from the section during preparation.

Hornblende(?); altered completely to hematite/limonite) forms one subhedral prismatic phenocryst. Biotite(?); altered completely to hematite/limonite) forms a few slender tabular phenocrysts. The groundmass consists mainly of anhedral plagioclase and finer grained intergrowths of anhedral plagioclase and K-feldspar.

Biotite/chlorite (in part-stained brown by limonite) forms irregular patches up to 0.3 mm in size of equant grains, in part surrounding patches of hematite/limonite (after sulphide). Hematite/limonite forms irregular patches, some of which are surrounded by limonite-stained clusters of chlorite, and which probably are relicts from primary sulphide mineral(s). Pyrite(?) forms a few euhedral cubic grains. Zircon forms a few stubby euhedral prismatic grains.

Sample GD-3 is of basalt porphyry that contains phenocrysts of clinopyroxene and a few clusters of plagioclases; these are set in an extremely fine-grained groundmass of plagioclase and chlorite with minor calcite. A few fragments are of slightly porphyritic basalt with accessory phenocrysts of clinopyroxene in a flow-foliated matrix containing abundant subparallel lathy plagioclase grains in a matrix of plagioclase-chlorite with abundant patches of calcite and minor pyrite. Several amygdules are of two or more of chlorite, quartz, epidote, and calcite. A few veinlets are of calcite.

Clinopyroxene forms anhedral to subhedral and locally euhedral phenocrysts and clusters of phenocrysts that range from fresh to altered moderately outwards from fractures to extremely fine grained tremolite(?). Plagioclase forms scattered equant phenocrysts that were altered slightly to moderately to disseminated patches of epidote(0.02-0.04 mm). Plagioclase also forms a few clusters of anhedral grains that might be early formed glomero-phenocrysts or amygdules.

The groundmass is mainly of an aphanitic intergrowth of plagioclase and lesser chlorite, with accessory to moderately abundant secondary calcite. A fragment several mm long contains accessory clinopyroxene phenocrysts in a flow-foliated groundmass of subparallel lathy plagioclase (0.05-0.1 mm) and finer grained anhedral plagioclase-chlorite, with abundant patches of calcite and minor opaque (pyrite?)

Numerous amygdules up to 1.5 mm in size and a few up to 6 mm across are of various combinations of two or more of chlorite, quartz, epidote, and calcite. One amygdule is dominated by calcite with accessory patches of chlorite. Numerous veinlets mainly from 0.02-0.05 mm wide and locally up to 0.3 mm wide are of calcite.

Sample GD-4 is of very slightly porphyritic spheroidal latite that contains accessory phenocrysts of plagioclase (altered slightly to moderately to dusty sericite-limonite) and minor ones of biotite (altered strongly to completely to hematite/limonite) are contained in a bimodal groundmass containing spheroids/ellipsoids of extremely fine grained K-feldspar-(clinozoisite), in part with diffuse cores of sericite-limonite or calcite, with interstitial patches of plagioclase-sericite and accessory patches of hematite/limonite. A veinlet is of hematite/limonite.

Plagioclase (altered slightly to moderately to locally strongly to dusty sericite-limonite) forms subhedral to euhedral phenocrysts and a few clusters of up to three phenocrysts, some of which have an overgrowth up to 0.2 mm thick of very fine-grained plagioclase (altered moderately to sericite).

Biotite (altered strongly to completely to hematite/limonite) forms a few slender phenocrysts, commonly associated with plagioclase phenocrysts. Abundant spheroids, mainly 0.3-0.7 mm in diameter, are dominated by K-feldspar with thin rims of semi-opaque clinozoisite(?) mainly near margins, and in part with diffuse cores of plagioclase-sericite and/or calcite. In places, clinozoisite(?) is replaced by hematite/limonite.

Interstitial to spheroids are patches from 0.3-1.5 mm in size of equant plagioclase (altered in patches moderately to strongly to sericite). Limonite/hematite forms wispy patches and seams in some interstitial plagioclase-sericite patches. A wispy veinlet up to 0.03 mm wide is of hematite/limonite.

Sample GD-5 is of porphyritic andesite that contains coarser grained mafic(?) phenocrysts (altered completely to calcite-sericite or calcite) and finer grained, mainly fresh, prismatic plagioclase laths; these are set in a groundmass of plagioclase-K-feldspar-(calcite). Early veinlets are of quartz, quartz/ plagioclase(?), and calcite with locally sulphide patches. Later veinlets are of calcite. Late stringers and diffuse replacement patches are of hematite/limonite.

Subhedral prismatic to equant mafic phenocrysts (their shape suggests clinopyroxene) were altered completely to calcite-sericite or locally to calcite. Smaller, euhedral to subhedral, stubby lathy plagioclase phenocrysts are fresh to altered slightly to sericite. The composition of the groundmass is difficult to determine optically because it is turbid; it probably consists mainly of slightly coarser grained plagioclase intergrown with slightly finer grained plagioclase-K-feldspar with minor calcite.

Early, commonly discontinuous veinlets from 0.1-0.4 mm wide are of quartz and quartz/ plagioclase(?), with or without calcite. One veinlet of quartz/plagioclase-(calcite) contains an elongated patch 2.5 mm long of sulphide (pyrite?). Later veinlets up to 0.7 mm wide are of calcite. Late stringers and diffuse replacement patches formed during weathering are of opaque hematite and orange limonite.

Sample GD-6 is of andesite porphyry that contains abundant phenocrysts of plagioclase (altered slightly to moderately to sericite) and accessory phenocrysts of biotite (altered completely to chlorite-calcite-sericite); these are set in a groundmass of much finer grained plagioclase with lesser chlorite (after biotite) and minor quartz. Diffuse veinlets are of calcite and of calcite-quartz.

Plagioclase (altered slightly to moderately to sericite) forms subhedral to euhedral, equant to elongate prismatic phenocrysts. Biotite (altered strongly to paedomorphic chlorite with lesser calcite, sericite, and Ti-oxide) forms slightly to moderately elongate phenocrysts.

An elongate prismatic mafic phenocryst 0.8 mm long was altered completely to calcite (0.2-0.4 mm). In the groundmass, plagioclase forms anhedral equant grains that are fresh to altered slightly to sericite.

Chlorite (possibly secondary after biotite) forms anhedral equant grains and clusters of grains. Calcite forms irregular patches up to 1.5 mm in size, in part intergrown with chlorite. Quartz forms scattered interstitial gains and clusters of up to three grains. Ti-oxide forms disseminated patches associated with chlorite. Apatite forms a few subhedral stubby prismatic grains. A discontinuous vein up to 0.7 mm wide is of calcite and quartz. A diffuse vein up to 0.4 mm wide is of sericite and calcite. Calcite forms numerous veinlets from 0.02-0.05 mm wide.

Figure 16: Samples GD 1-6 Petrographic Blocks

9.6 Geophysical Survey Interpretation and Results

9.6.1 Processing and Interpretation

The qualitative analysis of the data along VLF traverses was carried out using Fraser Filtering method and Karous-Hjelt current density procedure developed by Karous and Hjelt (1983). The plot of filtered in-phase VLF data in terms of distance shows both positive Fraser and Karous-Hjelt anomalies and negative Fraser and Karous-Hjelt anomalies along the profiles, which is the indication of the probable conductive zones along each of the profiles.

A KHFFILT software (Pirttijärvi, 2004) was used to perform Karous-Hjelt and Fraser filtering on VLF data.

Fraser Filtering

Fraser Filtering, which was suggested by Fraser (1969), is a simple filtering technique that transforms crossovers into peaks, removes regional gradients and intensifies anomalies from near surface. The Fraser filter shifts the data by 90 degrees, and it transforms the anomaly such that those parts with the maximum slope appear with the maximum amplitude.

Karous-Hjelt Filtering

The analysis of VLF profiles in terms of buried conductors can be assisted by applying the Karous-Hjelt (K-H) linear filter to the observed in-phase component of the VLF data. Karous-Hjelt filter technique is based on discrete linear filtering of VLF data which is an extension of the Fraser filter. This approach involves filtering the VLF dataset for various depths and indicates the change in current density with depth. The areas with high current density correspond to good conductors.

Filtered VLF data help to locate vertical discontinuities such as hidden faults or fractured zones. K-H filter technique also provides a useful complementary tool for the semi-quantitative analysis and target visualization up to a few meters in depth (Ramesh Babu, 2007). The current density positive values seem always to occur within or around the conductors. The negative values on both sides of the conductor could be caused either by the length of the filter or by a reduction in current density due to current gathering. The apparent current density pseudo-section provides an illustrative indication of the depths of various current concentrations and hence the spatial distribution of subsurface geological features. As a result of this feature, current density pseudo-sections can provide diagnostic information for the target (Ogilvy & Lee, 1991).

9.6.2 Survey Results

VLF Mag – Survey Grid #1

The VLF and MAG measurement results for both survey areas of Survey#1 and Survey#2 have been plotted at scales of 1:1,500 and 1:2,500, respectively. VLF responses were then reduced by applying the Fraser Gradient and Tilt Derivative (TDR) filters (Fig 17-19). The filtered results were subsequently plotted on the separate map sheets. Residual MAG responses were reduced by applying the IGRG13 (2021) and Tilt Derivative (TDR) filter. Survey cross sections were developed through 2-D inversion of magnetic and VLF data (Figures 20 and 21).

The major causes of the VLF responses, as a rule, are geological structures such as fault, shear, or breccia zones. It is therefore logical to interpret VLF responses to likely be caused by those structural zones. VLF HIGHS are imperative for targeting interest since they may be reflecting sulphidation zones, geological boundaries, fracturing and/or alteration zones any of which could be associated with gold mineralization. From the spatial configuration of the conductors, it would be found that the primary direction of conductive structures on this part of the Goodeye Gold property is generally northerly with the secondary direction being north-easterly. The regional geological mapping indicates that faults strike northerly, and bedding planes strike northwesterly with inclined and vertical dip. The geological boundary between Unit Cs (Black Argillite, Slate, Phyllite) and Unit Esg (SHEPPARD Granite, Syenite) has been very well detected by VLF and MAG data and the observed junction of a probable fault and geological boundary could be a feature of interest. No Samples have recently been taken in the survey area; however, the location of 2021 surface samples with higher assay values are shown on the image. The following image on figure 17 shows In-Phase Fraser gradients in Survey#1 area.

Figure 17: Survey Grid #1: Interpretation Map1

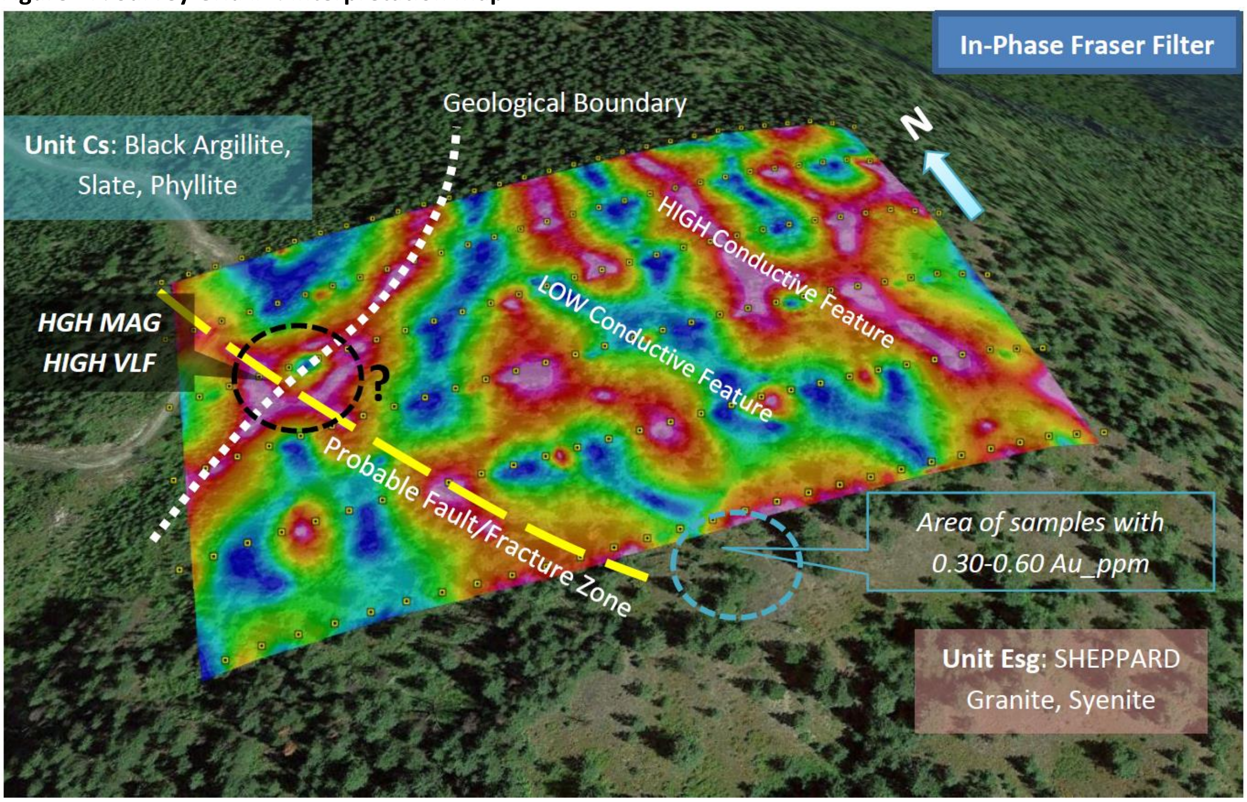
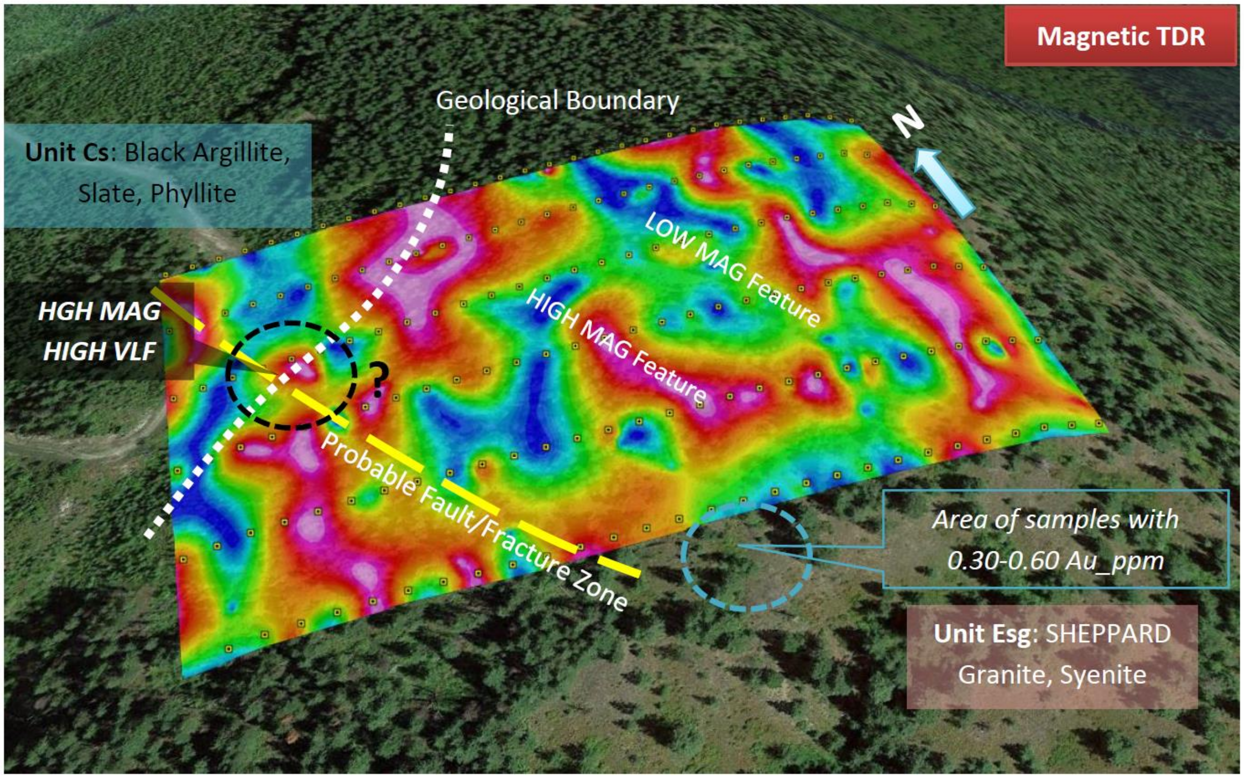


Figure 18: Survey Grid #1 - Interpretation Map 2



VLF – Mag Survey Grid #2

In this part of the property, the major causes of VLF responses, as well, are geological structures such as fault, shear, or breccia zones. VLF HIGHS are imperative for targeting interest since they may be reflecting sulphidation zones, geological boundaries, fracturing and/or alteration zones any of which could be associated with gold mineralization. From the spatial configuration of the conductors, it would be found that the primary direction of conductive structures in this part of the Goodeye Gold property is generally east west. The regional geological mapping indicates that faults still strike northerly, and bedding planes strike east-west with 60-80 degrees dip southerly. The geological boundary between Unit Cs (Black Argillite, Slate, Phyllite) and Unit Esg (SHEPPARD Granite, Syenite) is very well detected by VLF and MAG data. This boundary shows HIGH VLF and LOW MAG responses. This geological boundary could be a feature of interest for exploration targeting. The samples taken from this boundary show relatively higher assay values (0.02-0.04 Au_ppm). The location of 2021 surface samples with higher assay values are shown on the image. The following image shows In-Phase Fraser Gradients and Magnetic Tilt Derivative (TDR) in Survey#2 area.

The results suggest that the LOW VLF/MAG anomalies (shown by blue) are quite possibly LOW sulphide bearing quartz-vein systems, trending east-west (Survey#2) or North-South (Survey#1). On the other hand, The HIGH VLF/MAG anomalies could be interpreted as fractured areas containing ground water or intense sulphide alteration zones that intruded the host rock. The following table summarizes possible geophysical signatures of geological features.

Figure 19: Survey Grid #2 - Interpretation Map

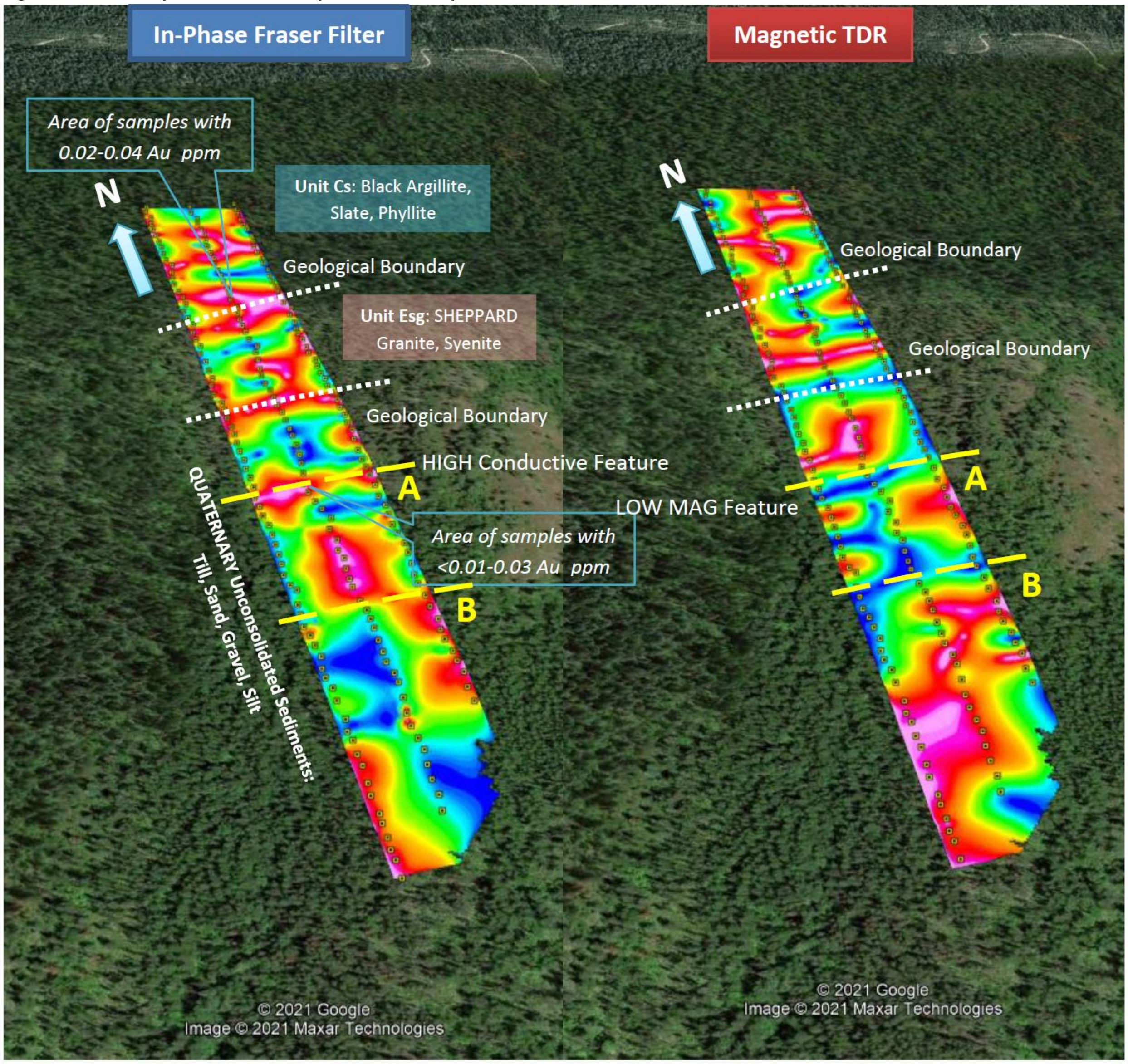


Table 7: Survey conclusion

Magnetic Intensity	VLF Response	Possible Causes
HIGH	HIGH	Pyrrhotite and Magnetite Alteration Zones, HIGH Sulphidation zones (VHMS Deposits?)
HIGH	LOW	Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks, Mafic Dykes
LOW	HIGH	Felsic Intrusive Rocks, LOW Sulphidation zones Faults/Fractures/Intense Alteration Zones (Magnetite Destruction)
LOW	LOW	Quartz Veins, Silicification, Sericitization & Carbonate Alteration

Figure 20: Grid #1 - Line L5R 2D Inversion of Magnetic Field and VLF Interpretation

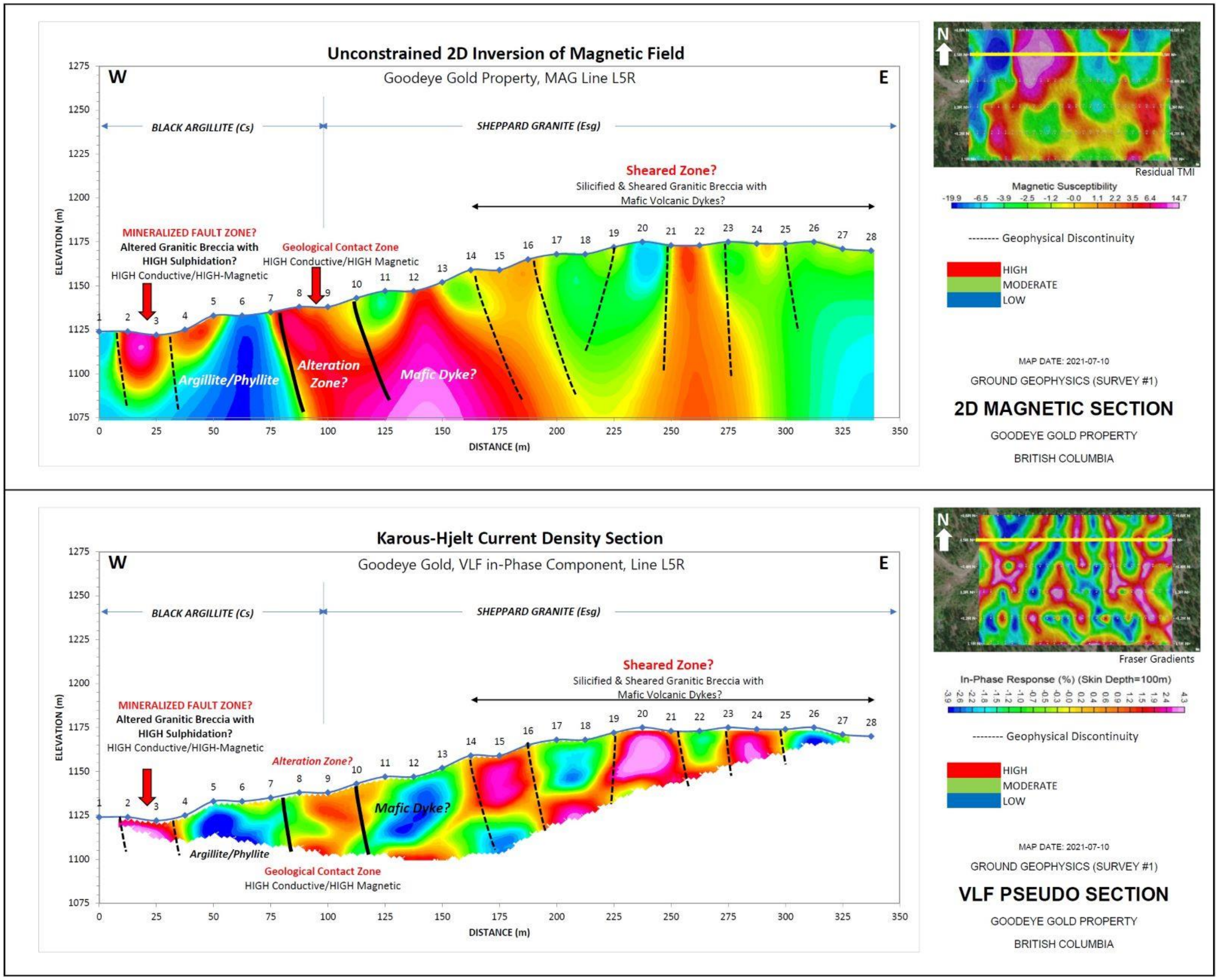
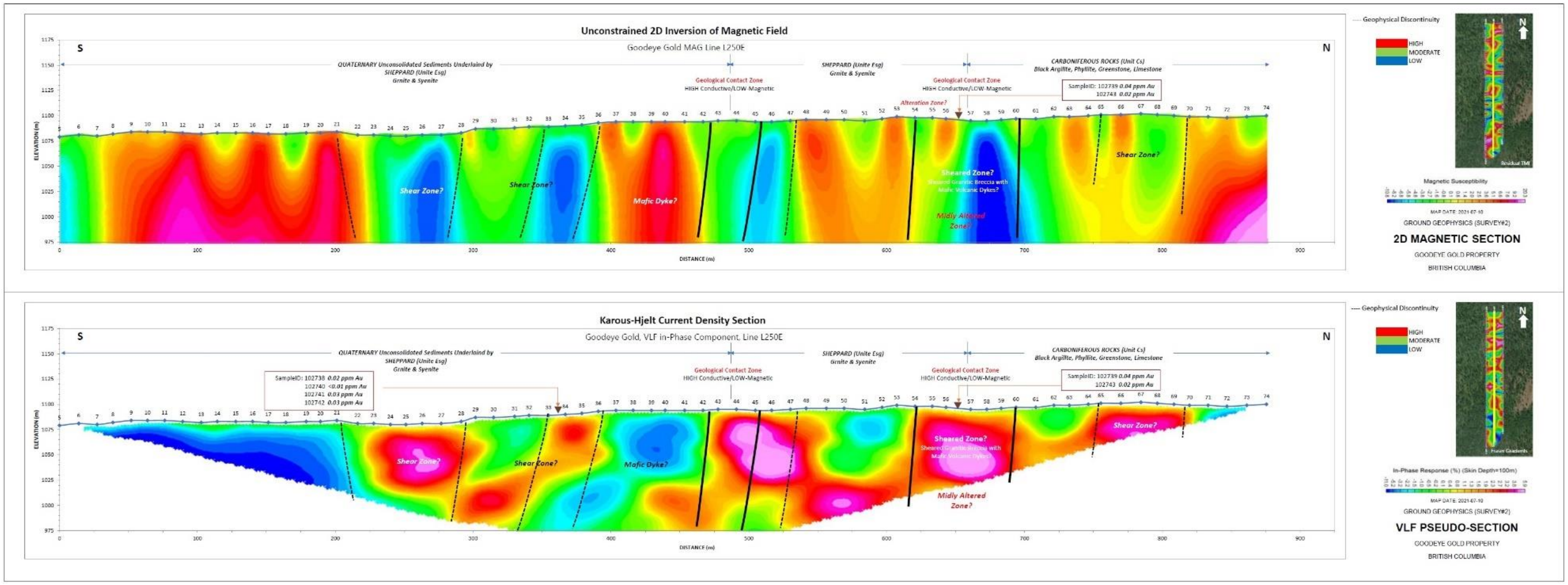


Figure 21: Grid #2 - Line L250E 2D Inversion of Magnetic Field and VLF Interpretation



10.0 DRILIING

There has been no drilling carried out on the Property by Auric Minerals Corp.to date.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Rock samples for 2021 exploration program were collecting placing 0.3-2 kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written with permanent marker. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and samples were transported back to Chase base station at the end of each day. Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM -NAD 83), sample type (grab, composite grab, chip, etc.), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc.), lithology (colour, texture, and grain size). Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American Datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) Zone 11N (Table 4). The samples were bagged and tagged using best practices and delivered to ALS Metallurgy laboratories located at 2957 Bowers Place, Kamloops, British Columbia, V1S 1W5.

ALS Laboratories is an independent group of laboratories accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards for specific registered tests. ALS is a commercial, ISO Certified Laboratory independent of Auric Minerals Corp. and Geomap Exploration Inc. Sample analysis packages used for sample preparation and analysis are Au ICP 21 (Gold by fire assay) and ICP AES; and MEMS 61 (Four Acid Digestion with ICP-MS Finish). Four acid digestion quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological materials. However, barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals may not be fully digested.

The analytical results of the QA/QC samples provided by ALS Lab did not identify any significant analytical issues. The duplicate had almost same percentages as original. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratory are considered adequate and the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for further investigations.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property from May16-22, 2021 to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, and other sulphide mineralization (Photo 6). The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological mapping and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The exploration work in 2021 was carried out under the supervision of the Author. The data collected during this work is considered reliable. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from Assessment Reports, published reports by the British

Columbia Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, and personal observations. Historical geological descriptions taken from different sources were prepared and approved by the professional geologists or engineers. The author also verified in the field geological description and rock formations described by the earlier workers.

The investigated area comprises sedimentary rocks commonly argillites, phyllites, carbonate; volcanic (andesite and basalt); and granite/granodiorite with quartz veins.

The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected for the most part under the supervision of the author. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officer, director, employee or associate of Auric Minerals Corp. or Geomap Exploration Inc. was involved in sample preparation and analysis. A limited search of tenure data on the Mineral Title online Map on June 26, 2021, conforms to the data supplied by Auric, however, the limited research by the author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. Overall, the author is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and considers the Property database to be valid and of sufficient quality.

Photo 6: Volcanic outcrops on the Goodeye Property (May 2021 Property visit photo)

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was done on the Property by Auric Minerals Corp.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out on the Goodeye Property by the Company until now.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable currently.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The Author has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report. The following information is provided as background material for the reader.

23.1 W.H.Y Resources Inc.

West High Yield Resources Inc. (WHY) 100% owns Record Ridge property comprising of 20 contiguous mineral claims covering 6,515.12 hectares (ha). The known magnesium mineralization of the Project is located within two of the mineral claims. WHY does not currently have surface rights except for access and disturbance agreements with the B.C. government related to magnesium exploration activities. Also considered are the nearby WHY land holdings consisting of eight Crown granted claims and one private claim with surface and mineral rights (9 titles) totaling 85.93 ha. It is an intermediate-advanced stage magnesium exploration project located in southern B.C., Canada. It is located 7.5 km west to southwest of the town of Rossland, B.C., Canada; 5 km north of the U.S.-Canada border; and approximately 400 km east of the Vancouver, B.C. The mineralization is centered about 49°02’33” N. latitude and 117°53’22” W longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates 5,432,500 N and 434,500 E).

The Record Ridge area is located within the Quesnel Terrain of the Intermontane Belt. It is comprised of a highly deformed Jurassic (180 Ma) age volcanic island arc-back arc basin complex intruded by Tertiary volcanic and plutonic rocks. The exploration area is underlain primarily by the Record Ridge Ultramafic Body of Paleozoic age. This unit is bound on the north by the volcanics of the Tertiary Marron Formation, on the east and southeast by the volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Elise Formation and on the west and southwest by the Tertiary age Coryell intrusive suite. Regional metamorphism has reached greenschist facies in the Project area. Mineralization containing economically significant concentrations of magnesium is known to occur in the ultramafic rocks which have undergone serpentinization. This rock type makes up the predominant lithology described at the Project and occurs widespread. Lower concentrations of magnesium within the serpentinite are present in dioritic intrusive rocks and lenses of andesite/gabbro.

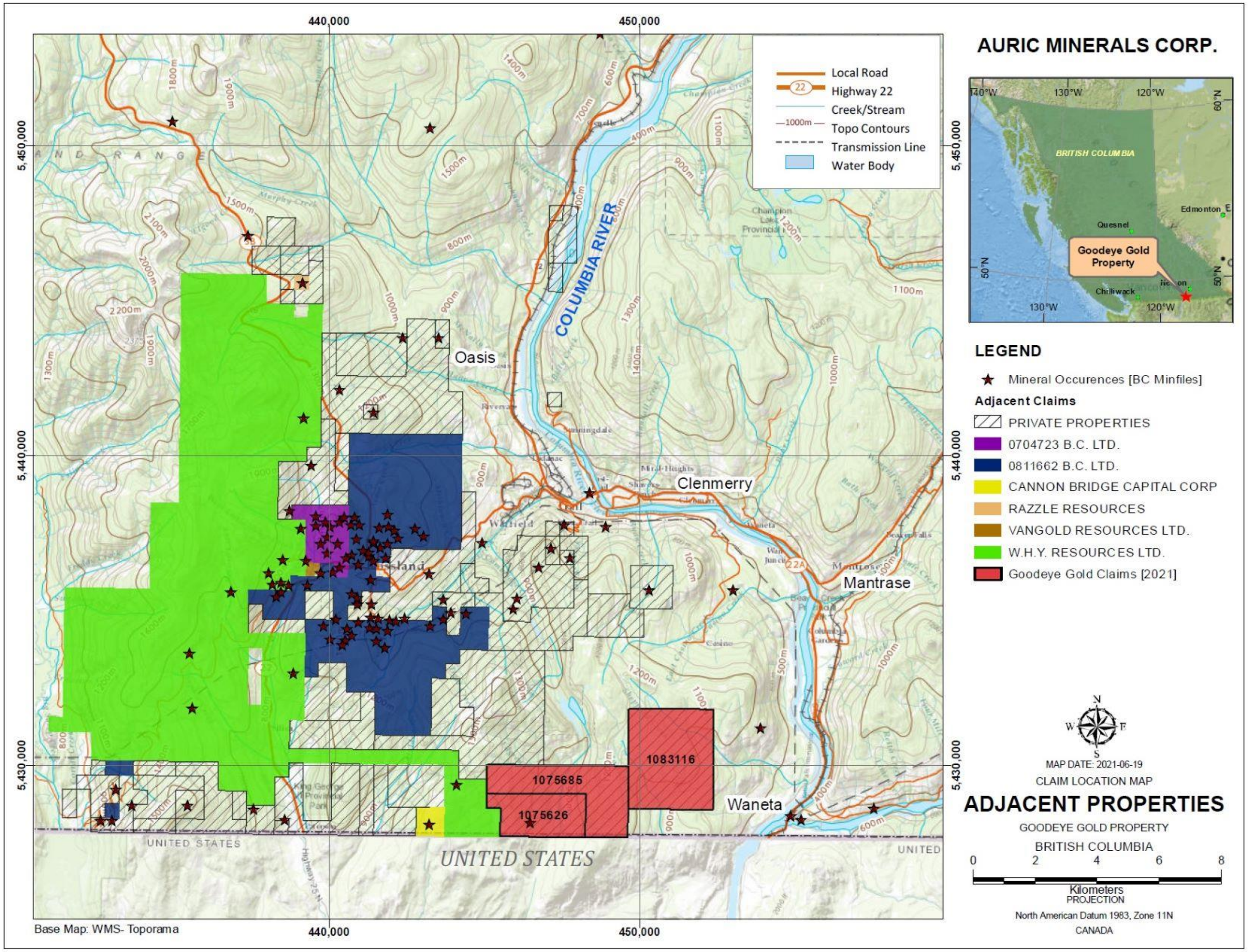
SRK Consulting carried out mineral resource estimates on this property within a designed open pit based on reasonable assumptions of recoveries, costs, and commodity prices established by the ongoing work detailed in this report. The Mineral Resources for Record Ridge are summarized in the following table. The mineral resources are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) NI 43-101 and have been classified in accordance with standards as defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (Source: SRK NI 43-101 technical Record Ridge Project, dated June 03, 2013).

Table 8: Record Ridge Mineral Resource Statement – April 18, 2013

Resource Category	% Mg Cut-off	Total Mt	% Mg Grade	Contained Mg (Mt)
Measured	21.9	28.4	24.82	7.05
Indicated		14.6	24.21	3.54
M&I		43.0	24.61	10.59
Inferred		1.07	24.37	0.26

- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves;
- Open pit resources stated as contained within a potentially economically minable pit shell, and a calculated internal Whittle™ cut-off grade (CoG) of 21.9% Mg was used based on the following parameters: US$2.00/t mining cost, US$244.75/t processing cost, 60% recovery, G&A cost of US$1.00/t, no NSR and a US$1,100/t value for Fused MgO at 98% lump;
- Note that the above cut-off grade is based on the early assumption of a 60% metallurgical recovery, and has not been updated to reflect the most recent metallurgical test work which suggests an 80% recovery. It can be expected that using this updated recovery would lower the cut-off grade for the Whittle™ internal cut-off, likely resulting in more tonnes and a longer life of mine (LoM); and
- Mineral resource tonnage and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.

Figure 22: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELAVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is minimal historical production from mineralized zones on the property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration and mining activity.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

Geologically, the Property area comprises stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Late Paleozoic to Eocene age. The Rossland district contains at least seven types of intrusive rocks that range from Early Jurassic (possibly Late Paleozoic) to Eocene in age. Regionally, the area contains two structural domains separated by an irregular line of intrusions and faults trending east-northeast and referred to as the Rossland break. The southern domain contains north easterly trending structures whereas the northern domain, in which the major mineral deposits occur, contains northerly trending structures.

Locally, the Property claims are underlain by rocks of Carboniferous age Mount Roberts Formation, Elise Formation, and Sheppard Intrusion. Carboniferous Rocks (Cs) in the Property area is mainly comprised black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert, greenstone, and grey to black limestone. The lithology of the Elise Formation in the area is predominantly volcanic. These rocks consist mainly of flow breccia, massive lava, agglomerate, volcanic breccia, tuff, and related intrusive rocks. The Marron Formation in the Rossland area consists of grey-weathering, dark grey to dark green and locally light purplish grey aphanitic rocks that form bold open outcrops. The Sheppard Intrusions in the Property area range in composition from granite to syenite, in grain size from fine- to medium-grained, and in colour from white or grey to pink.

In the Property area, the structural trend is west as far west as the Violin Lake Fault, but the internal structure is vague. Beyond the fault the trend is southwesterly. The Violin Lake Faults is a north-south trending arcuate shear structure. On Baldy Mountain bedding tops are southeast, whereas on Lake Mountain they are all northwest of a large syncline that trends southwesterly with the southeast limb vertical, and the northwest limb overturned. In the valley of Little Sheep Creek and especially on Ivanhoe Ridge, the structure appears to be homoclinal, and to face northwest at moderate to steep dips.

Three types of mineralization styles have been recognized in the Rossland area: (1) copper-gold veins with minor lead and zinc, (2) gold veins, and (3) molybdenum occurrences. The copper-gold veins are composed of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of more or less altered wallrock with local lenses of quartz and calcite. They formed by replacing wallrock along well-defined fractures and by filling fractures and fault zones.

The history of mining in Trail and Rossland area began in the 1890s, with the discovery of gold and copper mineralization on the face of Red Mountain by Joe Moris and Joe Bourgeois. Historical work on the Property was carried out in the late 1970s' to the early 1980s', and included prospecting, trenching, test pitting, geological mapping, geophysical surveying and ground sampling. Several quartz veins were found in the leucocratic intrusive, ranging from 1 centimetre to 1 metre in width and hosting traces of gold with disseminated pyrite and galena. The veins, exposed in 5 test pits, varied in width from 0.3 to 1.0 metre. They strike between 110 to 180 degrees with a near vertical dip and are traceable with good mineralization for 75 metres in length. In 1979, a sample from a quartz vein assayed: 92.64 grams per tonne gold (2.702 ounces per ton), 82.28 grams per tonne silver, 0.15 per cent lead (Assessment Report 7799). In 1982, sample values ranged 1 to 3.1 grams per tonne gold, 20 to 28.8 grams per tonne silver, and 0.44 per cent lead.

In May-June 2021, Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work on the Property on behalf of Auric Minerals Corp. which included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 113 grab and chip rock samples were collected from rock outcrops by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. Several logging roads were deactivated and were not drivable, therefore these roads and trails were accessed using ATVs. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was carried out along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work.

The focus of the prospecting / mapping fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of the Cs unit, Elise Formation, Maron Formation and Sheppard Intrusion. The sampling program was designed to represent various prospective geological units and formations. Petrographic studies were conducted on six grab rock samples by Ultra Petrography and Geoscience Inc. of Langley, BC. These samples were collected from the outcrops representing different lithologies. The purpose of this study was to identify sulphide minerals together with petrographic rock classification.

The samples analytical results indicate that gold and silver are the main target element for further exploration. Anomalous values of chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and strontium (Sr) are also found in several samples.

- Silver values are in the range of 0.03 parts per million (ppm) to 7.93 ppm, out of which 7 samples are over one ppm, 7 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to one ppm, 63 samples are between 0.1 to 0.50 ppm and the remaining samples are below 0.1 ppm.
- Gold values are in the range of less than 0.01 g/tonne to 0.6 g/tonne, where 3 samples are between 0.1 to 0.6 g/tonne, 54 are between 0.01 to 0.1 g/tonne, and the remaining samples are below 0.01 g/tonne.
- Copper values are in the range of less than 2 ppm to 193 ppm, out of which 8 samples are over 100 ppm.

- Iron (Fe) is in 13.85%, arsenic is I ppm to 165, barium is 250 ppm to 5,670 ppm, manganese (Mn) is from 28 ppm to 2,330 ppm, molybdenum is 0.1 ppm to 44.9 ppm, niobium is 0.8 ppm to 112 ppm, nickel from 0.7 ppm to 158 ppm, and zinc (Zn) is from 13 ppm to 521 ppm.
- Elevated values of strontium in several samples over 1,000 ppm (range 37.4 ppm to 2190 ppm) and phosphorous over 1,000 ppm (range 40 ppm to 7070 ppm).

The geophysical survey results indicate that the primary direction of conductive structures in this part of the Property is generally east west. The regional geological mapping indicates that faults still strike northerly, and bedding planes strike east-west with 60-80 degrees dip southerly. The geological boundary between Unit Cs (Black Argillite, Slate, Phyllite) and Unit Esg (Sheppard Granite, Syenite) is very well detected by VLF and MAG data. This boundary shows HIGH VLF and LOW MAG responses. This geological boundary could be a feature of interest for exploration targeting. The samples taken from this boundary show relatively higher assay values (0.02-0.04 ppm Au).

The author visited the Property from May16-22, 2021 to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, and other sulphide mineralization. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological mapping and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Auric, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of surface mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of silver, gold, and other sulphide mineralization. Good road access together with availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. 2021 exploration work and other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person’s opinion, the Goodeye Property has potential for further discovery of good quality silver, gold and other sulphide mineralization. The character of the property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration and development program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

The following target areas were identified during 2021 exploration program on the Property and need a follow up work.

v. **Contact Zone Between Intrusives and the Country Rocks:** The 2021 sampling results show the contact zone between Carboniferous (CS) and Sheppard Intrusion (Esg) is more promising in terms of higher silver and gold values. This contact is interpreted as a roof pendent like structure where unit Cs is surrounded by Esg intrusion. Similarly, the contact zone between Esg and Lower Jurassic Elise Formation (LJev) also shows relatively higher silver and gold values. It is therefore recommended that all other contact zones between Esg and the country rocks should be followed up by more prospecting and sampling in the next phase of exploration.

vi. **Quartz Veins with Sheppard Creek Intrusion:** The 1979 and 2021 sampling results also indicate higher gold values in samples collected from quartz veins within the Sheppard Intrusion which needs a follow up prospecting and sampling.

vii. **Structural Targets** (Area 1 and Area 2 on Figure 23): Target areas 1 and 2 as marked on Figure 23 present an interesting target zone for further prospecting, mapping and sampling. The area is marked by northwest trending Wanita fault which is an overthrust bringing Carboniferous CS on to Elise Formation and Marron Formation. The Cs is intruded by Esg from all sides making structural triangle bounded to the west by Violin Lake Fault and to the east by Wanita Thrust.

viii. Geophysical Survey Extension: The geophysical survey Grid # 1 shows extension of magnetic features and VLF conductors are extending to the north, east and west. Similarly, the survey Grid #2 has VLF conductors and magnetic anomalies open in all directions. It is recommended to extend both the survey grids.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $113,878 and it will take 10-12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Trenching Channel Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a trenching, channel sampling and geophysical surveying is recommended to be executed on the targets if identified for further work on the Property. Scope of work, location of trenching areas and budget for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program.

Figure 23: Phase 1 Structural Target areas

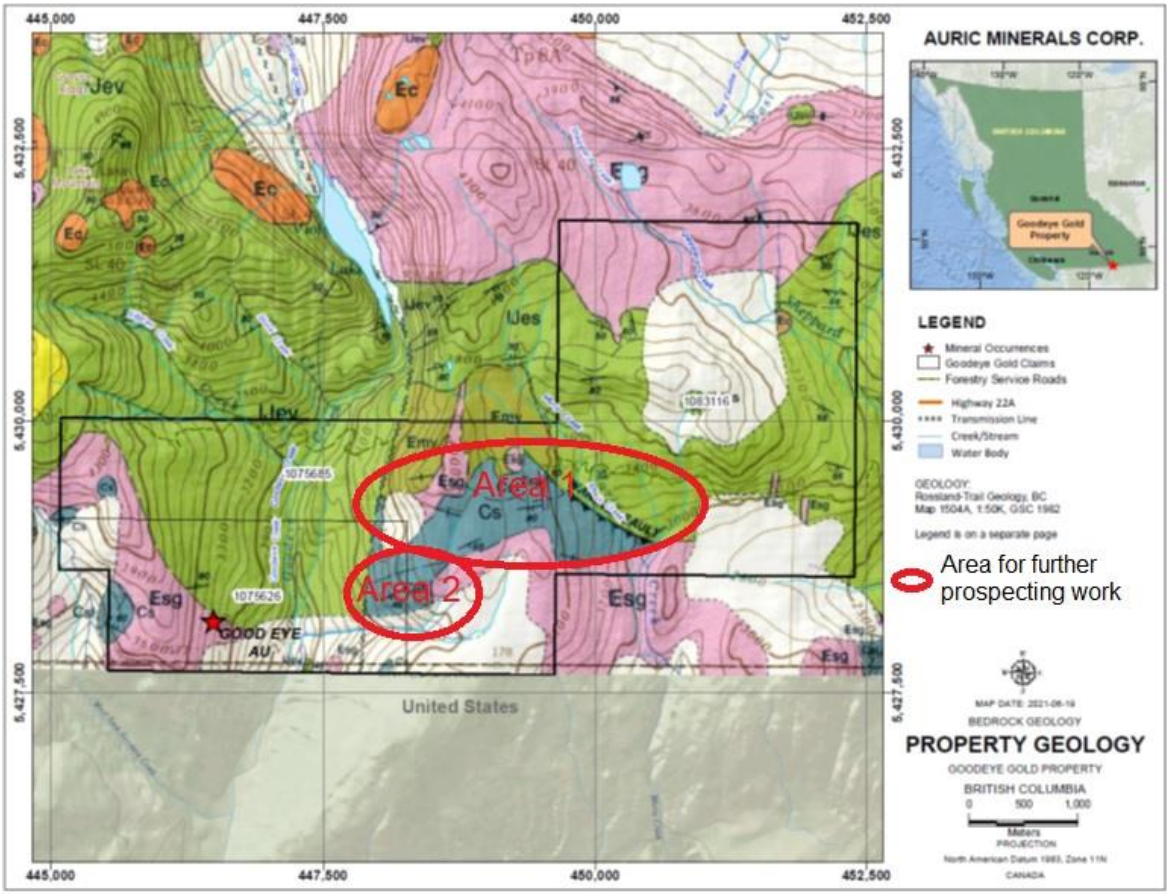


Table 9: Phase 1 Budget

Item	Unit	Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total ($)
Project preparation / logistic arrangement	Day	$750	3	$2,250
Field Crew:		-	-	
Project Manager	Day	$750	5	$3,750
Project Geologist 1	Day	$700	15	$10,500
Project Geologist 2	Day	$700	15	$10,500
Prospector 1	Day	$450	21	$9,450
Prospector 2	Day	$400	21	$8,400
Field Costs:				
Food & Accommodation	Day	$250	60	$15,000
Communications	Day	$100	15	$1,500
Shipping	Lump Sum	$0	1	$0
Supplies and rentals	Lump Sum	$4,000	1	$4,000
Vehicle Rental with gas	Day	$200	18	$3,600
Transportation with mileage	km	$1	3500	$1,925
Assays & Analyses:		-	-	
Rock/Soil Samples	Sample	$85	120	$10,200
Report:				
Data Compilation	Day	$700	10	$7,000
Geophysical survey interpretation report	Day	$750	7	$5,250
GIS Work	Hrs.	$60	30	$1,800
Report Preparation	Day	$700	12	$8,400
Total Phase 1 Budget				**$103,525**
Contingency 10%				$10,353
Total Estimated budget				**$113,878**

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https://en.climate-data.org/north-america/canada/british-columbia/rossland-11579/
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Website: http://www.trailhistory.com/history.php

28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

"Muzaffer Sultan"

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.
9026 162 St Surrey,
BC V4N 3L5
Dated: July 23rd, 2021

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Muzaffer Sultan, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Goodeye Property, Trail Creek Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS Map 082F", hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist.
2. This certificate applies to the current report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Goodeye Property, Trail Creek Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS Map 082F" with and effective date of July 23, 2021.
3. I hold a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA.
4. I am a member (Professional Geoscientist, Licence No. 34690) of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC).
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 43 years since my graduation from university. I have broad experience in mineral exploration and evaluation for base metals, gold, silver, iron and titanium, lithium and rare earths and coal. From 1973 to 1988, I worked with the geological survey of Pakistan as an exploration geologist. The exploration work included the study of sulphide mineralization in the Saindak and Maran areas of Baluchistan, Pakistan. The work was conducted in 1973 and from 1980 to 1982. The Saindak project proved a mineable copper-gold project, and mining at Saindak continues to date. These projects provided me with sufficient experience to work with sulphide mineralization, including gold, exploration projects going forward. I also worked on a few properties in the Kootenay Arc Terrain, Southeastern British Columbia on stratabound silver, gold and polymetallic sulphide deposits.
6. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, having written numerous published and private geological reports and technical papers, that I am qualified as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian *National Instrument 43-101*.
7. I visited the Property from May 16-22, 2021, and I am the author of this report.
8. I am responsible for all items of this report.
9. I am independent of Auric Minerals Corp. and Geomap Exploration Inc., as that term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I do not own any securities of these companies.
10. I have no prior involvement with the Goodeye Gold Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1.
12. As at the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

"Muzaffer Sultan"

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.
9026 162 St Surrey,
BC V4N 3L5
Dated: July 23, 2021