Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geophysical

TOTAL COST: $12,707.50

AUTHOR(S): Matt Fraser **SIGNATURE(S):** mfraser

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A **YEAR OF WORK:** 2021

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW #5864717 and #5914972

PROPERTY NAME: Bralorne East

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1080579, 1080580, 1080581, 108582, 1080583, 1080584

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Cu, Sb, Pb, Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092JNE192, 092JNE193

MINING DIVISION: Lillooet **NTS/BCGS:** 092J/15

LATITUDE: 122 ° 45 ' 16.068 " **LONGITUDE:** 50 ° 48 ' 31.945 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Michael Richard Lee 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

60562 Granville Park V6H 4B9
Vancouver, B.C.

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Michael Richard Lee 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

60562 Granville Park V6H 4B9
Vancouver, B.C.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Cretaceous, Granodiorite, Diorite, Triassic, Cadwallader Group, Pioneer Formation, Jurassic, Bridge River Complex, Sediments, Volcanics, Bendor Pluton, Sodic Granite, Greenstone, Serpentine, Ultramafic, Cadwallader Fault, Fergusson Fault, Felsic Dike, Basalt, Argillite, Chert, Shears, Quartz Diorite, Granodiorite, Limestone, Feldspar Porphyry

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 18432, 18434, 18437, 27049A, 22119

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric		ASTER - on all	$4,000.00
Seismic			
Other		DEM modelling - on all	$3,707.50
Airborne	384 line km	Historical - on all	$5,000.00
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$12,707.50

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL WORK PERFORMED ON THE BRALORNE EAST PROPERTY JULY 2021

Lillooet Mining Division
South-Western British Columbia

NTS Map Sheet: 092J/15W
BCGS: 092J087

Latitude: 122° 45' 16.0622" W, Longitude: 50° 48' 31.9453" N
UTM WGS 84 Zone 10 517300 E, 5628600 N

Owner/Operator:
Wild West Gold Corp.
Michael Richard Lee
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Date Submitted: January 2022

1 CONTENTS

2 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Wild West Gold Corp., Decoors Mining Corp. attempted a reconnaissance prospecting program on the Bralorne East Property in July 2021. Deactivated roads prevented access to the claim group. Instead, a desktop study was made on the claims to best provide targets for follow up work. The study included a review of historical work done within the claims, a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Lineament Analysis, a regional magnetics interpretation, a historical airborne VLF compilation, and remote sensing.

The results of the study are discussed in this report.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

3.1 LOCATION

Provincially, the Bralorne East Property is located 280km north of Vancouver in southwestern British Columbia (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1. Property Location Map

More locally, the Property is located 60km northwest of Lillooet, 8km east of Gold Bridge, and 2km east of Bralorne.

The Property is situated on NTS Map 092J15 and BCGS Maps 92J77 and 92J87.

Approximate latitude and longitude for the center of the Property are 122° 45' 16.0622" W and 50° 48' 31.9453" N (UTM WGS 84 Zone 10 517300 E, 5628600 N).

3.2 ACCESS

Gold Bridge can be accessed from Vancouver by travelling Highway 99 250km northeast through Whistler and Pemberton to Lillooet before continuing 105km west on Highway 40.

The southwest portion of the Bralorne East claims can be accessed by taking the Kingdom Lake Access Road south of Gold Bridge (Figure 2-2).

The Truax access trail, which provides access to the southern slopes of Mount Truax in the central portion of the claim group, needs a significant amount of reparation. The Decoors crew was only able to drive ~800 metres of the 4 km long trail in their side-by-side.

The Gray Rock Mine Access Road parallels the eastern portion of the claims. From here it is possible to hike into parts of the block on foot.

Access to the rest of the Property requires a helicopter.

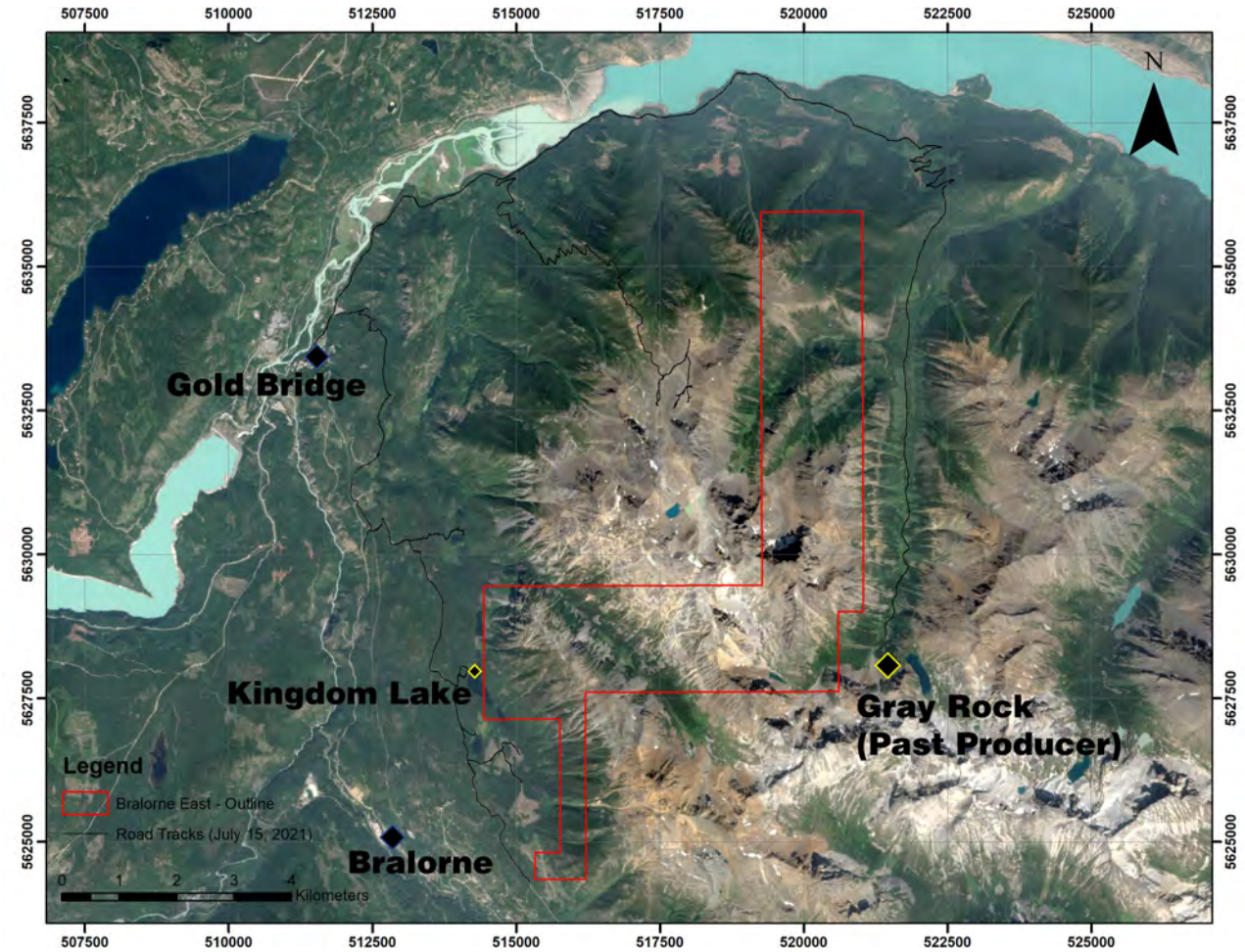

Figure 3-2. Property Access

3.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Bralorne East lies in the Southern Chilcotin Ranges Ecosection of the Interior Transition Ranges Ecoregion. Consisting of the typical rugged coastal plutonic rocks of the Pacific Ranges, this is a foothills mountain area with high rounded mountains and deep narrow valleys (Demarchi 2011).

Within the Property elevations range from 1300m along its southwestern edge to 2860m on Mount Truax. Interior Douglas-fir and Montane Spruce forests dominate the valleys and lower slopes while subalpine forests dominate the middle mountain slopes. Extensive alpine tundra dominate the upper slopes.

This area is under a rainshadow from the easterly moving coastal weather systems. It is greatly affected by interior weather systems, especially in the winter, when dense Arctic air can invade this area from the north. Precipitation is moderate to heavy year-round. Winters are long and cold, lasting from November until mid-April. Summers are warm and wet, with rainfall often exceeding 10 cm/month. The exploration season is from the middle of May until late October.

3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Logging, mineral exploration, and hard rock mining are extensive throughout the area.

Gold Bridge and Bralorne are the main settlements with a combined local population of approximately 200. Recreational cabins have been established around Gun Lake. There are limited facilities in Gold Bridge, including two motels, a restaurant, a gas station, a grocery store, and one school covering kindergarten to grade seven. Bralorne hosts the Bralorne mine site consisting of a 25-person bunkhouse, cookhouse, dry, and offices. Both towns are connected to the BC electric power grid – the Lajoie Dam and Powerhouse facility, operated by BC Hydro, is located on the Downton Lake Reservoir 3km from Gold Bridge.

There are multiple freshwater streams, creeks, and lakes throughout the Property that can provide sufficient water for all mineral exploration activities.

4 CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

Bralorne North consists of 6 contiguous claims covering 2,531.646 hectares (Table 4-1, Figure 4-1). All claims are owned by Michael Richard Lee of Wild West Gold Corp.

Table 4-1. Claims and Ownership

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Owner Name
1080579	Mineral	224.7605	LEE, MICHAEL RICHARD
1080580	Mineral	326.7883	LEE, MICHAEL RICHARD
1080581	Mineral	408.4706	LEE, MICHAEL RICHARD
1080582	Mineral	428.865	LEE, MICHAEL RICHARD
1080583	Mineral	571.5432	LEE, MICHAEL RICHARD
1080584	Mineral	571.2184	LEE, MICHAEL RICHARD
	Total	**2,531.646**	

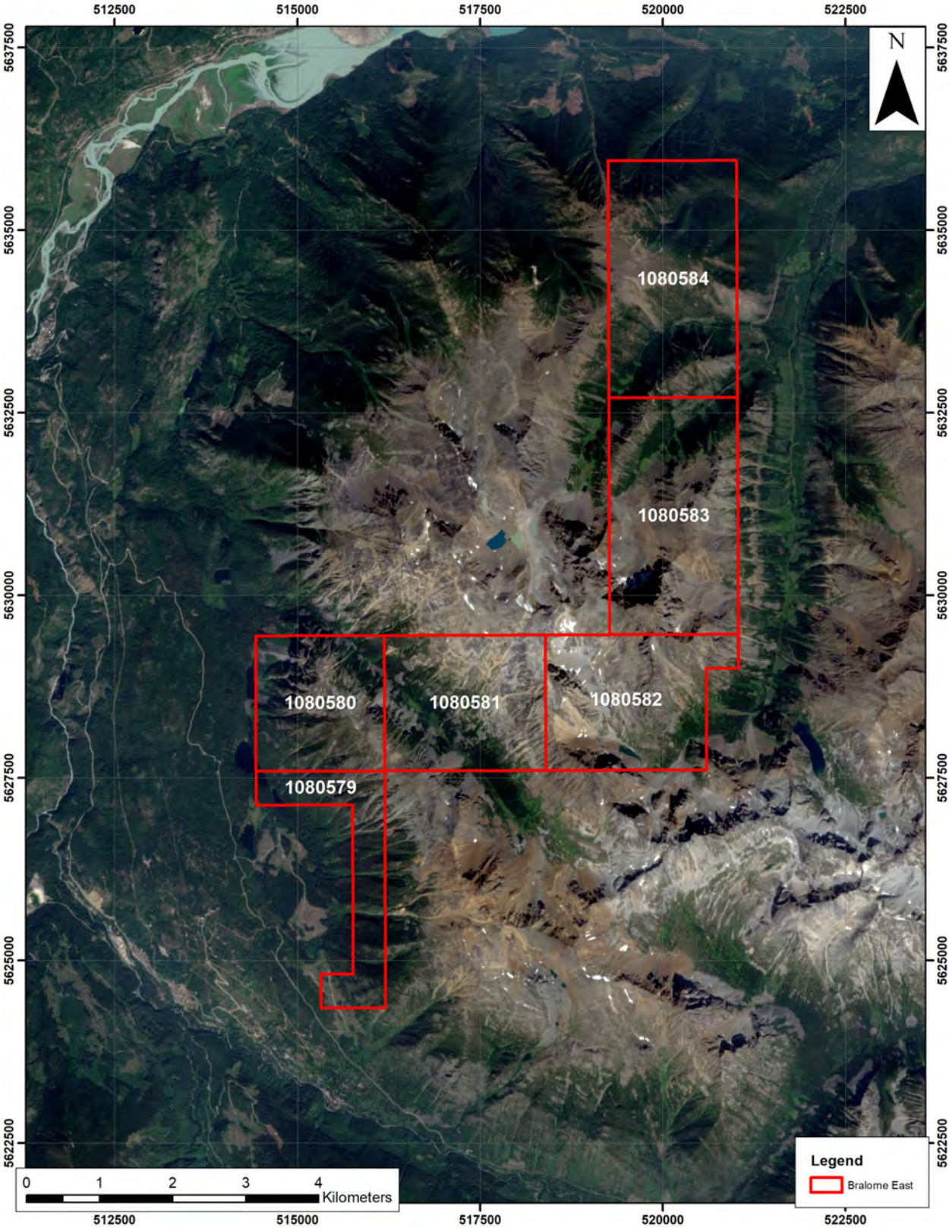

Figure 4-1. Claims Location Map

5 EXPLORATION HISTORY

5.1 BRIDGE RIVER MINING CAMP

In the 1860's prospectors from the Fraser River and Cariboo regions found placer gold in the Bridge River. Hardrock claims were staked in the 1890's and over time the area grew to be British Columbia's leading gold camp.

The Bridge River Mining Camp encompasses five former mines – Bralorne-Pioneer, Wayside, Minto, Congress, and Gray Rock (Figure 5-1) - and more than 60 mineral prospects.

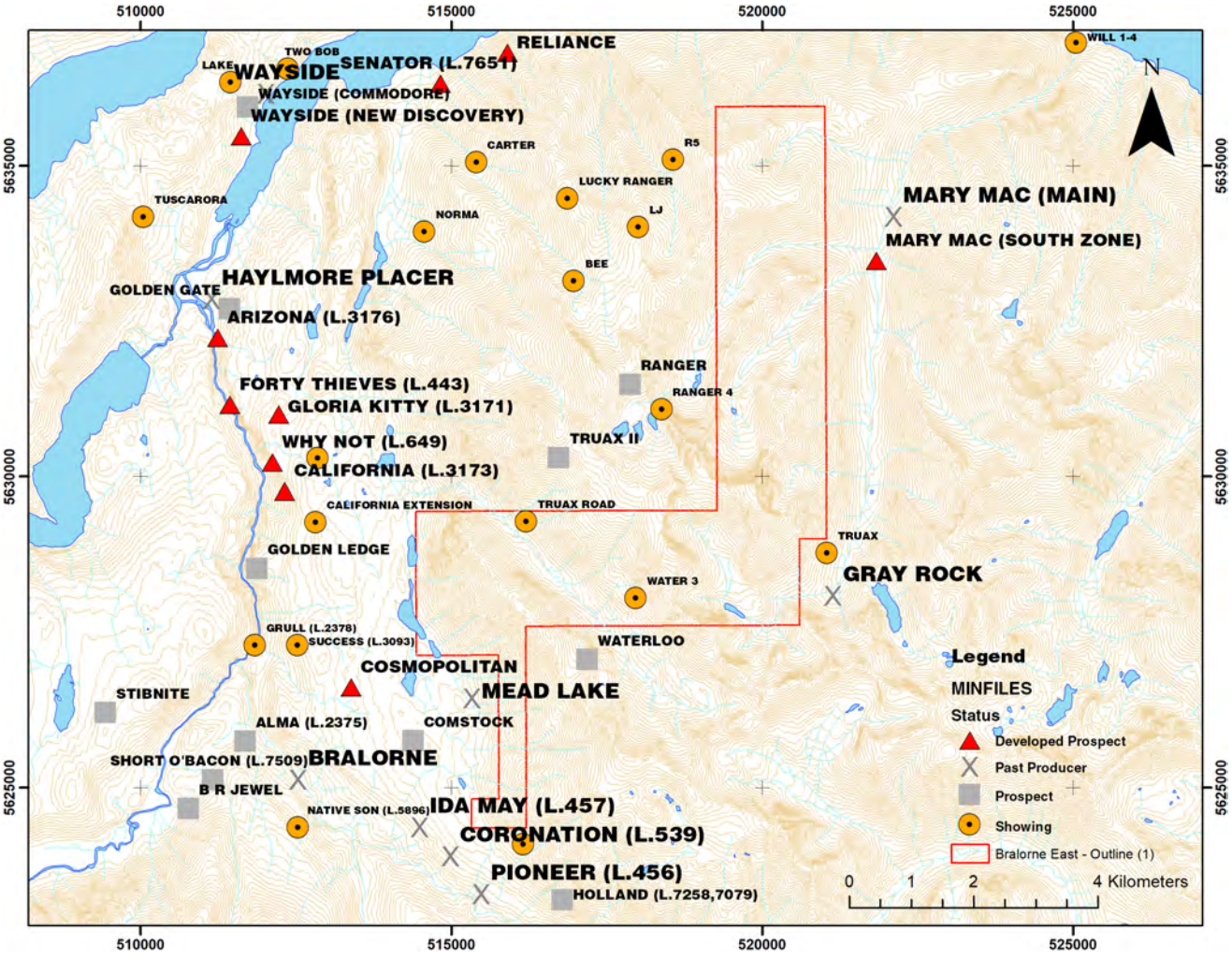

Figure 5-1. Bridge River Mineral Occurences

Table 5-1. Major Gold Producers of the Bridge River Mining Camp

Mine	Total Ore (tonnes)	Grade (Au - g/t)	Total Mined (Au - kg)	Total Mined (Au - ounces)	Value (At $2,350 CAD/oz)
Bralorne-Pioneer	7,295,900.00	17.70	129,137.43	4,555,193.71	$ 10,704,705,208.68
Wayside	39,109.00	4.20	164.26	5,794.03	$ 13,615,969.65
Minto	80,650.00	6.80	548.42	19,344.97	$ 45,460,672.64
Congress	943.00	2.70	2.55	89.81	$ 211,056.16
Total				**4,580,422.51**	**$ 10,763,992,907.12**

The total historical output of the 5 major gold producing mines is approximately 4.5 million ounces of gold – or $10.8 billion CAD at today's prices (Table 5-1).

5.2 PROPERTY HISTORY AND MINERALIZATION

Bralorne East is surrounded by areas that have received significant work programs with the Ranger and Truax prospects to the north, the Gray Rock and Mary Mac past-producers to the East, and the Waterloo developed prospect to the south. All previous work done within Bralorne East has been done as part of larger surveys performed on these occurences.

The claims themselves host 2 MINFILES: Truax Road and Water 3 (Figure 5-1, Table 5-2).

Table 5-2. Mineral Occurrences within Bralorne East

MINFILE #	Name	Status	Commodities
092JNE192	Truax Road	Showing	Au, Ag, Sb, Cu
092JNE193	Water 3	Showing	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Sb

Both showings are located north of Fergusson Creek.

The Truax Road showing is likely connected to the Truax II Prospect on Wild West's Bralorne North Property. The showing is in a strongly sheared and altered gully that probably represents a conjugate structure to the Fergusson Creek fault. In 2003, rock sample RMR-T3-02 assayed 3.4 g/t Ag and 0.114% Cu. Soil samples were slightly anomalous in gold (up to 45 ppb), arsenic (up to 507 ppm), and copper (up to 356 ppm) (Montgomery 2003).

The Water 3 showing is a 50-centimetre wide pegmatitic quartz vein mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and chalcopyrite. In 1991, a select grab sample (648R) assayed 0.11 g/t Au, 33.3 g/t Ag, 0.160% Cu, 0.211% Pb, and 0.14% Sb. The Water 3 showing was located as part of a prospecting program on the Waterloo claims. No further work was recommended (Schimann 1991).

6 GEOLOGY

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bralorne North Property is situated within the Bridge River Mining Camp of southwestern British Columbia. The regional geology is shown in Figure 4-1. The geological setting and metallogeny of the region is described by Hart et al (2008) and Church and Jones (1999).

The Bridge River district is situated at a tectonic boundary between the Cache Creek and Stikine allochthonous terranes. The Bridge River Terrane is possibly equivalent to the Cache Creek Terrane and comprises slabs of oceanic and transitional crust that were stacked against the continental margin together with island-arc-related units of the Cadwallader Terrane, interpreted as part of the Stikine Terrane. Diverse rock units of these two terranes are structurally deformed and imbricated in the area, together with large fault-bounded slices of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. These early structures are crosscut by later northwest- and north-trending major faults related to the Fraser-Yalakom regional dextral strike slip fault system, and by Late Cretaceous and Tertiary granitic plutons and related dikes (Church 1996).

The Bridge River Terrane comprises Mississippian to Middle Jurassic accretionary complexes of oceanic basalt and gabbro and related ultramafic rocks, chert, basalt, shale, and argillite. It is juxtaposed with Late Triassic to Early Jurassic island arc volcanic rocks and mostly marine, arcmarginal clastic strata of the Cadwallader Terrane. These assemblages are variably overlain, mostly to the north, by clastic, mostly non-marine successions belonging to the Jurassic-Cretaceous Tyaughton Basin (Hart et. al. 2008).

The region has been intruded by a wide range of Cretaceous and Tertiary plutonic and volcanic rocks and their hypabyssal equivalents. Most significant among these are the dominantly Cretaceous granitoid bodies that form the Coast Plutonic Complex (CPC), which is locally characterized by the 92 Ma Dickson McClure intrusions, and the large individual bodies of the Late Cretaceous Bendor plutonic suite. Hypabyssal magmatism is reflected by emplacement of porphyritic dikes between 84 and 66 Ma, with the youngest magmatic event being 44 Ma lamprophyre dikes (Hart et. al., 2008).

The district has been deformed by mid-Cretaceous contractional deformation within the westerly trending Shulaps thrust belt, and by contractional and oblique-sinistral deformation associated with the Bralorne-Eldorado fault system. The timing of this deformation and metamorphism is ca. 130 to 92 Ma, with synorogenic sedimentary flysch, as young as mid-Cretaceous, cut by the faults (Hart et. al. 2008). The Bridge River and Cadwallader Terrane are juxtaposed along the Bralorne-Eldorado fault system, which in the Bridge River area consists of linear, tectonized and serpentinized slices of late Paleozoic mafic and ultramafic rocks known as the Bralorne-East Liza Lake thrust belt, a 1- to 3-km-wide zone defined by Schiarizza et al., 1997.

The main gold-forming event in the Bridge River district took place at ca. 68 to 64 Ma at the Bralorne-Pioneer deposit (Hart et. al. 2008). Mineralization pre-dated or was synchronous with the emplacement of the Bendor batholith, and the gold event overlaps initiation of dextral strikeslip on the regional fault systems in this region. The abundance of gold, antimony, and mercury deposits and occurrences along the various main structures in the district (Figure 6-1) suggests that the onset of dextral strike-slip in this part of the Cordillera facilitated widespread fluid flow along the reactivated fault systems (Hart et. al. 2008).

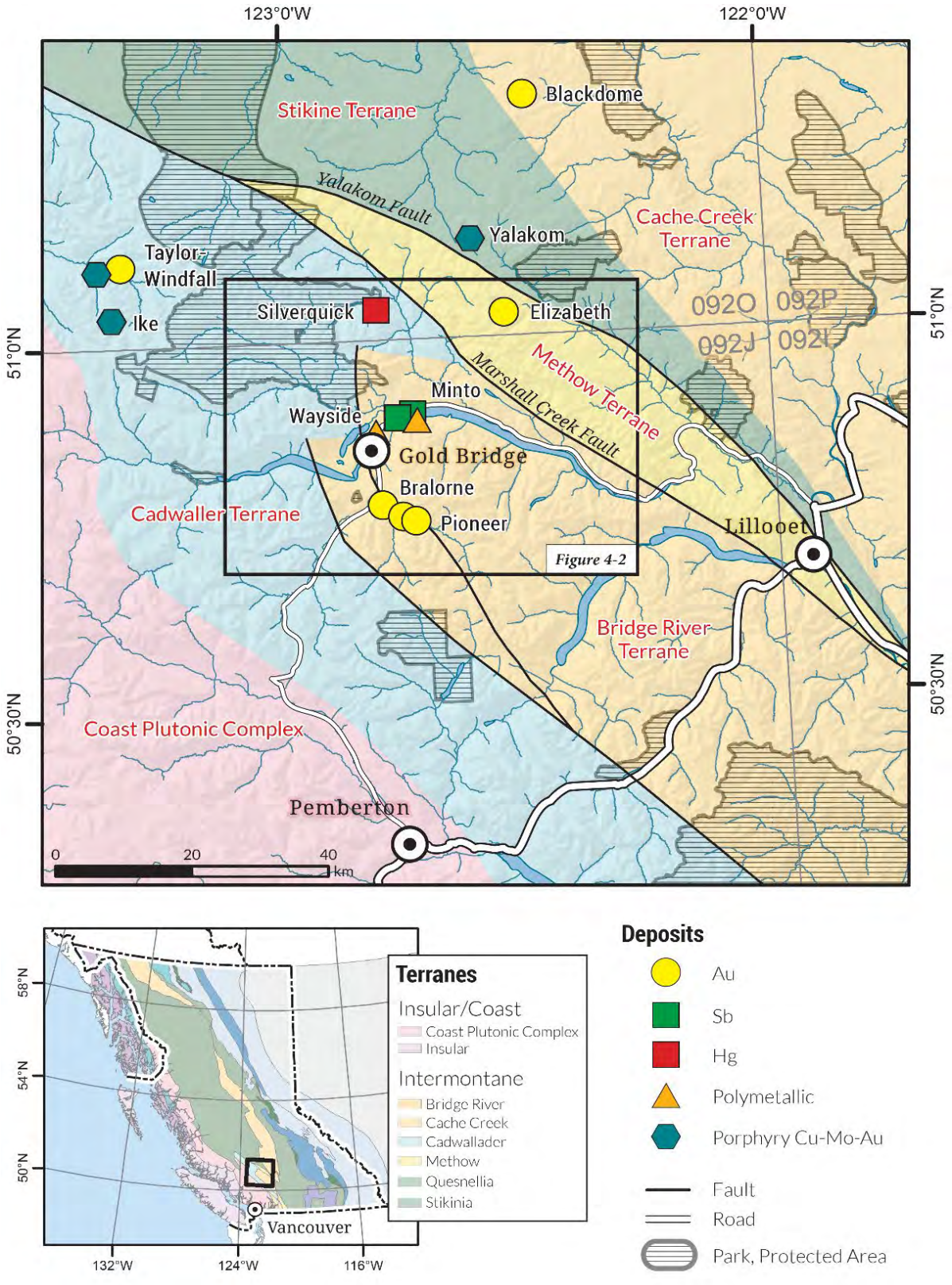

Figure 6-1. Regional Geology of the Bridge River Mining Camp (Hart et al 2008)

6.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The principal stratigraphic assemblages of the local area include the Bridge River Complex and Cadwallader Group. Nomenclature is described by Leitch (1990) and Church and Jones (1999). The Bridge River Complex is comprised of two packages, sedimentary and volcanic, with a thickness of 1000m or more of ribbon chert and argillite with very minor discontinuous limestone lenses, and large volumes of basalt, some pillowed. The Cadwallader Group has been subdivided into three formations: the lowermost sedimentary Noel Formation, the Pioneer Formation greenstones, and the upper Hurley Formation sedimentary rocks. The Pioneer Formation, commonly termed “greenstones” in mine usage, ranges from fine-grained, massive amygdaloidal flows and medium-grained dikes or sills, to coarse lapilli tuffs and aquagene breccias. It is estimated to be at least 300m thick in the Cadwallader Valley but may be thicker elsewhere. The Hurley Formation comprises a rhythmically layered green volcanic wacke and darker argillite. The Noel Formation consists of black argillites that are less calcareous than those of the Hurley; however, differentiation between the two formations is difficult (Cairnes 1937).

Igneous rocks within the Bralorne area include Upper Paleozoic ultramafic rocks and associated Bralorne intrusive suite, Mesozoic Coast Plutonic rocks, Tertiary Bendor intrusive rocks, and dikes of Cretaceous-Tertiary age. Ultramafic rocks, called the President ultramafics, form narrow serpentinized bodies and with the pillow basalts and radiolarian ribboned cherts of the Bridge River Complex, they complete the trinity of a typical ophiolite package. The ultramafic rocks in the Bralorne area range from dunite to pyroxenite, but peridotites are most common (Cairnes 1937). Usually, they are partly to completely serpentinized, or altered to talc-antigorite-tremolitecarbonate and are intruded by diorite. Hornblendite occurs mainly along the southwestern flank of the Bralorne Diorite near the ultramafic rocks of the Cadwallader fault zone. It is a variable unit, including rocks ranging from dark, mafic-rich diorite to ultramafic-rich diorite to ultramafic-looking rocks with a peculiar “network” texture as the contact with the ultramafic is approached. The Bralorne intrusive suite includes “augite diorite” and “soda granite”, which commonly occur together. The main mass is called Bralorne Diorite (hornblende quartz diorite) and occurs between the bounding Fergusson and Cadwallader faults. It varies locally over short distances from fine to coarse-grained and light grey to dark green in color; several intrusive phases of diorite may be present, based on their relatively fine or coarse nature. Abundant small areas of “greenstone diorite” are included within the diorite unit and are characterized by variations in color and grain size from dark fine portions to coarse lighter portions. Contacts between the two units are highly complex, forming an intimate mixture. The Bralorne Diorite complex is crosscut by intrusions of soda granite with complex dike relations. The main body of soda granite (trondhjemite/albite tonalite) is found along the northeast side of the Bralorne Diorite, but also forms many dikes cutting the diorite. Typically, the soda granite is a leucocratic, coarse-grained granitic rock, and low-grade alteration of the soda granite is widespread. Thin (less than 1m) irregular aplite dikes cut the Bralorne soda granite but are difficult to separate. They are even more leucocratic than the soda granite. Five Cretaceous-Tertiary dikes, including grey plagioclase porphyry, albitite, green hornblende porphyry, Bendor porphyry and lamprophyre, intrude the plutonic rocks at Bralorne.

The ophiolitic rocks in the area were assigned to the Bralorne-East Liza Complex by Schiarizza et al. (1997). The Bralorne-East Liza Complex consists of greenstone, diorite, tonalite, gabbro and serpentinite that are imbricated with Cadwallader Terrane throughout the southern part of the Taseko-Bridge River area (Figure 6-2). It includes rocks previously assigned to the Bralorne and President intrusions, as well as some rocks that had been included in the Pioneer Formation the Cadwallader Group. These rocks have yielded late Paleozoic radiometric dates and may represent slices of oceanic crust that were imbricated with Cadwallader Terrane during obduction (Schiarizza et al. 1997).

All the rocks in the Bralorne area, except the Bendor and lamprophyre dikes, are affected by low grade, sub-greenschist to lower greenschist facies static or burial metamorphism and show little or no penetrative fabric.

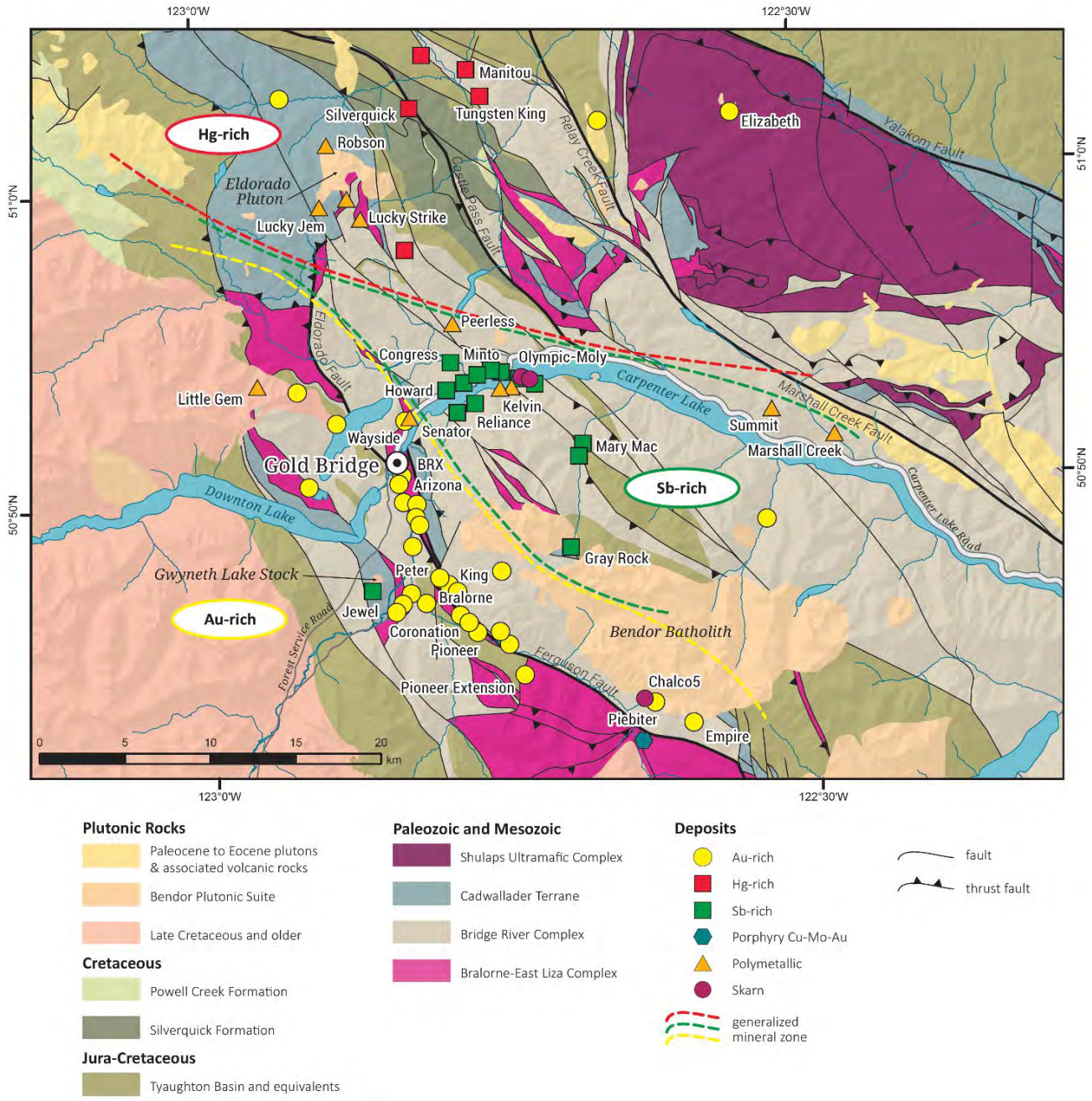

Figure 6-2. Local Geology of the Bridge River Mining Camp (Hart et. al 2008)

6.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Bralorne East is occupied by Bridge River Complex volcanics in the north and south portions of the claim group. These are intruded by a sliver of the Bralorne-East Lisa Complex and granodiorites of the Bendor Batholith in the center of the claims.

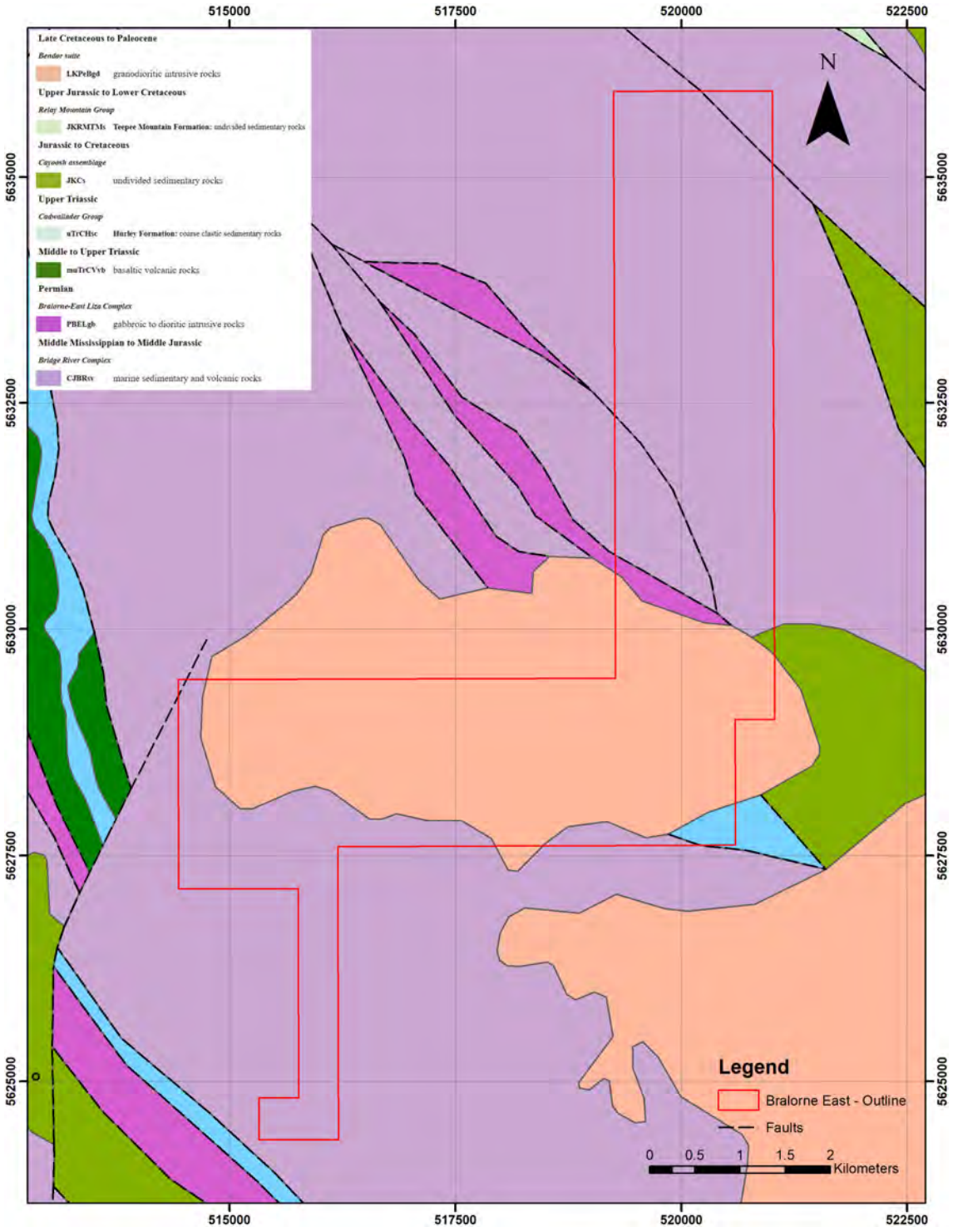

Figure 6-3. Property Geology

7 2021 WORK

7.1 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

On July 15, 2021, a Decoors crew attempted to access the Bralorne East claims. The purpose of this program was to determine road access and to perform a reconnaissance prospecting program. The trail leading into the center of the claims, the Truax Access trail, however, is in bad shape and needs repair. All other roads ran parallel to the borders of the Property and were in areas of overburden. As a result, the Decoors crew went on to work Wild West Gold's adjacent Bralorne North Property and a desktop study was performed on Bralorne East to provide targets for follow up.

7.2 STRUCTURAL STUDY

An integrated approach to lineament analysis and mapping alteration was conducted utilizing available public data including USGS digital elevation models (DEMs), regional airborne magnetic data, and ASTER satellite imagery. The purpose of this study was to highlight potential exploration areas that show indicative pattern of lineaments associated with mineralized structures and to aid in the grid orientation of any future ground surveys.

Lineaments are a possible reflection of geological structure such as faults and shear zones which are important for the deposition of mineralization since mineralizing fluids flow into areas of rock weaknesses. Thus, trying to map faults and shear zones on a mineral property is important in its exploration. Mapping alteration is also important since during deposition of hot mineralizing fluids the host rock is altered around the deposition.

7.2.1 DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL (DEM) LINEAMENT ANALYSIS

Digital elevation model (DEM) data are arrays of regularly spaced elevation values referenced horizontally either to a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection or to a geographic coordinate system. The grid cells are spaced at regular intervals along south to north profiles that are ordered from west to east.

A DEM of the Bralorne area was downloaded from the USGS 3DEP Dataset – the primary elevation DEM product produced and distributed by the USGS. The USGS DEM has slightly better resolution than the Canada Digital Elevation Data (CDED) DEM.

The topographic data was then modelled in 3D to identify Saddle areas (Figure 7-1). Saddles are a common feature of the Ranger, Truax, and Waterloo prospects. Lineaments were also extracted from lows (valleys) as these may be representations of faults or fractures.

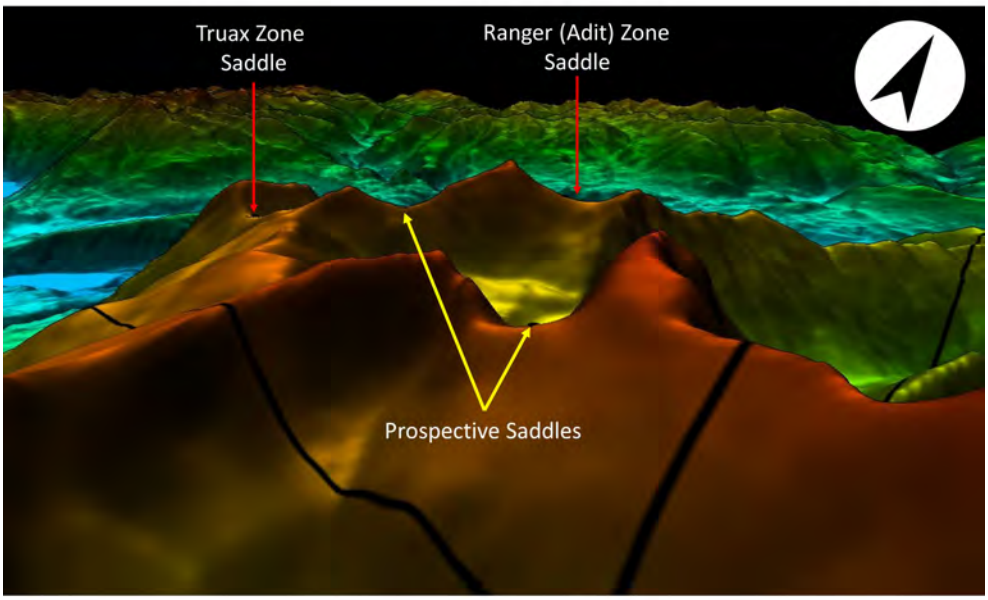

Figure 7-1. Example of 3D View used to identify Saddles

7.2.2 REGIONAL AIRBORNE MAGNETICS ANALYSIS

Residual and first derivative magnetic data were downloaded from NRCAN's Geoscience Data Repository for Geophysical Data for Map 92J. This data was windowed to the Bralorne East area.

Local magnetic surveys from Talisker's Bralorne Mine, Endurance Gold's Reliance, Talisker's Mary Mac, and Wild West's Bralorne North Property were then added to highlight local magnetic anomalies within the regional magnetic map.

7.2.3 HISTORICAL AIRBORNE COMPILATION

In 1988, Columbia Airborne Geophysical was contracted out to fly the Bralorne area. Results were found in historical reports for 3 different properties – one on the Ranger for Levon Resources (Brewer 1988), one on the Truax for Columbia Airborne Geophysical (Brewer 1988b), and one on the Truax for Levon Resources (Brewer 1988c). A total of 384 line-km were flown. Figure 7-2 shows the referenced maps from which the VLF anomalies were compiled.

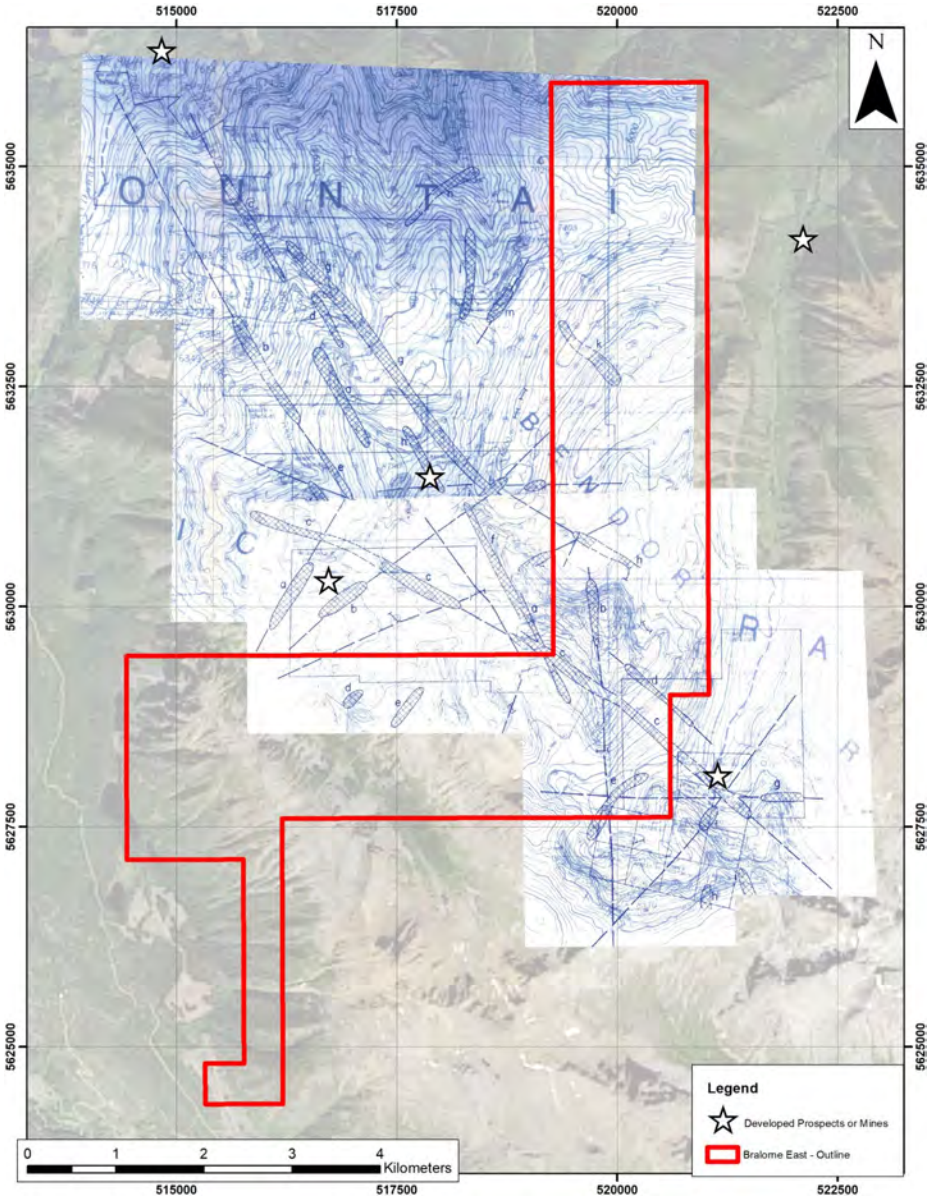

Figure 7-2. Historical airborne surveys flown over the Bralorne East area

7.2.4 REMOTE SENSING

Remote sensing was performed on Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) Imagery.

ASTER is a multispectral imager flown on board Terra, the flagship satellite of NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS). ASTER measures reflected radiance through the atmosphere within 15 spectral bands. The visible and near-infrared (VNIR) sensor provides four bands at 15-m resolution, the shortwave infrared (SWIR) sensor provides six bands at 30-m resolution, and the thermal infrared (TIR) sensor provides five bands at 90-m resolution (Ambinakudige et. al 2018).

Table 7-1. Spectral Bands of ASTER and Sentinel-2 Satellites

Band	Spectrum Covered	Wavelengths (μm)	Resolution (m)
1	VNIR	0.52-0.60	15
2	VNIR	0.63-0.69	15
3N	VNIR	0.76-0.86	15
3	VNIR	0.76-.086	15
4	SWIR	1.6-1.7	30
5	SWIR	2.145-2.185	30
6	SWIR	2.185-2.225	3
7	SWIR	2.235-2.285	30
8	SWIR	2.295-2.365	30
9	SWIR	2.36-2.43	30
10	TIR	8.125-8.475	90
11	TIR	8.475-8.825	90
12	TIR	8.925-9.275	90
13	TIR	10.25-10.95	90
14	TIR	10.95–11.65	90

ASTER imagery analysis should be done on images taken prior to 2008 since ASTER's SWIR detectors stopped functioning in 2008 due to high temperatures. For this study, a cloud free, atmospheric, and cross-talk corrected ASTER image was downloaded from NASA's Earth Data Portal. The image was taken on September 1, 2006.

Further analysis of the ASTER bands was then done to check for iron oxide, ferrous iron, aluminum hydroxyl (AlOH) group, and magnesium hydroxyl (MgOH) group anomalies through the calculation of band ratios used by Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) (Cudahy 2012).

Table 7-2. ASTER Band Ratios for geological mapping

Feature	CSIRO Ratio	Notes (Cudahy 2012)
Iron Oxides	4/3	Useful for mapping exposed iron (hematite-goethite). Mapping hematite versus goethite is NOT easily achieved as ASTER's spectral bands were not designed to capture diagnostic iron oxide spectral behaviour. However, some information on visible colour relating in part to differences in hematite and/or goethite content can be obtained using a ratio of B2/B1 especially when this is masked using a B4/B3 to locate those pixels with sufficient iron oxide content.
Ferrous Iron	5/4	Useful for mapping exposed "fresh" (un-oxidised) rocks (warm colours) especially mafic and ultramafic lithologies rich in ferrous silicates (e.g. actinolite, chlorite) and/or ferrous carbonates (e.g. ferroan dolomite, ankerite, siderite).
AlOH Group Content	(5+7)/6	Includes phengite, muscovite, paragonite, lepidolite, illite, brammalite, montmorillonite, beidellite, kaolinite, and dickite. Useful for mapping: (1) exposed saprolite/saprock (2) clay-rich stratigraphic horizons; (3) lithology-overprinting hydrothermal phyllic (e.g. white mica) alteration; and (4) clay-rich diluents in ore systems (e.g. clay in iron ore).
MgOH Group Content	(B6+B9)/(B7+B8)	Useful for mapping: (1) "hydrated" ferromagnesian rocks rich in OH-bearing tri-octahedral silicates like actinolite, serpentine, chlorite and talc; (2) carbonate-rich rocks, including shelf (palaeo-reef) and valley carbonates(calcretes, dolocretes and magnecretes); and (3) lithology-overprinting hydrothermal alteration, e.g. "propyllitic alteration" comprising chlorite, amphibole and carbonate.

8 RESULTS

8.1 DEM LINEAMENT EXTRACTION RESULTS

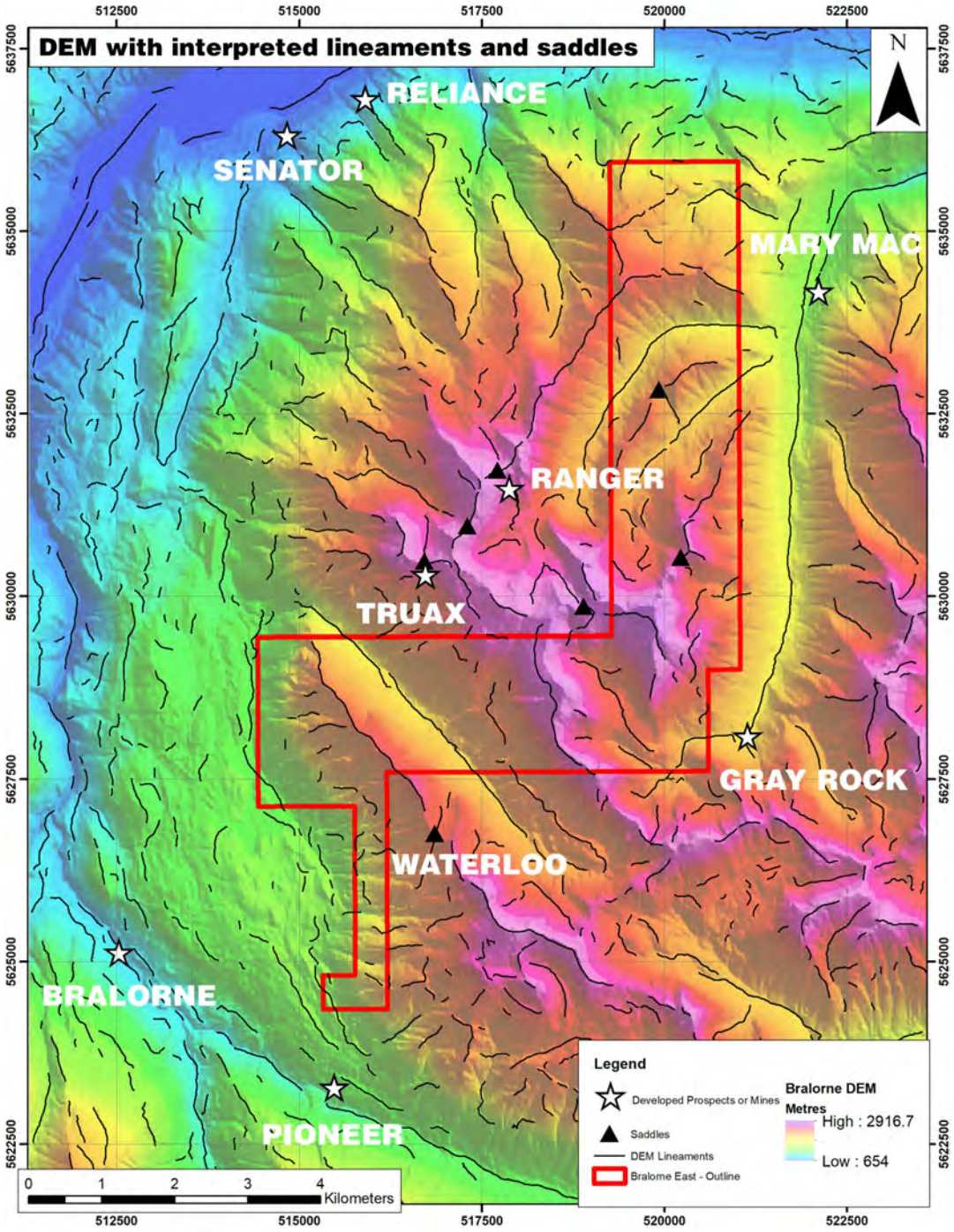

Figure 8-1. DEM Lineament Extraction Results

The results of the DEM lineament extraction show most of the lineaments trending NW/SE, a common trend for the Bralorne area. The lineaments have highlighted major faults/shears known within Wild West's Bralorne North property to the north of the Bralorne East claims – many of which extend into Bralorne East.

8.2 REGIONAL AIRBORNE MAGNETICS RESULTS

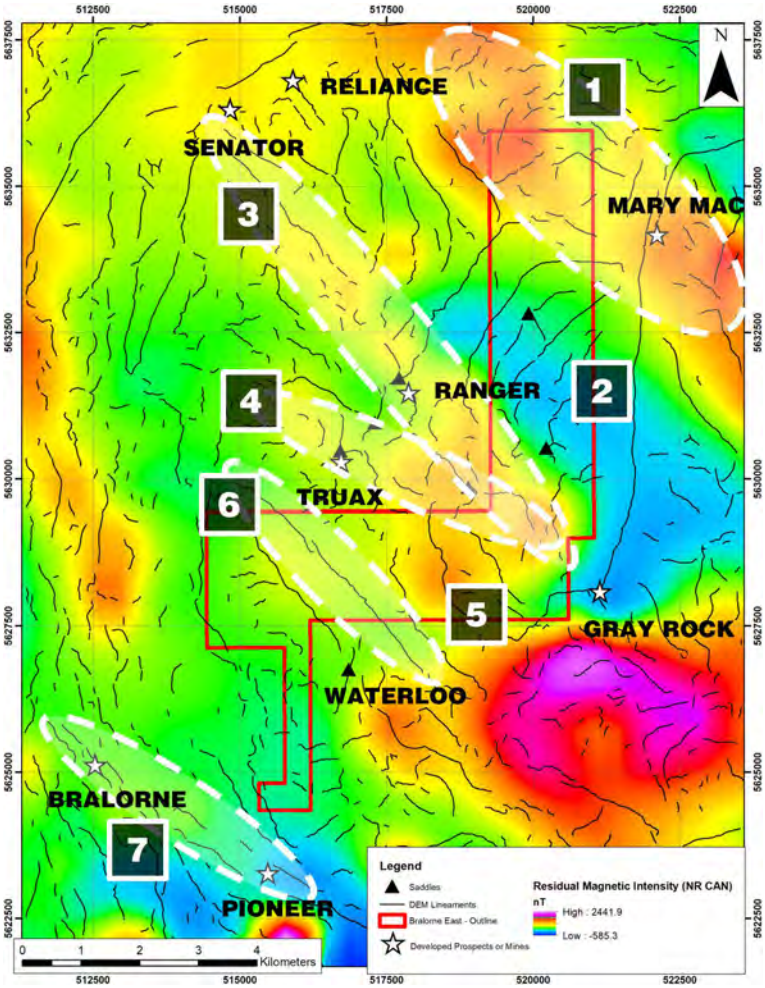

Figure 8-2. Regional Residual Magnetic Intensity (nT)

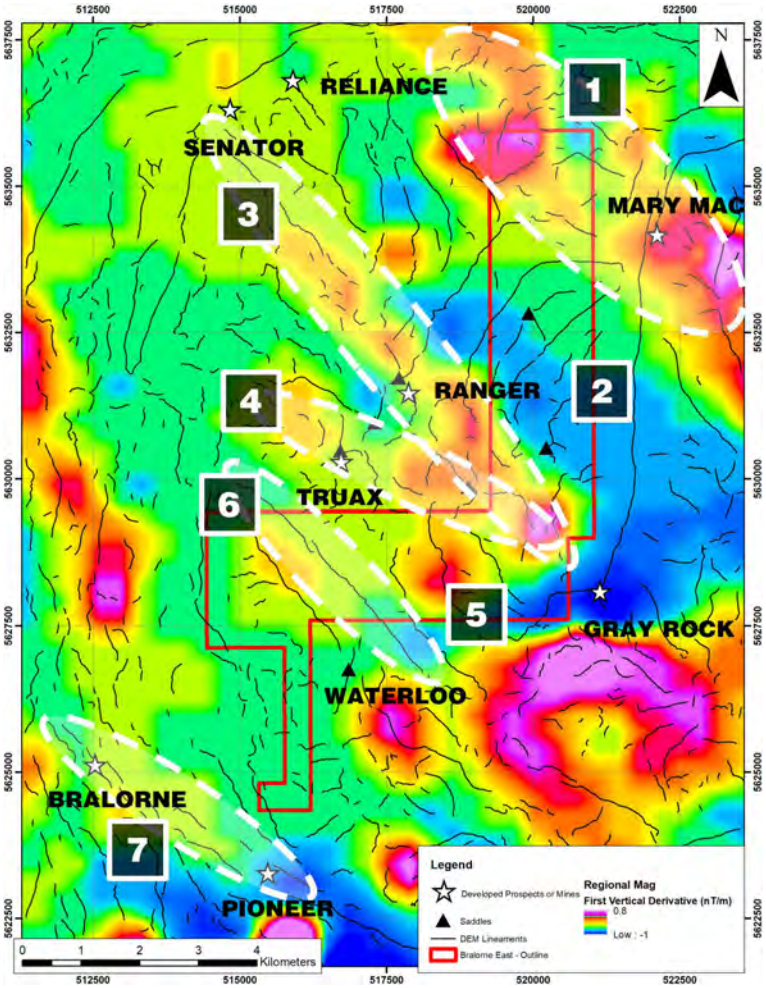

Figure 8-3. First Vertical Derivative (FVD - nT/m)

Regional airborne magnetic interpretations:

1) a northwest trend continuing from the Mary Mac through the northern part of Bralorne East.
2) both 'Saddle' targets within Bralorne East in a magnetic low.
3) a northwest trend continuing from the eastern corner of Bralorne East up through Wild West's Ranger prospect and towards Endurance's Senator.
4) a west-northwest trend from the eastern corner of Bralorne East through towards Truax. #s 3 and 4 appear to intersect at a first vertical derivative high in the eastern corner.
5) a second first vertical derivative high on the southern slopes of Mount Truax.
6) the Fergusson Fault (between Truax and Waterloo) as a northwest magnetic low.
7) the Bralorne and Pioneer deposits in a magnetic low.

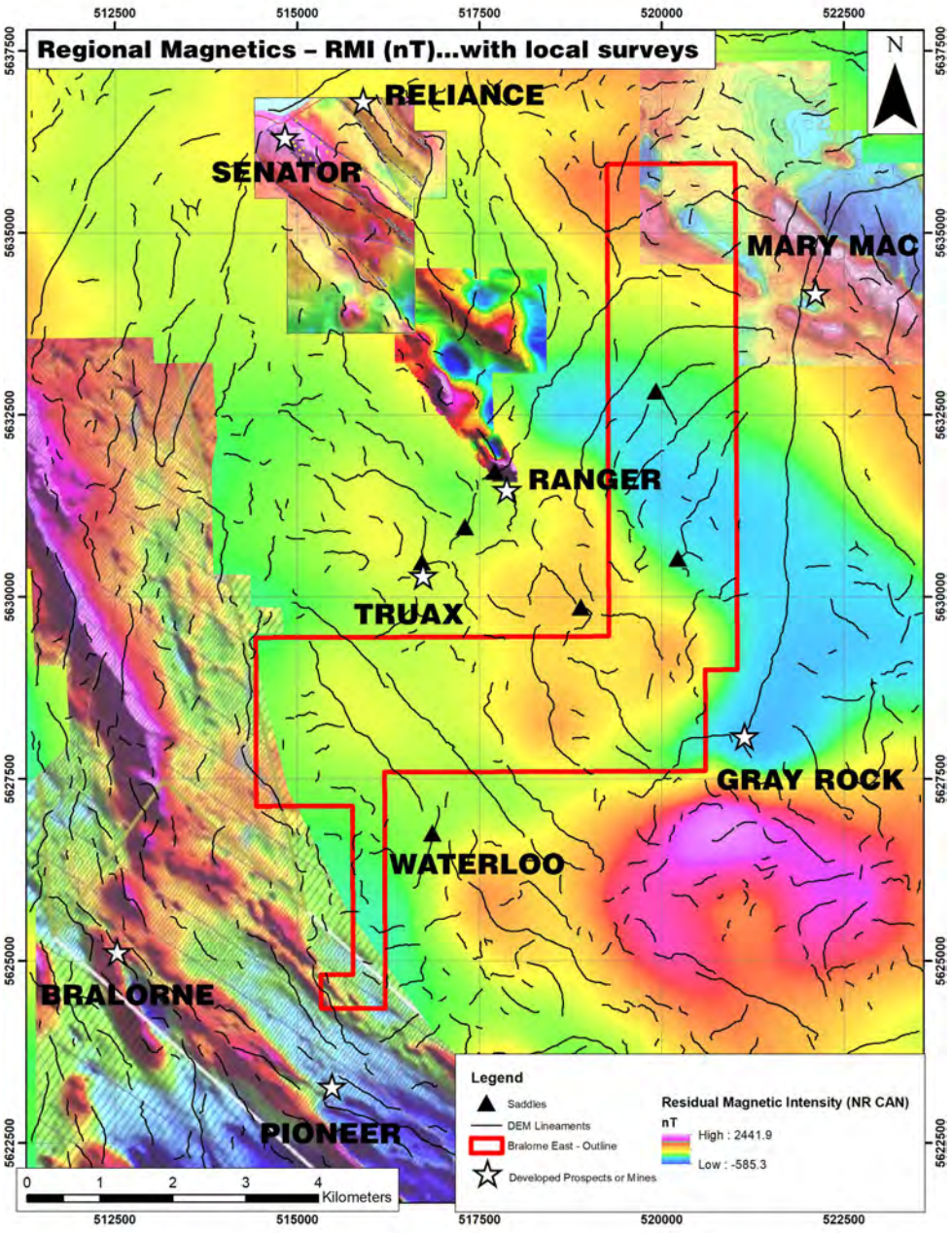

Figure 8-4. Bralorne Mine, Reliance, Bralorne North, and Mary Mac local magnetic surveys overlaying regional magnetics (RMI - nT)

Including magnetic surveys flown by Talisker, Endurance Gold, and Wild West illustrates how detailed magnetic surveys can highlight these anomalies further. Figure 8-4 shows:

1) the Mary Mac trend consisting of 2 parallel north-west striking magnetic highs (rather than one).
2) the Senator-Reliance trend as 2 parallel north-west striking magnetic highs (rather than one).
3) the Bralorne-Pioneer deposits adjacent to a magnetic high (rather than low).
4) a magnetic high striking NW/SE through the extreme SE corner of the Bralorne East claim block (rather than a moderate magnetic background).

8.3 HISTORICAL AIRBORNE VLF COMPILATION RESULTS

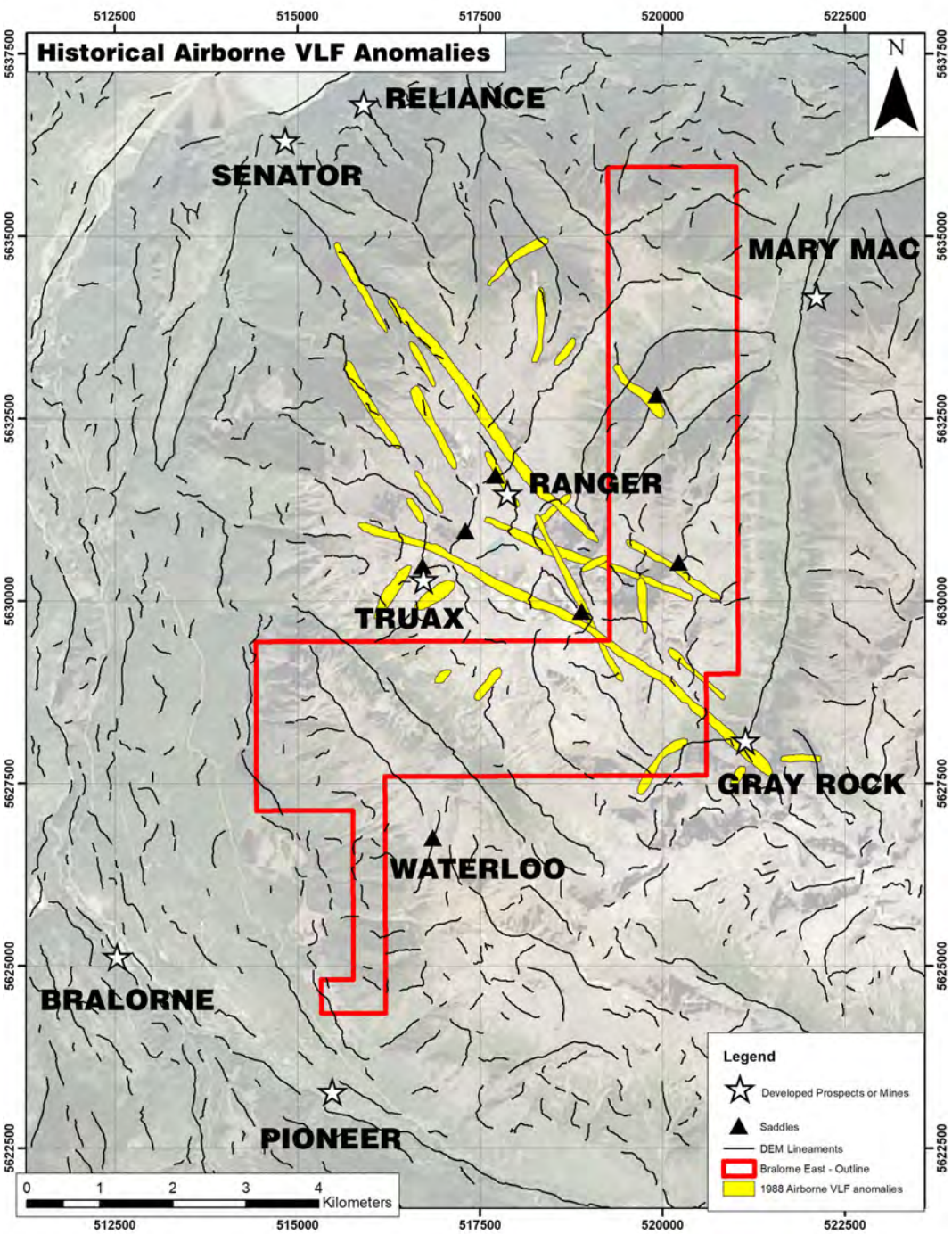

Figure 8-5. VLF anomalies digitized from historical reports

Results of the VLF digitization from historical reports show several conductors. Many of these begin in the eastern corner of Bralorne east and strike northwest – either towards the Ranger and Senator prospect or the Truax prospect. The longest conductors are from Gray Rock to west of the Truax prospect (6.5 km) and from Mount Truax down Steep Creek (6 km).

8.4 REMOTE SENSING RESULTS

All images have been masked to remove vegetation, snow, and deep shadows.

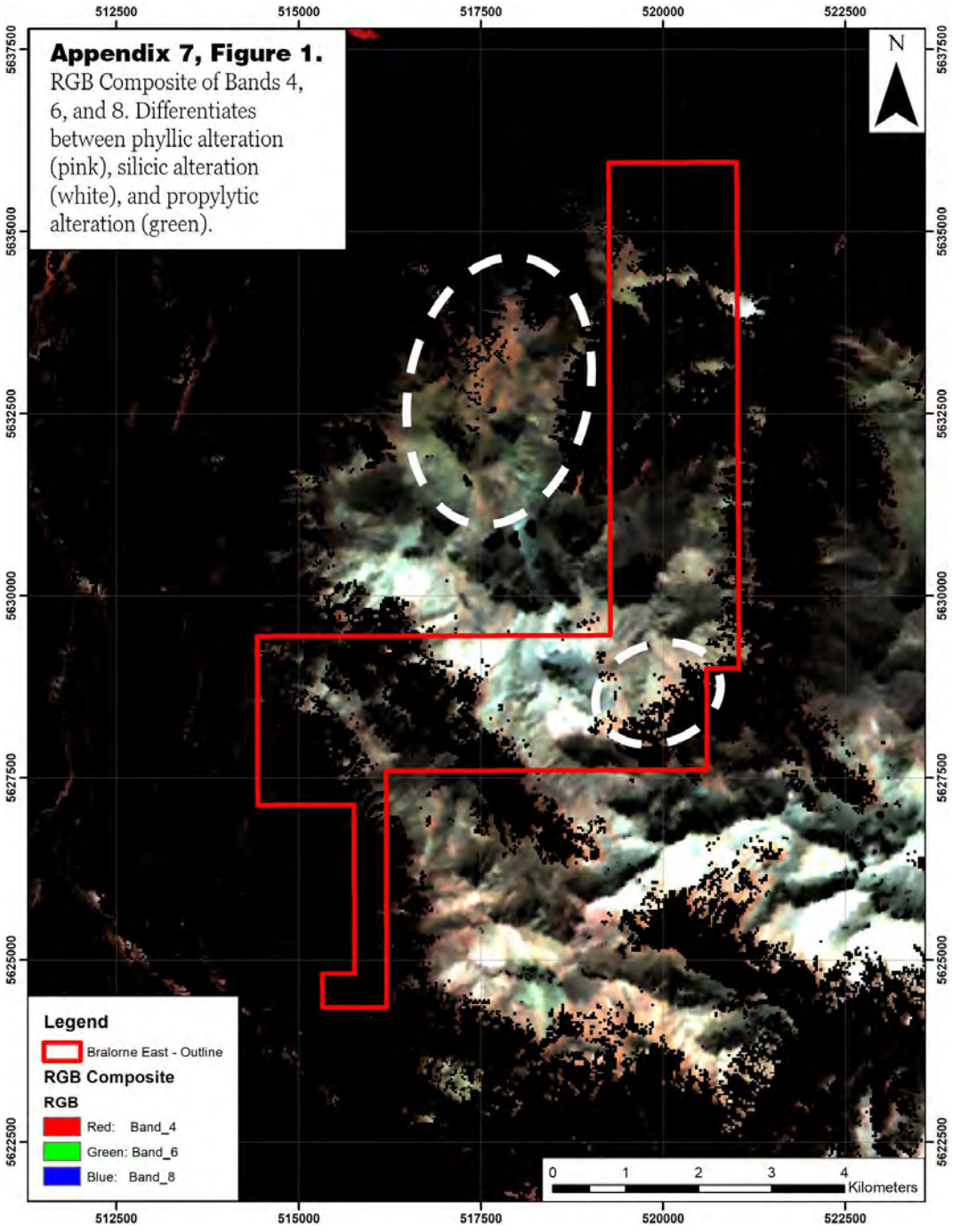

Figure 8-6. RGB Composite of ASTER Bands 468.

Figure 8-6 shows a SWIR false colour image created by applying bands 4, 6, and 8 to red, green, and blue, respectively. The image has been masked to eliminate pixels from vegetation and snow. Advanced argillic and phyllic alteration appears pink, propylytic alteration appears green. There is some argillic alteration in the eastern portion of the claims – and more just off the property north of the Ranger prospect.

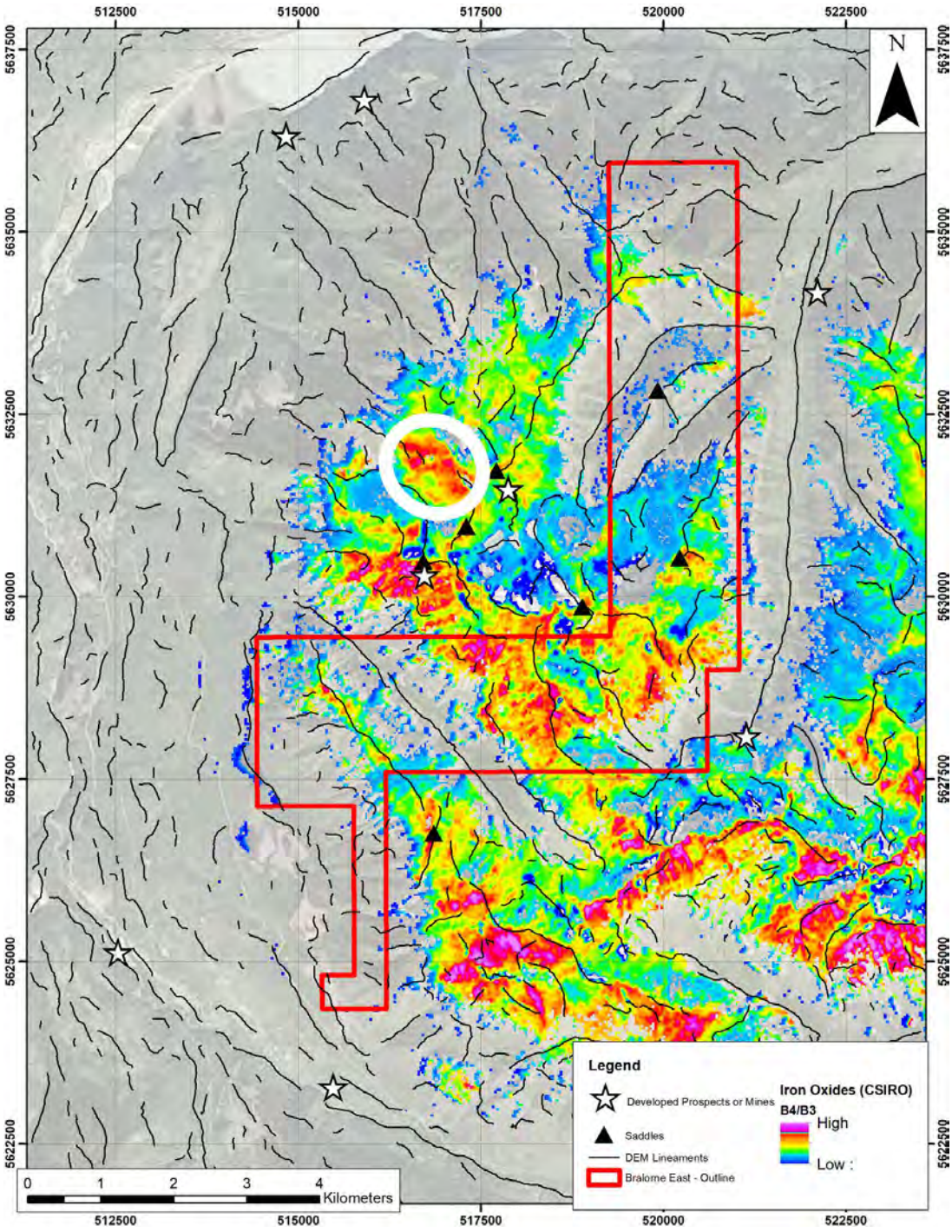

Figure 8-7. ASTER - Iron Oxide Content

In Figure 7-7 the areas of high iron oxide content represent intrusive rocks while lows represent sedimentary rocks. All the intrusive rocks are mapped as from the Bendor batholith except for the one circled near the Ranger prospect. This is mapped as a Bralorne intrusion (Church 1988).

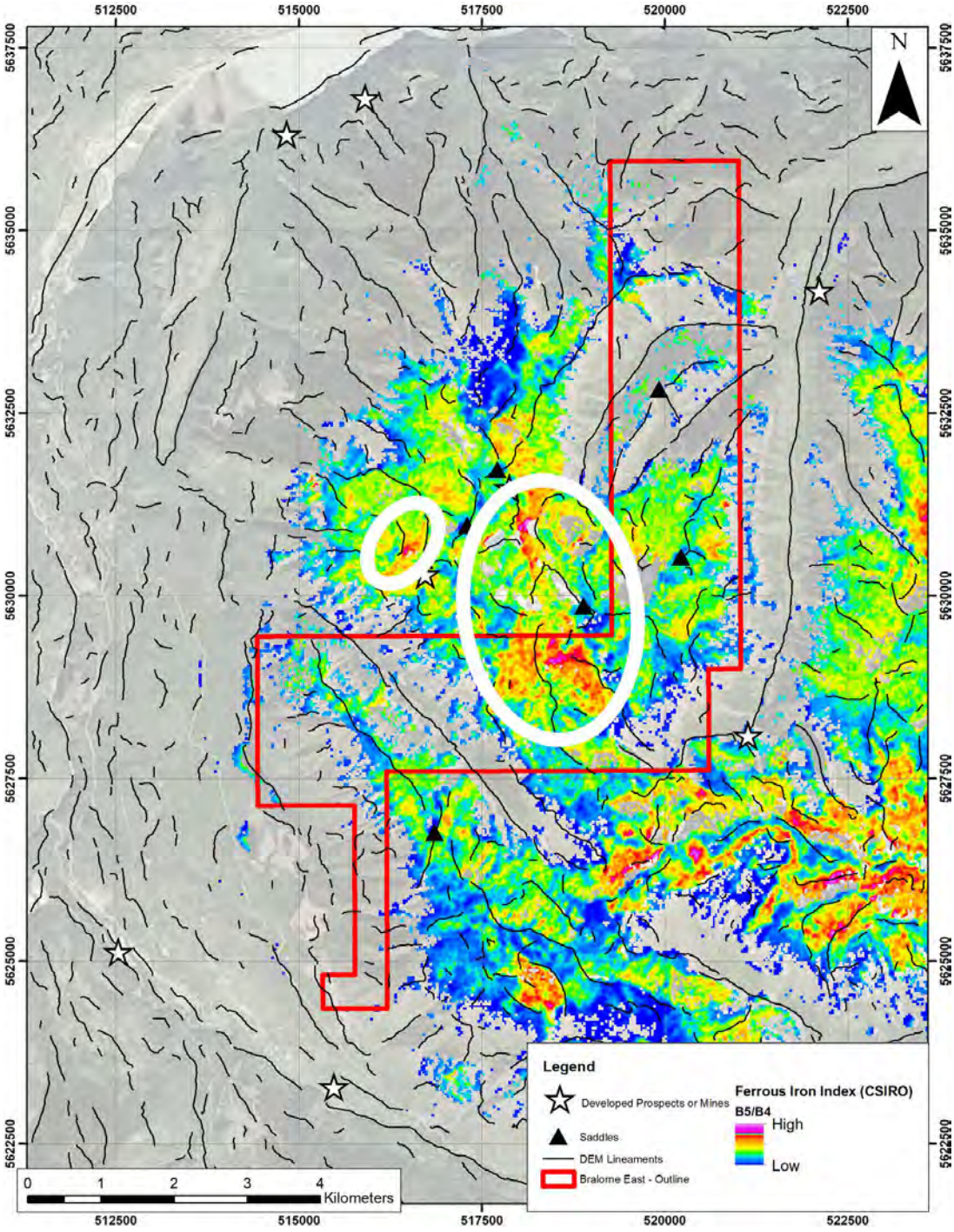

Figure 8-8. ASTER - Ferrous iron content

In Figure 8-8 the areas of high ferrous iron content are generally mapped as chert (Church 1988). These are interpreted as alteration zones that correspond well with known faults, such as the Steep Creek fault.

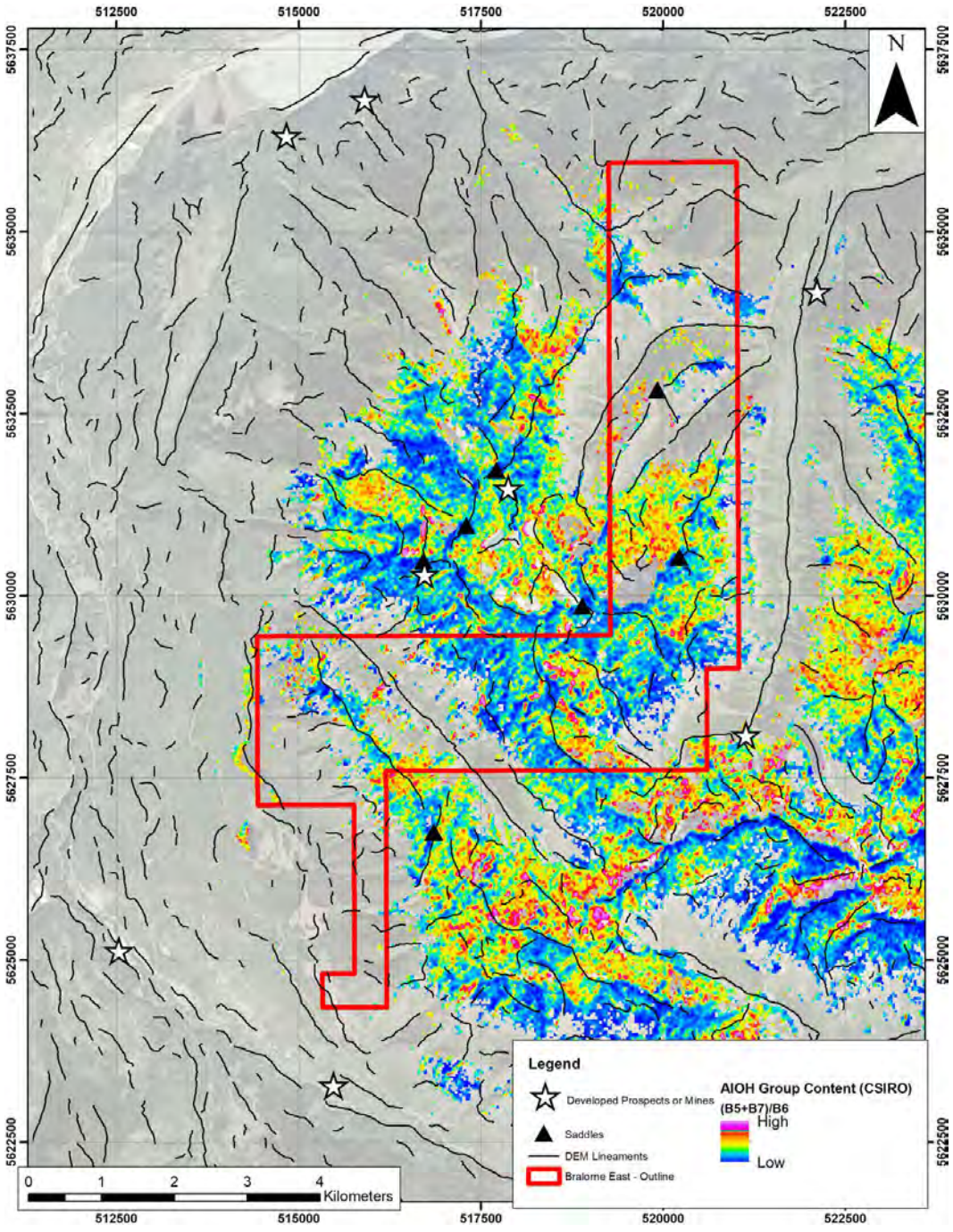

Figure 8-9. ASTER - AlOH group content

In Figure 8-9 the areas of high AlOH group content represent sedimentary rocks while lows represent intrusive rocks. This map is the opposite of Figure 8-6 and is useful for establishing intrusive-sedimentary contacts.

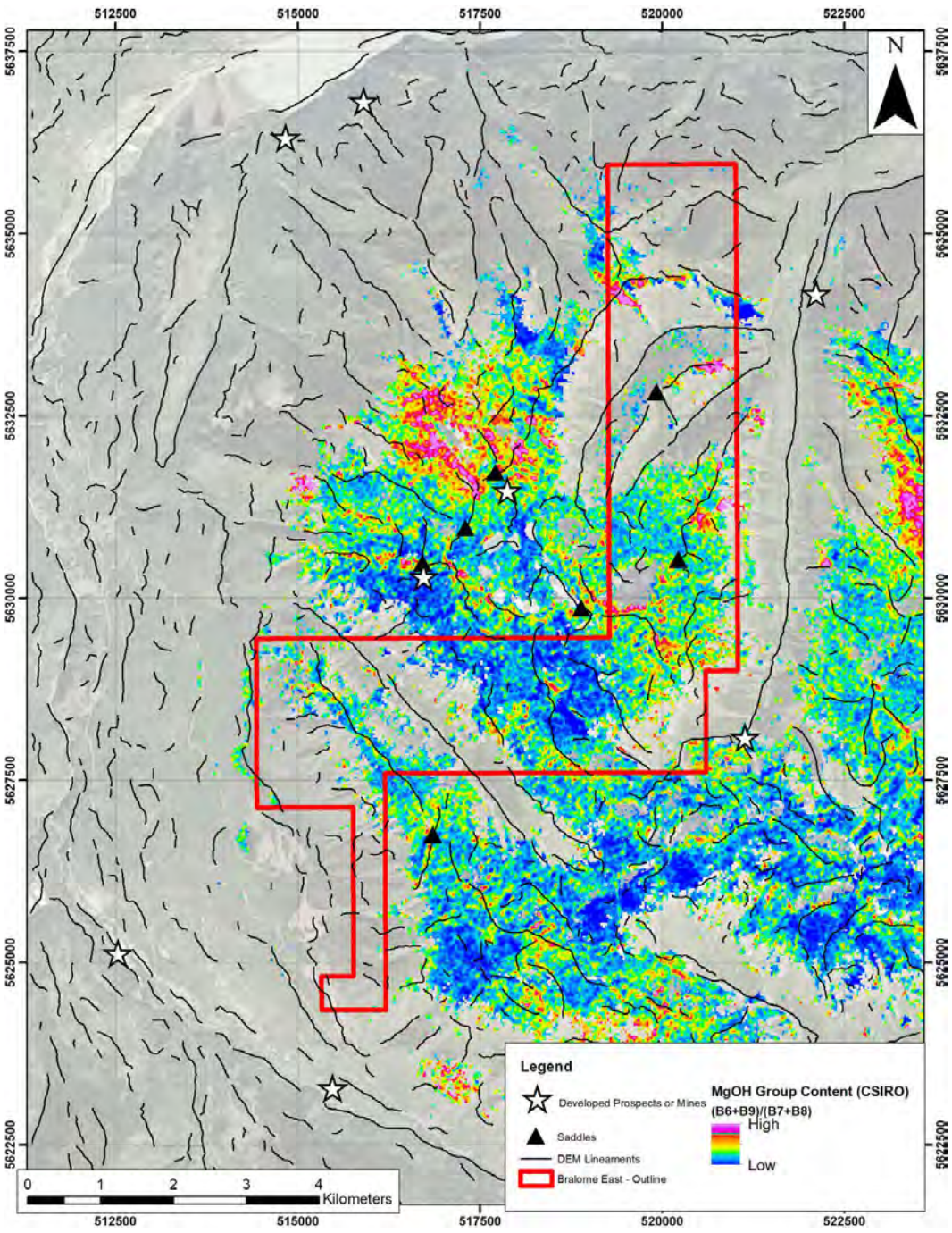

Figure 8-10. ASTER – MgOH group content

Figure 8-10 shows a high MgOH group content north and north-west of the Ranger prospect area, in a rough-east-west trend from the Truax prospect, and south of Mary Mac. These areas correspond well with mapped basaltic pillow lava of the Pioneer formation (Church 1988).

9 CONCLUSION

The ASTER imagery study accurately identified changes in rock types and geological contacts previous mapped in the geology of the Bralorne East area. Previous mapping, however, was only comprehensive near the MINFILE occurrences and is inferred elsewhere. Closer inspection and interpretation of the ASTER maps reveal a more detailed geology and contacts within areas that weren't mapped.

Extraction of the DEM lineaments was useful in identifying low topographic features and Saddles – some of which were also highlighted with magnetic and VLF results. These are interpreted as shear/fault zones. The Senator, Reliance, Mary Mac, Ranger, Waterloo, and Truax developed prospects all occur within mineralized shear zones. These roughly occur in NW/SE striking shear zones that are identified by both lineaments and magnetics.

Interpretation of the results for similar areas of interest has led to the following targets within Bralorne East:

A) Northwestern extension of the Mary Mac Zone: highlighted by DEM lineaments and a magnetic anomaly. There is a strong 1st derivative anomaly within this extension zone at 519850E, 5635500N.
B) Saddle #1: marked during the 3D inspection of the claims. Occurs in a regional magnetic low. Corresponds with Conductor 'k' from a 1988 airborne survey – a weak conductor with a northwest strike length of 1,000 metres that correlates with previously mapped faulting (Brewer 1988).
C) Saddle #2: marked during the 3D inspection of the claims. Occurs in a regional magnetic low. Corresponds with Conductor 'h' from a 1988 airborne survey – a conductor with a discontinuous northwest strike length of 1600 metres that strikes through a topographic saddle and along a creek valley. The causative source is probably a fault or shear zone (Brewer 1988b).
D) Southeastern extension of the Steep Creek Shear Zone: highlighted by DEM lineaments, a strong magnetic anomaly, and VLF conductors over a 6 km distance. There is a strong 1st derivative anomaly within this extension zone at 520200E and 5629100N. A RGS stream sample (092J811026) located just downhill of this area returned strongly anomalous Au (35 ppb), As (448 ppm), and Ag (144 ppb). Also corresponds with conductor 'j' of a previous airborne survey – a strong conductor with a northwest strike length of over 1,000 metres (Brewer 1988b).
E) Southeastern extension of the Truax Shear Zone: highlighted by DEM lineaments, a subtle regional magnetic anomaly, and a geological contact on the ASTER maps. This is the southeastern end of a strong conductor that is over 6.5km in length. It corresponds with conductors 'c' and 'k' from two 1988 airborne surveys and is thought likely to be a fault/shear zone of considerable exploration interest as it is a strong anomaly and its strike correlates with the strike of mineralization in the area (Brewer 1988b).
F) Proximity to Bralorne's 52 Vein: the southwestern corner of Bralorne East is only ~850 metres north of the 52 vein. A magnetic high anomaly strikes though the corner.

More detailed magnetic surveys should be flown over the claims near targets A-E. The Bralorne mag covers target F well. A drone may be capable of flying A-C but D and E might be too remote.

LIDAR over the entire claim block should also be considered. This could be done with a similar survey over Wild West's Bralorne North claims. The DEM-lineament analysis proved useful but it used ~25m contours. Accuracy could be further enhanced by the ~0.15m capabilities of LIDAR.

Reconnaissance prospecting and MMI sampling should also be done in each area to test the mineral potential of the interpreted shears.

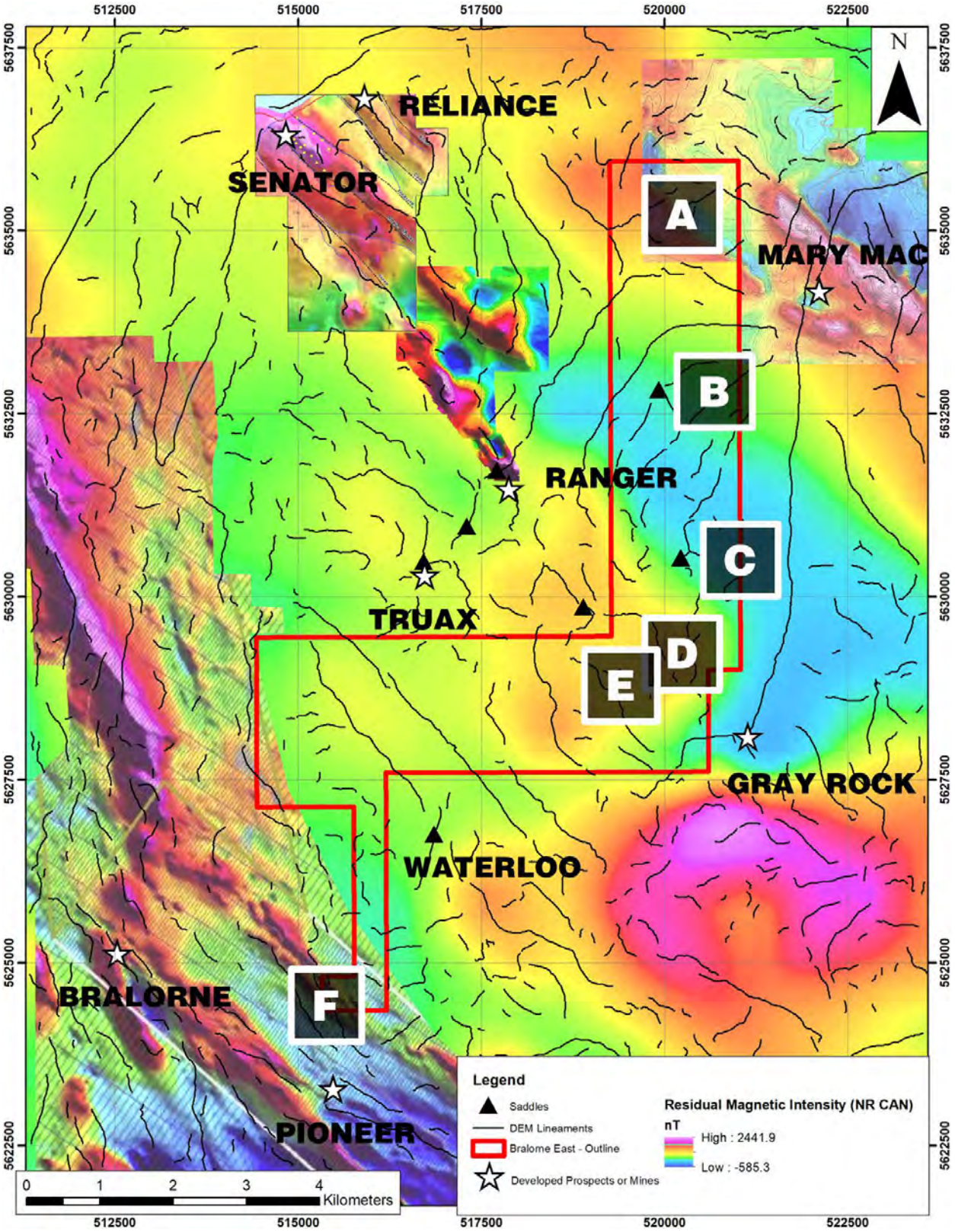

Figure 9-1. Exploration targets

10 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1 – STATEMENT OF COSTS

Exploration Work Type	Comment	Days			Totals
Prospecting, Soils, and Mag					
Decoors Mining Corp.	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Exploration Manager/Matt Fraser	2022-07-15 + 1 day mob/de-mob	2	$ 500.00	$ 1,000.00	
Field Assistant/Ryan Dix	2022-07-15 + 1 day mob/de-mob	2	$ 400.00	$ 800.00	
Field Assistant/James Fraser	2022-07-15 + 1 day mob/de-mob	2	$ 400.00	$ 800.00	
					$ 2,600.00
Office	**Personnel**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
DEM lineament analysis			$1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	
Regional magnetics analysis			$1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	
Historical compilation & re-digitization			$1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	
ASTER Imagery			$1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	
Interpretation and Reporting	Matt Fraser		$2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	
					$ 7,000.00
Transportation	**Comment**	**Days**	**Rate**		
Ford F350	Truck rental	2	$ 100.00	$ 200.00	
Toyota Tacoma	Truck rental	2	$ 100.00	$ 200.00	
ATV	2019 CanAm Defender	1	$ 250.00	$ 250.00	
Fuel (Trucks)	Fuel receipts		$ 300.00	$ 300.00	
					$ 950.00
Accomodation & Food	**Comment**	**Days**	**Rate**		
Crew Room & Board		3	$ 150.00	$ 450.00	
					$ 450.00
Equipment					
Field Gear Rental: GPS, inReach,		1	$ 50.00	$ 50.00	
					$ 50.00
Management Fee					
Project Management Fee				15%	
					$ 1,657.50
				TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$12,707.50**

APPENDIX 2 – STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Matt Fraser, do hereby certify that:

I am an employee of Decoors Mining Corp. and currently reside at Apt 103, 3017 Oak St, Vancouver, B.C.

I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science (BSc., 2009).

I have worked continuously in Mineral Exploration in Canada since 2005 as a prospector, field hand, exploration manager, and camp manager.

I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled 'Geochemical and Geophysical Work Performed on the Bralorne East Property: July 2021' – including the conclusions reached, and the recommendations made.

I was directly involved with conducting the work presented in this Assessment Report.

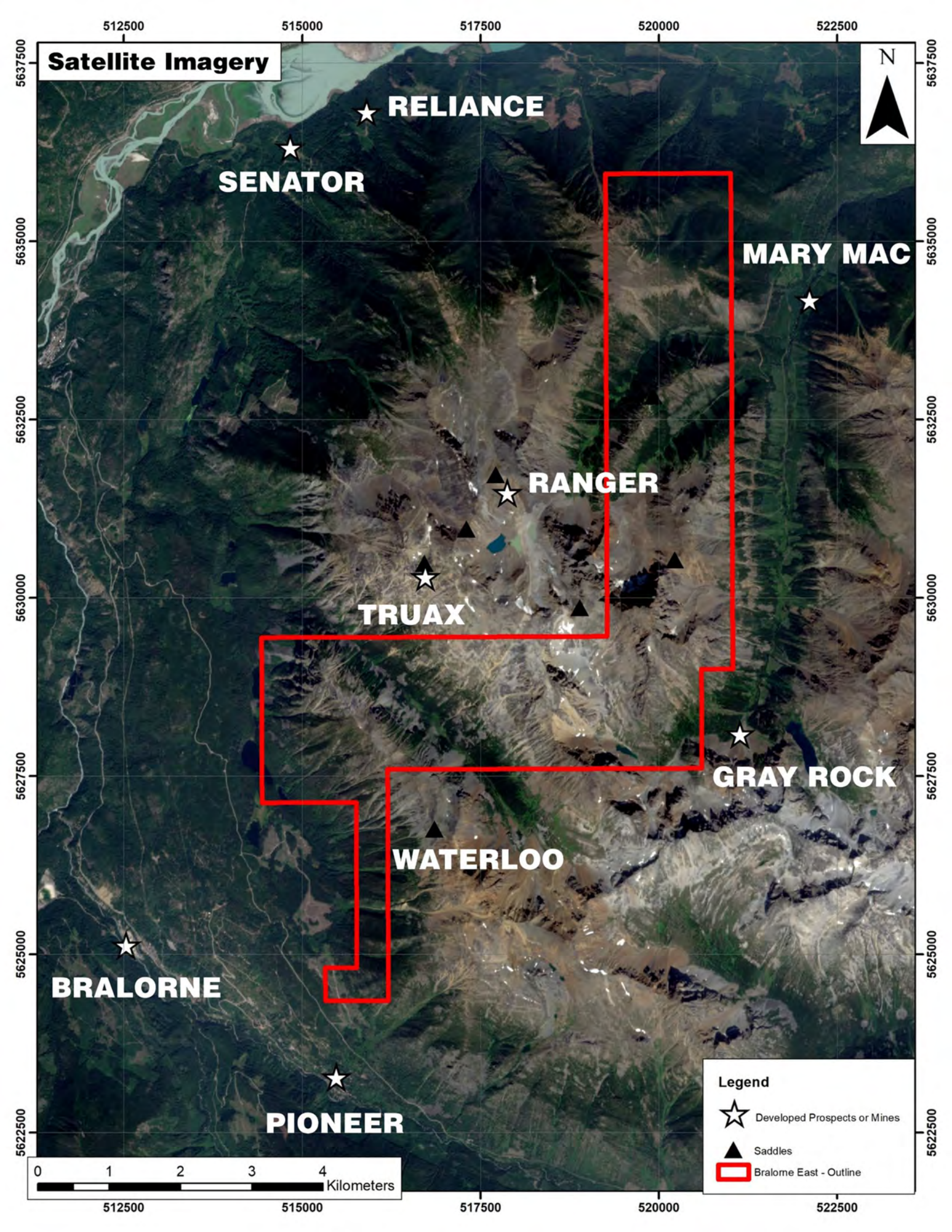
As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 18 of January, 2022

X mfraser

Matt Fraser
Exploration Manager

APPENDIX 3 – FULL SIZED MAPS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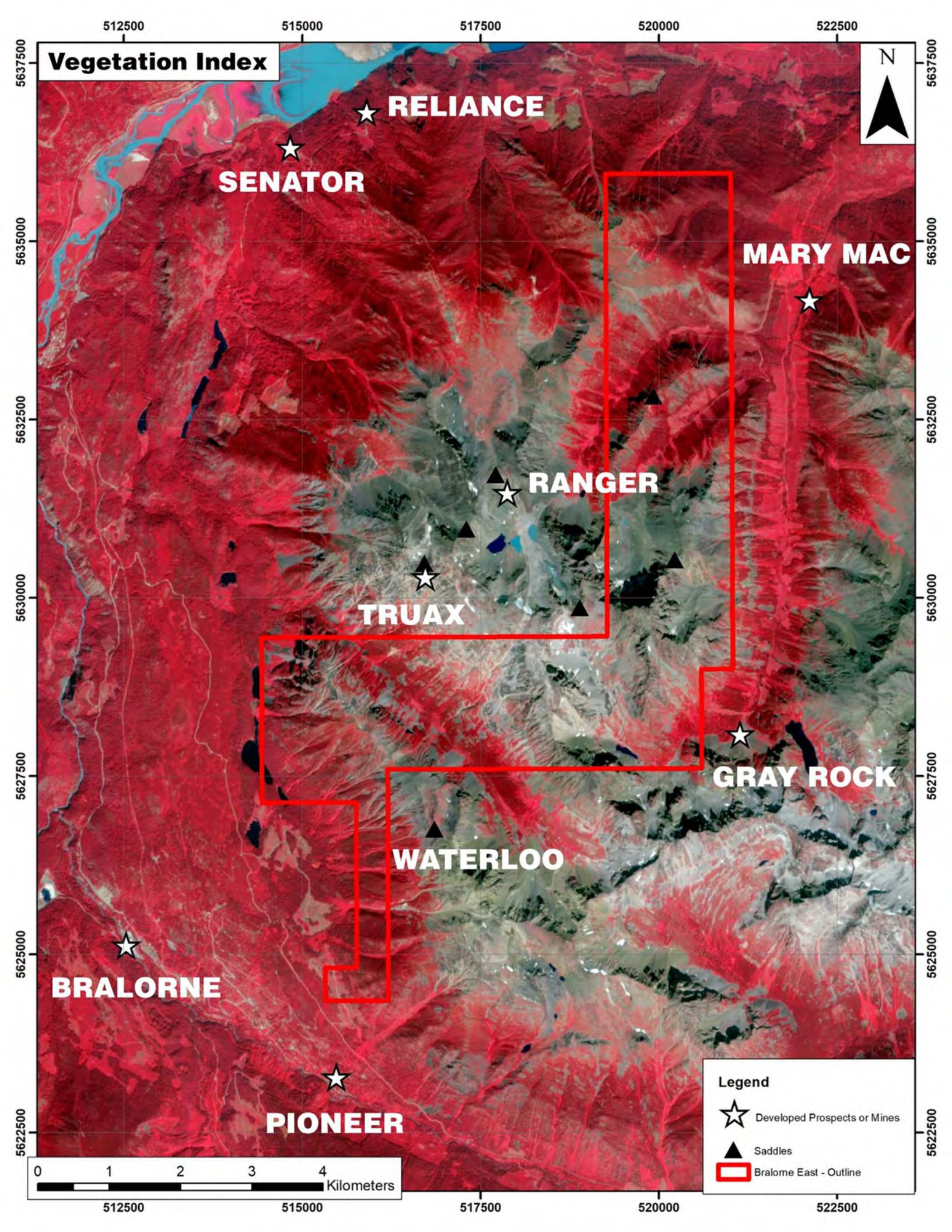
Kilometers
Legend
Developed Prospects or Mines
Saddles
Bralorne East - Outline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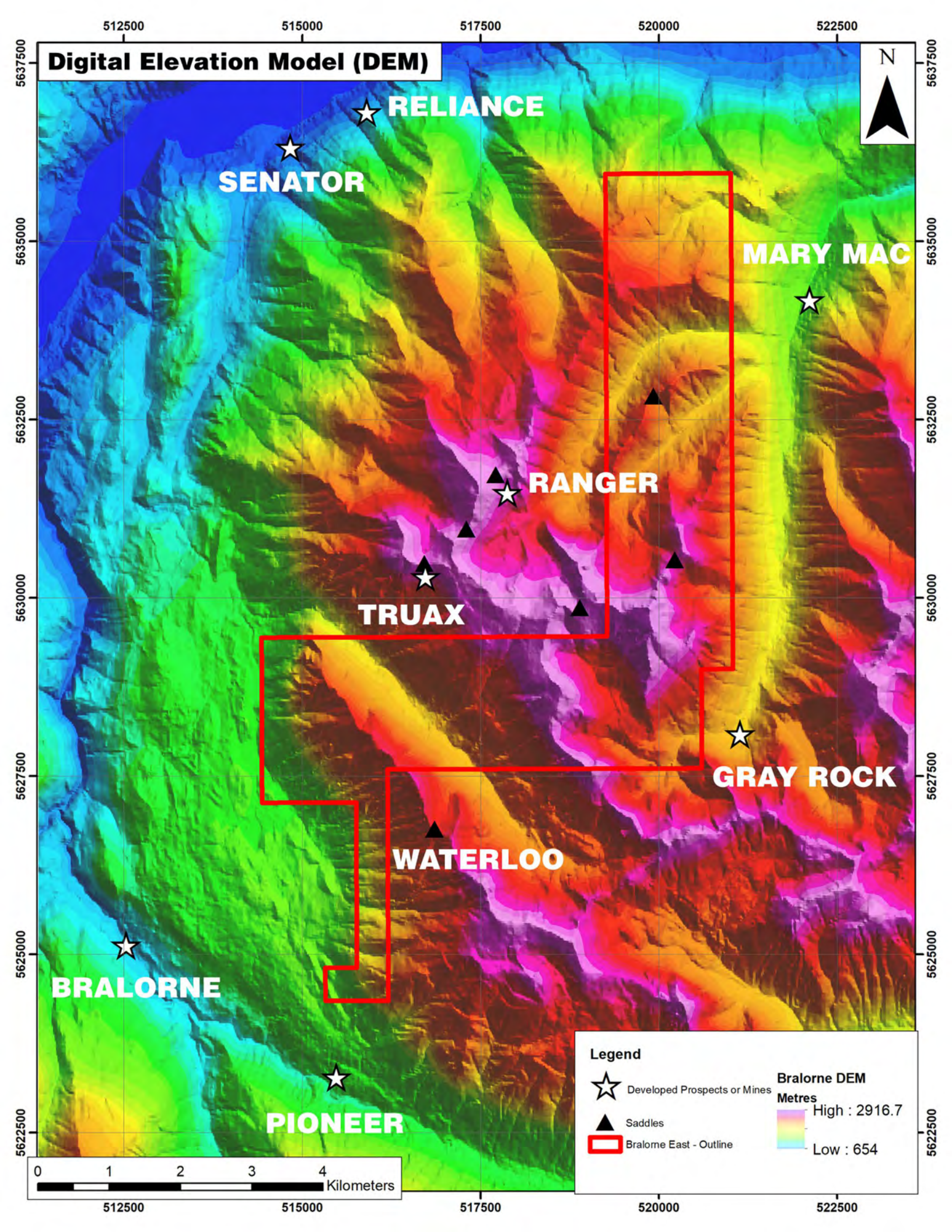
Saddles
Bralorne East - Outline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Saddles
Bralorne East - Outline
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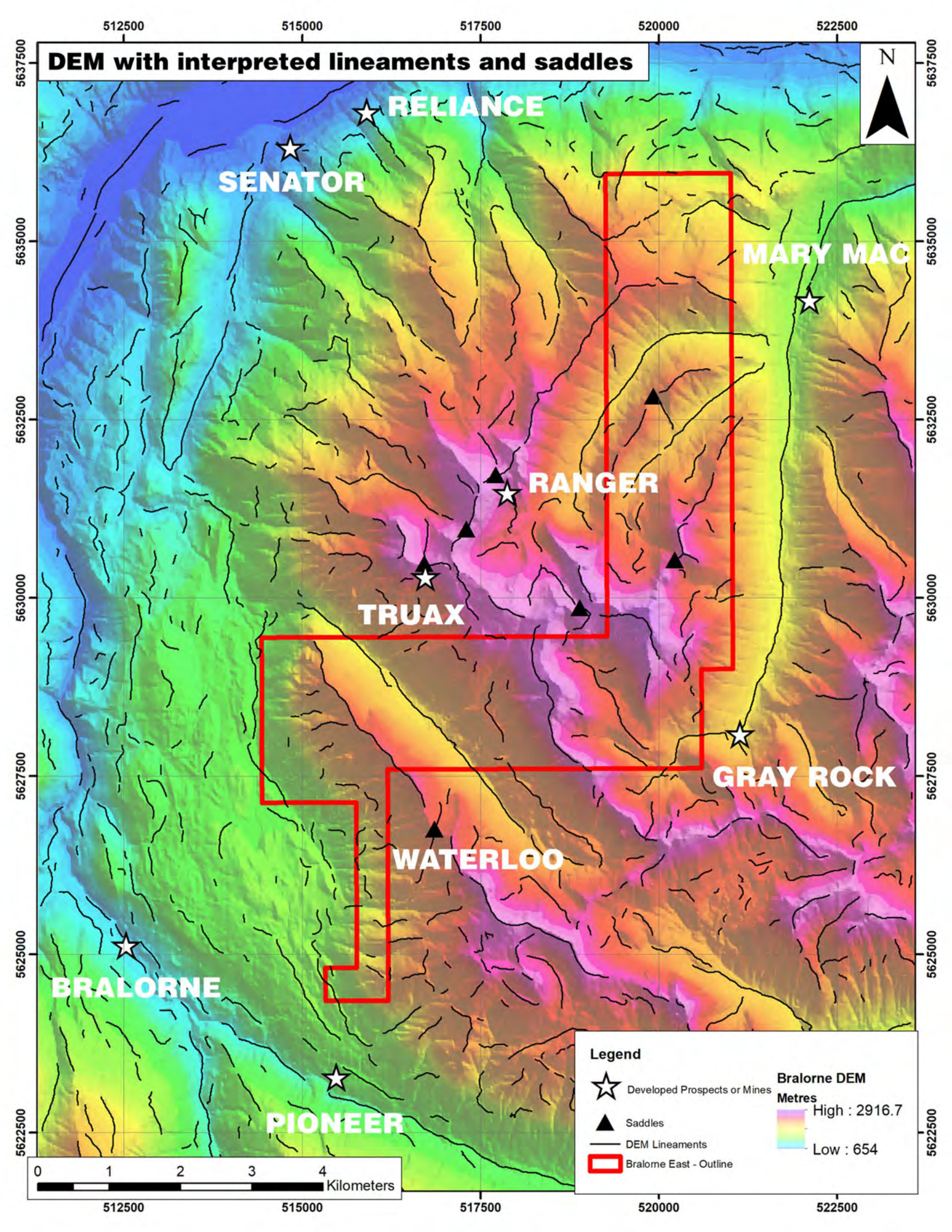
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Bralorne East - Outline
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Metres
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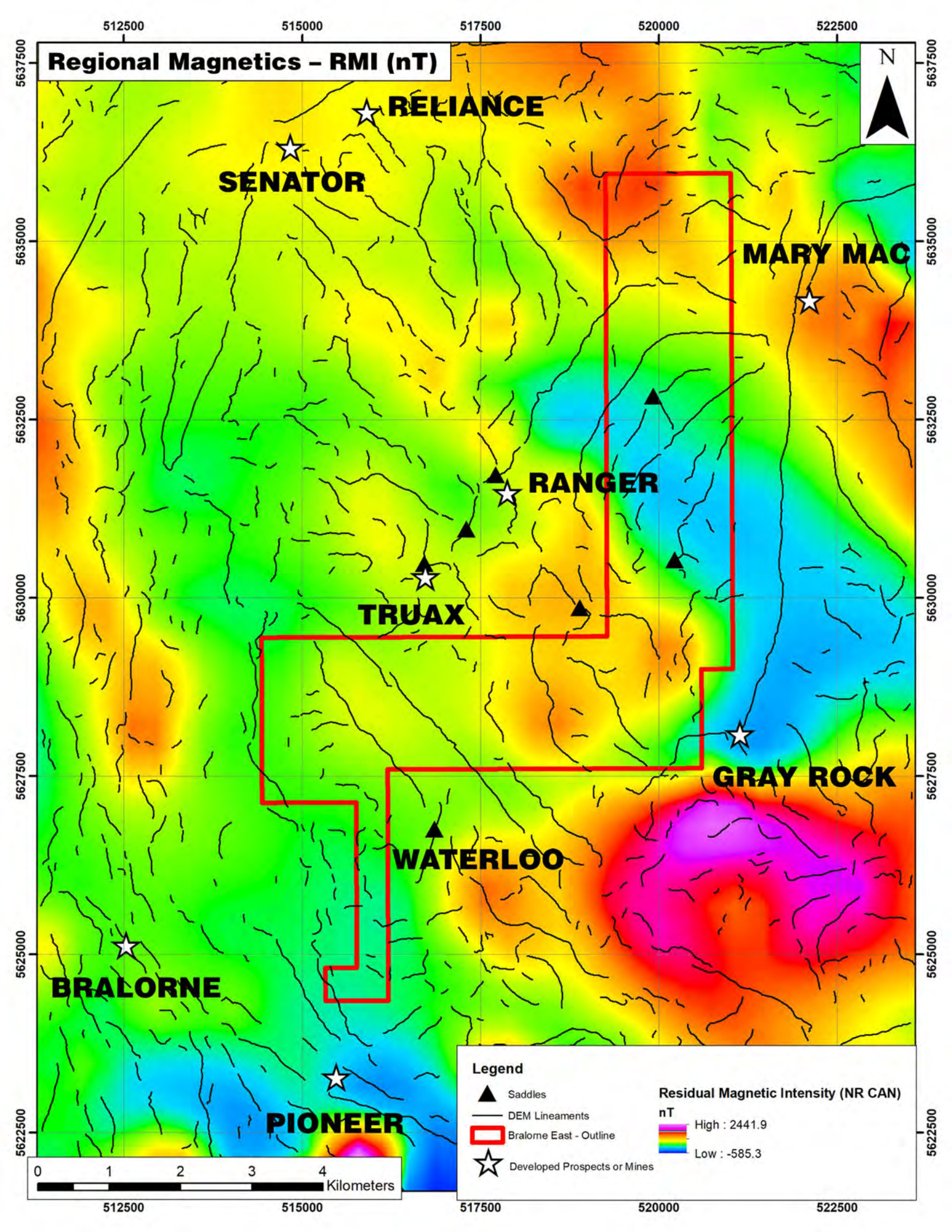
Low : 654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Saddles
DEM Lineaments
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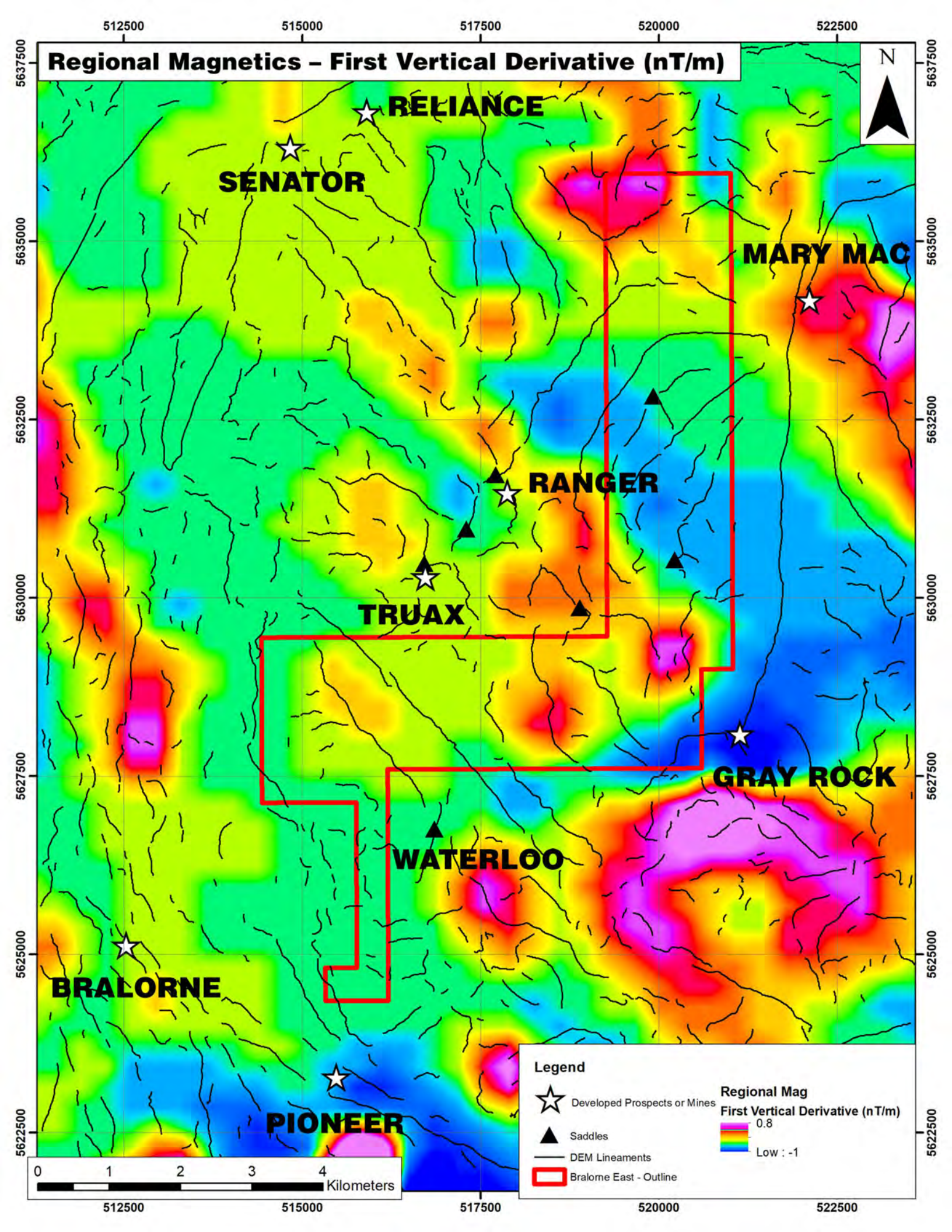
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Legend
Developed Prospects or Mines
Saddles
DEM Lineaments
Bralorne East - Outline
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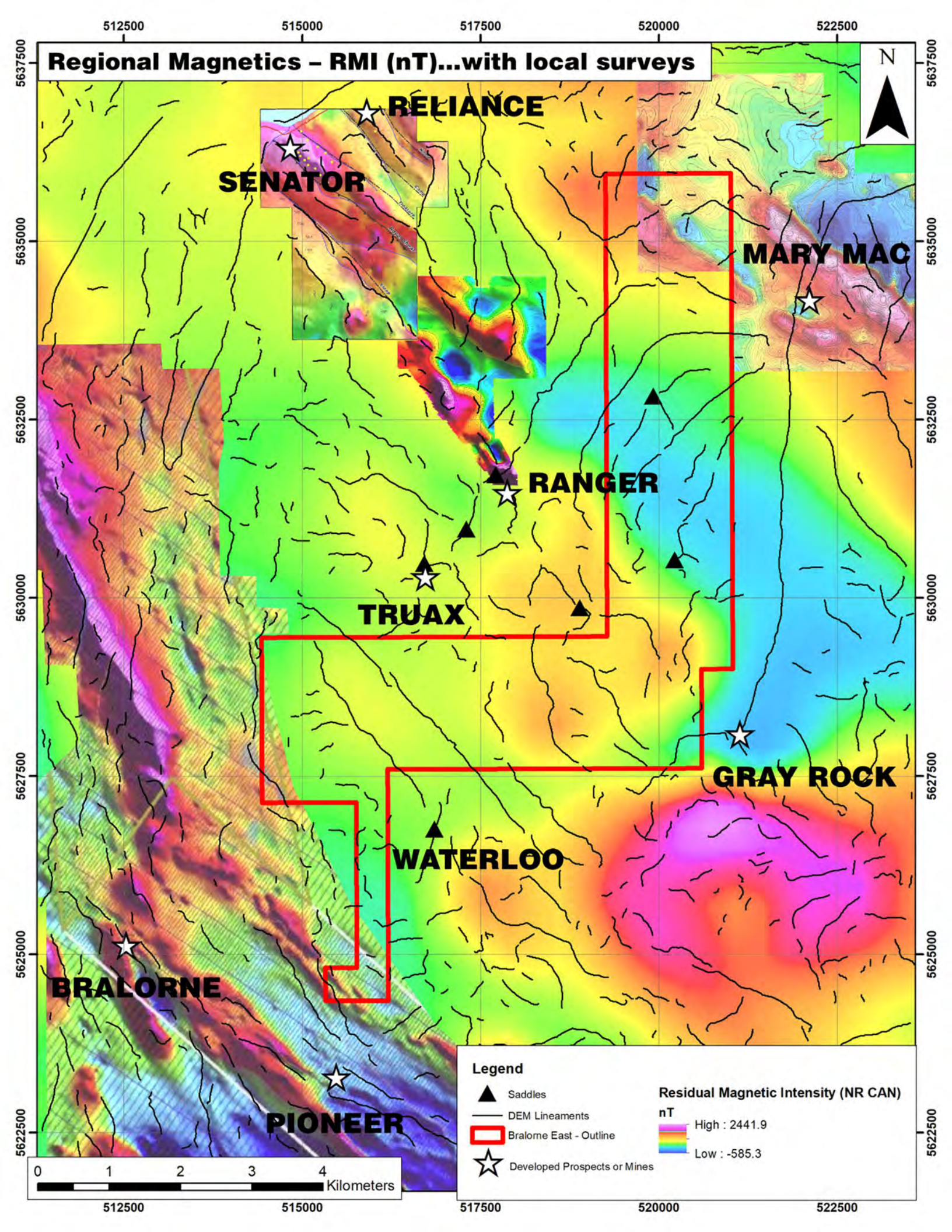
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Saddles
DEM Lineaments
Bralorne East - Outline
Developed Prospects or Mines
Residual Magnetic Intensity (NR CAN)
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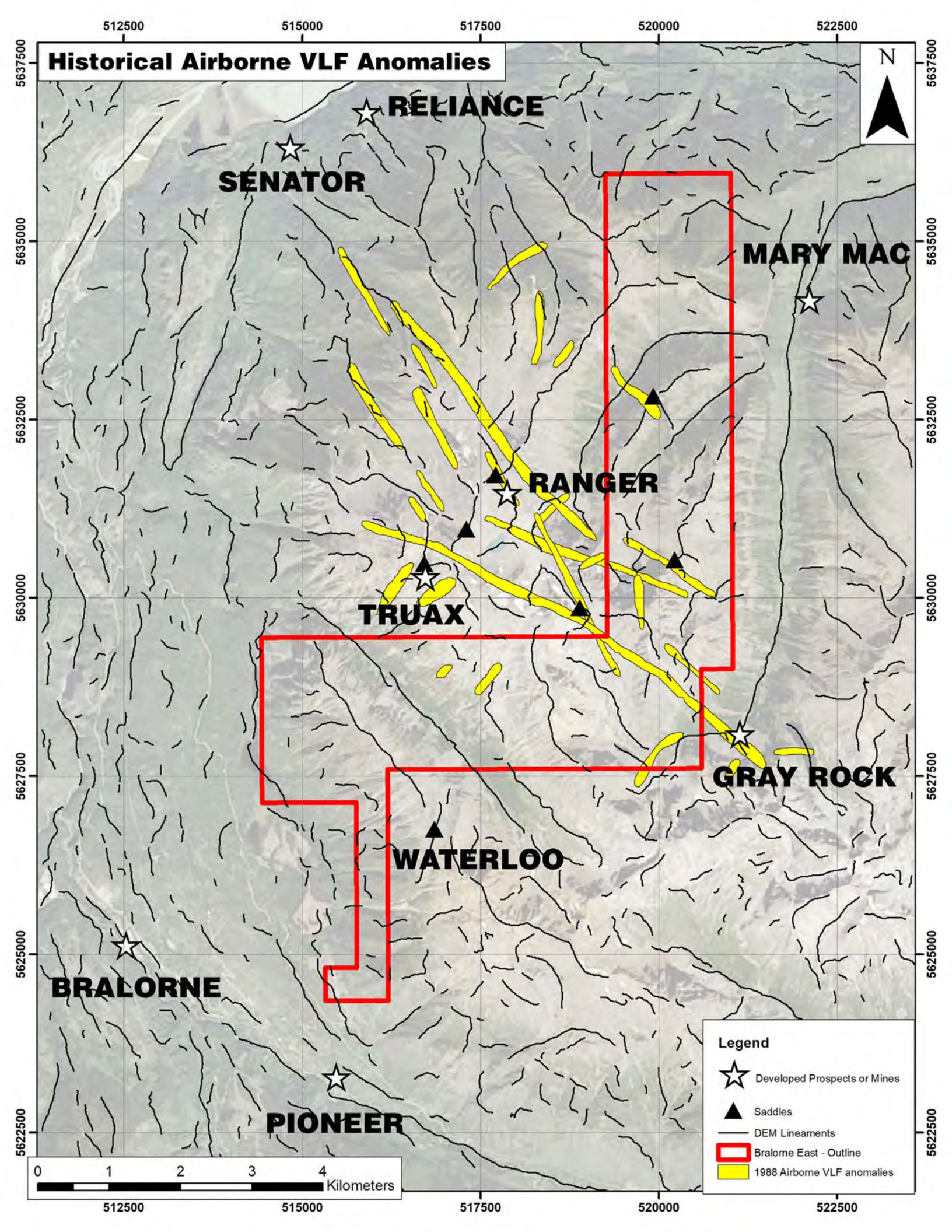
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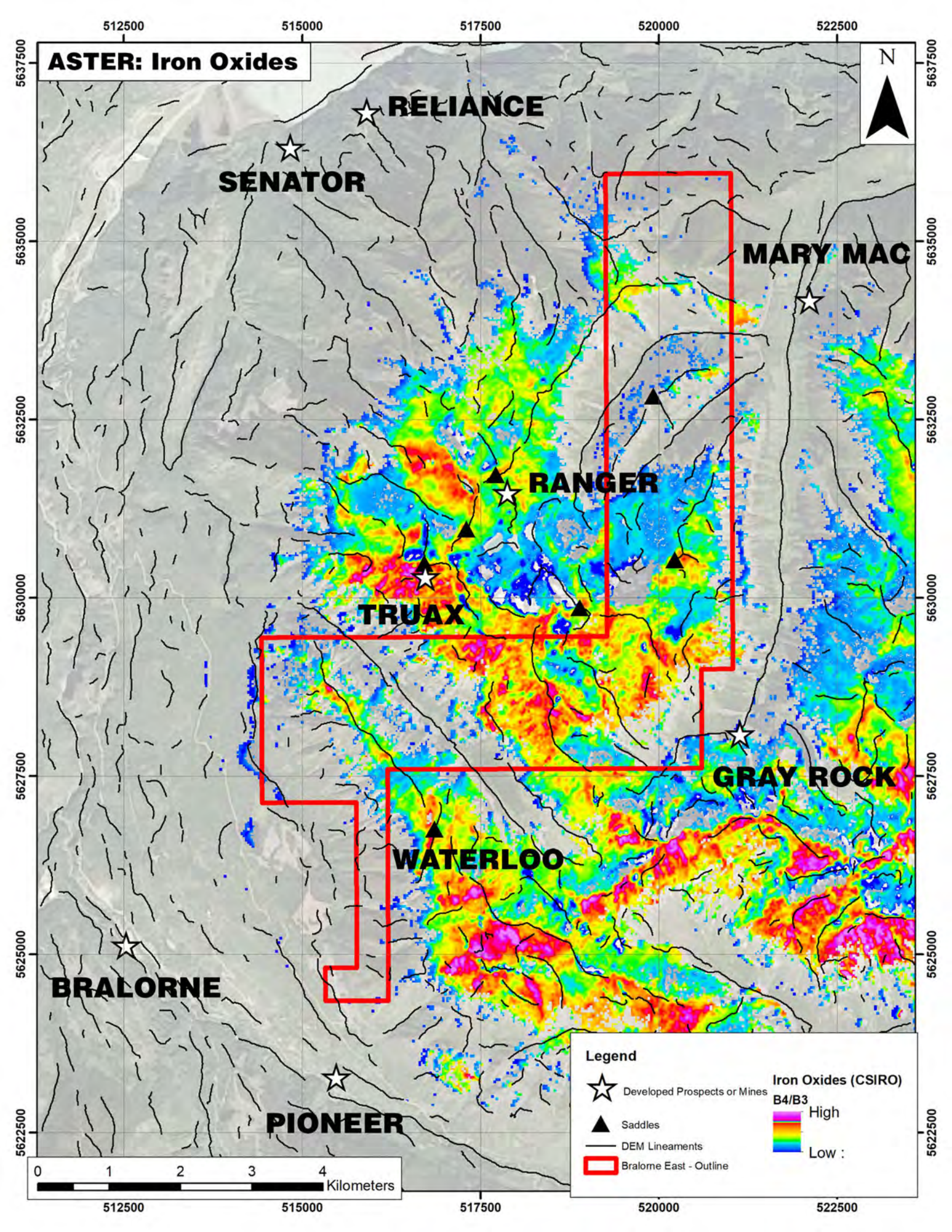
Developed Prospects or Mines
Saddles
DEM Lineaments
Bralorne East - Outline
1988 Airborne VLF anomalies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Legend
Developed Prospects or Mines
Saddles
DEM Lineaments
Bralorne East - Outline
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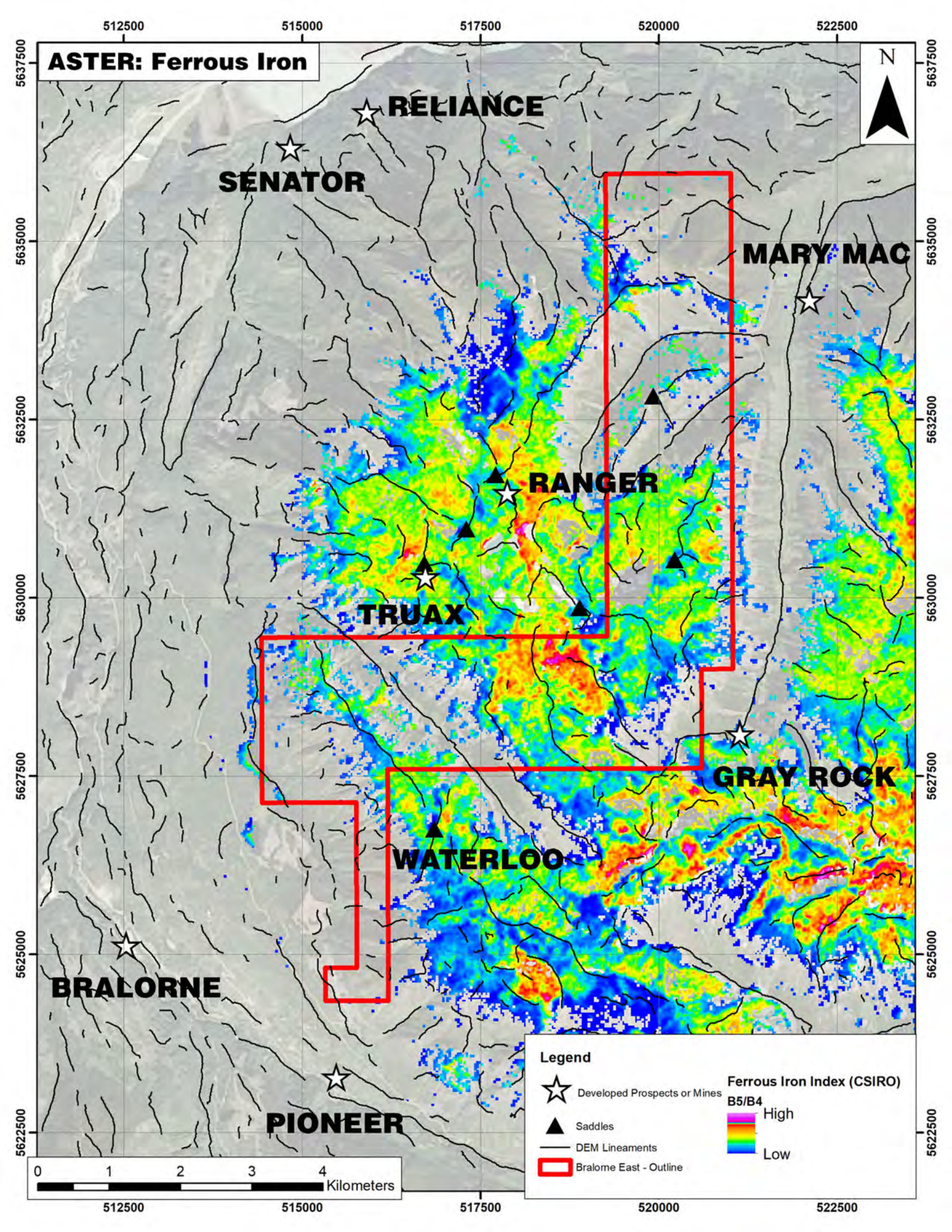
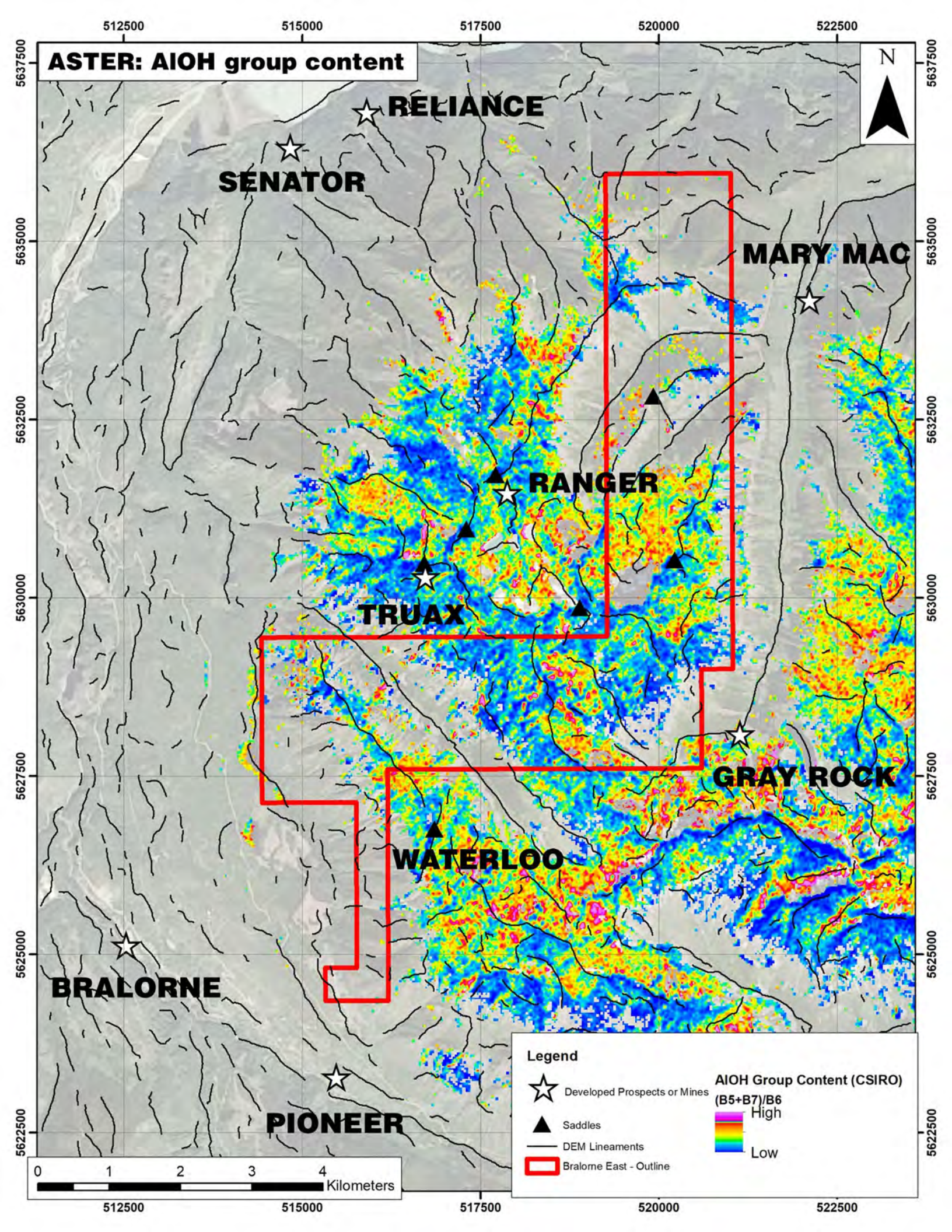
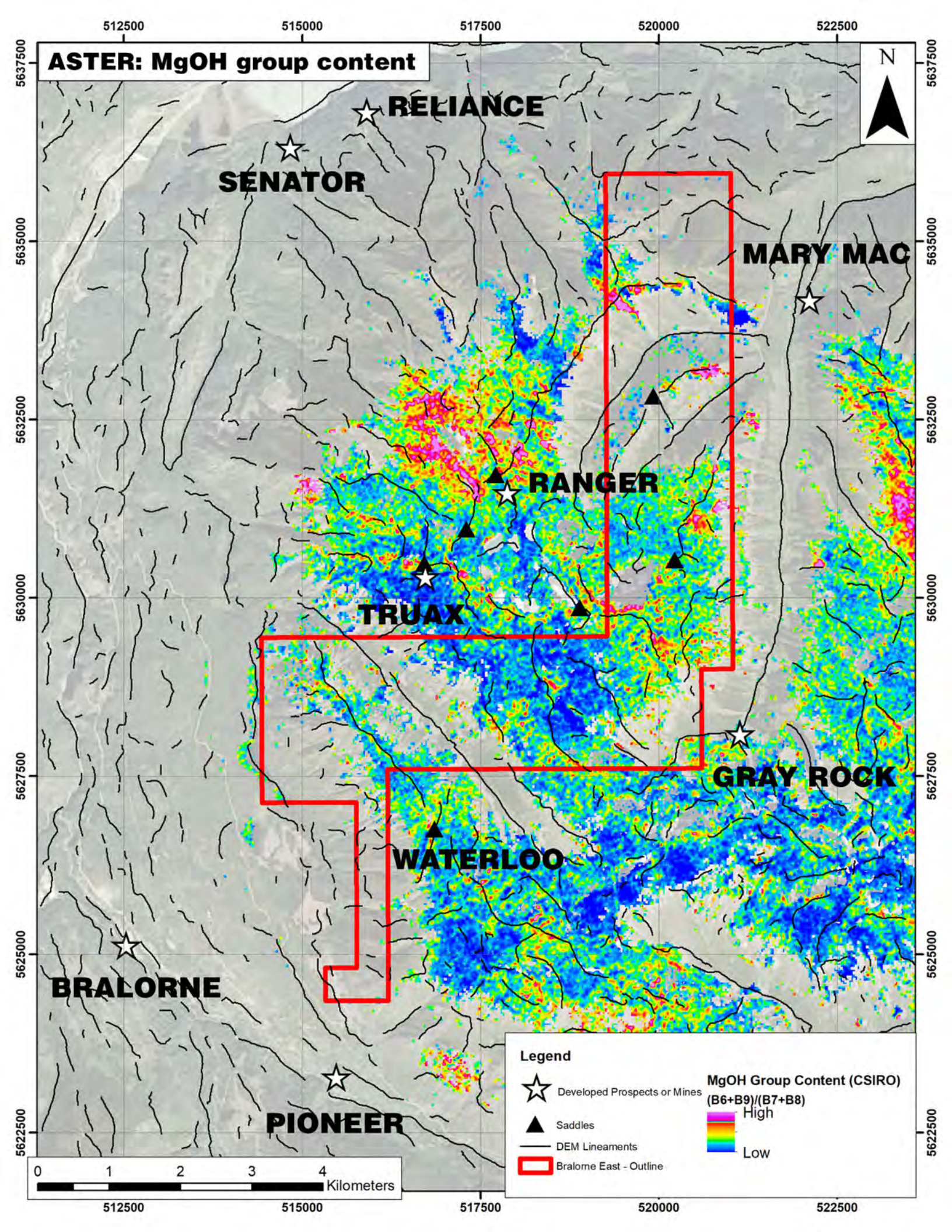
Kilometers


ASTER: Ferrous Iron
N
RELIANCE
SENATOR
MARY MAC
RANGER
TRUAX
GRAY ROCK
WATERLOO
BRALORNE
PIONEER
512500
515000
517500
520000
522500
5637500
5635000
5632500
5630000
5627500
5625000
5622500
Legend
Developed Prospects or Mines
Saddles
DEM Lineaments
Bralorne East - Outline
Ferrous Iron Index (CSIRO)
B5/B4
High
Low
0
1
2
3
4
Kilometers


ASTER: AlOH group content
N
RELIANCE
SENATOR
MARY MAC
RANGER
TRUAX
GRAY ROCK
WATERLOO
BRALORNE
PIONEER
512500
515000
517500
520000
522500
5637500
5635000
5632500
5630000
5627500
5625000
5622500
Legend
Developed Prospects or Mines
Saddles
DEM Lineaments
Bralorne East - Outline
AlOH Group Content (CSIRO)
(B5+B7)/B6
High
Low
0
1
2
3
4
Kilometers


ASTER: MgOH group content
N
RELIANCE
SENATOR
MARY MAC
RANGER
TRUAX
GRAY ROCK
WATERLOO
BRALORNE
PIONEER
512500
515000
517500
520000
522500
5637500
5635000
5632500
5630000
5627500
5625000
5622500
0
1
2
3
4
Kilometers
Legend
Developed Prospects or Mines
Saddles
DEM Lineaments
Bralorne East - Outline
MgOH Group Content (CSIRO)
(B6+B9)/(B7+B8)
High
Low