ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: 2022 REPORT ON THE COPPER CROWN PROPERTY

TOTAL COST: $25,309.34

AUTHOR(S): Matt Fraser

SIGNATURE(S): mfraser

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

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5965616

YEAR OF WORK: 2022

PROPERTY NAME: Copper Crown

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done):
1091863, 1092884, 1094848, 1094849, 1094850, 1094851, 1094853, 1095655, 1095657

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Ag, Cu, Zn

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:
093L 026, 093L 250, 093L 254, 093L 287, 093L 288, 093L 289, 093L 294, 093L 379

MINING DIVISION: Omineca Mining Division

NTS Map Sheets: 93L/10

LATITUDE: 54° 33' 32.5414" N

LONGITUDE: 126° 43' 35.9808" W

UTM: Zone 10 711650E 5535400N

OWNER(S): Michael Richard Lee (Wild West Gold Corp.)
MAILING ADDRESS: 60562 Granville Park, Vancouver, B.C., V6H 4B9

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Michael Richard Lee (Wild West Gold Corp.)
MAILING ADDRESS: 60562 Granville Park, Vancouver, B.C., V6H 4B9

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. Do not use abbreviations or codes)
Lower Jurassic, Hazelton volcanics, Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake sediments, Eocene Goosly Plutonic Suite, Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusive Suite, fracture filling, massive sulphides, VMS

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
00726, 06429, 09087, 12374, 13095, 13229, 13364, 13777, 14256a, 14256b, 14834, 15242, 15999, 16401, 17068, 20665, 28003, 31153, 32238

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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 (Drone)	35 line-km	1091863, 1092884	$12,654.67
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (Number of samples)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	27 Rocks	1091863, 1092884	$12,654.67
Other			
DRILLING (Total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area))			
Details			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
		TOTAL COST	$25,309.34

Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change Event Detail

Event Number ID	**5965616**
Recorded Date	2023/JAN/20
Work Type	Technical Work (T)
Technical Items	Geological (G), Geophysical (P), Geochemical (C), PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work required) (W3)
Work Start Date	2022/OCT/01
Work Stop Date	2022/DEC/05
Total Value of Work	$ 25000.00
Mine Permit Number	

Summary of the work value:

Title Numbers	**1091863**
Claim Name	
Issue Date	2022/JAN/27
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/JAN/27
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	914
Area in Ha	131.32
Applied Work Value	$ 1971.58
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1092884**
Claim Name	COPPER MINE
Issue Date	2022/FEB/01
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/JAN/27
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	914
Area in Ha	769.14
Applied Work Value	$ 15340.65
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1094848**
Claim Name	
Issue Date	2022/APR/02
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/APR/02
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	849
Area in Ha	375.23
Applied Work Value	$ 4965.41
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1094849**
Claim Name	
Issue Date	2022/APR/02

Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/APR/02
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	849
Area in Ha	18.75
Applied Work Value	$ 248.15
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1094850**
Claim Name	GROUSE
Issue Date	2022/APR/02
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/APR/02
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	849
Area in Ha	262.52
Applied Work Value	$ 3473.85
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1094851**
Claim Name	
Issue Date	2022/APR/02
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/APR/02
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	849
Area in Ha	93.76
Applied Work Value	$ 1240.7
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1094853**
Claim Name	GROUSE EAST
Issue Date	2022/APR/02
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/APR/02
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	849
Area in Ha	75.02
Applied Work Value	$ 992.67
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1095655**
Claim Name	CROWN SOUTHEAST
Issue Date	2022/MAY/17
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/MAY/17
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	804
Area in Ha	37.55
Applied Work Value	$ 450.59
Submission Fee	$ 0
Title Numbers	**1095657**
Claim Name	CROWN EAST

Issue Date	2022/MAY/17
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2023/MAY/17
New Good To Date	2025/JUL/29
Numbers of Days Forward	804
Area in Ha	581.85
Applied Work Value	$ 6982.23
Submission Fee	$ 0

Financial Summary:

Total Applied Work Value:	$ 35665.83
PAC name	Michael Lee
Debited PAC amount	$ 10665.83
Credited PAC amount	$
Total Submission Fees	$ 0.00
Total Paid	$ 0.00

2022 EXPLORATION REPORT ON THE COPPER CROWN PROPERTY

Statement of Work Event Number: 5965616

Mineral Tenures: 1091863, 1092884, 1094848, 1094849, 1094850, 1094851, 1094853, 1095655, 1095657

Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheets: 93L/10

Center of Work:

54° 33' 32.5414" N Latitude, 126° 43' 35.9808" W W Longitude
(UTM NAD 83 Zone 09 647000E 6048100N)

Owned and Operated by:

Wild West Gold Corp.
Michael Richard Lee
60562 Granville Park
Vancouver, B.C.
V6H 4B9

Prepared by:

Matt Fraser, B.Sc.

Date: April 10, 2023

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1 SUMMARY

The Copper Crown property, located on Grouse Mountain in British Columbia's Omineca Mining Division, spans 2,345.14 hectares and contains ten separate mineralized zones. The most advanced of these, the Ruby Zone, hosts an orebody approximately 244 meters long, 6.91 meters wide, and extending to a depth of 46 meters. The estimated reserve of the Ruby orebody is 247,636 tons, with an average grade of 26.81 g/t silver, 0.396% copper, and 4.653% zinc. The geological setting and mineralization of the Grouse Mountain area exhibits similarities to the Equity Silver deposits situated south of Houston.

Historical work on the property dates back to 1914, with several exploration activities conducted over the years, including a significant amount of trenching, drilling, and underground work. In 2022, rock sampling and drone magnetics were carried out. The rock sampling yielded samples with significant concentrations of silver, copper, and zinc, including up to 1,319 g/t silver, 16.3% copper, and 44.2% zinc. The drone magnetic survey revealed several intrusive dikes and faults. Interpreted magnetic anomalies located south of the Ruby Zone represent the highest priority for follow up.

A three-phase exploration program is recommended for the Copper Crown property:

1. Phase 1 - Comprehensive compilation of all available historical data.
2. Phase 2 - Additional induced polarization, soil geochemical sampling, and trenching.
3. Phase 3 - Diamond drilling to evaluate mineralized structures at depth and along strike, contingent on the results of Phases 1 and 2.

The specifics of the field program will be determined following the completion of Phase 1.

2 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

2.1 Location

The Copper Crown property is situated within the Omineca Mining Division, approximately 17 km north of Houston and 30 km southeast of Smithers in central British Columbia. The claims are centered at Coppermine Lake on Grouse Mountain. In 2022, the center of work was at 54° 33' 32.5414" N, 126° 43' 35.9808" W (UTM NAD 83 Zone 09 647000E 6048100N).

2.2 Access

Access to the property is via Highway 16 (from either Houston or Smithers) to the Thompson Creek (Dieleman) ranch. From the ranch, an ATV trail provides access up Grouse Mountain and to the Coppermine Lake area. This access route crosses private farmland; as such, it is necessary to secure permission from the Dielemans prior to commencing any work program.

Figure 1. Copper Crown: Property Location

2.3 Physiography and Climate

The Copper Crown property is located within the Bulkley Basin ecosection of the Fraser Plateau ecoregion. This area features a combination of mountainous terrain, rolling hills, and broad valleys. The landscape has been shaped by glacial processes, which have left behind a mix of moraines, eskers, and glaciofluvial deposits.

The area's topography is predominantly composed of lower to mid-elevation mountains, with Grouse Mountain being a prominent local feature. Elevations in the area range from a low of 720 meters in the west-central part to a high of 1620 meters in the east-central portion of the property. Vegetation in the Bulkley Basin ecosection varies according to elevation and aspect, with coniferous forests dominating the lower elevations. These forests typically consist of species such as lodgepole pine, interior Douglas-fir, and hybrid white spruce. As elevation increases, subalpine forests and alpine meadows can be found, with a mix of Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and mountain hemlock.

The climate in the Bulkley Basin ecosection is characterized by cool, moist winters and relatively warm, dry summers. Precipitation is moderately high, with the majority falling as snow during the winter months. This creates a significant snowpack in the higher elevations, which contributes to the region's hydrology as it melts during the spring and summer months. The area is drained by numerous creeks and rivers, with the Bulkley River being a major regional watercourse.

2.4 Infrastructure

The Grouse Mountain area, situated near the towns of Houston and Smithers, features a well-developed infrastructure that supports both local communities and resource industries, including mining and logging. The area is easily accessible by Highway 16, which connects Houston and Smithers, providing a key transportation link for residents, businesses, and industrial operations.

Houston is the closest town to the Copper Crown project area, located 17 km south, with a population of approximately 4,000. The Canadian National Railways main line passes through Houston, connecting Prince George to the Pacific coastal ports of Kitimat and Prince Rupert. The town is an important service center for the resource and mining sectors, as well as the logging industry. It offers various services and amenities, such as accommodations, restaurants, and supply stores, catering to the needs of mining and logging operations. Houston has a rich history of mining, with several mining projects in the vicinity, including historic, active, and exploration sites. The extensive network of logging roads in the area plays a crucial role in supporting mineral exploration. These roads provide additional access to remote sites, making it easier to transport equipment, supplies, and personnel. Furthermore, the logging roads contribute to the area's overall infrastructure, enhancing its attractiveness for resource development.

Smithers, located 30 km to the northwest, is a regional hub for the area and it serves as a key support center for the mining and logging industries. The town boasts a regional airport, which connects Smithers to larger cities like Vancouver and facilitates the transport of personnel and supplies. Smithers is home to various mining and logging-related services, including engineering, environmental consulting firms, and forestry management companies, which contribute to the area's thriving resource sector. Given the region's abundant mineral and timber resources, both industries continue to be critical drivers of the local economy.

3 MINERAL CLAIMS

The Copper Crown property consists of 9 tenures covering 2,345.1357 hectares (Table 1, Figure 2). All claims are owned by Michael Richard Lee of Wild West Gold Corp.

Table 1. Copper Crown: List of Mineral Claims

Tenure #	OWNER_NAME	Claim Name	Type	Issue Date	Good-To Date	Area (ha)
1091863	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD		Mineral	2022-01-27	2025-07-29	131.3185
1092884	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD	COPPER MINE	Mineral	2022-02-01	2025-07-29	769.1396
1094848	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD		Mineral	2022-04-02	2025-07-29	375.2326
1094849	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD		Mineral	2022-04-02	2025-07-29	18.7529
1094850	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD	GROUSE	Mineral	2022-04-02	2025-07-29	262.5168
1094851	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD		Mineral	2022-04-02	2025-07-29	93.7588
1094853	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD	GROUSE EAST	Mineral	2022-04-02	2025-07-29	75.0156
1095655	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD	CROWN SOUTHEAST	Mineral	2022-05-17	2025-07-29	37.5488
1095657	LEE; MICHAEL RICHARD	CROWN EAST	Mineral	2022-05-17	2025-07-29	581.8521
					Total	**2345.1357**

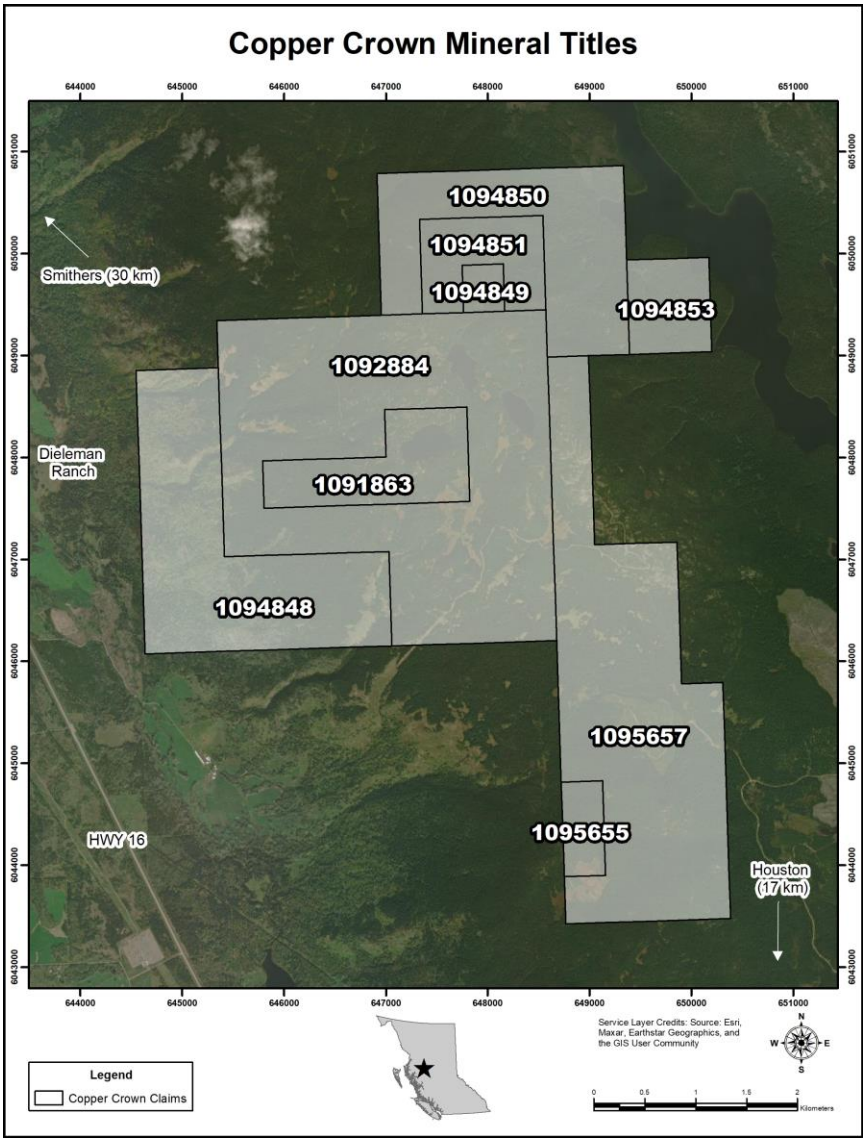


Figure 2. Copper Crown: Mineral Titles

4 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The first record of work done on the Copper Crown property dates back to 1914 when Louis Schorn and Samuel Bush staked exposures of chalcopyrite and sphalerite on Grouse Mountain. The exploration history is divided into two categories – early exploration (1914 – 1983) is discussed on a zone-by-zone basis, while later exploration (1984 – 2010) is organized by companies.

4.1 1914 – 1983 (by mineralized zones)

Copper Crown and Ruby Zones

Initial exploration in 1914 consisted of:

1. Copper Crown: hand trenching and excavation of a 2.44-meter shaft that exposed 1.52 meters of high-grade mineralization. A grab sample from the shaft contained 466.2 g/t silver and 15.8% copper.
2. Ruby: trenching a 1.22-1.52-meter-wide section containing 6-7% copper (Ministry of Mines, 1914).

Following the initial development, a Spokane syndicate (the Pohlman Investment Company) acquired the Copper Crown group, and the Cassiar Crown Copper Company was established to manage the property. In 1915, J.D. Mackenzie, from the Geological Survey of Canada, examined the claims in detail. During that year, the Cassiar Crown Copper Company deepened the Copper Crown shaft to 17.07 meters. The shaft revealed several streaks of high-grade copper and zinc ore. The surrounding rock was also mineralized, though to a lesser extent. Encouraged by this prospect shaft, the company immediately planned a more extensive development plan. Work commenced on a crosscut tunnel, which later became known as the second level (No. 2). No. 2, located at a vertical depth of 200 feet (60.96 meters) below the shaft, was excavated with the objective of linking up the showings and tapping the big Copper Crown vein that showed in the shaft (Ministry of Mines, 1916). While many small veins were cut by the tunnel, the big ore body in the main vein was not encountered, and operations on a large scale were suspended.

From 1916-1918, the company kept a small force at work drifting from the tunnel, opening up several surface showings, and prospecting the claims. As a result of this work, it was decided to run a short tunnel (No. 1) on the Ruby showing – a lens of mixed copper and zinc sulphides. This tunnel, excavated at a vertical depth of 100 feet (30.48 meters) below surface, exposed a vein 4.27 meters in width, with 3.05 meters of that containing significant mineralization ("Ten Feet Clean Ore," 1918).

In 1926, the Copper Crown property was optioned to the Marsh Mines Consolidated (“Cassiar Crown Sold To Marsh”, 1926) after financial problems with the Pohlman Investment Company had led to the property sitting idle. Bunkhouses were erected and a power plant was installed. Underground work in 1926 consisted of advancing a crosscut from the No. 2 tunnel over to tap the Ruby ore at depth. By December, the company had opened up a body of commercial ore over 1.83 meters wide. Directly above, in the No. 1 tunnel, the ore shoot was proven for a length of 56.99 meters, with both faces still in ore. The ore body on Level No. 1 has an average width of 1.67 meters and returned values of 205.7 g/t silver, 2.62% copper, and 13.4% zinc over its exposed length (“Marsh Consolidated Reports Progress”, 1926).

In 1927, a raise was driven to connect from the No. 2 tunnel to the No. 1 tunnel to improve ventilation. Additional ore was encountered in the raise. Marsh Mines was obliged to cease operations later in 1927, owing to the exhaustion of its funds. Between 1915 and 1927, Cassiar Crown and Marsh Mines had traced the ore zone for 1,005.84 meters by intermittent open cuts, shallow drifts, and natural outcrops, drove 1,150.06 meters of tunnel, and completed one 17.07-meter shaft on the Copper Crown showing. No further information could be found until 1951.

In 1951, Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines conducted an extensive 4,572-meter AX diamond drill program to delineate the ore structures of the Ruby Zone. The drilling focused on the 50-foot and 100-foot horizons, which are depths of 15 meters and 30 meters below the surface, respectively. Drill results indicated an orebody that is approximately 244 meters long and extends to a depth of 46 meters. The estimated reserve of this orebody is 247,636 tons, with an average grade of 26.81 g/t silver, 0.396% copper, and 4.653% zinc over a width of 6.91 meters. Additional drilling was planned to try to double this reserve by conducting deeper drilling from surface and from the No. 2 level, but work was suspended due to low base metal prices (The Province, 1951).

In 1979, Ramm Venture Corporation acquired the property from Copper Ridge and completed a $7.85 million financing for exploration work with the goal to increase the ore tonnage and enter production by early 1983 (“Bulkley Valley Mining Venture”, 1980). Geophysical VLF-EM surveys and geological mapping were completed.

In 1981, Ramm drilled fourteen NQ diamond drill holes totaling 1,282 meters on the Copper Crown Zone. Results of this drilling were highlighted by a 10-meter intersection of 63.4 g/t silver, 2.35% copper, and 0.42% zinc in #81-107 and a 36-meter intersection of 43.2 g/t silver, 1.91% copper, and 0.22% zinc in #81-118.

Lakeview Zone

In 1914, a 6.1-meter tunnel was excavated from the southern shore of Coppermine Lake along a mineralized shear zone. This exposed 0.61 meters of ore, which was primarily zinc (Ministry of Mines, 1914). From 1924 – 1932, Louis Schorn carried out further development of the Lakeview showing. He followed the main vein on surface for 243 meters and drove a second 24.4-meter crosscut tunnel in on the showing. In 1924, the tunnel revealed an ore body 3.35 meters in width. A sample across 1.22 meters assayed: 342.8 g/t silver, 3% copper, and 34% zinc (Ministry of Mines, 1925).

In 1951, Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. drilled 470.9 meters in 14 AX holes. The results of this drilling could not be located. Reportedly, it yielded indefinite ore grade and more was recommended.

Eureka Zone

In 1914, a 2.44-meter shaft was dug, and a sample taken across the bottom 1.52 meters assayed 164.54 g/t silver and 6.2% copper. This was thought to be a possible continuation of the Copper Crown Zone to the west.

In 1951, Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. drilled 306 feet in 3 holes. Results of this drilling could not be located.

Schorn Zone

From 1924 -1932, Louis Schorn reportedly expanded on work done at the Schorn Zone in addition to Lakeview. There is no record of this work.

In 1951, Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. drilled 93.3 meters in 3 holes. The diamond drilling revealed a tight narrow zone. This vein has not been explored to the north or south and results of the drilling could not be found.

Hidden Treasure Zone

In 1923, the Hidden Treasure showing was discovered by Walter Skelhorne on top of the steep northeastern slope of Grouse Mountain. The showing consists of a mineralized shear zone up to 2.44 meters in width. After stripping the overburden, Skelhorne identified a well defined deposit of galena on one side and chalcopyrite on the other. These are separated by a narrow ribbon of ledge rock (The Interior News, 1924a) and carry values of gold, copper, zinc, lead, and silver. Four samples sent for assay in 1924 returned:

- Wall Rock – trace gold and silver
- No. 1 – trace gold, 257.1 g/t silver, 60% zinc
- No. 2 – 46.6 g/t gold, 394.2 g/t silver, 27.8% copper
- No. 3 – 15.08 g/t gold, 1,165 g/t silver, and 1.2% copper (The Interior News, 1924b)

By 1929, a 15.8-meter tunnel had been excavated along the shear. The tunnel passes through a flat-dipping felsite dike, which averages about 1.4 meters in width. The dike is slightly mineralized with chalcopyrite and the mineralization in the vein is galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. A sample of selected pieces of galena assayed trace gold, 171.4 g/t silver, 1.5% copper, 24% lead, and 11% zinc. A sample of selected pieces of chalcopyrite assayed trace gold, 54.8 g/t silver, and 4.3% copper (Ministry of Mines, 1928).

Rainstorm Zone

First mentioned in 1925, the Rainstorm showing is located to the north of the Cassiar Crown Mining Company ground. Mineralization is similar to other showings in the area and the main exposure is over a width of 7 meters, although mineralization is not heavy along all points of this width. In 1926, Hugh McLean was able to trace the zinc-galena lead on the Rainstorm for over 275 meters. In some places it was up to 0.91 meters wide (The Interior News, 1926). A picked sample assayed 6.86 g/t silver and 13% zinc (Ministry of Mines, 1926).

From 1964 – 1970, prospectors bulldozer trenched in the vicinity of the Rainstorm showing and extended its strike length to 975 meters.

Solo Zone

Discovered in 1926, the Solo showing is on the northeastern slopes of Grouse Mountain, overlooking Fish Lake. The main showing consists of a silicified seam a few inches wide, showing sphalerite with chalcopyrite. In 1926, a sample from the Solo assayed 10.3 g/t gold, 75.4 g/t silver, and 26.5% zinc (Ministry of Mines, 1926). In 1970, a sample taken across 0.75 meters returned 15.08 g/t silver and 1.10% copper (Dodson, 1970).

4.2 1984 – 2020 (by company)

1984: Teck Explorations Ltd. (for Ramm Venture Corporation)

In 1984, Teck Explorations Limited conducted two exploration programs on behalf of Ramm Venture Corporation at the Grouse Mountain property.

Phase 1 consisted of preliminary VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, surface and subsurface sampling, trenching, and reconnaissance exploration. These efforts led to the collection of 87 rock chip samples, 1,042 soil samples, and 307 meters of backhoe trenching in 31 trenches. The surveys successfully outlined mineralized structures, and 23 anomalous sample sites were discovered. A new northeast trending mineralized structure, the Creek Zone, was identified, possibly representing the offset extension of the Ruby Zone. Recommendations for further exploration included diamond drilling to test the Ruby, Eureka, and Copper Crown Zones, and additional VLF-EM, SP, and soil surveys to better outline the Rainstorm and Lakeview Zones prior to drilling.

Phase 2 involved grid line extension, soil and rock-chip sampling, VLF-EM surveys, backhoe trenching, road construction, and diamond drilling. During this phase, 5 km of road was prepared, 135 meters of backhoe trenches were excavated, 13.5-line km of VLF-EM were surveyed, and 218 soil and 22 rock-chip samples were collected. Additionally, 1,896 meters of NQ core drilling were completed in 19 holes. The exploration revealed a broad Cu-Zn soil anomaly covering the Rainstorm Zone, measuring 800 x 600 meters, which resulted from a northeast trending swarm of sphalerite-rich fault zones and fissure veins. Diamond drilling tested five mineralized structures, with the most significant being the Rainstorm Zone. Further drilling was recommended on the Rainstorm to determine its grade and extent, particularly to the west where the Rainstorm Zone was expected to intersect the Creek Zone beneath a shallow feldspar porphyry dike.

Teck concluded that the property contains a significant tonnage of low-grade Cu-Zn-Ag mineralization in at least five related structures and that these are likely peripheral to an underlying mineralized intrusion at depth in the southwest portion of the claims (Peto, 1985).

1990: Swift Minerals (for Ramm Venture Corporation)

In the winter of 1990, from January 16th to February 14th, Swift Minerals Ltd. conducted a 1,783-meter diamond drill program. The majority of the drilling, 1,325.8 meters, was focused on the Rainstorm Zone, following recommendations from Teck's 1984 report. Additionally, one hole of 457.2 meters in length was drilled to intersect the Ruby Zone at depth. All seven holes drilled encountered discrete fault-controlled sulphide mineralization with pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite in a quartz-calcite gangue.

The six holes drilled into the Rainstorm Zone encountered sulphide stringers, which dip 50 to 60 degrees to the north and are separated by 10 to 40 meters of unmineralized rock. Four of the holes also intersected the Creek Zone at depth.

The best sulphide intersection was in DDH GM-90-1, where a 1.5-meter (true width of 1.29 meters) section returned 54.7 g/t silver, 0.33% copper, and 8.77% zinc. DDH GM-90-2 intersected the same structure as GM-90-1, but with negligible values. This suggests that the mineralization occurs in discrete pods or rakes at a shallow angle. Fifteen other intersections graded >1% zinc but were too sparse for bulk mining methods (Dunn, 1990).

DDH GM-90-7 was drilled to intersect the Ruby Zone at depth. No significant values were returned. However, this hole was located 350 meters away from the Ruby Zone on surface. Drilled to a depth of 456.7 meters at a 64° dip, it would not have reached its intended target zone.

2005: Ranex Exploration Ltd. (Stephen Soby)

The 2005 prospecting program successfully located and confirmed historic showings on the property. This program identified significant gold in sample GTJ-05-11, taken from exposed rock in old trenches in the Rainstorm zone. Sample GTJ-05-11 returned a gold value of 15.474 g/t Au. Additionally, four rock samples returned >1% Cu, three >1% Zn, and two >100 g/t Ag (Johnson, 2006).

2007: Bard Ventures (Stephen Soby)

In 2007, Bard Ventures Ltd. acquired the right to earn a 100% interest in the Grouse Mountain Property. As part of their exploration work, Bard contracted SJ Geophysics Ltd. to conduct a 3D Induced Polarization (IP) survey on the property in July 2007. The survey aimed to confirm the main mineralized zones on the property and consisted of seven 1,800-meter lines spaced 100 meters apart, totaling 12.6 km of surveyed line kilometers.

A broad linear conductor was observed in the southeast portion of the grid. This conductor overlies the Ruby, Copper Crown, Eureka, and North Lake Zones, which have also been effectively detected using VLF-EM surveys and soil geochemical surveys in the past.

A north-trending, poorly defined conductor was observed from line 10100N to 10300N between 11000E and 11100E stations, possibly representing a steeply dipping mineralized dike or intersecting fault system. Centered approximately 100 meters below the surface in cross-sections, this conductor does not appear to come to the surface, making it unlikely to be seen in outcrop (Church, 2007).

The Rainstorm and Lakeview Zones were located peripheral to and outside of the surveyed area.

2009 and 2010 – Bard Ventures (Stephen Soby)

In 2009 and 2010, Bard Ventures Ltd. conducted extensive geochemical and reconnaissance geological programs on the Grouse Mountain property, focusing on the southwest-facing slope. The programs aimed to identify and map areas of potential copper, zinc, and silver mineralization.

The 2009 program consisted of eight grid lines totaling 17.5 km, with soil samples taken at 50 m intervals. In total, 356 soil and 6 rock samples were collected and analyzed. The geochemical survey results led to the identification of several anomalous values for copper, zinc, silver, and molybdenum. Geological mapping was conducted to locate areas of outcrop exposure and potential sites for structurally controlled mineralization (Kemp, 2009).

The 2010 program built upon the 2009 findings, with infill sampling conducted to achieve a tighter sample density at 25 m intervals. Additionally, intermediate survey lines were established, resulting in a grid line spacing of 100 m across the northern half of the 2009 soil sampling grid. The 2010 program involved re-establishing 8,775 m of the 2009 soil grid, establishing five intermediate grid lines totaling 5,725 m, and collecting 402 soil samples and one rock sample (Kemp, 2011).

Statistical analysis of the combined 2009-2010 soil geochemical data identified several anomalous multi-element soil geochemical trends for copper, zinc, and silver, which closely approximated the linear orientation of the major mineralized zones identified central to and north of Coppermine Lake. These trends were mostly concentrated in the northern half of the geochemical grid, east of the feldspar porphyry intrusive dike.

Figure 3 shows the location of previous drilling. Results for the 1951-52 drilling are not available. Significant intercepts from the 1981, 1984, and 1990 programs can be found in tables positioned above the figure.

1981 Drill Results Summary

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (oz/ton)
81-106	16.0	17.0	1.0	0.76	0.01	3.38
	28.0	32.0	4.0	0.61	0.13	0.68
	70.0	71.0	1.0	1.48	0.02	0.98
	76.0	76.5	0.5	4.35	0.41	3.57
81-107	8.0	10.0	2.0	0.10	3.11	0.25
	23.0	33.0	10.0	2.35	0.42	1.85
81-107A	8.2	11.0	2.8	0.10	2.61	0.20
	25.0	29.0	4.0	0.30	0.71	0.30
	38.0	40.0	2.0	0.56	0.17	1.30
	49.0	53.0	4.0	1.0	0.04	0.97
	56.0	61.0	5.0	0.46	0.04	0.47
	66.0	67.0	1.0	0.50	0.18	0.51
	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.54	0.04	0.71
	74.0	75.0	1.0	0.11	2.35	0.19
81-108	4.5	9.0	4.5	0.03	0.20	0.06
81-109	50.0	84.0	34.0	0.27	0.14	0.16
	97.0	99.0	2.0	0.34	0.22	0.34
	110.0	111.0	1.0	0.34	0.26	0.34
	111.0	118.0	7.0	0.11	0.90	0.17
81-110	51.0	55.0	4.0	0.59	0.55	2.33
81-111[2]	16.0	18.0	2.0	0.42	0.50	0.08
	24.0	25.0	1.0	1.46	0.04	1.48
	36.0	37.0	1.0	-	1.02	-
	57.0	59.0	2.0	0.58	0.29	1.14
81-112	71.5	73.0	1.5	0.79	0.01	0.44
	73.0	74.0	1.0	1.05	0.01	0.55
81-113	11.0	14.0	3.0	0.01	0.26	0.03
81-114	*No assays taken*					
81-115	50.0	62.0	12.0	0.095	0.98	0.41
81-118	9.0	45.0	36.0	1.01	0.22	1.26
81-119	7.3	13.4	6.1	0.11	1.27	0.18
81-120	*No assays taken*					

1984 Drill Results Summary

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (oz/ton)
84-1	*No significant results*					
84-2	22.5	23.5	1.0	3.10	0.03	1.21
84-3	18.0	19.1	1.1	0.79	0.02	0.53
84-4	*No significant results*					
84-5	72.0	74.0	2.0	1.01	0.02	0.59
	74.0	76.0	2.0	0.47	0.03	0.21
84-6	*No significant results*					
84-7	50.5	51.0	0.5	1.15	0.10	0.2
84-8	54.5	56.0	1.5	4.05	2.95	3.65
84-9	*No significant results*					
84-10	35.7	37.3	1.6	0.18	0.31	0.35
84-11	23.4	24.2	0.8	0.54	24.1	1.02
	75.5	78.7	3.2	0.86	0.57	0.88
	190.2	192.2	2.0	0.85	3.09	0.87
84-12	39.4	41.1	1.7	1.16	0.06	0.07
84-13	74.0	75.0	1.0	0.83	0.30	0.77
84-14	86.7	88.4	1.7	1.88	2.92	1.88
84-15	12.0	13.3	1.3	0.38	7.10	0.84
	94.8	96.6	1.8	0.07	2.26	0.23
	190.3	192.4	2.1	1.21	0.80	0.97
84-16	*No assays taken*					
84-17	17.0	19.8	2.8	0.67	0.04	0.27
84-18	40.0	43.0	3.0	0.43	0.51	0.21
84-19	95.0	98.0	3.0	0.29	5.92	1.13
	105.6	108.6	3.0	0.37	7.54	0.84
	118.0	120.0	2.0	0.02	1.44	0.28
	120.0	121.2	1.2	0.08	6.13	0.39

1990 Drill Results Summary

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
GM90-1	45.8	46.8	1.0	34.2	0.21	3.64
	46.8	47.3	0.5	94.8	0.58	19.05
	175.3	177.0	1.7	9.5	0.24	1.06
	180.3	181.4	1.1	29.4	0.93	0.52
	203.9	204.3	1.1	1.9	0.06	2.01
GM90-2	116.7	117.8	1.1	29.6	0.08	1.64
	198.0	200.0	2.0	2.0	0.06	2.02
	203.0	204.2	1.2	12.1	0.19	2.71
GM90-3	28.0	28.3	0.3	575.0	4.75	9.95
	31.6	31.7	0.1	6.2	0.04	10.2
GM90-4	35.8	36.0	0.2	106.5	0.34	4.65
GM90-5	120.5	1206	0.1	88.5	11.25	0.27
	171.1	171.6	0.5	22.0	0.46	1.51
GM90-6	123.6	124.2	0.8	24.2	0.73	0.56
	196.0	196.3	0.3	21.9	0.35	13.35
	200.0	202.0	2.0	20.1	0.07	0.61
	340.5	341.1	0.6	6.3	0.13	7.77
GM90-7	281.3	282.2	0.9	23.9	0.34	0.44
	292.6	292.8	0.2	36.0	1.45	0.01
	296.0	296.5	0.5	15.3	1.10	0.13

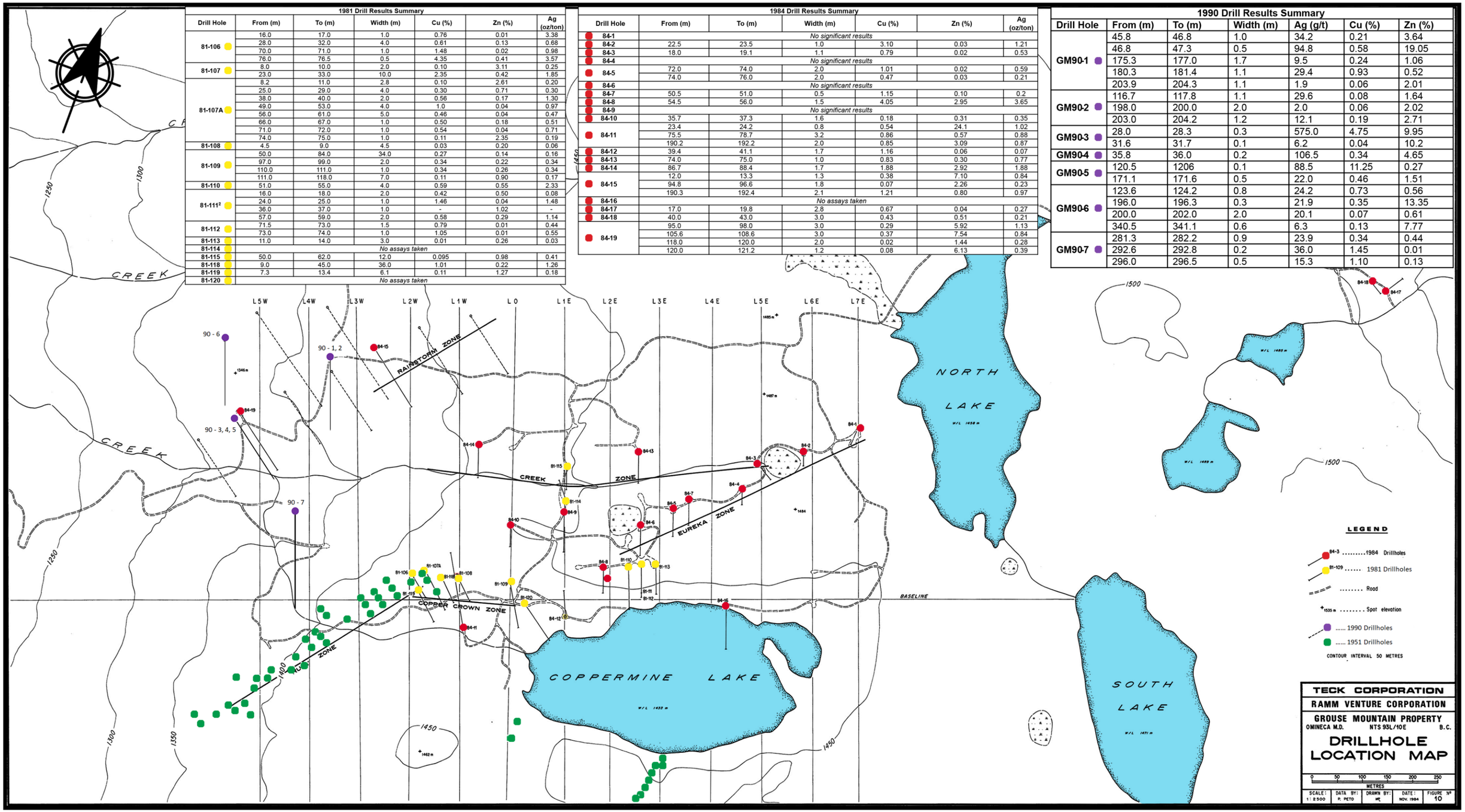


Figure 3. Copper Crown: 1951, 1981, 1984, and 1990 drill hole locations.
Note: No assays are available for the 1951 drilling.

5 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 Regional Geology

The Copper Crown property is located in the central Stikine Terrane, within the Intermontane belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 4). The regional geology is adapter from Carter (1990).

In this region, the oldest exposed rocks are Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group calc-alkaline volcanics and sedimentary rocks of the Stikine terrane. These rocks are intruded by coeval granitic rocks of the Topley intrusions and by late Cretaceous and early Tertiary granitic plutons. The older Topley intrusions specifically occur along the axis of the Skeena Arch, a major northeast trending transverse structure. The Skeena Arch marks the southern limits of the Bowser Basin and its middle and late Jurassic age clastic sedimentary rocks, as well as the northern limits of extensive, early to mid Tertiary continental volcanic rocks that overlie older Mesozoic assemblages.

The area is well known for its diverse and numerous mineral deposit types. These include porphyry copper and/or molybdenum deposits associated with late Cretaceous and early Tertiary granitic plutons, vein deposits containing base and precious metals developed in Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks, disseminated copper occurrences in Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks, and deposits with volcanogenic massive sulfide affinities in Jurassic and early Cretaceous sequences.

Examples of the latter deposit type can be found in the Equity Silver mine south of Houston, the Topley Richfield prospect north of Topley, and the mineralized zones within the Copper Crown property on Grouse Mountain.

5.2 Property Geology

The Copper Crown property is underlain by maroon to green andesitic pyroclastic rocks, including tuff breccias and lapilli tuffs, and lesser flows typical of the Upper Jurassic Hazelton Group. These fragmental rocks are overlain by an east-northeast striking, gently south dipping, marine sequence of grey to green tuffs and siltstones of the Bowser Lake Group (Figure 5).

The layered rocks are cut by a variety of north-northwest striking Tertiary dikes and irregular intrusive bodies. The largest of these is located immediately west of the Ruby Zone. This large dike is compositionally equivalent to those in the Goosly area and is Eocene age (Church, 1972). Other granitic intrusive dikes in the area are correlative with the Bulkley plutonic suite.

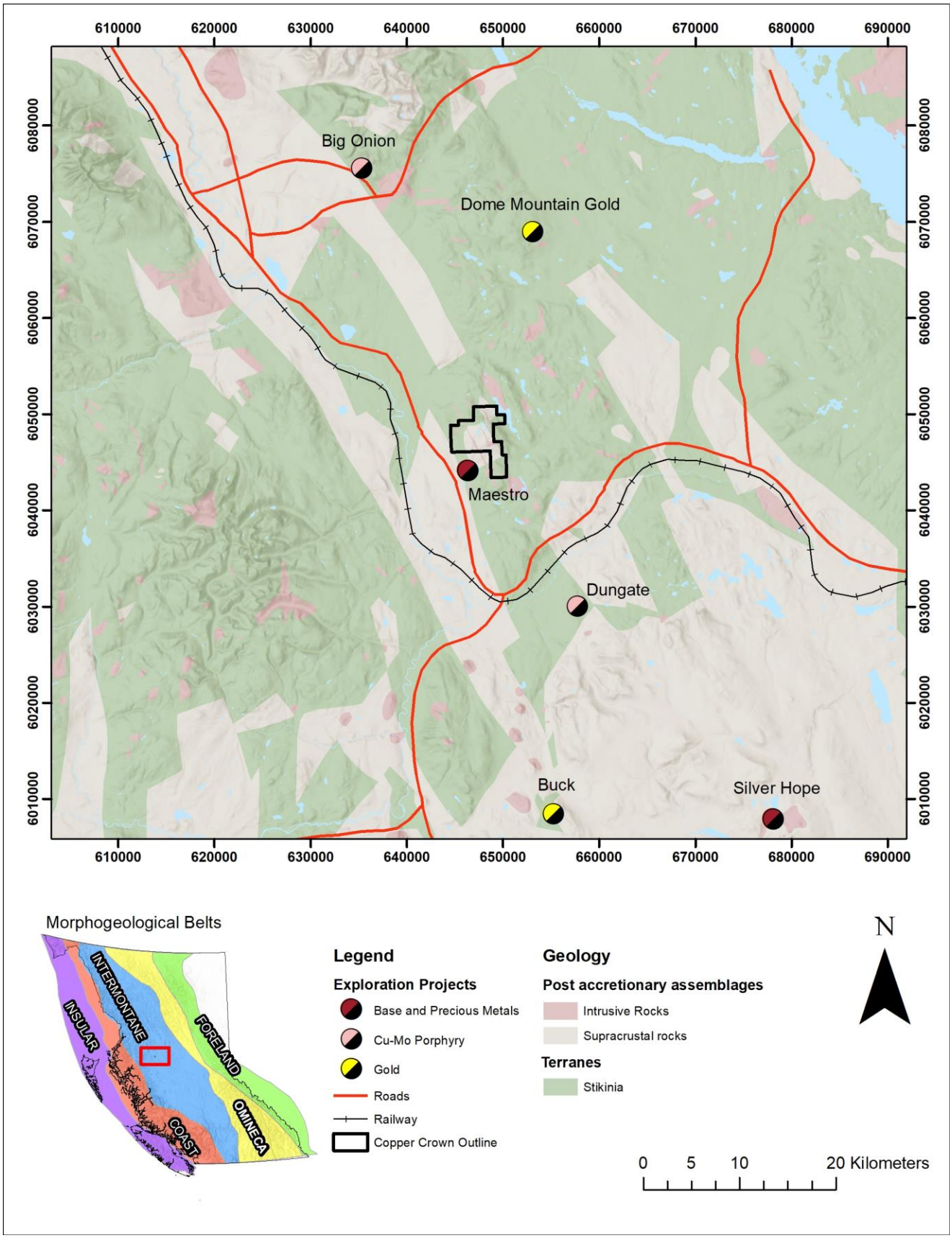


Figure 4. Copper Crown: Regional Geology

5.3 Mineralization

The property is cut by several normal faults which provided channel ways for the deposition of mesothermal, Cu-Zn-Ag, quartz-carbonate veins. The most notable of these are the Ruby and Copper Crown Zones. However, several other east and northeast trending mineralized structures have also been discovered (Peto, 1985).

Mineralized Zones

Copper Crown: The Copper Crown zone is situated along the northern shore of Coppermine Lake. This zone is a sheeted fracture zone with a N70°E strike and a 70°N dip, extending up to 15 meters in width. Assuming that the showings at the northeastern end of Coppermine Lake are a continuation of the same zone, the strike length would be around 750 meters. The mineralization primarily consists of chalcopyrite in subparallel lenses and fracture fillings, with individual widths ranging.

Ruby: The Ruby Zone extends southwestward from the Copper Crown shaft. This zone dips steeply to the northwest and is split into three shoots, each about 1-1.5 m wide, with a N40°E strike, and spanning a length of 500 meters. The showing exhibits a banded pattern, with a layer adjacent to the footwall consisting mainly of quartz with blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Towards the hanging wall, there are alternating masses of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite with solid and brecciated country rock. As the zone extends northeastward, it broadens into a multi-vein system hosting disseminated mineralization, primarily composed of sphalerite. Mineralization is strongest and appears to rake towards the southwest, in the direction of a bladed feldspar porphyry dike.

Lakeview: The Lakeview zone is located near the south shore of Coppermine Lake and comprises two parallel lenticular quartz-chalcopyrite-sphalerite veins. These veins have a N20°E strike and an 80° westward dip within gently dipping tuffaceous wackes. Post-mineral faults, trending at N20°W / 80°W, cut through the veins. At the surface, mineralized widths range from 0.75-3.0 meters.

Schorn: The Schorn zone can be found at the southwest corner of Coppermine Lake, and is characterized by several narrow, lenticular veins that primarily contain sphalerite. These veins occupy a zone with a N25°E strike. The main vein, which is exposed in trenches at the northeastern end of the zone, is approximately 25 centimeters wide and consists of quartz and mineralized wall rock containing a combined 17% of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite.

Eureka (Copper Crown Extension?): The Eureka adit is situated along the north shore of Coppermine Lake. It features a pyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz vein system approximately 1-2 meters wide, with a N70°E trend and a 70° northward dip, cutting through tuffaceous wackes. On the surface, the zone is traceable for 91 meters along a line of old, sloughed-in trenches. This zone is possibly an extension of the Copper Crown Zone.

Rainstorm: The Rainstorm zone is located just south of the North Lake access road. Galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite are found in northeast-striking quartz veins in tuffs and fossiliferous tuffs with minor disseminated sulphides in the wallrock. Individual veins typically range from 0.10-1.0 meters in width. In one instance, a mineralized width of 7 meters has been reported (Ministry of Mines, 1926). The zone has been traced on the surface over a strike length of 975 meters. Most of the area is covered by shallow overburden.

North Lake (Rainstorm Extension?): The North Lake showing is situated on the west shore of North Lake. Mineralization at this location consists of lenticular quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veinlets that are present within a brecciated shear zone along the lake's west shore. Open cuts reveal a 0.45-meter-wide shear zone with a 60° strike and a 70° northwestward dip. This is likely an extension of the Rainstorm Zone.

Creek: The Creek zone runs just south of the Rainstorm zone. A large zinc soil anomaly, defined by a 700 ppm contour, occupies an area measuring 800 m in length and 600 – 1,000 m in width. The geochemical anomaly occurs over both the Creek and Rainstorm zones. Backhoe trenching of soil samples and old

prospect pits within this area revealed at least four distinct northeast trending veins, dipping 20°N – 65°N (Peto, 1985).

Hidden Treasure: The Hidden Treasure showing is located on the northeast slope of Grouse Mountain. A 13.7-meter-long adit was driven on a lenticular quartz vein. The showing is characterized by pyrite-chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena infilling a steeply dipping shear zone that varies in width from 0.6 to 1.8 meters. The zone has a 030-degree strike, cutting through a sequence of moderately folded argillite and tuffaceous rocks. Sulphides fill the shear, which diverges and runs parallel to the bedding at the base of a thick pyroclastic deposit. The primary alteration is chlorite with clay minerals. The best mineralization occurs in schist that crosscuts a westerly dipping felsite dike.

Solo: The Solo showing occurs along a NE mineralized fault zone on the northeastern slope of Grouse Mountain. The main showing comprises a silicified vein containing sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Rock chip sampling by Teck in the Solo area confirmed the presence of porphyry Cu-Au mineralization associated with highly altered granite dikes intruding thinly bedded argillites (Peto, 1985).

Mineralization Summary

Base metal mineralization consists of discordant quartz carbonate veins and fracture fillings hosting pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and minor galena. Mineralization is generally confined to fault zones in discontinuous lenses and pods up to 1.5 meters in width. Sulphides also occur as fracture fillings along sheeted fracture zones up to 15 meters wide, where sulphide stringers range from 0.5 to 5 centimeters. A microscopic examination of samples from the Ruby Zone by Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. (Peto, 1984) determined that mineralization is consistent with hydrothermal systems in a volcanic pile. They also noted that sulphides may have partially replaced some of the tuffaceous hosts, as evidenced by occasional bands of chalcopyrite in granular sphalerite.

Teck identified a significant tonnage of low-grade Cu-Zn-Ag mineralization occurs in at least 5 of the structures, as summarized in Table 3. These mineralized structures are interpreted to be peripheral to an underlying mineralized intrusion at depth (Peto, 1985).

Table 2. Copper Crown: Mineralized StructuresTrenched by Teck (after Peto, 1985)

Zone	% Cu	% Zn	oz/t Ag	Length (m)[2]	Depth (m)[3]
Ruby[1,4]	0.32	4.35	0.75	300	60
Copper Crown[4]	0.58	0.18	0.31	440	60
Eureka[4]	1.06	0.06	0.74	690	70
Creek[4]	0.51	0.52	0.65	665	55
Rainstorm 5	0.67	1.90	0.67	300	160
Rainstorm 4	0.16	4.20	0.42	300	160
Rainstorm 3	0.29	5.92	1.13	300	80
Rainstorm 2	0.13	2.10	0.17	300	70
Rainstorm 1	0.17	3.13	0.39	300	60

[1]1951 drilling (Hill and Stark, 1961)

[2]Drill indicated strike length

[3]Drilled depth

[4]The Ruby, Copper Crown, Eureka, and Creek Zones are associated with strong VLF conductors. Weaker conductors are present at Rainstorm, Lakeview, and Hidden Treasure Zones.

Note that the Schorn, Lakeview, Hidden Treasure, and Solo zones are not listed within Table 3 because they were not trenched by Teck. This is due to the lack of road access to these areas

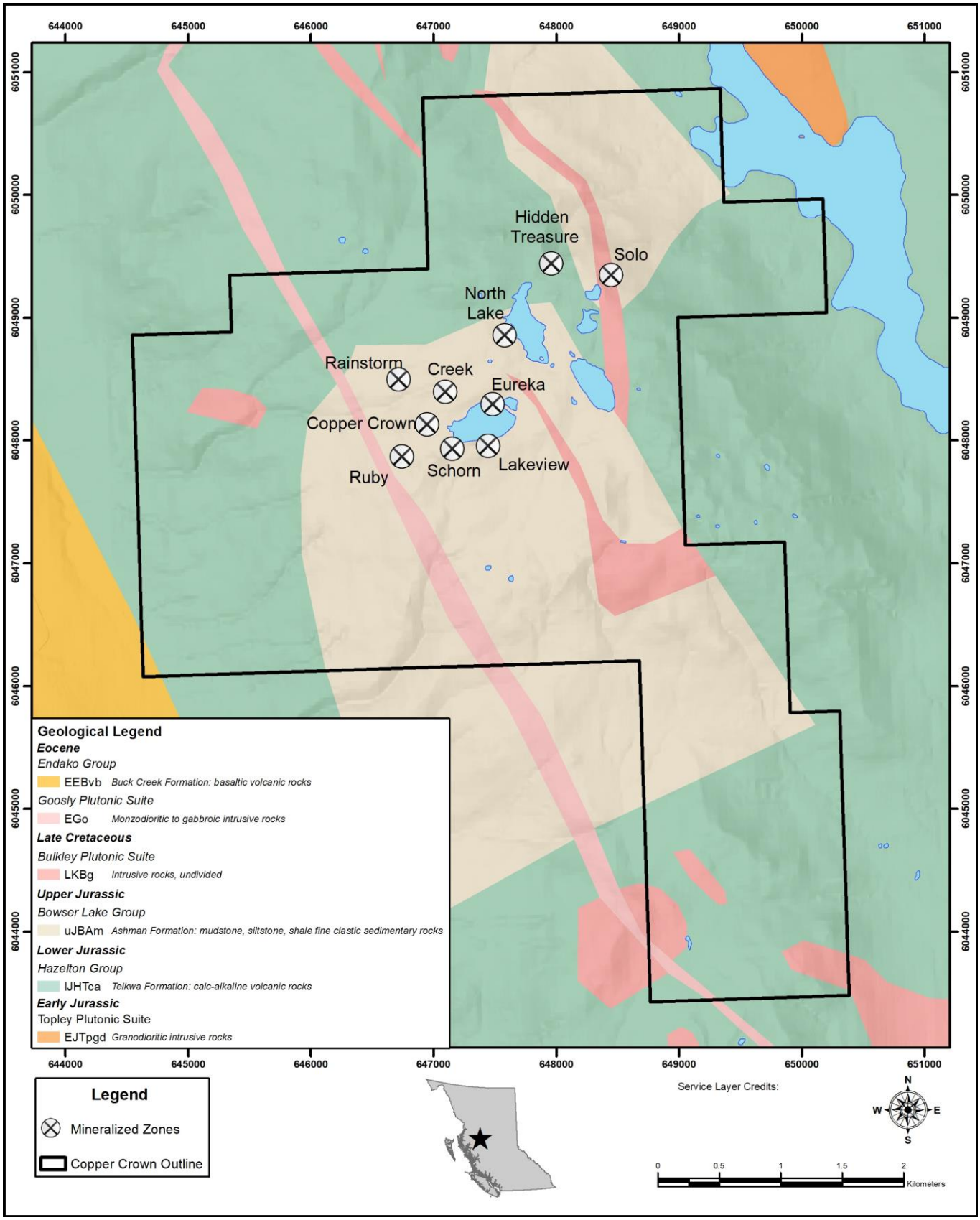


Figure 5. Copper Crown: Property Geology and Mineralized Zones

6 2022 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A program of surface rock sampling and drone magnetics was carried out on the Copper Crown property by Decoors Mining Corp. on behalf of Wild West Gold Corp. between October 11 – October 17, 2022.

6.1 Rock Sampling

Rock samples were taken from five of the mineralized zones within the property for the purpose of verifying the historical grades. 9 samples were collected from the Ruby Zone, 4 from the Copper Crown Zone, 8 from the Lakeview Zone, 4 from the Rainstorm Zone, and 1 from the Schorn Zone. An additional sample was taken from a western pit located downhill of the showings that was described in Bard Ventures' 2011 assessment report (Kemp, 2011). In total, 27 samples were collected. The location of the samples was determined using handheld GPS units. The samples were sent to SGS Labs in Burnaby, B.C., where they were weighed, crushed, dried, pulverized, and split. The initial analysis was completed by exploration grade sodium peroxide fusion (GE_ICP90A50), and overlimits were obtained by ore grade pyrosulphate fusion (GO_XRF70V). The gold content was obtained from exploration grade Au 30 g fire assay (GE_FAA30V5), and the silver content was obtained from ore grade Ag, 2-Acid digestion with an AAS finish (GO_AAS21C50).

6.2 Drone Magnetic Survey

The drone magnetic survey was centered over Coppermine Lake. A total of 34.7 line-km were flown over the majority of the mineralized zones, with the exception of the Hidden Treasure and Solo zones.

Theory

Drone magnetic surveys record the intensity of the Earth's total magnetic field, measured at a magnetometer sensor attached to the drone. The total field results in drone magnetic maps show the spatial distribution and relative abundance of magnetic minerals, commonly magnetite, in the upper levels of Earth's crust. Distortions in the magnetic field can be caused by ferrous materials such as steel, iron, or iron-rich rocks and soils. Results from magnetic surveys are commonly used for large scale geological mapping. They can also be used for detecting buried metallic objects such as underground tanks, pipes, utilities, or landfills.

Equipment Specifications

Drone magnetic data was collected with a GEM Systems drone magnetometer attached to a DJI Matrice 600 Pro hexacopter.

Drone: DJI Matrice 600 Pro

The DJI Matrice 600 Pro (M600 Pro) is a hexacopter, or a rotary drone with 6 motors, making flights smooth and stable. The M600 Pro can lift payloads of up to 6 kg, thanks to the large motors and propellers. The six motors also make flying much safer, as the drone can recover itself and safely land in case of a motor failure. Each motor is powered by a rechargeable DJI intelligent battery, and 6 batteries are required per flight. After each flight, the batteries must be recharged. To minimize charging time between flights, Decoors has a set of 18 batteries and 2 charging bays, with each bay capable of charging 6 batteries at a time.

The M600 Pro is controlled by the DJI Lightbridge 2 transmission system, providing a long-range remote control. The pilot can maintain connection with the drone up to a maximum distance of 5 km in unobstructed areas free of any interference. A key advantage of the M600 Pro design is its customization options. Decoors has outfitted the M600 Pro with a GEM Systems drone magnetometer, an external GPS, and a laser altimeter.

Drone Magnetometer: GEM Systems 35u UAV

GEM Systems GSMP-35U is the first lightweight, high sensitivity magnetometer specifically designed for UAVs. The sensors are based on GEM's optically pumped potassium magnetometer sensor, which offers

the highest sensitivity, absolute accuracy, and gradient tolerance available in the industry. The drone magnetometer components include a magnetometer sensor tethered to the M600 Pro by a 2-metre cable, an electronics box, battery, and altimeter installed directly beneath the drone's carbon fiber frame, and an external GPS mounted above the drone's carbon fiber frame. The magnetometer runs completely independent of the drone.

Base Magnetometer: GEM Systems GSMP-35
The GSMP-35 is a ground system employed for subsurface investigations in numerous fields, including mineral prospecting and exploration. High data quality is assured through the GSMP-35 magnetometer's ultra-high sensitivity (0.0002 nT @ 1Hz).

Survey Procedure

At the start of each day, the base magnetometer was set up in the field to record at 1-second intervals at UTM Zone9 647116 E 6048075 N. This data would later be used for diurnal corrections. For all drone flights, the altitude above ground level (AGL) of the drone was set to 60 m. The elevation used to determine ground level was taken from the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for British Columbia produced by GeoBC. North-south lines, spaced 60 m apart, were flown at a speed of 10 m/s. The drone magnetometer recorded a reading every 0.1 seconds, resulting in in-line measurements of 1.0 m.

Data Processing

The resulting magnetic data was separated into flight lines and diurnally corrected. Profiles of the diurnally corrected magnetics of each line were then viewed, and erroneous readings (dropouts) were deleted. After basic data processing, International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) regional values were calculated for the time and location of the survey and removed from the TMI to obtain the residual magnetic intensity (RMI). The RMI was reduced to pole and gridded (25 m x 25 m) at a constant altitude of 100 m above the ground. The first vertical derivative (FVD), analytic signal (AS), and tilt derivative (TDR) grids were then created from the RMI_RTP.

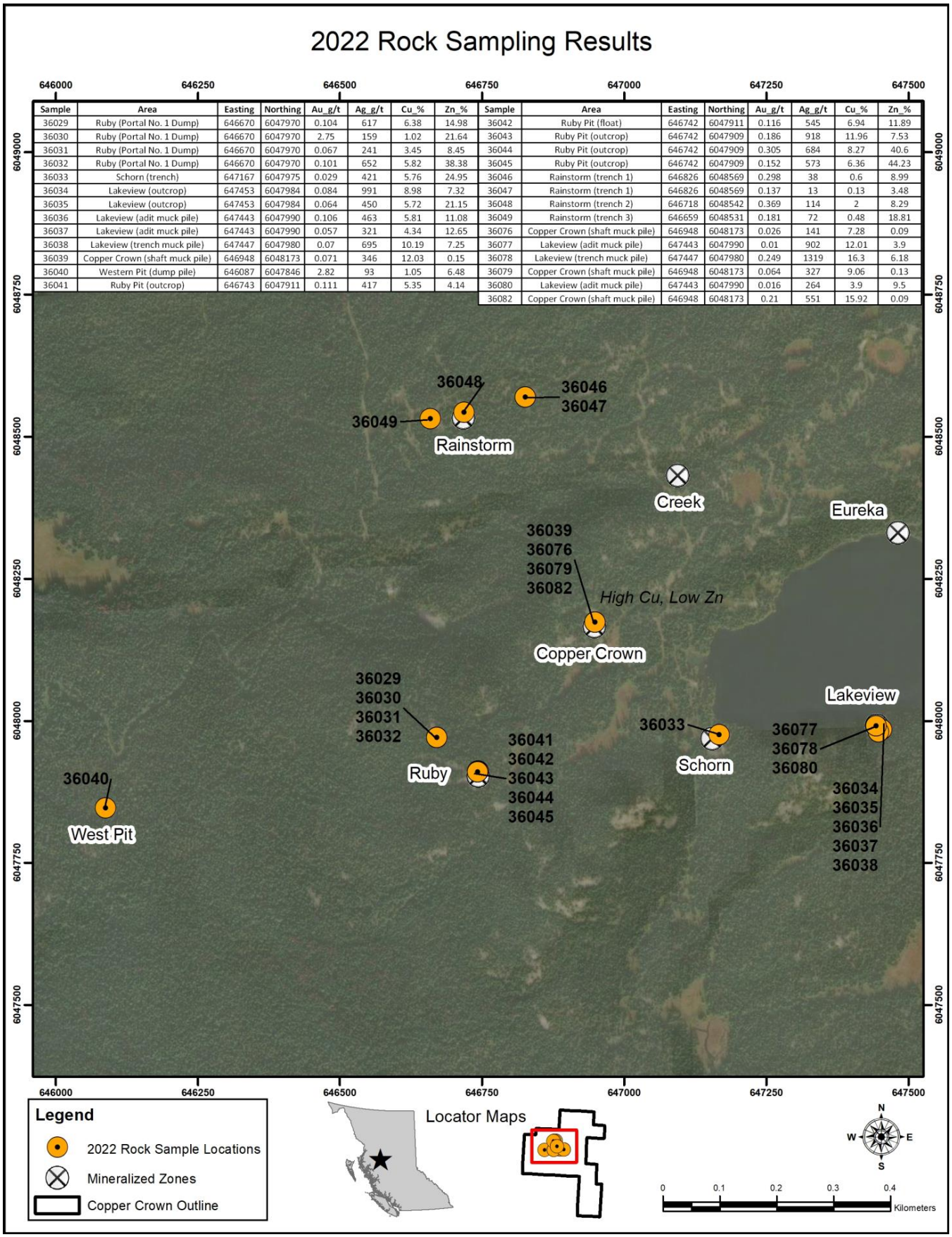
7 2022 RESULTS

7.1 Rock Sampling Results

Figure 6 shows the results from the 2022 sampling program, where heavily mineralized rocks were obtained from each area that was visited. Samples range up to 1,319 g/t silver, 16.3% copper, and 44.2% zinc. Trends spotted within the data include:

1. Copper Crown Zone samples contain high copper (7.28% - 15.92% Cu) and low zinc (891 – 1545 ppm Zn).
2. Both the Ruby and Lakeview zones contain high concentrations of silver, copper, and zinc. In the Ruby Zone samples, silver ranges from 159 – 918 g/t Ag, copper ranges from 1.02% - 11.96% Cu, and zinc ranges from 4.14% - 44.23% Zn. In the Lakeview Zone, silver ranges from 264 – 1310 g/t Ag, copper ranges from 3.90% - 16.30% Cu, and zinc ranges from 3.9% - 21.15% Zn.
3. The Lakeview Zone contains far higher calcium (average of 8.4%) and strontium than the rest of the zones.
4. The Rainstorm zone contains high zinc (3.48% - 18.81%), but comparatively low copper (0.13% - 2.0% Cu).

Silver, copper, and zinc are by far the most anomalous elements within these zones. Gold content, in general, is low, with two samples returning >1 g/t Au (Ruby – 2.75 g/t Au and Western Pit – 2.85 g/t Au).



Sample	Area	Easting	Northing	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Cu_%	Zn_%
36029	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	0.104	617	6.38	14.98
36030	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	2.75	159	1.02	21.64
36031	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	0.067	241	3.45	8.45
36032	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	0.101	652	5.82	38.38
36033	Schorn (trench)	647167	6047975	0.029	421	5.76	24.95
36034	Lakeview (outcrop)	647453	6047984	0.084	991	8.98	7.32
36035	Lakeview (outcrop)	647453	6047984	0.064	450	5.72	21.15
36036	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.106	463	5.81	11.08
36037	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.057	321	4.34	12.65
36038	Lakeview (trench muck pile)	647447	6047980	0.07	695	10.19	7.25
36039	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.071	346	12.03	0.15
36040	Western Pit (dump pile)	646087	6047846	2.82	93	1.05	6.48
36041	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646743	6047911	0.111	417	5.35	4.14
36042	Ruby Pit (float)	646742	6047911	0.116	545	6.94	11.89
36043	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646742	6047909	0.186	918	11.96	7.53
36044	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646742	6047909	0.305	684	8.27	40.6
36045	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646742	6047909	0.152	573	6.36	44.23
36046	Rainstorm (trench 1)	646826	6048569	0.298	38	0.6	8.99
36047	Rainstorm (trench 1)	646826	6048569	0.137	13	0.13	3.48
36048	Rainstorm (trench 2)	646718	6048542	0.369	114	2	8.29
36049	Rainstorm (trench 3)	646659	6048531	0.181	72	0.48	18.81
36076	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.026	141	7.28	0.09
36077	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.01	902	12.01	3.9
36078	Lakeview (trench muck pile)	647447	6047980	0.249	1319	16.3	6.18
36079	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.064	327	9.06	0.13
36080	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.016	264	3.9	9.5
36082	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.21	551	15.92	0.09

Figure 6. Copper Crown: 2022 Rock Sampling Results

7.2 Drone Magnetic Survey Results

The survey measured total magnetic intensity ranging from 55,009 to 55,587 nT, with an average of 55,196 nT. The first vertical derivative is depicted in Figure 7. Based on this data, the following interpretations are made:

1. Intrusive dikes are discernible as magnetic bodies exhibiting a north-northwest strike across the survey area. The westernmost dike, which has a more pronounced magnetic signature compared to the others, is consistent with the mapped Goosly intrusive. The remaining dikes in the surveyed area display more moderate signatures and are interpreted as part of the Bulkley intrusive suite.
2. A prominent northwest-oriented magnetic anomaly is situated immediately east of the Goosly intrusive dike. Additionally, a secondary, more subdued, northwest-oriented anomaly can be observed just east of the Lakeview and Creek zones. These anomalies are interpreted as fault systems or alteration zones associated with the nearby intrusive dikes.
3. A circular magnetic low is present within the Goosly intrusive, to the southwest of the Ruby Zone. This anomaly correlates directly with a high resistivity anomaly present in the 2007 induced polarization (IP) results. Follow up surveys are recommended in this area.

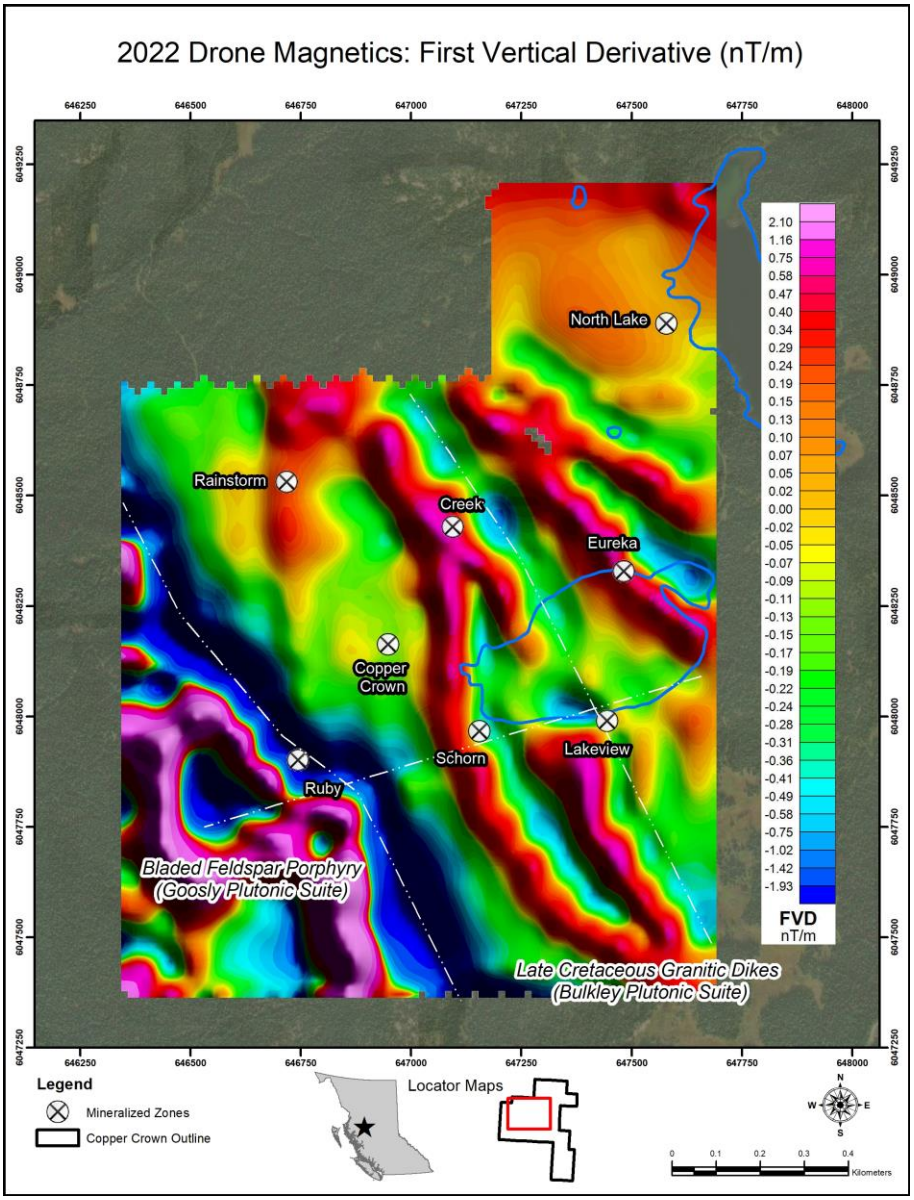


Figure 7. Copper Crown: 2022 Drone Magnetics Results - First Vertical Derivative (nT/m)

4. A magnetic break extends east-northeast from the magnetic low in #3, south of the Ruby Zone, and through the Schorn and Lakeview zones south of Coppermine Lake. This feature also merits further investigation in follow-up surveys.

8 CONCLUSION

The Copper Crown property shares similarities with the past-producing Equity Silver (Sam Goosly) deposits south of Houston. These deposits are believed to have originated from remobilized volcanogenic massive sulfides or hydrothermal emanations from granitic or gabbroic stocks. The Equity silver-copper-gold deposits are situated between a small copper-molybdenum bearing granite stock to the west and a gabbro plug to the east. Post-mineral gabbro and other intrusive dikes have induced recrystallization and remobilization of sulfides. Notably, the gabbro adjacent to the Equity deposits shares compositional similarities with the large porphyry dike on the Copper Crown property (Church, 1972). Ten separate copper-zinc-silver mineralization zones have been identified east of this dike within the Copper Crown claims, with widths reaching up to 7 meters or more and strike lengths spanning several hundred meters.

The 2022 rock sampling program yielded heavily mineralized rocks from all visited areas, with samples ranging up to 1,319 g/t silver, 16.3% copper, and 44.2% zinc. Silver, copper, and zinc are the most anomalous elements within these zones. The 2022 drone magnetic survey revealed five north-northwest striking dikes – the western one is interpreted as belonging to the Goosly intrusive suite, while the eastern four are likely Bulkley intrusions. Northwest striking faults accompany these dikes. Two additional magnetic anomalies – a circular magnetic low and a magnetic break – have been identified in the vicinity of the Ruby Zone and merit follow-up investigation.

Future work should begin with a re-evaluation and compilation of historical data. A thorough review of previous geochemical, geophysical, trenching, and drilling results may reveal overlooked or underexplored areas. The Ruby and Lakeview showings, undrilled since 1951-52, warrant re-examination. This is particularly true for Ruby where shallow AX drilling indicated a mineral reserve of 247,636 tons, averaging 26.81 g/t silver, 0.396% copper, and 4.653% zinc in an orebody 244 meters long and 6.91 meters wide. The past 3D-IP survey, conducted parallel to the mineralized zones with wide dipole spacing, failed to accurately identify the zones. Future IP surveys should be oriented perpendicular to areas of interest (north-south) and utilize a narrower dipole spacing of 10-25 meters. Further investigation is justified in areas potentially extending southwest of the Ruby and Lakeview zones towards the Goosly intrusive dike, as indicated by the magnetic anomalies above.

A three-phase exploration program is recommended for the Copper Crown property. Phase 1 involves a comprehensive compilation of all available historical data. Phase 2 encompasses additional induced polarization, VLF surveys, geochemical sampling, and trenching. Phase 3, contingent on the results of Phases 1 and 2, entails diamond drilling to evaluate the mineralized structures at depth and along strike. The specifics of the field program will be determined following the completion of Phase 1 with a focus on regions with the highest potential for hosting substantial silver-copper-zinc mineralization..

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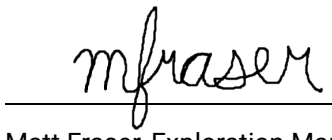
Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications

I, Matt Fraser, do hereby certify the following:

1. I am an employee of Decoors Mining Corp. and currently reside at Apt 112, 3163 Riverwalk Ave, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I hold a Bachelor of Science (BSc., 2009) from the University of Victoria.
3. I have been continuously engaged in mineral exploration since 2005, serving in various capacities such as prospector, field hand, IP geophysical lead, camp manager, and exploration manager.
4. I have personally visited and carried out rock sampling on the Copper Crown property.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled "2022 Exploration Report on the Copper Crown Property", including the conclusions drawn and the recommendations made therein.
6. To the best of my knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, the technical report contains all the necessary scientific and technical information required for full disclosure, ensuring that the report is not misleading in any way.

Dated this 14th of April, 2023



Matt Fraser, Exploration Manager

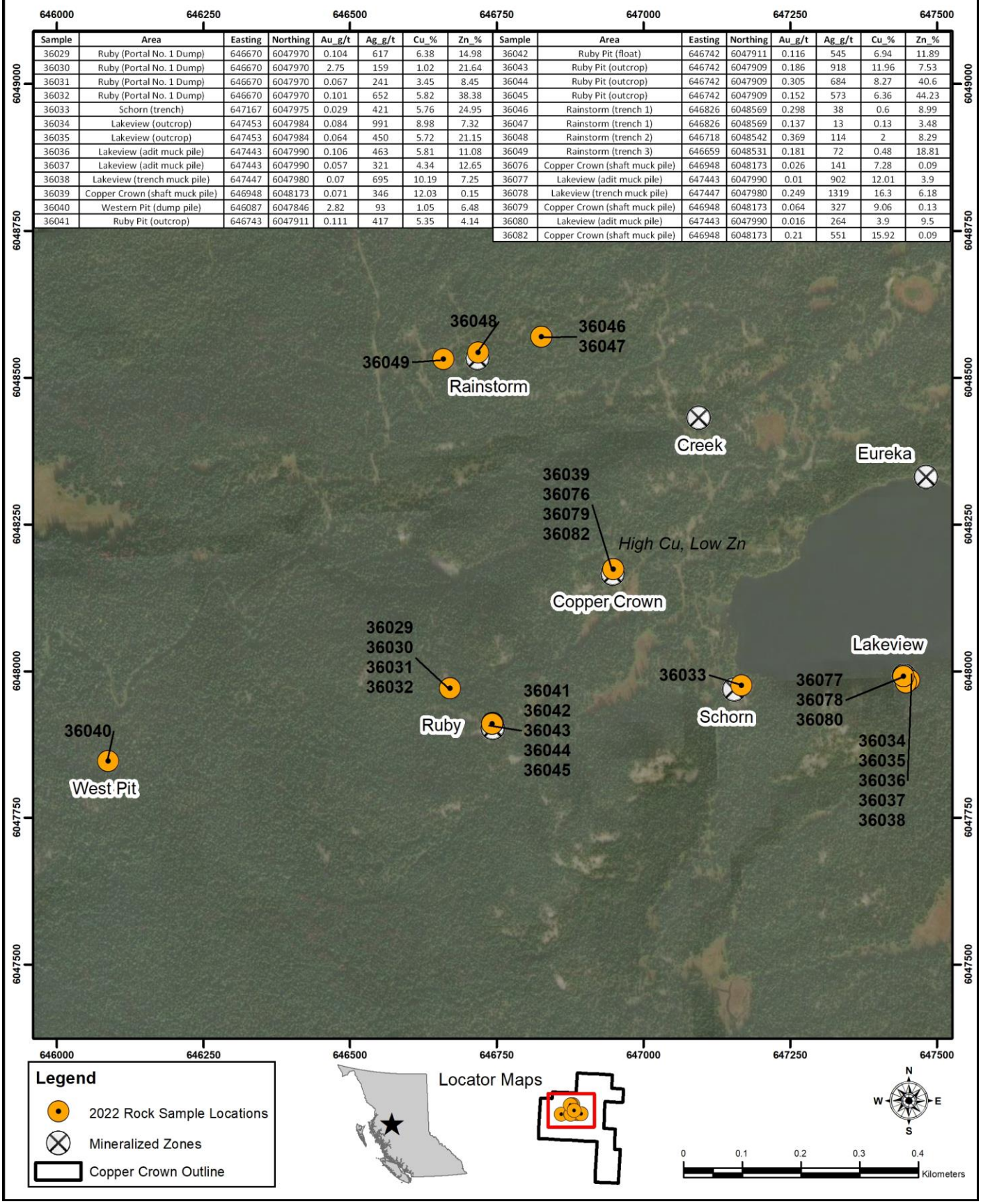
Appendix 2 – Statement of Costs

2022 Copper Crown Work				
Labour: Drone Mag & Rock Sampling Surveys	*Contractor*	*Days*	*Rate*	*Subtotal**
Matt Fraser - Exploration Manager	Decoors	7.00	$550/day	$ 3,850.00
Ryan Dix - Drone Pilot	Decoors	6.00	$500/day	$ 3,000.00
Robbie Douglas - Drone Assistant	Decoors	6.00	$350/day	$ 2,100.00
Labour Total				**$ 8,950.00**
Transportation	*Contractor*	*Days*	*Rate*	*Subtotal**
Ford F350 Rental	Decoors	6.00	$100/day	$ 600.00
Toyota Tacoma Rental	Decoors	6.00	$100/day	$ 600.00
CanAm Defender Side-by-Side	Decoors	6.00	$200/day	$ 1,200.00
Mobilization and de-mob costs (2 trucks, crew, Vancouver - Houston, return)	Decoors	1.00	$750	$ 3,000.00
Transportation Total				**$ 5,400.00**
Room and Board	*Contractor*	*Days*	*Rate*	*Subtotal**
Hotel and meals included	Decoors	18	$200/day	$ 3,600.00
Room and Board Total				**$ 3,600.00**
Drone Mag Survey	*Contractor*	*Line km*	*Rate*	*Subtotal**
34.7 line-km flown	Decoors	$50/km	1735	$ 1,735.00
Base Station	Decoors	$100/day	4	$ 400.00
Drone Mag (not incl. labour) survey total				**$ 2,135.00**
SGS Rock Assays	*Contractor*	*Qty*	*Rate*	*Subtotal**
27 Rocks	SGS	27	$ 71.27	$ 1,924.34
MMI Assays Total				**$ 1,924.34**
Report preparation	*List Personnel*	*Days*	*Rate*	*Subtotal**
Research, writing, database, maps	Matt Fraser	6	$550/day	$ 3,300.00
Reporting Total				**$ 3,300.00**
Total Expenditures				**$ 25,309.34**

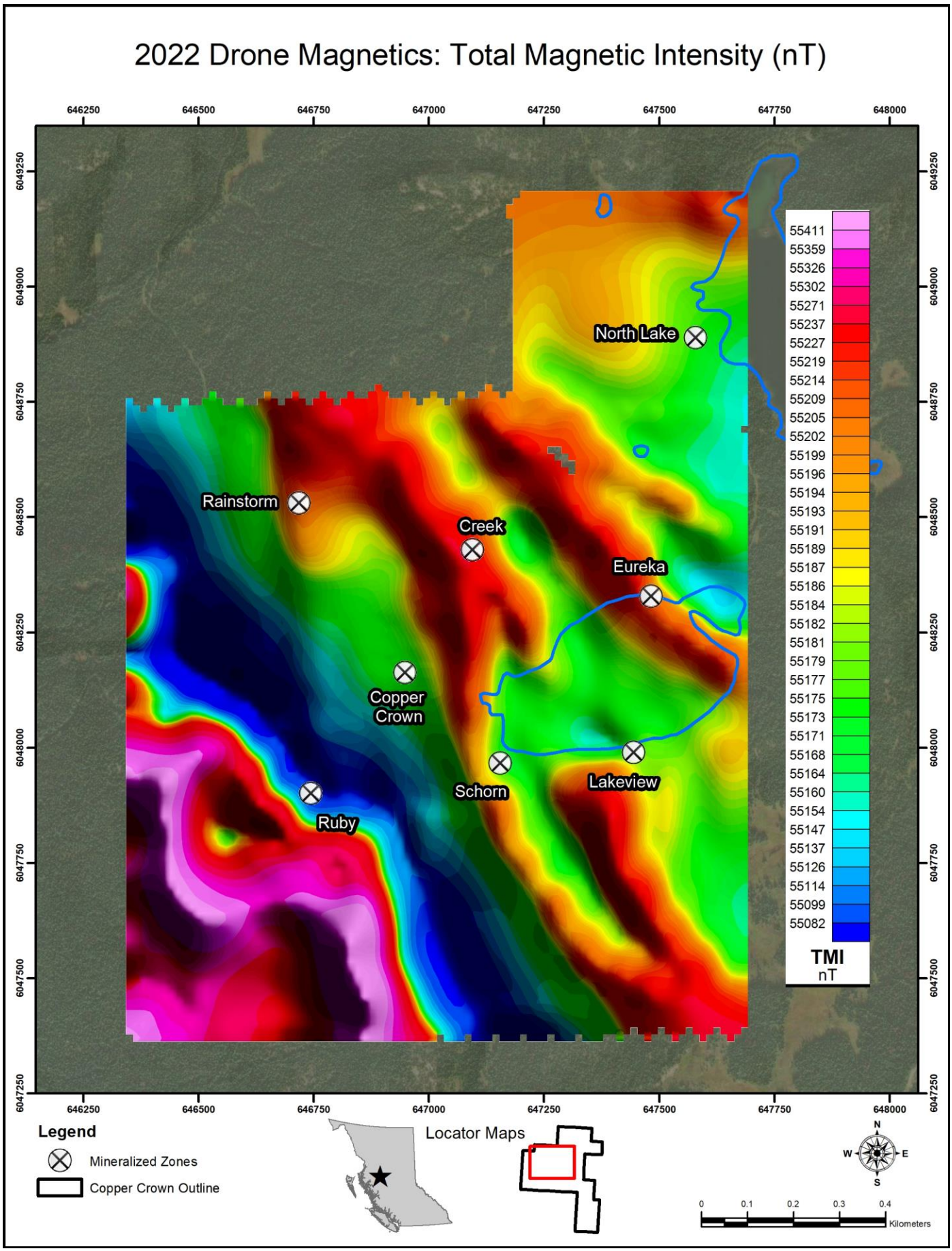
Appendix 3 – 2022 Rock Samples

2022 Rock Sampling Results

Sample	Area	Easting	Northing	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Cu_%	Zn_%
36029	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	0.104	617	6.38	14.98
36030	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	2.75	159	1.02	21.64
36031	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	0.067	241	3.45	8.45
36032	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	646670	6047970	0.101	652	5.82	38.38
36033	Schorn (trench)	647167	6047975	0.029	421	5.76	24.95
36034	Lakeview (outcrop)	647453	6047984	0.084	991	8.98	7.32
36035	Lakeview (outcrop)	647453	6047984	0.064	450	5.72	21.15
36036	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.106	463	5.81	11.08
36037	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.057	321	4.34	12.65
36038	Lakeview (trench muck pile)	647447	6047980	0.07	695	10.19	7.25
36039	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.071	346	12.03	0.15
36040	Western Pit (dump pile)	646087	6047846	2.82	93	1.05	6.48
36041	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646743	6047911	0.111	417	5.35	4.14
36042	Ruby Pit (float)	646742	6047911	0.116	545	6.94	11.89
36043	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646742	6047909	0.186	918	11.96	7.53
36044	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646742	6047909	0.305	684	8.27	40.6
36045	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	646742	6047909	0.152	573	6.36	44.23
36046	Rainstorm (trench 1)	646826	6048569	0.298	38	0.6	8.99
36047	Rainstorm (trench 1)	646826	6048569	0.137	13	0.13	3.48
36048	Rainstorm (trench 2)	646718	6048542	0.369	114	2	8.29
36049	Rainstorm (trench 3)	646659	6048531	0.181	72	0.48	18.81
36076	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.026	141	7.28	0.09
36077	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.01	902	12.01	3.9
36078	Lakeview (trench muck pile)	647447	6047980	0.249	1319	16.3	6.18
36079	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.064	327	9.06	0.13
36080	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	647443	6047990	0.016	264	3.9	9.5
36082	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	646948	6048173	0.21	551	15.92	0.09



Appendix 4 – 2022 Drone Magnetic Maps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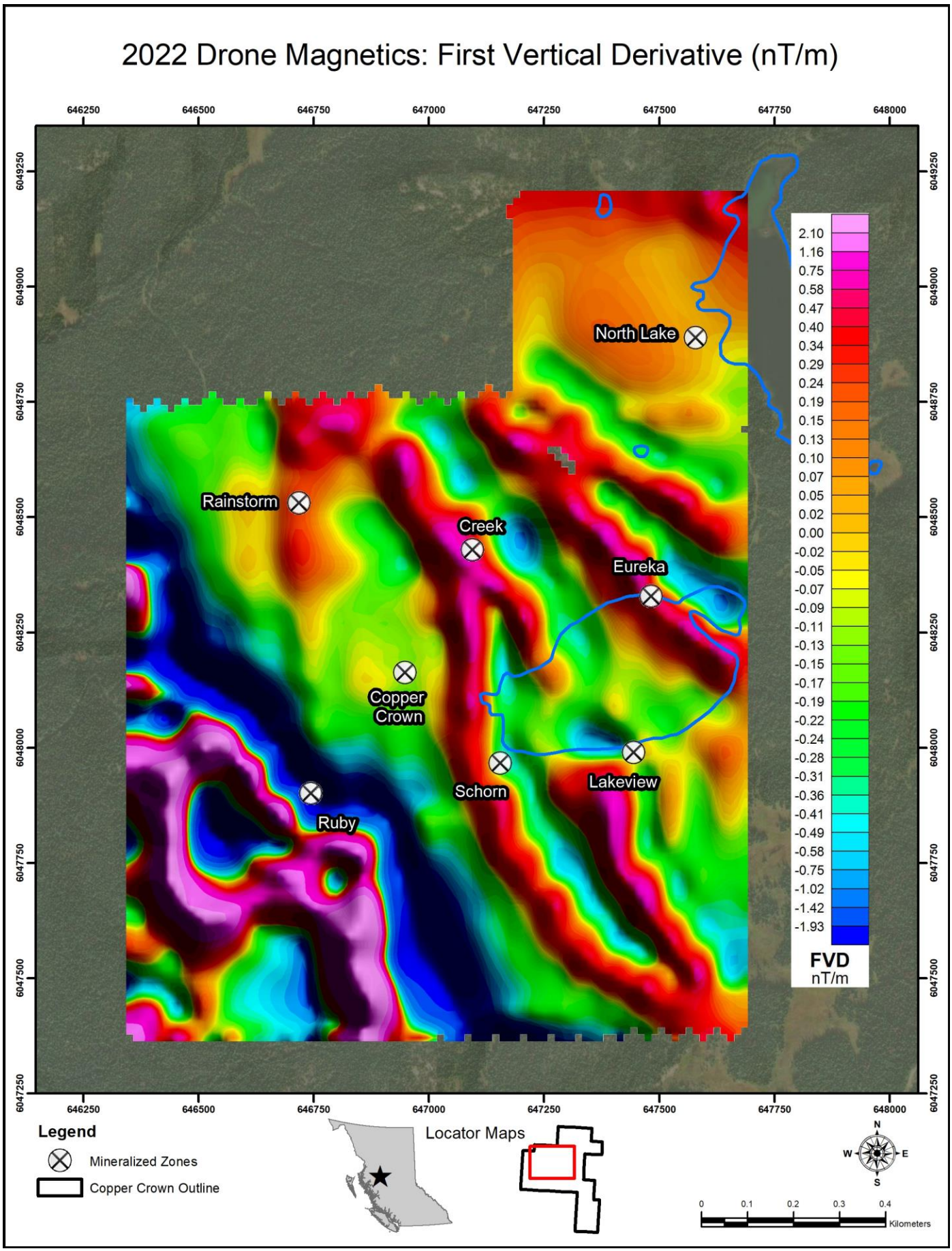
646750
647000
647250
647500
647750
648000
6049250
6049000
6048750
6048500
6048250
6048000
6047750
6047500
6047250
North Lake
Rainstorm
Creek
Eureka
Copper Crown
Schorn
Lakeview
Ruby
55411
55359
55326
55302
55271
55237
55227
55219
55214
55209
55205
55202
55199
55196
55194
55193
55191
55189
55187
55186
55184
55182
55181
55179
55177
55175
55173
55171
55168
55164
55160
55154
55147
55137
55126
55114
55099
55082
TMI
nT
Legend
Mineralized Zones
Copper Crown Outline
Locator Maps
N
W
E
S
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
Kilometers


2022 Drone Magnetics: First Vertical Derivative (nT/m)
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646750
647000
647250
647500
647750
648000
6049250
6049000
6048750
6048500
6048250
6048000
6047750
6047500
6047250
North Lake
Rainstorm
Creek
Eureka
Copper Crown
Schorn
Lakeview
Ruby
2.10
1.16
0.75
0.58
0.47
0.40
0.34
0.29
0.24
0.19
0.15
0.13
0.10
0.07
0.05
0.02
0.00
-0.02
-0.05
-0.07
-0.09
-0.11
-0.13
-0.15
-0.17
-0.19
-0.22
-0.24
-0.28
-0.31
-0.36
-0.41
-0.49
-0.58
-0.75
-1.02
-1.42
-1.93
FVD
nT/m
Legend
Mineralized Zones
Copper Crown Outline
Locator Maps
N
W
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S
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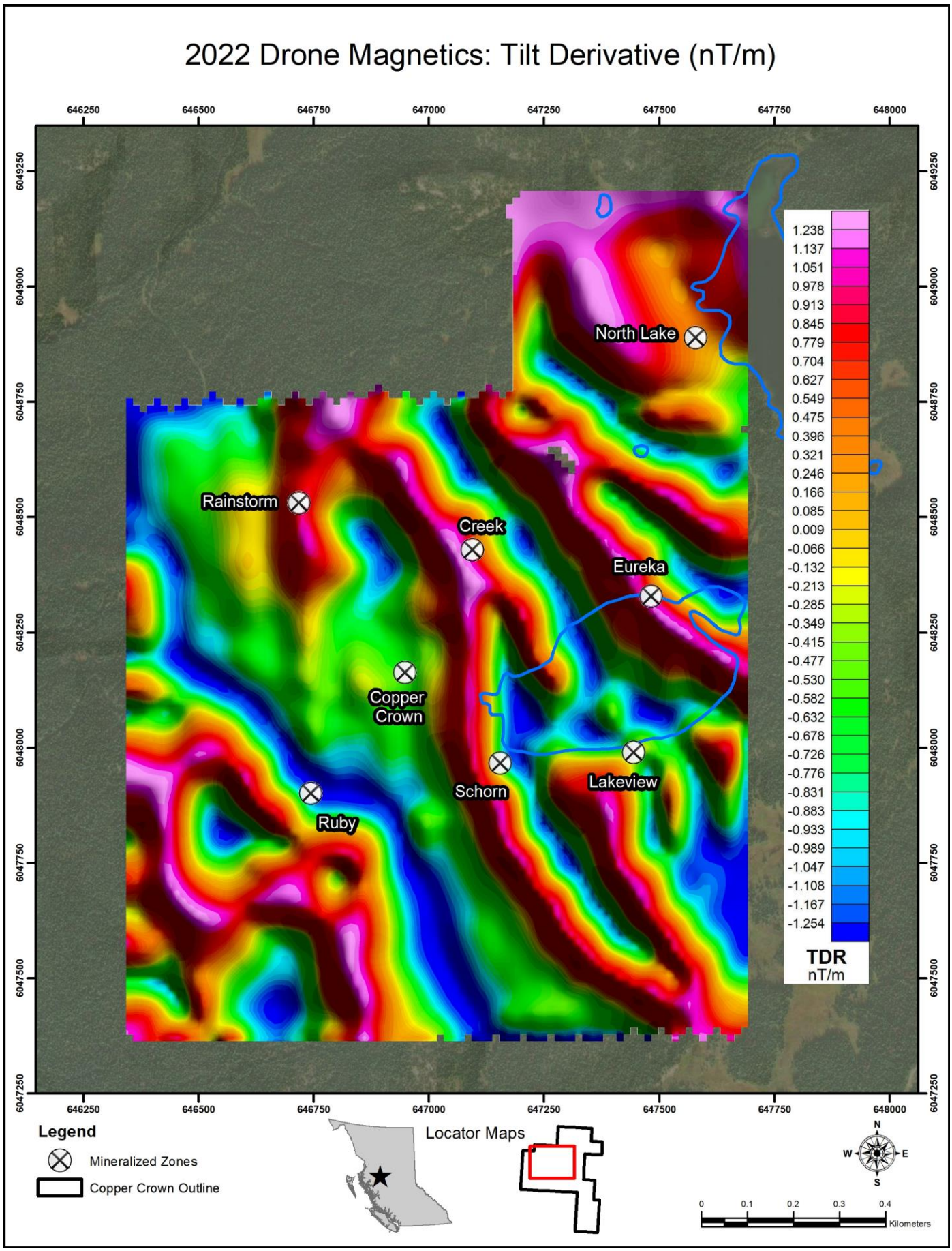
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
Kilometers


2022 Drone Magnetics: Tilt Derivative (nT/m)
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646500
646750
647000
647250
647500
647750
648000
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6049000
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6048500
6048250
6048000
6047750
6047500
6047250
North Lake
Rainstorm
Creek
Eureka
Copper Crown
Schorn
Lakeview
Ruby
1.238
1.137
1.051
0.978
0.913
0.845
0.779
0.704
0.627
0.549
0.475
0.396
0.321
0.246
0.166
0.085
0.009
-0.066
-0.132
-0.213
-0.285
-0.349
-0.415
-0.477
-0.530
-0.582
-0.632
-0.678
-0.726
-0.776
-0.831
-0.883
-0.933
-0.989
-1.047
-1.108
-1.167
-1.254
TDR
nT/m
Legend
Mineralized Zones
Copper Crown Outline
Locator Maps
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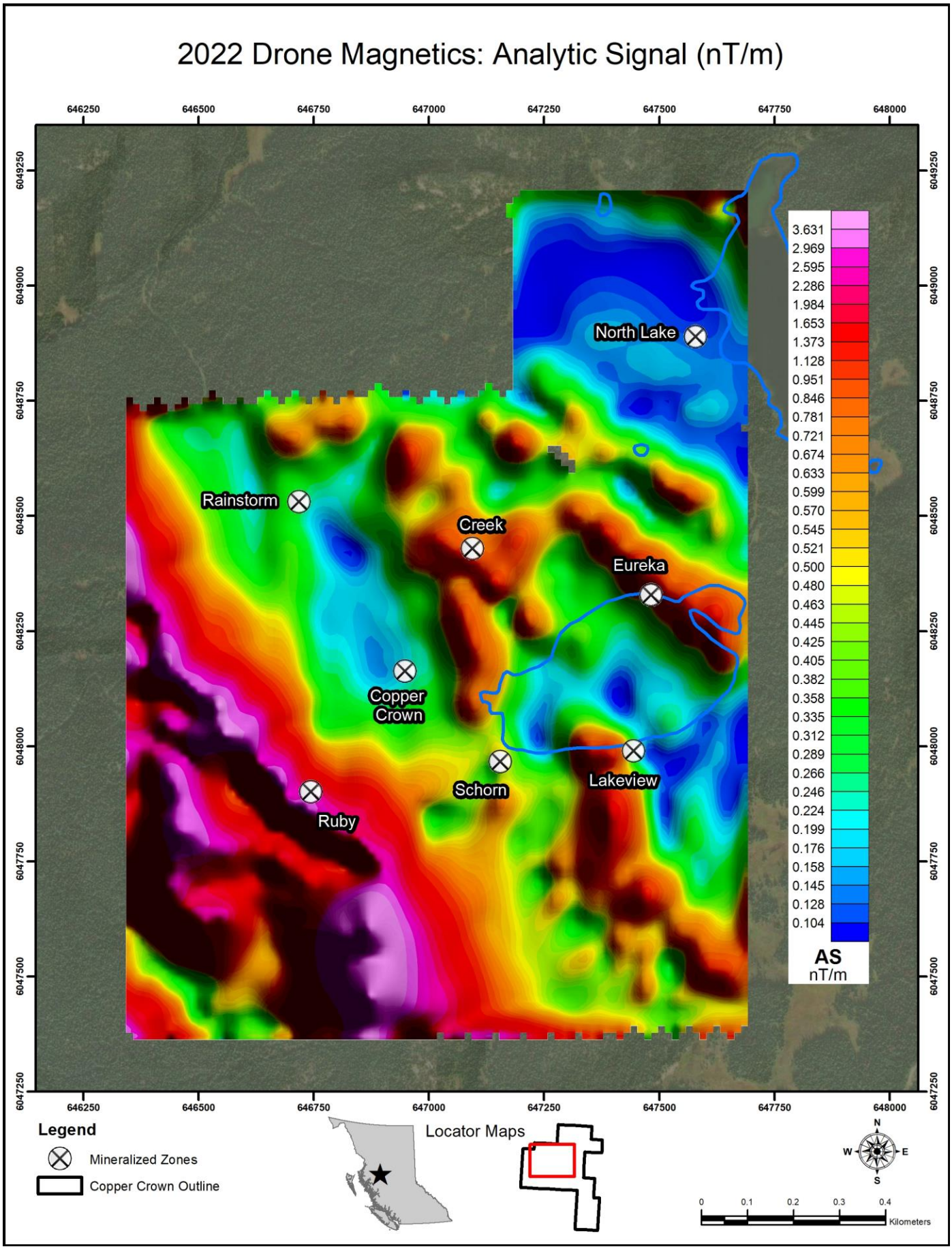
W
E
S
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
Kilometers


2022 Drone Magnetics: Analytic Signal (nT/m)
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646750
647000
647250
647500
647750
648000
6049250
6049000
6048750
6048500
6048250
6048000
6047750
6047500
6047250
North Lake
Rainstorm
Creek
Eureka
Copper Crown
Schorn
Lakeview
Ruby
3.631
2.969
2.595
2.286
1.984
1.653
1.373
1.128
0.951
0.846
0.781
0.721
0.674
0.633
0.599
0.570
0.545
0.521
0.500
0.480
0.463
0.445
0.425
0.405
0.382
0.358
0.335
0.312
0.289
0.266
0.246
0.224
0.199
0.176
0.158
0.145
0.128
0.104
AS
nT/m
Legend
Mineralized Zones
Copper Crown Outline
Locator Maps
N
W
E
S
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
Kilometers

Appendix 5. Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Zone	Area	Description	Sampler
36029	646670	6047970	9	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, and semi-massive chalcopyrite + sphalerite.	Matt F.
36030	646670	6047970	9	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	~2cm wide fracture filling band of fine-grained sphalerite in volcanics.	Matt F.
36031	646670	6047970	9	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	Fracture filling quartz, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite in volcanics.	Matt F.
36032	646670	6047970	9	Ruby (Portal No. 1 Dump)	Fracture filling quartz, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite in volcanics.	Matt F.
36033	647167	6047975	9	Schorn (trench)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, and semi-massive chalcopyrite + sphalerite.	Matt F.
36034	647453	6047984	9	Lakeview (outcrop)	Malachite stained vein material containing quartz, chalcopyrite, galena.	Matt F.
36035	647453	6047984	9	Lakeview (outcrop)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, chalcopyrite, galena in volcanics.	Matt F.
36036	647443	6047990	9	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, chalcopyrite, galena in volcanics.	Matt F.
36037	647443	6047990	9	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, massive chalcopyrite and galena.	Matt F.
36038	647447	6047980	9	Lakeview (trench muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, massive chalcopyrite and galena.	Matt F.
36039	646948	6048173	9	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, chalcopyrite, galena in volcanics.	Matt F.
36040	646087	6047846	9	Western Pit (dump pile)	<1m mineralized quartz vein shear containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite.	Matt F.
36041	646743	6047911	9	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	<1m malachite stained mineralized quartz vein shear containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite.	Matt F.
36042	646742	6047911	9	Ruby Pit (float)	<1m mineralized quartz vein shear containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite.	Matt F.
36043	646742	6047909	9	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, semi-massive chalcopyrite and galena.	Matt F.
36044	646742	6047909	9	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, massive chalcopyrite and galena.	Matt F.
36045	646742	6047909	9	Ruby Pit (outcrop)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, massive chalcopyrite and galena.	Matt F.
36046	646826	6048569	9	Rainstorm (trench 1)	Oxidized (red/orange) shear zone containing fracture filling fine-grained sphalerite and quartz in volcanics.	Matt F.
36047	646826	6048569	9	Rainstorm (trench 1)	Oxidized (red/orange) shear zone containing fracture filling fine-grained sphalerite and quartz in volcanics.	Matt F.
36048	646718	6048542	9	Rainstorm (trench 2)	Oxidized (red/orange) shear zone containing fracture filling fine-grained sphalerite and quartz in volcanics.	Matt F.
36049	646659	6048531	9	Rainstorm (trench 3)	Oxidized (red/orange) shear zone containing fracture filling fine-grained sphalerite and quartz in volcanics.	Matt F.
36076	646948	6048173	9	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, chalcopyrite, galena in volcanics. Some malachite.	Robbie D.
36077	647443	6047990	9	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, massive chalcopyrite and galena. Some malachite.	Robbie D.
36078	647447	6047980	9	Lakeview (trench muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, massive chalcopyrite and galena.	Ryan D.
36079	646948	6048173	9	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, chalcopyrite, galena in volcanics.	Ryan D.
36080	647443	6047990	9	Lakeview (adit muck pile)	Volcanics with fracture filling quartz, carbonate, and sphalerite.	Robbie D.
36082	646948	6048173	9	Copper Crown (shaft muck pile)	Vein material containing quartz, carbonate, chalcopyrite, galena in volcanics.	Robbie D.

Appendix 6. SGS Assay Certificate

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM22-24410

To COD SGS MINERALS - GEOCHEM VANCOUVER
DECOORS– MIKE LEE
SGS CANADA INC
3260 PRODUCTION WAY
BURNABY V5A 4W4
BC
CANADA

Order Number	Decoors Mining	Date Received	28-Oct-2022
Submission Number	Copper Crown/ 27 Rocks	Date Analysed	06-Dec-2022 - 07-Mar-2023
Number of Samples	27	Date Completed	07-Mar-2023
		SGS Order Number	BBM22-24410

Methods Summary

Number of Sample	Method Code	Description
27	G_WGH_KG	Weight of samples received
27	GE_FAA30V5	Au, FAS, exploration grade, AAS, 30g-5ml
27	GO_AAS21C50	Aqua Regia Digest (HCL/HNO3), AAS, 0.5g-50mL
27	GE_ICP90A50	Na2O2 Fusion, HNO3, ICPAES
18	GO_FAG37V	Ag, Au, FAS, Gravimetric Ag; AAS Au, 30g
26	GO_XRF70V	Pyrosulphate Fusion, XRF, Ore Grade

Authorised Signatory

John Chiang
Laboratory Operations Manager

SCC Accredited LAB Accrédité CCN TM

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

SGS Canada Inc. | NAM Minerals Geochemistry 3260 Production Way Burnaby BC. V5A 4W4 CANADA t +1 (604) 638 2349 f +1 (604) 444 5486 www.sgs.com

Order Number	Decoors Mining
Submission Number	Copper Crown/ 27 Rocks
Number of Samples	27

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM22-24410

Element	WTKG	@Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba
Method	G_WGH_KG	GE_FAA30V5	GO_AAS21C50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	0.01	5	1	0.01	30	10
Upper Limit	--	10,000	300	25	100,000	50,000
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
36029	1.13	104	>300	1.76	156	172
36030	0.91	2750	159	3.09	1902	58
36031	2.21	67	241	2.62	79	213
36032	2.48	101	>300	1.94	520	23
36033	0.98	29	>300	0.17	71	38
36034	3.25	84	>300	1.33	165	25
36035	2.09	64	>300	0.45	80	24
36036	1.75	106	>300	0.68	77	24
36037	1.61	57	>300	1.49	47	45
36038	0.97	70	>300	1.97	92	29
36039	5.58	71	>300	2.36	<30	164
36040	1.70	2820	93	1.32	515	89
36041	1.74	111	>300	1.23	150	157
36042	2.59	116	>300	1.43	167	104
36043	2.42	186	>300	0.62	113	61
36044	1.35	305	>300	0.24	971	25
36045	2.18	152	>300	0.27	498	32
36046	2.57	298	38	3.22	53	224
36047	1.67	137	13	1.94	67	92
36048	1.31	369	114	1.07	109	49
36049	1.26	181	72	0.91	104	37
36076	2.30	26	141	2.86	<30	311
36077	1.31	10	>300	1.05	236	59
36078	0.95	249	>300	0.92	78	23
36079	1.14	64	>300	2.46	<30	941
36080	1.55	16	264	2.09	96	125
36082	1.17	210	>300	1.40	125	814
*Std SN117	-	8560	-	-	-	-
*Rep 36043	-	152	-	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	<5	-	-	-	-

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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Element	WTKG	@Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba
Method	G_WGH_KG	GE_FAA30V5	GO_AAS21C50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	0.01	5	1	0.01	30	10
Upper Limit	--	10,000	300	25	100,000	50,000
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
*Std SL107	-	4880	-	-	-	-
*Rep 36030	-	-	156	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	-	<1	-	-	-
*Std OREAS 607b	-	-	6	-	-	-
*Rep 36079	-	-	>300	-	-	-
*Std OREAS 620	-	-	40	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	-	<1	-	-	-
*Rep 36029	-	-	-	1.72	159	163
*Rep 36038	-	-	-	1.96	85	28
*Blk BLANK	-	-	-	<0.01	<30	<10
*Std OREAS 623	-	-	-	5.24	87	1436
*Std MP-2a	-	-	-	6.02	5912	17

Element	Be	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	5	0.1	10	10	20	10
Upper Limit	25,000	25	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Unit	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
36029	<5	0.3	829	111	53	>50000
36030	<5	0.5	1163	128	<20	10179
36031	<5	0.3	475	63	58	34543
36032	<5	0.2	2017	285	<20	>50000
36033	<5	<0.1	1501	76	<20	>50000
36034	<5	1.3	398	46	<20	>50000
36035	<5	10.6	1208	36	<20	>50000
36036	<5	16.3	644	23	<20	>50000
36037	<5	9.3	720	30	<20	43350
36038	<5	9.0	409	32	<20	>50000
36039	<5	0.6	<10	22	<20	>50000
36040	<5	<0.1	398	44	31	10549

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Element	Be	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	5	0.1	10	10	20	10
Upper Limit	25,000	25	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Unit	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
36041	<5	0.1	221	59	23	>50000
36042	<5	<0.1	620	117	26	>50000
36043	<5	<0.1	415	111	<20	>50000
36044	<5	<0.1	2097	335	<20	>50000
36045	<5	<0.1	2215	306	<20	>50000
36046	<5	0.3	467	33	22	5970
36047	<5	0.1	192	45	<20	1345
36048	<5	<0.1	428	70	<20	19973
36049	<5	0.2	876	49	<20	4836
36076	<5	1.5	<10	17	<20	>50000
36077	<5	2.7	225	36	<20	>50000
36078	<5	9.6	372	20	<20	>50000
36079	<5	1.9	<10	20	<20	>50000
36080	<5	8.6	552	27	<20	39011
36082	<5	1.0	<10	32	<20	>50000
*Rep 36029	<5	0.3	789	118	<20	>50000
*Rep 36038	<5	9.1	409	32	<20	>50000
*Blk BLANK	<5	<0.1	<10	<10	<20	22
*Std OREAS 623	<5	1.4	54	230	37	16972
*Std MP-2a	<5	3.1	13	13	164	467

Element	Fe	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	0.01	0.1	10	10	0.01	10
Upper Limit	25	25	50,000	50,000	25	100,000
Unit	%	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m
36029	12.04	0.7	<10	<10	0.18	2534
36030	12.38	0.2	<10	25	0.75	8596
36031	9.98	1.0	<10	15	0.27	3909
36032	14.42	0.1	<10	24	0.60	6955

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Element	Fe	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	0.01	0.1	10	10	0.01	10
Upper Limit	25	25	50,000	50,000	25	100,000
Unit	%	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m
36033	8.56	<0.1	<10	<10	0.05	413
36034	12.50	0.1	<10	20	0.40	4540
36035	7.97	0.2	<10	<10	0.20	12030
36036	7.76	0.1	<10	<10	0.20	17503
36037	7.78	0.3	<10	23	0.34	11762
36038	15.93	0.2	<10	32	0.85	12033
36039	16.75	0.4	<10	15	0.68	2882
36040	13.03	0.5	<10	<10	0.17	754
36041	12.65	0.5	<10	14	0.12	2514
36042	12.86	0.5	<10	16	0.17	1602
36043	18.94	0.2	<10	<10	0.08	1232
36044	12.99	0.1	<10	<10	0.03	2629
36045	10.48	<0.1	<10	<10	0.03	1561
36046	9.42	1.5	<10	<10	0.18	886
36047	14.71	0.6	10	12	0.27	1344
36048	16.57	0.3	<10	<10	0.16	722
36049	9.33	0.3	<10	<10	0.12	923
36076	9.91	1.0	<10	13	0.35	3215
36077	14.14	0.3	<10	12	0.28	5380
36078	19.29	0.1	<10	12	0.24	11740
36079	13.41	0.4	<10	14	0.68	4140
36080	8.45	0.7	<10	11	0.38	9820
36082	19.68	0.3	<10	10	0.38	2310
*Rep 36029	11.80	0.7	<10	<10	0.18	2533
*Rep 36038	16.06	0.2	<10	31	0.82	12378
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<0.1	<10	<10	<0.01	<10
*Std OREAS 623	14.03	1.7	26	18	1.24	593
*Std MP-2a	5.22	1.5	165	97	0.09	1036

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Element	Mo	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	10	10	0.01	20	50	5
Upper Limit	50,000	100,000	25	100,000	100,000	50,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
36029	<10	115	0.03	150	<50	5
36030	16	16	0.04	2863	<50	8
36031	<10	105	0.06	67	<50	8
36032	10	24	0.01	487	<50	<5
36033	<10	23	<0.01	53	<50	<5
36034	<10	30	0.03	4856	<50	<5
36035	<10	10	0.04	216	<50	<5
36036	<10	13	<0.01	577	<50	<5
36037	11	14	<0.01	188	<50	<5
36038	<10	13	<0.01	764	<50	<5
36039	24	25	<0.01	50	<50	<5
36040	<10	32	<0.01	185	<50	<5
36041	<10	21	<0.01	128	<50	<5
36042	<10	20	0.02	111	<50	<5
36043	<10	17	<0.01	37	<50	<5
36044	<10	<10	<0.01	1012	<50	<5
36045	<10	<10	<0.01	763	<50	<5
36046	<10	20	0.13	493	<50	8
36047	20	16	0.01	222	<50	<5
36048	<10	19	<0.01	2397	<50	<5
36049	<10	17	<0.01	4644	<50	<5
36076	<10	23	0.03	<20	<50	<5
36077	<10	19	<0.01	1453	<50	<5
36078	<10	<10	<0.01	853	<50	<5
36079	11	21	0.01	84	<50	<5
36080	<10	18	0.03	<20	<50	6
36082	14	31	<0.01	192	<50	<5
*Rep 36029	<10	19	0.05	149	<50	<5
*Rep 36038	<10	17	<0.01	796	<50	<5
*Blk BLANK	<10	<10	<0.01	<20	<50	<5

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Element	Mo	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	10	10	0.01	20	50	5
Upper Limit	50,000	100,000	25	100,000	100,000	50,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
*Std OREAS 623	10	30	0.04	2641	<50	8
*Std MP-2a	1618	28	0.07	2742	<50	<5

Element	Si	Sn	Sr	Ti	V	W
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	0.1	50	10	0.01	10	50
Upper Limit	30	50,000	5,000	25	50,000	40,000
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
36029	20.2	<50	15	0.10	32	<50
36030	17.6	<50	14	0.19	45	<50
36031	27.0	<50	18	0.17	48	<50
36032	2.2	<50	11	0.06	21	<50
36033	18.4	<50	<10	<0.01	<10	<50
36034	22.4	<50	19	0.05	16	<50
36035	8.2	<50	77	0.03	<10	<50
36036	7.9	<50	172	0.03	<10	<50
36037	15.0	<50	83	0.05	25	<50
36038	8.7	<50	90	0.04	32	<50
36039	22.0	<50	14	0.06	30	<50
36040	29.1	<50	<10	0.06	20	<50
36041	29.3	<50	<10	0.07	21	<50
36042	21.7	<50	<10	0.05	23	<50
36043	18.2	<50	<10	0.01	<10	<50
36044	3.1	<50	<10	0.01	<10	<50
36045	3.9	<50	<10	<0.01	<10	<50
36046	28.0	<50	15	0.23	43	<50
36047	29.4	<50	<10	0.10	32	<50
36048	23.8	<50	<10	0.05	19	<50
36049	23.2	<50	12	0.02	<10	<50
36076	29.1	<50	33	0.03	32	<50

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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Element	Si	Sn	Sr	Ti	V	W
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50
Lower Limit	0.1	50	10	0.01	10	50
Upper Limit	30	50,000	5,000	25	50,000	40,000
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
36077	19.4	<50	49	0.05	16	<50
36078	3.5	<50	95	0.03	11	<50
36079	25.5	<50	45	0.10	28	<50
36080	16.5	<50	128	0.12	40	<50
36082	17.3	<50	27	0.02	17	<50
*Rep 36029	19.8	<50	15	0.11	27	<50
*Rep 36038	8.7	<50	89	0.04	34	<50
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<50	<10	<0.01	<10	<50
*Std OREAS 623	23.6	<50	96	0.17	25	<50
*Std MP-2a	>30.0	532	18	0.04	<10	3302

Element	Y	Zn	Ag	Cu	Zn
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GO_FAG37V	GO_XRF70V	GO_XRF70V
Lower Limit	5	10	10	0.01	0.01
Upper Limit	25,000	50,000	10,000	100	100
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	g / t	%	%
36029	7	>50000	617	6.38	14.98
36030	14	>50000	-	-	21.64
36031	7	>50000	-	-	8.45
36032	<5	>50000	652	5.82	38.38
36033	<5	>50000	421	5.76	24.95
36034	7	>50000	991	8.98	7.32
36035	19	>50000	450	5.72	21.15
36036	27	>50000	463	5.81	11.08
36037	19	>50000	321	-	12.65
36038	23	>50000	695	10.19	7.25
36039	7	1545	346	12.03	-
36040	<5	>50000	-	-	6.48
36041	14	41438	417	5.35	-
36042	<5	>50000	545	6.94	11.89

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Element	Y	Zn	Ag	Cu	Zn
Method	GE_ICP90A50	GE_ICP90A50	GO_FAG37V	GO_XRF70V	GO_XRF70V
Lower Limit	5	10	10	0.01	0.01
Upper Limit	25,000	50,000	10,000	100	100
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	g / t	%	%
36043	<5	>50000	918	11.96	7.53
36044	<5	>50000	684	8.27	40.60
36045	<5	>50000	573	6.36	44.23
36046	11	>50000	-	-	8.99
36047	22	34784	-	-	-
36048	<5	>50000	-	-	8.29
36049	<5	>50000	-	-	18.81
36076	11	891	-	7.28	-
36077	8	38983	902	12.01	-
36078	29	>50000	1319	16.30	6.18
36079	9	1306	327	9.06	-
36080	11	>50000	-	-	9.50
36082	<5	945	551	15.92	-
*Rep 36078	-	-	1267	-	-
*Rep 36029	6	>50000	-	-	-
*Rep 36038	24	>50000	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	<5	22	-	-	-
*Std OREAS 623	18	10133	-	-	-
*Std MP-2a	230	5624	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	-	-	<0.01	<0.01
*Rep 36033	-	-	-	5.77	24.83
*Rep 36043	-	-	-	12.01	7.53
*Std OREAS 932	-	-	-	6.22	0.06
*Std OREAS 134a	-	-	-	0.13	17.19
*Std OREAS 602	-	-	130	-	-
*Std AMIS0271	-	-	7547	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	-	<10	-	-
*Std BN_74589	-	-	4445	-	-
*Std ME-1302	-	-	419	-	-

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Tests and Elements marked with an "@" symbol in the report denote ISO/IEC17025 accreditation.

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