

**2022 GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE BRALORNE WEST PROPERTY**

SOW Event Numbers: 5956151 and 5972512

Claims Worked On: 1057849, 1080475, 1085333, 1085334, 1085335, and 1091132

Lillooet Mining Division, South Central British Columbia
Canada

NTS Map Sheet: 092J/15W

50° 49' 00" North Latitude, 122° 51' 00" West Longitude

(UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 510575E 5629450N)

Owned & operated by:

Wild West Gold Corp.
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Prepared by:

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February 1, 2023

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1 Summary

The Bralorne West property is located immediately west of Talisker's BRX project in the Bridge River Mining camp of British Columbia. Historical work within the claims has focused on two strong, N-S trending quartz veins located along the western slopes of the Hurley River known as the Jupiter and Louise veins. A 3rd vein, from which very good gold assays were obtained, is reportedly situated somewhere to the west of the Jupiter vein.

The Jupiter vein has been traced for 400 m on surface. The veins were thought to extend considerably further along strike to the north and south but were not able to have been traced on account of overburden.

In July 2022, a drone magnetic survey was flown over the Bralorne West claims. Results indicate a 450 m x 400 m circular magnetic high in the southeastern portion of the claims. This is interpreted as a possible buried intrusion. It is situated 300 m north, and along strike of, the Jupiter and Louise veins.

51 reconnaissance MMI samples were also collected. MMI results indicate a general increase in gold and copper content towards the east end of the area sampled. This area is coincident with a 1988 geochemical soil Ag-As-Sb anomaly and the 2022 drone mag circular magnetic anomaly.

Further work within Bralorne West is recommended. This work should focus on locating, sampling, and tracing the known veins under cover towards the 2022 magnetic anomaly via detailed ground magnetics and a Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) sampling grid consisting of 25 m sampling intervals along 100 m spaced lines.

2 Location, Access, and Physiography

2.1 Location

The Bralorne West property is situated in the Lillooet Mining Division, approximately 2 km south of Gold Bridge and 2.5 km northwest of Bralorne, British Columbia (Figure 2-1). The property is located within NTS Map Sheet 92J/15 at a latitude of 50° 49' 00" N and longitude of 122° 51' 00" W (UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 510575E 5629450N).



Figure 2-1. General Location Map

2.2 Access

Gold Bridge can be accessed from Vancouver by travelling Highway 99 a distance of 250 km northeast. This route takes you through Whistler and over the Hurley Pass.

Alternatively, Gold Bridge can be accessed from Lillooet by taking the Lillooet Pioneer Road 104 km to the west.

From Gold Bridge, the Bralorne West property can be accessed by driving 3 km south on the Hurley River FSR. This road and a secondary network of forestry roads provide excellent road access to the claims.

2.3 Physiography and Climate

Bralorne West lies in the Southern Chilcotin Ranges Ecoregion 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).

Interior Douglas-fir and Montane Spruce forests dominate the valleys and lower 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. Within the Property, elevations range from 800 m in the northwest to 1120 m in the southeast. Exploration can be conducted within Bralorne West year-round.

2.4 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.

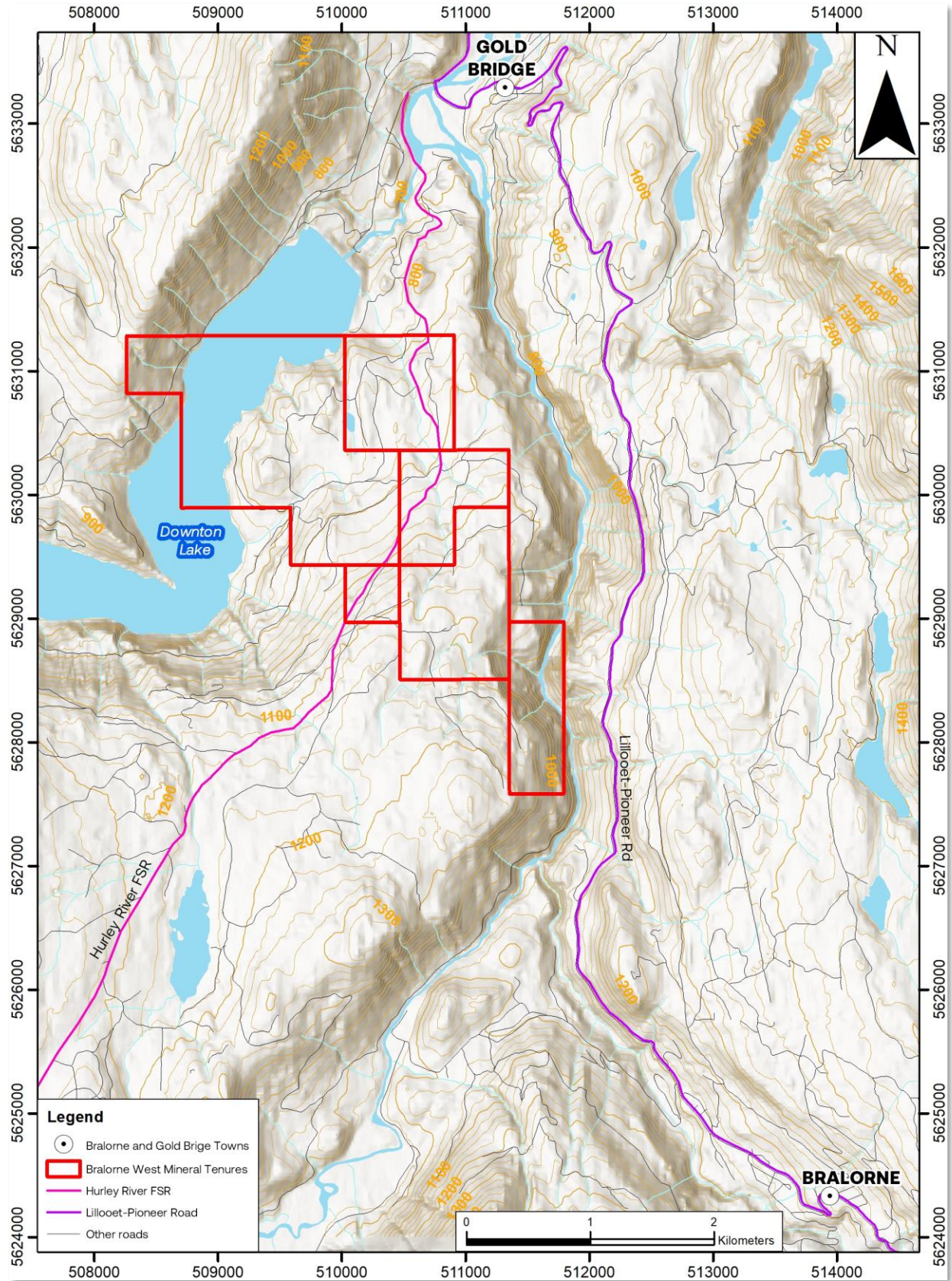


Figure 2-2. Bralorne West Property Access

3 Land Tenure and Claim Status

The Bralorne West Property consists of 6 contiguous mineral claims covering 592.0443 hectares (Table 3-1, Figure 3-1). All claims are owned by Michael Richard Lee, owner of Wild West Gold Corp.

Table 3-1. Bralorne West Mineral Tenures

TENURE #	CLAIM NAME	GOOD TO DATE	OWNER NAME	AREA
1057849		2025-12-04	Lee, Michael Richard	61.2713
1080475		2025-12-04	Lee, Michael Richard	102.0907
1085333	BRX EXT	2025-12-04	Lee, Michael Richard	265.3725
1085334		2025-12-04	Lee, Michael Richard	20.4178
1085335		2025-12-04	Lee, Michael Richard	61.2448
1091132		2025-12-04	Lee, Michael Richard	81.6472
Total				592.0443

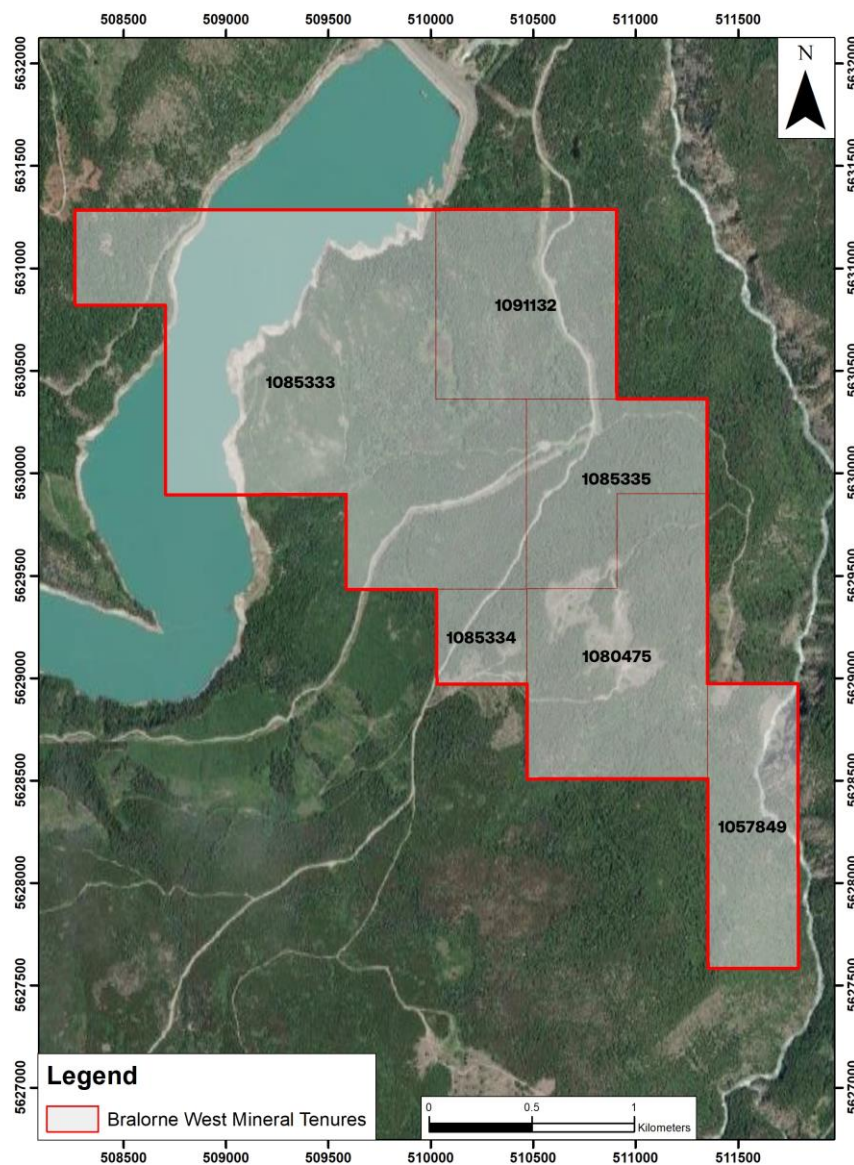


Figure 3-1. Bralorne West Mineral Tenures

4 Exploration History

4.1 Regional Exploration

In the 1860s prospectors from the Fraser River and Cariboo regions discovered placer gold in the Bridge River. Hardrock claims were staked in the 1890s and over time the Bridge River area became British Columbia’s leading gold camp.

The Bridge River Mining Camp encompasses 5 former mines – Bralorne-Pioneer, Wayside, Minto, Congress, and Gray Rock – and more than 60 mineral prospects. The total historical output from 5 of the major gold producing mines is approximately 4.5 million ounces of gold – or \$10.8 billion CAD at today’s prices (Table 5-1).

Table 4-1. 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

4.2 Bralorne West History and Mineralization

Jupiter and Louise Veins (1932 – 1951)

From 1932 – 1951, the Jupiter and Louise veins were located, exposed on surface for a length of 400 m in open cuts, and explored at depth with 5 adits. The veins are strong, 0.5 – 1.5 m wide, quartz veins that consist of a milky white quartz with occasional rusty spots indicative of sulphide oxidation. Assayed gold content was low, and it was suggested that this may improve with depth. The veins were also thought to extend considerably further along strike to the north and south but were not able to have been traced on account of overburden. A 3rd vein, from which very good gold assays were reportedly obtained, is situated somewhere to the west of the Jupiter vein (Starr, 1938).

Additional Exploration (1951 – current)

In 1972, a regional magnetic survey was flown by the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”) over the Tyaughton Lake area. Lines were spaced approximately 800 m apart.

In 1988, a total of 298 soil samples were collected from ground west of the Hurley River. Weakly anomalous geochemical values with coincident silver, antimony, and copper were obtained from the eastern most line surveyed (Sampson, 1988).

Mineralization

Known mineralization within Bralorne West consists of the Jupiter and Louise veins, as discussed above.

Figure 4-1 displays a map showing the historical work done within Bralorne West.

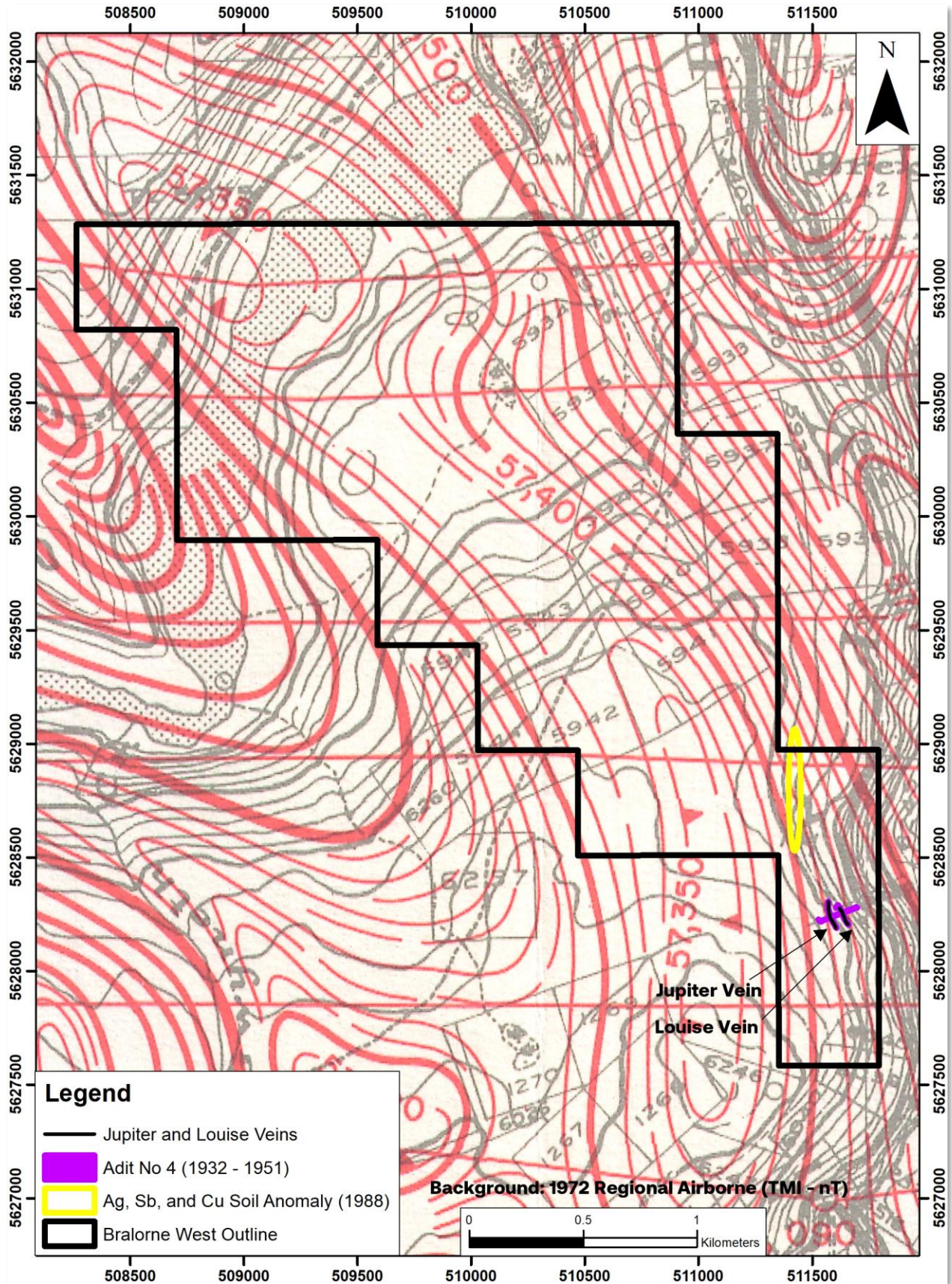


Figure 4-1. Historical work programs completed within Bralorne West.

5 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology is taken from Schiarizza et. al. (1997).

The Bridge River area lies along the northeast margin of the southern part of the Coast Belt, one of the five morphogeological belts of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 5-1). The Coast Belt extends for more than 1700 km from northern Washington state to the southern Yukon and is characterized by rugged mountains underlain in large part by Late Jurassic to early Tertiary granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Intermontane Belt to the east is underlain by Quesnel, Cache Creek, and Stikine terranes, which were amalgamated to the western margin of North America by Early to Middle Jurassic time. The Insular Belt to the west is underlain by the Wrangellia and Alexander terranes. Mid-Cretaceous southwest-directed faults are prominent structures in several areas within and along the western margin of the Coast Belt, and coeval to slightly younger east-directed thrusts that are locally prominent in the eastern part of the belt.

Geological studies indicate that the southern Coast Belt can be divided into western and eastern parts based on differences in plutonic rocks, terranes, and structural style. The southwestern Coast Belt consists of about 80% Middle Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous plutonic rocks. Its western boundary is a Late Jurassic magmatic front along which granitic rocks of the Coast Belt intrude Triassic and Jurassic rocks of the Wrangellia Terrane along a linear system of northeast-side-down Jurassic faults.

The southeastern Coast Belt, inclusive of the Bridge River area, contains a smaller percentage of granitic rocks than the southwestern belt, and these are mid-Cretaceous through Early Tertiary in age. Supracrustal rocks include a number of distinct, partially coeval lithotectonic assemblages, including Bridge River, Cadwallader, and Methow terranes, that originated in ocean basin, volcanic arc and clastic basin environments.

Cadwallader terrane, as interpreted by Schiarizza (2013), underlies parts of the Intermontane and eastern Coast belts, west of Cache Creek and Quesnel terranes. It includes a Late Permian-Early Triassic primitive oceanic arc complex, and an overlying Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic arc complex and associated siliciclastic apron.

Bridge River terrane is in the eastern Coast belt, west of Lytton and Lillooet, where it is partially enveloped by Cadwallader terrane. It is represented mainly by the Bridge River complex, comprising structurally interleaved slivers of chert, argillite, basalt, blueschist, gabbro, serpentinite, limestone, and sandstone (Schiarizza et al., 1997).

Both Cadwallader and Bridge River terranes are shown as 'Cache Creek and affiliates' on Figure 5-1.

5.2 Bralorne West Geology

Due to overburden covering the Bralorne West Property, the underlying geology is unknown. The entirety of the property has previously been presumed to be underlain by *MJ_{BR}* – undivided ribbon chert, argillite, phyllite, quartz phyllite and pillowed to massive greenstone, with lesser amounts of limestone, gabbro, diabase, sandstone, pebble conglomerate, and serpentinite.

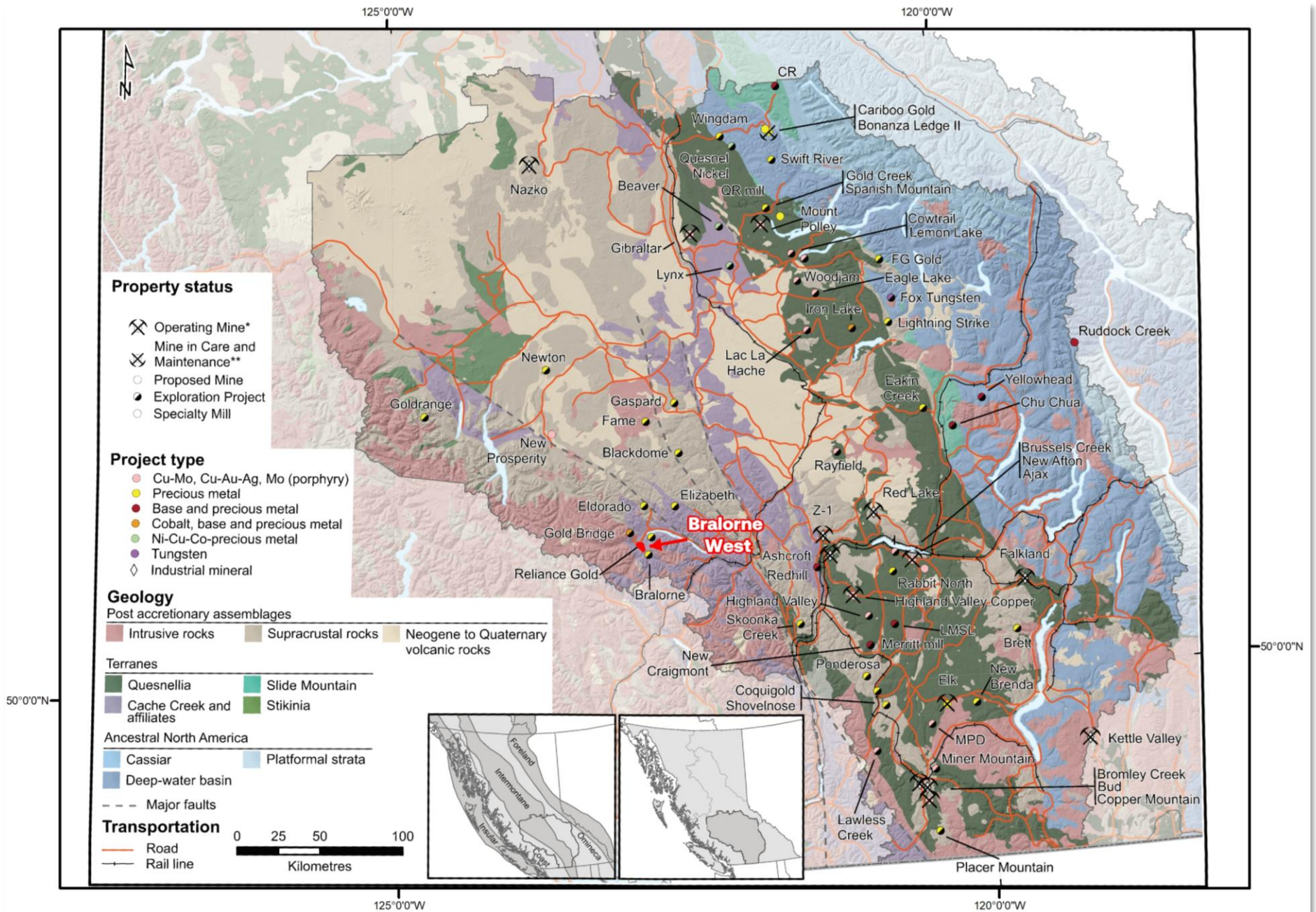


Figure 5-1. Regional Geological Setting (after Northcote, 2023)

6 2022 Exploration

6.1 Drone Magnetic Survey

A total of 45.6 line-km of drone magnetics were obtained over the Bralorne West property from July 5-6, 2022.

Theory

A typical alkali vapour magnetometer consists of a glass cell containing an evaporated alkali metal (i.e., alkali atoms). According to quantum theory, there is a set distribution of valence electrons within every population of alkali atoms. These electrons reside in two energy levels: 1 and 2. Light of a specific wavelength is applied to the vapour cell to excite electrons from level 2 to a 3rd level – level 3. This is known as polarization.

Electrons at level 3 are not stable and spontaneously decay back to levels 1 and 2. Eventually, level 1 becomes fully populated and level 2 is fully depopulated. The result is that the cell stops absorbing light and turns from opaque to transparent.

At this point, depolarization begins. Energy that corresponds to the energy difference between levels 1 and 2 is applied to move electrons from level 1 back to level 2.

The significance of depolarization is that the energy difference between levels 1 and 2 is directly proportional to the magnetic field. In the process of polarization and depolarization light is modulated and the frequency value is then converted to magnetic field units.

Equipment Specifications

Drone: DJI Matrice 600 Pro

The DJI Matrice 600 Pro (M600 Pro) is a hexacopter, or a rotary drone with 6 motors. With six actively cooled motors, flights are smooth and stable. Due to the large motors and propellers the M600 Pro can lift payloads of up to 6 kg. The six motors also make flying much safer. If a motor fails, the drone can recover itself and safely land.

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. Each bay charges 6 batteries at a time.

The M600 Pro is controlled by the DJI Lightbridge 2 transmission system. This provides 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. While designed primarily for filmmakers, other industries can customize the drone to suit their needs. 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 popular optically pumped Potassium Magnetometer sensor, which offers the highest sensitivity, absolute accuracy, and gradient tolerance available in the industry.

The drone magnetometer components include:

- magnetometer sensor tethered to the M600 Pro by a 2-metre cable,
- 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).

Data Acquisition

At the start of each day, the base magnetometer was set up in the field to record at 1 second intervals. This data would later be used to correct for diurnal field variation during drone magnetic measurements.

For drone flights, the altitude above ground level (AGL) of the drone was set to 110 m. Elevation used to determine ground level was taken from the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for British Columbia produced by GeoBC. The data consists of an ordered array of ground or reflective surface elevations, recorded in metres, at regularly spaced intervals. The spacing of the grid points is .75 arc seconds north/south.

East-west lines were flown at a speed of 10 m/s and the drone magnetometer recorded a reading every 0.1 seconds resulting in in-line measurements of 1.0 m. Lines were spaced 100-metre apart.

Data Processing

The magnetic data was separated into flight lines and diurnally corrected. Profiles of the corrected magnetics were viewed in Oasis Montaj and erroneous readings (dropouts) were deleted. After basic data processing, equivalent layer modelling was applied using CompuDrape software and the total magnetic intensity (TMI) was gridded (25 m x 25 m) at a constant altitude of 100 m above the ground. First vertical derivative (FVD), analytic signal (AS), and tilt derivative (TDR) grids were then created from the TMI map.

6.2 Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) Survey

A total of 51 MMI samples were collected from Bralorne West on July 5-6, 2022.

Acquisition

The MMI sampling procedure was to first dig a pit over 25 cm deep with a shovel. A Dutch auger was then used to try to get under the layer of volcanic ash. The auger was driven to its maximum depth within the hole. About 250 grams of sample material was collected and then placed into a plastic Ziploc bag with the sample location marked on it.

Analytical Procedure

The MMI samples were shipped to SGS Labs in Burnaby, B.C. for analysis. The samples were analyzed using the mobile metal ion enhanced package, analytical code GE_MMIME, via ICP-MS.

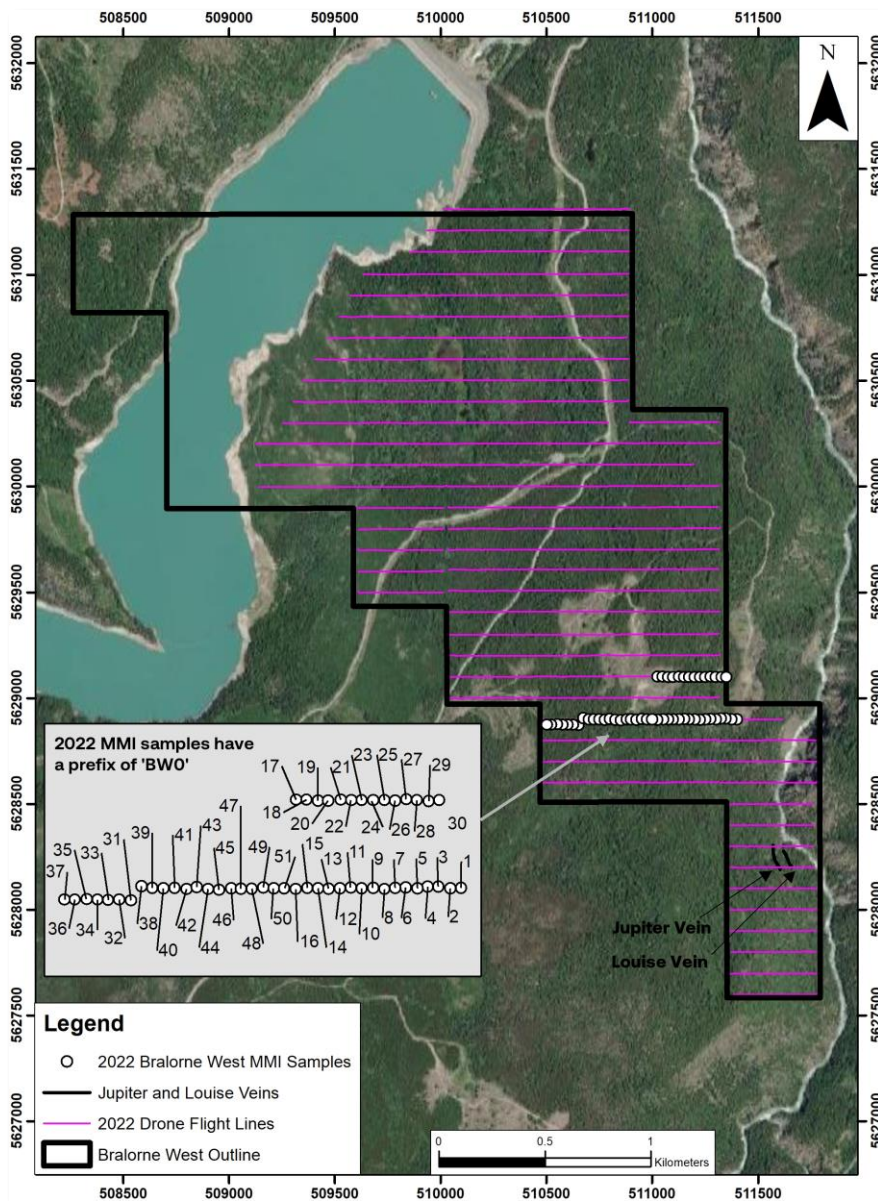


Figure 6-1. Map displaying 2022 work completed within Bralorne West

7 Results

7.1 Drone Magnetic Results

The presence of overburden makes the drone magnetic data critical to generate exploration targets for further exploration within Bralorne West. Significant exploration targets would be associated with Bralorne Intrusives (host of the Wayside Mine) and the sediments and volcanics surrounding them (like at Minto and Congress mines).

The most obvious magnetic anomaly within Bralorne West is a circular magnetic high located in the southeastern part of the survey. The circular shape of the magnetic anomaly could indicate a buried intrusion. This is most clearly illustrated on maps of the total magnetic intensity, analytic signal, and first vertical derivative (Figure 7-1). On Talisker Resources' Bralorne property, located to the immediate east, magnetic highs correspond with ultramafic rocks and intermediate-mafic intrusives. The moderate strength of the high within Bralorne West suggests that it is likely to be associated with the latter. The circular anomaly measures 450 m x 400 m and represents an exploration target for future surveys.

On the tilt derivative map (Figure 7-1), the Jupiter and Louise veins, which are mapped as being in greenstone, are observed to follow a north-south contact that strikes towards the eastern edge of the circular anomaly discussed above. This is worth noting as the veins may continue along a geological contact.

For the rest of the map, magnetic highs suggest the presence of magnetic minerals, which are commonly associated with volcanic rocks. The lower magnetic values in the west suggest the presence of sedimentary rocks, which are typically less magnetic. A linear north-south magnetic low is identified within the center of the claims. This low is interpreted as a fault that separates volcanics on the east from sediments on the west.

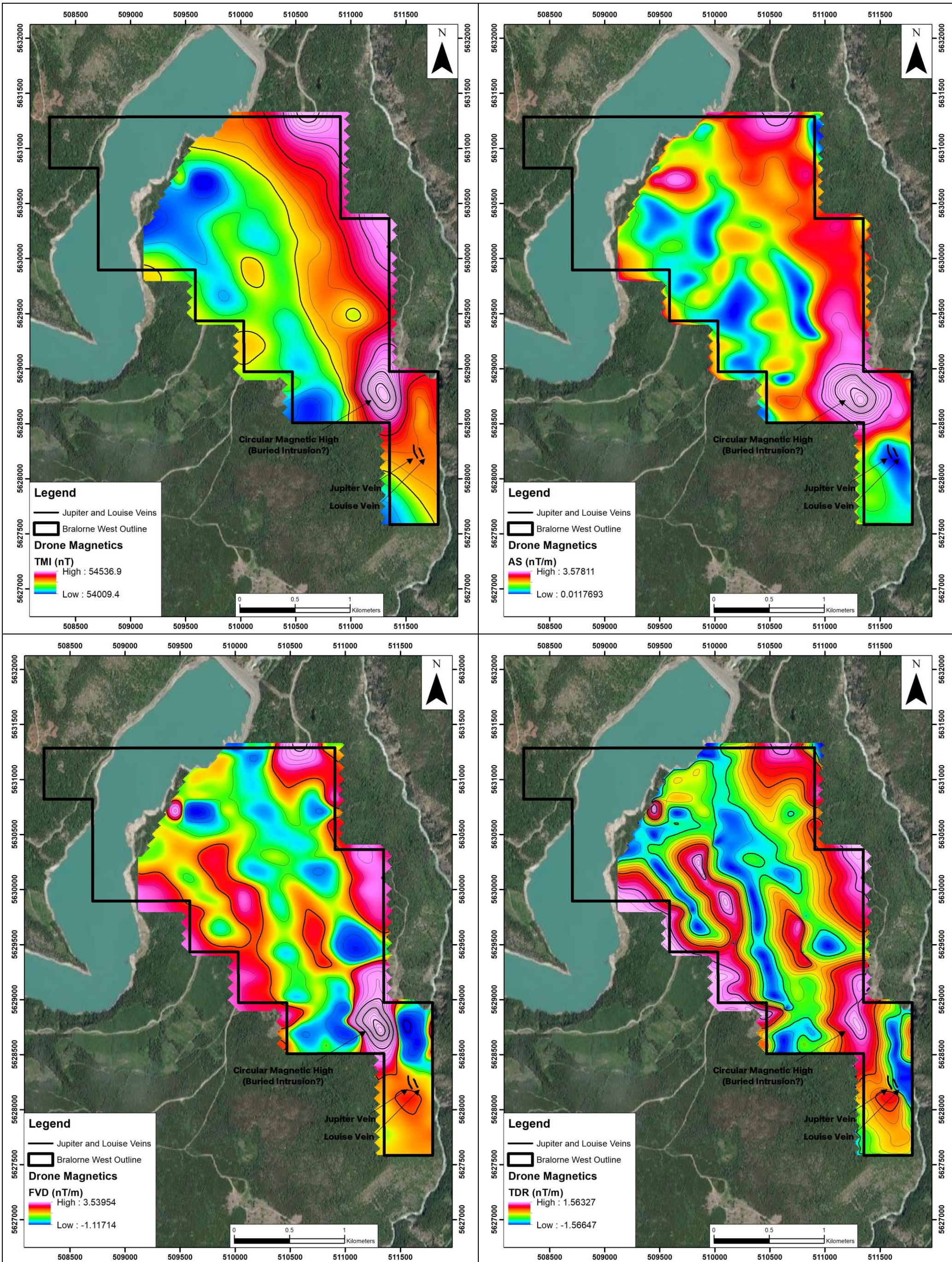


Figure 7-1. 2022 Drone Magnetic Results.

Top left: total magnetic intensity (TMI – nT), top right: analytic signal (AS – nT/m),
bottom left: first vertical derivative (FVD – nT/m), bottom right: tilt derivative (TDR – nT/m).

7.2 Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) Results

Analysis of the MMI data shows a positive correlation between gold and copper (0.559) values in the samples. The copper and gold results are presented in Figure 7-2.

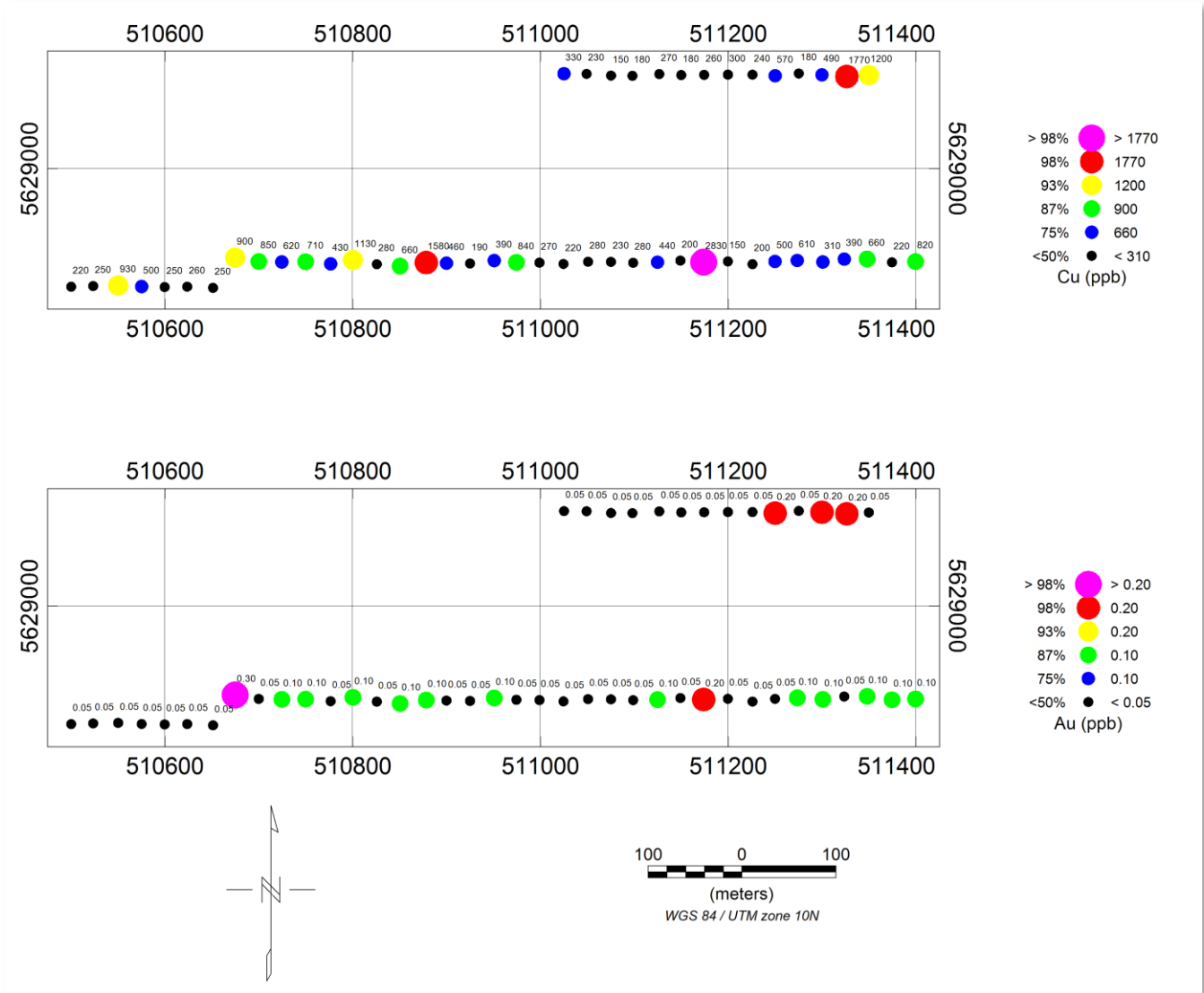


Figure 7-2. 2022 MMI Results for Cu and Au (ppb)

In volcanic ash, MMIs may be present due to the mobilization of metals into the ash. However, the thickness and composition of the ash layer can affect the accuracy of MMI surveys, as the ash may act as a barrier to the mobilization of MMIs or may dilute their concentration. To get a more accurate picture of metal ion distribution in volcanic ash, it's necessary to interpret the MMI survey along with the geophysical results.

The strongest copper responses and anomalous gold are located west of UTM 511150 East. This area is coincident with the circular magnetic anomaly discussed above.

8 Conclusion

2022 work within Bralorne West has identified a circular magnetic anomaly along strike of the historical Jupiter and Louise vein workings. This area is covered by a thick blanket of volcanic ash through which previous workers were unable to trace the known veins.

Future work programs within Bralorne West should focus on using modern technology to trace these veins.

Recommended work program:

- Locate and sample the Jupiter and Louise vein workings,
- Complete detailed ground magnetics over the northern strike of the veins in attempt to trace them under cover towards the circular magnetic anomaly,
- Complete an MMI grid over the veins and circular magnetic anomaly with samples collected at 25 m spaced intervals on 100 m spaced lines.

9 References

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Appendix 1. Statement of Qualifications

I, Matt Fraser, do hereby certify that:

I am an employee of Decoors Mining Corp. and currently reside at Apt 112, 3163 Riverwalk Ave, 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 since 2005 as a prospector, field hand, IP geophysical lead, camp manager, and exploration manager.

I have personally visited the Bralorne West Property. I was present while the drone magnetic survey was being flown and I collected all of the 2022 MMI samples collected in this report.

I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled '2022 GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE BRALORNE WEST PROPERTY' – including the conclusions reached, and the recommendations made.

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 1st of February, 2022

X

Matt Fraser
Exploration Manager

Appendix 2. Statement of Costs

2022 Bralorne West Work				
<i>Drone Magnetic Survey</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Subtotal*</i>
45.6 line-km (does not include labour)	Decoors	July 5-6	\$50/km	\$2,280.00
<i>MMI</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Subtotal*</i>
51 samples (analysis only)	SGS	July 5-6	\$55/sample	\$2,805.00
<i>Labour (person - role)</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Subtotal*</i>
Matt Fraser - Exploration Manager	Decoors	July 5-6	\$550/day	\$1,100.00
Ryan Dix - Drone Pilot	Decoors	July 5-6	\$500/day	\$1,000.00
Robbie Douglas - Drone Assistant	Decoors	July 5-6	\$350/day	\$700.00
James Fraser - Exploration Hand	Decoors	July 5-6	\$450/day	\$900.00
				\$3,700.00
<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Subtotal*</i>
Ford F350	Decoors	July 5-6	\$100/day	\$200.00
Toyota Tacoma	Decoors	July 5-6	\$100/day	\$200.00
CanAm Defender (side-by-side)	Decoors	July 5-6	\$150/day	\$300.00
				\$700.00
<i>Room and Board</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Subtotal*</i>
Hotel and meals included	Decoors	July 5-6	\$175 per person/day	\$1,400.00
<i>Mobilization (inclusive of wages)</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Subtotal*</i>
Vancouver to Goldbridge, return - split with other Bralorne projects	Decoors	July	\$750	\$750.00
<i>Report preparation</i>	<i>List Personnel</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Subtotal*</i>
Research, writing, maps	Matt Fraser	3.5	\$550/day	\$1,925.00
Total Expenditures				\$13,560.00

Appendix 3. 2022 MMI Sample Descriptions

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Zone	Elevation (m)	Sampling Depth
BW0001	511399.607	5628900.812	10U	994.838	>25 cm
BW0002	511374.527	5628899.979	10U	1000.53	>25 cm
BW0003	511347.958	5628903.591	10U	1011.83	>25 cm
BW0004	511323.723	5628903.427	10U	1023.549	>25 cm
BW0005	511300.832	5628900.375	10U	1035.632	>25 cm
BW0006	511273.633	5628901.984	10U	1051.345	>25 cm
BW0007	511249.963	5628900.932	10U	1064.399	>25 cm
BW0008	511225.945	5628897.989	10U	1066.731	>25 cm
BW0009	511199.73	5628900.935	10U	1077.406	>25 cm
BW0010	511173.946	5628900.212	10U	1082.771	>25 cm
BW0011	511149.142	5628901.827	10U	1088.453	>25 cm
BW0012	511124.769	5628900.107	10U	1094.07	>25 cm
BW0013	511098.844	5628899.495	10U	1101.171	>25 cm
BW0014	511075.24	5628900.446	10U	1106.461	>25 cm
BW0015	511050.792	5628900.616	10U	1110.418	>25 cm
BW0016	511024.659	5628898.226	10U	1111.92	>25 cm
BW0017	511025.216	5629100.946	10U	1094.938	>25 cm
BW0018	511049.24	5629100.774	10U	1098.054	>25 cm
BW0019	511075.311	5629098.939	10U	1096.515	>25 cm
BW0020	511098.067	5629098.765	10U	1094.173	>25 cm
BW0021	511126.736	5629100.606	10U	1093.968	>25 cm
BW0022	511150.058	5629099.544	10U	1091.28	>25 cm
BW0023	511174.504	5629099.707	10U	1091.215	>25 cm
BW0024	511199.795	5629099.984	10U	1090.786	>25 cm
BW0025	511225.932	5629099.929	10U	1082.146	>25 cm
BW0026	511250.1	5629098.758	10U	1069.493	>25 cm
BW0027	511275.316	5629101.148	10U	1059.799	>25 cm
BW0028	511299.906	5629099.755	10U	1070.706	>25 cm
BW0029	511326.399	5629098.034	10U	1051.97	>25 cm
BW0030	511349.927	5629099.419	10U	1037.097	>25 cm
BW0031	510651.378	5628872.763	10U	1123.667	>25 cm
BW0032	510623.898	5628874.041	10U	1125.104	>25 cm
BW0033	510599.874	5628873.658	10U	1124.246	>25 cm
BW0034	510575.355	5628874.164	10U	1124.386	>25 cm
BW0035	510550.342	5628875.337	10U	1126.746	>25 cm
BW0036	510523.712	5628874.727	10U	1123.602	>25 cm
BW0037	510500.323	5628874.013	10U	1123.434	>25 cm
BW0038	510674.914	5628905.059	10U	1080.065	>25 cm
BW0039	510700.074	5628900.885	10U	1077.359	>25 cm
BW0040	510724.664	5628900.379	10U	1077.872	>25 cm
BW0041	510749.956	5628900.654	10U	1075.95	>25 cm

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Zone	Elevation (m)	Sampling Depth
BW0042	510776.662	5628898.374	10U	1074.961	>25 cm
BW0043	510800.326	5628902.537	10U	1076.361	>25 cm
BW0044	510825.84	5628897.92	10U	1083.62	>25 cm
BW0045	510850.503	5628895.97	10U	1082.566	>25 cm
BW0046	510878.465	5628899.698	10U	1079.132	>25 cm
BW0047	510900.025	5628899.076	10U	1079.505	>25 cm
BW0048	510925.107	5628898.683	10U	1074.868	>25 cm
BW0049	510950.886	5628901.851	10U	1075.605	>25 cm
BW0050	510974.492	5628899.899	10U	1077.135	>25 cm
BW0051	510999.081	5628899.617	10U	1077.135	>25 cm

Appendix 4. 2022 MMI Data Certificate