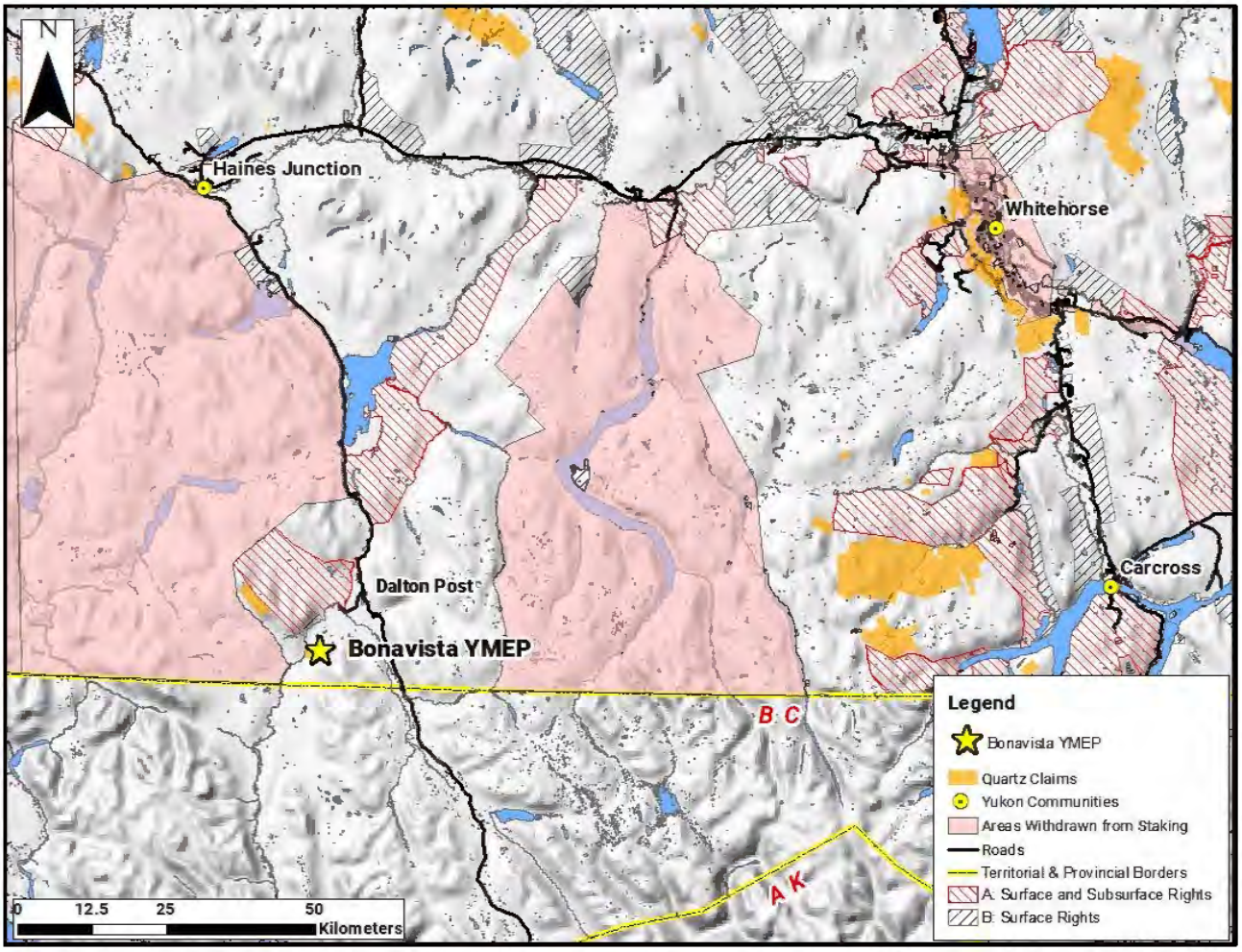
BONAVISTA EXPLORATION PROJECT:

YMEP: Grassroots Module



By: Chris Arsenault

December 21st, 2023

Dates of Field Work: July 10th to 14th, 2023

Map Sheet 115A-03

Latitudes: 60.057º to 60.040º N

Longitudes: 131.124º to 137.088º W

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1: INTRODUCTION

YMEP 23-051 consisted of field work near historic drilling near the Tatsheshini River, south of kilometer 170 of the Haines Road south of Haines Junction and within the Triassic aged Mount Beaton Batholith. Drilling in 1970 intercepted a siliceous fault zone between the contact of the Triassic aged Wrangelia granodiorite and andesite, targeting a conductivity high from historic IP surveys in the area. The drilling intercepted a mineralized zone which was first discovered through trenching and was traced for 67m on surface. 3 of 5 DDH holes intersected copper values between 0.36 to 2.5% Cu over intervals ranging from 75cm to 2.13m. Additionally, placer gold has been historically mined from Squaw Creek on both sides of the Yukon and BC borders.

Field work consisted of a 2-man, 5 field day work program with a camp along the base of outcrop on the Mt Beaton Batholith, near the confluence of Pirate Creek and the Tatsheshini River. The area was accessed by helicopter from Haines Junction using Capital Helicopters. Prospector Ben McGrath of Whitehorse, Yukon assisted in field traverses, sampling, and claim staking.

Access to historic drillhole sites were restricted due to dense forest which did not allow for helicopter access within 4km of the historic site. Access by old trails from Dalton Post was restricted due to high water levels on the Tatsheshini River.

Due to lack of access to the intended site, the field camp was setup 5 km south of the historic drillholes on the northwestern slope of Mount Beaton, close to the confluence of Pirate Creek and the Tatsheshini River. This site provided closer access to the “Jackpot” Minfile, an historic Cu-Ag showing discovered through trenching in 1967. This Minfile was referenced in the original YMEP application, as the showing included grades of 5.1% Cu and 6.9 g/t Ag over a 1.4m chip sample.

Field work consisted of prospecting and field mapping to better understand the relationship between the quartz diorite on the northern edge of Mount Beaton and the VMS style mineralization observed in drill core at the YGS core library from the 1971 drill program at the “Dalton” Minfile.

A series of 1-metre-wide quartz boulders mineralized with chalcopyrite and galena were found at the base of outcrop, assaying up to 2480 ppm Cu and 7.6 ppm Ag, and with no significant Au values. Mineralized veins and a brecciated fault zone were found in outcrop ~200m away and assayed up to 1045 ppm Cu and 0.5 ppm Ag within a zone of massive epidote and sericite alteration.

Rock samples consisted of float and bedrock samples which were sent to ALS for gold and multi-element fire assay ICP analysis. 2 quartz claims were staked to cover the recently discovered showings.

2: LOCATION & ACCESS

Field work was conducted south of kilometer 170 of the Haines Road south of Haines Junction, near the historic Dalton Post, which was the site of the largest village in the southern regions of the Champagne Aishihik traditional territory, and a pre-gold rush era trading post. The area was accessed by helicopter from Haines Junction. Capital Helicopters was contracted for the drop-off and pickup from the site.

Trails exist in the region, due to historic and recent placer mining on Squaw and Dollis Creeks. Historically, placer miners would cross the river with heavy equipment, but currently the high water levels makes crossing the river by truck or ATV impossible.

The original camp sites which were planned were also inaccessible due to the inability of the helicopter to land in the dense forests surrounding the historic drill sites at the “Dalton” Minfile, and the “Jackpot” Minfile. Aerial inspection of this region confirmed forests with a tall canopy, and intermittent bogs in depressions within the topography. As indicated in the historic drillhole logs and through geochemical reports, this region consists of thick till cover and little to no rock exposure.

The only accessible region which the helicopter could land, was on the northern slope of Mount Beaton, which was approximately 5km south of the historic drillholes, and over 300m higher in elevation, and near the confluence of Pirate Creek and the Tatsheshini River.

Figure 1. Property Location

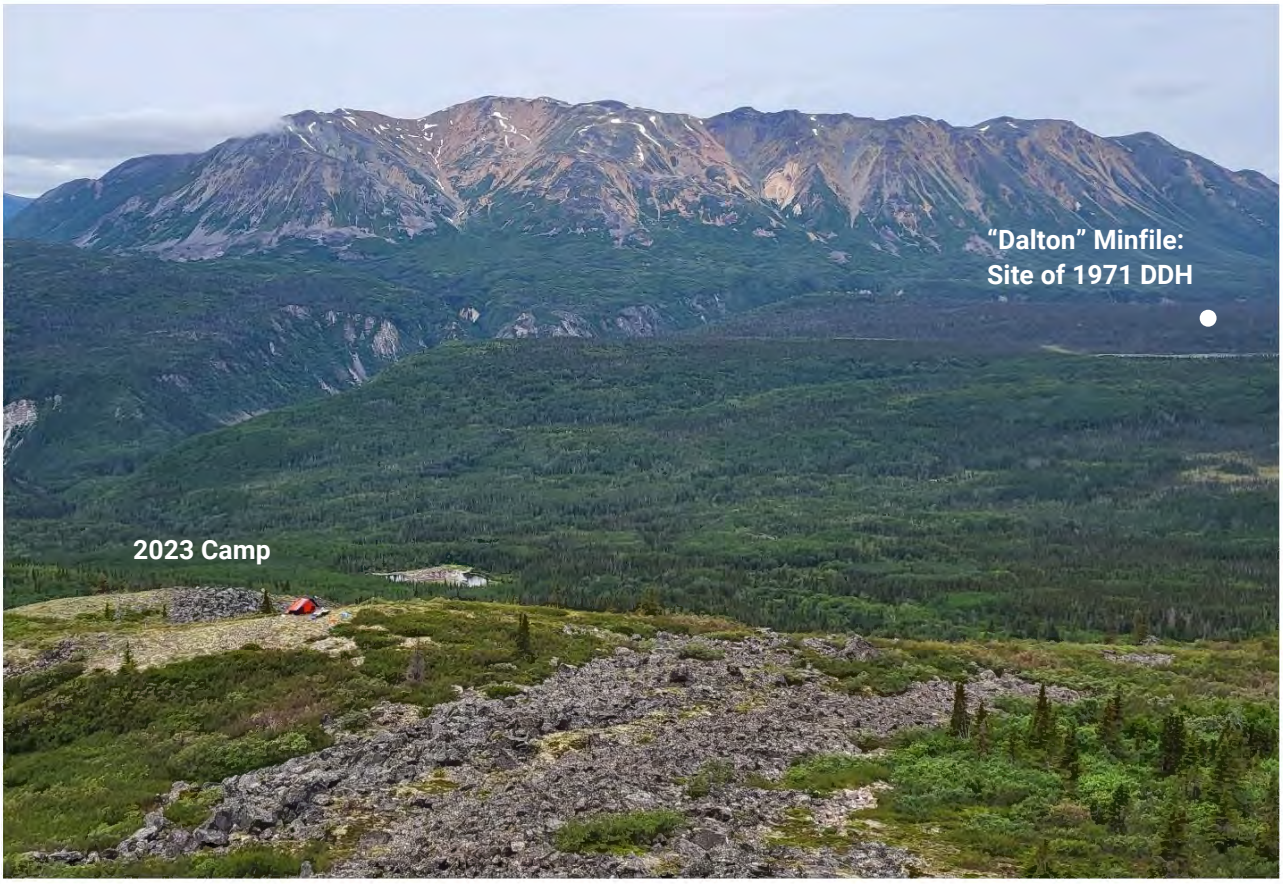

Figure 2. 2023 camp location

3: HISTORICAL WORK

The project area is the location of a historic drilling program in 1970 which targeted a high-grade silver/lead showing after a trenching program which was conducted in 1969. Historic trenching produced results up to 122 oz/ton Ag and 2.8 g/t Au, and up to 13% Pb. The target of the trenching was a quartz vein reported to be 125 to 500ft in length. Trenching likely high-graded the sample along strike as hand mining in the early 70's was common, and the intention may have been for small scale mining on the site.

Drilling in 1970 intercepted a siliceous fault zone between the contact of a granite and andesite. The mineralized zone which was the target of drilling was traced for 220ft on surface. 3 of the 5 DDH holes intersected copper values between 0.36 to 2.5% Cu over intervals ranging from 2.5 to 7.0ft. Drilling reports indicated that the company drilled with BQ core size and the recovery was very poor through the mineralized zone.

4 of the 5 holes are located at the YGS core library which I logged in March of 2023. The mineralized zones were completely removed, likely because of whole rock sampling, but significant phyllic, quart-sericite-pyrite alteration of a rhyolite porphyry was observed, along with brecciated diorite, and propylitic epidote alteration within the diorite. The observed lithologies is suggestive of a VMS deposit model like that of Myra Falls on Vancouver Island, with Cu-Au-Ag porphyry style mineralization in the area.

Dalton Mineral File:

Reportedly investigated with hand trenches by George Black during the 1950's, although no staking records have been found. Staked in Oct/67 by C. Shandalla on behalf of Jackpot Copper (Y21183), and optioned briefly in 1973 by Gold River Enterprises , which conducted an IP survey and drilled 4 holes totalling 410.0 m.

Capsule Geology
The claims were staked to cover a rumoured copper showing in an area underlain by Triassic Nikolai Greenstone. The holes were drilled to explore IP anomalies and intersected weakly pyritic rhyolite and quartz feldspar porphyry. A breccia zone in Hole 2 (30.5 to 60.4 m) contained up to 5% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite in a chloritic and siliceous matrix.

Jackpot Mineral File:

First staked in 1955, 5 drillholes were completed in 1970, of which 4 of the holes are located at the YGS core library. Jackpot conducted an EM survey in 1971, more bulldozing and drilled 4 holes totalling 210.9 m in 1972. Gold River Enterprises optioned the claims briefly in 1973 and conducted an IP survey. No further work has been completed since 1973.

Capsule Geology
Chalcopyrite and pyrite occur with quartz lenses in a 4.6 m wide shear zone that dips 70° east in andesite of the Triassic Nikolai Greenstone Formation near the contact of a granite stock. Weak copper mineralization is also reported in the walls of Tatsenshini River canyon, about 1.6 km to the north. Ramid reported in 1970 that the surface showing was 67 m long and that 3 samples averaged 5.1% Cu and 6.9 g/t Ag across widths of 0.6 to 1.4m.
Two of the 1970 holes were drilled beneath the showing. Hole 1 cut 2.6% Cu and 10.3 g/t Ag across 2.1 m at a vertical depth of 30.5 m, while Hole 2 cut 2.4% Cu and 6.9 g/t Ag across 0.8 m at a vertical depth of 67.0 m. Holes 3 and 5, 91 and 274 m to the south respectively, cut only weak mineralization while Hole 4, 152 m to the north, did not cut a vein at all.
The first 1972 hole was vertical and it averaged 2.0% Cu for its entire 23.2 m length, with individual assays ranging from 0.2 to 10.1%. The other three holes were angled through the vein at 50° and assayed 0.3% Cu or less, suggesting that the first hole was drilled down the vein.

Placer gold has been historically mined on Squaw Creek on both sides of the Yukon/BC border.

4: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Wrangelia

The project area is underlain by Paleozoic rocks of Wrangellia, separated from rocks of the Alexander terrane across the Duke River fault. Wrangellia in this area is characterized by Mississippian to Pennsylvanian mafic volcanic and volacaniclastic rocks of the Station Creek Formation.

The mafic volcanic rocks found in the lower parts of the Station Creek Formation have geochemical signatures consistent with those expected in a back-arc-basin, which is a perfect tectonic environment for the development of VMS style mineralization.

Mount Beaton Batholith is bounded by Carboniferous Skolai assemblage to the north and south, consisting of basalt flows and breccias. The major faults of the region are the Denali Fault to the north and the strike-slip Duke River Fault to the south. NW-SE striking normal faults have been inferred in the region from YGS mapping further to the west.

Skolai Assemblage - Station Creek

The Station Creek Formation is a Pennsylvanian to Permian aged unit divided into a lower basaltic andesite flow with an upper volcaniclastic member. It is intruded by diorite to granodiorite of the Triassic Mt. Beaton suite and several small porphyritic dykes and sills that are likely Oligocene to Miocene in age. Structure is characterized by northwest trending open folding that is cut by north and northwest striking, steeply dipping faults.

Observation of the historic drill core at the YGS core library displayed strong quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration of a porphyritic rhyolite, as well as brecciated /faulted zones of the Mt. Beaton diorite.

2023 Field Observations

The 2023 YMEP program identified lithologies consistent with inferred bedrock mapping of the YGS. The Triassic Mt. Beaton Batholith largely consisted of a hornblende – biotite diorite with a transition to a quartz-diorite to the east regions of where samples were collected.

Of interest, is the strong propylitic alteration of the hornblende-biotite diorite with massive epidote alteration and carbonate associated with millimeter scale qtz-epidote veinlets. Faulting of the Mt Beaton diorite was observed in association with extensional quartz veining, propylitic alteration, and minor copper sulfide mineralization with associated silver mineralization.

This suggests there is potential for porphyry style mineralization of Mt. Beaton Batholith proximal to the staked claims. Field traverses west of the staked claims and towards the “Jackpot” Minfile, which are ~200m lower in elevation, consists of till coverage. Most till outside the “Jackpot” showing consists of Mt. Beaton diorite. Till depths range from thin veneer on steep slopes of valley walls, to thick till coverage in valley bottoms.

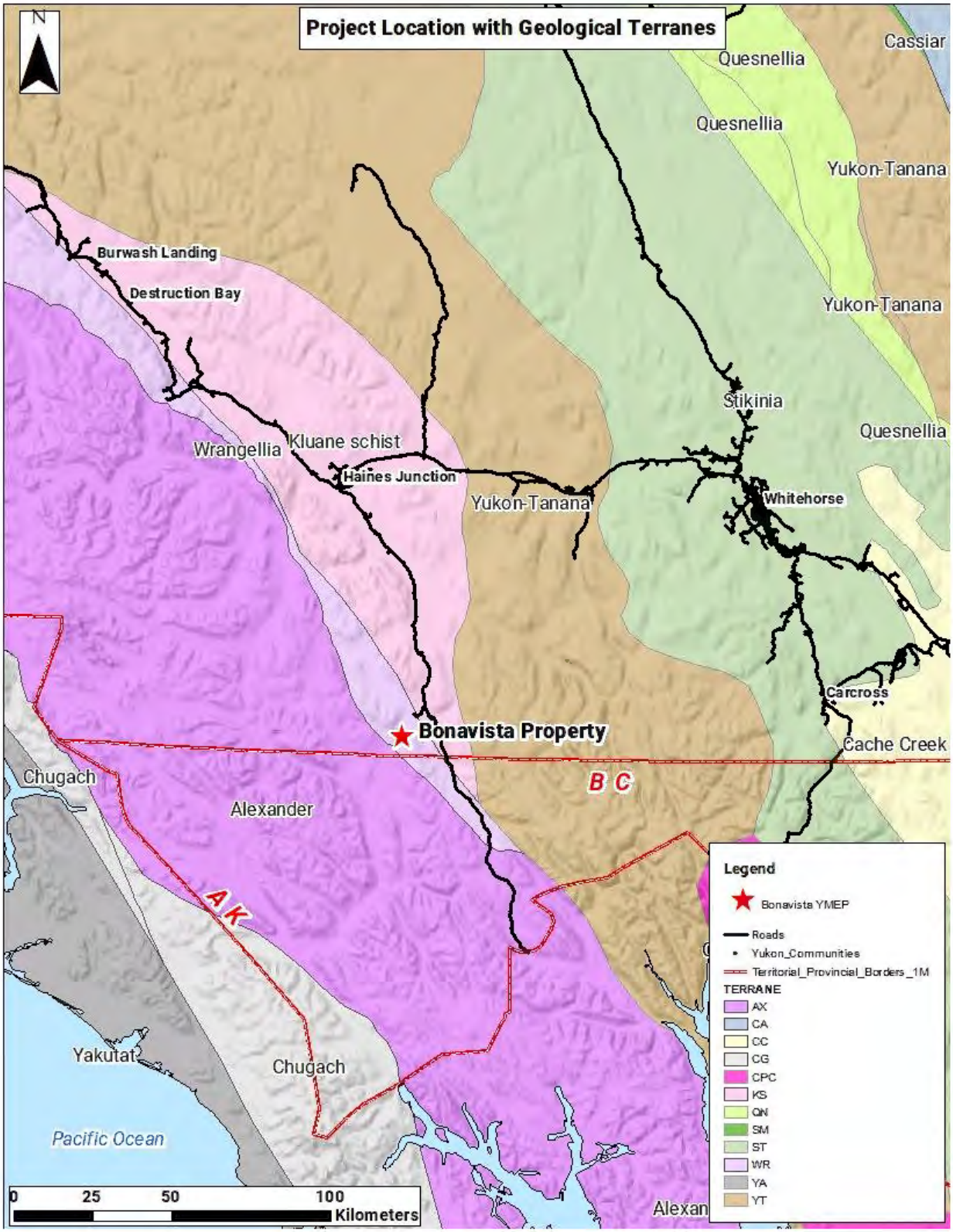

Figure 3. Project Location with Geological Terranes

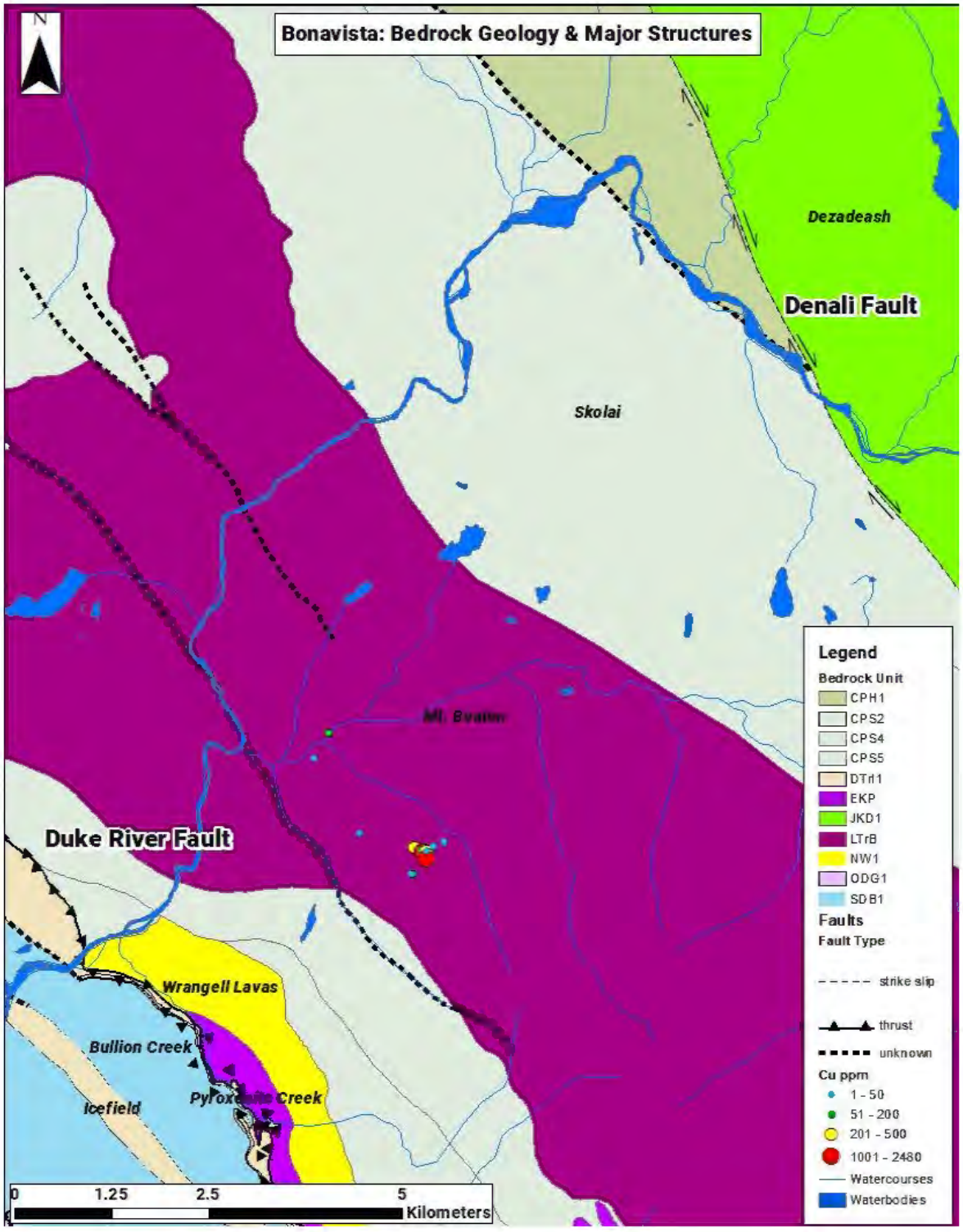

Figure 4. Regional Bedrock Geology

5: GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS & MINERALIZATION

Geochemical sampling consisted of rock sampling of both outcrop samples and float samples. Samples averaged 1.5 kg in weight and ranged from 0.94 kg to 4.36 kg. Samples were sent to ALS where they were crushed to 70% passing <2mm. Multi-element assaying consisted of a 33 element 4-acid digest ICP analysis, with gold ICP analysis (Au-ICP22).

Mineralization was discovered in 1m wide quartz-carbonate boulders at the base of outcrop and subsequently found in outcrop 200m away. The quartz-carbonate boulder ran 2480 ppm Cu and 7.6 ppm Ag with no significant gold mineralization. Bedrock sampling within the brecciated fault zone included an assay of 1045 ppm Cu and 0.5 ppm Ag within a zone of massive epidote and sericite alteration. 2 claims were staked covering these mineral occurrences which lie within the Triassic Mt Beaton Batholith composed of granodiorite and quartz diorite. Samples D866258 & D866259 were collected from the quartz-carbonate boulders and included blebs of chalcopyrite and galena, and malachite staining on the surfaces.

Samples collected to the south-southeast of the fault zone were characterized by local boulders eroded from high alpine ridges and consisted of a quartz diorite phase of Mt. Beaton Batholith. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite was observed in float.

Figure 5. (Left) 1m wide quartz float with chalcopyrite and malachite; 2840 ppm Cu and 7.6 ppm Ag. (Right) Propylitic alteration of diorite with epidote and carbonate alteration.

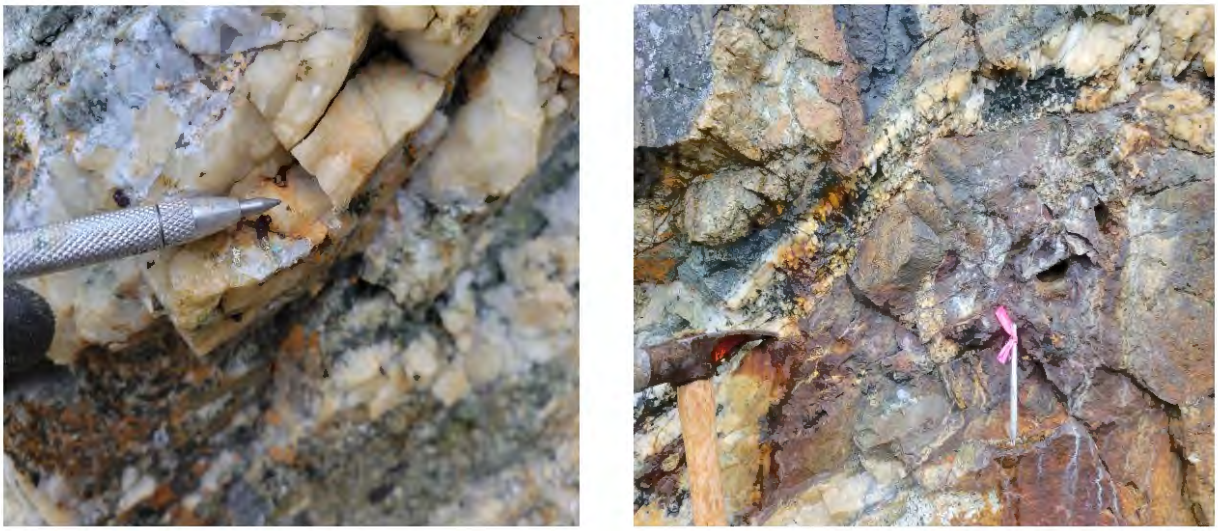

Figure 6. Extensional quartz veins in gossan with chalcopyrite.

Figure 7. Extensional quartz vein with brecciated fault zone. Sericite and epidote alteration.

The fault zone found in outcrop consisted of extensional quartz-carbonate veins and brecciation of the host rock. The veins included coarse blebs of chalcopyrite and minor galena. Iron-Oxide and sericite alteration was found throughout the outcrop associated with the fault zone.

Further north of the fault zone there is an outcrop of highly altered granodiorite consisting of strong , pervasive epidote and iron-oxide alteration, indicating a zone of porpylitic alteration. (See Figure 5 above).

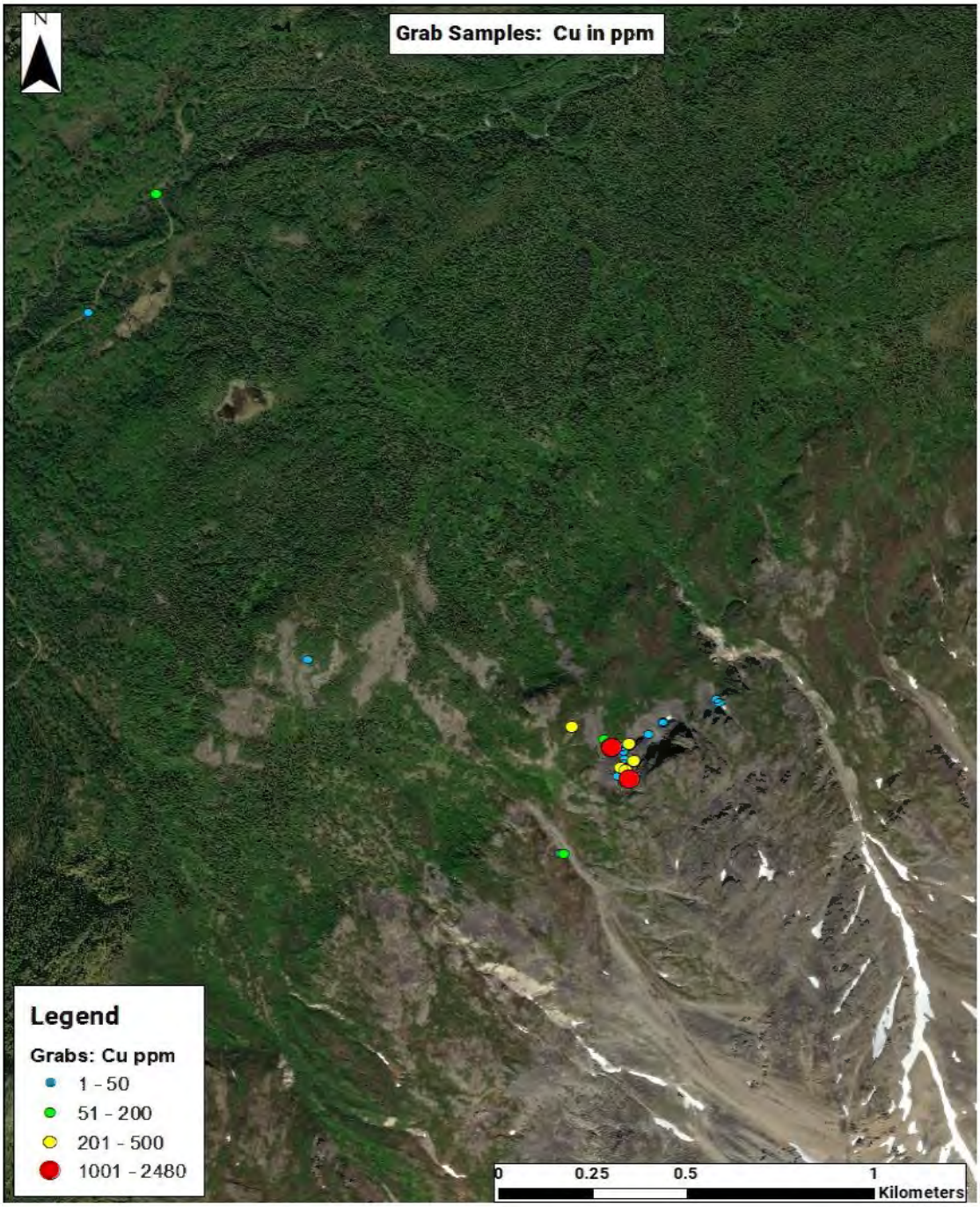

Figure 8. Grab samples with copper values in ppm.

6: CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

4 days of field work which included prospecting and claim staking identified a new fault zone within the Mt Beaton Batholith which included quartz veins assaying up to 2480 ppm Cu and 736 ppm Ag. Quartz boulders up to 1m wide included blebs of chalcopyrite and minor amounts of galena. The source of these boulders were not found, but extensional quartz veins within a fault zone above the bloulder field was observed. The fault zone is associated with strong sericite, carbonate, and iron oxide alteration, while the size of the fault zone along surface has yet to be fully mapped due to time constraints of the field program.

Roughly 250m north of the fault zone, gossanous quartz diorite in outcrop displays strong epidotization with up to 5% euhedral pyrite disseminated throughout. The areas of carbonate, epidote, and iron oxide alteration in relation to copper and silver mineralization, represenst a zone of propyllitic alteration associated with a potential porphyry system in the area.

The highest copper and silver values were weakly associated with bismuth and lead, but did not contain elevated values of tungsten, tellerium, or antimony. Gold mineralization was not found in any of the sampples.

Traverses and aerial inspections in lower elevated areas closer to the historic Minfiles “Dalton” & “Jackpot” proved that ground cover in these regions is dominated by thick till coverage with very sporadic outcrop exposure.

Sample ID	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Pb ppm	Bi ppm
D866259	2480	7.6	0.002	128	15
D866258	2310	6	0.002	179	11
ST067806	1045	0.5	0.002	<2	3
D866269	383	5.6	<0.001	304	12

Future work should include increased mapping of the propylitic alterered and faulted areas of the quartz diorite phase of Mt Beaton, and prospecting along the NW-SE trending fault observed from 2023 field work. Soil sampling of ridges in highly elevated areas around Mt Beaton would be suitable for first pass targeting, but glacial till thickens in lower elevated areas which decreases the reliability of the geoschemistry in the area. Targeting magentic anomalies and contacts surrounding Mt Beaton would be prudent, as would prospecing the inferred faults of Squaw Creek where historic placer gold was discovered.

7: DAILY FIELD LOG

July 10th

Drove to Haines Junction. Left airport with field helper and field gear in A-Star helicopter.

85km flight to planned project site with 2 camp sites picked out from satellite imagery near historic drillholes at “Dalton” Minfile. The Helicopter was not able to land near the 2 planned campsites. The only site the pilot was willing to land was on the eastern side of Pirate Creek.

We chose a location as close to the “Dalton” Minfile on the western slope of Mt. Beaton. After setting up camp, we hiked north from camp to exposed outcrop and prospected.

July 11th

Hiked down to the “Dalton” Minfile region to find an extension off the historic trenching. Prospected down and back to camp. Some outcrops are closer to camp, but thick till in the areas surrounding the “Jackpot” Minfile with no outcrop. Searched for an area to cross Pirate Creek to reach the historic drillholes at the “Dalton” Minfile, but the water levels were too high and unsafe to cross.

Hiked back to camp prospecting and mapping along the way. Found chalcopyrite in quartz float in the evening.

July 12th

Prospected closer to camp where there was the most outcrop in the region. Found mineralization in float which lead to further prospecting the cliffs on the western margins of Mt. Beaton. Discovered copper mineralization in quartz-diorite and faulted mafic layers in outcrop.

July 13th

Staked 2 claims covering mineralized area and prospected along claim lines. Packed up camp and flew back to Haines Junction in Bell 206 which was sent from Whitehorse because the A-Star in Haines Junction was being used for a forest fire. Landed in Haines Junction and had to drive back to Dalton Post to pick up gear which couldn’t fit into the helicopter.

July 14th to 16th

Summarized field notes, organized data, took photos of samples, and submitted samples to ALS in Whitehorse for assay.

8: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Chris Arsenault do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from Acadia University in 2014 and a technical diploma in Earth Resources Technology from Sir Sanford Fleming College in 2011.
2. I have worked as a Geologist since 2015 in the Yukon, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, British Colombia, and Arizona. I have been involved in the mineral exploration industry of the Yukon since 2007 and have a thorough understanding of grassroots project generation in the territory.
3. I have prepared this report which relies upon existing data relating to the project area, including field work conducted by geologists from multiple mineral exploration companies, government institutions, and academic literature which describes the geological settings of the project area and surrounding areas.

Dated this
December 21st, 2023

Chris Arsenault, B.Sc. Geology

9: REFERENCES

Yukon Geological Survey, RGS Re-Analysis, 2016-12-19
http://ygsftp.gov.yk.ca/YGSIDS/compilations/RGS_Reanalysis/YUKON%20ALL%20ICPMS%20REANALYSIS%20DATA%20FULL.xls

Israel, Steve. (2005). Flood Basalts of Wrangelia Terrane, Southwest Yukon: Implications for the Formation of Oceanic Plateaus, Continental Crust and Cu-Ni-PGE Mineralization

Hilker R.G. Assessment Report (1973). Jackpot Copper Mines Ltd. Cocument No 061160

Jones, David L; et al. (1977). Wrangellia – A Displaced Terrane in Northwestern North America

10: APPENDIX

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Finalized Date 4-AUG-2023
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CERTIFICATE WH23195931

Project Bonavista

This report is for 29 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 14-JUL-2023.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CHRIS ARSENAULT

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.
***** See Append ix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

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Project: Bonavista

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH23195931

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP62 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10
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ST067803		3.04	<0.001	<0.5	8.09	<5	80	0.7	<2	4.82	<0.5	33	46	37	4.67	10
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ST067806		1.07	0.002	0.5	3.06	45	<10	<0.5	3	3.02	<0.5	18	17	1045	5.44	10
ST067807		2.27	<0.001	<0.5	6.26	<5	20	1.2	<2	0.62	<0.5	3	13	20	1.11	30
ST067808		1.47	0.001	<0.5	8.02	<5	30	2.0	<2	0.26	<0.5	3	34	4	1.59	20
ST067809		2.24	0.005	<0.5	5.25	<5	10	<0.5	<2	4.60	<0.5	35	12	8	9.36	30
D866251		0.18	0.001	<0.5	7.02	7	20	1.4	2	1.83	<0.5	9	16	10	4.27	30
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D866253		1.06	<0.001	<0.5	7.04	<5	190	0.9	2	5.06	<0.5	32	5	15	10.50	30
D866254		0.34	0.001	<0.5	8.41	5	1190	1.8	<2	1.06	<0.5	15	19	88	1.80	20
D866255		1.39	0.001	<0.5	4.10	<5	30	<0.5	<2	2.13	<0.5	15	195	255	2.73	10
D866256		1.21	<0.001	<0.5	6.85	<5	400	2.4	<2	0.89	<0.5	7	33	3	2.95	30
D866257		1.21	<0.001	<0.5	8.52	7	10	<0.5	<2	3.02	<0.5	41	104	5	12.05	20
D866258		1.49	0.002	6.0	0.48	<5	<10	<0.5	11	0.97	<0.5	5	20	2310	1.33	<10
D866259		1.28	0.002	7.8	8.05	<5	<10	<0.5	15	1.25	<0.5	8	22	3980	0.67	<10
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D866261		0.94	<0.001	<0.5	6.61	<5	100	1.0	2	2.11	<0.5	24	52	12	4.80	20
D866262		1.38	<0.001	<0.5	7.71	8	30	0.7	<2	3.15	<0.5	32	57	25	6.13	30
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D866267		1.08	0.010	<0.5	3.71	<5	10	<0.5	<2	2.36	<0.5	7	38	148	2.62	10
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D866269		2.71	<0.001	0.8	0.07	<5	<10	<0.5	12	0.23	<0.5	1	18	383	0.59	<10
D866270		4.36	0.004	<0.5	5.20	<5	10	<0.5	<2	4.47	<0.5	21	14	4	6.55	30

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: Bonavista

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Li ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20
ST067801		0.05	<10	<10	1.80	710	<1	1.02	38	90	3	0.02	<5	22	131	<20
ST067802		<0.01	10	<10	0.11	450	1	0.01	3	200	<2	0.01	<5	2	1520	<20
ST067803		0.12	10	<10	2.40	799	<1	2.32	29	170	<2	0.01	<5	23	161	<20
ST067804		0.02	<10	30	4.85	1510	1	0.01	59	220	<2	0.15	<5	32	47	<20
ST067805		0.01	10	10	1.76	887	1	0.01	15	150	<2	0.06	<5	33	384	<20
ST067806		<0.01	10	10	0.68	451	<1	0.02	2	40	<2	0.17	<5	8	219	<20
ST067807		0.06	20	<10	0.12	169	1	4.87	2	40	<2	0.02	<5	4	95	<20
ST067808		0.04	20	<10	0.06	101	<1	4.60	<1	30	<2	0.78	<5	1	79	<20
ST067809		<0.01	20	10	0.79	571	1	0.10	8	160	<2	1.48	<5	4	586	<20
D866251		0.02	20	<10	0.17	505	2	4.21	<1	150	<2	1.10	<5	5	207	<20
D866252		0.06	20	<10	0.02	134	1	4.24	1	10	<2	0.03	<5	1	74	<20
D866253		0.14	10	<10	1.59	1655	<1	1.94	2	1940	<2	0.09	<5	20	274	<20
D866254		2.35	20	<10	0.17	86	1	2.90	2	90	3	0.23	<5	4	104	<20
D866255		0.04	10	<10	2.14	509	<1	3.07	55	260	<2	0.04	<5	13	97	<20
D866256		0.73	30	<10	0.19	770	3	4.34	1	140	<2	0.10	<5	3	124	<20
D866257		0.01	10	20	1.81	875	1	0.01	9	110	<2	0.23	<5	38	254	<20
D866258		<0.01	<10	<10	0.19	177	3	0.11	6	20	179	0.29	<5	2	9	<20
D866259		<0.01	<10	<10	0.02	134	2	0.01	2	10	139	0.21	<5	1	7	<20
D866260		<0.01	<10	10	2.74	753	<1	0.02	31	160	<2	0.04	<5	39	365	<20
D866261		0.26	10	10	2.52	883	<1	2.74	35	150	2	<0.01	<5	20	172	<20
D866262		0.01	10	10	2.73	1086	1	3.02	33	1140	2	0.27	<5	35	329	<20
D866263		0.02	10	<10	0.85	413	<1	1.06	15	310	<2	0.04	<5	11	305	<20
D866264		0.05	20	<10	0.02	63	1	2.66	1	20	<2	0.08	<5	3	108	<20
D866265		0.31	30	<10	0.07	127	<1	4.56	<1	40	<2	0.03	<5	4	77	<20
D866266		0.02	20	<10	0.17	182	1	3.91	4	150	<2	0.01	<5	4	220	<20
D866267		0.01	<10	<10	0.76	354	<1	0.56	15	120	2	0.02	<5	12	169	<20
D866268		0.79	20	<10	0.05	99	1	3.82	2	60	2	<0.01	<5	5	148	<20
D866269		0.01	<10	<10	0.04	76	<1	0.01	2	<10	304	0.03	<5	<1	2	<20
D866270		0.02	20	<10	0.86	589	1	1.04	10	120	3	1.01	<5	4	581	<20

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: PLAINVIEW GEOSCIENCE
105 GRANITE ST
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 2V8

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP61 Tl % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2
ST057801		0.15	<10	<10	69	<10	27
ST057802		0.08	<10	<10	58	<10	8
ST057803		0.27	<10	<10	136	<10	46
ST057804		0.40	<10	<10	137	<10	81
ST057805		0.41	<10	<10	109	<10	37
ST057806		0.07	<10	<10	31	<10	19
ST057807		0.05	<10	<10	2	<10	8
ST057808		0.04	<10	<10	1	<10	3
ST057809		0.13	<10	<10	27	<10	25
D866251		0.10	<10	<10	41	<10	15
D866252		0.04	<10	<10	1	<10	2
D866253		1.04	<10	<10	142	<10	210
D866254		0.10	<10	<10	9	<10	11
D866255		0.19	<10	<10	87	<10	40
D866256		0.11	<10	<10	41	<10	37
D866257		0.49	<10	<10	108	<10	41
D866258		0.03	<10	<10	13	<10	8
D866259		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	2
D866260		0.44	<10	<10	133	<10	44
D866261		0.25	<10	<10	120	<10	42
D866262		0.55	<10	<10	170	<10	89
D866263		0.19	<10	<10	58	<10	26
D866264		0.05	<10	<10	4	<10	3
D866265		0.06	<10	<10	5	<10	7
D866266		0.13	<10	<10	23	<10	9
D866267		0.14	<10	<10	55	<10	27
D866268		0.07	<10	<10	3	<10	7
D866269		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	3
D866270		0.01	<10	<10	24	<10	28

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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Whitehorse located at: 78 Mt. Sima Rd. Whitehorse, YT, Canada.

CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-21	PUL-31
PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-ICP22	ME-ICP61